

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

**COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS
SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT**

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ABSTRACT

This report contains the results of analyses that supplement the RECLAIM evaluation conducted earlier in 2005. The RECLAIM evaluation report indicated that the RECLAIM funded programs were the appropriate types of placements for low and moderate risk youth. The effectiveness of RECLAIM programs with high and very-high risk youth was not substantiated; in fact the data indicated that higher risk youth were better served by residential placement in a DYS facility or CCF. The current analyses were designed to determine if the RECLAIM funded programs are cost-effective taking recidivism rates into account. The results of the current analyses indicated that the RECLAIM funded programs are less costly to operate and additional savings in lower recidivism rates are recognized for low and moderate risk youth. While use of the RECLAIM programs for high and very-high risk cases is still less expensive than the use of DYS or CCF, the slightly higher recidivism rates favor using more costly interventions.

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INTRODUCTION

In 2005 the University of Cincinnati conducted an evaluation of the RECLAIM funded programs in Ohio comparing the outcomes of youth referred to those programs with the outcome of youth released from a community correctional facilities (CCF), a Department of Youth Services (DYS) facility, or DHS aftercare. Those analyses contained in the original report indicated that RECLAIM funded programs had varying impacts depending on the risk-level of the youth served. With low and moderate risk cases, the RECLAIM programs had lower recidivism rates than the other three types of placements in the study. High-risk offenders had a fairly equal recidivism rate across the four placement types while very-high risk offenders had the lowest recidivism rates when terminated from a CCF.

The purpose of this current report is to determine the costs associated with each type of placement investigated in the outcome study and determine, based on the costs of future offending, which placement type is the most cost effective. To conduct these analyses several costs associated with processing a criminal offense were calculated as were victim costs associated with a criminal act. These data were then used to determine the initial costs of processing youth for each of the placement types. Next, the cost estimates were used to calculate the costs of a subsequent criminal offense. Finally those costs were multiplied by the recidivism rates of each placement type to determine what the expected benefits of the different placement types are.

While this report does provide some information on the different types of placements used, a full explanation of those groups is contained in the original report (See Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2005). The current report does review the outcome

measures used, the calculation of costs associated with processing a criminal case, and the final calculation of costs and benefits. The results of the current analyses, interpretation of those results, and recommendations are presented in Results and Summary and Discussion sections of this report.

METHODS

As stated previously the purpose of this research is to determine if the RECLAIM funded programs provide cost-effective alternatives to placement in a CCF or DYS facility. To estimate this effectiveness several constructs needed to be defined. Recidivism was defined as any subsequent commitment in a DYS or DRC facility. The decision to use this measure was based on the quality and reliability of the data available and the consistency of the measure across the juvenile and adult systems. The other major construct that needed to be defined was the costs associated with the different placement types and subsequent commitments (recidivism). The following pages summarize the offenders used in this study, the various cost measures used, and the manner for calculating and comparing costs across the different placement types. All the formulas and variables used in calculating costs are contained in Table 1.

Offenders

The sample of youth used in this study is all offenders terminated from a RECLAIM program where the referral offense was a felony or a violation of court order where the underlying charge was a felony. In addition all CCF, DYS releases, and DYS discharges were included in these analyses. The total number of youth included in the

current analyses is 6,492 including 2,862 RECLAIM terminations, 348 CCF terminations, 2,110 DYS releases, and 1,172 DYS discharges.¹

Costs²

The costs associated with criminal behavior were calculated in a number of different ways. First, data were collected from the counties in Ohio regarding their annual budgets for various agencies related to processing criminal cases. Similar data were collected from the DYS and the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC). The costs for each agency, or stage of processing in the criminal justice system, were calculated and then added together for a total cost. Prior to summing the costs for initial processing of a criminal case and the associated sentences (RECLAIM, CCF, DYS) all dollars were adjusted to 2002 using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation Index (U.S. Department of Labor, 2005). Costs for subsequent arrests were adjusted to 2003 and 2004 dollars.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement agencies have various duties and functions, of which, one is the investigation of criminal cases. To estimate the marginal costs associated with each additional criminal case conviction, a model was estimated which predicted the combined county sheriff's law enforcement budget and the budgets of police agencies within the county. These data were gathered from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFRs) for each county and data gathered from the Justice Research and Statistics

¹ For more information about the sample characteristics including demographic data, criminal history data, risk data, and recidivism data see Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2005.

² The court, law enforcement, and probation costs were calculated using data for adult and juvenile arrests and criminal cases as the budgets for adults and juveniles separately were not available.

Association (1997). These data were then regressed upon the number of arrests for the county and the number of criminal cases disposed of by the county court. The parameter estimated generated for the criminal cases model was used as the marginal costs of law enforcement associated with processing a criminal case to disposition. The estimated law enforcement costs associated with one criminal case is \$2,140. This is an average for all cases and is therefore somewhat lower than the costs generated in other research that differentiates between violent and non-violent offenses (Aos, et al., 2001).

