



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

---

## **Initial Interim Report Overview**

May 2022

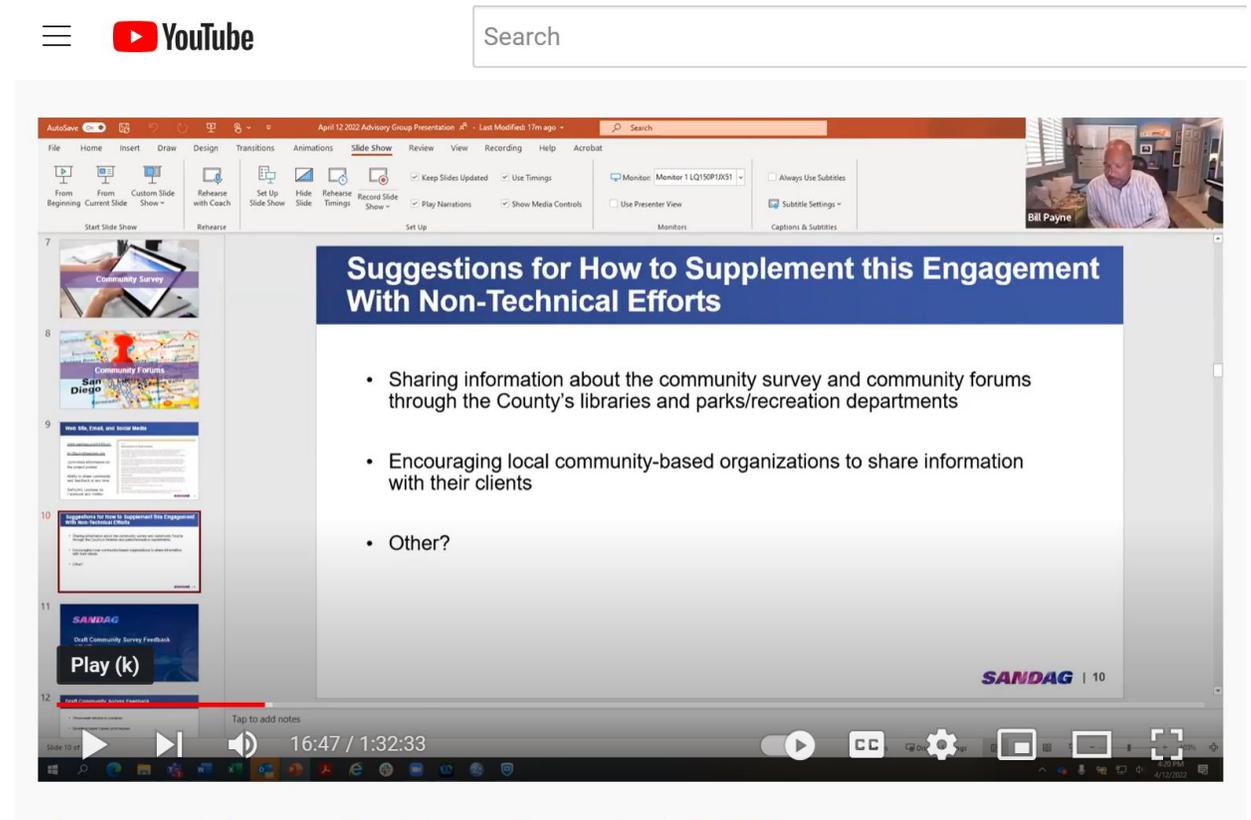
# ATI Advisory Group Members

- Charlene Autolino
- Laila Aziz
- Lon Chhay
- Dr. Andrea Dauber-Griffin
- Manuel Enriquez
- Dr. Darwin Fishman
- Anthony Gonzales
- Betsy Jacobson
- Martin Leyva
- Niki Martinez
- Bill Payne
- Jackie Reed
- Wehstahnah Tucker
- Reginald Washington



# Initial ATI Advisory Group Meeting Held and Feedback Provided

- First Advisory Group meeting held on ZOOM April 12, 2022, 4:00-5:30 p.m.
  - Meeting was public
  - Recording available at [www.SANDAG.org/ATISludy](http://www.SANDAG.org/ATISludy)
  - Reviewed Community Survey, community engagement plan, and data included in the Initial Interim Report
  - Assisted in pre-testing Community Survey
- Next Advisory Group meeting scheduled for May 26, 2022, 4:00-5:30
  - ZOOM Link available at [www.SANDAG.org/ATISludy](http://www.SANDAG.org/ATISludy)



# Community Survey Engagement Plan

-Press Outreach, SANDAG Region Newsletter, and County Distribution

-Social Media

-Advisory & Working Group Assistance

-Outreach to detention facilities and Probation offices

-Outreach through County libraries and parks

-Snowballing distribution through other groups/organizations



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 be improved.

**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, visit [SANDAG.org/ATISStudy](https://www.sandag.org/ATISStudy) or call **(619) 595-1320**.



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 be improved.

**Nos gustaría conocer su opinión sobre la seguridad pública y alternativas al encarcelamiento!**

Encuesta Disponible:  
**del 6 al 27 de mayo de 2022**



Para participar y ayudar a mejorar la seguridad pública local, por favor escanee este código QR, visite [SANDAG.org/ATISStudy](https://www.sandag.org/ATISStudy) o llame al **(619) 595-1320**.

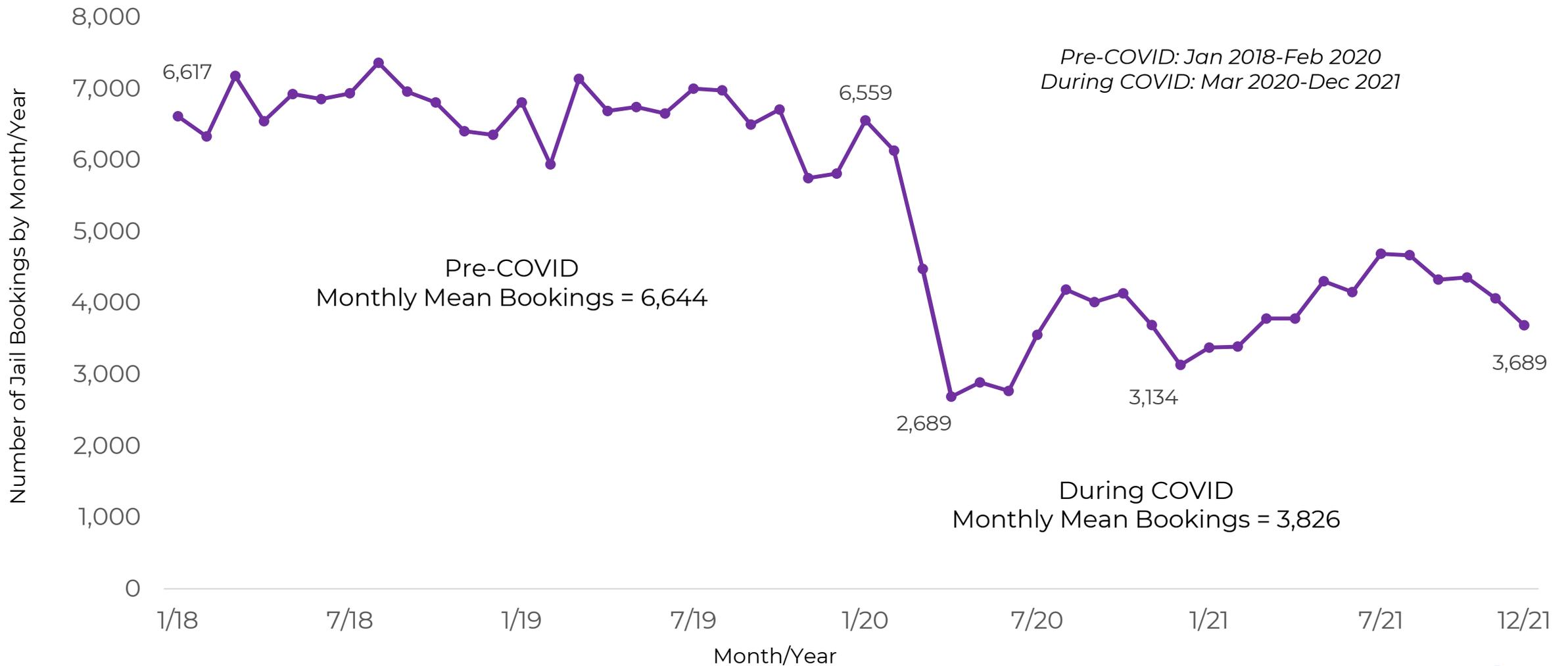
6651 22Q2

# Research Questions

| Answered  | Answered with Proxy  | Could Not be Answered  |
|---|--|--|
| How bookings changed by charge level, charge type, & demographics   | How jail population changed by proportions who were sentenced or unsentenced | Whether someone who was booked was sentenced or unsentenced or by race/ethnicity |
| How length of stay varied over time, by reason, & by race/ethnicity | Where individuals booked lived around the region                             | Length of stay by mental health status   |
| Receipt of services prior to first tracked booking & by race*       | Underlying need related to housing status, substance use, and mental health  |  |
| Policy drivers of decreased booking numbers                         |  |  |
| Crime trends in San Diego County                                    |  |  |

