

Meeting of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and its Executive Committee (CCPEC)

AGENDA

Tuesday, September 15, 2015
10 am-12 noon
San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse
400 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Note: *Each member of the public may be allotted no more than 3 minutes to speak on each item.*

1. Call to Order and Introductions.
2. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Below as for “Discussion Only.”
3. Review and Adoption of Meeting Minutes of May 7, 2015 (discussion and possible action).
4. Staff Report (discussion only).
5. Evaluation of COMPAS—Jim Austin, JFA Institute. (discussion only)
6. Implementation of Proposition 47: (discussion only)
 - Hilary Blout, Californians for Safety and Justice;
 - Report from Mayor’s Interns from the Bayview: Crime Reduction and Community Relations Strategies
7. Roundtable Updates on the Implementation of Public Safety Realignment (AB109) and other comments, questions, and requests for future agenda items (discussion only).
8. Public comment on any item listed above, as well as items not listed on the Agenda.
9. Adjournment.

SUBMITTING WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT TO THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Persons who are unable to attend the public meeting may submit to the Community Corrections Partnership, by the time the proceedings begin, written comments regarding the subject of the meeting. These comments will be made a part of the official public record, and brought to the attention of the Community Corrections Partnership. Written comments should be submitted to: Karen Shain, Adult Probation Department, 880 Bryant Street, Room 200, San Francisco, CA 94102, or via email: karen.shain@sfgov.org

MEETING MATERIALS

Copies of agendas, minutes, and explanatory documents are available through the Community Corrections Partnership's website at <http://sfgov.org/adultprobation> or by calling Karen Shain at (415) 553-1047 during normal business hours. The material can be FAXed or mailed to you upon request.

ACCOMMODATIONS

To obtain a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to participate in the meeting, please contact Karen Shain at karen.shain@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1047 at least two business days before the meeting.

TRANSLATION

Interpreters for languages other than English are available on request. Sign language interpreters are also available on request. For either accommodation, please contact Karen Shain at karen.shain@sfgov.org or (415) 553-1047 at least two business days before the meeting.

CHEMICAL SENSITIVITIES

To assist the City in its efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illness, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE (Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, boards, councils and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review. Copies of the Sunshine Ordinance can be obtained from the Clerk of the Sunshine Task Force, the San Francisco Public Library, and on the City's web site at: www.sfgov.org/sunshine.

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Administrator
Sunshine Ordinance Task Force
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place,
San Francisco, CA 94102-4683.
Telephone: (415) 554-7724
E-Mail: sotf@sfgov.org

CELL PHONES

The ringing of and use of cell phones, pagers and similar sound-producing electronic devices are prohibited at this meeting. Please be advised that the Co-Chairs may order the removal from the meeting room of any person(s) responsible for the ringing or use of a cell phone, pager, or other similar sound-producing electronic devices.

LOBBYIST ORDINANCE

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Meeting of the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) and its Executive Committee (CCPEC)

DRAFT MINUTES

Thursday, May 7, 2015

10 am-12 noon

San Francisco Department of Public Health

101 Grove Street

San Francisco, CA 94102

Members Present: Karen Fletcher (Chair), Jeff Adachi, Tara Anderson, Greg Asay, Karen Bioski-Simon, Joyce Crum, Paul Henderson, Bob Moser, Michael Redd, Ali Riker, Jo Robinson, Beverly Upton
Members Absent: None

1. Call to Order and Introductions.

Chief Fletcher called the meeting to order at 10:01. She introduced herself and asked other members to introduce themselves as well.

2. Public Comment on Any Item Listed Below as for “Discussion Only.”

Chief Fletcher asked for public comment and there was none.

3. Review and Adoption of Meeting Minutes of February 12, 2015 (discussion and possible action).

After members reviewed the minutes, Jeff Adachi moved they be accepted. Motion was seconded by Tara Anderson. There was not public comment and the motion passed

4. Staff Report (discussion only).

Karen Shain reported to members that the Proud Parenting Grant application was approved by the Board of State and Community Corrections. The grant will provide services to transitional aged parents. Contracts are being signed before the money can be distributed.

