

A Descriptive Study and Comparative Analysis:

Does RECLAIM Ohio Work In Jefferson County ?

by

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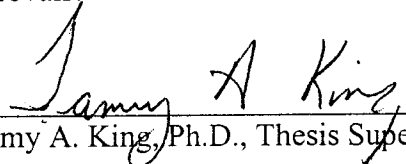
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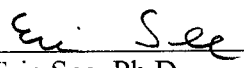
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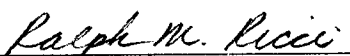
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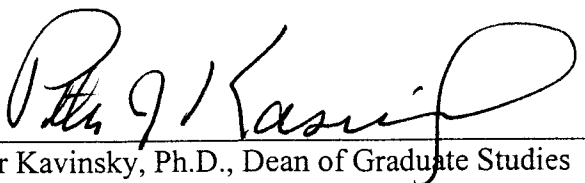
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ABSTRACT

Juvenile justice policies in America have become a central focal point for many professionals and practitioners within the criminal justice system. Since federal legislation was passed in 1974 that enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, there has been tremendous pressure to implement rehabilitative guidelines, along with the already existent “Just Desserts” type policies.

Promoting public safety, by reducing the risk through incapacitation of violent juvenile offenders, is a primary concern. Is there enough being done by federal, state, and local governments to promote prevention before a juvenile becomes violent? Due to an increase in violent behavior issues, prison over-crowding problems, limited budgetary resources, and conservative ideals, program policy and evaluation characteristics for state mandated juvenile justice programs today must try to blend rehabilitative and “Just Desserts” sentencing for their delinquents.

This descriptive study focused on issues that have been of a consistent concern within the juvenile justice profession. The issue that was particularly focused upon was increased rehabilitative programming measures verses deterrence mechanisms as a method to reducing recidivism activity among our delinquent population. Another issue that was evaluated was concern over whether or not our recidivism activity was effective for our minority-youth population. In addition to those issues, this study provided a comparative analysis between Jefferson County and other Ohio counties using the most current evaluation of Ohio’s juvenile justice programming guidelines (known as RECLAIM Ohio).

A detailed explanation of Ohio’s existent juvenile justice program is presented and why there is a need to analyze that program. Finally this study examines a random sample of minority /non-minority adjudicated delinquent male/female youth from one of Ohio’s medium sized counties, Jefferson. This study provides insight and an understanding as to whether or not, Ohio’s current juvenile justice policies are on track in reducing recidivism rates among its juvenile population within its local communities.

Among the most important findings within this study is that the youth selected for this study, who has prior records, were less likely to re-offend upon completion of a RECLAIM, Ohio program. Sixty-eight percent of the male minority felony offender sample population had a prior record; 50 percent were prior felony offenders. Forty-five percent of the total minority male youth group was selected as felony offenders for this study. Only 26 percent of the total minority male population who completed a RECLAIM Ohio program re-offended as a felony offender. The non-minority male felony offender group, the largest of the four felony offender groups, had a prior record (39%). Nineteen percent were prior felony offenders. Forty-eight percent of the total group was selected as a felony offender. Sixteen percent of the total non-minority male sample population re-offended as a felony offender. Of the non-minority female sample population, 33 percent of the sample had a prior record. There was only one non-minority female that had a prior felony offender. Twenty-two percent of the total group was selected as a felony offender for this study. None of the non-minority females re-offended as a felony offender.

According to the data collected for this study, adjudicated youth within Jefferson County, upon being terminated from a RECLAIM Ohio program, are significantly less likely to re-offend in the same capacity as the offense that they were adjudicated. Although recidivism activity for the felony random sample was at 45 percent, only 18 percent, of the 45 percent to re-offend, committed a felony offender. The recidivism rate activity for the misdemeanor youth sample was 34 percent; only 11 percent of those youth had re-offended as a felony offender. These percentages indicate that RECLAIM Ohio, within Jefferson County, has been effective in reducing the level of delinquent behavior for youth who complete their RECLAIM Ohio programming requirements.

Acknowledgments

I would first like to give my up most thanks to Dr. Tammy King for her sincere guidance through this research process. Her thoughtful direction helped provide this research project with better clarity on juvenile delinquency and society's tactics towards this important issue. I would also like to thank the professors of Youngstown State University's Criminal Justice Department for their intellect and challenging approaches towards critical thinking habits. It definitely helped put this project together.

I would like to thank my committee member, Dr. Eric See and Ralph Ricci. I would also like to thank Judge Sam Kerr for his approval so that this project could happen. Most importantly, I would like to thank my step family for their constant pursuit towards higher education. It has definitely rubbed off on me.

An inspiration in his own right with tremendous creative influence, I would like to pay homage to Jimi Hendrix by ending with his beautiful last thoughts written down on paper- 24 hours before his death.

- The story
of life is quicker
than the wink of an eye
The story of love
is hello and goodbye
Until we meet again

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS) is a state wide juvenile correctional agency that provides institutionalization measures for adjudicated juvenile felony offenders ordered to serve a commitment of some capacity by one of 88 counties within the state. The ODYS also provides after care measures, such as parole, upon the release of these adjudicated juvenile felony offenders. Ideally, their purpose is to provide public safety for the citizens of Ohio against violent youth and to implement rehabilitation measures that will allow troubled youth to eventually become crime free and productive citizens (ODYS, 1998).

During the 1980s, violent juvenile crime in Ohio was on the upswing. From 1984 to 1985 the ODYS institutional population increased by 10 percent. From 1985 to 1986 its institutional population again increased by another 10 percent (Wiebush and Hamparian, 1991). The bulk of this increase was offenders who were already familiar with the ODYS system. Due to increased public pressure and a limited budget, ODYS developed an intensive supervision programming (ISP) scheme to help control recidivism rates. This ISP programming scheme was a team concept that contained two surveillance and three parole officers for areas that had the highest recidivism rates within the State of Ohio such as its large cities. This ISP program became effective in 1988, but it served as only a temporary solution to a long term problem.

In 1992, the ODYS began laying the ground work to develop a program that would allow court and county agencies to focus exclusively on the state's worst and most chronic juvenile felony offenders. The goal of the program was to promote a fiscal initiative that carried both the

elements of rehabilitation and determinate sentencing measures. The program is called RECLAIM Ohio or Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors. In 1995, the ODYS implemented this program statewide in all 88 counties. RECLAIM Ohio provides the opportunity for almost all counties within the State of Ohio to receive yearly money allocations from the ODYS based upon the number of felony adjudications within that particular county. The allocation money can be used to incapacitate delinquent youth at the ODYS, a community corrections facility, a residential treatment center, or to provide new programs within that particular county. The decision of how to use the allocation money is left up to the county that is receiving an allocation from ODYS.

This program attempts to promote community-based programming for non-violent felony offenders that fit under the criminal category offense of a felony-two, three, four, or five. At the same time RECLAIM Ohio promotes incarceration for violent felony offenders that fit under the category of a felony-one or two by providing free bed space at the ODYS for those violent offenders. A felony -one or two violent criminal offense would consist of murder, rape, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated arson, or felonious assault. The RECLAIM Ohio initiative tries to provide a fiscal incentive for juvenile court judges to use their sentencing discretion in areas such as local community-based programs. Many counties have used their RECLAIM Ohio allocations for wrap-around services, which is the enhancement of current programs being offered within a county's jurisdiction. Many counties use their RECLAIM Ohio allocation for intensive probationary practices, educational services, foster care placement costs, or for new programs such as community service or a physical stress challenge program.

In March of 1998 the University of Cincinnati's Division of Criminal Justice, with the

support of a grant that was awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice through the Office of Criminal Justice Services, presented a state wide evaluation of the RECLAIM Ohio initiative. This evaluation provided a research methodology that contained thirteen research questions which were examined through the collection of quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was collected through the ODYS data banks. Qualitative data was collected in the form of interview surveys being sent to juvenile court representatives throughout the state of Ohio.

Scope Of The Problem

The University of Cincinnati's statewide evaluation of RECLAIM Ohio provided for a limited outlook on individual counties. The report mainly focused on recidivism activity of delinquent youth upon termination from a RECLAIM Ohio program. The University of Cincinnati's statewide evaluation presented an aggregate analysis of recidivism activity once youth were served by a RECLAIM Ohio program. One of the results indicated that 30.3 percent of the statewide evaluation's youth experienced some type of contact with the juvenile justice system within three months of being release from RECLAIM Ohio. Nine percent of these youth were actually adjudicated for a new offense. Their analysis of long term recidivism activity was a 10 percent random sample of 15,415 youth that had been served by a RECLAIM Ohio program during fiscal years 1995 and 1996 . Additionally, 640 youth who did not have any subsequent contact with the court system during the pilot evaluation, which took place in 1994, were also used for comparative purposes.

Overall, 2,143 youth were available for assessment purposes after follow-ups forms were

returned by 74 counties. Excluding the nine pilot counties, (Clermont, Delaware, Erie, Gallia, Hocking, Licking, Mercer, Summit, and Van Wert), which account for 640 youth, there was a total of 1,503 youth available from fiscal years 1995 and 1996 that were assessed for long term recidivism activity. This brings, at best, an average of 23 cases, if they were equally divided among the remaining 65 counties, to be assessed for recidivism activity of Ohio's youth beyond the standard ODYS follow-up period. Of the 2,143 youth that were analyzed for long term recidivism activity, The statewide evaluation indicated that 54 percent of these youth had some kind of contact with the juvenile justice system beyond three months. Thirty-three percent had actually been adjudicated for a new offense. Minority youth were more likely to recidivate in the long run than non-minority youth. Individual county data as it pertained to recidivism activity was not provided.

Almost all data collected and analyzed by the University of Cincinnati for purposes of evaluating RECLAIM Ohio only consist of fiscal years 1995 and 1996. This evaluation has provided a data analysis of Jefferson County delinquent youth that have been served by a RECLAIM Ohio program from fiscal years 1995 through 1999. Again, once the number of youth evaluated is divided among the 88 counties of Ohio, only approximately 23 youth per county were evaluated. This low number does not provide a clear picture of what is occurring at a county level.

Need

The University of Cincinnati's statewide evaluation of RECLAIM Ohio touched only the surface in terms of long term effects that RECLAIM Ohio can have on individual counties. This

current study will expand upon the state evaluation by providing an in-depth quantitative approach on the evaluation of RECLAIM Ohio's success over the past five years within Jefferson County. This study will analyze quantitative data such as commitment rates, adjudications, and recidivism rates. The research methodology will address nine of the 13 research questions used in the state evaluation. Two questions omitted from this study look at satisfaction levels of county juvenile courts, local resources, and county agencies opinions about RECLAIM Ohio. The other two questions omitted look at the effect RECLAIM Ohio has had on institutional populations and after care services provided by ODYS. Data pertaining to the four omitted questions was done through surveys. Survey information was provided by juvenile court and ODYS administrators.

This study sat out to investigate whether or not RECLAIM Ohio is actually serving its purpose, through the direct analysis of data on Jefferson County youth that have been served in a RECLAIM Ohio program. If success rates of youth served are high and recidivism rates are low, then RECLAIM Ohio should be a beneficial program for serving the best interest of underprivileged youth and maintaining a positive attitude among local juvenile court and state correctional administrators. The questions to be addressed in this study are as follows:

1. What impact does the RECLAIM Ohio initiative have on adjudications and commitments to ODYS by Jefferson County Juvenile Court?
2. What effect has RECLAIM Ohio initiative have on parole services and the number of youths on parole within the jurisdiction of Jefferson County?
3. What impact does the RECLAIM Ohio initiative had on the use of community correction facilities by Jefferson County Juvenile Court?

4. How often do youth successfully complete RECLAIM Ohio programs and what types of youth and programs are most successful for Jefferson County Juvenile Court?
5. What is the recidivism rate for youth terminated from RECLAIM Ohio programs?
6. What types of programs are being funded and how are they operated?
7. How many minority youth are being served by RECLAIM Ohio within the jurisdiction of Jefferson County?
8. How many females are being served by RECLAIM Ohio within Jefferson County?
9. Is local programming purpose and structure within Jefferson County serving the best interest of the child by addressing specific needs of the child?

Summary

Chapter two will begin with a historical review of incapacitation, aftercare and probation to provide an example of the evolutionary process of how societies have slowly progressed towards aftercare and probationary practices within the juvenile justice system. RECLAIM Ohio will be discussed in more detail. Finally, a general overview will focus on: existing state juvenile justice programs, evaluations of state program models used to control violent juvenile crime, and risk assessment instruments that have been used to help in the identification of high risk youth. This literature provides the reader with an understanding as to why juvenile delinquency has become a problem for this country. What measures have been taken to try and find a long term

solution to the problem through Ohio's state initiative, RECLAIM Ohio, will also be discussed.

In Chapter three, the methodology used to evaluate RECLAIM Ohio is presented.

Chapters four and five include the results of the research and a discussion as to what the findings mean.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

Historical Review of Incapacitation, Aftercare and Probation

Since the beginning of the socialization process, as developed by the human race, there has been a spoken and unspoken structure as to what is acceptable behavior and what is not acceptable behavior. Unacceptable behaviors as exhibited by an individual in society can consist of immoral and unethical behavior as perceived by the popular society. Also, unacceptable behaviors against popular society can be behaviors that restrict the freedoms of others as described by Immanuel Kant (Ladd, 1972). When society's universal laws are broken, we have what is often called a crime against society. Crimes against society have always been prevalent.

Consistency of criminal behavior has been evident during the development of the human race, but on the contrary, remedies to controlling criminal behaviors have been inconsistent. Take for example the middle ages of the second millennium. Many societies lived under a monarchy of some type, particularly in Europe. Kings and queens within these societies basically dictated the laws of their state. When these laws were violated it was considered to be a very serious violation and as a result the kings and queens usually demonstrated a zero tolerance policy when dealing with individuals who committed a crime within their society. Death was the usual punishment of choice, regardless of the crime, because deterrence was the ideological theme demonstrated by these rulers (Jenkins, 1984). The only time an individual might be able to escape persecution was if they were able to read the text Psalm 51 or otherwise called the "Neck Verse", a lengthy religious prayer, or were a member of the clergy (Champion, 1999).

Over the course of time, societies across the world have progressed towards developing other forms of justice such as incapacitation. Punishment imposed upon criminals were closely examined during the enlightenment period and many individuals took it upon themselves to speak out against the crude forms of punishment that were being used by society's leaders. Intellectuals such as Cesare Beccaria (1764) and Jeremy Bentham (1780) provided a new approach to how punishment should be administered by society. Beccaria and Bentham's ideology promoted the fact that punishment should be in direct proportion to the crime that was committed (Jenkins, 1984). Beccaria and Bentham's theory, followed by other theories, paved the way for a better and more humane approach to punishing criminal behavior. Deterrence was still the philosophic approach of society in dealing with criminal behavior, but other means of punishment were being used, such as incapacitation, as opposed to execution and torture type methods.

As incapacitation became the more popular method of punishment, criminal activity still remained a constant in society. Incapacitation was a short term solution because it removed the offender from popular society. In most cases, removal from society was for a temporary period of time. Soon to follow were issues of recidivism among individuals that were incapacitated and then released after they served their time required by the state. Eventual debate by intellectuals in society led to possible remedies to decrease the rate of recidivism among individuals that were placed back into mainstream society. At this stage in penal history, recidivism rates became a public concern (Whitehead, Turver, and Wheatley, 1991). In the 18th and early 19th centuries, prisoner aid societies developed throughout England to help in the aftercare efforts of individuals who were released from prison (Whitehead, Turver, and Wheatley, 1991). This was in hope of

reducing the high probability of individuals re-offending once they were released from prison. The early beginning of these services did not entail a rehabilitative oriented focus, instead these services usually focused on providing awareness to the inmate in terms of job training and job hunting practices. Now for the first time in human civilization, popular society started to focus on some type of care for the criminal. This aftercare approach met with some success in England and as a result the United States started to implement, to a small degree, this aftercare approach in their own criminal justice system (Whitehead, Turver, and Wheatley, 1991).

Aftercare only provided a fraction of relief in dealing with criminal behavior. Aftercare only focused on care for the criminal after incapacitation was completed. As a result, overcrowding started to become an issue within many of society's prisons. A new approach was needed to help relieve this ongoing and increasing problem. Probation became a practice in 1878 in Boston, Massachusetts that still is used today as an alternative sentence to incapacitation (King, 2001). Much of the overcrowding problem within the prison system was contributed towards the incapacitation of non-violent and drug offenders (Whitehead, Turver, and Wheatley, 1991). Here, the alternative sentence of probation as projected by the court, provides the first time non-violent offender a second chance to remain and be productive within mainstream society. John Augustus, credited for establishing probation within the United States, helped reduce the prison population within the State of Massachusetts during the 19th century (Klein, 1997; King, 2001).

The Temperance Movement against alcohol during the 1800's escalated incapacitation measures against those with alcohol dependency problems (Champion, 1999). Augustus used probation as a means to rehabilitate alcoholics and help those arrested for alcohol-related

offenses (Champion, pg. 39, 1999). Overall, probation has helped, but not solved overcrowding problems within this country's prison system. It has provided some rehabilitative measures for the non-violent offender.

Since the inception of probation as an alternative sentence to incarceration in this country by shoe cobbler John Augustus in 1878, probation has become the most widely used alternative sentencing concept within the United States. Probation is used on both the state and federal levels of the judiciary. Today, there are more people on probation than there are incarcerated. Klein (1997) indicates that :

Until 1965, the number of persons in prison outnumbered those released on probation. Since then, there has been no contest. By 1984, there were 1.7 million Americans on probation, one out of every 35 adult men in the United States. This compares to only 464,000 incarcerated in state and federal institutions. Nationwide, 63 percent of all offenders were placed on probation, compared to 26 percent incarcerated and another 11 percent on parole (p.69).

