

**Targeted RECLAIM:
2012 University of Cincinnati Outcome Study**

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Final Report

REPORT SUBMITTED TO:

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Executive Summary

The Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS) contracted with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) to conduct an outcome evaluation for the Ohio counties selected as Targeted RECLAIM sites. This report covers the youthful offenders that received services through Targeted RECLAIM funds between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012. A matched comparison control group was selected from those youth who were released from the custody of DYS during the same time period. Recidivism is the dependent variable of interest in this study and is defined here as any incarceration to either the DYS or Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) systems within one-year.

There are seven conclusions that can be drawn from the current evaluation. First, the number of youth receiving services through Targeted RECLAIM funds is continuing to expand (up from 239 in 2011 to 748 in 2012). Although some of the increase must be attributed to the additional expanded Targeted RECLAIM sites in the current report, the original six counties still increased the number of youth served in 2012 by 55 ($n = 294$). Second, the number of low-risk participants has risen disproportionately compared to the other risk levels (7.8% increase in 2012 compared to 2011). Third, the OYAS is a predictively valid risk/needs assessment tool for Targeted RECLAIM participants. Fourth, offender assignment to treatment type appears to adhere to the risk principle. Specifically, more high-risk offenders are assigned to residential programs, moderate-risk to CBT services in the community, and low-risk to community-based family interventions.

Fifth, youth served through Targeted RECLAIM services were incarcerated 9.2% less often than similarly matched youth that were alternatively sent to DYS. Stated differently, Targeted RECLAIM youth were 2.74 times less likely to be incarcerated during the follow-up

period compared to their DYS matches. The effectiveness of these services was also much more pronounced for the moderate-risk (10.3% reduction) and high-risk offenders (11.3% reduction), compared to the low-risk offenders (5.2% reduction). Sixth, both the program completion rates and the incarceration rates varied in terms of effectiveness based on type of service and risk level of offender. Finally, although most of the services (i.e., residential, CBT community, family interventions) had reduced levels of incarceration across all three of the risk levels, it is very alarming that low-risk offenders in the residential programs had worse outcomes (4.7% increase in recidivism) compared to the matched DYS releases. Services in the community (i.e., T4C, ART, EPICS, MST) produced the best results with moderate- and high-risk offenders.

This evaluation concludes that the Targeted RECLAIM program is an effective strategy for reducing recidivism. Several recommendations based on these results are discussed:

- DYS should monitor the number of youth entering the Targeted RECLAIM program, especially the low-risk and the very young (i.e., 11- and 12-year-olds)
- DYS should ensure all services are prioritized to serve moderate- and high-risk offenders, and should try and avoid the placement of low-risk offenders in residential programs
- DYS should take steps to (a) ensure a full OYAS assessment (e.g., OYAS-Dispositional) is completed for each participant, (b) that this information is entered into the OYAS database system in a timely fashion, and (c) that the information is used to identify the appropriate level and type of services
- Future research evaluations should seek to use an alternative control group (other than DYS releases), use a longer-term follow-up period, and employ a cost-benefit analysis

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Introduction

In 2009, six of Ohio's 88 counties (Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Montgomery, and Summit) were responsible for incarcerating 63% of the inmates in the Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS) system (National Center for Justice Planning, 2012). In response, the state developed the Targeted Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors (hereafter referred to as Targeted RELCAIM) program in 2010 as a means to (a) reduce the number of commitments to DYS; and (b) to help counties increase the availability of local programs that meet the needs of youth in their own community (National Center for Justice Planning, 2012).

To achieve this goal, participating counties are required to submit yearly proposals for the funding of various evidence-based services to DYS. Once approved, counties are able to use these programs and services to deal with youthful offenders locally in their own community. As a justice reinvestment initiative (Clear, 2011), Targeted RECLAIM requires counties to commit to obtaining targeted reductions in DYS admissions. In this way, Targeted RECLAIM gives counties a fiscal incentive for serving youth locally rather than sending them to DYS.

To support the counties efforts in providing quality community-based interventions, DYS requires a thorough quality assurance process for all of its funded services. To assist counties in the development and maintenance of this quality programming, DYS contracted with two universities (University of Cincinnati and Case Western Reserve) to provide on-going implementation support. Types of support include, but are not limited to, monthly coaching sessions, skill competency booster sessions, direct observation of services with feedback, modeling of service delivery, co-facilitation of services, and regular implementation meetings to problem-solve and ensure effective implementation of services.

Support for the effectiveness of Targeted RECLAIM can be found in two places. First, since its inception, the DYS population has continued to decrease. In just the big six counties, there was a reduction of 712 admissions in fiscal year 2013 ($n = 277$) compared to the fiscal year 2009 ($n = 989$; ODYS, 2013). Second, there are now two outcome evaluations that have concluded Targeted RECLAIM is more effective in reducing recidivism than youth released from DYS custody (Lovins, 2011; Labrecque & Schweitzer, 2012). Given the successes of the program, in 2012 Targeted RECLAIM was extended to include eight more counties (Allen, Ashtabula, Licking, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Stark, and Trumbull) and in 2013, Butler County was added. Thus, Targeted RECLAIM now includes 15 Ohio counties.

Current Study

The Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS) contracted with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) to conduct an outcome evaluation for the Ohio counties selected as Targeted RECLAIM sites. This report covers the youth that received services through Targeted RECLAIM funds during the calendar year 2012, and is divided into three sections. First, it provides descriptive information for the youth participating in treatment, as well as comparisons between prior Targeted RECLAIM samples where possible. Second, it examines the differences in outcome between the Targeted RECLAIM sample and a matched case comparison group of youth released from DYS custody during the same time period. Several moderator analyses are also run to determine if type of treatment, service provider, or offender risk level influence the effect of participation in Targeted RECLAIM. Finally, it provides several recommendations based on the findings from the report.

Method

Participants

The experimental group of this evaluation consists of all youth that participated in a Targeted RECLAIM service between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012. This sample was identified through a three-step process. First, a list of youth identified as receiving Targeted RECLAIM services during this time period was extracted from the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS; Latessa, Lemke, Makarios, Smith, & Lowenkamp, 2010) computerized database. Second, DYS provided UC staff with a list of youth enrolled in Targeted RECLAIM services each quarter as identified through each counties reporting requirements. Finally, a contact person from each county was sent a copy of the complete list developed from the first two steps and was asked to ensure its accuracy. This process identified a total of 747 youth who received a Targeted RECLAIM funded service during the calendar year of 2012. A matched comparison control group was selected from those youth who were released from the Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS) custody during the same time period. The DYS sample was used as a comparison group because without the availability of the Targeted RECLAIM services, many of the youth in the experimental group may have alternatively been sent to DYS custody.

Data Collection Procedures

To ensure that all information was obtained for each of the program participants, the data collection process required ongoing communication and cooperation between the UCCI research team, DYS staff, and county site coordinators. Data for the report were sent to the University of Cincinnati from the counties, and upon receipt, data were entered into a secure database. The UCCI researchers obtained offender risk assessment information from the OYAS computerized database system. The admission records from the DYS and DRC were used to determine which offenders were incarcerated during the follow-up period.

Variables Examined

Sample demographics. Descriptive characteristics of the sample include gender (1 = *male*, 0 = *female*), race (1 = *white*, 0 = *nonwhite*), risk level (1 = *low-risk*, 2 = *moderate-risk*, 3 = *high-risk*), and age.

Recidivism. Recidivism is the outcome of interest in this study and is defined here as any incarceration to DYS or Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) within one-year of beginning in Targeted RECLAIM service(s) (for the experimental group) and within one-year of being released from DYS custody (for the control group). This definition was selected because one of the major purposes of Targeted RECLAIM is to reduce the number of incarcerations in the juvenile and adult prison systems.

Treatment Services

There are many different types of services offered through Targeted RECLAIM funds. This study has grouped these services into three general types: residential programs, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) programs in the community, and family interventions in the community. A brief description of these services is now provided.

Residential programs. The residential programs that receive funding through the Targeted RECLAIM program vary considerably in terms of what types of services are offered within the facility, how offenders are sent to the program, and how long offenders remain in the institution. A full analysis outlining the differences between these programs is beyond the scope of the current report. However, in general the residential programs offer more intensive services (in terms of dosage and number of services offered) and are designed to target higher risk offenders compared to the other Targeted RECLAIM options. Some of the treatment services offered within these facilities include: Orientation classes, educational services, mental health

services, vocational and job readiness services, substance abuse treatment, recreational services, as well as Thinking for a Change (T4C; Bush, Glick, & Taymans, 1997), Aggression Replacement Training (ART; Goldstein, Glick & Gibbs, 1998), Pathways to Self-Discovery and Change (Milkman & Wanberg, 2005), and New Freedom (see <http://www.newfreedomprograms.com>). This report classifies a program as residential if its participants receive intensive program services within the facility¹. There were seven programs identified as residential, which include:

- 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 Reentry Treatment Center (RTC)
- Montgomery County Juvenile Court Alternative Rehabilitation Effort (JCARE)
- Summit County Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT)

CBT community. There are three cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) programs offered in the community that received funding through the Targeted RECLAIM program: Thinking for a Change, Aggression Replacement Training, and Effective Practices in Community Supervision.

Thinking for a Change. Thinking for a Change (T4C) is a cognitive-behavioral problem-solving program that consists of both cognitive restructuring and social skills interventions (Bush, Glick, & Taymans, 1997). Thinking for a Change is comprised of 22 lessons and is designed to target pro-criminal attitudes and anti-social thinking for change.

¹ It should be noted that youth in the Lucas County RTC program receive services during the day and go home in the evening, whereas youth from the other six programs both receive services and sleep in the facility.