Court Costs

The estimated court costs for these analyses were calculated by summing the common pleas court budget, the prosecutor's budget, the municipal court budget, the public defenders budget, and the clerk of courts budget from the CAFRs collected. The sum of these budgets for one year was regressed on the number of criminal (common pleas criminal cases, delinquency cases, and unruly cases) and non-criminal cases (civil cases and dependency, neglect and abuse cases). The parameter estimate for the number of criminal cases was used as the marginal court and legal costs associated with disposing of one criminal case. The average court and other legal costs associated with one criminal case were estimated to be \$2,854.

Jail

Due to the unavailability of jail data at the county level we calculated the costs associated with the average booking in the jails across Ohio using data from an annual DRC report (Blough, 2003). To estimate this average cost we calculated the average

length of stay in jail for all jails³ represented in the report and then multiplied that number (15.8 days) by the average per diem (\$62.26). This led to an average cost of \$983 per booking.⁴

Probation

Calculating the marginal costs of probation supervision was fairly straightforward. The total probation budgets⁵ from the CAFRs were predicted using the total number of probation eligible cases. While this process might underestimate the costs of probation supervision as not all probation eligible cases receive probation, the estimates are probably fairly accurate (\$602 per criminal case) and do not seem to be outside of the costs listed elsewhere (Georgia Department of Corrections, 2005; Aos et al., 1999).

RECLAIM

The average costs of RECLAIM programming were estimated to be \$1,960. This figure was calculated by dividing the total payments made to the counties by the total number of youth terminated from a RECLAIM program for each year from 1997 to 2002.

³ There are different types of jails across the State of Ohio and these differing jails have different average length of stays. To calculate the average length of stay for all jails, we weighted the average length of stay by the number of booking for each jail type and then calculated the average length of stay by dividing the total number of jail days for all facilities by the total number of bookings for all jails. See Blough, 2003 for these figures.

⁴ The estimated average cost for bookings into jail probably overestimates the average cost per criminal case; however, in the absence of additional and more specific data on average length of stay for pretrial cases it is not possible to calculate a more precise estimate.

⁵ Most probation budgets were reported as one figure and did not differentiate between adult and juvenile probation budgets.

The average cost per termination per year for 1997- 2002 was then averaged yielding the cost figure listed above. The decision to use terminations rather than youth served was based on the fact that several of the low cost and high volume programs do not require termination data being entered into the RECLAIM tracking database. By using terminations these referrals are excluded from the base number of terminations giving a more accurate cost per youth *served*⁶ by the program.

CCF

The cost associated with placement in a CCF was estimated at \$29,992 per youth served. This value was estimated by multiplying the average length of stay (6.64 months) by the per diem for FY02 (\$148.50).

DYS and Aftercare

Incarceration in a DYS facility was calculated by multiplying the average length of stay (10.7 months) by the per diem (\$157.37). This calculation led to incarceration costs of \$51,217. In addition to incarceration costs, youth released from a DYS facility are subject to parole/aftercare supervision for an average of 11.5 months. According to State of Ohio budgets maintained by the Office of Management and Budget (2003) and DYS reports the average daily population for DYS aftercare was 1700 with a budget of 16 million. When calculating per diem rates (by dividing the budget by the ADP*365), and multiplying the per diem by the ALOS the average cost per youth for parole/aftercare is \$6,939.

⁶ We are using the term served to indicate some service provided above and beyond sanctioning or enhancement services as would be the case with community service and/or transportation to programming.

DRC and Post Release Control

The costs of incarceration in a DRC facility were calculated by multiplying the ALOS (2.67 years) by the per diem (\$63.35) for offenders released in 2002. The costs of incarceration associated with each offender released from DRC in 2002 are \$61,737. The costs of post release control (PRC) were calculated by dividing the PRC supervision budget (Office of Budget and Management, 2003) by the total number of offenders supervised in a given year (Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2005). When calculating costs in this manner, the average cost of community supervision per offender is \$2,674.

Present (2002) Costs

To calculate the costs for processing youth terminated from programming in FY02 we standardized all dollars to 2002 values using the CPI inflation index. The inflation rates for calculating 2002 values from other years are contained in Table X of the appendix. The costs of each placement type (RECLAIM, CCF, DYS Release, DYS Discharge) were calculated by summing the estimated law enforcement costs, court costs, and jail costs plus the costs associated with each type of placement. For RECLAIM terminations the costs of processing a case to disposition were added to the costs of probation (an assumed condition for RECLAIM participants) and the average cost for RECLAIM programming. For CCF placements we added the cost of probation and the

Table 1. Costs for Criminal Justice Process and Various Correctional Dispositions

