



# Ohio's Kids Count



## 2010 Data Book

Produced by Children's Defense Fund-Ohio

## KIDS COUNT Online

### NATIONAL KIDS COUNT

[www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org)

### KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

#### State Level Data Online

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

### OHIO'S KIDS COUNT

[www.childrensdefense.org/ohio](http://www.childrensdefense.org/ohio)

We appreciate and thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation for its funding and support of the publication of this data book. The findings and conclusions presented in this book are those of Children's Defense Fund-Ohio, and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Foundation.

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## What Is KIDS COUNT?



KIDS COUNT is a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation which is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, the KIDS COUNT goal is to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children.

Children's Defense Fund-Ohio serves as the state-level KIDS COUNT grantee for Ohio. As part of the KIDS COUNT network, CDF-Ohio strives to improve programs and policies for children and families by collecting and reporting credible data and promoting the use of data-based advocacy and communications strategies by releasing periodic issue briefs, issuing an annual state data book regarding the well-being of children and families in Ohio, and providing other resources available on our website. Please visit our website at [www.childrensdefense.org/ohio](http://www.childrensdefense.org/ohio) to locate an electronic copy of this data book, the state and county fact sheets, other resources and previous KIDS COUNT publications. CDF-Ohio staff is available to present KIDS COUNT information to groups and agencies.

*OHIO'S KIDS COUNT is a project of Children's Defense Fund-Ohio.*

## About Children's Defense Fund



The Children's Defense Fund Leave No Child Behind® mission is to ensure every child a *Healthy Start*, a *Head Start*, a *Fair Start*, a *Safe Start* and a *Moral Start* in life and successful passage to adulthood with the help of caring families and communities.

CDF provides a strong, effective and independent voice for *all* the children of America who cannot vote, lobby or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor and minority children and those with disabilities. CDF educates the nation about the needs of children and encourages preventive investments before they get sick, drop out of school, get into trouble or suffer family breakdown.

CDF began in 1973 and is a private, nonprofit organization supported by foundation and corporate grants and individual donations. We have never taken government funds.

# OHIO'S KIDS COUNT: 2010 Data Book

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### About This Data Book

*Ohio's KIDS COUNT: 2010 Data Book* provides the most current, accurate information available about the well-being of Ohio's children for the state and within each of its 88 counties. It contains updated comparison data within four broad categories of child well-being based on 14 indicators: children living in poverty, children receiving free/reduced-price school lunch, children receiving food stamps, children in child care assistance programs, unemployment rate, infants born with low birth weight, adolescent births, children in public health programs, 4th grade reading proficiency, 4th grade math proficiency, graduation rates, children abused and neglected, children in foster care, adolescents adjudicated for felonies. Each of the four well-being categories includes information about the trends for these 14 indicators. There are also charts and graphs that compare the state and county data as well as additional links to resources to help readers better understand and make the data useful. Highlights of programs promising to improve the well-being of children are featured in each section. Technical and data notes have been included, which provide definitions and identify sources.

There are individual fact sheets with data on the indicators for Ohio and each of its counties. The data book and fact sheets are also available on our website at [www.childrensdefense.org/ohio](http://www.childrensdefense.org/ohio) and on the KIDS COUNT Data Center at [datacenter.kidscount.org](http://datacenter.kidscount.org).

# INTRODUCTION

“ *God, we have pushed so many of our children into the tumultuous sea of life in small and leaky boats without survival gear and compass. Forgive us and help them to forgive us. Help us now to give all our children the anchors of faith and love, the rudder of hope, the sails of health and education, and the paddles of family and community to keep them safe and strong when life’s sea gets rough.* ”

— Marian Wright Edelman



Ohio's tomorrows depend on today's children being our top priority. Every child should be afforded the basic building blocks of a good life—quality health care, an excellent education, a safe environment, and a stable system of loving care. Sadly, as illustrated in this report, far too many of Ohio's children lack one or more of these foundations. This is especially true in a difficult economy, with financial security out of reach for so many parents.

Despite our current challenges, we must do more to invest in children now. Our public policy choices today will have lasting consequences. Consider, for instance, that every dollar invested in early childhood education yields as many as seventeen dollars later. Or the fact that the average cost to educate one child in Ohio is \$10,565 each year, while the cost to incarcerate that child in our juvenile justice system is \$78,840 annually. In this economy, more families are stretched to the breaking point, and 95,000 grandparents are the primary caregivers for children in Ohio. An annual investment of \$5 million provides critical support for 8,000 such kinship families for the same amount that is needed to assist just 680 foster families. The data included in this report highlight these types of choices and the results of our decisions at both the statewide and county levels.

It is right and wise to use today's resources to prevent economic and social problems from worsening. When we neglect these challenges, our difficulties deepen and become more costly to address later. Many steps can be taken now to prevent such troubles and ensure that Ohio will offer better education, health care, safety, and economic security in the future. Our children deserve no less.

Current levels of state revenue and spending cannot continue without damaging future generations. Decisions must be made about the policy outcomes we want for our state and how we raise the resources to secure them. Fair and responsible budgeting is how we plan for and provide the public goods that we all need. People must continue to have access to quality public services just as we

have inherited from prior generations the cornerstones of strong communities. Children should grow up in neighborhoods where investments are made to provide the support networks that families need to thrive—schools, hospitals, businesses, libraries, safety forces, social services, and recreation areas.

Now is the time for Ohio's leaders to look ahead and prepare wisely for those who will follow us. We must remember that children are the future. Ohio's prosperity depends on every child having a clear path to responsible and productive adulthood.

Children's Defense Fund-Ohio

*“ There's a difference between **INTEREST** and **COMMITMENT**. When you're **INTERESTED** in doing something, you do it only when circumstance permits. When you're **COMMITTED** to something, you accept no excuses, only results. ”*

– Anonymous

*“ People don't expect government to solve all their problems. But they sense, deep in their bones, that with just a slight change in priorities, we can make sure that every child in America has a decent shot at life, and that the doors of opportunity remain open to all. They know we can do better. ”*

– President Barack Obama



# ECONOMIC SECURITY

The data book identifies five indicators that help measure economic security: children living in poverty; children receiving free and reduced-price school lunch; children receiving food stamps; children in the child care assistance program; and the state's unemployment rates. This year's analysis focuses on indicators particularly affected by the recent economic downturn: child poverty and unemployment.

## Children in Poverty

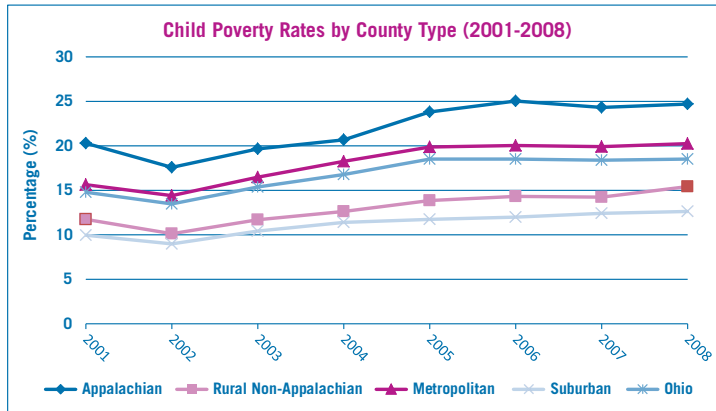
Poverty poses the greatest threat to a child's well-being as it often deprives them of the goods and services necessary for healthy living. Poverty is pervasive, often impinging upon every aspect of a child's environment. As a result, children can be impacted emotionally, intellectually, and physically. Poverty is also discriminatory. Age is one of the single greatest predictors of those most likely to be considered poor. According to the American Community Survey conducted in 2008, there are 496,890 children in Ohio living in poverty.<sup>1</sup> That translates to nearly one in five children living below the poverty level. The racial divide remains a major factor despite tireless efforts to improve conditions in impoverished communities. Blacks and Latinos are disproportionately overrepresented among the poor. While Black children comprise only 15% of the state's child population, this group represents 38% of children living in poor families (205,867).<sup>2</sup> Roughly 4% of Ohio's children are Latino, but these families experience poverty at a rate of 9% (46,379).<sup>3</sup> Although there are more White children experiencing poverty, 44% or 235,590, it is far less than their 88% representation in the state's population.<sup>4</sup> Disparities in poverty among age and race reflect some of the most perilous challenges that must be faced as we enter this next decade.

Historically, poverty has had a stranglehold on households headed by a single parent. In Ohio, 80% of poor children live in households headed by one parent (432,855).<sup>5</sup> Over 40% of the state's poor families live in urban areas, mostly characterized in the disaggregated metropolitan county type in our KIDS COUNT book.<sup>6</sup> Equally important for economic security is parental employment. Only 20% of poor children (106,403) live in households



## ECONOMIC SECURITY

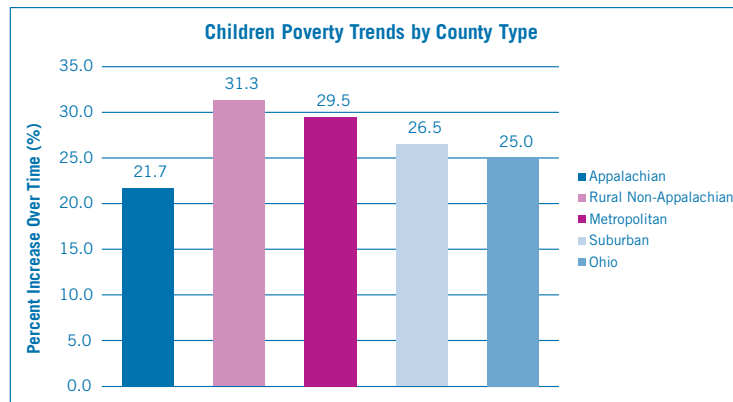
**Figure 1**



**Figure 1: Child Poverty Rates by County Type (2001-2008)**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program

**Figure 2**



**Figure 2: Child Poverty Trends by County Type (2001-2008)**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program

where at least one parent has been fully employed for at least 12 months.<sup>7</sup> Typically, parents heading poor households with children have little education. Nearly 60% of these heads of households lack a high school diploma compared to 11% of those who completed at least some college.<sup>8</sup> As the working parent struggles each day to provide for their family, the odds that their children will break the cycle of poverty are very slim. Upward mobility for children living in poverty is nearly impossible. These children often grow up in crime ridden, inner-city communities. Worse, changing living patterns in Ohio's neighborhoods has effectively separated rich from poor. Limited employment opportunities, inadequate infrastructure and services, and poorly funded schools often stifle opportunities for prosperity among people living in these communities.

Child poverty in Ohio averaged 18.5% in 2008. Given that these rates reflect conditions from two years ago, the recession's effect in this area cannot be fully assessed until future publications. Statewide, the child poverty rate has remained relatively unchanged, averaging around 18.5% in the four years following a modest increase of 10% in 2005 (see Figure 1). Since 2001, however, the state has seen a rate increase of 25%. Poverty takes two forms in the state. The first, largely represented in Appalachian counties, is a disperse pattern of poverty which is not confined to any particular area. It has a greater impact on Appalachian counties since they represent the state's highest prevalence of poverty at 24.7% (see Figure 1). Over the past three years, prior to 2008, this region has seen a 4% increase in child poverty and nearly a 22% increase since 2001, from 20.3% to 24.7% (see Figures 1 & 2). In contrast, poverty in metropolitan counties generally occurs in dense urban areas. In these metropolitan areas child poverty stands at 20.2%, up 29.5% from 2001. In other parts of the state poverty is less pronounced. There is a 12.6% poverty rate among suburban counties. While the suburban county type has nearly half the poverty of the Appalachian region, the suburbs are not immune to trends of statewide increases. Child poverty has increased 26.5% in suburban areas since 2001 (see Figure 2). Rural counties, overall, have the state's second lowest rate at 15%. Yet, similar to suburban counties, areas in the state with the lowest rates have experienced some of the greatest increases. Over the span of a year, from 2007 to 2008, there has been an 8% increase in child poverty rates in rural counties, substantially higher than other parts of the state that averaged around 2%. Some of the



hardest hit counties in the state were Geauga, Huron, Paulding, Van Wert and Wayne, each representing increases of more than 22%.

## Unemployment

Wanting to work but struggling to find a job is the shared experience for many of the unemployed in Ohio. Over the past decade, the steady exodus of manufacturing jobs has touched nearly every corner of the state. Today, many among the newly unemployed are likely victims of the recent economic decline that made difficult conditions worse. When 2009 unemployment is compared with the rates from the start of the recent recession in 2007, one can gauge dramatic shifts in the economy. Over the course of just a couple of years, the state's unemployment rate has nearly doubled, from 5.6% to 10.2%, representing an increase of roughly 82%. In Ohio, unemployment differs greatly among various segments of the population. Comprising only 15% of the state's population, Blacks continue to bear the brunt of joblessness as the highest unemployed group at 16.1%. Whites represent about 88% of the population and enjoy a far better employment outlook.<sup>9</sup> In 2009, the jobless rate for Whites stood at 9.8%.<sup>10</sup> One of the factors contributing to the differentiation in unemployment rates is the disparity in education. There are more subtle gender differences, as more males than females are jobless, 12.7% to 8.6%, respectively.<sup>11</sup> Families with children have been particularly hard hit by the effects of the recent recession. This segment represents one of the fastest growing groups of the unemployed. Evidence has shown that unemployment for caretakers can have a disastrous impact on children. The outlook for these children is grim as they are more likely to experience homelessness, suffer from abuse, or drop out of school.<sup>12</sup> Those that face underemployment share similar challenges. Currently, the number of Ohioans undervalued in the workforce has risen to 17.3%, certainly the highest level in recent years.<sup>13</sup> After months of being unemployed, many workers must seek lower paying jobs, reducing their purchasing power for goods and services. Whether the parent is unemployed or underemployed, these families face enormous struggles and make difficult sacrifices in order to maintain the family structure.

With Ohio's unemployment rate nearly doubling since 2007, rural counties saw the greatest change during that same period, an overall increase of more than 117% (5.6% to 12.3%). This increase has affected virtually every part of the state (see Figure 3). Trends from 2007



Figure 3

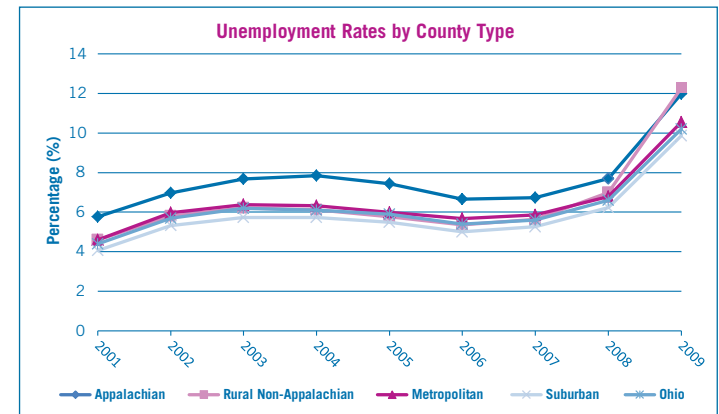


Figure 3: Unemployment Rates by County Type (2001-2009)  
Source: Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, Office of Work Force Development

Figure 4

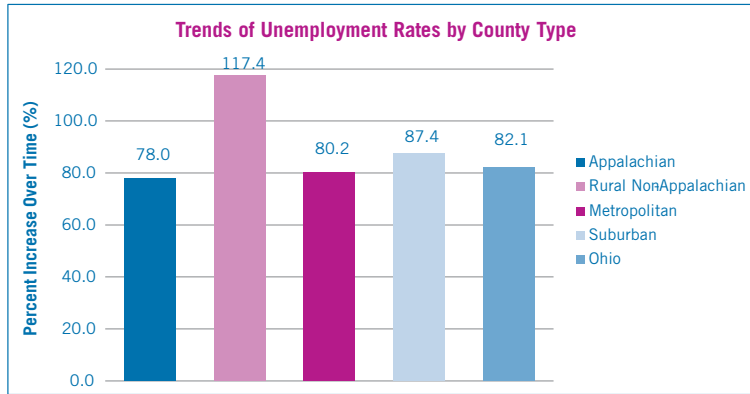


Figure 4: Trends of Unemployment Rates by County Type (2007-2009)  
Source: Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, Office of Work Force Development

to 2009 evidence the rise as each disaggregated region reported increases above 70% (see Figure 4). Within the past ten years there has been a dramatic shift in the levels of unemployment in the state’s rural counties. Since 2001, this region has suffered the highest percentage increase in unemployment, surging by 166.8% (see Figure 5). Particularly hard hit was rural Clinton County, which saw its unemployment rate climb from 4.6% to 14.6%, an increase of 217.4% since 2007. Counties with the highest increases in the jobless rate from 2007-2009 include Paulding (174%), Shelby (181.3%), Van Wert (167.3%), and Williams (161.7%). These troubling figures have resulted from losses of major employers throughout the state.

Unemployment figures show that Ohio’s unemployment rate stood at 10.2% in 2009. Delaware County has the lowest rate at 6.9%; Williams County has the state’s highest unemployment rate at 15.7%. Appalachian and rural counties experience disproportionately higher rates of joblessness. Both regions contain at least six counties with unemployment rates above 14%. Five suburban counties have rates less than 9%: Fairfield (8.5%), Geauga (7.5%), Lake (8.5%), Medina (8.3%), and Union (8.4%). In contrast, the rural disaggregate region has replaced Appalachian counties as the area with the highest unemployment, 12.3% and 12%, respectively. There are six rural counties that have rates above 14%: Clinton (14.6%), Crawford (14.2%), Huron (15.4%), Van Wert (14.7%), and Williams (15.7%).

In addition to the above indicators, the data book focuses on the following four programs that provide support to families in need.

### Medicaid

Medicaid is the state’s primary funding source for healthcare. In 2009, the program insured about 1.2 million children or 45% of the children living in Ohio. Medicaid eligibility is determined on the basis of income. The vast majority of children enrolled in Medicaid are from low-income households. In examining participation rates from across the state, the Appalachian counties were particularly burdened with huge enrollments in Medicaid. Over half of the children in the region, 54%, participated in the program (181,282). Suburban counties had the lowest percentage of children enrolled in

Figure 5

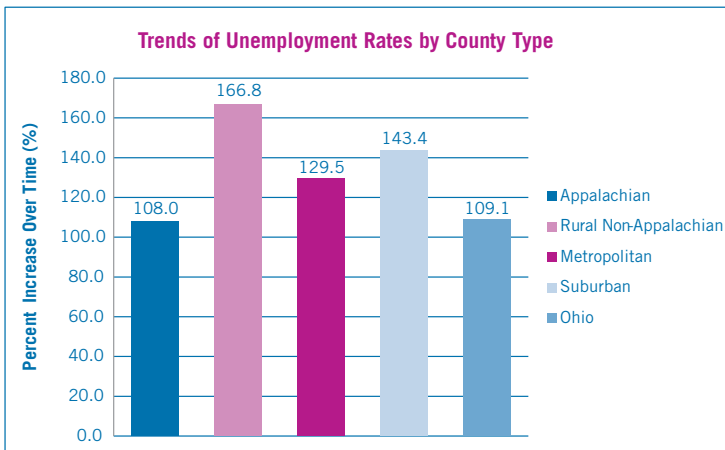


Figure 5: Trends of Unemployment Rates by County Type (2001-2009)  
Source: Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, Office of Work Force Development

Medicaid, at 33% (166,986). Metropolitan and rural counties fell in the middle, with participation rates of 48% and 40%, respectively. Figures for the counties show that Appalachian counties have disproportionately higher enrollment rates. The counties with the highest percentages in participation: Adams (73%), Jackson (66%), Meigs (66%), Pike (76%), and Vinton (73%), are all Appalachian. In fact, of the 20 counties that represented the state's highest rates in Medicaid, 18 were Appalachian. While Appalachia most felt the impact of those needing support from Medicaid, not all parts of the state were as adversely affected. Suburban counties fared far better with rates comfortably below state average, with only three reporting rates above 45%. Delaware, Geauga, Holmes, Lake, and Warren counties had the lowest enrollment rates in Medicaid, at less than 23%.

## Child Support

Child support is the central focus in our analysis on Economic Security. The program provides services to ensure the financial stability of children, especially in the case of working parents. The child support data for this year's publication has been broken into four parts: paternity establishment, cases with support orders, collection rates on support due, and the amount of cases paying on arrears.

Paternity establishment measures the acknowledgment of paternity for children born to unmarried parents. For unwed couples, the willingness to acknowledge paternity is significant since it makes the non-custodial parent legally responsible to pay child support. On average, Ohio's paternity establishment rate remains rather high. In 2008 the paternity establishment rate was 91.6%. Appalachian and rural counties had the highest paternity establishment rates, with Highland County, in Appalachia, having the state's highest rate of 114.3%. The next highest four counties, Fulton (112.8%), Henry (113.7%), Mercer (112.6%), and Noble (111.5%), represent three county types. The establishment rate can exceed 100% in areas where the number of administrative and court orders that determine paternity are greater than the total number of children born to unmarried parents.<sup>20</sup> In contrast, six of the 10 counties with the lowest paternity establishment rates were metropolitan including: Cuyahoga (84%), Franklin (78.4%), Hamilton (83.8%), and Mahoning (84.7%).

For 2009, the state's paternity establishment rate rose to 93.6%, an increase of 2.2% from 2008. Similar to the previous year, Appalachian counties continued to report the highest paternity establishment rates. Of the five counties with the highest rates, Fulton (115.9%), Highland (115%), Holmes (115.8%), Mercer (120.1%), and Noble (122%), three are Appalachian counties. When the range was expanded to include the top 10 counties, five are Appalachian. In 2009, metropolitan counties represented the six lowest rates



in paternity establishment in the state. The counties with the lowest rates in 2009 include Cuyahoga (86.9%), Hamilton (84.7%), Mahoning (86.2%), and Montgomery (85.6%). Franklin County had the state’s lowest paternity establishment rate of 81.5%. Low paternity establishment could be detrimental for children as it often signifies inadequate financial support and lack of involvement from the separated parent.

Support orders in child support cases are necessary to ensure that the parent with custody of the child receives ongoing financial support. In 2008, 75.6% of Ohio’s child support cases had support orders. Rural and suburban counties had among the highest rates in support orders, 85.5% and 85.4%, respectively. Appalachian counties reported a rate of 82.7%. In observing the data, there are some indications that lower paternity establishment results in fewer support orders. As has been shown, Metropolitan counties had among the lowest rates in paternity establishment. These counties also accounted for the lowest rate of support orders at 74.6%. Six of the eight counties with the lowest rates in support orders are metropolitan counties. Franklin County had the state’s lowest rate at 53.2%. For 2009, there were slightly more support orders for cases than in 2008, 76.6%. Rural counties continued to have among the state’s highest rate of support orders, which averaged 88%. The counties with the highest rate of support orders in 2009 were Guernsey (94.5%), Huron (93.4%), Mercer (93.2%), Union (93.2%), and Wyandot (93.9%). In contrast, the rate of support orders for metropolitan counties remains below state average at 75.7%. Of the seven counties with the lowest rates five were metropolitan. In 2009, Franklin County again had the state’s lowest rate of support orders at 54.5%.

The collection rate on child support due represents the total amount that is owed in child support. The collection rate for Ohio stood at 68.8% in 2008. Suburban counties tend to have the highest child support collection rates at 73.6%. Three of the four counties with the highest rates: Delaware (80.3%), Fulton (79.4%), Geauga (83.3%), Putnam (80.7%), are suburban counties. Appalachian counties appear to have the lowest rates in child support due as 12 counties have rates below 70%. Of these, Pike County had the lowest rate of support due at 58.6%. The four counties with the lowest collection rates include Clark (61.9%), Cuyahoga (61.6%), Hocking (63.9%), and Lucas (62.8%). In 2009, Ohio had a 67.4% collection rate, down 2% from 2008. Five counties with the state’s highest collection rates for support due were Delaware: (79%), Geauga (81.3%), Harrison (78.1%), Noble (79.5%), and Putnam

**Average Weekly Cost for Full Time Child Care**

Child Care Center	2008	2009
Infant	\$180	\$184
Toddler	\$159	\$164
Preschooler	\$142	\$146
Schoolager	\$124	\$124
Family ChildCare Home	2008	2009
Infant	\$137	\$132
Toddler	\$130	\$131
Preschooler	\$124	\$121
Schoolager	\$114	\$111

Source: Ohio Child Care Resource and Referral Association

(79.6%). While the gap between the county types shrunk in 2009, seven of the 12 counties with the highest rates were suburban. When comparing patterns for low collection rates on child support due, Pike County, in Appalachia, had the lowest rate at 58.7%. Following were Athens (62.6%), Clark (61.4%), Cuyahoga (60.9%), and Lucas (61.9%), two of the four identified are also Appalachian counties.

Arrears on child support results when delayed payments of an order are past due, usually after a period of 30 days. These payments are owed in addition to the support order. In Ohio, 68.2% of cases were paying on arrears in 2008. Rural and suburban counties had among the highest rates paying on arrears in the state at 74.8% and 74.6%, respectively. While Appalachian counties, on average did not have the highest rates, 73.7%, this county type ranks among the state's highest in 2008. Noble County had the state's highest rate at 85.7%. The counties that followed are Appalachian: Champaign (82.7%), Henry (81.9%) Putnam (85.2%), and Van Wert (82.7%). Metropolitan counties tended to have the lowest rates of cases paying on arrears. Six of the 10 counties with the lowest rate of cases paying on arrears are metropolitan: Cuyahoga (60.1%), Hamilton (65.8%), Lorain (65.9%), Lucas (60.4%), Montgomery (65.5%), and Summit (64.2%). In 2009, trends show that while the amount of cases paying on arrears in rural counties declined, this county type continued to have the highest rate in Ohio at 73.4%. There were 18 rural counties with rates above 70%, compared to only one metropolitan county. Metropolitan counties generally had the lowest rates of cases paying on arrears in the state. Seven of the 12 counties with the lowest rate of cases paying on arrears were metropolitan: Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Montgomery, and Summit.

### Children Receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food Stamps)

Food insecurity is one of the most common threats for those living in poverty. In Ohio, hunger is most prevalent among children. Nearly 24% of children under five years old and 18.7% of those younger than 18, lack adequate nutrition.<sup>14</sup> The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps, enables Ohio families to purchase food products through the receipt of monthly benefits. The data is based on the number of monthly recipients and annual food assistance (FA) payment per recipient. While the state replaced the term “food stamps” with “food assistance” in late 2008, the benefit received by participants remains unchanged.<sup>15</sup> The name change is largely promotional, shifting focus towards nutrition, along with some increases in disbursements.<sup>16</sup> Administered by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, benefits are electronically distributed through an EBT card system, typically deposited at the beginning of the month. Purchases with the card are limited to only edible items.<sup>17</sup>



Food assistance eligibility is needs-based; therefore, recipients must have household incomes of less than 130% of poverty.<sup>18</sup> For example, a family of three cannot have an annual income greater than \$23,800. A review is made of the recipient's total household income and expenses, which is used to determine the amount of benefits received. Acceptable expenses include rent or mortgage, electric, water and sewer, phone, and medical expenses. Accumulated funds, such as savings or assets are also taken into consideration.<sup>19</sup>

In 2008, 587,273 children in Ohio benefited from SNAP at an average payment of \$878 per recipient, and in 2009, the overall number of child recipients increased to 691,148, each receiving an average payment of \$1,105. There is a strong correlation in the number of monthly recipients and the payment amount issued by each county. Metropolitan counties tend to have the highest number of monthly recipients and payment amount per recipient in the state. The counties with the most monthly recipients, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, and Lucas, also had the highest average annual payment amount per recipient for 2008 and 2009. Cuyahoga County had the highest number of monthly recipients, 87,980, and an average payment amount of \$991. In contrast, Holmes County had the fewest monthly recipients and an average payment amount of \$600. In general, families in metropolitan counties tend to receive higher payment amounts since they average more children. In 2008, counties with less than 3,000 monthly recipients did not exceed FA payment amounts of \$700. But, in 2009, the counties with the fewest monthly recipients did not necessarily have the lowest payment amounts. Gallia County had 2,486 monthly recipients, but an average payment amount of \$1,106, which is slightly above state average.

Figure 6

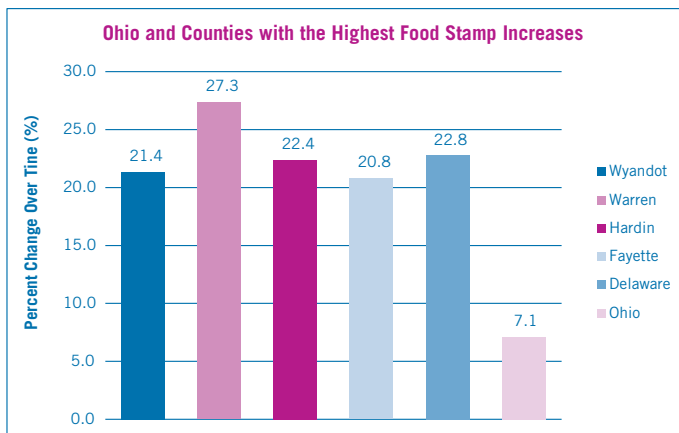


Figure 6: Ohio and Counties with the Highest Food Stamp Increases (2007-2008)  
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Family Stability

The number of people receiving food assistance in Ohio increased to 21.4%, up 7.1%, between 2007 and 2008 (see Figure 6). An increase among those applying for food stamps is a product of a weakened economy where both jobs and wages have declined. Across the state, nearly every county reported increases in participants from the previous reporting year. Regional trends show that suburban and rural counties had a 12% increase in participants, the highest since 2005. Five Ohio counties had increases above 20%: Delaware, Fayette, Hardin, Warren, and Wyandot (see Figure 6). It is worth noting that even with increases in Delaware and Warren Counties, their overall participation rates in SNAP are comparably lower than much of the state (see Table 1). With exceptionally high rates of child poverty, families in the following Appalachian counties received the greatest assistance from SNAP: Adams (34.1%), Meigs (35.7%), Scioto (36.8%), Vinton (37.9%), and Pike County with the state's highest rate of 38.3% (see Table 2).

Although in a majority of the counties there has been an increased need for support from the food assistance program, there are some exceptions to this trend. Harrison and Morrow Counties each saw slight declines of more than 1% in SNAP participation.

## Ohio Works First Cash Assistance

Nearly 132,601 children in Ohio were monthly recipients of the Ohio Works First (OWF) cash assistance program in 2008. The state's average payment amount was \$892 per recipient. In 2009, the number of recipients in the state increased to 154,499, a jump of 16.5%. In addition, there was an increase in payment amounts from 2008, to an average of \$957. Trends for cash assistance show that metropolitan counties largely represented the highest averages in monthly recipients and annual payment per recipient. In contrast, rural counties had among the fewest number of monthly recipients and lowest payments per recipient. One of the assumptions made to explain this occurrence is that urban recipients are more likely to have larger families benefiting from the system which in turn results in greater support. In 2008 and 2009, the average annual payment for metropolitan counties was \$952 and \$1,009, respectively. Rural counties, from 2008 and 2009, had an average annual payment per recipient of \$793 and \$832, respectively. In 2008, Auglaize County had the highest payment per recipient at \$1,398. The county with the lowest payment per recipient was the Appalachian county of Noble at \$546. Lastly, in 2009, Washington County had the highest annual payment at \$1,374 per recipient, while Noble County had the lowest payment amount at \$541.

## Child Care

Examining the latest statewide trends in child care found that while the number of children participating in the programs generally declined, there has been a slight increase in care expenses. Nearly 7% or 396,488 children in Ohio were publically enrolled in child care programs in 2008, at an average cost of \$2,025 per child. In 2009, child enrollment had declined to 385,394 as the state's average cost per child rose to \$2,118. Further investigation of regional and county levels reaffirmed correlations between the number of children publicly enrolled and child care expenses. Metropolitan counties had the highest number of children enrolled in child care programs for both 2008 and 2009 – 139,541 and 137,164, respectively.

**Table 1: Counties with the Lowest Rates of Food Stamps Recipients (2008)**

County	Type	Percentage
Holmes	Appalachian	4.0
Geauga	Suburban	4.0
Warren	Rural Non-Appalachian	4.8
Delaware	Suburban	5.7
Medina	Suburban	7.1

*Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Family Stability*

**Table 2: Counties with the Highest Rates of Food Stamps Recipients (2008)**

County	Type	Percentage
Adams	Appalachian	34.1
Meigs	Appalachian	35.7
Scioto	Appalachian	36.8
Vinton	Appalachian	37.9
Pike	Appalachian	38.3

*Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Family Stability*

### For More Information

**The National Center for Children in Poverty** <http://www.nccp.org>  
The National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP) is one of the nation's leading public policy centers dedicated to promoting the economic security, health, and well-being of America's low-income families and children. NCCP uses research to inform policy and practice with the goal of ensuring positive outcomes for the next generation. The Center promotes family-oriented solutions at the state and national levels.

**Children's Hunger Alliance** <http://www.childrenshungeralliance.org>  
This organization focuses on combating child hunger throughout the state. CHA provides food and nutrition education to children, as well as contacts local communities and governmental agencies to expand existing nutrition programs. CHA has offices in Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Dayton.

**Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Family Stability**  
<http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofam/index.stm>  
This website offers links to the various food programs within the state (Commodity Supplemental Food Program, Emergency Food Assistance Program, and Food Stamps), and links to cash programs and other supportive services within the state.

**Ohio Works First Program** <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofam/cmandfsa.stm>  
Provides temporary assistance to needy families through the TANF program. The above link takes you to the page where individuals can apply for the Ohio Works First program and/or other assistance programs.

**Ohio Office of Unemployment Compensation** <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ouc/>  
This office provides information and application for unemployment benefits and employment opportunities.

**Ohio Child Care Resource and Referral Association** <http://www.occrra.org/>  
The Ohio Child Care Resource & Referral Association (OCCRRA) promotes the positive development of all children, especially those in out-of-home learning environments. OCCRRA's membership consists of resource and referral agencies providing services to families, early childhood professionals, and communities throughout Ohio. Each member agency maintains a regional database of child care providers, provides families with information on how to select care, increases the quality effectiveness of providers by offering professional development opportunities, and provides information to policy and decision makers.

**United States Department of Health & Human Services**  
<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/index>  
The federal organization that provides poverty guidelines, research, and measurement.

Similarly, these counties reported the highest average expenditure per child for each of the years, \$2,750 and \$2,858. Meanwhile, areas with the lowest participation rates tend to have the lowest costs. Rural counties had the fewest number of children enrolled, 583 in 2008 and 543 in 2009, and maintained the lowest costs. Hamilton County had the highest annual average expenditure per child at \$3,544 in 2008, while Cuyahoga County's average cost of \$3,401 was the highest in 2009. Of the 10 counties with the lowest rates, the level of participation was fewer than 300 children. For 2008 and 2009, Logan and Paulding Counties had the lowest expenditure rates in the state, at \$1,092 and \$1,456, respectively.

### Turning Data Into Action

#### *The Relation Between a Father's Involvement in a Child's Life and a Family's Economic Security: Increasing Involvement to Increase Economic Security*

For years, the rate of children being born to unmarried couples has significantly increased. Between 1940 and 2004, the percentage of non-marital births increased from approximately 5% to 40%.<sup>1</sup> These children are increasingly being born into poor families whose economic security is at risk, especially if both parents are not financially stable and involved. In the United States, two out of every three children who are below 200% of the federal poverty level live in single-parent homes.<sup>2</sup> Children born to unmarried mothers are four times more likely to have an absent father than those born to married mothers. Research has shown that a father's involvement has many dimensions: economic provider, caregiver, teacher and role model, disciplinarian, protector, advocate, and resource.<sup>3</sup> While most fathers express interest in being involved in their children's lives, their involvement often decreases over the first two years of the child's life. This can have a negative impact on the child for years to come, from the readily assumed emotional ones to not having a solid family base, to performance in school and the



economic security of the entire family. The well-being of children is at risk in such families and the research completed in the Fragile Families and Child Well-being Study illustrates the negative impacts of noninvolvement on families.<sup>4</sup> It also supports the necessity of programs outlined by the National Child Welfare Resource Center, which provides resources for new fathers to increase their involvement and positive effects on their children.<sup>5</sup>

As documented in the Health section of this year's KIDS COUNT Data Book, children born to younger mothers are at risk of adverse outcomes, including increased health problems, decreased levels of cognitive development, and lower academic accomplishment. These outcomes, though, are much more likely when a father fails to be involved, resulting in a less secure life for vulnerable children and their mothers who often struggle to stay afloat single handedly. It can easily be assumed that when fathers, both residential and non-residential, are involved in their children's lives, the child's overall wellbeing is improved. When fathers are not involved, the children have a higher probability of poor academic performance, increased behavioral problems, worse health, and they are less likely to fully develop socially and emotionally. The father's involvement is also highly dependent on the mother's willingness to support him as a provider and as a parent. When the mother and father have an understanding of the benefits from dual parenting, the child can benefit greatly from the relationship.

Social norms create the notion that fathers serve, perhaps most importantly, as the financial providers for a family and that if they are not able to do so, they are not good fathers. This notion is not just prevalent in mothers hoping for a father's involvement, but also in fathers who think that if they cannot provide well for their families, they do not deserve to take part in other forms of involvement in their child's life. There is a clear correlation between a father's employment status, whether or not he is residential, and the level of involvement he has in his child's life. Studies show that 88.8% of residential fathers are employed with nearly 50% of them earning an income of \$50,000 or more per year, whereas only 69.7% of non-residential fathers are employed with nearly 80% of them earning less than \$50,000 a year.<sup>6</sup> These numbers illustrate that residential fathers are more likely to be employed with higher salaries, allowing them to better provide economically than non-residential fathers. The lack of economic stability and, perhaps, proximity to the child leads to decreased involvement in the child's life; only one out of every three children with a non-residential father report having a close relationship with his/her father.<sup>7</sup>

While providing economic security is certainly not the only form of involvement in a child's life, research shows that when a father is able to contribute financially, he is more likely to become involved in other aspects of a child's life. Thus, ensuring a father's ability to provide for a family is vital to ensuring his increased involvement in his child's life in other forms (such as providing emotional support, academic support, etc). Research has shown that a higher level of

income and education increases the ability to provide economically, and also increase involvement, thus reinforcing the importance of both education and supportive programs that promote high levels of involvement in a child's life. In addition to the benefits of the father being involved in the child's life, the paternal relatives are more likely to be involved as a support system for the father and the child. Obviously fathers who are better prepared and more knowledgeable about how to become involved in a child's life are more likely to actually follow through than those who are not, so it is vital that there are programs which not only encourage, but succeed in educating and equipping fathers with the needed resources to actively participate in their child's life.

Many have begun to realize the importance of supplying such resources for fathers who may not have easy access to financial stability and, thus, do not have high levels of involvement in their children's lives. The National Child Welfare Resource Center has created resources for programs to help reach fathers and fully prepare them for fatherhood.<sup>8</sup> The program must understand that a father's involvement depends on many factors, including the relationship with the mother, the makeup of the extended family and the surrounding community as a support system, the amount of knowledge about the transition into fatherhood, and the ability to sustain employment. A father's reliance on outside support is vital to improving a man's willingness and readiness to enter fatherhood, so it is important that the program provides access to a support system and resources from which fathers can learn the tools necessary to be good parents. These resources include access to education about the positive outcomes of emotional and physical involvement in a child's life, while also stressing the importance of being financially stable enough to provide adequately for a family to ensure security. If a father has stable employment, he is able to make his mandated child support payments and provide a secure environment in which a child can grow, while ensuring a financially-stable future.

In conjunction with the Columbus Urban League, the office of former State Treasurer Kevin L. Boyce offered a Fatherhood Summit at which fathers from all economic backgrounds were brought together with family-services professionals to participate in presentations and workshops designed to improve the role that fathers play in children's lives. The Summit worked to equip fathers with information about and access to resources necessary to increase their involvement in their children's lives, which will lead to the child's emotional, mental, and academic well-being, while also ensuring economic security. The Treasurer's office also offered seminars as part of its Smart Money Choices program, which aims to teach fathers how to make informed financial decisions, such as saving money, budgeting, earning and maintaining good credit, and recovering from debt. Learning these fundamental financial skills is vital to ensuring the economic security of fathers and their families. The Ohio Commission on Fatherhood also serves as a resource for providing similar seminars, and works to provide funding for other programs

like the Smart Money Choices and the Fatherhood Summit. The Commission works solely to improve fathers' involvement with their children and, like the Treasurer's office, works to provide new fathers with the education and tools necessary to provide for their families in a well-rounded manner, ensuring, among many other positive outcomes, economic security for their children.

As one of the featured financial stability indicators in this year's KIDS COUNT Data Book, child support collection from the non-custodial parent is a key factor in the financial security of children. The Ohio Practitioners Network for Fathers and Families (OPNFF) has made the following recommendation to change the current child support policy:

*As the child support system is currently set up, the system works against the best interests of children and their families. The pressure of child support obligations and the accumulating debt that results have the effect of driving fathers away from their families and alienating the mothers of their children. Many low-income fathers who are incarcerated, for short or long periods of time in jails and state prisons, do not have the ability to earn money needed to meet their child support obligations. Fathers should not be relieved of their family financial obligations, but only that such obligations should be grounded in reality by taking into consideration the situation of the individuals involved.*

*As one scholar has stated: "Certainly, fathers should be made to contribute to their children's upbringing, but some fathers do not have the financial ability to pay more than trivial amounts of child support. A narrow focus on punishing nonsupporting fathers without any measures to make it easier for poor fathers to make regular child support payments might be an appealing symbolic way to enforce personal responsibility, but it does little to promote the welfare of American children."<sup>9</sup>*

*The current system is self-defeating. It operates to debase fathers and divide families instead of enhancing the potential of men to be good fathers and of family members to be closer and stronger in their relationships with spouses, partners, and children. The state views incarceration as "voluntary unemployment," which allows it to continue to enforce child support orders during incarceration. Reforms needed include:*

- *higher legal standards to be met before incarcerating fathers;*
- *ending arrears accumulation during incarceration;*
- *a state-owed arrears forgiveness program;*
- *a meaningful child support arrearage forgiveness program linked to participation in OPNFF-certified responsible fatherhood training programs;*
- *greater allowance for child support modifications that take into consideration the totality of family circumstances.*



**Additional recommendations:**<sup>10</sup>

- Develop father involvement programs that more effectively meet fathers' basic needs, especially employment needs.
- Better integrate fathers into family services and health care services to young mothers and children.
- Enhance connections between programs targeted to low-income men and child support programs.
- Provide stronger mechanisms to enhance fatherhood and fathering skills among incarcerated fathers about to be released from institutions.
- Make changes to legal processes and systems that may serve to discourage father contact with children.

**Endnotes**

- <sup>1</sup> "Ohio: Demographics of Young Poor Children," National Center for Children in Poverty, November 2010 [http://www.nccp.org/profiles/state\\_profile.php?state=OH&id=9](http://www.nccp.org/profiles/state_profile.php?state=OH&id=9).
- <sup>2</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>3</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>5</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>6</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>7</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>8</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>9</sup> "State & County Quick Facts – Ohio," 04 November 2010, U.S. Census Bureau, November 2010 <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/39000.html>
- <sup>10</sup> "Economic Policy Institute's Economy Track: An Interactive Look at the U.S. Labor Market – Unemployment," 2010, Economic Policy Institute, November 2010 <http://www.economytrack.org/mainchart.php>
- <sup>11</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>12</sup> Julia B. Isaacs, and Phillip Lovell, "Families of the Recession: Unemployed Parents & Their Children," June 2010, First Focus: Campaign for Children, November 2010 [http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2010/0114\\_families\\_recession\\_isaacs.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2010/0114_families_recession_isaacs.aspx)
- <sup>13</sup> "Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, Second Quarter of 2010 through First Quarter of 2011 Averages," Summer 2010, U.S. Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 2010 <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>
- <sup>14</sup> "The Almanac of Hunger and Poverty in America 2010 – Ohio," 01 June 2010, Feeding America, November 2010 [http://hungeralmanac.issuelab.org/research/almanac\\_of\\_hunger\\_and\\_poverty\\_in\\_america\\_2010\\_ohio](http://hungeralmanac.issuelab.org/research/almanac_of_hunger_and_poverty_in_america_2010_ohio)
- <sup>15</sup> "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program," 23 July 2009, U.S. Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service, November 2010 <http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/snap.htm>
- <sup>16</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>17</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>18</sup> "Fact Sheet: Food Assistance Benefits," November 2010, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, November 2010 <http://jfs.ohio.gov/factsheets/foodassistance.pdf>
- <sup>19</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>20</sup> Paternity Enhancement Program & Central Paternity Registry <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2001/best/ohio.html>

## Turning Data Into Action

### Resources

- Bronte-Tinkew, J., Horowitz, A., & Metz, A. (2008). *“What works” in fatherhood programs? Ten lessons from evidence-based practice.* Gaithersburg, MD: National Responsible Fatherhood Clearinghouse.
- Child Welfare Information Gateway: [http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/fatherhood/append\\_b.cfm](http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/fatherhood/append_b.cfm)
- Family Policy Strengthening Center (2005). *Sustaining and growing father involvement for low-income children. Policy Brief 14.*
- Institute for Child and Family Policy at BGSU and Ohio Practitioners' Network for Fathers and Families: Encouraging Nonresidential Father Involvement: Legislative and Policy Approaches:  
<http://www.bgsu.edu/colleges/edhd/icfp>
- Mincy, R.B. & Sylvester, K. (2005). *Promoting responsible fatherhood.* Baltimore: Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- Ohio Commission on Fatherhood: <http://fatherhood.ohio.gov/>
- Ohio State Treasurer 2010 Fatherhood Summit: <http://www.tos.ohio.gov/ForYou/Default.aspx?Section=father2father>
- Ohio Practitioner's Network for Fathers and Families: [cwilliams@lys.org](mailto:cwilliams@lys.org)
- Smart Money Choices: <http://www.tos.ohio.gov/ForYou/Default.aspx?Section=Smart%20Money%20Choices>



Every child deserves quality health care through plans that adequately support the essentials for healthy lifestyles. Historically, this country has created disparities regarding the access to and quality of health care coverage. The “haves” and “have not’s” is a phenomena largely defined by race, age, and income. Now that the Obama administration’s Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act has become law, we anxiously wait to see how new regulations will affect the future of health care for all children in America. This book tracks Ohio’s children’s quality of health through three indicators: infants born with low birth weight, adolescent births, and children in public health programs. While each factor impacts children’s health, this year’s analysis focuses on births to adolescents.

## Births to Adolescents

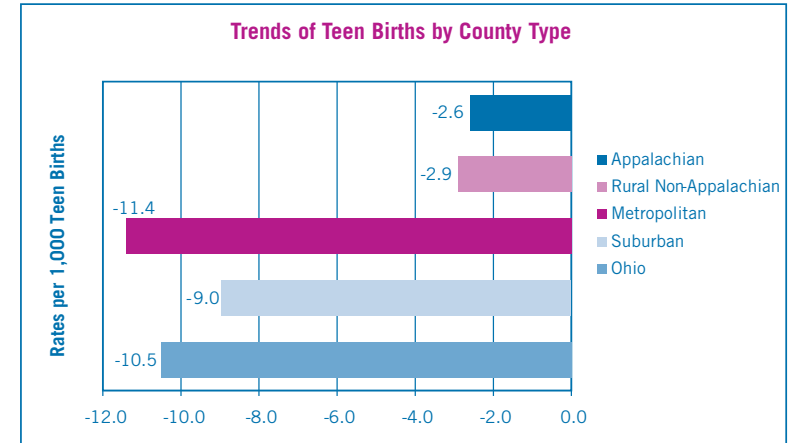
Teen pregnancy is a critical health indicator since it presents a heightened risk for complications, as well as other social challenges. For the tens of thousands of Ohio teen girls who unexpectedly become pregnant, emotions can range from happiness to remorse. Statewide, nearly half of teen pregnancies, or 44.9%, are unintended.<sup>1</sup> Unplanned pregnancies are a concern for health professionals partly because these pregnancies are detrimental to the welfare of both the mother and her child. Many teens, often unaware that they are pregnant in the early stages, are far less likely to seek and receive adequate prenatal care. A lack of adequate nutrition during the early weeks of pregnancy could increase the incidence of birth defects.<sup>2</sup> In addition, if the expectant mother does not realize that she is pregnant, she is prone to continue life as usual. Negative habits such as smoking, alcohol, and drug use may persist and cause greater harm to the baby.<sup>3</sup> While many young mothers may not be aware of their pregnancy, some intentionally hide the fact that they are pregnant. The social stigma of being so young and pregnant can bring about fear and embarrassment which may result in the unwillingness to reveal their condition in order to receive necessary care. In Ohio, those most likely to become pregnant are 18 and 19 year olds (16,890).<sup>4</sup> Racial minorities outnumber Whites in their rates of teen

pregnancies statewide. Blacks and Latinos have comparable rates, 131 and 124 per 1000 births, respectively. Meanwhile, White teen mothers have a rate of 49 per 1000 births.<sup>5</sup>

In recent years, Ohio has seen a downward trend in teen pregnancies. Nationally, Ohio ranks 26 for teen birth rates.<sup>6</sup> The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) tracks child births across the state. Recent reports continue to show signs of decline among teen pregnancies. According to data collected in 2008, teen pregnancy for the state averaged 19.7 births per 1000, down 10.5 births from 2001 (see Figure 7). Of all births to mothers under the age of twenty, 18% were repeat births. Cincinnati has the highest percentage of teen repeat births in the nation at 28%.<sup>7</sup> At the county level, declines have been much more pronounced. Five counties from 2007 to 2008 had declines greater than 40%: Clinton, Delaware, Auglaize, Paulding, and Monroe County had a 100% decrease in its rate. Metropolitan counties experienced the largest decline in teen pregnancies since 2001, slightly more than 11%, and Appalachian counties had the smallest decline at 2.6% percent (see Figure 7). Current trends show that each county type in Ohio had declines with an exception of Appalachian counties which had nearly a 9% increase in teen births since 2007. Most of the increases in that region can be attributed to five counties: Adams, Carroll, Holmes, Morgan, and Vinton, which saw increases above 40%.

In gauging the actual number of births in Ohio, metropolitan counties continue to have an edge in higher rates of teen births compared to the rest of the state. On average, the area has rates of about 23 per 1000 births. In contrast, suburban counties observe the fewest teen births at less than 14 per 1000. Appalachian and rural counties also had rates below the state average, at 18.9 and 18.3 per 1000 births, respectively. Counties with the state's fewest teen births include Delaware, Fulton, Geauga, Lake, Medina, and Monroe. Each of these counties reported rates below 7 per 1000 births. Adams, Clark, Marion, Pickaway, and Pike had birth rates above 31 per 1000.

**Figure 7**



**Figure 7: Trends of Teen Births by County Type (2001-2008)**

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Center for Vital and Health Statistics



## Turning Data Into Action

### *Intensive Home Based Treatment*

Recently, a twelve year old boy attempted suicide by swallowing an entire bottle of his prescribed antidepressant. The medication had been prescribed by the young man's pediatrician after accusations of anti-social behaviors at school and oppositional behaviors at home. Fortunately his attempt failed, but the ordeal for his family was just beginning. He was treated for the overdose in the emergency room at the local children's hospital and once physically stabilized spent a week at an in-patient psychiatric program. Due to the serious nature of the accusations against him coupled with the attempt to take his own life, it was suggested that after his week in the hospital that this young man be placed in a residential treatment program. Desperate for another option, his parents turned to their county Family and Children First Council through whom they were linked with an agency that would provide Intensive Home Based Treatment (IHBT). The young man was assessed, appropriately diagnosed and continues to receive the treatment he so desperately needed without entering into the juvenile justice system, harming himself or destroying his family.

IHBT is a mental health service designed to meet the needs of youth with serious emotional disturbances who are at risk of out-of-home placement or who are returning home from placement. IHBT is provided in the home, school and community where youth live and function on a day-to-day basis. Services build upon the youth's and family's strengths, resources, and informal supports while facilitating and supporting individual and family empowerment and self-sufficiency. Services focus on reducing risk factors and increasing developmental assets, while maintaining safety. Family is regarded as an equal partner in all aspects of service planning and delivery. The foundation for all service delivery is a supportive and respectful relationship with each youth and family served, as well as members of their support network. Additionally, services are responsive to the unique cultural, racial, spiritual and ethnic differences of the youth and families they serve.

IHBT is a unique, data and outcome supported service intervention that is a part of a comprehensive behavioral health continuum of care. It is an effective alternative to custody relinquishment, allowing youth to remain in their homes and receive the necessary behavioral health services needed for community stability. IHBT increases access to mental health services while actively monitoring and managing risk and safety issues. Provider teams are on-call to the youth and families they serve 24 hours a day, seven days a week and match the intensity of services to each youth's behavioral health needs.



IHBT integrates core mental health services (community psychiatric supportive treatment, behavioral health counseling and therapy, mental health assessment and crisis response) into one seamless service. Service is flexibly delivered at a time that is convenient for the entire family and is available around the clock. IHBT also successfully utilizes Multisystemic Therapy (MST), an intensive family and community-based treatment that addresses the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior in juvenile offenders. The multisystemic approach views individuals as being nested within a complex network of interconnected systems that encompass individual, family, and extra familial (peer, school, neighborhood) factors. Intervention may be necessary in any one or a combination of these systems.

Based on data from 2009, 394 Ohio youth were served and the following categories were used to measure program effectiveness:

#### **Placements Prevented**

- 86% of youth served, all at-risk of out of home placement, were maintained at home and in the community at discharge.

#### **School Success**

- Passing grades increased from 65% to 77%.
- Disciplinary problems decreased from 68% to 49%.

#### **Juvenile Justice Outcomes**

- 50% drop in youth arrested (44% to 21%), youth on probation (27.5% to 13%), and youth detained (13.5% to 7.1%).

#### **Substance Use Outcomes**

- Alcohol use decreased from (11.9%) at admission to (1.9%) at discharge.
- Drug use decreased from (15.8 %) at admission to (4.2%) at discharge.

#### **Mental Health Outcomes**

- Youth functioning significantly improved.
- Youth mental health significantly improved.

In FY 2010, 14 MST teams provided services to 589 youth in 11 Ohio counties. There are currently 24 certified IHBT sites in Ohio and trainings are continuing as IHBT gains momentum as an effective option for treatment (Kanary, Shepler, & Timmons-Mitchell, 2011).



IHBT targets multiple mental health needs including safety planning and stabilization, recovery and mental health management skills, mental health service coordination and linkage and targeted mental health interventions designed to increase functioning in relevant life domains (family, school, community). Since the IHBT provider is the single point of clinical responsibility there is a decreased need for multiple mental health service providers, preventing possible service duplication. This also leads to decreased confusion for the youth and their family as well as allowing for greater efficiency for other systems in which the family may be involved. Through IHBT, youth are allowed to remain with their current school and psychiatrist, which means that there is no time delay in re-enrollment that occurs with traditional out-of-home placement services. Most importantly however, IHBT keeps families together, building on their strengths so they can implement changes that produce long-term, positive change.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> “State Profiles: Ohio – Demographic Data,” December 2009, The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy State Profiles, November 2010 <<http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/state-data/state-profile.aspx?state=ohio>>.
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- <sup>3</sup> “Dangers of Unplanned Pregnancies – The Consequences You Need to Know About,” Pregnancy Period, November 2010 <[http://www.pregnancy-period.com/unplanned\\_pregnancy.html](http://www.pregnancy-period.com/unplanned_pregnancy.html)>.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>5</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>6</sup> “Facts at a Glance: A Fact Sheet Reporting National, State, and City Trends in Teen Childbearing.” Child Trends Publication #2011-10; [www.childtrends.org](http://www.childtrends.org).
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## Turning Data Into Action

### Resources

- Behavioral Health Generations: <http://www.bhg.org>
- The Center for Innovative Practices: [http://www-dev.rags.kent.edu/CIP\\_web](http://www-dev.rags.kent.edu/CIP_web)
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- The National Alliance on Mental Illness of Ohio: [www.namiohio.org](http://www.namiohio.org)
- The Ohio Department of Mental Health: <http://www.mh.state.oh.us/what-we-do/provide/intensive-home-based-treatment/index.shtml>
- Ohio Family and Children First: <http://www.fcf.ohio.gov>



### For More Information

**Ohio Help Me Grow Program** [www.ohiohelpmegrow.org](http://www.ohiohelpmegrow.org)

Provides developmental and health assistance from pregnancy through the toddler stage. This organization provides information on child nutrition, wellness, school readiness, safety, and other topics.

**Ohio Health Plans – Healthy Start and Healthy Families**

<http://jfs.ohio.gov/OHP/consumers/familychild.stm>

Information on the two different Medicaid programs for children and families.

**Ohio Department of Mental Health**

<http://www.mh.state.oh.us/>

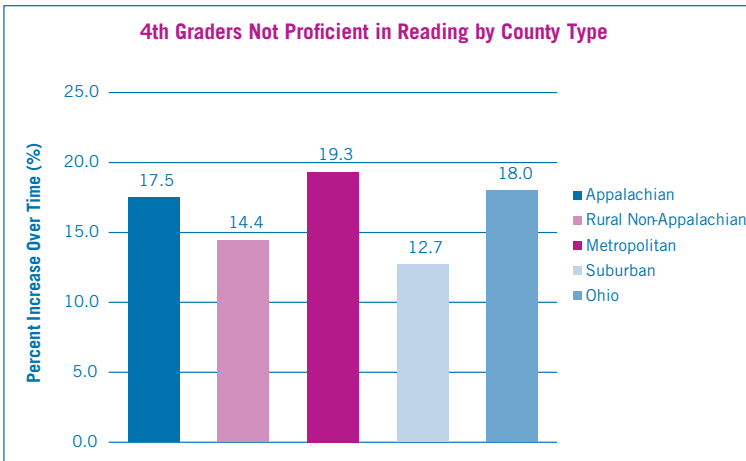
This agency provides information on mental health services and resources available to families.

**Ohio Department of Health**

<http://www.odh.ohio.gov>

This agency provides information and services to help Ohioans achieve optimal health.

**Figure 8**



**Figure 8: 4th Graders Not Proficient in Reading by County Type, SY 2008-2009**  
Source: Ohio Department of Education

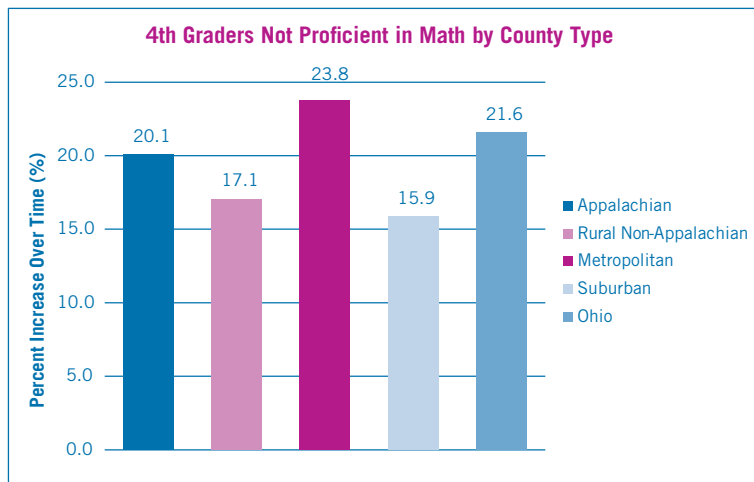
In the Buckeye state, elementary reading and math proficiency are the primary means to assess students' academic skills and measure school readiness. These tests are used to examine the students' ability to read, understand and solve problems. There is a fundamental shift that takes place during the initial years of school. It is a commonly held opinion that the fourth grade marks the point at which most students are no longer learning to read but reading to learn. Students that score below proficiency are not as prepared academically as their higher scoring counterparts. As a result, they begin to lag behind and receive poorer grades. Eventually, many of these students are either suspended, expelled or drop out of school.

## 4th Grade Reading and Math Proficiency

Of the 4th graders tested for reading proficiency in Ohio, 18% received a failing grade, down from last year's 18.9% (see Figure 8). Metropolitan counties have the highest percentage of failing students at about 19%. Other parts of the state that have failing rates below the state average are: suburban counties with the lowest failure rate at 12.7% (see Figure 8); and counties that represent the lowest rates in reading proficiency are Adams (71.6%), Clark (74.2%), Cuyahoga (74.7%), and Pike (75%). Counties with especially high rates of proficiency include Putnam (93.5%), Mercer (93.5%), and Geauga (93.4%).

The number of Ohio's 4th graders who did not achieve proficiency in math was slightly higher than in reading at 21.6% (see Figure 9). Again, students in metropolitan counties are among the worst performers, with higher failure rates than in other parts of the state. This year's data reveals that 23.8% of students received failing scores on the math proficiency exam (see Figure 9). In comparison, suburban counties register the highest proficiency in math with only 15.9% of students failing. Similar to the reading scores, Appalachian and rural counties fared in the middle, with rates of 20.1% and 17.1%, respectively (see Figure 9). The top counties with students proficient in math are Medina (91.3%), Mercer (93.3%), Putnam (93.3%), and Warren (91.8%).

**Figure 9**



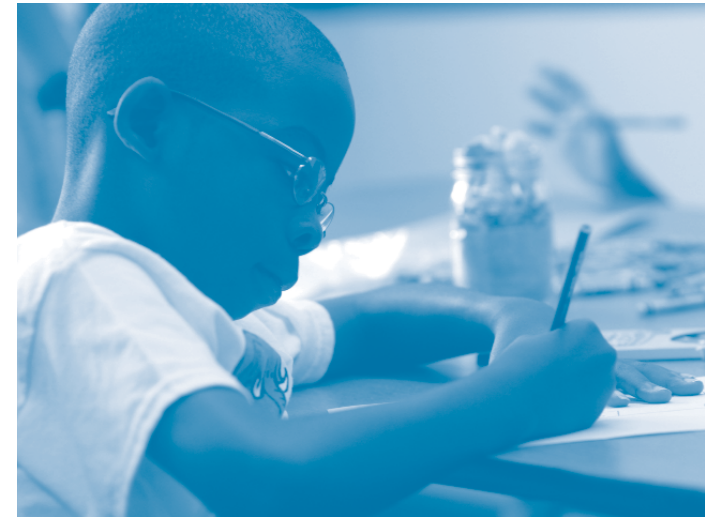
**Figure 9: 4th Graders Not Proficient in Math by County Type, SY 2008-2009**  
Source: Ohio Department of Education

Whereas the poorest performing counties in math are also at the bottom in reading: Adams (68.8%), Clark (69.2%), and Pike (70.2%). Cuyahoga County has the lowest math proficiency at 68%.

### Graduation Rates

Every student should have the opportunity to study and learn in an environment that supports the greatest opportunity for graduation. Achieving high graduation rates must remain a priority of the education agenda. Today we live in a technological society that requires students to be highly skilled. While CDF promotes the pursuit of a secondary education, a minimum of a high school diploma is extremely important considering the outlook for those who fail to complete high school. One of the problems we must contend with is the significant racial disparity among students earning high school diplomas in schools across Ohio. According to the 2007 report by the Alliance for Excellent Education, Blacks and Latinos experienced the lowest graduation rates in the state, 48% and 46%, respectively.<sup>1</sup> White and Asian students generally graduate at much higher rates, 80% and 79%, respectively. Young teens or adults who do not obtain a high school diploma are far more likely to be unemployed or underemployed and poor. Around 7% of Ohio teens between 16 and 19 years of age are not enrolled in school or work.<sup>2</sup> Male drop-outs are especially at high risk of engaging in criminal activity and being incarcerated, and female drop-outs have a higher risk of pregnancy and all of the resulting challenges.

The latest data from the Ohio Department of Education shows that 16% of Ohio's high school students failed to graduate during the 2007-2008 academic year. This is up 22% from the previous school term. Historically, metropolitan counties disproportionately have the greatest number of teen dropouts. Counties with the highest rate of dropouts are Allen (20.6%), Clark (20.2%), Cuyahoga (26.7%), Franklin (29.4%), Lucas (27.3%) and Marion (39.8%) (see Table 3). Other parts of the state have comparably lower rates, with nearly half of Ohio's counties having dropout rates less than 9%. Some of the lowest rates are in Clinton, Geauga, Mercer, Paulding, and Putnam with rates at or below 3%. Putnam recorded the fewest at 1.8%.



## EDUCATION

**Table 3: Counties with the Highest Percentage of Dropouts (2007-2008)**

County	Type	Percentage
Marion	Rural Non-Appalachian	39.8
Franklin	Metropolitan	29.4
Lucas	Metropolitan	27.3
Cuyahoga	Metropolitan	26.7
Allen	Metropolitan	20.6
Clark	Suburban	20.2
Summit	Metropolitan	19.7
Hamilton	Metropolitan	18.2
Lorain	Metropolitan	15.5
Ross	Appalachian	15.4
Mahoning	Metropolitan	14.6
Guernsey	Appalachian	14.4
Richland	Metropolitan	14.4
Gallia	Appalachian	14.0
Sandusky	Rural Non-Appalachian	14.0
Stark	Metropolitan	13.4
Van Wert	Rural Non-Appalachian	13.2
Trumbull	Suburban	13.2
Montgomery	Metropolitan	13.1
Lawrence	Appalachian	12.9
Meigs	Appalachian	12.1
Seneca	Rural Non-Appalachian	11.6
Harrison	Appalachian	11.6
Athens	Appalachian	11.5
Butler	Metropolitan	11.5
Adams	Appalachian	11.2
Jefferson	Appalachian	11.2
Brown	Appalachian	11.1
Ashtabula	Rural Non-Appalachian	11.0

## Turning Data Into Action

### *Building a Brighter Future for Ohio's Students*

#### **Closing the Achievement Gap Initiative**

Shortly after taking office, former Governor Ted Strickland created the Office for Closing the Achievement Gap and named former State Senator C.J. Prentiss as the special representative to head the program. Governor Strickland allotted \$20 million in his budget for the program to increase the graduation rate in Ohio. Stressing the importance of doing so, Senator Prentiss said that, “as a state, as a community, we have to grapple with our own internal expectations of...students. We must begin to raise our standard of expectations. We must see these children as having potential.” To do this, the program implements an aggressive plan to incorporate the many influential individuals in a student’s life to create the support system necessary for success.

The program targets 9th grade male students and, more specifically, Black students who have a higher risk of dropping out. One of the largest challenges facing 9th grade students is the need to earn class credits to advance to the next grade and endure the consequences if enough credits are not earned. Understanding this as a major problem for many students, the program focuses on Credit Recovery, which allows students to earn the necessary credits to advance to the 10th grade without falling behind their classmates. Ensuring success at the beginning of high school increases the chances of actually graduating and serves as a pivotal time in a student’s academic and mental growth.

The Closing the Achievement Gap Initiative targeted 33 high schools throughout Ohio, which have the lowest graduation rates (ranging from only 35-50%), and works with the entire community to create a system upon which students can rely to improve academic success and increase graduation rates. This system is based on a Model of Shared Responsibility, which links students with family, teachers, and various other members of the community in order to build a social network of support. The program sets out to accomplish an increased graduation rate by largely relying on this network, which cannot succeed without the support of the community in which the students live and learn. That said, the program’s focus is certainly not just on the students, teachers, and school officials, but it also relies on the entire community (parents, mentors, neighbors, etc.) to construct the tools necessary for improved achievement.

The program constructs this system in the schools by using three important players: the student, the teacher, and the Linkage Coordinator. Rather than targeting each 9th grade student, the program only targets those who are at high risk of not passing their first year of high school (because of past class failures, low Ohio Achievement Test scores, over age for the current grade, five or more out-of-school suspension days, or a large number of school absences). In each of the targeted high schools, the Linkage Coordinator administers and ensures that all academic and emotional issues of at-risk students are addressed properly, while also focusing on students obtaining the necessary amount of credits to pass 9th grade. The teacher works with the student to not only teach what is necessary in the classroom, but to work with students to create lessons that reflect the student's interests. The program also focuses on improving the teacher's relationship with the student by teaching cultural competency strategies and increasing professional development through a training series at Central State University. With this training, the teachers and tutors who help the students have knowledge of the most cutting edge and effective ways to reach their students and improve their grades. Cory Jarvis, a 9th grader from a targeted school in Akron describes his own experience with the program saying that it "help[s] you with your grades because you stay after school and there are people there to tutor you. Last year I had at least a 1.8 GPA. Now since I've been in the program, I have a GPA of at least a 3.0."

Those outside of the school, though, play roles that are just as important as those who are in school with the students each day.

- To the parents or influential adult in the student's life, the program charges the responsibility of simply helping with homework or talking through academic and social issues each night.
- To the mentors, the program charges the responsibility of showing young men what can be accomplished after graduation and providing students with the vision and tools needed to accomplish those things.
- To faith-based and nonprofit organizations, the program charges the responsibility of opening their doors to host tutoring, parenting sessions, and recreational activities after school or during the summer.
- To the business community, the program charges the responsibility of allowing students the opportunity to intern with or shadow members of various career paths, so as to educate them about different post-school choices.



These responsibilities are extremely important and prove to be essential to ensure greater communal support and academic success. At-risk young men need a support system of people on whom they can rely to replace the negative influences that too regularly take them down the wrong path. Fulfilling these responsibilities also can successfully create the hope necessary for students to not only succeed academically, but to see in themselves the ability to succeed after school. Seymour Anderson, a 9th grader at one of the targeted schools in Lorain, says that the program has increased his self confidence and that it “keeps [him] wanting to achieve by coming to school and graduating with [his] class.”

This sort of persistence from students like Anderson led to great results in the program’s initial year. Policy Matters Ohio released an executive summary of the initiative after its first year, underlining its promising accomplishments. In 2006, the program provided programming for 5,550 boys at the 33 schools. Of those boys, 2,796 met the at-risk criteria that the program outlines as most significant in determining grade promotion. At the end of the school year, 67.3% of the at-risk boys moved on to 10th grade, reflecting an increase in graduation rates in nearly all of the targeted schools. Of the 28 schools with useable data, 24 had better promotion rates from 9th to 10th grade. Four schools in Cleveland and Cincinnati had upwards of a 40% increase, while most other schools saw a more modest improvement, with an average of a 16.5% increase from the previous year.

With such excellent initial results in its first year, The Governor’s Closing the Achievement Gap Initiative has proved effective in building the system necessary to provide students with a sense of hope for success, greater self worth, and better odds of graduating.

### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> “Ohio High Schools,” October 2010, Alliance for Excellent Education, November 2010 <<http://www.all4ed.org/files/Ohio.pdf>>.

<sup>2</sup> “Dangers of Unplanned Pregnancies – The Consequences You Need to Know About,” Pregnancy Period, November 2010 <[http://www.pregnancy-period.com/unplanned\\_pregnancy.html](http://www.pregnancy-period.com/unplanned_pregnancy.html)>.



## Turning Data Into Action

### Resources

- The Governor's Initiative for Increasing the Graduation Rate pamphlet from the Office for Closing the Achievement Gap
- Office for Closing the Achievement Gap <http://www.closehegap.ohio.gov>
- Policy Matters Ohio Executive Summary of Ohio's Initiative on Increasing the Graduation Rate: A Cost-Benefit Analysis <http://www.policymattersohio.org/publications.htm#education>



### For More Information

#### **Gear up Ohio**

<http://regents.ohio.gov/gearup/>  
Gear Up (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs) is a program in Ohio founded in 2006. The purpose of this organization is to encourage students in the pursuit of a successful academic career.

#### **Ohio Association for the Education of Young Children**

<http://www.oaeyc.org>  
Ohio AEYC is one of the leading membership organizations and voices of early care and education professionals in Ohio.

#### **Ohio Head Start Association, Inc.**

[www.ohsai.org](http://www.ohsai.org)  
Lists local program information for each of Ohio's counties.

#### **Ohio Department of Education**

<http://www.ode.state.oh.us>  
This agency provides information and data on state district school systems and students.

#### **Ohio Coalition for the Education of Children with Disabilities**

<http://www.ocecd.org>  
This organization is dedicated to advancing the educational interests of children with disabilities.

Figure 10

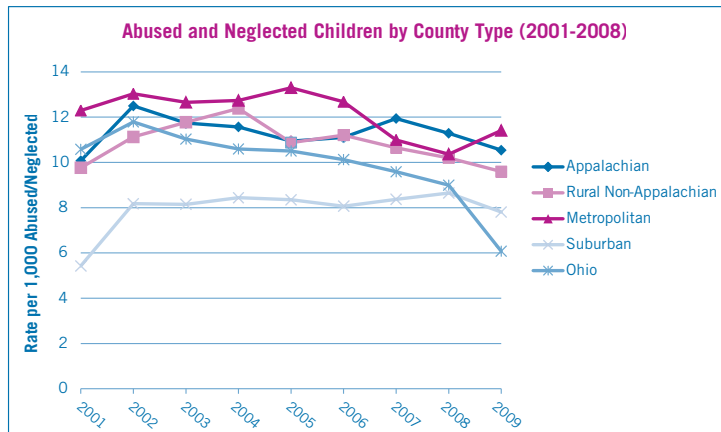


Figure 10: Abused and Neglected Children by County Type (2001-2008)  
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office for Children and Families

Figure 11

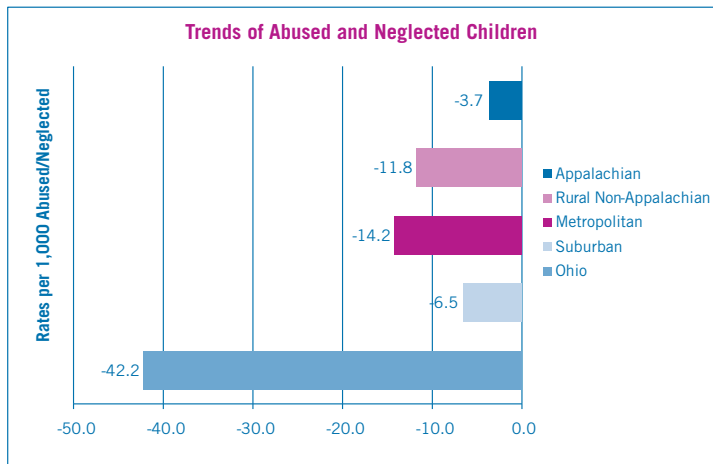


Figure 11: Trends of Abused and Neglected Children (2005-2008)  
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office for Children and Families

No child should be subjected to any form of abuse or neglect. Such behavior is unacceptable and may have damaging and lasting effects on a child’s physical, mental and emotional development. Child abuse and neglect is defined as any act upon a child which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, or sexual abuse or exploitation.<sup>1</sup> According to the Children’s Bureau statistics, in Ohio there were an estimated 28,051 reported cases of child abuse and neglect for 2008. Of those, 16,654 resulted from neglect while 11,397 cases involved abuse.<sup>2</sup> Whites comprised over half of all reported child maltreatment cases (55.3%); followed by Blacks (23.2%), Latinos (2.6%), and Asians (0.2%).<sup>3</sup> The report found a sizable number of cases that involved parents as the abusers. Around 20% of children were victimized by their caretakers.<sup>4</sup>

## Children Who are Abused and Neglected

There continues to be a decline in the rate of abused and neglected children in Ohio. When data was collected in 2005, the state reported that 11 children per 1000 were being victimized. Today there has been a 42.2% decline in cases as the rate currently stands at 6 children per 1000 (see Figures 10 & 11). Each county type saw declines. Metropolitan counties had the largest decrease in the rate of abused /neglected children at 14.2%, while Appalachian counties reported the smallest decrease at 3.7% (see Figure 11). These declines can be attributed to county child protection agencies responding to abuse and neglect allegations differently by working with families to identify their needs, provide targeted services and supports to maintain the child in the home or with relatives, in all but the most serious cases of abuse or neglect, through the implementation of the Alternative Response and Protect Ohio projects. These efforts resulted in only 18 counties with reported increases. The counties with the highest increases were Henry, Jackson, Richland, Mercer and Warren. Warren had the most significant increase of 288%, from three to 14 per 1000 cases. On the other hand, Defiance saw the greatest decline in abuse

and neglect cases, a drop of more than 66%. In addition, Holmes, Wyandot, and Lawrence posted declines greater than 50%. While the steady decreases among abuse and neglect cases is promising, a single case is one too many and efforts must continue to reduce these cases further.

### Adolescents Adjudicated for Felonies

There are too many youth who spend some of their teenage years confined to prison cells. The Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS) is the state agency that houses those youth convicted of certain crimes by county juvenile courts. The agency’s mission is to encourage positive change in the lives of youthful offenders through collaborative partnerships and culturally relevant therapeutic and academic interventions that support public safety and prepare youth to lead productive lives.<sup>5</sup> In 2009, there were 7,103 convictions of youth between 10 and 21 years old.<sup>6</sup> Of those serving time in Ohio’s juvenile facilities, 17 year olds make up the largest segment of that population at 28.5%, followed by 16 year olds who make up 23.3%.<sup>7</sup> Blacks are only 15% of the state’s population, yet represent 47.6% of those being incarcerated in youth facilities (6,202).<sup>8</sup> There are even greater disparities among the gender of those imprisoned, 87.3% of those serving time are males compared to females at only 12.7%.<sup>9</sup> Other analysis shows that the average length of stay in Ohio’s juvenile corrections facilities was approximately 11 months.<sup>10</sup>

Teens that drop out of school are more likely to commit felonies.<sup>11</sup> These youths are usually behind in reading and math, and measure below the average grade level.<sup>12</sup> Fortunately, the rate of youth adjudications in Ohio continues to decline (see Figure 12). The state experienced a 26.1% drop since 2001 (see Figure 13). In addition, there have been observable decreases in adjudications for each county type. Suburban counties had the most significant decline in teens adjudicated at 36.6%, while metropolitan counties had the smallest decrease at 23.5% (see Figure 13). Youth adjudications are more likely to occur in urban areas with the metropolitan counties having the state’s highest rate of 13.5 adjudications per 1000 teens. In contrast, suburban counties maintain the lowest

Figure 12

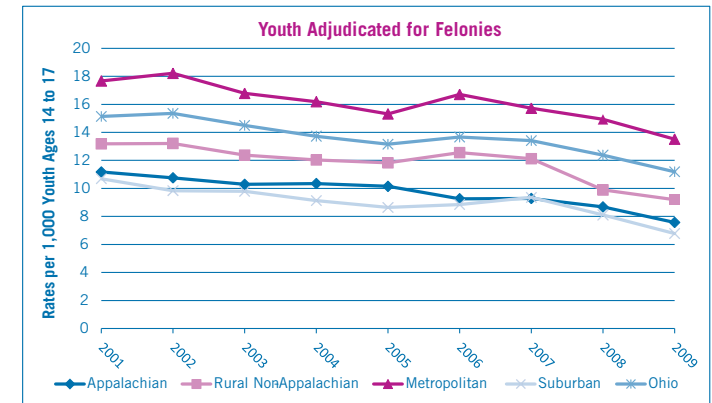


Figure 12: Adjudication Rates by County Type (2001-2009)  
Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

Figure 13

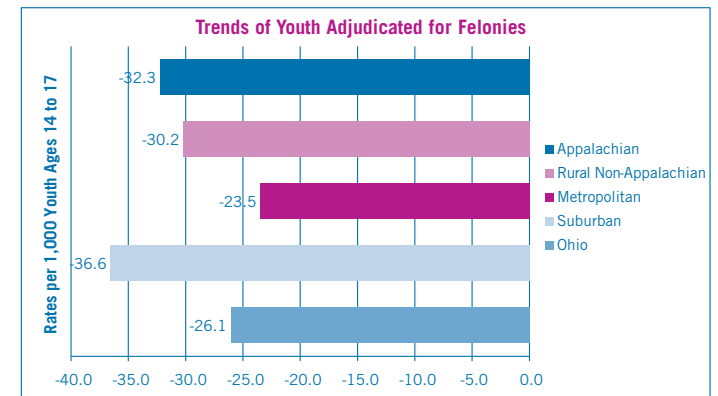


Figure 13: Trends of Youth Adjudications by County Type (2001-2008)  
Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services



teen commitment rate of 6.7 per 1000 teens. Marion County reported the highest rate of commitment at 24.2 teens per 1000, while Geauga County represents the lowest at just one teen per 1000. Two counties, Morrow and Noble, have seen the greatest decline in youth adjudications since previous tracking, with their rates down more than 80%. While most counties managed to reduce their rates, Hardin County had a 185% increase, the greatest increase of adjudications in a year (2.3 to 6.8 per 1000). Counties with increases of more than 120% include Carroll, Morgan, Holmes, and Pike.

## Turning Data Into Action

### *Ohio's Help Me Grow Home Visitation Program*

The birth of a new child can be a joyous occasion, but it may also be a very stressful change for the family. There is often an assumption that parents are “born” with the basic knowledge and resources to provide a nurturing, safe environment as well as providing for the emotional, physical, developmental, and health care needs of their infants and young children. Unfortunately, many families have insufficient knowledge of parenting skills or an inadequate support system of friends, extended family, or professionals to help with these vital tasks. Home visitation programs can and are being utilized to provide families with support in care taking, education, and parental empowerment.

There is a strong body of evidence supporting home visitation as an economically and clinically sound intervention. The Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University recognizes that for vulnerable families who are expecting a child, skilled home visitors can produce significant benefits for both the child and parents. Vulnerable families can include those with premature or low-birth-weight infants, children with developmental delays, teenage parents, and families at risk for child abuse or neglect. By helping these families understand their children’s development, set realistic expectations for behavior and improve the safety of their homes, home visiting programs have been shown to cut incidences of child abuse and neglect in half.

Help Me Grow is Ohio’s birth to three program that provides state and federal funds to county Family and Children First Councils to provide home visitation services for expectant parents, newborns, infants and toddlers up to age three. Help Me Grow serves two populations: families with infants and toddlers with or at-risk for developmental delays or disabilities and families who are at-risk due to certain criteria, including teen pregnancy, a history of abuse and neglect, and other factors. Help Me Grow is a voluntary program and

is designed to support the child and the child's family with the goal of enhancing the child's development. The Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Early Intervention Services is the lead agency administering Help Me Grow in Ohio and at the local level Help Me Grow is administered through 88 county offices.

Beginning in 2010, The Pew Center on the States, a division of The Pew Charitable Trusts that identifies and advances effective solutions to critical issues facing states, will provide financial support and technical assistance to public education and advocacy campaigns in four states including Ohio where key leaders are determined to increase access and improve the quality of voluntary home visiting programs.

Pew is a nonprofit organization that applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public and stimulate civic life. Pew has recognized the Ohio campaign that brings together a coalition of state early childhood advocates and policy leaders dedicated to increasing investment in Ohio's Help Me Grow home visiting system. The campaign and the coalition will work together to assure that all home visiting programs within the 88-county system adhere to high-quality, evidence-based standards. Help Me Grow services include prenatal home visits, newborn home visits, ongoing home visits for at-risk children, developmental screenings and evaluations, service coordination, linkages to special needs services, and family support. Under current program guidelines, each county determines eligibility for its population but, these services may be offered to any parent in the state with nearly half of new referrals coming from hospitals.

Newborn and prenatal home visits are offered to parents to identify strengths and potential challenges for the child and family. Among the top five topics covered at the home visit are infant feeding, newborn care and immunizations. The mother and child also receive a physical assessment. At this visit, should certain criteria be met, the family will be linked to additional services under the at-risk or Part C portion of the program. Part C services are federally-funded home visits available to children who have been identified as having a medically diagnosed disability or developmental delay. A State Interagency Coordinating Council, which is the Ohio Help Me Grow Advisory Council, provides assistance, advice and makes informed and supportive recommendations to the Ohio Department of Health, the lead agency for Part C in Ohio. As required by federal law and regulations, the council is composed of representatives of a broad cross-section of stakeholders and service providers, including parents, state and local agencies, and medical professionals.

Ongoing home visits are provided to children and families that have been identified as meeting at least four criteria that indicate a child may be at-risk for developmental delay. The five most common risk factors seen in





Ohio include family income, physical or social isolation, adolescent mother, inadequate health care and lack of a stable residence. Research indicates that early interventions offer the best chance to mitigate the effects of these risk factors, improve outcomes for children and their families, and reduce public expenditures in the future. At-risk services are also considered effective in preventing child abuse by addressing the risk factors for maltreatment and neglect.

Ohio is experiencing positive outcomes from home visiting. Every Child Succeeds, a home visiting initiative in Cincinnati, showed that, in 2009, 100% of the parents enrolled had a primary care doctor; 97% of the parents had structured their home to stimulate learning; and 99% of prenatal women were receiving regular prenatal care. Ohio's Nurse Family Partnership programs have also seen improvements in parent and child outcomes as exemplified by 91% of children in the program receiving all recommended immunizations by 24 months and 89% of babies in the program born at a healthy weight. It is estimated that 8,300 children were served by Ohio's Help Me Grow home visiting programs in 2010.

Safe, healthy families are essential for a healthy Ohio. The Help Me Grow home visitation programs offer an effective mechanism to ensure ongoing parental education, social support, and linkage with public and private community services that can help ensure the safety of our children.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Child Welfare Information Gateway, "What is Child Abuse and Neglect?" 2008 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services: Administration for Children & Families – Child Welfare Information Gateway, November 2010. <http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/whatiscan.cfm>
- <sup>2</sup> "Child Maltreatment 2008," U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, et al., November 2010 <<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm08/cm08.pdf>>.
- <sup>3</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>5</sup> "FY 2009 Statewide Profile of Adjudications and Commitments," February 2010, Department of Youth Services, November 2010 <<http://www.dys.ohio.gov/DNN/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=DQYai8vQxKs%3d&tabid=117>>.
- <sup>6</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>7</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>8</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>9</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>10</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>11</sup> Laudan Y. Aron, and Janine M. Zweig, "Educational Alternatives for Vulnerable Youth: Student Needs, Program Types, and Research Directions," November 2003, The Urban Institute, November 2010 <<http://wyomingdropoutprevention.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Educational-alternatives- for-vulnerable-youth.pdf>>.
- <sup>12</sup> Ibid.

## Turning Data Into Action

### Resources

- Every Child Succeeds: <http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/svc/alpha/e/every-child/about/outcome-data.htm>.
- The Harvard Center on the Developing Child: <http://developingchild.harvard.edu>.
- Nurse Family Partnership, "Ohio Profile 2010": [www.nursefamilypartnership.org](http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org).
- The Ohio Department of Health: <http://odh.ohio.gov>.
- The Ohio Help Me Grow Program: [www.ohiohelpmegrow.org](http://www.ohiohelpmegrow.org).
- The Ohio Partnership to Build Stronger Families: <http://theohiopartnership.org>.
- The Pew Center on the States: <http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org>.
- Voices for Ohio's Children: <http://www.vfcoh.org/cms/site/841df35d572b686e/index.html>.

### For More Information

#### Ohio Safe Kids Coalition

[www.ems.ohio.gov/emsc/safekids/skmain.htm](http://www.ems.ohio.gov/emsc/safekids/skmain.htm)

The Safe Kids Coalition supports public information and many other programs aimed at educating communities on the prevention of both fatal and non-fatal injuries to children. The Safe Kids Coalition has more than 24 regional offices throughout the state.

#### Ohio Department of Youth Services

<http://www.dys.ohio.gov/dysweb/default.aspx>

This agency operates the state juvenile corrections and rehabilitation facilities for the confinement and treatment of youth adjudicated delinquent.

#### Ohio Department of Job & Family Services

**Office of Families and Children** <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ocf/index.htm>

The Office of Families and Children is responsible for state level administration and oversight of programs that prevent child abuse and neglect; provide services to abused/neglected children and their families (birth, foster and adoptive); license foster homes and residential facilities; license child care homes and facilities; and investigate allegations of adult abuse, neglect and exploitation.

#### Prevent Child Abuse Ohio (PCAO) [www.pcao.org](http://www.pcao.org)

This organization is dedicated to preventing child abuse and neglect through community education and information. They also offer many different programs and resources.

#### Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO)

[www.pcsao.org/index.htm](http://www.pcsao.org/index.htm)

PCSAO supports children's safety and stability through advocacy and training.

#### Fight Crime/Invest in Kids Ohio

[www.fightcrime.org/oh](http://www.fightcrime.org/oh)

This organization reviews research on preventing children from becoming criminals and provides it to policymakers and the public.

### KIDS COUNT Data Center

The KIDSCOUNT Data Center provides comprehensive data on the well-being of children collected by the Children's Defense Fund-Ohio and other grantees across the nation. The system allows users to create profiles of counties and states, generate graphs, maps and ranking tables. These tools are also available to create comparative profiles of cities and states. The KIDSCOUNT Data Center is free and easy to use.

#### How the KIDS COUNT Data Center Can Benefit You

- Strengthen the needs assessment portion of grant proposals
- Assess communities
- Create community/state comparisons
- Promote public awareness

#### How to Access KIDS COUNT Data Center

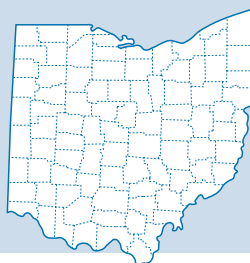
- Visit the Children's Defense Fund-Ohio web page at [www.childrensdefense.org/ohio](http://www.childrensdefense.org/ohio)
- Select KIDS COUNT Data Center and Other KIDS COUNT-Related Resources.