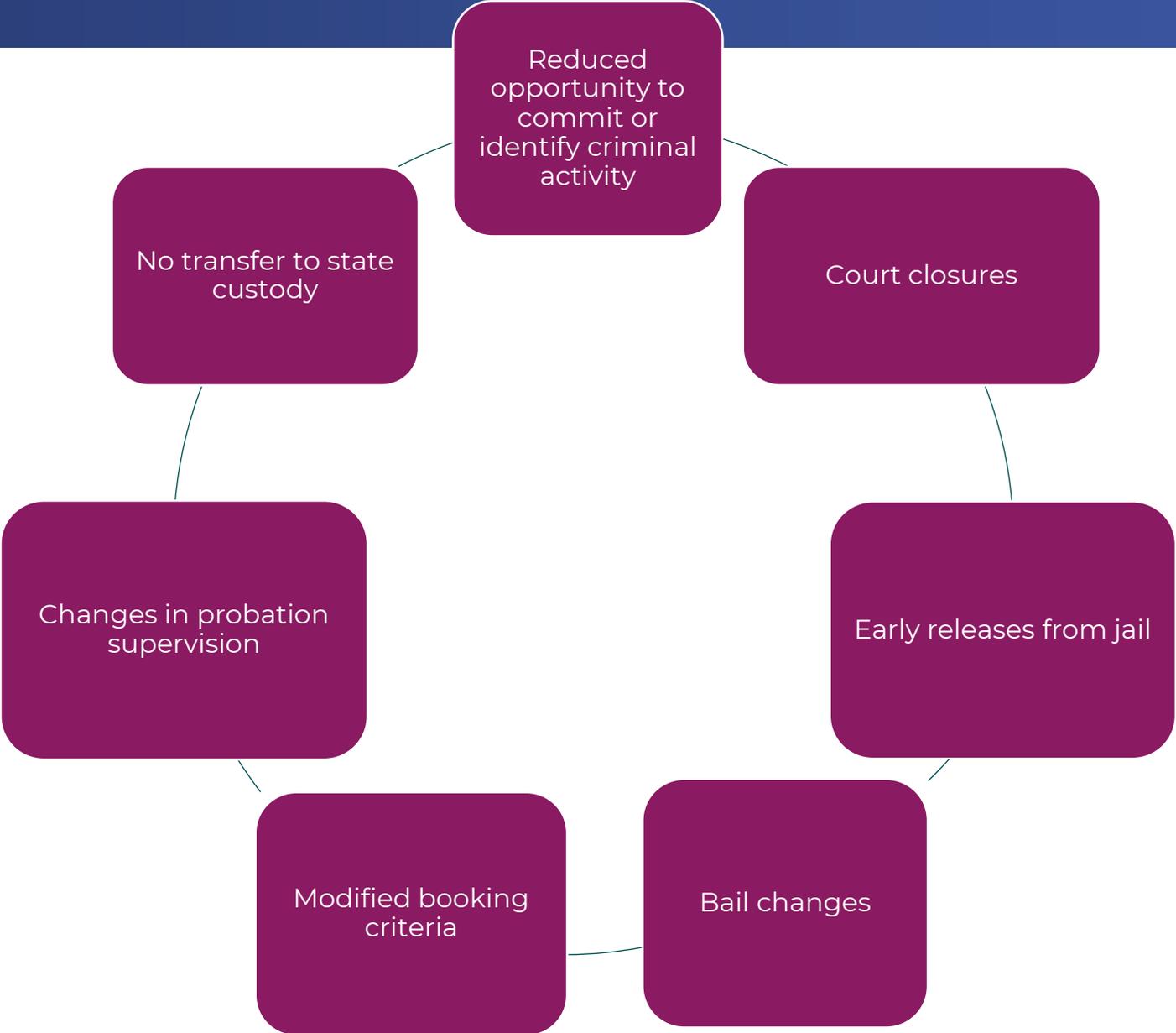
*\*Not answered in the Initial Interim Report but will be for the next report.*

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



SOURCE: SANDAG; San Diego County Multi-Agency Interface

# Primary Policy Drivers of Reduced Incarceration



# All Population Types Decreased in Number During COVID, but Unsentenced Felonies the Least

| Monthly Average Number of Individuals Housed in Sheriff's Department Detention Facilities |                     |                     |                |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|   | Pre-COVID           | During Covid        | Percent Change |
| <b>Felony</b>   | <i>91% felonies</i> | <i>97% felonies</i> |                |
| Sentenced   | 2,339               | 1,249               | -47%           |
| Unsentenced   | 2,704               | 2,556               | -5%            |
|   |                     |                     |                |
| <b>Misdemeanor</b>  |                     |                     |                |
| Sentenced   | 275                 | 33                  | -88%           |
| Unsentenced   | 250                 | 103                 | -59%           |
|   |                     |                     |                |

# Variation in who was Booked Pre-COVID and during COVID



Greater  
proportion  
felonies  
(46% to 59%)

Greater  
proportion violent  
offenses  
(23% to 32%)



Smaller  
proportion drug  
offenses  
(27% to 16%)

Smaller  
proportion  
warrants  
(29% to 21%)

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

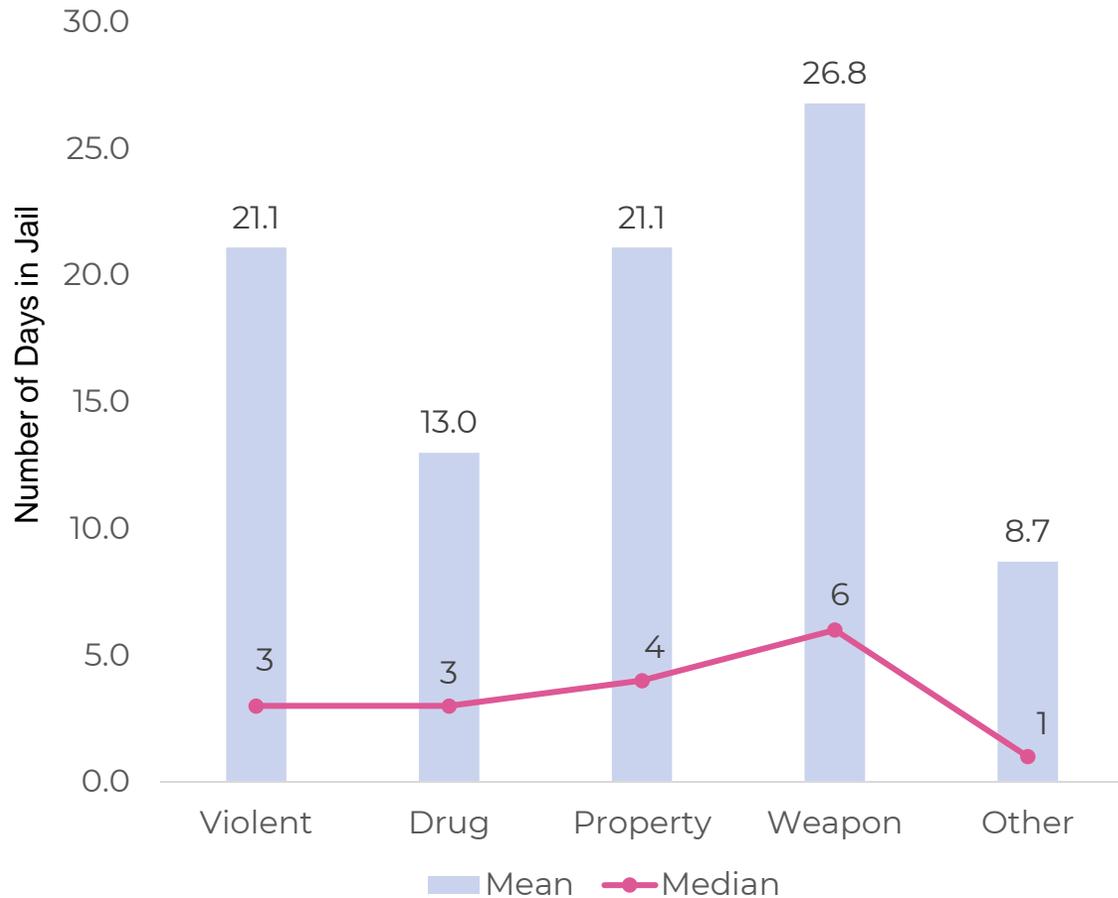
# 20 Charges Make Up Four-Fifths of All Bookings Pre-COVID (80%) and During COVID (78%)

| Alcohol/Drug  | Violent                                     | Property             | Violations          |
|---|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Disorderly conduct involving drugs/alcohol (12%/13%)</b> | <b>Domestic violence (5%/9%)</b>            | Burglary             | Flash incarceration |
| <b>Possession of non-narcotic drug (12%/2%)</b>             | <b>Battery on significant other (5%/7%)</b> | Vehicle theft        | Violation of parole |
| <b>DUI alcohol/drugs (10%/12%)</b>                          | Assault with a deadly weapon                | Vandalism over \$400 | Probation violation |
| <b>Under the influence (5%/6%)</b>                          | 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   |   |                      |                     |

