

Reducing Recidivism through Targeted RECLAIM: A Matched Sample Outcome Evaluation

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Targeted RECLAIM (TR)

- Recall that Ohio developed Targeted RECLAIM in 2009 to:
 - Reduce number of admissions to ODYS in these counties through services in local community
 - Reduce recidivism
 - Increase available services and programs within counties

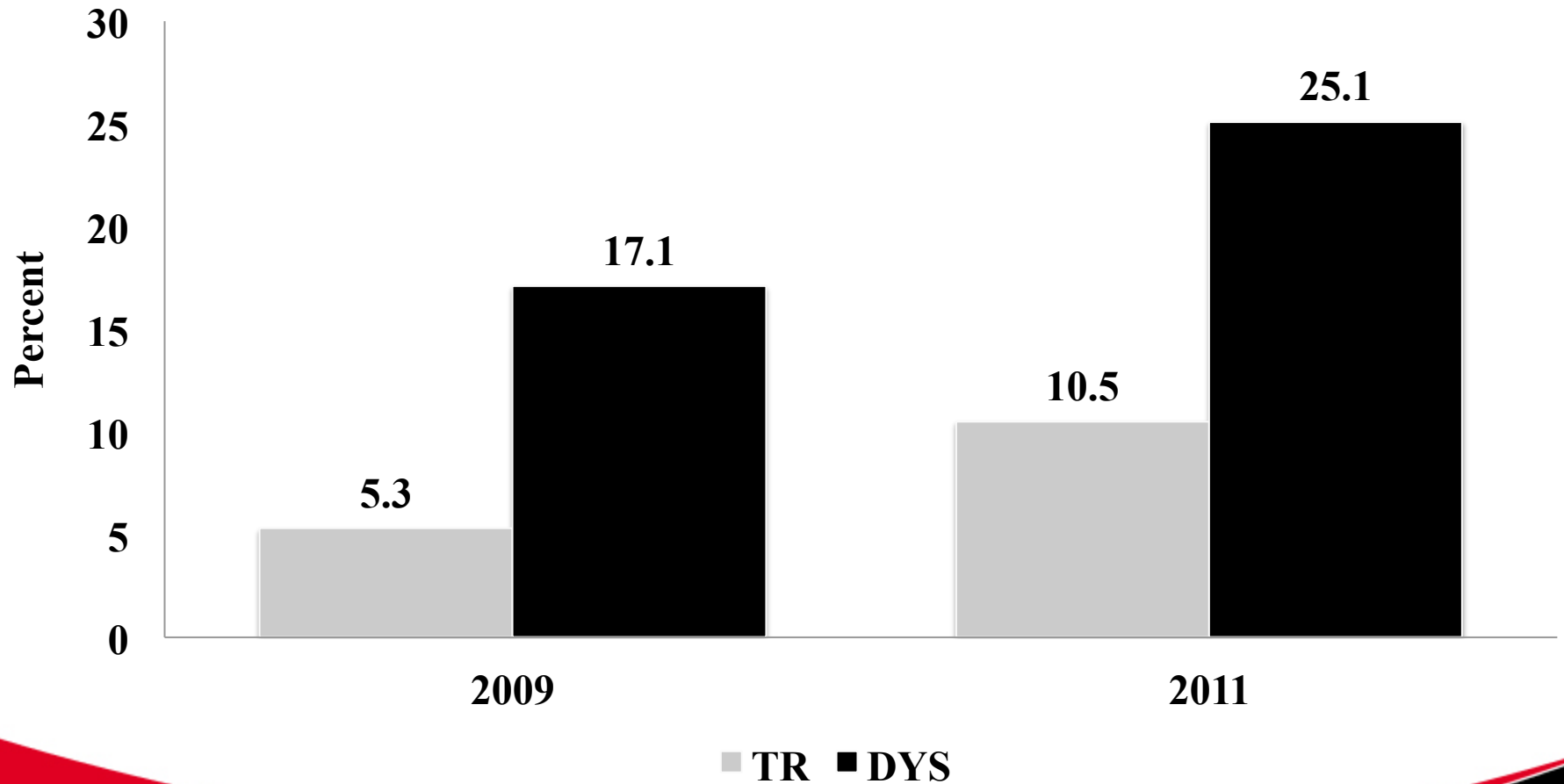
Efforts to Meet Goals

- Partnership among local courts, practitioners, researchers, and DYS
 - Participating counties submit yearly proposals to DYS for the funding of evidence-based services
 - The universities help DYS vet the proposals
 - Once approved, counties can use these services with the youth in their community
 - Once implementation begins, quality assurance is provided
 - Training, coaching, data collection, and evaluation

Signs of Success

- Increase number of counties participating in TR
- Decrease in admissions among TR counties
- Two outcome evaluations show positive results

Signs of Success



Current Study

- Part of the 2012 outcome evaluation
- Does participating in TR services influence a youth's likelihood for future reoffending?
 - Recidivism rates of a treatment and matched comparison group are examined in order to determine if participating in a TR service influences the likelihood for subsequent incarcerations.

