Justice Reinvestment 2.0 in Ohio

Presentation to the Justice Reinvestment Ad Hoc Committee of the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission
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The Council of State Governments Justice Center
Ohioans representing many state agencies, organizations, and counties continue to lend their expertise to the Justice Reinvestment process.

**Law Enforcement:**
- Ohio Office of the Attorney General (OAG)
- Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS)
- Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association (OPAA)
- Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP)
- Buckeye State Sheriffs’ Association (BSSA)
- International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
- National Public Safety Partnership (Lucas Co.)

**Sentencing/Parole:**
- Ohio General Assembly Members
- Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (ODRC)
- Parole Board members
- Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission (OCSC)
- Ohio Legislative Service Commission (LSC)
- Judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, community corrections professionals
- American Civil Liberties Union of Ohio

**Behavioral Health:**
- Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services (OMHAS)
- Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM)
- The Ohio Council of Behavioral Health and Family Service Providers (Ohio Council)
- Ohio Association of Recovery Providers (OARP)
- CareSource
- UnitedHealthcare

**Additional CSG Participation in Meetings/Conferences:**
- Ohio Community Corrections Association (OCCA) Conference—May 3 (Dublin, OH)
- Stepping Up Recidivism Committee—May 8 and June 8 (Columbus, OH)
- Stepping Up Steering Committee—May 21 (Remotely)

Since April, stakeholders have participated in the process through emails, calls, and meetings, and have provided valuable insights through conversation and sharing of reports and other materials.
Data acquisition and analysis has been challenging.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime and Arrests</td>
<td>Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation</td>
<td>August 15 - Requested&lt;br&gt;October 2 - Submitted assurance documents&lt;br&gt;December 1 - Data predicted&lt;br&gt;February 28 - Data received&lt;br&gt;June 21 - Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentencing</td>
<td>Ohio Courts Network</td>
<td>Data will not meet project’s needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison admissions, releases, and population snapshots</td>
<td>Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction</td>
<td>September 8 - Requested&lt;br&gt;October 4 - Data meeting&lt;br&gt;October 13 - Application submitted&lt;br&gt;December 1 - Data predicted&lt;br&gt;February 2 - Commitments to DRC data received&lt;br&gt;June 1 - Release data received&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;June 15 – Snapshot data predicted&lt;/b&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation Supervision Post-Release Control Supervision</td>
<td>Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction</td>
<td>September 8 - Requested&lt;br&gt;October 4 - Data meeting&lt;br&gt;October 13 - Application submitted&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;June 30 (probation) - Data predicted&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;June 30 (PRC) - Data predicted&lt;/b&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-Based Correctional Facility</td>
<td>Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction</td>
<td>September 8 - Requested&lt;br&gt;October 4 - Data meeting&lt;br&gt;October 13 - Application submitted&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;June 30 - Data predicted&lt;/b&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A groundbreaking analysis of Ohio’s arrest (BCI) data offers insight into questions that have largely been unanswerable.

Voluntary data collection has long hindered Ohio’s ability to understand key decision points in the criminal justice system. Thanks to data provided by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) and analyzed by the CSG Justice Center, we now have the ability to answer questions critical to improving public safety at less cost in the state of Ohio.

- **What types of offenses go through the felony courts and who is sentenced to probation vs. prison?**
- **What recidivism outcomes do we see based on those sentences?**
- **How do probation recidivism rates compare across geography, offense levels, and other dimensions?**
- **To what degree is the felony level, type of offense, or number of prior arrests predictive of future arrests?**
- **What share of people arrested for violent crime, such as homicides, have recently been released from prison?**

Given how unique and new these analyses are, we anticipate a lot of questions and we welcome ideas about how continued analysis of these data could further help inform the goals of improving outcomes for people arrested for property and drug offenses, reducing recidivism among the large probation population, and focusing resources on the most effective ways to reduce violence.
Overview

01 Sentencing of Property and Drug Felony Offenses

02 Recidivism Analysis of Probation Population

03 Analyses to Inform Efforts to Reduce Violence

04 Improving CJ Data in Ohio
Drug and property offenses constitute nearly 60 percent of all felony sentences.

Disposed Cases by Offense Type and Offense Level, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Type</th>
<th>Count (Percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>11,151 (34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>8,073 (25%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drug: 10,678 (36%)
Property: 7,674 (26%)
Other: 4,268 (14%)