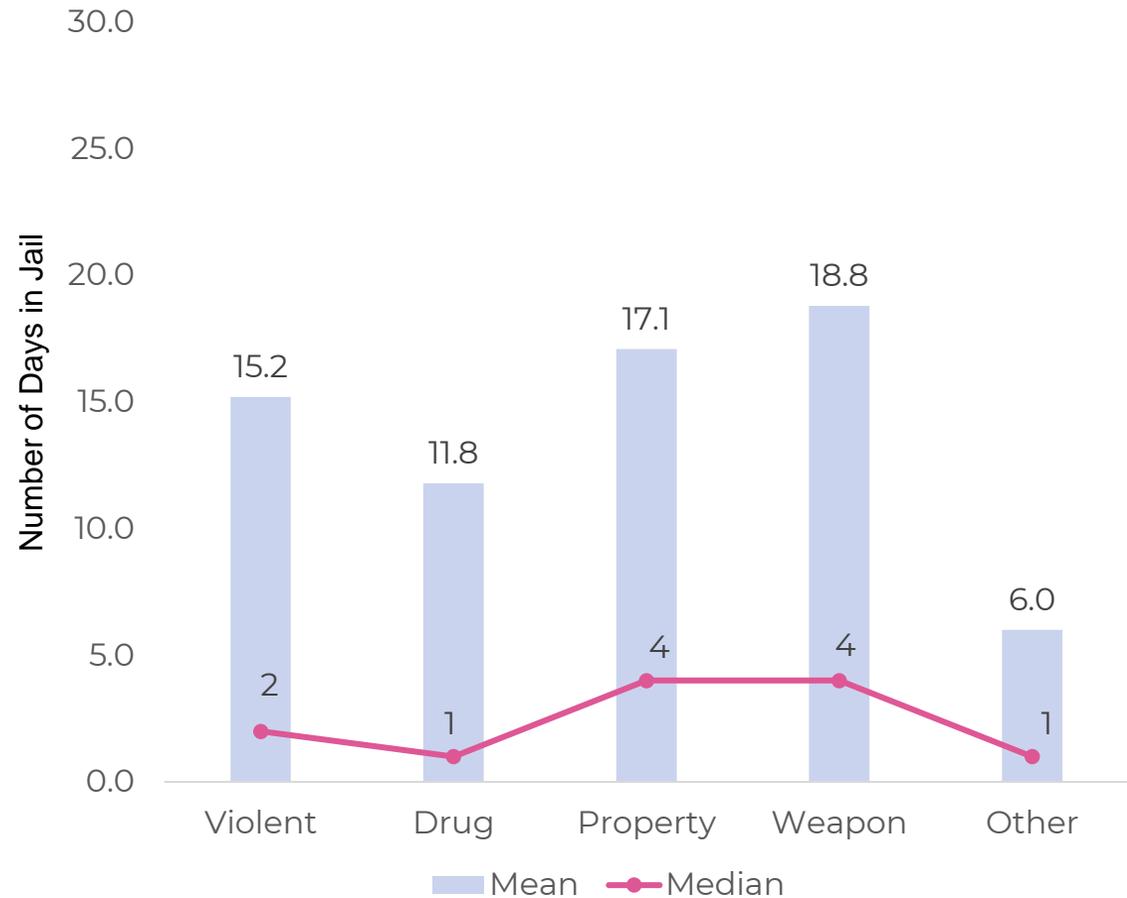
*Bold indicates top 6 charges with the % Pre-COVID and During COVID shown*

