



Justice Reinvestment in Ohio

Council of State Governments Justice Center

- **National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials**
- **Represents all three branches of state government**
- **Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence**

**Criminal Justice /
Mental Health
Consensus Project**

**National Reentry
Resource Center**

**Justice
Reinvestment**

Ohio Justice Reinvestment Process

1

Analysis

Collect & examine quantitative data

- ✓ Reported crime & arrests
- ✓ Court disposition & sentencing
- ✓ Jail populations
- ✓ Community control (probation & community corrections programs)
- ✓ Prison admissions, population, and releases

2

Implementation

Engage input from stakeholders

- Behavioral Health Officials and Treatment Providers
- Law Enforcement
- Judges
- Prosecutors
- Defense Bar
- Victims
- Community Corrections Agencies (Probation, CBCF, Halfway House, CCA Programs)

3

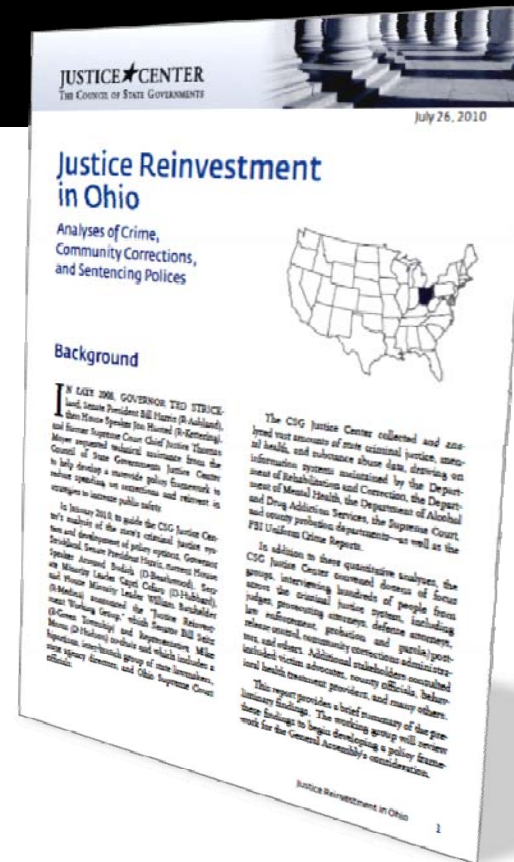
Accountability

Develop & present a comprehensive analysis of the state's criminal justice system

Develop a framework of policy options that together would increase public safety and reduce/avert taxpayer spending

Overview

1. Report Summary
2. Key Findings
3. Detailed Analyses



Key Findings

1

Revolving Door: Ineffective use of prison for nonviolent offenders

More than 10,000 F4 and F5 property and drug offenders are sentenced to prison annually, stay about 9 months in prison and then 72% are released with no supervision

2

No Clear Criteria to Effectively Use Alternatives

Ohio invests over \$130 million annually in diversion programs, but has no clear criteria to inform the selection of program participants (by offense & risk level), making it difficult for these programs to be cost-effective.

3

Patchwork of Probation Supervision

An estimated 260,000 people in Ohio are on probation, supervised by one or more of the 187 municipal, county, and state probation agencies whose policies, training, and supervision standards vary significantly. No data are collected statewide.

