

Nebraska District Court Judges Survey 2006



Final Report

Community Corrections Council

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The Judicial Advisory Committee to the Community Corrections Council critiqued an early draft of the survey, and provided thoughtful suggestions. The survey was significantly improved by their input. The Judicial Advisory Committee consists of:

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The Honorable John P. Icenogle
The Honorable Daniel E. Bryan, Jr.
The Honorable W. Mark Ashford
The Honorable Randall L. Lippstreu
The Honorable Thomas A. Otepka
The Honorable Patrick G. Rogers

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Finally, we would like to thank the Judges who gave generously of their time and considerable knowledge in responding to this survey. Their responses to this survey will add to the Council's further discussion of sentencing policy formation and implementation.

Executive Summary

The Community Corrections Council was created to coordinate the effort of establishing community correctional programs across the state, to assure the necessary supervision and services to adult felony offenders in the community, to reduce reliance upon incarceration as a means of managing low risk offenders, and to decrease the probability of criminal behavior while maintaining public safety (from Community Corrections Council web site at <http://www.ncc.ne.gov/>).

To further these goals, the Council undertook a survey of Nebraska District Court Judges in late 2006 to enhance their understanding of the perspective of these judges on factors relevant to sentencing decisions and community corrections. District Judges were chosen as they address more serious offenses, in particular felonies, and have a concomitantly greater impact on sentences to state incarceration than judges in County Courts.

Survey.

A survey was designed to investigate District Judge's perspectives on issues relating to community corrections and incarceration. Topics included probation workload and probation instruments, community corrections and Department of Correctional Services (DCS) programs and resources, parole, and the role of the Community Corrections Council and other entities in enhancing community corrections in Nebraska.

The survey consisted of 94 questions, eight of which were open ended, and the remaining items were rating scale items. Scale items were given a rank number for each response; median scores were used as the measure of central tendency. Open ended items were generally analyzed by grouping responses into meaningful categories.

Results.

Returns.

Judges returned 42 of the 55 surveys, for a return rate of 76%. Return rates by District ranged from 50% to 100%. With some districts consisting of only 2 judges, responses were further combined into rural and urban categories for some analyses. Districts classified as urban consisted of those surrounding Lincoln and Omaha (Districts 2, 3, and 4). All other districts were classified as rural. Urban districts achieved a 70% return rate. A 79% return rate was obtained for rural districts.

Section 1.

The focus of this section was on probation officer workload and on the PSI and the Offender Selection Worksheet (OSW) included in the PSI--instruments probation officers use to communicate with their district judge. The following results were obtained:

- 80% of judges rated probation officer workload in their district to be high to very high.
- About half of the judges indicated they consider probation officer workload "sometimes", "often" or "always" when formulating their sentencing decision.

- Over 80% of the judges indicated they were concerned "sometimes", "often" or "always" about the affect of probation officer workload on community corrections.
- Judges were generally satisfied with the PSI. Suggestions for improvement included changes in format such as placement of supporting materials, and increased detail for criminal history. Several judges requested probation officer recommendations for the appropriateness of community corrections and for detailed community corrections placement options tailored to each offender.
- The majority of judges had moderate ratings for the ability of the OSW to accurately place offenders within criminal justice options. Furthermore, judges saw a limited role for the OSW in sentencing, and sought validation information and further education on the OSW.

Section 2 and Section 3.

Section 2 focused on a set of 17 resources available to community corrections. Topics included the accessibility of resources due to location or cost, and the effectiveness of these community corrections programs and services.

- Thirteen services (76%) obtained a median score of "good" or better for accessibility due to location.
- Thirteen services (76%) obtained a median score of "good" or better for accessibility due to cost.
- Judges rated 16 (94%) services "good" or better for effectiveness.

The questions of Section 3 focused on programs and services available through DCS. A total of eight services were rated for accessibility and effectiveness.

- 50% of programs obtained a median rating of "good" for accessibility.
- 50% of programs obtained a median rating of "good" for effectiveness.

These results suggest higher ratings for community corrections items. To further investigate, analyses across community corrections and DCS services revealed several differences.

- When asked about DCS services *in general*, judges gave median rating for DCS programs of "fair" for accessibility and effectiveness.
- When asked about community corrections services *in general*, judges gave median a rating of "fair" for cost accessibility. Location accessibility and effectiveness obtained median ratings of "good".
- An analysis of "do not know" responses revealed a range of about 30% to a high of about 65% or responses marked "do not know" for DCS programs accessibility and effectiveness. Judges marked "do not know" from about 2% to a high of about 45% for community corrections effectiveness and accessibility.
- In sum, community corrections programs and services were generally rated higher in terms of accessibility and effectiveness than DCS programs. Moreover, there

were about twice as many "do not know" responses for DCS services than community corrections services.

Section 4.

Section 4 focused on the role of parole in community corrections from the limited perspective of the sentencing judge. Judges were asked if they include a sentencing recommendation in their sentencing order, and under what circumstances they would most likely issue a sentencing order with a parole recommendation. Finally, judges were asked what their typical expectations were about when release on parole will be granted.

- Respondents rarely, if ever, issue a parole recommendation with a sentencing order.
- Possible circumstances for a parole recommendation include matters of community safety with violent offenders, and when the defendant is particularly likely or unlikely to respond to rehabilitation and treatment services.
- Most frequent expectations for timing of release on parole include when the offender is safe to release, earliest eligibility date (with good behavior), and when all recommended DCS programming is completed.
- Less frequently cited expectations for release on parole include when community supervision and programming is available, and at mandatory release date with no time on parole.
- No respondent indicated that the offender would be released based on a parole recommendation included in a sentencing order.

Section 5.

Section 5 focused on the interaction of probation, parole, DCS, the Community Corrections Council, and other state entities in enhancing community corrections. Judges were asked how often they sentence to DCS due to a lack of community corrections resources, and to list specific circumstances when this could occur. This was followed by a request to list barriers to successful community corrections for felony drug offenders. Judges were then asked what the Community Corrections Council and others could do to enhance community corrections.

- Sufficient and effective programming and supervision topped the list of barriers, with peer environment and lack of employment opportunities the next most frequently mentioned barriers.
- Barriers were complexly interrelated, with both state controlled factors and personal obstacles contributing substantially to outcomes. It remains that state actions bear a considerable relationship to overall success.
- When addressing the role of the Community Corrections Council in enhancing sentencing to community corrections, the most frequently cited activity was comprehensive support of community corrections oriented programs. This was followed by calls for probation support—specifically for increased supervision and improved probation flexibility in meeting the needs of individual offenders, and for a focus on public and judicial education on the efficacy and rationale for community corrections.

- When asked what other entities could do to enhance community corrections, funding and other active support was cited most frequently—specifically, adequate funding for programs and supervision, as well as supportive responses from legislators and county attorneys. Educating the public and state entities on community corrections issues was next most frequently cited. Finally, several respondents asked for public leadership from the Governor, Legislature and the Attorney General in enhancing and supporting community corrections.

Urban/Rural Analysis.

The median scores for all rating scale questions were examined for response patterns among rural and urban districts.

- Overall, rural judges rated 51% of the scale items lower than urban judges. Urban judges rated 8% of the items lower (rural and urban medians were identical for the remaining 40% of item).
- For just Section 2 resource rating questions, the median rating for community corrections programs and services items was rated lower 57% of the time by rural responders, and only 6% were rated lower by urban judges.
- Rural judges also rated Section 3 DCS resource items lower 56% of the time, compared to only 19% rated lower by urban judges.
- Given the uneven allocation of community corrections resources across the state, lower ratings by rural judges are expected. However, given the roughly equal distribution of offenders within DCS, lower ratings of DCS services and programs by rural judges are unexpected.
- Differences in median scores greater than one were obtained for only seven items. These included day and evening reporting centers effectiveness, location and cost. The median differences for location accessibility of sex offender programs, extended residential treatment, halfway houses, and short-term residential treatment were also greater than one. All of these programs were part of community corrections, and all were rated lower by rural judges.

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Introduction

The Community Corrections Council was created to coordinate the effort of establishing community correctional programs across the state, to assure the necessary supervision and services to adult felony offenders in the community, to reduce reliance upon incarceration as a means of managing low risk offenders, and to decrease the probability of criminal behavior while maintaining public safety (from Community Corrections Council web site at <http://www.ncc.ne.gov/>).

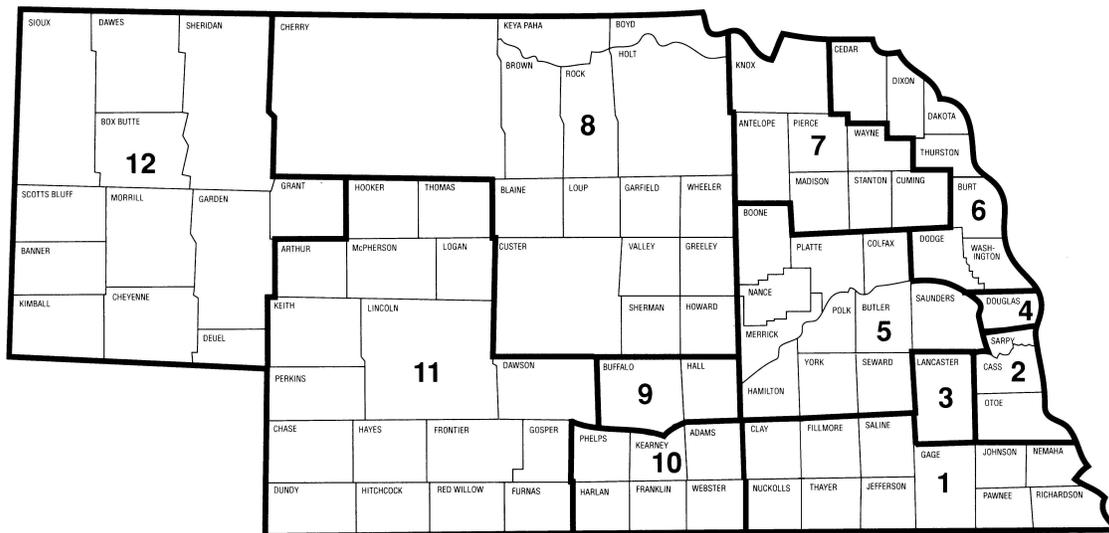
To further these goals, the Council undertook a survey of Nebraska District Court Judges in late 2006 to enhance their understanding of the perspective of these judges on factors relevant to sentencing decisions and community corrections. District Judges were chosen as they address more serious offenses, in particular felonies, and have a concomitantly greater impact on sentences to state incarceration than judges in County Courts.

A survey was designed to investigate District Judge's perspectives on issues relating to community corrections and incarceration. Topics include: 1) probation officer workload, 2) the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) and the Offender Selection Worksheet—tools used to communicate relevant information to the judge regarding sentencing options, 3) the availability and effectiveness of community corrections resources, 4) the availability and effectiveness of resources within the Department of Correctional Services, 5) the role of parole and sentencing orders in community corrections, 6) details on sentencing and community corrections, and 7) perspectives on the role of the Council and other state officials in community corrections.

The survey is a combination of scale questions (e.g., How would you rate the work loads of probation officers in your district: very low, low, moderate, high, very high), and open ended questions (e.g., How can the current PSI be improved as a tool to assist you with your sentencing decisions?). The complete set of survey questions is attached as Appendix A.

The respondents were also asked to indicate the number of their District Court. The 12 Districts were further classified into rural and urban groups. Urban districts include those serving the Omaha and Lincoln areas (i.e., District 2, District 3, and District 4). The remaining Districts Courts were classified as rural. See Figure 1 for a map of district courts in Nebraska.

Figure 1. Nebraska District Courts.



Methodology

Sample.

The population consists of all 55 District Court Judges in Nebraska. Surveys were mailed to all 55 judges. The sample consists of those respondents who returned a survey.

Instrument.

A survey instrument was developed by the Community Corrections Council staff, and through consultation with other Community Corrections Council personnel. The Judicial Advisory Committee to the Community Corrections Council provided valuable advice on an early draft. Personnel from both Nebraska Probation Administration and the Department of Correctional Services provided important clarification on matters relating to question content.

The complete content of the survey is presented in Appendix A. The survey was divided into five sections for clarity and to provide transition between topics. Some of the items in the survey were numbered, while others were not. The items in Sections 2 and 3 are unnumbered on the survey form, due to question formatting. However, these items are numbered in Appendix A. The numbering convention used within this report and in Appendix A indicates the order and location of the item. Each item is prefaced by an "S" followed by a number, to indicate the section of the report containing the question. S1 indicates section 1; S2 indicates section 2, etc. The section designation is followed by the item number, e.g., S2_1 is the first item in Section 2, S2_2 is the second item, etc. Finally, if an item is numbered in the report, the item number is retained in Appendix A. For example, the first item in Section 5 is number "14" in the survey instrument, and is S5_14 in Appendix A.

Results and Discussion

Response.

Surveys were mailed to all 55 district judges in Nebraska. The judges returned 42 completed surveys, for a 76% return rate. Table 1 return rates by district and by rural and urban district.

Table 1. Response Rate by District and Rural/Urban.*

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number of Judges</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Percentage of Judges in District</u>
District 1	3	3	100%
District 2	4	3	75%
District 3	7	5	71%
District 4	16	11	69%
District 5	4	3	75%
District 6	3	2	67%
District 7	2	2	100%
District 8	2	1	50%
District 9	3	2	67%
District 10	2	1	50%
District 11	4	4	100%
District 12	5	4	80%
Rural	28	22	79%
Urban	27	19	70%
Total	55	42	76%

* One respondent did not indicate a district, and is thus not included in district or rural/urban figures.

Throughout this report, the responses to open ended questions were processed by classifying responses into as few meaningful categories as possible. When necessary, some responses are paraphrased in the body of the report to illustrate the content of the category. Although the responses for each question are summarized through classification, the individual responses often contain more information than the summary is able to convey. Note also that the responses to questions are often complex, and thus a particular response can be classified into more than one category. Responses were classified into as many categories as were applicable. As a consequence, the number of responses is often greater than the number of respondents to each question.

The responses to the scale questions are compiled Appendix B in the form of frequencies and percentages of item responses. Appendix B also contains similar statistics for each scale item, broken down by rural and urban classification, and by court district.

Given the ranked nature of the data, medians (i.e., the 50th percentile) were used as the measure of central tendency. The median is the value that roughly divides the

respondents such that about half of the respondents score above the median, and about half score below the median. Median scores for all items are presented in Appendix C.

Finally, a number of items are open ended, to which respondents wrote detailed replies. The complete of all open ended items is provided in Appendix D.

Section 1.

The focus of Section 1 is on probation services and the formal tools Probation uses to communicate with the district judge. Each of these components of probation services were included as possible influences on judge's decisions to sentence to probation. Three aspects of probation services were measured, beginning with the judge's perceptions of the work loads of probation officers in their district. Next, the judges were asked their opinions of the pre-sentence investigation (PSI), as this is the primary means of formal communication between the probation officer and the judge. Finally, views on the Offender Selection Worksheet (OSW) were solicited. The OSW is a tool developed by the Nebraska Probation Administration as a means of classifying offenders into the appropriate levels of probation (e.g., traditional probation, intensive supervision probation), or incarceration, and is regularly included as a part of the PSI. Earlier analyses produced for the Community Corrections Council projected the impact on sentencing that would result by strictly adhering to the recommendations produced by the OSW. The OSW is included in the present survey to get a better understanding of the court's opinion of the OSW, and what role it may play in the sentencing decision.

The first four questions addressed probation officer workload and the effects of officer workload on sentencing decisions. Traditional probation (item S1_1A) and intensive supervision probation (ISP) (item S1_1B) were evaluated separately. The paraphrased questions and response patterns are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Rate the work loads of probation officers in your district.

		<u>Very Low</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Very High</u>	<u>Total</u>
Traditional	Count	0	1	6	11	22	40
	Percent	0%	3%	15%	28%	55%	100%
ISP	Count	0	1	8	18	13	40
	Percent	0%	3%	20%	45%	33%	100%

About 80% of the responses for both the traditional and ISP work load ratings were in the high to very high categories. Clearly, in the judges' view, probation officers in their districts carry significant work loads. This question set was immediately followed by questions about how this perception might relate to sentencing decisions and community corrections: "How often do you consider the work loads of probation officers in your district when making a sentencing decision?" (S1_2) and "Are you concerned about the effect of probation officer work loads on the quality of community-based corrections in your district?" (S1_3). The responses to these items are illustrated in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Consider the work loads of probation officers when making a sentencing decision.

	<u>Never</u>	<u>Almost Never</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Often</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Total</u>
Count	9	14	9	7	3	42
Percent	21%	33%	21%	17%	7%	100%

Roughly half of the judges responded that they never or almost never consider probation officer workload when making a sentencing decision, which leaves about half of the judges who say they consider work load at least sometimes. It is not clear from these responses how much of an effect "consider" has on the actual sentencing decision. Looking ahead to data obtained in Section 5, judges were asked under what conditions they would sentence to incarceration when community corrections resources are unavailable. A few of these judges responded that they would do so when informed that there are no more slots available for ISP. This is a clear example of when probation officer workload can affect a sentencing decision. It is also relevant to note here that none of the judges responding to this latter question cited high probation officer work load *per se* as a condition under which they would sentence to DCS.

Table 4. Are you concerned about the effect of probation officer work loads on the quality of community-based corrections in your district?

	<u>Never</u>	<u>Almost Never</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Often</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>Total</u>
Count	2	5	12	8	15	42
Percent	5%	12%	29%	19%	36%	100%

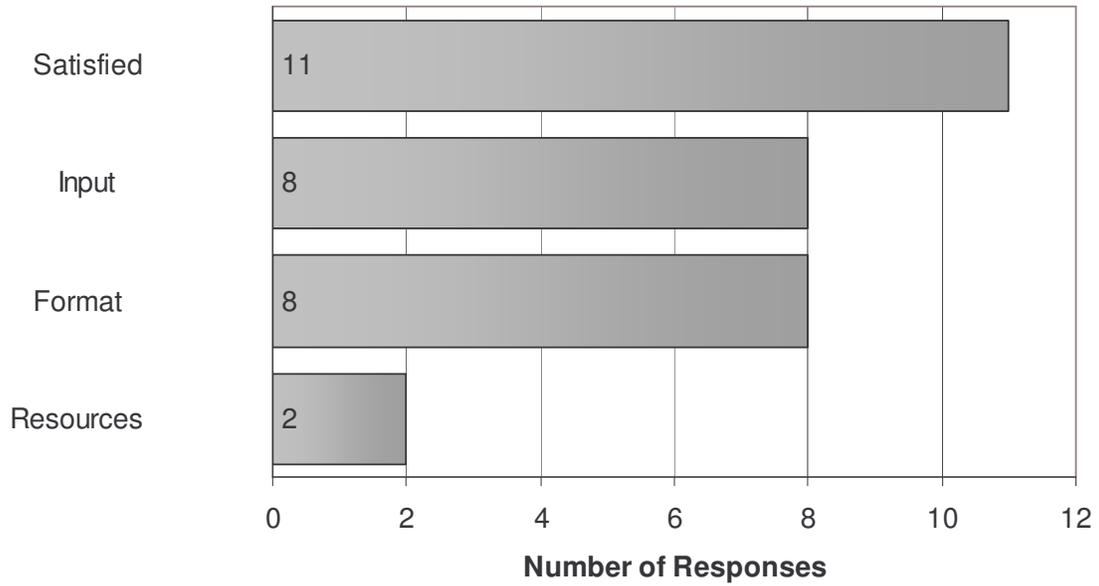
Although it is not clear how much officer workload may affect sentencing decisions, if at all, it is apparent from Table 4 that a substantial percentage of judges are concerned about the effect of officer workload on the quality of community corrections. Over 80% of the judges were concerned at least sometimes about the affect of probation officer workload on community corrections, and over 50% were concerned often or always.

Combining the responses to these questions, it is clear that judges notice and are concerned about the workloads of their probation officers. Moreover, they are concerned about the affect these high workloads have on community corrections. However, it is not evident how much of an impact, if any, these concerns have on sentencing decisions. Finally, at least some judges respond to limitations of the probation system when specifically requested to do so.

Probation officers formally communicate background and other information about a particular offender to the presiding judge through the pre-sentence investigation (PSI). Given that the information communicated through the PSI can be influential (e.g.,

criminal history, risk assessments), judges were asked how the PSI could be improved to better assist in their sentencing decision (S1_4). A total of 26 judges responded to this question. Responses were classified into five categories, as illustrated in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) Improvements.



Overall, 11 judges expressed satisfaction with the PSI in its current form, and were classified as *Satisfied*. A further eight responses detailed changes in *PSI Format* that would make relevant information more complete and easily accessible. Specific changes in format included improvements to criminal history—broaden and sharpen the focus by including cases without dispositions, by clarifying which charges resulted in conviction and which did not, and by clearly delineating any violent behavior. The description of current charges could be improved by providing a clear a summary of the police reports and the current charges. Others asked for uniformity in the placement of sections of the PSI and of supporting materials, more information on restitution and employment, and information on child support and payment history. Finally, one respondent suggested dropping the section on religion.

In *Input*, eight judges asked that the probation officer provide additional information on placement of the offender. Five asked for an opinion about the appropriateness of community placement. Three judges expanded on this idea and asked that the probation officer specify community corrections options by detailing placement options for offenders, and by providing an analysis of how their educational, vocational or psychological needs will be met through this placement.

Both responses classified as *Resources* focused on the allocation of officer resources to the production of the PSI. One responder complained of the length of time it takes to process a PSI due to officer workloads (60 to 80 days in Douglas County), and in the opinion of the other *Resource* responder, officers spend too much time processing unnecessary PSI reports for county courts.