Thinking for a Change has been endorsed by the National Institute of Corrections and has received favorable evaluation results (see Golden, 2002; Wingard, 2008).

Aggression Replacement Training. Aggression Replacement Training (ART) is a cognitive-behavioral program that teaches participants new thoughts, attitudes and skills necessary to prevent aggressive behavior (Goldstein, Glick & Gibbs, 1998). The Aggression Replacement Training curriculum is comprised of three coordinated components: Skillstreaming, Anger Control Training, and Moral Reasoning Training. Aggression Replacement Training has also received favorable evaluation results (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 in order to better adhere to the principles of effective correctional intervention (Smith & Lowenkamp, 2008). Specifically, this model encourages officers to increase the intervention dosage of treatment to the higher risk offenders, to focus on criminogenic needs, and to use a cognitive-behavioral approach in their interactions with offenders. 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 (Labrecque, Schweitzer, & Smith, 2013b), improved offender attitudes (Labrecque, Smith, Schweitzer, & Thompson, 2013), and reduced recidivism (Latessa, Smith, Schweitzer, & Labrecque, 2012).

Family Interventions. There are two family interventions offered in the community that received funding through the Targeted RECLAIM program during the current report time frame: Multisystemic therapy and Wraparound.

Multisystemic Therapy. Multisystemic therapy (MST) is a family treatment program that seeks to teach parents the skills needed to deal with adolescent problems and reduce conflict within the family (Henggeler, Schoenwald, Borduin, Rowland, & Cunningham, 2009). 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 the treatment (Culpit, Henggeler, Taylor, & Addison, 2005). There is some meta-analytic support that suggests the program is effective in reducing recidivism (Curtis, Ronan, & Borduin, 2004), especially when “competent” therapists deliver the interventions (Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2004).

High-Fidelity Wraparound. High-fidelity wraparound is a family intervention where services are “wrapped around” the child and the family in their natural environment (Winters & Metz, 2009). Wraparound planning is a strength-based approach that occurs in the community and coordinates services across various agencies. Evaluations of wraparound services indicate the practice is “promising” (Winters & Metz, 2009).

Analyses

This study analyzes the aforementioned data in the following three ways. First, it provides descriptive information of the Targeted RECLAIM participants, including demographic, risk, and treatment information. Where possible, comparisons of these variables are made between the current sample and the previous 2011 Targeted RECLAIM sample. Second, the recidivism rates of the treatment and matched comparison group are examined in

order to determine if participating in a Targeted RECLAIM service influences the likelihood for subsequent incarcerations. Finally, several moderator analyses are conducted in order to determine if treatment category, type of service, service provider, and risk level of the offender moderate the influence of treatment on outcome.

Results

There were 747 juveniles who received services in one of 13 Targeted RECLAIM counties (Allen, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Medina, Montgomery, Stark, Summit, and Trumbull) between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012². This figure includes all individuals who began treatment services during the 2012 calendar year, regardless of whether or not treatment was completed by December 31, 2012, as well as anyone who began programming in 2011 that extended through 2012. Compared to the 2011 Targeted RECLAIM outcome evaluation (for more information see Labrecque & Schweitzer, 2012), there are 508 more juveniles who received services in 2012 ($n = 747$) compared to 2011 ($n = 239$). Although some of the increase must be attributed to the seven counties that joined the Targeted RECLAIM program in 2012 (Allen, Ashtabula, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Stark, and Trumbull), these expanded sites accounted for only 214 juveniles. This means the original six Targeted RECLAIM counties (Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Montgomery, and Summit) also increased the number of youth they served in 2012 by 55 ($n = 294$).

Table 1 presents the descriptive characteristics of the Targeted RECLAIM sample for both 2012 and 2011. There are a couple of notable differences in the current Targeted RECLAIM sample compared to the previous years. First, there are 7.6% more females; and second, there are 10.1% more whites. The average age has remained relatively consistent

² Licking and Butler counties were not included in this analysis because their treatment services began in 2013.

between report years at approximately 15 and one half years old. However, in 2012 the Targeted RECLAIM programs admitted much younger youth, including three 11-year-olds and seventeen 12-year-olds. Finally, the Targeted RECLAIM youth in 2012 are on average much lower risk than in 2011.

Table 1

Descriptive Characteristics and Comparisons between 2012 and 2011 Targeted RECLAIM Samples

Characteristic	Targeted RECLAIM 2012 (N = 747)		Targeted RECLAIM 2011 (N = 239)	
	n	%	n	%
Male	653	87.4	227	95.0
White	238	31.9	52	21.8
Risk level^a				
Low	194	26.6	45	18.8
Moderate	322	44.1	105	43.9
High	214	29.3	89	37.2
Mean age (SD)	15.4	1.4	15.7	1.3

^a N = 730.

Table 2 presents the OYAS risk/needs assessment information for the Targeted RECLAIM sample. This information was obtained through the OYAS computerized database system. When multiple assessments were present for a youth, the assessment closest to the Targeted RECLAIM start date was used for analysis. There were four different types of assessments used by the 13 counties, which included the OYAS-Dispositional ($n = 514$), OYAS-Residential ($n = 109$), OYAS-Reentry ($n = 12$), and Risk/Needs Assessment ($n = 95$). The Risk/Need Assessment only reports an overall risk level; therefore individual domain information is not available for offenders assessed via this method. It should also be noted that

17 of the youth in this sample did not have any risk information available in the OYAS database when the records were reviewed. Therefore, these individuals are eliminated from all of the analyses involving risk.

Table 2 reveals that 26.6% of Targeted RECLAIM youth in 2012 are low-risk, 44.1% are moderate-risk, and 29.3% are high-risk. Table 2 also presents the risk information from the 2011 Targeted RECLAIM sample and indicates the percentage difference (% in 2012 – % in 2011) between report years for the overall risk level, as well as for each domain. The most noteworthy change is that there are 7.8% more low-risk offenders and 7.9% fewer high-risk offenders in 2012 compared to 2011. Within both report years, the OYAS-Dispositional was used the most frequently. In 2011, the mean score on the dispositional assessment was 15.4 (sd = 5.9) and in 2012, the mean score dropped more than two full points (*Mean* = 13.3, sd = 5.6). The frequency and percent distribution of OYAS risk information for each individual county is presented in the Appendix (as well as a comparison between report years for the six counties that were involved in the study last year).

Table 3 examines the differences in offender risk levels by county, where 1 = *low-risk*, 2 = *moderate-risk*, and 3 = *high-risk*. The results of the one-way analyses of variance tests indicate that offenders differ significantly on their composition of risk/needs levels by county ($p < .001$). This finding suggests that on the whole counties select statistically different risk levels of offenders for Targeted RECLAIM funded services. For example, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Franklin, and Ashtabula counties consist of much lower risk offenders ($M = 1.60, 1.69, 1.84, \text{ and } 1.88$, respectively), compared to Stark, Montgomery, Trumbull, and Hamilton ($M = 2.67, 2.61, 2.50, \text{ and } 2.42$, respectively).

Table 2***Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Targeted RECLAIM Sample for CY 2012, CY 2011, and Percentage Difference Between Report Years***

	CY 2012^a	CY 2011^b	
	% (n)	% (n)	% Difference
Overall Risk			
Low	26.6 (194)	18.8 (45)	+ 7.8
Moderate	44.1 (322)	43.9 (105)	+ 0.2
High	29.3 (214)	37.2 (89)	- 7.9
JJS			
Low	35.9 (228)	26.0 (56)	+ 9.9
Moderate	27.4 (174)	28.8 (62)	- 1.4
High	36.7 (233)	45.1 (97)	- 8.4
Family			
Low	38.6 (245)	43.3 (93)	- 4.7
Moderate	38.7 (246)	29.8 (64)	+ 8.9
High	22.7 (144)	27.0 (58)	- 4.3
Peers			
Low	29.4 (187)	17.7 (38)	+ 11.7
Moderate	31.8 (202)	37.7 (81)	- 5.9
High	38.7 (246)	44.7 (96)	- 6.0
Education			
Low	31.2 (198)	34.0 (73)	- 2.8
Moderate	36.5 (232)	35.3 (76)	+ 1.2
High	32.3 (205)	30.7 (66)	+ 1.6
Prosocial			
Low	17.8 (113)	9.3 (20)	+ 8.5
Moderate	33.5 (213)	36.7 (79)	- 3.2
High	48.7 (309)	54.0 (116)	- 5.3
SAMH			
Low	22.0 (140)	15.8 (34)	+ 6.2
Moderate	53.2 (338)	53.0 (114)	+ 0.2
High	24.7 (157)	31.2 (67)	- 6.5
Values			
Low	63.0 (400)	54.0 (116)	+ 9.0
Moderate	30.2 (192)	35.8 (77)	- 5.6
High	6.8 (43)	10.2 (22)	- 3.4

Note: ^a n = 730 (635 full assessments and 95 screeners).

^b n = 239 (215 full assessments and 24 screeners).

