

City Leadership to Reduce the Use of Jails

CITY OF MADISON AND DANE COUNTY



CITIES STRONG TOGETHER

Agenda



- ***NLC Reduce Jail Use -- Madison Team***
- ***Overview of 2016 Chicago Meeting***
- ***NLC Reduce Jail Use Technical Assistance Grant and partnership with Dane County-Colleen Clark-Bernhardt, CJC and Tara Dhanraj, NLC Senior Associate Criminal Justice Reform***
- ***Data Overview-Capt. John Patterson***
- ***Community Perspective-Anthony Cooper***

City Leadership to Reduce the Use of Jails



- ***2016 Chicago Meeting***
 - ***City of Madison Mayors Office, City of Madison Police Department and Dane County Sheriff Office***
 - ***Beginning of data collection and evaluation***
 - ***Local Drivers and Progress to reducing jail use among young adults***
 - ***Exploring Costs an alternative funding options***
 - ***Moving toward a system of early diversion.***

City Leadership to Reduce the Use of Jails

CITY OF MADISON AND DANE COUNTY INITIAL DATA

A nighttime photograph of the Madison, Wisconsin skyline, featuring several illuminated skyscrapers and buildings against a dark blue sky. The city lights are reflected in the foreground, and a blue diagonal graphic element is overlaid on the left side of the image.

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Data Collection Tool

Arrests with Booking into Jail by Geography		
Five Zip Codes or Precinct with Highest Number of Arrests	Number of Arrests	Percent of Total
Sector 403	851	0.102111831
Sector 405	391	0.046916247
Sector 406	334	0.040076794
Sector 631	318	0.038156947
Sector 124	298	0.035757139
Total Arrests - All Other Zip Codes/Precincts	6142	0.736981042
Total all arrests with booking into jail	8334	

Arrests with Booking into Jail by Gender		
Gender	Number of Arrests	Percent of Total
Female	2528	0.303335733
Male	5805	0.696544276
Other	1	0.00011999
Total all arrests with booking into jail	8334	

Arrests with Booking into Jail by Offense		
Five Offenses* Charged in Highest Number of Arrests	Number of Arrests	Percent of Total
Disorderly Conduct	2085	0.250179986
Shoplifting	1244	0.149268059
Simple Assault	731	0.087712983
Liquor Law Violations	726	0.087113031
Drug Violations	669	0.080273578
Total Arrests - All Other Offenses	2879	0.345452364
Total all arrests with booking into jail	8334	

**Sample offenses:
Trespassing, Assault -
1st degree,
Possession -
marijuana*

Data Collection Tool

Cities Promoting Safety and Equity
Jails and Justice Technical Assistance

Data Collection Tool: Status as of 10/30/17

City:		Instructions: Enter data in white cells as numbers (not percentages). Do not use orange cells. Orange cells contain formulas. Gray cells intentionally blank.	
Reporting Law Enforcement Agency:			
Point of Contact/Individual Entering Data:			
Reporting Start Date (Month, Year)	Sept, 2016	Reporting End Date	Aug, 2017

Result of Police Encounters by Race/Ethnicity												
→ Results	Stopped, No Further Action	Percent of result by R/E	Received Citation or summons	Percent of result by R/E	Referred to services without charge	Percent of result by R/E	Arrested and released	Percent of result by R/E	Arrested and Booked into Jail	Percent of result by R/E	Total police encounters by race/ethnicity	Percent of police encounters by race/ethnicity
Hispanic		0%	271	54%	10	2%		0%	225	44%	506	6%
White/Non Hispanic		0%	2024	51%	42	1%		0%	1875	48%	3941	47%
Black/Non Hispanic		0%	1443	40%	47	1%		0%	2103	59%	3593	43%
American Indian/Alaska Native		0%	15	33%	3	7%		0%	27	60%	45	1%
Asian		0%	69	47%	6	4%		0%	72	49%	147	2%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander		#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	0%
Other/Multiple/Unknown		0%	49	48%	1	1%		0%	52	51%	102	1%
Total result for all race/ethnicities	0		3871		109		0		4354		8334	
Percent of all R/E for each result	0%		46%		1%		0%		52%			

