

Crime Victims Needs Assessment

Prepared for

**The Wisconsin Department of Justice
Office of Crime Victim Services**

and

Citizens of Judicial District 6

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Introduction

In 2005 the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of Crime Victim Services began a journey to develop a Crime Victim Needs Assessment process to document all crime related services across the State of Wisconsin and to understand the needs of counties and tribal communities. The goal is to document crime victims' unmet needs and communities' priorities related to crime victim services. As such, this project:

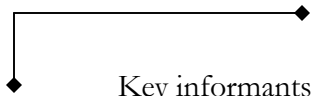
- ✓ Gathers comprehensive/consistent information from Wisconsin counties and tribes
- ✓ Assists communities to collaboratively set priorities
- ✓ Disseminates results in user-friendly format
- ✓ Reflects viewpoints of crime victims

In 2006 World Bridge Research began assisting the Department of Justice with this Crime Victim Needs Assessment effort using an approach called Participatory Action Research (PAR). PAR was developed in contrast to conventional research approaches. PAR is characterized by having three primary components: 1) an iterative process for conducting research that includes reflection and action; 2) having community members and stakeholders involved with the research process; and 3) using findings to promote positive community change. These three approaches are interwoven throughout the project design and provide for a richer and more culturally sensitive assessment than a researcher directed traditional approach. Essentially PAR is research which involves all relevant parties in actively examining together current action (which they experience as problematic) in order to change and improve it.

Essentially Participatory Action Research (PAR) is research which involves all relevant parties in actively examining together current action (which they experience as problematic) in order to change and improve it.

To document all crime related services and unmet needs across Wisconsin, the Needs Assessment project began by interviewing key informants (victim/witness specialists/coordinators, law enforcement agencies (county and municipal), community service providers and representatives from local departments of human services) in each county and tribal community. Appointments were made with individuals and groups to ask them questions about:

- ✓ Community composition
- ✓ Services available to victims of crime
- ✓ Community assets
- ✓ Unmet needs of crime victims
- ✓ The underserved
- ✓ Crime trends
- ✓ Victim rights
- ✓ Innovative programs



Key informants were also asked to fill out a questionnaire about unmet needs at the end of the interview. The survey and interview questions shared some similar topics with the interviews providing an opportunity for the research team to learn the insights and reasons behind interviewees' perspectives. A second round of key informant interviews were held with named victim service agencies and other agencies or groups providing victim services programming that were deemed innovative and not known by victim service grant makers.

To build upon the iterative process for assessment and action, findings from the key informant interviews and surveys were presented at the District 6 Priority Setting meeting on September 6, 2007. The meeting featured two parts – reflection and discussion about the findings from the interviews and surveys followed by a consensus building method using group participation technologies to identify recommendations for funding priorities for crime victim services needs and gaps.

In a final step for the district, the emerging recommendations were incorporated into an internet based survey tool which sought to prioritize the recommendations. Interviewed key informants, participants of the district meeting and all other known service providers in the district were asked to complete the survey.

The three initial steps – interviews and surveys, district meeting and on-line survey – are summarized in this report.

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These key informant interviews and surveys are to be rounded out with interviews and focus groups with victims/survivors of crime, members of underserved communities and representatives of statewide organizations. Also, an advisory group of victims, former victims and survivors from across the state oversees various aspects of the Needs Assessment's implementation.

Summary

Judicial District 6 is made of the following 11 Wisconsin counties: Adams, Clark, Columbia, Dodge, Green Lake, Juneau, Marquette, Portage, Sauk, Waushara and Wood. Every county in the district was represented in the needs assessment process with 46 individuals interviewed, 37 surveys, 8 participating at the district meeting and 14 responding to the follow-up online survey.

The following summaries were created from the key informant interviews and surveys collected in Judicial District 6.

Crime trends:

- ✓ Crimes relating to drugs including alcohol and prescription drugs
- ✓ Elder financial abuse
- ✓ Interpersonal crimes such as sexual assault of youth and domestic abuse

Assets - commonly referred to services:

- ✓ Support groups
- ✓ Advocacy
- ✓ Foster homes
- ✓ Parent aid services
- ✓ In-home therapy
- ✓ Mental health services
- ✓ Victim/Witness programs
- ✓ Shelters for domestic abuse and homelessness
- ✓ Financial assistance such as food, gas and other vouchers for the homeless
- ✓ Family resource centers

Underserved crime victims:

- ✓ Victims with mental health issues
- ✓ Rural victims of crime
- ✓ The elderly
- ✓ Latinos, American Indians, and Hmong victims
- ✓ Victims with developmental disabilities
- ✓ Youth and Men
- ✓ Homeless victims of crime
- ✓ Sexual assault victims
- ✓ Domestic violence victims
- ✓ Victims of child sexual abuse

Existing innovative services:

- ✓ Evergreen Project
- ✓ Videotaping of children's testimony in child sexual abuse cases

◆

Programs on key informants' "wishlist" include:*

- ✓ Transportation
- ✓ Support groups
- ✓ Therapists for "mentally ill", sexual assault and family violence
- ✓ Drug treatment centers
- ✓ Crime prevention and awareness programs
- ✓ Homeless shelters
- ✓ Foster homes
- ✓ Sexual assault response team
- ✓ Victims' compensation before court
- ✓ Outreach services
- ✓ Better/safer waiting areas in courthouses
- ✓ Financial assistance for victims
- ✓ Parenting classes (as prevention)
- ✓ Soup kitchens
- ✓ Mentoring programs for youth

* The wishlist of services includes some programs also listed as commonly referred to assets. This occurs because programs can exist in one community in the district as an asset but not be available in another community thus making it a wish for service.

At the district meeting, participants reflected on the above findings and used a consensus process to answer the question "What are our recommendations for 2008 funding priorities for victim services?" In a follow-up online survey District 6 residents were asked to prioritize the recommendations. The ranked recommendations were:

1. Enhance legal system response to victims.
2. Comprehensive services that work together for everyone that needs them.
3. Provide accessible, competent services for all victims, all the time.
4. Affordable, timely, accessible mental health service.
5. Eliminate barriers to transportation.
6. Fund creative, comprehensive prevention education.
7. Supportive services to achieve self sufficiency.

A complete depiction of the ideas and victim needs that make up each funding recommendation can be found on page 18.



Findings from Key Informant Interviews

Key informants from Judicial District 6 representing victim/witness specialists/coordinators, sheriff's offices, community service providers and departments of human services were interviewed in July 2007. A total of 46 individuals were interviewed (33 women and 12 men) in 11 interview settings. The following summarizes the themes that emerged from these interviews.

Crime Trends

Some of the emerging crime trends that were discussed by key informants include crimes relating to drugs—in particular prescription drugs, elder financial abuse, and interpersonal crimes including sexual assault of youth and domestic abuse.

Drugs: Many informants believe that there are serious drug issues in Judicial District 6 relating to prescription drugs. Several individuals discussed “OxyContin” and other prescription drugs linked to increased burglaries. In some cases there are multi-defendant crimes where people are allegedly working together to support drug habits. It was also suggested “youth--nothing for them to do” is a contributing factor in juvenile prescription drug related crimes. One informant stated, “Drug use connects to every crime.”

In some cases there are multi-defendant crimes where people are allegedly working together to support drug habits.

Elder Financial Abuse: Financial abuse of the elderly is thought to be an emerging problem in Judicial District 6. Fraud committed by relatives or those with power of attorney over the elderly seems to be on the rise and underreported. One informant stated,

“Elder abuse, especially family members taking financial advantage of parents [is a crime trend]. Many times the elderly do not report things that happen within the family.”

Interpersonal Crimes: Many key informants perceive an increase in domestic violence, sexual assault of youth by other youth and elder sexual abuse. Not only are there increases in youth victims of sexual assault, there is also a perception that the violence used in the sexual assault of children is more severe. This trend about the severity of violence is also noted in domestic violence situations. As a result there is a perception that stalking and homicides are “on the increase”.

Underserved Populations

In key informant interviews those viewed as underserved include victims with mental health issues, rural victims of crime, the elderly, Spanish-speaking Latinos, American

Indians, youth, men and Hmong.

Victims with Mental Health Issues: There is a perception that victims with mental health needs “fall in the cracks” and have a hard time accessing needed services. Sometimes this is due to “lapses in insurance” or to waitlists and lack of existing services.

Rural Victims: Many perceive the most underserved population is those who live in rural, isolated areas. The biggest barriers for this group are telephone access and transportation. Some particularly isolated rural groups are Mennonites and the Amish. One informant stated,

“[We have a] huge Mennonite community that do not use our services. No access to them...They need the county services.”

