



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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**Advisory Group Meeting**

December 2022

# Agenda

1. Update on Completed/Upcoming Tasks and Project Timeline (4:30-5:10)
2. Discuss January Community Forums and WG-AG February Joint Meeting (5:10-5:20)
3. Update on Advisory Group Addendum Efforts (5:20-5:30)
4. Open Discussion (5:30-6:00)



# What Justice System Contact Did Individuals Have Who Weren't Booked During the Pandemic?

# Status of Justice System Contact Question

Sampling from ARJIS and then linking with data from MAI

11,904\* individuals with justice system contact & not booked

Sampling Period: 4/1/2020-3/31/2021

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

Looking 12 months prior to instant offense & 12 months after

Type, frequency, and timing of justice system contact

Analysis expected for review in Jan 2023

# Initial Takeaways

- A significant majority of all contacts were for low-level drug possession charges
- Repeat offenses were common for these charges -- of 11,904 individuals in the study population, there were 19,383\* eligible offenses during the pandemic period
- The number of law enforcement contacts per person declined from the pre-pandemic (median=3, mean=4.8) to the post-pandemic period (median=2, mean=3.4)
- Average time between offenses increased from the pre-pandemic period (median 41.75 days) to the post-pandemic period (median 48 days)

# Some Remaining Questions and Next Steps

- How many of those included in the sample committed additional offenses at the same time as their instant offense?
- Co-occurring offenses – what were the most common types of offenses committed alongside the nine eligible drug possession/public conduct charges?
- How were prior contacts related to posterior contacts? What were the characteristics of individuals who committed offenses across these time periods?
- Further analysis will delve deeper into variations in patterns by location, crime type, etc.



# Needs, Services, Gaps, and Barriers

# Sources of Needs Data

SOURCES OF NEED DATA IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION FOR THE ATI STUDY			
Data Source	Population	Time Period	Data Description
211	General population that calls 211	FY 22	Needs by type and ZIP code
District Attorney's CARE Community Center	Individuals served by the CARE Community Center	October 2017-August 2022	Aggregate need data by race, gender, trauma, and history of incarceration
Department of Homeless Solutions and Equitable Communities	Individuals with housing needs leaving Sheriff's detention facilities	November 2019-April 2022, depending on referral source	Deidentified data including demographics and need for mental health or substance use disorder treatment
Behavioral Health Services	Individuals with a justice system referral who received County-funded mental health or substance use treatment	FY 22	Number of OIE clients by demographic category, discharge destination information
Proposition 47 Evaluation	Low-level offenders served through Proposition 47-funded programs	2017-2021	Self-reported needs
ATI Community Survey	Community Survey respondents who indicated they had been incarcerated	2022	Self-reported needs with the ability to examine by self-reported gender, age, race/ethnicity, and ZIP code
ATI Service Provider Survey	Service provider survey	2022	Perceived needs of adult clients they serve
Substance Abuse Monitoring Study	Adults booked into local detention facilities	2021	Self-reported needs related to mental health and housing instability, drug use test results
Probation Community Resource Directory	Individuals under Probation Supervision	FY 21 & 22	Aggregate data describing what services individuals were referred to, which reflects need



# Draft Summary of Needs from Next Report

## General Population

- Housing
- Medical care/home
- Help paying for basic necessities

## History of Incarceration

- Housing
- Mental health services
- Help paying for basic necessities
- Employment assistance
- Transportation
- Medical care/home
- Substance abuse treatment

## History of Incarceration & Housing Instability

- Housing
- Mental health services
- Substance abuse treatment
- Transportation
- Employment assistance
- Help paying for basic necessities
- Medical care/home

# Sources of Services Data

SOURCES OF SERVICE DATA IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION FOR THE ATI STUDY			
Data Source	Population	Time Period	Data Description
211	General population that calls 211	FY 22	Referrals provided by ZIP code, agency, service type, and total referrals
Department of Homeless Solutions and Equitable Communities	Individuals with housing needs leaving Sheriff's detention facilities	November 2019-April 2022, depending on referral source	Deidentified data shared for analysis regarding who received what type of referrals
Behavioral Health Services	Individuals with a justice system referral that received County-funded mental health or substance use treatment	FY 22	Received list of 155 mental health and service providers
Proposition 47 Evaluation	Low-level offenders served through Proposition 47-funded programs	2017-2021	Self-reported receipt of services
ATI Community Survey	Community Survey respondents who indicated they had been incarcerated	2022	Self-reported receipt of service by self-reported gender, age, race/ethnicity, and ZIP code
Probation Community Resource Directory	Individuals under Probation Supervision	FY 22	Aggregate data for 72 service providers by type of service

