

# **Reinvesting in the Community: Results from the 2013 Targeted RECLAIM Outcome Evaluation**

## **Final Report**

### REPORT SUBMITTED TO:

Anthony F. Panzino  
Bureau Chief, Bureau of Courts and Community Services  
Department of Youth Services  
Columbus, Ohio

### PREPARED BY:

Stephanie Spiegel, M.S.  
Research Assistant, Center for Criminal Justice Research

Myrinda Schweitzer, M.A.  
Deputy Director, Corrections Institute

Edward J. Latessa, Ph.D.  
Director

School of Criminal Justice  
University of Cincinnati  
Cincinnati, Ohio

---

\*This project was supported by a contract with the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Ohio Department of Youth Services. Please address all correspondence regarding this report to Stephanie Spiegel, Research Assistant, University of Cincinnati Center for Criminal Justice Research, P.O. Box 210389, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389, Telephone: (513) 556-1865, Email: [stephanie.spiegel@uc.edu](mailto:stephanie.spiegel@uc.edu).

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This report is the product of the efforts and collaboration of many individuals. The authors would like to thank everyone involved in the project for their time and cooperation. Specifically, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the individuals who assisted in the collection of data for this project: Bruce Sowards (Ohio Department of Youth Services), Cathy Follett, Christine Hoff, Julie Norberg and Thomas Hull (Allen County), Brian Perusek, Kathleen Thompson, and Susan Laird (Ashtabula County), Karen Lippmann (Cuyahoga County), Beverly Seffrin and Diane Mueller (Franklin County), Wayne McFarland, Maria Laib, Frank Yux, Curt Kissinger, Brent Laman, and Ed Ryan (Hamilton County), Jodi Barilla and Dina Zepeda (Lorain County), Deborah Hodges, Tara Hobbs, and Cheryl Bath (Lucas County), Andre Elliot (Mahoning County), Phillip Titterington (Medina County), Darlene Powell, Eric Shafer, Jim Cole, and Steve Mongelli (Montgomery County), Robert Fernandez (Stark County), Bob Bickett, Curtis Howard and Terry Walton (Summit County), Stacy Ziska (Trumbull County). We also wish to thank Ryan Gies, Tony Panzino, and James Hearn at the Ohio Department of Youth Services and Cecilia Chouhy and Dr. Chris Sullivan at the University of Cincinnati who have given their time to the completion of this project.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS) contracted with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) to conduct an evaluation of the Targeted RECLAIM initiative. This includes an examination of the effectiveness of the initiative to divert youth from DYS through the provision of community based programming. The current report includes youthful offenders who received services through Targeted RECLAIM between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013. A matched comparison group was selected from those youth who were released from DYS custody during the same time period. The dependent variable of interest in the study was recidivism, defined as any incarceration to a DYS facility or to an institution within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) on or before March 15, 2015. The follow-up period was standardized to 18-months for all participants.

Five conclusions could be drawn from the current study. First, Ohio's expansion of Targeted RECLAIM coupled with the findings from this study suggests that the state is on track to continue supporting local community-level programming options while simultaneously improving youth outcomes. Second, the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) continues to prove to be a valid risk/needs assessment tool. Third, Targeted RECLAIM counties adhere to the risk principle with most high-risk youth assigned to residential programs and most low/moderate-risk youth assigned to services in the community (CBT community and family interventions). Fourth, youth who participated in Targeted RECLAIM services were incarcerated less often than similarly matched youth that were sent to DYS. Fifth, all services (residential, CBT-community, and family interventions) showed reductions in rates of incarceration across all risk levels. Several recommendations based on these results are discussed:

- DYS should continue to monitor the number of youth entering Targeted RECLAIM programs, especially low-risk and very young juvenile offenders (ages 14 and below).

- DYS should encourage counties to (1) conduct full OYAS assessments, such as the OYAS-Disposition Tool, for those youth receiving Targeted RECLAIM services; (2) complete paper and pencil OYAS forms and/or enter data into the on-line database in a timely, and regular fashion; and (3) record OYAS domain scores on county tracking spreadsheets. DYS and counties should also use the results from the OYAS assessments to determine which types of programs to add and/or keep as part of Targeted RECLAIM.
- DYS should continue to work with counties to develop program eligibility criteria for each program funded through Targeted RECLAIM, and ensure that program components support behavior change and are aligned with the principles of effective intervention.
- DYS and counties should continue to work with UC-staff to refine data collection processes for youth who participate in multiple Targeted RECLAIM services.
- Future evaluations should seek to use an additional control group such as youth receiving standard probation and/or youth in Community Corrections Facilities, use a longer follow-up period with additional measures of recidivism, and examine youth across multiple years of Targeted RECLAIM to provide better information on the impact of Targeted RECLAIM services.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION..... 8

THE CURRENT STUDY ..... 9

I. METHODS ..... 10

    Participants..... 10

    Targeted RECLAIM Program Types ..... 10

    Outcome Measure ..... 14

    Data Collection Procedures..... 14

    Analyses ..... 15

II. RESULTS: 2013 & 2012 TARGETED RECLAIM YOUTH..... 16

III. RESULTS: 2013 TARGETED RECLAIM & DYS-MATCHED SAMPLES ..... 20

IV. DISCUSSION ..... 25

V. RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 26

    Quality Improvement ..... 27

    Future Research..... 28

REFERENCES..... 29

APPENDIX A -- FREQUENCY & PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RISK LEVEL ACROSS  
TARGETED RECLAIM REPORT YEARS ..... 32

APPENDIX B – FREQUENCY & PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RISK LEVEL FOR EACH  
TARGETED RECLAIM COUNTY BY REPORT YEARS ..... 34

## LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Table 1. Descriptive Statistics for 2013 & 2012 Targeted RECLAIM Youth.....   | 17 |
| Table 2. Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level & Targeted RECLAIM County.....                                    | 18 |
| Table 3. Completion Status for Targeted RECLAIM Youth by Service Type & Risk Level .....                                  | 19 |
| Figure 1. Unsuccessful Completion Rates for Targeted RECLAIM Youth by Program Type & Risk Level .....                     | 20 |
| Table 4. Descriptive Statistics for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples.....   | 21 |
| Figure 2. Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples.....   | 21 |
| Table 5. Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples by Risk Level                                     | 22 |
| Figure 3. Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples by Risk Level .....                              | 23 |
| Table 6. Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples by Treatment Type & Risk Level.....               | 24 |
| Figure 4. Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples by Treatment Type & Risk Level .....             | 25 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years.....                                  | 33 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Allen County.....  | 35 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Ashtabula County .....   | 36 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years 2012 & 2013 for Cuyahoga County.....  | 37 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years 2012 & 2013 for Franklin County.....  | 38 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years 2012 & 2013 for Hamilton County ..... | 39 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Lorain County.....   | 40 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Licking County .....   | 41 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years 2012 & 2013 for Lucas County.....       | 42 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Mahoning County .....  | 43 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Medina County .....  | 44 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years 2012 & 2013 for Montgomery County ..... | 45 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Stark County .....   | 46 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years 2012 & 2013 for Summit County.....      | 47 |
| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Trumbull County.....   | 48 |

## INTRODUCTION

According to the National Center for Justice Planning (NCJP, 2012), six of Ohio's 88 counties (Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Montgomery, and Summit) accounted for well over half (63%) of the total Department of Youth Services (DYS) admissions in 2009. In response, the state developed the Targeted Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors program (hereafter referred to as Targeted RECLAIM) as a means to reduce the number of DYS admissions and increase the number of community-based alternatives.

Targeted RECLAIM motivates counties to further reduce the number of admissions to DYS by allocating additional money to each county. These funds are reserved for the implementation of evidence-based approaches to changing offender behavior. Therefore, Targeted RECLAIM provides fiscal incentives to serve youth locally. To ensure programs are implemented with fidelity, DYS contracted with the University of Cincinnati (UC) and Case Western Reserve (CWR) to provide counties with on-going support. Types of support include monthly coaching sessions, skill competency booster sessions, direct observation of services with feedback, co-facilitation of services, and regular implementation meetings.

Through Targeted RECLAIM, Ohio has achieved reductions in secure placements to DYS as well as seen increases in the number of alternatives offered in the community. In 2015, for example, counties committed fewer juveniles to DYS (N = 468) compared to fiscal years (FY) 2013 and 2014 (N = 552 and 522, respectively). Additionally, prior evaluations of the initiative suggest that Targeted RECLAIM is an effective strategy for reducing recidivism. For example, studies conducted in 2011 and 2012 found that significantly fewer youth were sent to DYS or to an adult institution (i.e., the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

[DRC]) after participating in Targeted RECLAIM services, compared to their DYS counterparts (see Lovins, 2011; Labrecque & Schweitzer, 2011; Labreque & Schweitzer, 2012).

Due to these promising results, Targeted RECLAIM has expanded over the years. By 2013, this collaboration resulted in more available community options. By 2015, the community-based programs funded through Targeted RECLAIM expanded to include residential, CBT-community, and family interventions in 15 counties in Ohio. This partnership also allowed for trainings in evidence-based curricula such as Thinking for a Change (Bush, Glick, & Taymans, 1997) and Aggression Replacement Training (Goldstein, Glick, & Gibbs, 1998).

### **THE CURRENT STUDY**

DYS contracted with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) to evaluate the efficacy of Targeted RECLAIM programming during calendar year (CY) 2013. The current report is divided into five sections. Section I provides a summary of the methods used to complete the study, including a description of study participants, types of Targeted RECLAIM programs, the outcome measure of interest, data collection procedures, and the types of statistical analyses conducted. Sections II and III present the results of the study. Specifically, Section II provides descriptive information for the current sample and outlines differences between the 2013 and the 2012 Targeted RECLAIM samples. Section III presents descriptive statistics for both the Targeted RECLAIM sample and the DYS-matched comparison group. This section also compares the incarceration rates of the youth who received Targeted RECLAIM services in 2013 to youth released from DYS custody. Results of several bivariate and multivariate analyses are also presented in order to examine rates of recidivism for Targeted RECLAIM and DYS groups by risk level, as well as to compare recidivism rates of Targeted RECLAIM youth by program type (residential, cognitive behavioral therapy in the community, and family interventions) to the

recidivism rates of similarly-matched DYS youth by risk level. Section IV presents a summary of the study's findings, while Section V offers recommendations based on these findings and conclusions.

