

**EVALUATION OF OHIO'S RECLAIM FUNDED PROGRAMS, COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS FACILITIES, AND DYS FACILITIES**

Christopher T. Lowenkamp, Ph.D.
Project Director

&

Edward J. Latessa, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator

University of Cincinnati
Division of Criminal Justice
Center for Criminal Justice Research
PO Box 210389
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0389

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SECTION I—INTRODUCTION

During 1993 the State of Ohio passed a House Bill that created the Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors (RECLAIM) program. This program was designed to keep youth in the local community rather than committing the youth to costly and overcrowded facilities operated by the Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS). This goal of reducing commitments and increasing the availability of programming was to be achieved by the development of local programs that dealt with the needs of at-risk youth and juvenile offenders.

In 1994 DYS implemented the RECLAIM program in 9 pilot counties around the state. The evaluation of the pilot county programs indicated a 43% decrease in commitment rates for the participating counties. After the pilot phase, DYS implemented RECLAIM in the remaining 79 counties within the state. A subsequent evaluation of the RECLAIM program indicated that the RECLAIM funded programs served a wide variety of youth; however, predominantly youth adjudicated for lesser offenses were placed in the RECLAIM programs. The evaluation also indicated that the use of RECLAIM funded programs might have been instrumental in maintaining and decreasing the number of commitments to DYS facilities from the county courts.

While the most recent evaluation of RECLAIM investigated the recidivism rates of RECLAIM participants, the follow-up period for most participants was short in duration and was limited to measures relating to processing in the juvenile system. In addition, the RECLAIM program has grown substantially since 1998 with more programs and more varied programs being funded.

The current research updates and extends the previous evaluations of the RECLAIM program in several ways. First, the current research investigates the impacts of the RECLAIM funded programs on the recidivism rates of youth using a follow-up period of 2.5 to 3.5 years. Second, measures from both the adult and juvenile system are used. Third, the current evaluation also investigates the recidivism rates of youth who were served by a Community Corrections Facility (CCF) and youth committed to and released from a DYS facility or aftercare. Finally, the current investigation begins to assess how the characteristics of the RECLAIM funded programs and the CCF's impact the recidivism rates of the youth served by these programs.

In 2004 Ohio DYS contracted with the University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice to evaluate the RECLAIM funded programs, including an evaluation of recidivism rates of the youth served by the RECLAIM funded programs. The current evaluation was designed to answer the following questions:

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

Currently the DYS provides approximately 48.6 million dollars to the juvenile courts to fund local programs (\$30 million through RECLAIM and \$18.6 million through the Youth Services grant). Another \$16.9 million is spent on the CCFs and approximately \$116 million is

spent operating the DYS facilities. It is estimated that over 25,000 youth per year are served by RECLAIM funded programs, approximately 700 youth per year are served by CCFs, while DYS facilities have an average daily population of approximately 1,700 youth. Given the amount of money spent on these varying types of dispositions for youth, the sheer numbers of youth served by these programs, and the control that the programs have over the youth, answering the aforementioned questions can provide substantive information for the development and maintenance of effective correctional interventions for youthful offenders. The development and maintenance of such programs can continue to enhance public safety in a fiscally responsible manner.

SECTION II—METHODOLOGY

To conduct this study, substantial amounts of data were collected through surveys of program staff and reviews of offender files. In addition, data from the DYS RECLAIM database was provided electronically to the University of Cincinnati by DYS. Once all data were collected, they were analyzed using several different techniques. The methods employed for data collection and analyses, as well as the study participants, are described in this section.

Participants

The participants in this study included youth terminated from a RECLAIM funded program, a CCF, released from a DYS institution (DYS Release), or discharged from parole/aftercare (DYS Discharge) during fiscal year 2002.^{1,2} A total of 14,496 youth were included in this study. Table 1 shows the distribution of youth across the different placement types. As is indicated in Table 1, almost 75% of the youth were terminated from a RECLAIM funded program, with approximately 23% exiting a DYS facility or parole/aftercare, while approximately 2% were terminated from a CCF.

Table 1. Distribution of Youth by Program

Group	N	%
RECLAIM	10,866	75
CCF	348	2
DYS Releases	2,110	15
DYS Discharges	1,172	8
Total	14,496	100

¹ Youth released from Paint Creek Youth Center were included in the DYS Releases and DYS Discharges.

² Youth were included in only one placement type. If a youth appeared in more than one placement type, the first placement (determined by date) was kept in the file for analyses and all subsequent placements were deleted.

Programs

Unique programs were identified by aggregating the DYS RECLAIM database to the county and program level. A total of 349 RECLAIM funded programs and 10 CCFs were identified with at least one termination during FY 02. In addition, releases from DYS institutions

Table 2. Distribution of Program Types

	Programs		Youth	
	N	%	N	%
Day Treatment	22	6	516	4
Intensive Probation	27	8	623	4
Probation	35	10	1252	9
Aftercare/Parole Enhancement	9	3	132	1
Monitoring/Surveillance	29	8	942	6
Educational Services	13	4	508	4
Wrap Around Services	9	3	196	1
Family Preservation/Home	7	2	200	1
Intervention Alternatives	6	2	255	2
Secure Detention Services	15	4	195	1
Out of Home Placement	33	9	1062	7
Sex Offender	11	3	197	1
Shoplifter	3	1	33	0
Substance Abuse	12	3	289	2
Recreation	3	1	23	0
Restitution/Community Ser	37	11	2022	14
Mental Health/Counseling	11	3	318	2
Youth Intervention Groups	9	3	67	0
Physical Stress Challenge	3	1	95	1
Conflict Mediation	5	1	60	0
Advocacy	4	1	73	1
Violence Reduction Program	2	1	30	0
Traffic Offender Program	1	0	795	5
Drug Screen	17	5	194	1
Substance Abuse Awareness	3	1	105	1
Diversion	8	2	536	4
Truancy	3	1	147	1
CCF	10	3	349	2
DYS Releases	1	0	2110	15
DYS Discharges	1	0	1172	8
Totals	349	100	14496	100

and discharges from aftercare/parole were also considered as a distinct “program” type. The distribution of these programs is contained in Table 2. In the second panel of Table 2 the distribution of youth across the various programs are displayed. As illustrated in Table 2 the 349 different programs are distributed fairly evenly with no single program type accounting for more than 11% of the programs. A similar trend is also noticed when reviewing the youth served by program type. No more than 15% of the youth in the current study came from any one single program type.

Procedures for Data Collection

Two sets of data were collected for this project. The first set pertained to offender characteristics and outcomes. Sources of data on offenders included the DYS RECLAIM database, offender files, the DYS felony adjudication database, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction’s (DRC) intake database, and the DYS intake database. The second set of data focused on the programs themselves. The program level data was gathered from the surveys completed by program staff and directors.

Data Collection on Individuals

Data on youth demographics, prior criminal history, school status, and employment status were provided in the DYS RECLAIM, CCF, and discharge/release databases. Research associates from the University of Cincinnati collected missing data on these factors from offender files maintained by the programs and/or probation department. Program staff was asked to complete the data collection forms for sites with less than 100 cases.

Recidivism data were collected from four separate databases and include measures of new criminal behavior processed through the juvenile and adult justice systems and

commitments to youth or adult facilities. The four databases were queried using the youth's social security number, DYS number, and/or name and date of birth. Entries identified after the RECLAIM or CCF termination dates or after release or discharge from DYS were considered recidivism.

Program Level Data Collection

Program level data were collected through the use of staff surveys that were administered via e-mail or regular mail. All staff was asked to complete the surveys and return the survey to the University of Cincinnati for data entry. The surveys served as a source of data in the development of program-level measures of program integrity. Survey data were collected on 191 programs. The surveys used for this process included a staff and director survey, both of which are contained in Appendix A.

Individual Level Measures

Demographic data collected on youth included age at release, sex, race, school status, employment status, and family structure. Criminal history data included age at first adjudication, most serious prior adjudication, and number of prior adjudications. Information on the current offense included offense severity and felony level if applicable. Data on offender needs was also gathered when available and included drug and alcohol history, psychological problems, parental problems, learning disabilities, and a history of abuse. After reviewing approximately 8,000 case files the only type of information consistently available was criminal history information, date of birth, race, sex, current offense information, and program beginning and termination dates. Analyses of the data on the 8,000 cases indicated data on needs and some demographic factors

were available in only 20% or roughly 1,600 cases. As such these data were not used in analyses and therefore we do not review the coding details on those items.

Age at release was calculated in years between termination date and date of birth. Race was gathered as a six-category measure (Black, White, Asian, Native American, Hispanic, and Other) but was collapsed for analyses purposes into white and non-white.

Criminal history factors were typically coded from the programs' files; however, court data were used to code this information on occasion. Age at first adjudication was coded as the age in years at which the youth's first adjudication occurred. The number of prior adjudications was simply a count of all the previous adjudications on record for that youth. The most serious prior adjudication was coded as felony, misdemeanor, traffic, unruly, or none if this was the youth's first adjudication. The severity of the current offense was coded as felony, misdemeanor, traffic, unruly, violation of court order (VCO) felony, VCO misdemeanor, and VCO unruly.

Recidivism data were gathered using two sets of databases. The first measure captured new criminal behavior and included any new felony adjudications as a juvenile or entry into the CCISWEB database as an adult.³ The felony adjudication database includes all felony adjudications reported by juvenile courts to DYS through fiscal year 2004. Researchers at the University of Cincinnati developed a program to query the database for each youth flagging adjudications that occurred after the termination date from a RECLAIM program, CCF, or DYS. Researchers at the DRC queried the CCISWEB database for entries into the database after the termination date for each youth in the sample. The CCISWEB database is used to track CCA

³ The CCISWEB database was developed by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to track offenders placed under community supervision.

program utilization and payment to CCA programs. CCA programs include probation, intensive supervision, day reporting, community based correctional facilities, halfway houses, electronic monitoring, work release, and other residential and non-residential programs. While this measure is not a comprehensive measure of criminal behavior, it is a measure that allowed us to track older offenders into the adult system. This measure includes entries after the termination date from the youth program up until July 17, 2004. If a youth appeared in either the felony adjudication or CCISWEB database he/she was given a value of 1 on our “conviction” measure. If they did not appear in either database, the youth was given a value of 0 on the “conviction” measure.

The second recidivism measure developed captured commitments to a DYS facility or a DRC facility. Both of these databases were queried by researchers at the respective agencies and include entries that occurred after termination from the youth program up until January 1, 2005. If the youth appeared in either of these databases after their termination date, the youth was given value of 1 for this measure. Youth who did not appear in either database were coded as 0. It should be noted that any commitment to DYS, for a new crime or technical violation, was considered as recidivism.

A final measure was developed which captured any contact with the juvenile or criminal justice systems. This measure was coded as a 1 for youth who appeared in any of the four databases queried and as a 0 for youth who did not appear in any of the databases. Again, note that this measure includes youthful offenders sentenced to DYS on technical violations as well as new criminal behavior.

Since one of the main questions in this research is whether the differing types of programs have differential effects, a method was needed to control for differences in the risk

level of youth served by the programs. Since the differing programs use different methods of measuring risk, a measure common to all programs had to be developed. As such, a risk measure was created using criminal history data available in the various databases and collected during data collection site visits. This measure includes four items which capture onset of delinquency, severity of prior delinquent offense, severity of the current offense, and frequency of offending. The exact items and weighting of the items are contained in Table 3. The risk scale ranges from 0 to 6 with an average of 2.5 and an alpha reliability of .68. The cutoff scores for the differing risk levels are contained in Table 4 along with the recidivism rates for each category.

Table 3. Risk Factors and Weights

Factor	Weight
Most Serious Prior	
Felony	2
Misdemeanor	1
None or Status	0
Current Seriousness	
Felony, misdemeanor, or VCO	1
Unruly or Traffic	0
Onset	
Under age 14	1
14 or older	0
Prior Adjudications	
3 or more	2
1 or 2	1
None	0

As is indicated in Table 4, youth who scored 0 to 1 point on the risk scale were categorized as low-risk youth, 2-3 points were moderate risk, 4-5 points high-risk, and youth who received all 6 points on the scale were categorized as very high-risk youth. Table 4 also demonstrates that with each increase in risk level there is an associated increase in recidivism rates. The overall risk score and risk categories have a correlation with the differing recidivism measures ranging from .22 to .34 (all of which are significant at $p < .0001$) which are within the

range of correlations found between other established risk measures and outcome (Gendreau, Little, and Goggin, 1996) and are in the moderate to high accuracy ranges for risk assessments (Hanson, 2000).

