



NCJP *a project of the National Criminal Justice Association*

2014 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey

A Stakeholder Survey for the HI Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

Executive Summary

About the Survey

In March 2014, as part of the state's planning process for its federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) allocation, the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) began working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop a stakeholder engagement strategy. As part of this engagement strategy, CPJAD sought input from traditional and non-traditional partners across the state on:

- 1) priority Byrne JAG purpose areas for funding,
- 2) priority initiatives within the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas, and
- 3) previous strategic planning priorities.

Working with the NCJA, CPJAD staff created a survey, which was distributed to CPJAD's stakeholder groups through the CPJAD listserv, professional coalitions, and through individual email messages beginning on April 21, 2014. The survey closed on May 19, 2014 with 235 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system.

The survey was designed so that responses could be sorted by function within the criminal justice system. Analysis focused on finding consensus around the Byrne JAG purpose areas in greatest need of limited funds and determining which initiatives in each purpose area were viewed as most critical to Hawaii's state and local criminal justice systems. The survey had respondents rank the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas which include: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Prevention and Education; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement; Crime Victim and Witness Protection. Respondents to the survey included individuals working in the criminal justice system in areas such as: Administration; Community-Based Organizations; Corrections; Courts; Community Member; Defense; Education; Forensic Science; Juvenile Justice; Law Enforcement; Mental Health; Parole/Probation; Prosecution; Public Health; Reentry Institutions; Social Services; Substance Abuse Treatment; Victim Assistance; and specified Other.

Findings

Prioritized Purpose Areas and Top Ranked Initiatives

While the majority of survey questions sought to prioritize initiatives within the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas, questions 20 and 21 were designed to address prioritization of the purpose areas themselves and funding distribution. Survey respondents from across the criminal justice system ranked Prevention and Education, Law Enforcement, and Drug Treatment and Enforcement as the top three purpose areas.

The top ranked initiatives showed a balanced approach between enforcement, prevention, and treatment. This balance was exemplified not only by respondent's prioritization of purpose areas but also their prioritization of initiatives within purpose areas. Six of the nine top-ranked initiatives focus on prevention and treatment, demonstrating respondents' clear desire for initiatives that keep people from entering, reentering or further penetrating state and local criminal justice systems. It should be noted that balanced approaches to enforcement, prevention, and demand reduction have shown the ability to not only enhance public safety, but reduce future justice system expenditures.

1. Prevention and Education

Prevention and Education was selected as the first priority purpose area. Respondents from across the justice system showed a preference for initiatives that prevented youth from entering the justice system. Particular support for Prevention and Education was indicated by respondents from the Juvenile Justice, Law Enforcement, Courts, Social Services, Education and Victim Assistance fields.

Within the Prevention and Education purpose area, the top three initiatives were as follows:

- 1) Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives,
- 2) Juvenile Delinquency Initiatives, and
- 3) School Violence Initiatives.

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives including but not limited to: Gang Prevention, Gun Violence Prevention and Other Services to Address Gaps in Prevention and Education Programs. Studies have shown that effective substance abuse and delinquency prevention initiatives positively impact public safety and save money through reductions in crime, victimization, future incarceration, and involvement with law enforcement and court entities. Research has continually shown that effective prevention initiatives have a higher return on investment than initiatives that are targeted towards those who are already in the system.

2. Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement was selected as the second priority purpose area. Particular support for Law Enforcement was indicated by respondents in the Corrections, Community Corrections, Prosecution, Victim Assistance, Forensic Science and Social Services fields.

Within the Law Enforcement purpose area, the top three initiatives were as follows:

- 1) Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives,
- 2) Drug and Gang Enforcement (e.g., Multijurisdictional Task Forces), and
- 3) Evidence Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies (e.g., SMART Policing, Community Policing, Crime Mapping).

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives including but not limited to: Technology Enhancement (e.g., Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiative, etc.), Targeted Enforcement (e.g., Property Crime, Gambling, Cold Cases), Juvenile Justice Initiatives and Forensic Science Improvement Initiatives. Research has shown that data driven and place-based enforcement strategies like Hot Spot, SMART and Community Policing can not only enhance law enforcements' ability to respond to crime but can also improve public safety by leveraging data to improve efforts aimed at deterring crime.

3. Drug Treatment and Enforcement

Drug Treatment and Enforcement was selected as the third priority purpose area and received particular support from respondents in the Courts, Defense, Juvenile Justice, Administration/Policy, Mental Health, Social Services and Law Enforcement fields.

Within the Drug Treatment and Enforcement purpose area, the top three initiatives were as follows:

- 1) Community Outpatient/Residential Treatment,
- 2) In-Custody Treatment, and
- 3) Enhancing Treatment Capacity.

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives including but not limited to: Recovery Support Services and Other Services to Address Gaps in Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs. It should be noted that the survey did not include any Enforcement related initiatives within this purpose area.

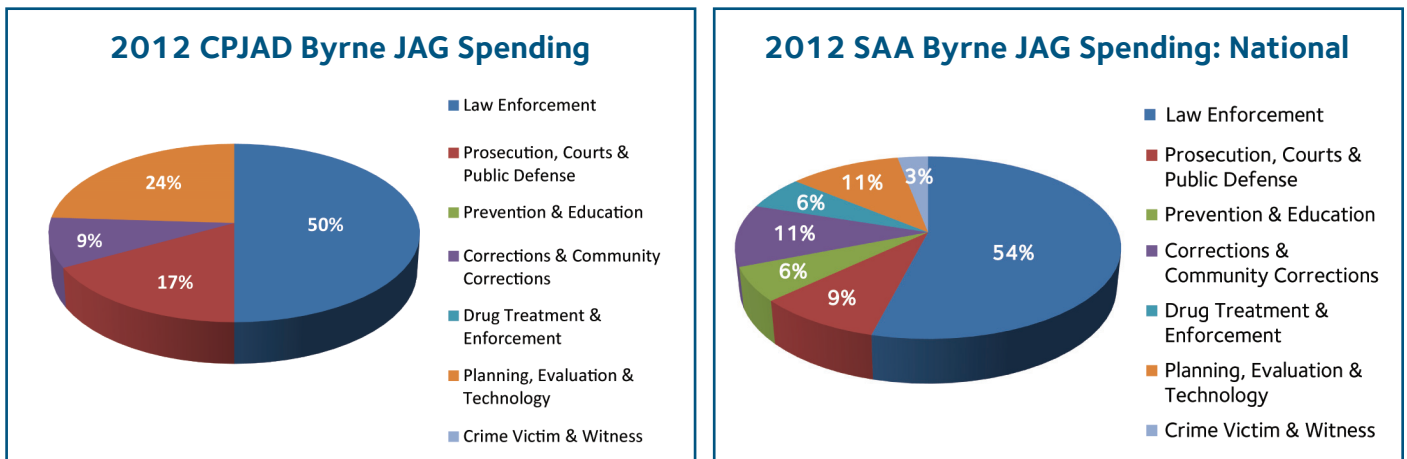
While drug treatment funding and capacity have historically been inadequate to meet the demand for service, there are new opportunities within the Affordable Care Act to expand access to treatment for justice-involved populations.

