



## Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

The background of the slide features a large, stylized diamond shape. Inside this diamond is a photograph of a city skyline, likely Phoenix, with several tall buildings and a mountain range in the background. The diamond is overlaid on a light blue background that has a diagonal split. The bottom left corner of the slide is a solid blue triangle.

## VOCA-SAC Partnership to Enhance Victim Services

## Crime Victim Service Funding Overview

*Our mission is to continuously address, improve, sustain and enhance public safety in the State of Arizona through the coordination, cohesiveness, and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System*

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## INTRODUCTION

### *VOCA-SAC Partnership Overview*

The Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) with the Urban Institute, was awarded a grant from the Office of Victims of Crime (OCV). As part of this grant, JRSA awarded a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to conduct research in partnership with the Crime Victim Program at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC). The partnership has resulted in successful efforts to 1) expand victim-related data collection and analysis, and 2) improve the planning and implementation of victim services at the state and local levels. The grant also provided an opportunity to improve the collaborative relationship between the Commission's Victim Services and Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) departments.

### *Project Scope*

The primary goal of the project was to assess how crime victim funding allocations were distributed to victim services providers during fiscal years (FY) 2016-2017. The project sought to determine 1) the availability of funding resources and 2) the programs and services being provided to Arizona crime victims with these funds. This project has resulted in a funding evaluation report which identifies service gaps in the state of Arizona by comparing victim service provider locations to county crime rates. In addition, an interactive map of all victim service provider locations with contact information will be hosted by the ACJC and made available to the public and other organizations that would like to use it as a resource.

### *Crime Victim Funding Overview: Arizona*

The Arizona State Agency Coordination Team (AZSACT) consists of multiple agencies who work collaboratively to improve, and provide funding for, crime victim services throughout Arizona. There are currently eight members that make up the AZSACT. They include the Arizona Attorney General's Office (AGO), the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC), the Arizona Supreme Court (ASC), Department of Economic Security (DES), Department of Health Services (DHS), Department of Housing (DOH), Department of Public Safety (DPS), and the Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family (GOYFF).

Most agencies provide federal funding through competitive request for proposals (RFP) (see Table 1, page 2). Organizations can apply for federal funding through these RFPs. Funding guidelines and parameters are available at each of the agency's respective websites.

**Table 1: A List of all of the Grants Available through each Agency**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Grants Available</b>
Arizona Attorney's General Office	Victims' Rights Program Funds
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission	Crime Victim Assistance Grant Program Crime Victim Compensation Program
Arizona Supreme Court	N/A
Department of Economic Security	Domestic Violence Program
Department of Health Services	Family Violence Prevention Services Act Rape Prevention and Education Funds
Department of Housing	HOME Plus Social Serve Arizona Public Housing Authority Programs
Department of Public Safety	Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Fund Victims' Rights Enforcement Fund
Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family	STSOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Sexual Assault Services Program

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The research project used a survey instrument developed by the AZSACT as a funding assessment tool. Agencies that distributed federal funding for victim services, as well as the organizations that receive federal victim services funding (sub-grantees), were asked to participate in the survey.

The survey instrument included a total of fifteen questions addressing the following for each participant:

- Contact information
- Demographic information
- Funding sources
- How the agency utilizes federal funding
- Program evaluation
- Limitations and recommendations for future funding initiatives

To protect respondents' privacy, information that could be used to identify the responding agency was not included in the report. Additionally, no confidential information that could identify the victims being served was released.

The survey distribution was divided into two parts. The first round of survey invitations was sent out via email to the agencies that distributed federal funding for victim services (the AZSACT members) to determine what funding initiatives were available, how agencies could qualify for federal funding, how federal funds were distributed to sub-grantee agencies, and a list of sub-grantee agencies who received federal funding in FY2016-2017. If the agencies expressed interest after the survey invitation was sent out, they were given a consent form to review and sign through a follow-up email. Once the form was returned, the participating agencies received a link to the survey. They were given two to three weeks to complete the survey.

The second round of survey invitations was sent to the list of sub-grantee agencies provided by the AZSACT members to determine how federal funding impacted the programs and services being offered to victims of crime in Arizona. If the agencies expressed interest after the survey invitations were sent out, they were emailed a consent form to review and sign as a follow-up. Once the form was returned, the participating agencies received a link to the survey. They were given two to three weeks to complete the survey as well.

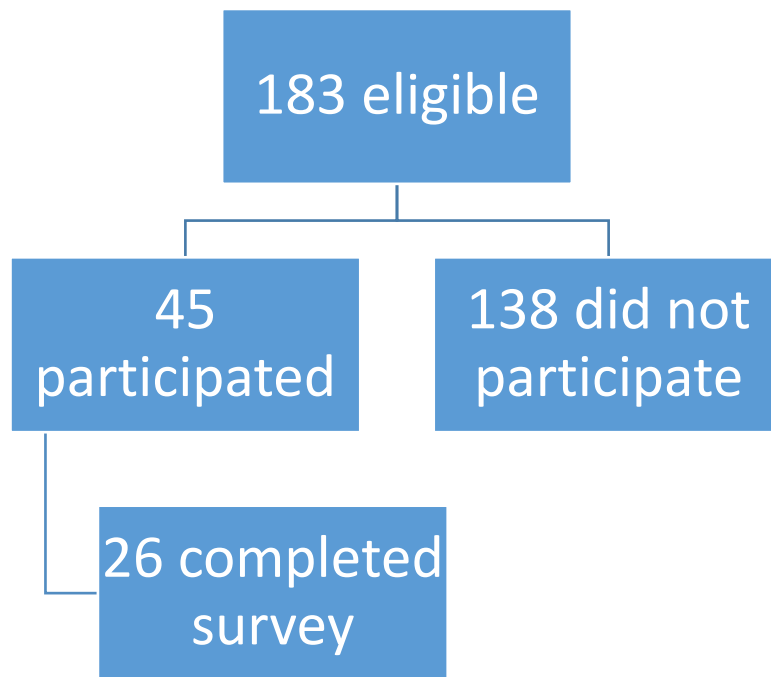
If the survey responses were vague or unclear, follow up phone calls were conducted with respondents in order to ensure that the information was comprehensive and understandable.

