



Department of
Job and Family Services

John R. Kasich, Governor
Michael B. Colbert, Director

August 21, 2012

TO: Directors, Public Children Service Agencies

FROM: Jennifer R. Justice, Deputy Director 
Office of Families and Children

SUBJECT: Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Rate

Dear Director:

On July 18, 2012, I wrote to you regarding our Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Rate. Ohio's performance has been lower than the national standard and the Improvement Goal for four years. Because of this performance, we are at risk of Federal penalties. At this point, we have one year remaining in our Child and Family Services Review (CFSR), Program Improvement Plan (PIP) timeline to demonstrate a substantial increase in performance in this measure. Although there is one year remaining, your PCSA's social work practice in the first six months (October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013) sets the direction for success or failure. As the second half of the year progresses (April through September 2013), we have less and less opportunity to improve. By the beginning of July 2013, we are mostly done with this measure.

Based on what we know now, if we do not achieve our goal, the penalty will be in excess of \$1,000,000. This penalty is applied to Title IV-E administrative funds and Title IV-B, Part 1 and Part 2. I ask you to actively join us to increase the absence maltreatment recurrence rate.

Since we want different results, we must do things differently. Here is what we have done:

- Calculated county level performance over the last four years. The attached PDF shows this performance. Traffic lights augment this report to reflect PCSA performance relative to the national standards.
- Created an interactive PDF to guide your focus on where attention should be placed. To open this document, you will need Adobe Reader X. If you do not have this software, you can download it for free from this site: <http://get.adobe.com/reader/>. If you download this version and are given the option to "install McAfee Security Scan Plus" un-check that option. If you have Adobe Reader X, double click and the interactive graphic will appear. If you have Adobe Acrobat, save the attachment to your

30 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
jfs.ohio.gov

computer, open Acrobat, and then open the document. The drop-down boxes on the top left of the page allow you to select your county and year of interest. The first tab (“How to use this Tool”) explains the tool’s functionality, and the second tab (“Performance”) shows monthly performance by year.

- Written a Knowledge Base article providing in-depth information on issues related to performance, how policy and your practice are contributing to performance, and what can drive improvements.

I urge you to study these attachments to better understand this measure, so you can adequately direct your staff and discuss the issues with us. If you have quality assurance staff, they will find these articles helpful in monitoring activities. Our work on this is just beginning. Here’s what we are doing:

- In the very near future, you will receive an Excel file of all children over the last four years whose performance has influenced this measure. Although there is no opportunity to “clean up” data, the file might be helpful in illuminating aberrant patterns and empower you to take corrective action by modifying your internal work processes.
- We are planning to meet and discuss recurrence with PCSA directors in several venues.
- Beginning in mid-November 2012, the following events will occur:
 - We will be sending you reports, similar to the interactive PDF.
 - We will be sending you a list of children who have recurred monthly. We are asking you to review each child to assure the data are correct.
 - We will be monitoring each child who has had a repeat maltreatment. If we find issues that we think demand your attention, we will be calling you.

Thank you for your time and investment in improving our outcomes. If you have questions or need to discuss these plans, please email Roger.Ward@jfs.ohio.gov.

Attachments



Department of
Job and Family Services

TO STRENGTHEN OHIO'S FAMILIES WITH SOLUTIONS TO TEMPORARY CHALLENGES

FEDERAL MEASURE:

**Rate of the Absence
of Maltreatment
Recurrence**

August 2012

**Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Office of Families and Children**

History of the Problem

When our last Children and Family Services Review (CFSR) was conducted in 2008, our performance on children not having maltreatment recurrence was below the national standard. The national standard is 94.6%; Ohio's performance was 92.7% in FFY2009¹. The Administration of Children and Families (ACF) put us on notice that our performance had to improve. This measure was incorporated into the CFSR Performance Improvement Plan (PIP) with a new performance goal.

This target goal, based upon ACF's mathematical formula, was established at 93.3%. To be in compliance, Ohio must meet or exceeded 93.3% by FF2013². Our performance for FFY2010 was 93.0%. This means that if 46 fewer children had substantiated or indicated recurrent allegations, we would have achieved the target. Our performance in FFY2011 was 92.3%. If 146 fewer children had substantiated or indicated recurrent allegations, we would have achieved the target. Typically, 15,000+ children are being observed for maltreatment recurrence per year. We are extremely close to achieving measure compliance.

There are several reasons why, over the last few years, our performance was 1% lower than the target. Certainly, repeat maltreatment might be high, but we suspect there is a lack of policy knowledge and a lack of knowledge on how to accurately record allegations into SACWIS. As shown in the table below, these factors combine into false positives. A false positive is the result when there is no repeated maltreatment, but it is recorded as maltreatment.

