



Justice System Change Initiative Spotlight on Riverside County

Presentation to COMIO
September 14, 2016

Today I will:

1. Briefly describe the Justice System Change Initiative
2. Highlight some accomplishments in Riverside
3. Share what we are learning about the Seriously Mentally Ill in jail

What are the lessons learned regarding SMI in Jail

- Lack of shared data around SMI and jail utilization
- Dearth of treatment and strategies to reduce jail utilization.
- Law suits tend to focus on improving conditions, not reducing reliance on jail.
- There appears to be a chasm between behavioral health and justice systems that the SMI population falls into and a lack of co-ownership around this population.
- We know there are strategies that work to reduce SMI in jail but they are under applied.

CA FWD's Role

- Promote good governance in California
- Catalyst for cross system transformational change prompted by today's challenges and opportunities
- Provide opportunities to support, facilitate and share successes across California's counties

The Need for the Justice System Change Initiative

- **Challenges:**

- Prison Realignment
- Crowded jails
- Conditions of Confinement suits – particularly around conditions for SMI

- **Opportunities:**

- New models for change in era of reform
- ACA can bring new resources to CJ
- Focus on **system change** to complement offender change methods

Goals of J-SCI

1. Build capacity for data informed decision making.
2. Ensure sustainable local justice systems by increasing success and developing alternatives to reduce jail reliance
3. Reduce costs through Increased efficiency and effectiveness while ensuring public safety.

Seven E's

J-SCI Data Driven Methodology



J-SCI Work to Date
Spotlight on Riverside County

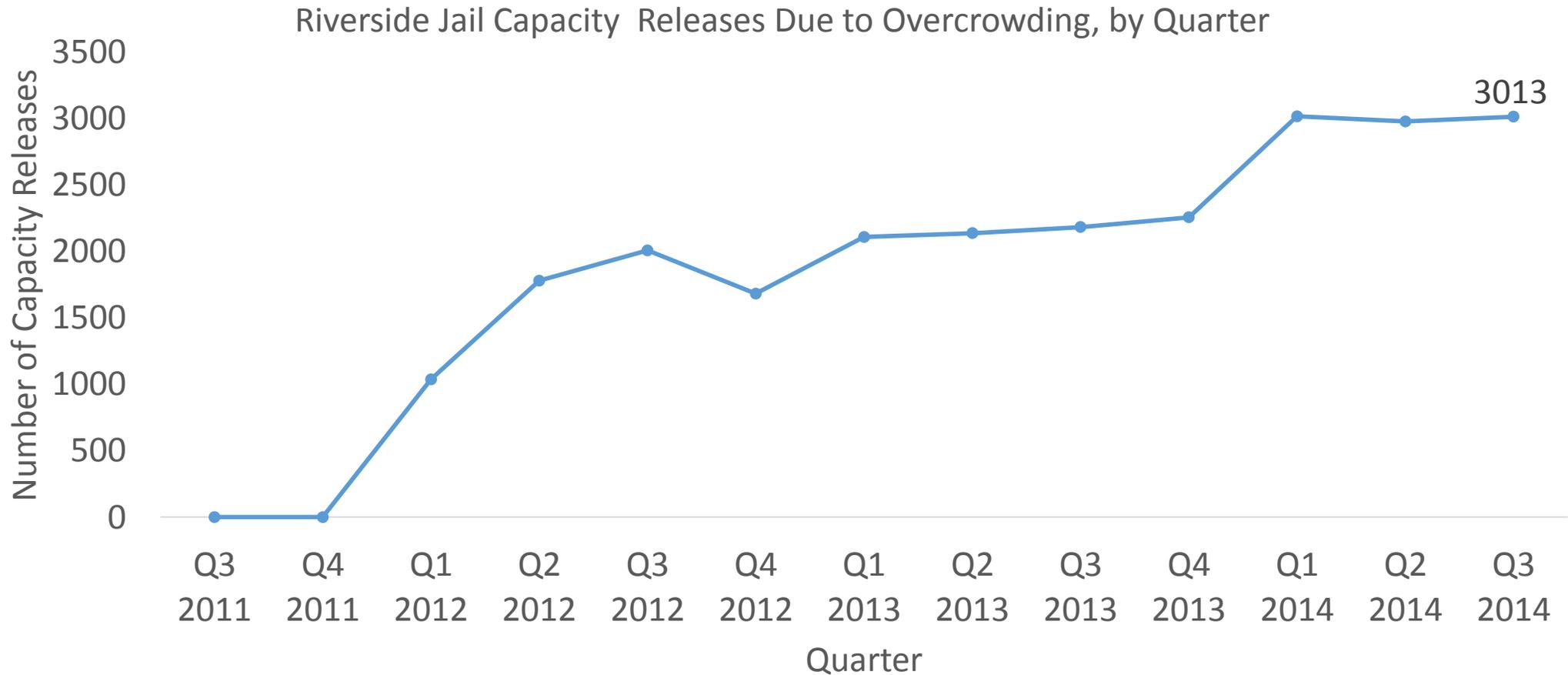
Accomplishments in Riverside

- Interviewed a full complement of County Executive and Elected Leaders
- Adopted a Board Resolution to participate in the Justice System Change Initiative
- Established a J-SCI Executive Leadership Committee and working groups
- Established Data Agreement with County
- Board Accepted the Jail Utilization Report and Recommendations

Jail Utilization Study Highlights

The Context:

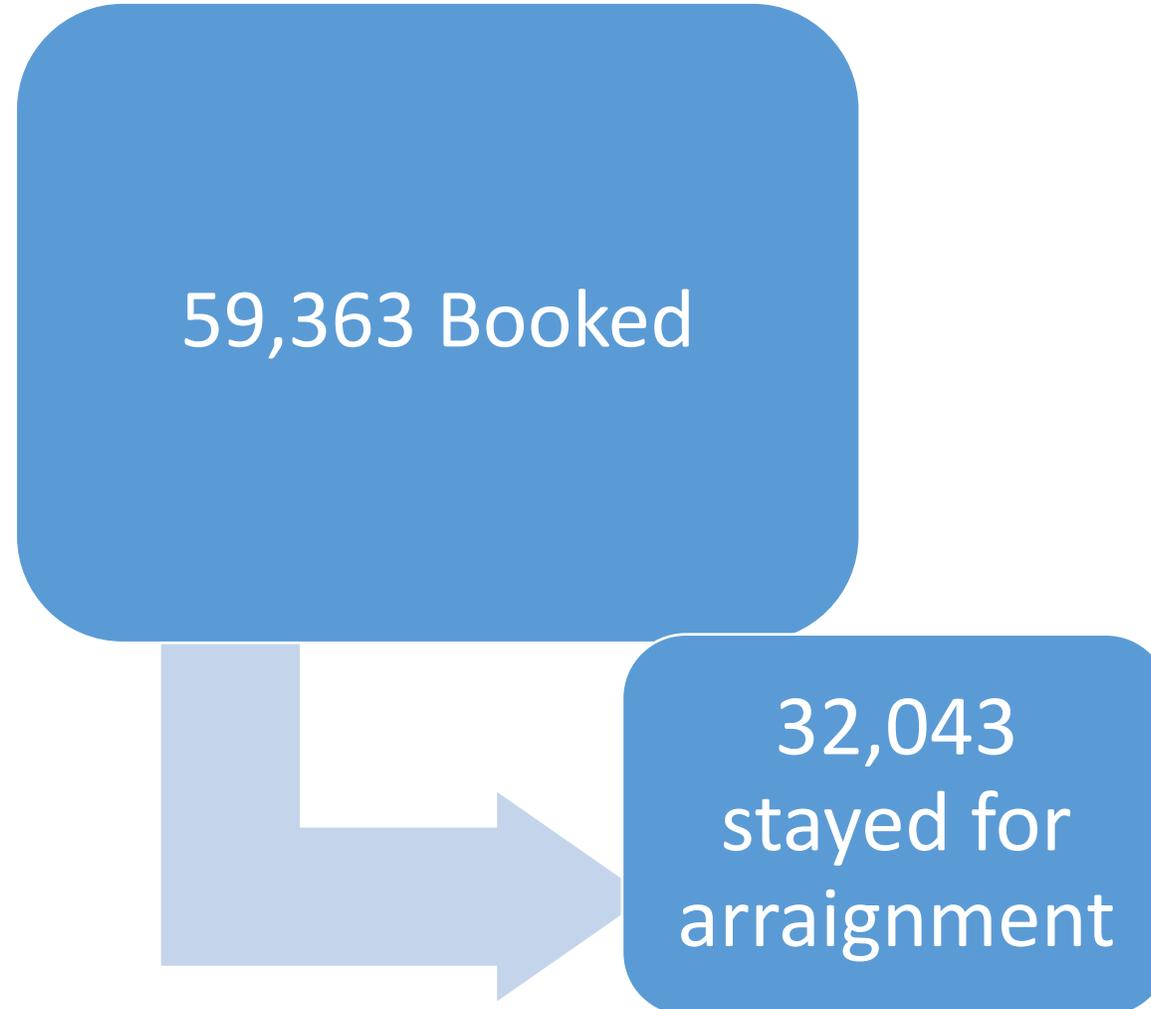
Jail Housing Capacity Releases due to crowding. PLO Lawsuit due to poor conditions, particularly for the Mentally Ill in Jail



