



Emerging Issues in Victimization: Domestic Violence and Housing in Idaho

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The *Biennial Report on Victimization & Victim Services* is a series of papers on the state of victimization, response to victimization, impacts of crime on victims, and victim services in Idaho. The project is funded by the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance. For more information on the project, visit www.idvch.com or contact Dr. Lisa Growette Bostaph at lisabostaph@boisestate.edu.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to better understand housing resources available for domestic violence¹ survivors in Idaho. Both domestic violence and housing have been prominent topics of policy discussion in the state in recent years², and given evidence that domestic violence is one of the leading causes of homelessness among women³, the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (ICDVVA, the Council) requested a study to better understand current resources and trends. A brief introduction to domestic violence, homelessness, and the intersection of the two is provided below, followed by a summary of the data sources used in this report, findings based on those data - for the state and for each of the seven Council regions - and conclusions.

Domestic Violence

In 2021, domestic violence (DV) accounted for approximately 20% of violent victimizations and rape/sexual assault accounted for approximately 7% of violent victimizations in the U.S.⁴. Between 2017 and 2021, the average rate of DV in the United States was 3.98 per 1,000 adults, while the average rate of IPV was 2.28 per 1,000 adults⁵. Physical violence by an intimate partner is experienced by 1 in 5 women and nearly 1 in 7 men throughout their lifetime, translating to 41% of women and 26% of men⁶. Based on police reporting in Idaho, there were 5,772 victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) in 2021, a victimization rate of 3.21 per 1,000 residents, accounting for 32% of all victims of crimes against persons⁷. Overall, there were 14,290 reported incidents of DV in Idaho⁸. Given that national estimates indicate that only about 50% of DV victimizations and 22% of rape/sexual assaults were reported to police in 2021⁹, the rate of reported DV in Idaho is a conservative estimate of victimization occurrence.

Housing

Housing and homelessness have also become national and statewide topics of policy debate. Housing availability is an issue facing many communities as there is a significant shortage of affordable housing, especially for those in the extremely low-income bracket, with every state and large metropolitan area lacking an adequate supply¹⁰. This shortage has increased since the 2020 COVID pandemic, with a nationwide need for 7.3 million housing units, while Idaho only has 38 rentals for every 100 extremely

¹ As defined in the National Crime Victimization Survey, domestic violence includes violent victimizations committed by a current or former intimate partner or family members. Intimate partner violence are domestic violence victimizations committed by current or former partners only.

² For examples, the *Clarke* decision which determined warrantless arrests in in all misdemeanor cases are unconstitutional in Idaho, including domestic battery; and consistent media coverage and public discussion surrounding the availability and affordability of housing across Idaho.

³ Baker C. K., Billhardt K. A., Warren J., Rollins C., Glass N. E. (2010). Domestic violence, housing instability, and homelessness: A review of housing policies and program practices for meeting the needs of survivors. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 15, 430-439; Idaho Housing and Finance Association. (2022). *The state of homelessness in Idaho*. <https://www.idahohousing.com/documents/2022-homelessness-report.pdf>

⁴ Thompson, A., & Tapp, S. N. (2022). *Criminal victimization, 2021*. Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv21.pdf>

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Breiding M.J., Smith S.G., Basile K.C., Walters M.L., Chen J., & Merrick M.T. (2014). Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization in the United States—National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Surveillance Summaries*, 63 (SS08), 1-18.

⁷ Idaho State Police. (2022). *Crimes against persons - Idaho*. Crime in Idaho. <https://nibrs.isp.idaho.gov/CrimeInIdaho/Publication/Active/Sections/3.%20Crimes%20Against%20Persons.pdf>

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Thompson, A., & Tapp, S. N. (2022). *Criminal victimization, 2021*. Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv21.pdf>

¹⁰ National Low Income Housing Coalition. (2023). *Out of reach: The high cost of housing*. <https://nlihc.org/oor>

low-income renters¹¹. In Idaho, 42% of renters spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent, leaving them with less money for food and other necessities¹². And while the Idaho economy has grown, it is not benefiting those most in need, particularly low-income residents¹³. People working in industries such as recreation, entertainment, food service, and retail often spend more of their wages on housing, leading to housing instability or inability to secure housing due to high housing costs¹⁴. Turning to the focus of this report, housing needs are a prominent concern for those fleeing or exiting violent relationships, especially for survivors with children.

Domestic Violence and Housing

In Idaho, DV has been attributed as a leading cause of homelessness over the past several years with 21-34% of those experiencing homelessness fleeing DV¹⁵. Women who have experienced IPV are more likely to have housing instability than women who have not experienced IPV¹⁶. DV survivors often experience additional barriers to finding and maintaining safe and affordable housing as well as exiting housing (for example, to escape an abusive living situation), compared with those who do not also have histories of abuse.

Among the contributing factors to housing insecurity for DV survivors are financial instability, substance use and abuse, mental health concerns, barriers due to culture or minority status, and housing regulations. Women who have experienced IPV have an average 20% unemployment rate¹⁷. In terms of employment, abuse experiences may impact work attendance or performance, abusers may harass women at their workplace, and/or childcare responsibilities may impact employment and financial security¹⁸. Women who have experienced IPV are also more likely to report substance use and abuse¹⁹. And women with substance abuse problems may face court-ordered treatment or criminal justice system involvement, further complicating their housing situation. Among victims of DV, mental and physical health issues are a common experience and contribute to housing instability²⁰. Women of color may face additional challenges including being more likely to experience housing insecurity due to discrimination, lower socioeconomic status, and other unique hardships compared to their White counterparts²¹.

¹¹ National Low Income Housing Coalition. (2023). *Housing needs by state: Idaho*. <https://www.nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/idaho>

¹² Root Policy Research. (2022). *State of Idaho: Analysis of impediments to fair housing choice*. <https://commerce.idaho.gov/content/uploads/2022/03/2022-Idaho-Analysis-of-Impediments-to-Fair-Housing-choice.pdf>

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ See the Idaho Housing and Finance Association's *State of Homelessness in Idaho* reports:

<https://www.idahohousing.com/homelessness-services-programs/idaho-homelessness-community-report/>

¹⁶ Pavao, J., Alvarez, J., Baumrind, N., Induni, M., Kimerling, R. (2007). Intimate partner violence and housing instability. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 32, 143-146.

¹⁷ Kimerling, R., Alvarez, J., Pavao, J., Mack, K. P., Smith, M. W., & Baumrind, N. (2009). Unemployment among women: Examining the relationship of physical and psychological intimate partner violence and posttraumatic stress disorder. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24(3), 450-463.

¹⁸ Baker C. K., Billhardt K. A., Warren J., Rollins C., Glass N. E. (2010). Domestic violence, housing instability, and homelessness: A review of housing policies and program practices for meeting the needs of survivors. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 15, 430-439.

¹⁹ Logan, T. K., Walker, R., Cole, J., Leukefeld, C. (2002). Victimization and substance abuse among women: Contributing factors, interventions, and implications. *Review of General Psychology*, 6, 325-397.

²⁰ Burt, M. R., Aron, L. Y., & Lee, E. (2001). *Helping America's homeless: Emergency shelter or affordable housing?* Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press; Graham-Bermann S. A., Miller L. E. (2013). Intervention to reduce traumatic stress following intimate partner violence: An efficacy trial of the Moms' Empowerment Program (MEP). *Psychodynamic Psychiatry*, 41(2), 327-348; Trevillion K., Oram S., Feder G., Howard L. M. (2012). Experiences of domestic violence and mental disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS ONE*, 7(12), e51740.

²¹ Pavao, J., Alvarez, J., Baumrind, N., Induni, M., Kimerling, R. (2007). Intimate partner violence and housing instability. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 32, 143-146.

Immigrants who experience DV are particularly vulnerable as they may not have the language or knowledge of systems to access services²². Housing regulations may also play a role in housing security. Idaho housing regulations relating to DV are not as robust as other states where protections include allowing victims to terminate leases early without fees, change locks without fees, and protection from eviction due to domestic disturbances²³. Taken together, the many challenges faced by women experiencing IPV complicate their ability to find and maintain housing.

The relationship between DV and housing insecurity in Idaho has been documented in national counts of DV services, annual Idaho Housing and Finance Association reports²⁴, and crime victimization reports²⁵. The National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) conducts an annual unduplicated point-in-time count of DV services. The 2022 count (with 20 of 24 Idaho DV programs participating) identified 615 victims served with 53% receiving housing services²⁶. NNEDV reported emergency shelter was provided by 60% of programs, transitional and other housing provided by 50% of programs, and support or advocacy related to housing provided by 30% of programs during the 24-hour period. There were 232 requests for services that could not be met due to resource constraints, of which 36% were directly related to housing. In Idaho, persons experiencing DV and in need of shelter or housing services may find those services through a crime victim service provider or through a homelessness/housing service provider. These may be non-profit or private providers, ranging from formal housing programs to churches that make emergency space available. Many, though not all, service providers receive some form of government grant funding. Examining resources stemming from funding is one means of developing an understanding of the state's housing landscape for DV survivors.

Approaching funding from the housing side, Idaho has two Continuums of Care (CoCs): the Boise/Ada County CoC (led by the City of Boise and Our Path Home) and the Balance of State CoC (led by the Idaho Homelessness Coordinating Committee [IHCC]). The CoCs are responsible for providing emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing, the implementation of prevention strategies for those who are likely to or are experiencing homelessness, as well as engaging in data collection on homelessness and housing services. The CoC grant program was established in the HEARTH Act of 2009 as a means of combining previously separate Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funded homeless assistance programs²⁷. Approaching funding from the victim services side, crime victim service providers can apply for grant funds to support housing services, such as emergency shelter. One of the most prominent sources of funding is through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). The ICDVVA is one of the state administering agencies for VOCA funds, as well as administering Family Violence and Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funding and the state's DV fund. In this report, data submitted to HUD (via Idaho's CoCs) and the ICDVVA (via crime victim service providers) are used to provide a statewide profile and regional profiles of DV and housing services in Idaho. While these data do not represent the universe of

²² Marc Bolan Consulting. (2011). *City of Tacoma domestic violence needs and gaps assessment*.

<http://www.marcbolanconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/DV-Needs-Assessment-FINAL-10-19-11.pdf>

²³ Root Policy Research. (2022). *State of Idaho: Analysis of impediments to fair housing choice*.

<https://commerce.idaho.gov/content/uploads/2022/03/2022-Idaho-Analysis-of-Impediments-to-Fair-Housing-choice.pdf>

²⁴ Idaho Housing and Finance Association. (2023). *Idaho homelessness community report*.

<https://www.idahohousing.com/homelessness-services-programs/idaho-homelessness-community-report/>

²⁵ Idaho Victimization Clearinghouse. (n.d.). *All research reports*. <https://idvch.com/all-research-reports/>

²⁶ NNEDV. (2023). *Domestic violence counts report: Idaho summary*. <https://nnedv.org/resources-library/17th-annual-domestic-violence-counts-report-idaho-summary/>

²⁷ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2012). *Introductory guide to the continuum of care (CoC) program understanding the CoC program and the requirements of the CoC program interim rule*.

<https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CoCProgramIntroductoryGuide.pdf>

housing services available to DV survivors, these are some of the most prominent means of funding used by programs across the state.

DATA

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Data

The Housing and Urban Development (HUD) data used in this report include the annual Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and the annual Point in Time (PIT) count of persons experiencing homelessness. HUD has statutory authority to require PIT counts to be conducted by state Continuums of Care (CoCs). The Continuum of Care program is intended to help individuals and families experiencing homelessness obtain services needed to gain long-term housing stability²⁸. This program provides funding for nonprofits, state, and local governments to rehouse those experiencing homelessness and increase access to needed resources. The CoCs collect data from their geographic area in the form of the HIC, the PIT count, and for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The HMIS is used by providers to collect and track detailed client data related to service provision. Because of the sensitive and personal nature of these data they are not publicly available. However, the HIC and PIT count data are available through the HUD Exchange online²⁹. The benefit of utilizing HIC and PIT count data for this report is that DV service providers are included in these counts, whereas information from these providers is not accessible through the HMIS³⁰.

Included in the HIC are the number of beds a funded program has for emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), rapid rehousing (RRH), permanent supportive housing (PSH), and other permanent housing (OPH) programs. Emergency shelter is intended as a short-term, immediate, and safe alternative to being unsheltered. Transitional housing is a steppingstone to permanent housing, providing supportive services to aid persons in gaining skills for success in permanent housing. Rapid rehousing provides short-term rental assistance and services to aid on the road to permanent housing. Permanent housing includes aiding persons in securing an affordable place to live, sometimes with supportive services still in place. The HIC also includes indication of whether a program is a crime victim service provider, serves a DV target population (at least 75% of clients are experiencing DV), and a PIT count. Importantly, CoCs are required to include all projects in their geography that provide dedicated beds for persons experiencing homelessness, not just projects that participate in the HMIS or receive HUD funding. The HIC should include projects funded by other federal agencies, faith-based organizations, and other public or private funding sources³¹.

The PIT count must include, at a minimum, the number of persons living in a place not designated for regular sleeping accommodation (unsheltered count) and the number of persons living in emergency

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ See: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/>

³⁰ Grantees receiving VAWA funding are prohibited from sharing any personally identifying information on clients without a victim release. As such, these providers are prohibited from entering data in the HMIS but instead collect information in a separate Comparable Database. Aggregate information may be shared (data that are not personally identifiable) and thus crime victim service providers are expected to participate in PIT and HIC counts. For more information see: Office on Violence Against Women. (2017). *Frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the VAWA confidentiality provision* (34 U.S.C. § 12291(b)(2)). <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1006896/download> & National Network to End Domestic Violence & Collaborative Solutions. (2017). *Comparable database 101: What victim service providers need to know*. https://safehousingpartnerships.org/sites/default/files/2017-08/CD101_CSNNEDV.pdf

³¹ Abt Associates. (2022). *2023 HIC and PIT count data submission guidance*. <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6839/2023-hic-and-pit-count-data-submission-guidance/>

shelter or transitional housing (sheltered count)³². Importantly, not included in the PIT count are persons who are staying with a friend or relative and those who are in a category of ‘permanent housing’. Additional homeless population data are required to be collected by CoCs as part of the PIT count. This includes counts of adults with a serious mental illness, a substance use disorder, HIV/AIDS, and survivors of DV. Reporting the number of survivors of DV is optional, but when reported the criteria are that the individual is *currently* experiencing homelessness because of DV, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking³³. Idaho CoCs have reported on the DV subpopulation for all recent years. Of note, the 2020 count took place in January, prior to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. In 2021, requirements for the PIT count were relaxed in response to COVID-19 concerns and thus total numbers and the unsheltered population are not included in HUD exchange data.

In sum, persons experiencing DV are captured two ways in these data: during the HIC, whether the funded program is a victim service provider, has a DV target population, and the number of persons utilizing beds (a PIT count) are captured; and during the PIT count, whether adult individuals self-identify as a survivor of DV.

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Grant Reporting Data

VOCA Victim Assistance grants provide funding for organizations across the country to facilitate the provision of crime victim services. In Idaho, the ICDVVA (‘the Council’) is the VOCA state administering agency³⁴ for victim service agency funding. Grantees and subgrantees provide quarterly summary data on the number of clients served, forms of victimization, and types of services provided (among other information). The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) use these data to generate annual reports – and other products – to demonstrate the value and impact of funded programs³⁵. In Idaho, the Council facilitates and maintains quarterly data collection from subgrantees. These data are valuable in examining the scope of victimizations coming to the attention of funded providers, as well as service delivery, including housing services. They are limited in that they are summary data collected at the subgrantee quarter level and are not individual-level data. This means that, for example, the number of clients experiencing DV who also received housing services is not possible to examine, though these two pieces can be looked at separately. Additionally, there are subgrantees that engage primarily with DV survivors and thus the housing provisions associated with these subgrantees align with this population.

In this report, quarterly reporting data from FY 2018-2022 are provided with a spotlight on FY 2022 as the most recent year of data. It is important to note that subgrantees change over time and thus the same subgrantees are not present in all years or quarters of data. Similarly, in some quarters grant funding may not have been used for certain services and thus even those that provide housing, for example, may not report housing numbers in all quarters. For this report, to align with the HUD definition of DV, several types of victimization were combined to represent ‘domestic violence’ including *domestic and/or family violence, stalking/harassment, adult sexual assault, elder abuse or neglect, and teen dating violence*.

³² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2014). *Point-in-Time count methodology guide*.

<https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/PIT-Count-Methodology-Guide.pdf>

³³ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2021). *HIC/PIT count data collection notice: CPD-21-12*.

<https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2021-12cpdn.pdf>

³⁴ The ICDVVA is also the state administrator for Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) data. These data are not included in this report as they capture similar information captured by including both the VOCA reporting data and the Council demand data.

³⁵ Office for Victims of Crime. (2018). *VOCA victim assistance grant progress reporting*.

<https://ovc.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh226/files/media/document/ovc-pmt-victim-assistance-fact-sheet-fall-2018.pdf>

Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (Council) Housing Demand Data

The Council implemented a quarterly survey for funded providers during state fiscal quarter one in 2021 (reporting period July-September). The survey includes items related to general housing service provision but also includes more detailed items about housing services that distinguish the provision of housing services from referrals for housing services, permanent housing, and barriers to housing services. This information provides additional detail compared to VOCA grant reporting but may also overlap with VOCA reporting data. The data presented in this report from that survey represent the federal fiscal year 2022 to align with the fiscal years represented in the HUD and VOCA data. In the survey, providers were asked whether they provide hotel vouchers, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and/or permanent housing for clients. They were also asked about the number of clients served or referred for these housing service categories. Some providers indicate offering a service but do not indicate client utilization of that service during the reporting period. As with the VOCA data, one limitation of these survey data is that services are not identified by victimization type as they are not individual-level data. In other words, the data do not specify when housing services were provided to DV victims versus other crime victim types.

FINDINGS

Relevant findings from each of the three data sources are presented in the form of profiles for the state and each of the seven Council regions.

The statewide profile contains

- Population data based on the 2020 Census³⁶;
- HUD point-in-time (PIT) DV subpopulation data from the two state continuums of care (CoCs)³⁷;
- HUD HIC data, the PIT count numbers provided in the HIC, and relevant rates calculated from these data;
- Maps of HIC data by county and region;
- VOCA data showing DV-related victimizations and housing services reported by service providers; and
- Council data showing the number of housing services and referrals provided to clients, relevant rates calculated from the data, and barriers faced by providers.

The regional profiles contain

³⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). *2020 Census population and housing map*.

[https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/us.census.bureau/viz/2020CensusPopulationandHousingMap/County?:showVizHome=no&STATE%20NAME%20\(cb%202020%20us%20county%20500k.shp\)=Idaho](https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/us.census.bureau/viz/2020CensusPopulationandHousingMap/County?:showVizHome=no&STATE%20NAME%20(cb%202020%20us%20county%20500k.shp)=Idaho)

³⁷ The DV subpopulation data include the number of individuals who identify as fleeing a domestic violence situation in the annual PIT count. These numbers are slightly different from the count of persons associated with the HIC, which are presented in the regional profiles. Only those 18 years of age or older are asked the question relating to domestic violence, this question is voluntarily reported, and only inclusive of those who are unsheltered, in emergency shelter, or in transitional housing (as required by statute). Thus, the numbers are typically lower than the count of persons being served by DV target population providers.

- Location and population data (based on the 2020 Census), as well as the regional Access Point (contact provider in each region to learn more about housing options and resources) for each region;
- HUD HIC data, the PIT count numbers provided in the HIC, and relevant rates calculated from these data;
- VOCA data showing DV-related victimizations and housing services reported by service providers; and
- Council data showing the number of housing services and referrals provided to clients, relevant rates calculated from the data, length of stay and waitlist information, and barriers faced by providers.

There are some important notes regarding the data. First, in each regional profile, data are presented by county rather than organization. This was done (1) to readily situate services geographically, and (2) because some providers change over years or change services offered across years or quarters, thus summarizing services by county is more consistent. Second, point-in-time counts are just that: a count of individuals on one night in the year. PIT count data are helpful in examining trends over time, but these counts should be considered a minimum or baseline. Third, HIC data on DV beds are those specifically used for DV clients, often through crime victim service providers; however, persons fleeing DV are not limited to working with crime victim providers and do have access to other housing services. Therefore, total beds are shown in addition to DV beds. Fourth, there is overlap among these data sources in some instances, meaning that counts of clients or service provision may be duplicated, and each source measures slightly different aspects of service provision. Because of this, the data sources cannot necessarily be combined. Fifth, organizations may have more than one location, but quarterly reporting is provided for the organization or program based on their primary location or primary location of service provision. Thus, some organizations have satellite locations, contracts, or outreach in multiple counties the location(s) of which are not necessarily accounted for here (because service provision in reporting is not broken down by each location) and many service providers work with clients from a range of cities or counties.

Overall, the data from these sources do provide a picture of DV victimization and housing services available to DV survivors in the state, as well providing indication of where there are gaps or needs in services.

STATEWIDE PROFILE

State Population: 1,839,106

As of 2022, Idaho had 47 organizations serving domestic violence (DV) victims that receive funding or are captured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and/or other funding from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (Council). Thirty-one of the 47 offered housing services in addition to serving DV victims. See [Appendix 1](#) for a table of all providers across data sources.

HUD Data, FY 2018-2022

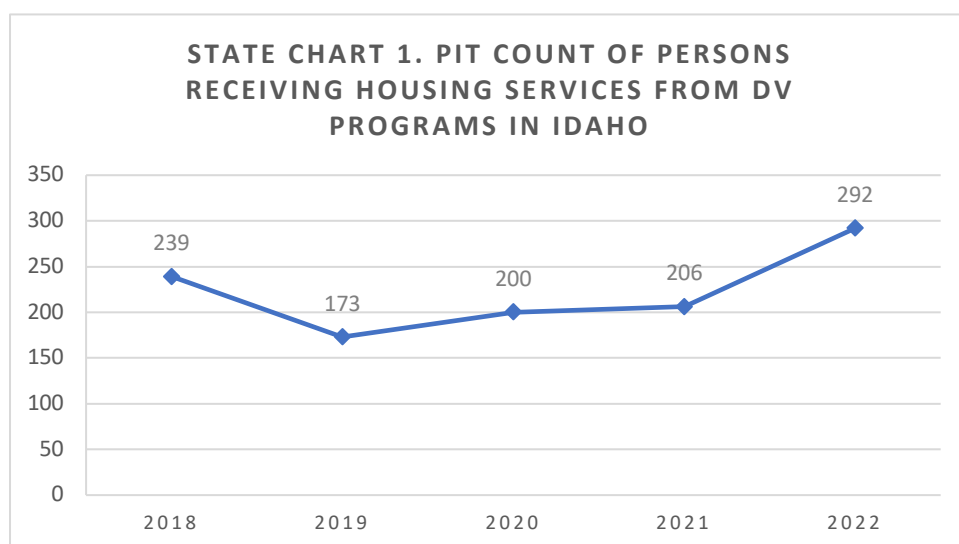
- **DV beds in 2022:** 524
- **DV bed rate in 2022:** 28.49 per 100,000 residents
- **All beds in 2022:** 3,588
- **Total bed rate in 2022:** 195.09 per 100,000 residents
- **Persons counted during HIC in DV bed programs in 2022:** 292
- **Rate of Homelessness related to DV in 2022:** 15.87 per 100,000 residents; 25.85 per 100,000 female and child residents³⁸

These data come from the annual Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and the Point-in-Time (PIT) count. During the HIC, the number of clients currently in bed space is reported in addition to the formal PIT count. This provides the ability to examine the number of persons served by programs with a DV target population at one day in time for each year.