Current Study

- Improved methodological rigor
 - Longer follow-up period
 - Standardized time at risk
 - More advanced matching procedure
 - Moderator analyses for
 - Offender risk level

Method

- Targeted RECLAIM sample
 - All youth who received services through Targeted RECLAIM funds during CY2012
 - Youth were identified through 3-step process
 - OYAS database
 - DYS Targeted RECLAIM quarterly enrollment list
 - Contact person from each county verified participants and information

DYS Comparison Sample

- Youth released during CY2012
- Direct comparisons not possible
 - Targeted RECLAIM youth (n = 747)
 - DYS releases (n = 698)
 - Also, differences on gender, race, and risk
- Case control matching with replacement
 - Targeted RECLAIM (n = 730; 17 missing OYAS info)
 - DYS (n = 730, with 552 unique kids)

Case Control Matching

- County of conviction
- Gender
- Race
- Risk level
- Time at risk

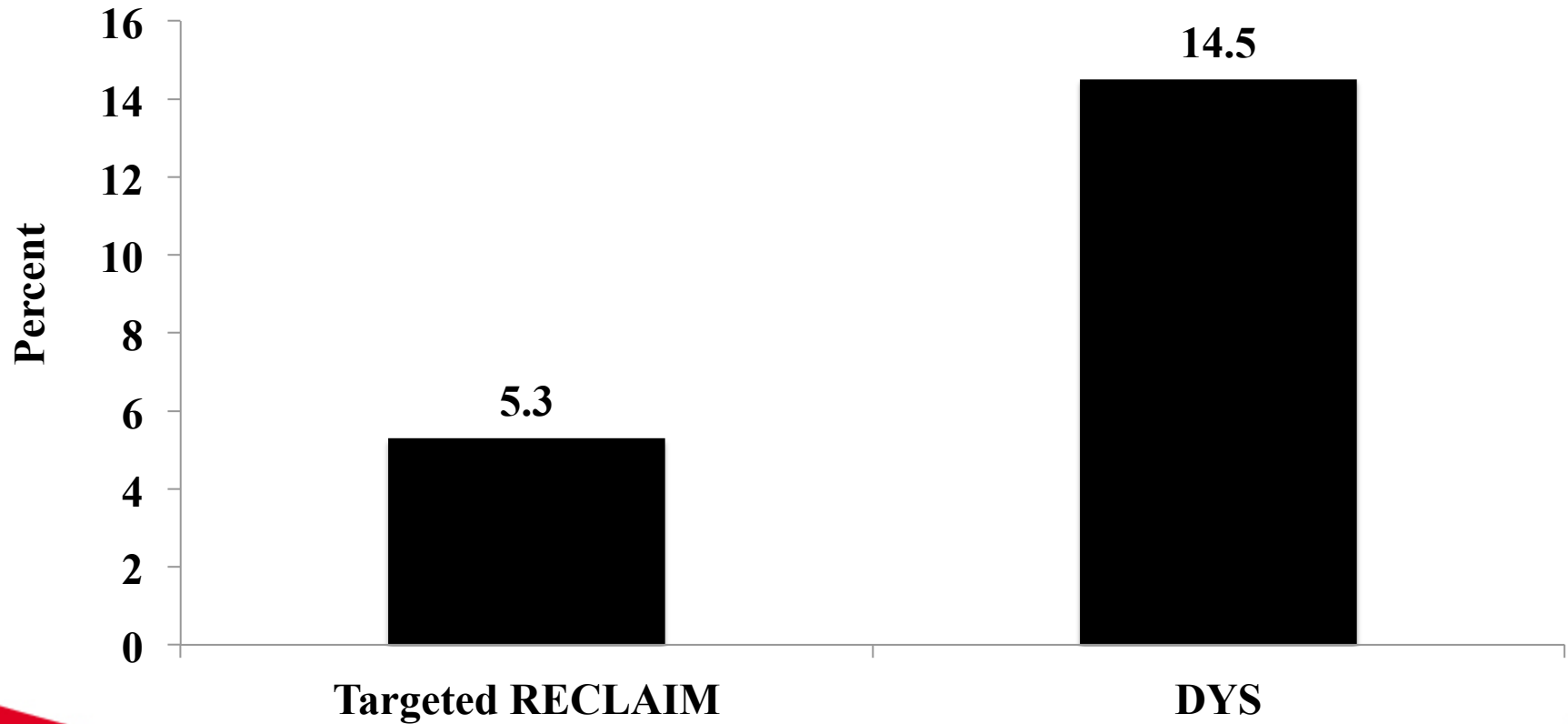
Descriptives and Comparisons of Targeted RECLAIM and DYS Samples

	Targeted RECLAIM Matched (N = 730)	DYS Matched (N = 730)
Characteristic	n (%)	N (%)
Male	637 (87.3)	637 (87.3)
White	234 (32.1)	234 (32.1)
Risk level		
Low	194 (26.6)	194 (26.6)
Moderate	322 (44.1)	322 (44.1)
High	214 (29.3)	214 (29.3)
Mean age* (SD)	15.4 (1.4)	16.7 (1.4)

