



Justice Counts



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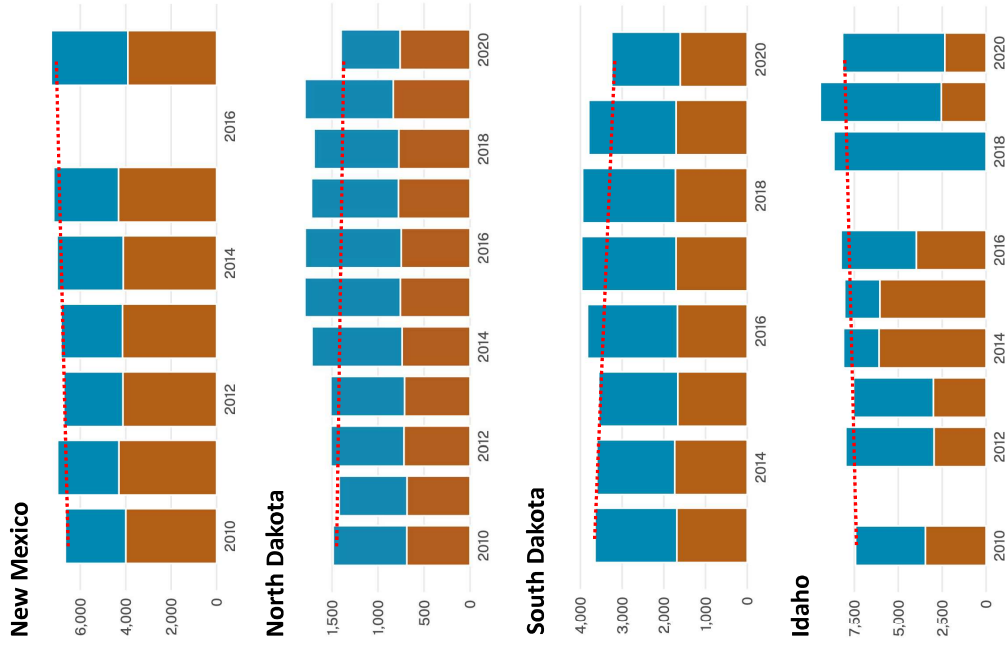
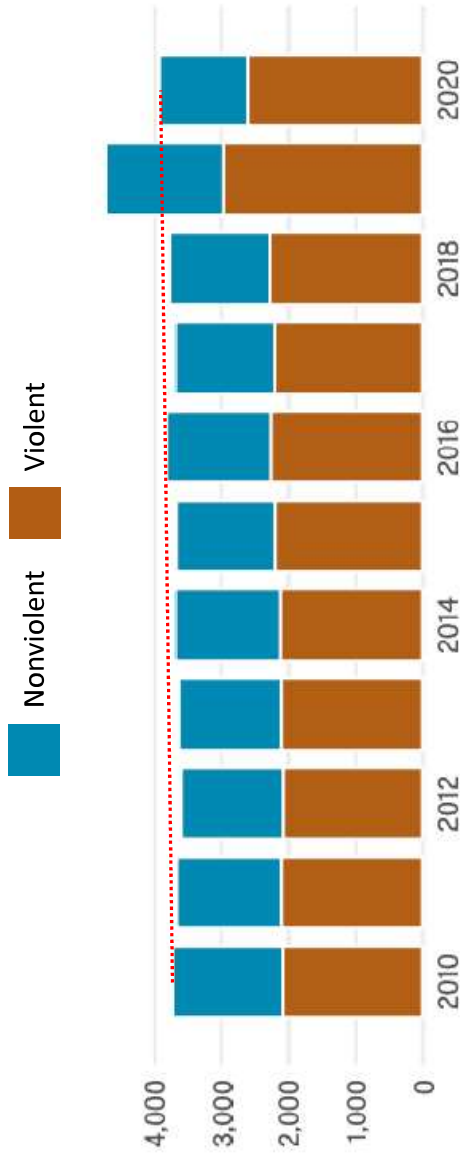


Identifying and understanding criminal justice data is key to developing responsive solutions to state challenges and assessing what changes are successful. State leaders may be grappling with issues such as increased recidivism rates, significant corrections costs, fentanyl and methamphetamine use, upticks in violent crime, or the prevalence of people with mental illness intersecting with the justice system.

