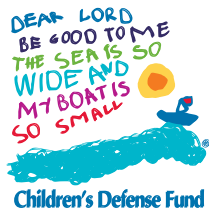




Ohio's Kids Count



2011 Data Book

Produced by Children's Defense Fund-Ohio
with the support of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

KIDS COUNT Online

NATIONAL KIDS COUNT

www.kidscount.org

KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

State Level Data Online

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

OHIO'S KIDS COUNT

www.cdfohio.org

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.cdfohio.org 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.

OHIO'S KIDS COUNT: 2011 Data Book

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About This Data Book

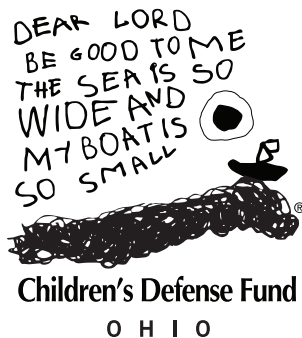
Ohio's KIDS COUNT: 2011 Data Book provides the most current, accurate information available about the well-being of Ohio's children for the state and within each of its 88 counties. It contains updated comparison data on 15 indicators of well-being: median income, children living in poverty, children receiving free/reduced-price school lunch, children receiving food stamps, children in child care assistance programs, unemployment rate, infants born at 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, and adolescents adjudicated for felonies. 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 the analysis and make the data useful. Highlights of promising practices related to children's health access are featured in the Outstanding Ohio sections. 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.cdfohio.org and on the KIDS COUNT Data Center at datacenter.kidscount.org.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“ *It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men.* ”

— Frederick Douglass



How Health is Affected by Economic Security, Race, and Geography

As policy makers, advocates, or parents, we want Ohio's children to have access to all of the tools they need to be healthy. Unfortunately, many children face significant obstacles to achieving sound body and mind, such as poverty, lack of health insurance, and poor nutrition. Removing these barriers to health can be difficult, especially since they vary from place to place and child to child.

The 2011 Ohio's KIDS COUNT Data Book looks at how children across the state are faring in terms of their ability to access the resources needed to be healthy and successful. What we have found is that the challenges young people face are by no means uniform. Economic security, race, and geography play important roles in determining whether or not a child will have a primary care provider, visit a dentist, or eat nutritious food. The following points highlight some of the profound differences we have found among Ohio's children.

Economic Security

- Children enrolled in free and reduced lunch are 30 percent more likely to be overweight or obese than other students.
- Only 75 percent of economically disadvantaged students graduated from high school on time in 2010, compared to the overall state rate of 84 percent.
- The five counties with the lowest fourth grade reading proficiency levels in the state all have poverty rates above the state average.

Race

- Black children are four times as likely to live in poverty as white children in Ohio. For Hispanic children, the rate is three times that of white children. This disproportionate burden of poverty contributes to racial health disparities.
- Black children account for 50 percent of all youth felony adjudications but just 15 percent of the child population. In addition, black youths adjudicated for felonies are 67 percent more likely to be committed than their white counterparts. These youth—mostly young men—who come in contact with the juvenile justice system are often in need of treatment for psychological issues.

- Hispanic and black children have overweight and obesity rates of 54 and 40 percent, respectively, compared to 33 percent for white children.

Geography

- **Appalachian** children live in poverty at a rate of nearly 27 percent, higher than any other region. In addition, they have the highest rates of third graders with untreated cavities (27 percent) and the highest percentage of children who are obese or overweight (40 percent). However, children in Appalachian counties also have high rates of participation in programs to alleviate health and economic struggles, such as Medicaid (54 percent) and the Free and Reduced Lunch Program (51 percent).
- **Metropolitan** counties struggle more than other regions with child safety. They have the highest foster care rate (10.2 per 1,000), the highest incidence of abuse and neglect (9.5 per 1,000), and the highest felony adjudication rate (2.8 per 1,000). The metropolitan region also has the second highest poverty rate and the second lowest median income of the four regions featured in this analysis.
- **Rural non-Appalachian** children struggle with gaps in private and employer-based insurance coverage, as evidenced by the fact that they have low rates of uninsured (4 percent) and publicly insured (39 percent) children, yet they have the highest rate of children with no dental coverage (20 percent).
- **Suburban** children have historically fared the best in most measures of child well-being, and this year is no exception. However, the recession has somewhat diminished their advantages. Since 2008, suburban counties have seen a 30 percent jump in child poverty, the highest increase in the state. Health insurance has also become an issue for suburban children as parents lose employment-based benefits. Over five percent of children in suburban counties are uninsured, which is higher than any other region.

Children are products of their environment, and their environments are shaped by countless factors, including culture, economics, and policy. To ensure that every young person has a chance to be healthy and productive, we must recognize that a one-size-fits-all approach cannot hope to address the diverse challenges of Ohio's children. In the 2011 Ohio's KIDS COUNT Data Book, we recognize Outstanding Ohio Practices from public and private organizations that are improving community health by adapting to individuals' needs.

The following pages tell the story of Ohio's children in greater detail. From income to insurance, dental care to day care, this report reveals trends in child well-being within and across Ohio's 88 counties. We hope that it serves to inform and inspire effective interventions at the local, county, and state levels.

“ Listen to the mustn'ts, child.
Listen to the don'ts. Listen to the
shouldn'ts, the impossibles, the
won'ts. Listen to the never haves,
then listen close to me... Anything
can happen, child. Anything
can be. ”

– Shel Silverstein

HEALTH ACCESS

What does it take to raise a healthy child? Does it take doctors? Nurses? Dentists? Or does the responsibility lie with parents, policymakers, or communities? Who is in charge of making sure that our children reach adulthood with bodies and minds that are prepared to meet the challenges of tomorrow?

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”¹ Using that definition as a guide, Ohio’s KIDS COUNT Data Book seeks to illustrate the state of Ohio’s children in terms of complete health and uncover what factors can help them reach that state. To do this, we have coined the term “health access.”

Health access includes, but is not limited to, traditional notions of healthcare access. While the ability to obtain affordable and appropriate professional care is an important part of maintaining good health, health access also looks at aspects of the economic, social, and physical environments that contribute to a person’s overall well-being. Health access includes having the non-medical resources needed to live a healthy life, such as nutritious food, exercise, and safety. To measure health access, the 2011 KIDS COUNT Data Book examines fifteen standard indicators for each county, which include:

- Children Born at Low Birthweight
- Foster Care
- Child Maltreatment
- Adolescents Adjudicated for Felonies
- Children Living in Poverty
- Percent of Students Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch
- Median Income
- Unemployment
- 4th Grade Reading and Math Proficiency Rates
- Enrollment in Public Health Insurance programs





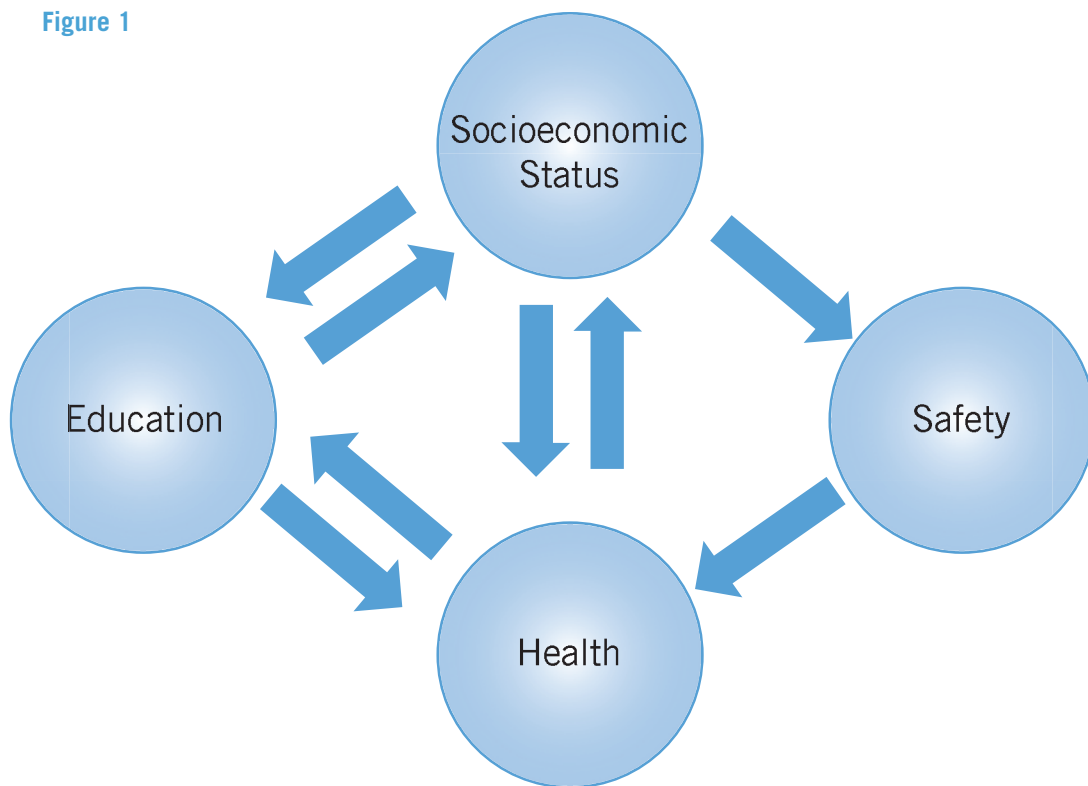
In addition to our standard indicators, this year's book uses data from the 2007-08 and 2009-10 Ohio Family Health Surveys, The Ohio Department of Health, and Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap program to directly illustrate different aspects of children's health access, such as:

- Food Insecurity
- Oral Health
- Overweight and Obesity
- Prenatal Care
- Insurance Rates

In this first section of the book, we will examine statewide and regional trends among the various KIDS COUNT indicators and explain how each facet of child well-being affects health. Figure 1 illustrates the following relationships between health and other aspects of well-being:

- Socioeconomic status, education, and safety all directly impact a child's health.
- Socioeconomic status has a compounded impact on health due to the fact that it also tends to affect access to quality education and a safe environment.
- The relationship between health, education, and socioeconomic status is an iterative cycle. Both within and across generations, low socioeconomic status can lead to low quality education and poor health. Poor health, in turn, can negatively impact both school and work performance, reducing career prospects and preventing people from climbing out of low socioeconomic status.

Figure 1



Endnotes

¹ World Health Organization. (2006, October). Constitution of the World Health Organization. Retrieved March 14, 2012, from www.who.int: http://www.who.int/governance/eb/who_constitution_en.pdf

LAYING SOLID GROUNDWORK



Access to health starts before a child is even born. Prenatal care plays an important role in establishing the health of both mothers and babies by allowing doctors to detect and treat problems early on. It also gives physicians a chance to educate pregnant women about preventive measures they can take to ensure their babies have the best chance of starting out healthy.²

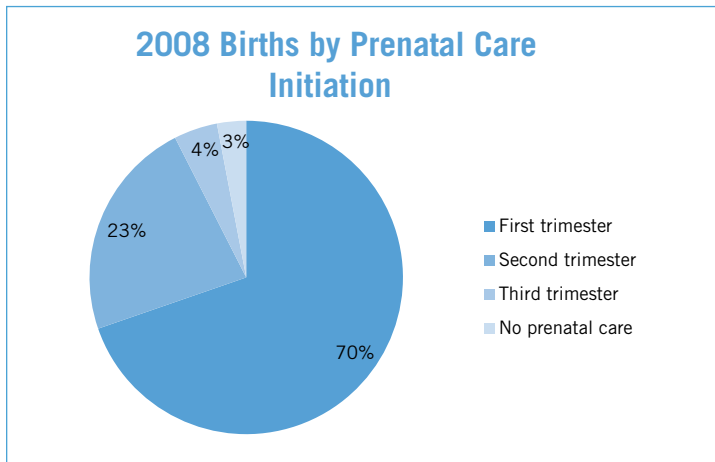
The good news for Ohio is that the majority of mothers—70 percent—begin prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. An additional 23 percent begin care in the second trimester. Only seven percent of women who give birth do not receive prenatal care until the third trimester or receive no prenatal care at all. However, some regions of the state see instances of inadequate prenatal care at much higher rates than others.

Of the 30 percent of women lacking early prenatal care, a large portion are concentrated in metropolitan and Appalachian counties. Pregnant women in metropolitan areas are nearly 30 percent more likely to forego prenatal care in the first trimester than their counterparts in suburban counties. On the rural spectrum, Appalachian women are over 15 percent more likely to delay prenatal care than rural non-Appalachian women.

Low Birthweight

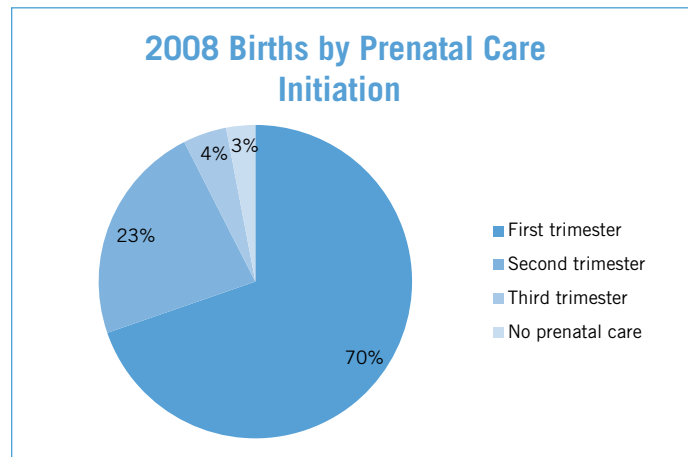
If a mother does not receive prenatal care, her baby is three times more likely to be born at a low birthweight, which is defined as under 5.5 pounds.^{3,4} Low birthweight is one of the leading causes of infant mortality, and it has long been known to be more prevalent among mothers of low socioeconomic status.^{5,6,7} In Ohio, the regions with the lowest median incomes—Appalachian and metropolitan counties—account for the majority of the 44 counties (50 percent) with the highest rates of low birthweight. Conversely, the two regions with the highest median incomes—rural and suburban counties—make up the majority of the 44 counties with the lowest rates of low birthweight. The county with the highest rate of low birthweight is metropolitan Cuyahoga County, at 10.5 percent. The county with the lowest rate is rural Mercer, at 3.6 percent.

Figure 2



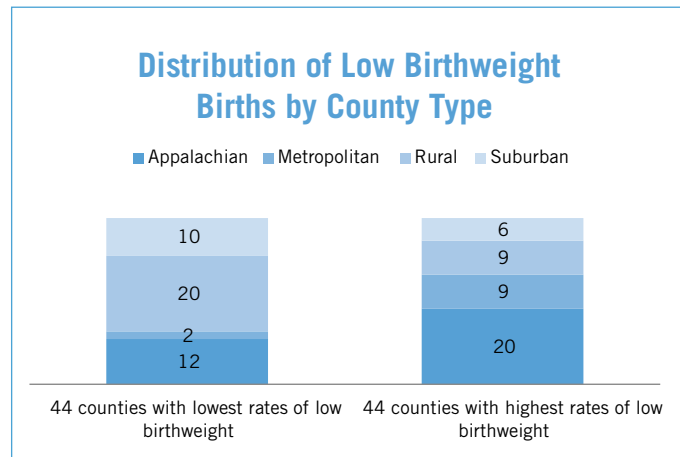
Source: Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics, calculations by CDF-Ohio

Figure 3



Source: Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics, calculations by CDF-Ohio

Figure 4



Source: Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics, calculations by CDF-Ohio

The most striking aspect of this analysis is the Appalachian/non-Appalachian divide among Ohio's more rural counties, which together make up 61 of Ohio's 88 counties. Appalachian counties trail other rural counties in terms of median income, child poverty, and education.

Given that all three of those factors have been shown to contribute to low birthweight,⁸ it comes as no surprise that twenty of the 32 Appalachian counties fall into the category of highest rates of low birthweight. On the other hand, 20 of the 29 rural non-Appalachian counties fall into the group of counties with the lowest rates of low birthweight.

OUTSTANDING OHIO PRACTICES

Moms2B

Between the skyscrapers of downtown Columbus and the hallowed halls of The Ohio State University lies Weinland Park, a long-struggling neighborhood with some of the highest rates of infant mortality and low birthweight in the state. In an effort to curb these abysmal statistics, Dr. Patricia Gabbe, an Ohio State pediatrician and professor, created Moms2B. With the support of the International Poverty Solutions Collaborative (IPSC), Moms2B is forming a social solution to a medical problem by providing much-needed resources and community support for pregnant women.

The challenges faced by many expectant mothers in Weinland Park cannot be addressed in a doctor's office. Participants in Moms2B often lack adequate transportation and communication methods to schedule and keep doctor's appointments. Some are first-time mothers who crave the advice of women who know what they are going through. Others have older children and are in need of a break from the constant demands of caring for children on a limited budget. All of them are finding a community within Moms2B.

The success of the program is due in no small part to its emphasis on responsiveness and constant feedback. Coordinator Twinkle (French) Schottke notes, "We can't do what moms don't need done... Our goal is to help moms be successful wherever they are." In an effort to meet the moms where they are, social work interns from The Ohio State University engage the participants in Snapshot interviews, which provide the leadership with information necessary to refine and expand upon the original program. What started out as a meeting with two moms that centered around cooking and clinical services has turned into a multi-dimensional program that includes staff, interns, and volunteers from fields as diverse as law and nutrition.

Currently, the Weinland Park group meets once a week at the Grace Missionary Baptist Church. Meetings start with enthusiastic greetings of new and future moms, many with kids of all ages in tow. Over the course of two hours moms have the opportunity to go to various stations, including nutrition lessons, Snapshot intakes, and counseling. All the while, a rotating cast of staff and volunteers prepares lunch in the kitchen. One member of that group is Amber Broadus. Broadus started out as a soon-to-be mom during the first months of the program. Now she works for the

program as a community health volunteer through Americorps. The relationships she made with other moms and kids are what made her want to stay involved with Moms2B. When asked what she learned in the program, she replied, "how to be a better parent, to love my baby...I can trust people now."



That trust is key to the success of Moms2B. The aim of the program, as expressed by Schottke, is "helping people form relationships in the community that they can count on for support." And that is exactly what has happened, with the help of additions to the program, such as laundry day. Once a week Moms2B moms and staff get together at a laundromat to socialize, watch their kids together, and do the weekly wash, with coins and costly laundry detergent supplied by the program.

Other services offered by Moms2B include breastfeeding counseling, meals for new moms and families, and support for education and job training. More expansions are in the works. Current social work intern Parris Watson is

spearheading Fathers2B—a "sister" program that will be a place for men in the area to meet to discuss their lives and families and receive support for education and workforce development.

Though Moms2B prides itself on its ability to be flexible around its patrons' needs, the group's meeting times never change. Schottke explains that to be effective the program must be "C.P.R.: Consistent, Predictable, and Reliable." No matter how long it has been since a mom has attended a meeting, she will always know where and when to come back.

The consistency and tenacity of all involved has paid off. There is a sense of safety and community at the meetings that does not happen automatically. It is only through the persistence of its staff and creators that these results have been achieved. Says one mom of the leadership, "Twinkle really goes to the extreme... They really stand on the front lines for us."

For more information on Moms2B, visit <http://poverty.osu.edu/focusareas/health/health-programs/moms2b/>.

Endnotes

- ² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office on Women's Health. (2009, March 6). Prenatal Care Fact Sheet. Retrieved March 2, 2012, from [www.womenshealth.gov: http://www.womenshealth.gov/publications/our-publications/fact-sheet/prenatal-care.cfm#b](http://www.womenshealth.gov/publications/our-publications/fact-sheet/prenatal-care.cfm#b)
- ³ Ibid
- ⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012, January 27). Low Birthweight and the Environment. Retrieved April 6, 2012, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showRbLBWGrowthRetardationEnv.action>
- ⁵ Gavin, A. R. (2012). Maternal Early Life Risk Factors for Offspring Birth Weight: Findings from the Add Study. *Prevention Science* , 13 (2), 162-173.
- ⁶ Brown, S. S. (1985). Can Low Birth Weight Be Prevented? *Family Planning Perspectives* , 17 (3), 112-118.
- ⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012, January 27). Infant and Perinatal Mortality and the Environment. Retrieved April 6, 2012, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showRbInfantMortalityEnv.action>
- ⁸ Brown, S. S. (1985). Can Low Birth Weight Be Prevented? *Family Planning Perspectives* , 17 (3), 112-118.
- ⁹ Shonkoff, J. P. (2011, December 26). Early Childhood Adversity, Toxic Stress, and the Role of the Pediatrician: Translating Developmental Science Into Lifelong Health. p. e225. Retrieved January 18, 2012, from [www.pediatrics.aappublications.org: http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/12/21/peds.2011-2662](http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/12/21/peds.2011-2662)



A century ago infectious diseases posed the biggest health threat to children. Today, though, due to advances in public health such as improved hygiene and vaccines, the most pressing health issues facing children involve emotional, behavioral, and family challenges, what physicians refer to as “new morbidities.”⁹ Early identification and treatment of new morbidities can have long-lasting effects on health and productivity.¹⁰

It is now believed that many of these new health challenges begin in the first years of life because of toxic stress, which is “the excessive or prolonged activation of the physiologic stress response systems in the absence of the buffering protection afforded by stable, responsive relationships.”¹¹ Exposure to toxic stress early in life affects brain circuitry and other biological systems, which can have profound and long-lasting influences on health and behavior later in life.¹²

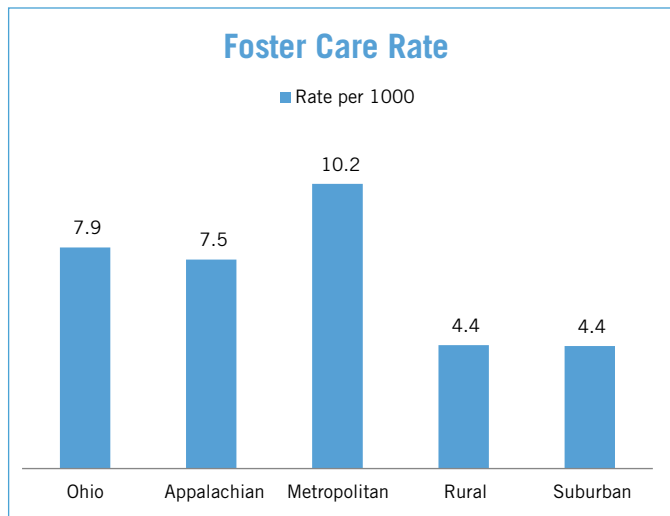
There is no set way to measure toxic stress in a large population, but family safety and stability is a good place to start. Foster care, child maltreatment, and adolescent felony adjudications paint a picture of how stable and safe children’s lives are in different areas of Ohio.

Foster Care

In 2010, 21,697 children spent time in foster care in Ohio. Those numbers are hardly spread evenly throughout the state. Metropolitan counties have by far the highest rate of foster care placement. Over one out of every hundred children in Metropolitan counties spent time in foster care, compared to less than one in two hundred for rural and suburban counties. Though metropolitan counties account for just 51.8 percent of the child population of Ohio, they account for 66.7 percent of foster care placements. By contrast, of the thirty counties with the highest percentage of children in foster care, only one—Licking County—is suburban. The ten counties with the lowest rates of children in foster care are all rural or suburban.

Children who remain in foster care until they age out of the system are more likely to suffer mental health problems, receive inadequate health care, fail to graduate from high school, and have contact with the criminal justice system.¹³

Figure 5



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, calculations by CDF-Ohio

Neglect, Abuse, and the Juvenile Justice System

Mental health issues are foremost among the childhood new morbidities, and they can manifest themselves in many ways, from social withdrawal to violent outbursts. Causes of mental health issues are equally diverse. However, traumatic events early in life are likely precursors to adult psychological and behavioral issues.¹⁴

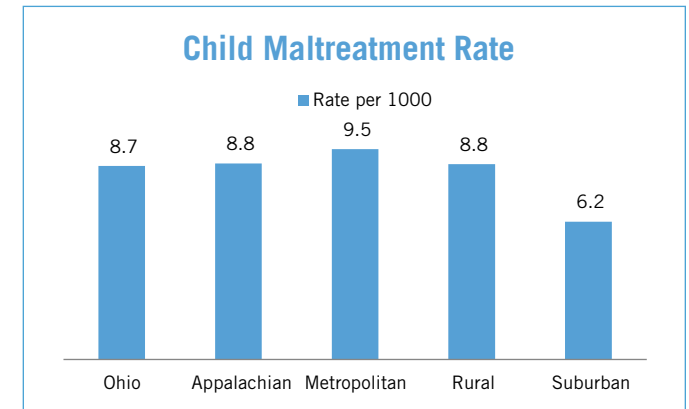
Youths entering the juvenile justice system are believed to have suffered traumatic events at a much higher rate than the general youth population. Some studies have shown that as many as 50 percent of youths in the juvenile justice system suffer from some degree of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).¹⁵ Young people experiencing PTSD can exhibit a wide variety of symptoms, ranging from anxiety and depression to aggression and violence. Even for adolescents not experiencing clinical PTSD, a history of instability and a lack of control can contribute to problematic behavior. Studies suggest that as high as 75 percent of youths in the system have experienced some level of victimization in their lives.¹⁶ For these reasons, juvenile justice systems have an important role to play in detecting and treating the mental and emotional health effects of early and adolescent trauma.¹⁷

Therefore, providing for family stability and preventing abuse and neglect could go a long way toward preventing juvenile crime and incarceration.

The lowest percentages of child maltreatment are found in Holmes, Darke, Delaware, Morgan, and Geauga counties, with fewer than three in one thousand children suffering abuse or neglect in 2010. By contrast, in Logan, Monroe, Athens, Clinton, and Richland counties, at least one in one hundred children were abused or neglected in the same year. In Richland County, the home of Mansfield, more than three percent of children suffered some form of maltreatment, the highest rate in the state.

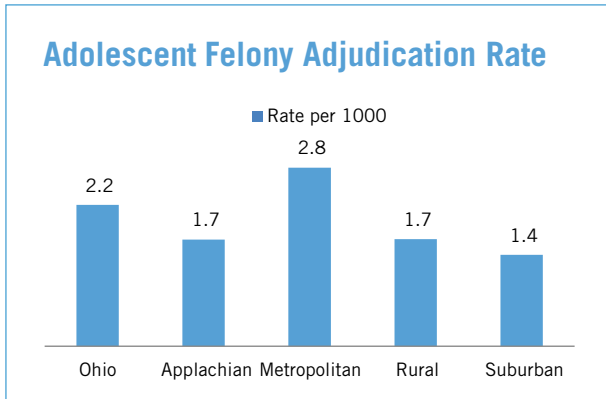
While the maltreatment rates of Appalachian and rural counties sit approximately at the state average, there exists a chasm between metropolitan and suburban counties. Children in metropolitan counties are more than 50 percent more likely suffer abuse and neglect than children in suburban counties, a trend that plays out in a disparity in adolescent felony adjudications for the two regions.

Figure 6



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, calculations by CDF-Ohio

Figure 7



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Service, calculations by CDF-Ohio

Felony Adjudication

The rate of felony adjudication for metropolitan counties is twice that of suburban counties. In metropolitan counties, approximately 3 out of every 1,000 adolescents underwent felony adjudication just in 2010. In that year, Metropolitan youths comprised 51.8 percent of the under 18 population, but they accounted for 65.5 percent of felony adjudications for that same age group. However, metropolitan counties are not the only counties challenged by high rates of adolescent felonies. The two counties with the highest rates of felony adjudications are Marion and Clark, rural and suburban counties, respectively.

Most youths are never faced with a felony charge. However, black adolescents are far more likely to come in contact with the juvenile justice system than white children. Nearly 50 percent of all adolescent felony cases seen by Ohio courts in 2010 involved black youths, despite the fact that black children make up less than 15 percent of the under 18 population. Once adjudicated, black youths also face a much higher rate of commitment than white youths. A black adolescent adjudicated for a felony faces a 15 percent chance of being committed to a Youth Services facility. A white adolescent, on the other hand, faces only a 9 percent chance of commitment.¹⁸

Endnotes

- ¹⁰ Shonkoff, J. P. (2011, December 26). Early Childhood Adversity, Toxic Stress, and the Role of the Pediatrician: Translating Developmental Science Into Lifelong Health. Retrieved January 18, 2012, from [www.pediatrics.aappublications.org](http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/12/21/peds.2011-2662): <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/12/21/peds.2011-2662>
- ¹¹ Shonkoff, J. P. (2011, December 26). Early Childhood Adversity, Toxic Stress, and the Role of the Pediatrician: Translating Developmental Science Into Lifelong Health. p. e225. Retrieved January 18, 2012, from [www.pediatrics.aappublications.org](http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/12/21/peds.2011-2662): <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/12/21/peds.2011-2662>
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- ¹⁵ Ibid
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- ¹⁸ Ohio Department of Youth Services. (2011, February). *Profile of Youth Adjudicated or Committed for Felony Offenses: Fiscal Year 2010*. Retrieved March 30, 2012, from Ohio Department of Youth Services: <http://www.dys.ohio.gov/DNN/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=etxsZ0hF51k%3d&tabid=117&mid=873>

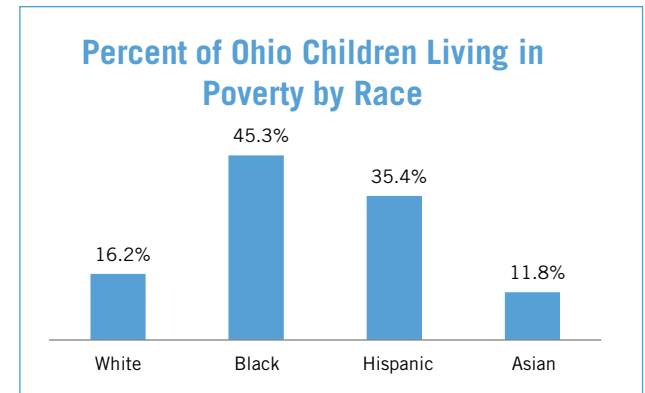
ECONOMIC SECURITY

Health is closely linked to economic status. Poor people are far more likely than affluent people to report being in poor or fair health. They are also twice as likely to develop diabetes and three times as likely to report limitations on activities due to chronic illness.¹⁹ Both race and income play a role in determining the health of individuals. Within each race, there is a health gradient according to income. For example, high income black individuals tend to be healthier than low income black individuals. Likewise, within each income class, there exists a health gradient according to race. White individuals of a given income level tend to report better health than minority individuals with the same income level.²⁰ In light of the fact that black and Hispanic children are more likely to live in low-income households, the combined effects of income and racial minority status can have a devastating effect on individual and community health.

According to the American Community Survey 3-year estimates for 2008-2010, 21.4 percent of Ohio children live in poverty.²¹ Poverty is currently defined as an annual income of \$22,050 a year for a family of four.²² However, the poverty rate in Ohio for black children is nearly three times that of white children. Over 45 percent of black children live in poverty, whereas just over 16 percent of white children live below the poverty line.²³ Thus, black children in Ohio are especially vulnerable to poor health access and outcomes, due to both race and the disproportionate burden of poverty that they bear.

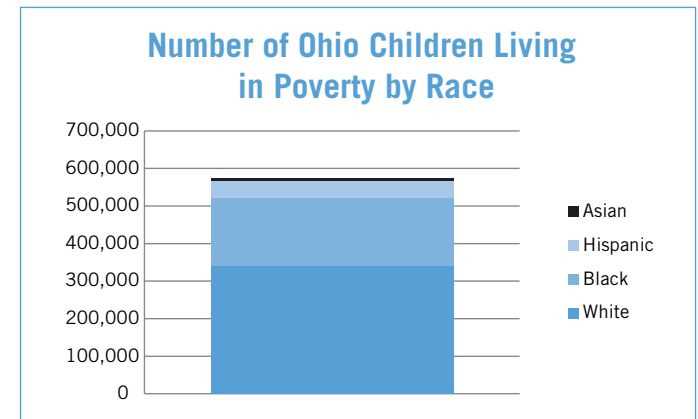
Despite the fact that Hispanic and black children have higher rates of poverty, they are not the only populations that are struggling. In absolute terms, white children still make up the majority of children living below the poverty line, as demonstrated by Figure 9.

Figure 8



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 3-year estimates 2008-2010

Figure 9



Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 3-year estimates 2008-2010



Children in Poverty

Financial difficulty can be a huge source of stress at any stage in life. For children living in poverty for a large portion of their childhoods, the effects can be particularly devastating. In the United States, at least 37 percent of children live in poverty at some point before reaching adulthood. Ten percent of all children persistently live in poverty, meaning they spend at least half of their childhood living below the poverty line. Black children are disproportionately affected, being seven times more likely to grow up persistently poor than white children. This persistent poverty affects behavioral and health outcomes, which in turn leads to lower levels of education and higher unemployment rates, thus perpetuating a vicious cycle.²⁴

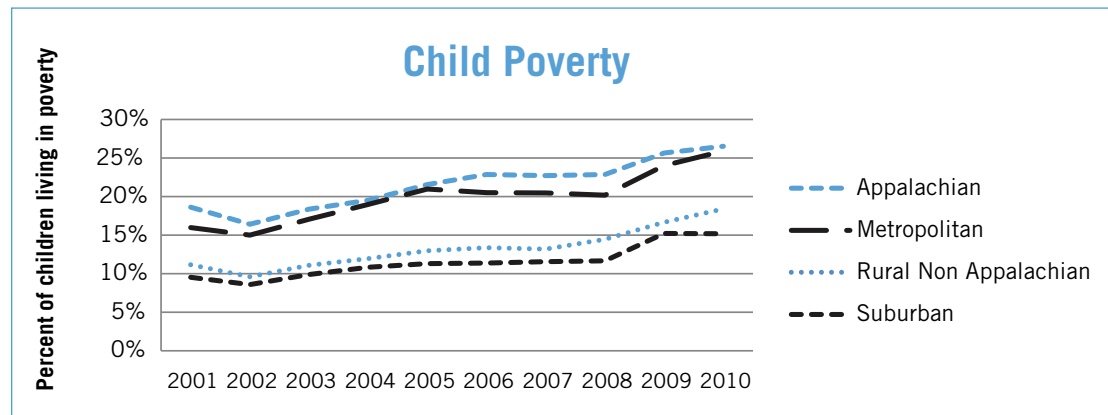
The effects of poverty are not limited to those who experience it for prolonged periods. Any level or amount of time spent in poverty influences children's social, psychological, and behavioral development. Studies show that low socioeconomic status is associated with high rates of mood disorders and psychoses.²⁵

Poverty has a profound impact on children's lives in other ways, as well. It is a significant impediment to a quality education, as demonstrated by Ohio's educational and economic data. For example, the five counties with the lowest reading proficiency levels in the state—Pike, Morgan, Marion, Cuyahoga, and Harrison—also have child-poverty rates above the state average. Moreover, the stress associated with childhood poverty has been shown to adversely affect children's concentration and memory, with obvious educational consequences.²⁶

Ohio's child poverty rates have been steadily increasing over the last decade, even during the economic expansion of the mid-2000s. In 2001, the regional child poverty rates ranged from 9.5 percent for suburban counties to 18.6 percent for Appalachian counties. By 2010 those rates had risen to 15.2 percent and 26.5 percent, respectively.

The counties with the highest child poverty rates are Pike (36.9 percent), Meigs (35.9 percent), Vinton (35.8 percent), Jackson (35.4 percent), and Guernsey (32.6 percent). All five of these counties are Appalachian. The counties with the lowest child poverty rates are Delaware (6.6 percent), Warren (7.7 percent), Union (10.1 percent), Medina (10.3 percent), and Putnam (12 percent), all of which are suburban or rural non-Appalachian.

Figure 10



Source: U.S. Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), calculations by CDF-Ohio

Children Receiving Free and Reduced-Price School Lunch

Under the National School Lunch Program, students from families with low incomes are eligible to receive lunch free of charge or at a reduced price.²⁷ In 2010, the program served more than 31 million children nationwide. Children from families at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for free meals.²⁸ Those from families between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, which may not exceed 40 cents.²⁹ During the 2011–2012 school year, the maximum eligible income for a family of four was \$41,348.30. According to the Ohio Department of Education, the rate of children receiving free and reduced-price school lunches can be used as an indicator of poverty.³¹

In 2010, almost half (45.1 percent) of Ohio's children received free or reduced priced lunch at school. That figure has steadily increased since 2001, when it was 30.7 percent. Figure 11 illustrates the drastic rise in participation in the program over the last decade.

On the whole, over half of Appalachian students receive free or reduced price lunch. The counties with the highest free or reduced lunch rates are Vinton (66.7 percent), Pike (61.5 percent),

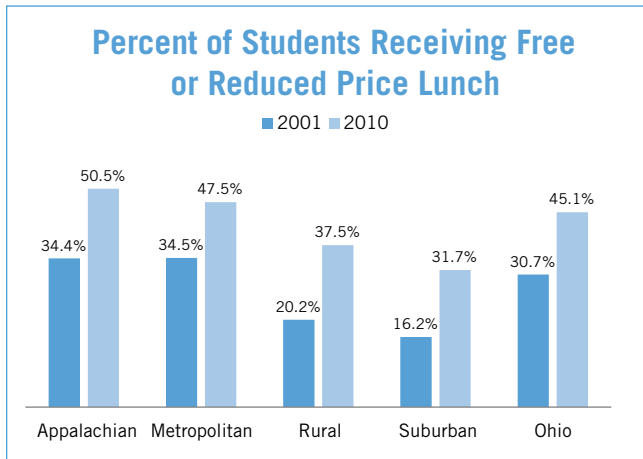


Jackson (60.8 percent), Guernsey (59.4 percent), and Ashtabula (59.3 percent). All five of these counties are Appalachian. At the other end of the spectrum, the counties with the lowest free or reduced lunch rates are Delaware (16.1 percent), Warren (16.8 percent), Geauga (18.5 percent), and Medina (22.7 percent), all suburban.

Suburban and rural students may still receive free and reduced lunch prices at the lowest rates in the state, but they have experienced the greatest increase in enrollment over time. Since 2001, free and reduced lunch price enrollment has increased by over 85 percent in rural counties and by over 95 percent in suburban schools, demonstrating that the economic downturn and unequal economic growth in the last decade have affected children across Ohio's sectors and geographies.

It is obvious that food assistance has become necessary for an increasing number of families since the start of the recession. However, free and reduced lunch prices are only available to many children for nine months out of the year. This begs the question, how are these children eating during the summer? The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Summer Food Service Program provides meals through sponsor sites, such as schools, camps, and the Children's Defense Fund-Ohio's Freedom Schools.³² Local food banks also provide an important safety net for families during the summer months, but they cannot meet the rising need without increased support from the government, private donations, and volunteers. For information on how to find or support a local Ohio food bank, please visit Feeding America at <http://feedingamerica.org/foodbank-results.aspx?state=OH>.

Figure 11



Source: Ohio Department of Education, calculations by CDF-Ohio

Median Household Income

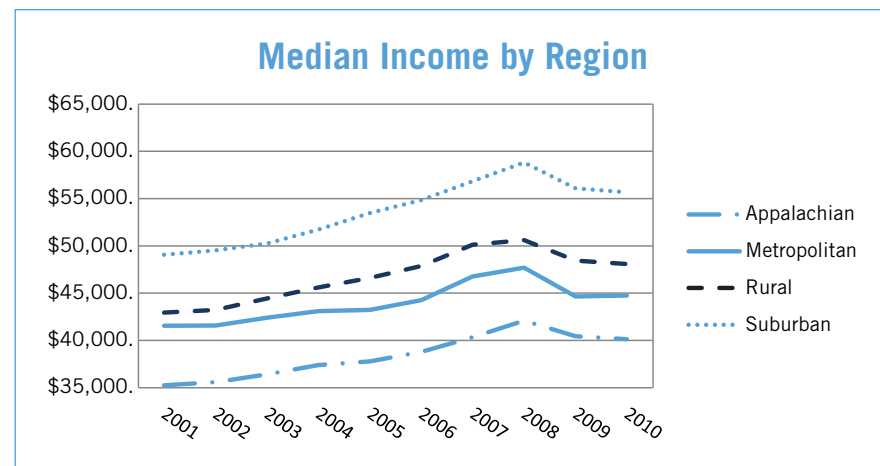
While poverty rates tell us about families on the lowest rungs of the economic ladder, median household income is a good indicator of the economic security of families on the middle rungs. According to the Census' American Community Survey, in 2010, the median household income for the United States was \$49,445.³³ This was down by almost \$1,000 from the 2007 median household income of \$50,233.³⁴ Adjusted for inflation, this was the lowest median household income since 1996.³⁵ Ohio has experienced an even more severe drop in median household income during that period. In 2007, the median household income in Ohio was \$49,099. That figure was down to \$46,093 by 2010.³⁶



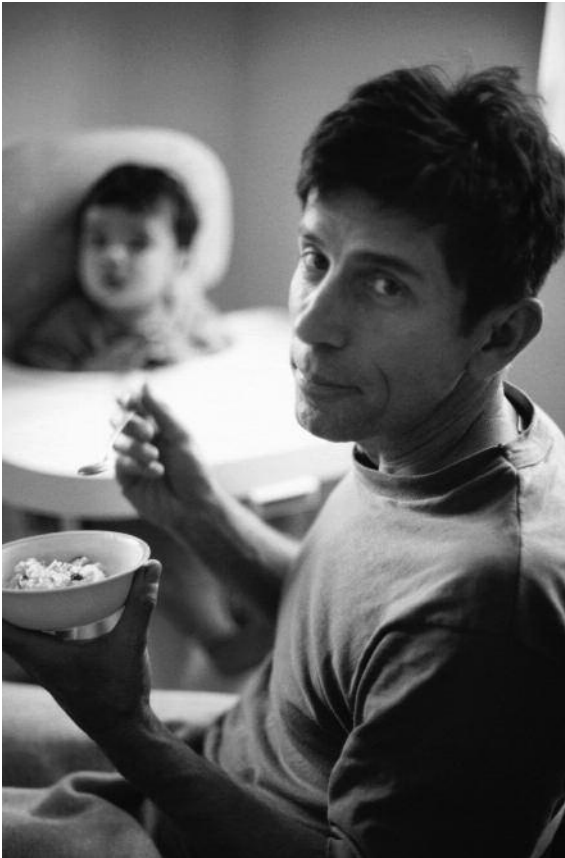
Every region in Ohio has experienced a decline in median household income since 2007 and 2008, but there are significant income disparities across regions. The median income for suburban households was \$55,673. This was over \$7,000 greater than rural counties, which were the closest to suburban counties at \$48,091. Metropolitan counties had a median household income of \$44,752, and Appalachian counties came in at \$40,126. The counties with the lowest median household incomes were Meigs (\$33,194), Adams (\$33,549), Vinton (\$34,977), Pike (\$35,051), and Morgan (\$35,634), all Appalachian counties. The counties with the highest median household incomes were Delaware (\$85,628), Warren (\$67,172), Medina (\$63,582), Union (\$63,233), and Geauga (\$63,172).

Median household income is closely associated with educational level, demonstrating the importance of education for the economic security of children and their families. In 2010, households in which the householder attained less than a ninth grade education had a median income of \$21,254. Households in which the householders were high school graduates had a median income of \$38,976. Those with Bachelor's degrees had median incomes of \$75,568, and households with professional degrees had median incomes of \$119,825.³⁷

Figure 12



Source: U.S. Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), calculations by CDF-Ohio



Unemployment

Unemployment takes a huge toll on both adults and children. Having an unemployed parent has been associated with behavioral issues and stress-induced disorders in children. Unemployment has been shown to impact children's school performance and self-esteem.³⁸ Children with an unemployed parent are more likely than their peers to experience homelessness, fail to complete high school, experience child abuse, and live in poverty as adults.³⁹ Children in families with an unemployed head of household are 15% more likely to repeat a grade than their peers.⁴⁰

Unemployment can precipitate increased domestic conflict, as family members struggle to cope with the tension and anxiety brought on by joblessness. One study found that the rate of abusive head trauma in children increased significantly during the months following an economic recession.⁴¹ Unemployment also increases the likelihood of divorce.⁴²

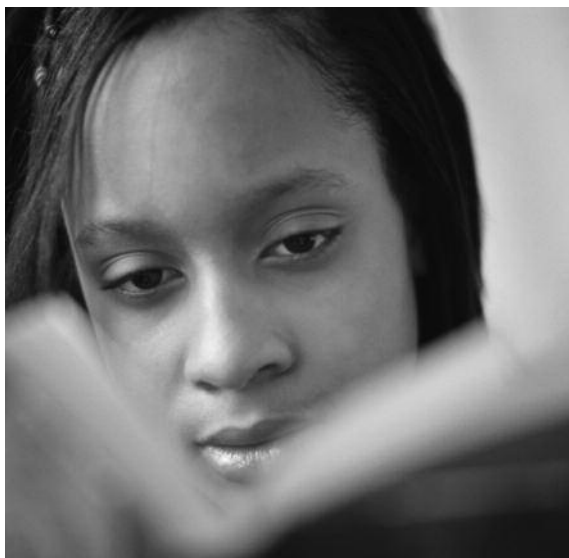
In 2010, the Brookings Institute reported that one out of nine U.S. children had an unemployed parent, amounting to about 8.1 million children nationwide.⁴³ Ohio's unemployment rate for the year 2010 was 10.1 percent, with over 11.5 million Ohioans unemployed. That figure was up from 6.6 percent in 2008 and 4.4 percent in 2001.

While every region has experienced a spike in unemployment during the recession, the rates of unemployment vary across regions. Suburban counties experienced the lowest rates of unemployment in 2010 at 9.2 percent, while Appalachian counties experienced the highest rate at 11.6 percent. Metropolitan and rural counties experienced 2010 unemployment rates of 9.8 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively. Rural counties were the only ones to experience a significant decline in unemployment, dropping from 11.5 percent in 2009.

The counties with the highest 2010 unemployment rates were Clinton (16.4 percent), Highland (16.1 percent), Pike (14.9 percent), Meigs (14.7 percent), and Noble (14.7 percent). The counties with the lowest unemployment rates were Delaware (7.1 percent), Holmes (7.4 percent), Mercer (7.4 percent), Geauga (7.6 percent), and Medina (8.2 percent). The lowest countywide unemployment rate—Delaware at 7.1 percent—is almost three percentage points higher than the 2001 statewide unemployment rate of 4.4 percent.

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³⁸ Luo, M. (2009, November 22). Job Woes Exacting a Toll on Family Life. *The New York Times* , p. A1.

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HEALTH CARE

Health Insurance

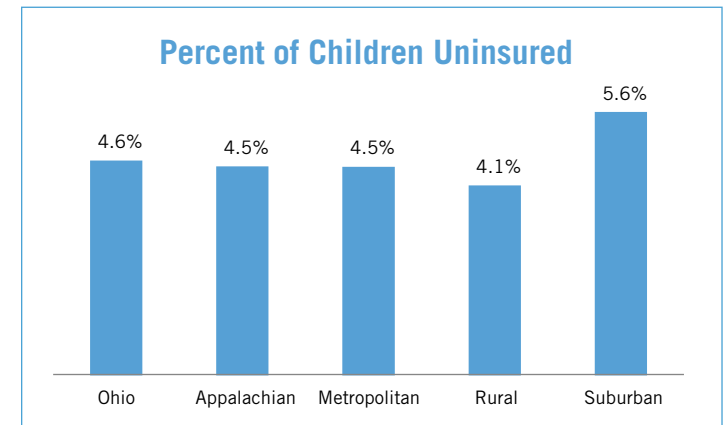
Uninsured families suffer from the stress, worry, and financial losses that come with not having health coverage. Furthermore, children without health insurance are more likely to suffer developmental delays than their insured counterparts. This is due to the fact that uninsured children are more likely to be born at low birthweight and experience associated medical and developmental complications. Uninsured children are also less likely to be treated for medical conditions in a timely manner, which can lead to increased severity of those conditions, resulting in absences in school and poorer educational performances.⁴⁴

America has taken great strides toward reducing the number of children without insurance. Since the enactment of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 1997, the percentage of children with no coverage has been cut nearly in half, from 15 percent to just 8 percent. According to the 2010 Ohio Family Health Survey, just 4.6 percent of Ohio children are uninsured.⁴⁵ Surprisingly, the highest rates of uninsured children are found in suburban counties (2010).⁴⁶ Suburban counties consistently have the lowest rates of unemployment in the state and the lowest rates of enrollment in public health insurance programs, suggesting that many children in suburban counties are either eligible for public programs and not enrolled or live in households that have incomes that are too high for to qualify for public programs but cannot provide individual or employment-based coverage.

Public Health Insurance

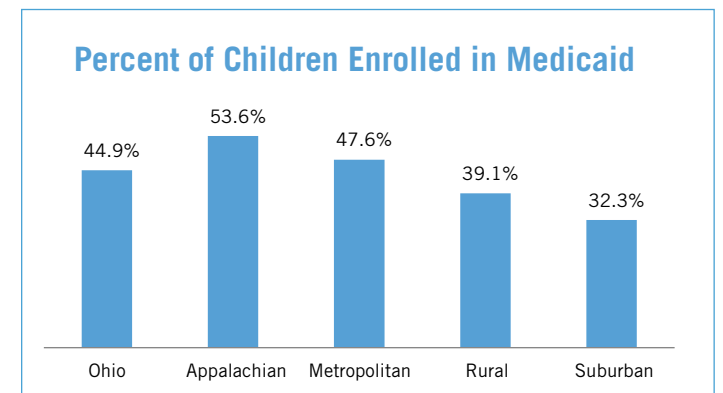
National child enrollment in public health insurance rose three percent between 2009 and 2010.⁴⁷ For children, there are two main forms of public health insurance: Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). States can choose to use CHIP funding in different ways. In Ohio, CHIP funds are used to expand Medicaid eligibility to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.⁴⁸ Thus, Ohio Medicaid and CHIP are analyzed as a single

Figure 13



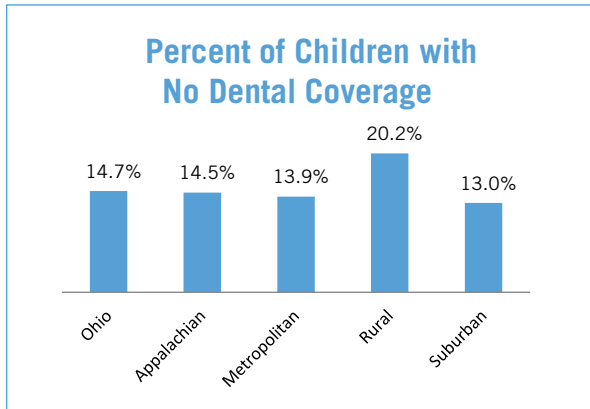
Source: Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center, Ohio Family Health Survey 2009-2010

Figure 14



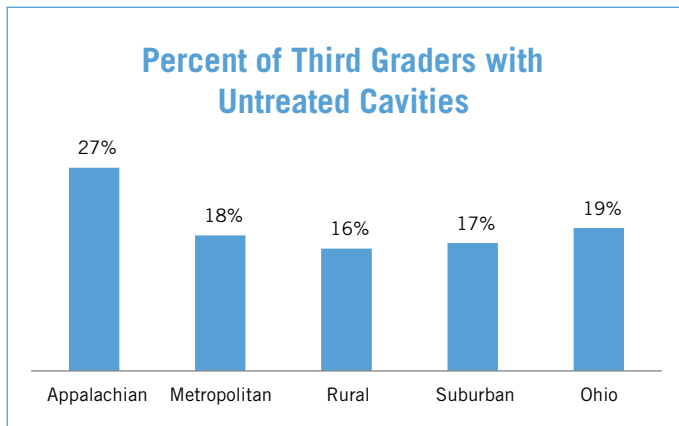
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, calculations by CDF-Ohio

Figure 15



Source: Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center, Ohio Family Health Survey 2009-2010

Figure 16



Source: Ohio Department of Health Oral Health Surveillance System, calculations by CDF-Ohio

program under the label Medicaid for this book.

In Ohio, 44.9 percent of the child population relies on Medicaid for healthcare coverage. Of the 25 counties with the lowest rates of Medicaid enrollment, 24 are rural or suburban. The sole exception is Holmes, an Appalachian county. Not surprisingly, Appalachian counties account for the eighteen highest rates of Medicaid enrollment.

Gaps in Coverage

Not all health insurance is created equal. Despite having basic insurance, many children are still not covered for specific types of healthcare. A common gap in coverage is in the area of dental care. The region with the highest rate of children uninsured for dental care is the rural, non-Appalachian region. This is striking due to the fact that these rural counties have the lowest overall uninsured rates and the second lowest percentage of children enrolled in Medicaid, which provides dental coverage.⁴⁹ This suggests that many children covered by private insurance do not truly have access to comprehensive care.

Oral Health

Having good dental care is an integral part of maintaining children’s health. In the report, *Oral Health Isn’t Optional!*, the Ohio Department of Health emphasizes that “the mouth is the gateway to the rest of the body, providing clues about overall health.”⁵⁰ Unfortunately, dental care is the most common unmet health care need for Ohio children. Nineteen percent of children in Ohio have no dental insurance.⁵¹ Furthermore, children who do have insurance may have other obstacles to obtaining care. Medicaid patients are likely to have a particularly hard time finding dentists, as evidenced by the fact that only 28 percent of Ohio dentists treated at least one Medicaid patient in 2009. In that same year just 12 percent of dentists treated 250 or more Medicaid-eligible patients. In addition, Ohio suffers from having 68 dental health professional shortage areas (HPSA). A dental HPSA is defined as “a geographic area wherein the population has an inadequate number of dentists to serve their dental needs.”⁵² The most striking example of this is Noble County, which has no primary care dentists.⁵³

As a result of dental professional shortages and a lack of dental coverage, many Ohio children suffer from untreated tooth decay. The problem is especially pronounced in Appalachian counties. Of the 25 counties with the highest levels of untreated decay among third graders, 21 are Appalachian. Of the 25 with the lowest rates of untreated decay, only one (Clermont County) is Appalachian.

Primary Care

Dental health is not the only aspect of children's health that requires consistent and reliable care. Having a health home and a primary care provider gives children and families an easy and cost-effective entrance into the healthcare system. A primary care doctor or nurse serves not only to treat illnesses and refer patients to specialists when necessary; they are in the best position to advise their patients on preventive practices, which can reduce healthcare costs and improve well-being in the future.

Primary care generally has four main characteristics. First, the primary care provider is the first point of access for new issues. Second, the care is long-term and person-focused (as opposed to disease-focused). Third, the primary care provider serves most needs of the client, and fourth, the provider coordinates care when outside specialists must become involved. Adequate primary care has been shown to decrease the prevalence of illness and death, irrespective of who provides that primary care. Also, evidence has shown a relationship between an increased supply of primary care physicians and more equitable health distribution across populations in an area. The same cannot be said for an increase in the supply of specialists.⁵⁴

As of 2007, 33.8 percent of Ohio children did not have a medical home. This can be partially attributed to the fact that an estimated 671,531 people, or 10.6 percent of the population, live in one of Ohio's 120 Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas. Ohio has 15,446 primary care physicians, 4,876 nurse practitioners, and 32 Federally Qualified Health Centers. To meet the primary care provider (PCP) to population target ratio of 1:2000, Ohio would need an additional 310 PCPs.⁵⁵





In the absence of a PCP, many people do not receive medical care for minor issues in a timely fashion, instead waiting until the problem necessitates a trip to the emergency room. In 2009, Ohio had an emergency room visit rate of 538 per 1,000 population, much higher than the national rate of 415 per 1,000.⁵⁶ Leaving health care to the emergency department is not only inconvenient for the patient, it is extremely expensive.

Primary care is also related to lower health care costs. Areas with higher ratios of primary care providers to the population served have been shown to have lower overall health care costs than areas with lower ratios. Experts believe this is because better primary care leads to lower rates of expensive hospitalization.⁵⁷

OUTSTANDING OHIO PRACTICE

Community Health Access Project

In January 2011, Dr. Atul Gawande published an article in the *New Yorker* entitled “The Hot Spotters: Can we lower medical costs by giving the neediest patients better care?” In his article, Gawande highlighted efforts by a few doctors to identify geographic pockets of high-cost, high-need medical consumers and focus outreach efforts in those areas. This practice is called Hot Spotting.⁵⁸ Though the 2011 article was the first time the general public had heard of it, Hot Spotting has been used for years in Ohio. In 1999 Drs. Sarah and Mark Redding used it to identify two census tracts in Mansfield that accounted for just seven percent of the Richland County population but 30 percent of its low birthweight babies. To address the problem the doctors created the Community Health Access Project (CHAP), a program of coordinated social outreach and medical care with the goal of achieving measurably better health outcomes for high-risk populations.⁵⁹

CHAP is guided by three basic tenets, “Find, Treat, and Measure,” which together form a Pathway. A Pathway is more than just a protocol for treatment; it is a set of actions designed to accomplish a goal. As CHAP puts it, “A Pathway is not complete until the problem has been resolved.” The Pathways model is designed to shift the focus of treatment from activities to outcomes and include social considerations in care.⁶⁰

The first CHAP tenet, “Find,” is accomplished primarily with the aid of Community Health Workers (CHWs). They help to locate individuals in need of care, especially pregnant mothers and children, and follow them through the system. CHWs coordinate services between multiple agencies and assist patients in removing barriers to good health outcomes, such as lack of transportation, housing, or health insurance.

The second tenet, “Treat,” involves the efforts of a team of professionals who coordinate their efforts through a Community HUB. The HUB is usually an existing agency, and it serves as a central location for data collection and service coordination, which reduces patient confusion and duplication of services.⁶¹

The final step, “Measure,” is the key to the success of the Pathways model. Individual outcomes are measured against the Pathways established when that individual first came in contact with the CHAP system. This focus on accountability has achieved results. From 1999 to 2002 at that original Mansfield Hot Spot, low birthweight births fell from 22.7 to 8 percent.

Based on this success, the Community HUB and Pathways model has been implemented in other areas, such as Youngstown, Cincinnati, and six counties in rural Appalachia. Anne Harnish, with Governor Kasich’s Office of Health Transformation, has been leading this effort. The HUB model works best if it is a cooperative community effort. Its advantage is that it is accountable for outcomes and pays based on the achievement of these outcomes.⁶²

There is considerable incentive for cooperation. By focusing on preventive care for high-risk populations, more expensive intervention can often be avoided, thus lowering overall health care costs. But that is not the only reason to use the Pathways model. As Harnish puts it, “we’re interested in lowering costs, but we’re also interested in better health outcomes.”⁶³ Thus far, CHAP has been achieving both.

For more information on CHAP initiatives, visit <http://chap-ohio.net/>.



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NUTRITION ACCESS

Obesity and Access to Nutritious Food

Health problems cannot single-handedly be solved by doctors. Quite often the issues that must be dealt with inside a doctor's office are determined by what happens outside the office. What children eat is a prime example of a seemingly non-medical issue that can have serious medical consequences for kids and families.

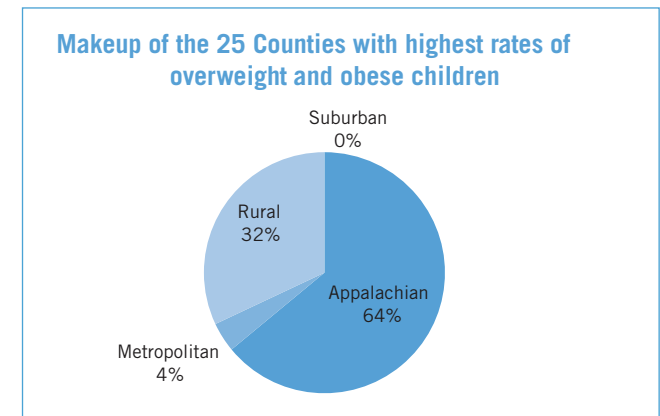
Even for the most cautious consumer, the modern American food environment can be treacherous. Between budget constraints and hectic schedules, cheap and easy processed foods often win out over fresh produce and home-cooked meals. Unfortunately, the least expensive food choices today may result in costly complications in the future by contributing to overweight and obesity. For children and teens, being overweight is defined as having a Body Mass Index between the 85th and 95th percentiles of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) BMI-for-age growth charts. Obese is defined as having a BMI above the 95th percentile.

Obese children suffer numerous obstacles. Even in childhood, obesity is linked to high levels of LDL cholesterol, hypertension, and glucose intolerance. Perhaps just as important, obese children can suffer discrimination by their peers and develop negative self images later in adolescence.⁶⁴

On top of the impact of obesity on individuals, childhood obesity carries with it a societal financial cost. Children who are obese are at a higher risk for developing many chronic health problems as adults, such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and asthma, which are straining our nation's health care system. The United States loses approximately \$117 billion dollars a year through medical expenditures, lost productivity, and other indirect costs associated with obesity.⁶⁵



Figure 17



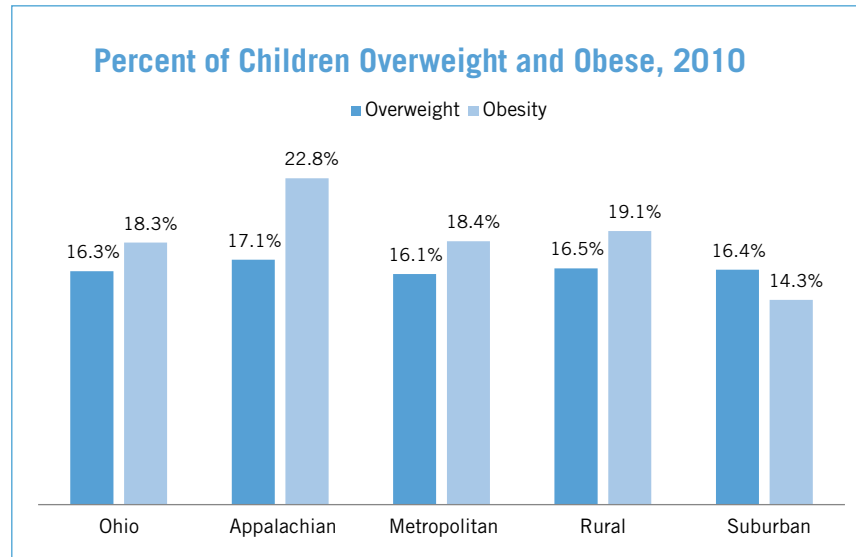
Source: Ohio Department of Health, calculations by CDF-Ohio



Though obesity rates have been rising across all sectors of the American population in recent decades, minority and low-income groups have been disproportionately affected. As of 2010, more than one third of Ohio third graders are overweight, and 18 percent are obese. Racial and ethnic groups with the highest prevalence of overweight and obesity are non-Hispanic black (40.3 percent) and Hispanic (53.7 percent) children. Non-Hispanic white children have an overweight/obesity rate of 32.9 percent.⁶⁶

Another demographic group that suffers disproportionately from overweight and obesity is Appalachian children. In Appalachian counties nearly 40 percent of third graders are overweight or obese, and of the 25 counties with the highest rates, 16 are Appalachian. An additional eight counties are rural, and one is metropolitan. None are suburban. However, of the ten counties with the lowest prevalence of overweight and obesity, seven are suburban counties. The highest rates of overweight and obesity are found in Hardin (51.5 percent), Adams (48.8 percent), Champaign (45.6 percent), and Gallia (44.3 percent) counties.

Figure 18



Source: Ohio Department of Health, calculations by CDF-Ohio

It is important to note that not only do suburban counties have the lowest combined prevalence of overweight and obesity, but it is also the only region for which the prevalence of overweight is greater than that of obesity, meaning that the BMIs of children who are overweight in suburban counties are not as high as those of overweight children in the rest of the state.

Obesity and Economic Status

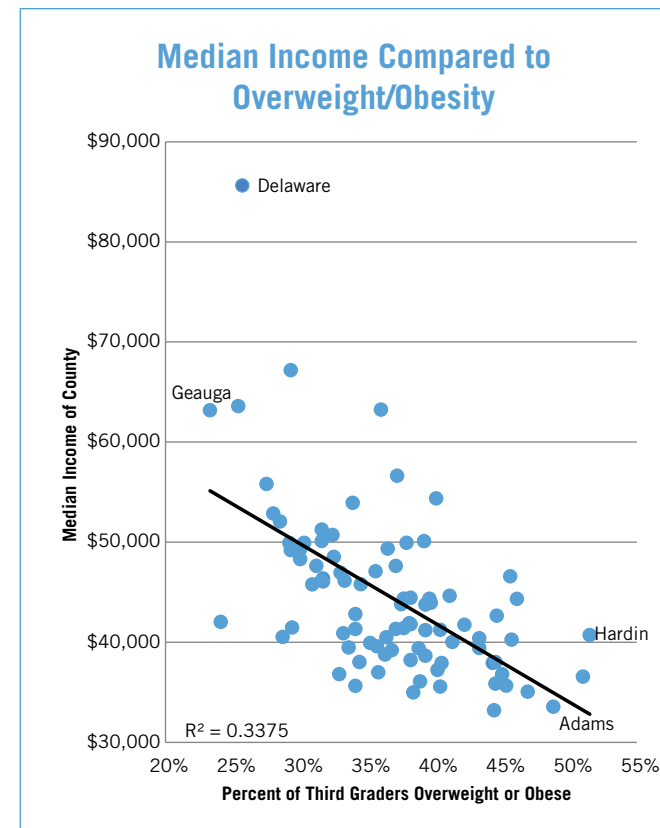
Of the forty-four counties with the highest rates of overweight and obese children, 35 have median incomes below the overall Ohio median income. The same is true of only 19 of the 44 counties with the lowest obesity/overweight rates. This suggests that obesity is inversely correlated with household income. This is confirmed by the findings of the Ohio Department of Health Report on the Body Mass Index of Third Graders, which found that 40.3 percent of students enrolled in free or reduced lunch are overweight or obese. By contrast, only 29.7 percent of children who are not enrolled are overweight or obese.

A scatter plot of the rate of third grade overweight and obesity provides more evidence that economic status is related to obesity. Each dot represents a county, plotted with the overweight/obesity on the horizontal axis and county median income on the vertical axis. As evidenced by the regression line, higher median income is generally correlated with lower rates of overweight and obesity.

Food Insecurity and Obesity

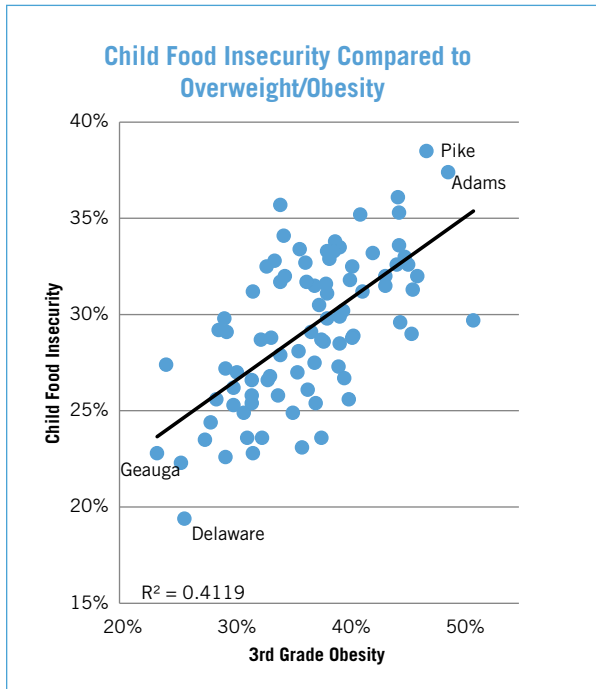
Food insecurity is defined as “limited or uncertain access to enough nutritious food.”⁶⁷ Household food insecurity is associated with overweight status in many demographic groups, notably children living in households at or below the federal poverty level.⁶⁸ However, many families living above the federal poverty level still do not consistently have enough money to afford adequate food. This insecure food supply can lead to unhealthy food consumption behaviors, as evidenced by this scatter plot of the percentage of children living in food insecure households against the percentage of third graders who are overweight or obese. Each dot represents a county and is located at the intersection of its third grade overweight/obesity rate and the percentage of its children that live in food insecure households. The regression line shows that as food insecurity increases, so does overweight and obesity.

Figure 19



Source: Ohio Department of Health and U.S. Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, calculations by CDF-Ohio

Figure 20

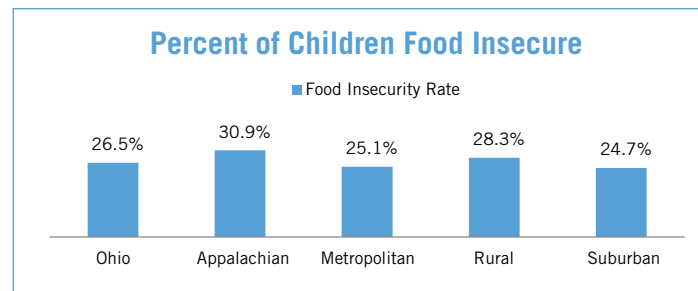


Source: Ohio Department of Health and Feeding America, calculations by CDF-Ohio

Given the complexity of the factors that contribute to an individual's weight, it is striking that median income and food security show this level of correlation.

Surprisingly, although metropolitan counties typically have higher rates of child poverty and lower median household incomes than rural counties, rural children experience food insecurity at a slightly higher rate than metropolitan children. This could be due to demographic factors, such as family size, or it could be related to the fact that rural counties have a higher percentage of their population who live above the poverty line but below the middle class. While metropolitan counties have more children living below 100 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), they also have a smaller percentage of children living between 100 percent and 200 percent of poverty than children in metropolitan counties.⁶⁹ People living between 100 percent and 200 percent poverty may not be eligible for as many assistance programs as those with lower incomes, but they are still likely to have trouble meeting their basic needs.

Figure 21



Source: Feeding America, calculations by CDF-Ohio

OUTSTANDING OHIO PRACTICE

Local Matters

Obesity is often boiled down to an input-output equation, a simple imbalance between calories consumed and calories expended.⁷⁰ This attitude has led to a plethora of diet foods and exercise fads as Americans seek a quick fix to their weight problems.

Local Matters, a Columbus-based organization, is taking a different approach by trying to transform our whole culture and the way we interact with food. Obesity is just one symptom of larger changes over the past few decades. Todd Mills, Director of Development and Marketing, notes that “throughout the region in both underserved populations and the middle class, what we’re seeing is a trend toward less healthy eating.” Local Matters is looking to reverse that trend by teaching adults and kids all about healthy food, beyond just how to read a nutrition label.

As they put it, Local Matters is on a mission “to transform the food system to be more secure, prosperous, just, and delicious!” They are doing this through multiple programs aimed at educating members of the Columbus community and supplying them with locally-sourced foods. Food Matters, their outreach program for Pre-K through second grade, brings volunteers into classrooms to teach children how to prepare, eat, and discuss delicious meals. Mills explains, “the role that we play is bringing a deeper knowledge and understanding to the kids about what they’re eating and giving them the language to talk about food.”

Other initiatives offered by Local Matters include Growing Matters, a collection of neighborhood garden efforts throughout the Columbus area; Cooking Matters, a series of culinary classes for parents and families; and the Veggie Van, which works to expand access to healthy food by delivering pre-packaged bags full of mostly local produce to schools and service agencies throughout the city each



week. Currently, the Veggie Van serves about 200 families per week.

All of the programs are reaching more and more people with each passing year. Through support from the community and enthusiastic staff members and

volunteers, Local Matters is looking forward to another summer of growing, with plans to have up to 100 neighborhood gardens in Weinland Park this year. They have also committed to 20 full Cooking Matters courses, at six weeks each.

Of course, many of the efforts being made locally cannot be sustained without policy interventions at the state and national levels. Mills notes that a lot of the pieces that must be in place to farm and sell food on a local level have eroded over time. As our food system comes to rely more on widely-sourced, factory-farmed products, policymakers and the general public need to be reminded of what it takes to maintain and finance a small farm. The current system of subsidies tends to favor bigger producers. Nevertheless, Local Matters continues to fight for local food’s place in the market with the support of many

community sponsors, such as the Greener Grocer, the North Market, Edible Columbus, and many others.

Despite the hard work and uphill battles they fight to transform the food system, the staff and volunteers at Local Matters maintain a sense of joy for what they do. As Mills puts it, “The nice thing about our organization is that the issues that we’re dealing with can be serious, but we bring a level of fun to our work. It allows us to celebrate and enjoy food.”

For more information about Local Matters and how you can get involved, visit <http://local-matters.org/>.



Endnotes

- ⁶⁴ Dietz, W. H. (1998). Health Consequences of Obesity in Youth: Childhood Predictors of Adult Disease. Retrieved March 2, 2012, from www.pediatrics.aappublications.org: http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/101/Supplement_2/518.full.html
- ⁶⁵ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. (2012). Health Policy Connection:Childhood Obesity. Retrieved March 27, 2012, from www.rwjf.org: <http://www.rwjf.org/healthpolicy/childhoodobesity/index.jsp>
- ⁶⁶ Wang, Y. a. (2007, January 25). The Obesity Epidemic in the United States—Gender, Age, Socioeconomic, Racial/Ethnic, and Geographic Characteristics: A Systematic Review and Meta-Regression Analysis. Retrieved March 28, 2012, from www.oxfordjournals.org: <http://epirev.oxfordjournals.org/content/29/1/6.full.pdf+html>
- ⁶⁷ Casey, P. H.-S. (2006). The Association of Child and Household Food Insecuritywith Child Overweight Status. Page e1406. Retrieved March 2, 2012, from *Pediatrics*: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/118/5/e1406.full.html>
- ⁶⁸ Ibid
- ⁶⁹ Government Resource Center. (2008-09). Ohio Family Health Survey, 2008-09.
- ⁷⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Causes and Consequences: What causes overweight and obesity? (2012, April 27). Retrieve May 16, 2012 from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/adult/causes/index.html>.

EDUCATION

Education is at the very heart of the American Dream. It has the power to equalize opportunity and to ensure that merit is recognized and rewarded. A quality education offers a child the tools she needs to rise up from her circumstances, no matter how disadvantaged, and attain the heights of achievement. Education also has a significant impact on health, both in childhood and throughout the rest of life.

Children born in areas with poor education levels are at a disadvantage before they are even old enough for school. Babies born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of schooling are more than twice as likely to die before the age of one year than children born to mothers with 16 years or more of schooling.⁷¹ The disparities mount from there. The life expectancy for adults with a college degree is five years longer than for adults without a high school diploma. When mapped together, it is easy to see that areas of the country where the lowest percentage of the population are college graduates are the same areas that have the highest rates of heart disease. In Ohio, most of those areas are located in the Appalachian region.⁷²

Education is more important today than ever before, as our economy grows more service-oriented and globalized. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, individuals with no high school diploma experienced an unemployment rate of 14.9 percent in 2010. In contrast, those with a Bachelor's degree had an unemployment rate of 5.4 percent. Education also makes a profound impact on earnings. In 2010, the median weekly earnings for full-time workers with less than a high school diploma were \$444. That figure was \$1,038 for workers with a Bachelor's degree.⁷³

The stakes could not be higher when it comes to the education of Ohio's children. The State's educational performance has markedly improved over the last decade, but significant deficiencies and disparities still exist. Two key areas of concern are fourth-grade reading and math proficiency levels, and graduation rates.





4th Grade Reading Proficiency

Fourth grade is a critical period in a child's education. By the time children reach the fourth grade, they should be reading to learn rather than learning to read.⁷⁴ That is to say, fourth graders should be able to use their reading skills to acquire information, solve problems, and critically think about the subjects they are studying. Indeed, as much as half of the printed fourth-grade curriculum is incomprehensible to students reading below grade level. According to researchers at Yale University, three quarters of students who are poor readers in third grade will continue to be poor readers in high school.⁷⁵ Thus, children who fail to reach reading proficiency by the fourth grade are at a severe disadvantage.

In the 2010–2011 academic year, 16.2 percent of Ohio's fourth graders failed to reach reading proficiency. Metropolitan counties had the highest percentage of students below proficiency level at 18.4 percent. Suburban counties had the lowest percentage of fourth graders reading below proficiency level at 10.4 percent. Both Appalachian and Rural counties had failing rates below the state average, at 14.1 percent and 11.3 percent respectively.

The counties with the highest reading proficiency rates were Warren (95.1 percent), Geauga (94.3 percent), Hocking (94.3 percent), Delaware (94.1 percent), and Putnam (93.6 percent). The counties with the lowest reading proficiency rates were Pike (73.2 percent), Morgan (76.2 percent), Marion (76.9 percent), Cuyahoga (77.3 percent), and Harrison (78.1 percent).

Graduation Rates

A high school diploma is absolutely essential to economic security and professional advancement in today's economy. Individuals with a high school diploma experience an unemployment rate of 10.3 percent, compared to a rate of 14.9 percent for those without a diploma. The median weekly earnings for high school graduates are about \$182 more than those for non-graduates. A high school diploma is generally a prerequisite to a Bachelor's or more advanced degree, and these advanced degrees come with significant economic advantages.⁷⁶

Ohio continues to experience significant racial disparities in the high school graduation rates of its students. According to the Ohio Department of Education, African-American students had a 65.3 percent graduation rate for the 2009–2010 academic year. Hispanic students had a 62.7 percent graduation rate for the same year. In stark contrast, 89.3 percent of white students graduated in that year, and Asian or Pacific Islander students graduated at a rate of 93.8 percent. These disparities also cut along economic lines. Only 75

percent of economically disadvantaged students graduated in 2010, compared to 84.3 percent of students across the entire state.⁷⁷

The latest data from the Ohio Department of Education show that 84.3 percent of Ohio students graduated from high school in 2010. This is up from 83 percent in 2009. Suburban (93.4 percent), rural (91.2 percent), and Appalachian (90.3 percent) counties all had graduation rates above the state average. Moreover, these three regions have experienced stable graduation rates over the last decade, generally not varying by more than 2 or 3 percentage points from 2002 to 2010. Metropolitan counties, in contrast, had a graduation rate of 78 percent for the 2009–2010 academic year. Since 2002, the graduation rate in metropolitan counties has fluctuated from a low of 76.2 percent in 2009 to a high of 82.4 percent in 2005. The counties with the highest graduation rates in 2010 were Auglaize (98.4 percent), Mercer (98.2 percent), Williams (98 percent), Fulton (97.8 percent), and Putnam (97.6 percent). The counties with the lowest graduation rates in 2010 were Lucas (65.8 percent), Franklin (70.2 percent), Morrow (74.4 percent), Cuyahoga (75.5 percent), and Clark (79.6 percent).

Given the impact of educational attainment on employment and income and the impact of economic status on health, it is obvious that improving poor children’s access to a quality education will not only improve their economic future, but will also improve their health. Together, health, education, and economic security can prove to be either a vicious or virtuous cycle for Ohio’s children.

Endnotes

⁷¹ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. (2008, February). Overcoming Obstacles to Health. Retrieved March 27, 2012, from [www.rwjf.org: http://rwjf.org/files/research/obstaclestohealth.pdf](http://rwjf.org/files/research/obstaclestohealth.pdf)

⁷² Ibid

⁷³ United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2012, March 23). Education Pays... Retrieved April 2, 2012, from United States Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment Projections: http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm

⁷⁴ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2010). Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters. Retrieved April 2, 2012, from The Annie E. Casey Foundation: http://www.aecf.org/~media/Pubs/Initiatives/KIDS%20COUNT/123/2010KC-SpecReport/AEC_report_color_highres.pdf

⁷⁵ Ibid

⁷⁶ United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2012, March 23). Education Pays... Retrieved April 2, 2012, from United States Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment Projections: http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm

⁷⁷ The Ohio Department of Education. (2011, November 28). Ohio Report Cards. Retrieved April 2, 2012, from The Ohio Department of Education Accountability: <http://www.ode.state.oh.us/GD/Templates/Pages/ODE/ODEDetail.aspx?page=3&TopicRelationID=115&ContentID=50598&Content=116019>

CONCLUSION



Health is Our Bottom Line

Good health must be an achievable goal because a child's health determines his or her future. Investing in children's health can lead to better cognitive development, higher educational achievement, and lower medical costs in the future.⁷⁸ A better educated, more productive, and less expensive workforce is what is needed for Ohio and the United States to remain competitive in the modern economy.

Unfortunately, the U.S. is falling relative to other countries in terms of our health outcomes. Our ranking in terms of infant mortality fell from 18th to 25th between 1980 and 2002. For life expectancy, we plummeted from 14th to 23rd between 1980 and 2003. However, you would never guess that from our health care spending. In 2003, for every year of life per person, we outspent Japan by nearly three to one, but our life expectancy at birth is four years shorter.⁷⁹

If we improved the death rates and health statuses of less educated Americans so that they were equal to those of college graduates, we could gain \$1.007 trillion per year in medical costs, added productivity, and other monetary benefits.⁸⁰

As shown in this report, health policy is not just about doctors and insurance. Health is affected by myriad factors, such as food, exercise, education, race and ethnicity, and socioeconomic standing. All aspects of policy have a role in ensuring the future health and prosperity of the population. Economic policy is health policy. Agricultural policy is health policy. Educational policy is health policy. Environmental policy is health policy. So what will it take to improve the health of Ohio's children? A commitment to change the status quo by all of us.

Endnotes

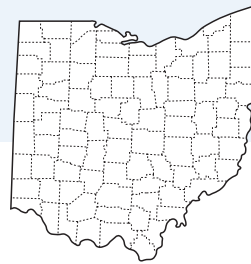
⁷⁸ Belli, P. C. (2005). Investing in Children's Health: What Are the Economic Benefits? *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 777-783.

