

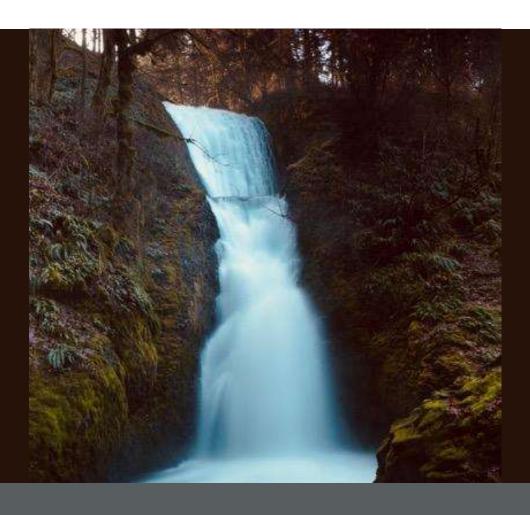
DATE: December 16, 2024

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Christopher Campbell, PhD | Associate Professor | PSU Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice

## Learning Objectives

- Learn to interpret early state and county-level possession charges
   (PCS) data
- Apply a care cascade framework to analyze progression
- Consider methods to increase participation and progression
- Explore the relationship between drug possession charges and common "co-charges" such as trespass, theft, and warrants





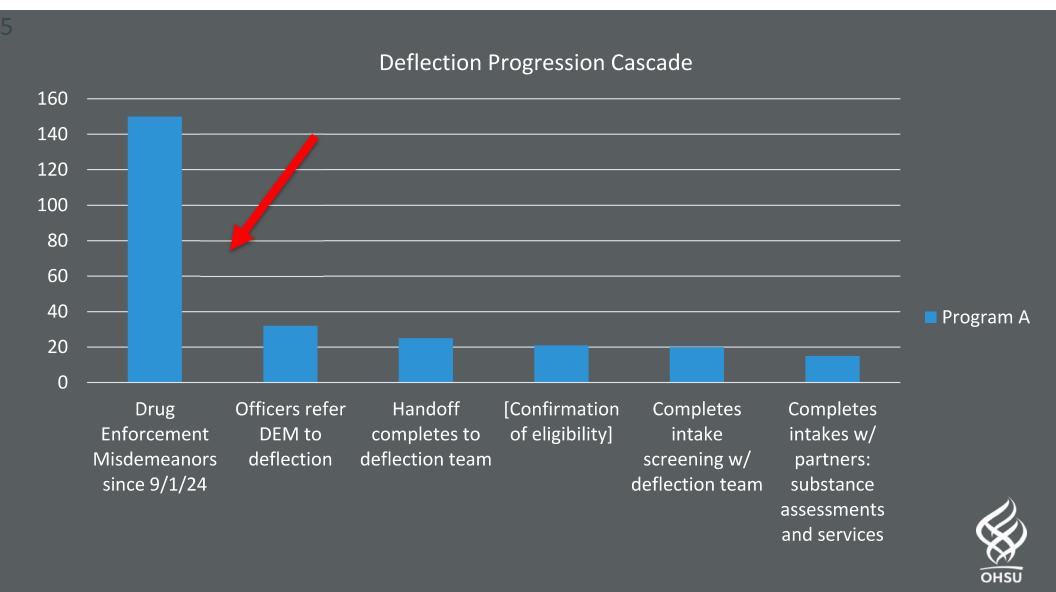
The Deflection Progression Cascade



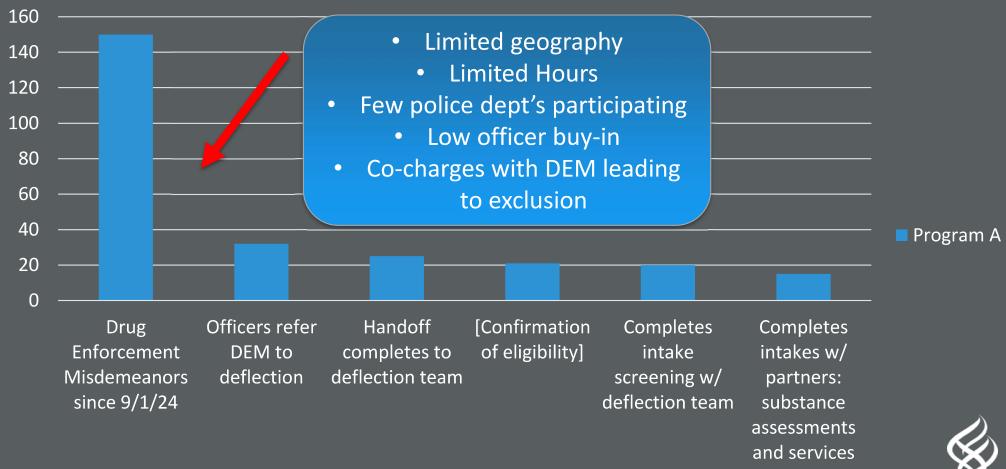
## Early steps in deflection

- Background of all Drug Enforcement Misdemeanors (DEM or PCS-U)
- Officers refer some to deflection
- Handoff completes to deflection team
- [Confirmation of eligibility]
- Participant completes intake <u>screening</u> with deflection team
- Participant completes intakes with partners for substance <u>assessments</u> and services

