

Insight Idaho

MAKING THE UNANSWERABLE ANSWERABLE

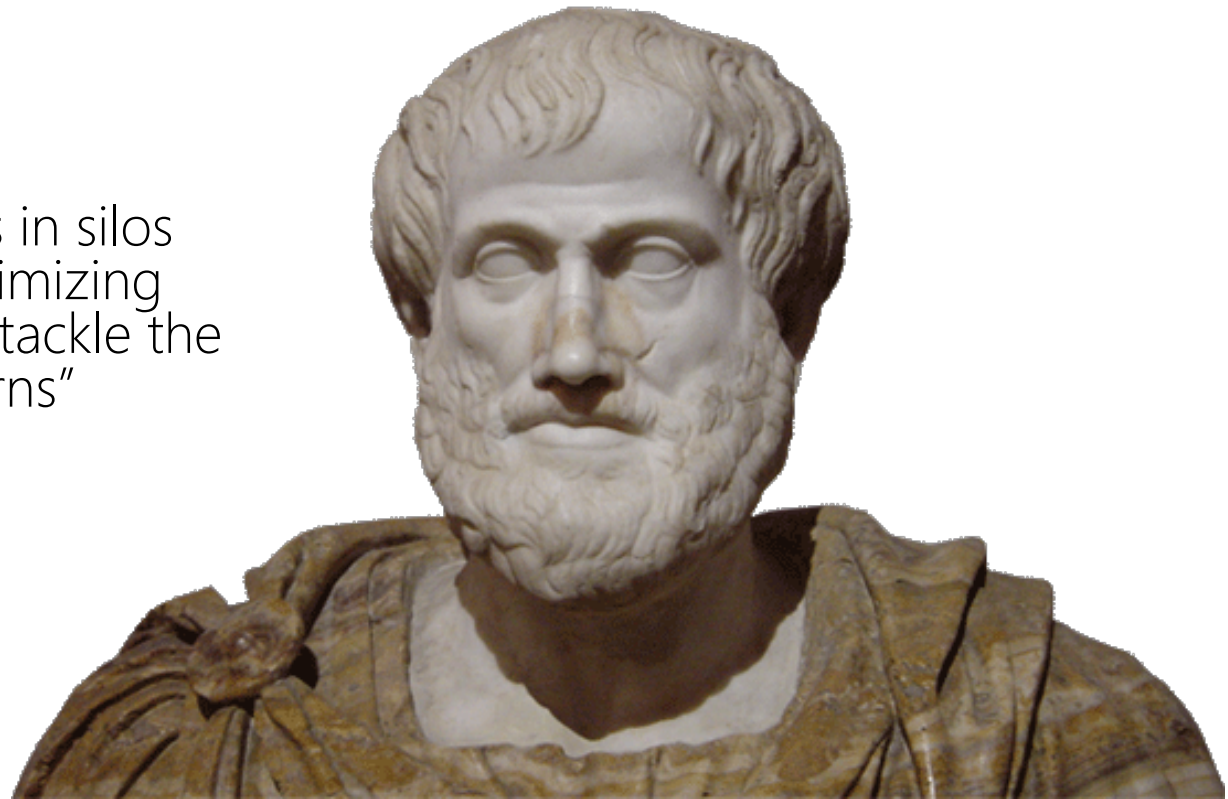
Answering questions • Enhancing service effectiveness • Improving efficiency

“

The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

Aristotle

“Stranded data that exists in silos prevents Idaho from maximizing information gathering to tackle the toughest of public concerns”



A Need Exists:

Office of
Performance
Evaluation¹



Data sharing obstacles have hindered stakeholders' understanding of youth who have had contact with both the child protection and juvenile justice systems.

The system lacked a clear legal and policy framework that supports data sharing and coordinated approaches to treating dual system youth.

Data sharing is constrained by collection methods and the legal framework.

Idaho
Statistical
Analysis
Center²



Continue to improve collaboration and data sharing among state agencies that have contact with justice-involved youth. As noted in the literature review, few studies have attempted to use any measure other than recidivism to determine the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system. Idaho is breaking new ground in collecting information on justice-involved youth from multiple agencies, making it possible to evaluate a variety of outcomes. Using this information, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers can gain a richer understanding of what factors influence their successes and failures as adults. However, at this time, the amount of data available for analysis is limited. Continuing to refine these systems and foster more cooperation between agencies will not only facilitate further research, but as integrated treatment plans become more prevalent, it would aid in the development of this model in Idaho.

