



CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH ABSTRACTS 2009

Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services

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Table of Contents	Page
Introduction	3
OCJS-Funded Research Projects	4
Batterer Intervention Programs in Northwest Ohio: What Works?.....	5
Collateral Consequences of Conviction.....	6
Assistance Solving Criminal Justice Problems.....	7
Community Safety Resources and Knowledge Center.....	8
Mental Health Court Evaluation.....	9
Ohio Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (OCIRV).....	10
 In-House Research Reports and Summary Reports	
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Annual Report.....	12
Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) Annual Report.....	14
NIOSH Multi-City Study of the Magnitude and Risk Factors of Workplace Violence among HealthCare Workers and Pharmacists.....	15
Ohio Basic Peace Officer Training Job Task Analysis.....	16
Ohio Comprehensive Jail Evaluation Study.....	17
Crime in the United States 2008	18
Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted 2008.....	19
Hate Crime Statistics 2008.....	22
Prisoners in 2008	24
Probation and Parole in the United States 2008.....	25
Information Request Summary 2009	27
Presentations Given by Policy and Research Staff in 2009	28
Research Directions for 2010	30

Introduction

As the lead criminal justice planning agency for the state of Ohio, the Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) is dedicated to working with others to reduce and prevent crime in the state. The OCJS Policy and Research section seeks to improve public policy and practice by providing the state with timely and informative research on topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

OCJS supports research efforts in two ways: through research conducted by local universities or institutions and funded with OCJS-administered grants, and through research and statistical reports generated in-house. In 2009, several innovative criminal justice research projects were funded or undertaken focusing on criminal justice issues such as batterer intervention, mental health courts, collateral consequences of conviction, offender assessment, jail standards, and information-sharing/technical assistance initiatives.

Criminal Justice Research Abstracts 2009 provides readers with summaries of research projects developed or in process during 2009. This publication also describes other ways in which the Policy and Research staff provides information to Ohioans. The report is divided into several sections:

- OCJS-funded projects
- OCJS in-house projects (including evaluation and statistical reports, and research summaries)
- Information requests
- Presentations made by OCJS Policy and Research staff
- Future research directions

Unless otherwise indicated, full reports for all abstracts can be obtained by contacting the OCJS Policy and Research section at (614) 466-7782, or by visiting the OCJS web site at www.ocjs.ohio.gov.

OCJS-Funded Research Projects

Six research projects were funded in whole or in part by OCJS-administered grants, including both stimulus-funded and non-stimulus-funded grants. Researchers for these projects come from some of Ohio’s finest universities — the University of Cincinnati, the University of Toledo, Ohio State University, and Northeastern Ohio Universities Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy.

These projects investigate some of the most current criminal justice issues facing our society. One project by the Northeastern Universities Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy is conducting a multi-site evaluation of Ohio mental health courts. A University of Cincinnati researcher is looking into the issue of collateral consequences of conviction. A multi-year evaluation by the University of Toledo focuses on the effectiveness of batterer intervention programs. Two research universities—Ohio State University and University of Cincinnati—are providing research knowledge and technical assistance to communities wishing to implement criminal justice evidence-based practices in their neighborhoods.

OCJS-Funded Research Projects	Page
Batterer Intervention Programs in Northwest Ohio: What Works?.....	5
Collateral Consequences of Conviction.....	6
Assistance Solving Criminal Justice Problems.....	7
Community Safety Resources and Knowledge Center.....	8
Mental Health Court Evaluation.....	9
Ohio Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (OCIRV).....	10

Batterer Intervention Programs in Northwest Ohio: What Works?

The University of Toledo

College of Health Science and Human Service

Researchers:

Lois A. Ventura, Barbaranne Benjamin, Celia Williamson, Eric Lambert

Megan Bullen, Kristi Feher

This outcome study was the second of a two-phase evaluation of Batterer Intervention Projects (BIP) in Northwest Ohio conducted by Dr. Ventura and her colleagues at the University of Toledo. The study assessed eight BIP's impact on reducing the recurrence of domestic violence. The study also assessed impact on recidivism for other criminal offenses. Recidivism was measured by arrest while in the BIP and one year after leaving the BIP. The study also interviewed judges and probation officers and conducted a survey of BIP participants to assess perceptions of how effective the BIPs were. Each of the BIPs is described regarding their program model, location (metropolitan, suburban, rural), program length, and completion criteria.

The study found that some of the BIPs have a positive effect on reducing recidivism with one program being particularly effective. Thirteen of the 215 BIP participants were arrested while in the program. Six of them were charged with domestic violence (DV) and the other seven with non-violent misdemeanors. Thirty-two of the 215 participants were arrested within one year of leaving the program. Four of these 32 had been arrested while in the program. Eighteen of the 32 were arrested for domestic violence. Four factors were related to fewer arrests for DV at a statistically significant level:

- The more prior DV charges a participant had the greater the likelihood of arrest on a new DV charge.
- The more prior criminal charges other than DV the greater the likelihood of arrest on a new DV charge.
- Non-whites were more likely to be arrested on a new DV charge than whites.
- Participants in the most effective BIP (identified as "BIP 300") were less likely to be arrested on a new DV charge than participants in all other programs.

Program elements that may have contributed to BIP 300's greater effectiveness were identified as:

- A licensed psychologist was one of the facilitators.
- A male and female facilitator conducted all groups.
- Risk assessment, needs assessment and substance abuse assessment were conducted on all participants at the start of the program.
- The program relied on the Duluth, Emerge and Amend models.
- Group participants were the most racially diverse of all BIPs.
- Groups were not limited to court-ordered participants. Groups mixed participants court-ordered to the program with participants who were referred by the Children Service Board.

Collateral Consequences of Conviction
University of Cincinnati
Principal Investigator: James Frank

Offenders in Ohio, as in most jurisdictions, suffer from a number of ‘collateral consequences’ of conviction. Collateral consequences are effects of conviction that are not intentionally or directly imposed as part of the sentence. Examples of collateral conviction include loss of a professional license or eviction from public housing. They can often be more harmful or punitive to the offender than the criminal sentence imposed.