Chart 1 shows an increasing trajectory in the number of persons receiving housing services from DV target population programs between 2019 and 2022. The count in 2022 exceeds the previous highest count in 2018.

As displayed in Chart 2 (below), CoCs also report the number of individuals identified

as fleeing a DV situation in the annual PIT. These numbers are slightly different from the count of persons associated with the HIC, and demonstrate more stability over time statewide, but with differences by CoC. The count steadily increased for the Balance of State going into 2021, while the reverse trend is seen in Boise City/Ada County data.

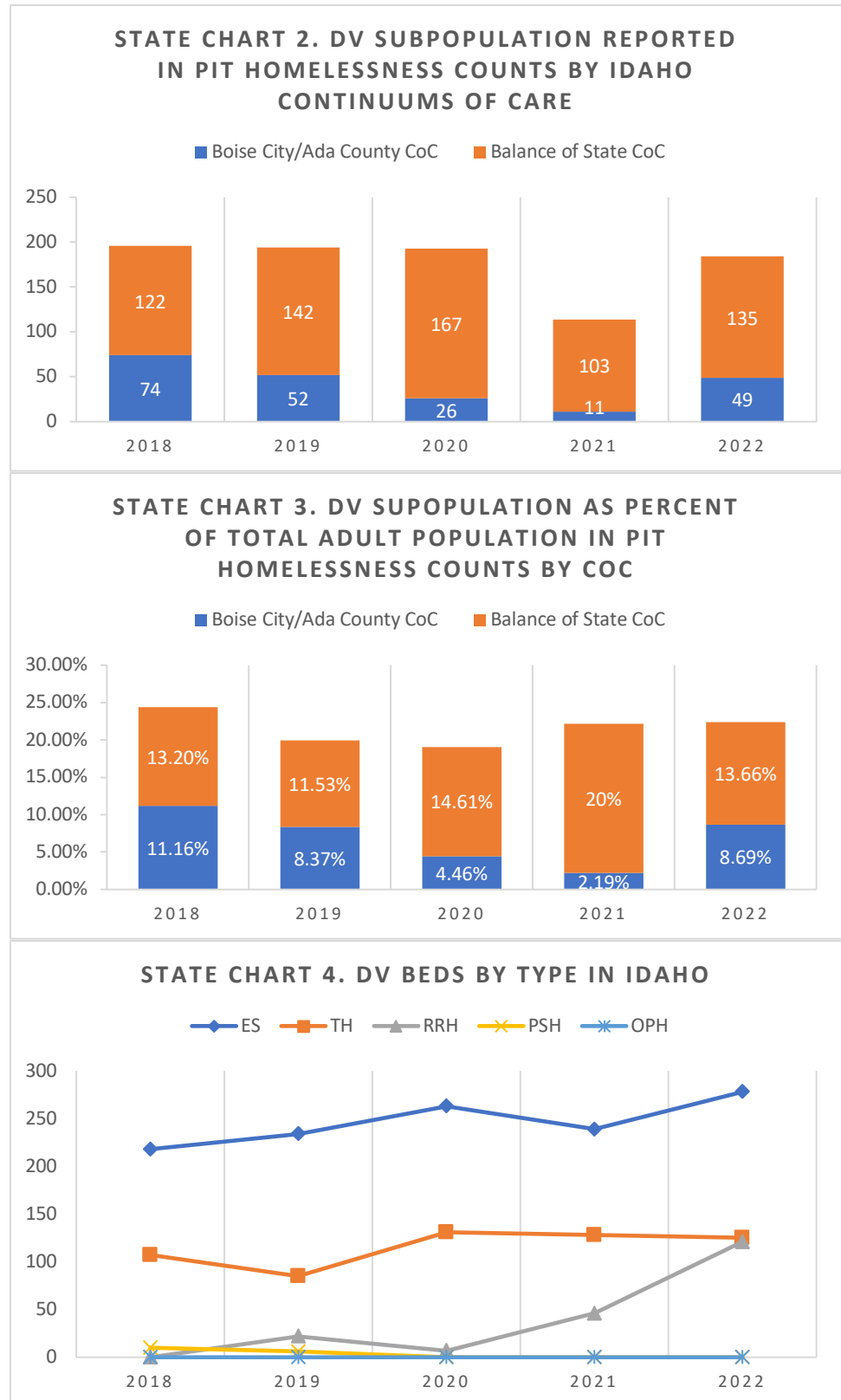


³⁸ Given that the overwhelming majority of DV programs are serving women, children, or families of women and children, this rate is based on the population of all females (adult and child) and males under 16. Both rate calculations appear in each regional profile as well.

The 2021 counts do not include the unsheltered population due to COVID 19-related precautions, representing an even more conservative estimate and making it harder to assess trends between 2020 and 2022.

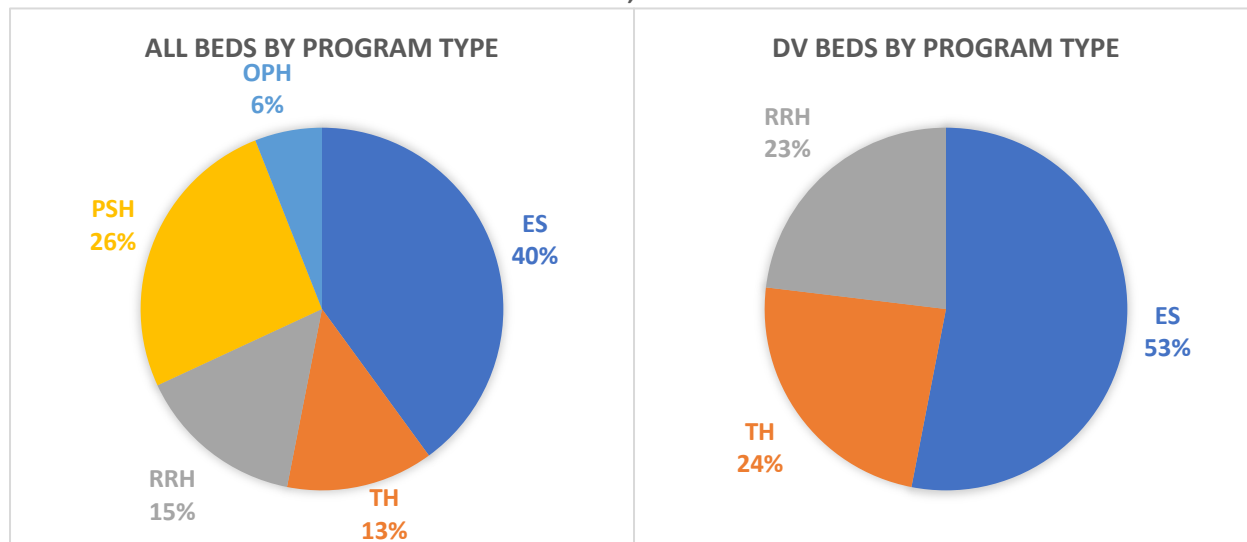
To put the DV subpopulation numbers in context of the statewide homelessness count, Chart 3 demonstrates that the DV subpopulation has been approximately 20-25% of the total homeless population each year.

Turning to the HIC data (Chart 4), emergency shelter beds have increased over the years with a dip in 2021. Transitional housing beds increased in 2020 and have remained relatively stable since. Rapid rehousing beds have increased since 2020, while permanent housing beds were low in 2018 and 2019 and have been at zero since.



Focusing on the most recent year of data (FY 2022), there were a total of 3,588 beds among five program types (emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, and other permanent housing). Of these 3,588 beds, 524 were DV beds. The overwhelming majority of these organizations are crime victim service providers. DV beds were present in three of the five program types (ES, TH, RRH). Emergency shelter is the most common form of housing service offered in the state and for services directed at DV clients.

STATE CHART 5. BEDS BY PROGRAM TYPE IN IDAHO, FY 2022

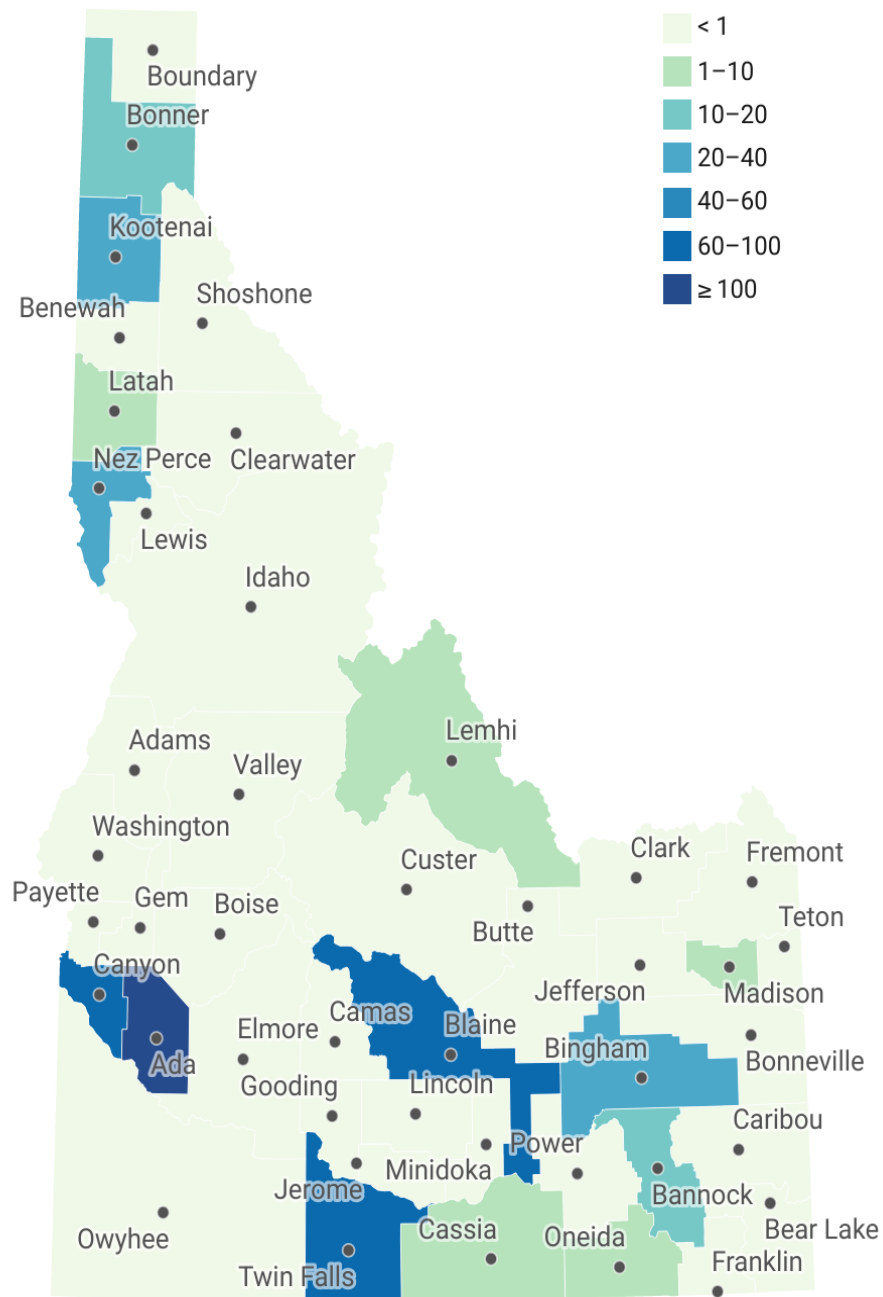


Statewide maps were created to visually represent the number of DV beds identified in the 2022 HIC and the rate of DV beds available per 100,000 population across the seven regions.

The DV bed counts by county are displayed in Map 1 (following page). This map is not inclusive of all DV housing services in the state, as comparisons across the three datasets in this report indicate that not all DV service providers that offer housing services appear in the HIC. However, this does provide a visualization of where ES, TH, and RRH beds are clustered based on participation in the HIC.

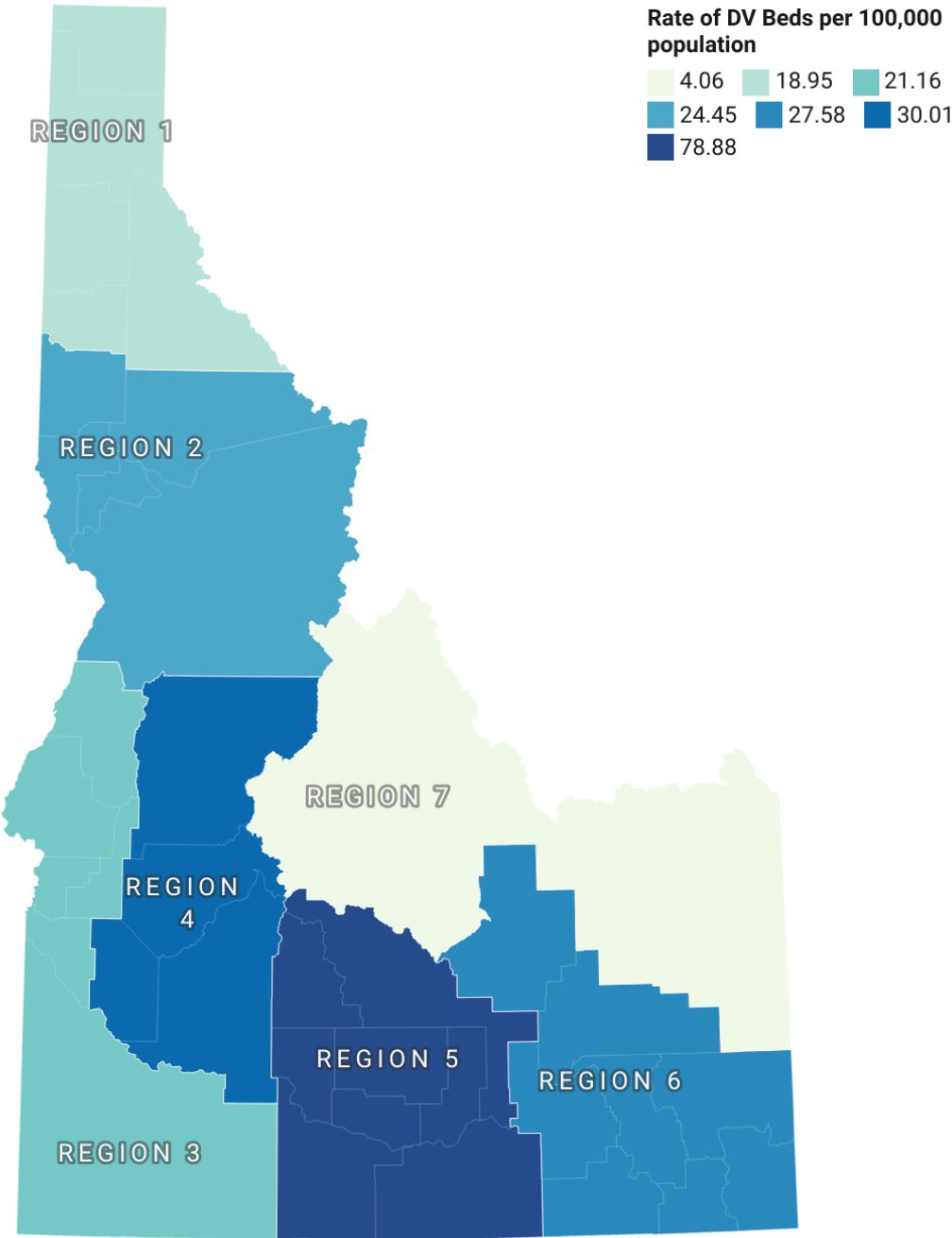
Map 2 (displayed after Map 1) shows the rate of DV beds identified in each of the seven regions. The lowest rate is in Region 7 (4.06 per 100,000) and the highest rate in Region 5 (78.88 per 100,000) indicating a wide range in beds per persons available based on regional location.

Map 1. DV Beds in the 2022 Housing Inventory Count, by County



Created with Datawrapper

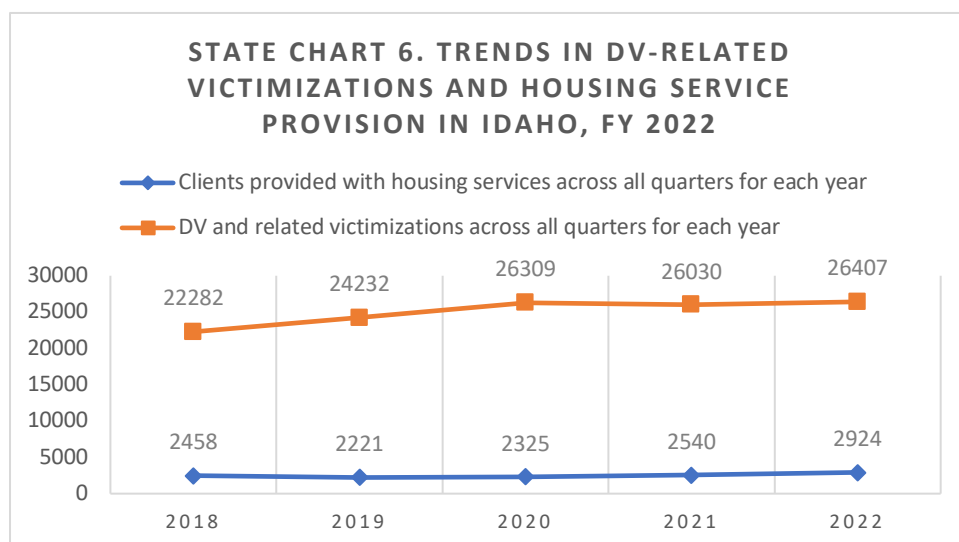
Map 2. Rate of DV Beds in the 2022 Housing Inventory Count, by ICDVVA Region



Created with Datawrapper

VOCA Reporting Data, FY 2018-2022

In 2022, the cumulative total of DV victimizations reported by funded providers across all four quarters was 26,407. The number of clients being provided with housing services during the same four quarters of 2022 was 2,924.

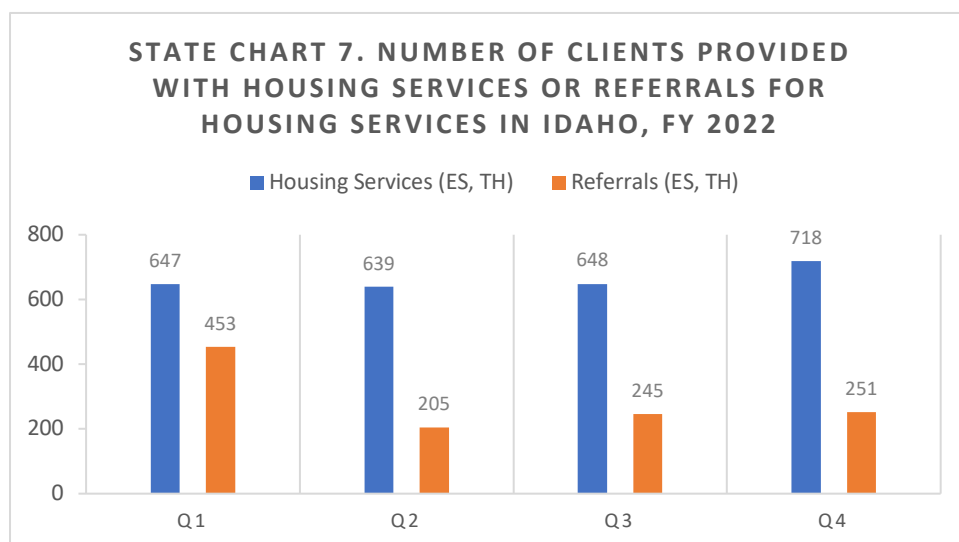


The trend in DV victimizations indicates an overall increase across years, with a dip in 2021 and numbers returning to their highest level in 2022. In terms of clients receiving housing services, the trend has been a steady increase since 2019, with highest levels in 2022.

Council Housing Demand Data, FY 2022

- **State rate of housing service provision based on one quarter³⁹:** 38.76 per 100,000 population; 63.12 per 100,000 female and child population
- **State rate of housing referrals based on one quarter:** 29.19 per 100,000 population; 47.54 per 100,000 female and child population

The Council data capture information on the number of clients receiving housing services and the number of clients receiving referrals for housing services. Based on reporting, the number of clients provided with emergency shelter or transitional housing ranged from 639 to 718, and the number of referrals for these services ranged from 205 to 453. Not all organizations reported each quarter.



³⁹ In each regional profile this rate is based on Quarter 2 as this quarter encompasses the time when the HIC and PIT count occur (January). For the state rate, and as footnoted in the Region 1 Profile, Q1 is used for Region 1 and Q2 is used for all other regions. This was done to capture services from a primary provider in Region 1 for which numbers are only reported in Q1 and Q4.

Providers were also asked to indicate barriers experienced in housing service provision. Many barriers overlapped across regions. Responses indicated the following barriers or concerns related to the types of housing provided. The list is longest for emergency housing in part because it is the most common form of housing provided.

