



# ***Community Corrections Partnership (CCP)***

***October 23, 2019***



# ***AB109 Funding***

***Ian Goldberg, CAO***



# Status Update:

# Adult Recidivism Study

## Preliminary Findings

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Presented to Community Corrections Partnership  
October 2019

Solano County Probation Department



## Overview of the study

- **Data:** Utilizes data collected within Solano County, augmented by data from the California Department of Justice.
- **Date Range:** From the start of realignment on 10/1/2011 through the most recent date of data collection 4/22/19.
- **Adult Recidivism Definition:** Recidivism is defined as conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed... within a two and three year period from the individual's placement on probation supervision for a previous criminal conviction.





## Cohort Start Windows

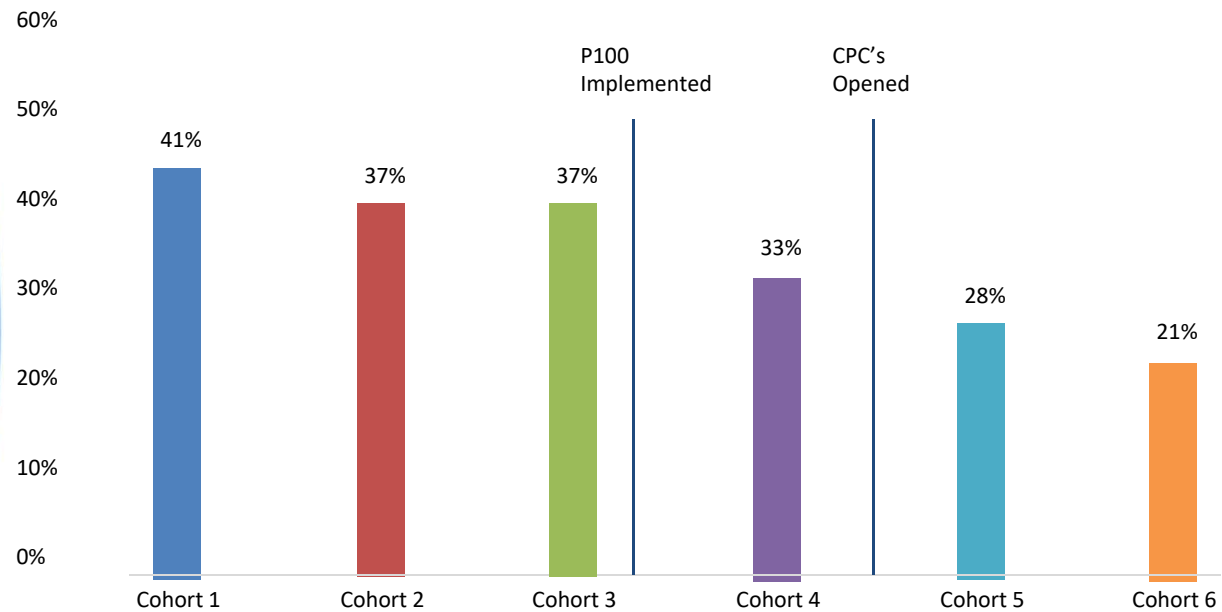
For probationers with:

- **Cohort 1:** A grant date 10/1/2011 thru 9/30/2012
- **Cohort 2:** A grant date 10/1/2012 thru 9/30/2013
- **Cohort 3:** A grant date 10/1/2013 thru 9/30/2014
- **Cohort 4:** A grant date 10/1/2014 thru 9/30/2015
- **Cohort 5:** A grant data 10/1/2015 thru 9/30/2016
- **Cohort 6:** A grant date 10/1/2016 thru 9/30/2017

**Note:** Focusing on separate groups of people that we track over time helps us to create valuable context and better understand emerging trends. Additional cohorts have been established and the reconviction rates are being tracked.



## Reconviction Rates all Grant Types (Two Year)

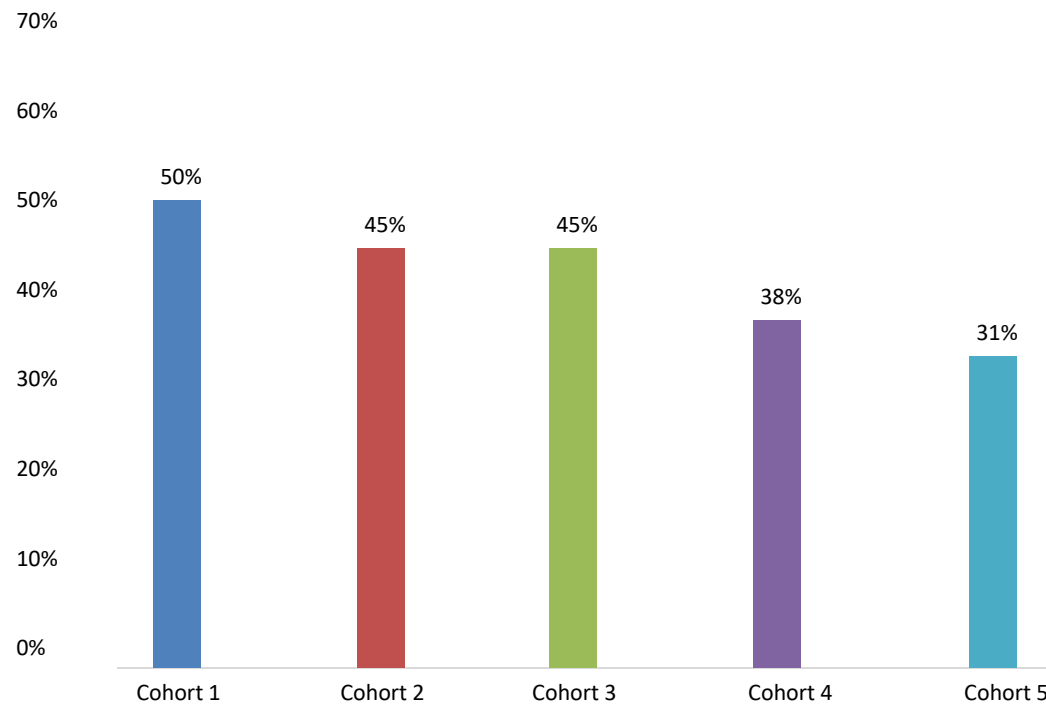


### NOTE:

- A new supervision model (P100) was implemented at the midpoint of Cohort 3.
- Both Vallejo and Fairfield CPCs were operational by Cohort 4; and the program model was fully operational by Cohort 5.