## **I. METHODS**

### **Participants**

Participants included in the current study were Targeted RECLAIM youth and youth who were released from DYS during CY 2013. More specifically, the treatment group included youth who participated in any Targeted RECLAIM program between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013 (N = 656). A matched comparison group was selected from those youth who were released from a DYS facility during the same time period (N = 547).

Descriptive characteristics, including gender, race, age at the time of admission to Targeted RECLAIM or DYS, and risk level were collected for both treatment and comparison groups. Risk and needs level information was obtained from the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS). All youth were categorized into one of three risk categories: (1) low, (2) moderate, or (3) high (for more information regarding the OYAS, see Latessa, Lemke, Makarios, Smith, & Lowenkamp, 2010). When multiple OYAS assessments were available for a youth, the most comprehensive assessment (i.e., a full instrument versus a screening instrument) closest to the Targeted RECLAIM start date or DYS release date was selected. Treatment and comparison group participants were subsequently matched based on these demographic characteristics (age, gender, race, and risk level).

### **Targeted RECLAIM Program Types**

Various types of services were offered through Targeted RECLAIM during CY 2013. For the current study, services were grouped into one of three program types: (1) residential

programs, (2) cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) programs in the community, and (3) family interventions in the community. A brief description of each service is presented below.

**Residential Programs.** Residential programs through Targeted RECLAIM varied considerably in terms of the types of services offered within the facility, how youth were admitted to the program, and the length of treatment. While a detailed discussion outlining the differences between each residential program is beyond the scope of the current report, it is important to note more generally that all residential programs offered more intensive services (in terms of dosage and the number of services offered) and were designed to target higher risk youth compared to other Targeted RECLAIM services. Some of the treatment services offered within these facilities included, orientation classes, educational services, mental health services, vocational and job readiness services, substance abuse treatment, recreational services, as well as various curricula such as, Thinking for a Change (Bush, Glick, & Taymans, 1997), Aggression Replacement Training (Goldstein, Glick & Gibbs, 1998), and Pathways to Self-Discovery and Change (Milkman & Wanberg, 2005). For the current study, a program was classified as residential if the participants were required to remain in the facility while they participated in treatment. Seven programs were included under the residential program category:

- Allen County Juvenile Treatment Center (JTC);
- Cuyahoga County Community-Based Treatment Center (CBTC);
- Hamilton County Hillcrest School;
- Hamilton County Lighthouse Youth Center-Paint Creek (LYC-PC);
- Lucas County Residential Treatment Center (RTC);
- Montgomery County Juvenile Court Alternative Rehabilitation Effort (JCARE); and
- Summit County Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT).

**Cognitive-Behavioral Therapies in the Community.** There were three cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) programs funded in the community through the Targeted RECLAIM initiative: (1) Thinking for a Change, (2) Aggression Replacement Training, and (3) Effective Practices in Community Supervision.

*Thinking for a Change.* Thinking for a Change (T4C) is a cognitive-behavioral curriculum endorsed by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) (Bush, Glick, & Taymans, 1997). The program focuses on restructuring antisocial thoughts and attitudes deemed risky for someone to engage in criminal behavior. The T4C lessons also focus on improving offenders' problem solving ability and social skill set. The intervention has been shown to be an effective strategy for reducing recidivism and other corresponding outcomes (see Golden, 2002; Lowenkamp, Hubbard, Makarios, & Latessa, 2009; Wingard, 2008).

*Aggression Replacement Training.* Aggression Replacement Training (ART) is a cognitive-behavioral program that teaches participants new social skills and ways of thinking in order to prevent aggressive behavior (Goldstein, Glick & Gibbs, 1998). The ART curriculum is comprised of three coordinated components: (1) Skillstreaming, (2) Anger Control Training, and (3) Moral Reasoning Training. ART has also received favorable evaluation results related to reducing recidivism and aggressive behavior (Gundersen & Svartdal, 2006; Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2004).

*Effective Practices in Community Supervision.* The Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model was designed to teach community supervision officers how to restructure the content of their face-to-face interactions with offenders (juveniles and adults) in order to better adhere to the principles of effective correctional intervention (Smith & Lowenkamp, 2008). Specifically, EPICS encourages officers to focus their efforts on higher risk

offenders by targeting criminogenic needs, and by using cognitive-behavioral approaches in their interactions. There have been several evaluations of the EPICS model to-date, which have revealed a wide range of positive outcomes, including increased time spent on criminogenic needs (Smith, Schweitzer, Labrecque, & Latessa, 2012), improved offender-officer relationships (Labrecque, Schweitzer, & Smith, 2013a), increased use of core correctional skills (e.g., active listening, giving feedback, effective reinforcement and disapproval, problem solving skills) (Labrecque, Schweitzer, & Smith, 2013b), improved offender attitudes (Labrecque, Smith, Schweitzer, & Thompson, 2013), and reductions in recidivism (Latessa, Smith, Schweitzer, & Labrecque, 2012).

**Family Interventions.** There were two types of family interventions funded in the community through Targeted RECLAIM in 2013: (1) Multisystemic Therapy (MST), and (2) High-Fidelity Wraparound (HFWA).

*Multi-systemic Therapy.* Multi-systemic therapy (MST) is an intensive family-based intervention (Henggeler, Schoenwald, Borduin, Rowland, & Cunningham, 2009) that uses a combination of empirically based treatments (e.g., cognitive-behavior therapy, behavioral training) to target behaviors (e.g., family functioning, poor academic performance and/or attendance, and peer associations) that have been shown to be linked to antisocial behavior. The MST program is designed for high-risk delinquents and seeks to enlist the support of the school, peers, and other key community agents to help maintain the benefits of treatment (Culpit, Henggeler, Taylor, & Addison, 2005). Evidence demonstrates that MST is an effective intervention in reducing antisocial behaviors among youth (Curtis, Ronan, & Borduin, 2004), the results are especially pronounced when MST-therapists deliver the interventions (Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2004) with fidelity to the MST-model.

*High-Fidelity Wraparound.* High-Fidelity Wraparound (HFWA) is an intensive, individualized care-planning and family intervention that wraps services around the youth and family (Winters & Metz, 2009). Support networks in the HFWA may also include extra-familial networks (e.g. supervision officers, teachers, or coaches). Evaluations indicate that HFWA is “promising” (Winters & Metz, 2009; see also Pullman et al. 2006; Carney & Buttell, 2003).

### **Outcome Measure**

In the current study, recidivism was the outcome of interest, measured as any new incarceration to DYS or DRC after admission to Targeted RECLAIM or release from DYS.<sup>1</sup> A new incarceration to DYS/DRC was selected as the dependent variable because one of the major goals of Targeted RECLAIM is to reduce the number of admissions to correctional institutions. Although time at risk varied across youth and across treatment and comparison groups, this time was standardized to allow for an 18-month follow-up period for the study.

### **Data Collection Procedures**

The data collection process required ongoing communication and cooperation between UCCI, DYS and DRC, and Targeted RECLAIM counties. Several steps were taken to collect data and ensure their accuracy. First, DYS sent UCCI a spreadsheet identifying Targeted RECLAIM youth served during CY 2013. Second, UCCI staff separated data by county and sent the information to each Targeted RECLAIM site to verify its accuracy and to fill in any missing data. Both data related to youth characteristics (e.g., date of birth, age at admission, race, and risk level) and treatment services were collected (e.g., type of service intervention, date of admission, date of release, and release status). Third, completed spreadsheets were sent back to DYS and

---

<sup>1</sup> Because Targeted RECLAIM youth participated in programming/services in the community, their “time at risk” for the follow-up period began at time of admission to Targeted RECLAIM, while DYS youth’s time at risk began after release from DYS .

also to DRC so that recidivism data could be collected. Recidivism was identified through youth's first and last name, date of birth, and/or DYS number.

### **Analyses**

Several sets of analyses were conducted in the current study. First, in order to compare characteristics of 2013 Targeted RECLAIM youth to 2012 Targeted RECLAIM youth, univariate statistics were computed (frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations) on basic youth demographics (gender, race, risk level, and age). Bivariate statistics were computed to examine the frequency and percent distribution of youth risk levels for each Targeted RECLAIM county. Frequencies and percentages were also calculated in order to examine program completion status (number enrolled, % successful completion, % still enrolled in programming, and % unsuccessful completion) by type of program (residential, CBT-community, and family interventions) and risk level for Targeted RECLAIM youth.

Before conducting analyses comparing Targeted RECLAIM youth to DYS youth, descriptive statistics (race, gender, risk level, and age) were compared to ensure youth in both groups were not significantly different from one another. From here, several bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted. First, incarceration rates were computed for youth who received Targeted RECLAIM services in 2013 and for youth released from a DYS facility during the same year. Second, recidivism rates by level of risk were examined for both Targeted RECLAIM and DYS groups. Third, analyses were conducted in order to examine the recidivism rates of Targeted RECLAIM youth by program type (residential, cognitive behavioral therapy in the community, and family interventions) and similarly-matched DYS youth by risk level.

To conduct the analyses described above, a Propensity Score Matching (PSM) procedure was used to match youth with replacement on the characteristics of gender, race, age, and risk

level (Rosenbaum and Rubin 1983; see also Austin, 2011). It is important to note that a direct one-to-one matching scheme was not possible given that there were more youth enrolled in Targeted RECLAIM during 2013 (N = 656) compared to the number of youth released from a DYS facility (N = 547) in that same year and there were also notable differences between the two groups on demographic characteristics (race, gender, age, and risk level). The PSM procedure, therefore accounted for differences in group sample size by including DYS youth in more than one matched set. Specifically, the total matched comparison sample (N = 546) was represented by a total of 421 unique individuals. This matching procedure also accounted for differences in youth demographic characteristics (gender, race, age, and risk level), which allowed the outcome of interest (i.e. recidivism) to be explained by group status (treatment or control), rather than differences between the treatment and control group.