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

### *Survey Participants*

Forty-five agencies total expressed interest in the research project and agreed to participate in the survey. Of the 45 agencies, 26 (57.8%) agencies participated in the survey to completion, filling out the consent form and then completing the survey in full (see Figure 1, page 4). There were seventeen agencies that filled out the consent form but never opened the survey instrument, and the remaining two participants began the survey but did not finish the tool to completion.

*Figure 1: Survey Participants*



#### *Survey Instrument*

Starting in May 2018, participants received an email with a link to the survey. They were given two to three weeks to complete the survey. After the allotted time, participants who had not yet completed the survey received a follow-up email. The survey instrument closed on December 4, 2018.

The survey instrument consisted of twelve open-ended questions (see Appendix A). Respondents were asked to provide contact information in the event that follow-up after survey completion was required. This information is not included in the report. The survey was open-ended and took participants approximately 30-45 minutes to complete.

The remaining questions asked for the following information:

1. Programs and services offered;
2. Whether or not these services used evidence-based and/or best practices;
3. Demographic information of victims who are served through their services;
4. Funding information;
5. Funding limitations and recommendations; and
6. Additional feedback



### *Programs and Services Offered*

Participating organizations provided a wide variety of services and programs for victims of crime. The majority of the agencies that participated in this research project provided services related to the legal system. This included case notification services, restitution assistance, victims' rights, and victim compensation. All of the agencies provided advocacy services, ensuring victims knew of their rights and the services that were available to them. The remaining number of participants provided crisis response-related services.

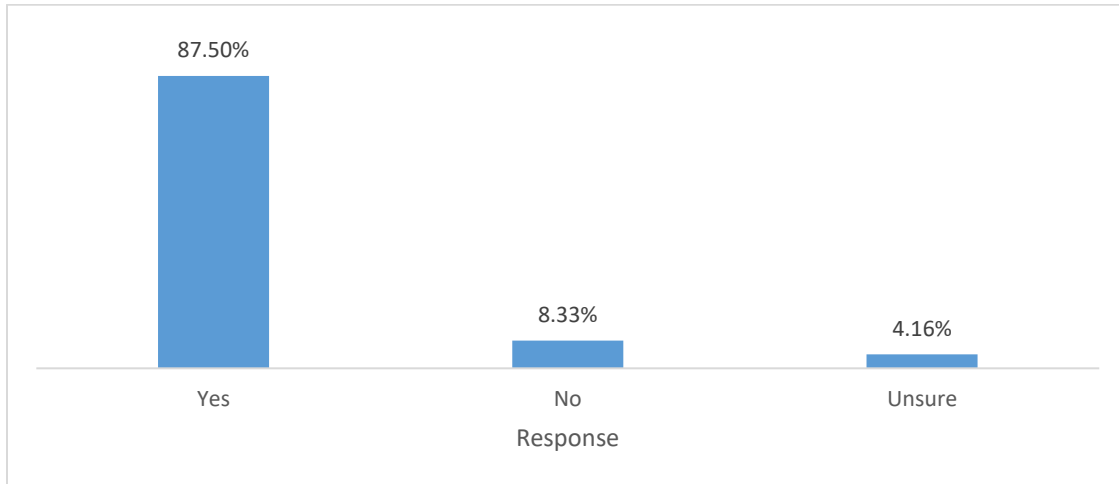
Many agencies indicated that they provide multiple services for victims. For instance, an agency that provided legal services would also have advocacy services available for victims. In another example, service providers can refer a victim to another agency if the victim needed an ongoing continuity of care services.

The wide range of services that these sub-grantees provide illustrates the complexity of care and services necessary to help victims of crime. It also demonstrates a need for a well-known network of service providers across the state so that agencies can refer victims to another service provider if they are unable to provide for the needs of the victim. In addition, the wide variety of services offered at an agency can also demonstrate the continuous need for funding in order to sustain the services being provided for victims.

### *Programs and Services: Best and Evidence-Based Practices*

Of the respondents, 21 agencies (87.5%) indicated that they used best practices or evidence-based practices for their programs and services (see Figure 2, page 6). Many agencies cited specific modules or guidebooks established through either state-recognized or nationally-recognized protocols. For example, many domestic violence victim services programs followed the Arizona Service Standards for Providers of Domestic Violence Services. It is also important to note that many of the AZSACT members require that sub-grantees use best practices or evidence-based practices.

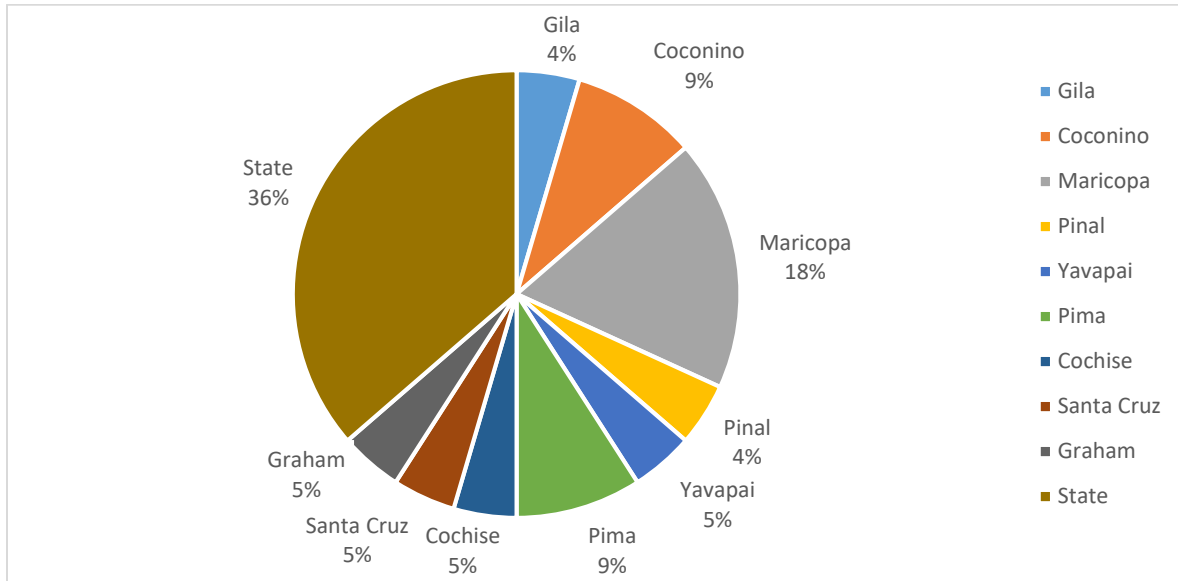
*Figure 2: Programs and Services Using Evidence-Based and/or Best Practices*