		Was Repeat Maltreatment Recorded?	
		Yes	No
Did Repeat Maltreatment Occur?	Yes	True Positive	False Negative
	No	False Positive	True Negative

¹ This Federal indicator is framed as the "percent of absence of maltreatment." It can also be thought of in the reverse, "percent maltreatment." The national standard of the former term is 94.6% or more, and the latter is 5.4% or less. Using the former method, Ohio's performance would be 93.3%, and 6.7% for the latter method.

² An evaluation period for this measure refers to the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY). FFY09 began October 1, 2008 and ended September 30, 2009.

Empirical Research Findings

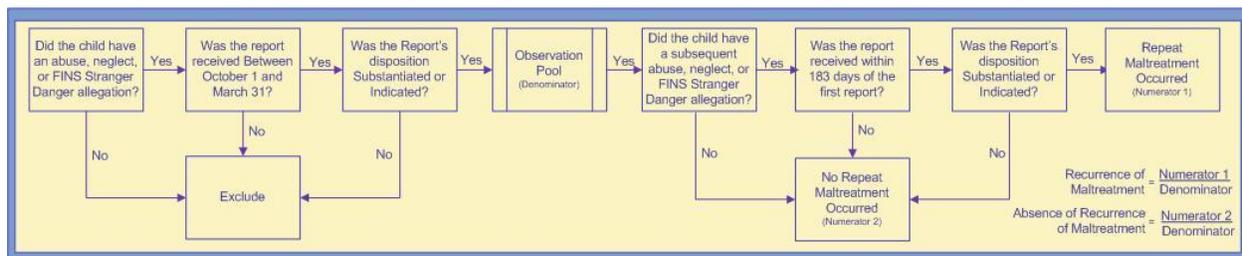
Studies have emphasized two approaches to decrease the recurrence of maltreatment. The first approach is to provide social workers with risk assessment training that emphasizes on using critical thinking to identify at risk families³. The second approach is to pay special attention to the following factors which have been found to increase the risk of maltreatment recurrence.^{4 5}

- Child vulnerability
- Family stress
- Partner abuse
- Deficits in social supports
- Interaction between high family stress and low social supports
- Not receiving services

It has also been found that the risk of recurrent maltreatment is highest for neglect cases, followed by physical abuse and sexual abuse. In addition, young children are at higher risk than older children.⁶

How Repeat Maltreatment is Calculated

Federal Definition Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Of all children who were victims of substantiated or indicated maltreatment allegation during the first six months of the reporting year, what percent were not victims of another substantiated or indicated maltreatment allegation within a six month period.



³ Dorsey, S., Mustillo, S. A., Farmer, E.M.Z., & Elbogen, E. (2008). Caseworker assessments of risk for recurrent maltreatment: Association with case-specific risk factors and re-reports. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 32, 377-391.

⁴ DePanfilis, D. & Zuravin, S. J. (1999). Predicting Child Maltreatment Recurrences During Treatment. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 23(8), 729-743.

⁵ DePanfilis, D. & Zuravin, S. J. (2002). The effect of services on the recurrence of child maltreatment. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 26, 187-205.

⁶ Fluke, J.D., Yuan, Y-Y.,T., & Edwards, M. (1999). Recurrence of maltreatment: An application of the national child abuse and neglect data system (NCANDS). *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 23(7), 633-650.

The basic foundation of the measure focuses on allegations received between October 1 and March 31 that have a disposition of substantiated or indicated. Children with a substantiated or indicated report between October 1 and March 31 are placed in an “observation group.” From the date of the intake, each child in the “observation group” is tracked for 183 days for a second substantiated/indicated report. Here are several examples of the observation process:

- Johnny was reported for abuse on October 1, 2011 and the report of abuse was substantiated. Johnny is now in the observation group and will be monitored for another substantiated/indicated maltreatment report until April 1, 2012.
- Suzie was reported for abuse on October 3, 2011 and the report was indicated. Like Johnny, Suzie was monitored for a second substantiated/indicated report until April 3, 2012.
- Ted was reported for neglect on March 28, 2012 and the report was substantiated. Ted will be observed for a subsequent substantiated or indicated report until September 27, 2012.

If any of these children have a repeat substantiated or indicated maltreatment report on or before the last day (April 1 for Johnny; September 27 for Ted), maltreatment recurrence has occurred. If a child has a repeat maltreatment report after the last day (April 3 for Suzie), the child does not have recurrence, according to the Federal measure.