Table 4. Risk Cutoff Scores and Recidivism Rates

Category	Adjudication/CCIS Entry *	Commitment *	Any Indicator *
Low (0-1 points)	8%	4%	10%
Moderate (2-3 points)	22%	23%	34%
High (4-5 points)	28%	28%	41%
Very High (6 points)	33%	48%	58%

* = p < .0001

Program Level Measures

There were two main measures at the program level. The first was a program recidivism rate or the proportion of recidivists. This measure was calculated using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{n}{N}$$

where n is the number of youth who recidivated and N is the number of youth who were terminated from a particular program in FY 02. This formula was used to calculate nine different proportions for each program. First, a recidivism rate was calculated using each of the aforementioned measures of recidivism (three rates – one using convictions, one using commitment data, and one using any indicator). Second, three rates were calculated for lower

risk offenders. Third, three rates were calculated for higher-risk offenders.⁴ This led to a total of nine measures of recidivism for each program.⁵

The second program level measure was a score that captured the characteristics of the program and can be thought of as a measure of program integrity. This measure was based on the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory⁶ [CPAI (Gendreau and Andrews, 1994)] but employs some different scoring criteria, some additional factors, and a different method of administration. Based on previous research using this methodology (Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2002; Lowenkamp, 2004; and Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2005) we developed a scale that was the sum of 23 items based on responses to the staff and director surveys contained in Appendix A.

Finally, in an effort to control for the differences in the populations served between the different programs, an average risk score for each program was calculated. This score was simply the mathematical average for all risk terminated from a particular program and was used in multivariate analyses. While this measure does not control for all individual level differences, controlling for differences in risk greatly ensures that similar populations have been isolated for analyses.

⁴ While the risk score did lead to four categories for program level analyses, we had to combine low and moderate risk offenders into a lower-risk category and high and very high risk offenders into a higher-risk category due to small sample sizes. Unstable proportions result when using samples of too small size.

⁵ For multivariate analyses discussed later in this paper it was necessary to take the logit proportions for various mathematical reasons. These logit proportions were transformed back into regular proportions, which is what is reported throughout the body of this report. The formulae for transferring the regular proportions into logit proportions, the calculations for standard errors and weights, and the formula used to return logit proportions to regular proportions is contained in Appendix B. See Lipsey and Wilson (2001) for a more detailed discussion.

⁶ The CPAI was designed to assess the degree to which a correctional program meets the principles of effective intervention as identified by empirical research. The CPAI has been used extensively throughout North America and Great Britain, and has been found to be strongly correlated with outcome.

Analyses

There were two sets of analyses conducted for this report. The first set were bivariate and simply investigated the recidivism rates for the different program types for all youth served and then by risk level of the youth. These results are fairly straightforward and made use of chi-square tests, analyses of variance (ANOVA), and other bivariate statistical tests. The second set of analyses was designed to investigate the relationship between the measure of program integrity and program recidivism rates. To conduct these analyses, multivariate models were constructed and calculated using weighted least squares regression. This process is a bit more complex than the bivariate analyses; however, the information provided from these analyses can greatly assist in the maintenance and development of sound correctional interventions for youth.

SECTION III-RESULTS

The results of the analyses are reported by placement type (RECLAIM, CCF, Releases and Discharges) and then by RECLAIM program type. Some differences in the reporting of data will be noted when moving from the placement type analyses to the RECLAIM program specific analyses. One example is the use of the four-grouping risk category (low, moderate, high, and very high risk) for the placement type analyses versus the use of a two-grouping risk category for the RECLAIM program specific analyses. This change was made because when conducting the RECLAIM program specific analyses, the number of offenders in each of the four risk categories would sometimes become too small, and therefore generate unstable recidivism rates. To overcome this issue we collapsed low and moderate risk offenders into a “lower-risk” group and high and very high-risk offenders into a “higher-risk” category.

The initial section of this report presents the data on demographic characteristics and risk levels of the youth included in this study. The second section presents the results of the analyses of recidivism rates. The third part of this section presents the data available on program characteristics.

Demographics and Risk

Table 5 presents the demographic data for the youth included in this study by placement type. As is indicated in Table 5, 77% of the youth referred to RECLAIM programs and 78% of the youth referred to CCFs were white while 48% of the DYS discharges were white. In terms of sex, males make up 70% of the RECLAIM terminations, 97% of the CCF terminations and roughly 90% of the youth leaving a DYS facility or parole. Finally, the average age at release indicates that the RECLAIM terminations were on average the youngest (16 years old). The

CCF and DYS releases were similar in age (17 years old), while discharges from parole/aftercare were the oldest (19 years old).

Table 5. Demographic Characteristics of Youth by Placement Type

Program	N	% White*	% Male*	Average Age at Release*
RECLAIM	10,866	77	70	16
CCF	348	78	97	17
DYS Releases	2,110	46	89	17
DYS Discharges	1,172	48	92	19
Total	14,496	70	75	17

* = $p < .0001$

The demographic characteristics of youth by RECLAIM program are contained in Table 6. Also included in Table 6 are the number⁷ of youth served by each type of RECLAIM program. Table 6 indicates that there is a substantial range in the percentage of youth served by each program who are white and male. The range for the percentage of youth served who were white is 63, with a low of 34% for the advocacy programs and a high of 97% for shoplifters and traffic offender programs. The range for the percentage of youth served who were male is 43, with a low of 50% for the truancy programs and a high of 93% for the sex offender programs. The last column of Table 6 lists the average age for youth served by the differing types of RECLAIM programs. Recall from Table 5, that the average for all RECLAIM programs was 17. In all but 4 programs the average age is 16 or 17. The four programs with average ages lower than 16 are recreation, physical stress challenge, conflict mediation, and diversion. With the exception of recreation which has an average age of 14, the youth in these programs had an average age of 15.

⁷ The number of youth served by each program listed in Table 6 might be slightly different than the numbers reported in Table 2 because of missing data on one or more of the demographic characteristics reported in Table 6.

Table 6. Demographic Characteristics of Youth by RECLAIM Program Type

Program	N	% White*	% Male*	Average Age*
Day Treatment	511	66	75	16
Intensive Probation	621	74	80	17
Probation	1214	92	68	17
Aftercare/Parole Enhancement	132	35	70	16
Monitoring/Surveillance	939	80	70	16
Educational Services	500	81	73	16
Wrap Around Services	183	57	74	16
Family Preservation/Home Based	197	70	71	16
Intervention Alternatives for Unruly Youth	234	86	61	16
Secure Detention Services	189	91	74	16
Out of Home Placement	1041	43	78	16
Sex Offender	165	58	93	16
Shoplifter	33	97	58	16
Substance Abuse	257	69	79	17
Recreation	23	91	52	14
Restitution/Community Services	1995	88	68	16
Mental Health/Counseling	303	59	64	16
Youth Intervention Groups	56	84	75	16
Physical Stress Challenge	95	84	74	15
Conflict Mediation	60	92	57	15
Advocacy	73	34	82	16
Violence Reduction Program	30	90	63	16
Traffic Offender Program	793	97	60	17
Drug Screen	192	94	72	16
Substance Abuse Awareness	105	91	68	16
Diversions	536	70	63	15
Truancy	146	93	50	16

* = $p < .0001$

Our next analyses were designed to investigate the distribution of youth by risk level across the differing types of placements. Table 7 and Figure 1 list the percentage of youth within each risk category across the various types of placement. As expected, the percentage of youth terminated from the RECLAIM programs that were in the low risk category (50%) is the highest of the four placement types. A much lower percentage (12%) of the CCF terminations were low risk.

For many of the youth discharged or released from DYS (51%), data were missing on one risk factor (age at first adjudication). To overcome this issue we used mean replacement, which ultimately ended in giving youth discharged or released from DYS a risk point for this factor. Because DYS youth already had one point for current severity (felony offense) and one point for the missing factor, the lowest risk level for most of the youth was moderate. However, it is possible that some of the youth who were given a risk point based on the mean replacement for age at first adjudication were actually low-risk offenders.

When considering moderate risk youth, approximately 50% of the DYS youth fell into this category, while only 24% of the RECLAIM youth and 12% of the CCF youth were moderate risk. Of the RECLAIM terminations, 22% and 4% were high risk and very high-risk youth respectively, while 59% and 17% of the CCF terminations were high and very high-risk youth. Forty-five percent of the DYS discharges were high or very high-risk, while 53% of the releases were high or very high-risk youth.

Table 7. Distribution of Risk by Placement Type*

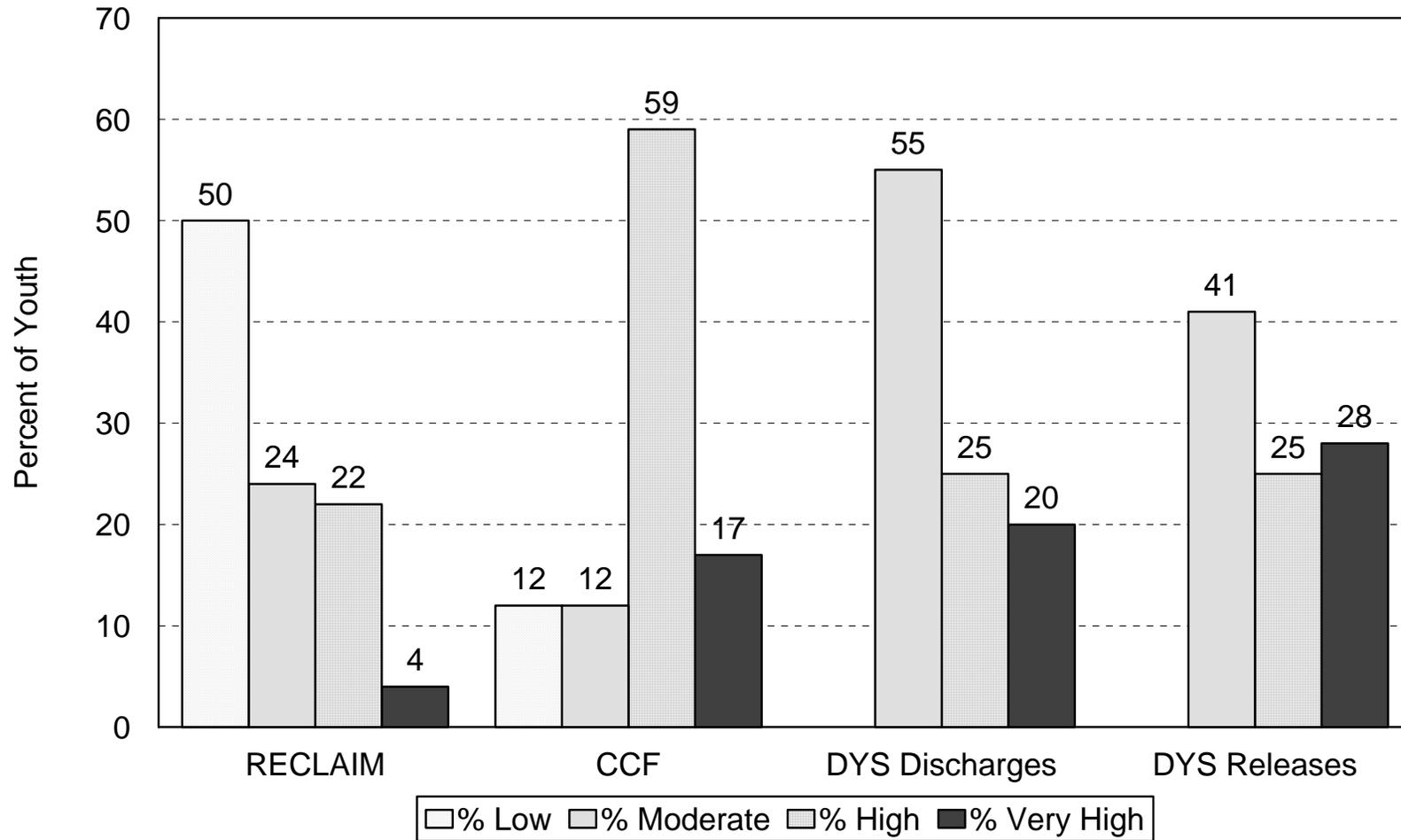
	N	% Low	% Moderate	% High	% Very High
RECLAIM	10866	50	24	22	4
CCF	348	12	12	59	17
DYS Releases	2110	0 ^a	47	25	28
DYS Discharges	1172	0 ^a	55	25	20
Total	14496	38	30	23	9

* = p < .0001

^a See explanation on page 20

In summary, the percentage of higher risk youth is greatest among custodial placements and lowest for the RECLAIM programs. However, there are still lower risk youth being placed

Figure 1. Percentage of Youth in Each Category of Risk by Placement Type



in CCF and DYS facilities, and higher risk youth placed in RECLAIM programs. Of interest and importance is the similarity of the DYS and CCF populations in terms of risk. This finding is important as concerns about net widening with alternatives to institutionalization are always present and often times real. The data based on the risk measure developed in this study and data on the Youthful Offender Level of Service Inventory available on CCF and DYS youth indicate that the two samples are similar in terms of risk level.

