What We have Learned: 2014 RECLAIM and OYAS Studies

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Prior Research In This Area Has Indicated….

….that correctional services and interventions can be effective in reducing recidivism for youthful offenders, however, not all programs are equally effective

The most effective programs are based on some principles of effective interventions

- Risk (who)
- Need (what)
- Treatment (how)
- Program Integrity (how well)

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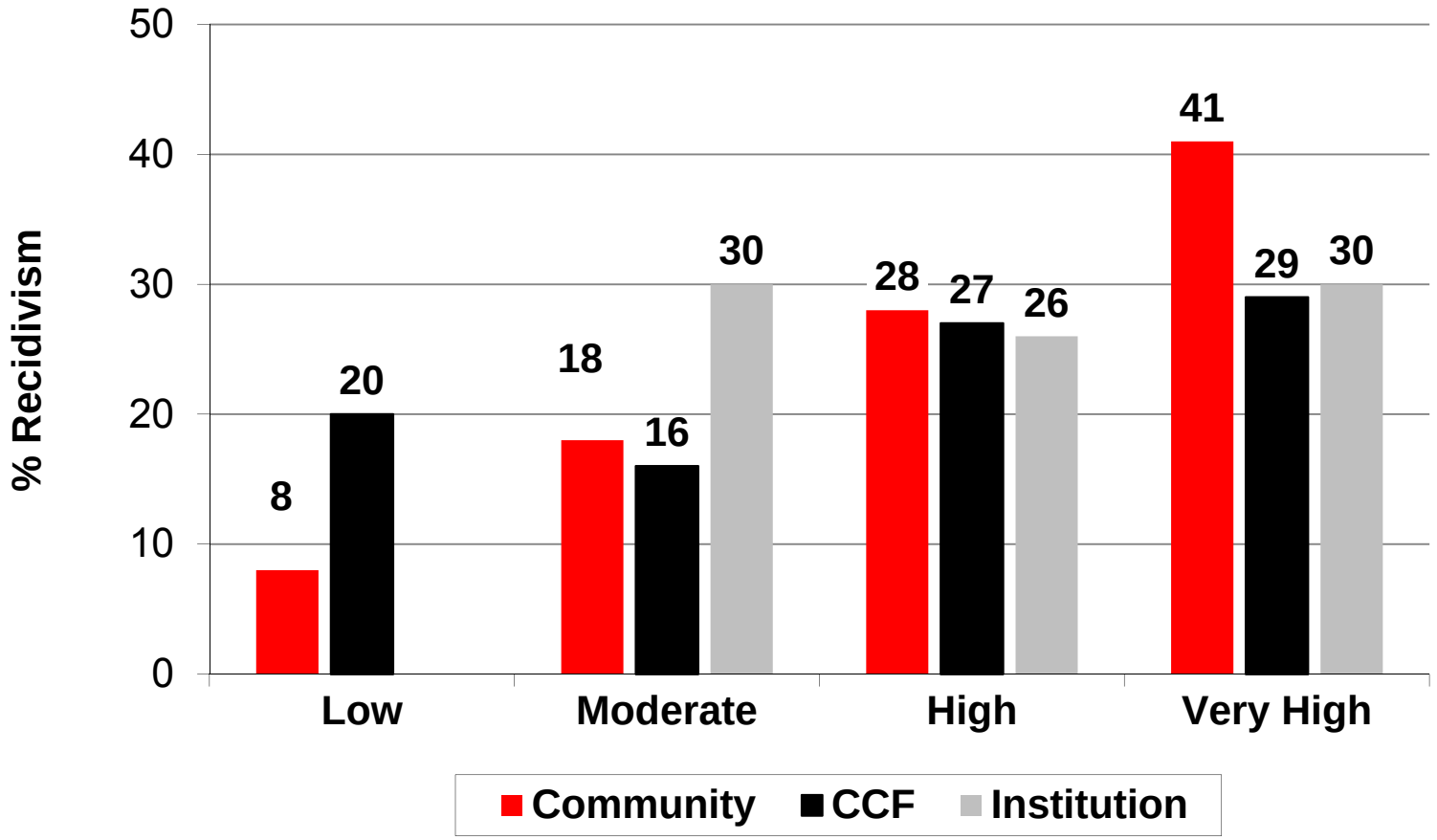
Risk Principle

- Provide more intense services to higher risk youth
- Placing lower risk youth in intensive programs can lead to increases in recidivism rates

Results from 2005 RECLAIM STUDY
Felony Adjudication by Placement & Risk



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The Need Principle

- Target crime producing needs and risk factors

  - ✓ Anti social attitudes
  - ✓ Anti Social Peers
  - ✓ Anti Social personality patterns
  - ✓ Family functioning
  - ✓ School achievement
  - ✓ Substance abuse
  - ✓ Leisure activities

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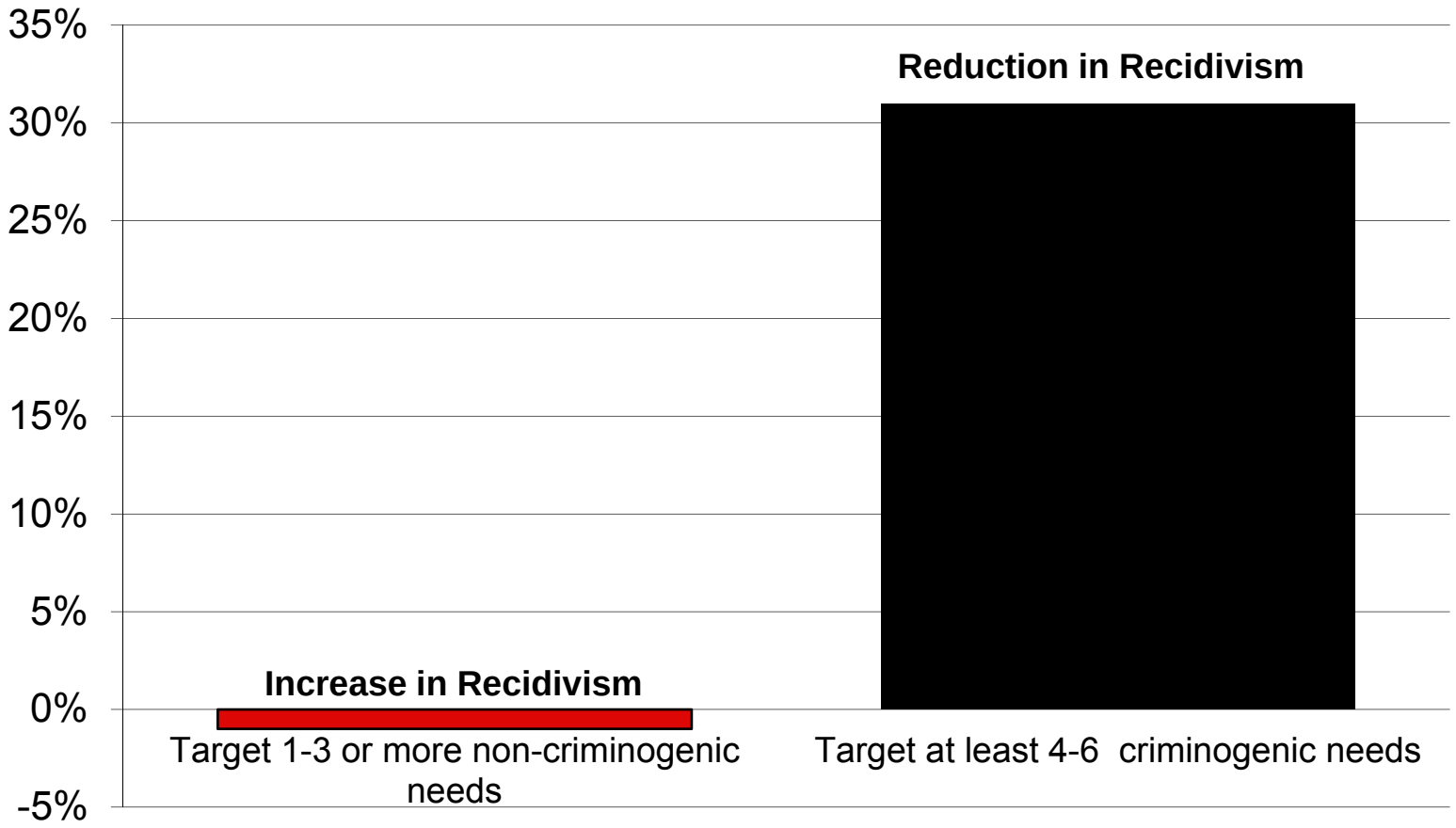
Targeting Criminogenic Needs: Results from Meta-Analyses



Source: Gendreau, P., French, S.A., and A.Taylor (2002). What Works (What Doesn't Work) Revised 2002. Invited Submission to the International Community Corrections Association Monograph Series Project

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Deliver High Quality Behavioral Interventions

- Interventions need to be behavioral in nature
- Focus on current risk/need factors
- Action oriented
- Staff follow “core correctional practices”

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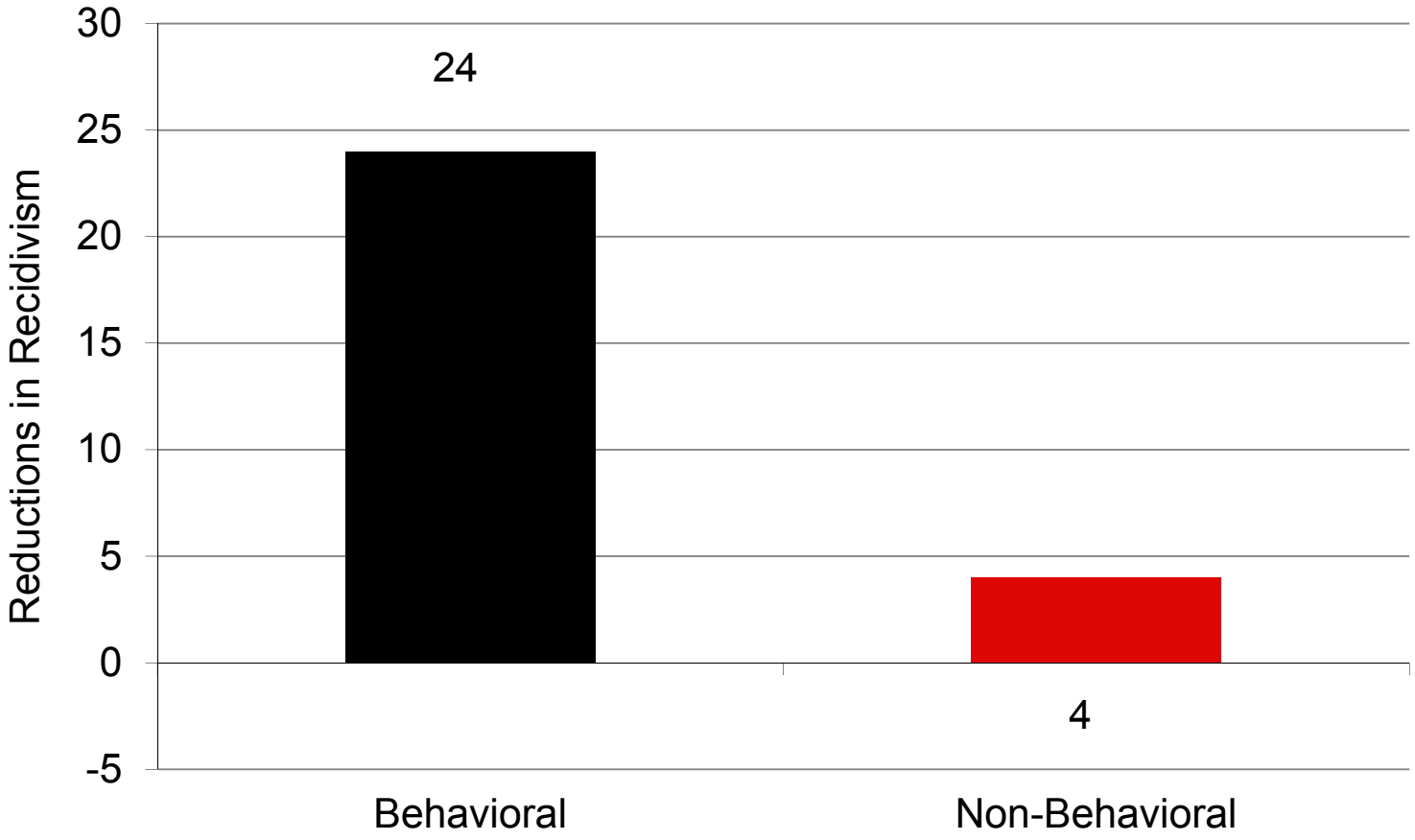
Behavioral Programming:
Results from Meta-Analysis of Youthful Offenders



Source: Dowden and Andrews (1999). What Works in Youthful Offender Treatment. Forum on Correctional Research..

Fidelity Principle

Making sure the program is delivered as designed and with integrity:

- Ensure staff are modeling appropriate behavior, are qualified, well-trained, well supervised, etc.
- Make sure barriers are addressed but target criminogenic needs
- Make sure appropriate dosage of treatment is provided
- Monitor delivery of programs & activities, etc.
- Reassess youth in meeting target behaviors

Results from 2005 RECLAIM Study - Significant Program Factors

Adjudicated youth
Assess responsivity
Exclusions followed
Groups offered
Director involved
Aftercare
Staff training
Area of study

Non-residential
Separate by gender
Criminogenic needs
Role play
Tx manual
Quality aftercare
Staff meetings
% Staff w/ Degree

Assess risk and need
Separate by legal status
Cognitive behavioral
Average hours
QA
Family involvement
Adequate funding

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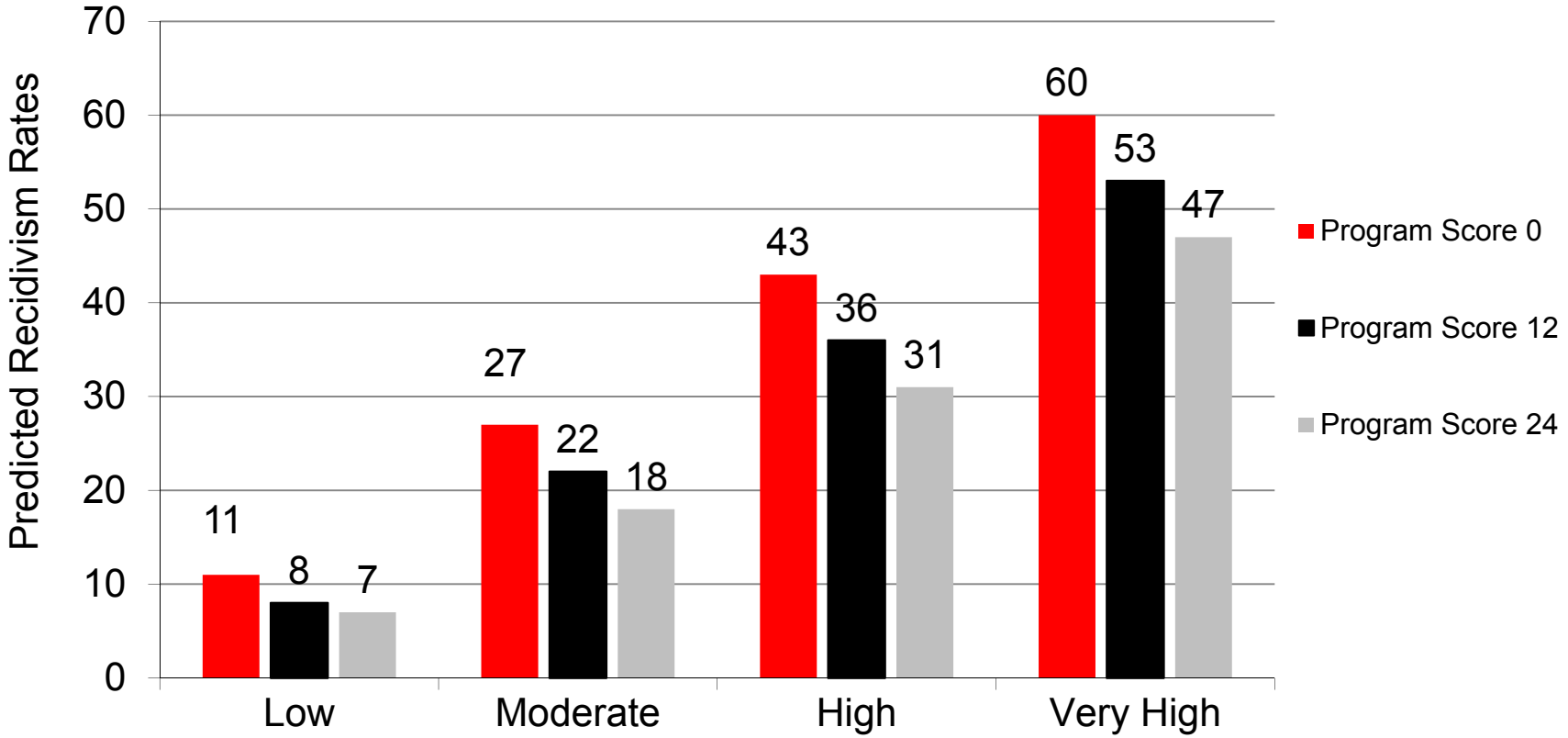
Results from 2005 RECLAIM Study
Impact of Program Factors on Recidivism



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Overview of the Following Studies:

- Evaluation of Ohio's RECLAIM Programs
- 2012 Targeted RECLAIM Outcome Study
- Various Studies Examining Predictive Validity and Reliability of the OYAS

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Evaluation of Ohio's RECLAIM Programs

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Key Findings Presented

- Results of the overall statewide report:
  - Overall results for RECLAIM, CCF, and DYS youth
  - Outcomes by RECLAIM program
  - Outcomes for each CCF
  - Overview of results from CPC assessments
  - Overview of results from cost benefit analysis (CBA)

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Current Study

- Current study updates and extends the previous 2005 RECLAIM Evaluation Study:
  - Implemented OYAS and updated DYS database
  - CPCs were conducted to examine programs most served by RECLAIM funding
  - Examined dosage levels

Research Questions

1. What is the recidivism rate of youth served by RECLAIM funded programs?
2. What is the recidivism rate of youth served by CCFs?
3. What is the recidivism rate of youth sent to DYS?
4. Are there differences in recidivism rates between different types of RECLAIM programs?
5. Do the programs and facilities have different recidivism rates by youth risk level?