Source: CSG Analysis of BCI Data
One-third of all people sentenced for drug and property offenses are sentenced to confinement, and roughly 40 percent are sentenced to probation. Sentences to probation are much less costly for taxpayers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Sentence Length</th>
<th>Cost Per Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4,878 (46%)</strong> Probation</td>
<td>19 months</td>
<td><strong>$1,245</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,371 (32%)</strong> Confinement</td>
<td>15 months</td>
<td><strong>$28,997</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2,986 (39%)</strong> Probation</td>
<td>23 months</td>
<td><strong>$1,457</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2,498 (33%)</strong> Confinement</td>
<td>16 months</td>
<td><strong>$30,149</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2016, 23 percent of sentences for drug offenses and 28 percent of sentences for property offenses were a suspended sentence, an order to pay fines, fees, court costs, or restitution, or had no sentencing information other than the conviction. The cost of probation is based on the APA cost per day.

Source: CSG analysis of BCI data, DRC Fact Sheet.
The likelihood of being sentenced to confinement for a property or drug offense is higher in counties with smaller populations.

**Sentences for F3, F4, F5, and FEL Offenses by County Size, 2016**

![Graph showing the likelihood of confinement for property and drug offenses by county size in 2016.](image)

**Source:** CSG analysis of BCI data, US Census Data
There is significant crossover in rearrest patterns for drug and property offenses.

**Offense Type of First Rearrest for People Released from DRC for Drug and Property Offenses, 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Type</th>
<th>First Rearrest Offense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>After Initial Drug Conviction: 64 percent of first rearrests are for drug or property offenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>After Initial Property Conviction: 62 percent of first rearrests are for drug or property offenses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CSG Analysis of BCI and DRC data.
About 90 percent of people with no prior arrests who are sentenced to probation or prison for drug/property crimes will not be rearrested during their first year on probation or in the community post release.

People with no prior arrests

**Sentenced for a drug/property offense (felony)**

- 2,845 to probation
- 2,993 to prison

**Percent rearrested after one year on probation or in the community post release**

- 10.9%
- 12.7%

Source: CSG Analysis of BCI Data, DRC Release Data.
For people with one prior arrest, probation appears to deliver similar public safety outcomes as prison, at significantly less cost.

People with one prior arrest

Sentenced for a drug/property offense (felony)

Percent rearrested after one year on probation or in the community post release

Source: CSG Analysis of BCI Data, DRC Release Data.
For people with 2–4 prior arrests, probation appears to deliver similar public safety outcomes as prison, at significantly less cost.

People with 2–4 prior arrests

Sentenced for a drug/property offense (felony)

Percent rearrested after one year on probation or in the community post release

21.0%

2,162 to probation

3,913 to prison

24.8%

Source: CSG Analysis of BCI Data, DRC Release Data.
For people with 5+ prior arrests, probation appears to deliver significantly better public safety outcomes than prison.

Source: CSG Analysis of BCI Data, DRC Release Data.
Summary:

1) 60 percent of felony sentences are for drug and property offenses.

2) Whether someone is sentenced to prison or probation varies by county population size.

3) People initially convicted of either a property or drug offense are often rearrested for property or drug offenses, if they reoffend.

4) Rearrest rates are very low for people with no prior arrests.

5) For people with prior arrests, those who are sentenced to probation are rearrested at lower rates than those who are sentenced to prison.

What additional analyses would be helpful?

• Analyzing sentencing trends by other variables?
• Examining impact of CBCF and other treatment services?

Policy implications?

Should additional diversion options exist for people with little to no arrest history?

Since prison sentences produce no better, and in some cases worse, recidivism outcomes than probation, what is the purpose of prison sentences for property and drug offenses?
Reminder: Our analyses in other states suggest that people repeatedly sentenced for property and drug offenses often have complex needs and drive a significant share of costs in the health care and criminal justice systems.
Half of the people who continually cycle through the criminal justice system are arrested for property or drug offenses.

For people arrested three or more times in these years, just over 1/3 of their arrests were for felony offenses.

Those with three or more arrests were most often arrested for misdemeanor theft, criminal trespass, and possession of drugs.

![Distribution of People Arrested in 2015 and 2016 by Total Arrests](source: CSG Analysis of BCI data.)
Ohio found that a small number of people account for a large percentage of behavioral health spending.

