



# 2016 Northeast Ohio Needs Assessment for Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Grant

**Prepared for:** Northeast Ohio Regional Prevention Council

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# Executive Summary and Key Findings

## Project Background

The Ohio Children's Trust Fund (OCTF) is Ohio's sole public funding source dedicated to child abuse and child neglect prevention, through implementation of programs and prevention activities throughout the state. Since its creation in 1984, the OCTF has funded primary and secondary prevention strategies conducted at the local level, in addition to initiatives and projects of statewide significance, which are all designed to strengthen families and prevent child abuse and child neglect.

Starting in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2016, local trust fund prevention efforts will be led by Regional Prevention Councils. Each council is directed by a Regional Prevention Coordinator and led by county prevention specialists. There is a total of eight Regional Prevention Councils. The coordinator will work with the county prevention specialists to conduct comprehensive needs assessments and create a regional prevention plan. The regional prevention plan will align with the needs identified for families throughout each county in the region based on the results of the comprehensive needs assessment. Once the council approves the prevention plan and it is submitted to and approved by the OCTF Board, each Regional Prevention Coordinator may contract with local service providers to serve families in the region and will ensure that the plan is implemented correctly and that all progress is measured and reported.

## Needs Assessment Background

This baseline needs assessment was prepared for the Northeast Ohio Regional Prevention Council which is composed of 11 counties: Ashland, Columbiana, Holmes, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, and Wayne.



The purpose of this baseline needs assessment is to inform the region's prevention plan as well as to identify child abuse and child neglect prevention needs within the 11-county region. More specifically, the baseline needs assessment includes:

- A quantitative analysis which identifies relevant data sources related to child maltreatment and well-being within the region.
- An environmental scan to identify significant trends, issues, and developments around child well-being, identifying current strategies and gaps in services throughout the region.
- A qualitative analysis resulting from conducting focus groups with agencies, coalitions, stakeholders, local providers, and families served to solicit feedback.

The needs assessment follows the framework provided by the Ohio Children's Trust Fund. Within the framework, protective factors and risk factors are linked to various ecological levels, e.g. child (individual), family (parents), community (neighborhood), and society. The secondary data included in this assessment is separated based on these ecological levels. The needs assessment process will be repeated in 5 years.

## Key Findings

### ***STRENGTHS***

- ✓ Each county in the region has well-established collaborative relationships. County children services authorities, Family First Councils, healthcare providers and hospitals, area non-profits serving children and families, county behavioral health authorizes, juvenile justice systems, and educational institutions have a solid track record of working together to identify and respond to community needs. Many times, parents who seek services or programs have multiple needs that need to be addressed. When agencies are collaborating, they are better able to respond to the multiple needs of families, whereas in a siloed service system, families' problems are dealt with in a compartmentalized way.
- ✓ The number and quality of effective child abuse and prevention programs already in place (or have been in place in the recent past).

### ***WHAT HAS WORKED IN THE PAST (PER THE REGION'S PROFESSIONALS)***

- ✓ **Building social connections-** Establishing trusted relationships is vitally important to program success. Throughout the needs assessment process, the most successful programs were ones in which the families could build relationships, either with program staff or other families. Staff should have the opportunity to build relationships with families to thoroughly understand their strengths, needs, and circumstances. The friendliness and knowledge of the first person parents meet is critical in building trust and establishing a relationship.
- ✓ **Home visiting programs** were found to be effective in all areas of the region. There were several reasons mentioned for this including that going to where the parent lives remove transportation barriers, it allows for a stronger relationship between the agency staff member and the family, and it allows families to be free of the stigma that many fear because of needing assistance.
- ✓ **Parenting cafes** were also mentioned as effective in most areas of the region. Parenting Cafes build networks of support while also addressing their problems.

## IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND NEEDS

Rows highlighted in green indicate that, based on the data collected, the Northeast Region has an identified need in this area.

Data Summary			
Level	Type of Factor	Factors	Section
Society	Protective	Income supports to vulnerable families- Ohio Works First	SD
		Income supports to vulnerable families- SNAP	SD
	Risk	Poverty and Income	All
Community	Protective	Access to health care and mental health care providers	SD
		Quality transportation	All
		Access to pre and post natal programs	SD
		Access to quality child care	All
	Risk	Crime	SD
		Child abuse and neglect	SD
		Unemployment	SD
		Inadaquate housing and housing affordability	SD
		Social Isolation	PA, PR
		Poor schools	SD
		Changing household composition	All
Family	Protective	Capacity/willingness to nurture/attach to child	PA, PR
		Physical, emotional, and economic well-being	PA, PR
	Risk	Food Insecurity and insufficiency	SD
		Mental health/maternal depression	All
		Substance abuse	All
Childr en	Risk	Students with Physical or mental health disabilities	SD
		Behavioral challenges- truancy, fighting/violence	SD
		Unmet basic needs	All
SD= Secondary Data, PA= Parent Research, PR = Professionals Qualitative Research			

1. **BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION- CHILD CARE AND TRANSPORTATION-** Per the qualitative research conducted, parents face several **BARRIERS** that keep them from being about to participate in child abuse neglect and prevention programming such as transportation or child care. Only two of the eleven counties in the region have public transportation options that include evenings and weekends. Three counties don't have any county-wide public transportation system at all. Also, mentioned in the parent focus group, even if parents have bus passes, many have children who have been kicked off the public transportation system, so the parent may be forced to leave kids at home to use bus and go places while the home turns into chaos. Another challenge is having to walk miles to get to public transportation. It was mentioned several times, if you can't get to work, then you can't provide for your family.

In terms of childcare, parents and professionals both reported that finding quality child care was a challenge that many parents face in the region. Parents and area professionals that participated in this needed assessment repeatedly reported that on the biggest challenges facing parents was finding quality child care, especially for children with behavioral or mental health issues.

In several professional focus groups as well as with the research with parents, it was mentioned that there are families who are very interested in the programs available, but that they don't fit the eligibility requirements of the funder (mostly because they aren't in a high-risk category).

**RECOMMENDATION: REMOVING BARRIERS THAT MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR PARENTS TO GET NEEDED SERVICES:**

- ✓ Allow for flexible funding that can be tailored to the needs of specific families or communities. This includes allowing for accommodations such as food, childcare, transportation or loosening eligibility requirements for existing effective programs.
- ✓ Overall removing barriers that make it difficult for parents to attend programs or get services is more effective than offering incentives.
- ✓ Have programs that are planned and scheduled that are family centered and not agency centered. For example, many agencies operate strictly on a 9 to 5 schedule, Monday through Friday. For many families, this simply does not work.
- ✓ It was recommended that outreach efforts occur at times and locations convenient to families including locations that families regularly use such as: schools, the hospital when the baby is born, pediatrician offices, places of worship. Other suggestions for sharing information on available programs include social media, mailings, posters at places families frequent such as the grocery store or laundromat.

2. **HEROIN/OPIATE EPIDEMIC** - In every focus group that was conducted, both with area professional and parents, the **HEROIN/OPIATE EPIDEMIC** was mentioned as having a significant impact on child abuse and neglect in the community. Ohio is currently ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the country for the number of overdoses related to heroin. The epidemic has led to a substantial increase in the number of children being removed from homes, an increase in the number of children who cannot be placed with other family members (due to them also being addicted), and the number of children who are being neglected. Region-specific numbers were not available in terms of the impact of parental addiction on children and the child protection system. However, statewide, Ohio's child protection agencies have seen a 9% increase in the number of children in care between December 2011 and December 2015 driven by parental addiction.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, 70% of infants in child protection custody are in care due to their parent's opiate addiction.<sup>2</sup>

In addition, the numbers of admissions for opiate dependence, as well as charges for drug and alcohol dependence have been steadily increasing at both the region and state level. Since 2010,

<sup>1</sup> PCSAO Ohio's Opiate Epidemic and Child Protection, 2016

<sup>2</sup> PCSAO Ohio's Opiate Epidemic and Child Protection, 2016

the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths in the region has increased by a staggering 122% (Ohio's increase over the same time was 97.5%).

**RECOMMENDATION:** Support accessible, family-centered treatment services for substance abuse and mental illness. Outpatient and residential treatment services for substance abuse and mental illness need to understand the unique circumstances of clients with children, minimize separation from children, and integrate education about parenting and child development into the program as possible.

3. **CHANGING HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION** -There is a significant increase in non-traditional families in the region, particularly the number of grandparents raising grandchildren, or grand families. Reasons why grandparents are raising their grandchildren can include death or chronic illness, substance abuse, incarceration, domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, teenage pregnancy, unemployment, poverty, or other problems. As evidenced in the focus group sessions with representatives from the region's child abuse prevention agencies, most child abuse and neglect prevention programs were not designed with grandparents or older adults in mind. Furthermore, grandparents may not be aware of parenting and family services and resources that may be available to them. In terms of public assistance, many grandparents raising grandchildren often have difficulty getting access to services and supports for the children and themselves. Many do not have legal custody of the children and believe they lack the authority to secure benefits for them.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

- ✓ Involve more men in prevention efforts by increasing the number of fatherhood groups, men's groups, and parenting programs facilitated by men for men.
- ✓ Provide opportunities to assist older adults raising grandchildren with concrete supports such as guides to navigating the school system, peer groups and public assistance.
- ✓ Support to families must be respectful and responsive in addressing the diversity of families in the region – including race, culture and ethnicity, language, socio-economic status, and family composition. The Northeast Ohio region has several high-concentration pockets of immigrants and Amish. Prevention materials should be written in the language(s) of the target population(s) and to the extent possible, program staff members should speak those languages. If unable to attract staff who speak the language of the families and share their cultural heritage, agencies should give staff time to learn about the different cultures and child-raising practices of the families and communities they serve.

4. **CHILDREN WITH UNMET BASIC NEEDS**- Although the percentage of children who are in poverty or are eligible for free lunch at school is similar at both the state and regional level, the percentage of children without health insurance is higher at the regional level than the state. In addition, poverty was mentioned as one of the most important child abuse and neglect related issues that needed to be addressed.

5. **PARENT BEHAVIOR-** Parents who completed the web survey were given a list of eleven statements about parenting behavior and asked how often the statement was true for their family. Of not, nearly one-fifth of parents, 18.8%, reported that when they discipline their child, they lose control about half the time or more frequently. In addition, more than a third of parents, 37.6%, reported that when their family argues, their family listens to both sides of the story about half or less of the time.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

- ✓ Support programming that teaches parents how to handle difficult or stressful situations. This is one reason why the parent café is so important; it allows parents to engage with other parents. This is even harder in communities that are in denial and with that schools don't even acknowledge they have "those kinds of problems".
- ✓ Try to connect with parents in multiple ways; can't rely just on paper or posting on a webpage, must be in multiple places.

6. **BETTER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AND WITHIN SERVICE PROVIDING AGENCIES.** A theme emerged from the focus group sessions, both with parents and agency professionals, was that while upper level administration may be aware of other services and programs available in the community, that information does not always trickle down to the frontline staff who are the ones interacting with parents and families. Reasons why it is important for frontline staff to be aware of collaborative relationships include:

- a. Parents included in the assessment mentioned that if they have a bad experience with the first point of contact at an agency, they are much less likely to use that agency's services.
- b. In a siloed service system, children and families may miss out on services because individual agencies are not aware of one another, or what other services can provide.
- c. When key individuals resign, retire, or transfer, they often take with them institutional knowledge, interpersonal relationships, valuable experience, and credibility.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Agencies that communicate with one another and share information can provide parents with consistent messages. Thus, parents are less overwhelmed by information and they will not be faced with competing demands by multiple agencies.

- ✓ Establish protocols for sharing information with all agency staff (not just high level)
- ✓ Invest in staff training in effective communication, screening, and referrals, especially front-line staff who have first contact with the families and parents. Staff working with families and other adults should have the skills, supports, and time to be sensitive to the needs of their children.





