



JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE INITIATIVE

BRITTANY NEAL, STATE JDAI ADMINISTRATOR

CECELIA KO, STATE JDAI ANALYST

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

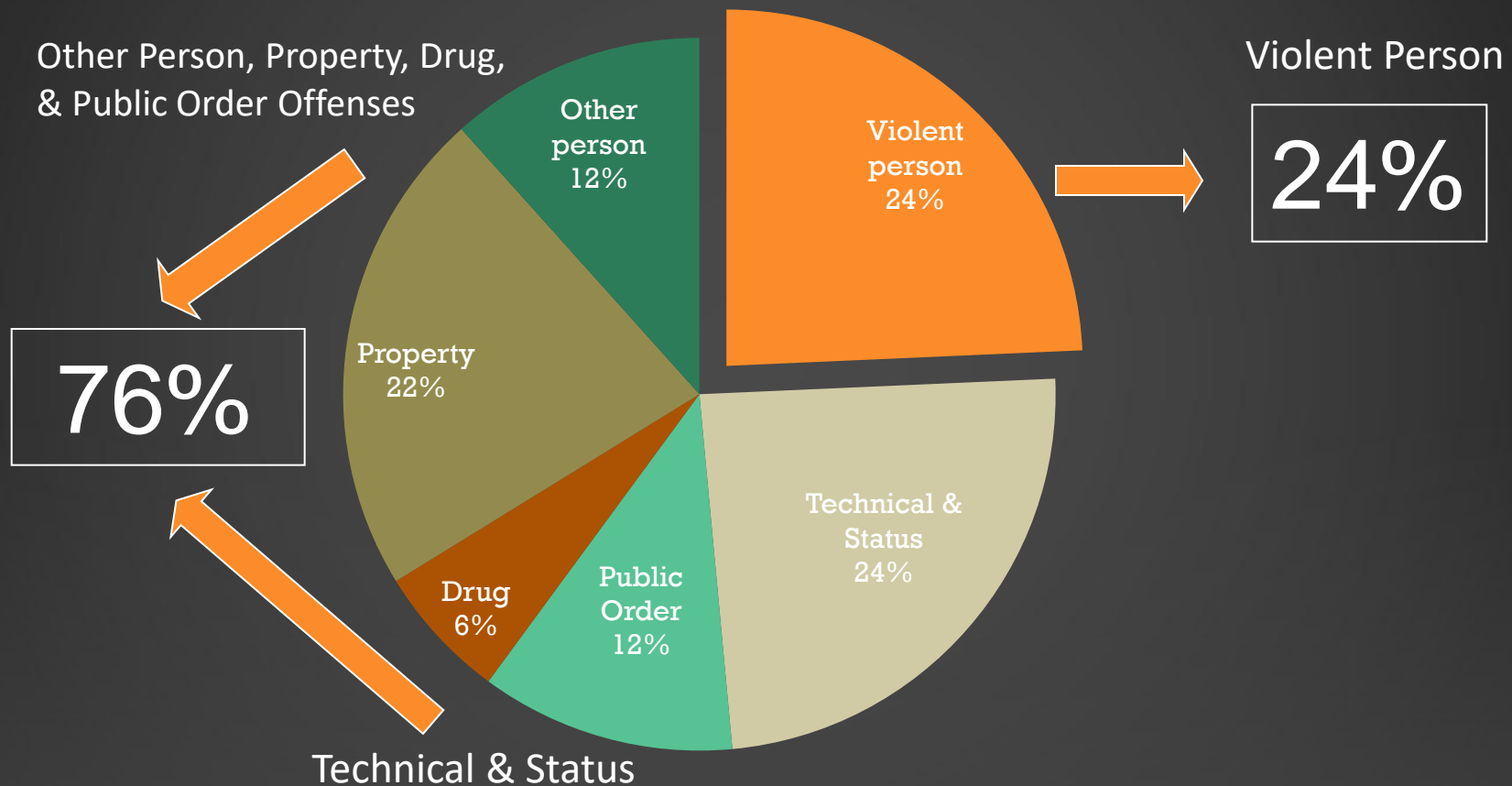
- Child Welfare
- Juvenile Justice
- KIDS COUNT
- Economic Opportunity
- Community Change
- Evidence-Based Practice
- Leadership Development
- Research and Policy
- Equity and Inclusion



WHY DETENTION REFORM?



MOST DETAINED YOUTH DO NOT POSE A SERIOUS PUBLIC SAFETY THREAT*

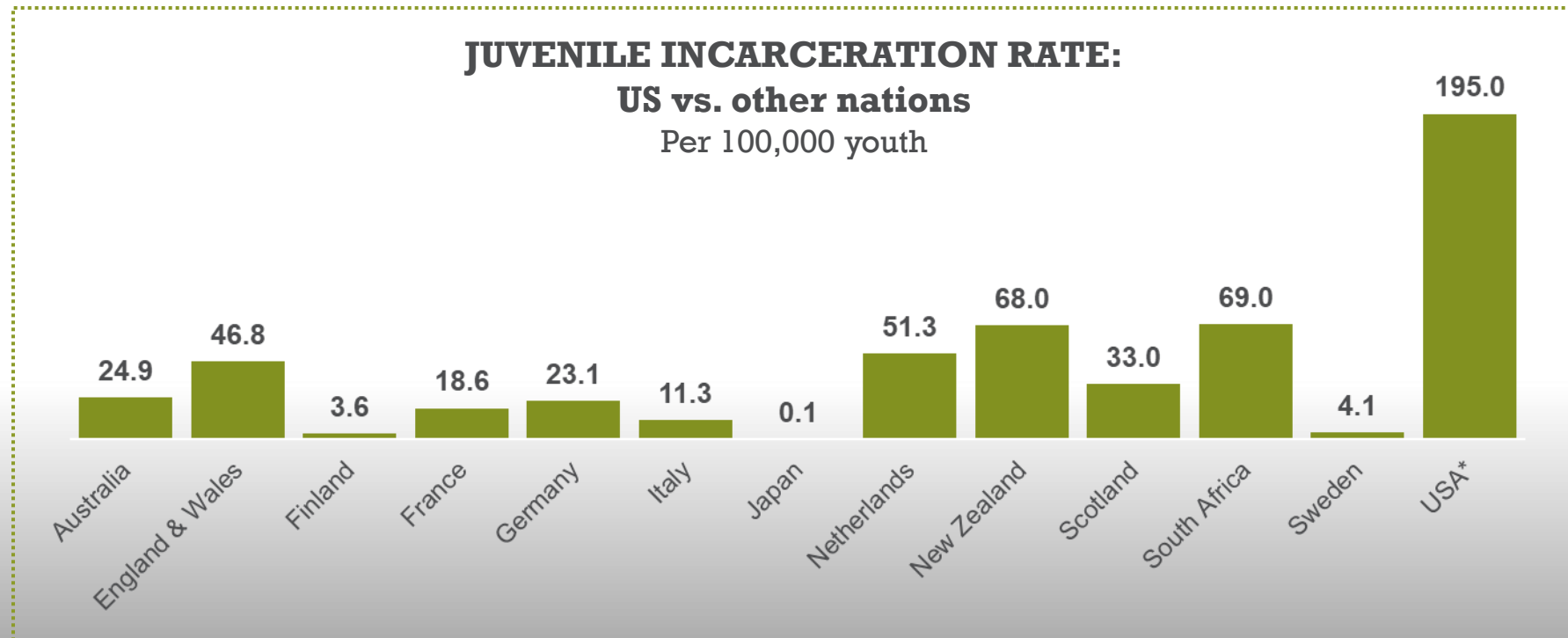


*Violent person include homicide, violent sexual assault, robbery and Ag. Assault. Other Person includes simple assault.