Increasingly, collateral consequences of conviction have been recognized as impediments to offender reentry. This study looks at restrictions, disqualifications, and limitations imposed on those convicted of criminal offenses. Dr. Frank and his associates have identified an extensive list of collateral consequences as well as the options available for removal of the consequences. Surveys are being developed to distribute to two groups of Ohio criminal justice personnel: 1) probation and parole officers, and 2) defense counsel and prosecutors.

The survey for probation and parole officers identifies collateral consequences of conviction and asks respondents to estimate the proportion of cases to which the consequences apply, the level of difficulty each poses for successful reentry, steps taken to inform offenders of mechanisms for relief, and perceptions of the existence and ease of use of relief mechanisms.

The survey of defense counsel and prosecutors is being developed to study the perceptions of counsel’s role in the notification of offenders of the consequences of conviction and whether they have a formal written policy concerning offender notification. They are also asked to assess whether certain consequences of conviction are more problematic than others.

The end result of this study will be a document which classifies consequences, identifies those that appear to be most inhibiting, develops recommendations for policy responses to the problems posed by collateral consequences of conviction, as well as mechanisms for relief. This document will be tailored for particular audiences such as defense attorneys, prosecutors, judges, prison officials, and community corrections personnel.

Assistance Solving Criminal Justice Problems

University of Cincinnati

Principal Investigator: James Frank

In the last decade there has been increased emphasis on implementing evidence-based practices and/or data-driven strategies that, through rigorous evaluation and replication have been shown to be more effective at alleviating a range of criminal justice-related problems than traditional practices. Many communities, however, lack the expertise and resources to develop such programs. This project creates the development of a technical assistance center, the Problem Solving Assistance Center, which provides communities with access to researchers with experience evaluating, developing, and implementing a range of criminal justice evidence-based programs. The Center provides communities and agencies with the necessary knowledge concerning best practices and the necessary skills to develop, monitor, and sustain effective strategies.

Some examples of technical assistance that the Center has provided include the following:

The Center worked with one community to assess the relationship between apartment buildings, Section 8 housing, and calls for service to both the police department and the fire department. They developed a strategy to work with landlords. They have met with individual “problem” landlords about ways to regulate tenants and to remedy problems. Success will be monitored by again examining calls to apartment building in the coming months.

The Center worked with a small-size police department to look into calls for service to apartment complexes and extended stay motels in the jurisdiction. Researchers have provided them with a report concerning the distribution of calls to properties. A report was also provided comparing manpower levels in the jurisdiction with similar places throughout Ohio.

The Center is working with a mid-size police department to provide feedback on a survey being conducted of residents in the community.

The Center worked with a large-size police department to examine nuisance calls to multi-unit dwellings. Researchers provided the city with summary reports pertaining to call frequency to certain locations.

The Center worked with a small police department to assess whether traffic cameras were a worthwhile investment. A report was provided that examined all traffic accidents in the jurisdiction and suggested problem intersections that might be candidates for traffic flow cameras.

The Center also worked with a med-sized police department on their problem with open container violations in the downtown area by providing information on ways to attack the open containers and to work with business owners in the area.

Community Safety Resources and Knowledge Center University of Cincinnati

The Ohio State University

Principal Investigator: Deanna Wilkinson

Following unprecedented rates of gun violence and rates of incarceration, there is a need for researchers to find innovative strategies that incorporate promising, data-driven, and evidence-based initiatives and to communicate these strategies to practitioners. This project allows researchers to provide practitioners with educational programs and accessible knowledge on evidence-based practice in violence prevention.

The project finds effective ways to disseminate such knowledge, such as the creation of the Community Safety Institute Resource and Knowledge Center website, production of an online eNewsletter, creation of podcast/webcast presentations, and formal presentations to agencies, associations, and other groups. Through the Community Safety Institute Resource and Knowledge Center, free consultations are provided to communities in the area of youth violence prevention and reduction.

Mental Health Court Evaluation

Northeastern Ohio Universities Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy

Principal Investigators: Christian Ritter and Mark R. Munetz

Research Team: Mary Gallagher, Kristen Marcussen, and Jennifer L.S. Teller

Over-representation of criminal justice involved people with mental illness is costly. Ohio was one of the first states to recognize the importance of interrupting the cycle of arrest for those with mental illness. Since the first mental health court formed in Ohio, the state's policy makers have fostered enhancement of the state's resources promoting recovery for those with mental illness. This multi-site study on outcomes of mental health court participants will demonstrate the theorized effectiveness of such programs and assist in determining which practices are evidence-based.

Researchers are comparing outcomes of mental health court participants from three local mental health courts to those who received treatment as usual. Specifically, this phase of the project compares individual participants' outcomes—services used, incarcerations, and hospitalizations—across the courts. Researchers are also studying the structural characteristics that may explain any differences found between courts. Ultimately the results of this intensive study will reveal if, for whom, and under what circumstances Ohio mental health courts are successful at reducing involvement of individuals with mental illness in the criminal justice system.

Ohio Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (OCIRV)

University of Cincinnati

Principal Investigator: Robin Engel

Gang violence is a significant problem for many Ohio communities. Previous research has demonstrated that 74% of homicides in the city of Cincinnati involved gang or violent group members as the victim, suspect, or both. Similar analyses in Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, Mansfield, Toledo, and Youngstown have shown that same disproportionate involvement of gang members involved in violent crimes, ranging from 39% (Dayton) to 71% (Canton) of all violent incidents examined.

The City of Cincinnati has recently implemented the Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV), designed to significantly and dramatically reduce intentional firearm injuries and deaths. CIRV was implemented in April 2007 and has quickly received national and international attention based on its initial success and advancement to the focused deterrence methodology on which it is based.

University researchers are disseminating findings from this initiative to other cities across the state of Ohio. This project provides research support, technical assistance, and evaluation services to Ohio cities that have implemented or are in the process of implementing focused deterrence approaches to reduce gang violence.

In-House Research Reports and Summary Reports

The OCJS Policy and Research team consists of four researchers. One researcher also serves as Ohio’s Statistical Analysis Center Director, a federally-funded position designed to encourage information dissemination. OCJS researchers focus their efforts on two types of projects: research and statistical reports and summaries of existing research reports.