## Parent Feedback

A total of 17 parents in the region completed a web survey that focused on parenting challenges, resources available, and protective risk factors. In addition, twelve Stark County areas parents participated in a focus group session in which similar questions were asked. *Note: detailed survey and focus group results can be found in the appendix section of the report.*

### **Parenting Challenges**

Parents were first asked what challenges they face as parents. **One the web survey, the most prevalent challenges given on the web survey were health/medication related challenges 41%), having financial concerns (35%), being able to find quality services and navigating through the application process (29%), and educational needs for their children (29%).** The focus group session mirrored many of these same challenges. In addition, one of the main themes that came through the session was the difficulty of time management and prioritization and how lack of time can lead to increased stress as a parent especially as children continue to get busier and busier. There were also several comments around not knowing how to access available services and resources or what help to ask for when making the inquiries. Once they do connect with services, parents often have difficulty because of the hours services are generally available conflict with when parents must work (more provider-focused than family-focused).


Nearly a third of parents on the web survey, 31%, had the need for a service that they were unable to get in the past year. Programs specific for children with a disability were the most common service that parents were unable to find. In the focus group session, parents discussed the difficulty finding mental health related services for their children, especially finding a child psychiatrist. Other gaps mentioned in the focus group session include a lack of available respite care; there are not many providers for this and families normally can't access this themselves. Also, when there is an issue on weekends there is no one to call if they don't have family available in the area. There is a need to teach parents how to handle difficult or stressful situations.

On a positive note, most parents on the web survey, 88%, reported doing a very good or good job as a parent, with 44%. The remaining parents rated themselves as doing a fair job as a parent.

### **Parenting Support**

Friends, including other parents, and family were the two most common sources of help and advice related to parenting issues as evidenced in both the web survey and focus group session. All parents on the web survey reported getting some level of support from friends or extended family when it comes to raising their children with half reporting having a lot of support and the other half reporting having some support.

Half of web survey parents reported that they always feel rushed with their time while another 44% indicated that they sometimes feel rushed. **Combined, 94%, of parents feel rushed with their time.** Only a small percentage of parents, 6%, said that they almost never feel rushed. More than half of the web survey parents, 56%, reported being very comfortable calling an agency and asking for help. An additional 38% reported being somewhat comfortable asking an agency for help. Combined, 94%, feel comfortable calling an agency and asking for help. Only a small percentage, 6%, indicated that they were not at all



comfortable calling an agency. During the focus group session, incentives were mentioned as something that made it easier for parents to connect with agencies. Specific examples include families going to school counselors and getting vouchers for JC Penney or the PBJ program (bag of groceries). Parents were more willing to get support when there are tangible rewards. Parents also stated that it was hard for a family that has never utilized a service/ agency. It may not be that they don't know how to access the services; they simply don't know it exists. Also, mentioned in the focus group session was that there is still a stigma associated with asking for help. Many still feel that it is the family's responsibility to handle issues themselves and not ask for help. The way that some programs/services are named may also be a deterrent. Many programs are named in a way that denotes there's a problem or that the family is poor. Most times, parents don't want their kids to know they are poor. Others simply don't trust the system. They are afraid of being judged and/or having their children taken away.

Three-quarters of parents rated the quality of parenting and family services in their community as either excellent or good. The quality of available programming as well as the number of available services were the main reasons for the favorable ratings.

Over two-thirds, 69%, of parents had participated in parenting or family programs/services in the past. The most common reason for participating in a program was that they weren't able to solve the problem on their own; that they needed help. A small percentage of parents who had participated in programs, 18%, reported that the program that they participated in had accommodations that made it easier for them to participate. The specific accommodations mentioned were childcare and food.

**Childcare (45.5%) and busy schedule or lack of time (36.4%) were the two most common barriers or challenges mentioned by web survey parents that made it difficult for parents to participate in parenting and family services and programs.** During the focus group session, accommodations (or barrier removal) such as childcare and transportation were critical in getting parents to utilize available programs and services, although they are not readily available or allowable. Specific accommodations and incentives that were reported to have been effective in the past include childcare, food, transportation, and knowing the possible positive outcomes. Incentives are useful in getting parents to attend a program, but accommodations both make it possible for parent to come to the program and stay involved for the duration.

There were several suggestions given for the best way to reach parents to inform them about parenting and family services available in the community. A common theme was to reach parents where they already are. The most common suggestions from the web survey were social media (50%), school systems (33%), and doctor's offices (33%). Additional suggestions from the focus group include having more home visitation programs available (builds relationships and trust) and compile a comprehensive document that people are going to read.

### ***Parenting Behavior***

Parents were given a list of eleven statements about parenting behavior and asked how often the statement was true for their family. Of not, nearly one-fifth of parents, 18.8%, reported that when they discipline their child, they lose control about half the time or more frequently. In addition, more than a third of parents, 37.6%, reported that when their family argues, their family listens to both sides of the story about half or less of the time.



## Qualitative Research- Professionals

CMOR conducted a series of 7 focus groups with professionals with extensive knowledge around child abuse and neglect prevention in the region. These professionals represented several types of organizations including County Children Services Agencies/Boards, Family First Councils, juvenile justice system, educational institutions, mental and behavioral health agencies, non-profits and healthcare organizations.

### Issues Related to Child Abuse and Neglect

In all counties, the **heroin/drug epidemic was named as an important child abuse and neglect issue** facing the community (in most counties, it was mentioned first). This has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of children needing placement from children service agencies and a substantial impact on the budget of organizations providing these services. Other issues mentioned in three or more focus group sessions included a lack of parenting skills resulting in more child injuries, poverty, mental health issues for both parents and children and the associated stigma, and a high number of unattended children, especially young children.


In all counties, **the increase in need for drug and alcohol related programs and services** was an emerging need or a need that will be more relevant in the next few years, especially with not knowing the future impact on drug exposed kids. Other emerging needs that were mentioned in multiple groups include lack of parental engagement and parents not interacting with their children, increase in trauma related issues, and adoption and foster care issues related to the fact that less children are being able to be placed with families due to family members also having drug issues.

### Current Programming and Community Needs

The strength when it comes to services and programs related to child abuse and neglect prevention mentioned most often was the collaborative relationship between organizations in the community. The quality and dedication of agency staff and the ability of agencies to bring awareness to the community on important issues.

In terms of gaps in services and programs, gaps that were mentioned in all counties in the region were lack of transportation services, not enough home-based programs, and funding for prevention, outreach, stability services, and incentives. Other gaps mentioned in multiple groups included housing, a need to work with schools more, not enough programs and services specific to youth and family in dealing with trauma, need for more drug treatment, need for more early childhood education, not enough staff resources, and lack of quality childcare.

One of the most difficult to reach populations in the region for child abuse and neglect prevention programming is the youth population before they start having children. There were several reasons for this including that they don't think they need parenting support and they may not be going to the doctors. Other difficult to reach populations (mentioned in multiple areas) include low-income families,



grandparents raising grandchildren, Amish, young fathers, those who don't realize there is an issue, busy parents, under-educated people, and immigrants.

Offering accommodations such as child care, food, and transportation was mentioned across the region to get more parents involved and engaged in prevention programming. Other suggestions that were mentioned in multiple groups include reaching out to parents in places they frequent such as the doctor's office, offer programs that adapt to the parent's lifestyle, partner with schools, offer creative programs, engage parents through social media, have money to market programs, and have more home-visiting approaches.

### **Barriers and Challenges**

Transportation was mentioned in all areas throughout the region as a barrier that made it difficult for some families to engage in prevention programming. Another major barrier was time- this includes the time of programs as well as parents lack of time to participate in programs because they are busy with other programs or meeting other needs. Other barriers and challenges that makes it difficult for parents to engage in prevention programming include poverty and related issues, lack of child care, the stigma associated with parenting programs, families don't know where to go for help, and families don't think they need help.

In terms of challenges and barriers that agencies face in providing services, the challenge mentioned most often was funding. Other challenges facing providers include getting parents to participate and follow-through with programs, paperwork and regulations, language barriers, staff pay, and staff retention. Several groups also mentioned that constant changes to funding and eligibility make it difficult to earn trust and build relationships with participants.

## Secondary Data Analysis

The Northeast Ohio region consists of 11 counties. The 11 counties vary greatly by population and demographic make-up. Overall, the population of the region is 2,309,052 which constitutes 19.9% of the state of Ohio.

County and Region Population			
County	Population	State Rank	% of State Population
Ashland	53,652	48	0.5%
Columbiana	103,742	27	0.9%
Holmes	43,936	53	0.4%
Lorain	306,365	9	2.6%
Mahoning	230,008	10	2.0%
Medina	177,221	16	1.5%
Portage	161,921	19	1.4%
Stark	373,612	8	3.2%
Summit	540,300	4	4.7%
Trumbull	201,825	14	1.7%
Wayne	116,470	24	1.0%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2,309,052</b>	-	<b>19.9%</b>
<b>OHIO</b>	<b>11,614,373</b>		
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau			

## SOCIETY LEVEL- PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS

### INCOME SUPPORTS TO VULNERABLE FAMILIES (protective)

<b>Available in region?</b>	Yes
<b>Why</b>	Selected income supports for vulnerable families are available to region residents. For the region, overall, OWF and SNAP rates are very like the state rate. Of note, the number of families and individuals receiving federal benefits has been significantly reduced over recent years.

Ohio Works First (OWF) is the financial assistance portion of Ohio's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program. OWF was established to provide time-limited assistance to eligible families. OWF provides cash benefits to eligible, needy families for up to 36 months. Over the last five years, the monthly average number of Ohio Works Recipients declined slightly less in the region than in Ohio.

Ohio Works First Summary							
County	Monthly Average # Ohio Works First Recipients						2016 % recipients children
	SFY2012	SFY2013	SFY2014	SFY2015	SFY2016	% change 2012-2016	
Ashland	238	159	157	147	134	-43.7%	95.5%
Columbiana	1080	937	934	889	800	-25.9%	88.4%
Holmes	141	77	65	66	60	-57.4%	83.3%
Lorain	3725	2862	2,729	2,903	3,424	-8.1%	81.8%
Mahoning	7343	5645	5,317	2,393	4,934	-32.8%	74.8%
Medina	634	545	513	465	450	-29.0%	85.3%
Portage	1301	842	673	698	702	-46.0%	87.9%
Stark	5827	4402	4029	3617	3,459	-40.6%	84.2%
Summit	9385	5739	5137	4881	4,844	-48.4%	88.5%
Trumbull	3713	2603	2470	2403	2,264	-39.0%	80.7%
Wayne	821	674	665	665	615	-25.1%	82.1%
<b>REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>34,208</b>	<b>24,485</b>	<b>22,268</b>	<b>19,127</b>	<b>21,686</b>	<b>-36.6%</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>181934</b>	<b>143230</b>	<b>102,433</b>	<b>114,913</b>	<b>108,262</b>	<b>-40.5%</b>	<b>86.5%</b>
Average monthly payment per recipient statewide in SFY 2016 was \$194.09							
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, "Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS) Report." Data for SFY 2016 from <a href="http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/Reports/PAMSSFY-2016.stm">http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/Reports/PAMSSFY-2016.stm</a>							

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) offers nutrition assistance to millions of eligible, low-income individuals and families and provides economic benefits to communities. Individuals qualify for SNAP based on their income, assets, and expenses. In Ohio, 36.2% of children are eligible for SNAP assistance. In the region, six counties had higher percentages of children eligible for SNAP than Ohio, ranging from 37.1% to 49.3%.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Summary							
County	Monthly Average # SNAP Recipients						2016 Average Issuance
	SFY2012	SFY2013	SFY2014	SFY2015	SFY2016	% change 2012-2016	
Ashland	5960	5825	5307	4,724	4,604	-22.8%	\$110
Columbiana	17828	17821	17391	17,263	16,967	-4.8%	\$118
Holmes	2059	1975	1692	1,658	1,502	-27.1%	\$108
Lorain	42587	43313	42294	40,311	39,106	-8.2%	\$124
Mahoning	46992	46528	45857	45,414	45,809	-2.5%	\$125
Medina	11378	11914	10852	9,904	9,620	-15.5%	\$118
Portage	17549	17056	16264	15,096	13,919	-20.7%	\$125
Stark	58220	57595	57085	51,462	48,383	-16.9%	\$123
Summit	82429	85890	85283	80,791	77,957	-5.4%	\$129
Trumbull	33956	34165	32879	30,937	29,694	-12.6%	\$118
Wayne	13063	12701	12266	11,526	11,245	-13.9%	\$121
<b>REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>332021</b>	<b>334783</b>	<b>327170</b>	<b>309086</b>	<b>298806</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>	-
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1797559</b>	<b>1821827</b>	<b>1776100</b>	<b>1,690,139</b>	<b>1,626,041</b>	<b>-9.5%</b>	<b>\$125</b>