- Higher numbers of African Americans were arrested for crimes against persons and public order.
- Higher numbers of Caucasians were cited/summoned than African Americans while African Americans were booked into jail more often

City Leadership to Reduce the Use of Jails

Cross Site Meeting
October 30, 2017 – November 1, 2017

A nighttime photograph of a city skyline, likely Chicago, with several prominent skyscrapers illuminated against a dark blue twilight sky. The city lights create a bokeh effect in the foreground. A large blue diagonal graphic element is overlaid on the left side of the image.

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Jurisdictions included to expand efforts:



Madison, WI (Dane County)

St. Louis, MO

Savannah, GA

Gainesville, FL

Birmingham, AL

Technical Partners include:

Urban Institute

NACO

City Leadership to Reduce the Use of Jails



- ***Primary leadership roles for city government:***
 - ***Increase pre-arrest diversion***
 - ***Reduce racial and ethnic disparities in arrests and jail bookings***
 - ***Develop and sustain a robust system of community-based services to support diversion and reentry***



INTERCEPT 0

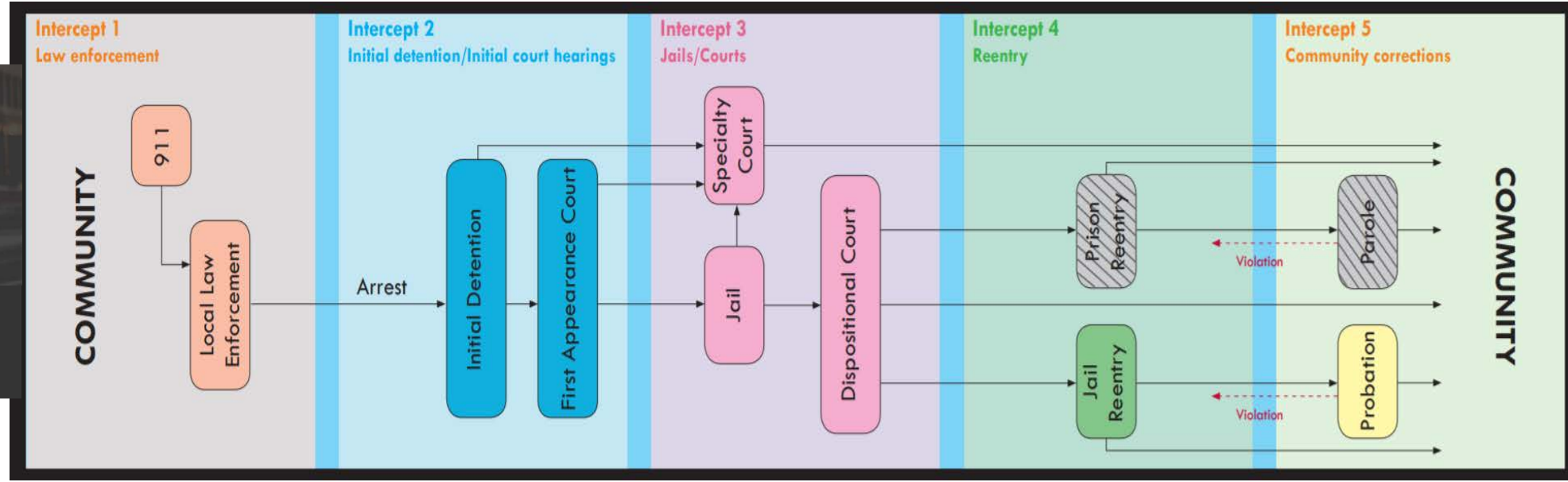
Expanding the Sequential Intercept Model to prevent criminal justice involvement



CRISIS RESPONSE



POLICE STRATEGIES



PRE-ARREST DIVERSION: PATHWAYS TO COMMUNITY

POLICE, TREATMENT AND COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVE



Reserve arrests, charges, and jail only for people
who pose a public safety risk.