Development of the Juvenile Justice System

On the other hand juvenile delinquent services, other than incapacitation, did not evolve into America's legal system until the state of Illinois enacted legislation in 1899 for the establishment of a separate court to handle juvenile delinquency and family matters as it pertained to the child (Shepard, 1999). At this point in time, society finally felt there was a need

to look after the best interest of the child in terms of providing a separate court entity to deal strictly with juveniles matters such as dependency and delinquency. The “Parens Patriae” philosophy is strongly evident in this legislation. The “Parens Patriae” philosophy was first introduced during the twelfth century by the king of England. The king of England interpreted the “Parens Patriae” philosophy to mean that the king was ultimately responsible, beyond the control of the biological parent, to look after the best interest of the child (Champion, 2001, 25). As children grew older in age, they were identified by society to be held more accountable for their own actions. The state was looked upon by society to handle matters as it pertained to criminal acts (Champion, 2001).

There is evidence before 1899 in the United States that the State of Massachusetts, New York, and Michigan had separate entities to handle problematic and underprivileged juveniles, but these entities basically consisted of overpopulated reformatory schools that housed both delinquent and dependant juveniles within the same facility (Hurl and Tucker, 1997). These reformatories were secured facilities and they had practically no rehabilitative approaches for delinquent children. Most of these reformatory houses became a dumping ground for police agencies because they placed both dependent/delinquent children in these reformatories as a short term solution. Most of these reformatory houses consisted of untrained social agents that were unable to adequately help these dependent/delinquent children (Hurl and Tucker, 1997).

As the Industrial Revolution hit full throttle in the late 19th and 20th centuries within the U.S., family living became more complex (Yoder, 1986). Many people were no longer living for self and family survival. The majority of society were taking on jobs that actually paid a wage within factories and mills. With the advancements of technology, many people provided a

monetary means to acquiring self wants and desires. As a result of the advancement of Industrial Revolution, large populated areas, urban cities, developed and many children were left with less parental interaction, or parental loss. The onset of poverty and immigration was due to the Industrial Revolution movement (Yoder, 1986). Youth programming efforts developed once juvenile delinquency and dependency started to grow. Not until 100 years earlier was legislation passed within the U.S. that exclusively focused on the need for children.

During the 1960's the awareness of children, particularly delinquent children, increased from need to also include the rights of youth being processed by the justice system. This began with the U.S. Supreme Court case *Kent v. United States* in 1966. This established for all juveniles accused of a crime the entitlement of waiver hearings and the right to counsel before and after criminal court proceedings (Champion, 1999). *In re Gault* in 1967 provided a tremendous change on rights of juveniles during juvenile court proceedings. This landmark U.S. Supreme Court case provided juveniles accused of a criminal act almost the same rights as adult criminal court proceedings. Juveniles were given the right to a notice of charges, the right to confront and cross examine witnesses, and the right to invoke the privilege against self incrimination (Champion, 1999, 443). *In re Winship* in 1970 brought forth, by the U.S. Supreme Court, the "proof beyond a reasonable doubt" guideline for not only adult criminal court proceedings but also for any future juvenile criminal court proceedings within the country (Champion, 1999).

Up until the 1960's juveniles accused of crime were not given the same or similar treatment as adults when being processed by the criminal court system. After the intervention of the U.S. Supreme Court, the federal legislature passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act

of 1974 which focused exclusively on juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency was finally approached as an important theme for legislatures and professionals of the criminal justice system. Until 1974, many youth that were incapacitated for any kind of non-violent felony offense were subject to incarceration within adult jails and prisons (Hellum, 1983). Although probation was used, there is evidence that probationary practices within the juvenile court system were very simplistic for the majority of the 20th century. Probation during this time period provided a second chance for juveniles that were adjudicated for non-violent felony offenses. This second chance might only consist of limited probationary practices such as the handing a suspended sentence and having the juveniles report regularly to a sworn officer of the court (Beausay, 1958). The juvenile court system's entire mission rested on the backs of these limited sanctions in hopes of promoting good behavior. The juvenile court system, before 1974, provided minimal programming for juveniles with regards to meeting the specific needs of delinquents so that they could become productive adult citizens of society.

The JJDP Act of 1974 was the first major step towards delinquency programming by the federal government. This legislative act advocated the removal of juveniles from adult jails and the elimination of incapacitating juvenile status offenders. Hellum (1983) indicates that juvenile status offenders are youths charged with violations that if committed by an adult they would not be considered criminal. The enactment of the JJDP Act opened many avenues geared towards rehabilitation and community involvement with adjudicated, non-violent delinquent youth. A federal agency dealing strictly with juvenile delinquency issues was established within the Justice Department called the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Through the enactment of the JJDP Act of 1974, the federal government now appropriates money to the

OJJDP to help in reducing juvenile delinquent behaviors both on a national and local level through the awarding of grant stipends and the creation of annual publications.

Since the passing of the JJDP Act of 1974, all states have established separate juvenile detention facilities which house delinquent youth and many juvenile court systems have taken extra steps to establish alternative programming instead of incapacitation for delinquent youth within their own communities. These programs are generally available for pre-commitment offenders. Post release approaches for juveniles that have served a commitment within a state juvenile correctional facility are finally being implemented in many of the state juvenile justice systems. Post release approaches can range from intensive aftercare, supervised release, and reintegration tactics (Altschuler, Armstrong, and MacKenzie, 1999).

General Overview

Over the past twenty years, with the help of research tactics and data analysis, many of the leading professionals within the criminal justice system have begun to implement new approaches that are geared towards rehabilitation. Examples include placing an emphasis on basic academics, vocational training, substance abuse, sex offender rehabilitation, and general psychiatric programs. Even though there is a progression towards these new types of programming for troubled youth, current data indicate that many states still have strong recidivism rates among juveniles who were involved in pre and post commitment community-based programming (Palmer and Wedge, 1989). For example, according to Palmer and Wedge's (1989) data analysis of recidivism rates for youth that had attended probation camps within the state of California, recidivism rates were high in general. But they did find out that in some

camps there was a significantly lower recidivism rate than in other camps. They felt that there were two reasons for this trend. First, all probation camps within the California Juvenile Justice System that held a high rate of recidivism usually failed to network with other camps to derive different approaches to possibly help lower recidivism. Secondly, these very same camps failed to follow intake guidelines that catered to the programming techniques of that particular camp. Intake guidelines such as counseling sessions participated in, history of particular behaviors, and anger management issues.

Many programs for troubled youth have general programming procedures without local jurisdiction intervention (Loughran and Guarino-Ghezzi, 1995). For example, in the State of Massachusetts programming methods and procedures are strictly handled by the state. The only juvenile involvement locally is in the adjudication process. Once a juvenile is adjudicated a delinquent child and deemed in need of placement services, the case is then taken over by the state for further action (Loughran and Guarino-Ghezzi, 1995). The State of Massachusetts probationary tactics leave a broad amount of discretion as to whether or not a service needs to be provided to a child. Most non-violent cases just stay on file and withstand a probationary period with minimal sanctions. It seems as though only under the extreme measures of high risk youth, will the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services (MDYS) provide services. Even though there is no current recidivism rate data to support or disprove the MDYS current programming guidelines, there can be a strong inclination that without local intervention there must be high recidivism rates for that state's delinquent youth population.

The Washington State's Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration (JRA) implemented a rehabilitation model that set specific guidelines to provide clarity in areas of risk assessments,

treatment progress, effectiveness of interventions, and offender accountability (Schmidt, Boesky, Brunson and Trupin, 1998). Although these services were provided for the post-incarceration stages of delinquent youth, the rehabilitative program model did promote a need to enhance community-based correctional treatment. It is possible that the State of Washington has an extremely high incarceration rate among their delinquent youth population. Schmidt et al. indicate that with this new model, the JRA hopes to decrease the population rate by avoiding the incarceration stage and placing more delinquent youth into community- based programming. Recidivism rates were not provided by the authors to see if this new Rehabilitative Model for the JRA is having success.

Ashford and LeCroy (1988) provided an evaluation of the Wisconsin aftercare risk assessment instrument by testing the instrument on a random sample of 107 parolee records from the Arizona Department of Corrections for Juveniles. These records reflected delinquent youth that were born between 1963 and 1967. The authors indicate that the assessment instrument contains eight variables which determine category of risk for a juvenile. The risk factors that the instrument assess are suppose to provide a strong indication of whether or not an adjudicated juvenile felony offender is likely to recidivate. A discriminant analysis was used to analyze the data. A Wilk's lambda and univariate F-ratios measured the eight variables of the assessment instrument. The results of the data indicated that only one variable, age, provided a strong correlation with recidivism rates. Also of importance is that this analysis indicated that the summary scores of the eight variables were unable to adequately identify the recidivists and non-recidivists. Their definition of recidivism was different than the definition in this research design, but it is important to mention this study because it indicates that there is a very poor

correlation between risk factors and recidivism rates. This provides evidence that risk factors vary from one region to another and that different types of programming are needed in different regions of the country based on their population's needs.

During the 1980's the ODYS agency along with three Ohio counties (Delaware, Cuyahoga, and Lucas) began to implement intensive supervision programming (ISP) measures for its high risk youth. Wiebush and Hamparian (1991) indicate that the ODYS began to implement this type of programming for two reasons. (1) There was a high degree of public and legislative scrutiny being directed towards the agency with regards to how the agency was handling its violent and chronic offenders. (2) Commitment rates were climbing each year and the ODYS agency was unable to keep up with its commitment rate, due to a restricted budget. As a result, the agency decided to develop a classification system that would provide a risk assessment scale for those juveniles that were most likely to recidivate once released into the agency's aftercare model. This would allow the agency to proportion most of its budget to those that were a high risk (1991). This was to be done in three different ways. First, parole officer caseloads were reduced from 25 high risk parolees to 13 so that the frequency of contacts between the parole officer and the high risk youth could be established.

Secondly, ODYS added the component of a surveillance staff. The surveillance staff was to maintain a minimum of six contacts per month for the first 90 days of the high risk youth's parole period. Finally, the parole officer was to develop a contract that would help provide supervision and treatment conditions that would be in line with the high risk youth's needs. At this point, ODYS finally began to utilize local resources to help promote accountability and self help programming for the high risk youth and his/her family. ODYS also started a team concept

with its surveillance staff and the parole officers. Teams of five, two surveillance and three parole officers, were established in the seven regions that entailed ISP type measures. The team's responsibility was to have an awareness of other ISP caseloads so that overlapping measures would be ensured. ODYS's intensive supervision programming limited its services to regions that had the highest number of recidivism rates, which was the larger cities in Ohio such as Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Akron, Dayton, Youngstown, and Toledo. The ISP model was first implemented in the Akron region in 1988 and it phased into other regions over an 18 month period (1991). During this time ODYS, with limited data, did begin to notice a significant drop in parole revocations and re-commitments of parolees.

The ISP model, as established by the ODYS in 1988, provided pro-active measures to reduce recidivism among youth that were involved in the agency's aftercare approach. At this time ODYS provided minimal intervention practices to help reduce the overall commitment rate within the state juvenile delinquency population. In 1994, ODYS went a step further to remedy its total commitment rate problem by launching the initiative to start its RECLAIM Ohio program. As mentioned, this program was established to help promote the elements of community-based programming for non-violent felony offenders. This was in hopes of establishing better alternatives that would consist of accountability and self help measures so that at risk juveniles are less likely to recidivate and be committed to a period of incarceration in the long run. Before the RECLAIM Ohio program was to be fully operational, the ODYS performed a pilot study in nine counties that would enact RECLAIM Ohio guidelines. The nine counties were arranged into three groups of three according to population, African American, and crime ratio similarities. In other words each group of three followed similar characteristic elements.

Also, nine non-pilot counties were selected that entailed the same characteristic proportions as the pilot counties.

The research design involved commitment rate comparisons between the pilot and non-pilot counties over a period of one year. Community-based programming rates within the pilot counties were also examined. The data was examined by looking at total adjudications and commitments to determine commitment rates. After this was established, the overall commitment rates were compared to the commitments rates of the felony category levels. Total RECLAIM Ohio monetary amounts kept by the counties for community-based programming were also examined. The results of the research study showed that the RECLAIM Ohio program pilot study indicated a significant decrease in commitments for the pilot counties than the non-pilot counties. “The number of commitments increased by 23 percent in non-pilot counties and decreased by 42 percent in pilot counties”(Moon et, al., 1997). Although violent offender commitments remained constant, the significant decrease was directed in the area of non-violent felony offenders. The study goes on to indicate that the money kept by the pilot counties did significantly help to increase community-based programming.

The ODYS currently proclaims that as of 1999, four years since the RECLAIM Ohio program has been in effect for all 88 counties, the population of the ODYS correctional facilities has been reduced by 17 percent (Program Overview Publication, 1999). The Program Overview Publication (1999) also indicates that over twenty thousand youth have been served in local alternative programs. “In 1996, the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University recognized the RECLAIM Ohio initiative as one of the 25 most innovative programs in government” (1999). RECLAIM’s founding principles rest on proportioning or re-funneling

budget funds to counties within the state, based upon the number of felony adjudications within each county. “For example if a county had an average of 1,200 felony adjudications, or eight percent of the state average of 15,000, then that county should receive \$4 million, or eight percent of the total of the \$50 million dollar budget” (Moon, Applegate & Latessa, 1997, p.443). At this point, if the county receiving RECLAIM Ohio funds wanted to commit a juvenile adjudicated for a felony (2, 3, 4 or 5) offense to the ODYS, then that county would pay 75 percent of the daily per diem as set forth by the ODYS. Also, counties that place an adjudicated felony offender in one of the eight community correction facilities (CCF) that are subsidized by ODYS, that county will be debited 50 percent of the per daily diem. Monies returned to the county after ODYS debits the county for placements, from the yearly allocation awards, can be used to create and expand upon existing programs within the county’s local communities. The RECLAIM Ohio money received by the county court can also be used for the hiring of intensive probation officers, and wrap around services that are already established by the court (Moon, et al., 1997). Wrap around services are services or programs that are already being offered by the court.

This measure was established in hopes of promoting incentives for all eighty-eight juvenile court systems to find alternative measures to incapacitation such as placement in a CCF or expand upon existing available local resources. The only time commitments to the ODYS is free of a daily per diem charge is if a juvenile was convicted of a violent offense, such as a felony-one type offense. A felony -one criminal offense would consist of murder, rape, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated arson, or felonious assault. A contingency fund was established by ODYS in order to cover public safety beds, and if a county has exceeded its yearly allocation

award due to a large increase in commitments.

The ODYS currently has nine youth based correctional facilities throughout the state with all intakes and risk assessment measures for every youth who is to serve a commitment to be processed at Circleville, Ohio.

This study evaluated whether or not RECLAIM Ohio is working for the state of Ohio's medium sized county delinquency population. Does RECLAIM Ohio programming incentives actually reduce recidivism activity? Do minority youth benefit from RECLAIM Ohio programming guidelines? Do medium sized counties benefit from the monetary allotments given by the ODYS? For purposes of this study the analysis of recidivism rates among randomly selected adjudicated felony and misdemeanor offenders will be extensively conducted. Both long and short term recidivism activity will be evaluated for youth randomly selected and terminated from a RECLAIM Ohio Program within Jefferson County. The adjudicated felony and misdemeanor offender youth population evaluated for this study were randomly selected from Jefferson County, Ohio's adjudicated delinquent youth case files. Chapter three will provide the research methodology for this study. This involves providing information as to the size of the sample population, the research procedure, type of design, and the analysis of data.

Summary

Throughout history, the development of the juvenile justice system has moved from focusing on punishment to rehabilitation and then back to punishment. RECLAIM Ohio is an effort to rehabilitate juvenile offenders in Ohio. An evaluation of RECLAIM's efforts was conducted state wide. The research methodology to be presented in Chapter three outlines how

this current study will focus on RECLAIM's success in a medium size county in Ohio, Jefferson. If RECLAIM is lowering recidivism rates, costing less money, and helping change the lives of youth in Ohio, then it is a success.

Chapter 3
Research Methodology

This descriptive study evaluated the activity of adjudicated felony and misdemeanor offenders within Jefferson County, Ohio and the impact that RECLAIM Ohio programming measures has had on them. Research questions addressed in this descriptive study were similar to nine of the thirteen questions addressed within the Statewide Evaluation. The following research questions were assessed and answered in an attempt to measure the level of success of RECLAIM Ohio within Jefferson County

These research questions are as follows:

1. What impact does the RECLAIM Ohio initiative have on adjudications and commitments to ODYS by Jefferson County Juvenile Court?
2. What effect has RECLAIM Ohio initiative had on parole services and the number of youths on parole within the jurisdiction of Jefferson County?
3. What impact does the RECLAIM Ohio initiative have on the use of community correction facilities by Jefferson County Juvenile Court?
4. How often do youth successfully complete RECLAIM Ohio programs and what types of youth and programs are most successful for Jefferson County Juvenile Court?
5. What is the recidivism rate for youth terminated from RECLAIM Ohio programs?
6. What types of programs are being funded and how are they operated?

7. How many minority youth are being served by RECLAIM Ohio within the jurisdiction of Jefferson County?
8. How many females are being served by RECLAIM Ohio within Jefferson County?
9. Is local programming purpose and structure within Jefferson County serving the best interest of the child by addressing specific needs of the child?

