


REDUCING RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES



W. Haywood Burns Institute


May 8, 2017



SAFETY+JUSTICE
CHALLENGE


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ROCK RIDGE PARK
Absolutely the Most Desirable Place For a Permanent Home in Northern California

LAYMAN REAL ESTATE CO.
1214-1216 Broadway, Oakland

▪ No negroes,
no Chinese,
no Japanese
can build or
lease in Rock
Ridge Park


HOW SEGREGATED IS IT?

The average white student attends a school that's:




73% White
12% Latino
4% Asian American

The average African American student attends a school that's:




49% African American
28% White
4% Asian American

The average Latino student attends a school that's:



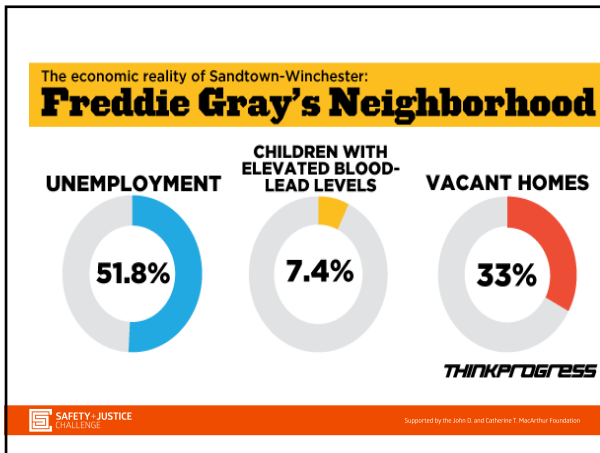
57% Latino
25% White
5% Asian American

Alice P. Griffith Homes



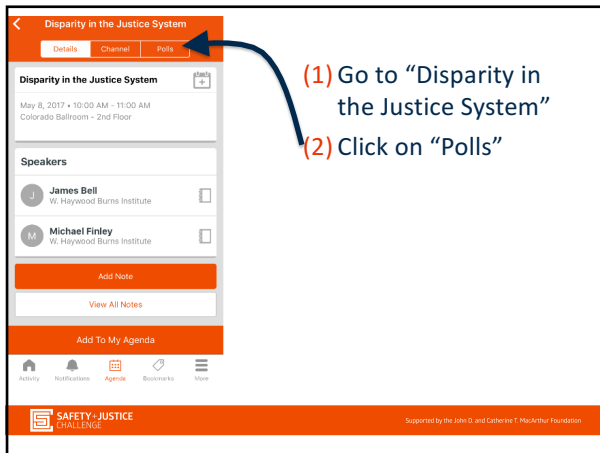
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Poll Question Test

- Dream Vacation
 1. Hawaii
 2. Galapagos Islands
 3. Vietnam
 4. Kenya
 5. Denver, Colorado. Right here. Right now.

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The W. Haywood Burns Institute (BI)

Our Mission

- The Burns Institute works to eliminate racial and ethnic disparity in the justice system by building a community-centered response to reducing justice system involvement for people of color.

Our Expertise

- Facilitate community and system stakeholders through a data-driven process aimed at creating community-based alternatives to secure detention.
- Experience in consulting with over 75 jurisdictions nationwide to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in the justice system.

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BI Strategy for Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Ongoing process

1. **Identify Disparities**
 - Identify whether and to what extent racial and ethnic disparities exist
2. **Identify, Analyze and Strategize around a “Target Population”**
 - Identify target population to focus the work.
 - “Dig deeper” into target population to learn more about policy, practice, and/or procedure and other factors contributing to disparities.
 - Strategize around how policy, practice, and/or procedure change might result in reductions in disparities.
 - Pilot or adopt policy change
3. **Measure Progress**
 - Monitor Effectiveness of Policy Change
 - Document changes in disparities

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Step 1: Identify Disparities

Three Key Components to Identifying Racial and Ethnic Disparities

1. Accurate data on system involvement at key decision making points.
 - Accurate identification and recording of race and ethnicity at key criminal justice decision making points.
 - Is there a practice of asking adults to self identify?
 - Do you have a strategy to count Hispanic/Latinos accurately?
 - Do you consider local context (such as national origin or tribal affiliation) when creating racial and ethnic categories?
 - Do departments and agencies across the system use the same protocol?
2. Accurate data on changing demographics of adult population.