## Reconviction Rates all Grant Types (Three Year)





## Reconviction Rates Based Upon Probation Assessed Risk Level

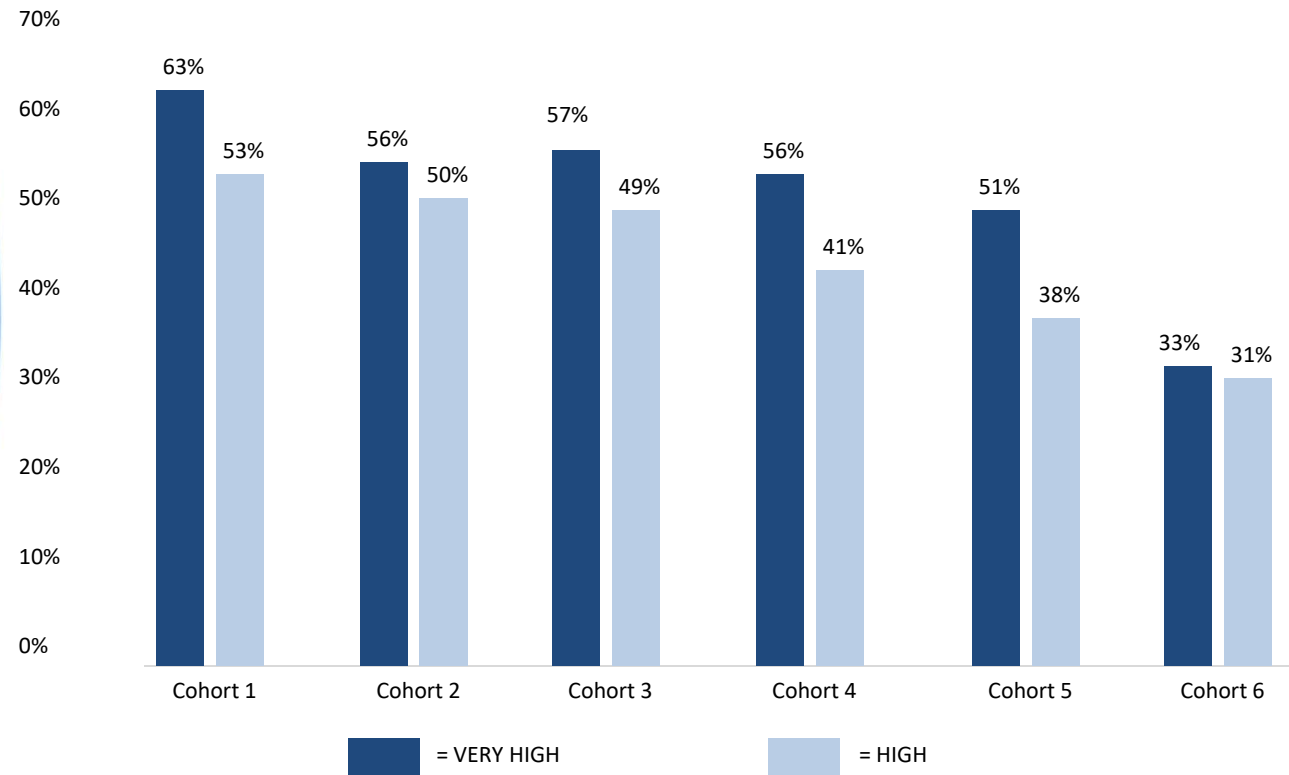
**Risk Principle** – To lower reconviction rates, probationers assessed at higher risk levels should be more closely supervised, and receive more treatment services, than probationers assessed at lower risk levels.

### **Solano County Probation Department Probationer Assessed Risk Levels**

Level 4	=	Very High Risk	-	10%
Level 3	=	High Risk	-	33%
Level 2	=	Medium Risk	-	27%
Level 1	=	Low Risk	-	30%