## Ohio



Capital: Columbus  
 Total Population: 11,542,645  
 Child Population: 2,714,341

Race:  
 White—80.1% • Black—15.0% • Asian—1.7% • Latino—4.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$48,011



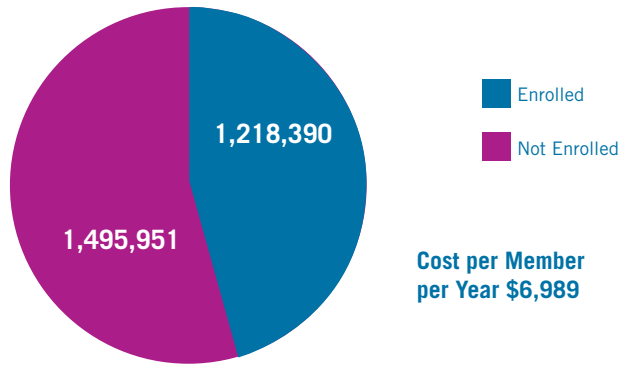
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Ohio

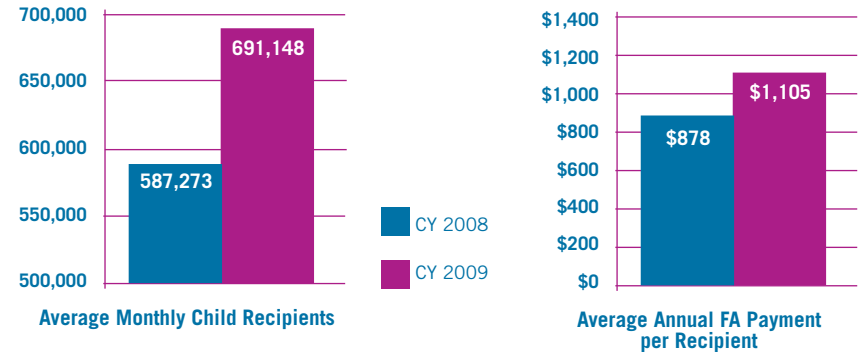


Indicator	Year	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15
	2008	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	22
	2009	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4
	2009	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	12
	2008	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	47
	2009	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	22
	2008	20
Infants born at low birth weight	2001	8
	2008	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	27
	2007	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	43
	2009	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	46
	2009	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	19
	2008	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	11
	2009	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	13
	2009	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	15
	2009	11

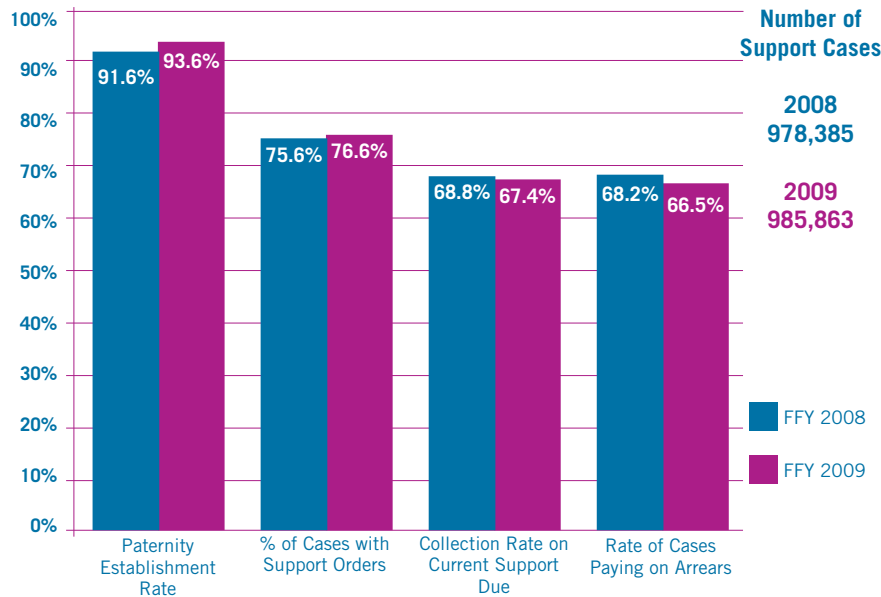
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



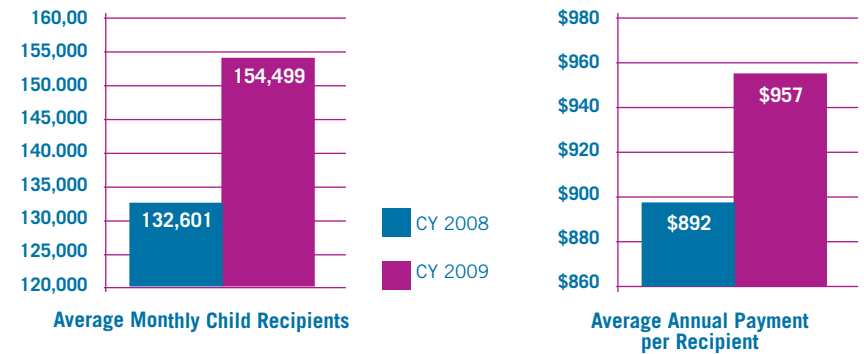
**Food Assistance**



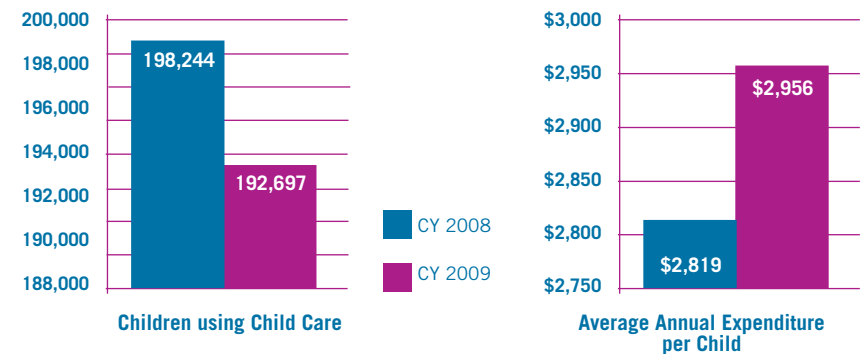
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



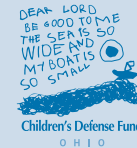
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Adams

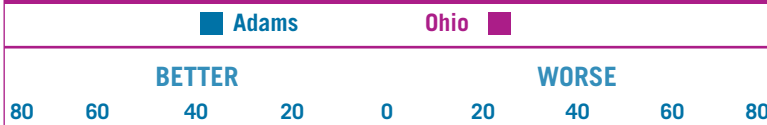


County Seat: West Union  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 28,043  
 Child Population: 6,838



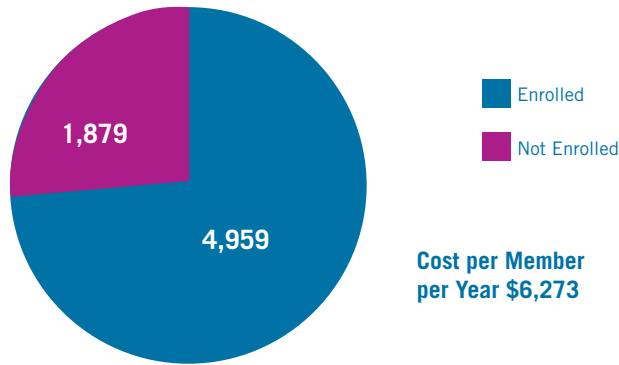
Children by Race:  
 White-96.3% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-1.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$34,564

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



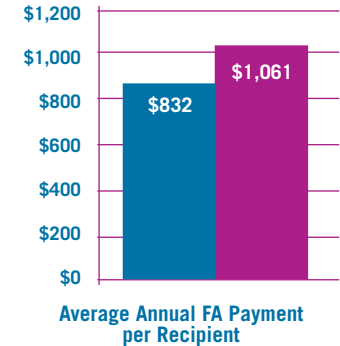
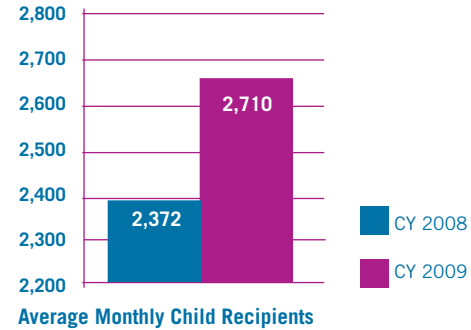
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	25	15
	2008	32	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	36	22
	2009	47	30
Unemployment rate	2001	7	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	17	12
	2008	34	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	10	47
	2009	52	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	30	22
	2008	36	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	10	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	47	27
	2007	67	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	60	43
	2009	31	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	65	46
	2009	25	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	21	19
	2008	11	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	10	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	12	13
	2009	10	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	7	15
	2009	4	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

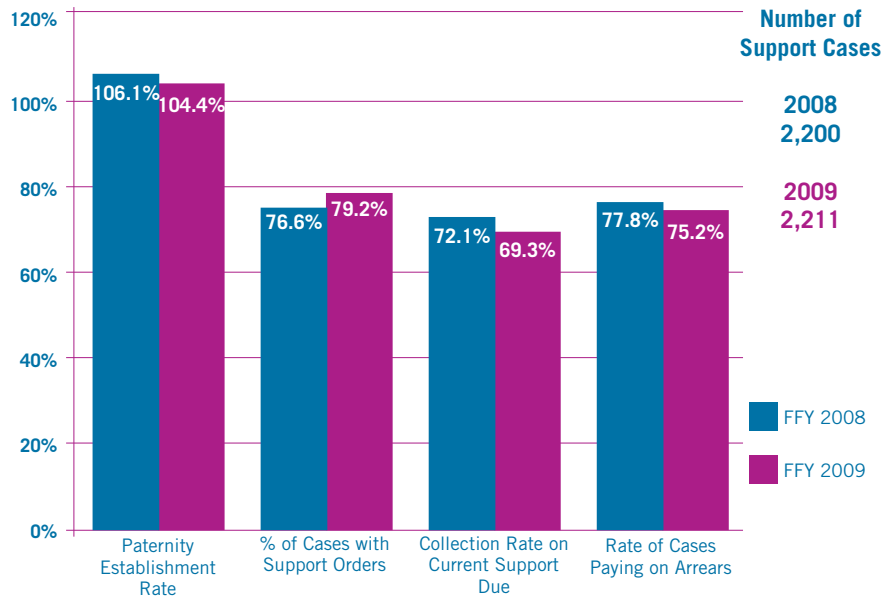


Cost per Member per Year \$6,273

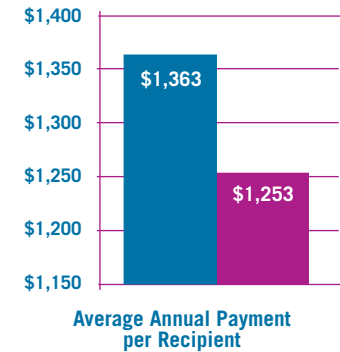
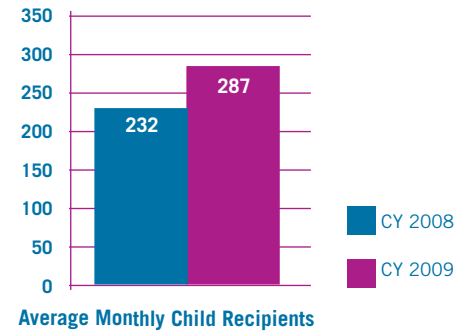
**Food Assistance**



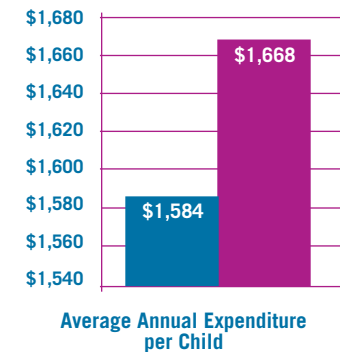
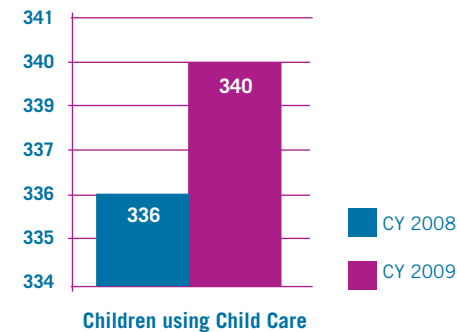
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



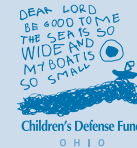
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Allen



County Seat: Lima  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 104,357  
 Child Population: 25,453



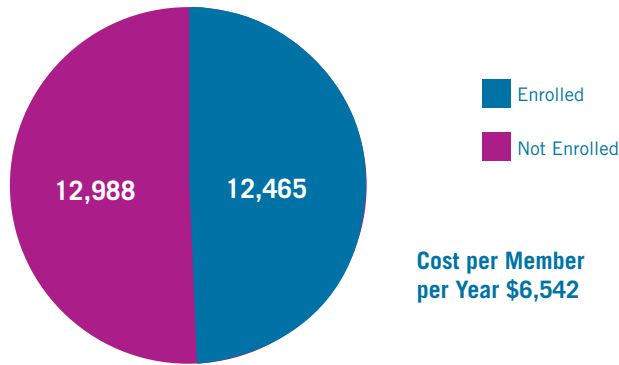
Children by Race:  
 White-80.0% • Black-14.8% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-3.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$44,360

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



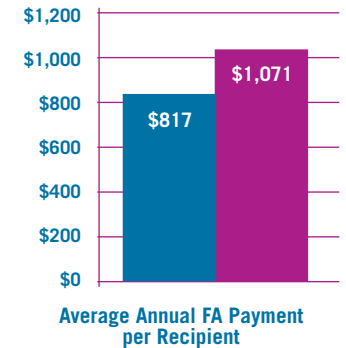
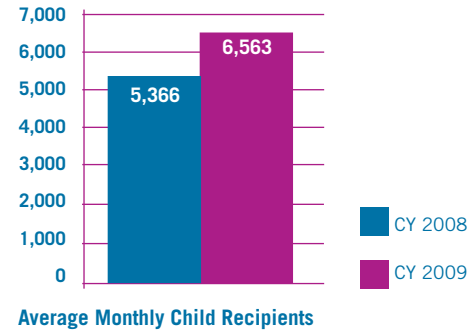
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	16	15
	2008	21	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	25	22
	2009	36	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	12	12
	2008	21	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	23	47
	2009	56	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	34	22
	2008	27	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	10	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	26	27
	2007	44	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	46	43
	2009	19	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	52	46
	2009	17	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	21	19
	2008	21	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	21	11
	2009	15	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	8	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	13	15
	2009	15	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

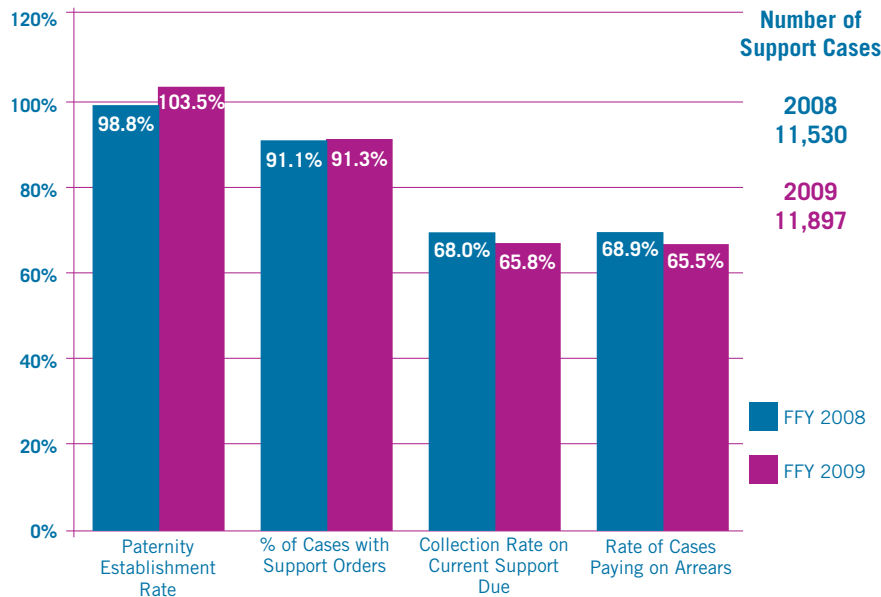


Cost per Member per Year \$6,542

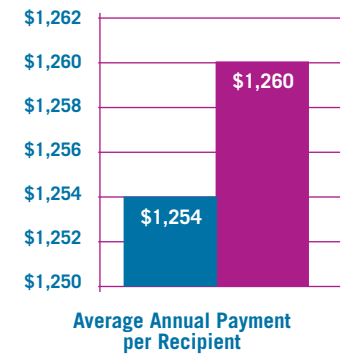
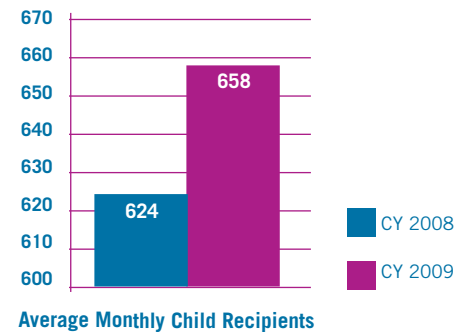
**Food Assistance**



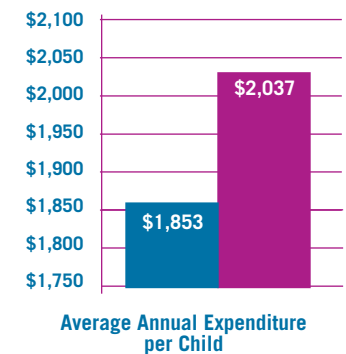
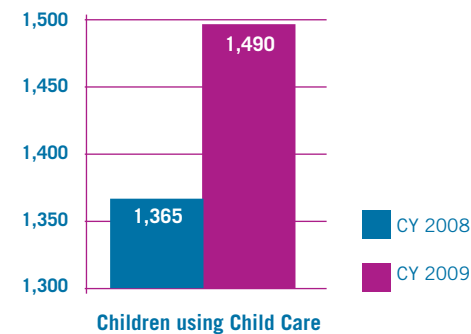
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



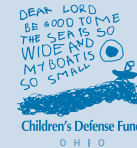
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Ashland

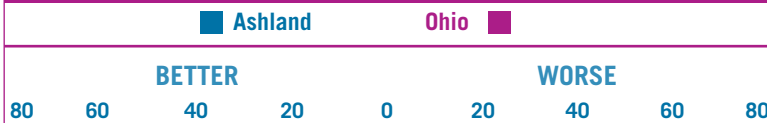


County Seat: Ashland  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 50,044  
 Child Population: 13,265



Children by Race:  
 White-95.8% • Black-2.0% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-1.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$43,151

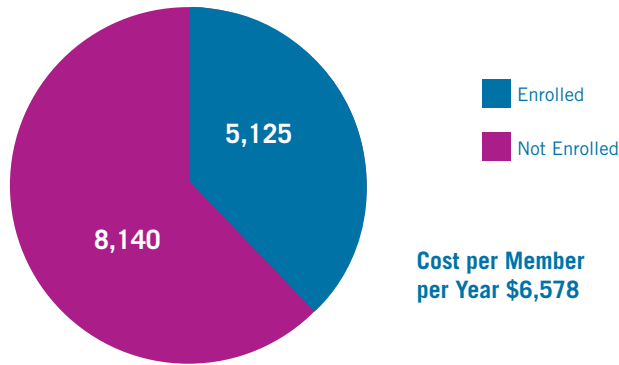
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



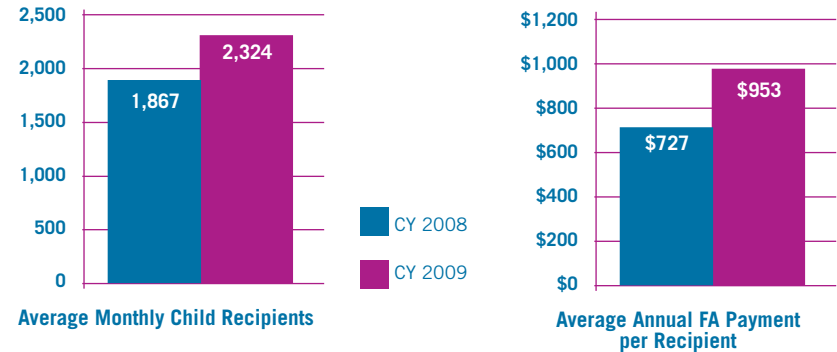
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	13	15
	2008	17	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	17	22
	2009	33	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	5	12
	2008	14	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	11	47
	2009	28	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	22	22
	2008	10	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	4	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	17	27
	2007	34	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	41	43
	2009	16	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	44	46
	2009	12	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	12	19
	2008	11	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	7	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	6	13
	2009	9	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	10	15
	2009	11	11



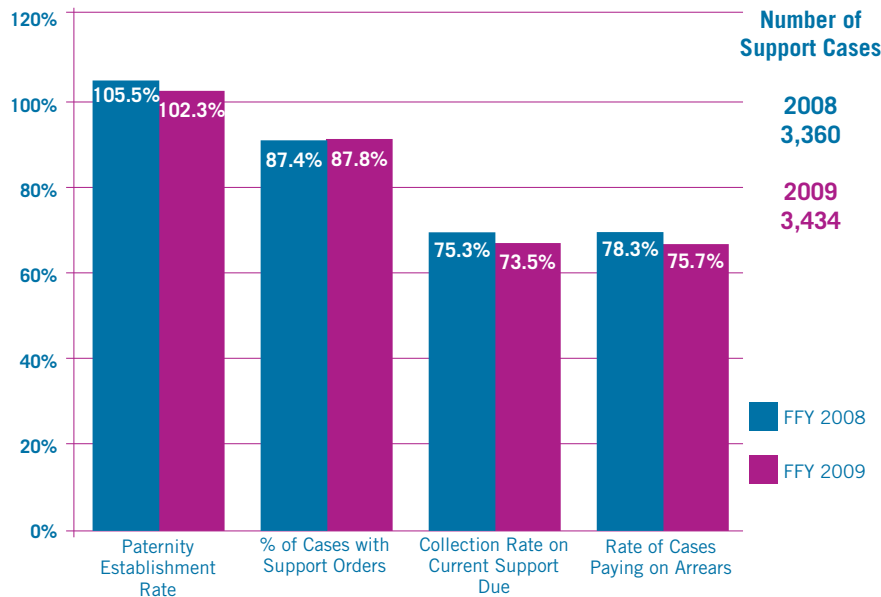
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



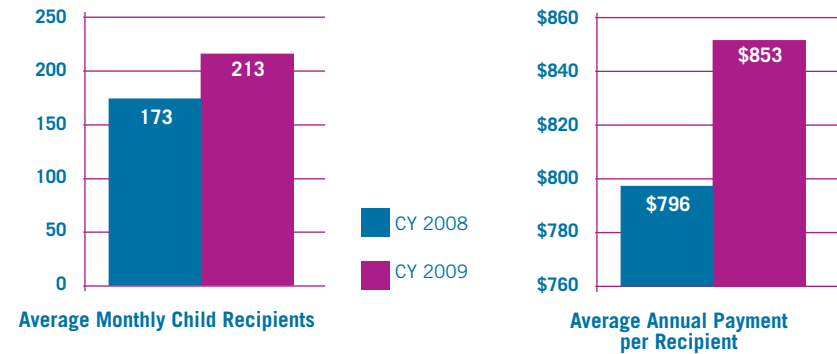
**Food Assistance**



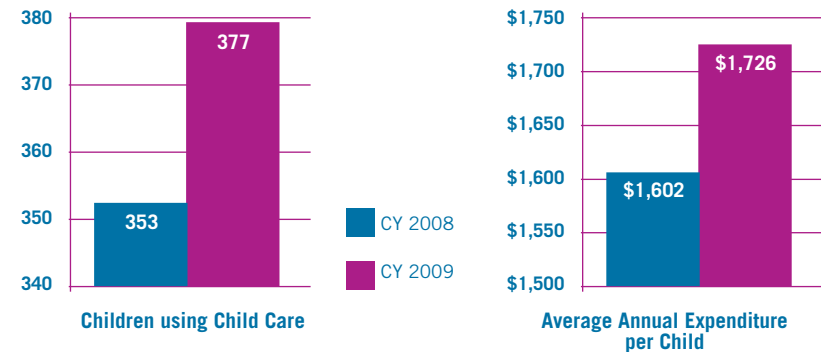
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



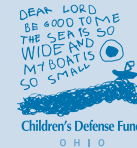
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Ashtabula

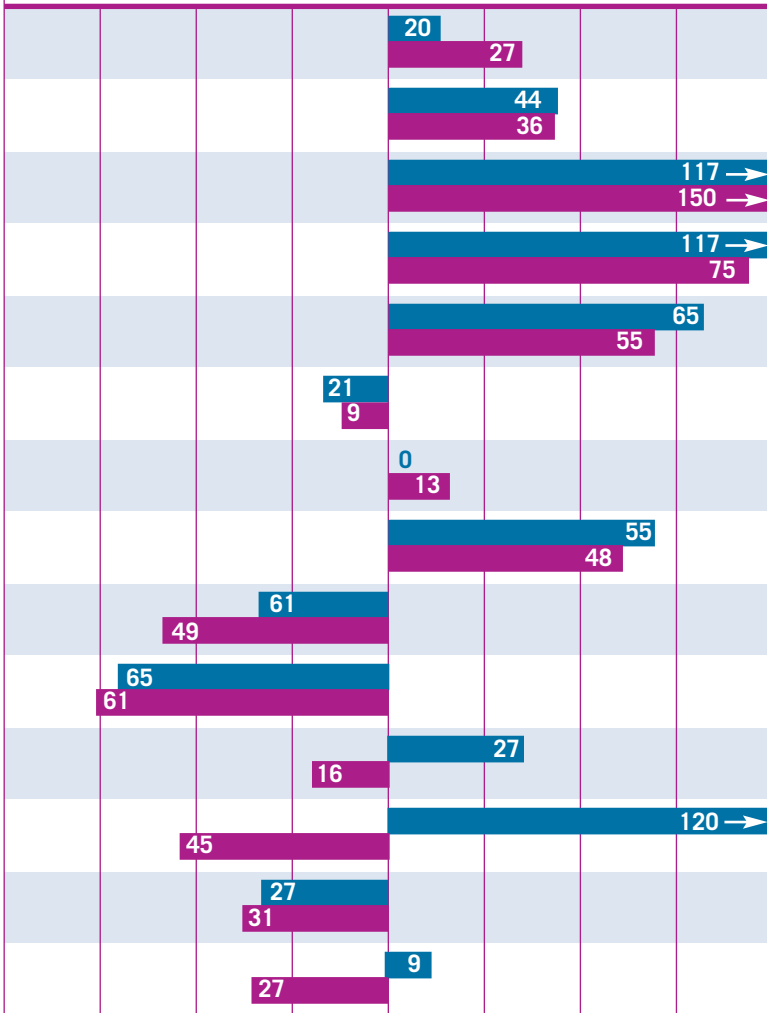
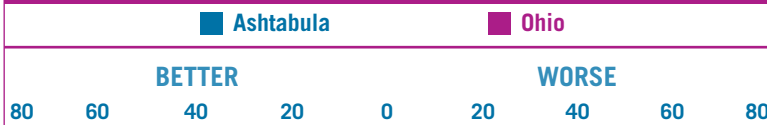


County Seat: Jefferson  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 100,767  
 Child Population: 23,816



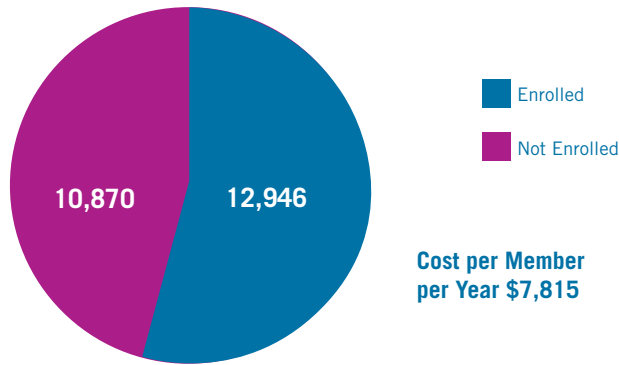
Children by Race:  
 White-92.3% • Black-4.1% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-5.6%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$41,899

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

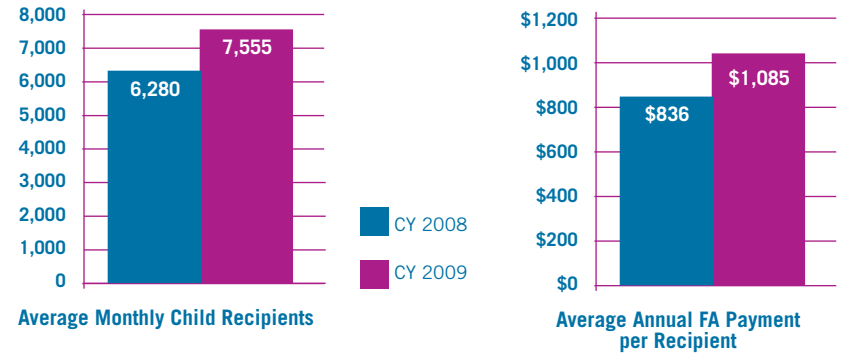


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	20	15
	2008	24	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	27	22
	2009	39	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	12	12
	2008	26	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	43	47
	2009	71	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	28	22
	2008	22	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	33	27
	2007	51	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	54	43
	2009	21	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	55	46
	2009	19	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	15	19
	2008	11	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	5	11
	2009	11	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	11	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	11	15
	2009	12	11

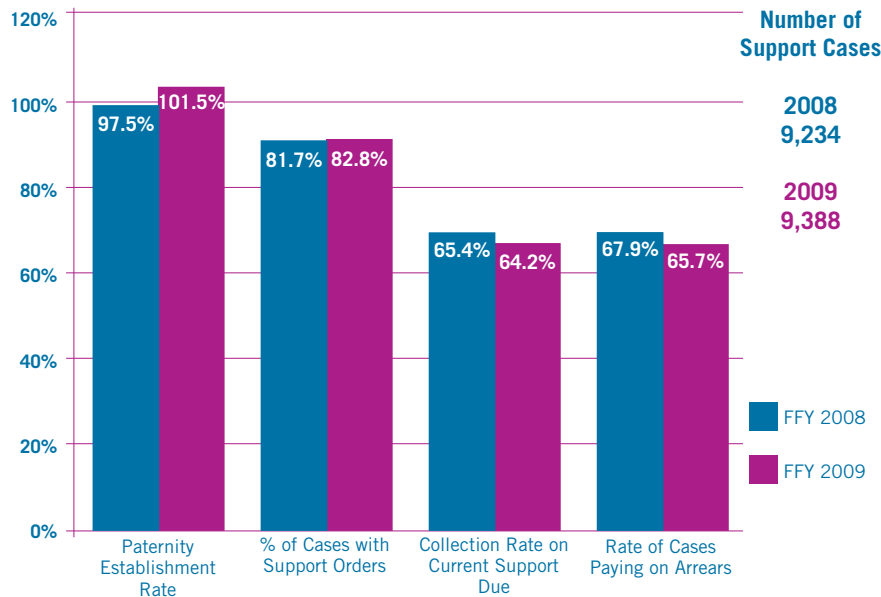
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



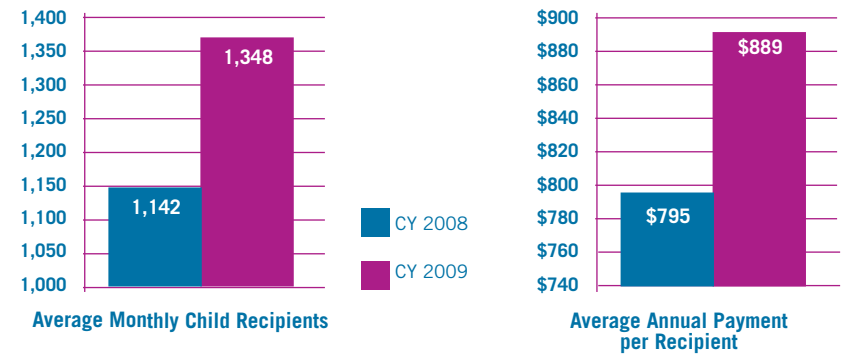
**Food Assistance**



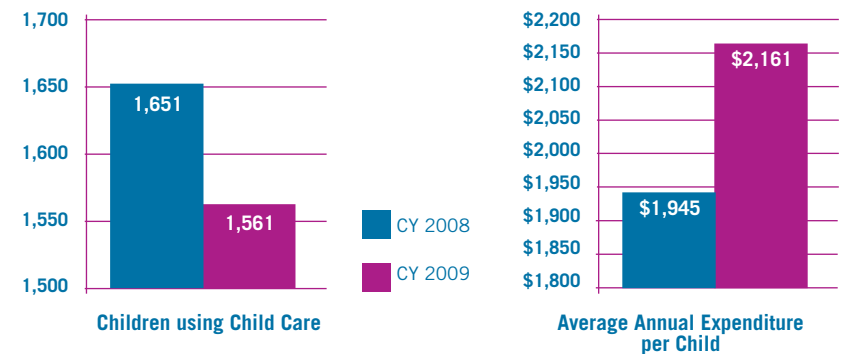
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



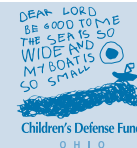
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



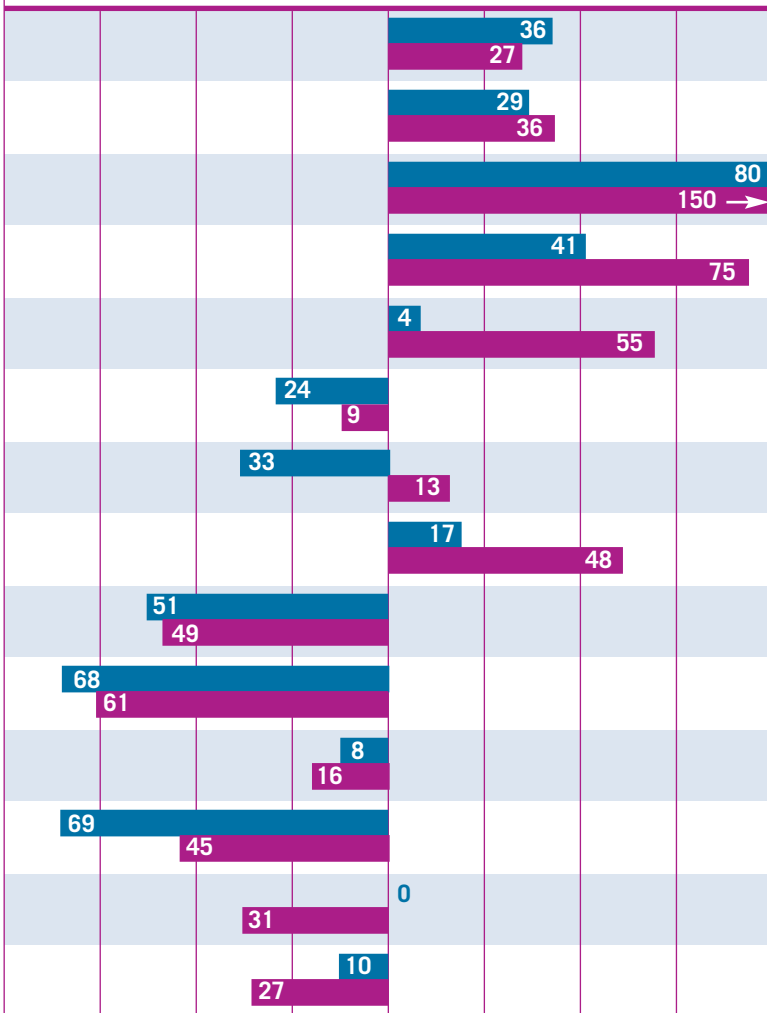
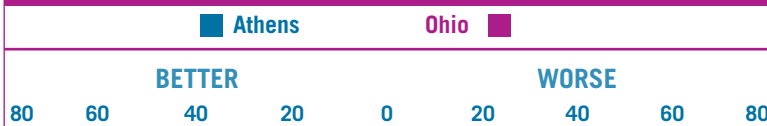
# Athens



County Seat: Athens  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 63,026  
 Child Population: 10,246  
 Children by Race:  
 White-93.0% • Black-2.8% • Asian-1.8% • Latino-1.5%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$35,301

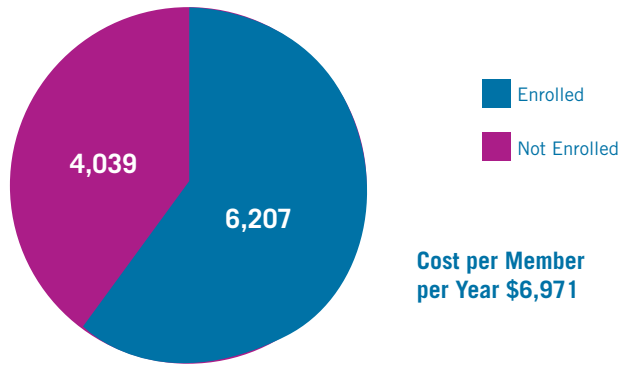


## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



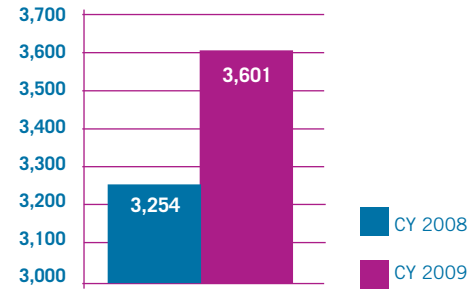
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	22	15
	2008	30	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	28	22
	2009	36	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	22	12
	2008	31	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	50	47
	2009	52	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	21	22
	2008	16	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	47	27
	2007	55	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	53	43
	2009	26	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	56	46
	2009	18	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	13	19
	2008	12	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	13	11
	2009	22	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	15	13
	2009	15	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	10	15
	2009	9	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

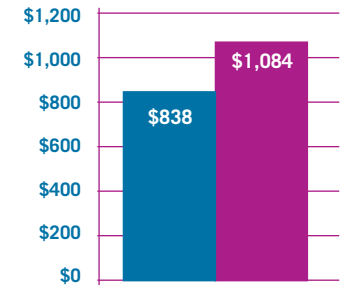


Cost per Member per Year \$6,971

**Food Assistance**

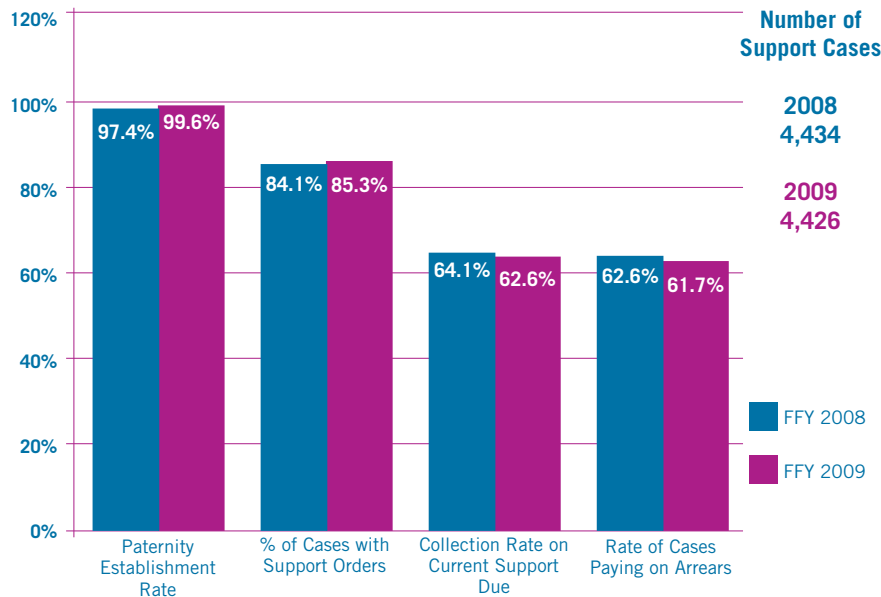


Average Monthly Child Recipients

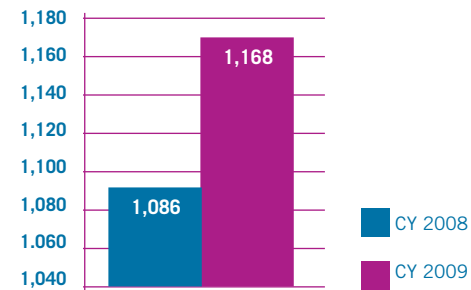


Average Annual FA Payment per Recipient

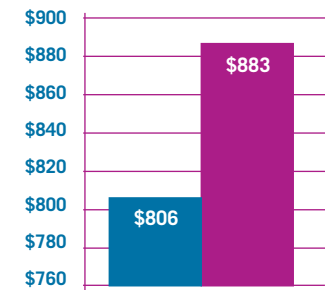
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**

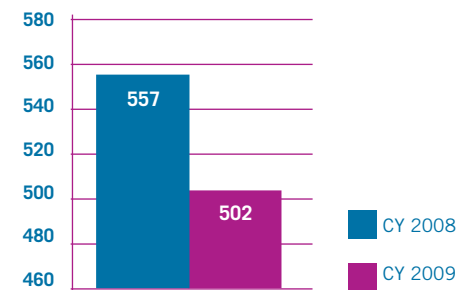


Average Monthly Child Recipients

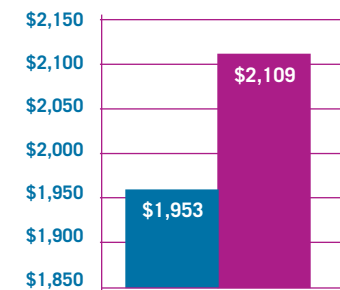


Average Annual Payment per Recipient

**Publicly Funded Child Care**



Children using Child Care

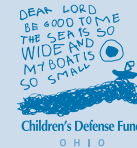


Average Annual Expenditure per Child

# Auglaize

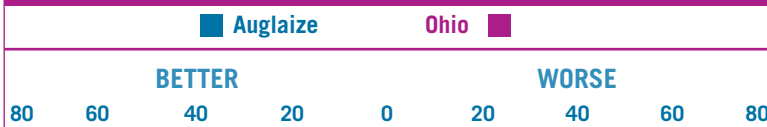


County Seat: Wapakoneta  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 46,699  
 Child Population: 11,523



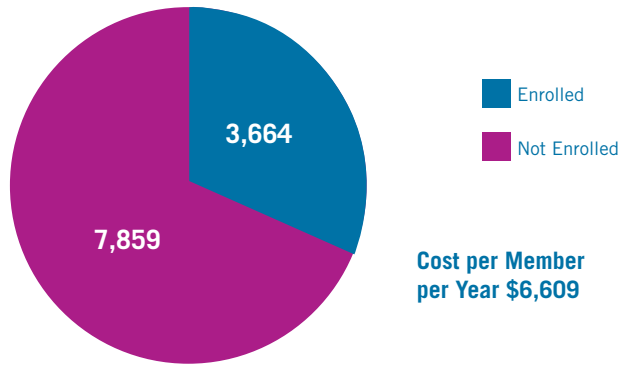
Children by Race:  
 White-96.1% • Black-1.0% • Asian-0.9% • Latino-1.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$52,152

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

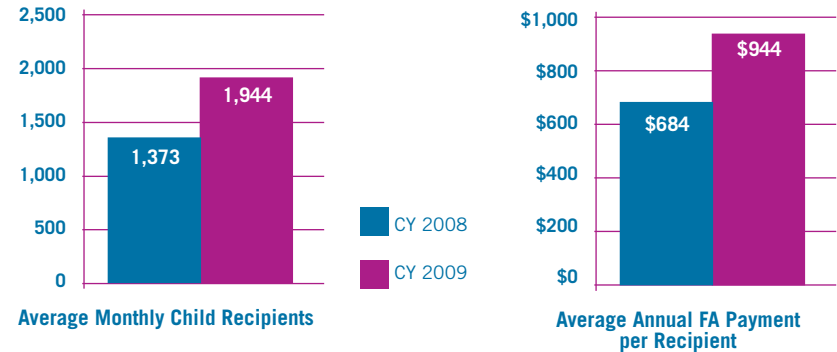


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	8	15
	2008	10	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	11	22
	2009	22	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	4	12
	2008	12	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	26	47
	2009	26	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	18	22
	2008	11	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	12	27
	2007	27	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	33	43
	2009	16	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	37	46
	2009	9	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	5	19
	2008	4	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	2	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	1	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	11	15
	2009	6	11

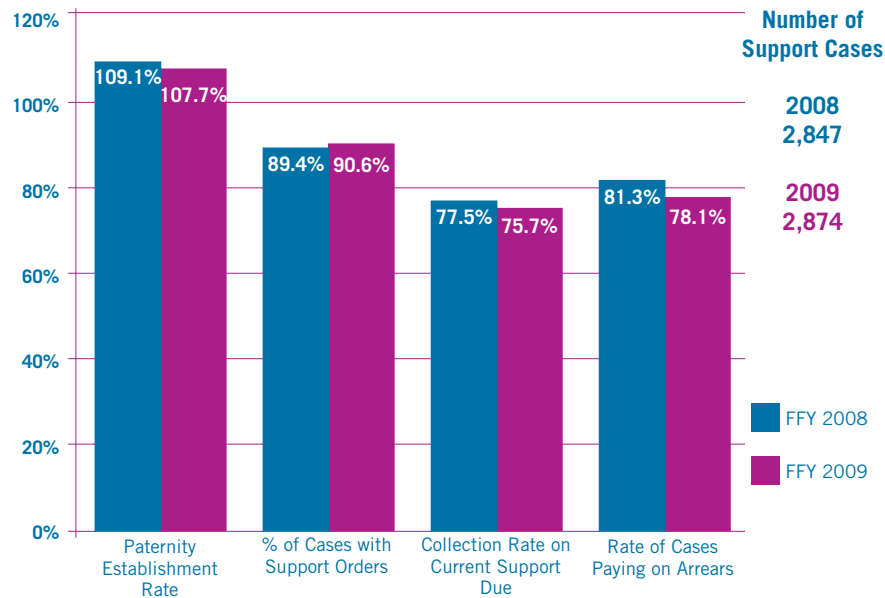
### Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



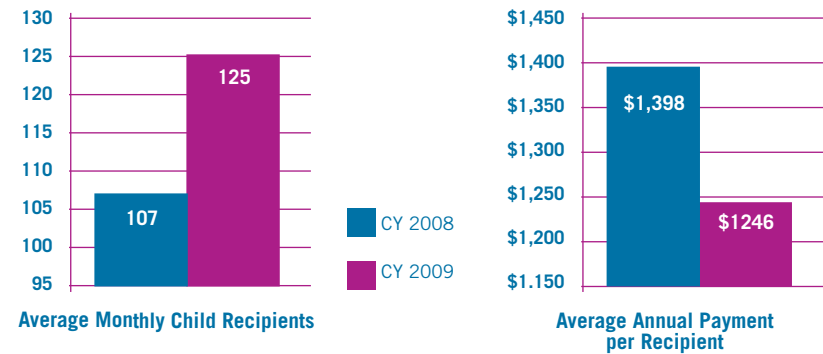
### Food Assistance



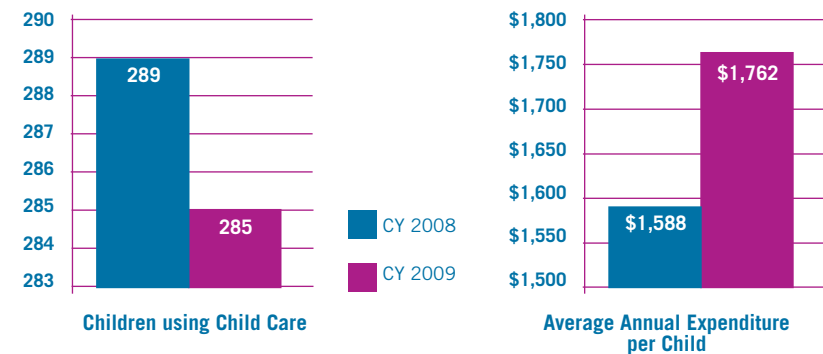
### Child Support Cases



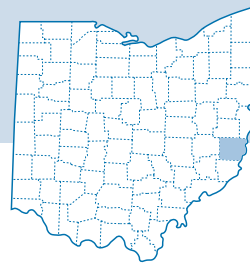
### Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



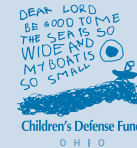
### Publicly Funded Child Care



# Belmont

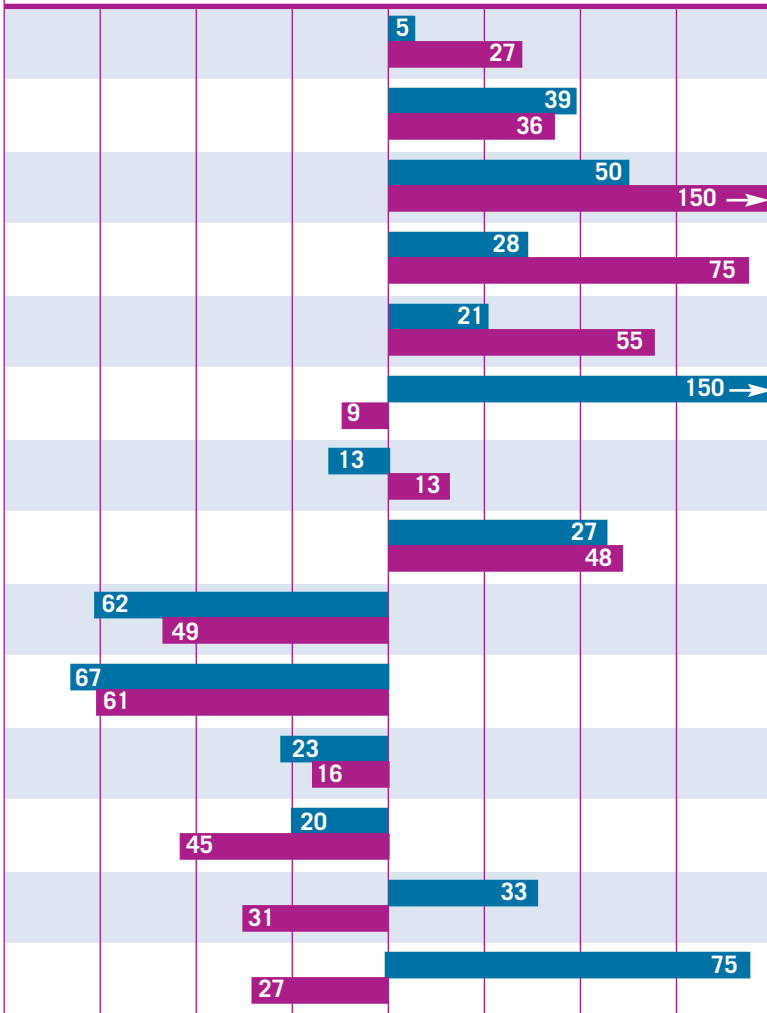
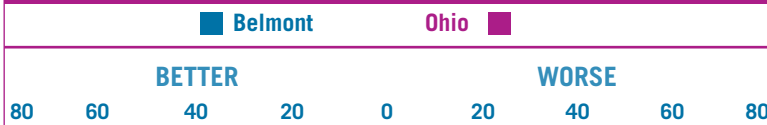


County Seat: Clairsville  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 68,066  
 Child Population: 13,436



Children by Race:  
 White-93.5% • Black-3.6% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-0.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$37,941

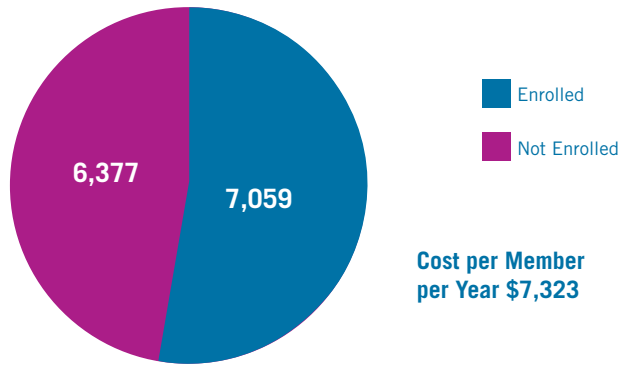
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	22	15
	2008	23	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	23	22
	2009	32	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	18	12
	2008	23	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	39	47
	2009	47	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	8	22
	2008	20	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	41	27
	2007	52	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	45	43
	2009	17	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	43	46
	2009	14	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	13	19
	2008	10	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	12	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	9	13
	2009	6	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	4	15
	2009	7	11

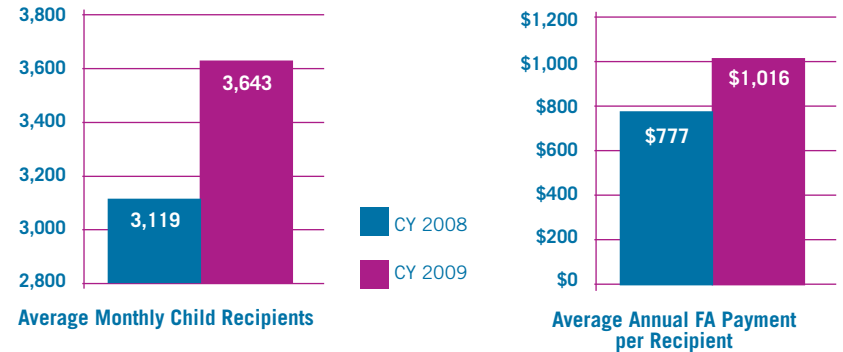


**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

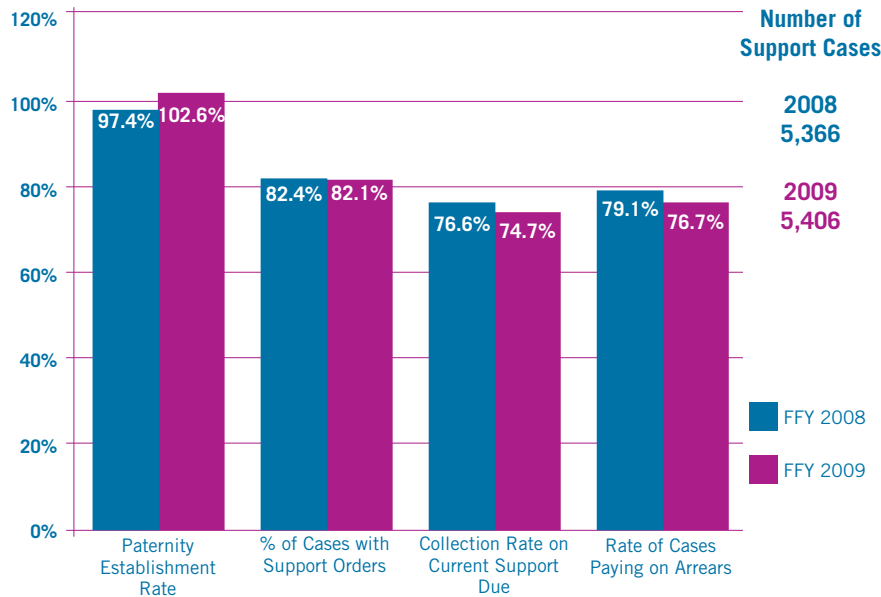


Cost per Member per Year \$7,323

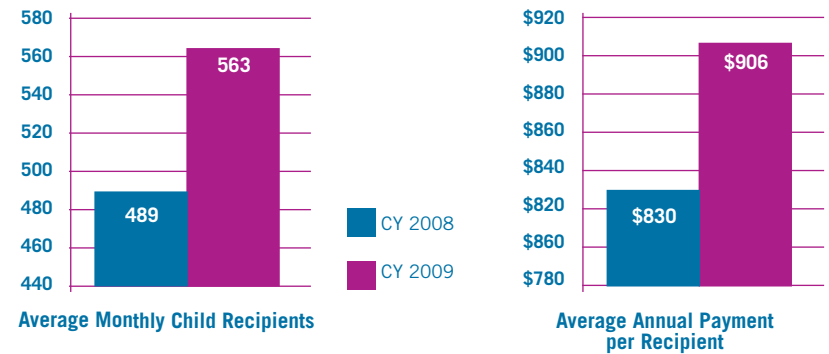
**Food Assistance**



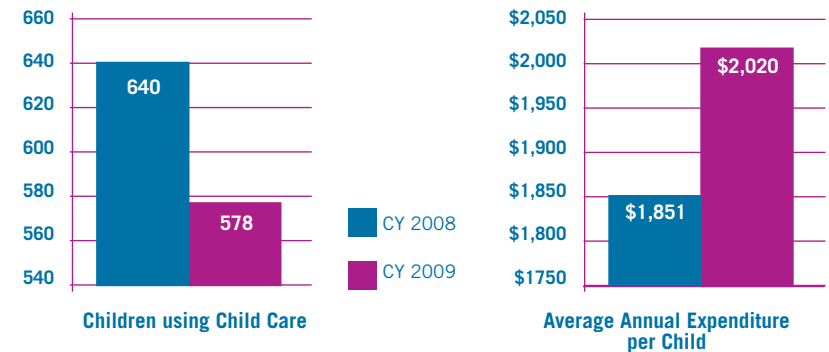
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



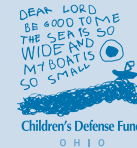
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Brown

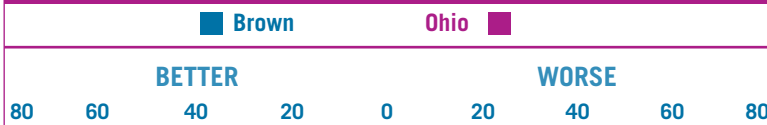


County Seat: Georgetown  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 44,003  
 Child Population: 10,770



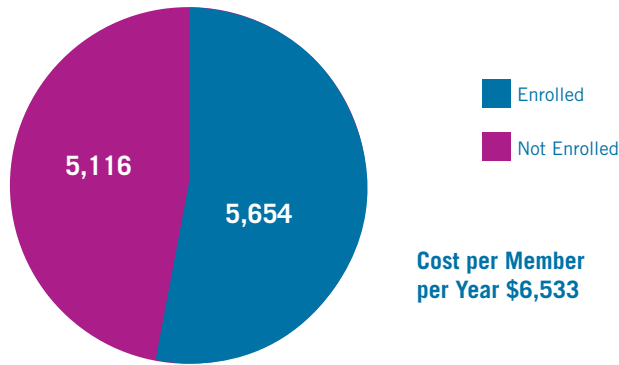
Children by Race:  
 White-96.4% • Black-1.5% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-1.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$44,912

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



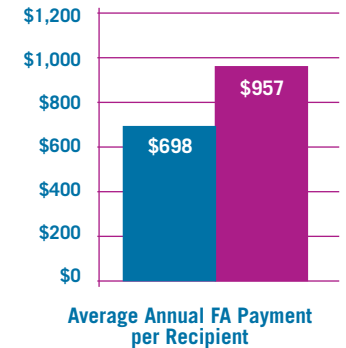
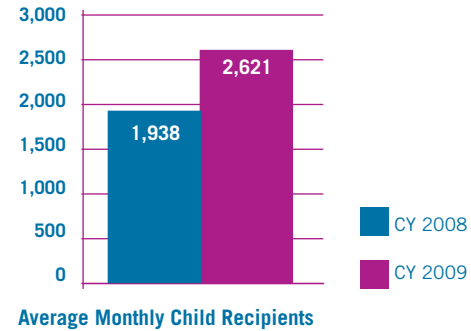
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	16	15
	2008	21	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	21	22
	2009	33	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	8	12
	2008	18	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	11	47
	2009	35	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	15	22
	2008	15	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	28	27
	2007	48	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	53	43
	2009	21	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	50	46
	2009	17	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	20	19
	2008	11	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	12	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	11	13
	2009	9	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	13	15
	2009	7	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

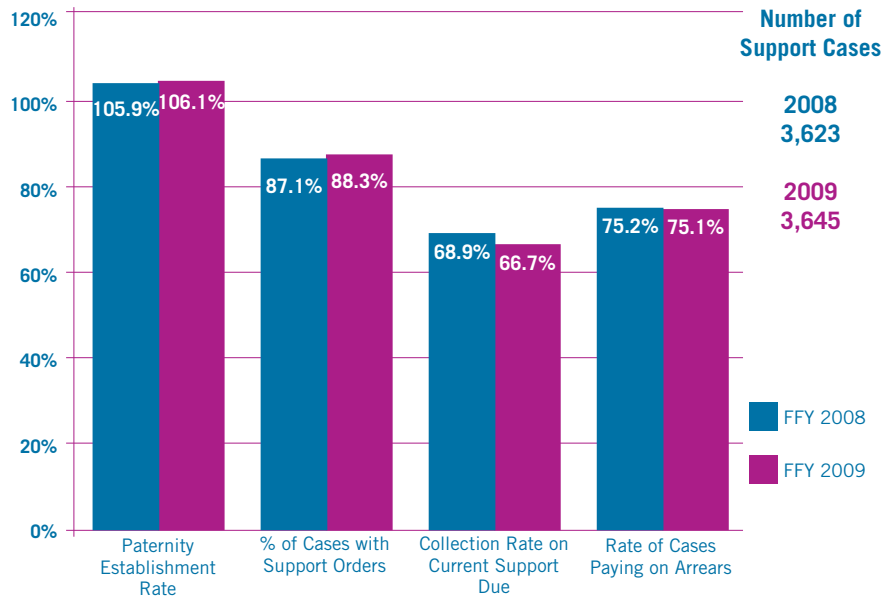


Cost per Member per Year \$6,533

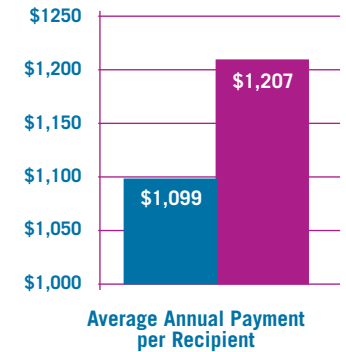
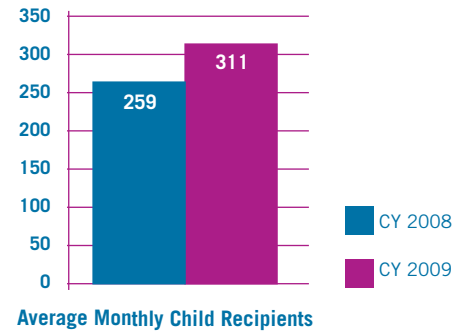
**Food Assistance**



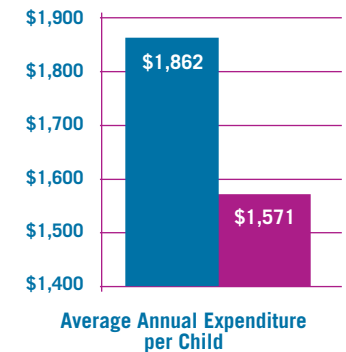
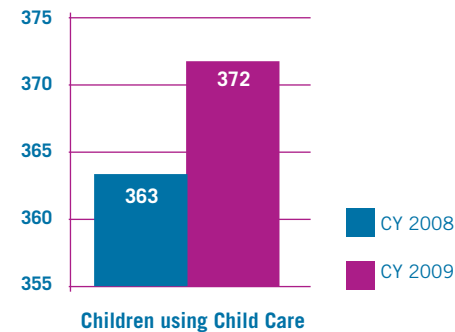
**Child Support Cases**



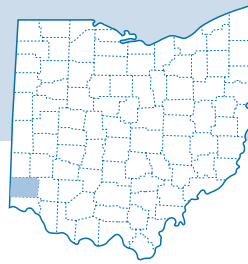
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



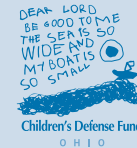
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Butler

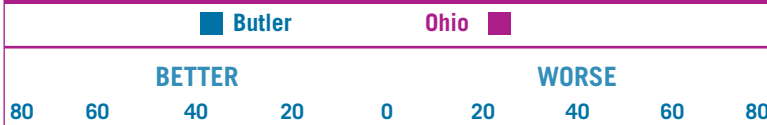


County Seat: Hamilton  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 363,184  
 Child Population: 89,746



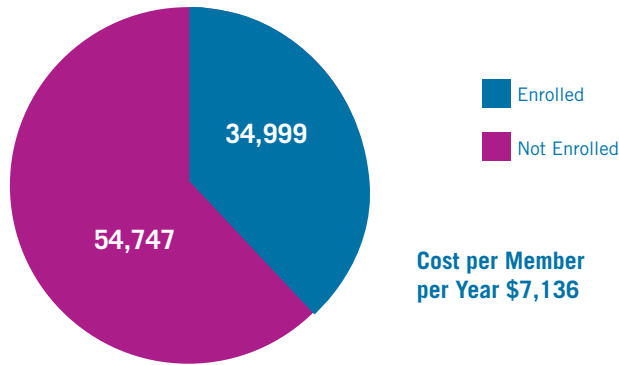
Children by Race:  
 White-85.5% • Black-9.2% • Asian-2.3% • Latino-5.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$52,856

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



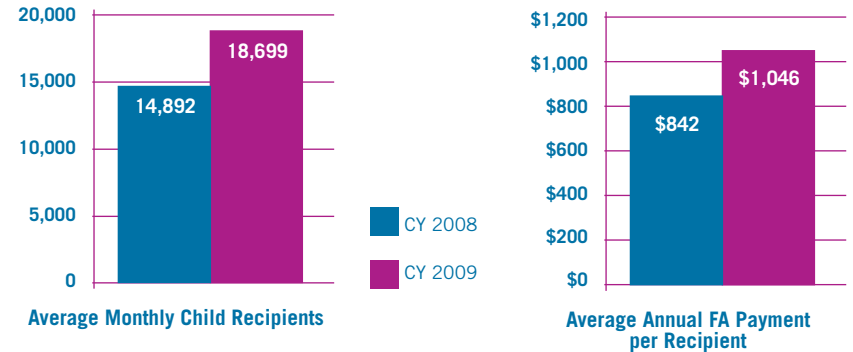
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	10	15
	2008	14	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	16	22
	2009	23	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	8	12
	2008	17	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	22	47
	2009	46	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	19	22
	2008	21	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	18	27
	2007	35	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	38	43
	2009	19	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	41	46
	2009	14	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	19	19
	2008	11	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	6	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	8	13
	2009	10	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	17	15
	2009	10	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

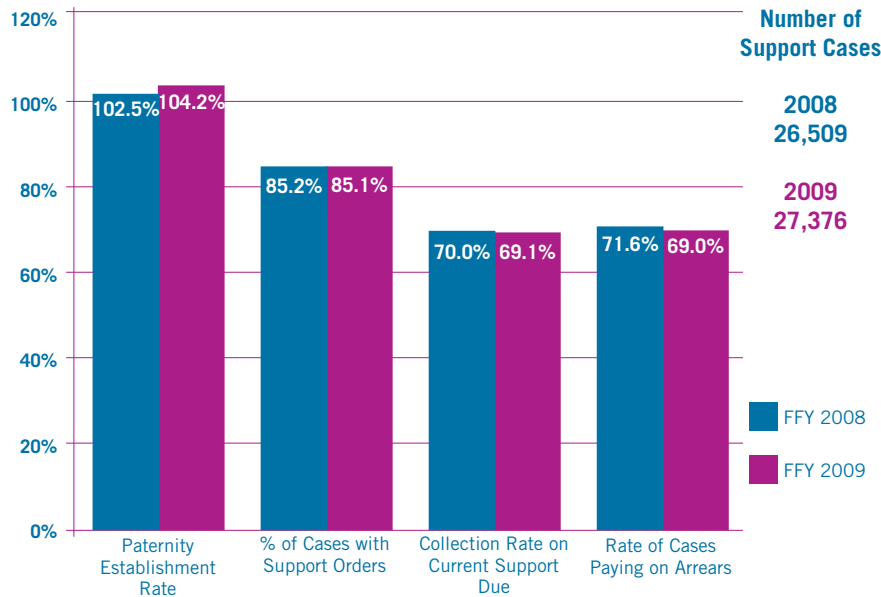


Cost per Member per Year \$7,136

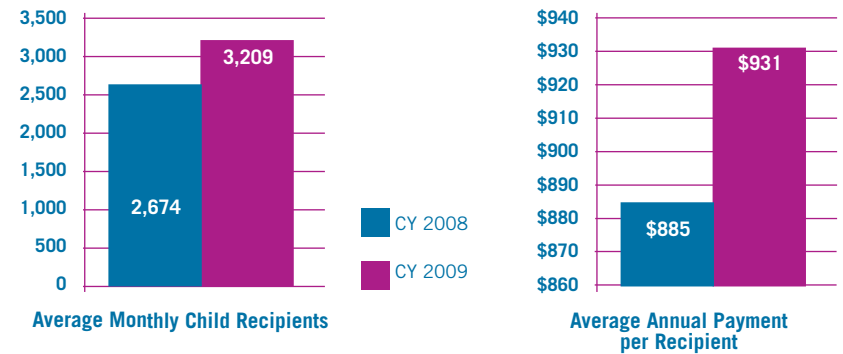
**Food Assistance**



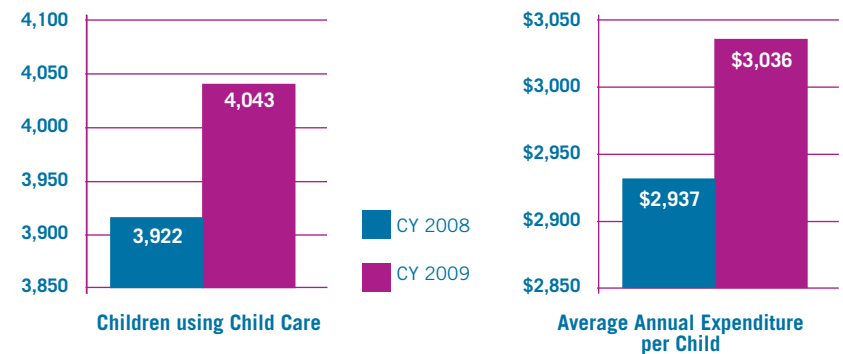
**Child Support Cases**



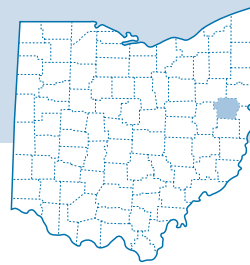
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



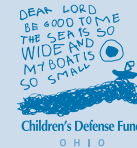
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Carroll

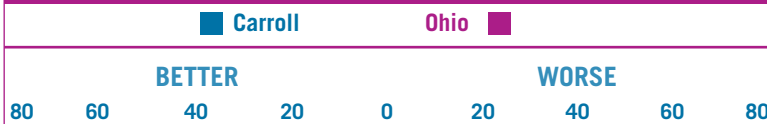


County Seat: Carrollton  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 28,539  
 Child Population: 6,478



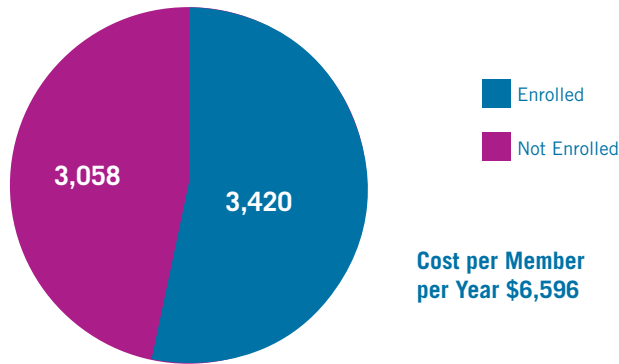
Children by Race:  
 White-96.7% • Black-1.5% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-1.3%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$43,889

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



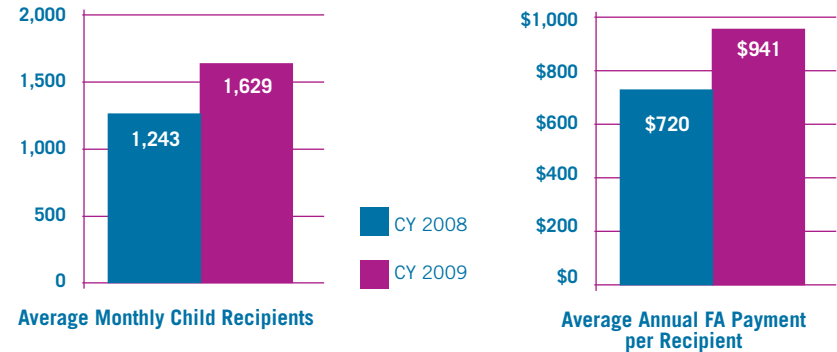
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	18	15
	2008	21	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	35	22
	2009	31	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	9	12
	2008	20	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	13	47
	2009	43	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	14	22
	2008	12	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	10	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	25	27
	2007	49	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	32	43
	2009	20	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	41	46
	2009	18	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	9	19
	2008	3	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	9	11
	2009	8	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	3	13
	2009	2	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	6	15
	2009	3	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

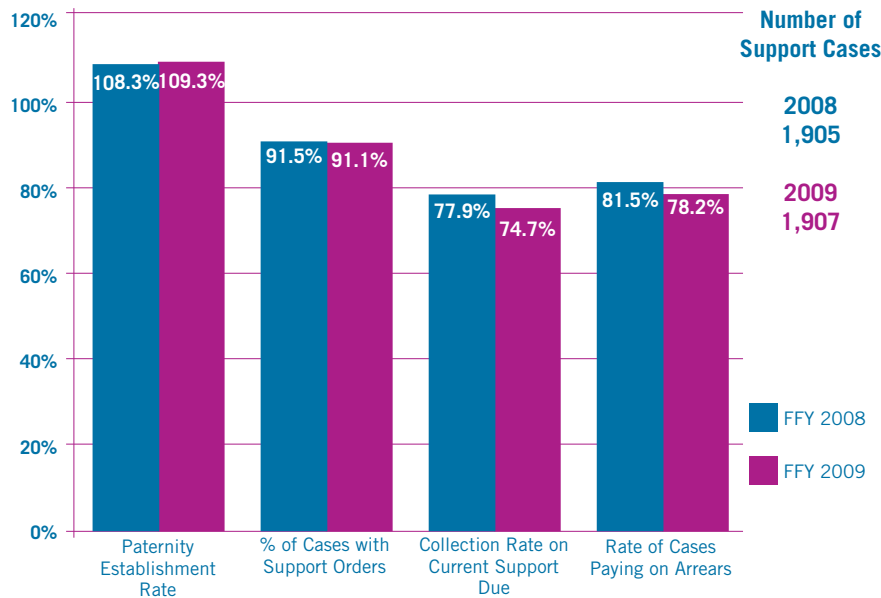


Cost per Member per Year \$6,596

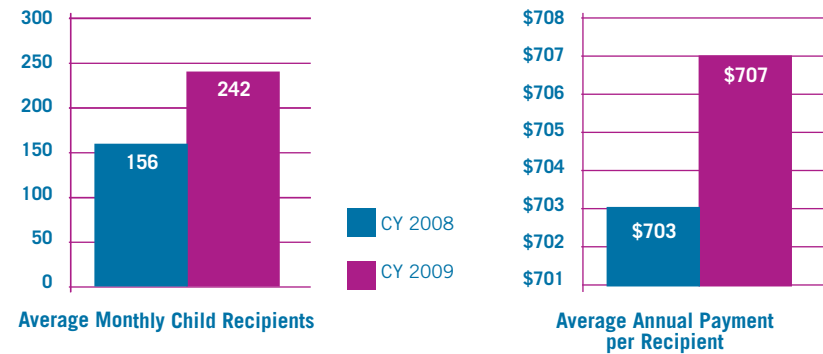
**Food Assistance**



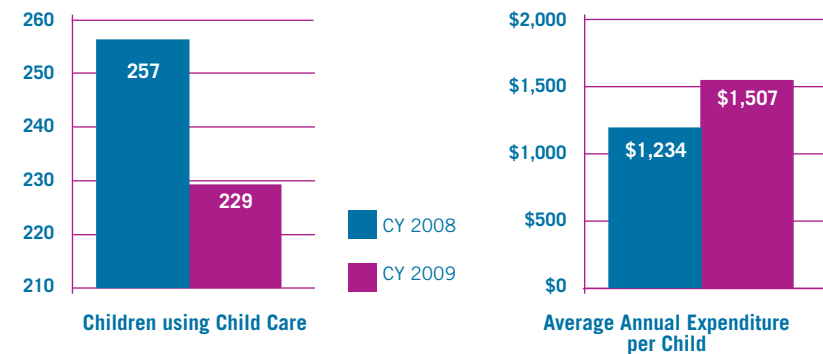
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



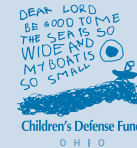
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Champaign

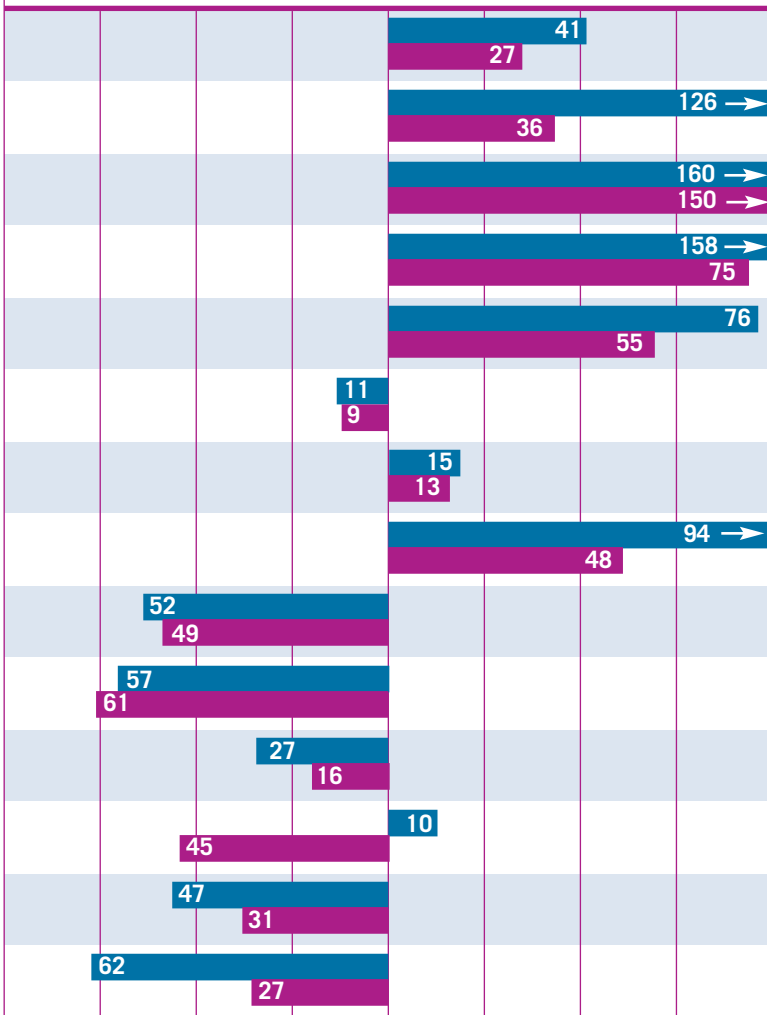


County Seat: Urbana  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 39,713  
 Child Population: 9,917



Children by Race:  
 White-93.6% • Black-2.7% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-2.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$47,225

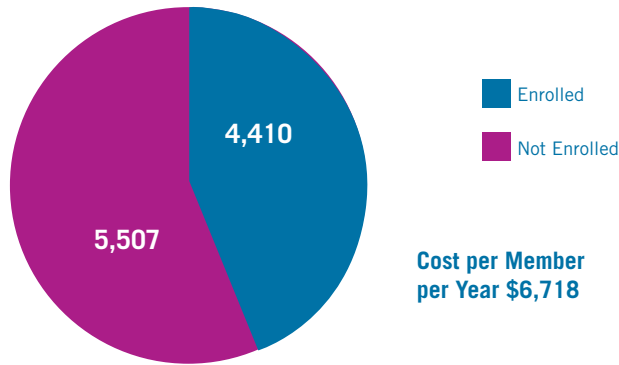
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



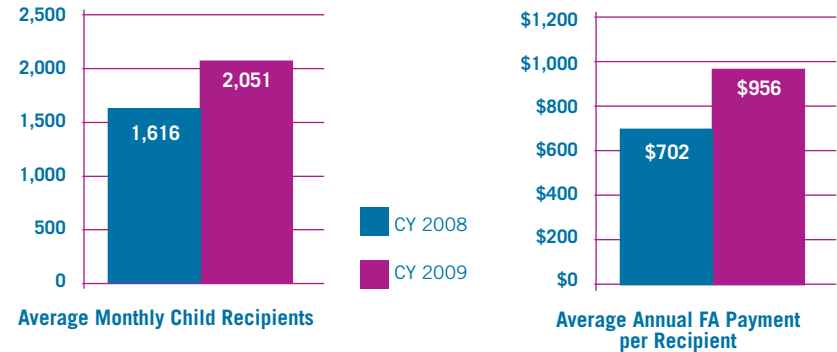
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	12	15
	2008	17	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	11	22
	2009	26	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	7	12
	2008	17	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	24	47
	2009	42	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	23	22
	2008	21	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	20	27
	2007	39	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	44	43
	2009	21	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	49	46
	2009	21	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	15	19
	2008	11	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	11	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	15	15
	2009	6	11



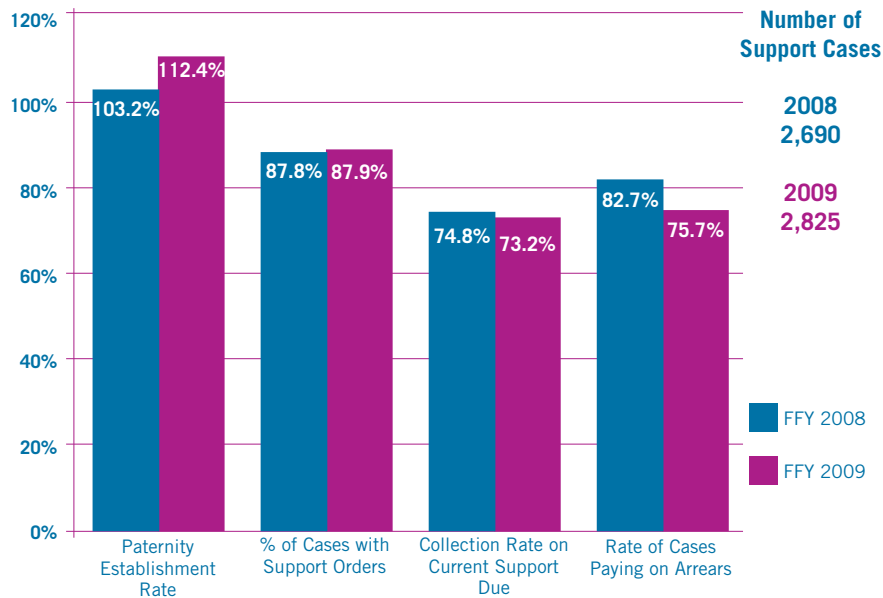
Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



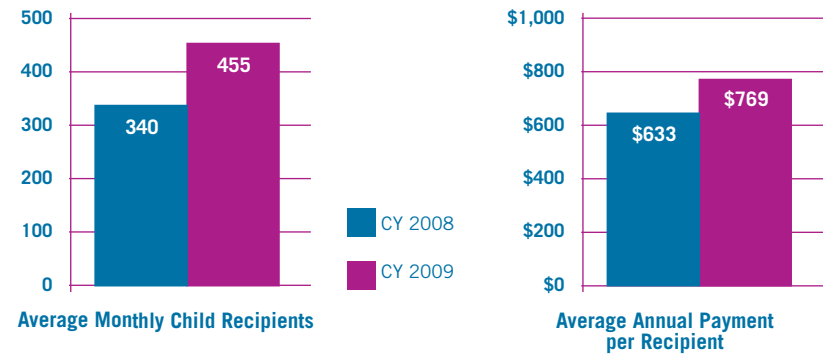
Food Assistance



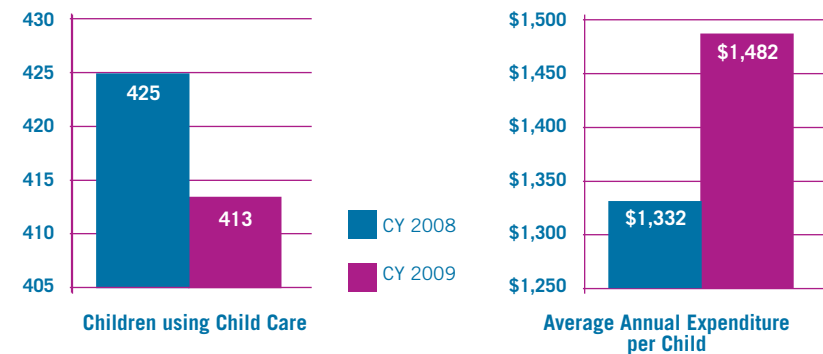
Child Support Cases



Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



Publicly Funded Child Care



# Clark

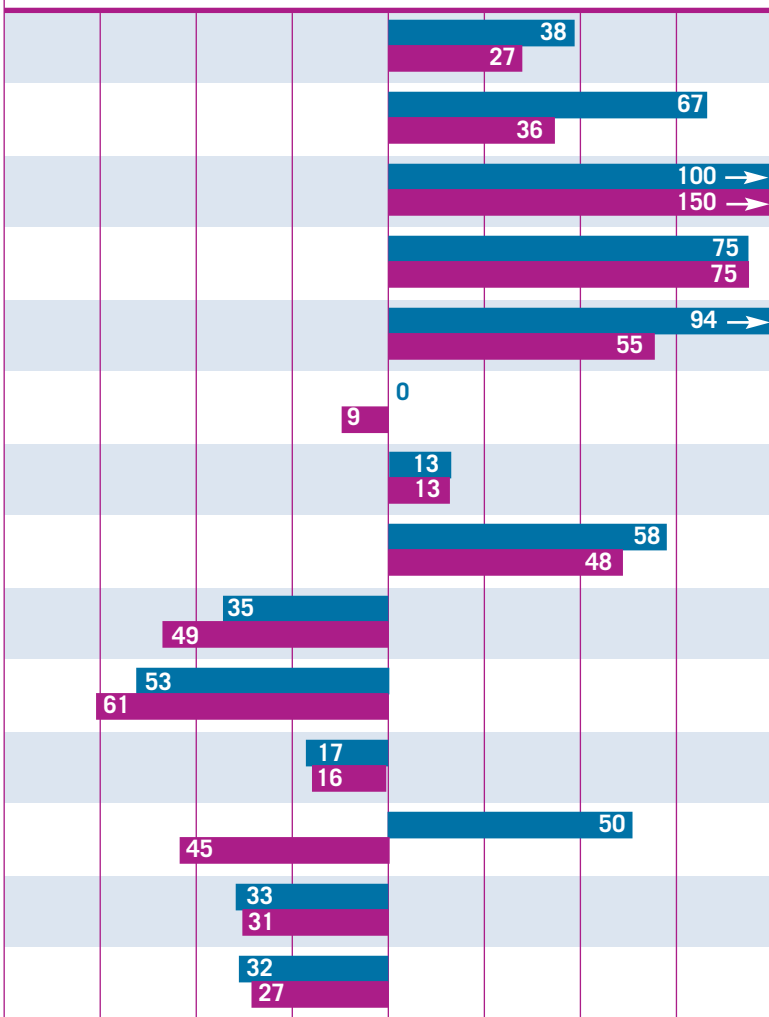
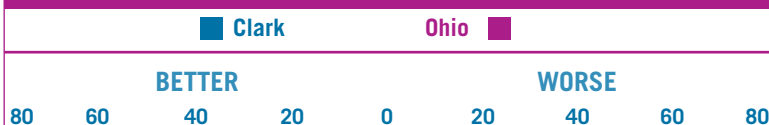


County Seat: Springfield  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 139,671  
 Child Population: 32,717



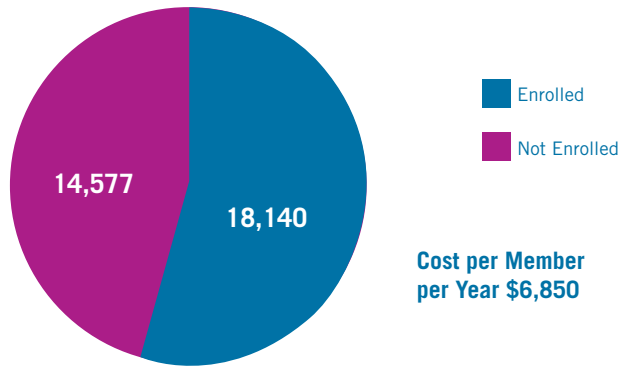
Children by Race:  
 White-84.1% • Black-10.7% • Asian-0.8% • Latino-3.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$45,480

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



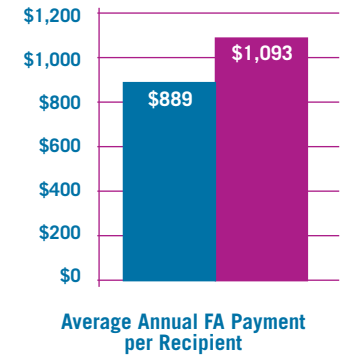
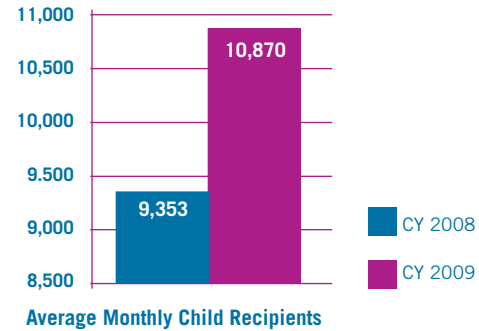
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	16	15
	2008	22	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	21	22
	2009	35	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	10	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	16	12
	2008	28	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	33	47
	2009	64	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	32	22
	2008	32	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	33	27
	2007	52	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	48	43
	2009	31	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	53	46
	2009	25	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	24	19
	2008	20	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	6	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	12	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	25	15
	2009	17	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

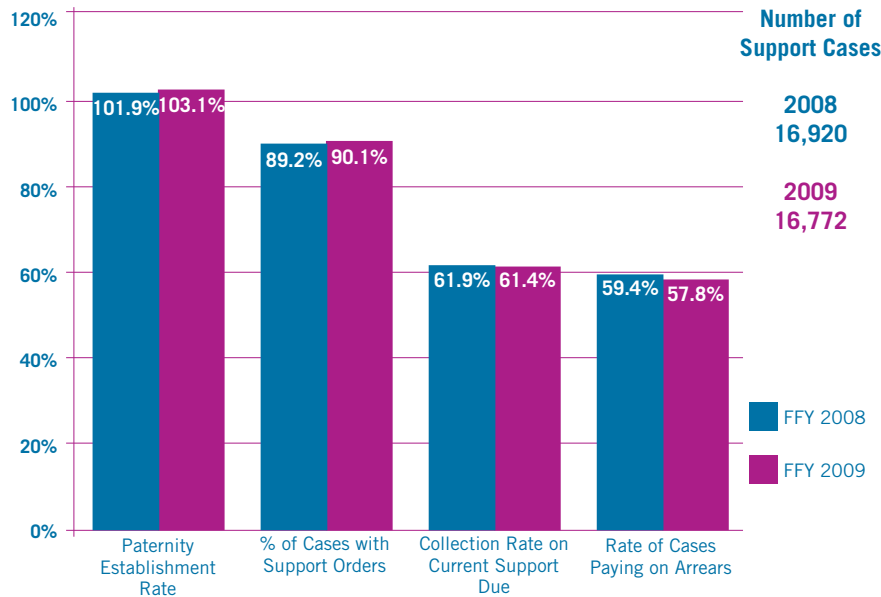


Cost per Member per Year \$6,850

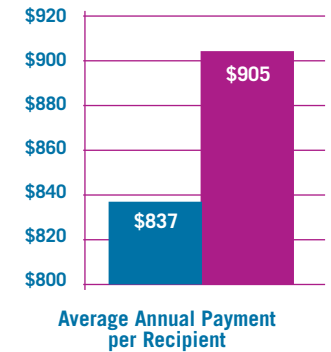
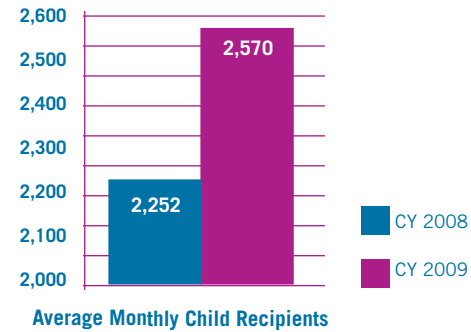
**Food Assistance**