#### *Demographic Information: Location*

The majority of victim services (30.7%) served victims across the state. This means that the services allow victims from any city, or county, of Arizona to use their services. For example, if a victim was calling from a city in Coconino County to an agency based in Phoenix that served all victims, the agency would take their call and provide them with services and resources, whether in their area or if necessary, transfer them to the resources and services available where the provider is located. The majority of victim service providers served victims primarily in Maricopa County and Pima County, which are the two most populous counties in the state. Some agencies served specific areas of Arizona, such as the southwest counties of Arizona or tribal nations. Some agencies served only the city they are located in, rather than the county. However, for the purpose of reporting, agencies with city-specific services are reported at the corresponding county level. As illustrated in Figure 3 (page 7), only nine of Arizona's fifteen counties have victim service providers who specifically cover victims within their respective county. The remaining six counties may still be covered by victim service providers who either did not respond to the survey or may receive coverage from agencies that provide statewide services.

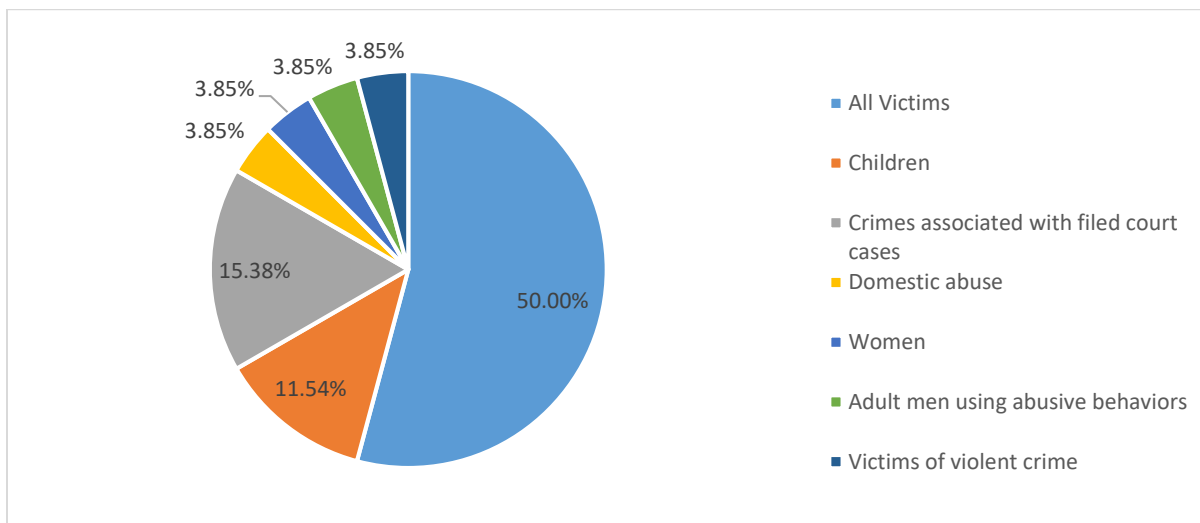
*Figure 3: Geographic Areas Served*



#### *Demographic Information: Victims of Crime*

The majority of the participants (50.0%) reported that their organizations served all victims of crime; other organizations provided services to select victim groups, including children, individuals whose cases were filed with the court system, women, victims of domestic violence, and victims of violent crime (see Figure 4). There was one organization that served adult men exhibiting abusive behaviors.

*Figure 4: Percent of Programs Serving Specific Victim Populations*



### Agency Funding Information (Sources, Length of Time, Usage)

Approximately \$5,616,531.00 of VOCA funding was awarded to the participating agencies. The funding amount reflects only VOCA funding, not other sources of funding. The amount of time agencies have been receiving these funds ranged from one year to more than eighteen years. The amount of funding and the length of time demonstrate the needs of funding for victim services and the importance of maintaining services to victims.

All of the participating sub-grantee agencies reported other funding sources, aside from VOCA funds. This shows a need for additional funding to maintain services but also indicates how multiple funding sources can provide increased opportunities for each agency to provide a wide variety of services for crime victims.

VOCA funds were primarily used for:

- Personnel
- Financial assistance for victims
- Contracted services for victims
- Indirect services
- Training
- Emergency supplies for victims
- Operation costs
- Transportation (vehicles, public transportation passes)

The majority of participants (92.3%) emphasized that there was a lack of adequate funding for agency services. Several agencies responded that while they had adequate funding to maintain their current services, there was also a need for more. Only one agency indicated they were adequately funded for the year.

Many agencies reported that more funds could be used to improve their services. For example, one agency recommended additional funding to support the wellbeing of their personnel. Some require funding to keep an agency fully staffed, and other agencies indicated that they would like to recognize the efforts of their staff for encouragement.

### *Funding Limitations and Recommendations*

Many agencies reported similar limitations and recommendations in regards to their current funding:

- Transportation
- Personnel wellbeing
- Funding guideline limitations
- Education and outreach
- Continuity of care
- Collaboration with other victim services

Agencies reported transportation as a critical need for both the service provider and for the victims. They reported struggling to provide transportation services for their clients. Public transportation passes may be provided, but these methods of transportation may not be as easily accessible for some victims, especially in remote, rural areas. None of the agencies reported access to agency vehicles. Transportation allows staff to meet with the victims and families and avoids placing the burden of travel on the victims.