Agency	Year	Cost	Calculation
Law Enforcement	2002	\$2,140	Regression Model DV = Sheriff + Police Budgets; IV = Arrests and Criminal Cases
Courts	2002	\$2,854	Regression Model DV = Common Pleas + Municipal Court + Prosecutor+ Clerk + Public Defender Budgets; IV = Criminal and non criminal cases
Probation	2002	\$602	Regression Model DV = Total Probation Budget; IV = Criminal Cases
Jail	2002	\$983	ALOS (15.8 days) * Average Per Diem (62.26)
CCF	2002	\$29,992	ALOS (6.64 months) * Per Diem 148.50)
RECLAIM	2002	\$1,960	Average cost per termination for 1997-2002 (grants/terminations)
DYS Facility	2002	\$51,217	ALOS (10.7 months) * Per Diem (157.37)
DRC	2002	\$61,737	ALOS (2.67 years) * Per Diem (63.35)
DYS Aftercare	2002	\$6,939	ALOS (351 days) * Per Diem (19.77)
DRC PRC	2002	\$2,674	Average cost per offender supervised (parole budget/offenders supervised)

DV = Dependent variable; IV = Independent variables; ALOS = Average length of stay; PRC = Post Release Control

cost of a typical stay in CCF to the costs of processing a case to disposition. A similar process was followed for youth released from DYS and youth discharged from parole/aftercare. That is, the costs of a typical incarceration in a DYS facility were added to the processing costs for each case to arrive at the costs of adjudicating a youth and placing the youth in a DYS facility. To estimate the total costs for a youth discharged from aftercare, the costs of parole/aftercare were added to the costs of placement in a DYS facility. All of the above listed costs are displayed in Table 2.

Future Costs

In this study we defined recidivism as any commitment to a DYS or DRC facility, for any reason, within two years from program termination or facility release. These commitments would have typically occurred during fiscal year 2003 or 2004. As such, we adjusted the 2002 costs of incarceration for the typical offender into 2003 and 2004 values.⁷ In order to simplify analyses we calculated an average cost of any commitment (DYS or DRC) for the follow up period by averaging the 2003 and 2004 DRC and DYS commitment costs. This process yielded a value of \$69,736.

Calculating Processing Costs and Costs Associated with Recidivism

Once all the costs associated with differing placements were calculated, we multiplied those values by 10. The value yielded represents the costs associated with processing 10 youth. We selected a factor of 10 as it allows for an easy comparison across the differing dispositions. Using a factor of 10 also allowed for easy calculation of costs associated with recidivism rates (for recidivism rates used in this research see Table

⁷ This adjustment was made using the CPI inflation index.

A-2 in the Appendix) and kept the numbers low enough that they are still easy to compare. In order to calculate the future costs associated with recidivism of the youths in the varying placement types we simply multiplied the recidivism rate, standardized to a base of 10 youth, by the average cost of a DYS/DRC commitment. This value was then added to the costs associated with processing 10 youth. This total represents the costs associated with the initial processing of 10 youth and the costs associated with subsequent commitments of those 10 youth.

Two final analyses were conducted in this study which involved incorporating the victim costs into the recidivism figures. To estimate these costs we considered two types of costs indicated in prior research: tangible costs and victim quality of life costs (Miller et al., 1996). Since we did not collect data on the types of offenses leading to commitments in the DYS or DRC facilities we averaged the tangible costs and quality of life costs (see Table A-3 in the Appendix) for all offenses and then added this value to the actual costs of recidivism (commitment).

Table 2. Costs of processing one case based on year and disposition

	2002	2003	2004
Cost To Disposition	\$5,977	\$6,114	\$6,280
Probation	\$6,579	\$6,730	\$6,912
RECLAIM	\$8,539	\$8,735	\$8,971
CCF	\$36,571	\$37,412	\$38,422
DYS	\$57,194	\$58,509	\$60,089
DRC	\$67,714	\$69,271	\$71,142
DYS + Aftercare	\$64,133	\$65,608	\$67,379
DRC + PRC	\$70,388	\$72,007	\$73,951
	Incarceration + Supervision Average		
2003-2004 DRC and DYS Average	\$69,736		

RESULTS

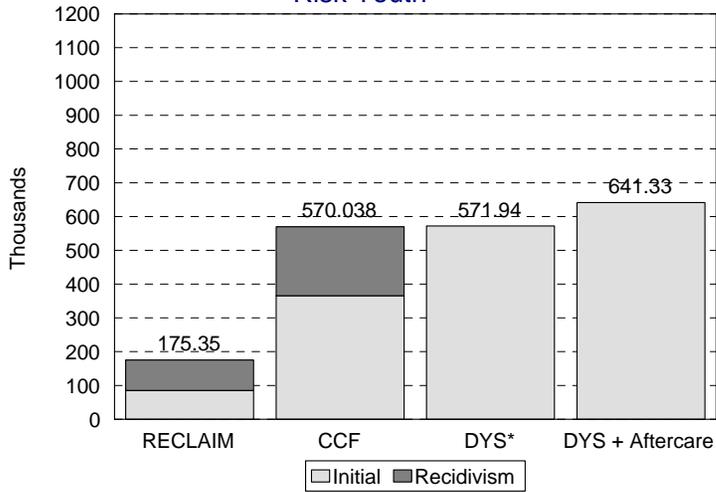
The results of the analyses which assessed the taxpayer costs of serving youth in the different placements is presented in Table 3 and Figures 1 through 4. As is indicated in Table 3, the approximate cost of processing 10 youth through a RECLAIM program is \$85,390. The approximate cost of processing 10 youth through a CCF program is \$365,710 while the costs for placement of 10 youth in a DYS facility are \$571,940. Finally, the estimated costs of processing 10 youth through a DYS facility and aftercare are \$641,330 dollars.