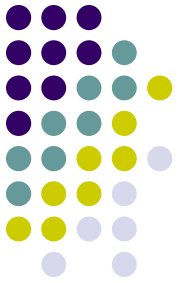
Leah Rothstein summarized the statistical information regarding AB109 and 1170(h) clients that was distributed in the meeting packets. Following her presentation, Jeff Adachi asked if it was possible to compare these numbers with those in other counties. Ms. Rothstein pointed out that each county reports numbers differently. Recidivism definitions are different across the state, thus it is very difficult to make comparisons. The BSCC adopted a definition of recidivism and so did the attorney general. The San Francisco Sentencing Commission is also working on a definition, one that would clearly tell the story of an individual’s contact with the criminal justice system. Mr. Adachi stated that it would be in the state’s interest to come up with a uniform definition so comparisons can take place between counties.

5. Update on \$250,000 Community Recidivism Reduction Grant Award (discussion only).

The BSCC awarded the San Francisco CCP \$250,000 to be granted to community partners who are providing reentry services. Jennifer Scaife updated the Partnership. It was agreed at the last CCP meeting that these funds would be awarded based on gaps identified by our partners at Geore Mason

University who have been working on the Risk-Needs-Responsivity study based on the work of Adult Probation. We continue to work with George Mason to look at what services clients need most. This work will be the basis of the RFP for community organizations. Ms. Scaife reminded members that there is a \$50,000 cap on each grant, so at least five grants will be awarded.

6. Roundtable Updates on the Implementation of Public Safety Realignment (AB109) and other comments, questions, and requests for future agenda items (discussion only).
Tara Anderson asked that there be a discussion on implementation of Proposition 47 efforts. She is particularly interested in hearing how reclassification is going for people who have completed their sentences, since they are on a short timeline to get their reclassifications filed. Chief Fletcher will add this item to the agenda for the next meeting. Jeff Adachi recommended having someone from the Bar Association who could address their representation of these clients.
7. Public comment on any item listed above, as well as items not listed on the Agenda.
Melissa Gelber-Odel, Development and Recruitment Manager, Defy Ventures describe the work she is doing. Defy Ventures provides education, mentorship, and seed capital to the reentering population. Their website is defyventures.org.
8. Adjournment. Chief Fletcher thanked the Partnership members and the public for their participation in today's meeting. Paul Henderson moved that the meeting be adjourned. Bob Moser seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 10:40 am.



Validation of San Francisco Adult Probation Department Risk Assessment

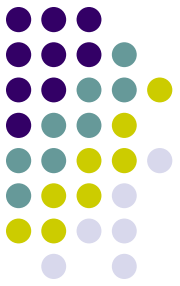
James Austin

Robin Allen

Johnette Peyton

Adult Corrections Comparisons

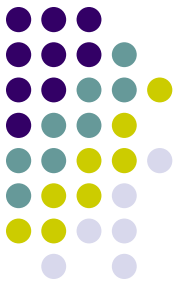
Agenda Item 5



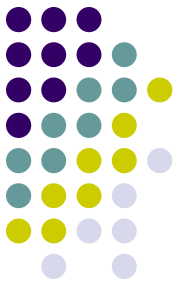
	SF	CA	National
Population	837,442	38,431,393	316,497,531
Adults 18 years older	725,224	29,246,290	242,542,960
Prison	1,024	134,682	1,574,700
Probation	5,097	296,964	3,910,647
Jail	1,248	82,248	731,200
Parole	1,223	87,532	853,215
Total Corrections	8,592	601,426	7,069,762
Rate Per 100,000 adults	1,185	2,056	2,915
Prison and Jail Rate	313	742	951
Probation Rate	702	1,015	1,612