As part of the PSI, the OSW is intended to assist in appropriate placement for the defendant. These include a suitable level of probation, or to incarceration. To ensure that judges were cognizant of the relevant aspects of the OSW, information about the scores and corresponding levels of placement were included in the OSW scale question: "The Offender Selection Worksheet (OSW) score is included as part of the summary and evaluation section of the PSI. The score ranges and sentencing targets are: 1-10 Traditional Probation; 11-15 Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP); 16-20 ISP and Work Ethic Camp (WEC); 21+ Department of Correctional Services. What is your opinion of the OSW as a measure of the offender's suitability for various levels of probation or incarceration?" (S1_5). The responses to this question are presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. OSW as a measure of the offender's suitability for various levels of probation or incarceration

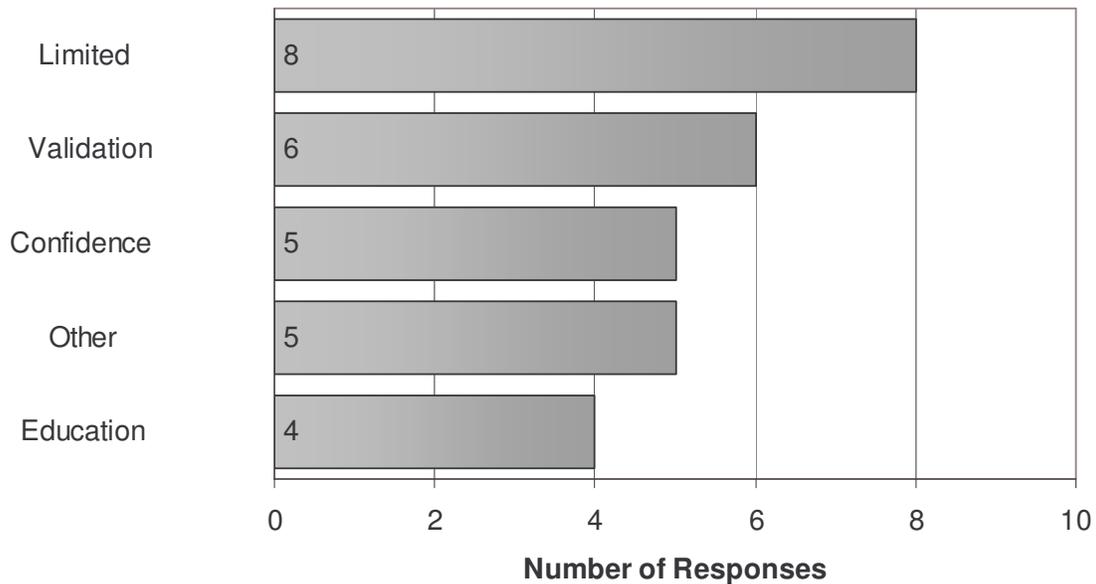
	<u>Very Low</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Very High</u>	<u>Total</u>
Count	4	7	19	6	1	37
Percent	11%	19%	51%	16%	3%	100%

The responses form a bell-shaped pattern, with the majority of the respondents in the center of the distribution—expressing moderate support of the OSW. About 70% gave an opinion of moderate to very high, and 30% with low to very low ratings.

Question 6 of Section 1 asks judges what can be done to improve their confidence that the OSW is a sound instrument that can accurately specify an offender's appropriate level of probation or incarceration (S1_6). A total of 23 judges responded to this

question. However, three of these responded with "nothing" or "no opinion" and were dropped from further analysis. The responses from the remaining 20 judges were classified into five categories, as illustrated in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Improve confidence in the Offender Selection Worksheet.



A total of eight responses that specifically mentioned no or limited use of the OSW were classified as *Limited*, comprising the single largest group of responses in this set of categories. Of the *Limited* respondents, some further indicated they doubted the validity of the OSW, and others indicated they would afford the OSW only a limited role in the sentencing decision even if the OSW is validated.

The confidence judges have in the OSW can be increased through *Education* and *Validation*. Six respondents stated that they would like to see the OSW validated, and four respondents (three of whom had also indicated they would like to see the OSW validated) indicated that they would like to be further educated on the OSW. In sum, 50% of the judges who responded to this question would like to see more technical information on the OSW.

Five judges expressed *Confidence* in the OSW, and indicated it provides input to the process of forming a sentencing decision. Three of these also included comments that the role of the OSW is limited, in that this instrument is only one of many factors considered by the judge during sentencing. In effect, even under the best of circumstances—i.e., when the judge is confident in the accuracy of the instrument, the OSW plays a limited role in the sentencing decision.

The *Other* category included responses that incorporated ideas that could not be organized under the preceding categories. Two of these *Other* responses were included in the *Confidence* category, with one of these including a note that as more sentencing options become available, the probation officer will need to tailor the needs of the defendant to the available programs to avoid incarceration. The other respondent stated that though he or she had confidence in the OSW, the question itself is inappropriate given the multitude of other factors to consider. Of the remaining responders, one

expressed no confidence in the OSW as " the offender's answers are generalized in determining the score and do not reflect the individual offender. In addition it is based on self reporting only". Of the remaining two responders, one was ambiguous ("Reevaluate factors, including nature of offense"), while the last comment firmly laid out a few of the complexities a judge might weigh as they make a sentencing decision (this last respondent is number 42, comment beginning with "Have it assign a specific objective weighting...").

The fact that 60% of the judges who responded that they have confidence in the OSW, explicitly state that they see, at best, a limited role for the OSW, tempers the analyses presented earlier to the Committee Corrections Council on projections of the impact OSW scores would have if applied to a classification grid. In these analyses, data from 2003 felony drug offenders who had been sentenced to either probation or incarceration were "resentenced" using new criteria, including proposed sentencing guidelines and OSW scores. The projections based strictly on OSW scores are reproduced here in Table 6.

Table 6. OSW Comparison Grid for DCS and Probation Samples

	<u>To DCS</u>	<u>To ISP/WEC</u>	<u>To Probation</u>
<u>Actual From Probation</u>	0	158 (40%)	242 (61%)
<u>By the OSW</u>	52 (15%)	232 (58%)	116 (29%)
<u>Actual From DCS</u>	259 (100%)	0	0
<u>By the OSW</u>	98 (38%)	136 (53%)	25 (10%)

Briefly, the effect of the OSW comparison was to place 161 of 256 offenders (or about 60%) out of DCS and into probation. About 85% of those placed into probation from DCS were placed in ISP/WEC. Similarly, of 400 offenders originally sentenced to probation, 52 (or 13%) were recategorized into DCS by OSW score, and participation in ISP/WEC was increased from 158 to 232, an increase of about a 47%. The overall affect of applying OSW scores to the original 2003 sentences, was to move offenders to the middle of the grid (ISP/WEC)—down from DCS, and up from traditional probation.

The original estimates of OSW impact were presented with the caveat that the projections were not taking into consideration other factors that would impact the sentencing decision, and thus the projections were optimistic. Although the present survey does not have the type of data that would allow an analysis of how much weight is given to the OSW, the responses to these questions indicate that little weight may be given to a tool such as the OSW, and indicate just how optimistic the prior projections might be. Of the reasons articulated by this group for the limited role of the OSW, the paramount reason is that the OSW, or any instrument of this kind, can only have a limited role in the sentencing decision due to the number of other important factors judges must consider in arriving at a sentencing decision.

Although the OSW may play a limited role in a sentencing decision, a final analysis of this data indicates that it may be possible to raise the ratings of the OSW. Judges 1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 23, 24, 28, 29, 36, and 43 rated the OSW "Very Low" or "Low" on the scale question about the OSW (see Table 5.), indicating they have little confidence in the OSW. The majority of these judges indicated on the open-ended question which followed that they questioned the validity of the OSW. The remaining judges, scoring "moderate" or higher confidence on question S1_5, also expressed a desire for information on the validity of the OSW, but also questioned the role of the OSW in the sentencing decision. From these responses, the judge's opinion of the OSW might be raised if the OSW were validated.

Sections 2 and 3.

The analyses for sections 2 and 3 of the survey are combined. Although these items have different content, the format is similar, and the analyses are similar. Moreover, some of the more relevant analyses compare results across these items.

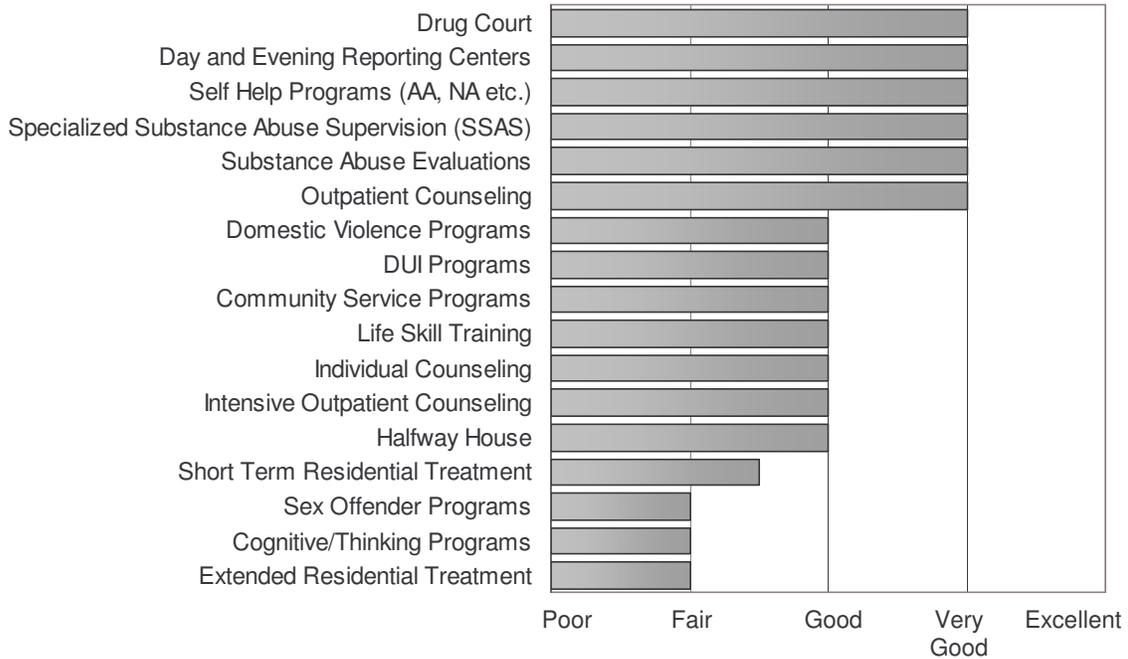
Section 2 of the survey asked judges to rate the accessibility and effectiveness of a range of community corrections options. Accessibility was divided into location and cost. That is, a program may not be available to community corrections within any particular district due to extreme cost, or due to a lack resources located within a reasonable distance of offenders. A list of 17 community corrections services was developed to represent a list of services which are utilized in the state of Nebraska. The total of 17 programs also balanced comprehensiveness with a reasonable number of questions.

DCS services are the focus for Section 3. The list of eight services was gleaned from the description of services available in DCS publications, and through communication with personnel from DCS. Again, a brief list of important and commonly used services was the target.

Although the results of this section are presented in a manner consistent with the category labels used in the survey, the categories are, in fact, ranked scales. To facilitate analysis, the scale items were converted from the scale labels such as "Poor", "Fair", "Good", "Very Good", and "Excellent", to a 5 point scale where "Poor" = 1, "Fair" = 2, etc. up to "Excellent" = 5. Median scores are then calculated for each of the scale items, and reconverted back to scale labels for presentation purposes. Thus, one can obtain a median of "good", for instance, on a scale from "poor" to "excellent".

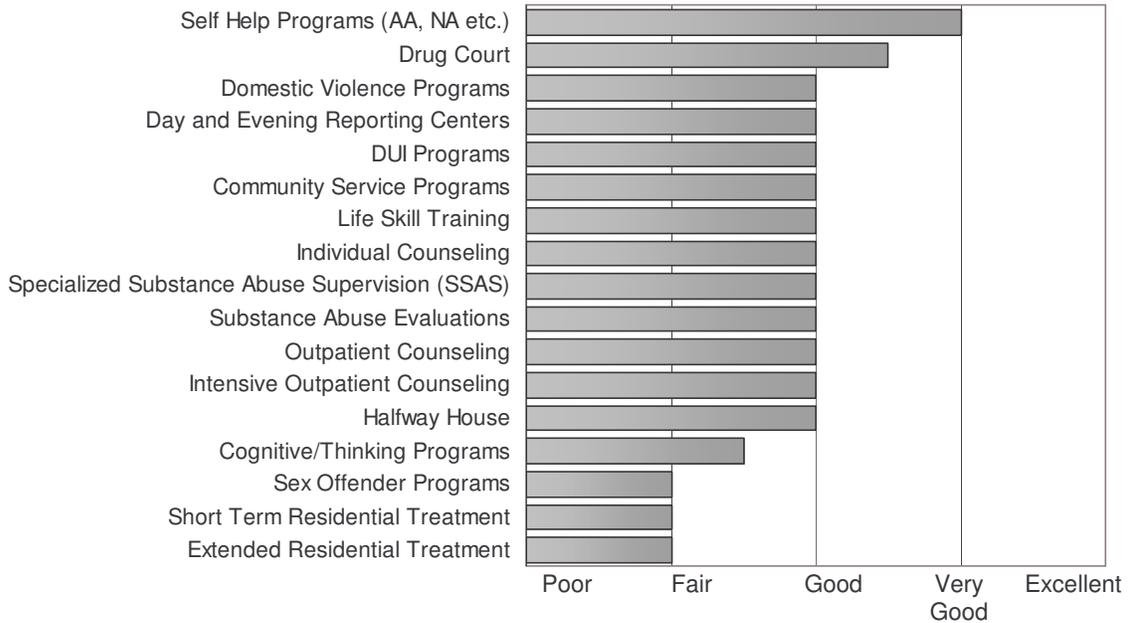
Turning first to the community corrections items of section 2, the median scores for the location accessibility of community corrections services are presented in Figure 4. Of 17 community corrections programs, 13 (76%) have a median of “good” or better, and 6 (35% of the total) have a score of ‘very good’ for location accessibility.

Figure 4. Community Corrections Mean Rating—Location Accessibility



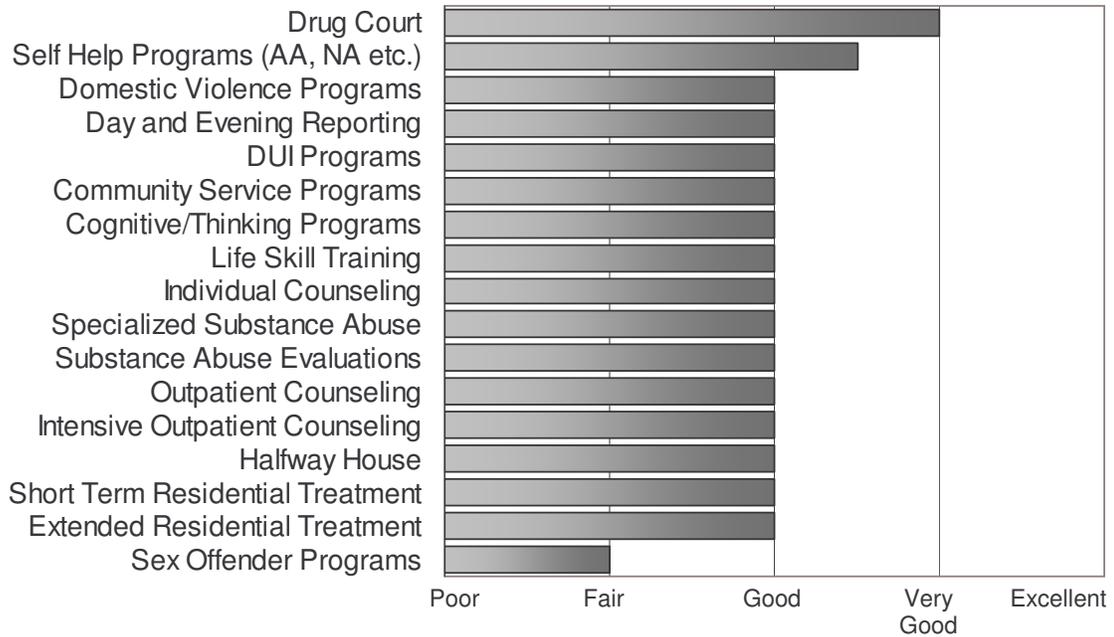
Cost accessibility for community corrections services are presented in Figure 5. Cost/affordability is and “good” or better for 13 (76%) of the community corrections programs. Location and cost together are less than “good” for residential treatment, sex offender, and cognitive/thinking programs.

Figure 5. Community Corrections Median Rating—Cost Accessibility



Effectiveness ratings for community corrections services are presented in Figure 6. Effectiveness ratings were, in general, rated "good". Only sex offender program effectiveness is rated less than "good". The median for self-help programs such as AA and NA, fell between "good" and "very good". Although Drug Court was rated highest with a median of "very good", the number of "do not know" was also rather high at 40%.

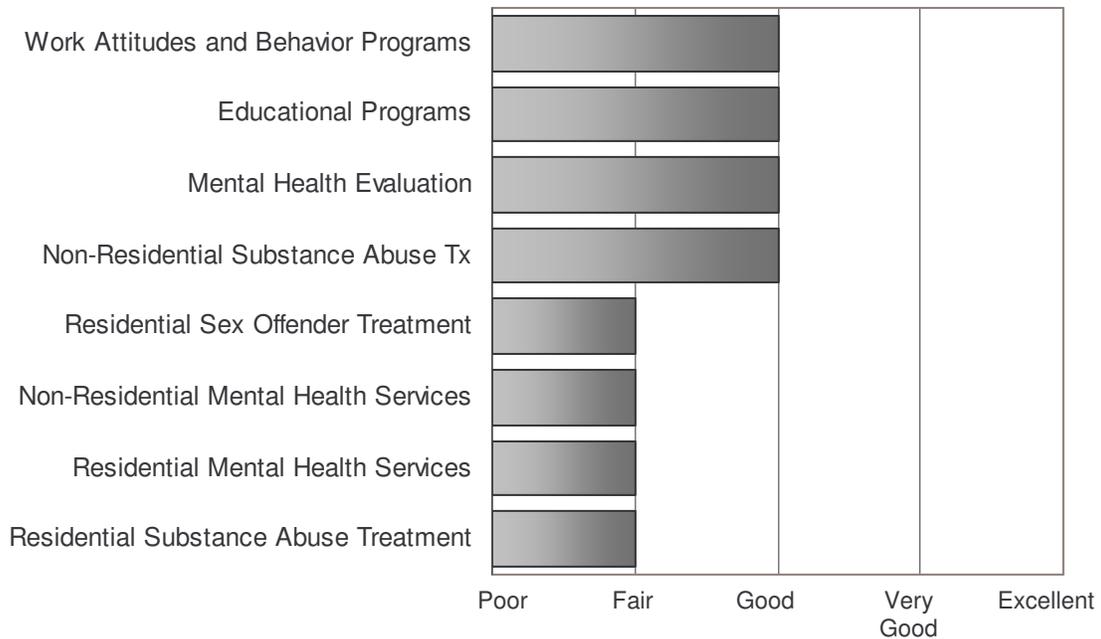
Figure 6. Community Corrections Median Rating—Effectiveness



Turning to the results for services provided by the Department of Correctional Services (DCS), note that there is no cost associated with DCS programs, thus cost accessibility is not an issue. Moreover, inmates are placed in particular institutions in part because of the availability of programming within those institutions, making location accessibility less of an issue. Length of stay and demand for services, among other factors, can limit access to DCS services. As a result of these factors, accessibility for DCS services is simply addressed as "accessibility".

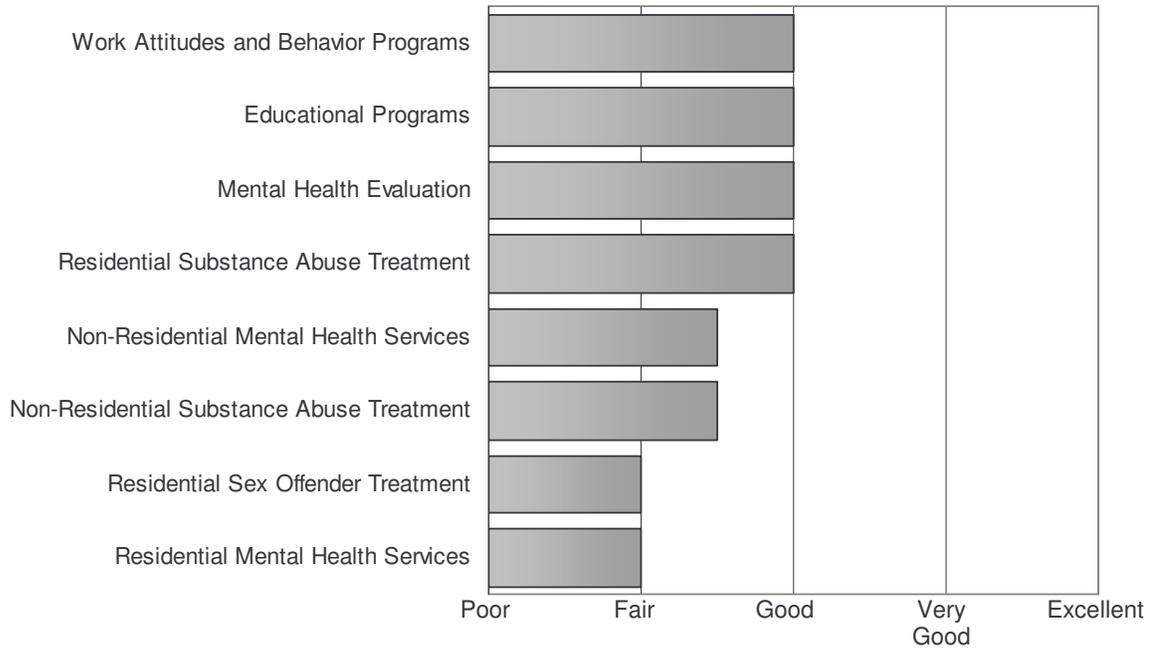
The accessibility ratings for DCS programs are presented in Figure 7. Half of the DCS programs have a median score of "good" for accessibility. None have a median of very good or excellent. In general, these scores are lower than the location and cost accessibility scores for community corrections services.

Figure 7. DCS Median Rating—Accessibility



The results for DCS program effectiveness ratings are presented in Figure 8. Half of the DCS programs have a median score below “good” for effectiveness. Only 3 are rated “good” for both accessibility and effectiveness—educational programs, mental health evaluation, and work attitudes/behavior programs. As with the scores for accessibility, the effectiveness scores for DCS services in general appear a bit lower than the ratings given to the community corrections services.