Emergency Housing

- Lack of bed space
- Lack of funding to accommodate all clients in general
- Clients not meeting qualifications for housing
- Need longer-term solutions
- Limited affordable housing
- Landlord reluctance to rent to individuals with a history of DV experiences, substance abuse, prior eviction
- Housing those with specific needs (e.g., pets, older male children, mental health, medication needs, disability, criminal history)
- Gaining trust of potential clients
- Staffing
- Ability to stay in contact with potential clients
- Serving outlying rural areas effectively
- Lack of transportation/public transportation for clients to access shelter
- Few shelters in certain locations
- Lack of hotels that will accept vouchers and/or lack of hotel room availability (especially seasonally for certain locations)
- Hotels not being responsive late at night
- Hotel staff confusion with vouchers
- Hotel blackout dates and/or increased rates during certain events/peak times
- Hotel availability
- Hotels unwilling to work with organizations because they view housing DV clients to be a risk
- When voucher hotels have no space, have to pay full rates at other hotels
- Limited hotel vacancies in rural areas
- COVID complications and impact on housing capacity, increased reliance on hotels

Transitional Housing

- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of available housing/rental units
- Lack of funding for transitional housing
- Waitlists and finding housing while on a waitlist
- Funding that restricts the use of waiting lists
- Client refusal to comply with housing rules
- Managing COVID protocols and being responsive to mental health needs of clients in conjunction with housing
- Client barriers to accessing housing due to credit history, victimization history, rental history, employment history, criminal history

Permanent Housing

- Waitlists

REGION 1 PROFILE

Region Population: 253,227

Counties: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone

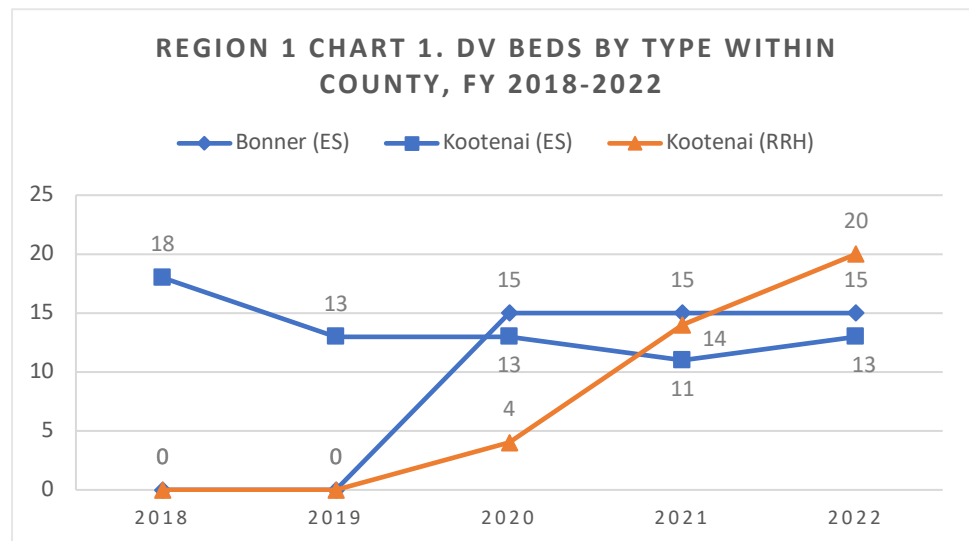
As of 2022, Region 1 included seven organizations serving domestic violence (DV) victims that receive funding or are captured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and/or other funding from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (Council). Six of the seven served DV victims as well as offering housing services. The types of services and populations served are described with each data source below. Bonner County has two organizations, Boundary County has one, Kootenai County has two, and Shoshone County has one. There are no captured organizations in Benewah County.

In addition, St. Vincent de Paul in Coeur d'Alene offers housing services for all populations in the region and serves as the regional Access Point for housing needs.

HUD Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with programs in HUD data:** Bonner, Kootenai
- **DV beds in 2022:** 48
- **DV bed rate in 2022:** 18.95 per 100,000 residents
- **All beds in region in 2022:** 370
- **Total bed rate in 2022:** 146.11 per 100,000 residents
- **Persons counted during HIC in DV bed programs in 2022:** 23
- **Rate of homelessness related to DV in 2022:** 9.08 per 100,000 residents; 15.07 per 100,000 female and child residents

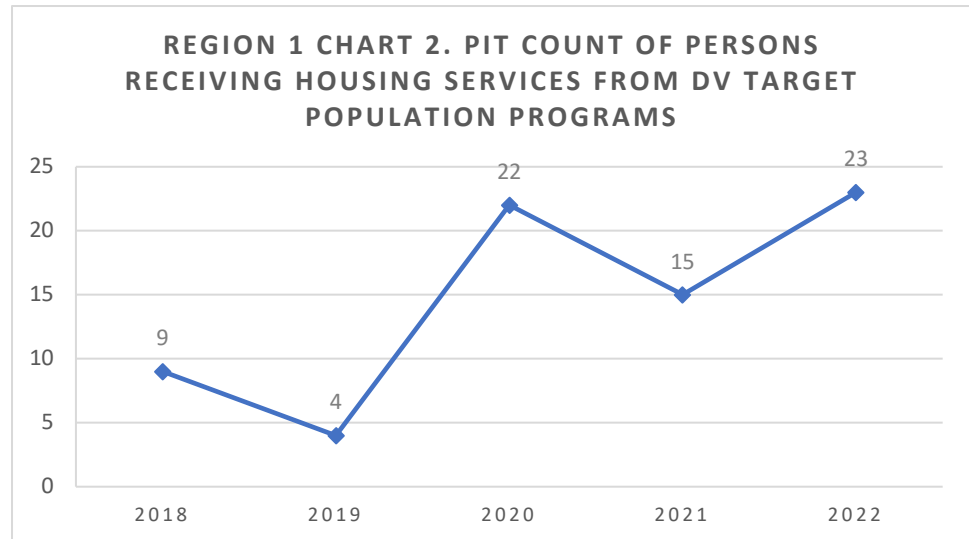
There were two organizations represented across 2018-2022. As shown in Chart 1, Bonner County has had emergency shelter beds for DV victims since 2020. Kootenai County has had emergency shelter beds for all years reviewed and rapid rehousing beds since 2020.



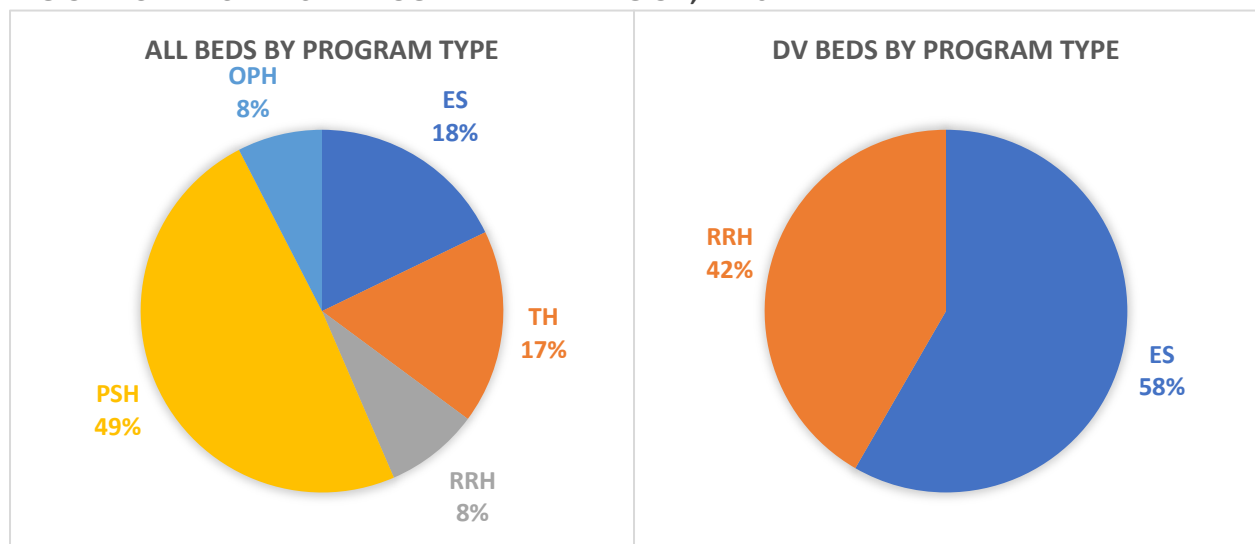
The increase in available beds from 2020-2022 (displayed in Chart 1 above) is mirrored by an increase in the PIT count of those using beds in the region since 2020 compared with prior to 2020 (Chart 2).

Focusing on the most recent year of data (FY 2022), DV beds made up 15% of all

program beds, and were 42% of emergency shelter beds and 65% of rapid rehousing beds. See [Appendix 2](#) for a table of all beds by program type.



REGION 1 CHART 3. BEDS BY PROGRAM TYPE IN REGION, FY 2022

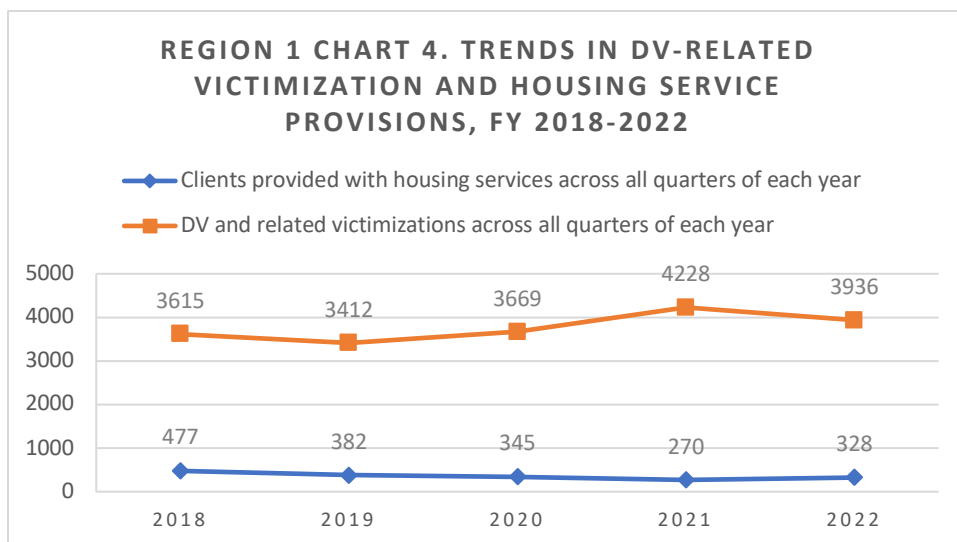


VOCA Reporting Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with VOCA funded programs during FY 2022:** Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone

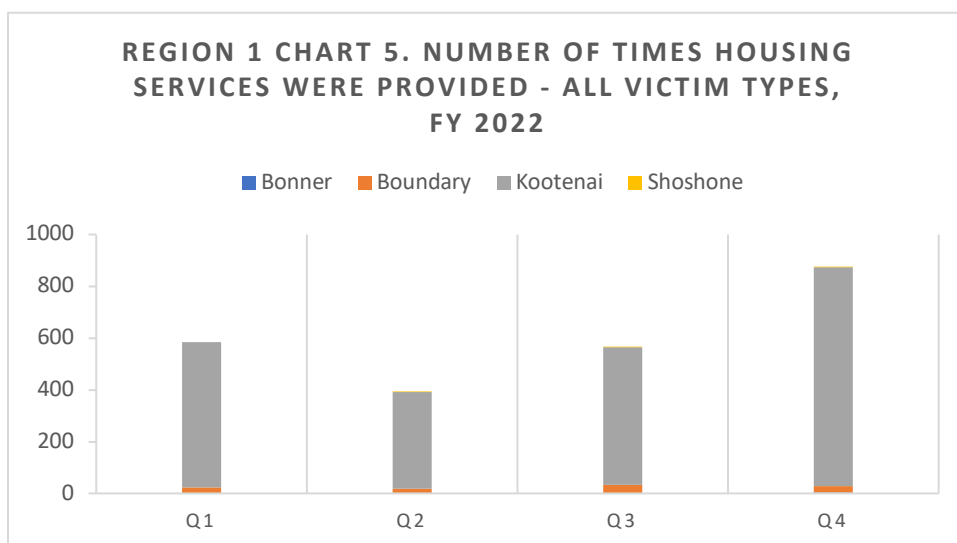
There were eight organizations in Region 1 represented in the VOCA data during 2018-2022: six offering emergency shelter services, five offering transitional housing services and six providing relocation assistance for crime victims during at least one quarter. All eight served DV victims during at least one quarter, with seven of the eight serving DV victims during all quarters reported. Housing services may include direct services (such as emergency shelter beds) as well as referrals for services. In 2022, the cumulative total of DV victimizations across all four quarters was 3,936 (see Chart 4 below). The number of clients being provided with housing services during the same four quarters of 2022 was 328.

The proportion of total victimizations reported by providers that were DV related ranged from 32%-64% across counties (not shown). As seen in Chart 4, the trend in DV victimizations indicates an overall increase across years, while housing provision has increased since 2021, but overall shows a slight decline since 2018.



Focusing on FY 2022, six of the eight organizations in the region were funded. Five offered emergency shelter services, one offered transitional housing services, and three provided relocation assistance for crime victims. All six served DV victims during all four quarters.

Chart 5 shows the number of times housing services (including referrals) were provided in 2022. The number of times services are provided is often higher than the number of clients, as clients may receive multiple services or services more than one time. Across quarters, the number of times housing services were provided ranged from 392 to 875⁴⁰.



Council Housing Demand Data, FY 2022

- **Counties with Council-funded service providers reporting housing service provision:** Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone
- **Regional rate of housing service provision based on Quarter 2:** 1.18 per 100,000⁴¹; 1.96 per 100,000 female and child population

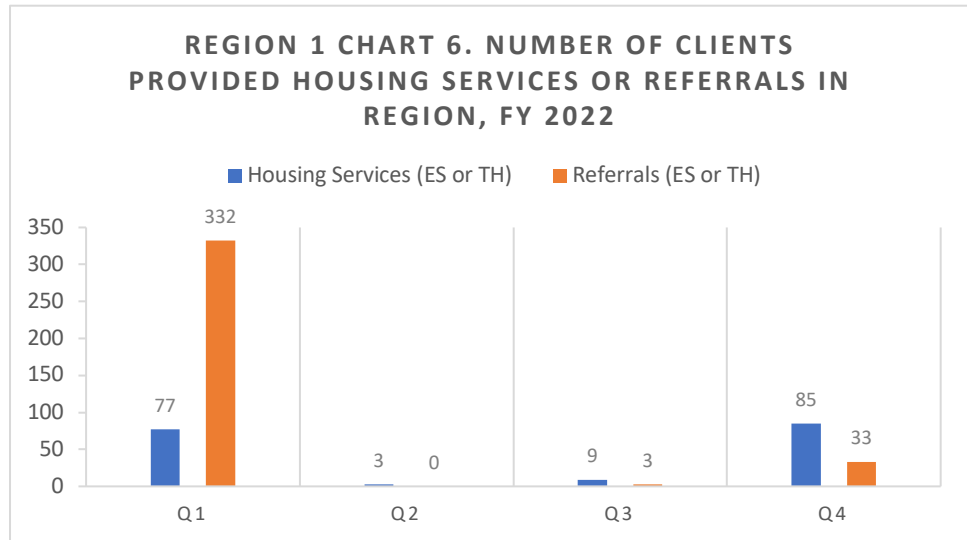
⁴⁰ Services were only reported in Shoshone as provided 3 times, and in Bonner 5 times, thus they are not as easy to see in the chart.

⁴¹ The provider in Kootenai only reported in quarter 1 and 4. The rate during quarter 1 is 30.4 per 100,000 (50.45 per 100,000 female and child population) and may be a more accurate representation than quarter 2 for this region.

- **Regional rate of housing referrals based on Quarter 2: 0 per 100,000⁴²**

There were five agencies represented during this time period in Region 1. During at least one quarter of FY 2022, all five were offering hotel vouchers or stays, four were offering emergency shelter services, one was offering transitional housing services, and none were offering permanent housing services for crime victims. These data focus on housing service provision and do not include crime victim type linked with housing service provision. However, the organizations represented in the data all serve DV victims. In addition, unlike the VOCA reporting data, these data separate referrals from housing services.

Based on reporting, the number of clients provided with emergency shelter or transitional housing ranged from 3 to 85, and the number of referrals for these services ranged from 0 to 332 (Chart 6). Not all organizations reported each quarter.



The average length of stay in the region ranged from 2 to 7.5 days for emergency shelter and averaged 84.75 days for the transitional housing program in Boundary County. This program also reported maintaining a waitlist averaging 14 days. See [Appendix 3](#) for a detailed table.

Providers were asked to describe barriers experienced in housing service provision. Responses indicated the following barriers or concerns:

Emergency Housing

- Lack of bed space
- Clients not meeting qualifications for housing
- Lack of hotels that will accept vouchers and/or lack of hotel room availability (especially seasonally for certain locations)

Transitional Housing

- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of available housing
- Lack of funding to support transitional housing

⁴² Per previous footnote, if we look at Q1 when the Kootenai provider is reporting this becomes 131.1 per 100,000 population or 217.53 per 100,000 female and child population.

REGION 2 PROFILE

Region Population: 110,415

Counties: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce

As of 2022, Region 2 included five organizations serving domestic violence (DV) victims that received funding or are captured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and/or other funding from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (Council). Three of the five served DV victims as well as offering housing services. The types of services and populations served are described with each data source below. Latah County has one organization and Nez Perce County has two. There are no captured organizations serving DV victims and offering housing services in Clearwater, Idaho, or Lewis Counties.

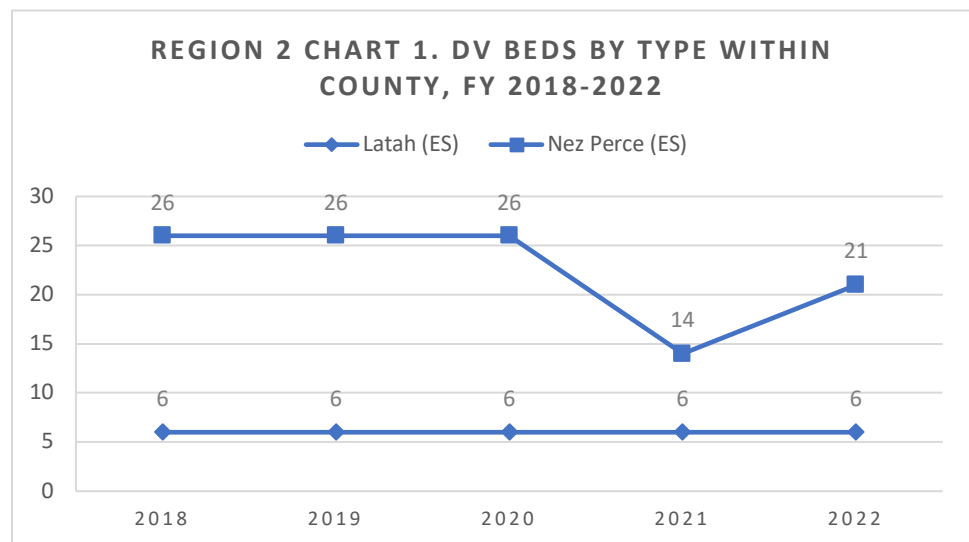
In addition, Sojourners' Alliance in Moscow offers housing services for all populations in the region and serves as the regional Access Point for housing needs.

HUD Data, FY 2018-2022

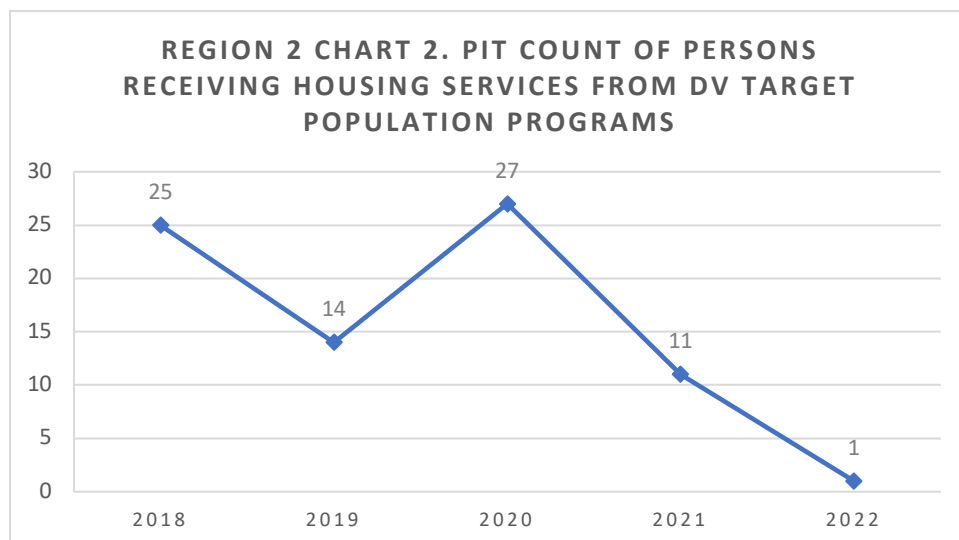
- **Counties with HUD programs:** Latah, Nez Perce
- **DV beds in 2022:** 27
- **DV bed rate in 2022:** 24.45 per 100,000 population
- **All beds in region in 2022:** 265
- **Total bed rate in 2022:** 240 per 100,000 population
- **Persons counted during HIC in DV bed programs in 2022:** 1
- **Rate of homelessness related to DV in 2022:** 0.9 per 100,000 population; 1.54 per 100,00 female and child population

There were two organizations represented across 2018-2022. Latah and Nez Perce counties had emergency shelter beds for all years reviewed. No other form of DV beds were identified in the region.

Emergency shelter bed space in Latah has remained stable over the past five years, while bed space in Nez Perce is higher but has fluctuated in recent years.

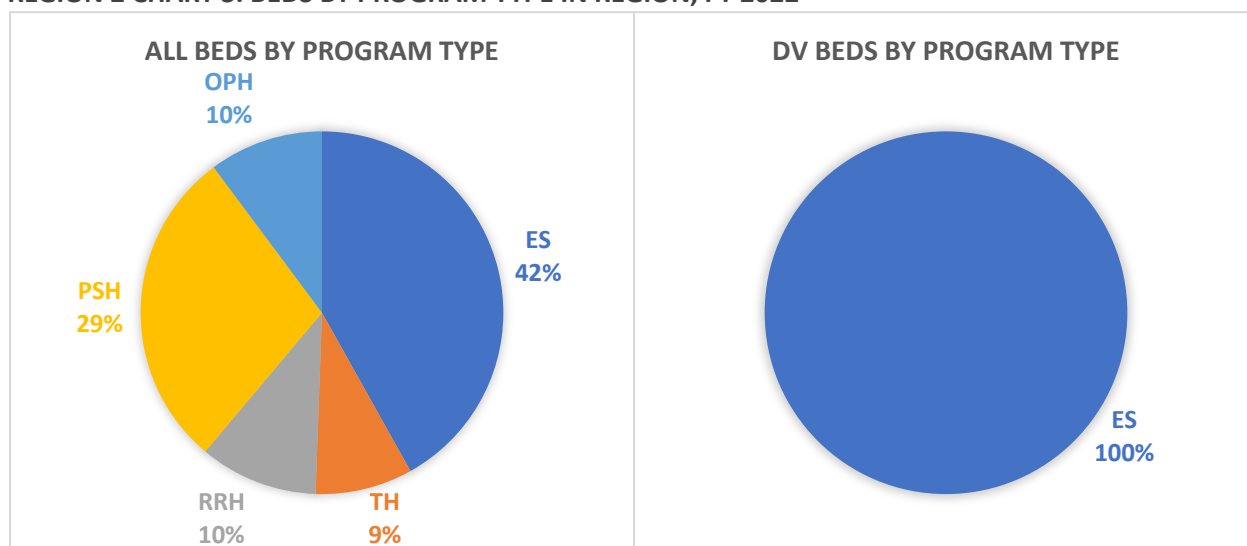


The PIT count provided with the HIC indicates lower utilization on the night of the count in the two most recent years. Although only one person was in one of the two DV programs the night of the count, there were 191 persons using bed space in programs across the region at the PIT count.



