



one COUNTY | one FUTURE

# JAIL DATA ANALYSIS

Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)



# Table of Contents

Table of Contents	3
<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>5</b>
Background and Context	5
Key Findings	5
Recommendations	6
Projected Impact	6
Next Steps	7
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>9</b>
Background & Context	10
<b>Profile of the Jail Population</b>	<b>11</b>
Demographics	11
Average Daily Population (ADP)	12
Inmate Profile	13
Average Length of Stay (ALOS)	16
Incarcerated Persons Awaiting Release on Bed Availability (RBA)	18
Incarcerated Persons with Mental Health Needs	18
Additional Observations	19
<b>Existing Program and Diversion Resources</b>	<b>19</b>
Credo-47 Stabilization Center	19
Reentry, Early Access, and Diversion (READY) Program	20
Alternative Sentencing (AS)	21
<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>23</b>
Data Improvements and Analysis	23
Policy Improvements	23
Affirm prioritization of existing strategies	23
<b>Projected Impact</b>	<b>24</b>
Release on Bed Availability	24
Expansion of Public Defender's READY Program	25

Decreased Length of Stay (LOS)	25
<b>Next Steps</b>	<b>26</b>
Advisory Committee	26
Strategic Planning Effort	26
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>28</b>
Appendix A. Definitions	29
Appendix B. Top 25 Admissions by NIBRS Summary Code	31
Appendix C: Analysis of Bail Amounts & Housing Insecurity	36

# Executive Summary

## Background and Context

The Jail Data Analysis and Diversion Ad Hoc Subcommittee was established following the Board of Supervisors' April 1, 2025, request for the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) to analyze the jail population and develop recommendations related to the effectiveness of diversion programs and the need for new facilities. Chaired by the Probation Department, the Subcommittee included county departments, community organizations, and members of the public, ensuring diverse perspectives and collaborative decision-making. The CCP reviewed jail population data, existing diversion and current criminal justice strategies, as well as current and projected capacities for mental health, substance abuse treatment facilities and housing. The Subcommittee's recommendations were presented to the CCP on October 2, 2025.

## Key Findings

- In 2024, most jail admissions were **male, Hispanic, and aged 30–49**.
- **Risk Assessment:** On a snapshot day, **41% of inmates were assessed as High risk** to reoffend and 9% as Medium risk. However, 35% had not yet been assessed, limiting the ability to fully evaluate the relationship between risk level and custody status.
- **Average Daily Population (ADP):** In 2024, the ADP remained relatively stable, averaging 343 at the Northern Branch Jail and 403 at the Southern (Main) Jail, for a combined yearly **average of 745.3**. Jail population levels are driven by both admissions and releases, which remained closely aligned throughout the year—averaging 916 admissions and 914 releases per month—resulting in minimal fluctuations and supporting the **overall stability of the ADP**.
- **Felony prevalence:** In 2024, the majority of inmates (87%) were incarcerated for a felony.
- **Sentenced vs. Unsented:** Inmates are classified as *sentenced* (convicted of a crime and serving their court-ordered disposition) or *unsentenced* (individuals who have been charged and may even have been convicted but are still awaiting a court-ordered disposition). In 2024, the population averaged 73% unsentenced and 27% sentenced. The July 1, 2025, snapshot showed an even higher proportion of unsentenced inmates, with 607 individuals (82%) unsentenced and 137 individuals (18%) sentenced (Figure 3).
- **Average Length of Stay (ALOS):** ALOS varied by crime category, with individuals admitted for **Part I Felony – Violent offenses** staying the longest in 2024, averaging **58.1 days**.

## Recommendations

The Subcommittee recommended strengthening data collection, updating and enhancing department policies, and continuing to support existing strategies to improve jail population management and diversion efforts:

- **Strengthen Data Collection and Analysis:** Implement enhanced data tracking for pre-booking and pre-arraignment alternatives (e.g., Credo-47 sobering center, pre-arraignment judicial release), inmates awaiting release on bed availability (RBA), and available resources. Establish data dictionaries and collection standards, monitor Compliance Response Team (CRT) outcomes, and analyze patterns among high utilizers and drivers of length of stay (LOS).
- **Update and Enhance Policies:** Expand eligibility for Alternative Sentencing programs, ensure program evaluations are accessible, and remove barriers that contribute to extended length of stay (LOS).
- **Support and Expand Existing Strategies:** Strengthen pretrial programs, increase treatment options and bed availability, broaden access to the Public Defender's READY program, enhance diversion programs, and continually assess system efficiencies.

## Projected Impact

To illustrate the impact of these recommendations, preliminary projections were developed to estimate potential reductions in the average daily jail population. While approximate, these estimates highlight how data-driven policies and strategies could translate into measurable benefits:

- **Release on Bed Availability:** Expanding availability to standard substance use treatment (SUD) beds could reduce the average daily jail population. In FY 2024-2025, 109 individuals remained in custody while awaiting a SUD bed, with an average wait of 30 days. If these individuals had been placed directly into treatment, the jail population could have been reduced by 9 (see page 24). This estimate should be interpreted with caution, as it is highly conservative and reflects only those awaiting SUD beds. The number of individuals in custody under a "Release on Bed Availability" (RBA) order continues to grow; on September 17, 2025, a snapshot of the jail population indicated 44 individuals were in custody under such orders, the majority of whom were awaiting placement in a SUD bed. This snapshot captured all individuals awaiting court-ordered placement, including SUD and those awaiting placement in a crisis residential program (unlocked mental health facility) or those requiring a locked mental health facility, commonly referred to as an Institute for Mental Disease (IMD) bed.
- **Expansion of READY:** Expanding the READY program to the South County Jail is expected to further reduce the average daily jail population. A February 2025 analysis by Mike Wilson noted that READY reduced the average daily jail



population at the Northern Branch Jail by approximately 14 individuals. Expanding the program to the South County is expected to reduce the number of people in custody by an additional 10 people on an average day. An updated impact analysis will be completed in the coming months by MW Consulting. (see page 25)

- **Decreased Length of Stay (LOS):** Reducing the length of stay through strategies such as accelerated discovery or fewer continuances could significantly lower the jail population and improve system efficiency. Even modest reductions—such as a 1-day (5%) decrease in the overall LOS—could lower the average daily jail population by approximately 33 individuals with larger reductions yielding progressively greater reductions (see page 25).

## Next Steps

- **Advisory Committee:** Reducing the jail population beyond current strategies requires additional guidance, coordination and monitoring. As suggested by the Subcommittee, the CCP recommended establishing a Jail Population Review and Advisory Team (JPRAT) to provide accountability, monitor progress, and apply data-driven strategies to reduce unnecessary incarceration, identify disparities, and improve system efficiency. Recommended membership includes:
  - Superior Court
  - Sheriff's Office
  - Probation Department
  - Behavioral Wellness
  - Public Defender
  - District Attorney
- **Strategic Planning:** The CCP funded a broader diversion strategic planning initiative to establish long-term, systemwide goals and priorities. This effort builds on the Jail Ad Hoc Subcommittee's findings and recommendations, integrating short-term insights into a sustainable, countywide approach.





# Introduction

The Jail Data Analysis and Diversion Ad Hoc Subcommittee was established in response to the County of Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors' April 1, 2025, directive, which emphasized the importance of diversion and the analysis of the jail population. Chaired by the County of Santa Barbara Probation Department, the Subcommittee's work focused on analyzing the jail population to identify individuals who may be better served through diversion programs or other alternatives.

## Subcommittee Membership & Meeting Dates

The following organizations, along with members of the public, participated in Subcommittee meetings, ensuring diverse perspectives were represented and supporting collective decision-making to advance jail population reduction strategies and recommendations.

- County of Santa Barbara:
  - Probation Department
  - Sheriff's Office
  - Behavioral Wellness
  - Office of the Public Defender
  - District Attorney's Office
  - Second District, Board of Supervisors
  - County Executive Office
- CLUE Santa Barbara
- League of Women Voters of Santa Barbara
- NAACP Santa Barbara
- NAMI Santa Barbara
- Subcommittee for Social Justice

The Subcommittee convened on seven [7] occasions on the dates noted below. These meetings provided an opportunity for active engagement, collaboration, education, and discussion to guide the recommendations submitted herein.