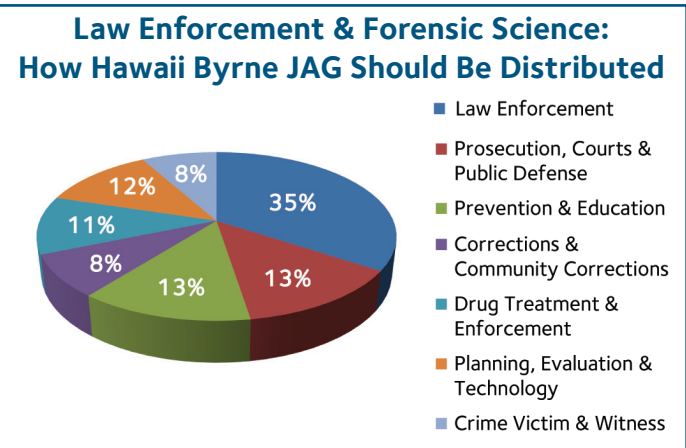
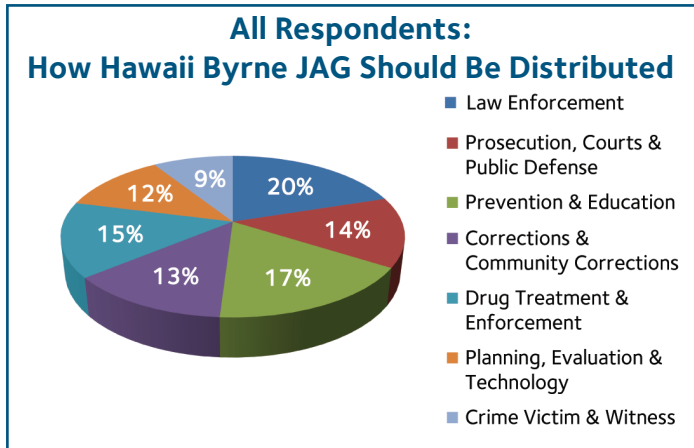
Though Hawaii's limited State Byrne JAG allocation would not be enough to meet the demand for treatment services, initiatives that expand coverage and leverage Medicaid dollars may increase access to treatment and enhance treatment capacity.

Funding Allocation by Purpose Area

While the majority of questions within the survey were aimed at the prioritization of purpose areas and initiatives within them, respondents were also asked how limited Byrne JAG dollars should be allocated. Respondents from every element of the justice system indicated they would spread funding across the seven purpose areas with the aforementioned prioritized purpose areas receiving (on average) a higher percentage of funding. The following charts not only mirror the prioritization of purpose areas but provide a national context by which to juxtapose the state's current Byrne JAG spending. In addition to providing the state specific and national spending, the hypothetical allocations of "All Respondents" and the survey's largest respondent group (Law Enforcement and Forensic Science) are provided to enhance the understanding of how respondents thought limited Byrne JAG dollars should be allocated.

Note: The FY 2010–2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan supported five purpose areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement. The FY 2012 Byrne JAG allocation funded initiatives in four purpose areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Corrections and Community Corrections; and Planning, Evaluation and Technology.





Previous Strategic Planning Priorities

The majority of questions within the survey sought input on the prioritization of purpose areas and initiatives for the 2015–2018 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan. A question was also included asking respondents to rank the priorities from Hawaii’s 2010–2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan. With almost universal support, the following were ranked as the top three priority areas:

- 1) Violent Crimes (e.g., Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse, etc.),
- 2) Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Efforts, and
- 3) Drug Threats and Drug Related Crimes.

Moving Forward

While this survey serves as the bedrock for CPJAD’s stakeholder outreach strategy, survey findings are not meant to be a strategic plan. Strategic planning takes into account the knowledge held within the field, the decision making of appointed justice system leaders, an understanding of the funding landscape within the state and a thorough review of available data to formulate a strategy that addresses identified needs, gaps or emerging trends. While Byrne JAG funds represent only a small percent of criminal justice spending nationally, these dollars represent an opportunity to fund initiatives that can positively impact the work of multiple system partners and enhance public safety. If used effectively, they will ultimately reduce justice system costs and save the taxpayers money. With that said, findings addressed here are meant to inform CPJAD of the knowledge, opinions, and consensus within the field.

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Background

In March 2014, Hawaii's Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) began working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop a stakeholder engagement strategy to inform its four-year strategic planning process for its federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) allocation. As part of this strategy, CPJAD elected to create an online survey to gather input from both traditional and non-traditional partners from across the state. This report discusses findings from the survey.

Methodology

In early March, NCJA provided CPJAD staff with examples of surveys used by other states and worked with staff to refine their questionnaire.

The survey opened on April 21, 2014 and was distributed through various email distribution lists. In order for CPJAD to increase the number and diversity of respondents, a snowball sampling¹ method was used where survey recipients were asked to pass along the survey to others in their field. The survey closed on May 19, 2014 with 235 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system.

While snowball sampling created an over-representation of law enforcement, it also allowed CPJAD to solicit opinions from elements of the justice system not traditionally engaged in Byrne JAG multi-year strategic planning efforts. The survey results presented

in this report are grouped by respondents' role in the justice system so as to provide the CPJAD staff with a greater understanding of how different elements of state and local justice systems believe limited federal resources should be allocated.

While the survey was confidential, a number of questions were placed at the beginning of the instrument to allow for results to be categorized and analyzed along a number of dimensions. A selection of these questions is provided below for context.

- Please indicate the name of your county.
- What level of government do you serve?
- My role or the role of my agency in the criminal justice system is as follows (select only one category).

In addition, respondents were asked numerous questions requiring them to rank in order of importance: previous strategic planning priorities, the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas, and initiatives within the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas. The survey also included comments sections where respondents could expand on their answers.