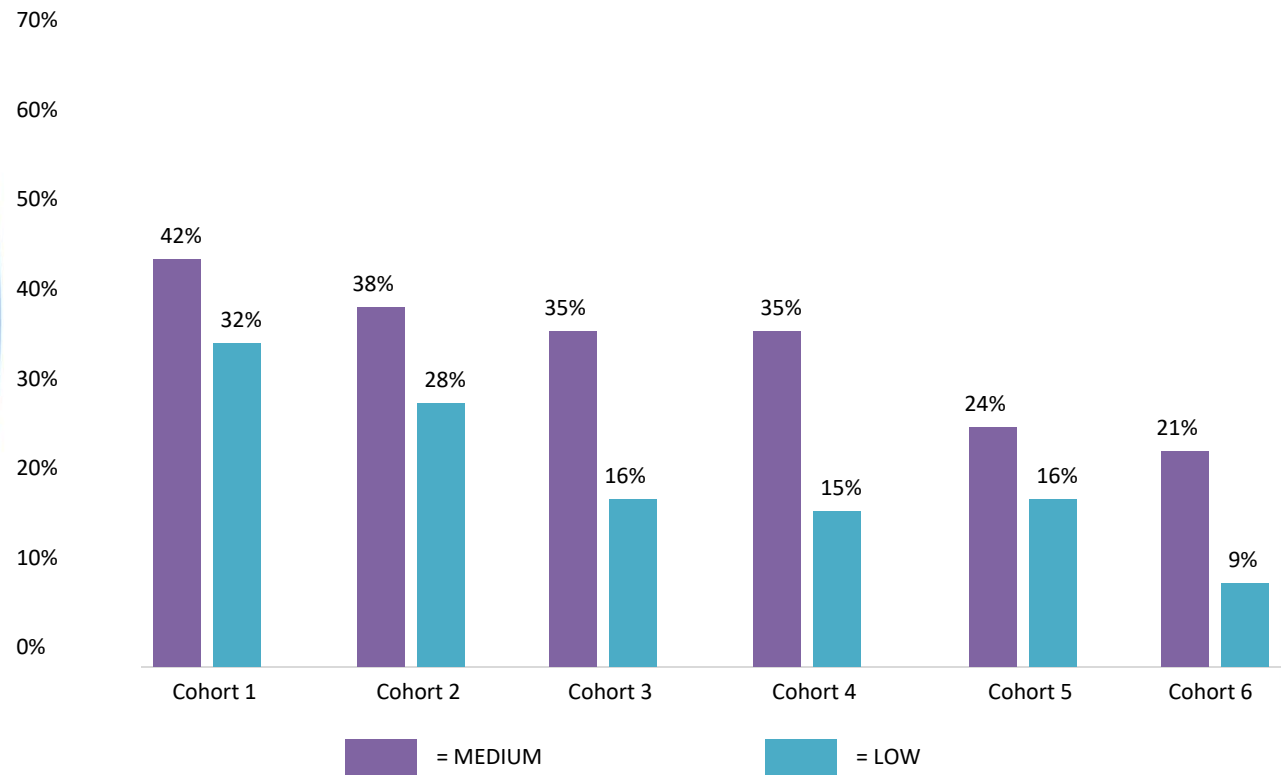


## Two-Year Reconviction Rates for Very High and High Risk Probationers



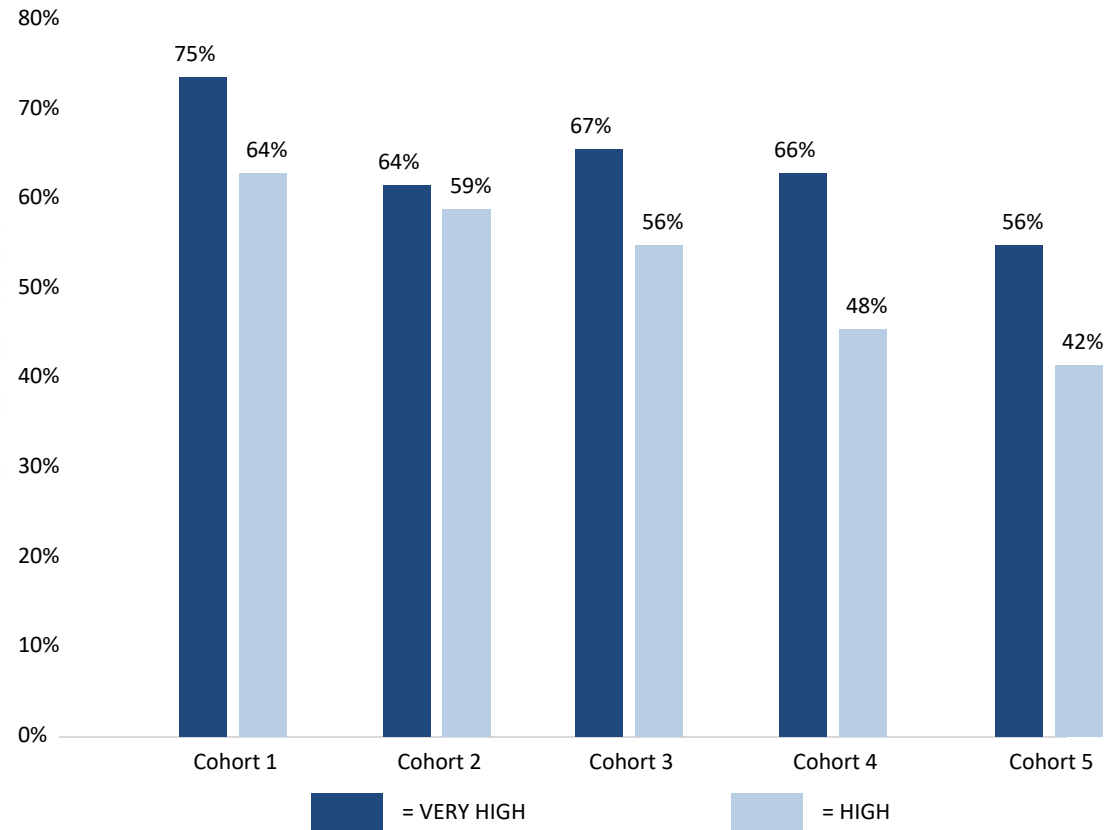


## Two-Year Reconviction Rates for Medium and Lower Risk Probationers



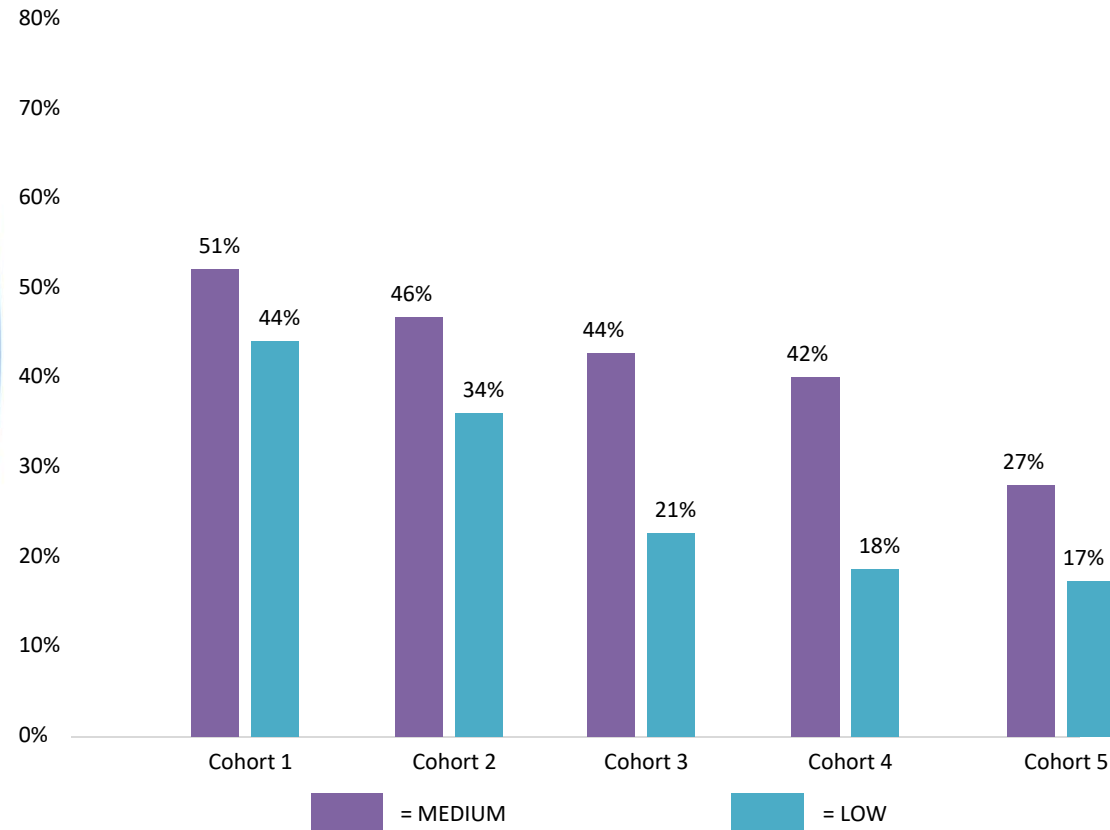


## Three-Year Reconviction Rates for Very High and High Risk Probationers





## Three-Year Reconviction Rates for Medium and Lower Risk Probationers







## Next Steps

Additional data continues to be collected and analyzed in order to provide further information on the factors both internal and external to the Solano County Probation Department that have been instrumental in the continuing reductions in probationer reconviction rates.



