



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

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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

Community Engagement and Feedback



We want to hear your thoughts about public safety and alternatives to incarceration!

Survey Available: **May 6–27, 2022**



To participate and help improve local public safety, please scan this QR code.

SANDAG invites San Diego County residents to share their thoughts on the County's justice system and public safety. The anonymous survey includes questions about being the victim of a crime, being incarcerated, and how public safety efforts can

Community Survey



Community Forums and Listening Sessions



Advisory Group



Working Group



Online Feedback



Regular Project Updates

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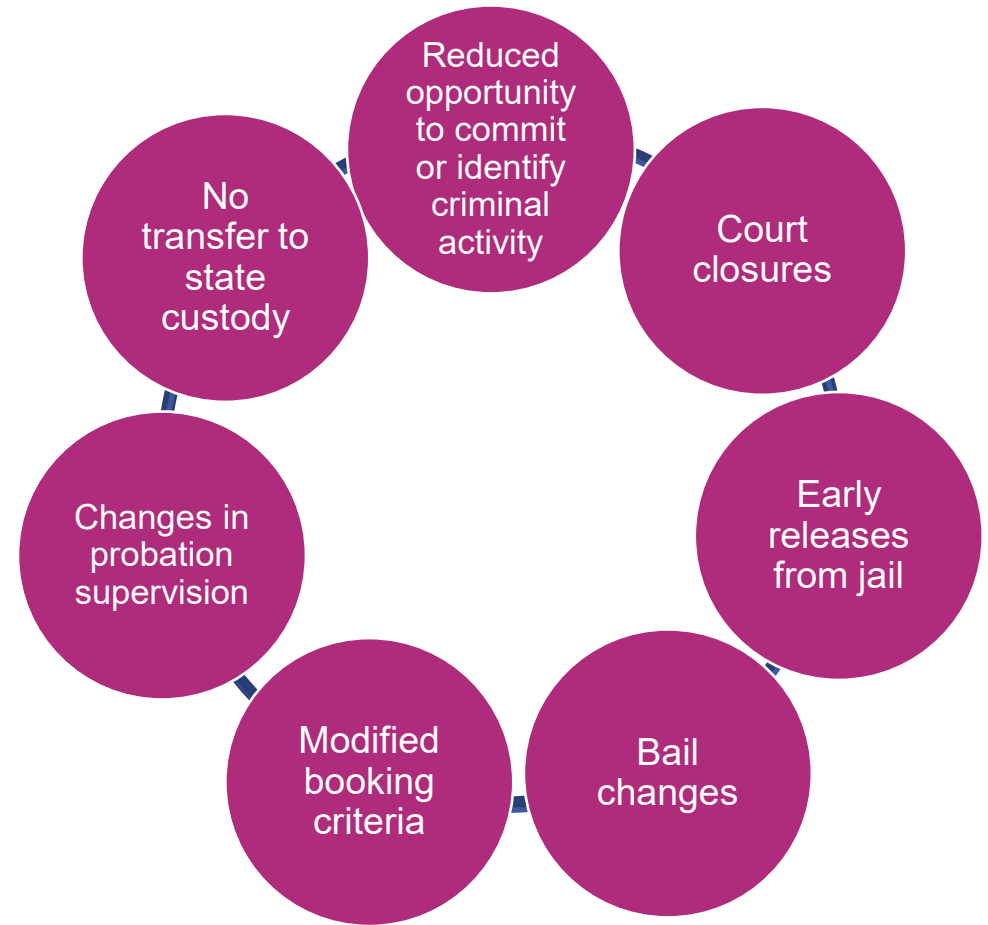
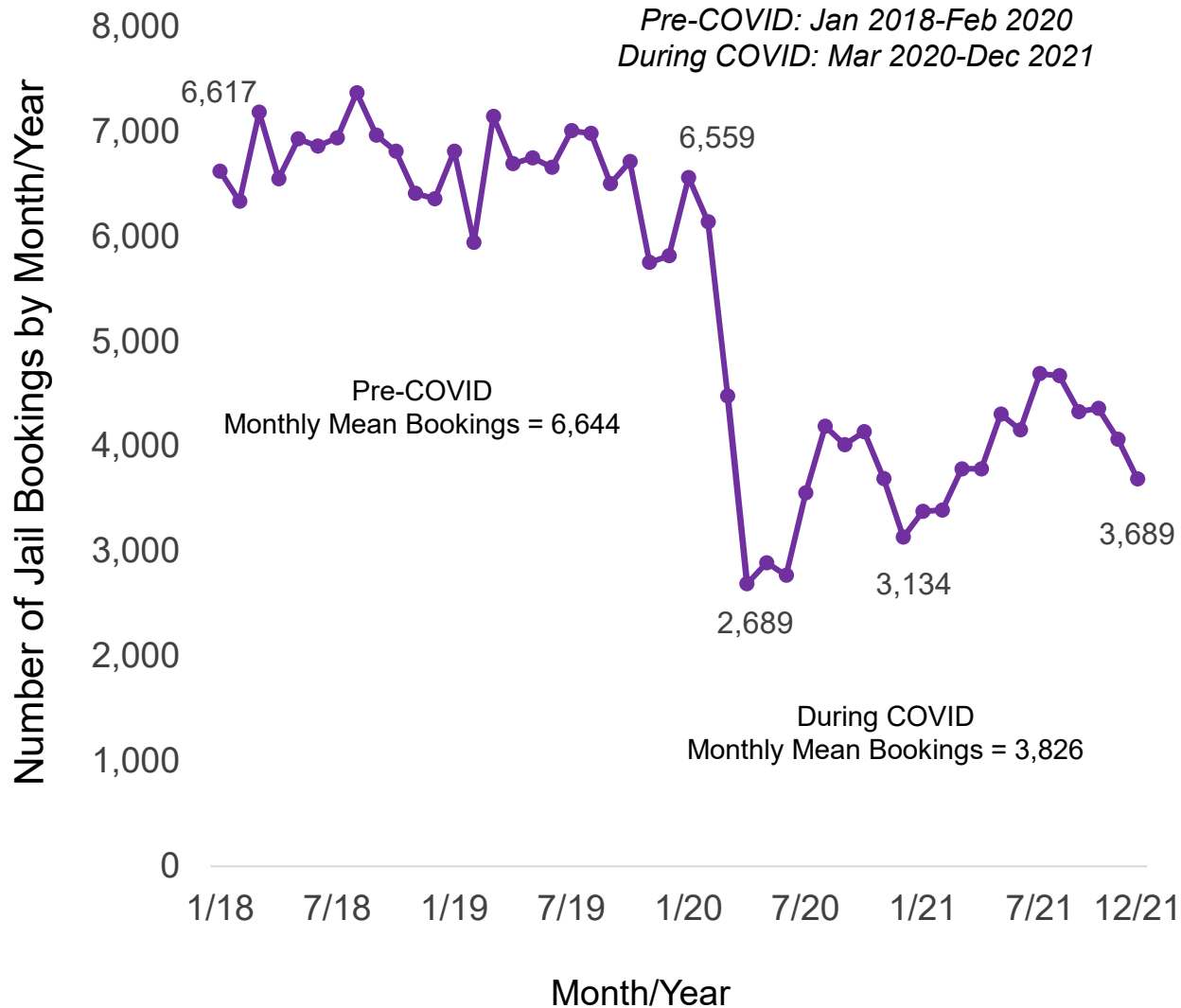
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Jail Bookings Dropped by 42% Pre-COVID to During COVID