Spanish-speaking Latinos and Hmong: Some key informants talked of Spanish-speaking and Asian citizens as being underserved due to language barriers and a perception that new immigrant communities want to keep to themselves and have a distrust of law enforcement. One informant stated,

“There are not enough Spanish interpreters in the county. It is very difficult to get to the Spanish population in the community.”

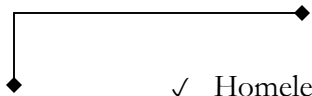
Innovative Services and “Wishlist”

When asked what kinds of services victims are commonly referred to for assistance and support, many key informants indicate: support groups; advocacy; foster homes; parent aid services; in-home therapy; financial assistance such as food, gas and other vouchers for the homeless; mental health services; Victim/Witness programs; shelters for domestic abuse and homeless; and family resource centers. Some communities did identify a few programs perceived to be unique or innovative:

1. The Evergreen Project is designed for individuals in mental health crisis. It is a hospital diversion program that provides 24 hour supervision in a group home setting for four to five days.
2. Videotaping children’s testimony in child sexual abuse cases

On the same note key informants also identified programs and services they wish they had available in their local community:

- ✓ Transportation
- ✓ Support groups
- ✓ Therapists for “mentally ill”, sexual assault and family violence
- ✓ Drug treatment centers
- ✓ Crime prevention and awareness programs

- 
- ✓ Homeless shelters
 - ✓ Foster homes
 - ✓ Sexual assault response team
 - ✓ Victims' compensation before court
 - ✓ Outreach services
 - ✓ Better/safer waiting areas in courthouses
 - ✓ Financial assistance for victims
 - ✓ Parenting classes (as prevention)
 - ✓ Soup kitchens
 - ✓ Mentoring programs for youth

Assets that key informants wish were available include:

- ✓ Affordable housing
- ✓ A hospital—there is no hospital in one community
- ✓ Civil attorneys—there are no civil attorneys in some District 6 communities

Barriers to Services

The two biggest barriers to services for victims identified are lack of funding for service staff and transportation. Staffing is cited as a huge issue. It was expressed that more district attorneys, judges and full time victim/witness coordinators also would help. Many say they are expected to do more with less and that the lack of funds makes it difficult to help victims of crime. Related to lack of funds, problems with space and waiting areas in courthouses are common. One informant stated,

“There is no bailiff in court room. Too close to jail and victims do not feel safe!”

Lack of transportation services is also seen as a barrier to service. Services are most often located in the county seat. To try to eliminate this barrier, one informant stated,

“Some work is done over the phone. People in county have fewer phones and means of transportation than in any other county. Advocates meet with victims anywhere that is needed.”

Transportation is sometimes provided by law enforcement, but safety becomes an issue for others transporting victims. Some communities have taxi service available, but it is very expensive and not available “24/7”.



Victim Rights Difficult to Enforce

Most informants discussed the victim rights notification process used in their community and suggested that victim rights notification is done well. When asked about which rights were difficult to enforce it was suggested that victims have difficulty with restitution; there is a perception that they will never receive it. The Crime Victim Compensation Program reimburses for some crime related expenses that are not covered by other sources such as restitution or insurance. This make it a complex and lengthy process at times for victims to determine how to recoup their losses. Problems getting witnesses to come to court were also discussed. Deterrents include the cost of gas, the loss of work time and the fact that they are reimbursed only \$16/day.

Findings from Unmet Needs Survey Results

Thirty-seven individuals representing law enforcement, victim/witness programs, human services and community-based victim service programs completed the Unmet Needs Survey in the 11 counties that comprise Judicial District 6.

Who are Underserved?

More than 50% of the respondents think victims with mental health needs, victims who live in rural environments, and homeless victims of crime are underserved. Upwards of 40% of respondents think sexual assault victims, victims with developmental disabilities, domestic assault victims and victims of child sexual abuse are underserved.

Who are underserved?	N = 37	%
Victims with mental health issues	29	76%
Rural victims	25	66%
Homeless victims of crime	22	60%
Sexual assault victims	18	48%
Victims with developmental disabilities	17	45%
Domestic assault victims	17	45%
Victims of child sexual abuse	16	42%

When given a list of potentially underserved populations, District 6 interviewees strongly identified the list above. This list supplements the findings from the interviews and points out a few community groups that did not come readily to people’s minds during the interview discussions.

Community Coordination and Unmet Needs

When asked, “On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 and 2 being ‘Not At All’ and 3 and 4 being ‘Very Much’, please rate the extent to which you believe that the current service system...” the following represent the majority “**Very Much**” response. Respondents could also answer “Don’t Know” or “Not Applicable”.

