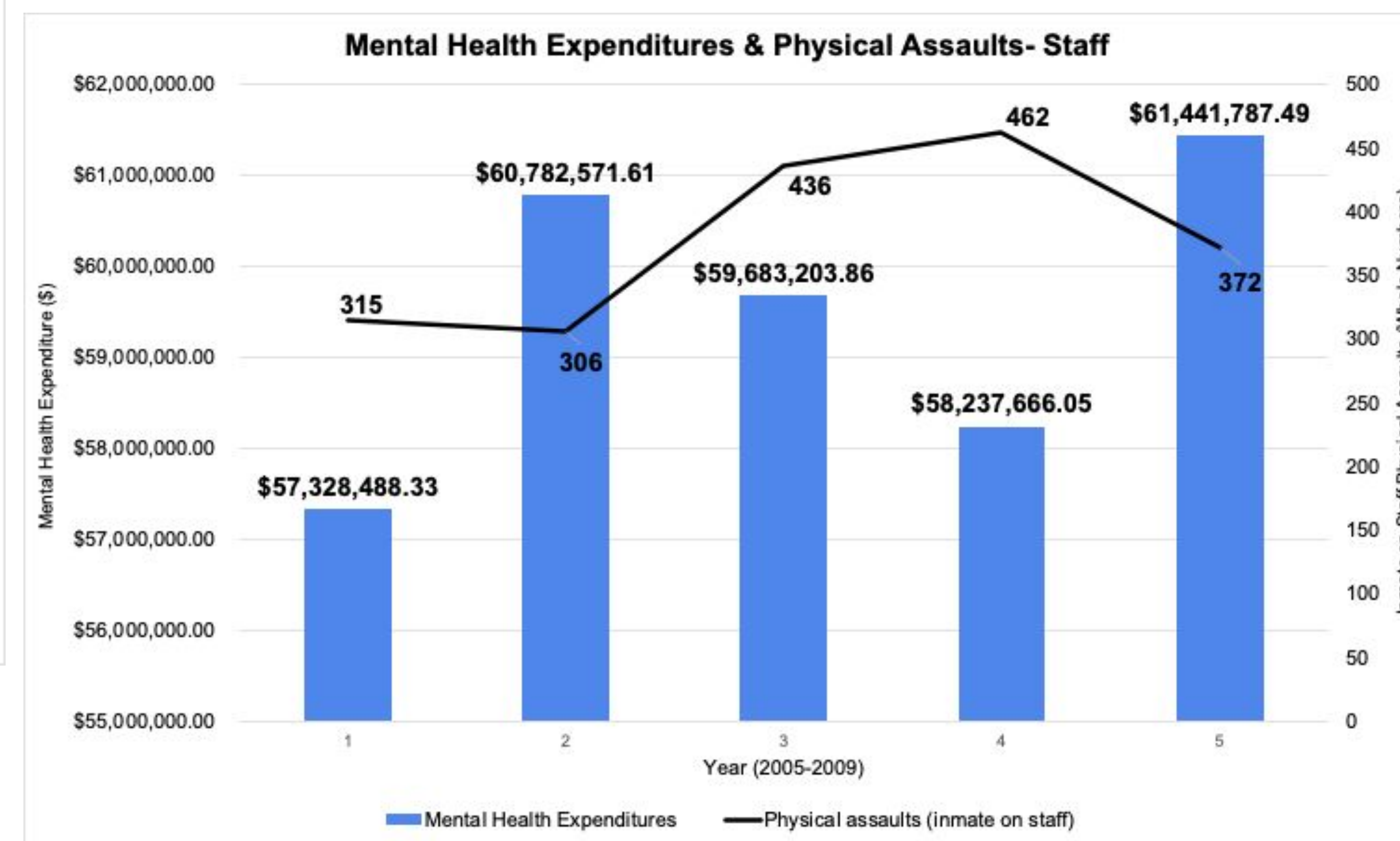
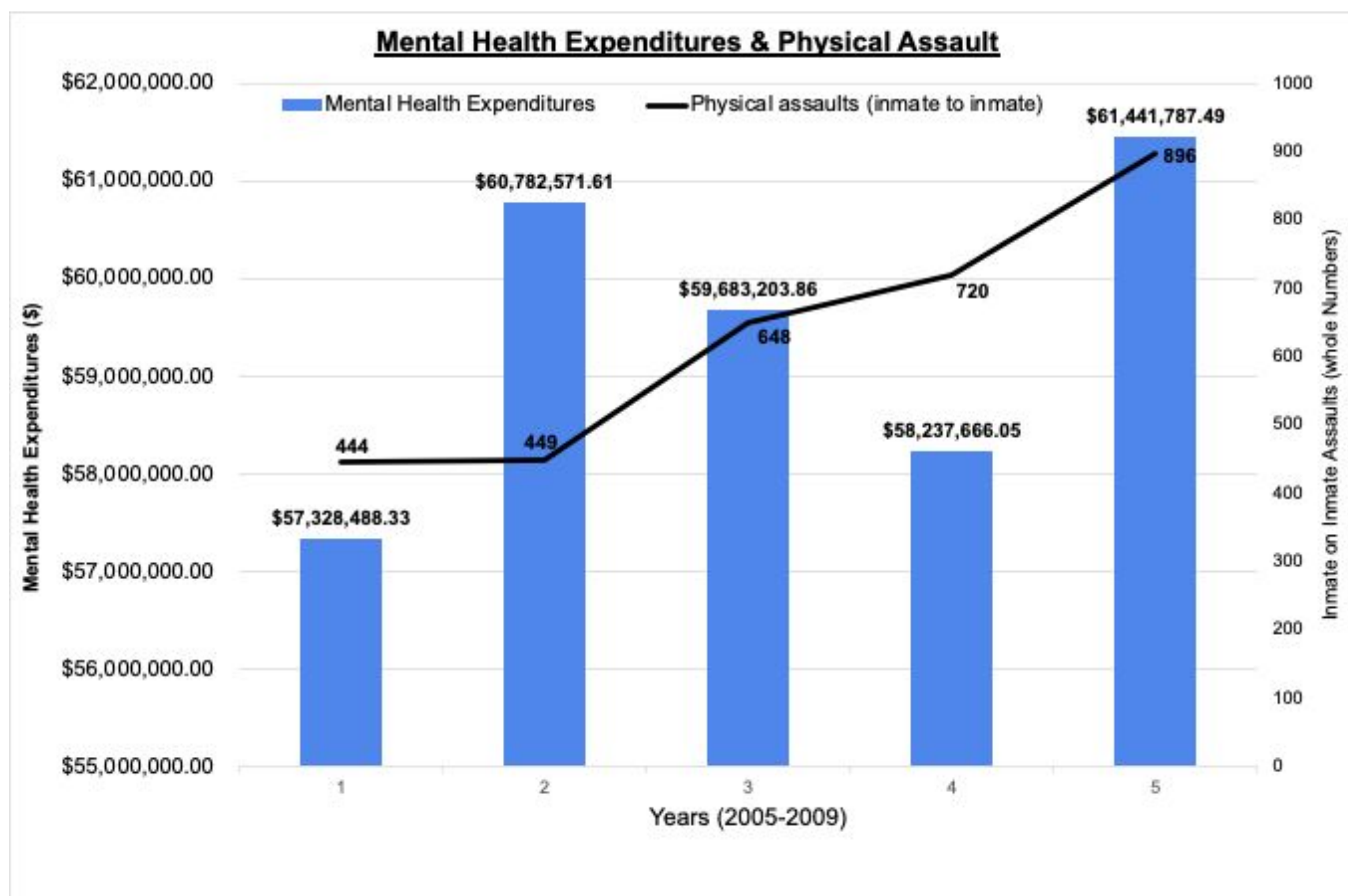