20 Charges Make Up Four-Fifths of All Bookings Pre-COVID (80%) and During COVID (78%)

Alcohol/Drug	Violent	Property	Violations
Disorderly conduct involving drugs/alcohol (12% / 13%)	Domestic violence (5% / 9%)	Burglary	Flash incarceration
Possession of non-narcotic drug (12% / 2%)	Battery on significant other (5% / 7%)	Vehicle theft	Violation of parole
DUI alcohol/drugs (10% / 12%)	Assault with a deadly weapon	Vandalism over \$400	Probation violation
Under the influence (5% / 6%)	Violate domestic violence order		
Possession of narcotic drug	Obstruct/resist police officer		
Possession of controlled substance for sale	Assault with force		
Possession of drug paraphernalia			
DUI alcohol			

Bold indicates top 6 charges with the % Pre-COVID and During COVID shown

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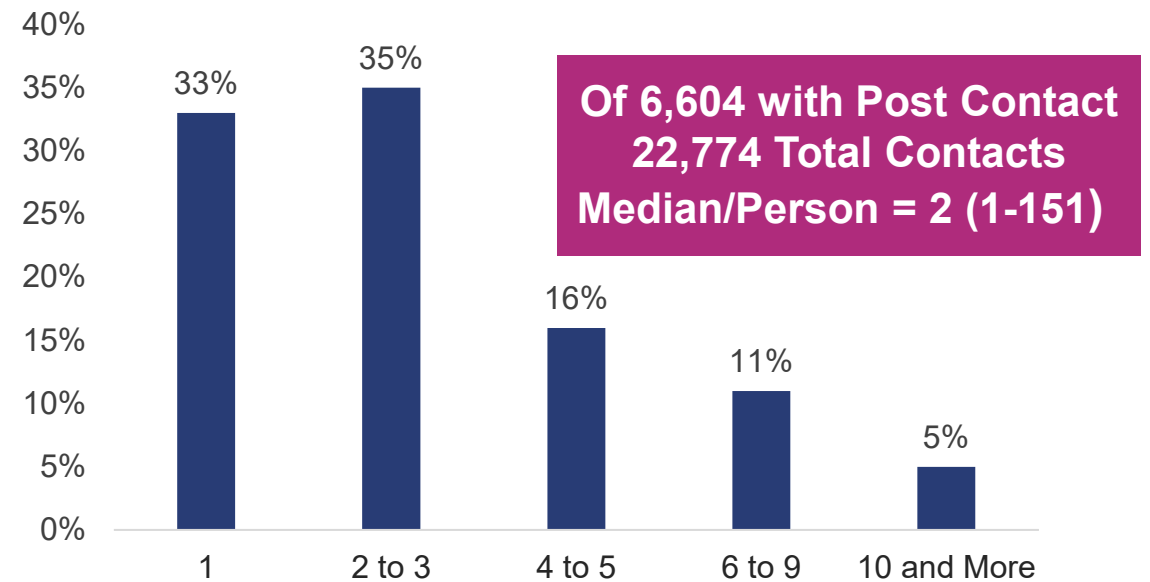
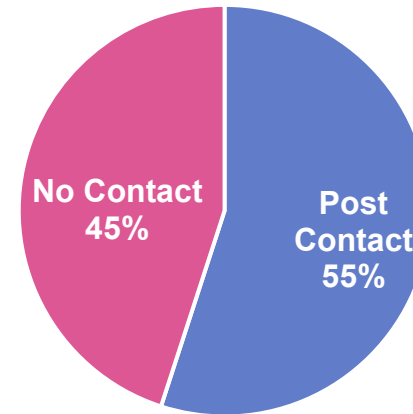
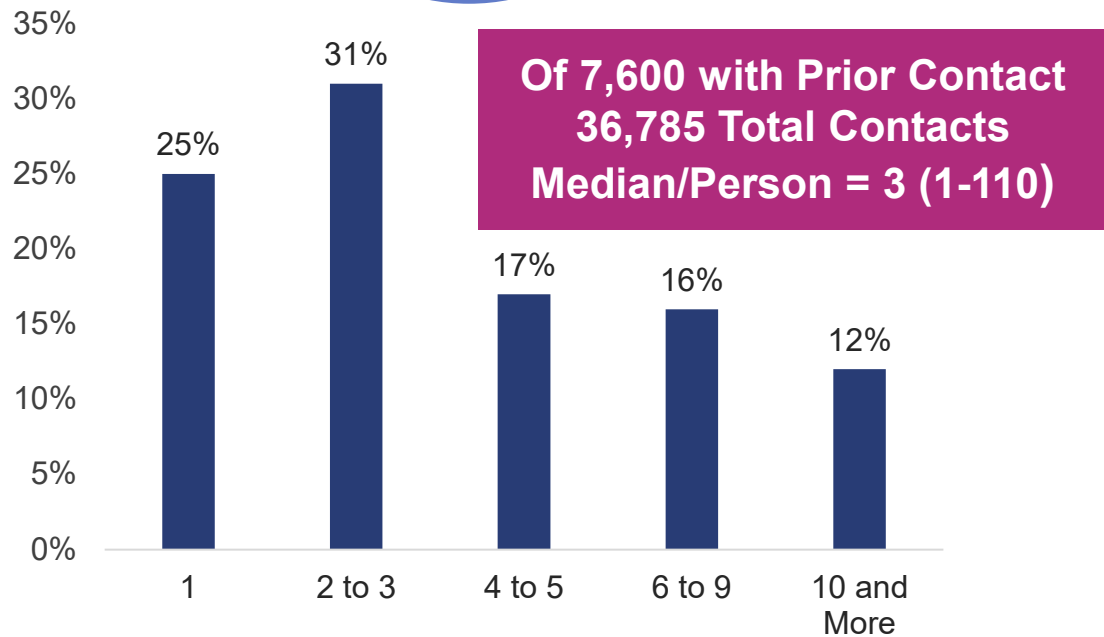
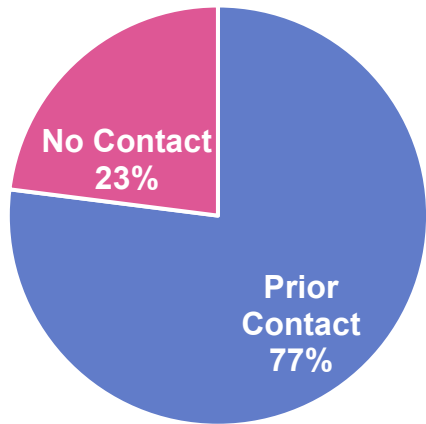
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Analysis Overview and Sample Description