Justice
Reinvestment
Act³



27 20-224. INFORMATION REGARDING PRISONERS TO BE SECURED. (1) Within six
28 (6) months after his admission and at such intervals thereafter as it may de-
29 termine, the board shall secure all pertinent available information regard-
30 ing each prisoner, including the circumstances of his offense, his previous
31 social history and criminal record, his conduct, employment and attitude in
32 prison, and reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been
33 made to assist the board in prescribing treatment for such person while in
34 confinement and to assist the commission in its deliberations. The board and

State agencies lack sufficient staff and data systems to measure and report on key indicators that contribute to delays in corrections and parole processes.

¹Office of Performance Evaluations (2018). Child welfare system: Reducing the risk of adverse outcomes.

²Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police (2018). Characteristics and outcomes of justice-involved youth in Idaho.

³SB1357

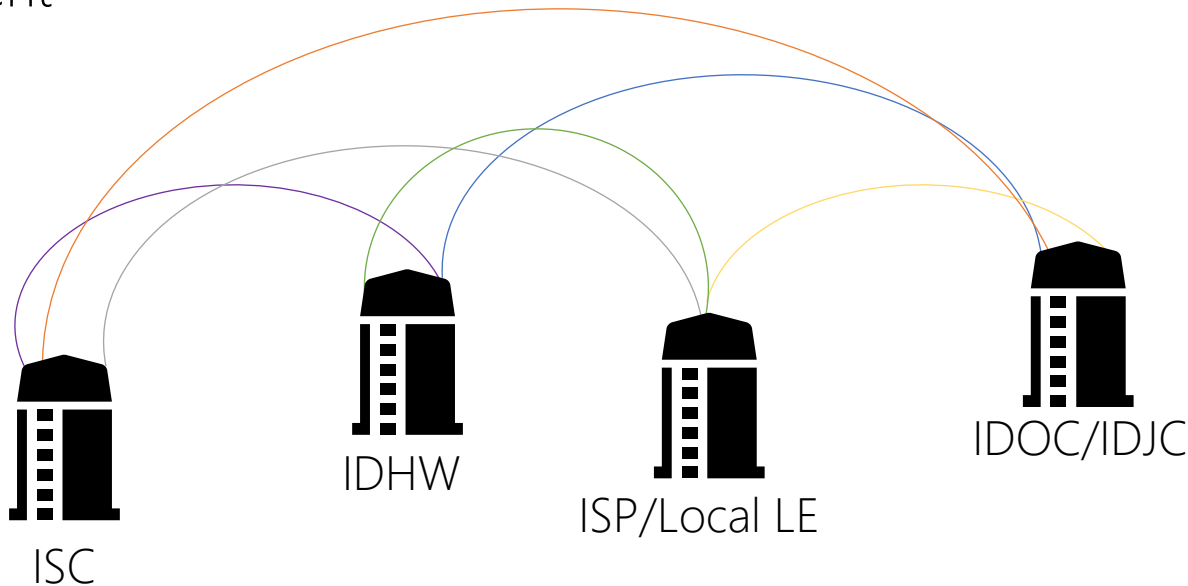
Unanswerable Questions

- What's interventions are **most effective in reducing recidivism** and increasing public safety to achieving a "safer Idaho"?
- What is the **rate of recidivism** across various measures (e.g., encompassing arrests, convictions, and reincarceration)?
- What mental health or substance use **treatment services are most effective** in addressing identified outcomes?
- How many **inmates have children** or have children in foster care?
- What proportion of police child abuse investigations have **concurrent child protection** investigations?
- How many Idahoans are on **misdemeanor probation** in Idaho counties?
- How many **prior diversions are offered** to inmates while on probation before being sentenced to prison (e.g., involvement in specialty courts)?
- What **information from county jails** would be helpful for IDOC?

The Current Challenge

Our existing systems for information sharing are:

- Designed for a single purpose
- Limited in the information available
- Perpetuating agencies working in “silos”
- Costly
- Inefficient



Example: Jim

Symptoms of aggressive behavior in school

Mental health assistance

Interruption in services

Drug use

Other illegal behavior

Arrest

Sentencing

Prison

Substance treatment services

Parole

Supervision

What would have been effective for **prevention** and/or a **treatment response**?