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Distribution of Youth by Placement Type (released from program during FY2011)

	N	%
RECLAIM	9,314	87.2
CCF	516	4.8
DYS	849	8.0
TOTAL	10,679	100

FY2011 = July 2010 to June 2011

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Data

- Program Data:
  - **634** total RECLAIM funded programs
  - **12** CCFs
  - DYS facilities counted as **1** distinct "program" type

- Total **647** programs

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Data Collection

- Individual level
  - Data on youth = OYAS database
  - Recidivism:
    - DYS felony adjudication database
    - CCIS
    - DRC intake database
    - DYS intake database
    - OhLEG
- Program level
  - Program level data were collected on several RECLAIM funded agencies/programs (CPC)

Outcome Measures and Follow-Up

- Measures of Recidivism:
  - Any new felony adjudication as a juvenile or adult
  - Any new commitment to a DYS or DRC facility
  - "Any failure" – combined above outcome measures
- Follow-up = average of 22.5 months
  - Follow-up ranged from 19 to 28 months (Jan. to Oct. 2013)
- Risk level was measured using the OYAS

Overall Results

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Demographic Characteristics of Youth by Placement Type				
	N	% White	% Male	Average Age at Release
RECLAIM	9,314	70.5	67.1	15.9
CCF	516	62.2	92.2	16.5
DYS	849	35.2	94.1	17.2

*Risk levels were not available on all youth; therefore, N = 8,580

RECLAIM Distribution of Programs and Demographic Characteristics

Distribution of Program Types	N	% White	% Male	Average Age
Advocacy	2	50	50	15.0
Aftercare/Parole	140	27	88	17.2
Alternative Schools	346	79	75	16.2
Alternative to Detention	35	83	56	16.2
Clinical Assessment	99	82	66	16.9
Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention	45	27	91	16.0
Mediation	720	56	64	16.8
Day Treatment	127	38	71	15.5
DMC	23	13	35	15.4
Diversion	3,150	78	60	16.3
Drug Test	256	81	68	16.5
Education Services	35	66	86	16.1
Family Preservation	373	54	69	--
Information and Awareness	1	--	--	16.6
Intensive Supervision	514	70	79	17.0
Law Enforcement Services	17	94	65	17.2
Life Skills	10	60	70	15.1
Mental Health Counseling	928	57	71	16.3
Mentors	129	31	82	16.2
Monitoring	152	72	70	16.8

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RECLAIM Distribution of Programs and Demographic Characteristics Continued

Distribution of Program Types				
	N	% White	% Male	Average Age
Parental Support	33	73	70	15.9
Physical Stress Challenge	105	74	63	16.0
Prevention	68	98	66	17.0
Probation	3,924	70	70	16.3
Recreation	5	40	60	14.4
Residential	552	65	73	16.5
Restitution/Community Service	1224	72	71	16.4
Secure Detention	27	88	89	17.0
Sex Offender	145	56	97	16.4
Shelter Care	4	50	100	14.8
Shoplifter	3	100	100	15.3
Substance Abuse Treatment	449	56	77	16.8
Substance Abuse Education	169	83	68	16.1
Traffic	2	50	50	--
Transportation	17	94	82	16.8
Truancy	4	100	100	16.5
Volunteers	2	--	--	--
Work Detail	310	90	64	15.9
Wrap Around	466	31	71	16.0
Youth in Groups	329	71	69	16.5

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Distribution of Risk by Placement Type

	N	% Low	% Moderate	% High
RECLAIM	8,580	25.9	55.3	18.8
CCF	510	29.2	35.5	35.3
DYS	796	10.9	29.3	59.8

Risk levels were not available on all youth, therefore, the sample for this table is lower than the total sample

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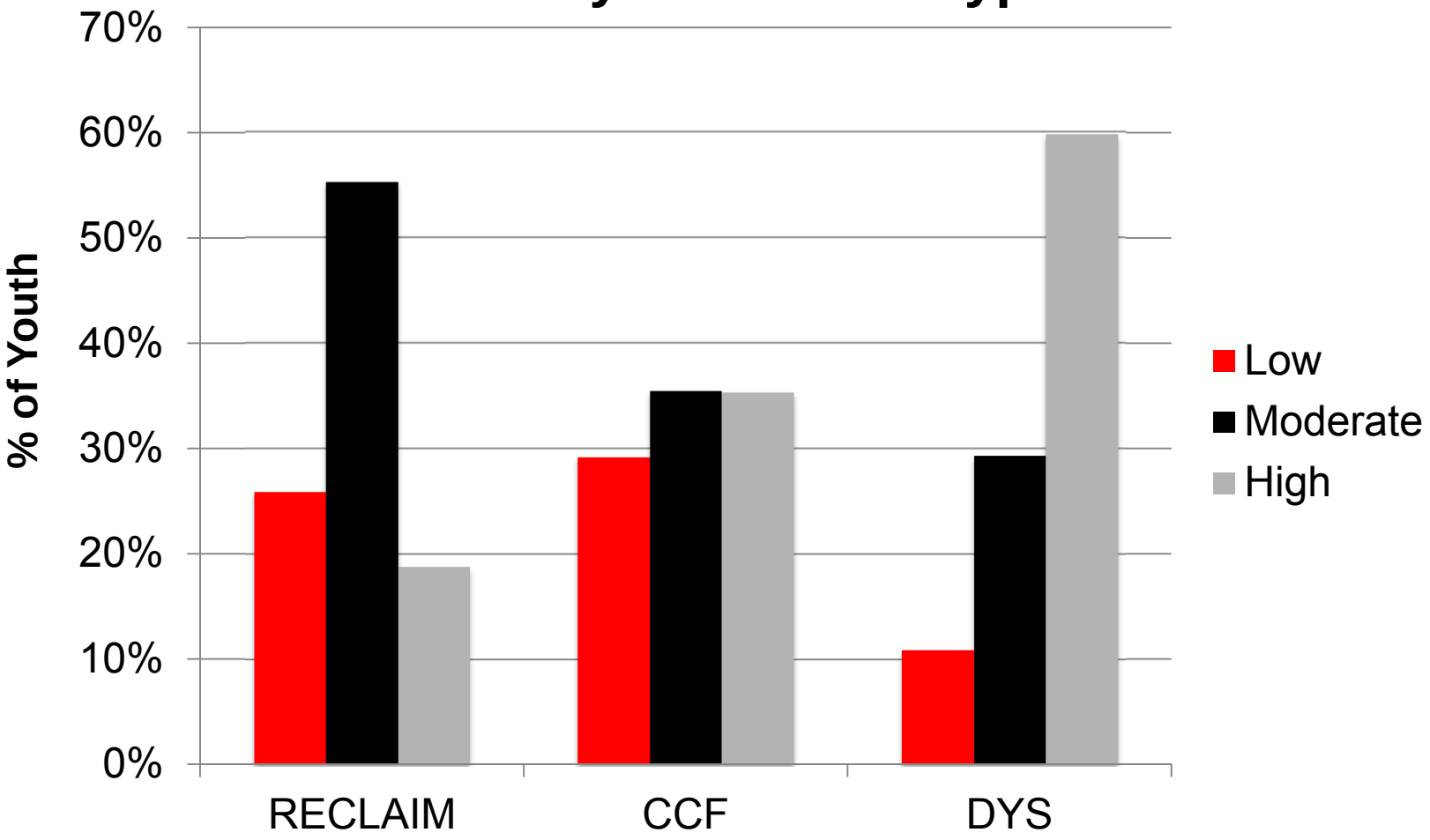
Percentage of Youth in Each Category of Risk by Placement Type



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Distribution of Risk by RECLAIM Program Type

Distribution of Risk by RECLAIM Program Type				
	N	% Low	% Moderate	% High
Advocacy	2	--	50.0	50.0
Aftercare/Parole	140	10.7	33.6	55.7
Alternative Schools	317	18.0	49.8	32.2
Alternatives to Detention	32	15.6	68.8	15.6
Clinical Assessment	99	9.1	59.6	31.3
Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention	44	6.8	31.8	61.4
Day Treatment	106	3.8	46.2	50.0
DMC	17	17.6	52.9	29.4
Diversion	2,898	33.2	59.4	7.4
Drug Test	250	34.4	40.4	25.2
Education Services	35	11.4	37.1	51.4
Family Preservation	348	5.5	51.7	42.8
Information and Awareness	1	--	100	--
Intensive Supervision	503	10.9	49.9	39.2
Law Enforcement Services	14	7.1	64.3	28.6
Life Skills	10	10.0	50.0	40.0
Mediation	590	29.3	54.1	16.6
Mental Health Counseling	899	13.7	50.3	36.0
Mentors	126	9.5	44.4	46.0
Monitoring	147	14.3	42.9	49.9

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Distribution of Risk by RECLAIM Program Type Continued

	N	% Low	% Moderate	% High
Parental Support	31	6.5	67.7	25.8
Physical Stress Challenge	103	9.7	69.9	20.4
Prevention	68	5.9	60.3	338
Probation	3,739	18.5	58.2	23.3
Recreation	5	20.0	40.0	40.0
Residential	524	6.1	44.1	49.8
Restitution/Community Service	1,167	25.9	50.6	23.6
Secure Detention	26	3.8	46.2	50.0
Sex Offender	141	5.0	55.3	39.7
Shelter Care	4	--	75.0	25.0
Shoplifter	3	33.3	66.7	--
Substance Abuse Treatment	439	7.7	55.1	37.1
Substance Abuse Education	147	36.7	36.7	26.5
Traffic	2	50.0	--	50.0
Transportation	16	6.3	62.5	31.3
Truancy	4	25.0	25.0	50.0
Volunteers	2	50.0	50.0	--
Work Detail	302	19.5	60.3	20.2
Wrap Around	440	9.5	50.2	40.2
Youth in Groups	315	10.8	51.1	38.1

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Recidivism Results

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Recidivism Rates (% of Failures) by Placement Type

	N	Felony Adjudication*	Commitment to DYS/DRC*	Any Failure*
RECLAIM	8,580	15.1	3.0	16.3
CCF	510	28.4	18.8	39.0
DYS	796	34.7	26.6	50.3
Total	9,886	17.4	5.4	20.2

*p ≤ .0001

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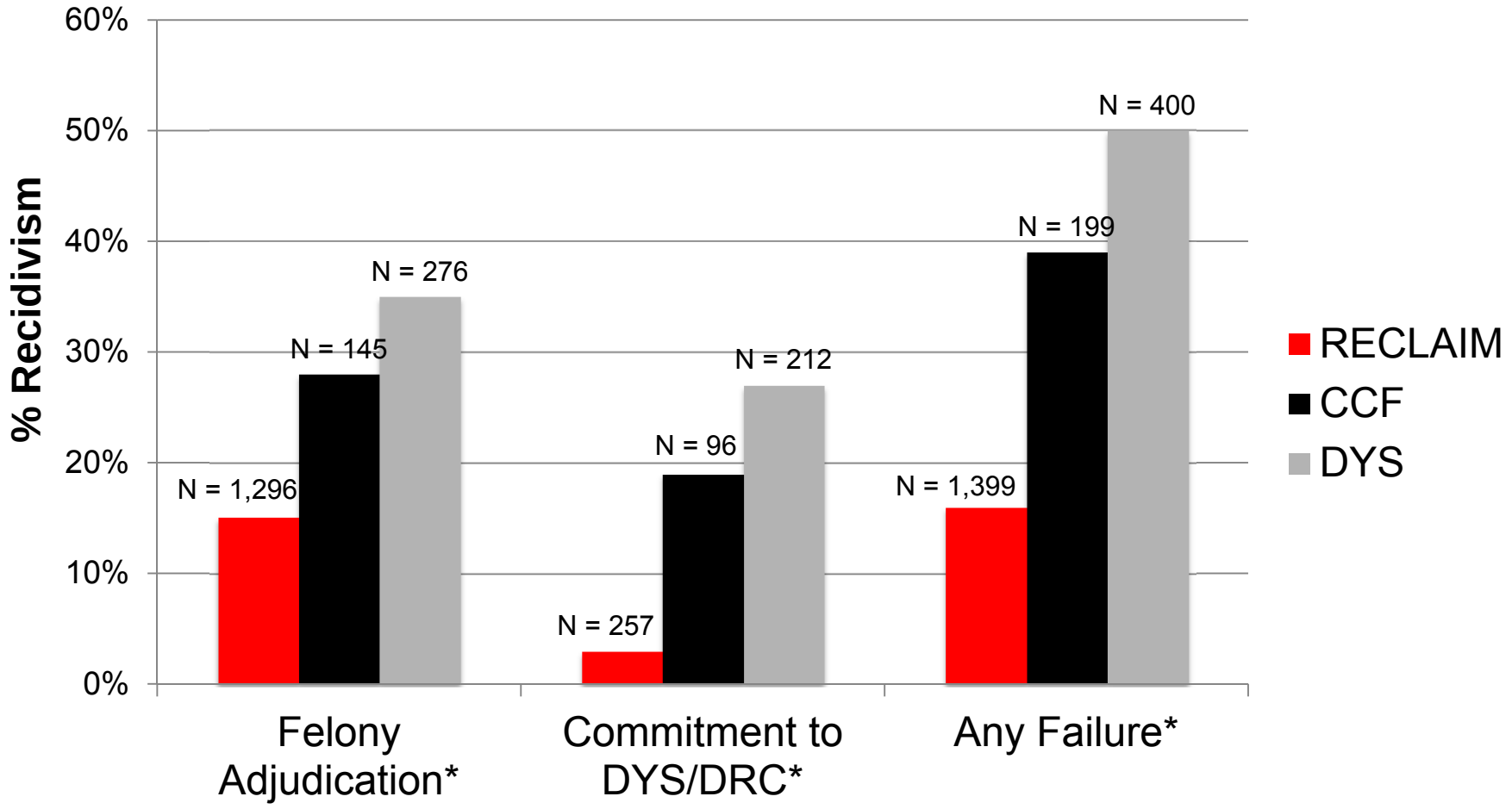
Recidivism Rates (% of Failures) by Placement Type



*p ≤ .0001

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Factors Correlated with Recidivism

	Felony Adjudication	Commitment to DYS/DRC	Any Failure
OYAS Risk Levels	.251*	.222*	.297*
Termination (1 = successful termination)	-.064*	-.082*	-.092*
Length of Stay	.110*	.057*	.121*
# of RECLAIM Programs	.177*	.073*	.191*

*p ≤ .001

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Recidivism Rates (% of Failures) by Risk and Placement Type

	Felony Adjudication*			Commitment to DYS/DRC*			Any Failure*		
	Low	Mod	High	Low	Mod	High	Low	Mod	High
RECLAIM	7	13	34	1	2	10	7	14	37
CCF	16	29	38	8	14	33	20	37	57
DYS	16	31	40	13	19	33	24	43	59

*$p \leq .001$

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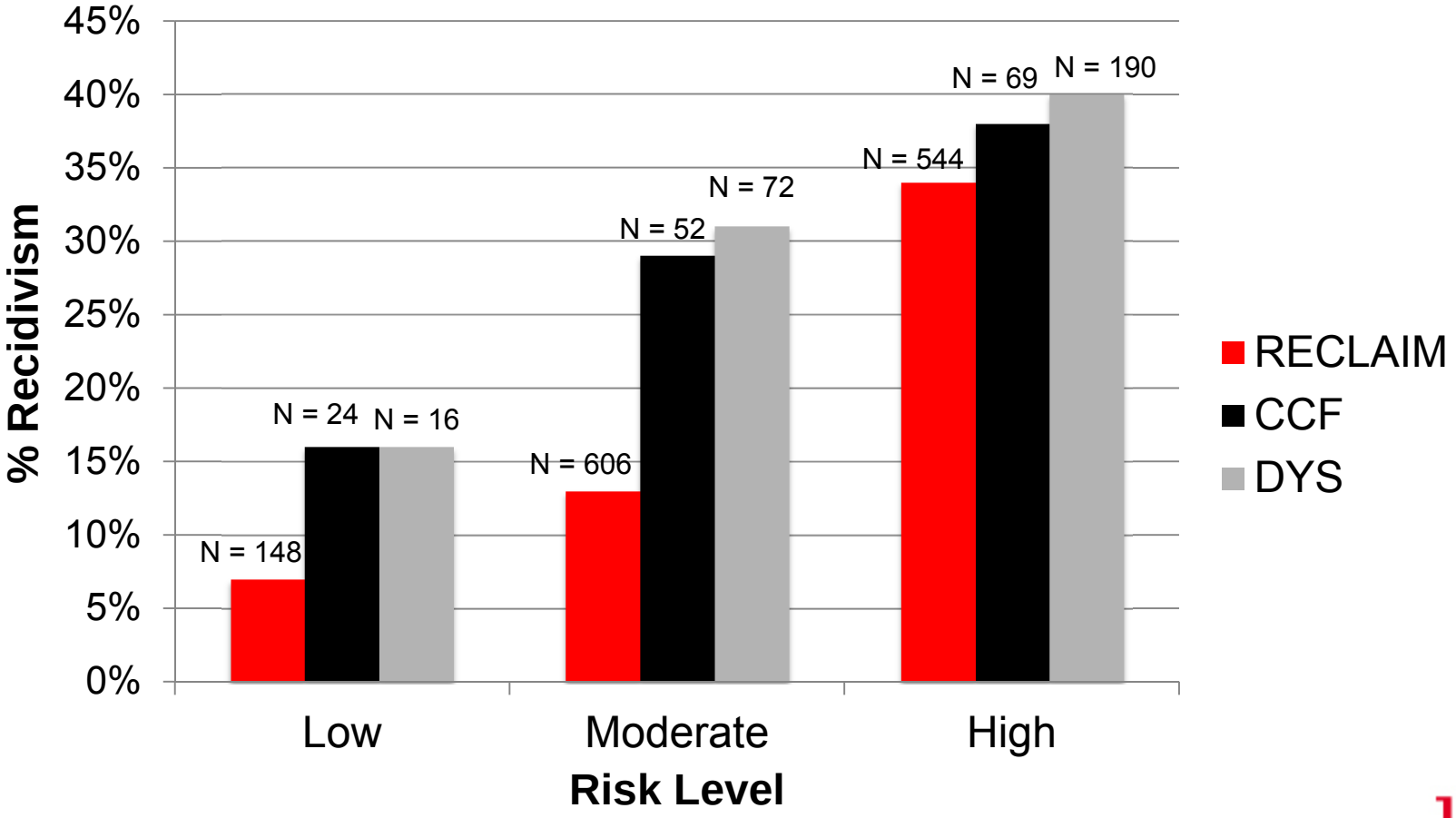
Felony Adjudication Failure Rates by Risk and Placement Type



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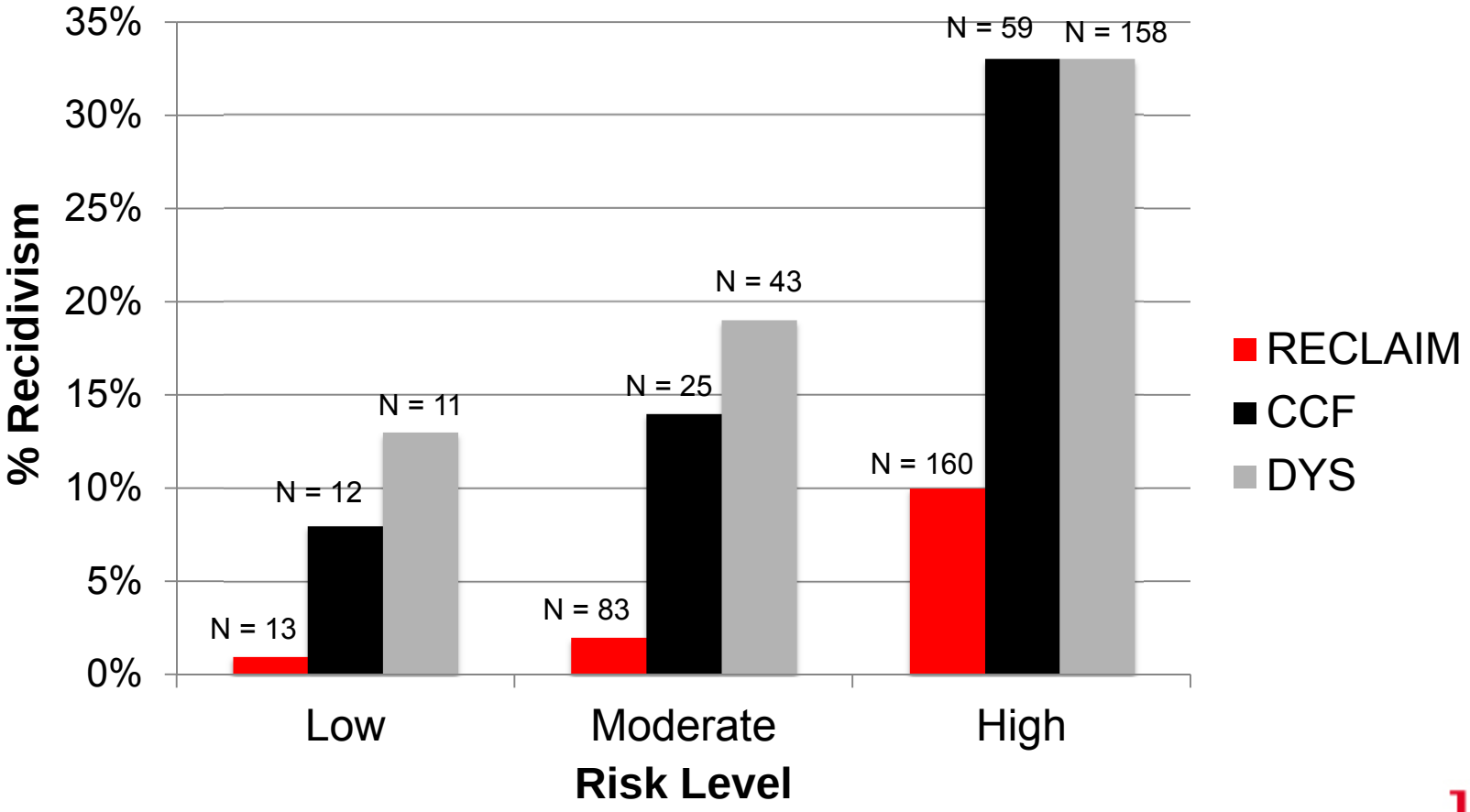
DYS/DRC Failure Rates by Risk and Placement Type