Table 8 provides the distribution of risk by the RECLAIM program type. While the

Table 8. Distribution of Risk by RECLAIM Program Type*

Program	N	% Low	% Mod	% High	% V High
Day Treatment	516	47	23	26	5
Intensive Probation	623	30	27	39	5
Probation	1252	58	28	13	1
Aftercare/Parole Enhancement	132	45	27	20	8
Monitoring/Surveillance	942	34	35	28	3
Educational Services	508	31	32	30	6
Wrap Around Services	196	55	28	16	1
Family Preservation/Home Based	200	43	31	23	4
Intervention Alternatives for Unruly Youth	255	26	24	38	12
Secure Detention Services	195	30	32	37	2
Out of Home Placement	1062	13	23	50	14
Sex Offender	197	59	23	16	2
Shoplifter	33	73	27	0	0
Substance Abuse	289	49	27	20	3
Recreation	23	83	9	9	0
Restitution/Community Services	2022	59	25	15	1
Mental Health/Counseling	318	53	24	20	3
Youth Intervention Groups	67	25	34	40	0
Physical Stress Challenge	95	48	34	15	3
Conflict Mediation	60	77	15	7	2
Advocacy	73	25	15	37	23
Violence Reduction Program	30	70	17	13	0
Traffic Offender Program	795	93	6	1	0
Drug Screen	194	43	35	21	1
Substance Abuse Awareness	105	37	45	17	1
Diversions	536	88	10	2	0
Truancy	147	91	7	2	0

* = p < .0001

percentages within each category of risk are varied, note that very few programs take more than 30% high and very-high risk youth. Those exceptions being intensive supervision probation, intervention alternatives for youth, secure detention, out-of-home placement, youth intervention groups, and advocacy programs. For most program types, the exceptions being out-of-home placement and advocacy programs, the majority of youth served are low or moderate risk.

Recidivism Results

Our next set of analyses was designed to determine the recidivism rates of the different placement types and RECLAIM funded programs. The results of these analyses are contained in Tables 9 and 11. We then re-calculated the recidivism rates for the different placement types and RECLAIM programs by risk. The results of these analyses are contained in Tables 10 and 12.

Table 9. Recidivism Rates (% of failures) by Placement Type

Placement Type	N	Adjudication/CCIS*	Commitment*	Any*
RECLAIM	10866	16	10	20
CCF	348	25	40	46
DYS Releases	2110	29	46	53
DYS Discharges	1172	26	45	54
Total	14496	19	19	29

* = p < .0001

The results from the analyses of recidivism rates for the different placement types indicate that RECLAIM youth have the lowest rates, followed by CCF youth, and then by the DYS discharges and releases. While each of the overall relationships between placement type and recidivism is indicated as being significant, at times the differences between groups is as small as one percent and should not be considered substantive. Given the results presented in Table 7 (distribution of risk by placement type) it becomes apparent that much of the variation in recidivism across the different placement types could be explained by the risk level of the youth.

Table 10 provides the results of the analyses for each type of placement by risk level. The results are also displayed graphically in Figures 2 through 4. In reviewing both Table 10 and the associated figures, some very important, but expected trends appear. First, note that low and moderate risk offenders, when kept in the community, have recidivism rates of 8 and 18 percent when measured by adjudication/CCIS entry, 4 and 8 percent when measured by commitment to DYS or DRC, and 10 and 22 percent when measured by any indicator. Compare these rates to the failure rates of similar risk youth placed in CCF or DYS. The failure rates of youth of low and moderate risk placed in a custodial setting are anywhere from 2 to 6 times that of the low and moderate risk youth placed in RECLAIM. There is one exception to this trend. Moderate risk youth placed in CCFs have a slightly lower recidivism rate when measured by adjudication/CCIS entry. However, this decrease in recidivism is overshadowed by the 400 percent increase in commitment rate and nearly 100 percent increase for any indicator between moderate risk RECLAIM and CCF terminations.

Table 10. Recidivism Rates (percentage of failures) by Risk and Placement Type

	Adjudication/CCIS Entry*				Commitment*				Any Indicator*			
	Low	Mod	High	VH	Low	Mod	High	VH	Low	Mod	High	VH
RECLAIM	8	18	28	41	4	8	22	44	10	22	37	59
CCF	20	16	27	29	29	40	43	37	34	40	51	44
DYS Releases	-	30	26	30	-	47	39	51	-	54	47	57
DYS Discharges	-	25	29	25	-	46	41	50	-	55	52	56

* = p < .0001

Turning to high-risk offenders a different trend is noted. In terms of the adjudication/CCIS entry measure, it appears that there is really no substantive differences in the recidivism rates of the four placement types. Reviewing the results for the very high-risk youth, it is apparent that placement in the community via RECLAIM programs is inappropriate as the other three placement types perform better than the RECLAIM terminations on two of the three