Focusing on the most recent year of data (FY 2022), DV beds made up 10% of all program beds and were 24% of emergency shelter beds. See [Appendix 2](#) for a table of all beds by program type.

REGION 2 CHART 3. BEDS BY PROGRAM TYPE IN REGION, FY 2022

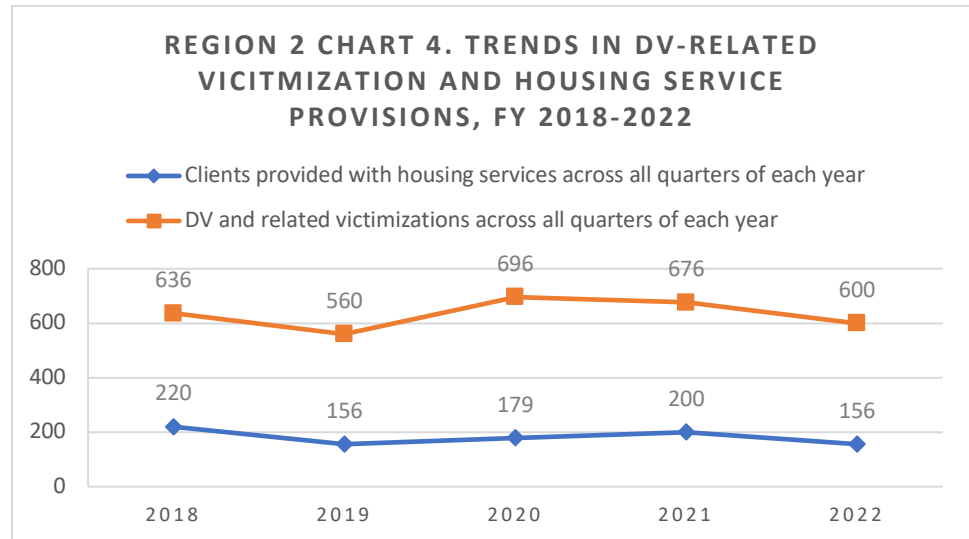


VOCA Reporting Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with VOCA funded programs during FY 2022:** Latah, Nez Perce

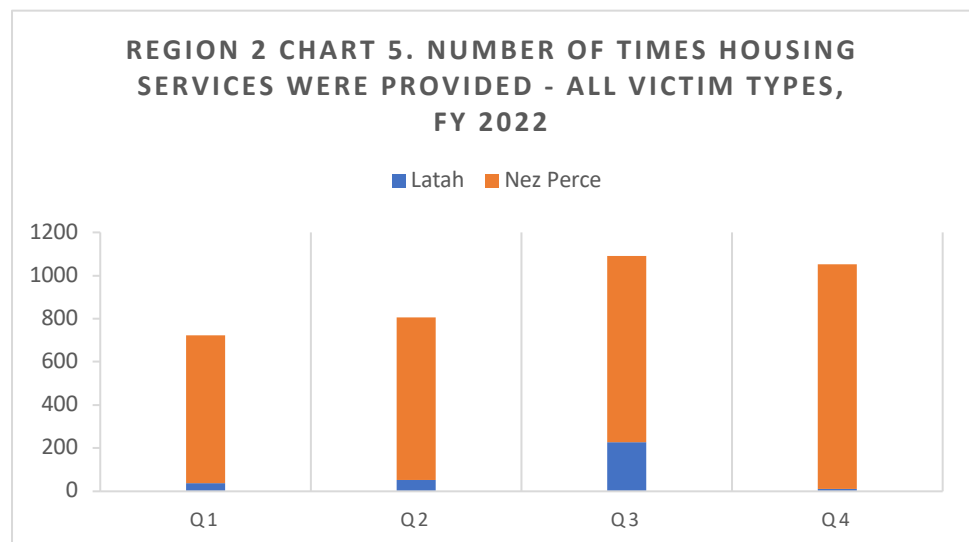
There were five organizations in Region 2 represented in the VOCA data during 2018-2022. Three offering were emergency shelter services, three were offering transitional housing services, and two were providing relocation assistance for crime victims during at least one quarter. All five served DV victims during at least one quarter, with three of the five serving DV victims during all quarters reported. Housing services may include direct services (such as emergency shelter beds) as well as referrals for services. In 2022, the cumulative total of DV victimizations across all four quarters was 600 (see Chart 4 below). The number of clients being provided with housing services during the same four quarters of 2022 was 156.

The proportion of total victimizations reported by providers that were DV related was 46% in Nez Perce County and 72% in Latah County (not shown). As seen in Chart 4, the trend in DV victimizations documented by VOCA funded organizations indicates a downward trend since 2020, while housing provision decreased in 2022 following an increase in 2021.



Focusing on FY 2022, five organizations in the region were funded. Three offered emergency shelter services, three were offering transitional housing services and two provided relocation assistance for crime victims. All five served DV victims during at least one quarter, with four of the five serving DV victims during all four quarters.

Chart 5 shows the number of times housing services (including referrals) were provided in 2022. The number of times services are provided is often higher than the number of clients as clients may receive multiple services or services more than one time. Across quarters the number of times housing services were provided ranged from 724 to 1,092.

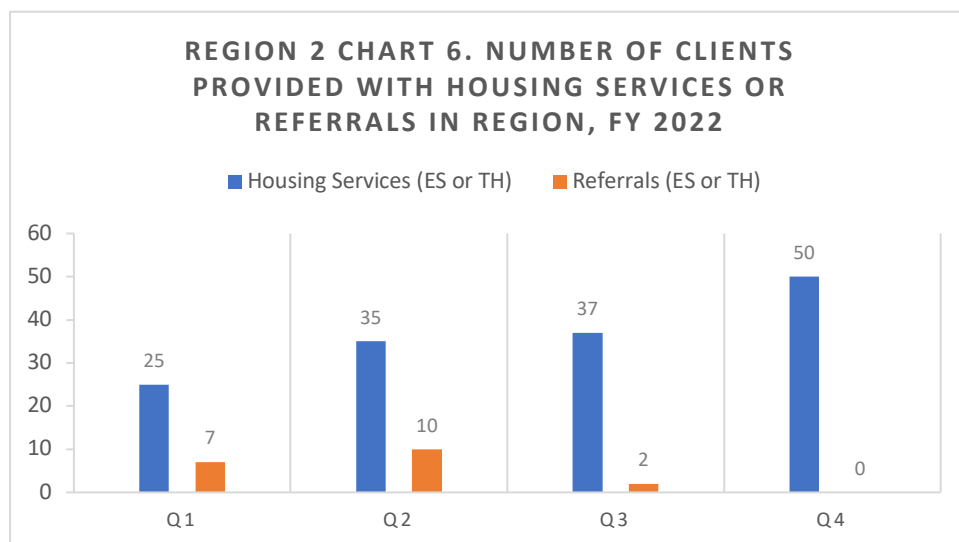


Council Housing Demand Data, FY 2022

- **Counties with Council-funded service providers reporting housing service provision:** Latah, Nez Perce
- **Regional rate of housing service provision based on Quarter 2:** 31.69 per 100,000; 54.11 per 100,000 female and child population
- **Regional rate of housing referrals based on Quarter 2:** 9.05 per 100,000; 15.46 per 100,000 female and child population

There were five organizations represented during this time period in Region 2. Two were offering hotel vouchers or stays, two were offering emergency shelter services, one was offering transitional housing services, and none were offering permanent housing services for crime victims. These data focus on housing service provision and do not include crime victim type linked with housing service provision. However, the organizations represented in the data all serve DV victims. In addition, unlike the VOCA reporting data, these data separate referrals from housing services.

Based on reporting, the number of clients provided with emergency shelter or transitional housing ranged from 25 to 50, and the number of referrals for these services ranged from 0 to 10. Not all organizations reported each quarter.



The average length of stay in the region

ranges from 30 to 33 days for emergency shelter, and averages 31 days for the transitional housing program in Nez Perce County. Eight clients were on an emergency shelter waitlist. See [Appendix 3](#) for a detailed table.

Providers were asked to describe barriers experienced in housing service provision. Responses indicated the following barriers or concerns:

Emergency Housing

- Hotels not being responsive late at night
- Hotel staff confusion with vouchers
- Blackout dates and/or increased rates at hotels during certain events/peak times
- Clients' inability to take pets in shelter
- COVID complications and impact on housing capacity, reliance on hotels
- Lack of bed space

Transitional Housing

- Lack of available housing/rental units
- Lack of funding for transitional housing

REGION 3 PROFILE

Region Population: 302,406

Counties: Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington

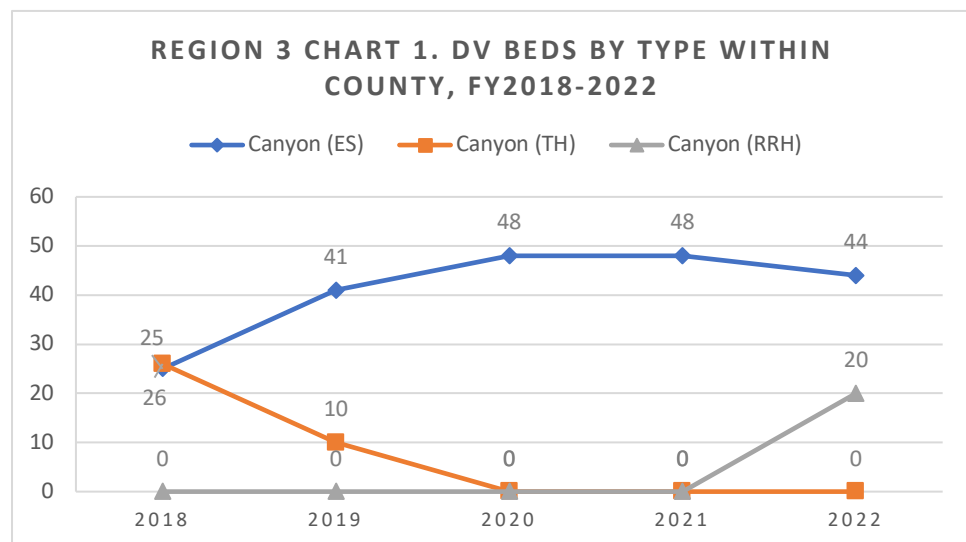
As of 2022, Region 3 included five organizations serving domestic violence (DV) victims that receive funding or are captured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and/or other funding from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (Council). Four of the five served DV victims as well as offered housing services. The types of services and populations served are described with each data source below. Canyon County has two organizations, Owyhee County one, and Washington County one. Note: The service provider linked with Washington County has multiple locations in the region including offices in Washington, Adams, Gem, and Payette counties and a shelter in Payette, but grant reporting is not separated by location and is linked with Washington.

In addition, CATCH in Nampa offers housing services for all populations in the region and serves as the regional Access Point for housing needs.

HUD Data, FY 2018-2022

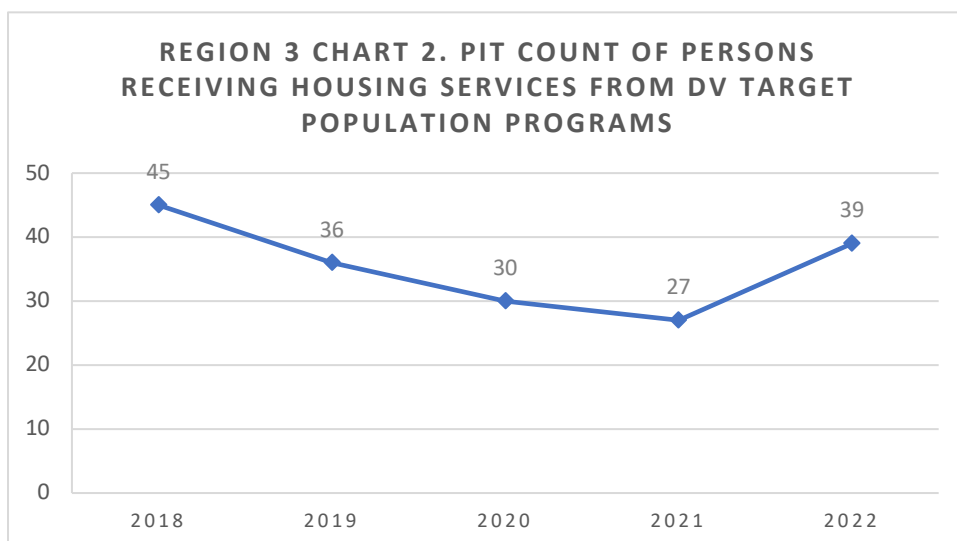
- **Counties with programs in HUD data:** Canyon
- **DV beds in 2022:** 64
- **DV bed rate in 2022:** 21.16 per 100,000 population
- **All beds in region in 2022:** 577
- **Total bed rate in 2022:** 190.8 per 100,000 population
- **Persons counted during HIC in DV bed programs in 2022:** 39
- **Rate of homelessness related to DV in 2022:** 12.89 per 100,000 population; 20.58 per 100,000 female and child population

There was one organization that met the DV target population criteria in Region 3. Canyon County had emergency shelter beds for all years reviewed, transitional housing beds in 2018 and 2019, and rapid rehousing beds beginning in 2022 (Chart 1).

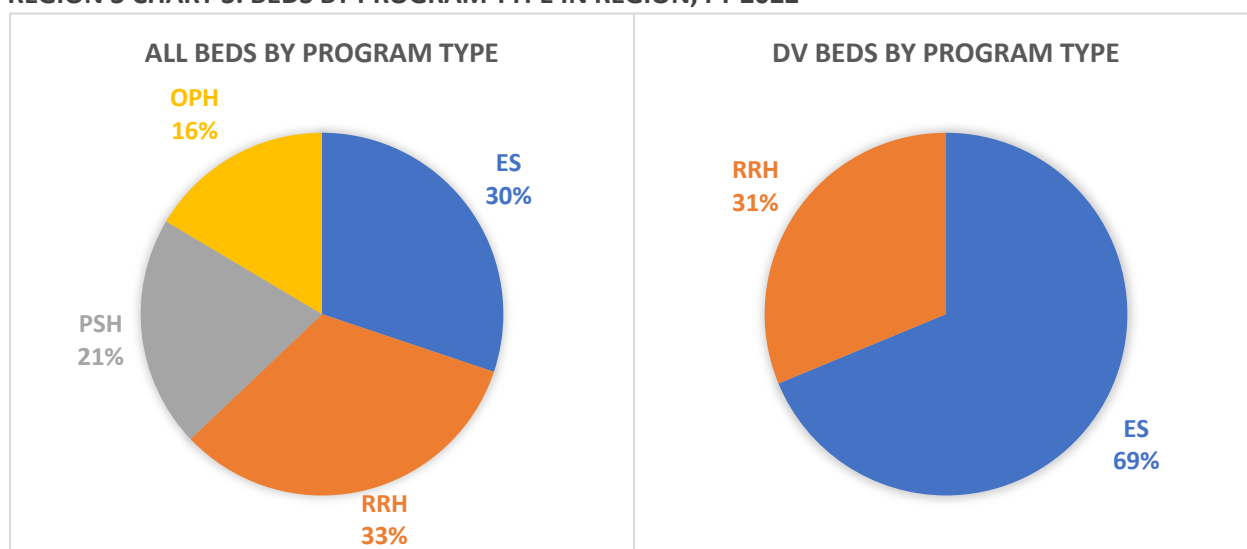


The PIT count included with the HIC indicates an upward trend between 2021 and 2022, returning to levels in line with pre-2020 on the night of the count (Chart 2).

Focusing on the most recent year of data (FY 2022), DV beds made up 11% of all program beds and were 25% of emergency shelter beds and 11% of rapid rehousing beds. See [Appendix 2](#) for a table of all beds by program type.



REGION 3 CHART 3. BEDS BY PROGRAM TYPE IN REGION, FY 2022



VOCA Reporting Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with VOCA funded programs during FY 2022:** Canyon, Owyhee, Washington

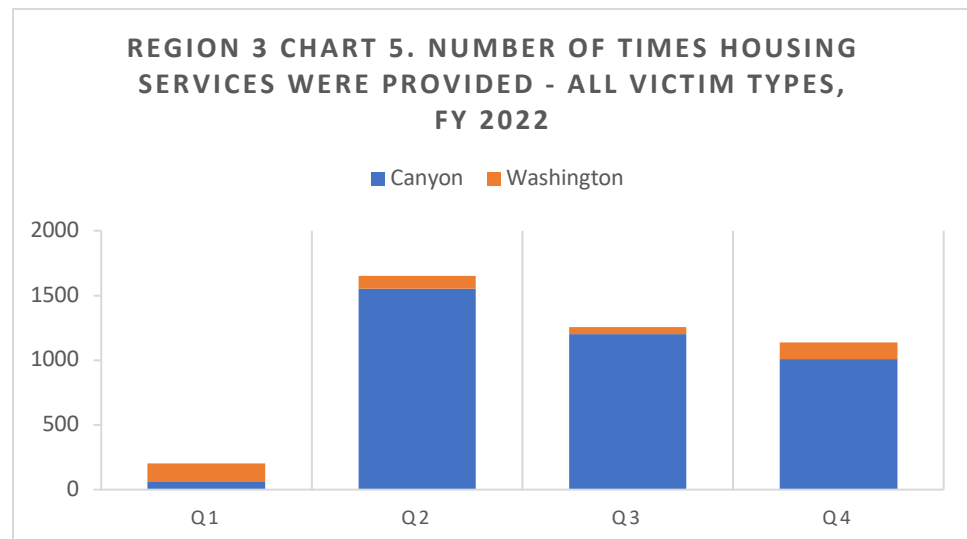
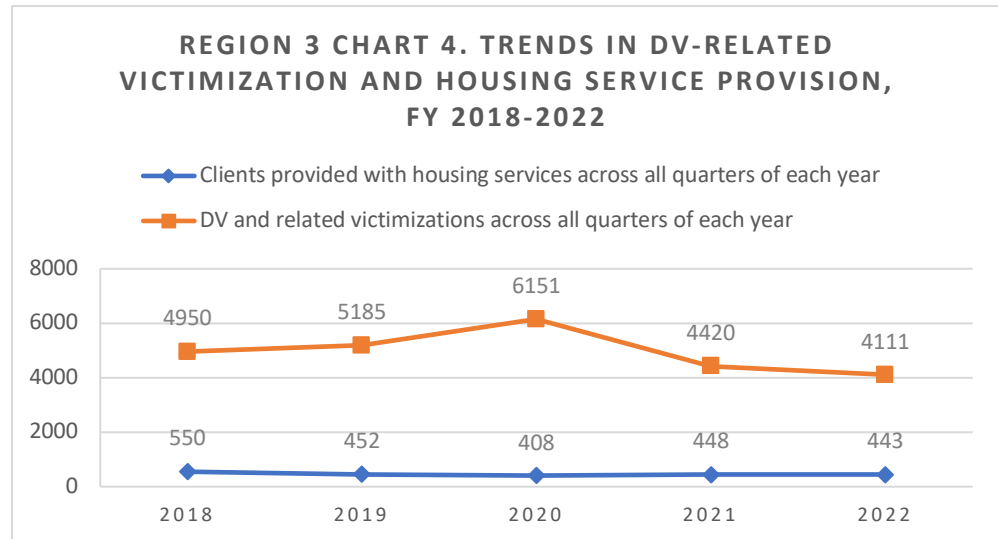
There were five organizations represented during 2018-2022. Four offering emergency shelter services, two offering transitional housing services and four providing relocation assistance for crime victims during at least one quarter. All five served DV victims during all quarters reported. Housing services may include direct services (such as emergency shelter beds) as well as referrals for services. In 2022, the cumulative total DV victimizations across all four quarters was 4,111. The number of clients being provided with housing services during the same four quarters of 2022 was 443.

The proportion of total victimizations reported by providers that were DV related was 36%-64% across organizations in the three counties represented (not shown). As seen in Chart 4, DV victimizations documented by VOCA funded organizations

indicate a peak in 2020, followed by a downward trend. Housing provision has declined overall since 2018, but 2022 levels were similar to 2019.

Focusing on FY 2022, five organizations in the region were funded. Three offered emergency shelter services, one offered transitional housing services and two provided relocation assistance for crime victims. All five served DV victims during all four quarters.

Chart 5 shows the number of times housing services (including referrals) were provided in 2022. The number of times services are provided is often higher than the number of clients as clients may receive multiple services or services more than one time. Across quarters the number of times housing services were provided ranged from 201 to 1,652.

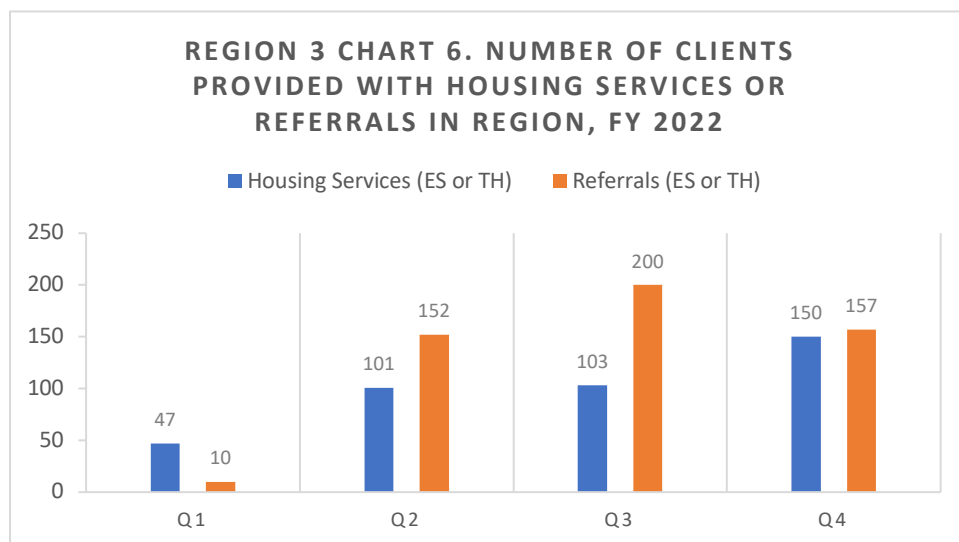


Council Housing Demand Data, FY 2022

- **Counties with Council-funded service providers reporting housing service provision:** Canyon, Washington
- **Regional rate of housing service provision based on Quarter 2:** 33.39 per 100,000; 53.3 per 100,000 female and child population
- **Regional rate of housing referrals based on Quarter 2:** 50.26 per 100,000; 80.21 per 100,000 female and child population

There were five agencies represented during this period. Three were utilizing hotel vouchers or stays, two were offering emergency shelter services, one was offering transitional housing services, and none were offering permanent housing services for crime victims. These data focus on housing service provision and do not include crime victim type linked with housing service provision. However, the organizations represented in the data all serve DV victims. In addition, unlike the VOCA reporting data, these data separate referrals from housing services.

Based on quarterly reporting, the number of clients provided with emergency shelter or transitional housing ranged from 47 to 150, and the number of referrals for these services ranged from 10 to 200. Not all organizations reported each quarter.