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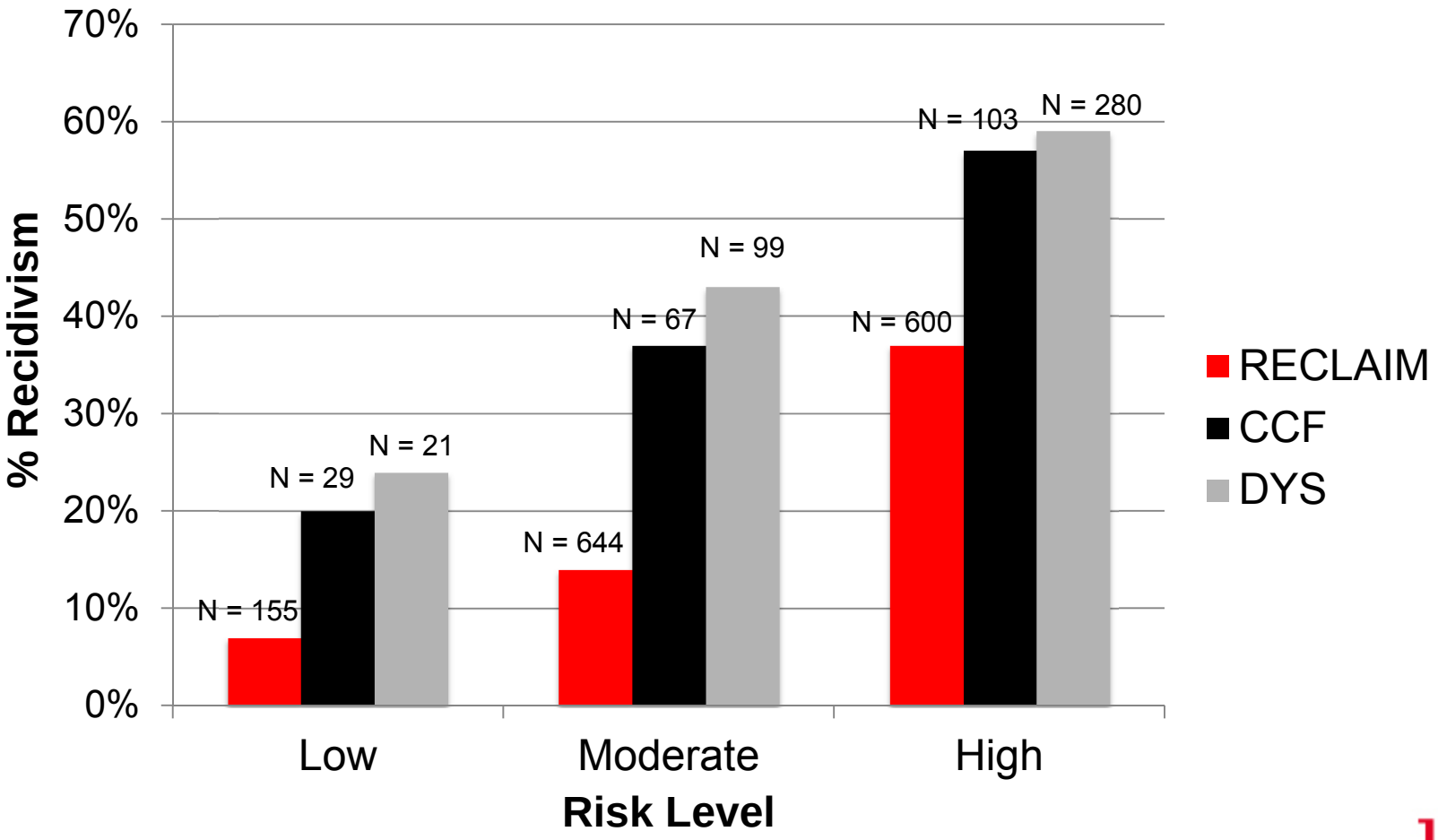
Any Failure Rates by Risk and Placement Type



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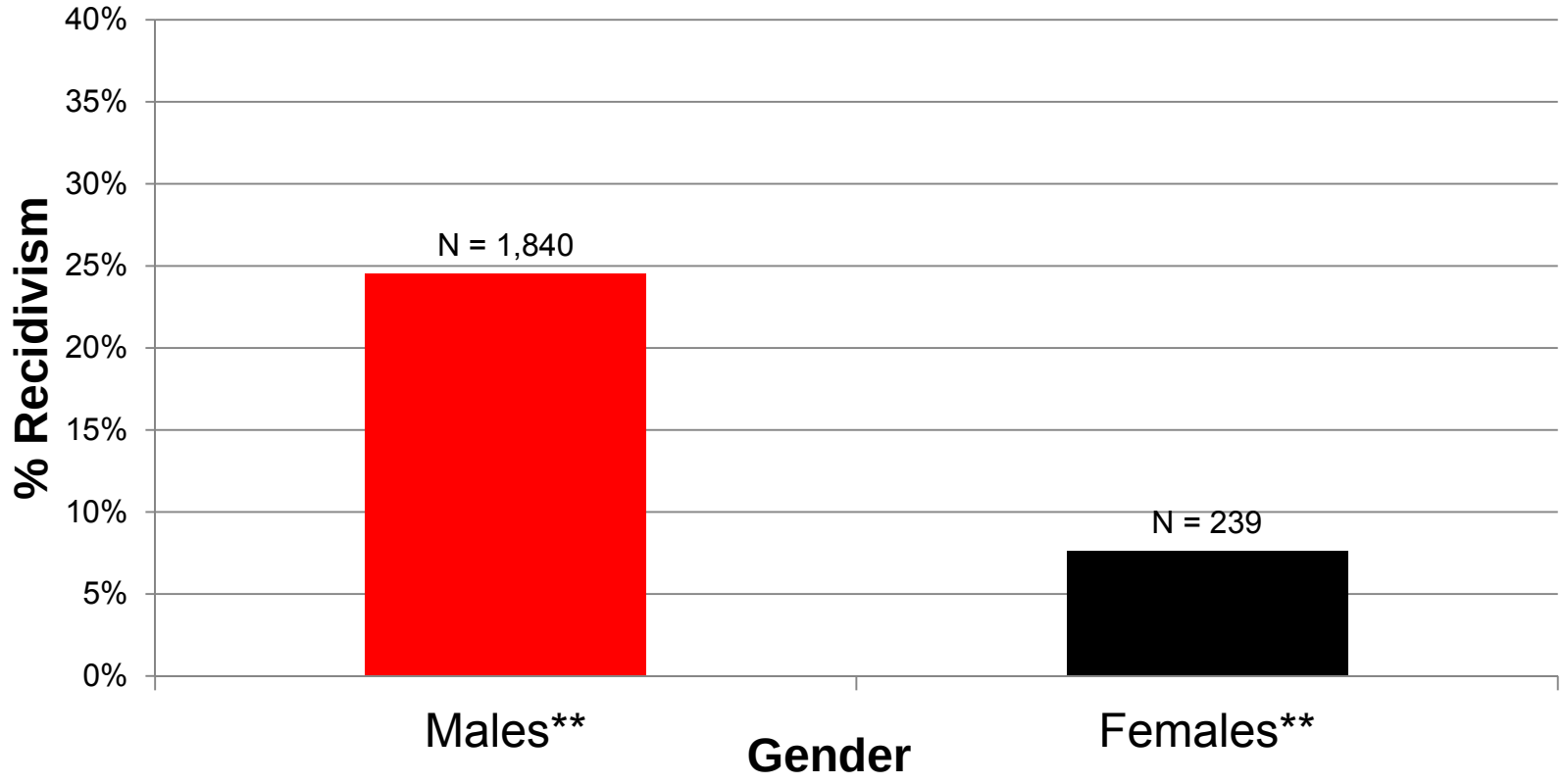
Recidivism Rates for Males and Females for all Program Types and all Risk Levels



**p ≤ .001

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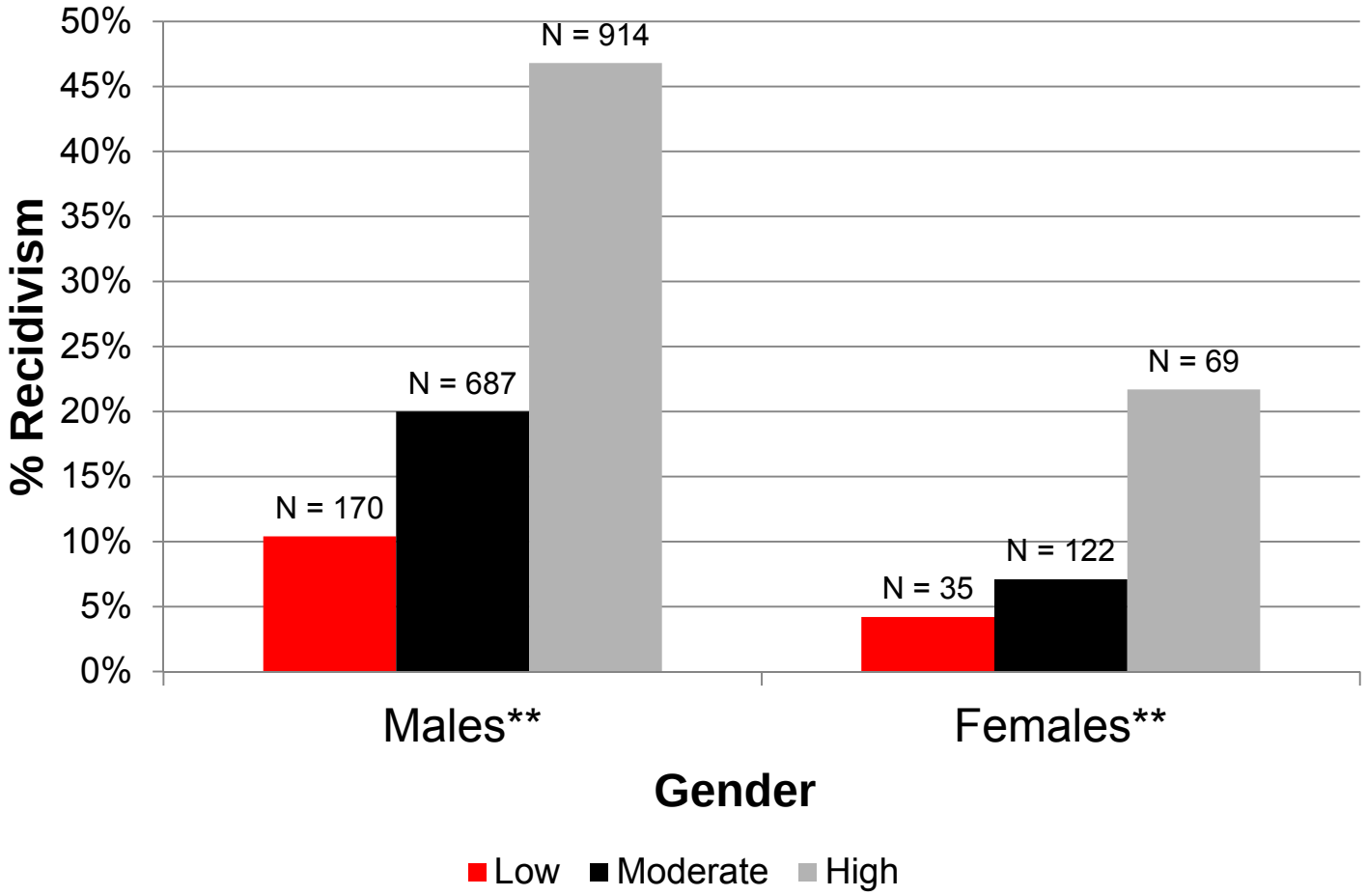
Recidivism Rates for Males and Females by Risk Level for all Program Types



**p ≤ .001

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Additional Analyses RECLAIM Youth

- Additional analyses were conducted to examine relationship between RECLAIM participants, recidivism (any failure) and a variety of other factors:
  - Gender
  - Age
  - Most recent program placement
  - Number of months in programs
  - Number of RECLAIM services
  - Program Completion Status

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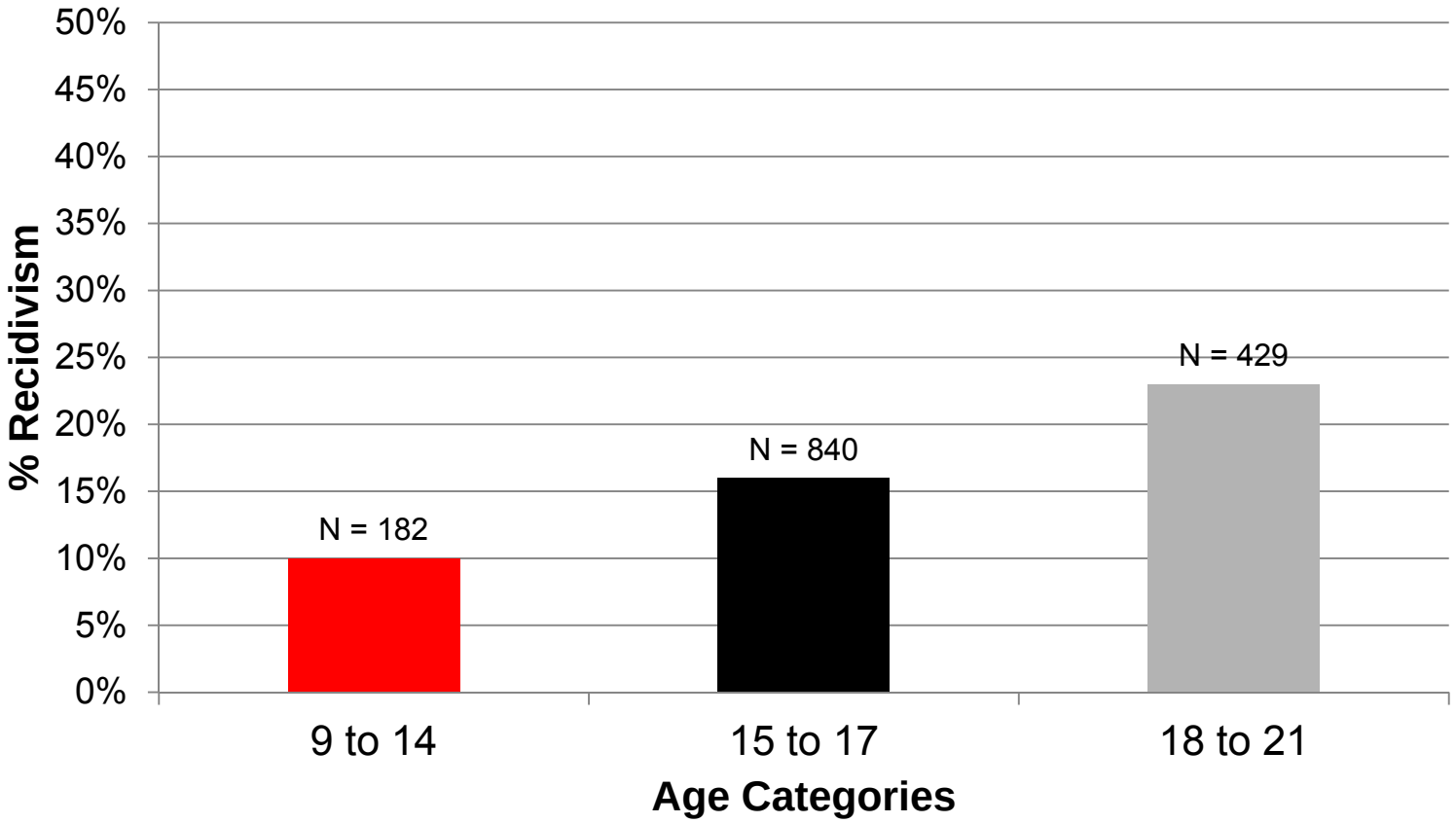
Recidivism Rates by Age Categories for RECLAIM Youth



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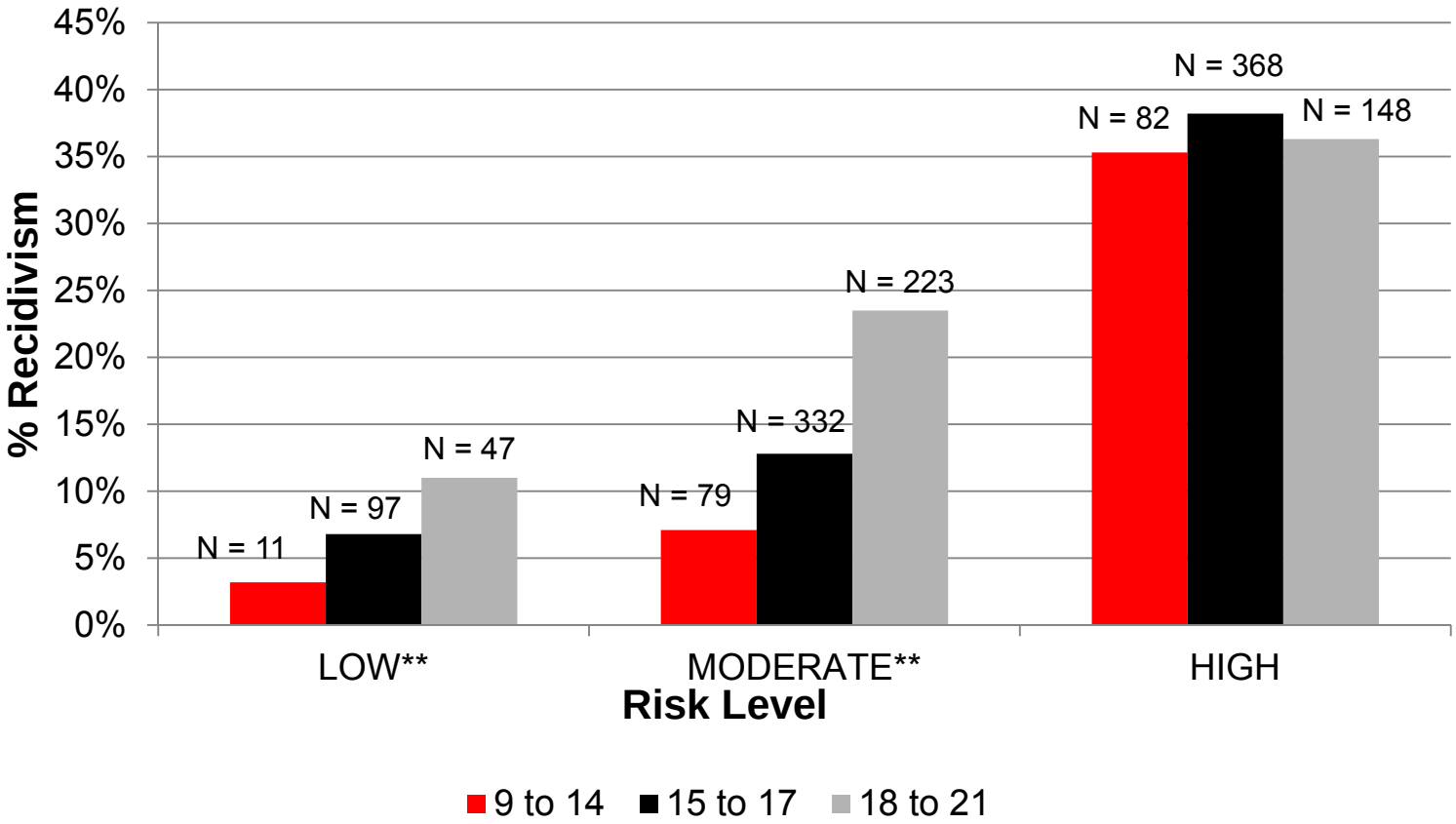
Recidivism Rates for RECLAIM Youth by Age Categories and Risk Level



