



SAN DIEGO COUNTY

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP MEETING

APRIL 1, 2015



EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES FOR JUSTICE INVOLVED INDIVIDUALS

Andy Hall, Director of Adult Programs- San Diego Workforce Partnership



BSCC COMMUNITY RECIDIVISM REDUCTION GRANT PROGRAM

District Attorney Representative



THE ROAD TO REDUCING RECIDIVISM

PENAL CODE 1233.10 PROJECT PLANNING



IN CUSTODY OFFENDER
SCREENING IS COMPLETED IN JAIL



OUT OF CUSTODY OFFENDER
GOES TO COURT FOR ARRAIGNMENT
COMPLETES SCREENING AT KIOSK



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REQUIRED COMPETITIVE
PROCUREMENT PROCESS



COUNTY SURVEYS
COMMUNITY PROVIDERS
THROUGH RFI OR RFQ



COUNTY CONDUCTS
RFP PROCESS



10 CONTRACTS ARE
ISSUED AT \$50K EACH



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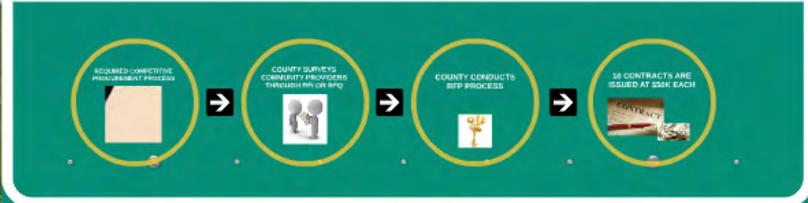


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RISK/NEEDS SCREENING SCORE

PROVIDED TO COURT, PROSECUTOR AND DEFENSE



**RESOURCE NAVIGATOR OR
CORRECTIONAL COUNSELOR (IN JAIL)**
CONDUCTS ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS, AS
NECESSARY, BASED ON SCREENING AND DISPOSITION.
MAKES APPROPRIATE REFERRALS.



JUDGE SENTENCES DEFENDANT



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OFFENDER PARTICIPATION

GRANT-FUNDED 'WHOLE PERSON' COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMMING



COUNTY TRACKS PROGRAMMING AND RECIDIVISM





**LOWER
RECIDIVISM**

**RE-CONNECT
FAMILIES**

GOAL!

**PRODUCTIVE
CITIZEN**



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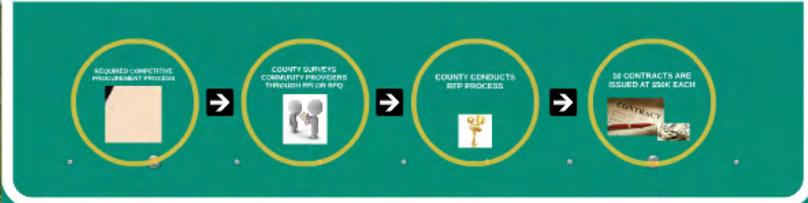


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OFFENDER TREATMENT UPDATE

Mack Jenkins, Chief Probation Officer & CCP Chair



SB 678/FUNDING

Mack Jenkins, Chief Probation Officer & CCP Chair

PURPOSE OF SB 678

- To incentivize probation departments to improve outcomes for probationers under supervision as a means of decreasing the prison population.
- Funding for this effort would come from a portion of the savings that would result from incarcerating fewer failed probationers.