JUS Framework based on the doors in and out of jail

- Front Doors
 - New Crimes and warrant bookings attached to a new crime
- Side Doors
 - Revocations, court commitments, warrants with no new crime, and holds
- Backdoor
 - At exit, we can identify sentenced and un-sentenced release, as well as capacity releases
- Revolving Door
 - Individuals recidivate for new crime and probation violations (that also come through the side door)

Nearly half of the bookings are released by arraignment

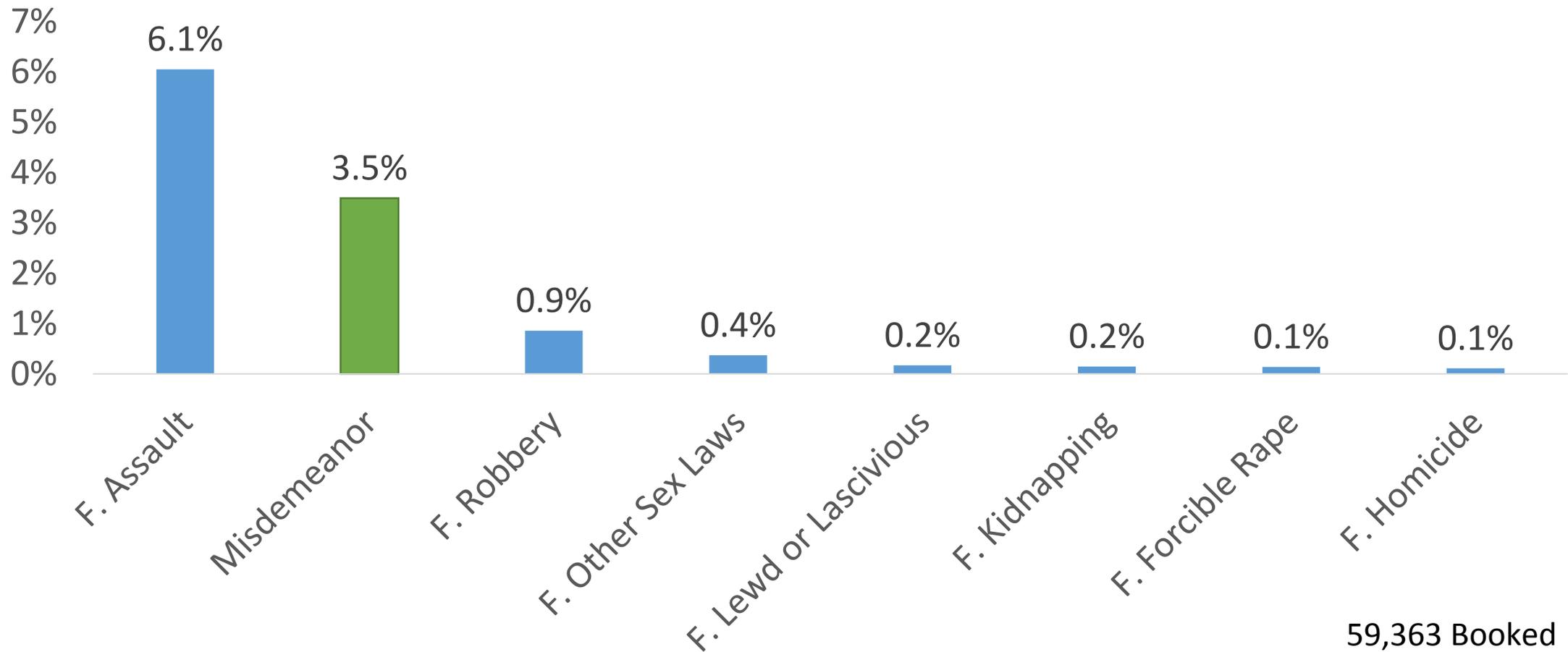


County Population
2.1 million
Adult population
1.7

Violent Crimes are a Small Portion of Jail Entries

11% of the total bookings, of which 8% are felonies

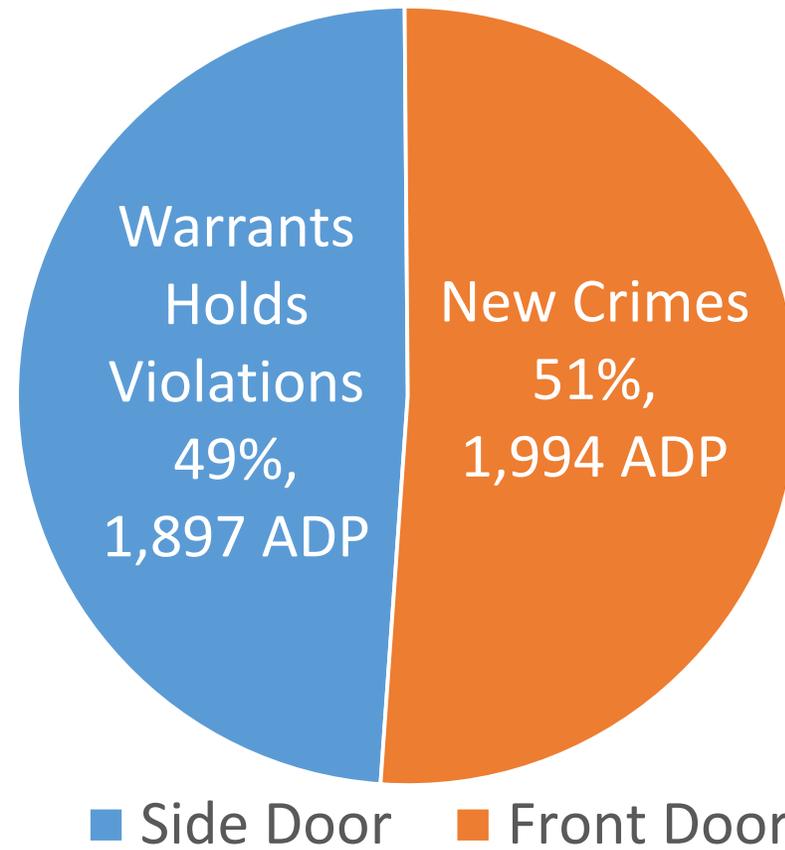
% of 2014 Bookings, by Severity and Offense Type



Who is in Jail on an Average Daily Basis?