⁷⁹ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. (2008, February). *Overcoming Obstacles to Health*. Retrieved March 27, 2012, from www.rwjf.org: <http://www.rwjf.org/files/research/obstaclestohealth.pdf>

⁸⁰ Ibid



Ohio



Capital: Columbus
 Total Population: 11,536,504
 Child Population: 2,730,751

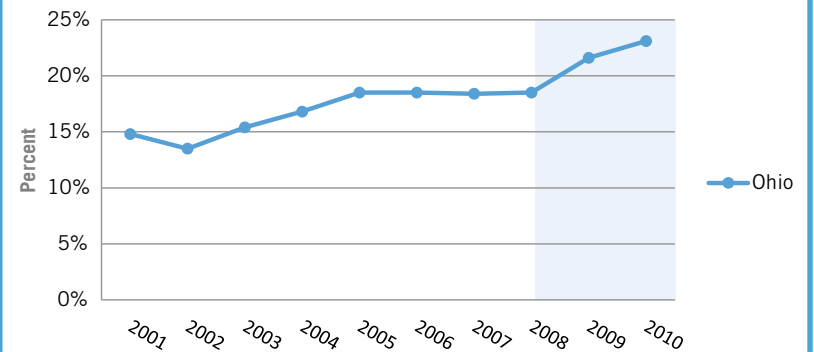


Child Population by Race:
 White-76.7% • Black-14.8% • Asian-1.7% • Latino-5.0%

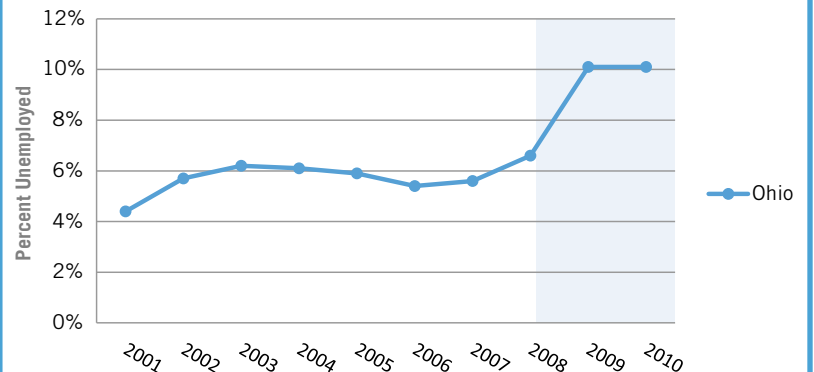
Indicator	Year	Ohio
Economic Security		
Median income	2010	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	44.0%
Health		
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	4,391
Education		
4th graders proficient in math	2011	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	84.3%
Safety		
Children in foster care	2010	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

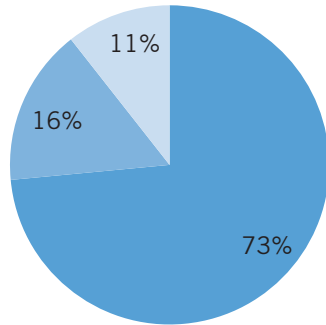


Unemployment



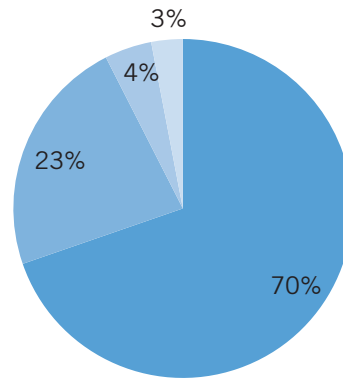
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



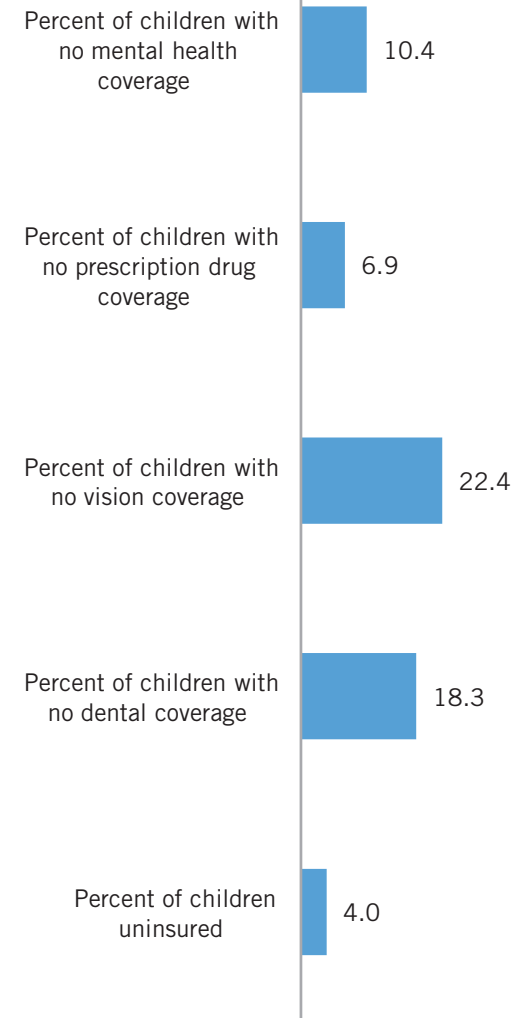
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



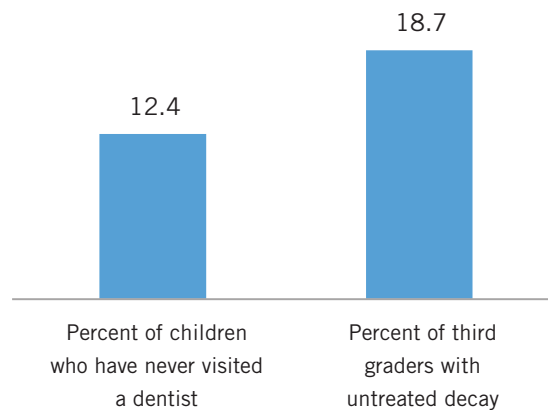
Insurance Rates

■ Ohio



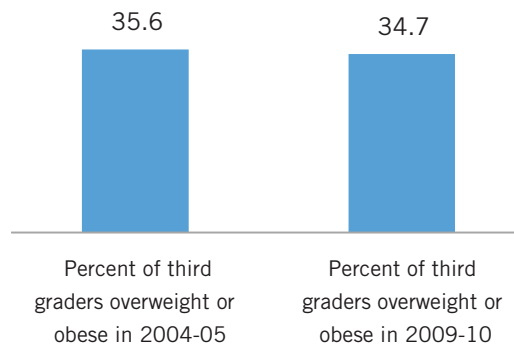
Dental Care

■ Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

■ Ohio



Adams

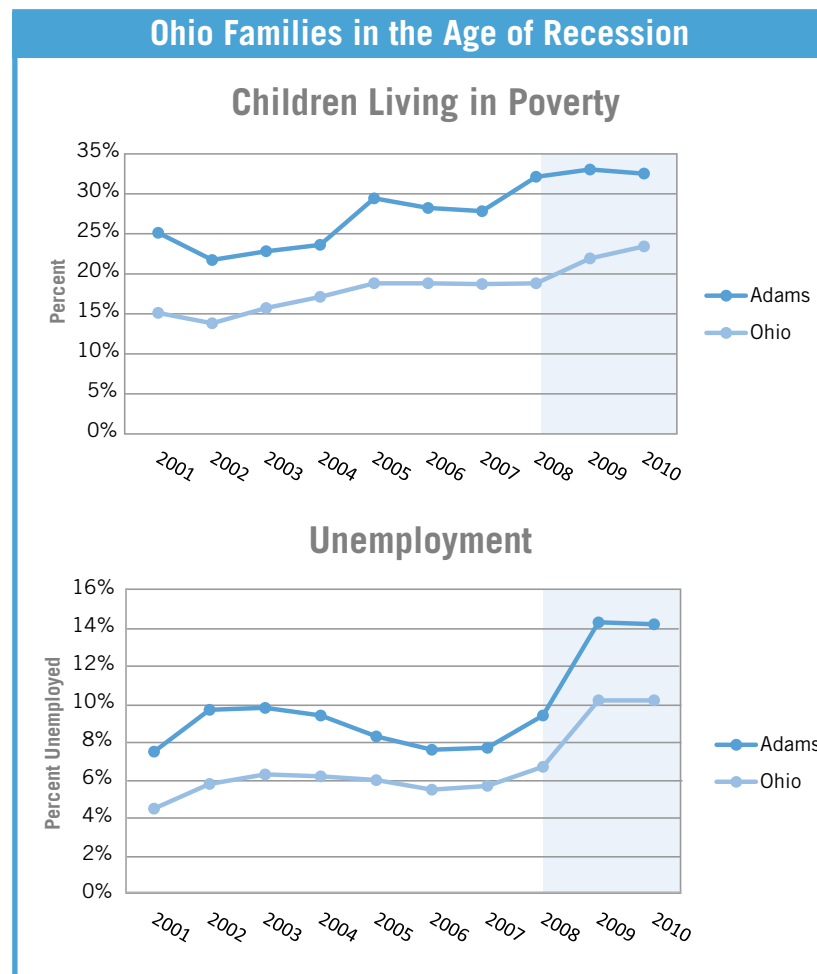


County Seat: West Union
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 28,550
 Child Population: 7,135



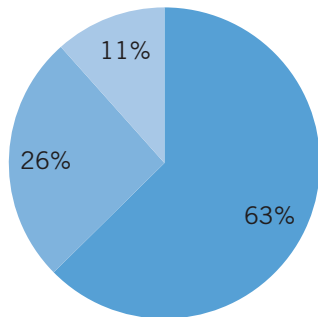
Child Population by Race:
 White-97.0% • Black-0.4% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-1.4%

Indicator	Year	Adams County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$33,549	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	14.1%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	32.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	40.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	309	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	56.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	72.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	14	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	75.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	84.7%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	95.1%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	59	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	17	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	54	23,811



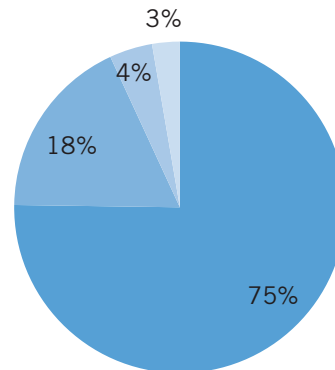
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



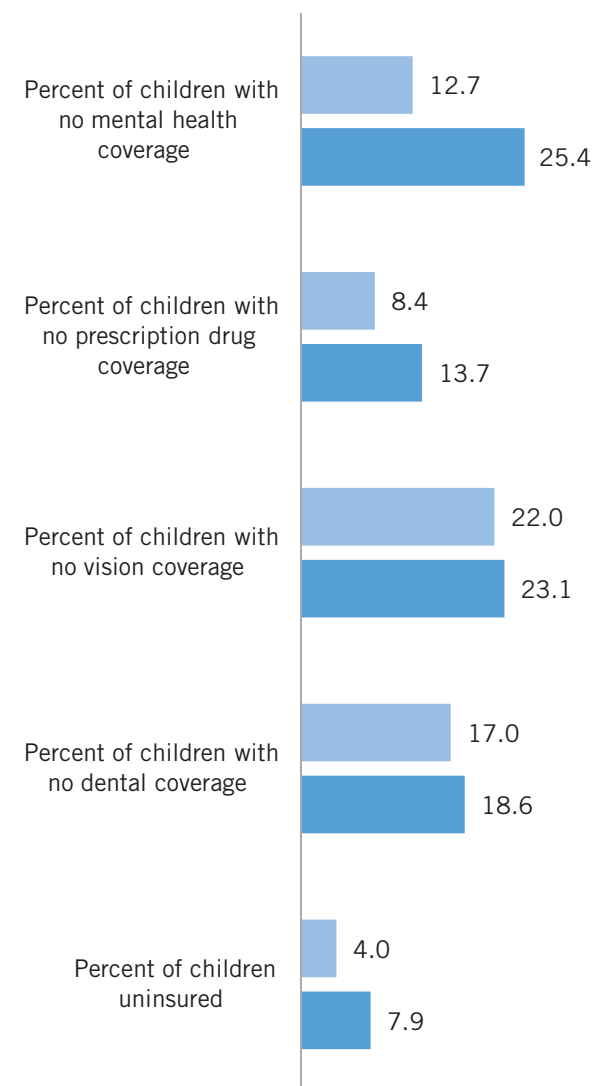
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



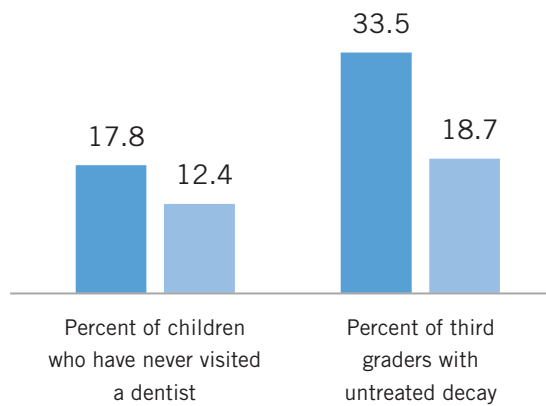
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Adams



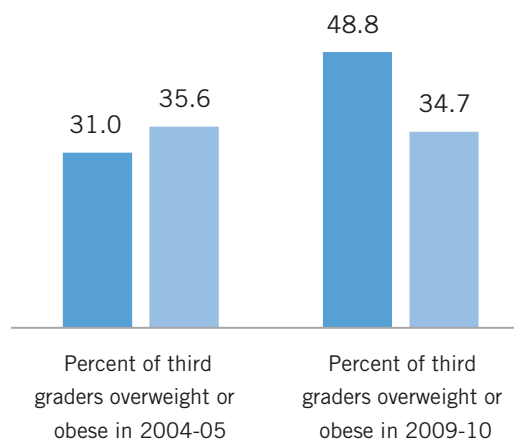
Dental Care

- Adams
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Adams
- Ohio



Allen

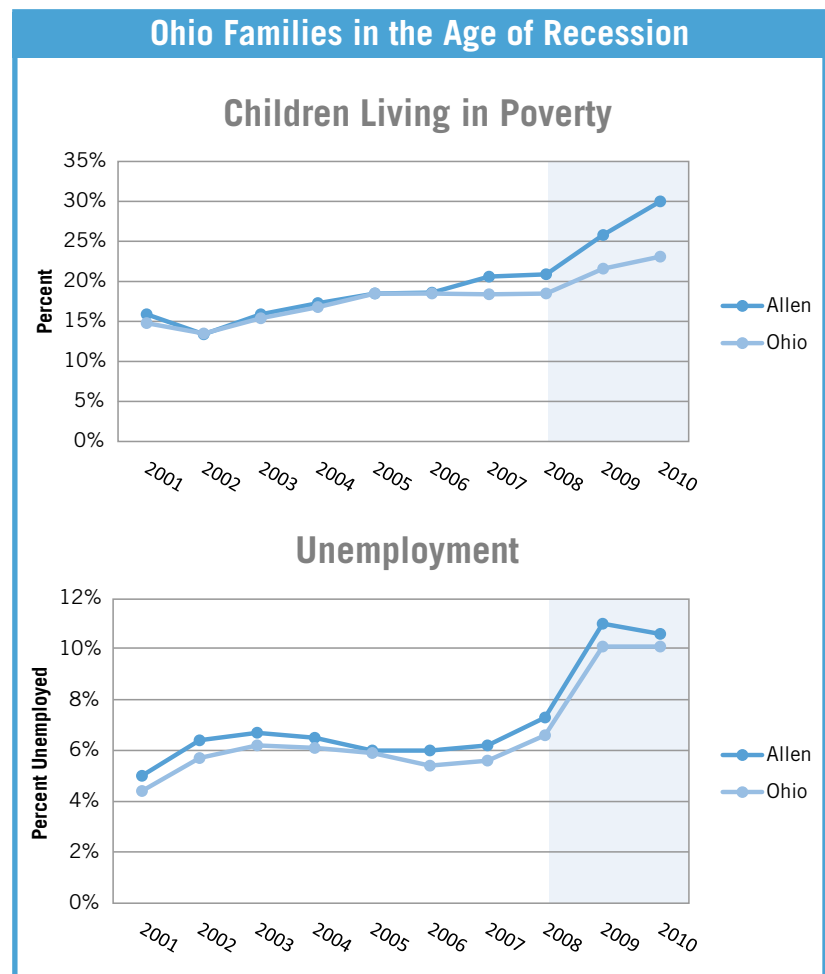


County Seat: Lima
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 106,331
 Child Population: 25,445



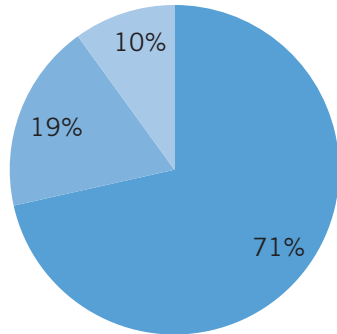
Child Population by Race:
 White-76.2% • Black-14.5% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-3.8%

Indicator	Year	Allen County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$41,196	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.6%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	30.0%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	29.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,541	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	49.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.5%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	49.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	67	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.0%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	85.0%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	83.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	183	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	73	6,031
Child abused or neglected	2010	398	23,811



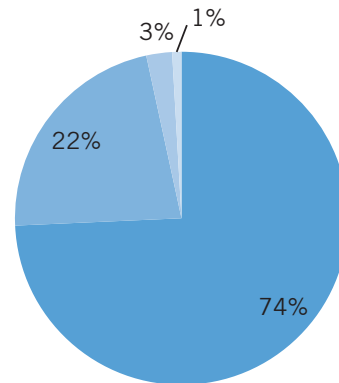
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



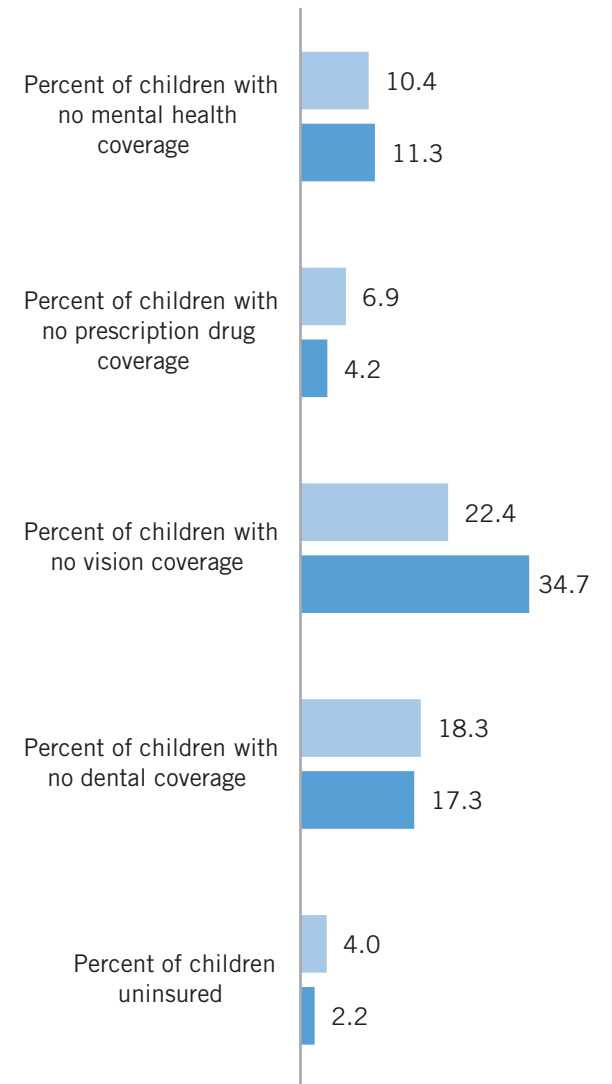
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



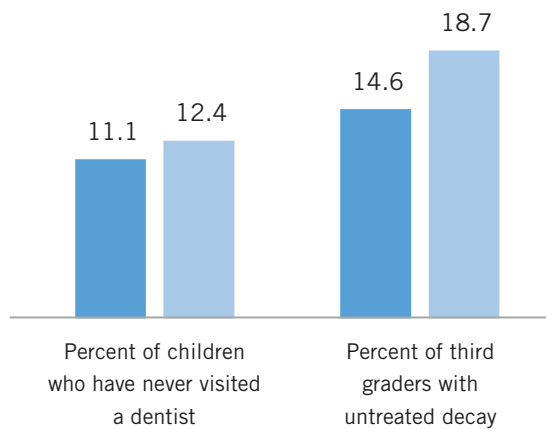
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Allen



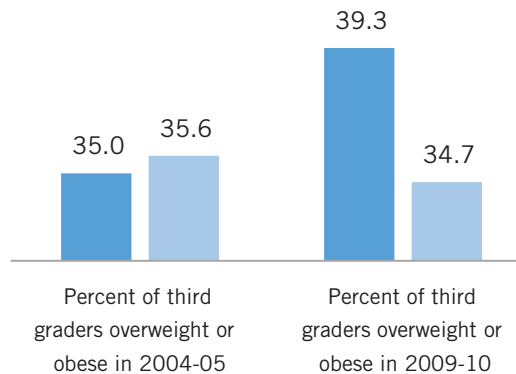
Dental Care

- Allen
- Ohio

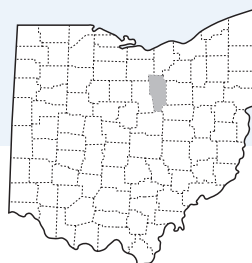


Overweight and Obesity

- Allen
- Ohio



Ashland

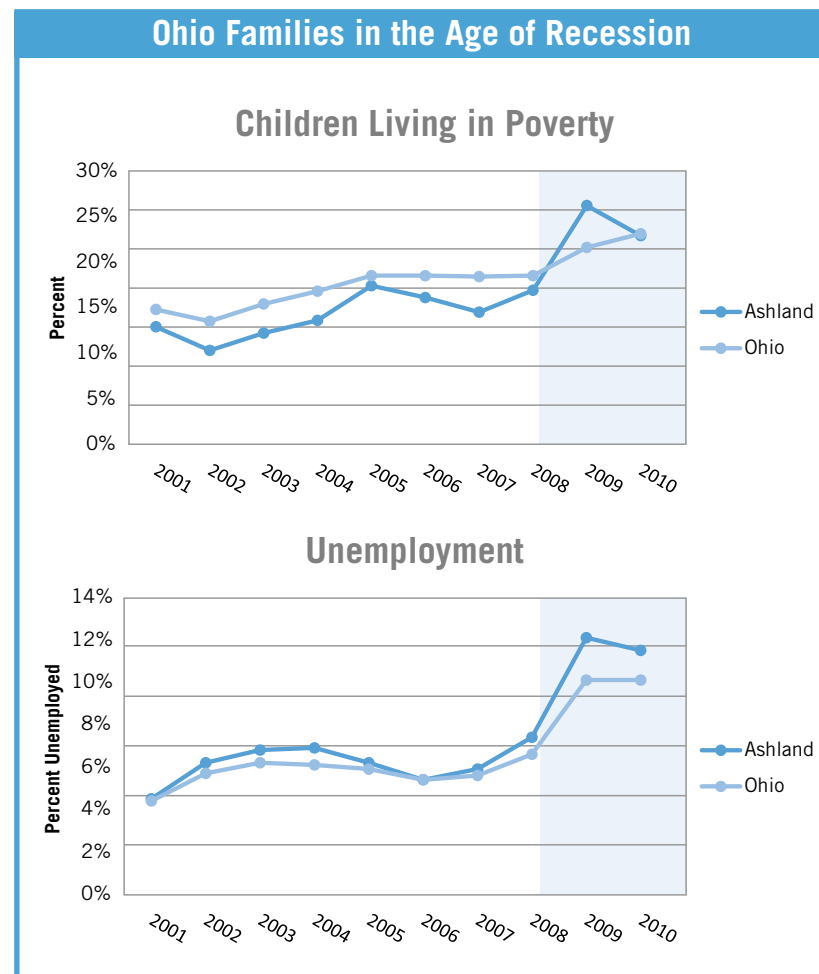


County Seat: Ashland
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 53,139
 Child Population: 12,676



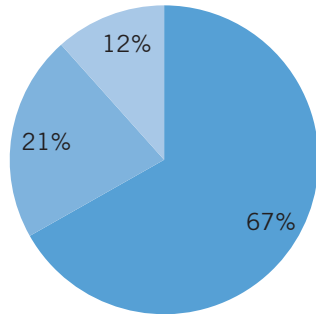
Child Population by Race:
 White-96.2% • Black-0.8% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-1.6%

Indicator	Year	Ashland County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$41,734	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	22.9%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	21.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	361	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	43.8%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	5.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	38.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	15	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	85.4%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	91.8%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	130	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	27	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	65	23,811



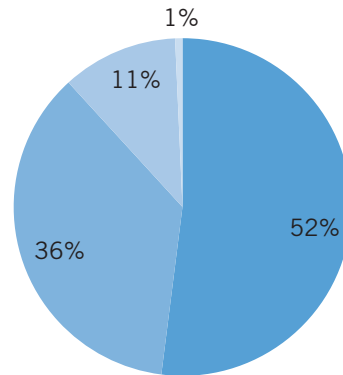
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



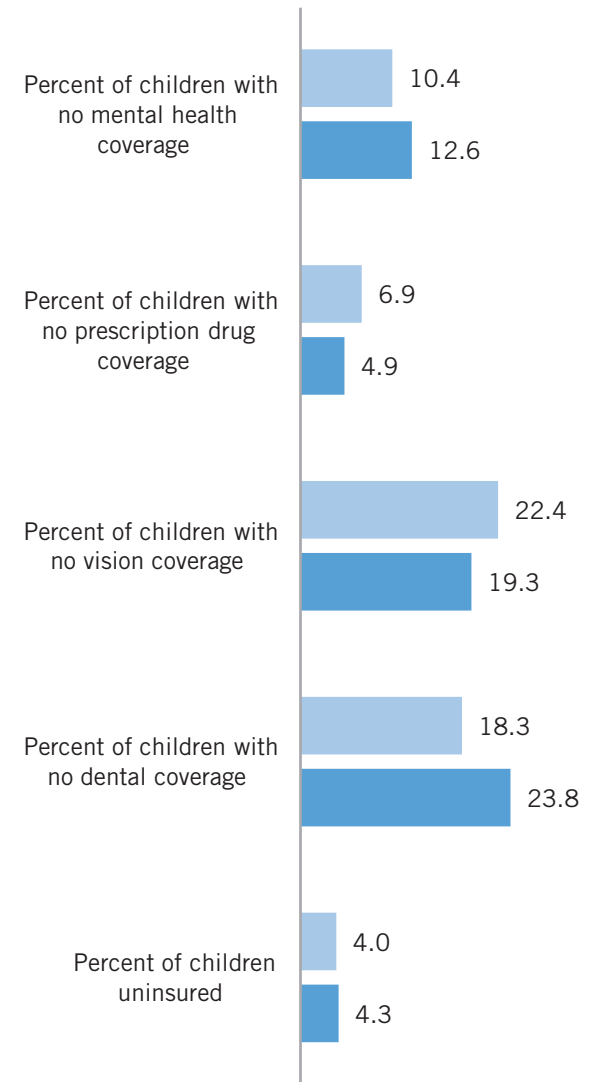
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



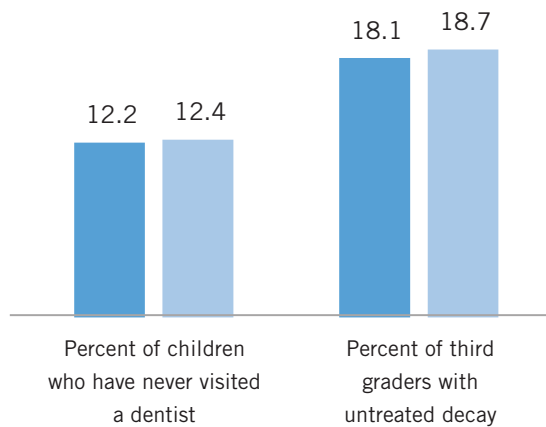
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Ashland



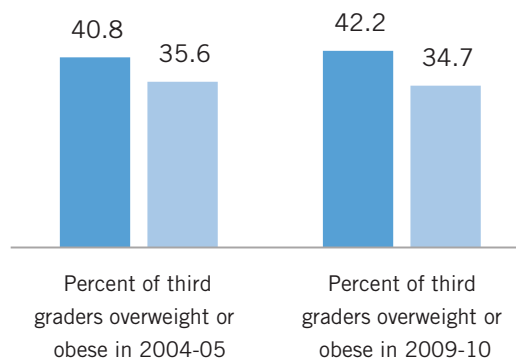
Dental Care

- Ashland
- Ohio

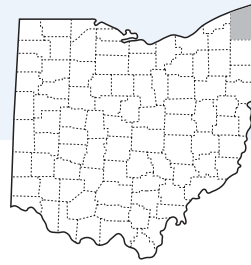


Overweight and Obesity

- Ashland
- Ohio



Ashtabula



County Seat: Jefferson
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 101,497
 Child Population: 24,007

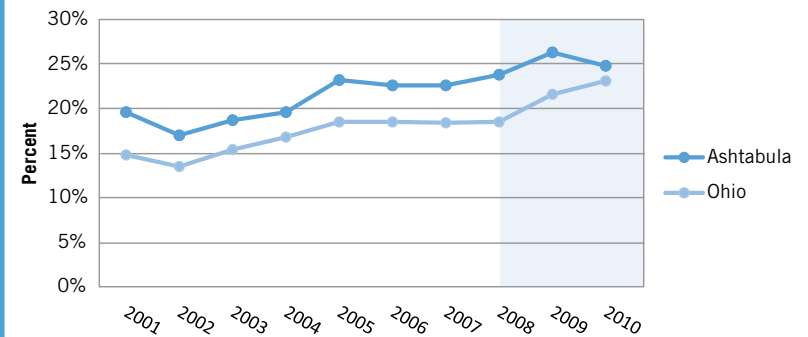


Child Population by Race:
 White-89.3% • Black-3.1% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-6.3%

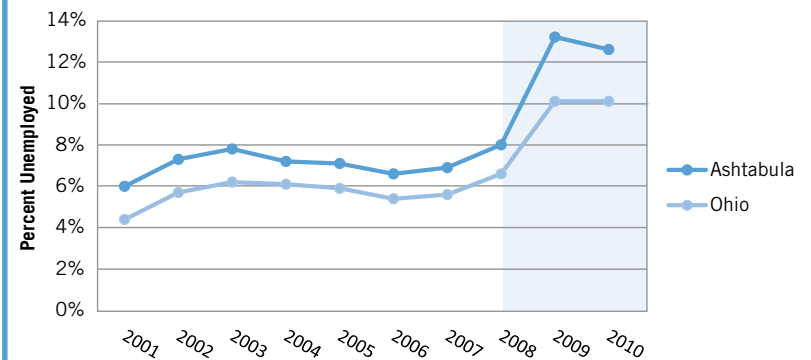
Indicator	Year	Ashtabula County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$38,762	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.6%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	24.8%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	33.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,464	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	59.3%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	54.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	44	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	80.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	85.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	89.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	188	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	46	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	302	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

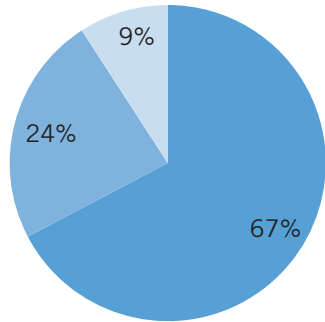


Unemployment



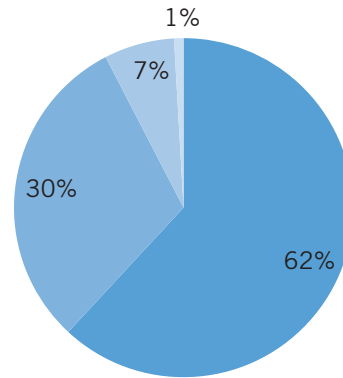
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



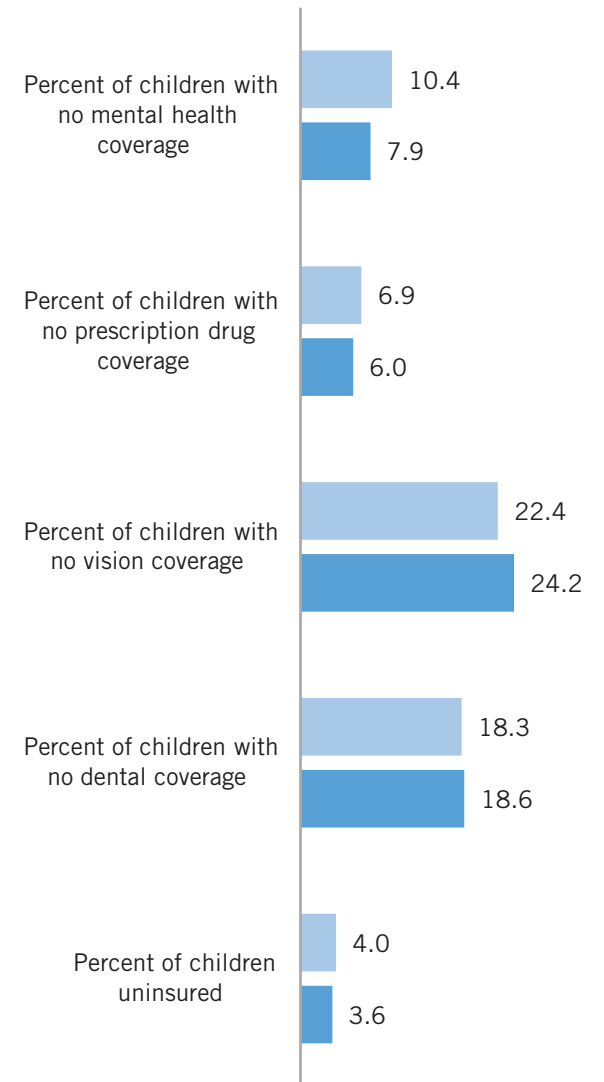
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



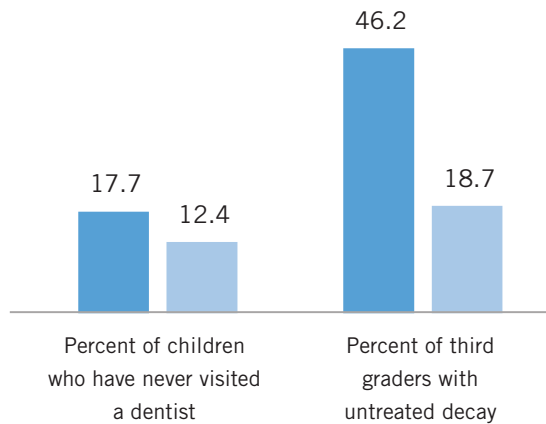
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Ashtabula



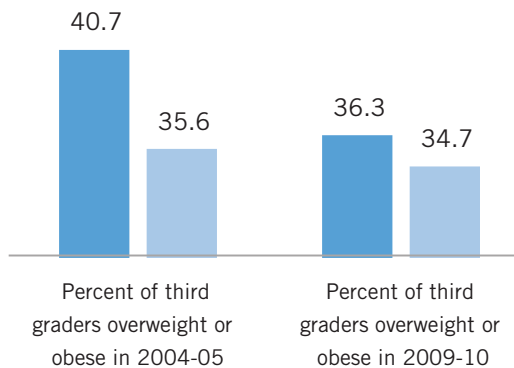
Dental Care

- Ashtabula
- Ohio

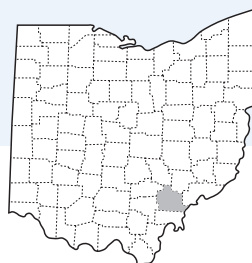


Overweight and Obesity

- Ashtabula
- Ohio



Athens

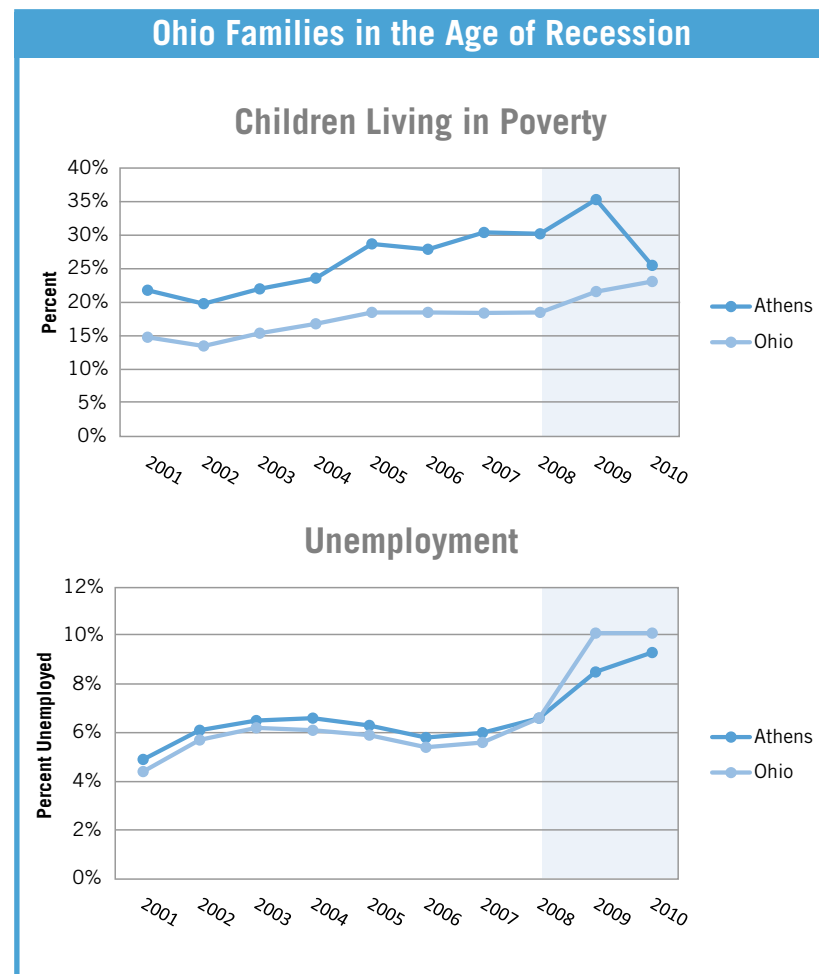


County Seat: Athens
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 64,757
 Child Population: 10,249



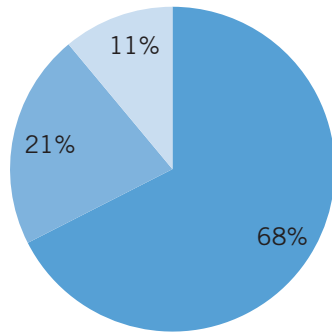
Child Population by Race:
 White-91.1% • Black-2.2% • Asian-1.5% • Latino-2.2%

Indicator	Year	Athens County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$35,557	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	25.5%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	36.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	455	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	52.9%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	10.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	60.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	18	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	77.9%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	86.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	95.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	179	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	13	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	169	23,811



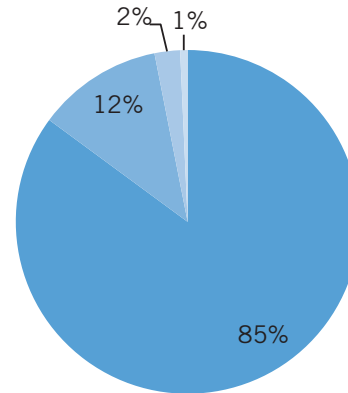
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



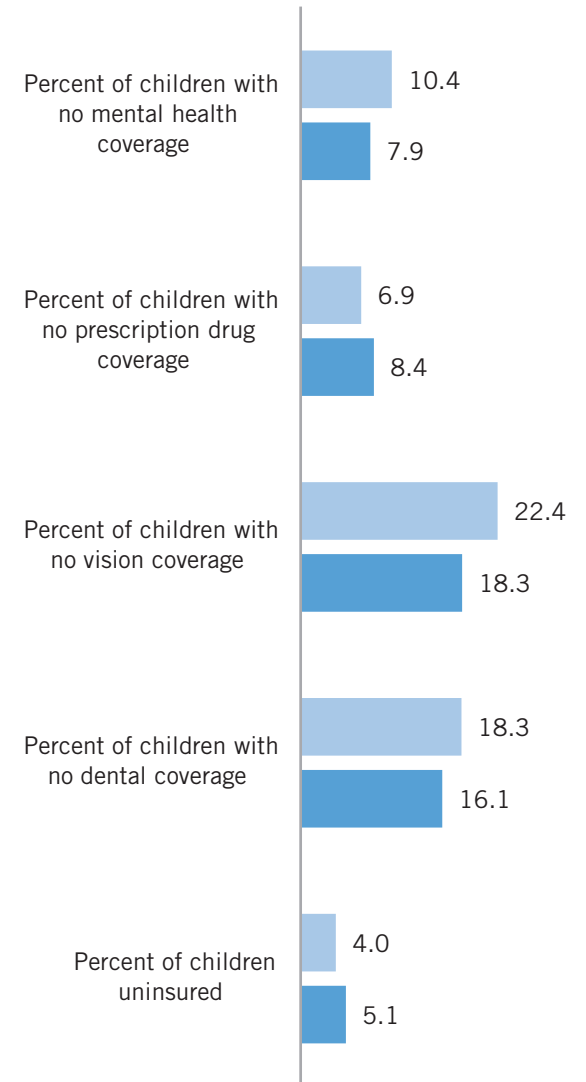
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



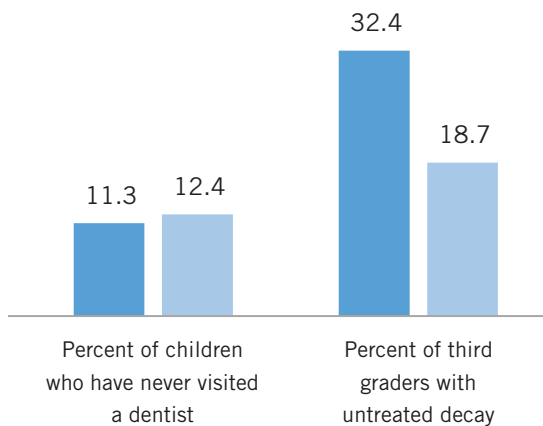
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Athens



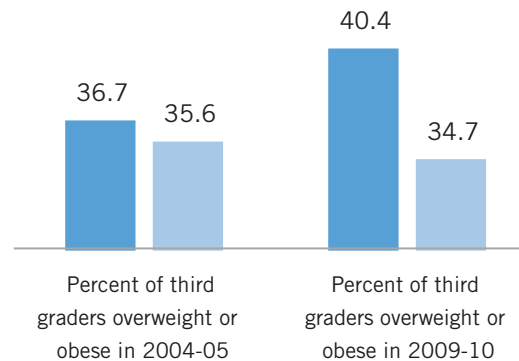
Dental Care

- Athens
- Ohio

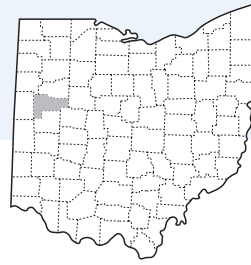


Overweight and Obesity

- Athens
- Ohio



Auglaize



County Seat: Wapakoneta
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 45,949
 Child Population: 11,666

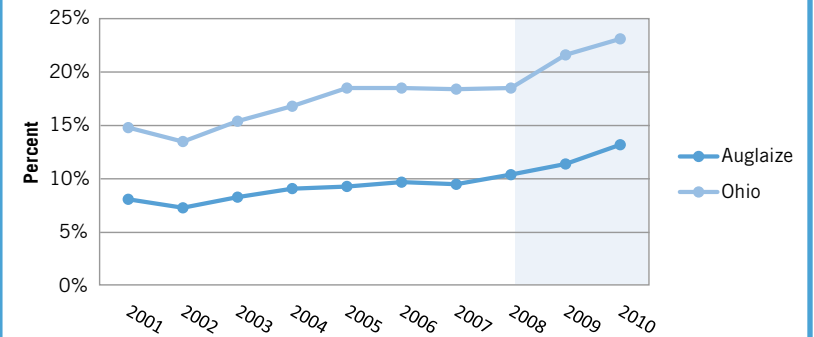


Child Population by Race:
 White-96.2% • Black-0.3% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-2.1%

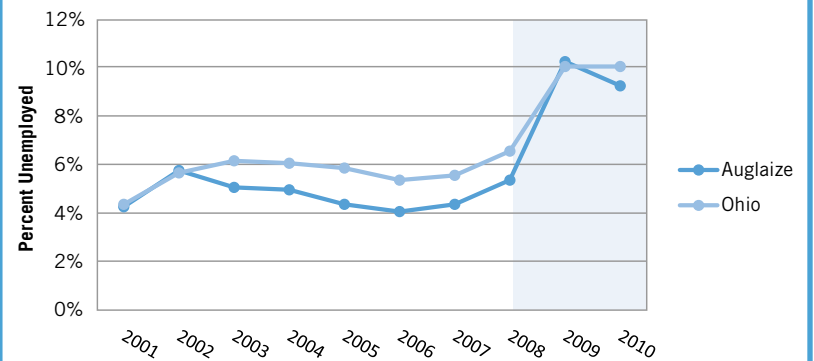
Indicator	Year	Auglaize County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$50,103	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	13.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	18.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	304	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	31.9%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	31.8%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	12	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	84.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	91.0%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	98.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	12	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	14	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	120	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

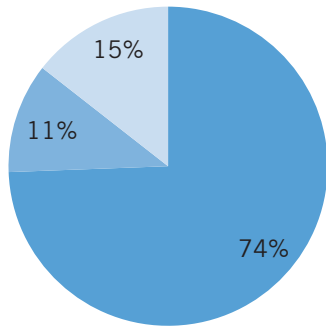


Unemployment



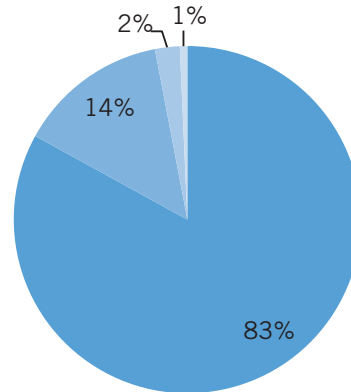
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



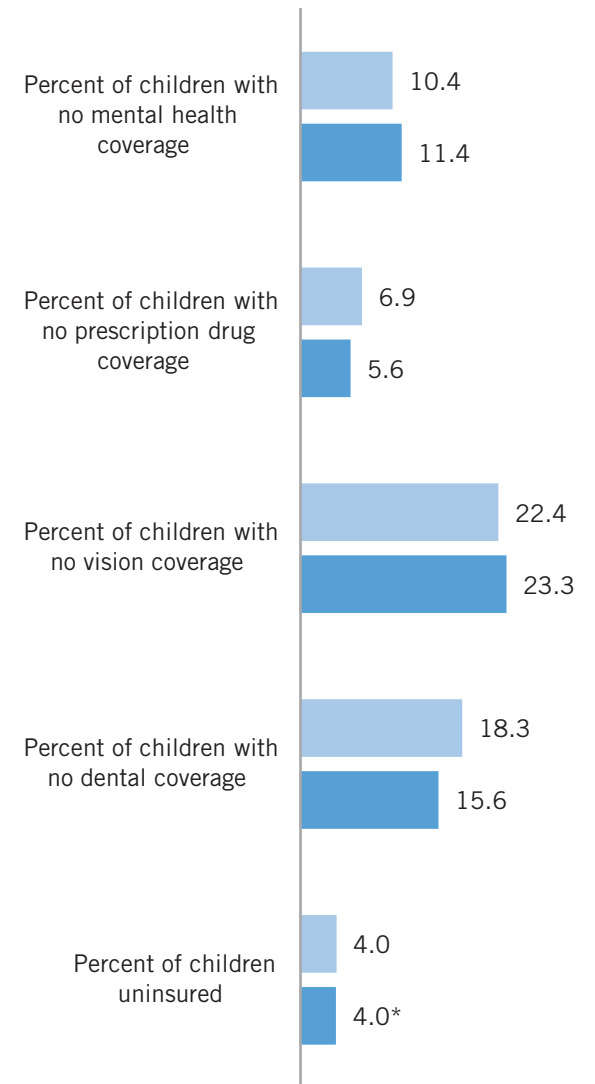
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



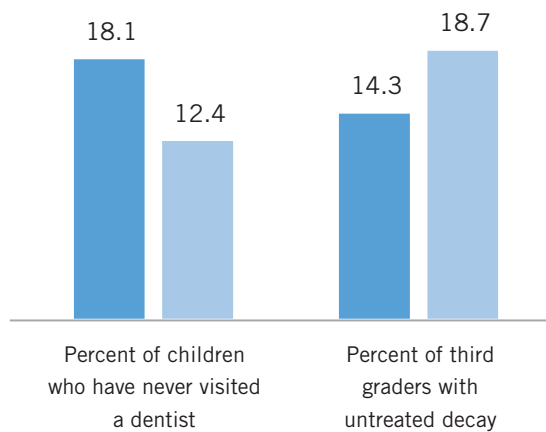
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Auglaize



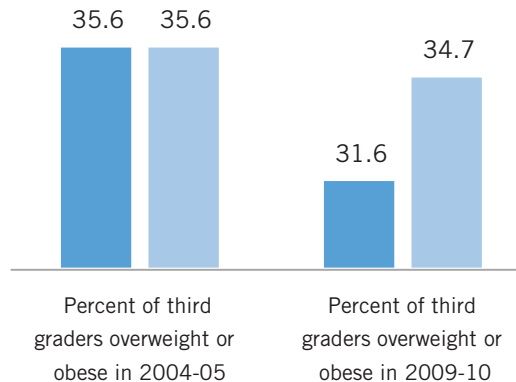
Dental Care

- Auglaize
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

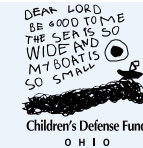
- Auglaize
- Ohio



Belmont



County Seat: Clairsville
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 70,400
 Child Population: 13,855

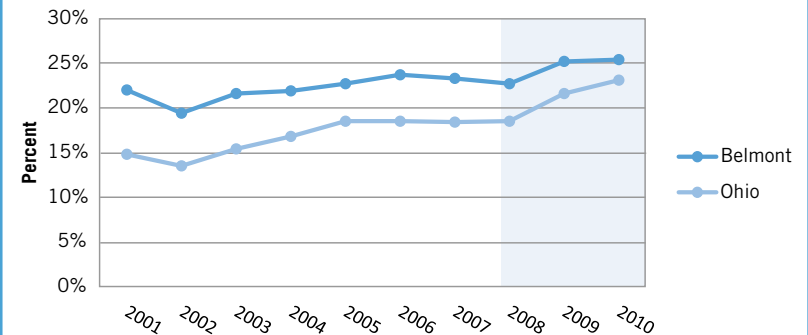


Child Population by Race:
 White-93.1% • Black-2.5% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-0.9%

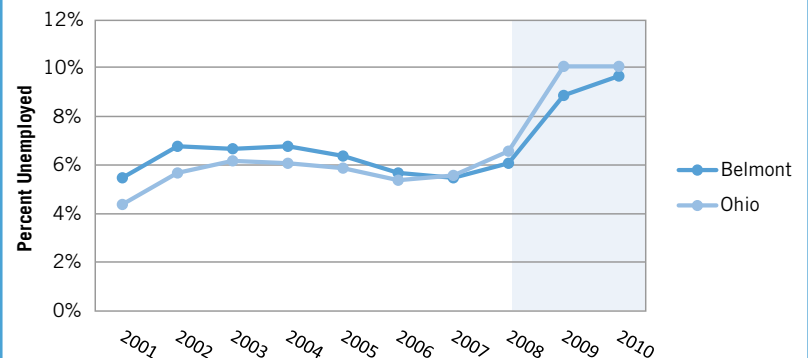
Indicator	Year	Belmont County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$37,913	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.7%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	25.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	28.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	534	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	48.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	52.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	16	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	80.7%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	85.9%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	90.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	87	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	16	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	139	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

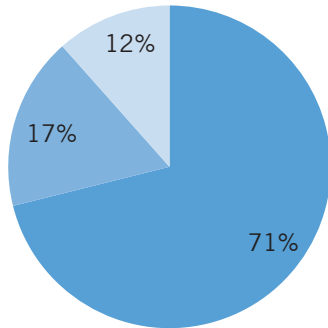


Unemployment



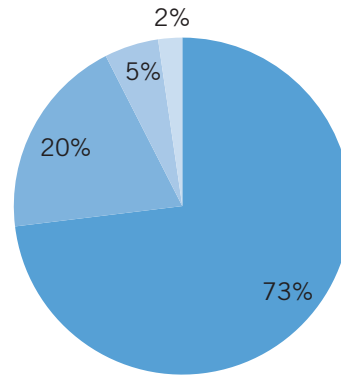
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



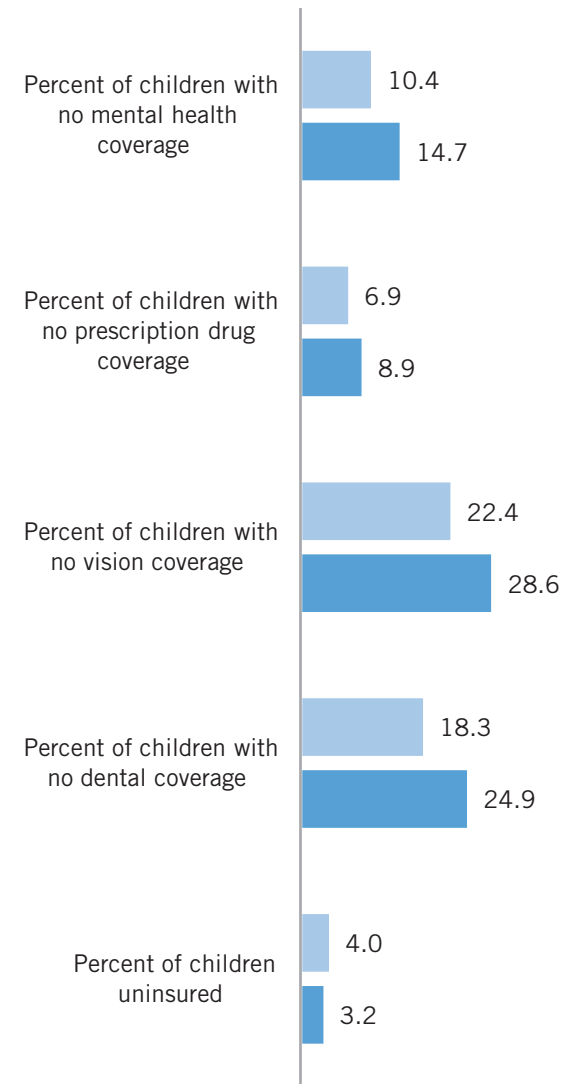
Start of Prenatal Care †

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



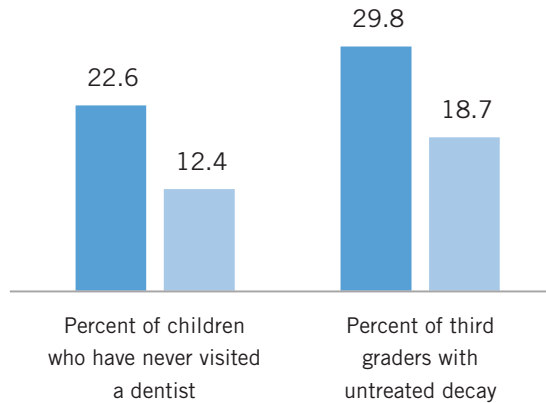
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Belmont



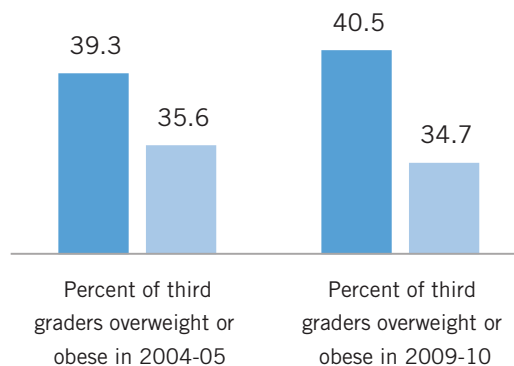
Dental Care

- Belmont
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Belmont
- Ohio



Brown

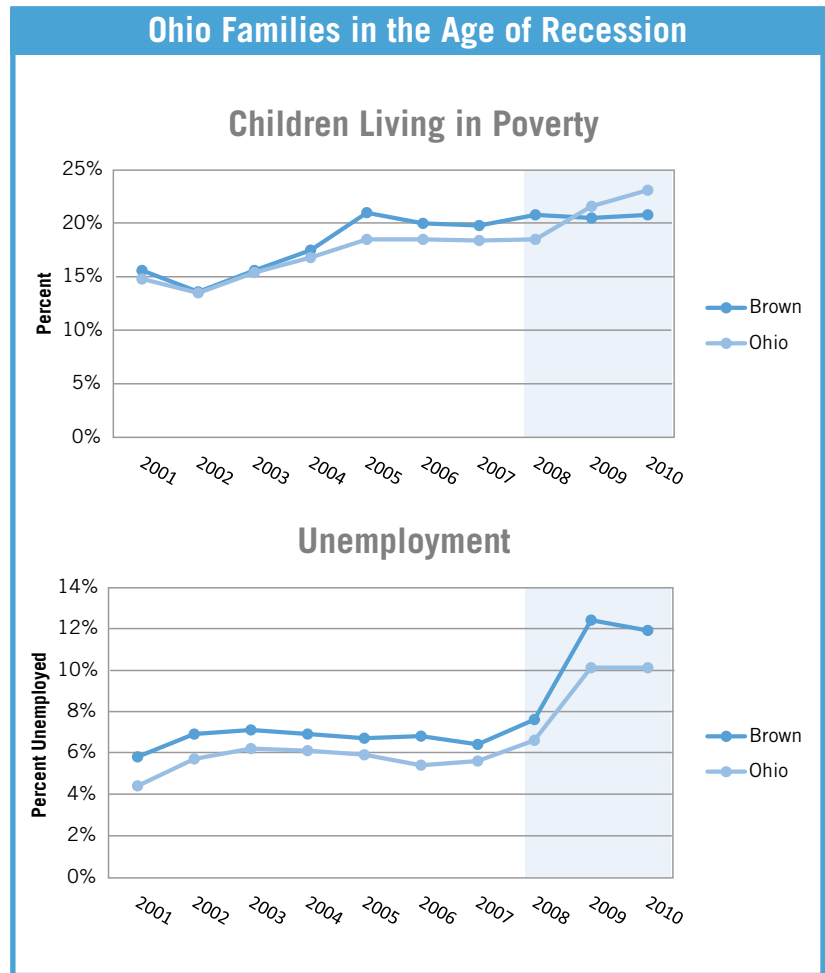


County Seat: Georgetown
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 44,846
 Child Population: 11,038



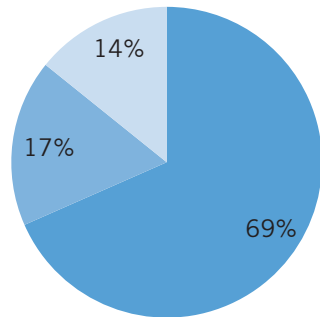
Child Population by Race:
 White-96.4% • Black-0.8% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-1.1%

Indicator	Year	Brown County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$41,892	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.9%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	20.8%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	29.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	367	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	50.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	52.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	16	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	82.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	88.9%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	92.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	93	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	18	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	117	23,811



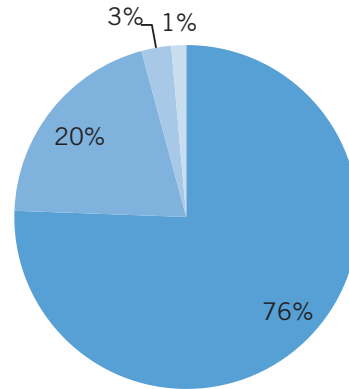
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



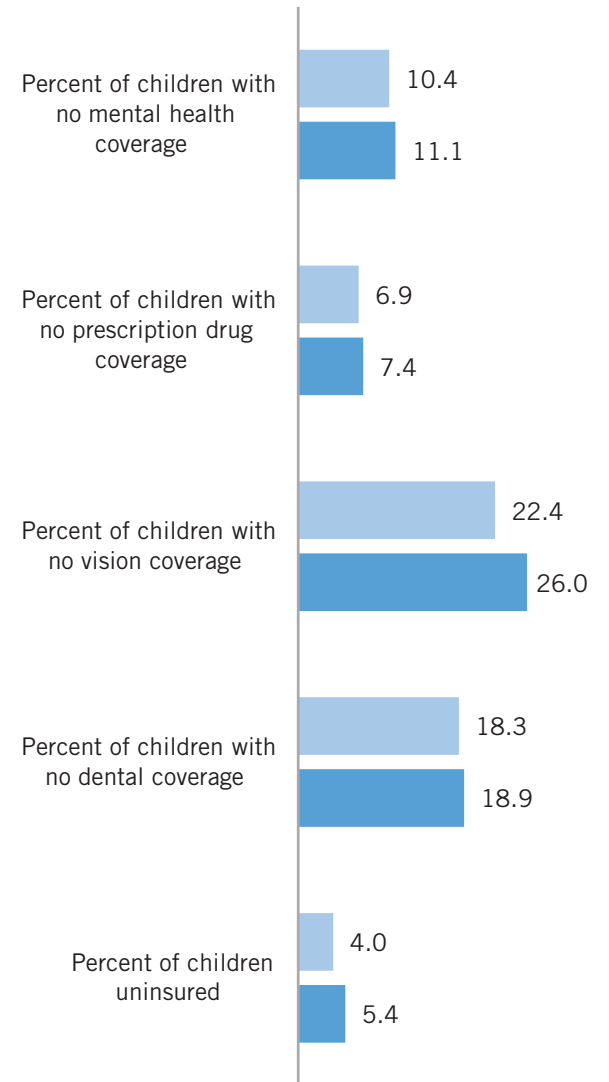
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



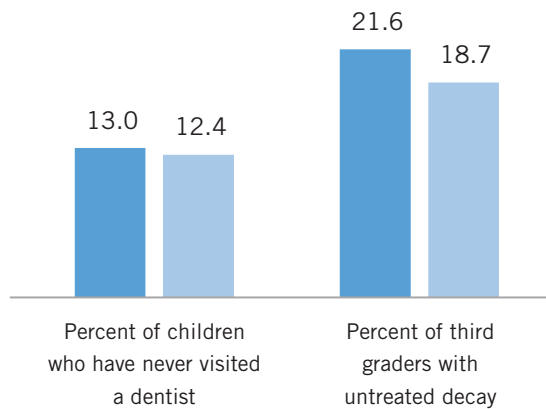
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Brown



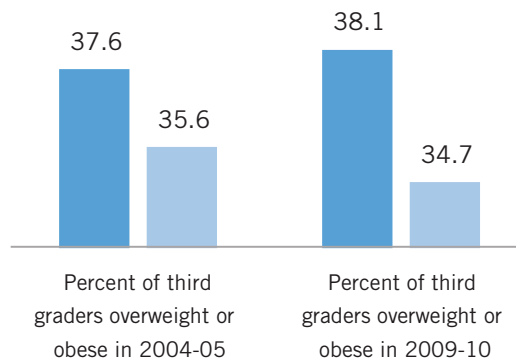
Dental Care

- Brown
- Ohio

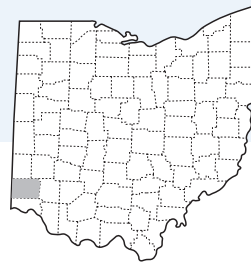


Overweight and Obesity

- Brown
- Ohio



Butler



County Seat: Hamilton
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 368,130
 Child Population: 92,604

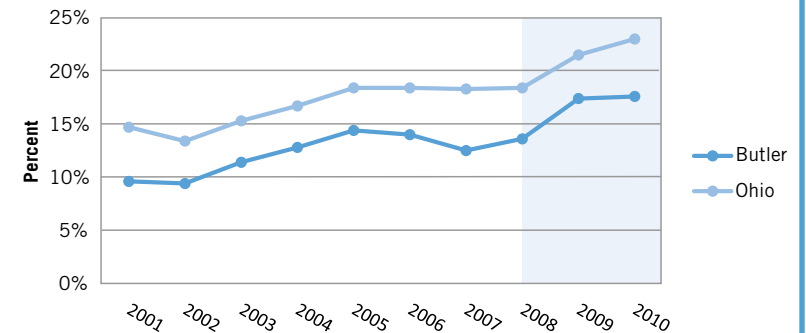


Child Population by Race:
 White-80.1% • Black-9.3% • Asian-2.4% • Latino-6.3%

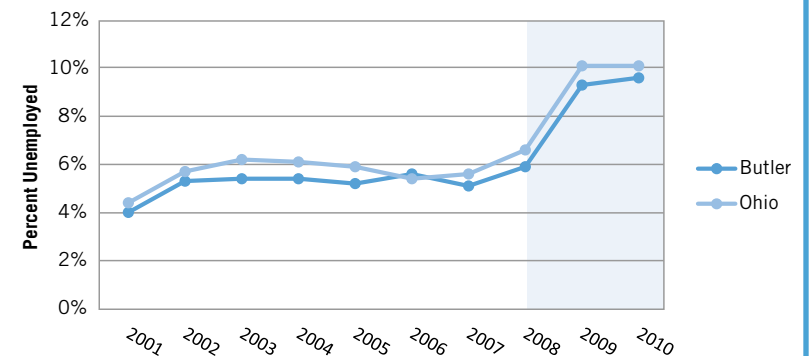
Indicator	Year	Butler County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$54,359	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.6%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	17.7%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	23.6%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	4,145	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	38.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	39.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	156	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	82.8%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	88.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	88.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	595	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	164	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	753	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

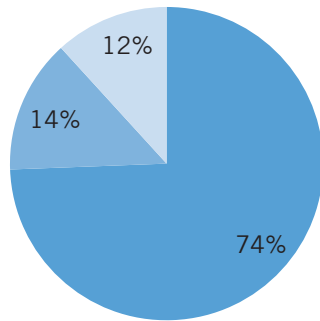


Unemployment



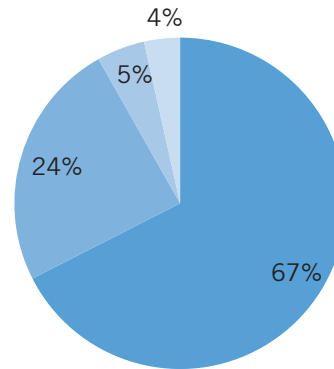
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



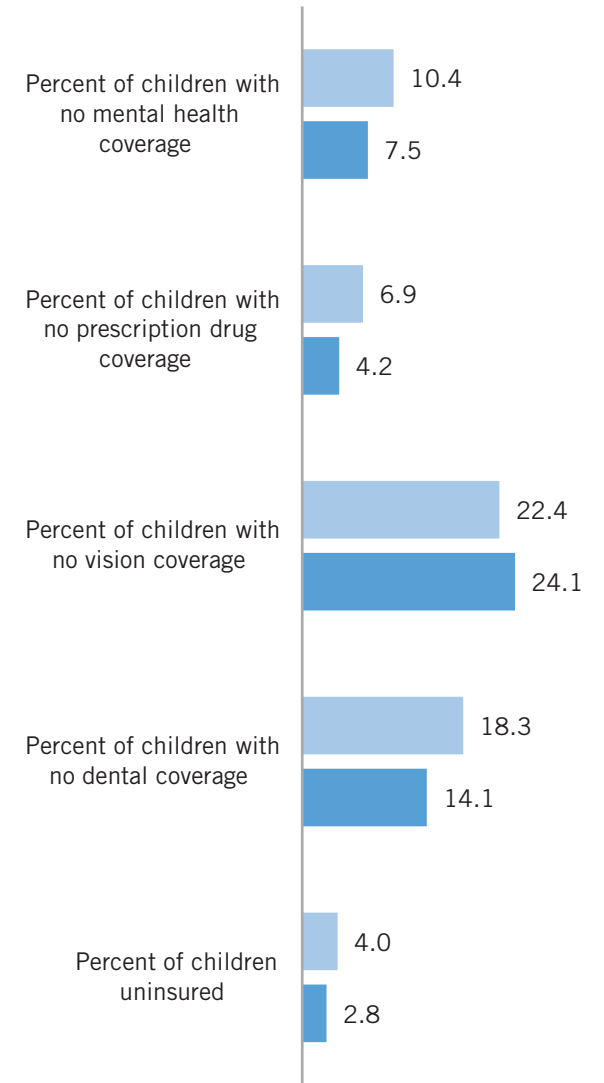
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



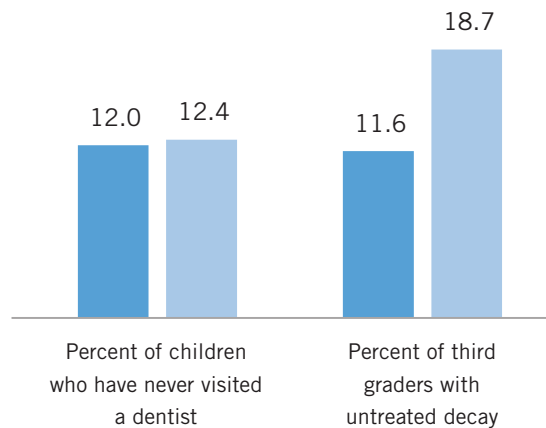
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Butler



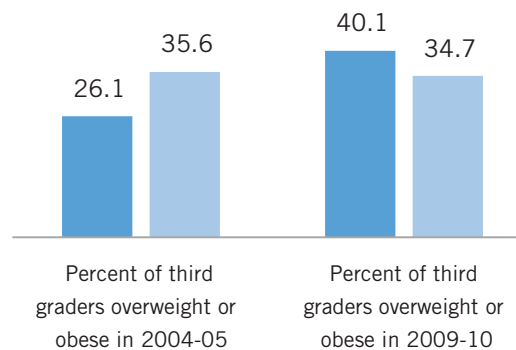
Dental Care

- Butler
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Butler
- Ohio



Carroll



County Seat: Carrollton
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 28,836
 Child Population: 6,637

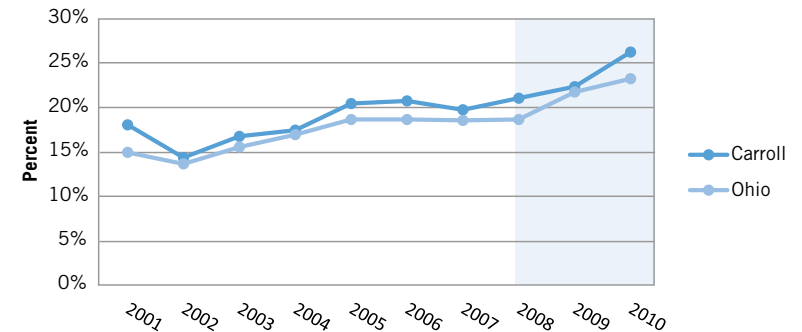


Child Population by Race:
 White-96.2% • Black-0.8% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-1.6%

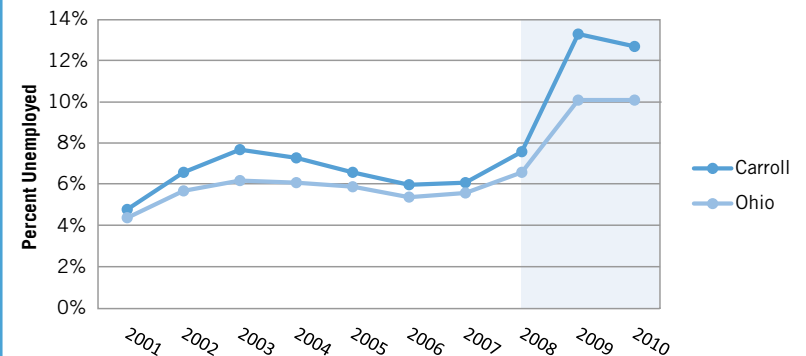
Indicator	Year	Carroll County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$39,414	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.7%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	26.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	27.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	231	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	55.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.7%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	52.8%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	6	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	83.0%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	81.7%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.9%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	14	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	6	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	68	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

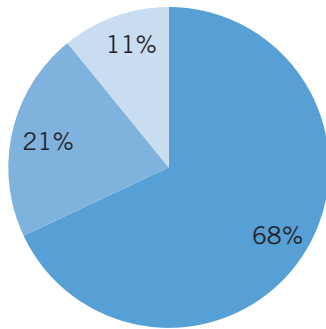


Unemployment



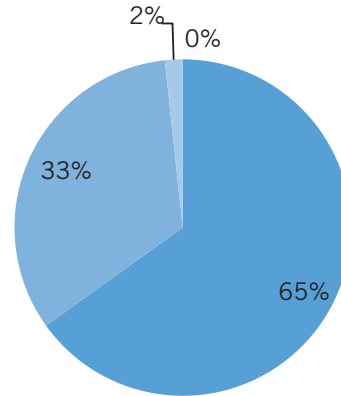
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



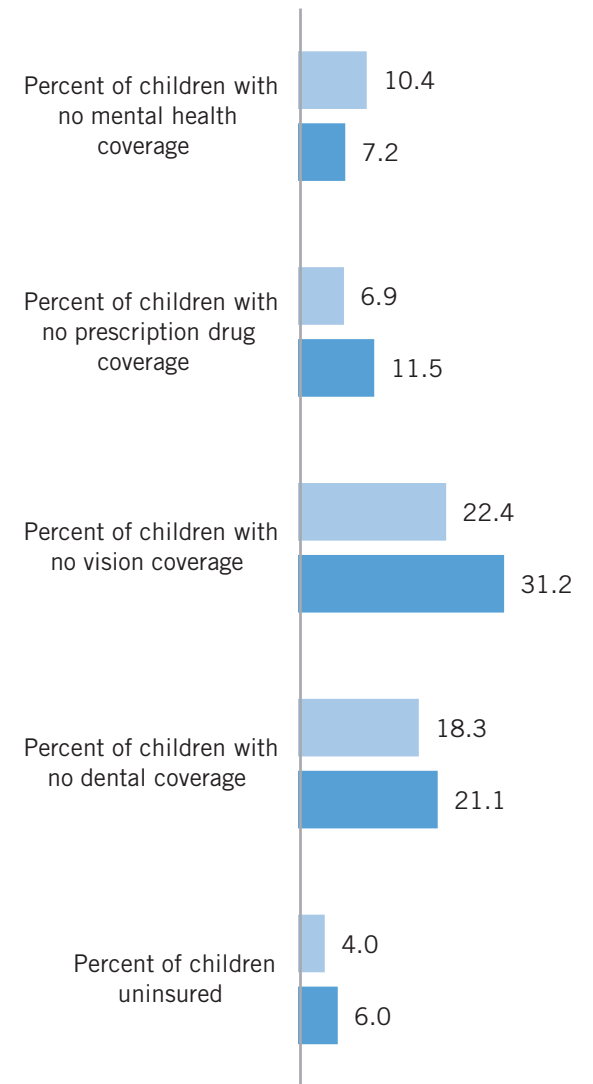
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



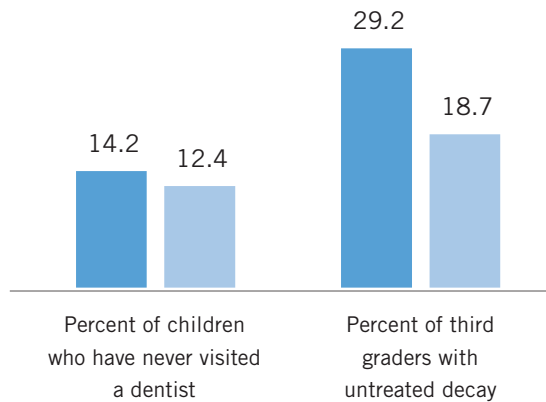
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Carroll



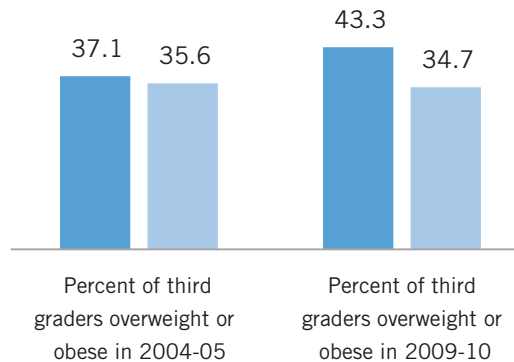
Dental Care

- Carroll
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Carroll
- Ohio



Champaign



County Seat: Urbana
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 40,097
 Child Population: 10,040

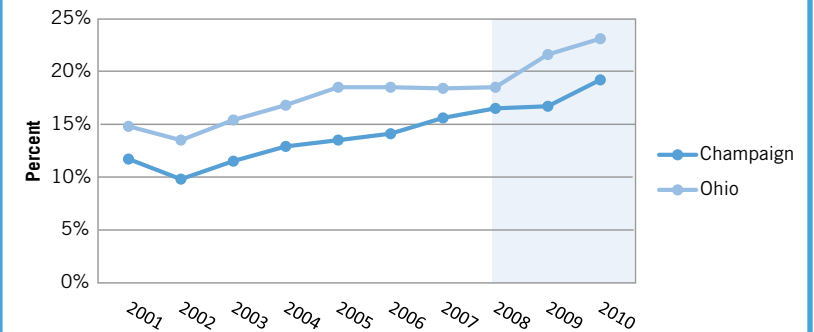


Child Population by Race:
 White-92.3% • Black-2.2% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-1.8%

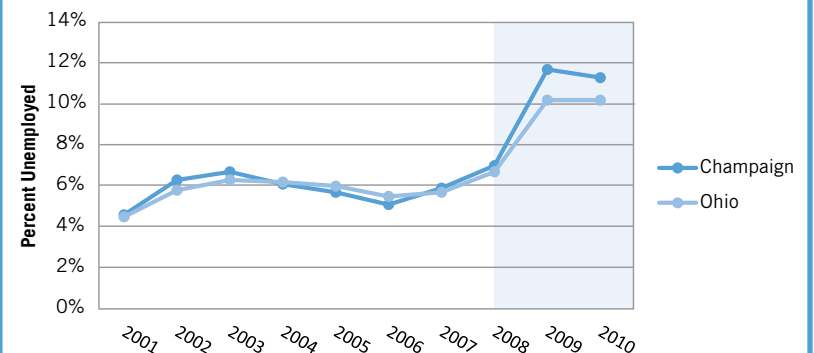
Indicator	Year	Champaign County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$46,577	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.2%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	19.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	23.1%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	369	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	40.6%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	44.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	11	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	82.2%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	88.8%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	89.9%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	13	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	26	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	104	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

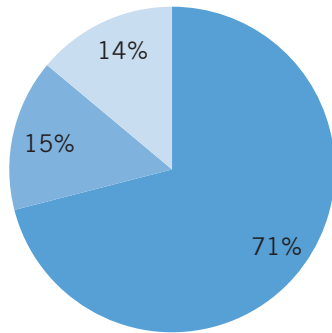


Unemployment



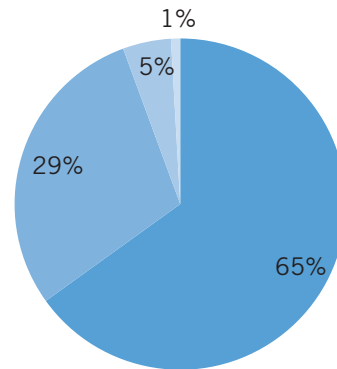
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



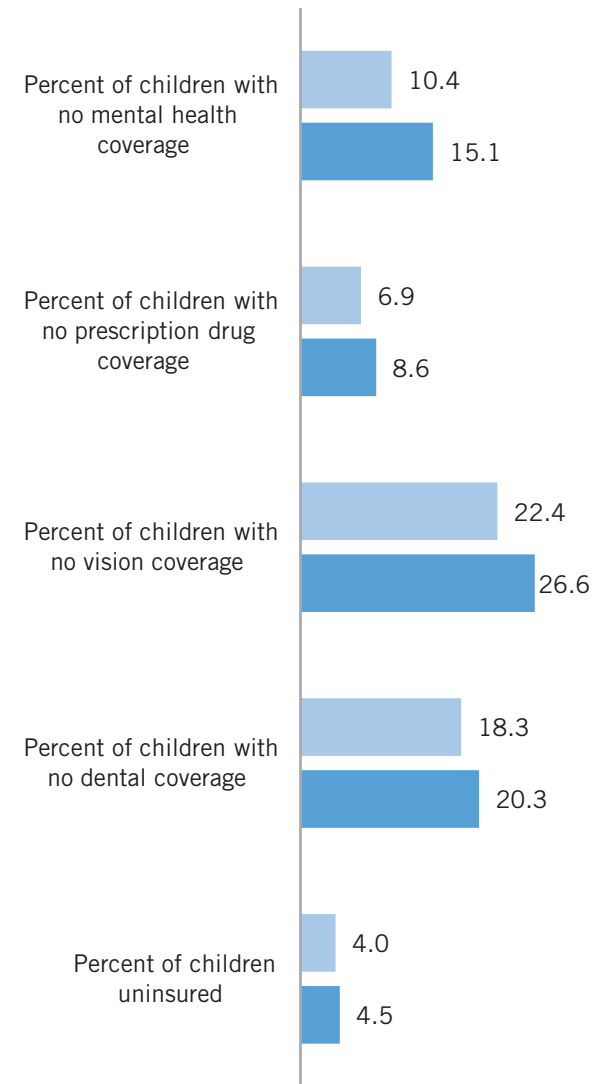
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



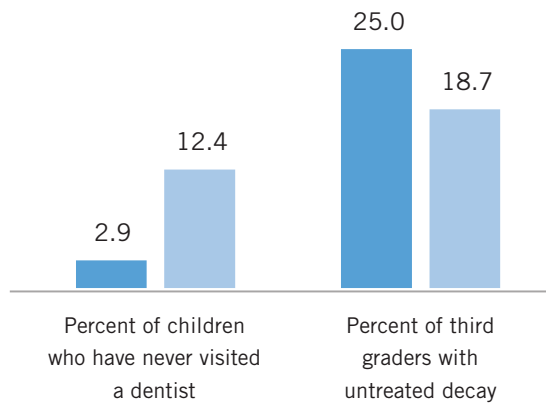
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Champaign



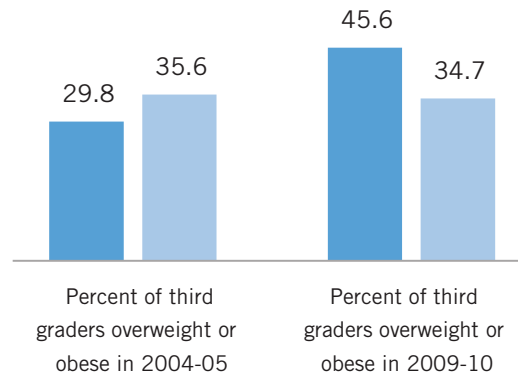
Dental Care

- Champaign
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Champaign
- Ohio



Clark

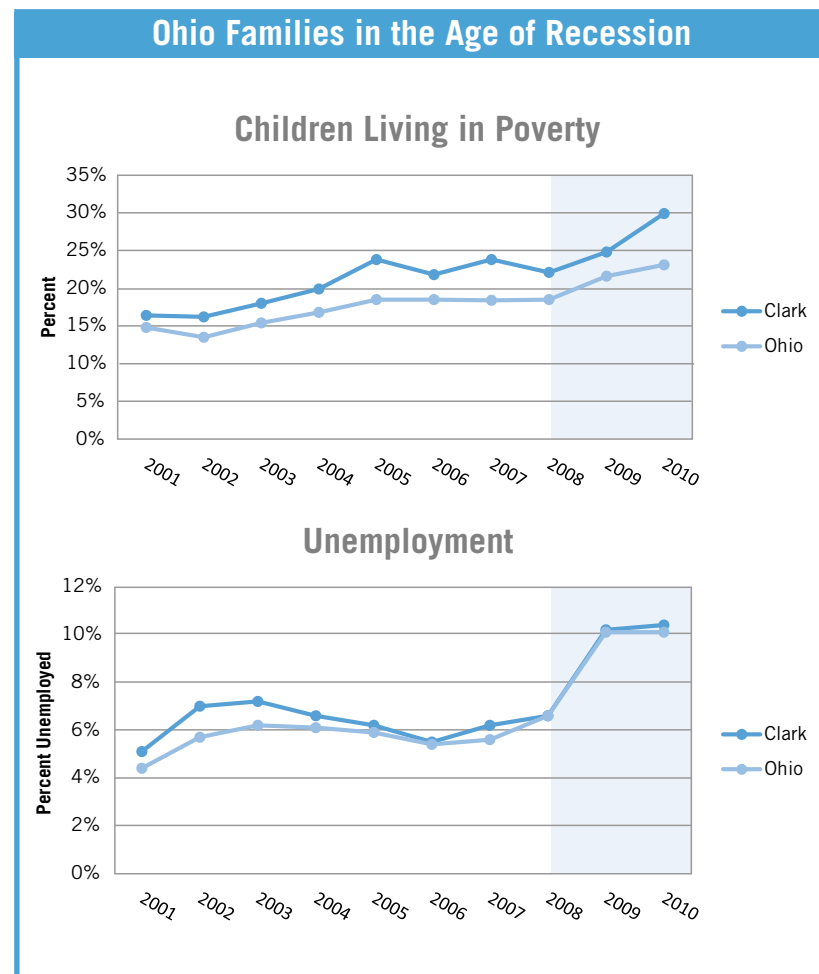


County Seat: Springfield
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 138,333
 Child Population: 32,643



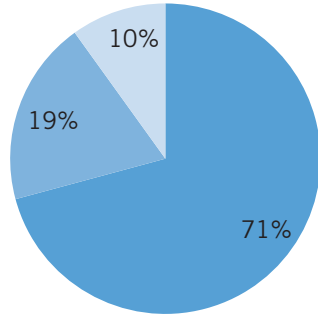
Child Population by Race:
 White-79.5% • Black-10.6% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-4.8%

Indicator	Year	Clark County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$40,524	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	29.9%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	36.3%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	2,091	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	50.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.3%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	55.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	85	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	72.4%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	79.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	79.6%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	214	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	119	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	254	23,811



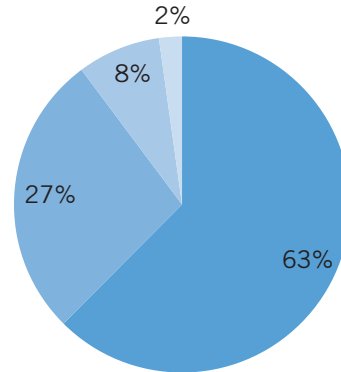
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



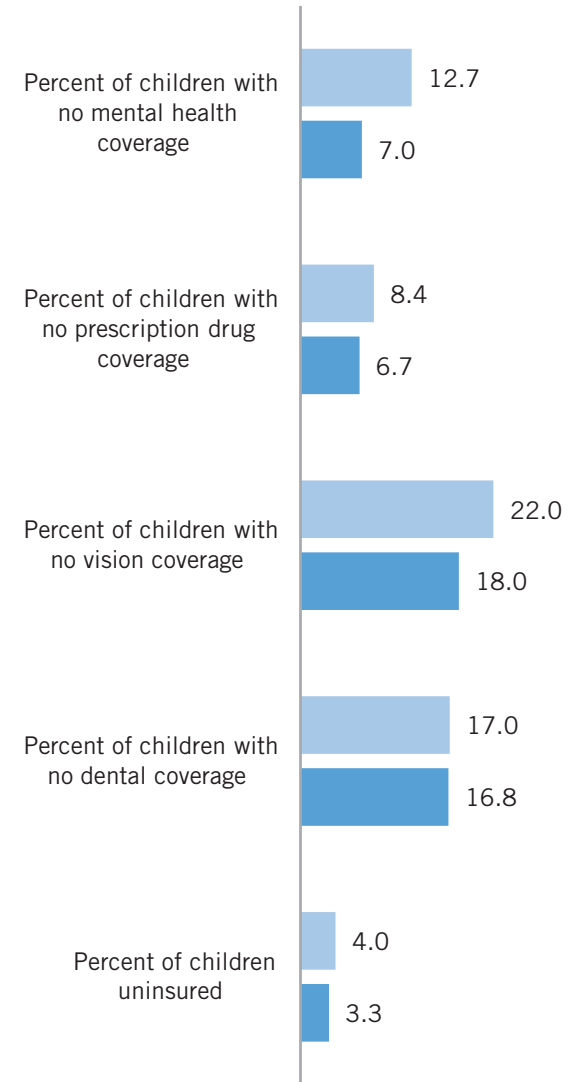
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



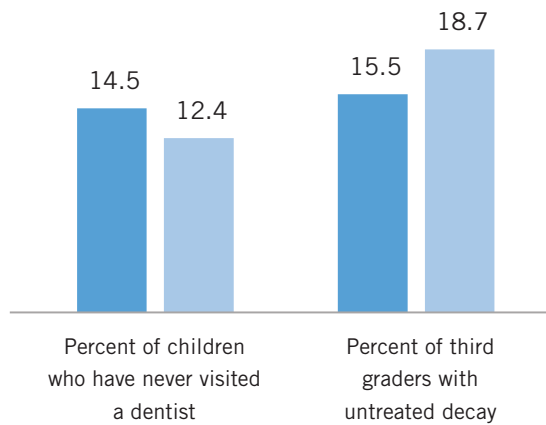
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Clark



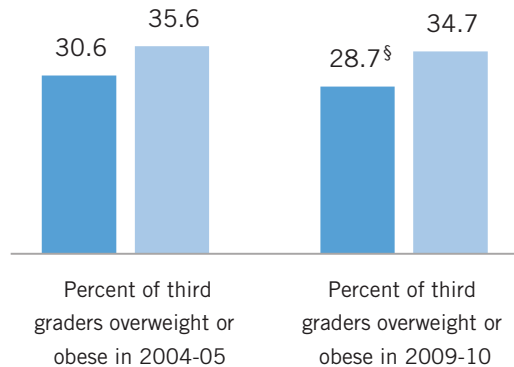
Dental Care

- Clark
- Ohio

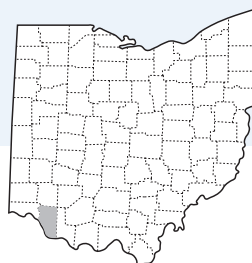


Overweight and Obesity

- Clark
- Ohio



Clermont

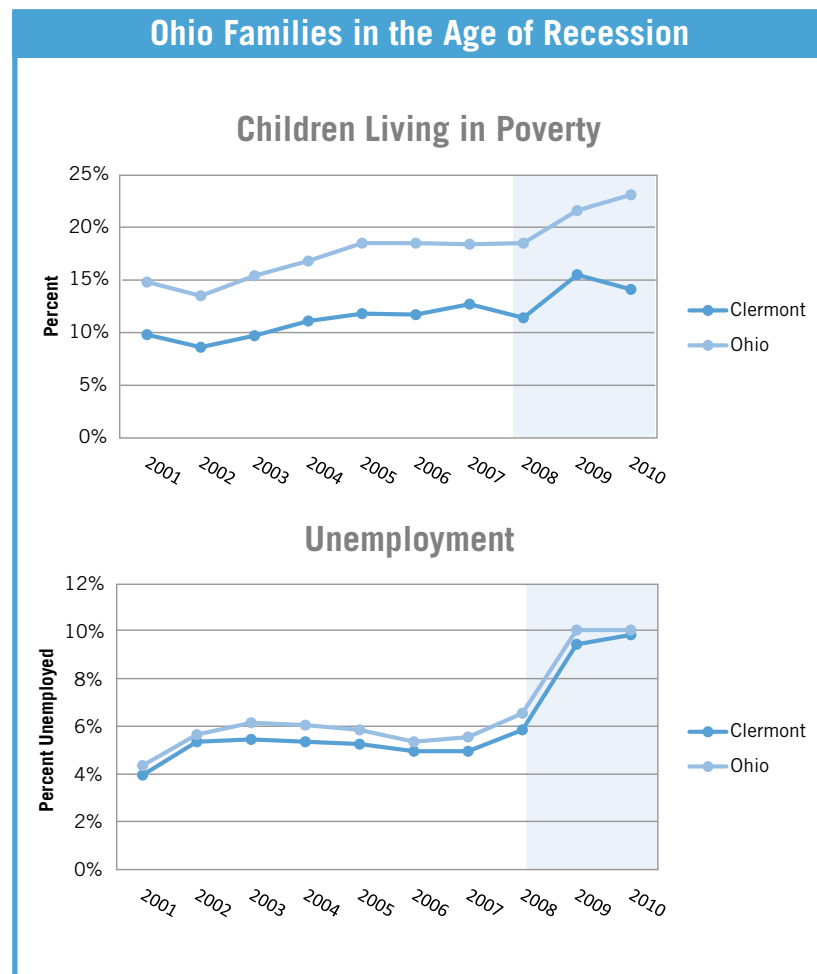


County Seat: Batavia
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 197,363
 Child Population: 50,590



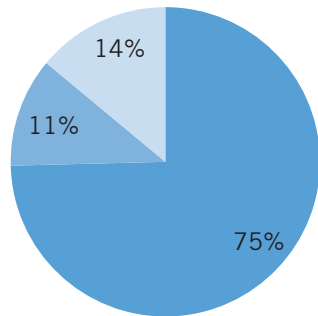
Child Population by Race:
 White-94.0% • Black-1.3% • Asian-1.1% • Latino-2.3%

Indicator	Year	Clermont County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$56,628	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.9%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	14.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	18.6%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,994	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	33.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	36.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	69	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	88.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	91.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	492	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	68	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	430	23,811



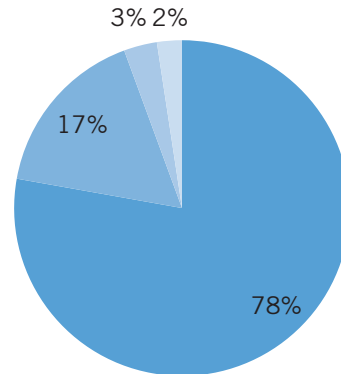
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



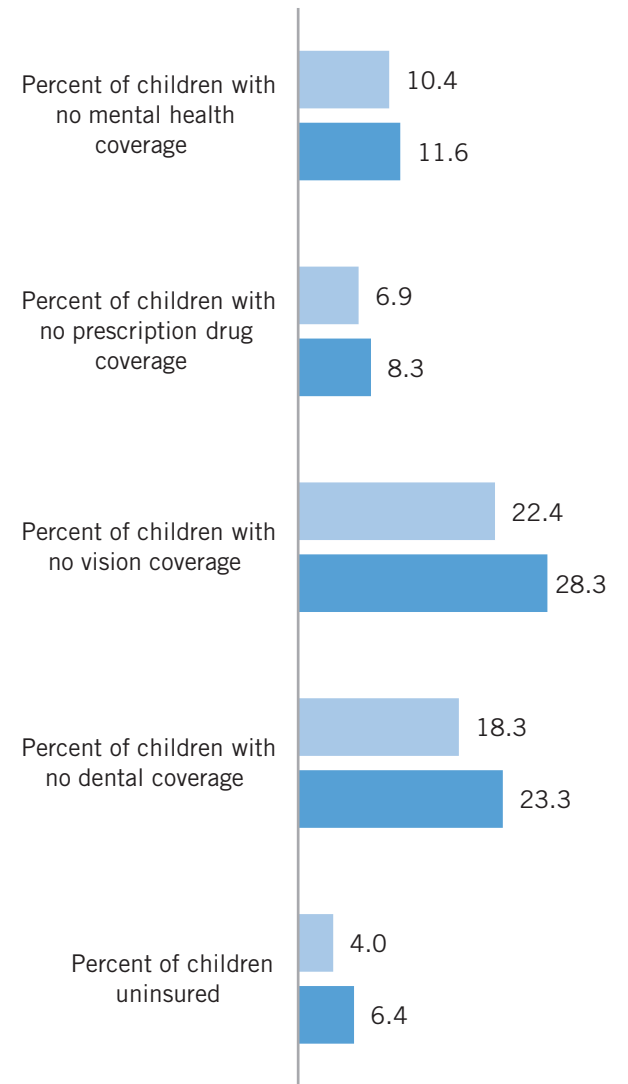
Start of Prenatal Care[‡]