# ***Results First Update***

***Jennifer McDermott, Probation***



# ***CCP Survey***

***Chief Hansen, Probation***

***Jennifer McDermott, Probation***



# ***CCP Graduation***

***Katie Ward, Probation***



















# ***Transition from Jail to Community (TJC) Initiative***

***Katie Ward, Probation***

***Renee Smith/Sheriff***

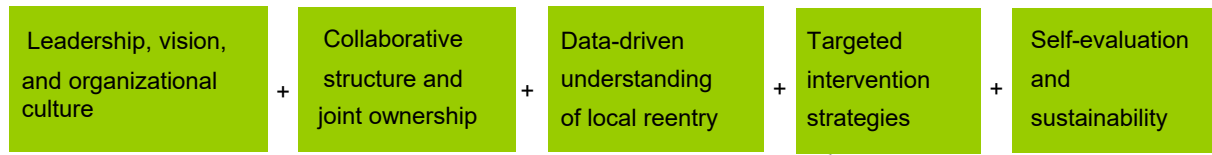
# TRANSITION FROM JAIL TO COMMUNITY (TJC)

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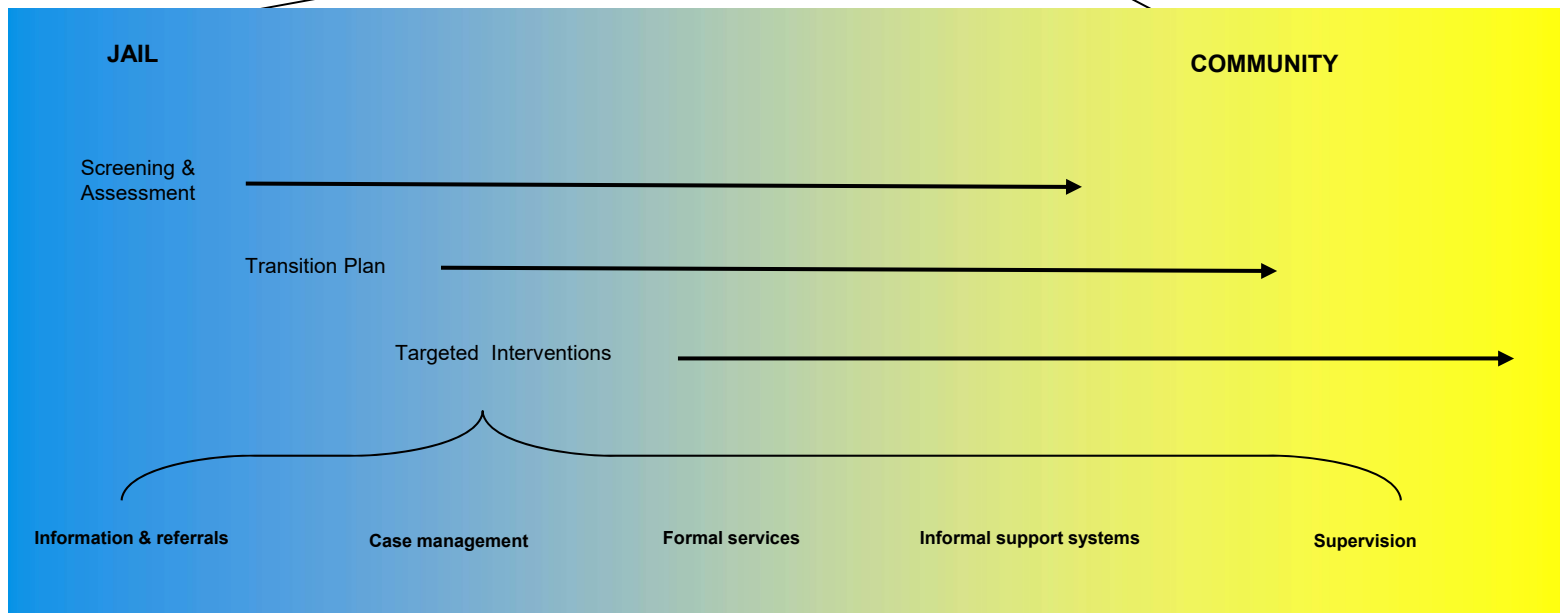
A National Institute of Corrections Technical Assistance Project