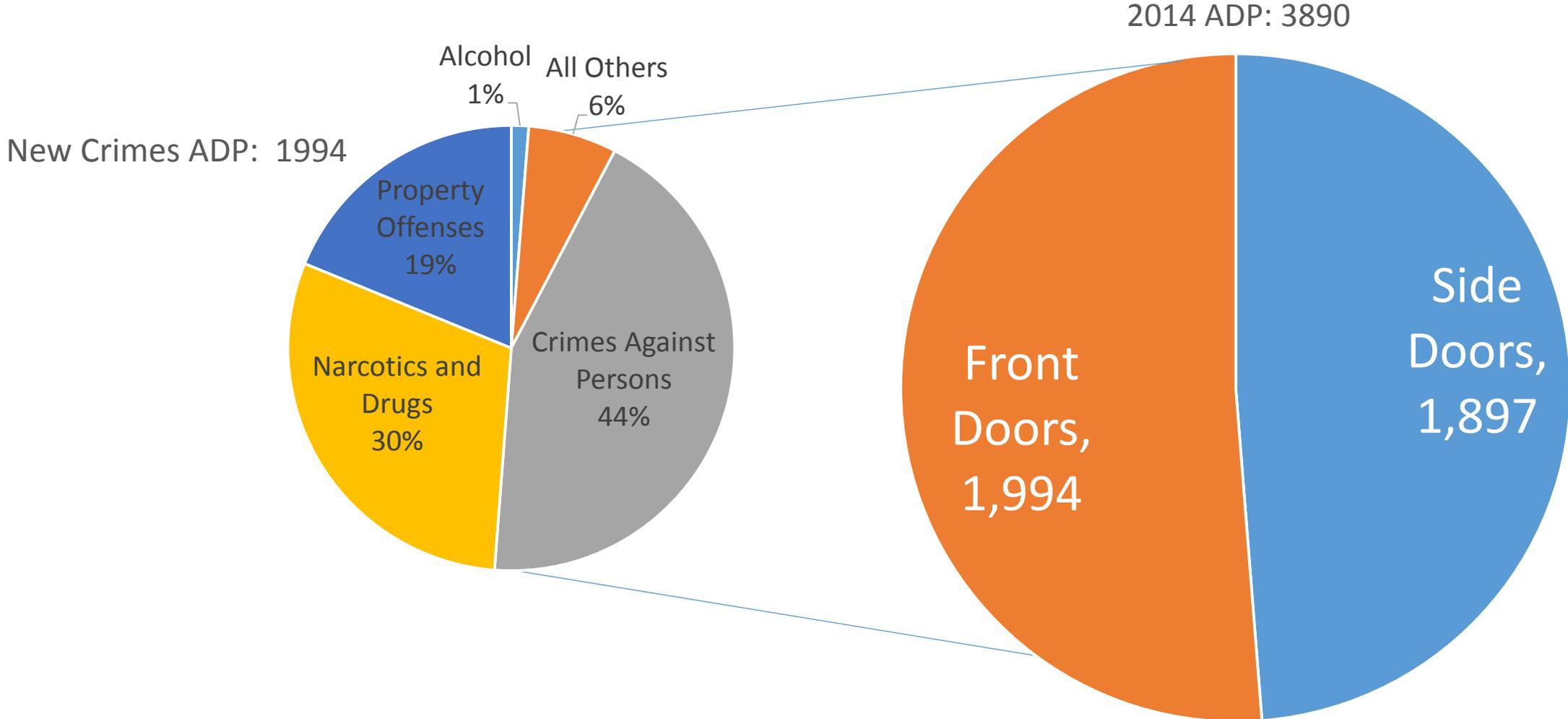
Who is Released x Length of Stay(LOS) in days/365.25=
Average Daily Population(ADP)

Nearly half of the Average Daily Population in 2014 were Side doors, not Fresh Offenses



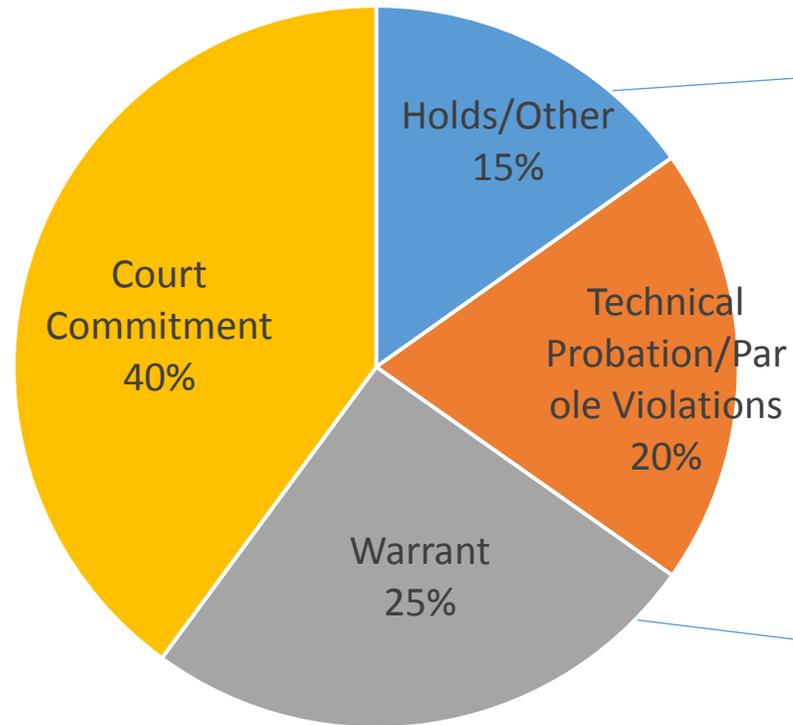
2014 ADP: 3891

New Crimes by type:

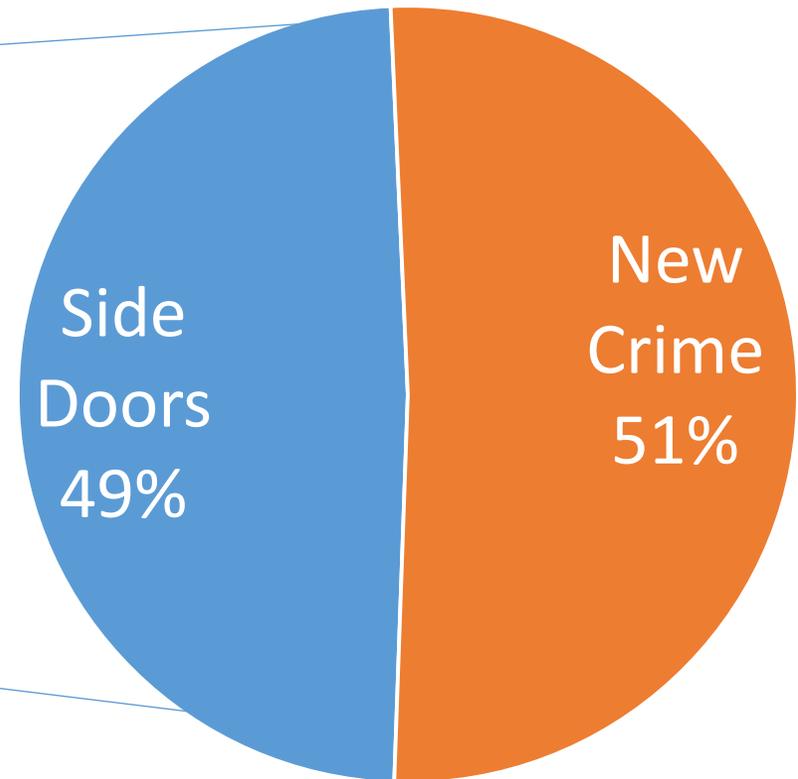


Side Door Entries by type:

2014 Side Doors ADP: 1896



2014 ADP: 3890

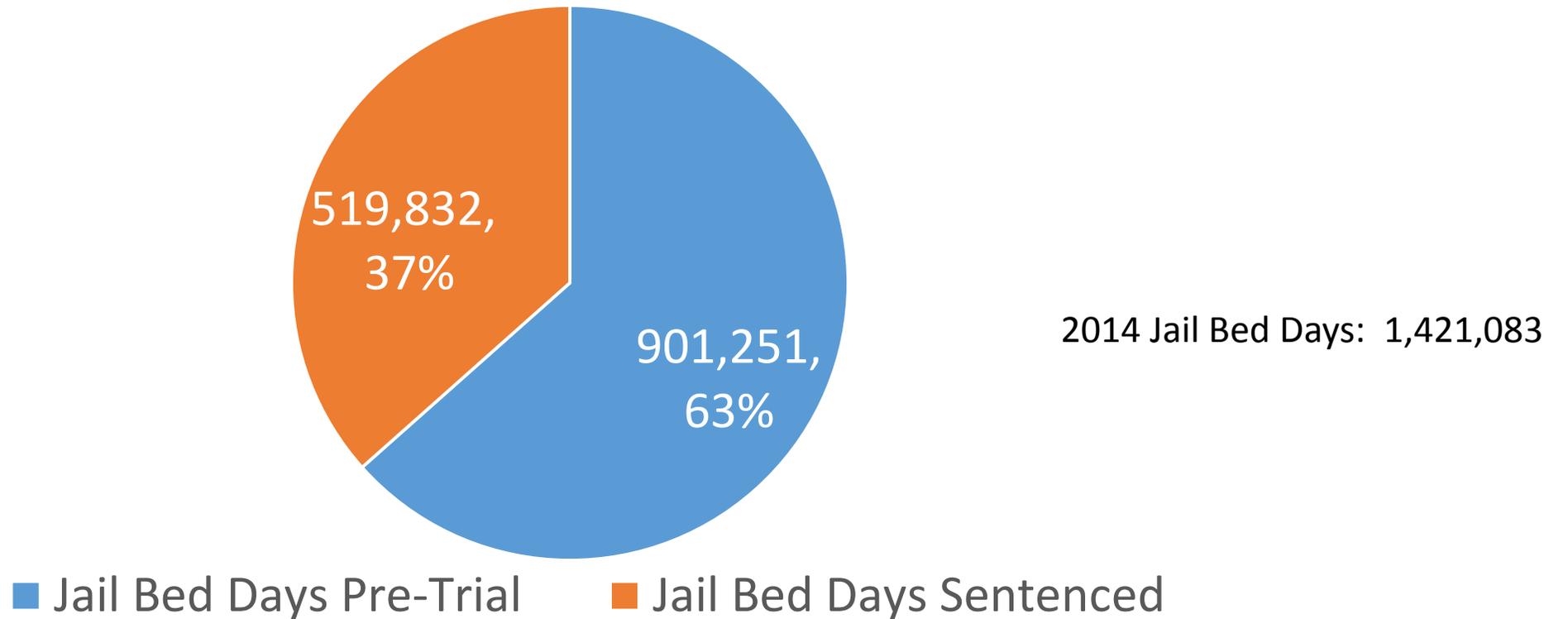


How long do people stay and how many jail bed days are used?

Pending court or during a court ordered sentence

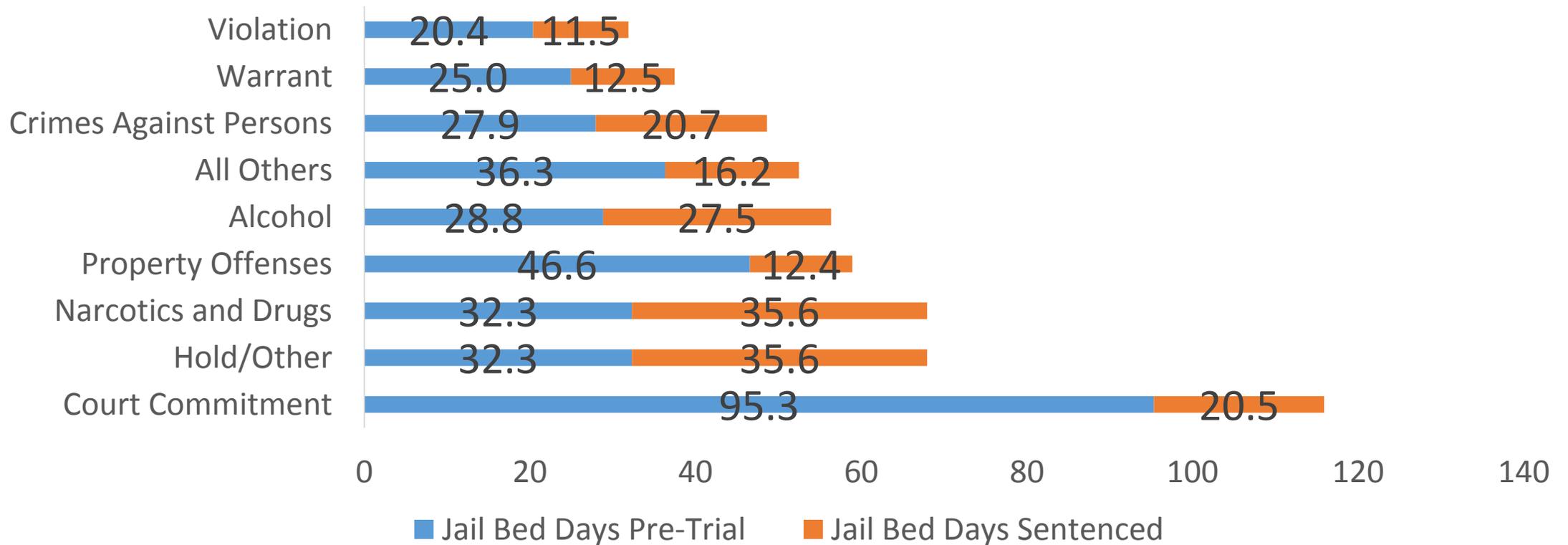
Nearly two thirds of the aggregate jail bed days were pretrial in 2014

2014 Sentenced vs. Pre-trial Jail Bed Days



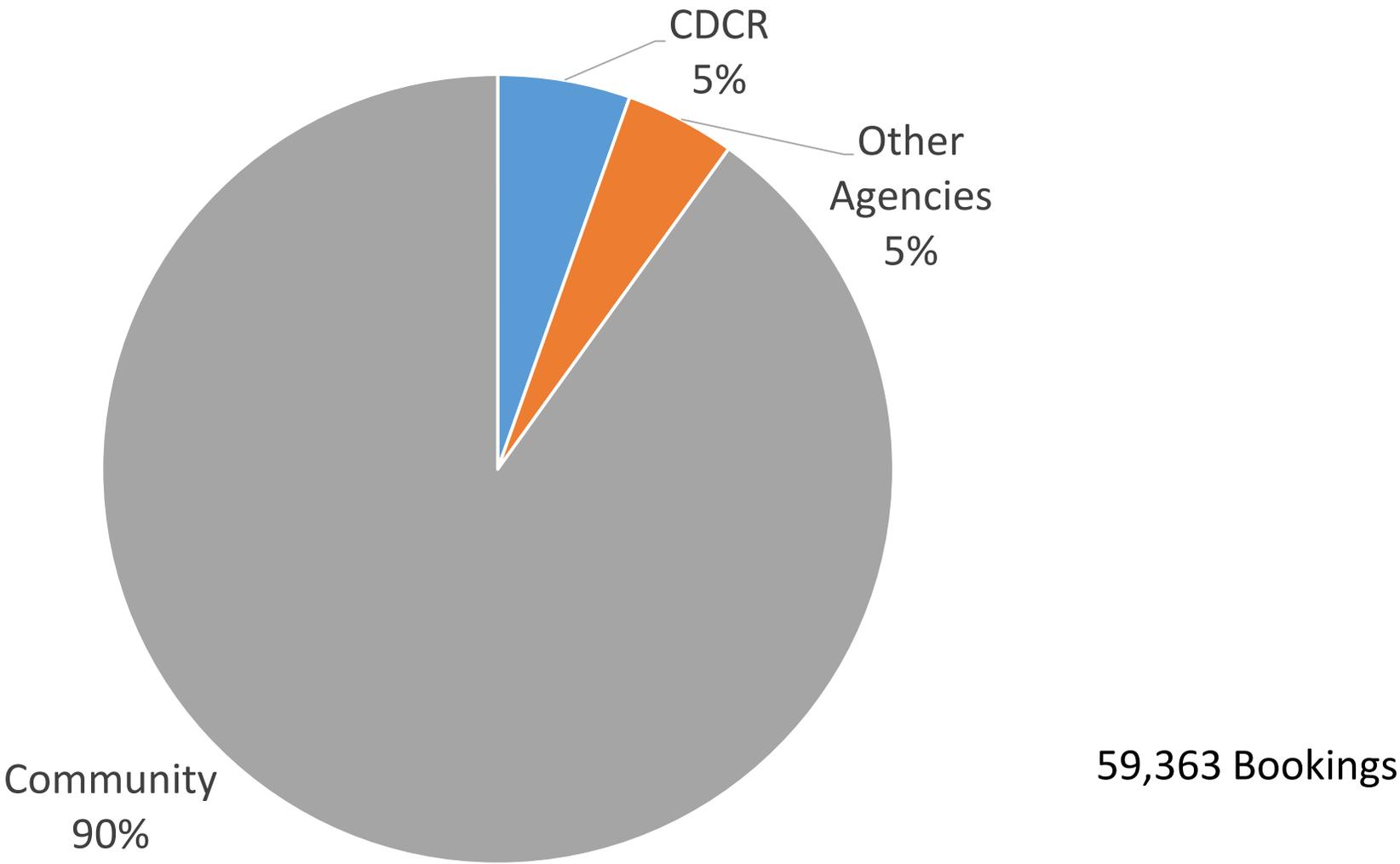
Drug Offenders and Court Commitments stay longer than person crimes