Table 3

One-Way Analyses of Variance for the Effect of County on Risk Levels

	Overall risk	JJS	Family	Peers	Education	Prosocial	SAMH	Values
County	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>	<i>M (SD)</i>
Allen	2.05 (.65)	2.23 (.87)	2.09 (.68)	2.36 (.79)	2.27 (.77)	2.09 (.61)	2.05 (.79)	1.36 (.49)
Ashtabula	1.88 (.58)	2.08 (.79)	1.55 (.61)	2.14 (.71)	1.80 (.82)	2.04 (.76)	2.14 (.68)	1.51 (.62)
Cuyahoga	1.60 (.70)	1.60 (.79)	1.85 (.75)	1.59 (.74)	1.92 (.78)	2.21 (.82)	1.85 (.67)	1.24 (.53)
Franklin	1.84 (.64)	1.47 (.73)	1.93 (.75)	2.18 (.78)	2.27 (.69)	2.22 (.74)	1.91 (.67)	1.31 (.56)
Hamilton	2.42 (.63)	2.52 (.75)	1.71 (.84)	2.14 (.73)	1.48 (.75)	2.67 (.58)	1.90 (.62)	2.05 (.67)
Lorain	1.69 (.70)	1.98 (.84)	1.56 (.62)	1.75 (.76)	2.04 (.85)	2.06 (.84)	1.75 (.64)	1.29 (.46)
Lucas	2.01 (.71)	2.24 (.82)	1.71 (.68)	2.60 (.67)	2.09 (.76)	2.13 (.74)	1.99 (.67)	1.27 (.48)
Mahoning	2.36 (.50)	2.15 (.80)	1.76 (.60)	3.00 (.00)	1.92 (.64)	2.92 (.28)	2.46 (.66)	1.31 (.48)
Medina	2.25 (.75)	2.17 (.94)	2.42 (.90)	2.08 (.79)	2.33 (.65)	2.25 (.75)	2.50 (.52)	1.33 (.49)
Montgomery	2.61 (.56)	2.61 (.65)	1.73 (.86)	2.41 (.80)	1.68 (.83)	2.71 (.53)	2.07 (.66)	1.71 (.71)
Stark	2.67 (.50)	2.43 (.53)	2.57 (.79)	2.71 (.49)	2.71 (.49)	2.29 (.49)	2.71 (.49)	2.00 (.58)
Summit	2.30 (.69)	2.23 (.75)	1.98 (.79)	2.20 (.74)	2.13 (.74)	2.53 (.63)	2.25 (.58)	1.61 (.67)
Trumbull	2.50 (.75)	1.92 (.89)	2.23 (.86)	2.46 (.76)	2.46 (.76)	2.50 (.76)	2.31 (.79)	1.81 (.75)
<i>F Value</i>	16.45*	10.72*	3.77*	14.33*	4.51*	5.39*	4.97*	7.72*

* $p \leq .001$.

Figure 1 presents information regarding the predictive validity of the OYAS for the sample of Targeted RECLAIM youth. This figure illustrates the percentages of offenders in each risk category that were incarcerated within a year of starting services. Specifically, for overall risk level, 6.7% of low-risk offenders were incarcerated, 9.5% of moderate-risk offenders were incarcerated, and 13.6% of high-risk offenders were incarcerated. The bivariate correlation r between the OYAS risk category and incarceration was .09 with a 95% confidence interval of .02 to .16. These results affirm that the OYAS is able to distinguish between groups that have progressively higher rates of recidivism.

Figure 1

Percentages of Targeted RECLAIM Youth Incarcerated by Risk Level

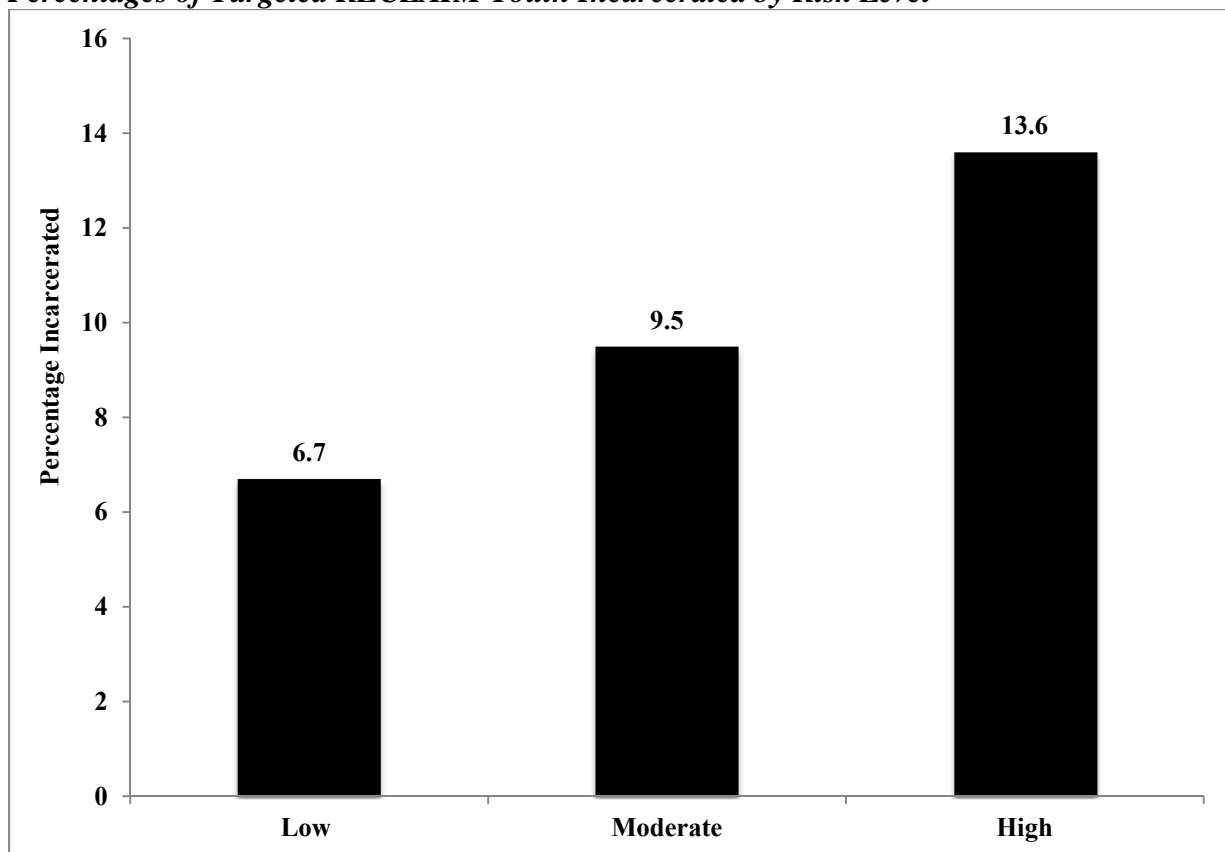


Table 4 presents the descriptive characteristics of the matched Targeted RECLAIM and the comparison sample. A direct one-for-one matching scheme was not possible given that there were more youth enrolled in Targeted RECLAIM services in 2012 ($n = 747$) than were released from DYS system ($n = 698$). There are also notable differences between the two groups on the characteristics of gender, race, and risk level, which make direct comparisons problematic. Therefore, the Case Control Matching program in SPSS 21.0 was used to match offenders with replacement on the characteristics of gender, race, and risk level. Seventeen Targeted RECLAIM youth were excluded from the sample because of missing risk information. Given the difference in overall sample size, some youth in the DYS sample are represented more than once in this study. Specifically, the total DYS comparison sample ($n = 730$) is represented by a total of 552 unique individuals.

Given the matching procedure used here, the experimental and control groups are identical on the characteristics of gender (87.3% male), race (32.1% white), and risk (26.6% low-risk, 44.1% moderate-risk, and 29.3% high-risk). However, it must also be noted that the Targeted RECLAIM youth are significantly younger than DYS youth on the variable years of age, $t(1454) = 17.64, p < .001$. Inspection of the two group means indicates that the average age for Targeted RECLAIM youth ($M = 15.4$) is significantly lower than the age ($M = 16.7$) of the DYS youth.

Table 4***Descriptive Characteristics and Comparisons between Targeted RECLAIM and Matched DYS Samples***

Characteristic	Targeted RECLAIM Matched (N = 730)		DYS Matched (N = 730)	
	n	%	n	%
Male	637	87.3	637	87.3
White	234	32.1	234	32.1
Risk level				
Low	194	26.6	194	26.6
Moderate	322	44.1	322	44.1
High	214	29.3	214	29.3
Mean age* (SD)	15.4	1.4	16.7	1.4

* $p \leq .001$.

Table 5 examines the treatment outcomes for the Targeted RECLAIM youth by service type (i.e., residential programs, CBT community, family intervention) and risk level. The “enrolled” column indicates the number of offenders that entered the specific type of programming during the inclusion time period. The “successful”, “still enrolled”, and “unsuccessful” columns represent the offenders’ status in the program as of December 31, 2012. The percentage failure rate is calculated by dividing the number of unsuccessful offenders by the total number of offenders enrolled in that particular type of service.

According to Table 5, when all of the services are included, there is a greater likelihood of failure as an offender’s level of risk goes up (18.6% for low-risk, 19.9% for moderate-risk, and 25.2% for high-risk). However, some interesting patterns emerge when the type of services are considered. First, there are significant differences in risk levels for the offenders enrolled in the three types of services. Residential programs include offenders with the highest risk levels,

CBT community the next highest, and family interventions have the lowest. Second, the completion rates in these services do not follow the same pattern. For example, low-risk offenders in residential programs have higher failure rates than both the moderate- and high-risk offenders in the same group. In the community, CBT services are just as likely to be unsuccessful for low-risk as moderate-risk cases (18.8%), and the family interventions with high-risk offenders produce the highest rates of failure (36.0%) compared to any other group/risk combination.