- Selected individuals from ARJIS with law enforcement contact between **April 1, 2020** and **March 31, 2021**
- **11,904 individuals with 19,068 contacts**
- Contact for one of nine low-level charges
 - Possession of narcotics(meth)-37%
 - Possession of drug paraphernalia-22%
 - Under the influence-18%
 - Possession of controlled substance-13%
 - Trespassing-7%
 - Illegal lodging-2%
 - Disorderly conduct-<1%
 - Disturbing the peace-<1%
 - Possession of marijuana-<1%
- Not booked into jail for that offense



Law Enforcement Contact in One-Year Prior to and One-Year After Selected Contact



What Type of Offenses Occurred in the One-Year Follow-Up Period?

- **72%** were misdemeanors, infractions, and other low level offenses
- 15 most common violations represented **57%** of all offenses
- **27%** included six of the nine sample selection charges (indicated with a * in table to the right)

Most Frequent Violation Sections in One-Year Post Period (Of All 22,774 Violations)	
Possession of narcotics (meth)*	8%
Fare violation	8%
Mental health crisis	6%
Possession of drug paraphernalia*	6%
Other agency's warrant	6%
Failure to Appear (FTA)	5%
Disorderly conduct*	4%
Possession of controlled substance*	3%
Under the influence*	3%
Illegal lodging*	3%
Cite and release	1%
Flash incarceration	1%
Robbery	1%
Open container in public	1%
Shoplifting	1%