Key Concepts in Risk Assessment

Agenda Item 5

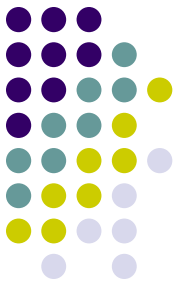


- Reliability
 - Inter-reliability
 - Intra-reliability
- Validity
 - Face validity
 - Statistical validity
- Linking Risk to Needs and Interventions



Key Concepts in Risk Cont'd

- Individual versus Societal/Environmental Factors
- Static versus Dynamic Factors
- Risk Assessment Factors
 - Personal Attributes (Static and Dynamic)
 - Developmental/Historical Factors (Static)
 - Contextual Factors (Dynamic)
 - Relationships and Interactions (Dynamic)
- False Positives – should have failed but did not
- False Negatives – should have succeeded but failed
- NNT – Number Needed to Treat
- Base Rates and Variance -- best to target high risk

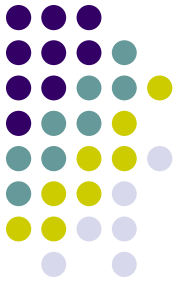


Key Concepts in Risk Cont'd

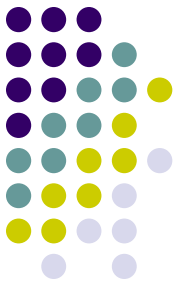
Study	Risk Level	Level of Treatment/Supervision	
		Minimal	Intensive
O'Donnell et al (1971)	Low	16%	22%
	High	78%	56%
Baird et al (1979)	Low	3%	10%
	High	37%	18%
Andrews & Kiessling (1980)	Low	12%	17%
	High	58%	31%
Bonta et al (2000)	Low	15%	32%
	High	51%	32%

D.A. Andrews and James Bonta. 2003. *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct* (3rd ed.). Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing. p. 260.

Agenda Item 5 Major Risk Assessment Systems

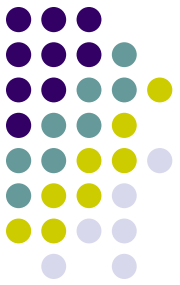


- Comprehensive Assessment Systems
 - Private
 - LSI-R
 - COMPAS
 - ORAS
 - Public
 - Auto-Screener (Washington DC)
 - CINAS (Florida Department of Corrections)
- Abbreviated Assessment Systems
 - Private
 - CAIS - NCCD
 - Public
 - Maryland, Louisiana, Arkansas



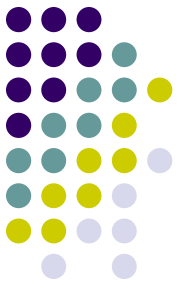
Study Methods

- Literature Review
- Observe Screening Process
- Reliability Study in progress
- Conduct Validation Study
 - Cohort of 1, 708 people placed on probation between 2011 and 2013 who had a COMPAS assessment completed
 - San Francisco based arrest data were collected both prior to and after probation placement
 - Created a 50% random sample of 842 people to collect state-wide CII based arrest data



Literature Review

- The COMPAS “needs” scales have demonstrated mixed reviews in various studies.
- The overall COMPAS recidivism risk assessment scale has consistently been a valid predictor of recidivism across different geographical regions and different subpopulations of offenders.
- It has typically reached or exceeded the standard area under the curve (AUC) value of 0.70 in several independent studies. Other components of the COMPAS have produced mixed results thus far.



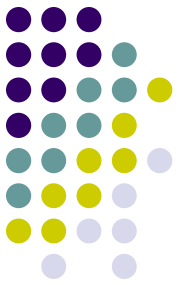
Literature Review Cont'd

- Using the full COMPAS is time consuming in terms of the assessment process which may require at least an hour to complete per case. However, the process has been viewed as far superior to the previous assessment process in interviews with users.
- The COMPAS's predictive efficacy (for general recidivism risk) can be replicated using simpler/parsimonious instruments that utilize more readily available information from correctional data systems.
- The COMPAS recidivism risk model, is itself a fairly short scale and does not require that all needs scales be assessed. It also uses only a small proportion of all the scales that are in COMPAS.
- The results of the VADOC study indicate that the concept of completing a COMPAS "Lite" on all offenders and then later applying a more comprehensive assessment on *only* the moderate and high risk offenders¹³ makes sense.