Solano County

# TJC System Model



Individual Intervention Elements

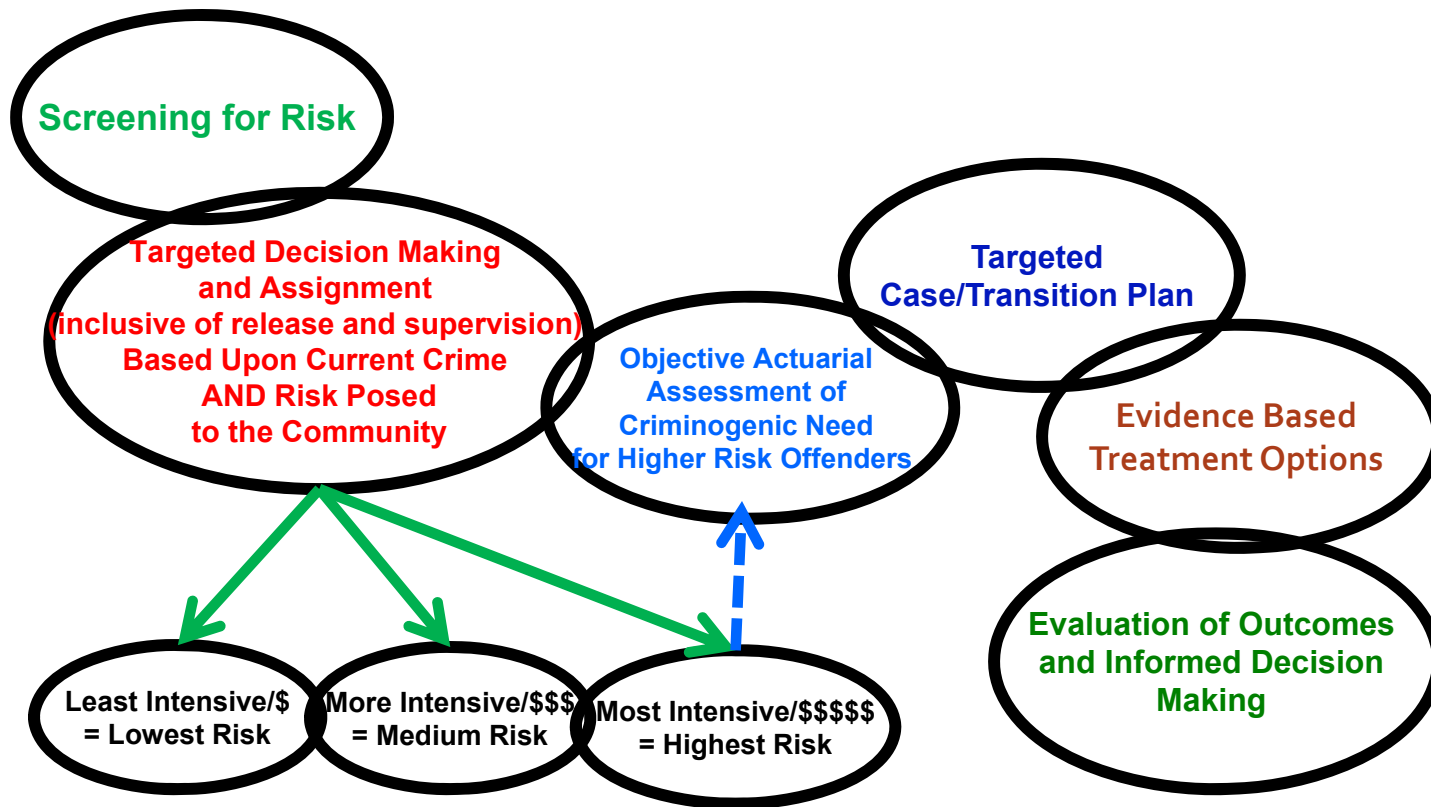


# The Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model

- Risk – Predicting propensity for re-offense and classifying accordingly.
- Need – Dynamic factors that influence an offender's likelihood for successful transition from jail to the community.
- Responsivity – Correctional programs should be matched to offender characteristics such as learning style, level of motivation, and the individual's personal and interpersonal circumstances.
- Fidelity – Appropriately and effectively incorporating the risk, need, and responsivity principles into correctional programs as intended

# Developing the Evidence Based Chain

The weakest link puts all others at risk

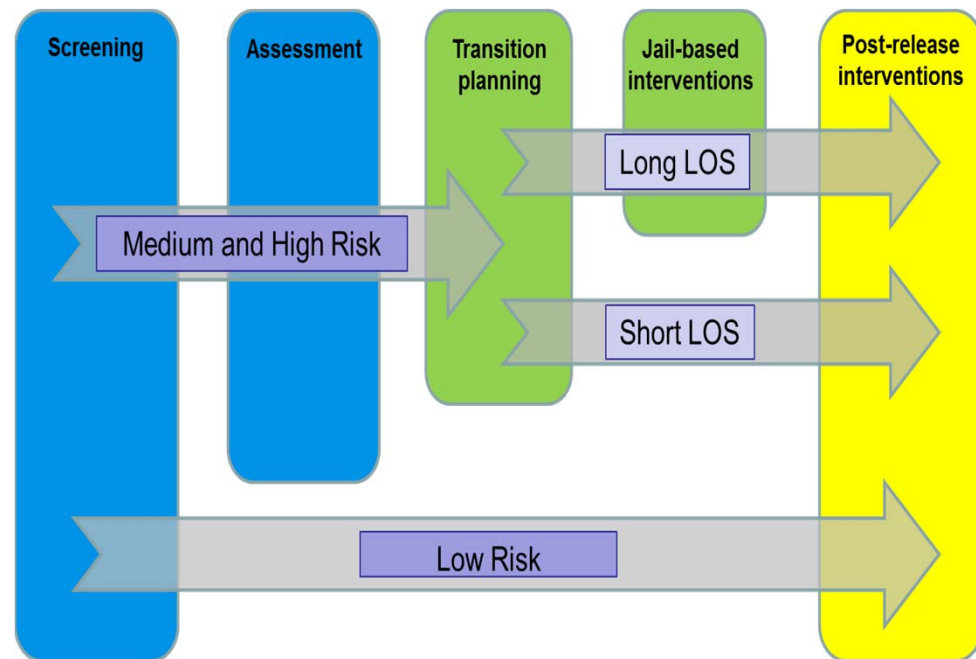


## Current TJC TA process

1. Readiness Protocol Tool ✓
2. Call with site to get additional detail and context ✓
3. Memo with results and TA priorities/recommendations ✓
4. Technical assistance provision
5. Implementation Progress Tool
6. Exit memo