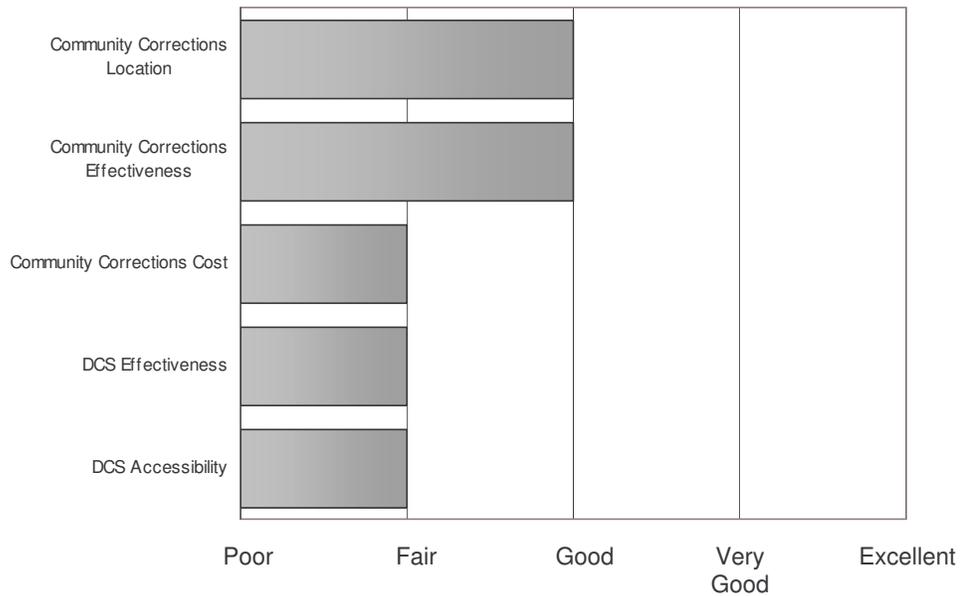
Figure 8. DCS Median Rating—Effectiveness



To get a better understanding of the judges' overall impression of accessibility and effectiveness of DCS and community corrections programs, we compare median scores for items which ask "Thinking about DCS resources (or community corrections resources) *in general*, please rate your overall impression of the accessibility and effectiveness of these resources". The median ratings for these items are presented in Figure 9.

The medians for both DCS items were "fair". For community corrections, cost accessibility is rated "fair", and is viewed as the greatest barrier to community corrections. Effectiveness and location accessibility for community corrections obtained median ratings of "good". This supports the observation that, in the opinions of the respondents, community corrections services compare favorably to the services provided in DCS.

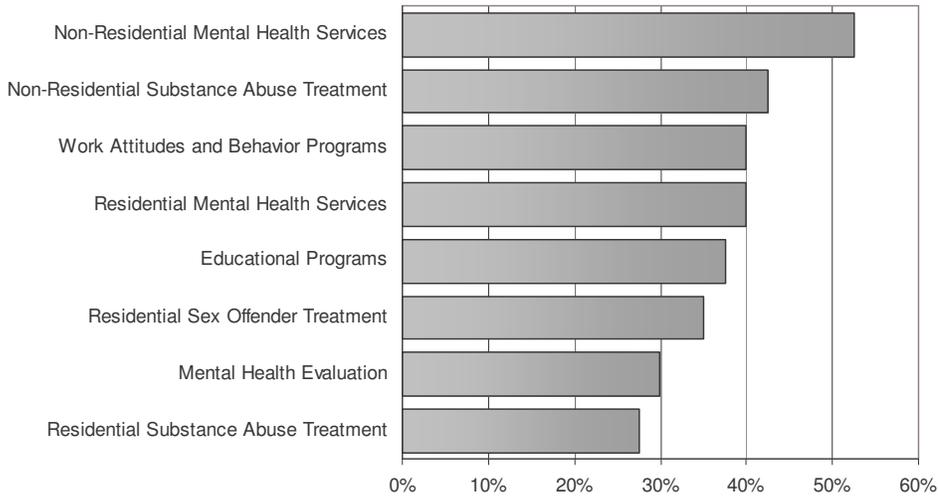
Figure 9. Overall Median Rating—DCS and Community Corrections



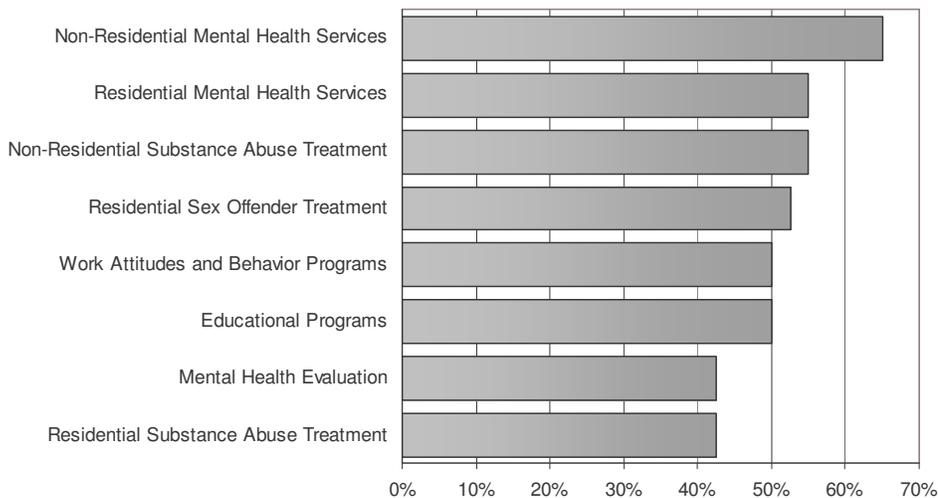
As the responses to the items in sections 2 and 3 were processed, it became apparent that there were a fair number of "do not know" responses. These "do not know" responses are present below, starting with the results for DCS services in Figures 10 and 11. Community corrections results are presented in Figures 12, 13 and 14.

The percentage of "do not know" responses ranges from 25% and 55% for DCS accessibility, and from 40% to 65% for DCS effectiveness. More than half of the respondents answered "do not know" to questions about the effectiveness of DCS non-residential mental health services, residential mental health services, non-residential substance abuse treatment, and residential sex offender treatment.

**Figure 10. DCS Accessibility
Percentage of "Do Not Know" Responses**



**Figure 11. DCS Effectiveness
Percentage of "Do Not Know" Responses**



The pattern for community corrections services location accessibility "do not know" responses begins at about 2% of total responses for substance abuse evaluations, and reaches to about 35% for cognitive/thinking programs. There is greater uncertainty about the cost of community corrections programs, with drug court cost "do not know" responses starting at about 10%, and topping off again with cognitive/thinking programs at more than 45%. Finally, "do not know" responses for effectiveness of community corrections services starts at about 5% for substance abuse evaluations, to almost 50% for cognitive/thinking programs.

Figure 12. Community Corrections Location Percentage of "Do Not Know" Responses

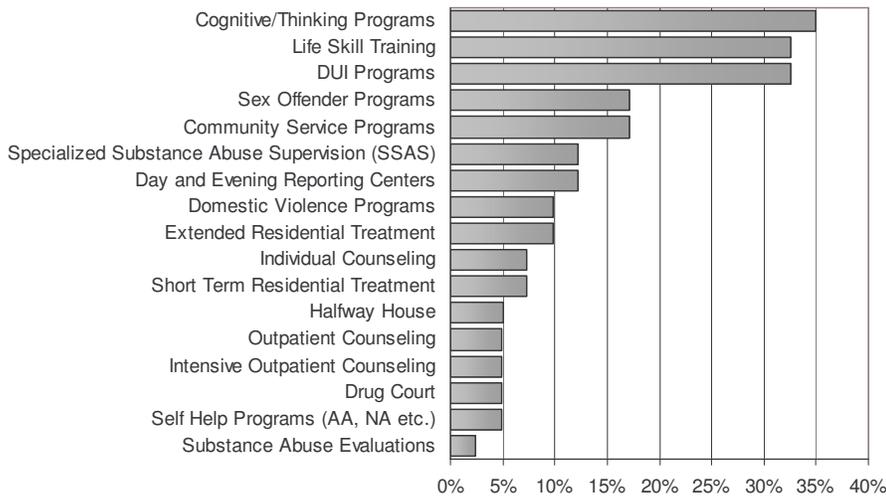
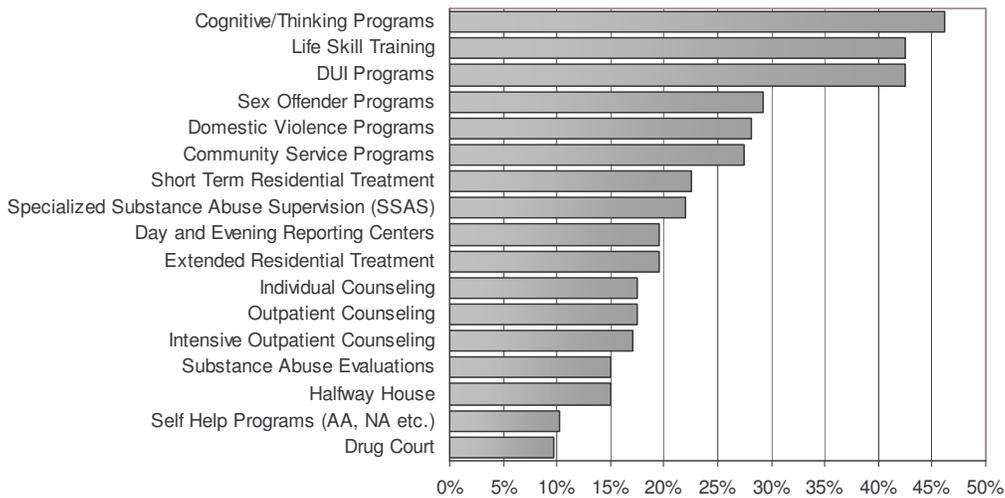
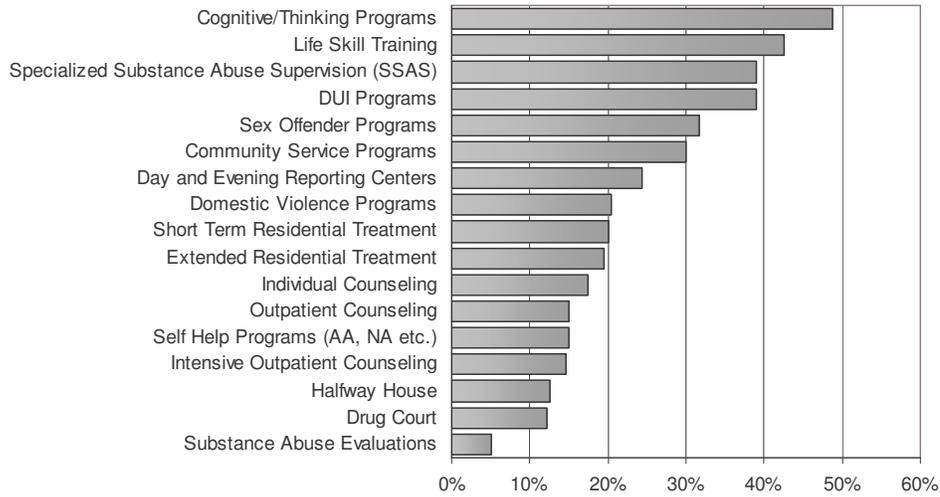


Figure 13. Community Corrections Cost Percentage of "Do Not Know" Responses



**Figure 14. Community Corrections Effectiveness
Percentage of "Do Not Know" Responses**



In general, there is greater uncertainty about DCS services than community corrections services and programs. Possible reasons for this observed difference include: 1) DCS programs are conducted in a setting not easily accessible to the public or to judges, 2) fewer offenders are sentenced to DCS, so there are less opportunities for feedback on program availability and effectiveness, 3) the populations sentenced to DCS and probation may differ considerably with regard to severity of crime, criminal history and personal and environmental factors associated with criminal behavior, 4), judges have frequent contact with probation officers and are thus able to get information and feedback on community corrections programs and services.

Section 4.

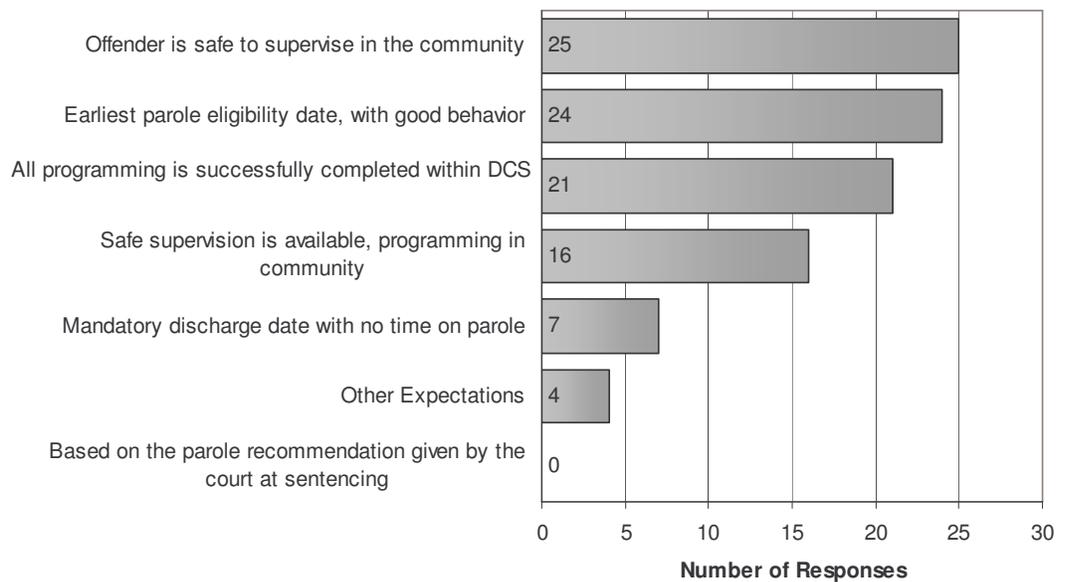
Section 4 addresses parole from the perspective of the sentencing judge. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,115 provides that in determining an offender's release on parole, the Board of Parole shall consider recommendations made by the sentencing judge at sentencing. A total of 3 questions were included in this section, beginning with how often judges issue parole recommendations with a sentencing order (S4_1), to which all but one of the participants responded "never" or "almost never".

The next question in this section (S4_12) asks "Under what circumstances are you most likely to issue a sentencing order with a parole recommendation?" Bearing in mind that the issuance of a parole recommendation is a rare event, events which could trigger such a recommendation were focused on community safety and the perceived responsiveness of the defendant to treatment services, programming, and rehabilitation.

The last question in this section "When structuring a sentence to the DCS, what are your typical expectations about when and if release on parole will be granted?", allowed respondents the opportunity to indicate their multiple expectations for when offenders released, including: 1) at the earliest parole eligibility date, with good behavior, 2) when it is determined that the offender is safe to supervise in the community, 3) when all recommended programming is successfully completed within DCS, 4) when safe supervision is available, recommended programming is offered in the community, and completion of programming is a condition of release, 5) based on the parole recommendation given by the court at sentencing, 6) at the mandatory discharge date with no time on parole, and 7) specify any other expectations.

The results of the alternate choices are presented in Figure 15.

Figure 15. Expectations for Release on Parole.



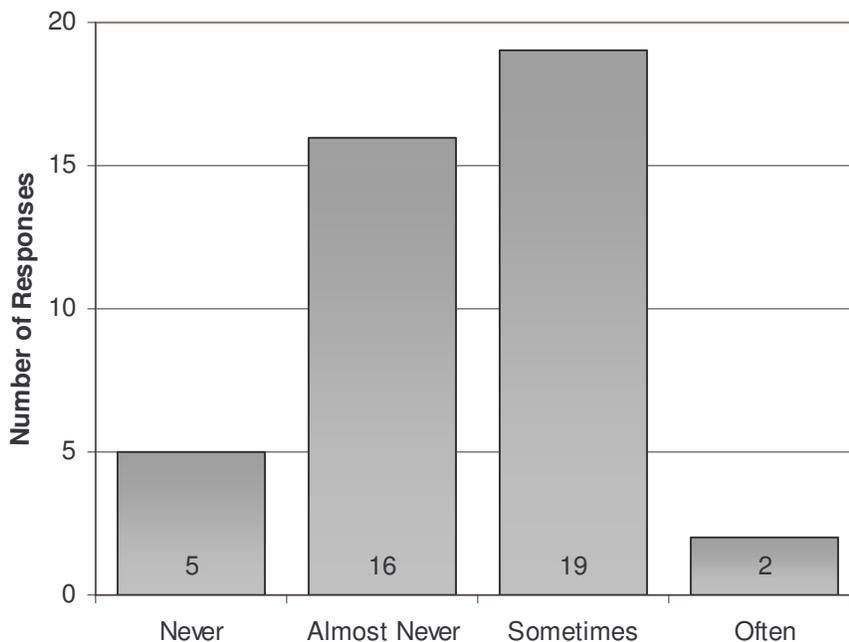
Safe to supervise in the community, at the earliest parole date, and after completing DCS programming were the most frequent responses. The availability of community resources was expected less frequently, and even further behind was at mandatory discharge date with no parole time. No respondent expected release based on a parole recommendation given by the sentencing court.

Only four judges listed additional expectations. These included the expectation that parole should be an option for all parolable offenses, and that parole should be granted as early as possible. One expressed the concern that if the period of incarceration is too short, programming may not be offered. Finally, one respondent felt that political and financial considerations outweigh individual attributes when it comes to parole decisions.

Section 5.

Section 5 of the survey examines the roles of incarceration, probation and parole in relation to community corrections. The first question of this section (S5_14) asks how often the respondent sentences to incarceration due to inadequate resources within probation. The results are presented in Figure 16. Half of the respondents answered that they "Never" or "Almost Never" sentence to incarceration due to inadequate community corrections resources. The other half of the respondents asserted that they do this "Sometimes" or "Often". This response pattern holds for both rural and urban districts.

Figure 16. Sentence to Incarceration when Probation Resources Unavailable

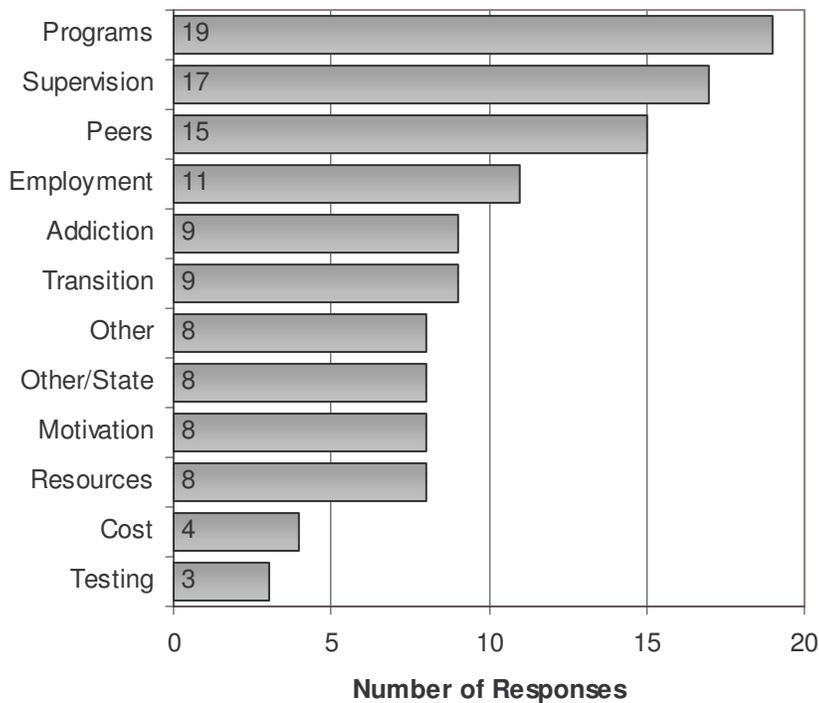


The next question (S5_15) elaborates on the previous question, asking respondents to describe the circumstances when they would sentence to incarceration due to lack of probation resources. One set of responses centered on responding to a notification from the probation office that the ISP officers were operating at full case loads and regular probation would not provide the necessary level of supervision. Note that these results were referenced earlier in Section 1 of this report, when discussing if the respondents consider the workloads of probation officers when making a sentencing decision. It should be noted that the form of the question in Section 5 asks only when they would sentence up to DCS, it is possible that under the same crowded ISP conditions the judge may also elect to sentence down to traditional probation, depending on the circumstances of the particular case.

Another set of responses focused on the nature of the offense and the needs of the offender—specifically mentioning drug/alcohol dependency, serial/repeat offenders, sex offenders and those suffering from mental illness. These individuals would require long term intensive treatment and/or close supervision—requirements that are sometimes not available in the community. When community programming is not available, sentencing to DCS is often the only means of ensuring safety for the public and treatment for the offender.

The question of community corrections resources was explored further by asking the judges to list the three greatest barriers to a felony drug offender's successful completion of probation in their districts (S5_16). A total of 39 judges responded to this question. As illustrated in Figure 17, responses were classified into 12 categories.

Figure 17. Barriers to Successful Probation.



Program includes any responses that expressed a concern about limited programming in general or mentioned particular programs. Programs that received mention include mental health treatment, individual counseling, rehabilitation, and drug treatment programs—including inpatient/residential and outpatient, and for both short and long terms.

Supervision includes concerns about the quality of supervision. Specific concerns include a lack of probation officers, the impact of overburdened officers on the quality of supervision, and insufficiently intensive supervision.

Peers comprises concerns about the probationer's peer environment. Specific concerns include peer pressure, and peers that enable the drug use or other illegal behavior.

Employment includes lack of employment, job availability or job training.

Transition comprises transitional services or housing. Aftercare and the transition between inpatient treatment and returning to the community were specifically mentioned.

Addiction comprises references to addiction, drug dependence, drug use, or relapse.

Resources comprises of references to unspecified resources, such as "Resources" or "Lack of resources".

Other/State is a catch-all category, and consists of unduplicated references to the actions of state agents which affect probation outcomes. These references are specific,

but due to their uniqueness cannot be categorized with similar comments. Examples include "Policies at the upper level of Probation", "We give up on people too soon", "Fail report" and "Getting in, due to out of state residence".

Other, like *Other/State*, is a catch-all category of unique references to unspecified barriers. Unlike *Other/State* however, *Other* does not include a reference to the actions of a state agent. Examples include "Too much time on their hands", "Economic obligations of defendant", "No support group" and "Community corrections must be accepted by the community".

Motivation comprises references to the offender's lack of motivation to complete probation. These include lack of motivation in general, the failure to take the charges seriously, and poor work ethic.