Figure 2. Adjudication/CCIS Entry Failure Rates by Risk and Placement Type

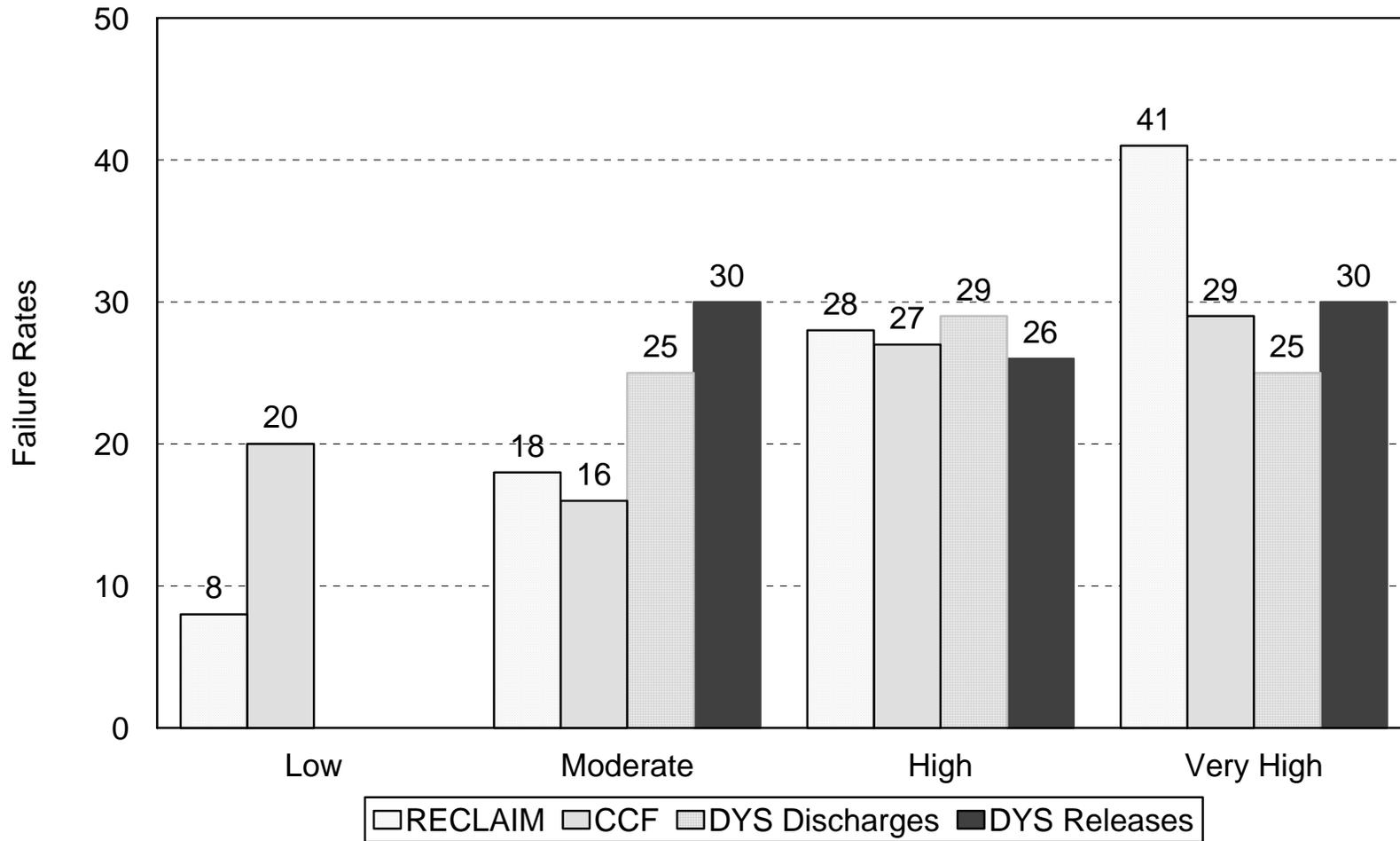


Figure 3. Commitment Rates by Risk and Placement Type

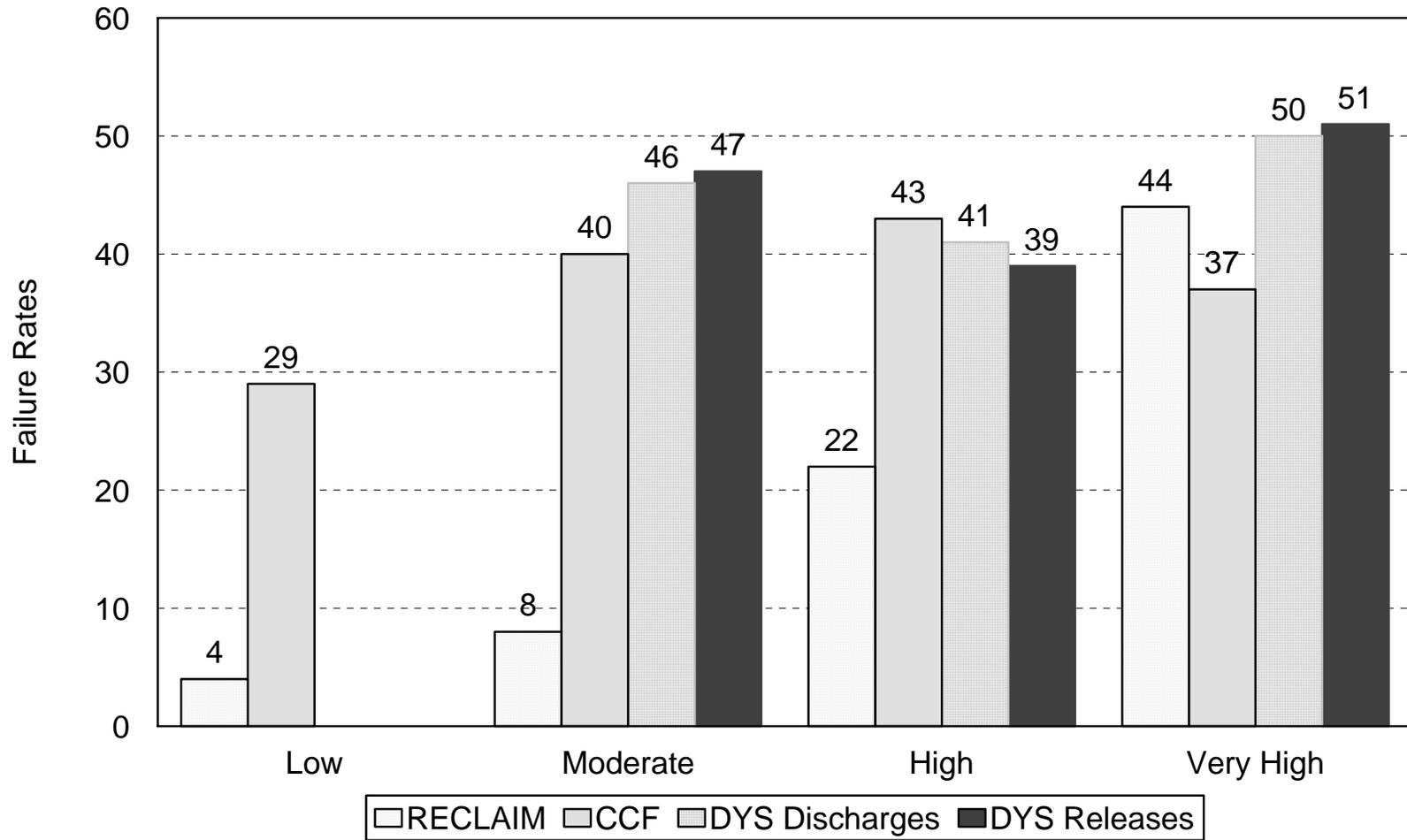
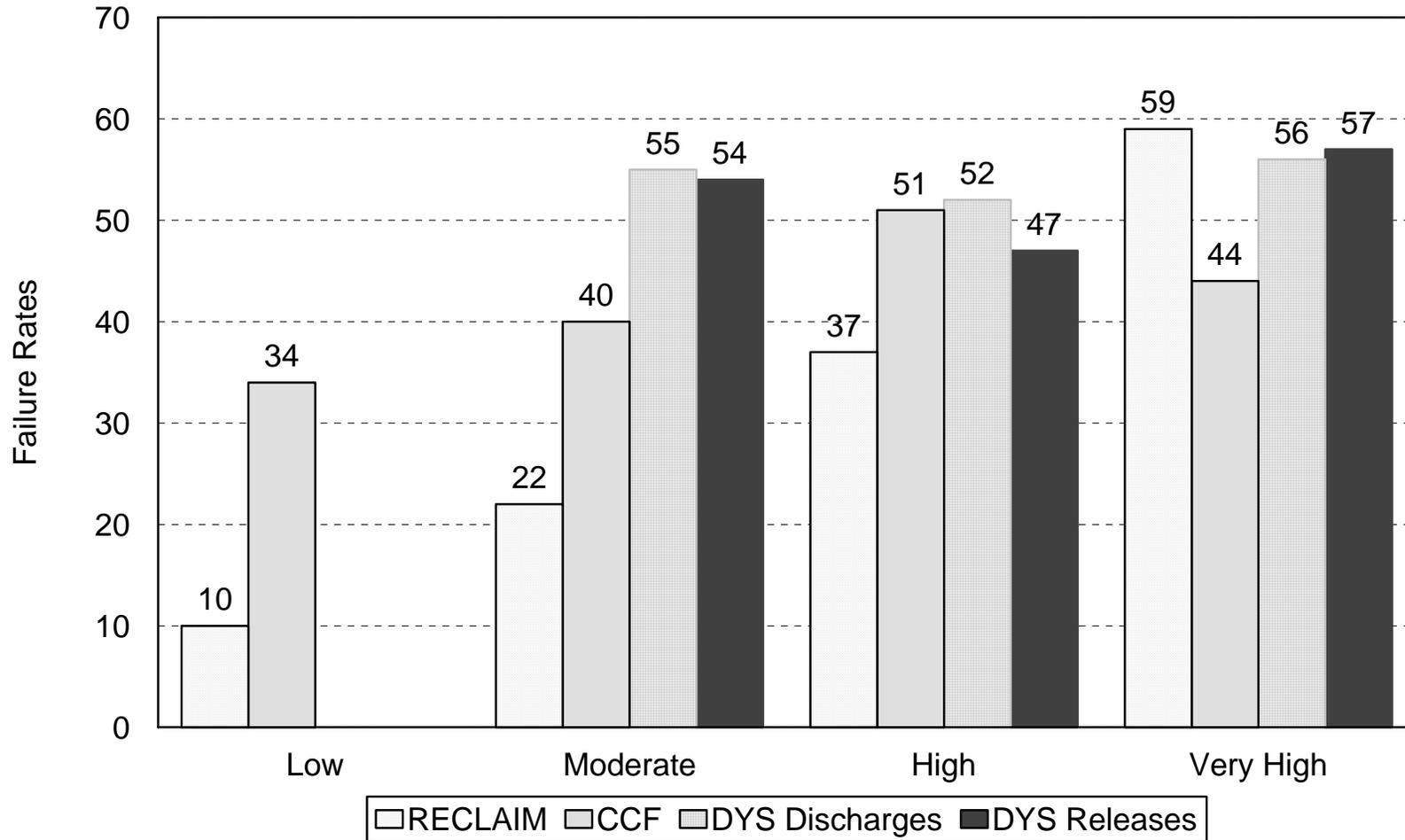


Figure 4. Any Indicator of Failure by Risk and Placement Type



outcome measures. Also note in Figure 3, that the very-high risk RECLAIM youth have a higher commitment rate than the very high-risk CCF terminations.

Overall, Table 10 and Figures 2 through 4 indicate that low and moderate risk offenders should be kept in the community and served by RECLAIM programs rather than CCFs or DYS facilities.⁸ For high-risk youth, no particular placement type was associated with a substantially higher or lower adjudication/CCIS entry failure rate. However, when using commitment as the outcome, it appears that high risk youth, if placed in a CCF or DYS facility, are much more likely to fail. While it is certainly possible that this increase in failure rates is due to technical violations which lead to commitments to DYS, there is apparently not a greater risk of new offending, which, if present, would be captured with the adjudication/CCIS entry measure. It is also apparent that the very-high risk offenders should be placed in programming that is residential. It is apparent that CCFs or DYS facilities are appropriate placements for these youth.

Given the fact that RECLAIM programs prove promising in effectively dealing with youth, our next analyses focused on determining if there were differences in the effectiveness of the *types* of RECLAIM programs depending on the level of the youths' risk. To conduct these analyses we had to combine the low and moderate risk categories into a "lower risk" category and the high and very high-risk offenders into a "higher risk" category. The results of these analyses are presented in Table 11 and 12.

Table 11 shows the recidivism rates for the different RECLAIM programs for all youth served. Once again when looking at Table 11, considerable variation in the effectiveness of programs is noted. The overall average recidivism rates are 19, 19, and 29% for adjudications/CCIS entry, commitments, and any indicator respectively. When reviewing the

⁸ Sex offenders being noted as an exception.

rates for the specific RECLAIM program types, failure rates range from 0 to 45%, 0 to 33%, and 0 to 51% for adjudications/CCIS entry, commitments, and any indicator respectively. Again, based on the distribution of risk across the RECLAIM program types, it is the case that much of the variation in failure rates observed in Table 11 can be explained by differences in the risk level of youth served. We again recalculated the recidivism rates for the youth served by the RECLAIM programs controlling for risk.

Table 11. Recidivism Rates by RECLAIM Program Type

Program	N	Adjudication/CCIS*	Commitment*	Any Indicator*
Day Treatment	516	22	16	29
Intensive Probation	623	20	15	27
Probation	1252	10	5	12
Aftercare/Parole Enhancement	132	22	19	31
Monitoring/Surveillance	942	19	12	23
Educational Services	508	25	15	31
Wrap Around Services	196	19	15	26
Family Preservation/Home Based	200	17	14	24
Intervention Alternatives	255	27	6	27
Secure Detention Services	195	21	17	31
Out of Home Placement	1062	27	24	37
Sex Offender	197	11	10	17
Shoplifter	33	6	0	6
Substance Abuse	289	18	14	24
Recreation	23	0	0	0
Restitution/Community Services	2022	14	6	16
Mental Health/Counseling	318	22	10	26
Youth Intervention Groups	67	19	6	22
Physical Stress Challenge	95	13	6	16
Conflict Mediation	60	7	2	8
Advocacy	73	45	33	51
Violence Reduction Program	30	7	3	10
Traffic Offender Program	795	2	0	2
Drug Screen	194	26	9	28
Substance Abuse Awareness	105	4	2	4
Diversion	536	8	2	9
Truancy	147	4	1	4

* = $p < .0001$

Table 12 and Figures 5 and 6 present the recidivism rates for lower and higher risk youth by RECLAIM program type. Table 12 contains information for each of three outcome measures used in this study while Figures 5 and 6 only include failure rates based on the adjudication/CCIS entry measure. Cells where a superscript “a” (^a) is reported represent programs where less than 10 youth would have fallen into that particular cell. Given the

Table 12. Recidivism Rates (percentage of failures) by Risk and RECLAIM Program Type

Program	Adjudication/CCIS Entry		Commitment		Any Indicator	
	Lower	Higher	Lower	Higher	Lower	Higher
Day Treatment	15	38	7	38	18	54
Intensive Probation	14	28	10	21	19	37
Probation	8	22	3	16	10	28
Aftercare/Parole Enhancement	19	30	17	24	26	43
Monitoring/Surveillance	15	28	6	24	16	36
Educational Services	18	38	7	28	20	49
Wrap Around Services	17	30	13	27	22	42
Family Preservation	12	28	7	32	16	45
Intervention Alternatives	16	39	2	11	16	39
Secure Detention Services	18	25	13	24	26	40
Out of Home Placement	20	31	13	30	27	43
Sex Offender	10	17	7	23	14	34
Shoplifter	6	^a	0	^a	6	^a
Substance Abuse	11	39	9	30	16	49
Recreation	0	^a	0	^a	0	^a
Restitution/Community Services	12	25	4	18	13	32
Mental Health/Counseling	18	38	7	22	20	46
Youth Intervention Groups	18	22	5	7	20	26
Physical Stress Challenge	9	29	3	24	10	41
Conflict Mediation	5	^a	0	^a	5	^a
Advocacy	24	59	24	39	31	64
Violence Reduction Program	4	^a	4	^a	8	^a
Traffic Offender Program	2	^a	0	^a	2	^a
Drug Screen	22	38	6	19	24	43
Substance Abuse Awareness	2	11	0	11	2	11
Diversion	8	^a	2	22	9	^a
Truancy	4	^a	1	^a	4	^a

* = $p < .0001$

^a indicates programs with less than 10 cases. Failure rates were not calculated for programs with less than 10 cases.

Figure 5. Recidivism Rates (Adjudication/CCIS Entry) for Lower Risk Youth by Program Type