Although the substantiated or indicated disposition is a driver, neither the disposition date nor the screened-in date play a role in measuring the length of time between events. **The Report date starts the clock for this measure.**

Policy Influences Measurement

When abuse and neglect allegations are received, Safety Assessments must be completed within four business days (5101:2-36-01 and 5101:2-37-01). If an additional allegation is received within four days or prior to the completion of the Safety Assessment, whichever is sooner, the social worker has the option of adding the subsequent allegation into the first report⁷.

Here are the implications for the repeat maltreatment measure:

- If the second allegation is added to the first report, no maltreatment has occurred.
- If the second allegation is not added into the first report, a second report is triggered. If the first and second report had substantiated or indicated dispositions, there is repeat maltreatment.

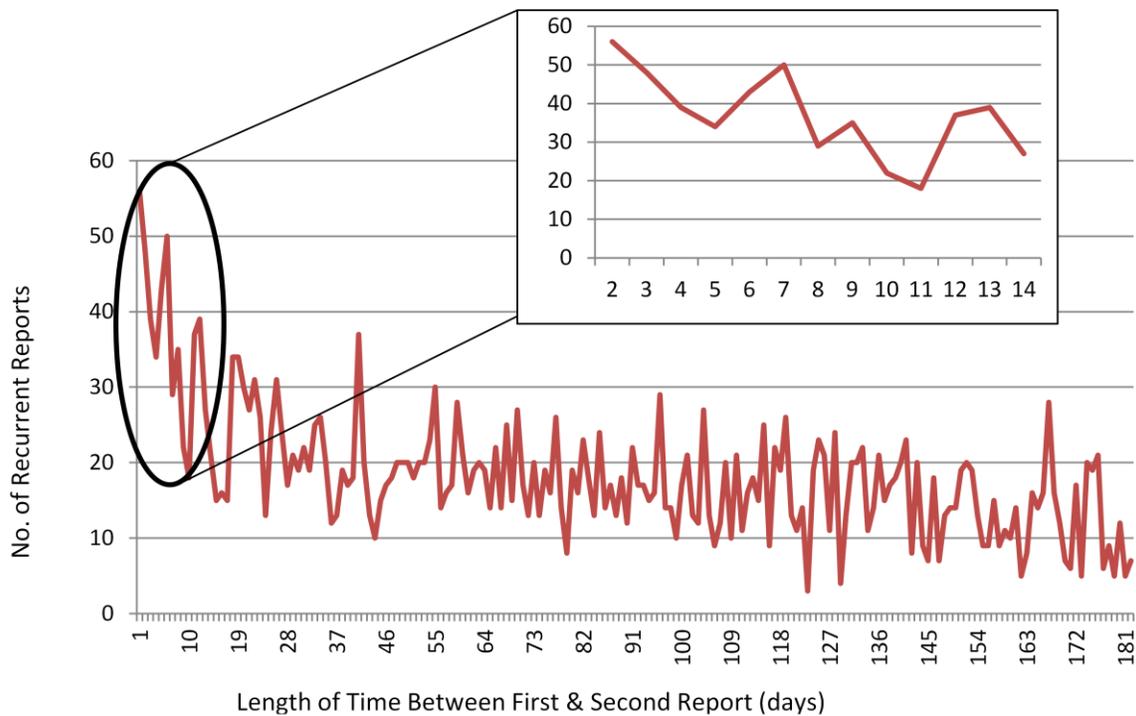
⁷ Guidance on adding information to an intake after screening decision on adding an allegation to the original report is contained in a SACWIS Knowledgebase Article <http://jfskb.com/sacwis/index.php/intake/77-intake-and-screening/158-adding-information-to-an-intake-after-the-screening-decision>

Therefore, if the four-business-day rule is not being used, the percent of maltreatment recurrence will be inflated (false positive).

Although Safety Assessments must be completed within four business days, a Family Assessment must be completed within either 30 days or 45 days, and include supervisory approval. Many counties believe that if two allegations are substantiated or indicated and linked to the same Family Assessment, there is no recurrence of maltreatment. **This belief is incorrect.**

Adding allegations to the Safety Assessment has different implications than linking allegations to the Family Assessment. If an allegation is being investigated, and then another allegation is received after the completion of the Safety Assessment but before the Family Assessment completion, then both allegations can be linked within the Family Assessment. If the disposition in this Family Assessment is substantiated or indicated, the second allegation is determined recurrent.

The graph below shows the length of time between the first and second reports. Although second reports are received continuously, more of them are received shortly after the first report, especially in the first fourteen days.⁸



⁸ The high data point at day 40 is an outlier for one early year and does not represent a pattern.