The current service system...	“Very Much” Response	N = 37	%
Is integrated, that is, agencies are by various means linked together to allow services to be provided in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.	Very Much	25	68%
Allows differing points of view to exist among organizations.	Very Much	26	67%
Provides services that are accessible.	Very Much	23	60%
Creates opportunities for joint planning across different types of agencies (e.g., legal, mental health, physical health, public safety, domestic violence, child welfare).	Very Much	22	60%
Provides services that are individualized.	Very Much	21	55%
Fosters a “big picture” understanding of the service system and the roles/ responsibilities of the agencies that constitute that system.	Very Much	21	55%
Ensures that agencies have timely access to client records in ways that do not violate client confidentiality and/or rights.	Very Much	21	55%
Provides services that are gender specific.	Very Much	19	50%
Prevents crime victims from getting lost in the complex system	Very Much	19	50%
Can be accessed at different stages of victim recovery process.	Very Much	18	47%

When asked, “On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 and 2 being ‘Not At All’ and 3 and 4 being ‘Very Much’, please rate the extent to which you believe that the current service system...” the following represent the majority “**Not at All**” response. Respondents could also answer “Don’t Know or “Not Applicable”.

The current service system...	“Not at All” Response	N = 37	%
Develops clear community-wide goals and plans.	Not at All	24	63%
Provides services that are culturally appropriate.	Not at All	24	63%
Provides services that incorporate non-traditional approaches.	Not at All	22	60%
Addresses the issues of trauma.	Not at All	20	53%
Involves crime victims in improving and/or changing services.	Not at All	16	42%

Community Assets

When asked, “On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 and 2 being ‘Not At All’ and 3 and 4 being ‘Very Much’, please rate the availability of these community assets,” the following represent the majority “**Very Much**” response. Respondents could also answer “Don’t Know” or “Not Applicable”.

Services and Supports	“Very Much” Response	N = 37	%
Early Childhood Programs i.e. Headstart	Very Much	31	81%
Food Assistance	Very Much	31	81%
Senior Center / Programs	Very Much	28	74%
Mental Health Services	Very Much	24	63%
Information and Referral Hotline	Very Much	24	63%
Recreation / Sports	Very Much	23	61%
Substance Abuse Assessment, Prevention and Treatment	Very Much	22	60%
Health Education	Very Much	21	55%
Services for Persons with Disabilities	Very Much	20	52%

Services and Supports	"Very Much" Response	N = 37	%
Family Support Center / Services	Very Much	18	47%
Low Cost or Free Clothing, Furniture and Housewares	Very Much	18	47%
After-School Programs	Very Much	16	42%

When asked, "On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 and 2 being 'Not At All' and 3 and 4 being 'Very Much'", please rate the availability of these community," the following represent the majority "**Not at All**" response. Respondents could also answer "Don't Know" or "Not Applicable".

Services and Supports	"Not at All" Response	N = 37	%
Transportation Assistance	Not at All	28	74%
Support Groups	Not at All	19	50%
Housing Assistance	Not at All	18	47%
Violence Prevention	Not at All	18	47%
Mentoring	Not at All	18	47%
Supervised Visitation Exchange / Exchange	Not at All	18	47%
Job Training / Job Treatment	Not at All	17	45%

District Meeting Findings and Prioritization Survey

Eight people from six counties (Clark, Green Lake, Portage, Sauk, Waushara and Wood) in Judicial District 6 attended the Crime Victim Needs Assessment Priority Setting Meeting in Stevens Point, Wisconsin on September 6, 2007. The group included two victim/witness coordinators, four domestic violence/sexual assault community organization staff, one representative from a department of human services, and one community member. Two staff members with the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of Crime Victim Services were also present.

An overview of the Office of Crime Victim Services needs assessment project was presented including the findings from interviews with 46 people and the 37 surveys conducted throughout the Judicial District 6 during May to July, 2007.

For the meeting, the findings discussed previously in this report were grouped to create a cohesive, flowing story of the interview and survey progress. The sections included: Crime Trends, Assets and Innovative Services, Underserved Populations, Barriers to Services, “Wishlist” of Services, and Crime Victims Rights.

