Data-Driven Justice and Stepping Up Initiative:

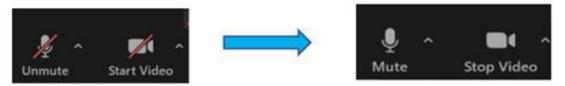
Coordinating a System Response to 911 Dispatch
January 27, 2021





Instructions

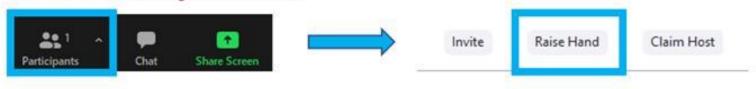
To mute/unmute and start/stop video:



To access the chat box:



To raise/lower your hand:



This webinar is being recorded. The recording and slide deck will be available on the event webpage.



Understanding Law Enforcement Response

S. Rebecca Neusteter, PhD Executive Director, UChicago Health Lab

January 27, 2021



OUR APPROACH

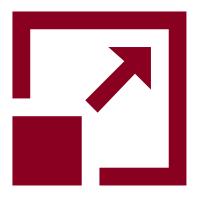
WE PARTNER WITH CIVIC LEADERS TO:



IDENTIFY
Promising solutions to urban challenges



TEST
The most promising urban policies and programs



SCALE UP
The most effective and costefficient policies and programs



911 Calls for Service: Putting the Pieces Together





911 Call Processing

Caller/ Community Member

Dial 911
 Relay information

Multiple callers reporting the same incident

Original caller

Patrol Officer

- · Report to scene
- Can keep the peace, take a report, provide instructions, resolve on the scene, call in other resources

Automated emergency dispatching

Call-taker

- Determine if call is police, fire, or medical
- Gather and record relevant information
- Communicate clear instructions to caller

Wait time incident type varies with availability

Dispatcher

- Can re-assign codes, priority levels
- Assign responding officers based on priority level, call log, availability, location



The Game of Telephone





With Life and Death Consequences



Why Should We Examine the 911 System?



Understanding Police Response Through 911 Dispatch



Key Findings from 911 Audio Analysis

Are 911 call data entered reliably into CAD systems (i.e., are different call takers likely to record information similarly), and does this vary by call type?

Call Type	N	Priority level	Researcher call	Narrative
		match	type match	match
Randomly Selected	50	70%	54%	76%
Disturbance of the Peace	10	40%	30%	70%
Domestic Violence	10	90%	60%	60%
Use of Force Eliciting	9	67%	44%	67%
Mental Health	10	50%	40%	80%
Repeat Callers	5	40%	80%	100%
Total	94	65%	51%	74%
Interrater Reliability	18	67%	56%	72%



Key Findings from 911 Descriptive Analysis

What is the volume of 911 calls received, and how does this vary by incident-type, time of day, and geographic location?

	Agency 1 (2016, 2017)	Agency 2 (2016, 2017)	Agency 3 (2017, 2018)	Agency 4 (2016, 2017)	Agency 5 (2016, 2017)
Total across	137,426 calls	601,072 calls	405,289 calls	639,657 calls	290,701 calls
both years	of 508,902	of 833,145	of 877,217	of 848,176	of 833,344
	CAD entries	entries	CAD entries	CAD entries	CAD entries
Priority type	2	3&4	2&3	1	3
	Non-	Non-	Non-	Non-	Non-
	emergency	emergency	emergency	emergency	emergency
Incident type	Disturbance of	911 Hang Up;	Disturbance	Complaint/	Premise Check
	the Peace	Welfare Check		other	
Day of the	Friday	Friday	Saturday &	Tuesday	N/A
week			Sunday		
Time of day	1pm-7pm	Noon-8pm	3pm-10pm	Noon-8pm	2pm-10pm



Key Findings from 911 Descriptive Analysis

What proportion of police activity—especially enforcement—is proactive (i.e., officer initiated, such as traffic stops and directed patrols) versus reactive (i.e., in response to 911 calls/reported incidents)?