Table 3. Tax Costs Associated with Processing 10 Youth and Recidivism Rates

	Cost To Process 10 Youth in FY02	Recidivism			
		Low	Moderate	High	Very High
RECLAIM	\$85,390	\$89,960	\$87,868	\$193,867	\$308,235
CCF	\$365,710	\$204,328	\$275,459	\$302,656	\$260,117
DYS	\$571,940		\$327,761	\$274,761	\$352,169
DYS + Aftercare	\$641,330		\$317,998	\$288,011	\$347,287
		Recidivism + Initial Processing Costs			
		Low	Moderate	High	Very High
RECLAIM		\$175,350	\$173,258	\$279,257	\$393,625
CCF		\$570,038	\$641,169	\$668,366	\$625,827
DYS			\$899,701	\$846,701	\$924,109
DYS + Aftercare			\$959,328	\$929,341	\$988,617

The right-hand columns in the top panel of Table 3 list the future costs of incarceration associated with the ten offenders processed through each placement. For example, low risk offenders placed in RECLAIM programs had a recidivism rate of 12.9%. This would equate to 1.29 commitments to DYS or DRC during the follow up time period (12.9% X 10 youth). Multiplying the number of commitments for the ten

Figure 1. Tax Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism Low Risk Youth



* indicates no low risk offenders in this group and therefore no costs associated with recidivism rates.

Figure 2. Tax Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism Moderate Risk Youth

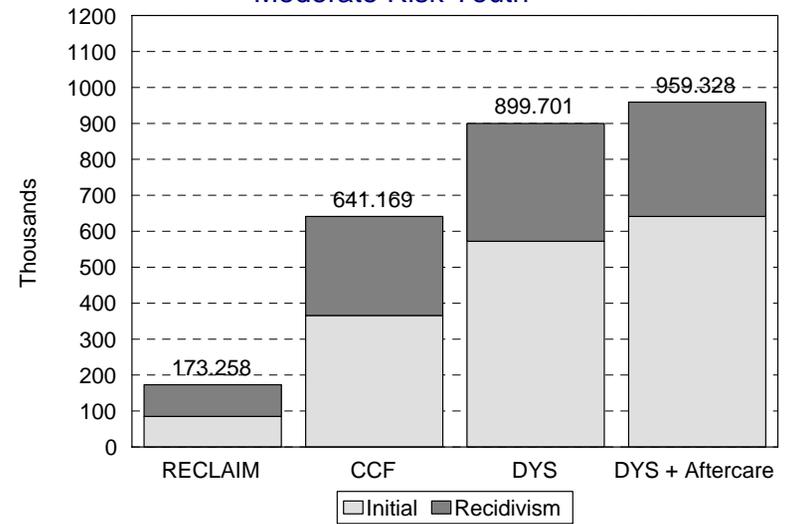


Figure 3. Tax Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism High Risk Youth

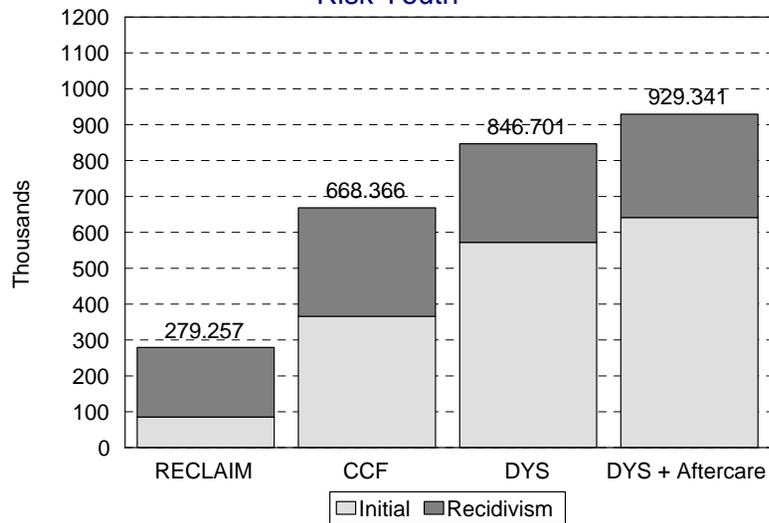
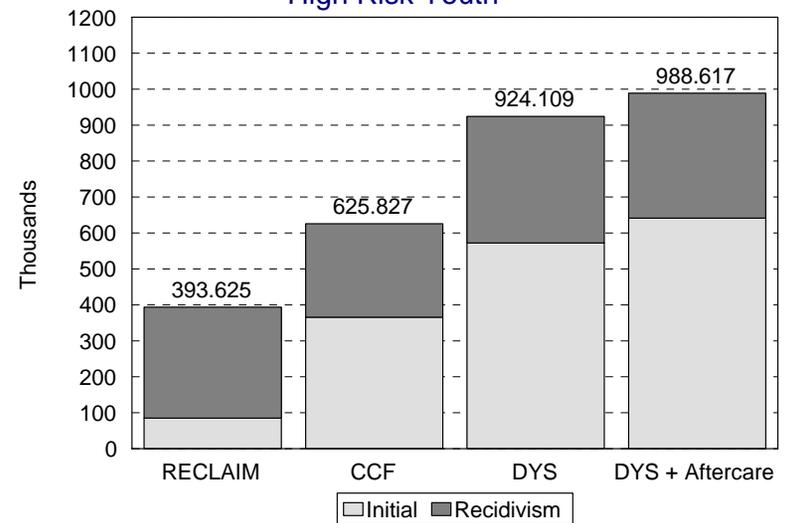


