



SCHUBERT CENTER  
FOR CHILD STUDIES

**House Sub-Bill 96 Testimony to the Ohio Senate  
Finance Committee**

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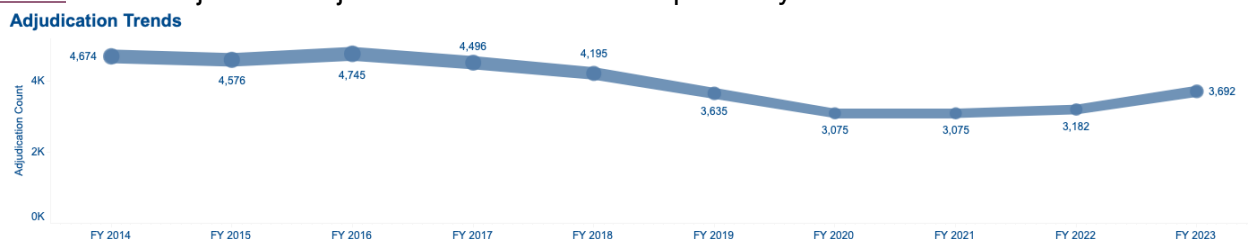
Thank you Chair Cirino, Vice-Chair Chavez, Ranking Member Hicks-Hudson, and Senate Finance Committee members.

My name is Gabriella Celeste and I offer this testimony as the Policy Director of the Schubert Center for Child Studies at Case Western Reserve University and an Interested Party on Sub-HB 96 concerning budget and policy matters related to justice-involved youth and child and adolescent development overall. I was also proud to serve as a Governor appointee to the Governor's Juvenile Justice Working Group (JJWG) in 2023-2024 and appreciate the thoughtful efforts by members of this body to explore improvements and innovation at the Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS).

The proposed continuing investments in ODYS programming in the introduced version of the FY26-27 budget (HB 96) are vital, particularly the community-based programming investments that safely prevent youth from engaging in delinquent behaviors, causing harm to others and going deeper into our systems. **Given the especially effective use of Competitive Reclaim, BHJJ and other community-based interventions, we encourage consideration of an amendment (SC2123) for additional earmarked funds to further leverage the positive impact of these efforts.** I'll address 3 related issues in my testimony: (1) What the data says about youth crime and victimization, (2) Key outcomes of Ohio's RECLAIM-funded programs, and (3) How transforming the ODYS correctional system advances safety for all.

**1. Youth are not the drivers of crime in our country or our state – adults are responsible for over 90% of the crime – and children and youth are actually at highest risk of harm.**

- According to the latest national numbers, delinquency cases dropped 73% from 2005 to 2021.<sup>1</sup> After decades of declining youth arrests, youth crime saw an increase in some areas last year, but the overall rates of adjudication are still lower than a few years ago. See [this chart](#) of ODYS juvenile adjudication trends over the past 10 years from DataOhio:



- While kids are not the main drivers of violent crime, they are the main victims. The #1 cause of death of children and teens is now fatal injuries from guns, surpassing traffic accidents for the

<sup>1</sup> OJJDP, Juvenile Court Statistics Fact Sheet (October 2024) at: <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/publications/delinquency-cases-in-juvenile-court-2021.pdf>

first time.<sup>2</sup> While youth who carry often report having a gun to be safe for protection, they are actually less safe.

**2. ODYS has been recognized nationally for its prudent and effective use of state dollars to support local interventions and programming that lead to better youth outcomes and reduce the need for costly and less effective state incarceration.**

- Research makes clear that keeping kids out of the justice system as much as possible is in fact a broader safety strategy. Consider the “Crossroads Study” that compared outcomes 5 years after arrest for 2 groups of teens who had committed the same offense – one group was formally processed through the court system for their arrest and the other group was diverted from court instead. It found that the youth who went through the court system were **LESS LIKELY** to have positive outcomes like graduating from school and **MORE** likely to engage in future violence and to be rearrested and incarcerated.<sup>3</sup> Similarly, a recent Bowling Green study of ODYS’s RECLAIM programming found no negative effect on public safety.<sup>4</sup>
- ODYS supports hundreds of local data-driven prevention and intervention programs through its Competitive Reclaim (CR) and Targeted Reclaim (TR) initiatives, its Behavioral Health Juvenile Justice (BHJJ) grants, as well as the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), successfully serving thousands of youth while still holding them accountable in age-appropriate ways for their behaviors. For example, please consider:
  - A University of Cincinnati study of TR that showed youth who participated in TR were more than **5 TIMES LESS LIKELY** to recidivate in 18 months (4.6%) compared to similar youth who were incarcerated at ODYS instead (28.4%).<sup>5</sup>
  - CR funding supports things like Community Resource Centers that assess and connect youth to need services, violence prevention/reduction and intervention programs like conflict resolution and mentoring, and structured pro-social activities and diversion programs. Ongoing evaluations measure long-term outcomes of CR programming like admissions to DYS, CCFs and secure detention, residential treatment, and rates of recidivism. CR served 3,008 youth in 2023 and 4,214 youth in 2024 with at least **80% of the youth successfully completing the programs**.
  - And the BHJJ evaluations have shown **significant cost-benefit savings** of keeping youth out of ODYS with positive youth outcomes including reduction in future offending and gains in education, reduced suspensions, reduced substance use, improved functionality, reduced out-of-home placements and other benefits.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Panchal, N. “The Impact of Gun Violence on Children and Adolescents.” (Feb. 2024) at: <https://www.kff.org/mental-health/issue-brief/the-impact-of-gun-violence-on-children-and-adolescents/>