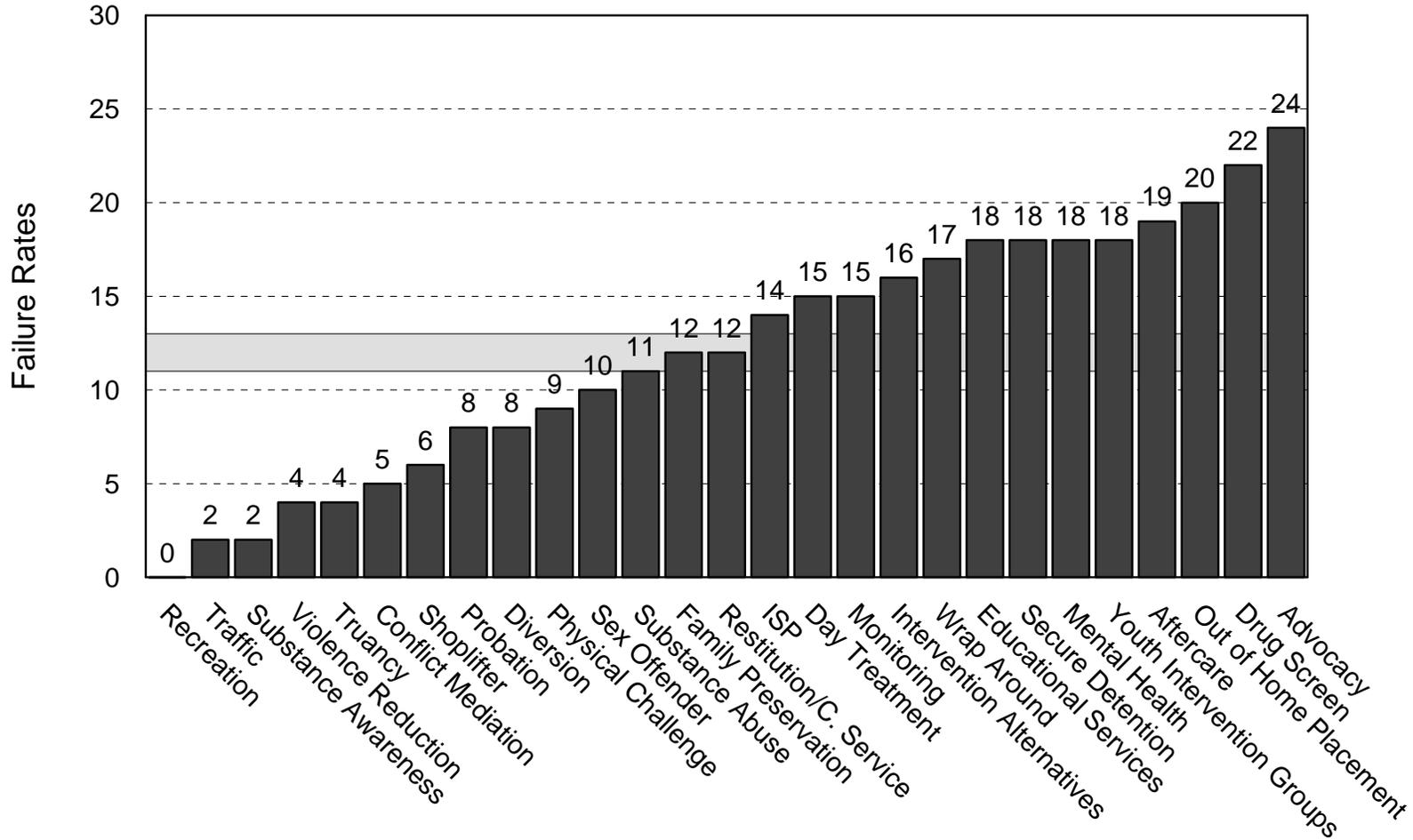
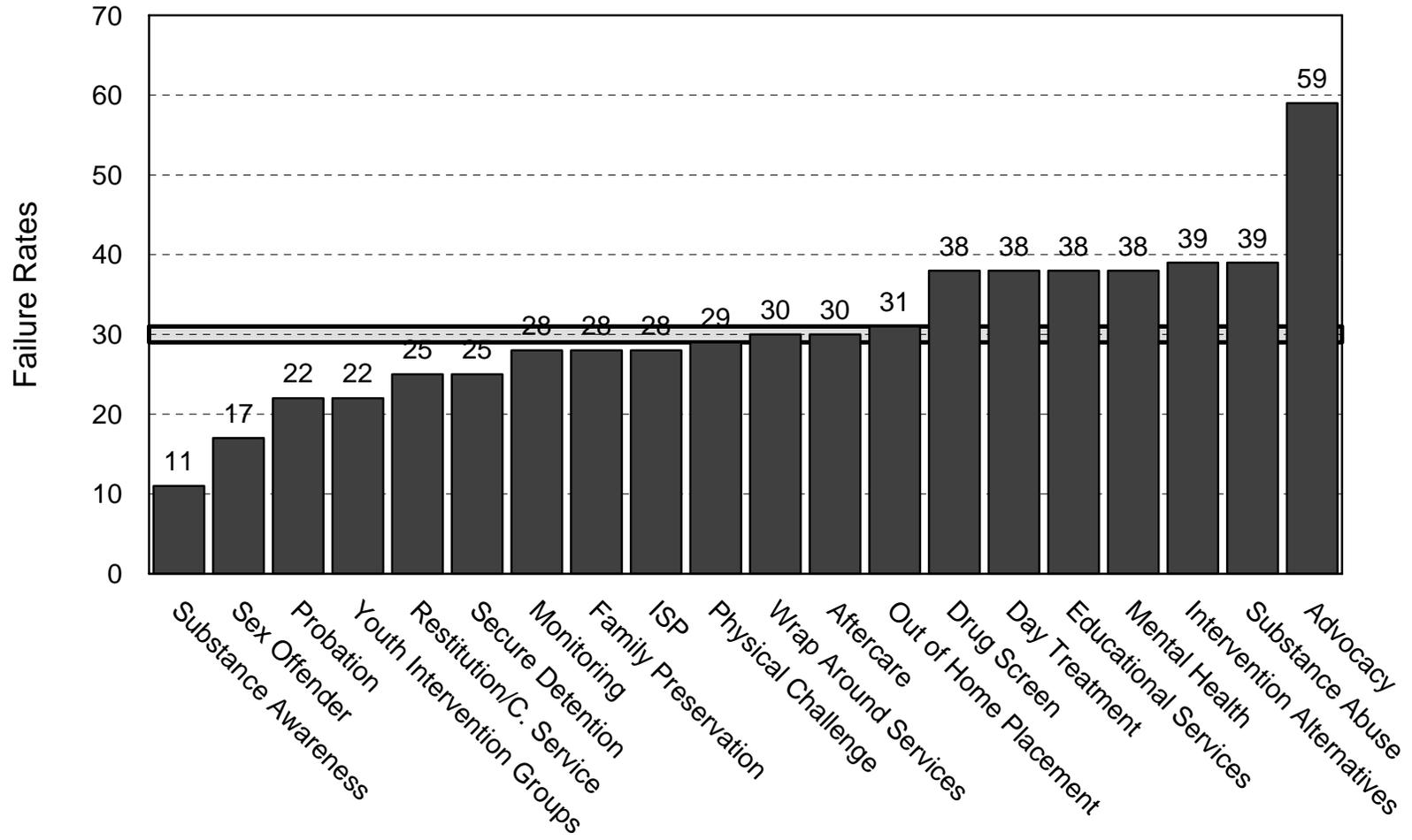


Figure 6. Recidivism Rates (Adjudication/CCIS Entry) for Higher Risk Youth by Program Type



instability of proportions with small samples, we did not calculate failure rates for programs with less than 10 youth in a particular risk category.

Figures 5 and 6 are fairly intuitive and indicate that for both lower and higher risk youth some programs are more effective than others. Each figure has a series of vertical bars, which represent the recidivism rates for each program labeled on the x-axis. There is a shaded horizontal bar on each figure which represents the average recidivism rate +/- one point for lower and higher risk youth.

The range of recidivism rates for lower risk youth served by RECLAIM program is 24 with the low being 0 and the high being 24. The average failure rate for the RECLAIM programs with lower risk youth is 12%. About half the programs are below this point and about half are above. On the face and based on brief program descriptions used by DYS to categorize programs, it appears that most of the programs that are below the average for lower risk youth are fairly and relatively unobtrusive and short in duration.

Figure 6 graphically displays the recidivism rates for each of the RECLAIM programs for higher risk offenders. The average recidivism rate for the higher risk youth is 30% with a low of 11% and a high of 59%. Figure 6 indicates that 12 of the 20 programs listed are at or below the 30% recidivism rate while 8 are above the average. Of the 12 that are below the average most appear to be a bit more intensive and service based than those programs that were found to be of better than average effectiveness with lower-risk youth.

Program Factors and Outcome

Our final analyses involved looking beyond program type as an explanation of effectiveness and considering the characteristics of the programs in predicting recidivism. To do so, a program score was developed based on a process in prior research (Lowenkamp and

Latessa, 2002; Lowenkamp 2004; and Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2005). This process involves scoring programs based on staff and director responses to the aforementioned survey, which largely measures constructs captured on the CPAI.

During the final stages of this project the 365 identified RECLAIM programs were sent surveys for completion. Several programs were removed from the sample for a variety of reasons (such as not providing RECLAIM funded services in FY02, not being considered an intervention-based program (e.g. service enhancement), and for having served a very small number of RECLAIM youth in FY02). This reduced the sample to 349 programs. A total of 187 programs returned at least one survey for a response rate of 51%. However, due to issues with small samples, we were only able to match program surveys to recidivism data for 72 programs.

Once all the surveys were entered into a database, we developed a list of factors to include in the score and scored each of the responding programs. The items selected for inclusion in the current study were guided by previous research and partly by availability of data in the returned surveys and are listed in Table 13. The items listed in Table 13 were scored as a 1 if the criterion was met and a 0 if not. The 24 items were then summed together to create a single score. This score had an alpha reliability of .81 with a mean of 7.9, a standard deviation of 4.3, and a range of 17 (minimum 2 and maximum 19).

Our next step in this part of the analyses was to determine if there was a relationship between the program score and recidivism rate. Due to certain mathematical properties of proportions (recidivism rates), the recidivism rates were transformed into logit proportions for the purpose of estimating the multivariate model. The formulae for these transformations and

Table 13. Program Factors

Factor	How Defined
Adjudicated Youth	Did program take solely adjudicated youth
Non-residential	Was the program non-residential
Assess Risk and Need	Did the staff on average report that they assessed at least one risk/need factor using a standardized assessment
Assess Responsivity	Did the staff, on average, report that they assessed at least one responsivity factor using a standardized assessment
Gender	If the program took both males and females, did at least 66% of the staff report that separate groups were held for males and females
Offenders separated	If the program dealt with non-adjudicated youth did 66% of the staff report that separate groups were held for adjudicated and non-adjudicated youth
Exclusions followed	On average, staff rated adherence to exclusionary criteria as a 3+ out of 4
Criminogenic Need ¹	Did the staff identify, on average, at least one criminogenic need as a target of their program
Cognitive Behavioral	Did at least 66% of the staff identify the program as being cognitive behavioral or cognitive
Internal Groups	Did the program offer 5 or more services internally—based on average number of services reported by staff
Role Play	Average of 3 or higher on a 4 point scale measuring the frequency of role play in groups
Average hours	20 or more hours of treatment per week
Director Involved	66% of the staff indicated the director was involved in direct service delivery to youth
Tx Manual	Did 66% of the staff report that the program had a treatment manual
QA External	Did 66% of the staff indicate that there was a QA process in place for outside service providers if used by the program
Aftercare	On average, did staff report that 66% of the youth were referred to aftercare
Aftercare Quality	Did staff, on average, rate the quality of aftercare as a 3 or higher on a 4 point scale
Family Involvement	Did staff rate family involvement as a 3 or higher on a 4 point scale
Training Hours	Did staff, on average, report at least 40 training hours during FY02
Staff Meetings	Are staff meetings held at least twice a month
QA Activities	Did staff report, on average, the use of at least 4 QA activities listed
Adequate funding	Did staff, on average, rate the funding for the program as a 3 or higher on a 4 point scale
Area of Study	Did 66% of the staff or more have a degree in a helping profession
Degree	Did 66% of the staff report having an associates degree

the associated weights are contained in Appendix B. The resulting model, predicting the logit transformed recidivism rates with the average risk level of youth served and the program score is contained in Table 14.

Table 14. Weighted Least Squares Model Predicting

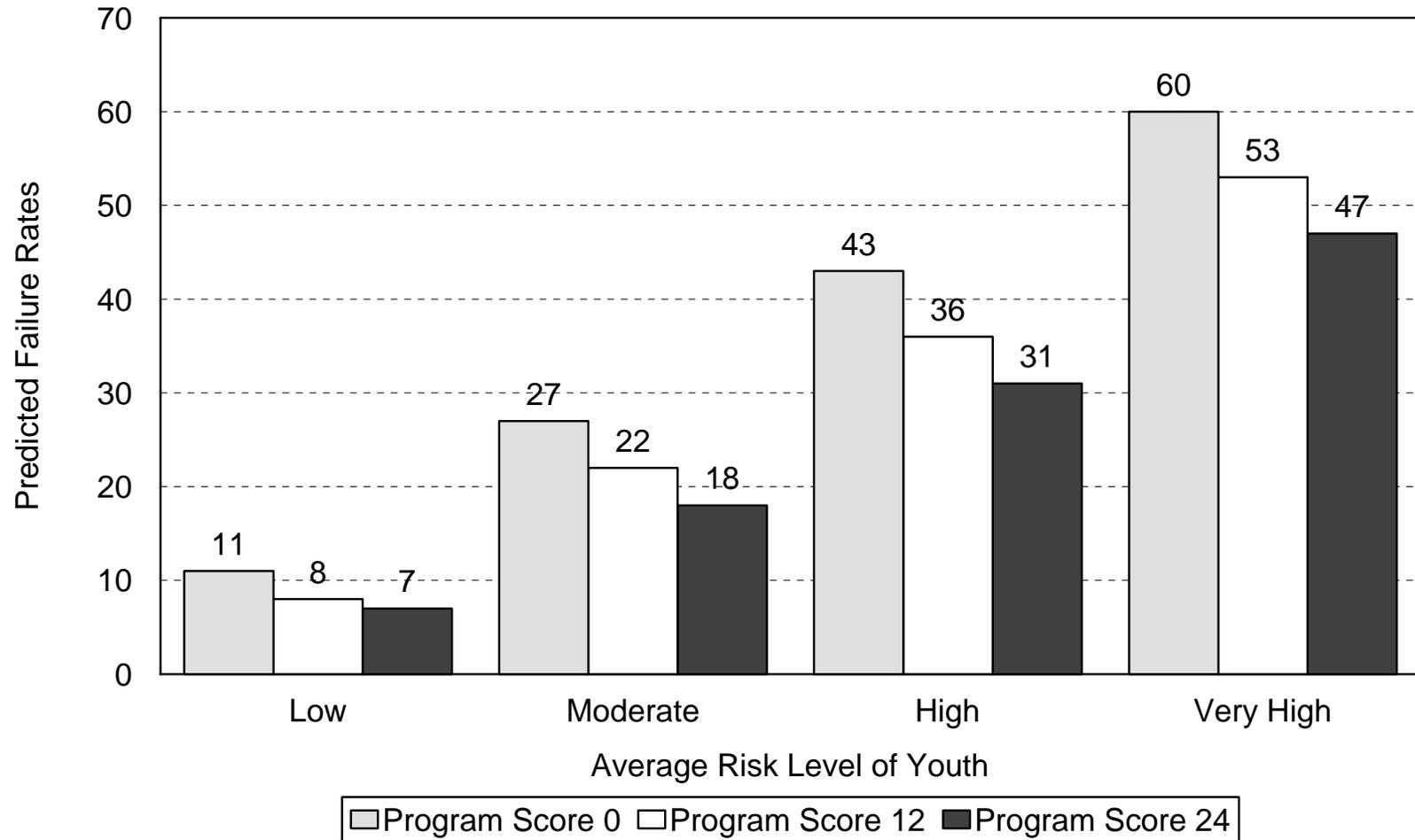
Variable	Parameter Estimate	<i>B</i>	P
Constant	-2.3469		.0000
Program Score	-0.0218	-0.1503	.0422
Average Risk	0.4564	0.7829	.0000

Adjusted R² = 0.48
 F (2, 65) = 31.278; p < .0001

Table 14 indicates that both the average risk level and the program score are significant predictors of a program’s recidivism rate. Once the average risk level of the youth served is controlled for, the program score continues to be a significant and substantive predictor of a program’s recidivism rate. Because the logit transformed proportions are not readily interpretable, a Figure showing the impact of the program score on recidivism rates is presented below. Figure 7 presents the predicted recidivism rates for a program scoring a 0, 12, and 24 on the program score measure for each category of risk.