Agenda Item 5 New York and Virginia Recidivism Results



	VDOC	NYS
Risk Level		
Low	30%	17%
Medium	45%	32%
Medium w/Over-Ride	N/A	47%
High	58%	57%



Screening Process Findings

- Probationers had some difficulties and challenges answering and understanding some of the questions.
- Interview subjects had limited education levels, which may have limited the utility of the instrument.
- One probation officer appeared to steer the offender at times from agreement to strong agreement and vice-versa on questions designed to measure intensity of response.
- All interviewers spent a significant amount of time explaining the purpose of the interview and how the information would be used.
- In some instances, the interviewer was required to interpret the subject's response based on the answers given. For example, subjects would respond with answers that were not defined responses to the question.

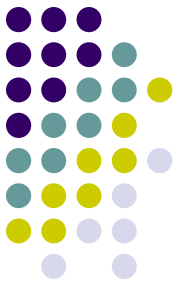
Screening Process Findings Cont'd

Agenda Item 5



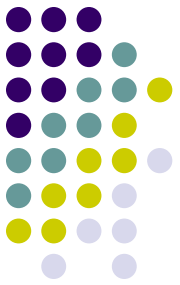
- There are only subtle differences between the strongly agree and agree responses. Subjects had difficulty choosing between the options, which invited “guiding” the response on the part of the interviewer.
- Spanish speaking interviewees require more explanation and interpretation by the interviewer and therefore responses may be less consistent among subjects depending upon how the questions are explained.
- The complexity and length of the interview requires that that probation officer devote significant effort to building rapport and trust with the interview subject.

Staff Perceptions



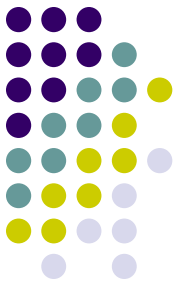
- The complexity of the instrument (135 items) may take several months for an officer to develop the skills to effectively administer the test.
- Questions tend to be redundant and offenders question why they are answering the same or similar questions throughout the interview. Often times, subjects do not understand why the question is relevant to their case and as a result they refuse to answer specific questions.
- The first 28 questions, which establish demographic and historical criminal history information, provide data already collected in other intake processes and thus do not contribute to the COMPAS assessment (duplication).
- Overrides are used on a very infrequent basis. Any recommendation to override is staffed with a probation supervisor prior to an actual recommendation. Overrides are only upward in terms of defining risk--rarely down.
- Questions 101 – 135 specifically are not seen as beneficial.

Staff Perceptions Cont'd

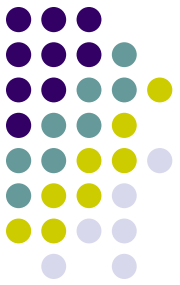


- Since the data is entered on a COMPAS database there is no bridge to capture the information on a probation department database. As a result, the information cannot be retrieved for future analysis or use.
- The instrument fails to address and profile the mental health history of an offender.
- The instrument does not adequately discern the risk of sex offenders who often have no prior documented history.
- Serious violent offenders with no prior history often produce risk profiles similar to those of a non-violent offender.

Attributes of Validation Cohort



Attribute	%
Total	100%
Gender	
Male	85%
Female	15%
Race/Ethnicity	
Hispanic	19%
White	25%
Black	43%
Other	11%
Age at Probation	
18-24	26%
25-30	19%
31-40	23%
41-50	18%
51+	15%