- May 14
- June 4
- June 30
- July 17
- July 28
- August 14
- September 3

# Background & Context

## Previous Jail Reduction Reports and Strategies

In 2022, discussions began about potential changes to the Main Jail, prompted in part by a declining jail population following the COVID-19 pandemic. To support this work, the County<sup>1</sup> engaged consultant Michael Wilson of MW Consulting to analyze jail trends and develop a population forecast. At the July 12, 2022, Board of Supervisors meeting, Mr. Wilson presented the *Santa Barbara County Criminal Justice Overview and Jail Projections* report, which examined long-term jail population trends, shifts in demographics and offense severity, and the growing share of unsentenced individuals. The report also outlined several “policy levers” for reducing the jail population, including expanding diversion, reducing jail time for warrant bookings, increasing use of electronic monitoring, decreasing reincarceration for probationers, and shortening stays for those transferred to the State.

On May 16, 2023, after receiving an update on the Main Jail Renovation Project and design options for additional pods at the North Branch Jail (NBJ), the Board of Supervisors directed staff to move forward with designs for new construction at NBJ for a total system capacity of 856 beds, while also developing targeted diversion strategies to support jail population management.

In response, a Santa Barbara County Jail Population Management Plan was presented to the Board on January 23, 2024. The plan highlighted both existing and new initiatives, many of which aligned with the policy levers identified in the 2022 MW Consulting report.

Most recently, in May 2025, the Jail Data Analysis and Diversion Ad Hoc Subcommittee convened to review prior jail reduction strategies, analyze extensive population data, and assess the availability of countywide programs, mental health and substance-use disorder treatment beds, and housing resources, with the goal of developing additional recommendations to the CCP for reducing the jail population.

## Data Sources

The Subcommittee began by identifying a range of key metrics through initial group discussions. Data was primarily drawn from three sources: the Sheriff's Office ATIMS Jail Management System, the Probation Department's IMPACT case management system, and the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) tool, developed by Northpointe (now equivalent). Jail population snapshots provided by the Sheriff's Office in May and July 2025 were particularly valuable in helping the Subcommittee understand the characteristics of individuals who are housed and managed daily. These snapshots were analyzed to profile the population by demographic attributes, charge types, booking and admission details, release patterns, length of stay, mental health status, bail amounts, and classification levels. For

---

<sup>1</sup> Reports referenced in this section can be found: <https://www.countyofsb.org/3383/Santa-Barbara-County-Criminal-Justice-Re>

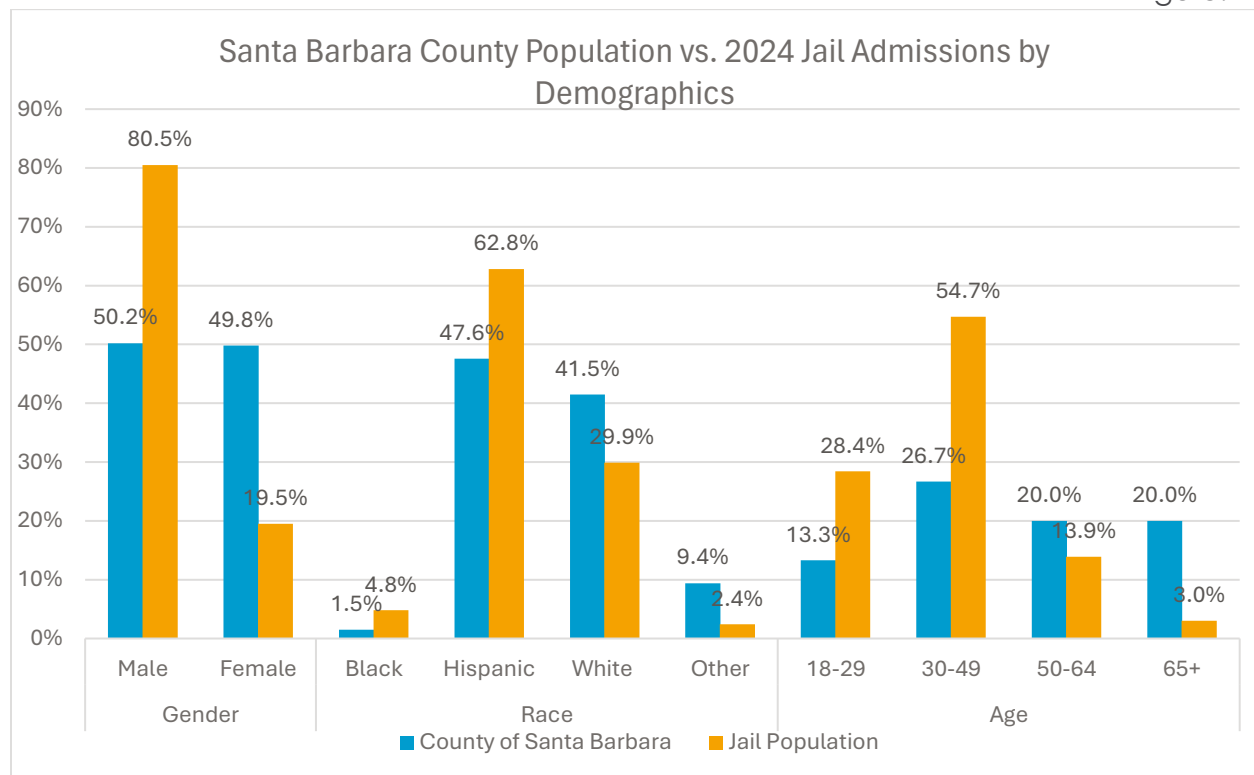
consistency and comparability throughout this report, all snapshot data presented is drawn from the July 1, 2025, population snapshot.

## Profile of the Jail Population

### Demographics

In 2024, admissions were disproportionately<sup>2</sup> male, Hispanic, and in the 30–49 age range (Figure 1). Hispanic males aged 30–49 represented the largest share of admissions, followed by Hispanic males 18–29 and White males 30–49. Among females, Hispanic women 30–49 had the highest admissions, followed by White women 30–49 and Hispanic women 18–29.

Figure: 1



### Risk to Reoffend (Criminogenic Risk)

Criminogenic risk refers to the likelihood that an individual will reoffend, based on factors directly linked to criminal behavior. In the County of Santa Barbara, the Sheriff's Office recently implemented the Initial Screening Tool (IST), also known as the Hawaii Proxy, during the intake process in response to an early Subcommittee recommendation to assess all individuals booked into custody. The IST is a brief, three-

<sup>2</sup> Source: Data Commons. <https://datacommons.org/place/geoid/06083?category=Demographics>. Data reflects standard demographics for the overall county population and is used here for comparison with jail population data.

item tool that assigns a score based on current age, age at first arrest, and number of prior arrests to help identify offenders at low risk of reoffending.

The Probation Department uses the COMPAS assessment tool, which provides a more detailed evaluation of an individual's risk to reoffend and criminogenic needs (factors contributing to criminal behavior). While both tools provide valuable information, neither risk score informs service level, programming or release decisions for *individuals booked in the jail*. There is interest in exploring alternate assessments to better identify individuals within the jail population that may be safely released. The Sheriff's Office will explore what jails in other jurisdictions use as alternate assessment options.

For this report, the most recent risk level from either the IST or COMPAS was used for individuals in custody on the July 1, 2025, snapshot. Of those with an assessed risk level, 306 (41%) were classified as high risk and 69 (9%) as medium risk. However, 258 of the 744 individuals in custody (35%) had not yet had an assessment completed at the time of the snapshot, making it difficult to determine how risk level influences custody status, particularly among the pretrial unsentenced population.

The risk levels of individuals in custody, shown in Figure 2 below by crime category, are presented for Part I felonies (most serious offenses such as homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, and arson), Part II felonies (less serious felonies including drug offenses, simple assault, fraud, and other non-Part I felonies), and misdemeanors (all other offenses, including violations of local ordinances and state statutes).