Promises of Pre-Arrest Diversion

- Reduced crime
- Improved public safety (real and perceived)
- Reduced drug use
- Lives saved, lives restored
- Building police-community relations
- Reduced burden on criminal justice to solve public health and social challenges
- Building police-public health/behavioral health relations
- Correct movement of citizens into/away from the justice system
- Cost savings
- “Net-narrowing”



Two Types of Pre-Arrest Diversion (PAD): Done Together for Biggest Impact

Prevention PAD

- No charges / Not relevant to criminal activity
- Identified behavioral health issue (well-being) that places the person in a health risk or exposure risk to the justice system
- Divert to treatment for clinical assessment to address needs and/or to social services

Intervention PAD

- Charges exist but are held in abeyance or issuance of non-criminal citation
- Identified behavioral health issue (well-being) that places the person in a health risk or exposure risk to the justice system AND
- Identified low-moderate risk (to re-offend)
- Divert to treatment for clinical assessment to address needs and/or to social services with justice follow-up and possible action



I. Questions related to the Data Collection Tool

Questions to support a common team understanding of relevant data	
Using data from the Overall Arrests tab, to what extent do the offenses linked to the highest number of arrests represent the greatest concern for public safety?	
Using data from the Overall Arrests tab, why do certain geographic areas show the highest number of arrests?	
Using data from the Other Key Groups tab: Which populations represent a priority, and why? For which populations do the data suggest the greatest opportunity for improvement, or challenge?	
Questions to help cities review and discuss data on the Racial and Ethnic Disparities Tab	
Which result(s) stands out as reflecting the greatest disparity in decisions by law enforcement officers? What more would you need to learn to name the “why” behind this result?	
Does disproportionality trend evenly across all results or peak at one or two? What more would you need to learn to name the “why” behind this result?	
Which aspect(s) of the RED data indicate the greatest challenges and opportunities for the city, in terms of policy and procedural changes needed?	

Understanding Team Data



See p. 1 of Action Planning Guide

1. Using data from the Overall Arrests tab, are the offenses creating the most number of arrests of highest concern for public safety?
2. Why do the geographic areas in the Overall Arrests tab have the highest number of arrests across the city?
3. What populations in the Other Key Groups tab are a priority or represent the greatest opportunity for improvement for the city?

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COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

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Madison Action Plan



Area of Activity	Action Step(s)	By Who/By When	Progress to Date
Leadership actions by mayor, city council, other city leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate city leaders into Criminal Justice Council 	Team/Dec 14 meeting of CJ Council	Mayor Soglin on board
Engaging an inclusive group of community stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement group of MPD 	John/Jan	Modeling Orlando Speaks; selected officers and community members
Creating and sustaining a collaborative group, with capacity to gauge progress & retool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present action plan to Criminal Justice Council to gain buy in 	Team/Dec 14 meeting	Team developing presentation. NLC staff Tara to be on call if appropriate. NLC staff Laura to write letter of support.
Revising arrest laws/policies to support diversion and reduce racial/ethnic disparities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze jail data for disorderly conduct arrest charges (officer discretion in field) Research STEER, LEAD and Proxy Develop diversion tools for law enforcement 	John, Kara, Noemi /baseline by Jan call	
Developing a robust continuum of jail diversion and/or reentry services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset mapping of available diversion/reentry services Identify referral mechanism 	Team/at site visit? Team/at site visit?	

Next Steps:

1. Collaborate with the CJC Research Team to further research the disorderly conduct category, as well as understand multiple systems.
2. Identify specific areas in the data that have the most racial and ethnic disparities, as well as opportunities for policy and practice shifts.
3. Recommend a representative from the Mayor's Office become an advisory member of the CJC.
4. NLC onsite visit (Spring 2018).