Cost comprises responses that mention the barriers imposed by the high cost of effective treatment, including the lack of affordable addition and mental health treatment.

Testing includes responses that mention drug testing that is insufficiently frequent to provide proper compliance.

With the instructions to list three barriers to felony drug offenders' successful completion of probation, a number of responses were obtained from each respondent, and this in turn generated an extensive list of response categories. These categories can be further collapsed into groups according to the degree of influence state agents have or potentially can have over the elements of each program. For example, the quality of supervision is largely under state control, while the motivation of the individual offender is largely outside of the direct influence of the state. This division is not as easily delineated, however. The ability to hire sufficient well trained and motivated parole and probation officers is limited by budgetary constraints, and the inability to locate enough potential candidates from less populated areas. Similarly, the programs of the Work Ethic Camp (WEC) are designed, in part, to change the motivation of offenders. Given these limitations, the categories listed in Figure 17 were grouped into two super-categories—state controlled (*Program, Supervision, Transition, Resources, Other/State, Testing, and Cost*) and not state controlled (*Peers, Employment, Addiction, Other, and Motivation*). Frequencies were obtained of the number of respondents who mention only state controlled barriers, those who cite only barriers not controlled by the state, and those who list both types of barriers. The number of respondents in each category is displayed in Table 7.

Table 7. State Control of Probation Barriers

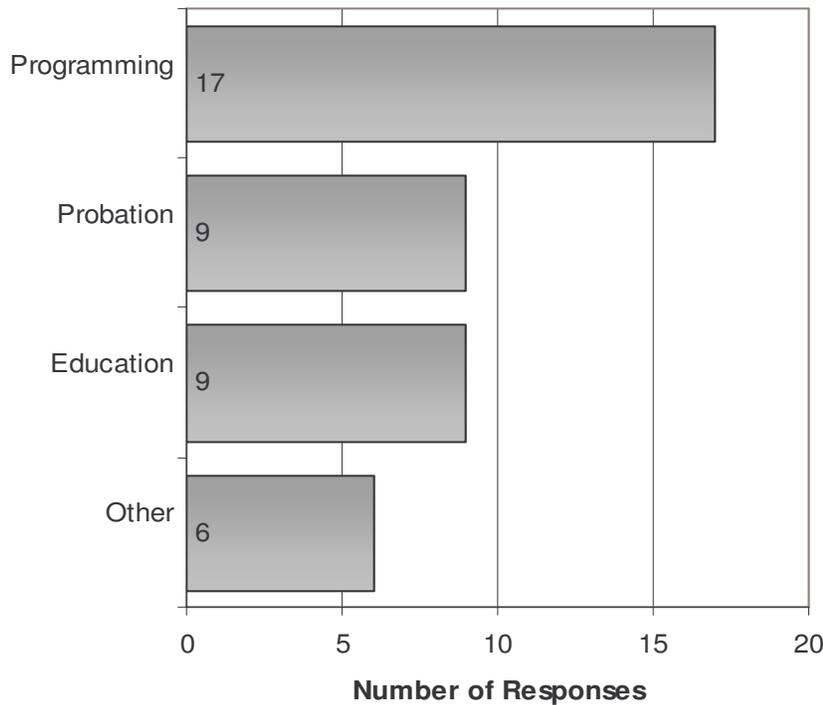
	<u>State</u>	<u>Not State</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Respondents	12	8	19	39
Percentage of Total Respondents	31%	21%	49%	100%

The number of judges was fairly evenly distributed between an emphasis on state controlled barriers, and barriers that were largely outside of the ability of the state to directly influence. Almost 50% of the judges cited both state controlled and more personal barriers to successful completion of probation. Combining numbers across

categories, 31 respondents, or about 80%, cited at least some state controlled barriers. Likewise, 27, or about 70%, of judges cited at least some personal barriers. Although the state has varying degrees of influence on any of these barriers, clearly these judges view the state as having substantial influence on reducing barriers to successful completion of probation.

Thus far the content of the survey focused on probation, DCS, and parole. Turning to the Community corrections Council itself, question S5_17 asks the judges to describe what the Community Corrections Council can do to promote sentences to probation rather than incarceration. A total of 34 judges responded to this question. We classified responses into four categories, as illustrated in Figure 18 below.

Figure 18. Community Corrections Council Role



The majority of the responses called for the Council to provide support for *Programming*. Most of these called for improved treatment, more treatment options, and better coordination among programming options. In short, they called for a comprehensive approach to meeting the programming needs of probationers. Specifics included mental health and substance abuse treatment, criminal thinking programs, sex offender rehabilitation, anger management, day reporting, batterer's intervention, work release, and employment services. These services could be extended by funding programs in all areas of the State, funding programs at the local level, and by reducing program fees that act as barriers to participation. Finally, the effectiveness of these programs could be enhanced by providing comprehensive services to probationers to meet their multiple needs, and by better structuring programming options to the needs of the individual offender.

The *Probation* classification includes a diverse group of responses which focused on probation or probation practices. Included in this group are calls for "adequate supervision" and "intensive supervision" in combination with treatment. Others call for specific changes in the current levels of supervision, such as "24/7 supervision—at least initially", "tighter supervision than standard supervision, but less rigid than intensive supervision probation" and "more one-on-one availability of probation officers". Taken together, these judges are calling for a finely graduated system of supervision. Furthermore, these judges are concerned that the top end of the range of supervision is too low, and none specifically call for less intense levels of supervision than is currently available. In sum, in the context of an initiative to increase the number of sentences to probation, these judges would like to see a system that is more flexible and offers a higher level of supervision intensity.

Education comments call on the Community Corrections Council to help educate the public about the efficacy and safety of community corrections—especially for non-violent offenders. These judges identified several concerns maintained by the public that will need to be addressed if community corrections efforts are to be successful. These include public safety, the perception that completing probation is easy and that the terms of probation are not very punishing to offenders, and finally that offenders are more likely to reoffend if sentenced to probation rather than incarceration. One judge extended this call for education to judges, asking to be convinced that proper supervision will be provided, that programming will be completed, and that violations will be dealt with swiftly and appropriately.

The *Other* category includes a diverse set of responses not classifiable into the previous categories. Moreover, these individual responses are lengthy, and raise more complex issues. These responses are reproduced here in whole, followed by a brief comment where applicable.

"Reduce the statutory penalties for community correction offenses. So long as the legislature keeps raising drug offense penalties, community corrections will not be accepted in the community and will fail."

"Voluntary sentencing guidelines which have been approved by the Governor, Attorney General, and the Nebraska legislature, before they are submitted to the judiciary for use in court. Judges are reluctant to use probation on other felonies when the Attorney General has the right to appeal a sentence which he can say is excessively lenient, and use for political purposes."

"Possible rehabilitation is only one aspect of what needs to be considered. Currently I try to incarcerate only those who in my judgment require it as a result of nature of the offense, or the history of the defendant. Consequently I doubt there is much "promotion" that can be done."

These first two comments deal with structural change. Increasing penalties and a lack of guidelines constrain community sentencing. Moreover, if judges are currently sentencing to incarceration only when circumstances warrant, then perhaps little change in sentencing patterns can be expected unless statutory limits are reduced or sentencing guidelines implemented.

"The problem is that I don't get very many defendants who do not have extensive prior records—they may be before the court on a drug or drug related offense, but that

may be just one of their problems. Their main problem may be a lack of character and no real value system."

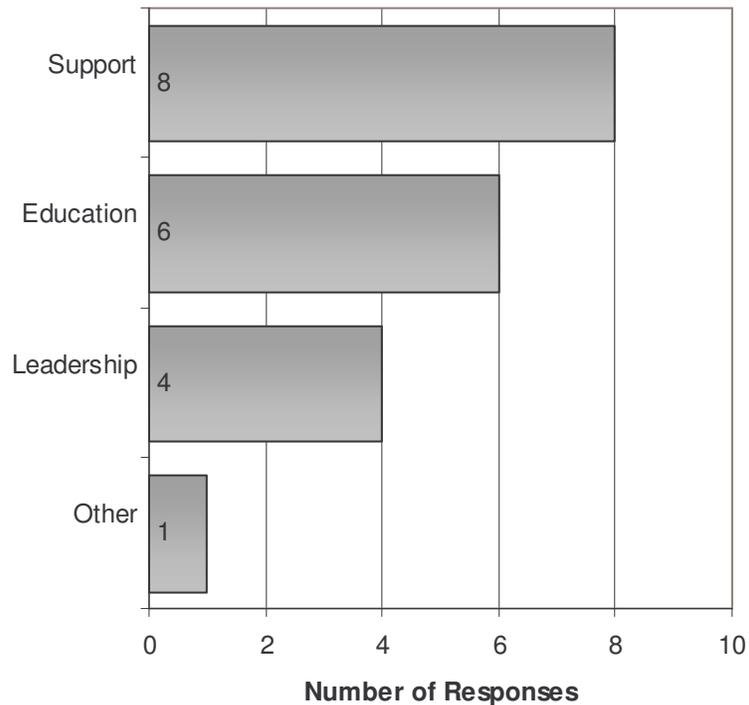
"Provide structure to a defendant's life to promote self respect and a sense of accomplishment. Motivation."

These two responses echo previous comments regarding barriers to successful completion of probation. Addressing the needs of offenders in the community is complex and requires a comprehensive approach. An extensive prior history points to multiple needs, and also likely necessitates incarceration in a system of guidelines that use criminal history in the calculation of penalties.

Finally, one respondent commented "I disagree that CCC should see its goal as promoting any particular sentencing over any other".

Turning next to other entities, the judges were asked to describe what other entities can do to promote sentences to probation rather than incarceration. We received a total of 19 responses to this question. We classified responses into four categories, as illustrated in Figure 19 below.

Figure 19. Roles of Other Entities



The *Support* category comprises statements calling for funding or other forms of support. Comments included specific actions entities could take, such as "Legislature can encourage—avoid mandatory sentences, avoid sentencing guidelines avoid 3 strike sentencing statutes", and "County attorneys need to be on board. They need to look at probation as a viable alternative rather than simply seeking punishment". The remaining seven *Support* comments did not specify a particular entity, such as "Allocate enough resources" and "Properly fund and support".

Education responses focused on educating the public on the issues surrounding sentencing and community corrections, similar to the *Education* responses to previous questions. These comments did not specify an entity to carry out the task.

Responses classified as *Leadership* contained a reference to promoting, leading, or making a public commitment to community corrections. These responses were also clear about where the leadership needs to originate—naming the Governor or executive branch 3 times, the Legislature 3 times, and the Attorney General once.

The single *Other* response calls for honesty from the press, the Legislature, the prison system and politicians regarding sentencing issues.

The final question on the survey, asks the judges if they have any additional suggestions or comments that would help the Community Corrections Council, and the State, to better implement community corrections. We received responses from 10 judges. We classified (number of responses) these as *Leadership* (3), *Programming* (3), *Education* (2), and *Other* (2). These categories are very similar to the like named response categories in S5_17 and S5_18, and rather than breaking any new ground, reiterate the themes of the responses to earlier questions. To wit, *Leadership* responses called for statements of support and encouragement of community corrections. *Programming* focused on changes in programs to allow out of state offenders access to SSAS, and the creation of statewide drug courts. The remaining two *Programming* responses called for relief from the financial burdens imposed by programs—both on local resources and on the individual offenders. The *Education* (2) responses called for education of the public and the legislature on the benefits of community corrections.

Rural/Urban Analysis.

Several analyses were performed on the scale questions with regard to possible response differences between rural and urban judges. Recall that the scale items were converted from the scale labels such as "Poor", "Fair", "Good", "Very Good", and "Excellent", to a 5 point scale where "Poor" = 1, "Fair" = 2, etc. up to "Excellent" = 5. We then calculated median scores for each of the scale items, and examined these for differences.

Initially, median scores were examined to determine if rural and urban judges generally gave similar responses to scale items. From a total of 86 scale items, we found that rural judges rated the item lower 44 times (or about 51%). We found no differences on 34, or about 40%, of the items. Finally, urban judges rated 8, or about 9%, of the items lower. In sum, if an item was rated differently by rural and urban judges, then in the majority of the instances the item was rated lower by rural district judges (or, conversely rated higher by the urban judges). Of the 52 items that differed, 85% were rated lower by the rural judges. For a complete inventory of median comparisons, see Appendix C.

This analysis was narrowed by checking for differences in rural/urban response patterns among the resources for community corrections described in Section 2, and the DCS resources in Section 3, comparing the response patterns for these two sections against each other. This analysis was conducted under the working assumption that DCS resources are equally allocated to offenders throughout the state, and thus there should be no difference in response patterns among rural and urban judges. On the other hand,

community corrections resources are not necessarily distributed evenly across the state, with resources more numerous in urban areas due to their higher concentration of offender populations. The expectation differs for ratings of community based resources, with urban judges giving higher ratings. We found the expected pattern for community resources; urban judges did indeed rate these resources higher than rural judges. For the 54 community corrections questions found in Section 2, rural judges rated 31 (or 57%) lower than urban judges. Only three (6%) of these questions were rated higher by rural judges.

Unexpectedly, we found a similar pattern for DCS resources. Of the 18 DCS questions, 10 (or 56%) were rated lower by rural judges, while 3 (17%) were rated higher by rural judges. This finding is counter to our original assumption, and without further data we have no ready explanation for this pattern. These results could simply be the result of a more critical outlook on the part of the rural judges. Other causes could be differences in sentencing patterns and/or volume of sentencing to DCS, perceived differences in recidivism rates of returning inmates, differences in frequency or quality of contacts with DCS facilities or personnel, etc.

Particularly problematic to the present analysis is if the pattern we observed for DCS resources is attributable to the same source as the pattern of responses to the questions on community corrections resources, i.e., rural judges have a more critical outlook than urban judges. In this case, there may be reason to anticipate that sentencing to community corrections in rural Nebraska would not be enhanced, or not enhanced as much, as in urban areas, by increasing community corrections resources. Judges in rural districts would still perceive a lack of quality resources, and sentence accordingly. Without dismissing this possibility out of hand, data from other sources does indeed point to a lack of resources in rural Nebraska. Included in the recent report on methamphetamine treatment in Nebraska¹ are statistics on the scarcity of treatment resources in rural Nebraska, as well as analyses which pinpoint uniquely rural issues such as a lack of public transportation to and from treatment, the transient nature of the rural drug culture participants, and other problems unique to rural districts. Similarly, the Nebraska Health Information Project 2005 data book reports that all of rural Nebraska, with the exception of a 25 mile radius around Lincoln and Omaha, are state-designated psychiatry and mental health professional shortage areas.

¹ Moving Past the Era of Good Intentions: Methamphetamine Treatment Study. Final Report to the Community Corrections Council. Robinson, T. H., University of Nebraska—Omaha, 2006.

We further explored this finding within our own data, by looking for marked differences in medians, under the premise that these would help pinpoint meaningful issues between rural and urban districts, and may also shed some light on the results we have obtained thus far. To define a "marked difference" between rural and urban ratings, we initially set our standard low, and set differences in medians greater than 1 as our criterion. This criterion suited our needs without further refinement. The results are illustrated in Table 8 below (listed in descending order of difference score).

Table 8. Items with Rural/Urban Median Differences Greater than 1.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Day and Evening Reporting Centers—Effectiveness	4	1	3
Day and Evening Reporting Centers—Location/Accessibility	4	1	3
Day and Evening Reporting Centers—Cost/Affordability	3	1	2
Sex Offender Programs—Location/Accessibility	3	1	2
Extended Residential Treatment—Location/Accessibility	3	1	2
Halfway House—Location/Accessibility	3	1.5	1.5
Short Term Residential Treatment—Location/Accessibility	3	1.5	1.5

Differences greater than 1 were found for seven items. All items were from Section 2 of the survey, dealing with community corrections resources. Moreover, all but one of these items deals with accessibility of these resources. Finally, all of the differences reflect lower scores from rural judges, indicating that the rural judges perceive fewer of these particular resources in their districts. Note that three of these items are about day and evening reporting centers. These centers are only recently implemented in Nebraska, and are available in limited locations. Not surprisingly, rural judges found these centers less accessible, less effective and more costly than their urban counterparts.

Rural location/accessibility scores were also lower for extended residential treatment, short-term residential treatment, sex offender programs, and halfway houses. All of these results are consistent with the results of an earlier survey of Nebraska probation and parole officers, in which these specific resources were cited as lacking by probation officers serving in rural areas (Community Corrections Council, 2004).

These results should be considered in the context of the rather high number of respondents who answered "do not know" to the DCS and community resource scale questions. Although rural judges perceive an overall lack of availability and effectiveness of resources compared to urban judges, a meaningful number of judges from both locations claimed insufficient knowledge to evaluate these resources.

Appendix A

Survey question numbers, text, and response type and scale categories.

Section 1

Section 1 focuses on the resources associated with probation services.

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM	RESPONSE TYPE/SCALE CATEGORIES
S1_1_A	How would you rate the work loads of probation officers in your district? (Traditional Probation)	Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High
S1_1_B	How would you rate the work loads of probation officers in your district? (ISP)	Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High
S1_2	How often do you consider the work loads of probation officers in your district when making a sentencing decision?	Never, Almost Never, Sometimes, Often, Always
S1_3	Are you concerned about the effect of probation officer work loads on the quality of community-based corrections in your district?	Never, Almost Never, Sometimes, Often, Always
S1_4	The content and the role of the PSI has evolved as an important document in criminal justice proceedings. How can the current PSI be improved as a tool to assist you with your sentencing decisions?	Open ended.
S1_5	What is your opinion of the OSW as a measure of the offender's suitability for various levels of probation or incarceration?	Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High
S1_6	What can be done to improve the confidence you have that the OSW is a sound instrument that can accurately specify an offender's appropriate level of probation or incarceration?	Open ended.

Section 2

Section 2 focuses on the resources associated with community corrections programs and services. Respondents are asked to separately rate the location accessibility, cost/affordability, and effectiveness of each service. All items in this section use the same rating scale.

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM	RESPONSE TYPE/SCALE CATEGORIES
S2_1_1	Extended Residential Treatment--Location Accessibility	Poor, Fair, Good, Very Good, Excellent, also Not Available and Don't Know. (P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK)
S2_1_2	Extended Residential Treatment--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_1_3	Extended Residential Treatment--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_2_1	Short Term Residential Treatment--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_2_2	Short Term Residential Treatment--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_2_3	Short Term Residential Treatment--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_3_1	Halfway House--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_3_2	Halfway House--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_3_3	Halfway House--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_4_1	Intensive Outpatient Counseling--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_4_2	Intensive Outpatient Counseling--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_4_3	Intensive Outpatient Counseling--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_5_1	Outpatient Counseling--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_5_2	Outpatient Counseling--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_5_3	Outpatient Counseling--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_6_1	Substance Abuse Evaluations--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_6_2	Substance Abuse Evaluations--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_6_3	Substance Abuse Evaluations--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_7_2	Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS)--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_7_3	Specialized Substance Abuse Supervision (SSAS)--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_8_1	Individual Counseling--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_8_2	Individual Counseling--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_8_3	Individual Counseling--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_9_1	Life Skill Training--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_9_2	Life Skill Training--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_9_3	Life Skill Training--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK

Section 2 (Continued)

Section 2 focuses on the resources associated with community corrections programs and services. Respondents are asked to separately rate the location accessibility, cost/affordability, and effectiveness of each service. All items in this section use the same rating scale.

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM	RESPONSE TYPE/SCALE CATEGORIES
S2_10_1	Self Help Programs (AA, NA etc.)--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_10_2	Self Help Programs (AA, NA etc.)--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_10_3	Self Help Programs (AA, NA etc.)--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_11_1	Cognitive Thinking Programs--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_11_2	Cognitive Thinking Programs--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_11_3	Cognitive Thinking Programs--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_12_1	Community Service Programs--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_12_2	Community Service Programs--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_12_3	Community Service Programs--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_13_1	DUI Programs--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_13_2	DUI Programs--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_13_3	DUI Programs--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_14_1	Sex Offender Programs--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_14_2	Sex Offender Programs--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_14_3	Sex Offender Programs--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_15_1	Day and Evening Reporting Centers--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_15_2	Day and Evening Reporting Centers--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_15_3	Day and Evening Reporting Centers--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_16_1	Domestic Violence Programs--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_16_2	Domestic Violence Programs--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_16_3	Domestic Violence Programs--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_17_1	Drug Court--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_17_2	Drug Court--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_17_3	Drug Court--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_18_1	Communities in general--Location Accessibility	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_18_2	Communities in general--Cost/Affordability	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S2_18_3	Communities in general--Effectiveness	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK

Section 3

Section 3 focuses on the resources associated with Department of Correctional Services programs and services. Respondents are asked to separately rate the location accessibility, cost/affordability, and effectiveness of each service. All items in this section use the same rating scale.

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM	RESPONSE TYPE/SCALE CATEGORIES
S3_1_1	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment--Accessibility--DCS	Poor, Fair, Good, Very Good, Excellent, also Not Available and Don't Know.
S3_1_3	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment--Effectiveness--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_2_1	Non-Residential Substance Abuse Treatment--Accessibility--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_2_3	Non-Residential Substance Abuse Treatment--Effectiveness--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_3_1	Residential Mental Health Services--Accessibility--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_3_3	Residential Mental Health Services--Effectiveness--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_4_1	Non-Residential Mental Health Services--Accessibility--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_4_3	Non-Residential Mental Health Services--Effectiveness--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_5_1	Mental Health Evaluation--Accessibility--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_5_3	Mental Health Evaluation--Effectiveness--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_6_1	Residential Sex Offender Treatment--Accessibility--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_6_3	Residential Sex Offender Treatment--Effectiveness--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_7_1	Educational Programs--Accessibility--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_7_3	Educational Programs--Effectiveness--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_8_1	Work Attitudes and Behavior Programs--Accessibility--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_8_3	Work Attitudes and Behavior Programs--Effectiveness--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_9_1	DCS in general--Accessibility--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK
S3_9_3	DCS in general--Effectiveness--DCS	P, F, G, VG, E, NA, DK

Section 4

Section 4 addresses the role of parole in community corrections.