Sample Population

Jefferson County is considered by the Statewide Evaluation as a medium sized county (Statewide Evaluation examined the population figures from the 1990 U.S. Bureau of Census. Those counties with population densities below 500 per square mile, but with populations being above the state median population of 54, 930 were classified as “medium” counties) (Latessa et al., 1998). The data used in this research project consisted of adjudications that had been processed in Jefferson County starting with the year 1995 and ending with 1999. During this time period there were a total of 562 felony offense adjudications within Jefferson County (Jefferson County Juvenile Court Annual Reports, 1995 to 1999). ODYS provides RECLAIM Ohio allocations based on the number of yearly felony adjudications for individual counties. To test effectiveness, a 50 percent random sample (281 randomly selected felony offenses) of cases were collected in order to answer the research design questions. Misdemeanor level offenders from 1995 to 1999, have had the opportunity to benefit from RECLAIM Ohio dollars. They participated in programs that involve RECLAIM dollars. During this time period there were a total of 1, 715 misdemeanor level offenses committed from fiscal years 1995 to 1999. A 20

percent random sample (343 random misdemeanor offenses) was collected for this study. A total of 624 offense adjudications were used for the collection and evaluation of data. One out of every three youth that had been adjudicated for a felony offense was randomly selected. One out of every five youth that had been adjudicated for a misdemeanor level offense was randomly selected.

During the felony random selection of youth, 199 cases were selected. These cases accounted for 282 felony offenses, 86 misdemeanor offenses, 34 violation of probation offenses, and three violation of parole offenses (many juveniles had multiple charges on their records). Misdemeanor random selection consisted of 263 misdemeanor cases which included 334 offenses and 26 violation of probation offenses (again, many juveniles had multiple charged on their records). Eighty-six misdemeanor level offenses were selected during the felony random selection therefore reducing the total misdemeanor sample offense size from 343 to 334.

During the intake of the randomly selected cases, an adjustment was made for each youth in the sample population. Intake consisted of the documentation of raw data onto a tracking form for the following information; birth date, race, gender, prior adjudications, severity of prior adjudication, age when prior adjudication occurred, commitment to be served, program enrollment, and completion status of the case. Twenty-six felony cases selected consisted of youth that had moved out of the jurisdiction of the court before disposition. This accounted for 31 felony and eight misdemeanor level offenses. Ten felony cases consisted of youth who moved out of the jurisdiction of the court after disposition. This accounted for ten felony and four misdemeanor offenses. Finally, there were ten felony cases that had been dismissed by the state of Ohio for one reason or another during the adjudicatory process. This accounted for 22 felony

level offenses. It was also noted during the intake phase that five violations of probation for the existing felony sample population was eventually dismissed and there were six violations of probation eliminated due to youth moving out of the court's jurisdiction while on probation. The total felony sample population at this point was 153 cases (219 felony offenses, 74 misdemeanor offenses, 23 violations of probation, and three violations of parole).

During the intake of the misdemeanor sample population, there were 19 cases that moved out of the court's jurisdiction before disposition which accounted for 28 misdemeanor offenses. Ten misdemeanor cases moved out of the court's jurisdiction during their probationary period which accounted for 18 misdemeanor offenses. Seven misdemeanor cases were dismissed which accounted for 11 misdemeanor offenses. Also, one violation of probation offense was dismissed for the existing sample population and three violations of probations were eliminated because the youth moved outside of the court's jurisdiction. This brought the total misdemeanor sample population to 227 cases (277 misdemeanor offenses, and 22 violations of probation). The final sample population consisted of 380 cases (570 offenses, 45 violations of probations, and three violations of parole).

Data Collected From Juveniles' Files

After intake of the sample population, an assessment on the sample youth was recorded. This basically entailed organizing the data into groups based on the following variables: birth date, race, gender, prior adjudications, severity of prior adjudication, age when prior adjudication occurred, commitment to be served, completion status of the case, did they recidivate within three months, and did they recidivate at all. During the organization of the data there was 19

youth that had been randomly selected more than once. Eight of the 19 youth were selected more than twice. Earliest adjudication for youth selected more than once was used and the remaining adjudications selected were eliminated. Overall, 27 cases, 39 offenses, and three violations of probation were eliminated due to this factor. Of the cases eliminated, 12 were felony and 15 were misdemeanor. The felony cases eliminated accounted for 12 offenses, 13 misdemeanor offenses, and three violation of probation offenses. Misdemeanor cases eliminated accounted for 15 offenses and four violations of probation.

In addition to the data collected concerning the juveniles, data were also collected about the RECLAIM programs and how they are financed. Independent variables include yearly RECLAIM allocations to the court. These funds helped support existing and new local programming measures and wrap around services the court uses to help in the rehabilitation effort for adjudicated youth that reside within the jurisdiction of Jefferson County. Dependant variables include adjudicated minority/non-minority males and females between the ages of eight to 17 that were enrolled in programs supported by RECLAIM.

Final Sample Population Used in the Study

The final sample population, of the randomly selected felony data to be used for this research project, include 141 felony cases that contain 207 felony offenses, 61 misdemeanor offenses, 20 violations of probation, and three violations of parole (See Appendix B for a yearly itemization of the felony sample population). The final sample population, of the randomly selected misdemeanor data, is the following: 212 cases, 262 offenses, and 18 violations of probation offenses. Overall, 353 youth, felony and misdemeanor cases combined, were used for

this project. This shows that only 76 percent of the youth originally selected for this research in the beginning actually qualified for this project; 85 percent of the offenses initially selected to be used actually qualified for this project.

Procedure

All ethical considerations of the American Psychological Association (1992) were followed during this research project. Permission to study the files was granted by the Jefferson County Juvenile Court Judge, Samuel Kerr (See Appendix F). Juveniles that had direct involvement with the court were not aware of this study, and they were not notified. The ODYS standard youth tracking form, along with specifically designed data collection forms developed by the researcher, were used to collect and analyze data (See Appendix E). Cases, which consisted of youth information and adjudicated offense listings were randomly selected from the court's data banks. Upon selection of cases, the researcher documented the case number, offense/offense category, birth date, race, gender, prior adjudications, severity of prior adjudication, age when prior adjudication occurred, program enrollment, and completion status of the case onto the youth tracking form. Data was then organized on data collection forms.

Analysis

Once the data were collected, the information was placed into SPSS/PC+ (a statistical software packet for the social sciences) and descriptive data were evaluated. Data collected from RECLAIM programming was also used to answer the nine research questions presented in Chapter one and again discussed in the following chapter.

Summary

The data collected and the procedures for securing the data were presented in this chapter. In the following chapter, results of the this study will look at first time adjudications both on the felony and misdemeanor level and the recidivism rates of these juveniles once they have been enrolled and terminated in a program that is supported by RECLAIM Ohio dollars. Due to current federal and state legislation, that focus on the needs of minority and female programming, success rates will be analyzed and a break down of success and unsuccessful rates among minority male/female and non-minority female variables will be presented.

As mention, some cases selected do contain probation violations and parole revocations. This study will attempt to analyze, in addition to the research questions, probation violations and parole revocations that might arise while answering the questions. Probation violations and parole revocations are usually filed within the existing adjudicated charge that has placed the juvenile on probation or parole. There is no separate filing system for violations and revocations.

All pertinent data and information for this study came from the filing system of Jefferson County Juvenile Court. The data entails: birth date, race, gender, prior adjudications, severity of prior adjudication, age when prior adjudication occurred, commitment to be served, RECLAIM Ohio program enrollment (See Appendix D), and completion status of the case. Also documented is the type of recidivism activity by the delinquent offender upon placement and completion in a RECLAIM Ohio program. Chapter four attempts to present the results and findings of the data collected so that the questions presented can be answered in a detailed fashion.

Chapter 4

Findings

All data used for analysis came from the Jefferson County Juvenile Court case files in Ohio. As mentioned in chapter three, the randomly selected felony data that was used for this research project included 141 felony cases that contained: 207 felony offenses, 61 misdemeanor offenses, 20 violations of probation, and three violations of parole. The randomly selected misdemeanor data that was used for analysis consisted of: 212 cases, 262 offenses, and 18 violations of probation offenses. Overall, 353 youth, felony and misdemeanor cases combined, were used for this project. The juveniles were grouped in the following: minority male (black males), non-minority male (white males), minority female (black females), and non-minority female (white female) (See Table 1). The following is a list of the juvenile groups and the data that was randomly selected for each group:

Table 1

Type of Offenders

| | | Group | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| | | White Male | Black Male | White Female | Black Female | Total |
| felony | Count | 99 | 22 | 18 | 2 | 141 |
| | % within group | 47.8% | 44% | 22% | 14.3% | 39.9% |
| misdemeanor | Count | 108 | 28 | 64 | 12 | 212 |
| | % within group | 52.2% | 56.0% | 78% | 85.7% | 60.1% |
| total | Count | 207 | 50 | 82 | 14 | 353 |
| | % within group | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

$$\chi^2 = 24.14, p < .01, df = 6$$

Minority Male Felony and Misdemeanor Offenders

Forty-four percent of the male minority youth group(n=22) were felony offenders. They committed 29 felony offenses. The category of offense degrees for this group consisted of two felony-one, seven felony-two, five felony-three, nine felony-four, and six felony-five offense degrees. Fifty-six percent of the male minority youth group (n=28) were misdemeanor offenders.

Male Non-Minority Felony and Misdemeanor Offenders

Non-minority male felony offenders (n=99) make up 47.8 percent of its group. The category of offense degrees range from four felony-one, 16 felony-two, 21 felony-three, 39 felony-four, and 61 felony-five. Non-minority misdemeanor offenders (n=108) consist of 52.2 percent of its group.

Female Minority Felony and Misdemeanor Offenders

The minority female offender group (n=14) was generally small in size. Of the group, 14.3 percent were felony offenders(n=2). Category of offense consist of two felony-four. Misdemeanor offenders(n=14) consisted of 85.7 percent of the group.

Female Non-Minority Felony and Misdemeanor Offenders.

The female non-minority offender youth group contained 22 percent felony offenders (n=18). Category of offenses range from two felony-one, six felony-two, three felony-three, seven felony-four, and 17 felony-five. Sixty-four misdemeanor offenders consisted of 78 percent of the total female non-minority youth offender population.

Total Felony and Misdemeanor Offender Population

As seen in Table 1, the felony offender youth population (n=141) contains 39.9 percent of the total youth offender population. The misdemeanor offender youth population (n=212) consists of 60.1 percent of the total youth offender population. A Pearson's chi-square test was conducted. It was found that non-minority male youth were more represented with felony/misdemeanor offenders than the other three gender/race groups ($\chi^2 = 24.14$, $p < .01$, $df = 6$). Males, both white and non-white, were more frequently arrested for felony offenses. White males were slightly more likely than non-white males to be arrested for these offense types. Females, both white and non-white, were more frequently arrested for misdemeanor offenses. Black females were slightly more likely than white females to be arrested for these offense types.

Age of the Youth

Table 2 represents the age of youth for the total sample population. There was one eight year old youth (0.3%) and one nine year old youth (0.3%) within the sampled population. Five youth (1.4%) were 10 years of age upon current adjudication. Seven youth were eleven years old (2%). Eighteen males were 12 years old (5.1%). Thirty-six youth were 13 years old (10.2%). Fifty-two youth were 14 years old (14.7%). Sixty-nine youth were 15 years old (19.5%). Seventy-four youth were 16 years old (21%). Ninety youth were 17 years old (25.5%).

Table 2

Age of Youth

| Age | # of Youth | Cumulative Percent | Valid Percent |
|-------|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 8 | 1 | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| 9 | 1 | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| 10 | 5 | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| 11 | 7 | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| 12 | 18 | 5.1% | 5.1% |
| 13 | 36 | 10.2% | 10.2% |
| 14 | 52 | 14.7% | 14.7% |
| 15 | 69 | 19.5% | 19.5% |
| 16 | 74 | 21.0% | 21.0% |
| 17 | 90 | 25.5% | 25.5% |
| Total | 353 | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Gender and Race

Table 3

Gender

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Valid Male | 257 | 72.8% | 72.8% |
| Female | 96 | 27.2% | 27.8% |
| Total | 353 | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Table 3 represents gender of the youth offenders. Male youth represent a significantly larger number of youth. There were 257 male youth (72.8%). Female youth sampled total 96 youth (27.2%).

Table 4

Race

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Valid | Black | 64 | 18.1% | 18.1% |
| | White | 289 | 81.9% | 81.9% |
| | Total | 353 | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Table four represents race of the youth offenders. Minority youth (n=64) represented 18.1 percent of the total sampled youth population. Non-minority youth (n= 289) represented 81.9 percent of the total sampled population.

Most Serious Prior Adjudication (Race and Gender Influences)

Table five shows a cross tabulation of the most serious prior adjudication for each of the four gender/race youth groups.

Table 5

Most Serious Prior Adjudication

| | | Group | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| | | White Male | Black Male | White Female | Black Female | Total |
| Felony | Count | 15 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 31 |
| | % within group | 18.5% | 50% | 3.7% | 16.7% | 21.8% |
| Misdemeanor | Count | 43 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 77 |
| | % within group | 53.1% | 35.7% | 74.1% | 66.6% | 54.2% |
| Unruly | Count | 23 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 34 |
| | % within group | 28.4% | 14.3% | 22.2% | 16.7% | 24% |
| Total | Count | 81 | 28 | 27 | 6 | 142 |
| | % within group | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

$$\chi^2 = 19.75, p < .019, df = 9$$

Male Minority Felony and Misdemeanor Offenders:

Twenty-eight minority male youth had a prior adjudication of some kind. Among the male minority youth offenders to have a prior adjudication, 50 percent of these youth (n=14) had a prior felony conviction. Prior misdemeanor adjudications (n=10) made up 35.7 percent. Four minority male youth (14.3%) had been adjudicated for a prior unruliness

Male Non-Minority Felony and Misdemeanor Offenders:

There was a total of 81 non-minority male youth that had some kind of prior adjudication. Fifteen non-minority male youth committed a prior felony offense (18.5%). Forty-three youth committed a prior misdemeanor offense (53.1%). Twenty-three youth (28.4%) had been adjudicated for a prior unruliness.

Female Minority Felony and Misdemeanor Offenders:

There were six youth that had a prior adjudication for this group. One minority female youth (16.7%) committed a prior felony offense. Four youth (66.6%) committed a prior misdemeanor offense. One youth (16.7%) was adjudicated for a prior unruliness.

Female Non-Minority Felony and Misdemeanor Offenders:

There were 27 non-minority females that had a prior adjudication of some kind. One of these youth (3.7%) committed a prior felony offense. Twenty non-minority youth (74.1%) committed a prior misdemeanor offense. Six youth (22.2%) were adjudicated for unruliness.

Total Felony and Misdemeanor Offender Population:

There was a total of 142 (40.2%) youth from the sample population that had been adjudicated for a prior felony, misdemeanor, or unruly offense. Thirty-one youth (21.8%) had committed a prior felony offense. Seventy-seven youth (54.2%) had committed a prior misdemeanor offense. Thirty-four youth (24%) had been adjudicated for unruliness. A Pearson's chi square test was conducted. It was found that minority male youth were more likely to be a prior felony offender. Non-minority male, minority female, and non-minority female youth were more likely to be prior misdemeanor offenders ($\chi^2 = 19.75, p < .019, df = 9$).

Gender Influences:

A Pearson's chi square test was conducted to see if males or females were more likely to be prior felony offenders. When reviewing previous offenses (prior adjudications) males were more likely than females to have committed a prior felony offense ($\chi^2 = 21.40, p < .05, df = 2$). See Table 6.

Table 6

Gender and Prior Adjudications

| | Gender | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----|------|----------------|-----------------|
| Number of Prior Adjudications | Male | 250 | 1.34 | 2.28 | 0.14 |
| | Female | 92 | 0.72 | 1.23 | 0.13 |

Table six lists the average number of prior adjudications for male and female youth population. The male youth average is at 1.34 which indicates that the male offender population

average one or more prior adjudications. The female youth average is at 0.72 which would indicate that the female offender population averages one or less prior adjudications. The male offender population seems to have a larger prior record than its counterpart, the female offender population.

Race Influences:

Table 7

Race and Average Number of Prior Adjudications

| | Race | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----|------|----------------|-----------------|
| Number of Prior Adjudications | Black | 59 | 2.02 | 2.82 | 0.37 |
| | White | 297 | 1.06 | 1.88 | 0.11 |

Table seven represents the average number of prior adjudications between minority and non-minority youth population. The minority youth offender population show an average of 2.02 prior adjudications. Non-minority youth offender population show an average of 1.06 prior adjudications. This indicates that the minority offender population averages two or more prior adjudications. The non-minority offender population averaged one or more.

Age at First Adjudication (Race and Gender Influences)

Table eight illustrates the age of the youth upon their first adjudication. There were 142 youth (40.2%) that had a prior adjudication of some capacity. The age of these youth upon being adjudicated for a prior offense is as follows: seven youth were 17 years old (4.92%), 16 youth

were 16 years old (11.26%), 32 youth were 15 years old (9.06), 34 youth were 14 years old (23.94%), 24 youth were 13 years old (16.9%), 20 youth were 12 years old (14.08%), four youth were 11 years old (2.82%), two youth were 10 years old (1.41%), two were nine years old (1.41%), and one was eight years old (.01%) at first adjudication

Table 8

Age at First Adjudication.

| Age | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| 8 | 1 | 0.3% | 0.7% |
| 9 | 2 | 0.57% | 1.4% |
| 10 | 2 | 0.57% | 1.4% |
| 11 | 4 | 1.13% | 2.8% |
| 12 | 20 | 5.67% | 14.1% |
| 13 | 24 | 6.79% | 17.0% |
| 14 | 34 | 9.63% | 23.9% |
| 15 | 32 | 9.06% | 22.5% |
| 16 | 16 | 4.53% | 11.3% |
| 17 | 7 | 1.98% | 4.9% |
| Total | 142 | 40.2% | 100.0% |
| Missing System | 211 | 59.8% | |
| Total | 353 | 100.0% | |

Table 9

Age of First Adjudication and Race

| | Race | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|---------------------------|-------|-----|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Age of First Adjudication | Black | 32 | 13.34 | 2.06 | 0.36 |
| | White | 124 | 13.87 | 1.81 | 0.16 |

Table nine lists the average age for youth that had a prior adjudication of some kind. Minority youth average age is 13.34 years old. Non-minority youth average age is 13.87 years

old. There seems to be little to no difference between minority and non-minority youth as to their ages at their first adjudication.