**p ≤ .001

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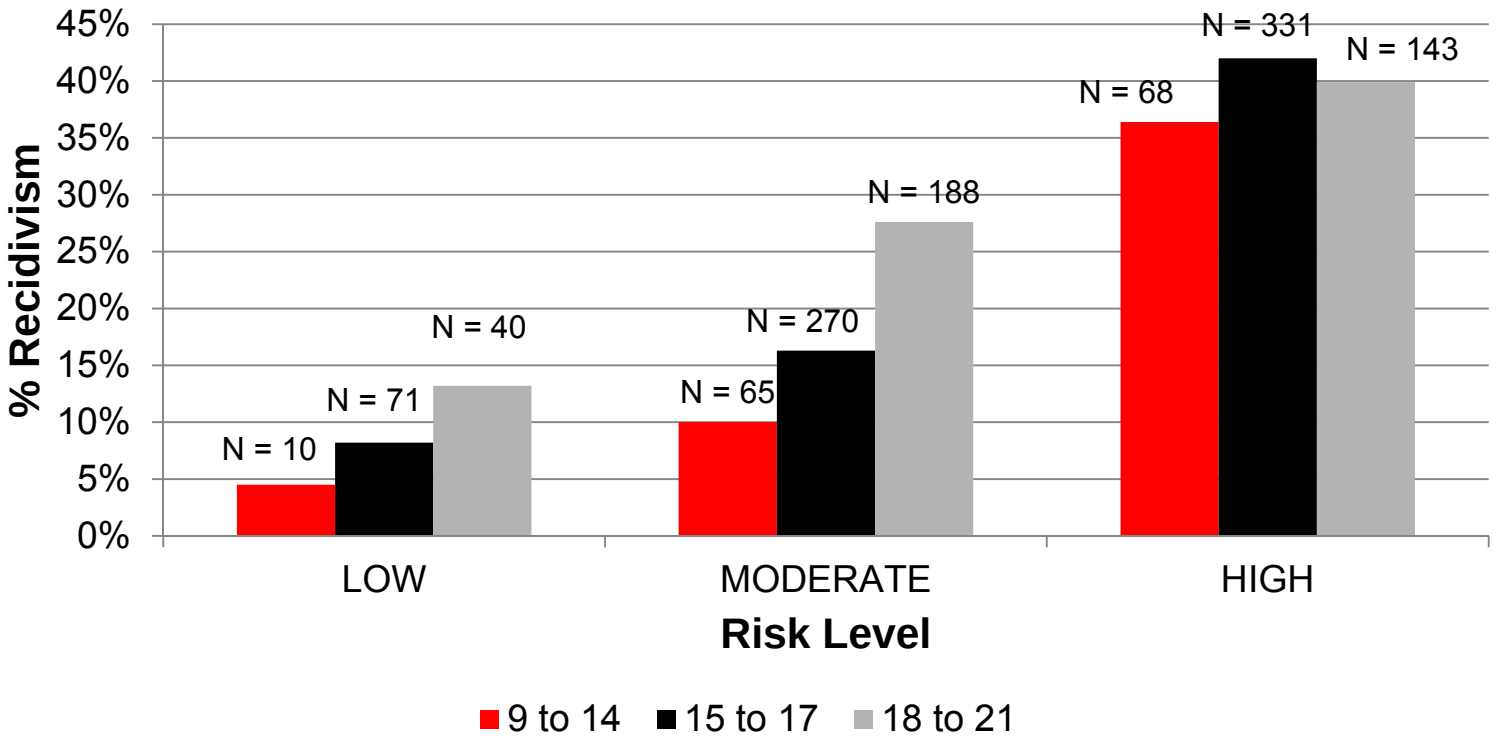
Recidivism Rates for Males by Age Categories and Risk Level (RECLAIM Youth)



**p ≤ .001

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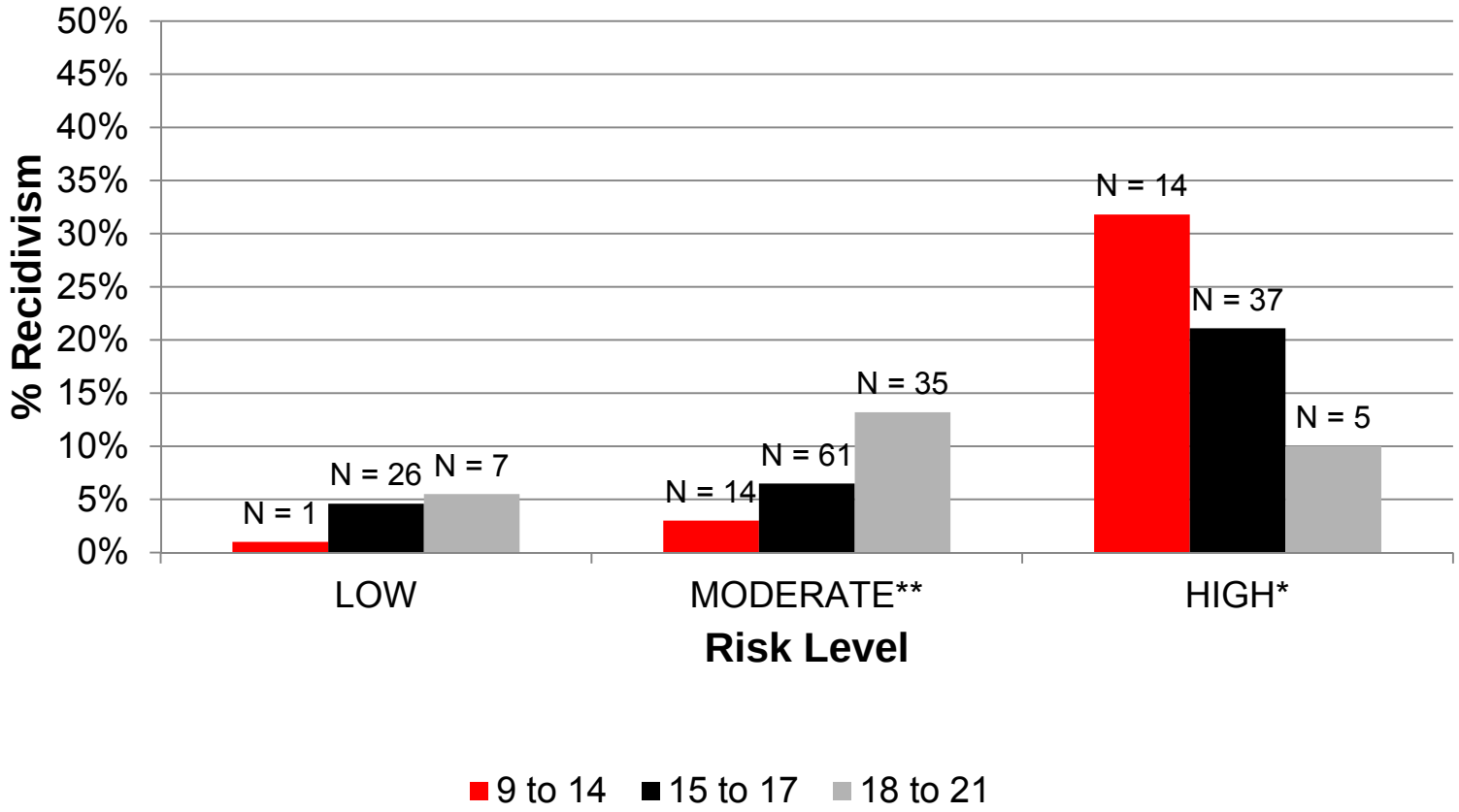
Recidivism Rates for Females by Age Categories and Risk Level (RECLAIM Youth)



**p ≤ .001
* p ≤ .05

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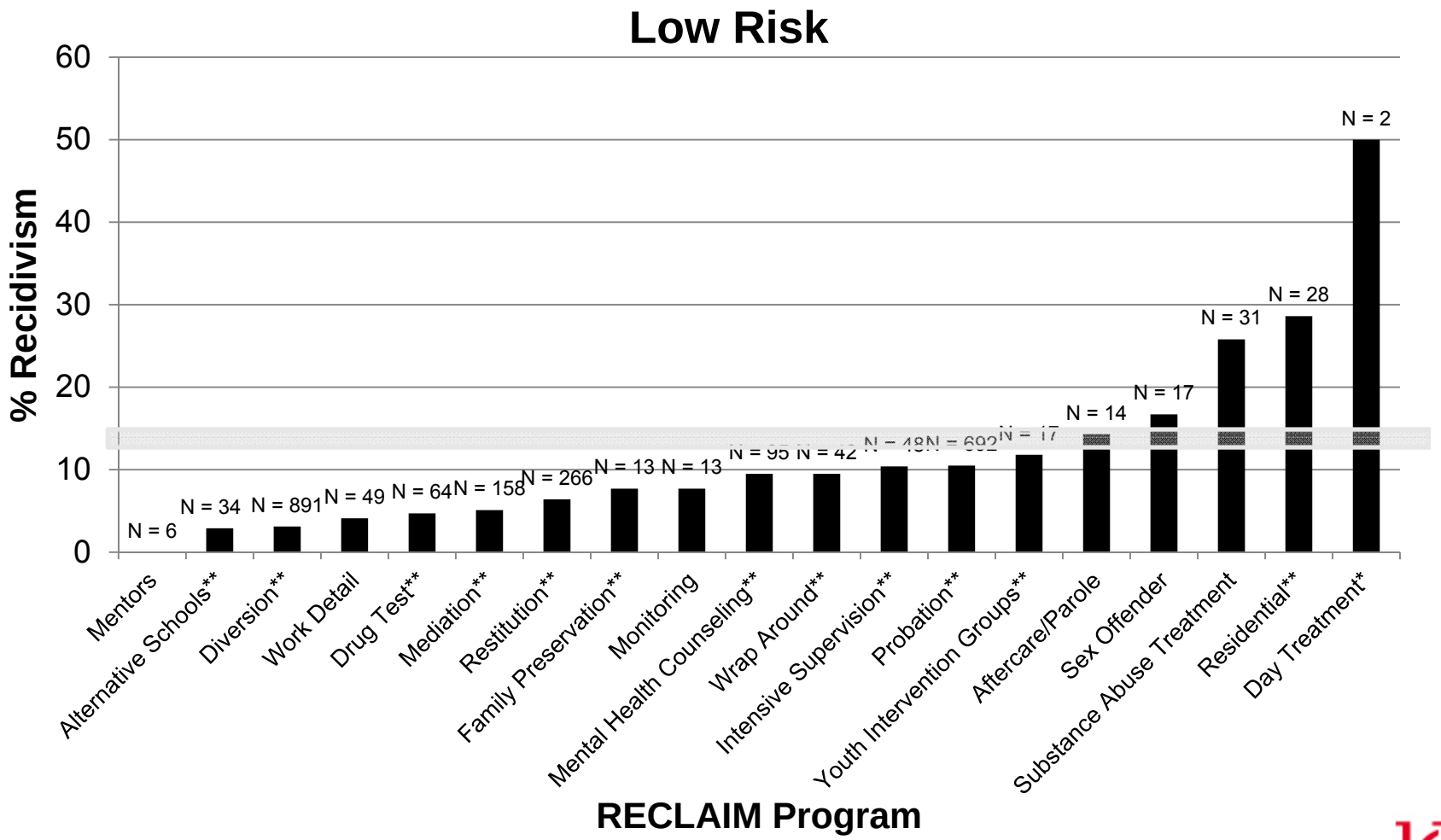
Any Indicator of Recidivism for Most Recent RECLAIM Placement



**p ≤ .001
* p ≤ .01

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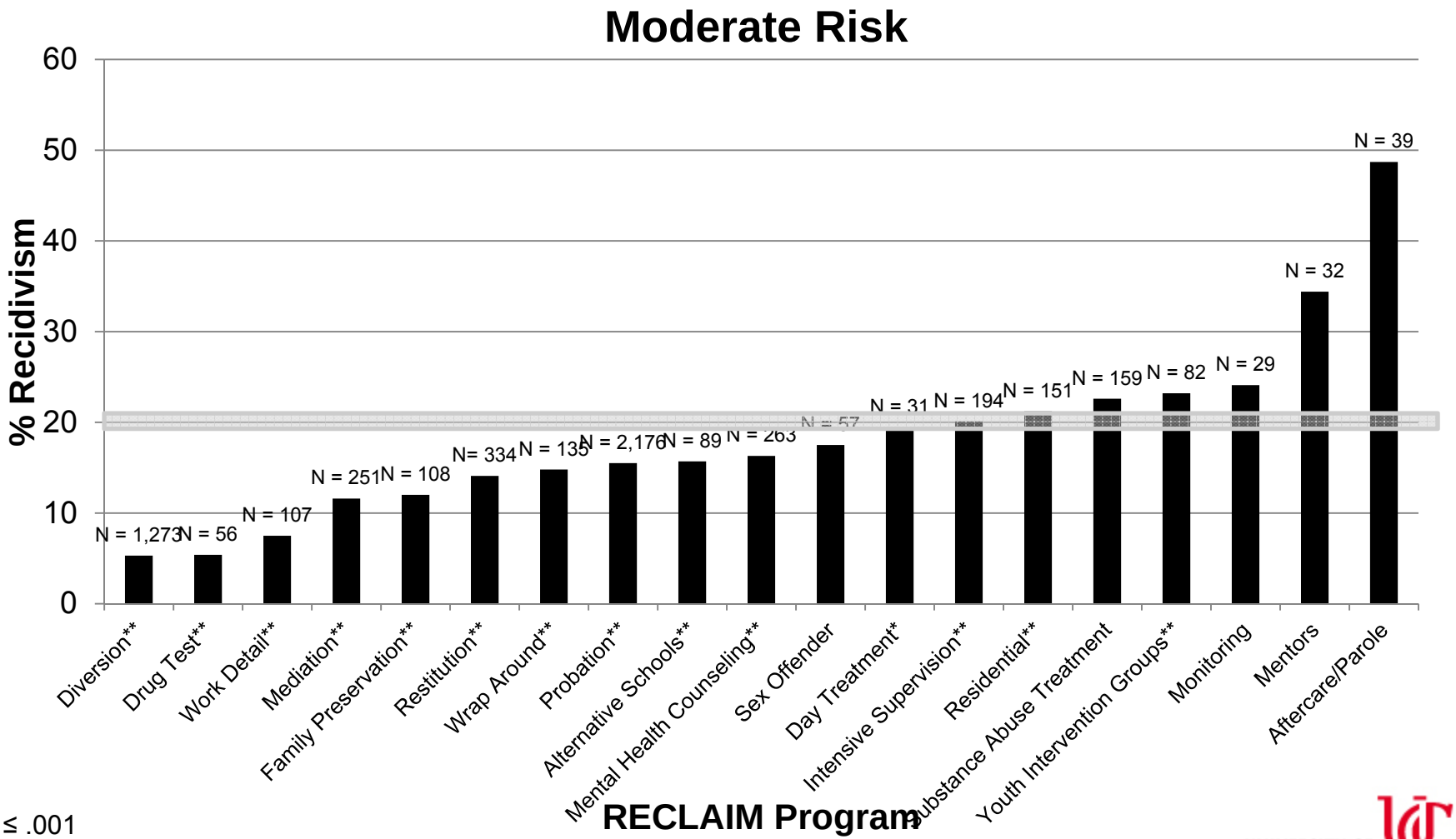
Any Indicator of Recidivism for Most Recent RECLAIM Placement



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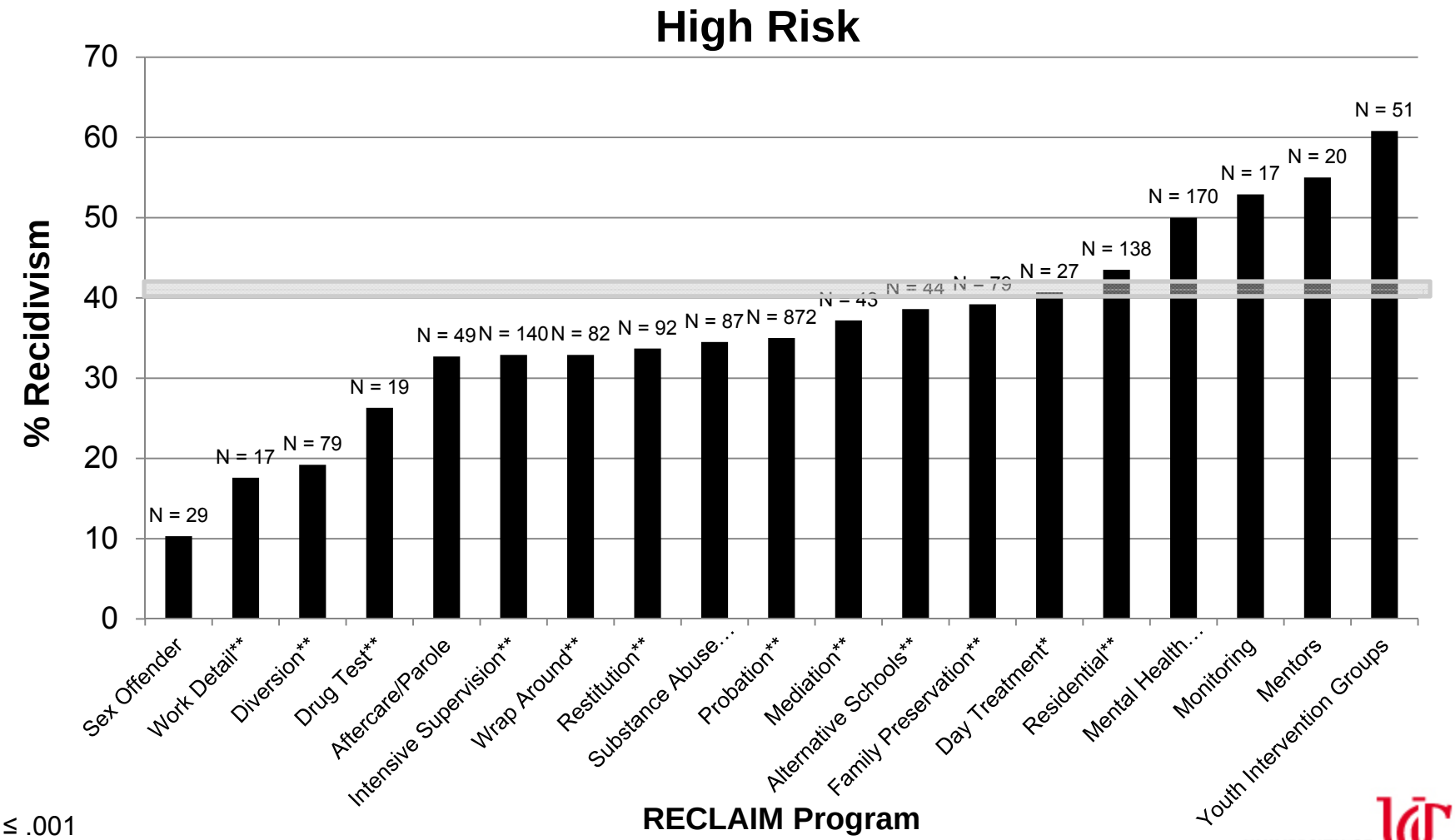
Any Indicator of Recidivism for Most Recent RECLAIM Placement



