

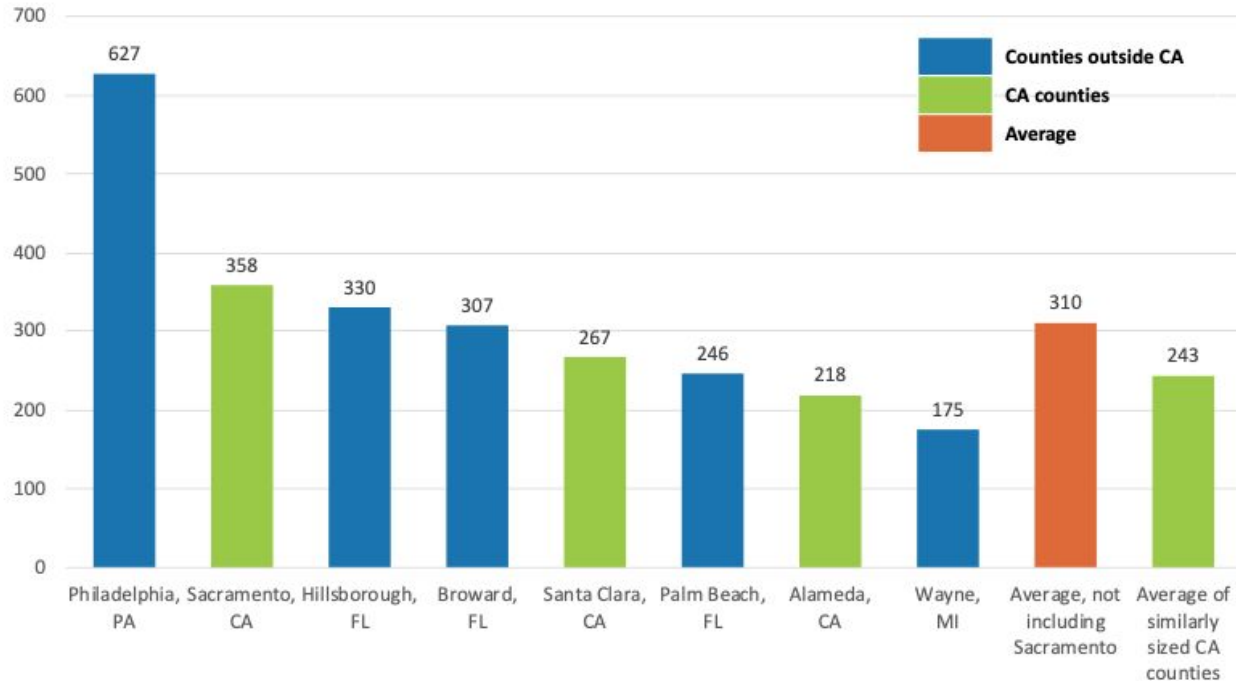
DECARCERATE SACRAMENTO

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“Over-Incarceration” in Sacramento County

Sacramento County Incarcerates at a 15.5% higher rate than similarly sized U.S. counties, and **47% higher than other California counties of similar size.**

FIGURE 1: 2017 Incarceration (ADP) Rates (per 100,000 Residents Ages 16–64)
Comparisons Among Similarly Sized Counties (1.4–2.0 Million Residents)



The Carey Group Report

- The County's Consultants recommend:
 - A comprehensive, data-driven "Master Plan"
 - Potential Solutions for an Overreliance on Jail
 - Data transparency
 - Stakeholder engagement
- Moving forward: Redefining "stakeholders" and "experts"



