

Competency and civil commitment data

The data infrastructure for both areas is significantly lacking. As a result, information is fragmented at best and we don't have access to a dataset that allows us to look nationally or state-by-state. When we have worked with individual jurisdictions on these issues, we do assist them with analyzing their available data as well as improving data quality and access for future use.

Resource suggestions: [Just and Well: Rethinking How States Approach Competency to Stand Trial](#) - CSG Justice Center

[The Legislative Primer Series for Front-End Justice: Competency to Stand Trial](#) - NCSL

Electronic monitoring

Research on this topic is still limited, but early evidence suggests electronic monitoring can be a successful alternative to incarceration, reducing reoffending among higher-risk populations when combined with rehabilitative services. For lower-risk populations who would likely do well under traditional supervision, however, it hasn't been shown to be effective and may even increase the risk of reincarceration for technical violations (not new crimes).

Implementation also poses challenges. Technical issues with the monitoring devices themselves (false alerts, battery failures, etc.) can undermine both effectiveness and the goal of easing workload while reducing incarceration. Cost is another significant challenge, including the expense borne by the person under supervision.

Resource suggestion: [Research in Brief: Use of Electronic Monitoring in Community Corrections](#) - Robina Institute of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice

[A step in the right direction? Electronic monitoring and the future of community corrections](#) - Niskanen Center

Behavioral Health Diversion:

Almost every state has local sites working on tailored ways to intervene and support people with mental health issues that are coming into contact with the justice system through the [Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program](#). If you are interested in who is part of this program in your state, please just let me know. You can also learn more about our work in this area [here](#).

Reducing Crime and Increasing Accountability

To learn more about how states can support law enforcement in increasing the percentage of violent crimes that are solved and deter future crime, check out our publication [A State Policy Guide for Solving More Violent Crime](#). You can also find data on violent crime in your state [here](#).

Behavioral health supply/demand data

My apologies on this one! I believe my sleep-deprived brain misunderstood the question entirely. To hopefully clear up any confusion, here is the short version of the methodology for this data provided by the HRSA National Center for Health Workforce Analysis. You can find more information [here](#).

- Supply modeling takes into account changes in how many people are predicted to enter the workforce, leave the workforce, and patterns of behavior like changes in hours worked or geographic mobility.
- Demand is modeled using county-level population data combined with prediction equations that estimate expected health care use along with staff provider ratios and other factors related to access and unmet need.

Alcohol-induced deaths data

In the CDC National Center for Health Statistics data showing cause of death rates, alcohol-induced deaths are disease-based (alcohol-related liver disease, acute pancreatitis, poisoning, etc.) and exclude DUIs, unintentional injuries, or other causes of death indirectly related to the use of alcohol.