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Poll Question on Using Data #1

- **Ability to review data on the top jail admission reasons for people of color**
 1. None: Our information system cannot pull this
 2. Poor: Our system records that information... somewhere...
 3. Moderate: I saw a report on this once.
 4. Excellent: I know the top 5 reasons POC are detained

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Poll Question on Using Data #2

- Ability to review data on residence Zip Code of jailed people of color
 1. None: Our information system cannot pull this
 2. Poor: Our system records that information... somewhere...
 3. Moderate: I saw a report on this once.
 4. Excellent: I know the top 5 residence zip codes for jailed POC



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Defining the Problem:

Whether disparities exist vs. why disparities exist.

1. Whether Disparities exist:
 - *Over-representation of people of color in the justice system*
2. Why Disparities exist:
 - *The unnecessary and inappropriate entry and deeper "advancement" of People of Color into the justice system*
 - *Disparate Treatment of People of Color*



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Step 2: Target Populations

What is a "target population"?

- ☐ Pretrial detention for lower level offenses and technical violations; overrides for which alternatives exist or can be developed
- ☐ Once identified, the stakeholder group must determine what alternatives or services will protect community safety and achieve better outcomes
- ☐ Way to focus your efforts

Examples of Target Population:

- ☐ People of Color in Jail who:
 - Were assessed as "low" or "moderate" risk on a pretrial risk tool.
 - May have scored high on a risk tool but are detained for low level offenses or "quality of life citations."
 - Were unable to post money bail.



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Poll Question on Governance Structure #1

- Do you have a subcommittee dedicated to Racial and Ethnic Disparities?
 1. Yes
 2. No



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Poll Question on Governance Structure #2

- Describe your jurisdiction's comfort level discussing race:
 1. Very comfortable: I'll talk about race right now!
 2. Somewhat comfortable: We discuss race but...
 3. Uncomfortable, tense, and AWKWARD
 4. I feel uncomfortable answering this question.



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Governance Structure

- **Authority**
 - Collaborative must have the sufficient authority to implement the policy/practice/programmatic changes
- **Composition**
 - Involvement of Supervisors/Line Staff
 - Community Involvement (including on decision-making bodies)
- **Structure**
 - Ensure oversight and direction
 - Institute a process for decision-making
 - Clear communication strategy between sub-committees
- **Leadership and Coordination**
 - Good leadership (political will & ownership vs. box checking)
 - Effective management (coordination)



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21

Poll Questions on Community Engagement #1

- Do you feel comfortable having community at the table?
 - Yes
 - We're almost there
 - We're comfortable but not ready
 - No


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Poll Questions on Community Engagement #2

- Feel confident identifying what community stakeholders to bring to the table?
 - Yes: already found him/her/them
 - We know we need new and different voices but not sure who
 - We go with who we already know
 - Not at all


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Poll Questions on Community Engagement #3

- Community stakeholders as decision makers within SJC committees?
 - Yes: at least 1 in every committee
 - We're almost there
 - We are open but not sure how to do so effectively
 - No


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Community Engagement

- How to ID who is “Community?”
- Tip on How to Engage Community Stakeholders
 - “Coach Ups”
 - Targeted Outreach, Asks and Collaborative Work
 - Meetings: Time/Location Considerations
 - Articles, Forums, Speaking Engagements
 - Ambassadors
- Power Sharing
- Transparency
- Solutions



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25

Community Coaches (Monmouth County, NJ)

Using Data to Identify and Strategize

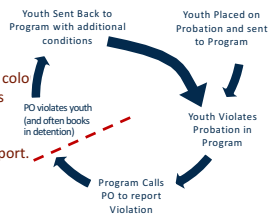
Identify Problem Using Data:

Quantitative Data:

- VOPs #2 Reason for Detention
- Vast Majority of VOPs were youth of color
- 2/3 of VOPs were program violations

Qualitative Data:

- Probation Officers needed more support.
- Few formal community partnerships existed
- Lack of Trust



26



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Community Coaches (Monmouth County, NJ)

Real Community Partnerships

Strategy: Partner with community organizations that can bring to support youth on probation

- Issues to Resolve:
 - **Funding** → Local Juvenile Justice Commission
 - **Right Program** → Developing the RFP
 - **Right Partnerships** → Outreach to Community
 - **Trust** → Relationship Building and Training between Non-profit and Probation by Community Connections for Youth
- Community Coaches Developed:
 - Coaches are paid employees of a non-profit
 - Coaches are willing to be available 24/7
 - Coaches facilitate communication between PO and youth
 - Coaches support compliance by engaging youth in pro-social activities

27



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