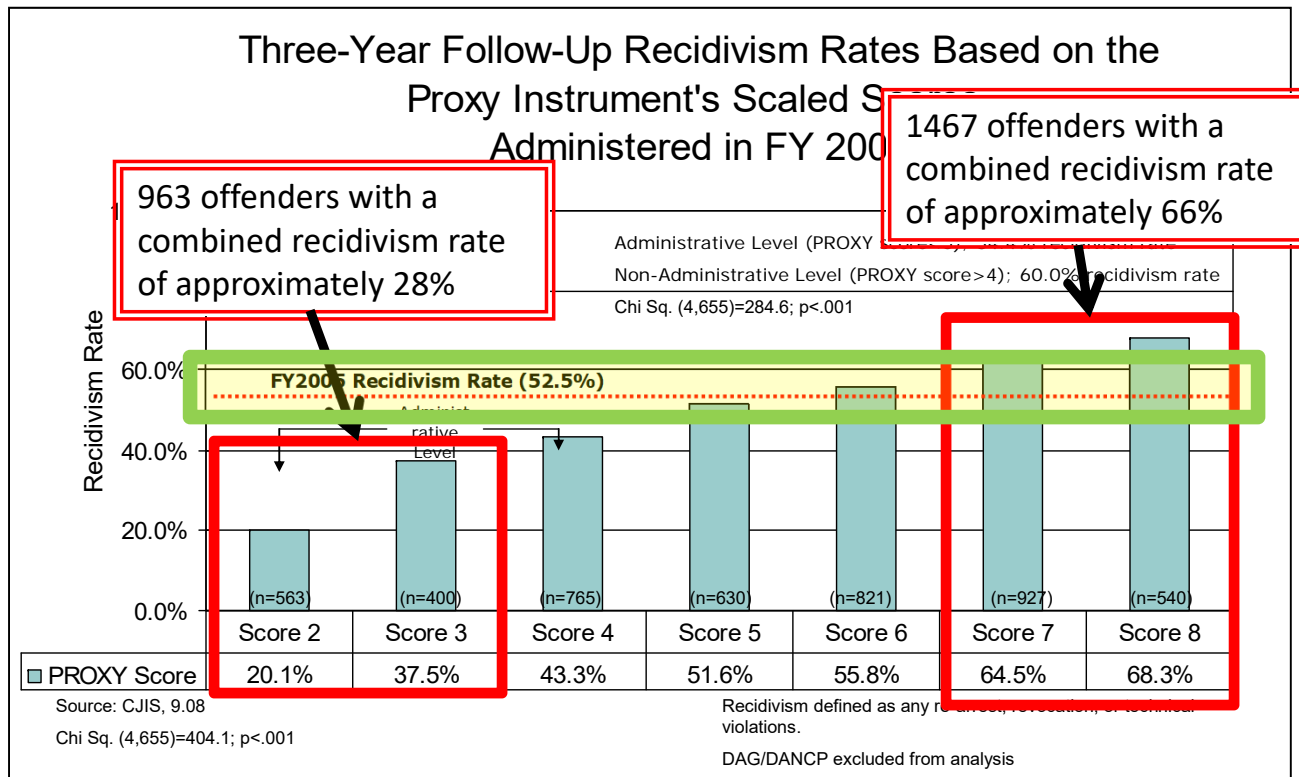
# System Approaches Make Reentry Efforts More Impactful

- Right people in right programs
- Common plan and orientation at different stages in the transition process
- Quality monitoring and improvement process
- Monitor effectiveness
- Build and maintain broad support



# Proxy Effectiveness

## Making Decisions and Evaluating Outcomes Hawaii (n=4655)





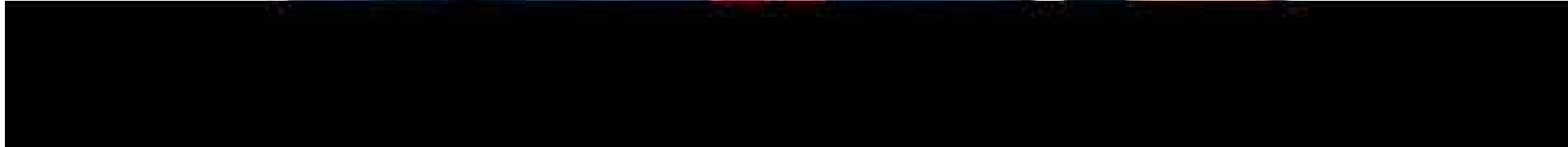
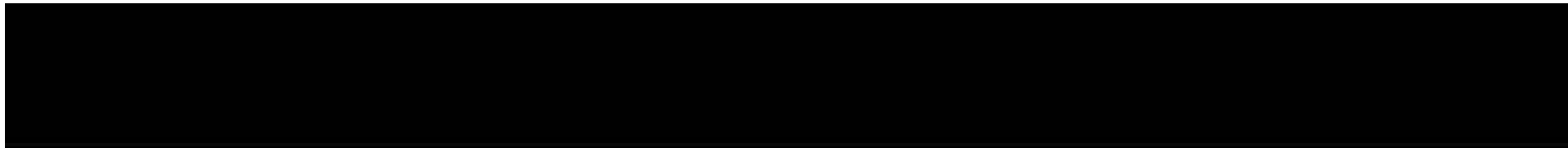
## Next Steps

1. Evaluate the current inter-agency collaboration and establish the Community Correctional Partnership as the TJC steering committee of criminal justice leaders and community stakeholders to oversee, direct, and provide input on system improvement efforts.
2. Empower the existing Prop 47 Implementation, Advisory, and Partners group to become a TJC working group of implementation oriented staff and supervisors to develop and implement the TJC model.
3. Develop a list of performance measures to share regularly in the steering committee. Review measures in the working group to identify areas of improvement and further inquiry.



# ***Narcan/MAT***

***Katie Ward, Probation***





# ***Rise Together***

## ***Fair Chance Workshop Project***

***Deanna Allen, Abundant Place***

***Heather Henry, WIB***



## Fair Chance Workforce Project and the Systems-Impacted in Solano Network (SISN) Overview

Deanna Allen, the Abundant Place  
Heather Henry, Workforce Development Board

# *Bay Area Fair Chance Workforce Report*


## **Key Findings**

- Literature Review
- Stakeholder Interviews
- Focus Groups



**Insight Center for Community Economic Development**  
**Rise Together Bay Area**  
**Urban Strategies Council**





*"I still face the same stigma, the same hardships, and the ripple effects of my actions. **The judge never said, 'There are things in your sentence that could mess up your 7 year old son's life.'** I can't coach my son's team, I can't go on the field trip or be on the tour.*