Five research and statistical reports were generated in 2009. These reports covered a variety of topics, including a peace officer task analysis, a jail standards evaluation, two annual grant program reports, and an analysis of healthcare workplace violence.

In order to provide Ohioans with an easily accessible source of federal criminal justice statistics with emphasis on Ohio data, OCJS researchers also generated summaries of existing statistical reports created by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

	Page
In-House Research Reports	
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Annual Report.....	12
Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) Annual Report.....	14
NIOSH Multi-City Study of the Magnitude and Risk Factors of Workplace Violence among HealthCare Workers and Pharmacists.....	15
Ohio Basic Peace Officer Training Job Task Analysis.....	16
Ohio Comprehensive Jail Evaluation Study.....	17
Summary Reports	
Crime in the United States 2008.....	18
Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted 2008.....	19
Hate Crime Statistics 2008.....	22
Prisoners in 2008.....	24
Probation and Parole in the United States 2008.....	25

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Annual Report

Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services

Principal Investigator: Sharon Schnelle

Ohio started funding substance abuse treatment in secure correctional facilities in 1998 through the federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program. Today, OCJS administers the RSAT block grant program, which provides funding for residential treatment services for offenders. When the program first began, 21 different programs have received funding in both state and local facilities. During FY 2009, seven programs were funded: MonDay's Therapeutic Community Program, Alvis House's Wellness Program, Hamilton County Mental Health & Recovery Services' Residential Substance Abuse Project, the Alcoholism Council of Butler County's Juvenile Justice Center Substance Abuse Project, Northeast Ohio Community Alternative Program's (NEOCAP) Dual Diagnosis Treatment Project, Greene County's Greene Leaf Therapeutic Community Program, and East Ohio Corrections Center's Women's Intensive Substance Abuse Program.

Since the start of the program, OCJS has been collecting detailed information on offenders receiving these services through all programs to comply with federal reporting requirements and to provide a foundation for evaluation. Analysis of the offender data will provide information on who seems the most successful in this type of services. Information can also be provided on whether the facilities are meeting their goals.

Selected findings from the report include the following:

- Since the funding started 6,278 clients have received treatment through RSAT programs for a total of 862,968 bed days. In federal fiscal year 2009, 110 offenders received services equal to 10,261 treatment days supported through RSAT funding. The average length of stay for the program was 119 days.
- The average cost per day for residential services in 2009 was \$27.95. The average cost per day in the residential services program overall since it started was about \$21.32.
- OCJS provides an annual report on clients served to provide information that is more detailed.

The funding for the RSAT program has been steadily declining since 1998 when Ohio's allocation for RSAT programming was \$2,209,736. In 2009, Ohio received only \$314,241 to fund RSAT programs. Despite the significantly reduced funds, in federal fiscal year 2009, 113 treatment beds providing 10,120 treatment days and 141 aftercare treatment days were supported through RSAT funding. Many of the aftercare days are completely supported by leveraged funds secured through the agencies.

Summary of Discharges		FY2009		All Years	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Type of discharge	Successful completion both time and goals	39	56.5 %	3283	61.1%
	Successful complete time but not goals	0	0 %	404	7.5 %
	Unsuccessful completion disciplinary	23	33.3 %	690	12.8 %
	Voluntary withdrawal from program	1	1.4 %	186	3.5 %
	Escape abscond	1	1.4 %	227	4.2 %
	Unable to participate due to medical reclassify/out to court	5	7.2 %	256	4.9 %
	Arrested for new crime	0	0%	33	< 1%
	Convicted of a new crime	0	0 %	29	< 1%
	Probation parole violation	0	0%	6	< 1 %
	Judicial release	0	0%	162	3.1%
	Expired sentence	0	0%	5	< 1 %
	Other	12	9.2 %	93	1.7 %
Total		69	100.0%	5374	100.0%

Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) Annual Report

Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services

Principal Investigator: Monica Ellis

As the lead justice planning and assistance agency for the state of Ohio, OCJS was designated by Governor Ted Strickland to administer the federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funds in Ohio for 2009. FVPSA funds are awarded to programs to prevent incidents of family violence and provide immediate shelter and assistance for family violence victims and their dependents.

OCJS received \$2,514,672 in federal funds to distribute in 2009. Seventy-four applications were received totaling \$3,173,454 in requested funds. Of the applications submitted, 65 were for continuation projects and nine were for new projects. Sixty-one projects were funded for a total of \$2,492,392. All funded projects were previously FVPSA-funded with one being a newly funded project.

FVPSA Categories	Number of Projects Funded by Category	Percent of Funds Disbursed by Category
Shelter Service	24	41%
Related Assistance	5	10%
Shelter and Related Assistance	32	49%

Many domestic violence shelters are able to keep their facilities open and staffed 24 hours a day year-round as a result of FVPSA funding, which supports shelter coordinators as well as weekend and evening staff. Many shelters not only provide victims with a safe place to stay, they also offer case management, general advocacy, safety planning, transportation, and job placement services. Other related services include drug/alcohol abuse programs, mental health services, and individual and group counseling.

The table below illustrates the number of individuals served through funded shelters in 2009 in addition to the average length of stay.

Individuals Served	Count	Average Length of Stay
Women	3,819	74.8 days
Young children (birth – 12 years of age)	2,675	59.2 days
Adolescent and young adults (13 – 18 years of age)	585	24.7 days
Men	22	1.7 days
Elderly (55+)	99	17.7 days
Persons referred to another shelter due to lack of space	1,447	Not available

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Multi-City Study of the Magnitude and Risk Factors of Workplace Violence among HealthCare Workers and Pharmacists

Office of Criminal Justice Services
Principal Investigator: Lisa Contos Shoaf

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the federal agency responsible for conducting research and making recommendations for the prevention of work-related injury and illness, requested the assistance of the Ohio Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and four other state SACs to capture information on the nature and extent of homicides, robberies, and assaults of healthcare workers and pharmacists. The Ohio SAC is working with four police departments—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo—to identify incidents that meet these criteria. Information will be gathered from incident reports and submitted to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH, a division of the Centers for Disease Control.