Figure: 2

7/1/2025 Snapshot Risk Level - Crime Category						
Crime Category	High	Medium	Low	Undet	Total	%
Part 1 Felony - Violent	126	22	62	132	342	46%
Part 1 Felony - Property	68	12	14	28	122	16%
Part 2 Felony - Drugs	42	7	5	14	68	9%
Part 2 Felony - Sex	3	0	3	17	23	3%
Part 2 Felony - Other	61	24	21	43	149	20%
Misdemeanor	6	4	6	24	40	5%
TOTAL	306	69	111	258	744	

## Average Daily Population (ADP)

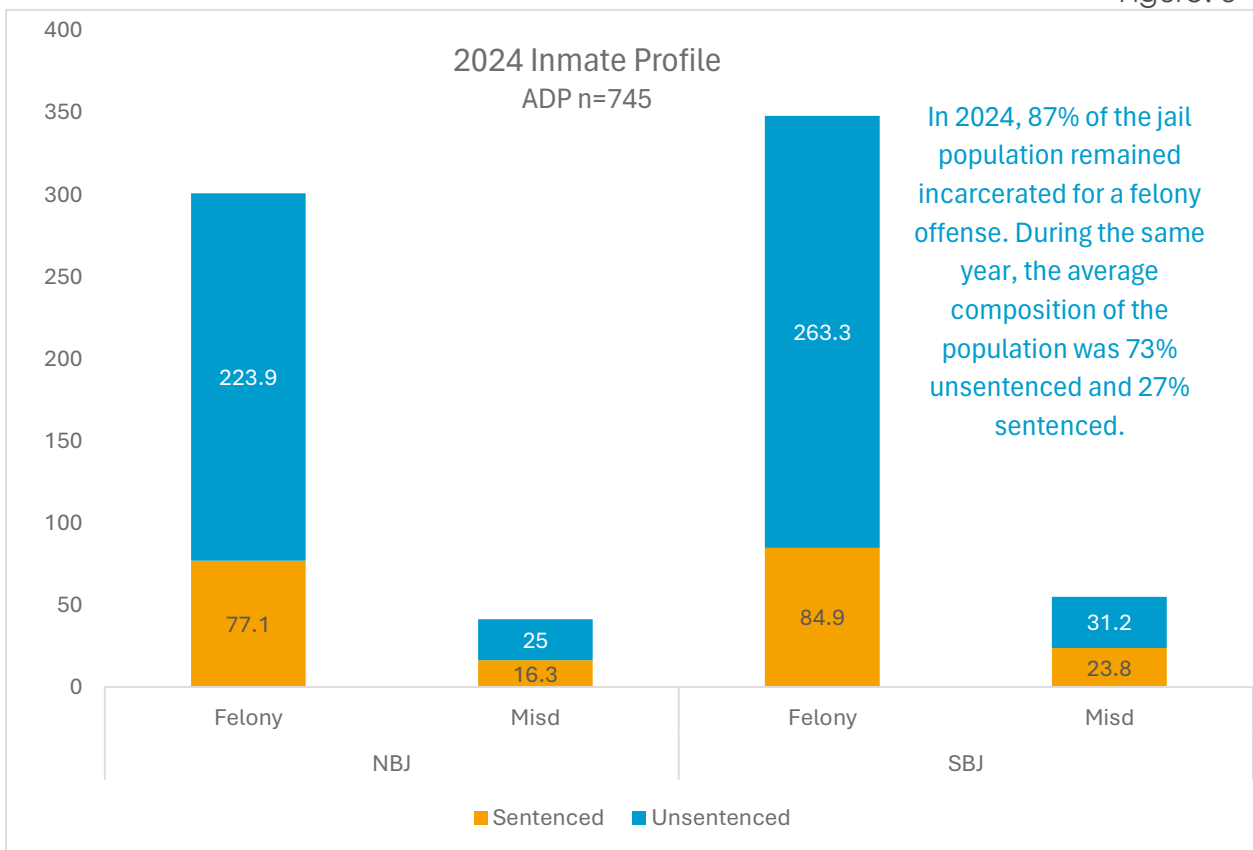
The Average Daily Population (ADP), measured by a midnight snapshot of individuals in custody, remained relatively stable in 2024. The average monthly ADP was 343 at the Northern Branch Jail and 403 at the Southern (Main) Jail, for a combined yearly average of 745.3. Jail populations are influenced by both admissions and releases, with large differences between the two causing daily fluctuations. In 2024, average monthly admissions were 916 and average monthly releases were 914, reflecting minimal variance and supporting the overall stability of the ADP.

# Inmate Profile

With an average daily population of approximately 745 in 2024, an examination of the inmate profile provides insight into the composition of the jail population, including factors such as offense type, and custody status, which inform both operational and diversionary strategies.

- **Offense Type:** The majority of inmates in 2024 (87%) remained incarcerated for a felony offense. Inmates are classified as either *sentenced*, having been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor and serving their disposition in the County jail- or *unsentenced* (individuals who have been charged and may even have been convicted but are still awaiting a court-ordered disposition). (Figure 3)
- **Sentenced vs. Unsentenced:** In 2024, the population averaged 73% unsentenced, and 27% sentenced (Figure 3). The July 1, 2025, snapshot demonstrated a higher number of unsentenced inmates, a total of 607 (82%) and 137 sentenced (18%).

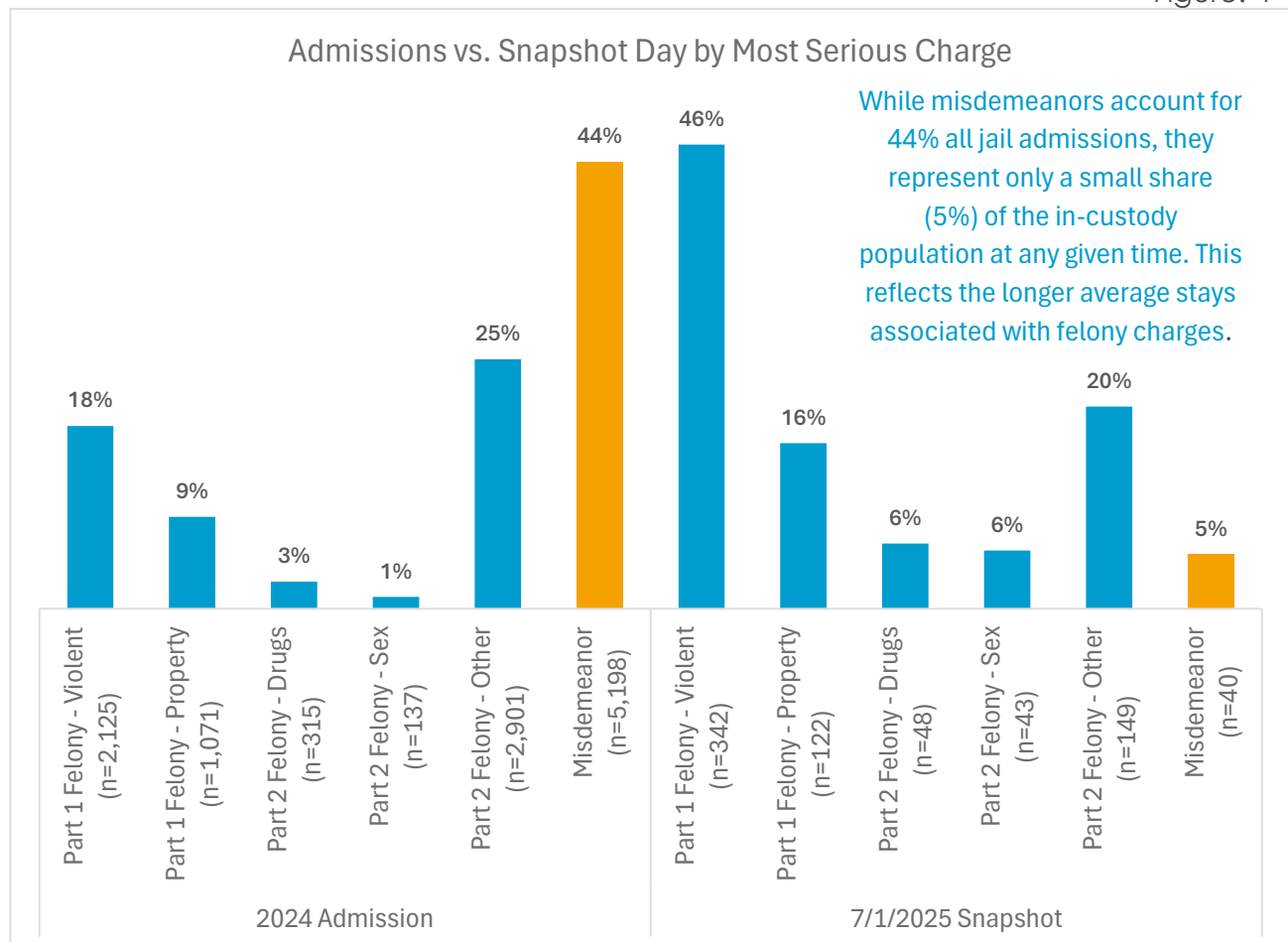
Figure: 3



Admissions data reflect that 56% of all jail admissions in 2024 were for felonies, with the remaining 44% for misdemeanors. A snapshot on July 1st shows that misdemeanors, while accounting for nearly half of all admissions, made up only 5% of those in custody that day, reflecting the expected trend that individuals charged with more serious offenses are more likely to remain detained and will have longer lengths of stay. This also highlights that individuals booked for misdemeanor charges are often cited and released. (Figure 4 and 7). See also data on Average Length of Stay by crime category (Figure 8).