		Agency 1 (2016,	Agency 2 (2016,	Agency 3 (2017,	Agency 4 (2016,	Agency 5 (2016,
		2017)	2017)	2018)	2017)	2017)
	% of CAD	2016: 25%	2016: 71%	2017: 54%	2016: 82%	2016: 35%
What	entries that					
proportion of	are 911 CFS	2017: 29%	2017: 73%	2018: 40%	2017: 75%	2017: 35%
police						
activity is	% of CAD	2016: 75%	2016: 29%	2017: 46%	2016: 29%	
proactive	entries that					N/A
versus	are officer-	2017: 52%	2017: 27%	2018: 60%	2017: 37%	
reactive?	initiated					



Call Volumes By Incident Type: Agency 1

		2017	<i>7</i> 1		
		2017			
Incident Type	Frequency	Percent	Incident Type	Frequency	Percent
Total Crime	86448	27.3	Behavioral Health	4335	1.40
Alarms	12586	4.00	Officer Needs Help	5	0.00
Violent Crimes	2636	0.80	Call-related Issues	77964	24.50
Domestic Violence	19236	6.10	Warrants	483	0.20
Property Crimes	22515	7.10	Status Offense	3253	1.00
Other Crimes	29475	9.30	Fire	54	0.00
Complaints/ Environmental Conditions	26216	8.20	Callback	6912	2.20
Service Assignments/Statuses	53611	16.90	Sex Offense	1675	0.50
Accidents/Traffic Related	13397	4.20	Drugs	2219	0.70
Missing Persons	1321	0.40	Liquor Violations	262	0.10
Suspicion	17065	5.40	Missing	22550	7.10



Call Volumes By Incident Type: Agency 2

		2017			
Incident Type	Frequency	Percent	Incident Type	Frequency	Percent
Total Crime	17632	26.8	Missing Persons	470	0.70
Alarms	5046	7.70	Proactive	960	1.50
Violent Crimes	950	1.40	Property Check	715	1.10
Domestic Violence	4326	6.60	Reports	961	1.50
Property Crimes	1240	1.90	Suspicion	2352	3.60
Other Crimes	6070	9.20	Health	3012	4.60
Complaints/ Environmental Conditions	16283	24.70	Behavioral Health	1566	2.40
Service Assignments/Statuses	18013	27.30	Emergency Call for Help from Officer	N/A	N/A
Traffic Related	2525	3.80	Hang Ups and Deferred Calls	547	0.80
Missing	879	1.30			

TRANSFORM911

Centralize and evaluate evidence base surrounding current 911 system, identify limitations and opportunities, spark creativity and innovation in alternative approaches, and develop explicit policy recommendations for state and federal policymakers to achieve system change at local and national levels.

- 1. Advancing national dialogue
 - People's history of 911
 - Community of practice
 - National virtual roundtable
- Centralizing knowledge and resources
- 3. Building blueprints for change





Thankyou.

For Comments or Questions Contact

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University of Chicago

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Valley Communications Center 911

Lora Ueland, CPE RPL
Executive Director
www.valleycom.org





Established in 1977

142 employees

Serving:

9 Police Agencies

14 Fire Agencies

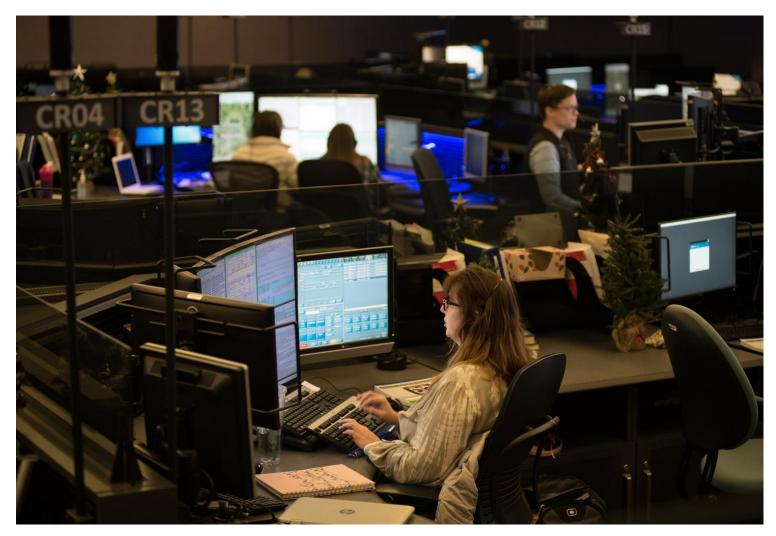
1 Paramedic/EMS

1 Correctional Facility

600,000 calls for service in 2020

911 Systems & Data Sources





Telephone

Owned by King County

CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch)

Owned by Valley Com

Radio

Owned by regional radio consortium

Limited data shared across all 3 systems

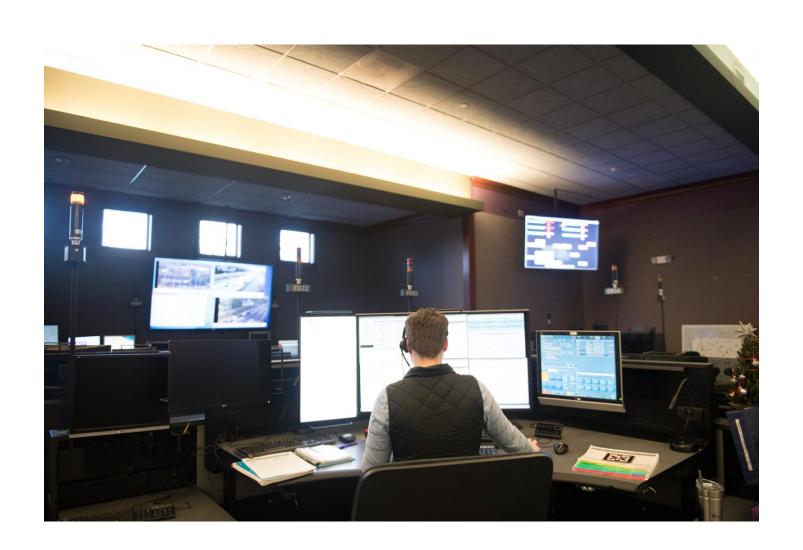


We are drowning in data and starved for information.

Data is useless unless you can convert it to information and ultimately into knowledge. Eric D. Brown

911 of the Future (Right Now)





Mental Health Co-Responder Program

988 National Suicide Hotline

Racial Equity & 911

Changing Role of 911



Adapt to needs of today

Integral to deploying alternative emergency services

NG911 data sets changing – texts, pictures, videos, telematics

What got us here, isn't going to get us there. Marshall Goldsmith

Presentation Overview

- History of the Behavioral Health Initiative: Funding of our MCT
- Mobile Crisis Teams/Non-Law Mobile Crisis Teams
- Other Aspects of the Crisis Continuum:
 - Community Engagement Teams, LEAD, and Crisis Stabilization Unit
- Challenges and Next Steps



History of the Behavioral Health Tax

- 2014 Ballot initiative to impose a ½ of 1 percent gross-receipts tax
 - Tax implemented in July 2015
 - Community Partners Inc. (CPI) developed a roadmap for including community input and creating a governance structure.





Mobile Crisis Teams (MCT)



- Collaborative program between Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque
- MCT's respond to individuals experiencing a nonviolent behavioral health crisis that necessitates a 911response
- There are six MCT teams (4 APD, 2 BCSO) and two Non-Law MCT teams (2 BCFD)



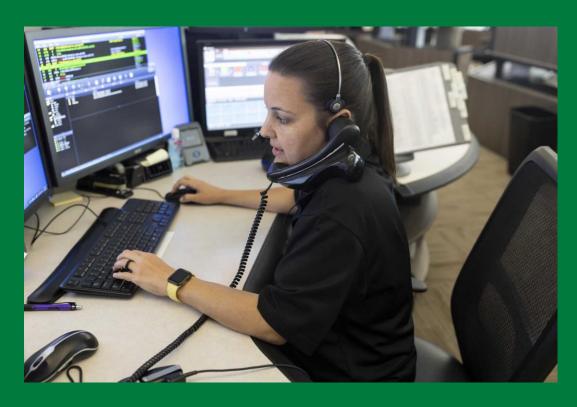
Program Eligibility Requirements/ Who We Serve