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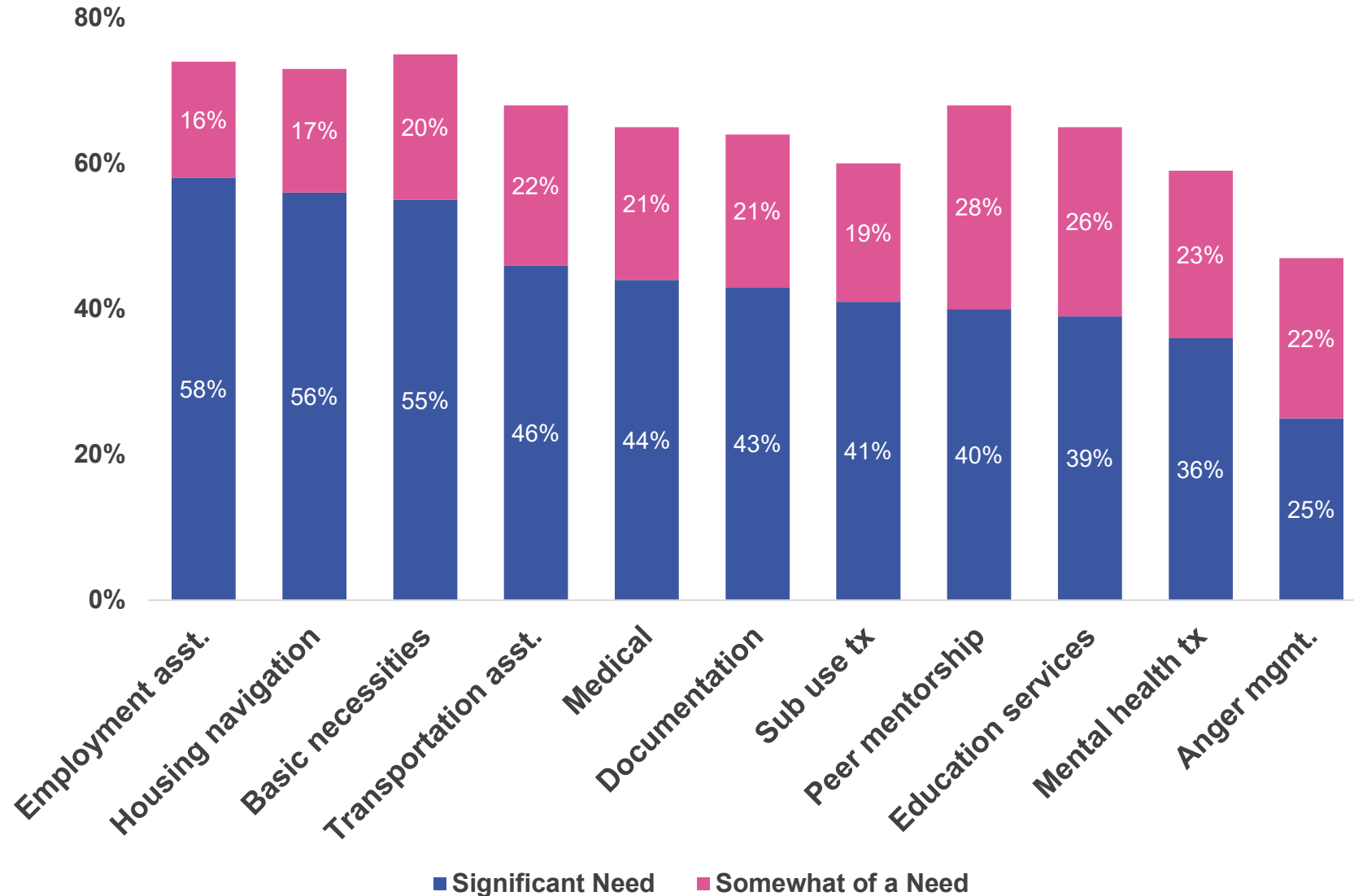
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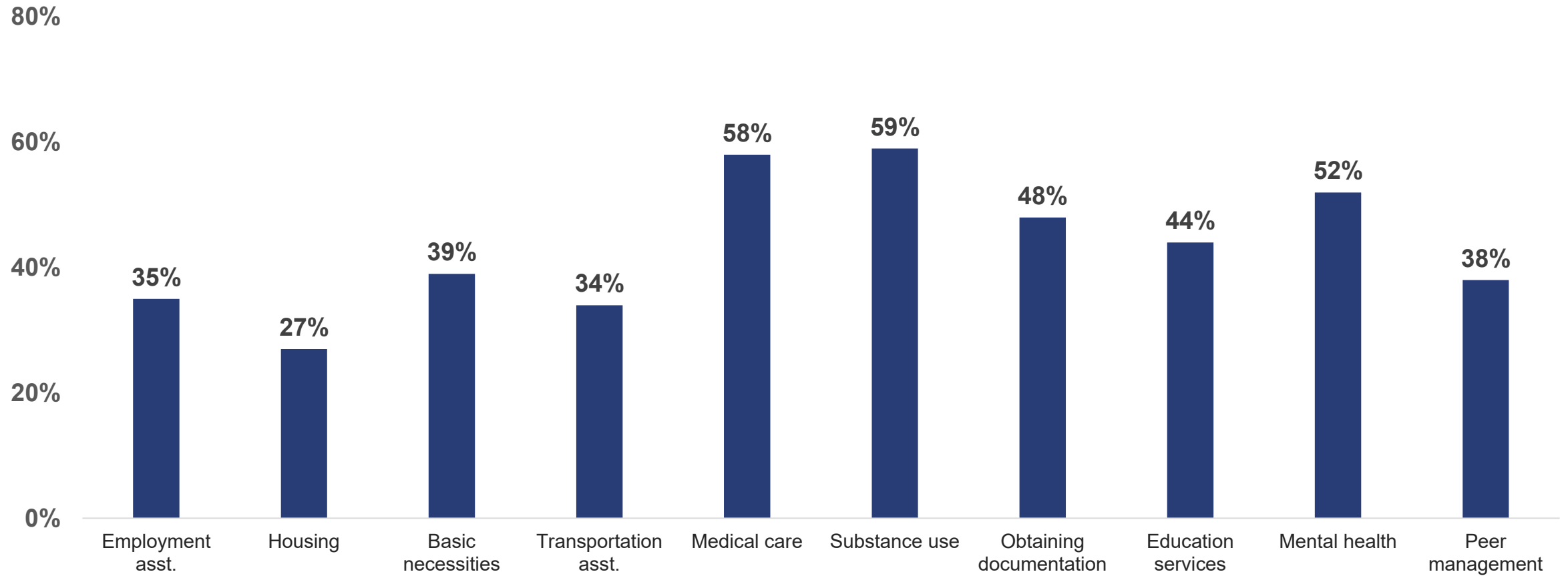
Self-Reported Needs of Current/Formerly Incarcerated – ATI Community Survey








