



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

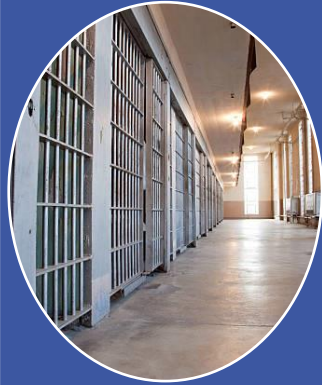
- Simultaneous interpretation into Spanish is available
- This listening session is being recorded and will be made available at www.sandag.org/ATISStudy
- If you would like to speak, please raise your hand
- Speakers will be given 3 minutes to speak to ensure equitable opportunities; individuals can speak more than once pending the number of speakers
- The promotion of any specific business is discouraged

** Where in San Diego county do you currently reside?*

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



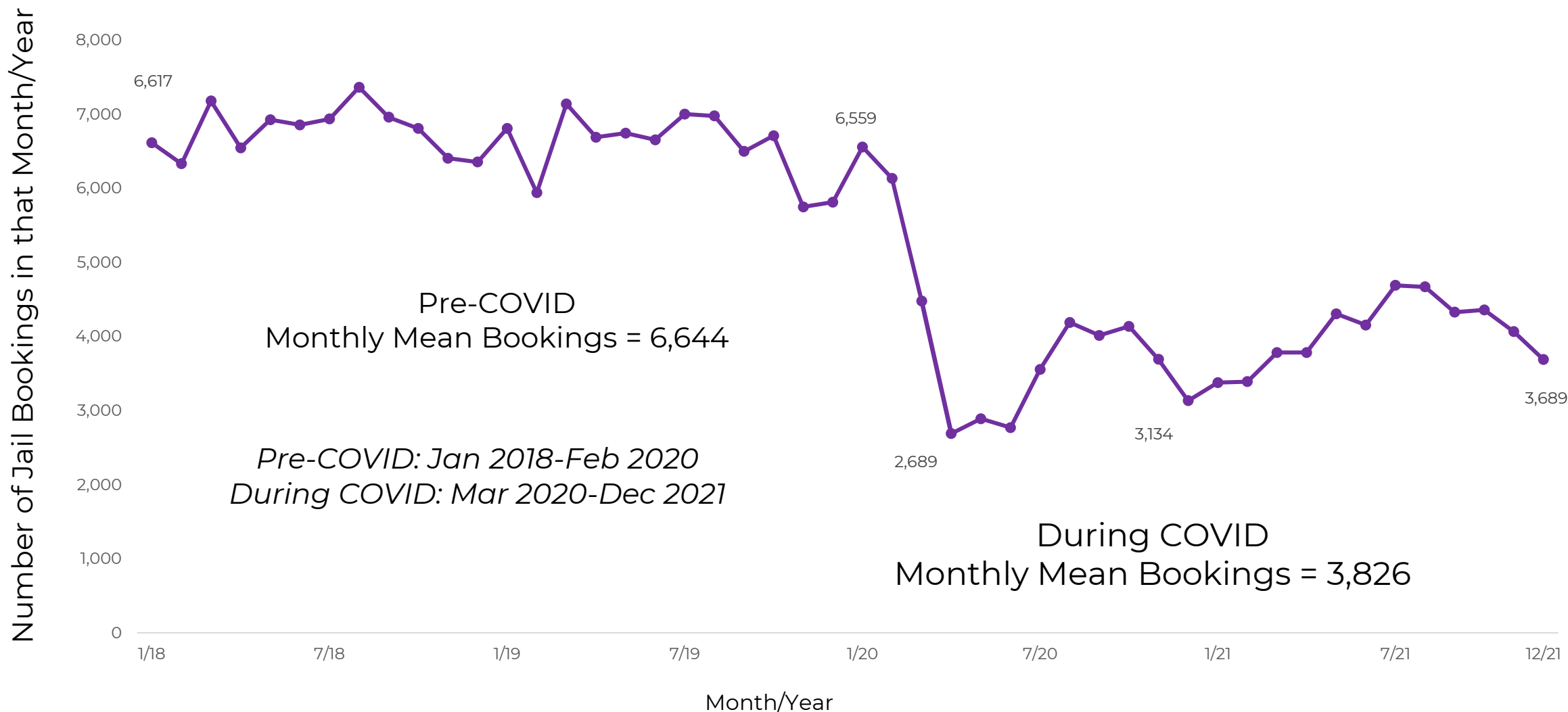
#4: Identify proven and promising programs for implementation or expansion