How Did HB432 Become a Reality?

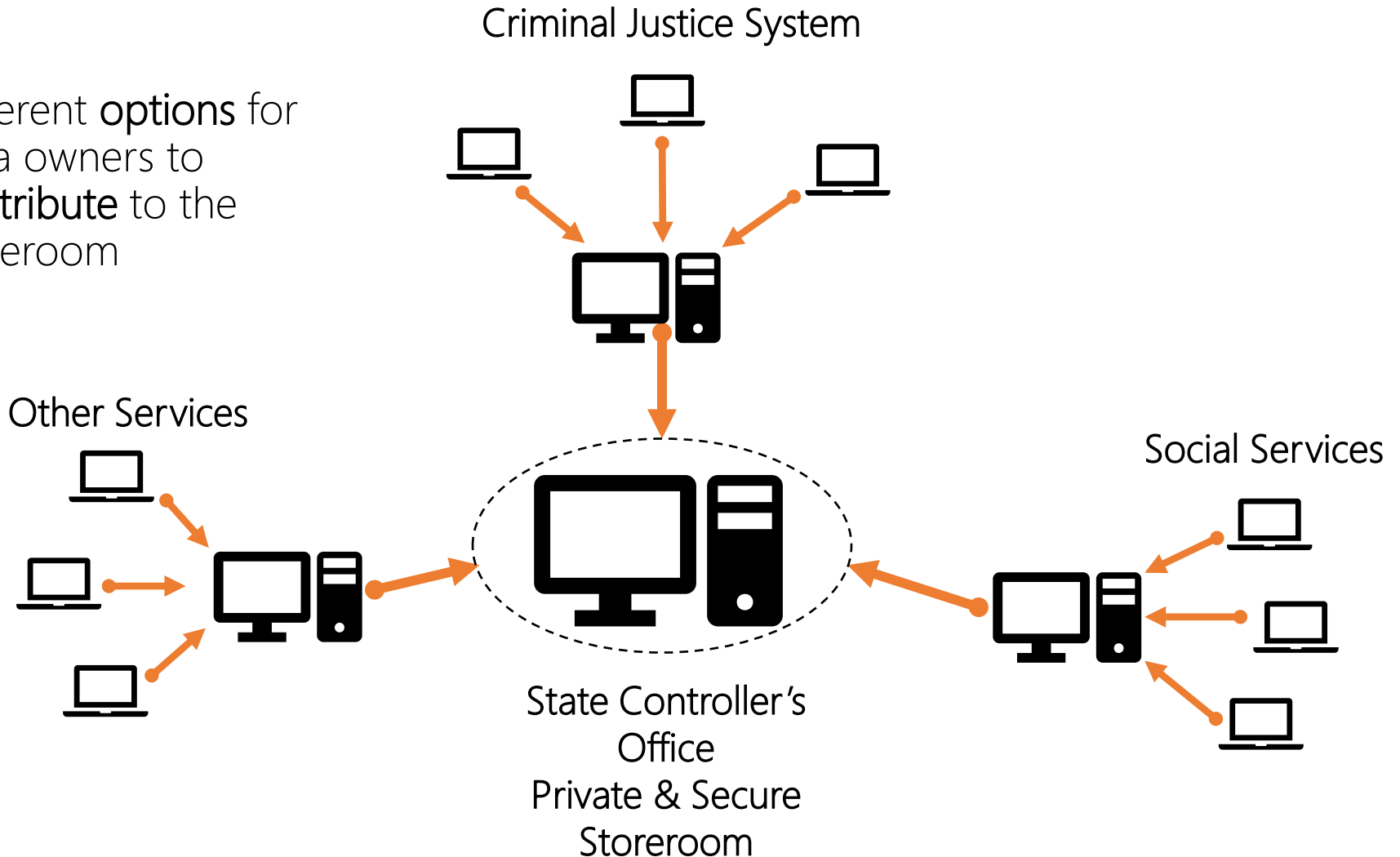
WHEREAS, since its creation in 2005, the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission has advised and made recommendations to Idaho Governors on criminal justice policy in a forum that brings stakeholders together to respectfully work together.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Brad Little, Governor of the State of Idaho, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Idaho do hereby order that Executive Order 2018-03 is repealed and replaced by this order, and in so doing do also order that:

- 1. The Idaho Criminal Justice Commission ("Commission") is hereby established. The Commission shall consist of twenty-seven (27) members and the membership shall be as follows:*
 - a. Ex Officio Members:*
 - i. The Attorney General or designee;*
 - ii. The Director of the Idaho Department of Correction;*
 - iii. The Director of the Idaho State Police;*
 - iv. The Director of the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections;*
 - v. The Administrator of the Office of Drug Policy;*
 - vi. The Executive Director of the Idaho Association of Counties;*
 - vii. The Executive Director of the Idaho Commission of Pardons and Parole;*

Systems Share With Information Storeroom

Different **options** for data owners to **contribute** to the storeroom



Privacy and Confidentiality

The privacy of client information would not be at risk

- Complies with **state and federal laws** governing data privacy
- Data are linked via **algorithms** to create their own **unique identifier**; allowing for linkages while protecting confidentiality
- Identifiable client information is **only stored for as long as it takes** to create the unique identifier and match with existing records

Idaho Behavioral Health Council

In 2021, the Idaho Behavioral Health Council developed a strategic plan that included the use of CJIDS for data collection and reporting



"Our vision is that adults, children, and their families who live with mental illness and addiction receive the behavioral health care services they need when they need them. We believe if this vision is realized, then people in Idaho will have a better quality of life, reduced risk of involvement with the criminal justice system, and make our communities healthier, safer places to live."

Funding for INSIGHT

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

RS28006 / H0639

This is an FY 2021 trailer appropriation bill for the State Controller. It addresses the fiscal impact of H432aa, which creates two new positions in the State Controller's Office to implement and manage the Criminal Justice Integrated Data System.

FISCAL NOTE

This bill provides an additional ongoing appropriation of 2.00 FTP, \$198,800 in personnel costs, and \$100,000 in operating expenditures from the General Fund to the State Controller for FY 2021.

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

RS29831 / S1416

This is the FY 2023 original appropriation bill for the Office of the State Controller. It appropriates a total of \$25,230,600 and caps the number of authorized full-time equivalent positions at 114.00. For benefit costs, the bill increases the appropriated amount for health insurance by \$850 to \$12,500 per eligible full time FTP, includes a one-year holiday of unemployment insurance, and adjusts workers compensation amounts. The bill also provides funding for permanent employees for the equivalent of a 3% salary structure shift and provides \$1.25 per hour per eligible employee to be distributed based on merit for change in employee compensation. The bill provides four line items, which provide nine positions to support Luma and additional funds for a financial specialist, grants web portal, and enhanced cybersecurity of the state's central systems housed in the office's data center. Also included in this bill are two FY 2022 supplemental appropriations, which provide for a behavioral health reporting data system and the second tranche of American Recovery Plan Act (ARPA) passthrough funding for units of local government with populations less than 50,000.

FISCAL NOTE

	FTP	Gen	Ded	Fed	Total
FY 2022 Original Appropriation	104.00	13,263,600	8,184,200	2,300,000	23,747,800
Prior Year Reappropriation	0.00	0	1,850,100	14,236,100	16,086,200
1. Payments to Local Units of Govt	0.00	0	0	53,970,500	53,970,500
2. Behavioral Health Reporting	0.00	2,500,000	0	0	2,500,000
FY 2022 Total Appropriation	104.00	15,763,600	10,034,300	70,506,600	96,304,500
Removal of Onetime Expenditures	0.00	(2,750,000)	(1,850,100)	(68,206,600)	(72,806,700)
FY 2023 Base	104.00	13,013,600	8,184,200	2,300,000	23,497,800

Benefits of Integrated Data Sharing

- ✓ Identifies **use of programs and services** by clients of state service agencies
- ✓ Determines **service crossover** by clients
- ✓ Facilitates and enhances **outcomes-related research**
- ✓ Develops data to aid in **policy development and decision making**
- ✓ Investigates an **array of questions** set forth by stakeholders
- ✓ Improves the efficiency and efficacy of the **management of public programs**
- ✓ Measures **client outcomes over time** and across various types of care and services
- ✓ Reduces **cost** of data collection

Current Status and Next Steps

- Renaming of CJIDS to INSIGHT
- Partnership with Idaho Behavioral Health Council
- Connecting to a variety of stakeholders
- Collecting and linking data sets
- Ensuring data security



INSIGHT is...
Humanizing data and policy

Final Thoughts