## **II. RESULTS: 2013 & 2012 TARGETED RECLAIM YOUTH**

Six hundred and fifty-six youth received Targeted RECLAIM services in Allen, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lorain, Licking, Lucas, Mahoning, Medina, Montgomery, Stark, Summit, and Trumbull counties between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013. This figure includes all individuals who began treatment services during the 2013 calendar year, regardless of whether treatment was completed by December 31, 2013, as well as anyone who began programming in 2012 that extended through 2013. Although, 91 fewer youth were served in 2013 (n = 656) compared to 2012 (n = 747) (see Labrecque & Schweitzer, 2012), the Targeted RECLAIM program has expanded by county and number of programs funded each year.

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics for 2013 and 2012 Targeted RECLAIM youth. As shown, the majority of youth served during both years were non-white (approximately 61% and

68%, respectively) male (approximately 90% and 87%, respectively) and on average, 15 to 16 years of age. It is important to note that while the average age of youth participating in Targeted RECLAIM increased slightly between report years, programs continued to admit younger youth, with 39 youth between the ages of 11 and 13 served during the 2013 study period.

Table 1 also presents data related to youth risk level during the 2013 and 2012 study periods. As shown, 23.5% of Targeted RECLAIM youth in 2013 were low-risk, 38.9% were moderate-risk, and 37.6% were high-risk. It should be noted that 3.1% *fewer* low-risk youth and 8.3% *more* high-risk youth were served in 2013 compared to 2012 (See Appendix A for more detailed information). This information is presented for each county along with individual domain levels in Appendix B.

| Characteristics         | Targeted RECLAIM 2013<br>(N = 656) |      | Targeted RECLAIM 2012<br>(N = 747) |      |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
|                         | N                                  | %    | N                                  | %    |
| Male                    | 588                                | 89.6 | 653                                | 87.4 |
| Non-White               | 401                                | 61.1 | 509                                | 68.1 |
| Risk Level <sup>2</sup> |                                    |      |                                    |      |
| Low-risk                | 152                                | 23.5 | 194                                | 26.6 |
| Moderate-risk           | 252                                | 38.9 | 322                                | 44.1 |
| High-risk               | 243                                | 37.6 | 214                                | 29.3 |
| Mean age (SD)           | 15.8                               | 1.4  | 15.4                               | 1.4  |

<sup>2</sup> Risk level information was missing for nine Targeted RECLAIM youth (N = 647).

Table 2 presents the frequency and percent distribution by risk level for each of the Targeted RECLAIM counties. As shown, the majority of youth served by Targeted RECLAIM in Ashtabula and Licking Counties were low-risk. The majority served in Allen, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Lucas, and Mahoning Counties were moderate-risk, while the majority of youth served in Montgomery, Stark, Trumbull, and Summit Counties were high-risk.

| County     | Low-Risk  | Moderate-Risk | High-Risk |
|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
|            | N (%)     | N (%)         | N (%)     |
| Allen      | 1 (3.2)   | 23 (74.2)     | 7 (22.6)  |
| Ashtabula  | 53 (75.7) | 20 (28.6)     | 1 (1.4)   |
| Cuyahoga   | 23 (28.7) | 36 (45.0)     | 21 (26.2) |
| Franklin   | 4 (11.4)  | 21 (60.0)     | 10 (28.6) |
| Hamilton   | 11 (17.7) | 30 (48.4)     | 21 (33.9) |
| Lorain     | 18 (37.5) | 22 (45.8)     | 8 (16.7)  |
| Licking    | 27 (42.9) | 13 (20.6)     | 23 (36.5) |
| Lucas      | 6 (21.4)  | 19 (67.9)     | 3 (10.7)  |
| Mahoning   | 0 (0.0)   | 17 (73.9)     | 6 (26.1)  |
| Medina     | 3 (17.6)  | 8 (47.1)      | 6 (35.3)  |
| Montgomery | 1 (1.7)   | 6 (10.5)      | 50 (87.7) |
| Stark      | 1 (3.0)   | 7 (21.2)      | 25 (75.7) |
| Summit     | 3 (4.4)   | 27 (39.7)     | 38 (55.9) |
| Trumbull   | 1 (3.2)   | 6 (19.3)      | 24 (77.4) |

Table 3 and Figure 1 examine the completion status for Targeted RECLAIM youth by program type and risk level. The enrolled category shows the number of youth who entered each program type (i.e. residential, CBT-community, and family interventions) in 2013. The percent successful completion, still enrolled in programming, and unsuccessful completion categories represent youth's status in Targeted RECLAIM services overall and by program type as of December 31, 2013.

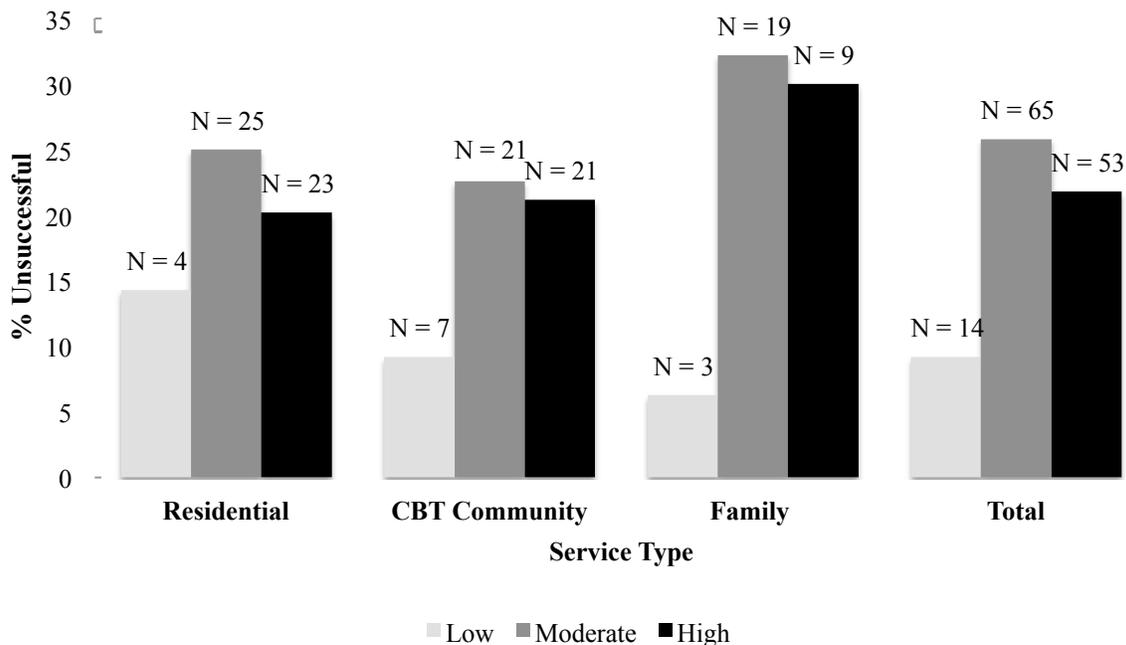
Table 3  
Completion Status for Targeted RECLAIM Youth by Service Type & Risk Level

|                      | Enrolled<br>(N) | Successful<br>(%) | Still Enrolled<br>(%) | Unsuccessful<br>(%) |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Total                | 647             | 63.8              | 15.8                  | 20.4                |
| Low-risk             | 152             | 63.2              | 27.6                  | 9.2                 |
| Moderate-risk        | 252             | 62.3              | 11.9                  | 25.8                |
| High-risk            | 243             | 65.8              | 12.3                  | 21.8                |
| Residential          | 242             | 71.5              | 7.0                   | 21.5                |
| Low-risk             | 28              | 82.1              | 3.6                   | 14.3                |
| Moderate-risk        | 100             | 66.0              | 9.0                   | 25.0                |
| High-risk            | 114             | 73.7              | 6.1                   | 20.2                |
| CBT Community        | 268             | 64.9              | 16.8                  | 18.3                |
| Low-risk             | 76              | 72.4              | 18.4                  | 9.2                 |
| Moderate-risk        | 93              | 61.3              | 16.1                  | 22.6                |
| High-risk            | 99              | 62.6              | 16.2                  | 21.2                |
| Family Interventions | 137             | 48.2              | 29.2                  | 22.6                |
| Low-risk             | 48              | 37.5              | 56.3                  | 6.3                 |
| Moderate-risk        | 59              | 57.6              | 10.2                  | 32.2                |
| High-risk            | 30              | 46.7              | 23.3                  | 30.0                |

As shown in the table and in the figure, 63.8% of youth successfully completed Targeted RECLAIM services, 15.8% were still enrolled in some type of service, while 20.4% unsuccessfully completed programming as of December 31, 2013. When all of the services are examined together, moderate-risk youth were less likely to complete a Targeted RECLAIM service(s) (25.8%), compared to low-risk (9.2%) and high-risk (21.8) youth overall and across all program types. In line with this finding, moderate-risk youth enrolled in family-based interventions (MST and HFWA) were the least likely to successfully complete treatment. Higher failure rates for family-based interventions should be interpreted with caution, however, given the limited number of youth enrolled in these services during 2013 (N = 137). Results may also be attributed to youth's failure in concurrent services; or alternatively it may be the case that

these youth have additional criminogenic risk and needs factors (in addition to family) and would benefit from additional interventions like ART and T4C.

Figure 1  
Unsuccessful Completion Rates for Targeted RECLAIM Youth by Program Type & Risk Level



### III. RESULTS: 2013 TARGETED RECLAIM & DYS-MATCHED SAMPLES

Table 4 presents the descriptive statistics for the Targeted RECLAIM and DYS-matched samples. As discussed in the Methods section of the current report, youth were matched on gender, race, age, and risk level.<sup>3</sup> As such, characteristics across both groups were similar.

<sup>3</sup> The experimental and comparison groups were similar on characteristics of race (abs(bias) was -1.1), age (%abs(bias) is -0.0 and 2.6), and risk level (%abs(bias) > 5%) after matching and fell within the suggested balance threshold of 0% and 5% (Rosenbaum and Rubin, 1985). Gender (%abs(bias) was 11.9 and fell slightly above the suggested 5% threshold but was tolerable after further examination (i.e., t-tests were non-significant).