Basic Survey Statistics

Response Rate

Of the 295 surveys started in the four weeks in which the survey was open, 235 (or 79.6 percent) were completed. While the majority of these responses were received in the first week, outreach efforts by CPJAD staff during the

final week of the survey substantially contributed to additional responses from stakeholders

Demographics

Of the 235 completed surveys, the largest number of respondents worked in state government:

- State government (50 percent);
- Local government (26 percent);
- Non-profits and private sector service providers (17 percent); and
- Federal government and citizens (6 percent).

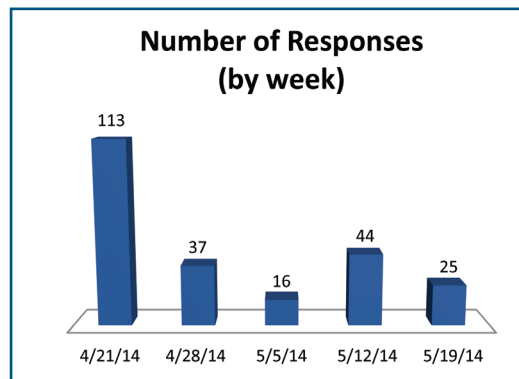
Respondents represented all counties in the state, with the highest number from the City and County of Honolulu:

- City and County of Honolulu (54 percent);
- Statewide (18 percent);
- Hawaii County (12 percent);
- Kauai County (8 percent); and
- Maui County (8 percent).

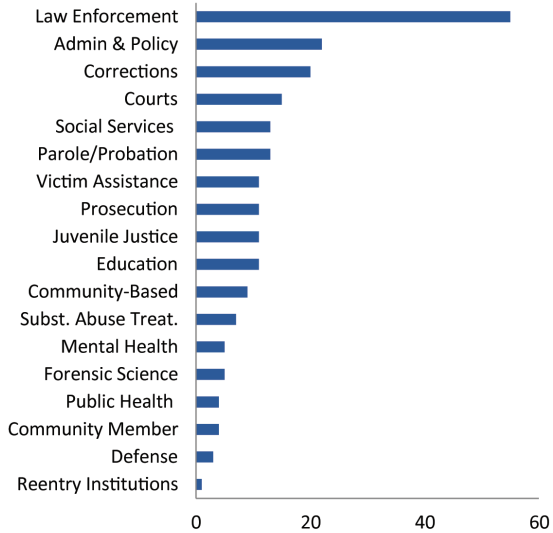
Respondent's Role in the Criminal Justice System

The majority of respondents were in Law Enforcement and Forensic Science:

- Law Enforcement and Forensic Science (25.5 percent),



Role of Respondent or Respondent's Agency in the Criminal Justice System (number of respondents)



Previous Strategic Planning Priorities

Question: The previous strategic plan identified the eight priority areas below. Please rank each in order of importance with 1 being the most important.

Priority Areas: Violent Crimes (e.g. Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse, etc.); Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts; Drug Threats & Drug Related Crimes; Technol-

ogy Enhancements (e.g. Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiatives, etc.); Juvenile Justice; Property Crime Reduction; Technology Enhancements to Improve Forensic Science Capabilities; Language Access.

The majority of questions in the survey asked about prioritization of purpose areas and initiatives for the 2015-2018 Strategic Plan. Here, respondents were asked to rank priorities from the

state's 2010-2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan. There was almost universal support for the following three priorities (Violent Crimes, Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Efforts, Drug Threats & Drug Related Crimes), although level of importance for each varied.

Responses by Sector and Region

While there was not a great deal of variation in responses about the most important priorities from the 2010-2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan, it should be noted that Recidivism Reduction was the highest priority for state employees, while Violent Crime was the highest priority for local government and non-profit sectors. Moreover, respondents from Maui County and Kauai County overwhelmingly ranked Violent Crime as the most important priority.

Question 1: Prioritizing Purpose Areas

Question: Looking at the seven Byrne JAG program purpose areas listed below, please rank which areas reflect the best use of Byrne JAG funding for your community or for the state.

- Social Service Providers (substance abuse treatment, mental health, public health, social services, community-based organizations) (16.1 percent),
- Corrections, Probation/Parole, and Reentry Institutions (14.4 percent),
- Courts, Prosecution, Public Defense (12.3 percent),
- Administration and Policy (9.3 percent),
- Juvenile Justice and Education (9.3 percent),
- Community Members or Other Stakeholders (8 percent), and
- Victim Services and Assistance (4.6 percent)

Again, because the snowball sampling method used in the survey resulted in an over-representation of law enforcement, responses presented in this report will be grouped by respondent's role in the criminal justice system.

2010-2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan Priority Areas			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Violent Crimes	Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes
Corrections, Comm. Corr., and Reentry Institutions	Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts	Violent Crimes	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Violent Crimes	Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes
Community Member/Other	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crime Reduction
Juv. Justice and Education	Juvenile Justice	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes	Violent Crimes
Law Enf. and Forensic Sci.	Violent Crimes	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes	Property Crime Reduction
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Violent Crimes	Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts	Juvenile Justice
Victim Assistance	Violent Crimes	Juvenile Justice	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes

Purpose Areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense; Prevention and Education; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement; Crime Victim and Witness Protection.

While most respondents prioritized the purpose area they were most likely to receive funding, for which the following three purpose areas received almost universal support. These are listed below in order of priority:

1. Prevention and Education,
2. Law Enforcement, and
3. Drug Treatment and Enforcement.

The selection of the top three purpose areas, along with their responses to sub questions highlight respondents' desire for a balanced approach between prevention, enforcement and treatment.

Although balanced approaches to crime reduction are often more complicated and require more coordination than strategies that simply increase enforcement, long term public safety gains are often more durable when strategies are multi-faceted and balanced. The top three purpose areas received almost universal support across elements of the justice system and were within the top four priorities for every grouping of respondents.

Responses by Sector and Region

Respondents who were employed by local government ranked Law Enforcement as their top purpose area, this compared to state government employees who selected Prevention and Education as their top priority. When

JAG Purpose Areas			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Law Enforcement	Prevention and Education	Drug Treatment and Enforcement
Corrections, Comm. Corrections and Reentry Institutions	Corrections and Community Corrections	Prevention and Education	Drug Treatment and Enforcement
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Drug Treatment and Enforcement	Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense	Prevention and Education
Community Member/Other	Prevention and Education	Law Enforcement	Drug Treatment and Enforcement
Juvenile Justice and Education	Prevention and Education	Drug Treatment and Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	Law Enforcement	Prevention and Education	Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Prevention and Education	Drug Treatment and Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Victim Assistance	Prevention and Education	Law Enforcement	Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense

comparing the responses by region, the strongest supporters of the Prevention and Education purpose area were respondents from Kauai and Maui Counties. In contrast, Law Enforcement purpose area found its strongest support from respondents in Hawaii County.