Ohio Basic Peace Officer Training Job Task Analysis

Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services

Principal Investigator: Monica Ellis

The Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission requested OCJS to complete a job task analysis for Ohio Peace officers. The purpose of the survey was to gain information on how important particular skills and knowledge are to officers, in addition to how often they complete various tasks. Officers were asked to state where tasks and knowledge should be learned and how adequately the information is currently covered in Basic Training.

The survey was distributed in April 2009 to over 7,000 law enforcement officials representing the following agency types:

- Sheriff Offices
- City Police
- College/University Police
- Township Police
- State/Metropolitan Park Police
- Various others—Village Police, Airport Police, Housing and Port Authorities

The survey contained over 140 individual skills and knowledge components. Overall, skills and knowledge components directly related to officer safety proved to be extremely important to survey respondents. Additionally, healthy coping mechanisms, a topic not covered in past studies, was reported to be very important yet insufficiently covered in Basic Training. This was true for all law enforcement ranks.

Survey respondents were also given the opportunity to provide additional information in the form of three optional open-ended questions at the conclusion of the survey:

- (1) *What special certifications should officers receive in Basic Training?*
- (2) *What ethical dilemmas do officers face in their job duties?*
- (3) *What topics were not covered in Basic Training that you feel should have been?*

Four major themes emerged from the open-ended responses:

- (1) Critical thinking—This includes the use of firearms, properly conducting vehicle stops and building searches, knowledge of and the ability to apply Ohio Revised Code (ORC) statutes and other legal topics pertaining to stop and frisk procedures and articulating probable cause.
- (2) Ethics—Use of discretion, dealing with politics of the profession within each department and city, overall professionalism, and harassment in the workplace.
- (3) Public relations—Utilize proper verbal and written communication, interview techniques, conflict management, dealing with domestic violence situations, crisis intervention techniques, and cultural sensitivity.
- (4) Coping—Increase the focus on the effects the law enforcement profession will have on the officer's spouse/family and how to cope with these problems, including officer burnout.

Ohio Comprehensive Jail Evaluation Study

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction and Office of Criminal Justice Services

Principle Investigators: Sharon Schnelle, Brian Kowalski, Brian Martin, Butch Hunyadi

Project Overview

In December 2008, the ODRC Bureau of Adult Detention, in conjunction with the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services and the ODRC Research Bureau, began work on a comprehensive research initiative to revise Ohio's jail standards. The Bureau of Adult Detention has the statutory responsibility to create those standards and apply them through inspection activities. The core purpose of the current project is to revise and improve the standards by grounding them in operational measures determined to be associated with safe, secure, and well-functioning jails. The evaluation relies on several research methodologies that include focus groups, a correctional officer task survey, on-site collection of facility-level data at over 200 jails, a jail administrator survey, attitudinal surveys of inmates, and a series of intensive observational visits at a representative sample of full-service jails. The main phases of the project are outlined below.

Major Project Phases

- 1. Focus Group Research.** A total of 12 intensive focus group sessions have been conducted with a wide selection of stakeholder groups in order to collect qualitative information about jail effectiveness, training needs, jail litigation, and the current standards. This information was then used to inform research questions, project design, and subsequent data collections.
- 2. Correctional Officer Task Survey.** In early 2009, a comprehensive on-line survey of officer tasks and training experience was made available statewide to all custody staff. Approximately 1,000 responses were received, providing critical information pertaining to the perceived importance of and involvement in various operational activities. The results of the survey are being summarized separately in a report that will identify important training deficits, make recommendations about training standards, and help inform training curricula.
- 3. Comprehensive Facility-Level Data Collection and Analysis.** A major effort to collect objective facility-level information at all 90 full-service jails has just been completed. This information includes characteristics about physical layout, surveillance, population, staffing, infractions, incidents, and grievances. Importantly, the scope of this phase was expanded to collect similar information in smaller facilities (Minimum Security, 12-Day, 12-Hour, and Temporary Holding Facilities) through September 2010. This expansion is critical to increasing the overall representativeness of the project and will help inform any follow-up work that applies research findings to a revised classification system. Analysis of the full-service jail data is in progress, the preliminary results of which have already been used to select sites to be visited in Phase 4.
- 4. Intensive On-Site Analysis of Full Service Jails.** Twelve full-service jails have been selected (representative on the basis of size, layout, crowding, and past compliance with standards) for a more focused on-site collection of structured interview data, inmate perceptions, and observational data on factors that determine high and low compliance with existing standards. This phase is set to begin in February 2010.
- 5. Final Report and Implementation of New Standards.** The final research report is expected in June 2010. New standards will be implemented by January 2011.

Crime in the United States 2008

Federal Bureau of Investigation

On September 14, 2009, the Federal Bureau of Investigation released *Crime in the United States 2008*. This annual publication is a compilation of statistics collected by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, which is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 17,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention. During 2008, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR program represented 94.9 percent of the total population. Data for Ohio, the East North Central region of the Midwest¹, and the U.S. are summarized below.

Violent Crime. Violent crime includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The overall rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime in the U.S. decreased 2.7 percent from 2007 to 2008. The East North Central region showed a rate decrease of 2.5 percent. In Ohio, the rate increased 1.5 percent, from 343.2 per 100,000 population to 348.2 per 100,000 population. Ohio's violent crime rate is still much lower than the nation's rate of 454.5.

- **Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.** The murder rate decreased 4.7 percent for the U.S. and 5.6 percent in the East North Central region. In Ohio, the murder rate increased 5.1 percent.
- **Forcible rape.** Rape decreased 2.4 percent in the U.S. and 1.5 percent in the East North Central region. The rape rate decreased 0.9 percent in Ohio.
- **Robbery.** Robbery rates decreased 1.5 percent in the U.S. and increased 0.3 percent in the East North Central region. Ohio showed an increase of 2.3 percent in robbery from 159.2 to 163.0 per 100,000 population. Ohio's rate is higher than that of the U.S. (145.3) and the region (147.4).
- **Aggravated Assault.** Aggravated assault rates decreased 3.2 percent in the U.S. and 4.2 percent in the East North Central region. In Ohio, the aggravated assault rate increased 1.0 percent. Ohio's rate (142.1) is less than that of the region (232.8) and nearly half that of the U.S. (274.6).