Table 10

Age of First Adjudication and Gender

| | Race | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|---------------------------|--------|-----|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Age of First Adjudication | Male | 115 | 13.77 | 1.9 | 0.18 |
| | Female | 35 | 13.91 | 1.86 | 0.32 |

Table ten lists the average age upon first adjudication according to gender. Male youth average age is 13.77 years old. The average age for female youth is 13.91 years old. There seems to be little to no difference in age between the male and female youth offender population at their first adjudication.

RECLAIM Ohio Programming

Once demographic information was collected and analyzed, information concerning the impact of RECLAIM Ohio programming was collected.

Table 11

Reason for Termination

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Valid | Successful Completion | 279 | 79.03% | 79.03% |
| | Unsuccessful | 54 | 15.30% | 15.30% |
| | Other | 20 | 5.67% | 5.67% |
| | Total | 353 | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Table eleven indicates the reasons why youth were terminated from a RECLAIM Ohio program within Jefferson County. There were 279 youth (79.03%) who successfully completed their RECLAIM Ohio programming requirements. Fifty-four youth (15.3%) unsuccessfully completed their programming requirements. Twenty youth (5.67%) either moved out of the county when enrolled in a RECLAIM Ohio program or turned 18 years old.

Table 12

Re-offend Within Three Months and Beyond

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| within 3 months | 60 | 17% | 43.8% |
| beyond 3 months | 77 | 21.8% | 56.2% |
| Total | 137 | 38.8% | 100.0% |
| did not re-offend | 216 | 61.2% | |
| Total | 353 | 100.0% | |

Table 12 represents youth that re-offended within a three month time frame and beyond. Recidivism rates within three months were analyzed because three months is the designated time frame currently being used by ODYS monitoring reports. A total of 137 youth (38.8%) re-offended in some capacity after termination. A total of 60 youth (17%) re-offended within three months upon being terminated from a RECLAIM Ohio program. Seventy-seven youth (21.8%) re-offended beyond a three-month time frame.

The Impact of Gender / Race on RECLAIM Ohio Success

Table 13 is a cross tabulation of the total number of youth according to gender/race that re-offended upon termination from a RECLAIM Ohio program. There are 10 (41.7%) minority males that re-offended within three months. Fourteen minority males (58.3%) re-offended beyond three months. Non-minority male re-offenders, the largest of the four groups, had 38 youth (43.7%) that re-offended within three months. Forty-nine non-minority male youth (56.3%) re-offended beyond three months. Minority females show that 60 percent (n=3) of its re-offender group re-offended within three months. Forty-percent (n=2) re-offended beyond three months. Non-minority females had nine youth (42.9%) that re-offended within three months.

Table 13

Gender/Race of Youth Who Re-Offended Upon Termination

| | | White Male | Black Male | White Female | Black Female | Total |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| Within 3 Months | Frequency | 38 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 60 |
| | % within Group | 43.7% | 41.7% | 42.9% | 60.0% | 43.8% |
| After 3 Months | Frequency | 49 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 77 |
| | % within Group | 56.3% | 58.3% | 57.1% | 40.0% | 56.2% |
| Total | Frequency | 87 | 24 | 21 | 5 | 137 |
| | % within Group | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

$$\chi^2 = 7.81, p < .05, df = 5$$

Twelve non-minority female youth (57.1%) re-offended beyond three months. A Pearson's chi square test was conducted to see which group was more likely to re-offend within three months and beyond. Minority females and non-minority males were more likely to re-offend within

three months. Minority males and non-minority females were more likely to re-offend beyond three months ($\chi^2 = 7.81, p < .05, df = 5$).

Table 14

Gender of Youth Re-Offenders

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| Males | 111 | 81 | 81 |
| Females | 26 | 19 | 19 |
| Total | 137 | 100 | 100 |

$$\chi^2 = 7.73, p < .05, df = 1$$

Table fourteen represents the gender of those youth who re-offended after termination of a RECLAIM Ohio program. Nineteen percent of the youth to re-offend were female youth (n=26). Males re-offenders made up 81 percent (n=111) of the group. A Pearson's chi square test was conducted to see which gender was more likely to recidivate within the first three months. It was found that male youth were more likely to recidivate within the first three months than female youth ($\chi^2 = 7.73, p < .05, df = 1$).

Offenses Committed by Youth Who Re-Offended

Table fifteen lists the types of offenses that gender/race youth groups had committed among the re-offender population. Minority males committed 13 (54.2%) felony offenses within its re-offender group. Non-minority males committed 32 (36.8%) felony offenses. Minority females committed two (40.%) felony offenses and one non-minority female (4.8%) re-offended as a felony offender.

Seven minority males (29.2%) re-offended as a misdemeanor offender. Thirty-three non-minority males (37.9%) committed a misdemeanor offense. One minority female (20%) committed a misdemeanor offense and 13 non-minority females (61.9%) committed a misdemeanor offense.

Table 15

Types of Offenses Within Re-Offender Population

| | | Groups | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Black | White | Black | White | Total |
| | | Males | Males | Female | Female | |
| felony | Frequency | 13 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 48 |
| | % within group. | 54.2% | 36.8% | 40.0% | 4.8% | 35.0% |
| misdemeanor | Frequency | 7 | 33 | 1 | 13 | 54 |
| | % within group. | 28.2% | 37.9% | 20.0% | 61.9% | 39.4% |
| other | Frequency | 4 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 35 |
| | % within group. | 16.6% | 25.3% | 40.0% | 33.3% | 25.6% |
| total | Frequency | 24 | 87 | 5 | 21 | 137 |
| | % within group. | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

$$\chi^2 = 12.53, p < .05, df = 6$$

Four minority males re-offended by committing an act not classified as a felony or misdemeanor offender. This can include unruliness or a probation violation. Twenty-two non-minority youth (25.3%) committed an unruly or probation violation. Two minority females (40%) committed an unruly or probation violation offense and seven non-minority females re-offended as an unruly or probation violation offender.

A Pearson's chi square was conducted to see what gender/race group was more likely to re-offend as a felony offender, misdemeanor offender, or other. It was found that minority males

were more likely to re-offend as a felony offender and non-minority females were more likely to re-offend as a misdemeanor offender. Minority females were more likely to re-offend as an unruly or probation violation offender ($\chi^2 = 12.53, p < .05, df = 6$).

Table 16

Re-Offenders Within Total Sample Population

| | | Group | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Black | White | Black | White | |
| | | Males | Males | Female | Female | Total |
| felony | Frequency | 13 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 48 |
| | % within group. | 26% | 15.5% | 14.3% | 1.2% | 13.6% |
| misdemeanor | Frequency | 7 | 33 | 1 | 13 | 54 |
| | % within group. | 14% | 15.9% | 7.1% | 15.9% | 15.3% |
| other | Frequency | 4 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 35 |
| | % within group. | 8% | 10.6% | 14.3% | 8.5% | 9.9% |
| Missing | Frequency | 26 | 120 | 9 | 61 | 216 |
| | % within group. | 52.0% | 100.0% | 64.3% | 74.4% | 61.2% |
| Total | Frequency | 50 | 207 | 14 | 82 | 353 |
| | % within group | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Table 16 shows the gender/race re-offender population in comparison to the total sample population. Each group is measured according to their total sample group. Twenty-six percent (n=13) of the minority male offender group re-offended again as a felony offender. Forty-four percent of the minority male sample group originally contained felony offenders (refer to Table 1). Fifty percent (refer to Table 5) of all minority male youth, with a prior adjudication, had committed a prior felony offense of some kind. With this in mind, the minority male youth offender group seems to re-offend at a lesser rate once they are enrolled and terminated from a RECLAIM Ohio program.

Non-minority males seem to show the biggest decrease in recidivism activity, with only 15.5 percent (n=32) of the total sample population re-offending as a felony offender. Non-minority male sample group had 47.8 percent of its total population consist of felony offenders. Minority females show no difference where as their sample population had 14.3 percent felony offenders and re-offended by committing 14.3 percent (n=2) felony offenses.

Non-minority females also showed a decrease in felony recidivism activity. Only one percent of the sample group re-offended again as a felony offender. Originally, 22 percent of their offender population consisted of felony offenders.

RECLAIM Success Rates in Jefferson County, Ohio (A State Comparison)

As outlined in the proposal, this report sets out to address nine research questions. The following is a detailed answer to these research questions by using the organized data that was collected within the files of Jefferson County Juvenile Court and the reports that have been provided to the court by the Ohio Department of Youth Services such as total adjudications and commitment rates to the ODYS on a year by year basis starting in 1993.

Question # 1 : *What impact does the RECLAIM Ohio initiative have on adjudications and commitments to ODYS by Jefferson County Juvenile Court?*

Answer:

Jefferson County Juvenile Court's commitment rate in fiscal year 1993, before the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio was at 23. In fiscal year 1994, there were also 23 commitments to ODYS. In fiscal 1995, after the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio, the

commitment rate decreases by 48 percent with 12 commitments. Even though there is a 48 percent decrease in commitment rates in 1995 compared to 1993 and 1994, there was an increase in total felony adjudications in 1995 compared to that of 1993 and 1994. In 1993 there was a total of 69 felony adjudications, this indicates that in 1993, Jefferson County Juvenile Court committed 33 percent of its felony adjudications. In 1994 there was a total of 81 felony adjudications, an increase from 1993. This indicates that Jefferson County Juvenile Court committed 28 percent of its adjudicated felony offenders. Also to be noted, adjudicated misdemeanor offenders increased from 1993 to 1994 with 155 being adjudicated in 1993 and 220 being adjudicated in 1994. In 1995 there was a total of 96 felony adjudications, up once again for the third straight year in a row. But here is the difference, as mentioned, commitments to ODYS decreased by 48 percent (only 12 commitments). Also, misdemeanor adjudications increased for the third straight year in a row to 282 adjudications. This shows that the court committed 12.5 percent of its felony adjudication during the first year of RECLAIM Ohio.

In 1996, commitments to ODYS again decreased to eight total commitments. On the same token felony adjudications increased to 105 in 1996. This shows that in 1996 Jefferson County Juvenile Court committed eight percent of its total felony adjudications to the ODYS. Misdemeanor adjudication did decrease from 282 in 1995 to 258 in 1996. In 1997 felony adjudications decreased by 29 percent, a total of 75, as compared to 1996 felony adjudications. Again, for the third straight year in a row total, commitments to ODYS decreased to six. The percentage of commitments to adjudications remained the same as 1996 at eight percent.

Misdemeanor adjudications increased by 13 percent from 259 adjudications in 1996 to 293 adjudications in 1997. In 1998, commitments increased by one to seven for the fiscal year.

But, felony adjudications increased by 25 percent from 75 in 1997 to 100 in 1998. The percentage of commitments to adjudications for 1998 was seven percent. This is a decrease in one percent from 1997 to 1998. Misdemeanor adjudications increased by 50 percent from 293 adjudications in 1997 to 440 adjudications in 1998. In fiscal year 1999, the commitment rate remained at seven even though the felony adjudications increased from 100 in 1998 to 186 in 1999. This is an 86 percent increase in felony adjudications. The commitment ratio in 1999 for its total felony population is at an all time low, compared to the six previous years (4%).

To fully understand if RECLAIM Ohio has had an impact on commitment rates there needs to be an expected commitment rate for the sampled years that RECLAIM Ohio was in effect (Statewide Evaluation, 66, 1998). Expected commitment rates would be commitment proportions for 1993 and 1994 combined, before the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio. These proportions need to be used to evaluate felony adjudications for the years 1995 to 1999, during the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio, to predict the expected commitment rate for those adjudicated youth. The issue then becomes, did Jefferson County commit the same proportion of youth after the start of RECLAIM Ohio (Statewide Evaluation, 66, 1998)?

Jefferson County Juvenile Court, in 1993 and 1994, committed 31 percent of its felony adjudications combined. The expected commitment rate for the year 1995, had Jefferson County committed the same proportion for years 1993 and 1994 combined, would be (adjudications multiplied by 31 percent) 30 felony adjudicated youth for fiscal year 1995. This would be an increase of 18 youth, or an 18.5 percent proportion increase, that would otherwise be committed to ODYS if Jefferson County committed the same proportion before fiscal year 1995. For 1996 the expected commitment rate would be 33 youth. This would be an increase of 25 youth, or a

23 percent proportion increase. For 1997 the expected commitment rate would be 23 youth. This would be an increase of 17 youth, or a 23 percent increase as well. For 1998 the expected commitment rate is set at 31 youth. This would be an increase of 24 youth, or a 24 percent proportion increase. For 1999 the proportion of commitments, when using the expected commitment ratio, should show an increase in expected commitment rates as well. In 1999 the expected commitment rate is 58 youth. This would be an increase of 51 youth, or a 27 percent proportion increase.

With the average of all RECLAIM Ohio year commitment proportions to that of the expected commitment proportion, there is a 24 percent reduction in commitments after the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio. Overall, the trend for expected commitment rates for RECLAIM Ohio years is significantly higher than the actual commitment rates for those years. This would be a strong indicator that RECLAIM Ohio has been an influence on commitment rates for Jefferson County. The Statewide Evaluation also indicates that its medium counties population show the biggest reduction in actual commitments to that of expected commitments, a reduction of 39 percent (Statewide Evaluation, 68, 1998).

The above mentioned data would indicate, in answering the question, that RECLAIM Ohio has had a tremendous impact on commitment rates to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The commitment rate data for Jefferson County Juvenile Court shows that before RECLAIM Ohio, the court had a commitment ratio of 33 percent for its total felony adjudication population in 1993 and a 28 percent commitment ratio in 1994. Upon the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio statewide the commitment ratio to ODYS for Jefferson County dropped to 12.5 percent of its total felony population. In addition, commitment rates in 1995, when compared to

1993 and 1994, decreased by 48 percent. Commitment ratios for 1996 through 1999 continued to steadily decrease for each year after 1995. Fiscal year 1996 and 1997 stay relatively even at eight percent, but they are well below the commitment ratio for 1995. These commitment ratios dropped as far as four percent of the total felony population for fiscal year 1999. These indicators would strongly suggest that the Ohio Department of Youth Services implementation of its RECLAIM, Ohio fiscal programming incentives has had a tremendous impact on Jefferson County Juvenile Court in terms of using local programming measures instead of committing a youth to an ODYS correctional facility for its adjudicated felony population.

On the contrary, RECLAIM Ohio seems to have had an impact on felony and misdemeanor adjudications from 1995 to 1999. Compared to 1993 and 1994, where felony adjudications were at 69 and 81 respectively, 1995 showed a 15.6 percent increase from 1994's felony adjudication total. In 1996, 1998, and 1999 adjudications again increased from the previous year with the exception of 1997 where felony adjudications decreased by 28.6 percent from 1996's adjudications. Also, misdemeanor adjudications for 1995 increased by 22 percent from 1994's adjudication. With the exception of 1996 where misdemeanor adjudications decreased by 8.5 percent from 1995's adjudications, misdemeanor adjudications steadily increased for each year beyond. Overall, four of the five RECLAIM years sampled showed a steady increase in both felony and misdemeanor adjudications which would seem to indicate that RECLAIM Ohio has had an influence on adjudications. The influence comes by way that ODYS provides monetary incentives for counties if they experience an increase in felony adjudications. On the other hand, the Statewide Evaluation's medium sized felony population showed a decline in both adjudications and commitment rates for 1995 and 1996 which would indicate that

RECLAIM Ohio has had an influence in commitment rates and has not had an influence in adjudications.

Question # 2: *What effect has RECLAIM Ohio initiative had on parole services and the number of youths on parole within the jurisdiction of Jefferson County?*

Answer: The purpose of RECLAIM Ohio is to provide a fiscal initiative for Ohio's county juvenile justice entities to promote and/or enhance current programming measures within the local criminal justice system and/or the self help agencies within that particular community. According to the data analysis from question number 1, the RECLAIM Ohio initiative has been influential in reducing commitment rates among Jefferson County's adjudicated felony youth. This would allow one to further conclude with lower commitment rates over the past five years, since the inception of RECLAIM Ohio, that Jefferson County has benefitted fiscally to enhance its own programming activities. According to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, Jefferson County has received at least 30 percent of its total allotment during fiscal years 1996 and 1997. Jefferson County has received at least 50 percent of its total allotment in 1995, 1998, and 1999 (See Appendix D). With more financial resources that could heighten the opportunity for better and more programming activity, there is the possibility that parole services would be enhanced for Jefferson County parolees.

The Ohio Department of Youth Services fiscal year parole revocations indicate that before the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio, Jefferson County in 1993 had a total of five parole revocations or 22 percent of its total commitments to ODYS for that fiscal year. In 1994, there were six parole revocations or 26 percent of its total commitments to ODYS for that year.

In 1995, the year RECLAIM Ohio was implemented statewide, parole revocations remained at six. But commitment rates to ODYS decreased by 48 percent in 1995 from 1994's commitment rate total, therefore causing parole revocations to be at 50 percent of the total commitment population for fiscal year 1995¹. That is a 24 percent increase from 1994's parole revocation to commitment rates ratio and a 28 percent increase from 1993's parole revocation to commitment rate ratio. In 1996 the number of parole revocations dropped to one revocation for the fiscal year.

Even though the commitment rate to total felony adjudication proportion had decreased to eight percent, so too did parole revocations to commitment rate proportions decrease to 12.5 percent for fiscal year 1996. From 1995 to 1996 there was a 37.5 percent decrease in the parole revocation to commitment rate ratio. In 1997 parole revocations remained at one for the fiscal year or 16.6 percent of the total commitments for 1997. 1998 held steady for the third straight year at one parole revocation for the fiscal year or 14.3 percent of the total commitments for 1998. In 1999, out of seven commitments to the ODYS, there were zero revocations to transpire for the fiscal year.