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, "Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS) Report." Data for SFY 2016 from <http://ifs.ohio.gov/pams/Reports/PAMSSFY-2016.stm>

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Summary						
County	% of CHILDREN eligible for SNAP Assistance					
	SFY2011	SFY2012	SFY2013	SFY2014	SFY2015	% change 2011-2015
Ashland	30.6%	30.2%	28.8%	27.4%	25.1%	-5.5%
Columbiana	42.4%	43.9%	44.5%	43.6%	43.2%	0.8%
Holmes	10.1%	9.9%	9.1%	8.3%	7.9%	-2.2%
Lorain	36.2%	37.2%	37.0%	36.8%	36.5%	0.3%
Mahoning	47.6%	48.6%	49.3%	49.9%	49.3%	1.7%
Medina	16.3%	17.1%	17.1%	16.7%	15.5%	-0.8%
Portage	30.0%	30.5%	30.2%	30.4%	28.8%	-1.2%
Stark	37.7%	38.3%	38.2%	38.3%	37.1%	-0.6%
Summit	35.7%	36.9%	38.1%	38.6%	37.8%	2.1%
Trumbull	42.6%	44.3%	44.4%	44.0%	42.9%	0.3%
Wayne	26.1%	26.6%	25.4%	25.0%	23.6%	-2.5%
<b>REGION Avg.</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>

Source: Total SNAP participant eligibility: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. Extracted from: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/>

Through Ohio Works First (OWF) childcare assistance, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services aids low-income parents who are working or in school. The table below outlines OWF-related childcare for each county with each column showing the average number of children served each month for the past five state fiscal years.

Children Receiving Child Care Public Assistance Summary						
County	Average number of children served monthly					
	SFY2012	SFY2013	SFY2014	SFY2015	SFY2016	% change 2012-2016
Ashland	5	4	8	1	0	-100.0%
Columbiana	88	76	45	49	34	-61.4%
Holmes	12	9	6	4	4	-66.7%
Lorain	117	79	46	41	44	-62.4%
Mahoning	262	285	286	276	192	-26.7%
Medina	39	28	19	9	19	-51.3%
Portage	95	114	55	22	26	-72.6%
Stark	311	187	124	127	118	-62.1%
Summit	514	309	181	142	143	-72.2%
Trumbull	106	89	58	47	48	-54.7%
Wayne	57	49	28	30	24	-57.9%
<b>REGION Avg.</b>	<b>1606</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>-59.4%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>14874</b>	<b>10836</b>	<b>8342</b>	<b>6785</b>	<b>5478</b>	<b>-63.2%</b>
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, "Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS) Report." Data for SFY 2016 from <a href="http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/Reports/PAMSSFY-2016.stm">http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/Reports/PAMSSFY-2016.stm</a>						



**POVERTY AND INCOME (risk)****Need in region?**

Yes

**Why**

While the poverty rate of the region is in line with the poverty rate of the state, the average income for the region is significantly lower than the state. In fact, nine of the eleven counties have income levels less than the state average.

Just two of the eleven counties have poverty rates higher than the state average (Mahoning and Trumbull). However, nine of eleven counties have lower average per capita personal income than the state average. Overall, the average per capita income for the region in 2015 was \$40,024 compared to \$43,566 for the state.

**Poverty Rates- % of Individuals at 200% of Poverty Level**

County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2012-2015
Ashland	14.6	16.3	16.3	15.4	14.9	0.3
Columbiana	15.9	16.1	16.9	16.2	15.4	-0.5
Holmes	14.7	15.6	15.8	14.4	12.7	-2.0
Lorain	13.6	14.2	14.6	14.6	14.4	0.8
Mahoning	17.1	17.5	17.6	17.9	18.0	0.9
Medina	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	0.2
Portage	14.3	15.1	16.1	16.0	15.6	1.3
Stark	13.6	14.5	15.0	15.0	14.7	1.1
Summit	14.5	14.8	15.4	14.7	14.8	0.3
Trumbull	16.4	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.3	0.9
Wayne	10.6	11.8	12.4	13.4	13.2	2.6
<b>Region Avg.</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>

SOURCE: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**Per Capita Personal Income, 2013-2015**

County	2013	2014	2015	Rank in State, 2015	% change 2013-2015
Ashland	\$32,556	\$33,670	\$34,615	68	7.1%
Columbiana	\$32,795	\$34,082	\$35,314	63	6.3%
Holmes	\$32,309	\$35,069	\$37,232	48	7.7%
Lorain	\$38,788	\$39,992	\$41,371	26	15.2%
Mahoning	\$37,620	\$38,917	\$40,192	30	6.7%
Medina	\$45,341	\$47,065	\$49,097	6	6.8%
Portage	\$37,445	\$38,649	\$39,982	31	8.3%
Stark	\$38,340	\$39,769	\$41,072	28	6.8%
Summit	\$42,541	\$44,441	\$46,071	12	7.1%
Trumbull	\$34,456	\$35,626	\$36,831	51	8.3%
Wayne	\$35,559	\$37,435	\$38,489	39	6.9%
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>\$37,068</b>	<b>\$38,610</b>	<b>\$40,024</b>		<b>8.0%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>\$40,679</b>	<b>\$42,155</b>	<b>\$43,566</b>	--	<b>7.1%</b>

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Local Area Personal Income, 2015." <http://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/lapi/2016/lapi1115.htm>.

## COMMUNITY LEVEL- PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS

### ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS (protective)

#### Available in region?

No

#### Why

Percentage of residents that are uninsured, especially for those ages under 18, is higher than state average. In addition, the ratio of Primary Care Physicians and Mental Health providers is significantly higher in the region than the state.

A slightly higher percentage of residents of the region do not have health insurance when compared to statewide averages. This applies to all age groups, but particularly those under the age of 18. One county in the region, Holmes County, has an uninsured rate of 42%. This is due in part to the county's large Amish population.

Percent Uninsured by Age								
	Under 18		18 to 64		65 and over		Total	
	Total Pop.	Percent Uninsured	Total Pop.	Percent Uninsured	Total Pop.	Percent Uninsured	Total Pop.	Percent Uninsured
Ashland	12,282	14.1%	31,882	15.1%	8,568	0.7%	52,672	12.5%
Columbiana	22,327	6.2%	62,260	16.8%	17,934	0.5%	102,521	11.7%
Holmes	14,421	50.0%	23,409	42.6%	4,830	15.2%	42,660	42.0%
Lorain	69,819	2.7%	180,749	12.2%	46,002	0.4%	296,570	8.1%
Mahoning	48,597	3.5%	138,755	13.7%	41,691	0.5%	229,043	9.1%
Medina	41,836	4.0%	106,587	9.5%	25,301	0.6%	173,724	6.9%
Portage	31,935	3.1%	106,676	11.7%	22,245	0.1%	160,856	8.4%
Stark	82,891	4.9%	225,692	12.9%	61,592	0.1%	370,175	9.0%
Summit	118,707	4.4%	335,867	12.9%	82,201	0.2%	536,775	9.1%
Trumbull	43,761	7.6%	121,511	16.5%	37,424	0.2%	202,696	11.5%
Wayne	28,536	16.8%	68,396	16.1%	17,360	1.5%	114,292	14.1%
<b>Region</b>	<b>515,112</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>1,401,784</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>365,148</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>228,448</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>2,652,431</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>7,072,321</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>1,678,145</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>11402897</b>	<b>9.7%</b>

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Primary Care Physicians is the ratio of the population to total primary care physicians. Primary care physicians include non-federal, practicing physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. In Ohio, there is 1 Primary Care Physician for every 1,300 residents. For the region, the rate is significantly higher with 1 Primary Care Physician for every 1,875 residents. In fact, eight of the eleven counties in the region have higher ratios to Ohio, the highest being in Holmes County where there is 1 Primary Care Physician for every 3,635 residents.

Primary Care Physicians									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		% Change in #
	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	
Ashland	26	2044	38	1826	29	1829	25	2121	-3.8%
Columbiana	61	1763	61	1746	57	1858	57	1854	-6.6%
Holmes	15	2850	14	3073	14	3114	12	3635	-20.0%
Lorain	181	1666	182	1656	179	1692	180	1690	-0.6%
Mahoning	211	1125	215	1094	225	1039	229	1018	8.5%
Medina	106	1635	100	1737	111	1576	110	1600	3.8%
Portage	63	2565	67	2410	68	2410	65	2490	3.2%
Stark	291	1289	293	1279	295	1273	291	1291	0.0%
Summit	509	1061	507	1067	541	1002	533	1017	4.7%
Trumbull	111	1885	108	1920	98	2107	96	2137	-13.5%
Wayne	61	1879	60	1914	62	1856	65	1777	6.6%
<b>Region</b>	<b>1635</b>	<b>1797</b>	<b>1645</b>	<b>1793</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>1796</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>1875</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>8667</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>8642</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>8925</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>8919</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: HRSA Area Resource File.  
<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2017/measure/factors/62/data?sort=sort-0>

Mental Health Providers is the ratio of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse, and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care. In 2015, marriage and family therapists and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse were added to this measure. In Ohio, there is 1 Mental Health Provider for every 630 residents. For the region, the rate is significantly higher with 1 Mental Health Provider for every 1,985 residents. Six of the eleven counties in the region have higher ratios to Ohio, the highest being in Holmes County where there is 1 Mental Health Provider for every 14,636 residents.

Mental Health Provider									
	2013		2014		2015		2016		% Change in #
	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio	
Ashland	45	1177	72	737	77	689	86	619	91.1%
Columbiana	49	2174	72	1471	82	1289	88	1191	79.6%
Holmes	5	8605	3	14,531	3	14663	3	14,636	-40.0%
Lorain	192	1570	241	1,257	280	1086	339	900	76.6%
Mahoning	213	1104	352	664	396	589	441	526	107.0%
Medina	145	1198	173	1,011	180	978	185	953	27.6%
Portage	131	1232	179	915	213	760	233	696	77.9%
Stark	368	1019	608	617	676	556	729	515	98.1%
Summit	677	799	864	627	939	577	1036	523	53.0%
Trumbull	139	1492	186	1,110	203	1011	229	890	64.7%
Wayne	198	580	256	449	279	414	305	381	54.0%
<b>Region</b>	<b>2162</b>	<b>1905</b>	<b>3006</b>	<b>2126</b>	<b>3328</b>	<b>2056</b>	<b>3674</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>69.9%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>11,185</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>14,773</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>16,561</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>18,255</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>63.2%</b>

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: HRSA Area Resource File.  
<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2017/measure/factors/62/data?sort=sort-0>

### ACCESS TO QUALITY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (protective)

#### Available in region?

No

#### Why

Only two of the eleven counties in the region have public transportation options that include evenings and weekends. Three counties don't have any county-wide public transportation system at all.

The table below outlines the publicly funded county transportation services available in the region. Only two of the eleven counties provide transportation services that includes evenings and weekends. Only four of the eleven counties have fixed route services. Three counties have no publicly funded transportation system.

Public Transportation Access						
County	Transit System Name	Annual Vehicle Miles- Fixed Route	Annual Vehicle Mile- Demand Response	Evening	Weekend	Urban or Rural
Ashland	Ashland Public Transit	NA	161,376	Yes	Sat. only	R
Columbiana	Columbiana County/Community Action Rural Transit System (CARTS)	NA	816,459	No	No	R
Holmes	No county transit system					
Lorain	Lorain County Transit (LCT)	127,100	54,003	No	No	U
Mahoning	No county transit system					
Medina	Medina County Transit	NA	512,137	No	Sat. only	R
Portage	Portage Area Regional Transportation	833,399	761,449	Yes	Yes	U
Stark	Stark Area Regional Transit Authority	2,123,628	1,132,028	Yes	Sat. only	U
Summit	METRO Regional Transit Authority	3,543,277	1,723,060	Yes	Yes	U
Trumbull	Trumbull Transit System	NA	635,721	No	Yes	U
Wayne	No county transit system					
SOURCE: ODOT Office of Transit (2014). Status of Public Transit in Ohio. Ohio Department of Transportation. <a href="https://www.dot.state.oh.us/Divisions/Planning/Transit/Documents/Programs/Publication/StatusOfPublicTransitInOhio2013.pdf">https://www.dot.state.oh.us/Divisions/Planning/Transit/Documents/Programs/Publication/StatusOfPublicTransitInOhio2013.pdf</a>						

### ACCESS TO PRE-AND POST NATAL PROGRAMS (protective)

<b>Available in region?</b>	Questionable
<b>Why</b>	While birth outcomes for the region are generally better than in the state, reported healthy pre-natal behaviors are consistently lower in the region than in the state.