Property crimes include burglary, theft, auto theft, arson.

Source: Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., & Puzanchera, C. (2013). "Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement." Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>

EVEN AFTER RECENT REDUCTIONS, OUR USE OF INCARCERATION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE SETS US APART FROM OTHER NATIONS.



The mass confinement of children in the United States is a distinctively American practice, unmatched in any other Western democracy

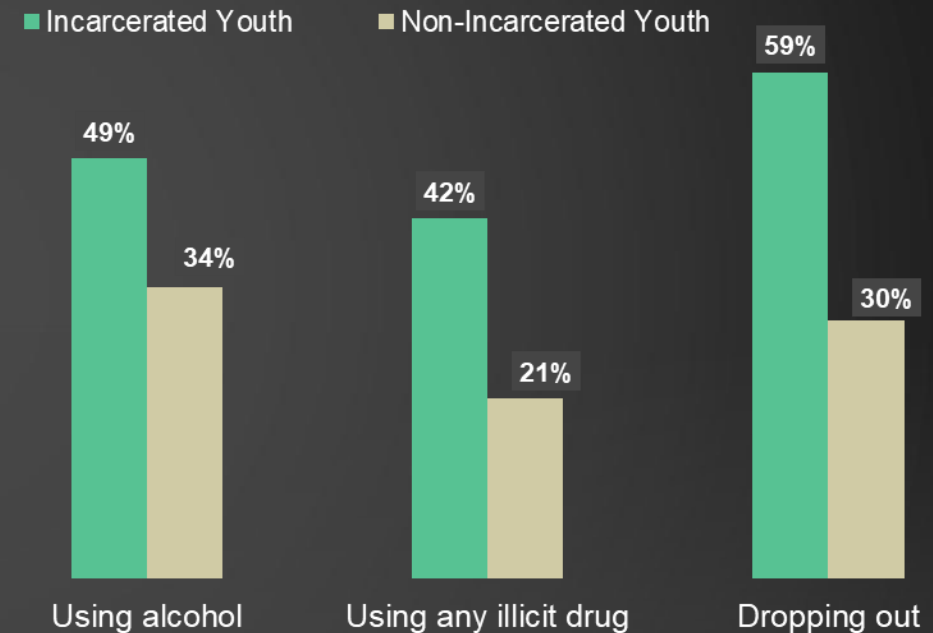
SOURCE: Hazel, Neal, Cross-National Comparison of Youth Justice (London: Youth Justice Board, 2008).

*Note that the USA rate is updated to reflect the most recent national data, while other rates are based on the 2008 study

THE IMPACT OF DETENTION EXTENDS BEYOND THE TIME THE YOUTH IS IN CUSTODY.

- Youth who are held in detention are more than three times as likely to **subsequently** be found guilty and incarcerated than similar peers
- After release, incarcerated youth are more likely to drop out of school and use drugs & alcohol

Likelihood Of Behavior: Incarcerated Vs. Non-incarcerated Youth



ORIGINAL SOURCES: Office of State Courts Administrator, Florida Juvenile Delinquency Court Assessment (2003); LeBlanc, (1991), "Unlocking Learning" in Correctional Facilities, Washington, D.C. Substance use, abuse, and dependence among youths who have been in jail or a detention center: The NSDUH report, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University, (2004); America's Promise report on national rates of high school dropouts: www.msnbc.msn.com/id/23889321/ Tremblay, R.E., Gatti, U., & Vitaro, F. (2009). *Iatrogenic Effect of Juvenile Justice*. The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 50:8, 991-998.

JDAI is a data driven reform process designed to enable jurisdictions to safely reduce reliance on secure detention.

JDAI VISION & PURPOSE

- **Vision-** Youth involved in the juvenile justice system will have opportunities to develop into healthy adults.
- **Purpose-** To demonstrate that jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient systems to protect the safety of the community and ensure return to court without using detention unnecessarily or inappropriately.

JDAI

- **DOES NOT**- advocate releasing all youth from secure detention
- **DOES NOT**- promote unaccountability of youth
- **DOES NOT**- Deter Restorative Justice or Victim Restitution