The proportion of commitment rates to parole revocations for four of the five RECLAIM Ohio years would strongly indicate that RECLAIM Ohio does have a significant influence on parole services within Jefferson County. Before the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio, 26 percent of Jefferson County Juvenile Court's commitments were violating the terms of their parole in 1993. In 1994, 22 percent of Jefferson County's commitments were parole violators.

¹ Parole revocations for any of the following years analyzed could have carry over significance. This is when a commitment has taken place during a particular fiscal year after which the youth was released from ODYS and served a parole revocation during the following fiscal year.

Other than 1995 when RECLAIM Ohio was first implemented, the proportion of parole revocations to commitment rates significantly decreased to as low as zero percent, in 1999, and was as high as 16.6 percent, in 1997. This shows that the proportion of parole revocations to commitment rates, by 1994 data standards alone, decreased by minimum of five percent if you match it up against the highest post RECLAIM year which is fiscal year 1997. Naturally one can conclude that the above mentioned data would strongly indicate that RECLAIM Ohio has influenced aftercare incapacitation programming measures within Jefferson County.

Question # 3: *What impact does the RECLAIM Ohio initiative have on the use of community correction facilities by Jefferson County Juvenile Court?*

Answer: The impact that RECLAIM Ohio has had on the use of community correctional facilities since 1995 for Jefferson County Juvenile Court seems to have had a noticeable effect, according to the Ohio Department of Youth Services fiscal year information. In 1993 and 1994 Jefferson County committed zero youth to a community corrections facility. In 1995, upon the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio, two felony adjudicated youth were committed to a community corrections facility. In 1996, six felony adjudicated youth were committed to a community corrections facility. In 1998, the number of felony adjudicated youth decreased back to two commitments. In 1999 the number of commitments jumped up to five. Keep in mind, the community correctional facility that Jefferson County has bed contract agreements with, the Oakview Group Home, only became operational in 1994 (Evaluation of the Ohio Department of Youth Services' Community Correctional Facilities, 5, January 1999). Not all counties have access to a community correctional facility. Many counties, such as Jefferson County, gain

access to a (CCF) through year by year bed contracts. The above mentioned data would strongly indicate that community correctional sanctions have been an intermediary alternative over DYS commitments since the implementation of RECLAIM, Ohio.

The Statewide Evaluation of the influence of RECLAIM Ohio (non-pilot counties, medium sized county data) was not issued separately for this particular question, but it did indicate that commitment rates to community correctional facilities dramatically increased in 1993 and in 1994. In 1995, upon implementation of RECLAIM Ohio, commitments to a community correctional facility continued to rise. According to the Statewide Evaluation, the expected commitment rate, which is the number of felony adjudications and the commitment rate to a community correctional facility prior to the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio, show that commitments would have increased at a much slower rate or 32 percent lower than the actual commitments for RECLAIM years 1995 and 1996² (Statewide Evaluation of the RECLAIM Ohio Initiative, 84, March 1998). Among the pilot counties in the Statewide Evaluation, community correction commitments also increased after RECLAIM Ohio was implemented but the number of community correction commitments remained below what was expected.

Obviously since the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio in 1995, the ODYS subsidized community correctional facility Oakview Group Home has been a tremendous influence in terms of being an intermediary solution between local programming measures and a commitment to the ODYS for Jefferson County Juvenile Court. An expected commitment rate, as done in the Statewide Evaluation, was not available due to the fact that Jefferson County did not

² Data used for the Statewide Evaluation of the RECLAIM Ohio Initiative for this particular category consisted of ODYS data for years 1993 to 1996.

commitment anyone to a community correctional facility during the pre-RECLAIM years of 1993 and 1994. The Statewide Evaluation also indicates that RECLAIM Ohio has had a positive impact in terms of counties committing more felony adjudicated youth to community correctional facilities as opposed to a commitment to the ODYS. This was measured through looking at the actual commitment rates and the expected commitment rates.

A number of factors can possibly attribute RECLAIM's influence on counties committing more felony adjudicated youth to an ODYS subsidized community correctional facility once RECLAIM Ohio was implemented throughout the state of Ohio. First of all, as mentioned by the Statewide Evaluation, community correctional facility bed space became more readily available in 1994 and 1995 (Statewide Evaluation of the RECLAIM Ohio Initiative, 78, March 1998). Secondly, the fiscal incentive of only charging a committing county 50 percent of the daily per diem rate of a commitment to the ODYS is 25 percent lower than the 75 percent per diem rate of an actual commitment to an ODYS correctional facility, which became part of the RECLAIM Ohio program package when implemented statewide.

Question # 4: *How often do youth successfully complete RECLAIM Ohio programs and what types of youth and programs are most successful for Jefferson County Juvenile Court?*

Answer: Among the felony sample population, 72 percent successfully completed their programming requirements as set forth by Jefferson County Juvenile Court. In other words, of the 141 felony adjudicated youth randomly selected for this study, 102 youth successfully completed their programming requirements. Thirty-two youth were tagged unsuccessful and

seven youth had moved out of the jurisdiction of Jefferson County during compliance of sanctions.

Minority males make up ten percent of the total sampled felony population that successfully completed their programming requirements. On the contrary, minority males make up 28 percent of the total felony adjudicated youth that were unsuccessfully terminated. Non-minority males make up 74 percent of the total sampled felony population that successfully completed their programming requirements. The unsuccessful rate for non-minority male felony population is at 59 percent when measured among all felony youth that were terminated unsuccessful. Felony adjudicated minority females make up one percent of the total sampled felony population that successfully completed their programming requirements. On the other hand minority female felony offenders make up three percent of the unsuccessful terminations. Keep in mind, there was a total of two entries that were randomly selected for this grouping, one successful and one unsuccessful. Non-minority female felony offenders make up 15 percent of the total sampled felony population that successfully completed their programming requirements. Non-minority female felony offenders make up ten percent of the unsuccessful terminations for the randomly selected felony adjudicated youth.

Among the misdemeanor sampled population, 83 percent of the sampled population successfully completed their programming requirements as set forth by Jefferson County Juvenile Court. This means that of the 212 youth randomly selected for this category, 177 of these youth were successfully terminated from their programming enrollment. Twenty-three youth in this category unsuccessfully fulfilled their programming requirements and 12 youth transferred beyond the jurisdiction of the court while enrolled in a RECLAIM Ohio funded program.

Minority males in this category make up 11 percent of the total misdemeanor population that successfully completed their programming requirements. On the contrary, 26 percent of this group were terminated unsuccessful in relation to the total unsuccessful misdemeanor population. Non-minority male successful completions within the misdemeanor population make up 51 percent of the total successful terminations. Sixty-one percent non-minority male misdemeanor offenders make up the total unsuccessful terminations in this category. Minority female misdemeanor offenders make up seven percent of the total successful completions within the misdemeanor category. Of the total unsuccessful terminations for the misdemeanor population, minority females make up four percent of this total population. Non-minority female misdemeanor offenders make up 31 percent of the total misdemeanor successful termination population. Non-minority female misdemeanor offenders account for nine percent of the total misdemeanor unsuccessful termination population with regards to meeting programming requirements.

Looking at the whole picture, 353 felony and misdemeanor randomly selected youth were enrolled in RECLAIM Ohio funded programs within Jefferson County and 279 of these youth successfully completed their programming requirements. This touts a 79 percent successful completion rate for these randomly selected youth. Fifty-five youth unsuccessfully completed their programming requirements or 16 percent of the total sample population and 19 youth transferred beyond the jurisdiction of the court or five percent of the sampled population.

Of the 279 youth that successfully completed their programming requirements, 30 of these youth belong to the minority male group or 11 percent of the total successful completion population. A total of 167 non-minority male youth successfully completed their programming

requirements or 60 percent of the total successful completion population. Twelve of the 279 successes are minority female youth or four percent of the success population. Seventy of the 279 successes fall into the non-minority female group or 25 percent.

The above mentioned data indicate that non-minority male and female youth share the largest portion of successful completions, both on the felony and misdemeanor level, but the number of entries are drastically higher than the number of entries within the minority groupings. In addition, misdemeanor offenders are more likely to successfully complete their programming requirements as opposed to the felony offender population.

The Statewide Evaluation shows that 73 percent of their total population successfully completed RECLAIM Ohio programs compared to 79 percent for Jefferson County's sampled population. Both are relatively within the same success range and both indicate that youth enrolled in a RECLAIM Ohio program for a misdemeanor adjudication are more likely to successfully complete their programming requirements. Both the Statewide Evaluation and Jefferson County's sampled population indicate that the non-minority population were more likely to successfully comply with their programming requirements as opposed to the minority population.

For the most part there are three court based programs that Jefferson County Juvenile Court largely enhanced through RECLAIM Ohio allotments. Community service, physical stress challenge, and monitoring and surveillance programs provided the most predictability with regards to successful and unsuccessful compliance for the sampled youth population. There are two other programs that benefitted from RECLAIM Ohio dollars and they were program administration and educational services (See Appendix D) but these programs were too

unpredictable in terms of predicting a tangible influence for each case selected on successful and unsuccessful rates among the youth selected. The most successful of the three programs for Jefferson County Juvenile Court's sampled population was the community service program. A total of 116 out of the 140 youth enrolled in this program successfully completed the community service program or 83 percent. Six youth were neither successful nor non-successful. The second most successful RECLAIM Ohio program for Jefferson County's sampled youth was the physical stress challenge program. Sixty-nine youth successfully completed the physical challenge program or 80 percent. Four youth were neither successful nor unsuccessful. The Third most successful program that was implemented with the help of RECLAIM Ohio dollars was the monitoring and surveillance program. 57 out of 73 youth successfully completed this program or 78 percent. Most interesting, 54 youth were enrolled into both the community service and the physical stress challenge programs upon adjudication, mainly felony offenders. 37 of the 54 youth successfully complied with both programming sanctions or 69 percent. Four youth neither successfully nor unsuccessfully completed these programs when enrolled into both programs at the same time. Youth enrolled into both the community service and the physical stress challenge programs were least likely to succeed as opposed to being enrolled into one particular RECLAIM Ohio program.

Question # 5: *What is the recidivism rate for youth terminated from RECLAIM Ohio programs?*

Answer: The recidivism rate for the total sampled felony population is at 45.4 percent (n = 64). This seems high but if you look at the youth who have re-offended by committing

additional felonies, the recidivism rate drops down to 17.7 percent, this includes parole revocations. Nineteen youth (13.5%) re-offended by committing a misdemeanor. Twenty youth (14.2%) re-offended for unruliness or a probation violation offense. The recidivism rate for felony offender youth who re-offended within three months is at 20.6 percent (n=29). Those who re-offended within three months, 9.2 percent (n=13) re-offended as a felony offender. Thirty-five youth (24.8%) re-offended beyond a three month time frame. Those that re-offended beyond three months, nine percent re-offended as a felony offender. (See Tables 17 and 18).

Table 17

Re-Offenders Within the Total Felony Population

| | | Felony | Misdemeanor | Other | Total |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|
| Within 3 Months | Frequency | 13 | 4 | 12 | 28 |
| | % within Total Pop. | 9.2% | 2.8% | 8.5% | 20.6% |
| After 3 Months | Frequency | 12 | 15 | 8 | 35 |
| | % within Total Pop. | 8.5% | 10.6% | 5.7% | 24.8% |
| Total | Frequency | 25 | 18 | 20 | 64 |
| | % within Total Pop. | 17.7% | 13.5% | 14.2% | 45.4% |
| Missing System | Frequency | | | | 77 |
| | % within Total Pop. | | | | 54.6% |
| Total | Frequency | | | | 141 |
| | % within Total Pop. | | | | 100.0% |

The misdemeanor sample population shows a total recidivism rate of 34.4 percent (n=73). This includes those youth that re-offended as an unruly offender. The recidivism rate is at 10.8 percent (n=23) for those misdemeanor youth who re-offended as a felony offender. The recidivism rate for the misdemeanor youth population who re-offended within three months is at 14.6 percent (n=31). Those who re-offended within three months, five percent (n=11) re-offended as a felony offender. Twenty percent (n=42) of the total misdemeanor sample

population re-offended beyond a three month time frame. Those that re-offended beyond three months, six percent (n=12) re-offended as a felony offender.

Table 18

Re-Offenders Within the Total Misdemeanor Population

| | | Felony | Misdemeanor | Other | Total |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|
| Within 3 Months | Frequency | 11 | 11 | 9 | 31 |
| | % within Total Pop. | 5.2% | 5.2% | 4.2% | 14.6% |
| After 3 Months | Frequency | 12 | 24 | 6 | 42 |
| | % within Total Pop. | 5.7% | 11.3% | 2.8% | 18.8% |
| Total | Frequency | 23 | 35 | 15 | 73 |
| | % within Total Pop. | 10.8% | 16.5% | 7.1% | 34.4% |
| Missing System | Frequency | | | | 138 |
| | % within Total Pop. | | | | 65.6% |
| Total | Frequency | | | | 212 |
| | % within Total Pop. | | | | 100.0% |

The total number of both the felony and misdemeanor sampled population to re-offend is at 137 youth or 39 percent of the total sampled population ³ (Refer to Table 18) . The Statewide Evaluation’s total population indicates just over 30 percent ^{4 5} . But their total population does not solely consist of felony and misdemeanors but also unruly and traffic offenders that might

³ The recidivism rate indicated for Jefferson County’s sample population include both those youth that re-offended within three months and those youth that re-offended beyond three months.

⁴ The Statewide Evaluation’s medium sized county data was not separately provided for this particular category.

⁵ Recidivism rates for the Statewide Evaluation’s population include any contact with law enforcement officials. The recidivism rate for the Statewide Evaluation’s population involves only youth that re-offended within the three month time period.

have been enrolled in a RECLAIM Ohio program for some particular reason.

Table 19

Re-Offenders Within Total Offender Population

| | | Felony | Misdemeanor | Other | Total |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|
| Within 3 Months | Frequency | 24 | 15 | 21 | 60 |
| | % within Total Pop. | 6.8% | 4.2% | 6% | 17% |
| After 3 Months | Frequency | 23 | 39 | 15 | 77 |
| | % within Total Pop. | 6.5% | 11% | 4.3% | 21.8% |
| Total | Frequency | 47 | 54 | 36 | 137 |
| | % within Total Pop. | 13.3% | 15.3% | 10.2% | 38.8% |
| Missing System | Frequency | | | | 216 |
| | % within Total Pop. | | | | 61.2% |
| Total | Frequency | | | | 353 |
| | % within Total Pop. | | | | 100.0% |

Sixty Jefferson County adjudicated youth (17%) re-offended within the standard three month ODYS monitoring period. Twenty-four youth (6.8%) committed a felony offense of some degree. Seventy-seven Jefferson County youth (21.8%) re-offended in some capacity beyond three months. Twenty-three youth (6.5%) to re-offend beyond three months committed a felony offense. The Statewide Evaluation's extended follow-up sample indicates that 33 percent of their sample re-offended ⁶ in some capacity. The State Evaluation further shows that there was a 54 percent recidivism rate for youth in the extended follow-up period that had any contact at all with the criminal justice system. The Statewide Evaluation also indicates that there were small differences in success ratios among county sizes, although it was mentioned that youth from

⁶ Recidivism rates for new adjudications only.

small and medium counties were more likely to recidivate than youths in urban or rural counties.

The total number of both the felony and misdemeanor sampled population for Jefferson County to serve a Ohio Department of Youth Services commitment upon re-offending is at nine youth or 6.6 percent of the total sample population who re-offended. Six youth who eventually served a commitment to ODYS re-offended within three months of being terminated from a RECLAIM Ohio program and three youth re-offended beyond three months of being terminated. All nine youth were from the sampled felony population. One misdemeanor youth offender, upon re-offending, was bound over to the adult court system upon committing a felony offense beyond three months of being terminated. Ten youth, upon re-offending, was sentenced to a community corrections facility⁷. Nine of these youth were from the sampled felony population; six youth re-offended within three months of being terminated from a RECLAIM Ohio program and three youth re-offended beyond three months of being terminated. One youth, which came from the misdemeanor population, re-offended beyond three months of being terminated. Three youth from the felony offender population were bound over to the adult court system upon re-offending; one of these youth re-offended within three months of being terminated from a RECLAIM Ohio program and two youth re-offended beyond three months of being terminated. The Statewide Evaluation shows that six youth served a commitment to the Ohio Department of Youth Services upon re-offending within their three month follow-up and one youth served a commitment to a community corrections facility.

⁷ All youth served their commitments at the Oakview Rehabilitation Group Home in St. Clairsville's, Ohio. The facility became operational in 1994.

Question # 6: *What types of programs are being funded and how are they operated?*

Answer: There are currently seven programs that are being funded through RECLAIM Ohio allocations within Jefferson County. They are program administration, intensive probation, monitoring and surveillance, educational services, restitution and community service, physical stress challenge, and out of home placement (See Appendix D for allocation amounts and program number and titles).

Program administration for Jefferson County Juvenile Court involves having an administrative assistant who provides subsidy grant applications and other grant-related documentation. The administrative assistant also participates in the quarterly RECLAIM Ohio meetings to keep abreast of legislation, programming, and other information relevant to the RECLAIM Ohio allocations, the courts, and the Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS Monitoring Reports, October 2000). The administrative assistant provides amendment documentation to the ODYS when there is a change in how RECLAIM Ohio allocations are to be used for said programs. The administrative assistant for Jefferson County Juvenile Court provides tracking procedures of program data and reports data to the ODYS. Five percent of the funding source for this program comes from RECLAIM Ohio allocations, the rest of the program administration's funding source comes from a different state grant.