**p ≤ .001
* p ≤ .01

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Percent Recidivism by Total Number of Months in RECLAIM Programs

	0 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	13+ months
Low Risk**	5.1	8.6	12.5
Moderate Risk**	10.3	12.5	19.0
High Risk**	42.2	37.6	34.5

**p ≤ .001

68% increase in recidivism

145% increase in recidivism

11% decrease in recidivism

18% decrease in recidivism

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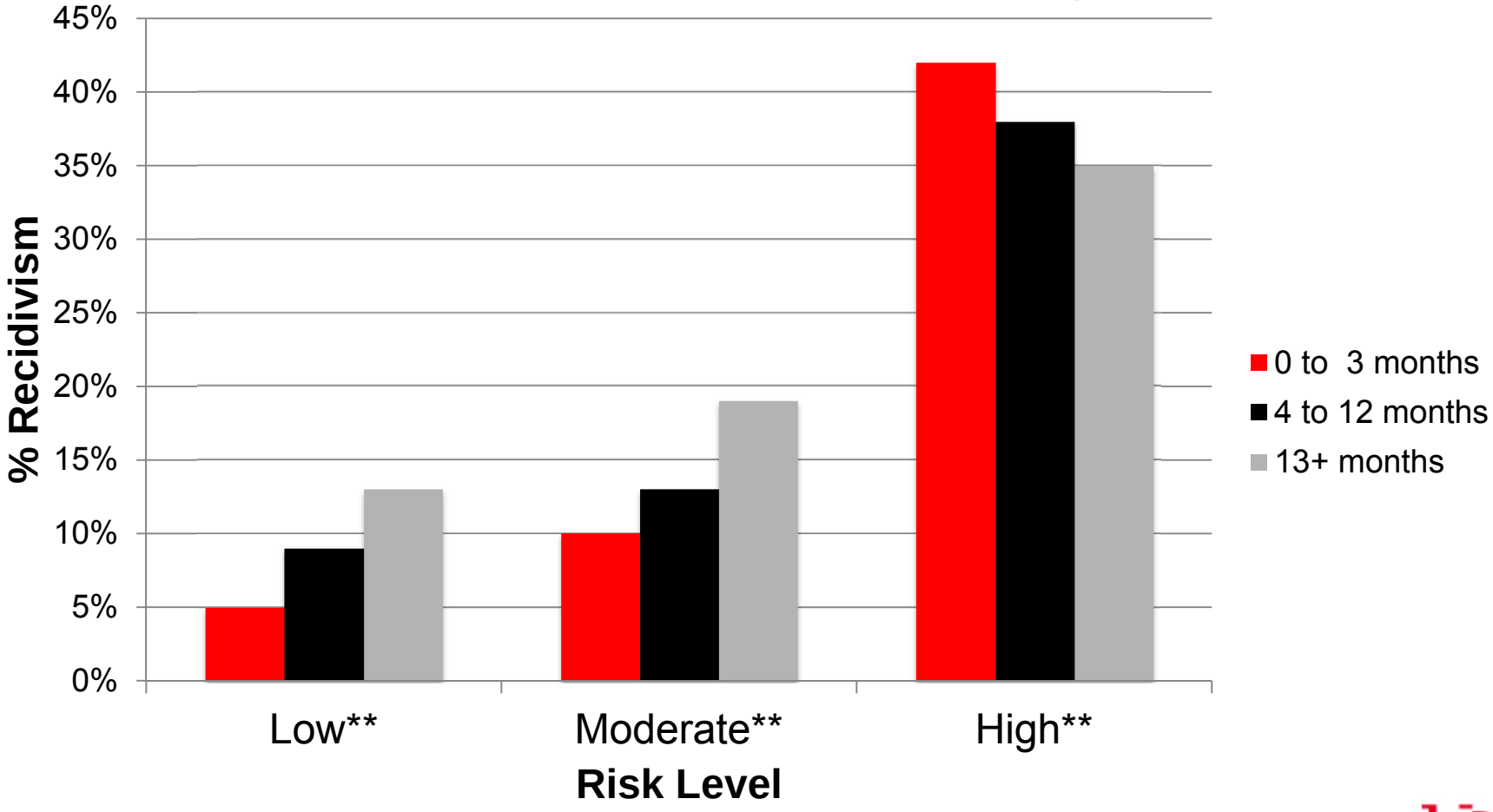
Percent Recidivism by Total Number of Months in RECLAIM Programs



**p ≤ .001

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Percent Recidivism by Number of RECLAIM Services

	1	2 to 3	4 or more
Low Risk*	6.2	8.7	11.1
Moderate Risk**	10.6	13.8	23.6
High Risk*	32.7	36.2	41.8

**p ≤ .001
*p ≤ .05

The more programs the youth was in, the more they failed

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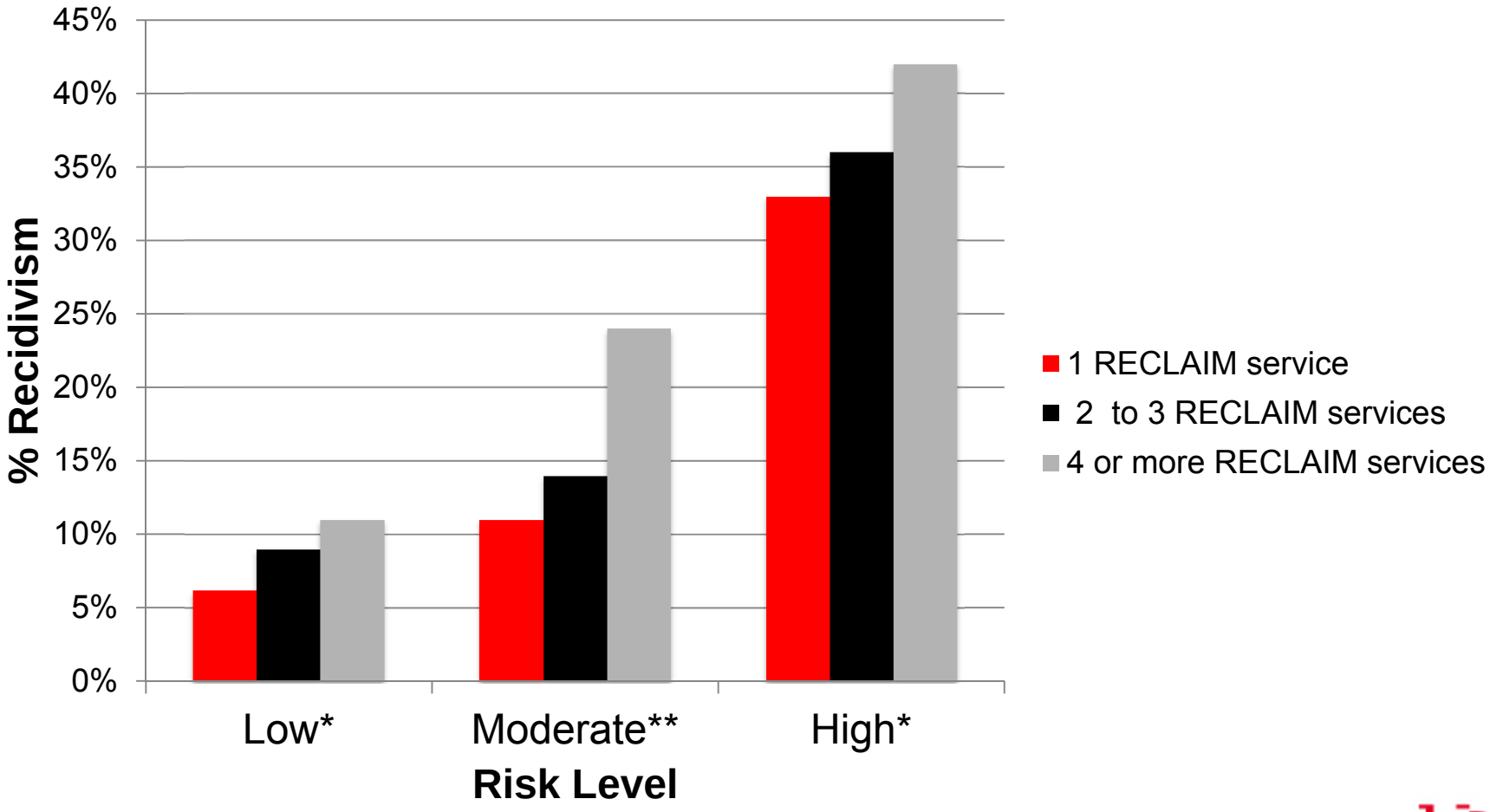
Percent Recidivism by Number of RECLAIM Services



**p ≤ .001
* p ≤ .05

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Percent Recidivism by Completion Status (RECLAIM Youth)

	Successful Completion	Unsuccessful Completion
Low Risk**	6.3	13.7
Moderate Risk**	12.6	21.2
High Risk*	36.0	43.1

**p ≤ .001
*p ≤ .01

117% increase in recidivism

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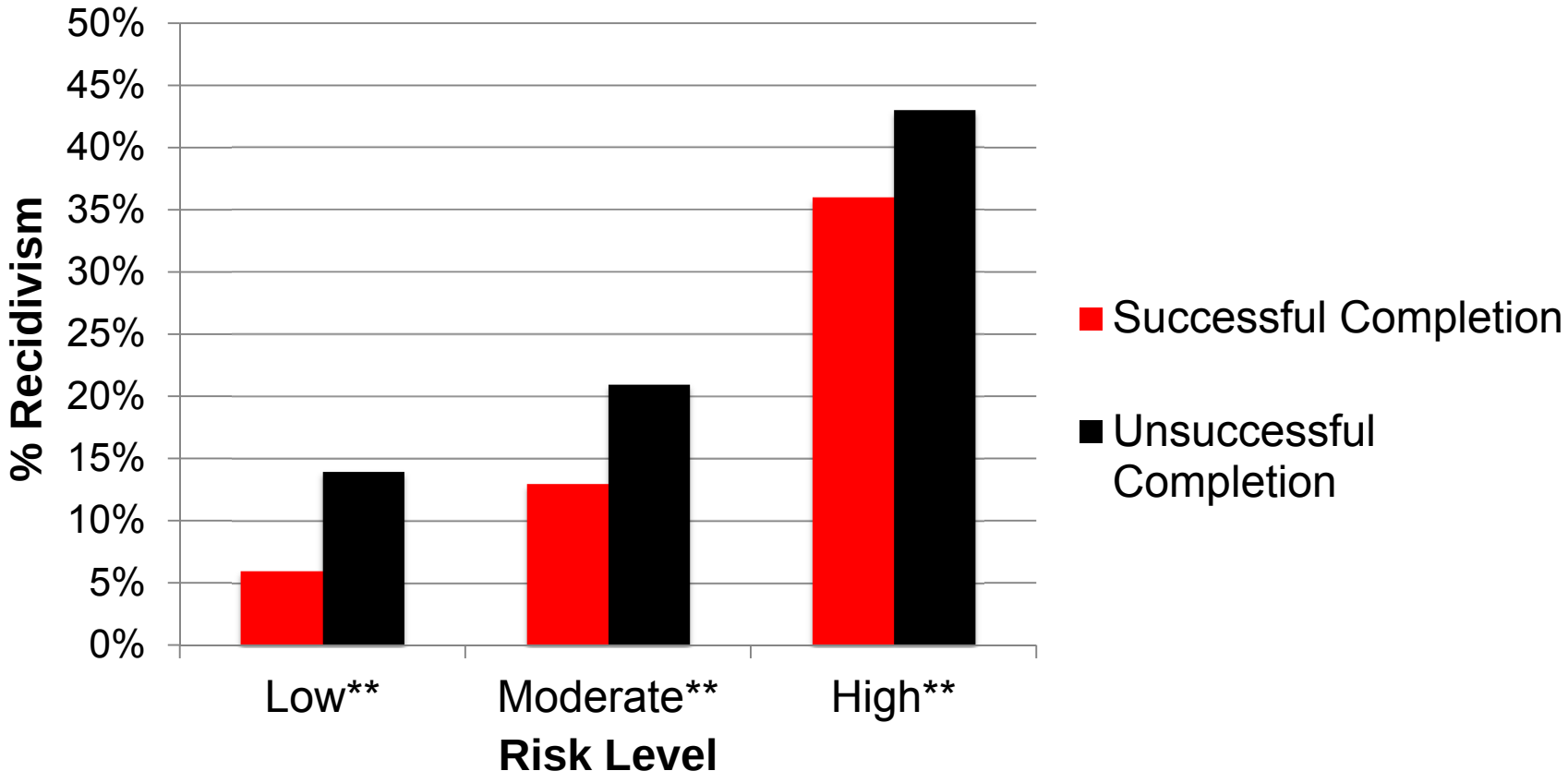
Percent Recidivism by Completion Status (RECLAIM Youth)



**p ≤ .001
*p ≤ .01

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RECLAIM Evaluation Conclusions

- Recidivism rates for low risk youth served in community were 2 to 4 times lower than those served in residential or institutional facilities
- Also found placing low risk youth in substance abuse programs significantly increased recidivism rates, as did placement in day reporting, however N was small
- High risk youth were more successful when they received a higher dosage of treatment (programming for 13 months or more)
- Lower & moderate risk youth did better with lower dosage programs

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RECLAIM Evaluation Study: Results of the CPC Assessments

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CPC Assessments

- 14 RECLAIM programs/agencies evaluated using one of the CPC instruments (e.g., CPC-CSA, CPC-GA)
  - Chosen based on number of juveniles served and/or type of service agency offered (e.g. probation, residential, group)
  - Used CPC Assessment
    - Adapted for different correctional agencies/programs

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Overview of the CPC

- Based on "what works" literature
  - based on evidence (i.e., the results of meta-analytic reviews)
  - based on the collective experience of authors and associates
- Based on results of over 500 evaluations and three large outcome studies conducted by CCJR

Purpose of the CPC

- To evaluate the extent to which correctional treatment programs adhere to the principles of effective intervention
- To assist agencies with improving and developing the services provided to offender populations
- To evaluate funding proposals as well as external service contracts
- To stimulate research on the effectiveness of correctional treatment programs

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Dimensions of the CPC

- Capacity—Evaluates ability of program to consistently deliver effective programming
  1. Leadership and Development
  2. Staff Characteristics
  3. Quality Assurance

- Content—Assesses the degree to which a program adheres to principles of effective intervention
  4. offender assessment
  5. treatment characteristics

CPC Results: Overall Strengths

- Professionally trained & experienced program directors & staff
- Knowledgeable staff about program's mission & goals
- Good relationships with partners & stakeholders in community
- Staff that were selected based on skills & values
- Used specialized assessments to ID risk/needs for special pops. (e.g., sex offenders)
- Staff & supervisors supported EBP
- Ethical guidelines dictated staff boundaries & interactions with youth
- Established relationships with community providers to deliver services to youth

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CPC Results: Overall Recommendations

- Agencies/Programs would benefit from the following:
  - Expanding use of EBP
  - More consistency in using risk & needs assessment instruments to match interventions and treatment to individual needs
  - Better utilization of behavioral interventions (i.e., CBT)
  - Developing completion criteria based on the acquisition of pro-social skills
  - Adopting and better application of incentives/rewards to encourage youth participation & motivation.

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RECLAIM Evaluation Study: Results of the Cost Benefit Analysis

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Cumulative Costs of Processing a Single Case

	FY2011
Cost to Disposition	$6,088
Probation	$6,824
RECLAIM	$9,995
CCF	$42,252
DYS	$166,174
DRC	$60,159
Average Cost of DYS/DRC Commitment	$113,166

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Calculated Costs

- Initial processing costs for 10 youth by placement type (RECLAIM, CCF, DYS)
- Recidivism
  - Cost to incarcerate 10 youth at each placement type (used new commitments to DYS/DRC)
- Victim costs
  - Tangible costs: Associated directly with costs of a new crime (e.g., replacement costs, medical costs)
  - Victim quality of life costs: financial costs associated with pain and suffering (e.g., loss of life, fear of crime, counseling costs)

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Commitment Rates to DYS/DRC by Placement Type

	% Low	% Moderate	% High
RECLAIM	1	2	10
CCF	8	14	33
DYS	13	19	33

Costs associated with commitment rates at each risk level x Average DYS/DRC commitment cost ($113,166) = cost of recidivism for 10 youth

For example, future recidivism costs for 10 low risk RECLAIM youth:

$113,166 x .0001 = $11,316

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Tax Costs Associated with Processing 10 Youth & Recidivism Rates

		Recidivism		
	Cost to Process 10 Youth	Low	Moderate	High
RECLAIM	$99,995	$11,316	$22,633	$113,166
CCF	$420,251	$90,532	$158,432	$373,448
DYS	$1,166,174	$147,115	$215,015	$373,448
		Recidivism + Initial Processing Costs		
		Low	Moderate	High
RECLAIM		$111,311	$122,628	$213,161
CCF		$510,784	$578,684	$793,700
DYS		$1,313,289	$1,381,189	$1,539,622

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Tax Costs & Total Victim Costs Associated with Processing 10 Youth & Recidivism Rates

		Recidivism + Total Victim Costs		
	Cost to Process 10 Youth	Low	Moderate	High
RECLAIM	$99,995	$15,682	$31,365	$156,828
CCF	$420,251	$125,461	$202,677	$418,550
DYS	$1,166,174	$191,348	$220,395	$418,550

	Recidivism + Initial Processing Costs + Total Victim Costs		
	Low	Moderate	High
RECLAIM	$115,677	$147,042	$303,870
CCF	$545,713	$622,929	$838,802
DYS	$1,357,522	$1,386,569	$1,584,724

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CBA Conclusions

Dollars Saved per Dollar Spent on RECLAIM			
	Low	Moderate	High
CCF	$13.6	$15.0	$16.9
DYS	$39.2	$39.1	$40.4

- Save between $13.60 to $40.40 for every $1.00 spent on RECLAIM programming instead of placement in CCF or DYS facility
- Results indicate that across all risk levels, RECLAIM programs are the most cost effective based on initial costs of programming and total costs associated with programming and subsequent recidivism
- RECLAIM continues to be the most cost effective placement type when adding in total victim costs

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2012 Targeted RECLAIM Outcome Study

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Targeted RECLAIM

- In 2009, 6 of Ohio's 88 counties produced 63% of DYS admissions
- Ohio developed TR in 2010 to:
  1. Reduce the number of admissions to DYS
  2. Help counties increase the availability of local programs that meet the needs of youth in their community

(National Center for Justice Planning, 2012)

TR Services & QA

- Participating counties submit yearly proposals to DYS for the funding of evidence-based services
- Once approved, counties can use these services with the youth in their community
- Quality assurance
  - University of Cincinnati and Case Western Reserve

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CBT Groups

- Goals:
  - Provide group observation with feedback
  - Provide programs with feedback regarding implementation
  - Provide on-going coaching
    - Observation of staff
    - Co-facilitation of groups
    - Debriefing
    - Booster sessions
  - Provide a summary of data

EPICS

- Goals
  - Provide regular review of audiotapes with feedback
  - Provide clinical supervision for supervisors
  - Provide a summary of pre/post tests

CBTCs

- Goals
  - Develop and implement a cognitive-behavioral program
  - Ensure fidelity to the cognitive behavioral program

- Training on the program model, curricula, assessments, clinical tools, and the behavior management system

- On-going coaching to ensure program fidelity

Family Interventions: Multisystemic Therapy, Multidimensional Family Therapy, & High Fidelity Wraparound

- Goals
  - To gauge fidelity to the treatment model
  - Identify issues and concerns related to implementaiton
  - Support activities needed to help the programs implement