The percentage of pregnant women accessing prenatal care in the first trimester in the region is slightly lower than the state. Holmes County, in particular, had a staggering low percentage of women receiving first trimester prenatal care at 41%. In addition, a higher percentage of pregnant women in the region reported smoking in the third trimester when compared to the state. Rates of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, which indicate drug use during pregnancy, are higher in nearly half of the region.

#### % Receiving Prenatal Care in 1<sup>st</sup> Trimester

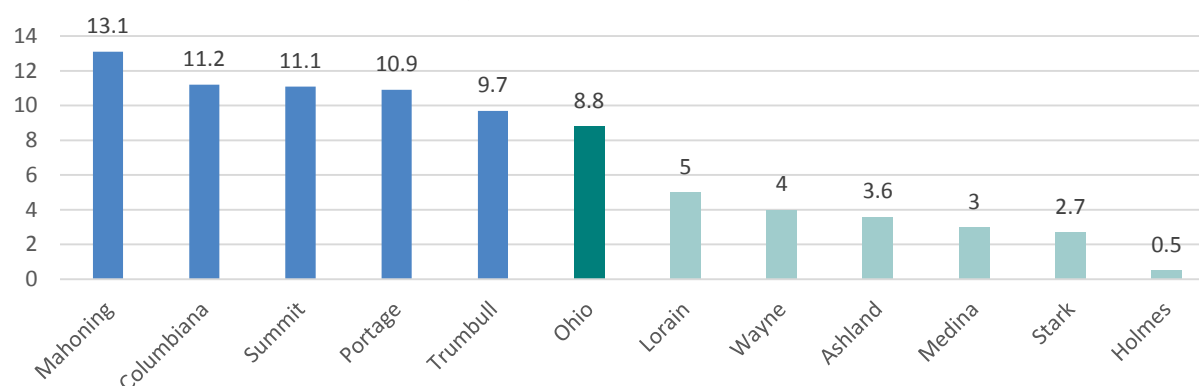
County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2010 to 2014
Ashland	59.8%	58.1%	59.1%	64.9%	61.1%	1.3%
Columbiana	72.7%	72.9%	73.2%	69.1%	67.1%	-5.6%
Holmes	35.6%	38.4%	36.2%	39.2%	41.0%	5.4%
Lorain	70.8%	71.4%	69.2%	69.2%	71.7%	0.9%
Mahoning	69.1%	68.0%	69.9%	69.8%	68.7%	-0.4%
Medina	76.2%	74.5%	71.6%	76.1%	75.8%	-0.4%
Portage	79.6%	80.2%	78.1%	73.9%	77.1%	-2.5%
Stark	74.9%	72.4%	70.8%	69.5%	69.5%	-5.4%
Summit	74.0%	76.3%	75.1%	72.0%	73.4%	-0.6%
Trumbull	67.5%	68.2%	69.4%	66.4%	65.5%	-2.0%
Wayne	65.8%	63.9%	63.3%	64.4%	62.1%	-3.7%
<b>Region total</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>69.0%</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
<b>Ohio Total</b>	<b>73.0%</b>	<b>73.1%</b>	<b>72.4%</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>

#### % Smoking in 3<sup>rd</sup> Trimester

County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change 2010 to 2014
Ashland	15.2%	16.7%	14.2%	13.7%	13.0%	-2.2%
Columbiana	21.1%	21.3%	25.1%	22.0%	20.4%	-0.7%
Holmes	5.1%	4.9%	4.0%	5.0%	4.4%	-0.7%
Lorain	16.4%	15.6%	16.7%	15.3%	14.7%	-1.7%
Mahoning	16.0%	14.4%	17.4%	18.2%	18.6%	2.6%
Medina	11.2%	10.4%	10.0%	9.0%	8.3%	-2.9%
Portage	17.5%	16.3%	16.6%	15.2%	13.0%	-4.5%
Stark	18.5%	17.7%	18.4%	19.0%	17.7%	-0.8%
Summit	14.3%	13.7%	13.1%	12.8%	12.9%	-1.4%
Trumbull	22.1%	20.0%	22.0%	22.0%	20.7%	-1.4%
Wayne	11.2%	11.8%	13.1%	11.3%	12.4%	1.2%
<b>Region total</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
<b>Ohio Total</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>

SOURCE: Ohio Health Department Secure Data Warehouse

### Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (per 1,000 live births)



Source: Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (per 1,000 live births) Five-year Weighted Average from 2009-2013. Data adapted by OhioMHAS from the Ohio Hospital Association & the Ohio Department of Health Map produced June 2015 [http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio\\_NAS\\_2009\\_to\\_2013.pdf](http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio_NAS_2009_to_2013.pdf).

Overall, several birth outcomes in the region are more positive than the state. Only two counties in the region have higher than state average percentage of low birth rates. Overall for the region, the percentage is slightly lower than the state overall. In addition, only three of the counties have a higher annual 10-year average infant mortality rate than the state.

### Ratio of Low Birthweight Births

Rate of Low Birthweight Births										
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	# of live births	% low birth weight	# of live births	% low birth weight	# of live births	% low birth weight	# of live births	% low birth weight	# of live births	% low birth weight
Ashland	529	8.5%	589	7.1%	604	6.8%	578	5.4%	558	8.1%
Columbiana	978	8.1%	958	10.6%	1,012	8.0%	987	7.0%	1,010	9.3%
Holmes	755	5.3%	779	3.7%	744	4.3%	728	5.2%	695	6.5%
Lorain	3,178	8.9%	3,103	8.1%	3,078	7.3%	3,169	9.2%	3,139	8.3%
Mahoning	2,067	10.7%	2,160	10.3%	2,147	12.0%	2,140	12.6%	2,141	10.5%
Medina	1,638	7.9%	1,608	6.9%	1,592	7.9%	1,733	8.5%	1,588	8.6%
Portage	1,361	7.9%	1,287	7.4%	1,346	8.4%	1,382	9.9%	1,284	9.0%
Stark	3,737	8.5%	3,723	9.7%	3,845	9.7%	3,876	9.6%	3,872	8.5%
Summit	5,598	10.1%	5,533	10.9%	5,559	9.3%	5,630	9.9%	5,467	10.7%
Trumbull	1,813	11.0%	1,847	9.5%	1,977	8.5%	1,897	9.8%	1,904	9.1%
Wayne	1,439	7.1%	1,427	5.6%	1,522	6.2%	1,434	7.3%	1,510	5.6%
<b>Region</b>	23,093	9.1%	23,014	9.0%	23,426	8.7%	23,554	9.4%	23,168	9.0%
<b>Ohio</b>	125,480	9.4%	126,073	9.4%	126,946	9.3%	127,514	9.3%	127,299	9.3%
Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams).										
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health. <a href="http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/OhioLiveBirths">http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/OhioLiveBirths</a>										

Infant Mortality Rate, 2013 and 2015						
County	2013			2015		
	# of Infant Deaths	# of Births	Rate*	# of Infant Deaths	# of Births	Rate*
Ashland	3	645	-	6	603	-
Columbiana	6	1,094	-	4	1,106	-
Holmes	6	776	-	5	741	-
Lorain	17	3,310	5.14	20	3,402	5.9
Mahoning	22	2,409	9.13	26	2,368	11.0
Medina	9	1,720	-	6	1,724	-
Portage	10	1,465	6.83	9	1,400	-
Stark	29	4,223	6.87	20	4,204	4.8
Summit	36	6,087	5.91	45	6,054	7.4
Trumbull	7	2,151	-	20	2,079	9.6
Wayne	8	1,618	-	17	1,596	10.7
<b>Region</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>25,498</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>25,277</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>139,035</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>139,312</b>	<b>7.2</b>

Number of all infant deaths (within 1 year), per 1,000 live births.  
 ODH Suppresses rates when the number of infant deaths is less than 10

Ohio 10-Year Average Annual Infant Mortality Rate, 2006-2015			
County	# total births	# total deaths	Rate*
Ashland	6,401	31	4.8
Columbiana	11,426	64	5.6
Holmes	8,029	55	6.9
Lorain	34,684	231	6.7
Mahoning	24,708	219	8.9
Medina	18,250	75	4.1
Portage	15,103	93	6.2
Stark	42,696	328	7.7
Summit	62,734	457	7.3
Trumbull	22,085	178	8.1
Wayne	15,558	94	6.0
<b>Region</b>	<b>261,674</b>	<b>1825</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,427,658</b>	<b>10,763</b>	<b>7.5</b>

Number of all infant deaths (within 1 year), per 1,000 live births.  
 ODH Suppresses rates when the number of infant deaths is less than 10

SOURCE: Ohio Health Department, 2015 Ohio Infant Mortality Report  
<https://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/cfhs/OEI/2015-Ohio-Infant-Mortality-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en>



### ACCESS TO QUALITY CHILDCARE (protective)

#### Available in region?

No

#### Why

In the region, over 90% of child care centers are either unrated or rated at one of the two lowest levels in the Step Up to Quality rating system. In addition, parents and professionals both reported that finding quality child care was a challenge that many parents face in the region.

The table below shows the number of children age 0-17 in publicly funded childcare administered through the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. Overall, the number of children in publicly funded child care has declined between 2011 and 2015 both at the state and region level.

Number of Children in Publicly Funded Childcare						
County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2011-2015
Ashland	348	274	232	220	268	-23.0%
Columbiana	1,800	1,792	1,724	1,494	1,451	-19.4%
Holmes	196	193	189	161	151	-23.0%
Lorain	4,444	4,321	4,068	4,013	4,101	-7.7%
Mahoning	4,071	4,091	4,078	4,109	4,292	5.4%
Medina	1,634	1,464	1,446	1,363	1,241	-24.1%
Portage	1,481	1,425	1,341	1,344	1,211	-18.2%
Stark	5,646	5,330	4,947	4,958	4,859	-13.9%
Summit	8,226	8,544	8,344	8,119	8,118	-1.3%
Trumbull	2,756	2,693	2,487	2,374	2,297	-16.7%
Wayne	1,183	1,181	1,119	1,074	1,063	-10.1%
<b>REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>31,785</b>	<b>31,308</b>	<b>29,975</b>	<b>29,229</b>	<b>29,052</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>189,727</b>	<b>188,467</b>	<b>183,191</b>	<b>181,703</b>	<b>181,078</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, extracted from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/>

Step Up to Quality is a voluntary five–star quality rating system administered by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services and the Ohio Department of Education that recognizes and promotes learning and development programs that meet quality benchmarks over and above minimum health and safety licensing standards. The table below shows the ratings for the child care centers in the region, with five being the highest rated. In the region, over 90% of child care centers are either unrated or rated at one of the two lowest levels.

Number and Capacity of Childcare Centers by Quality Rating, 2016								
	No Rating	0	1	2	3	4	5	total
Ashland	8	2	-	1	1	-	3	15
Columbiana	77	4	7	8	1	2	9	108
Holmes	11	1	1	-	-	-	2	15
Lorain	146	17	14	10	7	5	14	213
Mahoning	172	13	16	15	2	7	14	239
Medina	60	7	6	6	-	4	6	89
Portage	61	10	6	2	-	1	5	85
Stark	139	17	8	10	7	6	8	56
Summit	238	36	19	25	9	10	21	358
Trumbull	73	7	13	13	4	4	4	118
Wayne	42	6	8	7	-	3	5	71
<b>Region</b>	<b>1027</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1367</b>
<b>Region capacity</b>	<b>26,366</b>	<b>10,239</b>	<b>5727</b>	<b>7651</b>	<b>2549</b>	<b>4939</b>	<b>8055</b>	<b>60976</b>
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services								

**HIGH CRIME (risk)****Issue in region?**

Unknown

**Why**

Rates of domestic violence and dating violence in the region are very similar to the state.