Table 5

Completion Rates for Targeted RECLAIM Youth, by Service Type^a and Risk Level^b

	Enrolled	Successful	Still Enrolled	Unsuccessful	% Failure
Total	747	532	55	160	21.4
Low-risk	194	146	12	36	18.6
Moderate-risk	322	230	28	64	19.9
High-risk	214	148	12	54	25.2
Residential	323	223	23	77	23.8
Low-risk	43	29	3	11	25.6
Moderate-risk	139	98	10	31	22.3
High-risk	132	93	7	32	24.2
CBT Community	209	152	14	43	20.6
Low-risk	48	37	2	9	18.8
Moderate-risk	101	72	10	19	18.8
High-risk	57	42	2	13	22.8
Family Interventions	215	157	18	40	18.7
Low-risk	103	80	7	16	15.5
Moderate-risk	82	60	8	14	17.1
High-risk	25	13	3	9	36.0

Note: ^a N = 747. ^b N = 730 (risk information unavailable for 17 youth).

Figure 2 compares the incarceration rates between the Targeted RECLAIM and matched DYS sample. Given that the matching procedure used here accounted for the variables of gender, race, and risk level, any differences in outcomes between these two groups cannot be

explained by these variables, rather these differences can be attributed to group status (treatment or control). Although the length of time at risk in the community was varied for the Targeted RECLAIM and DYS groups, this study standardized the time at risk variable by only including the incarcerations that occurred within one-year of follow-up for all cases.

Of the 1,460 youth included in the treatment and comparison groups, 14.5% of the DYS sample (or 106 offenders) was incarcerated during the follow-up compared to only 5.3% of the Targeted RECLAIM youth (or 39 offenders). This means that there was a 9.2% reduction in recidivism for the Targeted RECLAIM group. Another way to interpret this finding is that without Targeted RECLAIM services available, feasibly some of these youth would have been sentenced to DYS. If the Targeted RECLAIM youth went to DYS, it would be expected that they would be incarcerated at the same rate as the DYS sample. However, because they did not go to DYS and remained in the community through Targeted RECLAIM services, 67 kids remained incarceration free during the follow-up period.

Figure 2

Incarceration Rates for Targeted RECLAIM and DYS Samples

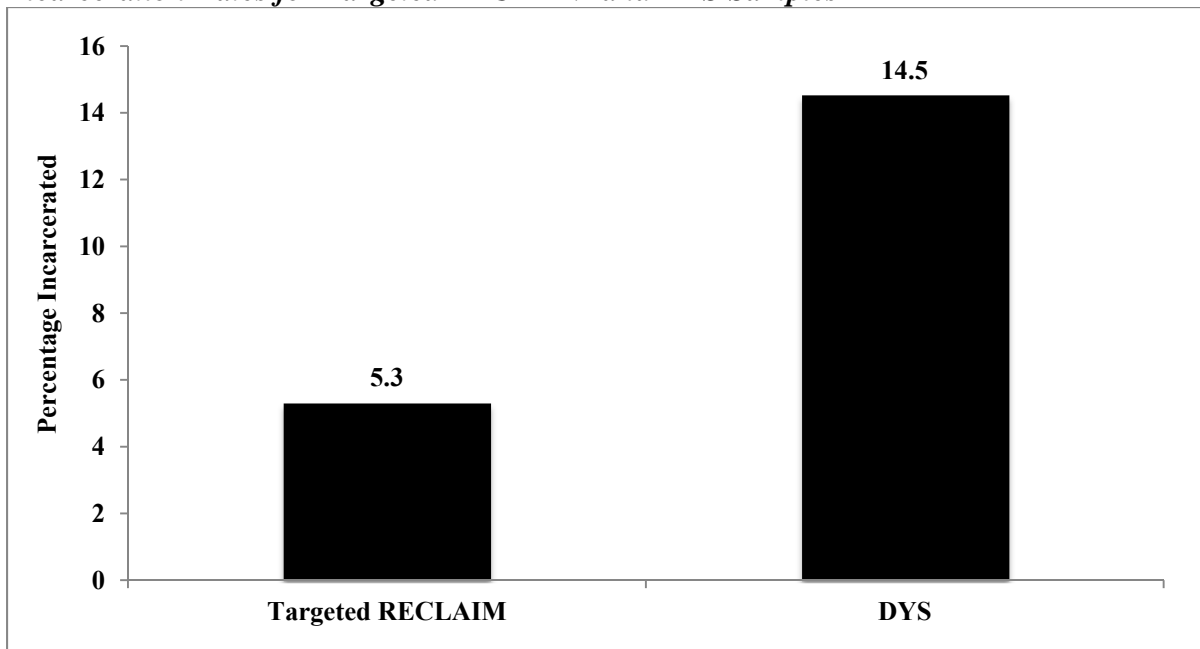


Table 6 examines the incarceration rates by group type and risk level. Of the 388 low-risk offenders included in the treatment and comparison groups, 9.3% of the DYS sample (or 18 offenders) was incarcerated during the follow-up period compared to only 4.1% of the Targeted RECLAIM youth (or 8 offenders). Of the 644 moderate-risk offenders included in the treatment and comparison groups, 14.6% of the DYS sample (or 47 offenders) was incarcerated during the follow-up period compared to only 4.3% of the Targeted RECLAIM youth (or 14 offenders). Of the 228 high-risk youth included in the treatment and comparison groups, 19.2% of the DYS sample (or 41 offenders) was incarcerated during the follow-up period compared to only 7.9% of the Targeted RECLAIM youth (or 17 offenders). This means that there were 5.2% fewer incarcerations for low-risk Targeted RECLAIM youth compared to low-risk DYS youth, 10.3% fewer moderate-risk, and 11.3% fewer high-risk.

Table 6
Incarceration Rates by Group Type and Risk Level

	Targeted RECLAIM		DYS		χ^2	% Difference
	n / N	%	n / N	%		
Low-risk	8 / 194	4.1	18 / 194	9.3	4.12*	- 5.2
Moderate-risk	14 / 322	4.3	47 / 322	14.6	19.72***	- 10.3
High-risk	17 / 214	7.9	41 / 214	19.2	11.49***	- 11.3
Total	39 / 730	5.3	106 / 730	14.5	34.37***	- 9.2

* $p \leq .05$. ** $p \leq .01$. *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 7 examines the odds of incarceration by group type and risk level for the current report and then compares these rates to the findings from the 2011 evaluation. In 2012, Targeted RECLAIM youth were 2.74 times less likely to be incarcerated at one-year than the matched youth released from DYS. This figure is up slightly from the 2011 report ($OR = 2.39$). These findings also indicate a substantial benefit of Targeted RECLAIM services for all three levels of

risk. Specifically, low-risk offenders are 2.27 times as likely to be incarcerated in the DYS sample than in the Targeted RECLAIM sample, moderate-risk offenders are 3.40 times as likely to be incarcerated in the DYS sample than in the Targeted RECLAIM sample, and high-risk offenders are 2.43 times as likely to be incarcerated in the DYS sample than in the Targeted RECLAIM sample.

Table 7

Odds of Incarceration by Group Type and Risk Level for CY 2012 and CY 2011

	CY 2012	CY 2011
	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>
Low-risk	2.27	3.57
Moderate-risk	3.40	2.43
High-risk	2.43	2.17
Total	2.74	2.39

Figure 3 presents the percentage of the Targeted RECLAIM youth that have been assigned to the three types of service (residential, CBT community, and family interventions). The figure clearly shows that the residential programs are comprised of the largest percentage of high-risk offenders (42.0%), CBT services in the community the highest percentage of moderate-risk offenders (49.0%), and family interventions the highest percentage of low-risk offenders (49.0%).

Figure 3

Percentage of Targeted RECLAIM Youth by Treatment Type and Risk Level

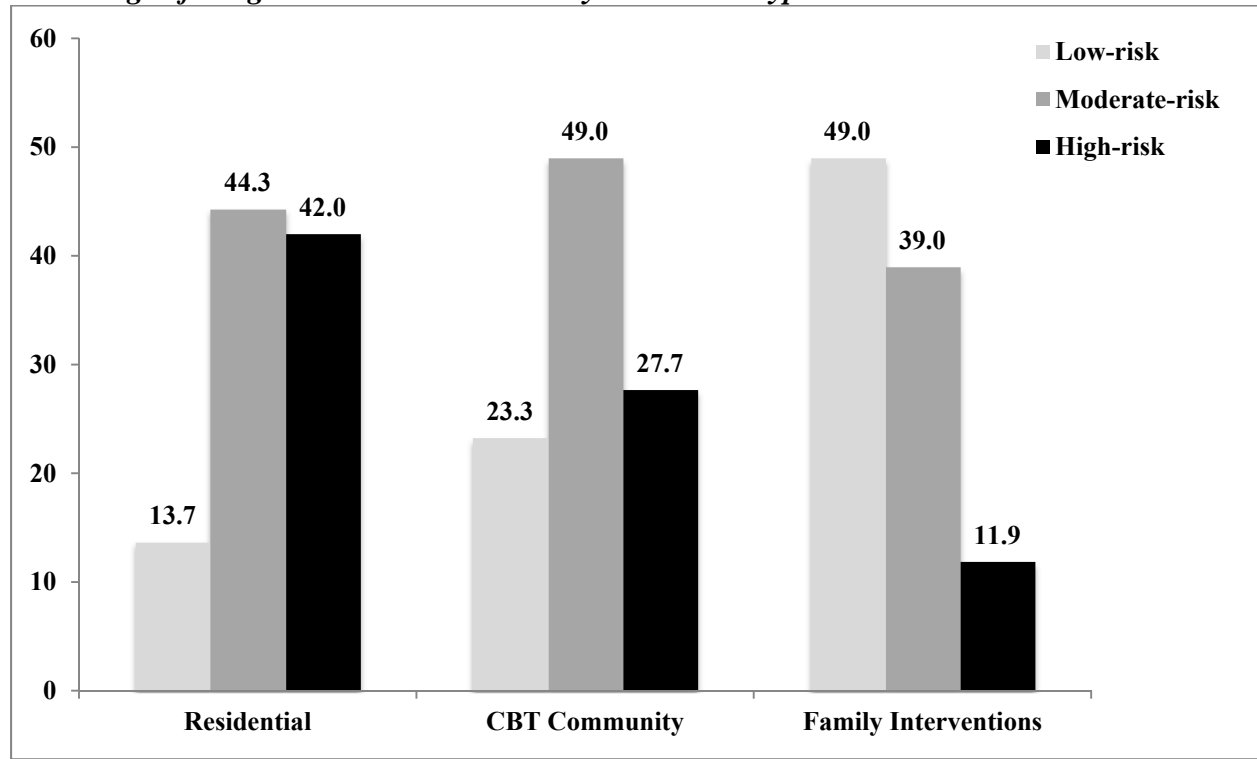


Figure 4 presents the incarceration rates by group and treatment type. The figure shows that across all three types of service, there is a substantial benefit associated with being in the Targeted RECLAIM group as opposed to the DYS group. Given the differences associated with the risk levels in the offenders assigned to these three services, it is not surprising that the recidivism rates are higher for the residential sample, followed by the CBT community sample, and lastly the family interventions. The overall reduction in recidivism attributed to these three treatment modalities is 8.2% for the residential programs, 13.6% for the CBT services in the community, and 9.5% for the family interventions.

