Executive Summary


Fred Butcher, PhD  |  Jeff Kretschmar, PhD  |  Krystel Tossone, PhD

August 2018
Executive Summary: An Evaluation of the Lorain County Behavioral Health/Juvenile Justice (BHJJ) Initiative: 2013 - 2017

Fred Butcher, Ph.D., Jeff M. Kretschmar, Ph.D. & Krystel Tossone, Ph.D.
Begun Center for Violence Prevention Research and Education
Jack, Joseph, and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences
Case Western Reserve University

Juvenile justice-involved youth with serious behavioral health issues often have inadequate and limited access to care to address their complex and multiple needs. Ohio’s Behavioral Health/Juvenile Justice (BHJJ) initiative was designed to provide these youth evidence and community-based behavioral health treatment in lieu of detention. Twelve counties participated in BHJJ during the most recent biennium: Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Holmes, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Montgomery, Summit, Trumbull, and Wayne. BHJJ was funded through a partnership between the Ohio Departments of Youth Services (ODYS) and Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS). The Begun Center for Violence Prevention Research and Education at Case Western Reserve University provided evaluation services for the program.

Demographics and Youth Characteristics
- 101 youth have been enrolled in BHJJ (62% males, 51% non-white). The average age of youth entering the program was 16.4 years old.
- The most common DSM diagnosis for males and females was Cannabis-related Disorders.
- 100% of males and females were diagnosed with both a mental health and substance use diagnosis.
- Caregivers reported that 31% of the females had a history of sexual abuse, 71% talked about suicide, and 39% had attempted suicide. 61% of males and 68% of females had family members who were diagnosed with or showed signs of depression.
- 67% of BHJJ females and 63% of BHJJ males had biological family members with drinking or drug problems.
- According to the OYAS, 69% of the BHJJ youth were moderate or high risk to reoffend.
- 24% of youth had at least one felony charges in the 12 months prior to BHJJ enrollment.

Educational Information
- About 47% of the youth were suspended or expelled from school in the year prior to their BHJJ enrollment. During treatment, 28% were suspended or expelled.
- At termination from BHJJ, 35% of unsuccessful completers and 56% of successful completers were receiving mostly A’s, B’s, and C’s. At termination, 80% of youth were attending school.
At termination, workers reported that 82% of youth were attending school more or about the same amount as they were before starting treatment.

Mental/Behavioral Health Outcomes
- BHJJ youth reported decreases in trauma symptoms related to anger, anxiety, depression, dissociation, posttraumatic stress, and sexual concerns from intake to termination.
- Results from the Ohio Scales indicated the caregiver, worker, and youth reported increased youth functioning and decreased problem severity while in BHJJ treatment.
- Males and females reported a decrease in alcohol and marijuana use at termination from BHJJ.
- Upon entering the program, 53% of the youth were at risk for out of home placement. At termination, 43% of youth were at risk for out of home placement.

Termination and Recidivism Information
- 60% of the youth terminated from the BHJJ program completed treatment successfully. The average length of stay in the program was 138 days.
- Workers reported that police contacts have been reduced for 70% of the youth.
- One year after termination, 26% of BHJJ youth had a new felony charge.
- Three of the 100 youth (3.0%) enrolled in BHJJ for whom we had recidivism data were committed to an ODYS facility at any time following their enrollment in BHJJ.