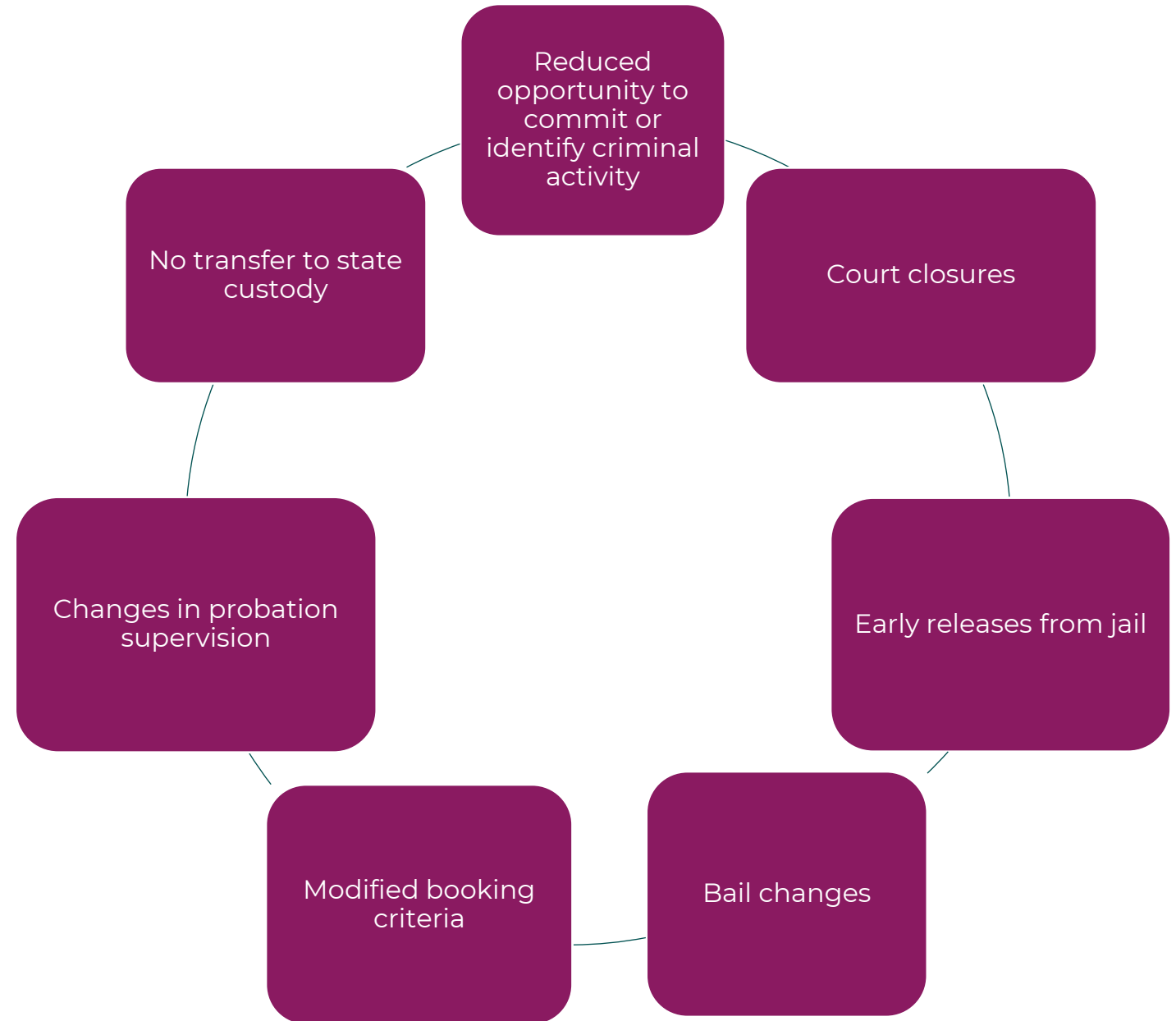
#5: Cost analysis of alternatives to incarceration