GOALS OF THE SD COUNTY SB 678 PLAN

1. Create a San Diego County Probation EBP Leadership Academy
2. Provide Services to Target Population
3. Develop balanced approach supervision model designed to reduce revocations to prison
4. Implement an Incentives and Sanctions Continuum
5. Evaluate the Impact of the SB 678 Plan

SAN DIEGO COUNTY SB 678 OUTCOMES

	Baseline	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prison Revocations/Commitments	1,606	1,397	1,206	737	803	859
PC1170 Revocations/Commitments	N/A	N/A	N/A	657	909	948
Total	1,606	1,397	1,286	1,394	1,712	1,807
Probation Population	20,168	19,396	17,916	16,800	16,177	16,029
PROBATION FAILURE RATE	7.96%	7.20%	7.18%	8.30%	10.58%	11.27%

\$\$ FUNDING RECEIVED	\$3,396,452 (ARRA Funds)	\$2,439,108	\$2,455,991	\$77,000	\$200,000	\$200,000 (Not yet distributed)
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TOP 4 NEEDS OF HIGH RISK PROBATIONERS

Top 4 Needs*

Substance
Abuse

75%

Vocational/
Educational

45%

Residential
Instability

41%

Criminal
Opportunity

37%

*Needs information was pulled from available COMPAS information for offenders supervised in High Risk probation units from January through December 2013. Population totals in 16 domains ranged from 4,933-4,469.

NEXT STEPS...

1. Update the SB 678 Plan
2. Move forward with implementation of the Incentives & Sanctions Continuum (ISC)
3. Obtain revenue to enhance/add services for this target population

FUNDED TREATMENT & INTERVENTION CONTRACT SERVICES FOR HIGH RISK PROBATIONERS

Substance Abuse

- \$550k (residential treatment provider)
- Contract procurement currently in process

CBT

- \$250k to SAY San Diego

Employment & Vocational

- \$1m to the Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO)
- Over FYs 14-15 & 15-16



SANDAG SB 678 SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

Dr. Cindy Burke, Director, Criminal Justice Research Division- SANDAG

SB 678: Increasing the Success of High-Risk Probationers in San Diego County

Cynthia Burke, Ph.D.

SANDAG

April 1, 2015

Study Groups

- **Group 1 – Baseline**
 - 1,615 individuals who exited high-risk supervision between July 2010 and June 2011
 - Risk-based supervision, Leadership Academy started
- **Group 2 – Partial Implementation**
 - 1,633 individuals who exited high-risk supervision between Aug 2011 and July 2012
 - Regional Recovery Centers in place
- **Group 3 – Full Implementation**
 - 1,644 individuals who exited high-risk supervision between March 2013 and February 2014
 - Community Resource Directory in place and IBIS fully implemented

Evaluation Overview

- December 2011 – June 2016
- First evaluation report 2013
 - Overview and Group 1 descriptive information, Probation contacts, and drug test results
- Second evaluation report
 - Descriptive information for all groups, services to Group 2, Probation contacts and drug test results all groups, probationer survey, probation officer survey, fidelity measurement exercise

Process Evaluation

Research Question Overview	Methods
1. What were characteristics & needs of the offenders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Probation PCMS Data• COMPAS Assessments<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ARJIS Data• Sheriff's & DA Data<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HHSA Data• Surveys of Probationers• Surveys of Probation Officers• Observations of Probation Officer Contacts
2. How did supervision look for the offenders (e.g., contacts, adherence to IBIS training)?	
3. What services did the offenders receive (e.g., type, level, ability to meet assessed need)?	
4. How did Probation staff view the implemented changes?	

Impact Evaluation

Research Question Overview	Methods
1. What was the recidivism rate (e.g., being revoked to jail/prison for a new felony conviction or technical violation) of offenders up to one-year after release from high-risk supervision?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Probation PCMS Data<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ARJIS Data• Sheriff's & DA Data
2. How well did offenders perform under supervision in terms of drug test result data?	
3. What factors or offender characteristics predicted recidivism while under supervision?	
4. Were the changes implemented as part of SB 678 cost-effective?	