While the percentage of women ages 18 to 64 who are physically assaulted by a partner and the percentage of teen girls who experience dating violence are roughly the same in the region as it is in the state, the percentage of women who had taken shelter in a domestic violence shelter was slightly higher in the region than in the state and significantly higher than the state in four of the region's counties.

**Annual Intimate Partner Violence Adult Women ages 18-64, 2014**

County	# women aged 18-64 in county	# who are physically assaulted by partner*	% who are physically assaulted by partner	# taken shelter in local domestic violence shelter**	% taken shelter in local domestic violence shelter**
Ashland	16,374	290	1.8%	42	<b>0.26%</b>
Columbiana	32,093	570	1.8%	42	0.13%
Holmes	11,441	200	1.7%	-	-
Lorain	93,148	1,670	1.8%	65	0.07%
Mahoning	72,537	1,300	1.8%	73	0.10%
Medina	53,678	960	1.8%	37	0.07%
Portage	54,634	980	1.8%	40	0.07%
Stark	116,825	2,100	1.8%	230	<b>0.20%</b>
Summit	172,789	3,110	1.8%	221	0.13%
Trumbull	64,346	1,150	1.8%	138	<b>0.21%</b>
Wayne	34,508	620	1.8%	87	<b>0.25%</b>
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>722,373</b>	<b>12,950</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>0.14%</b>
<b>Ohio Total</b>	<b>3,639,718</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>4761</b>	<b>0.13%</b>

\*Rounded, conservative estimate, based on the 95% lower confidence limit of survey data.

\*\*Figures for domestic violence shelters only include those located in Medina County. Some residents may use shelters elsewhere. "n/a" indicates there are no domestic violence shelters in this county. Figures for adults may include a small number of victims 65+.

SOURCE: Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center. The Scope of Family Violence in Ohio: Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project <http://grcapps.osu.edu/OFVPP/>; 2014.

### Annual Intimate Partner Violence Teenagers Women ages 15-19, 2014

County	# women aged 15-19 in county	# who experience physical dating violence*	% who experience physical dating violence*	# forced to do sexual things by someone dating*	% forced to do sexual things by someone dating*
Ashland	2,073	160	7.7%	150	7.2%
Columbiana	3,356	270	8.0%	240	7.2%
Holmes	1,701	130	7.6%	120	7.1%
Lorain	10,334	830	8.0%	760	7.4%
Mahoning	7,740	620	8.0%	560	7.2%
Medina	5,722	460	8.0%	420	7.3%
Portage	7,477	600	8.0%	550	7.4%
Stark	12,534	1,010	8.1%	920	7.3%
Summit	18,273	1,470	8.0%	1,340	7.3%
Trumbull	6,573	530	8.1%	480	7.3%
Wayne	4,252	340	8.0%	310	7.3%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>80,035</b>	<b>6,420</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>5850</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
<b>Ohio Total</b>	<b>399,234</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>7.3%</b>

*\*Rounded, conservative estimate, based on the 95% lower confidence limit of survey data.*

*SOURCE: Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center. The Scope of Family Violence in Ohio: Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project <http://grcapps.osu.edu/OFVPP/>; 2014.*

**CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (risk)**

<b>Issue in region?</b>	Yes, for certain types of allegations
<b>Why</b>	Over the past five years the total number of maltreatment allegations in the region has increased at a slightly higher level than in the state. In Ohio, the number of allegations of psychological or emotional maltreatment has decreased by 4% while the percentage of psychological or emotional maltreatment allegations in the region increased by 26%

Over the past five years the total number of maltreatment allegations in the region has increased at a slightly higher level than in the state. Four of the regions eleven counties have had an increase in the number of maltreatment of more than 10% (Columbiana County has increased more than 60%). Looking specifically at allegations of physical abuse, seven of the eleven counties have had significantly larger increases over the past five years than the state average. Overall, the number of neglect allegations has decreased for both the state and the region, three counties in the region saw substantial increases (15% or more). In Ohio, the number of allegations of psychological or emotional maltreatment has decreased by 4% over the past five years. At the same time, the percentage of psychological or emotional maltreatment allegations in the region increased by 26% (3 counties had increases of higher than 100%).

**TOTAL # of Maltreatment Allegations, SFY 2013- SFY 2016**

County	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 2012-2016
Ashland	541	577	673	630	601	11%
Columbiana	1059	1,729	1,338	1,258	1,699	60%
Holmes	264	268	172	243	232	-12%
Lorain	4985	5,093	4,601	4,907	4,562	-8%
Mahoning	1744	2,087	1,991	2,249	2,216	27%
Medina	388	427	494	546	524	35%
Portage	2596	2,223	2,184	2,440	2,638	2%
Stark	5226	5,377	5,571	4,627	5,316	2%
Summit	5105	4,197	4,088	4,639	5,046	-1%
Trumbull	2362	2,145	1,816	1,879	2,010	-15%
Wayne	1758	1,650	1,525	1,331	1,443	-18%
<b>Region</b>	<b>26,028</b>	<b>25,773</b>	<b>24,453</b>	<b>24,749</b>	<b>26,287</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>OHIO</b>	<b>145,514</b>	<b>145,828</b>	<b>147,329</b>	<b>146,057</b>	<b>145,833</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: PHYSICAL ABUSE**

Ashland	110	131	123	146	146	33%
Columbiana	354	603	452	413	623	76%
Holmes	70	95	44	75	95	36%
Lorain	1579	1552	1517	1506	1439	-9%
Mahoning	456	683	697	741	782	71%
Medina	123	123	157	200	149	21%
Portage	1174	969	921	1082	1110	-5%
Stark	1514	1621	1709	1530	1825	21%
Summit	1870	1633	1673	1905	2115	13%
Trumbull	868	895	708	762	787	-9%
Wayne	545	476	495	386	491	-10%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>8,663</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>8,496</b>	<b>8,746</b>	<b>9,562</b>	<b>+10%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>53,466</b>	<b>54,189</b>	<b>56,731</b>	<b>57,872</b>	<b>59,309</b>	<b>+11%</b>

Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: NEGLECT						
County	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 2012-2016
Ashland	310	303	356	308	287	-7%
Columbiana	490	795	638	672	806	64%
Holmes	129	120	90	106	91	-29%
Lorain	2,480	2441	2178	2331	2189	-12%
Mahoning	1,034	1131	1094	1211	1090	5%
Medina	194	233	250	259	302	56%
Portage	1170	1073	1119	1190	1344	15%
Stark	3066	3062	3117	2444	2851	-7%
Summit	2673	2088	1923	2187	2355	-12%
Trumbull	1278	1045	903	907	1013	-21%
Wayne	858	781	677	673	653	-24%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>13,072</b>	<b>12,345</b>	<b>12,288</b>	<b>12,981</b>	<b>-5%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>68,478</b>	<b>67,575</b>	<b>67,232</b>	<b>65,491</b>	<b>64,284</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: MEDICAL NEGLECT						
Ashland	7	20	12	13	14	100%
Columbiana	28	41	49	28	49	75%
Holmes	3	6	4	2	3	0%
Lorain	120	129	127	105	94	-22%
Mahoning	50	55	53	69	95	90%
Medina	5	4	3	5	3	-40%
Portage	5	1	1	0	0	-100%
Stark	67	70	65	62	63	-6%
Summit	137	141	124	135	141	3%
Trumbull	0	2	16	25	32	3200%
Wayne	19	31	24	16	18	-5%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>+16%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>2654</b>	<b>2884</b>	<b>3117</b>	<b>3048</b>	<b>3245</b>	<b>+22%</b>
Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: SEXUAL ABUSE						
Ashland	60	69	88	94	89	48%
Columbiana	140	192	128	100	142	1%
Holmes	43	35	25	44	33	-23%
Lorain	396	337	350	328	270	-32%
Mahoning	197	216	133	208	210	7%
Medina	61	58	72	67	59	-3%
Portage	157	138	115	131	123	-22%
Stark	426	439	452	409	380	-11%
Summit	360	278	289	334	354	-2%
Trumbull	214	203	187	185	168	-21%
Wayne	164	197	178	140	131	-20%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>2218</b>	<b>2162</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>1959</b>	<b>-12%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>13783</b>	<b>13749</b>	<b>13159</b>	<b>13013</b>	<b>12144</b>	<b>-12%</b>
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System						

Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: PSYCH/EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT						
County	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 2012-2016
Ashland	54	54	94	69	65	20%
Columbiana	46	93	70	44	78	70%
Holmes	19	12	9	16	10	-47%
Lorain	410	634	428	637	570	39%
Mahoning	5	2	14	20	38	660%
Medina	5	9	11	15	11	120%
Portage	90	38	25	37	61	-32%
Stark	150	182	228	181	195	30%
Summit	56	55	77	78	81	45%
Trumbull	2	0	0	0	10	400%
Wayne	172	165	151	116	150	-13%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>1244</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>1268</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>6972</b>	<b>7282</b>	<b>6958</b>	<b>6499</b>	<b>6724</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: OTHER						
Ashland	0	0	0	0	0	-
Columbiana	1	5	1	1	1	0%
Holmes	0	0	0	0	0	-
Lorain	0	0	1	0	0	-
Mahoning	2	0	0	0	1	-50%
Medina	0	0	1	0	0	-
Portage	0	4	3	0	0	-
Stark	3	3	0	1	2	-33%
Summit	9	2	2	0	0	-100%
Trumbull	0	0	2	0	0	-
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	-
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-73%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-21%</b>
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System						

The percentage of unsubstantiated or pending allegations increased at a higher level for the region than the state (10% compared to 7%). At the same time the number of substantiated claims decreased for both the state and region (only two counties saw no change or an increase).

Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS						
County	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 2012-2016
Ashland	119	150	191	124	119	0%
Columbiana	338	314	98	158	236	-30%
Holmes	160	143	90	96	84	-48%
Lorain	1197	1203	968	835	790	-34%
Mahoning	285	444	333	330	223	-22%
Medina	98	120	107	134	134	37%
Portage	709	503	380	366	373	-47%
Stark	1278	1238	1160	754	1013	-21%
Summit	1326	1047	1050	1102	1074	-19%
Trumbull	231	224	233	221	197	-15%
Wayne	614	636	498	301	375	-39%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>6355</b>	<b>6022</b>	<b>5108</b>	<b>4421</b>	<b>4618</b>	<b>-27%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>34727</b>	<b>33153</b>	<b>30455</b>	<b>20328</b>	<b>27146</b>	<b>-22%</b>
TOTAL UNSUBSTANTIATED/ PENDING ALLEGATIONS						
Ashland	422	427	482	506	482	14%
Columbiana	721	1415	1240	1100	1463	103%
Holmes	104	125	82	147	148	42%
Lorain	3788	3890	3633	4072	3772	0%
Mahoning	1459	1643	1658	1919	1993	37%
Medina	290	307	387	412	390	34%
Portage	1887	1720	1804	2074	2265	20%
Stark	3948	4139	4411	3873	4303	9%
Summit	3779	3150	3038	3527	3972	5%
Trumbull	2131	1921	1583	1658	1813	-15%
Wayne	1144	1014	1027	1030	1068	-7%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>19673</b>	<b>19751</b>	<b>19345</b>	<b>20328</b>	<b>21669</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>110787</b>	<b>112675</b>	<b>116875</b>	<b>118177</b>	<b>118687</b>	<b>7%</b>
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System						



Over the past five years, the total number of child abuse and neglect cases where a child was placed with a relative increased by 20% in the region compared to 11% in the state. All but three counties in the region had larger increases than the state overall. Overall, the region has a higher incidence of placing children with a relative than the state average (26% of placements in region compared to 21% in state).