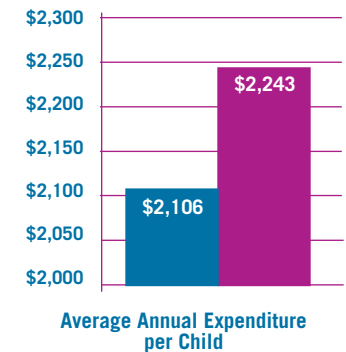
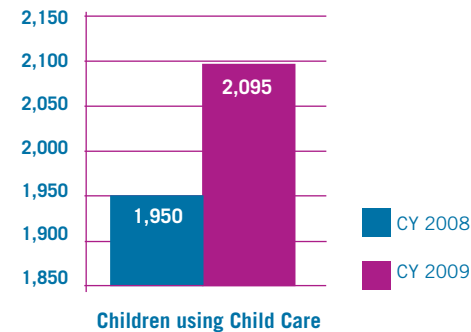
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



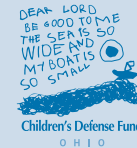
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Clermont

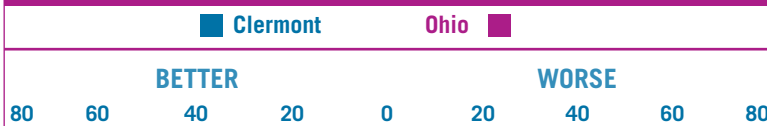


County Seat: Batavia  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 196,364  
 Child Population: 49,973



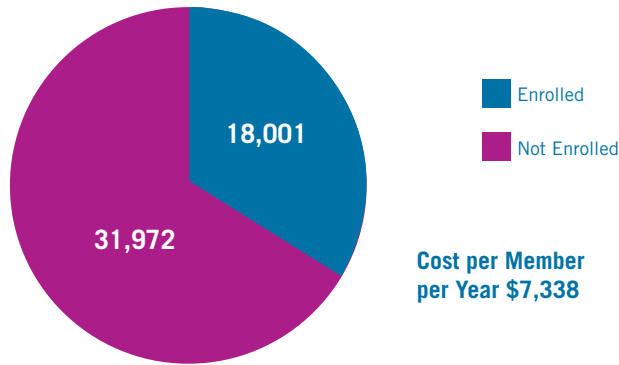
Children by Race:  
 White-95.2% • Black-1.8% • Asian-1.0% • Latino-2.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$60,735

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

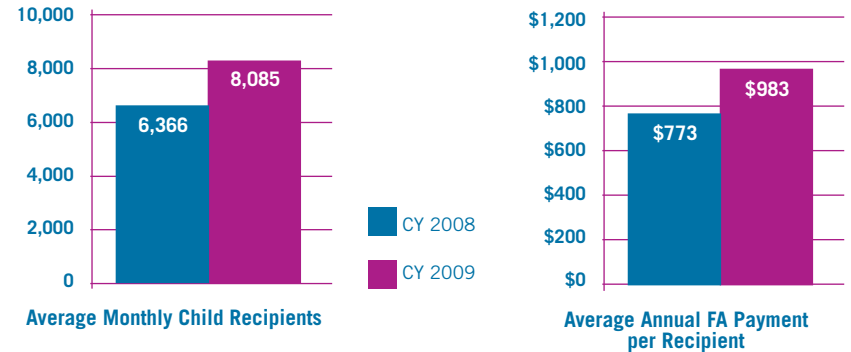


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	10	15
	2008	11	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	12	22
	2009	21	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	10	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	5	12
	2008	12	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	17	47
	2009	46	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	18	22
	2008	13	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	17	27
	2007	33	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	34	43
	2009	13	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	38	46
	2009	12	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	19	19
	2008	8	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	7	11
	2009	8	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	9	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	20	15
	2009	8	11

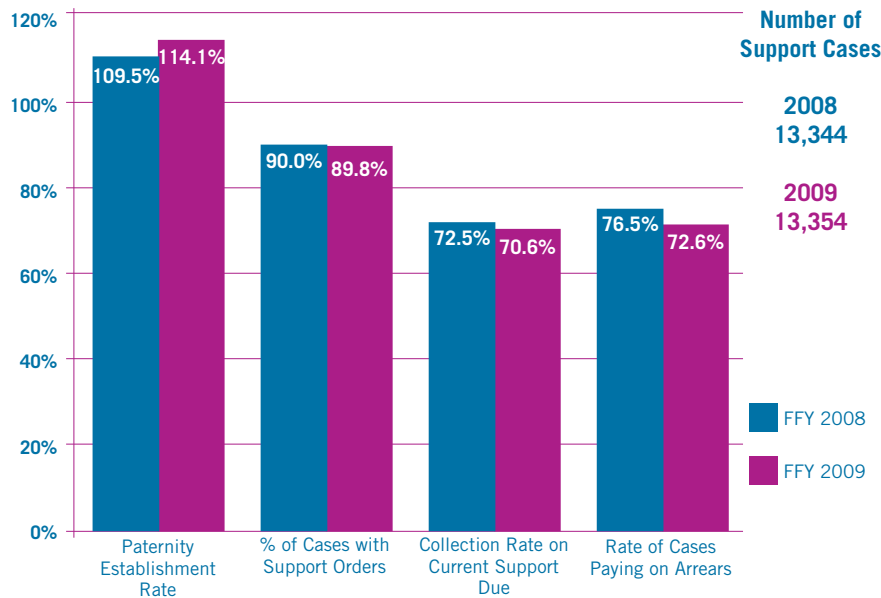
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



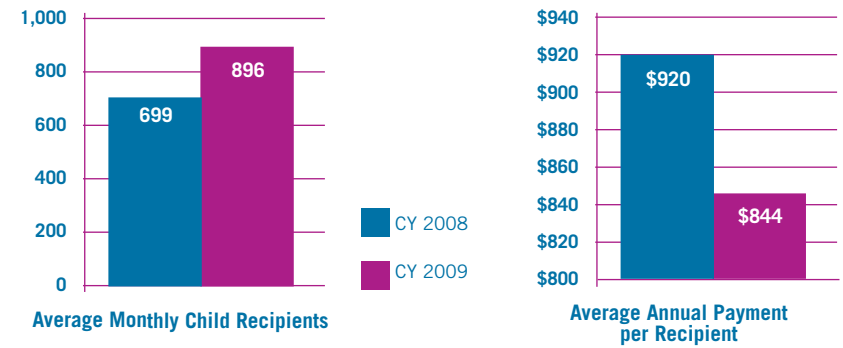
**Food Assistance**



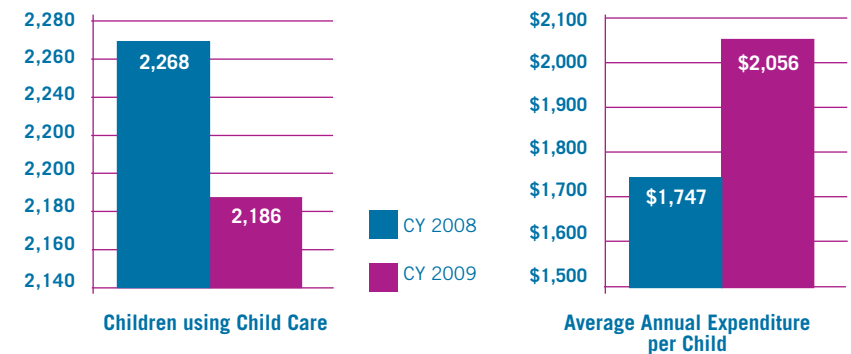
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



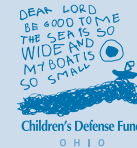
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Clinton

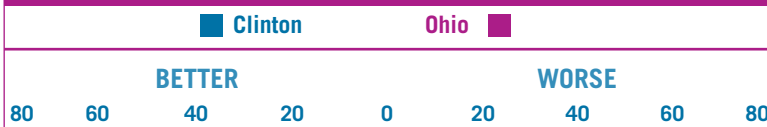


County Seat: Wilmington  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 43,058  
 Child Population: 10,562



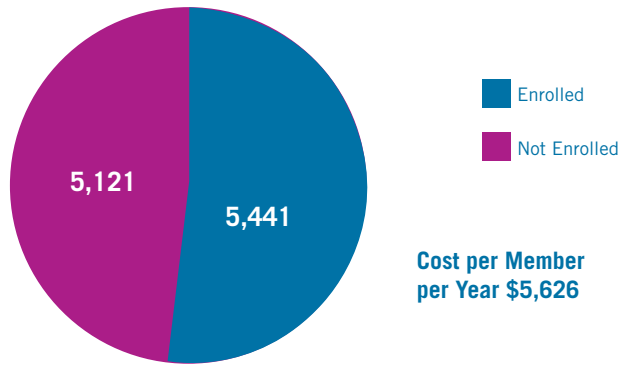
Children by Race:  
 White-93.4% • Black-3.3% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-2.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$49,440

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

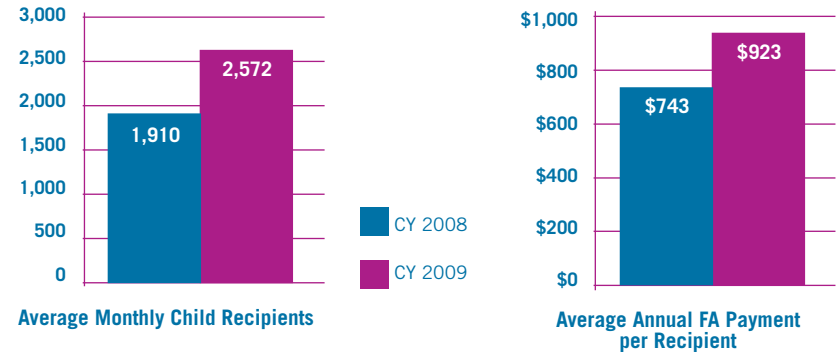


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	13	15
	2008	16	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	13	22
	2009	26	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	15	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	7	12
	2008	18	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	26	47
	2009	46	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	24	22
	2008	18	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	11	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	20	27
	2007	45	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	35	43
	2009	15	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	46	46
	2009	15	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	11	19
	2008	3	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	24	11
	2009	24	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	6	13
	2009	6	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	9	15
	2009	4	11

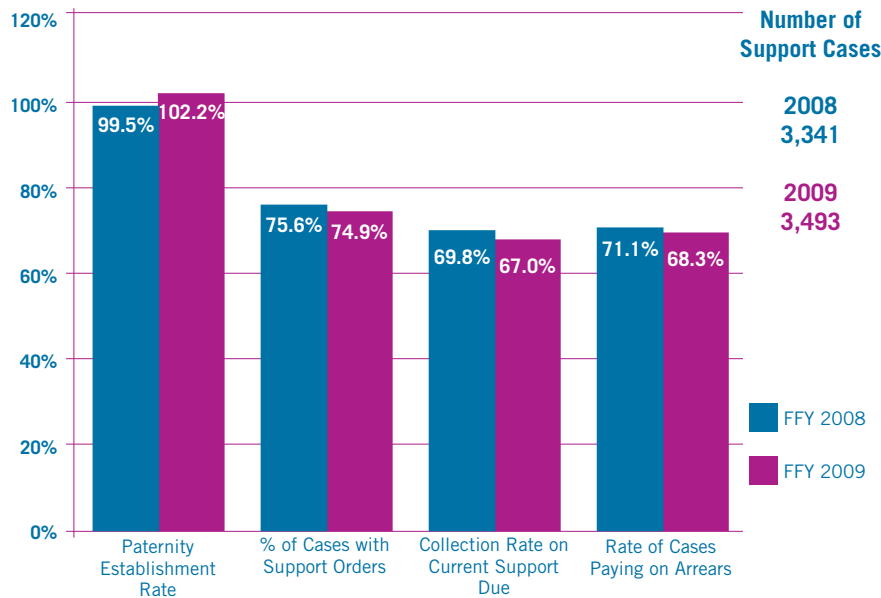
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



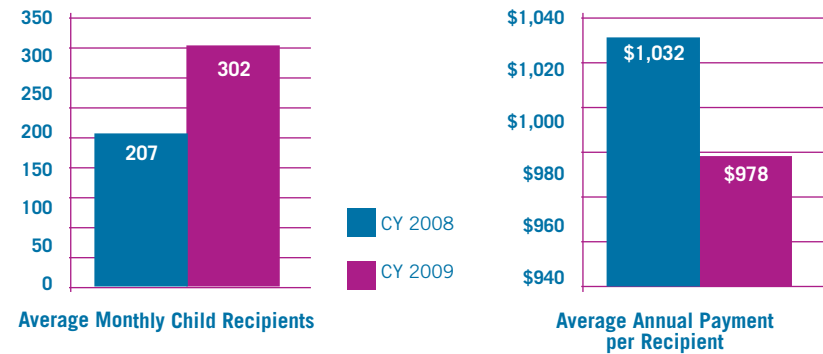
**Food Assistance**



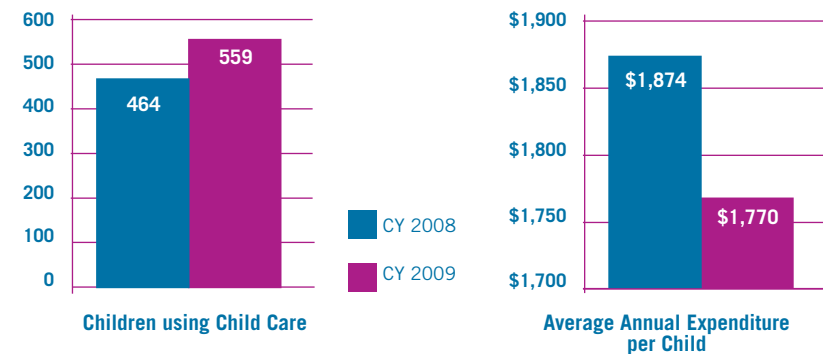
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



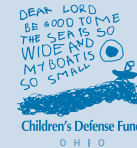
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Columbiana

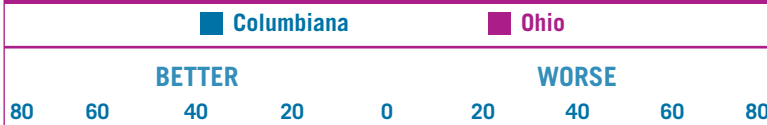


County Seat: Lisbon  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 107,722  
 Child Population: 23,183



Children by Race:  
 White-95.3% • Black-1.9% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-1.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$40,700

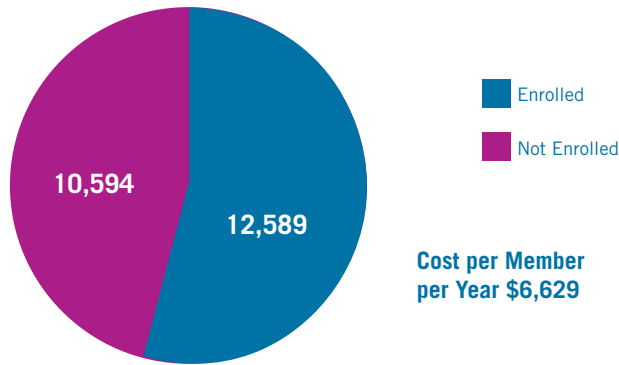
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	19	15
	2008	21	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	23	22
	2009	36	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	14	12
	2008	25	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	53	47
	2009	83	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	15	22
	2008	14	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	33	27
	2007	53	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	42	43
	2009	24	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	48	46
	2009	21	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	13	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	6	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	9	15
	2009	4	11

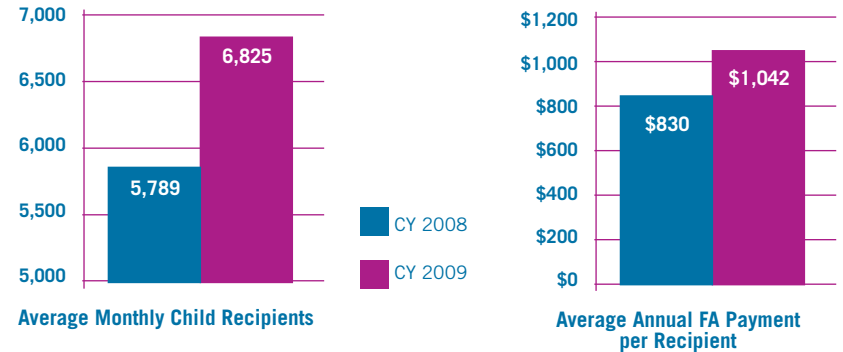


### Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009

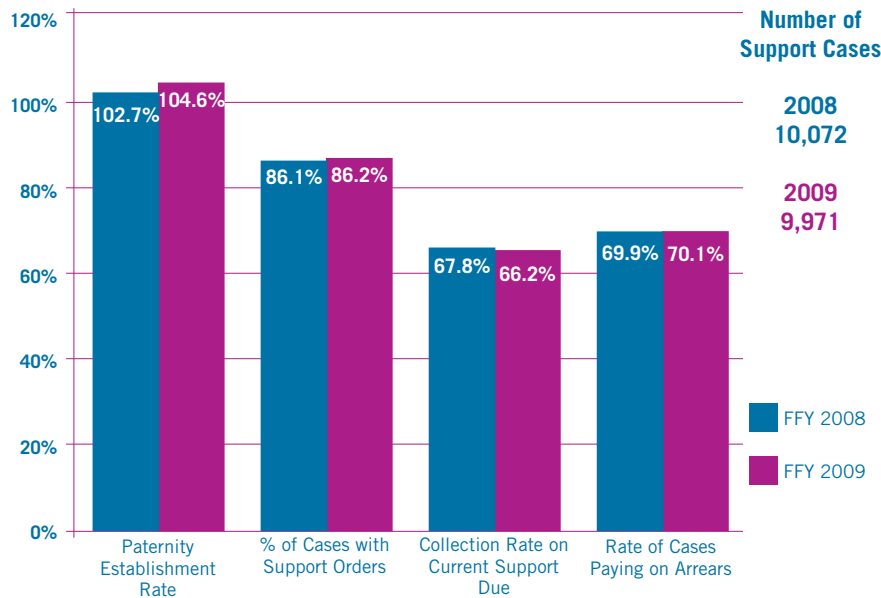


Cost per Member per Year \$6,629

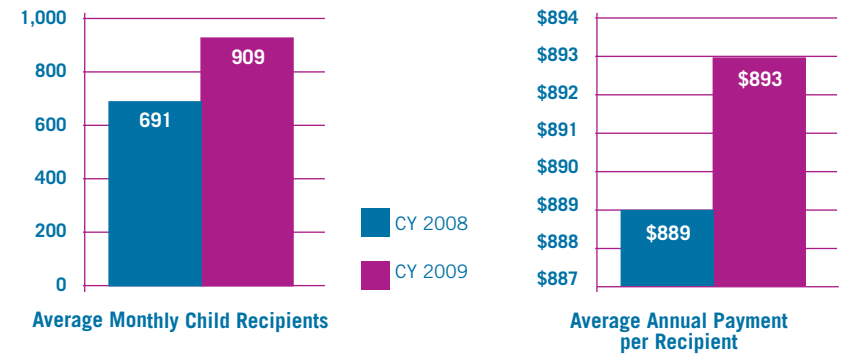
### Food Assistance



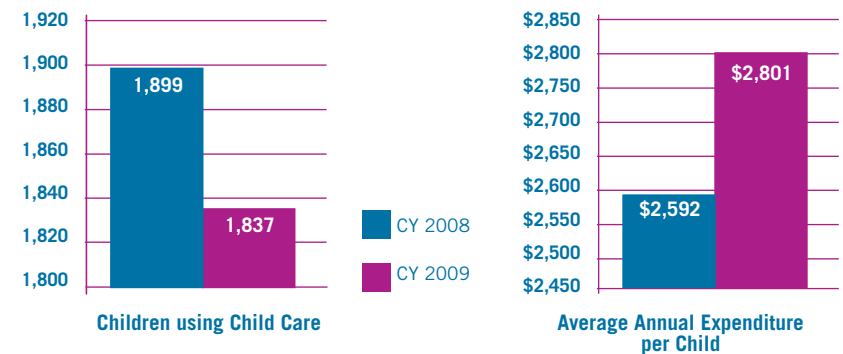
### Child Support Cases



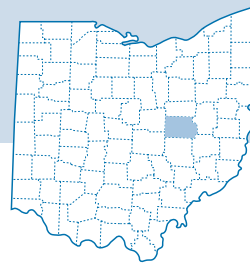
### Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



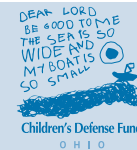
### Publicly Funded Child Care



# Coshocton



County Seat: Coshocton  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 35,767  
 Child Population: 8,485



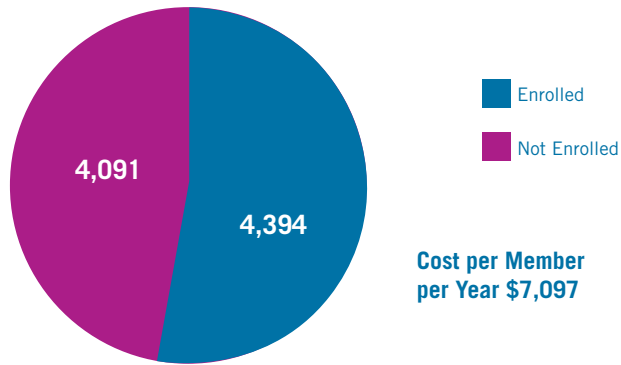
Children by Race:  
 White-95.6% • Black-1.6% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-1.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$41,451

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



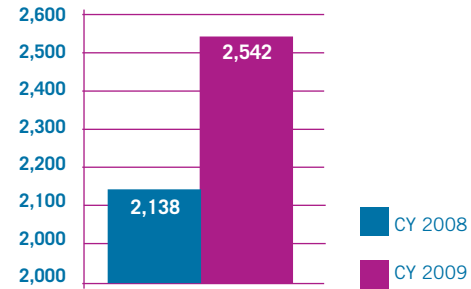
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15	15
	2008	20	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	22	22
	2009	38	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	12	12
	2008	25	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	38	47
	2009	61	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	16	22
	2008	17	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	27	27
	2007	50	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	43	43
	2009	13	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	47	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	13	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	9	11
	2009	10	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	6	13
	2009	4	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	16	15
	2009	5	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

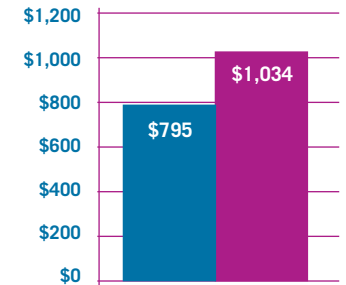


Cost per Member per Year \$7,097

**Food Assistance**

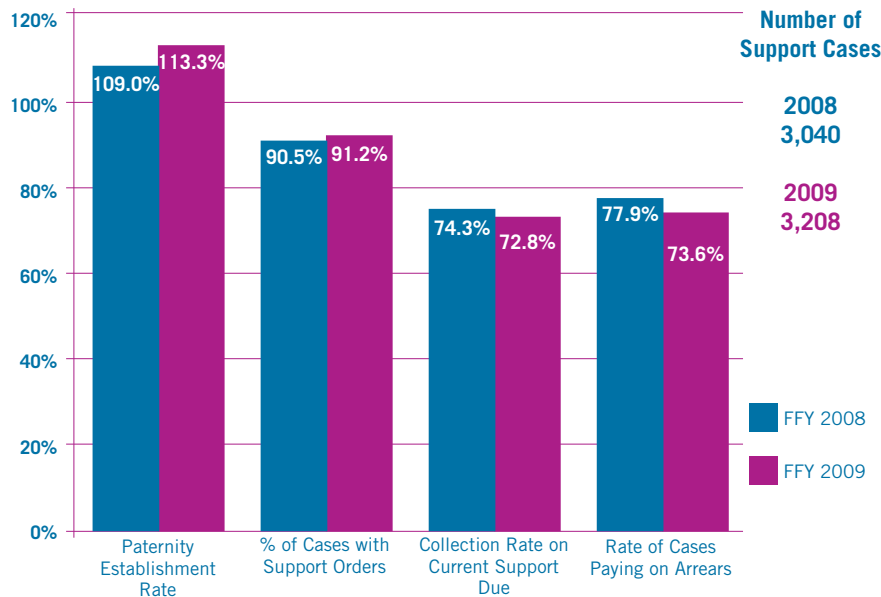


Average Monthly Child Recipients

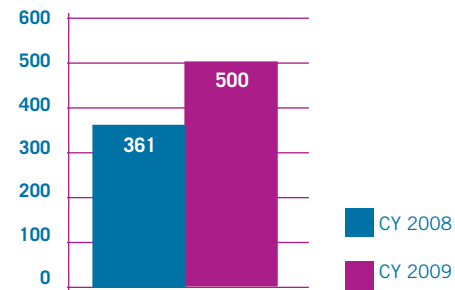


Average Annual FA Payment per Recipient

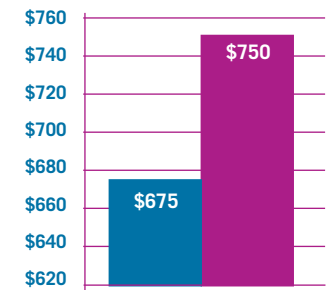
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**

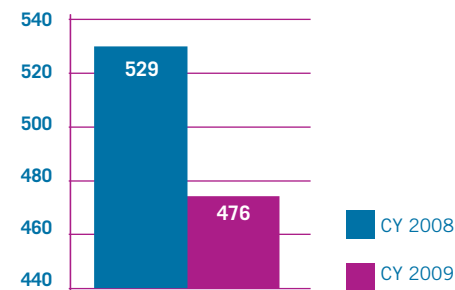


Average Monthly Child Recipients

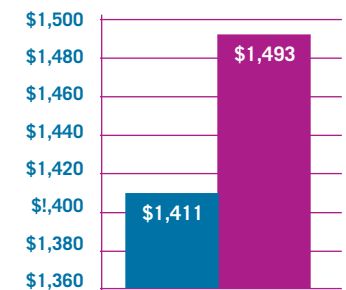


Average Annual Payment per Recipient

**Publicly Funded Child Care**



Children using Child Care

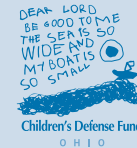


Average Annual Expenditure per Child

# Crawford

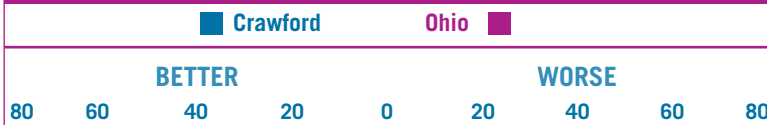


County Seat: Bucyrus  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 43,403  
 Child Population: 9,976



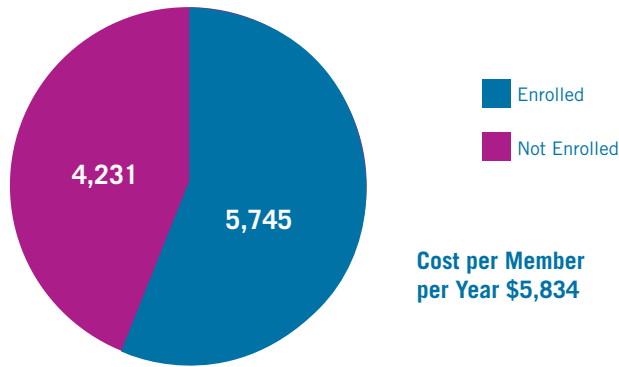
Children by Race:  
 White-96.4% • Black-1.4% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-2.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$42,146

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

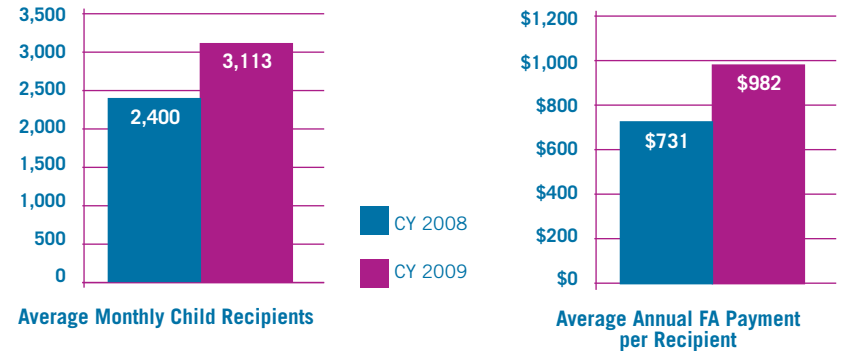


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15	15
	2008	20	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	19	22
	2009	37	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	12	12
	2008	24	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	35	47
	2009	50	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	25	22
	2008	25	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	18	27
	2007	53	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	52	43
	2009	20	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	53	46
	2009	17	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	17	19
	2008	8	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	9	11
	2009	12	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	10	13
	2009	7	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	9	15
	2009	15	11

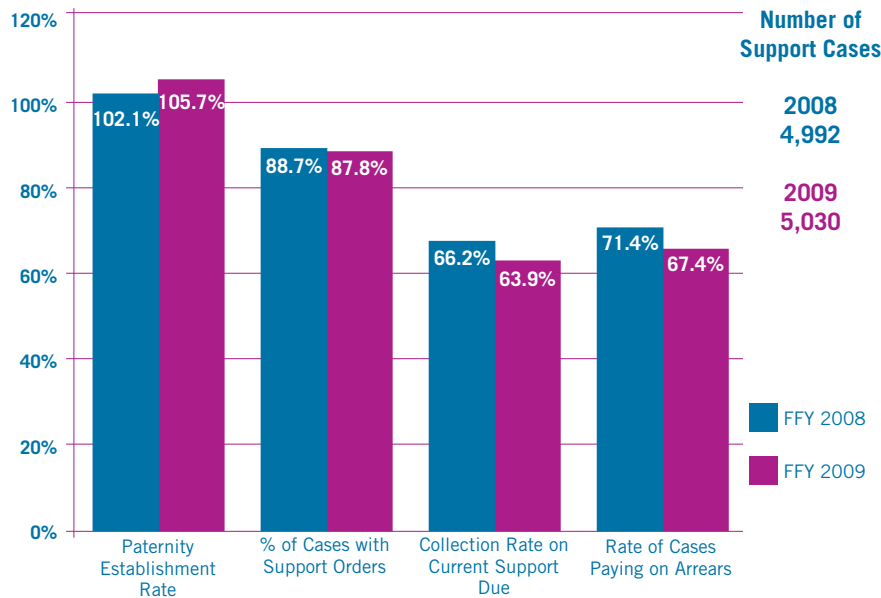
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



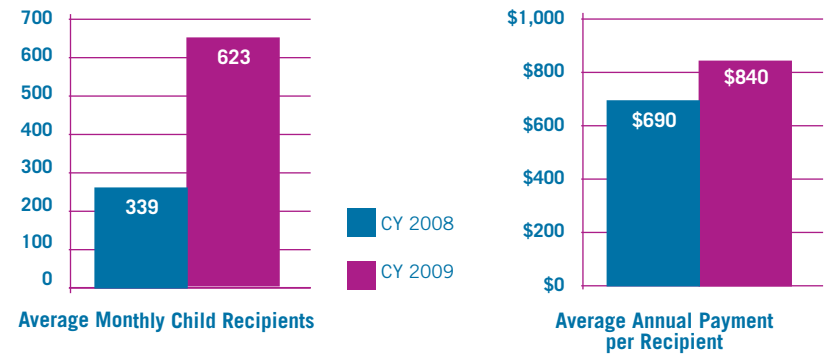
**Food Assistance**



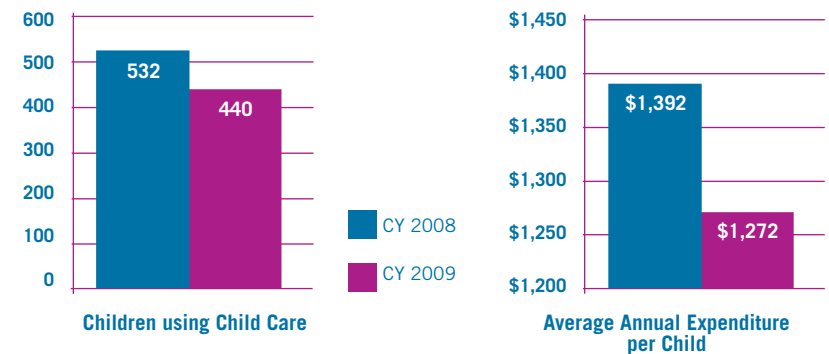
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



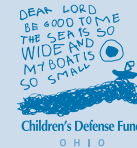
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Cuyahoga



County Seat: Cleveland  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 1,275,709  
 Child Population: 292,883



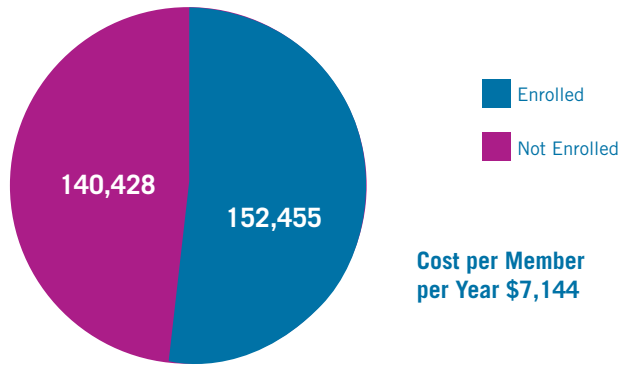
Children by Race:  
 White-55.5% • Black-35.9% • Asian-2.5% • Latino-6.7%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$44,324

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



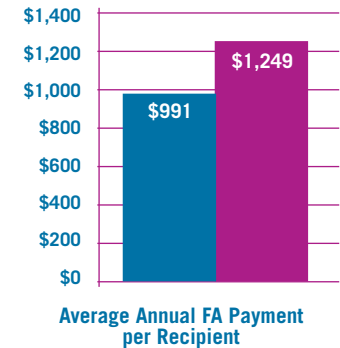
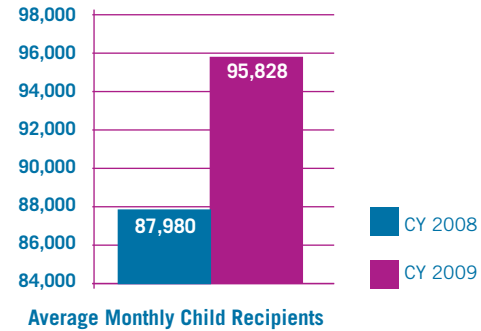
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	19	15
	2008	23	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	31	22
	2009	32	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	19	12
	2008	29	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	100	47
	2009	121	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	28	22
	2008	23	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	10	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	38	27
	2007	51	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	45	43
	2009	32	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	48	46
	2009	26	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	31	19
	2008	27	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	20	11
	2009	6	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	27	13
	2009	10	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	18	15
	2009	14	11

### Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009

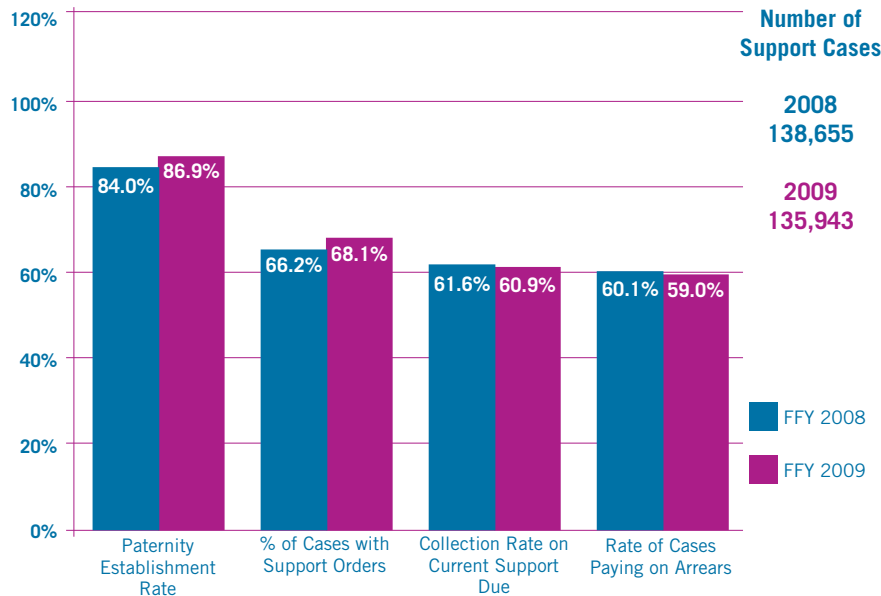


Cost per Member per Year \$7,144

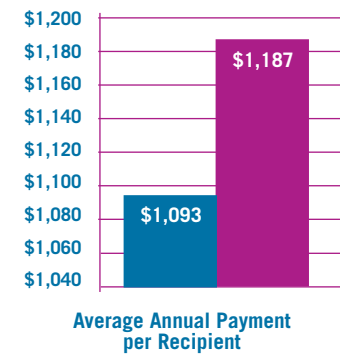
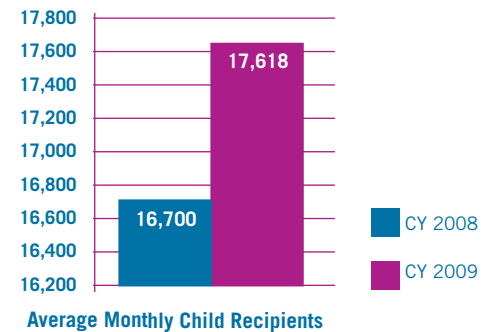
### Food Assistance



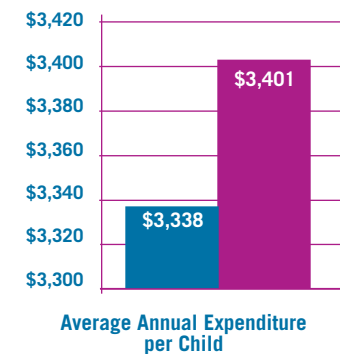
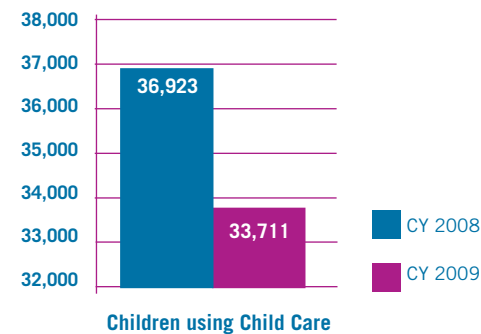
### Child Support Cases



### Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



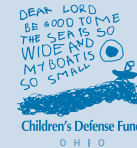
### Publicly Funded Child Care



# Darke

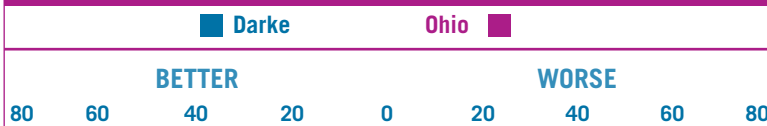


County Seat: Greenville  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 51,814  
 Child Population: 12,604



Children by Race:  
 White-96.6% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-1.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$44,662

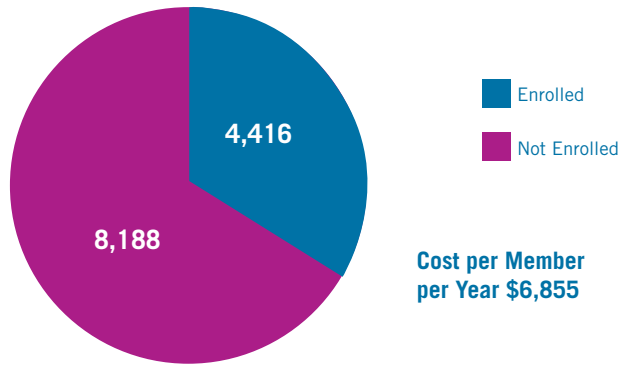
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



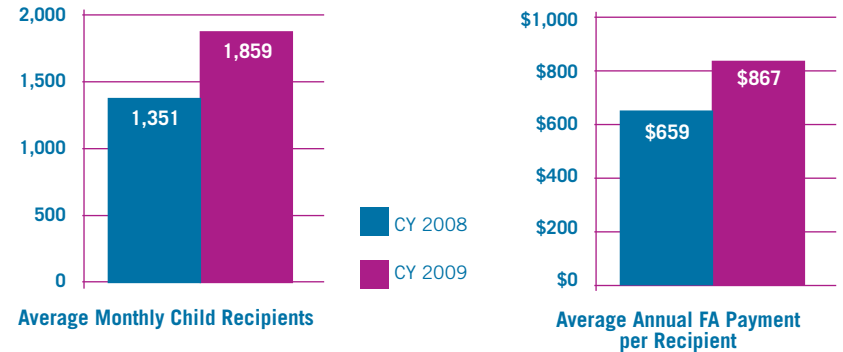
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	11	15
	2008	13	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	14	22
	2009	22	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	4	12
	2008	11	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	15	47
	2009	27	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	11	22
	2008	13	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	17	27
	2007	31	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	40	43
	2009	19	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	43	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	6	19
	2008	8	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	8	11
	2009	3	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	6	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	5	15
	2009	10	11



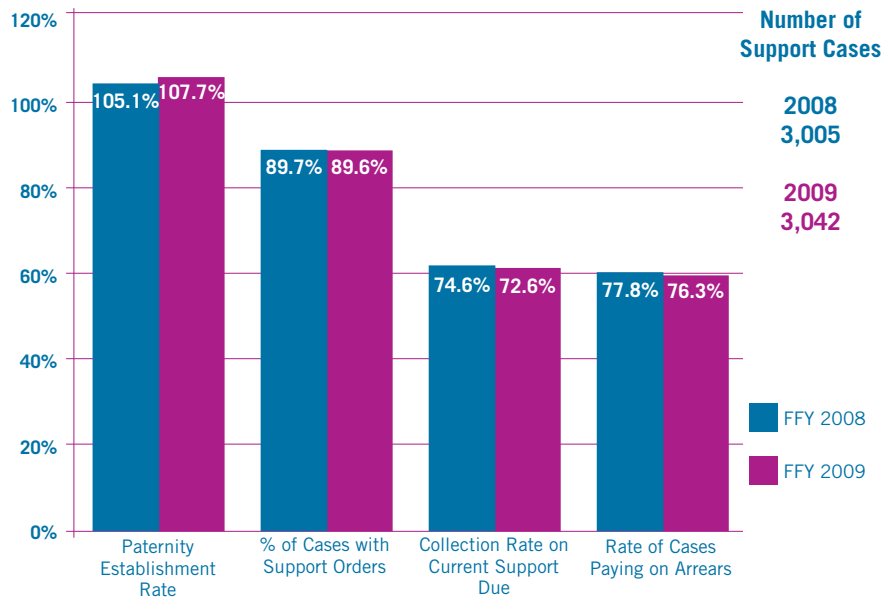
Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



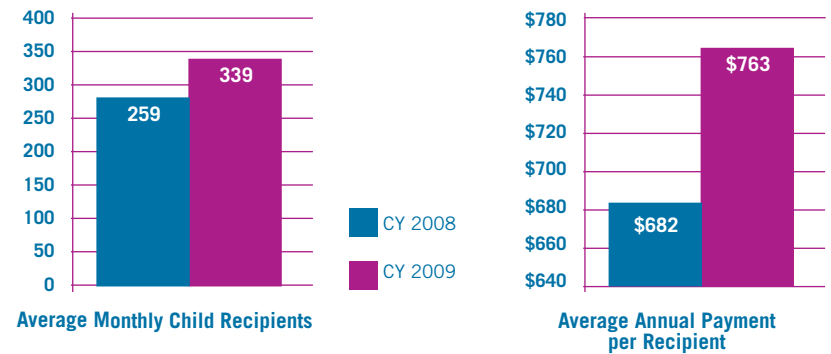
Food Assistance



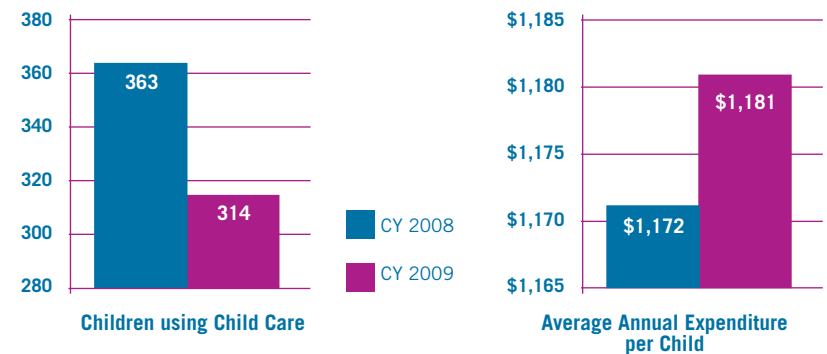
Child Support Cases



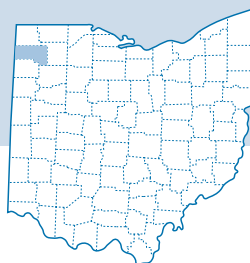
Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



Publicly Funded Child Care



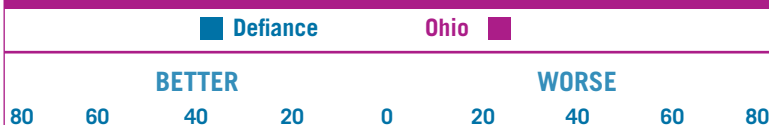
# Defiance



County Seat: Defiance  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 38,432  
 Child Population: 9,245  
 Children by Race:  
 White-94.3% • Black-2.9% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-13.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$49,614

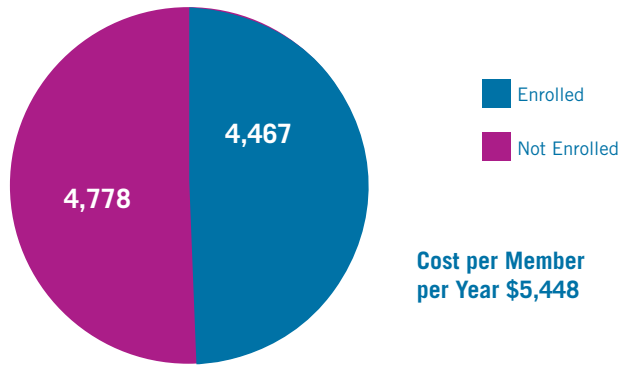


## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

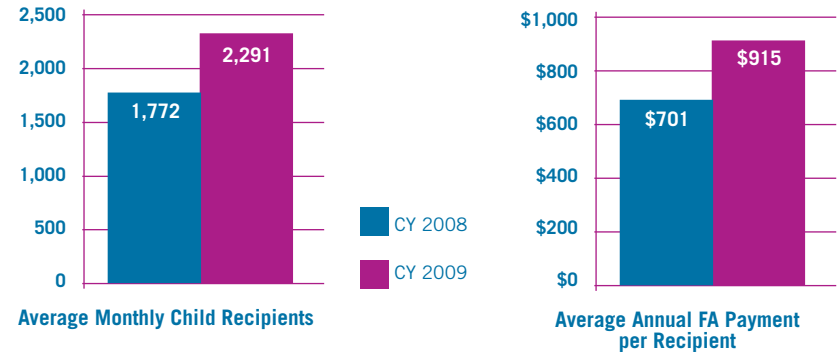


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	10	15
	2008	15	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	11	22
	2009	30	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	7	12
	2008	20	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	26	47
	2009	57	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	17	22
	2008	20	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	19	27
	2007	42	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	34	43
	2009	14	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	38	46
	2009	12	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	16	19
	2008	5	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	9	11
	2009	8	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	7	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	23	15
	2009	10	11

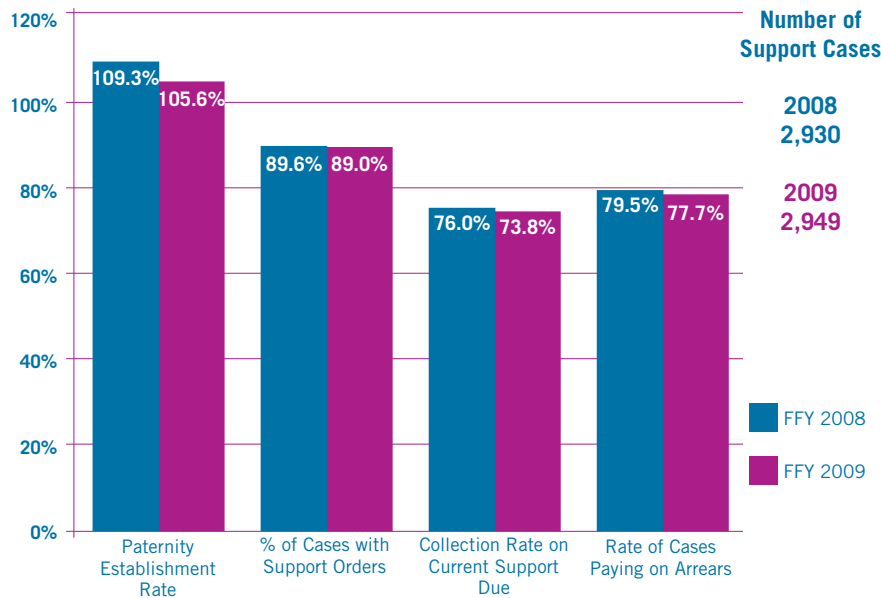
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



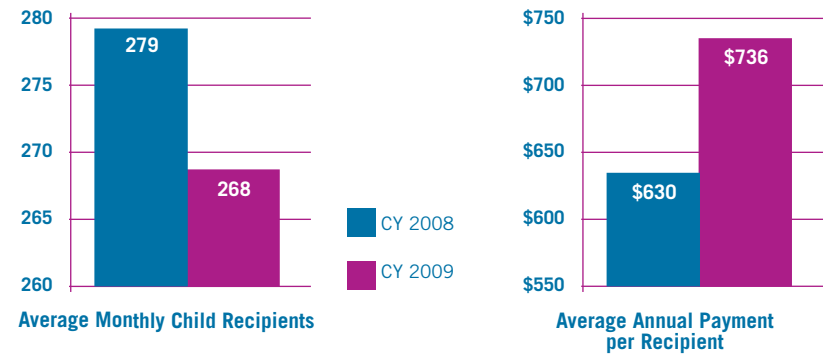
**Food Assistance**



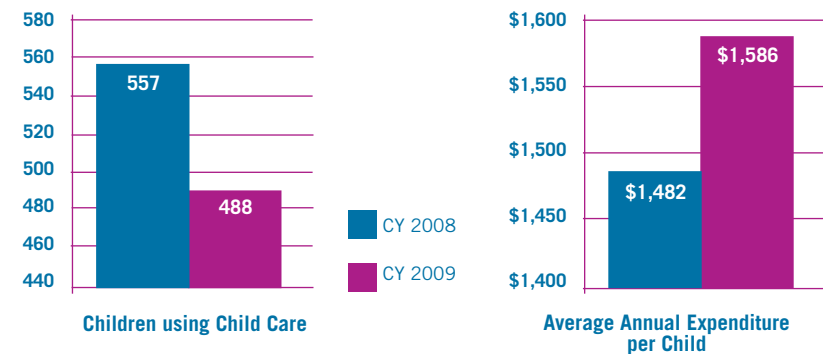
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



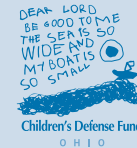
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Delaware

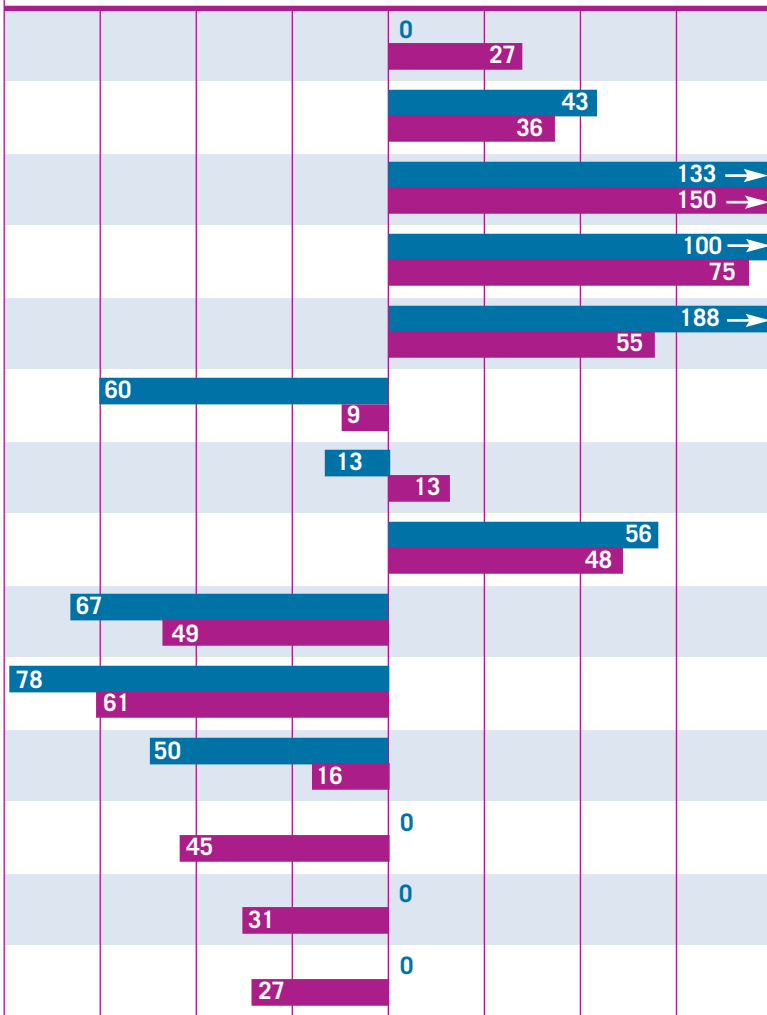
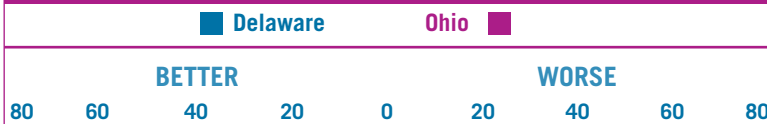


County Seat: Delaware  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 168,708  
 Child Population: 47,444



Children by Race:  
 White—88.2% • Black—5.1% • Asian—3.9% • Latino—2.8%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$88,645

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



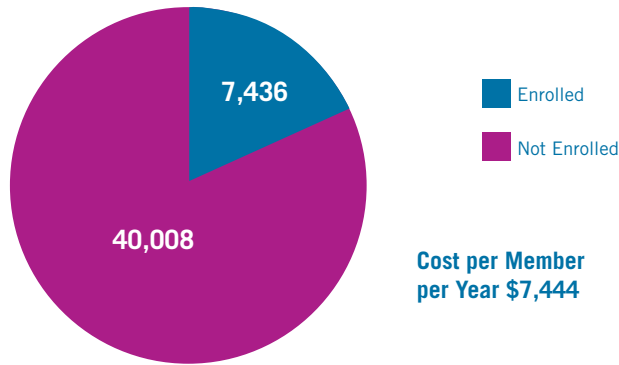
## Indicator

## Year

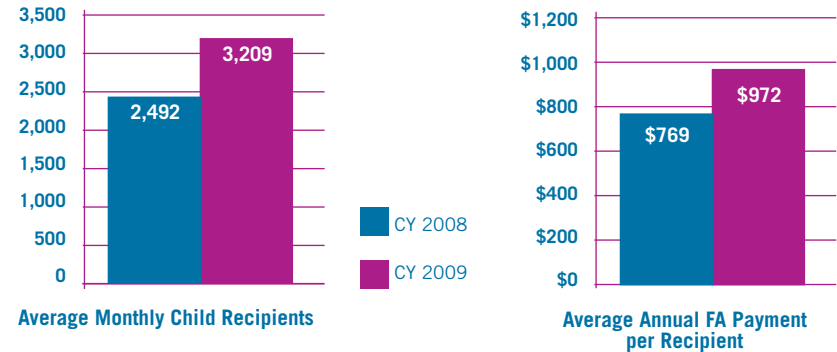
## County % or Rate

## Ohio % or Rate

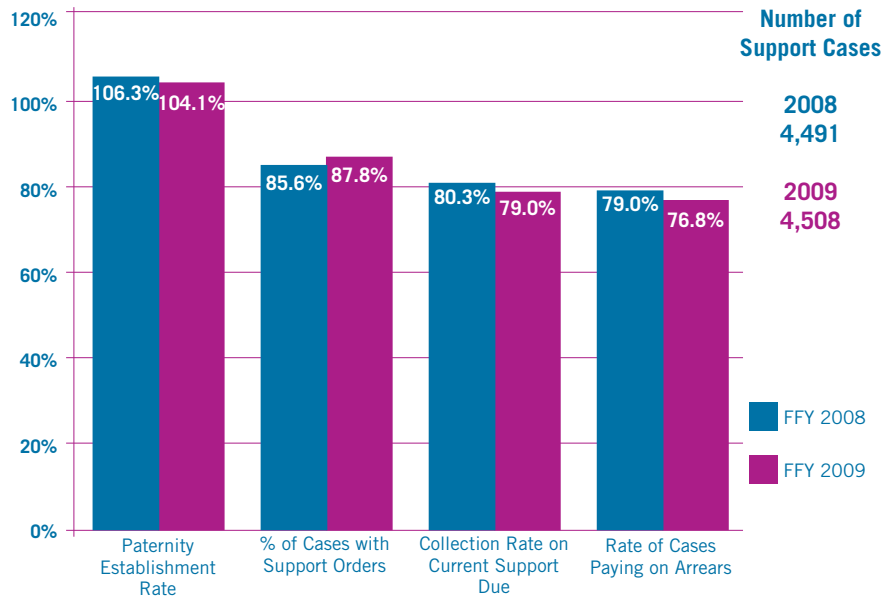
### Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



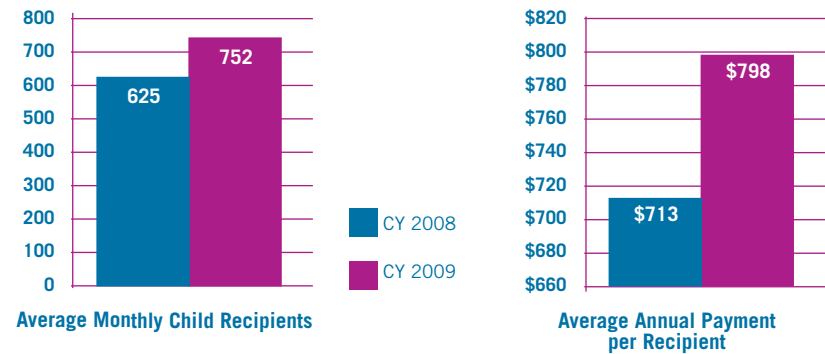
### Food Assistance



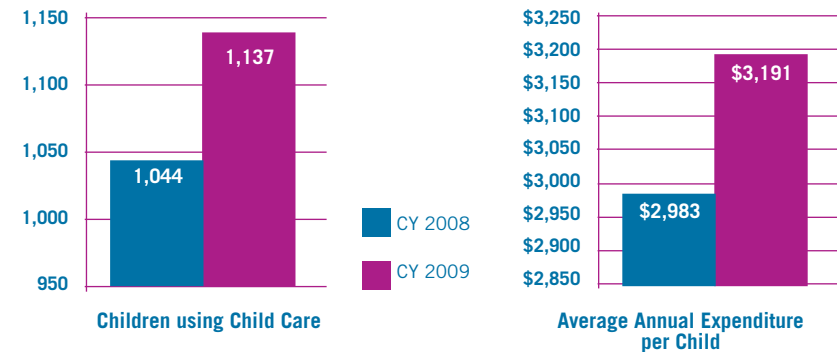
### Child Support Cases



### Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



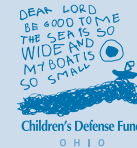
### Publicly Funded Child Care



# Erie

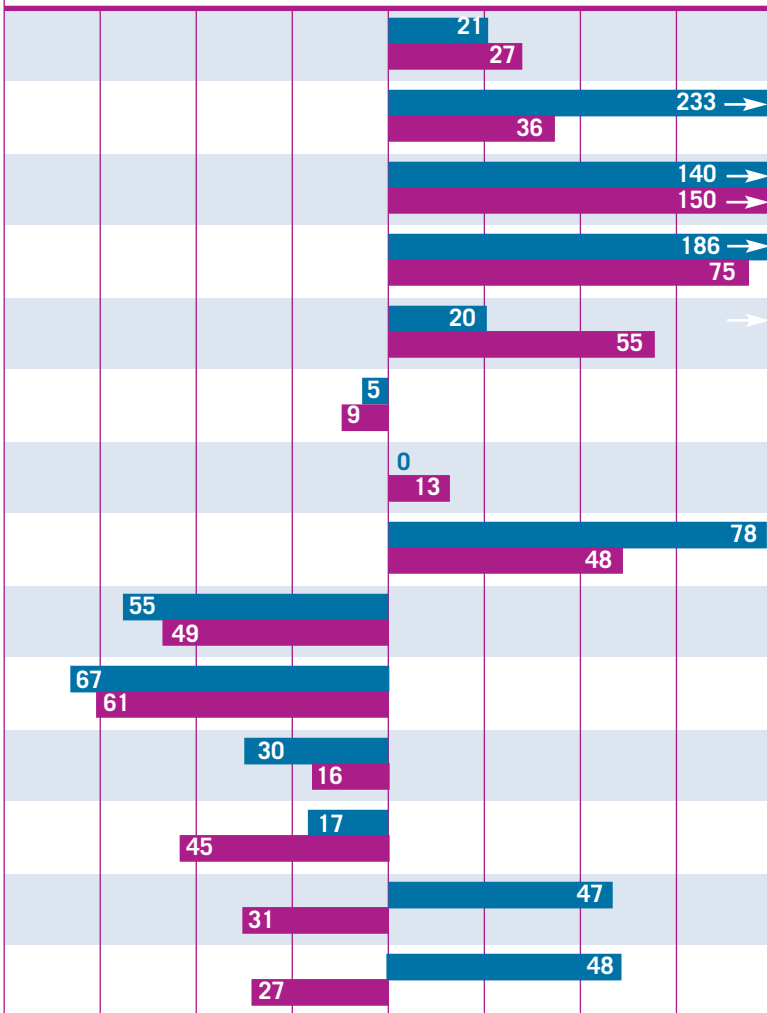
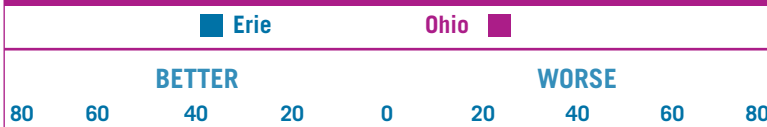


County Seat: Sandusky  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 76,963  
 Child Population: 16,928



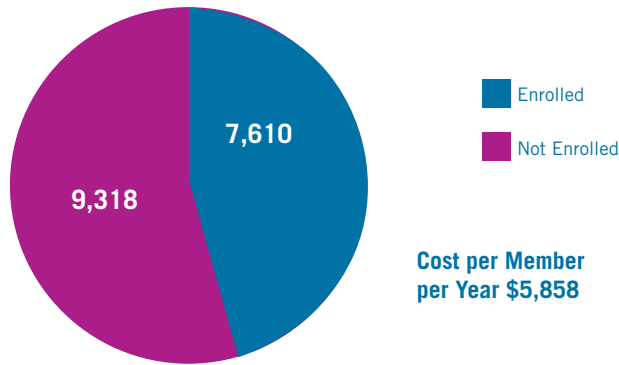
Children by Race:  
 White-82.4% • Black-11.6% • Asian-1.0% • Latino-4.5%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$47,093

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

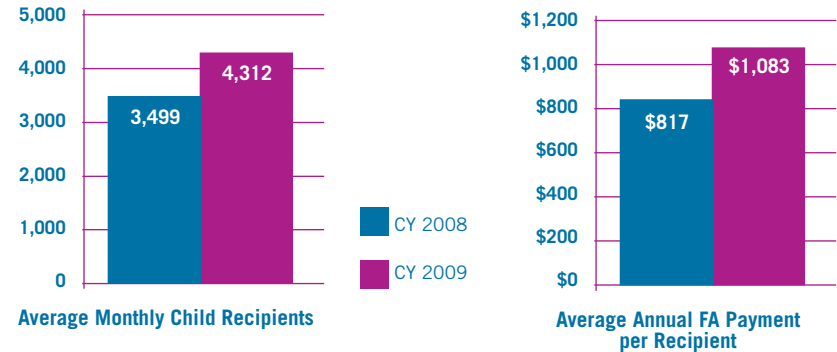


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	14	15
	2008	17	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	9	22
	2009	30	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	7	12
	2008	20	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	64	47
	2009	77	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	19	22
	2008	18	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	23	27
	2007	41	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	42	43
	2009	19	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	43	46
	2009	14	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	10	19
	2008	7	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	6	11
	2009	7	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	17	13
	2009	9	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	21	15
	2009	11	11

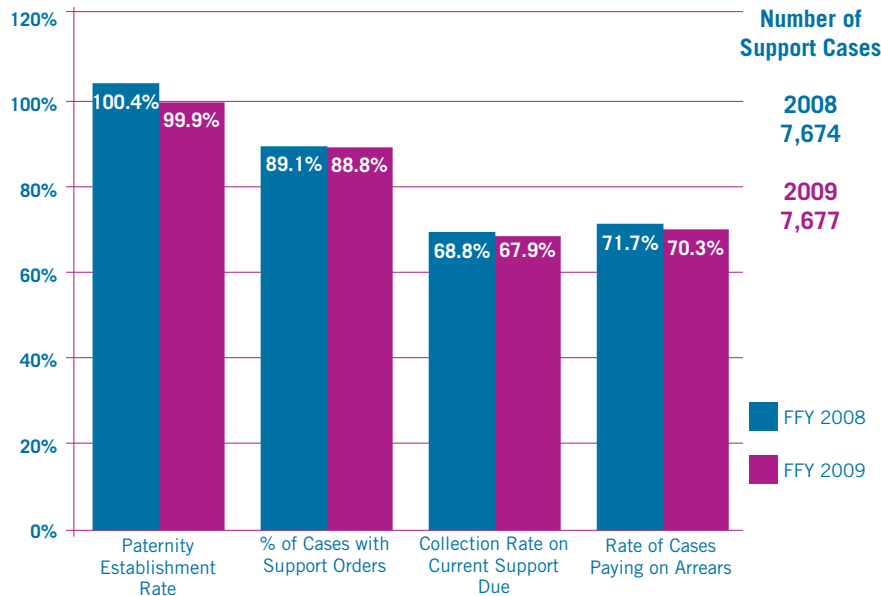
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



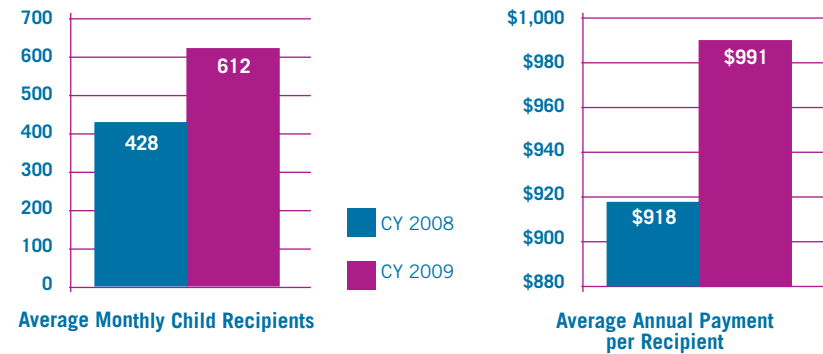
**Food Assistance**



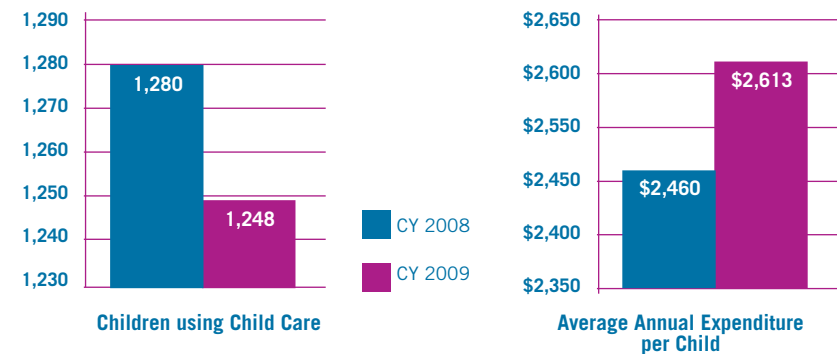
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



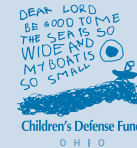
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Fairfield

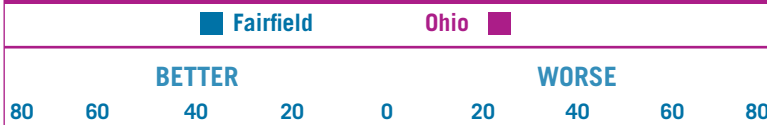


County Seat: Lancaster  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 143,712  
 Child Population: 36,696



Children by Race:  
 White-87.1% • Black-8.9% • Asian-1.1% • Latino-2.3%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$58,019

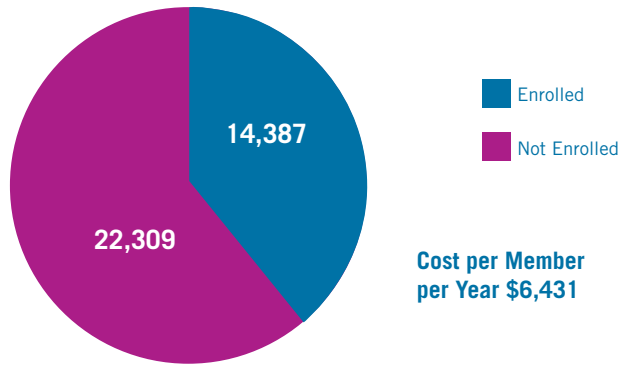
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



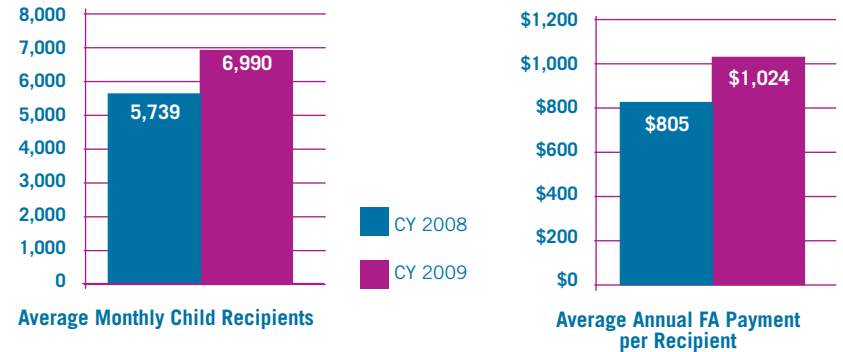
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	9	15
	2008	11	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	11	22
	2009	21	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	6	12
	2008	16	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	25	47
	2009	47	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	13	22
	2008	11	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	14	27
	2007	35	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	33	43
	2009	16	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	38	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	11	19
	2008	5	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	3	11
	2009	4	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	11	15
	2009	4	11



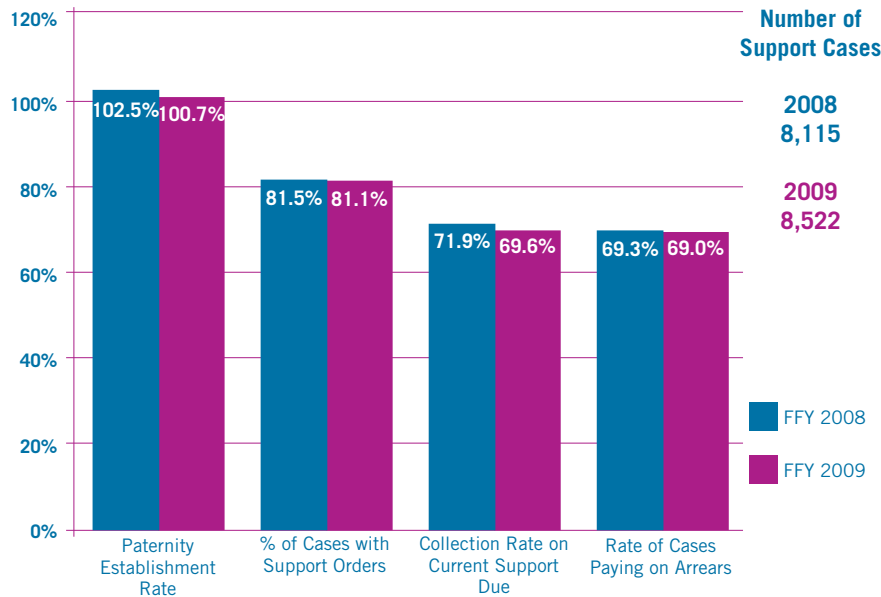
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



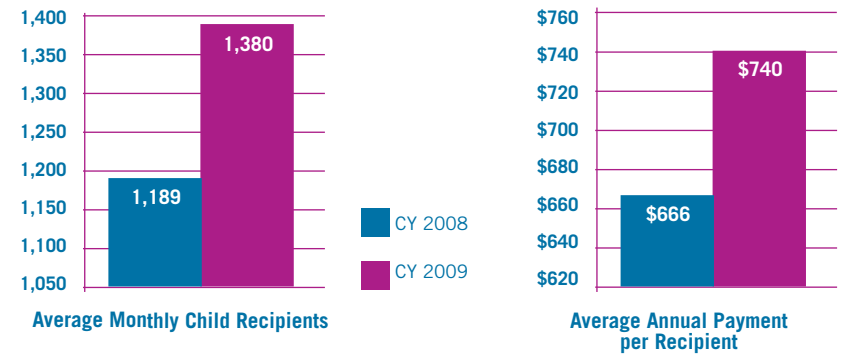
**Food Assistance**



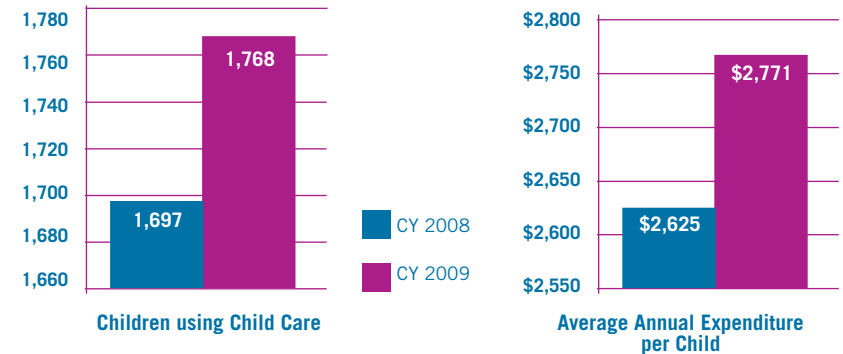
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



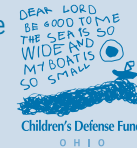
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Fayette

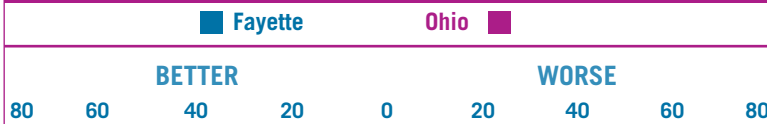


County Seat: Washington Court House  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 28,117  
 Child Population: 6,878



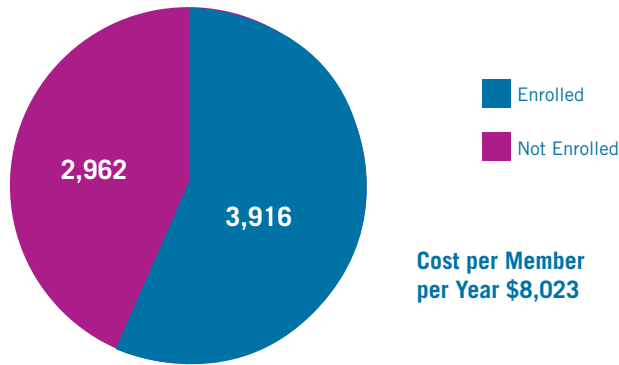
Children by Race:  
 White-93.2% • Black-2.7% • Asian-0.8% • Latino-3.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$44,703

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

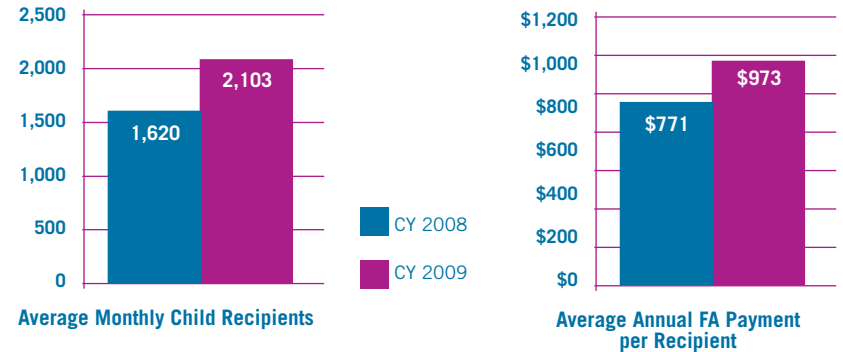


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15	15
	2008	20	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	19	22
	2009	28	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	11	12
	2008	24	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	49	47
	2009	81	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	26	22
	2008	29	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	31	27
	2007	50	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	41	43
	2009	24	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	50	46
	2009	22	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	14	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	1	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	4	13
	2009	12	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	16	15
	2009	7	11

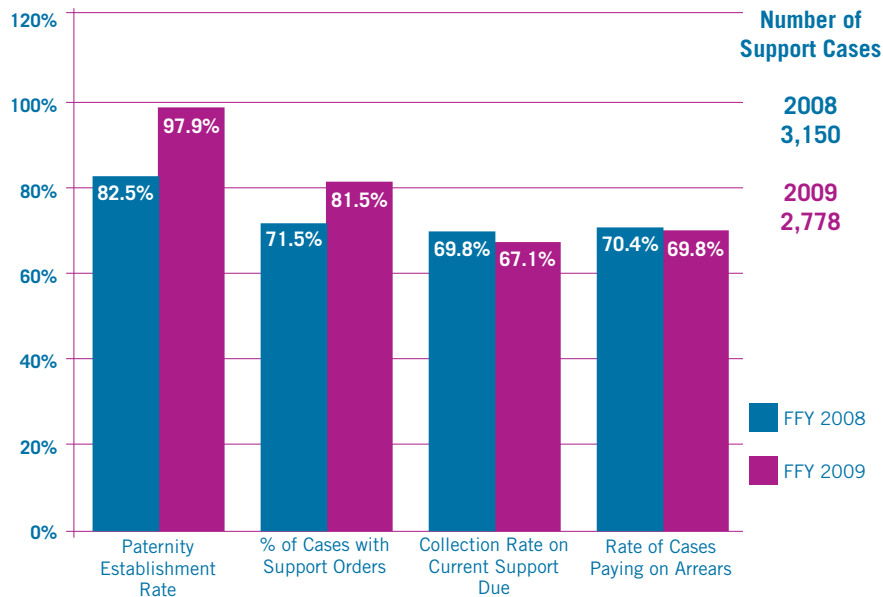
Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



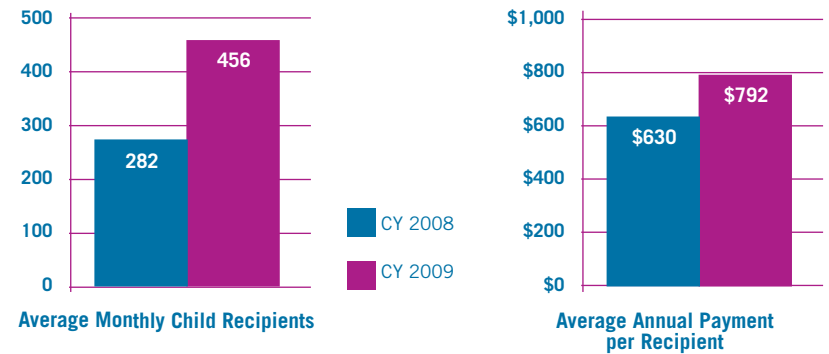
Food Assistance



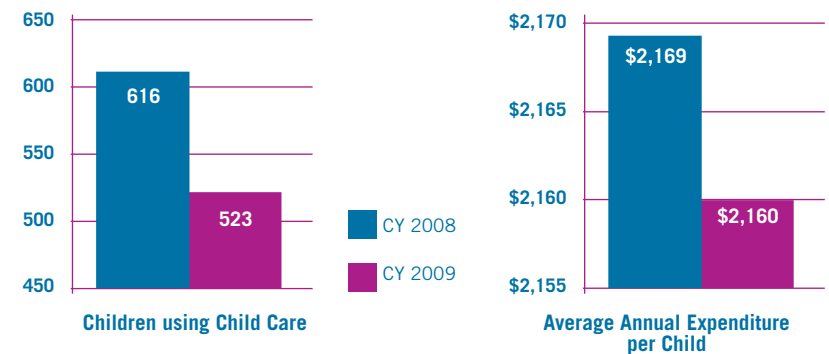
Child Support Cases



Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



Publicly Funded Child Care



# Franklin



County Seat: Columbus

County Type: Metropolitan

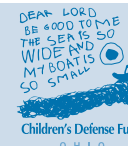
Total Population: 1,150,122

Child Population: 275,763

Children by Race:

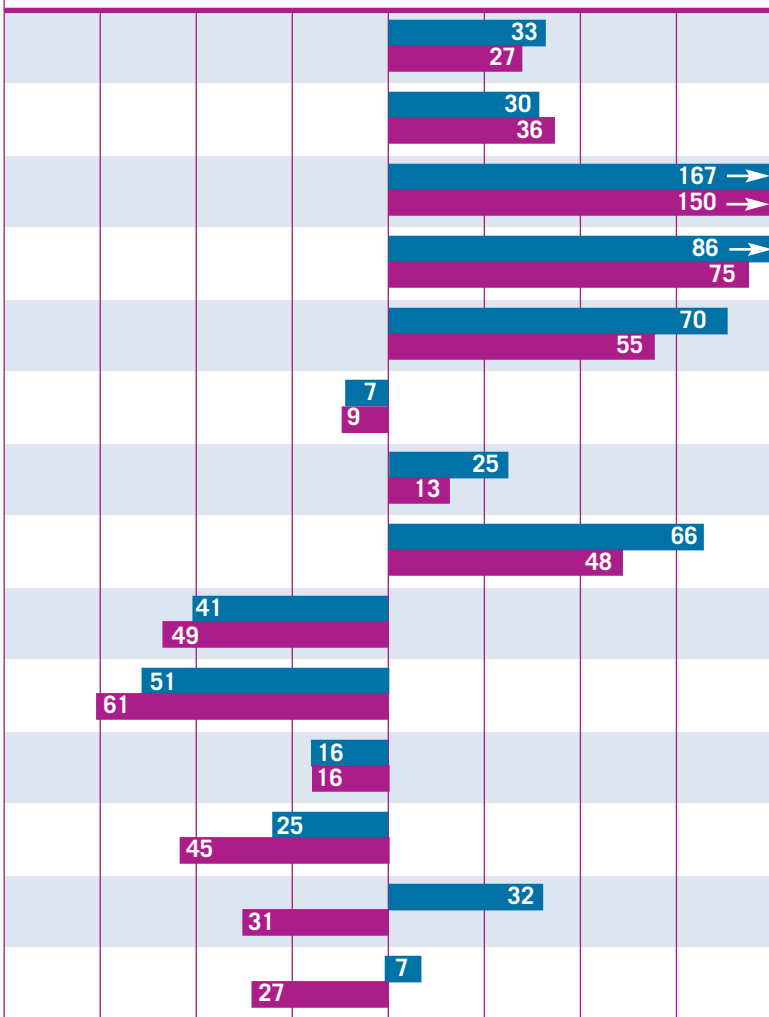
White-66.6% • Black-25.1% • Asian-4.1% • Latino-6.8%

Estimated Median Household Income: \$51,246



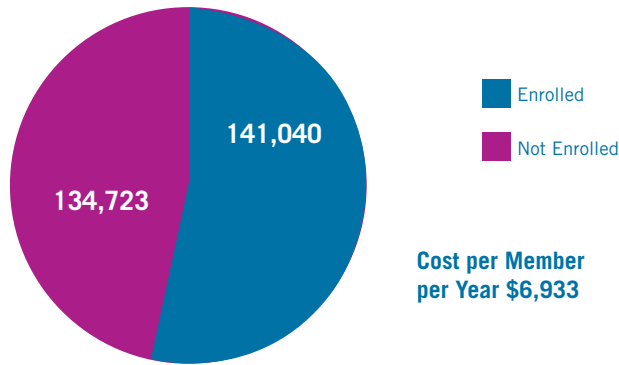
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Franklin Ohio



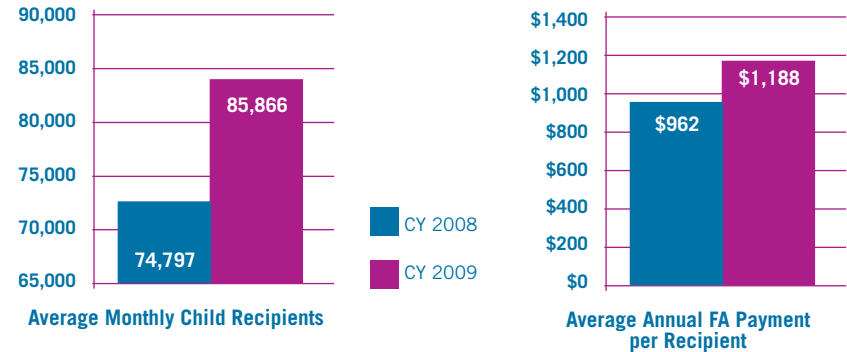
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15	15
	2008	20	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	27	22
	2009	35	30
Unemployment rate	2001	3	4
	2009	8	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	14	12
	2008	26	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	56	47
	2009	95	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	27	22
	2008	25	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	10	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	29	27
	2007	48	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	44	43
	2009	26	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	47	46
	2009	23	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	25	19
	2008	29	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	12	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	22	13
	2009	15	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	14	15
	2009	13	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

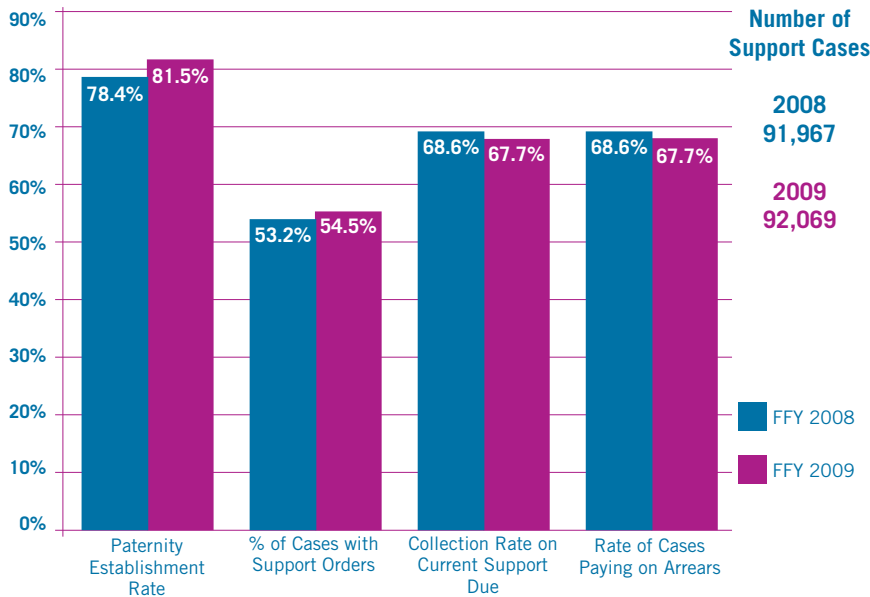


Cost per Member per Year \$6,933

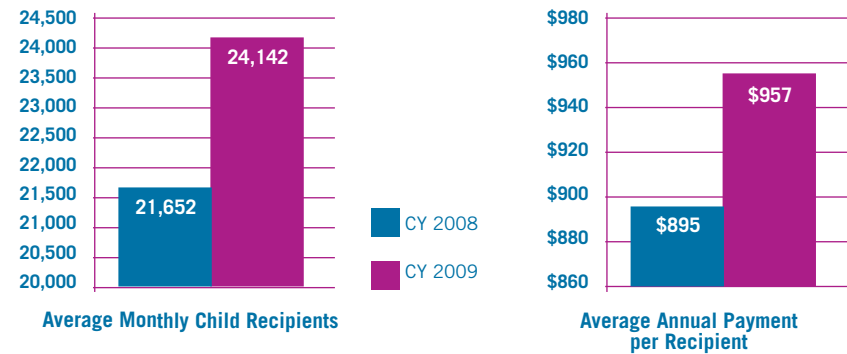
**Food Assistance**



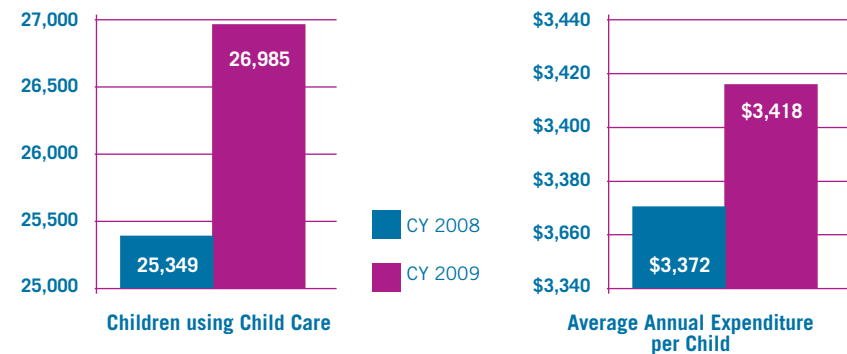
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