Figure 4

Incarceration Rates by Group and Treatment Type

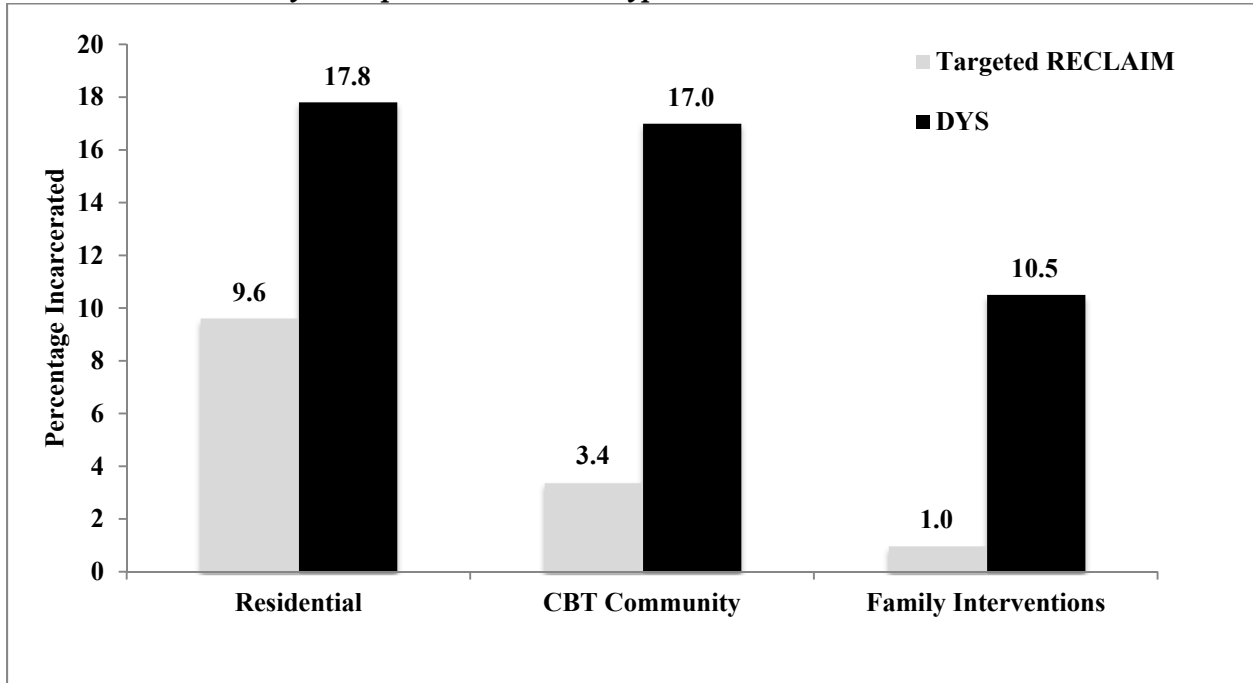


Table 8 presents the incarceration rates for the two groups separated by treatment type and risk level. Although the overall residential programs produce a decrease in the recidivism rate by 8.2%, when the differences are examined by risk, only the moderate and high-risk groups actually show reductions in recidivism (reductions of 10.1% and 10.7%, respectively). Low-risk offenders in residential programs actually fared worse compared to DYS releases (4.7% increase in incarceration during follow-up). The CBT services in the community were effective for all of the risk groups, but seem to have a much higher effect (20.8% reduction) with moderate-risk offenders, compared to the high-risk (8.8% reduction) and low-risk (4.2% reduction) groups. Finally, family interventions were also effective for all three groups. Although the largest percentage difference was found with the high-risk offenders (24.0% reduction), this finding must also be tempered with the fact that only 25 offenders were assigned to this group.

Table 8***Incarceration Rates by Group Type, Treatment Type, and Risk Level***

	Targeted RECLAIM		DYS		χ^2	% Difference
	<i>n</i> / <i>N</i>	%	<i>n</i> / <i>N</i>	%		
Residential	30 / 314	9.6	56 / 314	17.8	9.11**	- 8.2
Low-risk	7 / 43	16.3	5 / 43	11.6	0.39	+ 4.7
Moderate-risk	10 / 139	7.2	24 / 139	17.3	6.57**	- 10.1
High-risk	13 / 132	9.8	27 / 132	20.5	5.78*	- 10.7
CBT community	7 / 206	3.4	35 / 206	17.0	20.79***	- 13.6
Low-risk	1 / 48	2.1	3 / 48	6.3	1.04	- 4.2
Moderate-risk	2 / 101	2.0	23 / 101	22.8	20.13***	- 20.8
High-risk	4 / 57	7.0	9 / 57	15.8	2.17	- 8.8
Family interventions	2 / 210	1.0	22 / 210	10.5	17.68***	- 9.5
Low-risk	0 / 103	0.0	10 / 103	9.7	10.51***	- 9.7
Moderate-risk	2 / 82	2.4	6 / 82	7.3	2.10	- 4.9
High-risk	0 / 25	0.0	6 / 25	24.0	6.82**	- 24.0

* $p \leq .05$. ** $p \leq .01$. *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 9 examines the incarceration rates for each specific residential program and further separates the findings by offender risk level. These results should be interpreted with caution because the sample size of these programs becomes very small when separated in this fashion. For example, Hamilton County Lighthouse Youth Center-Paint Creek (LYC-PC) has only 17 juveniles in this sample frame, and the Hamilton County Hillcrest School has only 1 low-risk offender. Therefore, while some insight can be gained through this type of analysis, these findings should be understood to be tentative. In time similar investigations will yield larger samples and the findings will be more informative.

Table 9

Incarceration Rates by Residential Program and Risk Level

	Targeted RECLAIM		DYS		χ^2	% Difference
	n / N	%	n / N	%		
Allen JTC	1 / 22	4.5	2 / 22	9.1	0.36	- 4.6
Low-risk	0 / 4	0.0	0 / 4	0.0	^a	0.0
Moderate-risk	0 / 13	0.0	0 / 13	0.0	^a	0.0
High-risk	1 / 5	20.0	2 / 5	40.0	0.48	- 20.0
Cuyahoga CBTC	5 / 39	12.8	5 / 39	12.8	0.00	0.0
Low-risk	2 / 8	25.0	1 / 8	12.5	0.41	+ 12.5
Moderate-risk	3 / 17	17.6	2 / 17	11.8	0.23	+ 5.8
High-risk	0 / 14	0.0	2 / 14	14.3	2.15	- 14.3
Hamilton HS	1 / 25	4.0	3 / 25	12.0	1.09	- 12.0
Low-risk	0 / 1	0.0	0 / 1	0.0	^a	0.0
Moderate-risk	0 / 11	0.0	2 / 11	18.2	2.20	- 18.2
High-risk	1 / 13	7.7	1 / 13	7.7	0.00	0.0
Hamilton LYC-PC	1 / 17	5.9	2 / 17	11.8	0.37	- 5.9
Low-risk	1 / 2	50.0	0 / 2	0.0	1.33	+ 50.0
Moderate-risk	0 / 8	0.0	1 / 8	12.5	1.07	- 12.5
High-risk	0 / 7	0.0	1 / 7	14.3	1.08	- 14.3
Lucas RTC	11 / 71	15.5	13 / 71	18.3	0.20	- 2.8
Low-risk	3 / 17	17.6	5 / 17	29.4	0.65	- 11.8
Moderate-risk	5 / 36	13.9	4 / 36	11.1	0.13	+ 2.8
High-risk	3 / 18	16.7	4 / 18	22.2	0.67	- 5.5
Montgomery JCARE	4 / 60	6.7	12 / 60	20.0	4.62 [*]	- 13.3
Low-risk	0 / 2	0.0	1 / 2	50.0	1.33	- 50.0
Moderate-risk	0 / 19	0.0	2 / 19	10.5	2.11	- 10.5
High-risk	4 / 39	10.3	9 / 39	23.1	2.31	- 12.8
Summit CBT	7 / 80	8.8	18 / 80	22.5	5.74 [*]	- 13.7
Low-risk	1 / 9	11.1	1 / 9	11.1	0.00	0.0
Moderate-risk	2 / 35	5.7	4 / 35	11.4	0.73	- 5.7
High-risk	4 / 36	11.1	13 / 36	36.1	6.24 [*]	- 25.0

Note: ^a χ^2 not computed because incarceration is a constant.
^{*} $p \leq .05$. ^{**} $p \leq .01$. ^{***} $p \leq .001$.