<sup>3</sup> Cauffman, E. et al. “Crossroads in juvenile justice: the impact of initial processing decision on youth 5 years after arrest.” *Development and Psychology* (2020) at : <https://faculty.lsu.edu/pfricklab/pdfs/juvenilejustice-pdfs/dpcauffmanetalmaincrossroadsweb.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Burek, M. et al. RECLAIM Ohio Public Safety Study Final Report. Bowling Green State University (2022) at: [https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/dys.ohio.gov/About%20DYS/BGSU\\_RECLAIM\\_PSB\\_FinalReport%202022.pdf](https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/dys.ohio.gov/About%20DYS/BGSU_RECLAIM_PSB_FinalReport%202022.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Latessa, E. et al. Targeted Reclaim Final Report, University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (2018) at: [https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/dys.ohio.gov/About%20DYS/Communications/Reports/Targeted%20RECLAIM/Targeted\\_RECLAIM\\_FinalReport\\_20180323.pdf](https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/dys.ohio.gov/About%20DYS/Communications/Reports/Targeted%20RECLAIM/Targeted_RECLAIM_FinalReport_20180323.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Butcher, F. et al. Statewide BHJJ Evaluation Executive Summary (2020) at: <https://dam.assets.ohio.gov/image/upload/dys.ohio.gov/About%20DYS/Communications/Reports/BHJJ%20Evaluations/Statewide%20BHJJ%20Evaluation%20Executive%20Summary%202019.pdf>

**3. Transforming Ohio's correctional system by replacing the large JCFs with smaller regional facilities, and eventually adding community correctional facilities (CCFs) in our highest committing counties, will keep confined youth and staff more safe.**

- The [Governors JJWG](#) was formed due to concerns about violence and the workforce crisis in juvenile correctional facilities (JCFs) that undermined safety. We reviewed ODYS data that showed how the safety of youth and staff was inter-related: the lack of youth specialists results in kids being held in seclusion for extended periods, which contributes to their poor emotional and mental health, which is exacerbated with lack of effective mental health interventions, which leaves youth especially stressed and dysregulated, with limited self-coping skills and increased agitation, which leads to more fighting and leaves everyone feeling less safe. This just becomes a tragic self-fulfilling cycle – we saw the need for a significant change in business as usual and an opportunity for truly meaningful reform.
- Research on smaller correctional facilities cited in the Governor's JJWG report shows several factors improve security:
  - o Staff can more easily see prisoner interactions in places because its less crowded.
  - o It is less possible for large groups to congregate and challenge staff authority.
  - o Staff and prisoners can more easily get to know each other and develop respectful relationships.
  - o Prisoners report feeling less stress, safer, and more respected by staff.
  - o Prisoners know each other better and so internal divisions are not as strong.
- The most effective security measure in a youth custodial setting is the use of “relational security”. It's not just the size of the facility by itself but the culture shift that occurs due to smaller facilities that increases safety by allowing for better staff-youth interactions. Knowing each youth individually informs staff's ability to more effectively monitor youth behaviors, manage conflicts and de-escalate incidents.
- A final point on the benefit of smaller regional facilities. They are better situated to connect with local resources and communities to create programmatic advantages that are generally missing from large congregate-care facilities. This is especially critical given the significant mental health and other treatment needs of incarcerated youth that are going unmet for too long; as such, augmenting services could include behavioral health care with local providers as well as vocational, mentoring and other programs with community, volunteer and faith-based partners. Proximity to home communities also can facilitate ongoing, intensive family involvement and interventions, and support phased re-entry to better reduce recidivism and future victimization.

This ODYS budget strengthens the return on the investment of our public dollars by enhancing public safety and accountability, increasing safety inside corrections for workers and youth and improving youth outcomes to better ensure their future success.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. Please contact me at [mgc36@case.edu](mailto:mgc36@case.edu) or 216-368-5314 with any questions.