Report Summary

Crime

Sentencing

Probation

CC Programs

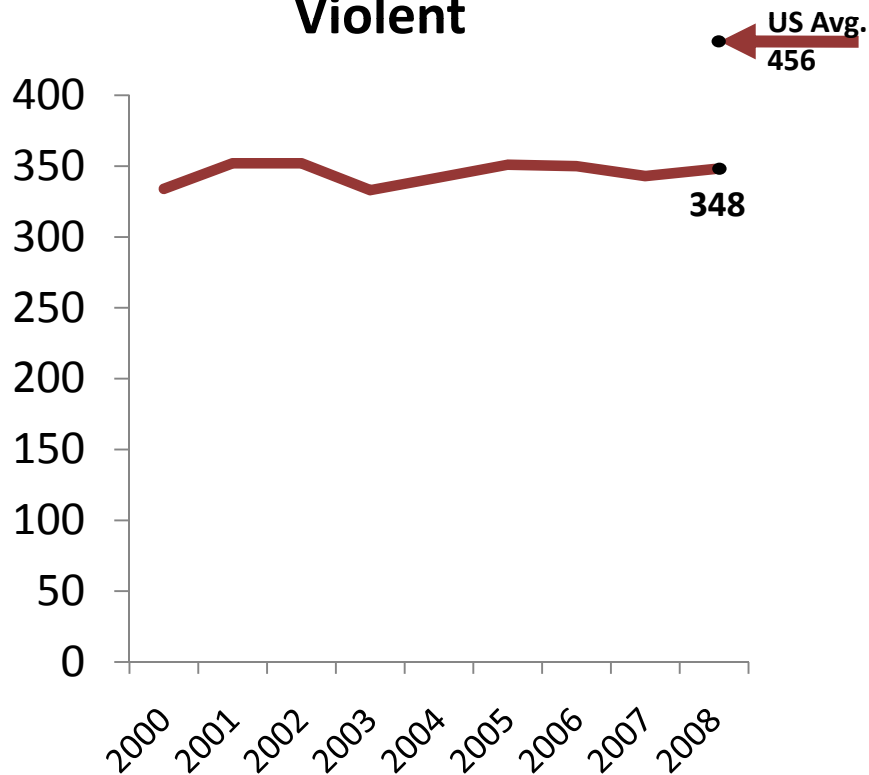
Prison

Post-Release

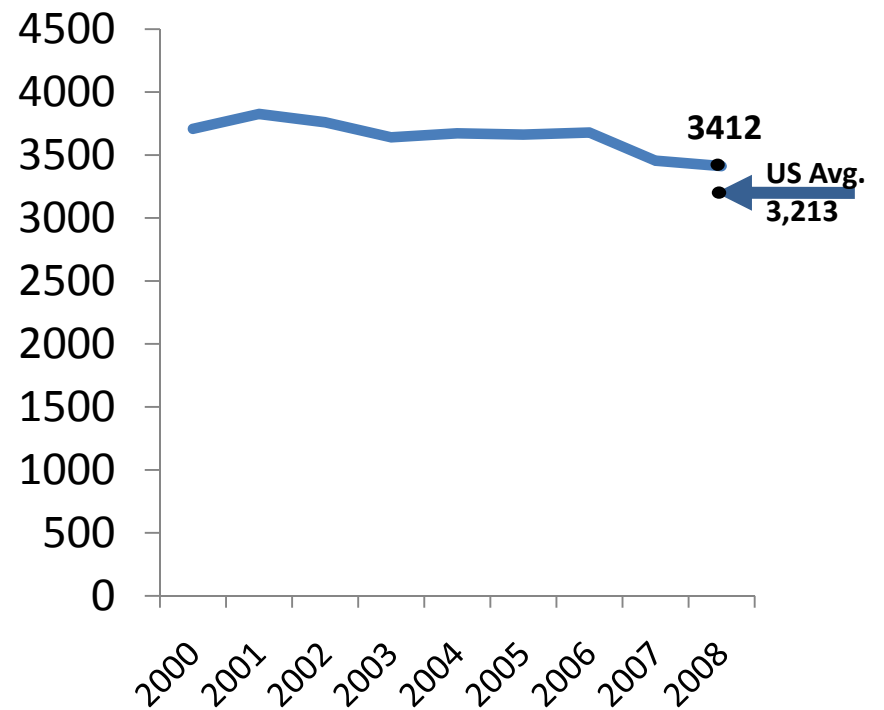
Crime has declined or remained fairly stable since 2000 ...

Violent & Property Crime Rates per 100,000 (2000-2008)

Violent



Property



Report Summary

Crime

Sentencing

Probation

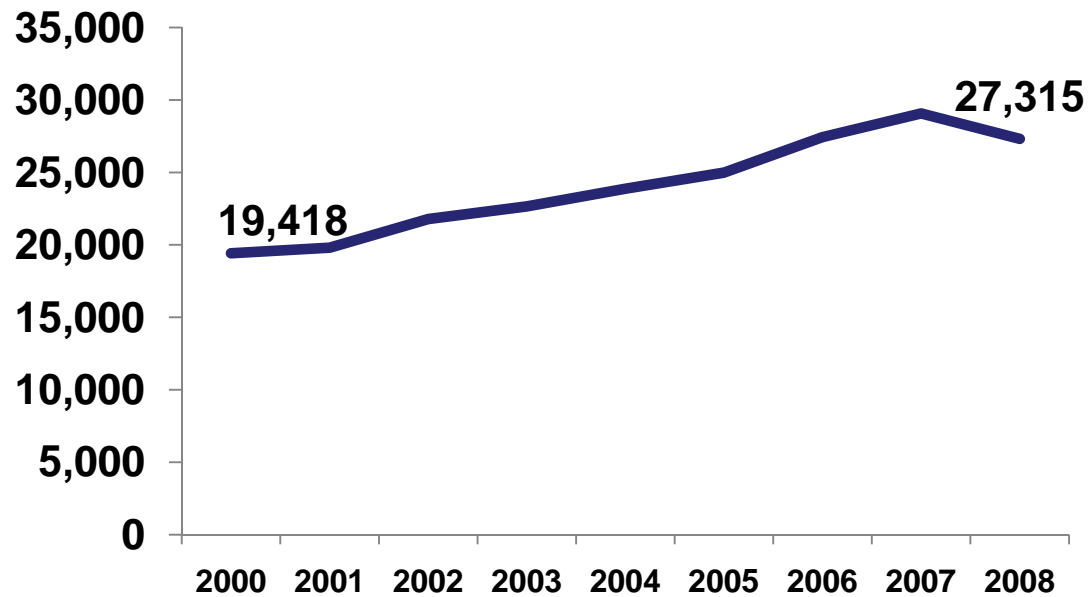
CC Programs

Prison

Post-Release

.... yet, the number of people admitted to prison each year has increased dramatically ...