2014 Average Length of Stay



Average length of stay for those staying 4 days or more

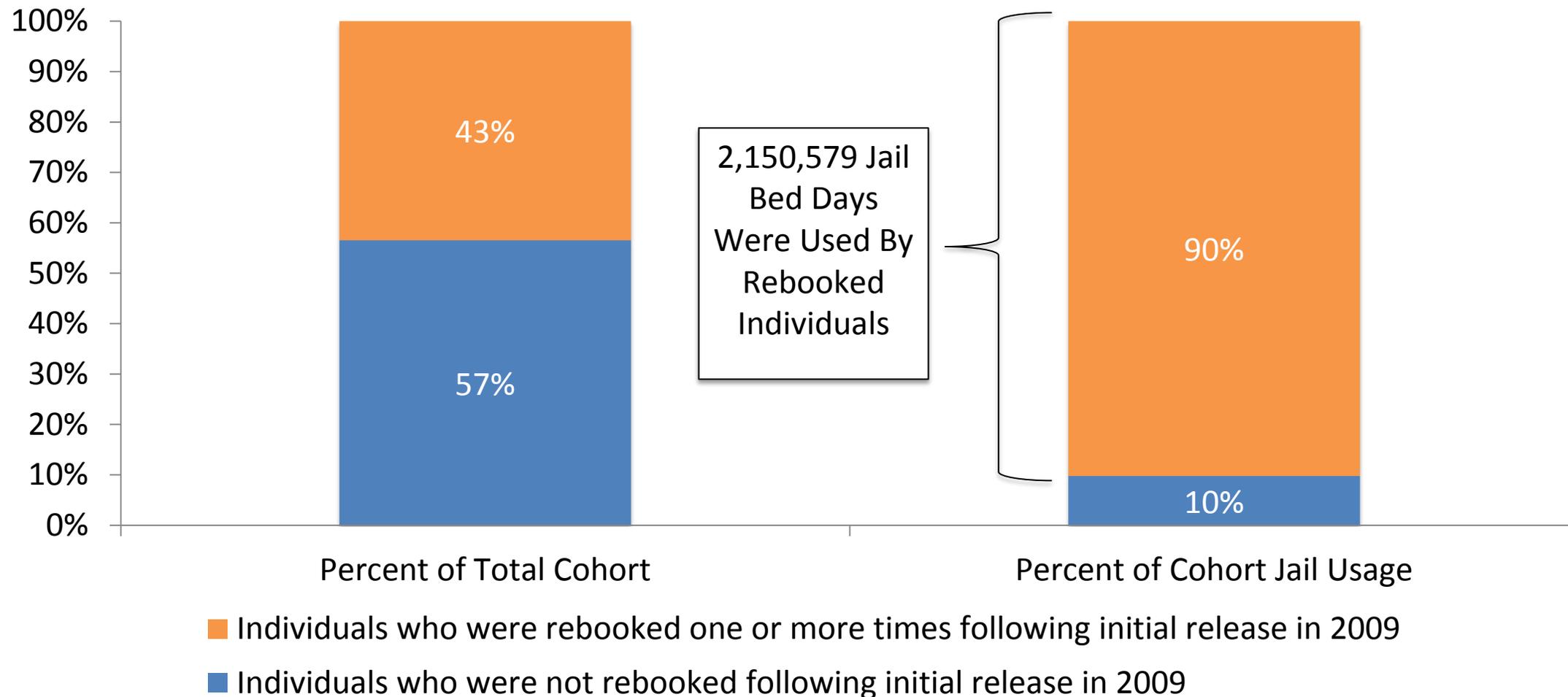
90% of 2014 bookings are ultimately released from the jail to the community after their sentence



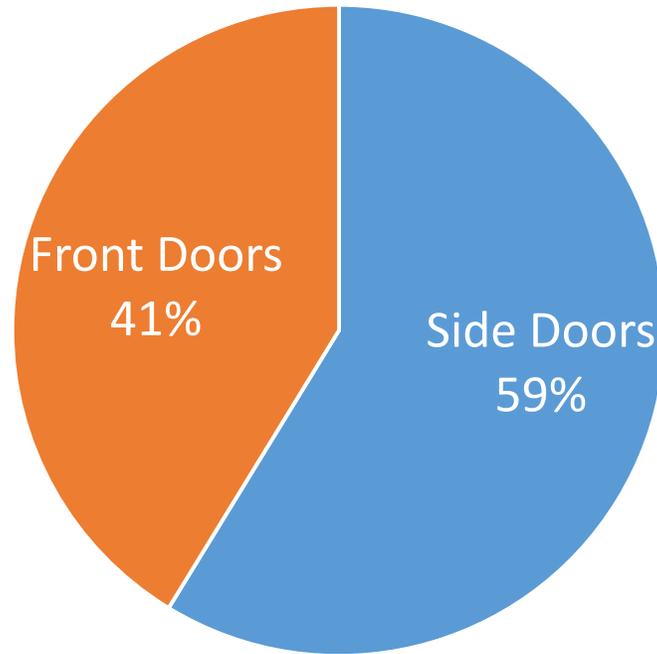
Revolving Door

Who does jail deter, who comes back?

43 % of Individuals released in 2009 generated 90% of the jail bed days used over a 5 year period by the cohort



