

Decreasing the Ohio DYS Population: A Longitudinal Evaluation of Targeted RECLAIM

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Penal Harm Movement

- Following 1970s, escalation in incarceration rates due to political and criminal justice system changes (Clear, 1994; Cullen & Gilbert, 1982)
 - Determinate sentencing
 - Transfer of juveniles to adult court
 - Incarceration for status offenders who violated court orders (Moon, Applegate, & Latessa, 1997)
- Nationally, led to more than 100,000 juveniles being sentenced to secure juvenile justice placement by end of 1990s (Sickmund, Sladky, Kang, & Puzzanchera, 2013)

Influence of Penal Harm Movement in Ohio

- In Ohio, rapid increase in committed youth during late 1980s and early 1990s
- In 1992, Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS) facilities were running at 181% of their capacity (National Center for Justice Planning, 2012)

Influence of Juvenile Commitments

- Offender treatment programs in community setting associated with greater reductions in recidivism than incarceration (see Andrews & Bona, 2010)
 - Prisons are “schools of crime”
 - Prisons are artificial environments (Gendreau & Smith, 2012)
 - Prisons characterized as “one-size-fits-all approach” (Clear, 2007)
- Meta-analysis showed incarceration has little deterrent effect on recidivism (Gendreau, Goggin, Cullen, and Andrews, 2000)
- Led to changes in correctional control strategies

Shift From Incarceration to Community-Based Alternatives

- What is RECLAIM Ohio (Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors)?
 - A 1993 program in 88 Ohio counties that attempted to serve youth who were adjudicated for less serious felonies in the community and reserve institutions for higher risk youth

From RECLAIM Ohio to Targeted RECLAIM (TR)

- What is TR?
 - A 2009 extension of RECLAIM
 - Reinvest resources for community-based interventions to more populated counties
- Six out of 88 counties constituted 63% of ODYS' total commitments but only received 26% of RECLAIM funding (National Center for Justice Planning, 2012)

Six Targeted RECLAIM Counties

- Cuyahoga (Cleveland)
- Lucas (Toledo)
- Franklin (Columbus)
- Montgomery (Dayton)
- Hamilton (Cincinnati)
- Summit (Akron)

From RECLAIM Ohio to Targeted RECLAIM (TR)

- Reinvested proportion of resources in six most populous counties
- Proportion of resources allocated for implementation of evidence-based programming in community
- Commitment by counties to targeted reductions in DYS admissions (National Center for Justice Planning, 2012)

Goals of Targeted RECLAIM

1. Reduce number of admissions to ODYS in these counties through services in local community
2. Reduce recidivism
3. Increase available services and programs within counties

How Does Targeted RECLAIM Work?

- Counties must choose to divert youth or send to ODYS
- Must pay for each youth committed to ODYS
- Counties that fail to reach reduction goals receive reduced funding
- Program youth must be assessed through Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS)
- Funding for evidence-based programming to help reach goal of reduced admissions (Ohio Department of Youth Services, 2013)