Figure 4 compares data of the most serious charge at admission from 2024 compared with the those who were in custody on the July 1, 2025 snapshot:

Figure: 4



The terms "jail admissions" and "bookings" are often used interchangeably, but they refer to different aspects of the criminal justice process. Jail admissions involve the formal entry of an individual into a jail, while bookings refer to the documentation of the individual cases. The booking process is a crucial step that ensures accurate records are maintained as it relates to what law violations the individual is being charged with following initial apprehension/arrest and during the admission process. An individual can be admitted on a single occasion but be booked on multiple cases.

A snapshot of the jail population on July 1, 2025, was analyzed by Booking Type and Charge Category. Charges were classified using the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) summary codes, as adapted by the California Attorney General's Office. For this analysis, the 'most serious or severest charge' represents the highest-level criminal offense tied to an individual's admission. Since some individuals are booked on multiple charges, this designation reflects only the single offense deemed most serious for that admission.

Under this standardized system, charges are grouped into three categories:

- **Part I Felony** – the most serious offenses as defined by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, such as homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, and arson.
- **Part II Felony** – less serious felony offenses, including drug-related crimes, sex offenses, simple assault, fraud, and other categories of felony not captured in Part I.
- **Misdemeanor** – encompassing all other offenses, including violations of local ordinances, municipal codes, and state statutes such as the Penal Code, Health and Safety Code, and Vehicle Code.

Charts in **Appendix B** provide further detail, listing the Top 25 offense types admitted in 2024 within each category, with charge descriptions to illustrate the nature of offenses.

The **Booking Type** (Figure 5) refers to the custodial category used when an individual is admitted to jail. When examined by crime category, the data show that **On-View Arrests** were the most frequent admission type, accounting for **41% of the snapshot population**. An “on-view” arrest occurs when law enforcement detains an individual for committing an alleged crime and takes the individual into custody, without a warrant.

Figure: 5

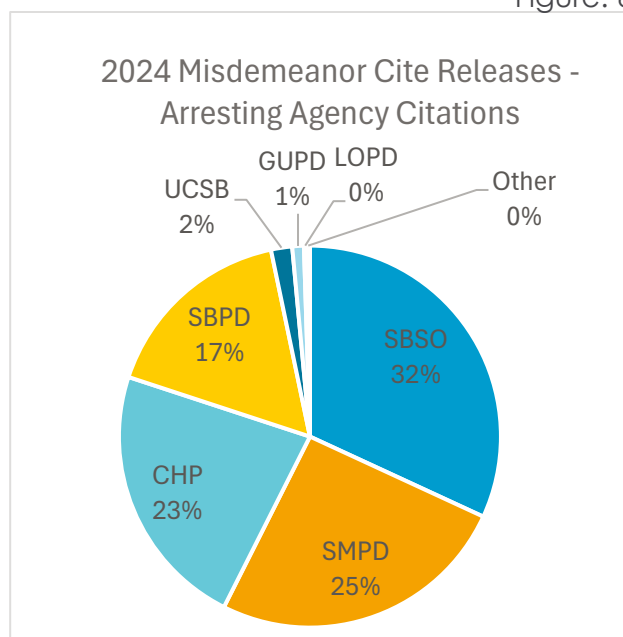
7/1/2025 Snapshot Booking Type - Crime Category								
Booking Type	P1 Viol	P1 Prop	P2 Drug	P2 Sex	P2 Other	Misd	Total	%
On View	144	47	32	21	49	13	306	41%
Remand to Custody	63	29	6	2	24	7	131	18%
Warrant Arrest	41	22	7	13	35	13	131	18%
Ramey Warrant	57	4	1	4	3	0	69	9%
Detainer	5	7	1	0	28	3	44	6%
Order to produce	21	8	1	1	3	2	36	5%
Sentenced to County Jail	9	2	0	2	6	2	21	3%
Citizen Arrest	1	2	0	0	1	0	4	1%
Sentenced to State	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>744</b>	



Figure: 6

Citations were the leading release type in 2024. Cite and release eligibility is defined in Penal Code Section 853.6<sup>3</sup>.

If an individual is booked into custody on an eligible offense, the Sheriff's Office has the authority to release the individual from jail by providing a citation with a promise to appear in court. In 2024, citations accounted for 35% of all releases, followed by Time Served (22%) and Bail Bond (12%) (Figure 7). Nearly all misdemeanor citation releases completed by the jail (96.7% of 3,569) were on individuals **booked by four agencies**: Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office, Santa Maria Police Department, California Highway Patrol, and Santa Barbara Police Department (Figure 6).



## Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is a standard corrections metric used to understand how long individuals remain in custody. It is calculated by dividing the total number of days all persons released during a given period were held by the number of persons

Figure: 7

2024 Admissions - Release Reason								
Reason	P1 Viol	P1 Prop	P2 Drug	P2 Sex	P2 Other	Misd	Total	%
Cite Released	1	7	1	0	530	3,569	4,108	35%
Time Served	458	367	116	25	684	901	2,551	22%
Bail Bond	547	159	63	25	467	199	1,460	12%
Released OR	360	174	43	35	368	195	1,175	10%
Court Order	227	151	38	11	282	197	906	8%
No Complaint/849 PC	208	28	9	15	131	55	446	4%
Ordered Discharged	77	36	9	1	67	70	260	2%
State Prison	148	48	15	5	34	2	252	2%
Hold Lifted	9	5	1	0	203	2	220	2%
Rel to Other Agency	29	52	8	3	69	5	166	1%
Other/Admin	44	33	7	3	36	12	135	1%
State Inst - DSH	41	11	0	2	19	0	73	1%
Cash Bail	2	2	0	0	12	8	24	0%
Prearrestment Release	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>5,216</b>	<b>11,779</b>	

<sup>3</sup> Penal Code Section 853.6, which provides discretion for law enforcement to provide a citation with a promise to appear in court or book an individual for certain lower-level misdemeanor offenses

released. The chart below shows the ALOS for all individuals released in 2024, broken down by the NIBRS charge category under which they were admitted, highlighting how those charged with more serious offenses generally remain in custody longer.

- ALOS by Crime Category (Figure 8): Individuals admitted for Part I Felony – Violent offenses remained in custody longer than those charged with lesser offenses, accounting for 124,974 total days in 2024 and an average length of stay of 58.1 days.
- ALOS by Booking Type (Figure 9) shows On-View arrests account for the highest number of releases and total days in custody, averaging 16.4 days per stay. While most other categories have shorter stays—Citizen Arrest (9.6 days) and Other (4.7 days)—the Order to Produce<sup>4</sup> category has the longest average stay at 122.4 days, despite representing only 5% of admissions in the July 1, 2025, snapshot.

Figure: 8

2024 Releases - ALOS - Crime Category			
Charge Category	Released	Total Days	ALOS
Part 1 Felony - Violent	2,151	124,974	58.1
Part 1 Felony - Property	1,075	50,877	47.3
Part 2 Felony - Drugs	310	14,974	48.3
Part 2 Felony - Sex	125	4,197	33.6
Part 2 Felony - Other	2,902	57,051	19.7
Misdemeanor	5,216	27,967	5.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>280,040</b>	<b>23.8</b>

Figure: 9

2024 Releases - ALOS - Booking Type			
Booking Type	Released	Total Days	ALOS
Order to produce	94	11,503	122.4
Ramey Warrant	225	21,146	94.0
Remand to Custody	523	32,556	62.2
Sentenced to County Jail	958	28,028	29.3
Warrant Arrest	1,792	50,670	28.3
Sentenced to State	8	224	28.0
Detainer	625	14,167	22.7
On View	7,295	119,377	16.4
Citizen Arrest	236	2,261	9.6
Other	23	108	4.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,779</b>	<b>280,040</b>	<b>23.8</b>

<sup>4</sup> Incarcerated individuals held in another jurisdiction (e.g., CDCR, another county jail, or a state hospital) who are required by court order to appear in a local court.