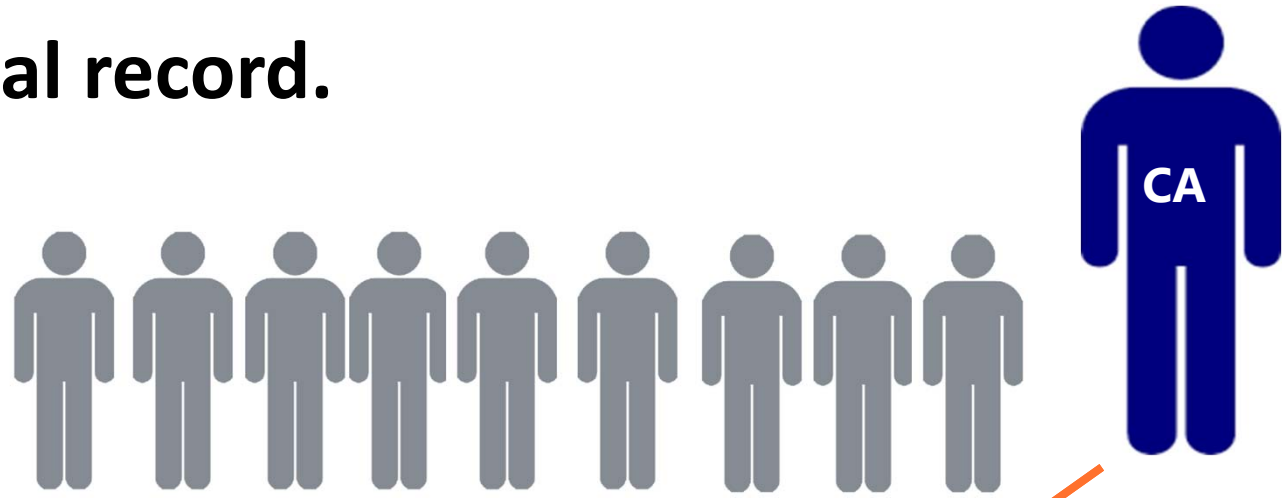
*My son wonders, 'Why isn't dad there?' I'm terrified that this is still not enough...*

***And I have fear for my son's future."***

*-Solano Focus Group Participant*

Nationwide, **70 million Americans** have an arrest or criminal record.

**Over 1 in 10**  
live in California.

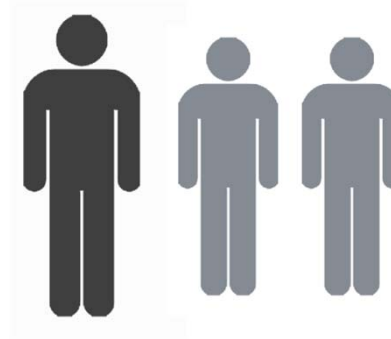


- ▶ Of all justice-involved folks living in California, **more than 10 percent** (800,000+) are from our three Bay Area counties (**Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano**).

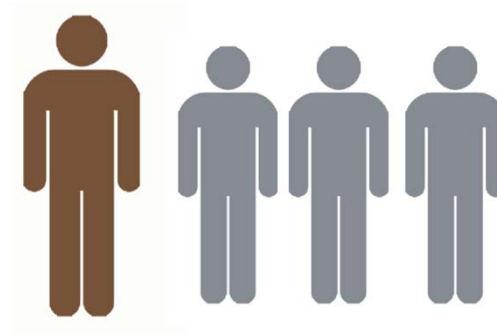


## BAY AREA DATA OVERVIEW

**1 out of 3 Black people in the Bay Area have felonies.**



**For Latinx people, it's close to 1 out of 4.**





- ▶ **Returning citizens' unemployment rate = 5x higher** than U.S. general population
  - ▶ Of the **640,000** people who return to the workforce after incarceration each year, nearly half will be unable to find a job within one year after their release.  
( **-\$87 billion per year in gross domestic production nationwide**)
  - ▶ Those who do find work are often crowded into **low-wage, physical labor.**

## Connection between incarceration and racial discrimination

Close to half of Black people with felonies are either unemployed or not in the labor force.

85% of survey respondents stated they had trouble finding employment due to their criminal

## “THE BOX”

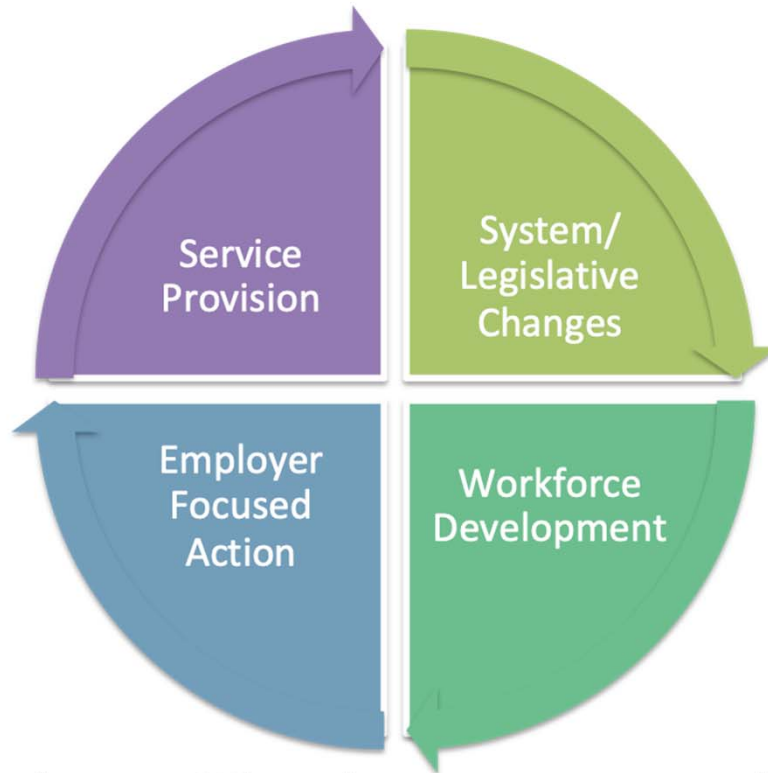
- Nationwide, **+70%** of companies and nearly all govt. agencies run background checks; **8 out of 10** screen potential employees for criminal history
- **Over half** of all federal employee checks result in **at least one error** (DOJ '17 data)
- Errors may include sealed records, arrest outcomes, offense misclassification