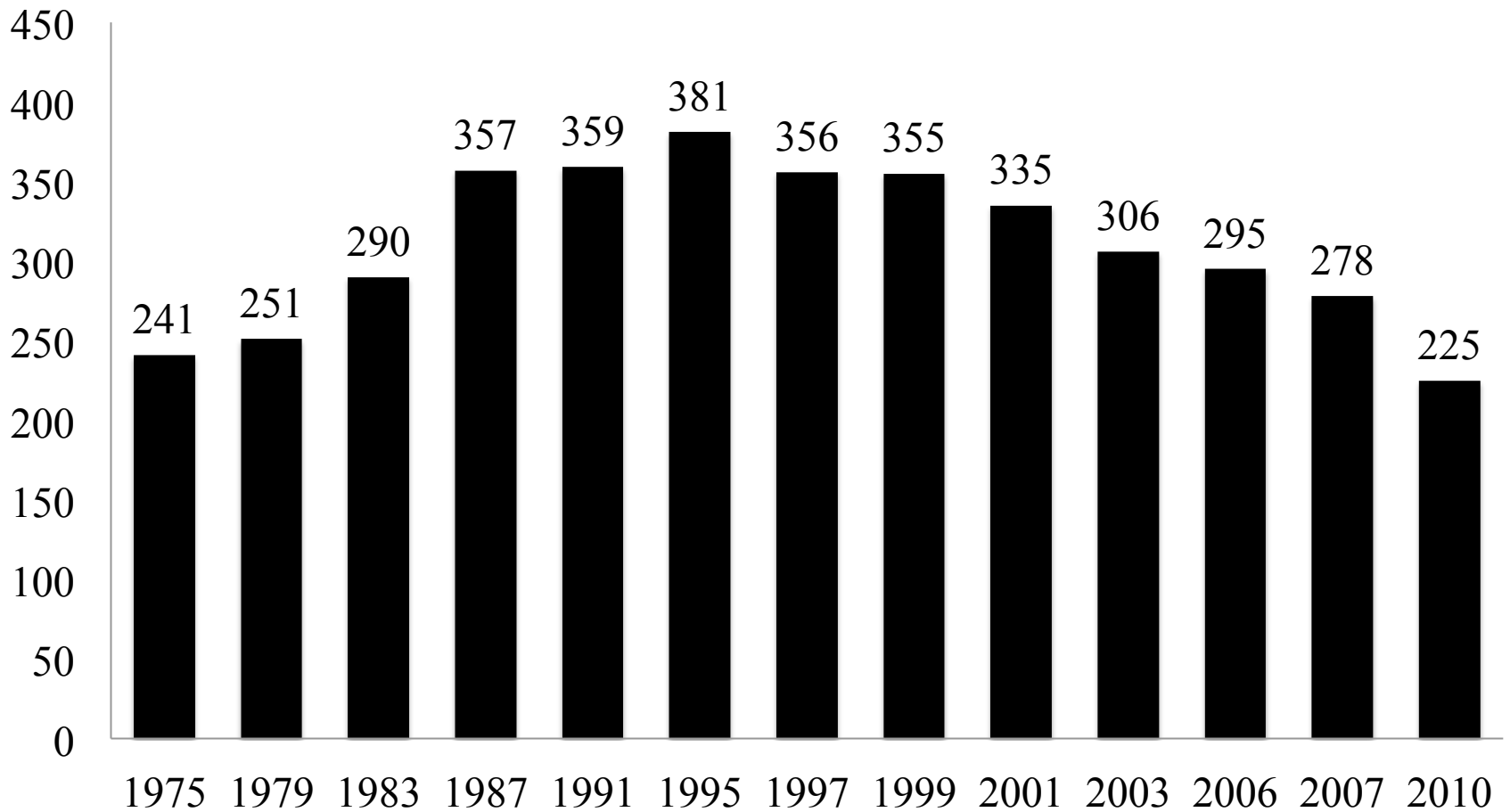
Emphasis on Evidence-Based Programs

- Funding for TR totaled \$2.8 million in 2010 and more than \$6 million in 2013 to be used in delivery of interventions that target criminogenic needs (Ohio Department of Youth Services, 2013)
- Counties choose how to structure these interventions
 - Group Setting
 - Family Setting
 - Individual Contact Sessions