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



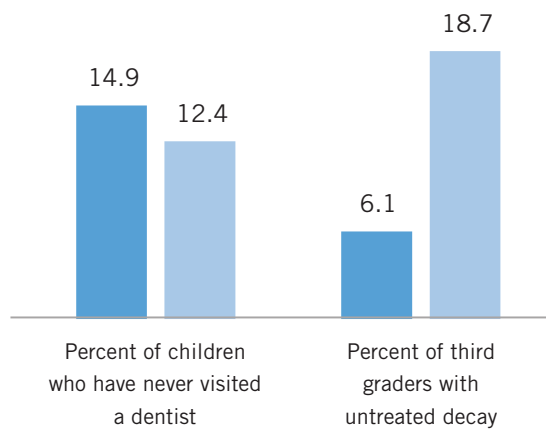
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Clermont



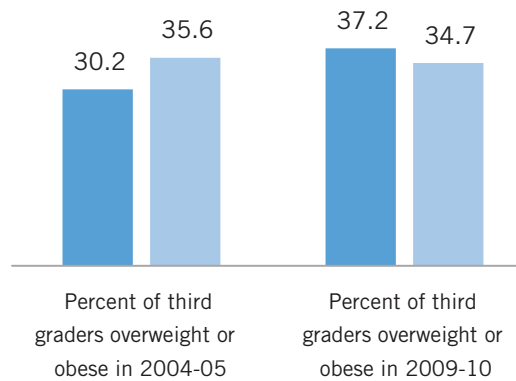
Dental Care

- Clermont
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Clermont
- Ohio



Clinton

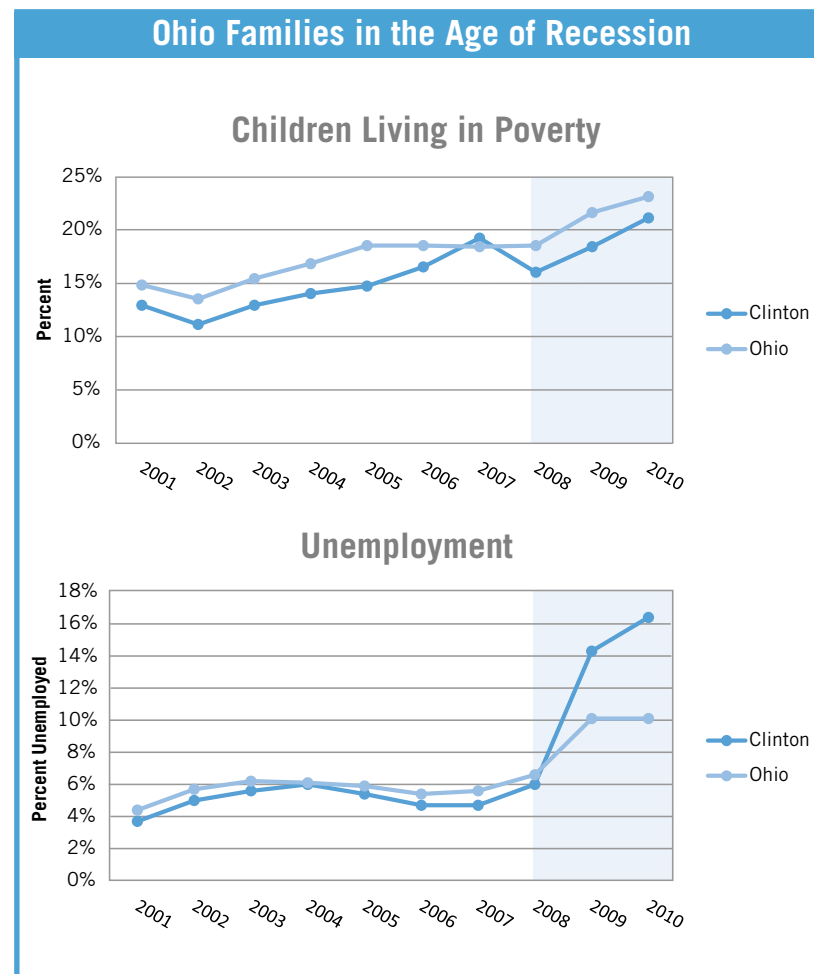


County Seat: Wilmington
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 42,040
 Child Population: 10,262



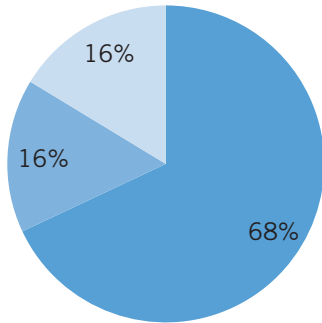
Child Population by Race:
 White-91.5% • Black-2.3% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-2.5%

Indicator	Year	Clinton County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$44,324	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	16.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	21.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	29.6%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	528	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	42.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	51.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	20	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	83.2%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	88.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	94.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	76	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	18	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	270	23,811



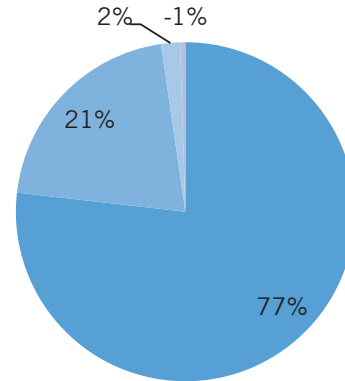
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



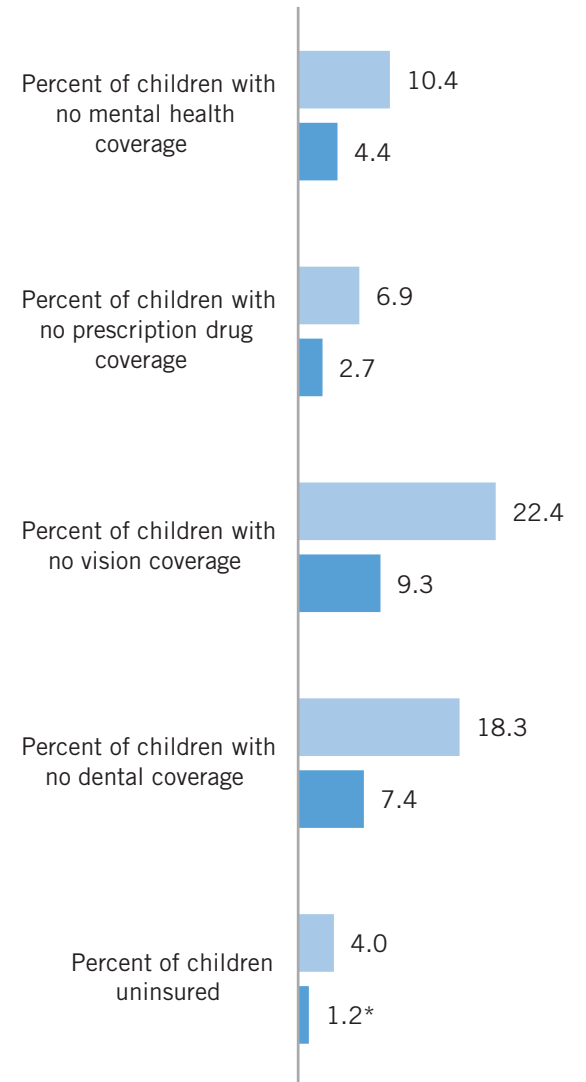
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



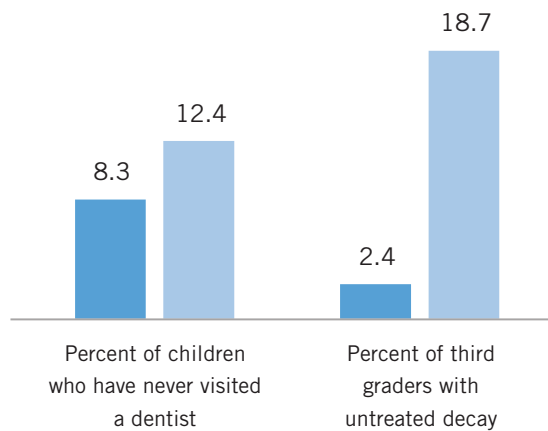
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Clinton



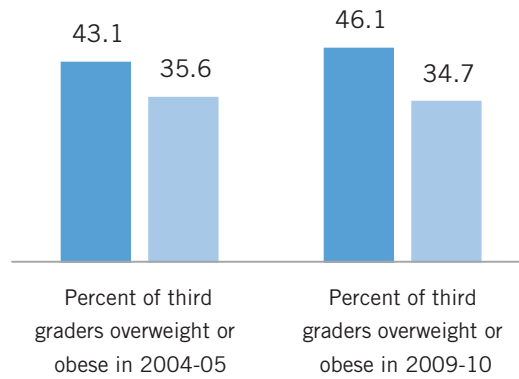
Dental Care

- Clinton
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Clinton
- Ohio



Columbiana



County Seat: Lisbon
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 107,841
 Child Population: 25,584

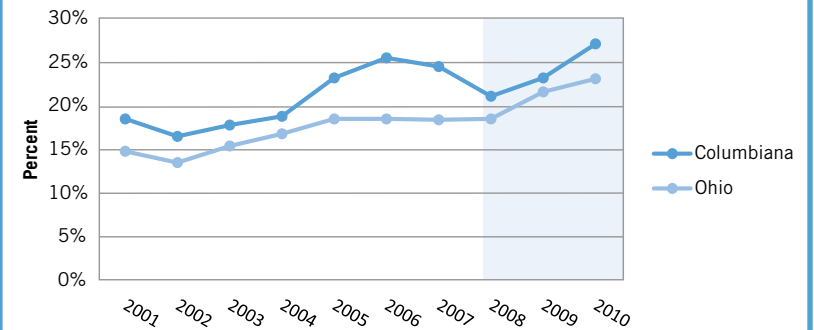


Child Population by Race:
 White-94.1% • Black-1.6% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-1.6%

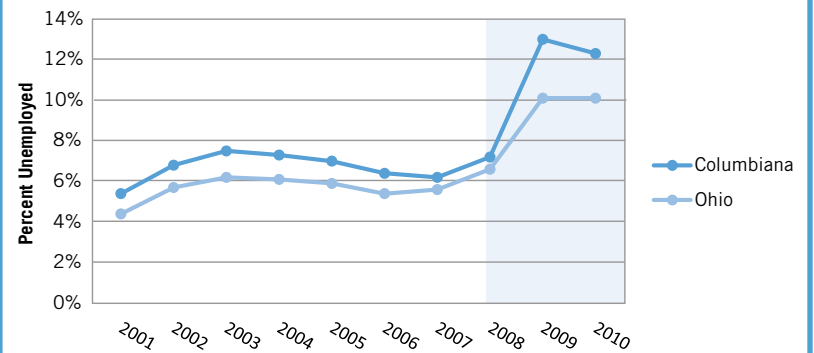
Indicator	Year	Columbiana County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$36,985	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	27.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	31.1%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,787	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	52.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.5%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	54.3%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	47	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	80.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	85.9%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	86.1%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	138	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	23	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	262	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

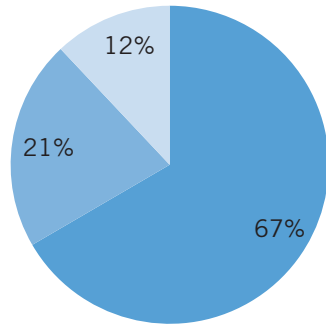


Unemployment



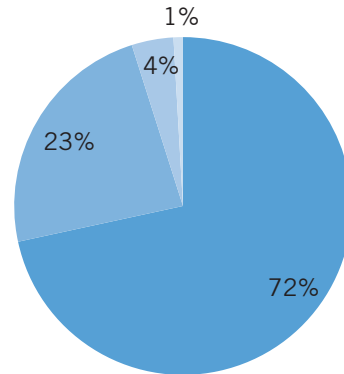
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



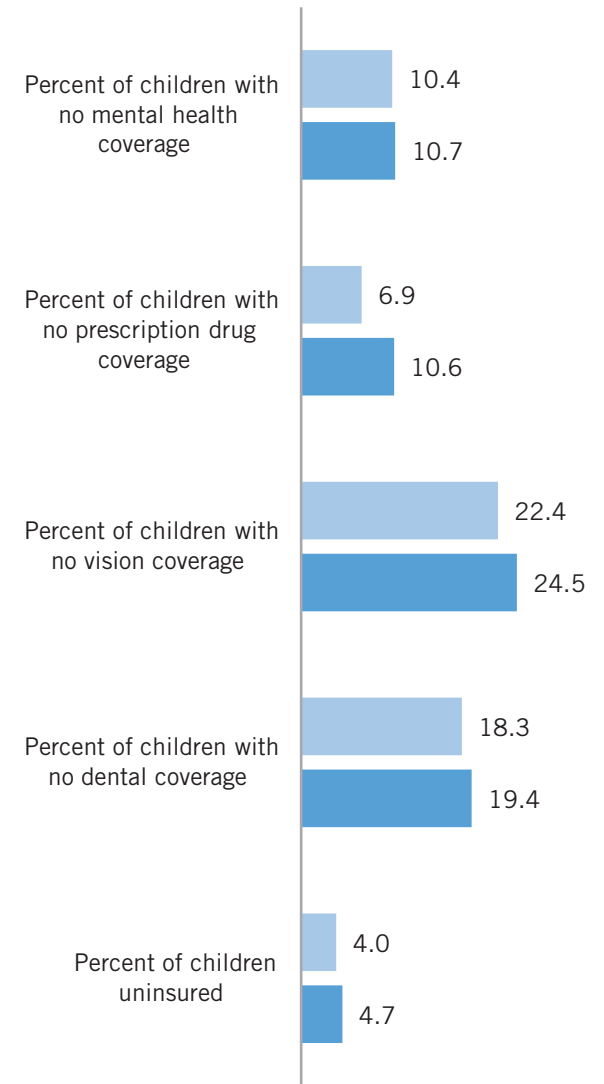
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



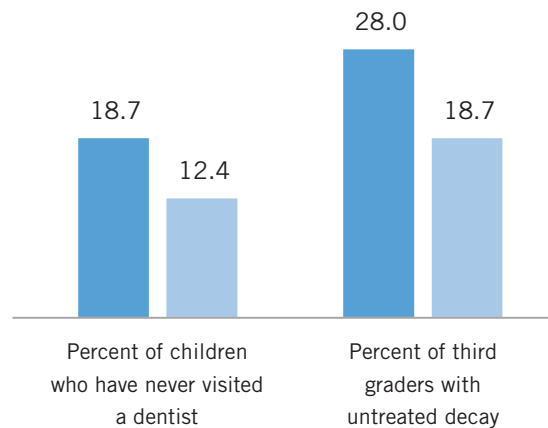
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Columbiana



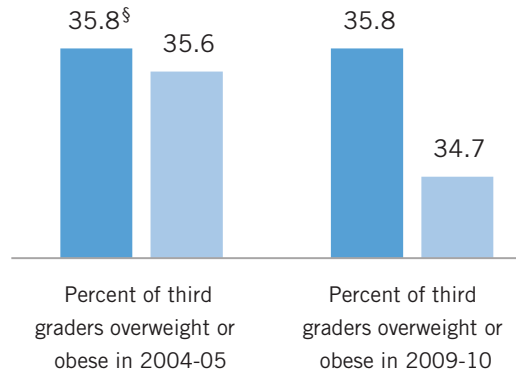
Dental Care

- Columbiana
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Columbiana
- Ohio



Coshocton



County Seat: Coshocton
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 36,901
 Child Population: 8,879

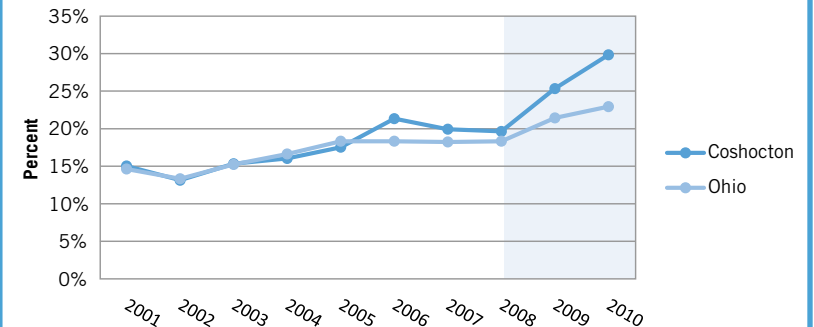


Child Population by Race:
 White-95.5% • Black-0.9% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-1.5%

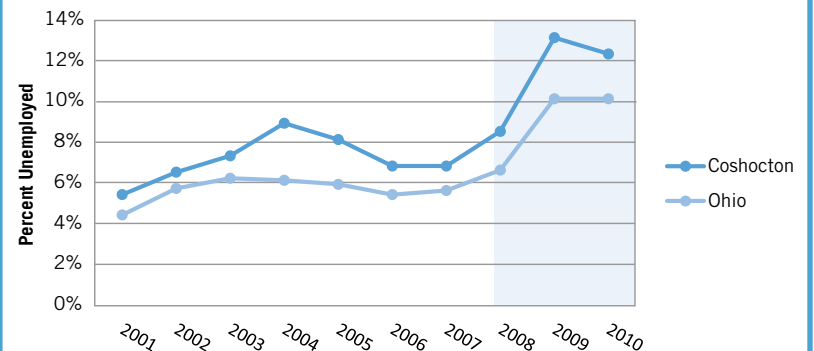
Indicator	Year	Coshocton County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$37,227	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	30.0%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	30.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	451	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	55.1%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.5%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	51.8%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	12	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	83.0%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	86.6%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	94.3%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	29	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	12	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	87	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

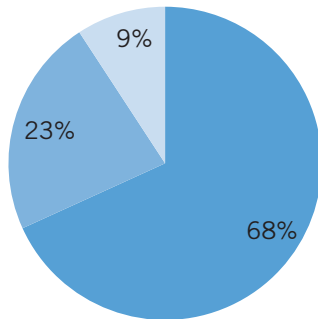


Unemployment



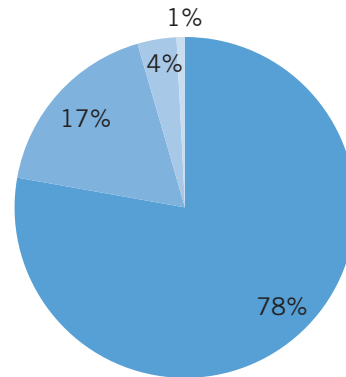
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



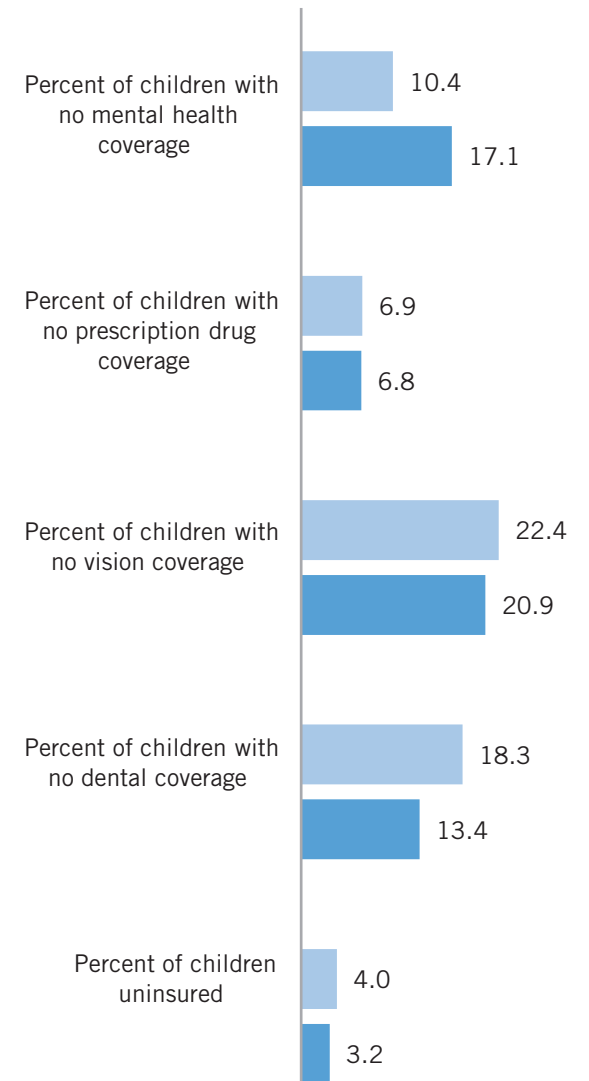
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



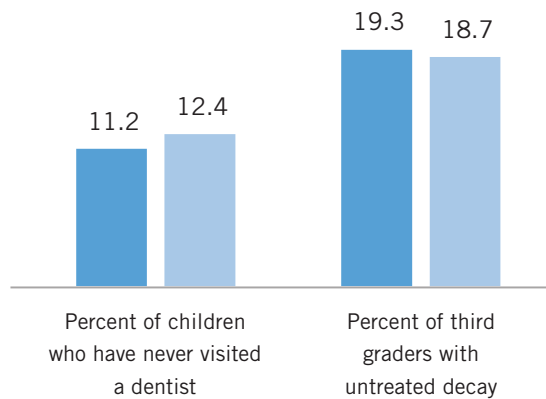
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Coshocton



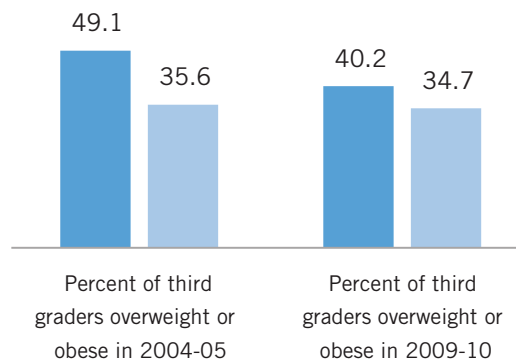
Dental Care

- Coshocton
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

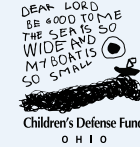
- Coshocton
- Ohio



Crawford



County Seat: Bucyrus
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 43,784
 Child Population: 10,133

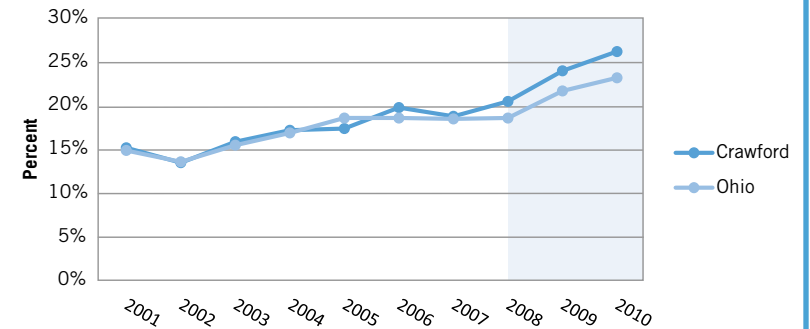


Child Population by Race:
 White–94.8% • Black–1.3% • Asian–0.5% • Latino–2.3%

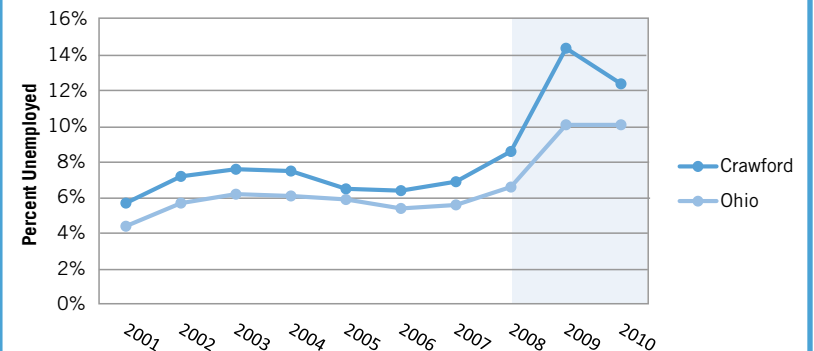
Indicator	Year	Crawford County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$39,467	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	26.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	32.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	417	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	56.3%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	57.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	17	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	77.6%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	83.1%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	89.6%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	67	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	23	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	113	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

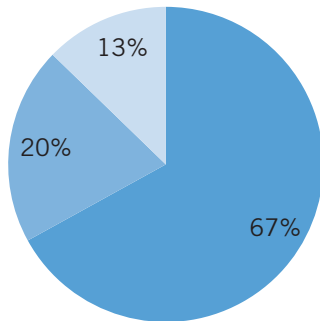


Unemployment



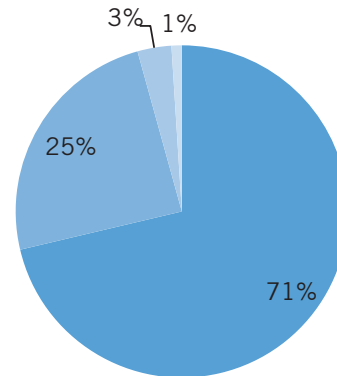
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



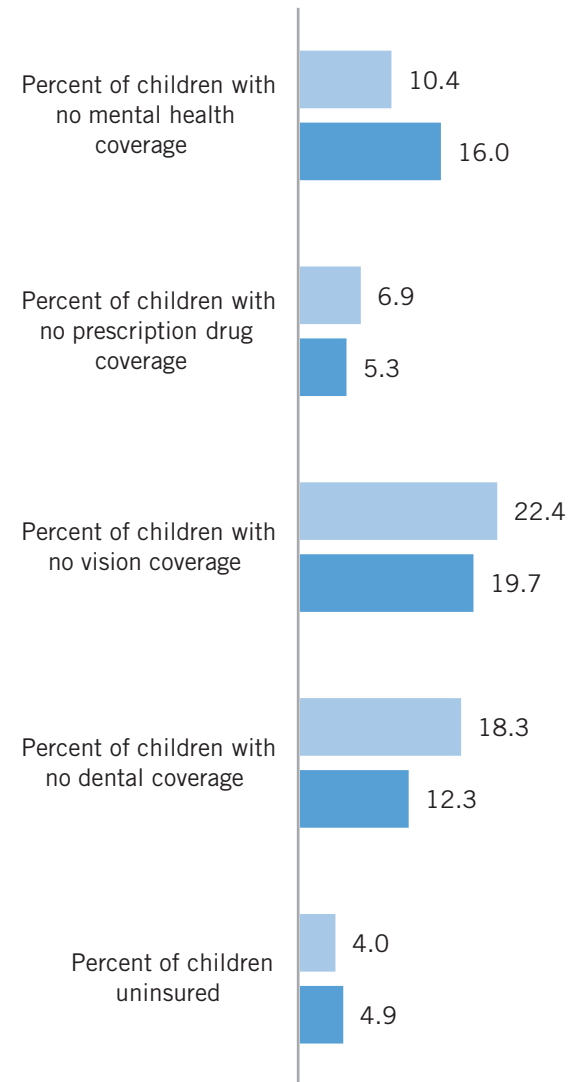
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



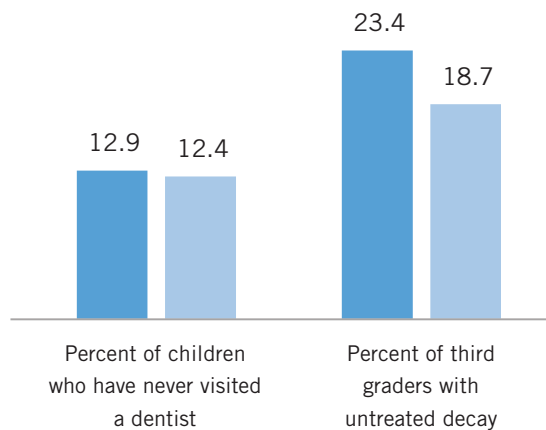
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Crawford



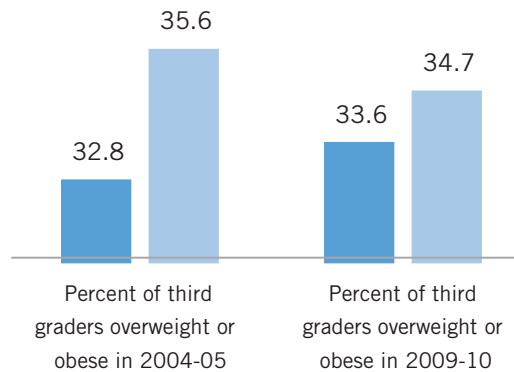
Dental Care

- Crawford
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

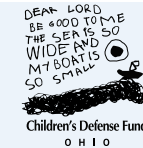
- Crawford
- Ohio



Cuyahoga



County Seat: Cleveland
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 1,280,122
 Child Population: 290,262

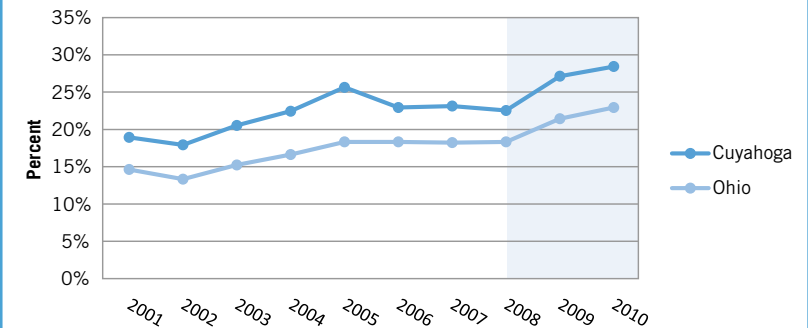


Child Population by Race:
 White-53.3% • Black-36.7% • Asian-2.5% • Latino-7.6%

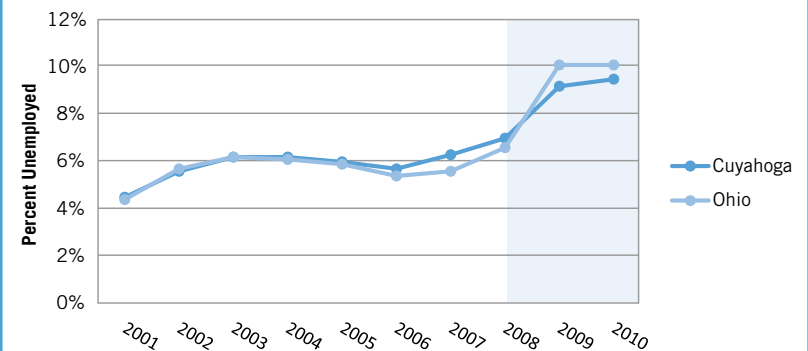
Indicator	Year	Cuyahoga County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$41,407	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	28.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	35.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	32,537	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	48.1%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	10.5%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	52.1%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	546	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	70.6%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	77.3%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	75.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	2,847	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	977	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	2,233	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

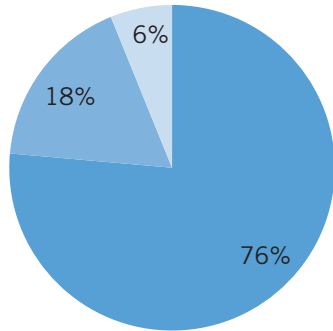


Unemployment



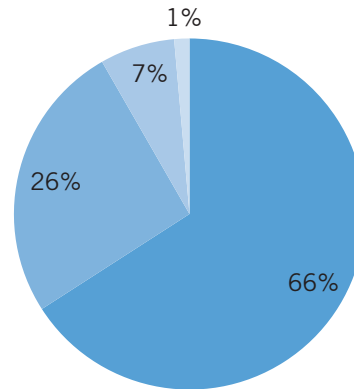
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



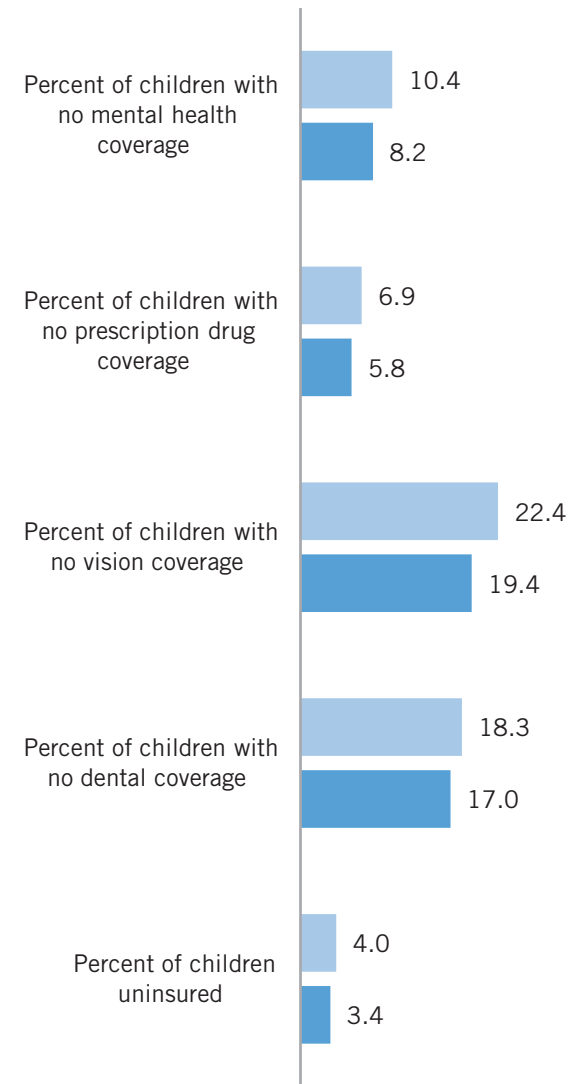
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



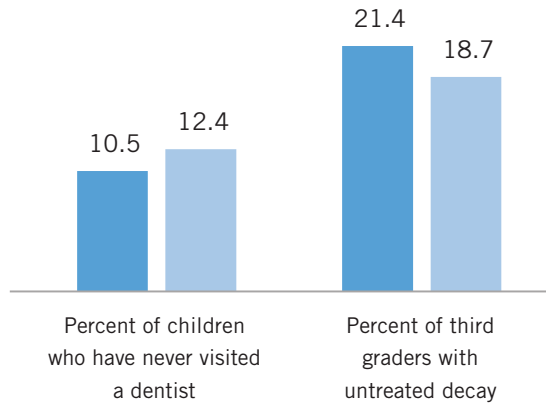
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Cuyahoga



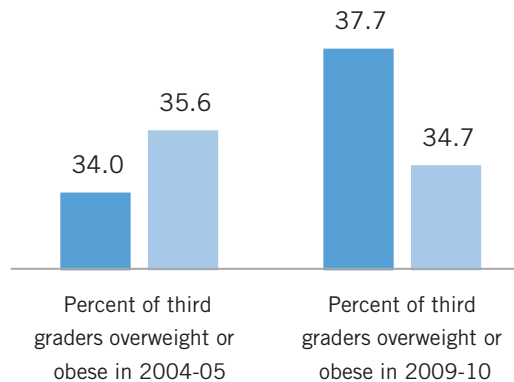
Dental Care

- Cuyahoga
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Cuyahoga
- Ohio



Darke

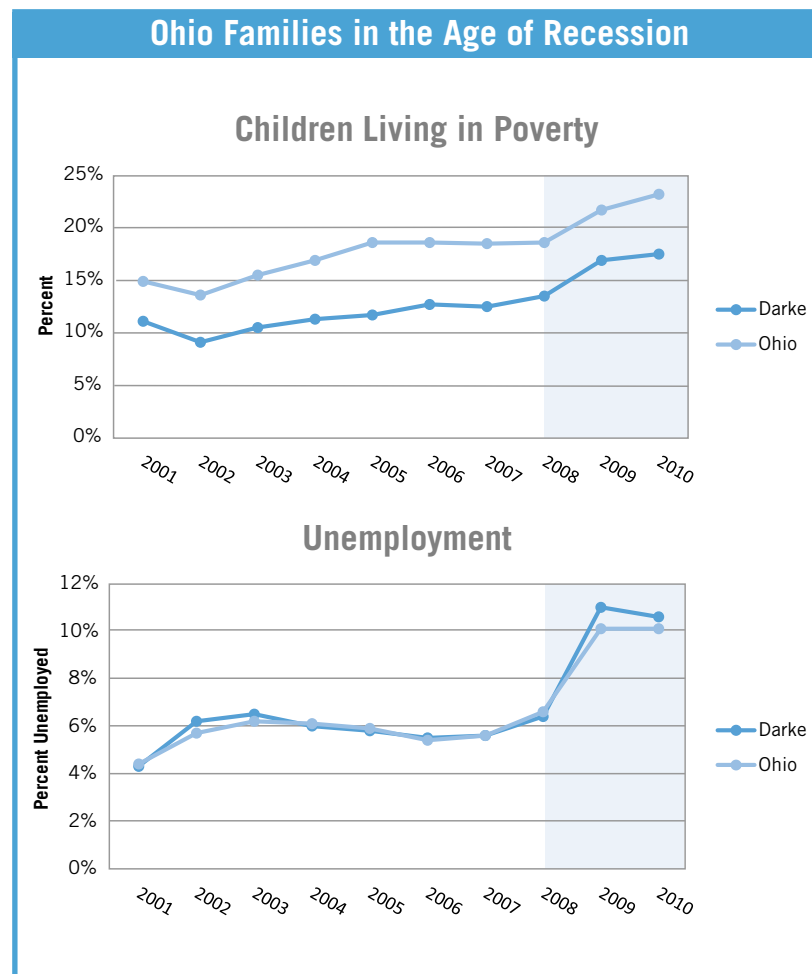


County Seat: Greenville
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 52,959
 Child Population: 13,213



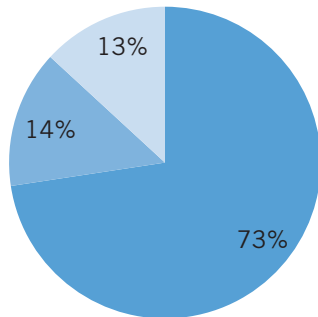
Child Population by Race:
 White-96.3% • Black-0.7% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-2.2%

Indicator	Year	Darke County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$42,023	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.6%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	17.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	17.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	280	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	34.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.3%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	35.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	16	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	84.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	67	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	22	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	31	23,811



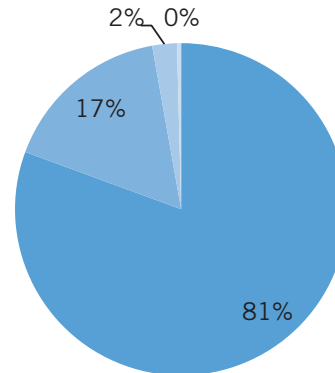
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



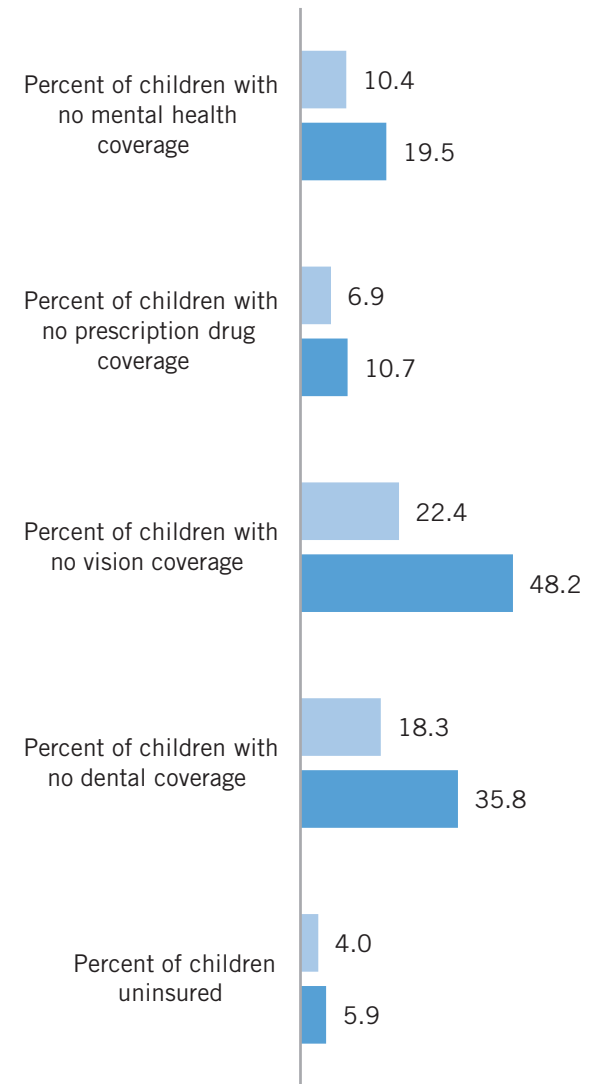
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



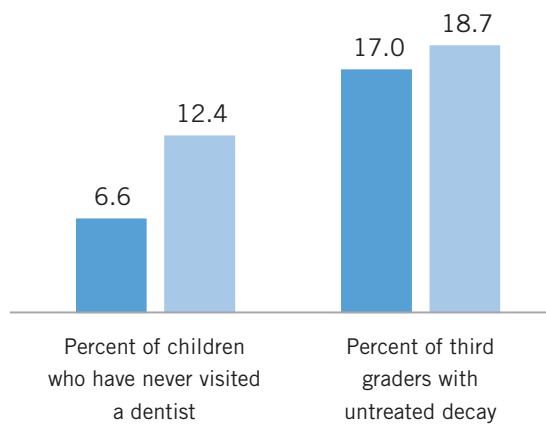
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Darke



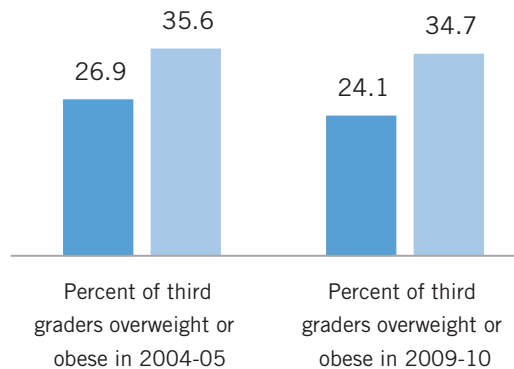
Dental Care

- Darke
- Ohio

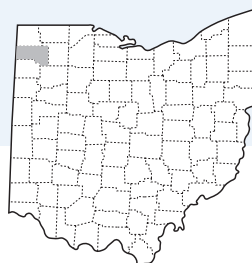


Overweight and Obesity

- Darke
- Ohio



Defiance

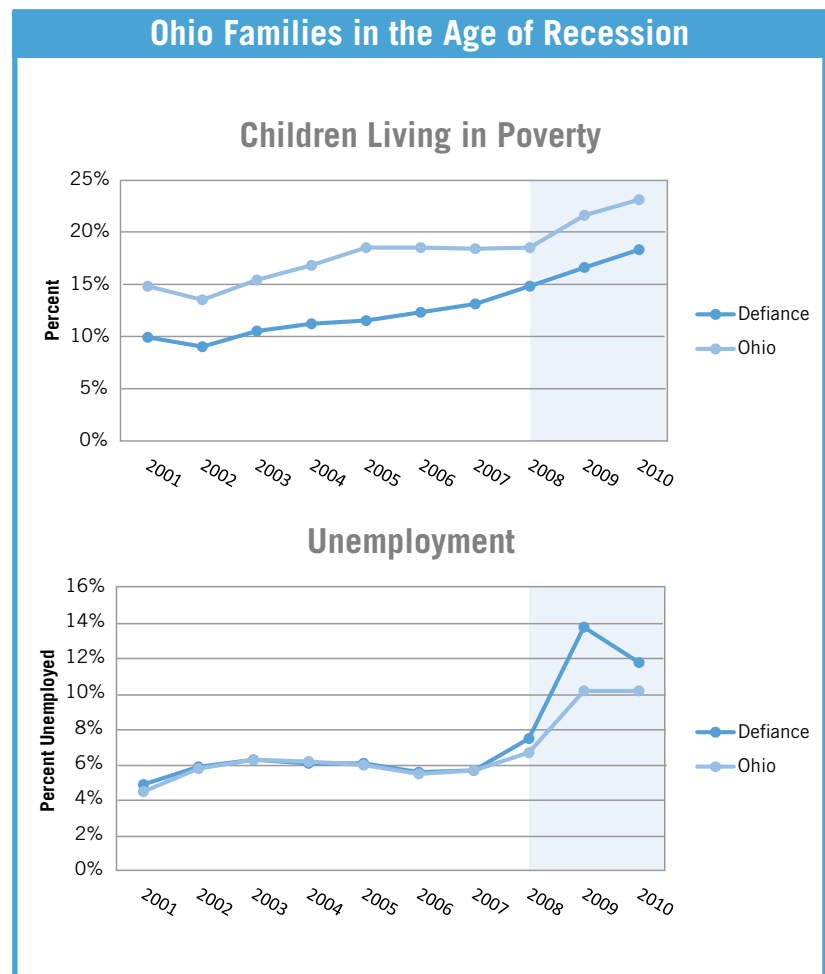


County Seat: Defiance
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 39,037
 Child Population: 9,603



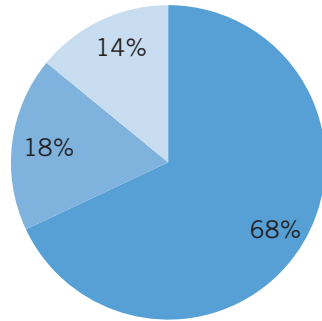
Child Population by Race:
 White-88.9% • Black-2.3% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-14.5%

Indicator	Year	Defiance County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$45,792	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.7%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	18.3%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	25.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	491	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	41.3%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	48.3%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	22	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.6%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	90.3%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	97.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	49	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	18	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	80	23,811



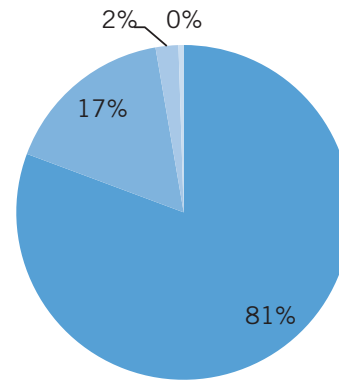
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



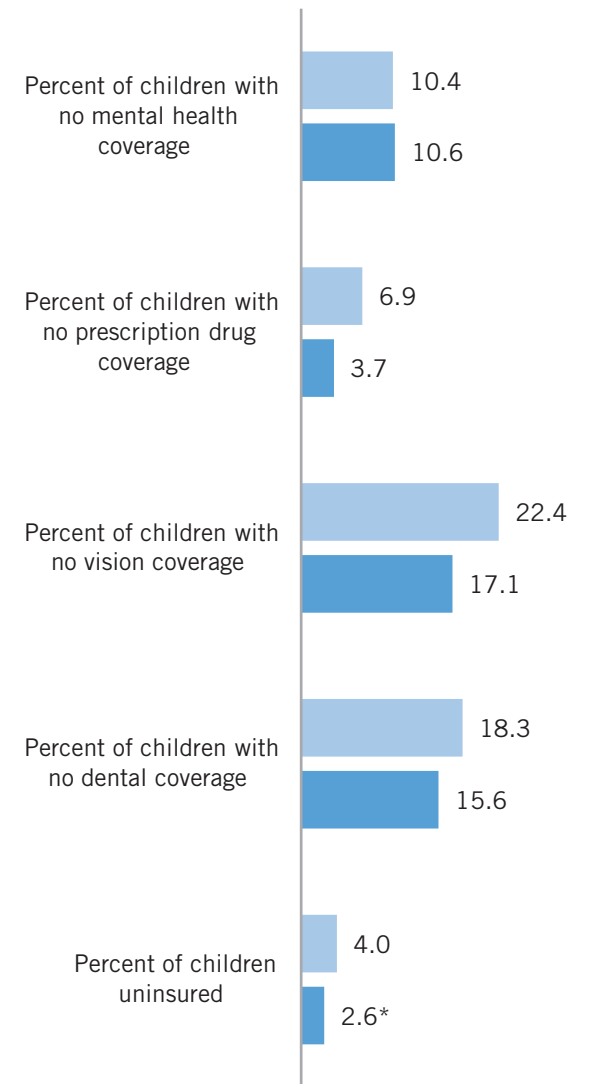
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



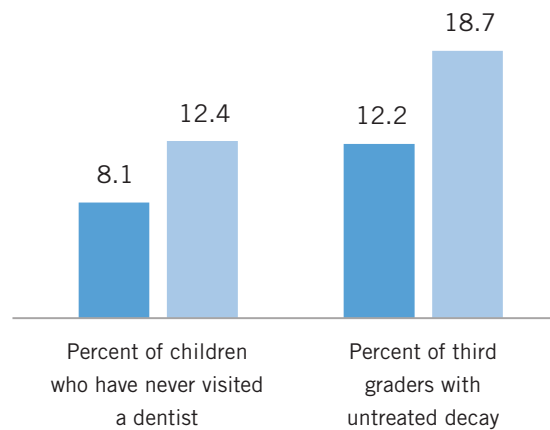
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Defiance



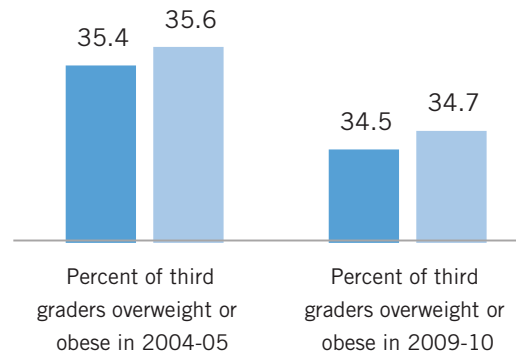
Dental Care

- Defiance
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Defiance
- Ohio



Delaware

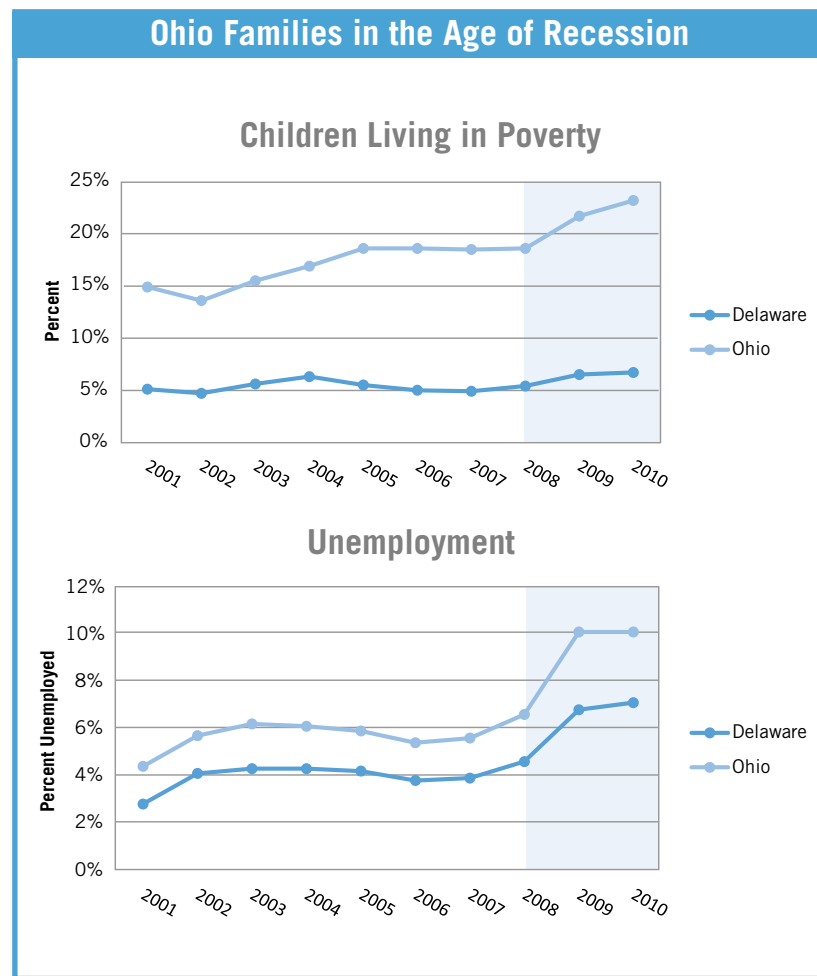


County Seat: Delaware
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 174,214
 Child Population: 50,504



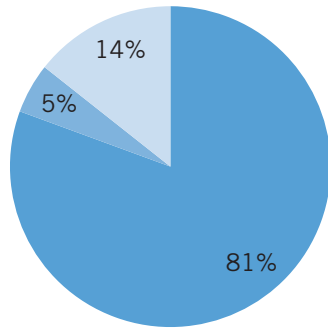
Child Population by Race:
 White-86.8% • Black-3.6% • Asian-4.6% • Latino-3.1%

Indicator	Year	Delaware County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$85,628	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	7.1%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	6.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	7.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,095	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	16.1%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.5%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	15.7%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	24	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	90.6%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	94.1%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	97.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	91	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	42	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	136	23,811



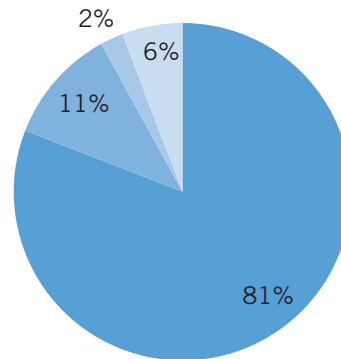
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



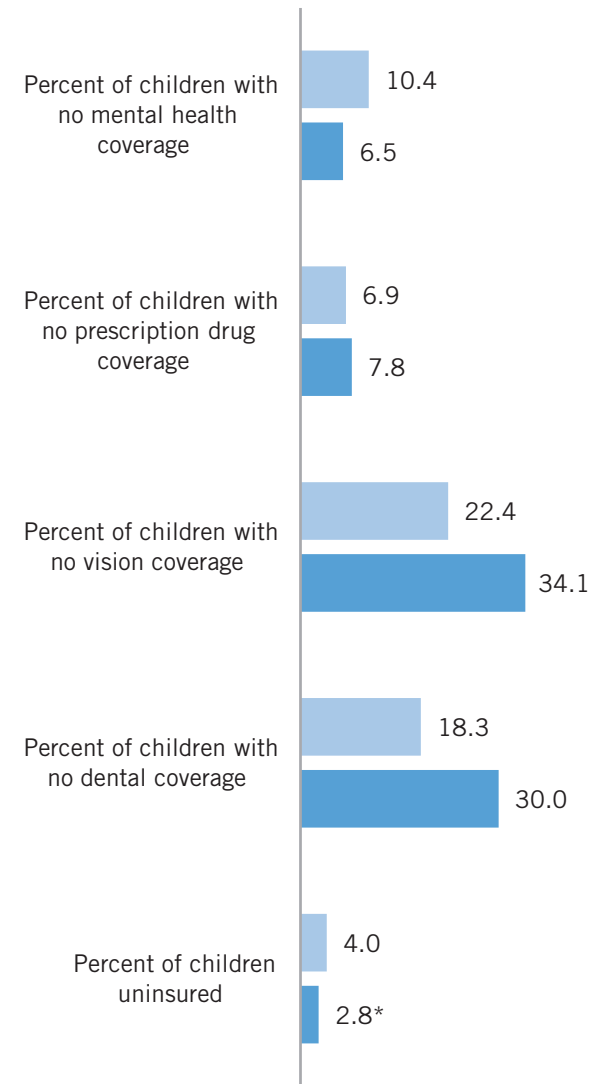
Start of Prenatal Care[‡]

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



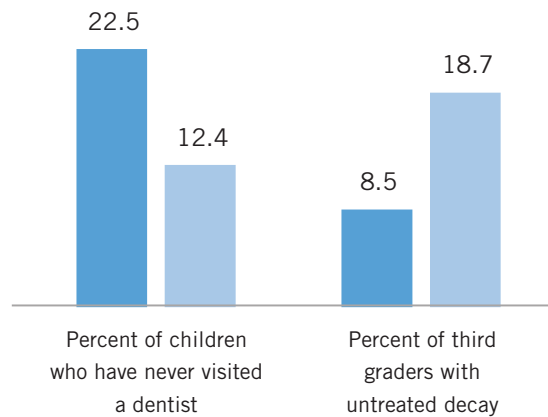
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Delaware



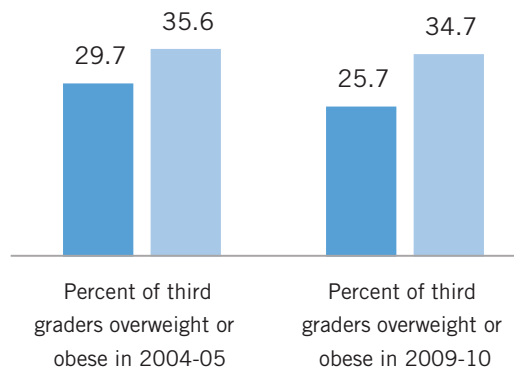
Dental Care

- Delaware
- Ohio

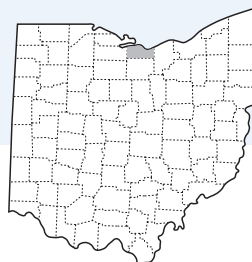


Overweight and Obesity

- Delaware
- Ohio



Erie

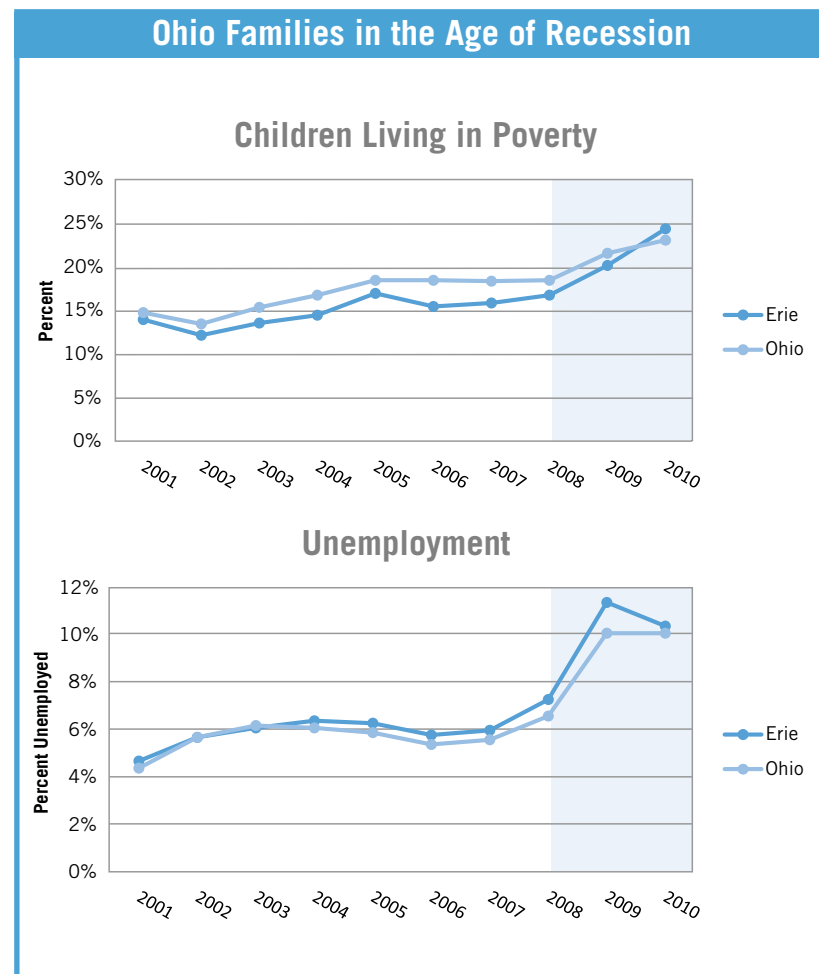


County Seat: Sandusky
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 77,079
 Child Population: 17,145



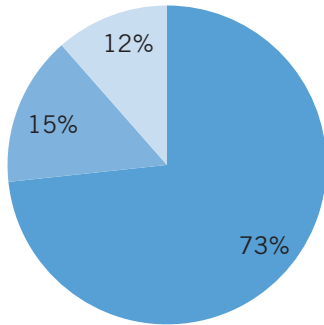
Child Population by Race:
 White-79.1% • Black-11.1% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-6.1%

Indicator	Year	Erie County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$43,935	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	24.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	28.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,290	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	43.5%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	45.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	32	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	77.0%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	85.6%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	92.7%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	112	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	40	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	82	23,811



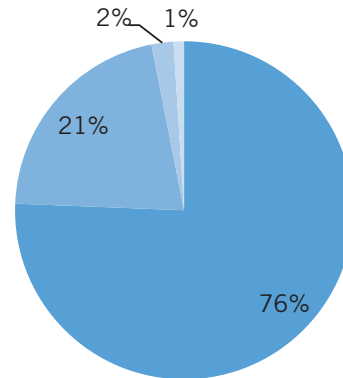
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



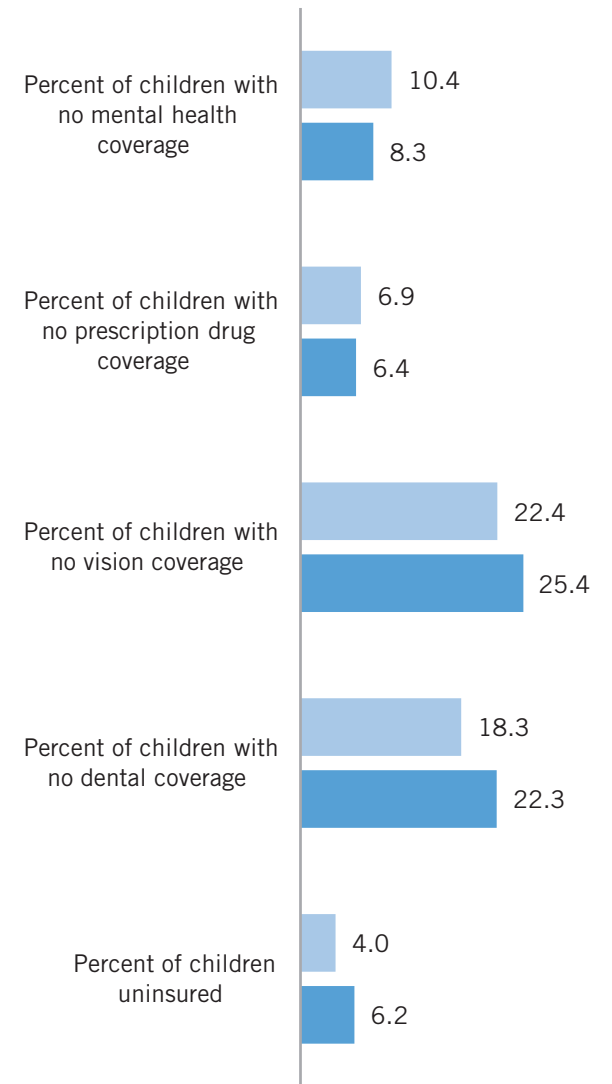
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



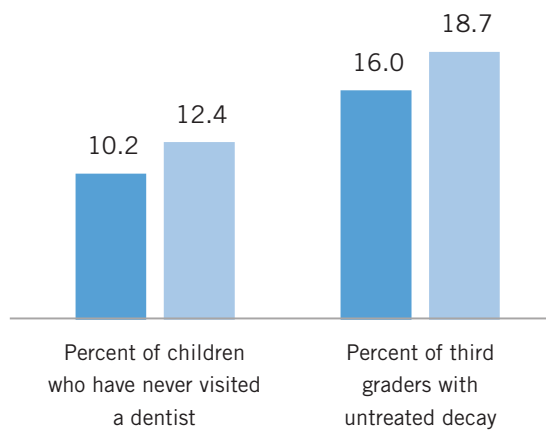
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Erie



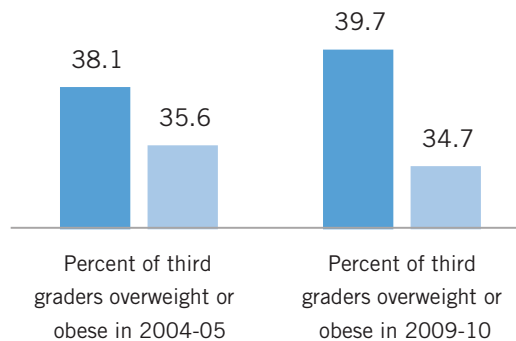
Dental Care

- Erie
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

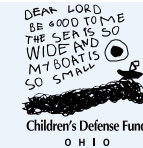
- Erie
- Ohio



Fairfield



County Seat: Lancaster
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 146,156
 Child Population: 38,409

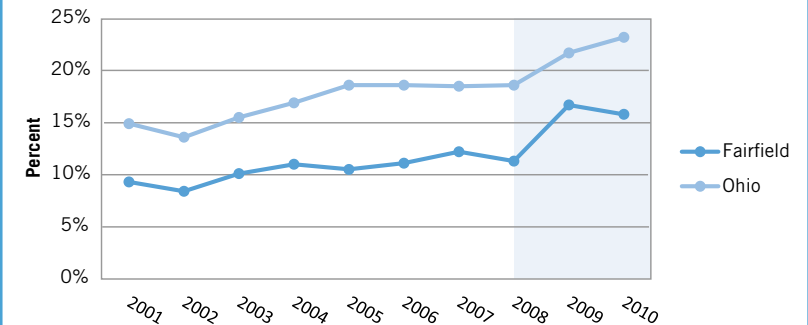


Child Population by Race:
 White–85.4% • Black–7.7% • Asian–1.4% • Latino–2.7%

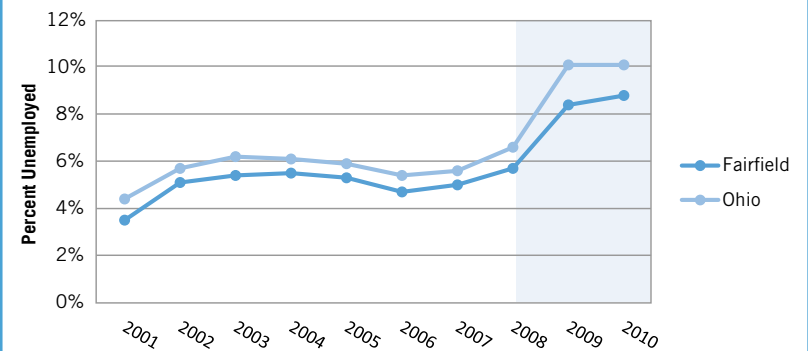
Indicator	Year	Fairfield County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$55,805	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	8.8%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	15.7%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	20.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,792	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	32.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	39.2%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	32	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	83.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.8%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.3%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	244	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	31	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	147	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

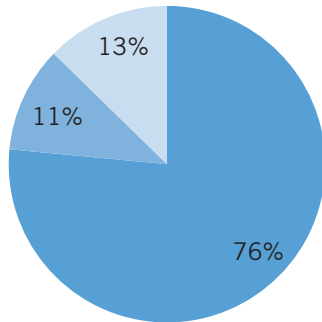


Unemployment



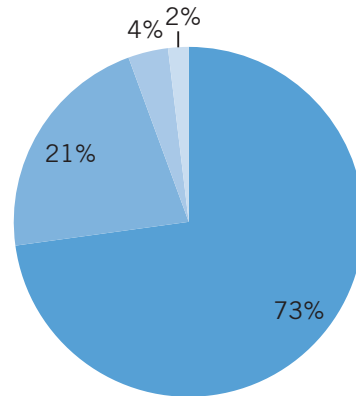
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



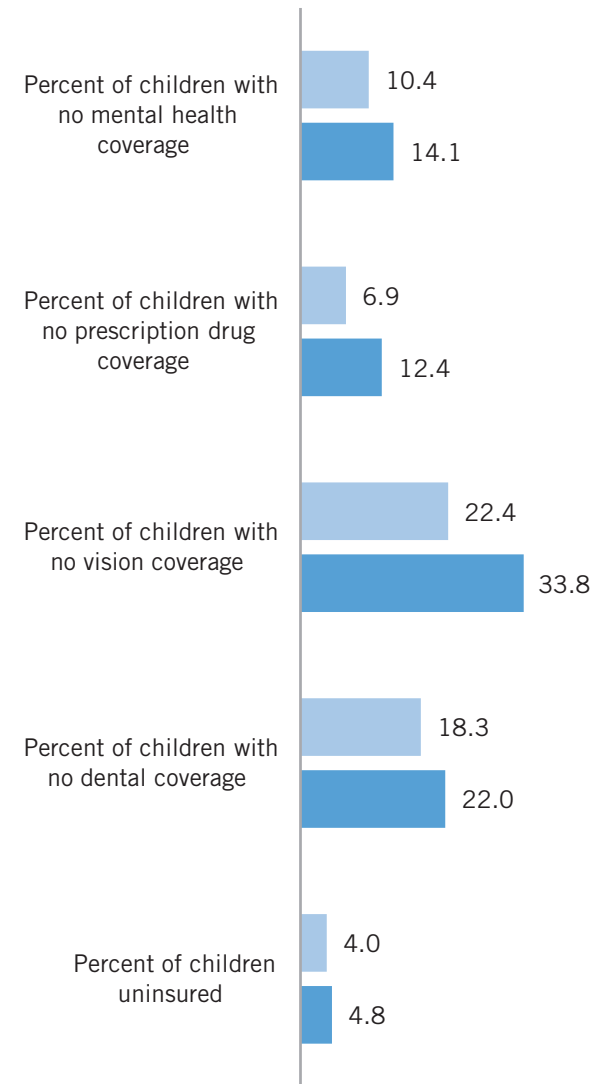
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



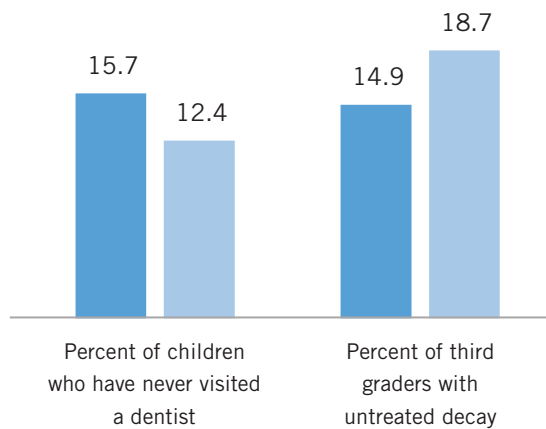
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Fairfield



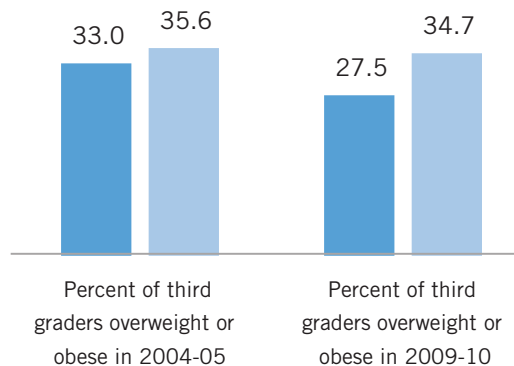
Dental Care

- Fairfield
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

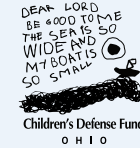
- Fairfield
- Ohio



Fayette



County Seat: Washington Court House
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 29,030
 Child Population: 7,163

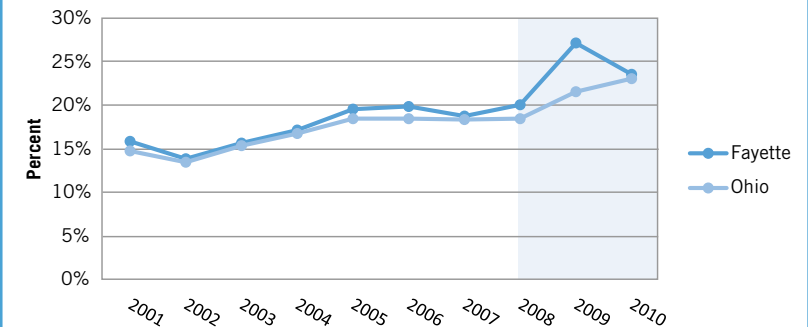


Child Population by Race:
 White-92.2% • Black-1.8% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-2.8%

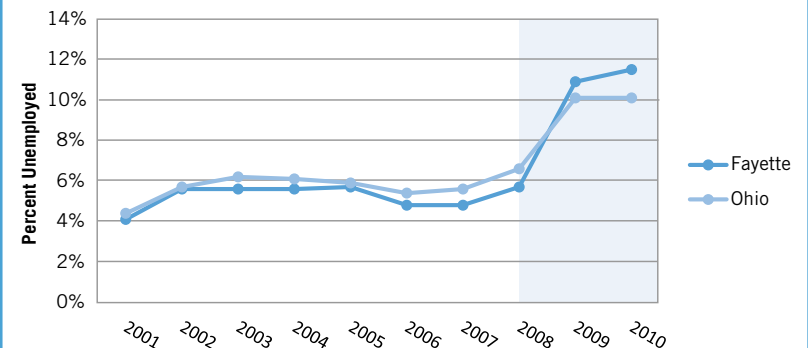
Indicator	Year	Fayette County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$40,250	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	23.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	33.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	460	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	48.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	56.9%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	15	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	80.6%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	81.6%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	92.7%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	91	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	16	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	61	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

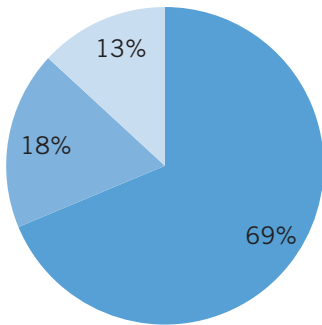


Unemployment



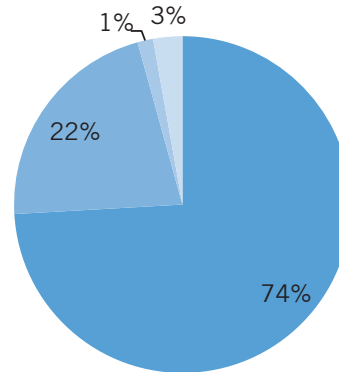
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



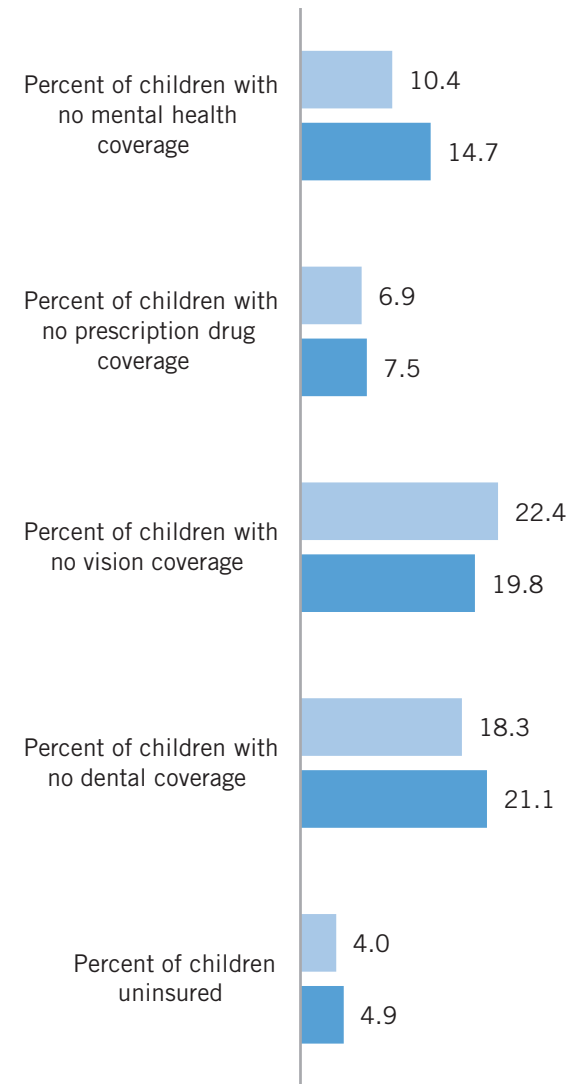
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



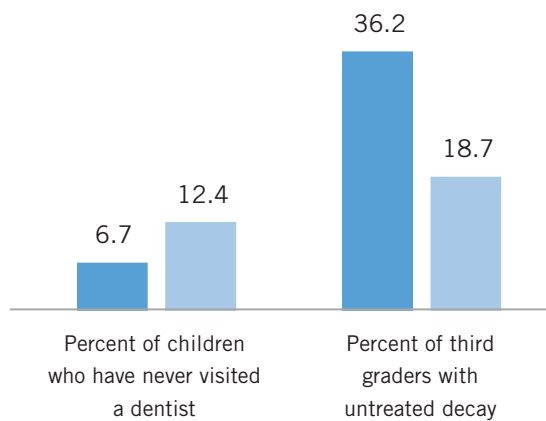
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Fayette



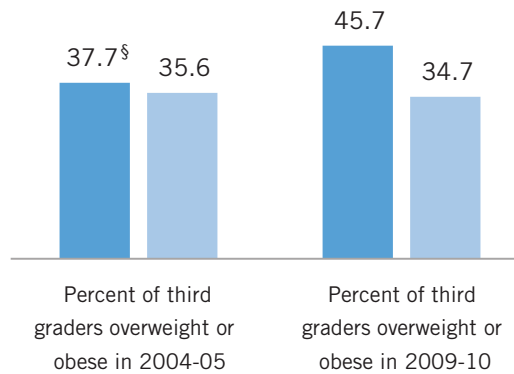
Dental Care

- Fayette
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Fayette
- Ohio



Franklin

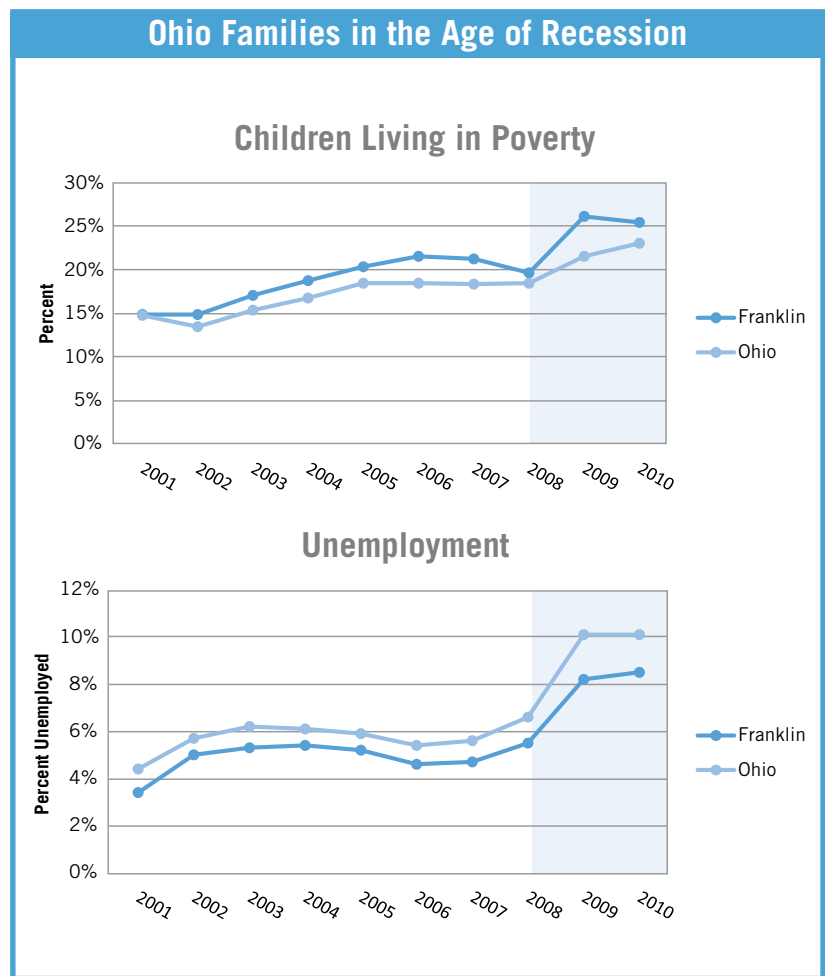


County Seat: Columbus
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 1,163,414
 Child Population: 2,78,542



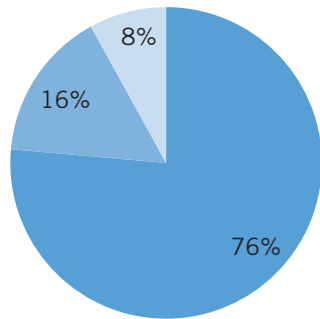
Child Population by Race:
 White-58.2% • Black-27.6% • Asian-3.6% • Latino-7.4%

Indicator	Year	Franklin County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$47,621	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	8.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	25.5%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	34.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	27,646	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	48.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	51.1%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	514	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	74.9%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	80.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	70.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	3,955	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	638	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	2,507	23,811



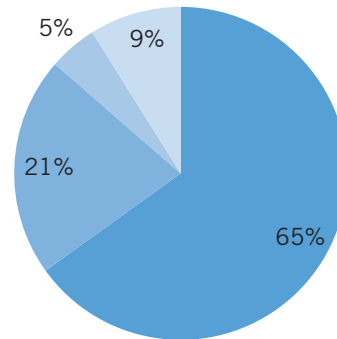
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



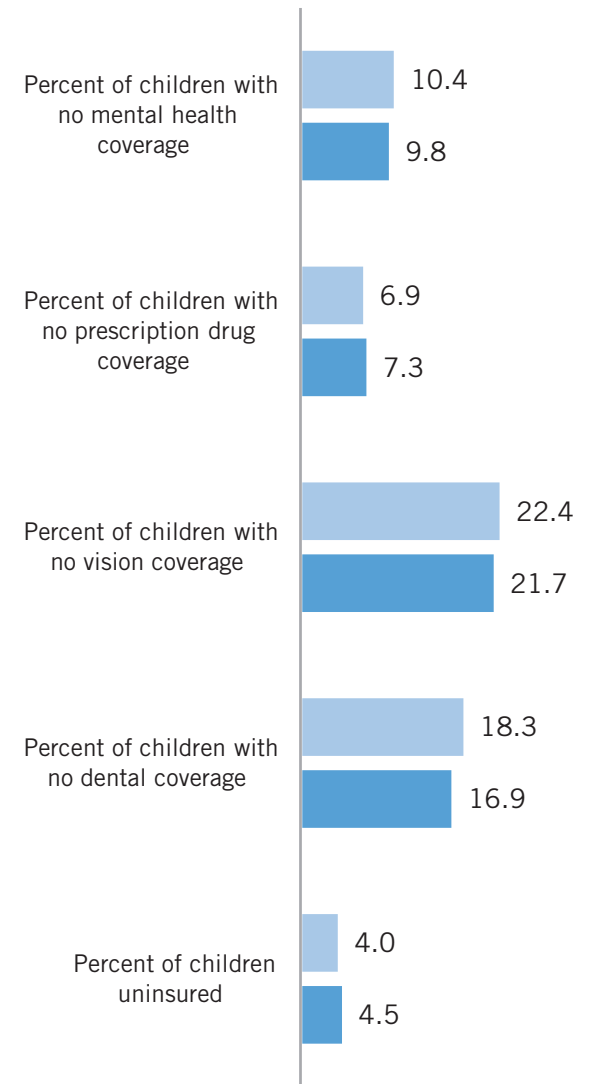
Start of Prenatal Care †

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



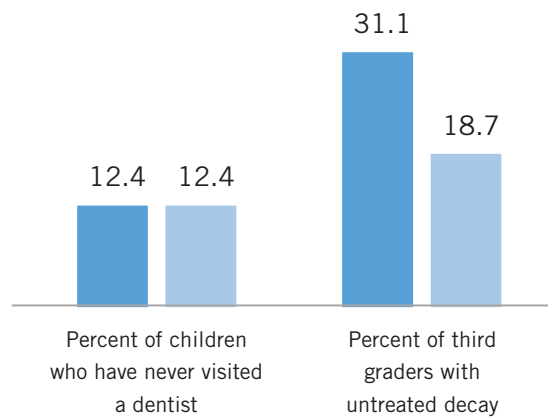
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Franklin



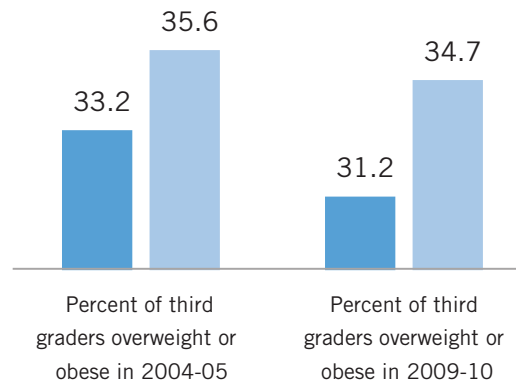
Dental Care

- Franklin
- Ohio

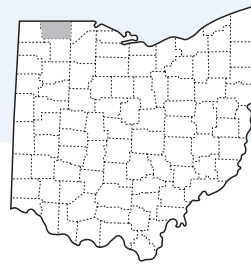


Overweight and Obesity

- Franklin
- Ohio



Fulton



County Seat: Wauseon
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 42,698
 Child Population: 11,009

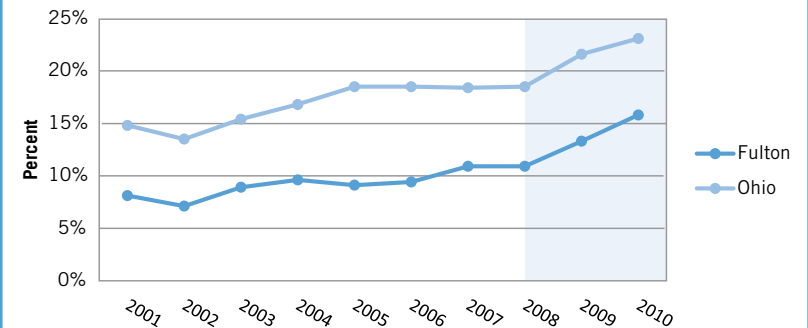


Child Population by Race:
 White-91.5% • Black-0.7% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-12.9%

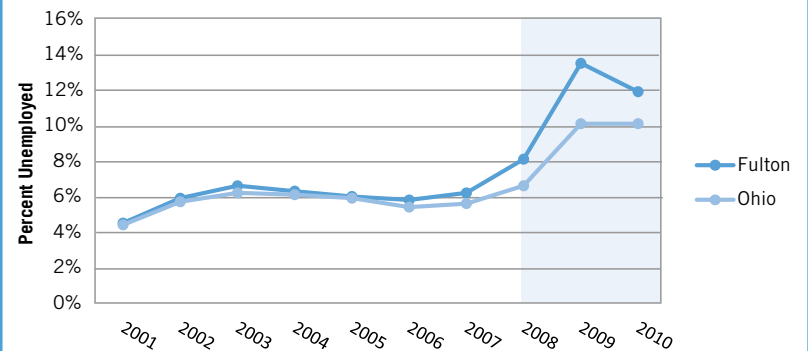
Indicator	Year	Fulton County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$49,909	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.9%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	15.8%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	18.6%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	431	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	34.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	5.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	38.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	10	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	81.0%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	91.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	97.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	17	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	26	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	151	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

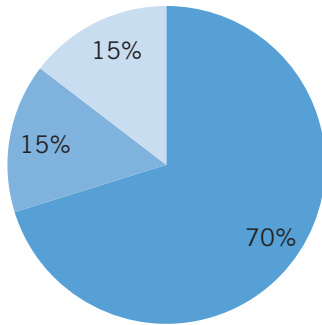


Unemployment



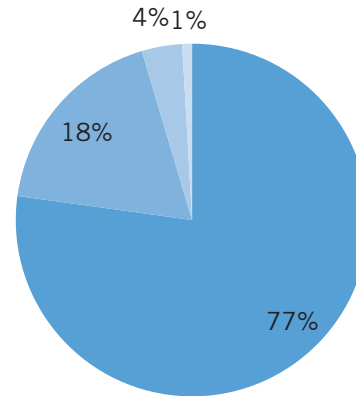
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



