



Overview of National Police Foundation Literature Review

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Introduction

- Peer-reviewed literature for pre-arrest diversion programs
 - Limited research on program effectiveness

- Areas for further study
 - Substance use
 - Recidivism
 - Housing, employment
 - Costs
 - Satisfaction

Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)

- **King County, WA** (Collins, Lonczak, & Clifasefi, 2017; Collins, Lonczak, & Clifasefi, 2019; Clifasefi, Lonczak, & Collins, 2017)
 - Lower arrests in the diverted group
 - Fewer felony charges over time
 - 1.43 fewer jail bookings
 - Less time spent in jail
 - Lower incarceration rates
 - Significantly lower number of felonies
 - More likely to have housing, employment, and legitimate income

- **Albany, NY** (Worden & McLean, 2018)
 - No recidivism measures
 - Low participation; disproportionate female, older, less criminal history
 - Less favorability for the program among officers

Substance Abuse Pre-Arrest Diversion

- Tucson , AZ, Police Department Deflection Program (Korchmaros, 2019)
 - 306 individuals deflected in 6-month period
 - 61% successfully deflected
- Leon County, FL, Pre-Arrest Diversion/ Adult Civil Citation (PAD/ ACC) (Kopak & Frost, 2017)
 - Multiple program requirements
 - 91% completion rate
 - 87% were not re-arrested
 - 69% who did not complete program were re-arrested
- Angel Program, Gloucester, MA (Lazaridis & LaRusso, 2016)
 - High referral rate to treatment programs (94.5%)

Substance Abuse Pre-Arrest Diversion (continued)

- **DIVERT** (Barberi & Taxman, 2019)
 - Police Chiefs
 - Collaboration
 - Culture Change
 - Obstacles
 - Police Officers
 - Problem solving versus community safety
 - Challenges facilitating referrals
 - Substance Users
 - Improvements to process
 - Obstacles
 - Concerns with police perceptions

Other Pre-Arrest Diversion Programs

- Pre-booking diversion sites in Memphis, TN; Portland, OR; and, PA (Broner, Lattimore, Cowell, & Schlenger, 2004)
 - Diverted persons received more services
 - Portland site findings differed
 - Significant increase in drug use
 - Odds of arrest higher
 - Victimization rate higher
 - Decreased life satisfaction

Naloxone Administration

- **Training for Law Enforcement** (Ray, O'Donnell, & Kahre, 2015; Dahlem, King, Anderson, & Marr, 2017; Purviance, Ray, Tracy, & Southard, 2017; Wagner, et. al., 2016)
- **Post-overdose programs** (Formica, Apsler, Wilkins, Ruiz, Reilly, & Walley, 2018)
 - Multi-disciplinary team visit
 - Police officer visit
 - Clinician outreach
 - Location-based outreach

Analogous Programs

- Bio-terrorism preparedness partnerships
 - CODE RED, NY (Kelly, Egan, & Cirino, 2007)
 - St. Louis, MO (Werner, Wright, Thomas, & Edgar, 2005)

- Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) (Heilbrun, DeMatteo, Strohmaier, & Galloway, 2015)
 - More prepared to handle calls
 - Increased linkage to services
 - Less use of force incidents
 - Diverted individuals spent less time in jail

Limitations/Gaps in Research

- Programs in early stages; no long-term evaluations
- Outcome measures differ between studies
- Small sample size
- Not generalizable to other locations



Questions



Thank you!