Intakes



Prison Intakes

+ 41%
2000-2008

Report Summary

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Post-Release

... the number of people on probation increased as well ...

Ohio Probation Population Compared to Midwestern States: 2000-2008

	Ohio	Illinois	Indiana	Michigan	Wisconsin
Probation Population 2000	194,875	139,029	107,673	173,676	54,272
Probation Population 2008	260,962	144,904	131,291	175,591	50,418
Percent Change 2000-2008	34%	4%	22%	1%	-7%
Number on Probation per 100,000 Adults (2008)	2,973	1,483	2,727	2,304	1,164

Source: BJS, Probation and Parole in the United States

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... state funding for community corrections programs has increased, but a lack of admission criteria for these programs makes them less cost-effective at diverting offenders ...

IMPACT OF CBCF PROGRAMS ON RECIDIVISM RATES BY RISK LEVEL

Percentage point change in rate of recidivism for all participants. Shaded numbers indicate reduction in recidivism.

	NEW FELONY CONVICTION	ANY NEW CONVICTION	NEW INCARCERATION
Low Risk	+4.8	+2.7	+9.7
Medium Risk	+3.6	+4.3	+10.6
High Risk	-4.5	-1.4	-0.8
All Participants	+ 2.6	+3.8	+8.9

Note: CBCF participants compared to a matched group of individuals on intensive probation supervision.

State Funding for CBCF, HWH, Prison & Jail Diversion Programs

\$117 million
FY2006



\$137 million
FY2010

Report Summary

Crime

Sentencing

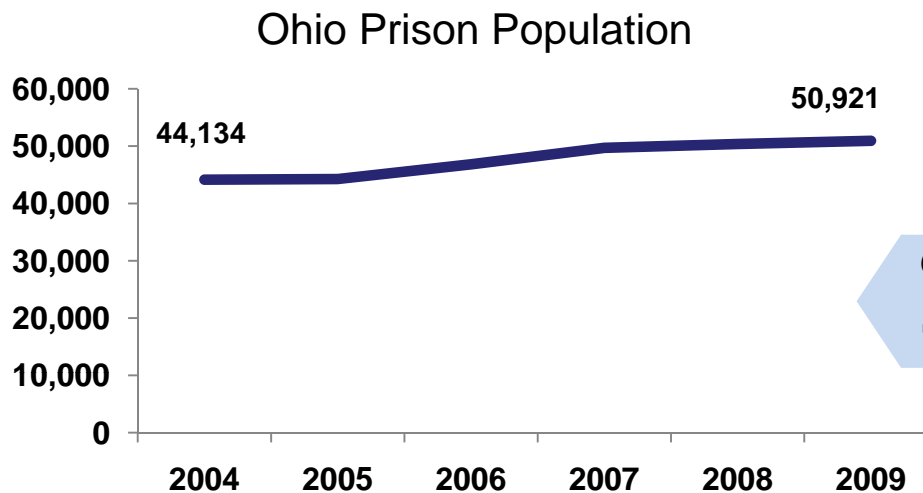
Probation

CC Programs

Prison

Post-Release

... low level felony offenders (F4/F5) account for the majority of those sentenced to prison ...



Prison Population
+ 15%

Currently Overcapacity
+ 133%

Felony Level	Annual Admissions to Prison				Average Sentence (months)	
	2003	2008	# Change	% Change	2003	2008
1st	1,842	2,059	217	12%	90	96
2nd	2,587	3,133	546	21%	46	51
3rd	4,190	6,395	2,205	53%	29	31
4th	5,710	6,777	1,067	19%	14	16
5th	8,542	8,296	-246	-3%	11	12
Total	22,871	26,660		17%	26	28