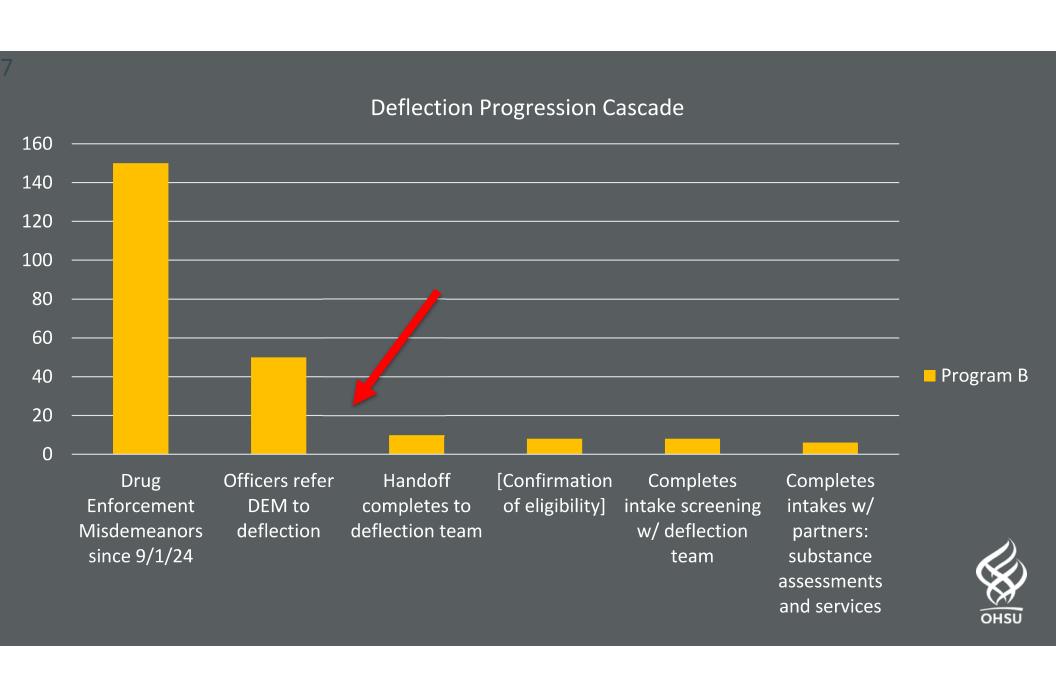


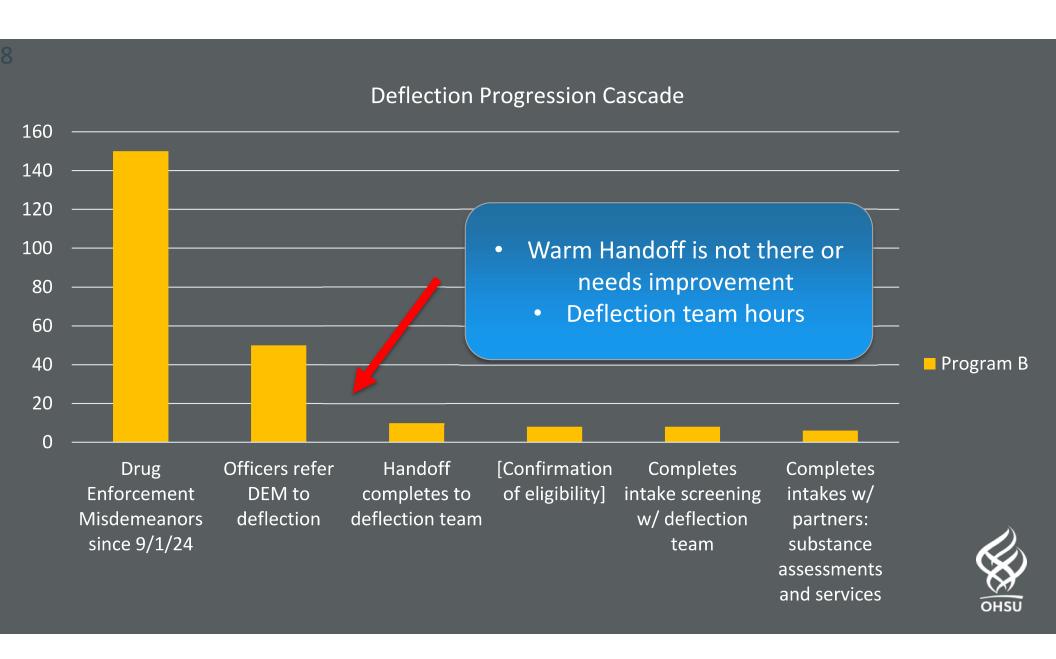


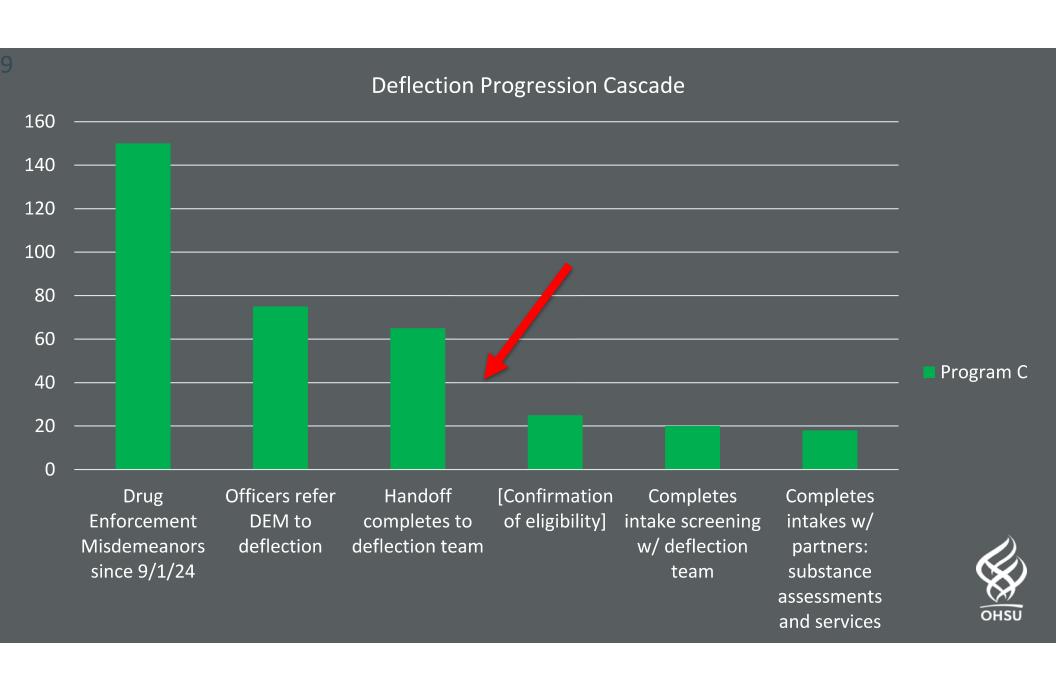


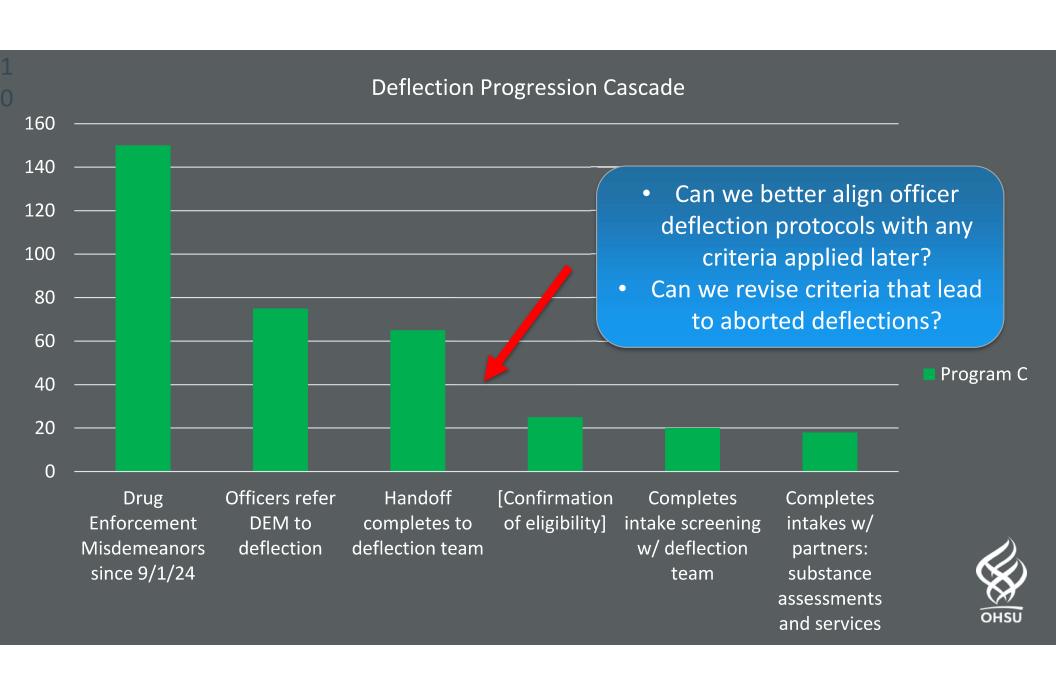


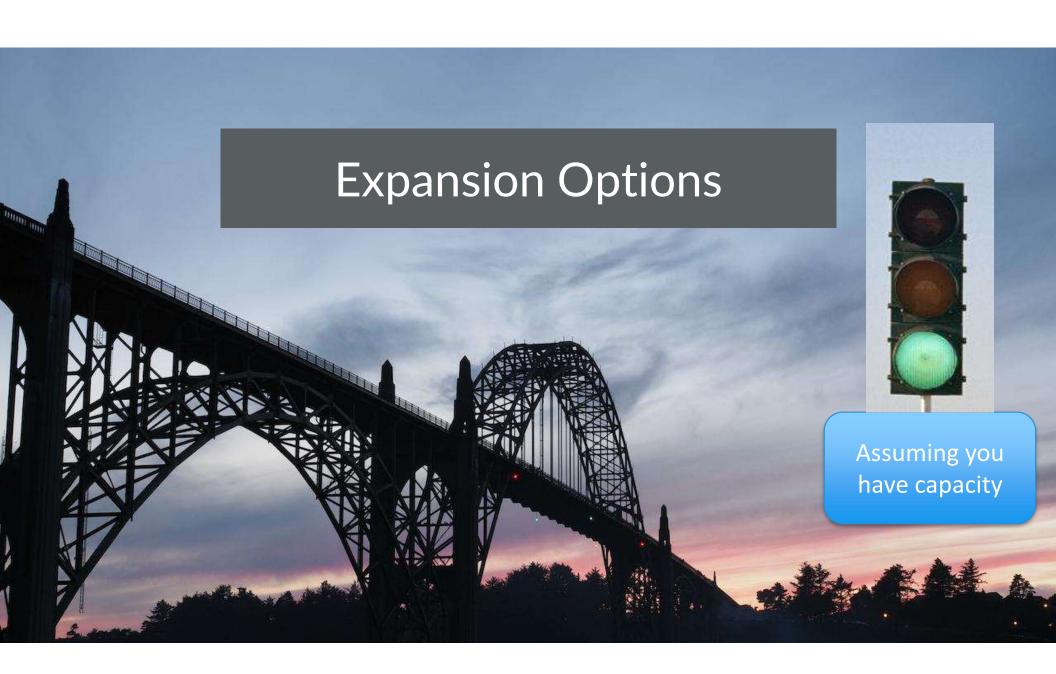














## **5 Deflection Pathways**

#### 1. Self-Referral

Setting: An individual voluntarily initiates contact with a first