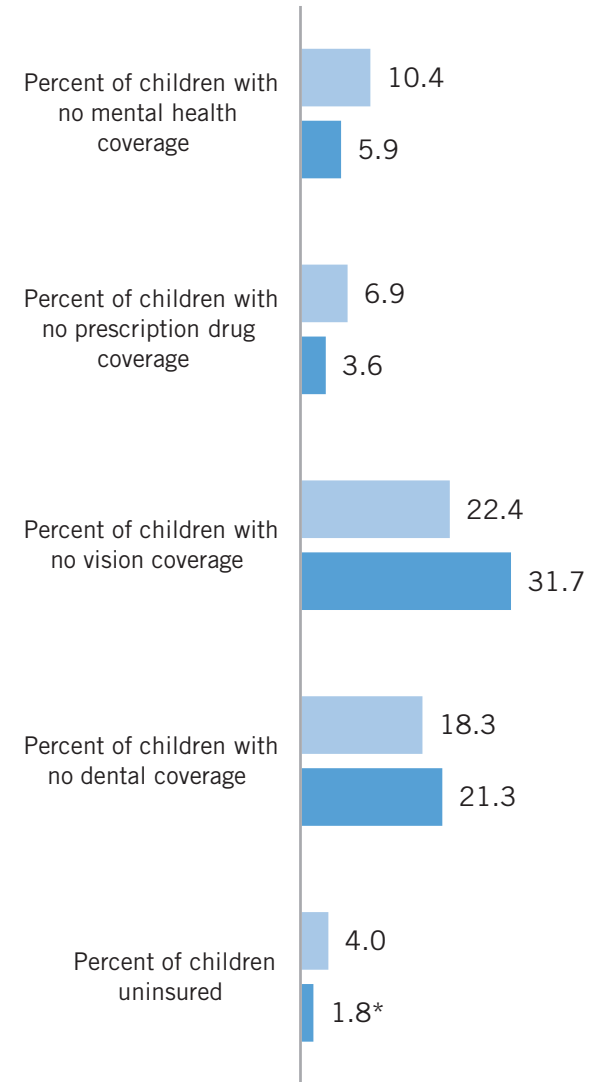
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



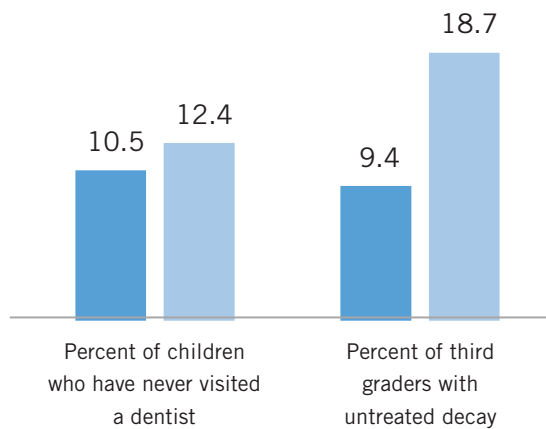
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Fulton



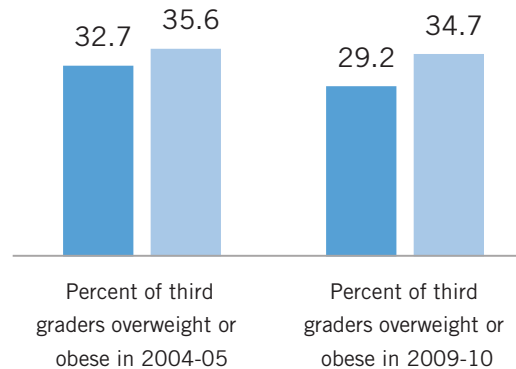
Dental Care

- Fulton
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Fulton
- Ohio



Gallia



County Seat: Gallipolis
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 30,934
 Child Population: 7,352

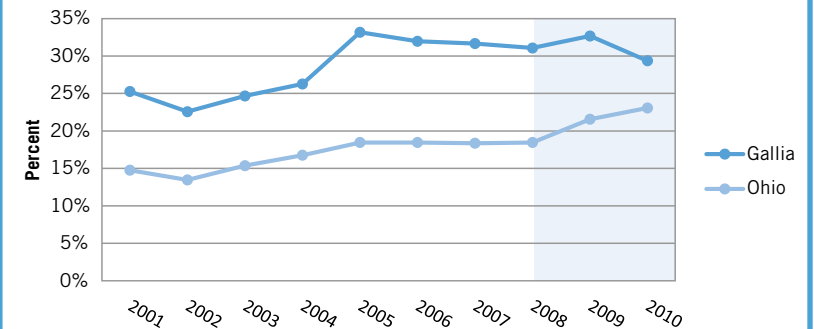


Child Population by Race:
 White–92.7% • Black–3.1% • Asian–0.5% • Latino–1.3%

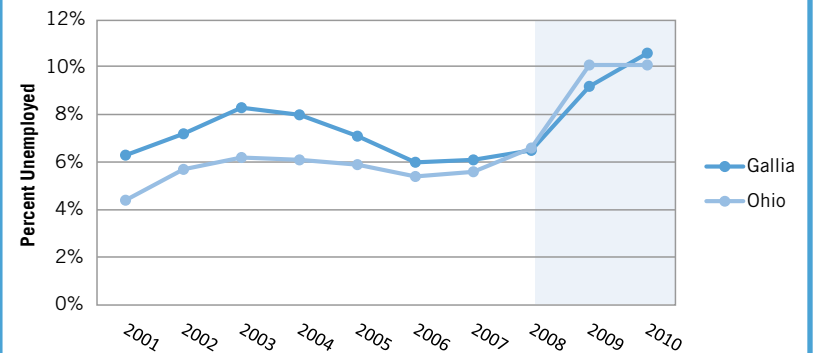
Indicator	Year	gallia County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$37,923	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.6%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	29.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	35.3%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	329	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	57.3%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	62.8%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	20	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	80.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	91.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	82.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	36	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	12	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	44	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

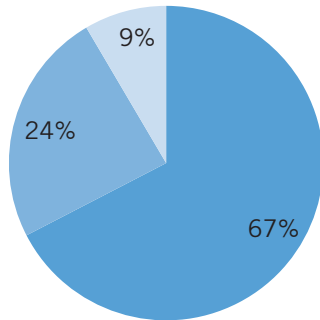


Unemployment



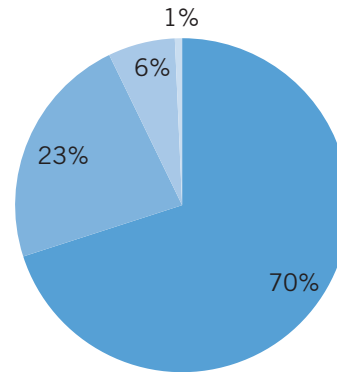
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



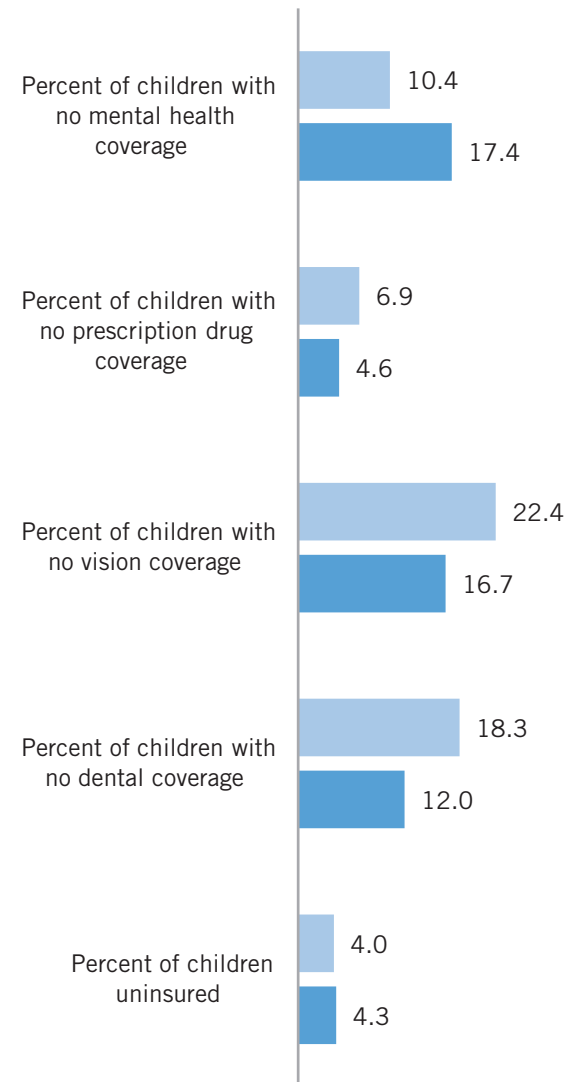
Start of Prenatal Care †

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



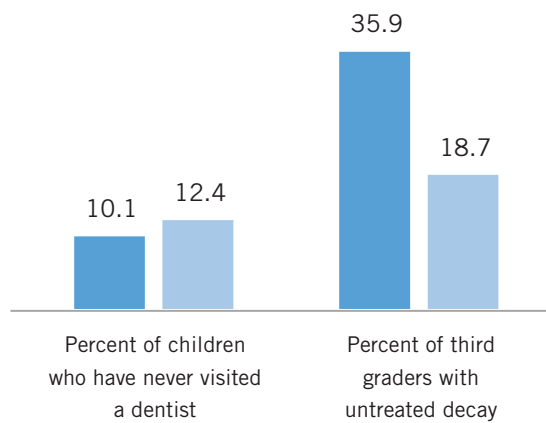
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Gallia



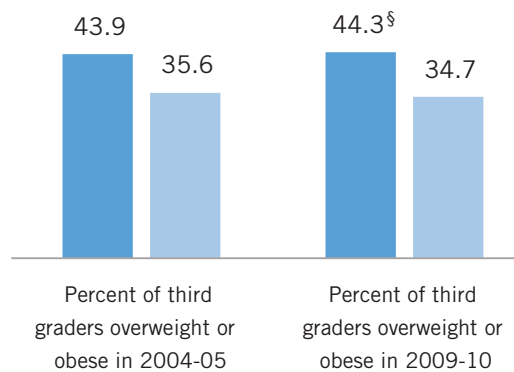
Dental Care

- Gallia
- Ohio

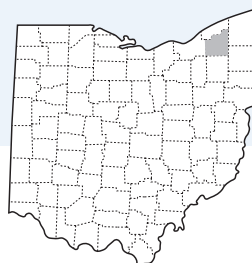


Overweight and Obesity

- Gallia
- Ohio



Geauga

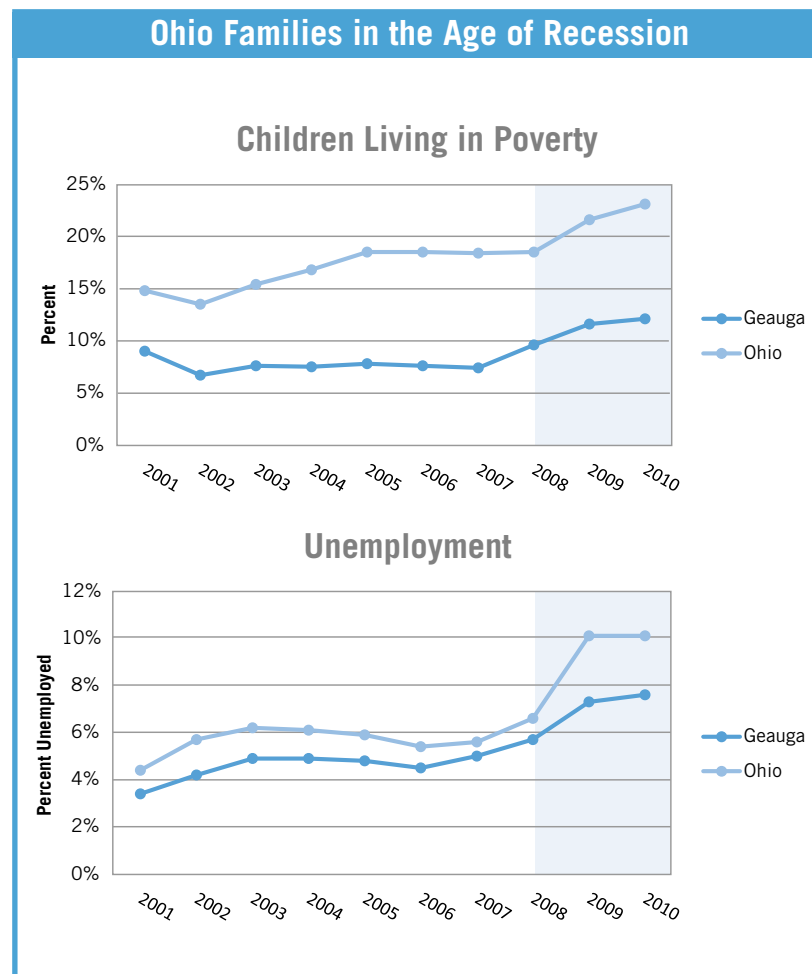


County Seat: Chardon
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 93,389
 Child Population: 24,237



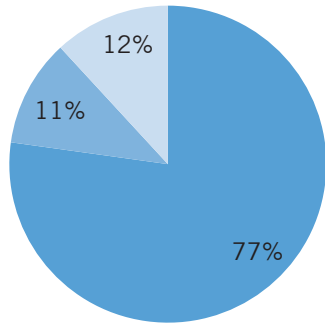
Child Population by Race:
 White-95.7% • Black-1.2% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-1.7%

Indicator	Year	Geauga County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$63,172	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	7.6%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	12.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	6.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	450	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	18.5%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.2%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	15.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	8	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	91.8%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	94.3%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	97.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	49	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	9	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	71	23,811



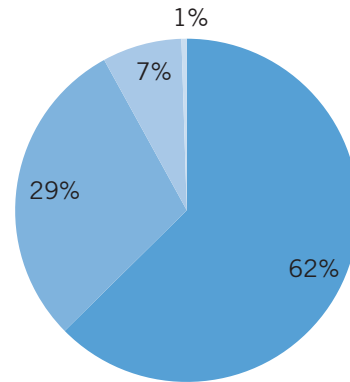
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



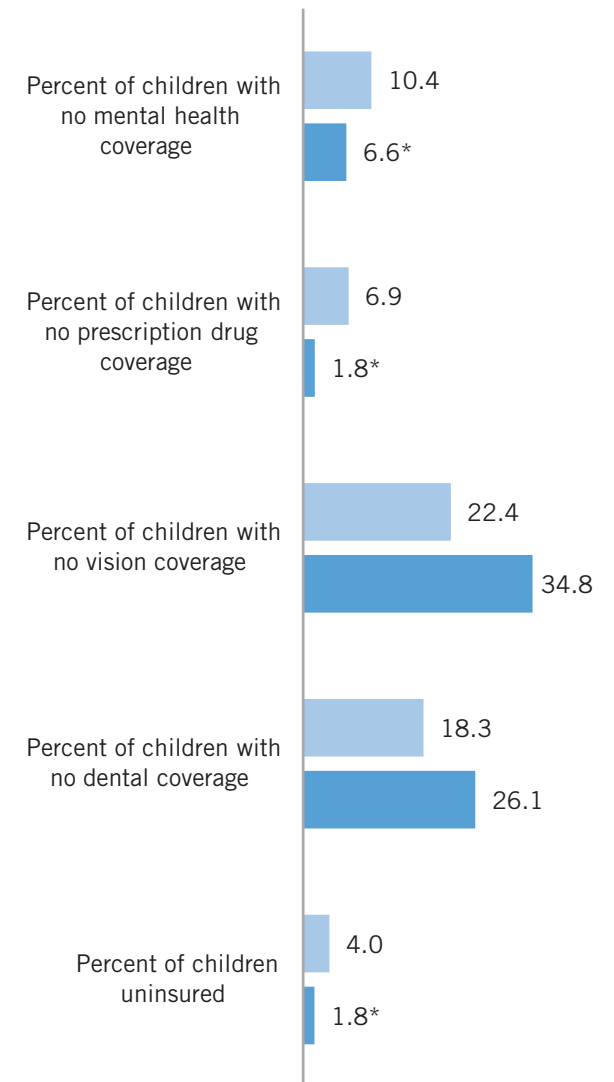
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



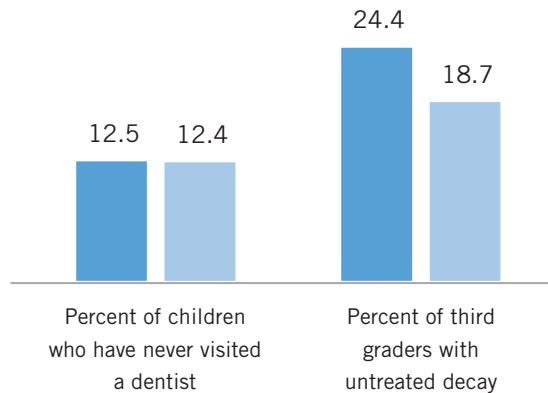
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Geauga



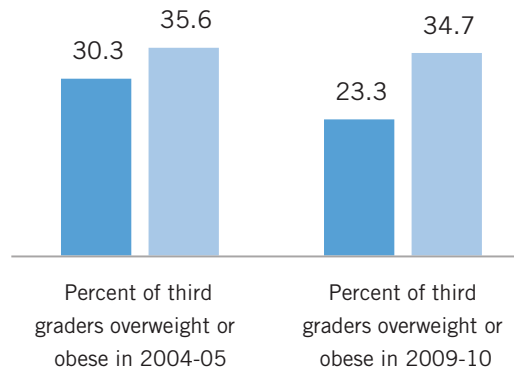
Dental Care

- Geauga
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Geauga
- Ohio



Greene



County Seat: Xenia
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 161,573
 Child Population: 35,133

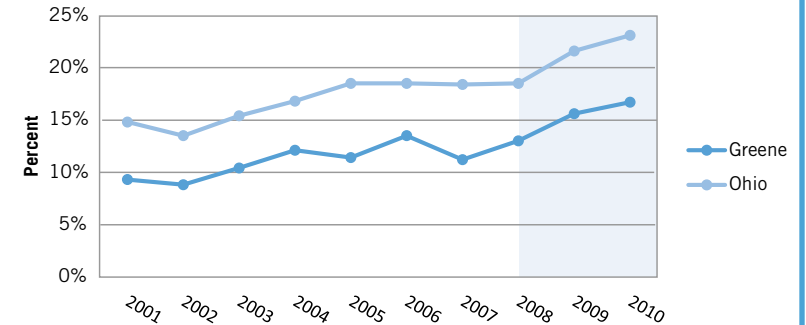


Child Population by Race:
 White-83.0% • Black-6.9% • Asian-2.8% • Latino-3.2%

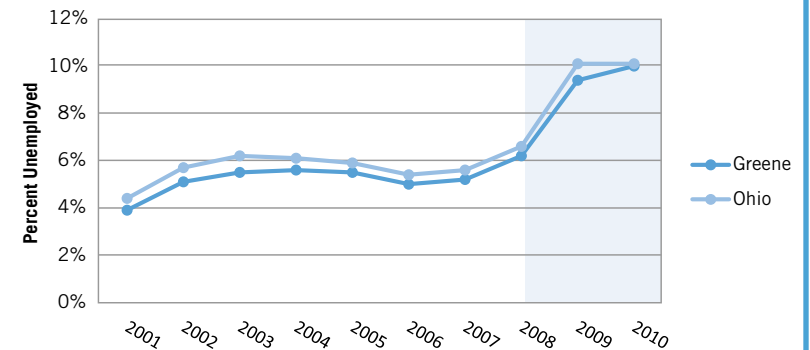
Indicator	Year	Greene County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$52,056	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.0%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	16.7%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	18.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,903	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	32.1%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	34.1%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	53	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	82.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	88.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	251	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	60	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	183	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

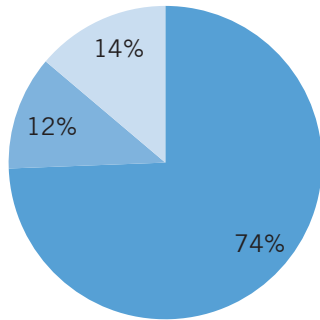


Unemployment



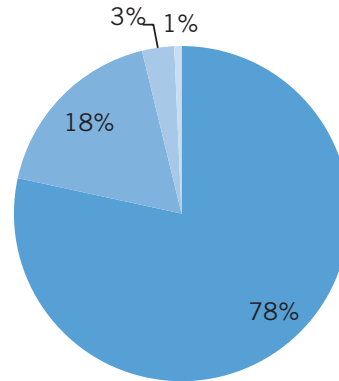
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



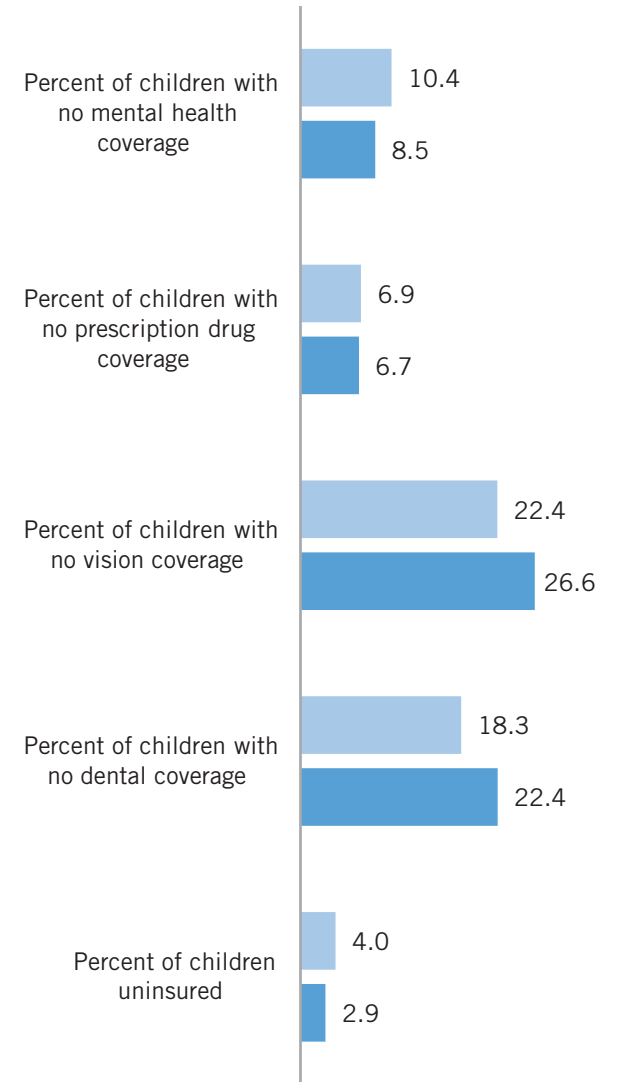
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



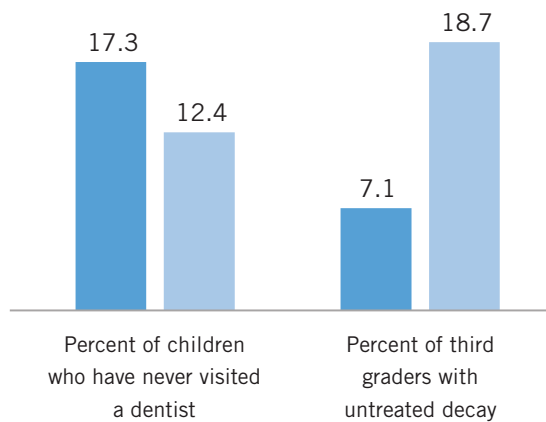
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Greene



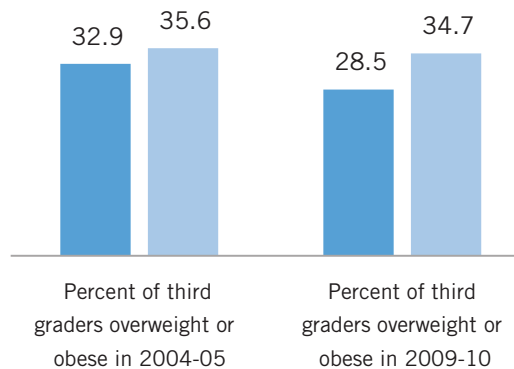
Dental Care

- Greene
- Ohio

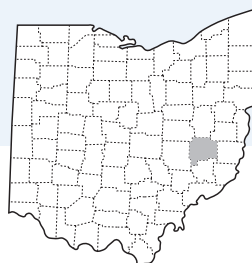


Overweight and Obesity

- Greene
- Ohio



Guernsey

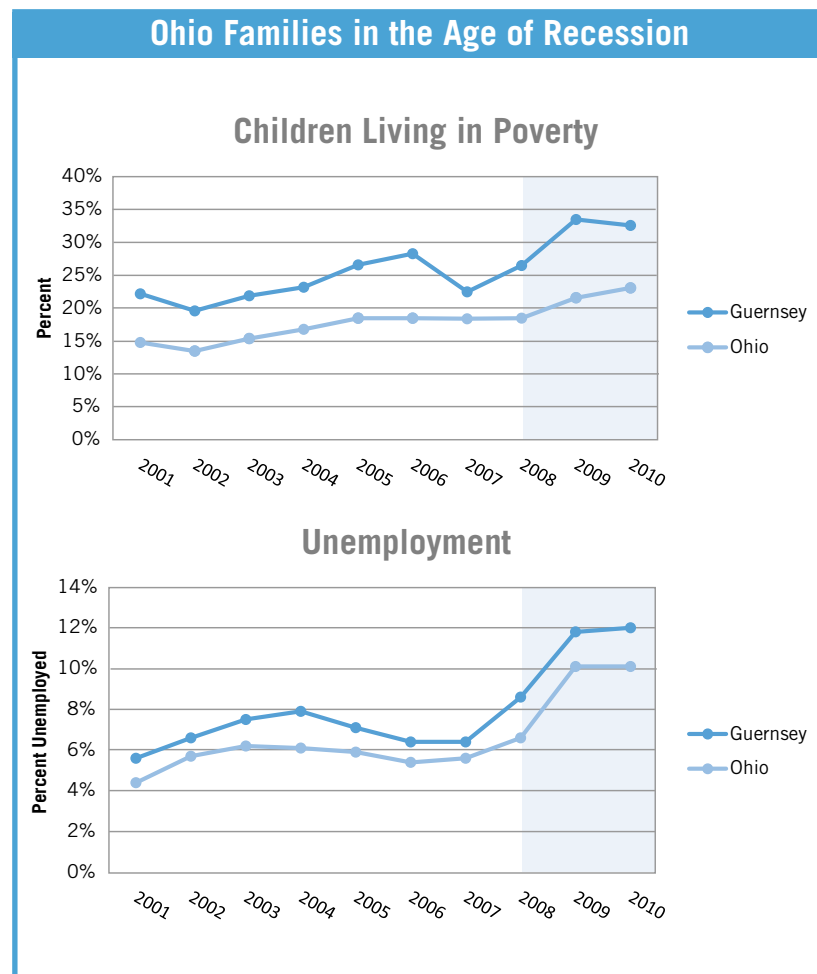


County Seat: Cambridge
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 40,087
 Child Population: 9,615



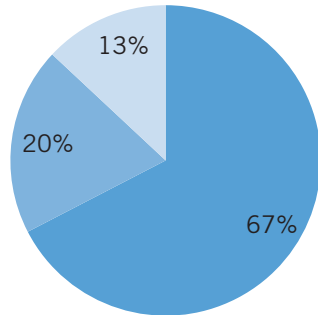
Child Population by Race:
 White-92.9% • Black-2.0% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-1.6%

Indicator	Year	Guernsey County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$35,654	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.0%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	32.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	36.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	618	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	59.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.1%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	61.9%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	13	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	76.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	83.9%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	87.9%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	91	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	17	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	51	23,811



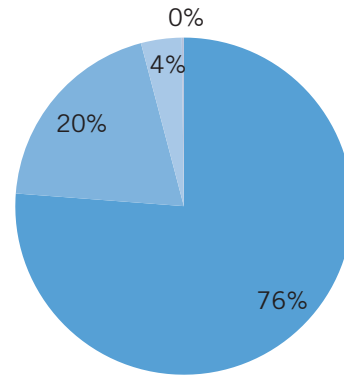
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



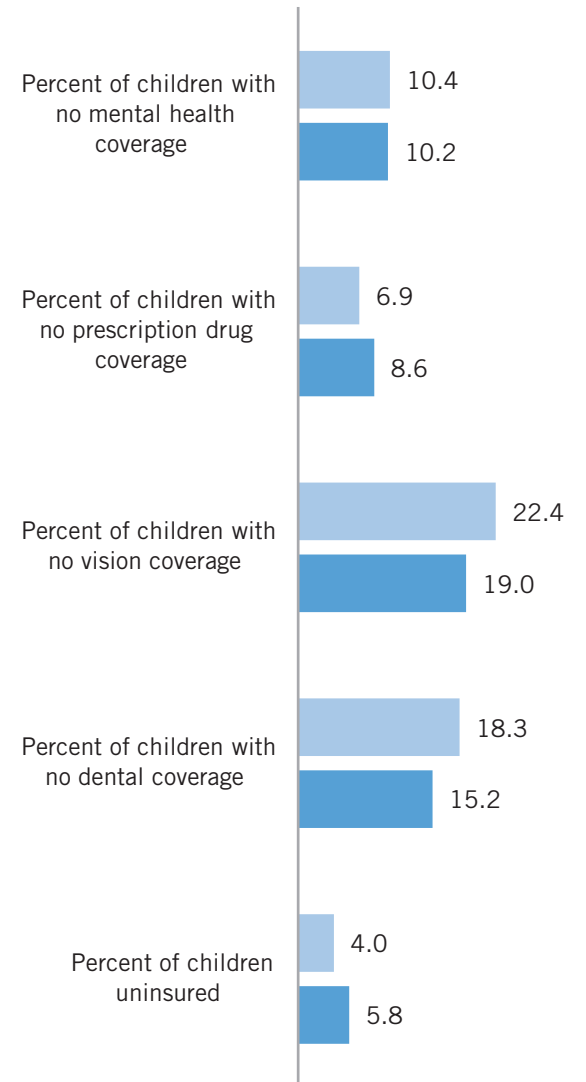
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



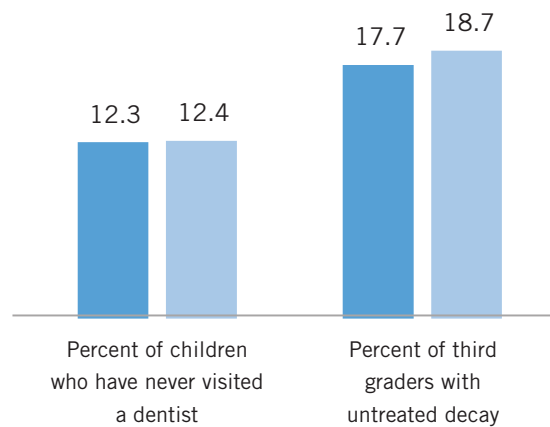
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Guernsey



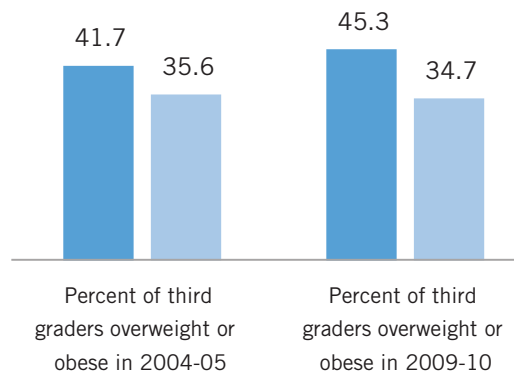
Dental Care

- Guernsey
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Guernsey
- Ohio



Hamilton



County Seat: Cincinnati
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 802,374
 Child Population: 189,640

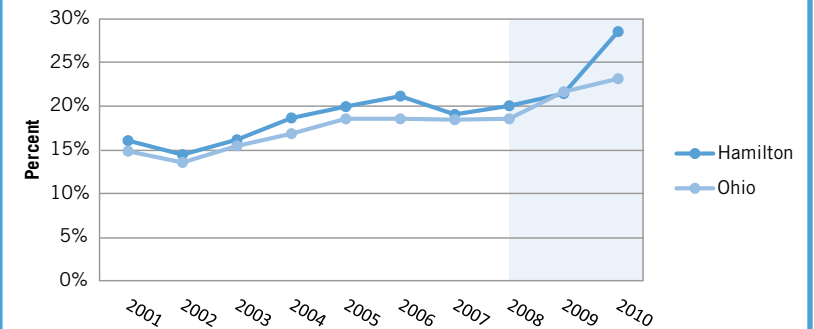


Child Population by Race:
 White–59.4% • Black–31.9% • Asian–1.8% • Latino–3.8%

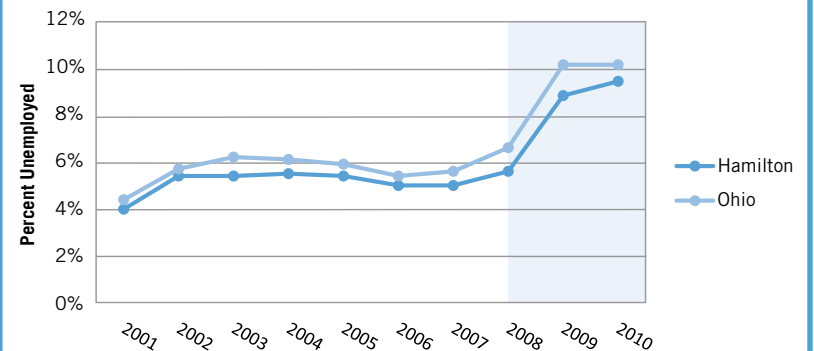
Indicator	Year	Hamilton County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$46,359	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	28.5%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	31.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	24,854	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	48.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	10.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	43.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	407	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	75.0%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	81.3%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	80.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	2,033	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	529	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	1,765	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

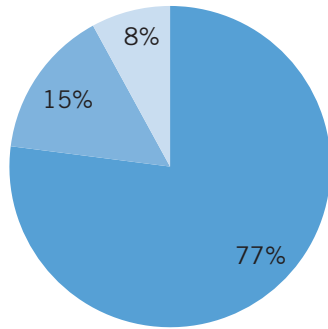


Unemployment



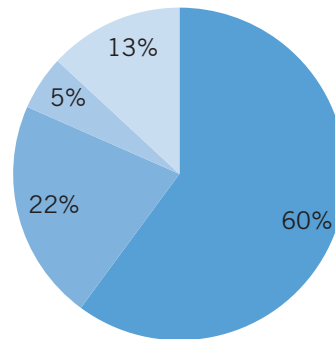
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



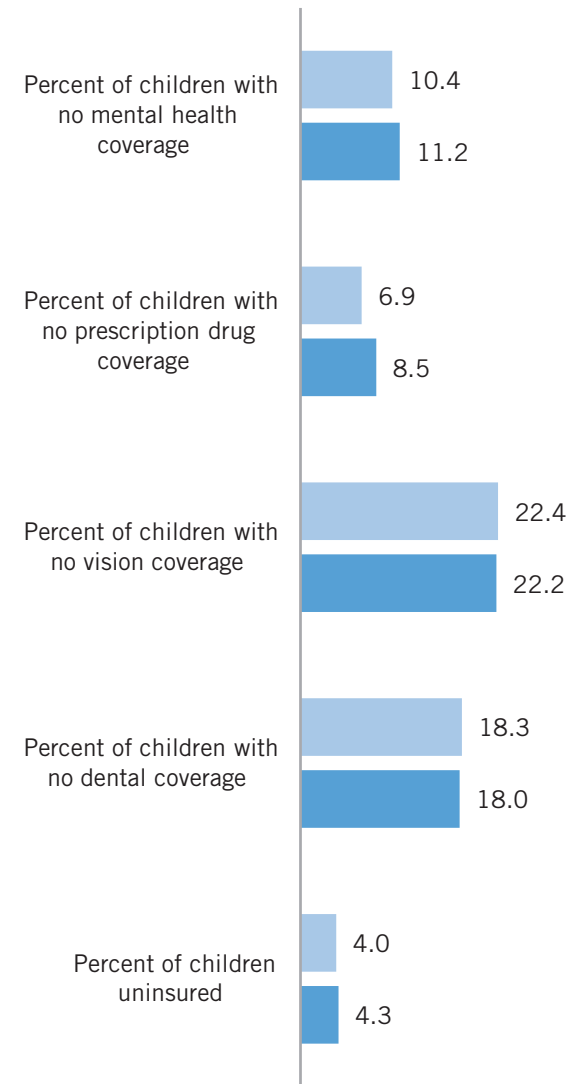
Start of Prenatal Care †

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



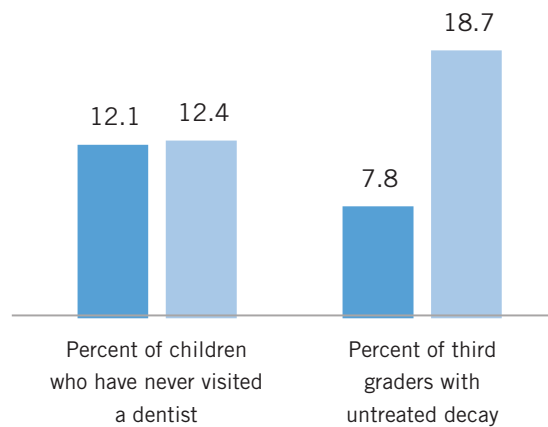
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Hamilton



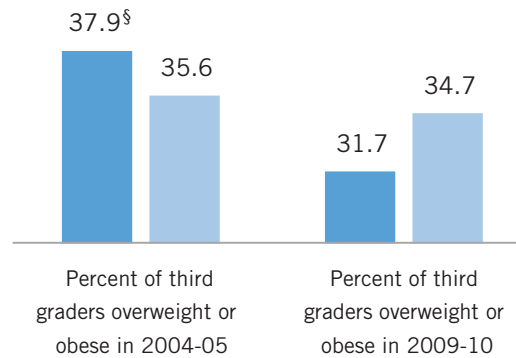
Dental Care

- Hamilton
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Hamilton
- Ohio



Hancock

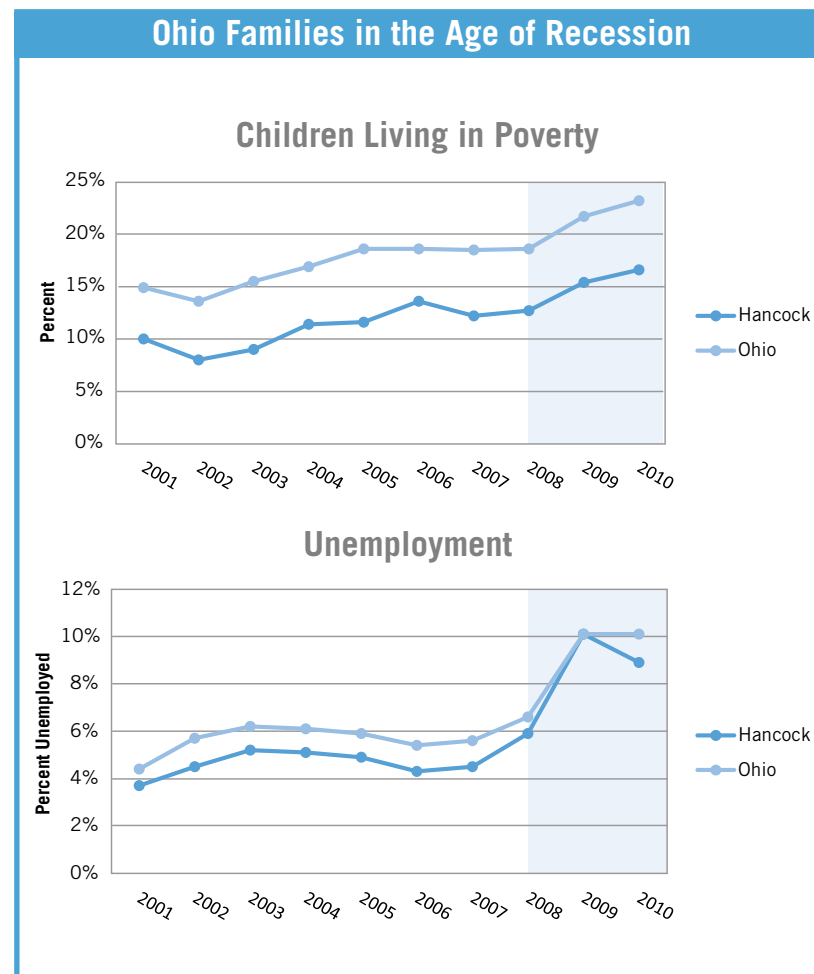


County Seat: Findlay
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 74,782
 Child Population: 17,628



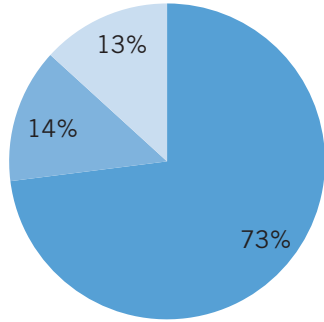
Child Population by Race:
 White-89.6% • Black-1.9% • Asian-1.7% • Latino-7.7%

Indicator	Year	Hancock County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$49,918	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	8.9%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	16.5%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	20.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	735	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	32.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	37.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	30	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	84.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	90.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	90.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	85	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	21	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	129	23,811



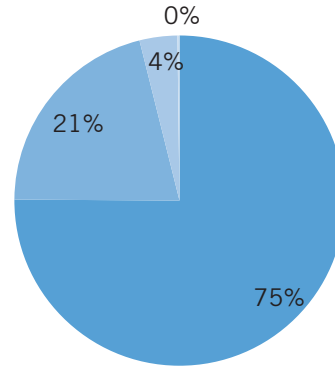
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



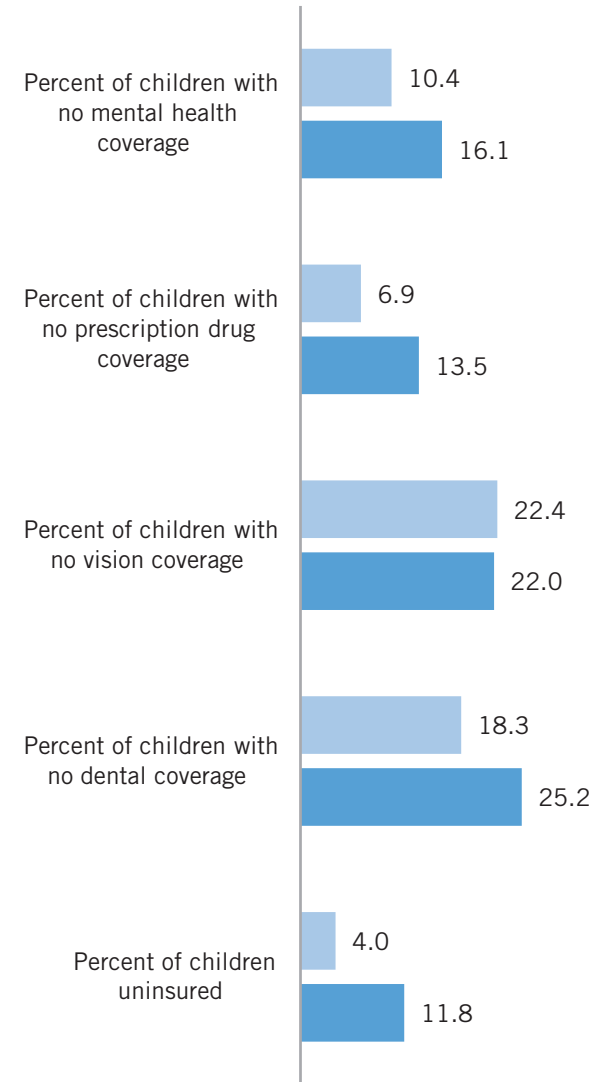
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



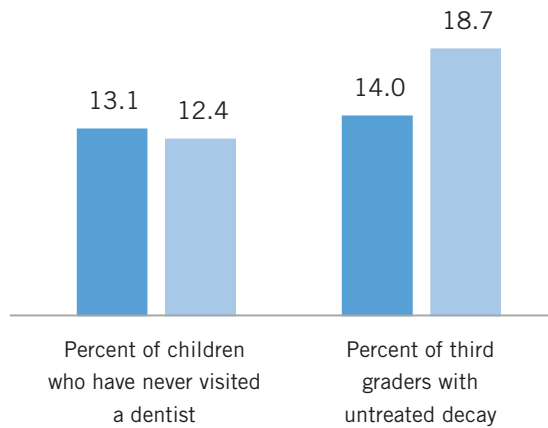
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Hancock



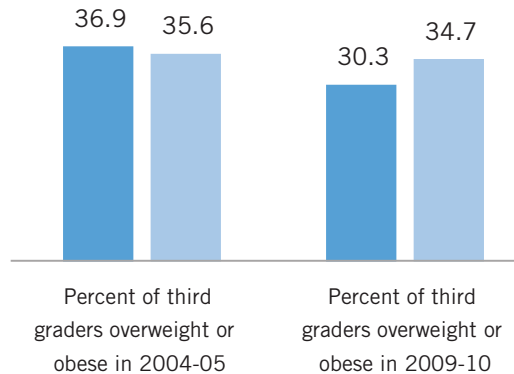
Dental Care

- Hancock
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Hancock
- Ohio



Hardin



County Seat: Kenton
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 32,058
 Child Population: 7,560

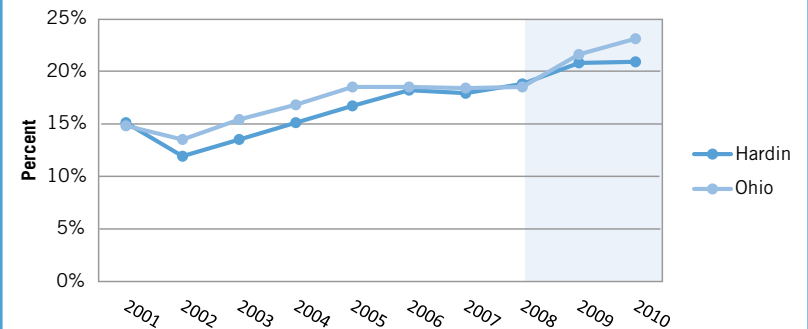


Child Population by Race:
 White-95.5% • Black-0.6% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-2.0%

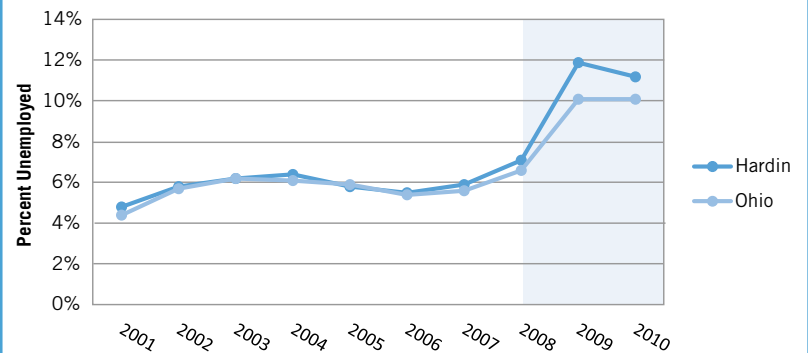
Indicator	Year	Hardin County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$40,710	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.2%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	20.9%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	23.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	174	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	45.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.2%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	46.9%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	17	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	81.8%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	88.6%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	94.1%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	19	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	19	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	88	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

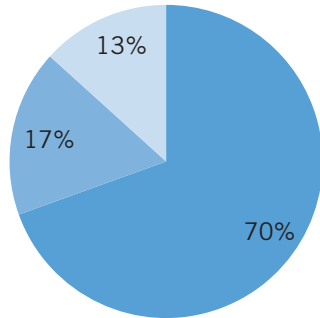


Unemployment



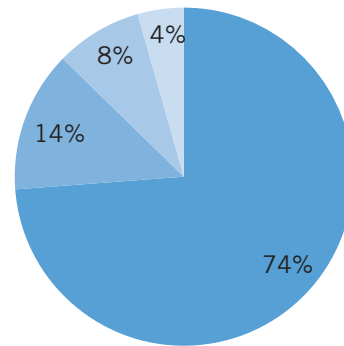
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



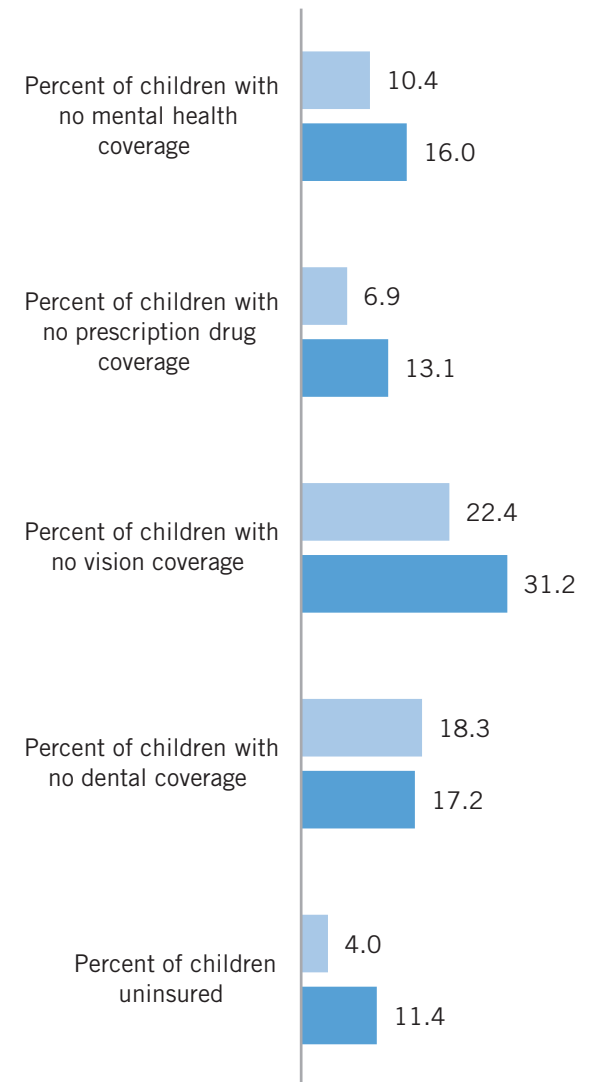
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



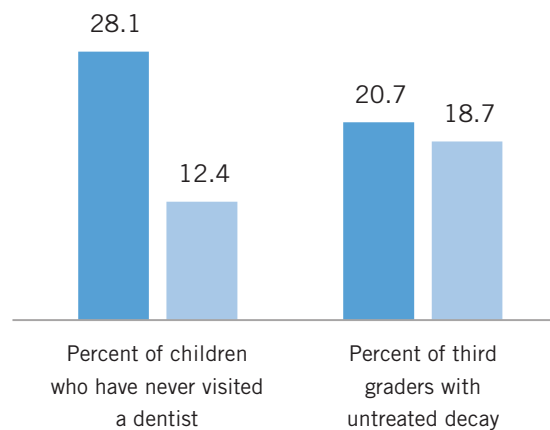
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Hardin



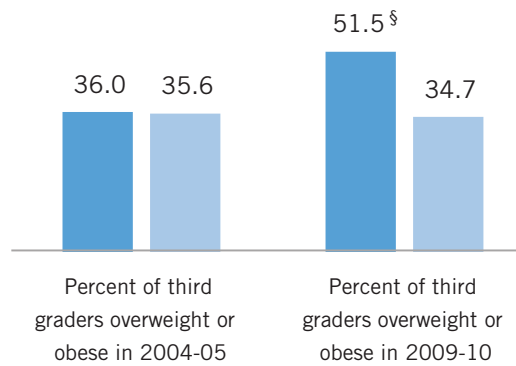
Dental Care

- Hardin
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Hardin
- Ohio



Harrison

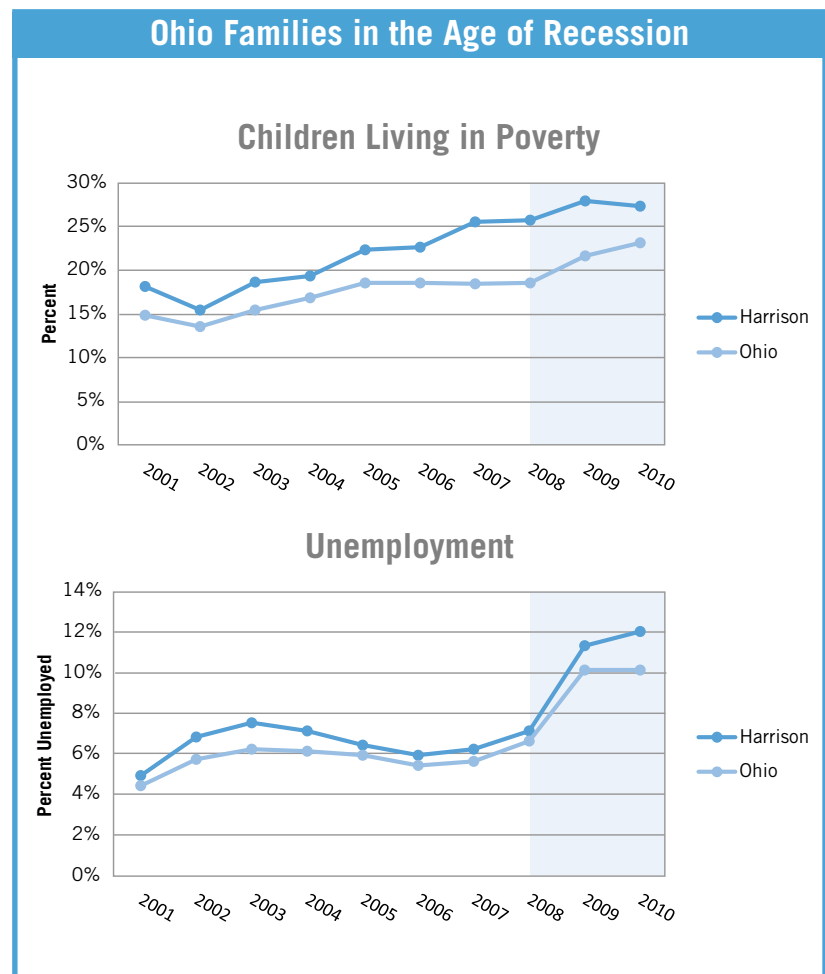


County Seat: Cadiz
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 15,864
 Child Population: 3,472



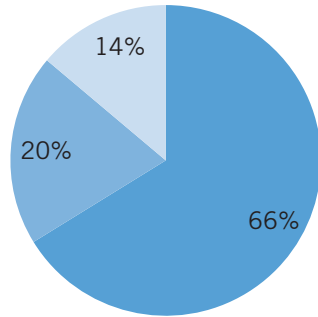
Child Population by Race:
 White-93.4% • Black-1.8% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-0.9%

Indicator	Year	Harrison County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$36,074	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.0%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	27.3%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	32.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	91	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	51.6%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	60.3%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	5	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	63.7%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	78.1%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	89.9%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	14	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	9	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	25	23,811



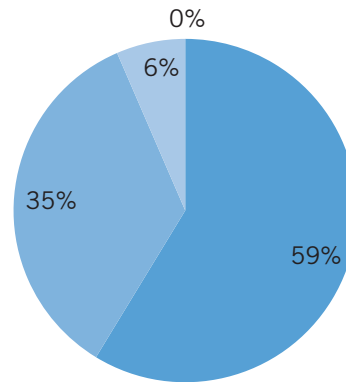
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



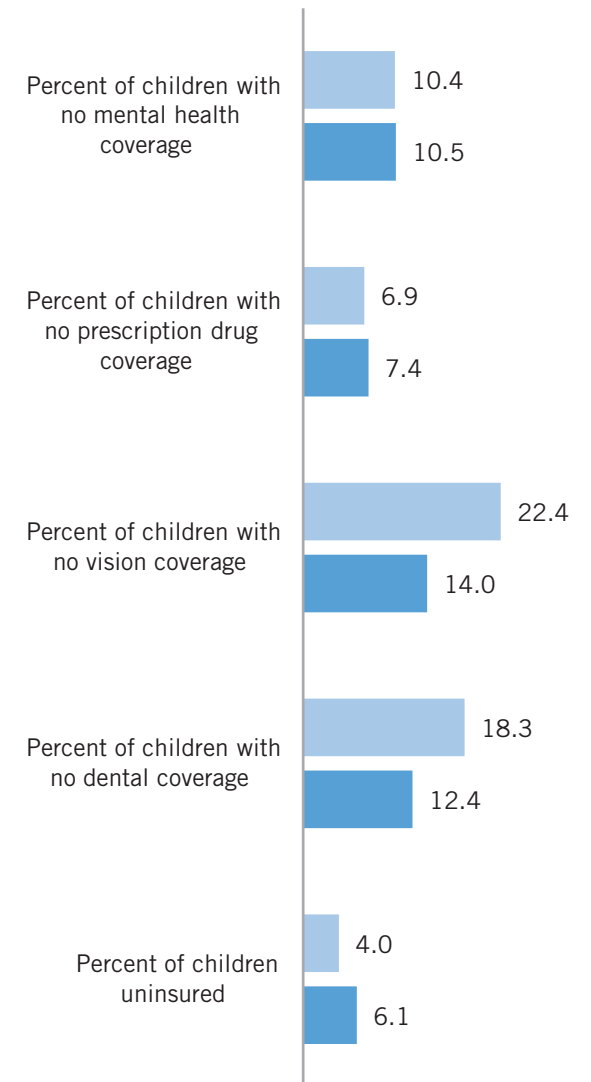
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



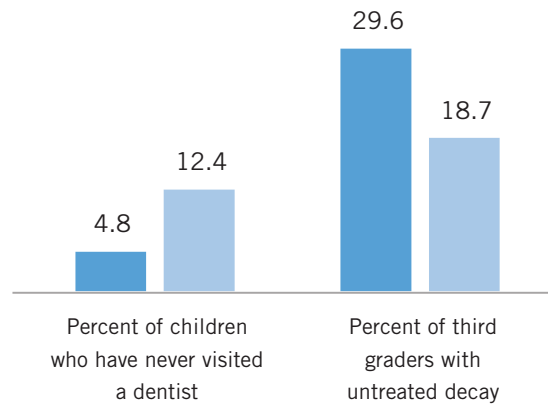
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Harrison



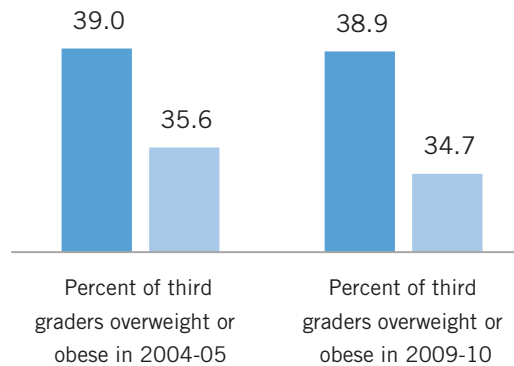
Dental Care

- Harrison
- Ohio

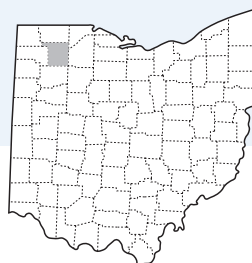


Overweight and Obesity

- Harrison
- Ohio



Henry

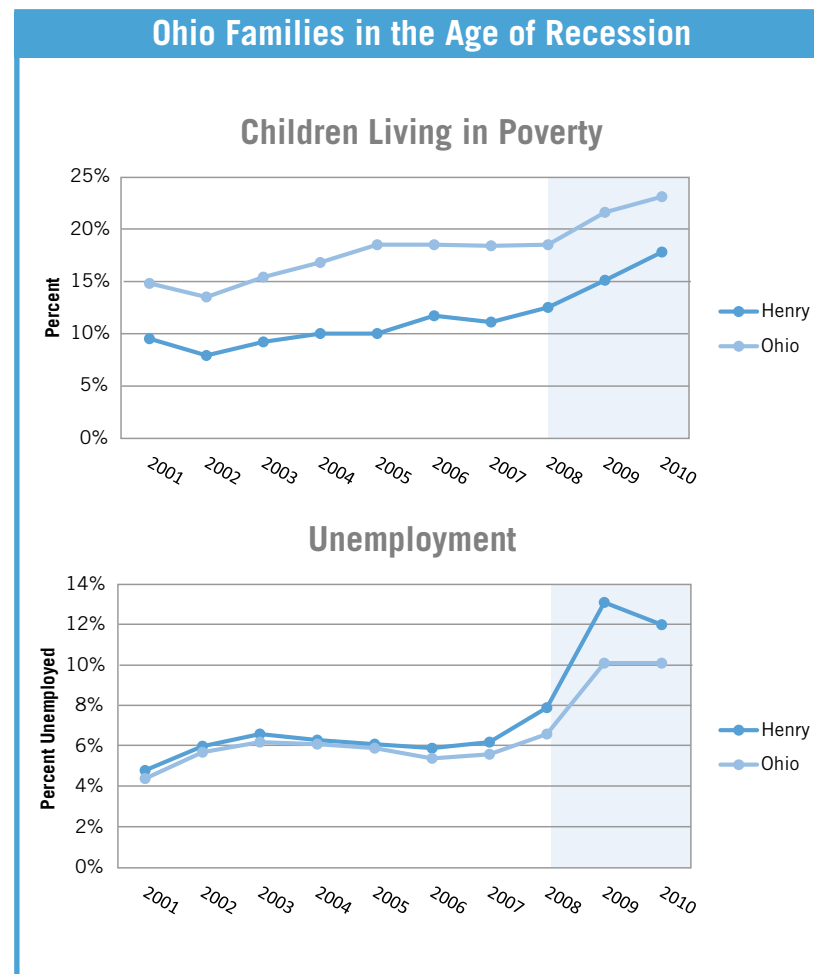


County Seat: Napoleon
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 28,215
 Child Population: 7,094



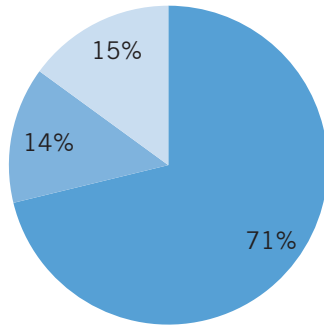
Child Population by Race:
 White-92.6% • Black-0.6% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-10.7%

Indicator	Year	Henry County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$46,136	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.0%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	17.8%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	19.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	253	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	37.8%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	38.7%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	4	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	83.4%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	89.1%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	94.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	30	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	8	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	92	23,811



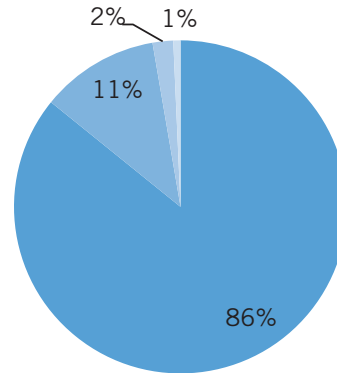
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



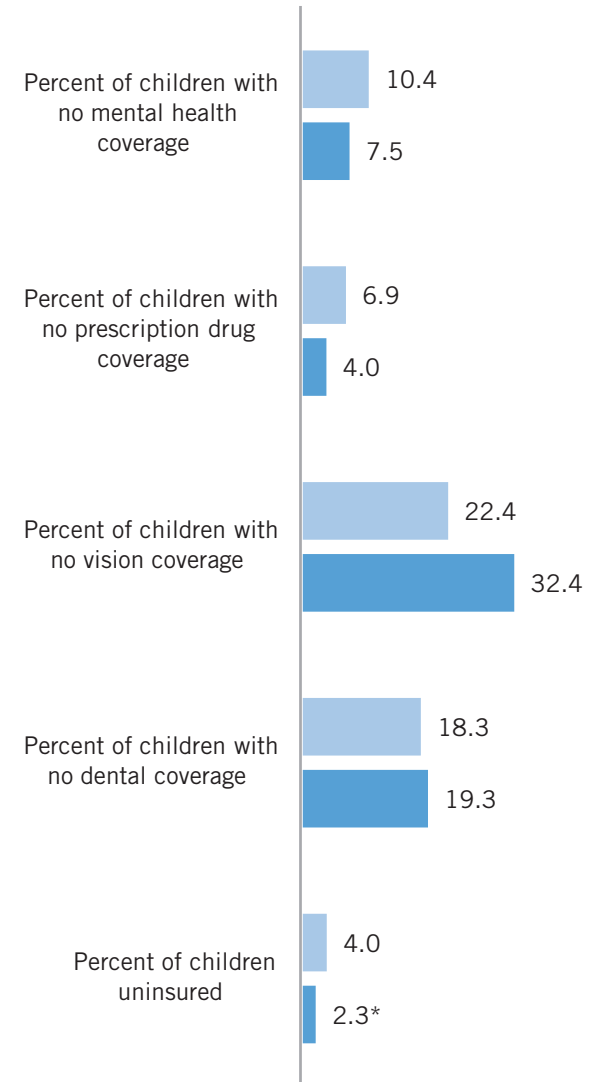
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



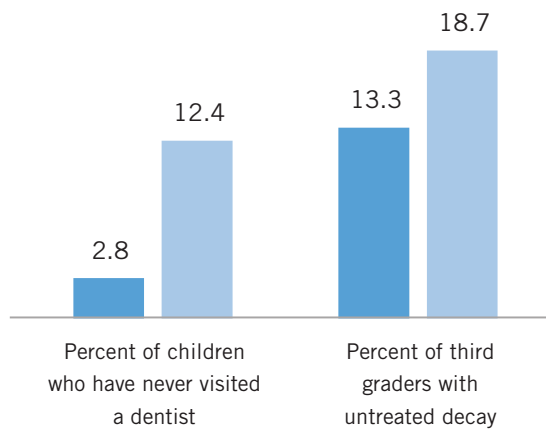
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Henry



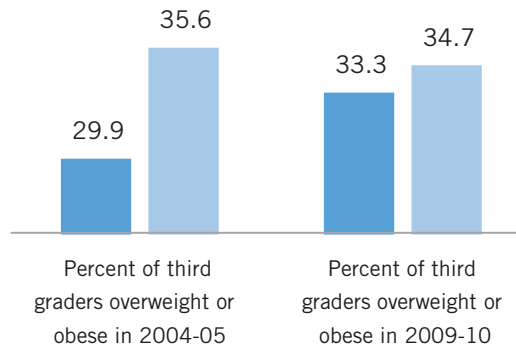
Dental Care

- Henry
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

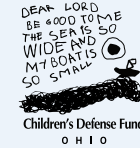
- Henry
- Ohio



Highland



County Seat: Hillsboro
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 43,589
 Child Population: 11,092

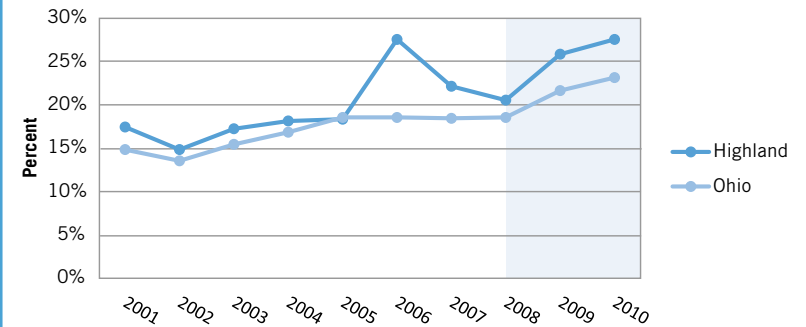


Child Population by Race:
 White–94.5% • Black–1.4% • Asian–0.2% • Latino–1.3%

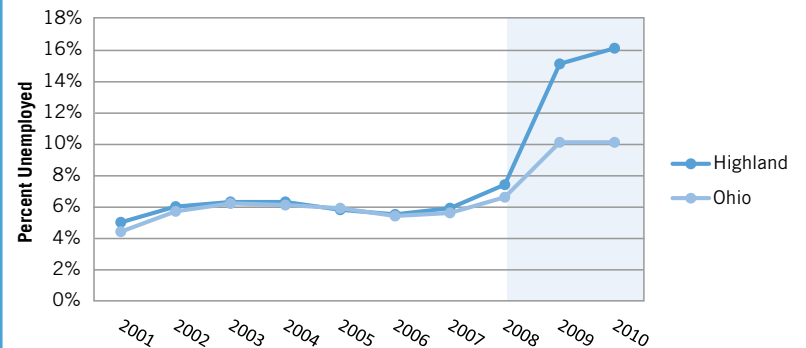
Indicator	Year	Highland County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$38,643	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	16.1%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	27.5%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	35.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	435	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	52.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	60.3%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	17	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	75.0%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	84.0%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	84	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	21	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	65	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

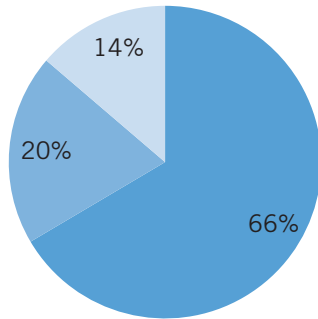


Unemployment



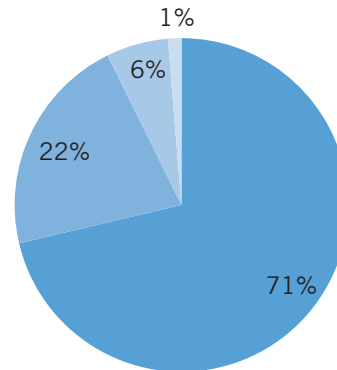
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



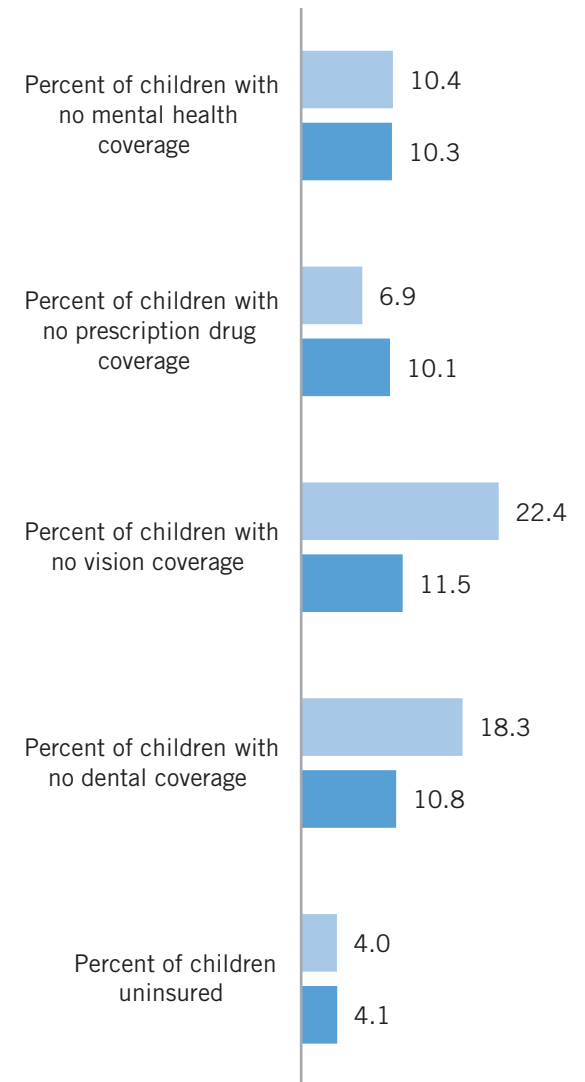
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



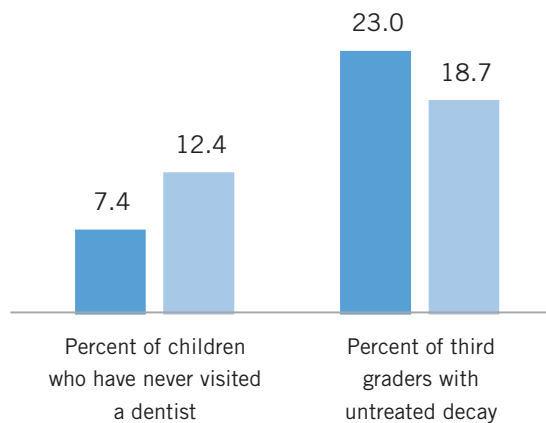
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Highland



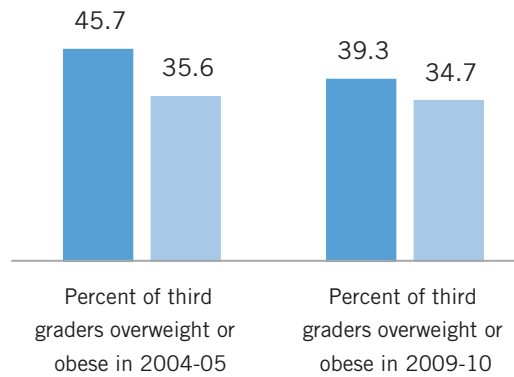
Dental Care

- Highland
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Highland
- Ohio



Hocking

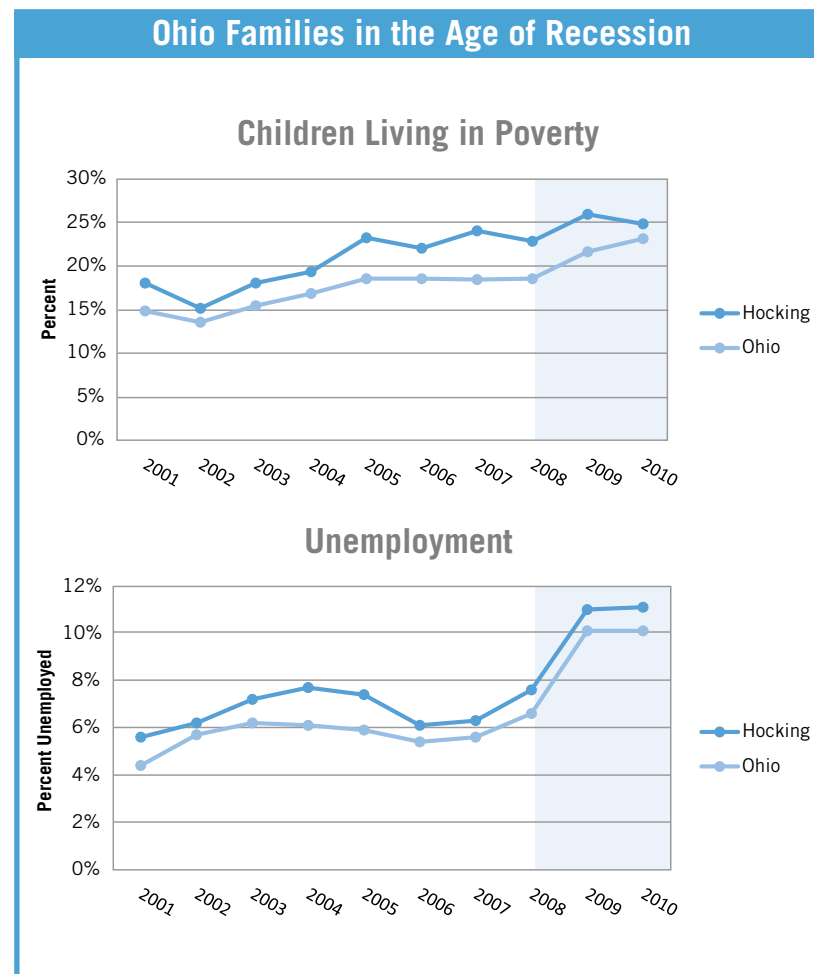


County Seat: Logan
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 29,380
 Child Population: 7,005



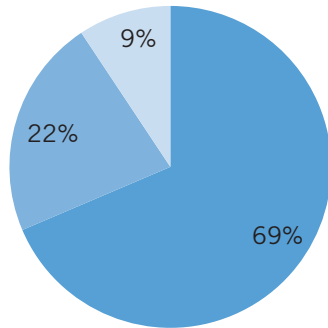
Child Population by Race:
 White-96.6% • Black-0.6% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-1.0%

Indicator	Year	Hocking County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$40,017	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.1%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	24.8%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	35.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	250	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	56.5%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.2%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	62.8%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	14	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	91.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	94.3%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	96.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	48	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	3	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	79	23,811



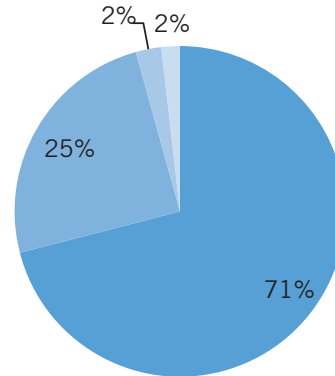
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



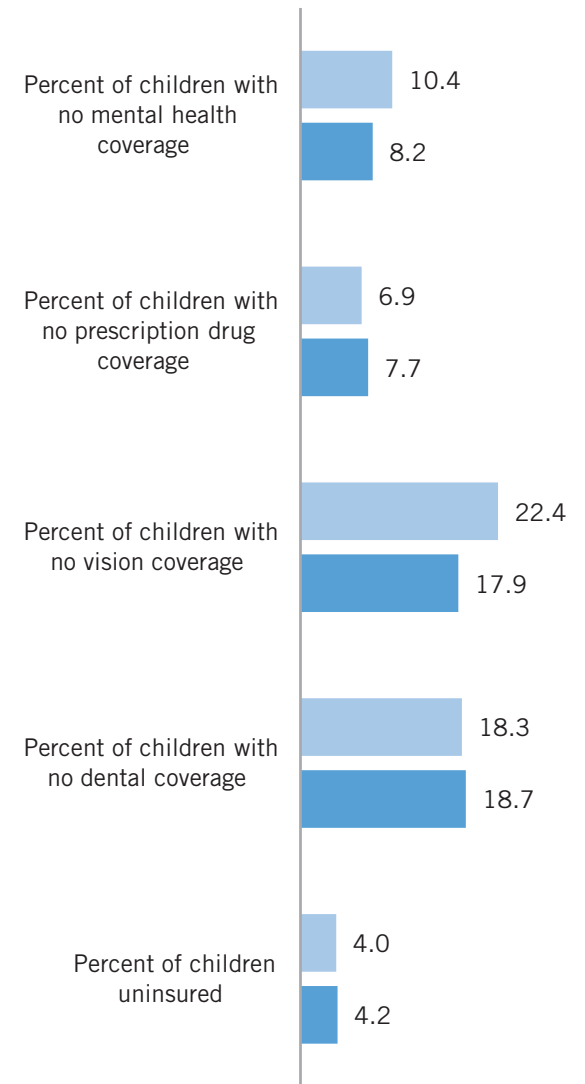
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



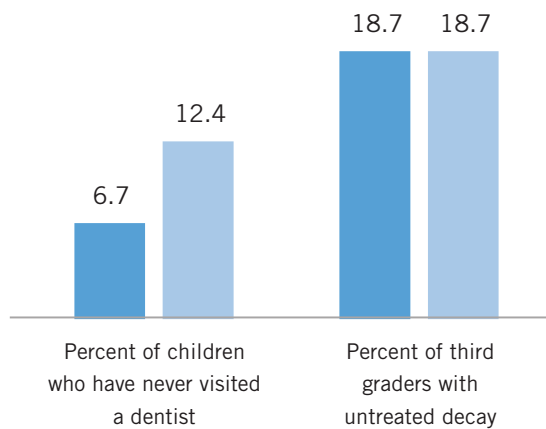
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Hocking



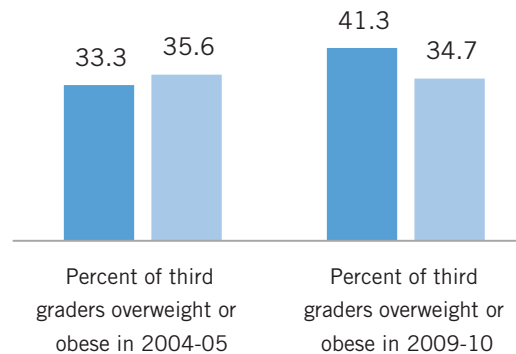
Dental Care

- Hocking
- Ohio

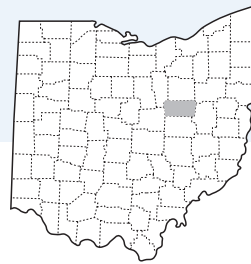


Overweight and Obesity

- Hocking
- Ohio



Holmes



County Seat: Millersburg
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 42,366
 Child Population: 14,511

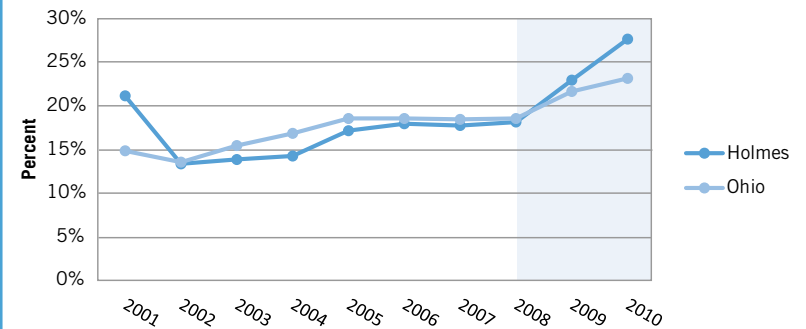


Child Population by Race:
 White-98.5% • Black-0.3% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-0.9%

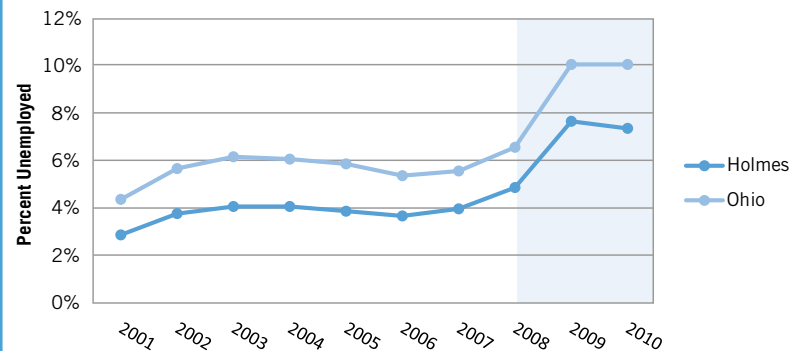
Indicator	Year	Holmes County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$39,917	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	7.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	27.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2015	6.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	220	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	42.5%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	3.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	17.8%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	3	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	82.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	90.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	34	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	2	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	34	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

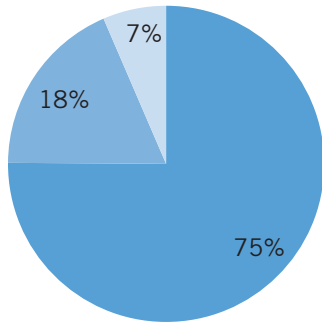


Unemployment



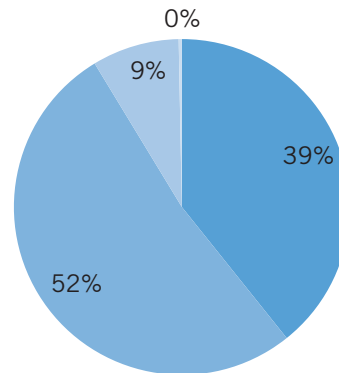
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



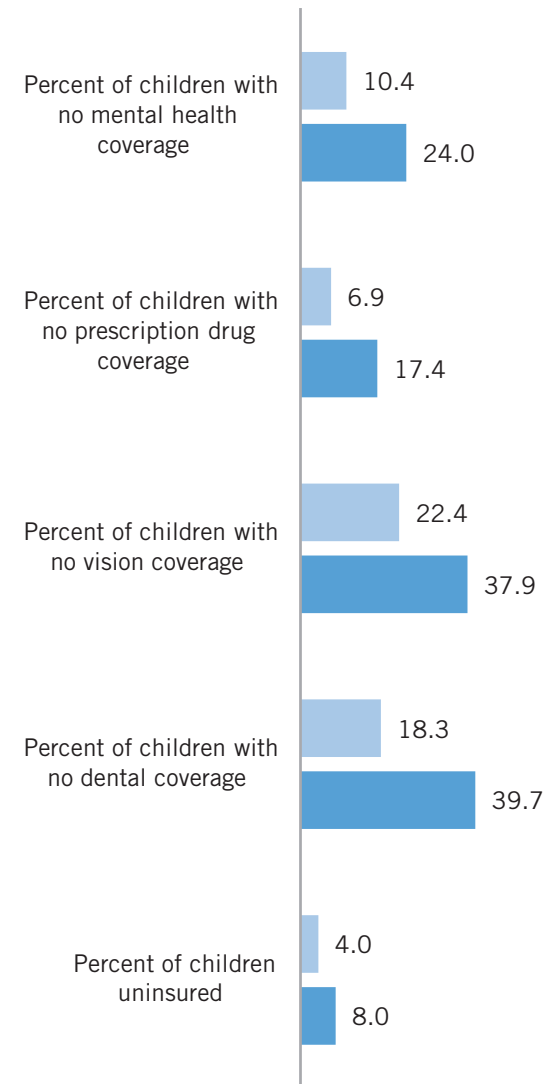
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



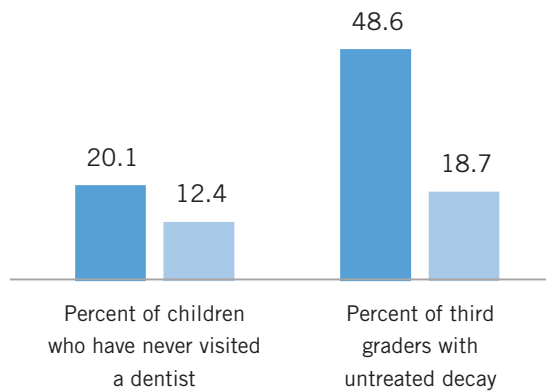
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Holmes



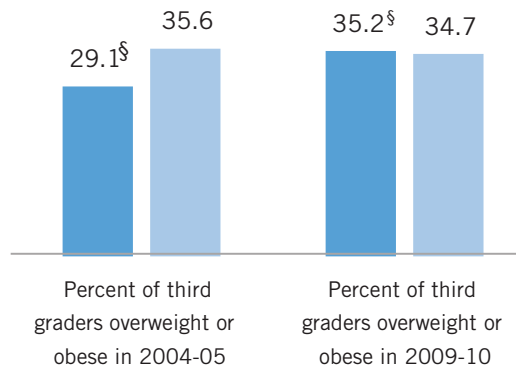
Dental Care

- Holmes
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Holmes
- Ohio



Huron

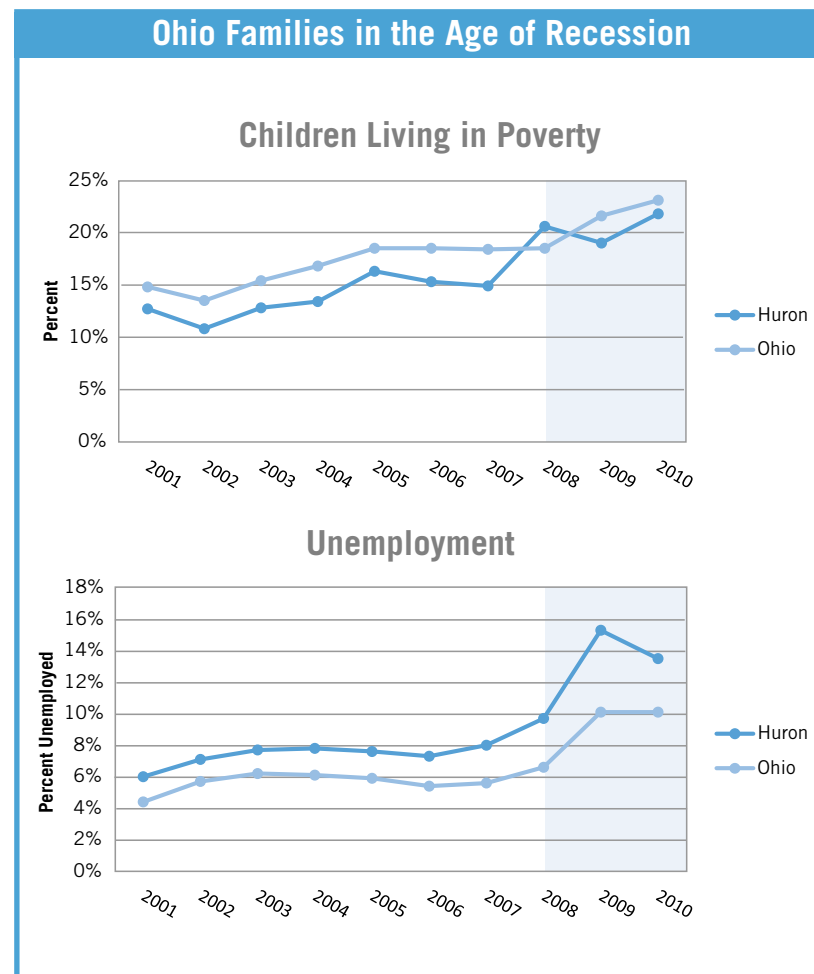


County Seat: Norwalk
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 59,626
 Child Population: 15,667