Property Crime. Property crime consists of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft². The property crime rate in the U.S. decreased 1.6 percent. In the East North Central region, property crime decreased 1.8 percent. In Ohio, the overall property crime rate decreased 1.3 percent.

- **Burglary.** The burglary rate increased 1.2 percent in the U.S. and increased 2.2 percent in the East North Central region. In Ohio, the burglary rate increased 3.9 percent to 892.8 per 100,000 population. This rate is higher than that of the U.S. (730.8) and is the highest in the East North Central region.
- **Larceny-theft.** Larceny-theft rates decreased 0.5 percent in the U.S. and decreased 1.8 percent in the East North Central region. In Ohio, the larceny-theft rate decreased 1.4 percent.
- **Motor vehicle theft.** Motor vehicle theft decreased 13.4 percent in the U.S. and 11.7 percent in the East North Central region. In Ohio, the rate decreased 15.7 percent to 248.4 per 100,000—a rate lower than that of the East North Central region (272.3) and the U.S. (314.7).

A link to the full report can be found on the FBI's website:

<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2008>

¹ The East North Central region consists of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

² Arson is also considered a property crime; however, the UCR program does not have sufficient data to estimate arson offenses.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted 2008
Federal Bureau of Investigation

On October 19, 2009, the FBI released its annual *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* for 2008. The report is based on data submitted to the FBI from agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program, FBI Field Division and Legal Attaché Office Reports and the Bureau of Justice Assistance Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program. Data is provided for duly sworn city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement officers feloniously killed, officers accidentally killed, and officers assaulted, with narrative descriptions provided for incidents where officers were feloniously killed.

The data pertain to those officers who at the time of the incident met the following criteria:

- They were working in an official capacity
- They had full arrest powers
- They ordinarily wore a badge and carried a firearm
- They were paid from governmental funds set aside specifically for payment of sworn law enforcement representatives

National statistics

- 41 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty in 2008. The deaths occurred in 19 states. In 2007, 58 officers were feloniously killed.
- Characteristics of the feloniously killed officer in 2008:
 - Average age was 39.
 - Average length of service was 10 years.
 - 37 officers were male, 4 officers were female.
 - 30 officers were white, 9 were black, and 1 was American Indian/Alaskan Native. Race was not reported for 1 officer.
- Characteristics of the incident surrounding the murder:
 - 15 percent occurred in ambush situations.
 - 22 percent occurred in arrest situations.
 - 2 percent occurred during the investigation of disturbance calls.
 - 17 percent occurred while investigating suspicious persons/circumstances.
 - 20 percent occurred during traffic stops/pursuits.
 - 17 percent occurred during tactical situations.
 - 5 percent occurred during an investigative activity.
 - 2 percent occurred during the handling, transport, or custody of prisoners.

- 35 of the 41 victim officers were killed by a firearm, the majority of which were handguns. Four officers attempted to fire their own weapon and 11 fired their own weapon during the incidents. Forty-six percent of firearm deaths of officers occurred when the distance between the victim and offender was between 0-5 feet.
- Seventy-eight percent of officers were wearing body armor at the time of their murder.
- The average age of the 42 identified offenders was 32 years. All but two were male. Forty-eight percent were white, 50 percent were black, and two percent were Asian/Pacific Islander. Eighty-six percent had prior criminal arrests, and 26 percent were under some form of judicial supervision at the time of the felonious incident.
- There were 68 accidental deaths of law enforcement officers from 66 agencies in 2008. Forty-seven of the 68 died as the result of a vehicle-related accident, including car, aircraft, or motorcycle mishaps. Thirteen were struck by vehicles (directing or stopping traffic, assisting motorists). Two were killed by accidental shootings. One officer drowned, and five officers died as the result of other causes.
- 58,792 officers were assaulted in the line of duty, a rate of 11.3 per 100 officers. Over 80% percent of these officers were assaulted with personal weapons, such as hands, fists, feet. Twenty-six percent of all assaults resulted in an injury.
- Over a 10-year period, 40 percent of felonious killings of officers occurred in the a.m. hours between midnight and noon, while the remaining 60 percent occurred in the p.m. hours. The six-hour stretch between 8 p.m. and 2 a.m. accounted for 37 percent of such incidents. Similarly, these were the most active hours for assaults on officers, as 42 percent of all assaults occurred between 8 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Ohio statistics

- In Ohio, two officers were reported in LEOKA as feloniously killed in 2008.

Cleveland Police Department. A 36-year-old Cleveland Police Department patrol officer with over nine years of law enforcement experience was shot and killed on February 29 while investigating suspicious persons. The officer and his partner observed what appeared to be a drug transaction taking place between a man in a vehicle and a man in front of an abandoned house. There were five other men standing on the porch of the house. They began to walk away in different directions when they saw the officers approach. The officers pursued them on foot. One man turned and fired several shots at the veteran officer, hitting him in the abdomen below his protective vest. The victim officer was taken to the hospital where he died. The suspect turned himself in and was charged with Aggravated Murder.

Twinsburg Police Department. A 33-year-old Twinsburg Police Department officer with over 12 years of law enforcement experience was shot and killed while attempting to make an arrest. The veteran officer made a traffic stop and radioed for a back-up unit. A few minutes later, the dispatcher received a call from a resident reporting hearing individuals arguing and subsequent popping sounds. Officers arrived at the scene to find the victim patrol officer lying on the ground near his vehicle, with wounds to the front and side of his head and his neck. His K-9 partner was still in the vehicle. He was flown by helicopter to the hospital, where he died a short

time later. Officers located a 26-year-old suspect, with one handcuff on his wrist, in a nearby community and arrested him. He was charged with two counts each of Aggravated Murder, Escape, and Resisting Arrest, one count of Carrying Concealed Weapons, and three counts of Tampering with Evidence.

- Since 1999, there have been 15 felonious killings in Ohio.
- Two Ohio officers were accidentally killed in 2008. An officer from Franklin County was killed in an automobile accident. In another incident, an officer from Pickaway County was accidentally killed. Since 1999, 15 officers have been accidentally killed.
- During 2008, 134 Ohio agencies reported 506 assaults on officers. Eighty-five percent of the assaults were committed with a personal weapon. Less than two percent of assaults were committed with a firearm.
- The rate of assault per 100 officers in Ohio in 2007 was 8.6, which is below the U.S. rate of 11.3 per 100 officers.