Child Abuse/Neglect Reported- TOTAL SCREENED IN WHERE CHILD PLACED WITH RELATIVE						
County	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 2012-2016
Ashland	14	9	26	25	23	64%
Columbiana	47	94	43	69	72	53%
Holmes	7	0	5	7	9	29%
Lorain	187	200	196	190	196	5%
Mahoning	9	16	11	7	8	-11%
Medina	11	6	20	16	25	127%
Portage	84	81	76	89	109	30%
Stark	160	165	183	133	165	3%
Summit	262	233	218	261	305	16%
Trumbull	271	306	297	279	344	27%
Wayne	37	43	47	54	53	43%
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>1130</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>OHIO</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>6,191</b>	<b>6,673</b>	<b>11%</b>
<i>*Do not compare data between counties because local agencies often use different methods of data collection.</i>						
<i>SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System</i>						

Child in Custody, by Placement Type										
County	2013					2016				
	Licensed Foster Home	Approved Relative/Kinship	Group/Residential Care	Adoptive Placement	Ind. Living/Other	Licensed Foster Home	Approved Relative/Kinship	Group/Residential Care	Adoptive Placement	Ind. Living/Other
Ashland	54	22	1	0	0	57	38	4	1	0
Columbiana	50	0	19	2	0	53	1	24	0	6
Holmes	23	0	8	0	0	10	2	3	0	0
Lorain	75	15	6	17	1	75	5	9	11	1
Mahoning	127	0	41	0	2	88	25	32	2	2
Medina	18	13	5	4	1	33	39	7	2	2
Portage	72	66	16	2	2	59	54	18	1	3
Stark	281	123	26	9	0	234	119	11	15	4
Summit	327	150	61	11	6	357	229	61	20	7
Trumbull	126	2	23	11	0	109	0	36	15	2
Wayne	107	36	8	5	2	89	6	14	5	0
<b>Region</b>	<b>1260 (64%)</b>	<b>427 (22%)</b>	<b>214 (11%)</b>	<b>61 (3%)</b>	<b>14 (1%)</b>	<b>1164 (58%)</b>	<b>518 (26%)</b>	<b>219 (11%)</b>	<b>72 (4%)</b>	<b>27 (1%)</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>7,988 (63%)</b>	<b>2,282 (18%)</b>	<b>1,775 (14%)</b>	<b>380 (3%)</b>	<b>254 (2%)</b>	<b>8,210 (60%)</b>	<b>2,873 (21%)</b>	<b>1,916 (14%)</b>	<b>410 (3%)</b>	<b>274 (2%)</b>
Children refers to those ages 0-21										
SOURCE: Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO). Original Source: Data from Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). <a href="http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2015/PCSAOFactbook.pdf">http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2015/PCSAOFactbook.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2017/PCSAOFactbook.pdf">http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2017/PCSAOFactbook.pdf</a>										

The region has a lower rate of children in placement, 6.8 for every 1,000 children, than the state (9.0). All counties in the region saw increases in their placement rate since 2009.

Rate of Children in Placement per 1,000				
County	2009	2013	2016	Difference 2009 to 2016
Ashland	6.6	6.3	11.8	5.2
Columbiana	3.5	3.2	5.5	2.0
Holmes	0.9	2.1	1.9	1.0
Lorain	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.3
Mahoning	4.8	3.5	5.9	1.1
Medina	0.6	1.0	3.3	2.7
Portage	4.0	5.0	9.8	5.8
Stark	5.8	5.3	8.6	2.8
Summit	6.6	4.7	12.0	5.4
Trumbull	3.8	3.7	7.1	3.3
Wayne	3.9	5.5	6.8	2.9
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Children under the age of 18				
SOURCE: Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO). Original Source: Data from Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). <a href="http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2015/PCSAOFactbook.pdf">http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2015/PCSAOFactbook.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2017/PCSAOFactbook.pdf">http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2017/PCSAOFactbook.pdf</a>				

Overall, the total number of children who aged out of care decreased slightly in the state of Ohio between 2013 and 2016. In the region, on the other hand, the number of children who aged out of care increased by 31%.

Total # of Youth Who Aged Out of Care			
County	2013	2016	% change 2013 to 2016
Ashland	3	2	-33.3%
Columbiana	3	10	233.3%
Holmes	1	0	-100.0%
Lorain	9	4	-55.6%
Mahoning	20	20	0.0%
Medina	8	8	0.0%
Portage	8	6	-25.0%
Stark	25	35	40.0%
Summit	22	45	104.5%
Trumbull	13	12	-7.7%
Wayne	7	14	100.0%
<b>Region</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>31.1%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>
SOURCE: Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO). Original Source: Data from Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). <a href="http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2017/PCSAOFactbook.pdf">http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2017/PCSAOFactbook.pdf</a>			

**UNEMPLOYMENT (risk)****Issue in region?**

Slightly

**Why**

Although unemployment rates in the region have decreased by more than 3%, the unemployment rate in the region is slightly higher than the state.

Although the conditions identified below do not predispose parents to abuse or neglect their children, many families in the child protection system struggle with unemployment, inadequate housing, and social isolation.

The unemployment rate the region in 2015 was slightly higher for the region than it was for the state, although rates for both the region and state decreased by more than 3% over the five-year period. For this table, unemployment includes 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.

Unemployment Countywide						
County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Difference 2011 -2015
Ashland	9.4%	7.6%	7.5%	5.8%	5.1%	-4.3%
Columbiana	10.2%	8.2%	8.1%	6.4%	5.9%	-4.3%
Holmes	6.1%	4.9%	5.0%	3.9%	3.4%	-2.7%
Lorain	8.0%	7.7%	8.1%	6.6%	5.4%	-2.6%
Mahoning	9.6%	7.9%	8.3%	6.6%	6.1%	-3.5%
Medina	6.7%	6.0%	6.5%	5.2%	4.0%	-2.7%
Portage	8.3%	6.7%	7.2%	5.8%	4.9%	-3.4%
Stark	9.2%	7.3%	7.5%	5.7%	5.3%	-3.9%
Summit	8.5%	6.9%	7.2%	5.8%	4.9%	-3.6%
Trumbull	9.6%	8.2%	8.3%	7.0%	6.5%	-3.1%
Wayne	7.7%	6.2%	6.3%	4.6%	3.9%	-3.8%
<b>Region avg.</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>

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

### INADAQUATE HOUSING AND HOUSING AFFORDABILITY (risk)

<b>Issue in region?</b>	No
<b>Why</b>	The housing data for the region is in line with the data for state.

The median age of housing stock in the region is nearly identical to the state. Likewise, approximately 50% of renters in both Ohio and the region cannot afford a 2-bedroom apartment (at fair market rent). The median monthly housing costs for mortgage holders as a percent of household income (home owners) as well as median gross rent as a percent of household income (renters) also nearly identical for the state and the region.

Age of Housing Stock	
County	Median Year Structure Built
Ashland	1969
Columbiana	1962
Holmes	1978
Lorain	1969
Mahoning	1959
Medina	1980
Portage	1974
Stark	1964
Summit	1963
Trumbull	1962
Wayne	1972
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>1968</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1967</b>
Source: SOURCE: United States Census Bureau	

Affordable Housing, 2014			
County	It requires an hourly rate of:	To afford the Fair Market Rent of:	Therefore,
Ashland	\$12.33	\$641/month	48% of renters
Columbiana	\$11.81	\$614/month	49% of renters
Holmes	\$11.81	\$614/month	39% of renters
Lorain	\$14.42	\$750/month	55% of renters
Mahoning	\$12.25	\$637/month	55% of renters
Medina	\$14.42	\$750/month	43% of renters
Portage	\$14.42	\$750/month	52% of renters
Stark	\$12.62	\$656/month	48% of renters
Summit	\$14.42	\$750/month	53% of renters
Trumbull	\$12.25	\$637/month	52% of renters
Wayne	\$12.37	\$643/month	44% of renters
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>\$13.01</b>	<b>\$677/month</b>	<b>49% of renters</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>\$13.84</b>	<b>\$720/month</b>	<b>51% of renters</b>
	of a 40-hr work week	For a 2-bedroom apartment	Cannot afford a 2-bedroom apartment
SOURCE: Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO). <a href="http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2015/PCSAOFactbook.pdf">http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2015/PCSAOFactbook.pdf</a>			

Homeowner Affordability, 2015			
County	Median Monthly Housing Cost for Mortgage Holders	Median Monthly Housing Cost for Mortgage Holders as % of Household Income	Ratio of Median Single Family Home Value to Median Household Income <sup>^</sup>
Ashland	\$1,061	21.6%	2.55
Columbiana	\$1,008	19.8%	2.23
Holmes	\$1,085	20.5%	3.26
Lorain	\$1,279	21.2%	2.62
Mahoning	\$1,046	20.9%	2.34
Medina	\$1,450	21.2%	2.72
Portage	\$1,320	21.4%	2.82
Stark	\$1,137	20.3%	2.63
Summit	\$1,239	20.8%	2.67
Trumbull	\$1,026	20.7%	2.26
Wayne	\$1,154	21.3%	2.75
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>\$1,164</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>2.62</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>\$1,246</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>2.65</b>
<sup>^</sup> FHA guidelines state that a household should avoid buying a home that costs more than 2.5 times its annual income. Numbers in red are above the 2.5 threshold.			
Source: Ohio Housing Finance Agency, Draft Ohio Housing Needs Assessment, Technical Supplement to the Fiscal Year 2018 Annual Plan <a href="http://ohiohome.org/news/documents/2018-HousingNeedsAssessment-Draft.pdf">http://ohiohome.org/news/documents/2018-HousingNeedsAssessment-Draft.pdf</a>			

Severe renter cost burden means that at least half of household income is spent on housing. In Ohio, over a quarter of renters suffer from several renter cost burdens, for the region, the percentage is slightly lower.

Renter Affordability, 2015			
County	Median Monthly Gross Rent	Median Gross Rent as a Percent of Household Income	Severe Renter Cost Burden
Ashland	\$676	23.8%	18.7%
Columbiana	\$615	25.8%	18.9%
Holmes	\$561	22.6%	15.4%
Lorain	\$741	30.7%	26.1%
Mahoning	\$627	31.2%	25.6%
Medina	\$824	28.3%	19.9%
Portage	\$802	30.0%	31.3%
Stark	\$680	28.4%	23.1%
Summit	\$744	30.0%	26.4%
Trumbull	\$627	29.5%	24.8%
Wayne	\$657	27.2%	20.1%
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>\$687</b>	<b>28.0%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>\$730</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
Source: Ohio Housing Finance Agency, Draft Ohio Housing Needs Assessment, Technical Supplement to the Fiscal Year 2018 Annual Plan <a href="http://ohiohome.org/news/documents/2018-HousingNeedsAssessment-Draft.pdf">http://ohiohome.org/news/documents/2018-HousingNeedsAssessment-Draft.pdf</a>			

**POOR EDUCATION (risk)****Issue in region?**

Unclear

**Why**

Although kindergarten readiness in the region is slightly better than the state average, educational attainment is lower in the region than in state.

The kindergarten readiness assessment scores indicate that the children in the region are entering kindergarten at a slightly higher level of readiness than the state.

**School District Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Averages, 2015-2016**

			Overall Score (County Avg.)			Language and Literacy (County Avg.)	
	Number of School Districts	Average Overall Score	Demonstrating (270-298)	Approaching (258-269)	Emerging (202-257)	On-Track (263-298)	Not On-Track (202-262)
Ashland	4	268.1	41.0%	40.8%	18.2%	73.1%	26.9%
Columbiana	11	267.9	43.7%	36.1%	20.2%	67.6%	32.4%
Holmes	2	266.8	37.9%	42.9%	38.5%	62.3%	37.7%
Lorain	14	270.4	51.4%	33.7%	14.9%	73.8%	26.2%
Mahoning	14	266.9	37.9%	41.8%	20.4%	67.5%	32.5%
Medina	7	272.2	58.7%	30.7%	10.6%	78.9%	21.1%
Portage	12	268.8	46.2%	36.7%	17.0%	69.5%	30.5%
Stark	17	265.9	36.5%	39.7%	23.8%	62.3%	37.7%
Summit	17	270.0	52.1%	32.1%	15.7%	73.3%	26.7%
Trumbull	20	267.1	42.0%	36.8%	21.2%	68.1%	31.9%
Wayne	10	268.6	46.8%	36.2%	17.0%	70.9%	29.1%
<b>Region Avg.</b>	-	<b>268.4</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>
<b>Ohio Avg.</b>	-	<b>266.7</b>	<b>40.1%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>63.2%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>

**Note: Scores 262 and below are considered 'Not on track'**

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Education, Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Report Cards.