The first set of bars in Figure 7 represents the predicted failure rates for low risk offenders based on programs with a score of 0, 12, or 24 on the program measure. With each increase in the program score the predicted failure rates decrease. There is an absolute decrease of 4 percentage points when moving from a score of 0 to a score of 24. This 4 percentage point decrease translates into a 40% relative risk reduction. Similar trends are also noted for the other categories of risk; however, the absolute percentage point reduction increases with each increase in risk level. The absolute reductions when moving from 0 to 24 on the program score are 9, 12, and 13 for moderate, high, and very high risk offenders respectively.

Figure 7. Predicted Failure Rates Controlling for Average Risk of Youth and Program Score



A few notes should be considered when reviewing the model presented in Table 14 and Figure 7. First, the majority of the model's explanatory power comes from the average risk level of the youth served by the program. Second and more importantly is the fact that the program score continues to substantively contribute to the model even after controlling for the average risk level of the youth served. Third, the effects of the program score were meaningful across all categories of risk; however, the largest absolute reductions in recidivism rates attributable to the program score were associated with higher risk youth. Finally, the results of this model are consistent with other research that investigates the impacts of program characteristics on program outcomes (for example see Holsinger, 1999; Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2002 & 2005; and Lowenkamp 2004).

SECTION IV—SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This research has set out to answer several research questions about the youth terminated from RECLAIM programs, CCFs, and DYS facilities. The data on the 14,496 youth in this study indicated that the RECLAIM programs and CCFs terminated mostly male, white youth, aged 17 years old in FY02. In contrast, the DYS facilities terminated mostly non-white males who averaged age 18 years old.

The majority of youth served by the RECLAIM programs are lower risk; almost 75% of the youth terminated from RECLAIM were in the low or moderate risk categories. Of the youth terminated from CCFs in FY02 nearly 70% were high or very high risk while roughly 50% of the youth terminated from DYS were high or very high risk.

Data analysis of recidivism rates indicated that low and moderate risk offenders have better outcomes when placed in RECLAIM programs instead of a CCF or DYS facility. With some outcome measures, low and moderate risk youth were anywhere from 2 to 5 times as likely to fail when placed in a CCF or DYS facility instead of a RECLAIM program. Of interest, and importance, is the fact that when measuring failure with new felony adjudications and/or CCIS entry for high-risk offenders, there appears to be little substantive difference in recidivism rates among the four types of placements in this study. The data on very high-risk youth indicate that they perform better when placed in a custodial setting. In addition, it became apparent that very high-risk offenders placed in RECLAIM programs had substantially higher recidivism rates than very high-risk offenders placed in CCF or DYS. These data support three important conclusions. First, low and moderate risk offenders should be, as a general rule, placed in RECLAIM programs. Second, the very high-risk youth should be placed in custodial settings and provided services that target their criminogenic needs. The analyses for high-risk youth indicated that

none of the placement types substantially outperformed the others when measuring success with the adjudication/CCIS measure. When reviewing the success rates using the measure based on DYS and DRC commitments, it becomes apparent that high-risk youth sent to a CCF or DYS facility have lower success rates. As such, it is recommended that with high-risk youth programming and intervention start in the community. For high-risk youth who do not respond to appropriate programming and/or have serious underlying charges, placement in a CCF and/or DYS facility would be appropriate.

In addition to these findings, it should be noted that the different types of RECLAIM programs do have different effects. This trend persisted even after looking at risk-specific recidivism rates for each program type. It is important that the counties review these findings and ensure that they are using the most effective programs based on youth risk level. Another important finding involved the analyses of program characteristics. The multivariate model controlling for average risk of the youth terminated from the program and the program measure score indicated that substantially lower recidivism rates might be attained if the counties ensure that the programs they operate or fund adhere to some basic principles of effective correctional interventions. Predicted recidivism rates, using the results of the multivariate model presented in Table 14, indicated decreases in recidivism rates by as much as 13 percentage points when comparing the outcomes of a program that scored 0 on the program measure with the outcomes of a program that scored 24 on the program measure.

Limitations of Current Research

Several limitations of the research must be considered when reviewing the results and findings of this study and applying them in practice. First, there were no true treatment and comparison groups in this study. The recidivism rates of different youth served by different

types of programs were calculated and compared. While this provides for some informative results, in order to truly determine the impacts of these different placements and programs, outcome evaluations using true experimental designs, or at least quasi-experimental designs, should be designed and conducted. Second, the measure of risk was limited to static factors. The use of static factors is acceptable for predictive purposes, and this measure correlated fairly well with outcome, but more complete measures of relevant need factors might provide additional information on program effectiveness. Third, as is the case with all research, the measures of recidivism have deficiencies. While some measures could be tracked for 3.5 years others could only be tracked on average for 2.5 years. In addition, misdemeanor offenses committed as a juvenile were not captured and our measure of offending as an adult (CCIS entry) was incomplete. Furthermore, DYS commitments included commitments to DYS for technical violations as well as new criminal behavior. Fourth, program characteristics were measured using a survey that asked staff to recall program operations during FY02. While this method has shown reliability in previous research (Lowenkamp and Latessa 2002; Lowenkamp, 2004), it remains a limitation. Finally, we made no attempt to examine the characteristics of the juvenile court and how that might impact a youth's progression through the system.

Implications for Policy and Research

This research has answered many questions about the RECLAIM funded programs and other dispositional options available to judges that can provide some guidance for the development of RECLAIM programs and policies. It has, as is usually the case, uncovered some additional questions and highlighted the need for additional research. Policy and future research recommendations are listed below.

First, and perhaps of greatest concern, was the disparity noted in the racial composition of the RECLAIM and custodial placements. This study was not designed to assess whether racial disparity exists in the disposition of juvenile cases in the State of Ohio. The differences in the racial composition of terminations presented in Table 5 of this report were substantial.

Supplementary analyses not reported in this document indicated that disparities in custodial placement based on race persisted after controlling for risk, sex, and the felony degree of the current offense. It is therefore recommended that the DYS consider commissioning a study that investigates the extent to which racial disparity in dispositions exists.

The second recommendation is the development of a policy and process that guides the placement of youth in CCFs, DYS facilities, and RECLAIM funded programs. This placement policy and process should be based on risk and need assessment. It is possible that the risk scale used in the current research could serve as a screening instrument to help guide judges in the placement of youth. Such an instrument, in conjunction with a placement grid, which details expected recidivism rates (see Appendix C), would be very helpful in guiding the decisions of juvenile justice professionals. Also implicated is a method to monitor compliance with these policies and processes.

Third, experimental or quasi-experimental studies should be conducted with several different types of RECLAIM programs in selected sites around the state. This type of research will assist the state in making more definitive conclusions about the effectiveness of these different programs.

Fourth, the state should investigate the development, implementation, and maintenance of a risk and needs assessment. In conducting this research it became apparent that there is little consistency in the administration of risk and needs assessment. Furthermore, there is little

consistency in the type of assessment used among the programs that do administer a risk and need assessment. This makes it very difficult, if not impossible, to make appropriate and effective risk-based decisions. Related to the issue of assessment and standardization of that process, is the reliability and amount of information collected on the RECLAIM tracking forms. The state should review the data collected and the process used to collect that information. If changes in the data collected for RECLAIM participants are made, this could enhance the placement of youth and allow DYS to conduct more meaningful analyses of youth placed in RECLAIM programs, what their most common needs are, and which programs, controlling for individual difference of youth, are most effective.

Finally, the link between program characteristics and effectiveness should continue to be investigated. The analyses on this relationship in the current research is preliminary but has proved promising. More research in this area will give the state, counties, and programs information that will help maintain and develop effective correctional interventions. In the interim, the results of the current research and prior research (for example Lipsey 1999a & 1999b and Gendreau and Andrews, 1994) can be used to develop a comprehensive list of program guidelines and standards that will lead to more effective interventions for youth. The development and maintenance of effective correctional interventions has strong ramifications for the youth referred to these programs and the communities from which the youth come and return.

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APPENDIX A—STAFF AND DIRECTOR SURVEYS

Instructions: This survey is to be completed by the Program Director or Supervisor (i.e., the individual who oversees the operation of the program and has knowledge of specific services provided).

There are no right or wrong answers. The best answers are those which are most descriptive of the program. Accurate answers will give us the best information to understand the impacts of program characteristics on effectiveness.

Please focus your responses on the program as it existed in FISCAL YEAR 2002.

No individual responses will be reproduced in any reports, presentations or publications.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

County: _____

Program: _____

Address: _____

Years program has been in operation: _____

Type of Department of Youth Services program:

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. Day treatment | _____ | 23. Mental health/counseling services |
| _____ | 2. Intensive probation | _____ | 24. Youth intervention groups |
| _____ | 3. Probation | _____ | 25. Physical stress challenge |
| _____ | 4. Service enhancement | _____ | 26. Conflict mediation |
| _____ | 5. Aftercare/parole enhancement | _____ | 27. Advocacy |
| _____ | 6. Monitoring/surveillance | _____ | 28. Mentors |
| _____ | 7. Vocational training | _____ | 29. Violence reduction programs |
| _____ | 8. Educational services | _____ | 30. Traffic offender programs |
| _____ | 9. Wrap around services | _____ | 31. Drug testing |
| _____ | 10. Family preservation/home based services | _____ | 32. Volunteers |
| _____ | 11. Family reunification | _____ | 33. Parental support/guidance |
| _____ | 12. Independent living | _____ | 34. Employment |
| _____ | 13. Life skills training | _____ | 35. Information and awareness |
| _____ | 14. Intervention alternatives for unruly youth | _____ | 36. Substance abuse awareness and prevention |
| _____ | 15. Out of home placement | _____ | 37. Law enforcement services |
| _____ | 16. Sex offender | _____ | 38. Diversion |
| _____ | 17. Shoplifter | _____ | 39. Prevention |
| _____ | 18. Substance abuse | _____ | 40. Truancy |
| _____ | 19. Recreation | _____ | 41. Mental health/counseling services |
| _____ | 20. Restitution/community service | _____ | 42. Youth intervention groups |
| _____ | 21. Clinical assessments | _____ | 43. Community Corrections Facility |
| _____ | 22. Other, please specify _____ | | |

Type of clients served (check all that apply):

- _____ 1. Adjudicated youth
_____ 2. Non-adjudicated youth
_____ 3. Both adjudicated and non-adjudicated youth

Number of cases/residents/participants in FY02:

- _____ 1. Total number
- _____ 2. Number of males
- _____ 3. Number of females

Capacity number of residents/participants (i.e., number of treatment slots or beds):

- _____ 1. Total number
- _____ 2. Number of males
- _____ 3. Number of females

Was the program residential or non-residential?

- _____ 1. Residential
- _____ 2. Non-residential

Please summarize the major changes in the program SINCE FISCAL YEAR 2002: _____

Mark the youth characteristics that were (1) assessed at program intake and (2) those re-assessed upon discharge. Fill in the assessment instrument or method used to assess the characteristic.