Sample Descriptions – Group Similarities

- 73% to 77% male
- 41% to 42% White, 23% to 25% Black, 29% to 31% Hispanic
- 31% to 37% between ages of 18 and 25
- 35% to 38% reside in Central MSA
- Top two assessed needs: substance use (86% to 89%) and vocational/educational (52% to 56%)

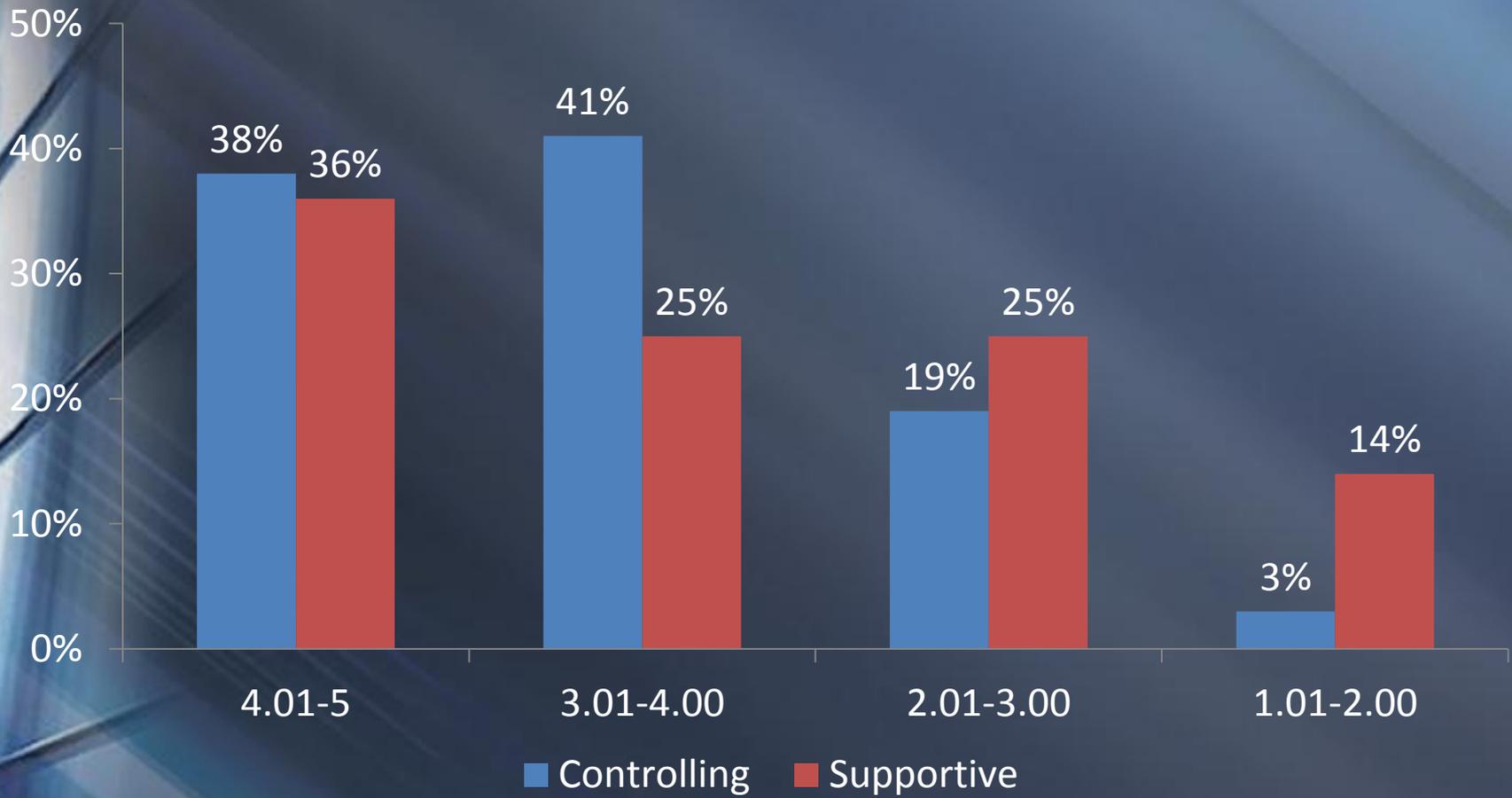
Sample Descriptions – Group Differences

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Transient	15%	20%	24%
Prior Conviction	37%	43%	50%
Prior Violent Conviction	19%	20%	28%
High Risk Recidivism or Violence	81%	83%	92%
High Risk Violence	62%	72%	79%