← Community engagement and feedback →

Jail Bookings Dropped 42% Pre-COVID to During COVID



Primary Policy Drivers of Reduced Incarceration



Status of Justice System Contact Question

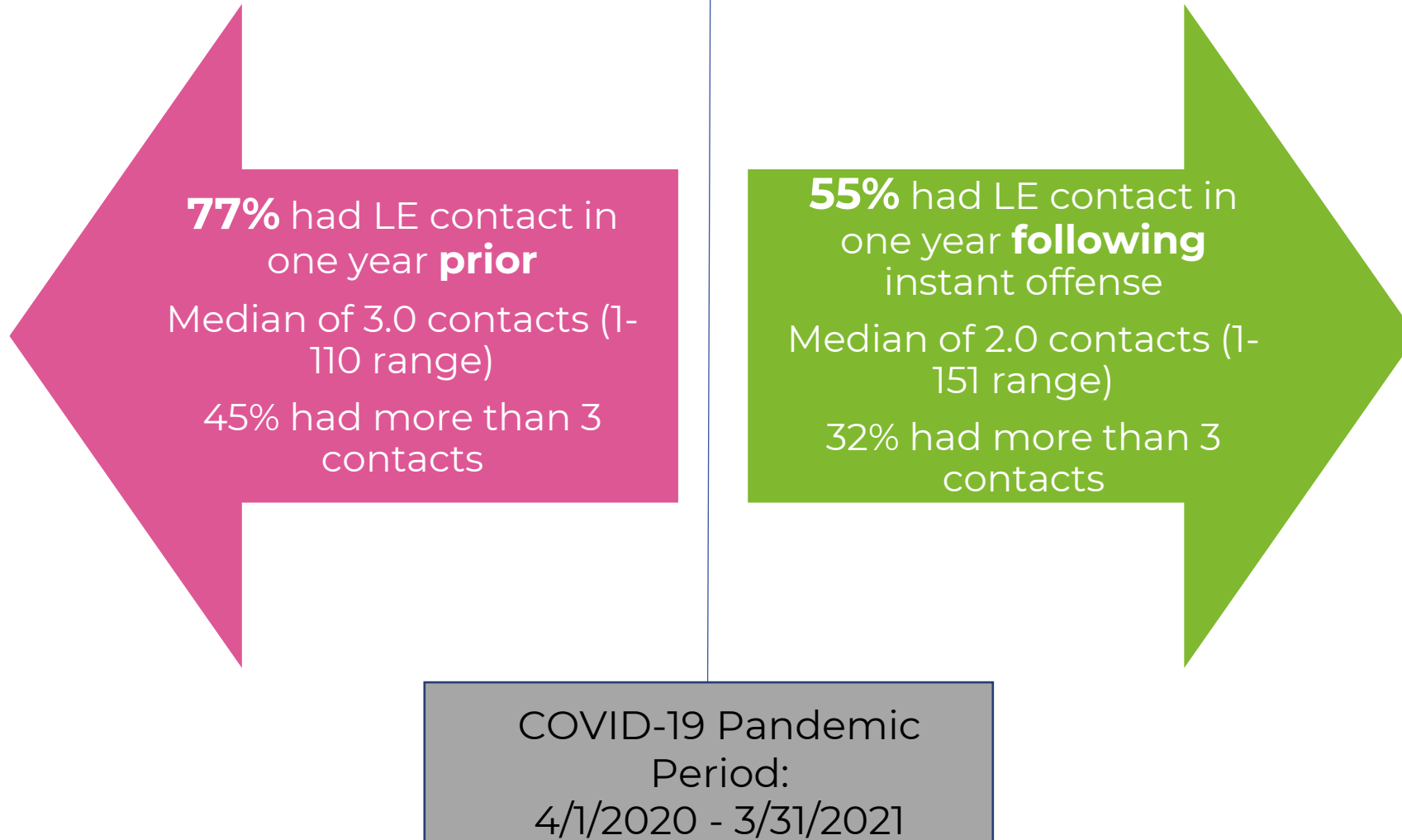
6 drug use & possession
and/or 3 public conduct
charges