A team of State staff conducted a case review to determine problems and to understand the scope of recurrence. We also encourage counties to examine their data for issues. When the State team reviewed the second reports received within four days, it was determined that many second reports could have been added to the first report, averting a repeat maltreatment finding. When the State team extended the review to include repeat maltreatments within ten days of the first report, it found some reports only served to add information relevant to the first report and did not constitute a repeat maltreatment. These observations indicate false positives -- reports that were recorded when there was no repeat maltreatment.

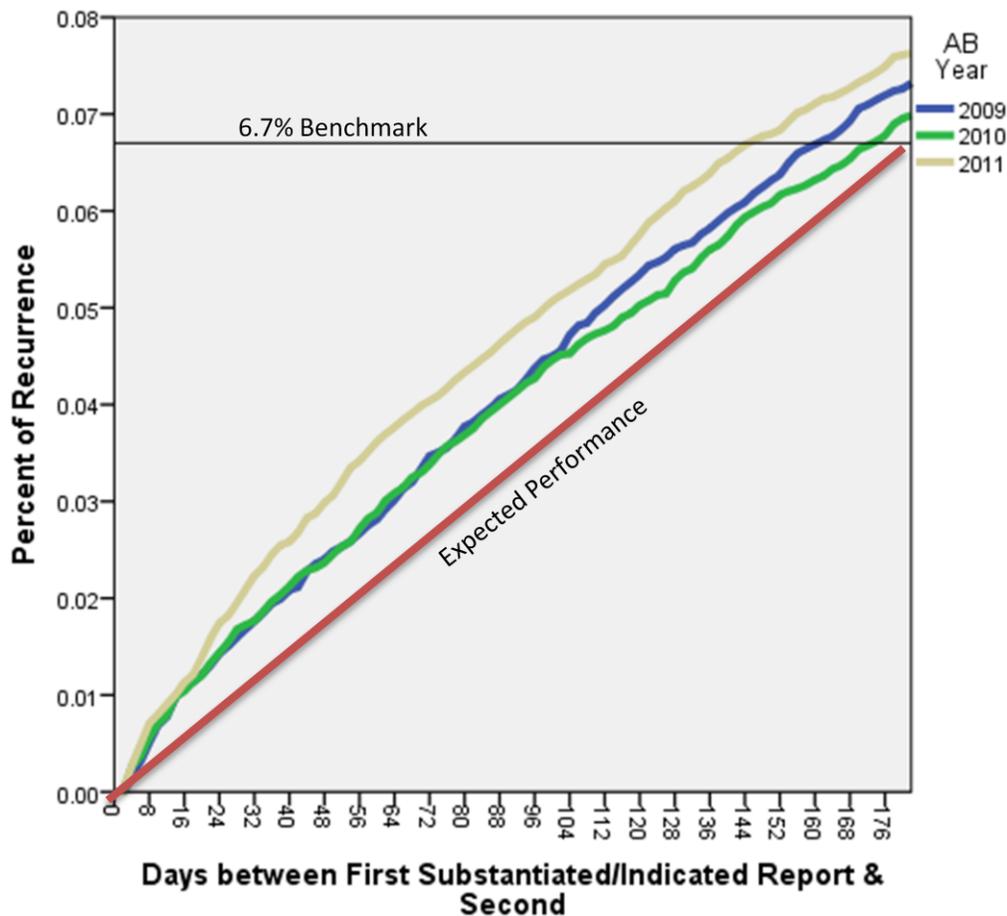
The previous graph shows the number of days between the first substantiated/indicated report and the second, when there was a second. The graph below shows the likelihood of obtaining a second substantiated/indicated report after receiving the first substantiated/indicated report over 183 days. It is most apparent that recurrence is a rare event. Of all children having a substantiated or indicated report, very few have a second substantiated or indicated report.

Specifically, 1 out of 100 children who have a substantiated/indicated report will have another substantiated/indicated report within 16 days. In FFY2009 (**blue line**) and FFY2010 (**green line**), the likelihoods are identical for the first 100 days, but children in FFY2010 have slightly higher risk of recurrence than children in FFY2009. The most apparent deviation is in FFY2011 (**gold line**). Although the rates for the first three weeks in FFY2011 are consistent with previous years, children were more likely to have a second substantiated/indicated report. In other words, at 70 days after the first report in FFY2011, there is a 4% chance of recurrence at 70 days, compared to 86 days in FFY2009 and FFY2010.

The 6.7% Benchmark (black line) indicates the target recurrence rate. For 2009, Ohio met the target at 164 days (19 days from the target); for 2010, it was 170 (13 days from the target), and for 2011, it was 150 days (33 days from the target). To achieve the benchmark, Ohio had to be less than 6.7% at 183 days.