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM	RESPONSE TYPE/SCALE CATEGORIES
S4_1	How often do you include parole recommendations in your sentencing order?	Never, Almost Never, Sometimes, Often, Always
S4_12	Under what circumstances are you most likely to issue a sentencing	Open ended.
S4_13_1	When structuring a sentence to DCS, expect that release on parole will be granted at the earliest parole eligibility date, with good behavior.	Yes, No
S4_13_2	When structuring a sentence to DCS, expect that release on parole will be granted when it is determined that the offender is safe to supervise in the community.	Yes, No
S4_13_3	When structuring a sentence to DCS, expect that release on parole will be granted when all recommended programming is successfully completed within DCS.	Yes, No
S4_13_4	When structuring a sentence to DCS, expect that release on parole will be granted when safe supervision is available, recommended programming is offered in the community, and completion of programming is a condition of release.	Yes, No
S4_13_5	When structuring a sentence to DCS, expect that release on parole will be granted based on the parole recommendation given by the court at sentencing.	Yes, No
S4_13_6	When structuring a sentence to DCS, expect that release on parole will be granted at the mandatory discharge date with no time on parole.	Yes, No
S4_13_7	When structuring a sentence to DCS, expect that release on parole will be granted other expectations (please specify)	Yes, No and Open ended.

Section 5

Section 5 addresses the roles of incarceration, parole, probation, the Community Corrections Council and other entities in sentencing with regard to community corrections. Most of these questions are open-ended, and on these questions we are seeking your creative input on how to better implement and support community corrections.

ITEM NUMBER	ITEM	RESPONSE TYPE/SCALE CATEGORIES
S5_14	How often do you sentence to incarceration, when you would prefer to sentence to probation, but appropriates are not available within probation?	Never, Almost Never, Sometimes, Often
S5_15	If possible, please give an illustration of the circumstances when you would sentence to incarceration, due to a lack of quality or availability of community corrections resources.	Open ended.
S5_16	The current target population of the Community Corrections Council is felony drug offenders—specifically individuals with only drug offenses <i>and</i> at least one felony drug offense. In your judgment, what are three of the greatest barriers to a felony drug offender's successful completion of probation in your district?	Open ended.
S5_17	Thinking beyond felony drug offenders to sentencing <i>in general</i> , what can the Community Corrections Council do to promote sentences to probation rather than incarceration?	Open ended.
S5_18	What can other entities or parties do to promote sentences to probation rather than incarceration?	Open ended.
S5_19	Do you have any additional suggestions or comments that would help the Community Corrections Council, and the State, to better implement community corrections?	Open ended.
District	Please indicate your judicial district.	District Number

Appendix B

Total counts and percentages, Rural/Urban counts and percentages, District counts and percentages

TOTAL COUNTS*

Section 1

ITEM	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH	TOTAL
S1_1_A	0	1	6	11	22	40
S1_1_B	0	1	8	18	13	40
S1_5	4	7	19	6	1	37
ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS	TOTAL
S1_2	9	14	9	7	3	42
S1_3	2	5	12	8	15	42

*Response frequencies for each scale question.

TOTAL COUNTS

Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_1_1	7	9	5	6	0	27	4	10	41
S2_1_2	4	10	6	3	0	23	8	10	41
S2_1_3	3	7	11	3	0	24	8	9	41
S2_2_1	8	8	7	9	0	32	3	6	41
S2_2_2	4	10	7	4	0	25	9	6	40
S2_2_3	2	9	12	4	0	27	8	5	40
S2_3_1	7	8	9	7	0	31	2	7	40
S2_3_2	3	7	11	7	0	28	6	6	40
S2_3_3	2	6	13	8	1	30	5	5	40
S2_4_1	4	4	13	12	4	37	2	2	41
S2_4_2	4	10	9	8	1	32	7	2	41
S2_4_3	2	10	14	7	0	33	6	2	41
S2_5_1	1	6	12	16	4	39	2	0	41
S2_5_2	1	9	13	9	1	33	7	0	40
S2_5_3	1	13	13	6	1	34	6	0	40
S2_6_1	0	3	12	16	8	39	1	1	41
S2_6_2	1	5	14	9	4	33	6	1	40
S2_6_3	0	9	14	10	4	37	2	1	40
S2_7_1	4	2	7	11	5	29	5	7	41
S2_7_2	2	6	5	9	3	25	9	7	41
S2_7_3	2	2	6	7	1	18	16	7	41
S2_8_1	0	7	14	16	1	38	3	0	41
S2_8_2	1	13	14	4	1	33	7	0	40
S2_8_3	2	8	16	6	1	33	7	0	40
S2_9_1	2	10	8	4	1	25	13	2	40
S2_9_2	2	4	9	6	0	21	17	2	40
S2_9_3	2	8	8	2	1	21	17	2	40

TOTAL COUNTS
Section 2 (Cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_10_1	0	4	8	19	8	39	2	0	41
S2_10_2	0	1	6	14	14	35	4	0	39
S2_10_3	0	7	10	14	3	34	6	0	40
S2_11_1	5	9	9	1	1	25	14	1	40
S2_11_2	4	6	9	1	0	20	18	1	39
S2_11_3	3	6	7	2	1	19	19	1	39
S2_12_1	6	8	11	7	1	33	7	1	41
S2_12_2	4	5	13	4	2	28	11	1	40
S2_12_3	3	7	12	5	0	27	12	1	40
S2_13_1	2	6	10	5	2	25	13	2	40
S2_13_2	0	8	9	2	1	20	17	3	40
S2_13_3	1	9	8	3	1	22	16	3	41
S2_14_1	8	7	6	4	0	25	7	9	41
S2_14_2	8	6	4	2	0	20	12	9	41
S2_14_3	6	8	4	1	0	19	13	9	41
S2_15_1	6	1	4	12	0	23	5	13	41
S2_15_2	5	1	8	6	1	21	8	12	41
S2_15_3	3	2	5	7	2	19	10	12	41
S2_16_1	4	8	11	11	1	35	4	2	41
S2_16_2	2	5	12	5	2	26	11	2	39
S2_16_3	2	12	9	4	2	29	8	2	39
S2_17_1	3	4	4	8	10	29	2	10	41
S2_17_2	2	5	7	11	3	28	4	9	41
S2_17_3	1	3	5	12	6	27	5	9	41
S2_18_1	6	12	15	5	0	38	2	0	40
S2_18_2	4	14	13	3	0	34	5	0	39
S2_18_3	4	9	18	4	1	36	4	0	40

TOTAL COUNTS

Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S3_1_1	7	9	7	2	0	25	11	4	40
S3_1_3	2	7	7	2	1	19	17	4	40
S3_2_1	5	4	8	3	1	21	17	2	40
S3_2_3	2	6	6	1	1	16	22	2	40
S3_3_1	9	6	6	0	1	22	16	2	40
S3_3_3	4	7	4	1	0	16	22	2	40
S3_4_1	7	2	5	2	1	17	21	2	40
S3_4_3	3	3	4	2	0	12	26	2	40
S3_5_1	3	6	8	9	0	26	12	2	40
S3_5_3	1	6	10	4	0	21	17	2	40
S3_6_1	11	5	6	1	0	23	14	3	40
S3_6_3	6	5	5	0	0	16	21	3	40
S3_7_1	3	7	8	3	2	23	15	2	40
S3_7_3	1	5	11	1	0	18	20	2	40
S3_8_1	2	8	7	3	1	21	16	3	40
S3_8_3	2	4	7	4	1	18	20	2	40
S3_9_1	7	13	9	0	0	29	9	0	38
S3_9_3	5	10	9	2	0	26	12	0	38

TOTAL COUNTS
Sections 4 AND 5

ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS	TOTAL
S4_1	31	10	1	0	0	42
S5_14	5	16	19	2	*	42

* "Always" is not available as a response to question S5_14.

TOTAL PERCENTAGES*

Section 1

ITEM	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH
S1_1_A	0%	3%	15%	28%	55%
S1_1_B	0%	3%	20%	45%	33%
S1_5	11%	19%	51%	16%	3%
ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS
S1_2	21%	33%	21%	17%	7%
S1_3	5%	12%	29%	19%	36%

*Total percentages are based on the number of responses for each category divided by the appropriate base divisor. For valid scale responses the divisor is the number of valid responses, i.e., the total number of responses less any "Do Not Know" and "Not Available" responses. For the off-scale responses "Do Not Know" and "Not Available", the total responses are used in the base divisor--valid responses plus any "Do Not Know" or "Not Available" responses .

TOTAL PERCENTAGES
Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_1_1	26%	33%	19%	22%	0%	10%	24%
S2_1_2	17%	44%	26%	13%	0%	20%	24%
S2_1_3	13%	29%	46%	13%	0%	20%	22%
S2_2_1	25%	25%	22%	28%	0%	7%	15%
S2_2_2	16%	40%	28%	16%	0%	23%	15%
S2_2_3	7%	33%	44%	15%	0%	20%	13%
S2_3_1	23%	26%	29%	23%	0%	5%	18%
S2_3_2	11%	25%	39%	25%	0%	15%	15%
S2_3_3	7%	20%	43%	27%	3%	13%	13%
S2_4_1	11%	11%	35%	32%	11%	5%	5%
S2_4_2	13%	31%	28%	25%	3%	17%	5%
S2_4_3	6%	30%	42%	21%	0%	15%	5%
S2_5_1	3%	15%	31%	41%	10%	5%	0%
S2_5_2	3%	27%	39%	27%	3%	18%	0%
S2_5_3	3%	38%	38%	18%	3%	15%	0%
S2_6_1	0%	8%	31%	41%	21%	2%	2%
S2_6_2	3%	15%	42%	27%	12%	15%	3%
S2_6_3	0%	24%	38%	27%	11%	5%	3%
S2_7_1	14%	7%	24%	38%	17%	12%	17%
S2_7_2	8%	24%	20%	36%	12%	22%	17%
S2_7_3	11%	11%	33%	39%	6%	39%	17%
S2_8_1	0%	18%	37%	42%	3%	7%	0%
S2_8_2	3%	39%	42%	12%	3%	18%	0%
S2_8_3	6%	24%	49%	18%	3%	18%	0%
S2_9_1	8%	40%	32%	16%	4%	33%	5%
S2_9_2	10%	19%	43%	29%	0%	43%	5%
S2_9_3	10%	38%	38%	10%	5%	43%	5%

TOTAL PERCENTAGES
Section 2 (cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_10_1	0%	10%	21%	49%	21%	5%	0%
S2_10_2	0%	3%	17%	40%	40%	10%	0%
S2_10_3	0%	21%	29%	41%	9%	15%	0%
S2_11_1	20%	36%	36%	4%	4%	35%	3%
S2_11_2	20%	30%	45%	5%	0%	46%	3%
S2_11_3	16%	32%	37%	11%	5%	49%	3%
S2_12_1	18%	24%	33%	21%	3%	17%	2%
S2_12_2	14%	18%	46%	14%	7%	28%	3%
S2_12_3	11%	26%	44%	19%	0%	30%	3%
S2_13_1	8%	24%	40%	20%	8%	33%	5%
S2_13_2	0%	40%	45%	10%	5%	43%	8%
S2_13_3	5%	41%	36%	14%	5%	39%	7%
S2_14_1	32%	28%	24%	16%	0%	17%	22%
S2_14_2	40%	30%	20%	10%	0%	29%	22%
S2_14_3	32%	42%	21%	5%	0%	32%	22%
S2_15_1	26%	4%	17%	52%	0%	12%	32%
S2_15_2	24%	5%	38%	29%	5%	20%	29%
S2_15_3	16%	11%	26%	37%	11%	24%	29%
S2_16_1	11%	23%	31%	31%	3%	10%	5%
S2_16_2	8%	19%	46%	19%	8%	28%	5%
S2_16_3	7%	41%	31%	14%	7%	21%	5%
S2_17_1	10%	14%	14%	28%	35%	5%	24%
S2_17_2	7%	18%	25%	39%	11%	10%	22%
S2_17_3	4%	11%	19%	44%	22%	12%	22%
S2_18_1	16%	32%	40%	13%	0%	5%	0%
S2_18_2	12%	41%	38%	9%	0%	13%	0%
S2_18_3	11%	25%	50%	11%	3%	10%	0%

TOTAL PERCENTAGES
Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S3_1_1	28%	36%	28%	8%	0%	28%	10%
S3_1_3	11%	37%	37%	11%	5%	43%	10%
S3_2_1	24%	19%	38%	14%	5%	43%	5%
S3_2_3	13%	38%	38%	6%	6%	55%	5%
S3_3_1	41%	27%	27%	0%	5%	40%	5%
S3_3_3	25%	44%	25%	6%	0%	55%	5%
S3_4_1	41%	12%	29%	12%	6%	53%	5%
S3_4_3	25%	25%	33%	17%	0%	65%	5%
S3_5_1	12%	23%	31%	35%	0%	30%	5%
S3_5_3	5%	29%	48%	19%	0%	43%	5%
S3_6_1	48%	22%	26%	4%	0%	35%	8%
S3_6_3	38%	31%	31%	0%	0%	53%	8%
S3_7_1	13%	30%	35%	13%	9%	38%	5%
S3_7_3	6%	28%	61%	6%	0%	50%	5%
S3_8_1	10%	38%	33%	14%	5%	40%	8%
S3_8_3	11%	22%	39%	22%	6%	50%	5%
S3_9_1	24%	45%	31%	0%	0%	24%	0%
S3_9_3	19%	39%	35%	8%	0%	32%	0%

TOTAL PERCENTAGES
Sections 4 AND 5

ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS
S4_1	74%	24%	2%	0%	0%
S5_14	12%	38%	45%	5%	*

* "Always" is not available as a response to question S5_14.

RURAL-URBAN COUNTS*
Section 1

RURAL-URBAN	ITEM	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH	VALID TOTAL
URBAN	S1_1_A	0	0	0	5	12	17
URBAN	S1_1_B	0	0	3	6	8	17
URBAN	S1_5	0	3	9	4	1	17
RURAL	S1_1_A	0	1	6	6	9	22
RURAL	S1_1_B	0	1	5	11	5	22
RURAL	S1_5	4	4	9	2	0	19
RURAL-URBAN	ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS	VALID TOTAL
URBAN	S1_2	3	7	3	6	0	19
URBAN	S1_3	1	3	4	3	8	19
RURAL	S1_2	6	6	6	1	3	22
RURAL	S1_3	1	2	8	4	7	22

*Response frequencies for each scale question, reported for rural and urban districts. Districts 2, 3 and 4 are considered urban, all others are rural.

URBAN COUNTS
Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_1_1	0	7	4	5	0	16	3	0	19
S2_1_2	1	5	4	3	0	13	6	0	19
S2_1_3	0	5	8	2	0	15	4	0	19
S2_2_1	0	5	6	5	0	16	3	0	19
S2_2_2	1	5	3	3	0	12	7	0	19
S2_2_3	0	6	7	2	0	15	4	0	19
S2_3_1	0	4	7	6	0	17	2	0	19
S2_3_2	0	4	7	4	0	15	4	0	19
S2_3_3	0	5	7	5	0	17	2	0	19
S2_4_1	1	2	7	5	3	18	1	0	19
S2_4_2	2	7	2	2	1	14	5	0	19
S2_4_3	1	4	10	2	0	17	2	0	19
S2_5_1	0	2	5	9	2	18	1	0	19
S2_5_2	1	4	5	3	1	14	5	0	19
S2_5_3	0	4	9	3	0	16	3	0	19
S2_6_1	0	2	4	8	4	18	1	0	19
S2_6_2	0	4	4	4	2	14	5	0	19
S2_6_3	0	4	8	3	2	17	2	0	19
S2_7_1	0	1	5	9	2	17	2	0	19
S2_7_2	0	4	3	6	1	14	5	0	19
S2_7_3	0	1	5	4	0	10	9	0	19
S2_8_1	0	2	6	8	0	16	3	0	19
S2_8_2	0	6	6	1	0	13	6	0	19
S2_8_3	0	3	10	1	0	14	5	0	19
S2_9_1	0	4	3	3	1	11	8	0	19
S2_9_2	0	1	5	2	0	8	11	0	19
S2_9_3	0	4	5	0	1	10	9	0	19

**URBAN COUNTS
Section 2 (Cont.)**

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_10_1	0	0	3	8	6	17	2	0	19
S2_10_2	0	0	2	7	6	15	4	0	19
S2_10_3	0	3	6	4	3	16	3	0	19
S2_11_1	1	3	6	1	1	12	7	0	19
S2_11_2	0	2	5	1	0	8	10	0	18
S2_11_3	0	3	4	0	1	8	10	0	18
S2_12_1	0	3	5	6	1	15	4	0	19
S2_12_2	0	3	7	1	2	13	6	0	19
S2_12_3	0	5	7	2	0	14	5	0	19
S2_13_1	1	2	5	4	1	13	6	0	19
S2_13_2	0	3	4	2	0	9	9	1	19
S2_13_3	0	4	5	2	0	11	7	1	19
S2_14_1	0	6	4	4	0	14	5	0	19
S2_14_2	2	5	2	2	0	11	8	0	19
S2_14_3	2	6	3	0	0	11	7	1	19
S2_15_1	0	1	3	11	0	15	4	0	19
S2_15_2	0	1	6	5	1	13	6	0	19
S2_15_3	0	2	4	6	2	14	5	0	19
S2_16_1	0	3	5	7	1	16	3	0	19
S2_16_2	0	2	6	2	2	12	7	0	19
S2_16_3	0	6	5	2	1	14	5	0	19
S2_17_1	0	2	2	6	8	18	1	0	19
S2_17_2	0	4	4	6	3	17	2	0	19
S2_17_3	0	2	4	10	2	18	1	0	19
S2_18_1	0	3	10	4	0	17	2	0	19
S2_18_2	0	6	7	1	0	14	5	0	19
S2_18_3	0	2	12	1	1	16	3	0	19

URBAN COUNTS
Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S3_1_1	3	2	6	1	0	12	6	0	18
S3_1_3	1	4	3	1	1	10	8	0	18
S3_2_1	2	1	3	2	1	9	9	0	18
S3_2_3	1	2	3	1	1	8	10	0	18
S3_3_1	3	4	3	0	1	11	7	0	18
S3_3_3	2	4	2	1	0	9	9	0	18
S3_4_1	3	1	2	1	1	8	10	0	18
S3_4_3	2	2	2	1	0	7	11	0	18
S3_5_1	1	3	4	3	0	11	7	0	18
S3_5_3	1	3	3	2	0	9	9	0	18
S3_6_1	4	4	2	1	0	11	7	0	18
S3_6_3	2	3	3	0	0	8	10	0	18
S3_7_1	0	4	3	2	2	11	7	0	18
S3_7_3	0	4	5	1	0	10	8	0	18
S3_8_1	0	5	4	1	0	10	8	0	18
S3_8_3	0	3	4	2	0	9	9	0	18
S3_9_1	1	5	6	0	0	12	5	0	17
S3_9_3	1	3	6	1	0	11	6	0	17

RURAL COUNTS Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_1_1	7	2	1	1	0	11	1	9	21
S2_1_2	3	5	2	0	0	10	2	9	21
S2_1_3	3	2	3	1	0	9	4	8	21
S2_2_1	8	3	1	4	0	16	0	5	21
S2_2_2	3	5	4	1	0	13	2	5	20
S2_2_3	2	3	5	2	0	12	4	4	20
S2_3_1	7	4	2	1	0	14	0	6	20
S2_3_2	3	3	4	3	0	13	2	5	20
S2_3_3	2	1	6	3	1	13	3	4	20
S2_4_1	3	2	6	7	1	19	0	2	21
S2_4_2	2	3	7	6	0	18	1	2	21
S2_4_3	1	6	4	5	0	16	3	2	21
S2_5_1	1	4	7	7	2	21	0	0	21
S2_5_2	0	5	8	6	0	19	1	0	20
S2_5_3	1	9	4	3	1	18	2	0	20
S2_6_1	0	1	8	8	4	21	0	0	21
S2_6_2	1	1	10	5	2	19	1	0	20
S2_6_3	0	5	6	7	2	20	0	0	20
S2_7_1	4	1	2	2	3	12	2	7	21
S2_7_2	2	2	2	3	2	11	3	7	21
S2_7_3	2	1	1	3	1	8	6	7	21
S2_8_1	0	5	8	8	1	22	0	0	22
S2_8_2	1	7	8	3	1	20	1	0	21
S2_8_3	2	5	6	5	1	19	2	0	21
S2_9_1	2	6	5	1	0	14	5	2	21
S2_9_2	2	3	4	4	0	13	6	2	21
S2_9_3	2	4	3	2	0	11	8	2	21

RURAL COUNTS
Section 2 (Cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_10_1	0	4	5	11	2	22	0	0	22
S2_10_2	0	1	4	7	8	20	0	0	20
S2_10_3	0	4	4	10	0	18	3	0	21
S2_11_1	4	6	3	0	0	13	7	1	21
S2_11_2	4	4	4	0	0	12	8	1	21
S2_11_3	3	3	3	2	0	11	9	1	21
S2_12_1	6	5	6	1	0	18	3	1	22
S2_12_2	4	2	6	3	0	15	5	1	21
S2_12_3	3	2	5	3	0	13	7	1	21
S2_13_1	1	4	5	1	1	12	7	2	21
S2_13_2	0	5	5	0	1	11	8	2	21
S2_13_3	1	5	3	1	1	11	9	2	22
S2_14_1	8	1	2	0	0	11	2	9	22
S2_14_2	6	1	2	0	0	9	4	9	22
S2_14_3	4	2	1	1	0	8	6	8	22
S2_15_1	6	0	1	1	0	8	1	13	22
S2_15_2	5	0	2	1	0	8	2	12	22
S2_15_3	3	0	1	1	0	5	5	12	22
S2_16_1	4	5	6	4	0	19	1	2	22
S2_16_2	2	3	6	3	0	14	4	2	20
S2_16_3	2	6	4	2	1	15	3	2	20
S2_17_1	3	2	2	2	2	11	1	10	22
S2_17_2	2	1	3	5	0	11	2	9	22
S2_17_3	1	1	1	2	4	9	4	9	22
S2_18_1	6	9	5	1	0	21	0	0	21
S2_18_2	4	8	6	2	0	20	0	0	20
S2_18_3	4	7	6	3	0	20	1	0	21

RURAL COUNTS

Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S3_1_1	4	7	1	1	0	13	5	4	22
S3_1_3	1	3	4	1	0	9	9	4	22
S3_2_1	3	3	5	1	0	12	8	2	22
S3_2_3	1	4	3	0	0	8	12	2	22
S3_3_1	6	2	3	0	0	11	9	2	22
S3_3_3	2	3	2	0	0	7	13	2	22
S3_4_1	4	1	3	1	0	9	11	2	22
S3_4_3	1	1	2	1	0	5	15	2	22
S3_5_1	2	3	4	6	0	15	5	2	22
S3_5_3	0	3	7	2	0	12	8	2	22
S3_6_1	7	1	4	0	0	12	7	3	22
S3_6_3	4	2	2	0	0	8	11	3	22
S3_7_1	3	3	5	1	0	12	8	2	22
S3_7_3	1	1	6	0	0	8	12	2	22
S3_8_1	2	3	3	2	1	11	8	3	22
S3_8_3	2	1	3	2	1	9	11	2	22
S3_9_1	6	8	3	0	0	17	4	0	21
S3_9_3	4	7	3	1	0	15	6	0	21

RURAL-URBAN COUNTS*
Sections 4 and 5

RURAL_URBAN	ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS
URBAN	S4_1	13	5	1	0	0
URBAN	S5_14	4	6	8	1	*
RURAL	S4_1	18	4	0	0	0
RURAL	S5_14	1	9	11	1	*

* "Always" is not available as a response to question S5_14.