## Incarcerated Persons Awaiting Release on Bed Availability (RBA)

A small portion of the jail population consists of individuals who have been sentenced but whose disposition requires the individual to be released to a treatment facility (either substance abuse or mental health related). In these instances, individuals remain in custody until a treatment bed becomes available in the community. This delay contributes directly to longer lengths of stay and unnecessary jail utilization. Improved tracking of RBA cases and coordination with community providers could reduce these delays. During Subcommittee meetings, the local County agencies began to review and analyze existing data and trends and discovered this is an area of data collection that could be improved as part of the ongoing management of the jail population. The number of individuals awaiting a treatment bed has increased with the passing of Proposition 36, as more individuals are being arrested and charged with violations of 11395 Health and Safety Code. The Public Defender's Office, Behavioral Wellness, and the Sheriff's Office are working together to ensure more detailed data is being collected on RBA. Based on the Subcommittee's input, RBA is an area of focus that will need to be closely monitored moving forward. In FY 2025-2026, the Department of Behavioral Wellness anticipates the expansion of substance abuse treatment beds as the result of a current Request for Proposal as well as applying for additional grants to build two crisis residential facilities, with the latter being augmented by Community Corrections Partnership funds as a grant match for the Bond Behavioral Health Continuum Infrastructure Program (BHCIP) Round 2 grant. If granted, this would allow for the building of two CRTs in the North, located on property adjacent to the jail and prioritized for stepdown and justice-involved diversion beds.

## Incarcerated Persons with Mental Health Needs

Another key factor the Subcommittee examined was the presence of individuals with mental health needs within the jail population. An individual designated as having a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) must have a diagnosis of a persistent mental disorder, as defined by the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-V)*, that significantly affects activities of daily living. The SMI designation indicates a clinical diagnosis but does not necessarily mean the individual is experiencing acute symptoms or a psychological crisis. On average, about 11% of the jail population carries an SMI designation at any point in time.

- **Prior admissions among the SMI population:** A large majority (73%) of incarcerated individuals with SMI have at least one prior jail admission. Nearly half (47%) have been admitted 10 or more times, underscoring a high level of repeated involvement with the justice system.

In addition to those with an SMI designation, individuals found **incompetent to stand trial (IST)** represent another important component of the jail population. These individuals are deemed unable to understand legal proceedings or assist in their own defense due to mental illness. As of an August 1, 2025 snapshot, 44 individuals were identified as

misdemeanor IST and 84 as felony IST; by September 1, 2025, these numbers were 36 and 77, respectively.

During 2021, the State Budget Act created an Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) Workgroup comprised of State, local, advocacy and family member representatives to identify solutions that address the increasing number of individuals with serious mental illness (SMI) who become justice-involved and are deemed IST on felony charges. The strategies and solutions identified by the IST Workgroup culminated in a report published in November 2021, which focused on the growing need for community efforts to stop the arrest of individuals with SMI and creation of robust local systems of care to reduce the IST population going to State Hospitals.

In 2022, the Department of State Hospitals (DSH) informed counties of new statutory requirements in Senate Bill (SB) 184 (Chapter 47, Statutes of 2022), which established a growth cap to be applied to all counties for individuals committed as IST on felony charges pursuant to Section 1370 of the Penal Code, and outlined a penalty calculation should counties exceed the growth cap.

DSH also invited all California counties to participate in an annual collaborative planning grant intended to support the work of county criminal justice and behavioral health stakeholder groups that are working toward creating solutions to reduce the total of Felony Incompetent to Stand Trial (FIST) individual commitments that are referred to DSH. The County formed a collaborative workgroup to analyze DSH's grant requirements and establish initial goals and objectives based on brainstorming of focus areas inclusive of systemic barriers and opportunities. With the primary goal of achieving a reduction in FIST commitments overall within the County, the workgroup now meets at least quarterly to develop workplans with data and outcomes in order to create solutions. Activities have included planning for new legislation implementation, coordinating treatment, discussing housing options, planning for rearrests and/or reentry into diversion programs. Collaborative workgroup members include representatives from the Sheriff's Office, Probation, District Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Public Guardian, Behavioral Wellness, County Executive Office, and the Superior Court.

## Additional Observations

The Subcommittee examined the influence of bail amounts and transiency on the in-custody population. No formal recommendation resulted from this review; the analysis is included in Appendix C for reference.

## Existing Program and Diversion Resources

### Credo-47 Stabilization Center

The Credo-47 Stabilization Center serves as a critical resource for individuals experiencing behavioral health crises, particularly those with substance use needs.

Rather than being booked into jail, eligible individuals can be transported directly to the center, where they receive immediate stabilization services in a safe, supportive environment. This approach reduces unnecessary jail admissions, particularly for low-level offenses, and provides individuals with timely access to treatment and recovery supports. By offering law enforcement an alternative to custody, the center increases the feasibility and utilization of cite-and-release practices, while also improving outcomes for individuals whose underlying challenges are better addressed through care rather than incarceration. In this way, the Credo-47 Stabilization Center not only alleviates pressure on the jail system but also advances broader goals of diversion, treatment access, and provides an alternative community intervention.

Between July 1, 2024, and June 30, 2025, a total of **121 individuals** were referred to the Credo-47 Stabilization Center by local law enforcement. Utilization increased slightly over the two reporting periods, with **53 referrals** in the last half of 2024 and **68 referrals** in the first half of 2025.

Referrals primarily came from **Probation/Parole (44 total)** and the **South County Jail (37 total)**, though there was notable growth in referrals from the **Santa Barbara Police Department**, which increased from just **4 referrals in late 2024 to 21 referrals in early 2025**. The Sheriff's Office referred fourteen (14) individuals.

This upward trend suggests growing awareness and adoption of the stabilization center as an alternative to booking and individual, particularly among city police departments. Behavioral Wellness has completed outreach to local law enforcement for educational purposes and to encourage the center's use for those in need of a substance abuse intervention.

Figure: 10

Credo-47 Utilization by Department			
Law Enforcement Agency	Jul-Dec 2024	Jan-Jun 2025	Total
Probation/Parole	24	20	44
North County Jail	1	0	1
Santa Barbara Police Department	4	21	25
Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office	3	11	14
South County Jail	21	16	37
UCSB Police Department	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>121</b>

## Reentry, Early Access, and Diversion (READY) Program

The Reentry, Early Access, and Diversion for You (READY) program provides assessment of needs, connection to services, and representation at the earliest stage of a criminal case to individuals booked into county jail. READY'S mission is to support, intervene, and advocate for the vulnerable in our community within the first 48 hours of incarceration. The goal is to reduce the harms of pre-trial incarceration for those well suited to be released from jail and diverted from the criminal legal system.

Individuals booked into jail are assessed by a Deputy Public Defender within 48 business hours of arrest. An intake is conducted where needs, community ties, employment, and family situation are assessed and information pertinent to release or resolution is gathered. Referrals to Probation's Good Samaritan Navigator or the Public Defender's Office Community Defender Division are made when necessary to support client's transition from jail or to provide linkages to community support. Many clients require connection to substance abuse, mental health, healthcare, and/or crisis stabilization services upon release.

According to data from the Public Defender's Office, there were 639 READY interviews conducted in 2024.

A University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) data team led by Dr. Jill Sharkey is analyzing data to support the goals and objectives of the READY program. This data has also been shared with Mike Wilson, Economist and Research Consultant, who is providing further analysis on the broader impacts of the program from a larger countywide perspective.

Preliminary data, as analyzed by UCSB, demonstrates that since READY's inception, nearly 98% of clients were interviewed within 48 hours of arrest, accounting for weekends and holidays. Of the clients interviewed: 98.31% of clients of color were interviewed on time; 95% of white/Caucasian were interviewed on time; and 100% of those identified as unknown were interviewed on time.

Further, a 27% reduction in the average length of jail stay was reported by Mike Wilson after a comparison analysis of READY and non-READY clients between January 2024 and September 2024 in the Northern Branch Jail.

A preliminary analysis by Michael Wilson<sup>5</sup> estimated that the program has already reduced the average daily jail population by approximately 14 individuals by lowering the average length of stay for individuals receiving a READY interview. Further analysis is being done to measure the ongoing impact of READY.

The Subcommittee recommended the continued focus on expanding the READY program to the southern part of the county, in addition to implementing efficiencies identified surrounding access for interviews within the jail facility.