Less than half of the Jail Returns are for new Offenses



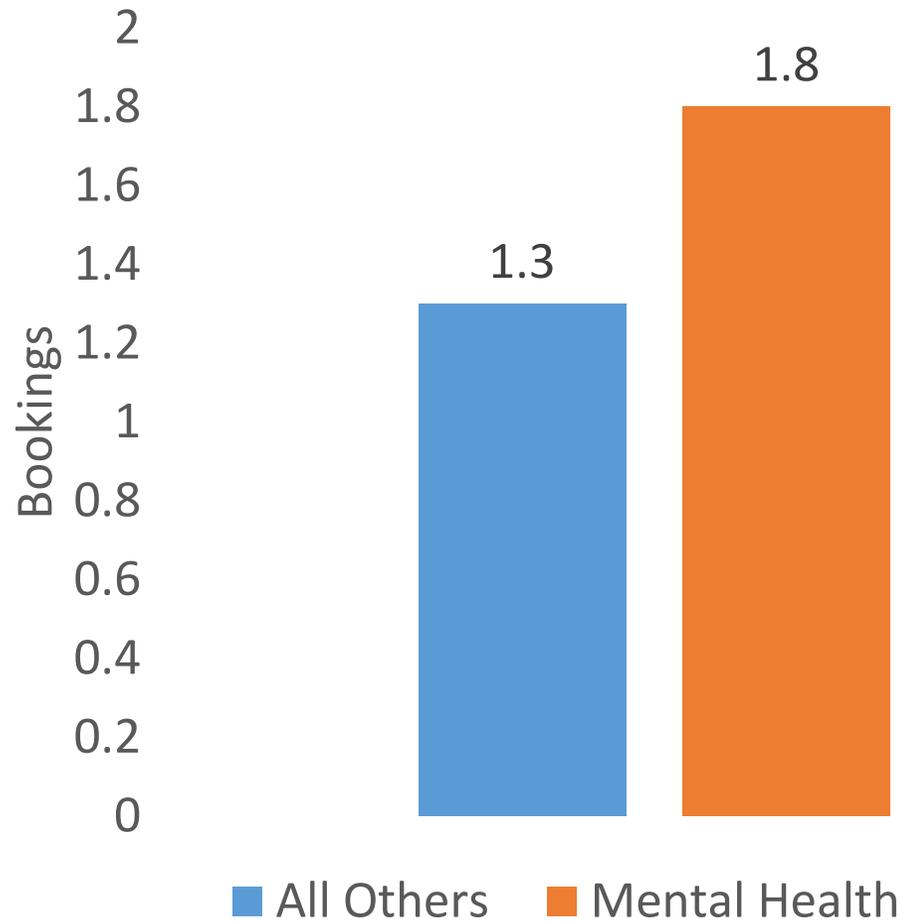
■ Side Doors ■ Front Doors

2,150,579 subsequent
Jail Bed Days used by
those released in 2009

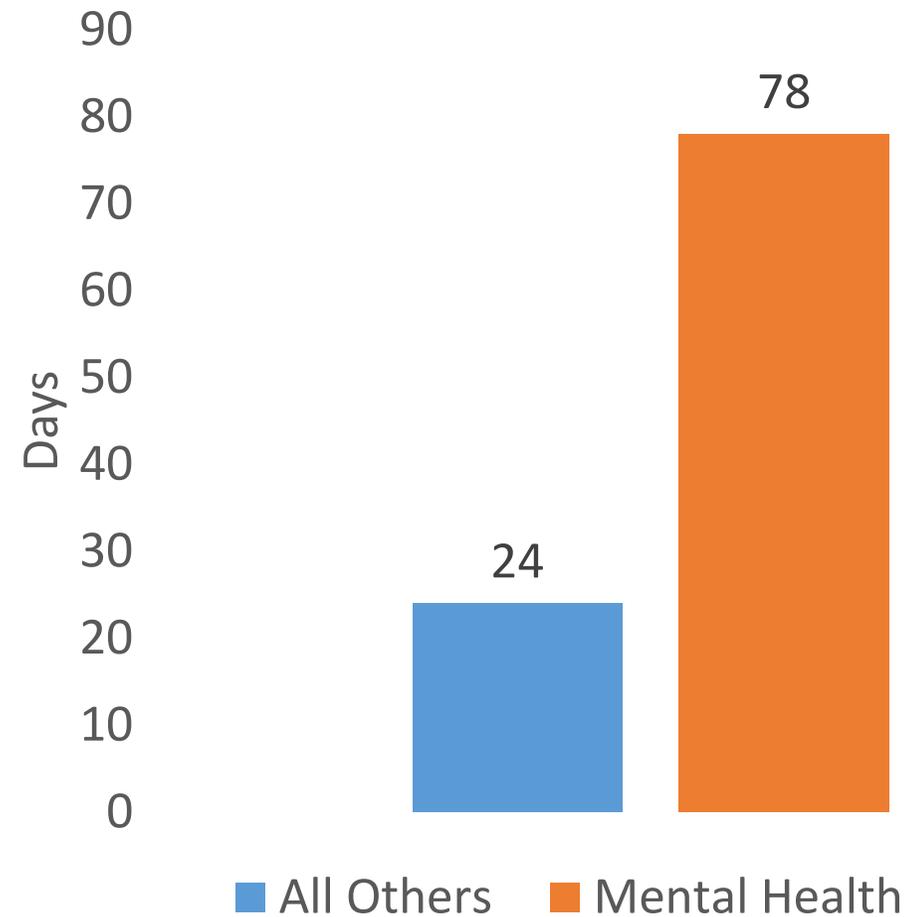
What can we say about the
mentally ill in jail?

Seriously Mentally Ill are booked more frequently, Stay significantly Longer, for less serious crimes.