RURAL-URBAN PERCENTAGES

Section 1

RURAL-URBAN	ITEM	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH
URBAN	S1_1_A	0%	0%	0%	29%	71%
URBAN	S1_1_B	0%	0%	18%	35%	47%
URBAN	S1_5	0%	18%	53%	24%	6%
RURAL	S1_1_A	0%	5%	27%	27%	41%
RURAL	S1_1_B	0%	5%	23%	50%	23%
RURAL	S1_5	21%	21%	47%	11%	0%

RURAL-URBAN	ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS
URBAN	S1_2	16%	37%	16%	32%	0%
URBAN	S1_3	5%	16%	21%	16%	42%
RURAL	S1_2	27%	27%	27%	5%	14%
RURAL	S1_3	5%	9%	36%	18%	32%

*Total percentages are based on the number of responses for each category divided by the appropriate base divisor. For valid scale responses the divisor is the number of valid responses, i.e., the total number of responses less any "Do Not Know" and "Not Available" responses. For the off-scale responses "Do Not Know" and "Not Available", the total responses are used in the base divisor--valid responses plus any "Do Not Know" or "Not Available" responses .

URBAN PERCENTAGES Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_1_1	0%	44%	25%	31%	0%	16%	0%
S2_1_2	8%	39%	31%	23%	0%	32%	0%
S2_1_3	0%	33%	53%	13%	0%	21%	0%
S2_2_1	0%	31%	38%	31%	0%	16%	0%
S2_2_2	8%	42%	25%	25%	0%	37%	0%
S2_2_3	0%	40%	47%	13%	0%	21%	0%
S2_3_1	0%	24%	41%	35%	0%	11%	0%
S2_3_2	0%	27%	47%	27%	0%	21%	0%
S2_3_3	0%	29%	41%	29%	0%	11%	0%
S2_4_1	6%	11%	39%	28%	17%	5%	0%
S2_4_2	14%	50%	14%	14%	7%	26%	0%
S2_4_3	6%	24%	59%	12%	0%	11%	0%
S2_5_1	0%	11%	28%	50%	11%	5%	0%
S2_5_2	7%	29%	36%	21%	7%	26%	0%
S2_5_3	0%	25%	56%	19%	0%	16%	0%
S2_6_1	0%	11%	22%	44%	22%	5%	0%
S2_6_2	0%	29%	29%	29%	14%	26%	0%
S2_6_3	0%	24%	47%	18%	12%	11%	0%
S2_7_1	0%	6%	29%	53%	12%	11%	0%
S2_7_2	0%	29%	21%	43%	7%	26%	0%
S2_7_3	0%	10%	50%	40%	0%	47%	0%
S2_8_1	0%	13%	38%	50%	0%	16%	0%
S2_8_2	0%	46%	46%	8%	0%	32%	0%
S2_8_3	0%	21%	71%	7%	0%	26%	0%
S2_9_1	0%	36%	27%	27%	9%	42%	0%
S2_9_2	0%	13%	63%	25%	0%	58%	0%
S2_9_3	0%	40%	50%	0%	10%	47%	0%

URBAN PERCENTAGES

Section 2 (Cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_10_1	0%	0%	18%	47%	35%	11%	0%
S2_10_2	0%	0%	13%	47%	40%	21%	0%
S2_10_3	0%	19%	38%	25%	19%	16%	0%
S2_11_1	8%	25%	50%	8%	8%	37%	0%
S2_11_2	0%	25%	63%	13%	0%	56%	0%
S2_11_3	0%	38%	50%	0%	13%	56%	0%
S2_12_1	0%	20%	33%	40%	7%	21%	0%
S2_12_2	0%	23%	54%	8%	15%	32%	0%
S2_12_3	0%	36%	50%	14%	0%	26%	0%
S2_13_1	8%	15%	39%	31%	8%	32%	0%
S2_13_2	0%	33%	44%	22%	0%	47%	5%
S2_13_3	0%	36%	46%	18%	0%	37%	5%
S2_14_1	0%	43%	29%	29%	0%	26%	0%
S2_14_2	18%	46%	18%	18%	0%	42%	0%
S2_14_3	18%	55%	27%	0%	0%	37%	5%
S2_15_1	0%	7%	20%	73%	0%	21%	0%
S2_15_2	0%	8%	46%	39%	8%	32%	0%
S2_15_3	0%	14%	29%	43%	14%	26%	0%
S2_16_1	0%	19%	31%	44%	6%	16%	0%
S2_16_2	0%	17%	50%	17%	17%	37%	0%
S2_16_3	0%	43%	36%	14%	7%	26%	0%
S2_17_1	0%	11%	11%	33%	44%	5%	0%
S2_17_2	0%	24%	24%	35%	18%	11%	0%
S2_17_3	0%	11%	22%	56%	11%	5%	0%
S2_18_1	0%	18%	59%	24%	0%	11%	0%
S2_18_2	0%	43%	50%	7%	0%	26%	0%
S2_18_3	0%	13%	75%	6%	6%	16%	0%

URBAN PERCENTAGES
Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S3_1_1	25%	17%	50%	8%	0%	33%	0%
S3_1_3	10%	40%	30%	10%	10%	44%	0%
S3_2_1	22%	11%	33%	22%	11%	50%	0%
S3_2_3	13%	25%	38%	13%	13%	56%	0%
S3_3_1	27%	36%	27%	0%	9%	39%	0%
S3_3_3	22%	44%	22%	11%	0%	50%	0%
S3_4_1	38%	13%	25%	13%	13%	56%	0%
S3_4_3	29%	29%	29%	14%	0%	61%	0%
S3_5_1	9%	27%	36%	27%	0%	39%	0%
S3_5_3	11%	33%	33%	22%	0%	50%	0%
S3_6_1	36%	36%	18%	9%	0%	39%	0%
S3_6_3	25%	38%	38%	0%	0%	56%	0%
S3_7_1	0%	36%	27%	18%	18%	39%	0%
S3_7_3	0%	40%	50%	10%	0%	44%	0%
S3_8_1	0%	50%	40%	10%	0%	44%	0%
S3_8_3	0%	33%	44%	22%	0%	50%	0%
S3_9_1	8%	42%	50%	0%	0%	29%	0%
S3_9_3	9%	27%	55%	9%	0%	35%	0%

RURAL PERCENTAGES

Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_1_1	64%	18%	9%	9%	0%	5%	43%
S2_1_2	30%	50%	20%	0%	0%	10%	43%
S2_1_3	33%	22%	33%	11%	0%	19%	38%
S2_2_1	50%	19%	6%	25%	0%	0%	24%
S2_2_2	23%	39%	31%	8%	0%	10%	25%
S2_2_3	17%	25%	42%	17%	0%	20%	20%
S2_3_1	50%	29%	14%	7%	0%	0%	30%
S2_3_2	23%	23%	31%	23%	0%	10%	25%
S2_3_3	15%	8%	46%	23%	8%	15%	20%
S2_4_1	16%	11%	32%	37%	5%	0%	10%
S2_4_2	11%	17%	39%	33%	0%	5%	10%
S2_4_3	6%	38%	25%	31%	0%	14%	10%
S2_5_1	5%	19%	33%	33%	10%	0%	0%
S2_5_2	0%	26%	42%	32%	0%	5%	0%
S2_5_3	6%	50%	22%	17%	6%	10%	0%
S2_6_1	0%	5%	38%	38%	19%	0%	0%
S2_6_2	5%	5%	53%	26%	11%	5%	0%
S2_6_3	0%	25%	30%	35%	10%	0%	0%
S2_7_1	33%	8%	17%	17%	25%	10%	33%
S2_7_2	18%	18%	18%	27%	18%	14%	33%
S2_7_3	25%	13%	13%	38%	13%	29%	33%
S2_8_1	0%	23%	36%	36%	5%	0%	0%
S2_8_2	5%	35%	40%	15%	5%	5%	0%
S2_8_3	11%	26%	32%	26%	5%	10%	0%
S2_9_1	14%	43%	36%	7%	0%	24%	10%
S2_9_2	15%	23%	31%	31%	0%	29%	10%
S2_9_3	18%	36%	27%	18%	0%	38%	10%

RURAL PERCENTAGES

Section 2 (Cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_10_1	0%	18%	23%	50%	9%	0%	0%
S2_10_2	0%	5%	20%	35%	40%	0%	0%
S2_10_3	0%	22%	22%	56%	0%	14%	0%
S2_11_1	31%	46%	23%	0%	0%	33%	5%
S2_11_2	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	38%	5%
S2_11_3	27%	27%	27%	18%	0%	43%	5%
S2_12_1	33%	28%	33%	6%	0%	14%	5%
S2_12_2	27%	13%	40%	20%	0%	24%	5%
S2_12_3	23%	15%	39%	23%	0%	33%	5%
S2_13_1	8%	33%	42%	8%	8%	33%	10%
S2_13_2	0%	46%	46%	0%	9%	38%	10%
S2_13_3	9%	46%	27%	9%	9%	41%	9%
S2_14_1	73%	9%	18%	0%	0%	9%	41%
S2_14_2	67%	11%	22%	0%	0%	18%	41%
S2_14_3	50%	25%	13%	13%	0%	27%	36%
S2_15_1	75%	0%	13%	13%	0%	5%	59%
S2_15_2	63%	0%	25%	13%	0%	9%	55%
S2_15_3	60%	0%	20%	20%	0%	23%	55%
S2_16_1	21%	26%	32%	21%	0%	5%	9%
S2_16_2	14%	21%	43%	21%	0%	20%	10%
S2_16_3	13%	40%	27%	13%	7%	15%	10%
S2_17_1	27%	18%	18%	18%	18%	5%	46%
S2_17_2	18%	9%	27%	46%	0%	9%	41%
S2_17_3	11%	11%	11%	22%	44%	18%	41%
S2_18_1	29%	43%	24%	5%	0%	0%	0%
S2_18_2	20%	40%	30%	10%	0%	0%	0%
S2_18_3	20%	35%	30%	15%	0%	5%	0%

RURAL PERCENTAGES
Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S3_1_1	31%	54%	8%	8%	0%	23%	18%
S3_1_3	11%	33%	44%	11%	0%	41%	18%
S3_2_1	25%	25%	42%	8%	0%	36%	9%
S3_2_3	13%	50%	38%	0%	0%	55%	9%
S3_3_1	55%	18%	27%	0%	0%	41%	9%
S3_3_3	29%	43%	29%	0%	0%	59%	9%
S3_4_1	44%	11%	33%	11%	0%	50%	9%
S3_4_3	20%	20%	40%	20%	0%	68%	9%
S3_5_1	13%	20%	27%	40%	0%	23%	9%
S3_5_3	0%	25%	58%	17%	0%	36%	9%
S3_6_1	58%	8%	33%	0%	0%	32%	14%
S3_6_3	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%	50%	14%
S3_7_1	25%	25%	42%	8%	0%	36%	9%
S3_7_3	13%	13%	75%	0%	0%	55%	9%
S3_8_1	18%	27%	27%	18%	9%	36%	14%
S3_8_3	22%	11%	33%	22%	11%	50%	9%
S3_9_1	35%	47%	18%	0%	0%	19%	0%
S3_9_3	27%	47%	20%	7%	0%	29%	0%

RURAL-URBAN PERCENTAGES
Sections 4 and 5

RURAL-URBAN	ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS
URBAN	S4_1	68%	26%	5%	0%	0%
URBAN	S5_14	21%	32%	42%	5%	*
RURAL	S4_1	82%	18%	0%	0%	0%
RURAL	S5_14	5%	41%	50%	5%	*

* "Always" is not available as a response to question S5_14.

DISTRICT COUNTS*
Section 1

DISTRICT	ITEM	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH	VALID TOTAL
3	S1_1_A	0	0	0	0	4	4
	S1_1_B	0	0	1	1	2	4
	S1_5	0	1	4	0	0	5
4	S1_1_A	0	0	0	3	7	10
	S1_1_B	0	0	0	4	6	10
	S1_5	0	1	4	3	1	9
11	S1_1_A	0	0	2	2	0	4
	S1_1_B	0	0	1	3	0	4
	S1_5	2	1	1	0	0	4
12	S1_1_A	0	0	0	2	2	4
	S1_1_B	0	0	0	4	0	4
	S1_5	0	2	0	0	0	2
<hr/>							
DISTRICT	ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS	VALID TOTAL
3	S1_2	1	1	1	2	0	5
	S1_3	0	1	1	1	2	5
4	S1_2	2	4	1	4	0	11
	S1_3	1	2	2	2	4	11
11	S1_2	3	1	0	0	0	4
	S1_3	1	1	1	0	1	4
12	S1_2	2	0	1	0	1	4
	S1_3	0	0	1	1	2	4

*Response frequencies for each scale question, reported for each district with 4 or more respondents.

DISTRICT 3 COUNTS
Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_1_1	0	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	5
S2_1_2	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
S2_1_3	0	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	5
S2_2_1	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	0	5
S2_2_2	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
S2_2_3	0	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	5
S2_3_1	0	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	5
S2_3_2	0	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	5
S2_3_3	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
S2_4_1	0	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	5
S2_4_2	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
S2_4_3	0	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	5
S2_5_1	0	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	5
S2_5_2	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	5
S2_5_3	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	0	5
S2_6_1	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	0	5
S2_6_2	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	5
S2_6_3	0	1	2	0	1	4	1	0	5
S2_7_1	0	0	2	2	1	5	0	0	5
S2_7_2	0	1	2	1	0	4	1	0	5
S2_7_3	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	5
S2_8_1	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	0	5
S2_8_2	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
S2_8_3	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
S2_9_1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	5
S2_9_2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
S2_9_3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5

**DISTRICT 3 COUNTS
Section 2 (Cont.)**

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_10_1	0	0	2	1	1	4	1	0	5
S2_10_2	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	0	5
S2_10_3	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	5
S2_11_1	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	5
S2_11_2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	5
S2_11_3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
S2_12_1	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	5
S2_12_2	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	5
S2_12_3	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	5
S2_13_1	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	5
S2_13_2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
S2_13_3	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
S2_14_1	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	5
S2_14_2	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
S2_14_3	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
S2_15_1	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	5
S2_15_2	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	5
S2_15_3	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	5
S2_16_1	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	5
S2_16_2	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	5
S2_16_3	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	5
S2_17_1	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	0	5
S2_17_2	0	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	5
S2_17_3	0	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	5
S2_18_1	0	1	3	0	0	4	1	0	5
S2_18_2	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	5
S2_18_3	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	0	5

DISTRICT 3 COUNTS
Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S3_1_1	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	5
S3_1_3	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
S3_2_1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	5
S3_2_3	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
S3_3_1	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	5
S3_3_3	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
S3_4_1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	5
S3_4_3	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
S3_5_1	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	5
S3_5_3	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	5
S3_6_1	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
S3_6_3	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
S3_7_1	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	5
S3_7_3	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	5
S3_8_1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	5
S3_8_3	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	5
S3_9_1	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	4
S3_9_3	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	4

DISTRICT 4 COUNTS
Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_1_1	0	4	1	3	0	8	3	0	11
S2_1_2	0	2	1	3	0	6	5	0	11
S2_1_3	0	1	5	2	0	8	3	0	11
S2_2_1	0	3	1	4	0	8	3	0	11
S2_2_2	0	2	1	3	0	6	5	0	11
S2_2_3	0	1	5	2	0	8	3	0	11
S2_3_1	0	1	4	5	0	10	1	0	11
S2_3_2	0	1	4	3	0	8	3	0	11
S2_3_3	0	1	5	4	0	10	1	0	11
S2_4_1	1	0	4	3	2	10	1	0	11
S2_4_2	2	4	0	1	1	8	3	0	11
S2_4_3	1	1	7	1	0	10	1	0	11
S2_5_1	0	0	3	5	2	10	1	0	11
S2_5_2	1	2	2	2	1	8	3	0	11
S2_5_3	0	2	6	2	0	10	1	0	11
S2_6_1	0	1	2	5	2	10	1	0	11
S2_6_2	0	2	3	2	1	8	3	0	11
S2_6_3	0	2	6	2	0	10	1	0	11
S2_7_1	0	1	3	5	0	9	2	0	11
S2_7_2	0	3	0	3	1	7	4	0	11
S2_7_3	0	0	4	2	0	6	5	0	11
S2_8_1	0	0	4	6	0	10	1	0	11
S2_8_2	0	3	4	1	0	8	3	0	11
S2_8_3	0	1	8	1	0	10	1	0	11
S2_9_1	0	2	2	2	1	7	4	0	11
S2_9_2	0	1	2	2	0	5	6	0	11
S2_9_3	0	3	3	0	1	7	4	0	11

DISTRICT 4 COUNTS
Section 2 (Cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_10_1	0	0	0	6	4	10	1	0	11
S2_10_2	0	0	0	5	4	9	2	0	11
S2_10_3	0	2	3	3	2	10	1	0	11
S2_11_1	0	2	4	1	1	8	3	0	11
S2_11_2	0	2	3	1	0	6	5	0	11
S2_11_3	0	2	4	0	1	7	4	0	11
S2_12_1	0	1	4	3	1	9	2	0	11
S2_12_2	0	2	3	1	2	8	3	0	11
S2_12_3	0	3	5	1	0	9	2	0	11
S2_13_1	1	1	3	2	1	8	3	0	11
S2_13_2	0	2	1	2	0	5	5	1	11
S2_13_3	0	2	3	2	0	7	3	1	11
S2_14_1	0	4	2	2	0	8	3	0	11
S2_14_2	1	2	1	2	0	6	5	0	11
S2_14_3	0	4	2	0	0	6	4	1	11
S2_15_1	0	1	1	7	0	9	2	0	11
S2_15_2	0	0	4	3	1	8	3	0	11
S2_15_3	0	2	1	4	2	9	2	0	11
S2_16_1	0	2	3	4	1	10	1	0	11
S2_16_2	0	2	3	0	2	7	4	0	11
S2_16_3	0	5	2	1	1	9	2	0	11
S2_17_1	0	0	1	3	6	10	1	0	11
S2_17_2	0	2	3	2	2	9	2	0	11
S2_17_3	0	1	2	6	1	10	1	0	11
S2_18_1	0	1	5	4	0	10	1	0	11
S2_18_2	0	3	4	1	0	8	3	0	11
S2_18_3	0	1	8	0	1	10	1	0	11

DISTRICT 4 COUNTS
Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S3_1_1	1	1	4	0	0	6	4	0	10
S3_1_3	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	0	10
S3_2_1	1	1	2	0	1	5	5	0	10
S3_2_3	1	0	2	0	1	4	6	0	10
S3_3_1	2	1	1	0	1	5	5	0	10
S3_3_3	2	0	1	1	0	4	6	0	10
S3_4_1	2	1	0	0	1	4	6	0	10
S3_4_3	2	0	0	1	0	3	7	0	10
S3_5_1	1	2	2	1	0	6	4	0	10
S3_5_3	1	1	2	0	0	4	6	0	10
S3_6_1	2	1	1	1	0	5	5	0	10
S3_6_3	2	0	1	0	0	3	7	0	10
S3_7_1	0	3	1	2	0	6	4	0	10
S3_7_3	0	2	2	1	0	5	5	0	10
S3_8_1	0	3	2	1	0	6	4	0	10
S3_8_3	0	2	3	0	0	5	5	0	10
S3_9_1	1	4	2	0	0	7	3	0	10
S3_9_3	1	1	3	1	0	6	4	0	10

DISTRICT 11 COUNTS
Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_1_1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_1_2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_1_3	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4
S2_2_1	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	4
S2_2_2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
S2_2_3	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S2_3_1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_3_2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_3_3	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4
S2_4_1	1	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_4_2	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_4_3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
S2_5_1	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_5_2	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_5_3	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_6_1	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_6_2	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	4
S2_6_3	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_7_1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	4
S2_7_2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	4
S2_7_3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	4
S2_8_1	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	4
S2_8_2	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	4
S2_8_3	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	4
S2_9_1	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	4
S2_9_2	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	4
S2_9_3	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	4

**DISTRICT 11 COUNTS
Section 2 (Cont.)**

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_10_1	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	4
S2_10_2	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	4
S2_10_3	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	4
S2_11_1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	4
S2_11_2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	4
S2_11_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
S2_12_1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S2_12_2	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	4
S2_12_3	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
S2_13_1	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	4
S2_13_2	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	4
S2_13_3	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S2_14_1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_14_2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_14_3	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
S2_15_1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_15_2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_15_3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	4
S2_16_1	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	4
S2_16_2	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	3
S2_16_3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
S2_17_1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4
S2_17_2	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	4
S2_17_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
S2_18_1	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_18_2	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_18_3	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	4

DISTRICT 11 COUNTS
Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S3_1_1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
S3_1_3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	4
S3_2_1	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	4
S3_2_3	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
S3_3_1	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	4
S3_3_3	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4
S3_4_1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4
S3_4_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
S3_5_1	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	4
S3_5_3	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	4
S3_6_1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
S3_6_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
S3_7_1	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	4
S3_7_3	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	4
S3_8_1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	4
S3_8_3	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4
S3_9_1	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
S3_9_3	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	4

DISTRICT 12 COUNTS
Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_1_1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_1_2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_1_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_2_1	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
S2_2_2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
S2_2_3	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	3
S2_3_1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
S2_3_2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
S2_3_3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3
S2_4_1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	4
S2_4_2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	4
S2_4_3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	4
S2_5_1	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	4
S2_5_2	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3
S2_5_3	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	3
S2_6_1	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	4
S2_6_2	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	3
S2_6_3	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	3
S2_7_1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_7_2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_7_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_8_1	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	4
S2_8_2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
S2_8_3	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	3
S2_9_1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
S2_9_2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
S2_9_3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3

**DISTRICT 12 COUNTS
Section 2 (Cont.)**

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S2_10_1	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	4
S2_10_2	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	3
S2_10_3	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	3
S2_11_1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
S2_11_2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
S2_11_3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
S2_12_1	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	4
S2_12_2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	3
S2_12_3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	3
S2_13_1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	3
S2_13_2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	3
S2_13_3	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	4
S2_14_1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_14_2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_14_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_15_1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_15_2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_15_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
S2_16_1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	4
S2_16_2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3
S2_16_3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	3
S2_17_1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_17_2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_17_3	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	4
S2_18_1	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
S2_18_2	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
S2_18_3	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	4

DISTRICT 12 COUNTS
Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	VALID TOTAL	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE	TOTAL
S3_1_1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S3_1_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
S3_2_1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S3_2_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
S3_3_1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S3_3_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
S3_4_1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	4
S3_4_3	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	4
S3_5_1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	4
S3_5_3	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	4
S3_6_1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S3_6_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
S3_7_1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S3_7_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
S3_8_1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S3_8_3	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
S3_9_1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
S3_9_3	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	4

DISTRICT COUNTS
Sections 4 and 5

DISTRICT	ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS	VALID TOTAL
3	S4_1	4	1	0	0	0	5
	S5_14	2	2	1	0	*	5
4	S4_1	7	3	1	0	0	11
	S5_14	2	3	5	1	*	11
11	S4_1	3	1	0	0	0	4
	S5_14	1	2	1	0	*	4
12	S4_1	4	0	0	0	0	4
	S5_14	0	1	3	0	*	4

* "Always" is not available as a response to question S5_14.