- Target Population: Individuals experiencing a behavioral health related crisis including children, adolescents and adults.
- Appropriate 911 calls are dispatched to law enforcement MCTs and scene requests to Non-Law Enforcement MCTs





How is MCT Dispatched to a Scene?



- Call to the 911 Dispatch
- Use of the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) Protocols
- Behavioral Health Tab (to determine eligibility)
 - Immediate Threat?
 - Not every mental health call is appropriate
- If appropriate they send duel response of MCT and field unit



Non Law Enforcement Mobile Crisis Teams (NLMCT)

- NLMCT responds to requests from scene requests
- NLMCT's are comprised of one behavioral health clinician and one Paramedic certified in Enhanced Crisis Intervention Training





New Mexico Crisis and Access Line





Preliminary Call Data

Table 1: Calls for Service				
Call Event Count				
Dispatched	5,370			
Enroute	5,154			
On-Scene	4,297			

Call Types	Count	Percent	
Suicide Related	1,321	24.7%	
Behavioral Health	1,167	21.8%	
Welfare Check	596	11.1%	
Request Contact	445	8.3%	
Suspicious Person	379	7.1%	
Other	1443	27.0%	
Total	5,351	100%	



Other Programs in our Crisis Continuum

- Resource Reentry Center
- Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (L.E.A.D.)
- Community Engagement Teams
- Crisis Stabilization Unit









Challenges and Next Steps

- Challenges
 - Safety of Non-Law MCT teams
 - City and County dispatch systems working together
 - Maintaining a clinical workforce
- Next Steps
 - NLMCT expansion (more teams, scene clearing not required)
 - Expansion of peer teams



Questions & Comments



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Crisis Call Diversion

Chiara Jaranilla

Crisis Call Diversion Program Manager, The Harris Center

Jennifer Battle, MSW
Director of Access, The Harris Center



The CCD Partners



Transforming Lives



Transforming Lives









The CCD Mission Statement



To assist first responders and persons in crisis by providing empathy, connection, de-escalation, and linkage to the rightsized care.

Transforming Lives

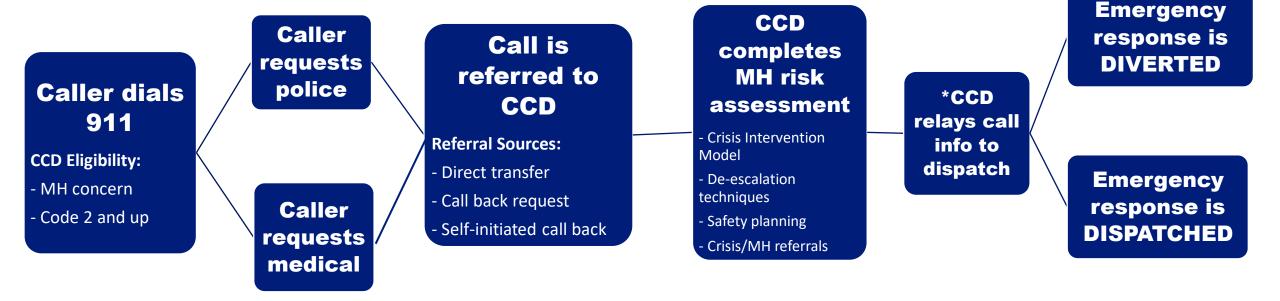




The CCD Call Flow



Transforming Lives



CCD Referral Sources



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Referrals to CCD can be made via:

- Direct call transfer
- Call back request
- Self-initiated call back
 - 911 Call Takers
 - HFD Call Takers
 - HPD Dispatchers
 - Watch Command / Dispatch Supervisors