- **IS NOT**- a program
- **IS NOT**- just about detention

MY CHILD PRINCIPLE



EIGHT CORE STRATEGIES

Collaboration

Data Driven Decisions

Objective Admissions

Alternatives to Detention

Case Processing

Special Detention Cases

Reducing Racial Disparity

Conditions of Confinement

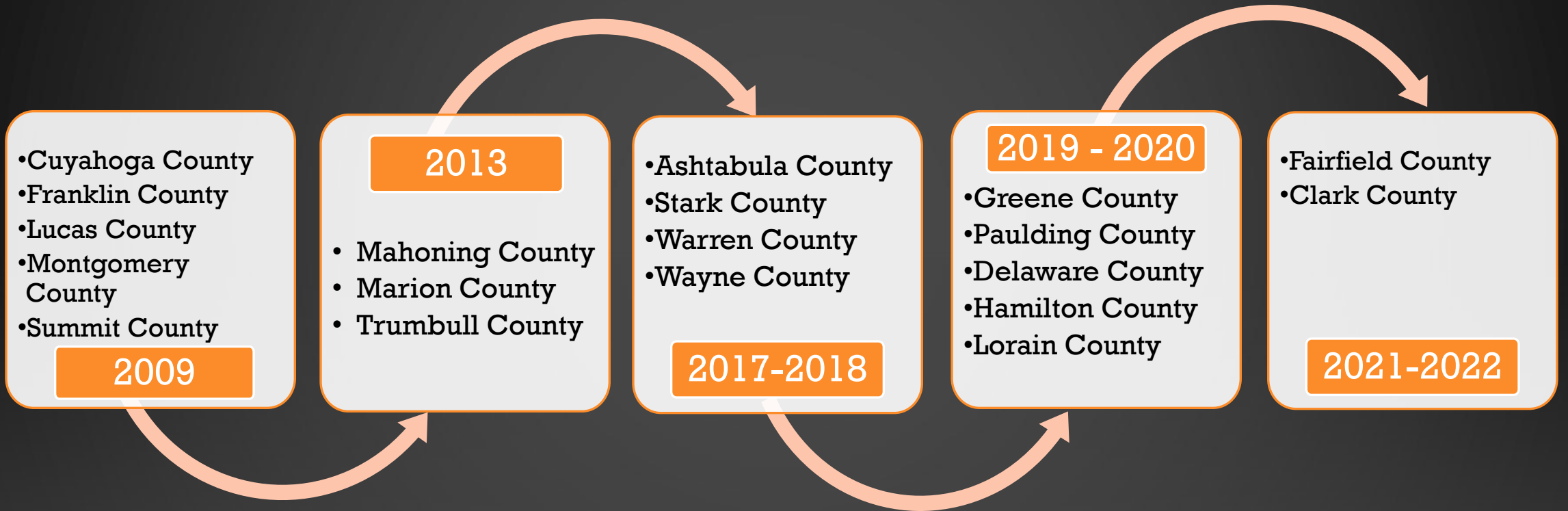


NATE BALIS, DIRECTOR JJSG

OHIO'S MISSION

- All youth subject to detention be treated equitably and to reduce involvement in the juvenile justice system through **community reinvestment programs** and **transformational opportunities**, while maintaining **public safety** and **victim restoration**.

OHIO JDAI TIMELINE



**OHIO REFORM
STRATEGIES WITHIN
THE INITIATIVE**

PROBATION TRANSFORMATION

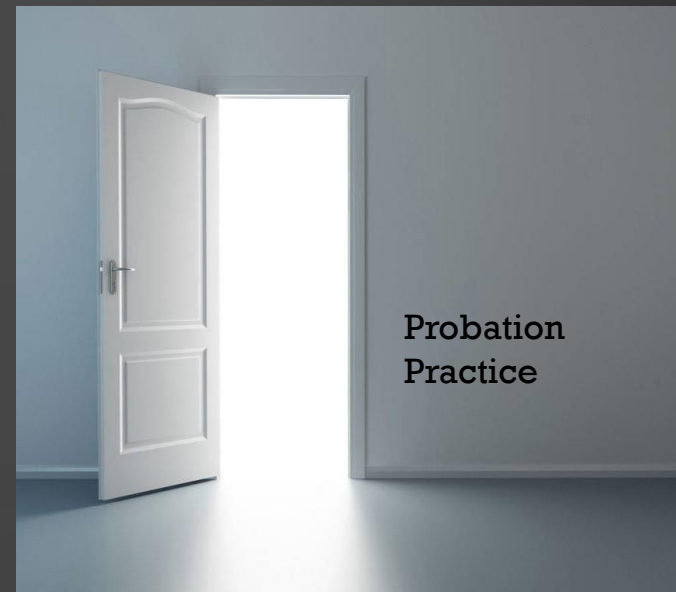
DEEP END GOAL

Sites participating in the expansion of JDAI to the Deep End are working toward a straight-forward goal:

“To safely and significantly reduce out-of-home placements, especially for youth of color”.



Phase one of the Deep End work focuses on the two biggest and most immediate doorways to out of home placement.



PROBATION TRANSFORMATION

- Reimagining the fundamentals of probation by moving towards developmentally appropriate approaches that are more conducive to behavior change. Probation therefore becomes a more focused intervention that promotes personal growth and long-term success.

PROBATION TRANSFORMATION

TWO KEY PILLARS

1.) Reduce the number of youth on probation by diverting a great share from the system.

2.) Refashion probation into a more strategic and effective intervention for the smaller number of youth who remain on probation caseloads.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6rPth6AEV9Y>

RATIONALE FOR CHANGE

Probation's
Footprint in the
Juvenile Justice
System

Racial
Disparities and
Inequities

Gateway to
Incarceration

Not Aligned
with Youth
Development

Fiscal Year 2015

Began the **Design of the RECLAIM REBUILD** (with a large focus on probation reform)

Fiscal Year 2019

Expectation that All Grant Funded Probation Programs Must Use an **Evidence Based Intervention with Youth** (such as **Carey Guides**, **EPICS**, or **Motivational Interviewing**) and a **Risk Assessment Instrument** to Determine a Youth's Risk to Reoffend Level (such as the **OYAS**, **GAIN**, or **SAVRY**)

- Diversion programs required to meet Diversion Core Elements
- Offered a series of regional probation transformation training sessions statewide in partnership with the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- First cohort of trainers trained in the Reimagining Juvenile Justice (RJJ) Framework

Implementation of the RECLAIM REBUILD

Fiscal Year 2018

Expectation that All Grant Funded Probation Programs Must Use an **Individualized Case Plan** or Goal Setting Document for Appropriate Youth

- Issued **Competitive RECLAIM Dollars** to Six Counties for **Probation Enhancements**
- Delivered the First Round of Training in the **RJJ Framework** to Four Counties

Fiscal Year 2020

Fiscal Year 2021

Continued to Support Court's Transformation Efforts Through the **Expansion of Community Assessment/Resource Centers, Community Diversion Services, and REI Coordinators** and Direct Service Strategies via Competitive RECLAIM Dollars

Fiscal Year 2023

Five Cohorts Statewide Offered Training in the **ROCA REWIRE – CBT Model**

Three Deep-End Sites and Six Sites that Received Competitive RECLAIM Probation Enhancements Dollars Combined to form **Ohio's Probation Transformation Cohort**