Figure 4. Tax Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism Very High Risk Youth



low risk youth placed in RECLAIM programs (1.29 commitments) by the average cost of a commitment in DYS or DRC (\$69,736) yields a value of \$89,960.

The lower panel of Table 3 lists the costs associated with processing 10 youth through a particular placement plus the costs associated with the recidivism rates for each placement type by risk level. For example, if 10 low-risk youth are placed in RECLAIM programs the costs of disposing those original 10 cases plus the costs of processing future criminal behavior that leads to a commitment in DYS or DRC equates to \$175,350.

These same costs are represented in Figures 1 through 4 which contain stacked bar charts. The two sections of each bar represent the initial processing costs (light gray) and the costs associated with the recidivism rate of each placement type (dark gray). Above each bar, the overall costs (sum of initial processing and recidivism) are listed in thousands of dollars.

Note in Table 3 and each of the figures that the RECLAIM programs cost the least amount of money initially and also are the least expensive interventions even after considering costs associated with recidivism rates. This trend was noted across all levels of risk even the very high-risk youth. Even in instances where the RECLAIM youth had higher recidivism rates during the follow up period (this was the case with very high-risk youth) the costs were still lower than all other interventions. This is due to the fact that the initial costs of RECLAIM programs are so much lower than the other options investigated in this research. As stated earlier, we also estimated two additional costs that take into consideration the costs incurred by victims. The results of these analyses are contained in Tables 4 and 5 and Figures 5 through 12.

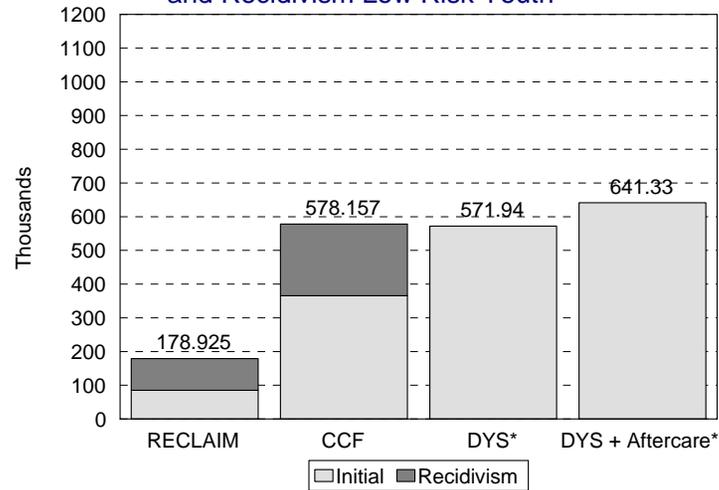
Table 4. Tax Costs and Tangible Victim Costs Associated with Processing 10 youth and Recidivism Rates

Cost To Process 10 Youth in FY02		Recidivism			
		Low	Moderate	High	Very High
RECLAIM	\$85,390	\$93,535	\$91,359	\$201,571	\$320,483
CCF	\$365,710	\$212,447	\$286,404	\$314,682	\$270,453
DYS	\$571,940		\$340,785	\$285,679	\$366,162
DYS + Aftercare	\$641,330		\$330,634	\$299,456	\$361,087
Recidivism + Initial Processing Costs					
		Low	Moderate	High	Very High
RECLAIM		\$178,925	\$176,749	\$286,961	\$405,873
CCF		\$578,157	\$652,114	\$680,392	\$636,163
DYS			\$912,725	\$857,619	\$938,102
DYS + Aftercare			\$971,964	\$940,786	\$1,002,417

Table 4 lists the initial processing cost of 10 youth for each type of placement and the costs associated with recidivism for 10 youth at each risk level. Note that while the processing costs have remained the same the recidivism costs have increased as they take into consideration the tangible costs of crime to the victims. As was the case when looking at taxpayer costs only, the RECLAIM programs tend to be the least expensive for all risk levels. Again note the fact that while the recidivism costs are higher for the very high-risk youth placed in RECLAIM, the initial costs of programming are so much lower than the other options that the combined costs (initial + recidivism) are still lowest for the RECLAIM youth. Graphical displays of these data are presented in Figures 5 through 8.