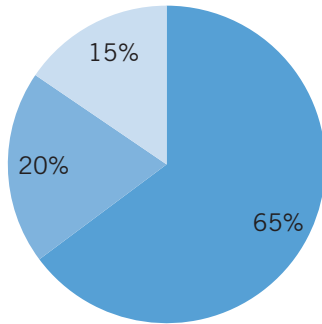
Child Population by Race:
 White-91.8% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-9.1%

Indicator	Year	Huron County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$44,632	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	13.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	21.8%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	27.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	772	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	44.5%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	49.2%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	24	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	80.4%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.7%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.3%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	33	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	38	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	83	23,811



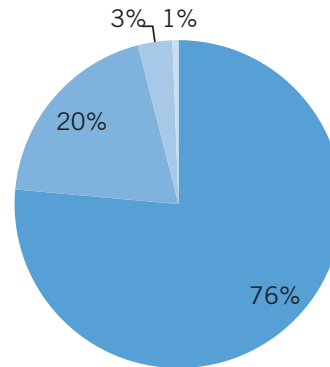
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



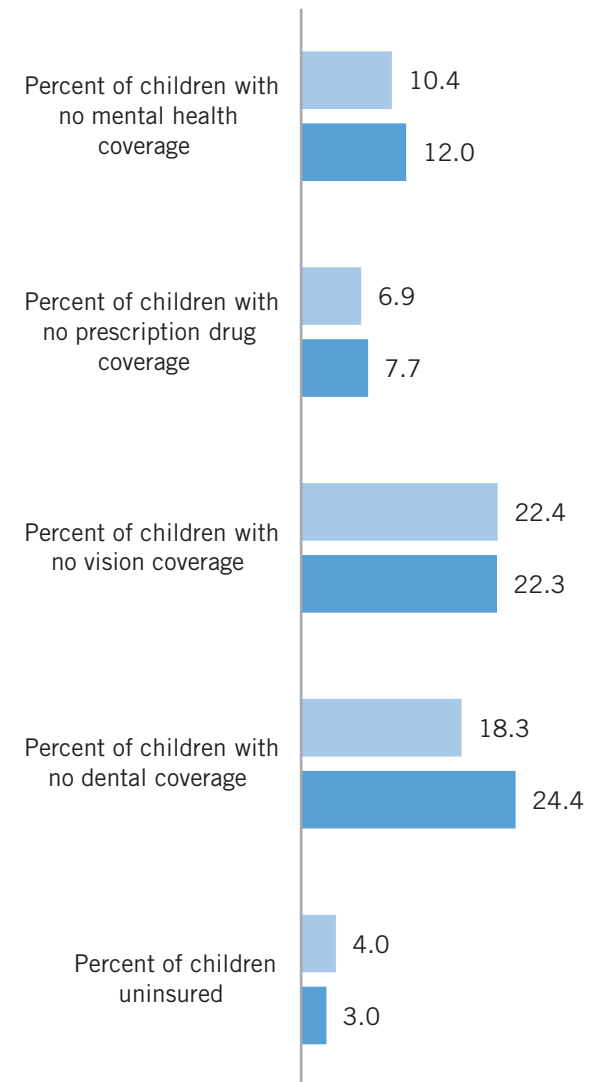
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



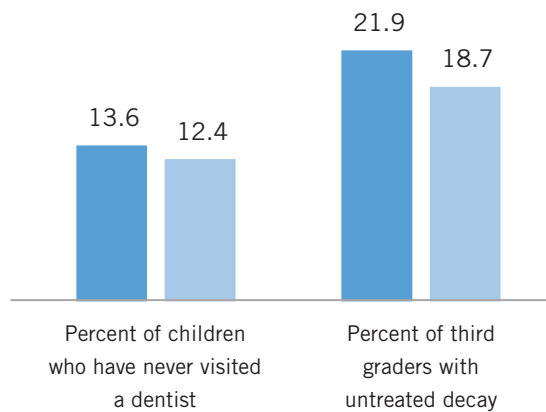
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Huron



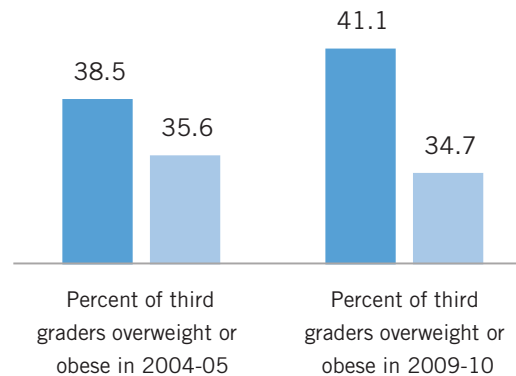
Dental Care

- Huron
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Huron
- Ohio



Jackson

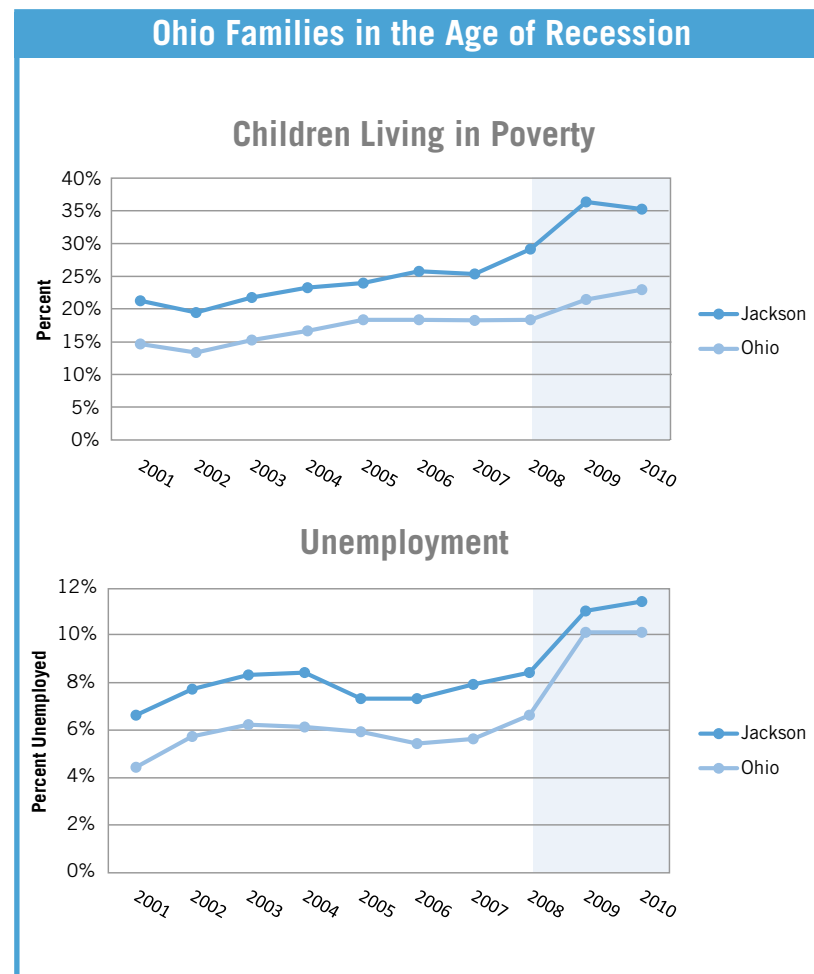


County Seat: Jackson
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 33,225
 Child Population: 8,155



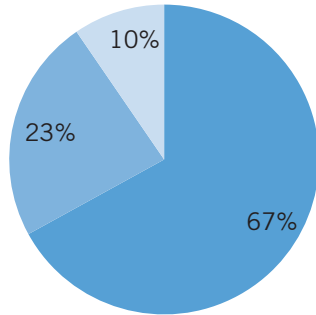
Child Population by Race:
 White-95.7% • Black-0.7% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-1.3%

Indicator	Year	Jackson County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$36,791	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	35.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	40.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	345	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	60.8%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.7%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	66.3%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	15	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	84.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	88.6%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	41	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	1	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	122	23,811



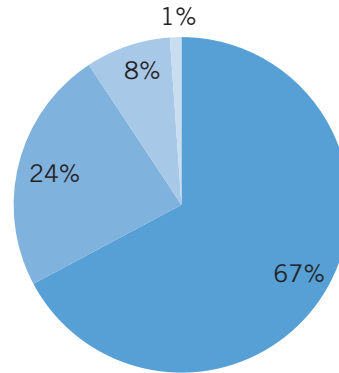
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



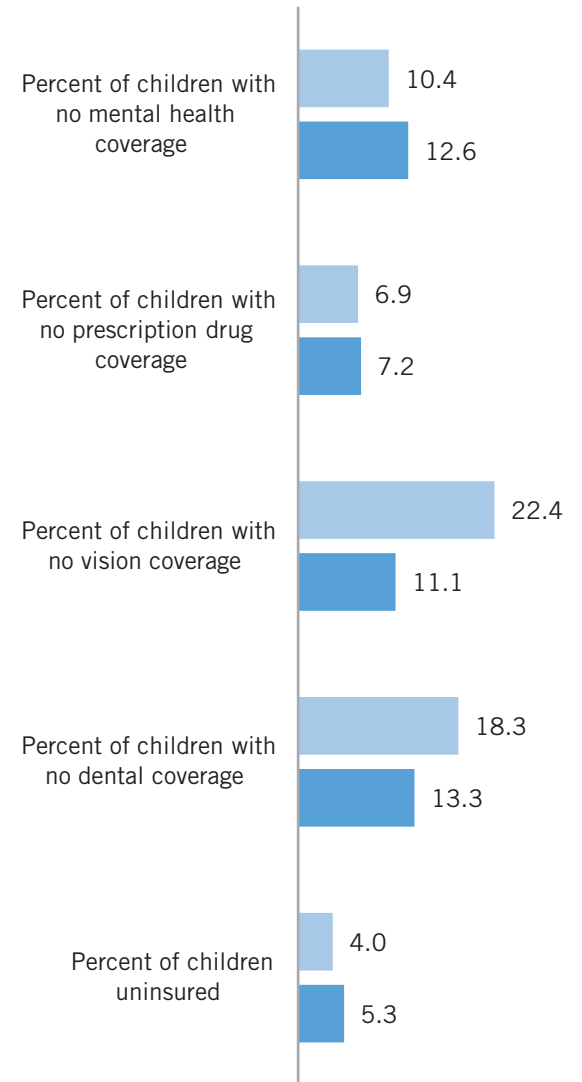
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



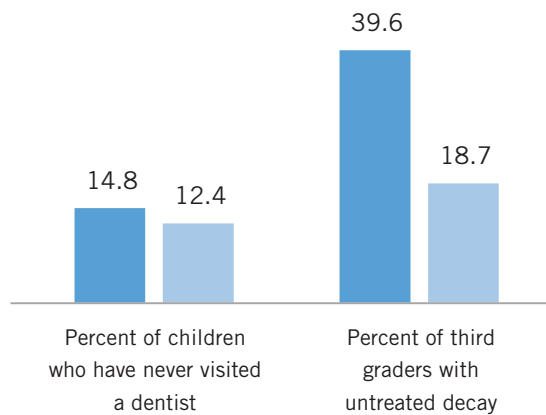
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Jackson



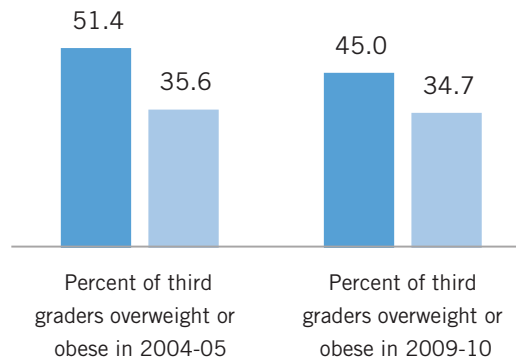
Dental Care

- Jackson
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

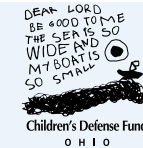
- Jackson
- Ohio



Jefferson



County Seat: Steubenville
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 69,709
 Child Population: 14,054

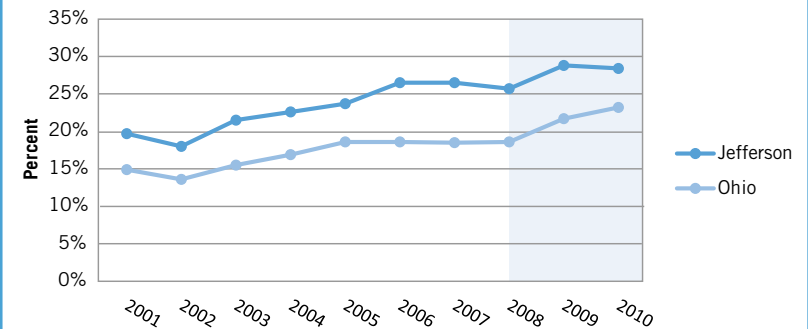


Child Population by Race:
 White-86.6% • Black-7.6% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-1.7%

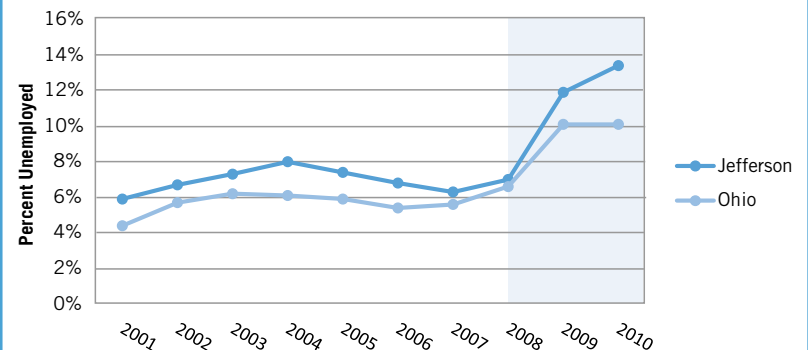
Indicator	Year	Adams County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$36,800	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	13.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	28.3%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	35.1%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	681	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	56.3%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	10.3%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	55.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	27	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	84.8%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	89.0%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	94.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	131	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	39	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	90	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

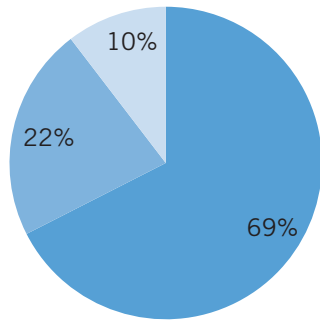


Unemployment



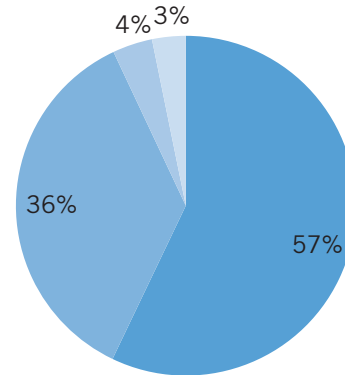
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



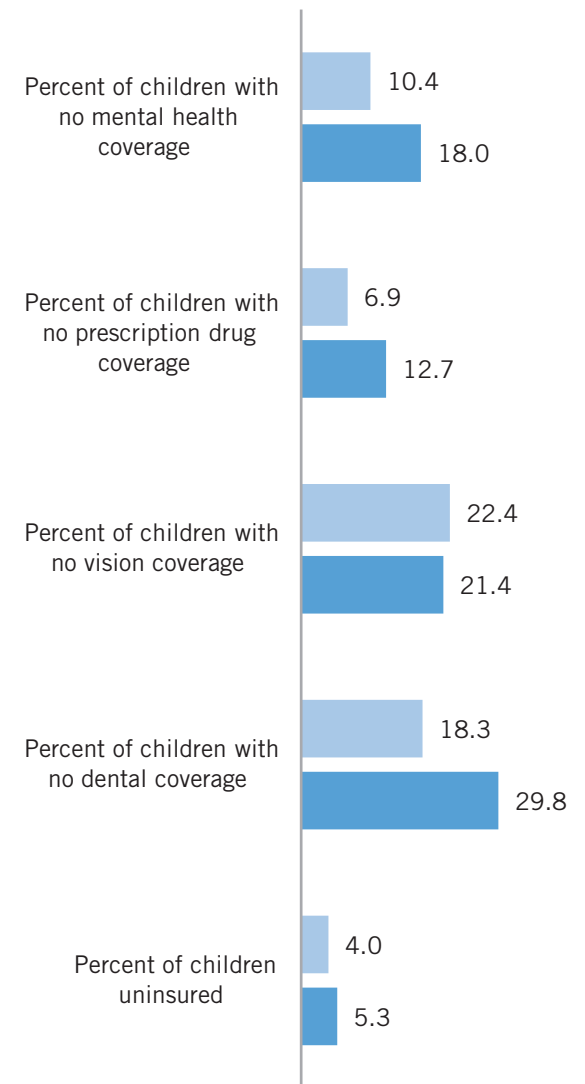
Start of Prenatal Care †

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



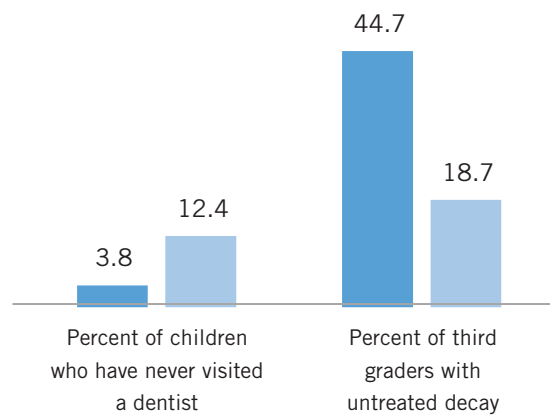
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Jefferson



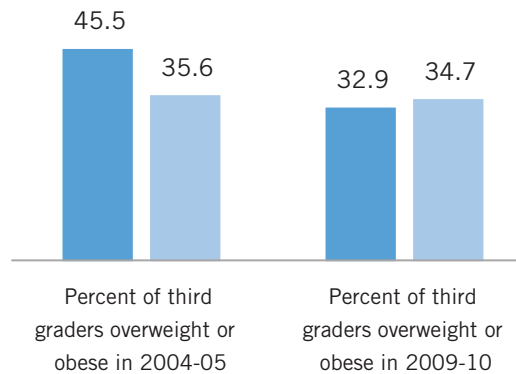
Dental Care

- Jefferson
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Jefferson
- Ohio



Knox



County Seat: Mount Vernon
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 60,921
 Child Population: 14,701

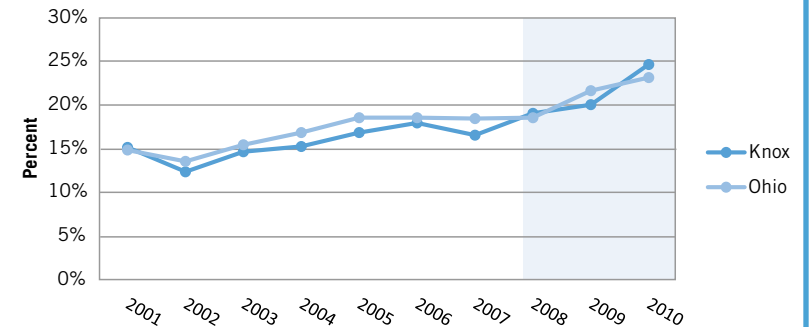


Child Population by Race:
 95.3% • Black-0.9% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-1.9%

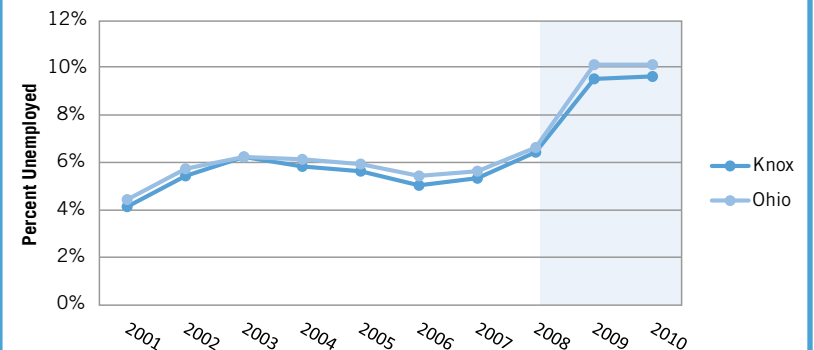
Indicator	Year	Knox County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$46,937	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.6%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	24.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	23.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	604	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	43.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.5%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	42.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	17	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	85.0%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	89.3%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	92.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	26	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	20	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	141	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

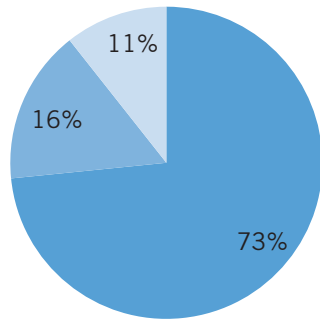


Unemployment



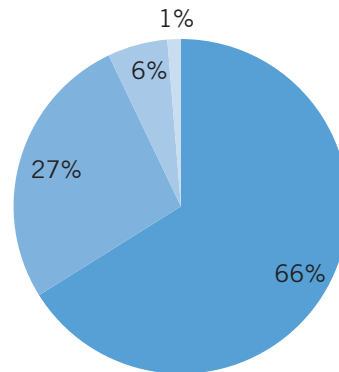
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



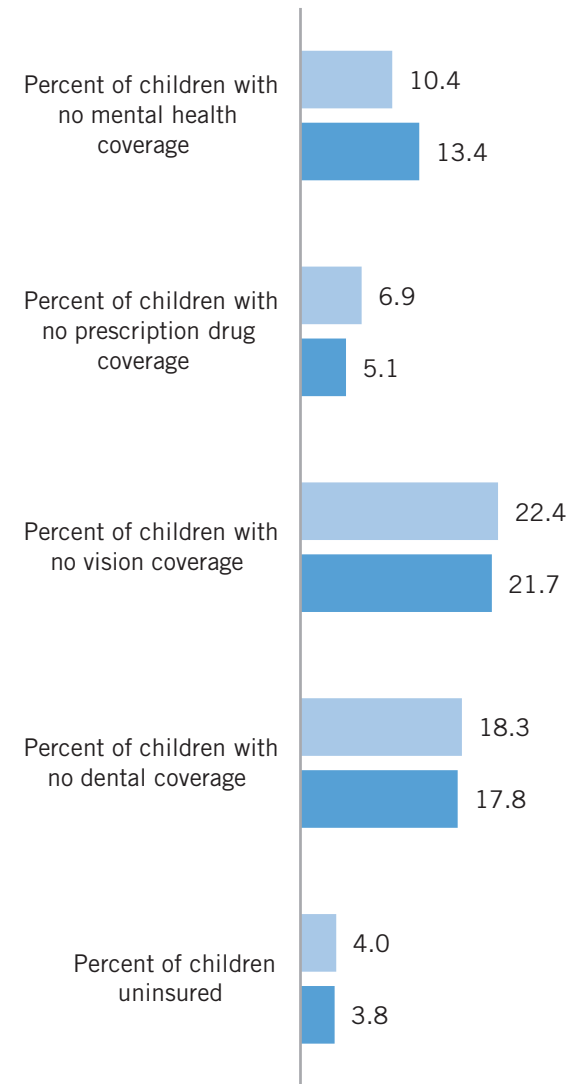
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



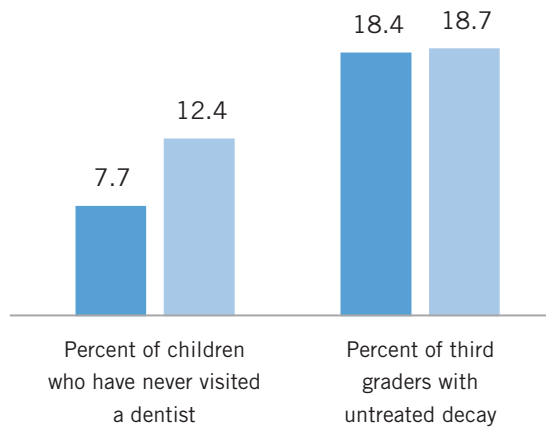
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Knox



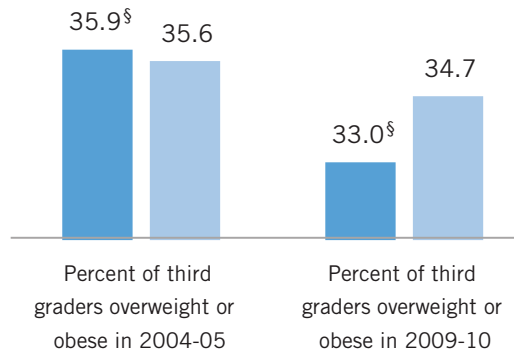
Dental Care

- Knox
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Knox
- Ohio



Lake

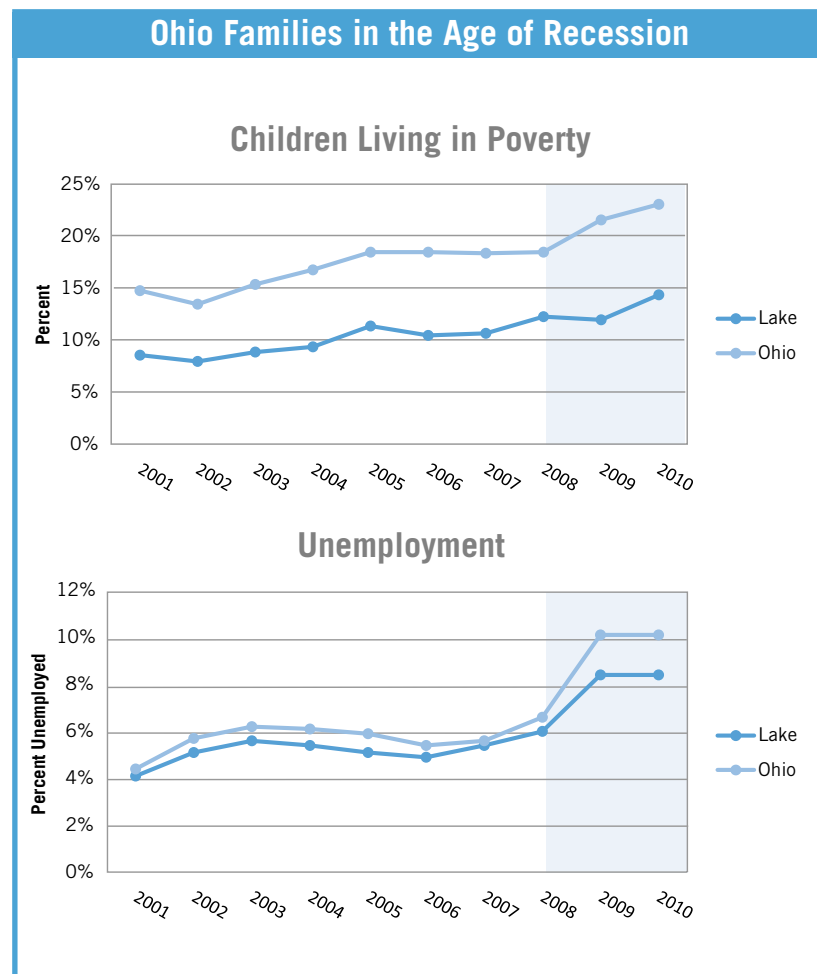


County Seat: Painesville
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 2230,041
 Child Population: 51,026



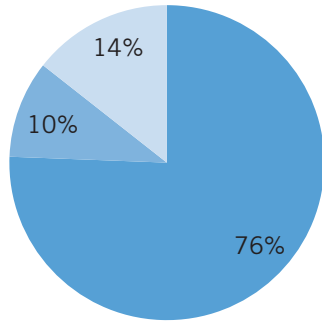
Child Population by Race:
 White-87.6% • Black-4.1% • Asian-1.2% • Latino-6.6%

Indicator	Year	Lake County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$52,854	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	8.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	14.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	17.3%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	2,302	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	32.6%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	27.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	39	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	87.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	90.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	94.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	104	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	115	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	355	23,811



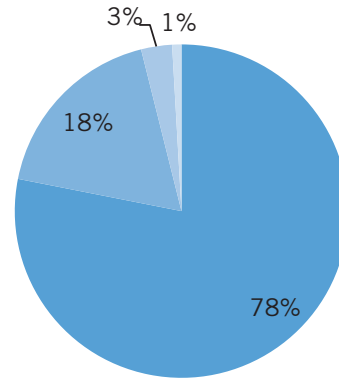
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



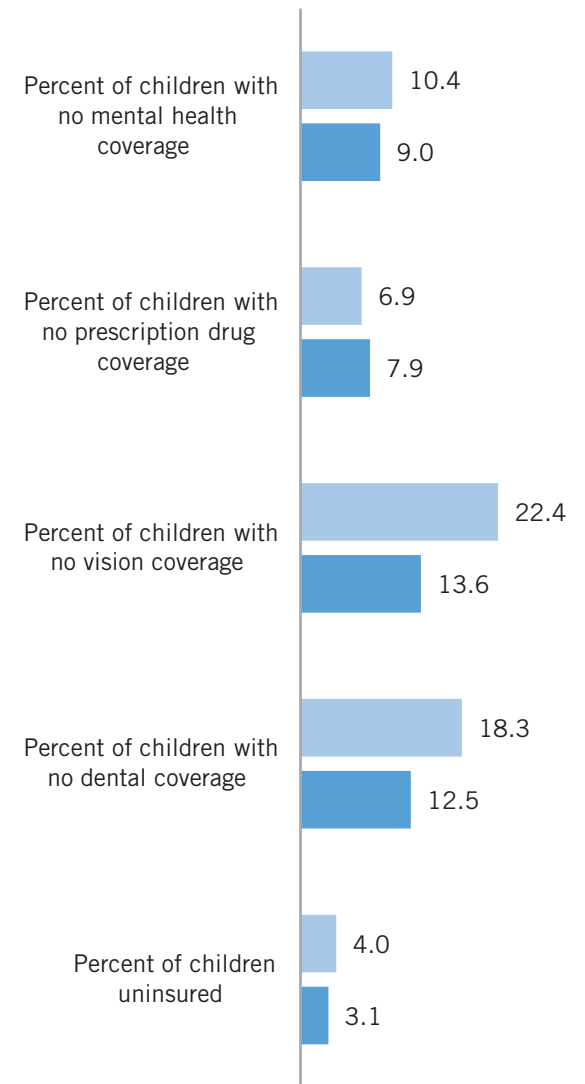
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



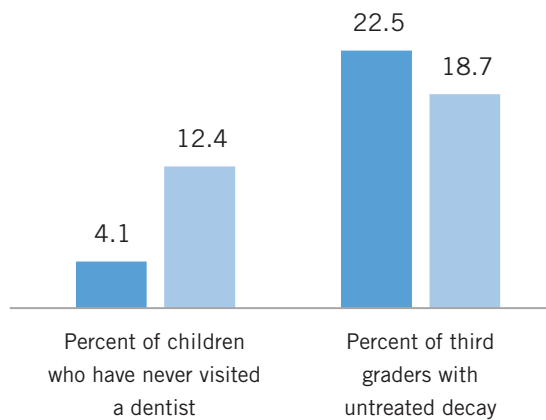
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Lake



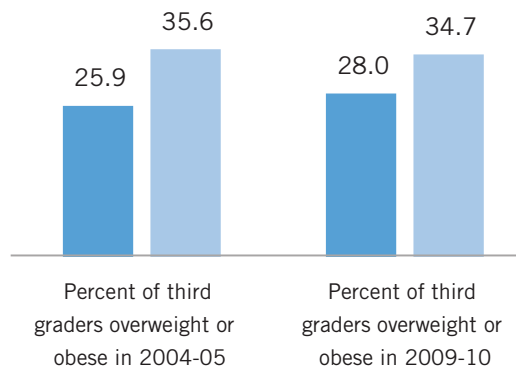
Dental Care

- Lake
- Ohio

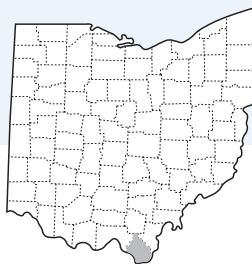


Overweight and Obesity

- Lake
- Ohio



Lawrence



County Seat: Ironton
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 62,450
 Child Population: 14,649

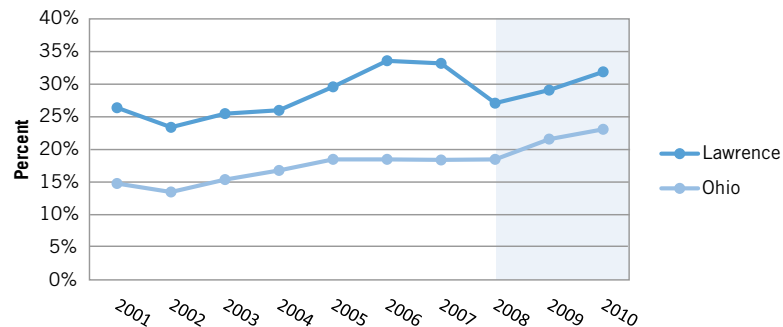


Child Population by Race:
 White-93.9% • Black-2.1% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-1.3%

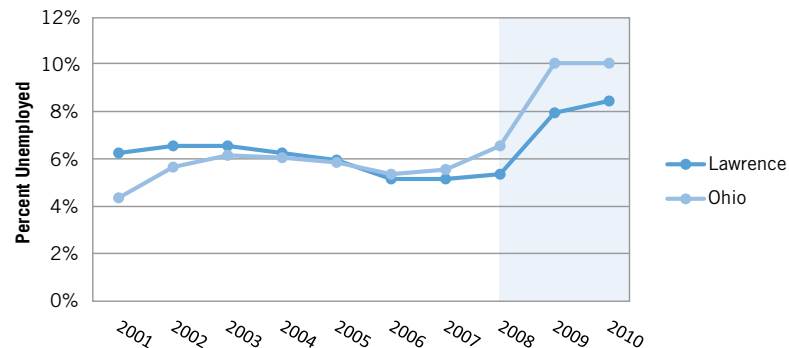
Indicator	Year	Lawrence County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$36,551	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	8.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	31.9%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	38.7%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	847	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	56.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	64.2%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	29	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	80.4%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	88.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	89	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	36	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	82	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

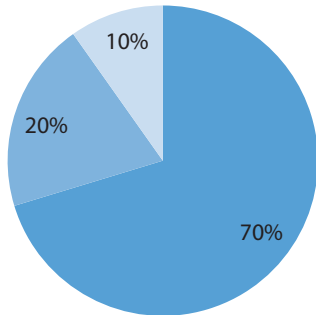


Unemployment



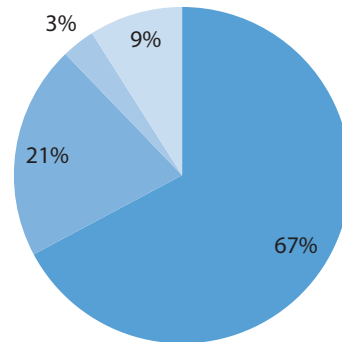
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



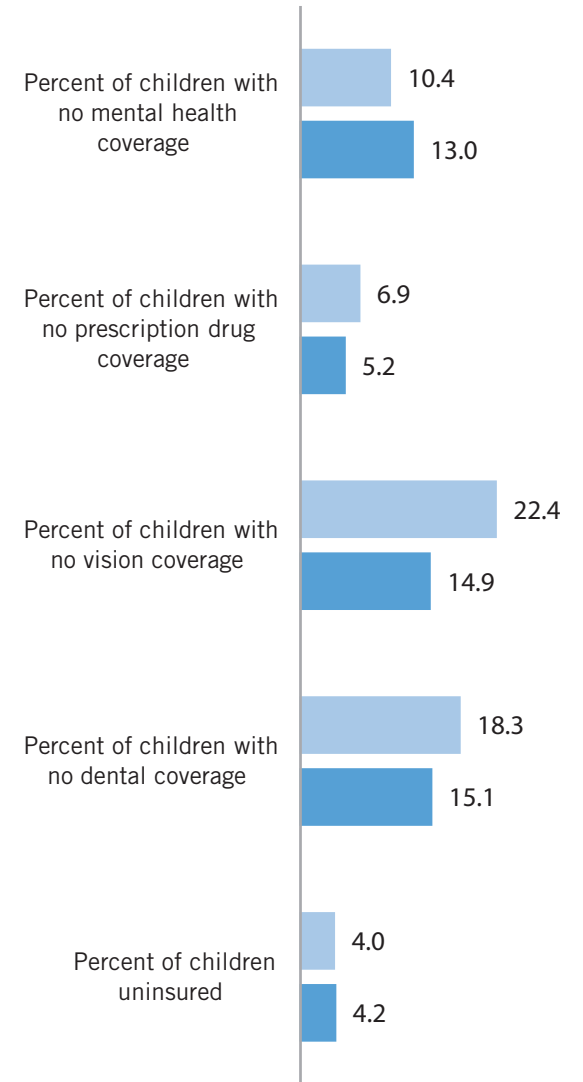
Start of Prenatal Care ‡

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



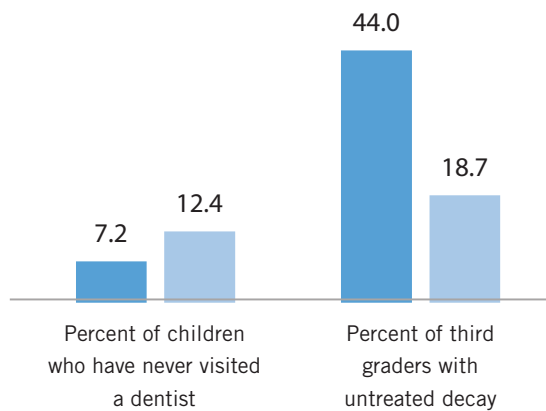
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Lawrence



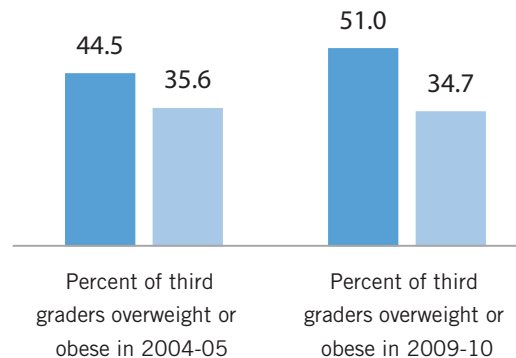
Dental Care

- Lawrence
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Lawrence
- Ohio



Licking

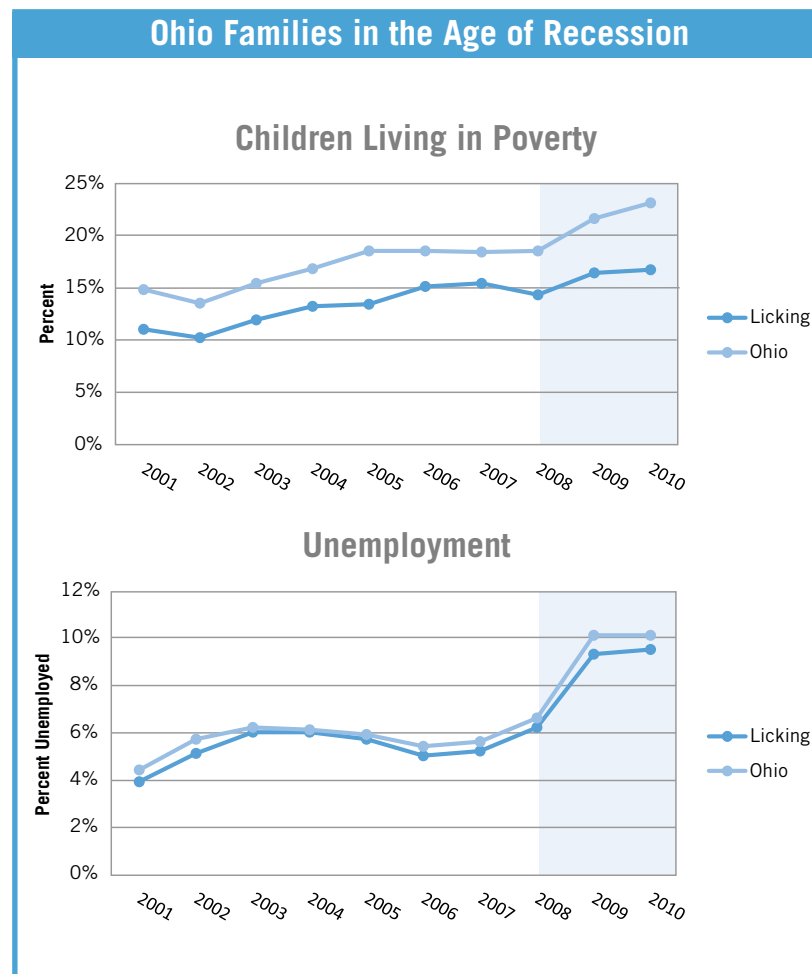


County Seat: Newark
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 166,492
 Child Population: 41,125



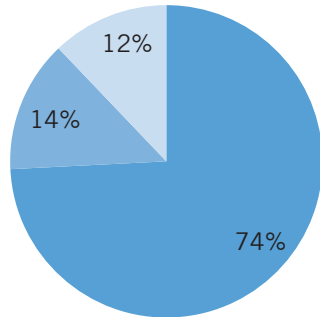
Child Population by Race:
 White-89.6% • Black-4.3% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-2.3%

Indicator	Year	Licking County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$51,247	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	16.7%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	22.1%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	2,383	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	37.1%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	42.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	42	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	83.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	89.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	90.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	481	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	46	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	242	23,811



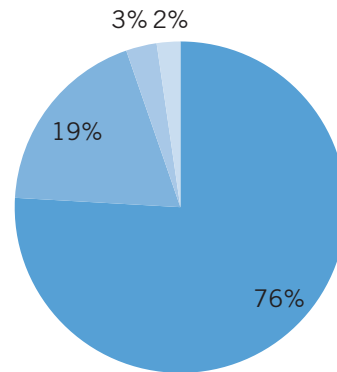
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



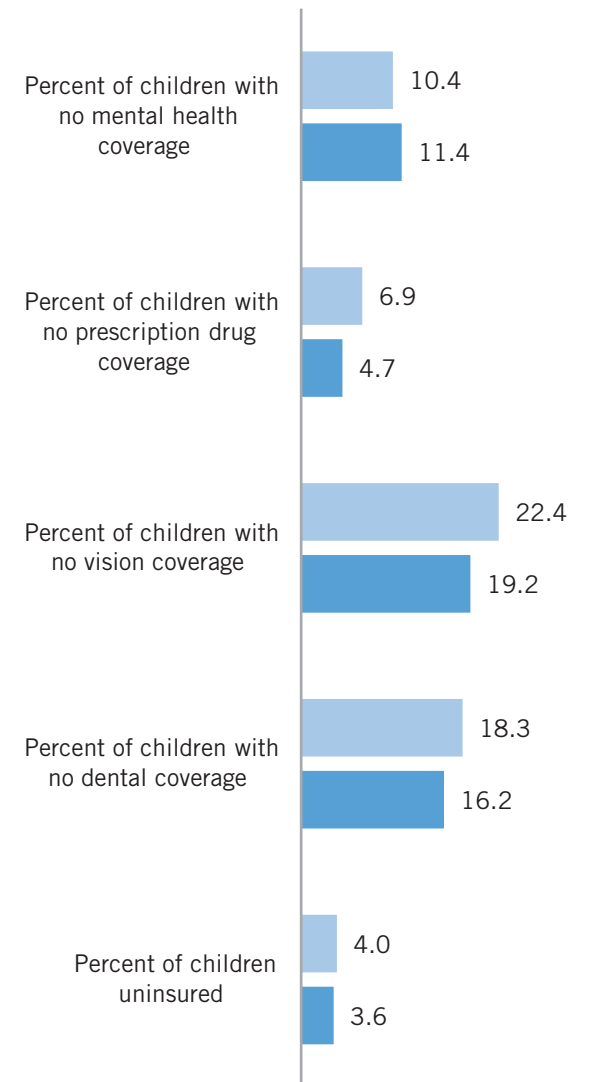
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



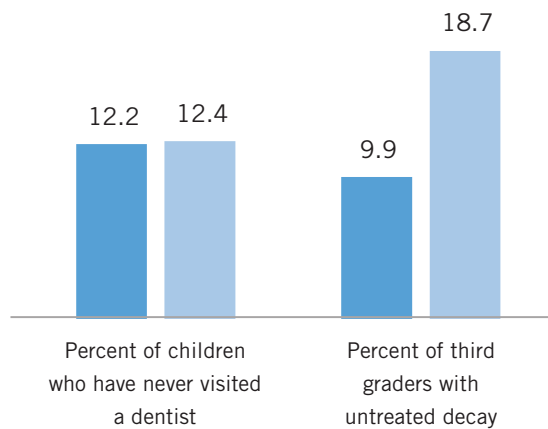
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Licking



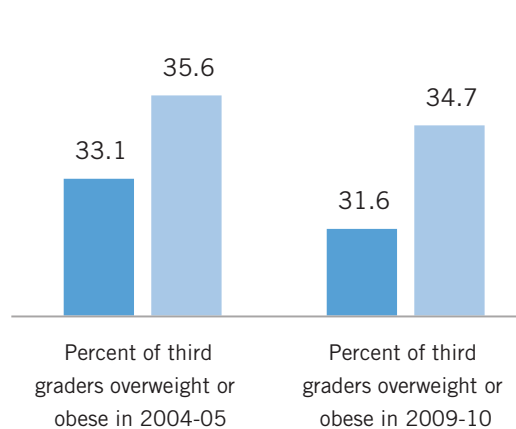
Dental Care

- Licking
- Ohio

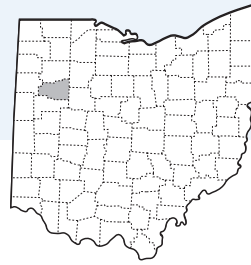


Overweight and Obesity

- Licking
- Ohio



Logan



County Seat: Bellfontaine
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 45,858
 Child Population: 11,619

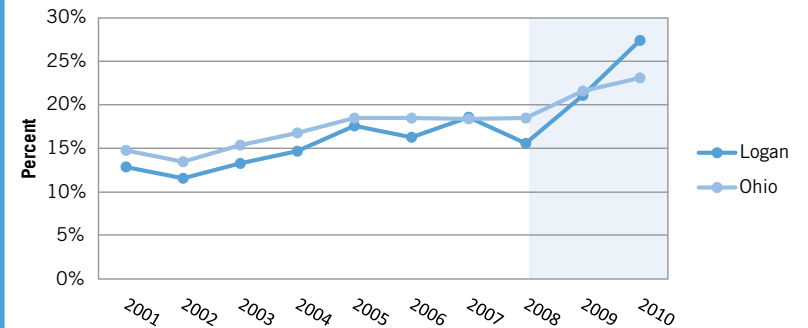


Child Population by Race:
 White-91.9% • Black-1.8% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-2.1%

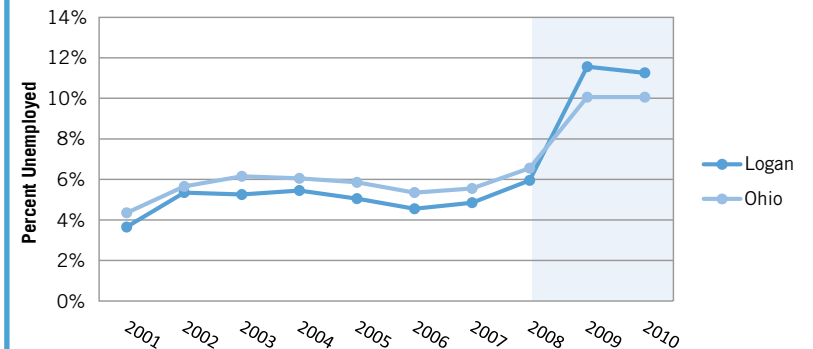
Indicator	Year	Logan County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$44,436	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	27.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	26.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	218	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	44.6%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.2%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	43.8%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	23	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	82.9%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.7%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	23	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	12	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	188	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

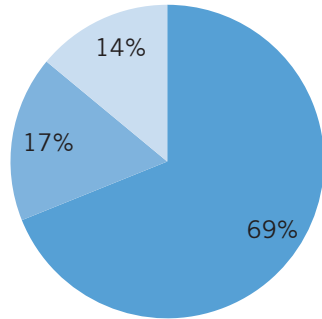


Unemployment



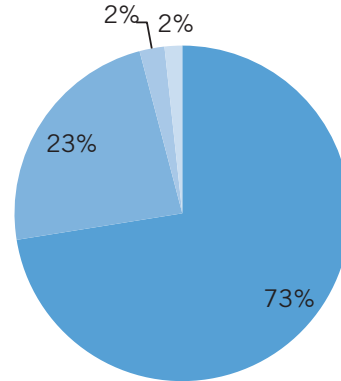
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



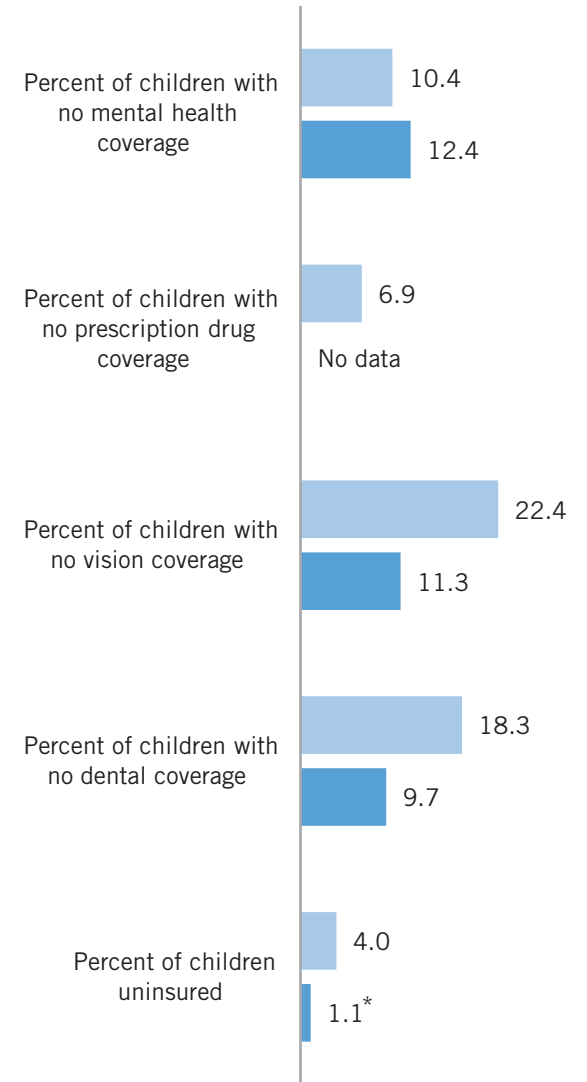
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



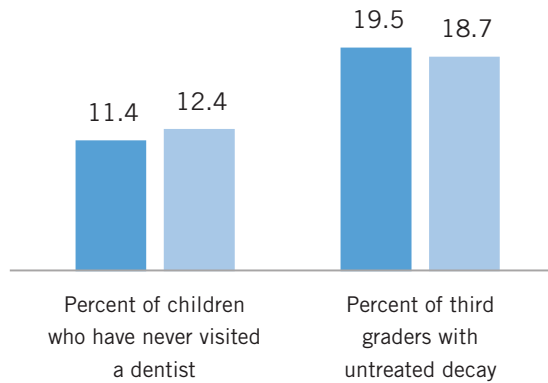
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Logan



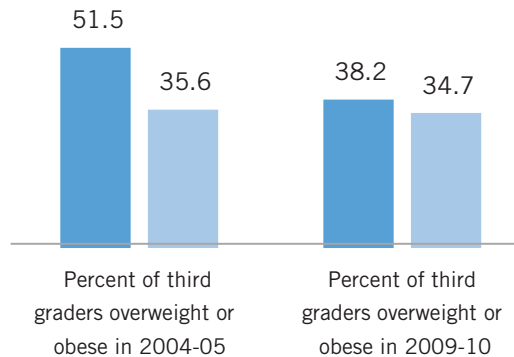
Dental Care

- Logan
- Ohio

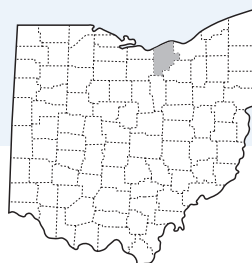


Overweight and Obesity

- Logan
- Ohio



Lorain

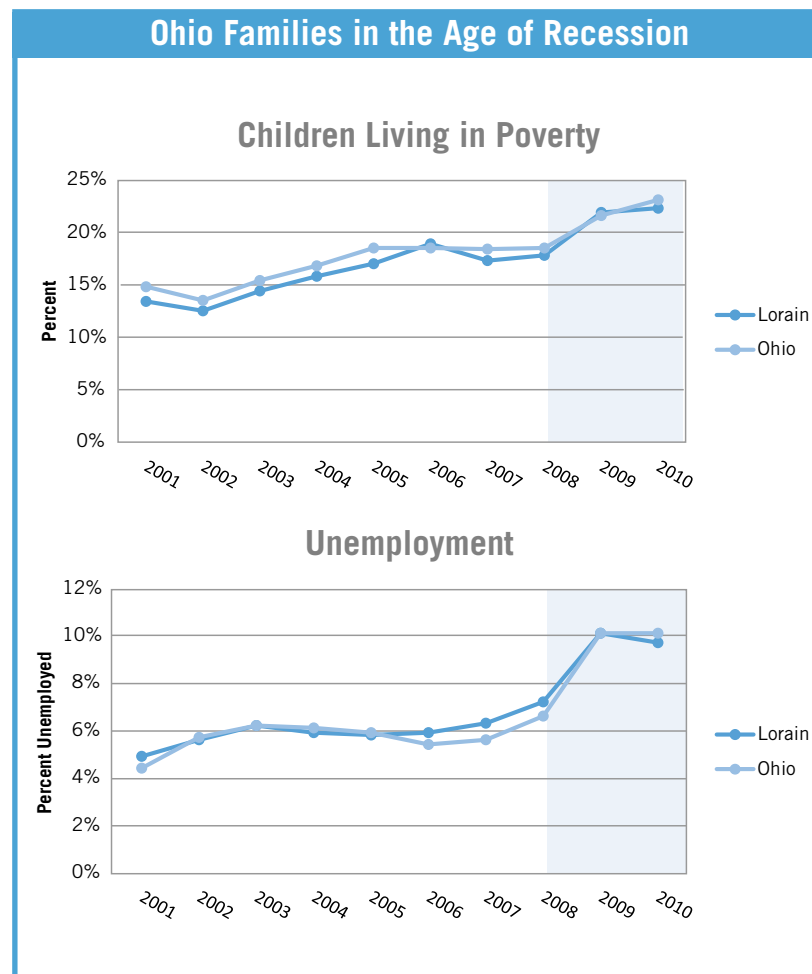


County Seat: Elyria
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 301,356
 Child Population: 72,078



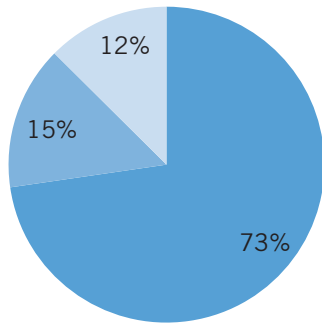
Child Population by Race:
 White-77.3% • Black-10.6% • Asian-0.9% • Latino-13.7%

Indicator	Year	Lorain County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$50,092	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.7%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	22.3%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	27.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	4,664	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	45.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	41.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	93	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.9%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	84.9%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	86.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	211	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	220	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	794	23,811



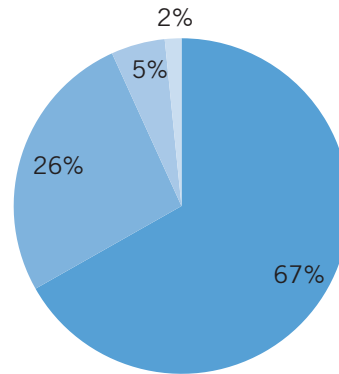
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



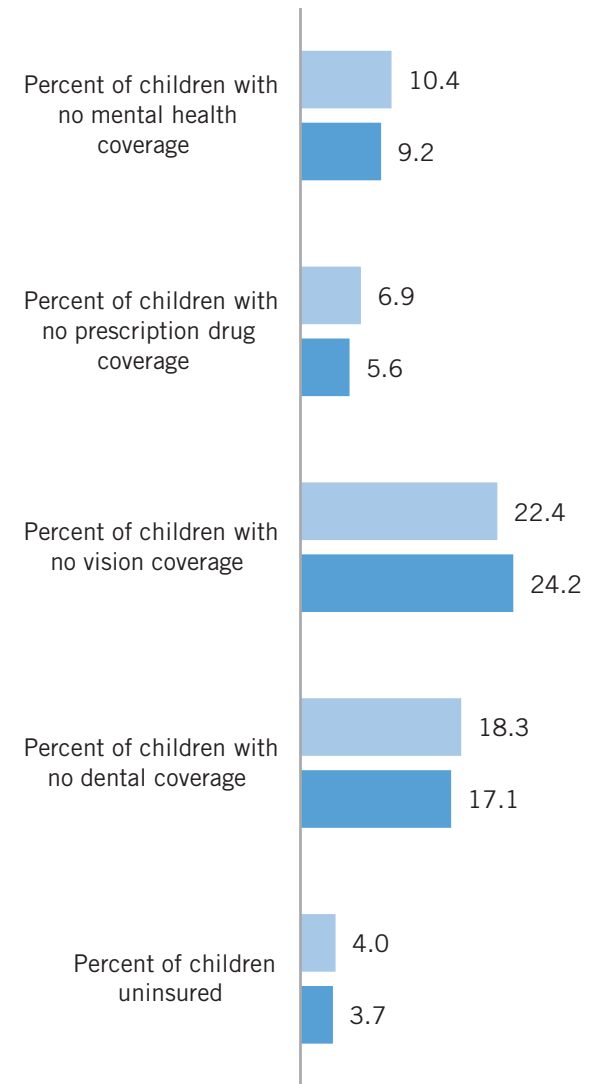
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



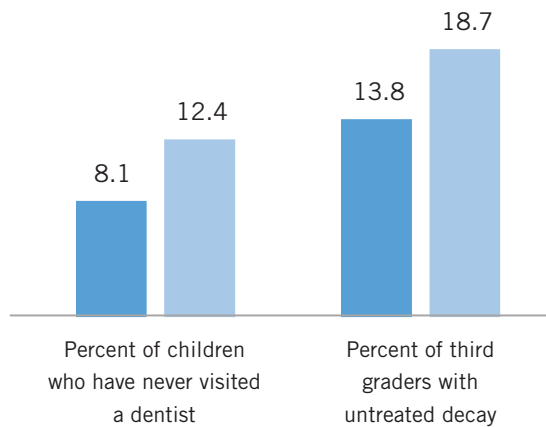
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Lorain



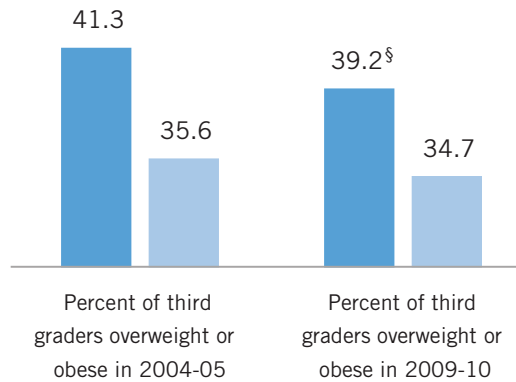
Dental Care

- Lorain
- Ohio

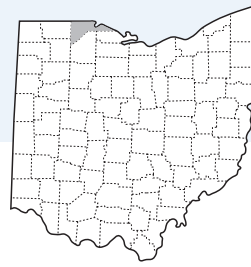


Overweight and Obesity

- Lorain
- Ohio



Lucas



County Seat: Toledo
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 441,815
 Child Population: 106,137

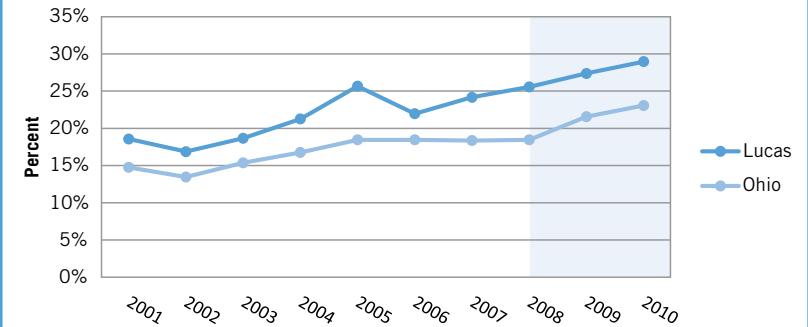


Child Population by Race:
 White-64.1% • Black-23.5% • Asian-1.3% • Latino-10.5%

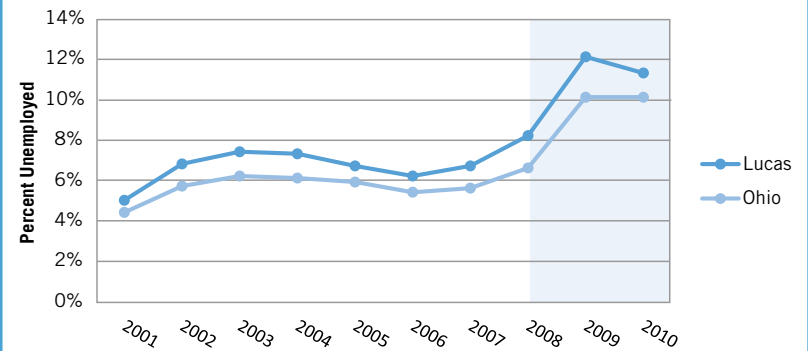
Indicator	Year	Lucas County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$39,200	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	29.0%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	36.7%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	10,274	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	53.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	53.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	237	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	72.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	80.7%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	65.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	858	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	313	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	582	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

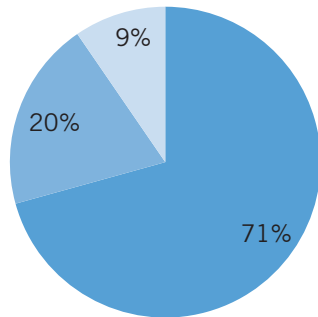


Unemployment



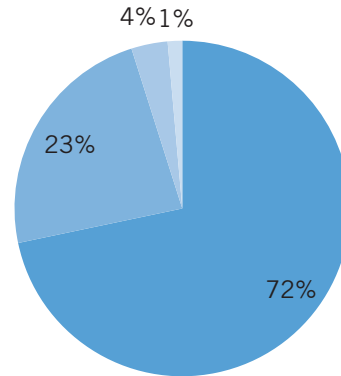
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



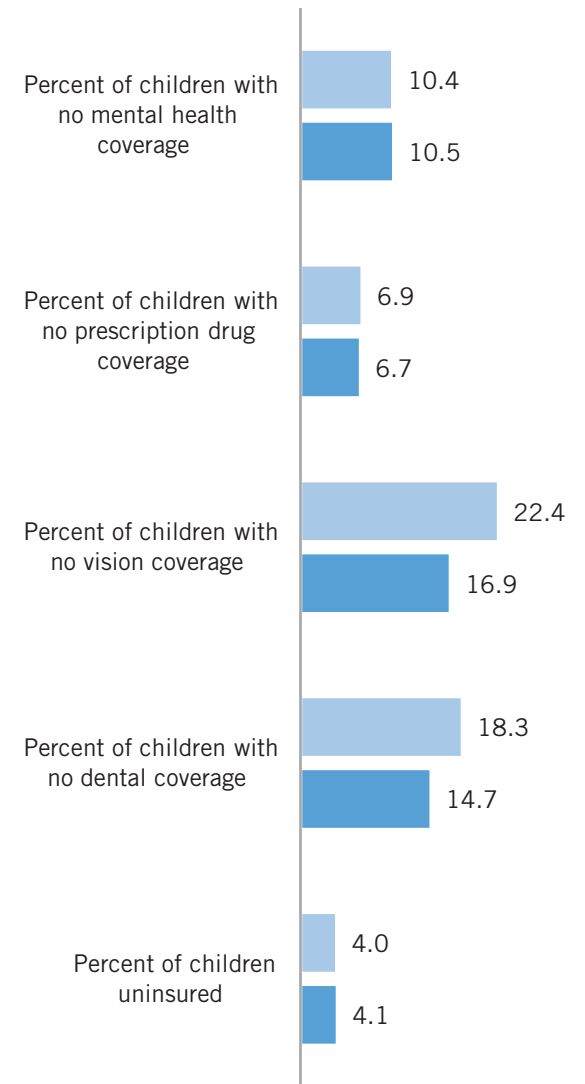
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



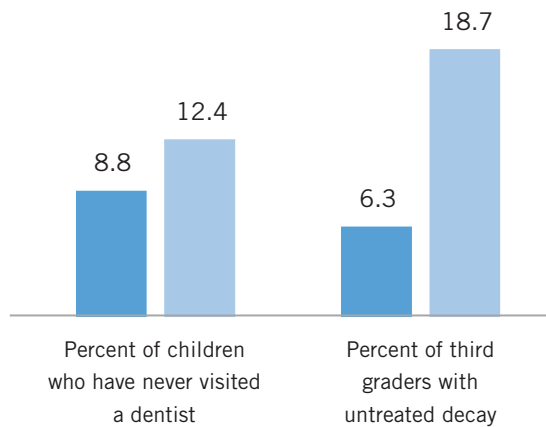
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Lucas



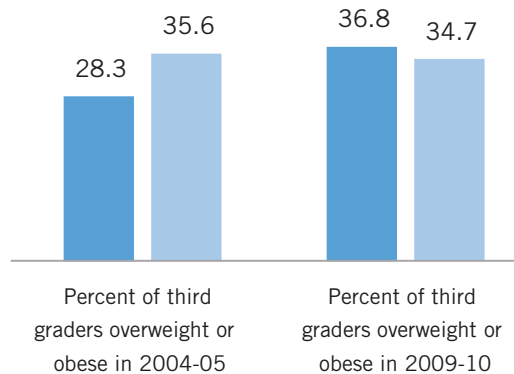
Dental Care

- Lucas
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Lucas
- Ohio



Madison



County Seat: London
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 43,435
 Child Population: 9,807

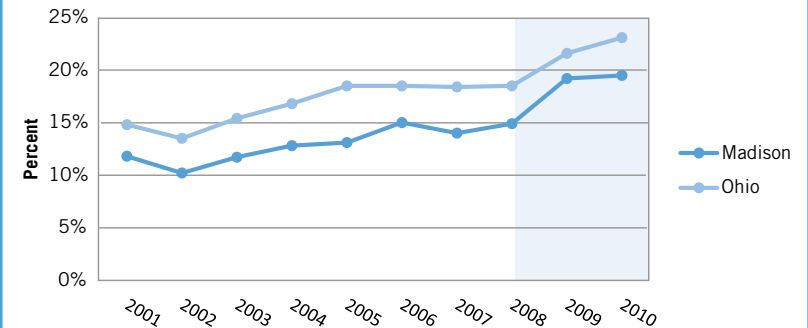


Child Population by Race:
 White-91.8% • Black-2.6% • Asian-0.6% • Latino-2.6%

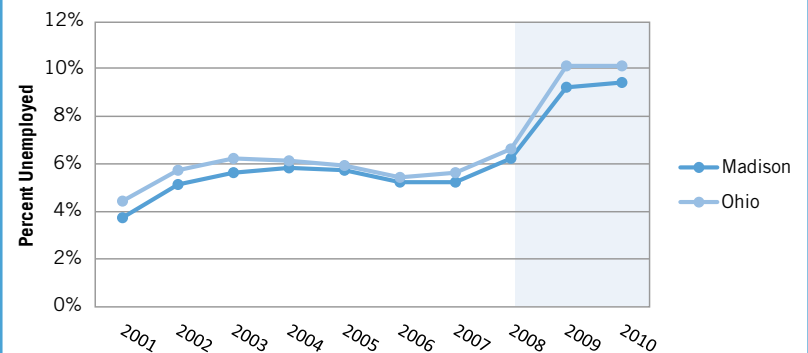
Indicator	Year	Madison County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$48,295	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	19.5%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	23.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	353	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	35.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	41.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	12	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	83.3%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	89.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	38	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	12	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	125	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

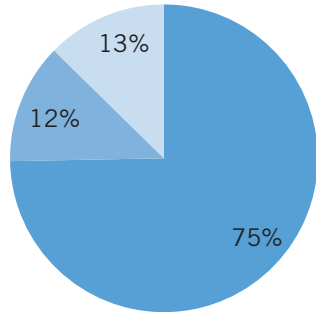


Unemployment



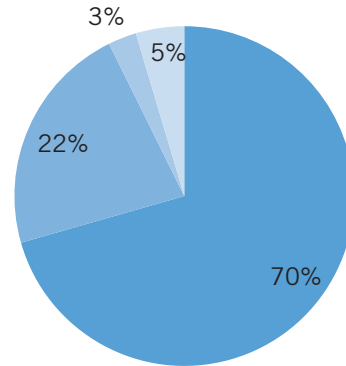
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



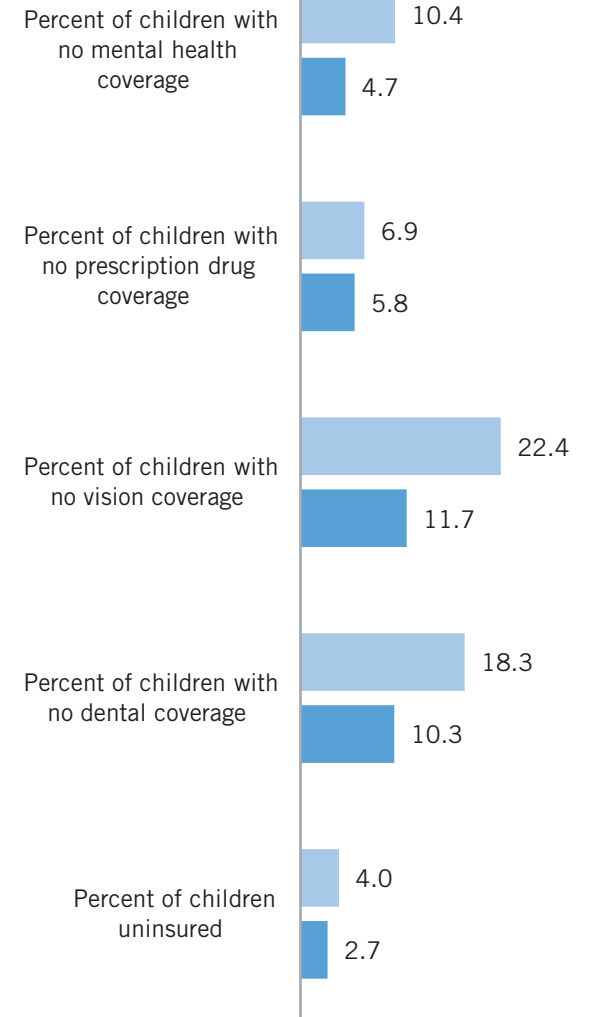
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



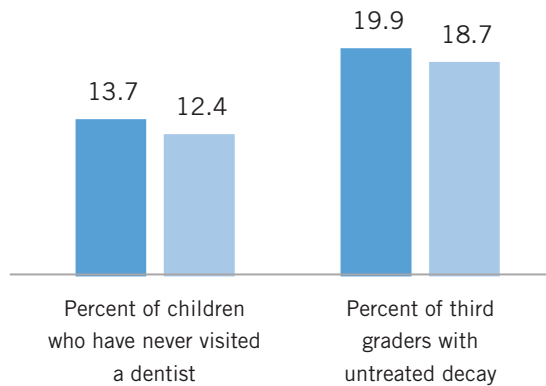
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Madison



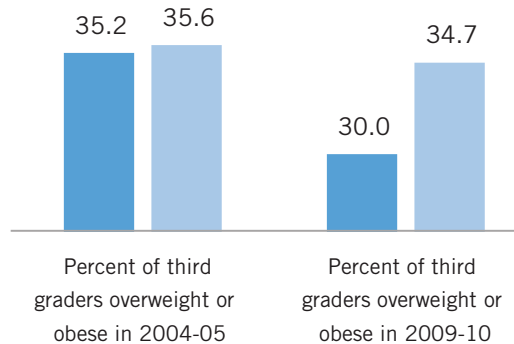
Dental Care

- Madison
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Madison
- Ohio



Mahoning



County Seat: Youngstown
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 238,823
 Child Population: 51,338

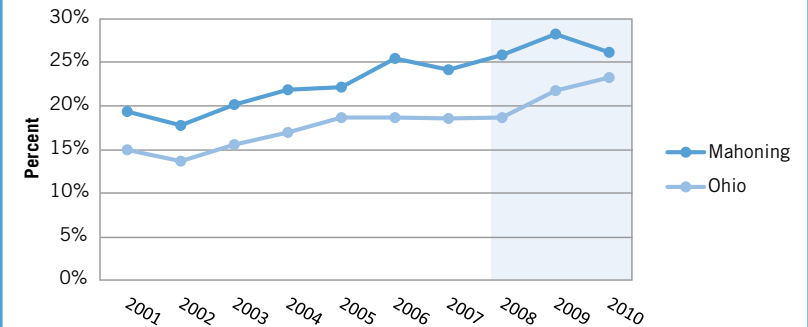


Child Population by Race:
 White-70.6% • Black-21.0% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-7.3%

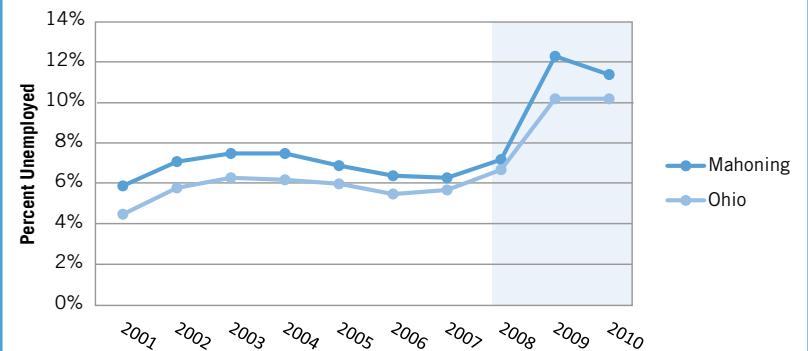
Indicator	Year	Mahoning County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$38,205	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	26.0%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	37.6%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	4,287	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	48.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	54.3%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	114	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	81.7%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	85.9%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	83.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	359	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	145	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	304	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

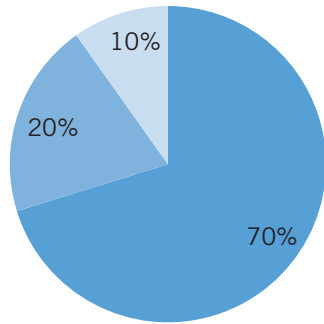


Unemployment



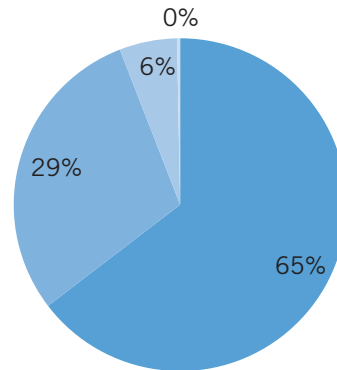
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



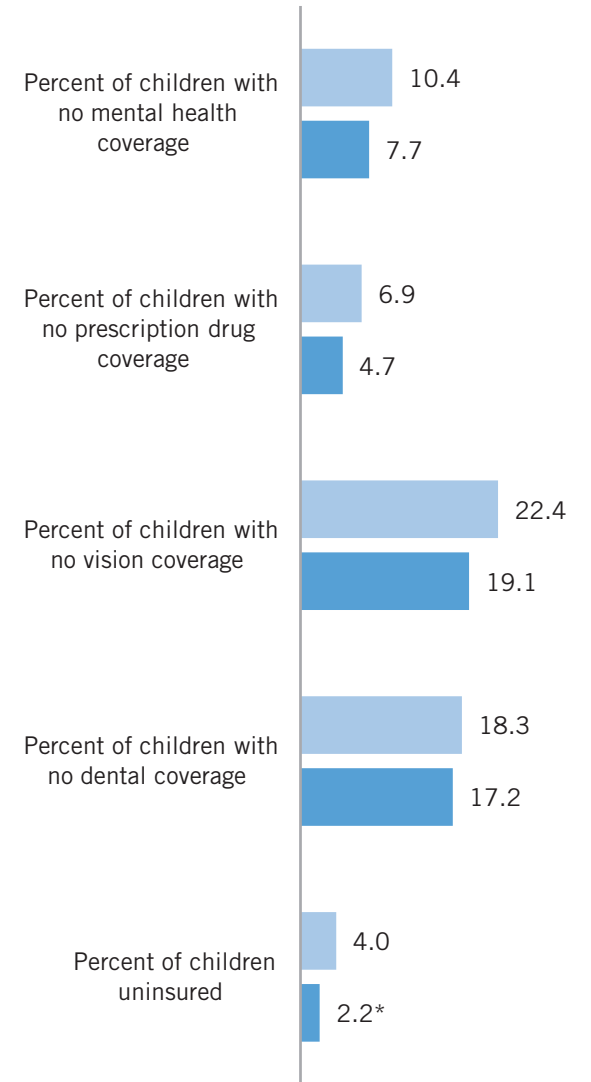
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



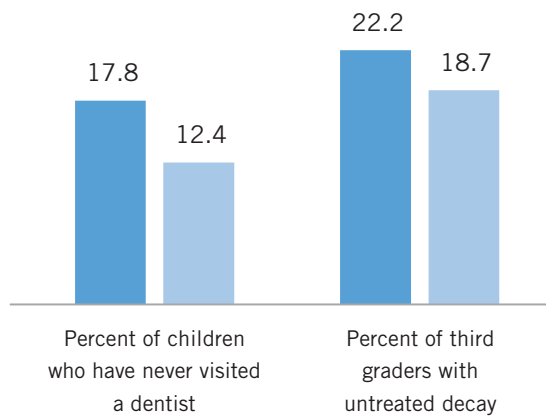
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Mahoning



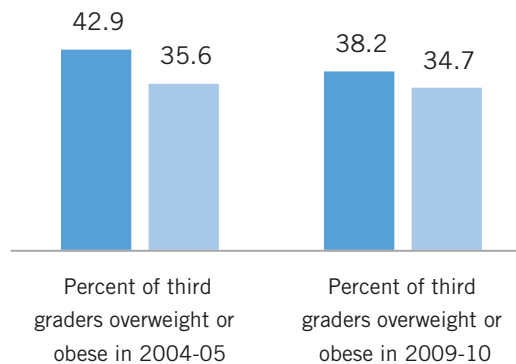
Dental Care

- Mahoning
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Mahoning
- Ohio



Marion

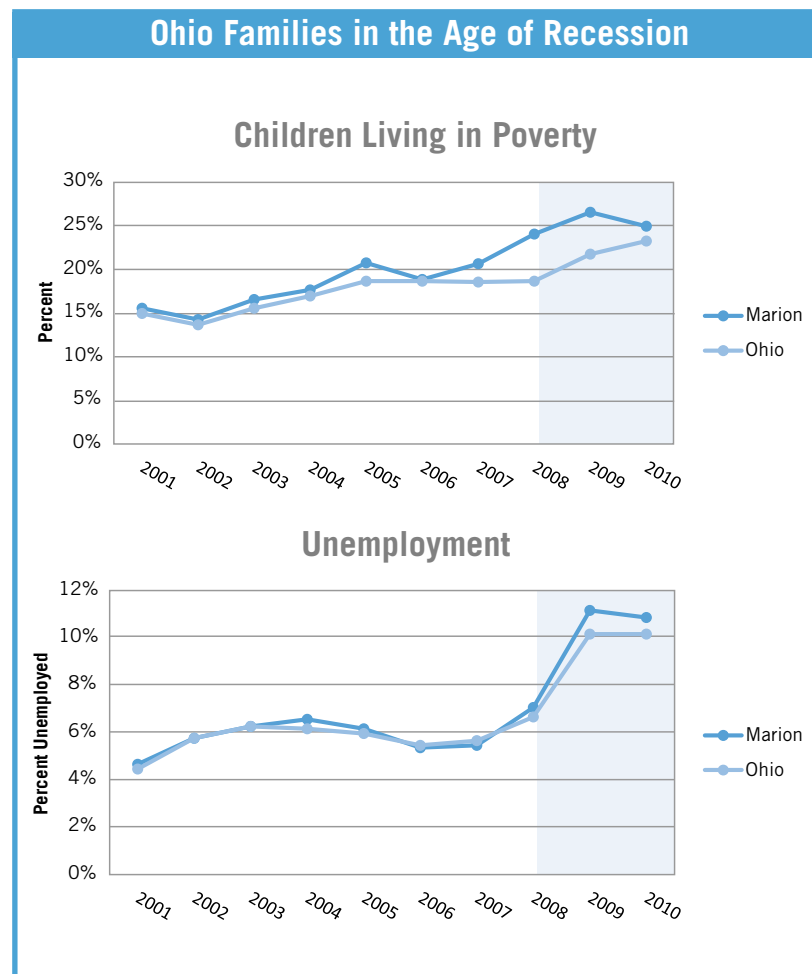


County Seat: Marion
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 66,501
 Child Population: 14,729



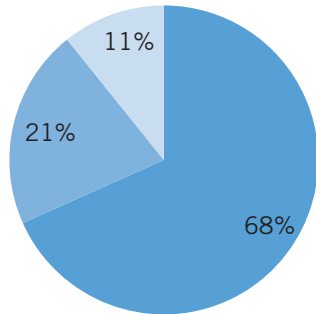
Child Population by Race:
 White-89.9% • Black-3.6% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-4.1%

Indicator	Year	Marion County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$41,314	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.8%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	24.8%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	34.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	663	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	49.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.5%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	55.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	30	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	70.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	76.9%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	57.9%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	91	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	67	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	235	23,811



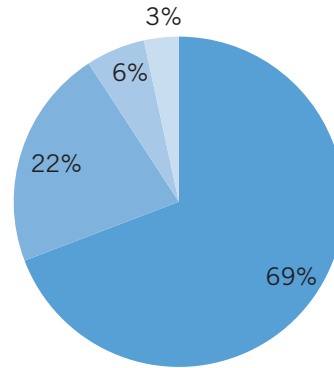
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



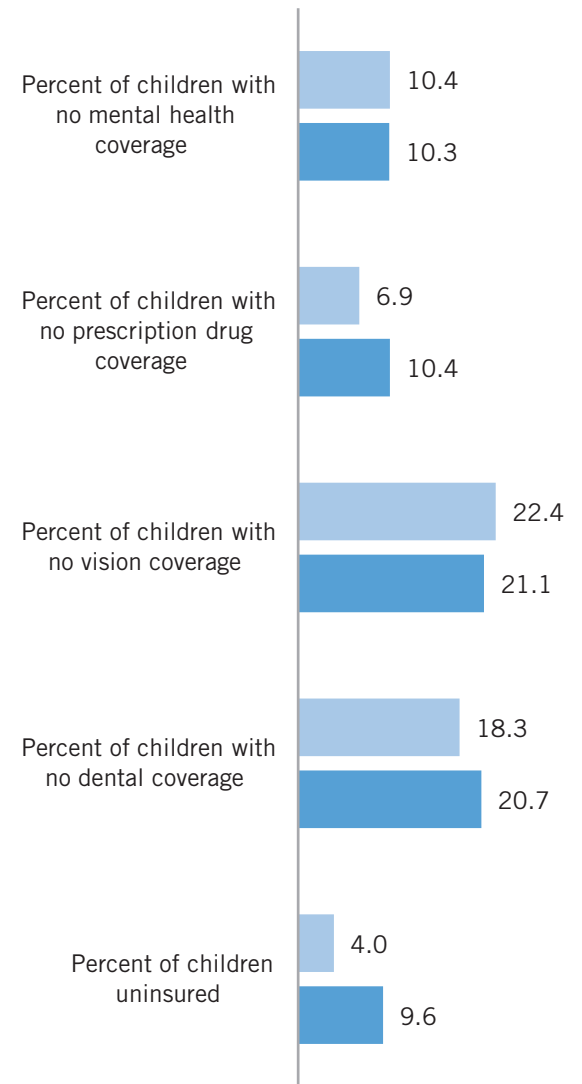
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



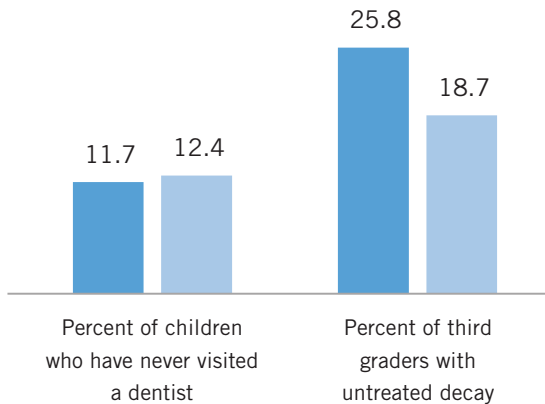
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Marion



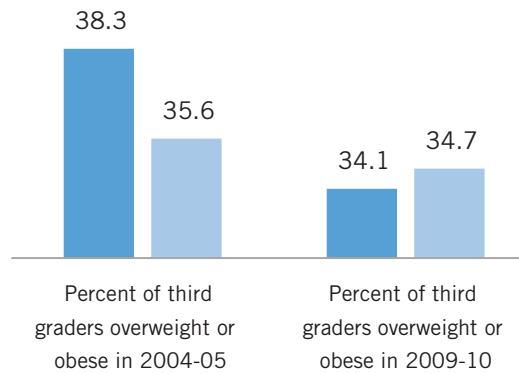
Dental Care

- Marion
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Marion
- Ohio



Medina

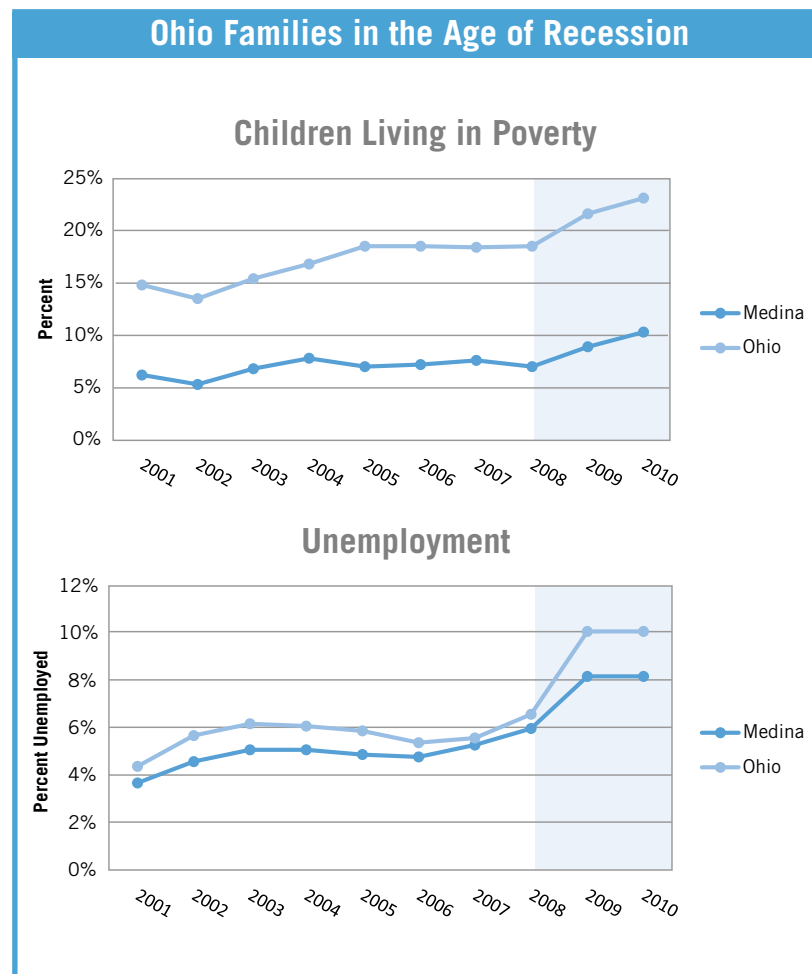


County Seat: Medina
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 172,332
 Child Population: 43,741