# Mean Lengths of Stay Decreased Pre-COVID to During COVID for all Booking Types

Pre-COVID (Jan 2018-Feb 2020)  
164,588 bookings

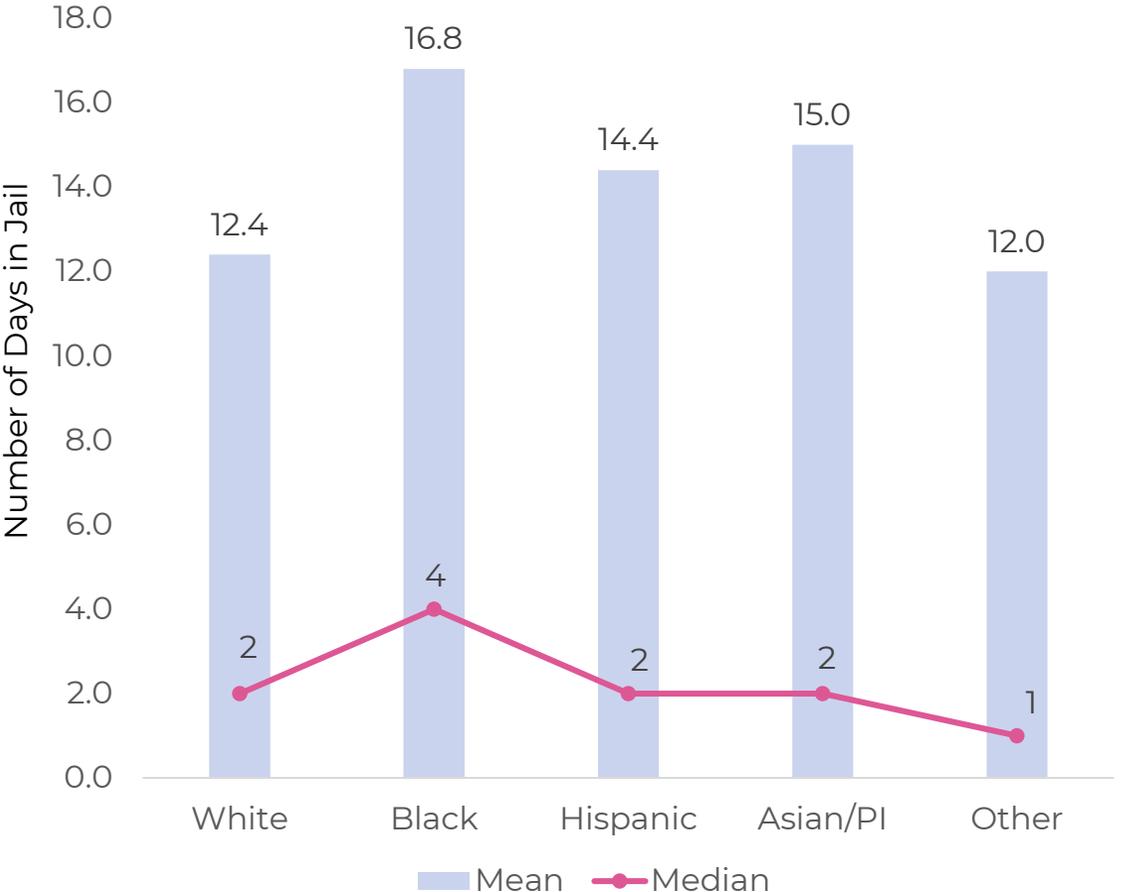


During COVID (Mar 2020-Dec 2021)  
79,394 bookings

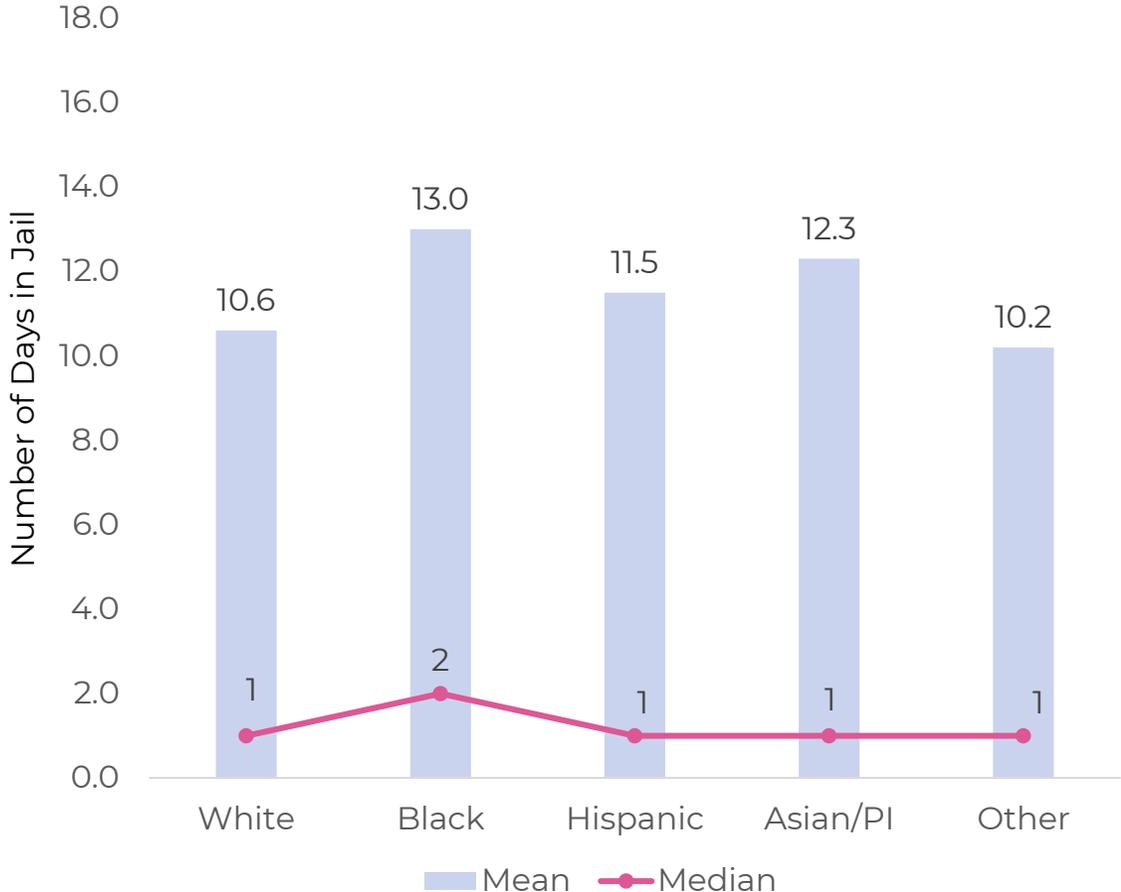


# Average Lengths of Stay Varies by Race/Ethnicity

**Pre-COVID (Jan 2018-Feb 2020)**  
164,588 bookings

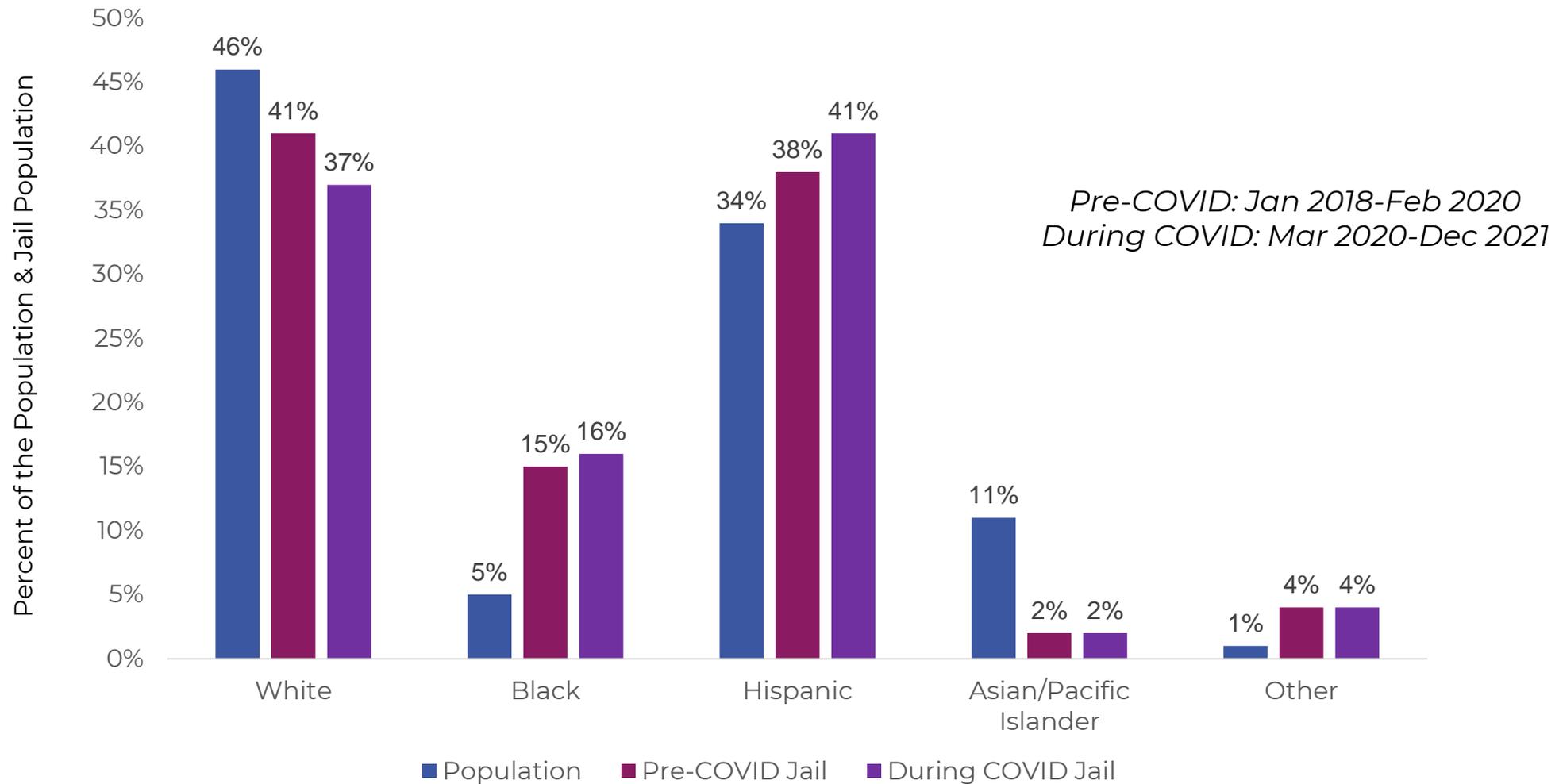


**During COVID (Mar 2020-Dec 2021)**  
79,394 bookings



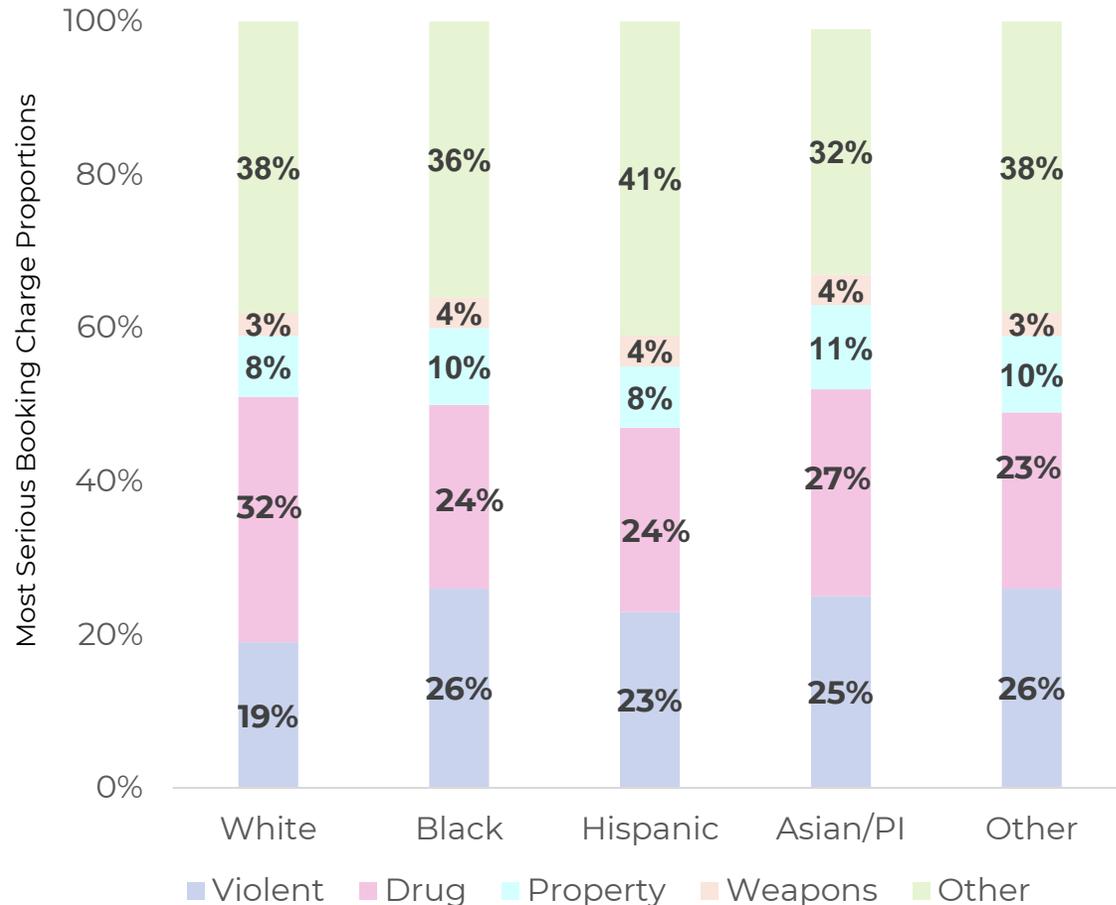
SOURCE: SANDAG; San Diego County Multi-Agency Interface

# Variation by Race/Ethnicity

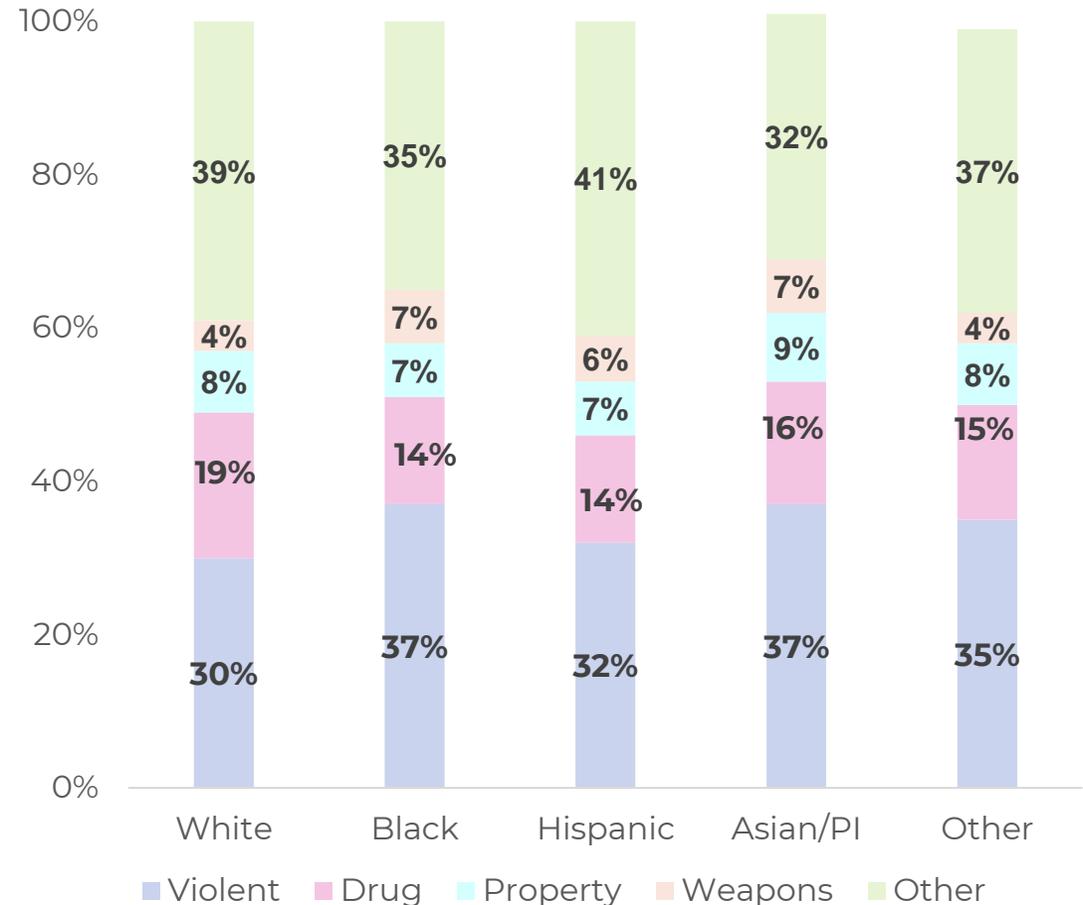


# Highest Booking Charge by Race/Ethnicity Varies Across Groups and Pre-COVID to During COVID

Pre-COVID (Jan 2018-Feb 2020)