<http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov/Pages/Download-Data.aspx>

In terms of educational attainment for adults both ages 18 to 24 and 25 and older, the percentage of the population with a high school degree or more education is much lower in the region than in the state (80.9% in the region compared to 85.7% in the state for those ages 18 to 24 and 86.5% and 89.1% comparatively for adults 25 and older). Holmes County, in particular, had an alarmingly low rate for both age groups; 35.9% for ages 18 to 24 and 57.7% of those 25 and over.

Educational Attainment Percentage, % that have high school grad or higher, ages 18-24						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2011-2015
Ashland	83.3%	81.7%	83.6%	83.8%	86.3%	3.0%
Columbiana	83.9%	84.4%	84.7%	85.2%	85.7%	1.8%
Holmes	37.8%	38.2%	34.7%	31.8%	35.9%	-1.9%
Lorain	80.6%	80.4%	81.6%	81.5%	82.7%	2.1%
Mahoning	82.3%	82.6%	82.4%	83.4%	83.6%	1.3%
Medina	82.8%	86.2%	86.1%	86.9%	86.9%	4.1%
Portage	92.1%	92.6%	93.1%	94.0%	93.1%	1.0%
Stark	84.5%	83.7%	84.9%	85.9%	86.4%	1.9%
Summit	84.4%	84.5%	84.9%	85.5%	86.5%	2.1%
Trumbull	77.8%	78.8%	79.9%	81.6%	80.5%	2.7%
Wayne	81.8%	83.1%	82.6%	82.6%	82.3%	0.5%
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>79.2%</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>79.9%</b>	<b>80.2%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>83.9%</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	<b>84.7%</b>	<b>85.2%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>+1.8%</b>
Educational Attainment Percentage, % that have high school grad or higher, ages 25 and over						
Ashland	86.5%	86.8%	87.1%	87.2%	87.7%	1.2%
Columbiana	87.8%	88.2%	88.5%	88.8%	89.1%	1.3%
Holmes	56.4%	55.4%	55.2%	55.7%	57.7%	1.3%
Lorain	88.7%	88.7%	88.8%	89.2%	89.1%	0.4%
Mahoning	87.9%	88.1%	88.7%	89.1%	89.4%	1.5%
Medina	93.2%	93.4%	93.2%	93.4%	93.4%	0.2%
Portage	90.3%	90.3%	91.0%	91.1%	91.3%	1.0%
Stark	88.5%	88.7%	89.1%	89.8%	89.9%	1.4%
Summit	90.0%	90.1%	90.3%	90.7%	90.9%	0.9%
Trumbull	87.1%	87.5%	87.7%	88.3%	88.4%	1.3%
Wayne	84.8%	85.5%	86.0%	85.2%	85.1%	0.3%
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>86.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>87.8%</b>	<b>88.2%</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	<b>88.8%</b>	<b>89.1%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
SOURCE: United States Census Bureau. <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml">http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml</a>						

In terms of economic need, five of the eleven counties have higher percentages of economically disadvantaged children than the state average.

Students Economically Disadvantaged						
County	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	% Change 11/12-15/16
Ashland	42.6%	42.1%	40.5%	42.7%	37.6%	-5.0%
Columbiana	50.9%	54.1%	56.0%	51.4%	51.1%	0.2%
Holmes	40.0%	39.1%	39.7%	36.7%	35.8%	-4.2%
Lorain	44.0%	41.6%	44.3%	44.5%	45.8%	1.8%
Mahoning	52.8%	52.0%	54.0%	54.9%	53.6%	0.8%
Medina	22.0%	23.8%	22.2%	21.0%	21.0%	-1.0%
Portage	36.6%	37.9%	37.4%	41.5%	41.2%	4.6%
Stark	46.4%	46.4%	47.1%	50.0%	53.9%	7.5%
Summit	47.5%	51.6%	51.5%	51.3%	51.1%	3.6%
Trumbull	48.4%	55.2%	55.2%	56.2%	56.6%	8.2%
Wayne	42.4%	42.0%	40.8%	40.0%	40.1%	-2.3%
<b>Region Avg.</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Education. Extracted from: <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/>



### CHANGING HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (risk)

<b>Issue in region?</b>	Yes
<b>Why</b>	The percentage of households in which grandparents are raising grandchildren is increasing. Although the state average is increasing as well, the rate of the increase (for both region and state) make this an issue to note in the needs assessment.

The median age in the region ranges from 30.1 to 43.4 with a regional average of 40.0 which is slightly higher than the median age of 39.1 for the state. A slightly higher percentage of households in the region have children in the household (31% compared to 30%).

### Population Estimates by Age, 2015

County	0-4		5-17		18-24		Median Age
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Ashland	3091	5.8%	9259	17.4%	5793	10.9%	40.0
Columbiana	5759	5.4%	16928	15.9%	8147	7.6%	42.8
Holmes	4065	9.4%	10423	24.1%	4328	10.0%	30.1
Lorain	17533	5.8%	52916	17.5%	26296	8.7%	40.7
Mahoning	12250	5.2%	37121	15.7%	20459	8.7%	43.2
Medina	9636	5.5%	32756	18.8%	12591	7.2%	41.1
Portage	7548	4.7%	24701	15.3%	26323	16.3%	37.6
Stark	21011	5.6%	62730	16.7%	33444	8.9%	41.6
Summit	31009	5.7%	88936	16.4%	49463	9.1%	40.6
Trumbull	11102	5.3%	33574	16.2%	16639	8.0%	43.4
Wayne	7639	6.6%	21054	18.3%	11537	10.0%	38.7
<b>Region Total/Avg.</b>	<b>130,643</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>390,398</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>215,020</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>700,088</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>1,973,573</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>1,105,608</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>39.1</b>

SOURCE: Ohio Policy Research and Strategic Planning Office, A State Affiliate of the U.S. Census Bureau.

[https://development.ohio.gov/reports/reports\\_countytrends\\_map.htm](https://development.ohio.gov/reports/reports_countytrends_map.htm)

### Families with Children as a Percent of Households

County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2011-2015
Ashland	30.7%	31.1%	31.3%	31.6%	31.1%	0.4%
Columbiana	30.1%	30.1%	29.9%	29.8%	30.3%	0.2%
Holmes	42.0%	42.3%	42.9%	43.0%	42.0%	0.0%
Lorain	33.5%	32.9%	32.2%	31.6%	31.5%	-2.0%
Mahoning	28.3%	27.5%	27.4%	26.8%	26.7%	-1.6%
Medina	36.5%	35.4%	34.7%	34.2%	33.2%	-3.3%
Portage	30.7%	29.9%	29.8%	29.0%	28.5%	-2.2%
Stark	30.6%	30.0%	29.6%	29.5%	29.4%	-1.2%
Summit	29.6%	29.7%	29.5%	29.2%	28.9%	-0.7%
Trumbull	27.7%	27.5%	27.6%	27.8%	27.3%	-0.4%
Wayne	32.7%	31.9%	31.6%	31.5%	31.8%	-0.9%
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The estimated percentage of single parent households or households with either a female or male only householder is 30.5%.

#### Percentage of Children in Household Types, 2012 – 2015

	2012			2015			Change 2012-2015		
	Married couple HH	In male HH, no female	In female HH, no male	Married couple HH	In male HH, no female	In female HH, no male	Married couple HH	In male HH, no female	In female HH, no male
Ashland	77.8%	4.0%	16.7%	74.6%	7.4%	16.3%	-3.2%	3.4%	-0.4%
Columbiana	67.0%	7.8%	23.7%	63.8%	8.7%	25.8%	-3.2%	0.9%	2.1%
Holmes	92.6%	1.8%	5.4%	92.0%	1.9%	6.0%	-0.6%	0.1%	0.6%
Lorain	63.8%	7.4%	28.1%	62.1%	7.8%	29.5%	-1.7%	0.4%	1.4%
Mahoning	57.4%	7.0%	34.8%	54.4%	8.4%	35.4%	-3.0%	1.4%	0.6%
Medina	79.2%	5.4%	14.9%	78.2%	6.4%	14.8%	-1.0%	1.0%	-0.1%
Portage	70.0%	5.4%	24.1%	68.4%	6.7%	23.9%	-1.6%	1.3%	-0.2%
Stark	64.5%	7.9%	26.7%	62.4%	10.0%	26.6%	-2.1%	2.1%	-0.1%
Summit	65.0%	5.5%	28.5%	62.2%	6.6%	30.3%	-2.8%	1.1%	1.8%
Trumbull	61.2%	6.6%	31.7%	58.9%	7.9%	32.3%	-2.3%	1.3%	0.6%
Wayne	78.3%	5.3%	16.1%	77.2%	5.0%	17.4%	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.3%
<b>Region Avg.</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>65.1%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>63.9%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

SOURCE: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Four of the eleven counties have had significant (25% or more) increases in the number of grandparents raising grandchildren from 2009 to 2016. The percentage of children living with their grandparents in the region is very similar to the state average (approximately 7%).

#### Number of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

County	2009	2012	2016	Change 2009 to 2016
Ashland	223	425	511	129.1%
Columbiana	1,083	912	1189	9.8%
Holmes	203	269	295	45.3%
Lorain	2,714	2,713	2772	2.1%
Mahoning	2,114	2,222	2043	-3.4%
Medina	929	835	869	-6.5%
Portage	917	1630	1310	42.9%
Stark	2671	3260	2939	10.0%
Summit	3934	4163	4005	1.8%
Trumbull	1846	1846	1804	-2.3%
Wayne	727	789	912	25.4%
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>17361</b>	<b>19064</b>	<b>18649</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>91,513</b>	<b>99,487</b>	<b>100,667</b>	<b>10.0%</b>

SOURCE: Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO). <http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2015/PCSAOFactbook.pdf> and <http://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2017/PCSAOFactbook.pdf>

Percentage of Children Living with Grandparents, 2011 – 2015						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2011-2015
Ashland	-	7.2%	6.9%	6.9%	6.0%	-1.2%
Columbiana	5.8%	7.6%	8.0%	8.7%	9.0%	3.2%
Holmes	-	3.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.4%	0.1%
Lorain	6.7%	7.4%	7.2%	7.7%	7.8%	1.1%
Mahoning	7.1%	7.2%	6.9%	7.7%	6.9%	-0.2%
Medina	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	1.2%
Portage	5.3%	6.0%	6.5%	5.8%	5.9%	0.6%
Stark	5.8%	6.5%	6.1%	6.6%	7.1%	1.3%
Summit	6.0%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%	6.8%	0.8%
Trumbull	7.3%	7.8%	7.9%	7.7%	8.7%	1.4%
Wayne	5.4%	5.2%	5.6%	6.1%	5.7%	0.3%
<b>Region Avg.</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

SOURCE: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey

The number of births to young mothers (19 and younger) decreased significantly from 2011 to 2015 at both the state and regional level, although the decrease was less for the region.