For now, there are several noteworthy findings in Table 9. First, the number of offenders in each of these programs varies considerably, from 80 offenders served through the Summit Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) residential program to 17 through the Hamilton Lighthouse Youth Center-Paint Creek (LYC-PC). Second, there is extreme variation in the offender risk levels that are assigned to these residential programs. For example, the Cuyahoga Community-Based Treatment Center (CBTC) and the Allen County Juvenile Treatment Center (JTC) are comprised of 20.5% and 18.2% low-risk offenders, respectively; compared to the Montgomery Juvenile Court Alternative Rehabilitation Effort (JCARE) program and Hamilton County Hillcrest School with only 3.3% and 4.0%, respectively.

Table 10 examines the incarceration rates separated by the type of CBT modality offered in the community. Specifically, these services are separated into Thinking for a Change (T4C; $n = 141$), Aggression Replacement Training (ART; $n = 20$), and Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS, $n = 44$). The T4C program produced reductions in recidivism across all three of the risk levels, although the largest effect was found with the high-risk offenders (19.2% reduction). The ART and EPICS programs had fewer participating offenders during this report period ($n = 20$ and 44 , respectively), so the results of these two programs should be interpreted with caution. However, from the first glance the findings appear to be very positive.

Table 10***Incarceration Rates by CBT Modality and Risk Level***

	Targeted RECLAIM		DYS		χ^2	% Difference
	<i>n</i> / <i>N</i>	%	<i>n</i> / <i>N</i>	%		
T4C	7 / 141	5.0	23 / 141	16.3	9.55**	- 11.3
Low-risk	1 / 27	3.7	2 / 27	7.4	0.35	- 3.7
Moderate-risk	2 / 62	3.2	7 / 62	11.3	3.00	- 8.1
High-risk	4 / 52	7.7	14 / 52	26.9	6.72**	- 19.2
ART	0 / 20	0.0	4 / 20	20.0	4.44*	- 20.0
Low-risk	0 / 8	0.0	1 / 8	12.5	1.07	- 12.5
Moderate-risk	0 / 9	0.0	3 / 9	33.3	3.60	- 33.3
High-risk	0 / 3	0.0	0 / 3	0.0	^a	0.0
EPICS	0 / 44	0.0	6 / 44	13.6	6.43*	- 13.6
Low-risk	0 / 13	0.0	0 / 13	0.0	^a	0.0
Moderate-risk	0 / 29	0.0	5 / 29	17.2	5.47*	- 17.2
High-risk	0 / 2	0.0	1 / 2	50.0	1.33	- 50.0

Note: ^a χ^2 not computed because incarceration is a constant.

* $p \leq .05$. ** $p \leq .01$. *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 11 examines the incarceration rates separated by the type of family intervention that was offered in the community. Specifically, these services are separated into Multisystemic Therapy (MST; $n = 188$), Wraparound ($n = 4$), and multiple services ($n = 18$). Analyses were not run for the Wraparound program because there were too few offenders enrolled during this study ($n = 4$). Multiple services are defined as either MST or Wraparound with the addition of other services (e.g., drug court, Camp Integrity). Multisystemic therapy produced positive effects for all three of the risk levels, with larger results coming from the moderate-risk (13.7% reduction) and high-risk offenders (12.5% reduction). There does appear to be an incremental benefit to the addition of other services beyond just MST or Wraparound, although less information is known about the intensity and quality of the additional services and the multiservice category is also limited to a rather small sample size ($n = 18$).

Table 11***Incarceration Rates by Family Intervention and Risk Level***

	Targeted RECLAIM		DYS		χ^2	% Difference
	<i>n / N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n / N</i>	<i>%</i>		
MST	2 / 188	1.1	21 / 188	11.2	16.72***	- 10.1
Low-risk	0 / 99	0.0	7 / 99	7.1	7.26**	- 7.1
Moderate-risk	2 / 73	2.7	12 / 73	16.4	7.90**	- 13.7
High-risk	0 / 16	0.0	2 / 16	12.5	2.13	- 12.5
Multiple services	0 / 18	0.0	3 / 18	16.7	3.27	- 16.7
Low-risk	0 / 4	0.0	1 / 4	25.0	1.14	- 25.0
Moderate-risk	0 / 9	0.0	2 / 9	22.2	2.25	- 22.2
High-risk	0 / 5	0.0	0 / 5	0.0	^a	0.0

Note: Multiple services = MST or Wraparound with the addition of other services (e.g., drug court, Camp Integrity) Analyses were not run for wraparound alone because only 4 juveniles received this type of service.

^a χ^2 not computed because incarceration is a constant.

* $p \leq .05$. ** $p \leq .01$. *** $p \leq .001$.

Discussion

This is the third University of Cincinnati outcome evaluation of the Targeted RECLAIM program to date. As in the two previous reports, this study finds that offender participation in Targeted RECLAIM services is effective in reducing recidivism compared to placement in DYS custody. The current study has addressed many of the limitations noted in the previous years reports (e.g., matching; standardizing time at risk; moderator analyses for treatment type, specific program, and offender risk level). By improving the methodological rigor of the current investigation, the results from the current report can be interpreted with a greater level of confidence.

There are seven conclusions that should be drawn from the current evaluation. First, the number of youth receiving services through Targeted RECLAIM funds is continuing to expand. This finding is in part due to the fact that more counties were added to the program in 2012, but

is also a result of prior counties increasing the number of youth served therein. Second, and relatedly, the overall risk composition of the youth participating in Targeted RECLAIM services is getting much lower (7.8% increase in low-risk youth compared to 2011). However, this trend is not uniform across all of the counties, and there is tremendous variation in terms of the risk composition served by the Targeted RECLAIM counties (please refer to the Appendix for a full description of risk by county).

Third, the OYAS is a predictively valid risk/needs assessment as it continues to effectively differentiate between offender groups that have progressively higher rates of recidivism among Targeted RECLAIM participants. Fourth, offender assignment to service type appears to adhere to the risk principle. Specifically, more high-risk offenders are assigned to residential programs, moderate-risk to CBT services in the community, and low-risk to family interventions.

Fifth, youth served through Targeted RECLAIM services were incarcerated within one year 9.2% less often than similarly matched youth that were sent to DYS. Stated differently, Targeted RECLAIM youth were 2.74 times less likely to be incarcerated during follow-up compared to their DYS matches. The effectiveness of these services was also much more pronounced for the moderate-risk (10.3% reduction) and high-risk offenders (11.3% reduction), compared to the low-risk offenders (5.2% reduction). Sixth, and arguably most important, both the program completion rates and the incarceration rates varied in terms of effectiveness based on type of service and risk level of offender.

Finally, there appears to be disparity in the effectiveness of the programs investigated. Although most of the services (i.e., residential, CBT community, family interventions) had reduced levels of incarceration across all three of the risk levels, it is very alarming that low-risk

offenders in the residential programs had worse outcomes (4.7% increase in recidivism) compared to the matched DYS releases. These treatment services also had a differential effect on outcome based on offender risk level. For example, CBT services in the community (i.e., T4C, ART, EPICS) produced the best results with moderate- and high-risk offenders. Multisystemic therapy also had larger effects with moderate- and high-risk offenders, despite targeting primarily low-risk offenders for participation.

Although it is too early to draw definitive conclusions about which type (residential, CBT community, family interventions), mode (T4C, ART, EPICS, MST, Wraparound, multiple services), location or specific treatment provider works best to reduce recidivism, this type of investigation is bound to be fruitful in the future. Further work in this area may ultimately help identify the programs that are more (and less) effective, as well as inform decision makers which offenders (e.g., risk) will achieve the best result in the specific programs. These findings add continued support that the Targeted RECLAIM program is an effective strategy for reducing recidivism. Next, several recommendations are made based on the results from the current study.

Recommendations

This 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 effectiveness of the Targeted RECLAIM program. This section is divided into two sections – Quality Improvement, which makes policy/practice recommendations based on the knowledge gained through the current study, and Future Research, which provides recommendations for the types of evaluations that should be conducted in the future.

Quality Improvement

- The number of youth served through Targeted RECLAIM services continues to rise. In the current report, there were a number of very young offenders (i.e., 11- and 12-year-olds) noted and an increased amount of low-risk offenders admitted (up 7.8% from 2011). Although the comparison with DYS released youth continues to yield positive results for the Targeted RECLAIM sample, it remains unknown if these services would produce better effects than other options (e.g., standard probation, no action, etc.). Until properly investigated, DYS should closely monitor the number of low-risk youth admitted to Targeted RECLAIM services since these youth may ultimately be better served through less intensive interventions.
- The risk principle calls for the administration and delivery of more intensive services and supervision to higher risk offenders. DYS should ensure that more intensive Targeted RECLAIM services are reserved primarily for moderate- to high-risk offenders. Specifically, DYS should mandate that the intensive residential programs target only the highest risk cases, as low-risk offenders in these programs actually produce worse outcomes than DYS youth.
- DYS should also insist that counties use a full OYAS assessment (e.g., OYAS-Dispositional tool) rather than a risk assessment screener to determine offender risk level. This assessment should also be mandated to occur prior to the youth's admission to any Targeted RECLAIM service. This process will help provide better risk and need information on each offender that can be used to determine the appropriate type and duration of services to provide. Finally, DYS should ensure that counties that complete paper and pencil OYAS forms enter the data into the on-line database in a timely fashion.