- On-going coaching to ensure program fidelity

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Participating Counties

- Targeted RECLAIM: Big 6 Counties
  - Cuyahoga
  - Franklin
  - Hamilton
  - Lucas
  - Montgomery
  - Summit

Participating Counties

- Expanded Targeted RECLAIM:
  - Allen
  - Ashtabula
  - Butler
  - Licking
  - Lorain
  - Mahoning
  - Medina
  - Stark
  - Trumbull

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Support for TR

- Reduced admissions to DYS
  - Big 6 counties:
    - FY2009 (N = 989)
    - FY2013 (N = 227)
    - 712 fewer admissions
  - Expanded counties (excludes Butler):
    - FY2011 (N = 198)
    - FY2013 (N = 120)
    - 78 fewer admissions

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Support for TR

- Two outcome evaluations suggest TR is more effective in reducing recidivism than DYS
  - FY2009 (Lovins, 2011)
    - 17.1% of DYS
    - 5.3% of TR
  - CY2011 (Labrecque & Schweitzer, 2012)
    - 25.1% of DYS
    - 10.5% of TR

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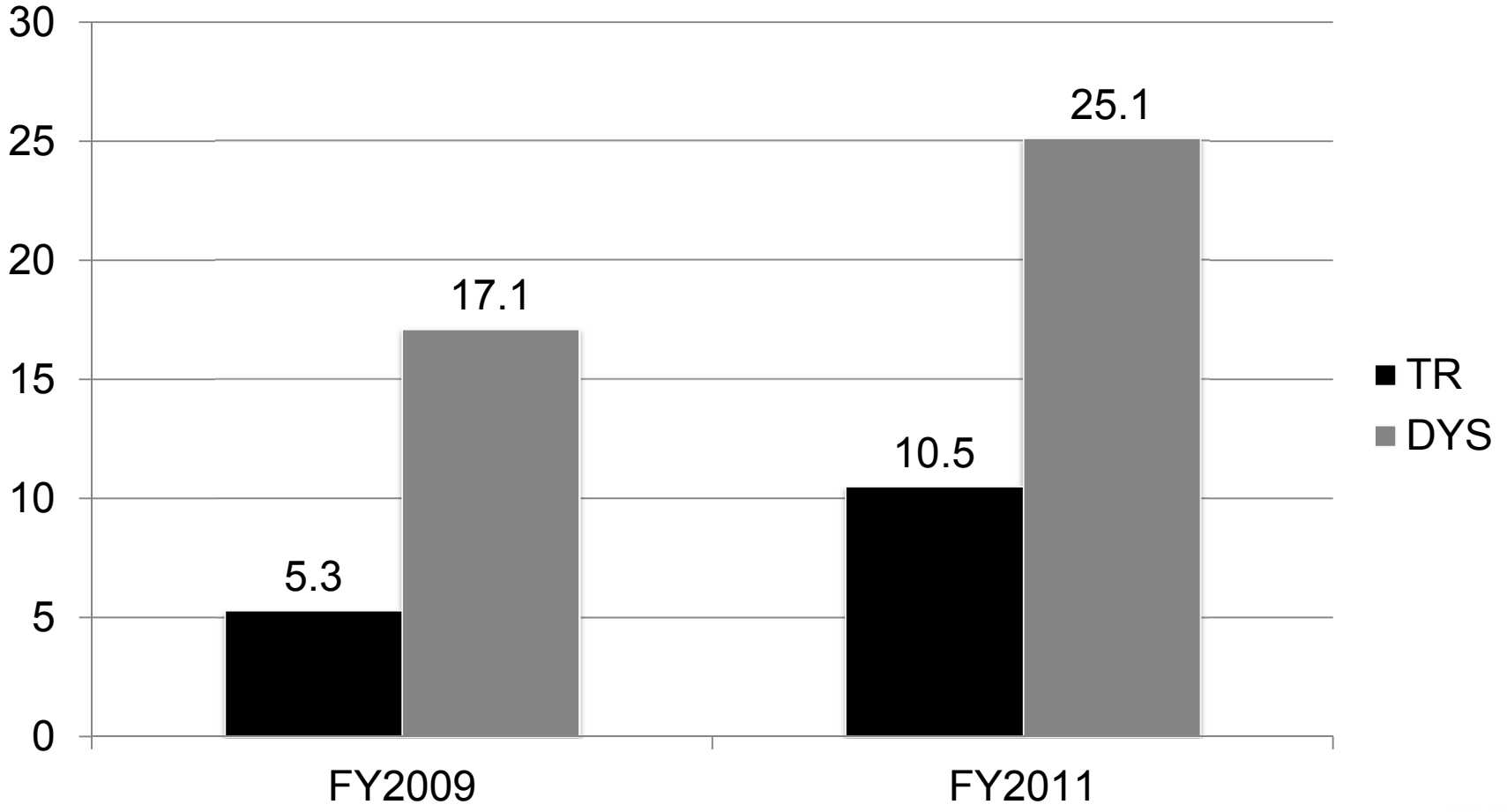
Support for TR



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Current Study

- 2012 outcome evaluation
- Improved methodological rigor
  - More advanced matching procedure
  - Longer follow-up period
  - Standardized time at risk
  - Moderator analyses for
    - Offender risk level
    - Treatment type
    - Specific program

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Method

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

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Recidivism

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

DYS Comparison Sample

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

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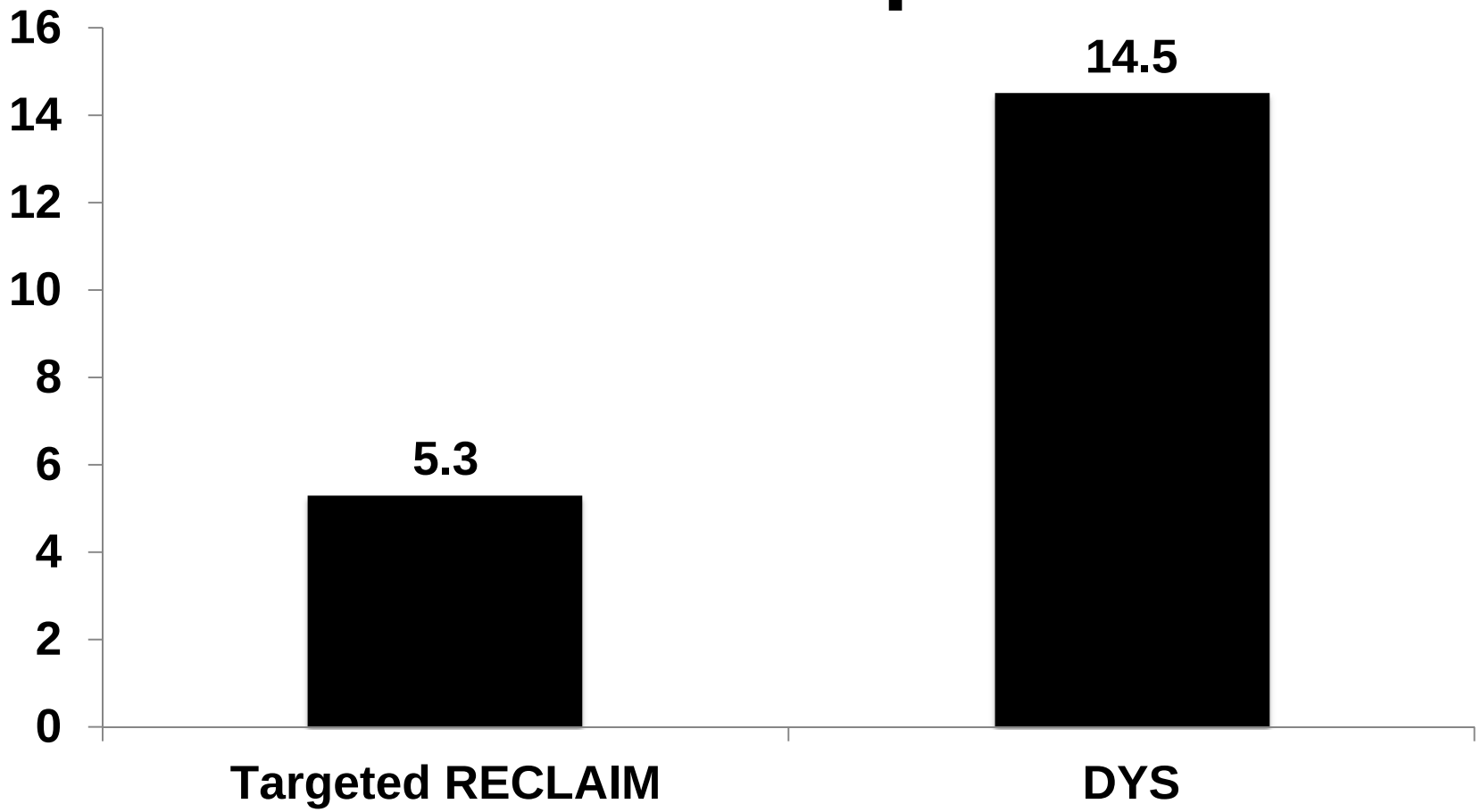
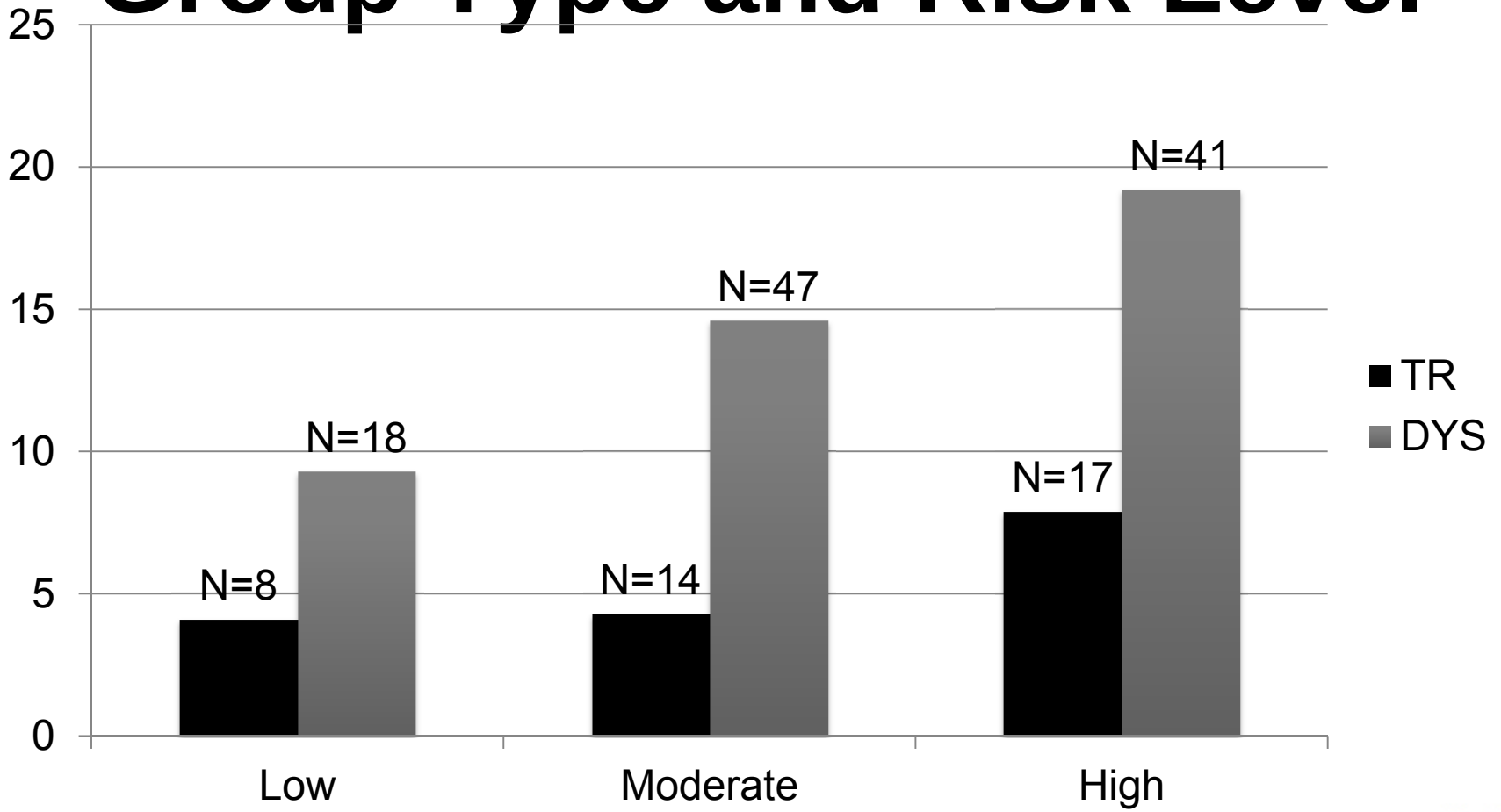
Descriptives and Comparisons of TR and DYS Samples

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

Incarceration Rates for TR and DYS Samples



Incarceration Rates by Group Type and Risk Level



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Treatment Services

Residential programs

- Allen
- Cuyahoga
- Hamilton
- Montgomery
- Summit

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Treatment Services

CBT Community

Thinking for a Change

Aggression Replacement Training

Effective Practices in Community Supervision

Counties

Cuyahoga
Lucas
Summit
Franklin
Ashtabula
Licking
Mahoning
Stark
Trumbull

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Treatment Services

Family interventions

- Multisystemic Therapy
- High-Fidelity Wraparound
  - Cuyahoga
  - Franklin
  - Lorain
  - Mahoning
  - Medina
  - Trumbull

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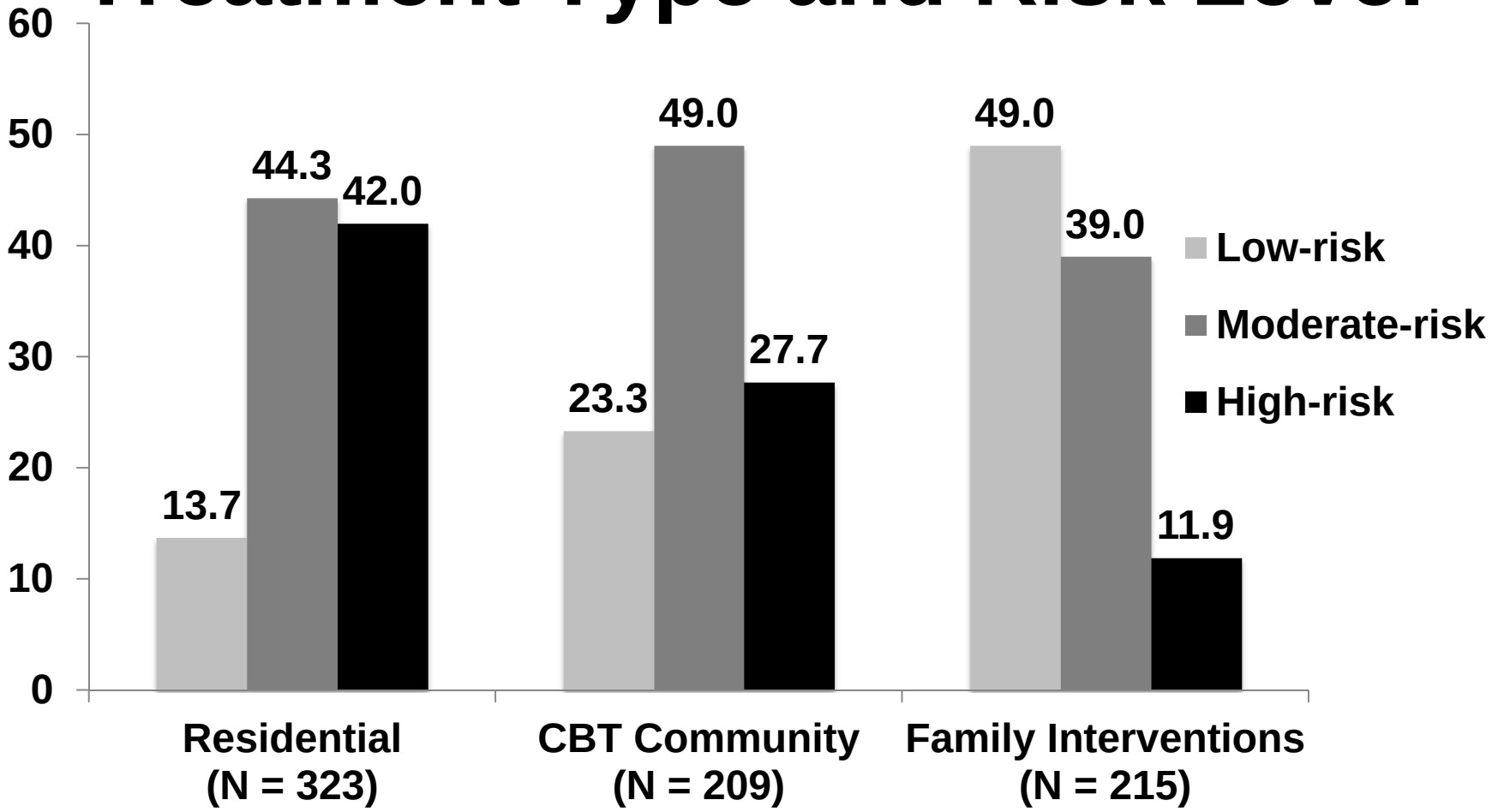
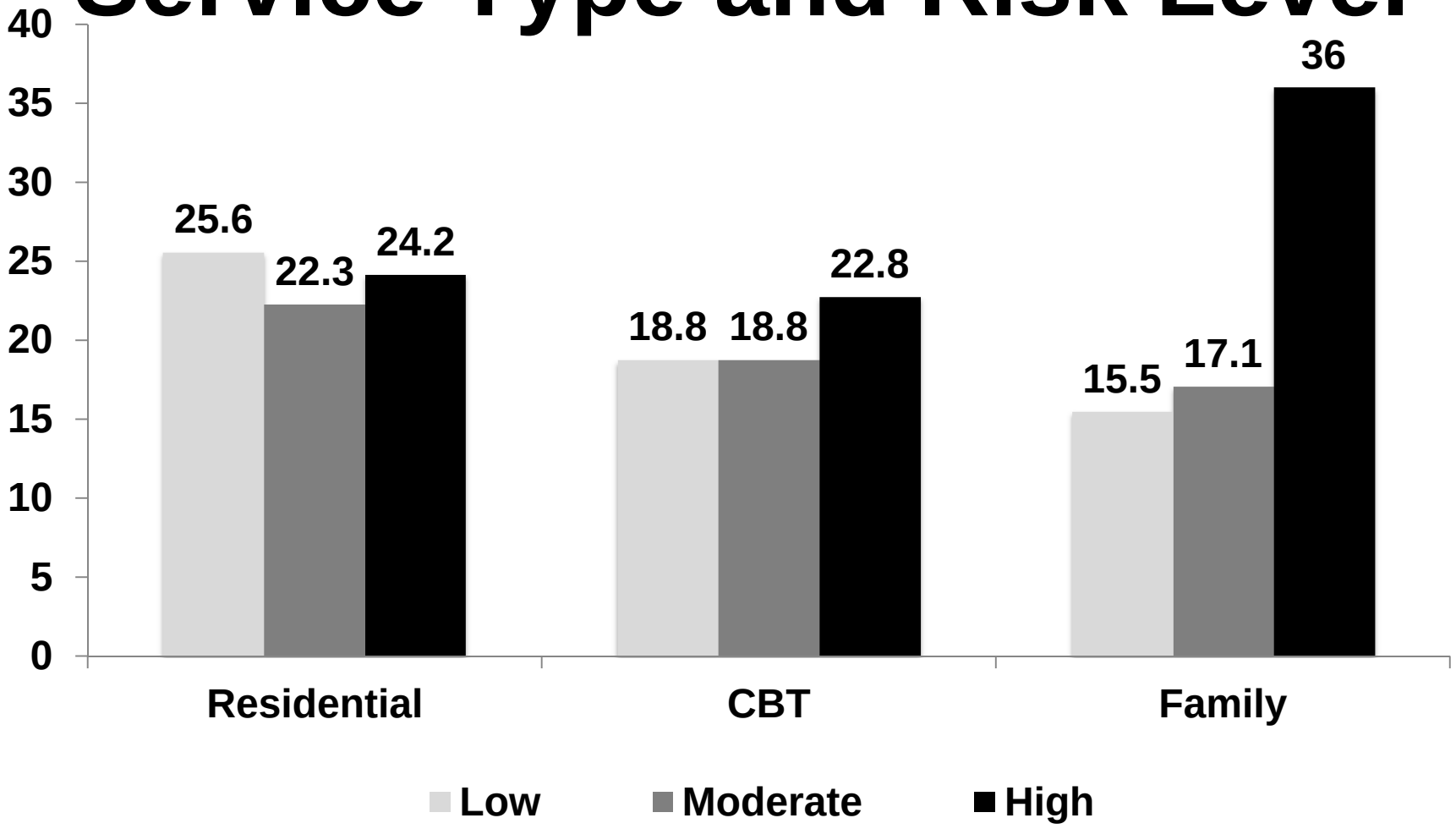
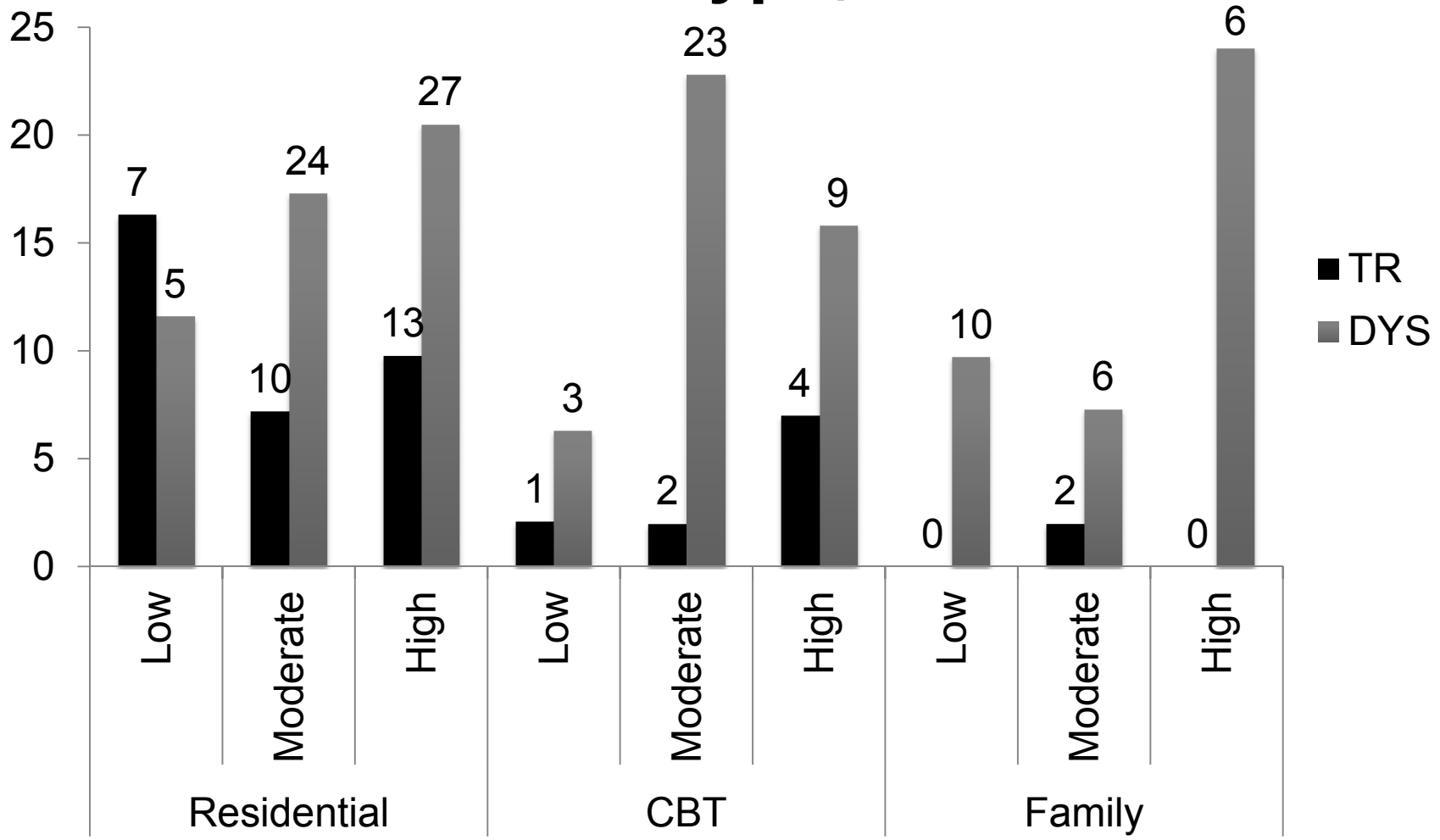
Percentage of TR Youth by Treatment Type and Risk Level