Table 4  
Descriptive Statistics for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples

| Characteristic      | Targeted RECLAIM<br>(N = 546) |      | DYS<br>(N = 546) |      |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------|------------------|------|
|                     | N                             | %    | N                | %    |
| Male                | 493                           | 90.3 | 510              | 93.4 |
| Non-White           | 340                           | 62.3 | 343              | 62.8 |
| Risk level          |                               |      |                  |      |
| Low-risk            | 123                           | 22.5 | 118              | 21.6 |
| Moderate-risk       | 229                           | 41.9 | 221              | 40.5 |
| High-risk           | 194                           | 35.5 | 207              | 37.9 |
| Age                 |                               |      |                  |      |
| 14 years or younger | 101                           | 18.5 | 108              | 19.8 |
| 15 to 16 years      | 253                           | 46.3 | 246              | 45.1 |
| 17 years or older   | 192                           | 35.2 | 192              | 35.2 |

Figure 2 compares the incarceration rates of the Targeted RECLAIM and DYS-matched samples (N = 969). As shown, approximately 42% of DYS youth were incarcerated during the follow-up period, compared to an estimated 8% of Targeted RECLAIM youth during the 18-month follow-up period. This finding indicates that youth in the Targeted RECLAIM group were incarcerated less than their similarly-matched DYS counterparts (34.0%).

Figure 2  
Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples

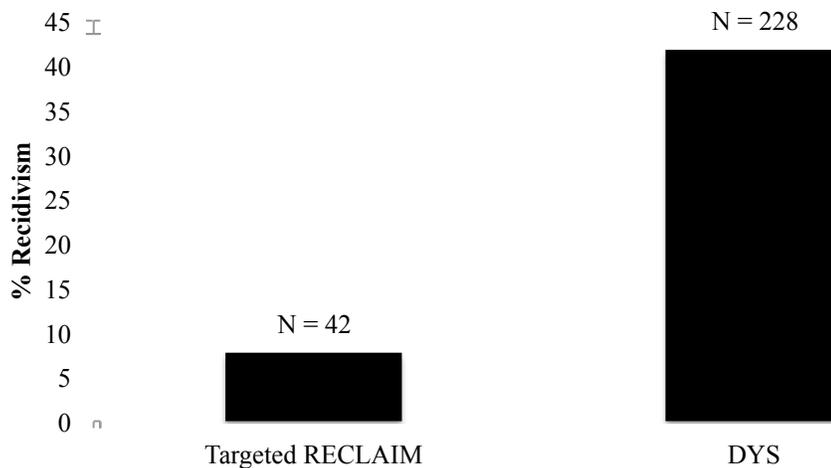


Table 5 and Figure 3 present the incarceration rates for the Targeted RECLAIM and DYS-matched samples by level of risk. In line with the findings from Figure 2, Table 5 and Figure 3 show that DYS youth recidivated at higher rates across each level of risk, compared to the Targeted RECLAIM group. Specifically, among low-risk youth, 15.3% of the DYS group was incarcerated during the follow-up period, compared to only 1.0% of the Targeted RECLAIM group. Similarly, moderate-risk DYS youth reoffended at a rate of 37.6% compared to moderate-risk Targeted RECLAIM youth who reoffended at a rate of 7.4%. Finally, high-risk DYS youth were almost five times more likely to be incarcerated than Targeted RECLAIM youth (61.5% versus 12.4%).

Table 5  
Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples by Risk Level<sup>4</sup>

| Risk Level    | Targeted RECLAIM | DYS        | $\chi^2$ | % Difference |
|---------------|------------------|------------|----------|--------------|
|               | (N = 546)        | (N = 546)  |          |              |
|               | N (%)            | N (%)      |          |              |
| Low-risk      | 1 (1.0)          | 18 (15.3)  | 16.1***  | - 14.3       |
| Moderate-risk | 17 (7.4)         | 83 (37.6)  | 59.1***  | - 30.2       |
| High-risk     | 24 (12.4)        | 127 (61.5) | 102.3*** | - 49.1       |
| Total         | 42 (7.7)         | 228 (41.7) |          | - 34.0       |

\*  $p \leq .05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$

Findings from Table 5 and Figure 3 also demonstrate that as the overall level of risk increased, so too did the number of youth who recidivated. This finding suggests that the OYAS is a valid instrument for predicting youth's likelihood to reoffend. It is important to note, that Figure 3 shows that the difference between moderate- and high-risk groups were relatively small for the 2013 Targeted RECLAIM youth (approximately 5%). This may be due to the fact that

<sup>4</sup> Frequencies were based on weighted estimates.

base-rates of reoffending were low for the Targeted RECLAIM sample overall (approximately 8%) and/or that the follow-up period was relatively short.

Figure 3  
Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples by Risk Level

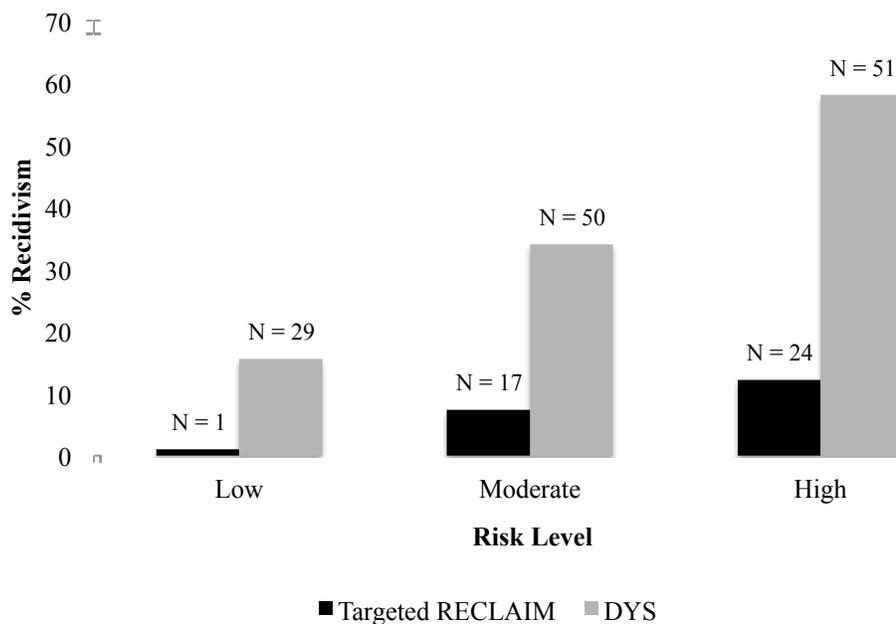


Table 6 and Figure 4 present the incarceration rates for the Targeted RECLAIM and DYS-matched samples by treatment type and risk level. The results<sup>5,6</sup> indicate that youth who remained in the community through Targeted RECLAIM were less likely to recidivate than similarly-matched DYS youth. Specifically, youth who participated in residential treatment and

<sup>5</sup> Matched subclass analyses were conducted to examine the impact of residential, community, and family interventions on recidivism. The subclass matching procedure accounted for the variables of gender, age, race, and risk level and is balanced after matching.

<sup>6</sup> The residential experimental and comparison groups were similar on characteristics of gender (abs(bias) is 0.0), race (abs(bias) is 0.0), age (%abs(bias) is -1.1 to 1.1), and risk level (%abs(bias) > 5%) after matching and fell within the suggested balance threshold of 0.0 to 5.0 (see Rosenbaum and Rubin, 1985). The CBT community experimental and comparison groups were similar on characteristics of gender (%abs(bias) is 2.8) and age (%abs(bias) is -4.3 and 1.7). Race (abs(bias) is -10.2) and risk level (%abs(bias) < 5%) after matching fell above the suggested 5.0% threshold, but was tolerable after further examination (i.e., t-tests were non-significant). The family experimental and comparison groups were similar on characteristics of race (abs(bias) is 0.0) and age (%abs(bias) is 0.0 to 5.0) after matching and fell within the suggested balance threshold of 0.0 to 5.0. Gender (abs(bias) is 9.5) and risk level (%abs(bias) < 5%) fell slightly above the suggested 5.0% threshold, but was tolerable after further examination (i.e., t-tests were non-significant).

CBT in the community were less likely to recidivate than similarly-matched DYS youth (approximately 32%). Notably, youth who participated in family interventions were also less likely to be admitted to DYS/DRC compared to their DYS counterparts (approximately 37%). Collectively, these findings indicate that the Targeted RECLAIM initiative had a substantial impact on recidivism rates across the state in 2013.