Question 2: Funding Allocation

Question: If you were to allocate funding among the seven Byrne JAG Program Purpose Areas, what percentages you would assign to each area?

Purpose Areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense; Prevention and Education; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement; Crime Victim and Witness Protection.

While every respondent category allocated greater funding to the Byrne JAG

Program Purpose Area for which they were most likely to receive funding, there were two common themes in the responses:

1. the belief that funds should be spread across purpose areas, and
2. funding allocations mirrored and reinforced purpose area prioritization.

The charts on the following page show how Hawaii distributed its FY 2012 Byrne JAG funding, how State Administering Agencies (SAAs) distributed Byrne JAG funds nationally in 2012, and how respondents' indicated that they would distribute Byrne JAG funding.

Prioritization within the 7 JAG Purpose Areas

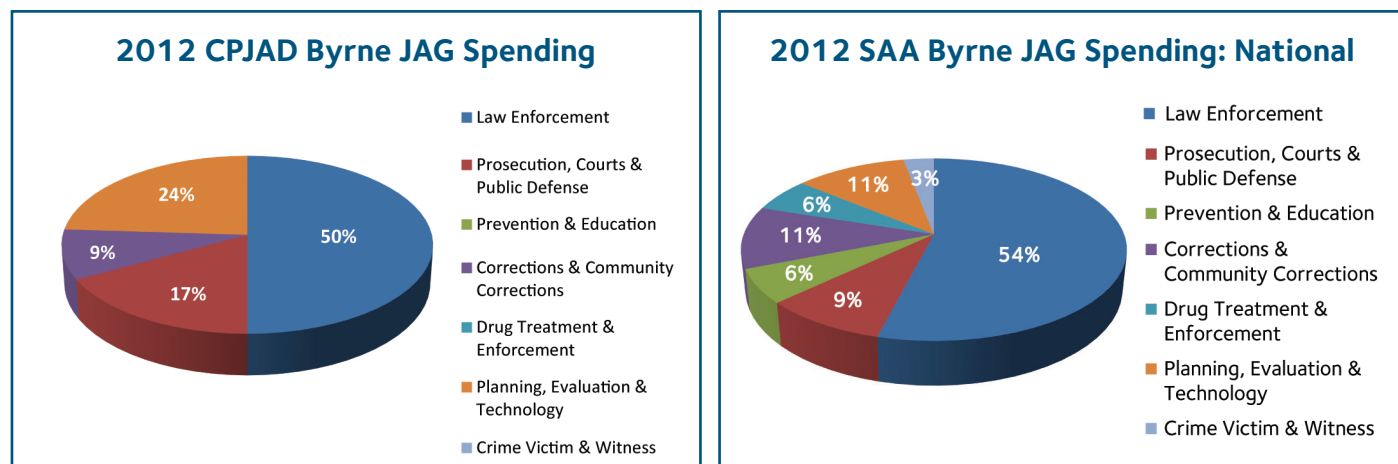
Purpose Area 1 - Law Enforcement

Respondent Prioritization: 2/7

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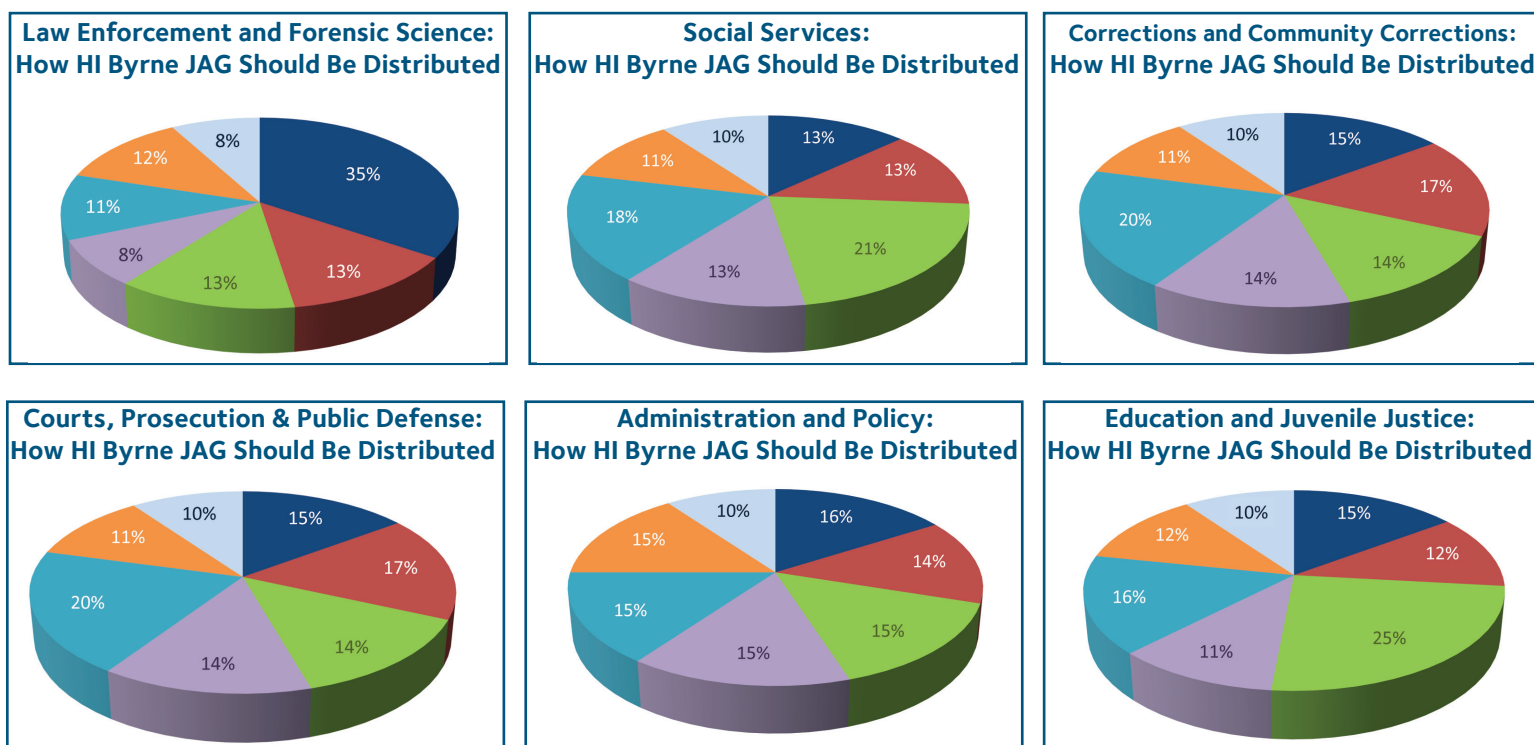
Note: The FY 2010–2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan supported five purpose areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement. The FY 2012 Byrne JAG funded initiatives in four purpose areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Corrections and Community Corrections; and Planning, Evaluation and Technology.