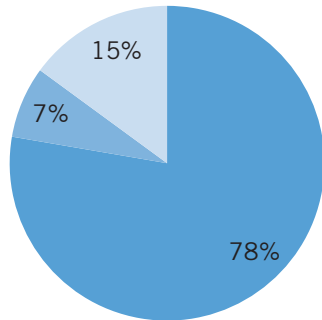
Child Population by Race:
 White-93.9% • Black-1.5% • Asian-1.1% • Latino-2.8%

Indicator	Year	Medina County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$63,582	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	8.2%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	10.3%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	10.6%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,601	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	22.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.3%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	21.7%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	21	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	90.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	92.8%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	96.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	74	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	54	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	132	23,811



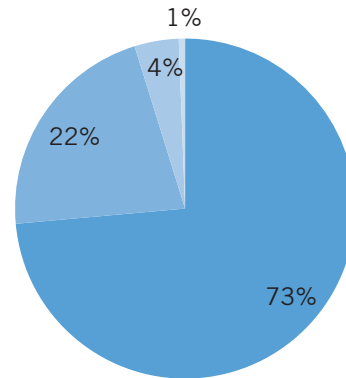
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



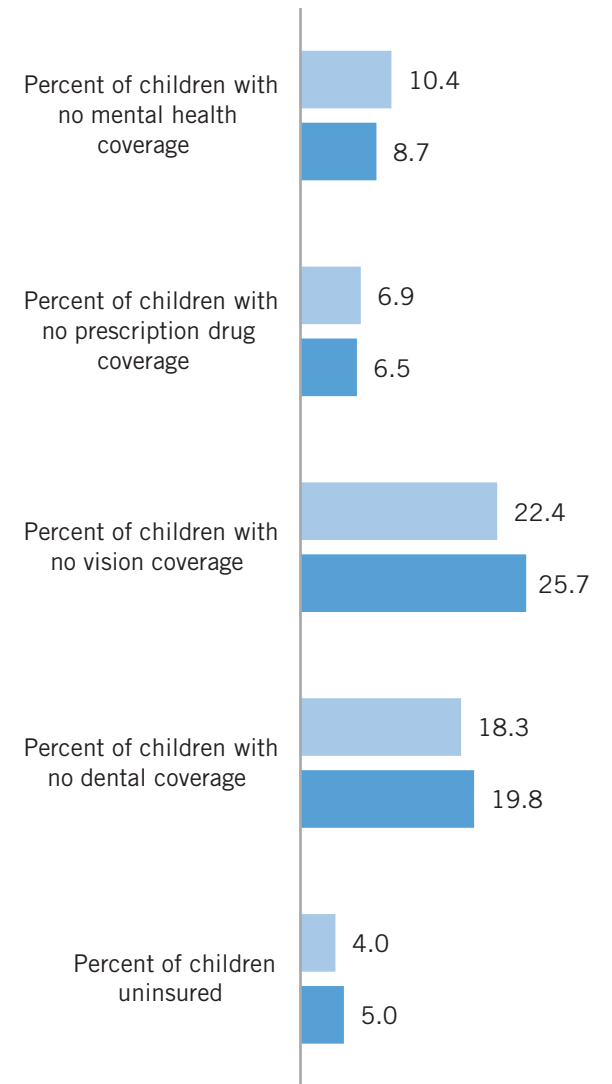
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



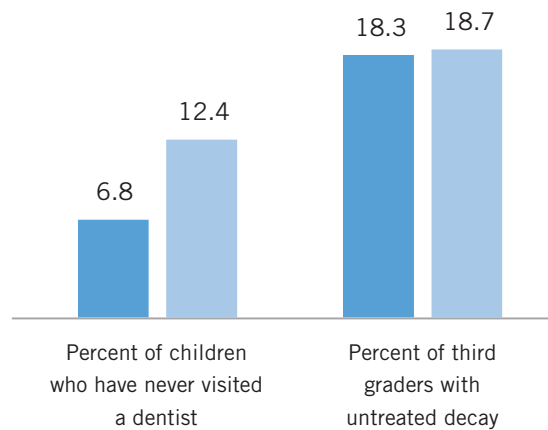
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Medina



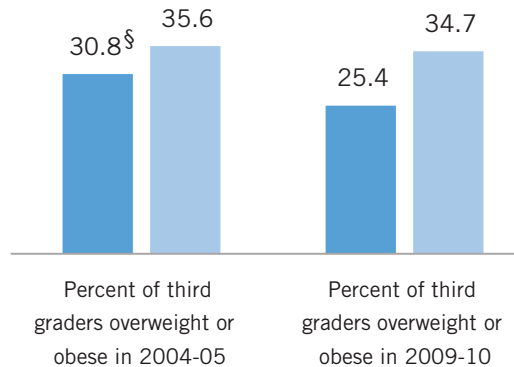
Dental Care

- Medina
- Ohio

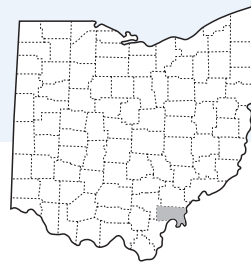


Overweight and Obesity

- Medina
- Ohio



Meigs



County Seat: Pomeroy
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 23,770
 Child Population: 5,414

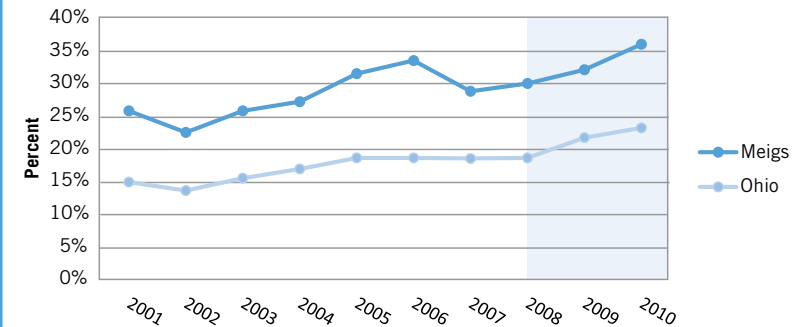


Child Population by Race:
 White–95.9% • Black–1.0% • Asian–0.4% • Latino–1.0%

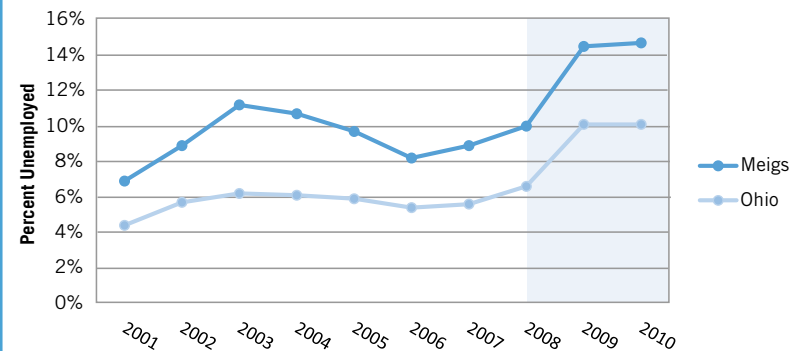
Indicator	Year	Meigs County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$33,194	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	14.7%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	35.9%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	40.1%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	299	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	58.9%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.2%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	66.2%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	5	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	77.4%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	78.8%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	88.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	57	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	12	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	52	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

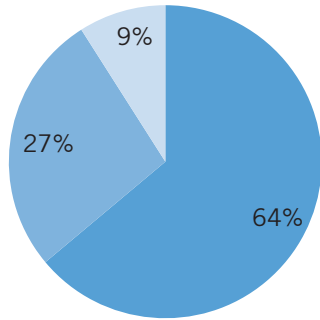


Unemployment



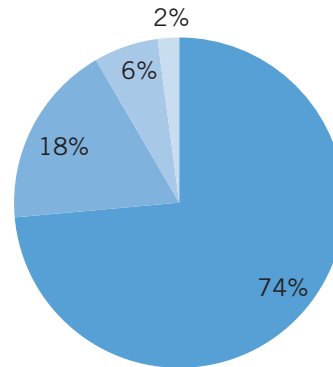
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



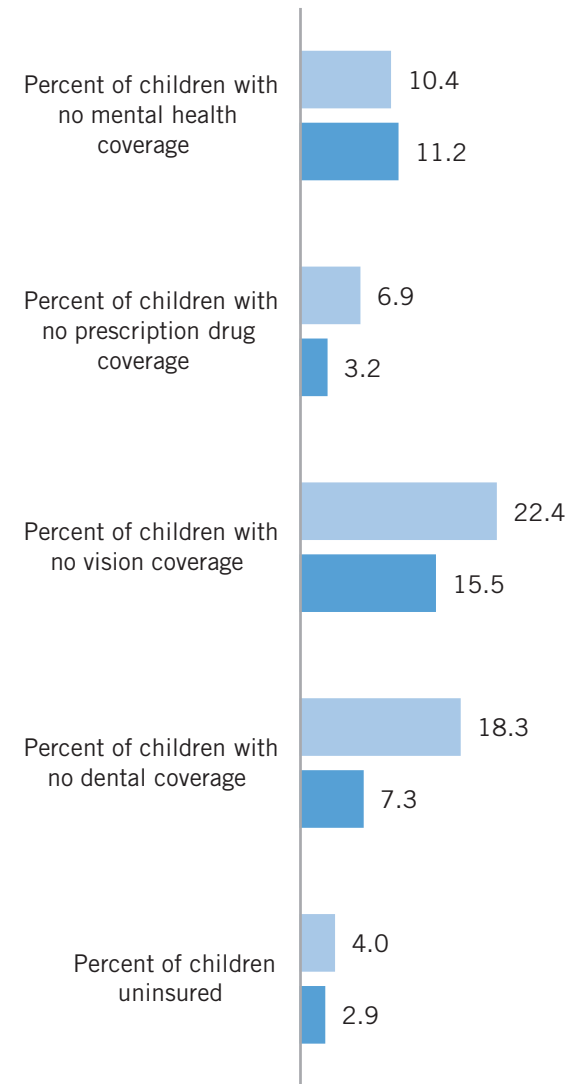
Start of Prenatal Care ‡

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



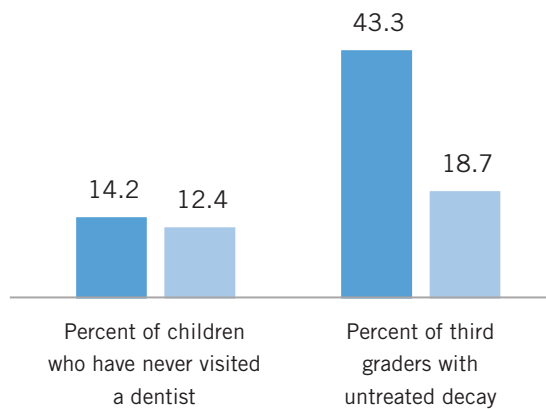
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Meigs



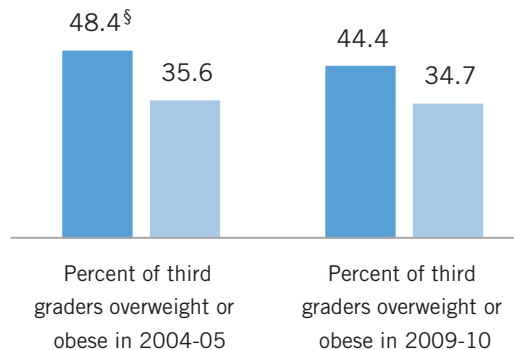
Dental Care

- Meigs
- Ohio

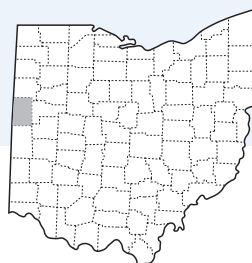


Overweight and Obesity

- Meigs
- Ohio



Mercer

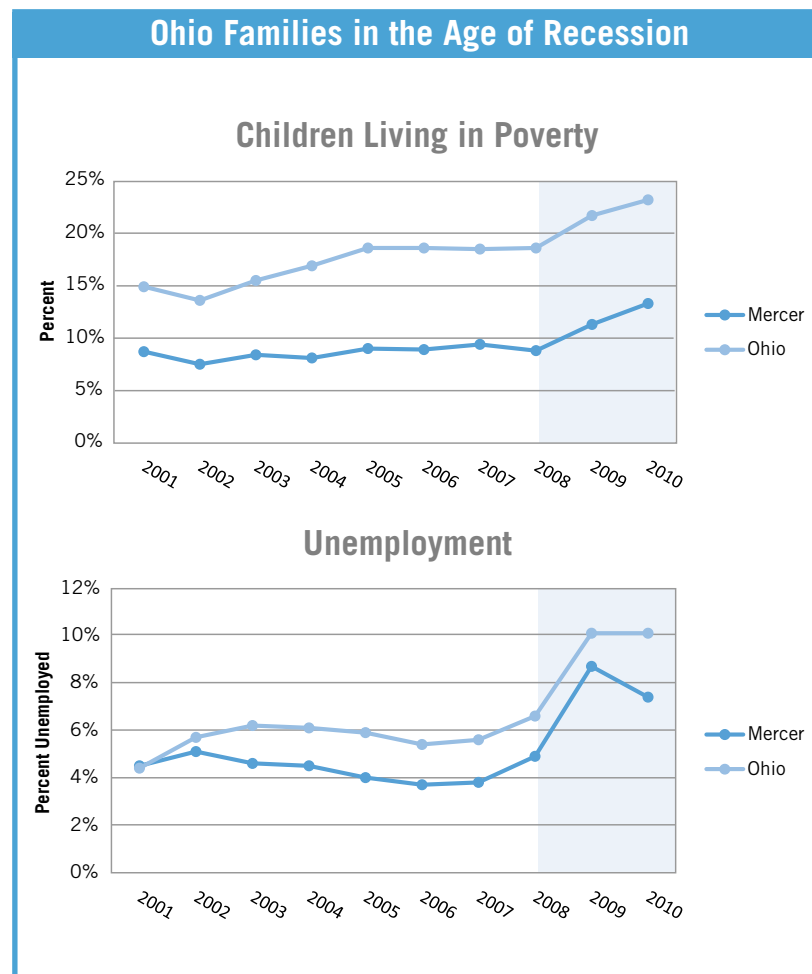


County Seat: Celina
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 40,814
 Child Population: 10,773



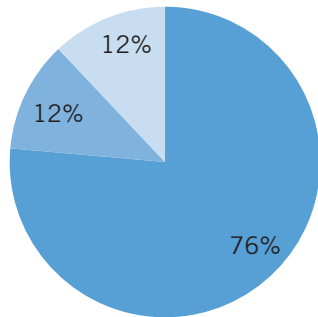
Child Population by Race:
 White-95.8% • Black-0.3% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-2.6%

Indicator	Year	Mercer County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$48,521	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	7.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	13.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	14.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	334	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	24.8%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	3.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	25.9%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	10	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	90.8%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	92.8%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	98.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	50	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	21	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	63	23,811



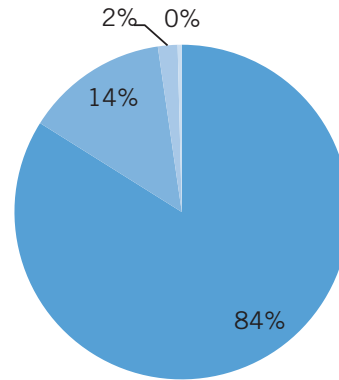
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



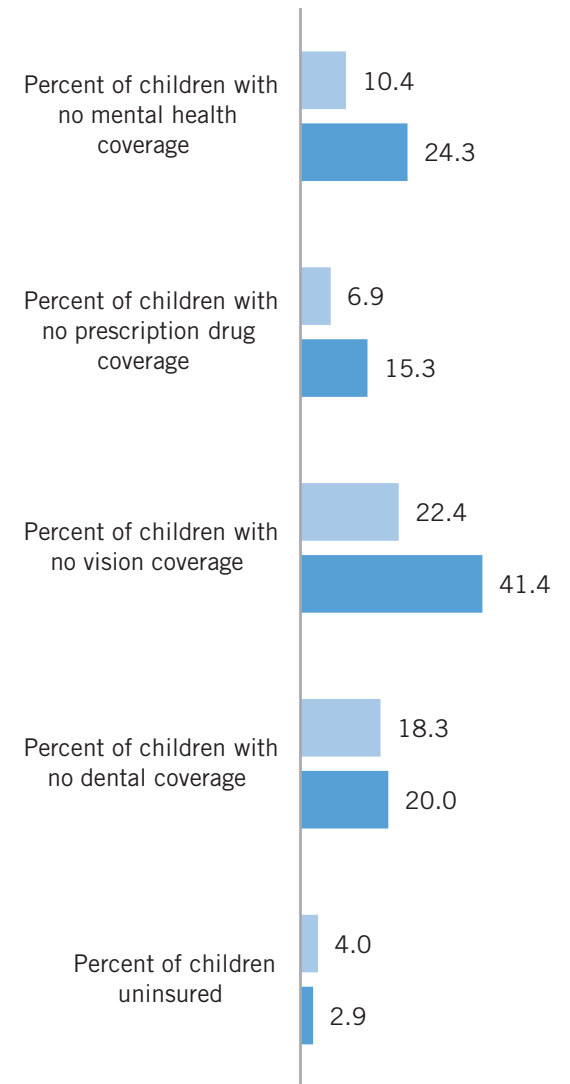
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



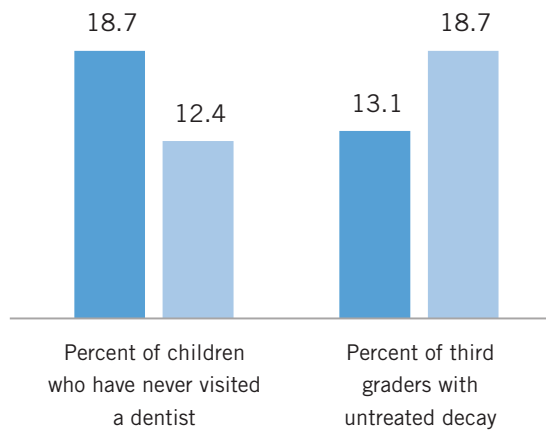
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Mercer



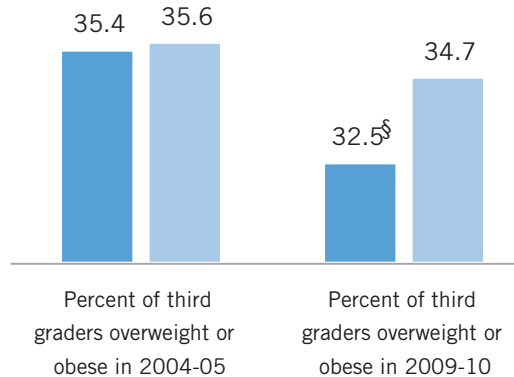
Dental Care

- Mercer
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Mercer
- Ohio



Miami

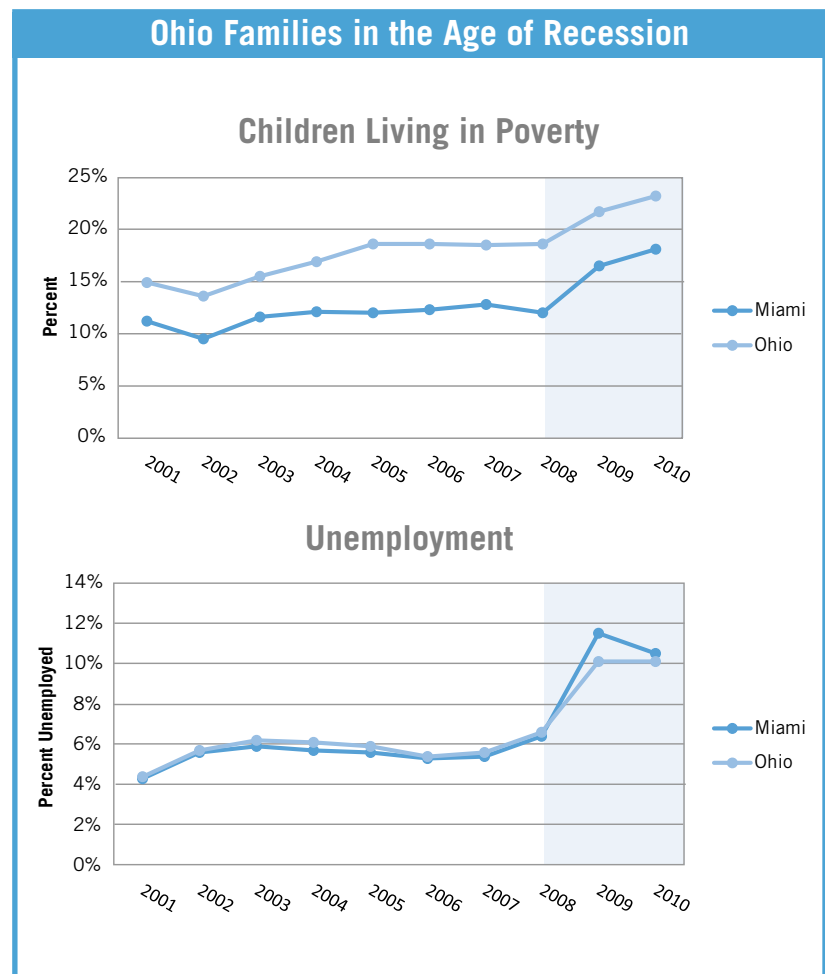


County Seat: Troy
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 102,506
 Child Population: 24,768



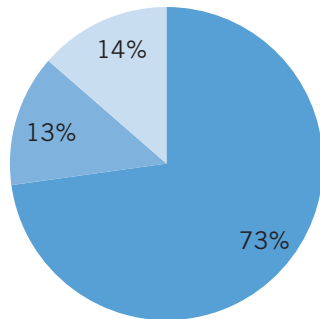
Child Population by Race:
 White-90.6% • Black-2.4% • Asian-1.4% • Latino-2.3%

Indicator	Year	Miami County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$49,195	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	18.0%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	17.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	903	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	33.8%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.3%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	35.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	36	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	86.7%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	91.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	95.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	70	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	14	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	143	23,811



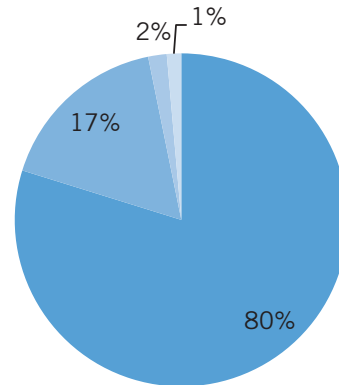
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



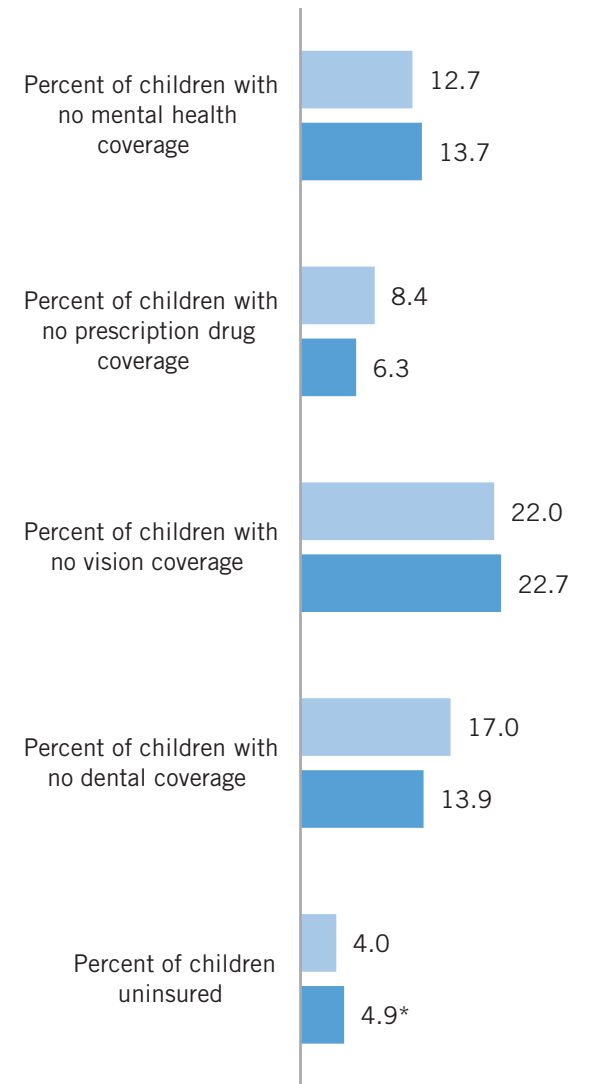
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



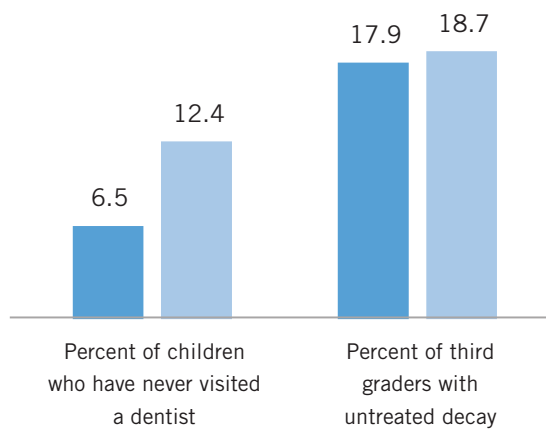
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Miami



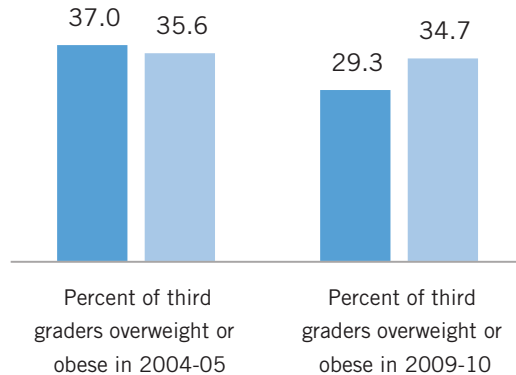
Dental Care

- Miami
- Ohio

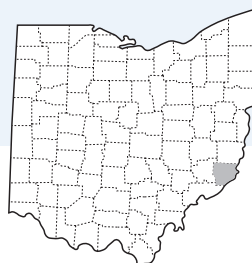


Overweight and Obesity

- Miami
- Ohio



Monroe

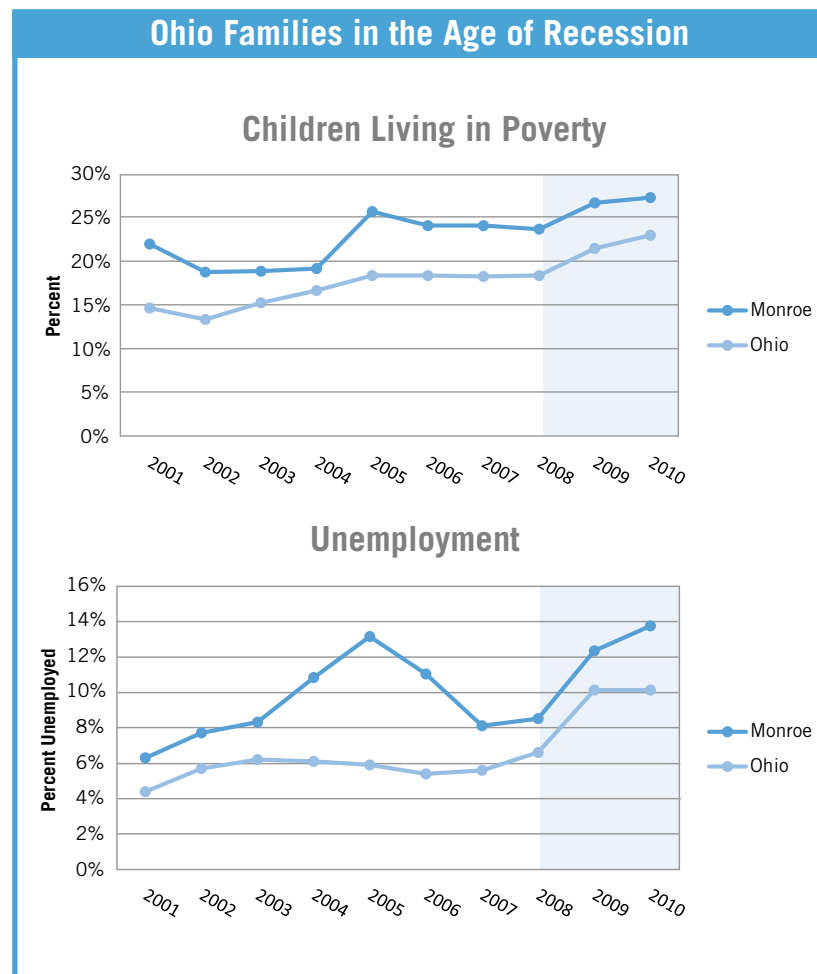


County Seat: Woodsfield
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 14,642
 Child Population: 3,147



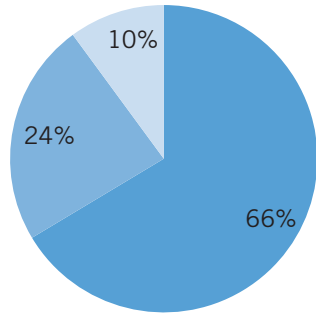
Child Population by Race:
 White-96.4% • Black-0.8% • Asian-0.0% • Latino-1.0%

Indicator	Year	Monroe County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$38,015	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	13.7%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	27.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	28.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	66	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	54.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	62.7%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	5	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	69.6%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	82.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	91.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	17	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	2	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	51	23,811



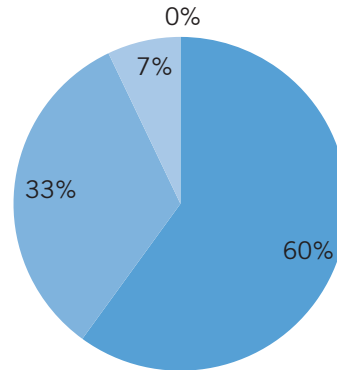
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



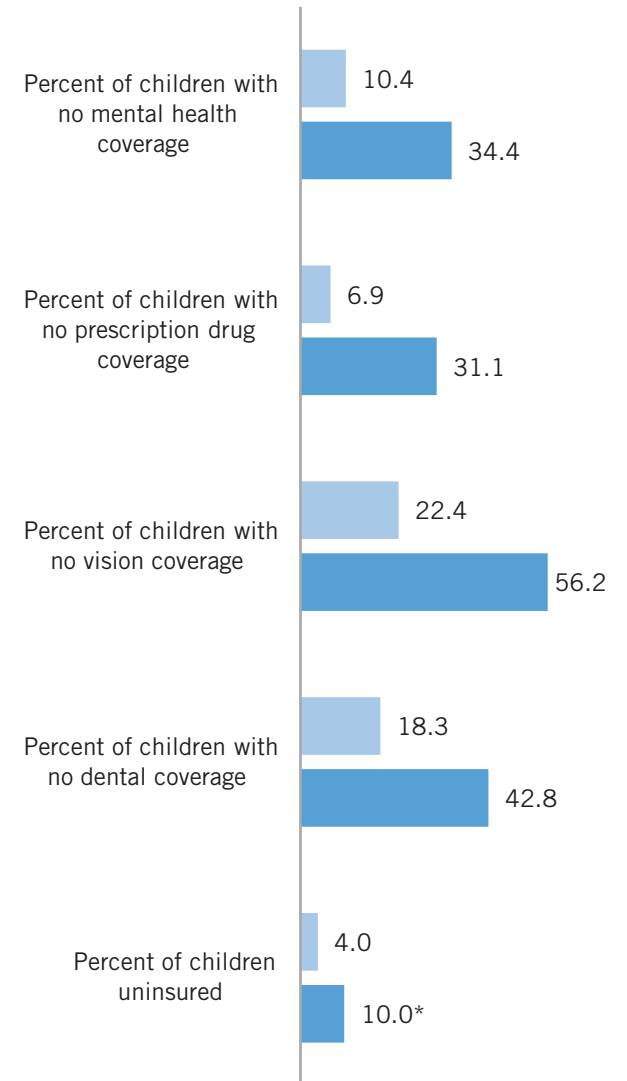
Start of Prenatal Care †

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



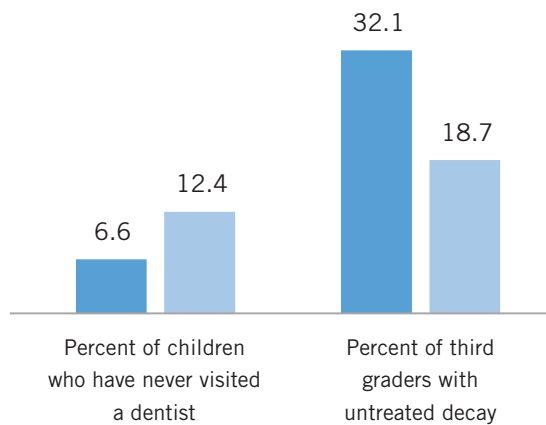
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Monroe



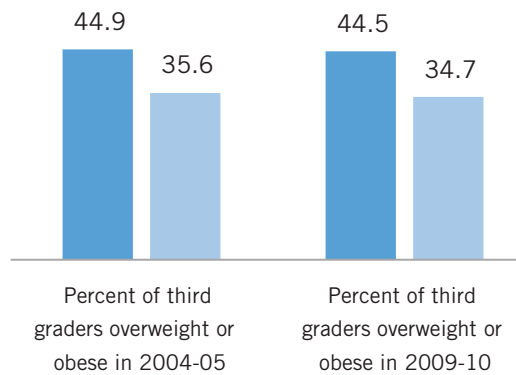
Dental Care

- Monroe
- Ohio

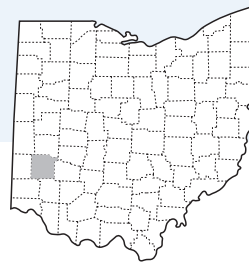


Overweight and Obesity

- Monroe
- Ohio



Montgomery



County Seat: Dayton
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 535,153
 Child Population: 123,279

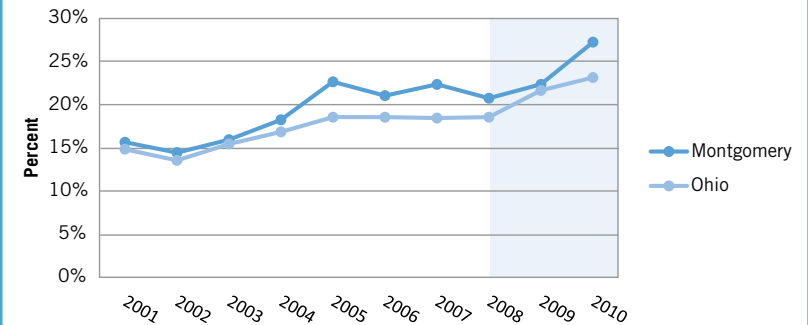
Child Population by Race:
 White-65.4% • Black-25.7% • Asian-1.7% • Latino-3.7%



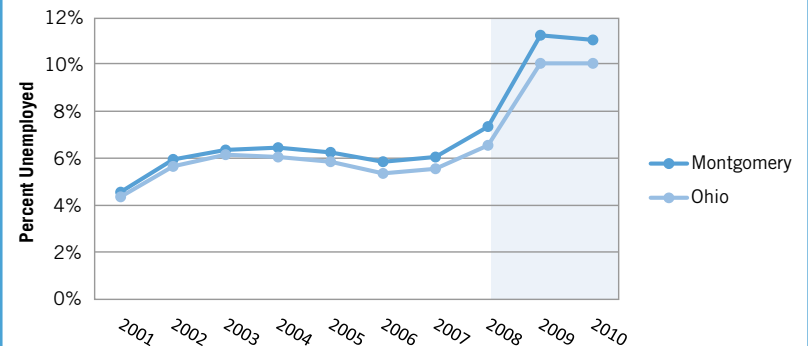
Indicator	Year	Montgomery County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$40,885	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.1%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	27.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	32.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	11,341	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	50.5%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	49.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	249	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	74.2%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	80.7%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	82.7%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	1,268	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	376	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	1,394	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

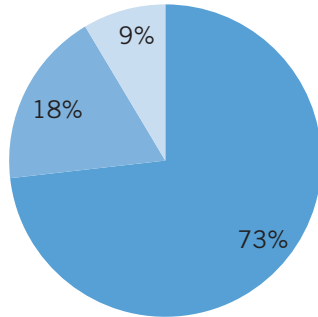


Unemployment



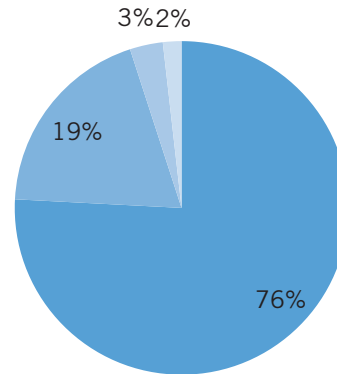
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



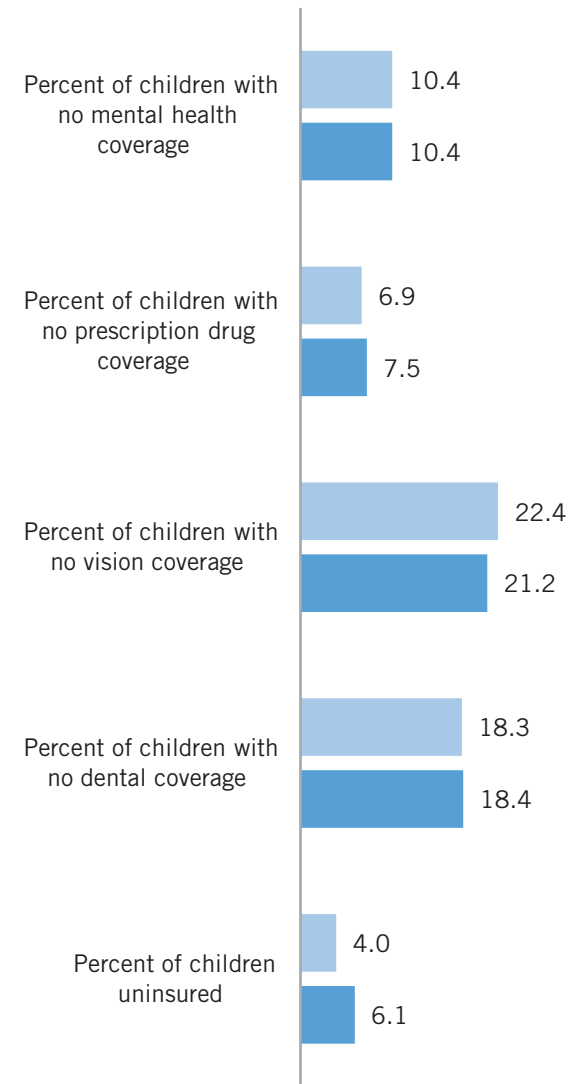
Start of Prenatal Care ‡

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



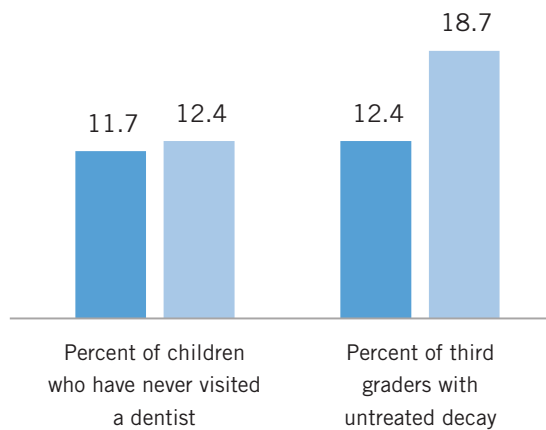
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Montgomery



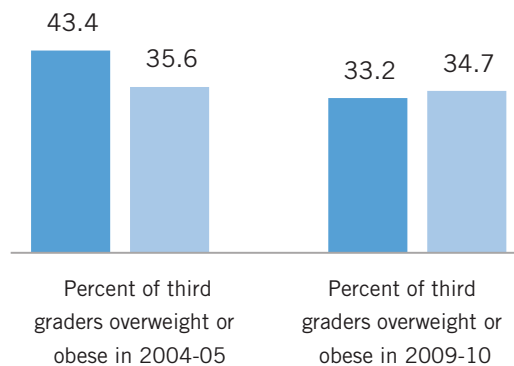
Dental Care

- Montgomery
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

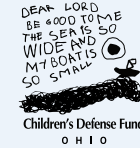
- Montgomery
- Ohio



Morgan



County Seat: McConnellsville
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 15,054
 Child Population: 3,520

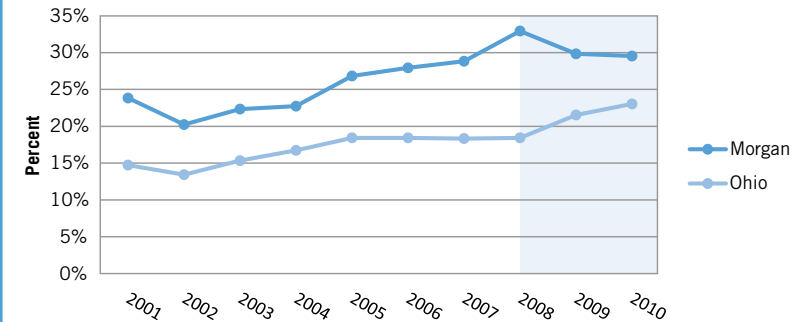


Child Population by Race:
 White-90.1% • Black-2.7% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-0.9%

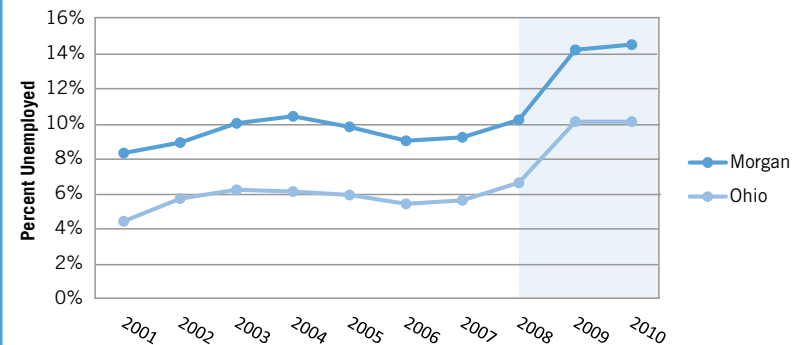
Indicator	Year	Morgan County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$35,634	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	14.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	229.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	31.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	181	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	57.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	10.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	64.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	2	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	71.9%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	76.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	92.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	13	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	10	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	10	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

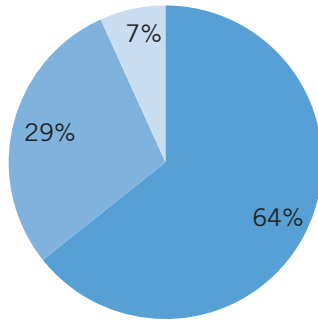


Unemployment



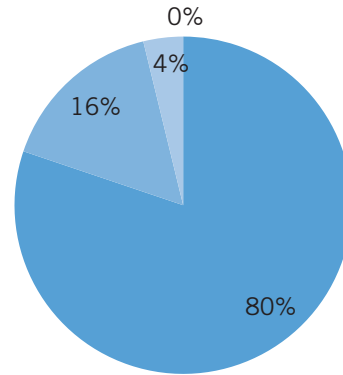
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



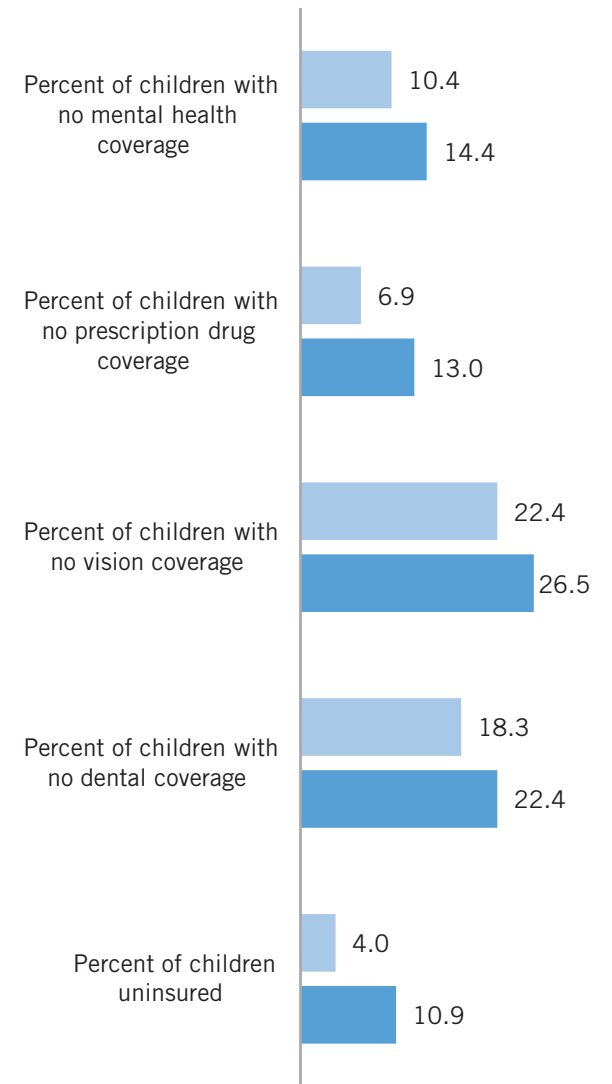
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



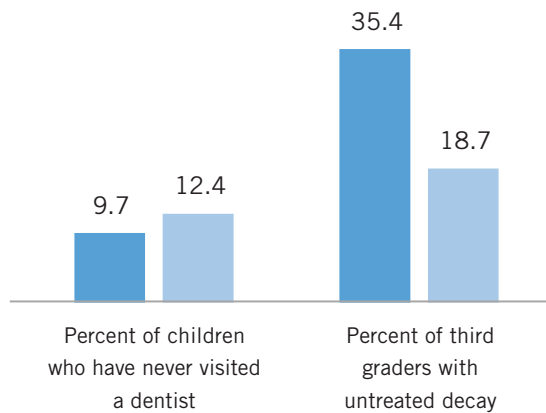
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Morgan



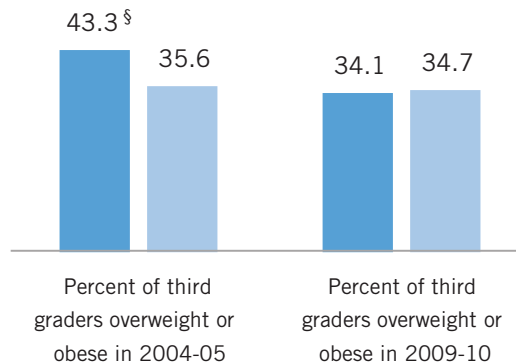
Dental Care

- Morgan
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Morgan
- Ohio



Morrow



County Seat: Mt. Gilead
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 34,827
 Child Population: 8,993

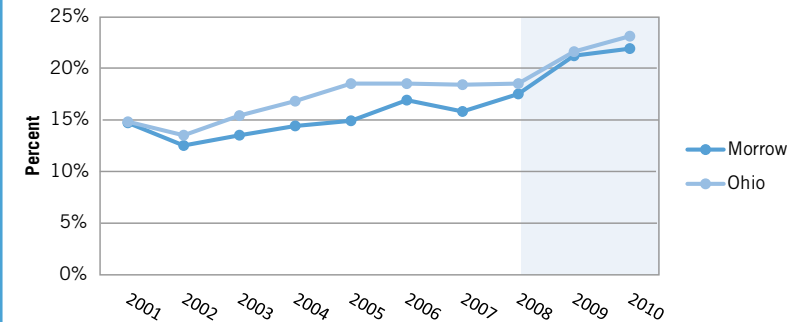


Child Population by Race:
 White-96.3% • Black-0.6% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-1.8%

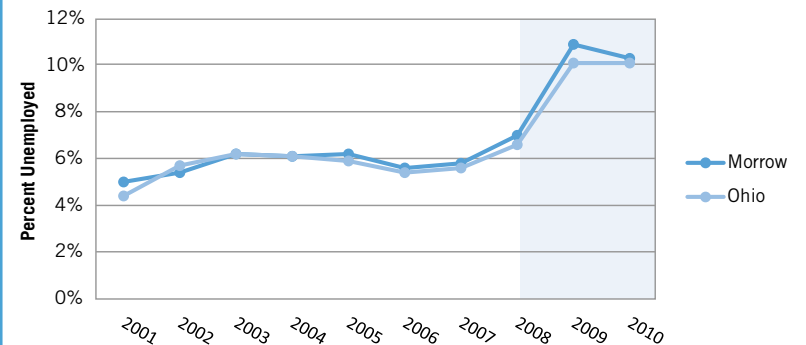
Indicator	Year	Morrow County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$47,080	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	21.9%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	23.3%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	334	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	40.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	45.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	3	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	84.2%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	89.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	74.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	19	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	9	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	44	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

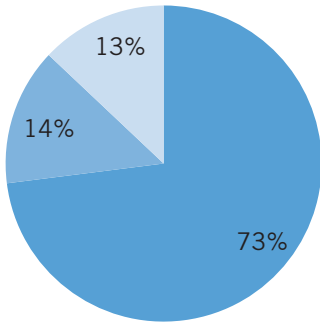


Unemployment



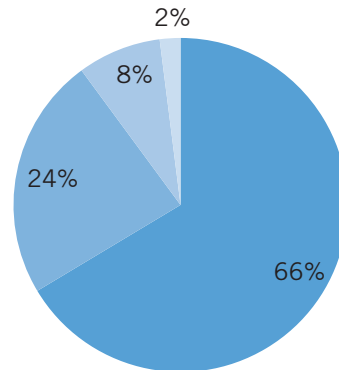
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



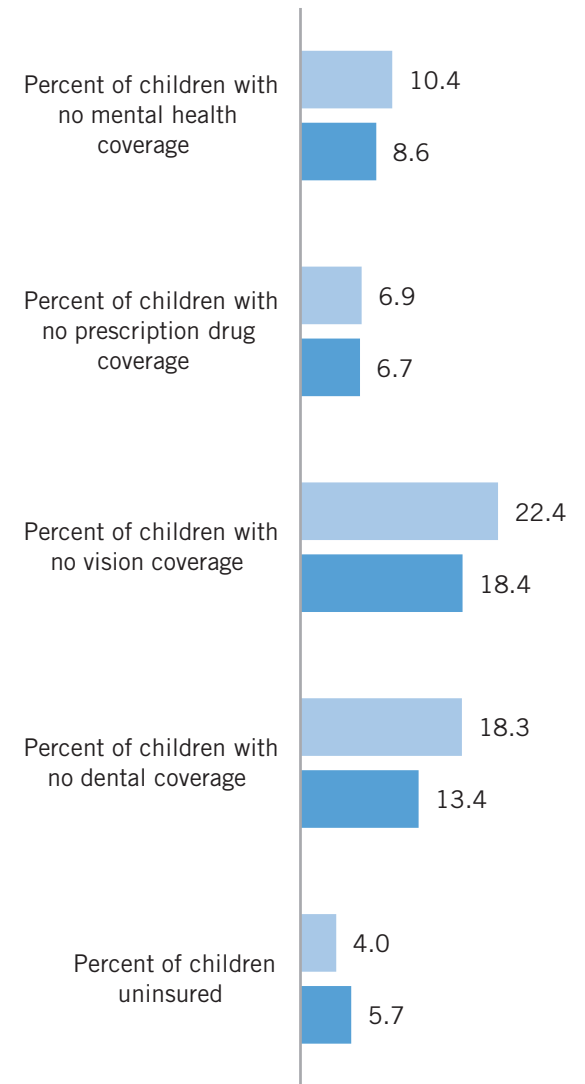
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



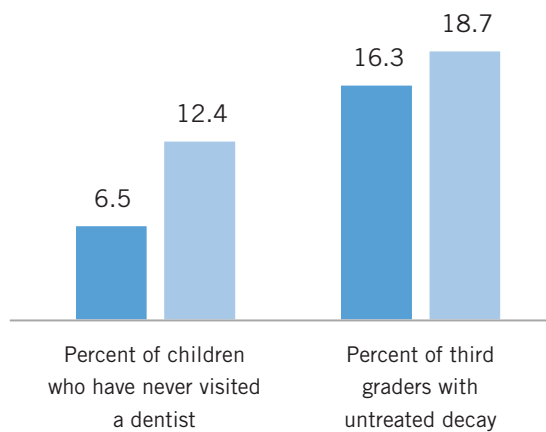
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Morrow



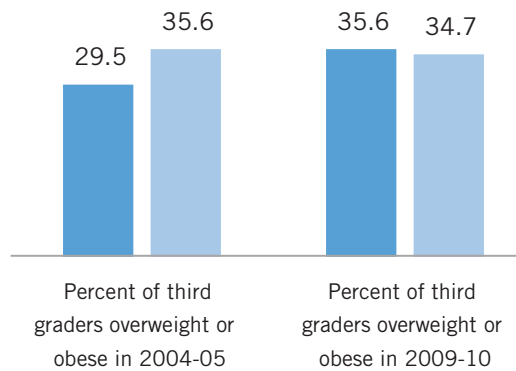
Dental Care

- Morrow
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Morrow
- Ohio



Muskingum



County Seat: Zanesville
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 86,074
 Child Population: 20,651

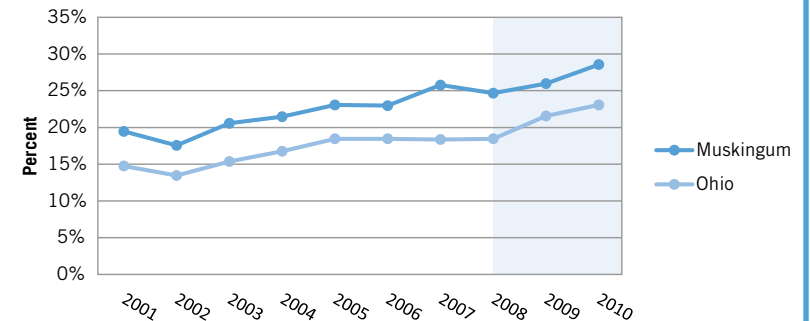


Child Population by Race:
 White-88.7% • Black-4.4% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-1.4%

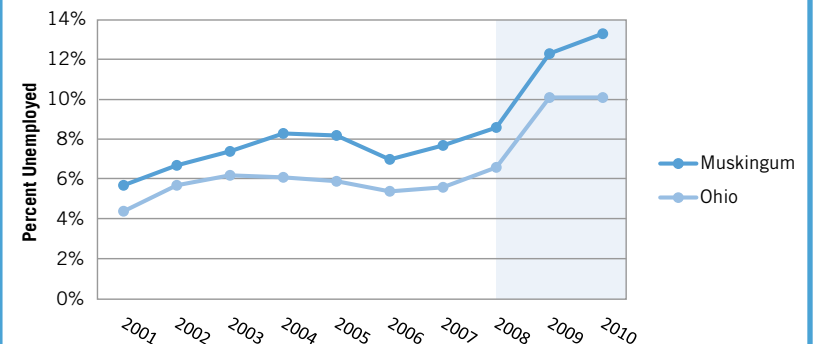
Indicator	Year	Muskingum County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$40,485	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	13.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	28.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	38.7%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,740	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	50.9%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.3%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	61.1%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	34	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	85.6%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	95.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	138	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	22	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	266	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

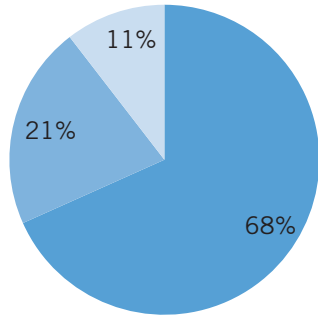


Unemployment



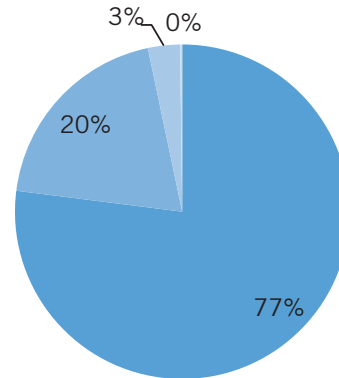
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



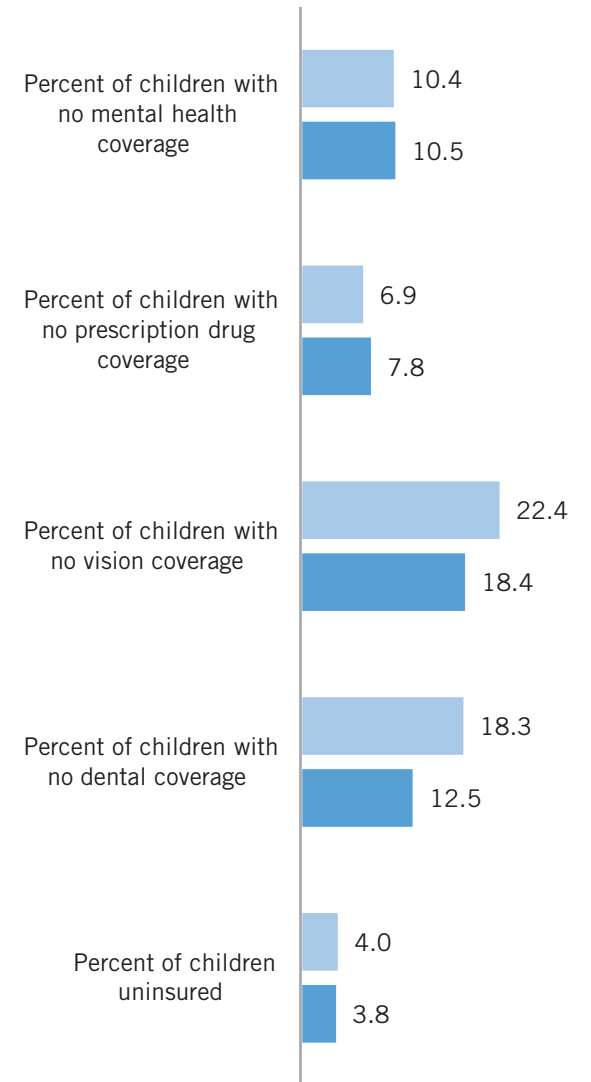
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



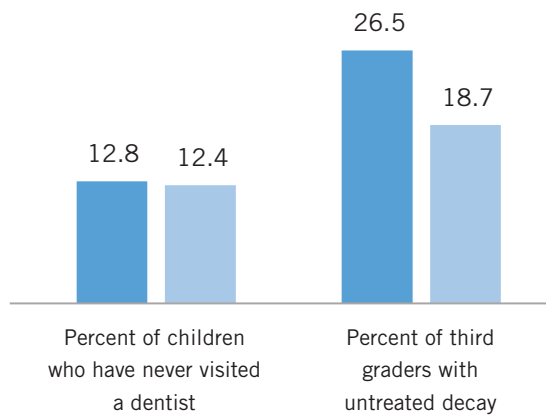
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Muskingum



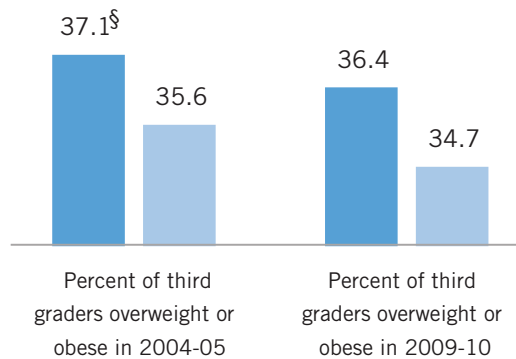
Dental Care

- Muskingum
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Muskingum
- Ohio



Noble



County Seat: Caldwell
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 14,645
 Child Population: 2,797

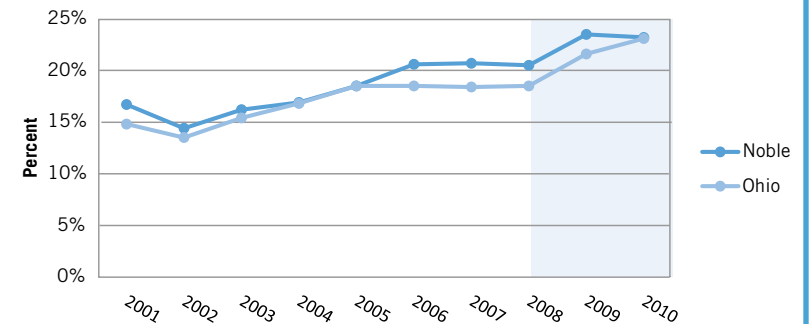


Child Population by Race:
 White-97.5% • Black-0.1% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-0.6%

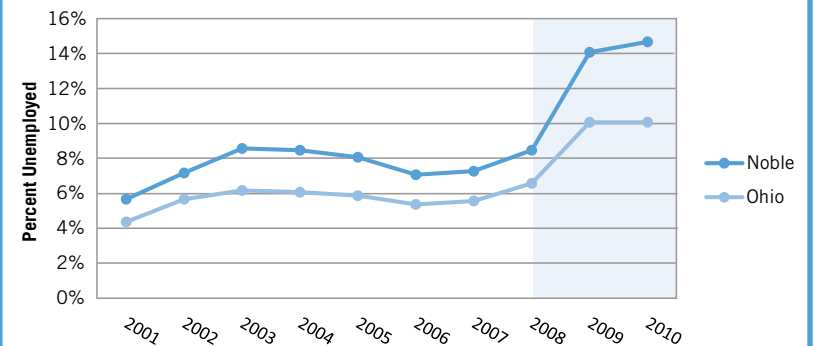
Indicator	Year	Noble County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$38,013	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	14.7%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	23.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	25.1%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	182	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	47.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	56.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	3	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	81.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	84.6%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	91.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	28	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	2	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	26	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

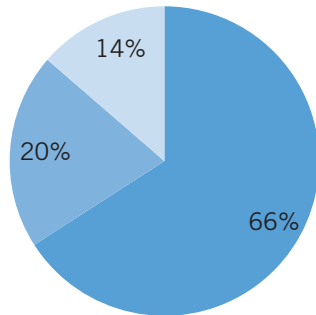


Unemployment



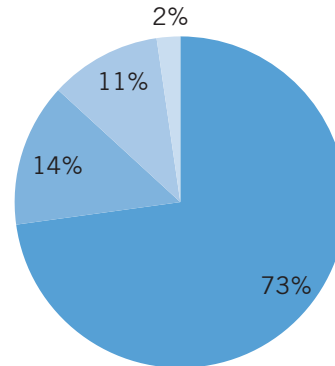
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



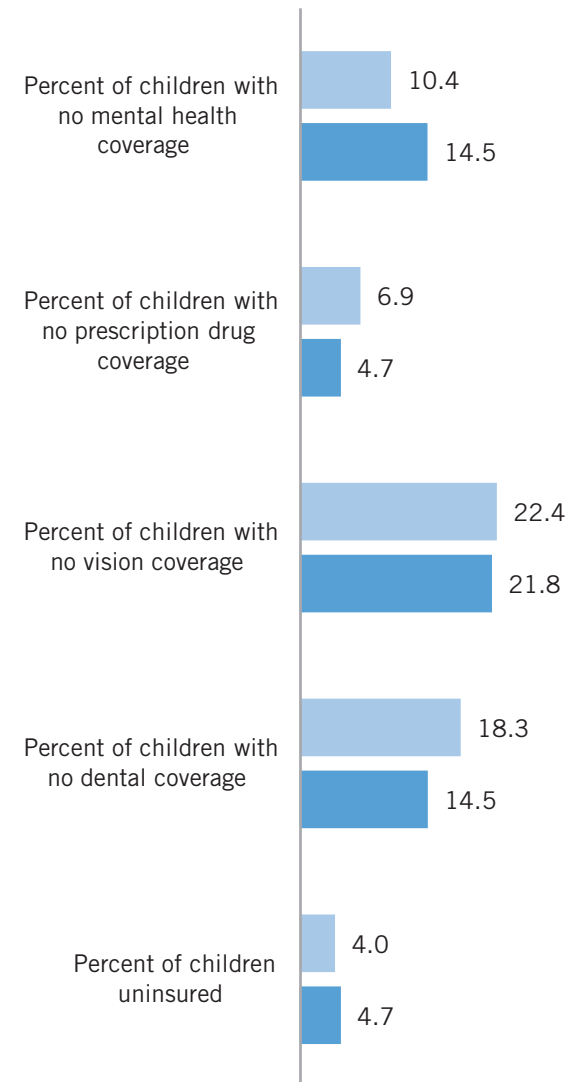
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



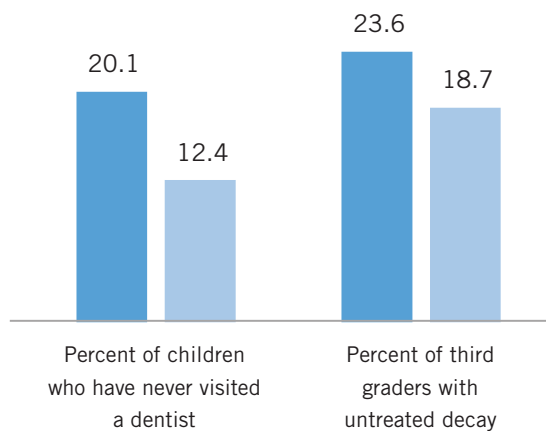
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Noble



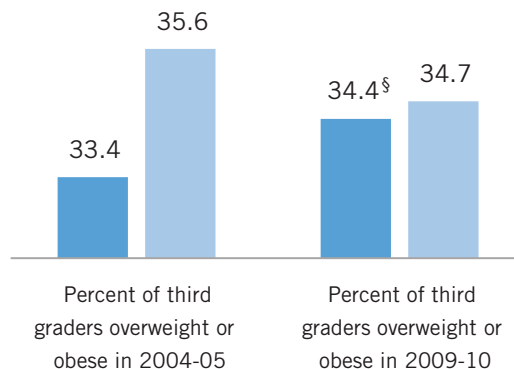
Dental Care

- Noble
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Noble
- Ohio



Ottawa

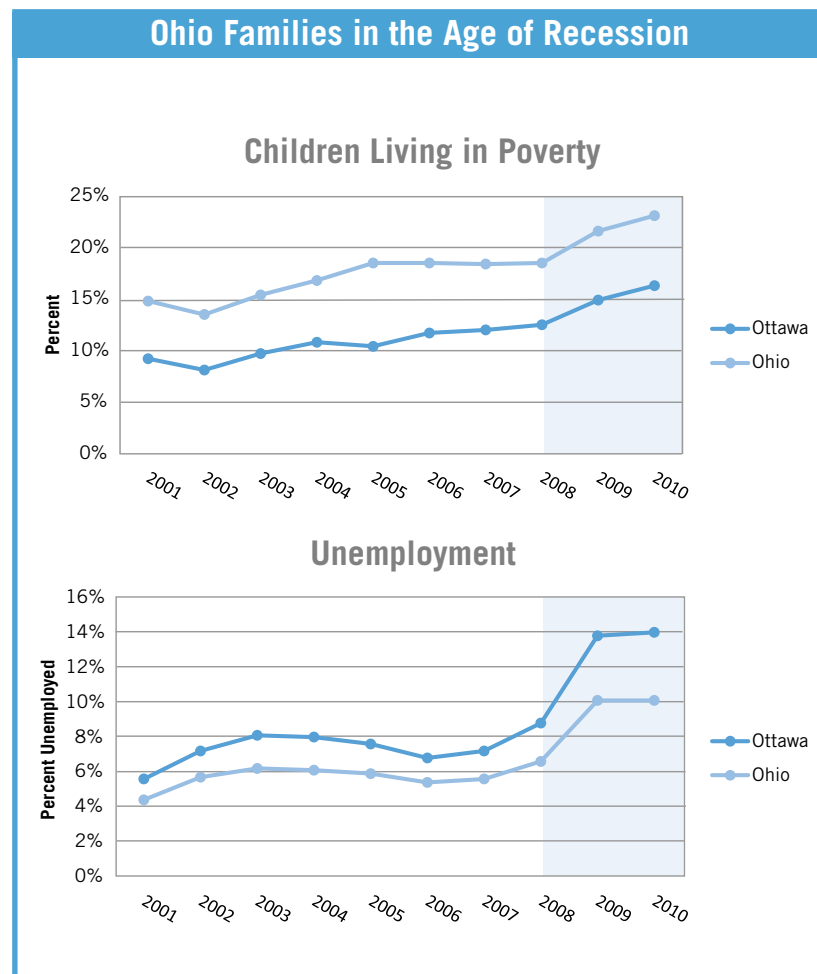


County Seat: Port Clinton
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 41,428
 Child Population: 8,595



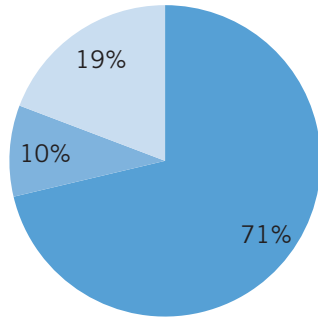
Child Population by Race:
 White-93.4% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-7.6%

Indicator	Year	Ottawa County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$50,707	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	14.0%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	16.3%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	20.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	242	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	37.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.5%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	40.9%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	13	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	81.2%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	86.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	95.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	40	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	16	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	65	23,811



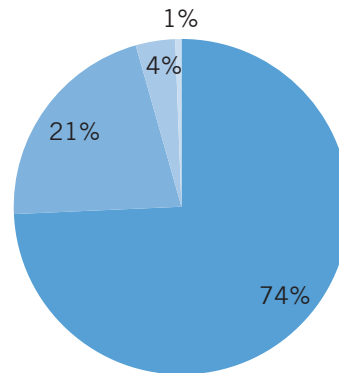
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



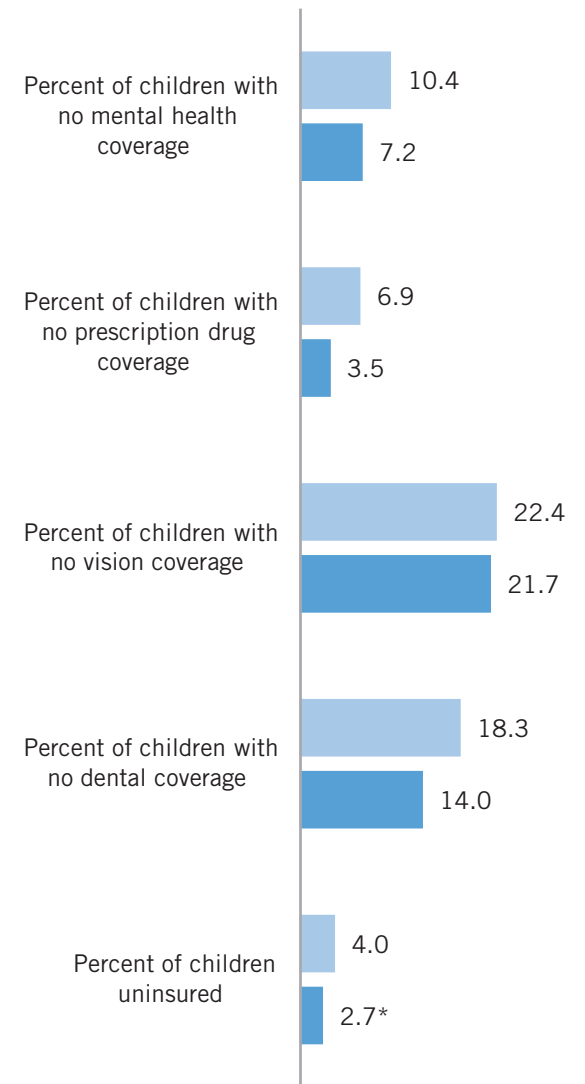
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



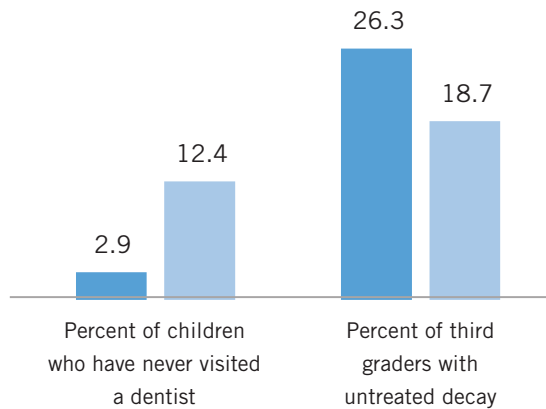
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Ottawa



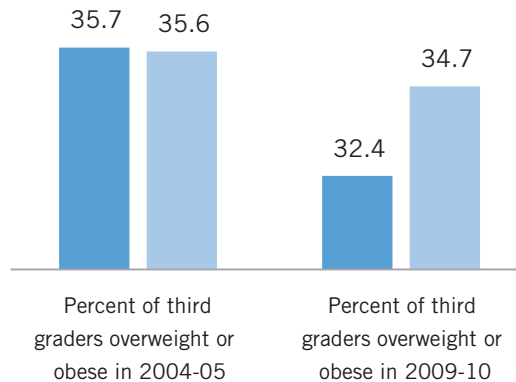
Dental Care

- Ottawa
- Ohio

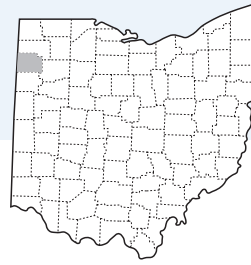


Overweight and Obesity

- Ottawa
- Ohio



Paulding



County Seat: Paulding
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 19,614
 Child Population: 4,938

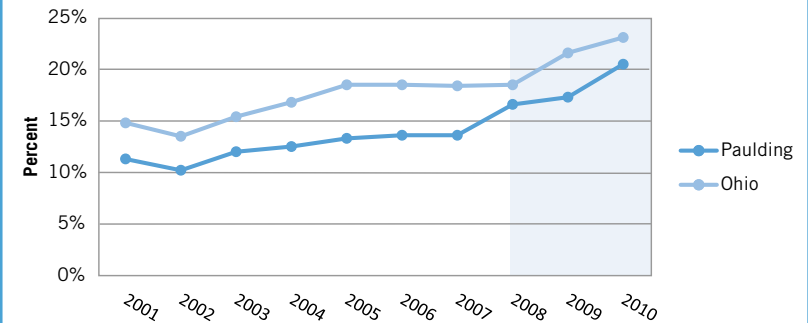


Child Population by Race:
 White-93.4% • Black-1.1% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-7.0%

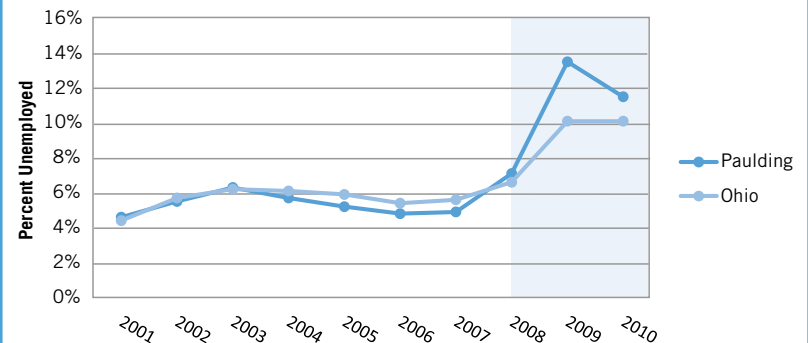
Indicator	Year	Paulding County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$43,791	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	20.5%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	24.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	53	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	43.9%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	46.3%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	9	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	86.6%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	88.7%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	96.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	14	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	8	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	24	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

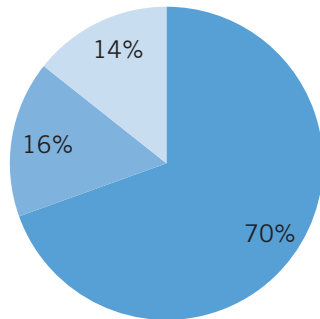


Unemployment



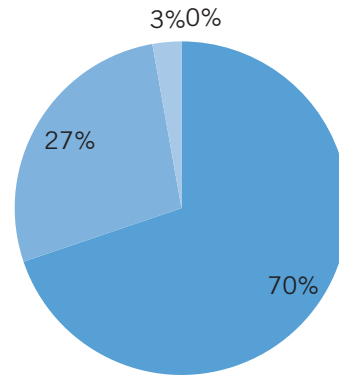
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



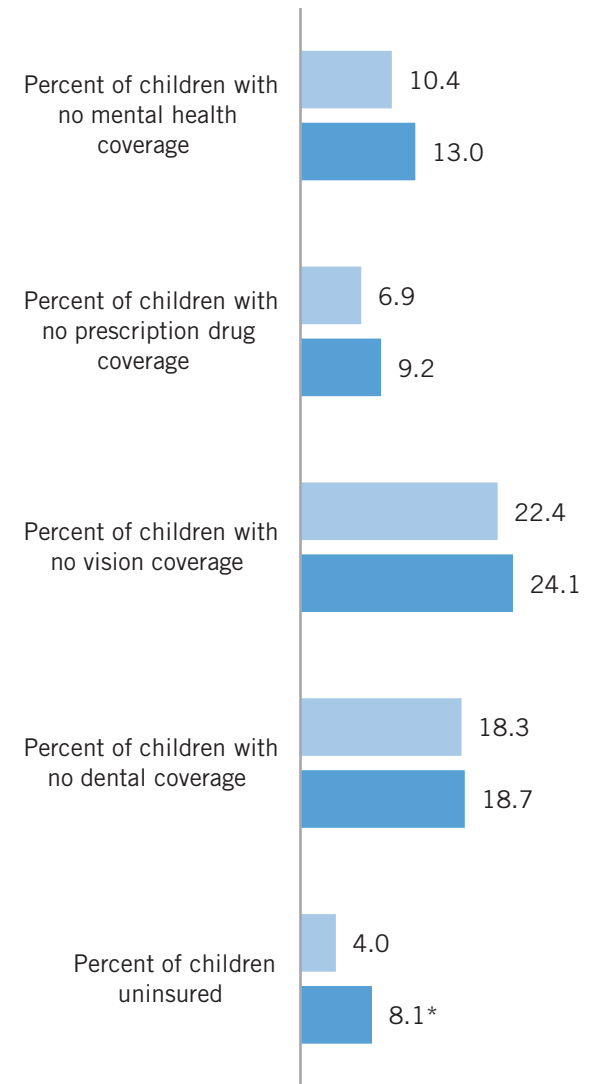
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



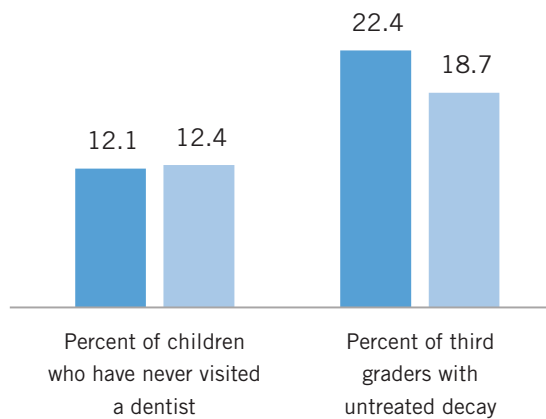
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Paulding



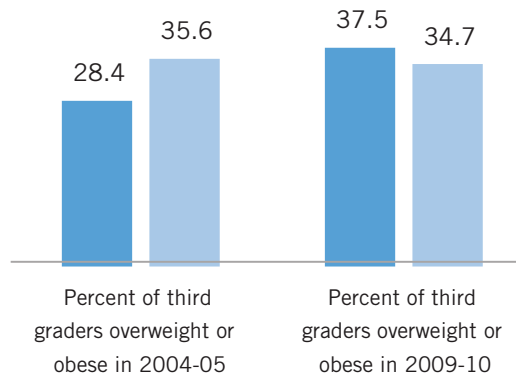
Dental Care

- Paulding
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Paulding
- Ohio



Perry



County Seat: New Lexington
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 36,058
 Child Population: 9,431

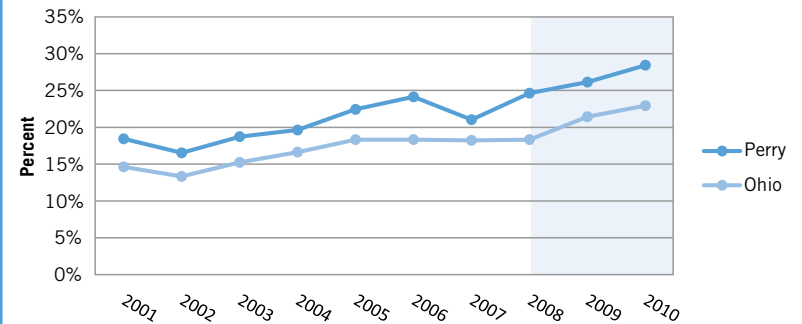


Child Population by Race:
 White-96.9% • Black-0.4% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-0.8%

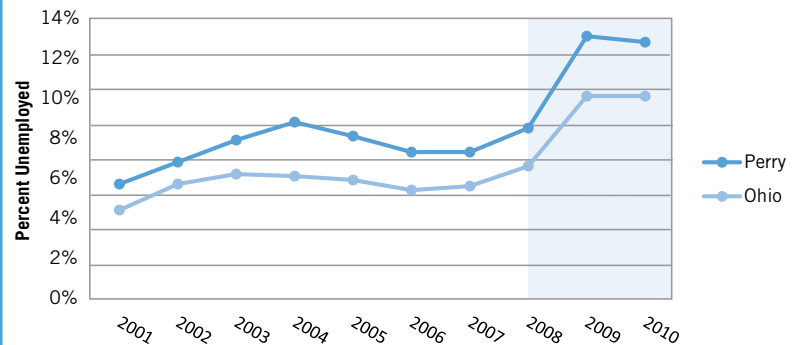
Indicator	Year	Perry County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$39,387	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.8%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	28.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	34.7%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	373	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	53.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	10.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	62.8%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	18	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	78.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	85.1%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	94.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	96	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	25	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	93	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

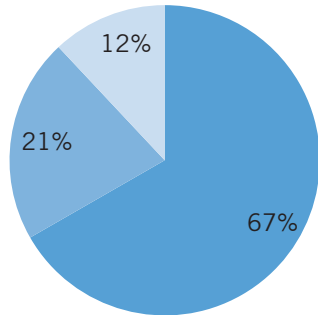


Unemployment



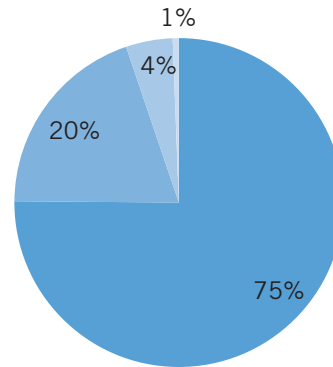
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



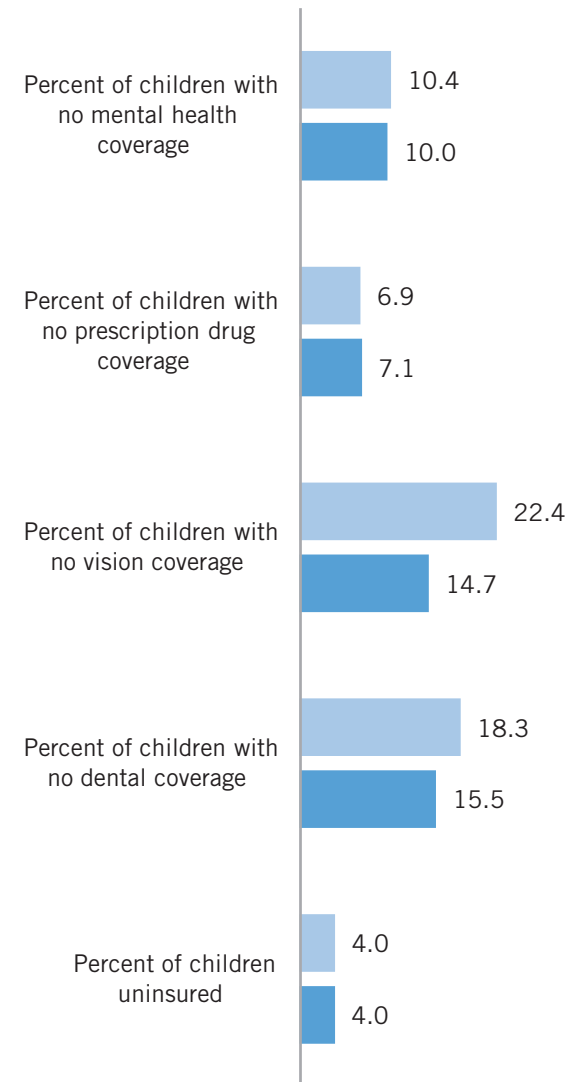
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



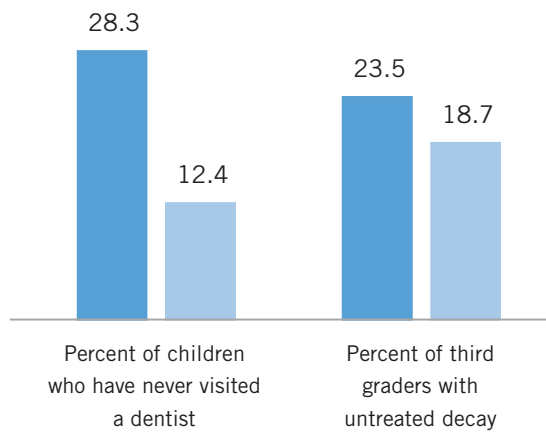
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Perry



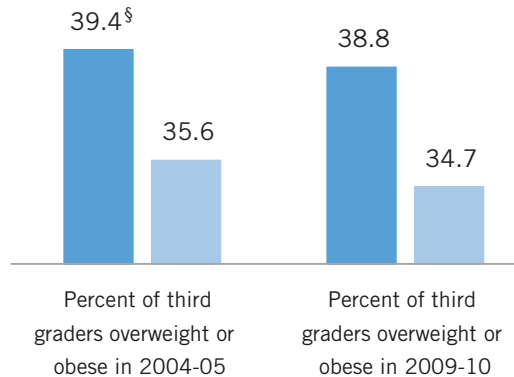
Dental Care

- Perry
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Perry
- Ohio



Pickaway



County Seat: Circleville
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 55,698
 Child Population: 13,157

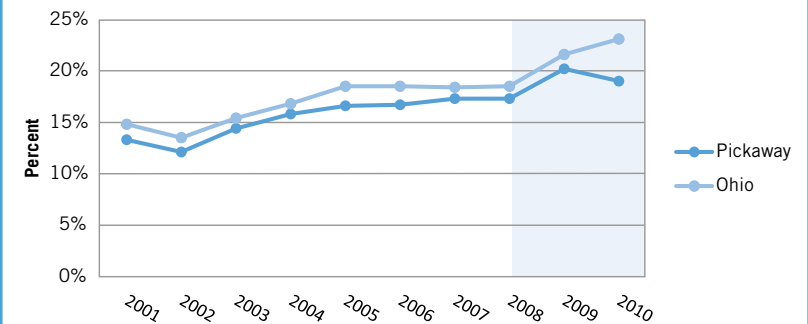
Child Population by Race:
 White–94.8% • Black–1.2% • Asian–0.5% • Latino–1.8%



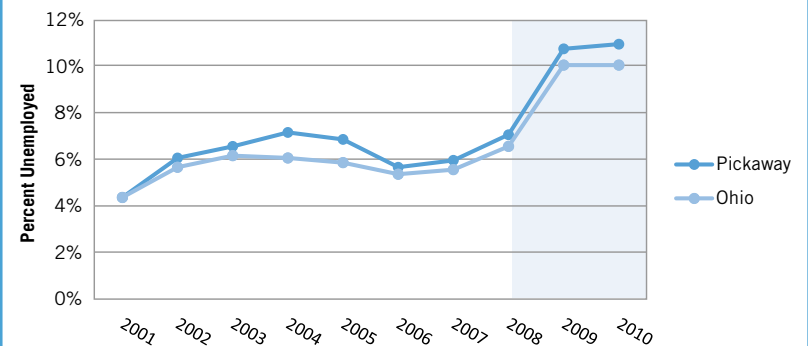
Indicator	Year	Pickaway County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$49,926	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.0%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	19.0%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	26.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	315	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	40.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.7%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	46.1%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	22	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	86.9%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.1%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	91.3%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	37	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	22	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	52	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