The average length of stay in the region ranged from 99 to 120 days for emergency shelter and averaged 11 months for the transitional housing program associated with Washington County. Programs in both counties maintained extensive waiting lists. See [Appendix 3](#) for a detailed table.

Providers were asked to describe barriers experienced in housing service provision. Responses indicated the following barriers or concerns:

Emergency Housing

- Must pay full rates at other hotels when voucher hotels have no space
- Hotel vouchers are a temporary solution
- Hotel availability
- Lack of hotels' willingness to work with service providers, take vouchers
- Lack of funding for hotel vouchers
- Lack of bed space
- Limited affordable housing
- Landlord reluctance to rent to individuals with a history of DV experiences, substance abuse, prior eviction
- Accessibility for mental health and disability

Transitional Housing

- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of housing (in general)
- Lack of funding for transitional housing

REGION 4 PROFILE

Region Population: 542,989

Counties: Ada, Boise, Elmore, Valley

As of 2022, Region 4 included twelve organizations serving domestic violence (DV) victims that receive funding or are captured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and/or other funding from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (Council). Seven of the twelve served DV victims as well as offered housing services. The types of services and populations served are described with each data source below. Ada County includes six organizations and Elmore County has one. No organizations in these data were located in Boise or Valley Counties.

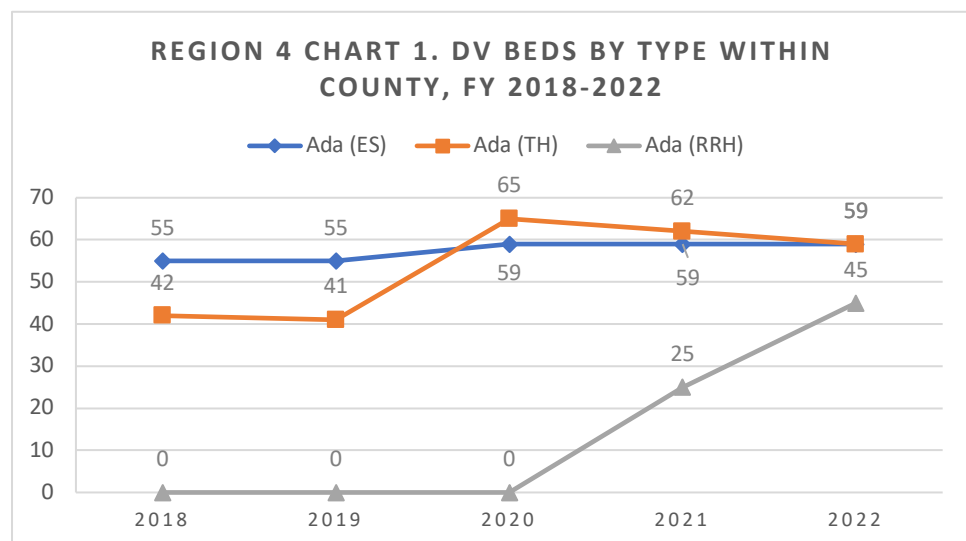
In addition, the regional Access Point for Boise, Elmore, and Valley Counties is CATCH in Nampa which offers housing services for all populations in these and six additional counties. Ada County is served by CATCH – Our Path Home in Boise.

HUD Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with HUD programs:** Ada
- **DV beds in 2022:** 163
- **DV bed rate in 2022:** 30.01 per 100,000 population
- **All beds in region 2022:** 1358
- **Total bed rate in 2022:** 250.09 per 100,000 population
- **Persons counted during HIC in DV bed programs in 2022:** 79
- **Rate of homelessness related to DV in 2022:** 14.54 per 100,000 population; 24.02 per 100,000 female and child population

There were four organizations that met the DV target population criteria in Region 4. All four are in Ada County, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, and rapid rehousing services.

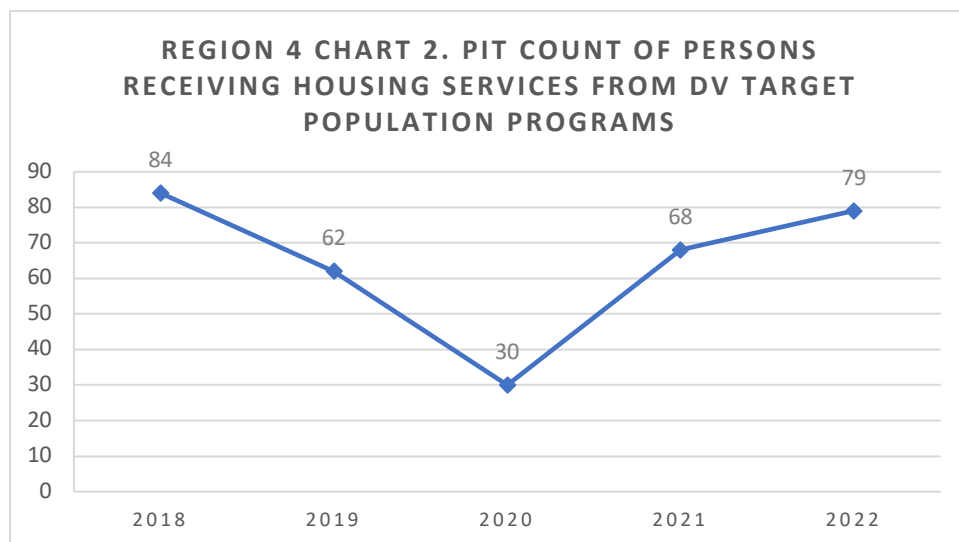
Rapid rehousing beds began being funded in 2021, while emergency shelter and transitional housing beds have been funded for all years reviewed.



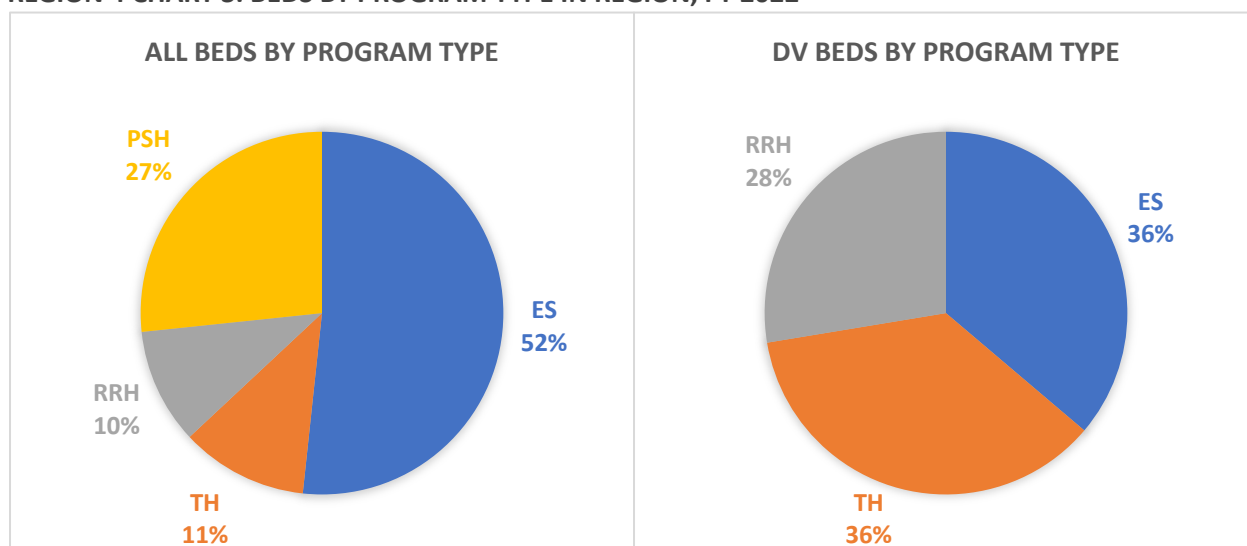
The PIT count provided with the HIC indicates a dip in 2020, with numbers returning to levels in line with pre-2020 on the nights of the count in 2021 and 2022.

Focusing on the most recent year of data (FY 2022), DV beds made up 12% of all program beds and were 8.4% of

emergency shelter beds, 38% of transitional housing beds, and 32% of rapid rehousing beds. See [Appendix 2](#) for a table of all beds by program type.



REGION 4 CHART 3. BEDS BY PROGRAM TYPE IN REGION, FY 2022

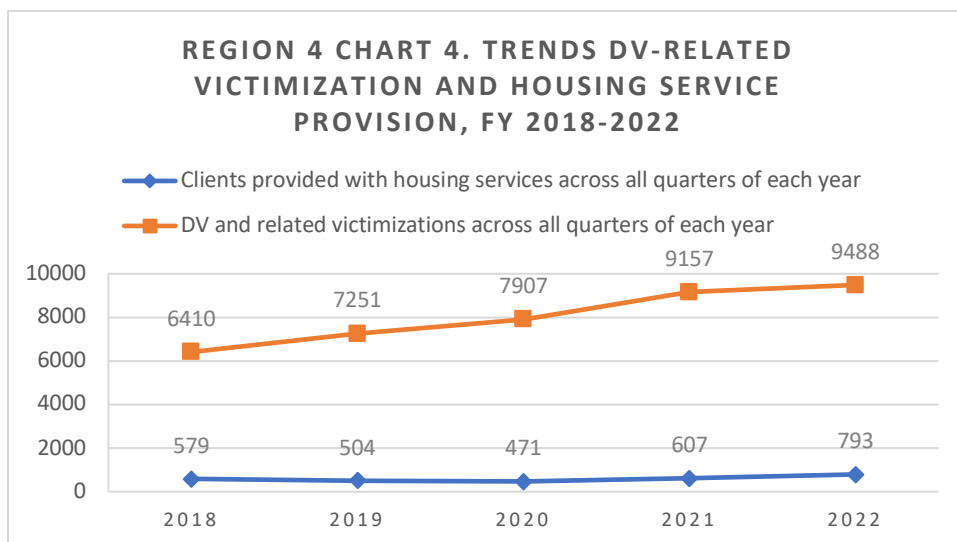


VOCA Reporting Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with VOCA funded programs during FY 2022:** Ada, Elmore

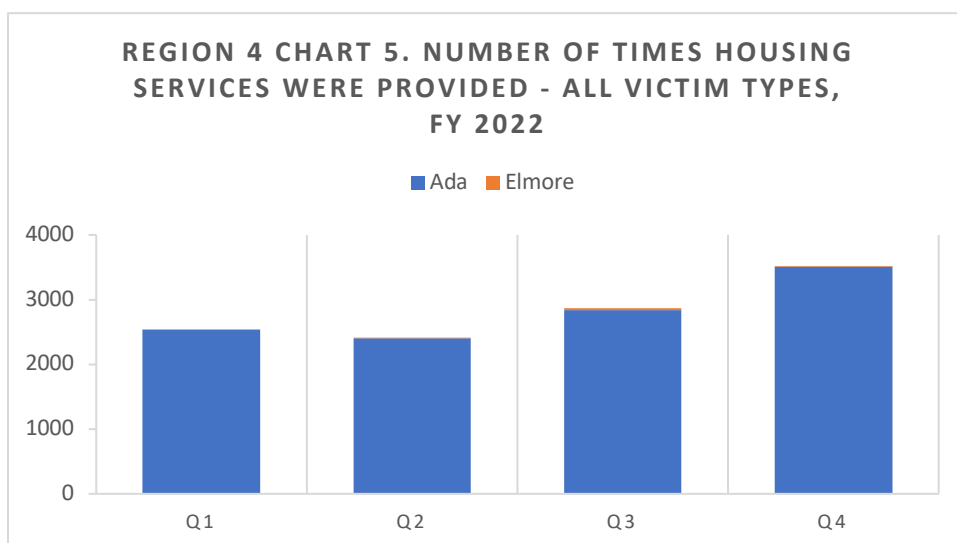
There were fourteen organizations represented during 2018-2022. Seven offering emergency shelter services, four offering transitional housing services and five providing relocation assistance for crime victims during at least one quarter. Thirteen of fourteen served DV victims during at least one quarter and five served DV victims during all quarters reported. In 2022, there were seven VOCA funded programs serving DV victims and providing housing services. Housing services may include direct services (such as emergency shelter beds) as well as referrals for services. In 2022, the cumulative total of DV victimizations across all four quarters was 9,488 (see Chart 4 below). The number of clients being provided with housing services during the same four quarters of 2022 was 793.

The proportion of total victimizations reported by providers that were DV related was 46% in Ada County and 89% in Elmore County (not shown). As seen in Chart 4, DV victimizations documented by VOCA funded organizations indicate a steady rise across years. Housing provision declined across the first three years but has notably increased in 2021 and 2022.



Twelve organizations in the region were funded during FY 2022. Five offered emergency shelter services, three offered transitional housing services, and three provided relocation assistance for crime victims. Ten served DV victims during at least one quarter, with seven serving DV victims during all quarters.

Chart 5 shows the number of times housing services (including referrals) were provided in 2022. The number of times services are provided is often higher than the number of clients as clients may receive multiple services or services more than one time. Across quarters the number of times housing services were provided ranged from 2,544 to 3,523, with the majority provided in Ada County.



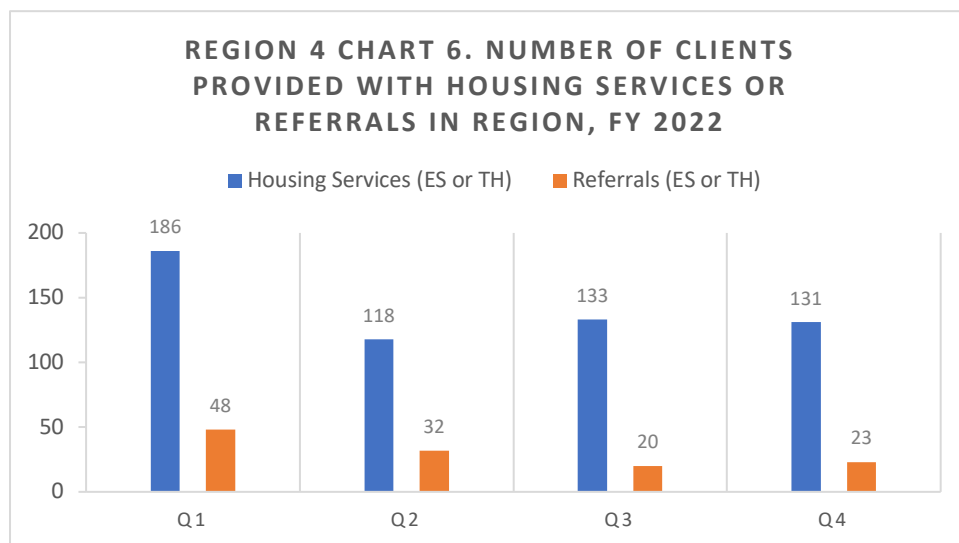
Council Housing Demand Data, FY 2022

- **Counties with Council-funded service providers reporting housing service provision:** Ada, Elmore
- **Regional rate of housing service provision based on Quarter 2:** 21.73 per 100,000; 35.87 per 100,000 female and child population
- **Regional rate of housing referrals based on Quarter 2:** 5.89 per 100,000; 9.72 per 100,000 female and child population

There were twelve agencies represented during this time period in Region 4. During at least one quarter of FY 2022, four were offering hotel vouchers or stays, five were offering emergency shelter services, two

were offering transitional housing services, and one was offering permanent housing services for crime victims. These data focus on housing service provision and do not include crime victim type linked with housing service provision. However, all but two of the organizations represented in the data serve DV victims (the two that do not also do not offer housing services).

Based on quarterly reporting, the number of clients provided with emergency shelter or transitional housing ranged from 118 to 186, and the number of referrals for these services ranged from 20 to 48. Not all organizations reported each quarter.



The average length of stay in the region ranged from 26 to 41 days for emergency shelter, 52 days for transitional housing, and 60 days for permanent housing. Programs in Ada County had more than 1,000 clients on waiting lists, and Elmore County's program had two clients waitlisted during the year. The average time on a waitlist across Ada County ES and PH programs was approximately two months. See [Appendix 3](#) for a detailed table.

Providers were asked to describe barriers experienced in housing service provision. Responses indicated the following barriers or concerns:

Emergency Housing

- Lack funding to accommodate all clients in general
- Lack of funding for hotel vouchers
- Limited number of nights for hotel stays
- Affordability of hotel stays during peak seasons
- Limited hotels willing to enter into billing agreements
- Hotels unwilling to work with organizations because they view housing DV clients to be a risk
- Increased need for shelter post-COVID
- Gaining trust of potential clients
- Lack of bed space
- Housing those with specific needs (e.g., pets, older male children, mental health, medication)

Transitional Housing

- Waitlists and finding housing while on a waitlist
- Managing COVID protocols and being responsive to mental health needs of clients in conjunction with housing

Permanent Housing

- Waitlists

REGION 5 PROFILE

Region Population: 206,625

Counties: Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls

As of 2022, Region 5 included six organizations serving domestic violence (DV) victims that receive funding or are captured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and/or other funding from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (Council). Three of the six served DV victims as well as offered housing services. The types of services and populations served are described with each data source below. Blaine, Minidoka, and Twin Falls County each had one organization. No organizations in these data were located in Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, or Lincoln.

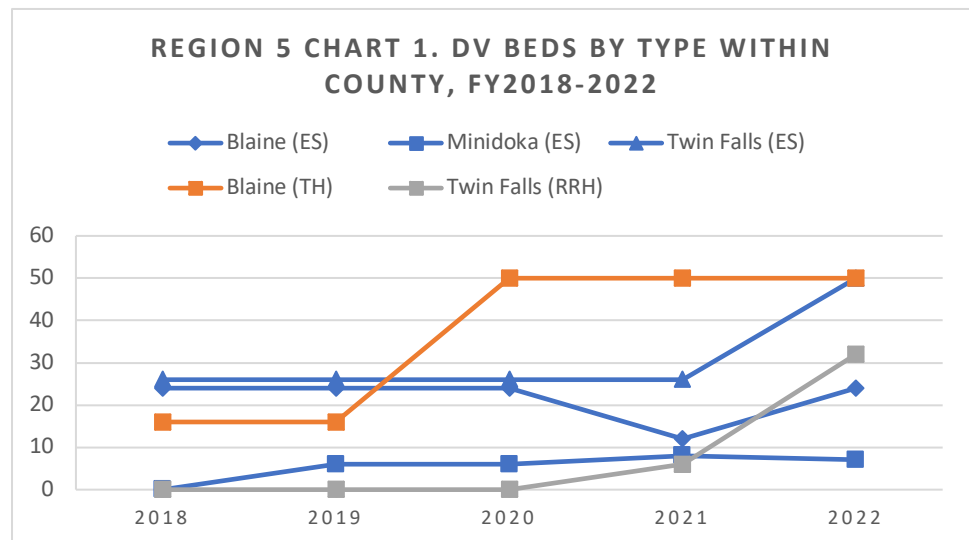
In addition, South Central Community Action Partnership in Twin Falls offers services for all populations in the region and serves as the regional Access Point for housing needs.

HUD Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with programs in HUD data:** Blaine, Cassia, Twin Falls
- **DV beds in 2022:** 163
- **DV bed rate in 2022:** 78.88 per 100,000 population
- **All beds in region in 2022:** 421
- **Total bed rate in 2022:** 203.75 per 100,000 population
- **Persons counted during HIC in DV bed programs in 2022:** 142
- **Rate of homelessness related to DV in 2022:** 68.2 per 100,000 population; 110.38 per 100,000 female and child population

There are three organizations that meet the DV target population criteria in Region 5.

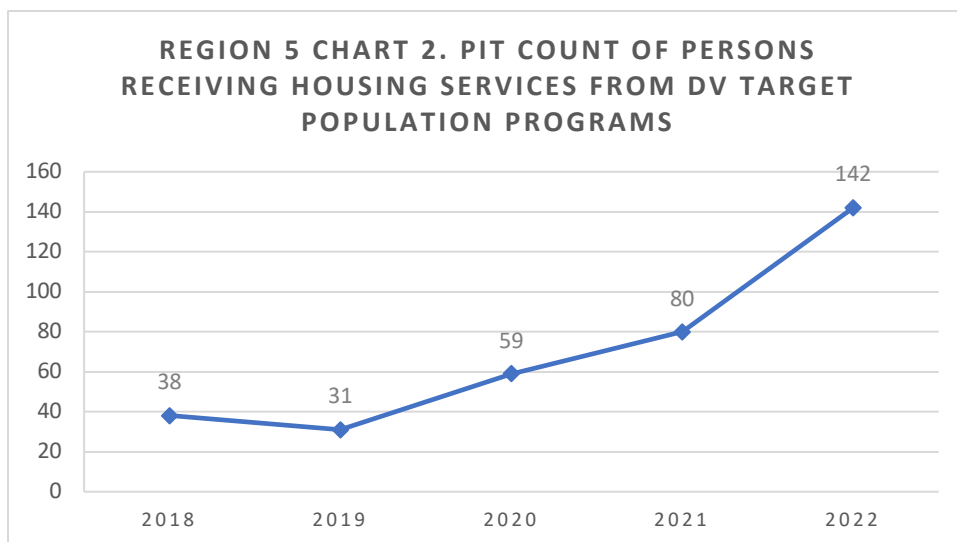
Blaine County had emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for all years reviewed, Minidoka had emergency shelter beds beginning in 2019, and Twin Falls had emergency shelter beds in all years – increasing in 2022, along with rapid rehousing beds added in 2021.



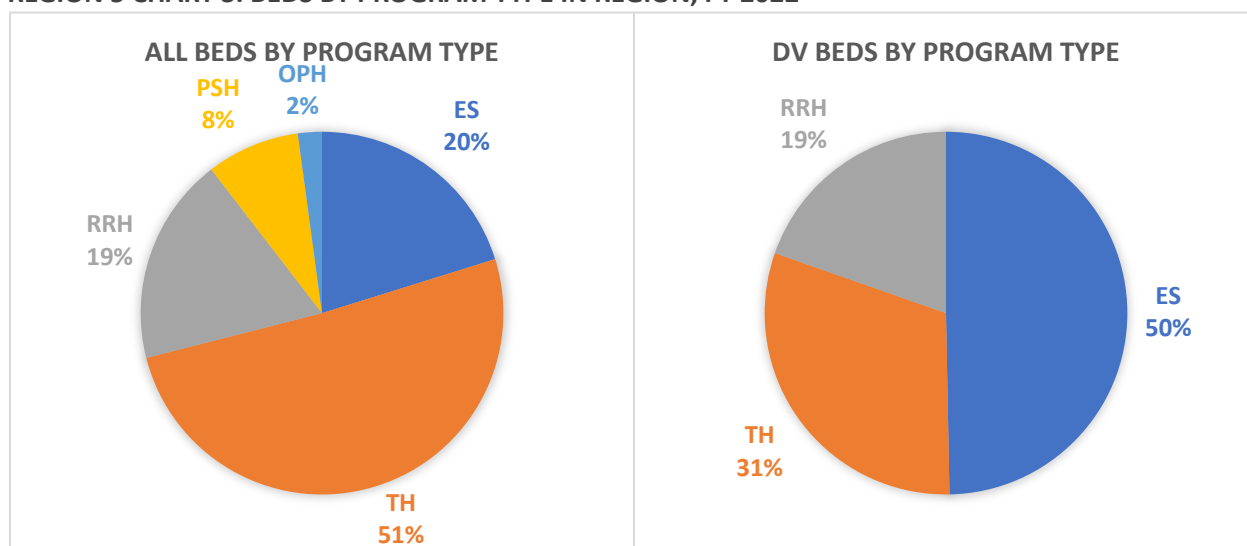
The PIT count provided with the HIC demonstrates a steady increase during the night of the count from 2019 through 2022. Two programs added additional beds in 2022 which may be correlated with the PIT count increase.