Program Failure Rates, by Service Type and Risk Level



Incarceration Rates by Group Type, Treatment Type, and Risk



Conclusion

- Number of youth in TR has increased
- TR youth risk for recidivism has decreased
  - Tremendous variation between counties
- OYAS continues to be predictively valid
- Assignment to treatment type varies
  - More high-risk in residential
  - More moderate-risk in CBT
  - More low-risk in family interventions

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Conclusion

- TR youth were less likely than similarly matched DYS youth to be incarcerated during follow-up
  - More effective for moderate- and high-risk
- Program completion and incarceration rates varied in terms of effectiveness based on type of service and offender risk level

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Conclusion

- TR programs demonstrate overall program fidelity
- However, there are some noteworthy challenges
  - Target population
  - Going beyond the curriculum
    - Residential
    - Community-based
  - Internal sustainability
    - Training
    - Continuous quality improvement

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The Validity and Reliability of the OYAS: A Summary of Four Studies

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Summary of the Following Studies

- Predictive Validity:
  1. Validity of OYAS (2013)
  2. RECLAIM Evaluation Study (2014)
  3. Targeted RECLAIM Study (2012)
- Reliability:
  4. OYAS Interrater Reliability Study (2011)

Research Questions

1. Does the OYAS-DIS have predictive validity for juvenile recidivism in Ohio?

2. Is there a significant difference in predictive validity across different counties in Ohio that use the tool?

2. Can county characteristics explain any differences in predictive validity?

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Results

Question 1: Does the OYAS-DIS have predictive validity for juvenile recidivism in Ohio?

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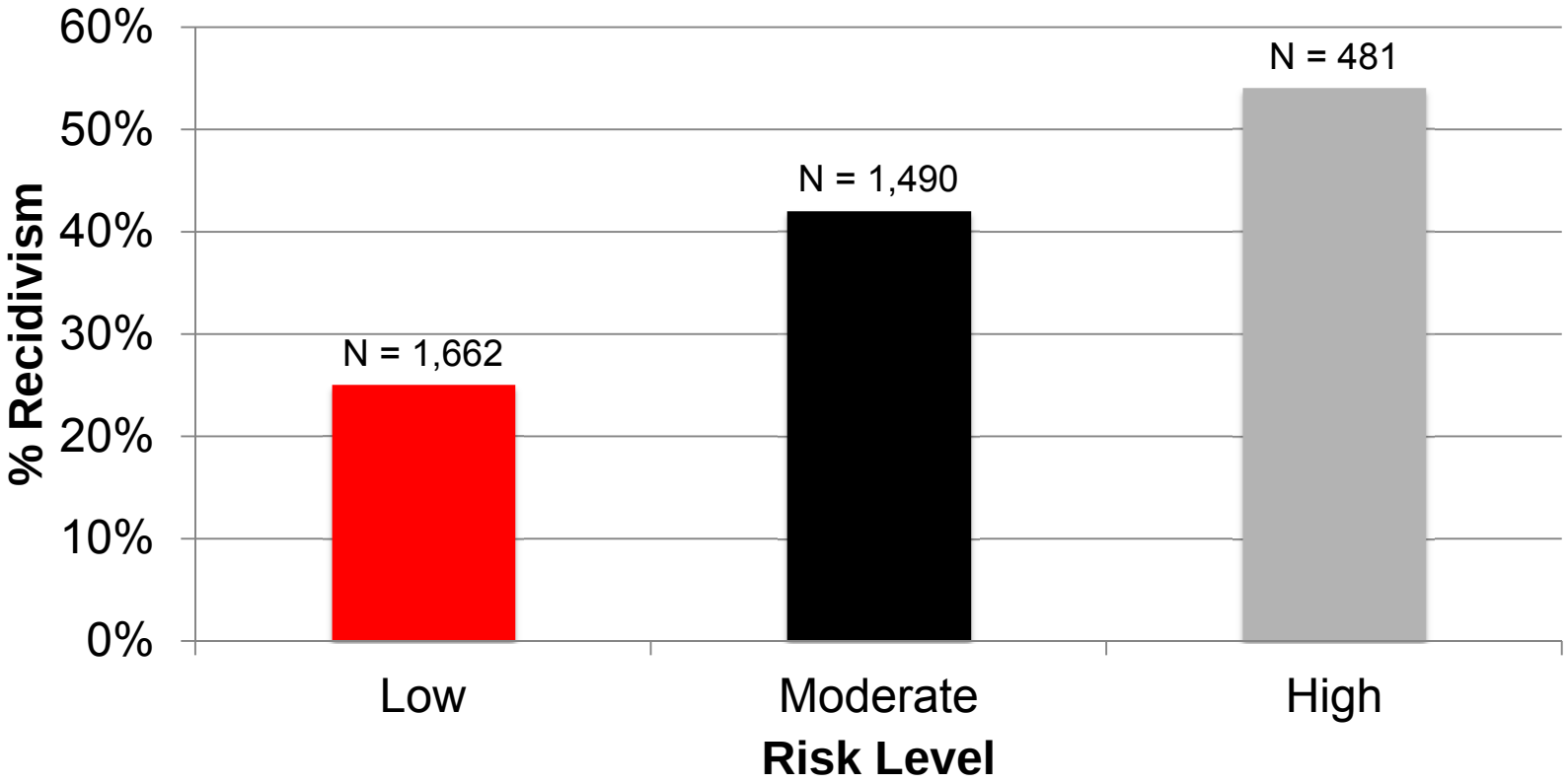
New Arrest

$\chi^2 = 127.68^{***}$



*** $p < .001$

McCafferty, 2013

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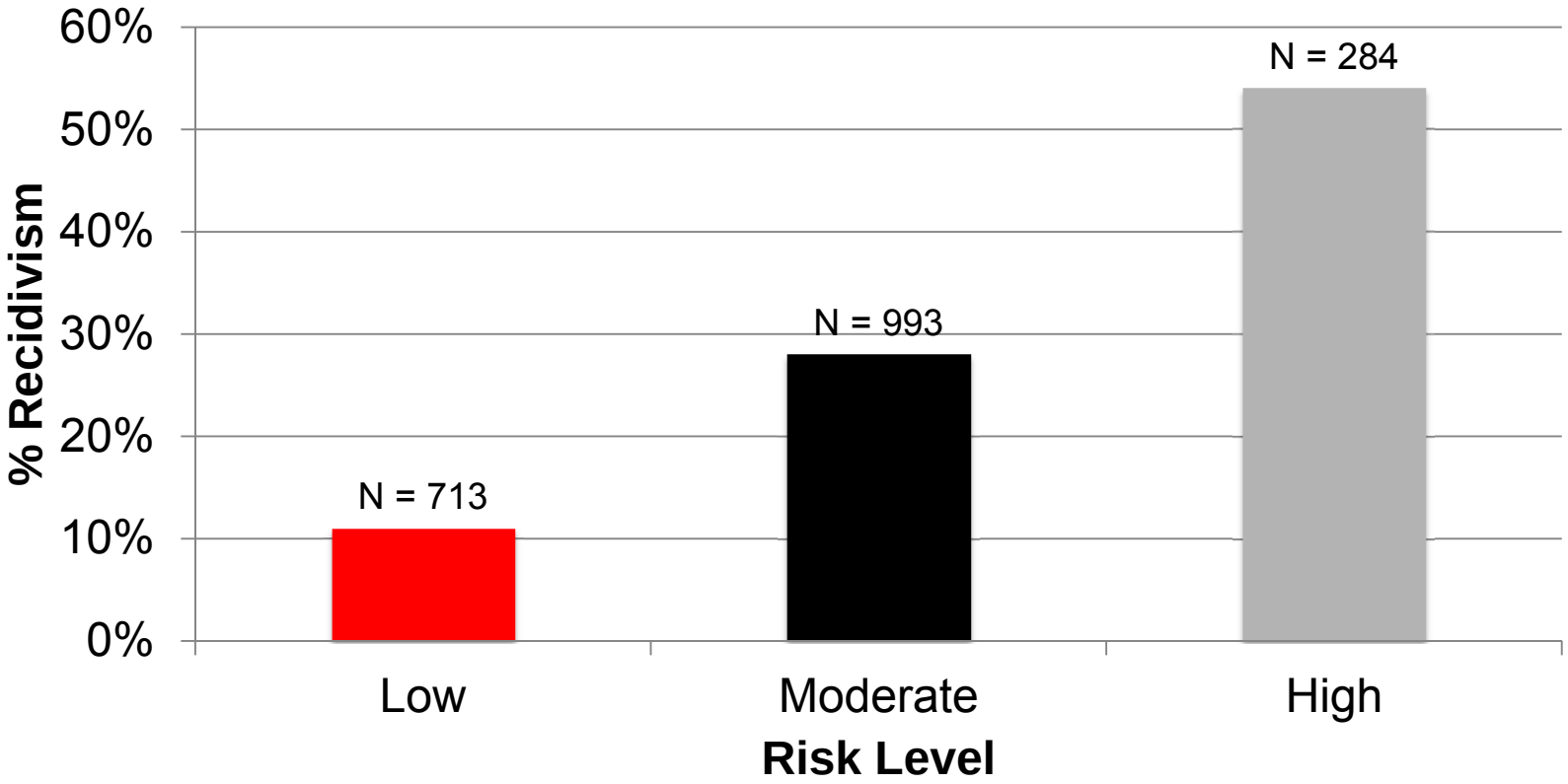
Technical Violation

$\chi^2 = 152.25^{***}$



*** $p < .001$

McCafferty, 2013

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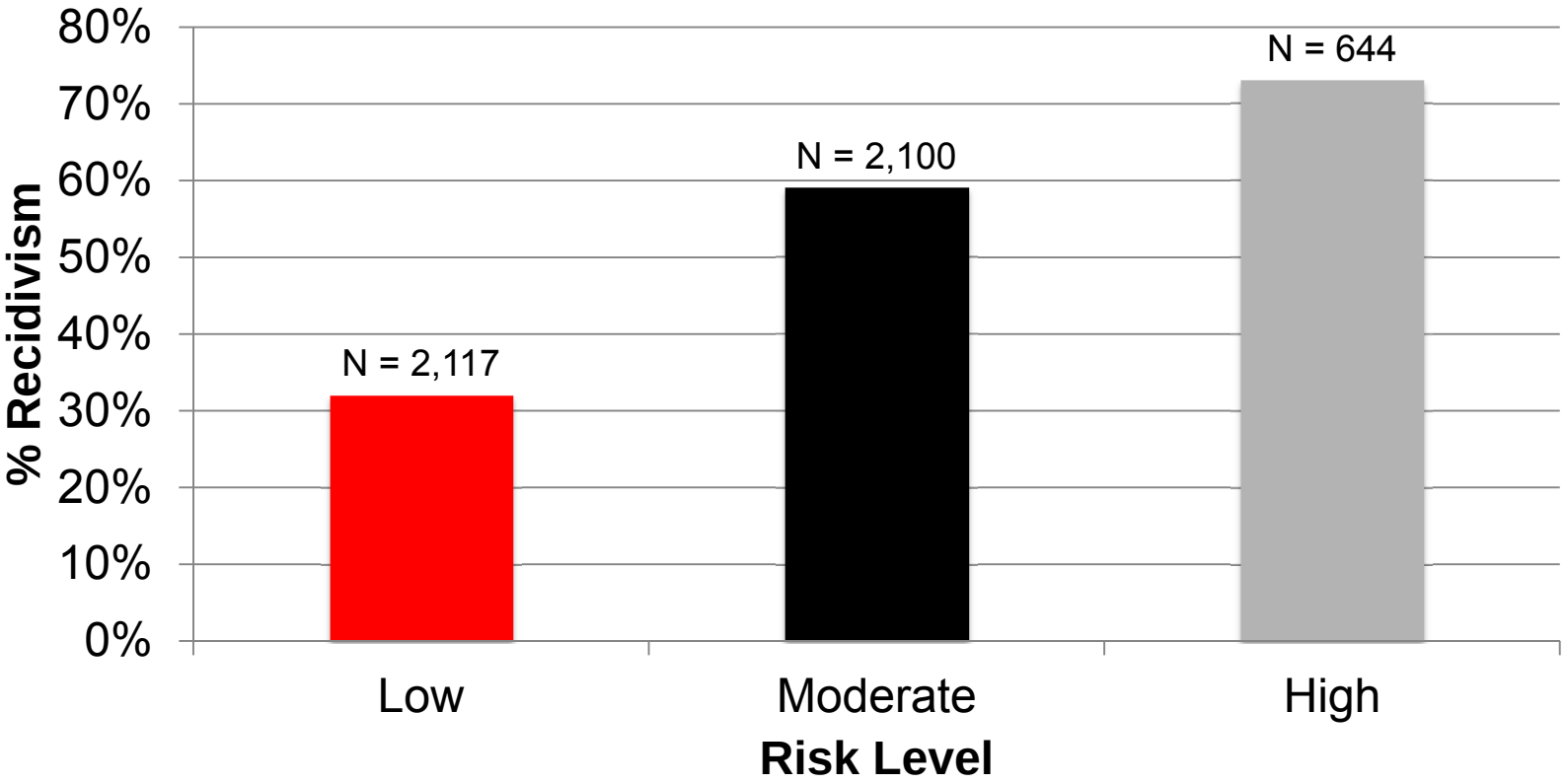
Any Recidivism

$\chi^2 = 261.29^{***}$



*** $p < .001$

McCafferty, 2013

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Overall Risk Scores (effect sizes)

	r_{pb}	AUC
New Arrest	.230***	.641
Technical Violation	.237***	.680
Any Recidivism	.321***	.688