Byrne JAG Spending: Hawaii vs. National



Respondents' Hypothetical Allocations

Purpose Areas: (1) Law Enforcement (2) Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense (3) Prevention and Education (4) Corrections and Community Corrections (5) Drug Treatment and Enforcement (6) Planning, Evaluation and Technology (7) Crime Victim and Witness Protection



Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important) the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 1 – Law Enforcement.

Areas of Need: Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives; Drug and Gang Enforcement (e.g. Multijurisdictional Task Forces); Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies (e.g. SMART Policing, Community Policing, Crime Mapping); Technology Enhancement (e.g. Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiative, etc.); Targeted Enforcement (e.g. Property Crime, Gambling, Cold Cases); Juvenile Justice Initiatives; Forensic Science Improvement Initiatives; Other Services to Address Gaps in Law Enforcement.

Respondents ranked the Law Enforcement purpose area as the second of seven purpose areas most in need of limited Byrne JAG funding. Within this purpose area, respondents identified the following areas of need as the most important:

1. Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives;
2. Drug and Gang Enforcement (e.g., Multijurisdictional Task Forces); and
3. Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies (e.g., SMART Policing, Community Policing, Crime Mapping).

Unlike in later questions, there was universal support for the three aforementioned initiatives across respondent types.

Respondents who worked in state and local law enforcement were in agreement with the top two prioritized initiatives.

JAG Purpose Area 1: Law Enforcement			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies	Drug and Gang Enforcement
Corrections, Comm. Corr., Reentry Institutions	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement
Community Member/Other	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies
Juvenile Justice and Education	Juvenile Justice Initiatives	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies
Victim Assistance	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies	Drug and Gang Enforcement

Responses by Sector and Region

Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives received strong support from respondents in Kauai and Maui Counties while Drug and Gang Enforcement received its strongest support from respondents in the City and County of Honolulu.

Outside for the top ranked initiatives, individuals who worked statewide showed strong support for Law Enforcement spending that supported Juvenile Justice Initiatives.

The majority of comments spoke to the desire for prevention initiatives or police initiatives that help to prevent individuals from penetrating the justice system. For example:

“The police could be very helpful in preventing juveniles (girls and boys) from going into the adult criminal justice system.”

“We need evidence-based drug treatment and adequate residential treatment services to give law enforcement an alternative to arrest and prosecution.”

Additional comments in this section spoke to the interaction of drugs, gangs and violent crime.

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Priority Areas: [The Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence \(CIRV\)](#), [The High Point Drug Market Initiative](#), and [Maryland’s Violence Prevention Initiative \(VPI\)](#).

Purpose Area 2 – Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense

Respondent Prioritization: 4/7

Question: Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 2 – Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense Programs.

Areas of Need: Language Access in the Criminal Justice System; Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution; Problem Solving Courts (e.g., Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry); Pretrial Initiatives; Specialized Prosecution (e.g., Elder Abuse, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Fraud, White-Collar Crime); Court Related Technology Enhancements; Other Services to Address Gaps in Prosecution, Court, Public Defense and Legal Aid Programs.

JAG Purpose Area 2: Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense

Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution
Corrections, Comm. Corr., and Reentry Institutions	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution	Pretrial Initiatives	Problem Solving Courts
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Pretrial Initiatives
Community Member/Other	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution
Juvenile Justice and Education	Problem Solving Courts	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution	Specialized Prosecution
Law Enf. and Forensic Science	Specialized Prosecution	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution	Problem Solving Courts
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution
Victim Assistance	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Language Access in the Criminal Justice System

received the strongest support from those in Maui County and Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution had the strongest support among respondents from Kauai and Hawaii Counties.

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [Adult Drug Courts](#), [Juvenile Drug Courts](#), [Bronx \(NY\)](#), and [Treatment Court](#).

Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education

Respondent Prioritization: 1/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important) the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education Programs, includes projects which address public safety concerns.

Areas of Need: Gang Prevention Initiatives; Juvenile Delinquency Initiatives; School Violence Initiatives; Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives; Gun Violence Prevention Initiatives; Other Services to Address Gaps in Prevention and Education Programs.

The prevention and education purpose area was the highest ranked among the seven purpose areas in need of limited Byrne JAG funding. Within this purpose area, there was strong support for initiatives aimed at preventing justice system involvement and reducing delinquent behaviors. The top three priority areas of need were ranked as follows:

1. Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives;
2. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention; and
3. School Violence Initiatives.

Within this purpose area, there was strong support for Problem Solving Courts, which is consistent with respondents' desire for balancing enforcement with demand reduction and prevention. There was also consistent support for Specialized Prosecution as the second priority under this purpose area. Responses varied, however, when selecting a third priority, selections included Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution; Pretrial Initiatives; Specialized Prosecution; and Language Access in the Criminal Justice System. When responses were weighted, Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution emerged as the third priority within this question.

Within this purpose area, involved stakeholders prioritized initiatives in the following way:

Courts

1. Problem Solving Courts;
2. Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution; and
3. Pretrial Initiatives.

Prosecution

1. Specialized Prosecution;
2. Problem Solving Courts; and
3. Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution.

Indigent Defense

1. Court Related Technology Enhancements;
2. Problem Solving Courts; and
3. Public Defense and Legal Aid Initiative.

Responses by Sector and Region

For respondents at the local level, Specialized Prosecution and Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution were ranked as the top two priorities, respectively. This was in contrast to both state employees and those in the non-profit and private service provider sector, both of whom ranked Problem Solving Courts as their top priority. In relation to regional variation, the strongest support for Problem Solving Courts was provided by respondents from the City and County of Honolulu. Specialized Prosecution

JAG Purpose Area 3: Prevention and Education Programs			
<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Priority 1</i>	<i>Priority 2</i>	<i>Priority 3</i>
Administration and Policy	Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives	Juv. Delinquency Initiatives	School Violence Initiatives
Corrections, Comm. Corr., and Reentry Institutions	Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives	Juv. Delinquency Initiatives	Gang Prevention Initiatives
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives	Juv. Delinquency Initiatives	School Violence Initiatives
Community Member/Other	Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives	Juv. Delinquency Initiatives	School Violence Initiatives
Juvenile Justice and Education	Juv. Delinquency Initiatives	Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives	School Violence Initiatives
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives	School Violence Initiatives	Gun Violence Prevention Initiatives
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives	Juv. Delinquency Initiatives	School Violence Initiatives
Victim Assistance	Juv. Delinquency Initiatives	School Violence Initiatives	Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives

Management Software; Risk Assessment Tools Justice Information Sharing Initiative); Other Services to Address Gaps in Corrections and Community Corrections Programs.