DISTRICT PERCENTAGES*
Section 1

DISTRICT	ITEM	VERY LOW	LOW	MODERATE	HIGH	VERY HIGH
3	S1_1_A	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
3	S1_1_B	0%	0%	25%	25%	50%
3	S1_5	0%	20%	80%	0%	0%
4	S1_1_A	0%	0%	0%	30%	70%
4	S1_1_B	0%	0%	0%	40%	60%
4	S1_5	0%	11%	44%	33%	11%
11	S1_1_A	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%
11	S1_1_B	0%	0%	25%	75%	0%
11	S1_5	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%
12	S1_1_A	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%
12	S1_1_B	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
12	S1_5	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%

DISTRICT	ITEM	NEVER	NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS
3	S1_2	20%	20%	20%	40%	0%
3	S1_3	0%	20%	20%	20%	40%
4	S1_2	18%	36%	9%	36%	0%
4	S1_3	9%	18%	18%	18%	36%
11	S1_2	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%
11	S1_3	25%	25%	25%	0%	25%
12	S1_2	50%	0%	25%	0%	25%
12	S1_3	0%	0%	25%	25%	50%

*Total percentages are based on the number of responses for each category divided by the appropriate base divisor. For valid scale responses the divisor is the number of valid responses, i.e., the total number of responses less any "Do Not Know" and "Not Available" responses. For the off-scale responses "Do Not Know" and "Not Available", the total responses are used in the base divisor--valid responses plus any "Do Not Know" or "Not Available" responses .

DISTRICT 3 PERCENTAGES

Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_1_1	0%	20%	40%	40%	0%	0%	0%
S2_1_2	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%
S2_1_3	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%	20%	0%
S2_2_1	0%	20%	60%	20%	0%	0%	0%
S2_2_2	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%
S2_2_3	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%	20%	0%
S2_3_1	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	20%	0%
S2_3_2	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%	20%	0%
S2_3_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%
S2_4_1	0%	20%	40%	40%	0%	0%	0%
S2_4_2	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%
S2_4_3	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	20%	0%
S2_5_1	0%	20%	20%	60%	0%	0%	0%
S2_5_2	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%	40%	0%
S2_5_3	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	40%	0%
S2_6_1	0%	20%	20%	40%	20%	0%	0%
S2_6_2	0%	67%	0%	0%	33%	40%	0%
S2_6_3	0%	25%	50%	0%	25%	20%	0%
S2_7_1	0%	0%	40%	40%	20%	0%	0%
S2_7_2	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	20%	0%
S2_7_3	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S2_8_1	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	40%	0%
S2_8_2	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S2_8_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%
S2_9_1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	80%	0%
S2_9_2						100%	0%
S2_9_3						100%	0%

DISTRICT 3 PERCENTAGES
Section 2 (Cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_10_1	0%	0%	50%	25%	25%	20%	0%
S2_10_2	0%	0%	67%	0%	33%	40%	0%
S2_10_3	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	40%	0%
S2_11_1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S2_11_2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	80%	0%
S2_11_3						100%	0%
S2_12_1	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	40%	0%
S2_12_2	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S2_12_3	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	60%	0%
S2_13_1	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	60%	0%
S2_13_2	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%
S2_13_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%
S2_14_1	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	40%	0%
S2_14_2	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S2_14_3	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S2_15_1	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	40%	0%
S2_15_2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S2_15_3	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S2_16_1	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	40%	0%
S2_16_2	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	60%	0%
S2_16_3	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S2_17_1	0%	20%	20%	40%	20%	0%	0%
S2_17_2	0%	20%	0%	80%	0%	0%	0%
S2_17_3	0%	20%	20%	60%	0%	0%	0%
S2_18_1	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%	20%	0%
S2_18_2	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%	40%	0%
S2_18_3	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	40%	0%

DISTRICT 3 PERCENTAGES

Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S3_1_1	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%	40%	0%
S3_1_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S3_2_1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	80%	0%
S3_2_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%
S3_3_1	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	40%	0%
S3_3_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S3_4_1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	80%	0%
S3_4_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%
S3_5_1	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	60%	0%
S3_5_3	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	60%	0%
S3_6_1	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%
S3_6_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S3_7_1	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	60%	0%
S3_7_3	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S3_8_1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	80%	0%
S3_8_3	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	80%	0%
S3_9_1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S3_9_3	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%

DISTRICT 4 PERCENTAGES
Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_1_1	0%	50%	13%	38%	0%	27%	0%
S2_1_2	0%	33%	17%	50%	0%	46%	0%
S2_1_3	0%	13%	63%	25%	0%	27%	0%
S2_2_1	0%	38%	13%	50%	0%	27%	0%
S2_2_2	0%	33%	17%	50%	0%	46%	0%
S2_2_3	0%	13%	63%	25%	0%	27%	0%
S2_3_1	0%	10%	40%	50%	0%	9%	0%
S2_3_2	0%	13%	50%	38%	0%	27%	0%
S2_3_3	0%	10%	50%	40%	0%	9%	0%
S2_4_1	10%	0%	40%	30%	20%	9%	0%
S2_4_2	25%	50%	0%	13%	13%	27%	0%
S2_4_3	10%	10%	70%	10%	0%	9%	0%
S2_5_1	0%	0%	30%	50%	20%	9%	0%
S2_5_2	13%	25%	25%	25%	13%	27%	0%
S2_5_3	0%	20%	60%	20%	0%	9%	0%
S2_6_1	0%	10%	20%	50%	20%	9%	0%
S2_6_2	0%	25%	38%	25%	13%	27%	0%
S2_6_3	0%	20%	60%	20%	0%	9%	0%
S2_7_1	0%	11%	33%	56%	0%	18%	0%
S2_7_2	0%	43%	0%	43%	14%	36%	0%
S2_7_3	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	46%	0%
S2_8_1	0%	0%	40%	60%	0%	9%	0%
S2_8_2	0%	38%	50%	13%	0%	27%	0%
S2_8_3	0%	10%	80%	10%	0%	9%	0%
S2_9_1	0%	29%	29%	29%	14%	36%	0%
S2_9_2	0%	20%	40%	40%	0%	55%	0%
S2_9_3	0%	43%	43%	0%	14%	36%	0%

DISTRICT 4 PERCENTAGES
Section 2 (Cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_10_1	0%	0%	0%	60%	40%	9%	0%
S2_10_2	0%	0%	0%	56%	44%	18%	0%
S2_10_3	0%	20%	30%	30%	20%	9%	0%
S2_11_1	0%	25%	50%	13%	13%	27%	0%
S2_11_2	0%	33%	50%	17%	0%	46%	0%
S2_11_3	0%	29%	57%	0%	14%	36%	0%
S2_12_1	0%	11%	44%	33%	11%	18%	0%
S2_12_2	0%	25%	38%	13%	25%	27%	0%
S2_12_3	0%	33%	56%	11%	0%	18%	0%
S2_13_1	13%	13%	38%	25%	13%	27%	0%
S2_13_2	0%	40%	20%	40%	0%	46%	9%
S2_13_3	0%	29%	43%	29%	0%	27%	9%
S2_14_1	0%	50%	25%	25%	0%	27%	0%
S2_14_2	17%	33%	17%	33%	0%	46%	0%
S2_14_3	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%	36%	9%
S2_15_1	0%	11%	11%	78%	0%	18%	0%
S2_15_2	0%	0%	50%	38%	13%	27%	0%
S2_15_3	0%	22%	11%	44%	22%	18%	0%
S2_16_1	0%	20%	30%	40%	10%	9%	0%
S2_16_2	0%	29%	43%	0%	29%	36%	0%
S2_16_3	0%	56%	22%	11%	11%	18%	0%
S2_17_1	0%	0%	10%	30%	60%	9%	0%
S2_17_2	0%	22%	33%	22%	22%	18%	0%
S2_17_3	0%	10%	20%	60%	10%	9%	0%
S2_18_1	0%	10%	50%	40%	0%	9%	0%
S2_18_2	0%	38%	50%	13%	0%	27%	0%
S2_18_3	0%	10%	80%	0%	10%	9%	0%

DISTRICT 4 PERCENTAGES

Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S3_1_1	17%	17%	67%	0%	0%	40%	0%
S3_1_3	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	50%	0%
S3_2_1	20%	20%	40%	0%	20%	50%	0%
S3_2_3	25%	0%	50%	0%	25%	60%	0%
S3_3_1	40%	20%	20%	0%	20%	50%	0%
S3_3_3	50%	0%	25%	25%	0%	60%	0%
S3_4_1	50%	25%	0%	0%	25%	60%	0%
S3_4_3	67%	0%	0%	33%	0%	70%	0%
S3_5_1	17%	33%	33%	17%	0%	40%	0%
S3_5_3	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%	60%	0%
S3_6_1	40%	20%	20%	20%	0%	50%	0%
S3_6_3	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	70%	0%
S3_7_1	0%	50%	17%	33%	0%	40%	0%
S3_7_3	0%	40%	40%	20%	0%	50%	0%
S3_8_1	0%	50%	33%	17%	0%	40%	0%
S3_8_3	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S3_9_1	14%	57%	29%	0%	0%	30%	0%
S3_9_3	17%	17%	50%	17%	0%	40%	0%

DISTRICT 11 PERCENTAGES
Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_1_1	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_1_2	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_1_3	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S2_2_1	33%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	25%
S2_2_2	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S2_2_3	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S2_3_1	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_3_2	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_3_3	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S2_4_1	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_4_2	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_4_3	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%
S2_5_1	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_5_2	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_5_3	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_6_1	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_6_2	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
S2_6_3	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_7_1	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S2_7_2	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S2_7_3	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%	25%
S2_8_1	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%
S2_8_2	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%
S2_8_3	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	25%	0%
S2_9_1	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%	25%	0%
S2_9_2	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	25%	0%
S2_9_3	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%

DISTRICT 11 PERCENTAGES
Section 2 (Cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_10_1	0%	25%	0%	50%	25%	0%	0%
S2_10_2	0%	0%	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%
S2_10_3	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	25%	0%
S2_11_1	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S2_11_2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S2_11_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
S2_12_1	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S2_12_2	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S2_12_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
S2_13_1	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	25%	0%
S2_13_2	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	25%	0%
S2_13_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S2_14_1	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_14_2	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_14_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S2_15_1	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_15_2	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_15_3	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	25%	50%
S2_16_1	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%
S2_16_2	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%
S2_16_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_17_1	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S2_17_2	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	25%	25%
S2_17_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	25%
S2_18_1	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_18_2	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_18_3	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

DISTRICT 11 PERCENTAGES
Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S3_1_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S3_1_3	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	25%	50%
S3_2_1	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	25%
S3_2_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S3_3_1	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	25%
S3_3_3	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S3_4_1	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S3_4_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	25%
S3_5_1	33%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	25%
S3_5_3	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%	25%
S3_6_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S3_6_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%
S3_7_1	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	25%
S3_7_3	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S3_8_1	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S3_8_3	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	25%	25%
S3_9_1	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S3_9_3	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

DISTRICT 12 PERCENTAGES
Section 2

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_1_1	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_1_2	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_1_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_2_1	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%
S2_2_2	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
S2_2_3	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	33%
S2_3_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
S2_3_2	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
S2_3_3	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	67%
S2_4_1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%
S2_4_2	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	25%	50%
S2_4_3	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	25%	50%
S2_5_1	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%
S2_5_2	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	33%	0%
S2_5_3	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	33%	0%
S2_6_1	0%	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%
S2_6_2	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	33%	0%
S2_6_3	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
S2_7_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_7_2	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_7_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_8_1	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%
S2_8_2	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
S2_8_3	33%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%
S2_9_1	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%
S2_9_2	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%
S2_9_3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%

DISTRICT 12 PERCENTAGES
Section 2 (Cont.)

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S2_10_1	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%
S2_10_2	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%
S2_10_3	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%
S2_11_1	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
S2_11_2	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
S2_11_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%
S2_12_1	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	25%
S2_12_2	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	33%
S2_12_3	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	33%
S2_13_1	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	33%
S2_13_2	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	33%
S2_13_3	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	25%
S2_14_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_14_2	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_14_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_15_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_15_2	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_15_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
S2_16_1	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	25%
S2_16_2	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	33%	33%
S2_16_3	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	33%
S2_17_1	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_17_2	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_17_3	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%
S2_18_1	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_18_2	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2_18_3	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

DISTRICT 12 PERCENTAGES

Section 3

ITEM	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	EXCELLENT	DO NOT KNOW	NOT AVAILABLE
S3_1_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S3_1_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
S3_2_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S3_2_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
S3_3_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S3_3_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
S3_4_1	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%
S3_4_3	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	75%	0%
S3_5_1	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%
S3_5_3	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	75%	0%
S3_6_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S3_6_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
S3_7_1	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S3_7_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
S3_8_1	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S3_8_3	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%	0%
S3_9_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
S3_9_3	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%

DISTRICT PERCENTAGES
Sections 4 and 5

DISTRICT	ITEM	NEVER	ALMOST NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	ALWAYS
3	S1_2	20%	20%	20%	40%	0%
3	S1_3	0%	20%	20%	20%	40%
3	S4_1	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%
3	S5_14	40%	40%	20%	0%	*
4	S1_2	18%	36%	9%	36%	0%
4	S1_3	9%	18%	18%	18%	36%
4	S4_1	64%	27%	9%	0%	0%
4	S5_14	18%	27%	46%	9%	*
11	S1_2	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%
11	S1_3	25%	25%	25%	0%	25%
11	S4_1	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%
11	S5_14	25%	50%	25%	0%	*
12	S1_2	50%	0%	25%	0%	25%
12	S1_3	0%	0%	25%	25%	50%
12	S4_1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
12	S5_14	0%	25%	75%	0%	*

* "Always" is not available as a response to question S5_14.

Appendix C

Median scores for Total, Rural and Urban.

	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	42	19	22	
Item Number				Difference
S1_1_A	5	5	4	1
S1_1_B	4	4	4	0
S1_2	2	2	2	0
S1_3	4	4	3.5	0.5
S1_5	3	3	3	0
S2_1_1	2	3	1	2
S2_1_2	2	3	2	1
S2_1_3	3	3	2	1
S2_10_1	4	4	4	0
S2_10_2	4	4	4	0
S2_10_3	3.5	3	4	-1
S2_11_1	2	3	2	1
S2_11_2	2.5	3	2	1
S2_11_3	3	3	2	1
S2_12_1	3	3	2	1
S2_12_2	3	3	3	0
S2_12_3	3	3	3	0
S2_13_1	3	3	3	0
S2_13_2	3	3	3	0
S2_13_3	3	3	2	1
S2_14_1	2	3	1	2
S2_14_2	2	2	1	1
S2_14_3	2	2	1.5	0.5
S2_15_1	4	4	1	3
S2_15_2	3	3	1	2
S2_15_3	3	4	1	3
S2_16_1	3	3.5	3	0.5
S2_16_2	3	3	3	0
S2_16_3	3	3	2	1
S2_17_1	4	4	3	1
S2_17_2	3.5	4	3	1
S2_17_3	4	4	4	0

	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	42	19	22	
Item Number				Difference
S2_18_1	3	3	2	1
S2_18_2	2	3	2	1
S2_18_3	3	3	2	1
S2_2_1	2.5	3	1.5	1.5
S2_2_2	2	2.5	2	0.5
S2_2_3	3	3	3	0
S2_3_1	3	3	1.5	1.5
S2_3_2	3	3	3	0
S2_3_3	3	3	3	0
S2_4_1	3	3	3	0
S2_4_2	3	2	3	-1
S2_4_3	3	3	3	0
S2_5_1	4	4	3	1
S2_5_2	3	3	3	0
S2_5_3	3	3	2	1
S2_6_1	4	4	4	0
S2_6_2	3	3	3	0
S2_6_3	3	3	3	0
S2_7_1	4	4	3	1
S2_7_2	3	3.5	3	0.5
S2_7_3	3	3	3.5	-0.5
S2_8_1	3	3.5	3	0.5
S2_8_2	3	3	3	0
S2_8_3	3	3	3	0
S2_9_1	3	3	2	1
S2_9_2	3	3	3	0
S2_9_3	3	3	2	1

	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	42	19	22	
Item Number				Difference
S3_1_1	2	3	2	1
S3_1_3	3	2.5	3	-0.5
S3_2_1	3	3	2.5	0.5
S3_2_3	2.5	3	2	1
S3_3_1	2	2	1	1
S3_3_3	2	2	2	0
S3_4_1	2	2.5	2	0.5
S3_4_3	2.5	2	3	-1
S3_5_1	3	3	3	0
S3_5_3	3	3	3	0
S3_6_1	2	2	1	1
S3_6_3	2	2	1.5	0.5
S3_7_1	3	3	2.5	0.5
S3_7_3	3	3	3	0
S3_8_1	3	2.5	3	-0.5
S3_8_3	3	3	3	0
S3_9_1	2	2.5	2	0.5
S3_9_3	2	3	2	1
S4_1	1	1	1	0
S4_13_1	1	2	1	1
S4_13_2	1	1	1	0
S4_13_3	1.5	1	1.5	-0.5
S4_13_4	2	2	2	0
S4_13_5	2	2	2	0
S4_13_6	2	2	2	0
S4_13_7	2	2	2	0
S5_14	2.5	2	3	-1

Appendix D

Responses to open ended questions.

Section 1, Question 4.

The content and the role of the PSI has evolved as an important document in criminal justice proceedings. How can the current PSI be improved as a tool to assist you with your sentencing decisions?

Respondent	Response
2	It would take more time for the probation officers, but I feel it would help if the reports were more detailed on priors--especially on violent crimes. Second, better research is needed on arrests w/o dispositions--there are many times when the fate of an arrest is unknown. Third, it would be helpful to know more about the offender's scores on the standard tests given and how the offender compares to similarly situated offenders.
3	PSI is adequate now.
4	Have them completed within 30 days as opposed to the 60-80 days it now takes in Douglas County due to the high workload of the probation officers.
5	A listing of non-incarceration options that specifically address the needs of the defendant.
8	Include child support section regarding defendants' payment history and delinquency, if any.
10	Consistency in the location of materials such as letters of support, evaluations, etc.
11	Adequate as is.
14	More testing concerning educational/vocational abilities. Include an appropriate rehabilitation program with details and specific providers and information concerning availability of those resources.
17	Less family data, more criminal history data.
19	I find no fault with present PSI format. No one has objected to its form or content unless there was a mistake. If and when I need further information, I generally ask probation officer and they attempt to get it.
20	No improvements needed.
21	Not sure.
23	Probation officers spend too much of their time preparing PSIs for county court on insignificant cases. They should be limited to class I and class W misdemeanors. Probation should consider having certain officers specialize in the preparation of PSIs, while other officers would do only supervision.
25	The current PSIs I receive are more than adequate for sentencing purposes.

*Respondent numbers identify a unique individual, the same individual across all questions. If a number is missing for a question, then that person did not respond to that particular question.

Section 1, Question 4 (Cont.).

The content and the role of the PSI has evolved as an important document in criminal justice proceedings. How can the current PSI be improved as a tool to assist you with your sentencing decisions?

Respondent	Response
26	PSI quality is directly related to the competence and work ethic of the probation officer. Some treat the defendant as a full human being and some treat the defendant as a box of oats. I believe (if there were services) the PSI should emphasize the specific actions the defendant is required to complete. The P.O. would know services, know how to access services, and do the work to match the defendant to the service. I am willing to order specifics, but I need to know what is appropriate.
27	I often do not get a good picture of the probation officer's opinion regarding a particular person's likelihood for successful completion of probation if it would be granted. I believe that the probation officer should be able to state a more open opinion in that regard.
29	Have the facts of the offense summarized instead of reams of police reports to sort through to tell what the defendant did.
30	Current PSIs that I receive are pretty useful. Some probation officers are reluctant to make recommendations. I actually prefer to know what all parties (persecutor, defendant and P.O.) are thinking is best.
33	Not too much. Currently the only options are incarceration, ISP (with or without WEC) or sometimes traditional probation. Without other options nothing else is necessary.
34	Need a recommendation sentence. Some officers do not clearly set out the records of offenders. We need to know the number of convictions, not just charges.
35	The current PSI is adequate. The problem is not sufficient supervision in the community.
36	A separate section on restitution. Under employment section, the normal hours of employment.
40	There ought to be uniformity of placement of the important parts: Criminal record, work situation, family situation, etc. Excessive filler such as copies of police reports ought to be omitted unless relevant or at least contested.
42	I feel that the PSI format developed up to this year is quite excellent.
43	District 9 PSI are thorough and complete. The "religion" portion should be eliminated.
44	The P.O.s should express their opinion re: recommendation as to probation or straight sentence. Obviously the courts will ultimately decide.