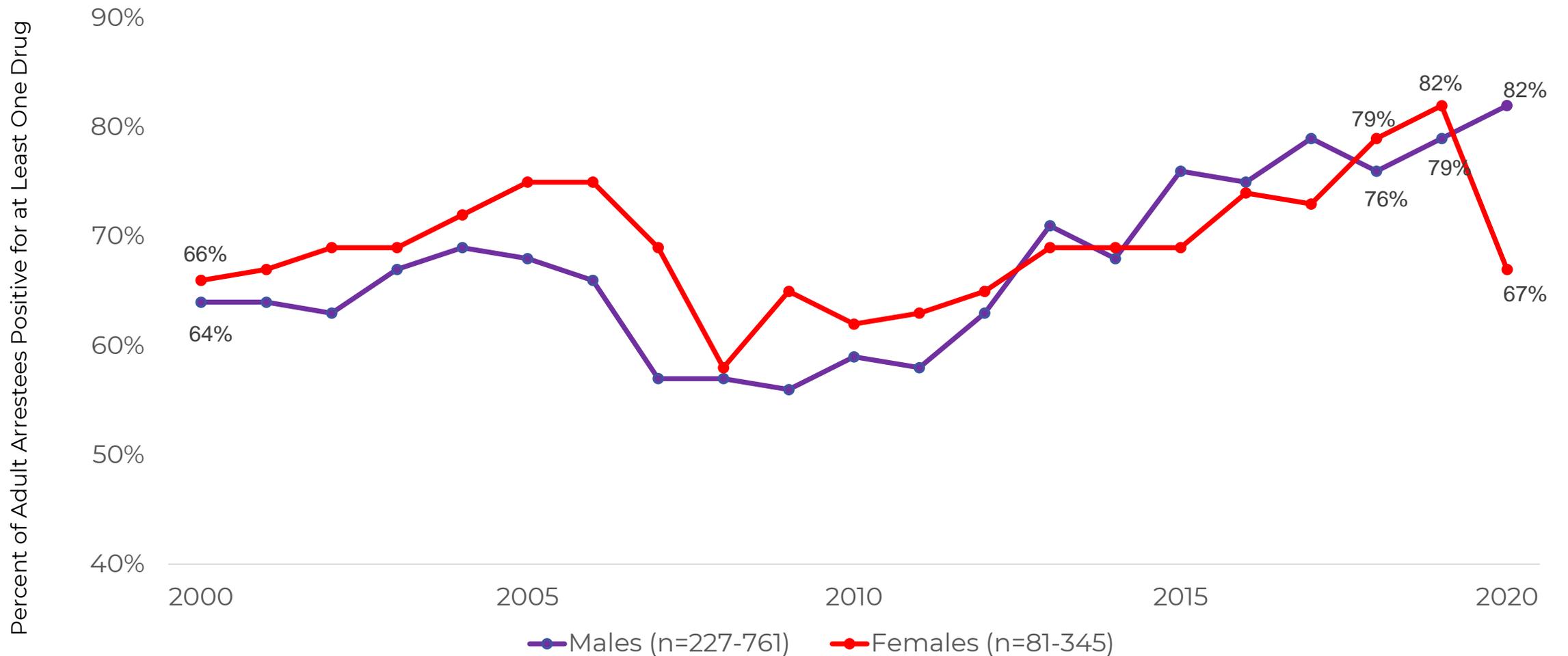


During COVID (Mar 2020-Dec 2021)

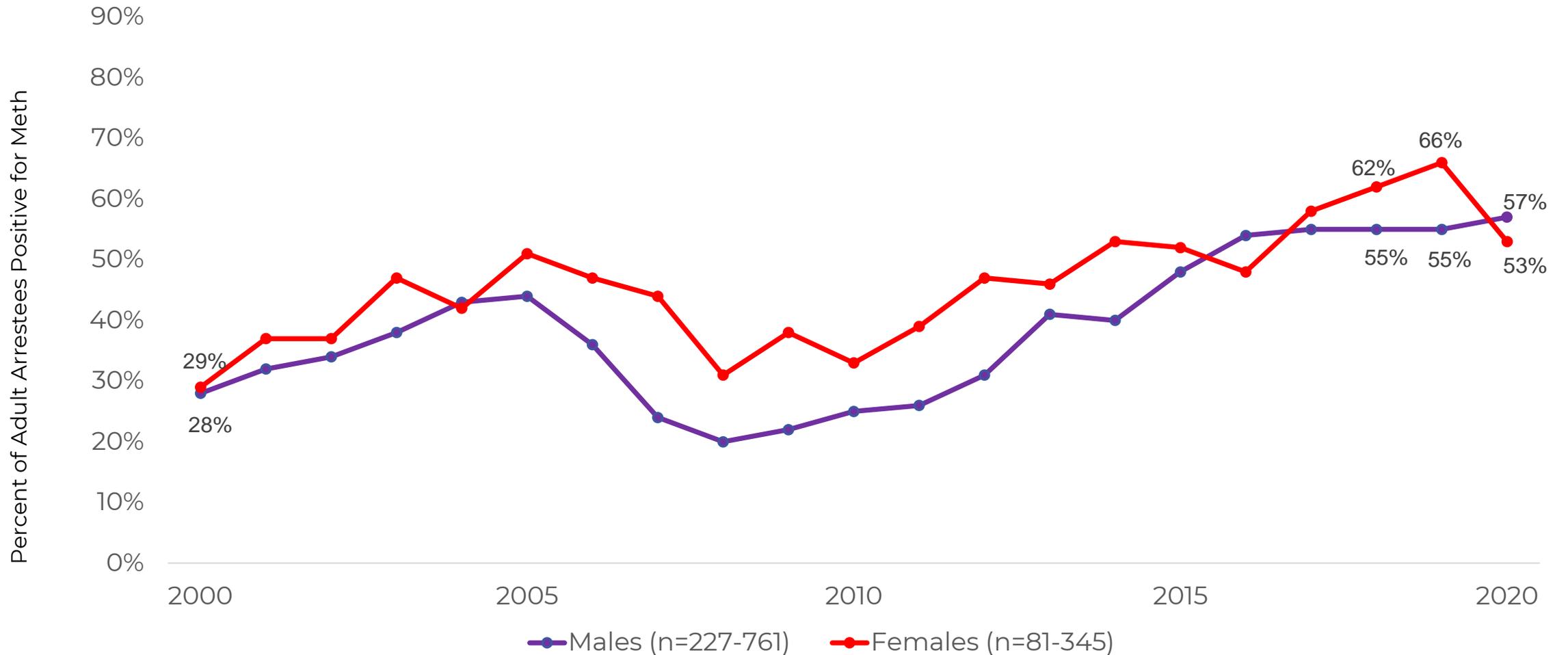


SOURCE: SANDAG; San Diego County Multi-Agency Interface

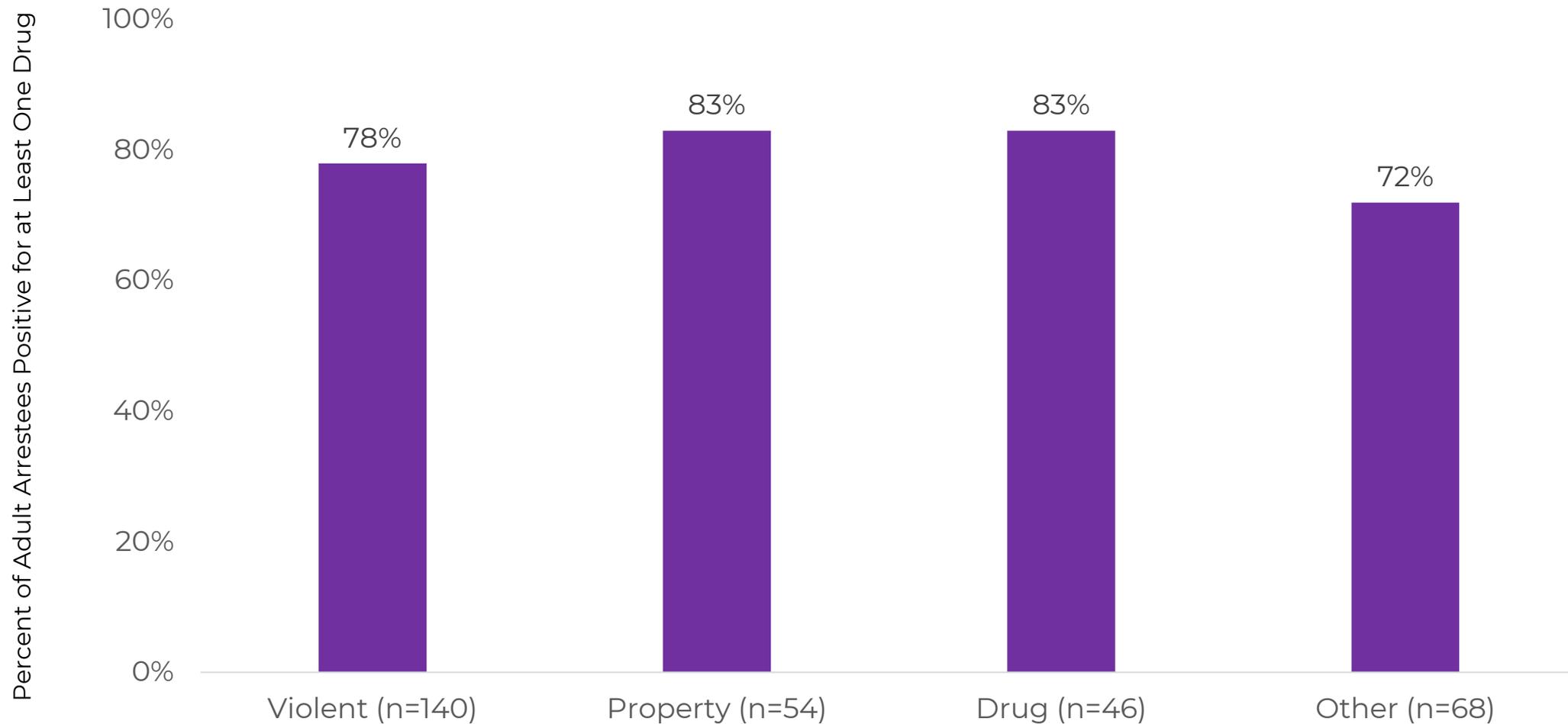
# Most Individuals Booked into Jail Test Positive for at Least One Substance