Table 5 lists similar data but the recidivism cost estimates now include tangible and quality of life victim costs. Again, a similar trend is noted; even though the CCF facilities have lower recidivism costs compared to the youth placed in a RECLAIM program, the total costs (initial + recidivism) still favor the RECLAIM group.

Figure 5. Tax and Tangible Victim Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism Low Risk Youth



* indicates no low risk offenders in this group and therefore no costs associated with recidivism rates.

Figure 6. Tax and Tangible Victim Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism Moderate Risk Youth

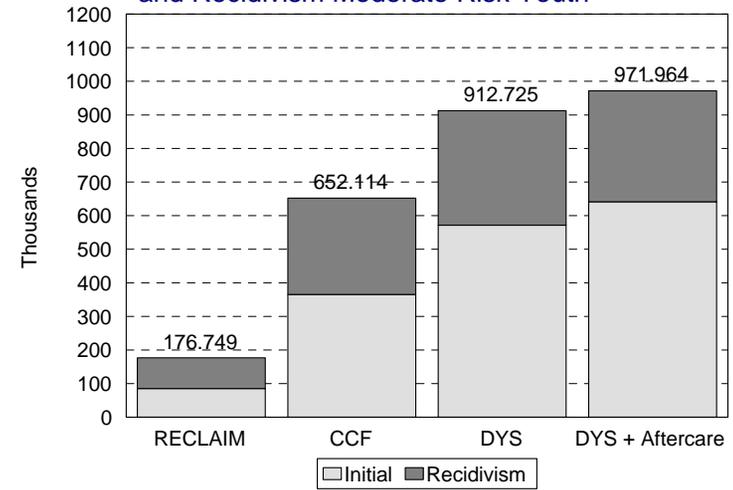


Figure 7. Tax and Tangible Victim Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism High Risk Youth

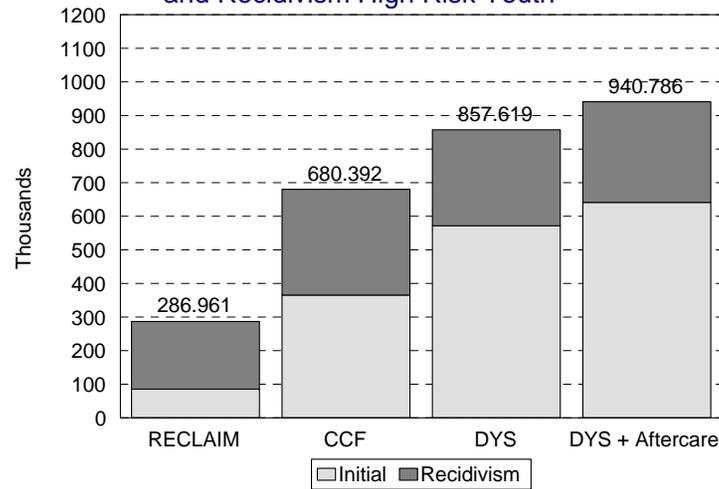


Figure 8. Tax and Tangible Victim Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism Very High Risk Youth

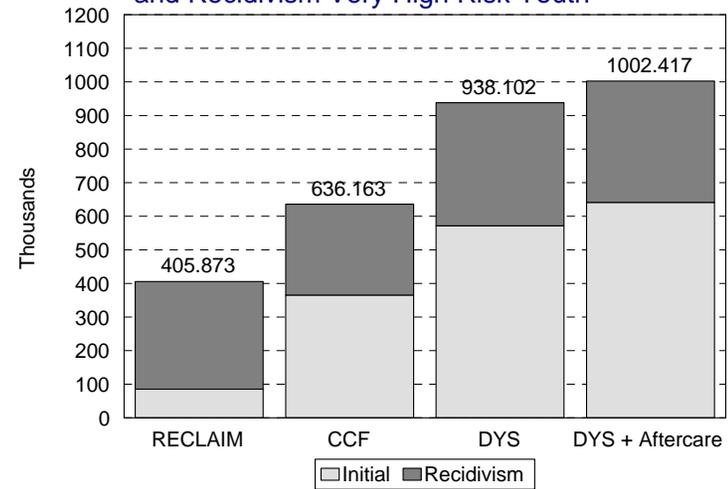


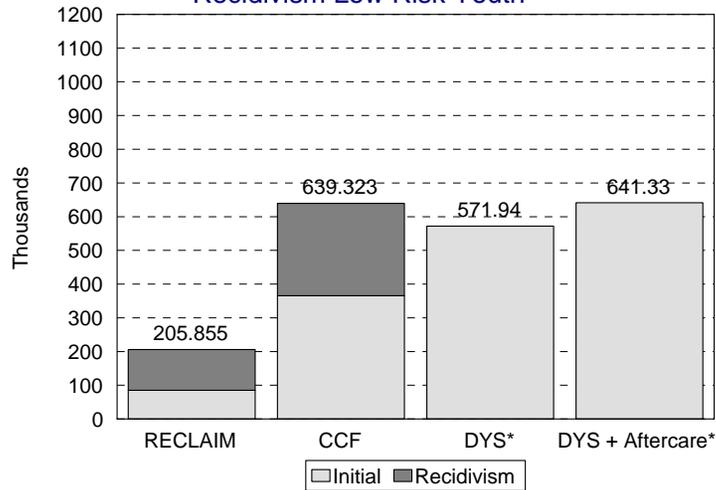
Table 5. Tax Costs and Total Victim Costs Associated with Processing 10 youth and Recidivism Rates