Section 1, Question 6.

What can be done to improve the confidence you have that the OSW is a sound instrument that can accurately specify an offender's appropriate level of probation or incarceration?

Respondent	Response
1	Education has the OSW been validated with independent studies? I do not know the factors included in the OSW score or the weight given to each factor.
2	I would like to know how an offender does and does not score on the scale, the weighting of the points and whether there are any mitigating factors which reduce the score for each offender.
3	No opinion.
4	Educate us as to why it is reliable. Show us the numbers and let us ask questions as why this is reliable
5	I trust it, but when we have more community corrections options available, the probation officers need to tailor programs to needs of defendants to avoid incarceration.
7	Standard tests are not helpful.
10	As an instrument to draw on when sentencing is considered, it is fine. There are a multitude of other factors the court considers. As a consequence, Question #5 is not an appropriate question. If the numbers translate directly to the outcome suggested in question #5, there is rarely a correlation to the sentence I impose.
14	Some proof of validity. Probation should consider sentencing as an art form and not the result of assessment tools. The OSW or any other instrument is but a small piece of each decision.
16	It is already suitable but just one of many factors to be taken into consideration. It is best used to exclude certain sentencing options. And frequently the interviewing probation officer disagrees with the result of the instrument. I have confidence in the outcome, but it doesn't take the place of the judicial decision making.
19	It is not a question of confidence. The OSW is a good tool. But when you deal with people, I can not let a score on a worksheet be determining factor, but I give it weight.
20	Unknown.
21	Reevaluate factors, including nature of offense.
23	A seminar needs to be presented to all judges by an expert in the field that the OSW has been tested and peer reviewed by other experts, and that its results have been validated statistically.

Section 1, Question 6 (Cont.).

What can be done to improve the confidence you have that the OSW is a sound instrument that can accurately specify an offender's appropriate level of probation or incarceration?

Response

26	Generally, the use of an instrument only changes where the discretionary decision is made. The person filling in the blanks makes the judgment calls to determine how to fill in the blank. The instrument is successful in determining what the main factors taken into consideration will be, but beyond that, the instrument can be and many times are manipulated to gain specific results.
27	I see the OSW as a tool, but rarely a determinative factor. Instruments such as this can never take into account all the relevant factors presented by a particular person.
28	I do not have confidence in the OSW because it is my understanding that the offender's answers are generalized in determining the score and do not reflect the individual offender. In addition it is based on self reporting only.
29	Nothing. It is not shown to be scientifically sound.
30	I am not sure. One reason my confidence level isn't higher is because every defendant is an individual, and standardized tests seem to ignore things that are observable--attitude, remorse, etc.
33	I only use it as a guide, and I don't intend to use it for any other purpose. Therefore, no changes.
34	I'm told it has never been validated. (1-10 = Trad, 11-15= ISP) etc. Sometimes I cannot determine the reasoning. I had a 2 times violent offender score traditional--huh?
42	Have it assign a specific objective weighting to the attitude of the defendant at the moment of the imposition of sentence and (b) the potential effectiveness of the various component elements of the offender's immediate familial support structure which reside within (i) two miles and (ii) 50 miles of the offender's anticipated residence if placed on probation. View the weighting standards of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and consider the parameters the Jones/Apprendi/Fanfan progeny of U.S. Supreme Court and Pirani , et seq., sequence of 8th District cases as pertaining to the possibility of the existence of such a concept of mandatory sentencing guidelines. Consider the viability of probation as a sentencing option after probation is transferred to the Exec. Branch of Nebr.'s Govt. and the probation officers go on an extended Strike. Acceptance of responsibility credit in favor of defendant for easy guilty plea, with reduction in amount of credit for late plea. Develop scale for seriousness of offense pegged on weight of meth possessed. Look over the Federal sentencing guidelines--the Feds have found they basically just don't work. Bottom line--it takes a "judge" to be a judge--it won't work for the bureaucrats to do the judging.
43	Nothing.
44	I don't know. I have relied on the results as a valid and reliable tool.

Section 4, Question 11.

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1, Under what circumstances are you most likely to issue a sentencing order with a parole recommendation?

Respondent	Response
1	Violent crimes.
2	When an offender should not be considered for parole.
3	I cannot envision when I would make such a recommendation.
4	When I know how the defendant has done in jail.
5	When there are services available to involve the defendant in treatment.
7	Seldom or never.
8	I would not.
9	When I feel strongly that parole should not be granted.
10	Never.
12	Class III felony and above.
16	I might recommend parole for a defendant who is clearly amenable to rehabilitation. I might recommend against parole for the security of the community for defendant who is clearly not rehabilitable and who is a danger to society.
17	Regarding substance abuse issues.
18	Never.

Section 4, Question 11 (Cont.).

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 83-1,115 provides that in determining an offender's release on parole, the Board of Parole shall consider recommendations made by the sentencing judge at sentencing. How often do you include parole recommendations in your sentencing order?

19	None.
21	Never have.
22	If I thought the parole board would listen I would make them on violent offenders.
25	Never, or when I would feel the defendant should never receive parole.
26	I believe I sentence them and parole manages the prison population. I am responsible for my decision, and parole can be responsible for its decision.
27	To this point I have not made such a recommendation.
29	Never.
30	I am not likely to make such a recommendation.
34	Never.
35	None.
36	If there is a serious concern about the defendant committing more offenses in the future.
37	In a serious violent crime.
38	Homicide--no parole.
39	When the offender especially needs involvement in programs.
40	I can't think of any.
43	Never.
44	I was told such recommendation were considered as to treatment. A few times I have written and said they should not be paroled unless treatment received.

Section 4, Question 13.

When structuring a sentence to the DCS, what are your typical expectations about when and if release on parole will be granted? Other expectations (please specify)_____

Respondent	Response
17	All prisoners should have an opportunity at parole (if a parolable offense).
18	As early as possible unless the crime is violent.
26	The individual attributes are not the determining factors. Political considerations and financial situations run the prison.
40	If the sentence is too short the programming may not be offered.

Section 5, Question 15.

If possible, please give an illustration of the circumstances when you would sentence to incarceration, due to a lack of quality or availability of community corrections resources.

Respondent	Response
1	Where close supervision would be needed such as a halfway house of daily check in stations.
2	Sex offenders, drug addicted drug dealers.
3	If I did not believe a defendant should be incarcerated I would "make do" with some type of probation sentence.
5	If I had a monitoring and housing program with structured programming for chemical dependency and criminal thinking programs.
7	When there are no resources to give to individual and to help ensure safety in the community.
8	Second and third time drug possession felons, and previous traditional probation has failed.
14	Sex offenders. No available long term treatment facility.
16	If ISP is "full" and the only option is incarceration.
17	Serial shoplifters, property offenders, serial DUI offenders, serial substance abusers.
19	No long term drug treatment center.
21	Inadequate supervision, counseling and treatment.
25	Low risk sex offenders.
26	Recently I have defendants who were actively "hearing voices" at the time of the offense. They each had a long history of mental illness. I did not have a reliable mental health facility for monitoring med compliance and behavior. I do not have residential mental health counselors and do not have a psychiatrist.
27	The most common example has been when our ISP officers could take no more cases and traditional probation was insufficient to supervise the individual.
28	A pregnant drug offender in need of constant supervision to keep her drug free during pregnancy.

Section 5, Question 15 (Cont.).

If possible, please give an illustration of the circumstances when you would sentence to incarceration, due to a lack of quality or availability of community corrections resources.

Respondent	Response
29	Sex offenders.
30	If I feel immediate inpatient drug treatment is needed and for whatever reason the defendant can or will not do so, I would consider a DCS sentence.
33	Drug addiction (especially Meth) is the driving force for a large percentage of the criminal cases--we do not have day reporting available which would be a good transition for many of the offenders.
34	Not enough ISP officers. No good chemical dependency treatment.
35	Mentally ill defendant. Lack of structured facility with defendant on meth.
37	We were told to not sentence to ISP for a few months because they did not have enough trained ISP officers. So I didn't.
39	A sex offender who needs intensive treatment and presents a danger to the community without it.
40	Do not know of any.
42	If a meth defendant needs SSAS but resides out of state so it's not available as an option.
44	I understand that it takes at least a year of treatment to effectively help those with drug dependency. I see many class IV drug offenses where treatment is the answer but unless they were at least a year they won't receive it through DCS.

Section 5, Question 16.

The current target population of the Community Corrections Council is felony drug offenders-specifically individuals with only drug offenses and at least one felony drug offense. In your judgment, what are three of the greatest barriers to a felony drug offender's successful completion of probation in your district?

Respondent	Response
1	1) No half-way houses--probation does not remove the offender from his or her prior environment. 2) Insufficient probation resources. Community corrections will require additional probation officers to supervise offenders. 3) Community acceptance. Community corrections must be accepted by the community.
2	1) Continued use of drugs--must be 3-4 random drug tests per week along with the drug treatment therapy. 2) Lack of drug treatment resources a) inpatient short term and long term, b) intensive out-patient programs. 3) Lack of intensive supervision, even with ISP--the supervision level is not high or intensive enough.
3	1) Reoffending due to addiction to methamphetamine. 2) Associating with the same people they were associating with when they got caught doing drugs. 3) Too much time on their hands.
4	1) Environment. 2) Felon's commitment. 3) Adequate supervision and jobs.
5	1) Money for treatment. 2) Adequate supervision. 3) Programming to help offenders integrate into society.
7	1) Lack of treatment. 2) Lack of supervision. 3) Lack of resources.
8	1) Treatment options unavailable. 2) Same peer group. 3) Traditional probation has "little" teeth. Violations of probations not aggressively attacked by county attorneys. Too often violators terminated off probation because no resources available to deal with additional issues.
10	1) Remaining in the same community where friends, habits and patterns of behavior already exist. 2) Jobs.
11	1) Associates. 2) Lack of motivation. 3) Reuse of drugs.
12	1) Strength of addiction coupled with lack of resources. 2) Lack of good employment in district. 3) Lack of access to inpatient treatment.
13	1) Poor work ethic. 2) Peer relationships. 3) Lack of motivation.
14	1) Lack of intensive supervision. 2) Lack of rehab programs beyond drug treatment. 3) Affordable mental health treatment services.
15	1) Environment. 2) Good job. 3) Aftercare.
16	1) Relapse. 2) Lack of truly intensive supervision. 3) Lack of positives in life for grounding and support, e.g., job, school, family etc.
17	1) Access to inpatient treatment. It seems to be recommended only when outpatient treatment fails. 2) Effective oversight by Judge. Treatment compliance should be monitored more closely 3) We give up on people too soon.

Section 5, Question 16 (Cont.).

The current target population of the Community Corrections Council is felony drug offenders-specifically individuals with only drug offenses and at least one felony drug offense. In your judgment, what are three of the greatest barriers to a felony drug offender's successful completion of probation in your district?

Respondent	Response
19	1) Resources. 2) Resources. 3) Resources.
20	1) Peer group. 2) Employment difficulty.
21	1) Inadequate supervision. 2) Not enough testing. 3) Inadequate treatment resources.
22	1) Lack of suitable housing i.e. halfway houses 2) Lack of employment opportunities. 3) Not enough inpatient treatment beds.
23	1) Relapse. 2) Lack of job training. 3) Lack of a local halfway house where offenders could be placed after returning from inpatient treatment.
25	1) Motivation of the offender. 2) Supervision, i.e., the need for constant monitoring and encouragement of the offender. 3) Lack of adequate skills of most offenders to better their life, i.e., job training.
26	1) Lack of local residential treatment and lack of halfway extended care placement. No ongoing counseling. No medical assistance. 2) There is no funding and the funding when available is siphoned to the larger communities. This type of service can not be provided by just drawing a map and saying you provided it. The maps say a service exists. It does not. 3) The community views felony drug offenses as a more serious crime. Also the net effect is the penalties for DWI are worse than for a felony drug offender.
27	1) The offender is unwilling to accept that he or she has a significant problem that must be addressed, and put in the effort to address their addiction successfully. 2) The offender does not have adequate support from family and friends. Many times their acquaintances and family are mostly people who themselves have chemical dependency issues. 3) Availability of affordable treatment alternatives. I must say however, that in our area the resources are good. The issue is inside the offender coupled with the makeup of his./her peer group.
28	1) Sufficient supervision. 2) Enough drug testing. 3) Access to services necessary to change the direction of the offender's life.
29	1) Return to friends and community that enable addictive behaviors. 2) Lack of resources to carefully monitor the probationer. 3) Lack of resources to require and follow through with quality treatment.
30	1) Motivation of defendant. 2) Economic obligations of defendant.
32	1) Immediate IOP or residential treatment. 2) Transition living. 3) Intensive supervision for at least the first year.
33	1) Addiction and relapse. 2) More intense supervision (i.e., day reporting is not available here). 3) More individual counseling.
34	1) Policies at the upper levels of the probation office. 2) Lack of probation officers. 3) \$

Section 5, Question 16 (Cont.).

The current target population of the Community Corrections Council is felony drug offenders-specifically individuals with only drug offenses and at least one felony drug offense. In your judgment, what are three of the greatest barriers to a felony drug offender's successful completion of probation in your district?

Respondent	Response
35	1) Not enough supervision. 2) Insufficient long term inpatient treatment. 3) Need more structured half-way homes following inpatient treatment.
36	1) Dependence on drug (addicted). 2) Associations with other people on drugs 3) Lack of self respect.
37	1) Overworked and inexperienced probation officers. 2) Insufficient number of treatment facilities. 3) Lack of financial resources.
38	1) Relapse. 2) Fail report. 3) Fail complete treatment.
39	1) Probation officers not having enough time to supervise offenders. 2) Lack of resources for the offender to be involved in rehabilitative programs. 3) Involvement with the local drug culture.
40	1) Offender is sentenced to NDCC. 2) Probation is taken lightly by drug offenders.
41	1) No support group. 2) Lack of employment and educational opportunities. 3) Retaining the same social group.
42	1) Getting in, due to out of state residence. 2) Peer pressure leading to relapse. 3) Job availability for recovering drug addict, coupled with the lifestyle baggage one carries into the program.
43	1) Lack of quality treatment at reasonable cost. 2) Peer pressure. 3) Lack of halfway houses or release facilities.
44	1) More flexibility in sentencing options as proposed by the Judicial advisory committee to the CCC.

Section 5, Question 17.

Thinking beyond felony drug offenders to sentencing in general, what can the Community Corrections Council do to promote sentences to probation rather than incarceration?

Respondent	Response
1	Reduce the statutory penalties for community correction offences. So long as the legislature keeps raising drug offense penalties, community corrections will not be accepted in the community and will fail.
2	Presently the public appears to demand harsher sentences and no cost of incarceration is too high. Until the public's expectations match the community corrections ideals, there will be less incentive to sentence class III and up felons to community corrections programs.
3	Provide options with tighter supervision than standard probation but less rigid than intensive supervision probation for non-violent offenders (and even some non-violent offenders who are fringe participants in a violent crime).
4	Locate jobs and regular contact and appropriate drug rehab if necessary.
5	Programs that provide treatment and supervision of offenders i.e., day reporting, classes on criminal thinking, anger management, batterer's intervention, etc.
7	Provide resources and complete overhaul of probation.
9	Convince me that adequate and appropriate supervision will be provided and that programming will be completed. Further, convince me that violations will be dealt with immediately and appropriately.
10	Possible rehabilitation is only one aspect of what needs to be considered. Currently I try to incarcerate only those who in my judgment require it as a result of nature of the offense, or the history of the defendant. Consequently I doubt there is much "promotion" that can be done.
12	A public relations campaign is important to convince the public that probation is a well monitored effective and cost effective alternative to incarceration.
13	The problem is that I don't get very many defendants who do not have extensive prior records--they may be before the court on a drug or drug related offense, but that may be just one of their problems. Their main problem may be a lack of character and no real value system.
14	Insure rehab programs are addressing all needs of offender to redirect lives, not rely too heavily on probation.
16	Promote community awareness of probation being best sentencing alternative for some to rehabilitate offender and save tax payer dollars. Show that probation is difficult, not a slap on the wrist as is widely believed.
17	Eliminate program fees, etc. etc., these are barriers. Increase day reporting, work release.
19	Public awareness, public wants incarceration.
20	I disagree that CCC should see its goal as promoting any particular sentencing over any other.

Section 5, Question 17 (Cont.).

Thinking beyond felony drug offenders to sentencing in general, what can the Community Corrections Council do to promote sentences to probation rather than incarceration?

Respondent	Response
21	Adequate supervision and treatment.
22	Provide full range of services.
23	Voluntary sentencing guidelines which have been approved by the Governor, attorney General, and the Nebraska legislature, before they are submitted to the judiciary for use in court. Judges are reluctant to use probation on other felonies when the attorney general has the right to appeal a sentence which he can say is excessively lenient, and use for political purposes.
25	Develop programs specific to offense type which allows for monitoring by both probation and the sentencing judge.
26	Make probation mean something. The rules in probation make revocation almost irrelevant--the only real revocation is for a new law violation. Have meaningful community service. Make them get a job. Make chemical dependency treatment readily available.
27	1) Get more resources so there are viable alternatives to a larger part of the state. Resources are not even in Nebraska. 2) Educate the public as to the successes regarding decreased recidivism a good, well-run, intensely supervised probation system can provide. The public wants to feel safe.
28	The council might address fraud cases and other property crimes.
29	Develop community based sex offender programs.
30	Encourage hiring of probation officers committed to actually helping defendants. My two main officers are truly outstanding. They go the extra mile to ensure successful probationers. Some officers act more like law enforcement.
32	Have programs available to address substance abuse problems in conjunction with intensive supervision.
33	Educate the public on the benefits of probation Re: Judge Cecava. Day reporting centers for more intense supervision of probationers. Better drug rehab/sex offender rehab opportunities.
34	Community education--the public wants us to hang these people.
35	Provide structured alternatives with 24/7 supervision--at least initially.
36	Provide structure to a defendant's life to promote self respect and a sense of accomplishment. --Motivation.
37	Provide funds for mental health treatment (increase in dual-diagnosis defendants). Find ways to educate the public.
38	Promote work ethic camp and community service availability.
39	My district is developing a drug court with funding from CCC which is much appreciated. Continued support of treatment programs is key.
42	Have more one-on-one availability of probation officers.
44	More funding at local level for treatment.

Section 5, Question 18.***What can other entities or parties do to promote sentences to probation rather than incarceration?***

Respondent	Response
1	The Governor, Attorney General, and Legislators, as the people's elected representatives, must promote community corrections at every opportunity.
2	The legislature needs to make a policy statement that probation sentences are "preferred" in non-violent drug or property crimes.
3	Recognize that it costs about \$32,000 per year to house an inmate and that community based options can deal more effectively with non-violent offenders and drug users than a prison environment.
5	The community resources that exist need to work in coordination of probation.
7	Properly fund and support.
14	Mental health services need to be made more available to criminal clients. Half way houses need to be established. Executive Branch needs to make public commitment.
17	Increase awareness of sentencing purposes--beyond retribution.
19	Public awareness. But, don't be fooled. While the winds are blowing in the direction of rehabilitation now, it will change.
21	Provide more of these resources.
22	Legislature can encourage--avoid mandatory sentences, avoid sentencing guidelines avoid 3 strike sentencing statutes.
25	Develop programs which are client oriented to meet the specific needs of the client and not the population in general.
26	The press could actually be more honest. The prison systems could be more honest about the programs they do not have and the violence. Politicians could quit running on the backs of defendants. The truth is most defendants are just people. Brunning could quit campaigning on the backs of local prosecutors and quit attacking the judiciary. Legislators should admit that they can not pay for the incarceration they have insisted upon.
28	Leaders in the legislative and executive branch take public stands promoting probation to the public and publicly support courts when they use probation. They need to lead in this area.
30	County attorneys need to be on board. They need to look at probation as a viable alternative rather than simply seeking punishment.

Section 5, Question 18 (Cont.).***What can other entities or parties do to promote sentences to probation rather than incarceration?***

Respondent	Response
34	Allocate enough resources.
35	Public education, so judges don't get criticized for the sentence.
37	Find ways to educate the public.
39	Education of the public of what probation involves, that a sentence of probation is not "soft on crime", is always helpful.

Section 5, Question 19.

Do you have any additional suggestions or comments that would help the Community Corrections Council, and the State, to better implement community corrections?

Respondent	Response
2	An intense, broad and long lasting public education and information program is a must. Second, the Governor and legislature need to publicly support the programs with specific statements of support and continued support effort.
4	Promote marriage and have the father and mother live in the same house as they raise their children together.
5	Education of community and new legislature of benefits of community corrections, the importance of funding to create viable systems that will reduce recidivism and eliminate the need for building more prison beds.
19	Our political leaders must push community corrections. They will give lip service to it until next elections.
26	Look at it from the view of the defendant. Many are poor, many have low IQ's, many have no normal behavior models. Whatever you offer, make sure it is available at a reasonable cost at a convenient location.
34	Keep up the good work.
36	Create statewide drug courts--both drug and alcohol.
39	Anything that will relieve financial burdens on the rural counties and law enforcement.
42	Let out of state addicts use SSAS.
44	Encourage and support adoption of the sentencing guidelines proposed by the Judicial advisory committee to CCC.

Additional text

These notes were provided by respondents near scaled/closed-ended items to clarify their responses or to add additional information.

Respondent	Context	Response
44	S1_2	Never, although advised a few months ago not to sentence to ISP due to insufficient of P.O.s.
2	S1_2	I believe the offender gets the sentence regardless of the resource availability, but at the same time I am aware that the officers in my district are very very busy.
26	S1_5	(OSW) It works as well as any other instrument.
44	S2_3	Yes--if not enough P.O.s. Not sure what the current status is.
27	S2_7	Too soon to tell (SSAS).
10	S2_7	Not enough time yet. SSAS rating on effectiveness
26	Section 2 all	I have answered for the counties I serve. If it is available in the district it is irrelevant because no one can get to it.
44	Section 2 all	I'm aware of a few resources (e.g., ARCH, St. Gabriel's, Lutheran FS, Salvation Army, etc.), but we need a session with probation to receive a thorough review and assessment.
44	Section 3 all	I've obtained information off of DCS website.
35	SECTIONS 2 and 3	I don't have enough information on programs to know. Probation would be a better source.