<u>Intake</u>	<u>Re-assess</u>	<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>What instrument did you use?</u>
_____	_____	1. Criminal history	_____
_____	_____	2. Substance use/abuse	_____
_____	_____	3. Family dynamics	_____
_____	_____	4. Education	_____
_____	_____	5. Employment	_____
_____	_____	6. Finances	_____
_____	_____	7. Accommodations	_____
_____	_____	8. Companions/peers	_____
_____	_____	9. Leisure/recreation activities	_____
_____	_____	10. Temperament	_____
_____	_____	11. Attitudes about crime	_____
_____	_____	12. Problem solving skills	_____
_____	_____	13. Mental health	_____
_____	_____	14. Intelligence	_____
_____	_____	15. Personality	_____
_____	_____	16. Learning disabilities	_____
_____	_____	17. Reading ability	_____
_____	_____	18. Anxiety	_____
_____	_____	19. Abuse, physical	_____
_____	_____	20. Abuse, sexual	_____
_____	_____	21. Motivation	_____
_____	_____	22. Transportation availability	_____

What treatment model(s) was the program based on (check all that apply):

- _____ 1. Eclectic
- _____ 2. Self help (e.g., 12 step)
- _____ 3. Cognitive
- _____ 4. Art therapy
- _____ 5. Cognitive behavioral
- _____ 6. Disease or medical
- _____ 7. Cultural appreciation (e.g., learning about their cultural history)
- _____ 8. Therapeutic community
- _____ 9. Deterrence
- _____ 10. Client centered
- _____ 11. Freudian
- _____ 12. Biblio-therapy (i.e., reading about problems)
- _____ 13. Family systems
- _____ 14. Education
- _____ 15. Other, please specify _____

Mark the various types of groups you offered internally, you referred out, and or were available that would accept offenders in FY02. (check all that apply):

	Available Internally	Referred Out	Available that would accept offenders
1. Substance abuse, cognitive behavioral	_____	_____	_____
2. AA/NA	_____	_____	_____
3. Drug/alcohol education	_____	_____	_____
4. Sex offender	_____	_____	_____
5. Individual counseling	_____	_____	_____
6. Mental illness	_____	_____	_____
7. Dual diagnosis	_____	_____	_____
8. Employment	_____	_____	_____
9. Dealing with past abuse (physical, emotional, sexual)	_____	_____	_____
10. Group processing	_____	_____	_____
11. Education	_____	_____	_____
12. Parenting	_____	_____	_____
13. Family violence	_____	_____	_____
14. Self-esteem	_____	_____	_____
15. Domestic violence	_____	_____	_____
16. Anger management	_____	_____	_____
17. Victim/offender mediation	_____	_____	_____
18. Victim empathy	_____	_____	_____
19. Other, please specify _____	_____	_____	_____

How well were youths taught to *recognize* situations, people, thoughts, etc, that were high-risk for their criminal behavior?

0 1 2 3 4
 Not addressed Addressed poorly Addressed very well

How well were youths taught skills to *avoid* high risk situations, people, thoughts, etc.?

0 1 2 3 4
 Not addressed Addressed poorly Addressed very well

Rate the adequacy of opportunities for youths to *practice* skills to *avoid* high risk situations, people, thoughts, etc.?

0 1 2 3 4
No practice at all Rarely practice Practice routinely

How well were youths taught skills to *manage* high risk situations, people, thoughts, etc.?

0 1 2 3 4
Not addressed Addressed poorly Addressed very well

Rate the adequacy of opportunities for youths to *practice* skills to *manage* high risk situations, people, thoughts, etc.?

0 1 2 3 4
No practice at all Rarely practice Practice routinely

Did group sessions/contacts incorporate role playing (i.e., *participants* acting out/physically practicing skills)?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

How often did *each participant* engage in a role play?

- _____ 1. Never
- _____ 2. Once or twice during the program
- _____ 3. Once every few sessions/contacts
- _____ 4. Every session/contact

How many hours per week were participants engaged in treatment activities, including school and work ? _____(hours per week)

What was the average length of stay in the program (excluding aftercare)? _____(months)

If located in a residential facility or detention center, were participants separated from the rest of the residents?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. Not located in a residential facility or detention center

Did youths have a mechanism whereby they provided input into the structure of the program?

- _____ 1. Yes, example _____
- _____ 2. No

Were incentives and rewards used to encourage program participation and or skill acquisition?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

If the program used incentives and rewards, please list them.

- _____ 1. _____
- _____ 2. _____
- _____ 3. _____
- _____ 4. _____
- _____ 5. _____

- _____ 6. _____
- _____ 7. _____
- _____ 8. Did not use incentives and rewards

Were punishers/consequences/sanctions used to extinguish undesirable behaviors?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

If the program used punishers/consequences/sanctions, please list them.

- _____ 1. _____
- _____ 2. _____
- _____ 3. _____
- _____ 4. _____
- _____ 5. _____
- _____ 6. _____
- _____ 7. _____
- _____ 8. Did not use punishers/consequences/sanctions

Indicate the ratio of punishers to rewards used. That is, for every reward given, how many punishers were given on average? _____ punishers to _____ rewards

Did you (the program director) run any treatment groups or have a case load?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

Did the program have a manual/curriculum that detailed the schedule and methods of treatment?

- _____ 1. Yes, name of curriculum(s) _____
- _____ 2. No

How well was the manual/curriculum followed by treatment providers?

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| There was no manual | Followed very sporadically | | | Followed very consistently |

To what extent had treatment providers using the manual/curriculum been trained formally in the use of the curriculum (i.e., theoretical foundation, techniques)?

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| There was no manual | A few staff had been trained on it | | | All staff had been trained on it |

List the completion criteria used by the program. _____

Were formal mechanisms in place to monitor the quality of services provided when participants were referred to programs or services outside the realm of your program?

- _____ 1. Yes, please explain _____
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. Participants were never referred to other programs or services

What percent of participants were provided aftercare upon completion of the program? _____ %

Rate the adequacy of aftercare services.

0	1	2	3	4
There were no aftercare services	Very inadequate			Very adequate

Rate the extent to which participants' family members were involved in their treatment?

0	1	2	3	4
Families were never involved	Rarely involved			Always involved

How were family members involved in treatment (check all that apply):

- _____ 1. Attended separate treatment groups (without the client)
- _____ 2. Attended treatment groups with the client
- _____ 3. Attended family counseling (with client, but not with other families)
- _____ 4. Family members were not involved
- _____ 5. Other, please specify _____

How many hours of in-house trainings were staff required to attend in FY02? _____ (hours)

List the trainings hosted in-house during FY02.

- _____ 1. _____
- _____ 2. _____
- _____ 3. _____
- _____ 4. _____
- _____ 5. Did not offer in-house training

Rate the extent to which you (the program director) were involved in training staff?

0	1	2	3	4
Not at all involved	Peripherally involved			Extremely involved

How many trainings outside of the facility were staff required to attend each year? _____

How often were staff meetings held?

- _____ 1. Less than once a month
- _____ 2. Once a month
- _____ 3. Twice a month
- _____ 4. At least once a week
- _____ 5. Other, please specify _____

Rate the extent to which staff had input into the operation of the program?

0	1	2	3	4
No input at all				Staff make all the decisions

List the qualities looked for when hiring staff (beyond education and experience).

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

In which of the following areas were staff formally evaluated at least yearly?

- _____ 1. Attendance
- _____ 2. Communication with youths
- _____ 3. Record and file keeping
- _____ 4. Preparedness for treatment sessions/client contacts
- _____ 5. Delivery of rewards and punishers
- _____ 6. Modeling of prosocial skills
- _____ 7. Adherence to treatment manual
- _____ 8. Control over treatment group
- _____ 9. Interpersonal skills (e.g., fair, consistent, empathetic, enthusiastic)

What type of internal quality assurance mechanisms were in place (check all that apply)?

- _____ 1. Regular case file audits
- _____ 2. Observation of groups
- _____ 3. Regular reports on offender progress
- _____ 4. Pre/post testing of youths
- _____ 5. Re-assessment of youths' risk factors
- _____ 6. Participant satisfaction surveys
- _____ 7. Collection of recidivism data after youths leave the program

Had a formal process or formative evaluation of the program been carried out within the previous five years? (i.e., report on who the program serves, what services were provided, completion rates, etc.)

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

Had a formal outcome evaluation been carried out within the previous five years?

- _____ 1. Yes –participants' recidivism rates were compared to recidivism rates for youths who did not participate in the program
- _____ 2. Yes – participants' recidivism rates were recorded but *not* compared to others'
- _____ 3. No

Did participants undergo pre- and post-testing on knowledge or skills focused on during the intervention?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

Rate the extent of changes to the *program* that occurred in the previous two years that jeopardized the smooth functioning of the program?

0 1 2 3 4
No such changes One change Many changes

Rate the extent of *changes* in the area of program *funding* that occurred in the previous two years that jeopardized the smooth functioning of the program?

0 1 2 3 4

No such changes

One change

Many changes

Rate the extent of changes in *community support* that occurred in the previous two years that jeopardized the smooth functioning of the program?

0
No such changes

1
One change

2

3

4
Many changes

Rate how supportive the community at large was of your program?

1
Very unsupportive

2

3

4

5
Very supportive

Rate how supportive the criminal justice community was of your program?

1
Very unsupportive

2

3

4

5
Very supportive

How cost effective was the program?

1
Not cost effective at all

2

3

4

5
Very cost effective

How adequate was the funding of the program to sustain its operation?

1
Very inadequate

2

3

4

5
Very adequate

What was the program's per diem? _____

What was the program's annual budget? \$ _____

Indicate the proportion of the program's funding that derived from the sources listed below.

- _____% 1. Federal
- _____% 2. State
- _____% 3. Local
- _____% 4. Clients
- _____% 5. Grants
- _____% 6. Other (please specify) _____

Indicate the proportion of the program's funding that was allotted to the areas listed below.

- _____% 1. Salary
- _____% 2. Training
- _____% 3. Materials for participants
- _____% 4. Overhead
- _____% 5. Other (please specify) _____

Instructions: This survey is to be completed by the program staff.

There are no right or wrong answers. The best answers are those which are most descriptive of the program. Accurate answers will give us the best information to understand the impacts of program characteristics on effectiveness.

Please focus your responses on the program as it existed in FISCAL YEAR 2002.

No individual responses will be reproduced in any reports, presentations or publications.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

County: _____

Program: _____

Address: _____

Years program has been in operation: _____

Type of Department of Youth Services program:

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. Day treatment | _____ | 23. Mental health/counseling services |
| _____ | 2. Intensive probation | _____ | 24. Youth intervention groups |
| _____ | 3. Probation | _____ | 25. Physical stress challenge |
| _____ | 4. Service enhancement | _____ | 26. Conflict mediation |
| _____ | 5. Aftercare/parole enhancement | _____ | 27. Advocacy |
| _____ | 6. Monitoring/surveillance | _____ | 28. Mentors |
| _____ | 7. Vocational training | _____ | 29. Violence reduction programs |
| _____ | 8. Educational services | _____ | 30. Traffic offender programs |
| _____ | 9. Wrap around services | _____ | 31. Drug testing |
| _____ | 10. Family preservation/home based services | _____ | 32. Volunteers |
| _____ | 11. Family reunification | _____ | 33. Parental support/guidance |
| _____ | 12. Independent living | _____ | 34. Employment |
| _____ | 13. Life skills training | _____ | 35. Information and awareness |
| _____ | 14. Intervention alternatives for unruly youth | _____ | 36. Substance abuse awareness and prevention |
| _____ | 15. Out of home placement | _____ | 37. Law enforcement services |
| _____ | 16. Sex offender | _____ | 38. Diversion |
| _____ | 17. Shoplifter | _____ | 39. Prevention |
| _____ | 18. Substance abuse | _____ | 40. Truancy |
| _____ | 19. Recreation | _____ | 41. Mental health/counseling services |
| _____ | 20. Restitution/community service | _____ | 42. Youth intervention groups |
| _____ | 21. Clinical assessments | _____ | 43. Community Corrections Facility |
| _____ | 22. Other, please specify _____ | | |

Type of clients served (check all that apply):

- _____ 1. Adjudicated youth
_____ 2. Non-adjudicated youth
_____ 3. Both adjudicated and non-adjudicated youth

Current number of cases/residents/participants:

- _____ 1. Total number

- _____ 2. Number of males
- _____ 3. Number of females

Capacity number of residents/participants (i.e., number of treatment slots or beds):

- _____ 1. Total number
- _____ 2. Number of males
- _____ 3. Number of females

Was the program residential or non-residential?