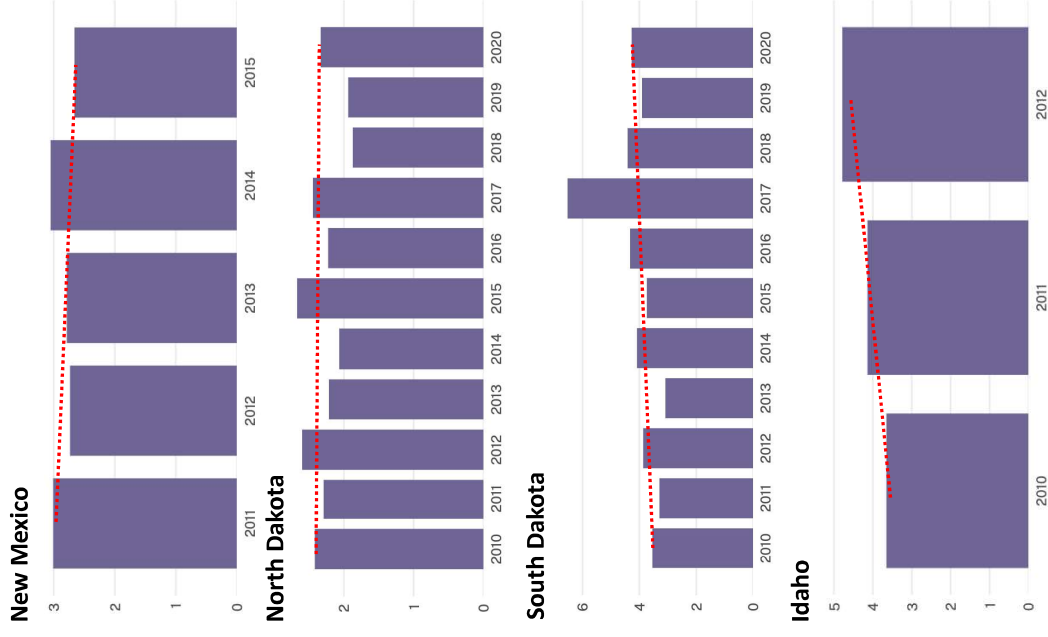
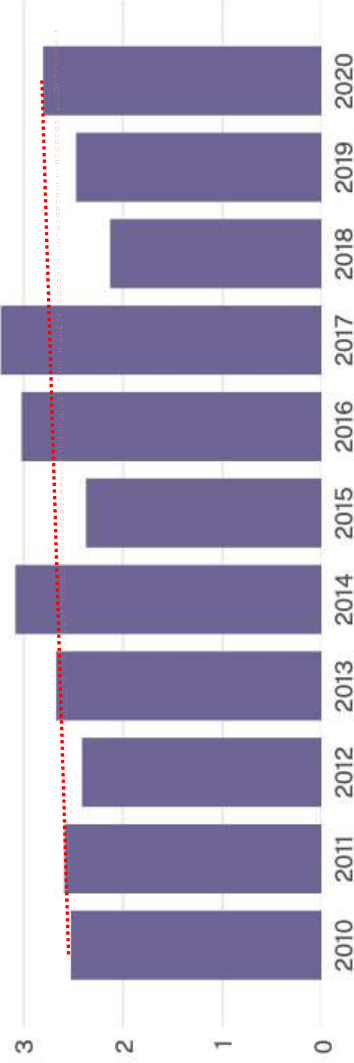
The snapshot examines data about the criminal justice system process at key decision-making points within the system.



Montana prison population by most serious offense type.



Montana's average length of stay (years) of people exiting prison



The needs for behavioral health services in states is substantial.