2014 Annual Bookings Per Person



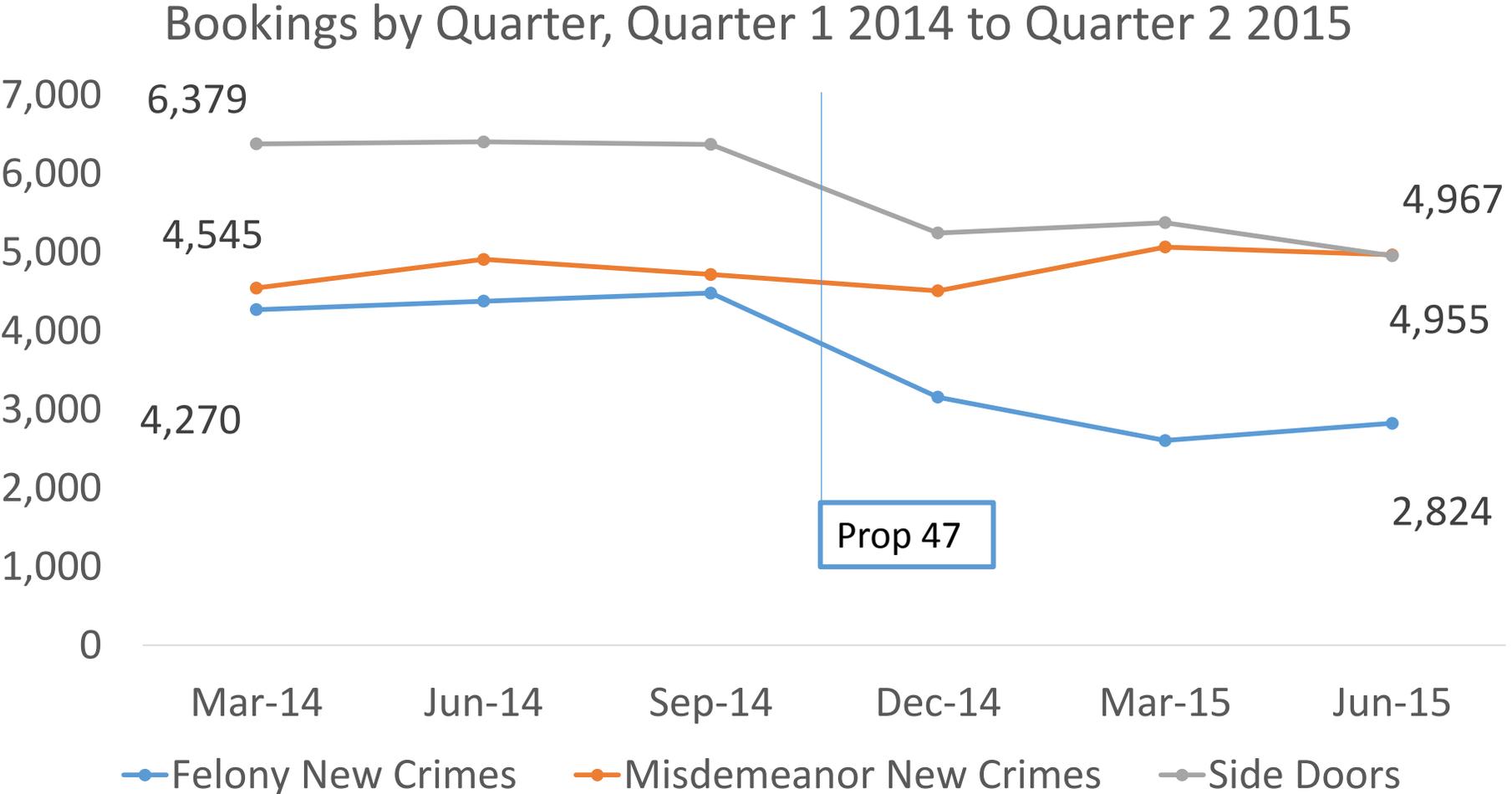
2014 Average Length of Stay



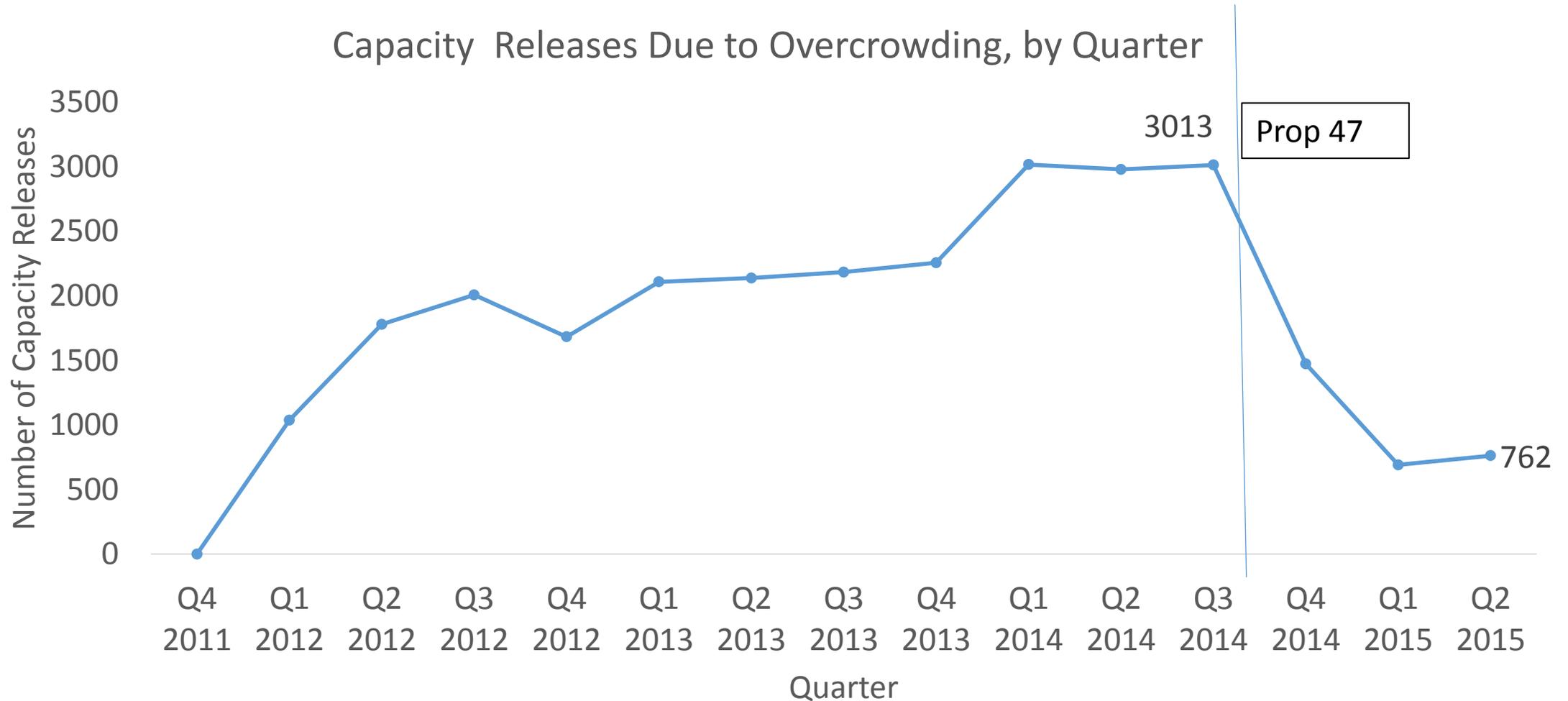
What changes have we seen
since Proposition 47?

2014 to 2015 comparison

Bookings were steady in 2014, until Prop 47



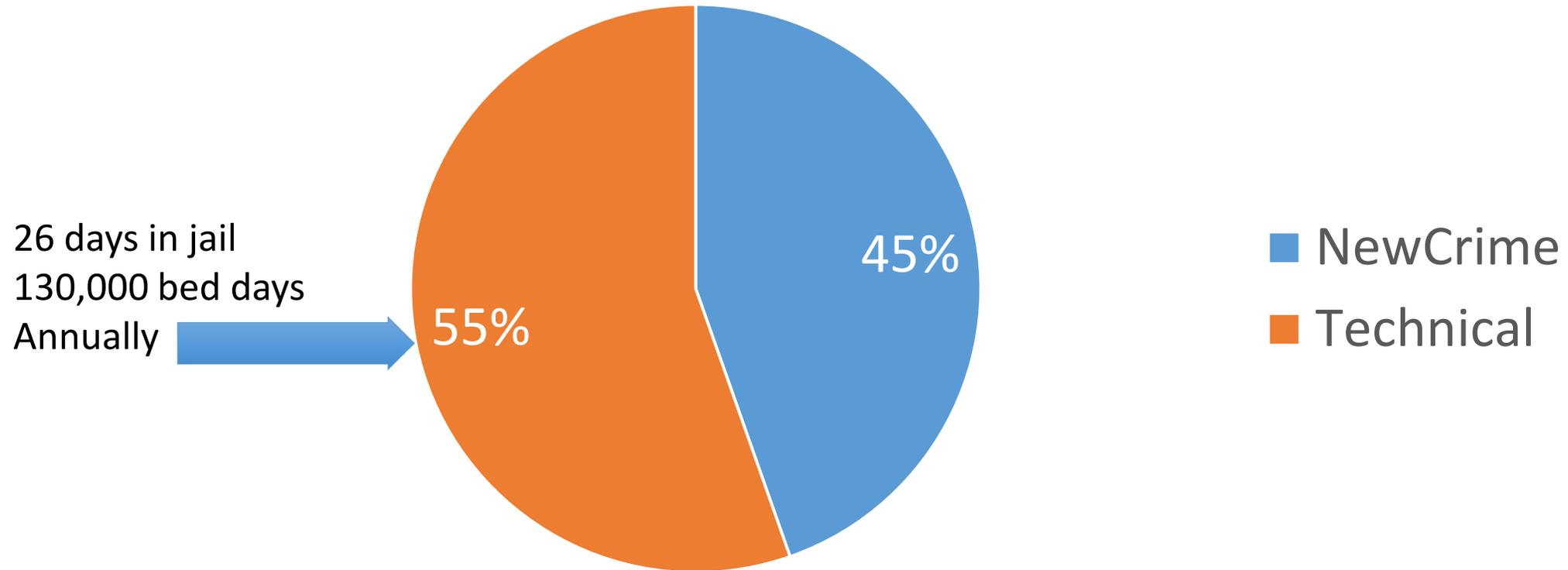
After Prop 47, capacity releases fell initially by 75%



Addressing Probation's impact to
the jail

Most petitions are for breaking rules, not laws...