- DYS should work with counties to develop specific program eligibility criteria for each program funded through Targeted RECLAIM. For example, the T4C program may be best reserved for high-risk offenders that are also high-risk in antisocial attitudes, values, and beliefs. The development of such a protocol for each program would help counties target the offenders most in need of services, while simultaneously screen out any inappropriate referrals (e.g., low-risk offenders that may increase their risk by associating with high-risk offenders in group).
- 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 2012 was not as much of a problem as it was in the 2011 report. This is a result of DYS requiring counties to submit information on youth served through Targeted RECLAIM at the quarterly business meetings. The information obtained through this process has yielded the descriptive information (gender, race, age, and overall risk level) as well as treatment information (residential program, CBT service in the community, family intervention). However, in the spirit of making the next evaluation even more informative, DYS should require counties to indicate all of the services each offender receives, not just the Targeted RECLAIM funded ones. There remains the possibility that certain combinations of

services, or only interventions that meet a certain dosage level will be effective. This information could be used in the future to test what the best groups of services are for the different offenders. Having the ability to track and monitor the services received could allow for a closer examination of the most effective services for youth.

Future Research

- This research study, in addition to the two prior reports, support the Targeted RECLAIM program as being effective in reducing recidivism compared to similarly matched DYS youth. However, there are still many questions that remain and DYS is encouraged to continue in its endeavor in evaluating the effectiveness of these services. This process is bound to yield better quality studies and as the overall sample size is increased it will derive at more definitive findings.
- The three University of Cincinnati outcome evaluations have all used relatively short follow-up periods. In the current examination, incarceration was tracked for only one year. It should be noted that the analyses in the current study were also run for any recidivism for the entire time at risk for each youth and the nature of the results were consistent with the findings presented here. However, a longer-term follow-up study that includes the research samples in the previous three reports would provide better information on the longevity of the impact of these services.
- As indicated in the previous section, this study (as well as the previous two) suffers from the same issue of the control group. That is, the results of these investigations can only inform us whether better outcomes are achieved in Targeted RECLAIM services or in DYS; it does not inform us whether or not a better result can be achieved through an alternative means (e.g., standard probation, taking no action, etc.). It is highly

encouraged that DYS pursue an additional control group in a subsequent study. This information will best inform DYS which offenders are better suited for Targeted RECLAIM services and for which another course of action should be taken.

- Finally, the research done to date has focused on one aspect of the Targeted RECLAIM program: recidivism. This work has failed to consider another critical aspect of this endeavor: cost. It is hereby recommended that DYS undertake a cost-benefit analysis of the programs it funds through Targeted RECLAIM. It is likely that the types of services offered differ significantly regarding the cost of implementation, and that cost should be considered along with the programs effectiveness in reducing recidivism. Such an endeavor would lead to better decisions about which programs to fund in the future and would ultimately lead to cost savings for the state.

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Appendix

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Allen County

	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Overall Risk		
Low	4	18.2
Moderate	13	59.1
High	5	22.7
JJS		
Low	6	27.3
Moderate	5	22.7
High	11	50.0
Family		
Low	4	18.2
Moderate	12	54.5
High	6	27.3
Peers		
Low	4	18.2
Moderate	6	27.3
High	12	54.5
Education		
Low	4	18.2
Moderate	8	36.4
High	10	45.5
Prosocial		
Low	3	13.6
Moderate	14	63.6
High	5	22.7
SAMH		
Low	6	27.3
Moderate	9	40.9
High	7	31.8
Values		
Low	14	63.6
Moderate	8	36.4
High	0	0.0

Note: n = 22 full assessments

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Ashtabula County

	<i>n</i>	%
Overall Risk		
Low	18	23.4
Moderate	50	64.9
High	9	11.7
JJS		
Low	13	26.5
Moderate	19	38.8
High	17	34.7
Family		
Low	25	51.0
Moderate	21	42.9
High	3	6.1
Peers		
Low	9	18.4
Moderate	24	49.0
High	16	32.7
Education		
Low	22	44.9
Moderate	15	30.6
High	12	24.5
Prosocial		
Low	13	26.5
Moderate	21	42.9
High	15	30.6
SAMH		
Low	8	16.3
Moderate	26	53.1
High	15	30.6
Values		
Low	27	55.1
Moderate	19	38.8
High	3	6.1

Note: n = 77 (49 full assessments and 28 screeners).

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Cuyahoga County for 2012, 2011, and Percentage Difference Between 2011 and 2012

	CY 2012 ^a	CY 2011 ^b	
	% (n)	% (n)	% Difference
Overall Risk			
Low	52.0 (89)	49.1 (26)	+ 2.9
Moderate	35.7 (61)	28.3 (15)	+ 7.4
High	12.3 (21)	22.6 (12)	- 10.3
JJS			
Low	59.1 (101)	51.9 (27)	+ 7.2
Moderate	21.6 (37)	25.0 (13)	- 3.4
High	19.3 (33)	23.1 (12)	- 3.8
Family			
Low	36.8 (63)	48.1 (25)	- 11.3
Moderate	41.5 (71)	25.0 (13)	+ 16.5
High	21.6 (37)	26.9 (14)	- 5.3
Peers			
Low	56.1 (96)	36.5 (19)	+ 19.6
Moderate	28.7 (49)	40.4 (21)	- 11.7
High	15.2 (26)	23.1 (12)	- 7.9
Education			
Low	34.5 (59)	48.1 (25)	- 13.6
Moderate	38.6 (66)	23.1 (12)	+ 15.5
High	26.9 (46)	28.8 (15)	- 1.9
Prosocial			
Low	25.1 (43)	15.4 (8)	+ 9.7
Moderate	28.7 (49)	42.3 (22)	- 13.6
High	46.2 (79)	42.3 (22)	+ 3.9
SAMH			
Low	31.0 (53)	36.5 (19)	- 5.5
Moderate	52.6 (90)	44.2 (23)	+ 8.4
High	16.4 (28)	19.2 (10)	- 2.8
Values			
Low	80.1 (137)	67.3 (35)	+ 12.8
Moderate	15.2 (26)	25.0 (13)	- 9.8
High	4.7 (8)	7.7 (4)	- 3.0

Note: ^a n = 171 full assessments

^b n = 46 (52 full assessments and 1 screener).

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Franklin County for 2012, 2011, and Percentage Difference Between 2011 and 2012

	CY 2012 ^a	CY 2011 ^b	
	% (n)	% (n)	% Difference
Overall Risk			
Low	28.9 (13)	17.4 (8)	+ 11.5
Moderate	57.8 (26)	58.7 (27)	- 0.9
High	13.3 (6)	23.9 (11)	- 10.6
JJS			
Low	66.7 (30)	42.9 (18)	+ 23.8
Moderate	20.0 (9)	38.1 (16)	- 18.1
High	13.3 (6)	19.0 (8)	- 5.7
Family			
Low	31.1 (14)	38.1 (16)	- 7.0
Moderate	44.4 (20)	31.0 (13)	+ 13.4
High	24.4 (11)	31.0 (13)	- 6.4
Peers			
Low	22.2 (10)	9.5 (4)	+ 12.7
Moderate	37.8 (17)	42.9 (18)	- 5.1
High	40.0 (18)	47.6 (20)	- 7.6
Education			
Low	13.3 (6)	11.9 (5)	+ 1.4
Moderate	46.7 (21)	47.6 (20)	- 0.9
High	40.0 (18)	40.5 (17)	- 0.5
Prosocial			
Low	17.8 (8)	14.3 (6)	+ 3.5
Moderate	42.2 (19)	45.2 (19)	- 3.0
High	40.0 (18)	40.5 (17)	- 0.5
SAMH			
Low	26.7 (12)	7.1 (3)	+ 19.6
Moderate	55.6 (25)	61.9 (26)	- 6.3
High	17.8 (8)	31.0 (13)	- 13.2
Values			
Low	73.3 (33)	59.5 (25)	+ 13.8
Moderate	22.2 (10)	31.0 (13)	- 8.8
High	4.4 (2)	9.5 (4)	- 5.1

Note: ^a n = 45 full assessments.

^b n = 46 (42 full assessments and 4 screeners).

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Hamilton County for 2012, 2011, and Percentage Difference Between 2011 and 2012

	CY 2012 ^a	CY 2011 ^b	
	% (n)	% (n)	% Difference
Overall Risk			
Low	7.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	+ 7.0
Moderate	44.2 (19)	50.0 (6)	- 5.8
High	48.8 (21)	50.0 (6)	- 1.2
JJS			
Low	14.3 (3)	14.3 (1)	0.0
Moderate	19.0 (4)	14.3 (1)	+ 4.7
High	66.7 (14)	71.4 (5)	- 4.7
Family			
Low	52.4 (11)	42.9 (3)	+ 9.5
Moderate	23.8 (5)	28.6 (2)	- 4.8
High	23.8 (5)	28.6 (2)	- 4.8
Peers			
Low	19.0 (4)	28.6 (2)	- 9.6
Moderate	47.6 (10)	57.1 (4)	- 9.5
High	33.3 (7)	14.3 (1)	+ 19.0
Education			
Low	66.7 (14)	57.1 (4)	+ 9.6
Moderate	19.0 (4)	42.9 (3)	- 23.9
High	14.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	+ 14.3
Prosocial			
Low	4.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	+ 4.8
Moderate	23.8 (5)	42.9 (3)	- 19.1
High	71.5 (14)	57.1 (4)	+ 14.4
SAMH			
Low	23.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	+ 23.8
Moderate	61.9 (13)	71.4 (5)	- 9.5
High	14.3 (3)	28.6 (2)	- 14.3
Values			
Low	19.0 (4)	14.3 (1)	+ 4.7
Moderate	57.1 (12)	85.7 (6)	- 28.6
High	23.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	+ 23.8

Note: ^a n = 43 (21 full assessments and 22 screeners).