A link to the full report can be found on the FBI's website: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/leoka/2008>.

Hate Crime Statistics 2008

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In November 2009, the Federal Bureau of Investigation released the publication, *Hate Crime Statistics 2008*. Produced in compliance with the federal Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the publication has been released annually since 1992.

Hate crimes, also known as bias crimes, are criminal offenses committed against a person, property, or society that are motivated, in part or in whole, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

The report is based on data submitted to the FBI's hate crime statistics program through a standardized hate crime supplement to UCR and NIBRS reports. Nationally, 13,690 law enforcement agencies participated in the hate crime reporting program in 2008.

The information contained in this report is subject to strenuous qualifiers. As the FBI report itself states, "Because motivation is subjective, it is difficult to know with certainty whether a crime resulted from the offender's bias." Law enforcement investigation must reveal with sufficient evidence to lead a person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated in whole or in part by his or her bias.

The following is a brief review of this year's report. Whenever available, Ohio statistics are reported, and may be supplemented by U.S. statistics.

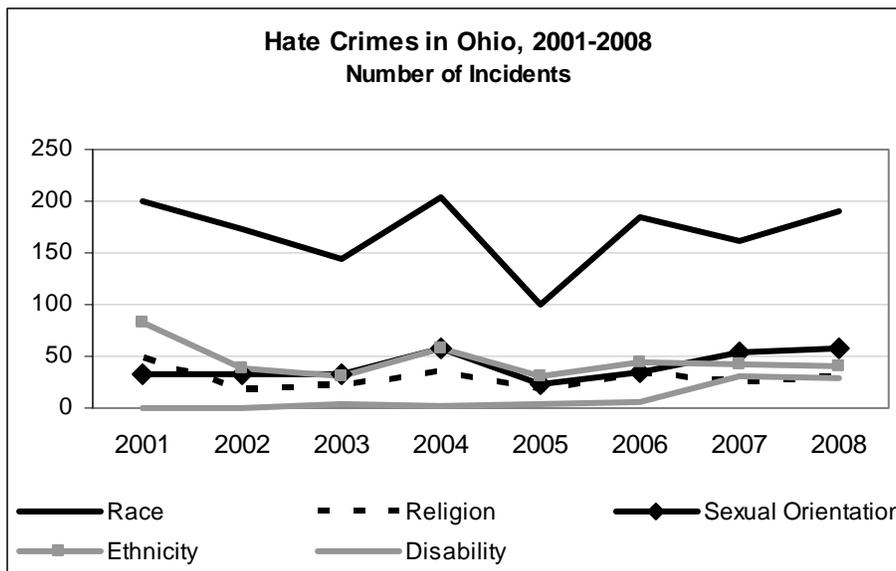
Hate crime reporting

- The number of Ohio law enforcement agencies who submitted the hate crime supplement increased from 534 in 2007 to 545 in 2008.
- Of the 545 Ohio law enforcement agencies who submitted the hate crime supplement in 2008, 106 agencies reported a total of 345 hate crime incidents, and 439 reported zero hate crime incidents.
- The Ohio hate crime rate of 3.8 incidents per 100,000 population is above the national average of 2.9 incidents per 100,000 population.
- Nationwide, the majority of hate crime incidents, 51 percent, involved racial bias. The remaining incidents involved religion (20 percent), sexual orientation (17 percent), ethnicity/national origin (11 percent), and disability (1 percent).
- In Ohio, 55 percent of hate crime incidents were related to race, followed by sexual orientation (17 percent), ethnicity/national origin (12 percent), disability (8 percent), and religion (8 percent).
- Nationwide data on the specific types of racial bias show that 72 percent of such incidents were anti-Black and 18 percent were anti-White.
- Nationwide data show that 63 percent of ethnicity bias incidents were anti-Hispanic.
- Nationwide data show that 67 percent of religious bias incidents were anti-Jewish, a percentage that has remained relatively steady for the past seven years. Seven percent of religious bias incidents were

anti-Islamic. The percentage of anti-Islamic hate crimes was at its highest in 2001 (26%), but has since decreased.

- Nationwide, 60 percent of all hate crime offenses³ were crimes against persons. The majority of these offenses involved intimidation (49 percent), simple assault (32 percent) and aggravated assault (18 percent). There were seven murders as a result of a hate bias. Of the nearly 40 percent of hate crime offenses committed against property, the overwhelming majority, 82 percent, involved destruction, damage, or vandalism.
- In Ohio, 64 percent of hate crime offenses were crimes against persons and 35 percent were crimes against property. Fifty-nine percent of bias crimes against persons involved intimidation, 30 percent involved simple assault, and 10 percent involved aggravated assault. Of the bias crimes against property, 62 percent involved destruction, damage, or vandalism.

A link to the full report can be found on the FBI's website: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2008>.



³ Offenses differ from incidents in that there may be multiple offenses, multiple victims, and/or multiple offenders within one hate crime incident.

Prisoners in 2008
Bureau of Justice Statistics

In December 2009, the Bureau of Justice Statistics released the bulletin, *Prisoners in 2008*. This annual report highlights characteristics of the nation's prison population. The following summarizes some key findings of the report, with emphasis on Ohio data wherever possible.

Prison population

- The U.S. prison population grew 0.8 percent in 2008. The total number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of Federal or State adult correctional authorities was 1,610,446 at the end of 2008.
 - Ohio had a 1.9 percent increase in the prison population, from 50,731 at the end of 2007 to 51,686 at the end of 2008. Ohio ranked 6th of all states in total prison population.
- The rate of imprisonment at the end of 2008 was 504 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents, a rate equivalent to about 1 in every 198 U.S. residents serving a prison term of over one year.
 - At the end of 2008, Ohio had an imprisonment rate of 449 inmates per 100,000 residents.
- At the end of 2008, the Federal prison system was operating at 35 percent over capacity. In addition, 13 states, including Ohio, were operating at or above their highest capacity.
 - At the end of 2008, Ohio prisons were operating at 27 percent over capacity.