*** $p < .001$

McCafferty, 2013

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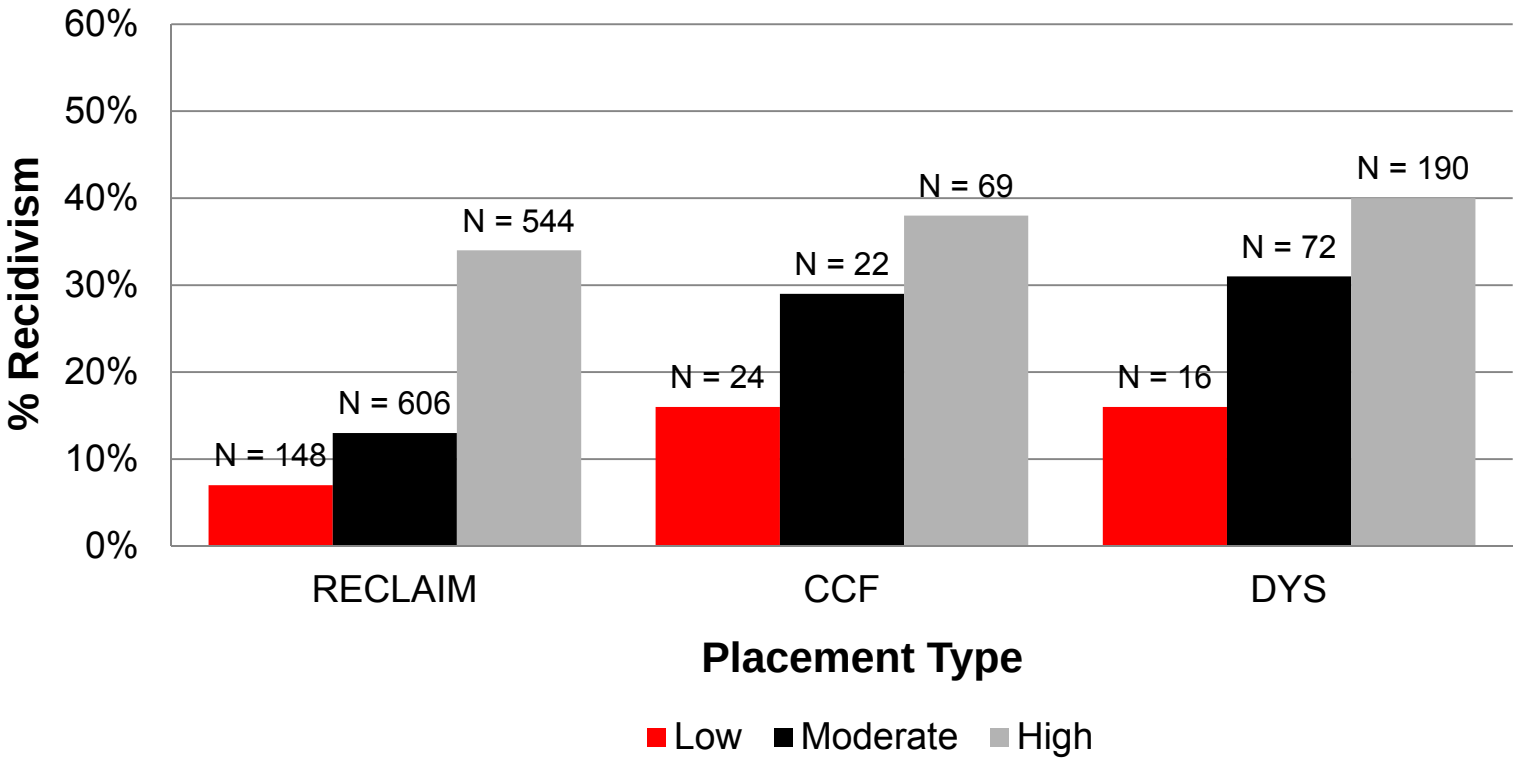
Felony Adjudication Failure Rates by Risk and Placement Type



RECLAIM Evaluation, 2014

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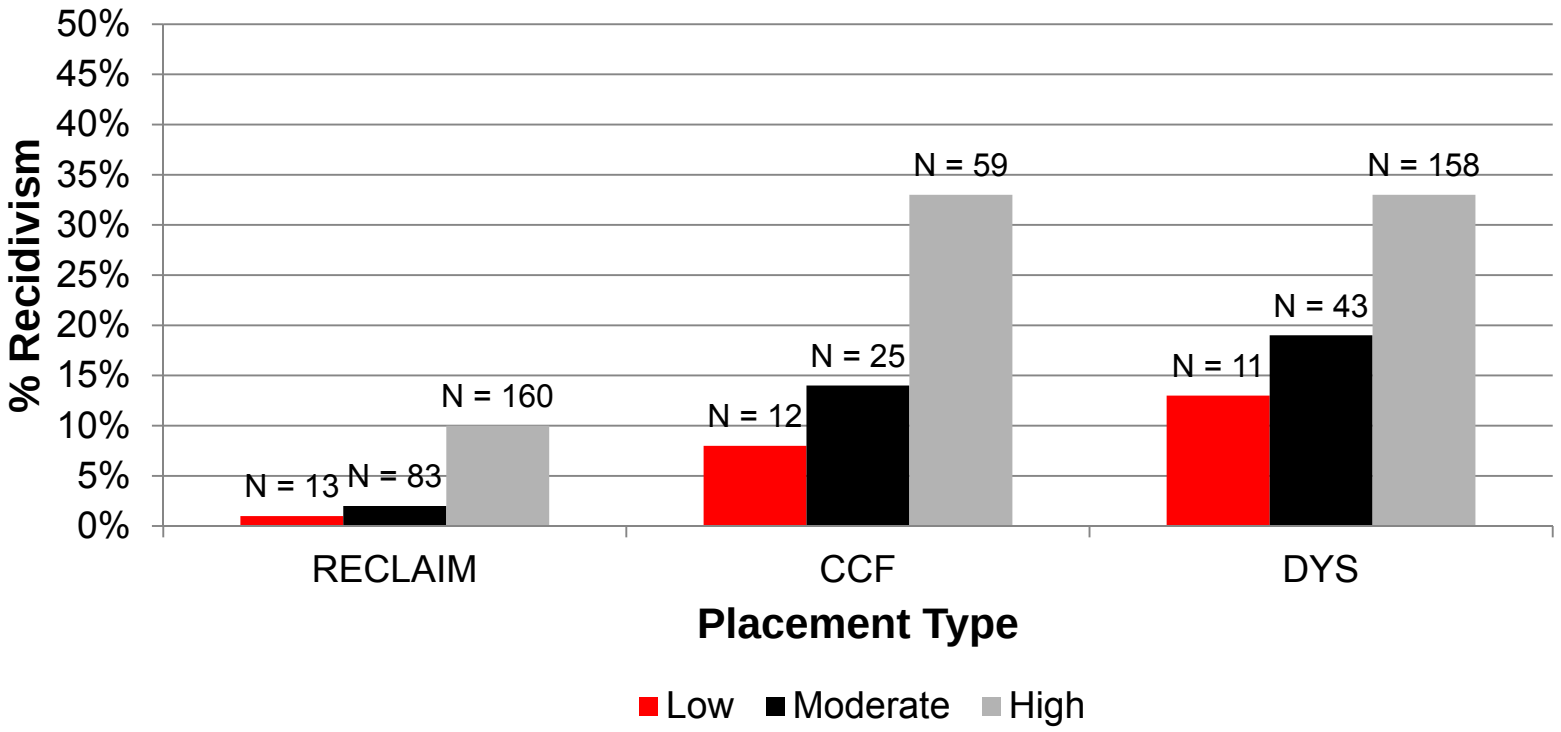
DYS/DRC Commitment Rates by Risk and Placement Type



RECLAIM Evaluation, 2014

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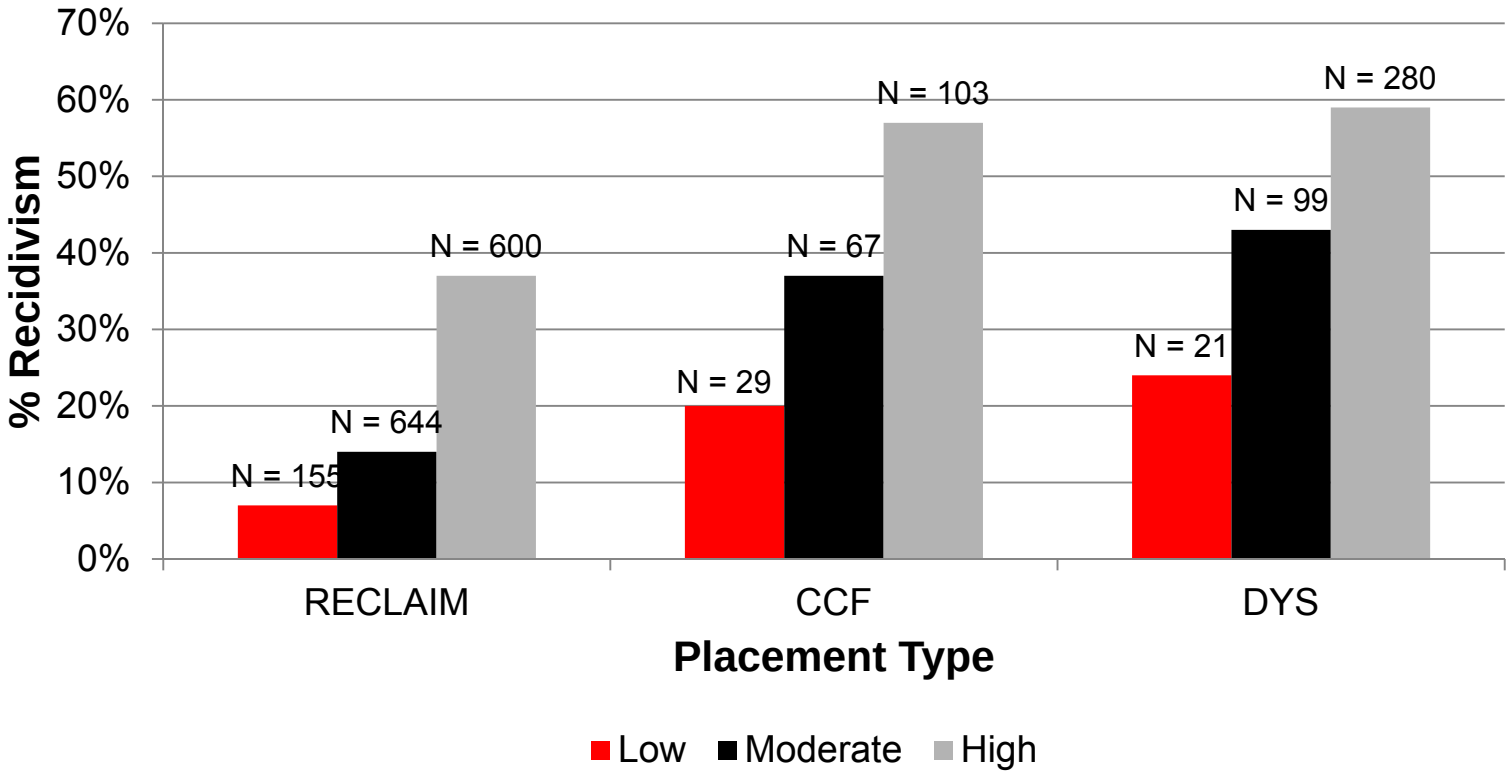
Any Failure Rates by Risk and Placement Type



RECLAIM Evaluation, 2014

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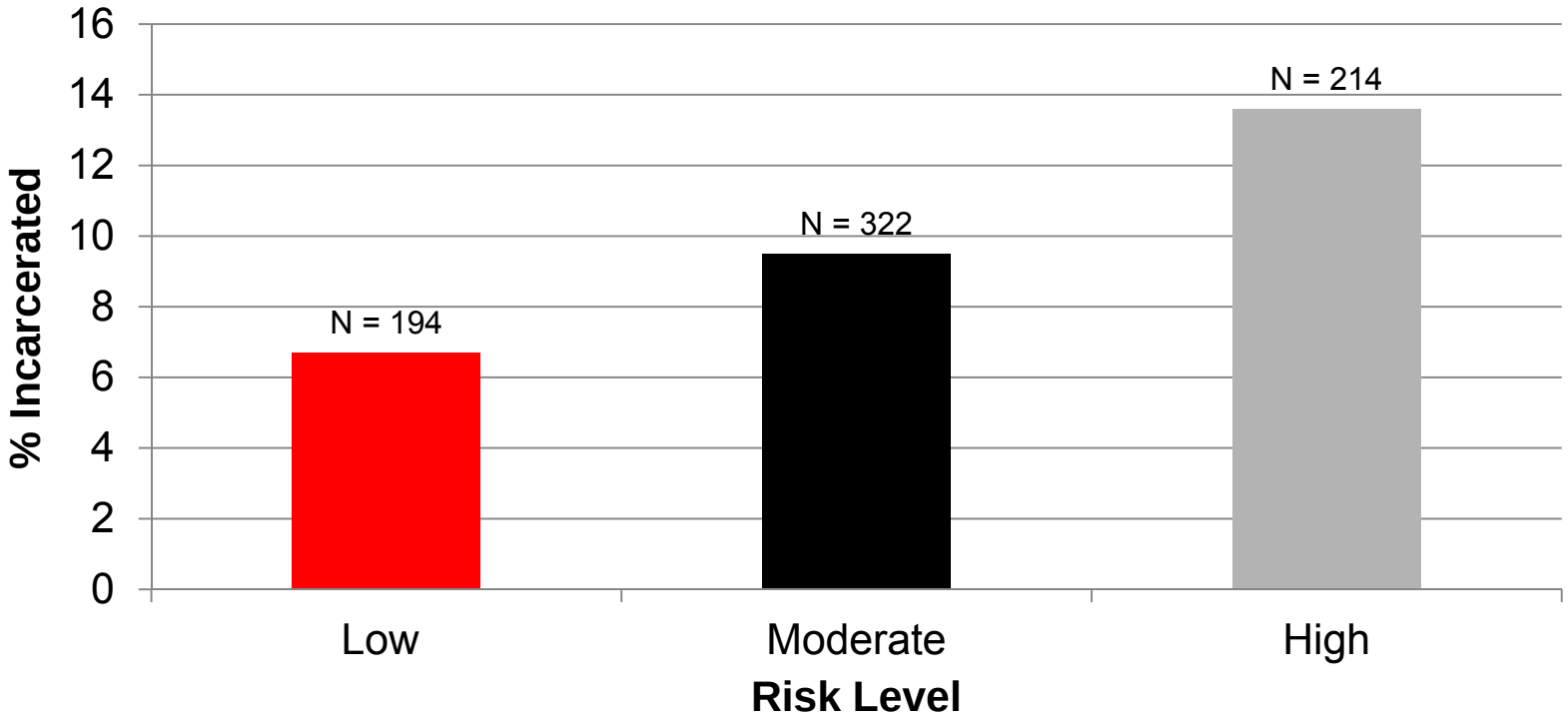
Percent Recidivism (incarceration) by Risk Level



Targeted RECLAIM, 2012

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Domain Scores (effect sizes)

	New Arrest r_{pb}	Technical Violation r_{pb}	Any Recidivism r_{pb}
Juvenile Justice History	.120***	.133***	.170***
Family and Living Arrangements	.138***	.171***	.220***
Peers and Social Support Network	.150***	.141***	.198***
Education and Employment	.142***	.174***	.208***
Prosocial Skills	.149***	.142***	.215***
Substance Use, Mental Health, & Personality	.178***	.142***	.218***
Values, Beliefs, and Attitudes	.135***	.143***	.182***

*** $p < .001$

McCafferty, 2013

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Predictive Validity of Individual Risk Items

	# of significant items	# of non-significant items
New Arrest	22	10
Technical Violation	26	6
Any Recidivism	28	4

Correlations ranged from r_ϕ = -.021 to r_ϕ = .192

McCafferty, 2013

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OYAS-DIS Risk Scores

- OYAS was predictive of new arrests, technical violations, and any failure
- Individual domains are predictive of recidivism
- Predictive validity varied for individual items

Results

Question 2: Is there a significant difference in predictive validity across different counties in Ohio that use the tool?

OYAS was significant for any failure for 73% of the counties

Is there a Difference in Predictive Validity Across Counties?

	# of counties with significant correlations	# of counties with non- significant correlations
New Arrest	17	16
Technical Violation	16	17
Any Recidivism	24	9

- 3.5% of the variation in new arrests could be attributed to the county
- 22.2% of the variation in technical violations could be attributed to the county
- 6% of the variation in any recidivism could be attributed to the county

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Results

Question 3: Can county characteristics explain any differences in predictive validity?

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County Characteristics

- Three county-level characteristics were examined:
  1. Original OYAS county
     - Whether the county was included in original validation study
  2. Crime rate
     - Whether county has a crime rate at or below the average crime rate
  3. Population size
     - Whether county has a small, medium, or large population size

Do County Characteristics Explain any of these Differences?

- Original OYAS study
  - Did not explain any differences in predictive validity
- Crime Rate
  - Significant relationship between counties with high crime rates and reoffending (new arrests & any recidivism)
  - OYAS domain scores were significantly higher in counties with high crime rates
- Population size
  - OYAS-DIS had strongest predictive validity in medium-sized counties

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Contributing Factors beyond County Variables

- Use of overrides
- Accuracy of data/assessments
- Interrater Reliability

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Risk Levels and Override

- 260 overrides (9.15% of overall sample)
  - 98.46% of overrides increased youth's risk level
- Overrides made tool slightly less accurate
  - However, risk levels were still significant predictors of recidivism

Overrides by County

Overrides by County	Sample	Overrides	% Override
Total	2,841	260	9.15
County			
Allen	100	8	8.00
Belmont	100	13	13.00
Butler	86	7	8.14
Clark	100	20	20.00
Clermont	100	4	4.00
Clinton	100	8	8.00
Coshocton	61	6	9.84
Crawford	99	8	8.08
Cuyahoga	98	2	2.02
Darke	100	7	7.00
Erie	92	23	25.00
Franklin	98	2	2.02
Geagua	74	9	12.16
Henry	42	0	0.00

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Overrides by County

	Sample	Overrides	% Override
Lake	98	6	6.12
Lorain	100	5	5.00
Mahoning	94	8	8.51
Marion	97	9	8.14
Medina	92	0	0.00
Mercer	25	3	12.00
Miami	100	9	9.00
Muskingum	95	1	1.05
Ottawa	95	6	6.32
Richland	100	0	0.00
Ross	32	5	15.63
Scioto	51	7	13.73
Seneca	99	5	5.05
Stark	99	13	13.13
Summit	100	12	12.00
Trumbull	100	24	24.00
Union	61	8	13.11
Warren	96	17	17.70
Wood	57	5	8.77

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Overrides and County Characteristics

	Percent Overrides
Overall sample	9.15
OYAS Participation	
Pilot County	4.90
Non-pilot	10.82
County	
Crime	
Low crime	7.06
High crime	6.77
Population	
Small	9.70
Medium	9.67
Large	3.42

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Validation of OYAS-DIS Conclusions

- Results revalidated the OYAS-DIS and support its use with juvenile justice agencies in Ohio
- Found to be a significant predictor of recidivism
  - When compared to original validation study, however, appears that the tool's accuracy in predicting recidivism has decreased
- County level crime rates and population may account for some of the observed differences
  - Several other factors could also explain differences in findings

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Reliability of the OYAS

- Two-part study:
  - Examined interrater reliability (IRR) to determine how much uniformity or consensus there was between assessors
  - Also examined counties' OYAS implementation processes & interviewing skills

Results Part I

- Found consistent use of tools & scoring accuracy
- Staff who had previous training in interviewing skills did better with interviewing youth
- All assessors struggled with asking follow-up questions
- Saw evidence of counties making modifications to materials and/or not using all resources available (e.g., scoring guide, interview guide)
- 98% overall agreement between court personnel and UC staff

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Results Part II

- OYAS-DIS
  - Overall agreement = 90%
  - Individual item agreement ranged from 78% to 100%
- OYAS-RT
  - Overall agreement = 90%
  - Individual item agreement ranged from 74% to 100%
- Altogether, Parts I and II suggest that staff have high rates of inter-rater agreement when scoring OYAS instruments

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Summary of OYAS Studies

- OYAS-DIS is predictive
- Concerns around use of overrides
- Instruments are accurately predicting recidivism for RECLAIM, CCF, & DYS youth
- Also accurately predicting recidivism for Targeted RECLAIM youth
- Concerns around interviewing skills & implementation

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Recommendations and Plans for the Future

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Recommendations and Plans for the Future

- Continue to monitor placement of low risk youth across sites
- Continue to work with TR sites to ensure fidelity & track outcomes
- Finish redesigns & continue to focus on more comprehensive efforts to ensure fidelity to redesign process
- Conduct larger scale CCF study using a longer follow-up & larger sample size

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Recommendations and Plans for the Future

- Conduct a statewide reliability & validity study to:
  - Determine if assessments are providing consistent risk/needs profiles for juveniles in Ohio
  - Determine if more training is needed & if so, in what areas?
  - Explore relationships between overrides & reliability
  - Determine predictive validity of all OYAS instruments
- Begin DYS redesign process & develop an effective treatment model across institutions