The intensive probation program for Jefferson County Juvenile Court involves having a probation officer that carries a caseload of high risk offenders. All of these high risk offenders are adjudicated felony offenders that have been given a suspended sentence of some magnitude to the Ohio Department of Youth Services (See Appendix A for definitions on intensive probation and suspended sentencing guidelines). These high risk offenders are given a second

chance through probation to abide by court ordered sanctions as an alternative to incarceration. It is the responsibility of the intensive probation officer to closely monitor the progress of these adjudicated felony offenders to make sure that they are in compliance with the terms of his or her probationary sanctions. It is also the responsibility to monitor the progress of youth that have been ordered to serve a commitment to the Oakview Group Home, a ODYS community corrections facility, or a residential treatment care center. This program is funded entirely through RECLAIM Ohio allocations.

The monitoring and surveillance program offered by Jefferson County Juvenile Court involves the monitoring and surveillance of many youth that are placed on probation in some capacity with the court. Monitoring and surveillance requires telephone curfew checks made at the place of residence of the youth enrolled into this program, provides enforcement of youth placed on house arrest ⁸, and provides electronic monitoring services ⁹ to the probation department. The monitoring surveillance officer also will provide monitoring and surveillance of non-adjudicated youth or youth placed into the court's diversion program¹⁰. The monitoring and

⁸ House arrest not only pertains to youth currently on probation but it can also pertain to youth ordered on house arrest by the juvenile court judge for an alleged criminal act while awaiting for the initial adjudicatory court hearing at the court in lieu of being confined in the county's juvenile detention center. These youth that are placed on house arrest during the pre-adjudicatory stages must be a minimal risk to themselves and to others.

⁹ Electronic monitoring services entails hook-up of equipment at the request of a probation officer, maintaining communication with the electronic monitoring company, tracking daily print outs, and providing relevant information to probation staff.

¹⁰ The diversion program involves the filing of informal complaints by the prosecutor's office against a youth that has allegedly committed a misdemeanor offense. The youth must not have a prior record with the court in order for the child to be enrolled into this program. This program provides a "second chance" for a youth so that no criminal record is established.

surveillance program for Jefferson County Juvenile Court is entirely funded through RECLAIM Ohio allocations.

The educational services program for the court involves providing a teacher's aide to the court's current alternative school program ¹¹. The teacher's aide provides transportation relief to underprivileged children that are currently enrolled in the court's alternative school. The teacher's aide also will help the alternative school teacher in any capacity with regards to the day to day operations of the school, such as supervision. The alternative school is in operation the same time as the public school year. Although the alternative school is not funded by RECLAIM Ohio allocations, the teacher's aide is entirely funded by RECLAIM Ohio allocations.

The fifth program to have RECLAIM Ohio funding influence for the court is the out of home placement needs for adjudicated youth. This program provides out of home placement options for adjudicated youth who, due to poor home environments or dysfunctional familial circumstances, do not receive the level of supervision or treatment they require (ODYS monitoring reports, October 2000). The court uses this program to focus on foster home placements and non-secure residential treatment programs. Placement opportunities may also be available for felony offenders who might otherwise be remanded to the ODYS institutional placement or a community corrections facility. 26 percent of this program is funded through RECLAIM Ohio allocations.

The court's community service and restitution program serves both adjudicated and non-

¹¹ The court's alternative school program provides a last resort for youth on probation that have been problematic within a regular school environment. The alternative school provides a therapeutic environment for troubled youth and it helps prevent youth from being suspended or expelled from school. Non-adjudicated youth also have the opportunity to be enrolled into this program as a last resort before facing expulsion for the school year.

adjudicated youth. This program allows for the court to issue sanctions so that the adjudicated youth can be held more accountable for their actions. Youth enrolled into this program will perform hours of community service ¹² within the county limits. Community service is usually performed in the form of recycling, litter clean-up, restoration, and beautification for the communities of Jefferson County. One of the program's primary goals is to enhance social accountability, positive productivity, and self responsibility among the county's troubled youth. The program also provides for limited financial relief to victims that have suffered a financial loss due to juvenile delinquent behaviors. Once the youth is found to be responsible for causing a financial loss to a victim, the youth can be enrolled ¹³ into the program to perform community service at the minimum wage rate until successfully fulfilling the amount the court has ordered for that child to perform. In return the court will take from its restitution fund the amount the child has worked and reimburse the victim for the financial loss that has been sustained due to the delinquent behaviors of the youth. Ten percent of this program's funding source comes from RECLAIM Ohio allocations.

The last program that has RECLAIM Ohio funding influence is the court's physical stress challenge program. This program called PRIDE (Positive Reinforcement Inner Discipline Education) by the court provides for an intense, structured program that attempts to incorporate physical and mental challenges in order to hopefully establish positive behavioral changes in

¹² Once an adjudicated youth is enrolled into the community service / restitution program, the juvenile court judge will order a specific number of hours to be completed. These number of hours are in proportion to the criminal offense(s) committed by that particular juvenile.

¹³ Youth can only qualify to perform restitution through the court's restitution program if the youth and his or her family are found to be indigent through the monthly federal guideline measure.

adjudicated and non-adjudicated youth in the long run (Jefferson County Annual Report-1997). This program has been available for male youth since the start of the RECLAIM Ohio Initiative and not until November of calendar year 2000 has this particular program been available for females. The physical stress challenge program is entirely funded by RECLAIM Ohio allocations.

Question #7: *How many minority youth are being served by RECLAIM Ohio within the jurisdiction of Jefferson County?*

Answer: According to the Ohio Department of Youth Services Data Entry Department the total number of minority youth served by RECLAIM Ohio programs within Jefferson County from 1995 to 1999 was 223 minority youth. This indicates that 16 percent of the total number of youth served by RECLAIM Ohio for this time period were minority youth. Minority youth served by RECLAIM Ohio programs fall along a broad spectrum. They can range from felony, misdemeanor, unruly, and even some traffic offenders.

Question # 8: *How many females are being served by RECLAIM Ohio within Jefferson County?*

Answer: According to the Ohio Department of Youth Services Data Entry Department, the total number of females served by RECLAIM Ohio programs within Jefferson County from 1995 to 1999 is 440 female youth. This shows that 32 percent of the total number of youth served by RECLAIM Ohio programs within Jefferson County for the fiscal years 1995 to and including fiscal year 1999 were female youth. These female youth can range from felony, misdemeanor,

unruly, and traffic offenders.

Question # 9: *Is local programming purpose and structure within Jefferson County serving the best interest of the child by addressing specific needs of the child?*

Answer: Success ratios and recidivism rates of the sampled population for this research project should be able to best identify whether or not local programming purpose and structure within Jefferson County is actually serving the best interest and specific needs of the county's youth. Success ratios of the sample population will predict whether or not youth enrolled in a RECLAIM Ohio program within Jefferson County are adequately complying with the terms and conditions that the program has to offer. Recidivism rates of the sample population should help to predict whether or not the terms and conditions of the programs being offered are meeting the needs of the child because if needs are being met then there should be a lowered risk for a child to partake in delinquent behaviors in the future.

As mentioned in question four, 72 percent of all felony adjudicated sampled youth successfully completed their programming requirements. As well, the recidivism rate for the sampled felony population is at 45 percent. This seems high but as mentioned in question five, those that re-offended by committing an act equal to or greater than the felony offense selected, the recidivism rate for re-offending again as a felony offender declines to 18 percent. Ten percent of these youth re-offended as a felony offender within the three month monitoring period. The remaining eight percent re-offended as a felony offender beyond three months. Important to note, minority males that were randomly selected as felony offenders show a 50 percent non-

recidivism rate. Seven of the 22 minority males randomly selected as felony offenders did re-offend as a felony offender at some point before they reached the age of eighteen, or 32 percent of the group. Overall, the felony offender sample population, upon termination from a Jefferson County program, show a reduction in recidivism activity especially in committing an offense of the same magnitude or greater than the offense that was randomly selected. Although minority males do show a slightly higher recidivism rate in comparison to other groups within the sample population, the total recidivism ratios of youth within the sample population that have re-offended as a felony offender are significantly lower than those that have re-offended as a misdemeanor or unruly offender. And the total number of felony youth to re-offend in any capacity remains lower than those that did not re-offend at all. This should be an adequate indicator, along with the success rate, that local programming measures and guidelines within Jefferson County are sufficiently meeting the needs of its felony offender youth population.

The misdemeanor offender population shows that 83 percent of the sample population had successfully completed their programming requirements. The total recidivism rate for the sample misdemeanor population is at 34 percent. The recidivism rate drops to 11 percent when misdemeanor offenders, upon termination of a RECLAIM Ohio program within Jefferson County, re-offended as a felony offender. Again, the recidivism rate for the misdemeanor population that have re-offended as a felony offender upon release of a RECLAIM Ohio program is significantly lower than the misdemeanor population's total recidivism rate. The total recidivism rate along with success ratios strongly indicate that local programming measures and guidelines within Jefferson County seem to be adequate in meeting the needs of its misdemeanor offender youth population.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

Historically, most juvenile justice systems across the country have directed their juvenile justice policies and efforts towards an old and common philosophy called deterrence. In this day and age where prison overcrowding has become a primary concern, for both the juvenile and adult justice systems, legislative and policy making personnel cannot afford to ignore this high priority problem. Why is it such a problem for our society today? Mainly because the cost to care for incarcerated individuals, due to a high volume of inmates, have by far exceeded budgetary increases allotted to the justice systems that ensure the care and stability of a correctional institution. Due to this factor, legislative and policy making personnel are now trying to focus their attention towards new innovative strategies to help reduce prison overcrowding.

During the 1980's the State of Ohio faced an inmate overcrowding and a limited annual budget problem for its youth prison system. As a result, in the early 1990's legislative and policy making personnel for the State brought forth a plan that blended both deterrence type sentencing guidelines and rehabilitative type measures for its delinquent youth population. This blended approach was to try to provide incentives for its 88 counties in hope of reducing commonly used incapacitation sentencing measures for its non-violent delinquent youth population. Instead, the State was to provide fiscal incentives for its counties whenever local programming measures were used for its non-violent felony offenders. At the same time, incentives were provided by the State for its counties to continue to incapacitate violent felony offenders. These general guideline incentives implemented by the State of Ohio's legislative and juvenile justice policy

making personnel has become the Ohio Department of Youth Services RECLAIM Ohio program initiative. This statewide program has been in effect since 1995 with a nine county pilot study conducted in 1994. Does RECLAIM Ohio work? This descriptive study has attempted to expand upon the Statewide Evaluation in terms of providing better and more accurate detailed answers on whether or not RECLAIM Ohio has been beneficial for medium sized counties such as Jefferson County. This research project has conducted an in depth analysis of adjudicated felony and misdemeanor offenders that have been enrolled into a RECLAIM Ohio program within Jefferson County. The data available spans from the inception of RECLAIM Ohio, fiscal year 1995, and ends with fiscal year 1999. The Statewide Evaluation's data consists of only fiscal years 1995 and 1996 for its medium sized county analysis.

An important aspect for a juvenile justice system should be for underprivileged youth to have the availability and opportunity for rehabilitative type measures within their local community and, if need be because of violent behavior, within the institutions of the system's jurisdiction. According to this study's data analysis, The availability and opportunity of local programming measures can become a beneficial tool for a community's non-violent delinquent youth population. Not only in the short run but also in the long run. A strong predictor of increased local programming measures for today's juveniles is whether or not a child will re-offend once they come into contact with the juvenile justice system. This descriptive study has tried to identify with whether or not the Ohio Department of Youth Services fiscal incentives for increased local programming measures in lieu of incapacitation are the best means to help reduce recidivism among adjudicated delinquent youth. This study, along with the Statewide Evaluation has tried to identify with recidivism rates by using measuring techniques of the data collected.

Recidivism rates are an important measuring component because recidivism activity among our delinquent youth can help spell out how efficient the system is working with regards to whether or not delinquent behaviors among our delinquent youth are turning into law abiding and productive behaviors for these very same youth once they reach adulthood (Fleisher, 1998).

The Statewide Evaluation's data falls along a broad spectrum which entail data for not only medium sized counties but also urban, rural, and small county data interpretations. The Statewide Evaluation does provide an extensive overview of youth to re-offend but their re-offending time period falls within the ODYS's standard three month follow-up period. The Statewide Evaluation also provides a 10 percent random sample of their data in regards to recidivism activity beyond a three month time period. This measure conducted by the Statewide evaluation's researchers seem to be limited in scope because the number of cases used for this category averages to be only 23 cases per county if these cases were evenly selected for county representation by the researchers. With a random sample methodology to ensure unbiased results, many counties are sure to have more representation than others when evaluating recidivism rates beyond a three month time period.

This study attempts to provide a strong data analysis of recidivism rates of youth within Jefferson County Juvenile Court's jurisdiction. It attempts to provide an extensive analysis of recidivism rates among adjudicated delinquent youth in the short run or the standard ODYS three month follow-up period and recidivism rates in the long run or beyond a three month follow-up. In addition, along with the Statewide Evaluation, this study provides an overall outlook on how RECLAIM Ohio has affected adjudications, commitments to ODYS, parole services, and the use of community correctional facilities by Jefferson County Juvenile Court. This study also has

provided insight on RECLAIM Ohio programs that are being offered by Jefferson County Juvenile Court and the successful/unsuccessful rates of adjudicated felony/misdemeanor youth within Jefferson County. Due to the increasing need to provide programming structure that falls in line with minority and female youth, this study provides enrollment and success rate data as it pertains to minority and female youth that have been served in RECLAIM Ohio programs within Jefferson County. Lastly, this study provides an analysis, based on the random sample population and data from ODYS, on whether or not programming within Jefferson County is serving the best interest of its adjudicated youth population.

According to the data collected for this study, adjudicated youth within Jefferson County upon being terminated from a RECLAIM Ohio program are significantly less likely to re-offend in the same capacity as the offense that they were selected for in the random sample. Although recidivism activity for the felony random sample is at 45 percent, only 18 percent of the 45 percent to re-offend, re-offended as a felony offender. The recidivism rate activity for the misdemeanor youth random sample is at 34 percent, which only 11 percent of the 34 percent re-offended as a felony offender. These percentages should indicate that RECLAIM Ohio programming measures within Jefferson County have been beneficial in terms of the level of delinquent behavior a juvenile might want to participate in once they are served by one of these programs.

It seems from the information given by the ODYS that commitments to the ODYS institutional facilities significantly decreased since the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio. Within the first year that RECLAIM Ohio was implemented, Jefferson County commitment rates dropped by 48 percent in comparison to the two previous years that RECLAIM Ohio was not in

effect. The remaining four years examined show commitment ratios at or below fiscal year 1995's commitment rate number. Expected commitment rates show a significant increase in each of the five RECLAIM Ohio years examined with fiscal year 1999 being the highest at 27 percent. This means that if Jefferson County would have committed the same proportion of felony youth for the first five years of RECLAIM Ohio to that of the last two years before RECLAIM Ohio was implemented, Jefferson County would have had a significantly higher proportion of commitments to the ODYS during RECLAIM Ohio years. RECLAIM Ohio has definitely had an impact on Jefferson County in regards to using community correction facilities. Two years prior to RECLAIM Ohio, Jefferson County sent zero youth to a community corrections facility. Upon the implementation of RECLAIM Ohio, Jefferson County has sent youth to a community corrections facility for each year examined. On the contrary, adjudications continued to increase during the five RECLAIM Ohio years examined with the exception of 1997 where felony adjudications decreased by 29 percent. This data would strongly suggest that RECLAIM Ohio has had a strong influence on commitments and the use of community correction facilities even though adjudications increased during these very same years. Increased adjudications for these years examined would seem to indicate that the monetary incentives for increased felony adjudications as provided by ODYS is possibly evident for Jefferson County Juvenile Court.

Seven RECLAIM Ohio programs are currently being offered by Jefferson County Juvenile Court. Of these seven programs, six programs actively involve enrollment, participation, and termination of youth. Data collected from the felony offender random sample population that were enrolled into a RECLAIM Ohio program within Jefferson County indicate that 72 percent of the felony offenders selected did successfully comply with their programming

requirements. 10 percent of the 72 percent that were terminated successful were minority males, one percent were minority females, and 15 percent of all successful terminations were non-minority females. Of the misdemeanor random sample population, 83 percent did successfully comply with their RECLAIM Ohio's programming requirements. 11 percent of the total 83 percent were minority male, seven percent were minority female, and 31 percent of all successful terminations were non-minority females.

According to the information provided by the Ohio Department of Youth Services, 16 percent of all youth served in a RECLAIM Ohio program within Jefferson County from 1995 to 1999, the years examined for this study, were minority youth. Thirty-two percent of all youth served in a RECLAIM Ohio program within Jefferson County for the same years mentioned were female youth.

According to the data analyzed for this study, 45 percent of the minority male offender youth group contained felony offenders. Upon re-offending within this group, only 26 percent of the group re-offended as a felony offender. The data analyzed seem to indicate that the minority male offender youth group commit fewer felonies once they have been served in a RECLAIM Ohio program.

This descriptive study has tried to outline and analyze whether or not the Ohio Department of Youth Services statewide RECLAIM Ohio initiative has been a beneficial tool in reducing incapacitation measures and providing increased local programming measures within Jefferson County for its delinquent youth population. Research was conducted on adjudicated youth that were served by a RECLAIM Ohio program within Jefferson County Juvenile Court for the first five years that RECLAIM Ohio has been implemented statewide. This study could have

provided a better analysis if a random sample was conducted on adjudicated youth within Jefferson County's jurisdiction before RECLAIM Ohio was implemented. This could have provided an analysis as to what kind of recidivism activity there was for Jefferson County Juvenile Court before the influence of RECLAIM Ohio. This measure could have provided an understanding as to whether or not there was a significant difference of youth to re-offend and how severe they would re-offend before RECLAIM Ohio was implemented. Also, this study could have benefitted from a qualitative analysis perspective. Jefferson County Juvenile Court personnel, those directly involved with RECLAIM Ohio funded programs, could have provided some insight, from an interview perspective on whether or not RECLAIM Ohio has been a beneficial tool in helping to reduce delinquent behaviors among our youth today.