Fiscal Year 2022

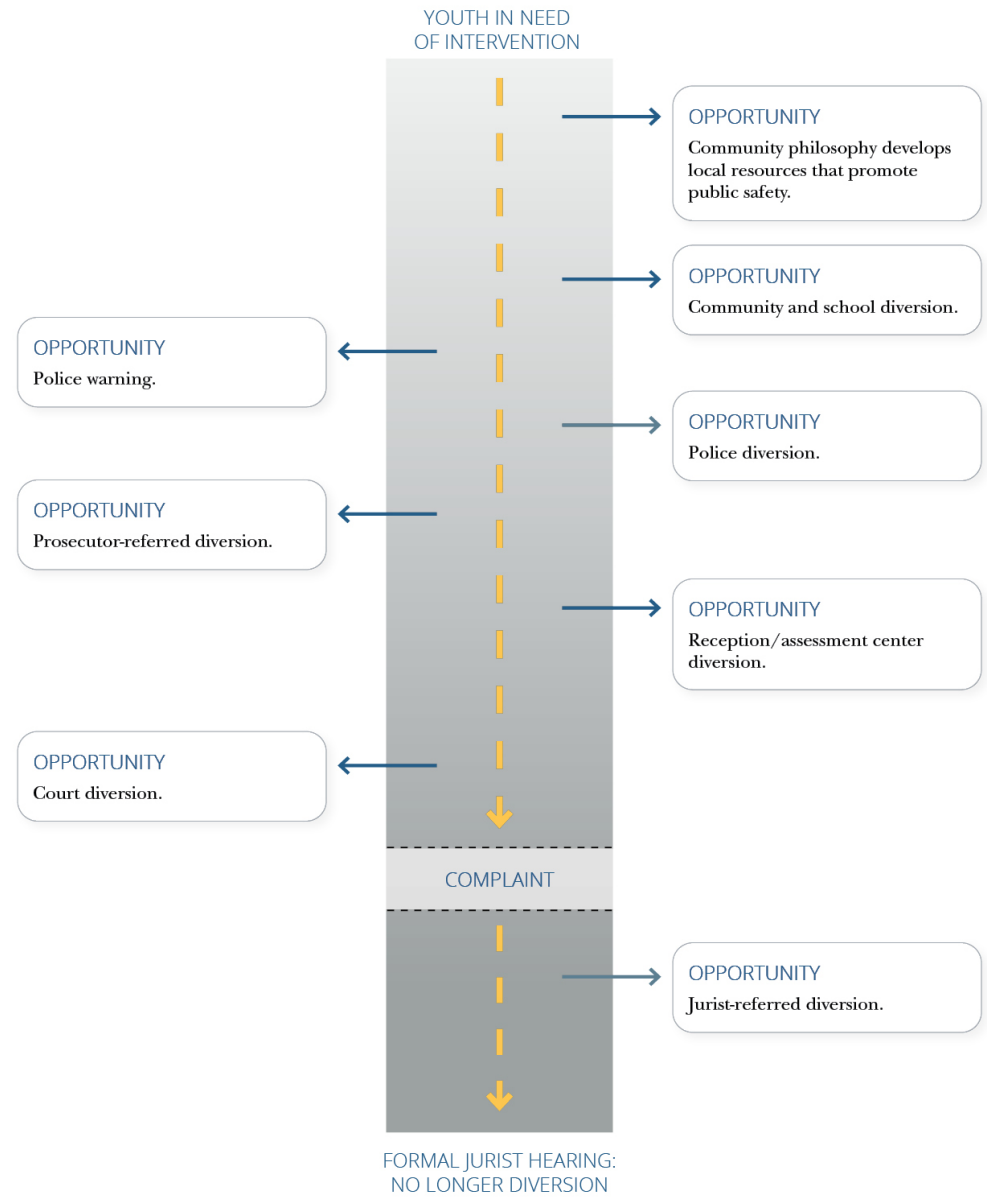
Expansion of our Probation Transformation Cohort

Expansion of Statewide Training offered in the ROCA REWIRE – CBT Model and **ROCA REWIRE 4** for Law Enforcement

Fiscal Year 2024

ENHANCING FRONT - END SERVICES

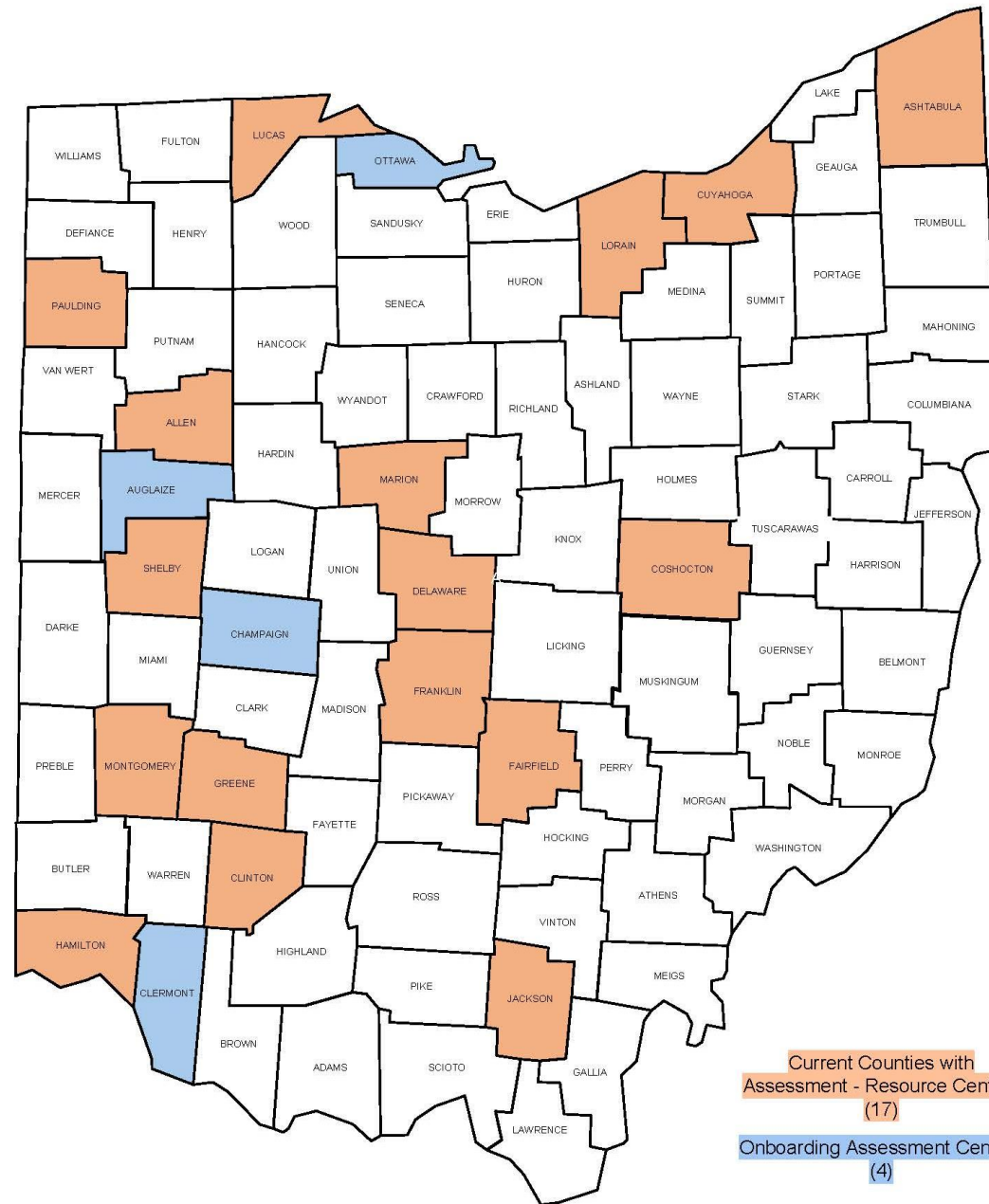
OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIVERSION



OHIO ASSESSMENT – RESOURCE CENTERS

- Assessment Centers are intended to divert youth away from or prevent further penetration into the juvenile justice or child welfare systems through a single point of contact.
- Screenings and /or assessments, access or linkage to community-based resources and services, pro-social programming, alternative to detention, etc.
- Ohio Assessment Center Workgroup

Ohio Assessment – Resource Center Map



ASSESSMENT CENTER MAP

Current Counties with
Assessment - Resource Centers
(17)