Looking 12 months prior
to instant offense & 12
months after

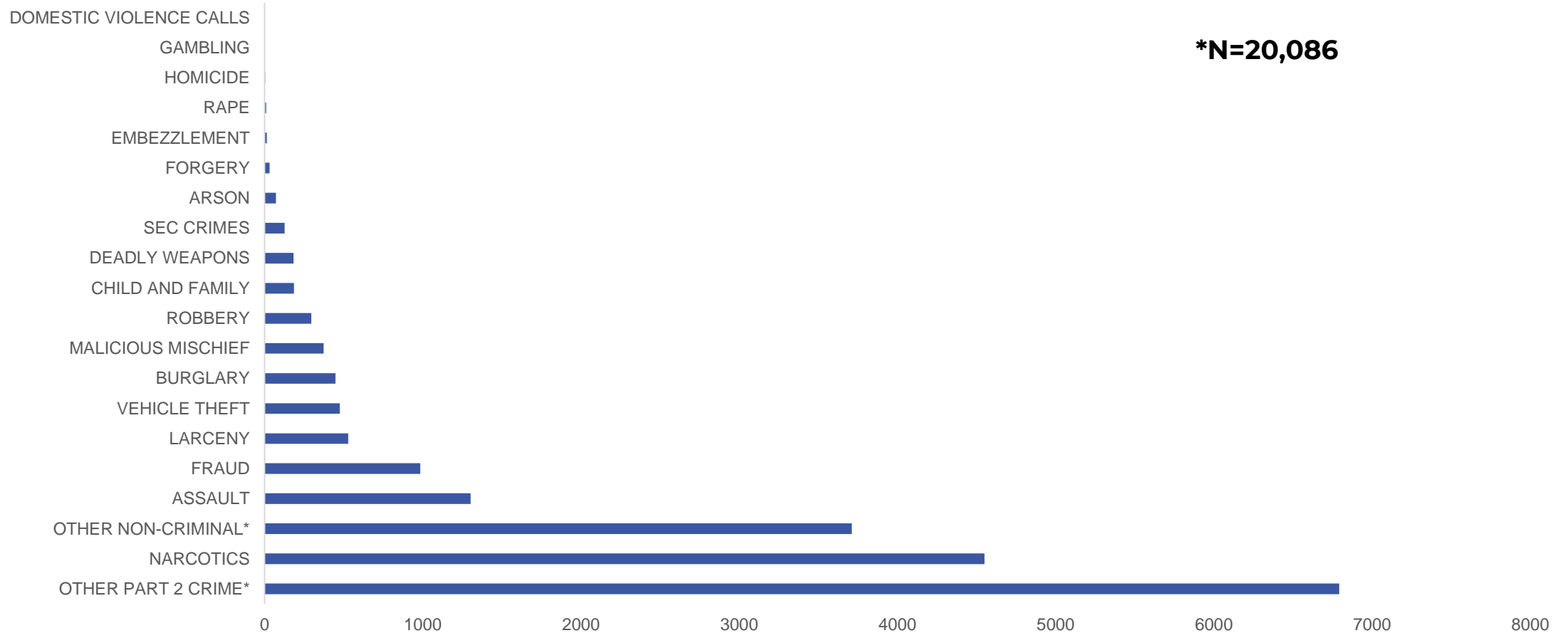
A significant majority of all
contacts were for low-
level drug possession
charges

Average time between
offenses increased from
the pre-pandemic
period (median 41.75 days)
to the post-pandemic
period (median 48 days)