56% of all admissions

Report Summary

Crime

Sentencing

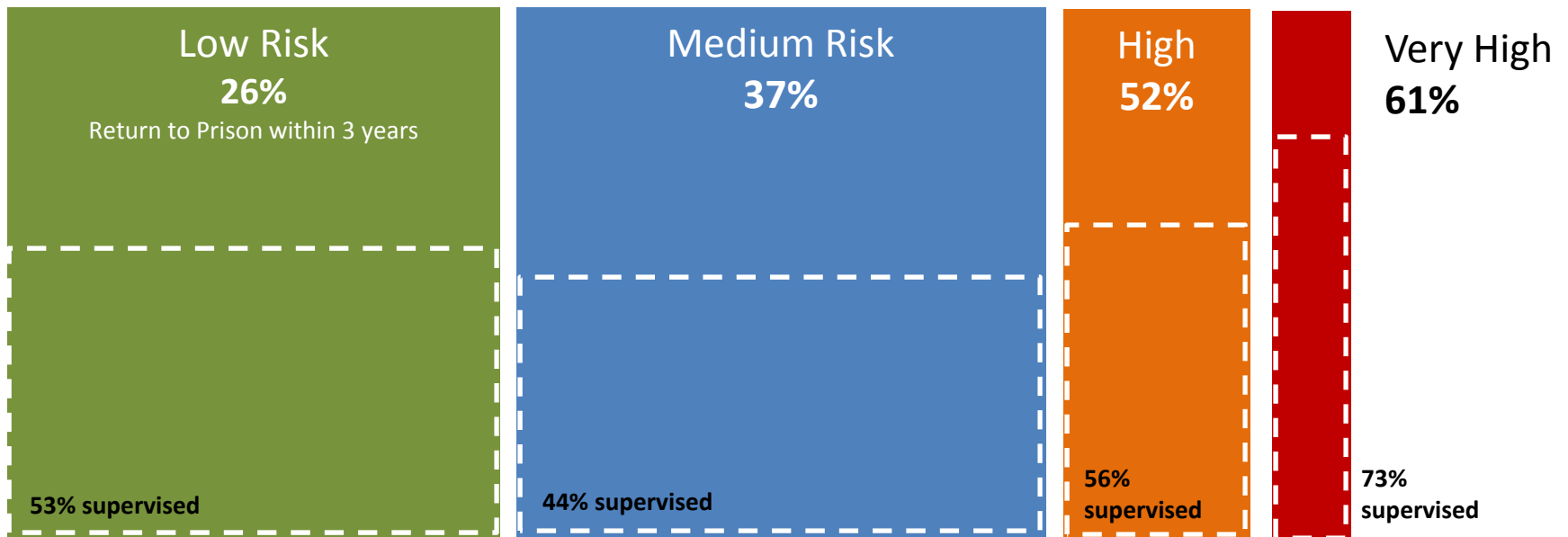
Probation

CC Programs

Prison

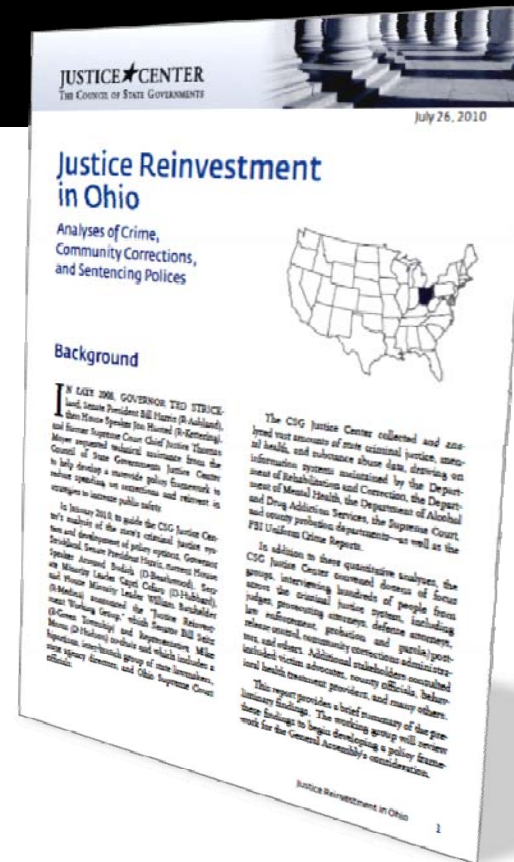
Post-Release

... after release from prison, supervision resources are not targeted on the offenders who pose the greatest risk to public safety.



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Key Findings

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Patchwork of Probation Supervision

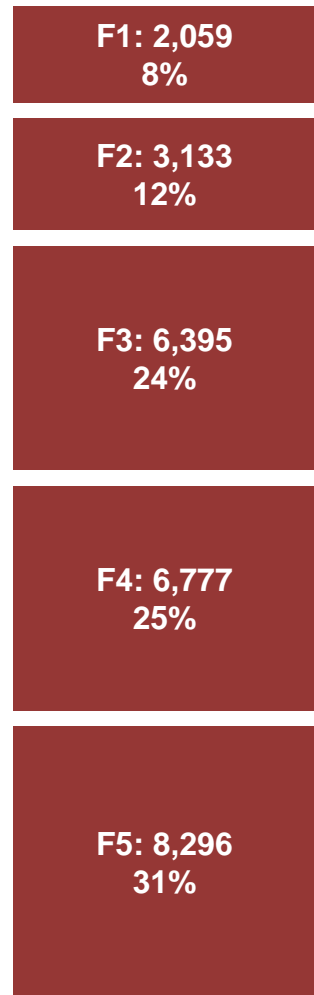
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Revolving Door: Low Severity Offenders “In and Out” of Prison