Onboarding Assessment Centers
(4)

**PARTNERING AND
EMPOWERING COMMUNITY
IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF
REFORM**

COMMUNITY CENTERED STRATEGIES

Restorative Justice Practices

- A holistic healing approach that focuses on repairing harm caused to victims, families, and/or communities.
- Peace Circles, Victim Mediation, Victim-Impact Panels, Family Conferencing and more

Credible Messengers

- Community leaders with lived system-experience or have similar life experiences as justice-involved youth and families
- Violence Interruption and Prevention

DATA AND OUTCOMES

Figure 1:
Detention Admissions

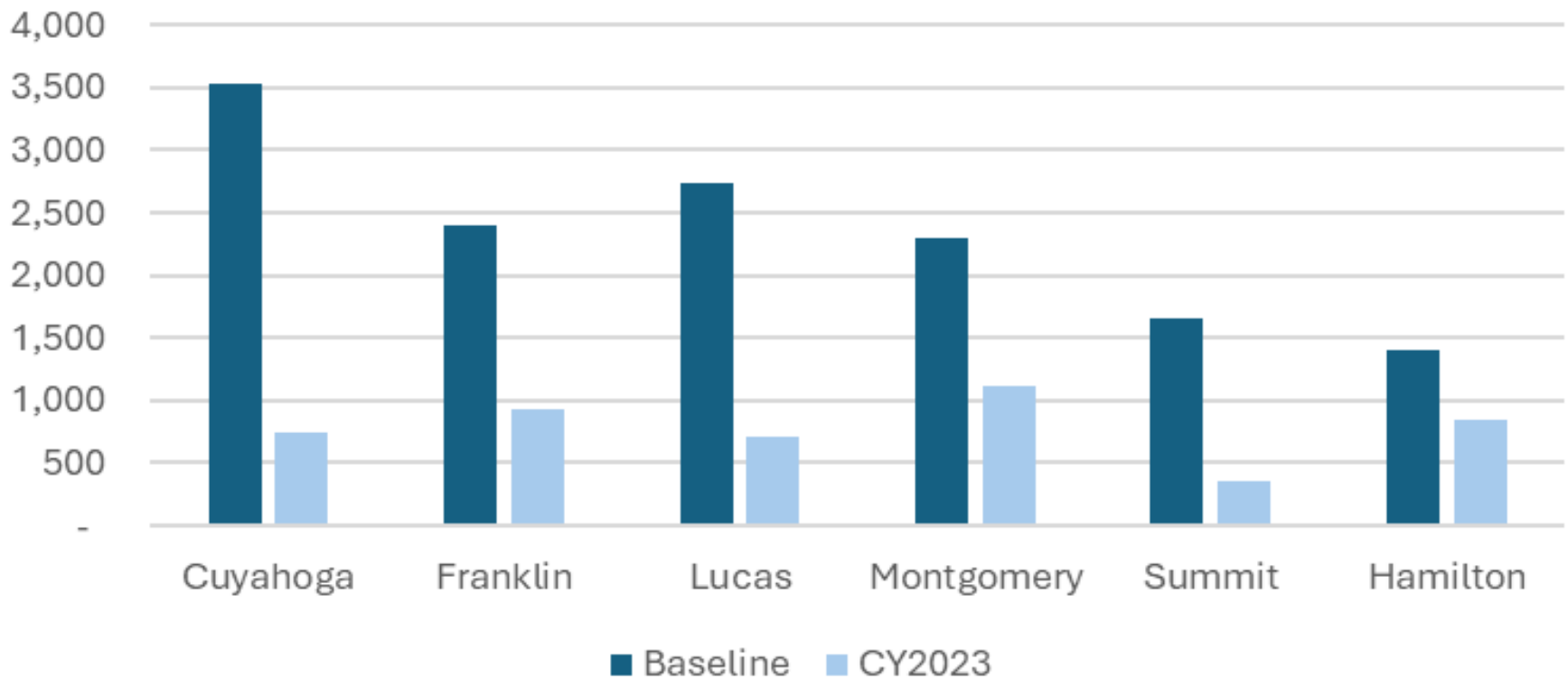


Figure 2:
Detention Admissions

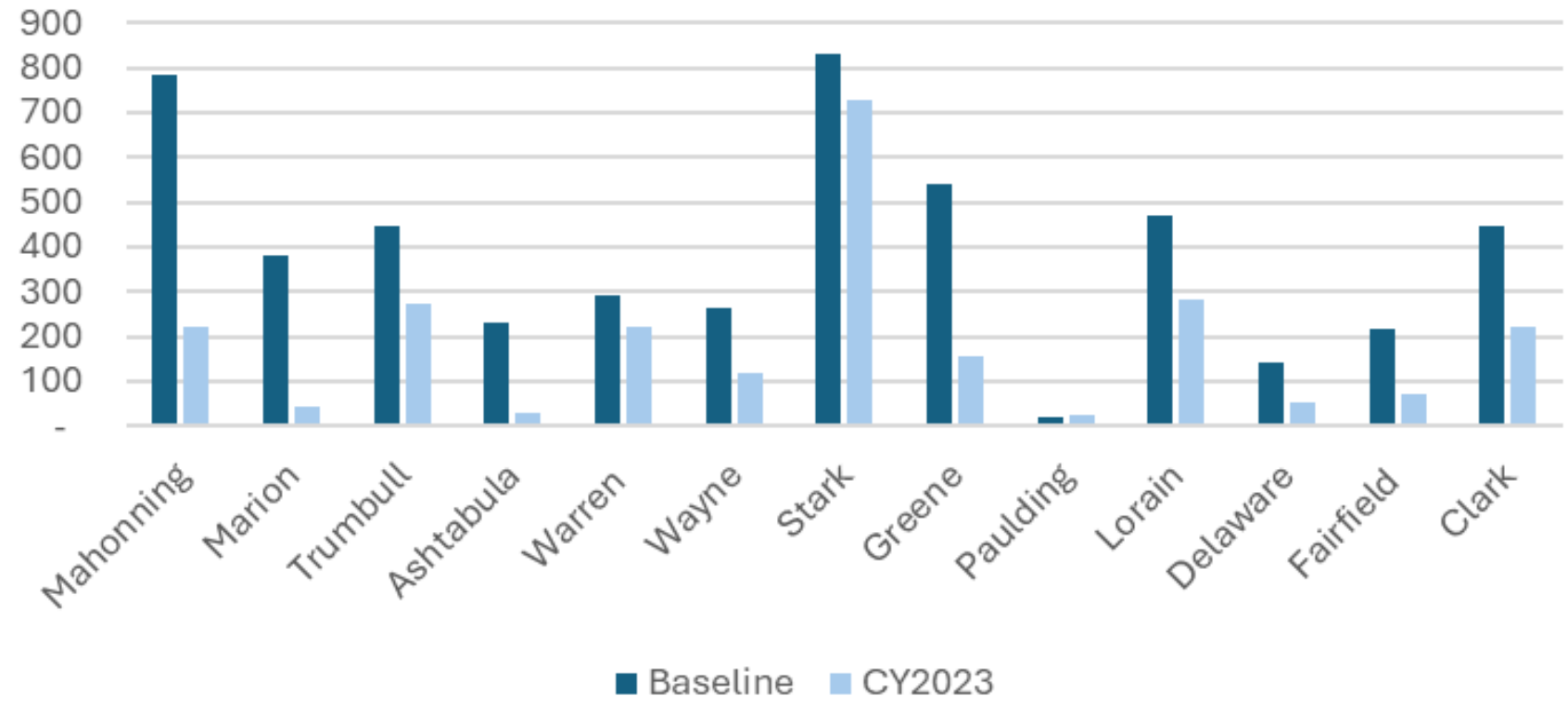


Figure 11:
Out of Home Placements

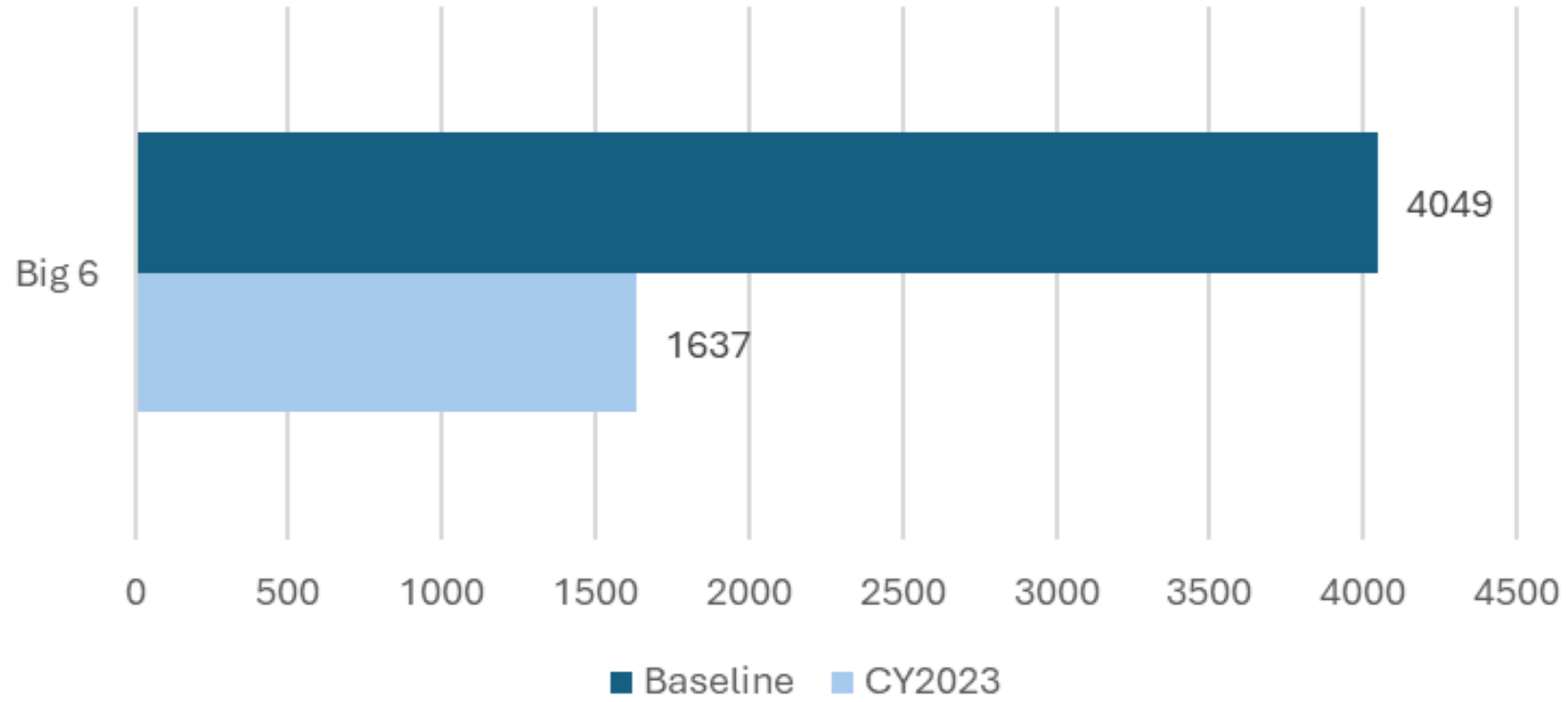


Figure 12:
Out of Home Placement

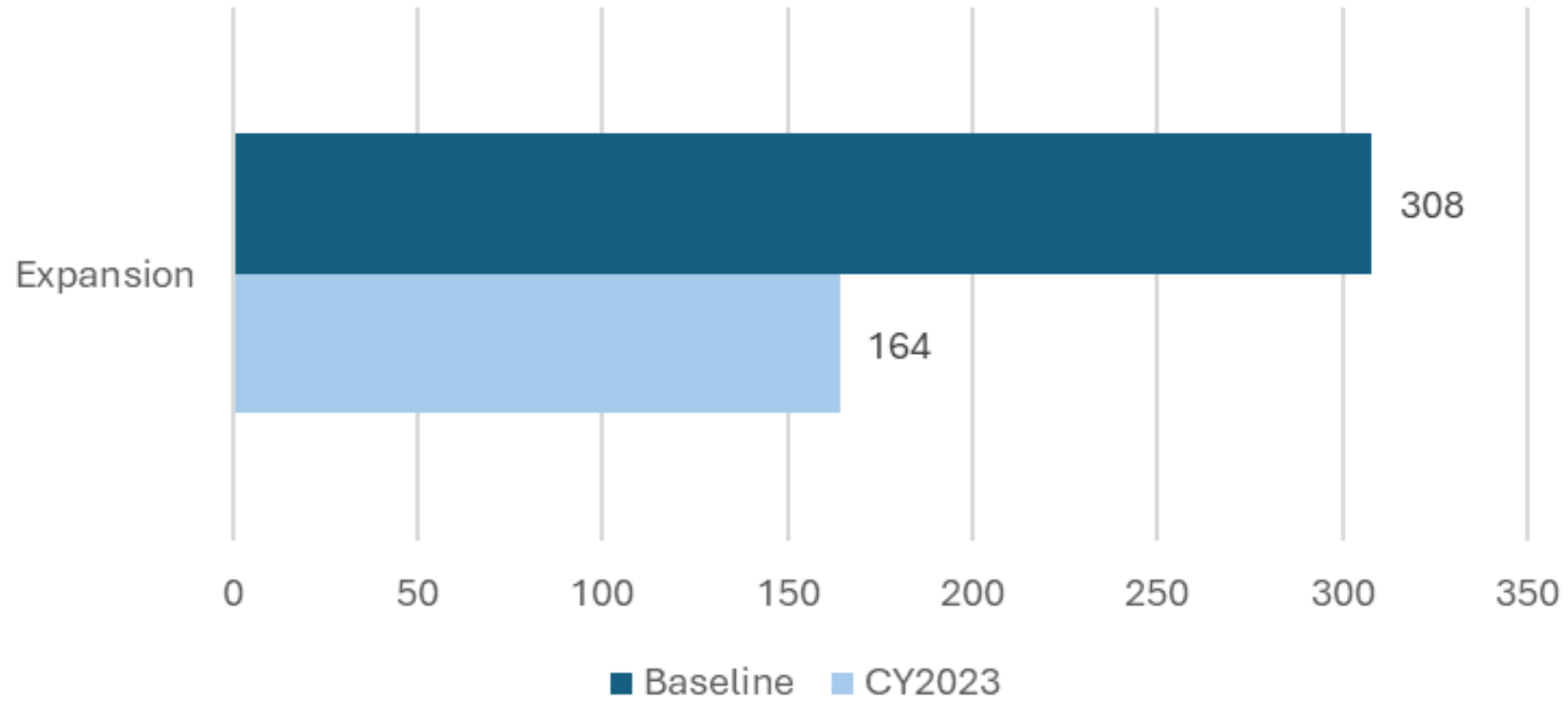