Focusing on the most recent year of data (FY 2022), DV beds

made up 39% of all program beds and were 95% of emergency shelter beds, 23% of transitional housing beds, and 41% of rapid rehousing beds. See [Appendix 2](#) for a table of all beds by program type.



REGION 5 CHART 3. BEDS BY PROGRAM TYPE IN REGION, FY 2022

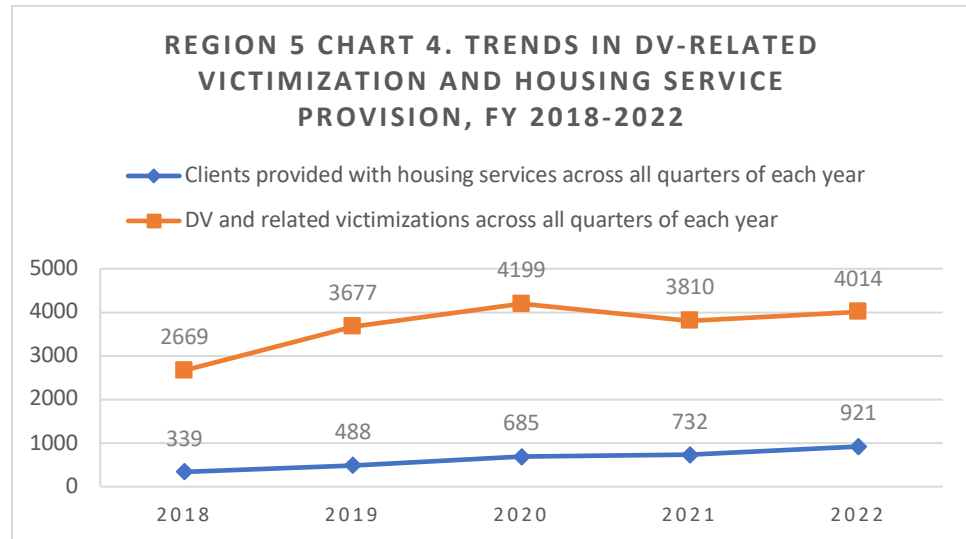


VOCA Reporting Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with VOCA funded programs during FY 2022:** Blaine, Minidoka, Twin Falls

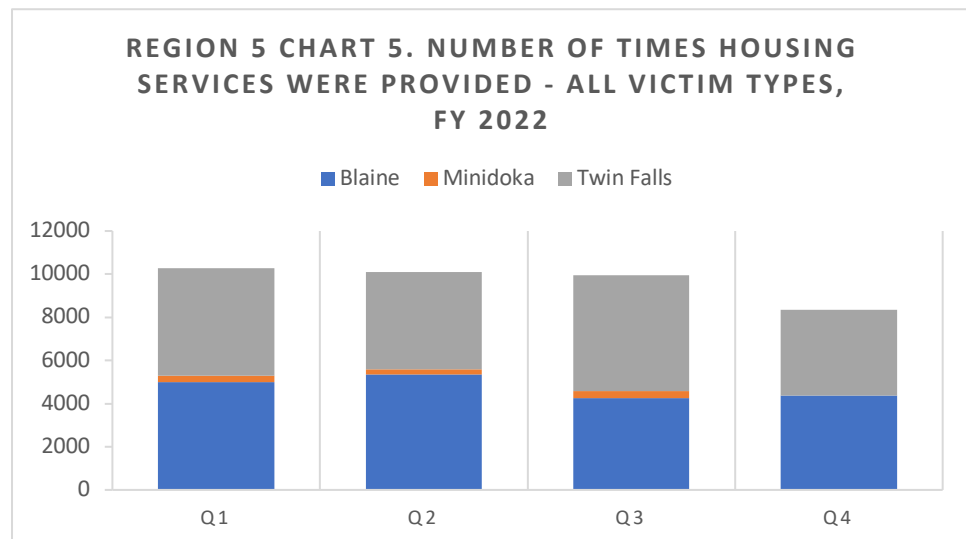
There were nine agencies represented during 2018-2022. Five offered emergency shelter services, four offered transitional housing services and four provided relocation assistance for crime victims during at least one quarter. All nine served DV victims during at least one quarter and seven served DV victims during all quarters reported. In 2022, there were three VOCA funded programs serving DV victims and providing housing services. Housing services may include direct services (such as emergency shelter beds) as well as referrals for services. In 2022, the cumulative total of DV victimizations across all four quarters was 4,014 (see Chart 4 below). The number of clients being provided with housing services during the same four quarters of 2022 was 921.

The proportion of total victimizations reported by providers that were DV related was 100% in Blaine County, 73% in Minidoka County, and 36% in Twin Falls County (not shown). As seen in Chart 4, DV victimizations documented by VOCA funded organizations indicate an increase going into 2020 followed by a dip in 2021 and increase in 2022. Housing service provision has steadily increased between 2018 and 2022.



Focusing on FY 2022, six organizations in the region were funded: three offering emergency shelter services, three offering transitional housing services and three providing relocation assistance for crime victims. All six served DV victims during at least one quarter, with five serving DV victims during all quarters.

Chart 5 shows the number of times housing services (including referrals) were provided in 2022. The number of times services are provided is often higher than the number of clients as clients may receive multiple services or services more than one time. Across quarters the number of times housing services were provided ranged from 8,339-10,286.

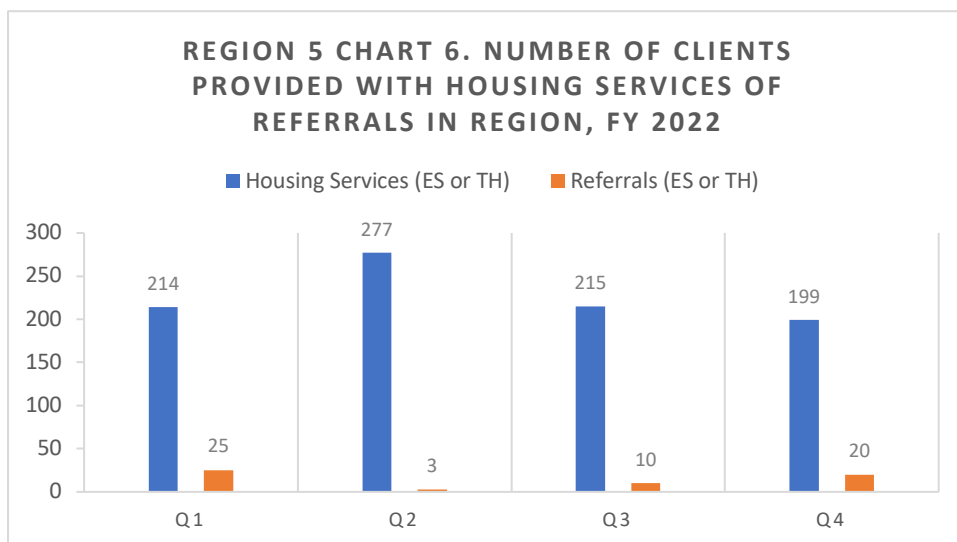


Council Housing Demand Data, FY 2022

- **Counties with VOCA-funded service providers reporting housing service provision:** Blaine, Minidoka, Twin Falls
- **Rate of housing service provision based on Quarter 2:** 134.05 per 100,000; 215.33 per 100,000 female and child population
- **Rate of housing referrals based on Quarter 2:** 1.45 per 100,000; 2.33 per 100,000 female and child population

There were five agencies represented during this time period in Region 5. During at least one quarter of FY 2022, three were offering hotel vouchers or stays, three were offering emergency shelter services, two were offering transitional housing services, and none were offering permanent housing services for crime victims. These data focus on housing service provision and do not include crime victim type linked with housing service provision. However, the organizations represented in the data all serve DV victims. In addition, unlike the VOCA reporting data, these data separate referrals from housing services.

Based on quarterly reporting, the number of clients provided with emergency shelter or transitional housing ranged from 199 to 277, and the number of referrals for these services ranged from 3 to 25. Not all organizations reported each quarter.



The average length of stay in the region ranged from 23.5 to 45 days for emergency shelter and 65 to 148 days for transitional housing. The Blaine County transitional housing program averaged 35 on waitlist with a three-month average wait. The program in Minidoka had six persons on waitlist with an average wait time of 20 days. See [Appendix 3](#) for a detailed table.

Providers were asked to describe barriers experienced in housing service provision. Responses indicated the following barriers or concerns:

Emergency Housing

- Lack of funding for hotel rooms and meals
- Lack of funding leads to having to prioritize clients
- Lack of bed space
- Clients' pets not allowed in housing

Transitional Housing

- Not enough units to meet demand
- Waitlists
- Lack of funding for transitional housing
- Client refusal to comply with housing rules

REGION 6 PROFILE

Region Population: 177,619

Counties: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Butte, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power

As of 2022, Region 6 included seven organizations serving domestic violence (DV) victims that receive funding or are captured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and/or other funding from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (Council). Four of the seven served DV victims as well as offered housing services. The types of services and populations served are described with each data source below. Bannock had two organizations, Bingham had one, and Oneida had one. No organizations in these data were located in Bear Lake, Butte, Caribou, Franklin, or Power.

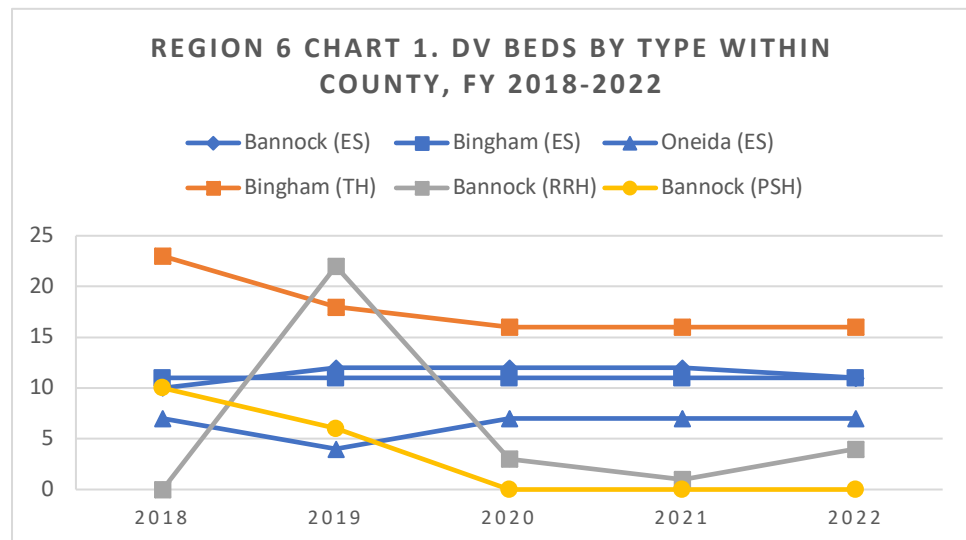
In addition, Aid for Friends in Pocatello offers services for all populations in the region and serves as the regional Access Point for housing needs.

HUD Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with programs in HUD data:** Bannock, Bingham, Oneida
- **DV beds in 2022:** 49
- **DV bed rate in 2022:** 27.58 per 100,000 population
- **All beds in region 2022:** 294
- **Total bed rate in 2022:** 165.52 per 100,000 population
- **Persons counted during HIC in DV bed programs in 2022:** 6
- **Rate of homelessness related to DV in 2022:** 3.37 per 100,000 population; 5.37 per 100,000 female and child population

There are three organizations that meet the DV target population criteria in Region 6.

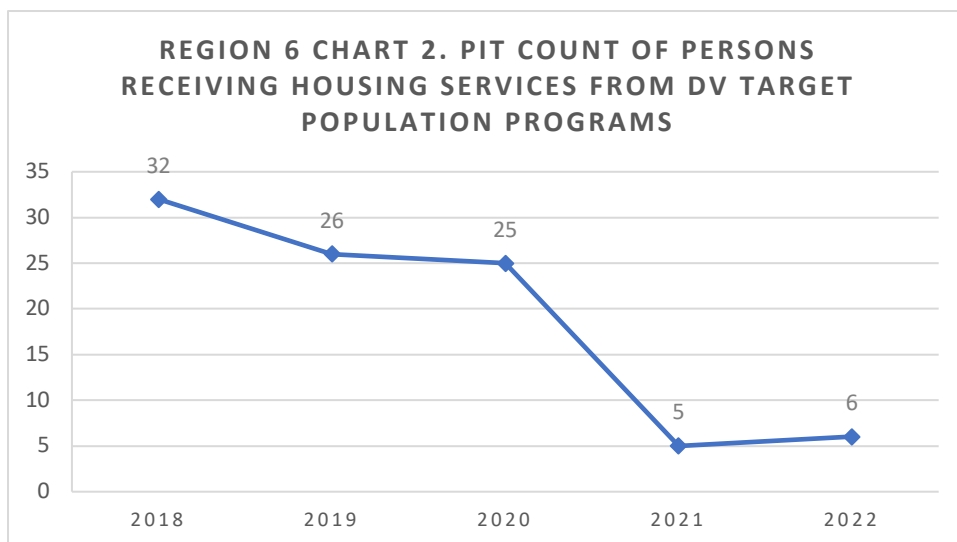
The three emergency shelter programs have had relatively consistent beds across years, while the transitional housing program in Bingham reduced beds between 2018 and 2020 but has remained stable since. The rapid rehousing program in Bannock had peak beds in 2019, reducing to fewer than five since. The permanent housing program in Bannock has not had beds since 2019.



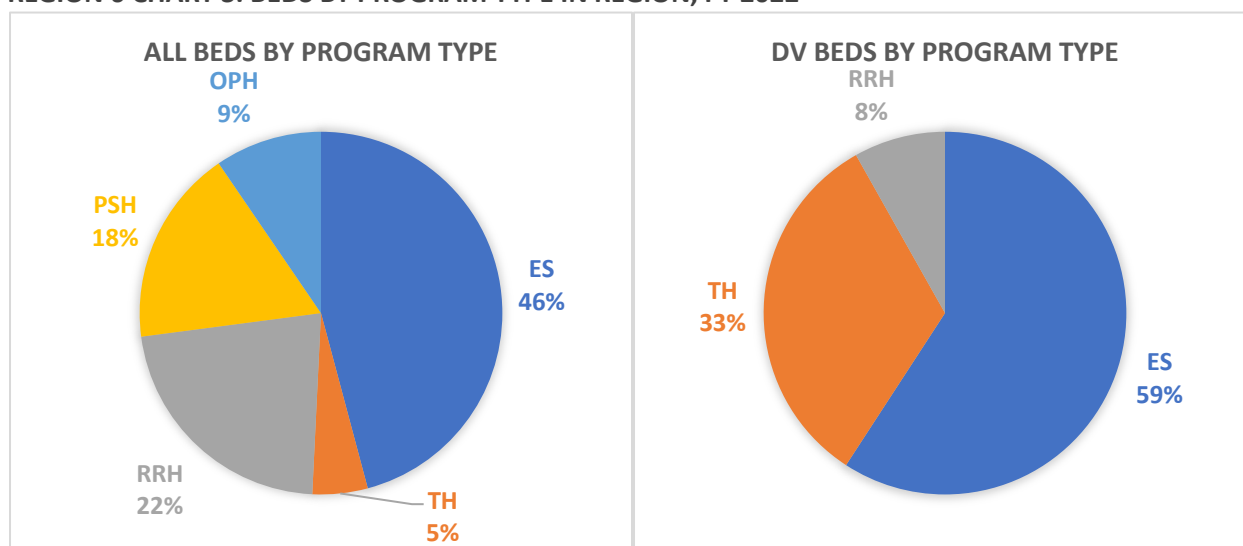
The PIT count included in the HIC shows a moderate decrease during the night of the count from 2018 through 2020, followed by a steeper decline since 2020.

Focusing on the most recent year of data (FY 2022), DV beds made up 17% of all program beds, and were 19.5% of

emergency shelter beds, 100% of transitional housing beds, and 5.5% of rapid rehousing beds. See [Appendix 2](#) for a table of all beds by program type.



REGION 6 CHART 3. BEDS BY PROGRAM TYPE IN REGION, FY 2022

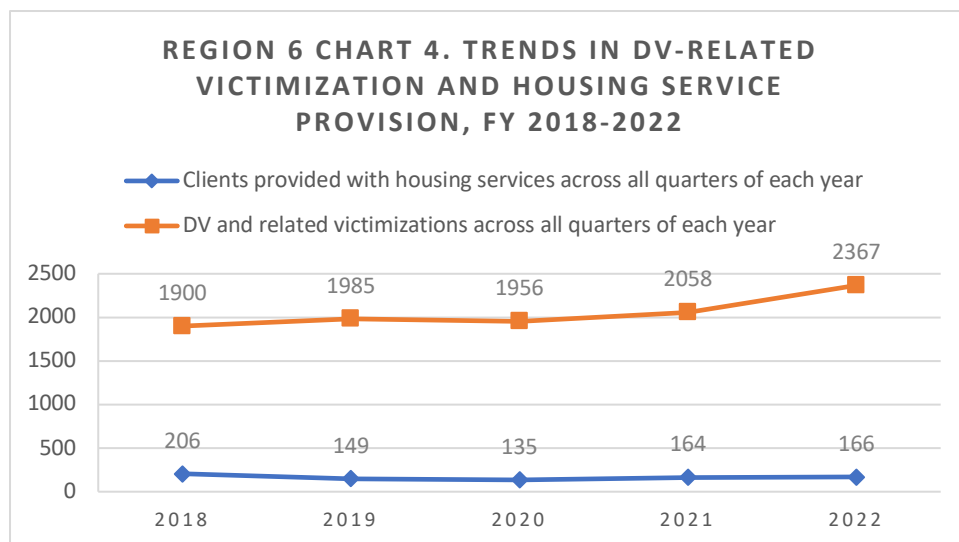


VOCA Reporting Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with VOCA funded programs during FY 2022:** Bannock, Bingham, Oneida

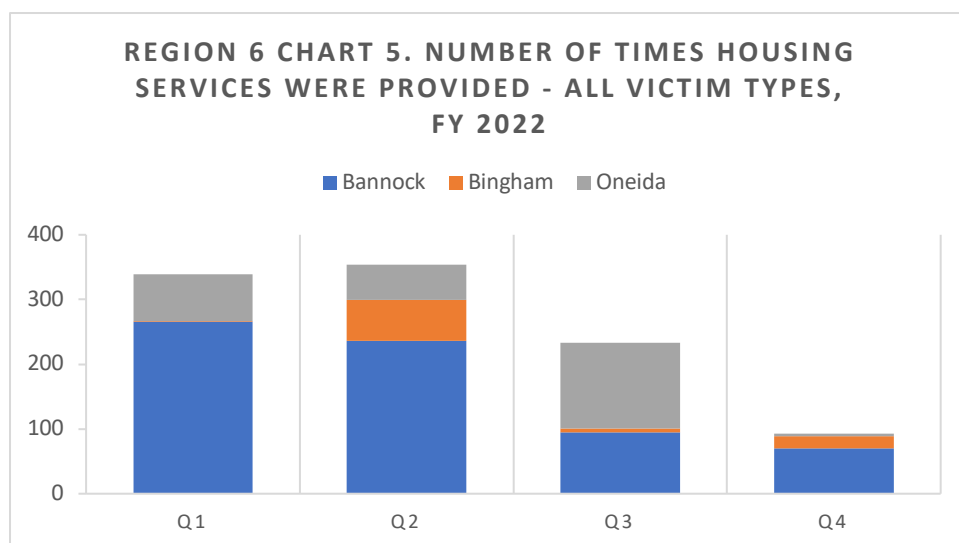
There were six agencies represented during 2018-2022. Three offered emergency shelter services, four offered transitional housing services and four provided relocation assistance for crime victims during at least one quarter. All six served DV victims during all quarters reported. In 2022, there were four VOCA funded programs serving DV victims and providing housing services. Housing services may include direct services (such as emergency shelter beds) as well as referrals for services. In 2022, the cumulative total DV victimizations across all four quarters was 2,367. The number of clients being provided with housing services during the same four quarters of 2022 was 166.

The proportion of total victimizations reported by providers that were DV related was 44% in Bannock County, 81% in Bingham County, and 78% in Oneida County (not shown). As seen in Chart 4, DV victimizations documented by VOCA funded organizations indicate an increase between 2020 and 2022. Housing service provision has also increased since 2020.



Focusing on FY 2022, six organizations in the region were funded. Four offered emergency shelter services, none offered transitional housing services, and two provided relocation assistance for crime victims. All six served DV victims during all quarters.

Chart 5 shows the number of times housing services (including referrals) were provided in 2022. The number of times services are provided is often higher than the number of clients as clients may receive multiple services or services more than one time. Across quarters the number of times housing services were provided ranged from 93-354.



Council Housing Demand Data, FY 2022

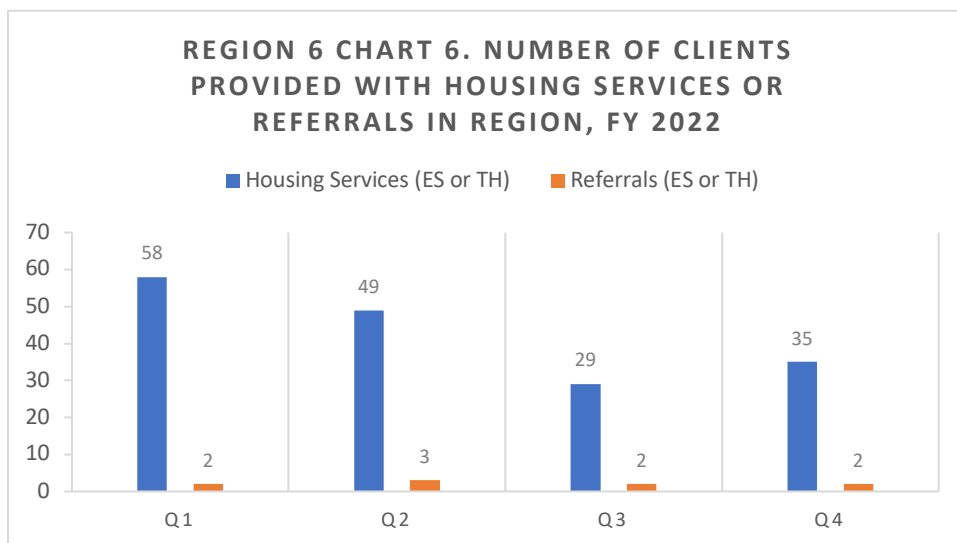
- **Counties with VOCA-funded service providers reporting housing service provision:** Bannock, Bingham, Oneida
- **Rate of housing service provision based on Quarter 2:** 27.58 per 100,000; 43.93 per 100,000 female and child population
- **Rate of housing referrals based on Quarter 2:** 1.68 per 100,000; 2.68 per 100,000 female and child population

There were six agencies represented during this time period in Region 6. During at least one quarter of FY 2022, two were offering hotel vouchers or stays, four were offering emergency shelter services, one

was offering transitional housing services, and none were offering permanent housing services for crime victims. These data focus on housing service provision and do not include crime victim type linked with housing service provision. However, the organizations represented in the data all serve DV victims. In addition, unlike the VOCA reporting data, these data separate referrals from housing services.