Crime Trends

As the group learned of the findings, the following reactions emerged related to crime trends and their experience:


- ✓ Some participants were a little surprised by the inclusion of elder abuse as a growing trend.
- ✓ Surprise was also expressed at what interviewees are seeing as why crime trends are happening. Youth violence being a result of being bored seemed surprising.
- ✓ The group discussed why they thought the perception of youth on youth sexual assault is on the rise – it’s seems to be about reporting. More youth know it’s wrong, and they are telling each other and reporting it. Some of the youth on youth reports were previously not seen as reportable incidents; the behavior of 6 or 7 year olds was seen as “normal” in the past, but today people report it.
- ✓ Some participants echoed that prescription drugs trends resonated for them.

The group mentioned that the following were missing as crime trends:

- ✓ Property crimes – vandalism, car break-ins
- ✓ Alcohol related traffic incidents

Assets / Innovative or New Services

The group learned more about the Evergreen Project in Portage County. The project was created in response to the need for mental health response when 911 is called. Instead of generating a Chapter 51 hold or leaving the person at home, Portage County Human



Services contracts with a licensed four-bed adult family home facility. The average length of stay is four to five days; need to access psychiatry can lengthen the stay. The facility is open to other counties but Portage County residents primarily use it. The project is more cost effective than a hospital stay.

The group noted that some assets were missing from the list established by the interviews and surveys:

- ✓ Counseling does exist but is not on the asset list.
- ✓ Some legal services exist but are very slim.

The group noted other services that they wished were available in their communities:

- ✓ We don't have homeless programs.
- ✓ How to comprehensively engage parents who have abused their children? We want to help them comply with court orders and help reunite the family – this is missing in our community.

Underserved, Barriers, and Wishlist:

The group was asked which underserved populations from the list generated by the interviews and surveys would they emphasize:

- ✓ Men and young boys mentoring.
- ✓ Difficult to choose from list – victims with mental health and rural victims face such tremendous barriers in our community.
- ✓ Knowing the high rate of sexual assault among people with disabilities makes us want to do work there.

Similarly, the group discussed barriers that victims of crime face:

- ✓ Transportation
- ✓ Money – no source for immediate assistance for a crisis such as replacing a window after break-in; would like to see more rapid restitution collection
- ✓ The group discussed the need for job creation and educational services for people who can't pay restitution and don't have jobs.


As the groups looked at the services “wishlist” and barriers, they contemplated which could be addressed in their lifetime:

- ✓ Create jobs around the transportation needs.
- ✓ Must address transportation assistance to get people to jobs.
- ✓ Many communities don't have statewide or even multi-county bus service and many cities don't have bus service at all.

Crime Victims' Rights

Some of the group's comments about crime victims' rights included:

- ✓ The group discussed the successes and challenges of crime victim compensation.



They seem thorough but slow in getting payments out.

- ✓ Could fix the statutes that offer only \$16 per day – this only covers the subpoenaed events, not all court proceedings.

For the second part of the meeting, participants incorporated the interview findings and their reflections into a consensus process to answer the question “What are our recommendations for 2008 funding priorities for victim services?” The recommendations list appears below and more details are available in Appendix A, page 18.

In a final step to understand the victim services needs in District 6, these emerging recommendations were incorporated into an internet based survey tool which sought to prioritize the recommendations. Interviewed key informants, participants from the district meeting and all other known service providers in the district were asked to complete the survey. Fourteen individuals representing nine counties (including Adams, Columbia, Juneau, and Marquette; four counties not present at the district meeting) voted to prioritize the needs.

The ranked recommendations were:

1. Enhance legal system response to victims.
2. Comprehensive services that work together for everyone that needs them.
3. Provide accessible, competent services for all victims, all the time.
4. Affordable, timely, accessible mental health service.
5. Eliminate barriers to transportation.
6. Fund creative, comprehensive prevention education.
7. Supportive services to achieve self sufficiency.

Implications


***T*op Ranked Funding Priority Recommendation:** Aspects of the top ranked recommendation of **Enhance legal system response to victims** appeared throughout the needs assessment process. Unlike other districts, no element of legal services emerged on the list of commonly referred to assets yet “wishlist” items included victims’ compensation before court and better/safer waiting areas in courthouse. Further, when addressing barriers to services, interviewees identified the need for more district attorneys, judges and full-time victim/witness coordinators to assist with providing better legal services. The severity of interpersonal crimes and the rise of elder abuse, especially financial, were discussed by interviewees as emerging crime trends. This concept was echoed in this recommendation in its recognition and prioritization of the complexity of the legal issues related to custody, divorce, immigration, trafficking and elder abuse.