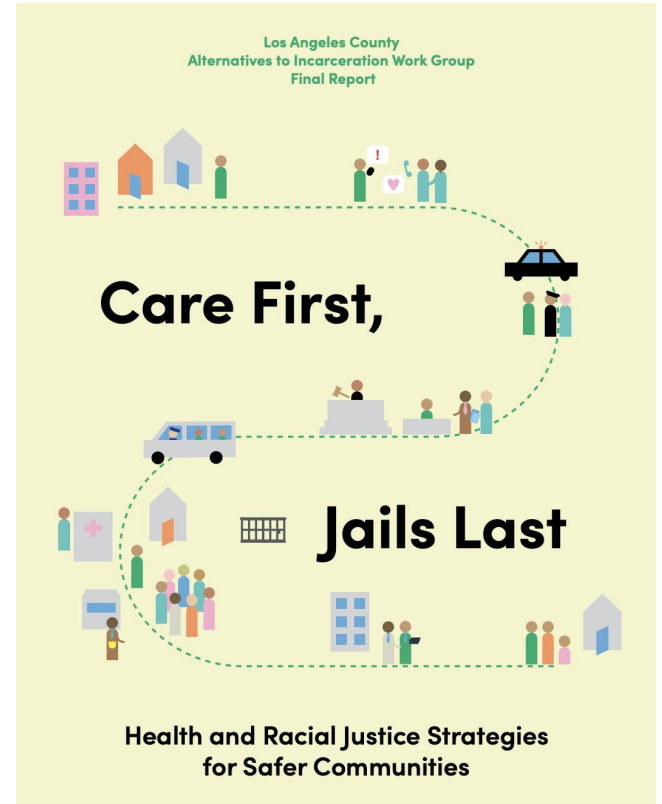
Sacramento County
Consultant Report
on Jail Alternatives

Sacramento County Needs a Plan

Comprehensive Jail System Management Plan:

- Focused on Jail Population Reduction
- Coordinate with all* stakeholders
- Defined and measured outcomes and impacts
- Alternatives to Incarceration Plan (outside of law enforcement)

*Community Stakeholder Contributions are needed throughout the building of these plans



Mays v. Sacramento Consent Decree Requirements

Does the County need a new building to meet consent decree?

Key areas that require significant construction:

- Mental Health Beds
- Patient Privacy
- Health Care Intake
- ADA compliance



Included in a Comprehensive Jail System Management Plan:

- Measurable & Coordinated plan to meet Mays v. Sacramento Consent Decree

Mays v. Sacramento Consent Decree Requirements

Alternative Solutions and Considerations:

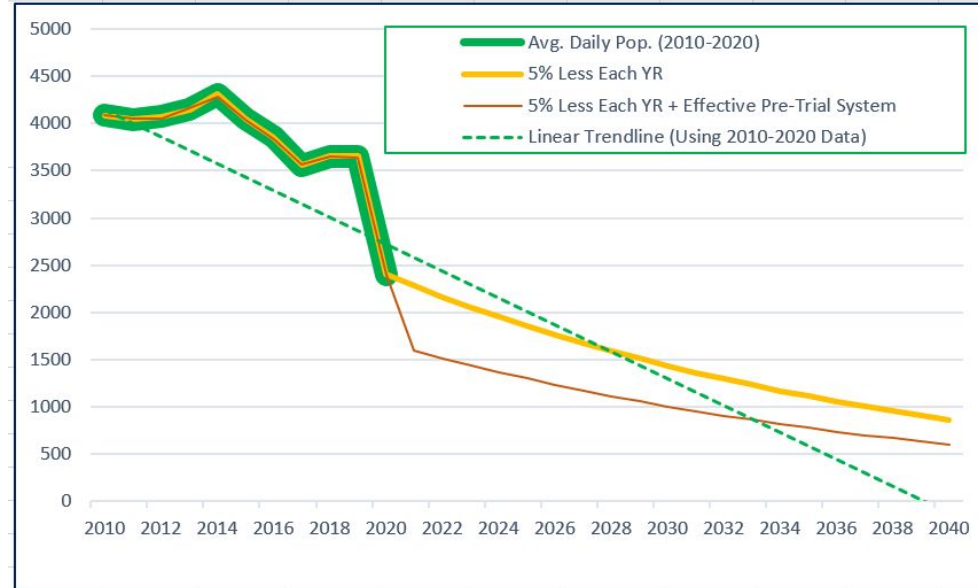
- 711 G St: Mental Health Diversion Project
 - Diverting individuals with mental illness will decrease the number of Mental Health Beds needed
- RCCC: ADA and Intake
 - Only minor construction needed for ADA accessibility
 - More space to construct an appropriate intake unit
- Decreasing Jail Populations
 - 60% of Sac county jails are pre-trial: community-based/led pre-trial reform is needed
 - Increasing Community-based, trauma-informed care

Cost Estimation for Mays Consent Decree Compliance:

Shifting Focus to Decreasing Jail Populations

- How would sustainable decreases in jail population impact the physical needs of the Main Jail?
- County should perform a cost-benefit analyses of renovating current jail at decreased population scenarios

Disability Rights California (Plaintiff's Council in the Mays lawsuit): "Population reduction should be part of the solution. The large population of people in jail has made many of the problems inside the jail worse. Safely reducing the number of people in jail will make improvements easier, and less expensive, to achieve. It will reduce the amount of money and resources that are required, allowing the County to spend more of its budget on important community-based services. In the Settlement Agreement, the County agreed that a 'reduction in jail population is a cost effective means' to comply with constitutional and other legal requirements at issue in the case."



Jail Population Reduction Strategies

Currently in progress:

- County-wide 911 Call Diversion
- Mental Health Diversion led by Probation Dept.

Needed:

- Investments in community-based care
 - Mental Health Services
 - Substance Use & Addiction
- Supportive Housing and Reentry Services
- Pretrial services program:
 - Partners with community-based organizations
 - Built with meaningful community engagement
 - Transparent

Incarceration Harms Public Health

- **Individual health effects**

- “Prisons are bad for mental health” - World Health Organization
 - overcrowding, various forms of violence, lack of privacy, lack of meaningful activity, isolation from social networks, insecurity about future prospects
- Mortality in jail - majority of those who died were not convicted of any crimes and were being held pretrial, often because they were too poor to afford bail. Those awaiting trial in jail have nearly twice the mortality rate of people who have been convicted and are serving their sentence (DOJ, 2015)
 - Sac County death number ~11 (does not count deaths in the hospital)
- As over August 31, 2020 people have tried to kill themselves in Sac County Jail
 - Previous highest number was 19 attempts in 2013 (SNR, 2020)

- **Family and community health effects**

- 2.7 million U.S. children have an **incarcerated** parent. Having a parent **incarcerated** is considered to be an “adverse childhood experience. Which increases morbidity and mortality (Healthy People 2020; PEW, 2010)
- Most incarcerated mothers were primary caregivers to minor children before their incarceration (Healthy People 2020; NWLC, 2010)
- Within 3 years of their release, 2 out of 3 people are rearrested and more than 50% are incarcerated again
 - difficulty securing employment, housing, lose state and federal benefits

- Sharing experience...

Data-driven Public Safety: Long-term Solutions

- **Violence is Preventable**

- “Preventing Violence: A Primer”, [Prevention Institute](#), October 2009
 - Key finding: “Prevention programs and strategies have a demonstrated track record in reducing violence.”
- “The Case for Violence Interruption Programs as an Alternative to Policing”, [The Justice Collaborative Institute](#), June 2020
 - Key finding: “In cities and neighborhoods across the country, [violence interruption] programs have consistently proven to effectively and efficiently reduce gun violence while also helping people to build healthier, more stable lives.”
 - Also includes data from a national poll showing strong bipartisan support for violence interruption programs.

- **Investing in Community Services & Nonprofits Makes Communities Safer**

- Community and the Crime Decline: The Causal Effect of Local Nonprofits on Violent Crime. [American sociological review](#). 2017.
- Key finding: “Estimated that every 10 additional organizations focusing on crime and community life in a city with 100,000 residents leads to a 9 percent reduction in the murder rate, a 6 percent reduction in the violent crime rate, and a 4 percent reduction in the property crime rate.”

- **Investing in Housing Reduces Incarceration**

- “Can Housing Interventions Reduce Incarceration and Recidivism?”, [Housing Matters, an Urban Institute Initiative](#), February 2019
 - Summary: highlights research that shows that housing stability reduces recorded offenses, but how people exiting the carceral system are 10 times more likely than the general public to become homeless. When people cannot find stable housing, they are more likely to commit new crimes. Also highlights a Housing First model in Wisconsin showing success.

- **Child & Youth Programs Make Communities Safer**

- Thinking Fast and Slow? Some Field Experiments to Reduce Crime and Dropout in Chicago. [National Bureau of Economic Research](#). 2015.
 - Key finding: “In two randomized controlled trials, the Crime Lab found that BAM youth program cuts violent-crime arrests among youth in half and boosts the high school graduation rates of participants by nearly 20 percent.”