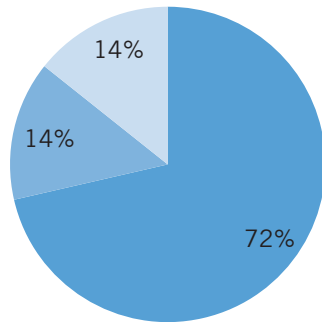


Unemployment



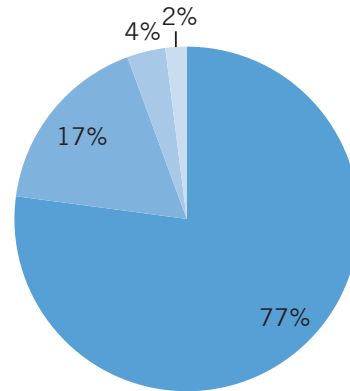
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



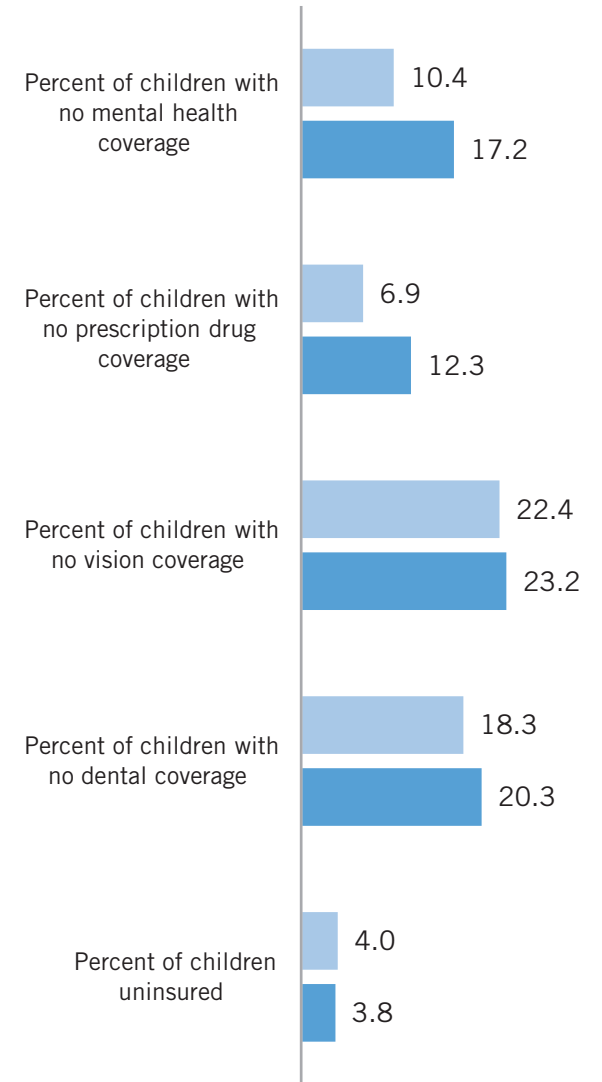
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



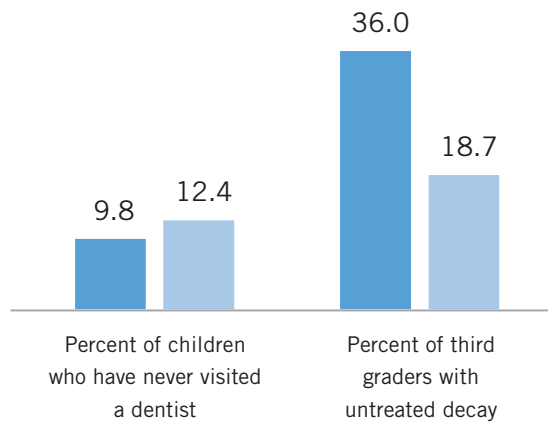
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Pickaway



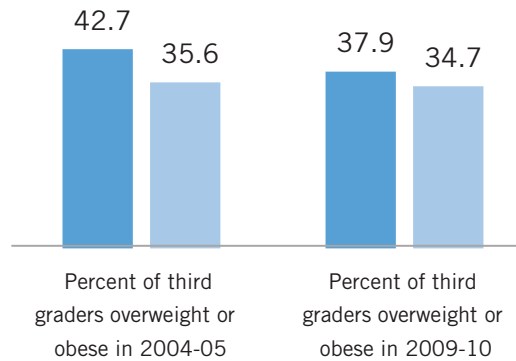
Dental Care

- Pickaway
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Pickaway
- Ohio



Pike

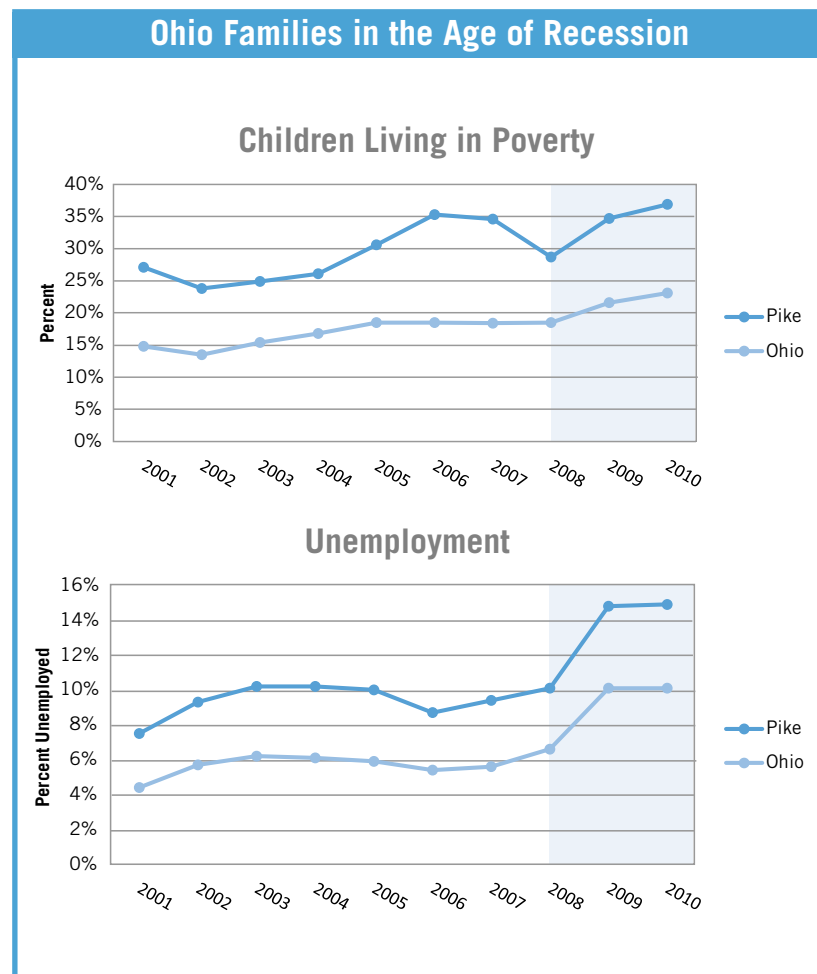


County Seat: Waverly
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 28,709
 Child Population: 7,120



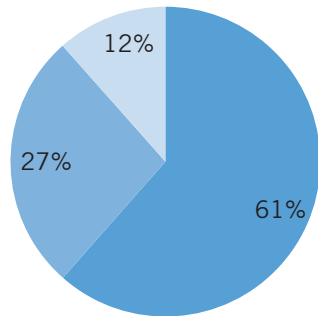
Child Population by Race:
 White-95.6% • Black-0.8% • Asian-0.2% • Latino-1.1%

Indicator	Year	Pike County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$35,051	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	14.9%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	36.9%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	44.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	203	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	61.5%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.2%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	76.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	21	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	69.2%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	73.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	87.9%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	44	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	6	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	70	23,811



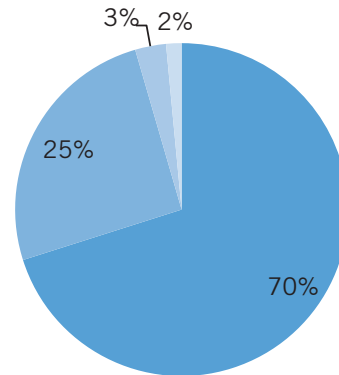
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



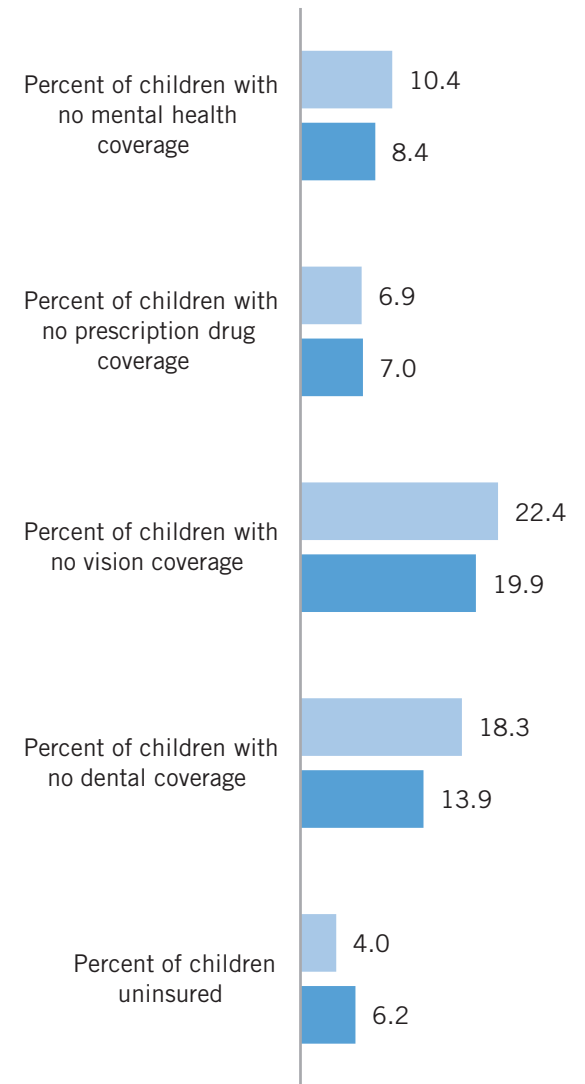
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



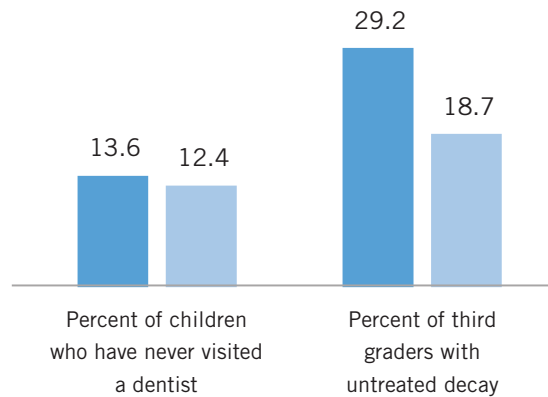
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Pike



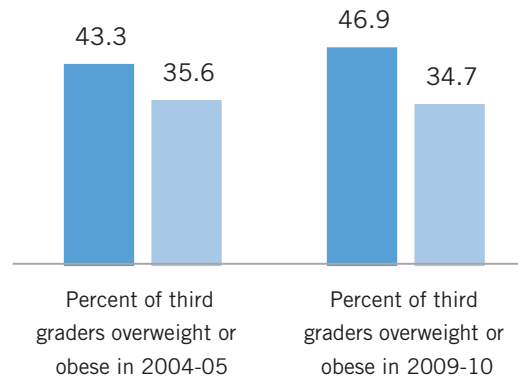
Dental Care

- Pike
- Ohio

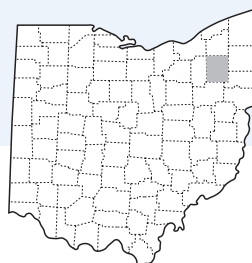


Overweight and Obesity

- Pike
- Ohio



Portage

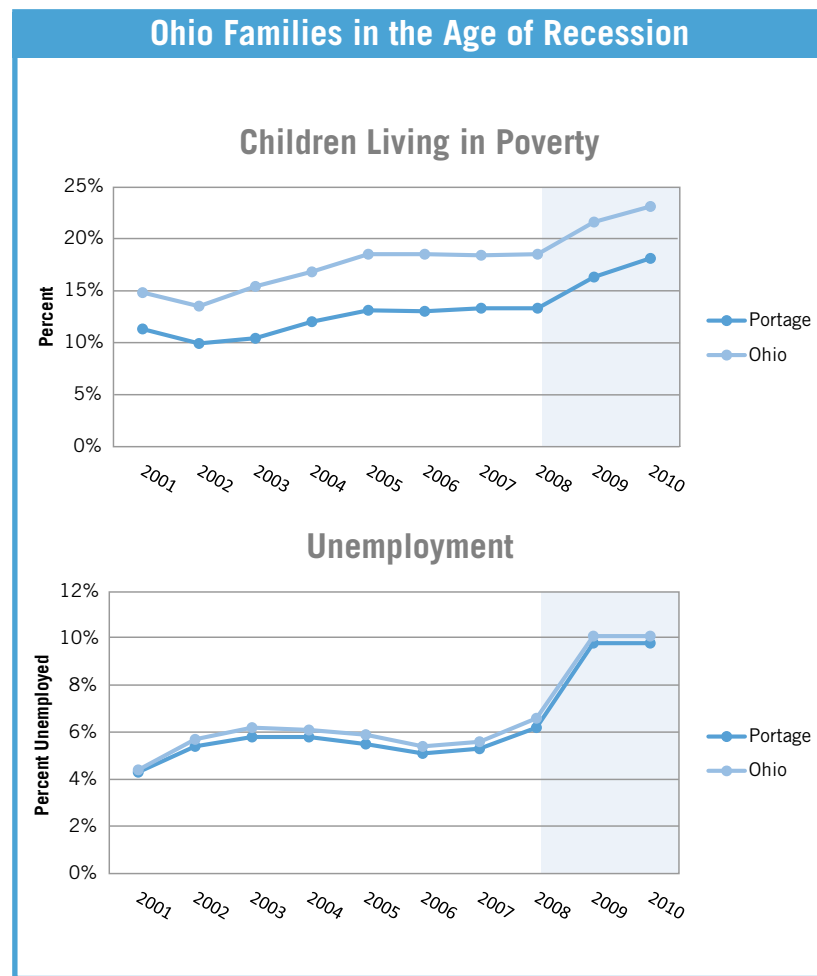


County Seat: Ravenna
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 161,419
 Child Population: 33,678



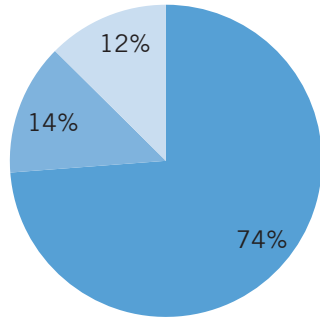
Child Population by Race:
 White-89.2% • Black-5.1% • Asian-1.1% • Latino-2.0%

Indicator	Year	Portage County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$49,287	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.8%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	18.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	21.0%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,642	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	36.8%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	36.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	24	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	84.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.4%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	94.9%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	196	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	40	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	389	23,811



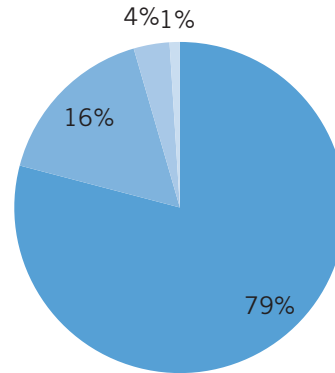
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



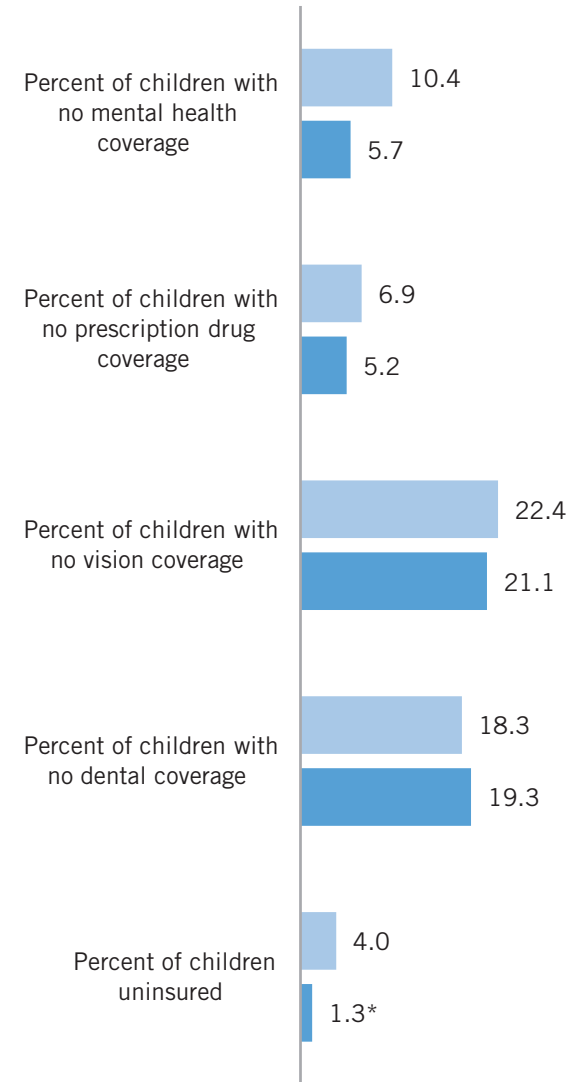
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



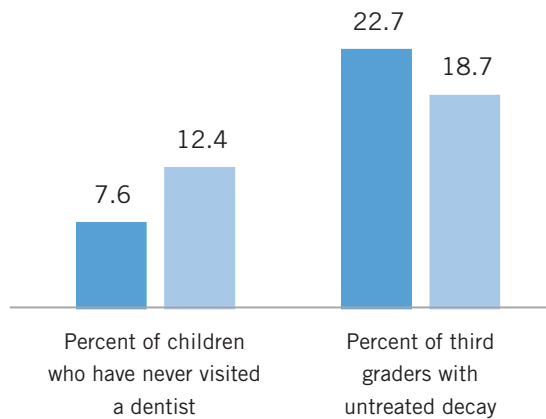
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Portage



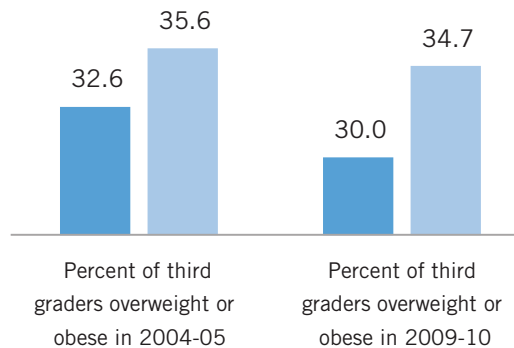
Dental Care

- Portage
- Ohio

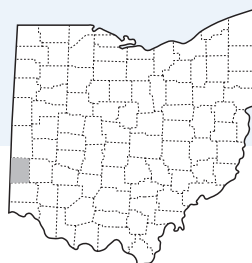


Overweight and Obesity

- Portage
- Ohio



Preble

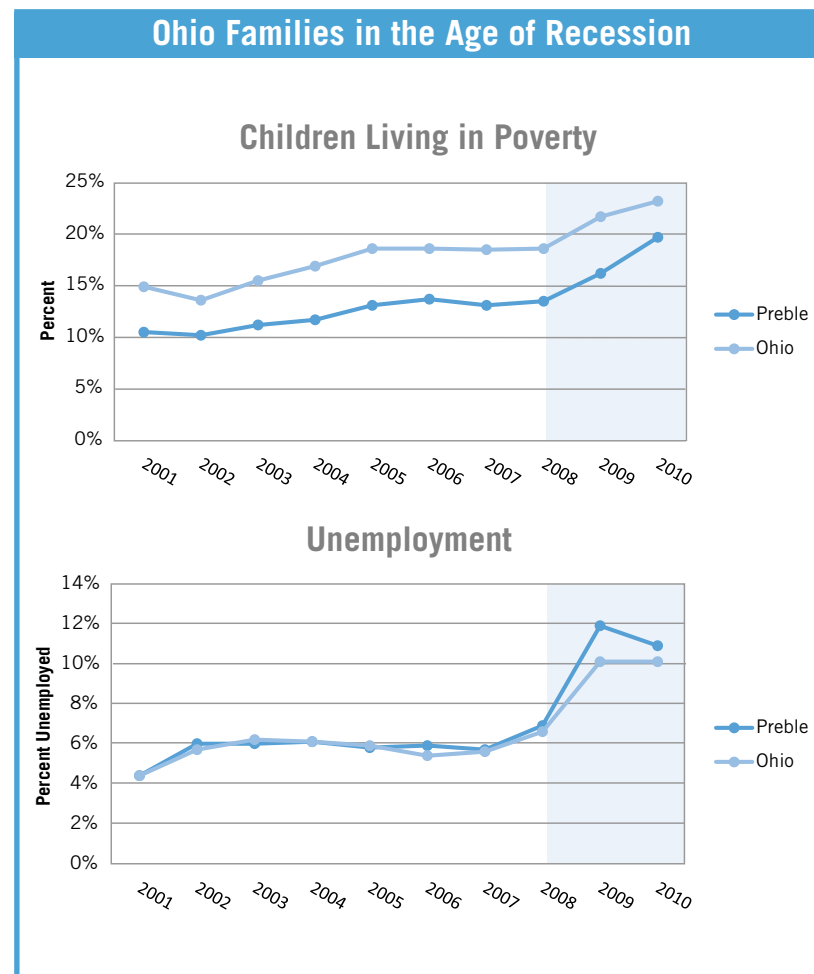


County Seat: Eaton
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 42,270
 Child Population: 10,238



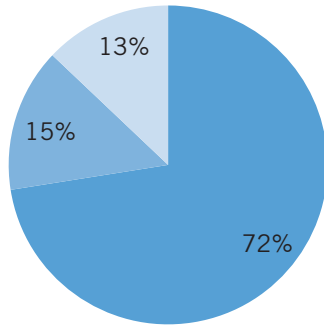
Child Population by Race:
 White-96.1% • Black-0.6% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-1.2%

Indicator	Year	Preble County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$47,615	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.9%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	19.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	22.3%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	461	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	37.8%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	42.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	11	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	81.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	86.7%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	93.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	120	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	21	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	106	23,811



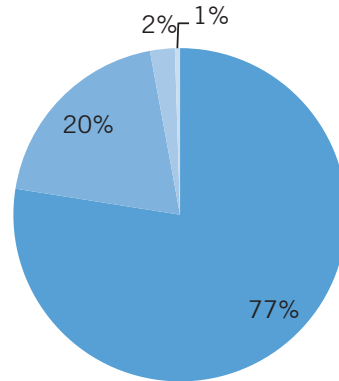
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



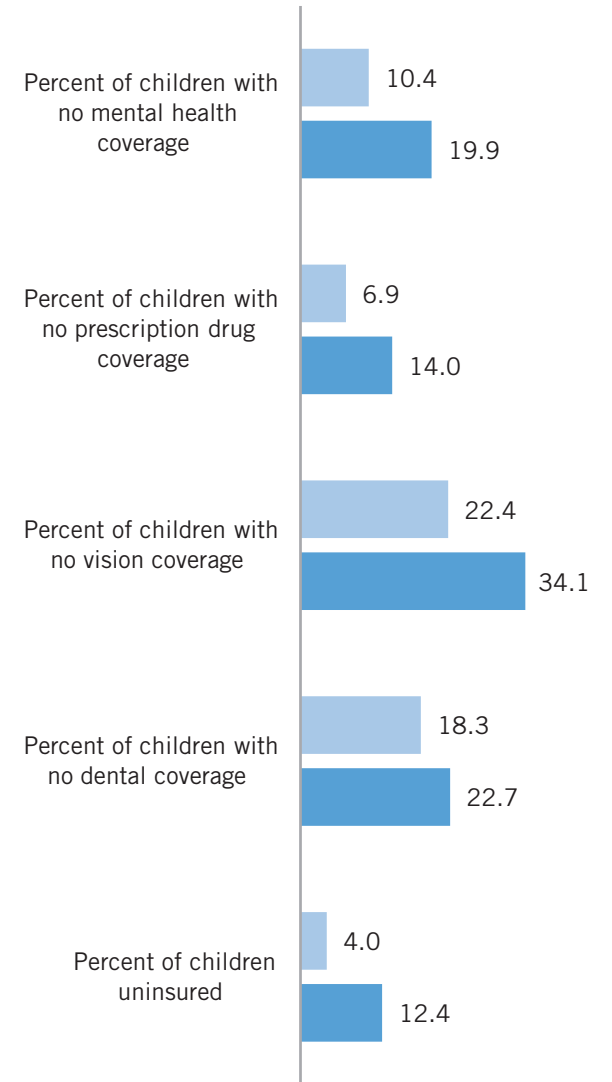
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



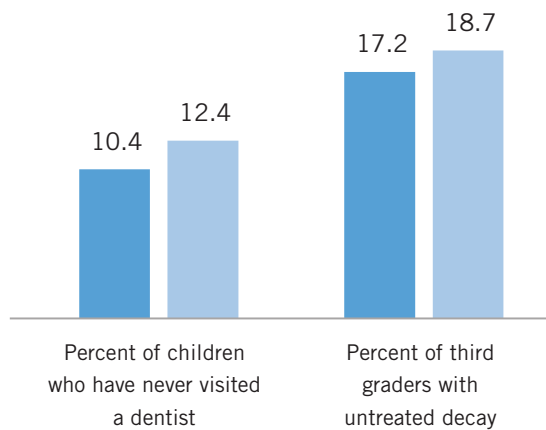
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Preble



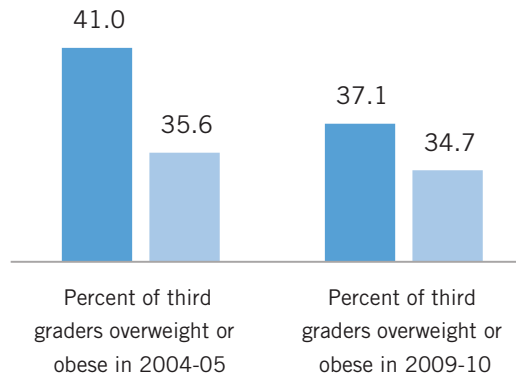
Dental Care

- Preble
- Ohio

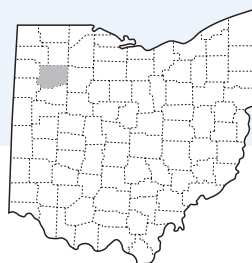


Overweight and Obesity

- Preble
- Ohio



Putnam

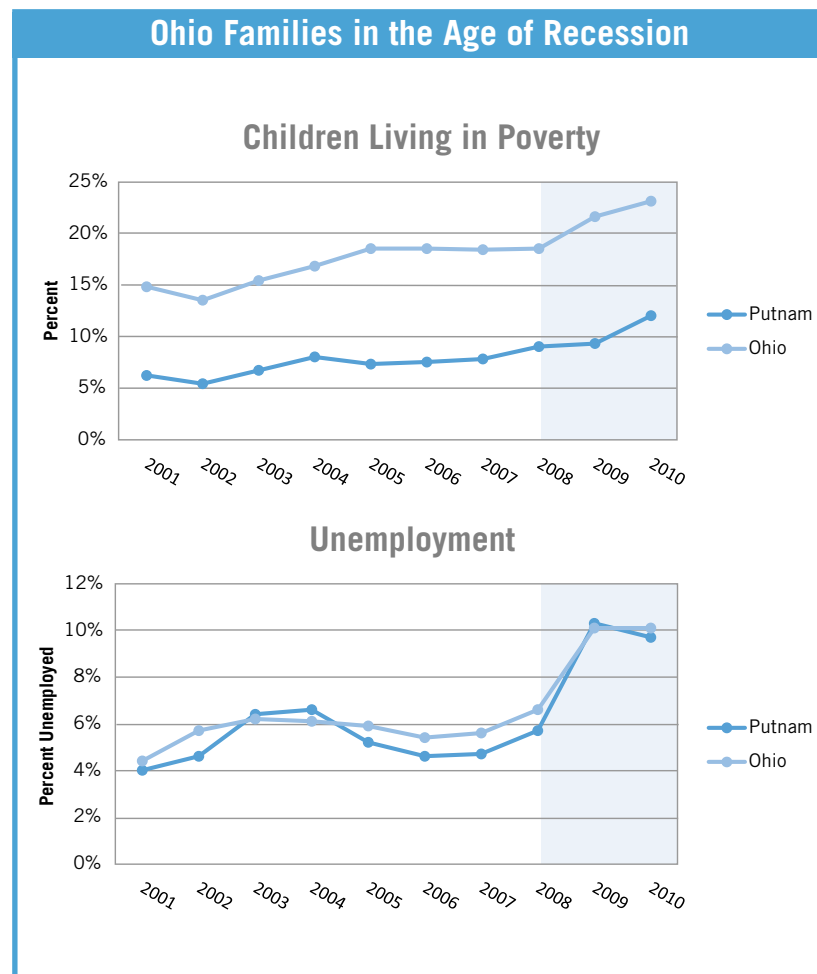


County Seat: Ottawa
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 34,499
 Child Population: 9,200



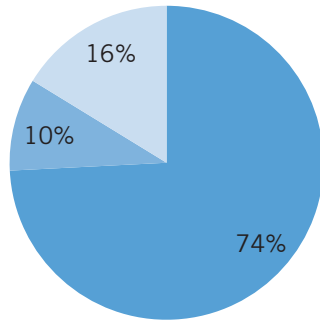
Child Population by Race:
 White-93.1% • Black-0.5% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-8.8%

Indicator	Year	Putnam County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$53,920	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.7%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	12.0%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	14.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	233	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	23.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	5.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	25.7%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	12	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	90.2%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	93.6%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	97.6%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	7	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	11	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	36	23,811



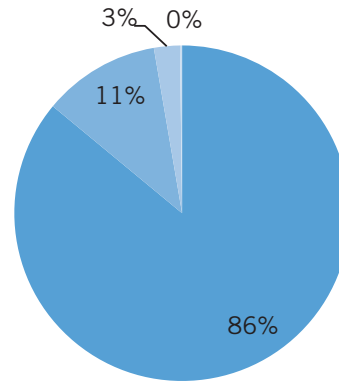
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



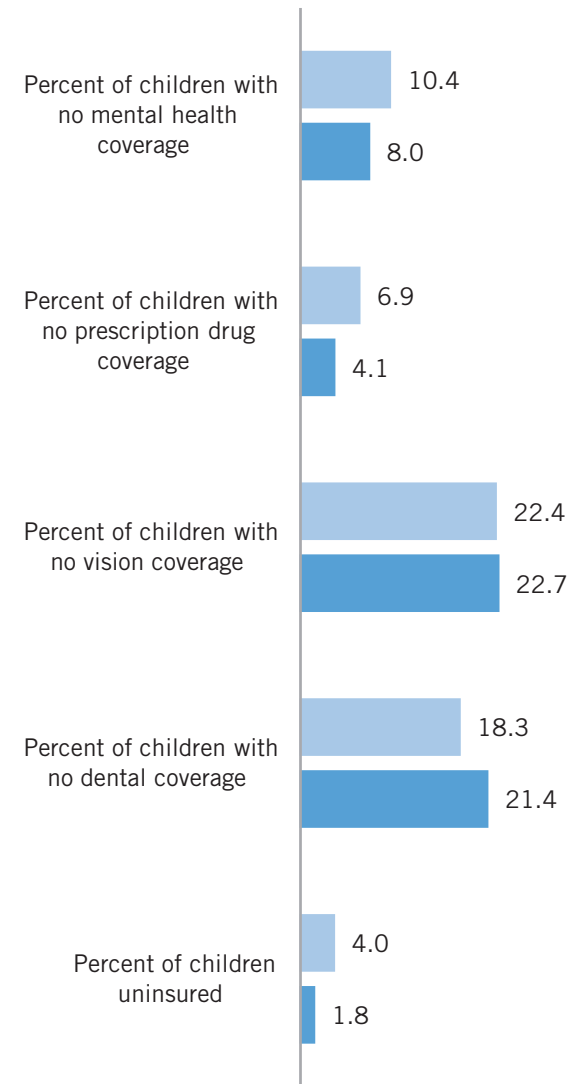
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



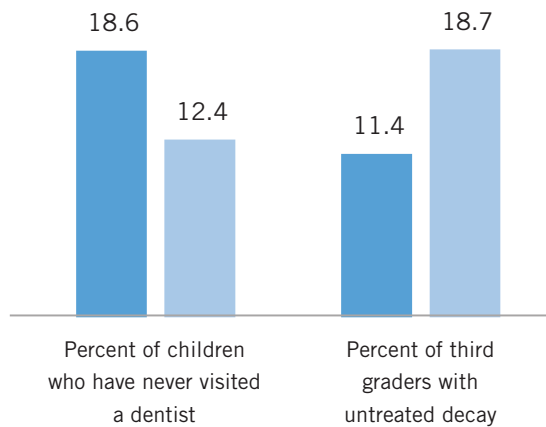
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Putnam



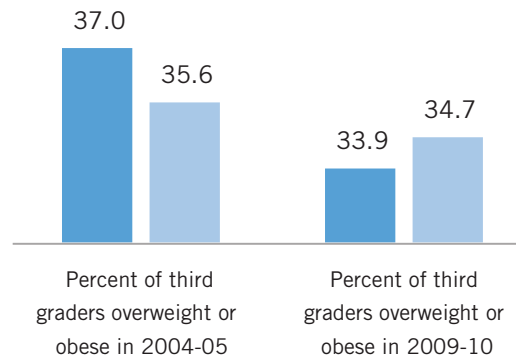
Dental Care

- Putnam
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Putnam
- Ohio



Richland

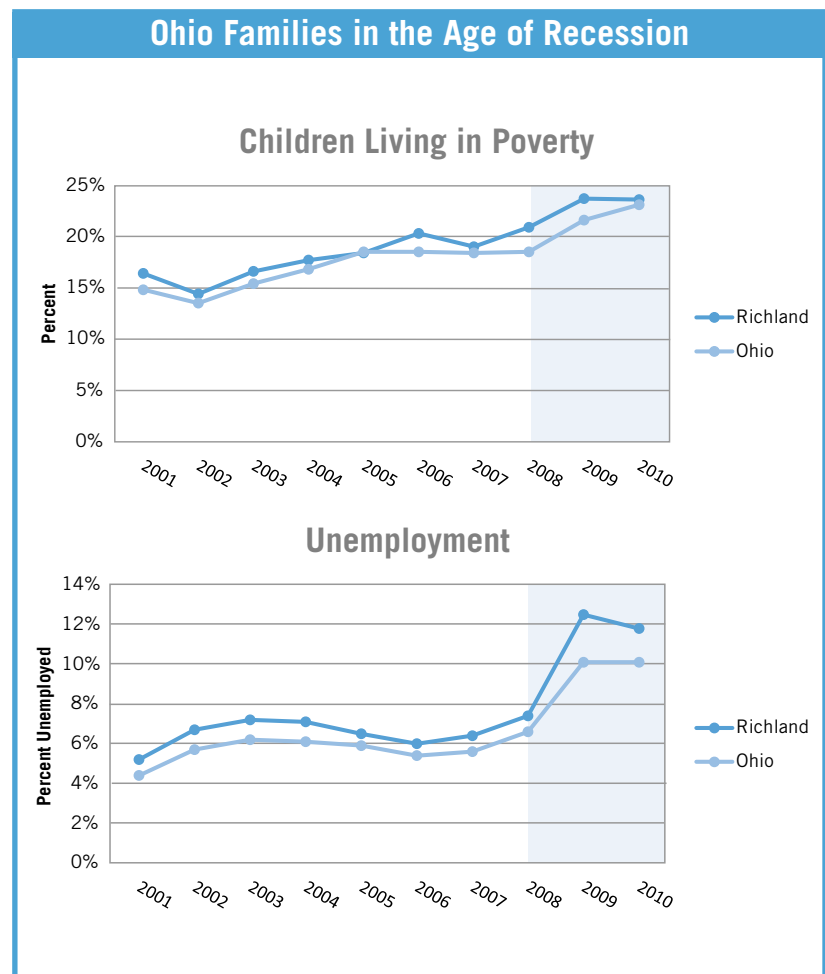


County Seat: Mansfield
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 124,475
 Child Population: 28,019



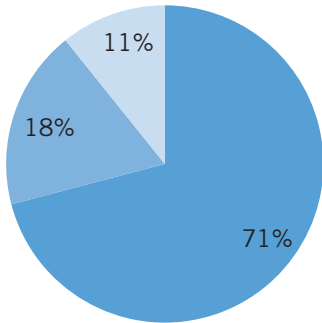
Child Population by Race:
 White-84.7% • Black-8.7% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-2.2%

Indicator	Year	Richland County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$41,462	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.8%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	23.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	31.1%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	2,146	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	48.9%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	50.9%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	52	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.2%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	84.9%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	85.9%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	94	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	56	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	1,026	23,811



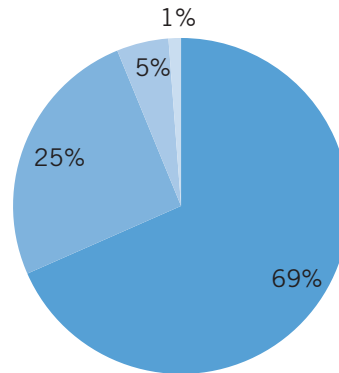
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



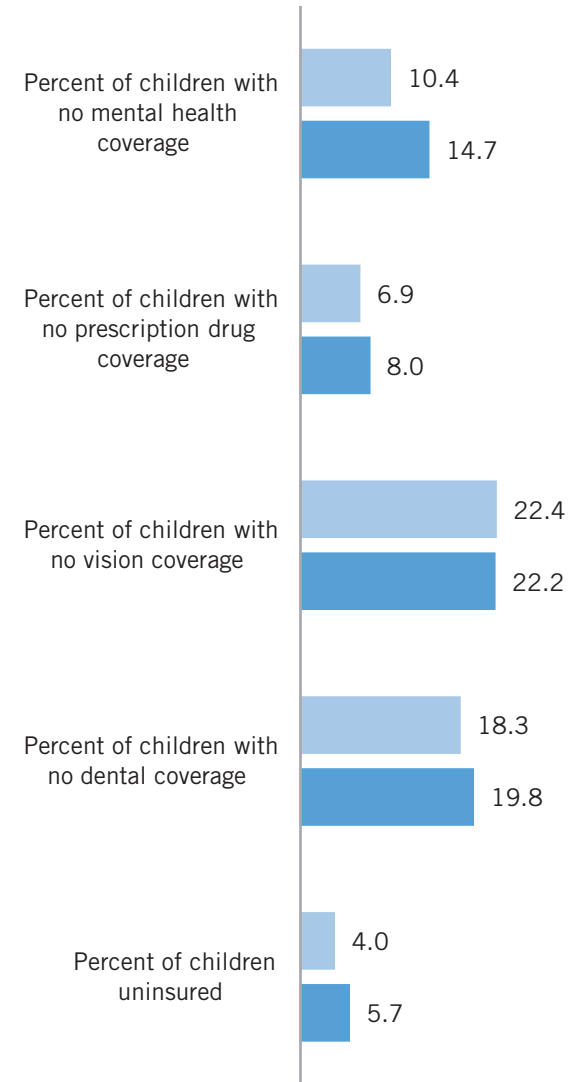
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



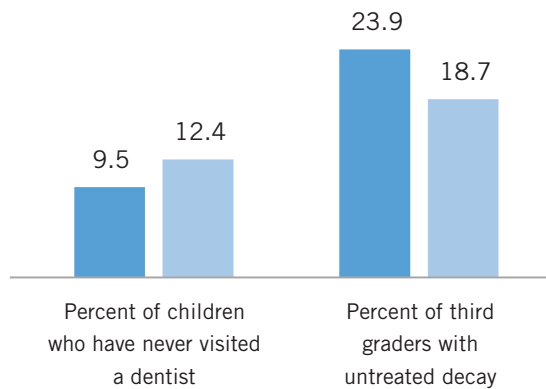
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Richland



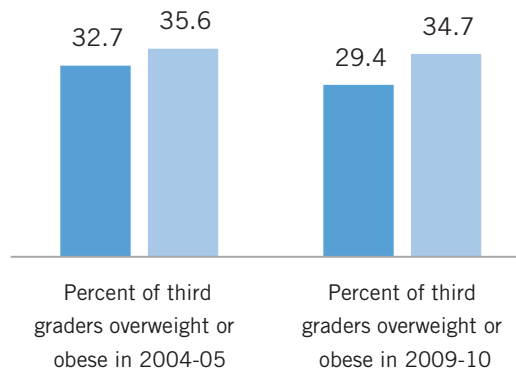
Dental Care

- Richland
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Richland
- Ohio



Ross

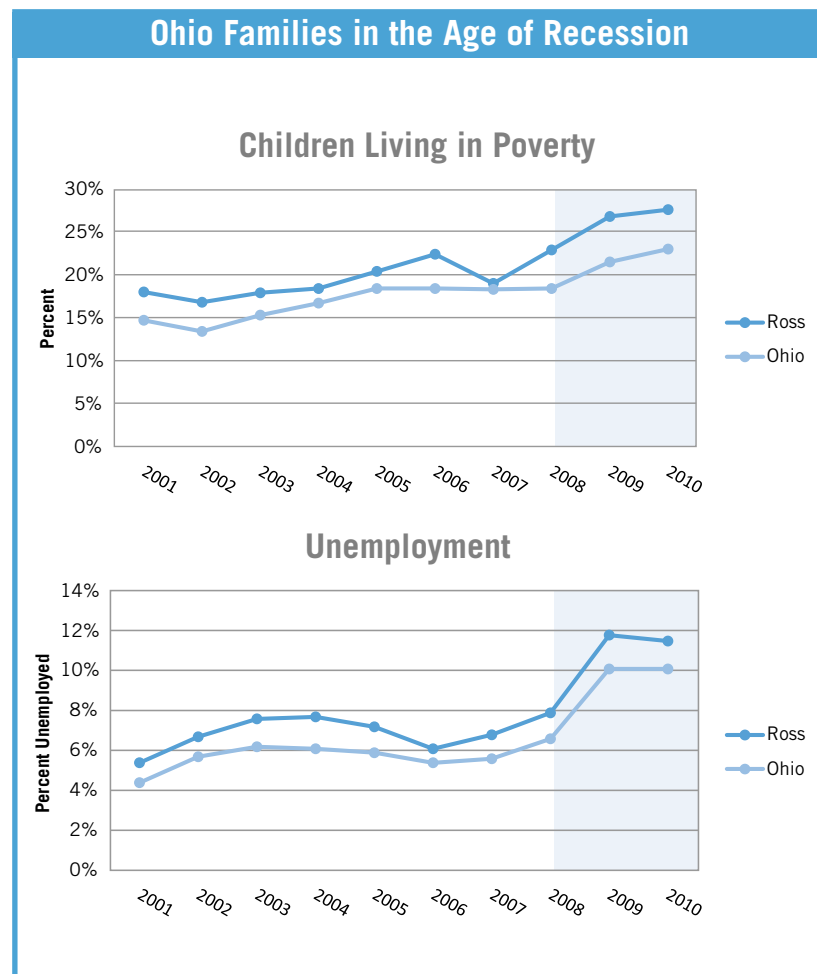


County Seat: Chillicothe
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 78,064
 Child Population: 17,585



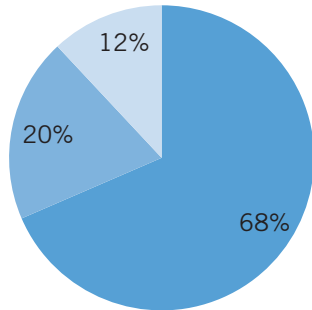
Child Population by Race:
 White-90.4% • Black-3.4% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-1.6%

Indicator	Year	Ross County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$41,318	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	27.7%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	39.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	715	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	51.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.3%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	61.9%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	37	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.4%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	85.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	87.7%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	154	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	25	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	194	23,811



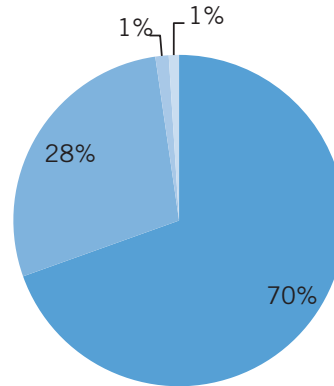
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



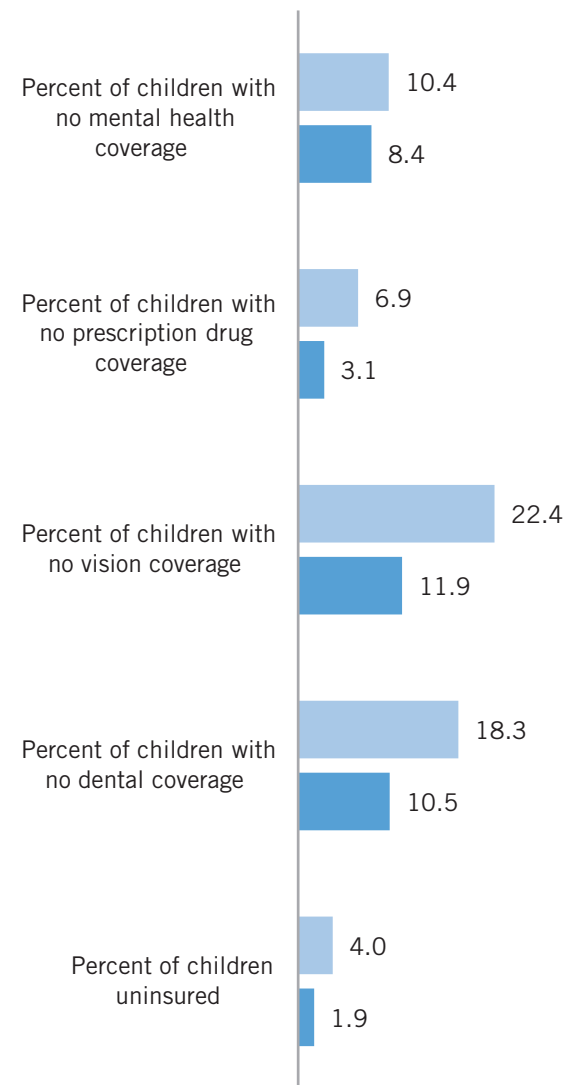
Start of Prenatal Care ‡

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



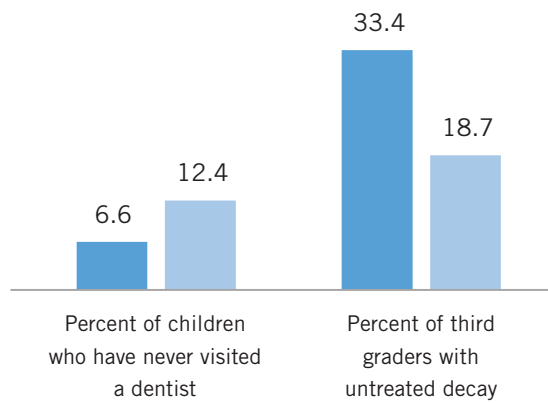
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Ross



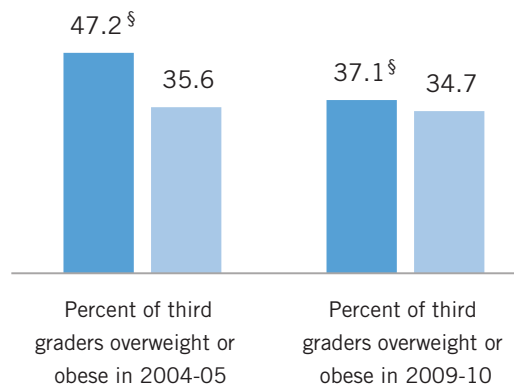
Dental Care

- Ross
- Ohio

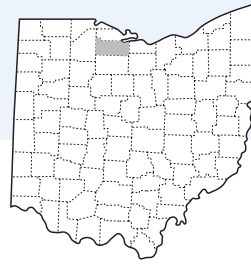


Overweight and Obesity

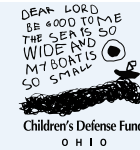
- Ross
- Ohio



Sandusky



County Seat: Fremont
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 60,944
 Child Population: 14,868

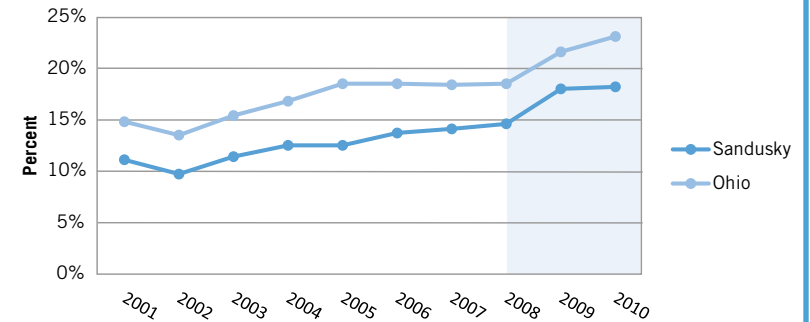


Child Population by Race:
 White-84.8% • Black-3.8% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-14.7%

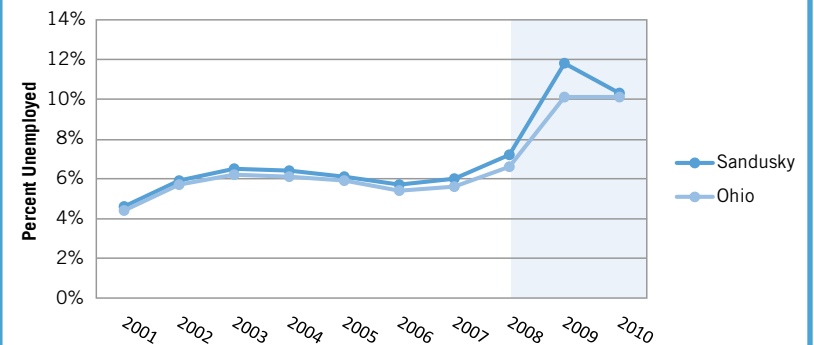
Indicator	Year	Sandusky County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$44,346	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	18.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	24.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,051	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	47.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	5.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	46.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	29	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.6%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	86.1%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	87.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	33	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	17	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	193	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

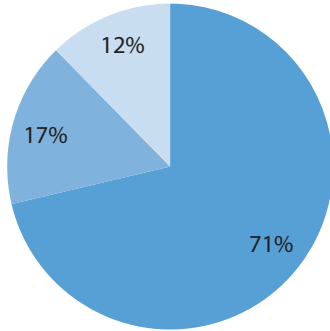


Unemployment



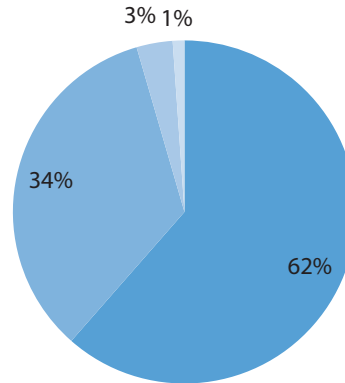
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



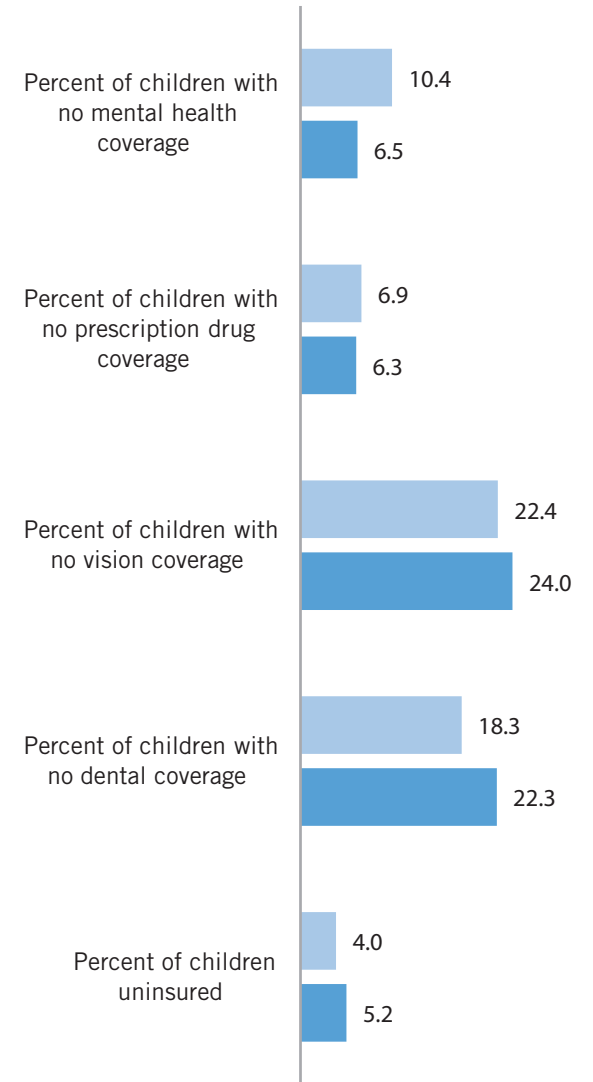
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



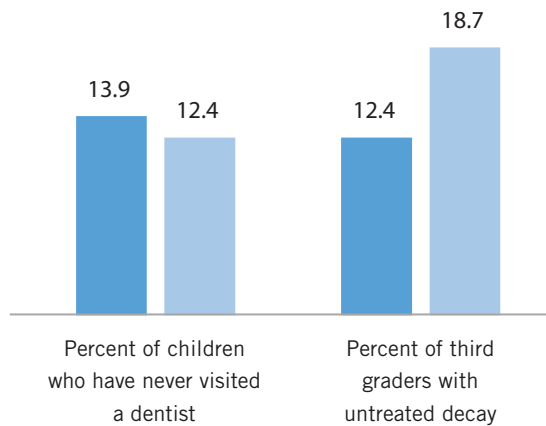
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Sandusky



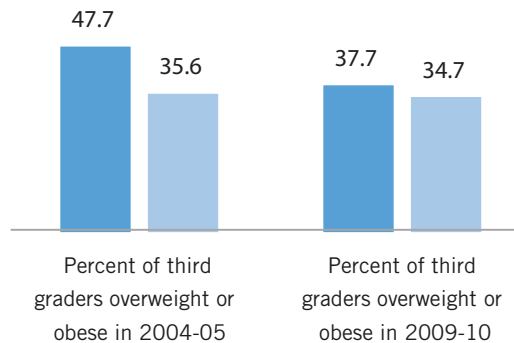
Dental Care

- Sandusky
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Sandusky
- Ohio



Scioto



County Seat: Portsmouth
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 79,499
 Child Population: 18,090

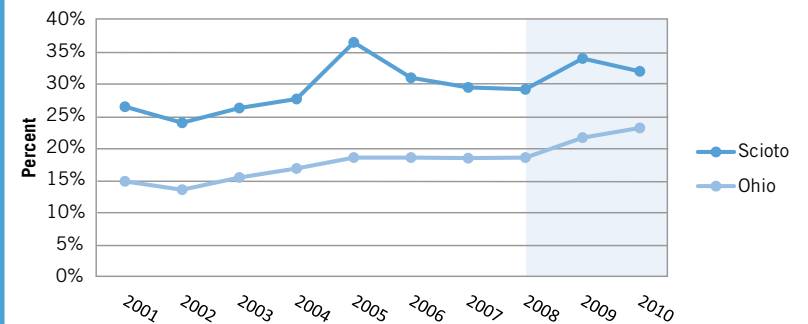


Child Population by Race:
 White-93.2% • Black-2.0% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-2.0%

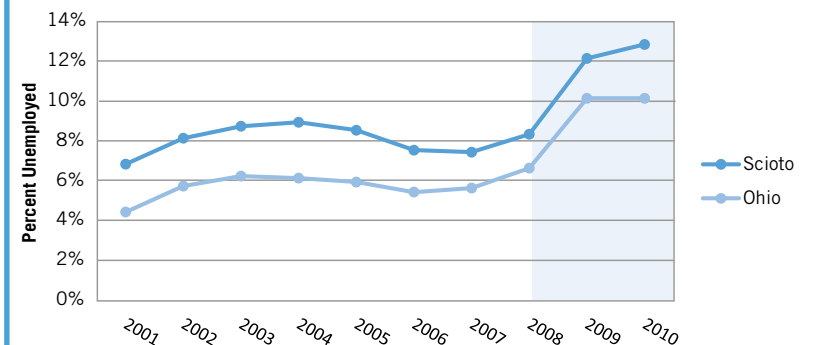
Indicator	Year	Scioto County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$35,860	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.8%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	31.9%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	42.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,075	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	57.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.2%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	65.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	32	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	74.9%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	83.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	97.3%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	197	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	31	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	179	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

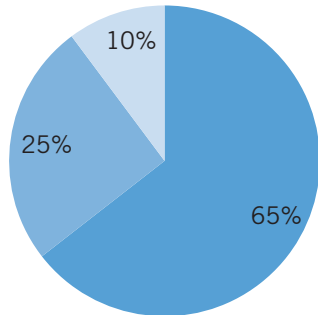


Unemployment



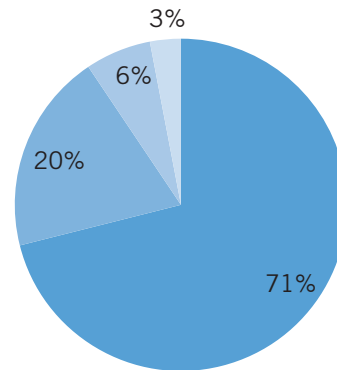
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



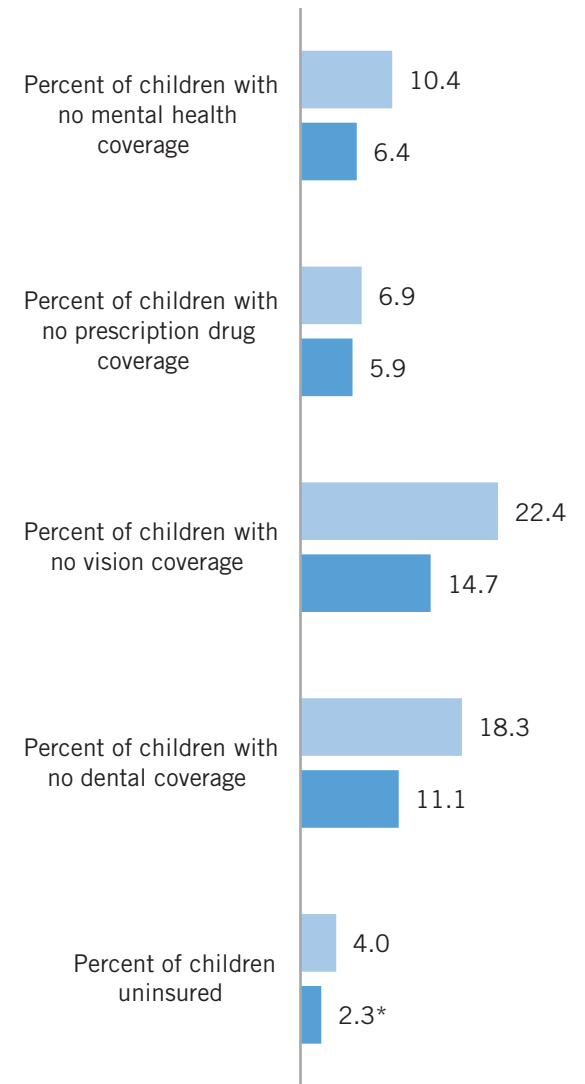
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



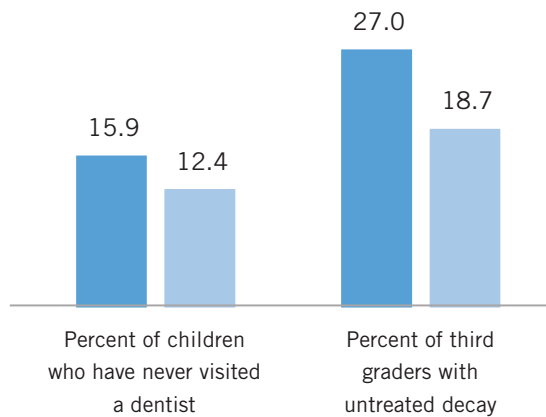
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Scioto



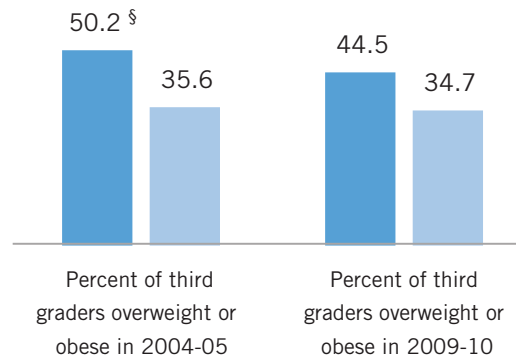
Dental Care

- Scioto
- Ohio

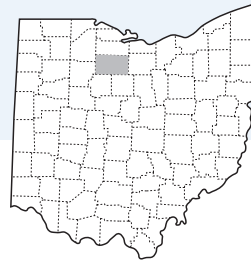


Overweight and Obesity

- Scioto
- Ohio



Seneca



County Seat: Tiffin
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 56,745
 Child Population: 13,368

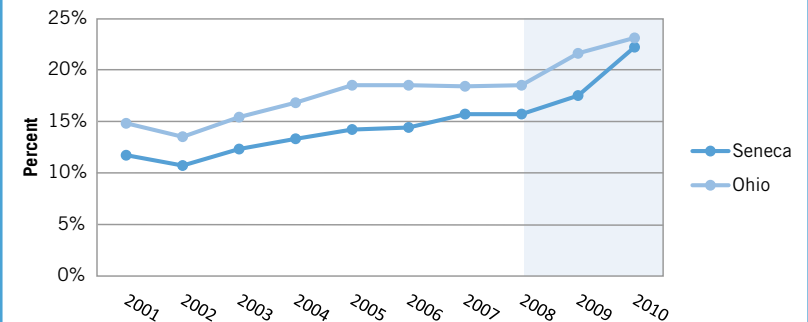


Child Population by Race:
 White-90.1% • Black-2.5% • Asian-0.5% • Latino-8.0%

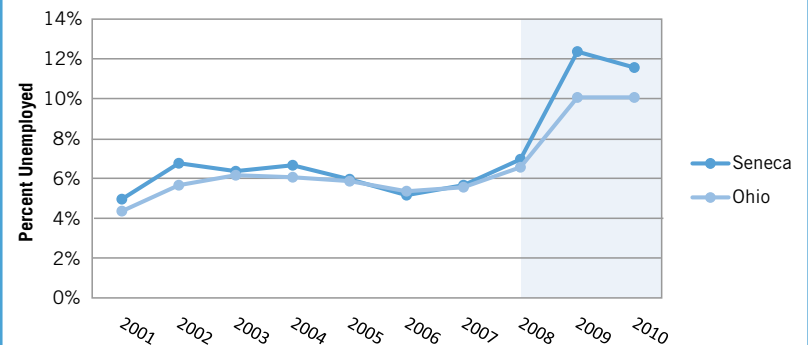
Indicator	Year	Seneca County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$42,642	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.6%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	22.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	29.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	556	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	45.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.3%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	48.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	23	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	84.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.7%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	89.5%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	48	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	16	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	132	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

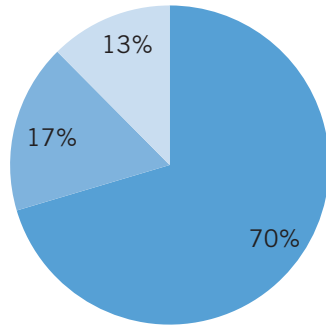


Unemployment



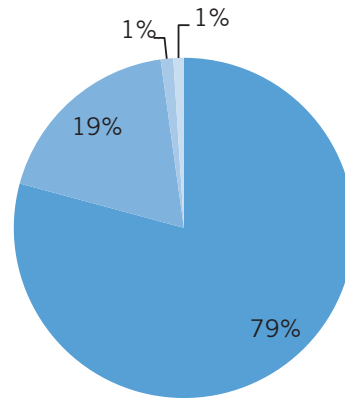
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



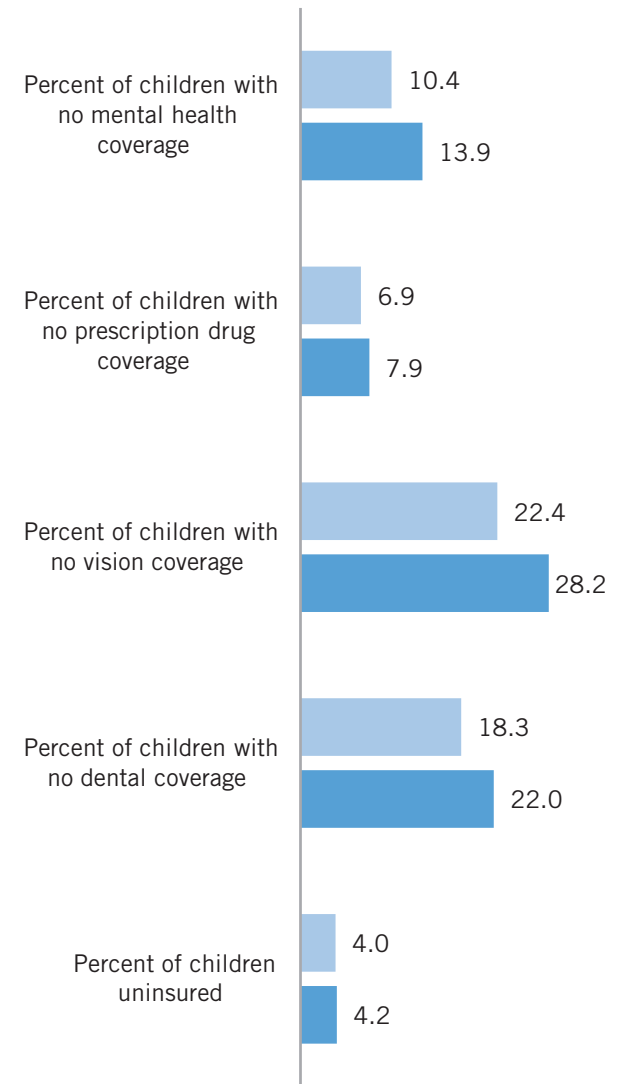
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



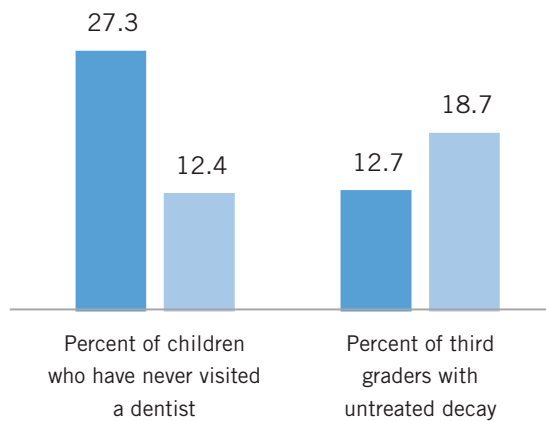
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Seneca



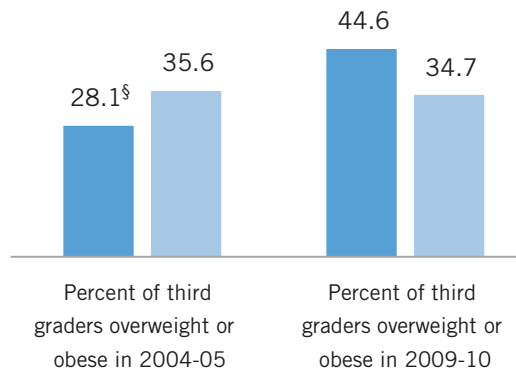
Dental Care

- Seneca
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Seneca
- Ohio



Shelby

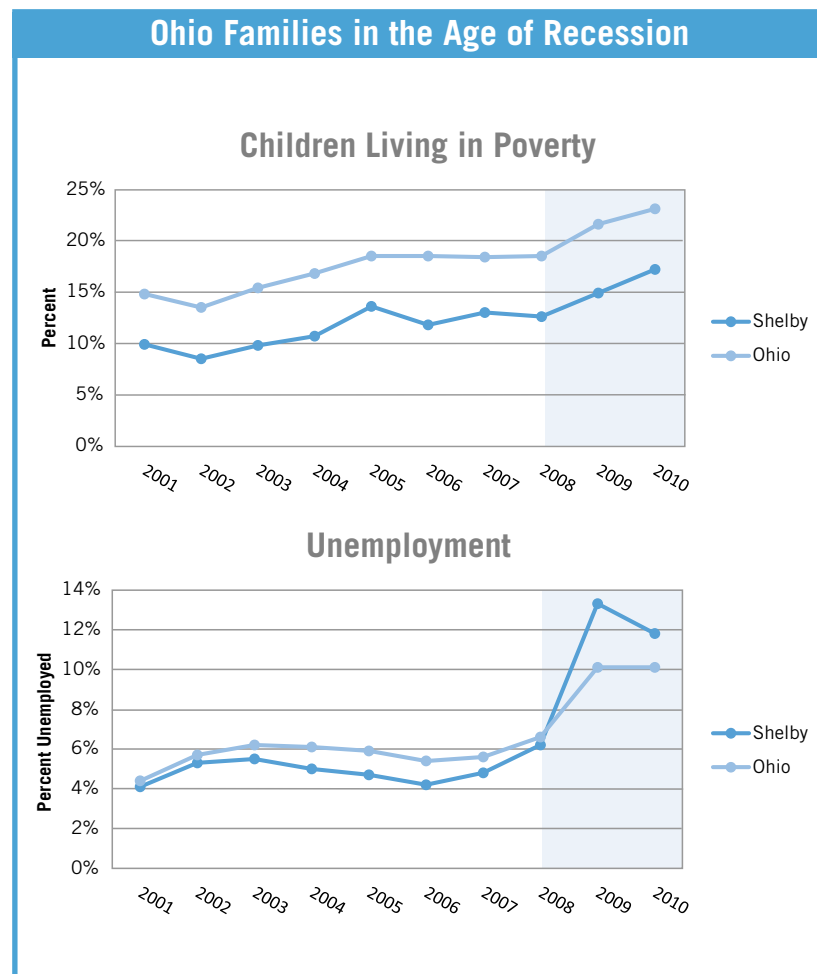


County Seat: Sidney
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 49,423
 Child Population: 13,502



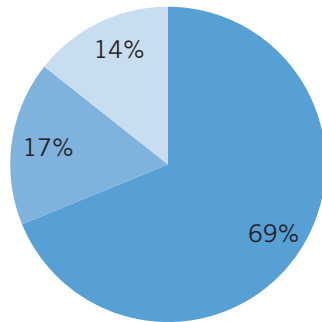
Child Population by Race:
 White-91.7% • Black-2.1% • Asian-0.8% • Latino-2.2%

Indicator	Year	Shelby County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$46,062	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.8%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	17.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	20.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	486	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	36.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.1%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	39.0%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	27	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	81.7%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	97.1%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	22	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	31	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	106	23,811



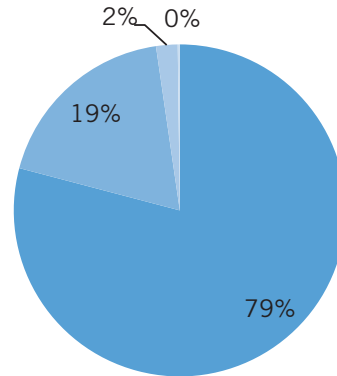
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



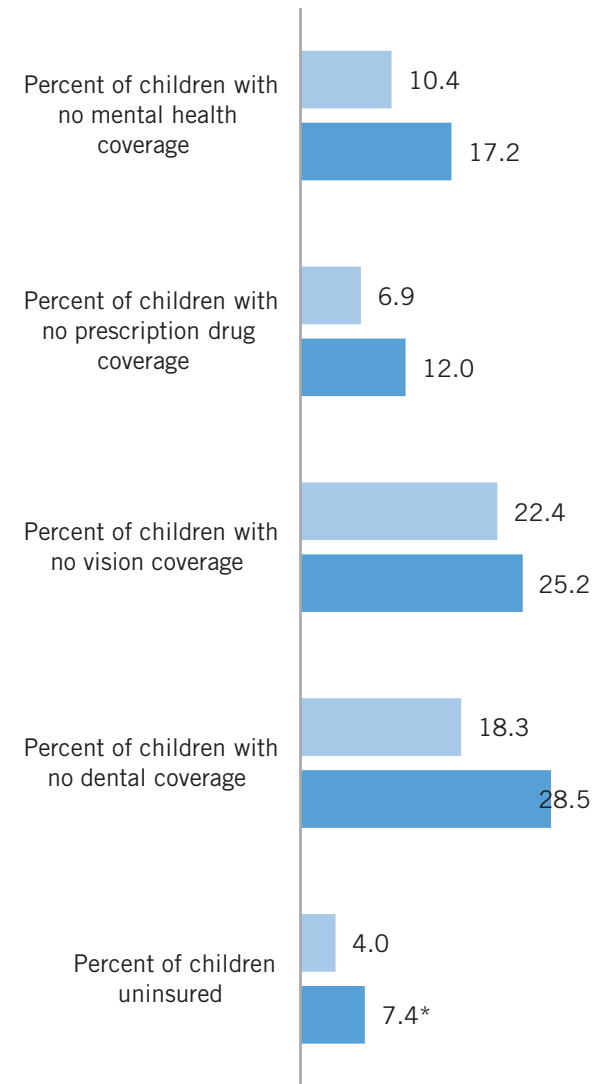
Start of Prenatal Care[‡]

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



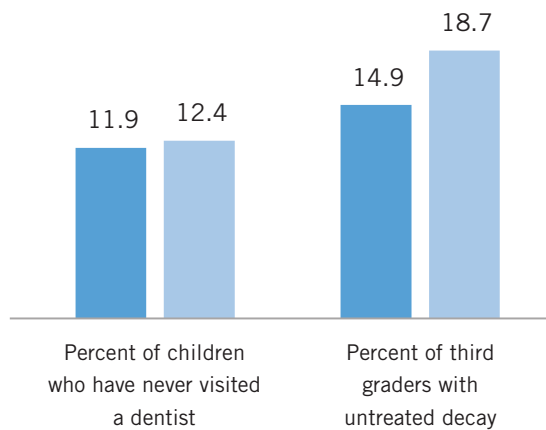
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Shelby



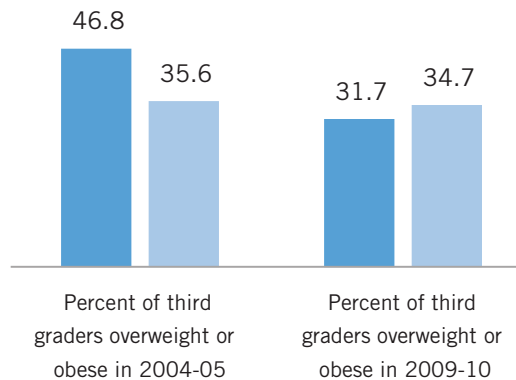
Dental Care

- Shelby
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Shelby
- Ohio



Stark



County Seat: Canton
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 375,586
 Child Population: 85,986

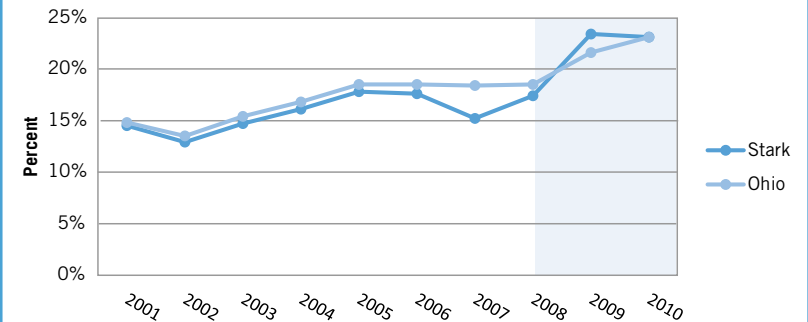


Child Population by Race:
 White–82.0% • Black–10.1% • Asian–0.8% • Latino–2.7%

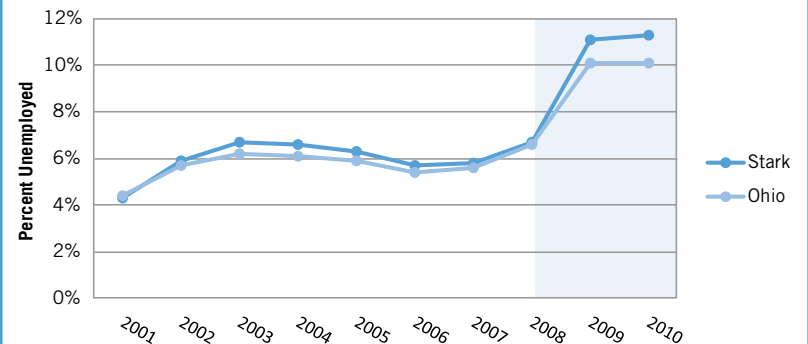
Indicator	Year	Stark County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$42,805	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.3%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	23.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	28.3%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	5,766	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	45.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.5%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	43.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	120	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	83.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.0%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	88.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	854	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	207	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	1,044	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

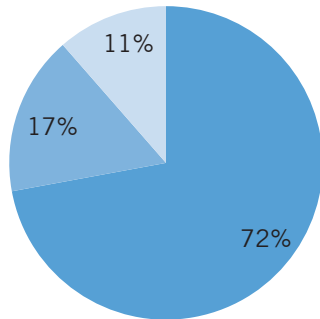


Unemployment



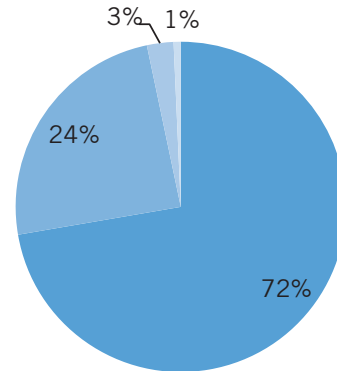
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



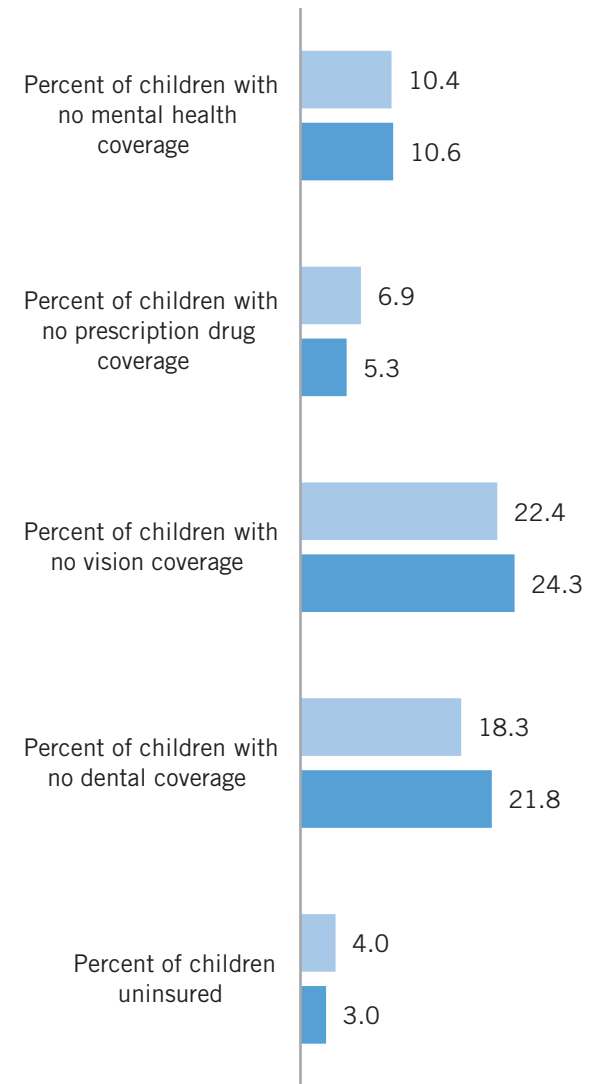
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



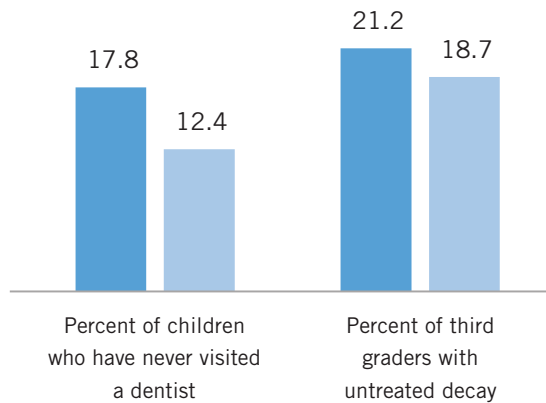
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Stark



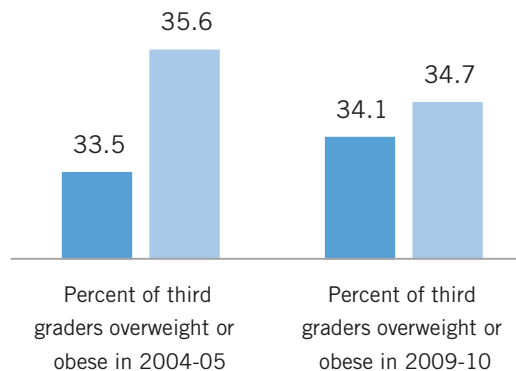
Dental Care

- Stark
- Ohio

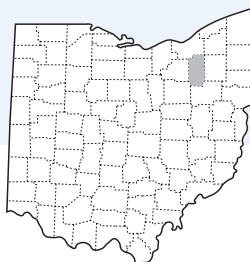


Overweight and Obesity

- Stark
- Ohio



Summit

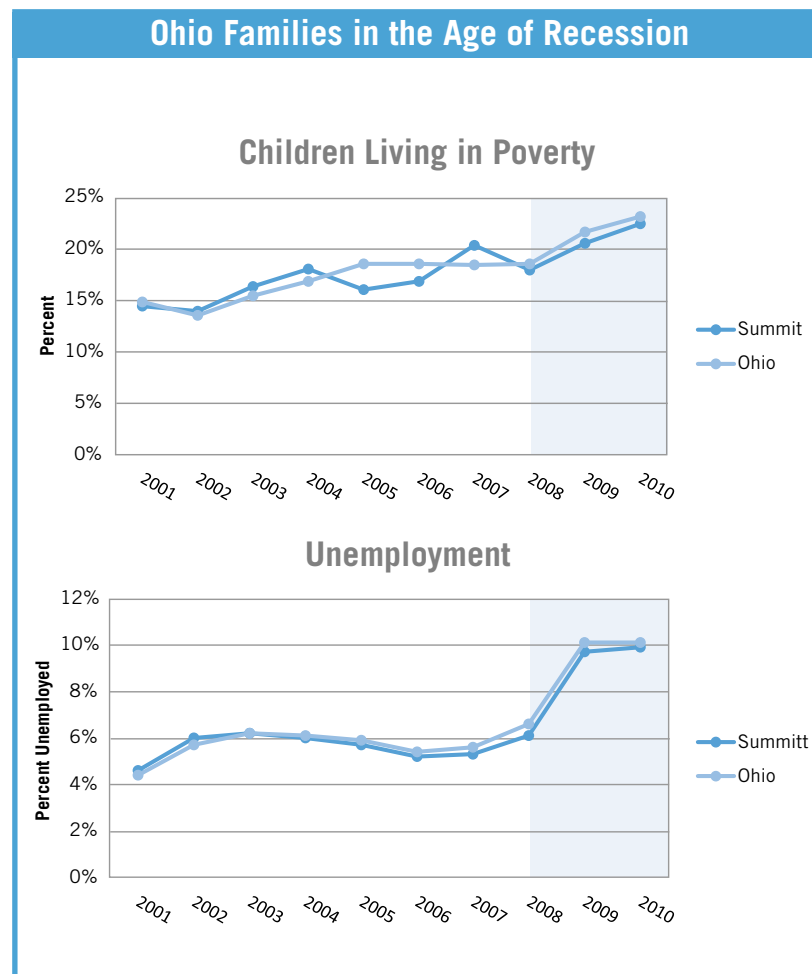


County Seat: Akron
 County Type: Metropolitan
 Total Population: 541,781
 Child Population: 123,575



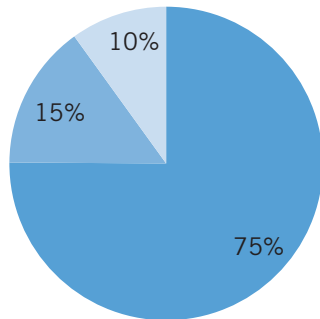
Child Population by Race:
 White-72.6% • Black-18.6% • Asian-2.6% • Latino-2.6%

Indicator	Year	Summit County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$45,768	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.9%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	22.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	27.6%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	7,896	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	43.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	40.8%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	195	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.6%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	84.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	81.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	1,583	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	396	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	922	23,811



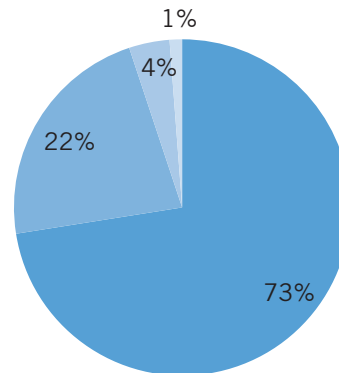
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



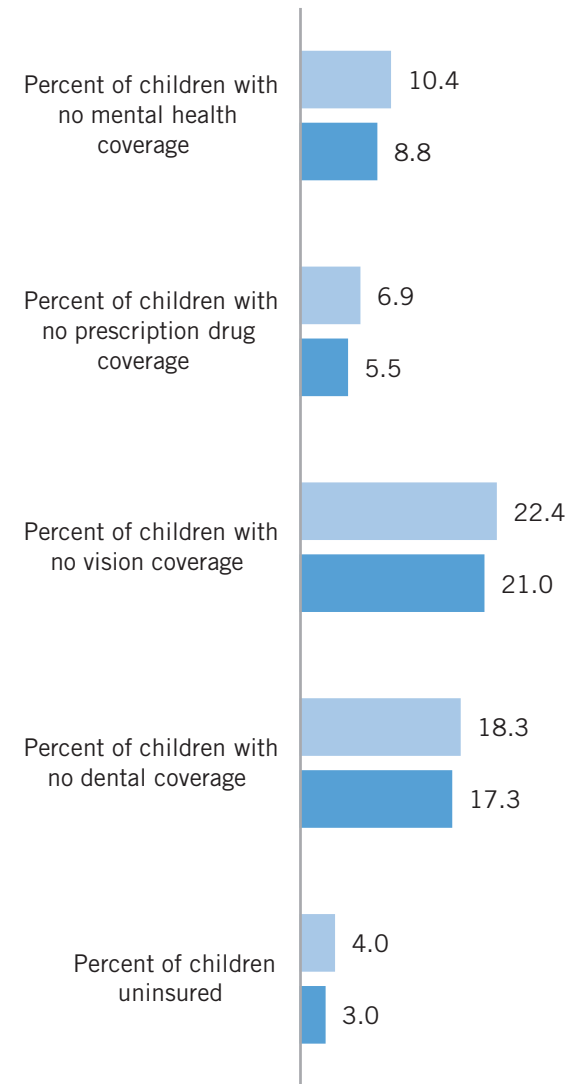
Start of Prenatal Care ‡

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



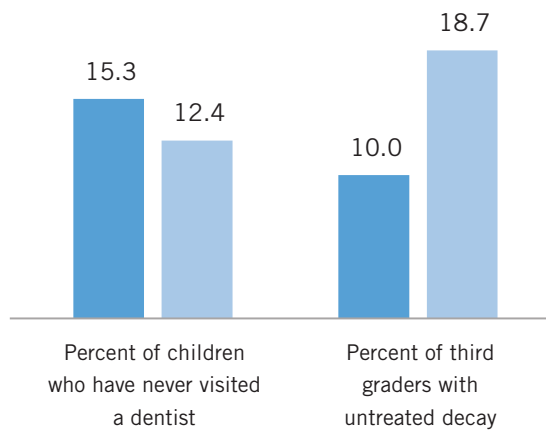
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Summit



