

Criminal Justice

Nationally, one in three Americans have a criminal record¹ and, by extension, face lifelong barriers to employment and economic mobility for themselves as well as for their families. The Price Center conducts a range of research to develop, scale, and diffuse new models to build a more inclusive workforce for justice-involved individuals, with a focus on young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 who have been involved in the justice system and as a result are not in school and not working.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

- [Accelerating Fair Chance Hiring Among Los Angeles Employers](#) (2021)
 Victoria Ciudad-Real, Kalen Cornelius, Juliana Vidal, Caroline Bhalla, Gary Painter, and John Roberson III
 This report illustrates the impacts of the Accelerating Fair Chance Project, a partnership created by the Price Center and [LeadersUp](#). The objective was to address unemployment among young people who have been involved in the justice-system by identifying employer-led solutions.
- [Policy Brief: U.S. Fair Chance Legislation](#) (2021)
 Victoria Ciudad-Real, Juliana Vidal, Caroline Bhalla, Gary Painter, and John Roberson III
 This brief examines the state of “Fair Chance” policies nationally, which prevent employers from inquiring about an applicant’s criminal history on job applications.
- [NDSC Criminal Justice Data Initiative: Year 1 Wrap Report](#) (2020)
 Elly Schoen, Erroll Southers, Gary Painter
 This project reviews key findings of the Neighborhood Data for Social Change Criminal Justice Data Initiative, which sought to better understand conceptions of public safety and public interest in criminal justice reform.
- [Safety and Justice: Latinos and Immigrants](#) (2019)
 Roberto Suro, Nicole Brown, Tingyee Chan
 This report presents an analysis of how the criminal justice system, and jails in particular, impact Latinos and noncitizens. It also explores a variety of policies which seek to keep people outside of the criminal justice system, and reduce jail populations.

“Over the past decade, vigorous policy measures at the local, state, and national levels have attempted to remake criminal justice systems that have relied excessively on aggressive policing and mass incarceration. At the Price Center, a particular concern has been how criminal justice policies affect some racial and ethnic groups more adversely than others. In Southern California, this means a focus on the ways that the various elements of the Latino population relate to enforcement and incarceration, including non-citizens. The Tomas Rivera Policy Institute at the Price Center has undertaken research and communications projects in collaboration with leaders in criminal justice reform to illuminate how specific policies, new and old, affect Latinos.”

—Roberto Suro, Associate Director of USC Price Center for Social Innovation and Professor of Journalism and Public Policy

OUR PARTNERS

- California Workforce Development Fund
- John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
- LeadersUp
- Microsoft
- The Safe Communities Institute
- The Mayor’s Fund for Los Angeles

¹Brame, R., Turner, M. G., Paternoster, R., & Bushway, S. D. (2012). Cumulative Prevalence of Arrest From Ages 8 to 23 in a National Sample. *Pediatrics*, 129(1), 21–27. doi: 10.1542/peds.2010-3710