Results from the survey demonstrate a need for more personnel due to the high volume of crime victims that need to be served. In addition, due to the sensitive nature of the work, agencies reported that caring for the wellbeing of their staff is essential to prevent staff burnout. Many victim services staff are stretched thin with an increasing caseload of clients to attend to.

Agencies struggled with meeting certain needs of their clients due to funding guideline limitations. For example, one agency that primarily served child victims noted that during interviews, many of their child clients would get hungry and ask for snacks. The agency recognized that their funding guidelines limited certain kinds of purchases and did not allow for food purchases. These stipulations require victim services providers to apply for different kinds of funding that will allow them to meet all the various needs of their clients.

Agencies reported few opportunities for education and outreach services. They noted that these services indirectly affect community involvement due to limited awareness of the services available to victims. Agencies indicated that public outreach, training, and education are necessary for victims who are not currently seeking services to be aware of available services and how to access these services.

Sub-grantees encouraged a need for collaboration with other agencies to increase the continuity of care for victims. Often times, many agencies provide long-term care services for the victims, and by increasing the network of providers, victims will have an uninterrupted, wider variety of services.

### *Feedback*

Participants offered perspectives on ways to improve funding and care of the organizations and victims. Many agencies were enthusiastic about working collaboratively with other organizations, especially in more rural areas. Participants were interested in other victim service programs being administered throughout the state. They promoted the idea of establishing services in more locations across the state so more victims can be served.

All participating agencies indicated that a reduction in funding would negatively impact the current services being provided for victims of crime throughout the state. Lack of funding would affect the salaries of personnel and reduce the number of staff, which would affect the volume of victims these agencies could serve.

This emphasizes the critical need for funding to sustain these organizations to continue serving the needs of crime victims in Arizona. They asked funding agencies like the SACT to consider that different parts of the state that have vastly different needs and populations to serve. Agencies in rural areas of Arizona recognize that the needs of victims in these areas may be different from the needs of victims in more populated cities. For example, access to running water and other more basic necessities are critical needs for victims in rural areas whereas in more populated cities like Phoenix, there is more of a need for 24/7 victim service coverage, rather than providing victims accessibility to water services.

### *Limitations and Recommendations*

The results of this data collection come with limitations and suggestions for future research. The first limitation is sample size. There were 183 agencies that were eligible for participation. Some agencies were unavailable, closed down, or uninterested in the project. Of the 183 agencies, only 26 participants fully completed the survey.

In the future, knowledge of the time-intensive nature of participant recruitment will allow us to adjust expectations for sample size and integrate different surveying approaches. Such a small sample size gives us only a glimpse of the funding needs of victim service providers. In the future, additional time and varied recruitment efforts will need to be employed in order to obtain a more representative sample of victim service providers across the state. In addition, future reports may incorporate in-

person interviews, which would allow for a fuller narrative from the participants. While the online platform allowed for flexibility of time and scheduling, in-person interviews would allow for agencies to provide more information and detail to their answers.

Future research should continue to seek to understand differences in funding for both victims compensation and victims assistance providers. Victim assistance programs ranged from direct care services to clients to continuity of care services. Victim compensation programs focused solely on advocating for the client through the legal system to get restitution payments and financial services for the victim to receive care. In the future, it would help to separate victim assistance programs and victim compensation programs, as the different types of service providers have different directives for serving victims in Arizona.

Finally, we would also recommend developing a separate questionnaire to better clarify the needs of service providers and the needs of the clients these agencies provide for. Through this research project, we discovered that there were many questions that needed to be asked of the providers themselves, not just of their clients.

Understanding the limitations of this research project and providing recommendations to improve the research project in the future could allow for a more thorough scope of evaluating VOCA funding in Arizona.

## **MAP METHODOLOGY**

### *Victim Services Locations*

Researchers developed two maps: the first map is an interactive map for use by the general public that displays the location of all victim service providers that receive VOCA funding in the state of Arizona, as well as contact information for each provider. All information included was publicly available; no identifying data were collected for the map. The purpose of this public map was to provide accessible and easily used information for stakeholders and the public.

The Victim Services map (Website link: <https://arcg.is/ODz14>, see Figure 5, page 13) presents the eight AZSACT agencies and 175 sub-grantee agencies receiving VOCA funds. Each of the AZSACT agencies provided a list of the sub-grantees that were funding in FY2016-2018. Out of the 183 AZSACT agencies and sub-grantee agencies, ten are omitted from Figure 5 because no public information was available during the project period.

The information collected for each agency were the following:

- Name of agency
- Address of agency
- County
- Phone number
- Website link

Agencies included in the map were located through a Google search. Contact information was included for organizations with public interface (e.g. a website, geographic coordinates available via Google Maps, etc.). If the service provider did not have a public interface, the provider's name was included in the map to ensure that the information included on the map was accurate. For example, contact information for several domestic violence shelters in Arizona was available on domestic violence resource websites. However, because these providers did not have an official website, contact information was not included in the map directory. While the agency names of these providers were included in the directory, because these agencies did not have any location coordinates, these agencies could not be mapped accordingly.

The map was constructed using ArcGIS Online, the web platform of the ArcGIS software package. The online platform allows for real-time updates to the map, which can then be easily re-uploaded to the AZSAC's website as needed to maintain current information. The online platform also allows all users to interact with the map. Users do not have to download any software to access the information.

### *Choropleth Spatial Analysis*

The second map is a choropleth map comparing the number of arrests within each county to the location of all of the VOCA-funded victim services providers. The map showcases where crimes occurred from 2016 to 2017 and illustrates any discrepancies between the need for the availability of services provided in a given area. Agencies were asked to report on funding services for FY2016-2018, meaning July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018. To best match the reporting period, calendar years from 2016 to 2017 were used for the crime data.

SAC researchers used Arizona criminal history records to determine the number of crimes that occurred in each county in 2016-2017. In addition, since the majority of Arizona's victim service providers are domestic violence-oriented, a separate map compared domestic violence-related crimes to the number and location of victim resources in the state of Arizona.