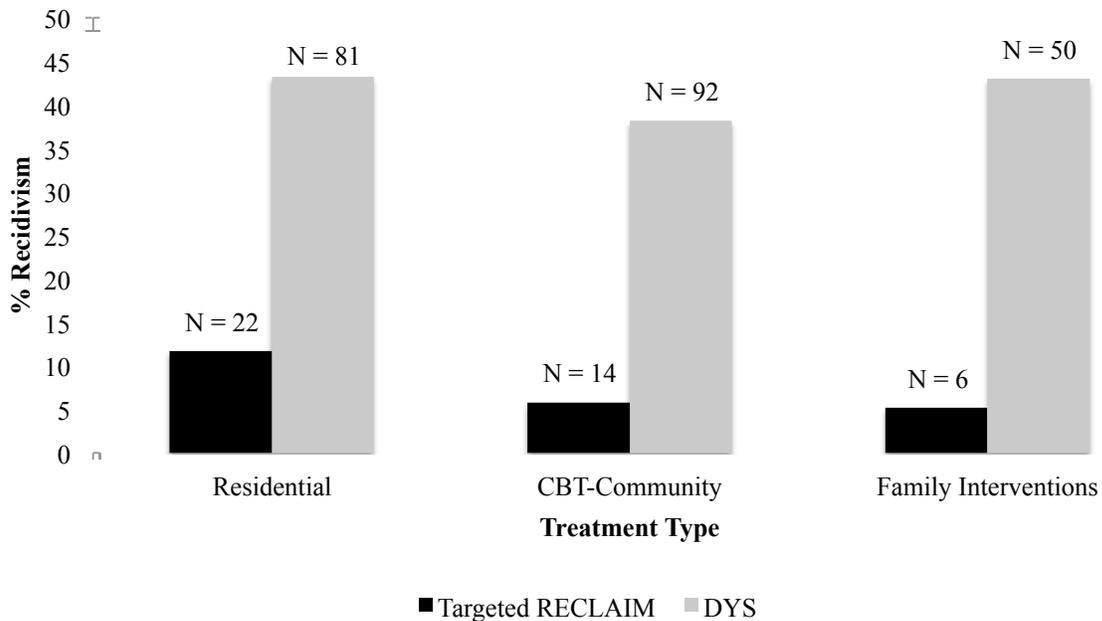
Table 6  
Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples by Treatment Type & Risk Level<sup>7</sup>

|                      | Targeted<br>RECLAIM | DYS       | $\chi^2$ | % Difference |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
|                      | N (%)               | N (%)     |          |              |
| Residential          | 22 (11.7)           | 81 (43.2) | --       | -31.5        |
| Low-risk             | 0 (0.0)             | 4 (15.7)  | 4.4*     | -15.7        |
| Moderate-risk        | 9 (10.7)            | 31 (37.2) | 15.9***  | -26.5        |
| High-risk            | 13 (16.5)           | 46 (58.3) | 29.5***  | -41.8        |
| CBT-Community        | 14 (5.8)            | 92 (38.2) | --       | -32.4        |
| Low-risk             | 1 (1.6)             | 6 (14.0)  | 5.8*     | -12.4        |
| Moderate-risk        | 6 (6.7)             | 29 (29.0) | 15.7***  | -22.1        |
| High-risk            | 7 (7.9)             | 56 (58.0) | 52.4***  | -50.1        |
| Family Interventions | 6 (5.2)             | 50 (43.0) | --       | -37.8        |
| Low-risk             | 0 (0.0)             | 7 (20.0)  | 7.8**    | -20.0        |
| Moderate-risk        | 2 (3.7)             | 23 (45.1) | 23.1***  | -41.4        |
| High-risk            | 4 (15.4)            | 20 (69.0) | 16.0***  | -53.6        |

\*  $p \leq 0.05$ , \*\*  $p \leq 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p \leq 0.001$

<sup>7</sup> Frequencies were based on sample & population estimates.

Figure 4  
 Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM & DYS-Matched Samples by Treatment Type & Risk Level



#### IV. DISCUSSION

The expansion of the Targeted RECLAIM initiative, coupled with the findings from the present study, suggest that the state is on track to continue supporting local community alternatives for youth involved in the juvenile justice system in the state of Ohio. First, even when the characteristics of gender, race, age, and risk were controlled for, results showed that youth who received Targeted RECLAIM services reoffended less than similarly-matched youth who were released from DYS.

Second, results indicated that the OYAS is a valid risk/needs assessment, as it effectively differentiated between low-, moderate-, and high-risk groups for both Targeted RECLAIM and DYS groups. Third, in-line with the risk principle the most intensive services were typically reserved higher risk offenders. Specifically, more high-risk youth were assigned to residential

programs while more low- and moderate-risk youth were assigned to Targeted RECLAIM services in the community (CBT-community and family interventions).

Fourth, youth who participated in Targeted RECLAIM services were incarcerated less often than similarly-matched youth that were released from a DYS facility. The effectiveness of these services were also much more evident for high-risk youth (49.1% reduction). Additionally, youth who participated in Targeted RECLAIM residential, CBT-community, and family interventions were incarcerated less often than similarly-matched DYS-youth. This demonstrates that justice reinvestment can be achieved by incentivizing local agencies to develop community-based programs for youth.

Although these findings support the Targeted RECLAIM initiative, conclusions about which mode of treatment (T4C, ART, EPICS, MST, HFW) is most effective cannot be made. Similarly, it cannot be determined whether participation in multiple Targeted RECLAIM services (i.e., receiving concurrent services) is an effective strategy for reducing recidivism. This is, in part, due to the fact that there were too few cases in each mode of service to examine such analyses. Recommendations drawn from the results of the current study follow.

## **V. RECOMMENDATIONS**

This following section provides recommendations based on the results discussed in the previous section with bulleted points aimed at providing DYS with specific examples for improving the efficacy of Targeted RECLAIM. This section is divided into two sections: (1) Quality Improvement, which offers policy/practice recommendations based on the knowledge gained through the current study, and (2) Future Research, which offers recommendations for the next evaluation of Targeted RECLAIM.

## Quality Improvement

- DYS should continue to monitor the number of low-risk youth admitted to Targeted RECLAIM services since these youth may ultimately be better served through less intensive interventions.
- DYS should continue to encourage counties to (1) use a full OYAS assessment (e.g., OYAS-Dispositional tool) rather than a risk assessment screener to determine offender risk level for Targeted RECLAIM services; (2) complete paper and pencil OYAS forms and/or enter the data into the on-line database in a timely, and regular fashion; and (3) record domain risk-level information on county tracking spreadsheets. This will help provide better risk and need information on each youth and improve the results of forthcoming reports.
- DYS should continue to work with counties to develop program eligibility criteria for each program funded through Targeted RECLAIM, and ensure that program components support behavior change and align with principles of effective interventions. For example, program models should be *based* on best practices and emphasize cognitive and cognitive-behavioral strategies (role playing, modeling, reinforcement). This model should be reflected in majority of program traces, including curricula, group interventions, and programming and unit activities. Regarding eligibility, the T4C program, for example, may be best reserved for high-risk youth that are also high-risk in antisocial attitudes, values, and beliefs. This protocol will help counties target youth most in need of services, while simultaneously screening out inappropriate referrals.
- Relatedly, DYS and counties should also use the results from the OYAS assessments to determine what types of programs to add and/or keep. Specifically, the criminogenic need domain areas can help agencies identify gaps in services. For example, if a county has a large proportion of offenders identified as high-risk in the domain of *antisocial attitudes*, and a small proportion of offenders identified as high-risk in the domain of *substance abuse*, it would be more beneficial for the county to prioritize antisocial attitude services over substance abuse services.
- The issue with identifying Targeted RECLAIM youth in 2013 was not as much of a problem as it was previous years reports. This is a direct result of DYS requiring counties to submit information on youth served through Targeted RECLAIM at the quarterly business meetings, counties efforts to submit these data, and UCCI's review of data collection processes. However, DYS should encourage counties to collaborate with UC-staff for continual improvement. For example, counties should clearly identify those youth who receive multiple services, and the types of services they received. There remains the possibility that certain combinations of services (e.g. T4C and ART) will be even more effective. Consistently tracking and monitoring youth who receive multiple services will allow for a closer examination of Targeted RECLAIM.

## Future Research

- By improving the methodological rigor of the current investigation (i.e. applied a more rigorous matching scheme, longer-term follow-up of 18-months, and included age at admission in analyses) the results from the current report can be interpreted with a greater level of confidence. However, a longer-term follow-up (e.g. 2-year follow up) study that includes youth who received Targeted RECLAIM services over multiple years would improve forthcoming reports.
- One of the major purposes of Targeted RECLAIM is to reduce the number of incarcerations in the juvenile and adult prison systems; however to adequately gauge the impact of these services on recidivism, additional measures such as felony adjudications should be included in subsequent reports.
- It is highly encouraged that DYS expand the comparison group to include youth who receive alternative outcomes such as no intervention or standard probation in subsequent reports. This will yield better quality studies and provide better information on the impact of these services.

## REFERENCES

- Austin, C. (2011). An Introduction to Propensity Score Methods for Reducing the Effects of Confounding in Observational Studies. *Multivariate Behavioral Research, 46*, 399-324.
- Bush, J., Glick, B., & Taymans, J. (1997). Thinking for a change: Integrated cognitive behavioral change program. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Corrections.
- Clear, T. R. (2011). A private sector, incentives-based model for justice reinvestment. *Criminology & Public Policy, 10*(3), 585-608.
- Culpit, C., Henggeler, S. W., Taylor, I. S., & Addison, O. W. (2005). *Multisystemic therapy and neighborhood partnerships: Reducing adolescent violence and substance use*. New York: Guilford.
- Curtis, N. M., Ronan, K. R., & Borduin, C. M. (2004). Multisystemic treatment: A meta-analytic analysis of outcome studies. *Journal of Family Psychology, 18*, 411-419.
- Golden, L. (2002). Evaluation of the efficacy of a cognitive behavioral program for offenders on probation: Thinking for a change. Dallas, TX: University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas.
- Goldstein, A. P., Glick, B., & Gibbs, J. C. (1998). Aggression replacement training: A comprehensive intervention for aggressive youth. Champaign: Research Press.
- Gundersen, K. K., & Svartdal, F. (2006). Aggression replacement training in Norway: Outcome evaluation of 11 Norwegian student projects. *Scandinavian Journal of Education Research, 50*(1), 63-81.
- Heckman, J. J. (1997). Instrumental Variables: A Study of Implicit Behavioral Assumptions Used in Making Program Evaluations. *Journal of Human Resources, 32*(3), 441-62.
- Henggeler, S. W., Schoenwald, S. K., Borduin, C. M., Rowland, M. D., & Cunningham, P. B. (2009). *Multisystemic treatment of antisocial behavior in children and adolescents* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). New York, NY: Guilford.
- Labrecque, R. M., & Schweitzer, M. (2012). *Targeted RECLAIM quality assurance project: University of Cincinnati status report and outcome study*. Prepared for the Ohio Department of Youth Services in Columbus, OH.
- Labrecque, R. M., Schweitzer, M., & Smith, P. (2013a). Exploring the perceptions of the offender-officer relationship in a community supervision setting. *Journal of International Criminal Justice Research, 1*. Retrieved from <http://www.aabri.com/manuscripts/121424.pdf>