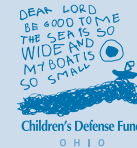
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Fulton

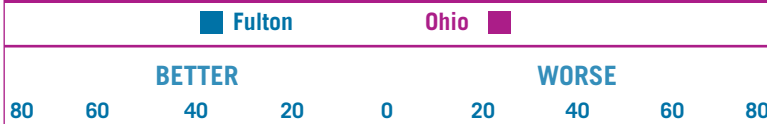


County Seat: Wauseon  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 42,402  
 Child Population: 10,717



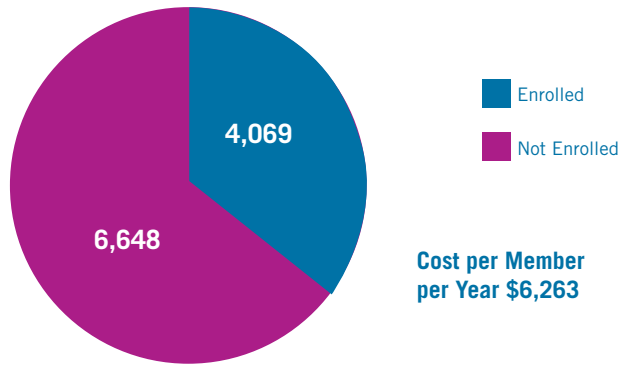
Children by Race:  
 White-95.9% • Black-1.3% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-10.7%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$51,772

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

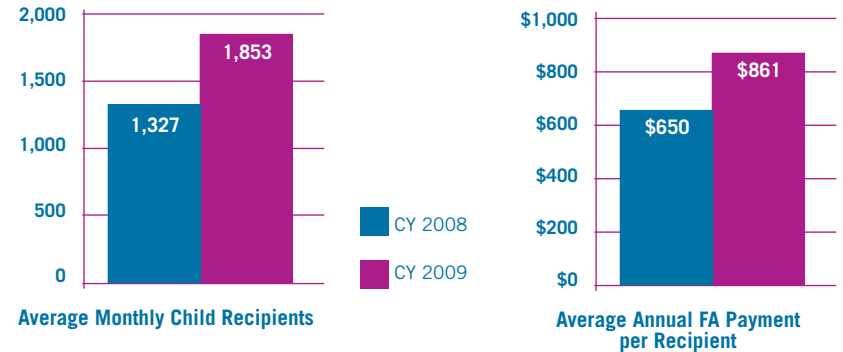


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	8	15
	2008	11	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	13	22
	2009	24	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	5	12
	2008	13	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	23	47
	2009	40	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	10	22
	2008	5	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	14	27
	2007	32	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	38	43
	2009	16	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	36	46
	2009	10	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	14	19
	2008	3	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	16	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	3	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	8	15
	2009	4	11

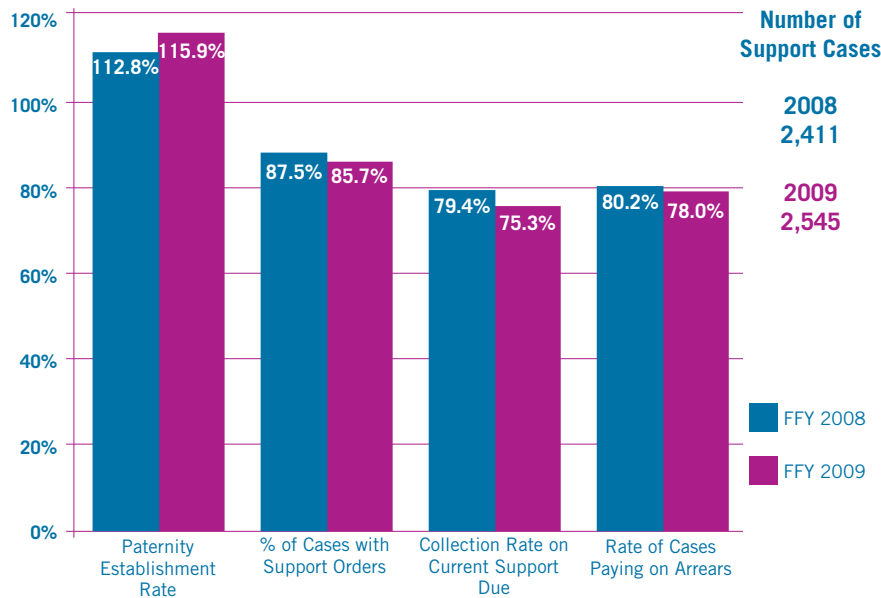
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



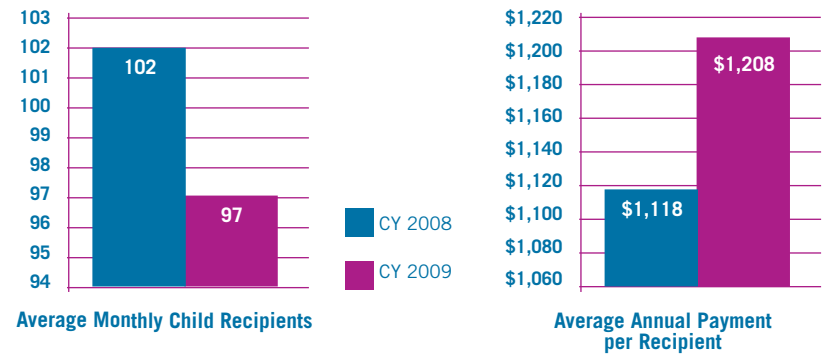
**Food Assistance**



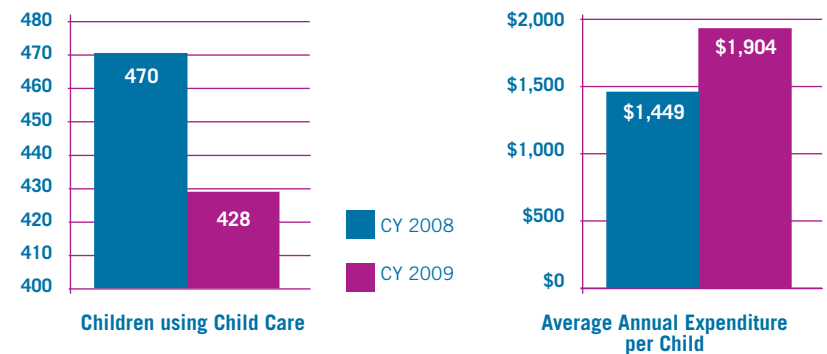
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



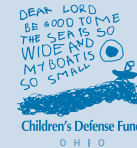
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Gallia

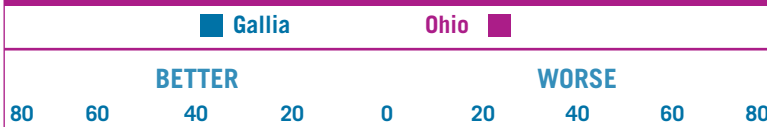


County Seat: Gallipolis  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 30,694  
 Child Population: 7,006



Children by Race:  
 White-93.3% • Black-3.5% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-1.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$38,997

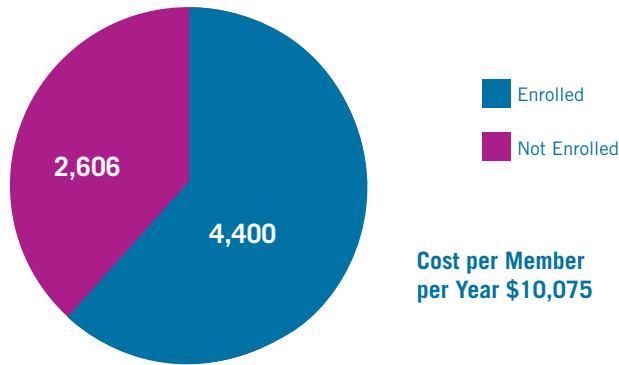
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	25	15
	2008	31	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	26	22
	2009	40	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	24	12
	2008	30	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	49	47
	2009	49	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	21	22
	2008	30	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	12	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	33	27
	2007	63	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	55	43
	2009	14	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	53	46
	2009	12	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	18	19
	2008	14	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	8	11
	2009	4	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	14	13
	2009	6	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	12	15
	2009	7	11

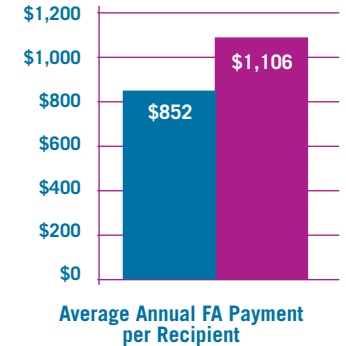
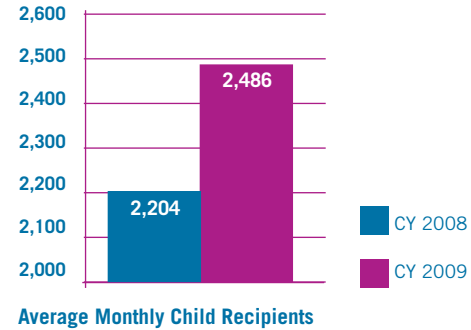


**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

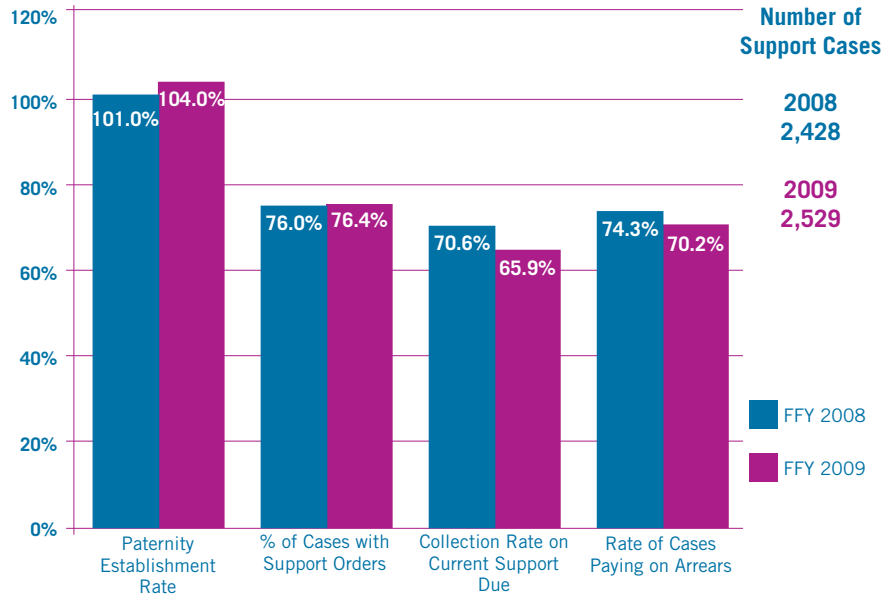


Cost per Member per Year \$10,075

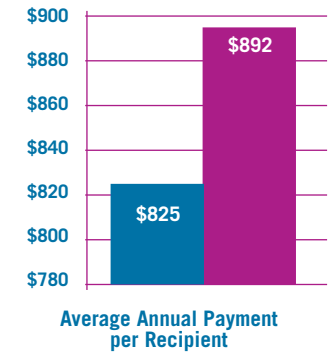
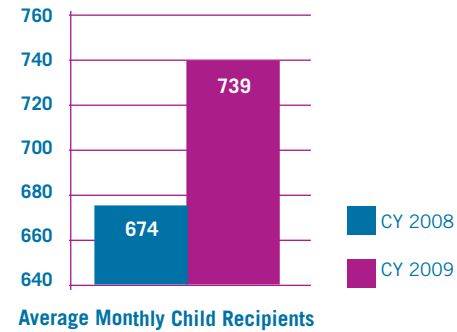
**Food Assistance**



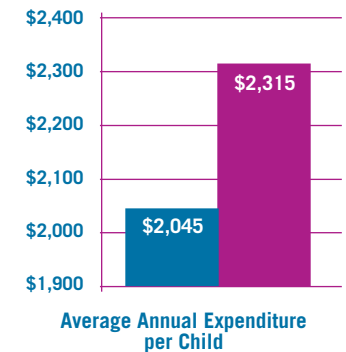
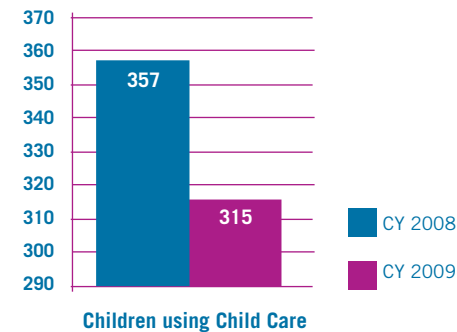
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



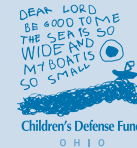
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Geauga

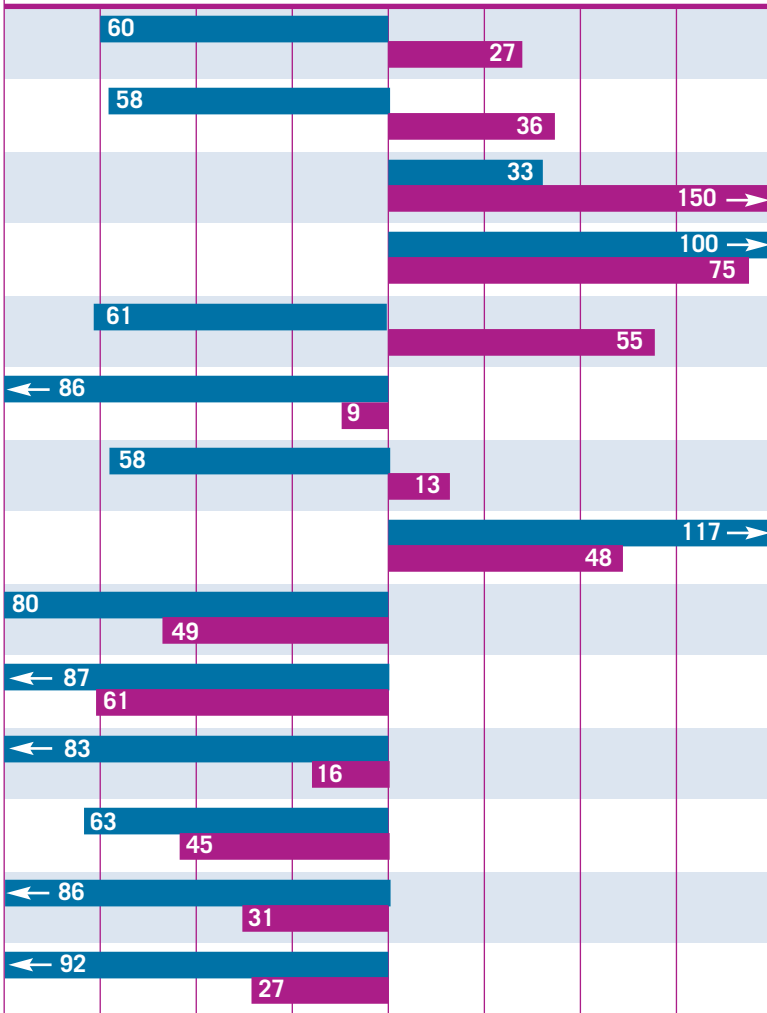


County Seat: Chardon  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 99,060  
 Child Population: 24,926



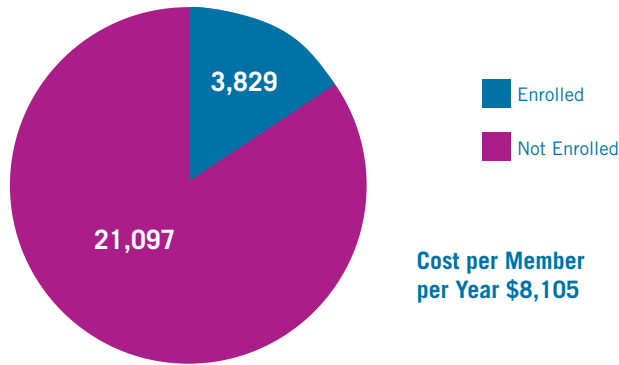
Children by Race:  
 White-95.6% • Black-2.1% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-1.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$62,223

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



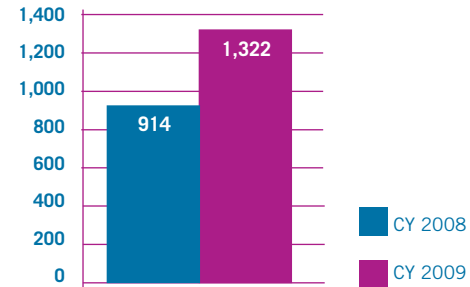
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	25	15
	2008	10	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	26	22
	2009	11	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	8	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	2	12
	2008	4	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	49	47
	2009	19	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	21	22
	2008	3	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	12	8
	2008	5	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	6	27
	2007	13	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	55	43
	2009	11	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	53	46
	2009	7	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	18	19
	2008	3	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	8	11
	2009	3	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	14	13
	2009	2	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	12	15
	2009	1	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

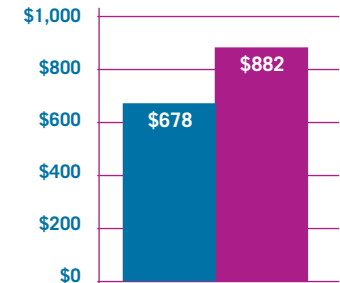


Cost per Member per Year \$8,105

**Food Assistance**

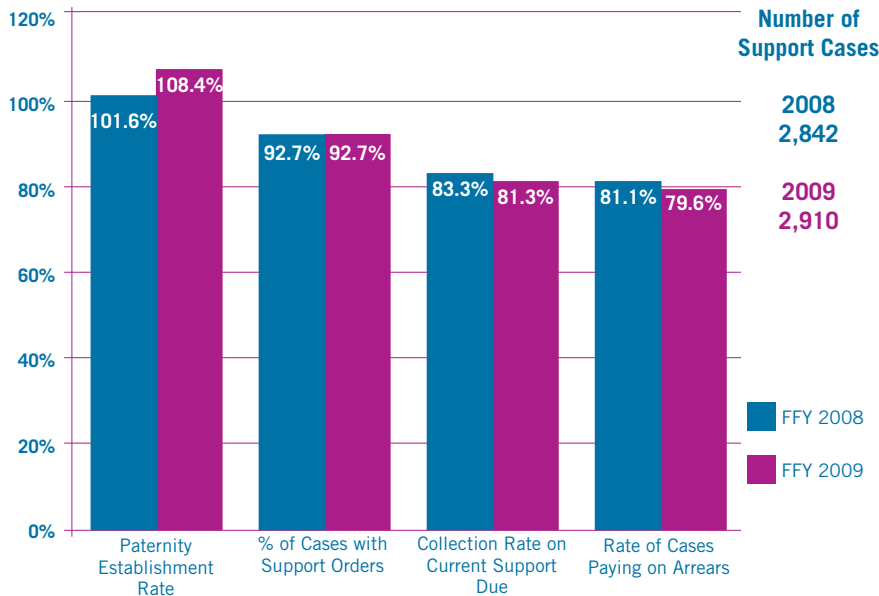


Average Monthly Child Recipients



Average Annual FA Payment per Recipient

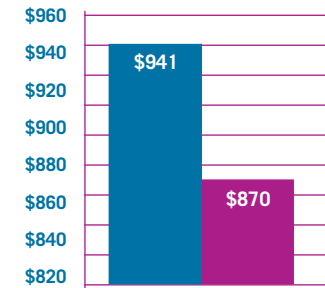
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**

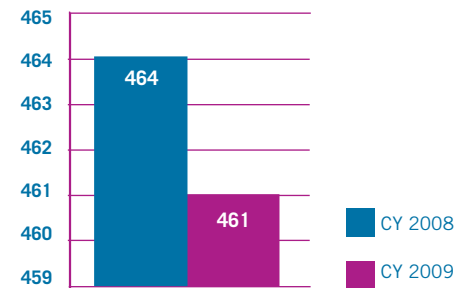


Average Monthly Child Recipients

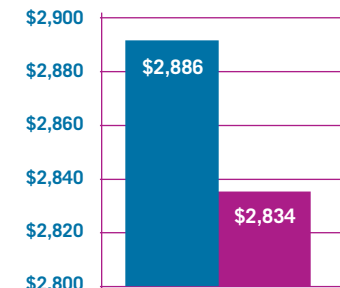


Average Annual Payment per Recipient

**Publicly Funded Child Care**



Children using Child Care

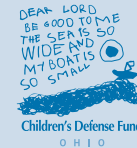


Average Annual Expenditure per Child

# Greene

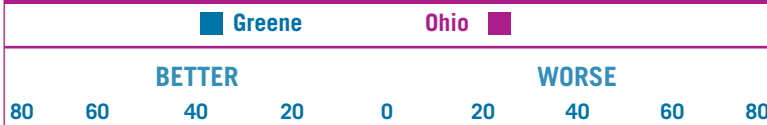


County Seat: Xenia  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 159,823  
 Child Population: 34,583



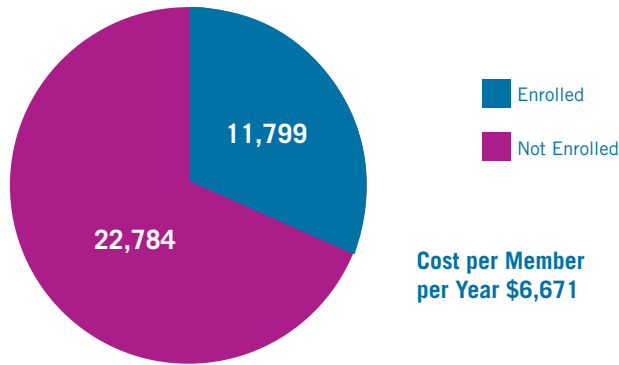
Children by Race:  
 White—84.7% • Black—9.1% • Asian—2.3% • Latino—3.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$58,153

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

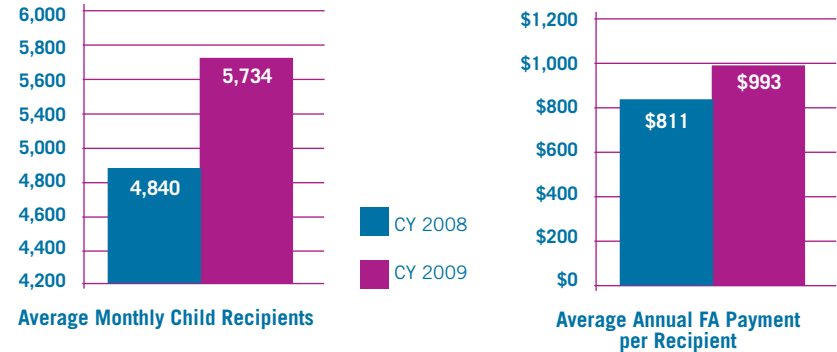


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	9	15
	2008	13	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	13	22
	2009	20	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	10	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	8	12
	2008	14	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	34	47
	2009	57	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	18	22
	2008	12	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	19	27
	2007	30	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	43	43
	2009	18	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	44	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	22	19
	2008	10	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	12	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	6	13
	2009	7	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	13	15
	2009	10	11

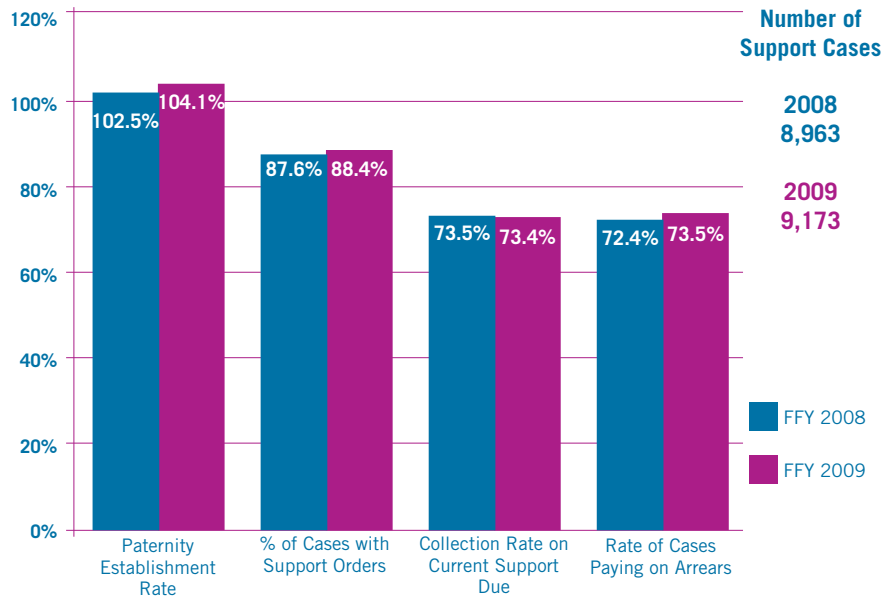
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



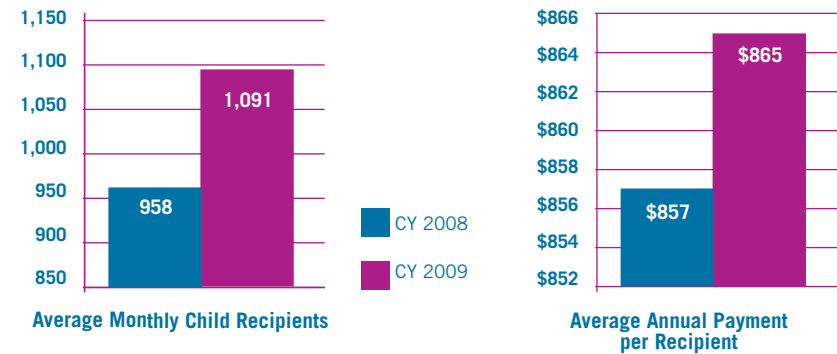
**Food Assistance**



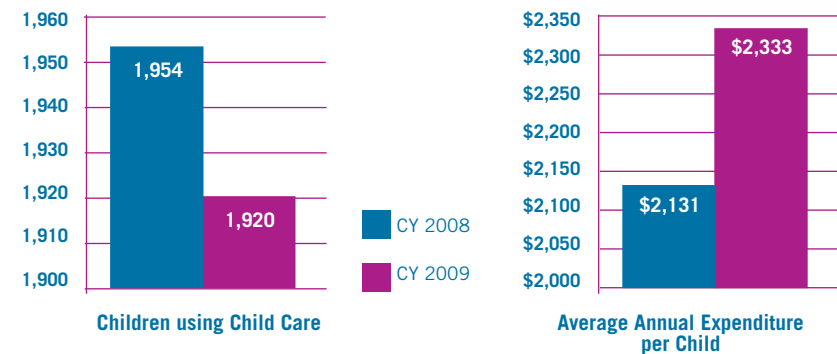
**Child Support Cases**



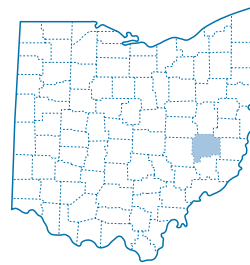
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**

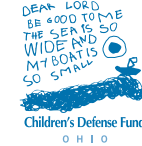


# Guernsey

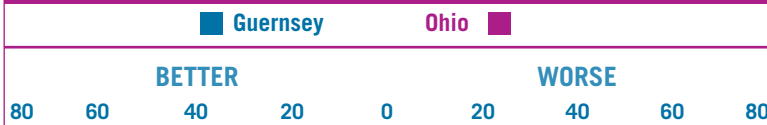


County Seat: Cambridge  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 40,054  
 Child Population: 9,596  
 Children by Race:

White-94.0% • Black-2.3% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-1.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$37,325

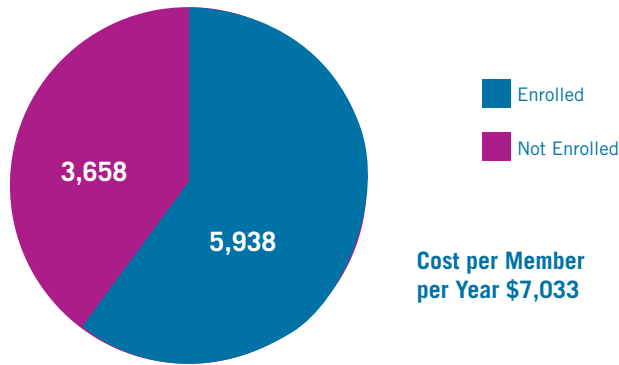


## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

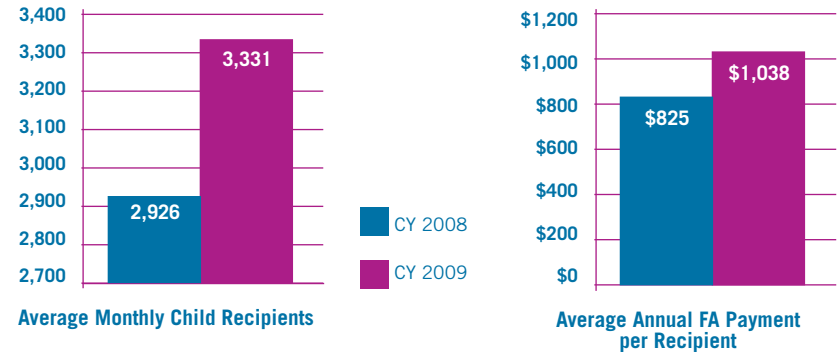


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	22	15
	2008	27	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	27	22
	2009	47	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	15	12
	2008	31	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	48	47
	2009	72	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	18	22
	2008	10	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	43	27
	2007	60	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	43	43
	2009	23	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	54	46
	2009	18	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	19	19
	2008	14	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	15	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	12	13
	2009	10	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	17	15
	2009	12	11

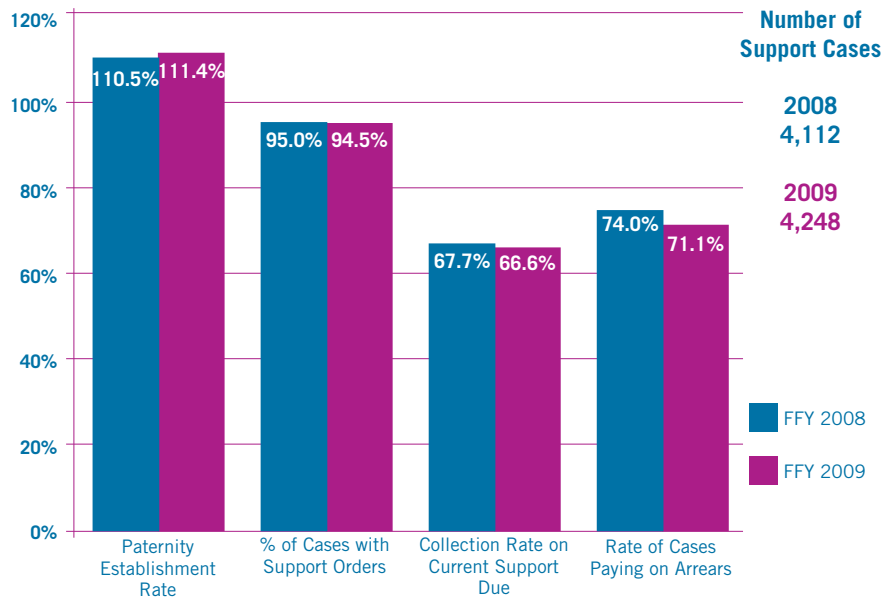
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



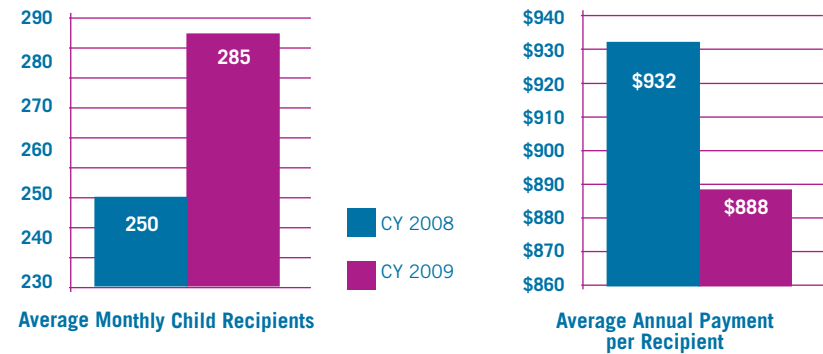
**Food Assistance**



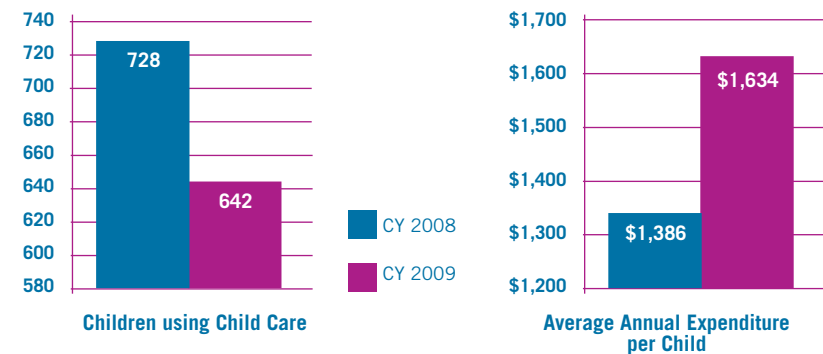
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



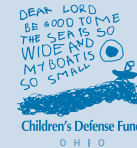
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Hamilton



County Seat: Cincinnati  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 855,062  
 Child Population: 200,406



Children by Race:  
 White-63.7% • Black-31.0% • Asian-2.1% • Latino-3.3%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$50,285

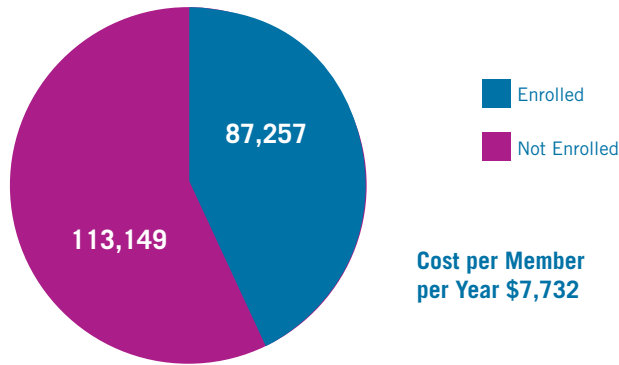
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



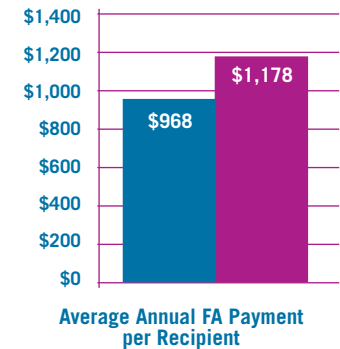
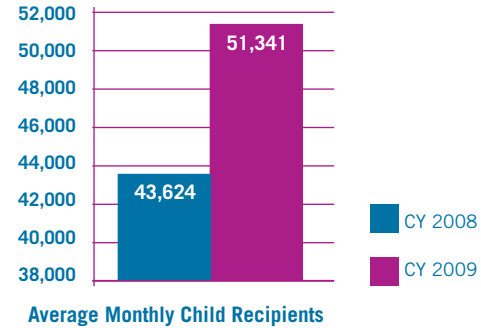
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	16	15
	2008	20	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	22	22
	2009	32	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	13	12
	2008	21	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	79	47
	2009	124	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	29	22
	2008	24	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	10	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	30	27
	2007	40	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	50	43
	2009	27	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	50	46
	2009	23	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	23	19
	2008	18	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	11	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	16	13
	2009	11	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	17	15
	2009	15	11



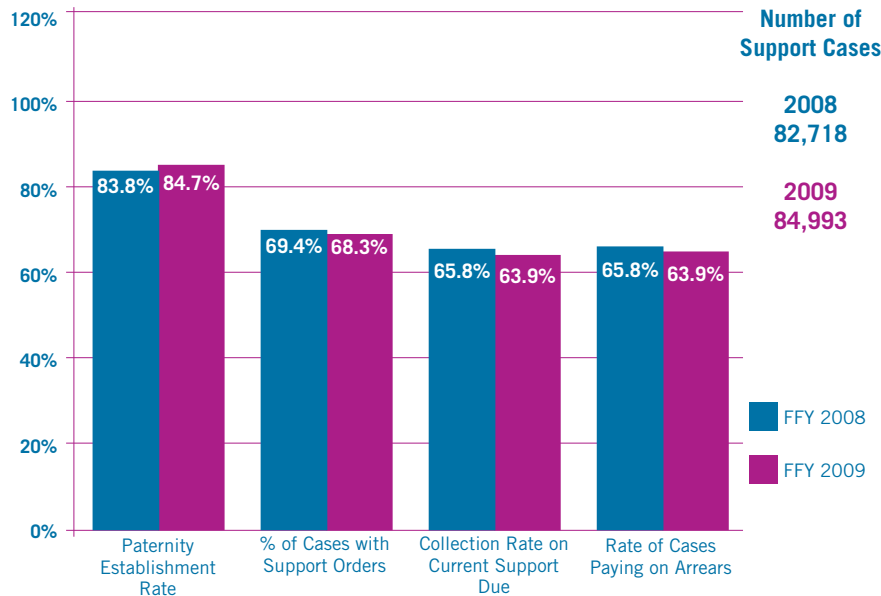
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



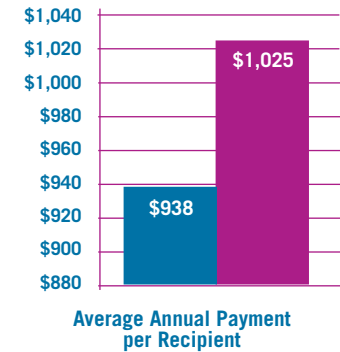
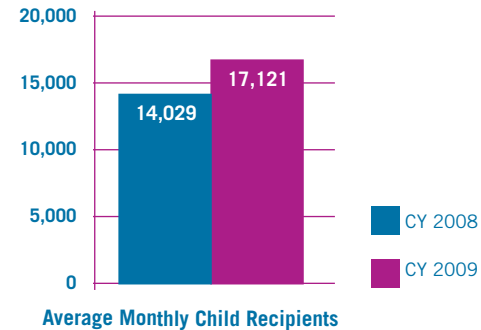
**Food Assistance**



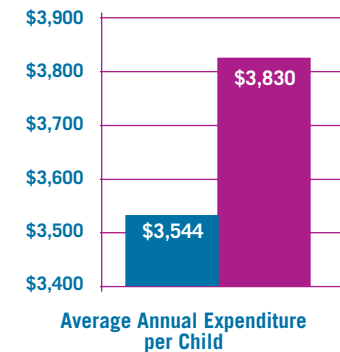
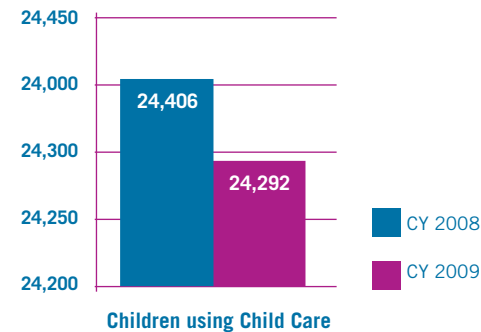
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



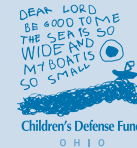
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Hancock

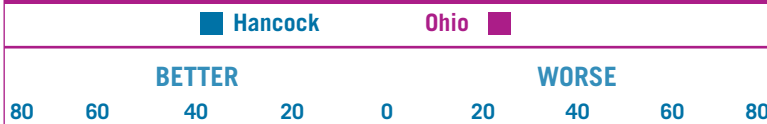


County Seat: Findlay  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 74,538  
 Child Population: 17,306



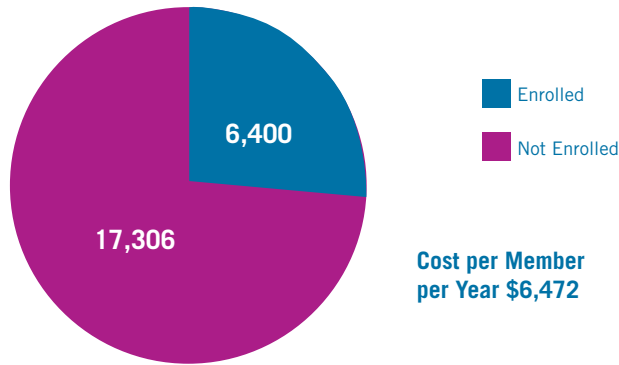
Children by Race:  
 White-93.1% • Black-2.5% • Asian-1.9% • Latino-6.2%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$51,823

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

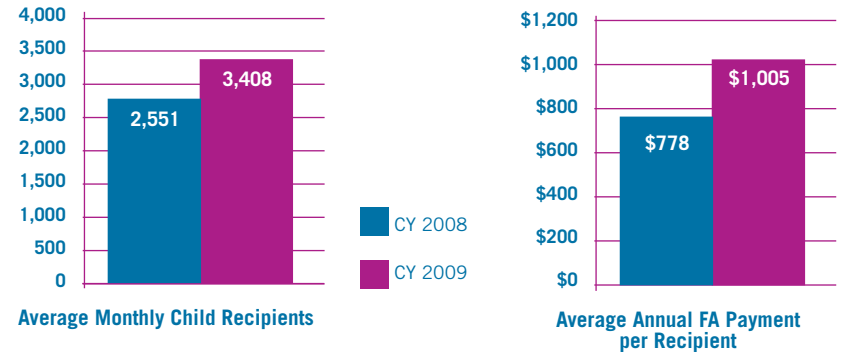


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	10	15
	2008	13	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	12	22
	2009	21	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	10	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	5	12
	2008	15	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	35	47
	2009	51	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	18	22
	2008	19	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	17	27
	2007	31	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	39	43
	2009	19	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	41	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	11	19
	2008	10	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	6	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	3	13
	2009	6	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	15	15
	2009	12	11

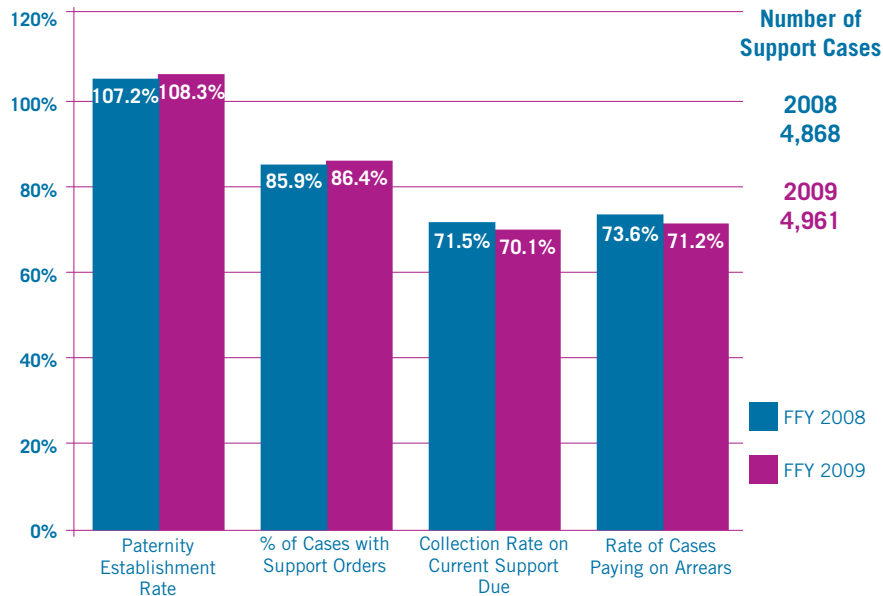
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



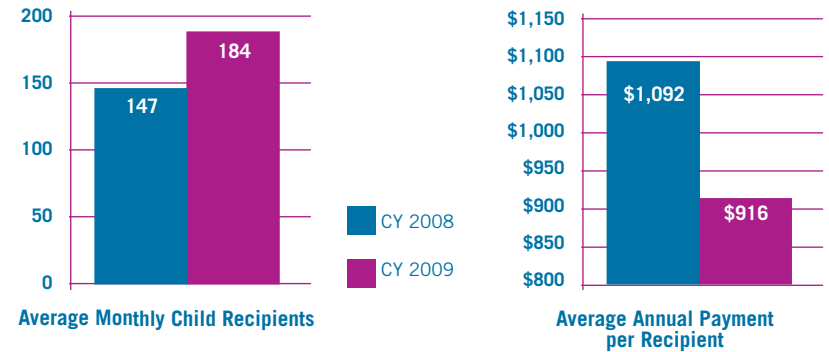
**Food Assistance**



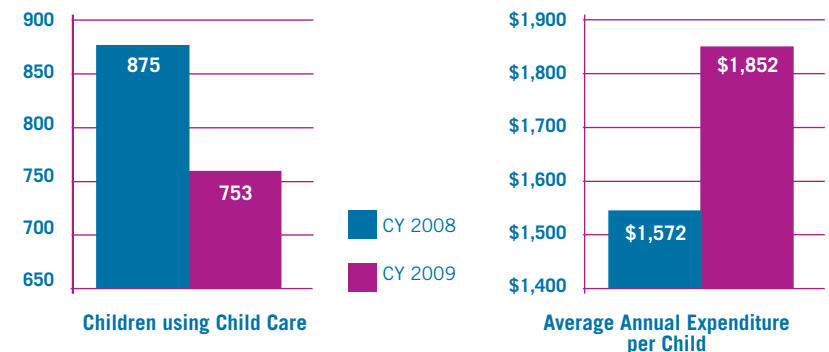
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



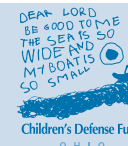
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Hardin



County Seat: Kenton  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 31,818  
 Child Population: 7,061



Children by Race:  
 White-96.3% • Black-1.3% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-1.6%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$42,670

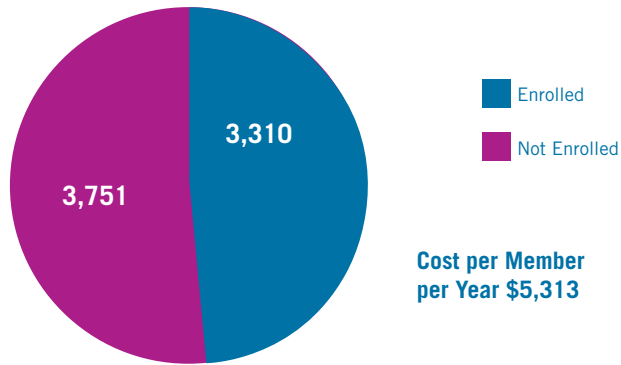
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

■ Hardin County ■ Ohio

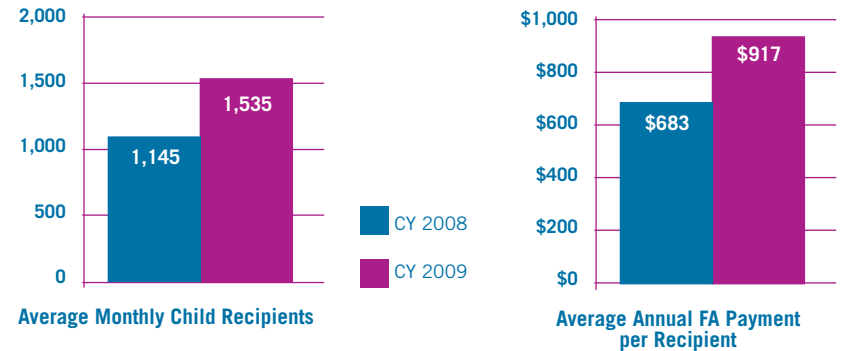
BETTER 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 WORSE

Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15	15
	2008	19	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	16	22
	2009	30	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	8	12
	2008	16	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	15	47
	2009	19	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	26	22
	2008	22	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	24	27
	2007	40	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	35	43
	2009	20	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	46	46
	2009	18	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	12	19
	2008	10	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	6	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	9	13
	2009	5	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	12	15
	2009	7	11

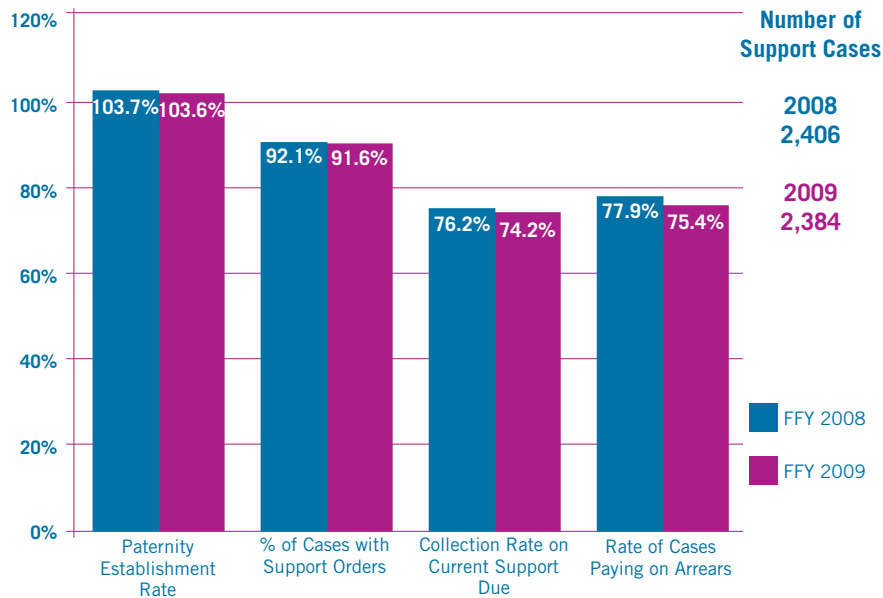
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



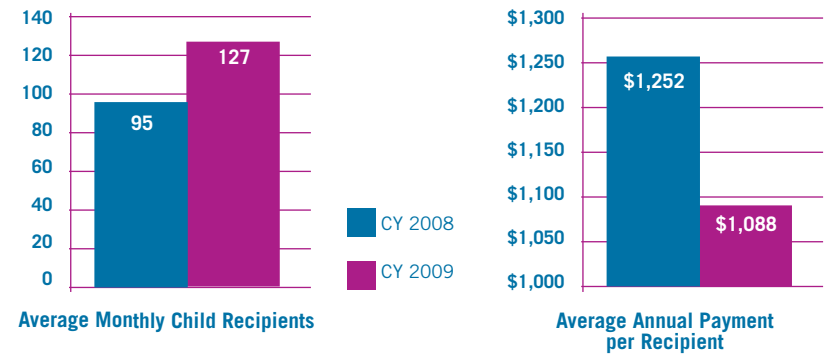
**Food Assistance**



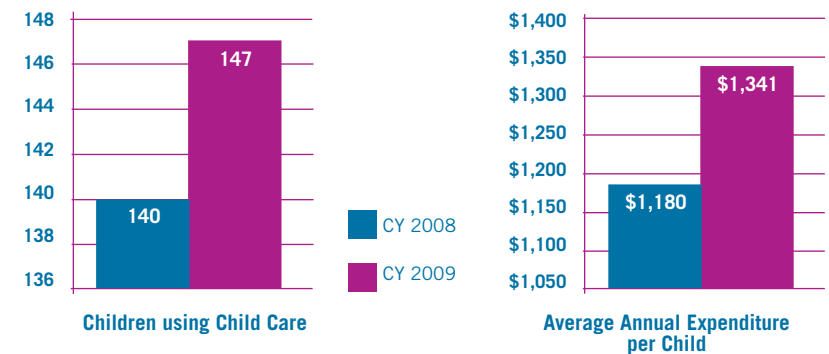
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



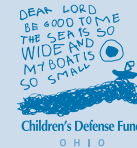
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Harrison

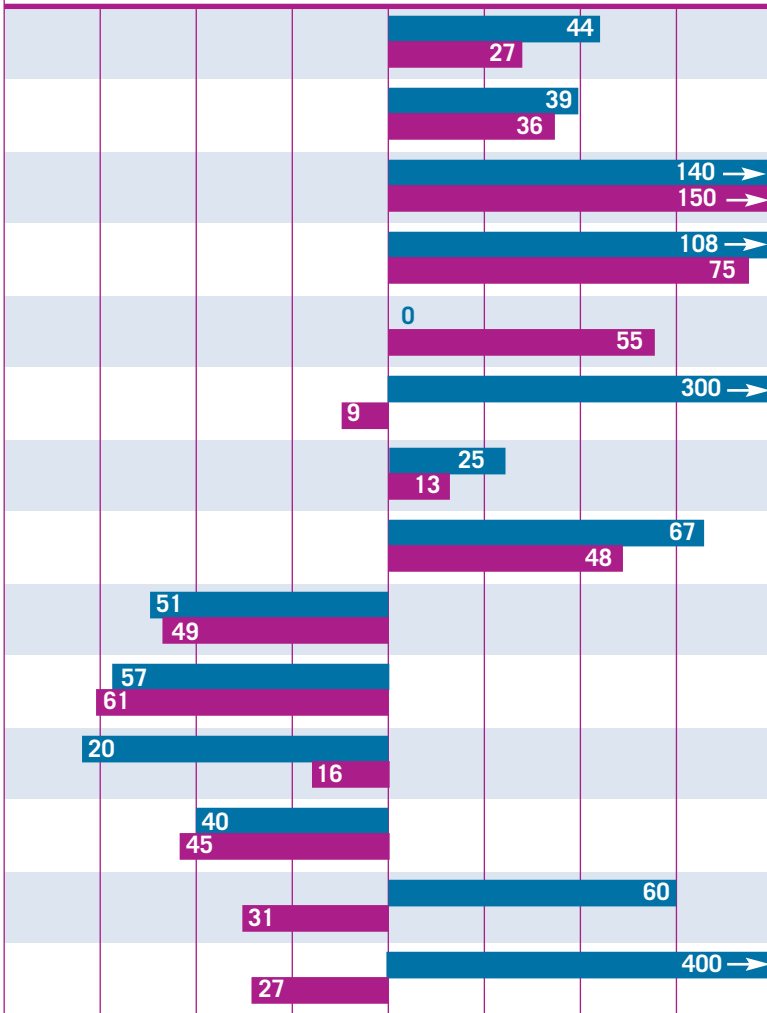


County Seat: Cadiz  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 15,268  
 Child Population: 3,276



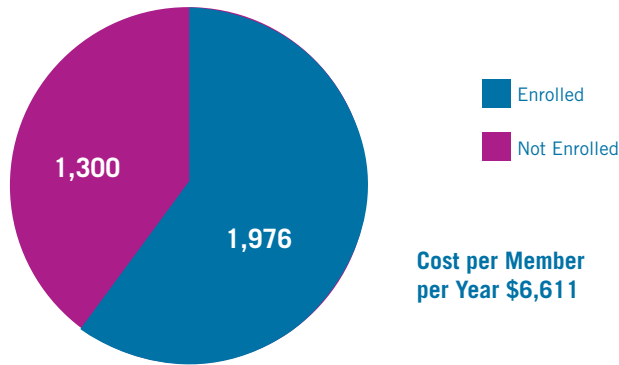
Children by Race:  
 White-93.8% • Black-2.9% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-0.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$35,655

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



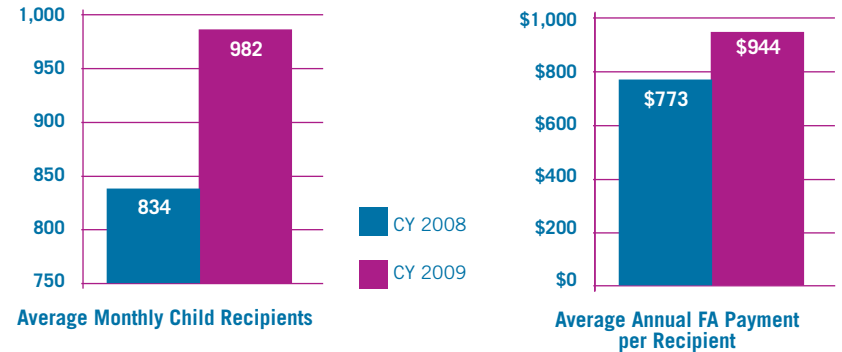
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	18	15
	2008	26	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	31	22
	2009	43	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	12	12
	2008	25	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	30	47
	2009	30	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	6	22
	2008	24	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	4	8
	2008	5	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	36	27
	2007	60	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	59	43
	2009	29	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	47	46
	2009	20	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	10	19
	2008	12	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	6	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	2	15
	2009	10	11

Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009

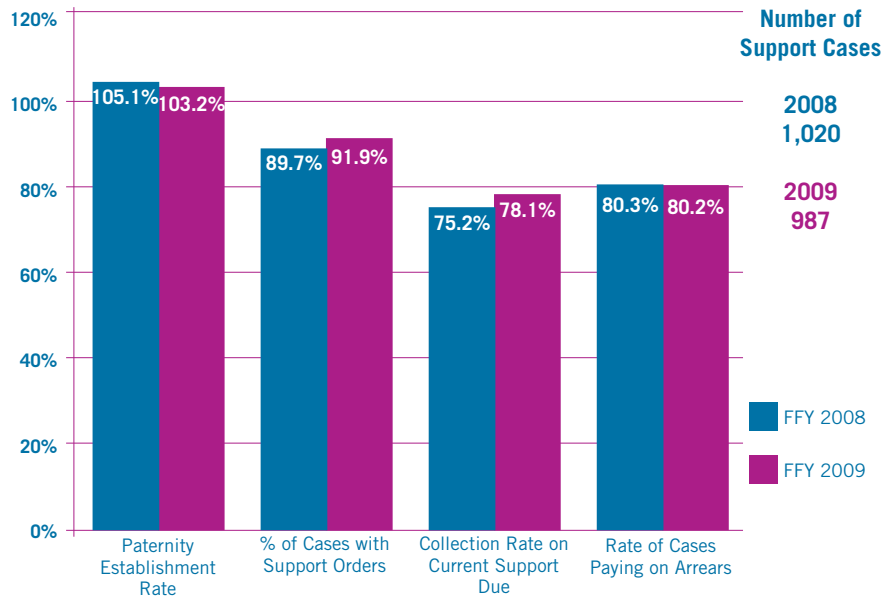


Cost per Member per Year \$6,611

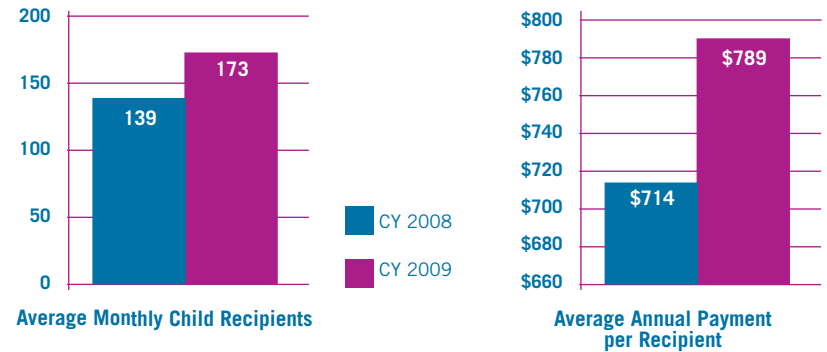
Food Assistance



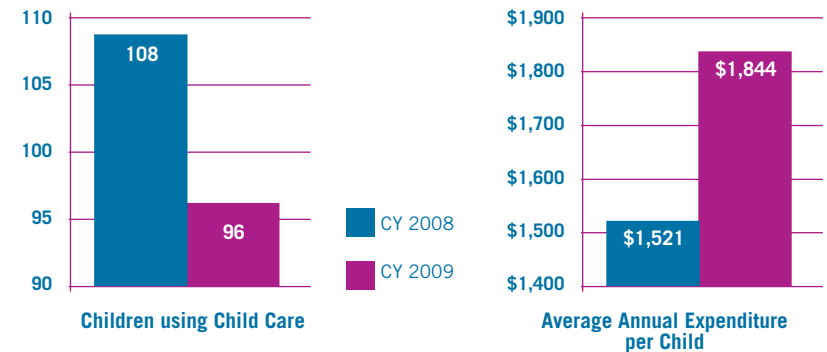
Child Support Cases



Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



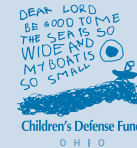
Publicly Funded Child Care



# Henry

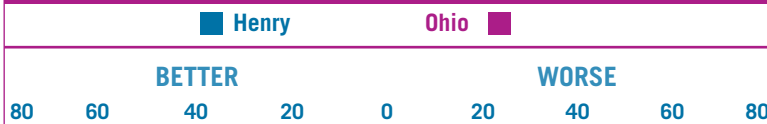


County Seat: Napoleon  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 28,648  
 Child Population: 7,234



Children by Race:  
 White-95.8% • Black-1.8% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-10.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$50,459

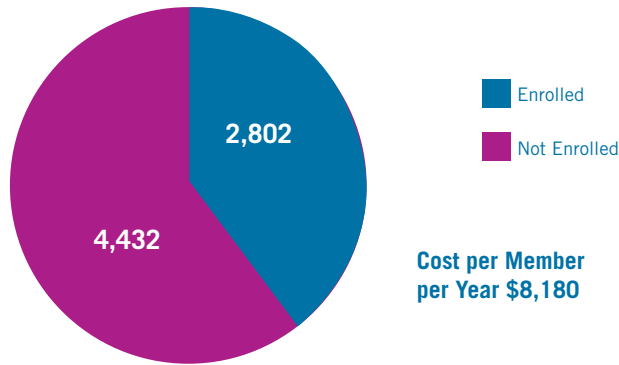
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



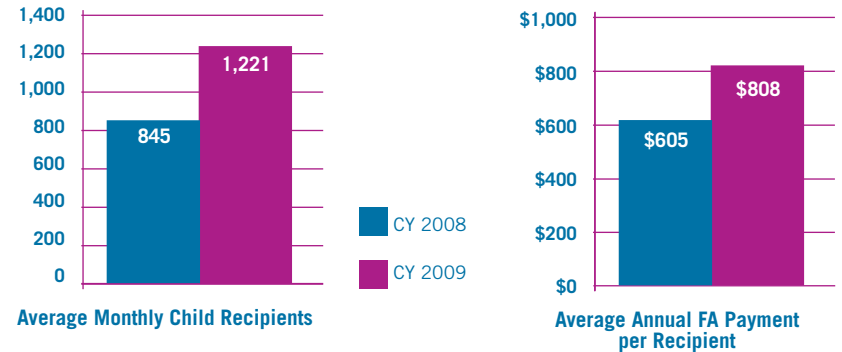
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	10	15
	2008	13	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	11	22
	2009	23	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	5	12
	2008	12	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	27	47
	2009	39	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	12	22
	2008	12	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	16	27
	2007	34	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	33	43
	2009	16	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	36	46
	2009	14	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	17	19
	2008	10	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	7	11
	2009	14	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	6	13
	2009	5	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	13	15
	2009	13	11



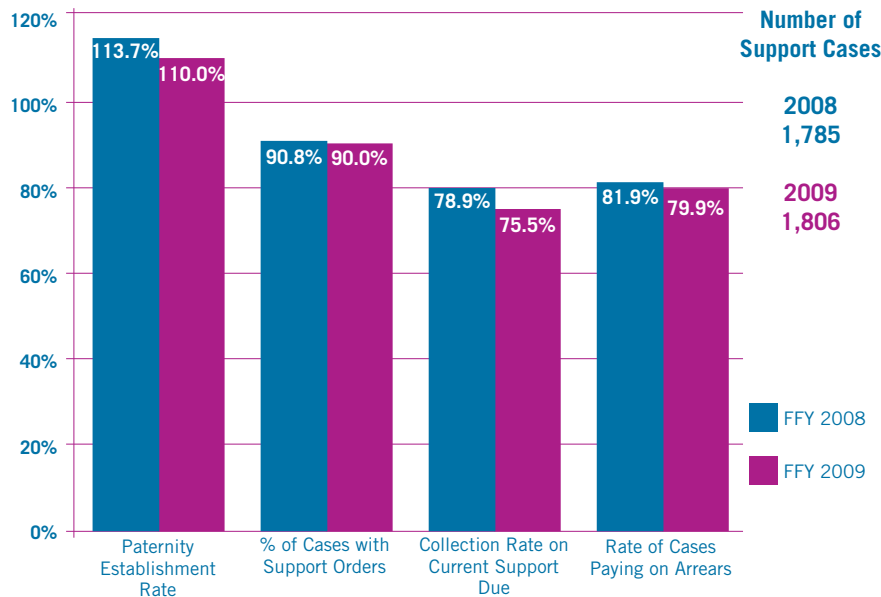
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



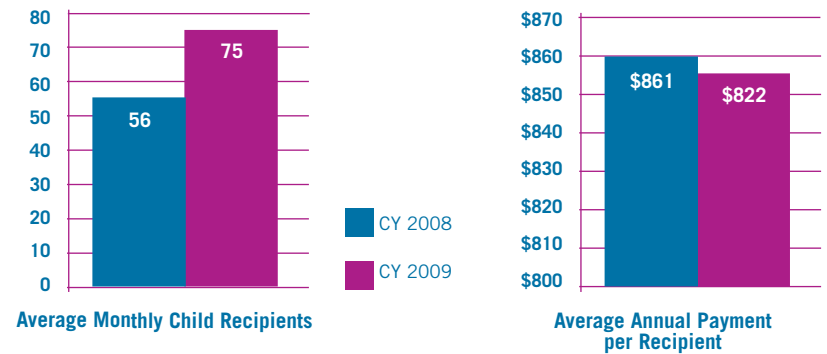
**Food Assistance**



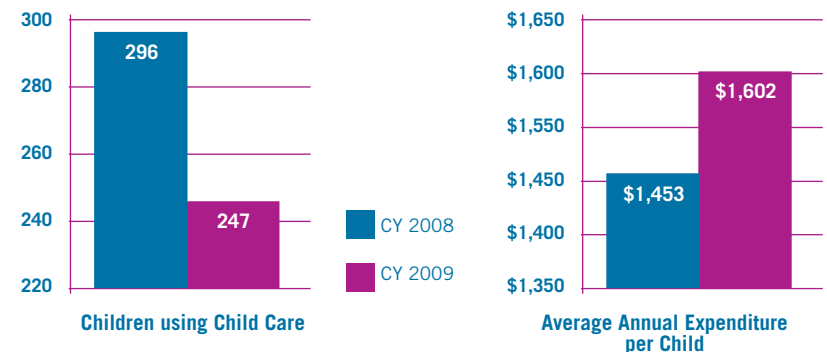
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



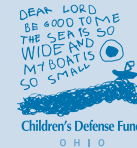
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Highland



County Seat: Hillsboro  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 42,178  
 Child Population: 10,584



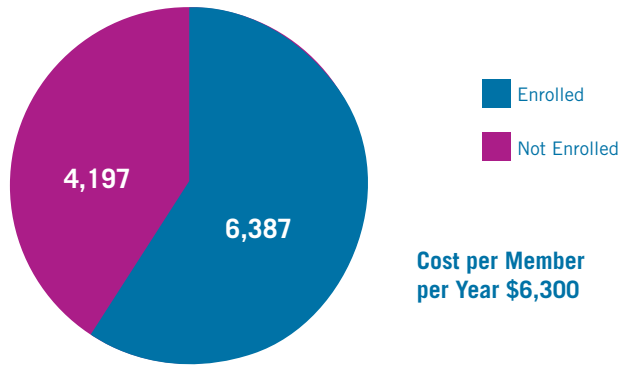
Children by Race:  
 White-95.1% • Black-2.1% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-1.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$43,895

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

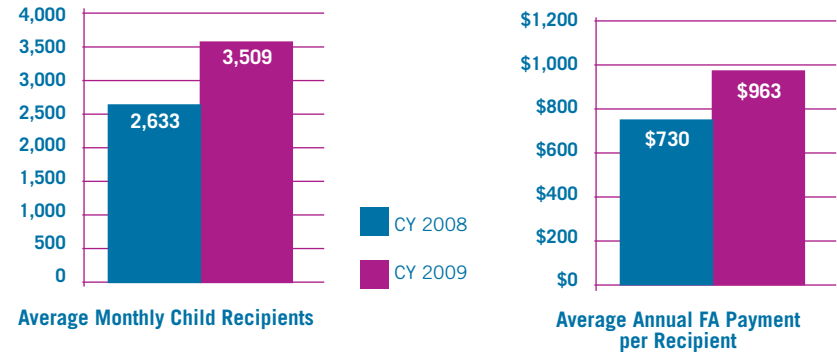


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	17	15
	2008	21	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	18	22
	2009	32	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	15	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	10	12
	2008	24	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	33	47
	2009	46	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	20	22
	2008	21	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	28	27
	2007	55	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	38	43
	2009	17	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	46	46
	2009	15	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	14	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	21	11
	2009	7	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	8	13
	2009	10	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	15	15
	2009	11	11

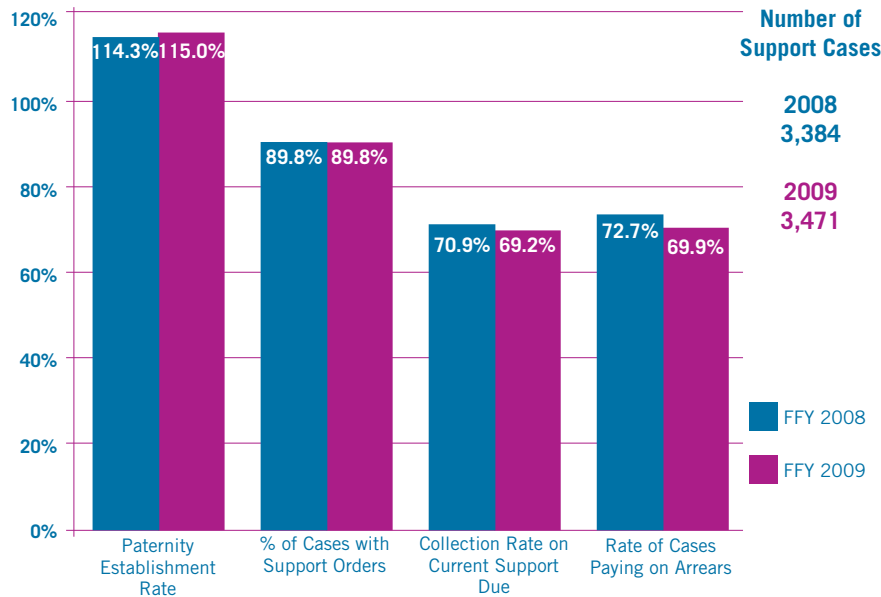
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



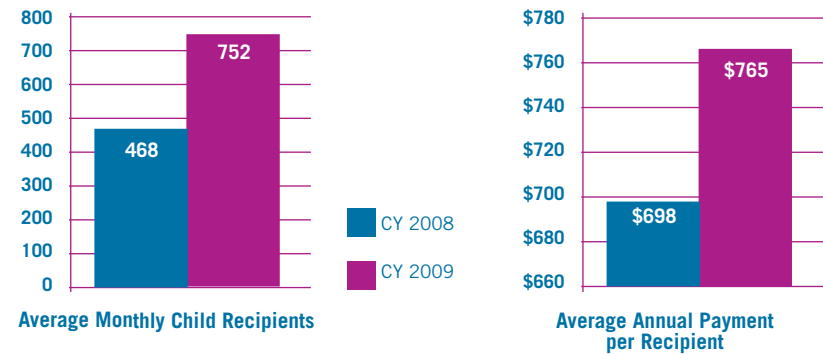
**Food Assistance**



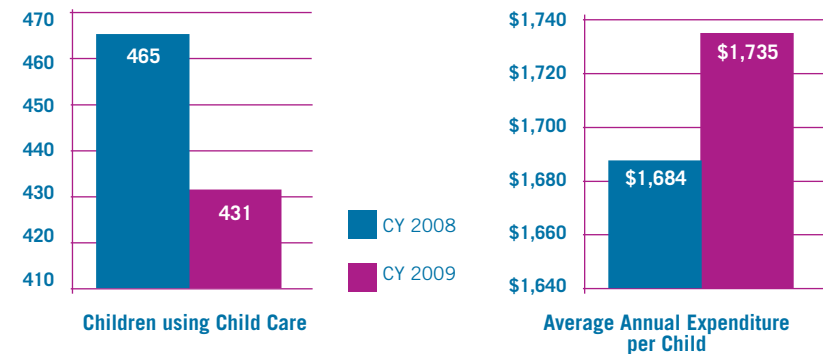
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



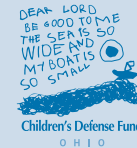
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Hocking

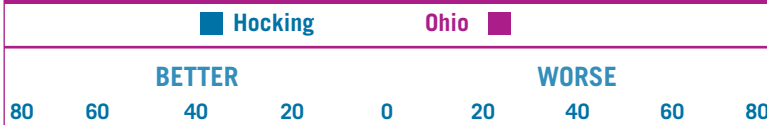


County Seat: Logan  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 28,912  
 Child Population: 6,766



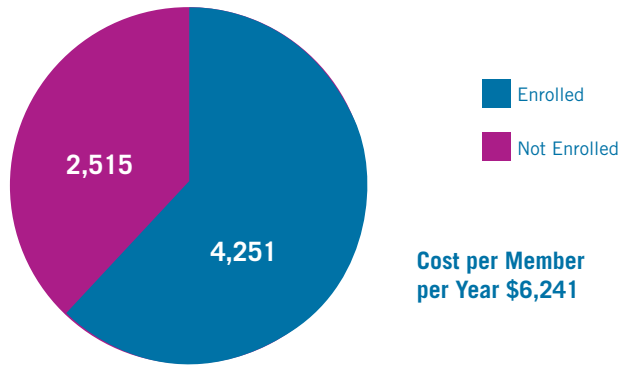
Children by Race:  
 White-95.9% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-1.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$40,564

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

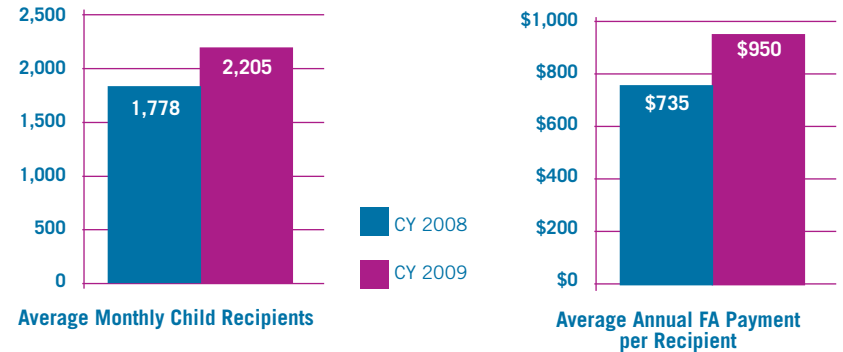


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	18	15
	2008	23	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	24	22
	2009	41	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	13	12
	2008	26	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	31	47
	2009	40	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	30	22
	2008	10	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	36	27
	2007	62	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	46	43
	2009	16	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	47	46
	2009	17	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	19	19
	2008	3	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	16	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	12	13
	2009	9	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	20	15
	2009	6	11

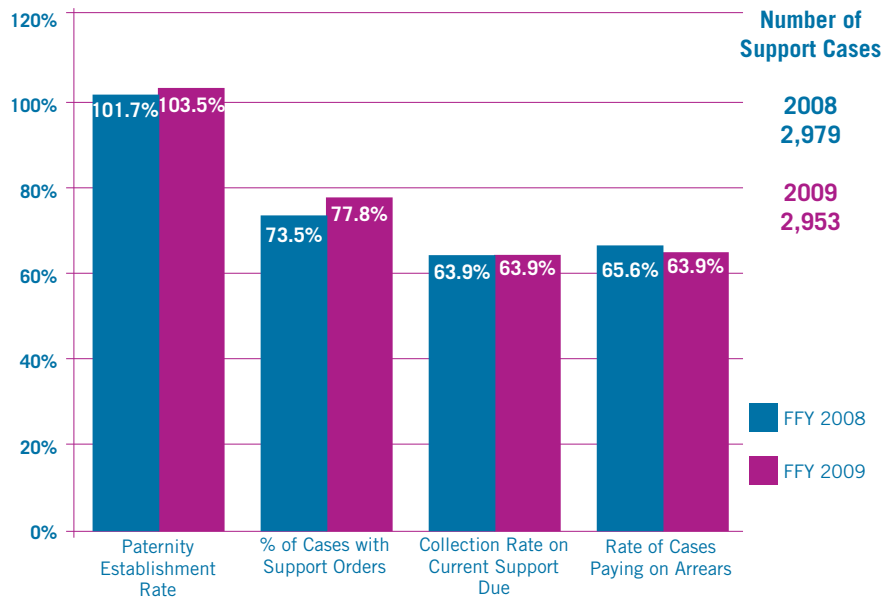
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



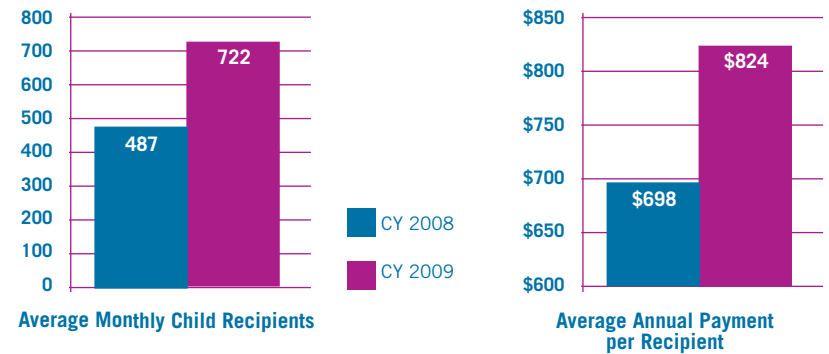
**Food Assistance**



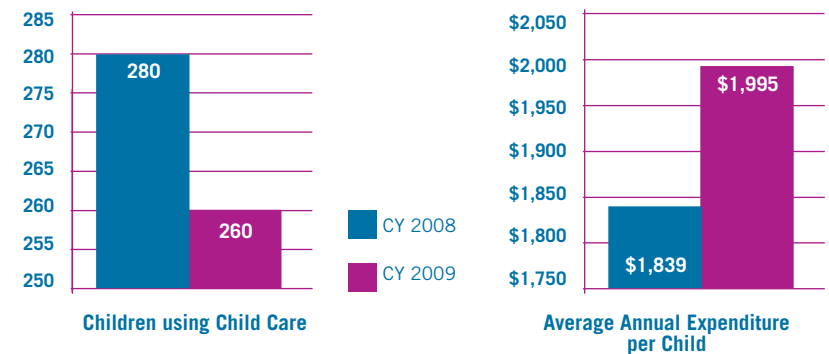
**Child Support Cases**



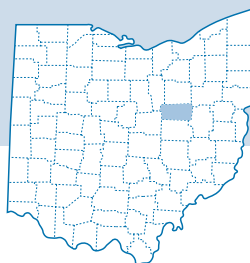
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Holmes



County Seat: Millersburg

County Type: Appalachian

Total Population: 41,854

Child Population: 13,857

Children by Race:

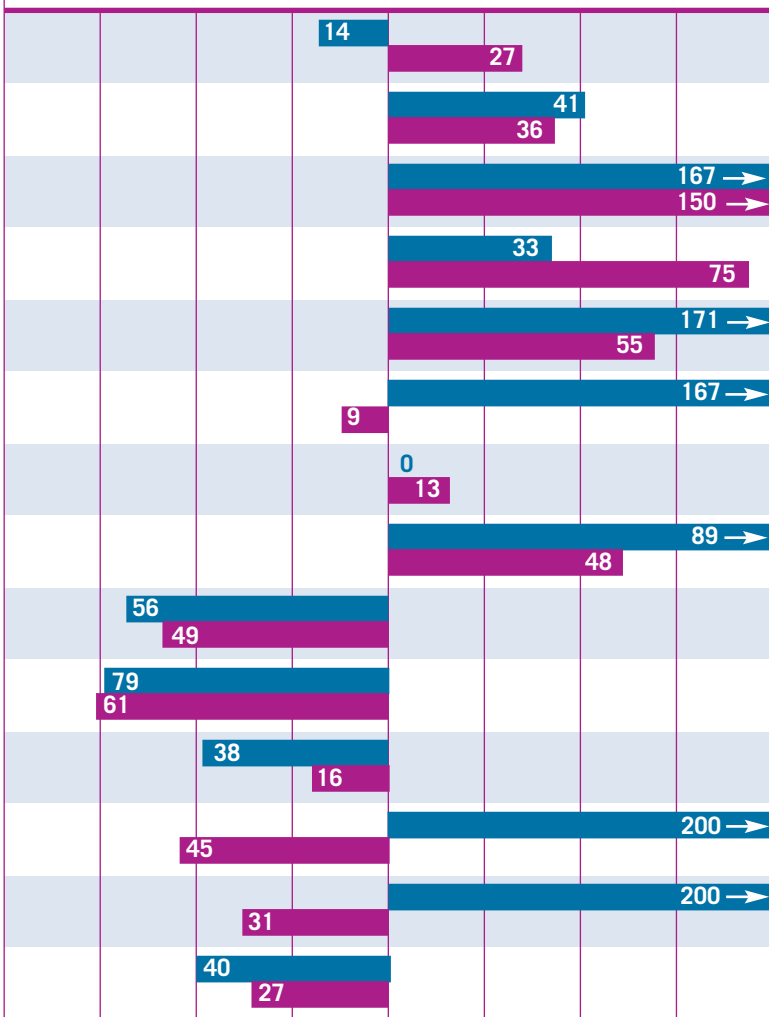
White-98.7% • Black-0.5% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-0.8%

Estimated Median Household Income: \$43,956



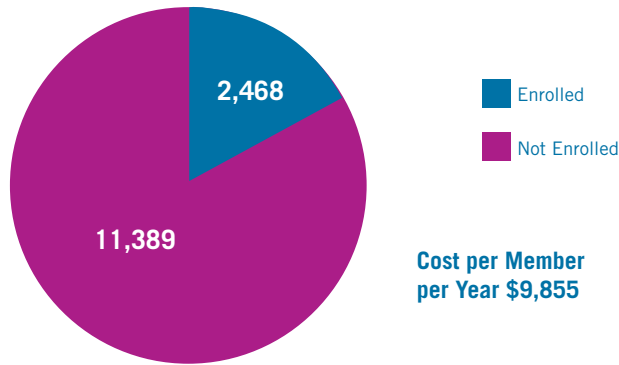
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

■ Holmes ■ Ohio

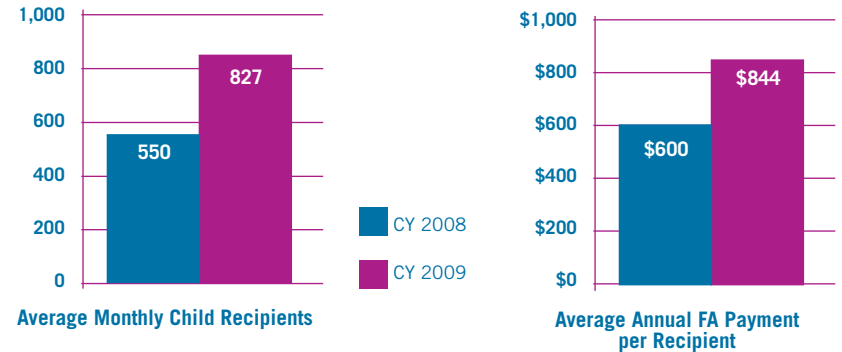


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	21	15
	2008	18	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	22	22
	2009	31	30
Unemployment rate	2001	3	4
	2009	8	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	3	12
	2008	4	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	7	47
	2009	19	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	3	22
	2008	8	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	5	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	9	27
	2007	17	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	32	43
	2009	14	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	42	46
	2009	9	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	8	19
	2008	5	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	1	11
	2009	3	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	1	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	5	15
	2009	3	11

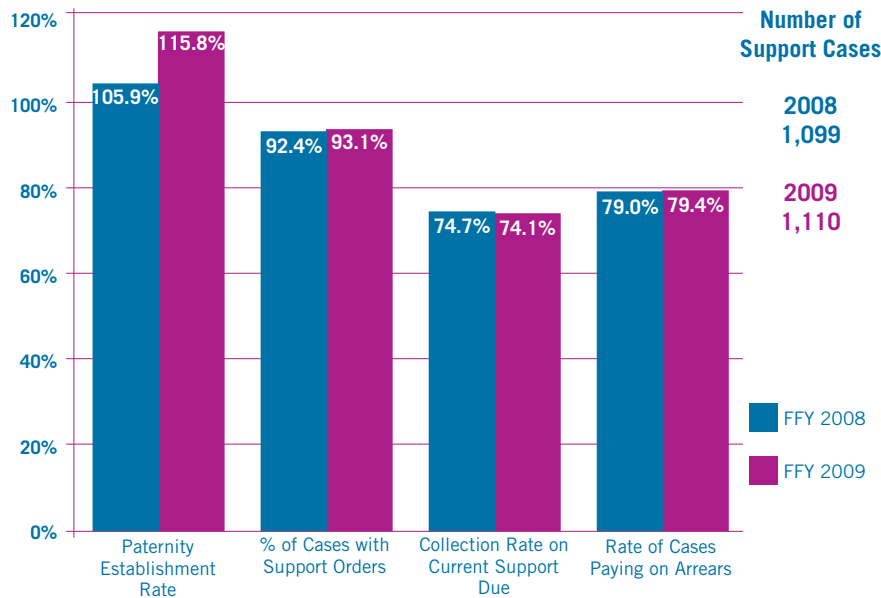
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



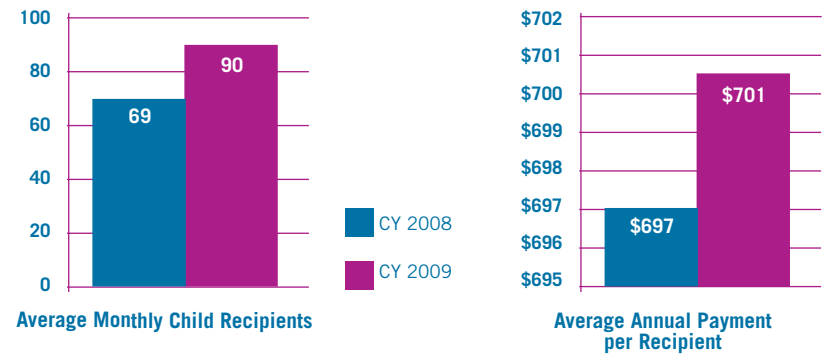
**Food Assistance**



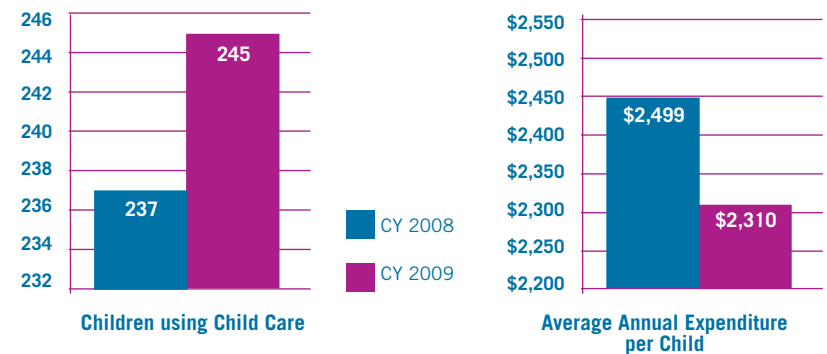
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



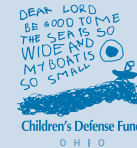
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Huron

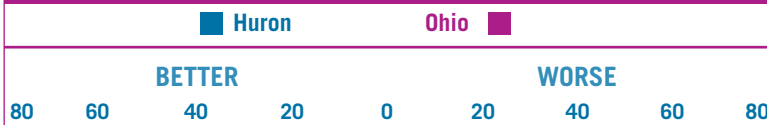


County Seat: Norwalk  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 59,849  
 Child Population: 15,880



Children by Race:  
 White-95.3% • Black-1.7% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-9.8%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$46,586

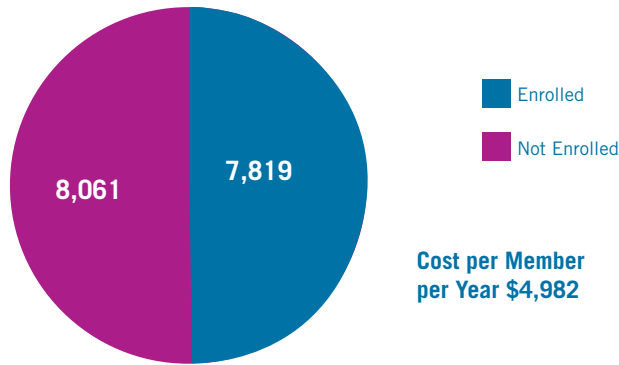
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



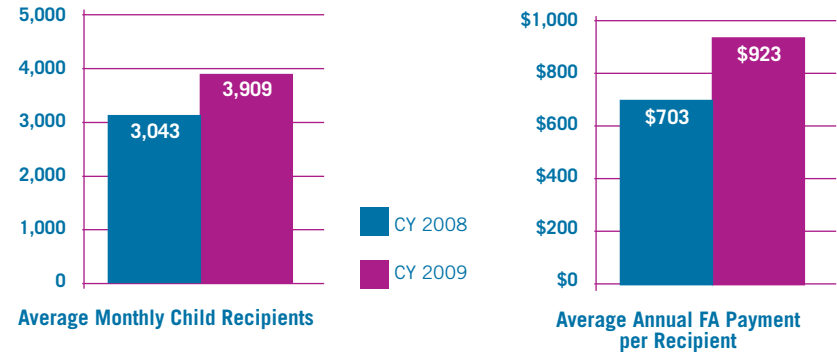
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	13	15
	2008	21	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	18	22
	2009	31	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	15	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	7	12
	2008	19	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	51	47
	2009	54	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	25	22
	2008	29	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	24	27
	2007	43	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	38	43
	2009	16	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	43	46
	2009	12	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	12	19
	2008	6	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	7	11
	2009	6	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	7	15
	2009	6	11