Based on quarterly reporting, the number of clients provided with emergency shelter or transitional housing ranged from 29 to 58, and the number of referrals for these services ranged from 2 to 3.

The average length of stay in the region ranged from 4.25 to 53 days for



emergency shelter and 68.5 days for transitional housing. See [Appendix 3](#) for a detailed table.

Providers were asked to describe barriers experienced in housing service provision. Responses indicated the following barriers or concerns:

Emergency Housing

- Staffing
- Ability to stay in contact with potential clients
- Serving outlying rural areas effectively
- Lack of transportation/public transportation for clients to access shelter
- Lack of funding
- Lack of hotel availability
- Hotels not being willing to accept vouchers

Transitional Housing

- Lack of housing options
- High cost of housing options

REGION 7 PROFILE

Region Population: 245,825

Counties: Bonneville, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton

As of 2022, Region 7 included six organizations serving domestic violence (DV) victims that receive funding or are captured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and/or other funding from the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (Council). Four of the six served DV victims as well as offered housing services. The types of services and populations served are described with each data source below. Bonneville, Lemhi, Madison, and Teton each had one organization. No organizations in these data were located in Clark, Custer, Fremont, or Jefferson.

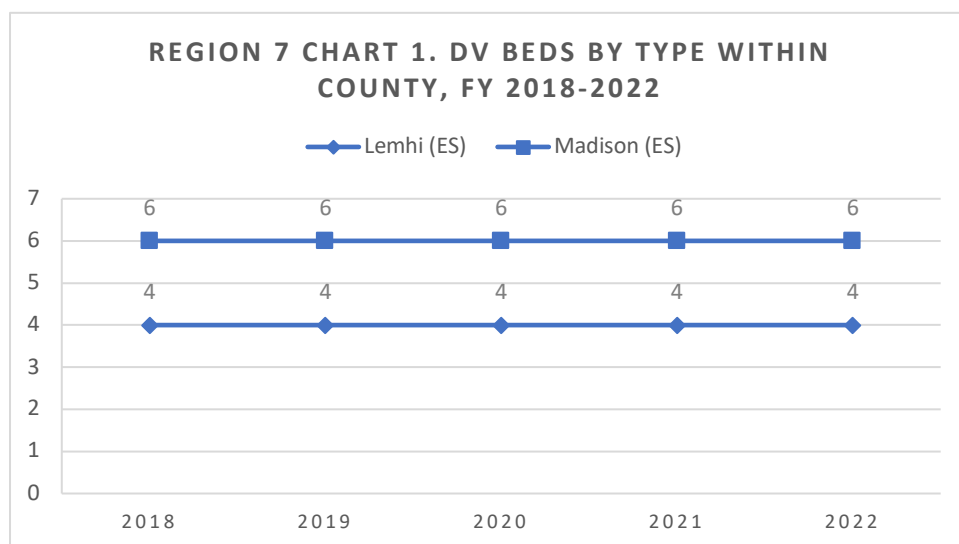
In addition, CLUB, Inc. in Idaho Falls offers services for all populations in the region and serves as the regional Access Point for housing needs.

HUD Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with programs in HUD data:** Bonneville, Lemhi, Madison
- **DV beds in 2022:** 10
- **DV bed rate in 2022:** 4.06 per 100,000 population
- **All beds in region 2022:** 272
- **Total bed rate in 2022:** 110.64 per 100,000 population
- **Persons counted during HIC in DV bed programs in 2022:** 2
- **Rate of homelessness related to DV in 2022:** 0.81 per 100,000 population; 1.3 per 100,000 female and child population

There are two organizations that meet the DV target population criteria in Region 7.

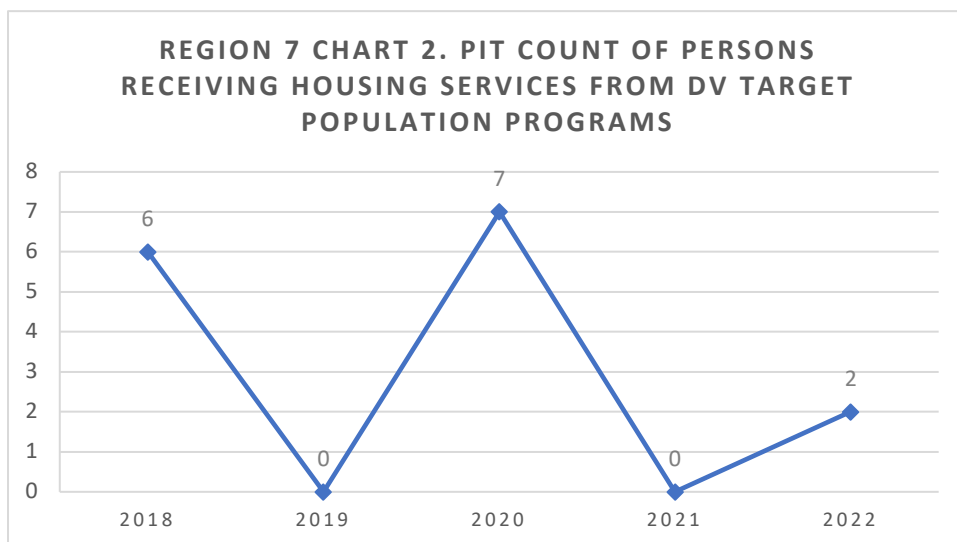
The two emergency shelter programs have had consistent beds across years: four in Lemhi and six in Madison.



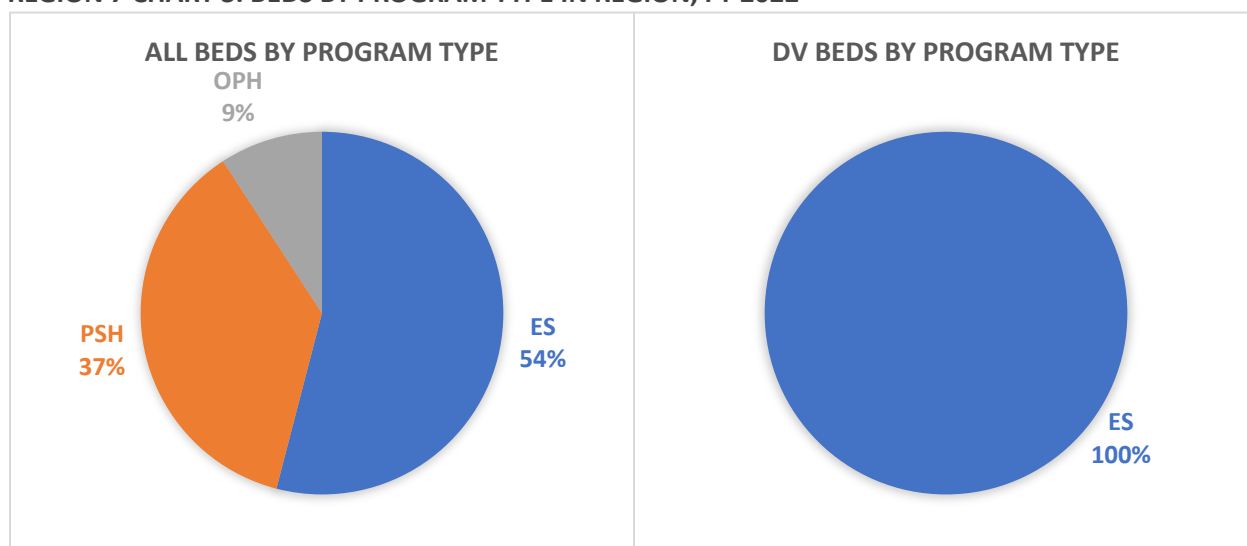
The PIT count provided with the HIC shows varying numbers during the night of the count across years. This trend line may be influenced by there only being 10 DV beds in the region, limiting the number of clients.

Focusing on the most recent year of data (FY 2022), DV beds

made up 3.7% of all program beds, and were 6.8% of emergency shelter beds. See [Appendix 2](#) for a table of all beds by program type.



REGION 7 CHART 3. BEDS BY PROGRAM TYPE IN REGION, FY 2022

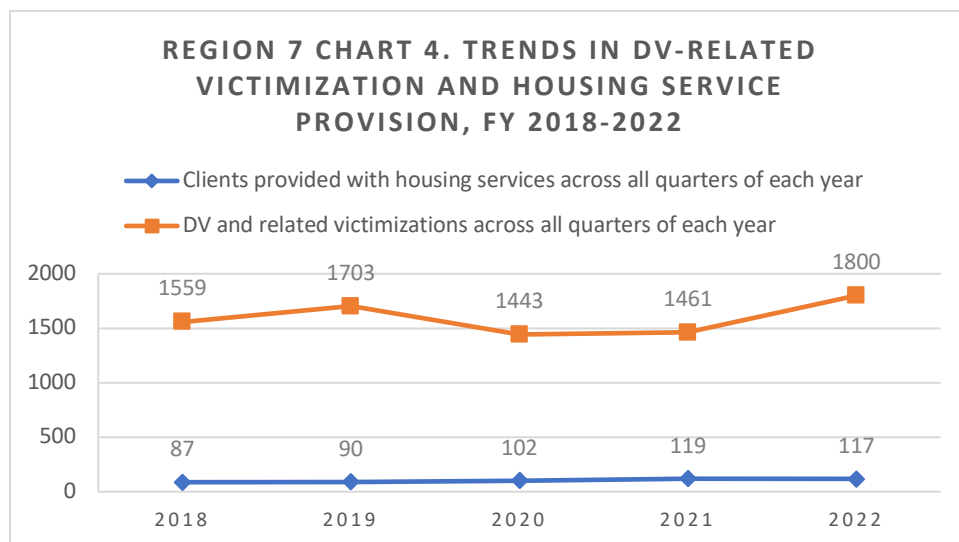


VOCA Reporting Data, FY 2018-2022

- **Counties with VOCA funded programs during FY 2022:** Bonneville, Lemhi, Madison, Teton

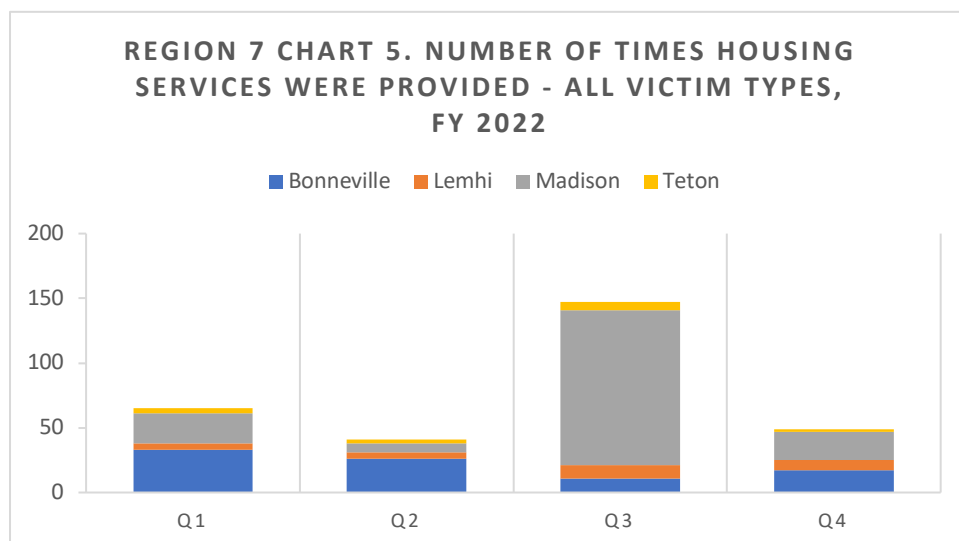
There were six agencies represented during 2018-2022. Four were offering emergency shelter services, four were offering transitional housing services and four were providing relocation assistance for crime victims during at least one point in time. All six served DV victims during at least one quarter, and four served DV victims during all quarters reported. In 2022, there were four VOCA funded programs serving DV victims and providing housing services. Housing services may include direct services (such as emergency shelter beds) as well as referrals for services. In 2022, the cumulative total of DV victimizations across all four quarters was 1,800 (see Chart 4 below). The number of clients being provided with housing services during the same four quarters was 117.

The proportion of total victimizations reported by providers that were DV related ranged between 21% and 81% across the four counties (not shown). As seen in Chart 4, DV victimizations documented by VOCA funded organizations indicate an increase between 2020 and 2022. Housing provision has also increased slightly from 2018-2022.



Focusing on FY 2022, six organizations in the region were funded. Four were offering emergency shelter services, two were offering transitional housing services and three were providing relocation assistance for crime victims. All six served DV victims during all quarters.

Chart 5 shows the number of times housing services (including referrals) were provided in 2022. The number of times services are provided is often higher than the number of clients as clients may receive multiple services or services more than one time. Across quarters the number of times housing services were provided ranged from 41-147.



Council Housing Demand Data, FY 2022

- **Counties with Council-funded service providers reporting housing service provision:** Bonneville, Lemhi, Madison, Teton
- **Rate of housing service provision based on Quarter 2:** 22.78 per 100,000; 36.43 per 100,000 female and child population
- **Rate of housing referrals based on Quarter 2:** 2.03 per 100,000; 3.25 per 100,000 female and child population

There were six agencies represented during this time period in Region 7. During at least one quarter of FY 2022, four were offering hotel vouchers or stays, four were offering emergency shelter services, two were offering transitional housing services, and two were offering permanent housing services for crime victims. These data focus on housing service provision and do not include crime victim type linked with housing service provision. However, the organizations represented in the data all serve DV victims. In addition, unlike the VOCA reporting data, these data separate referrals from housing services.

Based on quarterly reporting, the number of clients provided with emergency shelter or transitional housing ranged from 40 to 122, and the number of referrals for these services ranged from 5 to 29.

The average length of stay in the region ranged from 2.2 to 6.5 days for

emergency shelter, 30.5-165.5 days for transitional housing, and 60 days for permanent housing. See [Appendix 3](#) for a detailed table.

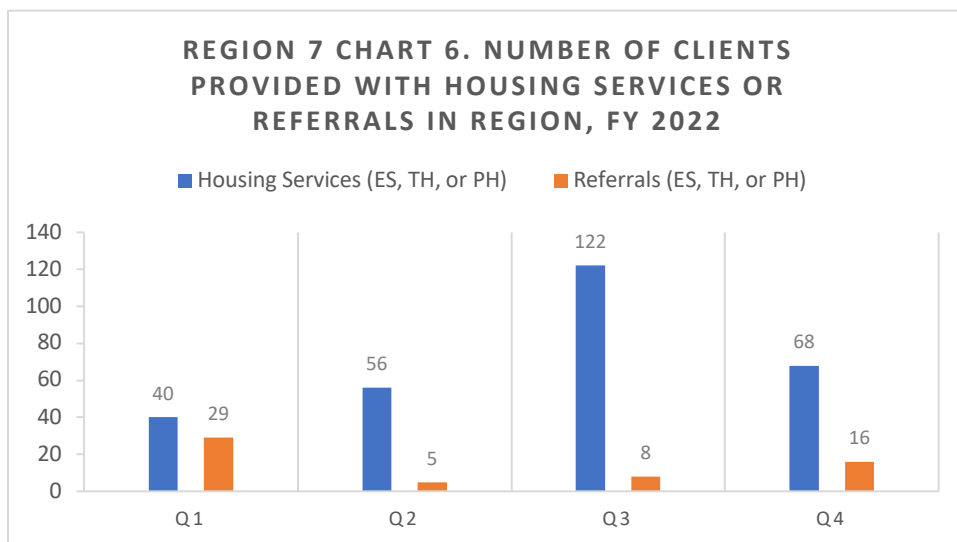
Providers were asked to describe barriers experienced in housing service provision. Responses indicated the following barriers or concerns:

Emergency Housing

- Few shelters in the area
- Lack of transportation for clients to access shelter
- Concerns for victim safety in shelter and hotels
- Limited hotel vacancies in rural areas
- Limited funds for hotel stays
- Lack of bed space
- Housing those with specific needs (e.g., pets, mental health, substance abuse)
- Client refusal to comply with housing rules
- Client criminal history

Transitional Housing

- Lack of funding
- Lack of bed space
- Funding that restricts the use of waiting lists
- Housing reliant on community housing availability
- Client barriers to accessing housing due to credit history, victimization history, rental history, employment history, criminal history
- Affordability of rentals post-transitional housing impacts clients' decision to participate in transitional housing



CONCLUSIONS

Housing insecurity and homelessness are prominent issues for domestic violence survivors nationally and are also prominent issues for Idaho. The data provided in this report serve as an overview of DV service seeking, housing services, and the intersection of DV and housing in the state. Each region serves DV and unhoused populations. However, there are variations in service provision across locations. The HUD data provide counts of bed space, unsheltered, and program sheltered persons in the state. These data are intended to be inclusive of all projects with dedicated beds for persons experiencing homelessness, regardless of funding. The VOCA data provide counts of housing services and counts of DV clients served from funded programs. The Council data provide important context regarding clients served, length of stay in housing, waitlists, and barriers from programs funded through the Council. This report concludes with discussion of what can be learned from these data and what research tells us about the context and challenges relating to housing stability among DV survivors.

Domestic Violence and Housing Services

The data demonstrate that the state, and most regions, have experienced increases in the number of DV-related victimizations that organizations are reporting. Likewise, the number of crime victims (including but not limited to those experiencing DV) who are being provided with housing services has been increasing in most regions in recent years. While not all DV victims need housing services, the overall trend displayed in the VOCA data may serve as an indicator of the direction of need for these services moving forward. Using Quarter 2 of 2022 as a snapshot, the total number of DV-related victimizations was 6,315, approximately 46.5% of all victimizations documented by organizations during this period. Emergency shelter was provided 8,287 times, transitional housing services 7,001 times, and relocation assistance 463 times, with 766 clients having received housing services. These numbers demonstrate the frequency of housing service provision among victim-serving organizations, and the frequency of DV victimizations. At the same time, we know that many crime victims, including those experiencing DV do not seek or obtain services. In 2021, only about 20% of IPV victims received assistance from a victim service provider according to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)⁴³. Baker et al. (2003) found that women who had the greatest level of housing insecurity were often the least likely to seek assistance⁴⁴. In other words, this snapshot remains a likely undercount of the true scope of housing need for this population.

Emergency shelter is the most common form of DV housing in the state, making up just over 50% of beds identified in the HIC. The remaining bed space is split almost evenly between transitional housing and rapid rehousing. While permanent housing makes up 32% of beds statewide, there were no DV-specific permanent supportive housing (or other permanent housing) programs captured in the HIC in 2022. One county in Region 4 and one in Region 7 offered permanent housing services based on the Council data. The expansion of DV permanent housing programs is one area that should be explored statewide.

Looking across the state, there has been an overall increasing trend of emergency shelter beds between 2018 and 2022⁴⁵, with transitional housing beds remaining relatively stable since 2020, and a notable increase in rapid rehousing beds since 2020. Funding for rapid rehousing has been on the rise as

⁴³ Thompson, A., & Tapp, S. N. (2022). *Criminal victimization, 2021*. Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv21.pdf>

⁴⁴ Baker C. K., Cook S. L., Norris F. H. (2003). Domestic violence and housing problems: A contextual analysis of women's help-seeking, received informal support, and formal system response. *Violence Against Women*, 9, 754-783.

⁴⁵ There was a dip in ES beds in 2021. It is possible that this dip was influenced by capacity restrictions in response to COVID-19 which had the biggest impact on the 2021 counts. The expansion of hotel vouchers and relaxing of capacity restrictions may have contributed to the return and slight increase in beds in 2022 compared with 2020.

“housing first” models expand across the country. These programs aim to move clients out of shelter and into permanent housing quickly, typically with some form of financial housing assistance for a limited period. Each of these three program types, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and rapid rehousing, have their own strengths and limitations as well as populations or situations they are intended to best serve.

Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter (DVES)

DVES serves as a safe space where survivors leaving an abusive relationship can land and access services to aid them in transitioning to a longer-term solution. DVES programs are often distinct from traditional homeless shelters in that they may be in a confidential location, offer more security, and offer supportive services specific to the needs of DV survivors and their children⁴⁶. There are several models of DVES, including single-site where residents live in communal or individual rooms with supportive services offered in the same location, scattered-site models where living units may be in different buildings, but supportive services are in a central location, and (somewhat like a scattered-site model) hotel/motel rooms in one or more hotels. There are pros and cons to all these models. Studies with survivors find that many factors influence their decision to seek or remain in shelter, including the relationship with their partner (fear of partner or improving dynamics with partner through other resources), proximity or ability to have their children with them in shelter, the shelter policies and how restrictive clients perceive them to be, perceptions about the usefulness of staff and services, separation from their community and family, and communal living dynamics⁴⁷. Taking these factors into consideration, the existing evaluation research indicates DVES is a crucial resource for victims⁴⁸.

In some Idaho locations, the length of stay in emergency shelter is exceeding what is expected for a short-term solution. For instance, in Region 3 the average length of stay was three to four months. Exacerbated by a lack of housing and/or lack of affordable housing in many parts of the state, policymakers should further examine barriers to exiting emergency housing in addition to barriers to obtaining emergency housing. Nationally, emergency shelter stays average 30-60 days, though it can take 6-10 months to secure stable housing⁴⁹. In other words, while shelter can offer many benefits and may even be a necessary first step for some DV survivors, the amount of time in shelter is often not adequate to find permanent housing or address other issues survivors may be experiencing⁵⁰.

The third model of DVES, supported through hotel vouchers and subsidized hotel stays, has been used as a form of emergency shelter for some time, though use increased during the COVID-19 pandemic due to capacity restrictions in shared DVES space⁵¹. In some instances, hotels may be beneficial, providing more privacy and autonomy than a communal shelter as well as being responsive to public and personal health concerns. However, the increased use of hotels has also come with challenges. Survivors may not experience the same level of safety and security in a hotel as they would in a traditional DVES, and they may have to travel farther to access supportive services. For providers in Idaho, barriers have come in

⁴⁶ Fisher, E. M. & Stylianou, A. M. (2019). To stay or leave: Factors influencing victims' decisions to stay or leave a domestic violence emergency shelter. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 34, 785-811.

