SANDAG

Data-Driven Approach to Protecting Public Safety, Improving and Expanding Rehabilitative Treatment and Services, and Advancing Equity through Alternatives to Incarceration

2023 Community Listening Session
Overview of This Listening Session

- Simultaneous interpretation into Spanish is available

- This listening session is being recorded and will be made available at www.sandag.org/ATIStudy

- If you would like to speak, please raise your hand

- Speakers will be given 3 minutes to speak to ensure equitable opportunities; individuals can speak more than once pending the number of speakers

- The promotion of any specific business is discouraged
Topics of Discussion

1. Research to date
2. Service needs in your community
3. Obstacles to accessing services in your community
4. Best practices in alternatives to incarceration
5. Preliminary takeaways and recommendations
ATI Project Overview

#1: Analyze jail population data

#2: Understand who had continued contact with justice system

#3: Document service need, availability, gaps, and barriers

#4: Identify proven and promising programs for implementation or expansion

#5: Cost analysis of alternatives to incarceration

Community engagement and feedback
Jail Bookings Dropped 42% Pre-COVID to During COVID

Pre-COVID: Jan 2018-Feb 2020
During COVID: Mar 2020-Dec 2021

Pre-COVID: Monthly Mean Bookings = 6,644
During COVID: Monthly Mean Bookings = 3,826

SOURCE: SANDAG; San Diego County Multi-Agency Interface
Primary Policy Drivers of Reduced Incarceration

- No transfer to state custody
- Court closures
- Changes in probation supervision
- Early releases from jail
- Modified booking criteria
- Bail changes
- Reduced opportunity to commit or identify criminal activity
## Population of Interest for ATI Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11377A</td>
<td>Meth and drug possession</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11364</td>
<td>Possession of drug paraphernalia</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11550A</td>
<td>Under the influence of a controlled substance</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11350A</td>
<td>Possession of a controlled substance</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>602</td>
<td>Trespassing</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>647e</td>
<td>Illegal lodging</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>647f</td>
<td>Public intoxication</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>Disturbing the peace</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11357</td>
<td>Possession of marijuana</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preliminary Findings

77% had LE contact in one year **prior**
Median of 3.0 contacts (1-110 range)
45% had more than 3 contacts
Median time between contacts was 41.7 days

55% had LE contact in one year **following** instant offense
Median of 2.0 contacts (1-151 range)
32% had more than 3 contacts
Median time between contacts was 47.9 days

COVID-19 Pandemic Period
4/1/2020-3/31/2021
Needs of Those at Risk of Incarceration

- Housing
- Help paying for basic necessities
- Mental health services
- Employment assistance
- Transportation
- Substance abuse treatment
Barriers to Clients in Need of Services

- Service isn't easy to get to
- Hard to find out about service
- Waiting lists are too long
- Eligibility restrictions
- Too hard to enroll
Best Practice Literature Review

Organized by Intercept Model

Focus on best practice and policy

Local, state, national, and international

Emphasis on proven and promising programs with outcomes

Inclusion of innovative efforts, acknowledging when no formal evaluations
Best Practices: Focus by Intercept

0-1
- Address unmet needs in community
- Reduce unnecessary justice system contact

2-3
- Sentencing alternatives
- Programs & services to meet need
- Successful reentry

4-5
- Comprehensive reentry planning
- Needs met upon release from incarceration
Best Practices and Examples

Intercept 0-1
- Community-level crisis response and diversion
- Law enforcement-assisted crisis response and diversion
- Alternative treatment options for substance use offenses

Intercept 2-3
- Behavioral interventions to reduce failure to appear
- Collaborative courts
- Pre-plea outreach and advocacy
- Correctional therapeutic communities
- Educational and vocational programs

Intercept 4-5
- Comprehensive reentry services
- Warm handoffs to post-release care and services
- Wraparound healthcare services
Preliminary Takeaways/Recommendations to Date

1. Focus on prevention as much as reentry

2. Meeting basic needs and earning a living wage is necessary to prevent incarceration

3. One size does not fit all—meet people where they are, consider individual needs

4. Some low-level offenders have frequent contact. Engaging them in services may not be easy but it is essential to stop revolving door of justice system contact

5. Ensuring that services are easy to get to, culturally competent, and use peer mentors could help engagement

6. The County is in a unique position to facilitate collaboration and information/data sharing
Preliminary Takeaways/Recommendations to Date (Continued)

7. Don't forget the victims or the families of those at risk of incarceration

8. It is essential that programs are implemented as designed and are based on data-driven principles

9. Increase peer mentorship opportunities

10. There should be more conversations regarding how individuals can be held accountable while also meeting underlying needs

11. Remove the employment stigma of hiring incarcerated individuals and explore public-private partnerships
1. What makes a good service?

2. If you were researching best practices in alternatives to incarceration, which programs or interventions would you want to focus on the most?

3. If you had a limited amount of funding to invest in a high-impact program, where would you invest it and why?

4. Did we derive meaningful takeaways from the data? What would you add?

5. What do you think is needed in order to implement these recommendations?

*If you'd prefer to submit your response in writing, please do so at SANDAG.org/ATIStudyComment*
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