- Labrecque, R. M., Schweitzer, M., & Smith, P. (2013b). Probation and parole officer adherence to the core correctional practices: An evaluation of 755 offender-officer interactions. *Advancing Practices*, 3, 20-23.
- Labrecque, R. M., Smith, P., Schweitzer, M., & Thompson, C. (2013). Targeting antisocial attitudes in community supervision using the EPICS model: An examination of change scores on the Criminal Sentiment Scale. *Federal Probation*, 77(3), 15-20.
- Latessa, E. J., Lemke, R., Makarios, M., Smith, P., & Lowenkamp, C. T. (2010). The creation and validation of the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS). *Federal Probation*, 74(1), 16-22.
- Lovins, B. (2011). *Targeted RECLAIM*. Presentation to the Ohio Department of Youth Services.
- Lowenkamp, C. T., Hubbard, D., Makarios, M.D., & Latessa, E. J. (2009). A Quasi-Experimental Evaluation of Thinking for a Change A “Real World” Application. *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 36 (2).
- Milkman, H. B., & Wanberg, K. H. (2005). *Criminal conduct and substance abuse treatment for adolescents: Pathways to Self-Discovery and Change: The provider’s guide*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- National Center for Justice Planning. (2012). Supporting local capacity through funding innovation: RECLAIM Ohio and Targeted RECLAIM. Retrieved from <http://www.ncjp.org>.
- Ohio Department of Youth Services. (2013). Fiscal year 2013 admission totals with comparison prior years. Columbus, OH.
- Rosenbaum, P.R. & Rubin, D.B. (1983). The Central Role of Propensity Score in Observational Studies for Causal Effects. *Biometrika*, 70, 41-55.
- Rosenbaum, P.R. & Rubin, D.B. (1985). Constructing a Control Group Using Multivariate Matched Sampling Methods That Incorporate the Propensity Score. *The American Statistician*, 30(1).
- Smith, P., & Lowenkamp, C. T. (2008). *Effective Practices in Community Supervision*. Unpublished training manual. Cincinnati, OH: University of Cincinnati.
- Smith, P., Schweitzer, M., Labrecque, R. M., & Latessa, E. J. (2012). Improving probation officers’ supervision skills: An evaluation of the EPICS model. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 35(2), 189-199.
- Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (2004). *Outcome evaluation of Washington State’s research-based programs for juvenile offenders*. Olympia, Washington: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Wingard, L. (2008). Preliminary evaluation of the Thinking for a Change program. *Research in Review, 11(3)*, 5-7.

Winters, N. C., & Metz, W. P. (2009). The wraparound approach in systems of care. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 32*, 135-151.

**APPENDIX A -- FREQUENCY & PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RISK LEVEL  
ACROSS TARGETED RECLAIM REPORT YEARS**

| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years |            |            |              |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|
|   | CY 2013    | CY 2012    |              |
|   | N (%)      | N (%)      | % Difference |
| <b>Overall Risk Level*</b>  |            |            |              |
| Low-risk  | 152 (23.4) | 194 (26.6) | -3.2         |
| Moderate-risk   | 255 (39.2) | 322 (44.1) | -4.9         |
| High-risk   | 243 (37.3) | 214 (29.3) | 8.1          |
| <b>JJS<sup>+</sup></b>  |            |            |              |
| Low-risk  | 204 (39.2) | 228 (35.9) | 3.3          |
| Moderate-risk   | 144 (27.7) | 174 (27.4) | 0.3          |
| High-risk   | 171 (25.9) | 233 (36.7) | -10.8        |
| <b>Family<sup>+</sup></b>   |            |            |              |
| Low-risk  | 181 (34.7) | 245 (38.6) | -3.9         |
| Moderate-risk   | 216 (41.5) | 246 (38.7) | 2.8          |
| High-risk   | 124 (23.8) | 144 (22.7) | 1.1          |
| <b>Peers<sup>+</sup></b>  |            |            |              |
| Low-risk  | 159 (30.5) | 187 (29.4) | 1.1          |
| Moderate-risk   | 170 (32.6) | 202 (31.8) | 0.8          |
| High-risk   | 192 (36.9) | 246 (38.7) | -1.8         |
| <b>Education<sup>+</sup></b>  |            |            |              |
| Low-risk  | 167 (32.1) | 198 (31.2) | 0.9          |
| Moderate-risk   | 177 (34.0) | 232 (36.5) | -2.5         |
| High-risk   | 177 (34.0) | 205 (32.3) | 1.7          |
| <b>Pro-social<sup>+</sup></b>   |            |            |              |
| Low-risk  | 85 (16.3)  | 113 (17.8) | -1.5         |
| Moderate-risk   | 201 (38.6) | 213 (33.5) | 5.1          |
| High-risk   | 235 (45.1) | 309 (48.7) | -3.6         |
| <b>SAMH<sup>+</sup></b>   |            |            |              |
| Low-risk  | 90 (17.3)  | 140 (22.0) | -4.7         |
| Moderate-risk   | 278 (53.4) | 338 (53.2) | 0.2          |
| High-risk   | 153 (29.4) | 157 (24.7) | 4.7          |
| <b>Values<sup>+</sup></b>   |            |            |              |
| Low-risk  | 324 (62.2) | 400 (63.0) | -0.8         |
| Moderate-risk   | 156 (29.9) | 192 (30.2) | -0.3         |
| High-risk   | 39 (7.50)  | 43 (6.80)  | 0.7          |

**APPENDIX B – FREQUENCY & PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RISK LEVEL FOR EACH TARGETED RECLAIM COUNTY BY REPORT YEARS<sup>8</sup>**

---

<sup>8</sup> Comparisons across Targeted RECLAIM report years were unable to be made for Allen, Ashtabula, Lorain, Licking, Mahoning, Medina, Stark and Trumbull Counties.

| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Allen County |    |      |
|---|----|------|
|   | N  | %    |
| Overall Risk Level  |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 1  | 3.2  |
| Moderate-risk   | 23 | 74.2 |
| High-risk   | 7  | 22.6 |
| JJS   |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 7  | 25.9 |
| Moderate-risk   | 11 | 40.7 |
| High-risk   | 9  | 33.3 |
| Family  |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 6  | 22.2 |
| Moderate-risk   | 13 | 48.1 |
| High-risk   | 8  | 29.6 |
| Peers   |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 5  | 18.5 |
| Moderate-risk   | 9  | 33.3 |
| High-risk   | 13 | 48.1 |
| Education   |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 4  | 14.8 |
| Moderate-risk   | 12 | 44.4 |
| High-risk   | 11 | 40.7 |
| Prosocial   |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 4  | 14.8 |
| Moderate-risk   | 18 | 66.7 |
| High-risk   | 5  | 18.5 |
| SAMH  |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 5  | 18.5 |
| Moderate-risk   | 10 | 37.0 |
| High-risk   | 12 | 44.4 |
| Values  |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 18 | 66.7 |
| Moderate-risk   | 6  | 22.2 |
| High-risk   | 3  | 11.1 |

| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Ashtabula County |    |      |
|---|----|------|
|   | N  | %    |
| Overall Risk Level  |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 53 | 75.7 |
| Moderate-risk   | 20 | 28.6 |
| High-risk   | 1  | 01.4 |
| JJS   |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 37 | 52.9 |
| Moderate-risk   | 15 | 21.4 |
| High-risk   | 18 | 25.7 |
| Family  |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 29 | 41.4 |
| Moderate-risk   | 30 | 42.9 |
| High-risk   | 11 | 15.7 |
| Peers   |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 35 | 50.0 |
| Moderate-risk   | 25 | 37.7 |
| High-risk   | 10 | 14.3 |
| Education   |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 36 | 51.4 |
| Moderate-risk   | 20 | 28.6 |
| High-risk   | 14 | 20.0 |
| Prosocial   |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 27 | 38.6 |
| Moderate-risk   | 30 | 42.9 |
| High-risk   | 13 | 18.6 |
| SAMH  |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 17 | 24.3 |
| Moderate-risk   | 38 | 54.3 |
| High-risk   | 15 | 21.4 |
| Values  |    |      |
| Low-risk  | 57 | 81.4 |
| Moderate-risk   | 11 | 15.7 |
| High-risk   | 2  | 2.9  |

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report  
Years 2012 & 2013 for Cuyahoga County

|                           | CY 2012    | CY 2013   |              |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
|                           | N (%)      | N (%)     | % Difference |
| <b>Overall Risk Level</b> |            |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 89 (52.0)  | 23 (28.7) | - 23.3       |
| Moderate-risk             | 61 (35.7)  | 36 (45.0) | 9.3          |
| High-risk                 | 21 (12.3)  | 21 (26.2) | 13.9         |
| <b>JJS</b>                |            |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 101 (59.1) | 42 (56.0) | - 3.1        |
| Moderate-risk             | 37 (21.6)  | 22 (29.3) | 7.7          |
| High-risk                 | 33 (19.3)  | 10 (13.3) | - 6.0        |
| <b>Family</b>             |            |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 63 (36.8)  | 23 (30.6) | - 6.2        |
| Moderate-risk             | 71 (41.5)  | 42 (56.0) | 14.5         |
| High-risk                 | 37 (21.6)  | 10 (13.3) | - 8.3        |
| <b>Peers</b>              |            |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 96 (56.1)  | 44.0 (33) | - 12.0       |
| Moderate-risk             | 49 (28.7)  | 34.6 (26) | 5.9          |
| High-risk                 | 26 (15.2)  | 21.3 (16) | 6.1          |
| <b>Education</b>          |            |           |              |
| Low                       | 59 (34.5)  | 18 (24.0) | - 10.5       |
| Moderate                  | 66 (38.6)  | 30 (40.0) | 1.4          |
| High                      | 46 (26.9)  | 27 (36.0) | 10.9         |
| <b>Prosocial</b>          |            |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 43 (25.1)  | 14 (18.7) | - 6.4        |
| Moderate-risk             | 49 (28.7)  | 25 (33.3) | 4.6          |
| High-risk                 | 79 (46.2)  | 36 (48.0) | 1.8          |
| <b>SAMH</b>               |            |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 53 (31.0)  | 14 (18.7) | - 12.3       |
| Moderate-risk             | 90 (52.6)  | 44 (58.7) | 6.1          |
| High-risk                 | 28 (16.4)  | 17 (22.6) | 6.2          |
| <b>Values</b>             |            |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 137 (80.1) | 52 (69.3) | - 10.8       |
| Moderate-risk             | 26 (15.2)  | 20 (26.7) | 11.5         |
| High-risk                 | 8 (4.7)    | 3 (4.0)   | - 0.7        |