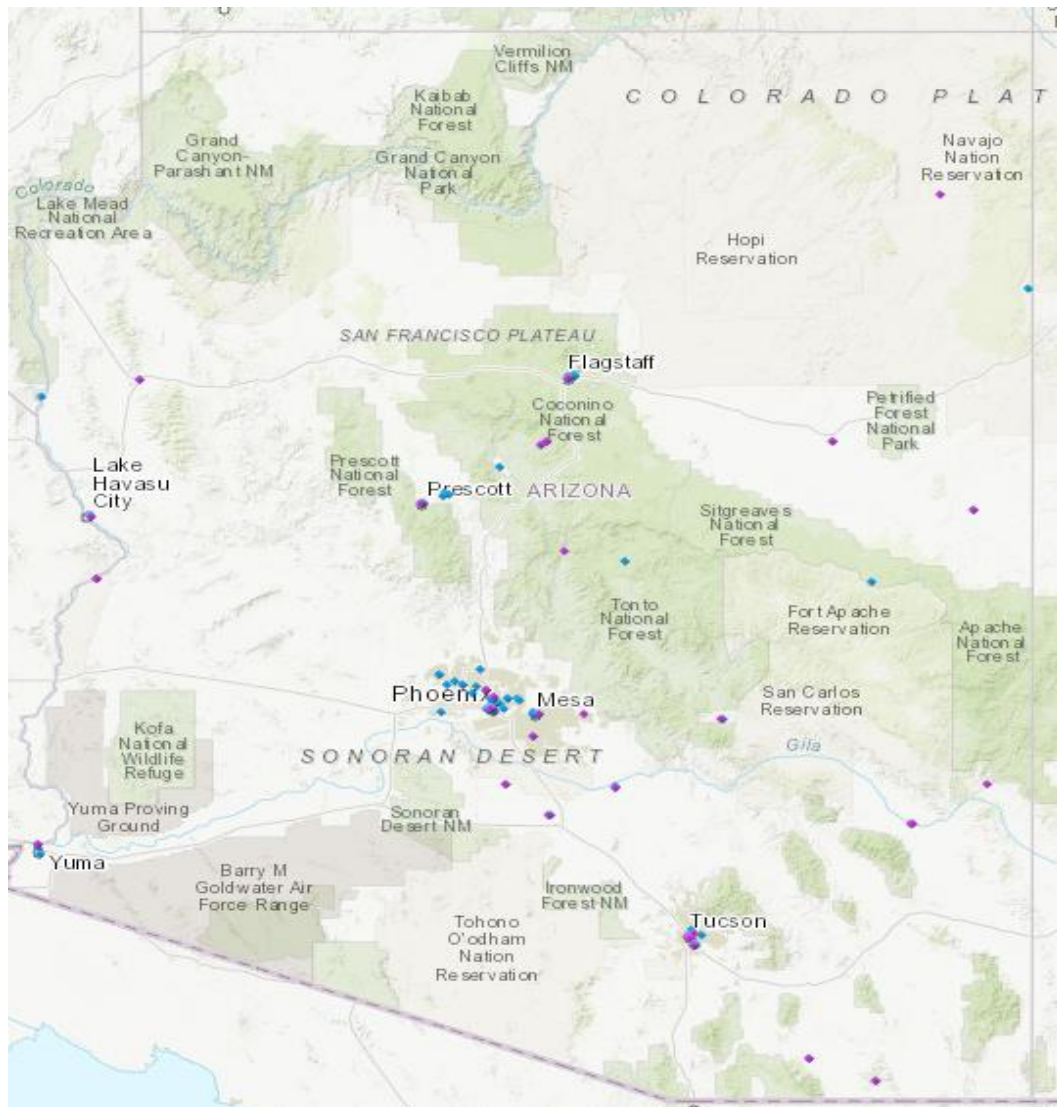


## MAP RESULTS

### *Victim Services Map*

The map in Figure 5 is color-coded based on whether the agency is part of the AZSACT or if the agency is funded by one of the AZSACT agencies, a sub-grantee agency.

*Figure 5: Image of VOCA-Funded Victim Services in Arizona on ArcGIS Online Web Platform*