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Appendix A

Definition of Terms

The following list of terms are of regular use within the juvenile justice setting. These terms are of regular use throughout the explanation and findings of this descriptive study. They are as follows:

Just Desserts: Term used by professionals and practitioners within the criminal justice field that promotes retributive type sanctions to be imposed against those that have committed violent criminal acts against another person. It employs an “eye for an eye” type ideology.

Recidivism: For the purpose of this research, recidivism will entail any first time adjudicated juvenile misdemeanor and felony offender that has been adjudicated again for any other charge after first adjudication, whether it be a misdemeanor or a felony offense.

Intensive Probation: A sentencing alternative to a commitment of incarceration within one of nine ODYS facilities. Intensive probation measures will consist of weekly face to face contacts with a probation officer, curfew checks, and random drug screens. For the purpose of this research design, intensive probation will begin when a juvenile felony offender is adjudicated and handed a suspended sentence with participation in a community corrections program(s) as ordered by the Jefferson County Juvenile Court system. Local self help programs provided by social service agencies can be ordered for the juvenile to participate in, this is based on need. Suspended sentencing measures will involve a commitment to the ODYS for a minimum of six months, which is suspended in lieu of local control and sanctions. Local control and sanctions entail intensive probation for a minimum of 180 days and community corrections programming to be served within the jurisdiction of Jefferson County Juvenile Court or a community corrections facility as ordered by the court.

Non-violent juvenile felony offenders: Juveniles that are adjudicated, found guilty, after making a plea of guilt or are found guilty after a contested court hearing. Non-violent felony offenses usually entail, property crimes, burglary, vandalism, and simple sexual impositions. Again all offenses such as those mentioned are subject to the severity of the offense before they are categorized as a felony 2,3,4 & 5 offense by the county prosecutor's office through the use of the Ohio Revised Code.

Violent juvenile felony offenders: Juveniles that are adjudicated, found guilty, after making plea of guilt or are found guilty after a contested court hearing of a felony-one or two type offense. Felony-one violent offenses usually entail crimes such as aggravated murder, murder, attempted aggravated murder, or attempted murder. Felony-two violent offense will entail voluntary manslaughter, kidnaping, rape, the former offense of felonious sexual penetration, aggravated arson, aggravated robbery, aggravated burglary, or involuntary manslaughter that involves causing another person's death as a proximate result of committing or attempting to commit a felony (Vendel, 1998). For crimes such as homicide and rape Ohio State legislation initiatives, as recently as 1997, have allowed for permissive bindover proceedings to take place in juvenile courts for juveniles as early as age fourteen to undergo adult court proceedings and sanctions if proven that the youth is not amenable to treatment (Vendel, 1998). Mandatory bind-over proceedings for juveniles charged with a violent crime can take place as early as sixteen years of age. This happens only if the violent crime warrants a felony-one category offense. For those juveniles that remain in the juvenile justice system after being found amenable to treatment and adjudicated for a felony-one or two type offense, there are public safety beds, free of charge to the county, as provided in a contingency fund through the

RECLAIM Ohio program.

Community Corrections Programming Measures: Resources within the local community or programs enacted by the Ohio Department of Youth Services, local law enforcement and juvenile court system which promote intensive probation services, accountability, restitution, restoration, and serve to be within the best interest of the child. Such programs can contain services such as community service, alternative schooling, mediation court hearings, community interaction boards, home monitoring devices, and drug and alcohol counseling. Community correction residential facilities as subsidized through the Ohio Department of Youth services are also available for juvenile courts to use as an alternative to incarceration. These CCF's promote intensive behavioral, cognitive and life skills therapy. Juvenile courts that use one of the eight subsidized community correctional facilities for placement measures must pay a fifty percent per diem rate as set forth by ODYS. In addition, mental health counseling and evaluations and group home placements are also community correction programming measures as set forth by the ODYS.

Appendix B

Figure one is a comparison of youth characteristics between Jefferson County and the Statewide Evaluation. Figure two indicates prior adjudication comparisons between Jefferson County and Statewide Evaluation's youth. Figure 3.1 to 3.4 list recidivism and commitment rates for Jefferson County felony and misdemeanor sampled youth. Figure 4.1 to 4.5 presents a year by year listing of felony adjudication cases that were randomly selected for this study. Starting with fiscal year 1995. The adjudications selected are broken up into four groups according to gender and race. Race is presented under the heading of minority. Minority can contain youth of African American, Hispanic, and Asian decent. There are five categories that list the following; number of cases adjudicated, number of felony offenses, felony adjudication cases with misdemeanor offenses, number of misdemeanors offenses for felony cases, and commitments, if any, to a community corrections facility/ Department of Youth Services. There is also a listing for category of felony offenses for gender and minority groups.

Figure 1**Jefferson County RECLAIM Ohio Youth Characteristics(Sample Population) Vs. Statewide RECLAIM Ohio Medium Sized County Youth Characteristics**

| | Jefferson County | Medium Counties |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Sex | | |
| Male | 73% | 74.8% |
| Female | 27% | 25.2% |
| Race | | |
| Minority | 18% | 14.4% |
| Non-Minority | 82% | 85.6% |
| Current Offense | | |
| Felony | 40% | 39% |
| Misdemeanor | 60% | 30% |
| Other* | 0% | 31% |
| Felony Degree** | | |
| First | 4% | 12.8% |
| Second | 14% | 14.6% |
| Third | 14% | 20.7% |
| Fourth | 27.4% | 51.8% |
| Fifth | 40.6% | 0.2% |

* Includes unruly, traffic, violation of probation, and violation of parole offenses.

** Includes only youths who were adjudicated for a felony.

Figure 2

**Jefferson County RECLAIM Ohio Youth Prior Adjudications
(Sample Population) Vs. Statewide RECLAIM Ohio Medium Sized
County Youth Prior Adjudications**

Jefferson County

Most Serious Prior *
Adjudication

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Felony | 15.6% |
| Misdemeanor | 20% |
| Unruly | 10% |
| No Priors | 54.4% |

Most Serious Prior **
Adjudication

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Felony | 4% |
| Misdemeanor | 23% |
| Unruly | 9.4% |
| No Priors | 63.6% |

Most Serious Prior ***
Adjudication

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Felony | 9% | Medium Counties | 18.2% |
| Misdemeanor | 22% | | 29.3% |
| Unruly | 9.6% | | 17.3% |
| No Priors | 59.4% | | 34% |

* Felony adjudication sample population for Jefferson County only.

** Misdemeanor adjudication sample population for Jeff. Co. only.

*** Combined offense adjudications for Jeff. Co. sample population and State Evaluation .

Figure 3.1

**Number of Youths From the Sampled Population Who were
Adjudicated for a New Offense within Jefferson County Juvenile
Court After Release From a RECLAIM Ohio Program:
Three Month Follow-Up**

Felony Offenders

| | # of Youth to Group Re-offend | %of Total Felony Offender | % of Total Re-offender Group (within 3 months) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Male Minority: | 5 | 23% | 3.5 % |
| Male Non-Minority: | 24 | 24% | 17 % |
| Female Minority: | 0 | | |
| Female Non-Minority: | 0 | | |

Types of Offenses

| Upon Re-Offending: | Felony | Misdemeanor | Violation of Probation | Violation of Parole |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Male Minority: | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Male Non-Minority: | 9 | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Female Minority: | 0 | | | |
| Female Non-Minority: | 0 | | | |

Types of Commitments

| Upon Re-offending: | DYS | Oakview (CCF) | Bound Over to Adult System |
|----------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Male Minority: | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Male Non-Minority: | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Female Minority: | 0 | | |
| Female Non-Minority: | 0 | | |

Figure 3.2

**Number of Youths From the Sampled Population Who were
Adjudicated for a New Offense within Jefferson County Juvenile
Court After Release From a RECLAIM Ohio Program:
Three Month Follow-Up**

Misdemeanor Offenders

| | # of Youth to Re-offend | %of Total Misd. Offender | % of Total Re-offender Group (within 3 months) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Male Minority: | 5 | 18% | 2.4% |
| Male Non-Minority: | 14 | 13% | 7% |
| Female Minority: | 3 | 25% | 1.4% |
| Female Non-Minority: | 9 | 14% | 4% |

Types of Offenses

| Upon Re-Offending: | Felony | Misdemeanor | Unruly | Violation of Probation |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Male Minority: | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Male Non-Minority: | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Female Minority: | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Female Non-Minority: | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 |

Types of Commitments

| Upon Re-offending: | DYS | Oakview (CCF) | Bound Over to Adult System |
|----------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Male Minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male Non-Minority: | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Female Minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female Non-Minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure 3.3

**Number of Youths From the Sampled Population Who were
Adjudicated for a New Offense within Jefferson County Juvenile
Court After Release From a RECLAIM Ohio Program:
Beyond Three Month Follow-Up**

Felony Offenders

| | # of Youth to Group Re-offend | %of Total Felony Offender | % of Total Re-offender Group (beyond 3 months) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Male Minority: | 6 | 27% | 4% |
| Male Non-Minority: | 24 | 24% | 17 % |
| Female Minority: | 0 | | |
| Female Non-Minority: | 5 | 28% | 3.5% |

Types of Offenses

| Upon Re-Offending: | Felony | Misdemeanor | Unruly | Violation of Probation | Violation of Parole |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Male Minority: | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Male Non-Minority: | 9 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Female Minority: | 0 | | | | |
| Female Non-Minority: | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |

Types of Commitments

| Upon Re-offending: | DYS | Oakview (CCF) | Bound Over to Adult System |
|----------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Male Minority: | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Male Non-Minority: | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Female Minority: | 0 | | |
| Female Non-Minority: | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Figure 3.4

**Number of Youths From the Sampled Population Who were
Adjudicated for a New Offense within Jefferson County Juvenile
Court After Release From a RECLAIM Ohio Program:
Beyond Three Month Follow-Up**

Misdemeanor Offenders

| | # of Youth to Group Re-offend | %of Total Misd. Offender | % of Total Re-offender Group (beyond 3 months) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Male Minority: | 8 | 28.6% | 4% |
| Male Non-Minority: | 25 | 23% | 12 % |
| Female Minority: | 2 | 16.6% | .94% |
| Female Non-Minority: | 7 | 11% | 3.3% |

Types of Offenses

| Upon Re-Offending: | Felony | Misdemeanor | Unruly | Violation of Probation |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Male Minority: | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Male Non-Minority: | 7 | 13 | 1 | 4 |
| Female Minority: | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Female Non-Minority: | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |

Types of Commitments

| Upon Re-offending: | DYS | Oakview (CCF) | Bound Over to Adult System |
|----------------------|-----|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Male Minority: | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Male Non-Minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female Minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female Non-Minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Figure 4.1

Felony Adjudications Selected

| Yr: 1995 | Cases | # Offenses | Cases W/ Misd. | # Misd. Offense | Commitment To Be Served (CCF/DYS)** |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| male minority: | 8 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 / 2 |
| male non-minority: | 13 | 20 | 5 | 10 | 0 / 0 |
| female minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 / 0 |
| female non-minority: | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 / 0 |
| Total: | 22 | 31 | 5 | 10 | 1 / 2 |

| | Felony 1 | Felony 2 | Felony 3 | Felony 4 | Felony 5 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| male minority: | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| male non-minority: | 2 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 0 |
| female minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| female non-minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total: | 2 | 3 | 8 | 18 | 0 |

** Indicates what type of commitment: Community Correctional Facility / Department of Youth Services.

Figure 4.2

Felony Adjudications Selected

| Yr: 1996 | Cases | # Offenses | Cases W/ Misd. | # Misd. Offense | Commitment To Be Served (CCF/DYS)** |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| male minority: | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 0 / 0 |
| male non-minority: | 23 | 32 | 6 | 12 | 1 / 0 |
| female minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 / 0 |
| female non-minority: | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 / 0 |
| Total: | 30 | 43 | 8 | 14 | 1 / 0 |

| | Felony 1 | Felony 2 | Felony 3 | Felony 4 | Felony 5 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| male minority: | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| male non-minority: | 0 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 14 |
| female minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| female non-minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total: | 0 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 19 |

** Indicates Type of Commitment: Community Correctional Facility / Department of Youth Services.

Figure 4.3

Felony Adjudications Selected

| Yr: 1997 | Cases | # Offenses | Cases W/ Misd. | # Misd. Offense | Commitment To Be Served (CCF/DYS)** |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| male minority: | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 / 0 |
| male non-minority: | 23 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 1 / 1 |
| female minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 / 0 |
| female non-minority: | 9 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 / 1 |
| Total: | 34 | 56 | 2 | 2 | 1 / 2 |

| | Felony 1 | Felony 2 | Felony 3 | Felony 4 | Felony 5 |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| male minority: | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| male non-minority: | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 14 |
| female minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| female non-minority: | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| Total: | 3 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 27 |

** Indicates what type of commitment: Community Correctional Facility / Department of Youth Services.

Figure 4.4

Felony Adjudications Selected

| Yr: 1998 | Cases | # Offenses | Cases W/ Misd. | # Misd. Offense | Commitment To Be Served (CCF/DYS)** |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| male minority: | 5 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 0 / 0 |
| male non-minority: | 24 | 34 | 8 | 13 | 1 / 0 |
| female minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 / 0 |
| female non-minority: | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 / 0 |
| Total: | 32 | 43 | 11 | 20 | 1 / 0 |

| | Felony 1 | Felony 2 | Felony 3 | Felony 4 | Felony 5 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| male minority: | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| male non-minority: | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 19 |
| female minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| female non-minority: | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total: | 3 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 20 |

** Indicates what type of commitment: Community Correctional Facility / Department of Youth Services.

Figure 4.5

Felony Adjudications Selected

| Yr: 1999 | Cases | # Offenses | Cases W/ Misd. | # Misd. Offense | Commitment To Be Served (CCF/DYS)** |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| male minority: | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 / 0 |
| male non-minority: | 16 | 25 | 7 | 9 | 0 / 0 |
| female minority: | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 / 0 |
| female non-minority: | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 / 0 |
| Total: | 23 | 34 | 11 | 15 | 0 / 0 |

| | Felony 1 | Felony 2 | Felony 3 | Felony 4 | Felony 5 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| male minority: | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| male non-minority: | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 14 |
| female minority: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| female non-minority: | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Total: | 0 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 18 |

** Indicates what type of commitment: Community Correctional Facility / Department of Youth Services.

Appendix C

Menu of Offenses

The following is a list of offenses that have been adjudicated within the jurisdiction of Jefferson County Juvenile Court starting in 1995 and ending in 1999. The list of offenses processed through the court contain a law code and category levels that are set forth by the Ohio Revised Code and Baldwin's Ohio Juvenile Law Handbook Series. These offenses, upon adjudication of a particular offense(s), could qualify the delinquent juvenile to participate within a RECLAIM Ohio sponsored program of some capacity pending upon the discretion of the juvenile court judge. The offenses listed will be subject to analysis during this research project.

| <u>Felonies</u> | <u>Ohio Revised Code</u> | <u>Level of Offense</u> <u>& Number of Cases</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Aggravated Arson | 2909.03 | F-1 7 |
| Aggravated Attempted Murder | 2923.02 | F-1 4 |
| Aggravated Burglary | 2911.11(A)(3) | F-1 & 2 39 |
| Aggravated Murder | 2151.26(A)(1)(a) | F-1 3 |
| Aggravated Robbery | 2911.01 | F-1 & 2 3 |
| Aggravated Trafficking in Drugs | 2925.03 | F-1 & 2 5 |
| Arson | 2909.03 | F-2 to F-5 7 |
| Assault on a Peace Officer | 2903.13(A) | F-4 3 |
| Assault | 2903.13 | F-4 5 |
| | 2903.13(A) | F-5 5 |
| Attempted Murder | 2923.02(E) | F-1 2 |
| Breaking & Entering | 2911.13 | F-2 to F- 5 76 |
| Burglary | 2911.12 | F-2 to F- 5 38 |