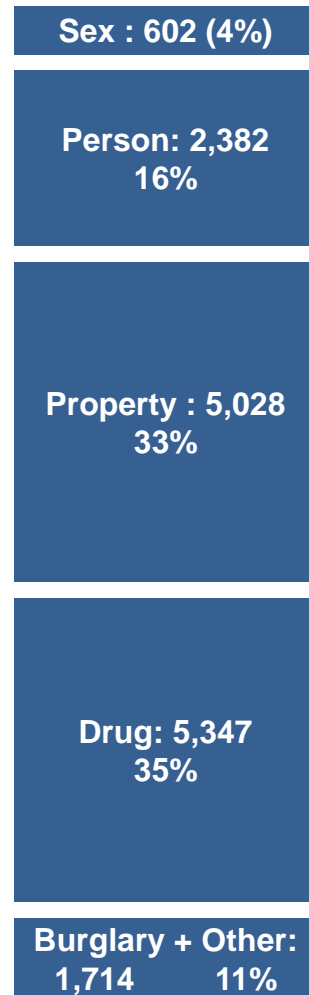
Prison Admissions in 2008

Felony Level



15,073
56%

Offense Types



10,375 Admissions
F4/F5 Property or Drug
Offenders; Not a Burglary
Offense

Average Length of Stay
in Prison: 9 months

= \$189 million
Annual Cost

72%
Released to No
Supervision

1

Revolving Door: Short Sentences for Property/Drug Offenders – Not Very Tough or Effective At Reducing Recidivism

Sentencing Options for a Low-Risk, Property Offender w/ Drug Addiction and no Prior Felony Convictions

Which is “tougher”?

Which is be more likely to reduce recidivism?

Option A

9 month prison term

No Supervision →

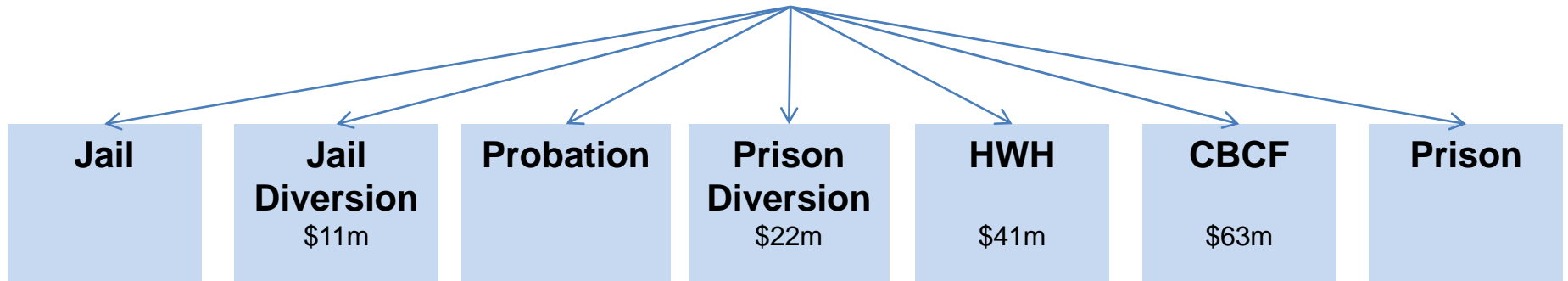
Option B

36 month probation term

Drug Tx

2

No Clear Criteria for Diversion Programs: Funding Support for Community Corrections is Significant



2

No Clear Criteria for Diversion Programs: Expanding the Net vs. Diverting from Prison