Figure 7:
DYS Commitments by Calendar Year

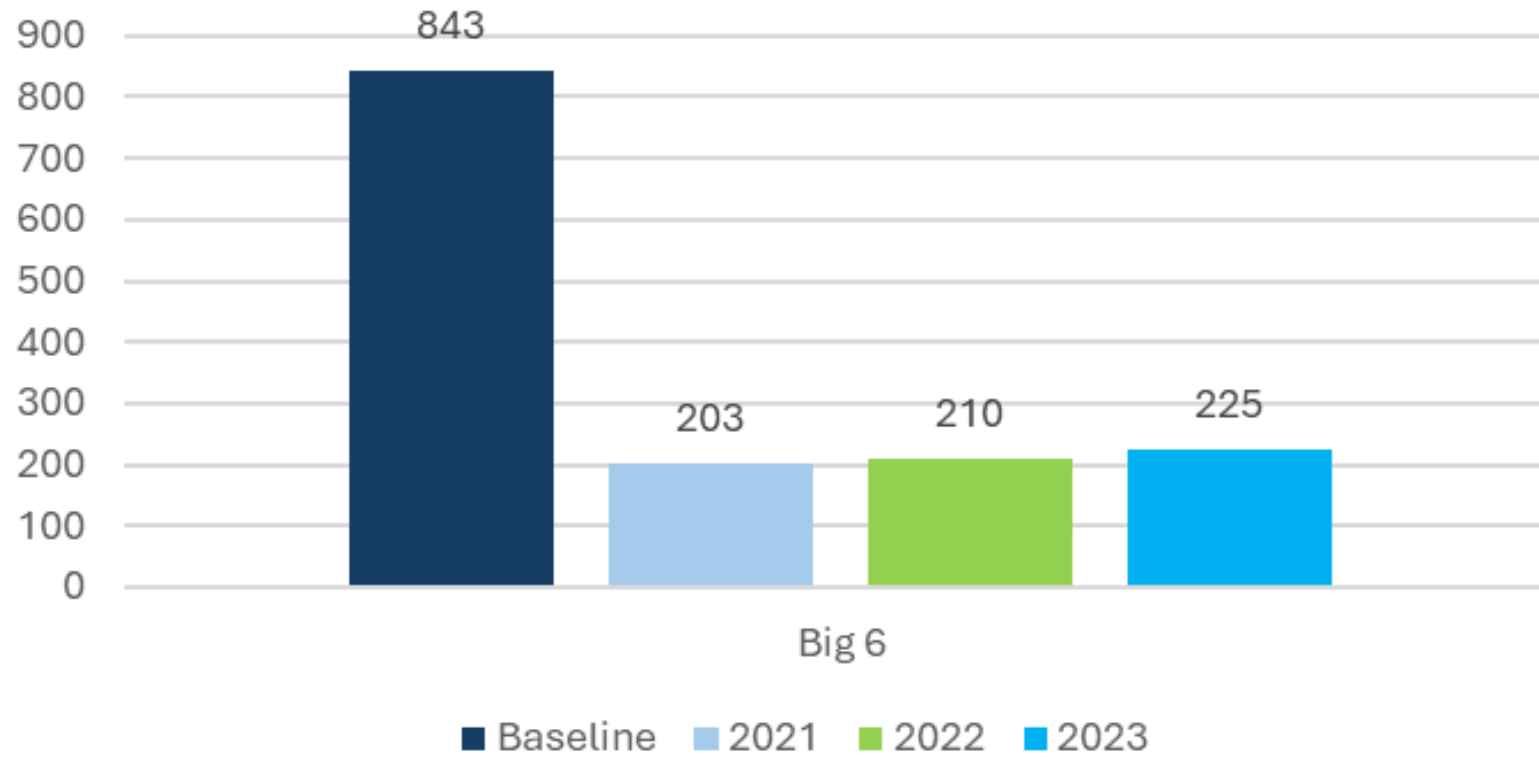


Figure 4:
CY2023 Detention Admissions by Race

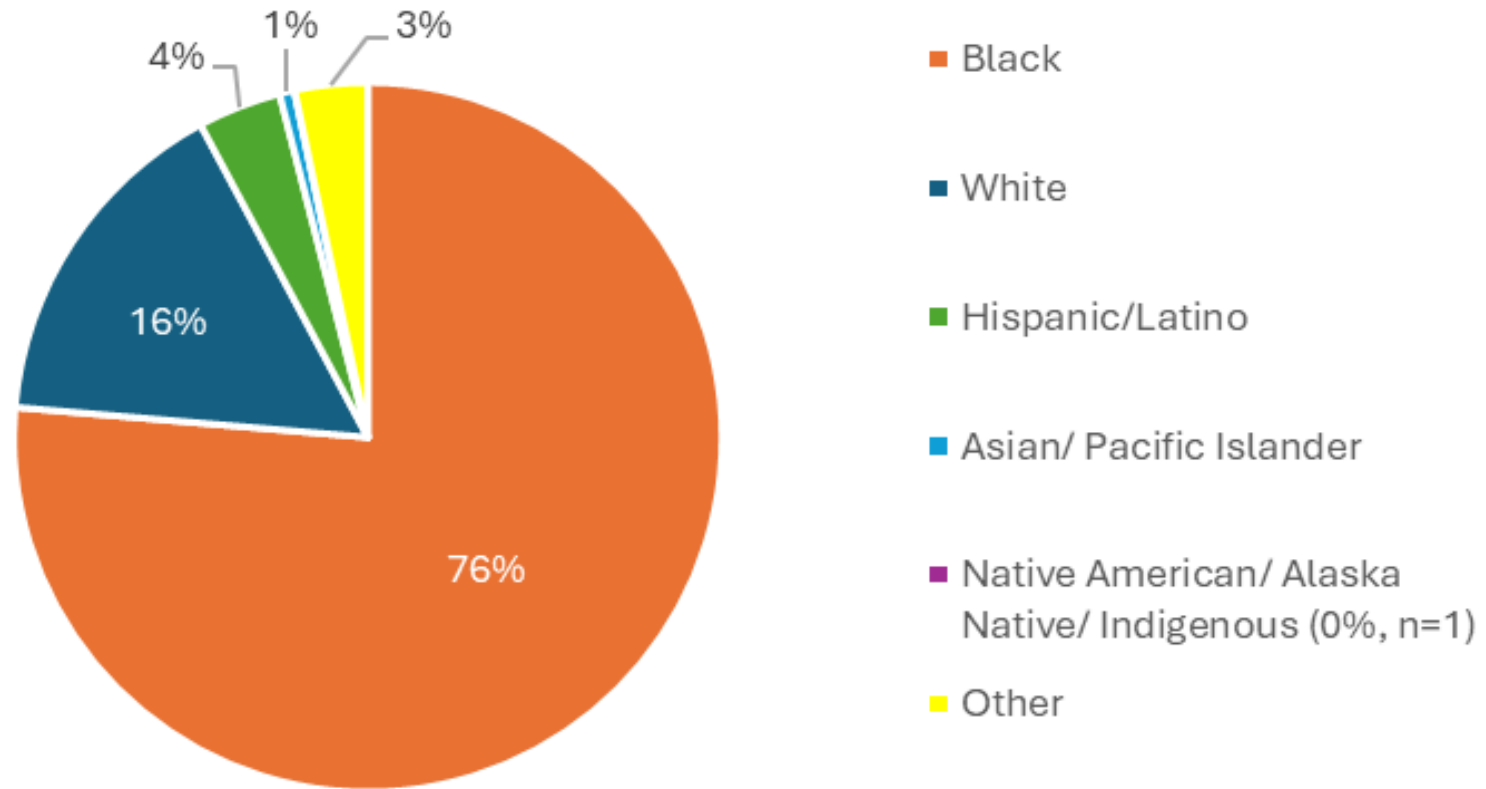
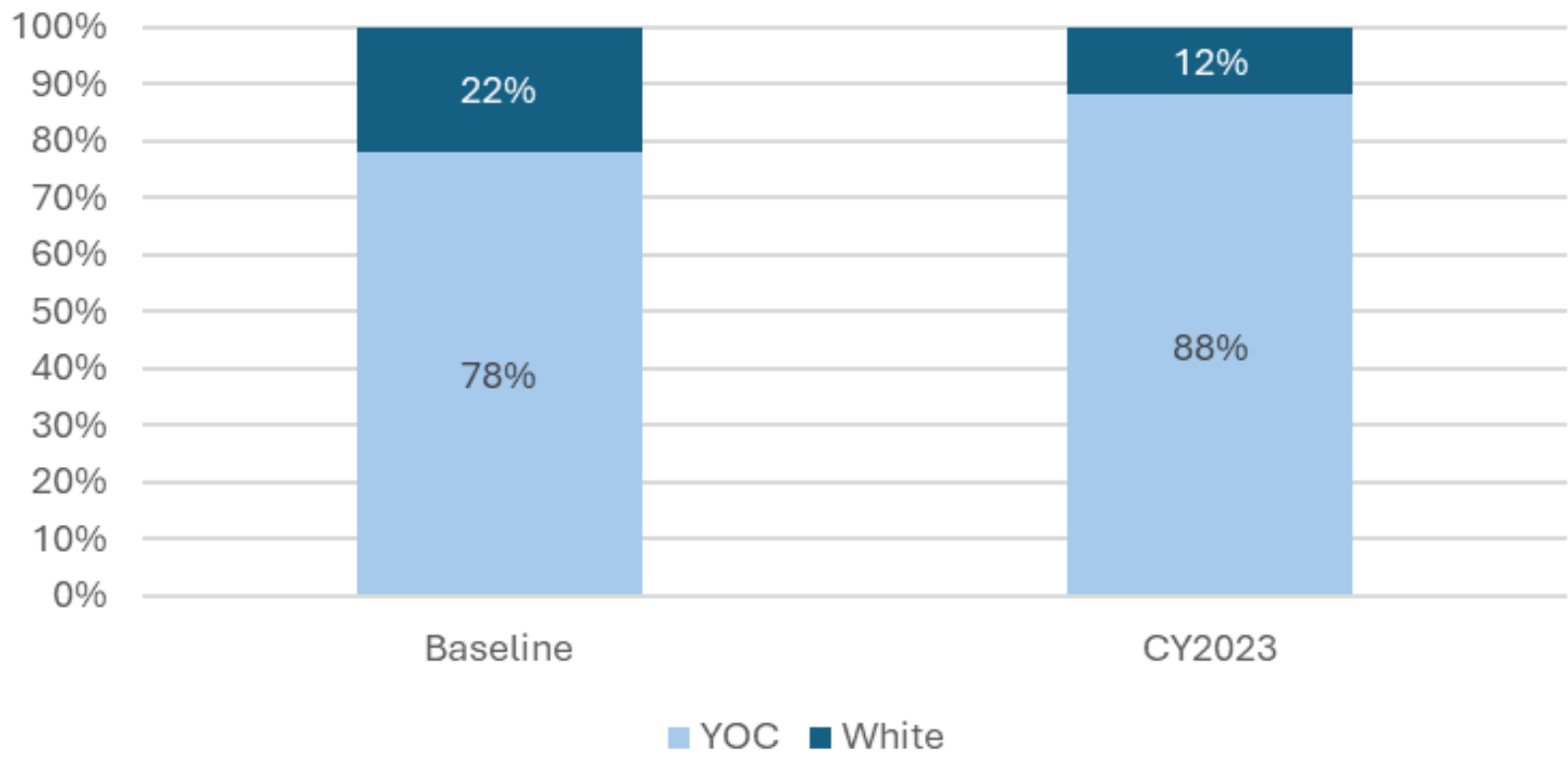


Figure 10:
CY23 DYS Comittments by Race



Evidence Based Probation Programs for FY24*

Total Youth Served – 5,912

Successful Terminations – 83.01%

Outcome Achieved – 73.34%

* - includes special docket/intensive programs where PO's are budgeted.

Diversion Programs*

Total Youth Served – 11,065

Successful Terminations – 84.39%

Outcome Achieved - 84.21%

* - includes Truancy programs that work with non-adjudicated youth.

DIVERSION • Juvenile diversion is the redirection of youth from the formal processing of the juvenile court.

QUESTIONS?

CONTACT US

Brittany Neal

State JDAI Administrator

Brittany.Neal@dys.ohio.gov

Cecelia Ko

State JDAI Analyst

Cecelia.Ko@dys.ohio.gov