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ Klein, L. B., Chesworth, B. R., Howland-Myers, J. R., Rizo, C. F., & Macy, R. J. (2021). Housing interventions for intimate partner violence survivors: A systematic review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 22, 249-264.

NNEDV. (2023). *17th annual domestic violence counts report*. <https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/17th-Annual-Domestic-Violence-Counts-Report-Full-Report-March-2023.pdf>

⁵⁰ Clark, D. L., Wood, L., Sullivan, C. M. (2018). Examining the needs and experiences of domestic violence survivors in transitional housing. *Journal of Family Violence*, 34, 275-286.

⁵¹ Mantler, T., Veenendaal, J., Wathen, C. N. (2021). Exploring the use of hotels as temporary housing by domestic violence shelters during COVID-19. *International Journal on Homelessness*, 1, 32-49.

many forms including finding hotels that are willing to take vouchers or establish a billing practice, contending with fluctuation in hotel demand based on tourism and community events, limited number of hotels, hotel management resisting working with DV service providers due to safety concerns (abuser may come to hotel), and funding for vouchers.

As indicated by one organization in the Council data, hotel vouchers – and emergency shelter – are a temporary solution. They are an important and necessary temporary solution for many clients, but one that also often needs to be followed by longer term services or programs with a permanent housing goal, including transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and/or supportive permanent housing.

Domestic Violence Transitional Housing (DVTH)

Looking over the past five years, DVTH has been the second most prominent form of DV housing program type in Idaho, behind DVES. DVTH is distinct from transitional housing for families experiencing homelessness in many of the same ways that DVES is distinct from traditional homeless shelters. Survivors may spend up to one to two years in a DVTH program, receiving supportive services in addition to physical housing. Transitional housing is intended for persons who may have higher safety risks or need more assistance with services that will enhance the likelihood of their long-term success, such as substance use treatment. Survivors who have lived in DVTH indicate that safety, security, and the range of programs and supports available to them (including trauma-specific services, financial planning and job-related services, services for children, social support) were beneficial features of transitional housing compared to other housing programs⁵². At the same time, drawbacks may include restrictions related to security, lack of privacy, condition of the physical space (thin walls, slow repairs, pests), and the need to relocate at the end of the program. Survivors with high safety concerns may prefer transitional housing, while those with lower safety concerns and housing barriers may prefer rapid rehousing⁵³.

The Office on Violence Against Women's (OVW) Transitional Housing Program is intended to "provide holistic, victim-centered transitional housing services to move individuals to permanent housing"⁵⁴. During the period 2018-2022, five different Idaho organizations received seven Transitional Housing Program grants, at least some of which are accounted for in the data for this report⁵⁵. One recipient, the Ada County Housing Authority, was quoted in the OVW's 2020 report to Congress as explaining the value of DVTH⁵⁶:

"During this reporting period, we have been able to provide full housing assistance and services to nine families. This program has allowed many families the option to flee their abusive situations and secure housing options and services much more quickly than other housing programs in the community. Ada County continues to have very limited housing options for victims fleeing domestic/sexual violence. Without this funding, victims would have no choice but to remain with their abuser, or live in places not meant for human habitation. This funding has given many women

⁵² Clark, D. L., Wood, L., Sullivan, C. M. (2018). Examining the needs and experiences of domestic violence survivors in transitional housing. *Journal of Family Violence*, 34, 275-286.

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ Office on Violence Against Women. (2020). *2020 biennial report: 2020 biennial report to congress on the effectiveness of grant programs under the Violence Against Women Act*. https://www.vawamei.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/2020_disc_rtc_31422_final_002.pdf

⁵⁵ Some of these are represented in the HIC and PIT count data for years corresponding with the grants, but a couple of the potential TH programs do not appear to be in these data.

⁵⁶ Office on Violence Against Women. (2020). *2020 biennial report: 2020 biennial report to congress on the effectiveness of grant programs under the Violence Against Women Act*. https://www.vawamei.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/2020_disc_rtc_31422_final_002.pdf (p. 161)

an opportunity to be safe and independent during a transition period between the shelter and a permanent housing option.”

Providers in Idaho indicate practical challenges in providing DVTH, including housing availability, the need for more funding, waitlists for programs, and challenges getting clients into permanent housing at the end of the DVTH program time because of housing availability and/or situational factors that reduce the likelihood of landlords leasing units to clients (e.g., credit history, victimization or criminal history, rental history).

Domestic Violence Rapid Rehousing (DVERRH)

DVERRH programs are a means of solidifying permanent housing by moving individuals and families out of shelter quickly, and (most often) providing rental assistance for three months to two years. Rapid rehousing is not intended for those who may need longer terms supportive housing, or those that need a therapeutic environment (for example, substance abuse treatment in conjunction with housing)⁵⁷. Though evaluation research on housing services among DV survivors is limited, one study found that a rapid rehousing program, compared with standard emergency shelter, resulted in shorter times in shelter, more time before returning to shelter, and greater likelihood of exiting shelter with housing subsidies⁵⁸. In a long-term study comparing outcomes for survivors who participated in a Domestic Violence Housing First (DVHF) (rapid rehousing) program compared to those who received services as usual (SAU, including shelter), DVHF was found to be more effective in enhancing housing stability over time, while participation in both programs led to a reduction in abuse for participants at six months; by 12 months the DVHF group reported less abuse than the SAU group⁵⁹. While the Council data do not distinguish rapid rehousing specifically in collecting information on barriers, community barriers relating to transitional housing and permanent housing would be applicable to DVERRH as well, including a lack of housing inventory, lack of affordable housing, and waitlists for housing/housing programs. Survivors who are waiting on transitional housing or permanent housing to become available may have to make challenging decisions, potentially going back to their abuser, or having to find alternative temporary options (if available) while waiting on a more stable long-term housing solution.

DV survivors may, of course, access shelter, transitional housing, and/or permanent housing from programs that are not directed at DV client populations. However, as research shows and Idaho providers have indicated, DV survivors often have unique needs, such as safety planning, advocacy, and trauma support, that must be considered in conjunction with housing support and provision⁶⁰. In other words, while DV survivors can access housing resources from traditional housing providers, those providers may not have the knowledge and resources to meet all the needs of DV survivors. Given the notable and consistent portion of DV-related homelessness and housing insecurity in the state, having housing that serves this population is crucial to the short- and long-term safety, security, and success of survivors.

⁵⁷ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2014). *Rapid re-housing brief*. <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Rapid-Re-Housing-Brief.pdf>

⁵⁸ Klein, L. B., Chesworth, B. R., Howland-Myers, J. R., Rizo, C. F., & Macy, R. J. (2021). Housing interventions for intimate partner violence survivors: A systematic review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 22, 249-264.

⁵⁹ Sullivan, C. M., Guerrero, M., Simmons, C., Lopez-Zeron, G., Ayeni, O. O., Farero, A., Chiamonte, D., Sprecher, M. (2023). Impact of the Domestic Violence Housing First model on survivors' safety and housing stability: 12-month findings. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 38, 4790-4813.

⁶⁰ Baker C. K., Billhardt K. A., Warren J., Rollins C., Glass N. E. (2010). Domestic violence, housing instability, and homelessness: A review of housing policies and program practices for meeting the needs of survivors. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 15, 430-439.

Gezinski, L. B. & Gonzalez-Pons, K. M. (2019). Unlocking the door to safety and stability: Housing barriers for survivors of intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36, 8338-8357.

Regional Housing Services and DV-Related Homelessness

The data on DV beds by program type in each region are relevant to assessing where services exist and at what level. Based on the HIC and the Council data, in 2022 Region 1 had at least some ES, TH, and RRH beds, Region 2 had ES and TH beds, Region 3 had ES, TH, and RRH beds, Region 4 had ES, TH, RRH, and PH beds, Region 5 had ES, TH, and RRH beds, Region 6 had ES, TH, and RRH beds, and Region 7 had ES, TH, and PH beds. Looking across both data sources indicates that not all housing services are being captured in the HIC. Collaboration between the CoCs and the Council and/or individual service providers may result in more comprehensive HIC data, which could aid in identifying trends in beds over time. These data do indicate that there are differences across regions in the range of housing program types available that are directed towards DV survivors. All regions have ES beds, but the availability of other bed types is variable; and within each region services are located in only some counties, with less than 50% (n=20) of counties statewide having DV bed space.

Examining the DV bed rate based on the HIC also allows for comparisons across regions. Regions 4 and 5 have the highest rates in the state (30.01 and 78.88 beds per 100,000 population, respectively). The remaining regions have DV bed rates below the state rate of about 25 beds per 100,000 population, with Region 7 having a particularly low rate of 4.06. Higher bed rates may be in response to higher need or a function of organizational resources and success in obtaining support or funding. In other words, these data should not be used to conclude, for instance, that Region 5 does not need more beds, but rather should be used to develop a sense of how bed space varies across the state and where there may be particularly low service availability (such as in Region 7). These data may also be used to identify where there may be especially high need or organizations that have developed trust with the community – and thus have services that are being accessed in the community. In other words, a high number of beds or high rate of persons in bed programs can be indicative of organizations working to meet community need. An important finding is that all regions have providers indicating unmet needs, challenges, and barriers relating to housing. Those regions with the lowest rate of program beds and those with the highest rate of beds both indicate barriers relating to a lack of needed funding and lack of bed space.

In addition to beds, the regional PIT count numbers (based on the PIT provided in the HIC) offer a conservative baseline for comparing the rate of DV-related homelessness across regions in the state. Low utilization on one night does not necessarily equate with low need. There are a variety of factors that may influence a lower PIT count, including the date and methodology of the PIT count itself, the qualifications for entering housing, client preference or structural barriers (such as disability, older male children, challenges with communal living), and higher need for housing other than the programs represented in a location. In addition, survivors are often encouraged to stay with family or friends if possible (in part, due to resource constraints). These living arrangements are not captured in grant reporting data but also represent a temporary rather than long-term housing solution.

Rates based on PIT counts in Region 2 and 7 were particularly low (which may simply be a function of the fact that these two regions have the lowest number of DV beds in the state), while the rates in Region 3 and 4 approach the state rate of 15.87 per 100,000, and Region 5's rate of 68.20 is markedly higher than all regions in the state. The PIT count can be compared with the Council data for additional insight. The PIT count for Region 7 in 2022 was two, while the number of clients receiving housing services in the Council data⁶¹ during Q2 was 56. Thus, it does not appear that individuals in Region 7 are not experiencing DV or that they do not need housing services but rather that different data sources and

⁶¹ The programs in the Council data that offered housing services in Region 7 also primarily served domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and/or dating violence clients.

measures impact what is understood about services. Examining multiple data sources can aid in more accurate understanding of scope and need.

The number of services and referrals also provides insights regarding housing need. While the Council data do not specify the type of victimization experienced by clients receiving housing services, 23 of the 27 organizations (85%) that provide housing services in the Council data primarily serve domestic/family violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and/or human trafficking populations⁶². This indicates that housing service rates likely overlap with the population of interest. Starting with client rates, rates of clients provided with housing services and housing service referrals were calculated from the Council data. The rates were calculated based on Quarter 2 of 2022 as this quarter aligns with the timing of the HIC and PIT count (which occur in late January). Using this metric, more consistency - at a higher level - is seen across regions regarding the number of clients provided with housing services or referrals: client rates range from 21.73 per 100,000 to 33.39 per 100,000 population among six of the seven regions. Region 5 stands out with a rate of 134.05 per 100,000. Even Region 7 (which had a low PIT count in 2022) has a rate of about 23 per 100,000. All the rates increase by approximately 60% when limiting the population base to females and children (the client populations primary served by DV housing). These rates may be an indication that need, in the form of the number of clients seeking services, is higher and more consistent than is the availability of DV program beds in all regions of the state. Additionally, the client rates are higher than the DV bed rates in all regions⁶³.

Referrals for services are also common as 1,154 referrals were made in 2022. Some providers only offer referrals – they do not have actual bed programs – while other providers have programs and give referrals. Looking at referral numbers, Regions 1, 3, and 4, have particularly high numbers of referrals in one or more quarters. Better understanding the use of referrals, what referrals indicate in terms of service availability, and the outcomes of referrals is important to a complete understanding of housing need in the state. A referral may or may not result in a client receiving the service they need. Referrals may be to a program that is at capacity, or to a non-DV program that does not have the supportive services that a survivor needs, or to a location that is not proximate to where the survivor originally sought services. Closer examination of housing service referrals is recommended.

Finally, only available at the continuum of care (CoC) level in this report, the DV subpopulation data for the state illustrate that consistently (at a minimum), 20-25% of Idaho's homeless population is currently fleeing a DV, sexual assault, stalking, or dating violence situation. In comparison with DV bed space there does not appear to be alignment between inventory and demand as only 14.8% of beds in 2022 were DV beds.

Barriers to Providing Housing Services and Looking Forward

While numbers - the number of beds available, the number of persons seeking services, the number of times services are delivered – are important to understanding the scope of an issue, numbers are not the only important factor. Understanding the context is important for identifying impactful policy solutions. This report primarily provides numerical data relating to housing and DV, apart from the Council's demand data which includes information from providers about barriers. The information on barriers provides important context. Across the state providers identify several barriers that currently exist in serving clients, including the ongoing impact of COVID-19, a lack of long-term housing solutions, lack of emergency shelter options, lack of funding for services, and lack of transportation for clients. It is worth

⁶² Just over 50% are also in the HUD data indicating that they are organizations with confirmed DV specific beds.

⁶³ In Region 6 the client rate per 100,000 population and DV bed rate are the same, but the client rate per females and children is higher than the bed rate.

noting that many of the barriers indicated by Idaho service providers echo the barriers identified in the NNEDV National Report⁶⁴.

In addition to the barriers that are described in all or most regions, there are certain barriers that were noted in specific locations. For example, in Region 6, there is concern about being able to serve rural clients effectively. This highlights the importance of housing and housing service location. Survivors may not wish to leave their community and survivors with children may want their children to be able to remain in their school, providing consistency and familiarity during a challenging time. When housing options are only available at a distance, the decision to leave may become even more challenging. One recurring refrain among providers is that the availability and accessibility of housing is a primary issue impacting DV housing services. For TH, RRH, and PH programs to be successful there has to be housing inventory. This is an issue that overlaps with affordable and fair housing discussions statewide.

In response to the general housing need within Idaho, the *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice 2022* report, prepared for the Idaho Housing and Finance Association and Idaho Commerce, proposes some solutions for low and extremely low-income renters⁶⁵. These include setting preferences for extremely low-income households in state grants, reducing discrimination in communities receiving these grants, and rewarding grant applicants with higher fair housing protections. State efforts to fund affordable housing development and to increase housing density near transit are also discussed, and legislative efforts to provide funding to local governments for affordable housing development are encouraged. The *Impediments to Fair Housing* report also emphasized raising awareness among landlords on fair housing laws and the need for affordable housing. The same month that report came out, it was announced that Idaho Legal Aid Services collaborated with other Mountain West providers on a proposal to provide legal assistance and supportive services to low-income tenants at risk for eviction. This proposal was funded as part of the inaugural grant from HUD's Eviction Protection Grant Program⁶⁶. Though the recommendations in the *Impediments to Fair Housing* report and the Eviction Protection Grant program are not specific to DV housing needs and clients, both align with the types of issues identified in this report relating to DV housing barriers, including the availability of housing, affordable housing, and being secure in housing.

These examples indicate that this is an issue that (1) is receiving attention across sectors in the state and in the Mountain West region and (2) requires coordination across sectors and policymakers. The need for DV housing cannot be resolved by crime victim service providers alone and is interrelated with other research, recommendations, and actions in the state.

The data presented in this report are not the only data relevant to understanding DV and housing in Idaho; however, these data sources provide the ability to develop a profile of housing services and DV survivors' service seeking in Idaho. We hope policymakers can utilize this information in conjunction with other state reports and policy efforts to enhance housing and service availability for DV survivors – with their unique needs in mind - in addition to other populations across the state.

⁶⁴ NNEDV. (2023). *17th annual domestic violence counts report*. <https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/17th-Annual-Domestic-Violence-Counts-Report-Full-Report-March-2023.pdf>

⁶⁵ Root Policy Research. (2022). *Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice 2022*. <https://www.idahohousing.com/documents/state-of-idaho-analysis-of-impediments-2022-draft.pdf>

⁶⁶ Intermountain Fair Housing Council. (2022). Idaho nonprofits receive \$1.8 million in grant funding from HUD for collaborative eviction protection project. <https://ifhcidaho.org/2022/03/15/idaho-nonprofits-receive-1-8-million-in-grant-funding-from-hud-for-collaborative-eviction-protection-project/>

APPENDIX 1

ORGANIZATIONS SERVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CLIENTS AND/OR PROVIDING HOUSING SERVICES BY REGION AND COUNTY ACROSS DATA SOURCES, FY 2022

Region	County	Organization	HUD	VOCA	Council	Housing Services	Serves DV Clients
1	Bonner	Priest River Ministries	✓			yes	yes
1	Bonner	LillyBrooke Family Justice Center		✓	✓	yes	yes
1	Boundary	Boundary County Victim Services		✓	✓	yes	yes
1	Kootenai	Safe Passage Violence Prevention Center	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
1	Kootenai	First Judicial District CASA Program, Inc.		✓		no	yes
1	Kootenai	Post Falls Police Department Victim Services/OASIS		✓	✓	yes	yes
1	Shoshone	Shoshone County Women's Resource Center		✓	✓	yes	yes
2	Latah	Alternatives to Violence on the Palouse	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
2	Latah	Regents of the University of ID		✓	✓	no	yes
2	Nez Perce	YWCA of Lewiston	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
2	Nez Perce	Second Judicial District CASA Program, Inc.		✓	✓	no	yes
2	Nez Perce	Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho		✓		yes	yes
3	Canyon	Advocates Against Family Violence	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
3	Canyon	Nampa Family Justice Center		✓	✓	yes	yes
3	Canyon	Third District Guardian ad Litem Program		✓	✓	no	yes
3	Owyhee	Owyhee County Sheriff's Office		✓	✓	yes	yes
3	Washington	ROSE Advocates, Inc.		✓	✓	yes	yes
4	Ada	Idaho Youth Ranch	✓		✓	yes	yes
4	Ada	Women's and Children's Alliance (WCA)	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
4	Ada	Boise City Ada County Housing Authority (BCACHA)	✓			yes	yes
4	Ada	CATCH	✓			yes	yes
4	Ada	Big Brothers Big Sisters of SW ID		✓	✓	no	no
4	Ada	Faces of Hope Foundation		✓	✓	yes	yes
4	Ada	Family Advocate Program, Inc.		✓	✓	no	yes
4	Ada	ID Anti-Trafficking Coalition		✓	✓	yes	yes
4	Ada	ID Legal Aid Services, Inc.		✓	✓	no	yes
4	Ada	Jannus Inc. for Agency for New Americans		✓	✓	no	yes

4	Ada	MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving) ID		✓	✓	no	no
4	Ada	SANE - Terry Reilly		✓	✓	no	yes
4	Ada	St Luke's Children's CARES Program		✓	✓	no	yes
4	Elmore	Elmore County Domestic Violence Council		✓	✓	yes	yes
5	Blaine	The Advocates	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
5	Minidoka	Crossroads Harbor	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
5	Twin Falls	Voices Against Violence	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
5	Twin Falls	St. Luke's CARES Magic Valley		✓	✓	no	yes
5	Twin Falls	Twin Falls County		✓	✓	no	yes
5	Twin Falls	Fifth Judicial CASA Program, Inc.		✓		no	yes
6	Bannock	Family Services Alliance	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
6	Bannock	Bannock Youth Foundation		✓	✓	yes	yes
6	Bannock	Bright Tomorrows, Inc.		✓	✓	no	yes
6	Bannock	Sixth Judicial District CASA Program Inc.		✓	✓	no	yes
6	Bingham	Bingham Crisis Center	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
6	Oneida	Oneida Crisis Center	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
7	Bonneville	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Center		✓	✓	yes	yes
7	Bonneville	Judicial District VII CASA Program, Inc.		✓	✓	no	yes
7	Lemhi	Lemhi County Crisis Center	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
7	Madison	Family Crisis Center	✓	✓	✓	yes	yes
7	Madison	Upper Valley Child Advocacy Center		✓	✓	no	yes
7	Teton	Family Safety Network		✓	✓	yes	yes

APPENDIX 2

IDAHO HIC BEDS BY PROGRAM TYPE, DV SPECIFIC AND TOTAL, FY 2022

	ES Beds		TH Beds		RRH Beds		PSH Beds		OPH Beds	
	<i>DV</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>DV</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>DV</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>DV</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>DV</i>	<i>All</i>
Region 1										
Benewah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonner	15	15	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kootenai	13	51	0	37	20	31	0	181	0	28
Shoshone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region 2										
Clearwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latah	6	41	0	15	0	19	0	17	0	0
Lewis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nez Perce	21	70	0	8	0	9	0	59	0	27
Region 3										
Adams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canyon	44	174	0	0	20	189	0	119	0	95
Gem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owyhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payette	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region 4										
Ada	59	702	59	154	45	140	0	362	0	0
Boise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elmore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region 5										
Blaine	24	24	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gooding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minidoka	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twin Falls	50	54	0	164	32	78	0	35	0	9
Region 6										
Bannock	11	131	0	0	4	72	0	57	0	31

Bear Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bingham	11	11	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneida	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region 7										
Bonneville	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	25
Clark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fremont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemhi	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ES=Emergency Shelter, TH=Transitional Housing, RRH=Rapid Rehousing, PSH=Permanent Supportive Housing, OPH=Other Permanent Housing

APPENDIX 3

COUNCIL DATA ON CLIENTS SERVED, FY 2022

	Average Length of Stay (days)			Average Number Waitlisted			Average Length of Time Waitlisted (days)		
	ES	TH	PH	ES	TH	PH	ES	TH	PH
Region 1									
Boundary	4	84.75	-	0	3	-	-	14	-
Kootenai	7.5	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Shoshone	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Region 2									
Latah	33	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Nez Perce	30	31	-	8	0	-	-	0	-
Region 3									
Canyon	120	-	-	186	-	-	26.75	-	-
Washington	99	337.75	-	200	33	-	78	225	-
Region 4									
Ada	25.96	51.9	60	1,201	4	2	67.4	14	60
Elmore	41	-	-	2	-	-	4.5	-	-
Region 5									
Blaine	33	148	-	0	35	-	0	90	-
Minidoka	45	-	-	6	-	-	20	-	-
Twin Falls	23.5	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region 6									
Bannock	4.25	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Bingham	4.875	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Oneida	53	68.5	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Region 7									
Bonneville	2.375	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	0
Lemhi	2.2	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Madison	6.57	165.5	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teton	5.8	30.5	-	0	0		0	0	-