## Alternative Sentencing (AS)

One of the County's criminal justice collaborative partner strategies remains the expansion of the Sheriff's Alternative Sentencing program to safely and effectively release sentenced individuals pursuant to Penal Code section 1203.016. This penal code section allows individuals committed to serve time in custody to voluntarily participate in a home detention program for a portion or all their sentence, in lieu of confinement in the County jail, if they meet the eligibility criteria. The Santa Barbara Sheriff's Office (SBSO) and the Probation Department collaborate to place and supervise individuals on the Electronic Monitoring (EM)/Global Positioning System (GPS)

---

<sup>5</sup> <https://content.civicplus.com/api/assets/9555699d-54d9-4a85-9d64-7f2ca58664a1>



component of the Alternative Sentencing (AS) program. As outlined in the 2025–2026 Public Safety Realignment Plan (Goal 2), the target is to increase AS program enrollment by 10%—from 374 individuals in FY 2024–2025 to 411 in FY 2025–2026—in order to expand access to alternatives to incarceration and help manage the jail population. Both departments are actively working together to expand this program and the Subcommittee recommends continuing this strategy as a key approach to reducing jail utilization.

Notable progress has been made in implementing strategies to broaden access to Alternative Sentencing and remove participation barriers. Of the twelve strategies identified, nine have been completed and three remain in progress. Key highlights include:

- **Program Access Improvements**

- The AS application is now available on inmate tablets (completed April 2025).
- Barriers such as lack of communication and cell phone access have been addressed through coordination with Probation and the provision of temporary phones.
- THC testing requirements were revised to remove unnecessary exclusions, while maintaining safeguards for drug- and alcohol-related cases.

- **Support for Participants**

- Resource guides, 2-1-1 information, and Narcan are now provided at the time of application for those struggling with addiction.
- Housing needs are being addressed through discharge planning, with further support anticipated under CalAIM implementation in 2026.

- **Policy and Data Enhancements**

- Exclusion criteria were reviewed and revised, shifting three categories from automatic exclusion to case-by-case review, giving staff more flexibility.
- Out-of-county warrant procedures were updated to include contacting jurisdictions to seek cite-release, improving program eligibility.
- A survey of individuals who decline program participation has been launched, with reporting on results pending.

- **In Progress**

- Efforts continue to identify individuals on probation supervision who may be eligible for early release (up to 30 days). An automated daily report went live in August 2025 and is undergoing quality assurance.
- The survey results will be reported out and integrated into future strategies; this work has been started but not yet completed.

Overall, the majority of strategies are complete, with remaining efforts focused on data reporting and refinement of early release and survey integration processes.



# Recommendations

The Subcommittee's recommendations were presented to the CCP on October 2, 2025, where they received broad support. Several recommendations will require additional data collection, further analysis, and continued collaboration across partner agencies to ensure effective implementation.

## Data Improvements and Analysis

To support more effective decision-making and enhance diversion strategies, the Subcommittee recommended strengthening data collection, tracking, and analysis across multiple areas. Key priorities include expanding the utilization of pre-booking and pre-arraignment alternatives, implementing data collection and analysis on Release on Bed Availability (RBA) individuals, conducting mental health and substance use assessments at intake, and tracking the availability of county resources. Additional recommendations focus on analyzing Alternative Sentencing outcomes, establishing standardized data dictionaries and collection practices, monitoring Compliance Response Team outcomes, identifying high utilizers of the system, increasing the use of pre-arraignment judicial release, and examining the drivers of length of stay (LOS). These improvements will provide actionable insights to guide policy, reduce unnecessary incarceration, and optimize system efficiency.

## Policy Improvements

To enhance the effectiveness of diversion and jail population management, the Subcommittee recommended clarifying and strengthening policies that support evidence-based practices. Key priorities include providing clear guidance for increased use of pre-booking alternatives, expanding Alternative Sentencing programs, requiring program evaluations with accessible results to ensure transparency and continuous improvement, and reducing internally driven barriers that prolong length of stay (LOS). These policy enhancements aim to create a more consistent, efficient, and fair system while supporting the broader goals of diversion and risk reduction.

## Affirm prioritization of existing strategies

The Subcommittee recommended continuing to support and expand strategies that have demonstrated promise in managing jail populations and improving outcomes. Key priorities include expanding and enhancing pretrial programs, increasing treatment options and bed availability, broadening access to the READY early representation model, and expanding Alternative Sentencing and other jail diversion options. Additional recommendations focus on evaluating existing programs for effectiveness and identifying opportunities to increase overall system efficiency. Affirming these strategies ensures that successful initiatives are sustained while providing a foundation for further innovation and improvement.

# Projected Impact

Preliminary projections were developed to estimate the potential effects of the recommended strategies on the average daily jail population and associated resource demands. While these projections are intended as general estimates rather than precise predictions, they provide a framework for understanding the potential benefits of the proposed interventions and highlight the value of targeted, data-informed approaches. Reductions were calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Average Daily Population (ADP)} = \frac{(\text{Number of Incarcerated Individuals}) (\text{Average Length of Stay})}{365}$$

This approach allows for estimation of how changes in length of stay or release timing could translate into reduced jail occupancy.

## Release on Bed Availability

Expanding access to treatment and mental health beds for individuals awaiting placement represents a key strategy for reducing the average daily jail population. Three populations of inmates may remain in custody while awaiting a “Release on Bed Availability” (RBA) order:

- Individuals awaiting a substance use treatment (SUD) bed
- Individuals awaiting a crisis residential bed (unlocked mental health facility)
- Individuals requiring a locked mental health facility, commonly referred to as an Institute for Mental Disease (IMD) bed

Passed by voters in November 2024, Proposition 36 updated California’s approach to non-violent drug offenses by expanding access to court-supervised substance use treatment programs. Under this measure, qualifying individuals charged with certain felony or misdemeanor drug offenses may be diverted from incarceration into mandatory treatment programs.

In FY 2024–2025, 109 individuals remained in custody while awaiting a SUD bed, with an average wait time of 30 days. At the time of this report, data were available only for individuals awaiting standard SUD treatment beds (excluding Proposition 36 cases). Immediate placement into treatment for these individuals could have reduced the average daily jail population by 9.

This estimate should be interpreted with caution, as it is highly conservative and reflects only those awaiting SUD beds. The number of individuals in custody under a “Release on Bed Availability” (RBA) order continues to grow; on September 17, 2025, a snapshot of the jail population indicated 44 individuals were in custody under such orders, the majority of whom were awaiting placement in a SUD bed. This snapshot captured all individuals awaiting court-ordered placement, including SUD and those awaiting placement in a crisis residential program (unlocked mental health facility) or those requiring a locked mental health facility, commonly referred to as an Institute for Mental Disease (IMD) bed.

## Expansion of Public Defender's READY Program

The Public Defender's READY Program provides early representation for individuals charged with certain crimes and is designed to reduce the amount of time defendants spend in custody. A preliminary analysis found that the program has already reduced the average daily population at the Northern Branch Jail population by approximately 14 individuals<sup>6</sup> by lowering the average length of stay for individuals who received a READY interview. Expanding access to the READY program to the South County Jail could further reduce the average daily population. Based on the same percentage of impacted arraignments and proportional reductions in length of stay, a high-level estimate suggests an additional reduction of slightly more than 10 people on an average day at the main jail. An updated estimate of the READY program's impact will be completed in the coming months by Michael Wilson of MW Consulting.

## Decreased Length of Stay (LOS)

General decreases in length of stay, whether through accelerated discovery, reduced continuances, or combined implementation of these strategies, have the potential to reduce the jail population and improve system efficiency. In FY 2025, there were 11,888 bookings into the Santa Barbara County Jail. The average length of stay (ALOS) for those released during FY 25 was 22.1 days. Based on these admissions, potential reductions in the average daily jail population were estimated as follows:

- A 1-day (5%) reduction in the overall ALOS could reduce the average daily jail population by approximately 33 individuals.
- A 2-day (9%) reduction in the overall ALOS could reduce the average daily jail population by approximately 65 individuals.
- A 3-day (14%) reduction in the overall ALOS could reduce the average daily jail population by approximately 98 individuals.
- A 4-day (18%) reduction in the overall ALOS could reduce the average daily jail population by approximately 130 individuals.
- A 5-day (23%) reduction in the overall ALOS could reduce the average daily jail population by approximately 163 individuals.

It is important to note that these reductions would only apply to individuals with longer stays than the estimated reduction<sup>7</sup>. Another way to interpret these estimates is that if every individual's length of stay were reduced by 5%, the cumulative effect would correspond to a reduction in the average daily jail population of approximately 33 individuals.

---

<sup>6</sup> <https://content.civicplus.com/api/assets/9555699d-54d9-4a85-9d64-7f2ca58664a1>

<sup>7</sup> In FY 25 52% of releases stayed less than one day, 58% stayed less than two days, 63% stayed less than three days, 67% stayed less than four days, and 70% stayed less than five days.