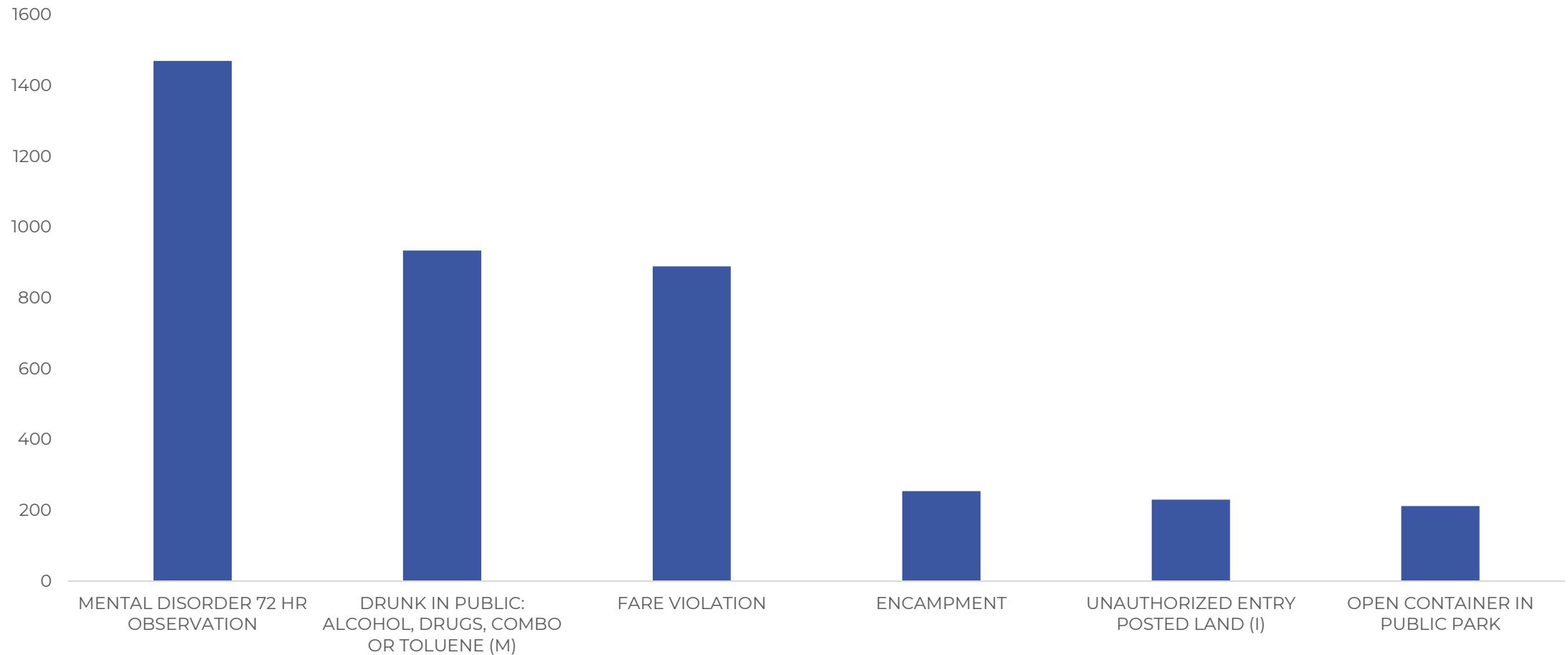
Preliminary Findings



Repeat Offenses by Charge Category



Most Frequent “Other” Charges



**Note: This chart excludes contacts for status violations.*

Needs of Those at Risk of Incarceration

- Housing
- Help paying for basic necessities
- Mental health services
- Employment assistance
- Transportation
- Substance use treatment

** Which of these services would you consider to be the most important?*

Barriers to Clients in Need of Services



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%)

** If you and/or a loved one have experienced any of these barriers, which do you think was most significant?*

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 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

Community-Level Crisis Response and Diversion

- Community response teams have shown significant success in diverting nonviolent calls and connecting to services
- Mobile Crisis Response Teams (MCRT) in San Diego
- Other successful models outside of the county are fully integrated with 911 dispatch system





Law Enforcement-Assisted Diversion

- Law enforcement-led diversion programming directs low-level offenders away from jail and towards needed services
- Seattle's Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program has shown success in reducing recidivism and increasing access to services
- Narcotics Arrest Diversion Program (NADP) - Chicago-based diversion program for low-level drug offenses