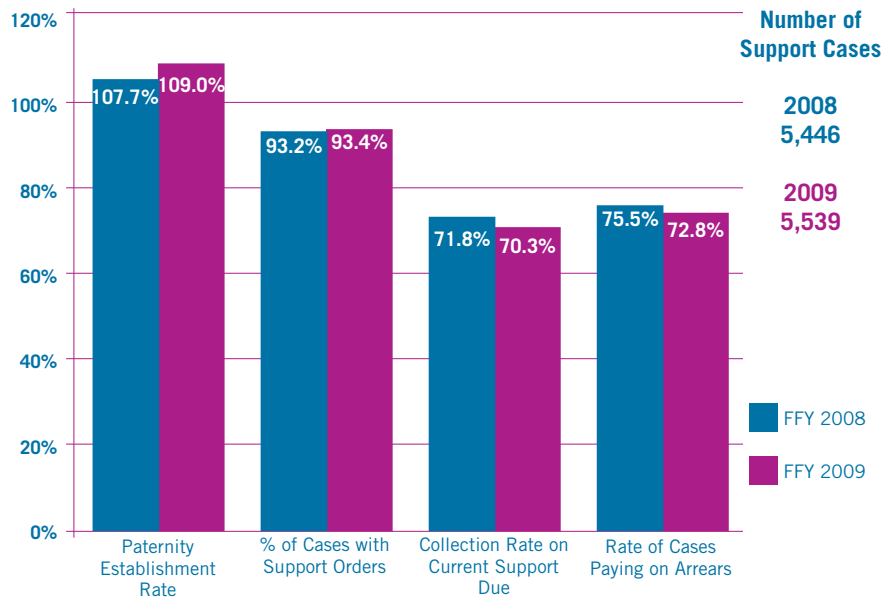
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



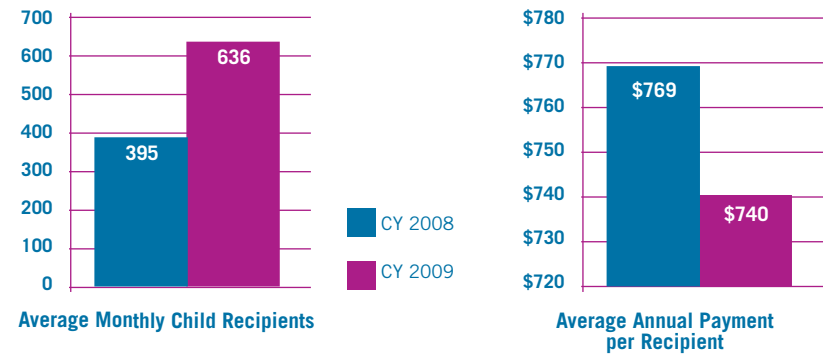
**Food Assistance**



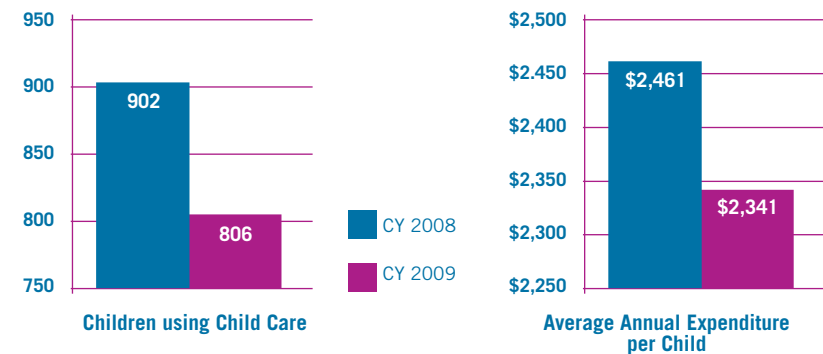
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



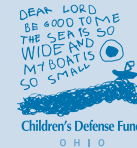
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Jackson

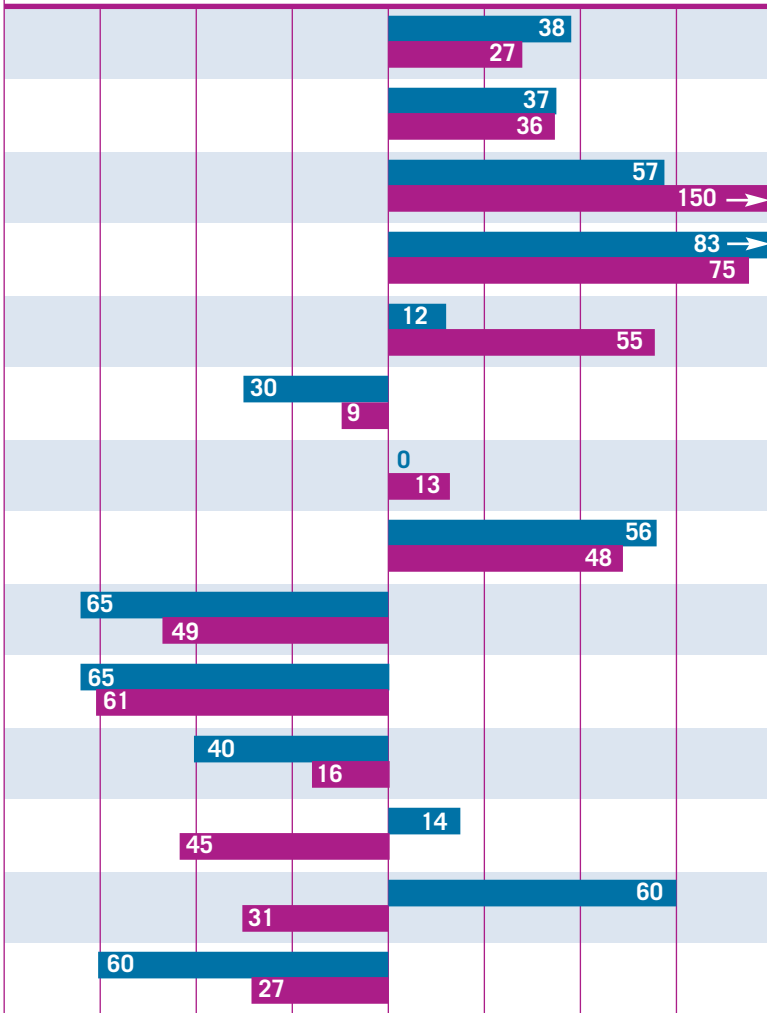


County Seat: Jackson  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 33,440  
 Child Population: 8,038



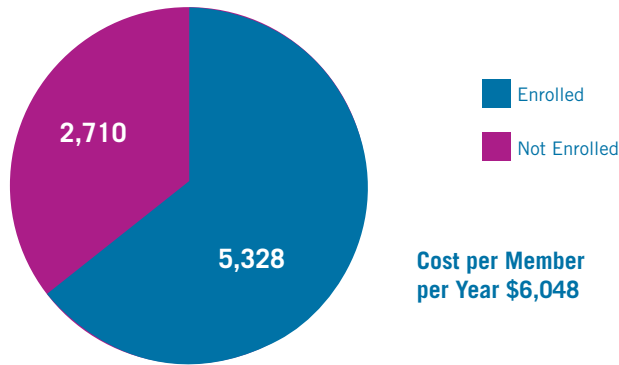
Children by Race:  
 White-96.5% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-2.5%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$36,888

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

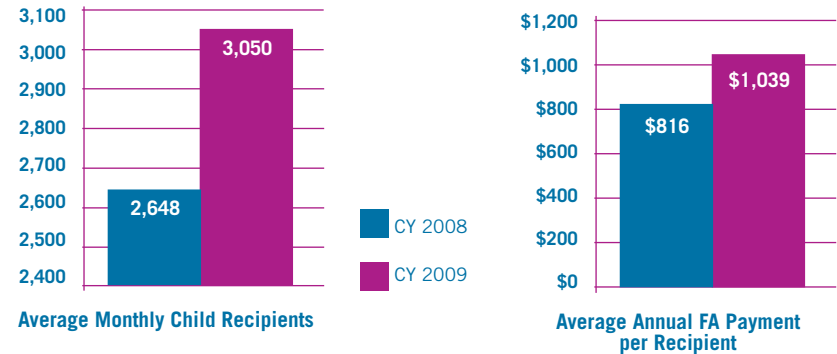


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	21	15
	2008	29	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	30	22
	2009	41	30
Unemployment rate	2001	7	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	18	12
	2008	33	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	34	47
	2009	38	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	27	22
	2008	19	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	41	27
	2007	64	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	55	43
	2009	19	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	55	46
	2009	19	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	15	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	14	11
	2009	16	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	5	15
	2009	2	11

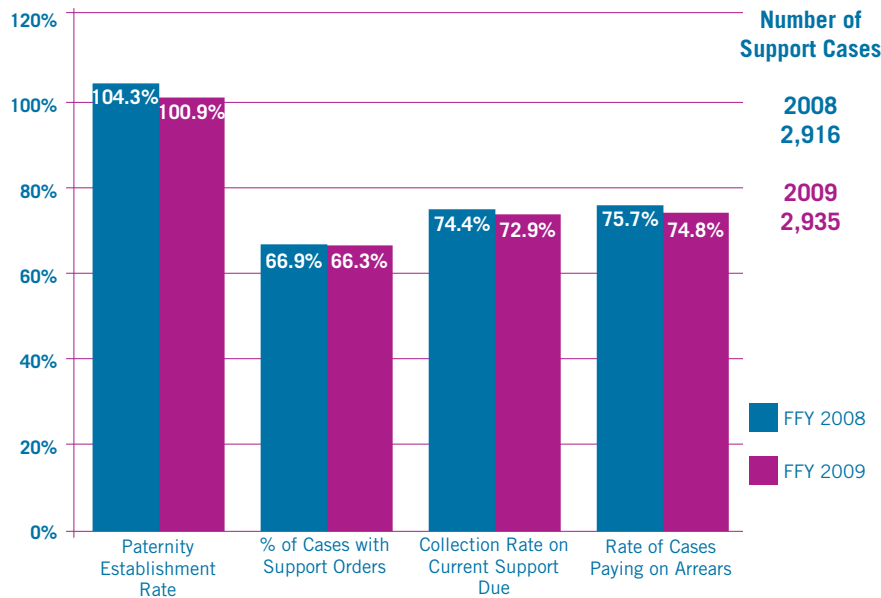
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



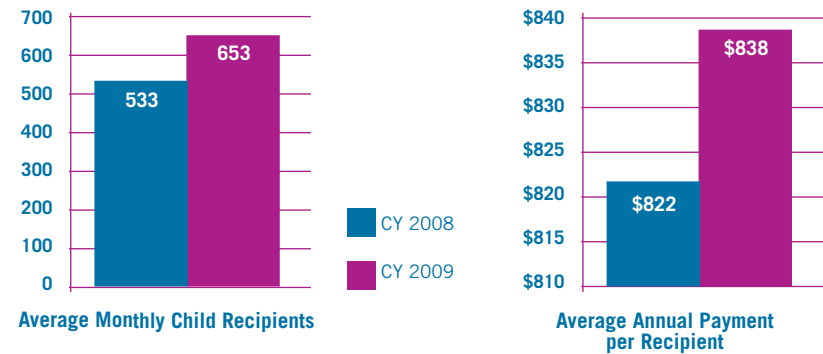
**Food Assistance**



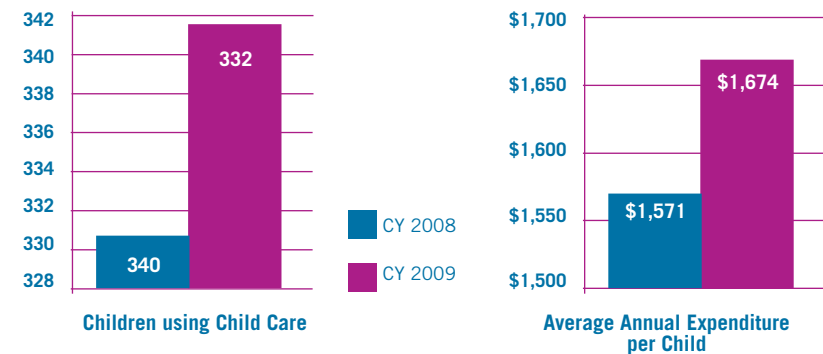
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Jefferson

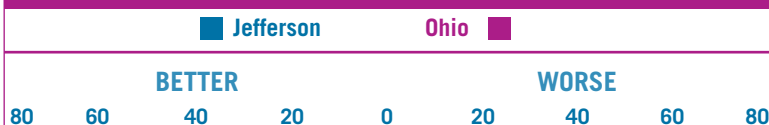


County Seat: Steubenville  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 67,691  
 Child Population: 13,678



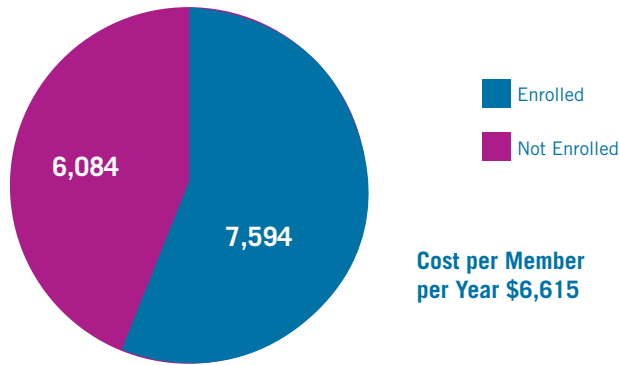
Children by Race:  
 White—88.9% • Black—7.3% • Asian—0.7% • Latino—1.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$36,738

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

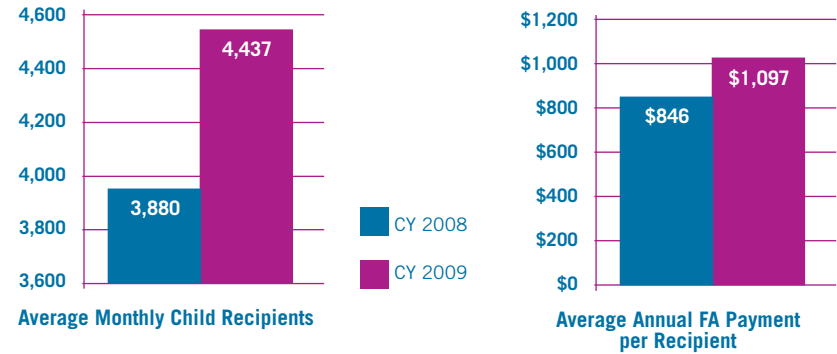


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	20	15
	2008	26	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	29	22
	2009	40	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	21	12
	2008	29	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	47	47
	2009	53	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	17	22
	2008	21	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	40	27
	2007	54	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	37	43
	2009	14	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	40	46
	2009	14	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	12	19
	2008	11	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	11	11
	2009	8	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	13	13
	2009	10	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	21	15
	2009	20	11

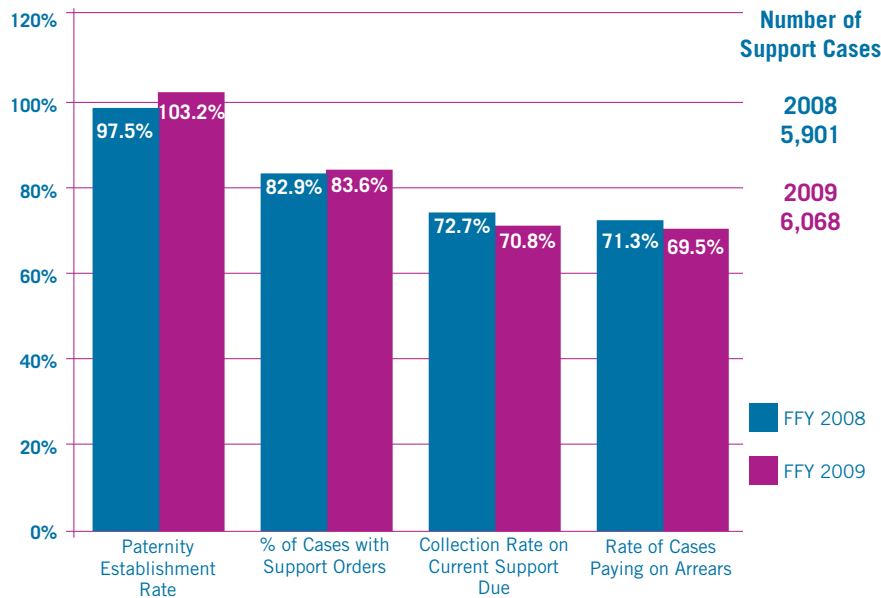
Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



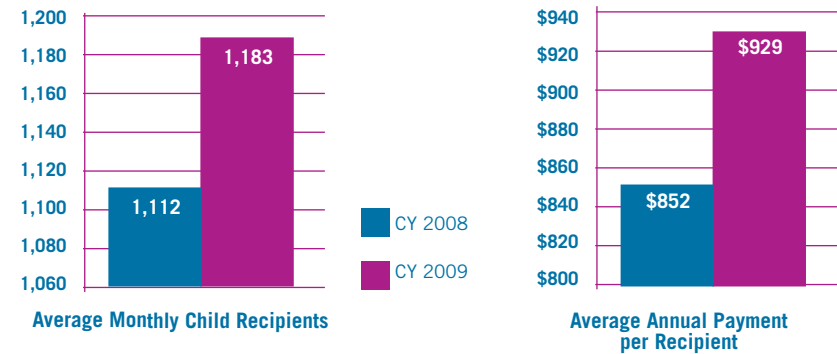
Food Assistance



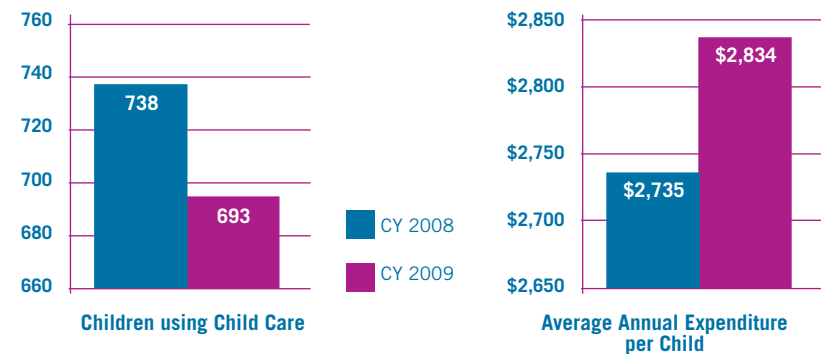
Child Support Cases



Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



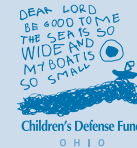
Publicly Funded Child Care



# Knox

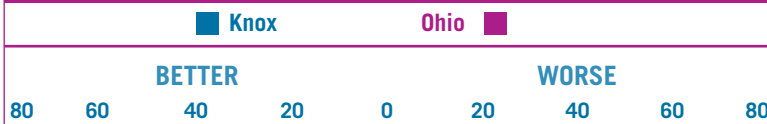


County Seat: Mount Vernon  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 59,637  
 Child Population: 14,206



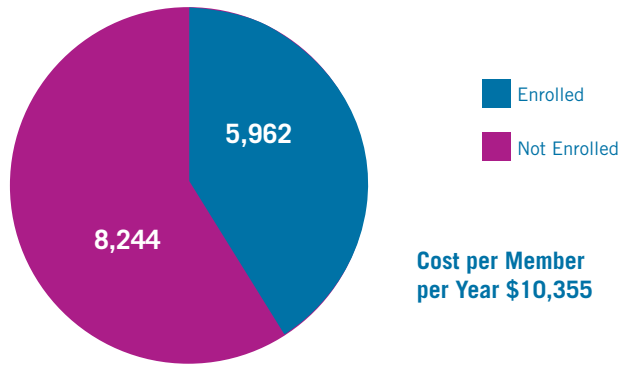
Children by Race:  
 White-95.5% • Black-1.7% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-1.5%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$45,745

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

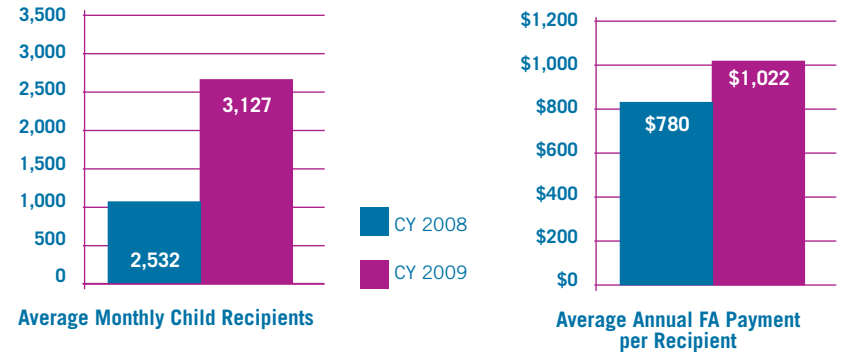


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15	15
	2008	19	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	16	22
	2009	25	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	10	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	8	12
	2008	18	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	39	47
	2009	51	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	16	22
	2008	20	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	24	27
	2007	38	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	47	43
	2009	19	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	43	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	9	19
	2008	5	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	9	11
	2009	8	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	4	13
	2009	2	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	3	15
	2009	12	11

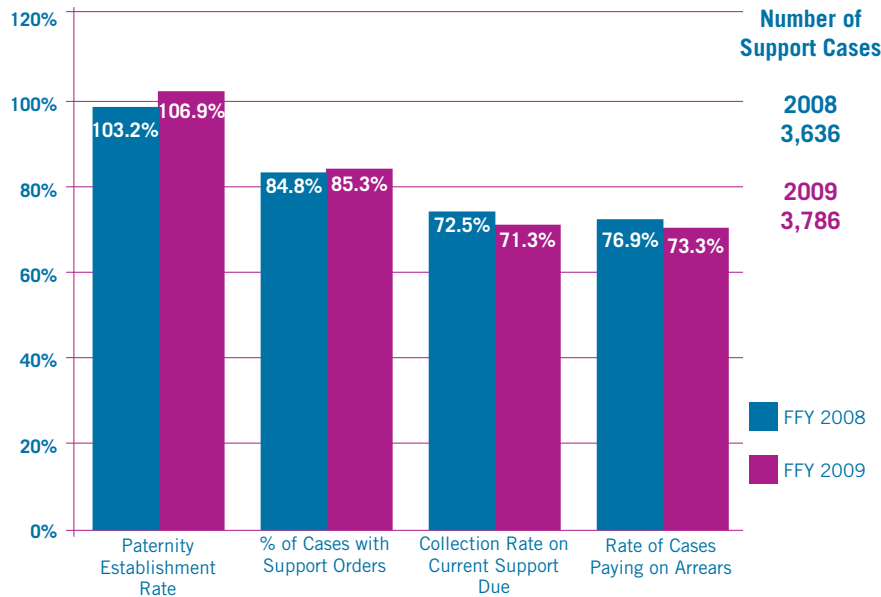
Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



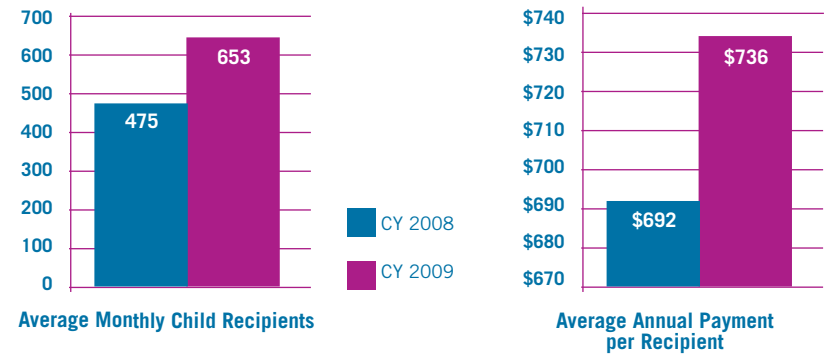
Food Assistance



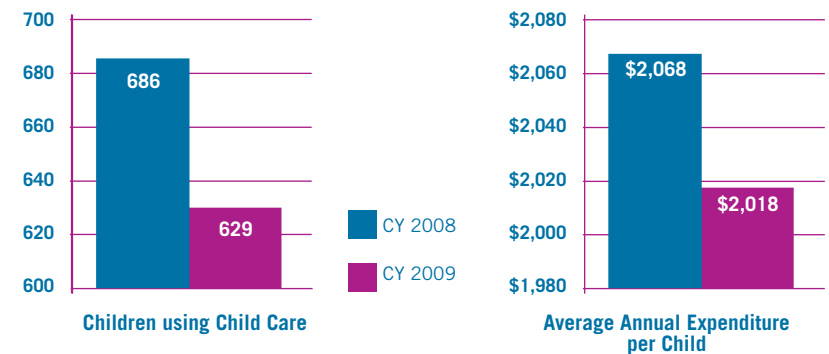
Child Support Cases



Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



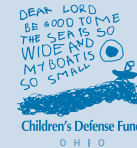
Publicly Funded Child Care



# Lake

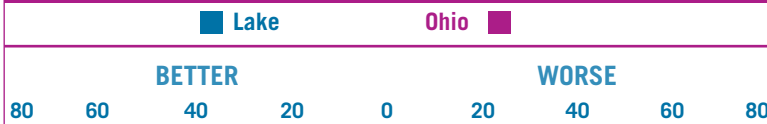


County Seat: Painesville  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 236,775  
 Child Population: 52,298



Children by Race:  
 White-91.1% • Black-4.7% • Asian-1.5% • Latino-7.5%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$58,228

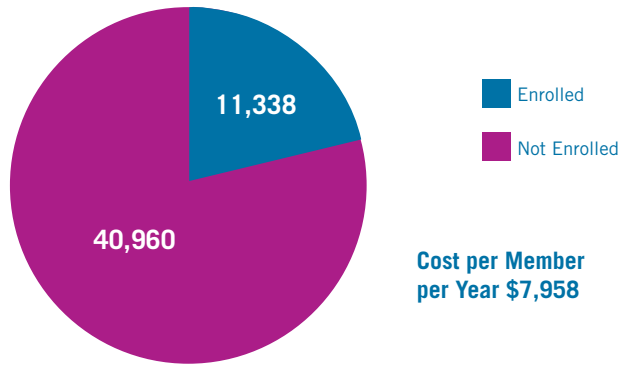
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



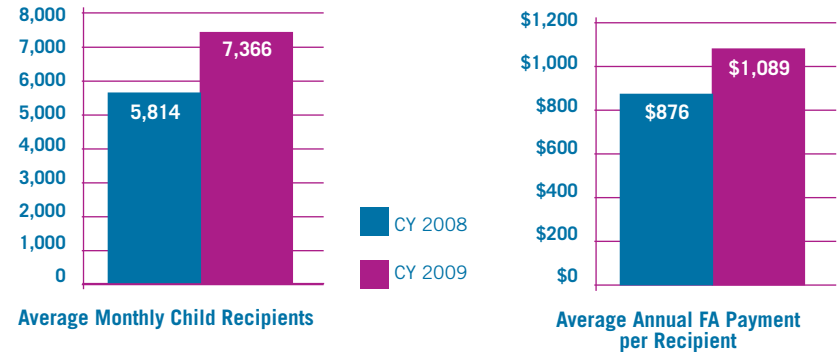
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	9	15
	2008	12	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	13	22
	2009	20	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	5	12
	2008	11	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	24	47
	2009	43	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	10	22
	2008	7	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	13	27
	2007	25	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	28	43
	2009	14	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	35	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	11	19
	2008	5	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	3	11
	2009	8	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	3	13
	2009	2	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	11	15
	2009	12	11



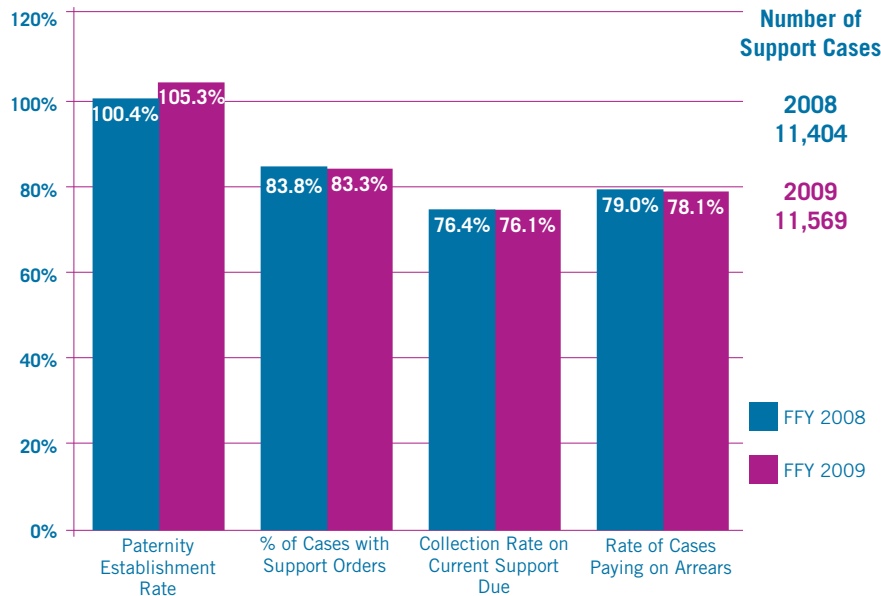
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



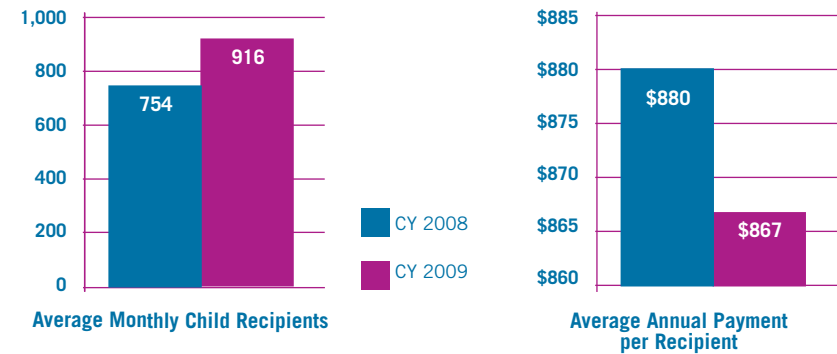
**Food Assistance**



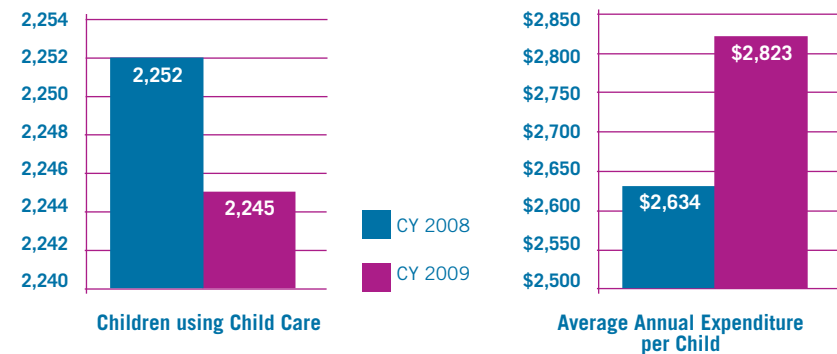
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Lawrence

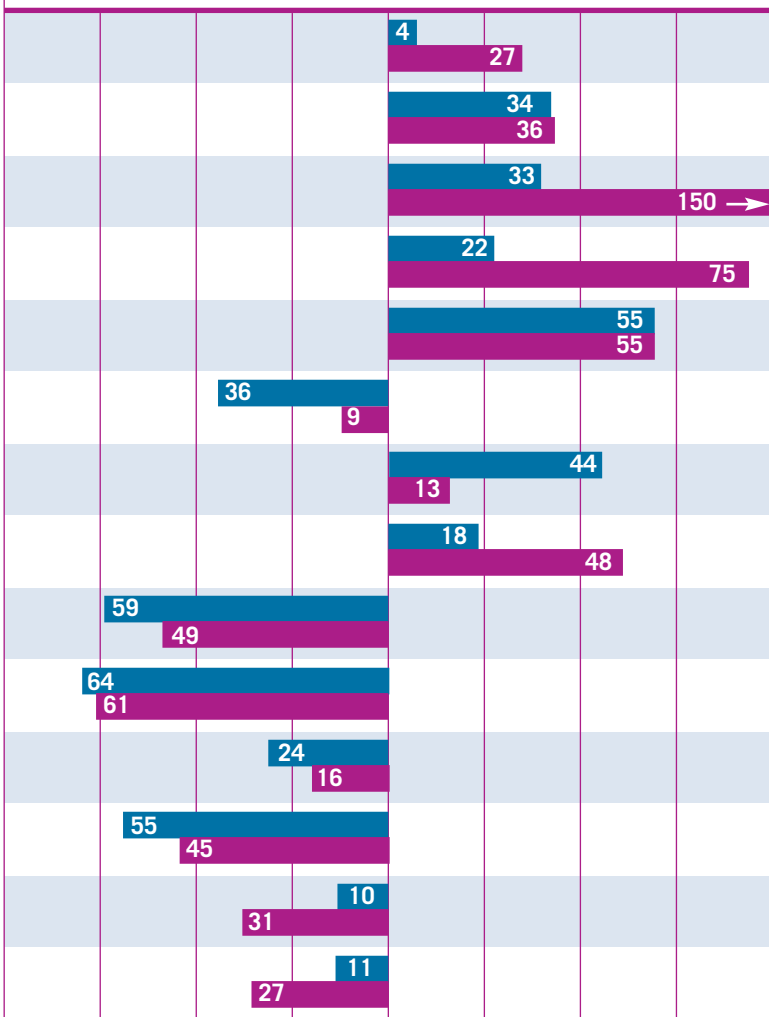
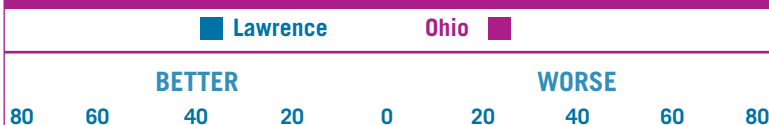


County Seat: Ironton  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 62,744  
 Child Population: 14,248



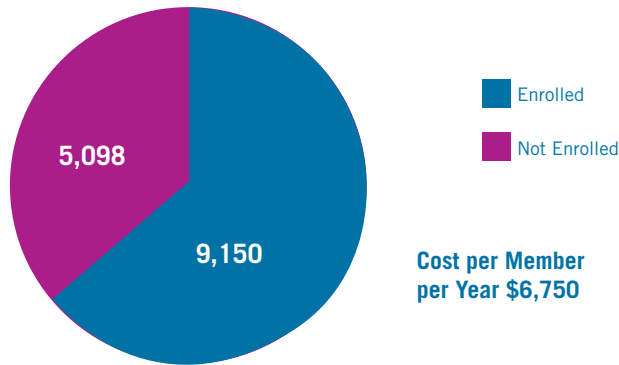
Children by Race:  
 White-94.6% • Black-2.5% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-1.2%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$36,289

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

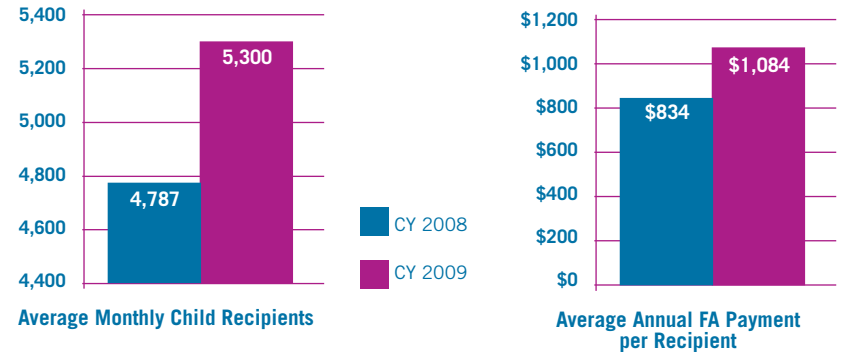


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	26	15
	2008	27	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	29	22
	2009	39	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	8	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	27	12
	2008	33	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	44	47
	2009	68	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	22	22
	2008	14	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	13	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	55	27
	2007	65	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	39	43
	2009	16	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	42	46
	2009	15	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	17	19
	2008	13	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	11	11
	2009	5	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	10	13
	2009	9	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	9	15
	2009	8	11

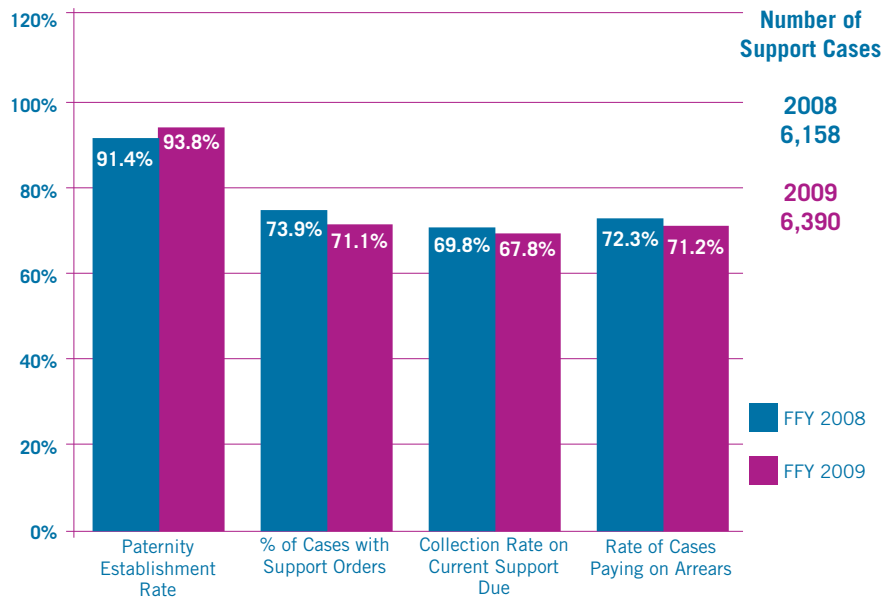
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



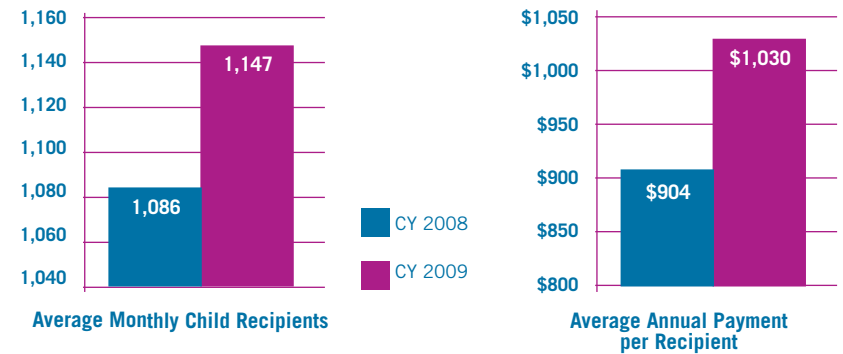
**Food Assistance**



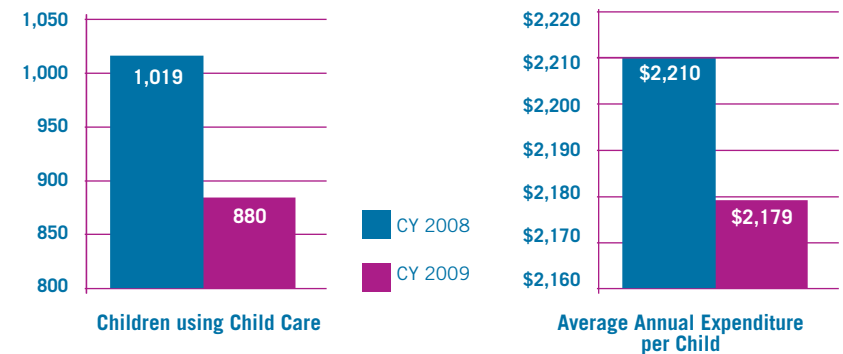
**Child Support Cases**



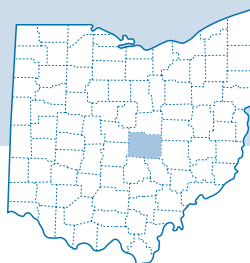
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Licking

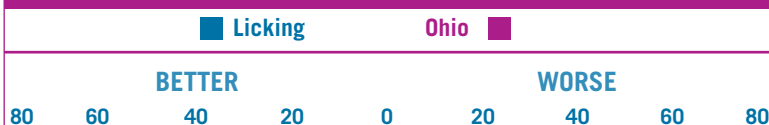


County Seat: Newark  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 158,488  
 Child Population: 38,868



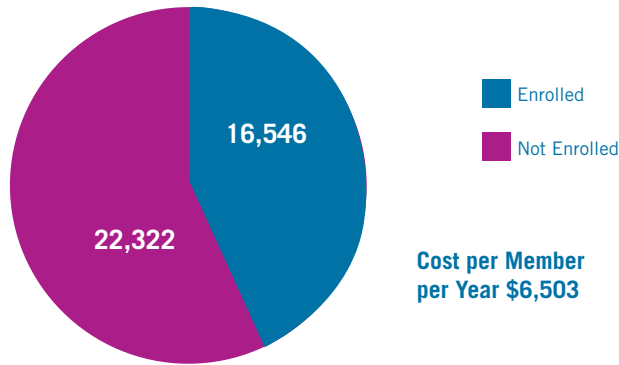
Children by Race:  
 White-92.1% • Black-4.2% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-1.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$52,148

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

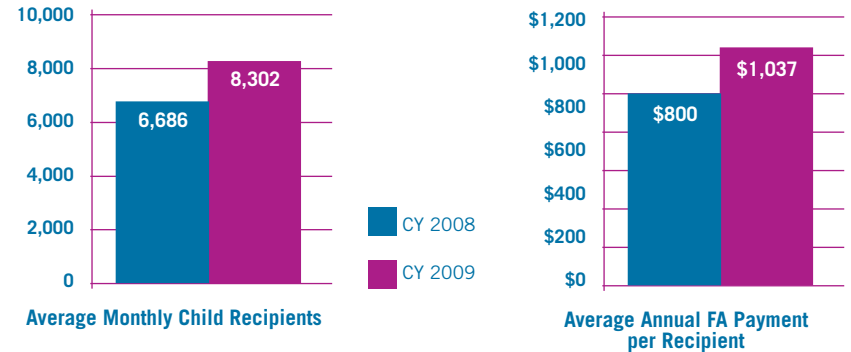


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	11	15
	2008	14	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	15	22
	2009	24	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	8	12
	2008	17	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	37	47
	2009	66	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	21	22
	2008	21	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	22	27
	2007	39	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	38	43
	2009	16	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	43	46
	2009	14	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	14	19
	2008	11	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	8	11
	2009	7	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	10	13
	2009	12	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	12	15
	2009	5	11

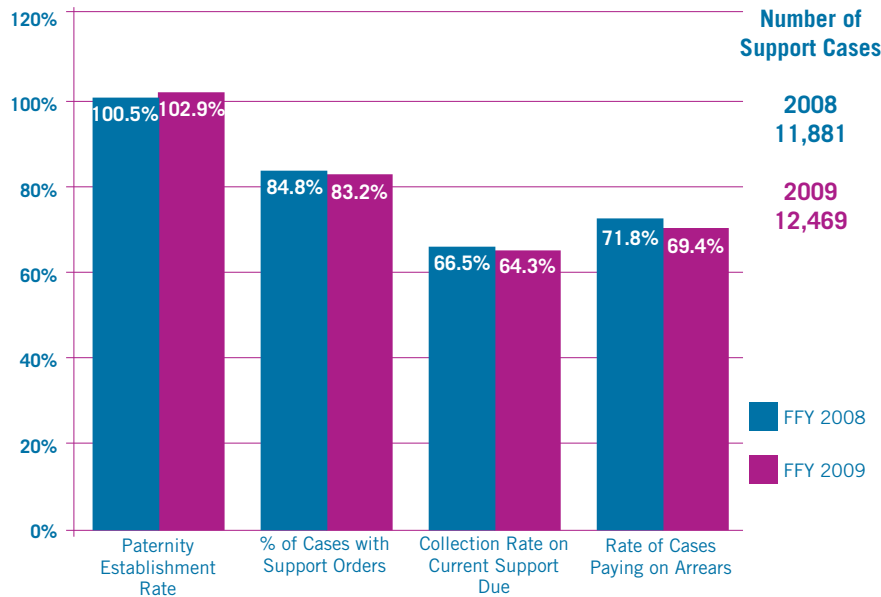
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



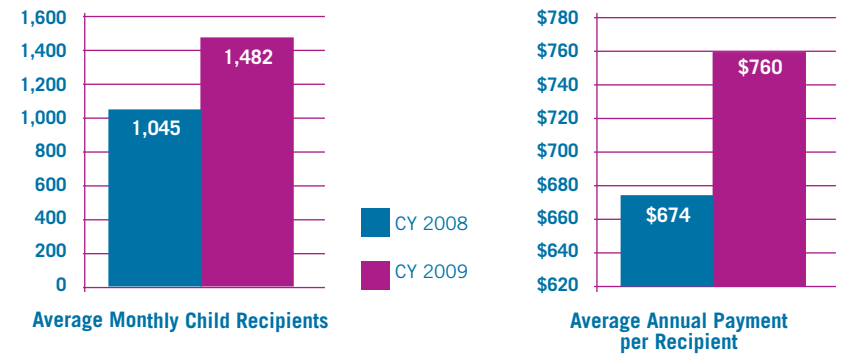
**Food Assistance**



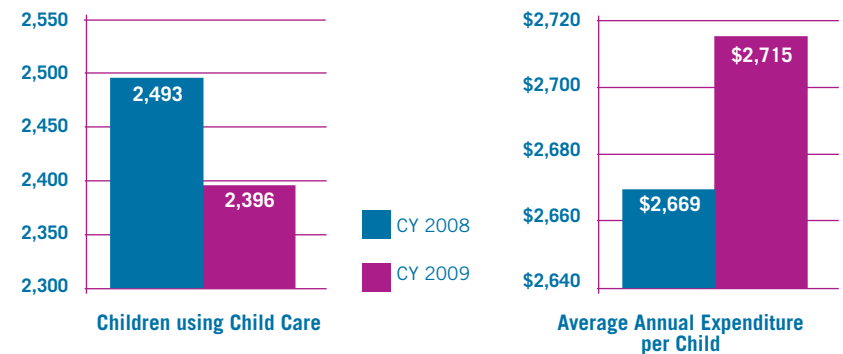
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Logan

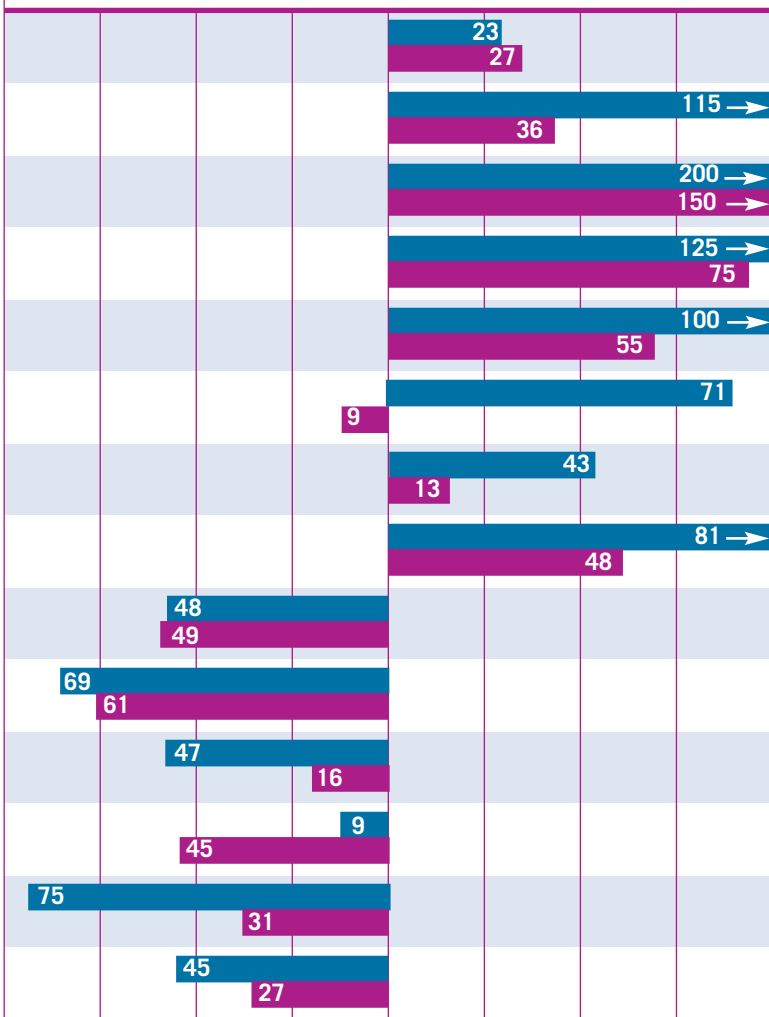


County Seat: Bellfontaine  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 46,582  
 Child Population: 11,527



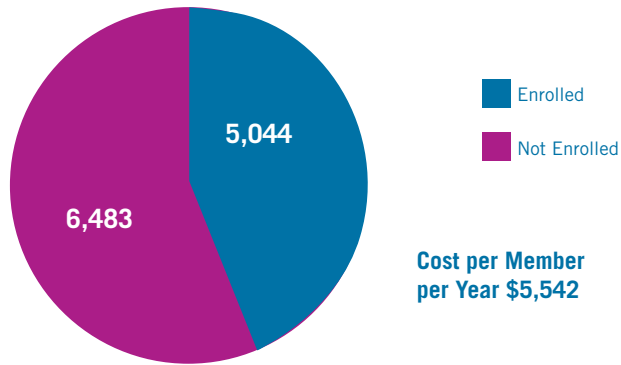
Children by Race:  
 White-92.9% • Black-2.4% • Asian-0.9% • Latino-1.7%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$49,622

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

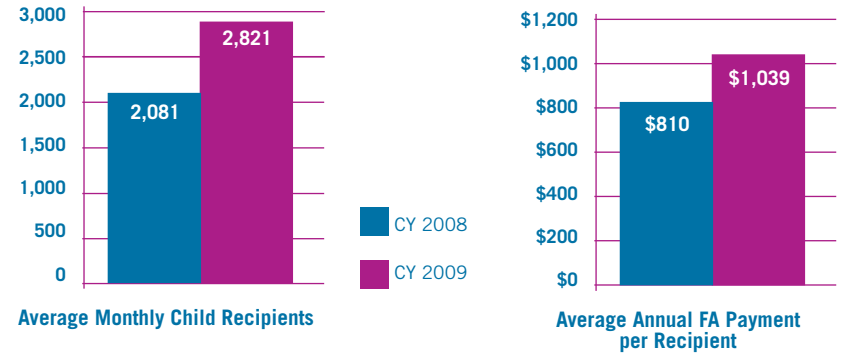


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	13	15
	2008	16	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	13	22
	2009	28	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	8	12
	2008	18	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	11	47
	2009	22	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	14	22
	2008	24	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	10	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	21	27
	2007	38	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	42	43
	2009	22	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	48	46
	2009	15	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	15	19
	2008	8	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	11	11
	2009	10	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	4	13
	2009	1	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	20	15
	2009	11	11

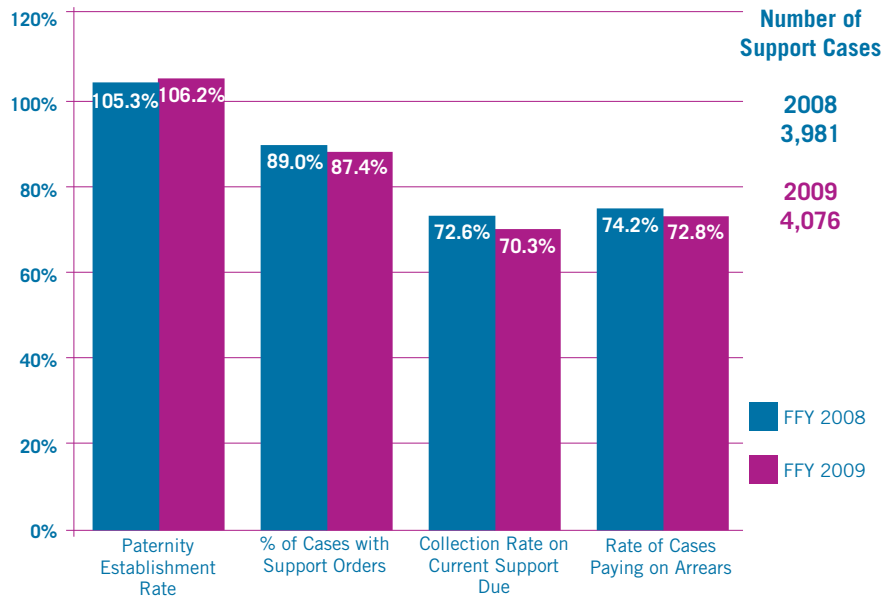
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



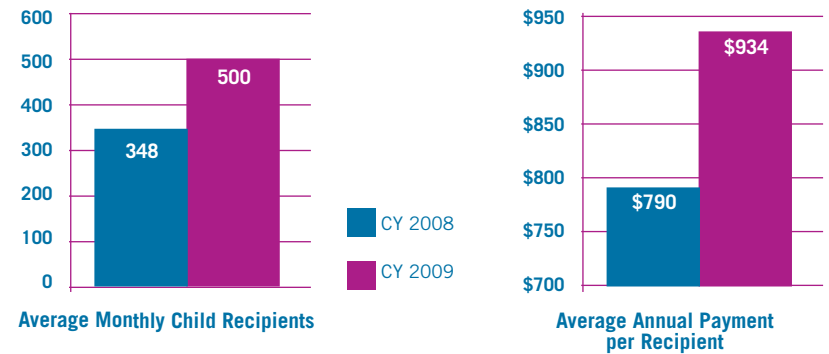
**Food Assistance**



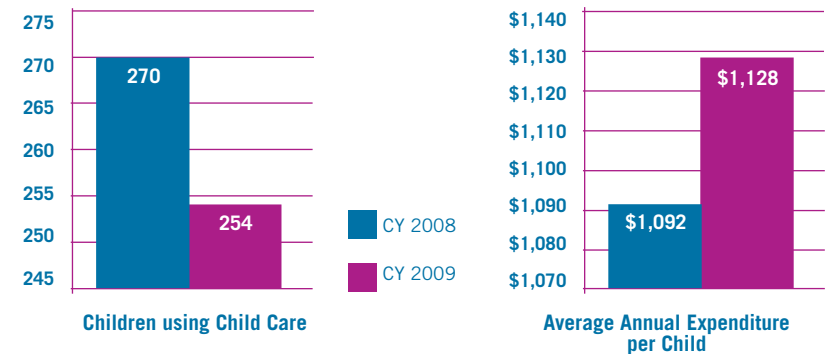
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Lorain



County Seat: Elyria

County Type: Metropolitan

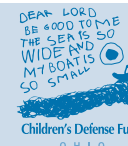
Total Population: 305,707

Child Population: 73,108

Children by Race:

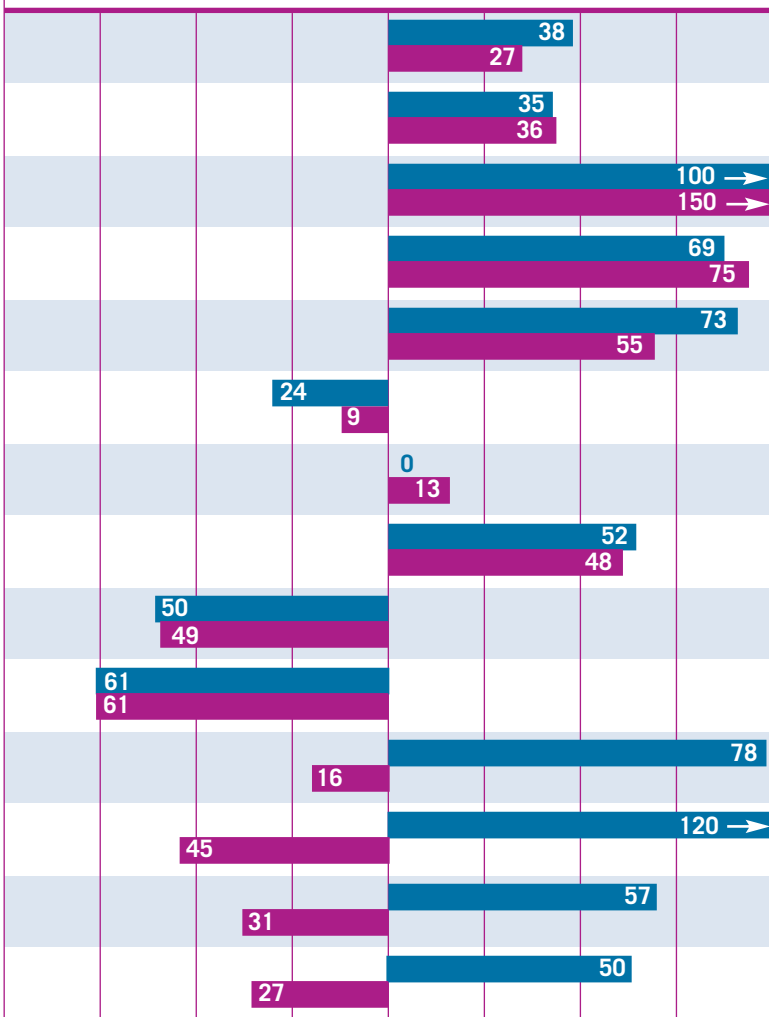
White-83.1% • Black-11.1% • Asian-1.0% • Latino-12.0%

Estimated Median Household Income: \$52,878



## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

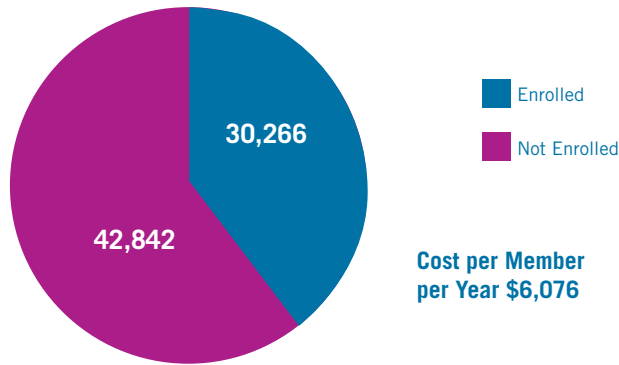
■ Lorain ■ Ohio



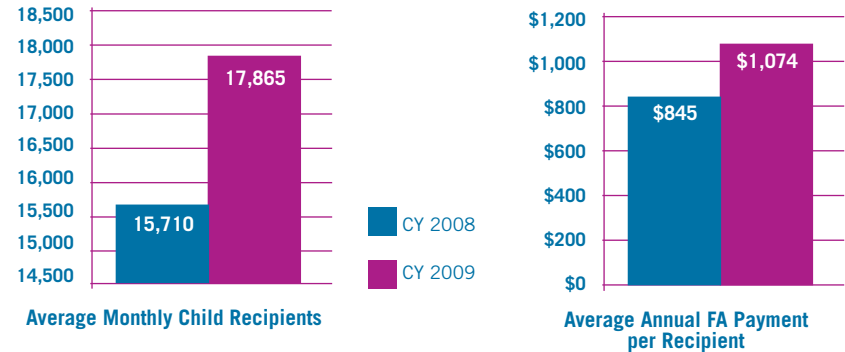
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	13	15
	2008	18	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	23	22
	2009	31	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	10	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	13	12
	2008	22	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	40	47
	2009	69	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	21	22
	2008	16	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	25	27
	2007	38	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	46	43
	2009	23	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	46	46
	2009	18	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	9	19
	2008	16	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	5	11
	2009	11	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	24	15
	2009	12	11



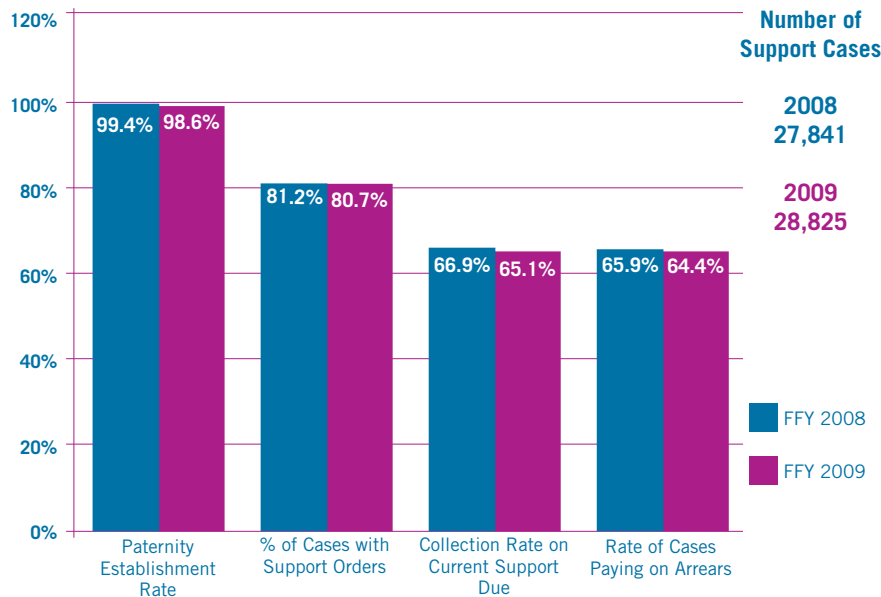
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



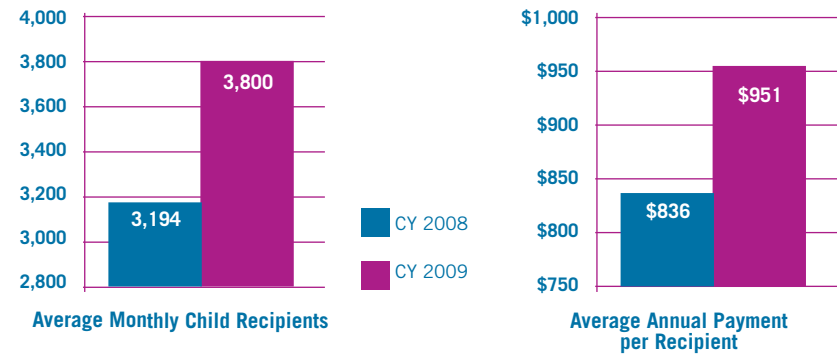
**Food Assistance**



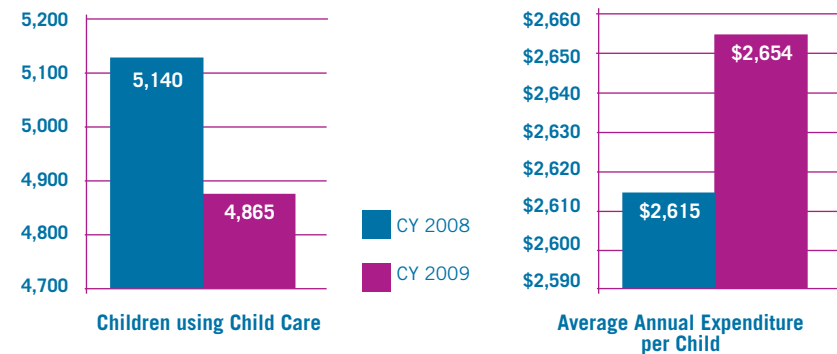
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



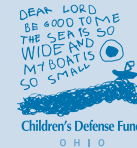
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



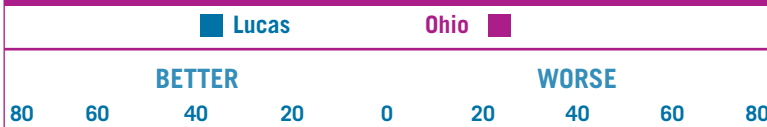
# Lucas



County Seat: Toledo  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 463,493  
 Child Population: 110,036  
 Children by Race:  
 White-71.5% • Black-23.0% • Asian-1.3% • Latino-9.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$41,291

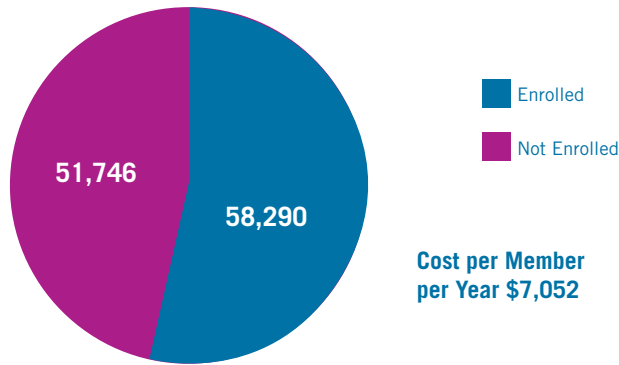


## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

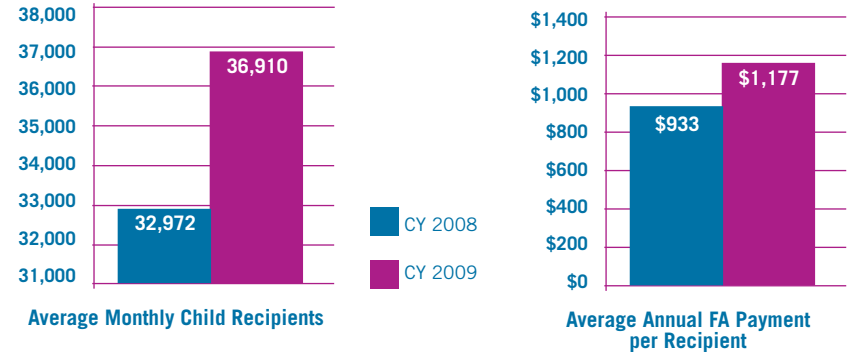


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	19	15
	2008	26	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	25	22
	2009	37	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	18	12
	2008	30	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	37	47
	2009	91	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	27	22
	2008	25	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	35	27
	2007	50	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	54	43
	2009	28	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	58	46
	2009	22	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	24	19
	2008	27	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	14	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	11	13
	2009	11	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	16	15
	2009	15	11

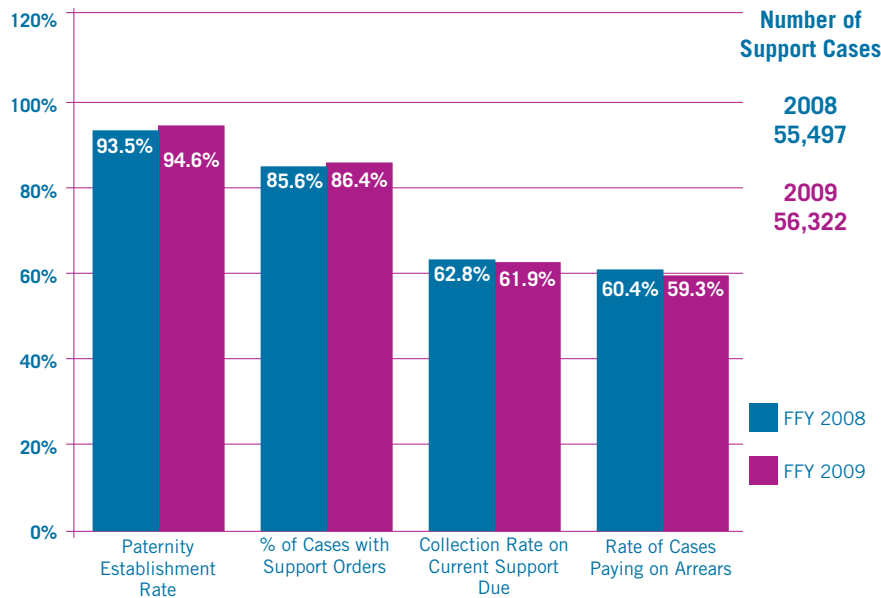
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



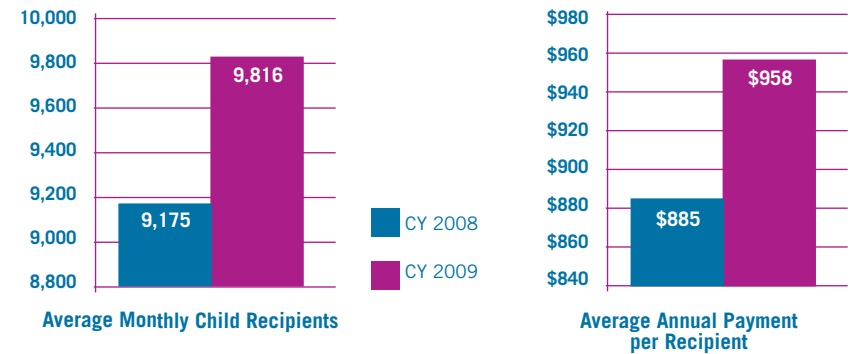
**Food Assistance**



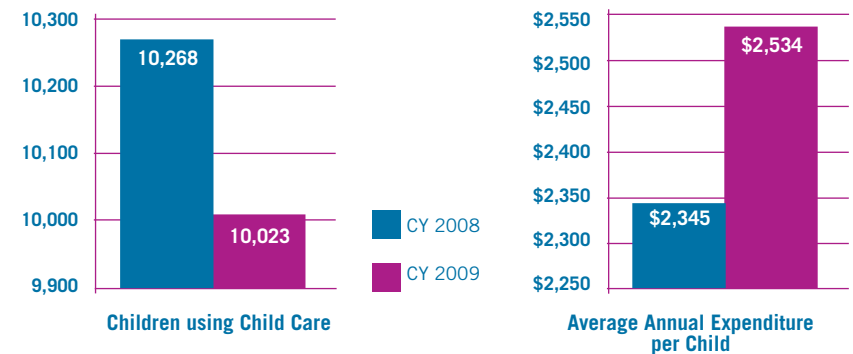
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



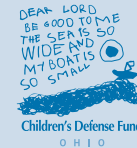
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Madison



County Seat: London  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 42,539  
 Child Population: 9,561



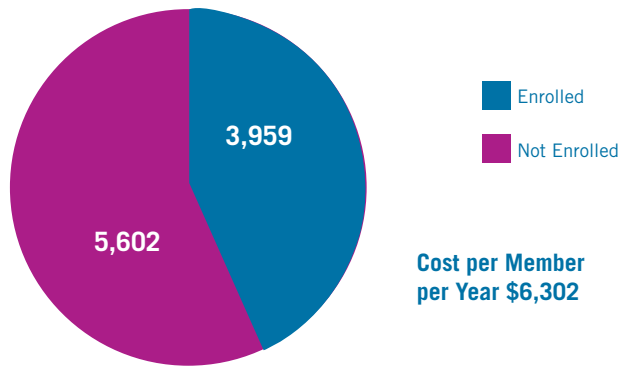
Children by Race:  
 White-91.7% • Black-4.9% • Asian-0.8% • Latino-1.7%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$52,035

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

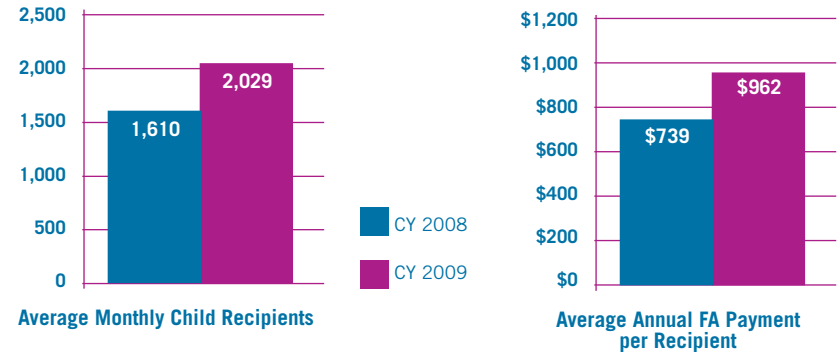


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	12	15
	2008	15	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	13	22
	2009	21	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	7	12
	2008	17	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	16	47
	2009	38	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	20	22
	2008	19	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	19	27
	2007	38	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	46	43
	2009	21	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	49	46
	2009	19	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	17	19
	2008	8	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	12	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	6	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	7	15
	2009	5	11

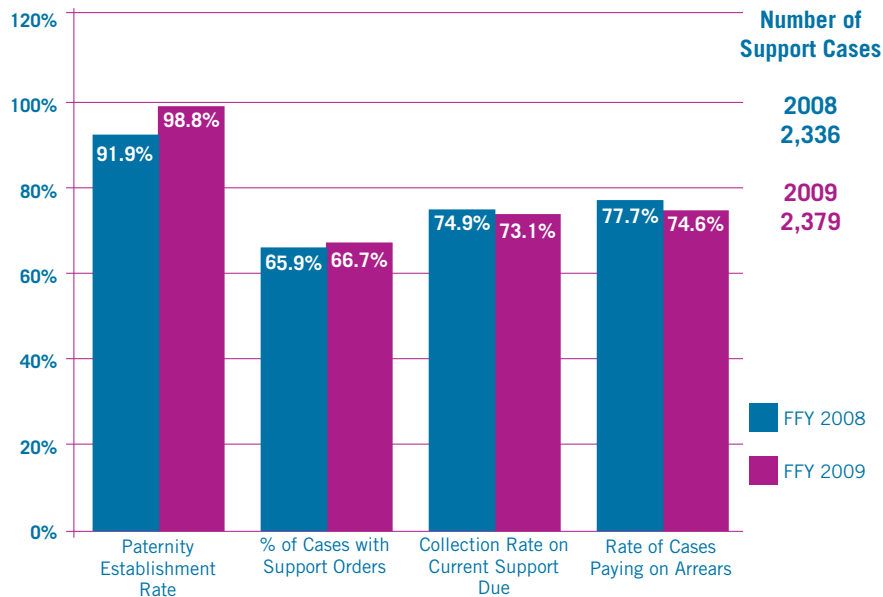
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



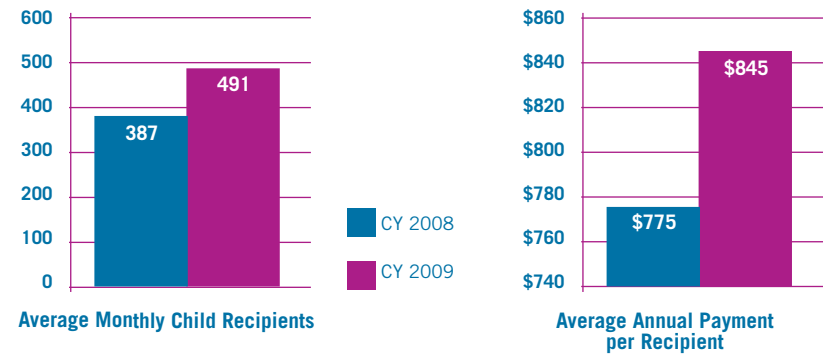
**Food Assistance**



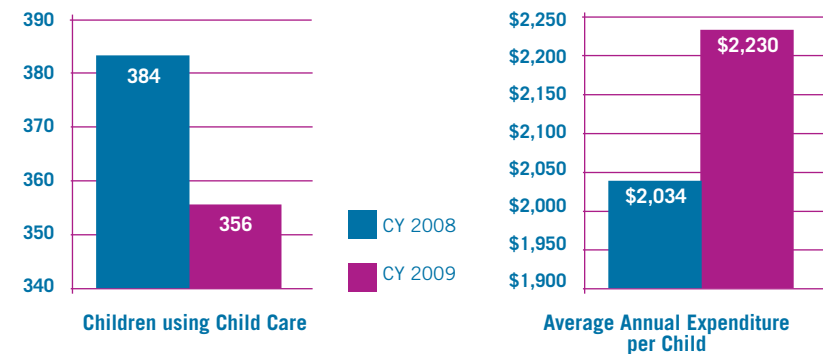
**Child Support Cases**



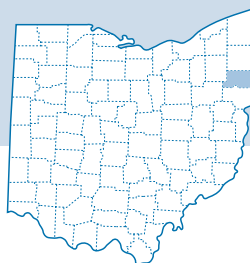
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Mahoning



County Seat: Youngstown  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 236,735  
 Child Population: 51,468



Children by Race:  
 White-73.9% • Black-22.4% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-6.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$40,508

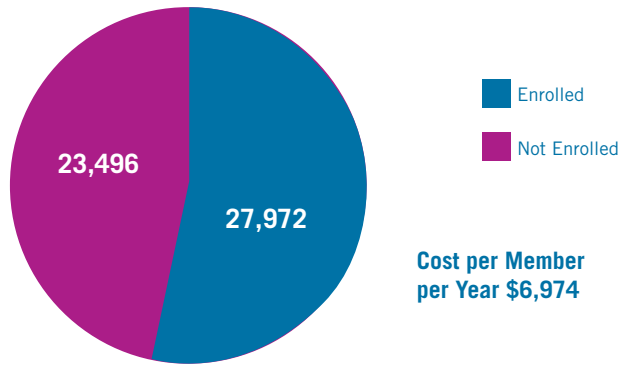
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

■ Mahoning ■ Ohio

BETTER 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 WORSE

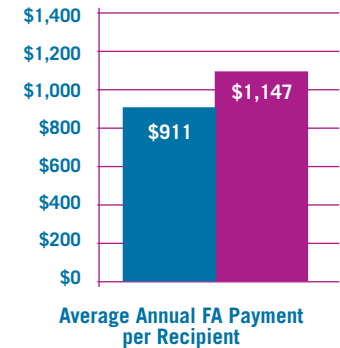
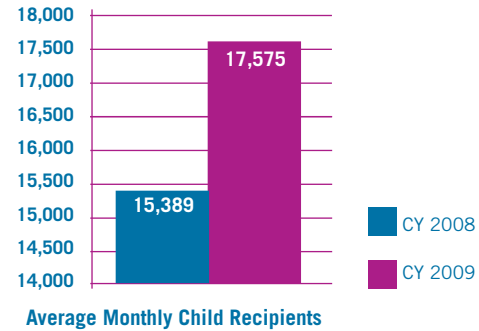
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	19	15
	2008	26	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	29	22
	2009	36	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	19	12
	2008	30	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	52	47
	2009	89	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	22	22
	2008	20	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	10	8
	2008	11	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	37	27
	2007	53	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	45	43
	2009	23	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	47	46
	2009	18	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	18	19
	2008	15	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	5	11
	2009	7	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	13	15
	2009	13	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

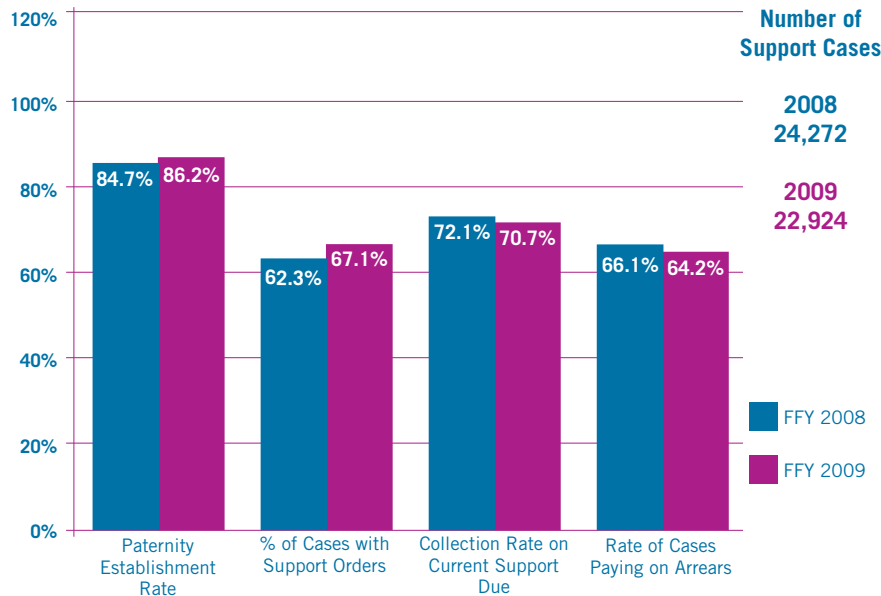


Cost per Member per Year \$6,974

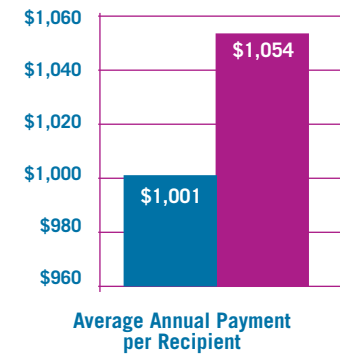
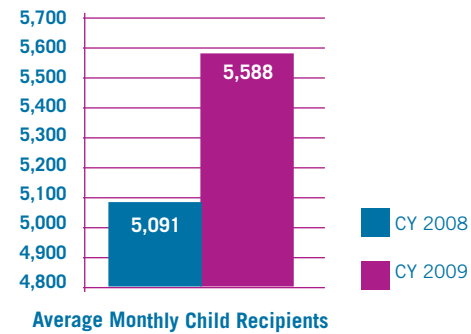
**Food Assistance**



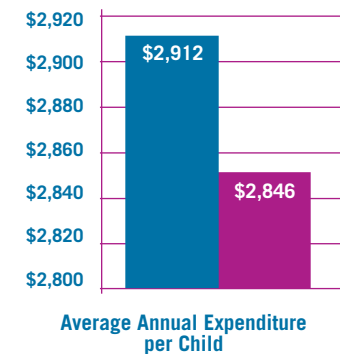
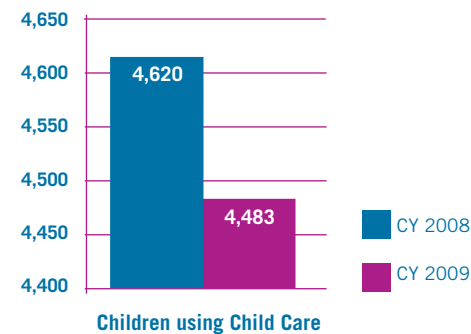
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



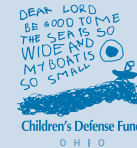
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Marion

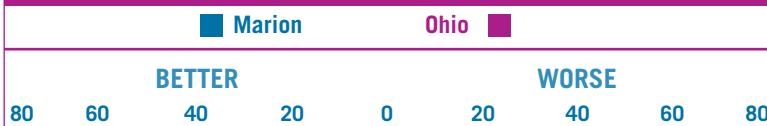


County Seat: Marion  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 65,655  
 Child Population: 14,582



Children by Race:  
 White-91.9% • Black-4.7% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-3.3%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$38,104

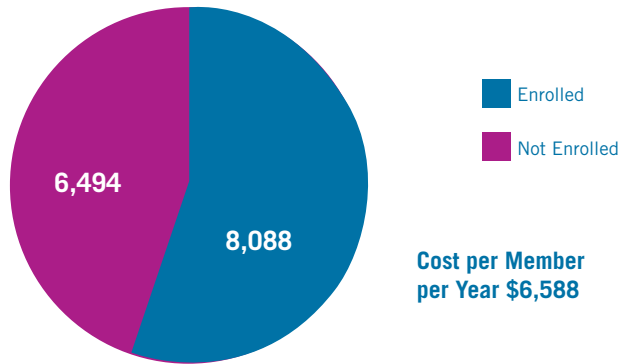
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15	15
	2008	24	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	21	22
	2009	35	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	12	12
	2008	28	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	35	47
	2009	48	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	25	22
	2008	31	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	29	27
	2007	52	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	51	43
	2009	22	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	56	46
	2009	23	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	13	19
	2008	40	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	13	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	5	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	29	15
	2009	24	11

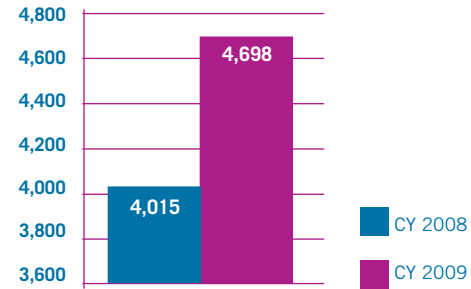


**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

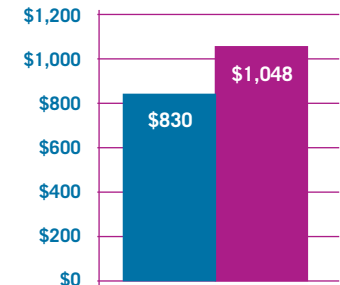


Cost per Member per Year \$6,588

**Food Assistance**

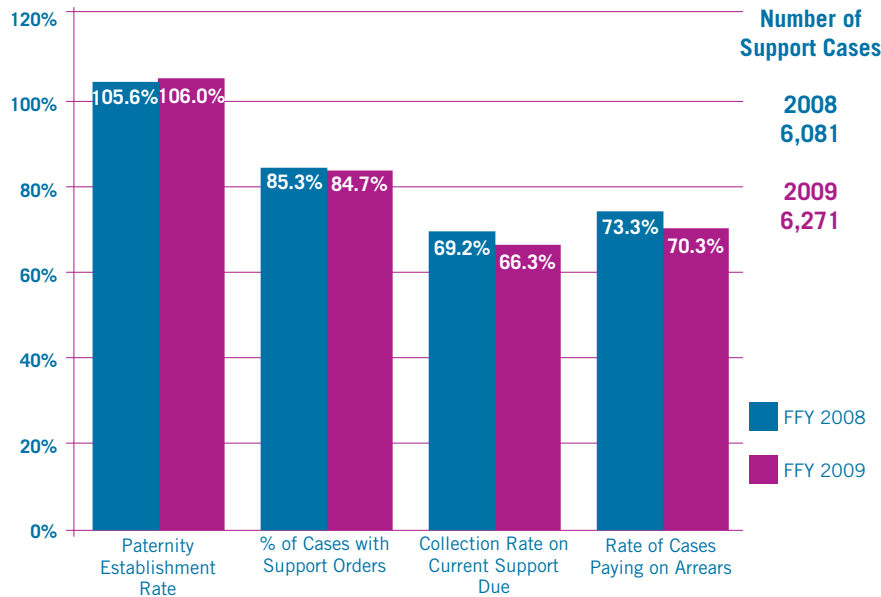


Average Monthly Child Recipients

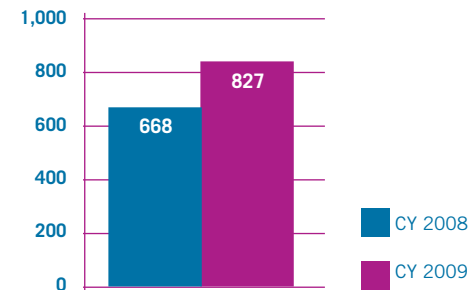


Average Annual FA Payment per Recipient

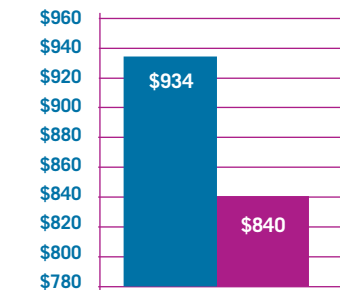
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**

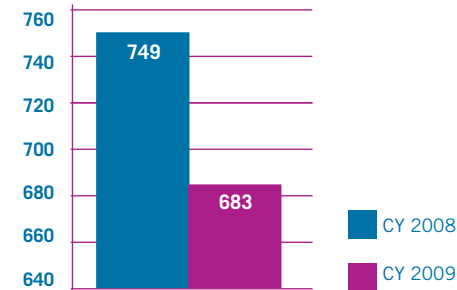


Average Monthly Child Recipients

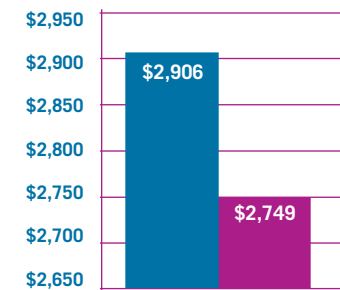


Average Annual Payment per Recipient

**Publicly Funded Child Care**



Children using Child Care

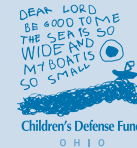


Average Annual Expenditure per Child

# Medina

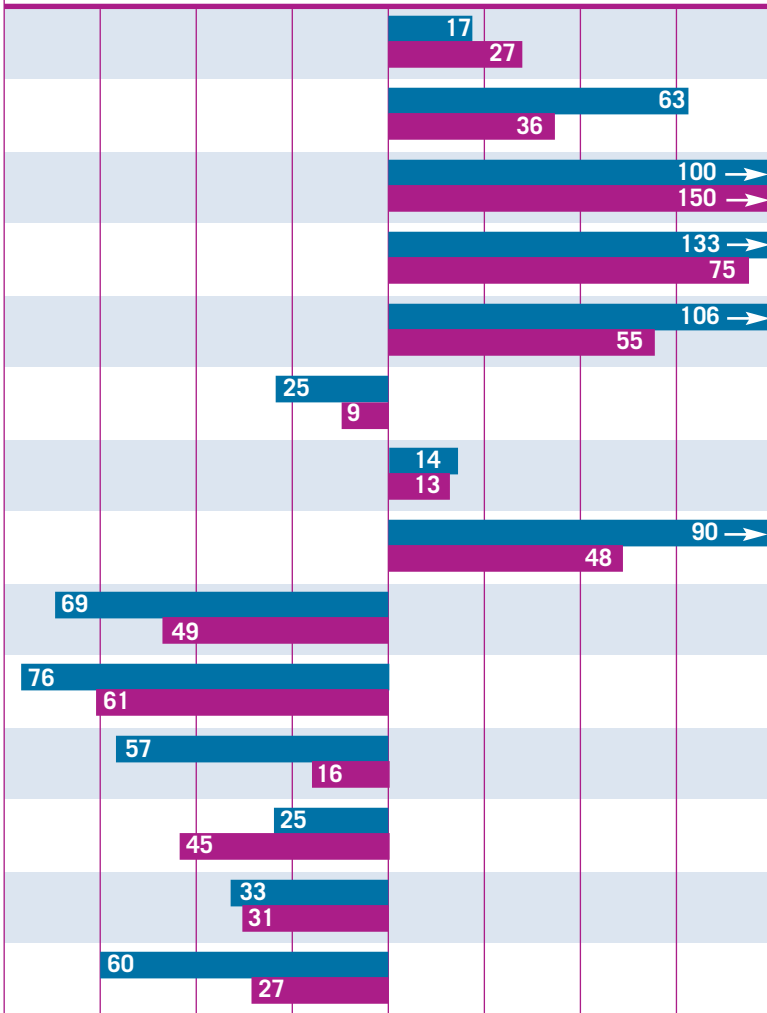
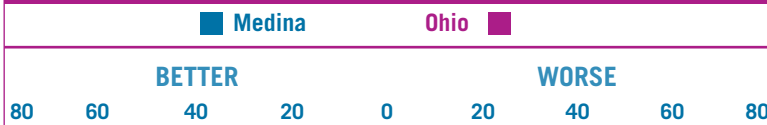