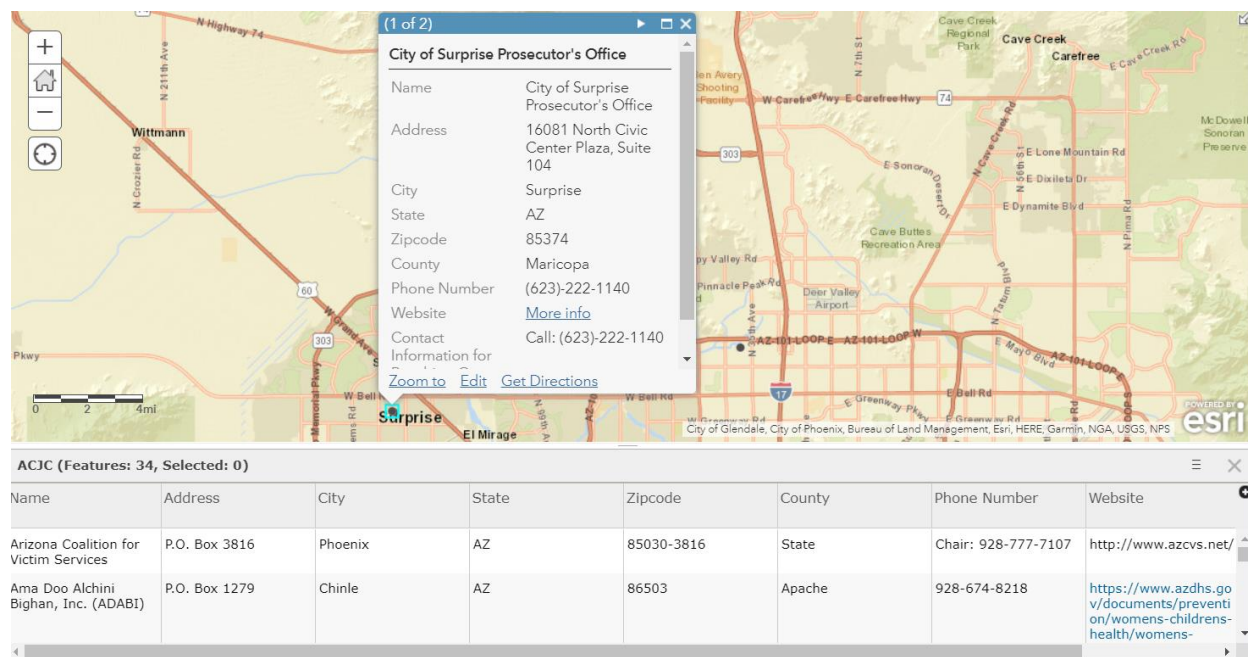


#### MAP LEGEND

- ACJC Sub-Grantee Agencies
- DPS Sub-Grantee Agencies

Figure 6 provides an example of what is readily available if someone were to look for a service. The user can access the service provider's information by clicking on the appropriate coordinates.

*Figure 6: Interactive Map View*



### *Choropleth Map*

Figures 7 and 8 (pages 15 and 16, respectively) are two choropleth maps developed to compare the number of arrests within each county and the location of all the victim service providers in the state of Arizona.

Figure 7: Crimes in Arizona from 2016-2017s in Arizona from 2016-2017

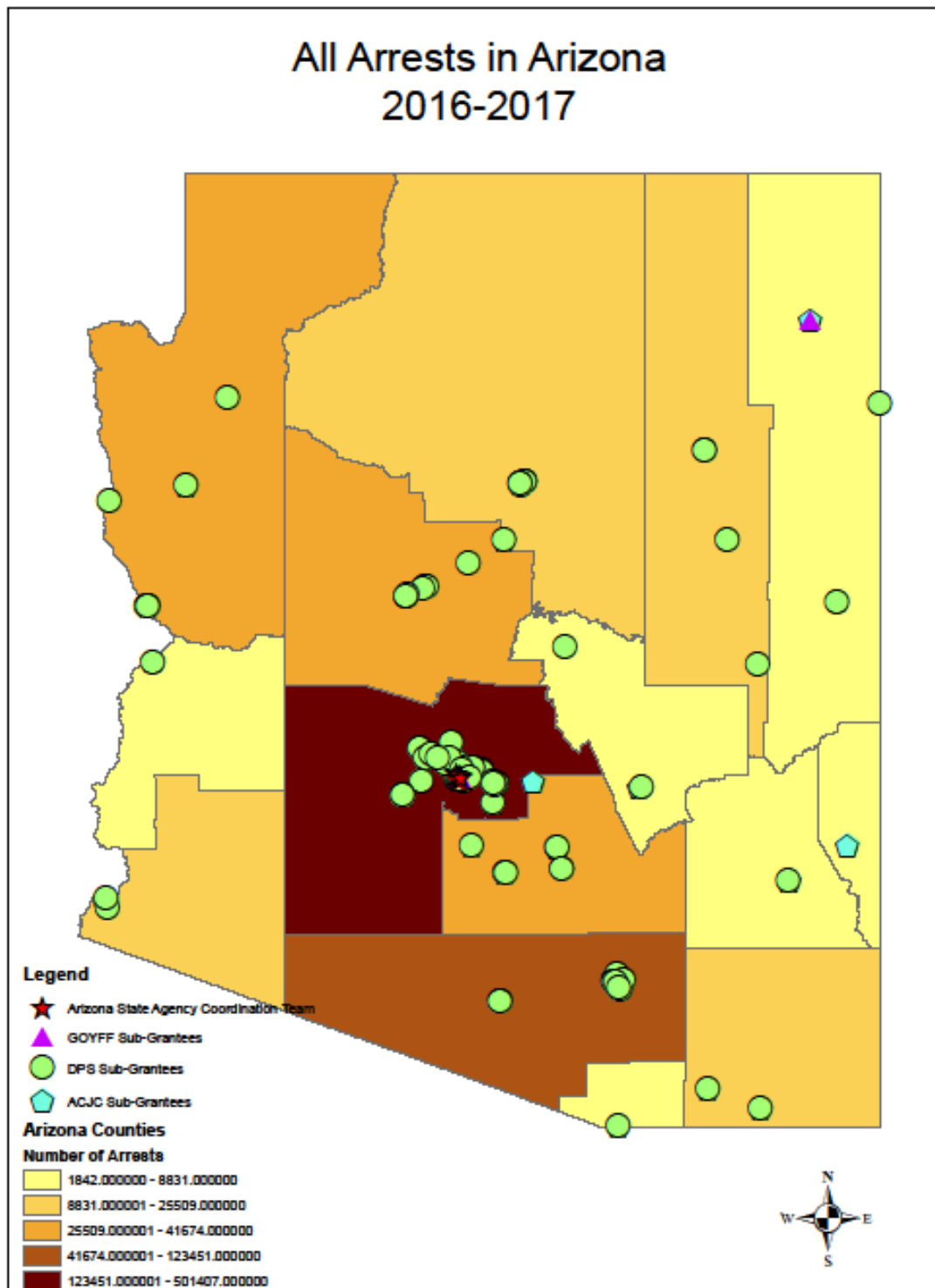
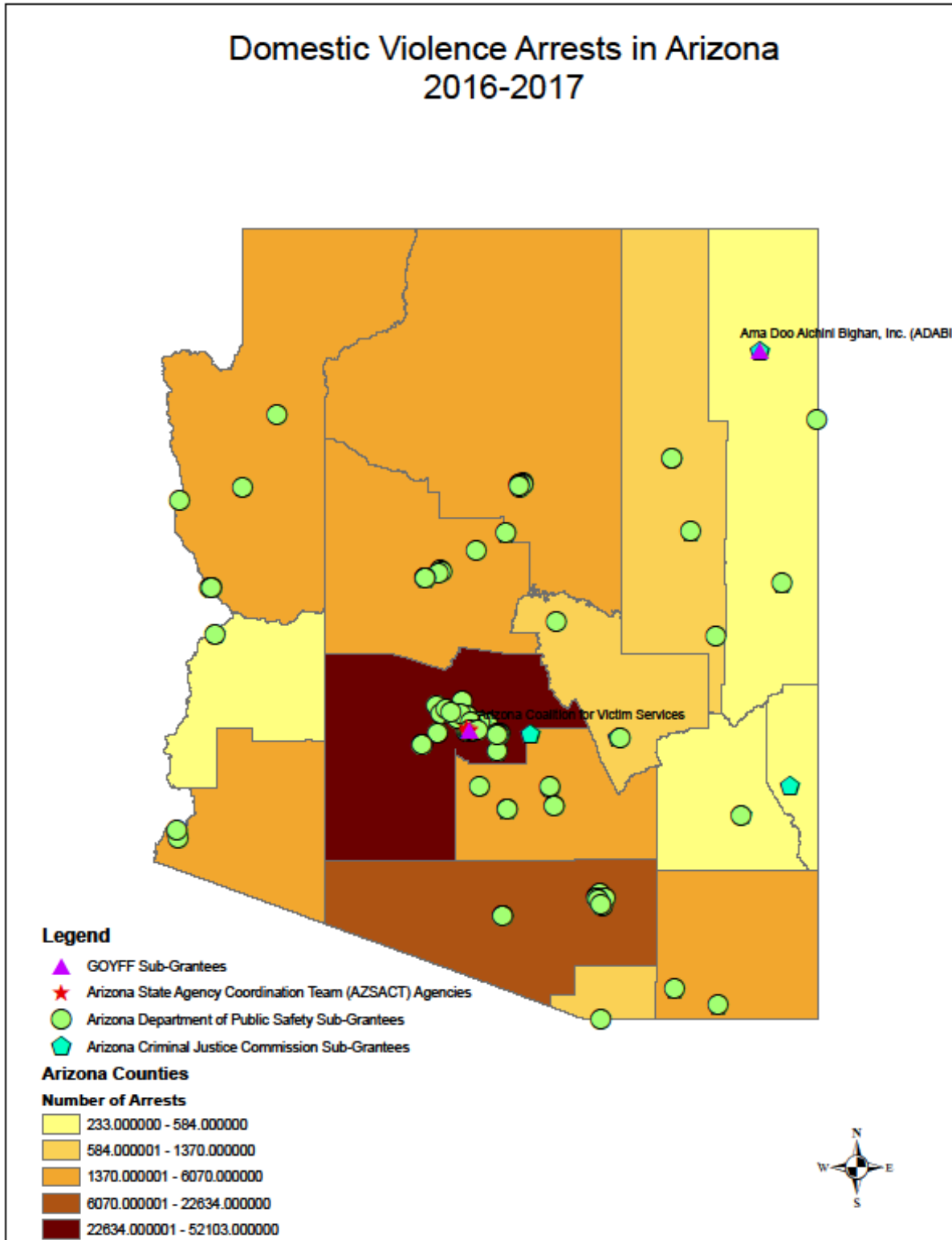