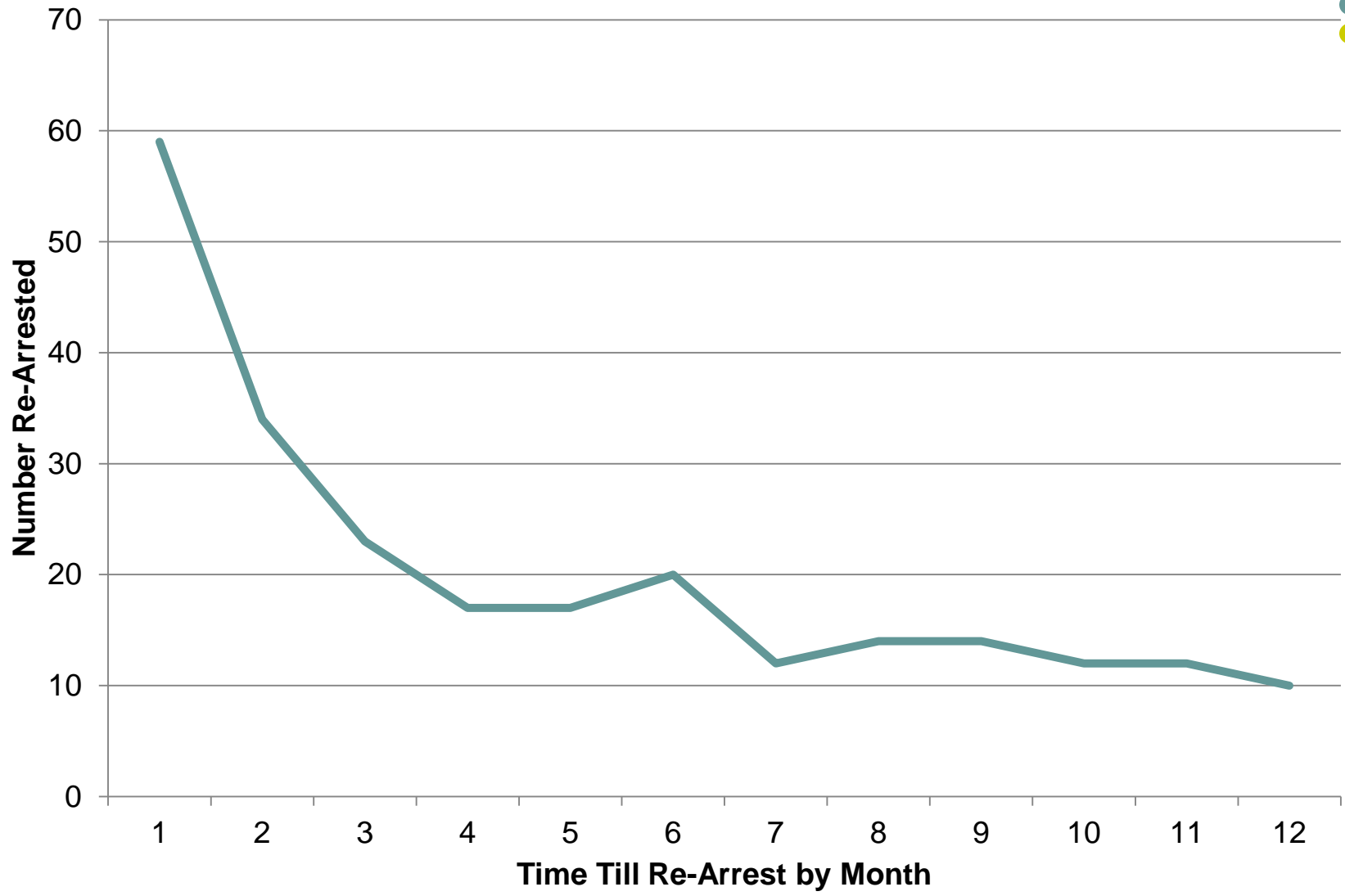


Type of Re-Arrest

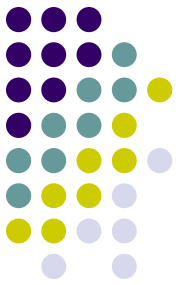
Outcome	N	%
None	429	51%
Violent	86	10%
Property	121	14%
Drug	69	8%
DUI	15	2%
Court Violations	35	4%
Weapons	20	2%
Other	67	8%