# Next Steps

## Advisory Committee

Reducing the jail population beyond existing measures and strategies remains a complex and complicated task. The recommendations in this document highlight opportunities for further progress; however, a critical component is the establishment of an advisory entity to monitor progress and ensure initiatives are advanced.

It is recommended that a Jail Population Review and Advisory Team (JPRAT) be created to regularly examine the jail population and monitor the status of individuals or groups of individuals who may be eligible for release from further incarceration. The Subcommittee expressed support for a JPRAT that would utilize data-driven strategies and defined performance measures to reduce unnecessary incarceration, identify disparities, and improve overall system efficiency.

Ultimately, the JPRAT would serve in an advisory capacity to ensure accountability while maintaining a focused and actionable approach. The following agencies would be represented on the JPRAT:

- Superior Court
- Sheriff's Office
- Probation Department
- Behavioral Wellness
- Office of the Public Defender
- District Attorney's Office

## Strategic Planning Effort

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) funded a diversion strategic planning initiative as the next step following the FY 2024–2025 Diversion Process & Implementation evaluation. While the strategic planning effort is broader in scope—focused on establishing long-term, systemwide goals and priorities—it will build on the findings and recommendations developed by the Jail Data Analysis and Diversion Ad Hoc Subcommittee. Several of the Subcommittee's recommendations, particularly those related to diversion strategies and jail population management, are expected to inform the long-term plan. This approach ensures that lessons learned from short-term, targeted efforts are integrated into a comprehensive strategy, aligning immediate insights with sustainable, systemwide improvements.

## Acknowledgements

The Subcommittee wishes to thank the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors for entrusting the group with this important assignment. The Subcommittee is also grateful for the collaboration and commitment of our County partners—including the Sheriff's

Office, Probation Department, Office of the District Attorney's, Public Defender's Office, Behavioral Wellness, Board of Supervisors, County Executive Office and Housing and Community Development—as well as the many community partners who contributed their expertise, and perspectives. Their partnership has been invaluable in shaping this report and identifying meaningful strategies to reduce the jail population and strengthen diversion efforts.

# Appendices

## Appendix A. Definitions

The following table lists terms used throughout this document, provided to ensure transparency in terminology.

Term	Definition
<b>Admission</b>	Jail “admissions” and “bookings” are often used interchangeably, but they refer to different aspects of the criminal justice process. Jail admissions involve the formal entry of an individual into a jail, while bookings refer to the documentation of individual cases. An individual can be admitted on a single occasion but be booked on multiple cases.
<b>Average Daily Population (ADP)</b>	The Average Daily Population (ADP) is a standard measure that tracks the number of incarcerated people held each day in the jail. The population is based on a daily snapshot count at midnight of all those held in custody.
<b>Average Length of Stay (ALOS)</b>	ALOS is a standard corrections metric used to understand how long individuals remain in custody. It is calculated by dividing the total number of days all persons released during a given period were held by the number of persons released.
<b>Booking</b>	See ‘Admission’ above.
<b>COMPAS</b>	The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) is a validated, evidence-based risk and needs assessment tool used by the Probation Department. It evaluates factors such as criminal history, age at first arrest, substance use, employment, and social supports to estimate the likelihood of reoffending and to identify criminogenic needs. The assessment helps guide supervision levels, case planning, and referrals to appropriate services.
<b>Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST)</b>	Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) refers to a legal determination that a defendant does not have the mental capacity to understand the nature of the court proceedings or to assist their attorney in preparing a defense. When someone is found IST, criminal proceedings are suspended until competency is restored.
<b>Initial Screening Tool (IST)</b>	The Initial Screening Tool (IST)-also known as the Hawaii Proxy-is a brief risk assessment used by the Sheriff’s Office. It assigns a score based on three factors-current age, age at first arrests, and number of prior arrests-to help determine an individual’s risk of reoffending.
<b>On-View</b>	An “on-view” arrest occurs when law enforcement detains an individual for committing an alleged crime and takes the individual into custody, without a warrant.
<b>Order to Produce</b>	Incarcerated individuals held in another jurisdiction (e.g., CDCR, another county jail, or a state hospital) who are required by court order to appear in a local court.
<b>Part I Crime</b>	Part I Crimes (also called Index Crimes) are the most serious offenses tracked nationally by the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. They include violent crimes—such as homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—and property crimes—such as burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
<b>Part II Crime</b>	Part II Crimes include all other felony and serious misdemeanor offenses that are less serious or not classified as Part I. These cover a wide range of crimes such as simple assault, drug offenses, DUI, disorderly conduct, fraud, and other miscellaneous offenses.
<b>Proposition 36 (2024)</b>	Passed by voters in November 2024, the measure updates California’s approach to non-violent drug offenses, expanding access to court-supervised substance



	use treatment programs for eligible individuals. Under this measure, qualifying individuals charged with certain felony or misdemeanor drug offenses may be diverted from incarceration into mandatory treatment programs.
<b>Release on Bed Availability (RBA)</b>	A small portion of the jail population consists of individuals who have been sentenced and ordered to complete a residential treatment component (either substance abuse or mental health) and will remain in custody until a treatment bed becomes available in the community, throughout the County or State.
<b>Sentenced Inmate</b>	Inmates are classified as <i>sentenced</i> (convicted of a crime and serving their court-ordered disposition) or <i>unsentenced</i> (individuals who have been charged and may even have been convicted but are still awaiting a court-ordered disposition).
<b>Serious Mental Illness (SMI)</b>	An individual with a Serious Mental Illness (SMI) designation requires a diagnosis of a persistent mental disorder, as defined in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-V), that significantly effects activities of daily living. This designation does not indicate acute symptoms or psychological crises, but rather identifies the individual as having a diagnosis.
<b>Unsentenced Inmate</b>	See 'Sentenced Inmate' above.

## Appendix B. Top 25 Admissions by NIBRS Summary Code

2024 Admissions - Top 25 - Part 1 Felony - Violent		
Rank	Charge Desc	#
1	Crpl Inj: Spouse/Cohab/Date	607
2	Assault with Force: Possibly Causing GBI	460
3	Obstruct/Resist Exec Off	280
4	Threaten Crime with intent to Terrorize	238
5	Force/Adw not Firearm: GBI	231
6	Inflict Crpl Inj Sp/Cohab	218
7	Child Cruelty: Pos Inj/Dth	136
8	Robbery: First Degree	125
9	Thrtn Crime: Int: Terrorize	121
10	Batt w/ Serious Bodily Inj	84
11	Kidnapping	67
12	Battery on a Peace Officer	65
13	Harm/Death: Elder/Dep Adult	64
14	Robbery: Second Degree	61
15	Attempted Murder - 1st Degree	53
16	Adw not Firearm	49
17	Attempted Robbery	45
18	Threaten to Commit Crime	32
19	Aslt w/Firearm on Person	27
20	Inflict Inj/Etc. on Child	23
21	Carjacking	21
22	Battery Against PO	18
23	Murder	18
24	Elder Abuse	15
25	Rape by Force/Fear/Etc.	15

## 2024 Admissions - Top 25 - Part 1 Felony - Property

Rank	Charge Desc	#
1	Vehicle Theft	407
2	Burglary: First Degree	261
3	Burglary: Second Degree	224
4	Grdthft: Money/Labor/Prop	222
5	Rec known Stoln Prop	121
6	Get Credit/Etc. Other's ID	112
7	Poss Stolen Veh/Ves/Etc.	85
8	Use ID w/Int Defrd: w/PC	63
9	Poss ID of 10+ Prsn: WID	56
10	Persnate: Make Othr Liable	33
11	Grand Theft	27
12	False Check/Recs/Cert/Etc.	26
13	False Persnate: Spec Circ	25
14	False Personation on Another	23
15	Embezzlement \$400+	21
16	Fraud to Obtain Aid \$400+	21
17	Acquire/Retain Personal Info to Defraud	20
18	Unauth Use Personal Info to Obtain Credit, Goods, Etc.	19
19	Make Fictitious Check	18
20	Use False Citizen/Etc. Doc	16
21	Rec Stolen Prop if Value More Tn \$950 - Pr Amt Recvd, Whichever Higher	14
22	Forge Officeial Seal	12
23	Forge/Alter Veh Reg/Etc.	12
24	Forgery	11
25	Grand Theft from Person	11