^b n = 12 (7 full assessments and 5 screeners).

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Lorain County

	<i>n</i>	%
Overall Risk		
Low	24	44.4
Moderate	23	42.6
High	7	13.0
JJS		
Low	17	35.4
Moderate	15	31.3
High	16	33.3
Family		
Low	24	50.0
Moderate	21	43.8
High	3	6.3
Peers		
Low	21	43.8
Moderate	18	37.5
High	9	18.8
Education		
Low	16	33.3
Moderate	14	29.2
High	18	37.5
Prosocial		
Low	15	31.3
Moderate	15	31.3
High	18	37.5
SAMH		
Low	17	35.4
Moderate	26	54.2
High	5	10.4
Values		
Low	34	70.8
Moderate	14	29.2
High	0	0.0

Note: n = 54 (48 full assessments and 6 screeners).

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Lucas County for 2012, 2011, and Percentage Difference Between 2011 and 2012

	CY 2012 ^a	CY 2011 ^b	
	% (n)	% (n)	% Difference
Overall Risk			
Low	23.9 (17)	5.3 (1)	+ 18.6
Moderate	50.7 (36)	47.4 (9)	+ 3.3
High	25.4 (18)	47.4 (9)	- 22.0
JJS			
Low	24.3 (17)	10.5 (2)	+ 13.8
Moderate	27.1 (19)	26.3 (5)	+ 0.8
High	48.6 (34)	63.2 (12)	- 14.6
Family			
Low	41.4 (29)	26.3 (5)	+ 15.1
Moderate	45.7 (32)	57.9 (11)	- 12.2
High	12.9 (9)	15.8 (3)	- 2.9
Peers			
Low	10.0 (7)	5.3 (1)	+ 4.7
Moderate	20.0 (14)	10.5 (2)	+ 9.5
High	70.0 (49)	84.2 (16)	- 14.2
Education			
Low	25.7 (18)	52.6 (10)	- 26.9
Moderate	40.0 (28)	10.5 (2)	+ 29.5
High	34.3 (24)	36.8 (7)	- 2.5
Prosocial			
Low	21.4 (15)	5.3 (1)	+ 16.1
Moderate	44.3 (31)	36.8 (7)	+ 7.5
High	34.3 (24)	57.9 (11)	- 23.6
SAMH			
Low	22.9 (16)	10.5 (2)	+ 12.4
Moderate	55.7 (39)	57.9 (11)	- 2.2
High	21.4 (15)	31.6 (6)	- 10.2
Values			
Low	74.3 (52)	36.8 (7)	+ 37.5
Moderate	24.3 (17)	42.1 (8)	- 17.8
High	1.4 (1)	21.1 (4)	- 19.7

Note: ^a n = 71 (70 full assessments and 1 screener).

^b n = 19 full assessments.

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Mahoning County

	<i>n</i>	%
Overall Risk		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	9	64.3
High	5	35.7
JJS		
Low	3	23.1
Moderate	5	38.5
High	5	38.5
Family		
Low	4	30.8
Moderate	8	61.5
High	1	7.7
Peers		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	0	0.0
High	13	100.0
Education		
Low	3	23.1
Moderate	8	61.5
High	2	15.4
Prosocial		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	1	7.7
High	12	92.3
SAMH		
Low	1	7.7
Moderate	5	38.5
High	7	53.8
Values		
Low	9	69.2
Moderate	4	30.8
High	0	0.0

Note: n = 14 (13 full assessments and 1 screener).

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Medina County

	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>
Overall Risk		
Low	2	16.7
Moderate	5	41.7
High	5	41.7
JJS		
Low	4	33.3
Moderate	2	16.7
High	6	50.0
Family		
Low	3	25.0
Moderate	1	8.3
High	8	66.7
Peers		
Low	3	25.0
Moderate	5	41.7
High	4	33.3
Education		
Low	1	8.3
Moderate	6	50.0
High	5	41.7
Prosocial		
Low	2	16.7
Moderate	5	41.7
High	5	41.7
SAMH		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	6	50.0
High	6	50.0
Values		
Low	8	66.7
Moderate	4	33.3
High	0	0.0

Note: n = 12 full assessments

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Montgomery County for 2012, 2011, and Percentage Difference Between 2011 and 2012

	CY 2012 ^a	CY 2011 ^b	
	% (n)	% (n)	% Difference
Overall Risk			
Low	3.4 (2)	6.8 (3)	- 3.4
Moderate	32.2 (19)	43.2 (19)	- 11.0
High	64.4 (38)	50.0 (22)	+ 14.4
JJS			
Low	8.9 (5)	12.5 (5)	- 3.6
Moderate	21.4 (12)	10.0 (4)	+ 11.4
High	69.6 (39)	77.5 (31)	- 7.9
Family			
Low	53.6 (30)	67.5 (27)	- 13.9
Moderate	19.6 (11)	17.5 (7)	+ 2.1
High	26.8 (15)	15.0 (6)	+ 11.8
Peers			
Low	19.6 (11)	12.5 (5)	+ 7.1
Moderate	19.6 (11)	40.0 (16)	- 20.4
High	60.7 (34)	47.5 (19)	+ 13.2
Education			
Low	55.4 (31)	50.0 (20)	+ 5.4
Moderate	21.4 (12)	40.0 (16)	- 18.6
High	23.2 (13)	10.0 (4)	+ 13.2
Prosocial			
Low	3.6 (2)	2.5 (1)	+ 1.1
Moderate	21.4 (12)	15.0 (6)	+ 6.4
High	75.0 (42)	82.5 (33)	- 7.5
SAMH			
Low	17.9 (10)	10.0 (4)	+ 7.9
Moderate	57.1 (32)	60.0 (24)	- 2.9
High	25.0 (14)	30.0 (12)	- 5.0
Values			
Low	42.9 (24)	50.0 (20)	- 7.1
Moderate	42.9 (24)	40.0 (16)	+ 2.9
High	14.3 (8)	10.0 (4)	+ 4.3

Note: ^a n = 59 (56 full assessments and 3 screeners).

^b n = 44 (40 full assessments and 4 screeners).

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Stark County

	<i>n</i>	%
Overall Risk		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	3	33.3
High	6	66.7
JJS		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	4	57.1
High	3	42.9
Family		
Low	1	14.3
Moderate	1	14.3
High	5	71.4
Peers		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	2	28.6
High	5	71.4
Education		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	2	28.6
High	5	71.4
Prosocial		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	2	28.6
High	5	71.4
SAMH		
Low	0	0.0
Moderate	2	28.6
High	5	71.4
Values		
Low	1	14.3
Moderate	5	71.4
High	1	14.3

Note: n = 9 (7 full assessments and 2 screeners).

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Summit County for 2012, 2011, and Percentage Difference Between 2011 and 2012

	CY 2012 ^a	CY 2011 ^b	
	% (n)	% (n)	% Difference
Overall Risk			
Low	13.4 (17)	10.8 (7)	+ 2.6
Moderate	43.3 (55)	44.6 (29)	- 1.3
High	43.3 (55)	44.6 (29)	- 1.3
JJS			
Low	18.9 (18)	5.5 (3)	+ 13.4
Moderate	38.9 (37)	41.8 (23)	- 2.9
High	42.1 (40)	52.7 (29)	- 10.6
Family			
Low	31.6 (30)	30.9 (17)	+ 0.7
Moderate	38.9 (37)	32.7 (18)	+ 6.2
High	29.5 (28)	36.4 (20)	- 6.9
Peers			
Low	18.9 (18)	12.7 (7)	+ 6.2
Moderate	42.1 (40)	36.4 (20)	+ 5.7
High	38.9 (37)	50.9 (28)	- 12.0
Education			
Low	21.1 (20)	16.4 (9)	+ 4.7
Moderate	44.2 (42)	41.8 (23)	+ 2.4
High	34.7 (33)	41.8 (23)	- 7.1
Prosocial			
Low	7.4 (7)	10.9 (6)	- 3.5
Moderate	32.6 (31)	45.5 (25)	- 10.9
High	60.0 (57)	43.6 (24)	+ 16.4
SAMH			
Low	7.4 (7)	50.9 (28)	- 43.5
Moderate	60.0 (57)	38.2 (21)	+ 21.8
High	32.6 (31)	10.9 (6)	+ 21.7
Values			
Low	49.5 (47)	10.9 (6)	+ 38.6
Moderate	40.0 (38)	45.5 (25)	- 5.5
High	10.5 (10)	43.6 (24)	- 33.1

Note: ^a n = 127 (95 full assessments and 32 screeners).

^b n = 65 (55 full assessments and 10 screeners).

Frequency and Percent Distribution of OYAS Risk Information in Trumbull County

	<i>n</i>	%
Overall Risk		
Low	5	19.2
Moderate	3	11.5
High	18	69.2
JJS		
Low	11	42.6
Moderate	6	23.1
High	9	34.6
Family		
Low	7	26.9
Moderate	6	23.1
High	13	50.0
Peers		
Low	4	15.4
Moderate	6	23.1
High	16	61.5
Education		
Low	4	15.4
Moderate	6	23.1
High	16	61.5
Prosocial		
Low	4	15.4
Moderate	5	19.2
High	17	65.4
SAMH		
Low	5	19.2
Moderate	8	30.8
High	13	50.0
Values		
Low	10	38.5
Moderate	11	42.3
High	5	19.2

Note: n = 26 full assessments.