Prisoner demographics

- By the end of 2008, women accounted for 6.8 percent of all prisoners. The imprisonment rate for females in 2008 was 68 per 100,000 population, and 952 per 100,000 population for males.
- Nationwide, from 2000-2007, the annual rate of growth of female inmates averaged 3.2 percent, whereas the average rate of increase for male inmates was 2.0 percent.
 - Ohio has averaged a 4.5 percent increase in female inmates from 2000 to 2007, compared to an increase of 1.2 percent for male prisoners during the same time period.
- The imprisonment rate for Black inmates (male and female) was higher than that of White or Hispanic/Latino inmates; however, the data indicate an overall declining rate of imprisonment for Black inmates.
 - In 2008, Black males had an imprisonment rate of 3,161 per 100,000 U.S. residents, compared to a rate of 487 for White males and 1,200 for Hispanic or Latino males.
 - Black females had an imprisonment rate of 149 per 100,000 U.S. residents, compared to 50 per 100,000 for White females and 75 per 100,000 for Hispanic or Latino females.

Offenses committed by prisoners

- The latest data available (yearend 2006) indicate that 50 percent of inmates in state prisons were held for violent offenses: murder/manslaughter, robbery, assault, and rape and other sexual assaults, and other violent offenses. In addition, 20.9 percent were held for various property offenses, and 20.0 percent were held for drug offenses.

A link to the full report can be found on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' website:
<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/p08.pdf>.

Probation and Parole in the United States, 2008

Bureau of Justice Statistics

In December 2009 the Bureau of Justice Statistics released *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2008*. Data come from the 2008 Annual Probation Survey and the 2008 Annual Parole Survey, as well as from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The surveys cover the federal system, all 50 states, and the District of Columbia.

Probation is defined here as a court-ordered period of correctional supervision in the community, generally as an alternative to incarceration. Parole is defined as a period of conditional supervised release in the community following a prison term.

The following are highlights taken from this report.

- In 2008, over 7.3 million people (or 1 in every 31 adults) were under some type of correctional supervision.
- In 2008, 5,095,200 people were on community supervision. The majority, 84%, were on probation, while 16% were on parole. Since 2000, approximately 82% of the growth in community supervision has been due to an increase in probation.

Probation statistics

- The U.S. probation population increased 0.9% in 2008 to 4,270,917 adults on probation.
- At yearend 2008, the probation supervision rate was 1,845 probationers per 100,000 adult U.S. residents.
- Ohio ranked fifth in the total number on probation, with an estimated 260,962. This represents an increase of 1.2% from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008.
- Ohio's probation rate of 2,973 per 100,000 adult residents was greater than the national rate of 1,845 per 100,000 adult residents.
- Characteristics of probationers in the U.S. in 2008 (much of the detailed Ohio data was not available):
 - 24% female, 76% male
 - 56% White, 29% Black, 13% Hispanic or Latino
 - 49% felony offense, 48% misdemeanor offense, 2% other infraction
 - 19% of probationers under supervision in 2008 had a violent offense as their most serious offense.
 - 29% of probationers had a drug law violation as their most serious offense, followed by property offense (25%), public-order offense (17%), which includes driving while intoxicated and other traffic offenses only, and other offenses (10%).

- 71% were under active supervision, and 8% were absconders.

Parole statistics

- The parole population in the U.S. increased 0.9% in 2008 to 828,169 adults on parole, or 16% of all on community supervision.
- In 2008, 358 persons per 100,000 adult U.S. residents were under parole supervision.
- Ohio ranked twelfth in the total number on parole, with 19,119. This represents an increase of 4.0% from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008.
- Ohio's parole rate of 218 per 100,000 adult residents was less than the national average of 358 per 100,000 adult residents.
- Characteristics of parolees in the U.S. and in Ohio during 2008:
 - U.S.: 12% female, 88% male
Ohio: 9% female, 91% male
 - U.S.: 41% White, 38% Black, 19% Hispanic or Latino
Ohio: 55% White, 44% Black, 1% Hispanic or Latino
 - U.S.: 37% convicted of a drug offense, 26% convicted of a violent offense, and 23% convicted of a property offense
Ohio: 13% convicted of a drug offense, 56% convicted of a violent offense, and 23% convicted of a property offense
- Of the total number of adults leaving parole in 2008, 48% successfully completed their time, and 35% returned to jail or prison. Of those who returned to jail or prison, 71% returned with revocation.
 - In Ohio, there were 9,367 adults exiting parole in 2008. Of these, 61% successfully completed their term, and 33% returned to jail or prison.

To view the statistical tables, go to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' website:
<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus08.pdf>.

Information Request Summary 2009

In 2009, OCJS handled 104 information requests coming from a variety of individuals and agencies within and outside of Ohio⁴. Information typically requested includes regional (city, county, state) crime and arrest statistics, as well as statistics of specific populations, such as juveniles and minorities. A referral contact person or agency is always provided in those instances where the requested information is not held by or available to OCJS.

The following table summarizes the requests received in 2009, by requestor.

Requestor	Number of Requests Received
Colleges and universities	23
Private non-profit organizations	18
Citizens	11
State agencies	14
Law enforcement	8
Businesses	5
Courts and prosecutors	2
State and local officials	6
State legislature	2
Other	15
Total	104

In addition, the Family Violence Prevention Center responded to 42 requests for information or assistance from victims/survivors of crime across the state during 2009.

⁴ A separate Communications Department handles media information requests; thus, unless specifically asked to provide information to the Communications Department for a media request, these information requests are not reported here.