F1

Agg. Robbery,
Rape, Drug Trafficking

F2

Felonious Assault,
Burglary, Robbery

F3

Burglary, Drug
Trafficking, Weapon

F4

Drug Trafficking,
Drug Abuse, Theft

F5

Drug Abuse, Theft,
B&E

Probation

Prison Diversion
CCA

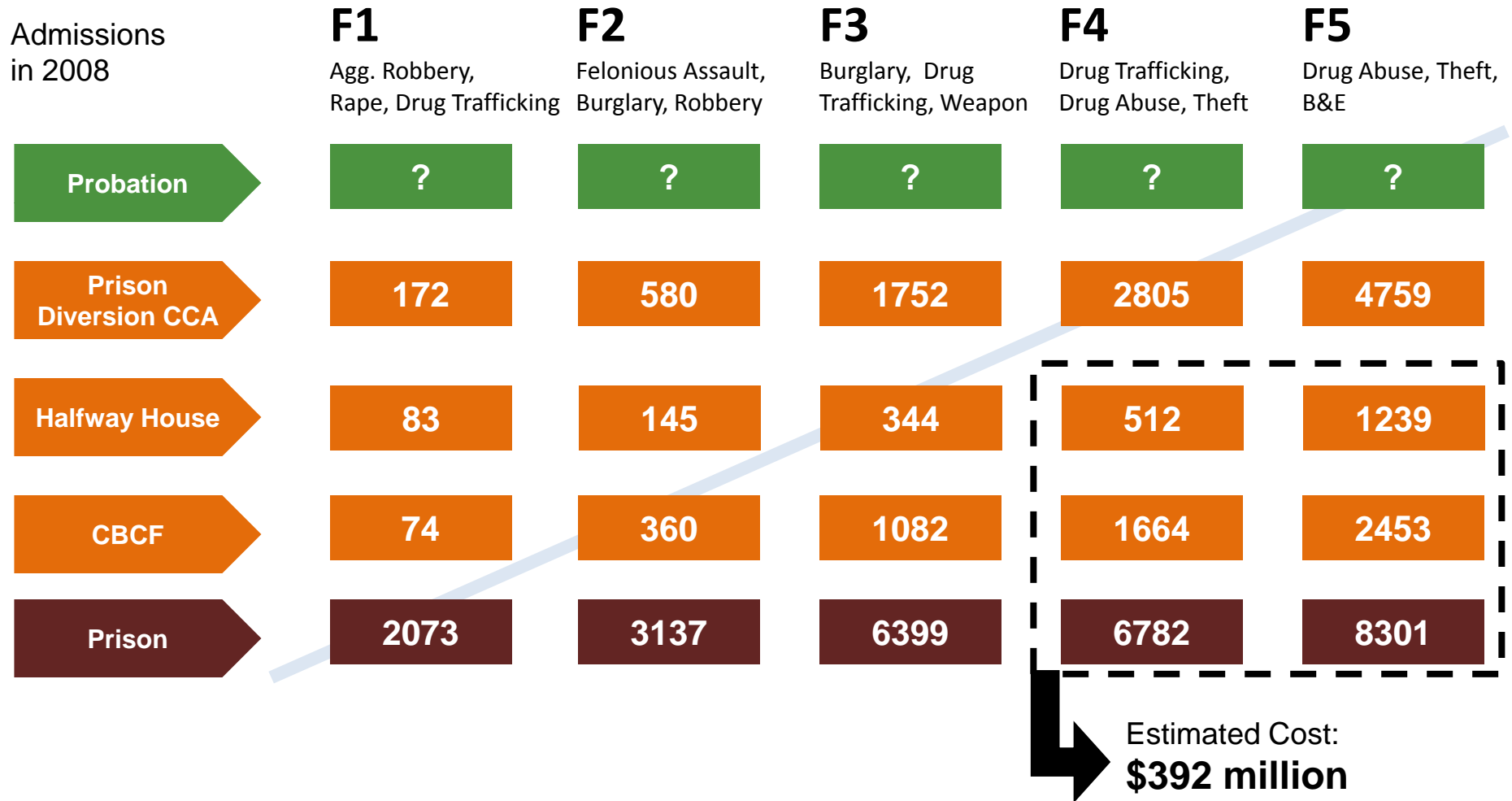
Halfway House

CBCF

Prison

2

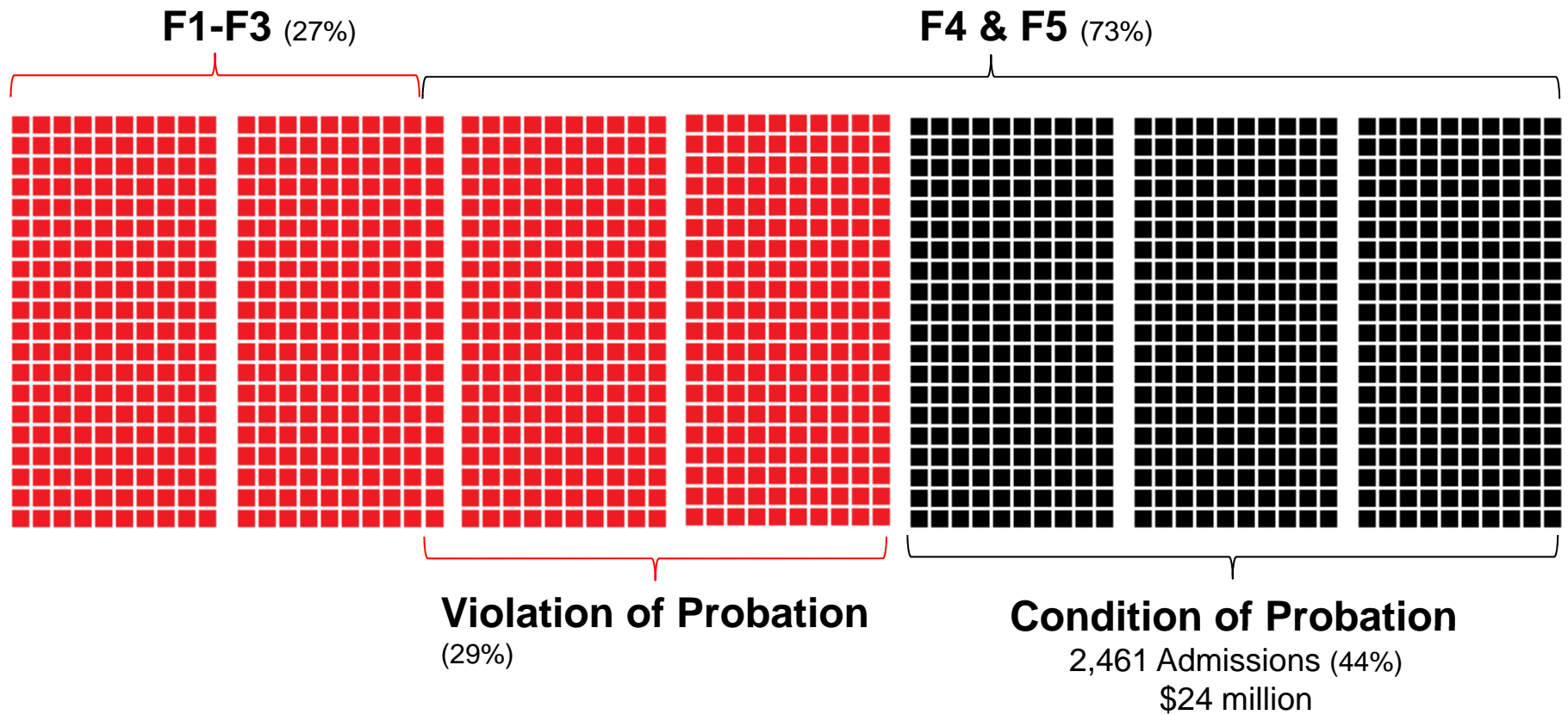
No Clear Criteria for Diversion Programs: Large Percentage of Low Level Offenders Consuming the Most Expensive Residential and Prison Space