responder agency (police, fire, or EMS) for a treatment referral.

#### 2. Active Outreach

Setting: proactive outreach - no call for service.

Outreach team may include a clinician and/or recovery peer.

#### 3. Naloxone Plus

Setting: post-overdose

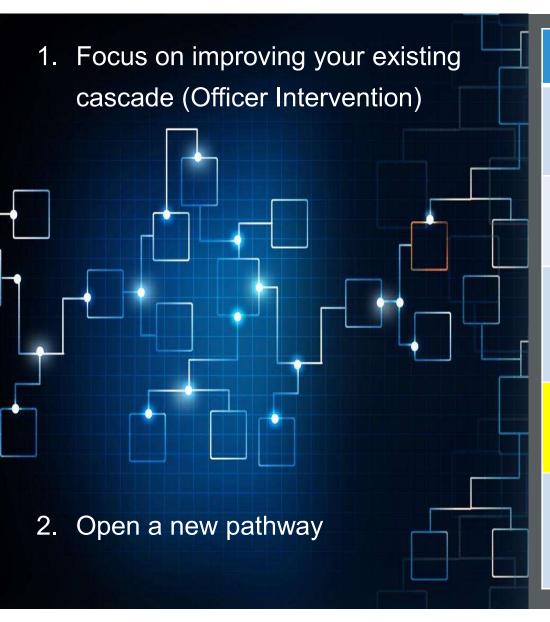
A first responder or program partner outreaches