The Expected Performance (red line) indicates the rate of recurrence over time if recurrence was uniformly distributed. This means children would be just as likely to have recurrence at day 10 as they would be at day 100. In other words, we would expect a 1% recurrence by day 28, a 2% recurrent at day 56, and a 3% recurrence at day 84. Ohio sees a 1% rate of recurrence at day 16, indicating that “recurrence” is happening sooner than predicted, but some of the “recurrence” could be a false positive.

We know that children are more likely to have a substantiated or indicated repeat maltreatment report sooner rather than later, but by examining the difference between the red line and the performance line, we can determine where attention needs to be focused. This graph indicates that we should focus on events occurring prior to day 80.



Our case review examined several hypotheses. One hypothesis was that a large number of reports are received and substantiated, and in the interview process, the child divulges another maltreatment event that happened long before the “first report.” In this scenario, the second report temporally happens before the first report. Using the Federal definition, this does constitute repeat maltreatment. The State feels this is unfortunate, and disagree with the Federal definition. However, in the extensive review, this type of maltreatment was not found to even minimally influence the rate of maltreatment. In other words, it doesn’t happen very often.

Recommendations for PCSA Directors

The State team asks PCSA directors to work with their staff to uncover issues impacting their rates of maltreatment. The following questions can facilitate this discussion:

- Have social workers completed risk assessment training that emphasizes critical thinking?
- Are internal procedures triggering false positives?
- Are supervisors and social workers discussing aids to assist families when there are deficits in social support and high family stress?
- Since a simple referral to a service does not decrease maltreatment risk, are social workers taking an active role in assuring families are connected to and receive services?
- When comparing recurrent and non-recurrent children, how do these two groups differ on the Safety and Family Assessments? Are recurrent children younger?
- For children who are recurrent, what is the distribution on the number of days between the first and second report? Are the caretakers relatives who need more support? Was there a case closure or a planned closure between the first and second reports? Was the family receiving services? Is the nature of the problem between the first and second reports the same?
- What are successful PCSAs doing?

Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence	FFY2009				FFY2010				FFY2011			
	Recurrence in 6 Months?			FFY2009	Recurrence in 6 Months?			FFY2010	Recurrence in 6 Months?			FFY2011
	No	Yes	Total		No	Yes	Total		No	Yes	Total	
Traffic Light Legend Green >= 94.6% Yellow >93.3% <94.6% Red < 93.3%												
County	No	Yes	Total	FFY2009	No	Yes	Total	FFY2010	No	Yes	Total	FFY2011
Adams	33	4	37	89.2%	28	1	29	96.6%	38	1	39	97.4%
Allen	267	10	277	96.4%	223	15	238	93.7%	217	16	233	93.1%
Ashland	39	3	42	92.9%	32	3	35	91.4%	46	2	48	95.8%
Ashtabula	124	12	136	91.2%	156	20	176	88.6%	126	14	140	90.0%
Athens	130	14	144	90.3%	117	16	133	88.0%	49	7	56	87.5%
Auglaize	59	2	61	96.7%	101	3	104	97.1%	102	8	110	92.7%
Belmont	75	5	80	93.8%	101	4	105	96.2%	78	4	82	95.1%
Brown	87	4	91	95.6%	72	7	79	91.1%	79	5	84	94.0%
Butler	524	33	557	94.1%	524	25	549	95.4%	464	32	496	93.5%
Carroll	35	3	38	92.1%	19	3	22	86.4%	54	5	59	91.5%
Champaign	92	8	100	92.0%	52	14	66	78.8%	48	5	53	90.6%
Clark	148	14	162	91.4%	136	12	148	91.9%	195	24	219	89.0%
Clermont	230	14	244	94.3%	269	16	285	94.4%	255	30	285	89.5%
Clinton	133	20	153	86.9%	148	32	180	82.2%	110	10	120	91.7%
Columbiana	118	2	120	98.3%	151	19	170	88.8%	187	6	193	96.9%
Coshocton	38	3	41	92.7%	54	5	59	91.5%	34	2	36	94.4%
Crawford	68	4	72	94.4%	69	8	77	89.6%	55	3	58	94.8%
Cuyahoga	1070	80	1150	93.0%	1122	88	1210	92.7%	1324	123	1447	91.5%
Darke	16	1	17	94.1%	24	2	26	92.3%	14	0	14	100.0%
Defiance	50	5	55	90.9%	52	1	53	98.1%	44	1	45	97.8%
Delaware	121	7	128	94.5%	81	7	88	92.0%	89	2	91	97.8%
Erie	93	7	100	93.0%	62	0	62	100.0%	39	3	42	92.9%
Fairfield	99	1	100	99.0%	74	0	74	100.0%	84	2	86	97.7%
Fayette	47	5	52	90.4%	19	1	20	95.0%	51	0	51	100.0%
Franklin	1256	74	1330	94.4%	1449	70	1519	95.4%	1599	106	1705	93.8%
Fulton	133	20	153	86.9%	97	11	108	89.8%	82	25	107	76.6%
Gallia	21	0	21	100.0%	27	2	29	93.1%	32	1	33	97.0%
Geauga	44	5	49	89.8%	50	8	58	86.2%	55	6	61	90.2%

Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence	FFY2009				FFY2010				FFY2011			
	Recurrence in 6 Months?		Total	FFY2009	Recurrence in 6 Months?		Total	FFY2010	Recurrence in 6 Months?		Total	FFY2011
	No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes		
Traffic Light Legend Green >= 94.6% Yellow >93.3% <94.6% Red < 93.3%												
County	No	Yes	Total	FFY2009	No	Yes	Total	FFY2010	No	Yes	Total	FFY2011
Greene	173	8	181	95.6%	148	7	155	95.5%	92	3	95	96.8%
Guernsey	59	2	61	96.7%	39	1	40	97.5%	30	4	34	88.2%
Hamilton	1208	88	1296	93.2%	1176	79	1255	93.7%	1020	62	1082	94.3%
Hancock	85	2	87	97.7%	68	3	71	95.8%	74	8	82	90.2%
Hardin	31	2	33	93.9%	50	2	52	96.2%	50	10	60	83.3%
Harrison	17	0	17	100.0%	7	1	8	87.5%	13	1	14	92.9%
Henry	45	6	51	88.2%	70	5	75	93.3%	52	2	54	96.3%
Highland	66	2	68	97.1%	30	0	30	100.0%	42	0	42	100.0%
Hocking	35	0	35	100.0%	65	4	69	94.2%	32	2	34	94.1%
Holmes	41	4	45	91.1%	30	1	31	96.8%	33	3	36	91.7%
Huron	58	2	60	96.7%	44	3	47	93.6%	30	1	31	96.8%
Jackson	57	7	64	89.1%	73	4	77	94.8%	65	7	72	90.3%
Jefferson	67	10	77	87.0%	58	4	62	93.5%	51	6	57	89.5%
Knox	65	10	75	86.7%	67	9	76	88.2%	98	4	102	96.1%
Lake	206	23	229	90.0%	202	15	217	93.1%	197	15	212	92.9%
Lawrence	100	8	108	92.6%	55	0	55	100.0%	57	6	63	90.5%
Licking	174	9	183	95.1%	165	8	173	95.4%	183	7	190	96.3%
Logan	76	1	77	98.7%	110	7	117	94.0%	101	15	116	87.1%
Lorain	485	45	530	91.5%	489	29	518	94.4%	495	38	533	92.9%
Lucas	510	30	540	94.4%	501	23	524	95.6%	254	13	267	95.1%
Madison	74	7	81	91.4%	77	9	86	89.5%	64	6	70	91.4%
Mahoning	204	21	225	90.7%	208	15	223	93.3%	152	11	163	93.3%
Marion	88	8	96	91.7%	99	8	107	92.5%	133	11	144	92.4%
Medina	110	13	123	89.4%	98	4	102	96.1%	49	2	51	96.1%
Meigs	60	9	69	87.0%	43	4	47	91.5%	37	1	38	97.4%
Mercer	18	3	21	85.7%	35	0	35	100.0%	34	2	36	94.4%
Miami	91	8	99	91.9%	47	10	57	82.5%	85	5	90	94.4%

Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence	FFY2009				FFY2010				FFY2011			
	Recurrence in 6 Months?			FFY2009	Recurrence in 6 Months?			FFY2010	Recurrence in 6 Months?			FFY2011
	No	Yes	Total		No	Yes	Total		No	Yes	Total	
Traffic Light Legend Green >= 94.6% Yellow >93.3% <94.6% Red < 93.3%												
County	No	Yes	Total	FFY2009	No	Yes	Total	FFY2010	No	Yes	Total	FFY2011
Monroe	56	3	59	94.9%	54	3	57	94.7%	43	1	44	97.7%
Montgomery	826	83	909	90.9%	908	61	969	93.7%	794	61	855	92.9%
Morgan	7	0	7	100.0%	8	2	10	80.0%	4	1	5	80.0%
Morrow	26	1	27	96.3%	19	0	19	100.0%	15	6	21	71.4%
Muskingum	166	12	178	93.3%	144	21	165	87.3%	182	10	192	94.8%
Noble	16	0	16	100.0%	16	1	17	94.1%	15	1	16	93.8%
Ottawa	46	0	46	100.0%	23	0	23	100.0%	50	5	55	90.9%
Paulding	24	1	25	96.0%	17	0	17	100.0%	14	1	15	93.3%
Perry	37	8	45	82.2%	72	1	73	98.6%	38	3	41	92.7%
Pickaway	22	0	22	100.0%	28	0	28	100.0%	24	0	24	100.0%
Pike	89	11	100	89.0%	49	1	50	98.0%	37	1	38	97.4%
Portage	279	11	290	96.2%	177	10	187	94.7%	214	39	253	84.6%
Preble	68	9	77	88.3%	61	5	66	92.4%	49	14	63	77.8%
Putnam	33	1	34	97.1%	26	1	27	96.3%	37	1	38	97.4%
Richland	461	62	523	88.1%	465	101	566	82.2%	509	108	617	82.5%
Ross	125	6	131	95.4%	146	11	157	93.0%	128	6	134	95.5%
Sandusky	122	8	130	93.8%	105	4	109	96.3%	123	11	134	91.8%
Scioto	97	5	102	95.1%	111	3	114	97.4%	99	8	107	92.5%
Seneca	89	8	97	91.8%	94	4	98	95.9%	79	5	84	94.0%
Shelby	53	1	54	98.1%	64	2	66	97.0%	79	9	88	89.8%
Stark	492	38	530	92.8%	633	47	680	93.1%	671	60	731	91.8%
Summit	610	69	679	89.8%	513	38	551	93.1%	506	28	534	94.8%
Trumbull	163	8	171	95.3%	187	8	195	95.9%	97	5	102	95.1%
Tuscarawas	124	17	141	87.9%	149	23	172	86.6%	147	6	153	96.1%
Union	83	9	92	90.2%	67	9	76	88.2%	92	3	95	96.8%
Van Wert	43	4	47	91.5%	33	6	39	84.6%	52	12	64	81.3%
Vinton	18	0	18	100.0%	11	0	11	100.0%	11	0	11	100.0%

Absense of Maltreatment Recurrence	FFY2009				FFY2010				FFY2011			
	Recurrence in 6 Months?			FFY2009	Recurrence in 6 Months?			FFY2010	Recurrence in 6 Months?			FFY2011
	No	Yes	Total		No	Yes	Total		No	Yes	Total	
Traffic Light Legend Green >= 94.6% Yellow >93.3% <94.6% Red < 93.3%												
County	No	Yes	Total	FFY2009	No	Yes	Total	FFY2010	No	Yes	Total	FFY2011
Warren	136	5	141	96.5%	114	1	115	99.1%	131	5	136	96.3%
Washington	99	13	112	88.4%	104	8	112	92.9%	54	12	66	81.8%
Wayne	240	31	271	88.6%	252	33	285	88.4%	183	24	207	88.4%
Williams	75	2	77	97.4%	57	5	62	91.9%	102	7	109	93.6%
Wood	120	12	132	90.9%	137	12	149	91.9%	130	4	134	97.0%
Wyandot	33	1	34	97.1%	19	2	21	90.5%	23	3	26	88.5%
Statewide	14231	1127	15358	92.7%	14226	1071	15297	93.0%	13805	1148	14953	92.3%

Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence	FFY2012 as of 7-31-12				FFY				County
	Recurrence in 6 Months?		Total	FFY2012 incomplete	'09	'10	'11	'12	
	No	Yes							
Traffic Light Legend Green >= 94.6% Yellow >93.3% <94.6% Red < 93.3%									
County	No	Yes	Total	FFY2012 incomplete	'09	'10	'11	'12	County
Adams	41	2	43	95.3%					Adams
Allen	299	20	319	93.7%					Allen
Ashland	41	2	43	95.3%					Ashland
Ashtabula	150	5	155	96.8%					Ashtabula
Athens	63	3	66	95.5%					Athens
Auglaize	44	2	46	95.7%					Auglaize
Belmont	64	0	64	100.0%					Belmont
Brown	79	7	86	91.9%					Brown
Butler	411	6	417	98.6%					Butler
Carroll	46	0	46	100.0%					Carroll
Champaign	50	4	54	92.6%					Champaign
Clark	205	21	226	90.7%					Clark
Clermont	297	25	322	92.2%					Clermont
Clinton	92	7	99	92.9%					Clinton
Columbiana	116	16	132	87.9%					Columbiana
Coshocton	26	1	27	96.3%					Coshocton
Crawford	60	4	64	93.8%					Crawford
Cuyahoga	1452	145	1597	90.9%					Cuyahoga
Darke	19	0	19	100.0%					Darke
Defiance	70	4	74	94.6%					Defiance
Delaware	50	9	59	84.7%					Delaware
Erie	50	3	53	94.3%					Erie
Fairfield	95	5	100	95.0%					Fairfield
Fayette	62	4	66	93.9%					Fayette
Franklin	1408	84	1492	94.4%					Franklin
Fulton	127	11	138	92.0%					Fulton
Gallia	45	1	46	97.8%					Gallia
Geauga	58	6	64	90.6%					Geauga

Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence	FFY2012 as of 7-31-12				FFY				County
	Recurrence in 6 Months?		Total	FFY2012 incomplete	'09	'10	'11	'12	
	No	Yes							
Traffic Light Legend Green >= 94.6% Yellow >93.3% <94.6% Red < 93.3%									
County	No	Yes	Total	FFY2012 incomplete	'09	'10	'11	'12	County
Greene	165	26	191	86.4%					Greene
Guernsey	30	1	31	96.8%					Guernsey
Hamilton	951	62	1013	93.9%					Hamilton
Hancock	90	5	95	94.7%					Hancock
Hardin	58	4	62	93.5%					Hardin
Harrison	26	1	27	96.3%					Harrison
Henry	62	13	75	82.7%					Henry
Highland	44	0	44	100.0%					Highland
Hocking	22	4	26	84.6%					Hocking
Holmes	44	1	45	97.8%					Holmes
Huron	36	2	38	94.7%					Huron
Jackson	73	5	78	93.6%					Jackson
Jefferson	57	2	59	96.6%					Jefferson
Knox	105	11	116	90.5%					Knox
Lake	223	19	242	92.1%					Lake
Lawrence	58	1	59	98.3%					Lawrence
Licking	233	5	238	97.9%					Licking
Logan	110	15	125	88.0%					Logan
Lorain	465	45	510	91.2%					Lorain
Lucas	311	11	322	96.6%					Lucas
Madison	87	10	97	89.7%					Madison
Mahoning	118	4	122	96.7%					Mahoning
Marion	129	9	138	93.5%					Marion
Medina	36	0	36	100.0%					Medina
Meigs	32	2	34	94.1%					Meigs
Mercer	37	0	37	100.0%					Mercer
Miami	34	1	35	97.1%					Miami

Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence	FFY2012 as of 7-31-12				FFY				County
	Recurrence in 6 Months?		Total	FFY2012 incomplete	'09	'10	'11	'12	
	No	Yes							
Traffic Light Legend Green >= 94.6% Yellow >93.3% <94.6% Red < 93.3%									
County	No	Yes	Total	FFY2012 incomplete	'09	'10	'11	'12	County
Monroe	40	5	45	88.9%					Monroe
Montgomery	787	58	845	93.1%					Montgomery
Morgan	7	5	12	58.3%					Morgan
Morrow	30	2	32	93.8%					Morrow
Muskingum	160	6	166	96.4%					Muskingum
Noble	24	0	24	100.0%					Noble
Ottawa	41	2	43	95.3%					Ottawa
Paulding	23	0	23	100.0%					Paulding
Perry	37	0	37	100.0%					Perry
Pickaway	18	0	18	100.0%					Pickaway
Pike	54	1	55	98.2%					Pike
Portage	220	35	255	86.3%					Portage
Preble	79	12	91	86.8%					Preble
Putnam	12	0	12	100.0%					Putnam
Richland	501	84	585	85.6%					Richland
Ross	107	7	114	93.9%					Ross
Sandusky	74	1	75	98.7%					Sandusky
Scioto	82	1	83	98.8%					Scioto
Seneca	47	2	49	95.9%					Seneca
Shelby	43	3	46	93.5%					Shelby
Stark	513	24	537	95.5%					Stark
Summit	513	46	559	91.8%					Summit
Trumbull	73	12	85	85.9%					Trumbull
Tuscarawas	111	9	120	92.5%					Tuscarawas
Union	81	4	85	95.3%					Union
Van Wert	48	5	53	90.6%					Van Wert
Vinton	9	0	9	100.0%					Vinton

Absense of Maltreatment Recurrence	FFY2012 as of 7-31-12								
	Recurrence in 6 Months?		Total	FFY2012 incomplete	FFY				County
	No	Yes			'09	'10	'11	'12	
Traffic Light Legend Green >= 94.6% Yellow >93.3% <94.6% Red < 93.3%									
Warren	149	8	157	94.9%					Warren
Washington	63	4	67	94.0%					Washington
Wayne	206	35	241	85.5%					Wayne
Williams	77	8	85	90.6%					Williams
Wood	137	5	142	96.5%					Wood
Wyandot	24	3	27	88.9%					Wyandot
Statewide	13546	1043	14589	92.9%					Statewide