Cost To Process 10 Youth in FY02		Recidivism			
		Low	Moderate	High	Very High
RECLAIM	\$85,390	\$120,465	\$117,663	\$259,606	\$412,755
CCF	\$365,710	\$273,613	\$368,864	\$405,284	\$348,320
DYS	\$571,940		\$438,902	\$367,931	\$471,586
DYS + Aftercare	\$641,330		\$425,828	\$385,673	\$465,049
Recidivism + Initial Processing Costs					
		Low	Moderate	High	Very High
RECLAIM		\$205,855	\$203,053	\$344,996	\$498,145
CCF		\$639,323	\$734,574	\$770,994	\$714,030
DYS			\$1,010,842	\$939,871	\$1,043,526
DYS + Aftercare			\$1,067,158	\$1,027,003	\$1,106,379

Figures 9 through 12 demonstrate a similar trend as those found in the earlier figures. That is, the RECLAIM programs have the lowest initial costs and overall costs across all categories of risk. However, with the very high risk youth the recidivism costs are higher for the RECLAIM youth when compared to the CCF youth.

In summary, the analyses of costs associated with processing youth and providing services plus the costs of recidivism associated with the youth released from a particular type of placement indicate that the RECLAIM funded programs are the least expensive option. The processing and service costs (initial) are the least expensive for RECLAIM programs for all levels of risk. Of importance is the fact that recidivism costs for very high-risk youth placed in a RECLAIM program exceed the costs of very high-risk youth placed in a CCF. Consistently, across the varying risk levels and different permutations of recidivism costs, placement in a DYS facility with or without aftercare is the most expensive option.

Figure 9. Tax and Total Victim Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism Low Risk Youth



* indicates no low risk offenders in this group and therefore no costs associated with recidivism rates.

Figure 10. Tax and Total Victim Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism Moderate Risk Youth

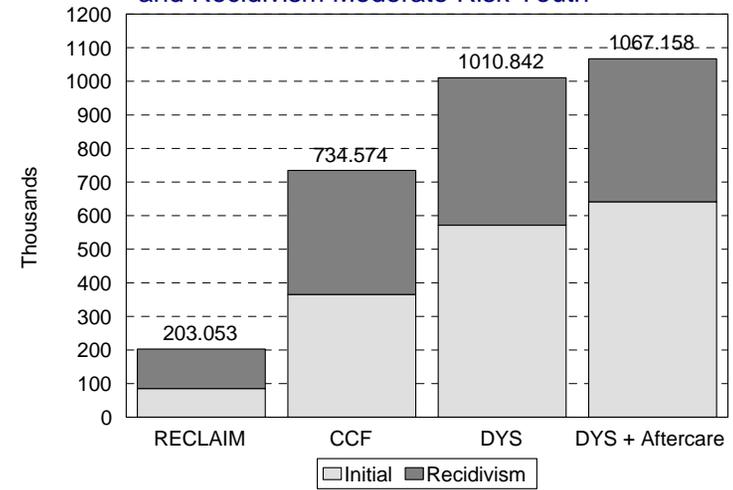


Figure 11. Tax and Total Victim Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism High Risk Youth

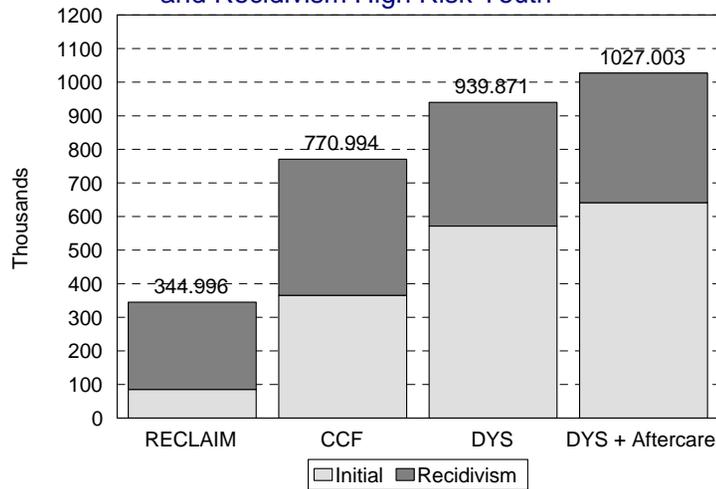
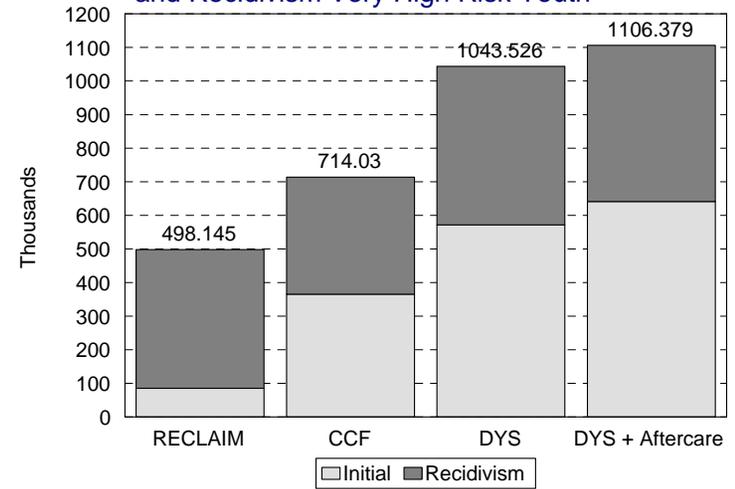