# How to Best Engage Clients When Services Not Mandated?

- Motivational interviewing, meet clients where they are, build a relationship, ongoing follow-up
- Make sure their basic needs are met
- Don't make it feel like the service is punishment, make them part of the process, ensure they are heard
- Make receiving the service and enrolling as easy as possible
- Engage and support those around the clients (e.g., family)
- Make sure that one size doesn't fit all
- Utilize credible messengers and peer support

# Draft Takeaways from December Report

Importance of ensuring people can meet basic needs

Ensuring services are where individuals live and transportation is available

Importance of warm hand offs and case management

Importance of employment training so people can earn a livable wage

Importance of culturally-competent services



# What are the Costs of Alternatives to Incarceration?

# ATI Final Cost Analysis Methodology

Not a cost-effectiveness study

Baseline compared to 5 alternatives (assuming everyone gets all)

Sobering Centers, Crisis Stabilization Unit, Behavioral Health Court, Outpatient & Residential SUD Treatment

PC 1000, Homeless Court, DA CJI, and Pretrial Release not included in final analysis though considered

Only County costs included

No cost to DA or Public Defender included

No consideration of recidivism

Baseline 6 drug and 3 public conduct offenses

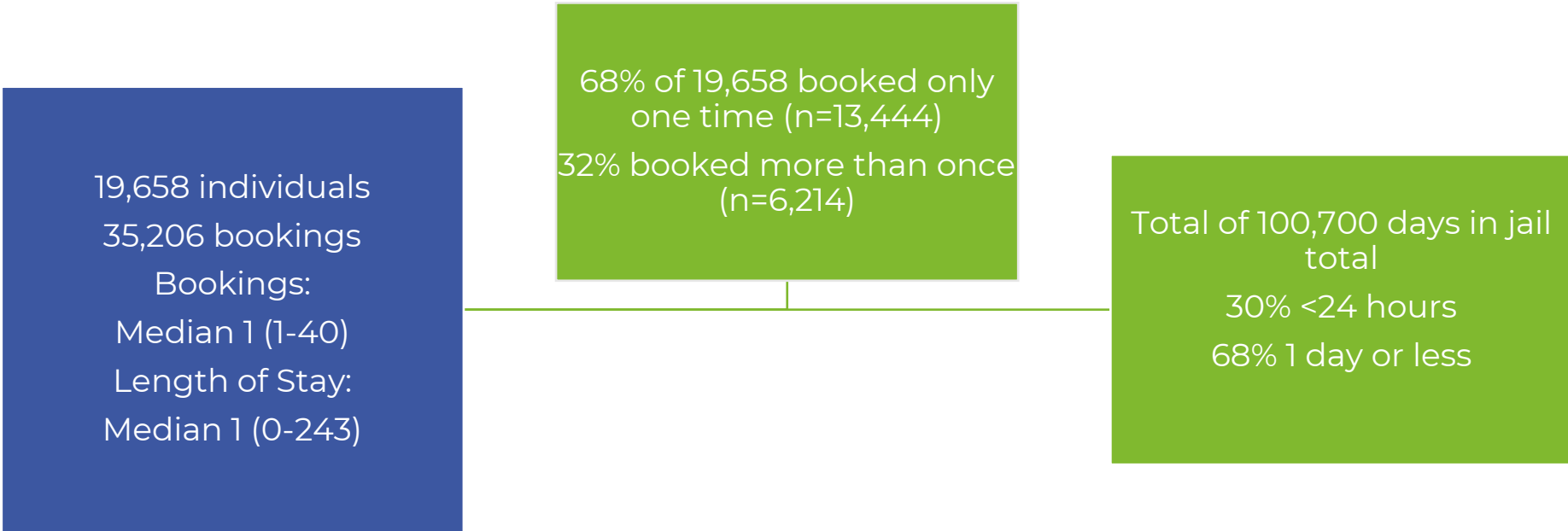
Individuals booked between 1/1/18 and 2/29/20

Sampled from the MAI & no consideration of criminal history

2019 dollars used for base year

Data shown on population but can be analyzed for budgeting purposes

# Baseline Sample Description





# Best Practice Literature Review



# Status of 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

Summary to be  
included in  
December report  
for final review

# Best Practices: Focus by Intercept





# Update on Project Timeline and Upcoming Tasks

# Project Timeline

## December

- Meet with AG & WG
- Work on Goals 2, 3, & 4
- Draft Comprehensive Report

## January

- Meet with AG & WG
- 2 Additional Community Forums
- Any outstanding work on Goals 2, 3, & 4

## February

- Joint AG & WG meeting
- Work on Final Comprehensive Report
- Return to Board

## March

- Final Comprehensive Report



# Updates on Advisory Group addendum and Open Discussion