Reentry Initiatives and Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration were ranked as the top two priorities, respectively, within the Corrections and Community Corrections purpose area. Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration and Evidence-Based Community Corrections Initiatives tied for the third priority.

Responses by Sector and Region

There was overwhelming support for Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration among those working in Non-Profit/Private Sector Service Providers. When comparing responses by region, the strongest support for Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives was seen from respondents from Hawaii County. In addition, the strongest support for Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration came from respondents in Maui and Kauai Counties.

Comments in this section mainly focused on initiatives or needs that respondents felt should have been included. Several respondents discussed the need for substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment and housing for offenders post-release. These three were viewed as critical and necessary for improving state and local corrections and community corrections systems

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [DUII Intensive Supervision Program \(DISP\)](#), [Hawaii Opportunity Probation](#)

Comments within this section addressed a number of prevention and education needs including the intersection of children exposed to violence, early substance abuse and its relation to future delinquent behaviors. Selected comments are displayed below:

“Our data indicates that drug use and belonging to ‘gangs’ begin at the elementary school level. The involvement with drugs and gangs are the result of child abuse, exposure to violence, neglect and a lack of supportive strengths-based environment.”

“The average school grade level of our imprisoned population is the 6th grade. Many of those under correctional control report learning difficulties, early substance abuse and histories of early exposure to violence. We need to address these intersections to prevent youth from becoming consumers of the criminal justice system.”

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [LifeSkills® Training](#), [Big Brothers Big Sisters \(BBBS\) Community-Based Mentoring \(CBM\) Program](#), [Adolescent](#)

[Transitions Program](#), and [Multisystemic Therapy–Substance Abuse](#).

Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections

Respondent Prioritization: 5/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important) the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections Programs (Probation/Parole).

Areas of Need: Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration – Residential/Community/Outpatient; Gender Specific and Culturally Based Services; Education and Training Services for Offenders; Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Initiatives; Evidence-Based Community Corrections Initiatives (e.g. Risk-Based Probation Strategies, Smart Probation; Hawaii’s Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE); Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration; Technology Improvement (e.g. Case

JAG Purpose Area 4: Corrections and Community Corrections			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives	Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives	Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration
Corrections, Comm. Corr., and Reentry Institutions	Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives	Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration	Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration	Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives	Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives
Community Member/Other	Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives	Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration	Education and Training Services for Offenders
Juvenile Justice and Education	Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration	Education and Training Services for Offenders	Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives	Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives	Technology Improvements
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration	Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration	Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives
Victim Assistance	Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration	Education and Training Services for Offenders	Gender Specific and Culturally Based Services

with Enforcement (HOPE), and The Multnomah County Reentry Enhancement Coordination (REC) Program.

Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment and Enforcement

Respondent Prioritization: 3/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment and Enforcement.

Areas of Need: In-Custody Treatment, Community Outpatient/Residential Treatment; Enhancing Treatment Capacity; Recovery Support Services; Other Services to Address Gaps in Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs.

Drug Treatment and Enforcement was selected as the third most important Byrne JAG purpose area, receiving strong support from respondents in the courts, defense, juvenile justice, and social service fields.

The top three areas of need within this purpose area were:

1. Community Outpatient/Residential Treatment;
2. In-Custody Treatment; and
3. Enhancing Treatment Capacity

It should be noted that drug enforcement initiatives were not included in the potential areas of need that respondents could select from. While this is a limitation of the question, the selection of Drug Treatment and Enforcement as one of the top three purpose areas reflects the desire of respondents to fund activities that can prevent further justice system involvement and improve outcomes for system involved offenders.

With the expansion of Medicaid in Hawaii, many justice-involved individuals will, for the first time, become eligible for coverage. While the treatment modalities that are covered vary by state, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment and pharmacy services are among the essential health benefits that must be covered by Medicaid and private health insurance providers. With the number of uninsured justice

involved populations declining in coming years, initiatives aimed at funding community-based treatment or enhancing treatment capacity would benefit from leveraging health coverage expansion to increase access to treatment. As many of the justice system's treatment providers are often funded through grants or government contracts, optimizing Medicaid treatment dollars will require these organizations to move, at least in part, to a fee-for-service model. While grant dollars can continue to fund treatment services, efforts to enhance coverage and encourage service providers to expand their program funding streams may act as a force-multiplier.

Comments in this section primarily focused on the need for particular types of treatment. The majority expressed a desire for 1) increased treatment resources for those with co-occurring disorders, and 2) enhanced coordination between justice, public health and behavioral health systems. A sample of these comments is found below:

"We should have a more systematic approach to treatment. DOH/ADAD, DHS, PSD, etc. often times end up treating the same individual. We don't share information. We don't share the same goals/objectives."

"Improving treatment capacity for populations with dual diagnosis/co-occurring issues is key. In addition, establishing or enhancing collaboration efforts between the criminal justice systems (parole/probation), community providers, and healthcare providers is necessary. It would help to establish a multi-agency approach to treatment and enforcement."

JAG Purpose Area 5: Drug Treatment and Enforcement			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment
Corrections, Comm. Corrections and Reentry Institutions	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity
Community Member/Other	In-Custody Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment
Juvenile Justice and Education	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment	Recovery Support Services
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	In-Custody Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	In-Custody Treatment
Victim Assistance	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	Recovery Support Services

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [Multnomah County \(Ore.\) Sanction Treatment Opportunity Progress \(STOP\) Drug Diversion Program](#), [Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach](#), [Buprenorphine Maintenance Treatment](#), and [Contingency Management Interventions/Motivational Incentives](#).