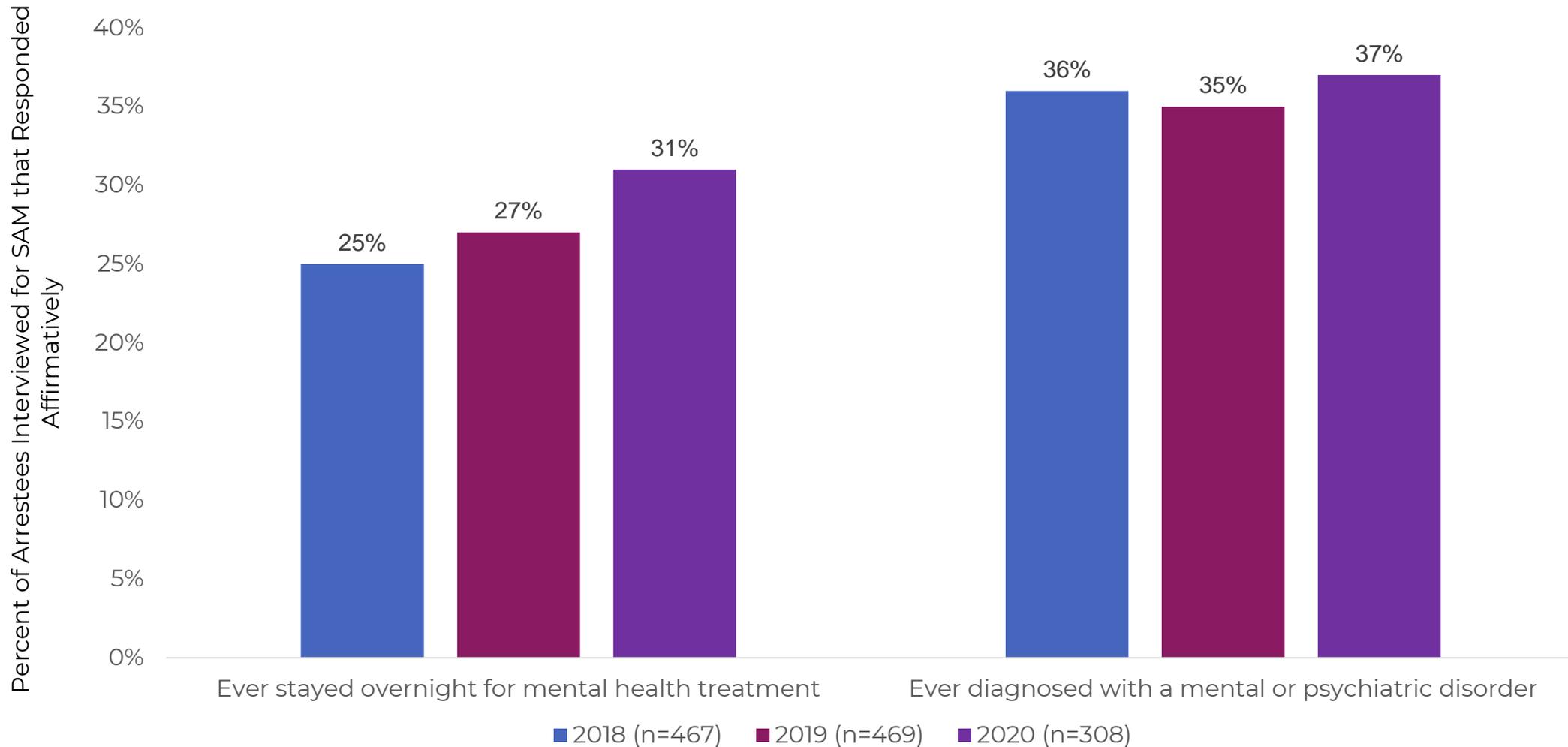
# Meth is Primary Drug Used by Individuals Booked into San Diego County Jails



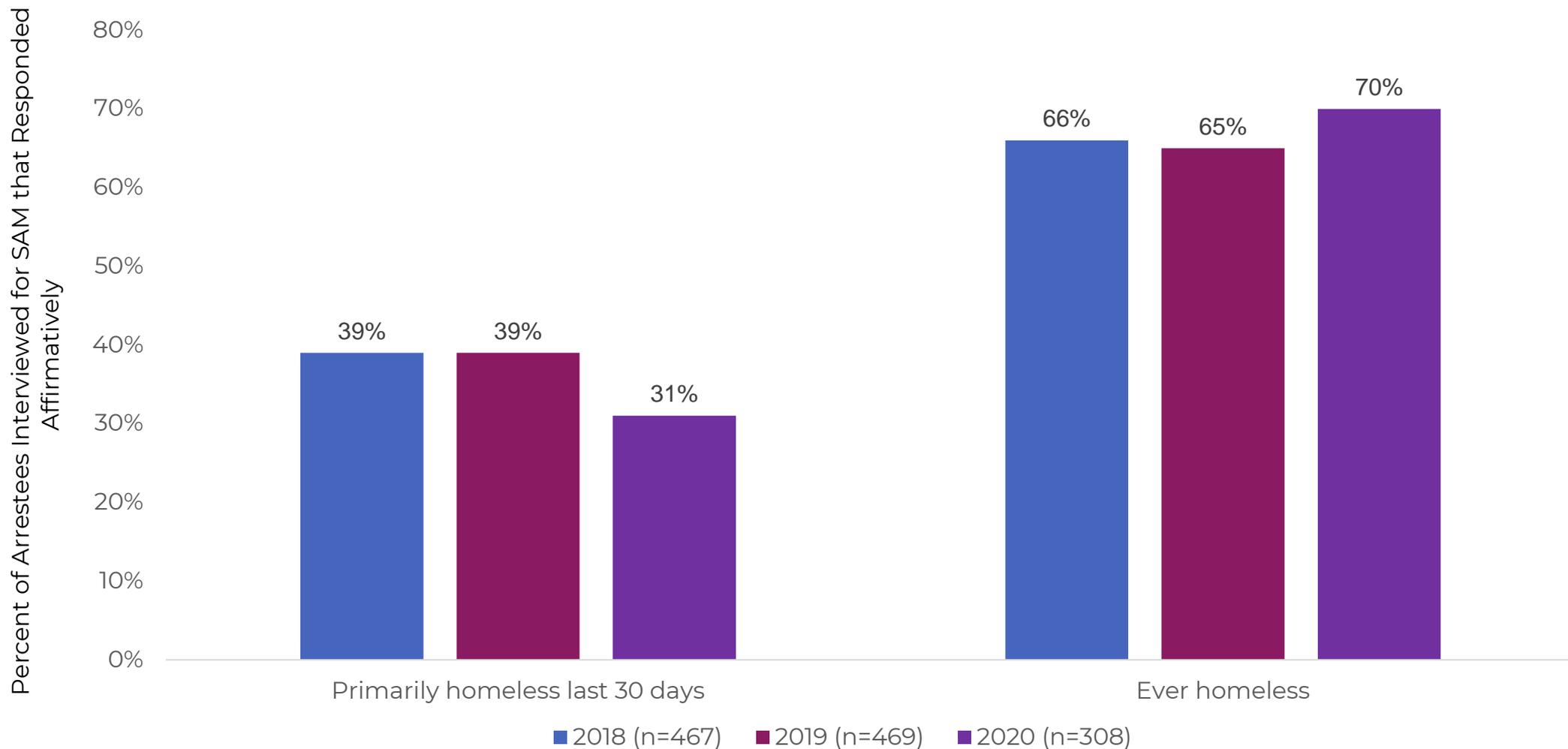
# Highest Charge is Not a Predictor of Substance Use