Time Till Re-Arrest By Month



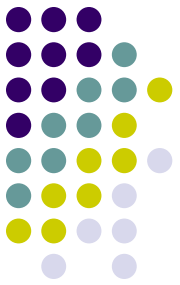
Validation Cohort Recommended Supervision Level



Supervision Level	N	Percent
Low	425	24.9
Medium	226	13.2
Medium High	381	22.3
High	676	39.6
Total	1,708	100.0

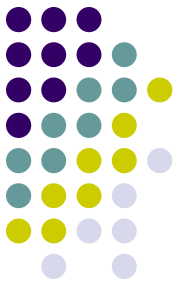
Recidivism Rates by Risk Scales

Agenda Item 5



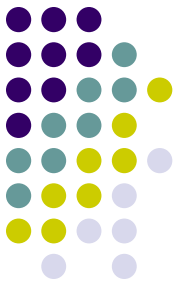
COMPAS Sub-Scales	N	%	Rearrest
Base	1,708	100.0%	53.9%
Criminal Involvement			
Low	794	46.5%	40.1%
Medium	360	20.5%	56.9%
High	564	33.0%	71.6%
History of Non-compliance			
Low	542	31.7%	33.8%
Medium	295	17.3%	47.1%
High	871	51.0%	68.8%
Substance Abuse			
Unlikely	435	25.5%	43.9%
Probable	340	19.9%	50.3%
Highly probable	933	54.6%	59.9%

Recidivism Rates by Risk Scales Cont'd



COMPAS Sub-Scales	N	%	Rearrest
Vocational Education			
Unlikely	490	28.7%	38.6%
Probable	340	19.9%	53.8%
Highly probable	878	51.4%	62.5%
Violent Recidivism Risk			
Low	464	27.2%	27.4%
Medium	360	27.1%	47.8%
High	884	51.8%	70.4%
General Recidivism Risk			
Low	454	26.6%	26.9%
Medium	405	23.7%	51.6%
High	849	49.7%	69.5%

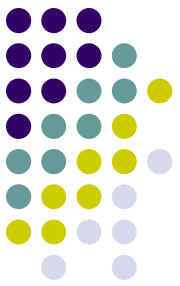
Recidivism Rates by Risk Scales Cont'd



COMPAS Sub-Scales	N	%	Rearrest
Social Adjustment Problems			
Unlikely	898	52.6%	46.2%
Probable	327	19.1%	57.8%
Highly probable	483	28.3%	65.6%
Criminal Opportunity			
Unlikely	544	31.9%	36.6%
Probable	281	16.5%	50.2%
Highly probable	883	51.7%	65.8%
Early On-Set			
Unlikely	1,232	72.1%	49.7%
Probable	191	11.2%	64.9%
Highly probable	285	16.7%	64.9%
Financial			
Unlikely	696	40.7%	48.7%
Probable	524	30.7%	55.9%
Highly probable	488	28.6%	59.2%

Recidivism Rates by Risk Scales

Cont'd

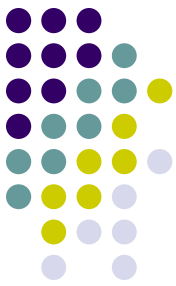


COMPAS Sub-Scales	N	%	Rearrest
Failure to Appear			
Low	546	32.0%	35.5%
Medium	310	18.1%	50.3%
High	852	49.9%	67.0%
Criminal Thinking Self Report			
Unlikely	587	34.4%	49.2%
Probable	431	25.2%	55.7%
Highly probable	690	40.4%	56.8%
Criminal Association/Peers			
Unlikely	785	46.0%	42.5%
Probable	392	23.0%	61.7%
Highly probable	531	31.1%	65.0%
Leisure and Recreation			
Unlikely	834	48.8%	47.0%
Probable	292	17.1%	54.5%
Highly probable	582	34.1%	63.6%
Social Environment			
Unlikely	607	35.5%	44.5%
Probable	245	14.3%	53.5%
Highly probable	856	50.1%	60.7%