## 2024 Admissions - Top 25 - Part 2 Felony - Sex<sup>8</sup>

Rank	Charge Desc	#
1	L&L w/Child Under 14	52
2	Poss/Etc. Obs Mtr: Mnr: Sex	22
3	Harmful Material Sent: Sexual Image Minor	18
4	Sex w/Minor: 3+ Yrs Youngr	18
5	Two Prior Convictions	17
6	Arrange/Go to Mtg w/Minor	16
7	Harmful Material Sent: Seduce Minor	14
8	Contact Mnr w/Intent Sex	13
9	Fail Reg w/Fel Sex Off/PR	12
10	FT/Reg/Etc.: Fel Sex Off/PR	12
11	Sexual Battery	11
12	Indecent Exposure	9
13	Sex w/Minor: 3+ Yrs Youngr	8
14	Indecent Exposure w/Prior	8
15	L&L w/Child -14: Force/Etc.	8
16	Sex Intercourse x/Mnr -18	8
17	Arrange Meet w/Minor for Purpose to Expose Genital/Anal Area - Lewd Lascivious Acts w/Minor	7
18	Cont Sex Abuse of Child	7
19	Obscn Imags: Mnr Sex Act	7
20	Pimping	7
21	Sex w/Mnr: Perp 21+ Vic -16	7
22	Sx Off Fail Annual Update	7
23	Tran Fail Reg Rls Custody	7
24	L&L Acts w/Child: Age Spec	5
25	Use/Etc. Mnr: Obscene Mater	5

<sup>8</sup> 'Sex w/ Minor 3+ Years Younger' appears twice in the chart. The Penal Code sections share the same offense title but have distinct statutory requirements. Penal Code § 261.5(c) and Cal. Penal Code § 261.5(e)(1)(C) respectively.

2024 Admissions - Top 25 - Part 2 Felony - Other		
Rank	Charge Desc	#
1	Obstruct/Etc. Pub Ofcr/Etc.	1173
2	Violation Probation	1046
3	Bat: Spouse/Ex SP/Date/Ect	564
4	Battery	453
5	Violation of Parole: Fel	375
6	Vandalism \$400 or More	371
7	Vio of Prob / Flash Incarceration	281
8	False Imprisonment	252
9	Theft of Personal Prop	212
10	Bench Warrant: FTA: Felony	182
11	Felon/Etc. Poss/ETC. F/Arm	173
12	Carry Con/Dirk or Dagger	162
13	Prohib Own/Etc. Ammo/Etc.	154
14	Evade PO: Disregard Safety	152
15	Stalking	150
16	PRCS Violation of Probation	147
17	Crpl Inj: Spouse/Cohab/Date	138
18	Batt PO/Emerg Prsnl/Etc.	125
19	Conspiracy: Commit Crime	118
20	Post Rel Suprv Warrant	108
21	Willful Cruelty to Child	108
22	DUI .08 Alcohol: Bodily Inj	103
23	Appropr Lost Prop	101
24	Violation of Probation - Mandatory Supervision	100
25	DUI: Alc/Drug: Rslt: Bod Inj	99

2024 Admissions - Top 25 - Misdemeanor		
Rank	Charge Desc	#
1	DUI Alcohol/0.08 Percent	2858
2	DUI Alcohol	2020
3	Poss Unlaw Paraphernalia	1734
4	Possess Cntl Sub	1671
5	Violation of Probation	1260
6	Drive w/o License	959
7	Disord Conduct: Alcohol	955
8	Bench Warrant: FTA: Misd	674
9	Possess Narcotic Cntl Sub	648
10	Failure to Appear	521
11	Driv: Susp/Etc. Lic: DUI: Vio	496
12	Under Influence Cntl Sub	398
13	Contempt: Viol Protect Ord	369
14	Contempt: Disobey Crt Ord	337
15	DUI Alcohol w/One Prior w/in 10 Yrs	281
16	Fail t/appear: Writ Promis	251
17	DUI Any Drug	248
18	Public Consumption and Possession of an Open Container	237
19	Drive: Lic Suspended/Etc.	230
20	False ID to Specific PO's	229
21	Shoplifting	224
22	Hit and Run: Prop Damage	198
23	Vandalism -\$400	198
24	Disord Conduct: UI/Drug	197
25	Shoplifting of Property Less Than \$950 in Value	188

## Appendix C: Analysis of Bail Amounts & Housing Insecurity

### Bail Status

The Subcommittee examined how bail amounts influence the in-custody population, as one of the many factors that reduced the jail population during the pandemic was the use of an emergency bail schedule and practices related to the release of individuals booked on warrants that did not exceed \$15,000. For this analysis, bail amounts of \$15,000 or less were classified as “low,” while amounts greater than \$15,000 were considered “high.” Bail can be set in several ways: pre-arraignment amounts follow the local Bail Schedule, post-arraignment amounts are set by the judge during the arraignment, and in some cases, a hearing is required for the judge to determine bail after arguments from the defense and prosecution. A new bail schedule was adopted by the Santa Barbara Superior Court on June 25, 2025.

Figure 11 presents July 1, 2025, snapshot data by crime category and bail amount using these criteria. The No Bail category includes cases where bail was denied, not set, or not applicable, such as individuals serving a sentence of imprisonment.

- **Bail amounts and custody:** As of the July 1, 2025, snapshot, of the 744 incarcerated persons, 348 (47%) had no bail, while 366 (49%) had a “high” bail. Among the 40 individuals held on misdemeanor charges, 23 (58%) were held with no bail.

Figure: 11

7/1/2025 Snapshot - Bail by Crime Category				
Crime Category	≤15K	>15K	No Bail	TOTAL
Part 1 Felony - Violent	3	189	150	342
Part 1 Felony - Property	1	63	58	122
Part 2 Felony - Drugs	0	34	14	48
Part 2 Felony - Sex	1	31	11	43
Part 2 Felony - Other	13	44	92	149
Misdemeanor	12	5	23	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>744</b>

**Criminal history and bail:** Prior criminal history is often considered in setting bail. Figure 12 shows snapshot data by bail amount and prior admissions from 2007 through 2024, highlighting how past interactions with the justice system may influence bail decisions.

- **Prior admissions and custody:** Of the 744 incarcerated persons, 483 (65%) had at least one prior admission. Among the 348 held without bail, 235 (68%) had a previous admission, with 96 (28%) having 10 or more prior admissions.



Figure: 12

7/1/2025 Snapshot - TOTAL - Bail by Previous Admissions				
Previous Admissions	≤15K	>15K	No Bail	TOTAL
0	10	138	113	261
1 thru 5	7	99	97	203
6 thru 9	5	31	42	78
≥10	8	98	96	202
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>744</b>

## Housing Status

Housing status data was reviewed and considered by the Subcommittee as factors related to being unhoused could play a factor in an individual being contacted by law enforcement and subsequently incarcerated. In 2024, of the 11,747 total jail admissions, 8,386 individuals (71%) self-reported a permanent address, while 3,361 (29%) self-reported being Homeless or Transient. The July 1, 2025, snapshot of the in-custody population revealed 446 of 744 individuals (60%) reported a permanent address, with 298 (40%) identifying as Homeless or Transient.

The CCP currently supports stable housing as a necessary component for the successful reintegration of a client into the community. Funding by the CCP has allowed the County to provide several housing options to address the housing needs of justice involved clients who are without natural support, ineligible for other types of subsidized housing, display mild to moderate mental health concerns, and experience significant substance abuse challenges. The housing options include shelter beds, Recovery Residences, Supportive Housing (SH), and a brick and mortar housing project (Sanctuary Centers/Hollister II).

The Housing and Community Development (HCD) department presented to the Subcommittee on current efforts underway as of August 12, 2025, to assist County residents with a variety of housing needs. The County is actively addressing housing needs through several ongoing projects that include:

- **Interim Housing Facilities:** La Posada and Hope Village - 359 people served, including 275 experiencing chronic homelessness.
- **Permanent Housing:**
  - Buena Tierra (Goleta) - 60 households in August 2024.
  - Escalante Meadows (Guadalupe)
  - Cypress and 7th (Lompoc)
  - Harry's House (Santa Ynez)
  - Vera Cruz Village (Santa Barbara)
- **Upcoming Projects:**
  - Polo Village (Buellton)

- Patterson Point (Noleta)
- Heritage Ridge (Goleta)
- 2026 CCP Supportive Housing Expansion - 18 beds Transitional Housing
- Sanctuary Centers/Hollister II 34 units Permanent Supportive Housing, 16 units reserved for Probation Department program participants





*one* COUNTY | *one* FUTURE