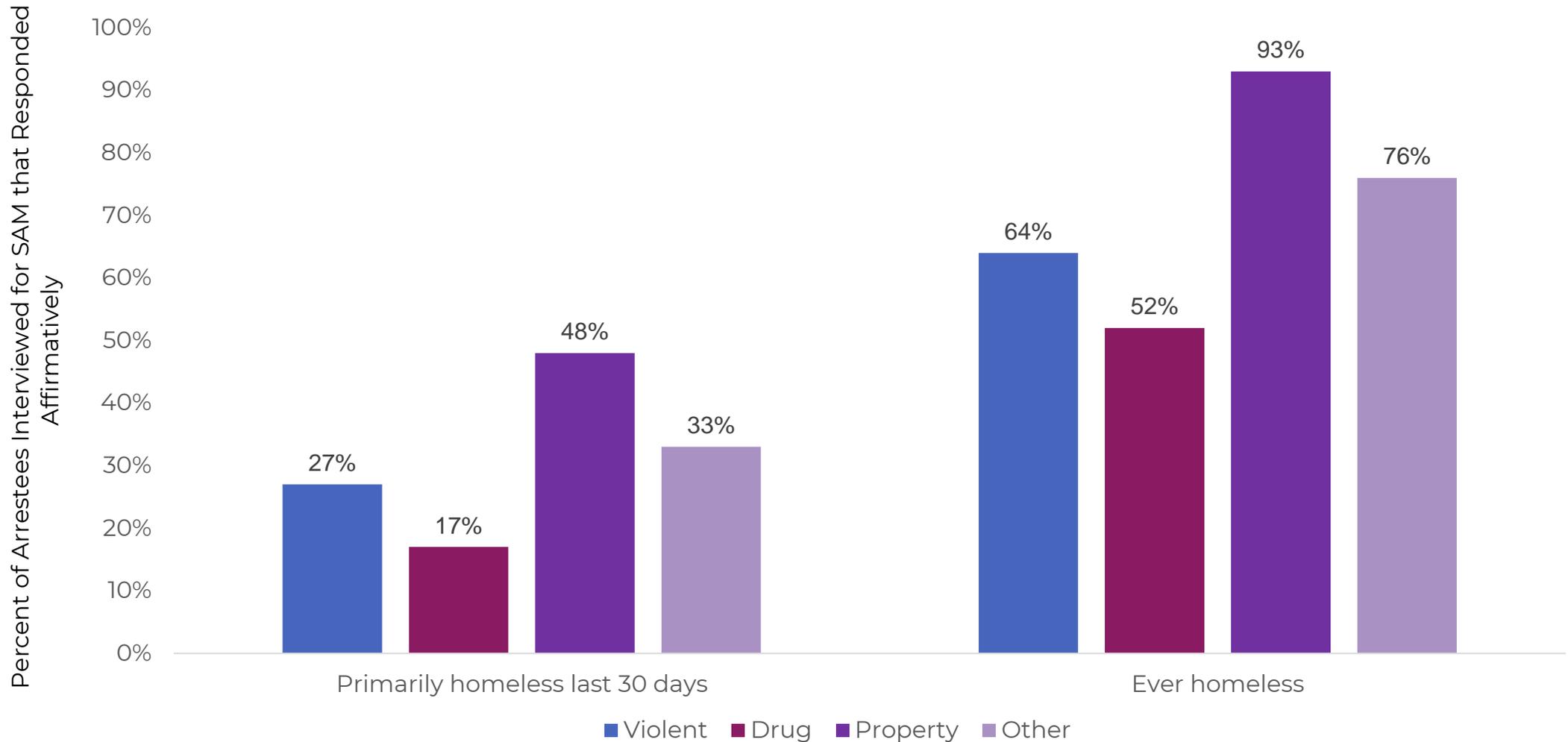
# Around 1 in 3 Individuals Interviewed in Jail Report Some Type of Mental Health Issue



# Recent and Historical Housing Instability for Some Incarcerated Individuals

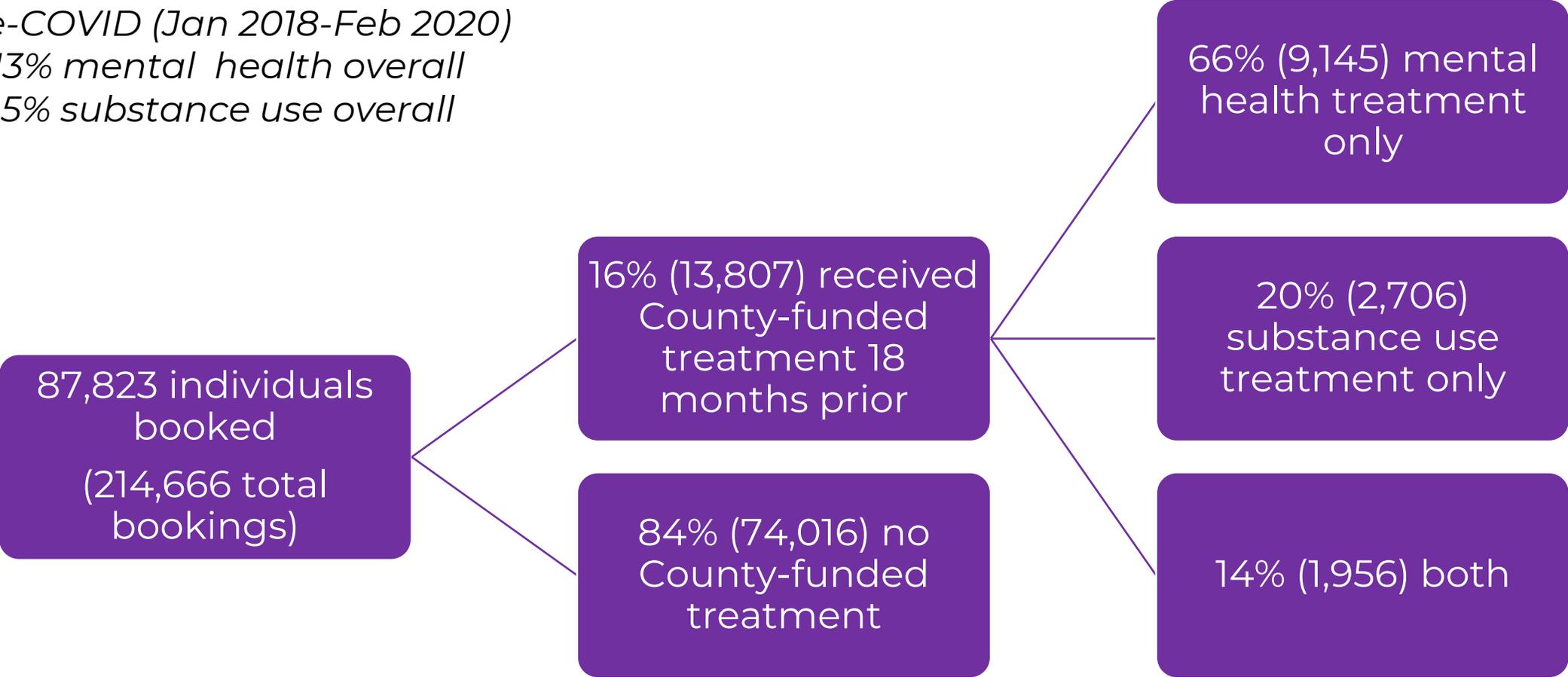


# Individuals Booked for a Property Level Offense More Likely to Describe a History of Housing Instability



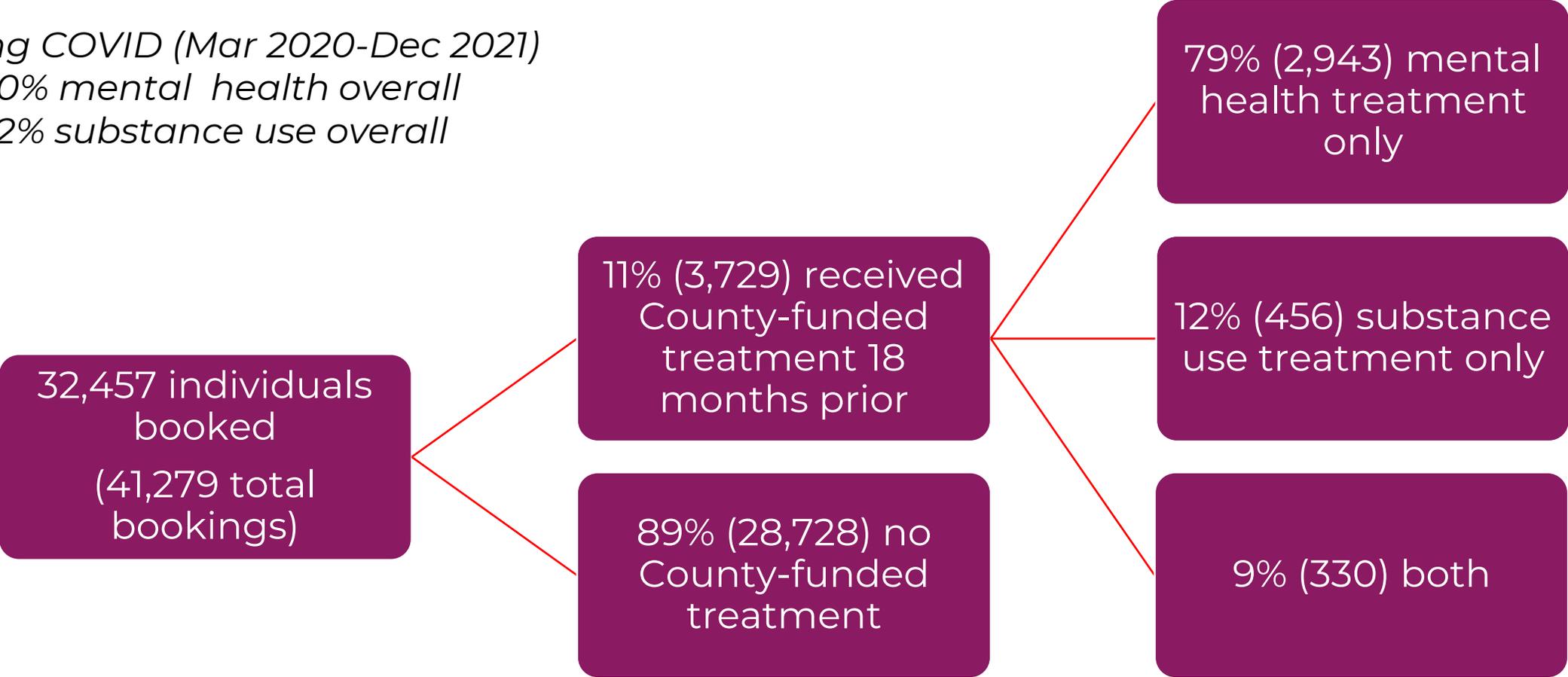
# Most Individuals Booked into Jail Have Not Received HHSA Services Pre-COVID