	Adults experiencing mental illness in 2021	Adults who received mental health services of any kind in 2021	Adults experiencing serious mental illness in 2021	Adults who needed, but did not receive, treatment at a specialized facility for substance use in 2021
Montana	229,000	184,000	60,000	146,000
North Dakota	148,000	114,000	41,000	109,000
South Dakota	154,000	123,000	44,000	93,000
New Mexico	393,000	221,000	93,000	319,000
Idaho	337,000	279,000	97,000	216,000




Case Study: New Mexico

- In 2017, New Mexico became the first state to pass legislation requiring all local and state law enforcement officers to carry naloxone, a drug that can rapidly reverse an opioid overdose.
- In addition to equipping police with naloxone, the legislation requires federally-certified addiction treatment centers to provide patients with educational materials about how to respond to overdoses, two doses of naloxone, and a prescription for a refill.
- The law also requires jails and prisons to provide these naloxone supports when people at risk of overdose exit state or county facilities.
- This is one of many measures New Mexico has implemented over the last decade to curb opioid overdose deaths.

Case Study: North Dakota

- In 2016, 70 percent of judges reported sometimes sentencing people to prison in order to connect them with the behavioral health treatment they need.
- As a result, people who had behavioral health needs often ended up in jail or prison, leading the state to have some of the fastest-growing jail and prison populations in the country. Insufficient community-based treatment resources greatly limited the state's ability to address treatment needs, improve health outcomes, and reduce recidivism, and, therefore, posed a challenge to public safety.
- To address these challenges, North Dakota invested \$7.5 million in a two-pronged approach for providing community treatment for people who have behavioral health needs.



Justice Counts is a **new kind of solution** that aims to provide fresh, ongoing data from every criminal justice agency, in perpetuity, for consideration and use in making public policy decisions.



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Justice Counts was founded to address longstanding challenges policymakers face when crafting criminal justice policy:

- Very little **timely** criminal justice data is made available to the public.
- Policymakers lack even **basic data** on criminal justice dynamics to inform their decisions.
- Those decisions have **lasting effects** in communities on everything from public safety to disparate impacts.



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Justice Counts Partners

Bureau of Justice Assistance, Funder & Project Co-lead

The Council of State Governments Justice Center, Project Co-lead

American Jail Association

American Probation and Parole Association

Correctional Leaders Association

CNA

International Association of Chiefs of Police

Measures for Justice

National Association of Counties Research Foundation

National Association of State Budget Officers

National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors

NRI

National Criminal Justice Association

National Center for State Courts

National Conference of State Legislatures

National District Attorneys Association

National Governors Association

National Legal Aid & Defender Association

National Sheriffs' Association

RAND Corporation

Recidiviz

University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute



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JUSTICE COUNTS – TIER 1 METRICS

	Capacity & Costs	Population Movements	Operations & Dynamics	Public Safety	Equity	Fairness*
Law Enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding 2. Expenses 3. Staff 4. Staff by Race and Ethnicity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calls for Service 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrests 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reported Crime 2. Use of Force Incidents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrests by Race and Ethnicity 2. Arrests by Biological Sex 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civilian Complaints Sustained
Prosecution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding 2. Expenses 3. Staff 4. Caseload 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cases Referred 2. Cases Declined 3. Cases Diverted/Deferred 4. Cases Prosecuted 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cases Disposed 	<p>No Tier 1 metric</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cases Declined, Diverted/Deferred, Prosecuted by Race and Ethnicity, Biological Sex 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Violations Filed Resulting in Discipline
Defense	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding 2. Expenses 3. Staff 4. Caseload 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cases Appointed Counsel 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cases Disposed 	<p>No Tier 1 metric</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cases Disposed by Race and Ethnicity, Biological Sex 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Client Complaints Sustained
Courts & Pretrial	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding 2. Expenses 3. Judges & Staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Case Filings 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pretrial Releases 2. Sentences Imposed 3. Cases Disposed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Offenses While on Pretrial Release 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sentences Imposed by Race and Ethnicity, Biological Sex 	<p>No Tier 1 metric</p>
Jails	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding 2. Expenses 3. Staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-, Post-Adjudication Admissions 2. Pre-, Post-Adjudication Daily Population 	<p>No Tier 1 metric</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of Force Incidents 2. Readmissions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-, Post-adjudication Daily Population by Race and Ethnicity, Biological Sex 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grievances Upheld
Prisons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding 2. Expenses 3. Staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Admissions 2. Daily Population 3. Releases 	<p>No Tier 1 metric</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of Force Incidents 2. Readmissions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily Population by Race and Ethnicity, Biological Sex 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grievances Upheld
Supervision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding 2. Expenses 3. Staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Cases 2. Daily Population 3. Discharges 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Violations 2. Revocations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconvictions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily Population by Race and Ethnicity, Biological Sex 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Tier 1 metric

*Many factors can lead to a complaint, grievance, or appeal that are not related to fairness. The existence of these processes reflects a functioning system.