Data matching is underway to allow us to determine the overlap between people who frequently utilize the behavioral health and criminal justice systems and define a target population for enhanced health and safety interventions.

Questions:

• How many people are arrested frequently and consistently require law enforcement, court, and confinement resources due to rearrest? To what extent do these people also interact with the behavioral health system?

• How many people require medical care often and consistently utilize emergency room visits, treatment services from community behavioral health providers, or pharmacy resources? How many of these people also come in contact with the criminal justice system?

• What will it take to better coordinate an already expensive system, maximize existing resources, and improve outcomes?
Overview

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04 Improving CJ Data in Ohio
A recent BJS report extended prior rearrest analysis to nine-year follow-up for people exiting prison in 30 states, including Ohio.

About two-thirds (68.4%) of those released were arrested within the first three years while 77.0% were arrested in the first five years post release. In years 6–9, not covered in the 2014 BJS report, an additional 6.4% were arrested for the first time.

“Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010,” April 2014, BJS.

National data shows that rearrests among the probation population contribute to a much greater percentage of overall crime than rearrests among people released from prison.

- **People released from prison, 2015**
  - N = 580,871
  - 40% recidivism rate for people released from prison

- **People starting probation, 2015**
  - N = 1,957,400
  - 20% recidivism rate for people starting probation

400,000 Potential recidivism events for people starting probation

232,000 Potential recidivism events for people released from prison

Efforts to reduce recidivism for the probation population can have a greater impact than focusing only on people released from prison due to the large number of people on probation.

This is especially true in Ohio, which has the third-highest probation rate in the country. In 2016, there were 2,842 people on probation per 100,000 adult residents.

Ohio BCI data allows for detailed examination of probation rearrest rates across felony and misdemeanor populations, by criminal history, and more.

Ohio could use this data to target resources to people most likely to reoffend as well as develop metrics to measure the impact of probation supervision & services.

Three-Year Rearrest Rates by Offense Level and Arrest History for People Sentenced to Probation in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior Arrests</th>
<th>F3</th>
<th>F4</th>
<th>F5</th>
<th>FEL</th>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Prior Arrests</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N = 8,466</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Prior Arrest</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N = 3,750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to Four</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Arrests</td>
<td>N = 3,935</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five or More</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Arrests</td>
<td>N = 986</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.8% of all F3-M2 probation sentences had 5+ prior arrests

- 149 arrests for drugs
- 266 arrests for property
- 70 arrests for DV
- 127 arrests for other offenses

Source: CSG Analysis of BCI Data
Ohio invests more than $277M into community initiatives designed to reduce recidivism, which overlap with probation supervision efforts. To assess impact, a comprehensive set of metrics are needed to determine what is working and what is not.

For FY2017, the state appropriated a total of $277.7M to community-based correctional facilities, parole, halfway houses, non-residential programs, and community-based misdemeanor programs.

Initiatives administered outside of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, such as the Community Transition Program, are missing from this chart.

Note: Chart shows actuals for FY2012 through FY2015 and the appropriations for FY2016 and FY2017. General revenue funds only.

Source: Ohio Operating Budget http://obm.ohio.gov/Budget/operating/fy16-17.aspx
Summary, additional analyses, and policy implications.

**Summary:**

1) The majority of rearrests occur in the first five years after release from prison.

2) Rearrests among the probation population contribute to a greater percentage of overall crime than rearrests among people released from prison.

3) There is more of a correlation between prior arrest history and future rearrest rate than between offense severity and future rearrest rate.

4) BCI data can be used in conjunction with data on community correction diversions to show the degree to which state investments are not only reducing recidivism, but also being used to divert people from prison.

**What additional analyses would be helpful?**

- Examining probation rearrests by county and looking at details for each, including:
  - Misdemeanor and felony level
  - Number of prior arrests
  - Offense type at sentencing
  - Offense type at rearrest
  - Gender, race, age, etc.

**Policy implications?**

How can policies about probation sentence length and supervision intensity be adjusted based on what we know about prior arrest history and recidivism?

How should metrics be established to guide improving the effectiveness of probation further and across probation departments?

Given the impact that prior arrest history has on rearrest rates, how should metrics be adjusted if one probation agency takes on a population with more prior arrests than another on average?
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Reminder: Recent increases in violent crime raise questions about how Ohio can most effectively reduce violence.