*Pre-COVID (Jan 2018-Feb 2020)*  
*13% mental health overall*  
*5% substance use overall*

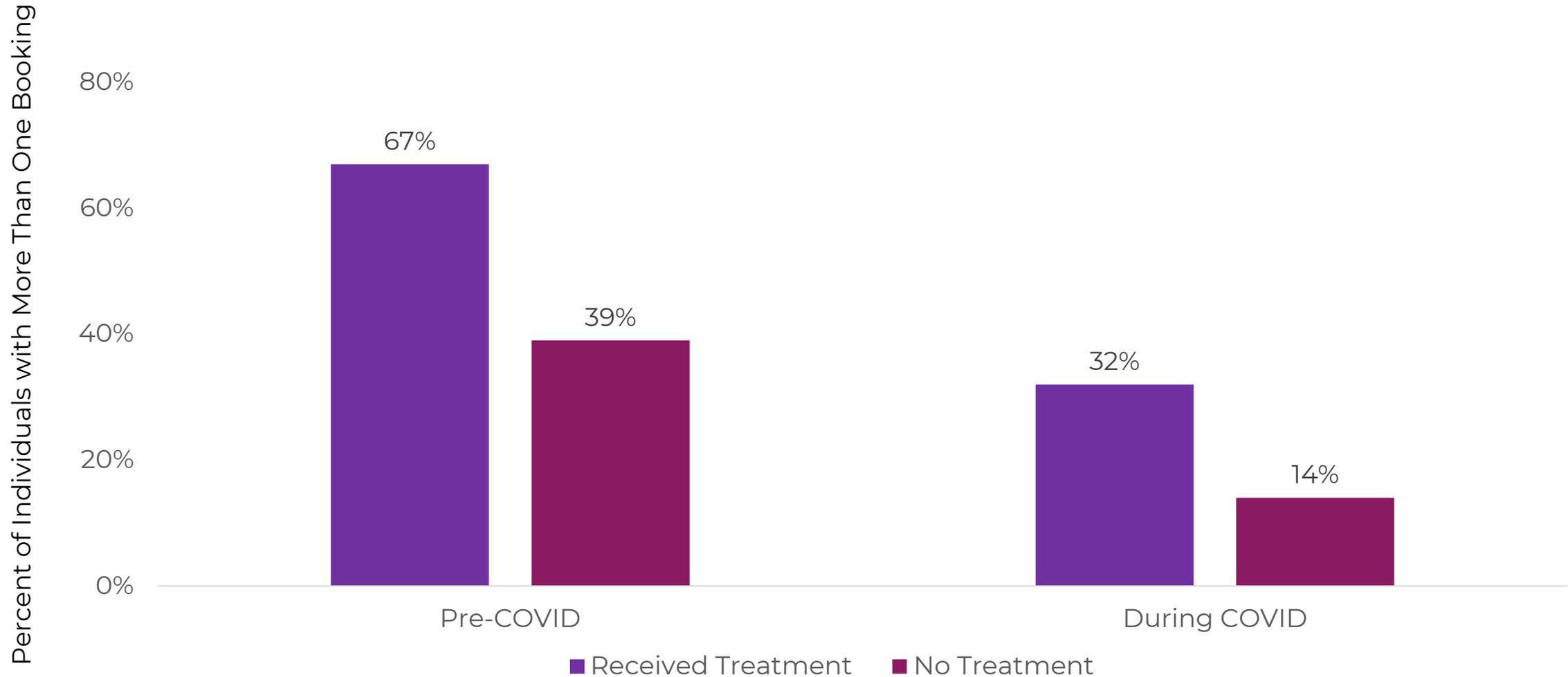


# Most Individuals Booked into Jail Have Not Received HHSA Services During COVID

*During COVID (Mar 2020-Dec 2021)*  
*10% mental health overall*  
*2% substance use overall*



# Correlation Between Higher “Need” and Repeated Justice Contact



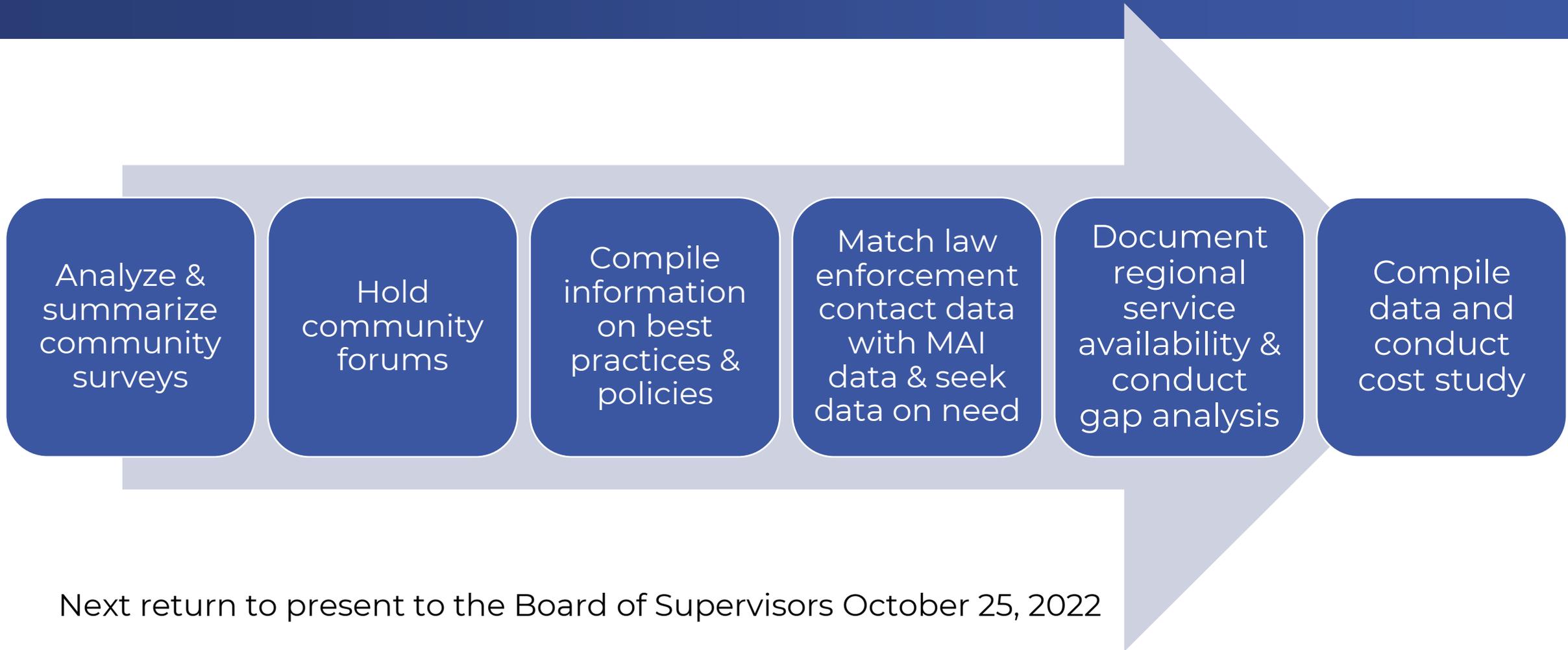
# Take Aways

| Data  | Take Away   |
|---|---|
| <p>Almost 2 in 5 bookings include an alcohol or other drug related charge &amp; majority of individuals booked have recently used a drug</p> <p>At least 1 in 3 report some mental health issue</p> | <p>Explore opportunities to expand or implement programs to better address underlying needs</p>   |
| <p>Most individuals are in jail for less than 3 days</p>  | <p>Research best practices and programs for options to incarceration that would be more cost-effective</p>  |
| <p>The median length of stay for individuals with a property crime did not decrease and more individuals with a property offense have history of housing instability</p>                            | <p>Explore if the length of detention for this population can be decreased and how to best meet housing needs of those who are face housing instability</p> |

# Take Aways

| Data  | Take Away   |
|---|---|
| Most individuals who are incarcerated are there because of a felony and not a misdemeanor | Regardless of alternatives to incarceration for low level offenders, part of continued reform needs to focus on these individuals and what is needed for successful reentry |
| Challenges obtaining valid and reliable data to answer questions of interest              | Answer questions with available data, make recommendations regarding data requirements, and work with the County on goals and timelines                                     |

# Next Steps



Next return to present to the Board of Supervisors October 25, 2022

# Stay Connected

 Explore our website  
[SANDAG.org/ATISStudy](https://SANDAG.org/ATISStudy)

 Follow us on social media:  
[@SANDAGregion](#) [@SANDAG](#)

 Email: [ATISStudy@sandag.org](mailto:ATISStudy@sandag.org)

**SANDAG**