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report  
Years 2012 & 2013 for Franklin County

|                    | CY 2012   | CY 2013        |              |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
|                    | N (%)     | N (%)          | % Difference |
| Overall Risk Level |           |                |              |
| Low-risk           | 13 (28.9) | 4 (11.4)       | - 17.5       |
| Moderate-risk      | 26 (57.8) | 21 (60.0)      | 2.2          |
| High-risk          | 6 (13.3)  | 10 (28.6)      | 15.3         |
| JJS                |           |                |              |
| Low-risk           | 30 (66.7) | 16 (48.4)      | - 18.3       |
| Moderate-risk      | 9 (20.0)  | 12 (36.4)      | 16.4         |
| High-risk          | 6 (13.3)  | 5 (15.2)       | 1.9          |
| Family             |           |                |              |
| Low-risk           | 14 (31.1) | 8 (24.2)       | - 6.9        |
| Moderate-risk      | 20 (44.4) | 16 (48.5)      | 4.1          |
| High-risk          | 11 (24.4) | 9 (27.3)       | 2.9          |
| Peers              |           |                |              |
| Low-risk           | 10 (22.2) | 6 (18.2)       | - 4.0        |
| Moderate-risk      | 17 (37.8) | 8 (24.2)       | - 13.6       |
| High-risk          | 18 (40.0) | 19 (57.6)      | 17.6         |
| Education          |           |                |              |
| Low-risk           | 6 (13.3)  | 5 (15.2)       | 1.9          |
| Moderate-risk      | 21 (46.7) | 10 (30.3)      | - 16.4       |
| High-risk          | 18 (40.0) | 18 (54.5)      | 14.5         |
| Prosocial          |           |                |              |
| Low-risk           | 8 (17.8)  | 4 (12.1)       | - 5.7        |
| Moderate-risk      | 19 (42.2) | 16 (48.5)      | 6.3          |
| High-risk          | 18 (40.0) | 13 (39.4)      | - 0.6        |
| SAMH               |           |                |              |
| Low-risk           | 12 (26.7) | 5 (15.2 (5))   | - 11.5       |
| Moderate-risk      | 25 (55.6) | 17 (51.5 (17)) | - 4.1        |
| High-risk          | 8 (17.8)  | 11 (33.3 (11)) | 5.5          |
| Values             |           |                |              |
| Low-risk           | 33 (73.3) | 20 (59.5)      | - 13.8       |
| Moderate-risk      | 10 (22.2) | 11 (31.0)      | 8.8          |
| High-risk          | 2 (4.4)   | 2 (9.5)        | 5.1          |

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years 2012 & 2013 for Hamilton County

|                           | CY 2012        | CY 2013   |              |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
|                           | N (%)          | N (%)     | % Difference |
| <b>Overall Risk Level</b> |                |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 3 (7.0 (3))    | 17.7 (11) | 10.7         |
| Moderate-risk             | 19 (44.2 (19)) | 48.4 (30) | 4.2          |
| High-risk                 | 21 (48.8 (21)) | 33.9 (21) | - 14.9       |
| <b>JJS</b>                |                |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 3 (14.3 (3))   | 7 (11.5)  | - 2.8        |
| Moderate-risk             | 4 (19.0 (4))   | 14 (23.0) | - 4.0        |
| High-risk                 | 14 (66.7 (14)) | 40 (65.6) | - 1.1        |
| <b>Family</b>             |                |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 11 (52.4)      | 43 (70.5) | 18.1         |
| Moderate-risk             | 5 (23.8)       | 15 (24.6) | 0.8          |
| High-risk                 | 5 (23.8)       | 4 (6.6)   | - 17.2       |
| <b>Peers</b>              |                |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 4 (19.0)       | 7 (11.5)  | - 7.5        |
| Moderate-risk             | 10 (47.6)      | 32 (52.5) | 4.9          |
| High-risk                 | 7 (33.3)       | 22 (36.0) | 2.7          |
| <b>Education</b>          |                |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 14 (66.7)      | 28 (45.9) | - 20.8       |
| Moderate-risk             | 4 (19.0)       | 20 (32.8) | 13.8         |
| High-risk                 | 3 (14.3)       | 13 (21.3) | 7.0          |
| <b>Prosocial</b>          |                |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 1 (4.8)        | 19 (31.1) | 26.3         |
| Moderate-risk             | 5 (23.8)       | 15 (24.6) | 0.8          |
| High-risk                 | 14 (71.5)      | 28 (45.9) | - 25.6       |
| <b>SAMH</b>               |                |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 5 (23.8)       | 7 (11.5)  | - 12.3       |
| Moderate-risk             | 13 (61.9)      | 14 (23.0) | - 38.9       |
| High-risk                 | 3 (14.3)       | 39 (63.9) | 49.6         |
| <b>Values</b>             |                |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 4 (19.0)       | 34 (55.7) | 36.7         |
| Moderate-risk             | 12 (57.1)      | 22 (36.0) | - 21.1       |
| High-risk                 | 5 (23.8)       | 6 (9.8)   | - 14.0       |

| Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Lorain County |    |      |
|--|----|------|
|  | N  | %    |
| Overall Risk Level   |    |      |
| Low-risk   | 18 | 37.5 |
| Moderate-risk  | 22 | 45.8 |
| High-risk  | 8  | 16.7 |
| JJS  |    |      |
| Low-risk   | 18 | 46.1 |
| Moderate-risk  | 11 | 28.2 |
| High-risk  | 10 | 25.6 |
| Family   |    |      |
| Low-risk   | 16 | 41.0 |
| Moderate-risk  | 14 | 35.9 |
| High-risk  | 9  | 23.1 |
| Peers  |    |      |
| Low-risk   | 17 | 43.6 |
| Moderate-risk  | 14 | 35.9 |
| High-risk  | 8  | 20.5 |
| Education  |    |      |
| Low-risk   | 12 | 30.8 |
| Moderate-risk  | 11 | 28.2 |
| High-risk  | 16 | 41.0 |
| Prosocial  |    |      |
| Low-risk   | 7  | 17.9 |
| Moderate-risk  | 17 | 43.6 |
| High-risk  | 15 | 38.5 |
| SAMH   |    |      |
| Low-risk   | 10 | 25.6 |
| Moderate-risk  | 17 | 43.6 |
| High-risk  | 12 | 30.8 |
| Values   |    |      |
| Low-risk   | 27 | 69.2 |
| Moderate-risk  | 10 | 25.6 |
| High-risk  | 2  | 5.1  |

---

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Licking County

---

|                    | N  | %    |
|--------------------|----|------|
| Overall Risk Level |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 27 | 42.9 |
| Moderate-risk      | 13 | 20.6 |
| High-risk          | 23 | 36.5 |
| JJS                |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 30 | 52.6 |
| Moderate-risk      | 12 | 21.1 |
| High-risk          | 15 | 26.3 |
| Family             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 21 | 36.8 |
| Moderate-risk      | 22 | 38.6 |
| High-risk          | 14 | 24.6 |
| Peers              |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 29 | 50.1 |
| Moderate-risk      | 18 | 31.6 |
| High-risk          | 10 | 17.5 |
| Education          |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 33 | 57.9 |
| Moderate-risk      | 16 | 28.1 |
| High-risk          | 8  | 14.0 |
| Prosocial          |    |      |
| Low                | 17 | 29.8 |
| Moderate           | 22 | 38.6 |
| High               | 18 | 31.6 |
| SAMH               |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 13 | 22.8 |
| Moderate-risk      | 24 | 42.1 |
| High-risk          | 20 | 35.1 |
| Values             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 39 | 68.4 |
| Moderate-risk      | 15 | 26.3 |
| High-risk          | 3  | 5.2  |

---

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years  
2012 & 2013 for Lucas County

|                           | CY 2012   | CY 2013   |              |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
|                           | N (%)     | N (%)     | % Difference |
| <b>Overall Risk Level</b> |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 17 (23.9) | 6 (21.4)  | - 2.5        |
| Moderate-risk             | 36 (50.7) | 19 (67.9) | 17.2         |
| High-risk                 | 18 (25.4) | 3 (10.7)  | - 14.7       |
| <b>JJS</b>                |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 17 (24.3) | 4 (16.7)  | - 7.6        |
| Moderate-risk             | 19 (27.1) | 11 (48.5) | 21.4         |
| High-risk                 | 34 (48.6) | 9 (37.5)  | - 11.1       |
| <b>Family</b>             |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 29 (41.4) | 9 (37.5)  | - 3.9        |
| Moderate-risk             | 32 (45.7) | 12 (50.0) | 4.3          |
| High-risk                 | 9 (12.9)  | 3 (12.5)  | - 0.4        |
| <b>Peers</b>              |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 7 (10.0)  | 1 (4.2)   | - 5.8        |
| Moderate-risk             | 14 (20.0) | 6 (25.0)  | 5.0          |
| High-risk                 | 49 (70.0) | 17 (70.8) | 0.8          |
| <b>Education</b>          |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 18 (25.7) | 1 (4.2)   | - 21.5       |
| Moderate-risk             | 28 (40.0) | 11 (45.8) | 5.8          |
| High-risk                 | 24 (34.3) | 12 (50.0) | 15.7         |
| <b>Prosocial</b>          |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 15 (21.4) | 3 (10.7)  | - 10.7       |
| Moderate-risk             | 31 (44.3) | 11 (45.8) | 1.5          |
| High-risk                 | 24 (34.3) | 10 (41.7) | 7.4          |
| <b>SAMH</b>               |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 16 (22.9) | 3 (12.5)  | - 12.5       |
| Moderate-risk             | 39 (55.7) | 17 (70.8) | 15.1         |
| High-risk                 | 15 (21.4) | 4 (16.7)  | - 4.7        |
| <b>Values</b>             |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 52 (74.3) | 14 (58.3) | - 16.0       |
| Moderate-risk             | 17 (24.3) | 9 (37.5)  | 13.2         |
| High-risk                 | 1 (1.4)   | 1 (4.2)   | 2.8          |