Presentations Given by Policy and Research Staff in 2009

- Fayette County Domestic and Sexual Violence Task Force, on Understanding Sexual Violence. Presenter: Chrystal Pounds-Alexander.
- Staying the Course: Sustaining Community through Economic Hardship. Columbus Federation of Settlements Conference 2009. Presenter: Chrystal Pounds-Alexander.
- Making It Work: Victim Services and Law Enforcement Working Together Effectively. Ohio Attorney General's Office, Two Days In May Annual Conference, 2009. Presenter: Chrystal Pounds-Alexander and Detective Juston Herning.
- Recognizing and Overcoming Abuse and Domestic Violence, Women of Color Foundation 4th Annual Connections, Community and Career: A Personal and Professional Development Retreat for Women of Color. Presenter: Chrystal Pounds-Alexander.
- Sexual and Domestic Violence Against Lesbians, Gay Men, Bisexual and Transgender People, National Conference for the National Anti-Violence Organization in collaboration with Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization (BRAVO). Presenter: Chrystal Pounds-Alexander.
- Domestic Violence Policy Training. Ohio Department of Administrative Services/Human Resources Department as a part of the Barbara Warner Domestic Violence Workplace Policy Committee. Presenter: Chrystal Pounds-Alexander.
- Teen Dating Violence Prevention training. Westerville South High School, Summer School Health Class. Presenter: Chrystal Pounds-Alexander.
- VAWA/STOP 2005 Certifications. Law Enforcement Expo 2009. Presenter: Chrystal Pounds-Alexander.
- The Truth about Sexting: Legal and Social Consequences. Montgomery County Youth Collaborative Teen Leadership Conference held in Dayton, Ohio. Presenter: Monica Ellis.
- VAWA/STOP 2005 Certifications. Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence Conference 2009. Presenter: Chrystal Pounds-Alexander.
- Ohio's Correctional Officer Task Analysis - Correctional Supervisor/ Jail Administrator presentation. Buckeye Sheriff's Association. Presenter: Sharon Schnelle.
- Ohio's Jail Evaluation & Correctional Officer Task Analysis Update. Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission. Presenter: Sharon Schnelle.
- Ohio's Jail Evaluation & Correctional Officer Task Analysis. Ohio Jail Advisory Board. Presenter: Sharon Schnelle.

- Ohio Comprehensive Jail Evaluation Overview. Ohio Jail Advisory Board and Jail Administrators. Presenter: Sharon Schnelle.
- Evaluation of Ohio Jails: Existing Standards and Emerging Best Practices. American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting. Presenter: Sharon Schnelle.
- A Comprehensive Assessment and Revision of Jail Standards in Ohio. Ohio Justice Alliance for Community Corrections annual conference. Presenter: Sharon Schnelle.
- Ohio's Comprehensive Jail Evaluation: Implications for standards and certification. Ohio Warden's Conference. Presenter: Sharon Schnelle.
- Ohio Jail Evaluation: Implications for Mental Health in the Criminal Justice System. ACMIC Reentry subcommittee. Presenter: Sharon Schnelle.

Research Directions for 2010

In addition to the projects listed for 2009, many of which extend into 2010, the following research and evaluation projects are currently being conducted in Ohio.

- ***Mapping of Incident-Based Data: A Demonstration for Law Enforcement.*** The Statistical Analysis Center at the Office of Criminal Justice Services received a grant to analyze data from Ohio's Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS). Specifically, the SAC will be collaborating with a researcher from Ohio State Highway Patrol to analyze and map violent crimes occurring in Youngstown. The purpose of this project is to demonstrate to law enforcement the strategic and tactical benefits of mapping incident-based data.
- ***Stalking in 2008.*** OIBRS data is being used to investigate stalking incidents in Ohio, including information on the characteristics of the incident, the victim, the suspect, and the victim-suspect relationship.
- ***Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Victim Awareness Program Assessment.*** OCJS will be partnering with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to evaluate their Victim Awareness Program. The voluntary 12-week program is aimed at high-risk offenders housed in an institution or on community supervision through an Adult Parole Authority site. The goals of the program are to increase offender self-accountability, knowledge of victims' rights, and empathy for others. OCJS has developed an assessment tool that will measure program participants' changes in attitudes.
- ***Multi-site Comparison of CIT Effect.*** Despite the rapid spread in the United States of Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT) as a response to increased interactions between the criminal justice system and people with mental illness in crisis, there are few systematic comparisons of the effects of these programs on desired outcomes, such as a decline in arrest and injury rates, increase in transport to treatment, increase in identification of mental disturbance calls, and increase in officer and public safety. There is little research that the CIT model is a best practice. Researchers from the Northeastern Ohio Universities Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy will compare five Ohio communities that have implemented the CIT model for at least two years. The results will allow for a determination of whether these programs meet the criteria for emerging best practices in mental health recovery.
- ***Evaluation of the EPICS Model in Ohio.*** A considerably body of research has identified some key principles for correctional interventions. Known as the risk, needs, and responsivity model (RNR), this approach stresses: 1) targeting higher-risk offenders, 2) targeting criminogenic risk factors, and 3) providing treatment based on a social learning/cognitive behavioral approach. While the RNR model has been adopted by many correctional programs, its application to community supervision agencies is less established. This study investigates a new approach to working with offenders under community supervision: Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS). Results from the study could change how agencies train officers and provide services to offenders.

- ***Foreclosing on Crime.*** Home foreclosures cause a number of problems, such as decreased property values, reduction in the tax base, and blight. While concerns about crime around foreclosed properties are often also discussed, little empirical evidence exists on the topic. The goals of this project are to determine if foreclosures are related to crime, and, if so, to develop evidence-based responses to crime at foreclosed properties.
- ***Innovations in Reentry Initiative Evaluation.*** The Office of Criminal Justice Services made nearly \$4.7 million in federal economic stimulus funds available to support direct services related to reentry efforts, as well as to support the development of local reentry task forces. Funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), programs are to be selected for grant awards under two categories: Innovations in Re-entry (Category I) or Development of Local Taskforce Re-entry Programs (Category II). The funding will be used to support 6-8 large Category I projects, and 6 – 10 smaller Category II projects. The goal is to provide a significant reinvestment in Ohio’s communities, enhancing a key priority that is emerging throughout our state’s criminal justice system. Investments in community-based re-entry programs will ensure a reduction in recidivism, as well as successfully reintegrating citizens back into our communities.

A second solicitation will be released to support an ongoing evaluation of the selected reentry projects. It is envisioned that the Category I projects will undergo an intensive outcome and process evaluation, and the Category II projects will participate in a process evaluation. The goal is to yield information regarding reentry best practices that can shape future funding priorities and directions. An external evaluator will be selected to work closely with OCJS on completing this evaluation.



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