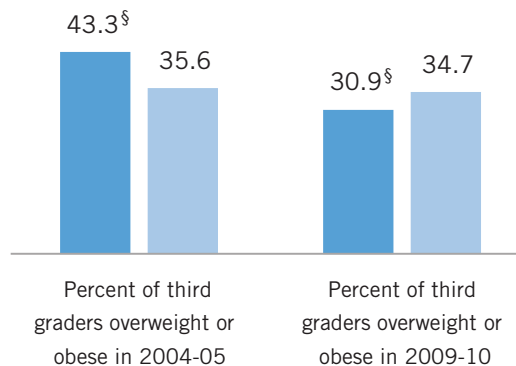
Dental Care

- Summit
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Summit
- Ohio



Trumbull

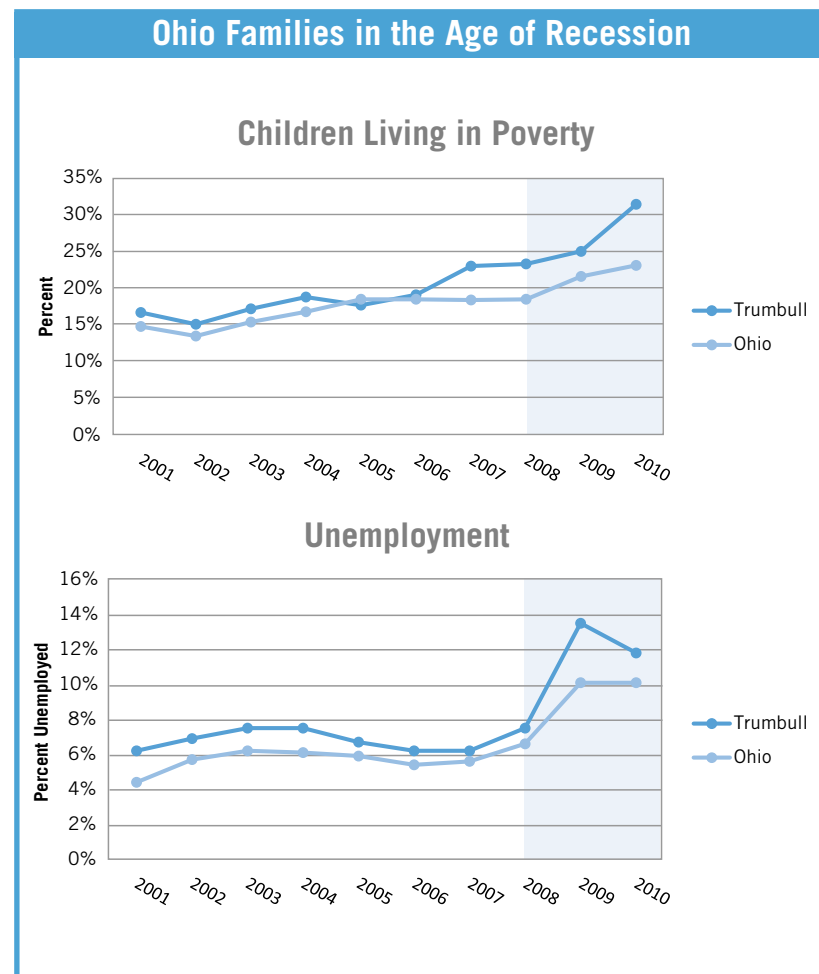


County Seat: Warren
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 210,312
 Child Population: 46,632



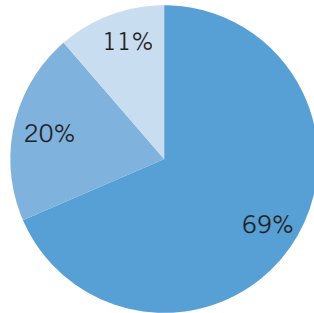
Child Population by Race:
 White-83.5% • Black-10.5% • Asian-0.4% • Latino-2.4%

Indicator	Year	Trumbull County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$40,389	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.8%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	31.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	31.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	2,874	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	50.4%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.0%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	51.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	75	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	80.8%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	84.0%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	86.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	280	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	107	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	256	23,811



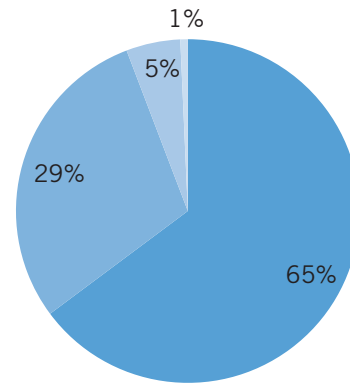
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



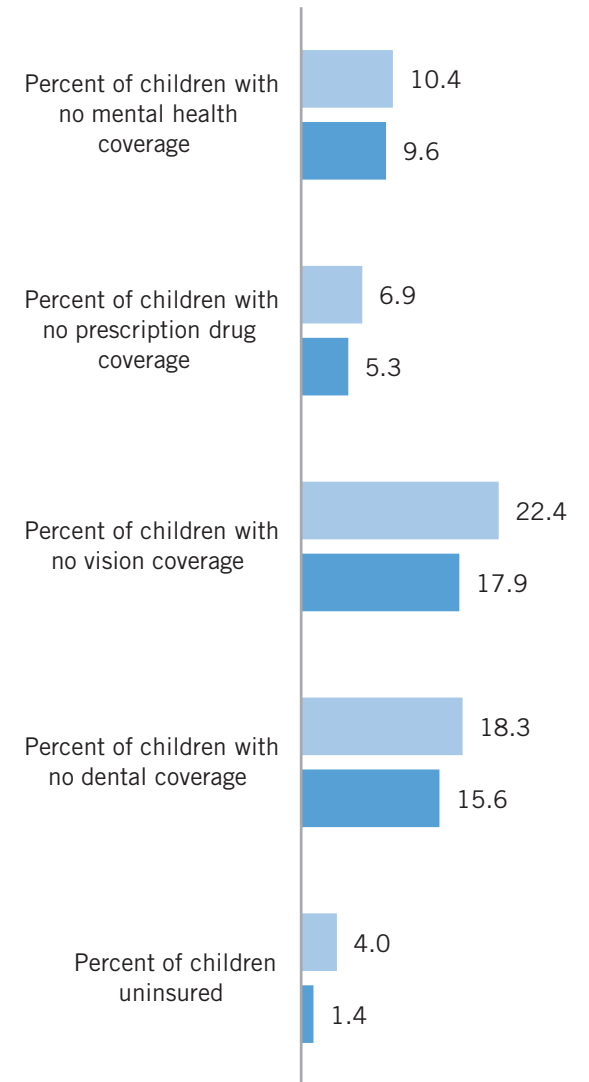
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



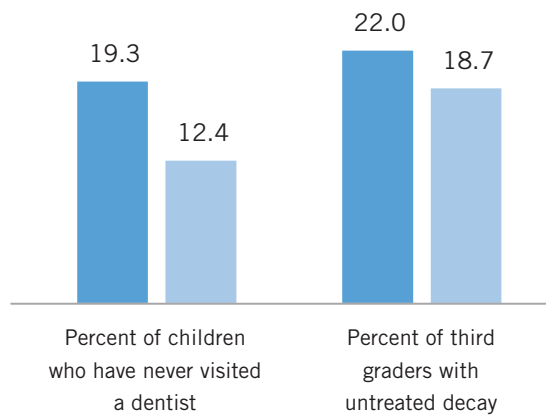
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Trumbull



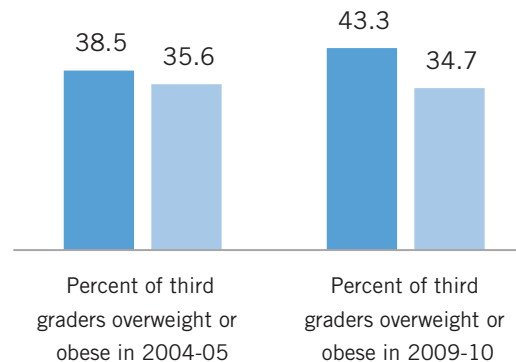
Dental Care

- Trumbull
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Trumbull
- Ohio



Tuscarawas



County Seat: New Philadelphia

County Type: Appalachian

Total Population: 92,582

Child Population: 21,964

Child Population by Race:

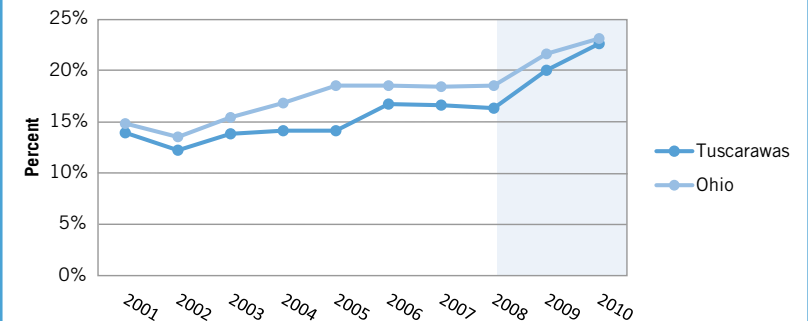
White-94.5% • Black-0.9% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-2.9%



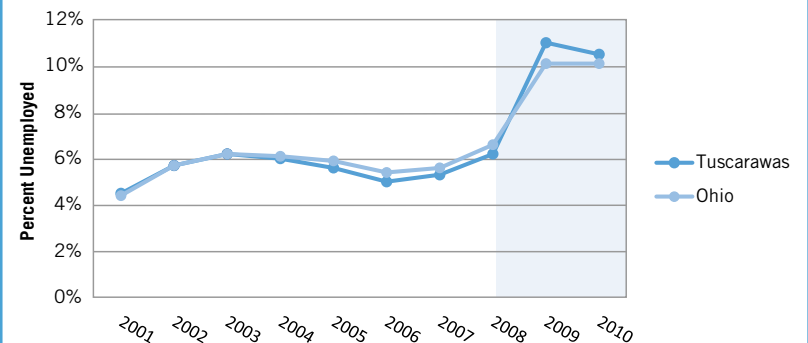
Indicator	Year	Tuscarawas County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$39,580	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.5%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	22.6%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	25.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	885	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	42.9%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	44.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	21	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	83.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	95.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	188	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	15	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	231	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

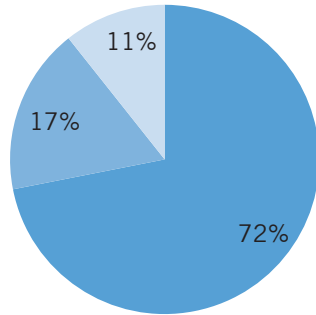


Unemployment



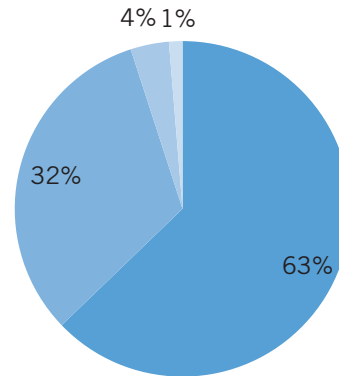
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



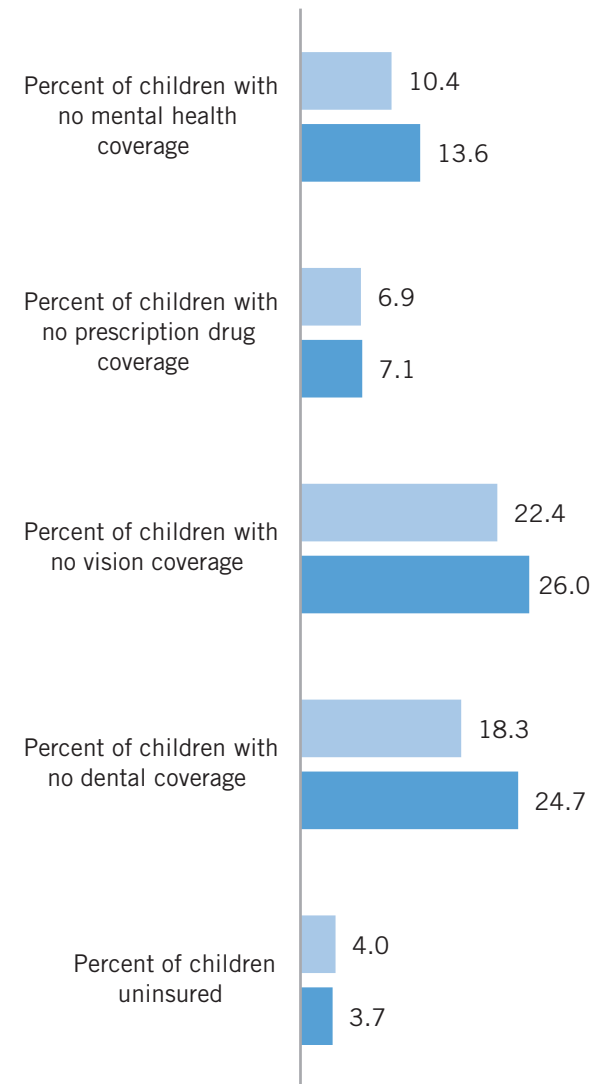
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



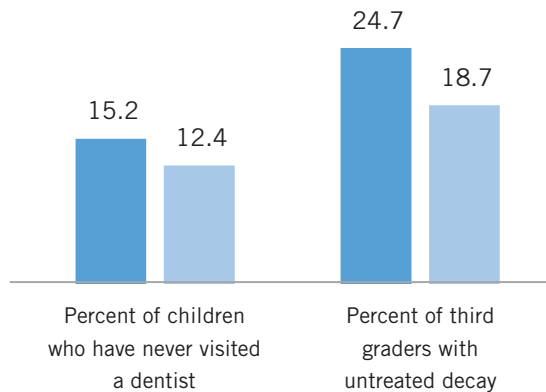
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Tuscarawas



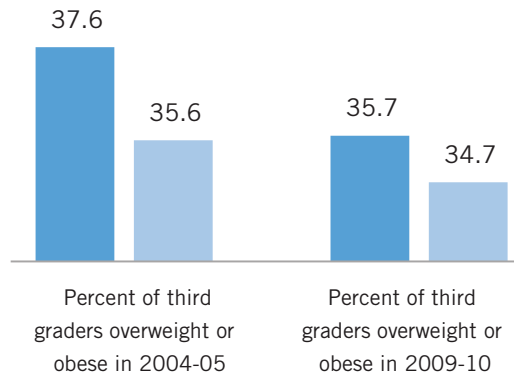
Dental Care

- Tuscarawas
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Tuscarawas
- Ohio



Union



County Seat: Marysville
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 52,300
 Child Population: 14,250

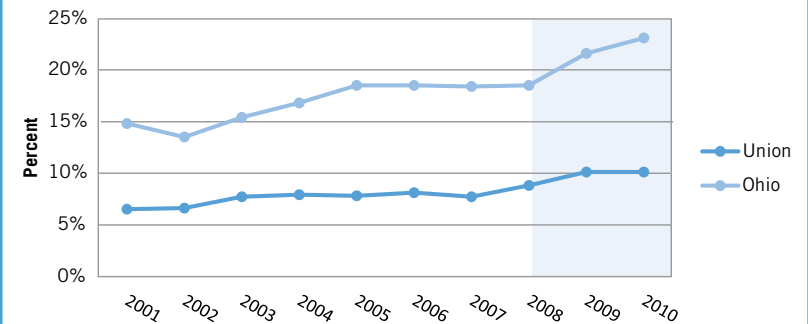
Child Population by Race:
 White-92.0% • Black-1.0% • Asian-3.3% • Latino-1.9%



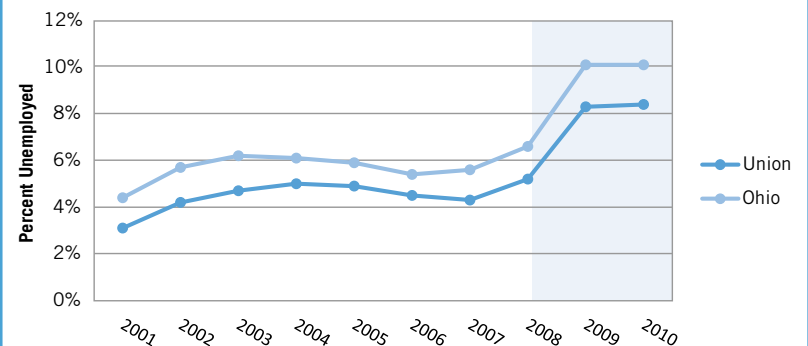
Indicator	Year	Union County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$63,233	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	8.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	10.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	13.1%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	497	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	28.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	8.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	28.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	12	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	87.3%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	92.8%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	94.8%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	85	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	13	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	152	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

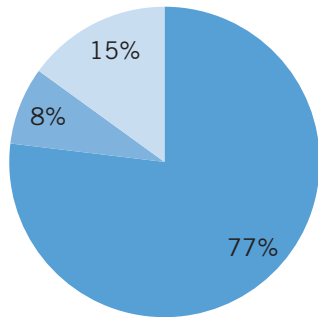


Unemployment



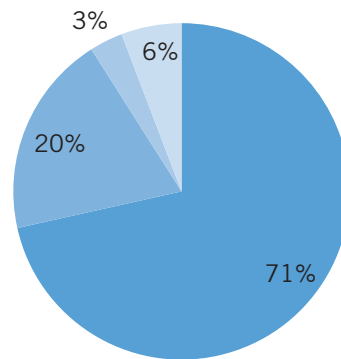
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



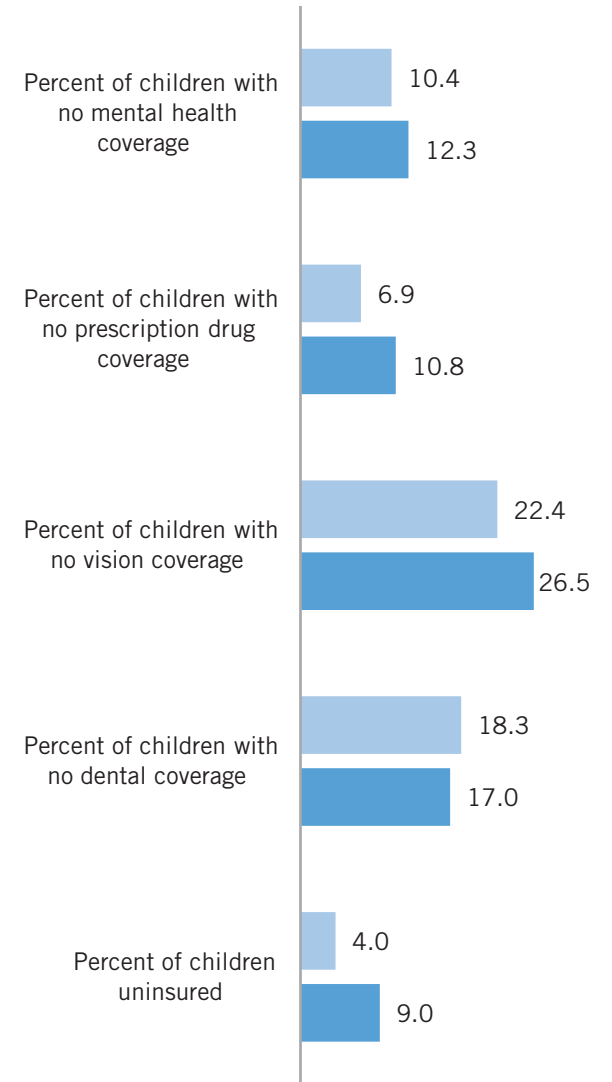
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



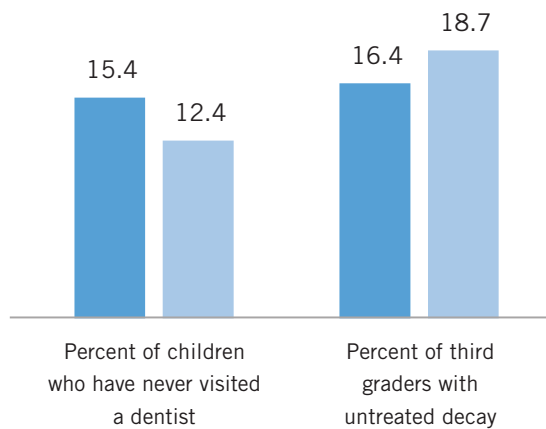
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Union



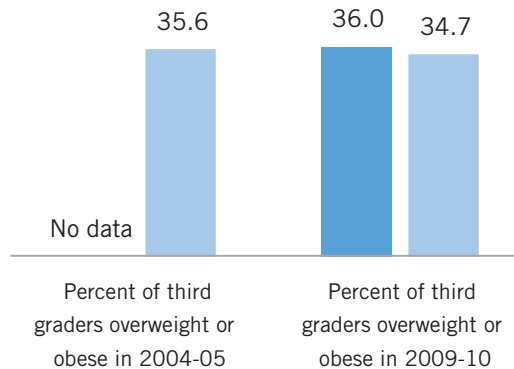
Dental Care

- Union
- Ohio

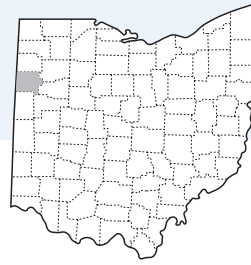


Overweight and Obesity

- Union
- Ohio



Van Wert



County Seat: Van Wert
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 28,744
 Child Population: 7,164

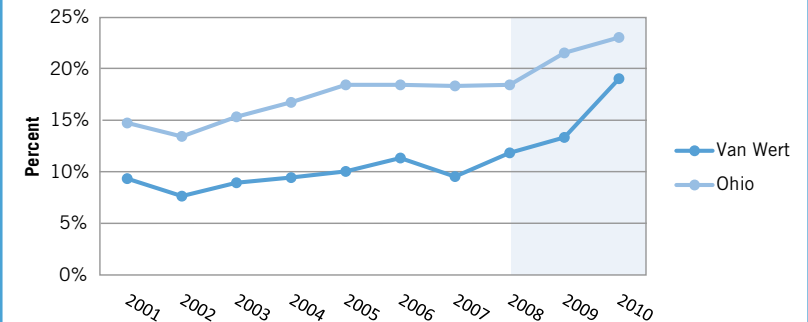


Child Population by Race:
 White-93.7% • Black-1.5% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-4.4%

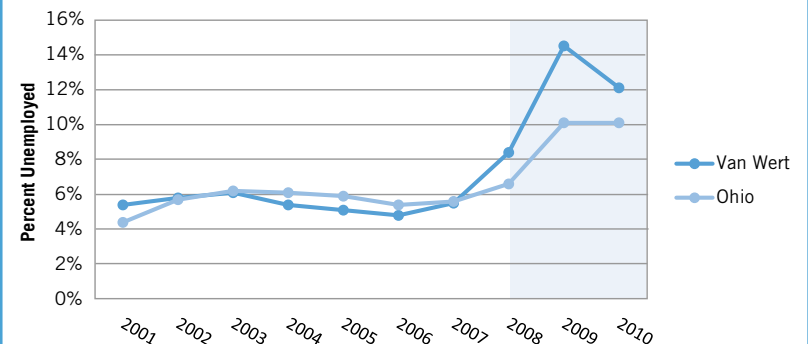
Indicator	Year	Van Wert County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$44,338	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.1%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	19.1%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	20.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	120	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	40.3%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	6.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	43.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	13	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	81.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	88.6%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	92.6%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	2	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	17	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	78	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

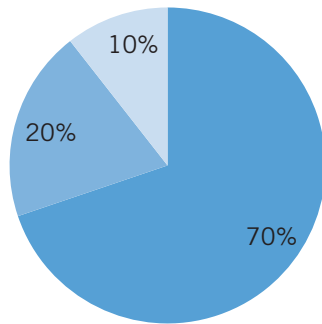


Unemployment



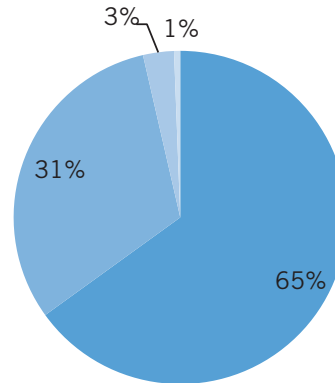
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



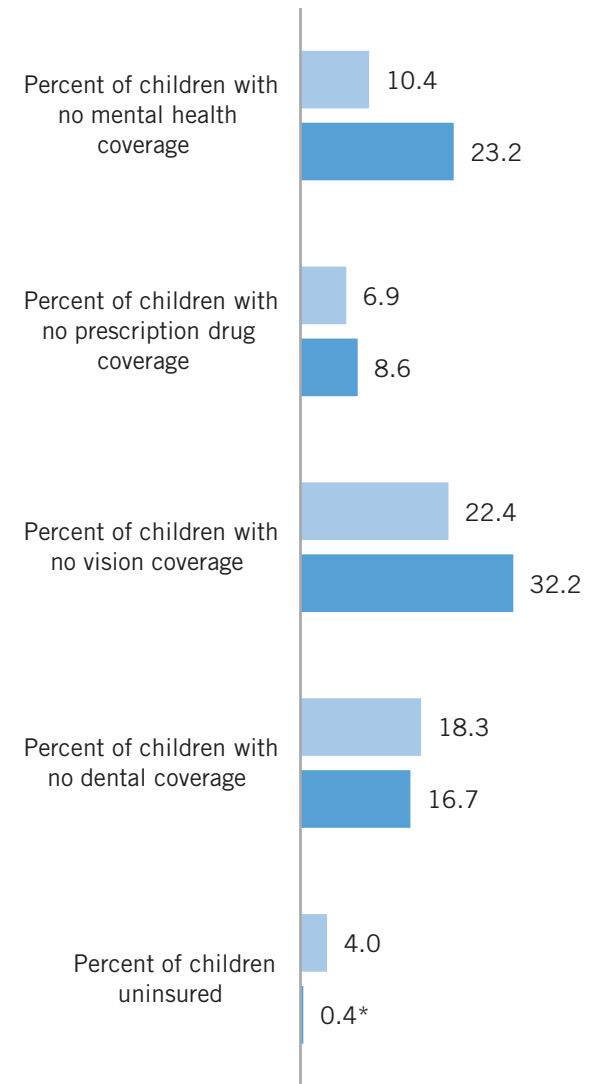
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



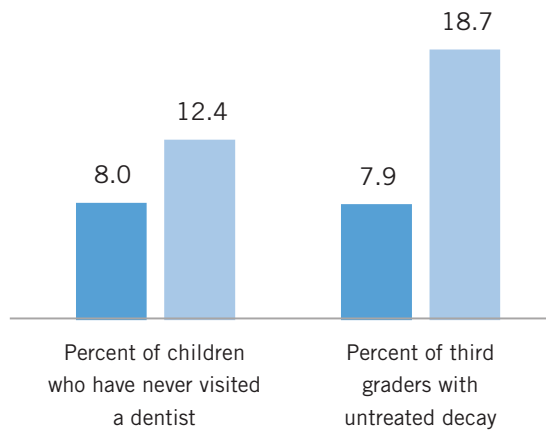
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Van Wert



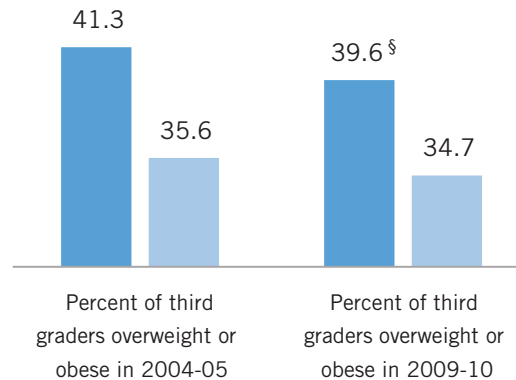
Dental Care

- Van Wert
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Van Wert
- Ohio



Vinton



County Seat: McArthur
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 13,435
 Child Population: 3,335

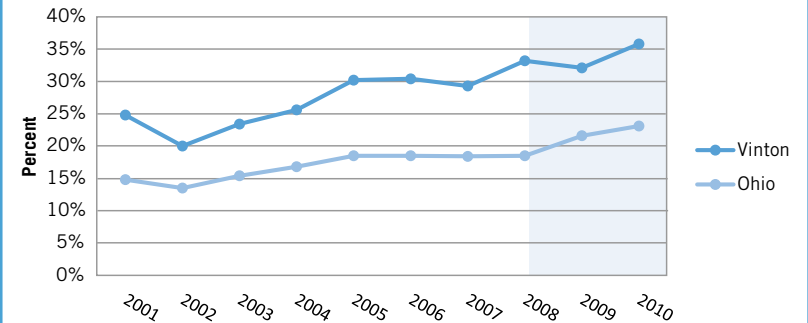


Child Population by Race:
 White-97.1% • Black-0.4% • Asian-0.1% • Latino-0.9%

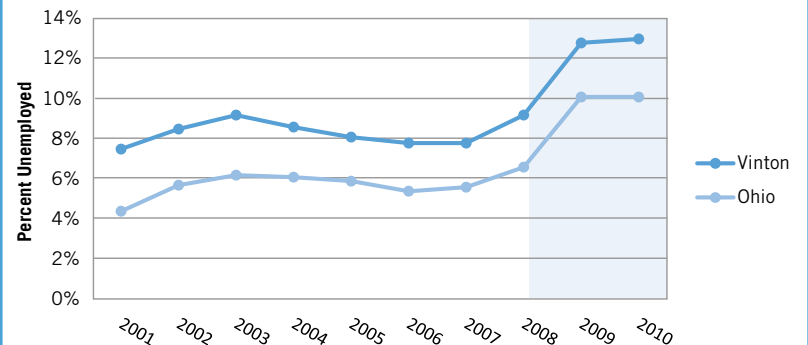
Indicator	Year	Vinton County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$34,977	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	13.0%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	35.8%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	45.9%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	140	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	66.7%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	9.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	72.9%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	8	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	79.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	82.9%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	88.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	37	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	4	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	15	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

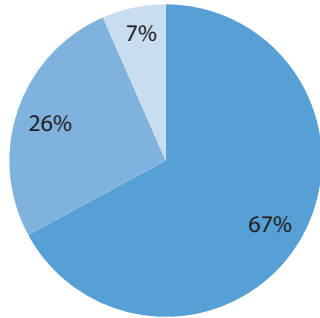


Unemployment



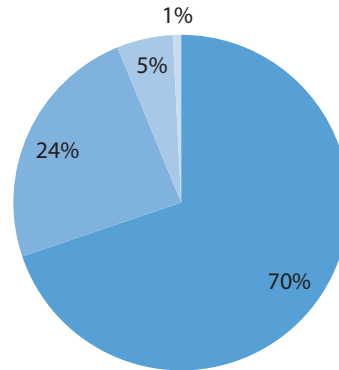
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



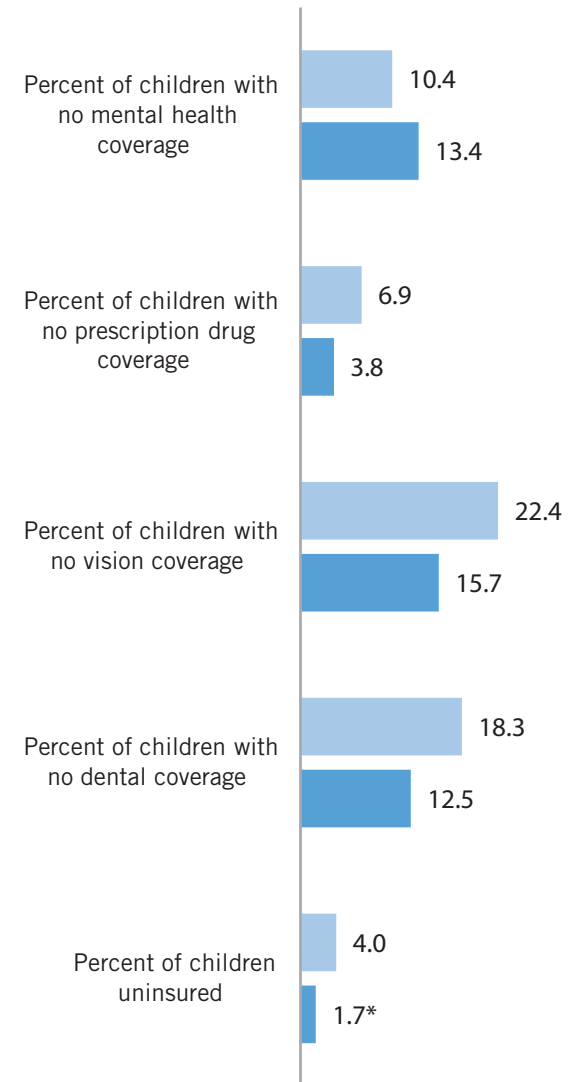
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



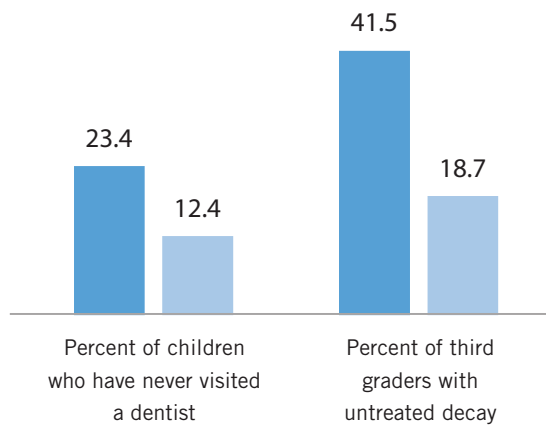
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Vinton



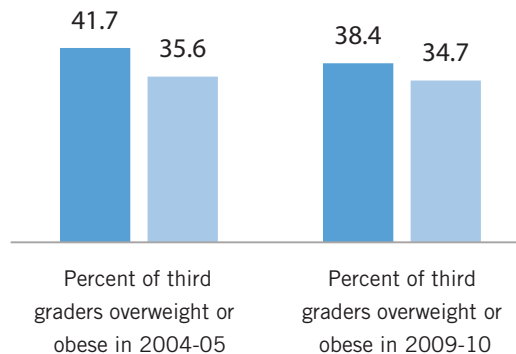
Dental Care

- Vinton
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Vinton
- Ohio



Warren



County Seat: Lebanon
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 212,693
 Child Population: 58,475

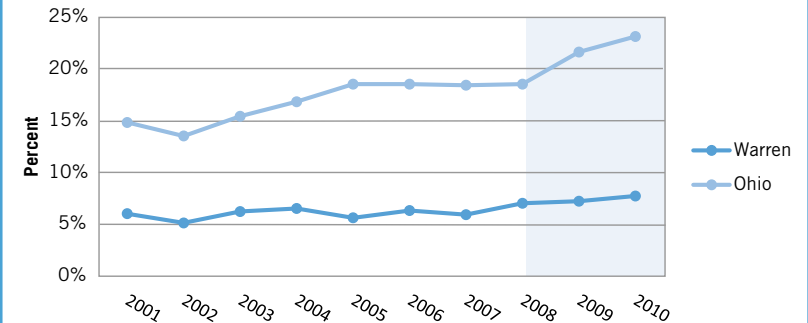


Child Population by Race:
 White-88.2% • Black-2.4% • Asian-4.9% • Latino-3.5%

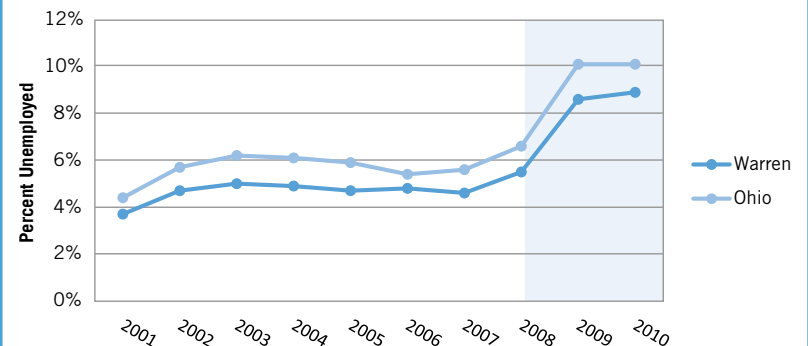
Indicator	Year	Warren County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$67,172	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	8.9%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	7.7%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	8.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,419	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	16.8%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	17.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	36	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	91.4%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	95.1%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	95.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	145	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	53	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	198	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

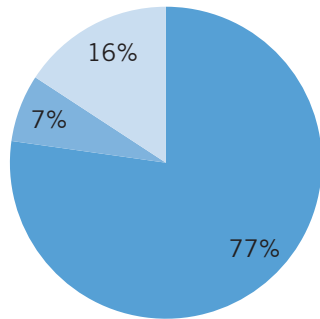


Unemployment



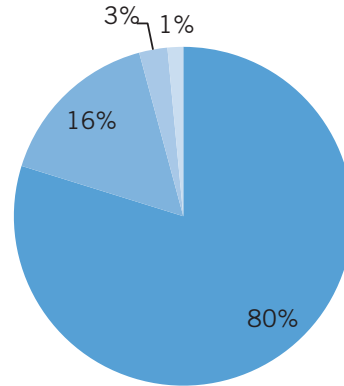
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



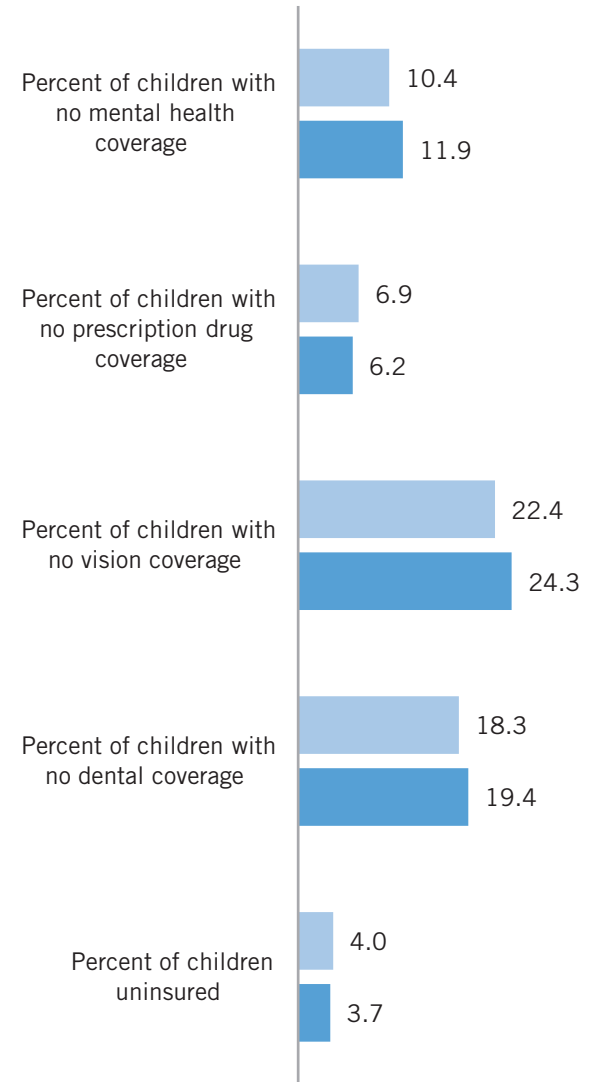
Start of Prenatal Care ‡

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



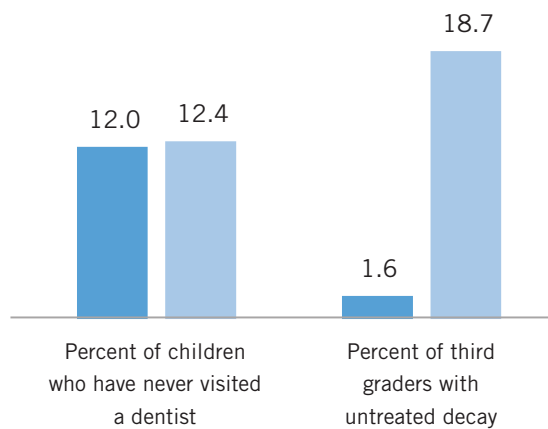
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Warren



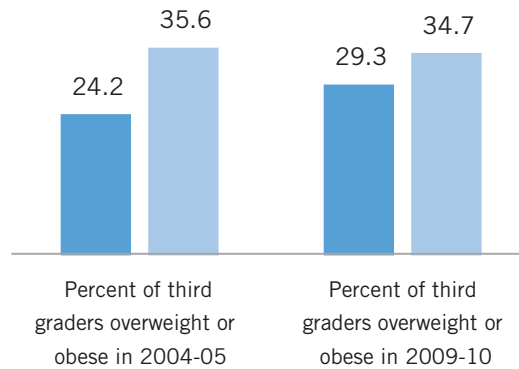
Dental Care

- Warren
- Ohio

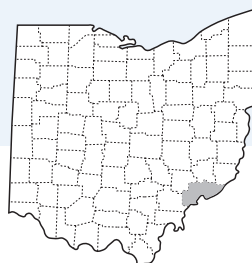


Overweight and Obesity

- Warren
- Ohio



Washington

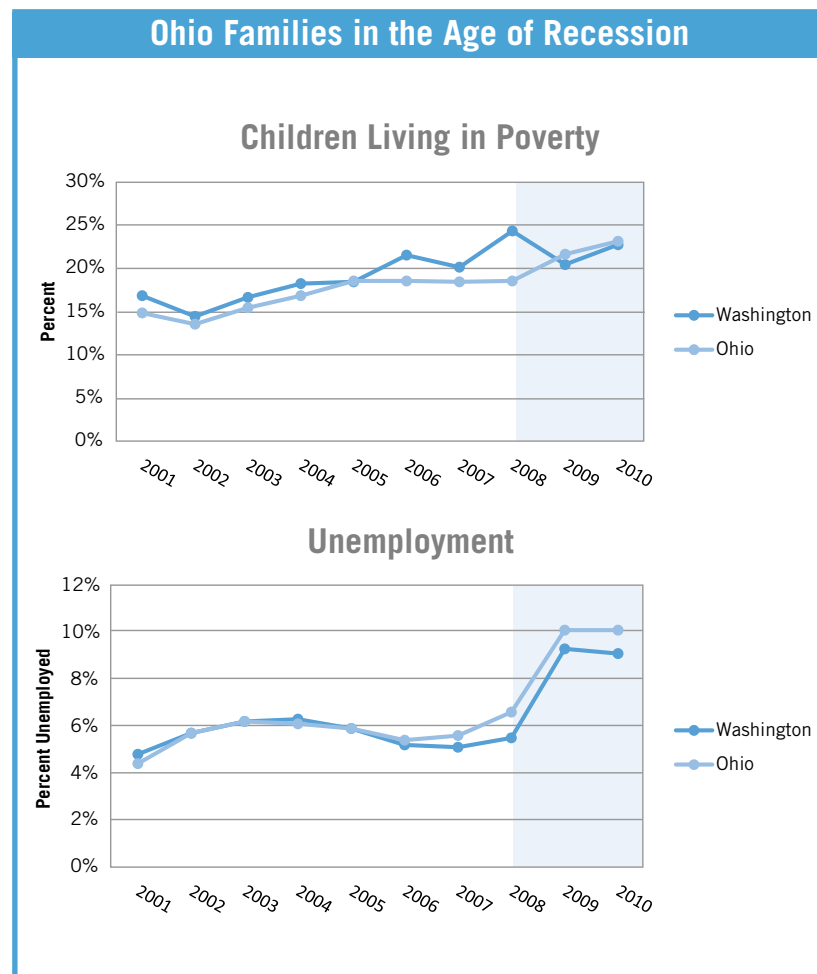


County Seat: Marietta
 County Type: Appalachian
 Total Population: 61,778
 Child Population: 12,941



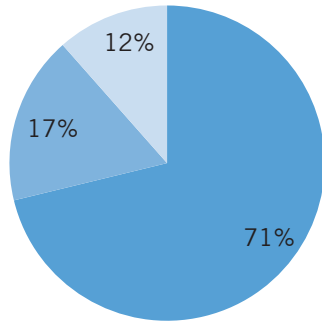
Child Population by Race:
 White-95.3% • Black-0.9% • Asian-0.3% • Latino-1.4%

Indicator	Year	Washington County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$41,231	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.1%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	22.7%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	25.8%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	601	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	45.0%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.1%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	47.4%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	18	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	77.2%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	83.5%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	92.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	76	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	17	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	184	23,811



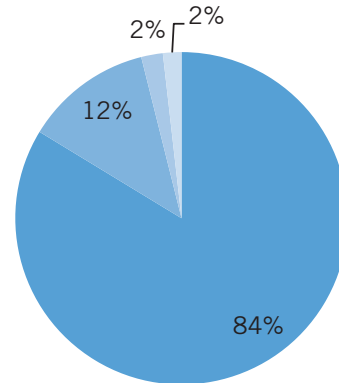
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



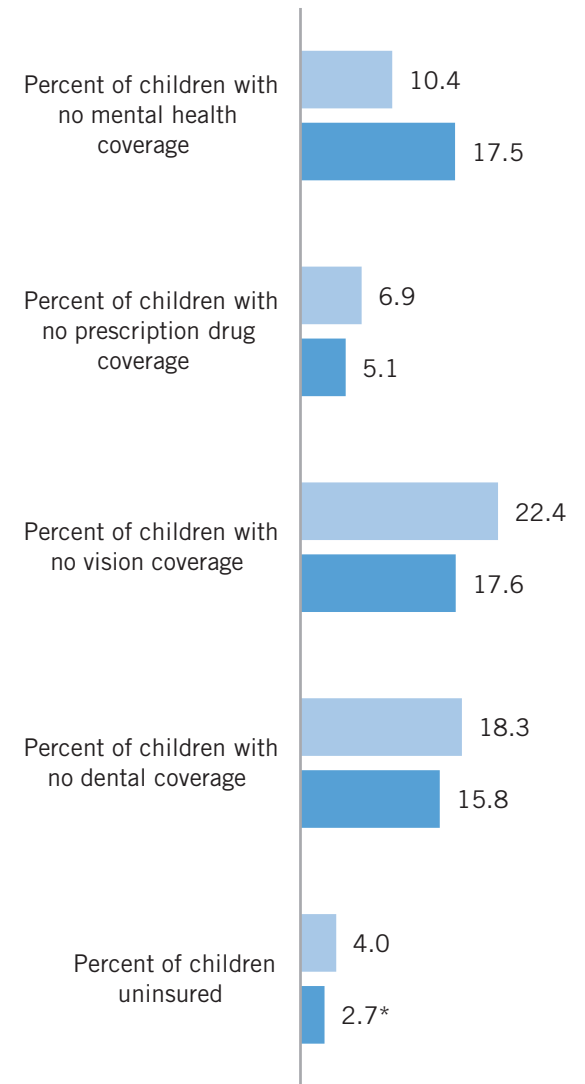
Start of Prenatal Care ‡

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



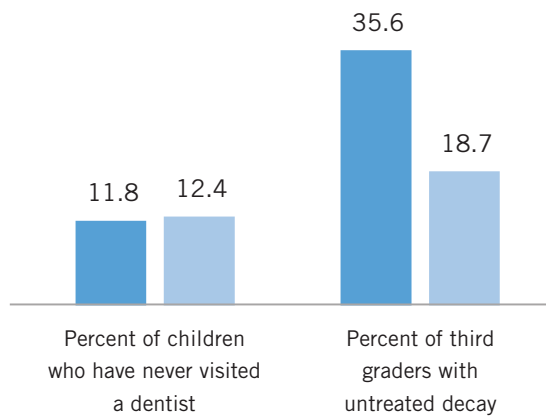
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Washington



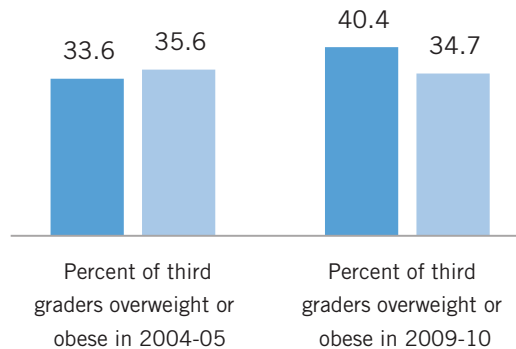
Dental Care

- Washington
- Ohio

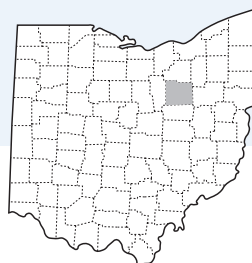


Overweight and Obesity

- Washington
- Ohio



Wayne

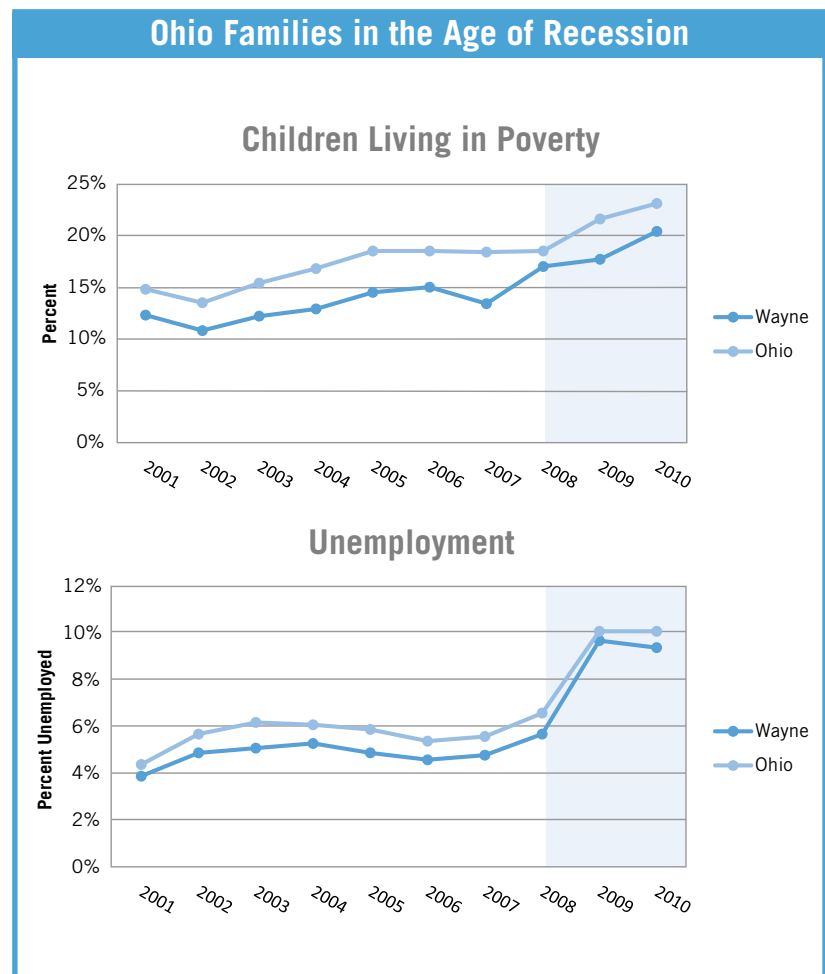


County Seat: Wooster
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 114,520
 Child Population: 29,145



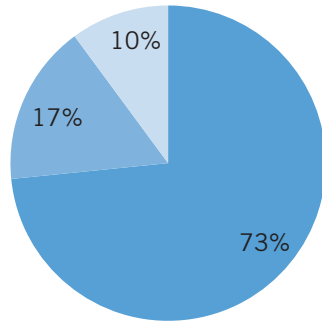
Child Population by Race:
 White-93.7% • Black-1.6% • Asian-0.8% • Latino-2.4%

Indicator	Year	Wayne County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$46,157	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	9.4%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	20.4%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	18.5%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	1,124	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	41.5%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	5.8%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	33.5%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	30	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	88.4%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	90.3%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	90.2%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	180	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	28	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	406	23,811



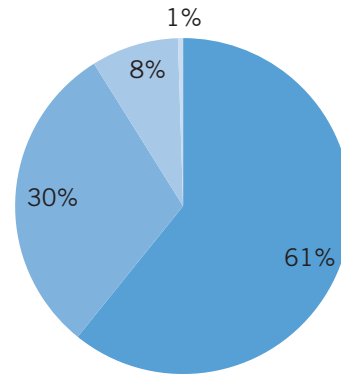
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



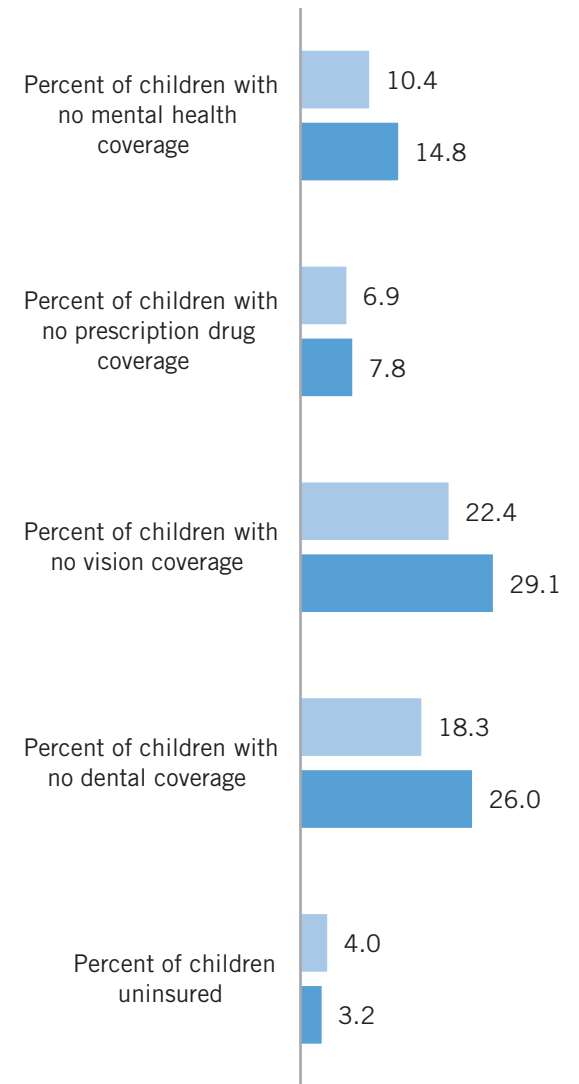
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



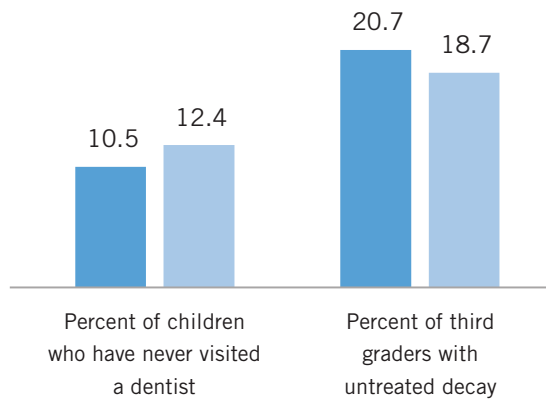
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Wayne



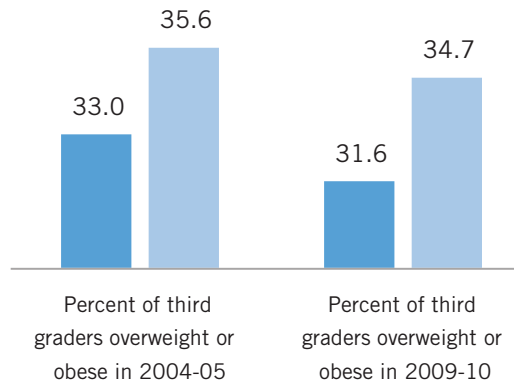
Dental Care

- Wayne
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Wayne
- Ohio



Williams

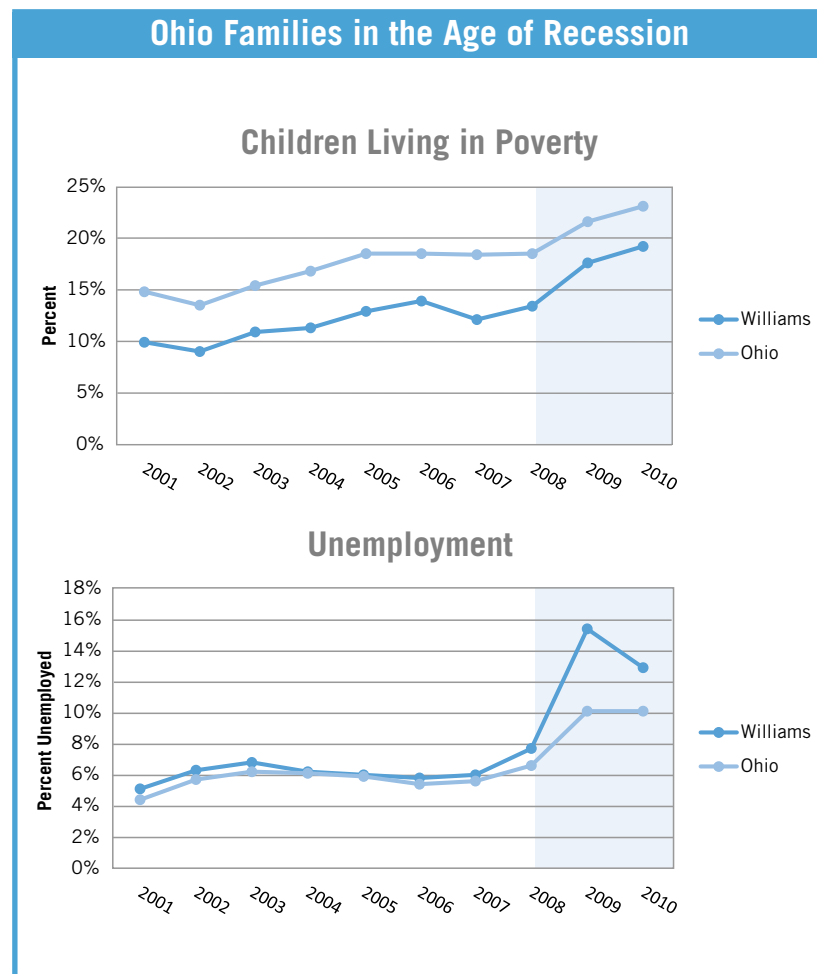


County Seat: Bryan
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 37,642
 Child Population: 8,919



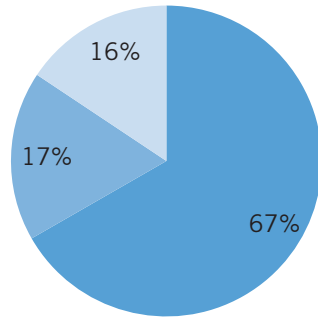
Child Population by Race:
 White-94.3% • Black-0.8% • Asian-0.7% • Latino-6.3%

Indicator	Year	Williams County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$41,791	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	12.9%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	19.2%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	26.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	272	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	41.1%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.6%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	48.9%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	10	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	81.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	87.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	98.0%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	82	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	12	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	122	23,811



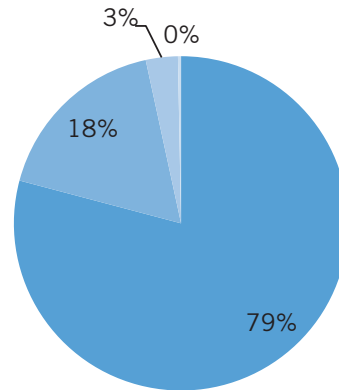
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



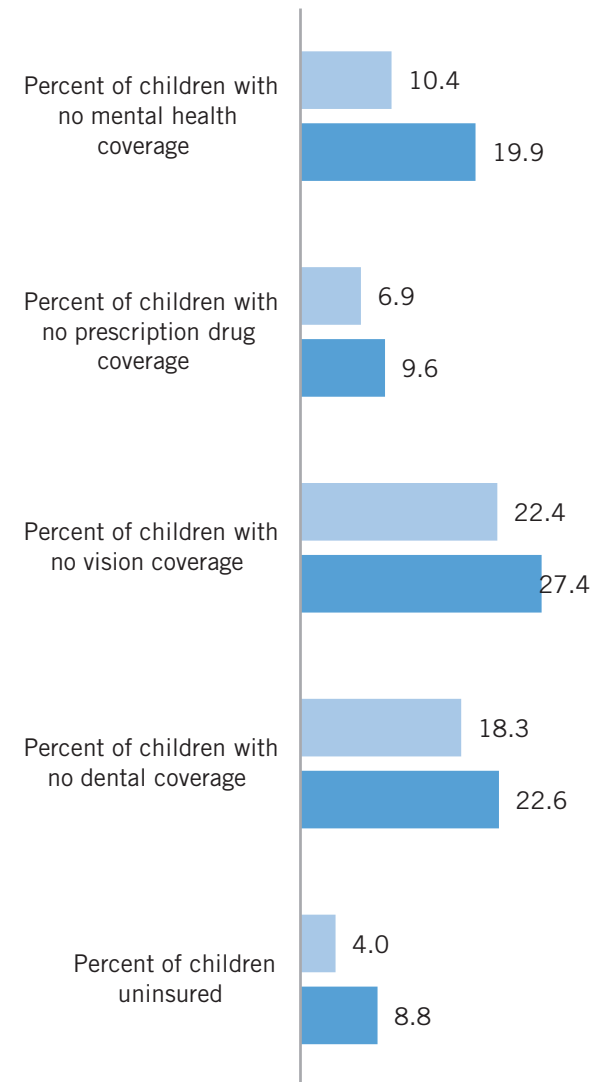
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



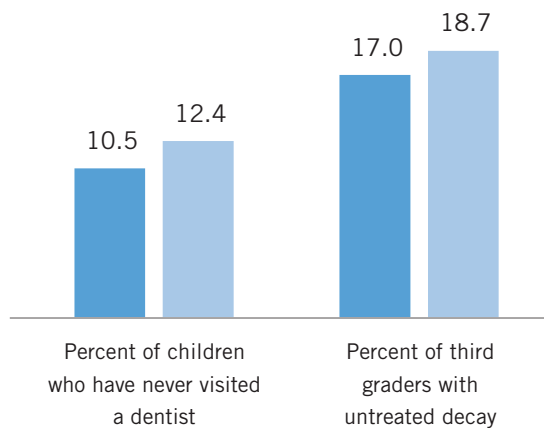
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Williams



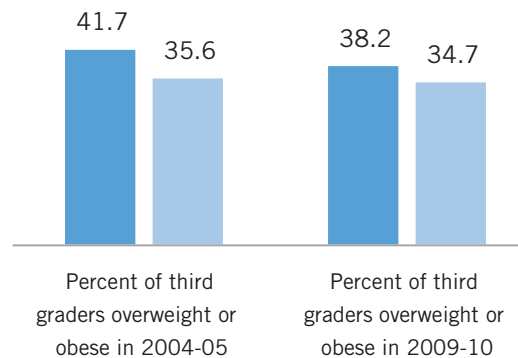
Dental Care

- Williams
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Williams
- Ohio



Wood



County Seat: Bowling Green
 County Type: Suburban
 Total Population: 125,488
 Child Population: 27,275

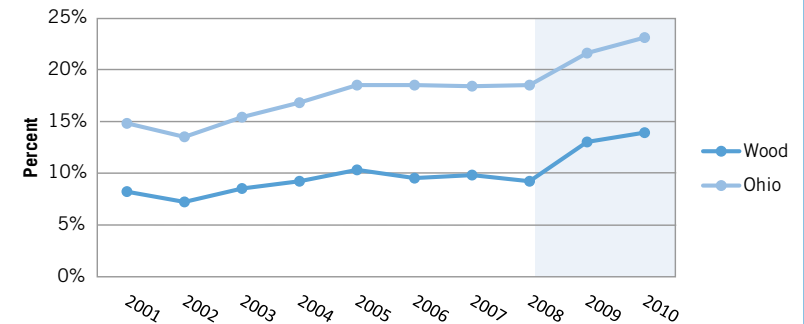


Child Population by Race:
 White-90.5% • Black-2.0% • Asian-1.6% • Latino-7.7%

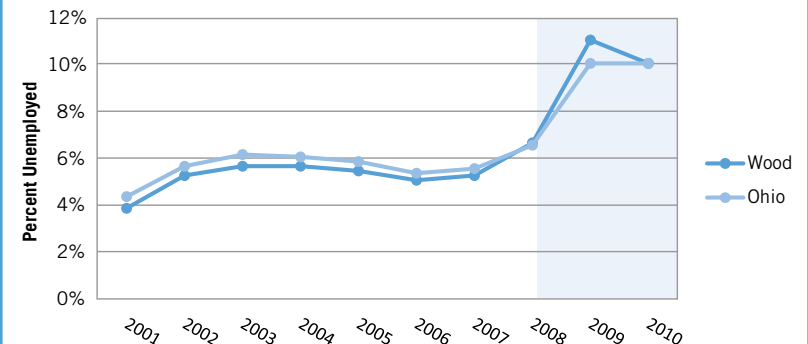
Indicator	Year	Wood County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$49,344	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	10.1%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	13.9%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	15.4%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	935	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	31.2%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	5.9%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	32.3%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	16	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	87.5%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	91.2%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	95.7%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	74	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	43	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	218	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

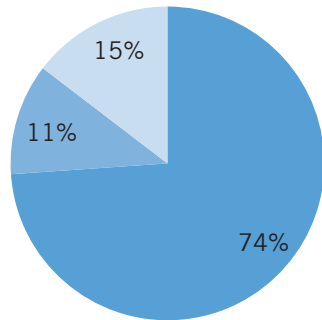


Unemployment



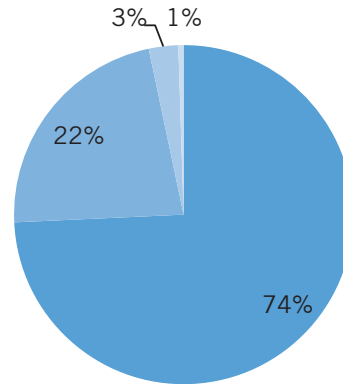
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



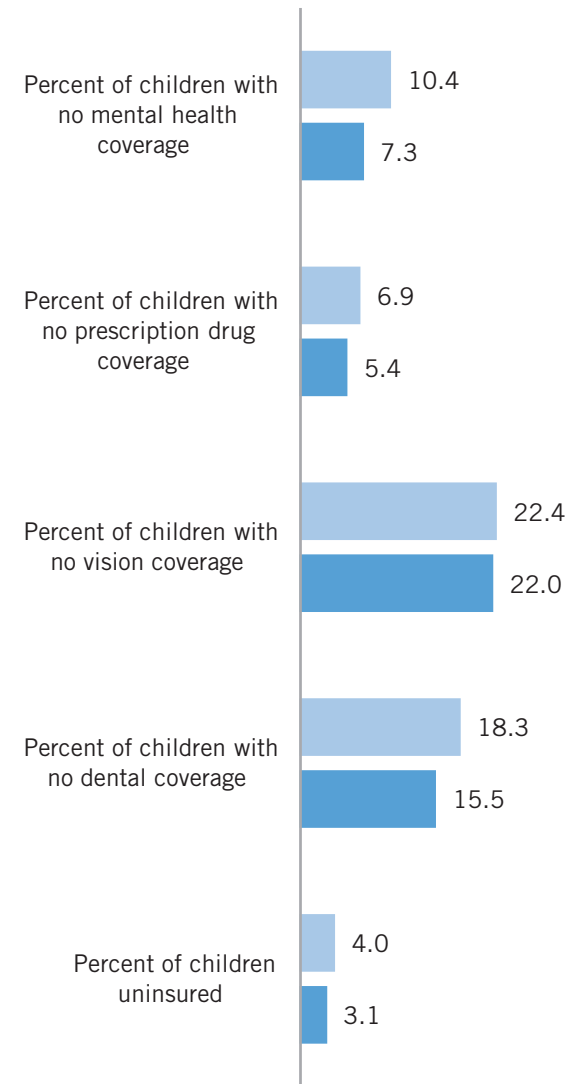
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



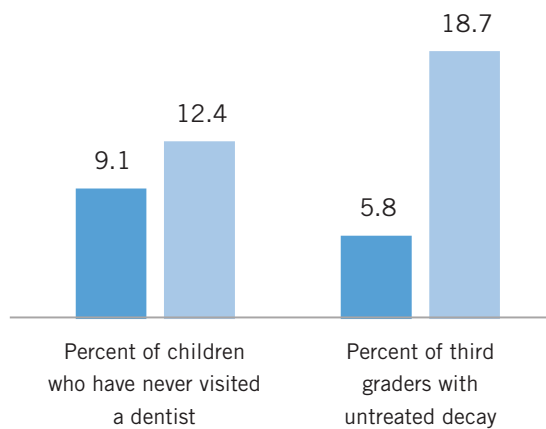
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Wood



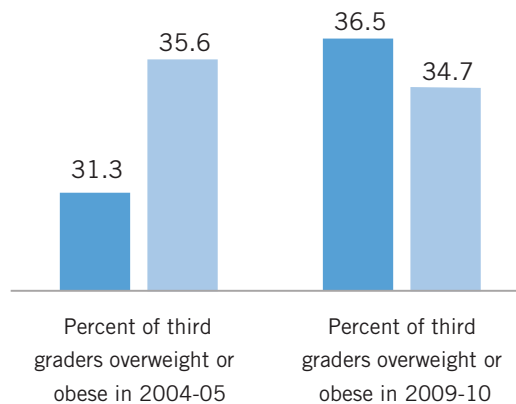
Dental Care

- Wood
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

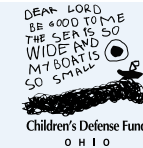
- Wood
- Ohio



Wyandot



County Seat: Upper Sandusky
 County Type: Rural Non-Appalachian
 Total Population: 22,615
 Child Population: 5,501

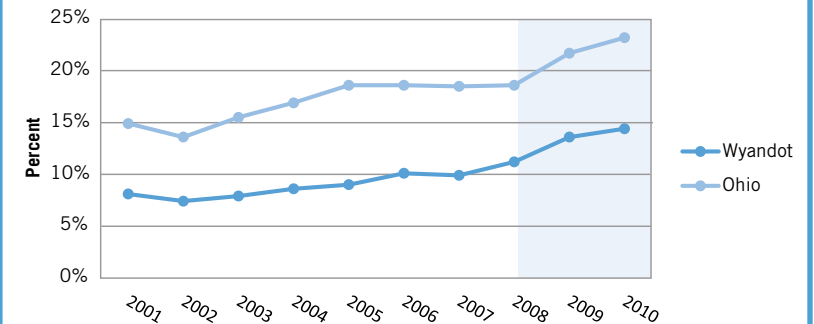


Child Population by Race:
 White-95.1% • Black-0.4% • Asian-0.8% • Latino-3.8%

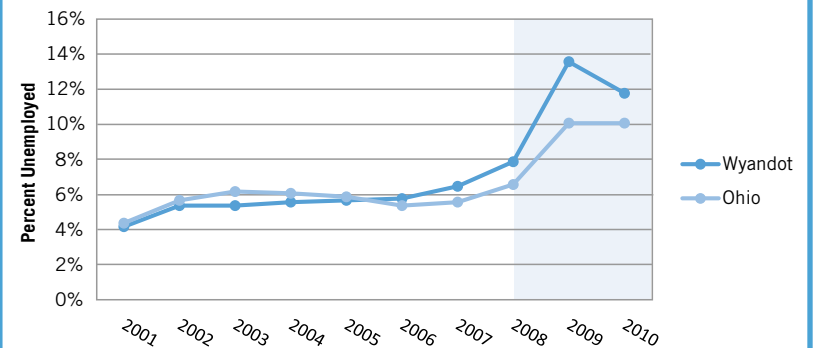
Indicator	Year	Wyandot County	Ohio
Economic Security			
Median income	2010	\$43,753	\$45,151
Unemployment rate	2010	11.8%	10.1%
Children living in poverty	2010	14.3%	23.1%
Children receiving SNAP/Food Stamps	2010	16.2%	28.0%
Children in publicly funded child care	2010	137	191,273
Children receiving free and reduced lunch	2010	32.3%	44.0%
Health			
Infants born at low birthweight	2009	7.4%	8.5%
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2009	41.6%	44.9%
Births to adolescents	2009	10	4,391
Education			
4th graders proficient in math	2011	84.1%	78.1%
4th graders proficient in reading	2011	88.6%	83.8%
Graduation rate	2010	96.4%	84.3%
Safety			
Children in foster care	2010	25	21,697
Adolescents adjudicated for felonies	2010	5	6,031
Children abused or neglected	2010	37	23,811

Ohio Families in the Age of Recession

Children Living in Poverty

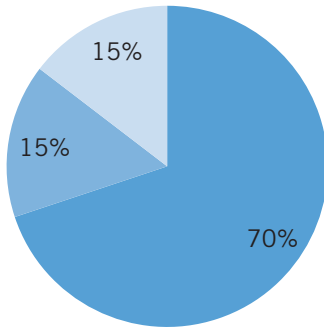


Unemployment



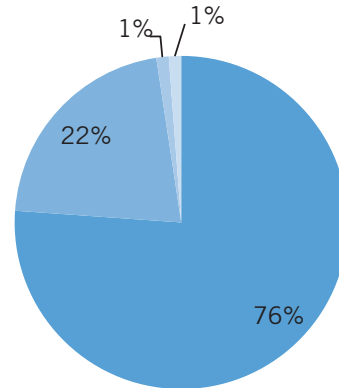
Food Security

- Food secure children
- Food insecure children eligible for food assistance
- Food insecure children not eligible for food assistance



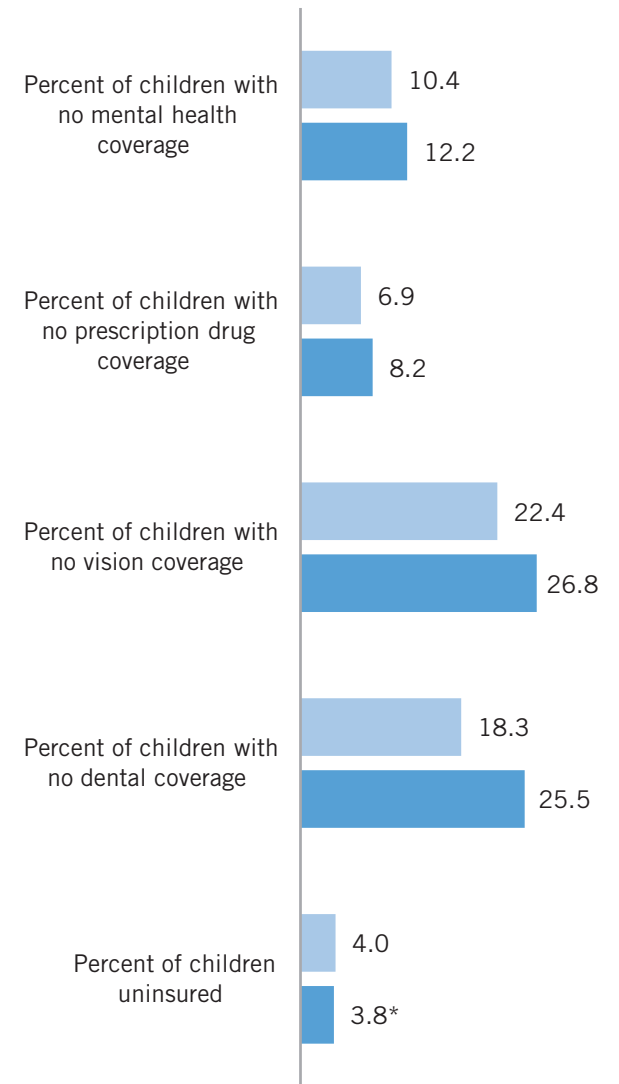
Start of Prenatal Care

- First trimester
- Second trimester
- Third trimester
- No prenatal care



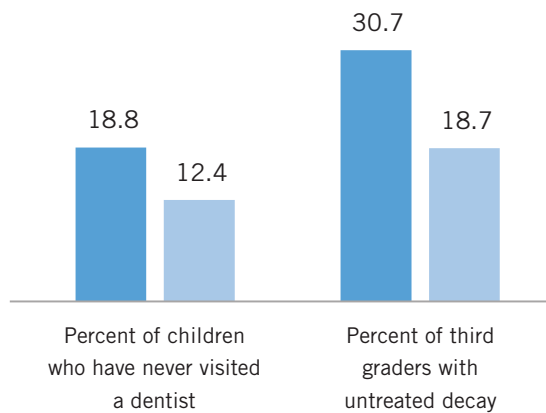
Insurance Rates

- Ohio
- Wyandot



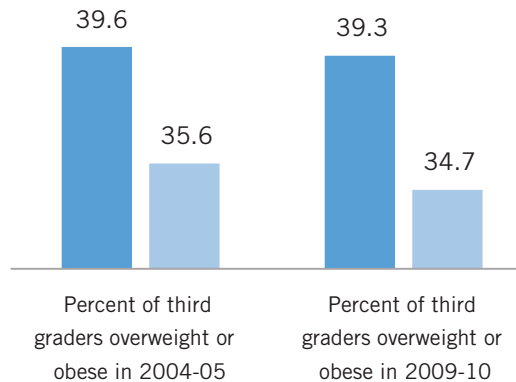
Dental Care

- Wyandot
- Ohio



Overweight and Obesity

- Wyandot
- Ohio



County types

The four county types identified in the book originate from Ohio Department of Health's Family Health Survey, 1998. Originally, Ashtabula, Mahoning, and Trumbull counties were considered Rural Non-Appalachian, Metropolitan, and Suburban, respectively. As a result of changes to The Appalachian Regional Development Act Amendments, passed in 2008, these three counties are now included in the Appalachian Region.

In charts and graphs, the category "Rural" refers to rural non-Appalachian counties.

Total population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, File QT-PL Race, Hispanic or Latino, Age, and Housing Occupancy: 2010. Extracted from The American Factfinder at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Definition: A count of all persons living within the state or county.

Child population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, File QT-PL Race, Hispanic or Latino, Age, and Housing Occupancy: 2010. Extracted from The American Factfinder at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Definition: A count of all persons under the age of 18 within a state or county.

Comments: Ohio's KIDS COUNT typically uses July 1 population estimates from the Population Estimate

Program (PEP). However, due to the 2010 decennial census, July 1 estimates for 2010 were not available from the Census at the time of print.

Child population by race and ethnicity

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, File QT-PL Race, Hispanic or Latino, Age, and Housing Occupancy: 2010. Extracted from The American Factfinder at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Definition: A count of all persons of each race or ethnicity under the age of 18 within a state or county.

Comments: Hispanic is considered an ethnicity, which is measured separately from race. Thus, race and ethnicity numbers may total more than 100 percent.

Median income

Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 2010. Extracted from <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2010.html>.

Definition: Median household income is defined as the value of income which divides the household income distribution into two equal groups 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 primary place of residence.

Comments: Regional median income estimates are averages of all counties in the region weighted by the total population estimates of the counties for the respective year, based on the Census Population Estimates Program

(PEP) July 1 estimates for the years 2001-2009 and the 2010 decennial census count for the year 2010.

Unemployment rate

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Data from 2001-2010 extracted from Civilian Labor Force Estimates Query tool at <http://ohiolmi.com/asp/laus/vbLaus.htm>.

Definition: Unemployment is defined as persons who were not employed, but who were actively seeking work, waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or waiting to report within thirty days to a new payroll job. The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment, and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the civilian labor force.

Comments: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Children living in poverty

Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 2010. Extracted from <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/state-county/data/index.html>.

Definition: An estimate of the percentage of children living below the poverty guideline each year. This official measure was established by the Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive No. 14.

Comments: Regional rates are averages of all counties in a given region weighted by the respective child population for the year.

Children receiving benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/Food Stamps

Sources: Total SNAP participants: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS).

Child Population: U.S. Census Bureau (see above child population source).

Definition: The percentage of children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in July of each year.

Comments: The percentage is calculated by dividing the total number of participants by the total child population of the county or state. Regional rates are averages of all counties in the region weighted by the respective child population for each year.

Children in publicly funded childcare

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Definition: Total unduplicated children (age 0-13) receiving publicly funded child care in Ohio.

Children receiving free and reduced lunch

Source: Ohio Department of Education, MR81 report. Extracted from <ftp://ftp.ode.state.oh.us/MR81/>.

Definition: An estimate of the percentage of children who participated in the free or reduced-price lunch program in Ohio schools in October of each school year.

Comments: The county free and reduced lunch enrollment rate is based on total county enrollment in free and reduced lunch divided by total county current enrollment (CE) in schools. (Calculations performed by Children's Defense Fund-Ohio.)

Infants born at low birthweight

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Center for Vital and Health Statistics. Extracted from <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/vitalstats/birthstat.aspx>.

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

Children enrolled in Medicaid

Source: Medicaid enrollment: ODJFS County Profiles 2009. Extracted from: <http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/index.stm>.

2009 child population: 2009 U.S. Census Population Estimates for under 18 population: Extracted from <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/asrh/2009/CC-EST2009-agesex.html>.

Definition: The percentage of children receiving health insurance through Medicaid or the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), which in Ohio go by the names Healthy Start and Healthy Families.

Comments: The rate is calculated by dividing the number of children age 0-17 enrolled in Medicaid by the 2009 0-17 population. (Calculations performed by Children's Defense Fund-Ohio.)

Fourth graders proficient in math

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card Power User Reports. Extracted from http://ilrc.ode.state.oh.us/Power_Users.asp.

Definition: The average percentage of students who scored proficient or better on the fourth grade math proficiency test. School districts are assigned to the county where their district office is located.

Fourth graders proficient in reading

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card Power User Reports. Extracted from http://ilrc.ode.state.oh.us/Power_Users.asp.

Definition: The average percentage of students who scored proficient or better on the fourth grade reading proficiency test. School districts are assigned to the county where their district office is located.

Graduation rate

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card Power User Reports. Extracted from http://ilrc.ode.state.oh.us/Power_Users.asp.

Definition: The percentage of high school students who graduated on time. School districts were assigned to the county where their district office is located.

Children in foster care

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Definition: The number of children in substitute care each year. This includes children who were in foster care on January 1 of each year. This number reflects children

placed by public agencies only. Children who have been placed with more than one public agency may be double-counted.

Comments: Foster care regional rates are calculated by dividing the number of children in foster care by the population under age 18 for the year. (Calculations by Children's Defense Fund-Ohio).

Adolescents adjudicated for felonies

Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services Profile of Youth Adjudicated or Committed for Felony Offenses: Fiscal Year 2010. Extracted from <http://www.dys.ohio.gov/DNN/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=etxsZ0hF51k%3d&tabid=117&mid=873>.

Definition: The number of youths under age 18 adjudicated for felony-level offenses.

Comments: Regional rates are calculated by dividing the total under 18 felony adjudications for the region by the total under 18 population for the region.

Children maltreatment

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Definition: The number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect, including emotional maltreatment, neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse.

Comments: Regional rates are calculated by dividing the total number of substantiated child maltreatment reports for all counties in the region by the total child population for all counties in the region.

Health Access Indicators

Food security

Source: Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap project, extracted from <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap.aspx>. Base data from Current Population Survey, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan, American Community Survey, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Definition: Food insecurity refers to the USDA's measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. Food insecure children are defined as children living in households experiencing food insecurity.

Comments: Regional calculations are averages of all counties in a region weighted by the child population for each county. (Calculations performed by Children's Defense Fund-Ohio).

Start of prenatal care

Source: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse. Extracted from <http://dwarehouse.odh.ohio.gov/datawarehousev2.htm>. (Calculations performed by Children's Defense Fund-Ohio).

Definition: Ohio and county births by trimester of initiation of prenatal care. Prenatal care entry is grouped into the following categories:

- First trimester: care began in months 1-3
- Second trimester: care began in months 4-6
- Third trimester: care began in months 7-9
- No care: no prenatal care
- Unknown entry: the information was not provided on the birth certificate

‡ indicates that over 30 percent of births in the county were of unknown prenatal care status.

Insurance rates

Source: The Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center, Ohio Family Health Survey (OFHS), 2008-09 and 2010-11.

Definition: An estimate of the uninsured rates for children under age 18 for overall, mental health, prescription drug, vision, and dental insurance, excluding 1-year-olds.

Comments: County-level estimates in this book are from the 2008-09 survey. Regional estimates come from the 2010-11 survey. The 2008-09 survey provides estimates at the county level due to the availability of larger sample sizes, whereas the 2010-11 survey provides estimates only at the regional and state levels due to smaller sample sizes.

Regional estimates from the 2010-11 OFHS survey classify Mahoning County as a secondary metropolitan county, whereas other KIDS COUNT regional calculations consider Mahoning to be an Appalachian County. Both classifications are correct.

*Indicates rates that are unstable, meaning they have a high standard error due to small sample sizes.

Dental care

Source: Ohio Department of Health Oral Health Surveillance System. Extracted from

<http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/oralhealth/default.aspx>.

Definition: The percentage of children who have never visited a dentist is based on parental responses to survey questions. Data comes from the 2008-09 Ohio Family Health Survey.

The percentage of third graders with untreated decay is based on a clinical study of third graders. Data comes from the 2009-10 Oral Health and BMI Survey, Ohio Department of Health.

Overweight and obesity

Source: Ohio Department of Health. A Report on the Body Mass Index of Ohio's Third Graders 2004-2010. Extracted from <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/~media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health%20resources/reports/2011bmireport.ashx>.

Definition: Overweight refers to children who fall between the 85th and 95th percentiles on the CDC BMI-for-age growth charts. Obese refers to children who fall above the 95th percentile. Overweight/obese refers to all children who fall above the 85th percentile.

§ Indicates rates that are unstable, meaning they have a high standard error due to small sample sizes.

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Acknowledgements

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Thomas Scheid	Voices for Ohio's Children
Amy Swanson	Voices for Ohio's Children

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THE CDF FREEDOM SCHOOLS PROGRAM

CDF Freedom Schools is a national program that has been proven to stanch summer learning loss in 90 percent of participants and increase reading proficiency by an average of one grade level in 65 percent of participants. The program provides summer and after-school enrichment that helps children fall in love with reading, increases their self-esteem, and generates more positive attitudes toward learning. Children are taught using a model curriculum that supports children and families around five essential components:

1. high quality academic enrichment;
2. parent and family involvement;
3. civic engagement and social action;
4. intergenerational leadership development;
5. and, nutrition, health, and mental health.

STOPS SUMMER LEARNING LOSS

In Ohio during the summer of 2011, 600 children were served through *CDF Freedom Schools* at 12 program sites. In 2012, more than 1,200 children will participate in Ohio *CDF Freedom Schools*—more than 10,000 nationally.

Since 1995, more than 90,000 children in grades K-12 have experienced *CDF*

Freedom Schools and

more than 12,000 college students and young adults have been trained to deliver the program's empowering model. (Above: Omega Baptist Church scholars attend a field trip in Cincinnati.)



Children's Defense Fund
Freedom Schools®

OHIO

WHAT SCHOLARS SAY:

"We're actually learning to be leaders in our community." —
Divyne, Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland

WHAT PARENTS SAY:

"With the extra push Demarcus, who has cerebral palsy, received from Freedom School last summer, in spite of people saying he could not read, he is now reading at his grade level." —Glenda Smith, Heart of the City/Broad St. United Methodist Church, Columbus

"Highland Freedom School was the first time I felt like my kids were safe, happy, and well-fed during the summer since I started fostering them. I have no words for how important this summer was for my family." —"Harmony's Mom," Columbus

WHAT SERVANT LEADER INTERNS SAY:

"Although your past shapes you, it doesn't have to define you." —
Quartez, Summit on 16th UMC, Columbus

WHAT SPONSORS SAY:

"With constant reports of urban woes and rampant violence, Central Ohioans can rejoice in the good news contained in...Freedom Schools. [They] resonate with the joy of reading, the strength of mentors, and the sheer glee of sweet dreams replacing the sour nightmares of God's precious urban children." — Bishop C. Joseph Sprague (ret.), The United Methodist Church, Greater Hilltop Area Shalom Zone, Columbus

EMPOWERS THE NEXT GENERATION

For information about how to start a *CDF Freedom Schools* program, please contact
Rev. Laura Young: lyoung@cdfohio.org or
ohiofreedomschools@cdfohio.org

"*CDF Freedom Schools* sites are safe and restorative learning spaces where children are surrounded by caring adults from their community who share their enthusiasm for learning and reading with the children and commit to serving them as authentic mentors."

— Marian Wright Edelman



GIVES CHILDREN A VOICE

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