---

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Mahoning County

---

|                    | N  | %    |
|--------------------|----|------|
| Overall Risk Level |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 0  | 0.0  |
| Moderate-risk      | 17 | 73.9 |
| High-risk          | 6  | 26.1 |
| JJS                |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 8  | 44.4 |
| Moderate-risk      | 2  | 11.1 |
| High-risk          | 8  | 44.4 |
| Family             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 6  | 33.3 |
| Moderate-risk      | 9  | 50.0 |
| High-risk          | 3  | 16.7 |
| Peers              |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 0  | 0.0  |
| Moderate-risk      | 5  | 27.8 |
| High-risk          | 13 | 72.2 |
| Education          |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 2  | 11.1 |
| Moderate-risk      | 10 | 55.6 |
| High-risk          | 6  | 33.3 |
| Prosocial          |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 0  | 0.0  |
| Moderate-risk      | 1  | 5.6  |
| High-risk          | 17 | 94.4 |
| SAMH               |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 0  | 0.0  |
| Moderate-risk      | 8  | 44.4 |
| High-risk          | 10 | 55.6 |
| Values             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 17 | 94.4 |
| Moderate-risk      | 1  | 5.6  |
| High-risk          | 0  | 0.0  |

---

---

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Medina County

---

|                    | N  | %    |
|--------------------|----|------|
| Overall Risk Level |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 3  | 17.6 |
| Moderate-risk      | 8  | 47.1 |
| High-risk          | 6  | 35.3 |
| JJS                |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 7  | 43.7 |
| Moderate-risk      | 4  | 25.0 |
| High-risk          | 5  | 31.3 |
| Family             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 3  | 18.7 |
| Moderate-risk      | 2  | 12.5 |
| High-risk          | 11 | 68.8 |
| Peers              |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 5  | 31.3 |
| Moderate-risk      | 5  | 31.3 |
| High-risk          | 6  | 37.5 |
| Education          |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 6  | 37.5 |
| Moderate-risk      | 3  | 18.8 |
| High-risk          | 7  | 43.7 |
| Prosocial          |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 1  | 6.2  |
| Moderate-risk      | 6  | 37.5 |
| High-risk          | 9  | 56.3 |
| SAMH               |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 1  | 6.3  |
| Moderate-risk      | 10 | 62.5 |
| High-risk          | 5  | 31.2 |
| Values             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 9  | 56.3 |
| Moderate-risk      | 5  | 31.3 |
| High-risk          | 2  | 12.5 |

---

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years 2012 & 2013 for Montgomery County

|                           | CY 2012   | CY 2013   |              |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
|                           | N (%)     | N (%)     | % Difference |
| <b>Overall Risk Level</b> |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 2 (3.4)   | 1 (1.7)   | - 1.7        |
| Moderate-risk             | 19 (32.2) | 6 (10.5)  | - 21.7       |
| High-risk                 | 38 (64.4) | 50 (87.7) | 23.3         |
| <b>JJS</b>                |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 5 (8.9)   | 8 (17.4)  | 8.5          |
| Moderate-risk             | 12 (21.4) | 13 (28.2) | 6.8          |
| High-risk                 | 39 (69.6) | 25 (54.3) | - 15.3       |
| <b>Family</b>             |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 30 (53.6) | 25 (54.3) | 0.7          |
| Moderate-risk             | 11 (19.6) | 13 (28.2) | 8.6          |
| High-risk                 | 15 (26.8) | 8 (17.4)  | - 9.4        |
| <b>Peers</b>              |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 11 (19.6) | 10 (21.7) | 2.1          |
| Moderate-risk             | 11 (19.6) | 11 (23.9) | 4.3          |
| High-risk                 | 34 (60.7) | 25 (54.3) | - 6.4        |
| <b>Education</b>          |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 31 (55.4) | 63.0 (29) | 7.6          |
| Moderate-risk             | 12 (21.4) | 19.6 (9)  | - 1.8        |
| High-risk                 | 13 (23.2) | 17.4 (8)  | - 5.8        |
| <b>Prosocial</b>          |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 2 (3.6)   | 0 (0.0)   | - 3.6        |
| Moderate-risk             | 12 (21.4) | 8 (17.4)  | - 4.0        |
| High-risk                 | 42 (75.0) | 38 (82.6) | 7.6          |
| <b>SAMH</b>               |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 10 (17.9) | 11 (23.9) | 6.0          |
| Moderate-risk             | 32 (57.1) | 26 (56.5) | - 0.6        |
| High-risk                 | 14 (25.0) | 9 (19.6)  | - 5.4        |
| <b>Values</b>             |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 24 (42.9) | 17 (37.0) | - 5.9        |
| Moderate-risk             | 24 (42.9) | 18 (39.1) | - 3.8        |
| High-risk                 | 8 (14.3)  | 9 (19.6)  | 5.3          |

---

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Stark County

---

|                    | N  | %    |
|--------------------|----|------|
| Overall Risk Level |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 1  | 3.0  |
| Moderate-risk      | 7  | 21.2 |
| High-risk          | 25 | 75.7 |
| JJS                |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 10 | 43.5 |
| Moderate-risk      | 4  | 17.4 |
| High-risk          | 9  | 39.1 |
| Family             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 8  | 34.8 |
| Moderate-risk      | 10 | 43.5 |
| High-risk          | 5  | 21.7 |
| Peers              |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 7  | 30.4 |
| Moderate-risk      | 5  | 21.7 |
| High-risk          | 11 | 47.8 |
| Education          |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 4  | 17.4 |
| Moderate-risk      | 5  | 21.7 |
| High-risk          | 14 | 60.9 |
| Prosocial          |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 0  | 0.0  |
| Moderate-risk      | 9  | 39.1 |
| High-risk          | 14 | 60.9 |
| SAMH               |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 1  | 4.4  |
| Moderate-risk      | 13 | 56.5 |
| High-risk          | 9  | 39.1 |
| Values             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 12 | 52.2 |
| Moderate-risk      | 8  | 34.8 |
| High-risk          | 3  | 13.0 |

---

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level across Targeted RECLAIM Report Years  
2012 & 2013 for Summit County

|                           | CY 2012   | CY 2013   |              |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
|                           | N (%)     | N (%)     | % Difference |
| <b>Overall Risk Level</b> |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 17 (13.4) | 3 (4.4)   | - 9.0        |
| Moderate-risk             | 55 (43.3) | 27 (39.7) | - 3.6        |
| High-risk                 | 55 (43.3) | 38 (55.9) | 12.6         |
| <b>JJS</b>                |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 18 (18.9) | 6 (12.2)  | - 6.7        |
| Moderate-risk             | 37 (38.9) | 16 (32.6) | - 6.3        |
| High-risk                 | 40 (42.1) | 27 (55.1) | 13.0         |
| <b>Family</b>             |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 30 (31.6) | 11 (22.0) | - 9.6        |
| Moderate-risk             | 37 (38.9) | 24 (48.0) | 9.1          |
| High-risk                 | 28 (29.5) | 15 (30.0) | + 0.5        |
| <b>Peers</b>              |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 18 (18.9) | 8 (16.0)  | - 2.9        |
| Moderate-risk             | 40 (42.1) | 21 (42.0) | - 0.1        |
| High-risk                 | 37 (38.9) | 21 (42.0) | 3.1          |
| <b>Education</b>          |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 20 (21.1) | 9 (18.0)  | - 3.1        |
| Moderate-risk             | 42 (44.2) | 26 (52.0) | 7.8          |
| High-risk                 | 32 (34.7) | 15 (30.0) | - 4.7        |
| <b>Prosocial</b>          |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 7 (7.4)   | 7 (14.0)  | 6.6          |
| Moderate-risk             | 31 (32.6) | 26 (52.0) | 19.4         |
| High-risk                 | 57 (60.0) | 17 (34.0) | - 26.0       |
| <b>SAMH</b>               |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 7 (7.4)   | 2 (4.0)   | - 3.4        |
| Moderate-risk             | 57 (60.0) | 28 (56.0) | - 4.0        |
| High-risk                 | 31 (32.6) | 20 (40.0) | 7.4          |
| <b>Values</b>             |           |           |              |
| Low-risk                  | 47 (49.5) | 33 (66.0) | 16.5         |
| Moderate-risk             | 38 (40.0) | 12 (24.0) | - 16.0       |
| High-risk                 | 10 (10.5) | 5 (10.0)  | - 0.5        |

---

Frequency & Percent Distribution by Risk Level for Trumbull County

---

|                    | N  | %    |
|--------------------|----|------|
| Overall Risk Level |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 1  | 3.2  |
| Moderate-risk      | 6  | 19.3 |
| High-risk          | 24 | 77.4 |
| JJS                |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 9  | 33.3 |
| Moderate-risk      | 9  | 33.3 |
| High-risk          | 9  | 33.3 |
| Family             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 4  | 14.8 |
| Moderate-risk      | 6  | 22.2 |
| High-risk          | 17 | 63.0 |
| Peers              |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 2  | 7.4  |
| Moderate-risk      | 6  | 22.2 |
| High-risk          | 19 | 70.4 |
| Education          |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 1  | 3.7  |
| Moderate-risk      | 7  | 25.9 |
| High-risk          | 19 | 70.4 |
| Prosocial          |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 1  | 3.7  |
| Moderate-risk      | 4  | 14.8 |
| High-risk          | 22 | 81.5 |
| SAMH               |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 5  | 18.5 |
| Moderate-risk      | 13 | 48.2 |
| High-risk          | 9  | 33.3 |
| Values             |    |      |
| Low-risk           | 2  | 7.4  |
| Moderate-risk      | 21 | 77.8 |
| High-risk          | 4  | 14.8 |

---