Figure 8: Domestic Violence-Related Arrests in Arizona from 2016-2017



The majority of victim service providers in Arizona are located in the most populous counties, Maricopa County and Pima County (see Table 2). As shown in Figure 7 (see page 15), more crimes correlated with more victim services provider.

**Table 2: Number of VOCA-funded Victim Service Providers per County**

County	Number of Agencies
Apache	5
Cochise	5
Coconino	8
Gila	3
Graham	3
Greenlee	1
La Paz	3
Maricopa	67
Mohave	6
Navajo	5
Pima	19
Pinal	8
Santa Cruz	2
Yavapai	10
Yuma	8
State	3
<i>Total</i>	165

In the remaining thirteen counties, victim service providers are clustered in the more populous cities of each county. In addition, while certain counties such as Coconino County may not have as many services as Maricopa or Pima County, it is important to note that many of these larger counties also have large swaths of unpopulated land, which may affect the visual representation and interpretation of the map.

### *Limitations and Future Directions*

It is important to note that some victim services provide resources in many different locations in the state, and several agencies provide services statewide. Incorporating multiple location areas presents a struggle to accurately represent the number of victim resources on a visual map. In addition, due to the sensitive nature of victim services, and to ensure protection and privacy to the victims served in Arizona, we limited the information provided in our publicly available map to only publicly accessible data. For example, if an agency was based in Maricopa County but indicated that the agency provided services for victims all across the state, only the Maricopa County location was mapped. Many victim service providers do not publicize physical locations to ensure protection and privacy of their clients.

In the future, the interactive map (Figure 5) could be updated every six months to a year in order to ensure accurate contact information for the agencies. Requiring agencies to verify publicly available information in the map directory would ensure information provided to the public is up-to-date. In some cases within victim services, funding can affect whether or not an agency exists. Some agencies may no longer be providing services, which can affect whether or not the service is still available in the coming years.

Figures 7 and 8 do not filter out crimes specific to the victim services provided, a limitation of the visual component of this research project. Being able to establish rates of different types of crime and distinguishing the different kinds of victim services would better depict the variety of services available or gaps in services. It is important to note that many of the victim services in Arizona provide multiple kinds of services for victim services, so there is some difficulty trying to determine categories to differentiate services.

The purpose of this research project was to provide a general landscape of VOCA funds and victim services in Arizona. Despite these limitations, these maps fulfill the project's purpose of providing a general picture of VOCA funds and victim services providers in Arizona.

### **CONCLUSION**

The VOCA-SAC partnership at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission has resulted in successful efforts to 1) expand victim-related data collection and analysis and 2) improve the planning and implementation of victim services at the state and local levels, culminating in an evaluation of victim service providers in the state of Arizona.