County Seat: Medina  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 174,035  
 Child Population: 43,820



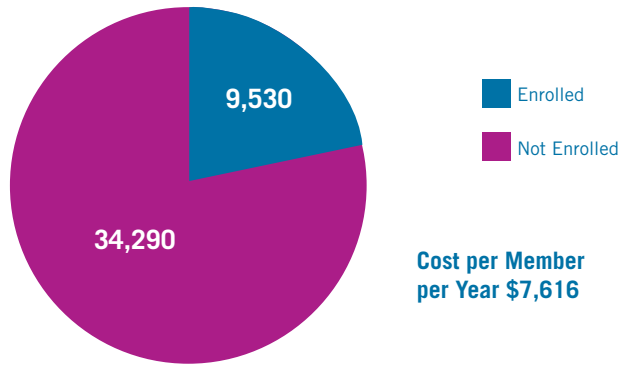
Children by Race:  
 White-94.4% • Black-2.4% • Asian-1.1% • Latino-2.5%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$65,621

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

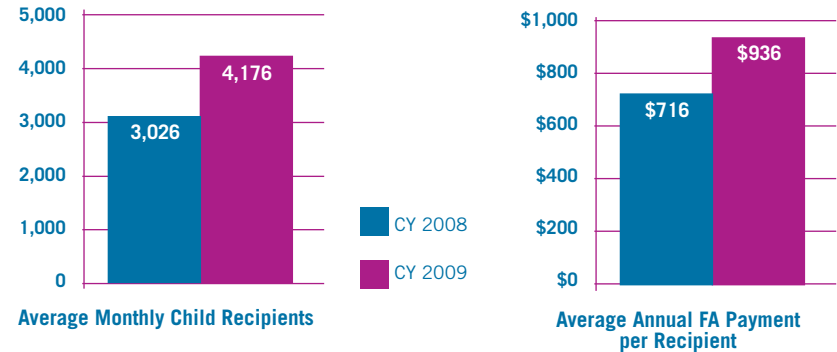


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	6	15
	2008	7	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	8	22
	2009	13	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	8	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	3	12
	2008	7	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	18	47
	2009	37	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	8	22
	2008	6	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	10	27
	2007	19	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	29	43
	2009	9	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	34	46
	2009	8	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	7	19
	2008	3	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	4	11
	2009	3	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	3	13
	2009	2	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	10	15
	2009	4	11

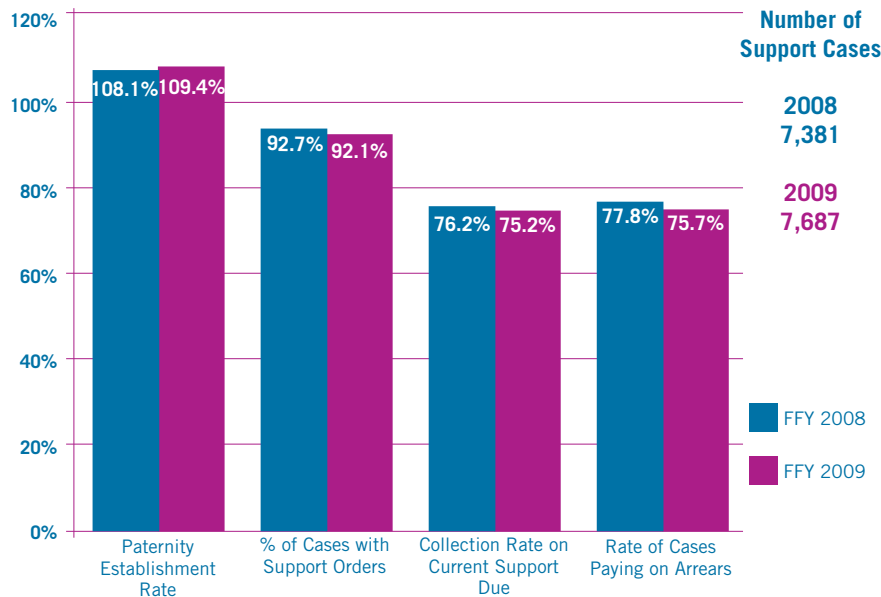
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



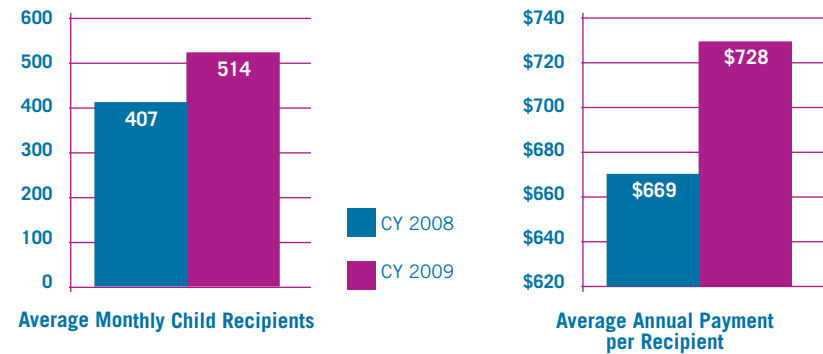
**Food Assistance**



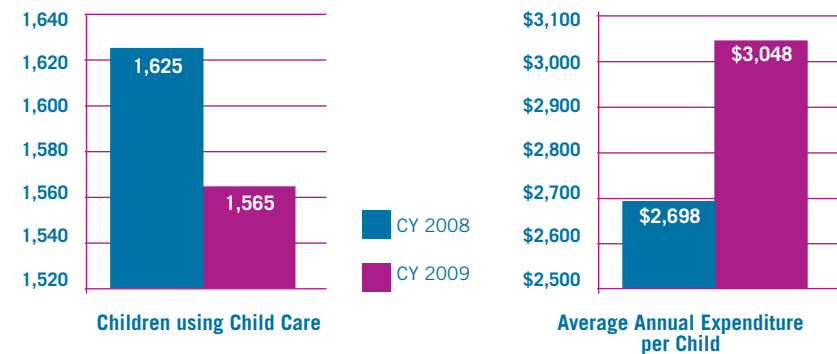
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



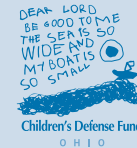
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Meigs

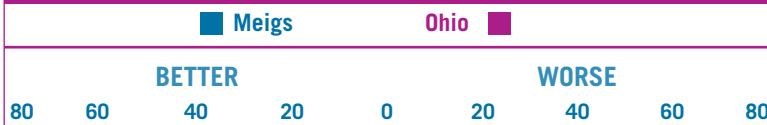


County Seat: Pomeroy  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 22,838  
 Child Population: 5,055



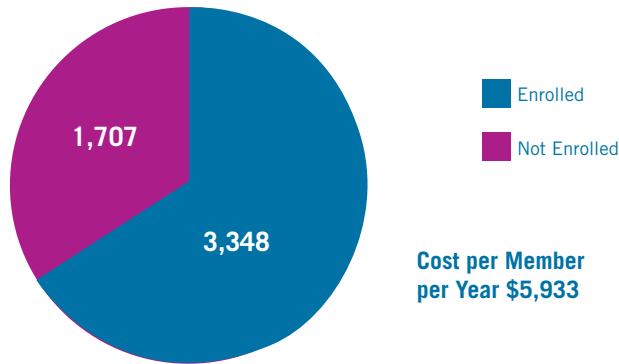
Children by Race:  
 White-96.3% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-1.2%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$33,683

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

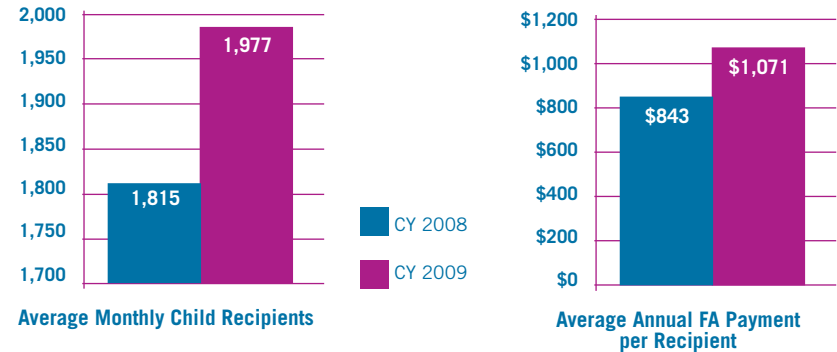


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	26	15
	2008	30	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	38	22
	2009	44	30
Unemployment rate	2001	7	4
	2009	15	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	27	12
	2008	36	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	73	47
	2009	80	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	24	22
	2008	26	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	10	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	55	27
	2007	67	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	54	43
	2009	29	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	56	46
	2009	20	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	15	19
	2008	12	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	21	11
	2009	17	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	11	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	28	15
	2009	14	11

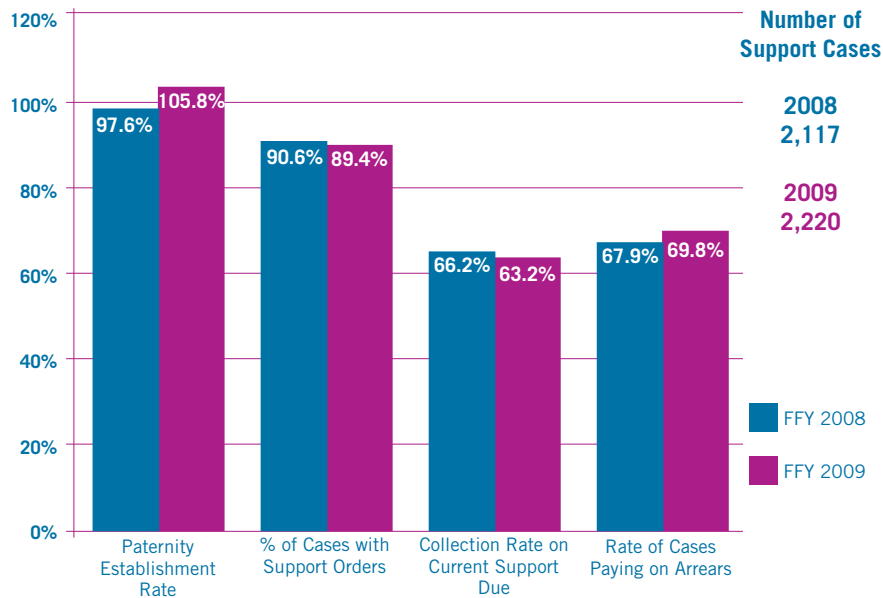
### Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



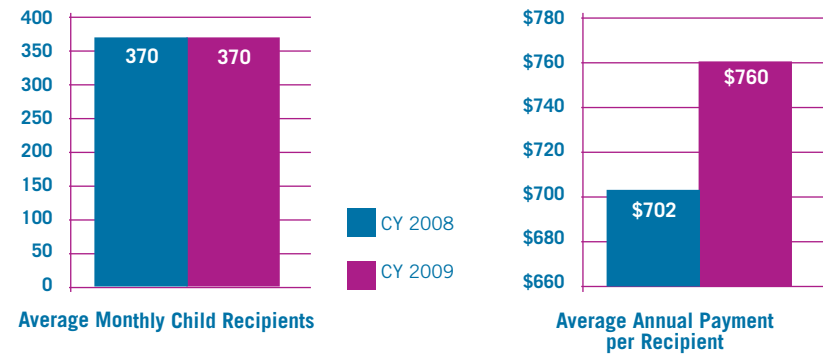
### Food Assistance



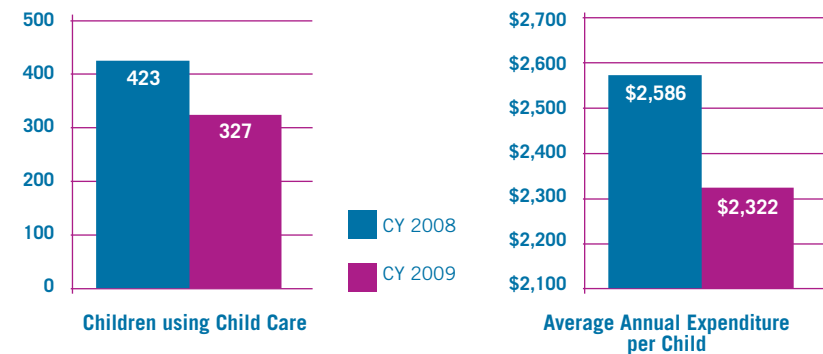
### Child Support Cases



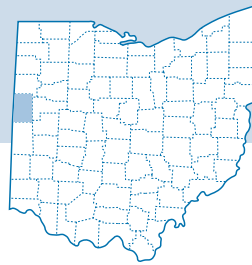
### Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



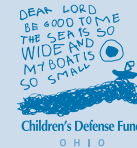
### Publicly Funded Child Care



# Mercer

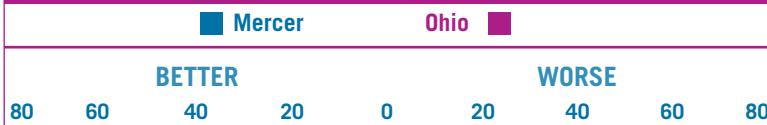


County Seat: Celina  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 40,666  
 Child Population: 10,727



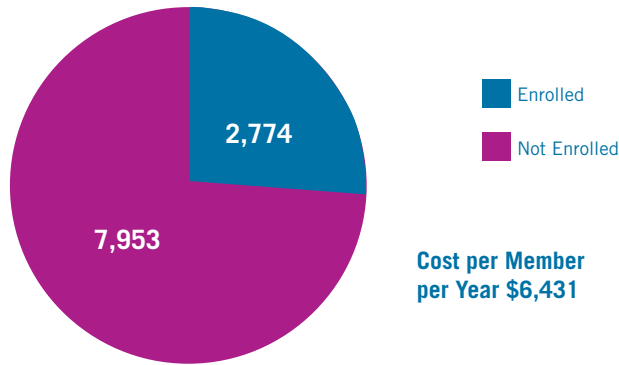
Children by Race:  
 White-97.4% • Black-0.7% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-2.3%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$51,293

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

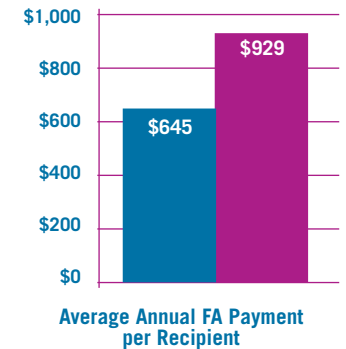
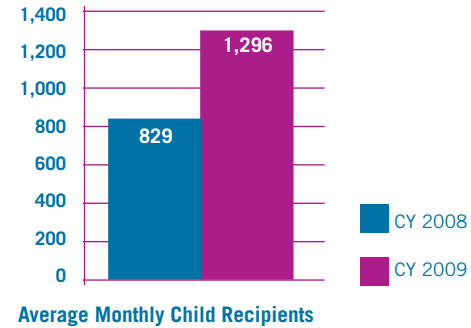


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	9	15
	2008	9	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	10	22
	2009	17	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	4	12
	2008	7	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	19	47
	2009	34	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	16	22
	2008	13	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	5	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	14	27
	2007	22	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	19	43
	2009	7	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	33	46
	2009	6	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	8	19
	2008	2	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	7	11
	2009	5	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	3	13
	2009	4	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	10	15
	2009	6	11

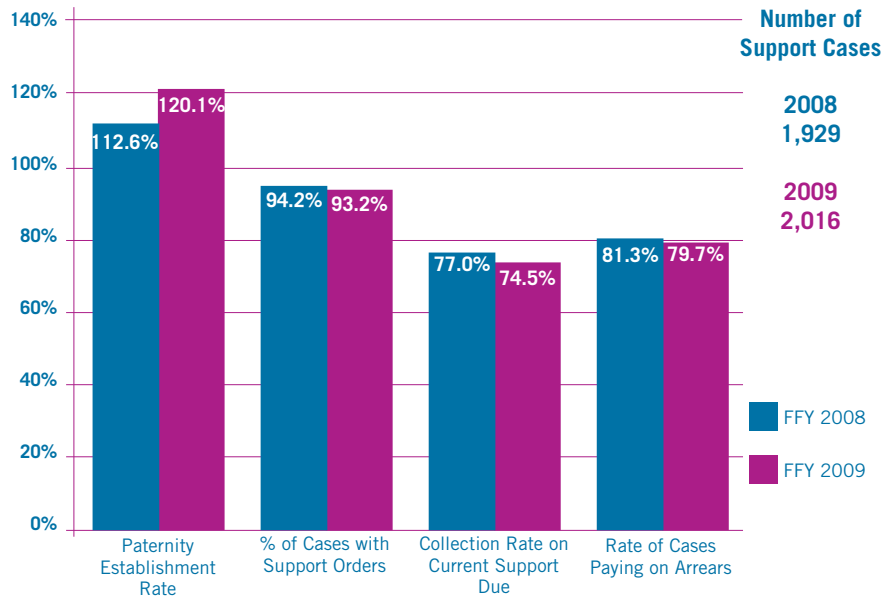
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



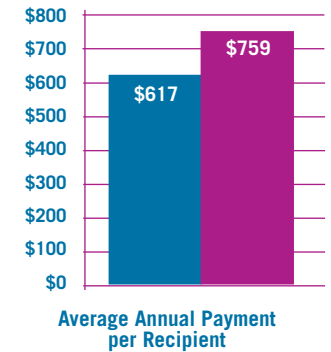
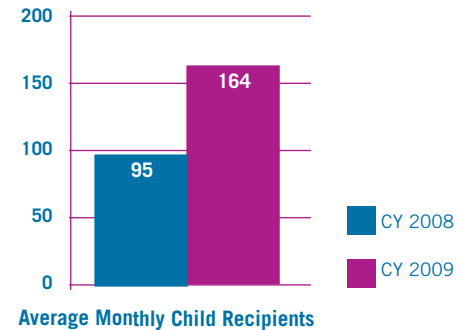
**Food Assistance**



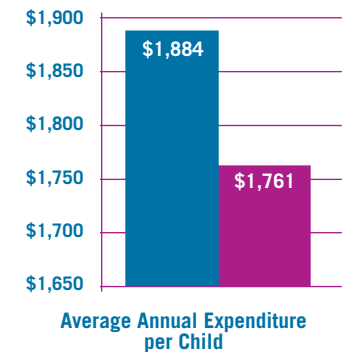
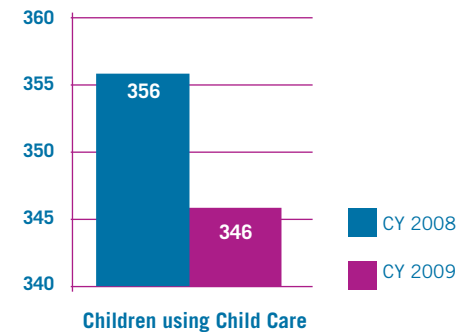
**Child Support Cases**



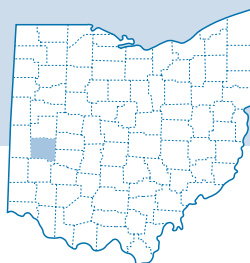
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Miami

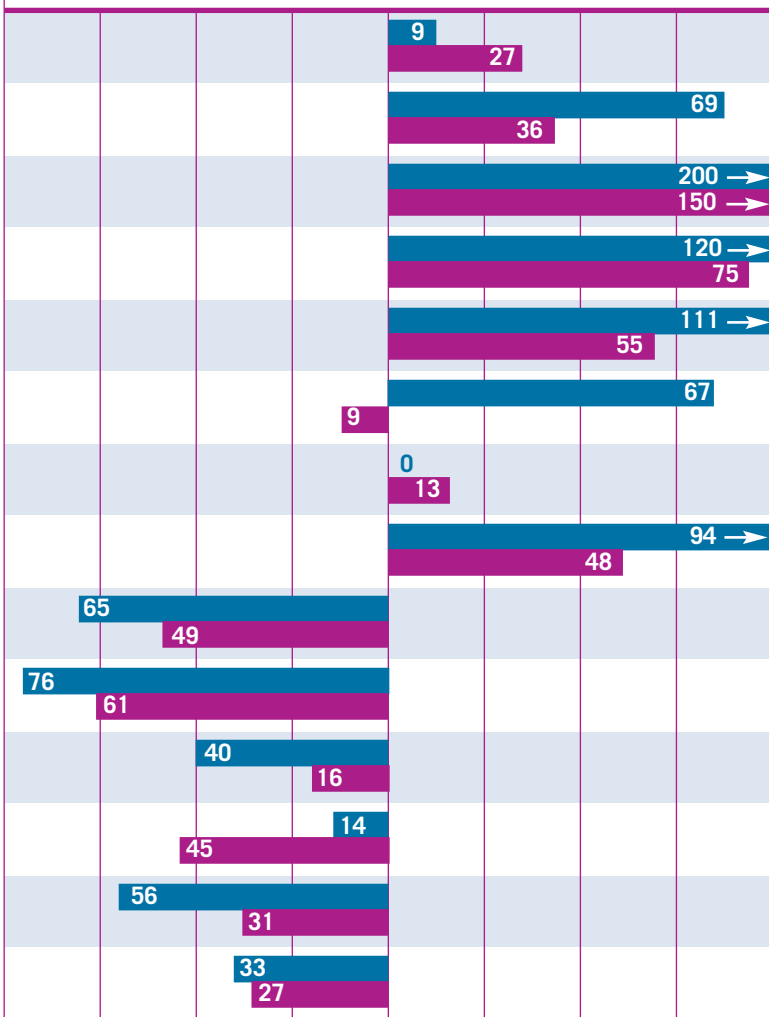
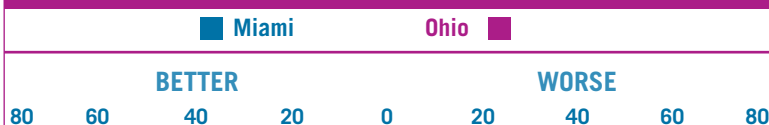


County Seat: Troy  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 101,256  
 Child Population: 23,878



Children by Race:  
 White-92.6% • Black-3.0% • Asian-1.4% • Latino-1.8%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$52,735

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



## Indicator

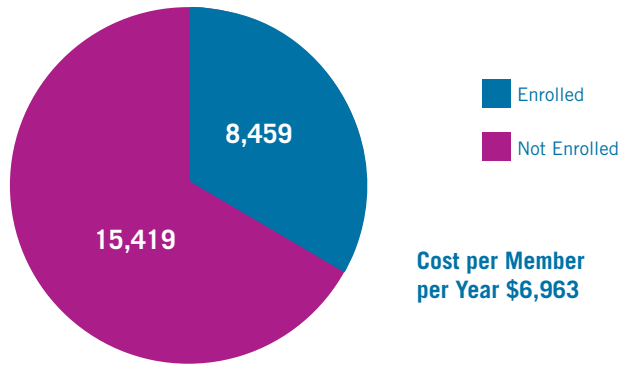
## Year

## County % or Rate

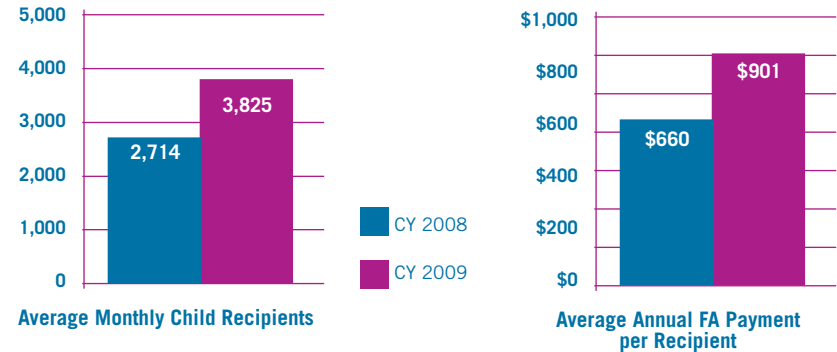
## Ohio % or Rate



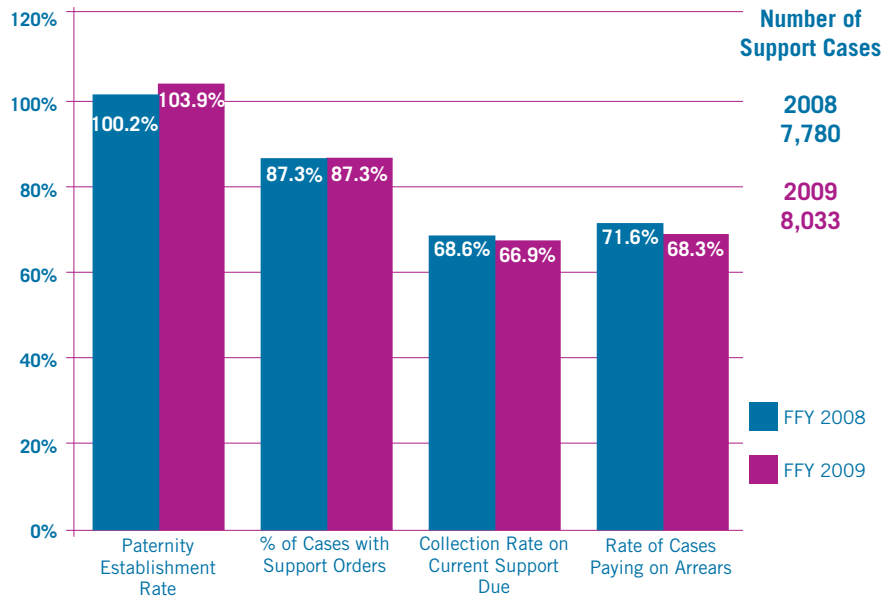
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



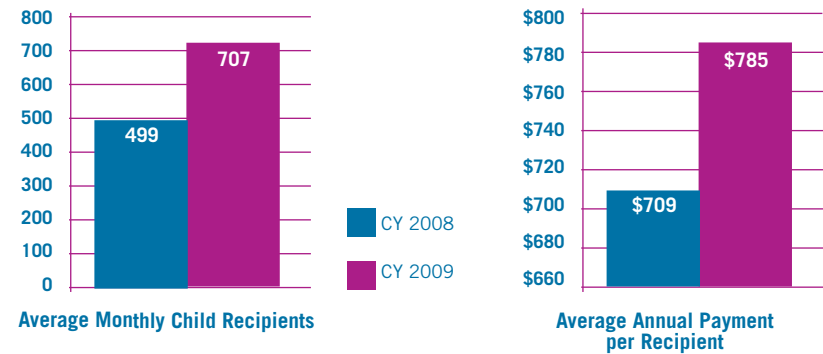
**Food Assistance**



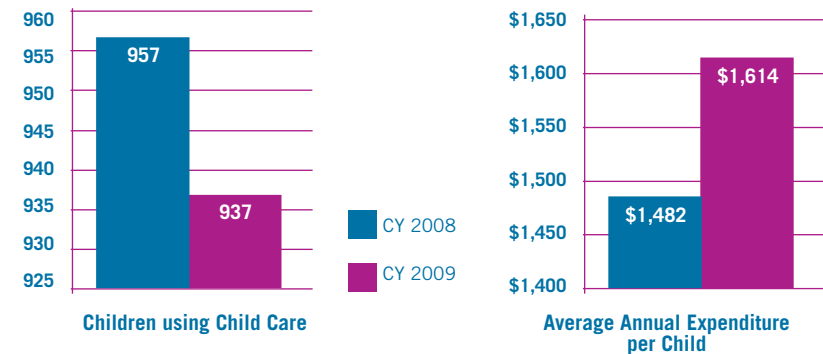
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



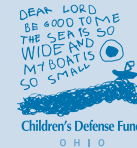
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Monroe

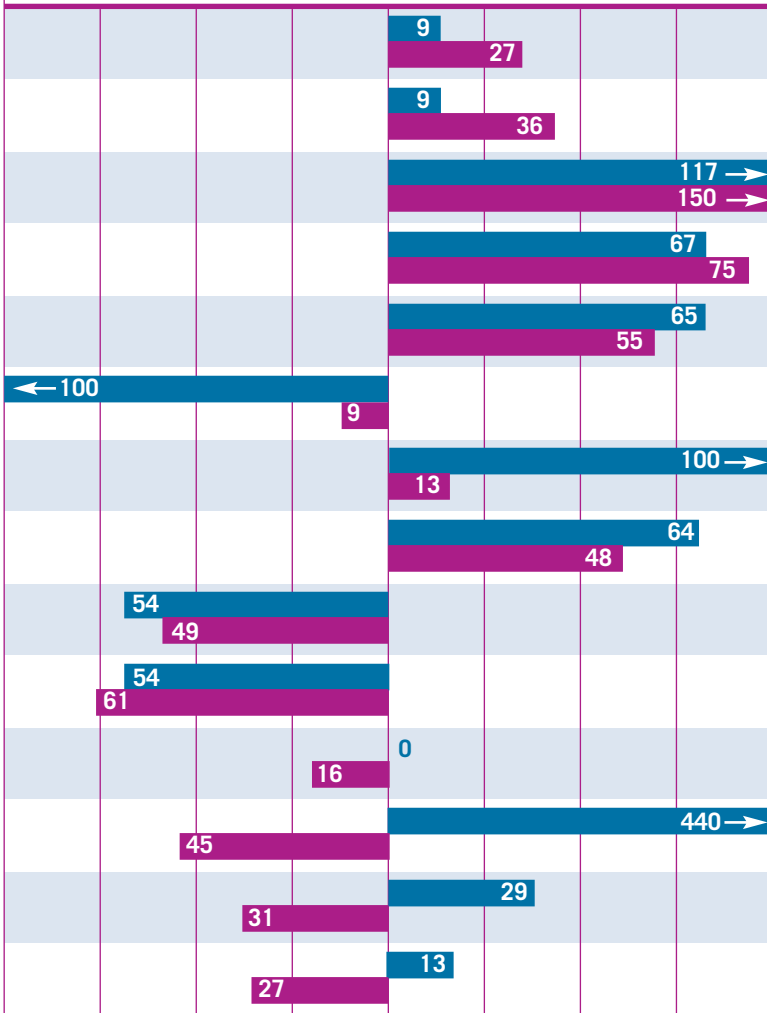
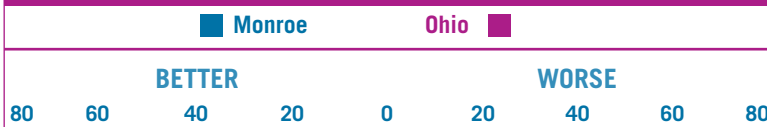


County Seat: Woodsfield  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 14,058  
 Child Population: 2,930



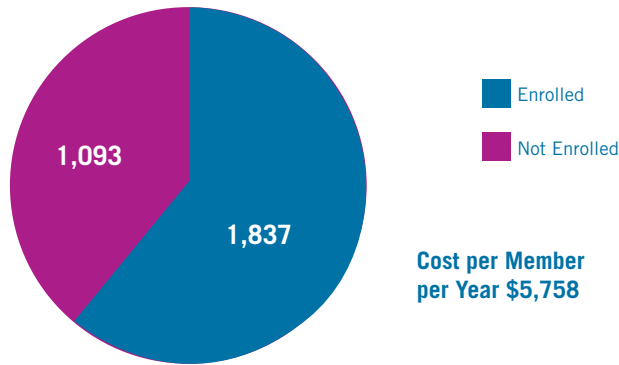
Children by Race:  
 White-98.0% • Black-0.6% • Asian-0.0% • Latino-0.6%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$40,089

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



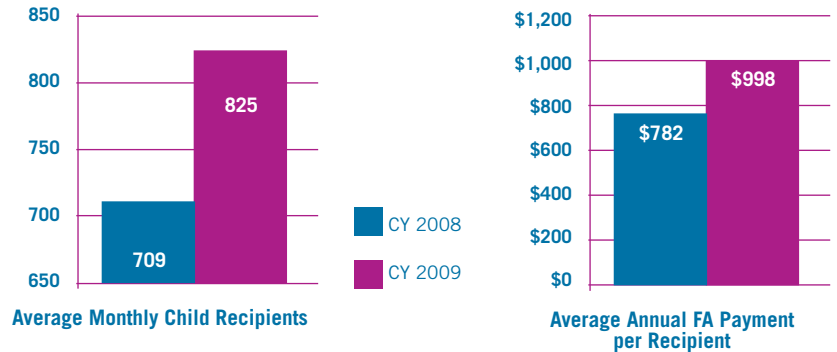
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	22	15
	2008	24	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	34	22
	2009	37	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	15	12
	2008	25	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	23	47
	2009	38	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	11	22
	2008	0	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	12	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	39	27
	2007	64	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	48	43
	2009	22	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	46	46
	2009	21	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	10	19
	2008	10	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	5	11
	2009	27	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	9	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	8	15
	2009	7	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

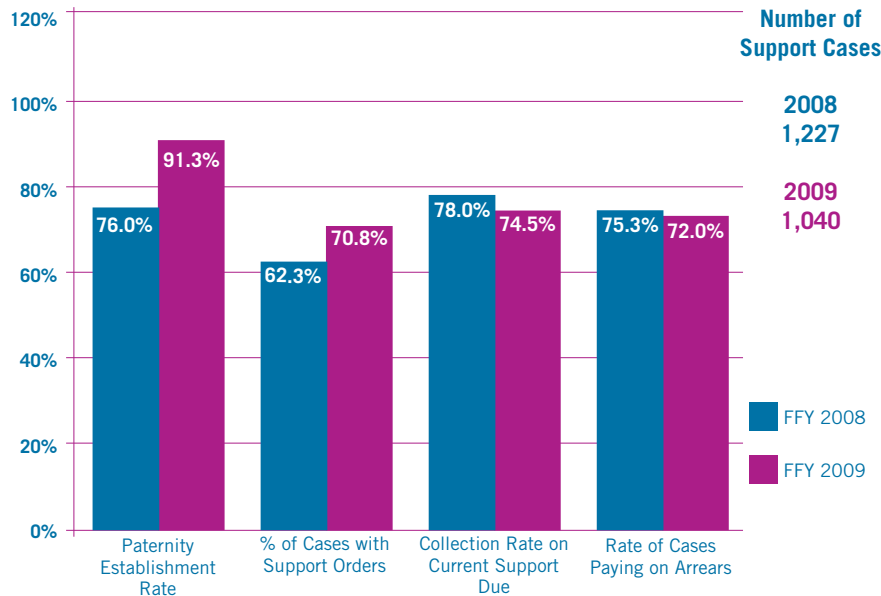


Cost per Member per Year \$5,758

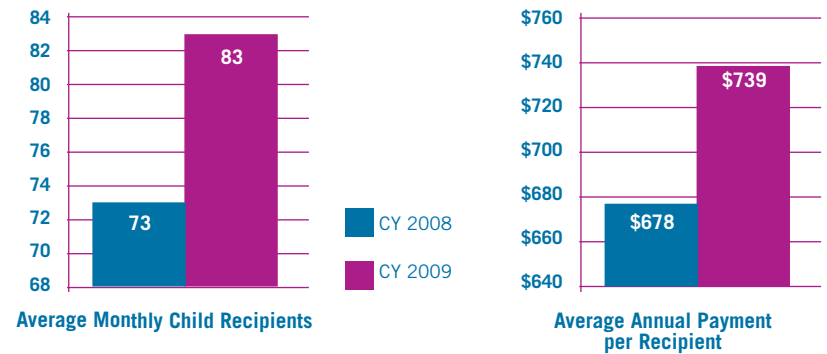
**Food Assistance**



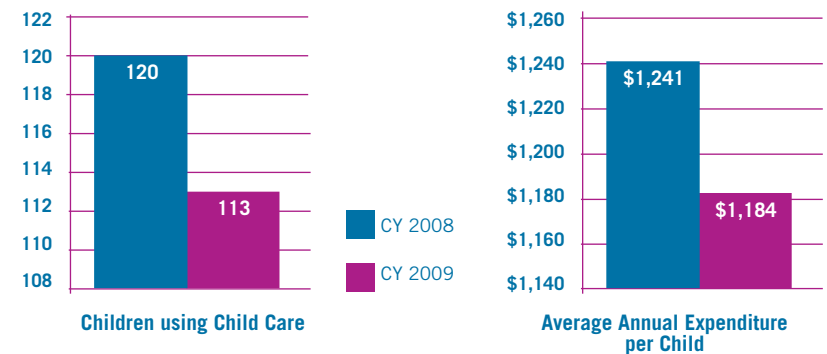
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



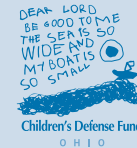
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Montgomery



County Seat: Dayton  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 532,562  
 Child Population: 121,551



Children by Race:  
 White-69.6% • Black-25.0% • Asian-1.6% • Latino-3.3%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$45,237

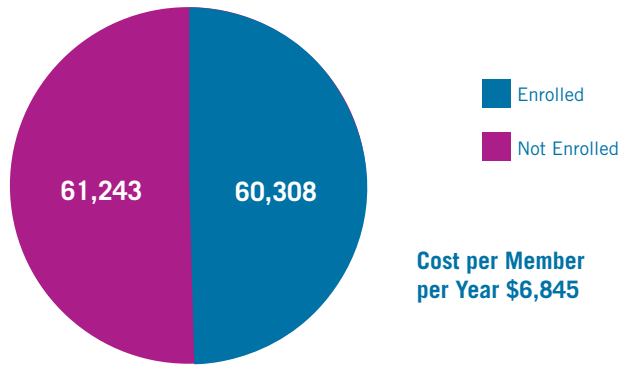
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

Montgomery Ohio

BETTER WORSE  
 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80

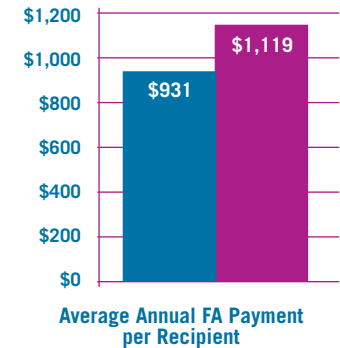
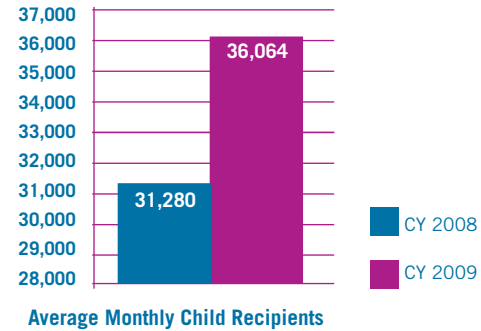
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	16	15
	2008	21	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	26	22
	2009	31	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	13	12
	2008	25	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	51	47
	2009	92	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	26	22
	2008	26	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	28	27
	2007	46	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	49	43
	2009	27	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	49	46
	2009	23	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	23	19
	2008	13	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	13	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	15	13
	2009	12	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	24	15
	2009	14	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

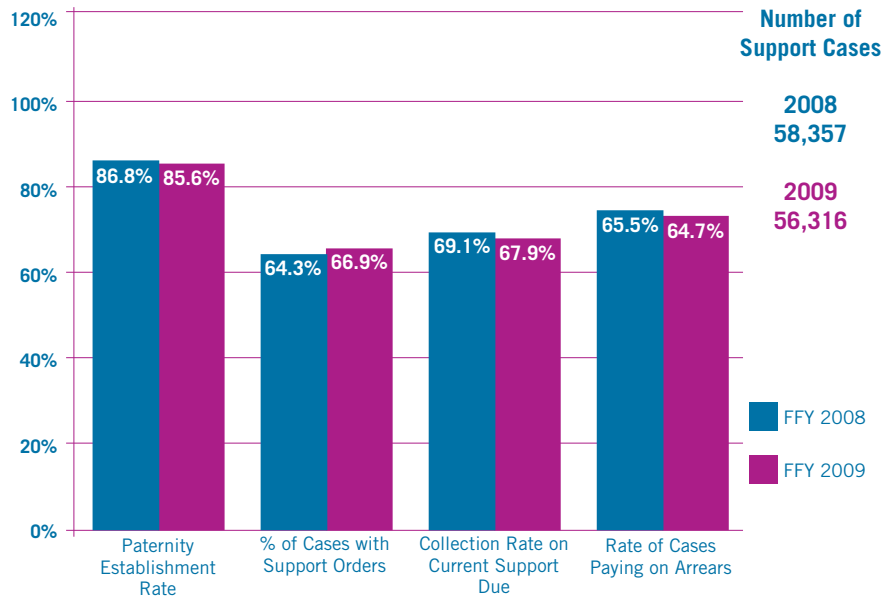


Cost per Member per Year \$6,845

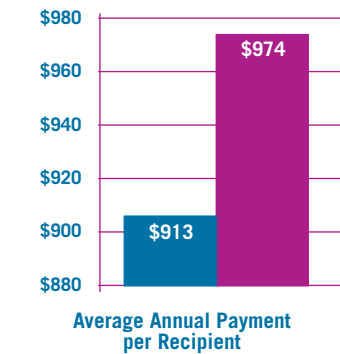
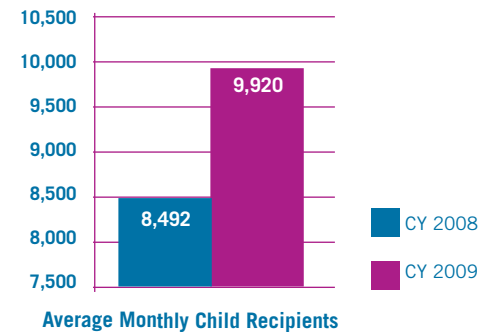
**Food Assistance**



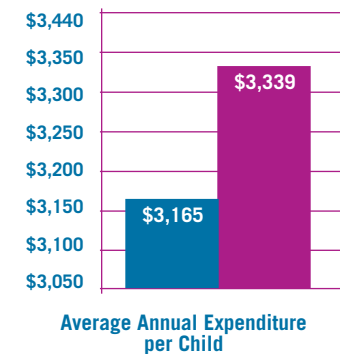
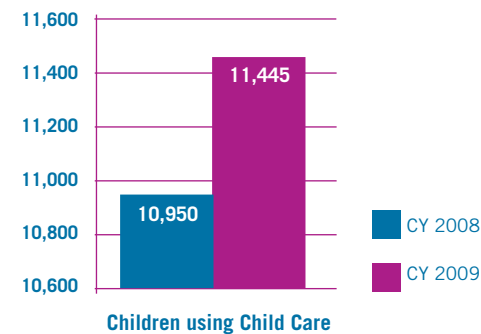
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



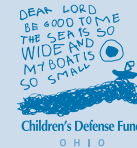
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Morgan

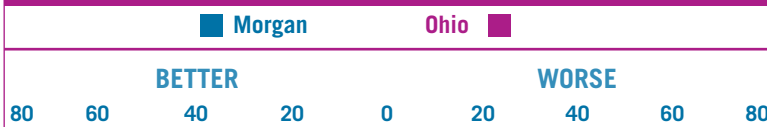


County Seat: McConnelsville  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 14,288  
 Child Population: 3,306



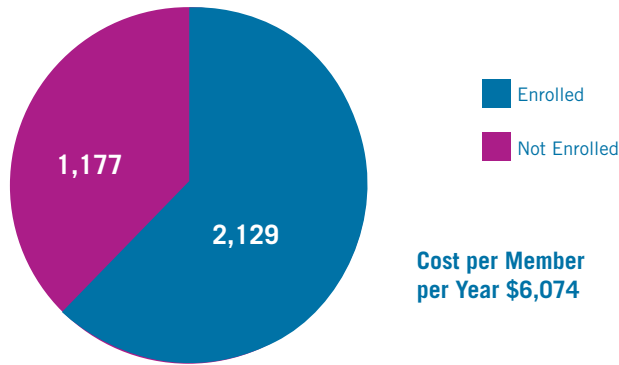
Children by Race:  
 White-90.0% • Black-4.9% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-0.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$33,695

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

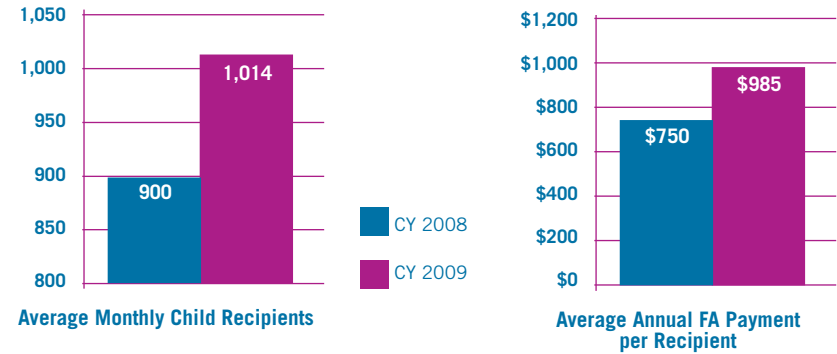


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	24	15
	2008	33	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	28	22
	2009	41	30
Unemployment rate	2001	8	4
	2009	15	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	20	12
	2008	27	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	45	47
	2009	67	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	25	22
	2008	13	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	45	27
	2007	67	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	45	43
	2009	14	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	55	46
	2009	19	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	20	19
	2008	10	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	2	11
	2009	5	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	6	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	1	15
	2009	6	11

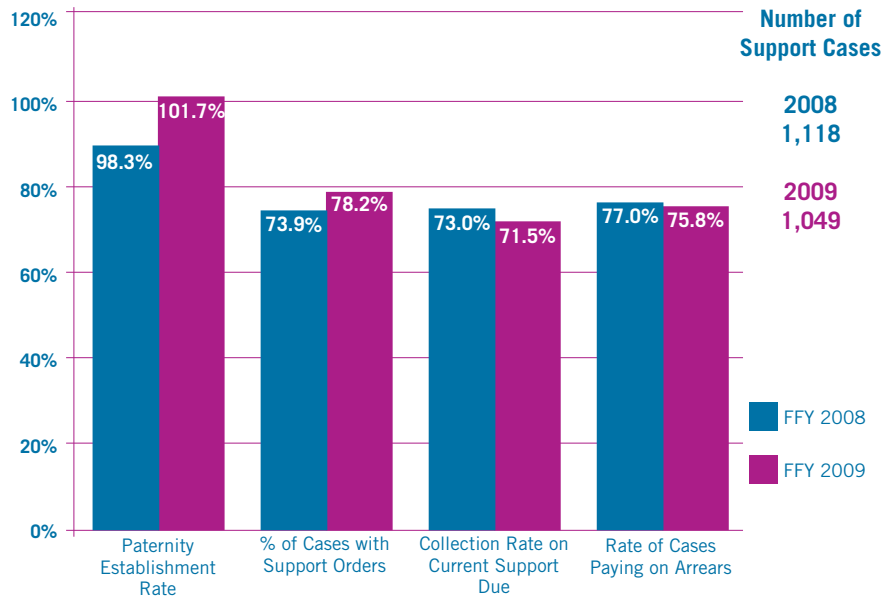
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



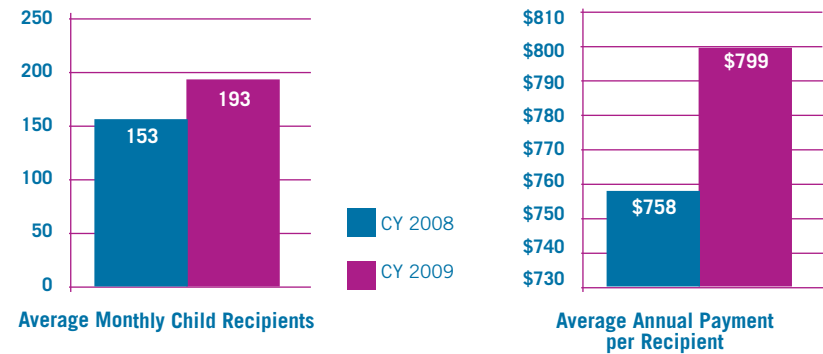
**Food Assistance**



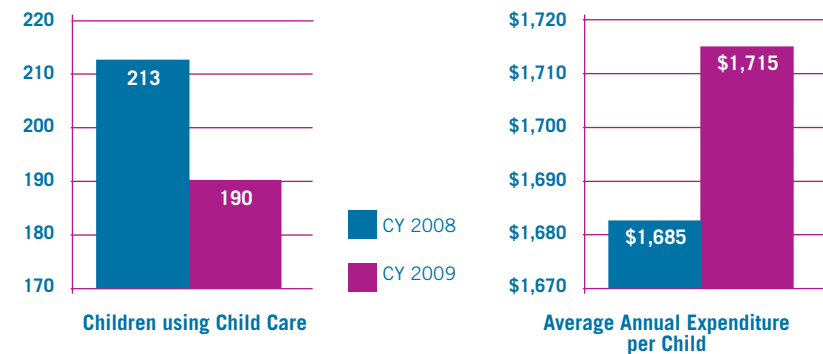
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



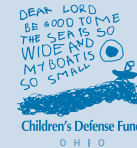
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Morrow

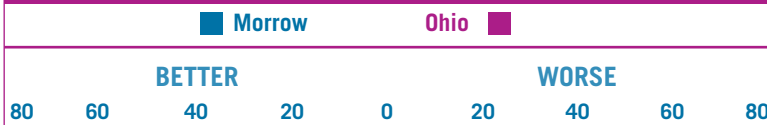


County Seat: Mt. Gilead  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 34,642  
 Child Population: 8,575



Children by Race:  
 White-96.8% • Black-1.6% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-1.6%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$48,312

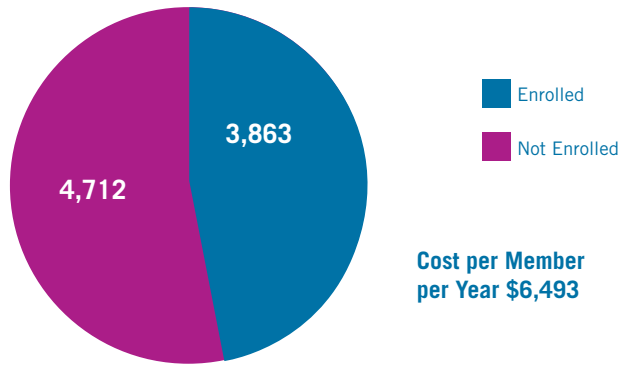
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



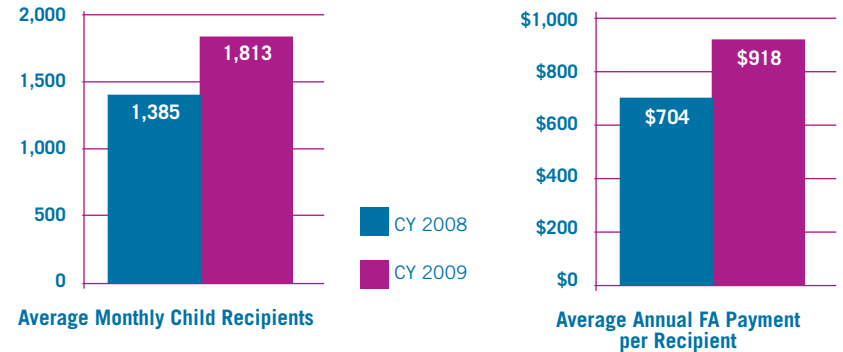
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15	15
	2008	18	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	16	22
	2009	27	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	9	12
	2008	16	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	41	47
	2009	50	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	19	22
	2008	15	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	23	27
	2007	43	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	48	43
	2009	21	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	52	46
	2009	15	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	10	19
	2008	10	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	24	11
	2009	5	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	2	15
	2009	1	11



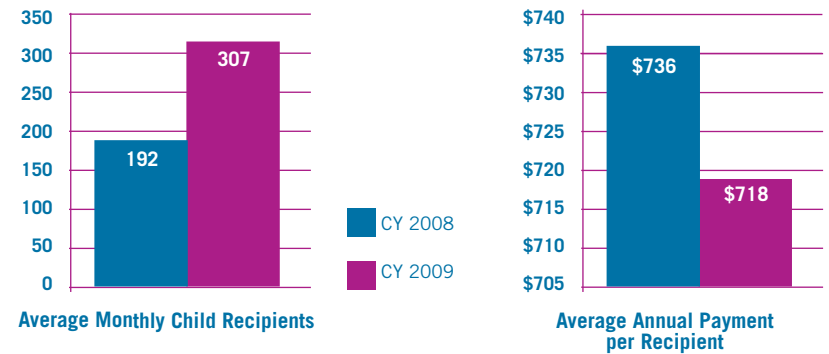
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



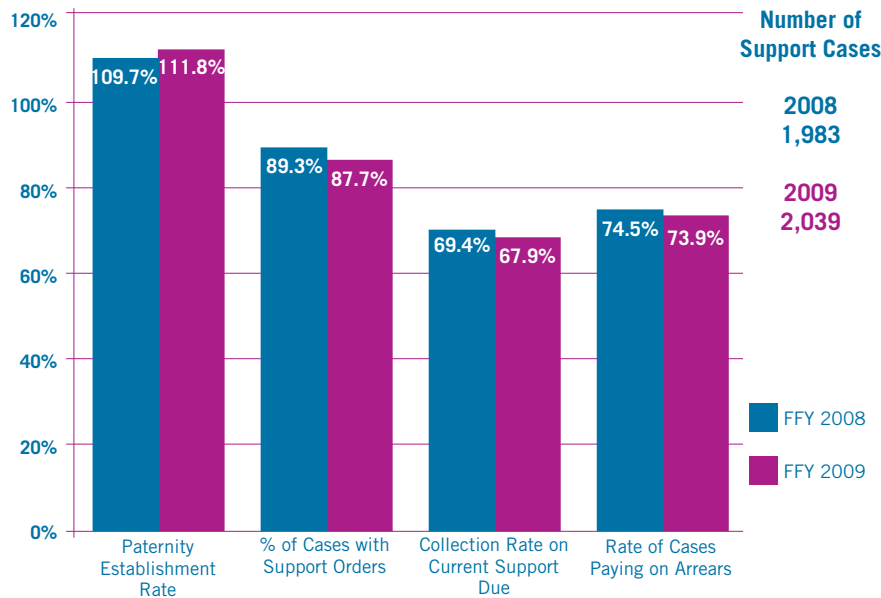
**Food Assistance**



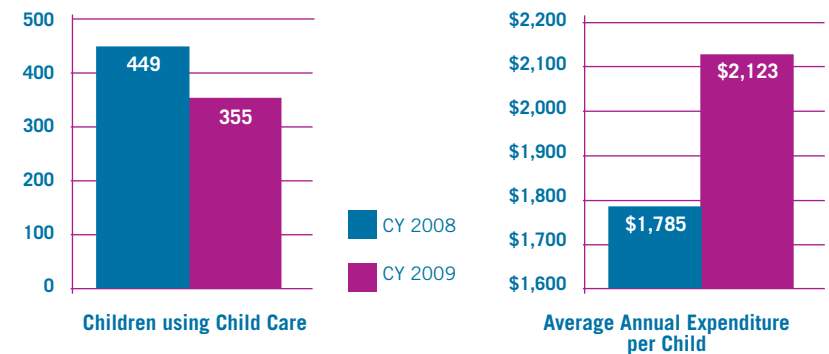
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



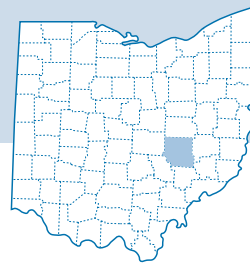
**Child Support Cases**



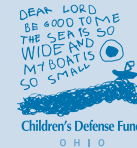
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Muskingum

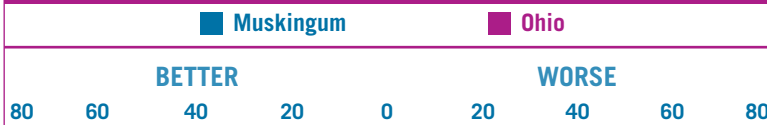


County Seat: Zanesville  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 84,884  
 Child Population: 19,795



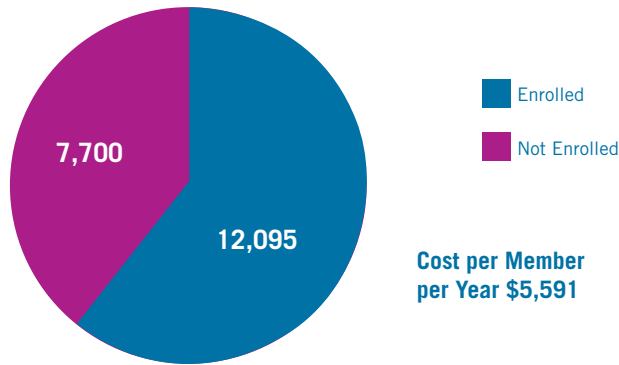
Children by Race:  
 White-90.8% • Black-4.8% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-1.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$41,185

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

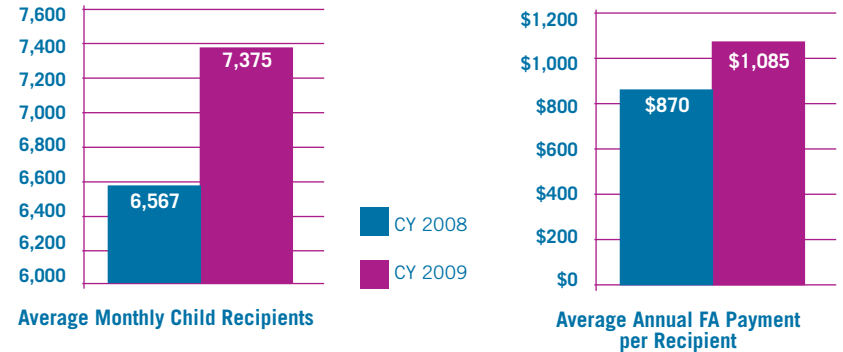


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	20	15
	2008	25	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	23	22
	2009	35	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	20	12
	2008	33	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	70	47
	2009	96	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	22	22
	2008	22	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	39	27
	2007	60	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	45	43
	2009	20	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	52	46
	2009	20	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	14	19
	2008	7	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	9	11
	2009	16	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	8	13
	2009	13	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	24	15
	2009	8	11

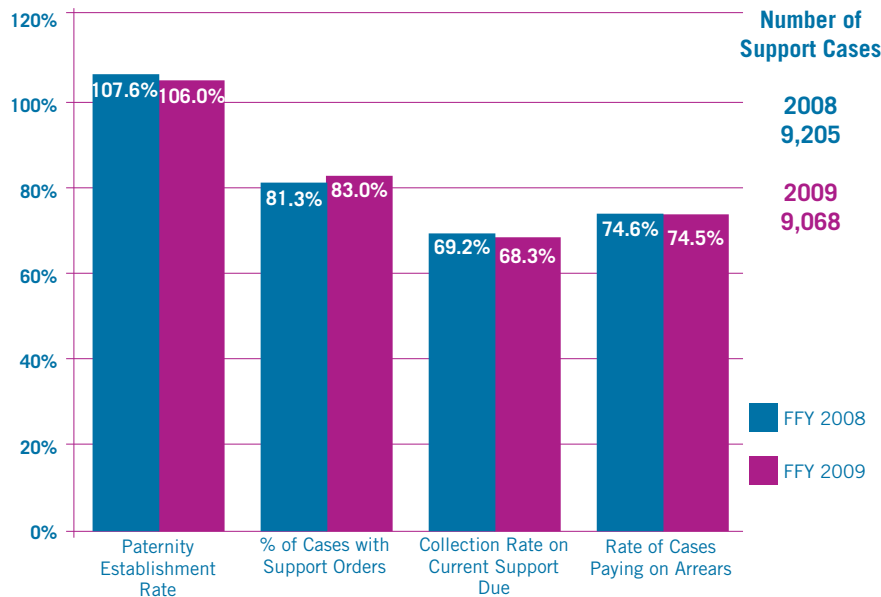
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



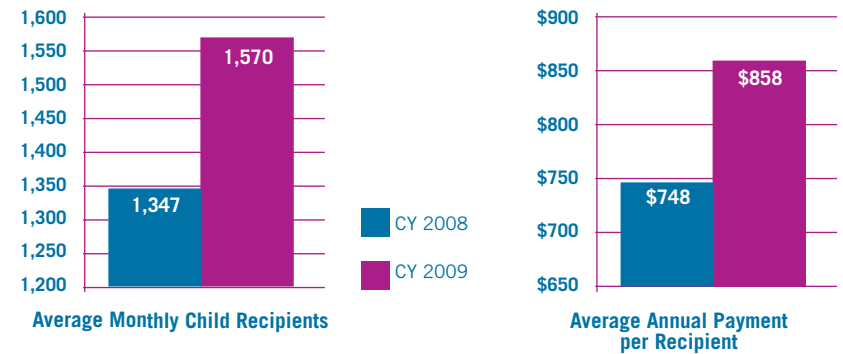
**Food Assistance**



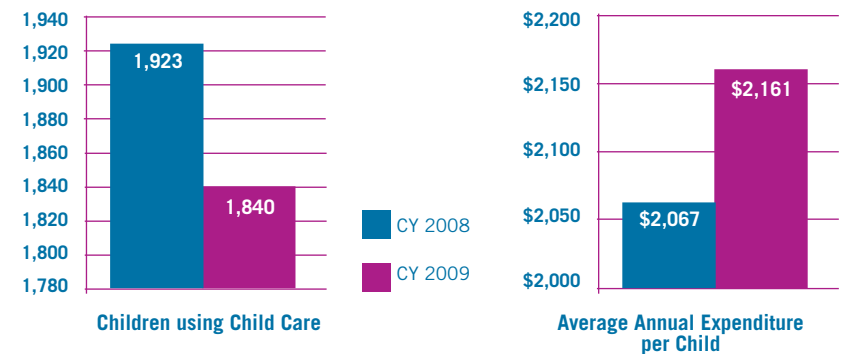
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



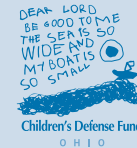
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Noble

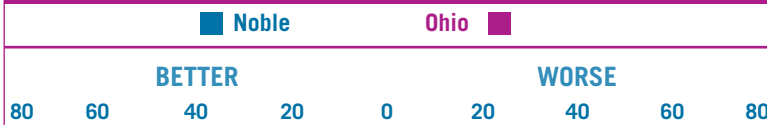


County Seat: Caldwell  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 14,311  
 Child Population: 2,713



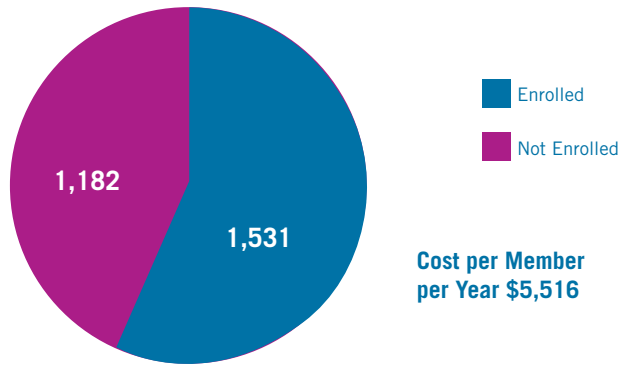
Children by Race:  
 White-96.4% • Black-2.2% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-0.6%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$40,493

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

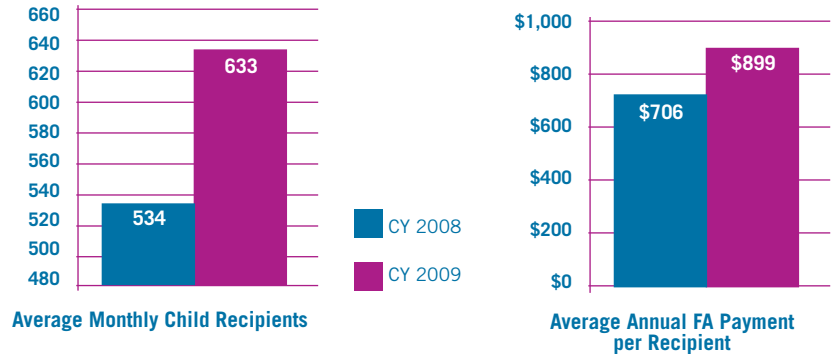


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	17	15
	2008	21	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	19	22
	2009	31	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	13	12
	2008	20	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	45	47
	2009	86	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	6	22
	2008	26	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	34	27
	2007	55	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	35	43
	2009	23	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	47	46
	2009	16	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	7	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	8	11
	2009	10	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	2	13
	2009	7	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	6	15
	2009	1	11

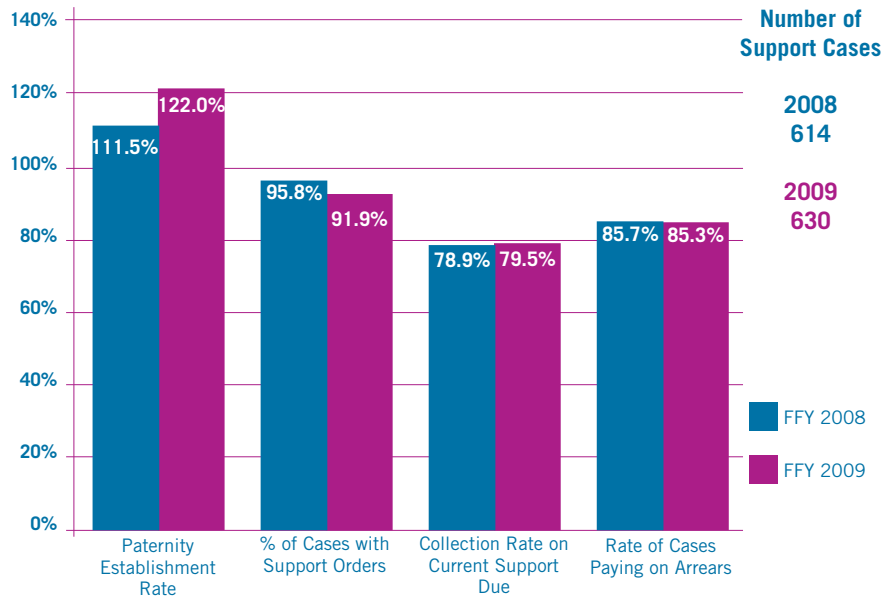
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



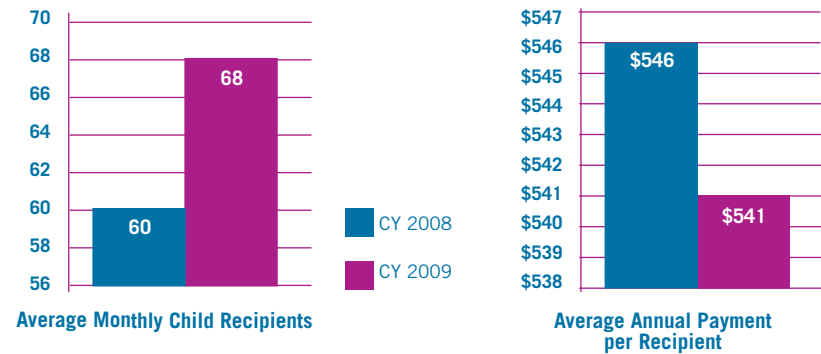
**Food Assistance**



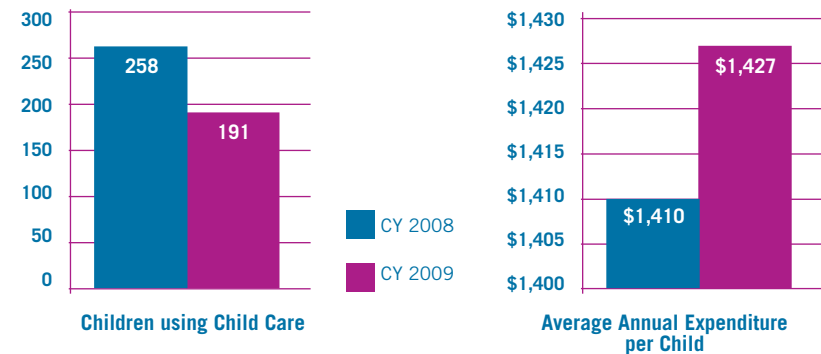
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



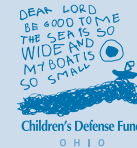
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Ottawa



County Seat: Port Clinton  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 40,945  
 Child Population: 8,594



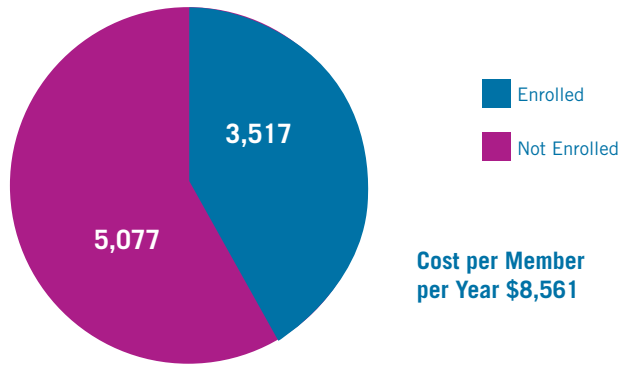
Children by Race:  
 White-95.5% • Black-1.8% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-6.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$52,281

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

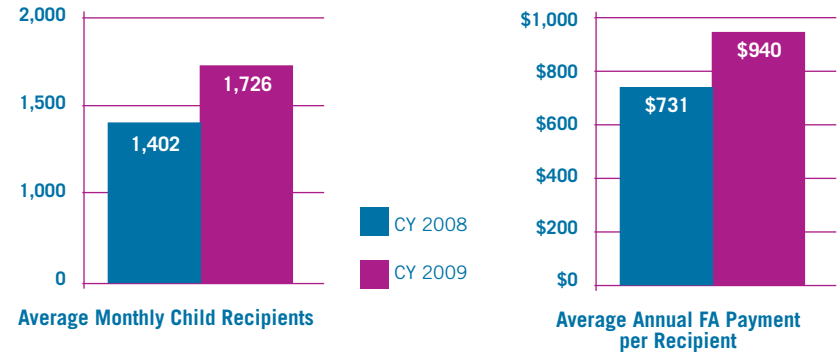


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	9	15
	2008	13	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	6	22
	2009	25	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	7	12
	2008	16	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	18	47
	2009	34	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	10	22
	2008	12	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	20	27
	2007	38	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	36	43
	2009	15	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	43	46
	2009	18	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	8	19
	2008	3	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	6	11
	2009	7	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	2	13
	2009	4	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	9	15
	2009	9	11

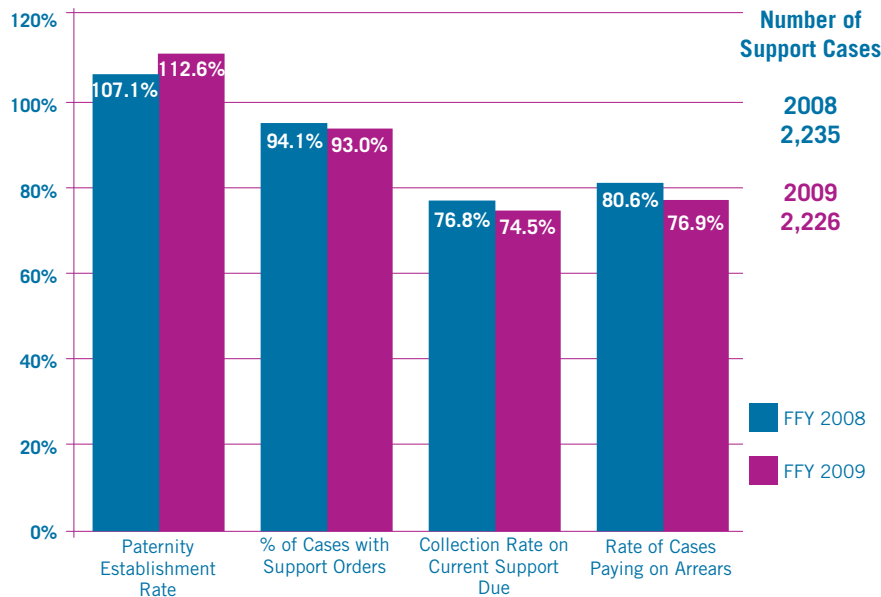
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



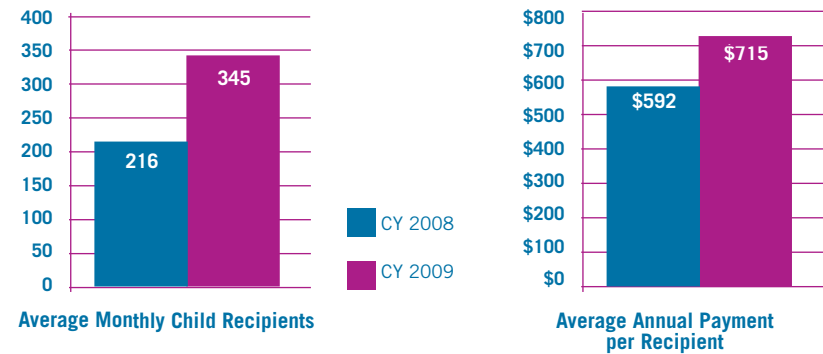
**Food Assistance**



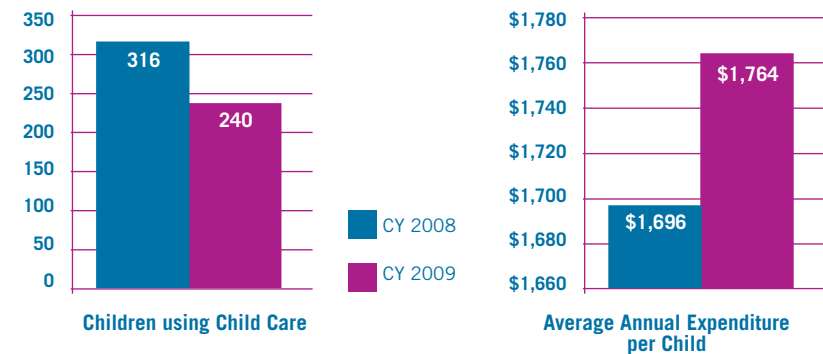
**Child Support Cases**



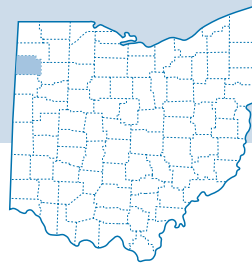
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



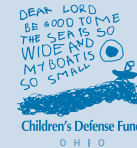
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Paulding

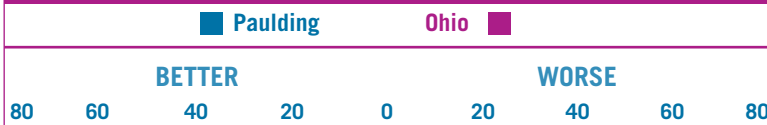


County Seat: Paulding  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 18,994  
 Child Population: 4,570



Children by Race:  
 White-95.7% • Black-1.8% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-5.7%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$46,974

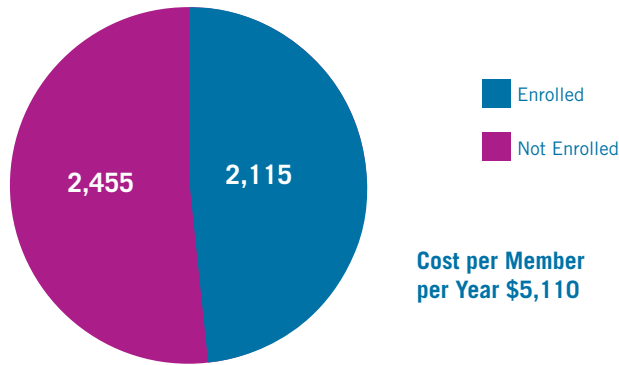
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



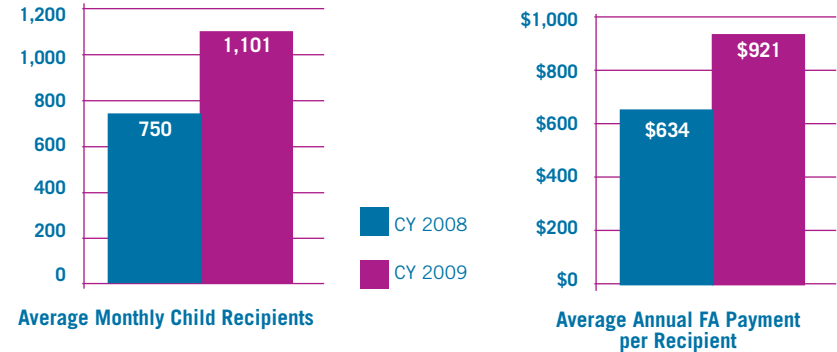
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	11	15
	2008	17	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	14	22
	2009	24	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	7	12
	2008	16	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	7	47
	2009	12	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	10	22
	2008	12	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	17	27
	2007	39	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	37	43
	2009	20	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	44	46
	2009	17	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	7	19
	2008	2	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	17	11
	2009	6	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	8	13
	2009	5	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	28	15
	2009	10	11



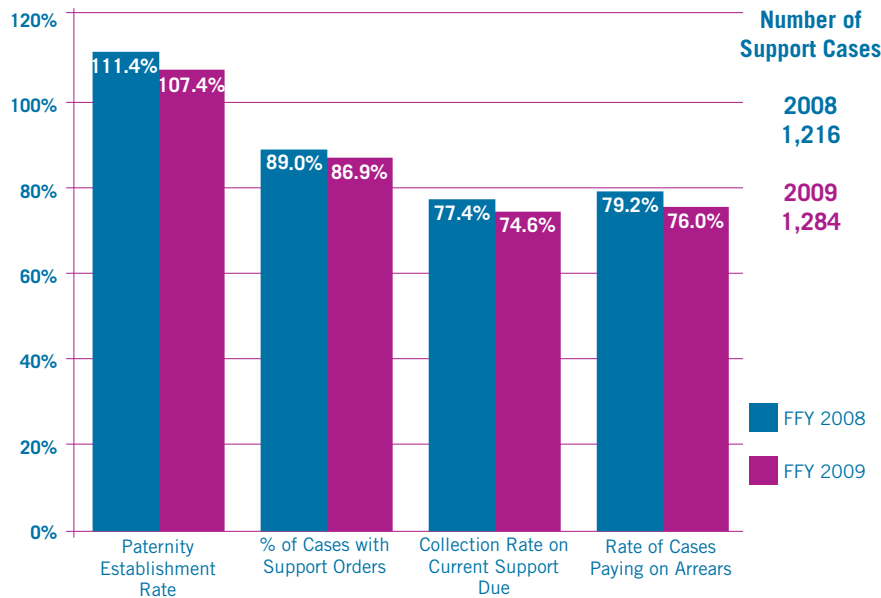
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



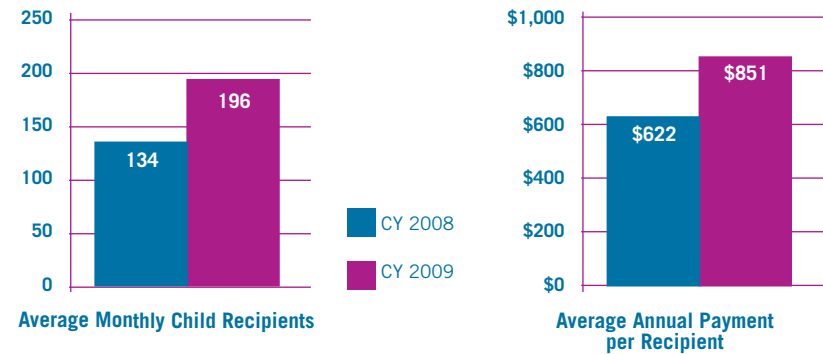
**Food Assistance**



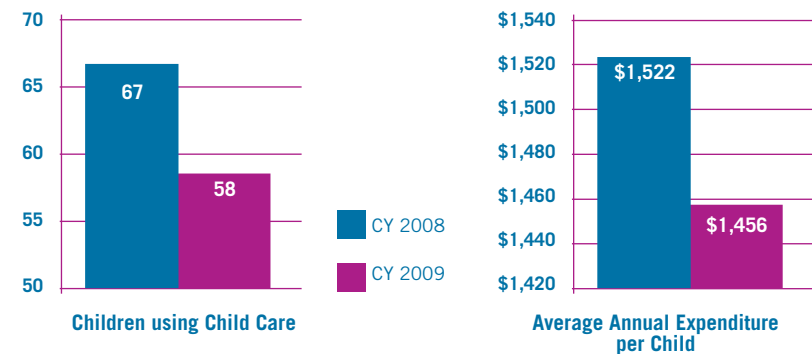
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



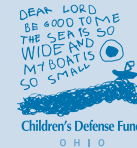
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Perry

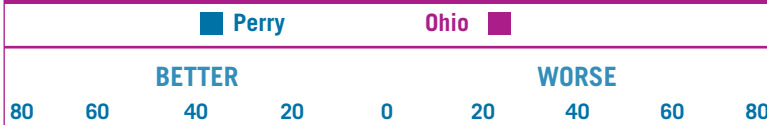


County Seat: New Lexington  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 35,359  
 Child Population: 9,006



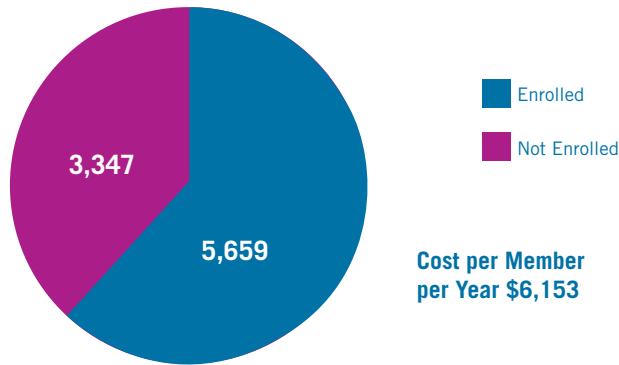
Children by Race:  
 White-97.4% • Black-0.9% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-1.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$40,841

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

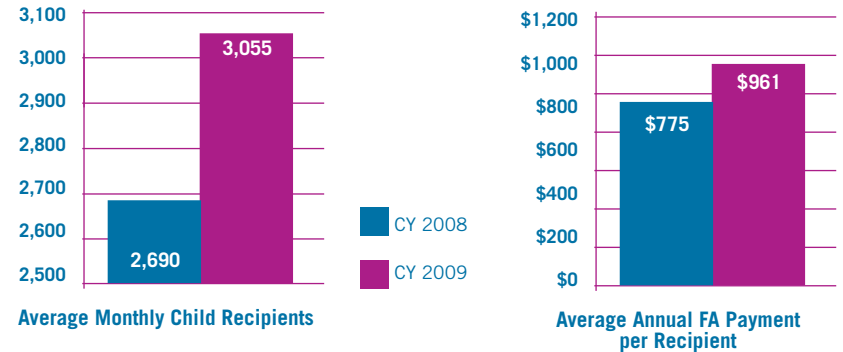


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	19	15
	2008	25	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	25	22
	2009	38	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	15	12
	2008	30	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	40	47
	2009	48	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	34	22
	2008	15	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	35	27
	2007	61	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	48	43
	2009	19	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	54	46
	2009	16	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	15	19
	2008	7	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	7	11
	2009	10	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	10	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	13	15
	2009	14	11

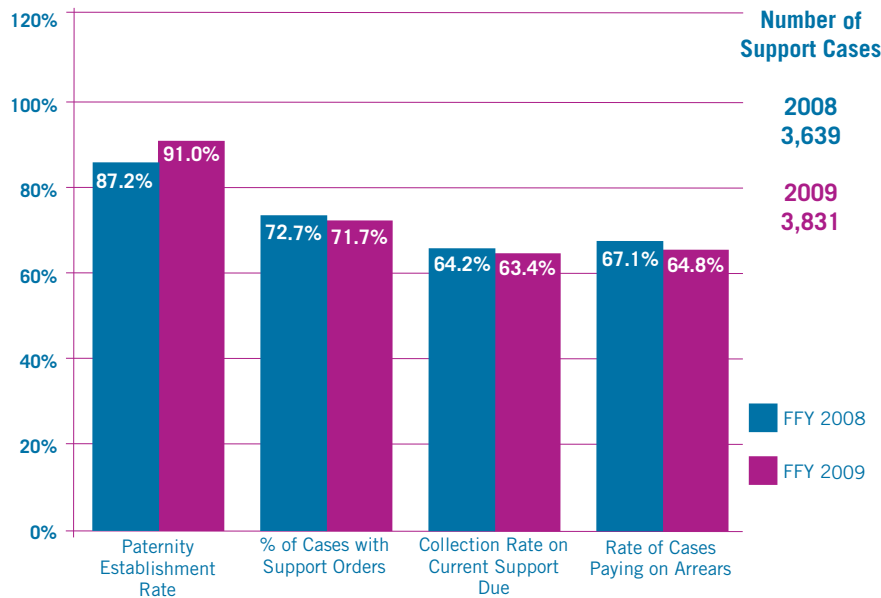
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



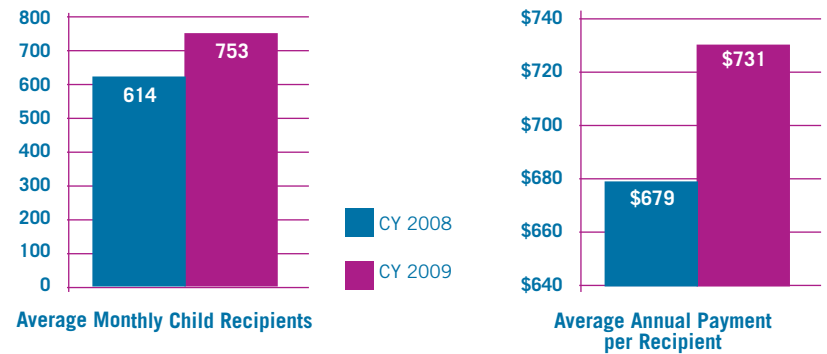
**Food Assistance**



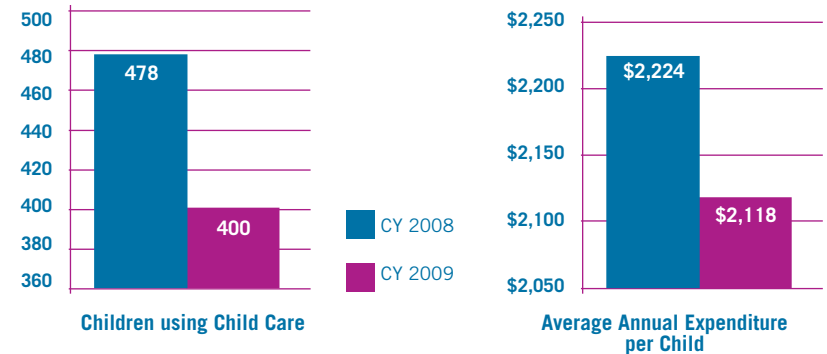
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



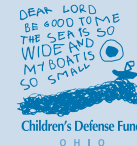
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Pickaway

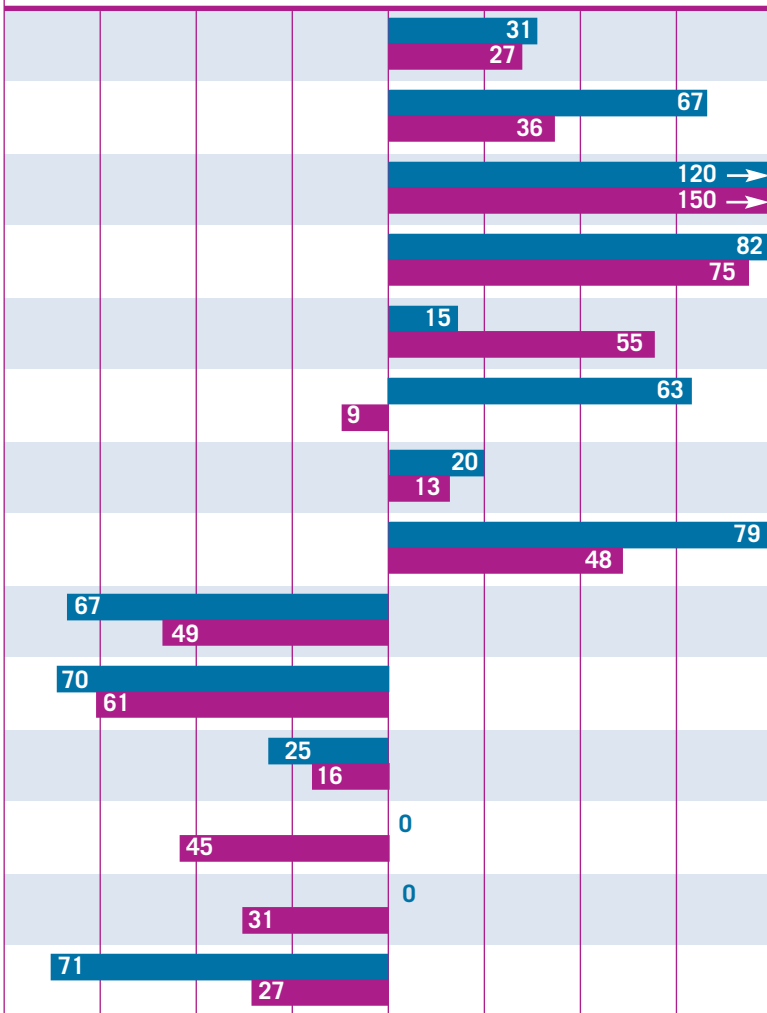
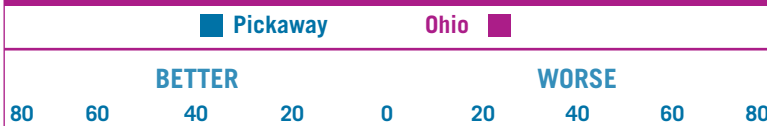


County Seat: Circleville  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 54,734  
 Child Population: 12,562



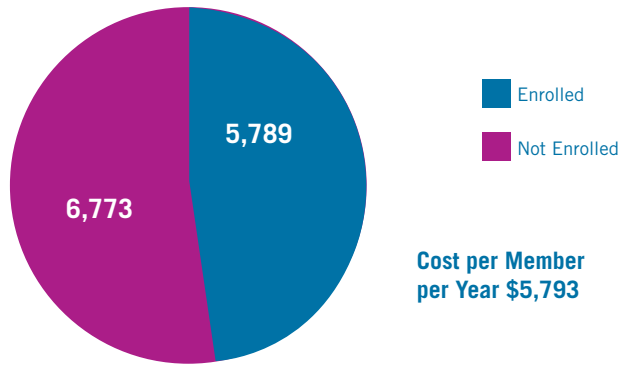
Children by Race:  
 White-93.3% • Black-3.7% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-1.5%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$50,989