2

No Clear Criteria for Diversion Programs: Large Percentage of Residential Sanctions Used as the Initial Sentence of Low Level Offenders

5,633 People Sentenced to CBCFs in 2008:
Each square represents 4 admissions in 2008.



3

Patchwork of Probation Supervision: Most Offenders Are on Probation

Individuals under criminal justice control as of 12/31/2008: **352,235**

Misdemeanor Probation
152,900

Felony Probation
57,214

Unknown Probation
50,610

74% on probation

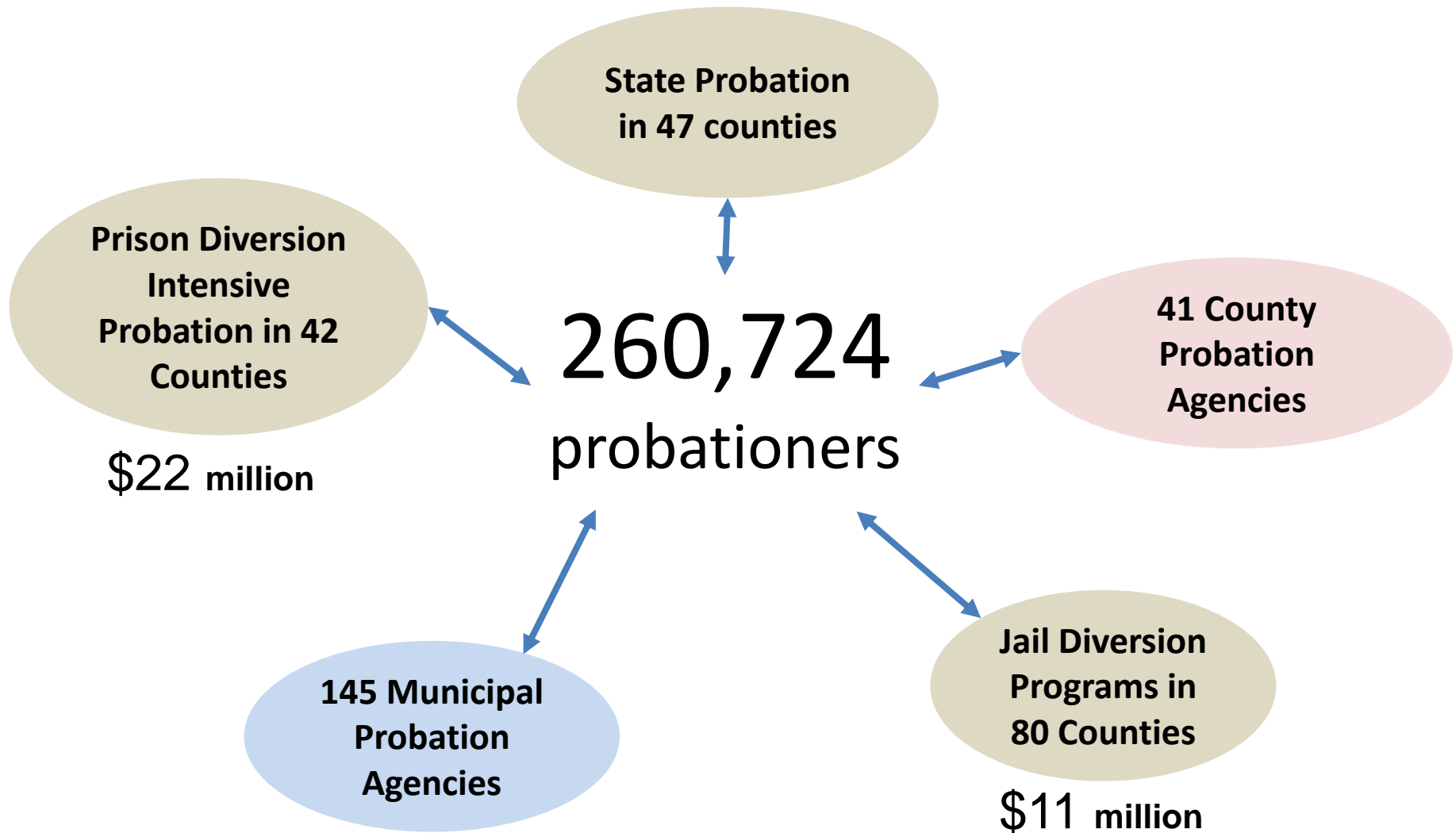
Jail
20,706

Prison
51,686

PRC
19,119

3

Patchwork of Probation Supervision:
187 agencies form a patchwork of supervision policies and practices



Key Findings

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Next Step for the Justice Reinvestment Process: Developing a Data-Driven Set of Policy Options for Ohio

Big Picture Goals

**Reduce
Recidivism**