Quality Assurance

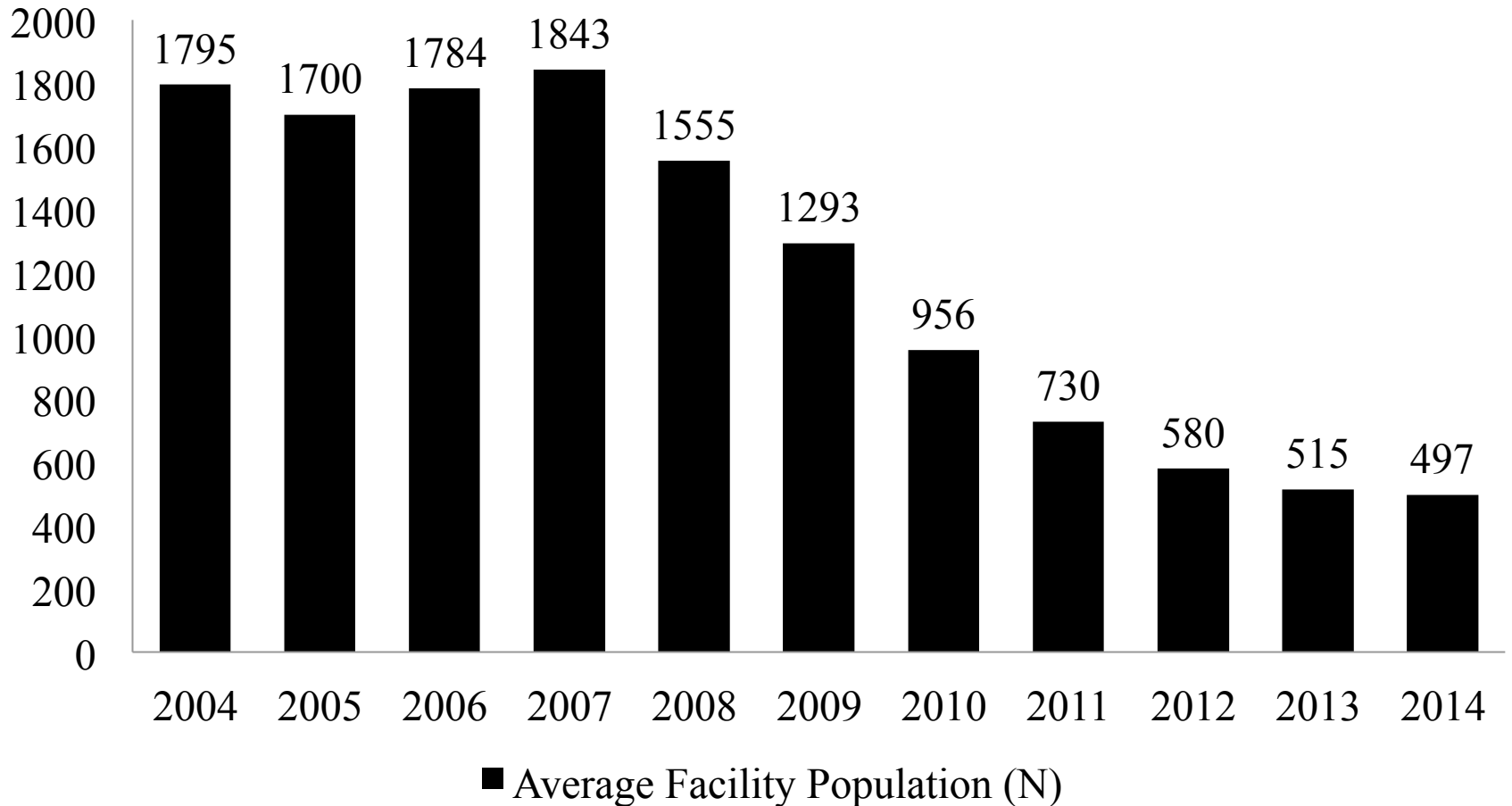
- Courts must participate in quarterly work group meetings
- Must submit youth data
- Must participate in training, coaching, data collection, and evaluation through University of Cincinnati and Case Western Reserve University (Ohio Department of Youth Services, 2013)

National Rate of Youth in Confinement (per 100,000)