Probation Officer Contacts

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Avg. Supervision Length (Months)	9.5	10.8	11.7
Percent with One or More Contacts	94%	94%	83%
Avg. # of Contacts	17.2	15.7	14.7
Avg. # of Contacts/Month	1.9	1.5	1.2

Probation Officer Survey



Top Five Control and Support Tasks

- Testify accurately in court (4.79)
- Explain supervision conditions (4.74)
- Explain rules of probation (4.66)
- Monitor compliance with conditions (4.60)
- Take urine samples (4.57)
- Refer client to treatment (4.83)
- Check with treatment agency (4.37)
- Conduct risk/needs assessment (4.34)
- Client take responsibility for actions (4.32)
- Make home visits (4.29)

Probation Officer Observation

- 20 DPOs selected and rated on 25 skills in 5 areas: communication, planning, linking, monitoring, and follow-up
- 1 = Missed all opportunities, 2 = Working toward proficiency; 3 = Skill mastery; 4 = NA
- Of 25 skills, opportunities to observe 33% to 100% (average 91%)

Five Skills Rated as Mastery Most and Least Often

- Incentives/sanctions fairly & swiftly (M)
- Non-verbal communication respectful (C)
- Empowered offender with praise (F)
- Responsive to offender's circumstances (P)
- Verified/updated case info (F)
- Use role clarification to define rules, supervision, & confidentiality (C)
- Revise case plan (M)
- Use cognitive model to explore obstacles to engagement (L)
- Acknowledge relapse triggers using cognitive model (M)
- Use IBIS skills to address neg/pos choices (M)

Probationer Survey

	Avg. Score (Highest Possible)	Avg. Rating (Scale 1 through 7)
Total	185.56 (210)	6.15
Fairness & Caring	123.40 (140)	6.17
Authoritative Style	30.76 (35)	6.15
Trust	30.40 (35)	6.08
TOTAL	356	

Group 2 Referral and Receipt of Services from HHSA-Contracted Providers

	Referred	Received
Day Care Habilitative	94%	91%
Individual Counseling	93%	92%
Case Management	91%	96%
AA/NA	89%	62%
Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy	88%	78%
Employment Skills	58%	85%
Public Transportation Assistance	39%	100%
Medical Bus	39%	71%
Outpatient Drug Treatment	34%	86%
Residential Drug Treatment	32%	42%
Anger Management	27%	44%
GED	5%	75%
TOTAL	54-88	4-81

Drug Test Data - Outcomes

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Drug tested	77%	71%	72%
Avg. # of tests	10.4	9.2	8.4
Questionable Test/FTA	48%	47%	37%
% Positive	44%	59%	57%
Avg. # of positive tests	1.2	1.6	1.5
Avg % of drug tests that were positive	18%	28%	31%

Failure Rates Up in 2013

	Felony Probationers	Prison Commitments	Failure Rate
Baseline (2006-08)	20,168	1,606	8.0%
2010	19,396	1,401	7.2%
2011	17,691	1,206	6.7%
2012	16,800	1,446	8.6%
2013	16,177	1,718	10.6%

Possible Reasons for Increased Revocations

- Formula for calculating failures modified
- Changed composition of offenders
- Reduced pool of probationers
- Local prison sentences

Recommendations

- Limit caseload size to improve officer ability to contact and monitor offenders
- Continue enhancement training and quality assurance
- Ensure collaboration between probation officers and service provider staff

Next Steps

- Third and final report 2016
 - Services provided to Group 3
 - Link services to need
 - Recidivism
 - Cost measures



CCP OPERATING FORMAT

Mack Jenkins, Chief Probation Officer & CCP Chair



THANK YOU

APRIL 1, 2015