**Reduce
Spending on
Corrections**

**Reinvest in
Effective
Strategies**

Policy Objectives

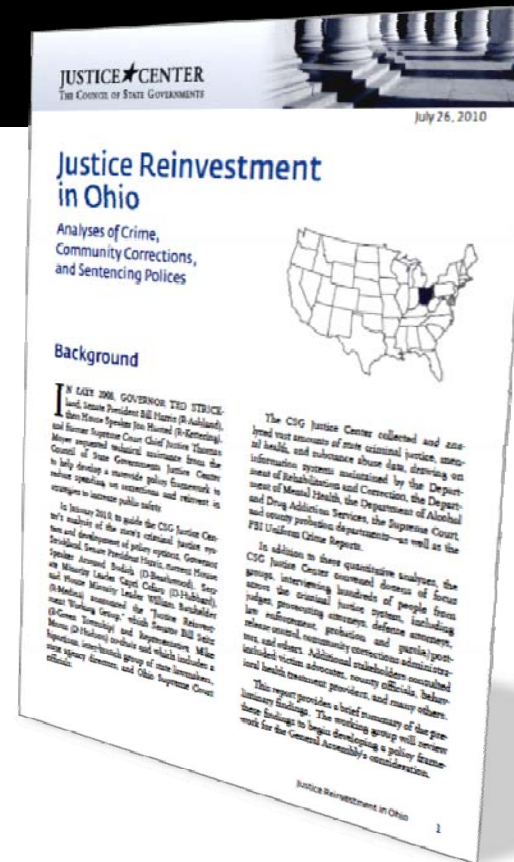
**Strengthen probation
supervision & shift
supervision resources
to target high risk
offenders**

**Refocus diversion and
treatment resources
to improve cost-
effectiveness by
developing a
consensus on what
types of offenders
should utilize which
diversion/treatment
programs**

**Identify opportunities
to reinvest existing
dollars in more
effective strategies to
increase public safety
and further reduce
recidivism**

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Dr. Tony Fabelo

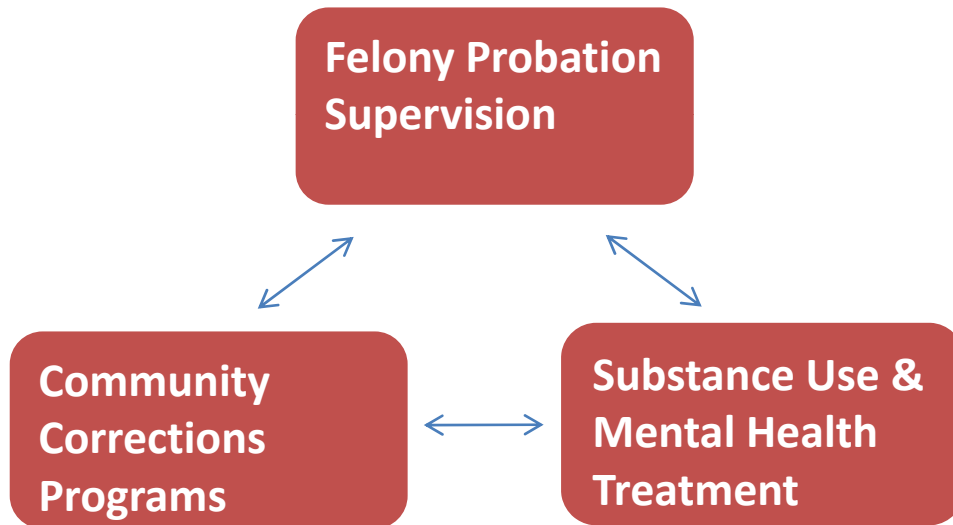
**Felony Probation
Supervision**

**Community
Corrections
Programs**

**Substance Use &
Mental Health
Treatment**

Dr. Ed Latessa

Dr. Fred Osher





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