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------|----|
| Carrying a Concealed Weapon | 2923.12 | F-4 & 5 | 6 |
| Complicity to Commit Aggravated Burglary | 2911.11(A)(3) & 2927.03(A)(2) | F-1 | 2 |
| Complicity in Breaking & Entering | 2911.13(A) | F-4 | 2 |
| Complicity to Rape | 2923.03 | F-3 | 5 |
| Disrupting Public Services | 2909.04(A)(2) | F-3 | 2 |
| Disseminating Matter Harmful to Others | 2907.31(A)(3) | F-4 | 1 |
| Domestic Violence | 2919.25 | F-5 | 5 |
| Drug Abuse | 2925.11 | F-4 & 5 | 5 |
| Escape | 2921.34 | F-3 | 7 |
| Extortion | 2905.11(A)(3) | F-3 | 1 |
| Failure to Comply With Order of Police | 2921.331 | F-4 | 2 |
| Felonious Assault | 2903.11 | F-2 | 39 |
| Forgery | 2913.31 | F-5 | 1 |
| Fraudulent use of a Telephone | 4931.32 | F-4 | 2 |
| Grand Theft | 2913.02 | F-4 | 7 |
| Gross Sexual Imposition | 2907.05 | F-3 | 34 |
| Inciting to Violence | 2917.01(A)(1) | F-3 | 2 |
| Illegal Possession of a Deadly Weapon | 2923.122 | F-5 | 7 |
| Illegal Use of Minor in Nudity- Oriented Material or Performance | 2907.323(A)(1) | F-2 | 1 |
| Kidnaping | 2905.01(A)(1) | F-1 | 1 |
| Pandering Obscenity Involving a Minor | 2907.323(A)(1) | F-2 | 2 |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|----|
| Preparation of Drugs For Sale | 2925.07(A) | F-5 | 2 |
| Rape | 2907.02 | F-1 & 2 | 15 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 2913.51 | F-4 & 5 | 26 |
| Robbery | 2911.02 | F-2 | 7 |
| Safe-Cracking | 2911.31 | F-4 | 2 |
| Sexual Battery | 2907.03 | F-2 & 3 | 3 |
| Tampering With Evidence | 2921.12 | F-3 | 3 |
| Theft | 2913.02 | F-4 & 5 | 83 |
| Theft of a Firearm | 2913.02(A)(1) | F-4 | 4 |
| Trafficking in Counterfeit Controlled Substance | 2925.31(A) | F-4 | 2 |
| Trafficking in Drugs | 2925.03 | F-5 | 11 |
| Trafficking in Marijuana | 2925.03 | F-4 | 6 |
| Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle | 2913.03(A) | F-4 | 9 |
| Vandalism | 2909.05 | F-5 | 58 |

| <u>Misdemeanors</u> | <u>Ohio Revised Code</u> | <u>Level of Offense & Number of Cases</u> | |
|--|--------------------------|---|-----|
| Abduction | 2905.02 | M-1 | 1 |
| Abusing Harmful Intoxicants | 2925.31(A) | M-1 | 1 |
| Aggravated Menacing | 2903.21 | M-1 | 36 |
| Arson | 2909.03 | M-1 | 4 |
| Assault | 2903.13 | M-1 to MM | 175 |
| Carrying a Concealed Weapon | 2923.12 | M-1 | 21 |
| Complicity to Assault | 2923.03 | M-4 | 2 |
| Conspiracy | 2923.02 | M-1 | 2 |
| Corrupting Another With Drugs | 2925.02 | M-1 | 2 |
| Criminal Damaging/Endangering | 2909.06 | M-1 & 2 | 67 |
| Criminal Mischief | 2909.07 | M-1 & 3 | 113 |
| Criminal Simulation | 2913.32 | M-1 | 1 |
| Criminal Trespass | 2911.21 | M-1 to MM | 66 |
| Cruelty to Animals | 0959.13(A)(1) M-1 | | 2 |
| Curfew Violation | 2151.022(C) | MM | 87 |
| Contributing to the Delinquency or Unruliness of a Child | 2919.24(A)(2) M-1 | | 4 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 2917.11 | M-4 & MM | 121 |
| Dispensing/Possession of a False Drivers License | 4301.63.6 | M-1 | 1 |
| Domestic Violence | 2919.25 | M-1 to MM | 70 |
| Drug Abuse | 2925.11 | MM | 56 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|----|
| Drug Paraphernalia | 2925.11 | M-2 to MM | 8 |
| Endangering Children | 2919.22 | M-1 | 2 |
| Failure to Comply With Order of Police | 2921.33.1 | M-1 | 4 |
| Failure to Report a Crime | 2921.22 | M-4 | 4 |
| Failure to Secure Dangerous Ordinance | 2923.19(A)(2) M-2 | | 1 |
| Falsification | 2921.13 | M-1 | 39 |
| Grand Theft | 2923.02 | M-1 | 1 |
| Hunting Without Special Permit | 1533.11 | M-1 | 1 |
| Illegal Manufacturing of Drugs | 2924.04 | M-1 | 1 |
| Importuning | 2907.07 | M-1 | 1 |
| Improper Handling of Firearms in Motor Vehicle | 2923.16 | M-1 | 4 |
| Injuring Animals | 0959.02 | M-2 | 3 |
| Littering | 331.40 | MM | 1 |
| Making False Alarms | 2917.32(A)(1) | M-1 | 11 |
| Making a False Report of Child Abuse or Neglect | 2921.14(A) | M-1 | 1 |
| Menacing | 2903.22 | M-1 to MM | 16 |
| Menacing By Stalking | 2903.22 | M-4 | 20 |
| Misuse of a Credit Card | 2913.21 | M-2 | 3 |
| Obstructing Official Business | 2921.31(A) | M-2 | 3 |
| Operation w/o a Valid License | 4507.02 | MM | 4 |
| Offense Involving Underage Person | 4301.633 | M-1 | 4 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------|-----|
| Open Container Violation | 4301.62(B)(3) | M-4 | 1 |
| Passing Bad Checks | 2913.11(A) | M-1 | 1 |
| Possession of Drug Paraphernalia | 2925.14 | M-4 | 72 |
| Prohibition: Minors under 21 | 4301.632 | M-1 | 172 |
| Public Indecency | 2907.09 | M-3 | 4 |
| Receiving Stolen Property | 2913.51 | M-1 | 30 |
| Resisting Arrest | 2921.33 | M-1 & 2 | 23 |
| Sexual Imposition | 2907.06 | M-3 | 6 |
| Telephone Harassment | 2917.21 | M-1 | 3 |
| Theft | 2913.02 | M-1 & 2 | 336 |
| Trespassing | 2911.21 | M-4 | 19 |
| Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle | 2913.03 | M-1 | 46 |
| Vandalism | 2909.05 | M-1 | 8 |
| Weapons Control Offenses | 2923.122 | M-1 | 4 |

Appendix D

Menu of Sanctions

Over the past four years, Jefferson County Juvenile Court has used RECLAIM allocations for various court initiated programs and local programming measures. Programs that have been directly affected by RECLAIM dollars over the past four years within Jefferson County are program administration, intensive probation, educational services, restitution/community service, physical stress challenge, out-of-home placement and monitoring/surveillance. In 1995, Jefferson County was awarded an allocation of 226, 101.23 dollars, which they received 51.92 percent of this allocation to fiscally fund for the above mentioned programs; 207,307.56 dollars in 1996, which they received 33.14 percent of this allocation for program funding purposes; 207,285.70 dollars in 1997, which they received 33.32 percent for program funding purposes; 217,703.05 dollars in 1998, which they received 55.36 percent for program funding purposes; and in 1999 Jefferson County was awarded an allocation of 233,286.40 dollars, which they received 52.55 percent for program funding purposes. The following is a complete list of local programming measures that the Ohio Department of Youth Services deems acceptable for the 88 counties within the state of Ohio to use RECLAIM allocations dollars for, minus the per diem rate of youth that have been committed to the Department of Youth Services and its community corrections facilities . These programs are coded and there are 32 in all.

Program Number and Title

- 1 Program Administration
- 2 Day Treatment
- 3 Intensive Probation
- 4 Probation
- 5 Service Enhancement
- 6 Aftercare/Parole Enhancement
- 7 Monitoring/Surveillance

| | |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 8 | Vocational Training |
| 9 | Educational Services |
| 10 | Wrap Around Services |
| 11 | Family Preservation |
| 12 | Family Reunification |
| 13 | Independent Living |
| 14 | Life Skills Training |
| 15 | Intervention Alternatives (Unrulies) |
| 16 | Secure Home Detection |
| 17 | Out of Home Placement |
| 18 | Sex offender |
| 19 | Shoplifter |
| 20 | Substance Abuse |
| 21 | Recreation |
| 22 | Restitution/Community Service |
| 23 | Clinical Assessments |
| 24 | Mental Health Counseling |
| 25 | Youth Intervention Groups |
| 26 | Physical Stress Challenge |
| 27 | Conflict Mediation |
| 28 | Advocacy |
| 29 | Mentors |
| 30 | Violence Reduction |
| 31 | Traffic Offender |
| 32 | Drug Testing |

Appendix E

Data Collection Forms

The following forms were used to collect, group, and categorize the data in order to provide the necessary information to perform an adequate data analysis for this descriptive study. The youth tracking forms are provided by the Ohio Department of Youth Services to all 88 counties to fill out and send to ODYS if a youth has been involved in a program that has been subsidized by RECLAIM Ohio allocations. These youth tracking forms, upon selection of a case and documentation of data onto the form by the researcher, provides individual information on each youth that was randomly selected for this research project. Upon itemization of data selected, data collection forms were used to group the data into particular categories. These data collection forms were created by the researcher. A fifty percent random sample of felony case files and a twenty percent random sample of misdemeanor case files were collected within the filing system of Jefferson County Juvenile Court.

COUNTY: _____

YOUTH TRACKING FORM

Part I - Admission

NAME (Last, First, MI): _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____

SS#: _____ DYS NUMBER (If Appropriate): _____ ZIP CODE: _____

RACE (Check One): Black White Hispanic Asian American Indian Other
GENDER (Check One): Male Female

IS YOUTH (Check One): In School Not In School Graduated
IS YOUTH (Check One): Employed Full-time Employed Part-time Not Employed

CURRENT OFFENSE: _____ ORC NUMBER: _____

CURRENT OFFENSE (Check Most Serious): Felony Misdemeanor Unruly Traffic
 VCO Felony VCO Misdemeanor VCO Unruly

IF FELONY, SPECIFY DEGREE: _____

MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION (Check One): Felony Misdemeanor Unruly Traffic
 None

NUMBER OF PRIOR ADJUDICATIONS: _____ AGE AT FIRST ADJUDICATION: _____

DATE OF ASSIGNMENT TO PROGRAM(S): _____

INITIAL PROGRAM(S) ASSIGNED (Use Title or Code Number Provided): _____

Part II - Termination

PROVIDE THE TITLE/CODE NUMBER OF ALL 401 PROGRAMS THE YOUTH WAS ASSIGNED TO PRIOR TO TERMINATION AND DATE TERMINATED FROM EACH PROGRAM:

TITLE: _____ DATE: _____ TITLE: _____ DATE: _____
TITLE: _____ DATE: _____ TITLE: _____ DATE: _____

REASON FOR TERMINATION (Check One):
 Successful Completion (S) Adjudicated for New Juvenile Offense (U)
 Died (N) Parole Violation/VCO (U)
 Youth Turned 18 (N) AWOL (U)
 Moved out of County (N) Youth Arrested as an Adult (U)
 Other, Specify _____

DISPOSITION AFTER TERMINATION (Check All That Apply):
 Transferred to Other Program Commitment to DYS
 Discharged from Court Jurisdiction Commitment to 403 Facility
 Transferred to Adult System Other, Specify _____

Part III - 3 Month Follow-Up After Termination from the Program

Check All That Apply:
 Arrested for New Offense Arrested as an Adult
 Probation Violation/VCO Transferred to Adult Court
 Adjudicated for New Offense Other, Specify _____
 DYS Commitment _____
 403 Commitment _____

NAME/PHONE OF PERSON COMPLETING FORM: _____

YEAR _____

Entries(Adjudicated Cases)

Male minority: _____ Female minority: _____

of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Male non-minority: _____ Female non-minority: _____

of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Total # of male cases: _____ **Total # female cases:** _____

Total male offenses: _____ **Total female offenses:** _____

Total cases: _____

Total offenses: _____

Felony Cases

Male minority: _____ Female minority: _____

of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

F1 _____ F2 _____ F3 _____ F1 _____ F2 _____ F3 _____

F4 _____ F5 _____ F4 _____ F5 _____

of cases w/ misd: _____ # of cases w/ misd: _____

of misd: _____ # of misd: _____

Male non-minority: _____ Female non-minority: _____

of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

F1 _____ F2 _____ F3 _____ F1 _____ F2 _____ F3 _____

F4 _____ F5 _____ F4 _____ F5 _____

of cases w/ misd: _____ # of cases w/ misd: _____

of misd: _____ # of misd: _____

Total male felony cases: _____ Total male felony offenses: _____

Total male felony cases w/ misd: _____ Total male # of misd: _____

Total female felony cases: _____ Total female felony offenses: _____

Total female felony cases w/ misd: _____ Total female # of misd: _____

Total felony cases: _____ Total felony offenses: _____

Total felony cases w/ misd: _____ Total # of misd: _____

VOP/felony

Male minority: _____ Female minority: _____

of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Male non-minority: _____ Female non-minority: _____

of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Total: _____

Commitment to 403 Facility

Male minority: _____ Female minority: _____

Male non-minority: _____ Female non-minority: _____

Total: _____

DYS Commitment

Male minority: _____ Female minority: _____

Male non-minority: _____ Female non-minority: _____

Total: _____

VOParole

Male minority: _____ Female minority: _____

of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Male non-minority: _____ Female non-minority: _____
of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Total: _____

Misdemeanor Cases

Male minority: _____ Female minority: _____
of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Male non-minority: _____ Female non-minority: _____
of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Total male cases: _____ **Total female cases:** _____

Total male offenses: _____ **Total female offenses:** _____

Total cases: _____

Total offenses: _____

VOP/misd.

Male minority: _____ Female minority: _____
of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Male non-minority: _____ Female non-minority: _____
of offenses: _____ # of offenses: _____

Total cases: _____

Total offenses: _____

Foster Care Commitment

Male minority: _____ Female minority: _____
Male non-minority: _____ Female non-minority: _____

Total: _____

AGE GROUP/ PRIORS/ RE-OFFENDERS Year _____

Male minority:

Felony Offenders (current offense)

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____
15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

Prior record _____ //Felony _____ Misd. _____ Both _____

Age at first adjudication

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____
15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

No priors _____

Successful termination _____ Unsuccessful _____ Other _____

Re-offend within three months _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Re-offend _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Commitment to DYS or 403 Facility upon re-offending _____

No re-offend _____

Male non-minority:

Felony Offenders (current offense)

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____
15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

Prior record _____ //Felony _____ Misd. _____ Both _____

Age at first adjudication

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

No priors _____

Successful termination _____ Unsuccessful _____ Other _____

Re-offend within three months _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Re-offend _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Commitment to DYS or 403 Facility upon re-offending _____

No re-offend _____

Female minority:

Felony Offenders (current offense)

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

Prior record _____ //Felony _____ Misd. _____ Both _____

Age at first adjudication

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

No priors _____

Successful termination _____ Unsuccessful _____ Other _____

Re-offend within three months _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Re-offend _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Commitment to DYS or 403 Facility upon re-offending _____

No re-offend _____

Female non-minority:

Felony Offenders (current offense)

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

Prior record _____ //Felony _____ Misd. _____ Both _____

Age at first adjudication

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

No priors _____

Successful termination _____ Unsuccessful _____ Other _____

Re-offend within three months _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Re-offend _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Commitment to DYS or 403 Facility upon re-offending _____

No re-offend _____

Male minority

Misdemeanors (current offense)

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

Prior record _____ //Felony _____ Misd. _____ Both _____

Age at first adjudication

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

No priors _____

Successful termination _____ Unsuccessful _____ Other _____

Re-offend within three months _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Re-offend _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Commitment to DYS or 403 Facility upon re-offending _____

No re-offend _____

Male non-minority

Misdemeanors (current offense)

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

Prior record _____ //Felony _____ Misd. _____ Both _____

Age at first adjudication

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

No priors _____

Successful termination _____ Unsuccessful _____ Other _____

Re-offend within three months _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Re-offend _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Commitment to DYS or 403 Facility upon re-offending_____

No re-offend_____

Female minority

Misdemeanors (current offense)

8yrs_____ 9yrs_____ 10yrs_____ 11yrs_____ 12yrs_____ 13yrs_____ 14yrs_____

15yrs_____ 16yrs_____ 17yrs_____ 18yrs_____

Prior record_____ //Felony_____ Misd._____ Both_____

Age at first adjudication

8yrs_____ 9yrs_____ 10yrs_____ 11yrs_____ 12yrs_____ 13yrs_____ 14yrs_____

15yrs_____ 16yrs_____ 17yrs_____ 18yrs_____

No priors _____

Successful termination_____ Unsuccessful_____ Other_____

Re-offend within three months_____ //felony_____ misd._____ both_____

Re-offend_____ //felony_____ misd._____ both_____

Commitment to DYS or 403 Facility upon re-offending_____

No re-offend_____

Female non-minority

Misdemeanors (current offense)

8yrs_____ 9yrs_____ 10yrs_____ 11yrs_____ 12yrs_____ 13yrs_____ 14yrs_____

15yrs_____ 16yrs_____ 17yrs_____ 18yrs_____

Prior record_____ //Felony_____ Misd._____ Both_____

Age at first adjudication

8yrs _____ 9yrs _____ 10yrs _____ 11yrs _____ 12yrs _____ 13yrs _____ 14yrs _____

15yrs _____ 16yrs _____ 17yrs _____ 18yrs _____

No priors _____

Successful termination _____ Unsuccessful _____ Other _____

Re-offend within three months _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Re-offend _____ //felony _____ misd. _____ both _____

Commitment to DYS or 403 Facility upon re-offending _____

No re-offend _____

Appendix F
Consent Form to Collect Data

Jefferson County Court of Common Pleas

Juvenile Division

SAMUEL W. KERR, JUDGE

Post Office Box 549

State Route 7 at Washington Street

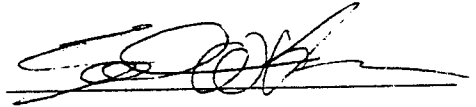
Steubenville, OH 43952

Telephone: (740) 283-8557 FAX (740) 283-8694

September 5, 2000

To Whom it may Concern:

I, Sam Kerr, Judge of Jefferson County Juvenile Court, give full authorization to J. Douglas Knight to research the files currently under the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of investigation and comparative analysis activities that are in accordance to his research project.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. W. Kerr', written over a horizontal line.

Samuel W. Kerr
Judge

Appendix G
Human Subjects Review



Youngstown State University / One University Plaza / Youngstown, Ohio 44555-0001

October 12, 2000

Dr. Tammy A. King, Assistant Professor
Department of Criminal Justice
J. Douglas Knight, Graduate Student
Department of Criminal Justice
UNIVERSITY

RE: HSRC Protocol #10-2001

Dear Dr. King and Mr. Knight:

The Human Subjects Research Committee has reviewed your Protocol, "Reclaim Ohio in Jefferson County: A Comparative Analysis," (HSRC #10-2001), and determined that it is exempt from full committee review based on a DHHS Category 4 exemption.

Any changes in your research activity should be promptly reported to the Human Subjects Research Committee and may not be initiated without HSRC approval except where necessary to eliminate hazard to human subjects. Any unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects should also be promptly reported to the Human Subjects Research Committee.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eric Lewandowski'.

Eric Lewandowski
Administrative Co-chair
Human Subjects Research Committee

ECL/cc

c: File