Valuable lessons learned over the course of this project was the necessity of narrowing the project scope to reflect more practical timeframes and resources. Despite the necessary adjustments to the project scope, the results establish a strong foundation for future VOCA funded victim service research projects and in turn, promoted collaboration, among victim services, and their research partners. Though the final approach in this project was more exploratory than initially intended, the changes in scope could not have been anticipated and will lend valuable insight to future work.

This research project is the start of an evaluation of the status of VOCA funding in the state of Arizona. It promotes a discussion of ways to improve funding initiatives for the next cycle of VOCA funding for Arizona victim service providers and it strengthens the relationship between the Victim Services and SAC departments by addressing the needs of each agency. At the beginning, there were some misunderstandings and miscommunication between both departments. There were no unifying goals at the start of the project, so this resulted in different ideas of how the research project would be conducted. However, over time during the research project, communicating more clearly about what could be delivered and done by both the AZSACT and SACT agencies were made clearer, and that helped unify the goals for all agencies in this research project. The partnership encouraged future collaborative projects between AZSAC and SACT agencies, and there are positive discussion on how to improve upon this research project. Both the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and the Department of Health Services (DHS) have expressed interest in continuing to conduct research with the SAC on the gaps and limitations of victim services in Arizona.

On a broader level, sub-grantee agencies have asked for more presence in the victim services network. Future funding agencies can utilize this feedback of funding limitations and recommendations to improve their funding initiatives to better meet the needs of the agencies and the populations they serve. By having a clear picture of what Arizona victim service providers are lacking, this allows for a more productive discussion on how to improve victim services.

Feedback from the AZSACT agencies was a widespread note of enthusiasm, which emphasizes the importance of conducting this research project. All eight agencies described their support for this project and requested an in-person meeting discussing the results of the report to better improve their funding initiatives and to have ways to better evaluate their funding programs. In early January 2019, the results of this research project will be presented with all eight of the AZSACT agencies at the quarterly meeting. The results presented will help them make informed decisions on funding victim services providers

With future opportunities to continue the research on victim services funding, this research project helped build a strong research foundation for agencies to improve VOCA funding initiatives across the State. It also encourages other agencies to work together and find better ways to improve upon our victim services. We hope that this research project continues to keep participants, stakeholders, and the public alike involved and informed in the decision-making process.



## APPENDIX A. SURVEY INSTRUMENT



### Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

#### SAC-VOCA PARTNERSHIP: Crime Victim Service Funding Overview

Agency Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

*The following questions will ask about the programs and/or services that are provided by your agency. Please answer each question to the best of your ability. If you are unable to provide an answer to a question in full or in part, please indicate the reason that the information is unavailable (such as lack of data collection/tracking).*

1. What programs and/or services are offered at your organization? (Please provide as much detail as possible.)

2. How are these programs and/or services implemented?

3. Does your agency follow evidence-based and/or best practices in the provision of programs and/or services? (Please give specific examples.)

4. What geographic area(s) does your organization serve?

5. Who does your agency serve (e.g., adult women, children, families, etc.)?

*The following questions will ask about the funding that your agency receives. Please answer each question to the best of your ability. If you are unable to provide an answer to a question in full or in part, please indicate the reason that the information is unavailable (such as lack of data collection/tracking).*

6. Please list your agency's funding sources and amounts.

7. How long has your agency been receiving these funds?

8. What are the funds used for? (Please break down the finances with the funding sources.)

9. What are the limitations of your agency's funding? What issues does your agency encounter if you receive a lack of funding or reduced funding?

10. Does your agency have adequate financial resources to serve the needs of your community?

11. What additional resources does your agency feel are necessary for fully serving the needs of your community?

12. Do you have any additional comments or feedback that you feel may be important for the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center to include in our report?

**Thank you for your participation in this survey!**

## APPENDIX B. INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Dear [Participant Name]:

In December 2017, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center was awarded funding to complete a project in cooperation with the Justice Research & Statistics Association and the Office of Victims of Crime. This funding allows for the study assessing the distribution of federal funding for victims of crime through the Crime Victim Fund in the state of Arizona.

The purpose of this research project is to assess how crime victim funding allocations are being used in the state of Arizona. The study includes questions to determine what funding resources are readily available, how these funding resources are being used, and what programs and services are being funded to crime victims in the state of Arizona.

Agencies that receive federal funding from the Crime Victim Fund will be asked to participate in an online survey, a link to which will be provided to you upon receipt of your signed consent form.

Some important facts about the survey:

1. The only identifying characteristic in all reports disseminated from this survey will be the agency name. Your individual responses will remain anonymous.
2. Participation in the survey is voluntary. You may decline to participate at any time.
3. The survey should not take any longer than 30-45 minutes to complete.
4. We believe there to be minimal risk involved in your taking this survey. The questions asked will not create any risk of serious harm to those participating.

The survey is a worthwhile undertaking that will help create a better, more effective understanding of the network of agencies committed to serving victims of crime in the state of Arizona. It will allow for an understanding of the types of programs and services that are available, as well as how to better address gaps in the provisions of programs and services to victims.

A signed consent form **must** be obtained prior to your participating in this survey. Please review this form, check the appropriate box, and sign. Please return the attached form at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions regarding the survey or your participation, please contact me or the staff of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center that are responsible for the administration of the survey.

If you have any questions about your rights as a subject/participant in this research study, or if you feel you have been placed at risk, you can contact the Chair of the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board through the Justice Research & Statistics Association at (202) 842-9330.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Catie Clark  
Director, Statistical Analysis Center  
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
1110 W. Washington Street, Suite 230  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
(602) 364-1158

## **SAC-VOCA PARTNERSHIP INFORMED CONSENT FORM**

[    ] I am willing to take part in this survey.

[    ] I am NOT willing to take part in this survey.

Please print clearly.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please return this completed form to:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
Statistical Analysis Center  
1110 W Washington Street, Suite 230  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
Fax: (602) 364-1175  
[cclark@azcjc.gov](mailto:cclark@azcjc.gov) or [gkim@azcjc.gov](mailto:gkim@azcjc.gov)

**Thank you for your participation!**