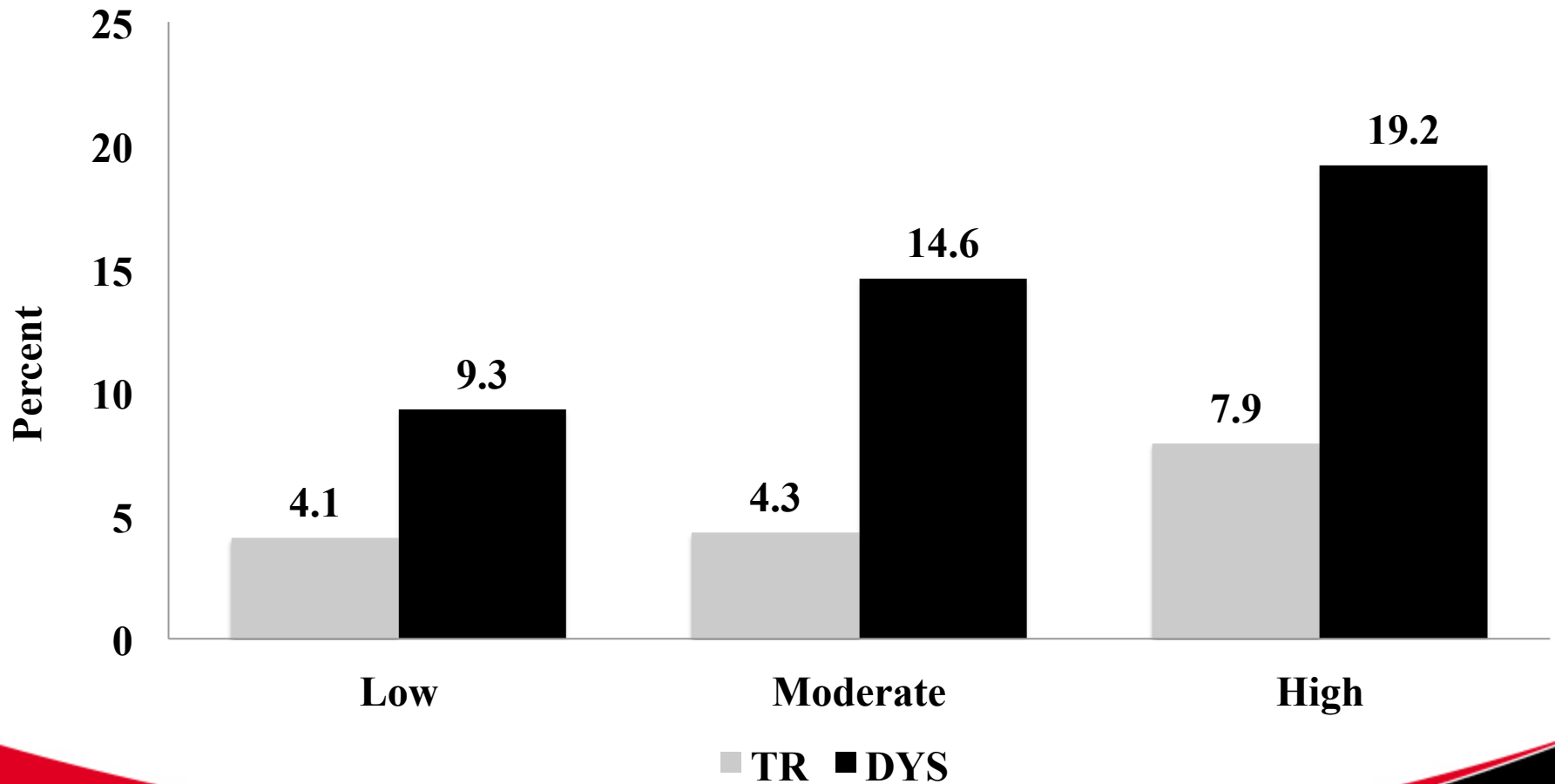
Recidivism

- Incarceration
 - DYS or DRC
- One-year follow-up
 - Targeted RECLAIM sample: from start date of Targeted RECLAIM program
 - DYS sample: from date of DYS release

Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM and DYS Samples



Incarceration Rates by Group Type and Risk Level



Odds of Incarceration by Group Type and Risk Level

Risk Level	Odds Ratio
Low	2.27
Moderate	3.40
High	2.43
Total	2.74

Conclusion

- Targeted RECLAIM youth were less likely than similarly matched DYS youth to be incarcerated during follow-up
 - Overall 2.74 times less likely
 - More effective for:
 - High – risk: 11.3% reduction
 - Moderate – risk: 10.3% reduction

Key Considerations

- TR services are effective in reducing risk of recidivism compared to placement in DYS
- Mounting evidence that goals are being met
 - Reduce admissions while also reducing recidivism
- However, important questions still remain around which programs in the community are most effective