- _____ 1. Residential
- _____ 2. Non-residential

Please summarize the major changes in the program SINCE FISCAL YEAR 2002: _____

Mark the youth characteristics that were (1) assessed at program intake and (2) those re-assessed upon discharge. Fill in the assessment instrument or method used to assess the characteristic.

<u>Intake</u>	<u>Re-assess</u>	<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>What instrument did you use?</u>
_____	_____	1. Criminal history	_____
_____	_____	2. Substance use/abuse	_____
_____	_____	3. Family dynamics	_____
_____	_____	4. Education	_____
_____	_____	5. Employment	_____
_____	_____	6. Finances	_____
_____	_____	7. Accommodations	_____
_____	_____	8. Companions/peers	_____
_____	_____	9. Leisure/recreation activities	_____
_____	_____	10. Temperament	_____
_____	_____	11. Attitudes about crime	_____
_____	_____	12. Problem solving skills	_____
_____	_____	13. Mental health	_____
_____	_____	14. Intelligence	_____
_____	_____	15. Personality	_____
_____	_____	16. Learning disabilities	_____
_____	_____	17. Reading ability	_____
_____	_____	18. Anxiety	_____
_____	_____	19. Abuse, physical	_____
_____	_____	20. Abuse, sexual	_____
_____	_____	21. Motivation	_____
_____	_____	22. Transportation availability	_____
_____	_____	23. Need for child care	_____
_____	_____	24. Other, specify _____	_____

Were high-risk and low-risk youths assigned to separate groups?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. We did not have program groups

Were male and female youths assigned to separate groups?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. Only one sex was served at the program or we did not have program groups

Were adjudicated youths ever in groups with non-adjudicated youths?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. We did not have program groups

Mark the various types of groups you offered internally, you referred out, and or were available that would accept offenders in FY02. (check all that apply):

	Available Internally	Referred Out	Available that would accept offenders
1. Substance abuse, cognitive behavioral	_____	_____	_____
2. AA/NA	_____	_____	_____
3. Drug/alcohol education	_____	_____	_____
4. Sex offender	_____	_____	_____
5. Individual counseling	_____	_____	_____
6. Mental illness	_____	_____	_____
7. Dual diagnosis	_____	_____	_____
8. Employment	_____	_____	_____
9. Dealing with past abuse (physical, emotional, sexual)	_____	_____	_____
10. Group processing	_____	_____	_____
11. Education	_____	_____	_____
12. Parenting	_____	_____	_____
13. Family violence	_____	_____	_____
14. Self-esteem	_____	_____	_____
15. Domestic violence	_____	_____	_____
16. Anger management	_____	_____	_____
17. Victim/offender mediation	_____	_____	_____
18. Victim empathy	_____	_____	_____
19. Other, please specify _____	_____	_____	_____

How well were youths taught to *recognize* situations, people, thoughts, etc, that were high-risk for their criminal behavior?

0 Not addressed 1 Addressed poorly 2 3 4 Addressed very well

How well were youths taught skills to *avoid* high risk situations, people, thoughts, etc.?

0 Not addressed 1 Addressed poorly 2 3 4 Addressed very well

Rate the adequacy of opportunities for youths to *practice* skills to *avoid* high risk situations, people, thoughts, etc.?

0 No practice at all 1 Rarely practice 2 3 4 Practice routinely

How well were youths taught skills to *manage* high risk situations, people, thoughts, etc.?

0 Not addressed 1 Addressed poorly 2 3 4 Addressed very well

Rate the adequacy of opportunities for youths to *practice* skills to *manage* high risk situations, people, thoughts, etc.?

0 No practice at all 1 Rarely practice 2 3 4 Practice routinely

Did group sessions/contacts incorporate role playing (i.e., participants acting out/physically practicing skills)?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

How often did each participant engage in a role play?

- _____ 1. Never
- _____ 2. Once or twice during the program
- _____ 3. Once every few sessions/contacts
- _____ 4. Every session/contact

How many hours per week were participants engaged in treatment activities, including school and work ? _____(hours per week)

What was the average length of stay in the program (excluding aftercare)? _____(months)

If located in a residential facility or detention center, were participants separated from the rest of the residents?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. Not located in a residential facility or detention center

Did youths have a mechanism whereby they provided input into the structure of the program?

- _____ 1. Yes, example _____
- _____ 2. No

Were incentives and rewards used to encourage program participation and or skill acquisition?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

If the program used incentives and rewards, please list them.

- _____ 1. _____
- _____ 2. _____
- _____ 3. _____
- _____ 4. _____
- _____ 5. _____
- _____ 6. _____
- _____ 7. _____
- _____ 8. Did not use incentives and rewards

Were punishers/consequences/sanctions used to extinguish undesirable behaviors?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

If the program used punishers/consequences/sanctions, please list them.

- _____ 1. _____
- _____ 2. _____
- _____ 3. _____
- _____ 4. _____
- _____ 5. _____
- _____ 6. _____
- _____ 7. _____
- _____ 8. Did not use punishers/consequences/sanctions

Indicate the ratio of punishers to rewards used. That is, for every reward given, how many punishers were given on average? _____ punishers to _____ rewards

Did the program director run any treatment groups or have a case load?

- _____ 1. Yes
_____ 2. No

Did the program have a manual/curriculum that detailed the schedule and methods of treatment?

- _____ 1. Yes, name of curriculum(s) _____
_____ 2. No

How well was the manual/curriculum followed by treatment providers?

0 1 2 3 4
There was no manual Followed very sporadically Followed very consistently

To what extent had treatment providers using the manual/curriculum been trained formally in the use of the curriculum (i.e., theoretical foundation, techniques)?

0 1 2 3 4
There was no manual A few staff had been trained on it All staff had been trained on it

List the completion criteria used by the program. _____

Were formal mechanisms in place to monitor the quality of services provided when participants were referred to programs or services outside the realm of your program?

- _____ 1. Yes, please explain _____
_____ 2. No
_____ 3. Participants were never referred to other programs or services

What percent of participants were provided aftercare upon completion of the program? _____ %

Rate the adequacy of aftercare services.

0 1 2 3 4
There were no Very inadequate Very adequate
aftercare services

Rate the extent to which participants' family members were involved in their treatment?

0 1 2 3 4
Families were Rarely involved Always involved
never involved

How were family members involved in treatment (check all that apply):

- _____ 1. Attended separate treatment groups (without the client)
_____ 2. Attended treatment groups with the client
_____ 3. Attended family counseling (with client, but not with other families)
_____ 4. Family members were not involved
_____ 5. Other, please specify _____

Had a formal process or formative evaluation of the program been carried out within the previous five years? (i.e., report on who the program serves, what services were provided, completion rates, etc.)

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No
- _____ 3. Don't know

Had a formal outcome evaluation been carried out within the previous five years?

- _____ 1. Yes –participants' recidivism rates were compared to recidivism rates for youths who did not participate in the program
- _____ 2. Yes – participants' recidivism rates were recorded but *not* compared to others'
- _____ 3. No
- _____ 4. Don't know

Did participants undergo pre- and post-testing on knowledge or skills focused on during the intervention?

- _____ 1. Yes
- _____ 2. No

Rate the extent of changes to the *program* that occurred in the previous two years that jeopardized the smooth functioning of the program?

0 1 2 3 4
No such changes One change Many changes

Rate the extent of *changes* in the area of program *funding* that occurred in the previous two years that jeopardized the smooth functioning of the program?

0 1 2 3 4
No such changes One change Many changes

Rate the extent of changes in *community support* that occurred in the previous two years that jeopardized the smooth functioning of the program?

0 1 2 3 4
No such changes One change Many changes

Rate how supportive the community at large was of your program?

1 2 3 4 5
Very unsupportive Very supportive

Rate how supportive the criminal justice community was of your program?

1 2 3 4 5
Very unsupportive Very supportive

How cost effective was the program?

1 2 3 4 5
Not cost effective at all Very cost effective

How adequate was the funding of the program to sustain its operation?

1
Very inadequate

2

3

4

5
Very adequate

**APPENDIX B—CALCULATIONS AND FORMULAS FOR LOGIT PROPORTIONS
AND WEIGHTS**

The following formulas were used to transform the standard proportions to logit proportions and the calculation of standard errors and weights. For a more complete discussion, see Lipsey and Wilson, 2001.

Formula B1. Logit Proportion transformation

$$P_l = \log_e \left[\frac{p}{1-p} \right]$$

Where p equals the proportion of failures for a given program.

Formula B2. Calculation of standard error

$$se = \sqrt{\frac{1}{np} + \frac{1}{n(1-p)}}$$

Where n equals the number of cases terminated from a given program.

Formula B3. Calculation of weight for analyses

$$w = \frac{1}{se^2} = np(1-p)$$

APPENDIX C—RISK INSTRUMENT AND PLACEMENT GRID

The following risk screening instrument and placement grid is based on the research presented in this report. The screening instrument and grid can be used by juvenile justice professionals to gain a better understanding of potential outcomes based on 1) the youth's risk and 2) the placement of youth. The authors of this report do not recommend that these factors be the only factors considered in making decisions about the placement of youth nor do we advocate that this screening instrument and grid make decisions for juvenile justice professionals. However, information contained in this appendix can be applied to help *guide* placement decisions about a particular youth.

RISK SCREENING CHECKLIST

1. Was youth under 14 at first adjudication?

Yes	1
No	0

2. What was the youth's most serious prior adjudication for?

Felony	2
Misdemeanor	1
Unruly or None	0

3. Was the current adjudication for a felony offense, misdemeanor offense, or a violation of court order?

Yes	1
No	0

4. How many prior adjudications does the youth have?

3 or more	2
1 or 2	1
0	0

Total Points	Risk Level	Failure Rates ⁹		
		Outcome 1 ¹⁰	Outcome 2 ¹¹	Outcome 3 ¹²
0-1	Low	8%	4%	10%
2-3	Moderate	18%	8%	22%
4-5	High	28%	22%	37%
6	Very High	41%	44%	59%

⁹ Failure rates are based on 10, 866 youth terminated from a RECLAIM program in FY02 and followed for 2.5 to 3 years after termination.

¹⁰ Outcome 1 was coded as a failure if the youth had a subsequent felony adjudication or was entered into the CCISWEB database maintained by DRC. The CCISWEB database tracks referrals to CCA funded programs, halfway houses, and community based correctional facilities.

¹¹ Outcome 2 was coded as a failure if the youth appeared in a DYS or DRC facility after his/her termination from the RECLAIM program.

¹² Outcome 3 was coded as a failure if the youth failed as measured by either outcome 1 or outcome 2.

PLACEMENT GRID

LOW RISK YOUTH

Program	Failure Rate
Recreation	0
Traffic Program	2
Truancy	4
Substance Ab. Aware	5
Probation	6
Substance Abuse	7
Conflict Mediation	7
Diversion	7
Sex Offender	8
Shoplifter	8
Restitution/C. Services	8
Monitoring/Surveillance	11
Educational Services	11
Family Preservation	11
Mental Health	11
Physical Stress Challenge	11
Intensive Probation	13
Out of Home Placement	13
Day Treatment	14
Aftercare	14
Wrap Around Services	16
Intervention Alternatives	18
Secure Detention	19
CCF	20
Drug Screen	21

MODERATE RISK YOUTH

Program	Failure Rate
Probation	13
Intervention Alternatives	13
Family Preservation	15
Intensive Probation	16
Secure Detention Services	16
Sex Offender	16
CCF	16
Day Treatment	17
Youth Intervention Groups	17
Monitoring/Surveillance	19
Substance Abuse	19
Wrap Around Services	20
Restitution/C. Services	20
Diversion	20
Drug Screen	23
Educational Services	25
Out of Home Placement	25
Aftercare	28
DYS	30
Mental Health	32

HIGH RISK YOUTH

Program	Failure Rate
Sex Offender	19
Probation	20
Youth Intervention Groups	22
Restitution/C. Service	24
DYS	26
Family Preservation	26
Secure Detention	26
CCF	27
Intensive Probation	27
Monitoring/Surveillance	27
Wrap Around Services	28
Physical Stress Challenge	29
Out of Home Placement	30
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Educational Services	35
Day Treatment	36
Mental Health	36
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VERY HIGH RISK YOUTH

Program	Failure Rate
CCF	29
DYS	30
Intensive Probation	34
Out of Home Placement	35
Educational Services	52
Intervention Alternatives	63

Shaded boxes indicate programs with recidivism rates that are lower than the average recidivism rate for that particular category of risk. Programs for each level of risk are listed only if 30 or more participants were terminated during FY 02