Time (e.g., Forensic Technology, Crime Mapping Technology); Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology to Support Offender Management; Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology Between Criminal Justice, Health/Mental Health and Other Community Agencies/Services; Data Collection

and Information Sharing to Assist in Strategic Planning; Training to Support Sub-Grantee Data Collection and Program Evaluation; Other Services to Address Gaps in Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement Programs.

The top three priorities within the Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement Purpose Area were as follows:

1. Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology Between Criminal Justice, Health/Mental Health and Other Community Agencies/Services;
2. Technology to Support Justice Information Sharing Initiatives; and
3. Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology to Advance Innovative Use of Crime Analysis Across Jurisdictions in Real Time.

In order to ensure that any information system that is built or purchased

Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement

Respondent Prioritization: 6/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs.

Areas of Need: Technology to Support Justice Information Sharing Initiatives; Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology to Advance Innovative Use of Crime Analysis Across Jurisdictions in Real

JAG Purpose Area 6: Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection and info sharing tech to support offender mgt
Corrections, Comm. Corrections and Reentry Institutions	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection and info sharing tech to support offender mgt
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection and info sharing tech to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time
Community Member/Other	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection and information sharing to assist in strategic planning
Juvenile Justice and Education	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Data collection and info sharing tech to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	Data collection and info sharing tech to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Data collection and information sharing to assist in strategic planning	Data collection and info sharing tech to support offender mgt
Victim Assistance	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Data collection and info sharing tech to support offender mgt

will have the necessary interoperability across elements of the justice system, across levels of government or across state lines; technology purchasers should consider the standards laid out by [The Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative \(Global\)](#) and the [National Information Exchange Model \(NIEM\)](#).

Comments in this section primarily addressed the general need for improved data collection and information sharing; a number of respondents indicated a need for greater evaluation resources and automated information sharing. A selection of these comments is shown below:

“Program evaluation is key to ensuring that we are doing right by everyone involved. Programs need to be held accountable in an objective manner. If systems were able to share information, we could provide better services.”

“There are many clerks from our agencies inputting data because technology advances have been occurring in silos.

Thus for years now, the burdens of technology has fallen on the shoulders of the least paid employees of our respective agencies. We should prioritize information sharing so that technology can work for them (rather than the other way around).”

Purpose Area 7 - Crime Victim and Witness Protection

Respondent Prioritization: 7/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness Protection.

Areas of Need: Children Exposed to Violence; Direct Victim Services (e.g. Advocacy, Accompaniment, notification); Restorative Justice (e.g. Res-titution, Mediation, Conferencing); Witness Intimidation Prevention; Other Services to Address Gaps in

Crime Victim and Witness Protection Programs.

Crime Victim and Witness Protection was ranked as the Byrne JAG purpose area in least need of limited dollars. The top three areas of need within this purpose area were:

1. Children Exposed to Violence;
2. Direct Victim Services; and
3. Restorative Justice Initiatives.

The consensus around the importance of initiatives dealing with children exposed to violence is telling and deeply supported by the research and literature on adult offenders. According to the Attorney General’s National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence, children exposed to violence are more likely to abuse substances, develop mood disorders, become involved with the juvenile justice system and eventually, the adult justice system.

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools \(CBITS\)](#), [Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy \(TF-CBT\)](#), [Functional Family Therapy \(FFT\)](#), and [Second Step®: A Violence Prevention Curriculum](#).

Endnotes

¹In social science research, snowball sampling (or chain sampling, chain-referral sampling, referral sampling) is a non-probability sampling technique where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their peers. Thus the sample group appears to grow like a rolling snowball. As the sample builds up, enough data is gathered to be useful for research. This sampling technique was used in an effort to solicit as much input from the field as possible. By asking survey respondents to pass along the survey to others in their field, CPJAD was able to increase the number and diversity of respondents. This is especially important as CPJAD wanted to reach out to non-traditional stakeholders who are under represented on the agency’s mailing lists.

JAG Purpose Area 7: Crime Victim and Witness Protection			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Children Exposed to Violence	Direct Victim Services	Restorative Justice
Corrections, Comm. Corrections and Reentry Institutions	Children Exposed to Violence	Direct Victim Services	Restorative Justice
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Direct Victim Services	Children Exposed to Violence	Restorative Justice
Community Member/Other	Children Exposed to Violence	Direct Victim Services	Witness Intimidation Prevention
Juvenile Justice and Education	Children Exposed to Violence	Direct Victim Services	Restorative Justice
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	Children Exposed to Violence	Direct Victim Services	Restorative Justice
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Children Exposed to Violence	Direct Victim Services	Restorative Justice
Victim Assistance	Direct Victim Services	Children Exposed to Violence	Witness Intimidation Prevention

Appendix

Hawaii Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant 2014 Strategic Plan Development Survey

The Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) is the administering agency for the state portion of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The CPJAD facilitates the development of the state strategy, which is approved by the Hawaii Attorney General with feedback from the Governor's Committee on Crime. A three tier process is used to review and select grantees. In 2013, the Hawaii state JAG program allocation was approximately \$1 million.

As required of Bryne JAG, the CPJAD must develop a four year state strategy, which will guide the spending under this federal grant program. To develop the state strategy, CPJAD reviews current data and information and obtains input from criminal justice professionals and other interested parties across the state about the state's criminal justice program needs.

The allowable program purpose areas of the JAG programs are as follows:

Purpose Area 1: Law Enforcement

Purpose Area 2: Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense

Purpose Area 3: Prevention and Education

Purpose Area 4: Corrections and Community Corrections

Purpose Area 5: Drug Treatment and Enforcement

Purpose Area 6: Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement

Purpose Area 7: Crime Victim and Witness Protection

This survey is an effort to obtain a broad spectrum of input from criminal justice professionals and other interested parties throughout the state. The survey results will assist in developing the next four year direction and strategy. Unless specifically designated, the survey items to be ranked are for either adult or juvenile programs. Your participation is very important and much appreciated.

The answers to this survey are confidential. The results from the survey will be reported in aggregate. You will need an email address to complete this survey and only one completed survey per email address is allowed. To assist CPJAD with compiling and comparing the survey responses, please indicate the county you live in or the county your agency serves and which level of government you represent, if applicable:

If you are having technical difficulties with the survey, feel free to contact David Marimon at (202)448-1718 or at Dmarimon@ncja.org. Final date to submit this survey is May 19th, 2014.