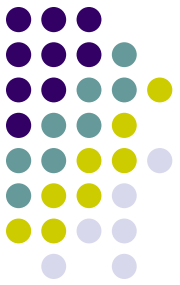
Recidivism Rates by Risk Scales

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Agenda Item 5

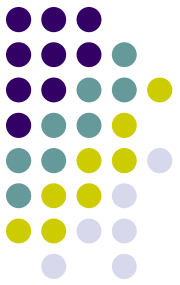


COMPAS Sub-Scales	N	%	Rearrest
Support from Family of Origin			
Unlikely	741	43.4%	47.6%
Probable	381	22.3%	57.7%
Highly probable	586	34.3%	59.4%
Cognitive Behavioral			
Unlikely	541	31.7%	36.4%
Probable	550	32.2%	56.9%
Highly probable	617	36.1%	66.6%
Family Criminality			
Unlikely	1,110	65.0%	50.1%
Probable	242	14.2%	57.0%
Highly probable	356	20.8%	63.8%
Residential Instability			
Unlikely	722	42.3%	48.3%
Probable	274	16.0%	48.2%
Highly Probable	712	41.7%	61.8%
Current Violence			
Low	1,032	60.4%	56.9%
High	676	39.6%	49.4%
Criminal Personality			
Unlikely	451	26.4%	41.5%
Probable	462	27.0%	51.9%
Highly probable	795	46.5%	62.1%



Recidivism by Matrix Score

Matrix Score	N	%	Rearrest
Total	1,708	100.0%	53.9%
Low	425	24.9%	24.5%
Medium	226	13.2%	41.2%
Medium High	381	22.3%	61.9%
High	676	39.6%	72.2%

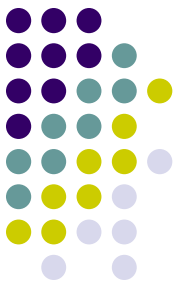


Summary Regression Results

S	Correct direction and statistically significant (90% confidence level)
PS	Correction direction and statistically significant (90% confidence level) but fails to distinguish between high and moderate type groups
S?	Incorrect direction of one or more categories and statistically significant (at 90% confidence level).
PS?	Correction direction and statistically significant (90% confidence level), fails to distinguish between high and moderate type groups, and incorrect direction
NS	Correct direction but statistically insignificant (90% confidence level)
NS?	Incorrect direction of one or more categories and statistically insignificant. In other words, clients identified as highly probable of having that problem were deemed <i>less</i> likely to recidivate than clients from a less likely category but this difference was <i>not</i> statistically significant (at 90% confidence level).

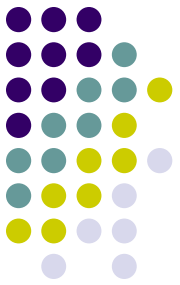
Summary of Regression Analysis

Agenda Item 5



Subscale	Rearrest	Subscale	Rearrest
Criminal Opportunity	S	Crimattsr	NS?
History of Non-Compliance	S	Criminal Personality	NS
Risk of Violence	S	Vocational Education	NS
Risk of Recidivism	S	Current Violence	NS
History of Violence	S?	Failure to Appear	NS
Criminal Associate and Peers	PS	Social Adjustment	NS
Substance Abuse	NS?	Family Crime	NS
Cognitive Behavior	NS?	Leisure and Recreation	NS
Social Environment	NS?	Residential Instability	NS
Early Onset	NS?	Family Support	NS
Financial	NS? ³⁰	Criminal Involvement	NS

Summary



- Like other studies the COMPAS instrument being used by the Adult Probation Department is producing valid assessments of risk.
- The most predictive factors tend to be items that measure prior criminal record that are typically found in other risk assessment systems.
- There are also a number of scales and items that measure a probationer's "needs" but are not strongly associated with risk.
- It would be advisable to establish a process where an abbreviated COMPAS risk instrument is first applied to identify low risk probationers. Non-low risk probationers would then be assessed using the full COMPAS instrument.