Figure 12. Tax and Total Victim Costs of Processing Youth and Recidivism Very High Risk Youth



SUMMARY & DISCUSSION

The results of the analyses included in this report build on the findings of the RECLAIM outcome evaluation conducted in 2005. The results provide some important information about the cost effectiveness of the RECLAIM programs relative to placement in a CCF or DYS facility. The current study used data on all RECLAIM participants terminated from programming for a felony offense (N = 2,862), all terminations from the CCFs (N = 348), and all DYS releases (N = 2,110) and discharges (N = 1,172) from fiscal year 2002.

The results indicate that with youth of all risk levels the RECLAIM programs are the most cost effective based on initial costs of programming and total costs (sum of initial and recidivism costs) associated with programming and subsequent recidivism. However, the costs of recidivism alone are lowest for the very high-risk offenders when placed in a CCF. This is due to the fact that the very high-risk offenders have the lowest recidivism rate when placed in a CCF.

Our final analyses of these data are contained in Table 6 and indicate the dollars saved based on placing youth in RECLAIM rather than CCF or DYS. These figures were calculated using the initial costs of programming and the recidivism figures that included total victim costs. To arrive at these numbers we subtracted the initial and recidivism costs for RECLAIM from the initial and recidivism costs from CCF and DYS. The difference was then divided by the initial costs of RECLAIM programming. As is indicated in Table 6 the savings in the long run are substantial and range anywhere from \$11 to \$45 for every dollar spent on RECLAIM programming instead of a placement in CCF or DYS.

Table 6. Dollars Saved By Placement in RECLAIM Versus CCF and DYS

Alternate Placement	Dollars Saved Per Dollar Spent on RECLAIM ¹			
	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
CCF	21.93	27.17	21.45	10.97
DYS + Aftercare		44.39	33.91	31.53

¹ = Figures based on recidivism costs with total victim costs

The data in this report, taken in conjunction with the results of the RECLAIM outcome evaluation, indicate that the RECLAIM programs are cost effective alternatives for low and moderate risk youth that apparently do not compromise public safety. Compared to placement in a CCF or DYS facility, youth referred to RECLAIM programs have lower recidivism rates and the RECLAIM programming costs significantly less. Cost savings are also recognized with high and very high-risk youth; however, it is the case that with these two groups of offenders the additional costs are warranted given the higher or equal recidivism rates of these youth when placed in RECLAIM programs and their likely greater needs.

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APPENDIX

Table A-1. CPI Inflation Index

Year	Percent Increase From Previous Year
1997	2.3
1998	1.6
1999	2.2
2000	3.4
2001	2.8
2002	1.6
2003	2.3
2004	2.7

Table A-2. Recidivism Rates by Risk Level

	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
RECLAIM	12.9	12.6	27.8	44.2
CCF	29.3	39.5	43.4	37.3
DYS		47.0	39.4	50.5
DYS + Aftercare		45.6	41.3	49.8

Table A-3. Victim Cost Data

	Cohen 1988	Cohen et al 1994	Miller et al. 1996	Kaus 1994	Average
Rape	\$6,200	\$8,000	\$5,100	\$240	\$4,885
Robbery	\$1,500	\$2,400	\$2,300	\$580	\$1,695
Assault	\$570	\$1,100	\$1,550	\$130	\$838
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$4,100		\$3,500	\$4,200	\$3,933
Burglary	\$1,800		\$1,100	\$870	\$1,257
Larceny	\$240		\$370	\$230	\$280
Average Tangible Cost 02					\$2,148
Average 03/04 Tangible Cost					\$2,771
	Cohen 1988	Cohen et al 1994	Miller et al. 1996	Kaus 1994	Average
Rape	\$68,500	\$68,800	\$87,000		\$74,767
Robbery	\$16,900	\$24,400	\$13,000		\$18,100
Assault	\$16,100	\$2,100	\$15,000		\$11,067
Motor Vehicle Theft	\$4,200		\$4,000		\$4,100
Burglary	\$1,800		\$1,500		\$1,650
Larceny	\$240		\$370		\$305
Average Quality of Life 02					\$18,331
Average 03/04 Quality of Life Costs					\$23,647

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