Following close behind, the next two recommendations are **Comprehensive services that work together for everyone that needs them** and **Provide accessible, competent services for all victims, all the time**. These recommendations are strongly related to many of the underserved populations that were identified in Judicial District 6. Victims with mental health issues, people with disabilities, and Latinos, American Indians and Hmong peoples were named as communities with many barriers to services. Issues such as language barriers and cultural isolation were addressed in these recommendations and their prioritization points to a strong desire to address these needs. These recommendations also speak strongly to the quality of services that are desired: comprehensive, accessible, competent.

The other emerging priority needs areas include:

- ✓ Affordable, timely, accessible mental health service.
- ✓ Eliminate barriers to transportation.
- ✓ Fund creative comprehensive prevention education.
- ✓ Supportive services to achieve self sufficiency.

***B*uilding on Community Assets:** It appears that victims who live in rural communities, who are victims of child sexual assault or adult domestic violence, or who are homeless are considered the “underserved” by key informants according to survey results. To make matters more difficult, assets that could be a starting point for these groups are also “not at all available.” Key informants suggest that there are not enough transportation services, housing assistance, support groups, supervised visitation exchange centers or job training/job treatment services available in their communities. Thus the district meeting saw the emergence of **Eliminate barriers to transportation** and **Supportive services to achieve self sufficiency** as much needed and desired groups of services for crime intervention.



Senior centers, services for persons with disabilities, and information and referral hotlines are considered “very much” available in this district and could assist in reaching out and providing anonymous services to elders and people with developmental disabilities as an underserved community. Also, a number of assets like after-school programs, community service learning, recreation/sports, and family support centers could be a link to help with the needs of youth.

For many communities in District 6, services that have been provided in other sister communities were identified as innovative and part of their desired programming. These services include Portage County’s Evergreen Project and videotaping of children’s testimony in child sexual abuse cases. Similarly these programs are echoed in a “wishlist” of needed services:

- ✓ Transportation
- ✓ Support groups
- ✓ Therapists for “mentally ill”, sexual assault and family violence
- ✓ Drug treatment centers
- ✓ Crime prevention and awareness programs
- ✓ Homeless shelters
- ✓ Foster homes
- ✓ Sexual assault response team
- ✓ Victims’ compensation before court
- ✓ Outreach services
- ✓ Better/safer waiting areas in courthouses
- ✓ Financial assistance for victims
- ✓ Parenting classes (as prevention)
- ✓ Soup kitchens
- ✓ Mentoring programs for youth

Many items on this “wishlist” resonated for the participants at the district meeting, and these ideas were coupled with similar ones to build the list of recommendations.

Appendix A

What are our recommendations for 2008 funding priorities for victim services?						
Enhance legal system response to victims	Comprehensive services that work together for everyone that needs them	Provide accessible, competent services for all victims, all the time	Affordable, timely, accessible mental health service	Eliminate barriers to transportation	Fund creative, comprehensive prevention education	Supportive services to achieve self sufficiency
<p>Legal advocacy & representation for complex issues (custody, divorce, immigration, trafficking, etc)</p> <p>Trafficking / Immigration assistance</p> <p>Legal services</p> <p>Training on DV for custody decision makers</p> <p>Funding for restructuring courts - physical space for victims</p> <p>Legislative change to increase restitution collection and distribution</p> <p>Legislative change for elder abuse</p>	<p>Family unit support</p> <p>Improve interagency communication</p> <p>Interconnected AODA, mental health and victim services</p> <p>Services on wheels (take it to street)</p> <p>Family unity (educate)</p>	<p>Accessibility to services for vulnerable adults (language, physical, etc)</p> <p>Services on wheels (take it to street)</p> <p>Culturally competent services for <u>all</u> victims</p> <p>SA services in every county (Advocates, SANE)</p>	<p>Increase mental health services - for teens</p> <p>Timely access to mental health assessments/ services</p> <p>Affordable & acceptable mental health</p>	<p>Transportation for services and self sufficiency</p> <p>Transportation (public and/or private)</p> <p>Consistent transportation availability for crime victims</p> <p>County wide access to transportation</p>	<p>Boys & men's mentoring</p> <p>Educating students on identifying and nurturing self</p> <p>Family unity (educate)</p> <p>Grants for faith communities to work with advocacy and systems (educate clergy on victim and trauma issues)</p>	<p>Create local jobs</p> <p>Affordable safe child care</p> <p>Emergency funding for DV victims</p> <p>Child care accessibility</p> <p>Screening of applicants (victims)</p>