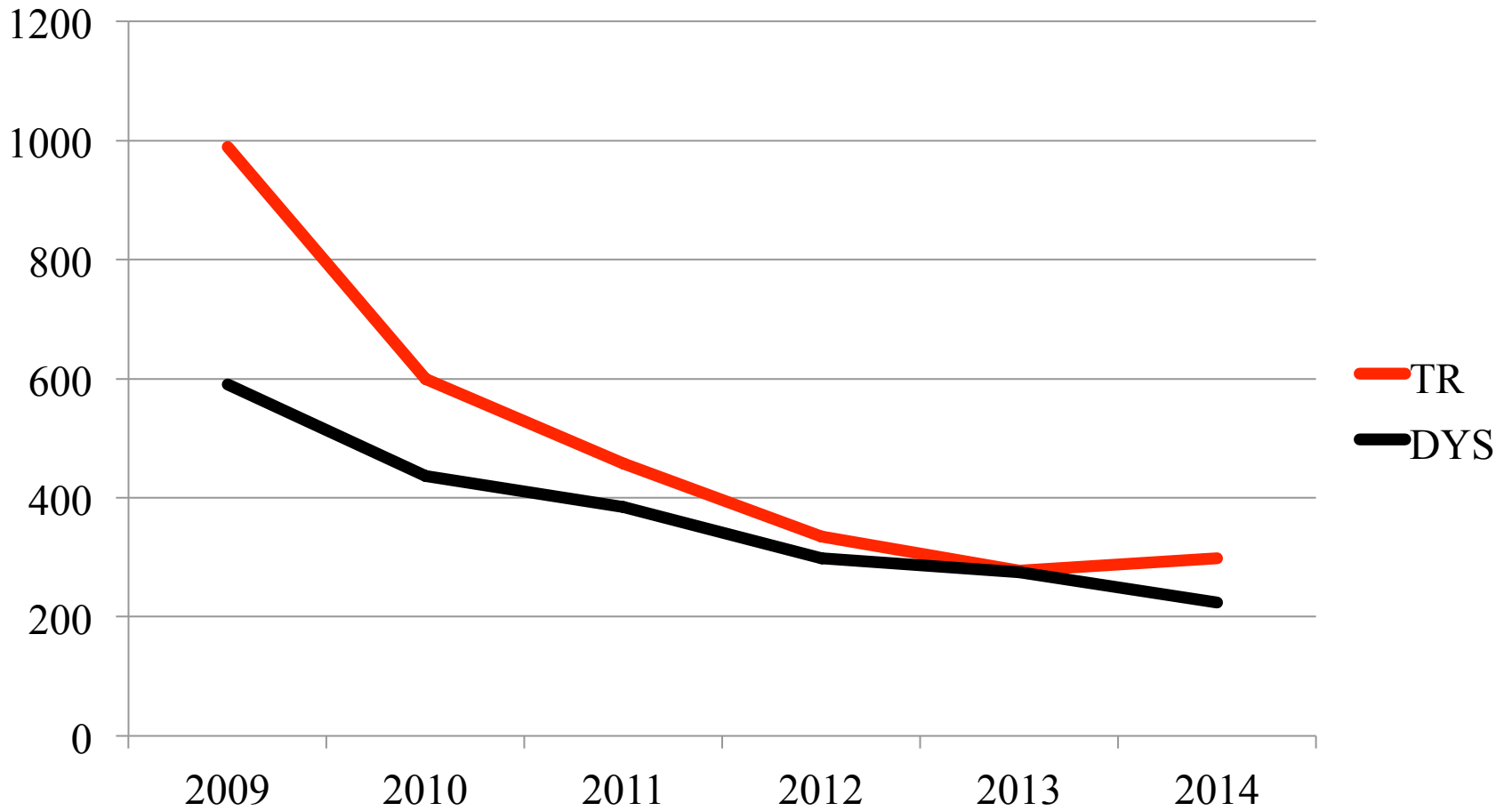
Adopted from Annie Cassie Foundation (2013)