Questions

1. Name of County

2. What level of government do you serve?

- Local
- State
- Non-Profit/Private Sector Service Provider
- N/A

3. My role or the role of my agency in the criminal justice system is as follows (select only one category):

- Administration
- Community-Based Organization
- Corrections
- Courts
- Community Member
- Defense
- Education
- Forensic Science
- Juvenile Justice
- Law Enforcement
- Mental Health
- Parole/Probation
- Prosecution
- Public Health
- Reentry Institutions
- Social Services
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Victim Assistance
- Other (please specify)

The next nine questions will ask you to rank order different program and investment types within the Byrne JAG purpose areas. Please rank in order of importance, with 1 being the most important, the types of programming investments you think will best address your primary public safety interests or will enhance the capacity of local justice systems to deal with a current or emerging issues.

Please Note: When you begin to rank order the investment types, the survey will autofill the remaining investment types into ascending order. Please review each investment type and ensure that you have selected a rank order that reflects your response and not the survey's autofill.

4. The previous strategic plan identified the eight priority areas below; please rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important.

- Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Efforts
- Technology Enhancements to Improve Forensic Science Capabilities
- Juvenile Justice
- Violent Crimes (e.g. Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse, etc.)
- Drug Threats & Drug Related Crimes
- Language Access
- Technology Enhancements (e.g. Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiatives, etc.)
- Property Crime Reduction

5. In the space below, provide a brief explanation of your response. (Optional Response)

6. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 1 – Law Enforcement.

- Drug and Gang Enforcement (e.g. Multijurisdictional Task Forces)
- Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives
- Evidence Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies (e.g. SMART Policing, Community Policing, Crime Mapping)
- Technology Enhancement (e.g. Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiative, etc.)
- Targeted Enforcement (e.g. Property Crime, Gambling, Cold Cases)
- Forensic Science Improvement Initiatives
- Juvenile Justice Initiatives
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Law Enforcement

7. Feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

8. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 2 – Prosecution, Court, and Public Defense Programs.

- Pretrial Initiatives
- Language Access in the Criminal Justice System
- Specialized Prosecution (e.g. Elder Abuse, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Fraud, White Collar Crime)
- Problem Solving Courts (e.g. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, ReEntry)
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense Programs
- Public Defense and Legal Aid Initiatives
- Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution
- Court Related Technology Enhancements

9. Feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

10. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education Programs, includes projects which address public safety concerns.

- Other Services to Address Gaps in Prevention and Education Programs
- School Violence Initiatives
- Gun Violence Prevention Initiatives
- Gang Prevention Initiatives
- Juvenile Delinquency Initiatives
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives

11. Please feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

12. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections Programs (Probation/Parole).

- Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Corrections and Community Corrections Programs
- Gender Specific and Culturally Based Services
- Education and Training Services for Offenders
- Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration – Residential/Community/Outpatient
- Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives
- Technology Improvements (e.g. Case Management Software, Risk Assessment Tools, Justice Information Sharing Initiative)
- Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives (e.g. RiskBased Probation Strategies, Smart Probation, Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE))

13. Please feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

14. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment and Enforcement.

- Recovery Support Services
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs
- Enhancing Treatment Capacity
- In Custody Treatment
- Community Outpatient/Residential Treatment

15. Please feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

16. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs.

- Training to support subgrantee data collection and program evaluation
- Data collection and information sharing technology between criminal justice, health/mental health and other community agencies/ services
- Data collection and information sharing technology to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time (e.g. forensic technology, crime mapping technology)
- Other services to address gaps in planning, evaluation and technology programs
- Technology to support justice information sharing initiatives
- Data collection and information sharing technology to support offender management
- Data collection and information sharing to assist in strategic planning

17. Please feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

18. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness Protection.

- Witness Intimidation Prevention
- Restorative Justice (e.g. Restitution, Mediation, Conferencing)
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Crime Victim and Witness Protection Programs
- Direct Victim Services (e.g. Advocacy, Accompaniment, notification)
- Children Exposed to Violence

19. Feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

20. Of the seven JAG Program Purpose Areas listed below; rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, which areas reflect the best use of JAG funding for your community or for the state:

- Law Enforcement
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement
- Crime Victim and Witness Protection
- Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement
- Corrections and Community Corrections
- Prevention and Education
- Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense

21. If you were to allocate funding among the seven JAG Program Purpose Areas, what would be the percentages you would assign to each area? YOUR TOTAL MUST EQUAL 100% (Note: All fields must have a numeric value between 0100 before you can proceed. If you have used a percent sign in the numeric field you will continue to get an error message)

- Law Enforcement
- Prosecution, Courts and
- Public Defense
- Prevention and Education
- Corrections and Community
- Corrections
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement
- Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement
- Crime Victim and Witness Protection

22. Thank you for your participation and input, to submit the survey enter an email address into the box below and click done.

About the Survey

In March 2014, as part of the state's planning process for its federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) allocation, the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) began working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop a stakeholder engagement strategy. As part of this engagement strategy, CPJAD sought input from traditional and non-traditional partners across the state on:

- 1) priority Byrne JAG purpose areas for funding,
- 2) priority initiatives within the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas, and
- 3) previous strategic planning priorities.

Working with the NCJA, CPJAD staff created a survey, which was distributed to CPJAD's stakeholder groups through the CPJAD listserv, professional coalitions, and individual email messages beginning on April 21, 2014. The survey closed on May 19, 2014 with 235 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system.

The survey was designed so that responses could be sorted by function within the criminal justice system. Analysis focused on finding consensus around the Byrne JAG purpose areas in greatest need of limited funds, and determining which initiatives in each purpose area were viewed as most critical to Hawaii's state and local criminal justice systems. The survey had respondents rank the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas which include: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Prevention and Education; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement; Crime Victim and Witness Protection. Respondents to the survey included: Administration; Community-Based Organizations; Corrections; Courts; Community Member; Defense; Education; Forensic Science; Juvenile Justice; Law Enforcement; Mental Health; Parole/Probation; Prosecution; Public Health; Reentry Institutions; Social Services; Substance Abuse Treatment; Victim Assistance; and specified Other.

About NCJA and NCJP

Based in Washington, D.C., the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) represents state, tribal and local governments on crime prevention and crime control issues. Its members represent all facets of the criminal and juvenile justice community, from law enforcement, corrections, prosecution, defense, courts, victim-witness services and educational institutions to federal, state and local elected officials.

The National Center for Justice Planning (NCJP) is a cooperative effort between NCJA and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and provides strategic planning and evidence-based practice resources for states and localities on a variety of criminal justice issues. Additional on and off site technical assistance and training are available to states upon request.

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