Sarah Presley & Emily Rau

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Method

- Spending converted to real dollars to account for inflation
- Data from the ODRC Annual Report & Recidivism Report
- Analyzed mental health spending trends over time via regression analysis

Findings

- Significant negative effect of total mental health expenditures on violence rates for both inmate on inmate and inmate on staff
 - Inmate: $R^2 = 0.82$, $\beta = -0.903$, $p < .05$
 - Staff: $R^2 = 0.87$, $\beta = -0.984$, $p < .05$
- No significant relationship between recidivism & mental health spending

Research Question

Does mental health spending impact recidivism rates and violence within correctional facilities?

Background

- 16-24% of incarcerated individuals in U.S. are diagnosed with severe mental illness
- In federal system, individuals with mental illness are 54% more likely to engage in violence
- 25% of incarcerated individuals in 2020 diagnosed with severe mental illness in Ohio
- Mental health courts decreased recidivism rates
- Mental Health Services is the 3rd highest cost for ODRC
- Ohio's 3 year recidivism rate is 31.45%

Implications & Future Directions

- An increase in spending for mental health services, both on a day to day basis as well as overall total expenditure can impact the total number of physical assaults
- Decrease in mental health spending as mental illness rates continue to increase
- Determining the quality of services might be more important than the amount of money spent