ODYS Average Facility Population



*2014 only includes data through September

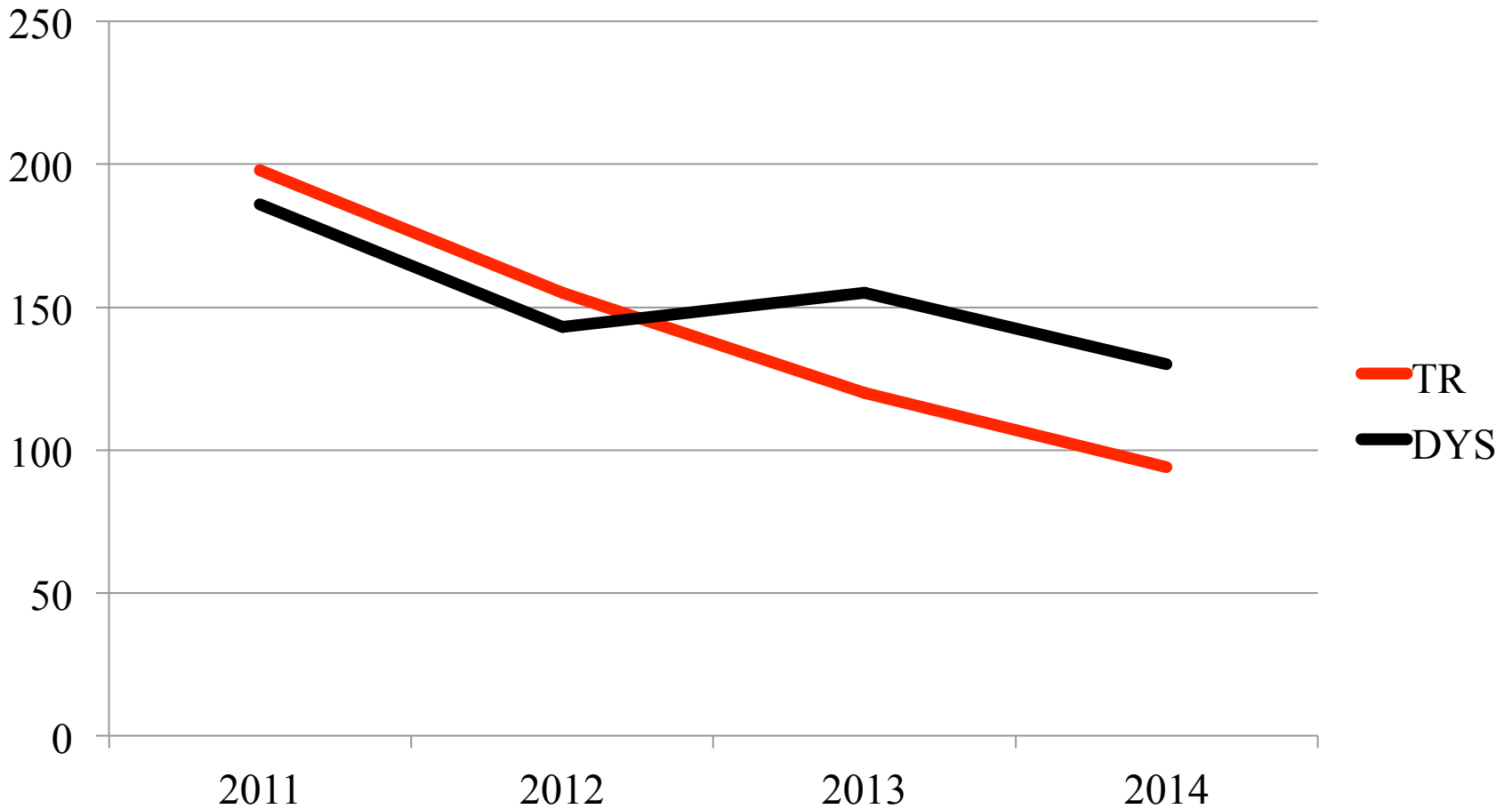
ODYS Commitments for Six TR vs. DYS Counties