Technical implementation guides are the basis for how the Justice Counts web portal, Publisher, works. ([Publisher Demo](#))



Law Enforcement ▾

Staging

Home

Set Up Metrics

Enter Data

Explore Data



[← Back to All Metrics](#)

Expenses

The amount spent by the agency for law enforcement activities.

Sector: Law Enforcement

- 1 [Set metric availability](#)
- 2 [Define metrics](#)

2 Define Metrics

Click into each of the metrics and breakdowns below to configure its definition. Learn more about how to define metrics and breakdowns in the [Technical Implementation Guide](#).

Primary Metric

Expenses (Total)

[View / Edit](#)

Expense Types

Personnel

[View / Edit](#)

Training

[View / Edit](#)

Facilities and Equipment

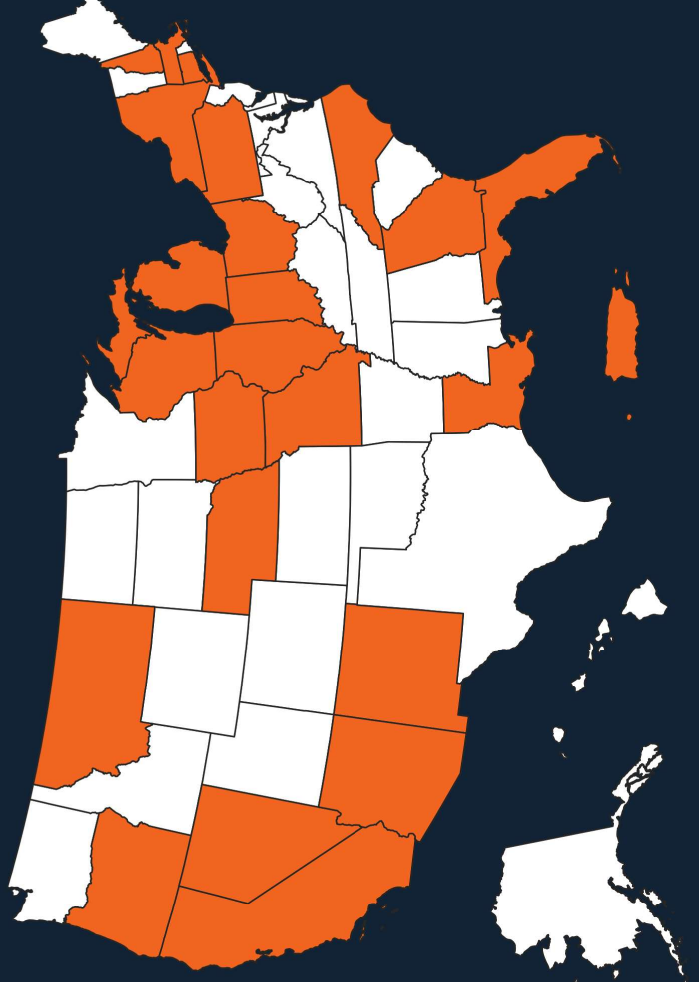
[View / Edit](#)

Other Expenses

[View / Edit](#)

Criminal justice agencies across 25 states have signed on to participate in Justice Counts.

Participation opportunities were announced in May of 2022 and implementation began in February of 2023.



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Justice Counts is helping states implement their data priorities



Wisconsin



North Carolina



Arizona



How Justice Counts can support Montana

Montana legislators hope to use data to answer these questions:

What are the trends in sentencing, releases, and arrests geographically?

How many revocations are there system wide on a monthly basis? Where are they? What happens to those folks?

The number of local law enforcement “pick - ups” that don’t result in a citation or arrest? (For example: transport to a hospital or homeless shelter?)



Source: <https://leg.mt.gov/content/Committees/Interim/2021-2022/Law-and-Justice/Studies/HJ-31/hj31-research-questions-list-january-2022.pdf>



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What questions do you have about Justice Counts efforts in Montana or across the country?



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