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

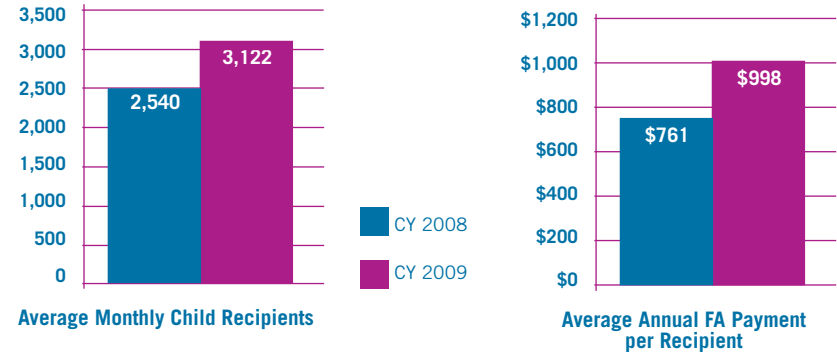


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	13	15
	2008	17	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	15	22
	2009	25	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	11	12
	2008	20	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	26	47
	2009	30	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	19	22
	2008	31	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	10	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	24	27
	2007	43	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	46	43
	2009	15	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	50	46
	2009	15	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	12	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	3	11
	2009	3	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	3	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	17	15
	2009	5	11

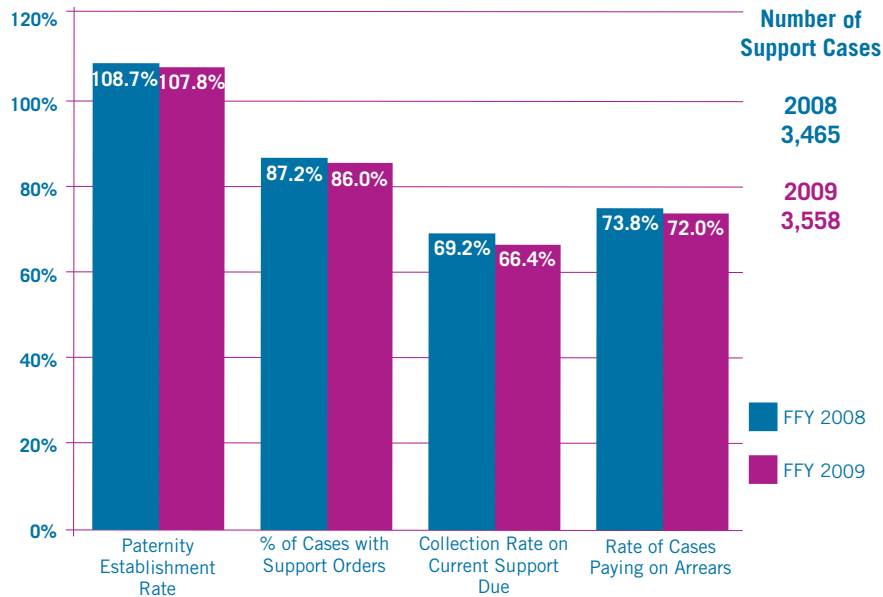
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



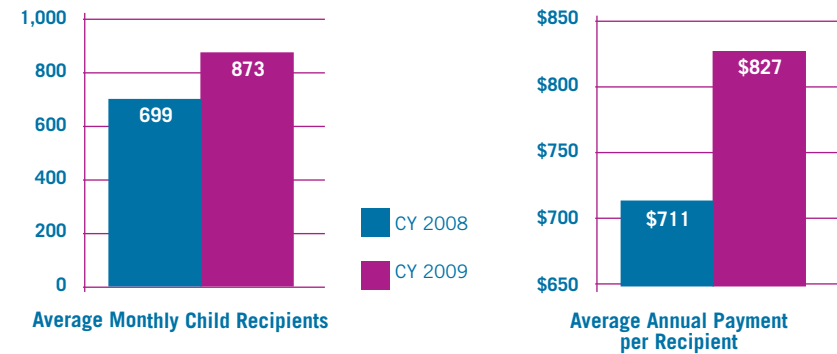
**Food Assistance**



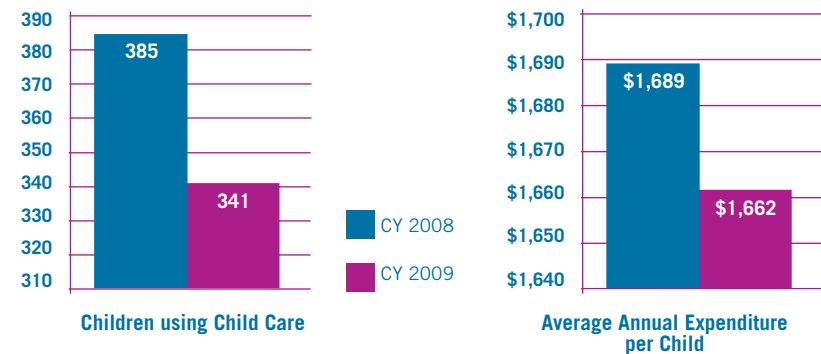
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



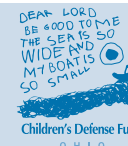
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Pike

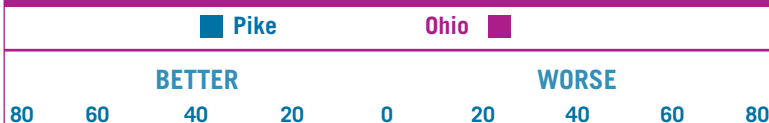


County Seat: Waverly  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 27,722  
 Child Population: 6,798



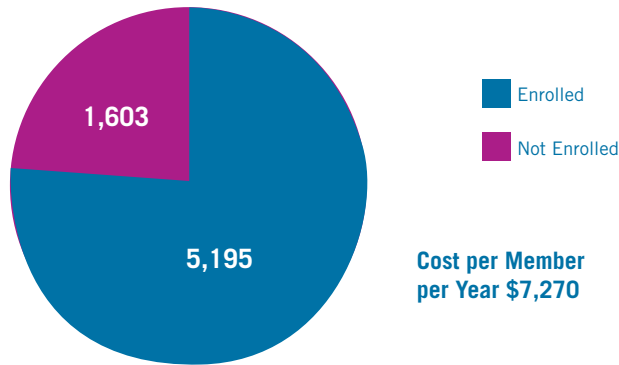
Children by Race:  
 White-95.4% • Black-1.3% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-1.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$37,151

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



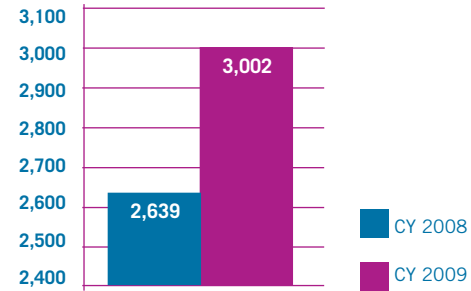
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	27	15
	2008	29	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	32	22
	2009	41	30
Unemployment rate	2001	8	4
	2009	15	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	24	12
	2008	38	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	26	47
	2009	35	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	31	22
	2008	33	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	47	27
	2007	75	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	56	43
	2009	30	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	59	46
	2009	28	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	22	19
	2008	10	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	11	11
	2009	13	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	6	13
	2009	9	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	5	15
	2009	7	11

**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**

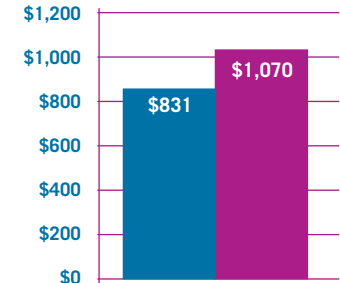


Cost per Member per Year \$7,270

**Food Assistance**

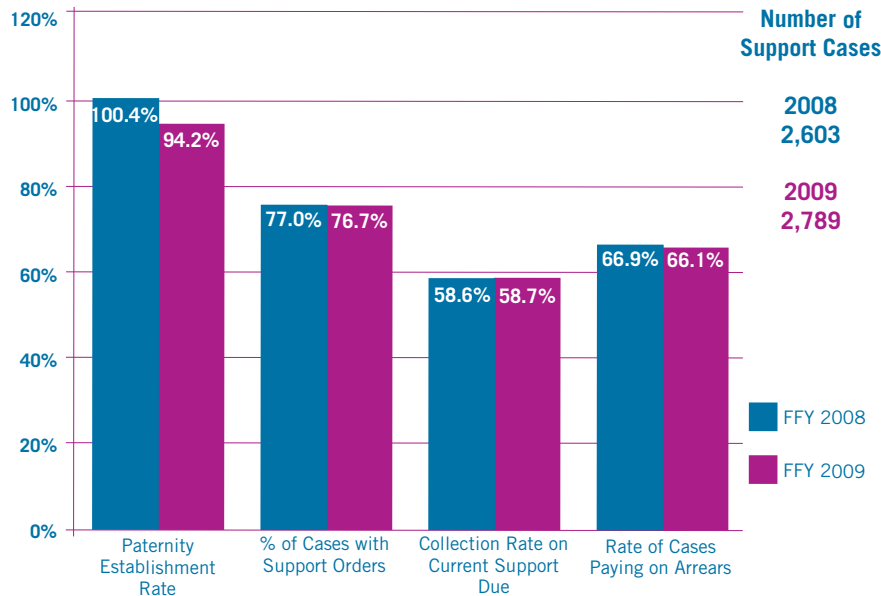


Average Monthly Child Recipients

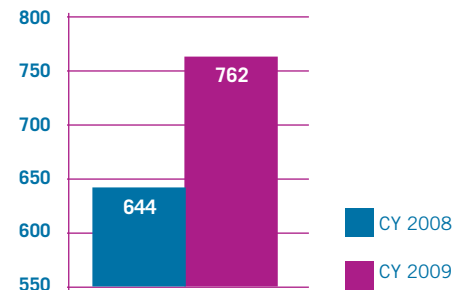


Average Annual FA Payment per Recipient

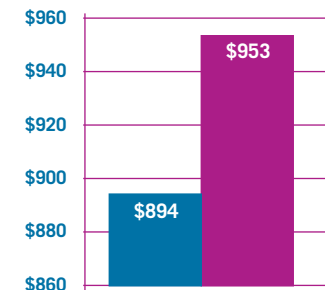
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**

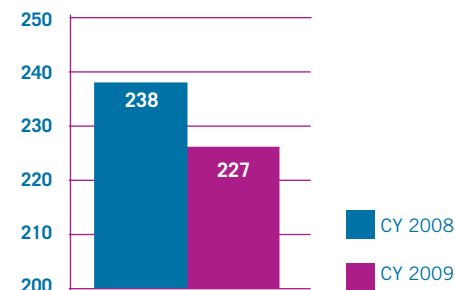


Average Monthly Child Recipients

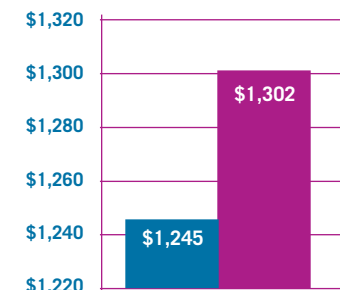


Average Annual Payment per Recipient

**Publicly Funded Child Care**

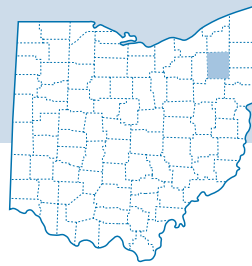


Children using Child Care

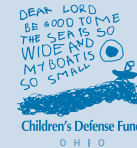


Average Annual Expenditure per Child

# Portage

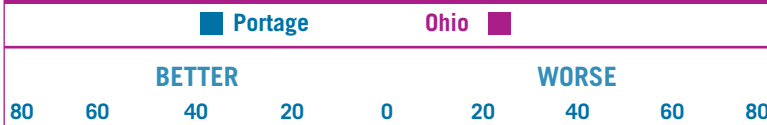


County Seat: Ravenna  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 157,530  
 Child Population: 33,175



Children by Race:  
 White-89.9% • Black-6.2% • Asian-1.2% • Latino-1.5%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$52,725

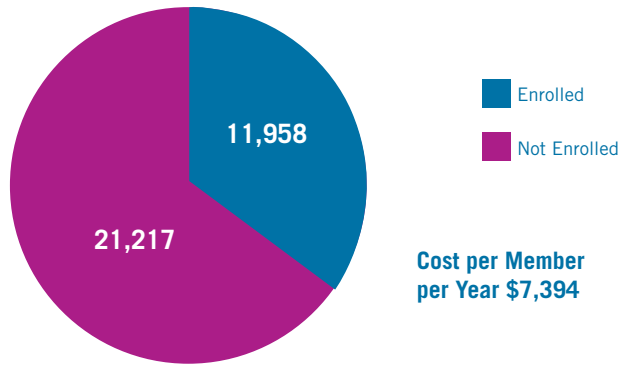
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



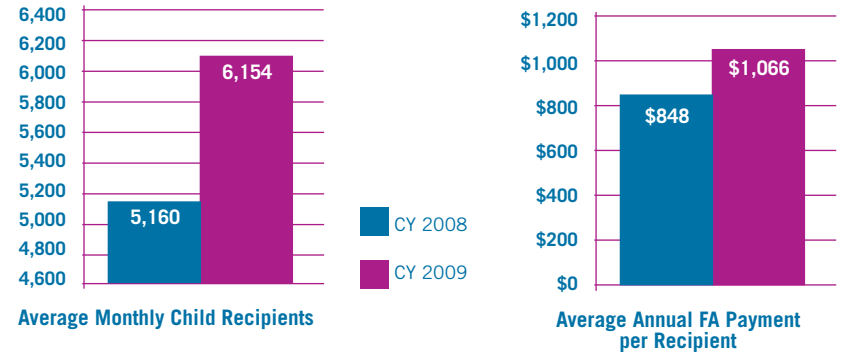
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	11	15
	2008	13	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	15	22
	2009	23	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	10	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	6	12
	2008	16	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	30	47
	2009	52	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	14	22
	2008	9	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	19	27
	2007	32	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	33	43
	2009	15	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	38	46
	2009	12	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	13	19
	2008	8	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	9	11
	2009	11	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	8	13
	2009	7	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	6	15
	2009	7	11



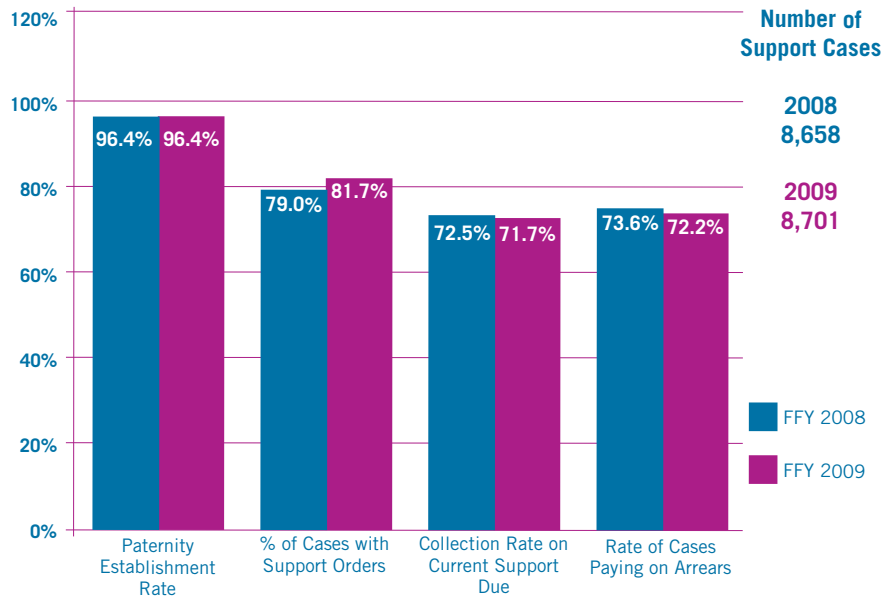
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



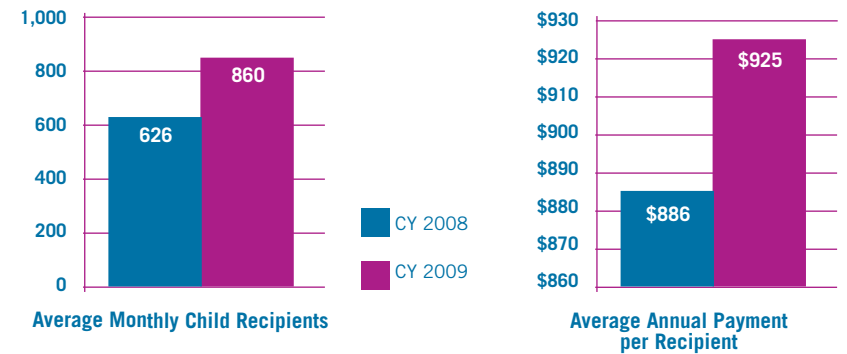
**Food Assistance**



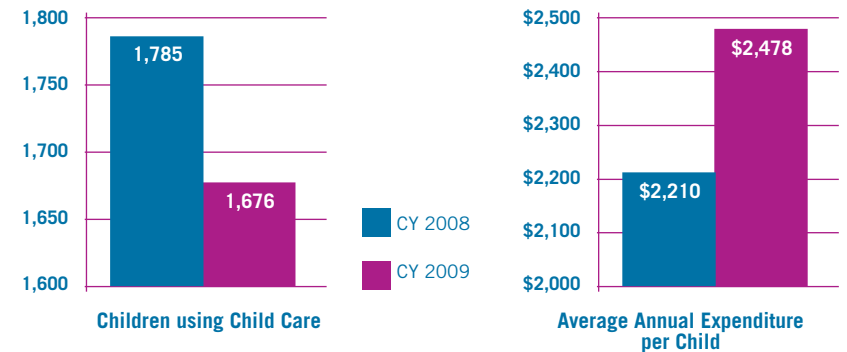
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



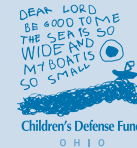
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Preble

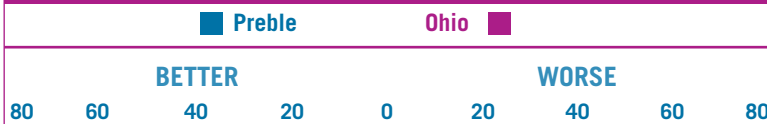


County Seat: Eaton  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 41,422  
 Child Population: 9,719



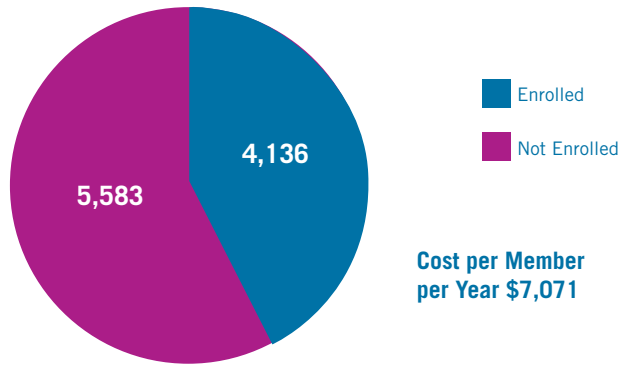
Children by Race:  
 White-96.7% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-0.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$49,237

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

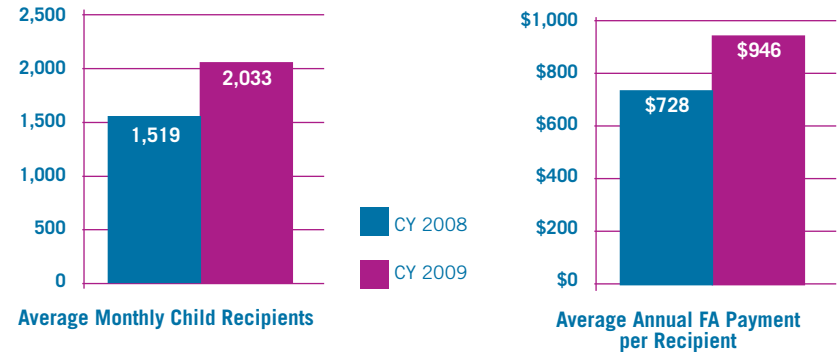


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	10	15
	2008	13	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	15	22
	2009	25	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	5	12
	2008	16	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	23	47
	2009	47	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	20	22
	2008	14	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	18	27
	2007	39	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	44	43
	2009	18	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	49	46
	2009	16	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	15	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	8	11
	2009	12	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	16	13
	2009	13	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	17	15
	2009	10	11

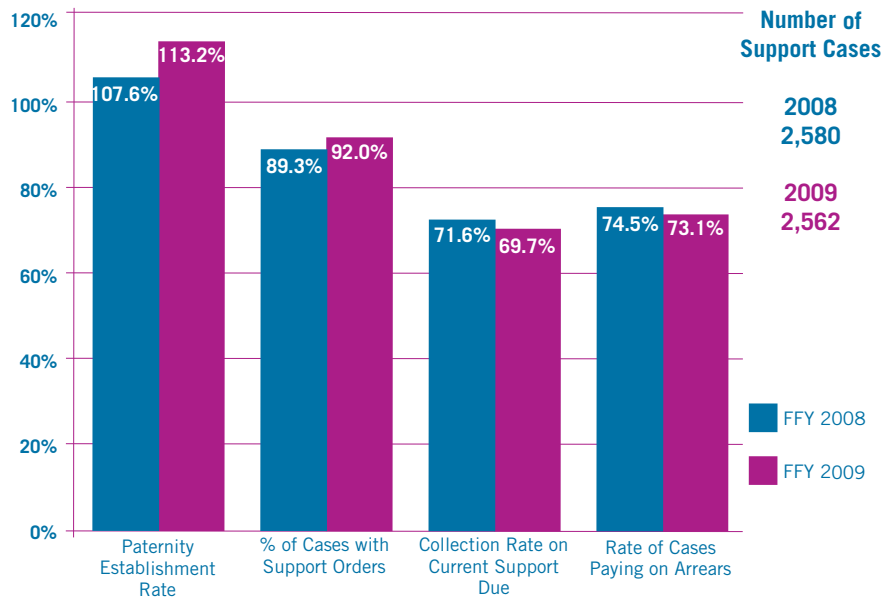
Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



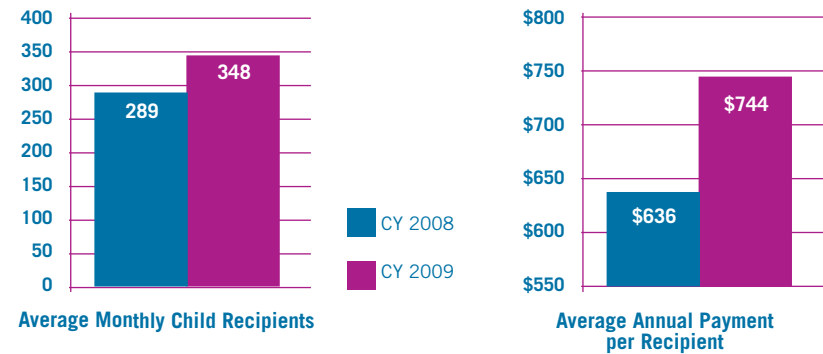
Food Assistance



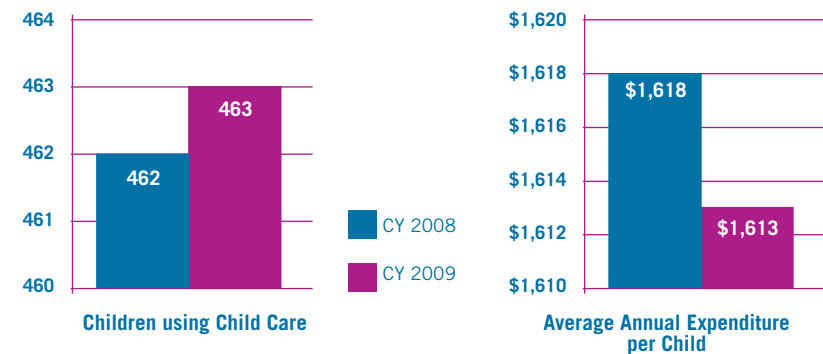
Child Support Cases



Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



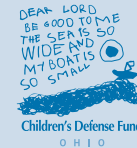
Publicly Funded Child Care



# Putnam

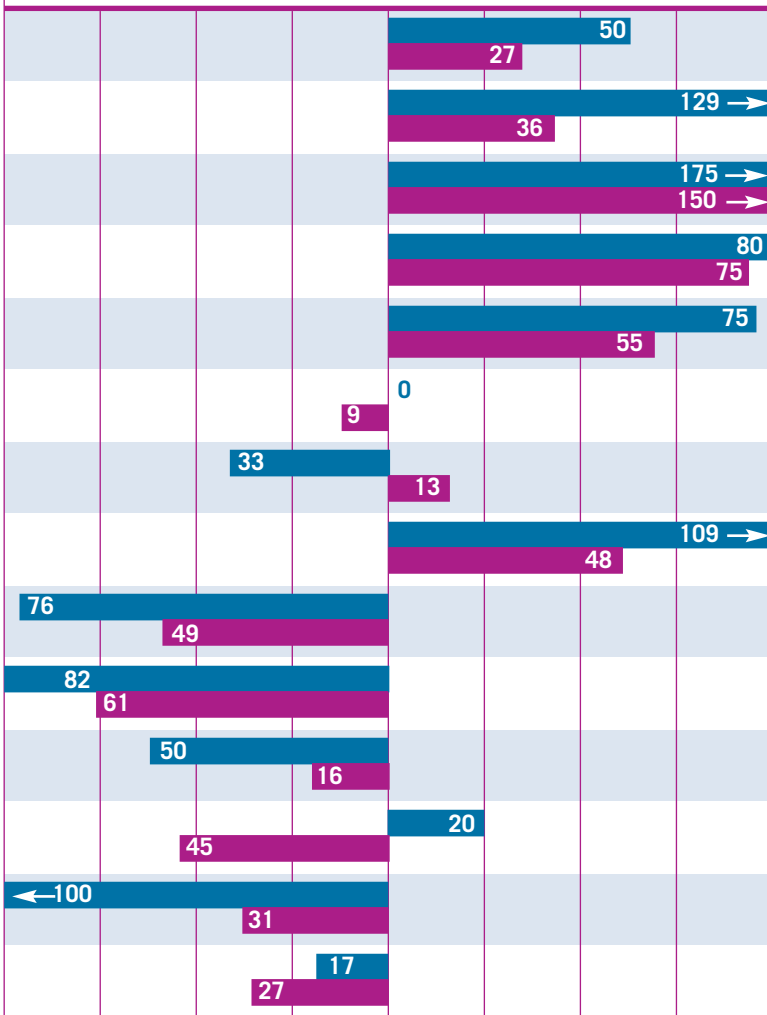


County Seat: Ottawa  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 34,377  
 Child Population: 9,262



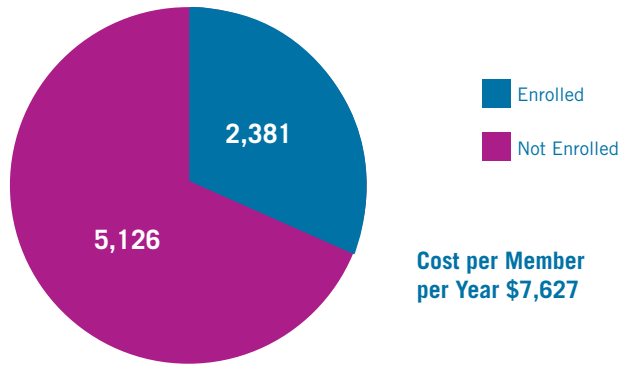
Children by Race:  
 White-97.5% • Black-1.0% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-9.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$56,708

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

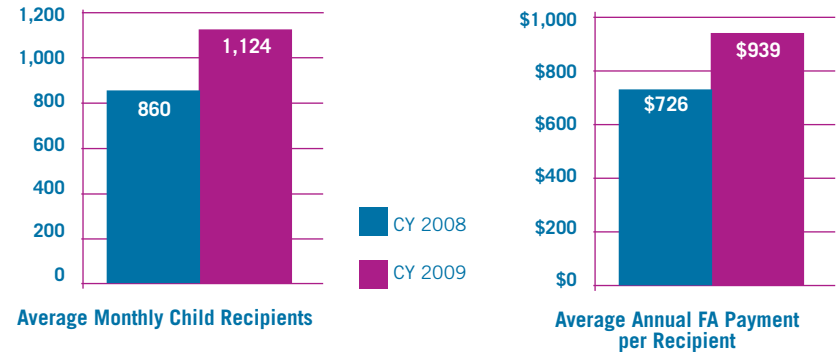


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	6	15
	2008	9	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	7	22
	2009	16	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	5	12
	2008	9	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	12	47
	2009	21	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	11	22
	2008	11	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	4	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	11	27
	2007	23	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	29	43
	2009	7	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	34	46
	2009	6	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	4	19
	2008	2	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	5	11
	2009	6	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	2	13
	2009	0	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	6	15
	2009	5	11

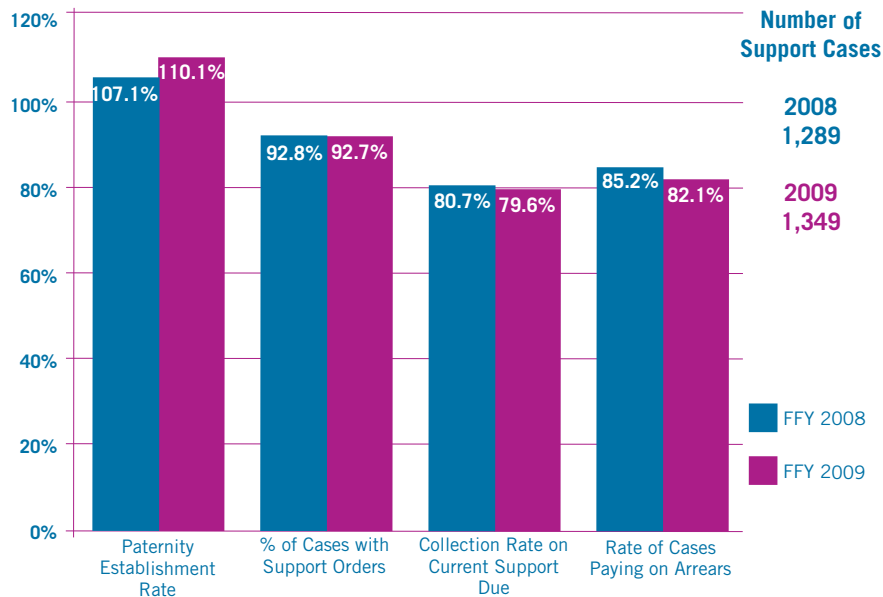
Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



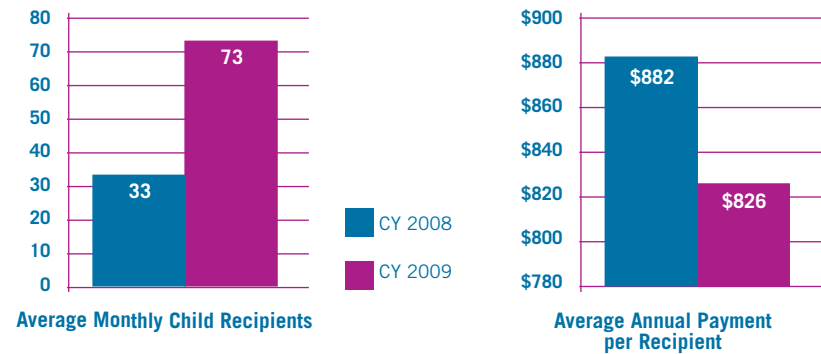
Food Assistance



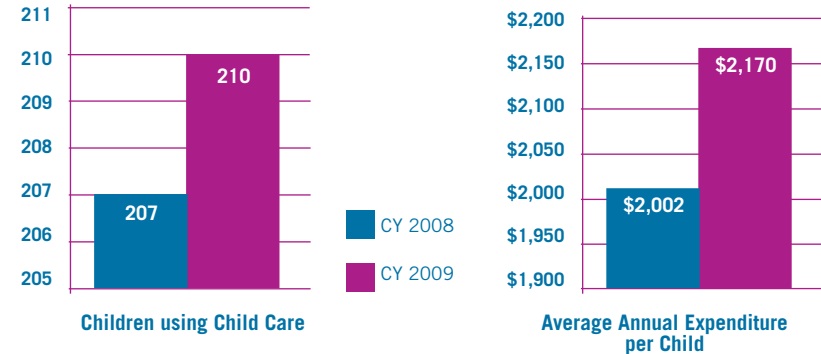
Child Support Cases



Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



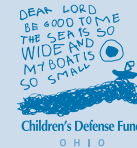
Publicly Funded Child Care



# Richland

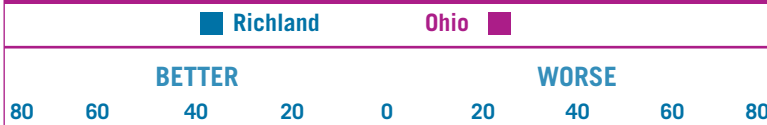


County Seat: Mansfield  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 124,490  
 Child Population: 28,204



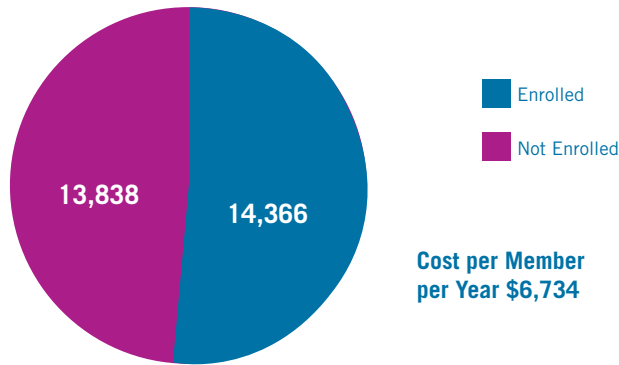
Children by Race:  
 White-85.4% • Black-10.2% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-1.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$42,891

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

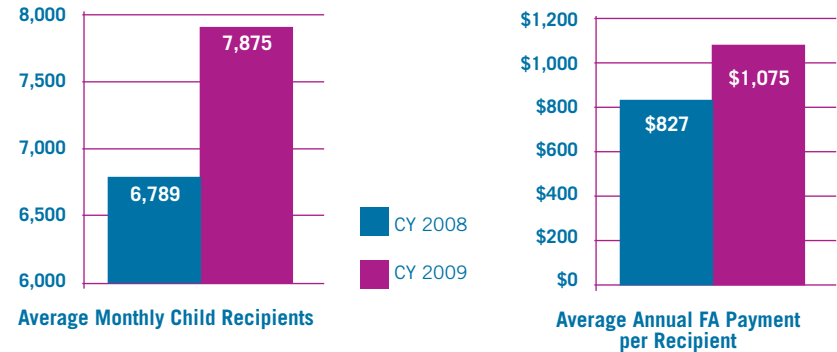


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	16	15
	2008	21	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	23	22
	2009	35	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	12	12
	2008	24	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	54	47
	2009	79	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	29	22
	2008	31	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	29	27
	2007	47	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	49	43
	2009	24	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	50	46
	2009	16	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	11	19
	2008	14	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	16	11
	2009	31	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	14	13
	2009	4	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	19	15
	2009	11	11

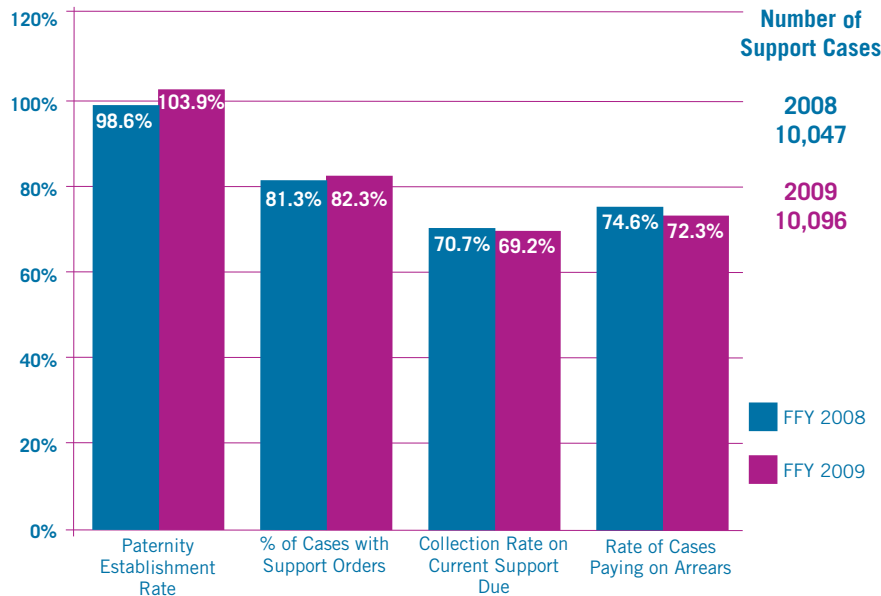
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



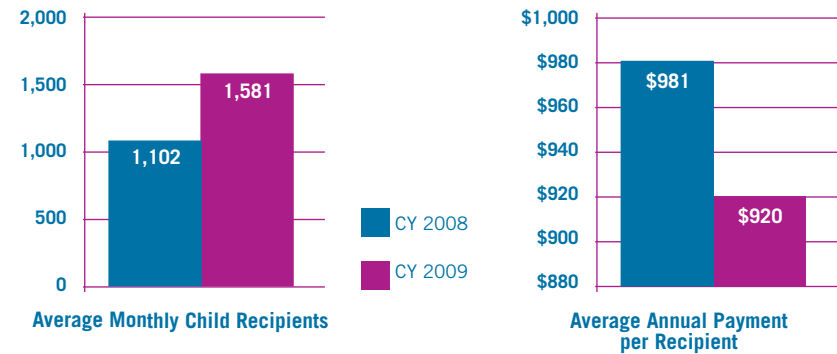
**Food Assistance**



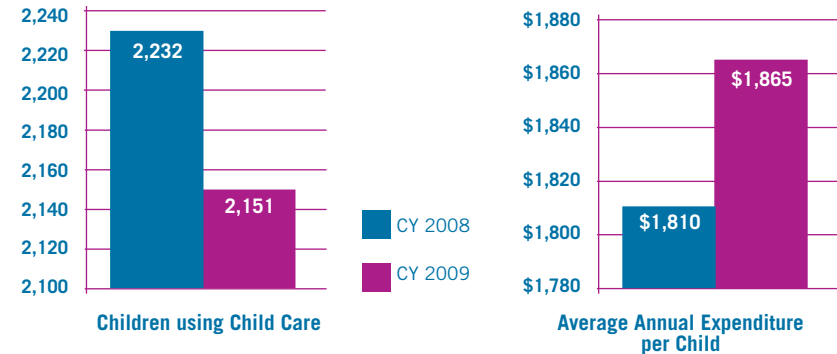
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



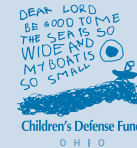
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Ross

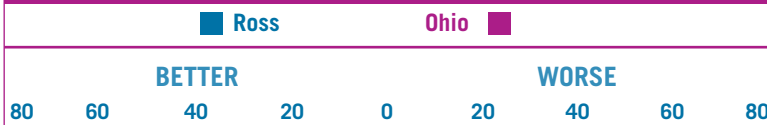


County Seat: Chillicothe  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 75,972  
 Child Population: 16,738



Children by Race:  
 White-91.2% • Black-4.6% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-1.6%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$44,028

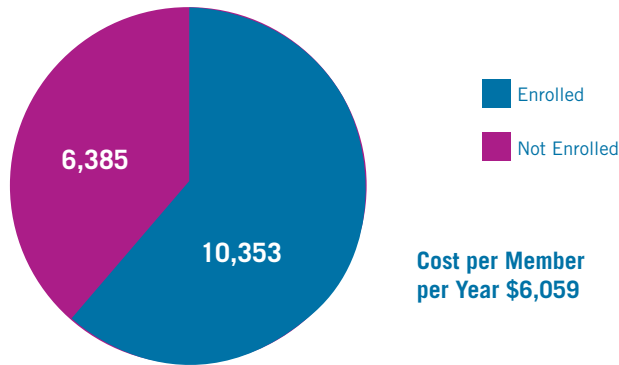
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



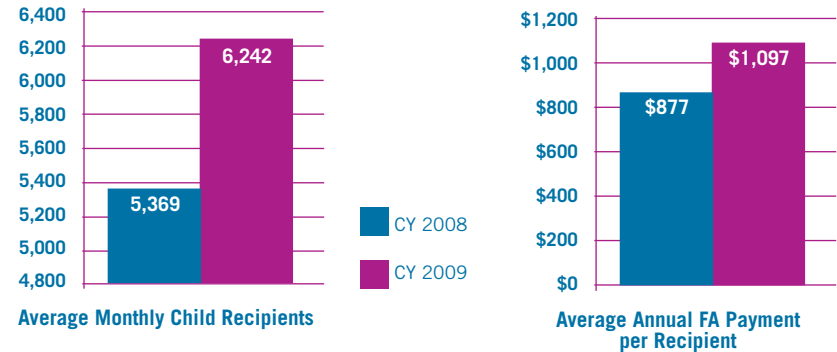
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	18	15
	2008	23	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	20	22
	2009	32	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	17	12
	2008	32	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	35	47
	2009	45	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	25	22
	2008	30	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	35	27
	2007	59	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	45	43
	2009	18	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	49	46
	2009	19	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	16	19
	2008	15	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	15	11
	2009	12	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	15	13
	2009	13	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	6	15
	2009	4	11



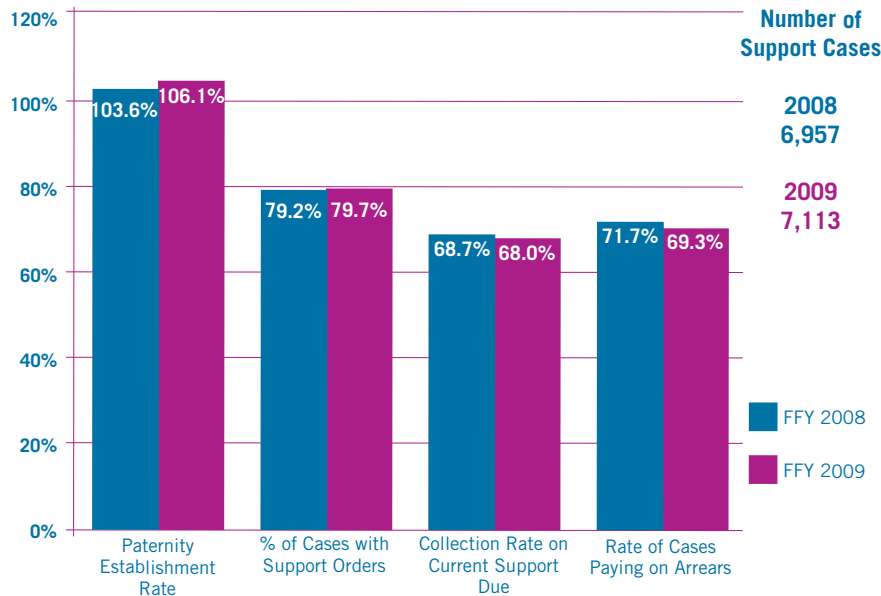
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



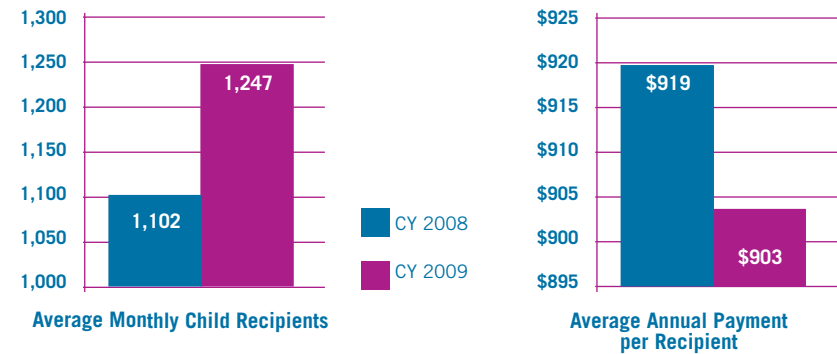
**Food Assistance**



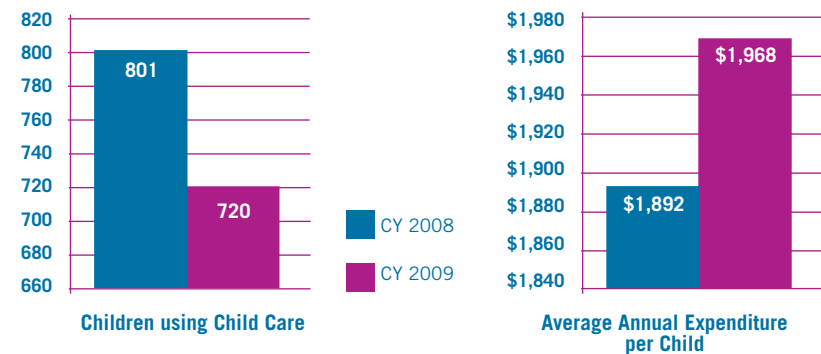
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



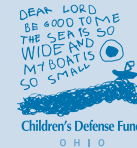
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Sandusky

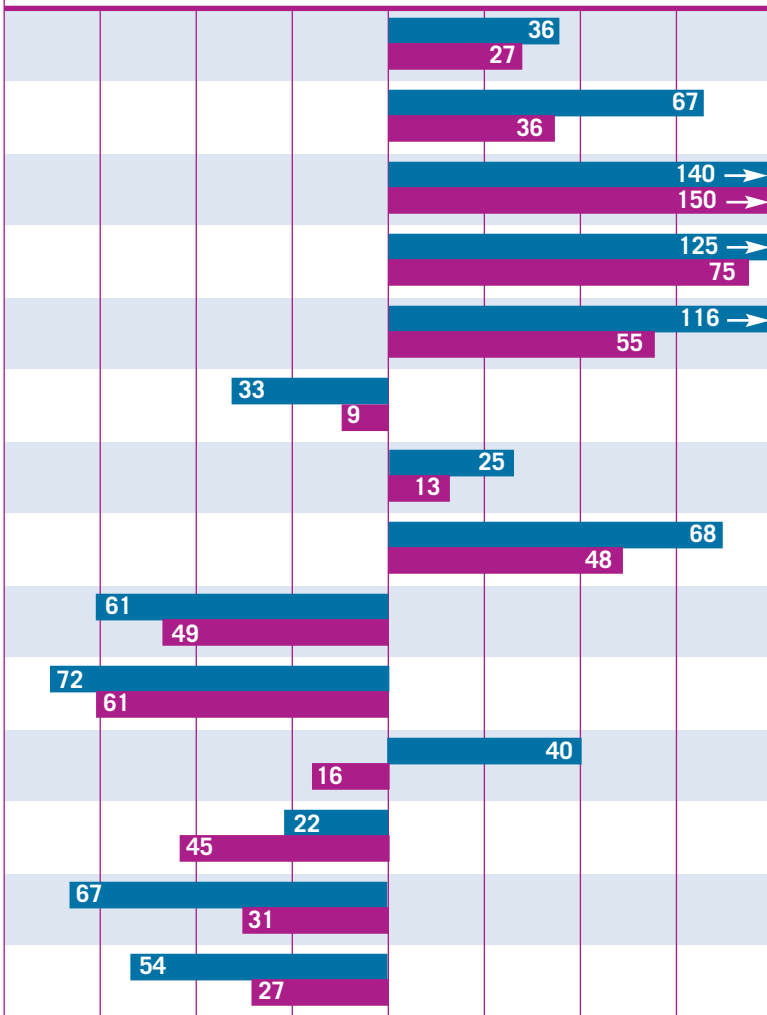
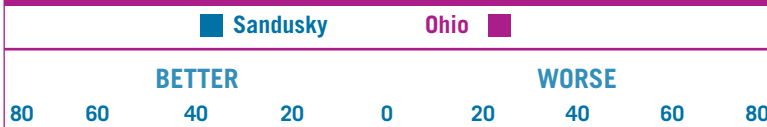


County Seat: Fremont  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 60,071  
 Child Population: 14,583



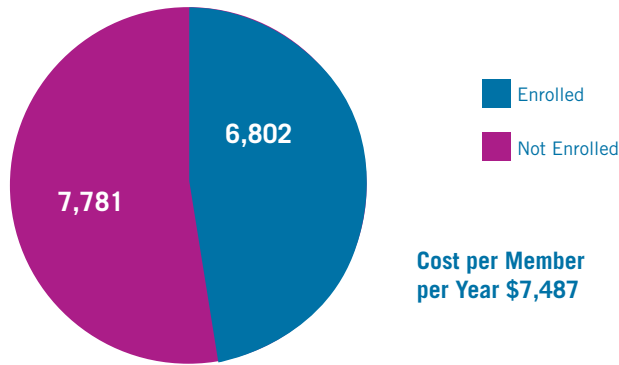
Children by Race:  
 White-91.6% • Black-4.6% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-13.3%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$47,020

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

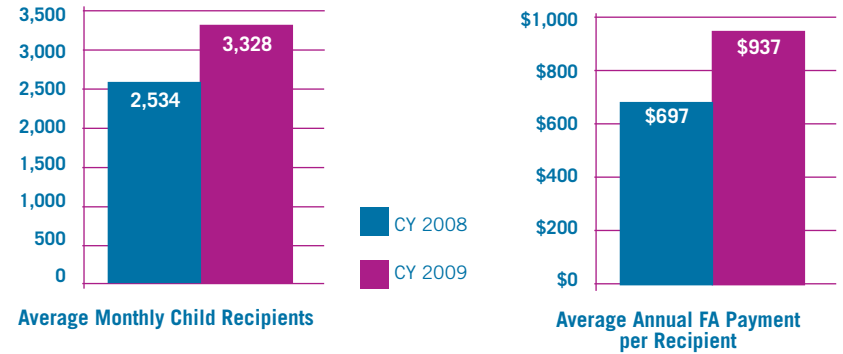


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	11	15
	2008	15	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	18	22
	2009	30	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	8	12
	2008	18	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	32	47
	2009	69	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	30	22
	2008	20	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	10	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	25	27
	2007	42	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	44	43
	2009	17	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	46	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	10	19
	2008	14	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	18	11
	2009	14	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	9	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	13	15
	2009	6	11

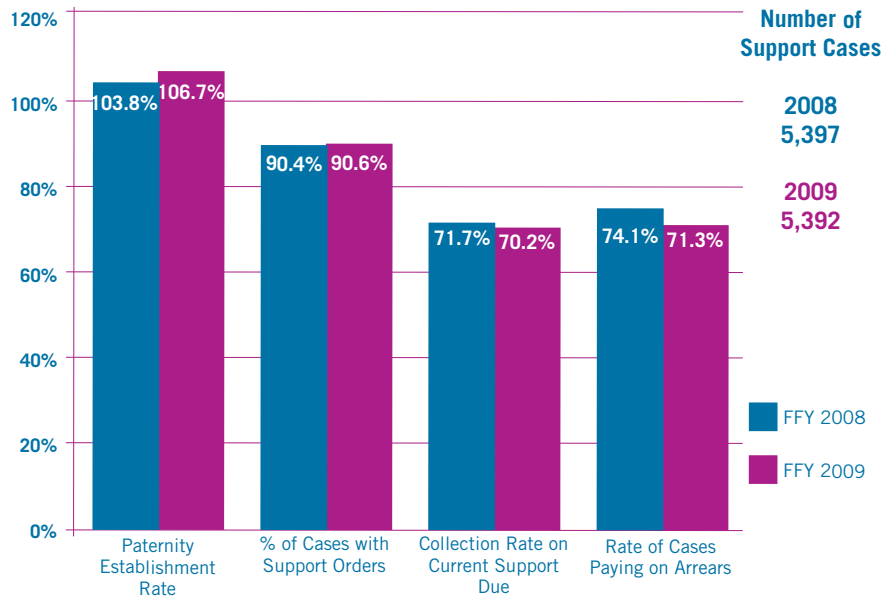
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



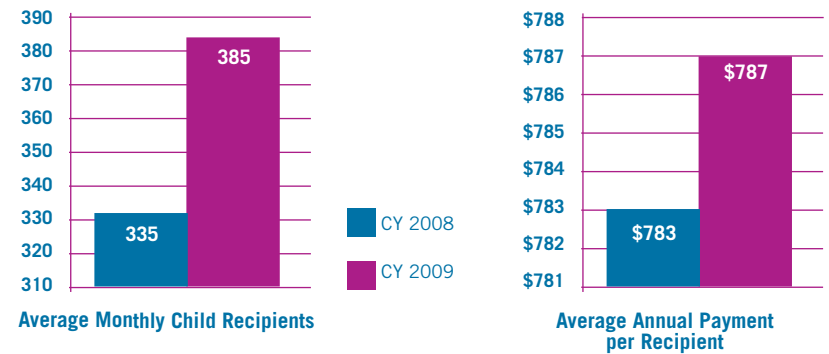
**Food Assistance**



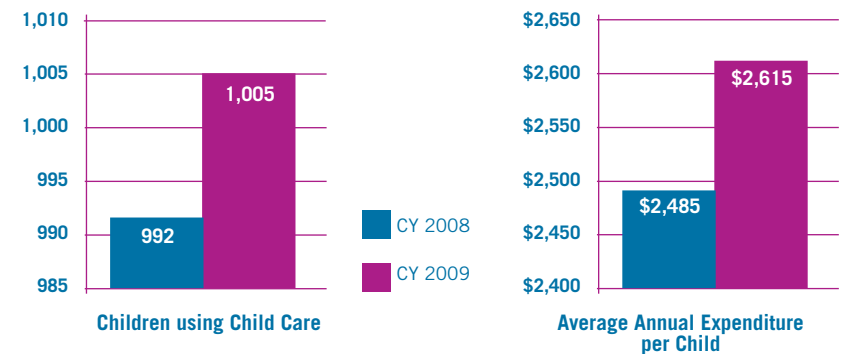
**Child Support Cases**



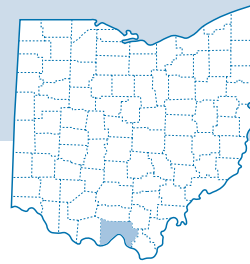
**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



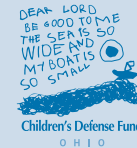
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Scioto



County Seat: Portsmouth  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 76,334  
 Child Population: 17,398



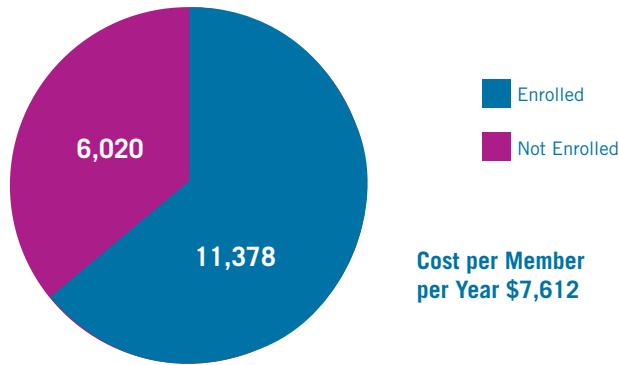
Children by Race:  
 White-93.6% • Black-2.6% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-1.3%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$36,020

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

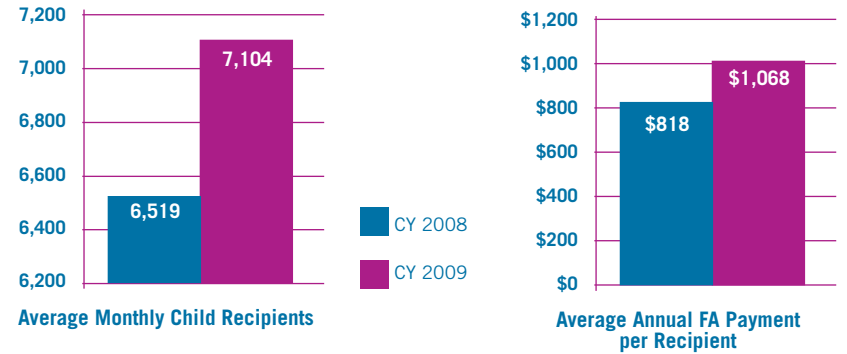


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	26	15
	2008	29	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	32	22
	2009	41	30
Unemployment rate	2001	7	4
	2009	12	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	27	12
	2008	37	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	48	47
	2009	70	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	25	22
	2008	31	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	10	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	53	27
	2007	64	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	46	43
	2009	26	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	49	46
	2009	21	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	17	19
	2008	6	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	4	11
	2009	11	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	11	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	23	15
	2009	15	11

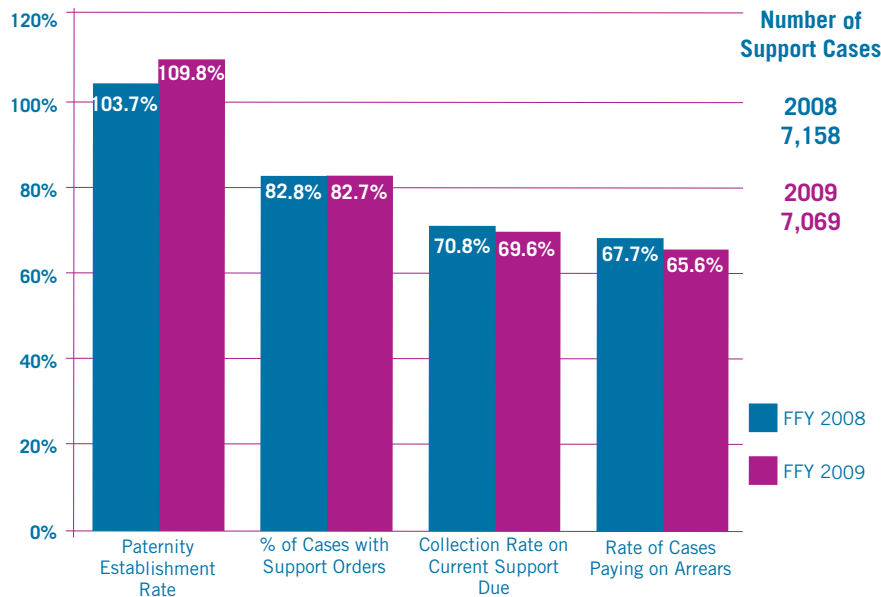
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



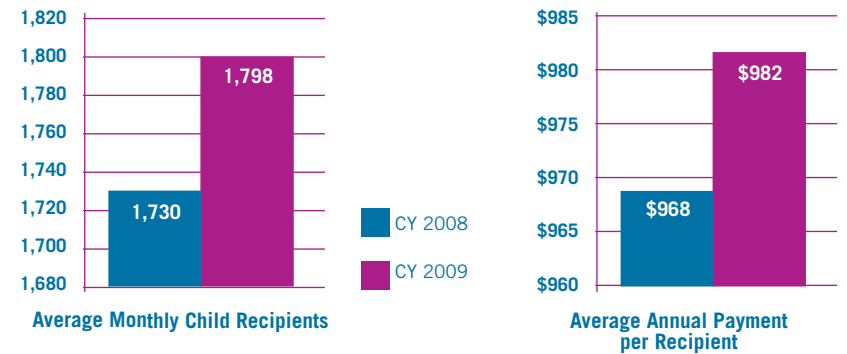
**Food Assistance**



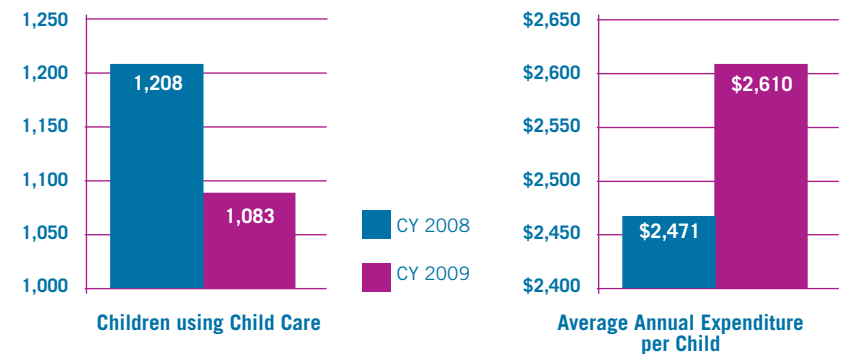
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Seneca

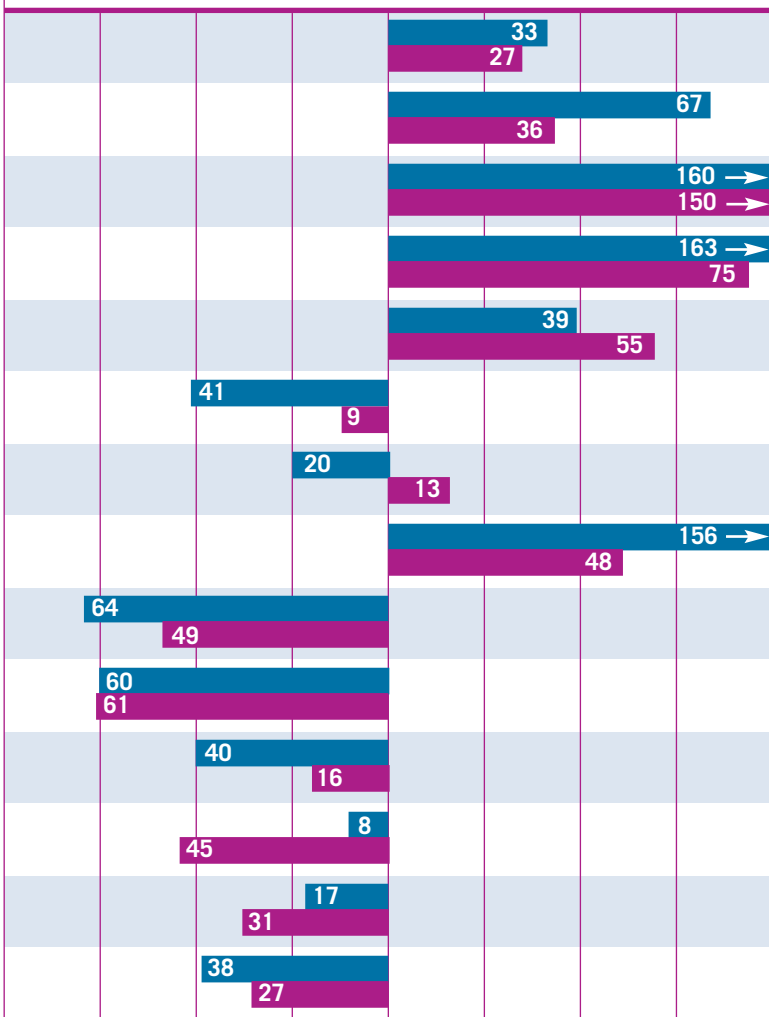
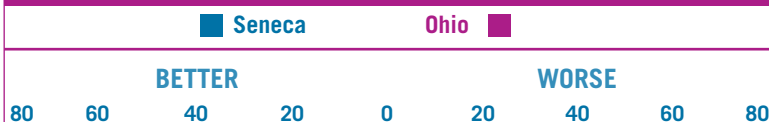


County Seat: Tiffin  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 56,152  
 Child Population: 13,185



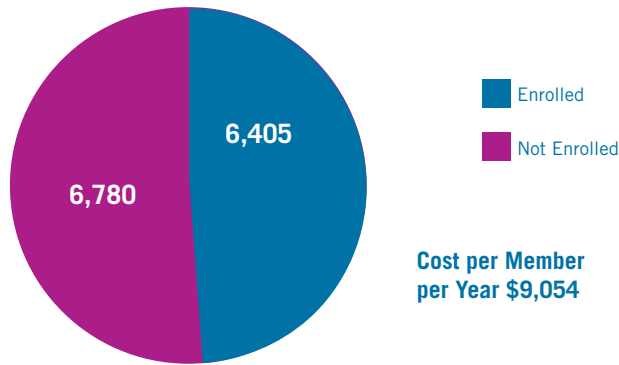
Children by Race:  
 White-93.2% • Black-3.0% • Asian-0.8% • Latino-7.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$44,529

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

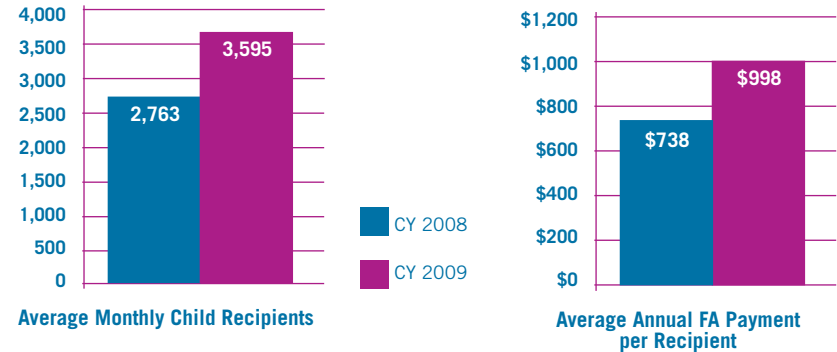


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	12	15
	2008	16	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	18	22
	2009	30	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	8	12
	2008	21	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	33	47
	2009	46	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	22	22
	2008	13	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	10	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	16	27
	2007	41	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	39	43
	2009	14	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	43	46
	2009	17	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	20	19
	2008	12	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	12	11
	2009	11	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	6	13
	2009	5	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	13	15
	2009	8	11

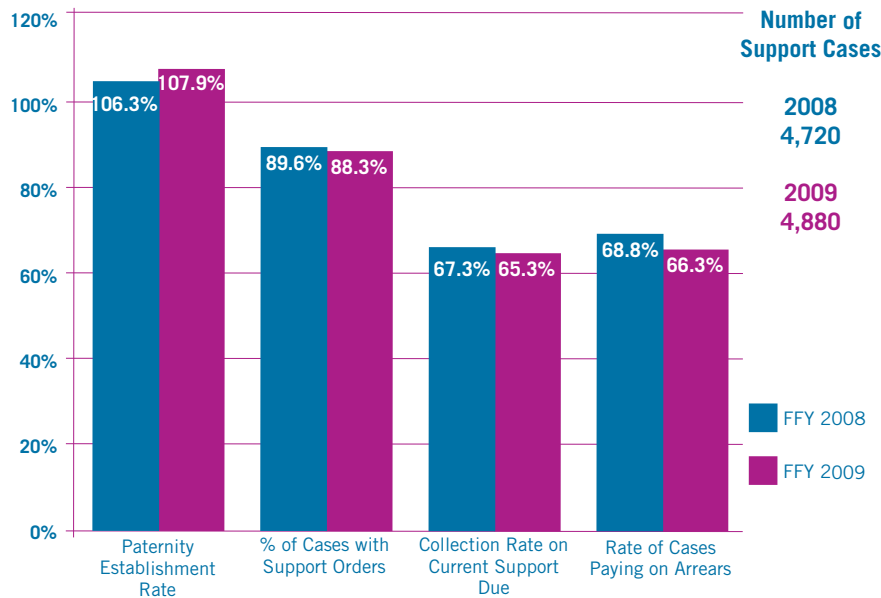
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



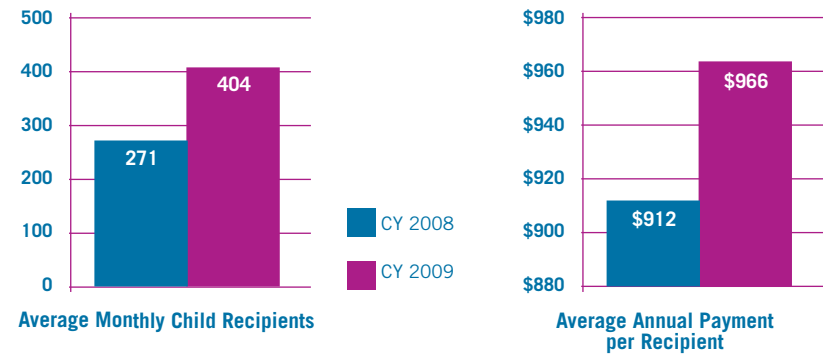
**Food Assistance**



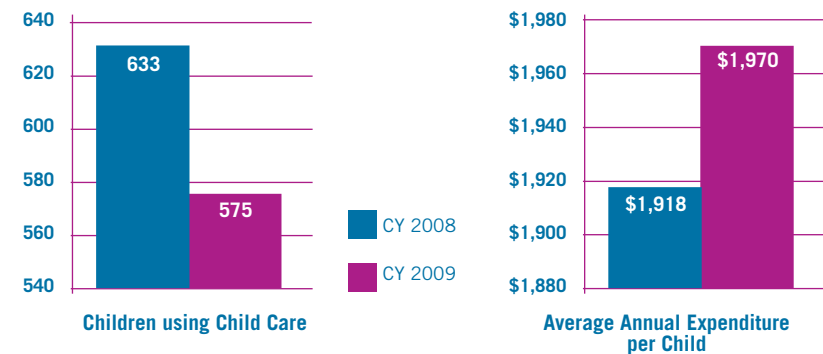
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



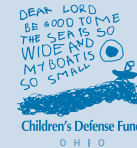
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Shelby

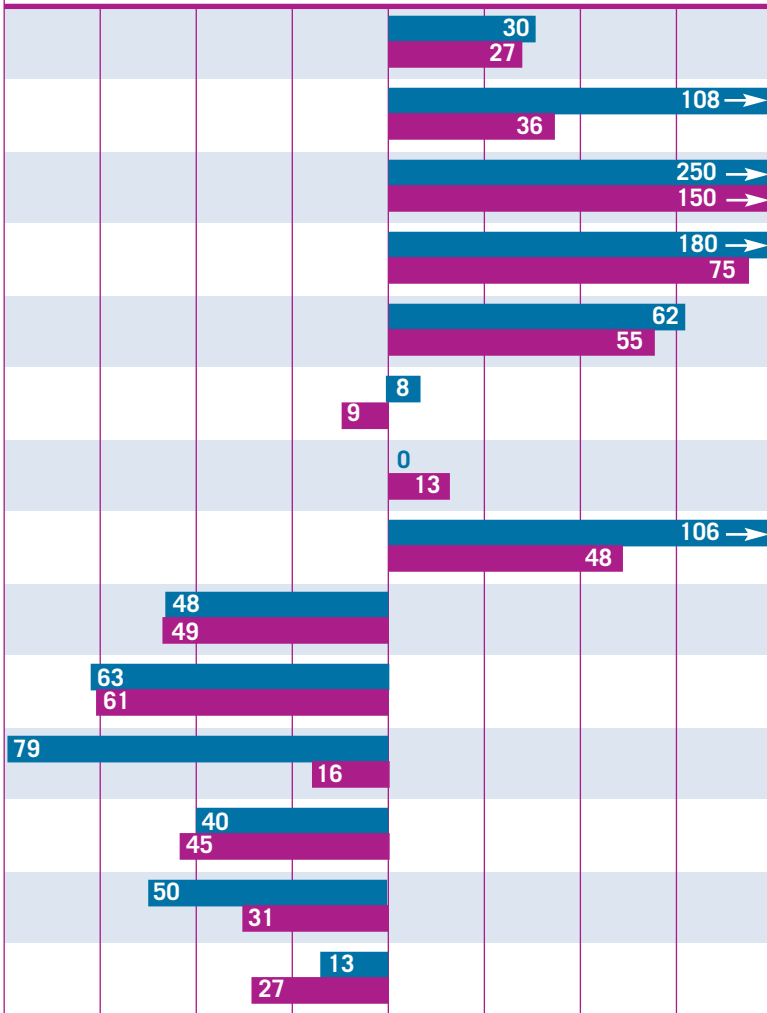
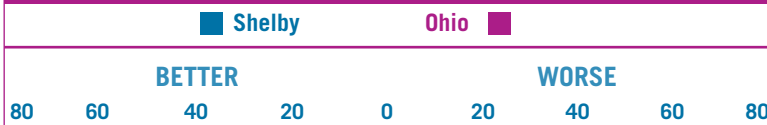


County Seat: Sidney  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 48,990  
 Child Population: 13,262



Children by Race:  
 White-92.6% • Black-3.0% • Asian-1.3% • Latino-2.2%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$52,152

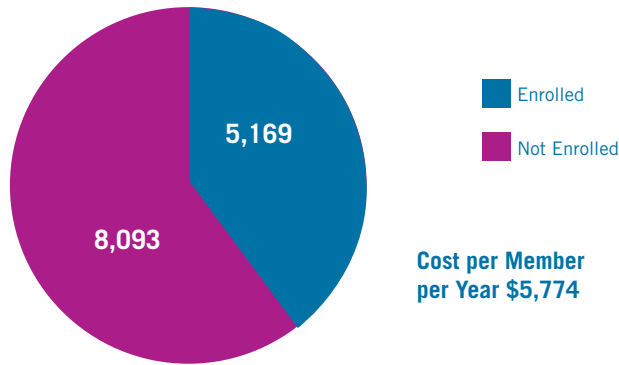
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	10	15
	2008	13	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	12	22
	2009	25	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	5	12
	2008	14	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	29	47
	2009	47	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	26	22
	2008	28	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	5	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	16	27
	2007	33	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	33	43
	2009	17	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	41	46
	2009	15	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	14	19
	2008	3	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	5	11
	2009	7	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	4	13
	2009	2	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	15	15
	2009	13	11

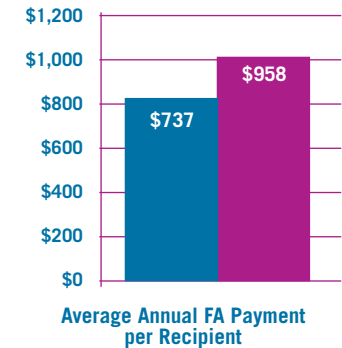
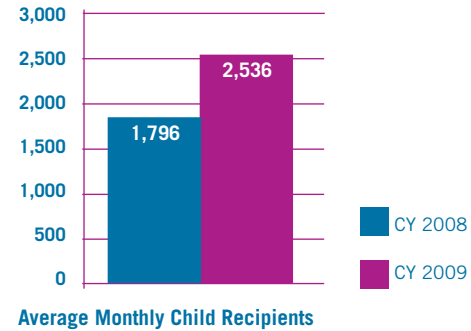


### Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009

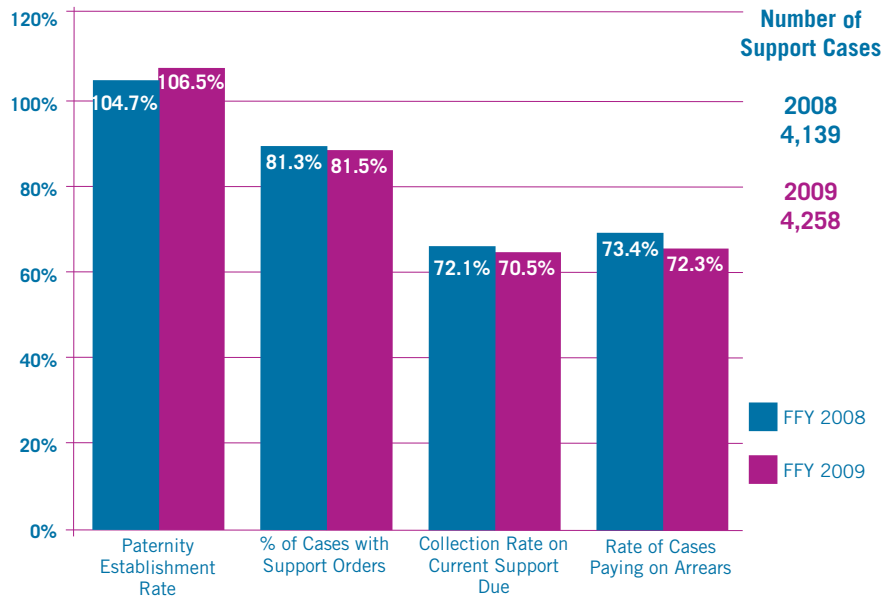


Cost per Member per Year \$5,774

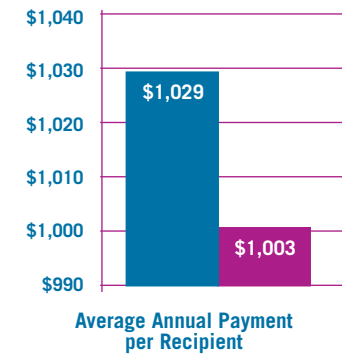
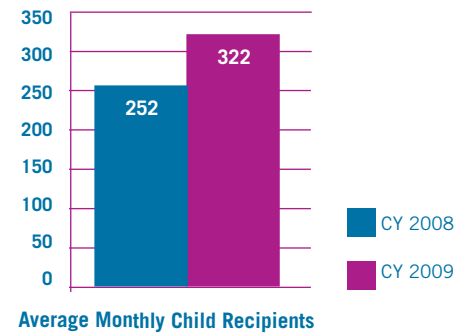
### Food Assistance



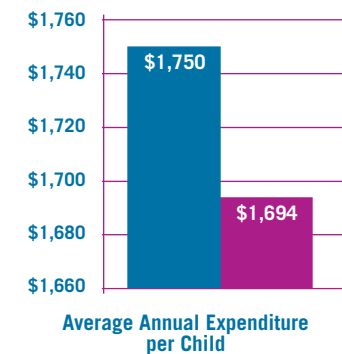
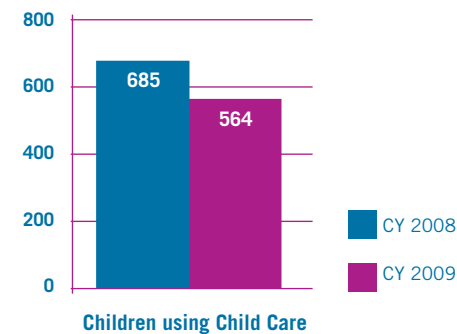
### Child Support Cases



### Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



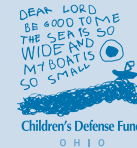
### Publicly Funded Child Care



# Stark

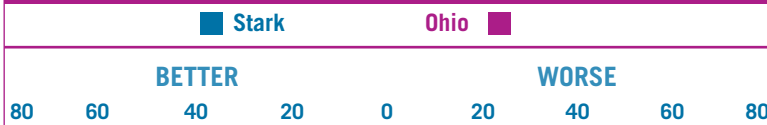


County Seat: Canton  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 379,466  
 Child Population: 86,481



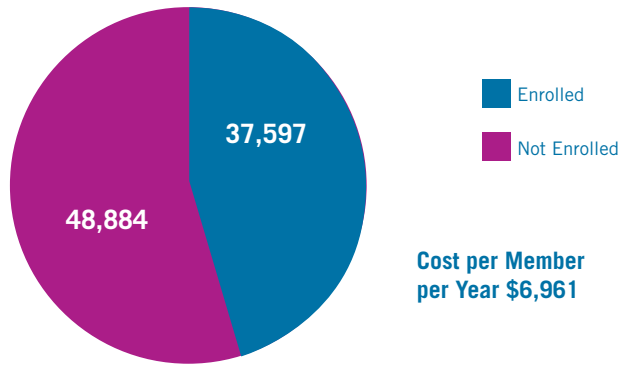
Children by Race:  
 White-84.9% • Black-10.4% • Asian-0.8% • Latino-2.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$44,682

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

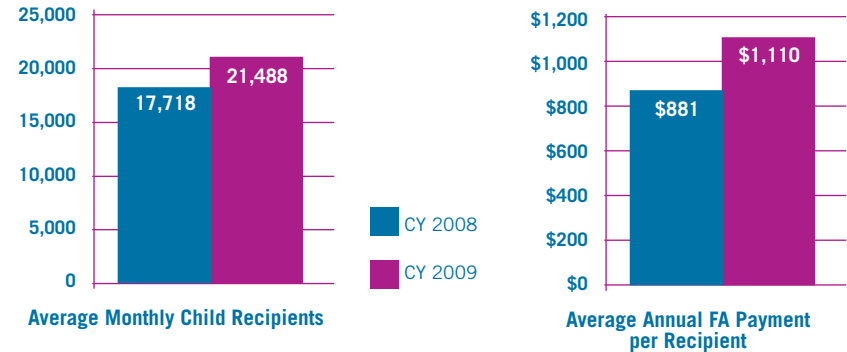


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	15	15
	2008	17	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	23	22
	2009	31	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	11	12
	2008	21	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	38	47
	2009	68	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	23	22
	2008	19	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	26	27
	2007	40	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	41	43
	2009	17	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	45	46
	2009	14	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	16	19
	2008	13	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	20	11
	2009	10	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	15	13
	2009	11	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	14	15
	2009	12	11

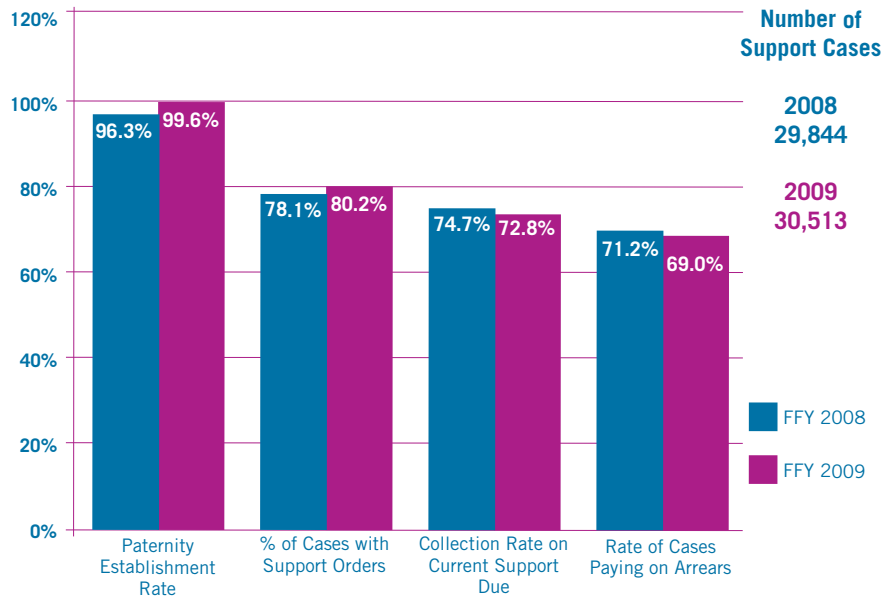
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



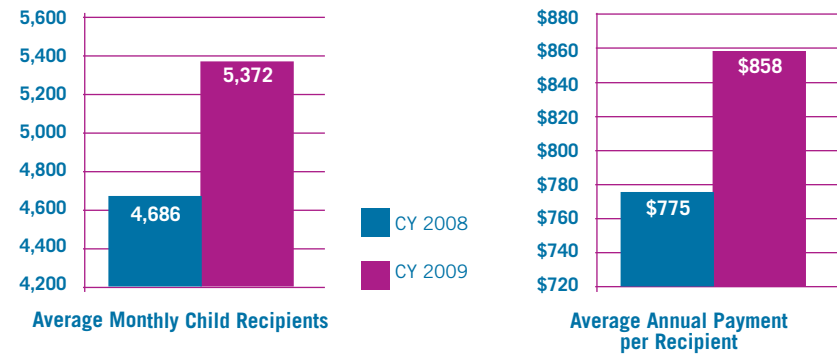
**Food Assistance**



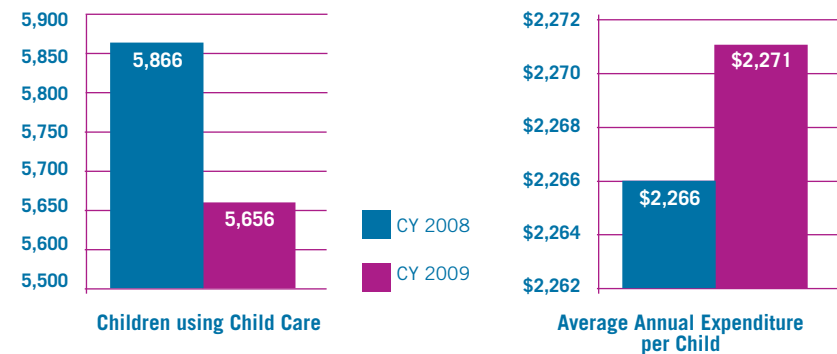
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



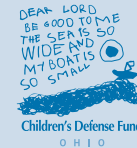
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Summit



County Seat: Akron  
 County Type: Metropolitan  
 Total Population: 542,405  
 Child Population: 123,630



Children by Race:  
 White-75.8% • Black-18.3% • Asian-2.5% • Latino-2.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$49,528

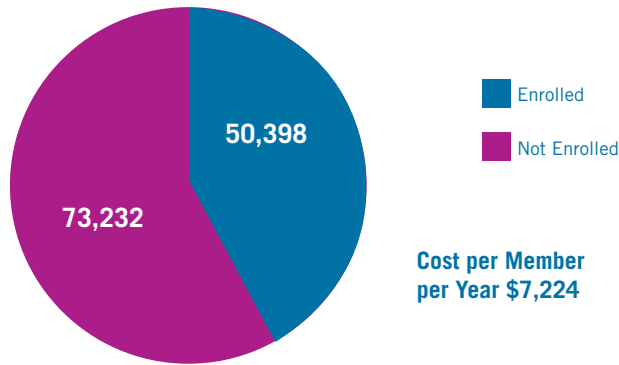
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

■ Summit ■ Ohio

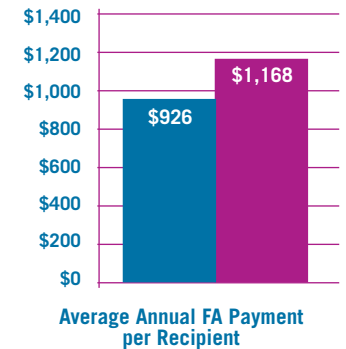
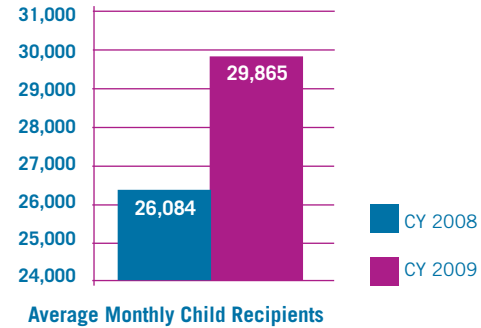


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	14	15
	2008	18	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	22	22
	2009	30	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	10	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	14	12
	2008	20	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	33	47
	2009	68	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	23	22
	2008	18	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	9	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	28	27
	2007	39	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	43	43
	2009	22	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	46	46
	2009	17	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	17	19
	2008	20	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	6	11
	2009	8	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	17	13
	2009	14	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	23	15
	2009	19	11

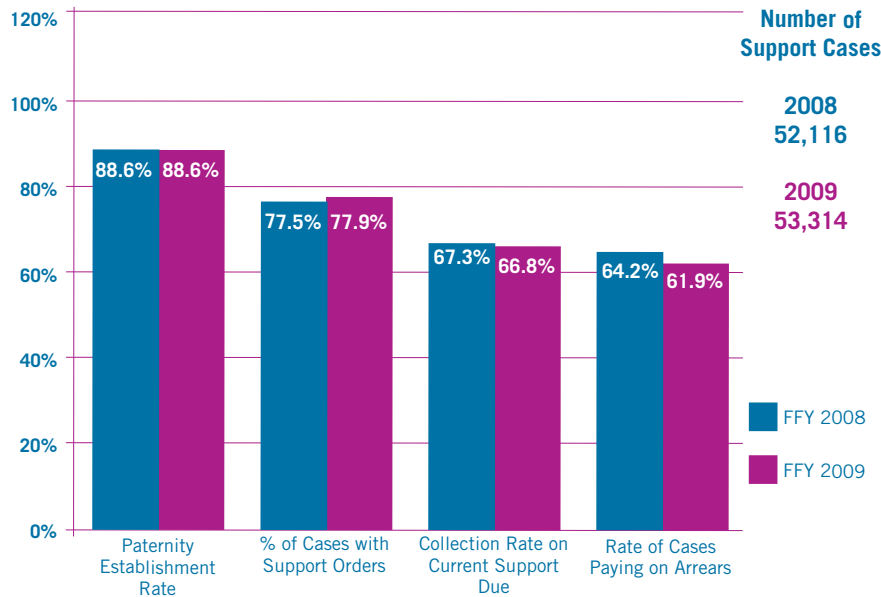
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



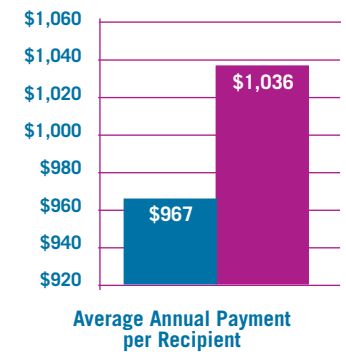
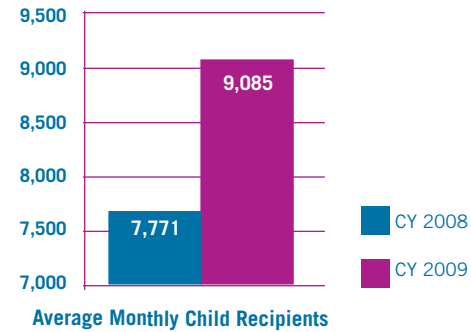
**Food Assistance**



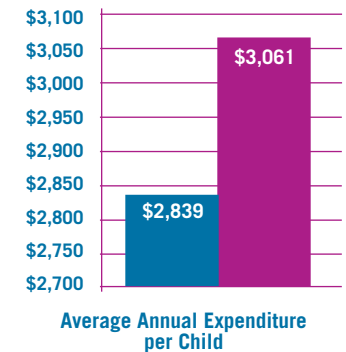
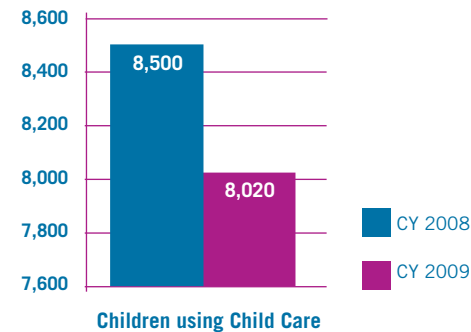
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



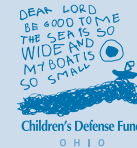
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Trumbull