post-overdose to engage and provide links to harm reduction and OUD treatment.

#### 4. Officer/First Responder Prevention

During routine activities such as patrol or call for service, a first responder conducts engagement and provides treatment referrals.

#### **5. Officer Intervention:**

Setting: officer patrol or call for service, **potential charges**Deflection: charges are held in abeyance until treatment and/or a social service plan is successfully completed.



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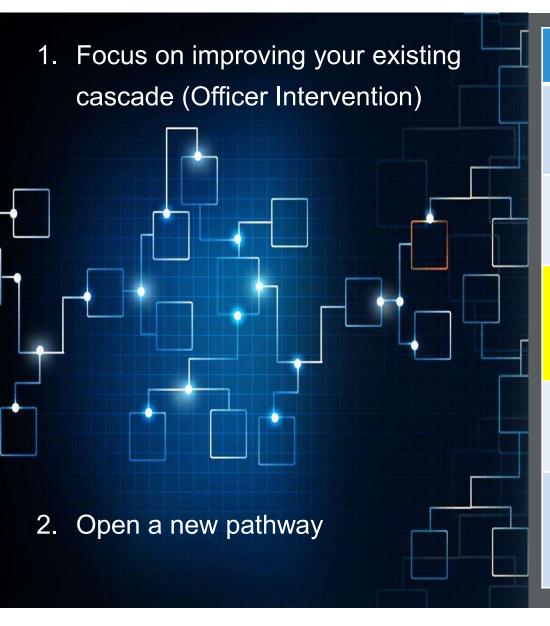
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# Q&A and Discussion

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