- Police Desk Unit
- Teleserve
- Patrol
- Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)

911 Call Taker / HFD Call Taker



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Triage Questions for CCD Eligibility

- 911 Call Taker for Codes 2 and up only
 - ✓ Are you aware of or do they appear to have mental issues? (Has to be a "Yes" response)
 - ✓ Is this call in reference to their mental state? (Has to be a "Yes" response)
- HFD Call Taker for calls endorsing mental health concerns
 - ✓ Are you currently attempting to kill or harm yourself or anyone else? (Has to be "No" or "Unknown" response)
 - ✓ Are there any weapon involved? (Has to be "No" or "Unknown" response)
 - ✓ Awake Now? (Has to be "Yes" or "Unknown" response)
 - ✓ Is there any bleeding? (Has to be "No" or "Unknown" response)
 - ✓ Is this call within CCD's operating hours? (Has to be "Yes" to transfer to CCD)

CCD Training



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Classroom Training

- Crisis Intervention Theory
- Cultural Awareness and Trauma Informed Care
- Empathetic Listening
- Privacy and Confidentiality
- Adult Mental Health Overview
- Children's Mental Health Overview
- Substance Use Overview
- Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities Overview
- Assessing for Suicide Ideation
- Assessing for Violence / Homicide Ideation

- Safety Planning and De-Escalation
- Mandatory Reporting
- Harris Center Outpatient Services
- Harris Center Crisis Services
- Documentation and Outcomes
- Crisis Timeframes
- Follow Up Activities
- Anasazi (EHR) Training
- Computer Aided Dispatch Training

CCD Training



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Shadowing Shifts / Ridealongs

- Outpatient Clinic Shadowing
- 24hr Crisis Line Shadowing
- Mobile Crisis Outreach Team Ridealong
- Neuropsychiatric Center Shadowing –
 24hr psychiatric ER
- CCD Phone Counselor Shadowing

- 911 Call Taker Shadowing
- HFD Call Taker Shadowing
- HPD Dispatcher Shadowing
- Police Desk Unit Shadowing
- HPD Patrol Ridealong

Training can take 2-3 months, pending CJIS clearance and trainee readiness.

Staffing & Target Outcomes



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CCD Staffing:

- Hours: 6:00am 10:00pm Mon Sun
 - Closures for agency holidays, staff trainings, etc.
- 5 Crisis Phone Counselors
- 1 Team Lead
- 1 Program Manager

Monthly Targets:

- Assess 400-500 911 calls for service per month
- Divert 200-300 total 911 calls for service away from emergency response
 - 200 HPD Diversions
 - 50 HFD Diversions

Crisis Call Diversion Successes:

March 2016 – April 2020



Transforming Lives

6,192 calls diverted completely away from law enforcement response between March 2016-April 2020

completely away from fire department response between June 2017 – April 2020

2,252 calls diverted

2,748 community referrals provided to callers

Identified 1,328 callers who were current clients of The Harris Center

76 patient referrals sent to MCOT for follow up

Have completed 2,616 safety plans with callers

Equivalent of 9,288 hours of police time and \$1,133,136.

At an estimate of \$1404 per response this is \$3,161,808.

Include mental health/
substance use treatment, primary medical care, basic needs, and others

Alerted their treatment teams to the 911 interaction

MCOT is the
Mobile Crisis
Outreach Team
staffed by the
Harris Center with
a psychiatrist that
respond to client's
location

Concrete strategies that include coping skills and steps to take to reach out for appropriate help

Challenges



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Historical Challenges

- Approval for co-location at the Houston Emergency Center
- Telecommunicator Licensure

Ongoing Challenges

- CJIS Renewals
- ECD or MHD?

Program Funding



Transforming Lives

Original Funding for the pilot program was provided for 2 years by:

HOUSTON ENDOWMENT INC.

A PHILANTHROPY ENDOWED BY JESSE H. AND MARY GIBBS JONES





Current Funding is provided by:





Questions?



Feel free to send inquiries to:

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