21% ever incarcerated
 • 89% formerly
 • 11% currently

N=339-356






Percent with Significant Need That Received That Service – ATI Community Survey



Barriers to Clients in Need of Services – ATI Community Survey

-  Service isn't easy to get to (59%)
-  Hard to find out about service (49%)
-  Waiting lists are too long (48%)
-  Eligibility restrictions (39%)
-  Too hard to enroll (35%)

Barriers to Service Providers in Providing Services – ATI Service Provider Survey

-  Retaining staff (55%)
-  Hiring staff (47%)
-  Obtaining reliable funding (46%)
-  Restrictions on funding use (44%)
-  Contract requirements for funding (41%)

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What Works, Why Does it Work, Who Does it Work For?

- Academic literature, think tanks, National Institute of Justice, Advisory and Working Group feedback
- Best practice and policy
- Address multiple needs: substance use, antisocial cognition, antisocial associates, family and marital relations, employment, and leisure and recreational activity
- Reduce system involvement, advance equity for vulnerable populations, and improve public safety
- Organized along the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)
- Process evaluations, fidelity assessments, and impact evaluations

Example Programs by Intercept

INTERCEPT 0-1	INTERCEPT 2-3	INTERCEPT 4-5
<p>911 Call Triage Lines</p> <p>Community-Level or Law Enforcement Response and Diversion</p> <p>Alternative Treatment Options for Substance Use Individuals</p>	<p>Reducing Failures to Appear</p> <p>Pre-Plea Outreach and Advocacy</p> <p>Collaborative Courts</p> <p>Correctional Therapeutic Communities</p> <p>Educational and Vocational Programs</p>	<p>Comprehensive Reentry Services</p> <p>Warm Hand-Offs to Post-Release Services</p> <p>Wraparound Healthcare Services</p> <p>Post-Release Job Skills and Employment Programming</p> <p>Justice-Involved Housing</p>

Guiding Principles for ATI Recommendations

- Emphasize prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation to minimize justice system contact
- Consider HOW services are provided, not just IF they are offered
- Build upon cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary collaboration
- Utilize coordinated care and peer mentorship
- Consistently collect, share, and evaluate data across programs and sectors
- Ensure basic needs are met
- Support families and communities disproportionately affected, while ensuring accountability to victims
- Regionalize successful local programs where possible

Intercept 0-1: Community Services and Law Enforcement Recommendations

INCREASE

Community education regarding service availability

EXPAND

Alternative dispatch models, as well as Mobile Crisis Response Teams (MCRT)

CONSIDER

Additional booking alternatives that provide services

BUILD

Capacity to expand sobering service centers

Intercept 2-3: Initial Detention, Court Hearings, and Jails/Prisons Recommendations

IMPLEMENT

Low-cost strategies to reduce Failure to Appear (FTAs)

INCREASE

Pre-trial advocacy and support

Referrals to and update of collaborative courts

DETERMINE

Why individuals are violating probation and explore options to address them proactively

EXPAND

Eligibility criteria for programs such as County Parole and Alternative Custody, Work Furlough, and Residential Reentry Center

PREVENT

Late night releases from jail

Intercept 4-5: Initial Detention, Court Hearings, and Jails/Prisons Recommendations

INCREASE

Ability to meet individuals' needs through methods such as jail in-reach and improved coordination

ENSURE

Healthcare needs are met

SUPPORT

Individuals being able to make a livable wage upon release

General Recommendations

CONTINUE

Building on collaborative efforts in data governance and infrastructure

PRIORITIZE

Objective program evaluation and commitment to constant improvement

ENSURE

Services are culturally responsive and accessible

INCREASE

Housing availability and provide additional services simultaneously

Summary