Violent Crime Rate in Ohio (Incidents per 100,000 Residents) by Offense Category, 2006–2016*

- Homicide: +19%
- Rape: -10%
- Robbery: -35%
- Aggravated Assault: 0%

Reported Violent Crime in Major Ohio Cities (2011 and 2016)

- Akron: -16%
- Canton: +14%
- Cincinnati: -10%
- Columbus: +19%
- Youngstown: -35%
- Cleveland: 0%
- Dayton: +14%
- Toledo: +19%


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BCI data analysis of homicide arrests can inform this discussion. Most homicides are committed by people who did not recently exit prison.

633 Reported murders (2016)

251 Arrests for murder (2016)

- 128 (51%) with no prior felony arrests
- 87 (35%) with prior felony arrests
- 36 (14%) released from prison within last 2 years

- The majority of homicides (and other violent crimes) do not result in arrest
- Half of homicides resulting in arrest are committed by people with no prior arrests for 8 years
- Most homicides are committed by people who did not recently exit prison

Deter crime
Reduce recidivism
Prolong incapacitation

Source: OCJS Crime Report, CSG Analysis of BCI data and ODCR release data.
Deterrence through strategic law enforcement is the most cost-effective approach to preventing violent crime.

Deter crime
Increase law enforcement’s ability to use hot-spot strategies and deploy additional officers to increase the perceived certainty of apprehension.

Reduce recidivism
High-quality supervision (risk, need, responsivity), consistent sanctioning, and high-quality treatment programs tailored to needs.

Prolong incapacitation
Increase length of stay to hold moderate- to high-risk people in prison for an additional 3 months, adding 250 to the prison population.

Benefit to Cost Ratio
Benefits per dollar of cost.

$$$$$  $$$$$  $$

Ohio has the opportunity to invest in a collaborative approach that supports local law enforcement efforts to reduce violence.

Potential Approach:
- Identify cities with high rates of homicide or robbery
- Conduct problem analysis
- Develop targeted evidence-based strategy to address issue
- Provide technical assistance & funding
- Share outcomes, successes, and lessons learned

Consider Promising Strategies:
- Hot-spot Policing—robberies, burglaries
- Focused Deterrence—gang violence, homicides, shootings
- Place-based problem solving—robberies, shootings, property crime, drug markets
Summary and policy implications.

Summary:

1) Recent increases in violent crime highlight the need for a violence-reduction strategy.

2) Since most homicides are committed by people who did not recently exit prison, a law enforcement-focused approach can have greater impact than an approach focused on prolonged incapacitation.

3) Reducing violence through prolonged incapacitation is costly and hindered by the challenge of identifying the small percentage of people who will likely commit violent crimes upon release.

Policy implications?

What are the costs and projected impacts on violent crime rates in Ohio among potential policy proposals?

How can the state effectively strengthen evidence-based efforts to reduce violence in areas of the state with high or rising rates of violent crime?

What is the state's role in helping local law enforcement agencies prevent violent crime?
Overview

01  Sentencing of Property and Drug Felony Offenses

02  Recidivism Analysis of Probation Population

03  Analyses to Inform Efforts to Reduce Violence

04  Improving CJ Data in Ohio
Criminal justice data sources explored for this project all have shortcomings, notably a lack of statewide coverage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Name and Source</th>
<th>(Known) Shortcomings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime and Arrests</td>
<td>“BCI” Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation</td>
<td>Lacks fixed offense codes (e.g., NCIC codes)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacks fixed reporting agency codes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows free text disposition information</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No publicly available arrest reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentencing</td>
<td>“OCN” Supreme Court of Ohio</td>
<td>Incomplete state coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not easily analyzed on a large scale</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Every jurisdiction must agree to analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small number of data fields are mandatory so limited data is collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison admissions, releases, and population snapshots</td>
<td>“DOTS” Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction</td>
<td>No link to BCI data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incomplete information in sentencing journal entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Modules don’t interface, connect to each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation Supervision</td>
<td>“OCSS” &amp; “JRI Repository” ODRC</td>
<td>Incomplete state coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Every jurisdiction must agree to analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Assessment</td>
<td>“ORAS” ODRC</td>
<td>Limited access by law—no research allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No link to other ODRC databases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-Based Correctional Facility</td>
<td>“CCIS-Web” ODRC</td>
<td>Extremely old—transitioning to OCSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data quality is achieved through mandates, training, auditing, and reporting.