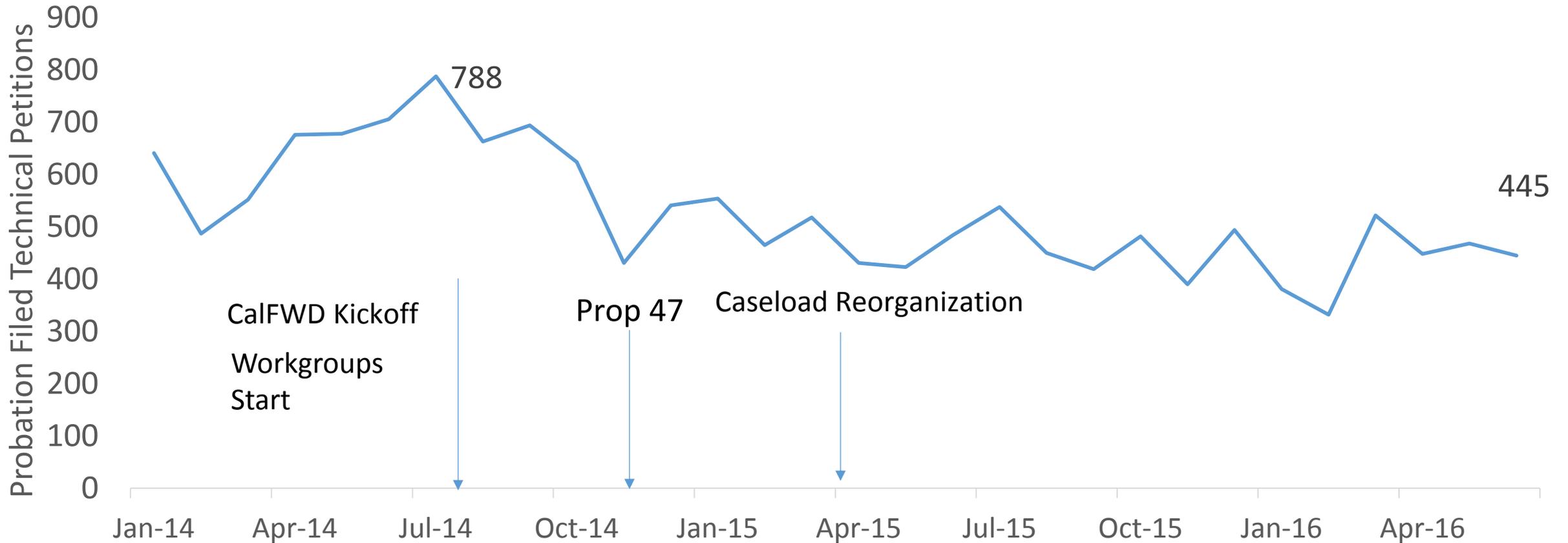
Violation Petitions by type



...With failing to report to Probation Officer being the most common violation

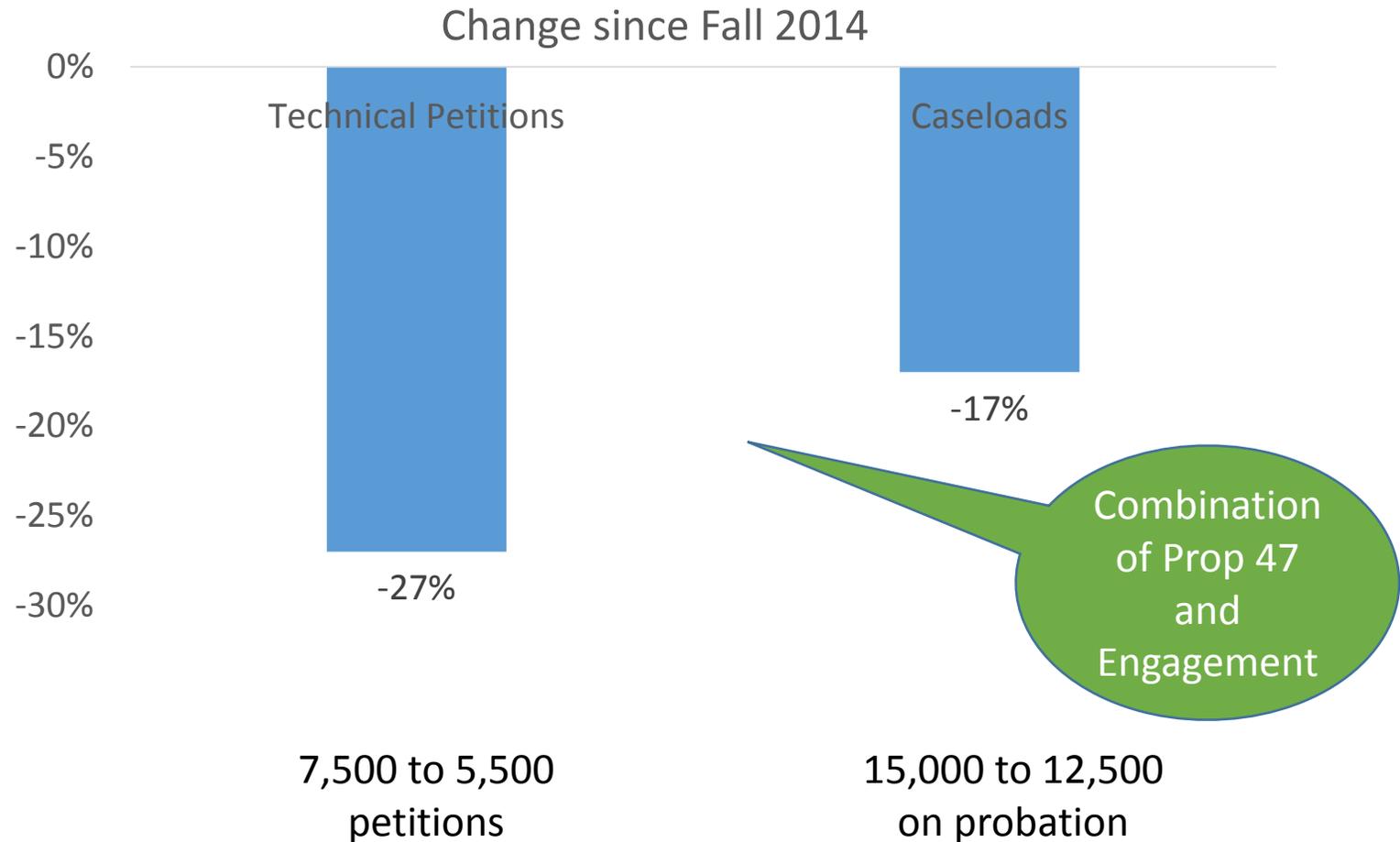
Technical Violations have fallen since 2014

Technical Violations of Probationers, filed by Probation



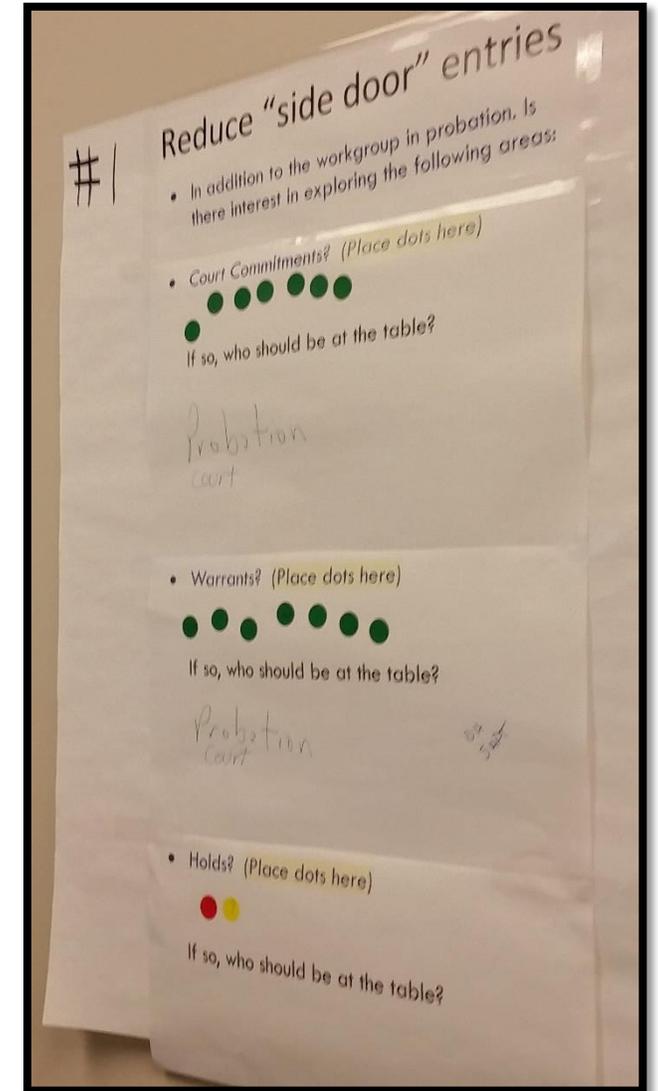
Since Summer 2014, the technical violation decrease equates to 100 jail beds saved per day

- Caseload size down 17% since Summer 2014
- Probation Technical Petitions down 27% since Summer 2014
- Jail bed days associated with technical petitions down 36,000 or 98 ADP reduction, allowing for other uses of those beds



Since the JUS, Work Groups are forming to:

- Better understand and Reduce Side Door entries – court commitments, warrants, holds
- Improve probation success and increase alternative responses to technical violations
- Address Court Processing Delays
- Maximize appropriate pretrial releases
- Expand cost effective community based custody alternatives
- Develop Interventions to improve mental health outcomes and reduce jail time for seriously mentally ill
- Work collaboratively to build capacity to address substance abuse



What are the lessons learned regarding SMI in Jail

- Lack of shared data around SMI and jail utilization
- Dearth of treatment and strategies to reduce jail utilization.
- Law suits tend to focus on improving conditions, not reducing reliance on jail.
- There appears to be a chasm between behavioral health and justice systems that the SMI population falls into and a lack of co-ownership around this population.
- We know there are strategies that work to reduce SMI in jail but they are under applied.