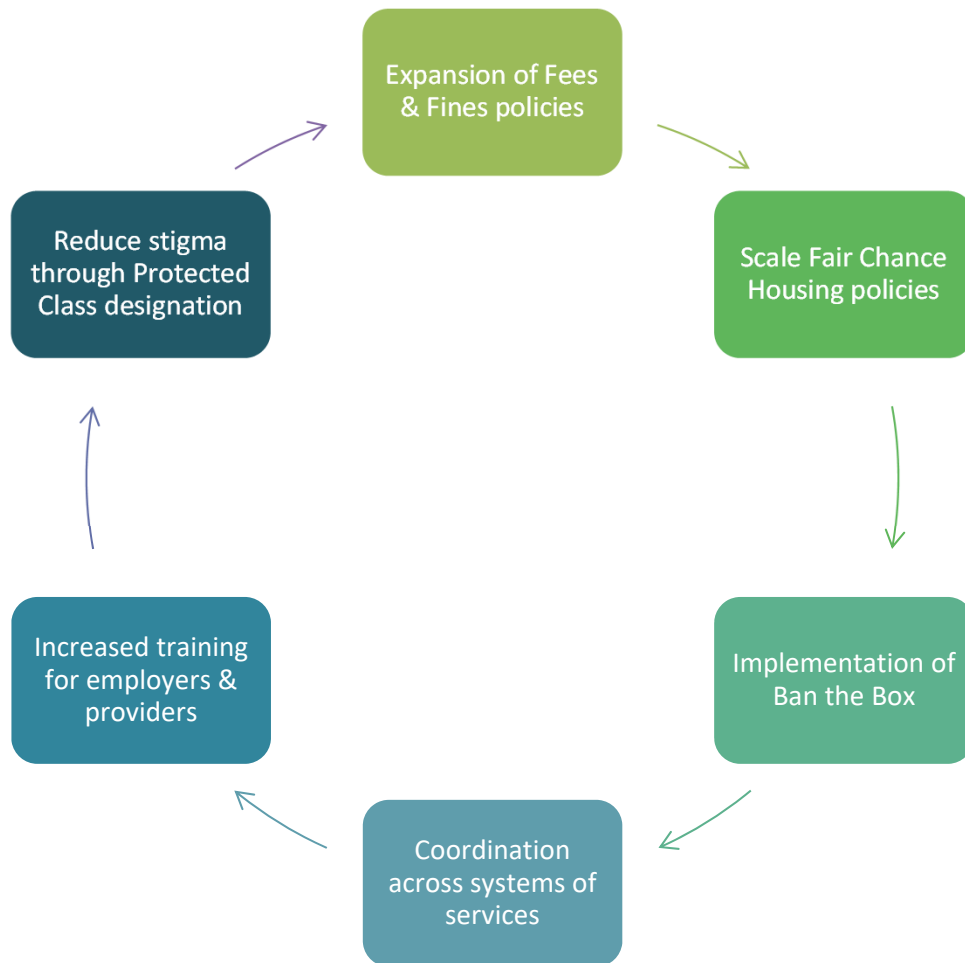
*"I don't understand, if you're just going to handle tomatoes and produce, why does [my record] matter? If I'm going to do something that needs security clearance, okay maybe, but what about other jobs?"*

Alameda Focus Group Participant





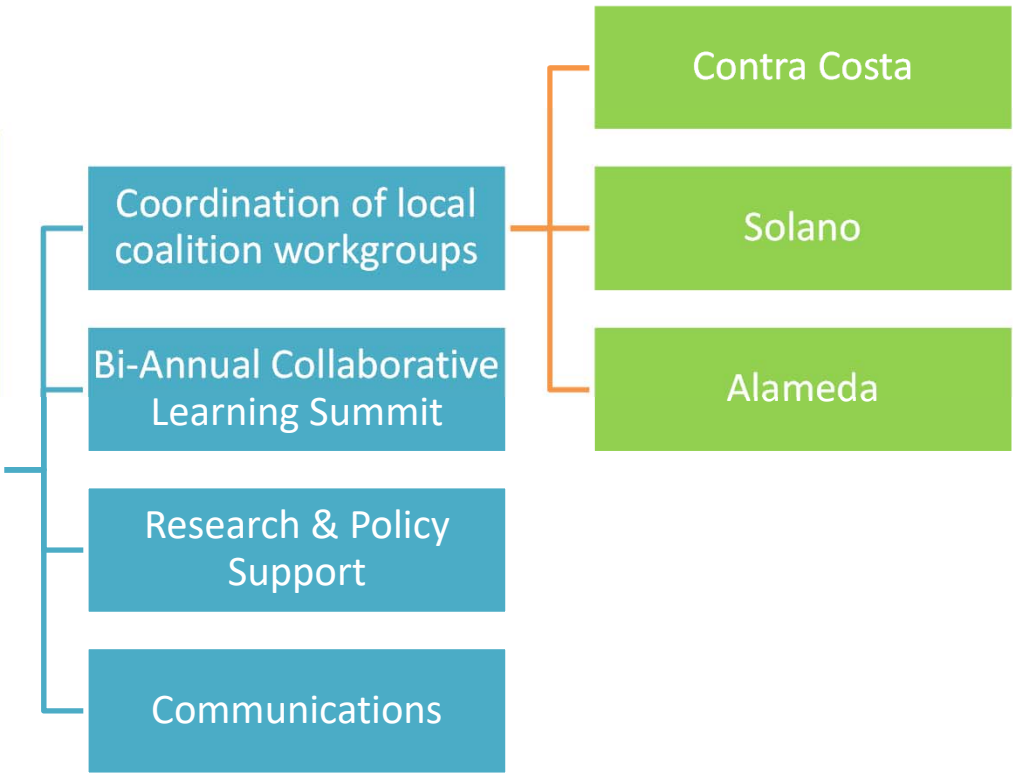
**"One need is legal assistance. When there are new propositions or laws, there is no assistance with regard to policy and language [to reach out] and make sure impacted people are aware of new opportunities." -Solano County Focus Group Participant**



**“Once you’ve done your time, you’ve completed your penal obligation, you shouldn’t be held hostage for a lifetime with this dark cloud over your head.”**

**-Focus Group Participant**

# Fair Chance Task Force



- **October 4, 2019:** Task Force meets monthly to assist in developing/finalizing recommendations.
- **November 2019:** Fair Chance Workforce Project Manager is hired
- **January 2020:** Initial regional Learning Summit is held
- **February-July:** Local workgroups meet for implementation
- **August/September 2020:** Fair Chance Workforce Learning Summit is held



**“The jobs generally available to individuals with a record suck - low paying, dirty work, physical labor, crappy schedules. How motivated would you be to pursue that? This is a major impediment. People say ‘I can do a lot better and make more on the streets with the people and culture I’m used to.’”**  
-Individual with a criminal record



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- ▶ Facilitated by WDB and Abundant Place
  - ▶ Average 30-40 cross-sector attendees
  - ▶ Determined 3 goals:
    1. Reduce negative stigma & undue trauma for justice involved individuals and families.
    2. Improve Solano County's network of service integration.
    3. Improve access and communication of basic resources (including good jobs).

*SISN is now Fair Chance Taskforce's Local Partner*

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# ***Closing Comments***