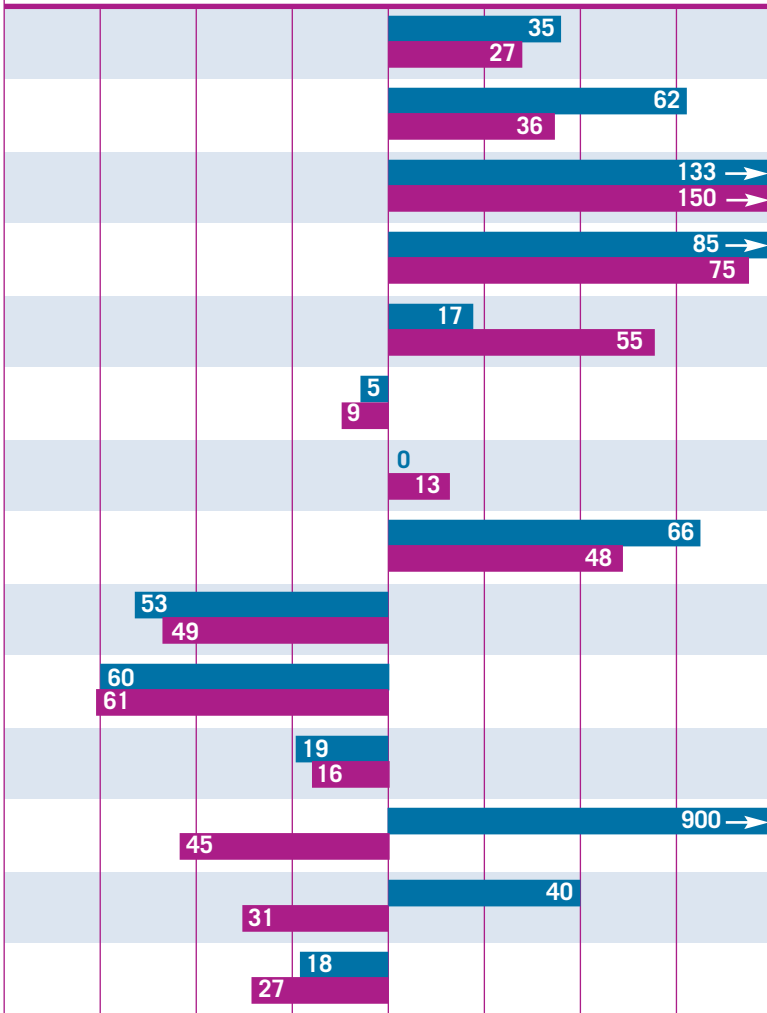
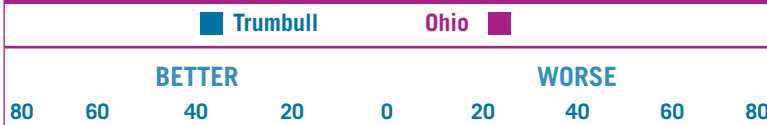


County Seat: Warren  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 210,157  
 Child Population: 46,075



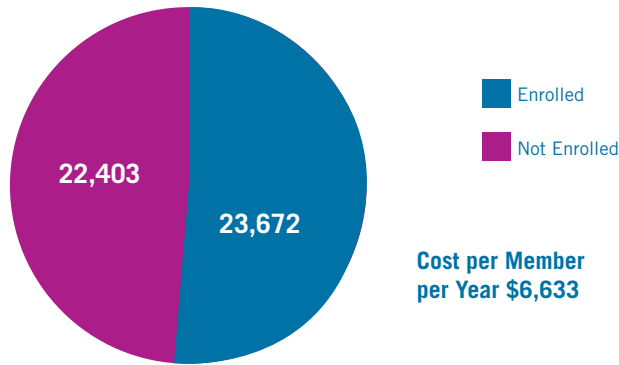
Children by Race:  
 White-85.7% • Black-10.8% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-1.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$41,419

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

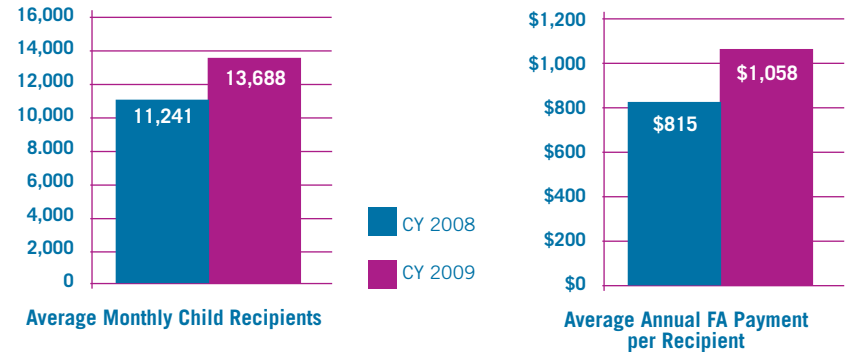


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	17	15
	2008	23	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	21	22
	2009	34	30
Unemployment rate	2001	6	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	13	12
	2008	24	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	59	47
	2009	69	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	20	22
	2008	19	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	29	27
	2007	48	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	40	43
	2009	19	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	42	46
	2009	17	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	16	19
	2008	13	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	1	11
	2009	10	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	7	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	11	15
	2009	9	11

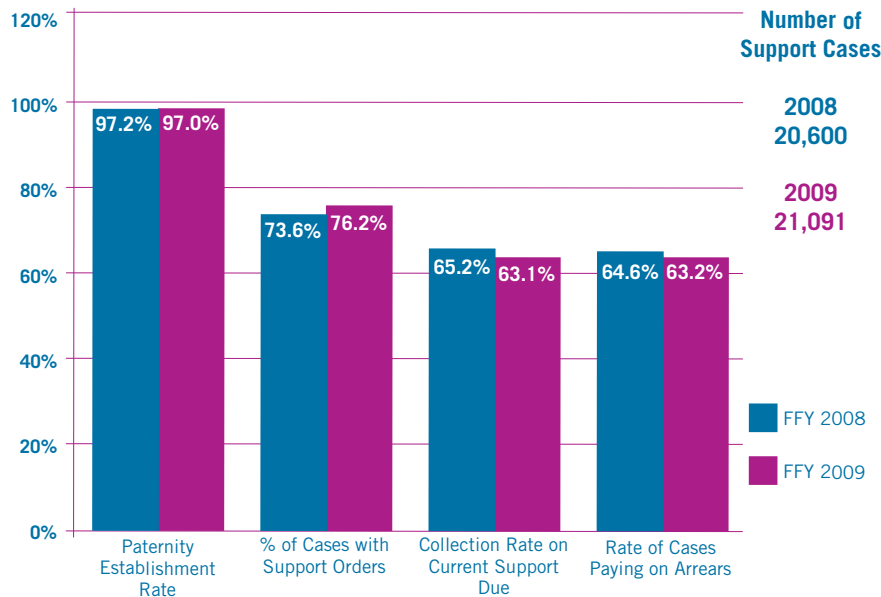
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



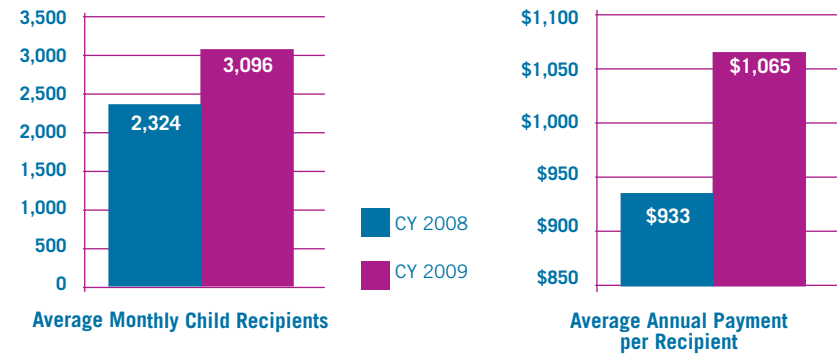
**Food Assistance**



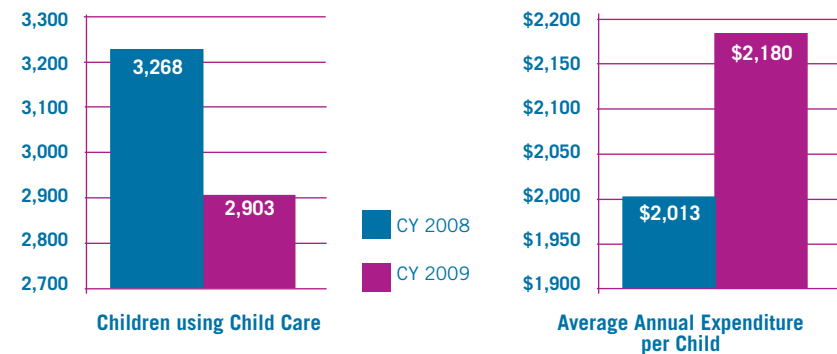
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Tuscarawas



County Seat: New Philadelphia

County Type: Appalachian

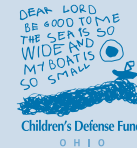
Total Population: 91,137

Child Population: 21,463

Children by Race:

White-96.2% • Black-1.4% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-2.1%

Estimated Median Household Income: \$42,959



## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

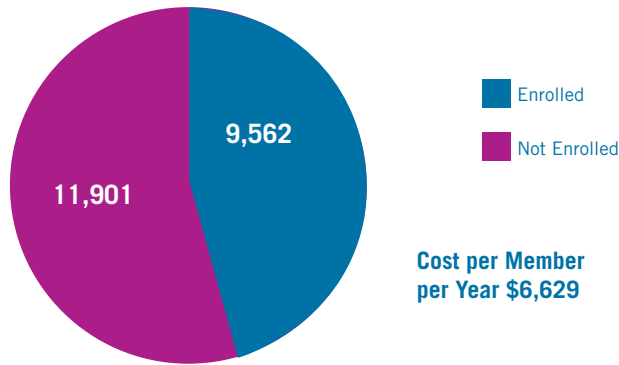
Tuscarawas Ohio

BETTER 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 WORSE

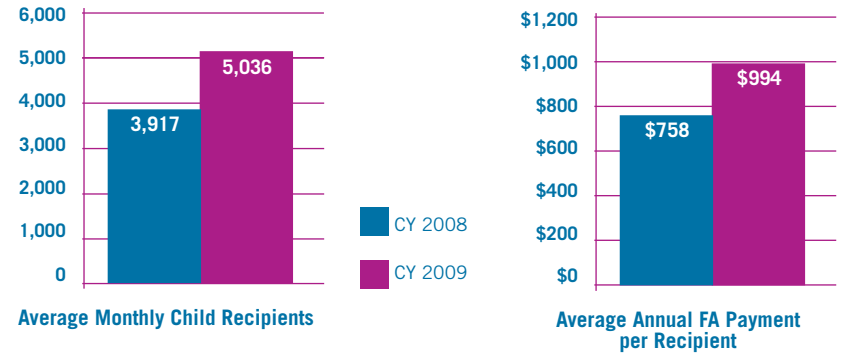
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	14	15
	2008	16	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	17	22
	2009	29	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	9	12
	2008	19	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	32	47
	2009	44	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	12	22
	2008	13	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	24	27
	2007	40	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	34	43
	2009	17	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	40	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	11	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	10	11
	2009	11	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	9	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	6	15
	2009	5	11



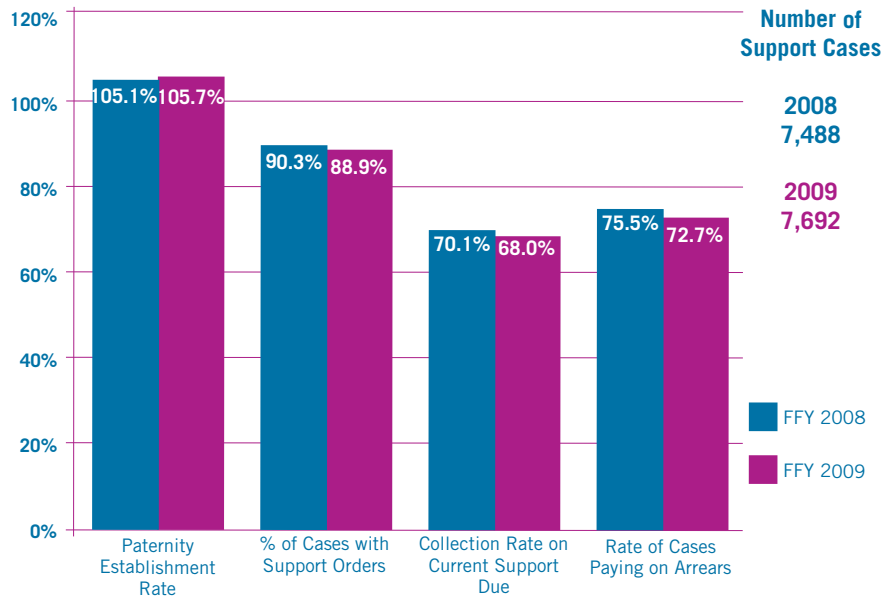
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



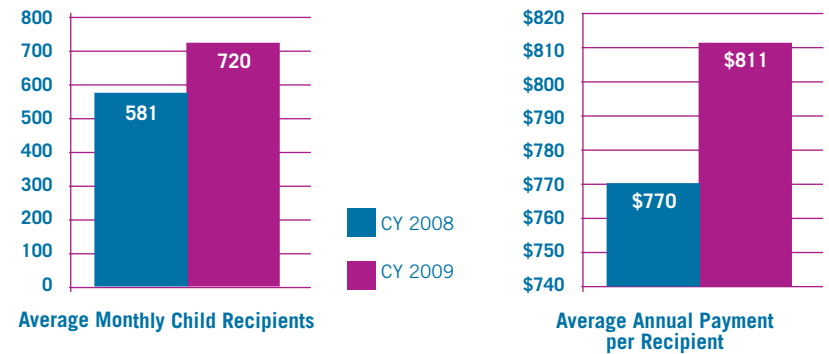
**Food Assistance**



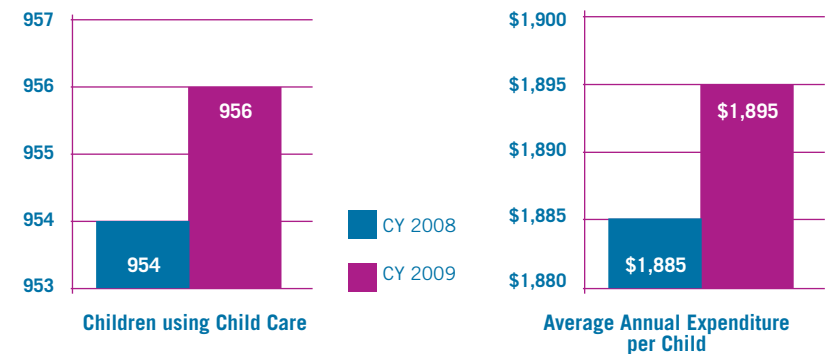
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



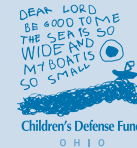
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Union

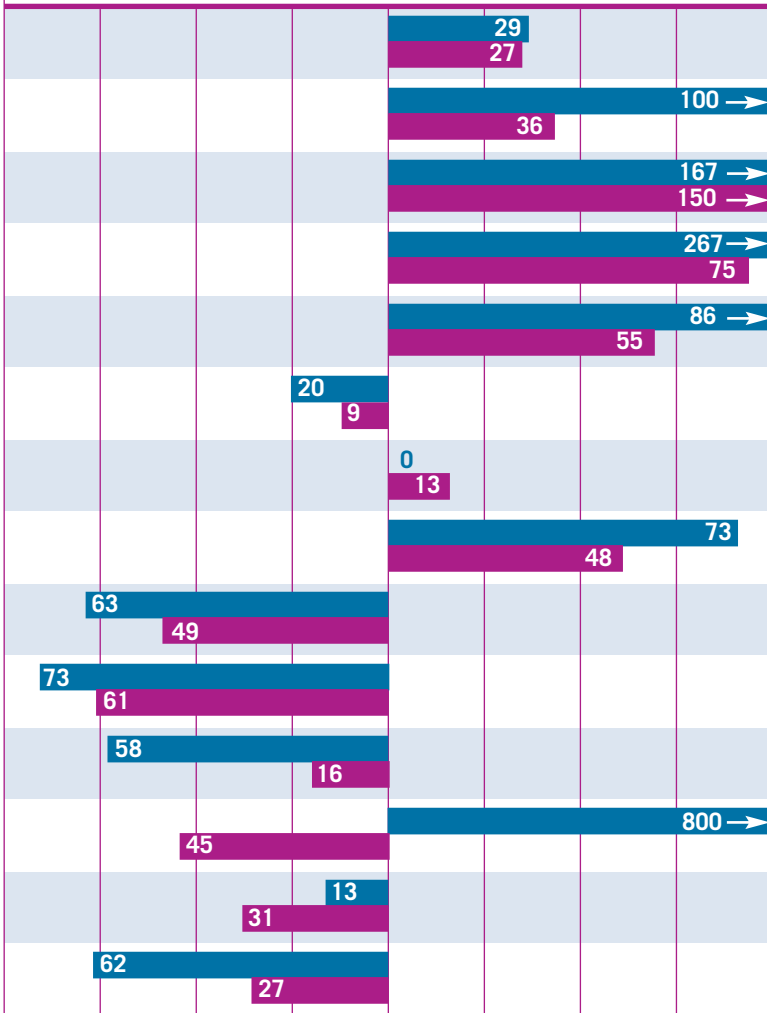
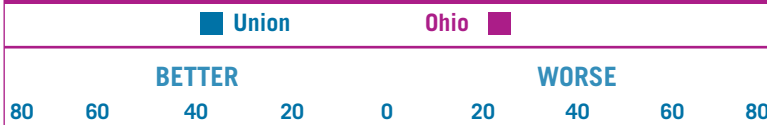


County Seat: Marysville  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 48,903  
 Child Population: 13,087



Children by Race:  
 White-93.2% • Black-3.2% • Asian-1.4% • Latino-1.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$64,179

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



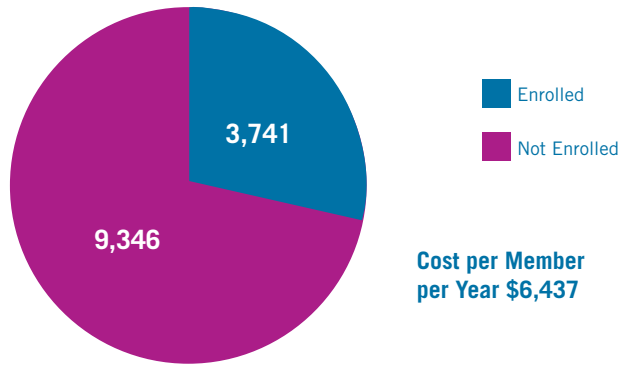
## Indicator

## Year

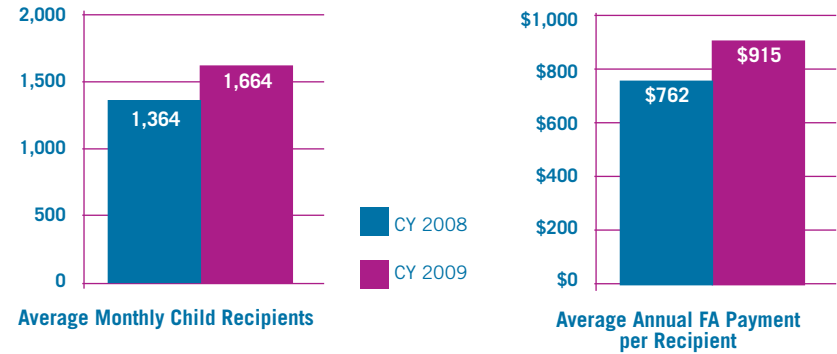
## County % or Rate

## Ohio % or Rate

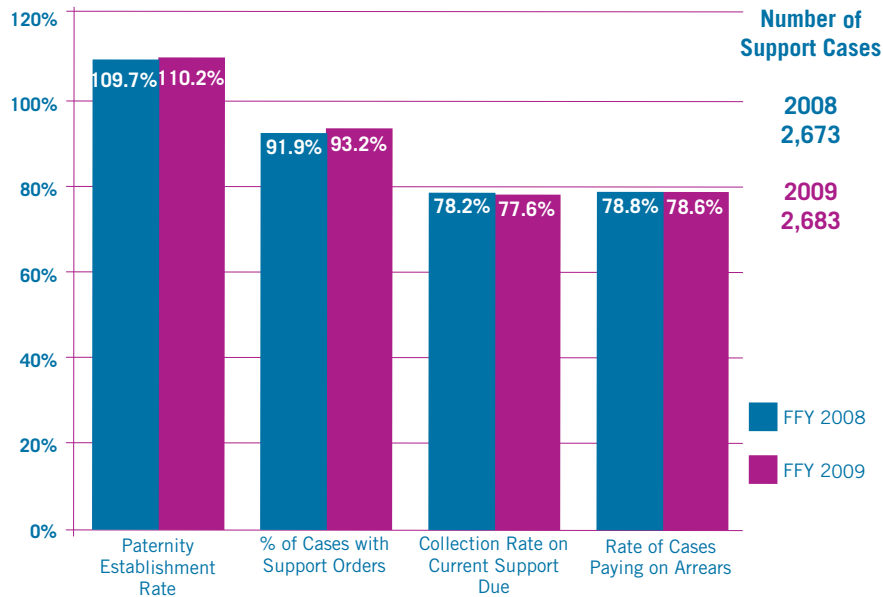
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



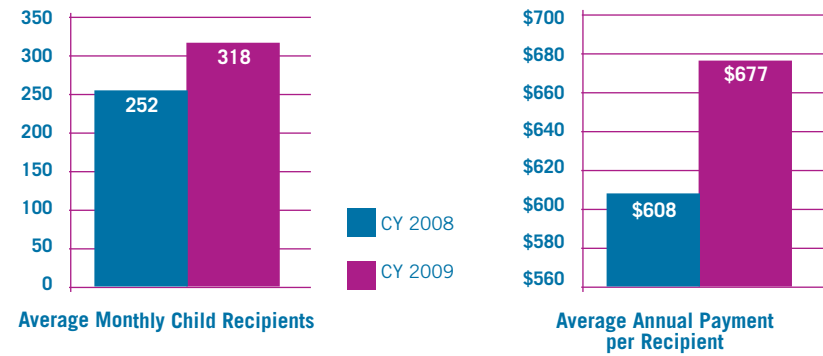
**Food Assistance**



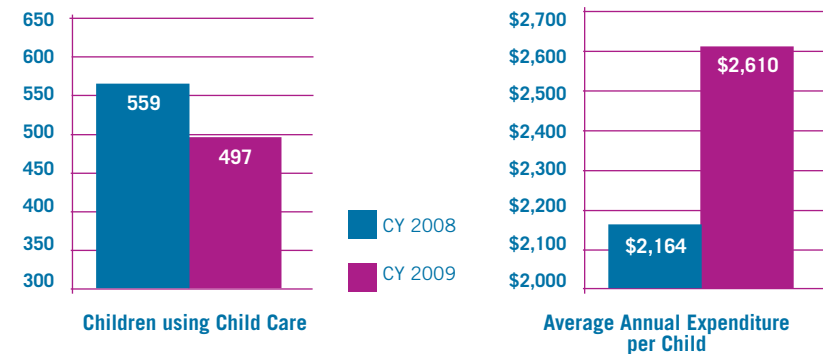
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Van Wert

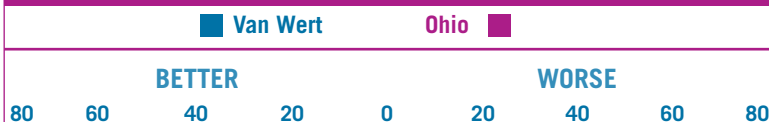


County Seat: Van Wert  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 28,496  
 Child Population: 6,844



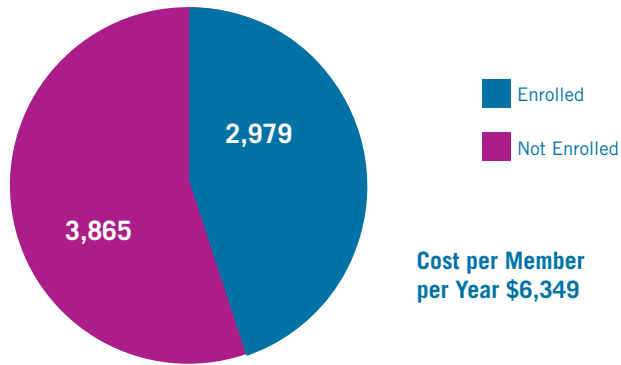
Children by Race:  
 White-95.9% • Black-1.7% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-3.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$46,734

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

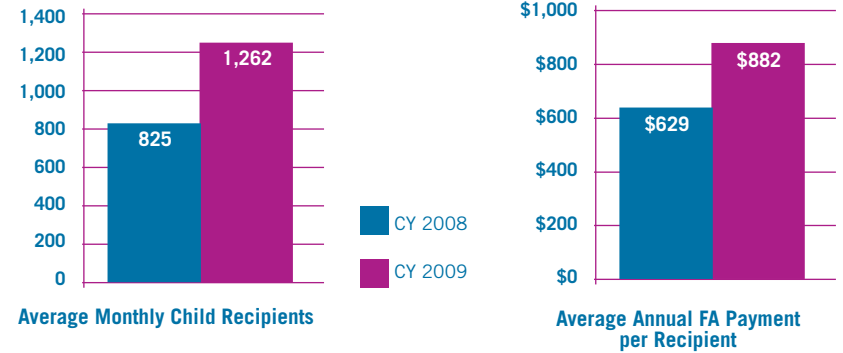


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	9	15
	2008	12	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	14	22
	2009	30	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	15	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	4	12
	2008	12	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	10	47
	2009	22	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	12	22
	2008	11	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	6	8
	2008	8	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	16	27
	2007	36	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	37	43
	2009	21	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	47	46
	2009	14	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	12	19
	2008	13	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	7	11
	2009	7	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	2	13
	2009	1	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	14	15
	2009	14	11

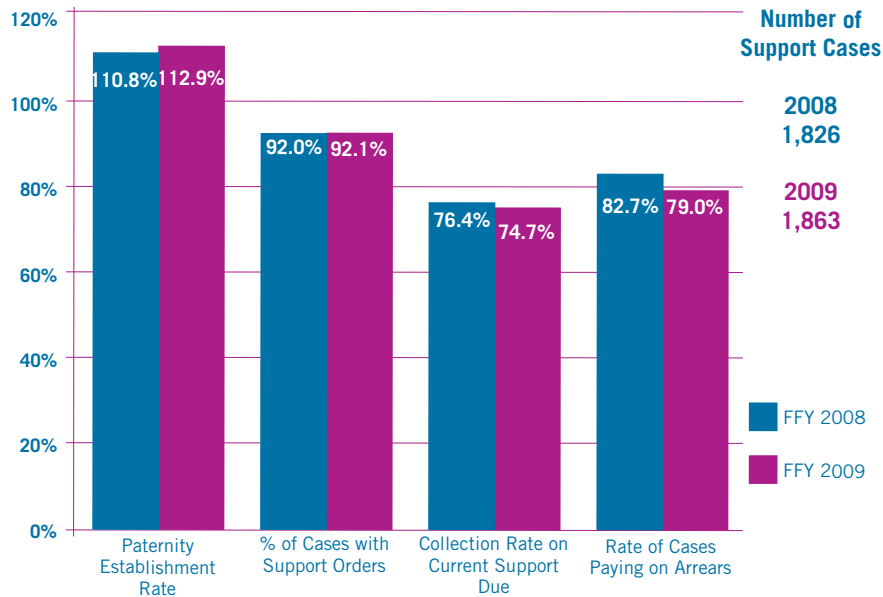
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



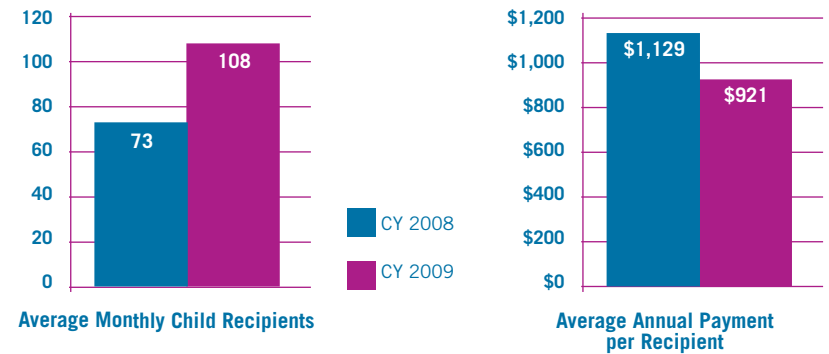
**Food Assistance**



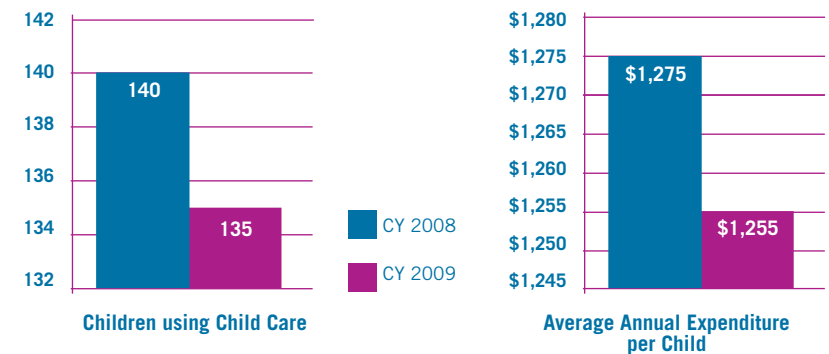
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



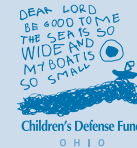
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Vinton



County Seat: McArthur  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 13,228  
 Child Population: 3,238



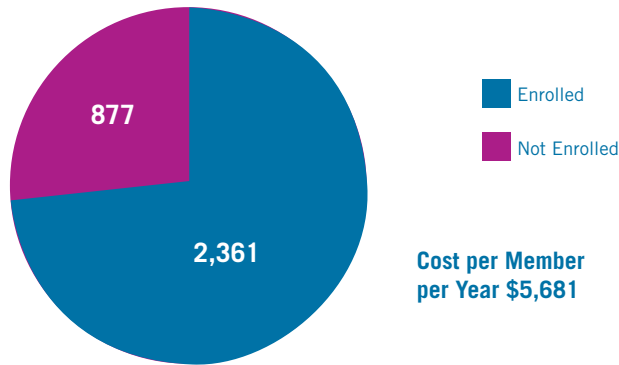
Children by Race:  
 White-96.2% • Black-1.5% • Asian-0.0% • Latino-0.7%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$34,306

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

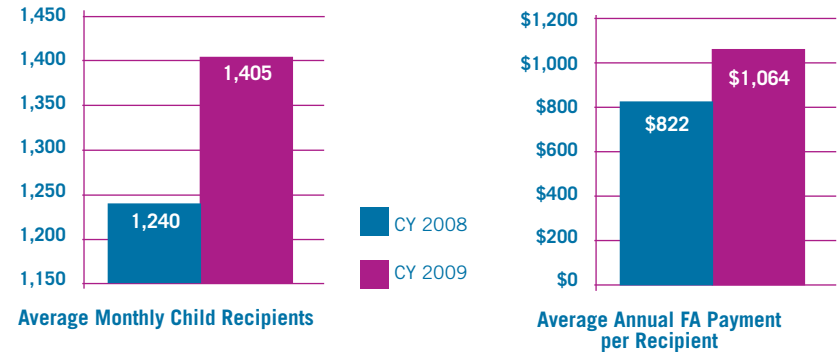


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	25	15
	2008	33	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	36	22
	2009	43	30
Unemployment rate	2001	8	4
	2009	13	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	24	12
	2008	38	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	57	47
	2009	44	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	31	22
	2008	26	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	9	8
	2008	13	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	51	27
	2007	73	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	69	43
	2009	18	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	69	46
	2009	22	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	32	19
	2008	9	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	15	11
	2009	4	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	10	13
	2009	12	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	15	15
	2009	6	11

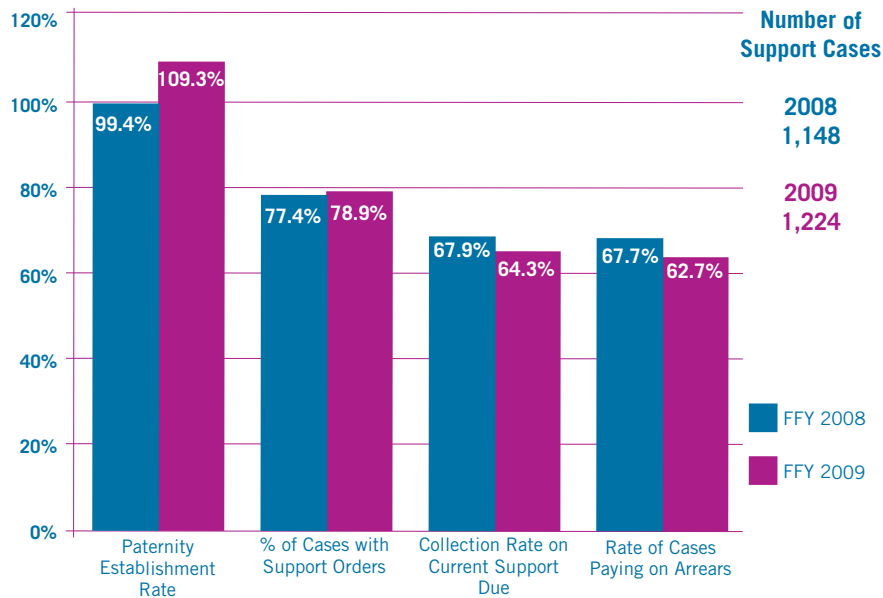
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



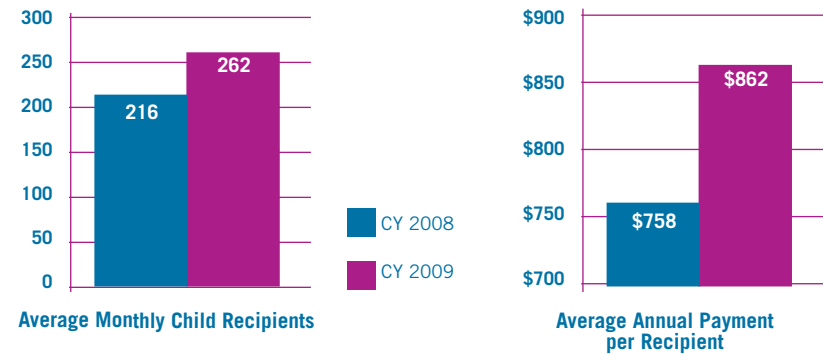
**Food Assistance**



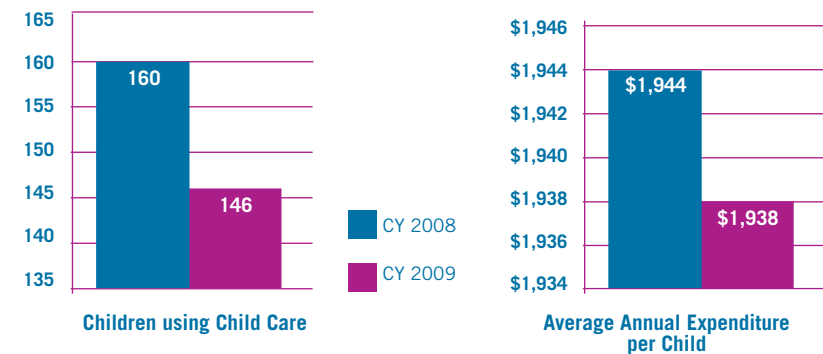
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



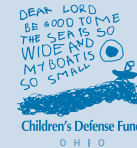
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Warren

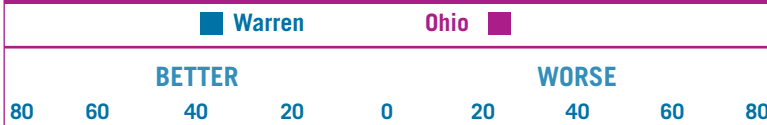


County Seat: Lebanon  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 210,712  
 Child Population: 55,822



Children by Race:  
 White-90.5% • Black-3.3% • Asian-3.7% • Latino-3.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$71,139

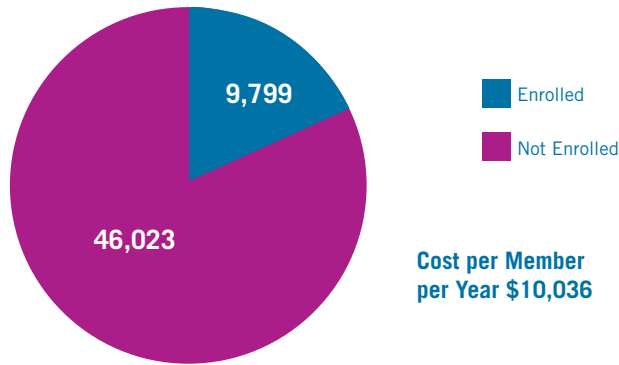
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



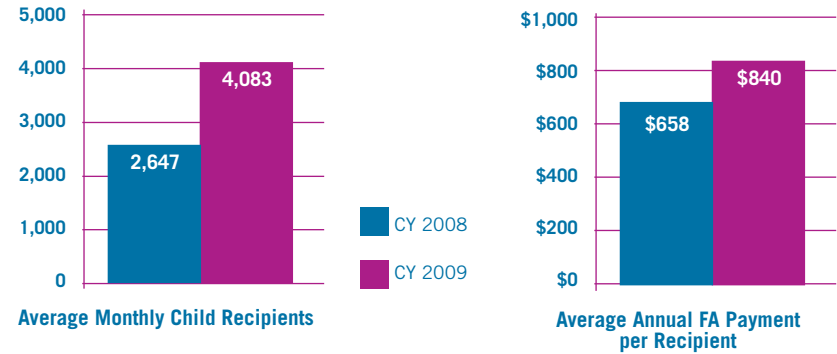
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	6	15
	2008	7	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	7	22
	2009	10	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	2	12
	2008	5	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	12	47
	2009	26	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	12	22
	2008	9	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	8	27
	2007	15	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	26	43
	2009	8	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	29	46
	2009	7	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	11	19
	2008	6	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	2	11
	2009	14	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	4	13
	2009	2	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	14	15
	2009	5	11



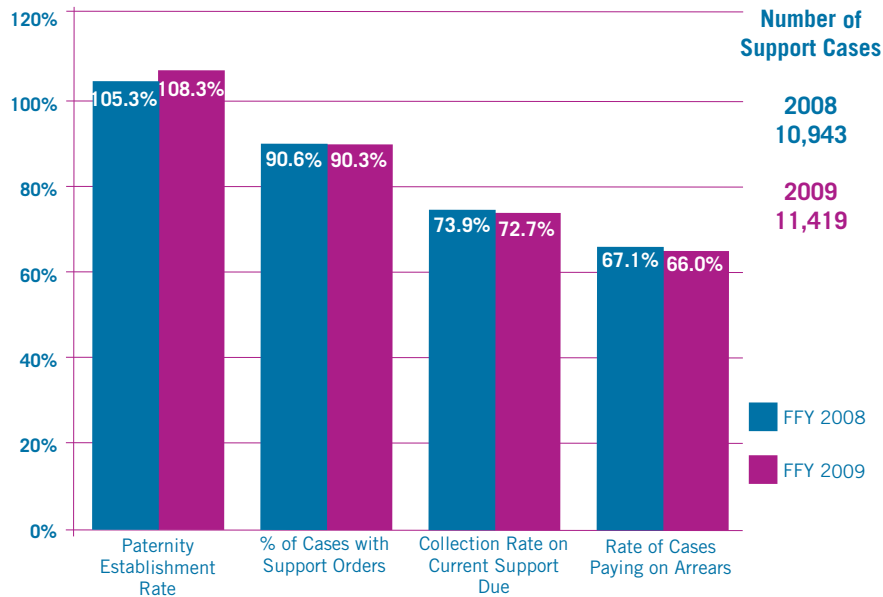
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



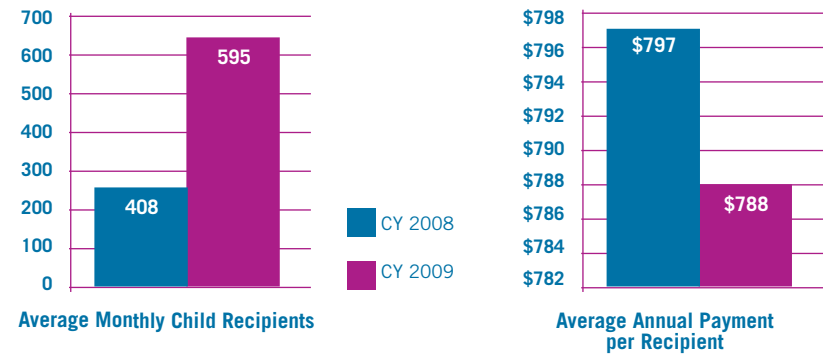
**Food Assistance**



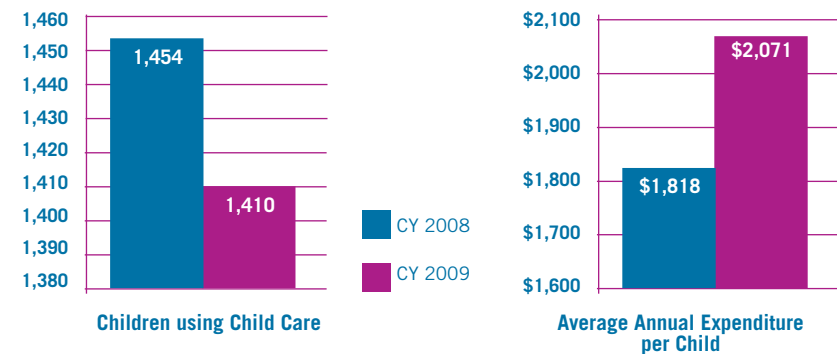
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



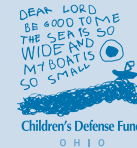
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Washington



County Seat: Marietta  
 County Type: Appalachian  
 Total Population: 61,048  
 Child Population: 12,792



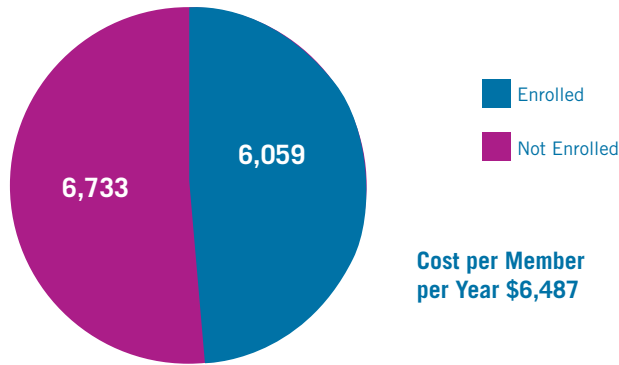
Children by Race:  
 White-96.2% • Black-1.2% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-1.0%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$41,800

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

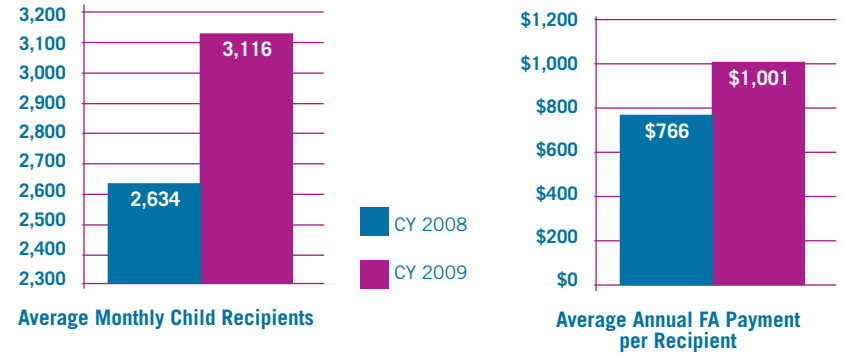


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	17	15
	2008	24	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	19	22
	2009	28	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	9	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	11	12
	2008	20	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	47	47
	2009	58	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	18	22
	2008	14	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	33	27
	2007	46	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	42	43
	2009	22	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	43	46
	2009	16	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	7	19
	2008	8	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	5	11
	2009	14	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	4	13
	2009	7	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	6	15
	2009	8	11

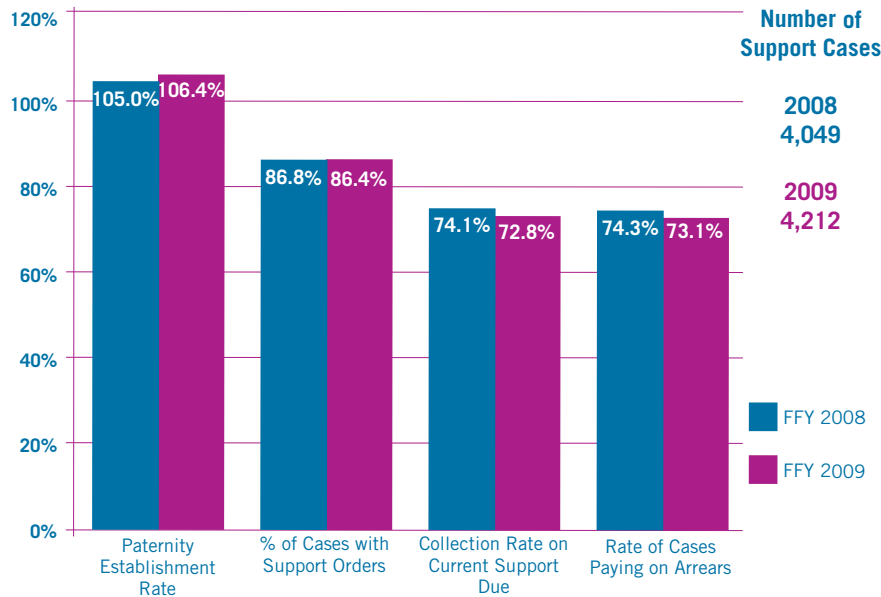
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



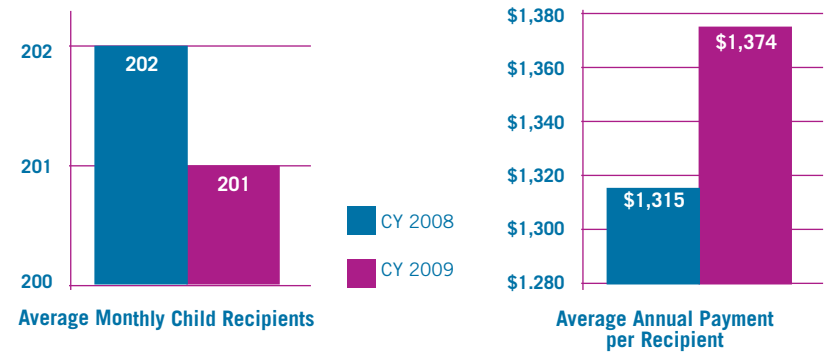
**Food Assistance**



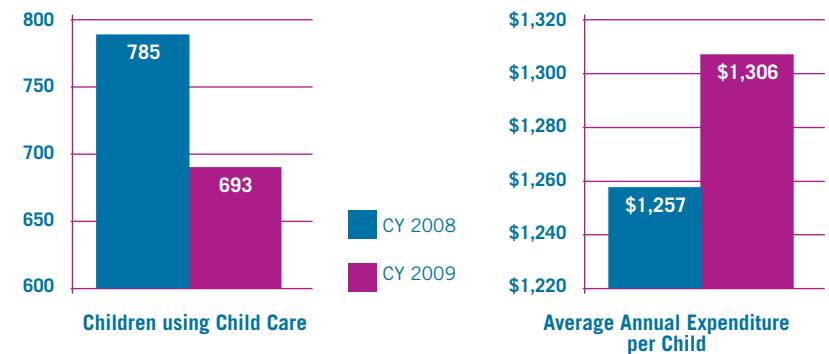
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



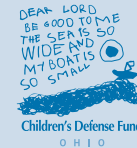
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Wayne

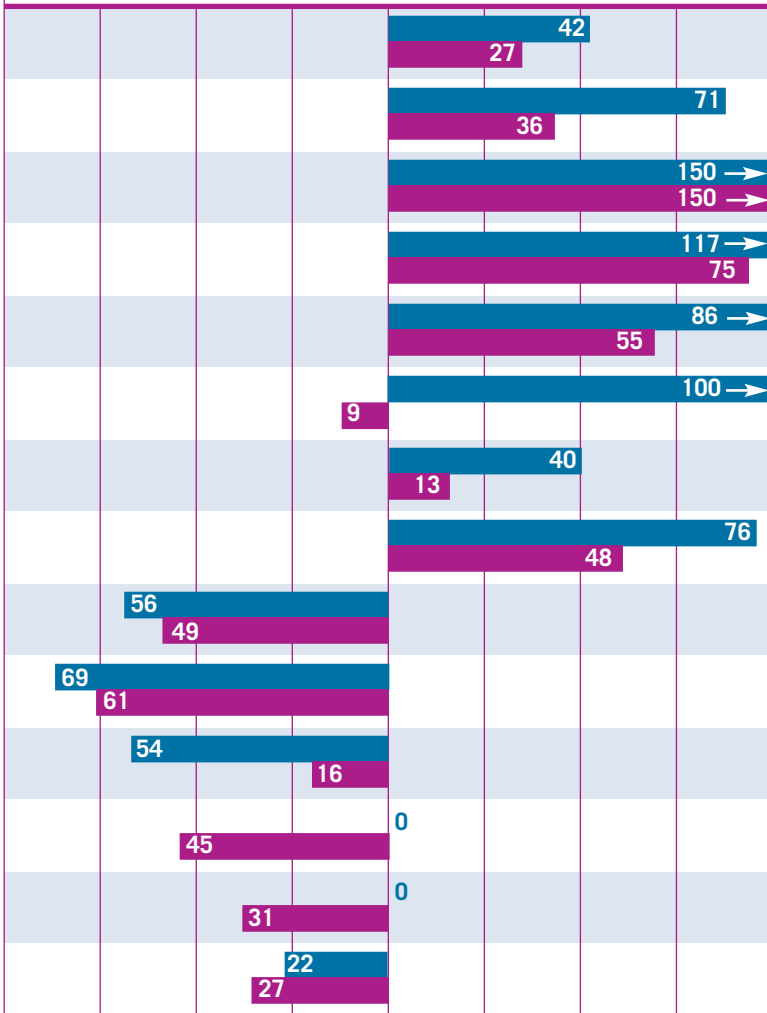
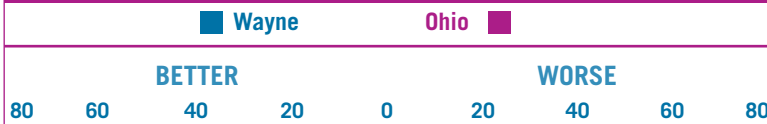


County Seat: Wooster  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 114,222  
 Child Population: 28,945



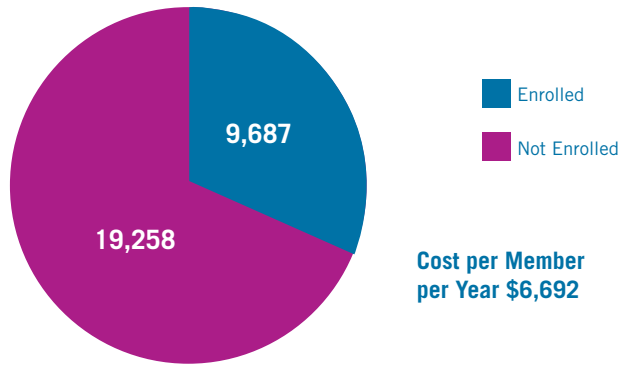
Children by Race:  
 White-94.8% • Black-2.0% • Asian-1.1% • Latino-1.9%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$XX,XXX

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

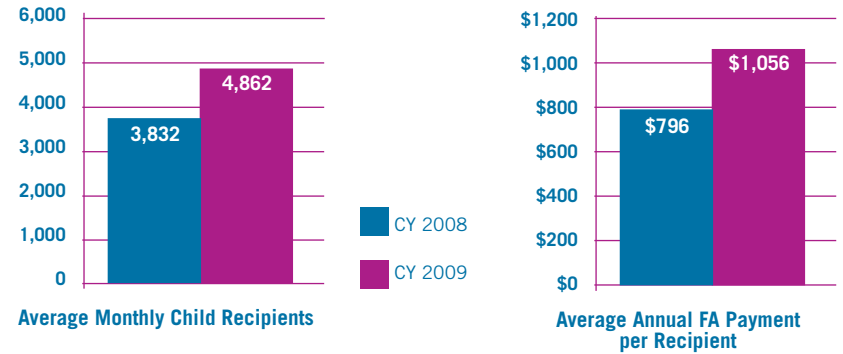


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	12	15
	2008	17	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	17	22
	2009	29	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	10	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	6	12
	2008	13	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	21	47
	2009	39	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	7	22
	2008	14	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	5	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	17	27
	2007	30	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	34	43
	2009	15	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	39	46
	2009	12	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	13	19
	2008	6	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	15	11
	2009	15	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	7	13
	2009	7	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	9	15
	2009	7	11

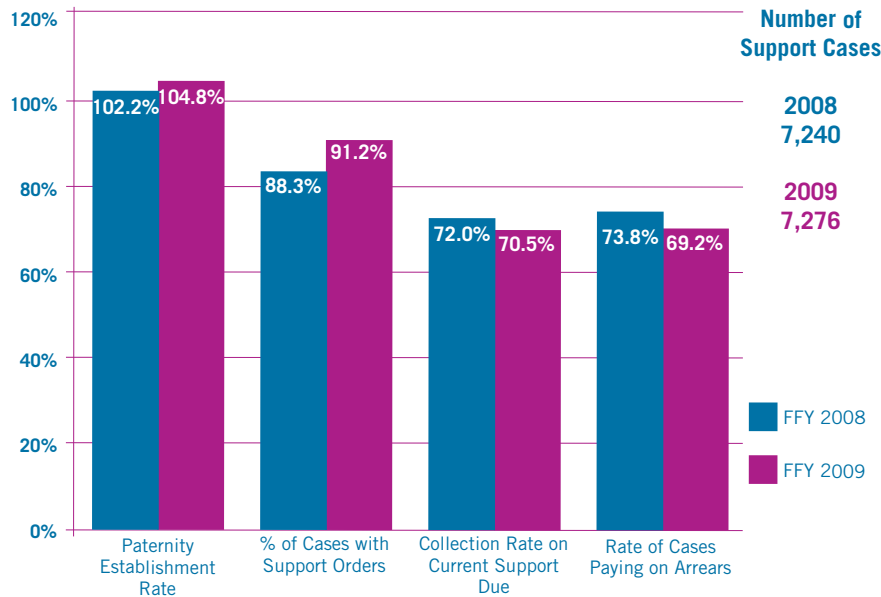
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



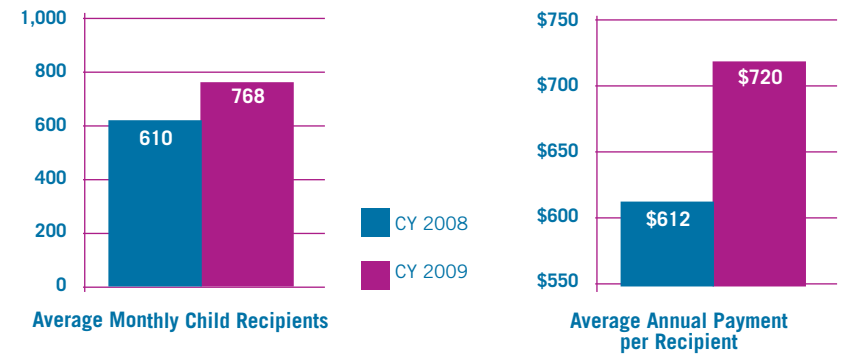
**Food Assistance**



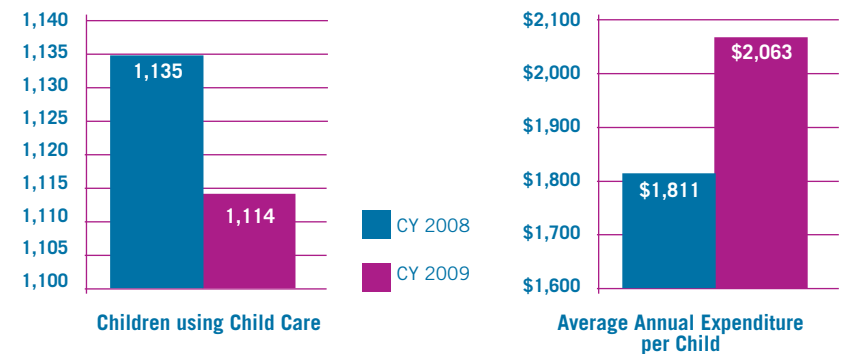
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



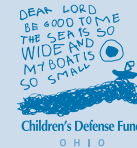
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Williams

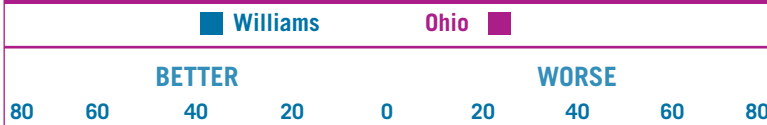


County Seat: Bryan  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 37,816  
 Child Population: 8,714



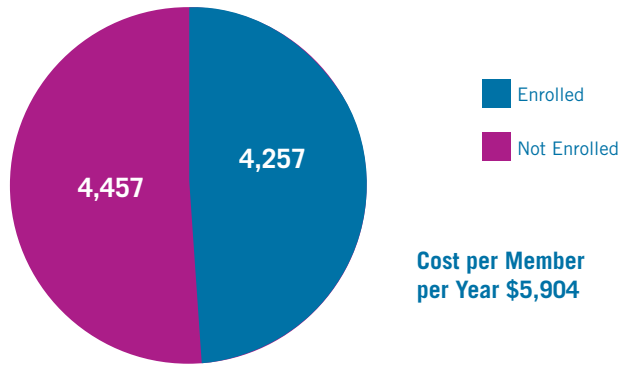
Children by Race:  
 White-96.6% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-5.6%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$46,904

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

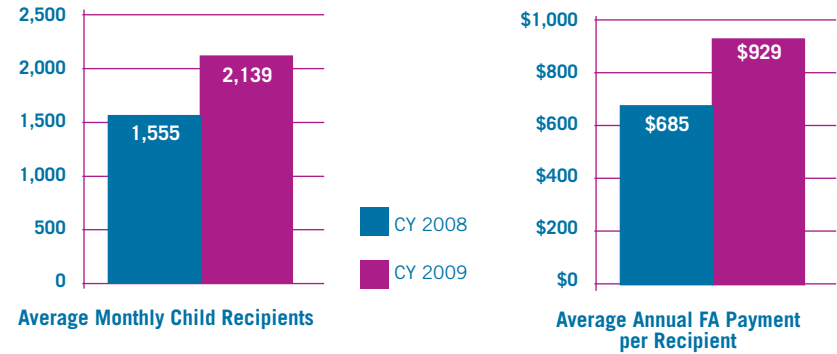


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	10	15
	2008	13	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	13	22
	2009	28	30
Unemployment rate	2001	5	4
	2009	16	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	7	12
	2008	17	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	18	47
	2009	33	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	26	22
	2008	26	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	4	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	20	27
	2007	43	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	38	43
	2009	20	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	45	46
	2009	13	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	12	19
	2008	4	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	12	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	5	13
	2009	8	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	16	15
	2009	5	11

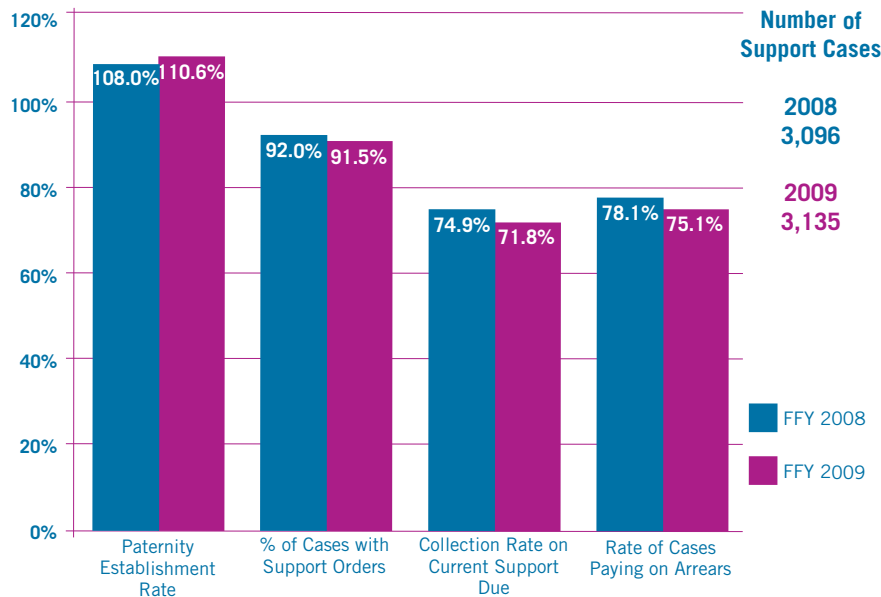
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



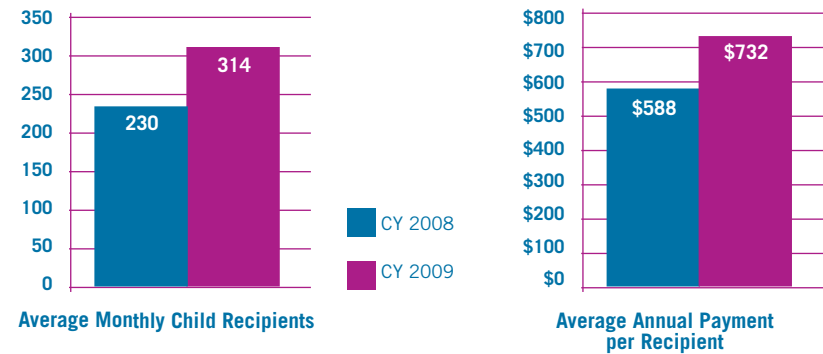
**Food Assistance**



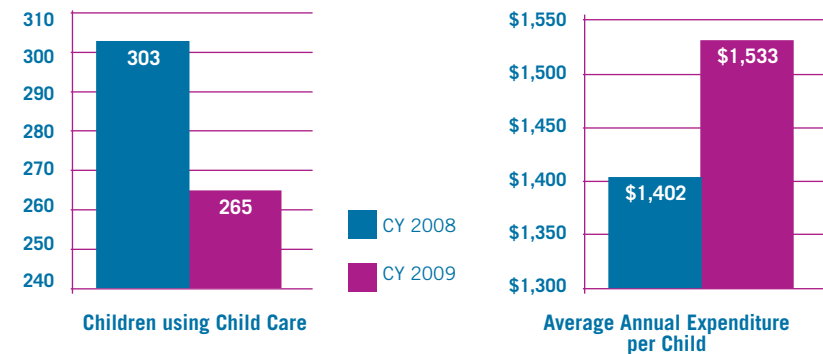
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



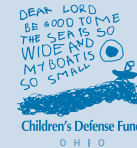
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Wood

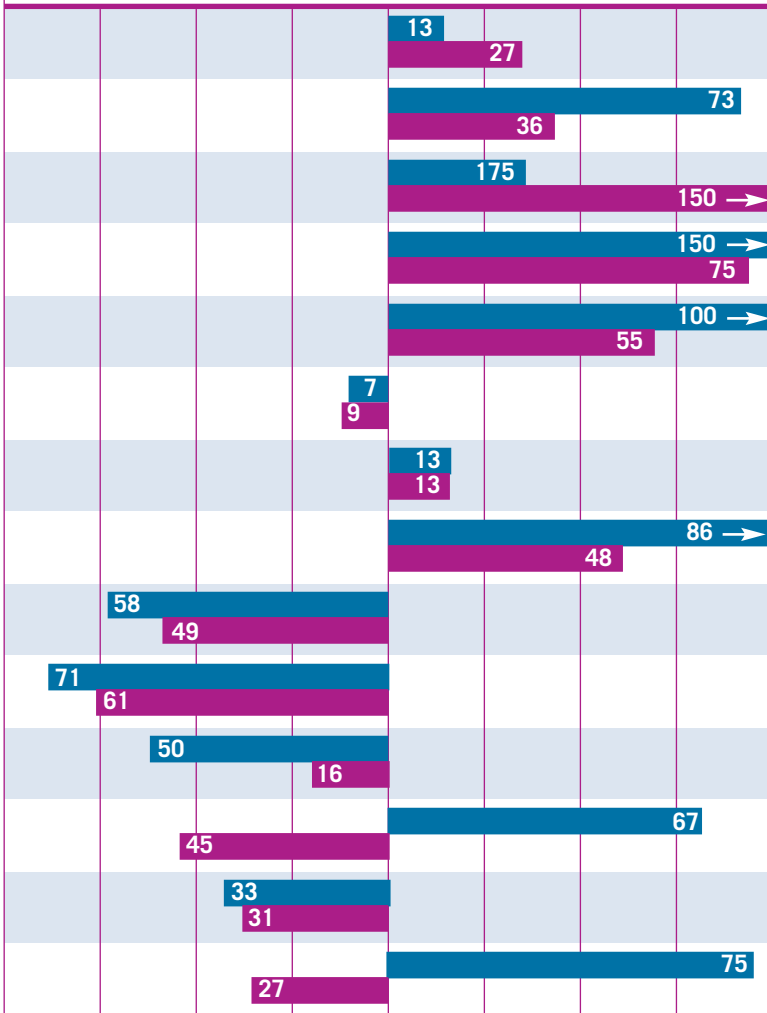
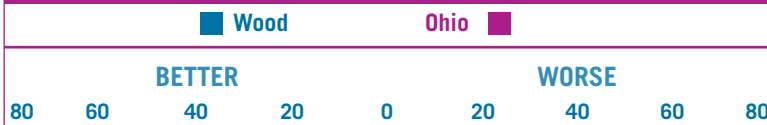


County Seat: Bowling Green  
 County Type: Suburban  
 Total Population: 125,380  
 Child Population: 26,856



Children by Race:  
 White-93.3% • Black-2.9% • Asian-1.4% • Latino-6.1%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$54,831

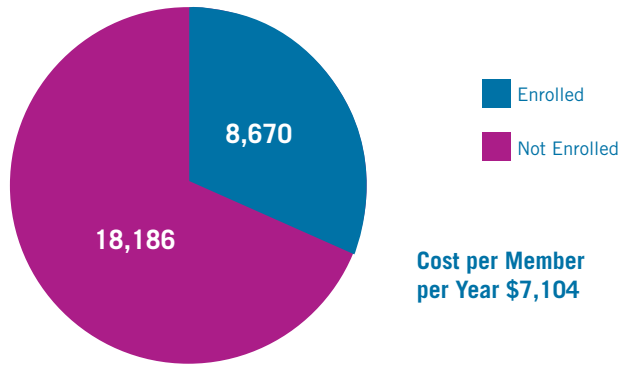
## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME



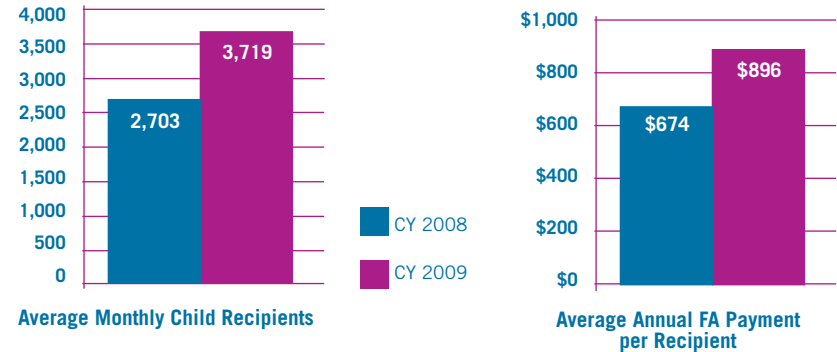
Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	8	15
	2008	9	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	11	22
	2009	19	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	11	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	4	12
	2008	10	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	18	47
	2009	36	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	14	22
	2008	13	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	8	8
	2008	7	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	14	27
	2007	26	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	36	43
	2009	15	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	41	46
	2009	12	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	12	19
	2008	6	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	6	11
	2009	10	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	3	13
	2009	2	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	4	15
	2009	7	11



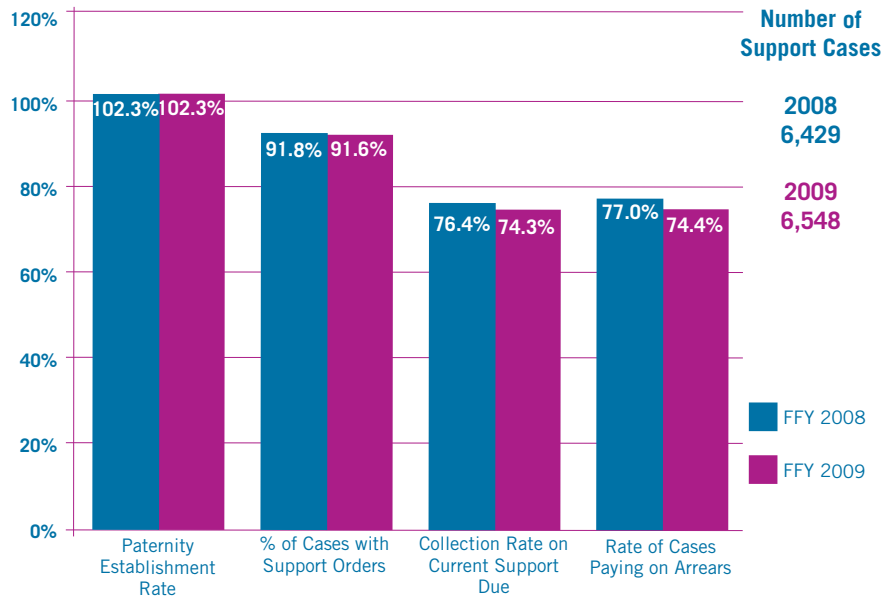
**Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009**



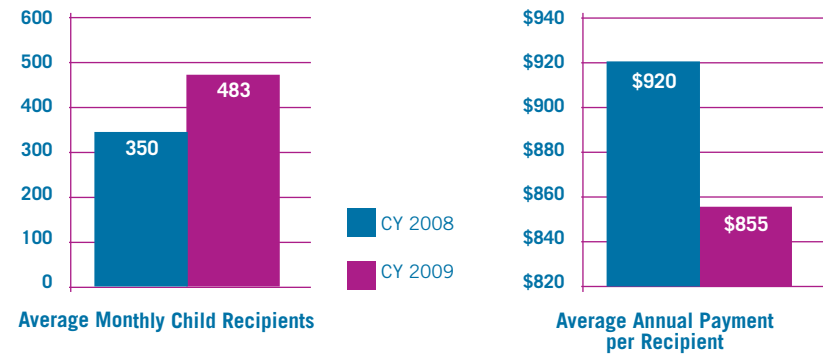
**Food Assistance**



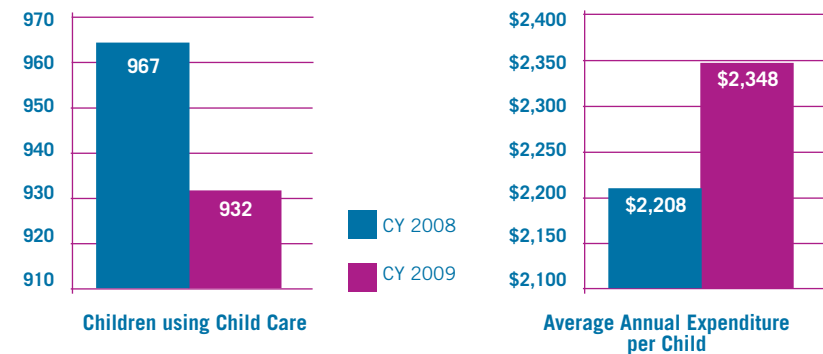
**Child Support Cases**



**Ohio Works First Cash Assistance**



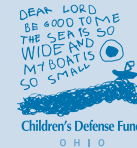
**Publicly Funded Child Care**



# Wyandot

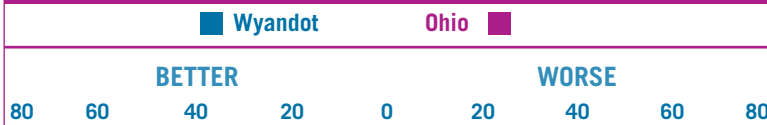


County Seat: Upper Sandusky  
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian  
 Total Population: 22,394  
 Child Population: 5,347



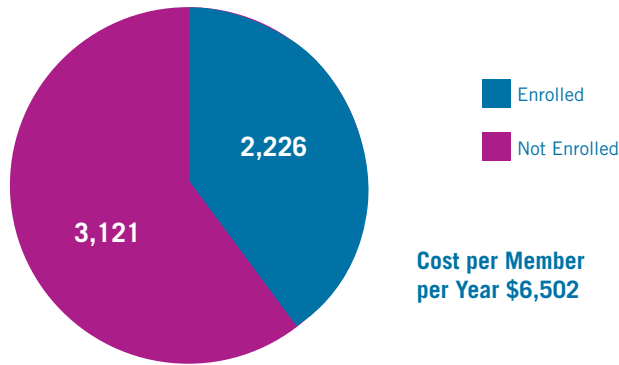
Children by Race:  
 White-96.4% • Black-1.4% • Asian-1.0% • Latino-4.4%  
 Estimated Median Household Income: \$47,168

## PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME

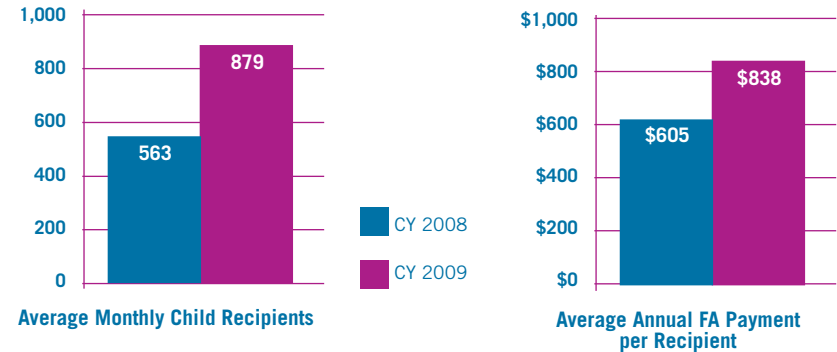


Indicator	Year	County % or Rate	Ohio % or Rate
Children living in poverty	2001	8	15
	2008	11	19
Children receiving free/reduced price lunch	2001	12	22
	2009	23	30
Unemployment rate	2001	4	4
	2009	14	10
Children receiving food stamps	2001	3	12
	2008	11	21
Children in child care assistance programs (Rate/1000)	2001	9	47
	2009	25	73
Births to adolescents (Rate/1000)	2001	16	22
	2008	17	20
Infants born at low birthweight	2001	7	8
	2008	6	9
Children in public health care programs	2001	14	27
	2007	35	40
4th graders less than proficient in math	2001	31	43
	2009	12	22
4th graders less than proficient in reading	2001	49	46
	2009	12	18
Students not graduating from high school	2001	12	19
	2008	4	16
Children abused or neglected (Rate/1000)	2001	15	11
	2009	9	6
Children in foster care (Rate/1000)	2001	6	13
	2009	3	9
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies (Rate/1000)	2001	6	15
	2009	7	11

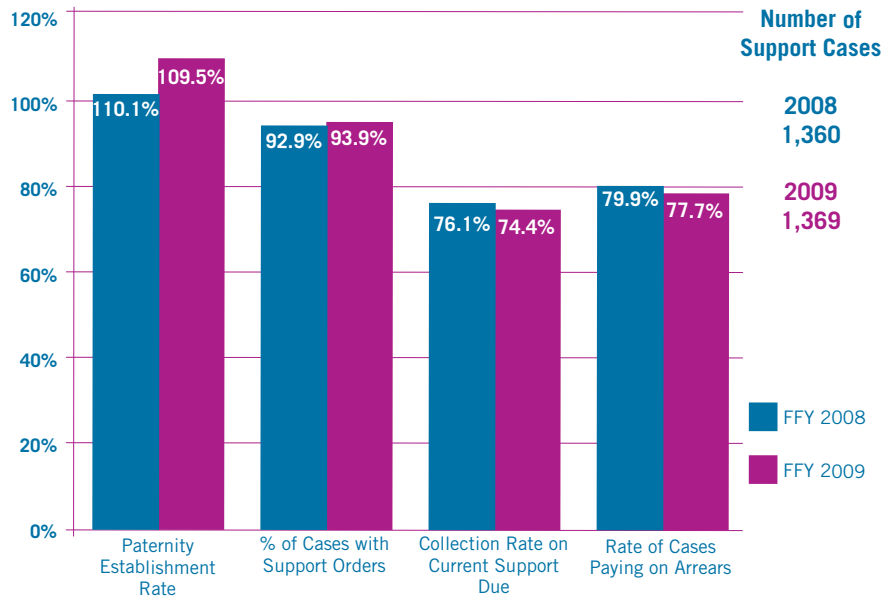
Number of Children Enrolled and Not Enrolled in Medicaid of the Total Population of Ages 0-17 SFY 2009



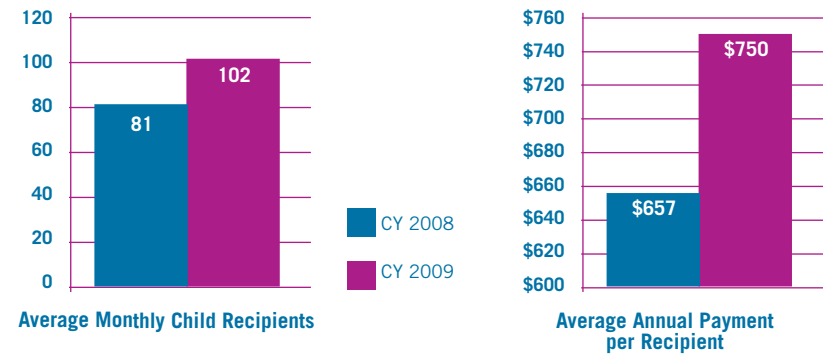
Food Assistance



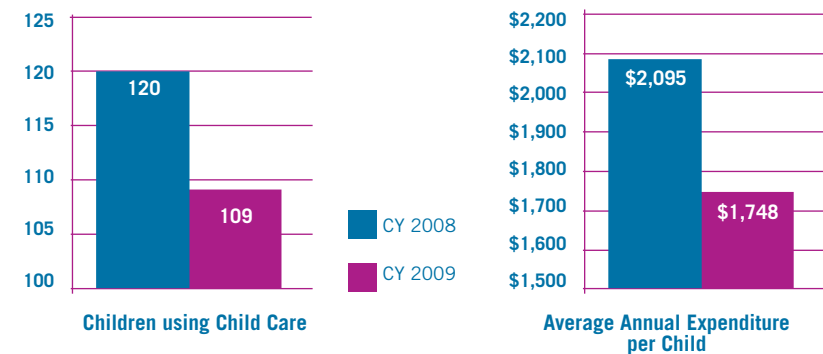
Child Support Cases



Ohio Works First Cash Assistance



Publicly Funded Child Care



### County Types

The four county types identified in the Trends Section of the book are from the Ohio Department of Health's Family Health Survey. The county types have not changed since the 1998 edition of the survey. For more information see the Ohio Family Health Survey website at <<http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/survey/ofhs1.aspx>>

### Total Population

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program (PEP)

**Definition(s):** An estimate of the population in Ohio counties for July 1, 2009. The Census Bureau's PEP uses existing data series such as births, deaths, federal tax returns, Medicare enrollment, and immigration to update the decennial census base counts.

### Child Population

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program (PEP)

**Definition(s):** A PEP estimate of the child population of Ohio counties for July 1, 2009. For the purposes of this data book, children are defined as persons under the age of 18.

### Ohio's Estimated Median Household Income

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program

**Definition(s):** Median household income is defined as that value of income which divides the household income distribution into two equal groups of households where

one has income above the median, and the other has income below the median. According to the Census Bureau, a household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. The poverty rate is the percentage of the population that falls below the federal poverty guidelines.

### Children Living in Poverty

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program

**Definition(s):** An estimate of the percentage of children living below the federal poverty guideline each year. This official measure of poverty was established by the Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive 14 (May 1978).<sup>1</sup> Please note that each estimate has a margin of error above or below, which can be quite large for smaller Ohio counties.

### Children Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch

**Source:** Ohio Department of Education

**Definition(s):** A rough estimation of the number and percentage of children that participated in the free or reduced-price lunch program in Ohio schools in October of each school year. This indicator is calculated by dividing the counties' *average daily population* (ADP) by the *average daily membership* (ADM), which is the greatest number of students enrolled at the reporting site with access to meals served under the National School Lunch Program. Children must live in families below 185 percent of the federal poverty guidelines to qualify for the program.

## Children Receiving Food Stamps

**Source:** Bureau of Program Policy, Office of Family Stability, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

**Definition(s):** The percentage of children receiving food stamps in July of each year.

## Unemployment Rate

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Work Force Development

**Definition(s):** Persons who were not employed, but who were actively seeking work, waiting to be called back to a job from which laid off, or waiting to report within thirty days to a new payroll job. The unemployment rate is expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

**Comments:** Data is not seasonally adjusted.

## Children in Child Care Assistance Program

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Child Care

**Definition(s):** The rate of children in the child care assistance program per 1,000 children ages 0 to 13. Parents who are working or in school and meet the eligibility requirements may apply to receive help with child care costs. The amount paid is based on income, family size, and the number of children in child care.

**Comments:** To track this indicator over time, the rate of children in the child care assistance program is

determined by taking the number of children in the program and dividing it by the population of children age 13 and under. This is based on the program requirement that, “[c]hild care can be provided only for children under the age of 13, or under the age of 18 if eligible for special needs or protective child care.”<sup>2</sup> Due to age brackets being determined by the U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates Program, using a denominator of children under 13 was not possible. However, according to a source from ODJFS, “It would be accurate to take the rate of children from the 0-13 age group.”<sup>3</sup>

## Birth to Adolescents

**Source:** Ohio Department of Health, Center for Vital and Health Statistics

**Definition(s):** The number of births to adolescents younger than 18 and the rate per 1,000 adolescent females ages fifteen to seventeen.

## Infants born at Low Birth Weight

**Source:** Ohio Department of Health, Center for Vital and Health Statistics

**Definition(s):** The percentage of babies born weighing less than 5.5 lbs at birth.

## Children in Public Health Care Programs

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Ohio Health Plans-Medicaid Program

**Definition(s):** Children eligible for Healthy Start (SCHIP) are younger than age 19 and in a family with

income up to 200% of the federal poverty guidelines; children eligible for Healthy Families (Medicaid) coverage are younger than age 19 and in a family with income up to 90% of the federal poverty guidelines.

### Fourth Graders Not Proficient in Math Fourth Graders Not Proficient in Reading

**Source:** Ohio Department of Education

**Definition(s):** The average percentage of students who did *not* score proficient or better on fourth grade math and reading tests. School districts were assigned to the county where their district office is located.

**Comments:** The Ohio Department of Education reports the percentage of children who scored proficient or better. In order to have all the indicators worded in such a way that “less is better” and “more is worse” (such as poverty, which becomes “worse” as the rate increases), KIDS COUNT Ohio calculated the percentage of fourth graders who scored less than proficient in math and reading.

### Students Not Graduating from High School

**Source:** Ohio Department of Education

**Definition(s):** The percentage of high school students who did *not* graduate on time. School districts were assigned to the county where their district office is located.

**Comments:** The percentage of high school students not graduating was calculated in order to maintain the consistency of the indicators.

### Children Abused or Neglected

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office for Children and Families

**Definition(s):** The rate of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children, including emotional maltreatment, neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse.

### Children in Foster Care

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office for Children and Families

**Definition(s):** The rate of children in substitute care each year per 1,000 children. This includes children who were in care on January 1 of each year, along with children who entered care during that calendar year. This reflects children placed by public agencies only.

### Adolescents Adjudicated for Felonies

**Source:** Ohio Department of Youth Services

**Definition(s):** The rate of youths adjudicated for felony-level offenses per 1,000 youths ages 14 to 17. Fourteen to 17 year olds were chosen as the base population because the vast majority of felonies are committed by youths in this age group. Youths with more than one adjudication in a calendar year are counted only once.

### Economic Security Indicators

#### Children Enrolled in Medicaid

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

**Definition(s):** A state and federally funded program that pays for health care services for eligible low-income people of all ages, including children, pregnant women, families, older adults and Ohioans with disabilities. Medicaid services are delivered via contracted health care providers, ensuring that Medicaid consumers get access to needed services, such as physician's visits, hospital inpatient care, prescription drugs and home health services.

**Comments:** Data compares enrolled to non-enrolled children under the age of 17 and the total cost of coverage per member per year (2009).

### Child Support

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

**Definition(s):** The program establishes paternity, obtains, enforces, and collects child support funds for children.

**Comments:** Figures are reflective of data extracted from 2008 and 2009 child support cases.

### Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as Food Stamps)

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

**Definition(s):** A program designed to raise nutritional levels, to expand buying power and to safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and families whose gross monthly income is within 130% of the federal poverty guidelines.

### Ohio Works First Cash Assistance

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

**Definition(s):** Established to provide time-limited cash assistance to eligible families through Ohio's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, which emphasizes employment, personal responsibility and self-sufficiency. The program is the financial-assistance portion of the TANF program, which provides cash benefits to needy families for up to 36 months.

### Publicly Funded Child Care

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

**Definition(s):** Child care and early learning opportunities provided through local agencies in order for parents to succeed in work or training/education and for children to succeed in school. Through state and federal funding, families whose income is at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty guidelines can receive payment for all or part of their monthly child care expenses while parents work or attend job training/ educational activities. A family may remain eligible until income increases to 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

### Paternity Establishment Rate

**Source:** Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

**Definition(s):** The total number of children born to unmarried parents, who had active child support cases, for whom paternity was established or

## Technical & Data Notes

acknowledged as of the end of the reporting period, divided by the total number of children born to unmarried parents, who had active child support cases, as reported 12 months prior to the reporting period. In some cases, the rate can exceed 100%.

**Comments:** Amount exceeds 100% when the number of administrative and court orders to determine paternity total more than the number of children born to unmarried parents in a given year.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> A copy of OMB Directive 14 and links to further information can be found on the official Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas/ombdir14.html>

<sup>2</sup> ODJFS Application for Child Care Benefits. A Copy can be found online at the ODJFS website: <<http://jfs.ohio.gov/cdc/Page4.stm>>

<sup>3</sup> Jackson, Ernest. Data Coordinator, ODJFS/OCF/BCCD. Email correspondence, Monday, July 21, 2008.



## KIDS COUNT Advisory Group Members

NAME	AGENCY
Berna Bell	Ohio Hospital Association
Diane Bennett	Action for Children
Maureen Boggs	Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development
Kim Brooks-Tandy	Children's Law Center
Carol Carstens	Ohio Department of Mental Health
Ollie Collier-Jones	Perfecting Saints Heart to Heart Ministries, Inc.
Molly Culbertson	Highlights for Children
Jody Fisher	Ohio Department of Mental Retardation & Developmental Disabilities
Terrie Hare	Ohio Department of Job & Family Services/Office of Child Care
Kate Harkin	Education Council
Kathy Harris	Children's Hunger Alliance
Tanisha Jumper	Unified Health Solutions
Laura Landry-Meyer	Bowling Green State University
Chandra Mathews-Smith	Beech Acres Parenting Center
Sandy Miller	Ohio Department of Education/Office of Early Learning and School Readiness
David Norris	Community Research Partners
Liz Nusken	Ohio Child Care Resource & Referral Agency
Jason Reece	OSU Kirwan Institute
Cynthia Rees	Fight Crime/Invest in Kids
Angela Sausser-Short	Ohio Family & Children First Council
Ruth Shrock	Ohio Department of Health
Jacqueline Silas-Butler	Project GRAD-Akron
Ed Sparks	Juvenile Justice Coalition
Lisa Stafford	Ohio Commission on Minority Health
Lynn Stevens	Coalition of African-American Parents & Families of Children with Special Needs
Judge David Stucki	Stark County Family Court
Bryan Suddith	Kids Voting/Dayton Region
Amy Swanson	Voices for Ohio's Children
Beth Urban	Communities In Schools
Melissa Wervey-Arnold	Ohio Chapter-American Academy of Pediatrics
Karen Winston	Sinclair Community College
Theresa Wukusick	Health Path Foundation

## Children's Defense Fund-Ohio KIDS COUNT Staff

**Ronald R. Browder, M.Ed., Executive Director**

614-221-2244  
rbrowder@cdfohio.org

**Barbara Turpin, B.A., LSW, KIDS COUNT Project Director**

bturpin@cdfohio.org

**Columbus Office**

614-221-2244

**Cleveland Office**

216-298-4480

**Special Thanks to Research Team Members:**

**Kevin Boyd**, B.A. Sociology, Masters in City and Regional Planning, Research and Data Analysis

**Benjamin Kent**, B.A. Communications, Masters in City and Regional Planning, Research and Data Analysis

## Acknowledgements

*Children's Defense Fund-Ohio thanks the following individuals for providing data, review, and assistance leading to the production of this book.*

**Senarath Abeyratne**

Ohio Department of Job & Family Services

**Sharon Gartley**

Ohio Child Care Resource and Referral Association

**Jill Frost**

Children's Defense Fund-Ohio

**Kathy Harris**

Children's Hunger Alliance

**Matthew Martin**

Ohio State University Kirwan Institute  
for the Study of Race and Ethnicity

**Marianne Mottley**

Ohio Department of Education

**John Paulson**

Ohio Department of Health

**Madelyn Sechler**

Ohio Department of Education

**Donna Smith**

Ohio Department of Health

**Janet Smith**

Ohio Department of Education

**Patrick Stricker**

Ohio Department of Job & Family Services

**Layout and Design By**

David Browning, Browning Design

**Printed By**

Capital Square Printing Inc.



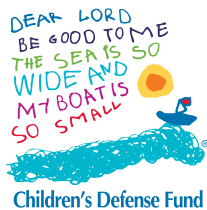
**KIDS COUNT Online**

**NATIONAL KIDS COUNT**  
[www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org)

**STATE LEVEL DATA ONLINE**  
<http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

**OHIO KIDS COUNT**  
[www.childrensdefense.org/ohio](http://www.childrensdefense.org/ohio)

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