Expansion of Targeted RECLAIM

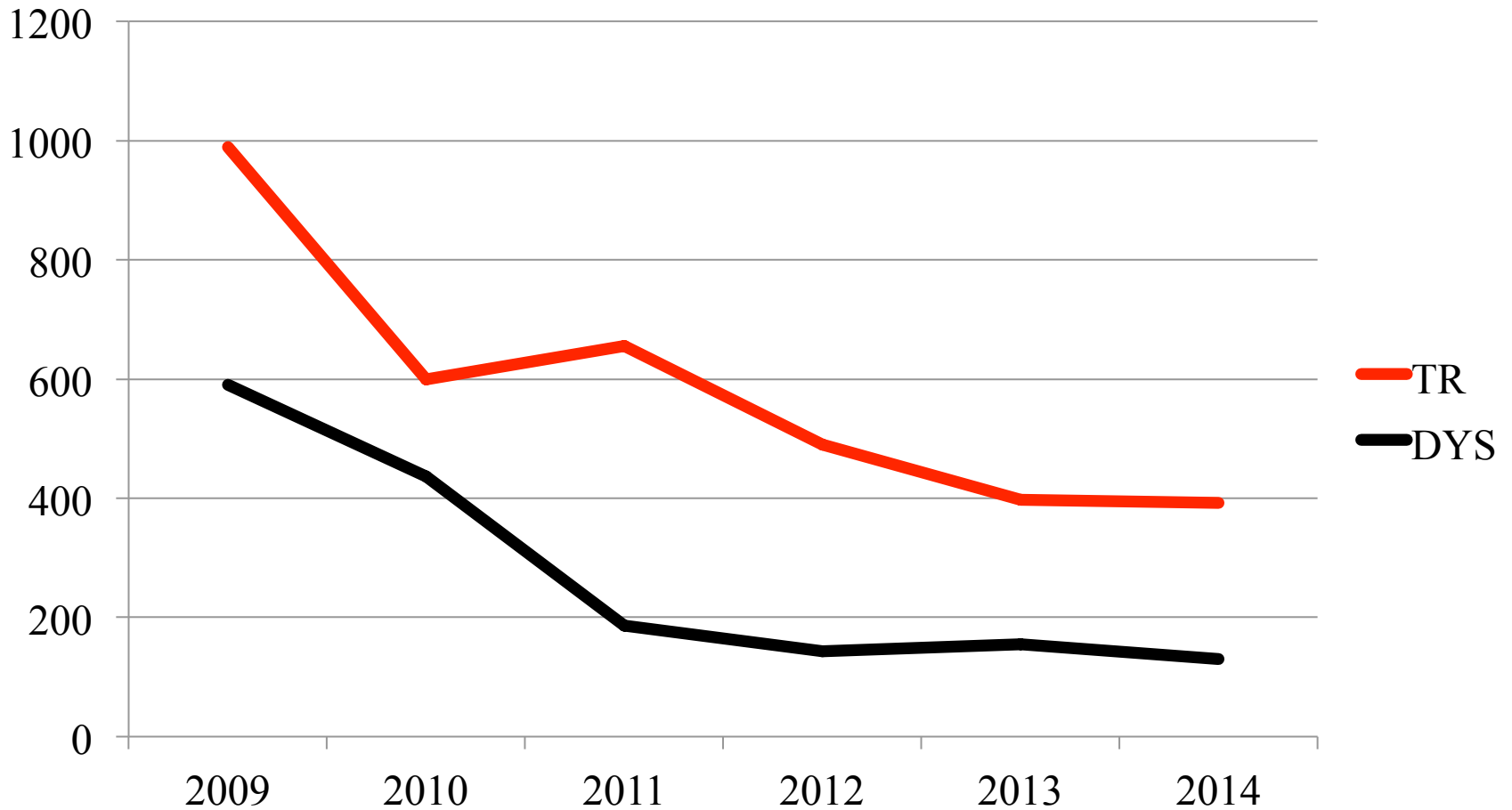
- Between 2012 and 2013, funding was awarded to nine additional Ohio counties
 - Allen
 - Ashtabula
 - Butler
 - Licking
 - Lorain
 - Mahoning
 - Medina
 - Stark
 - Trumbull
- Must adhere to same funding and quality assurance requirements as other six counties

ODYS Commitments for Nine TR vs. DYS Counties



*Butler county was added in 2013

ODYS Commitments All 15 TR vs. DYS Counties



*Butler county was added in 2013

Conclusion

- TR set out to reduce the number of commitments to ODYS
- Overall, admissions have decreased from 1,579 in 2009 to 522 in 2013 (Ohio Department of Youth Services, 2013)
- General trend shows a decrease in number of admissions for six initial TR counties, nine additional TR counties, and all TR counties combined
 - Declined effect in later years
 - Slight increase in 2014