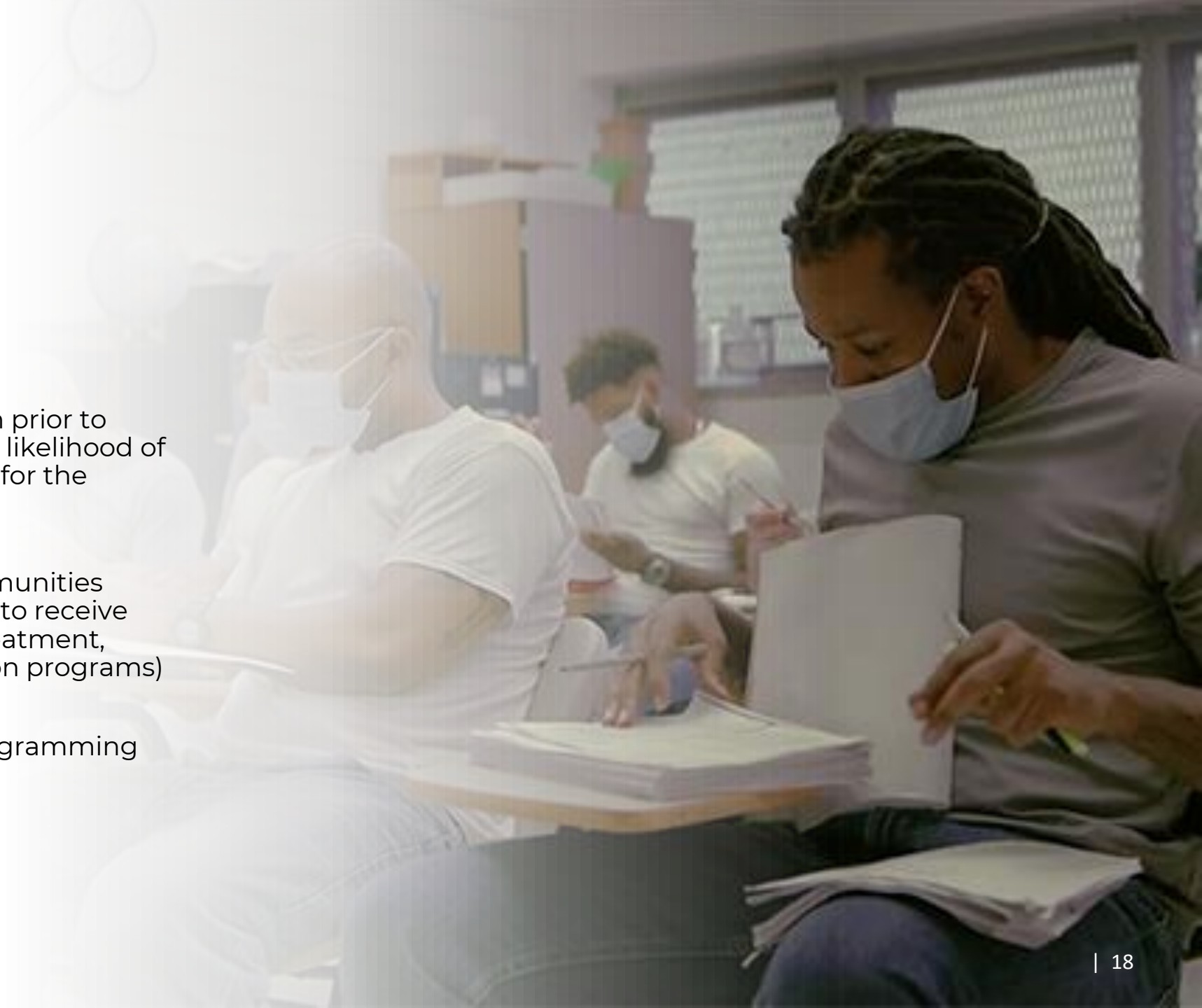
Pre-Plea Advocacy and Sentencing Alternatives

- Collaborative courts are effective tools for addressing underlying behavior/issues that led to criminal activity
- Embedded advocates for public defender clients provide wraparound services and increase the likelihood of certain cases being dropped



Incarceration-Based Rehabilitative Programs

- For those incarcerated, rehabilitation prior to release is important for reducing the likelihood of recidivism and improving outcomes for the incarcerated
- Corrections-based therapeutic communities provide an environment for inmates to receive substance use and mental health treatment, prepare for release (Amity Foundation programs)
- Educational and vocational skills programming with post-release services





Ensuring Successful Reentry

- Wraparound reentry services are key - pairing jail in-reach with post-release coordination and connection to services
- Transitions Clinics - addressing significant healthcare needs of formerly incarcerated individuals
- Post-release employment support and training – Rise Up Industries

Preliminary Takeaways 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
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. Remove the employment stigma of hiring incarcerated individuals and explore public-private partnerships

Additional Questions for the Community

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/ATISudyComment***

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