Texas has been working on criminal justice data collection and quality since 1991

Law Enforcement: State police monitor, audit, and report on local submission of arrest and disposition data.

Community Corrections: The state community justice assistance division was required to develop a system capable of receiving tracking data from community supervision and corrections departments' caseload management and accounting systems, and capable of tracking the defendant and the sentencing event at which the defendant was placed on community supervision by name, arrest charge code, and incident number.

Judicial Branch: The Office of Court Administration (OCA) was statutorily directed to promulgate a standardized felony judgment form. OCA has prepared the seven felony judgment forms which courts are required to use. Prisoners are not accepted by the state without them.

*Texas Code Crim. Pro. art. 60.21; Texas Gov.Code Sec. 509.004; Texas Code Crim. App. art. 42.01(4)*
What to collect is rooted in what you should know; start with the end in mind.

Knowledge Goals

1. **Law Enforcement:** How many people are arrested when they could receive a citation instead? How does this vary by department, or by officer? [Is citation authority broad enough?]

2. **Jails:** For each jail, how many people are admitted who have serious mental illnesses? How long do they stay?

3. **Pretrial:** For each jail, what proportion of people are released v. detained? Examine by charge, race, judge, history.

4. **Disposition:** Who gets what dispositions, by race, county, offense, judge, history? What are rearrest and reconviction rates by disposition?

5. **Probation:** How many people are on probation in each locality? How many are revoked or sanctioned short of revocation?

*What is the population impact of a proposed change in policy?*

*Habit Two, “The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People,” by Stephen R. Covey.*
With goals as a guide, engage in a process to identify sources of data, challenges, and next steps to chip away at the challenge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Juncture</th>
<th>Knowledge Goals</th>
<th>Data &amp; Source</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Deliverables by Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td># arrests when citation permissible</td>
<td>Citations and Arrests by Offense in BCI/OHLEG</td>
<td>Data input on non-arrests (citations)</td>
<td>Interview LE reps by 9/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td># admissions with SMI</td>
<td>(new?) Fields in Jail CMSs</td>
<td>-Modifying CMSs</td>
<td>-Compare current/planned jail CMS fields applicable; quantify costs of modifications; identify 2–3 recommended MH screens by 9/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Data definitions</td>
<td>-Draft financing plan and timeline; quantify training cost; draft data dictionary by 10/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretrial</td>
<td># released v. detained</td>
<td>____ Appriss?</td>
<td>-Agreement or requirement to share</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposition</td>
<td># to CC v. jail v. prison by offense, risk, etc.</td>
<td>____ OCN?</td>
<td>-Agreement or requirement to share</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td># on probation by place % sanctioned % revoked</td>
<td>____ OCN? OCSS? JRI Repository?</td>
<td>-Agreement or requirement to share</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ohio’s biggest barrier to collecting data is subservience to “local control.”

Policy Options to Improve Collection and Quality

• Ensure that arrest and disposition data reporting mandates are complete.
• Generate arrest reports as a check on accuracy.
• Require probation data reporting in order to receive community corrections funding.
• Adopt data definitions to standardize information and allow aggregation and research.
• Allow bona fide research using ORAS data.
• Adopt standardized sentencing journal entries, either through law or court rule.

The barrier to better data is not technological; it is having the political will to require reporting.
Next steps for Justice Reinvestment 2.0.

Law Enforcement:
• Continue working with AG’s Office, OCJS, OACP, BSSA, and OPAA on refining details of strategy to support local violent crime reduction efforts.

Behavioral Health:
• Continue working with AG’s Office, OMHAS, and Department of Medicaid on data analysis to identify people cycling through the system, and develop potential approach to reducing recidivism among this population.

Sentencing:
• Consider how JR 2.0 analyses can inform the design of policy options that will reduce recidivism and prioritize limited DRC capacity for people convicted of the most serious and violent offenses who are at a high risk of reoffending.

Data:
• Conduct additional data analyses requested and share with JR Committee. Work with Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission to create clear next steps for improvements to data collection, sharing, and analysis efforts.

Tentative Timeline of Remaining Meetings (Exact Dates TBD):
August – Fourth JR Committee Meeting (possibly as part of Sentencing Commission meeting)
October – Fifth JR Committee Meeting (Behavioral Health Focus)
November – Sixth JR Committee Meeting (Policy Option Discussion)
Thank You

Patrick Armstrong
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