Number of Births by Young Mothers, 2011-2015							
County	2011			2015			Total Change 2011-2015
	15-17	18-19	Total	15-17	18-19	Total	
Ashland	4	-	4	11	32	43	975.0%
Columbiana	29	85	114	21	66	87	-23.7%
Holmes	5	-	5	5	-	5	0.0%
Lorain	94	222	316	70	179	249	-21.2%
Mahoning	83	162	245	47	133	180	-26.5%
Medina	19	56	75	17	41	58	-22.7%
Portage	22	85	107	12	59	71	-33.6%
Stark	102	258	360	68	207	275	-23.6%
Summit	147	364	511	96	232	328	-35.8%
Trumbull	67	139	206	49	116	165	-19.9%
Wayne	21	65	86	10	51	61	-29.1%
<b>Region total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1436</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>-25.0%</b>
<b>Ohio Total</b>	<b>3171</b>	<b>8588</b>	<b>11759</b>	<b>2246</b>	<b>6122</b>	<b>8368</b>	<b>-28.8%</b>

SOURCE: Ohio Health Department Secure Data Warehouse

## **FAMILY LEVEL- PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS**

### **FOOD INSECURITY AND INSUFFICIENCY (risk)**

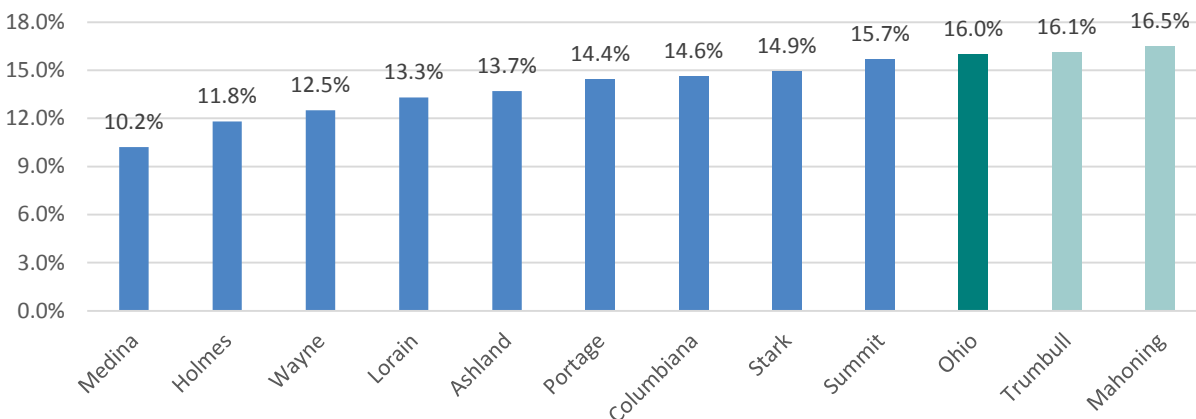
**Issue in region?**  
**Why**

No

Most counties have lower percentage of food insecure individuals and better access to food than state average.

Nine of the eleven counties in the region are below the state average in terms of food insecurity.

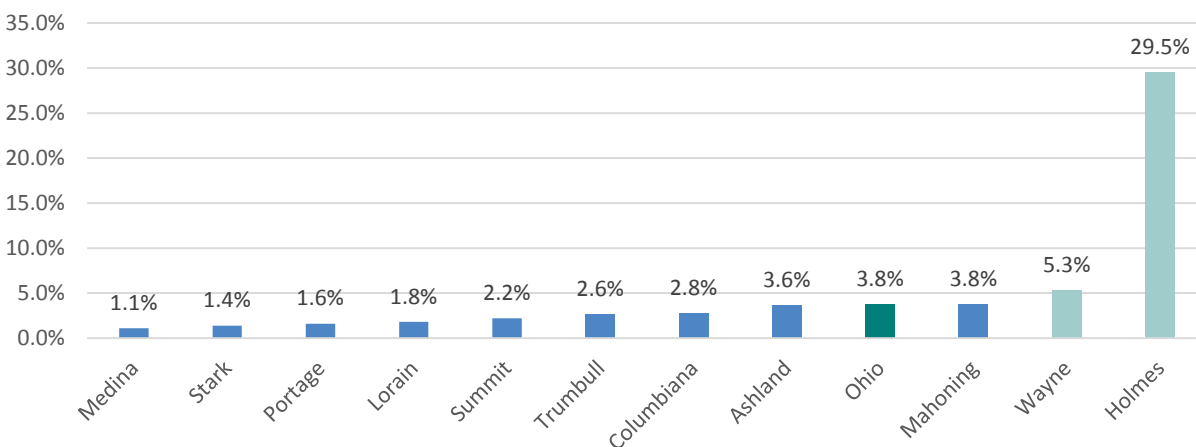
### **Percentage of Population Food Insecure, 2015**



Source: Feeding America, 2017. Map the Meal Gap: <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2015/overall/ohio>

Three counties in the region have a higher percentage than the state average of the population who do not have a car and do not live within a mile of a grocery store.

### **Percentage of Without Access to Grocery Store No car and no grocery store within a mile**



Source: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx>

### MENTAL HEALTH/MATERNAL DEPRESSION (risk)

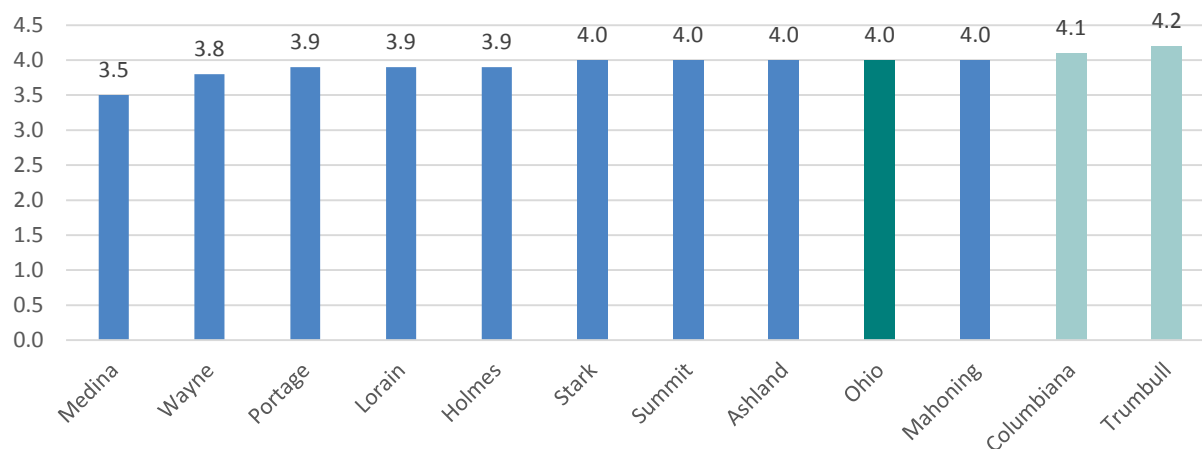
**Issue in region?**  
**Why**

Yes

While the region is in line with the state when it comes to the average number of days that adults report having poor mental health, there are many places in the region in which there is a clear shortage of mental health professionals.

Per the most recently released BRFSS data, Ohio residents on average report experiencing poor mental health 4.0 days in the last 30 days. Only two counties in the region had higher rates while four had the same rate as Ohio.

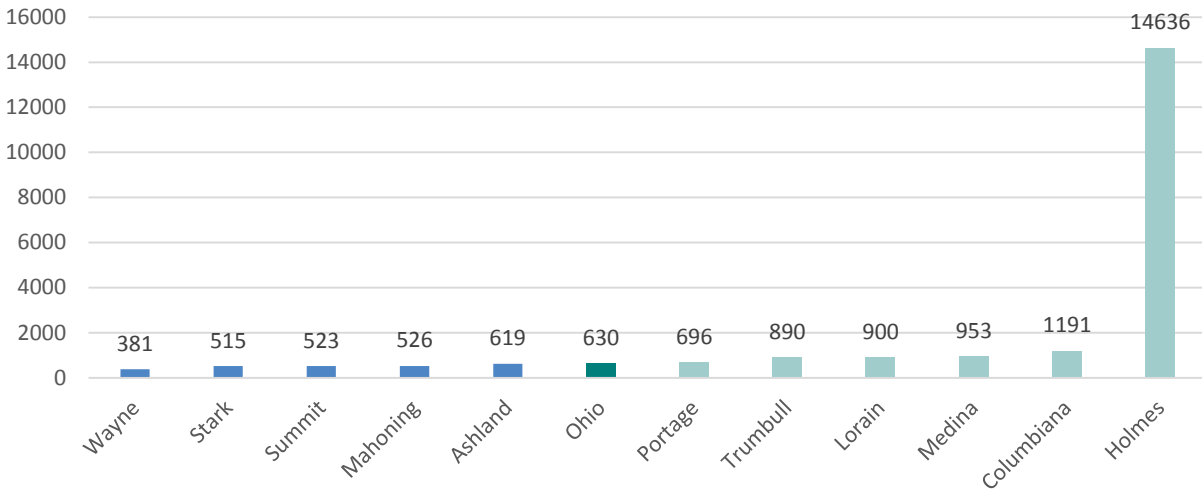
### Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days in Past 30 Days, 2015



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2015 accessed through <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2017/measure/outcomes/42/datasource>

As seen in the graph below, more than half the counties in the region do not have adequate access to mental health providers when compared to the state. The state average is one mental health provider for every 630 residents. Six of the eleven counties have higher ratios the highest being in Holmes County where there is just one mental health provider for every 14,636 residents.

### Ratio of Population to Mental Health Providers



Source: CMS, National Provider Identification, 2016 accessed through <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2017/measure/factors/62/data>

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE (risk)****Issue in region?**

Yes

**Why**

Numbers of admissions for opiate dependence, as well as charges for drug and alcohol dependence have been steadily increasing at both the region and state level. Since 2010, the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths in the region has increased by a staggering 122% (Ohio's increase over the same time was 97.5%).

The table below represents the percentage of clients in treatment with an opiate-related diagnosis (heroin and prescription opioid). On average, 37.0% percent of client admissions statewide were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2014. Although the percentage of admissions in the region with an opiate related diagnosis is slightly lower than the state average, both the state and the region have an over a 20% increase in these types of admissions over the past four years in which data was collected. It should be noted that this data comes from the OhioMHAS Multi Agency Community Information System (MACSIS). While MACSIS data is required to be submitted for billing purposes, there are minimal sanctions for failing to submit so underreporting of these numbers is likely. It should also be noted that reported data only reflects information for clients whose treatment was provided with public dollars, thus private insurance and self-pay clients are not reflected in this data.

Percent of Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence						
	SFY 2009	SFY 2011	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	Change 2009-2014
Ashland	15.1%	25.5%	32.4%	31.5%	32.4%	17.3%
Columbiana	4.2%	24.8%	28.1%	34.4%	37.4%	33.2%
Holmes	3.8%	4.4%	12.3%	*	*	-
Lorain	12.2%	16.1%	17.3%	23.2%	29.7%	17.5%
Mahoning	22.5%	28.0%	31.0%	37.2%	30.1%	7.6%
Medina	14.5%	19.0%	20.6%	25.8%	29.2%	14.7%
Portage	13.4%	19.2%	25.4%	26.2%	30.2%	16.8%
Stark	9.9%	14.2%	17.9%	23.9%	19.6%	9.7%
Summit	15.0%	17.9%	20.6%	24.4%	32.0%	17.0%
Trumbull	14.0%	28.1%	37.7%	42.4%	57.9%	43.9%
Wayne	7.2%	11.1%	19.8%	22.5%	36.4%	29.2%
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>
*Percentages not displayed for counties with fewer than 25 admissions						
SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.						
<a href="http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#2347727-hospital-visits-for-opiate-abuse-dependence-or-poisoning">http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#2347727-hospital-visits-for-opiate-abuse-dependence-or-poisoning</a> .						

The table below examines drug possession charge rates (per 10,000 people) with data from the Department of Public Safety's (ODPS) Ohio Incident-based Reporting System (OIBRS). Rates for the region were slightly higher than for the state overall with both the region and states experiencing significant increases over the past four years. It should be noted that while law enforcement is not required to submit data to ODPS, the Department estimates that 60 percent of law enforcement agencies participate, covers 75% of the population, and an estimated 85% to 90% of crime reported to law enforcement in Ohio. Some communities have not submitted data to ODPS; therefore, rates may be underestimated in some areas.

Drug Possession Charges for All Drugs per 10,000 persons					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	Rate Change 2011-2014
Ashland	24.2	26.7	23.0	25.2	+1.0
Columbiana	3.0	4.3	6.5	5.5	+2.5
Holmes	5.7	9.5	5.0	5.3	-0.4
Lorain	44.7	44.7	45.7	37.5	-7.2
Mahoning	31.6	37.5	30.9	36.4	+4.8
Medina	10.3	15.6	26.9	23.4	+13.1
Portage	7.8	12.3	18.2	45.4	+37.6
Stark	13.4	16.8	13.1	14.1	+0.7
Summit	84.1	96.9	97.7	98.4	+14.3
Trumbull	19.9	17.2	18.3	23.9	+4.0
Wayne	11.6	8.0	15.9	17.5	+5.9
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>+7.0</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>+6.8</b>
SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems. <a href="http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#2347757-charges-for-drug-possession">http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#2347757-charges-for-drug-possession</a>					



The table below shows opiate possession charge rates from the same data source as before. For opiate charges, the average rate for the region is the same as the state with four counties in the region having higher rates than the state in 2014, the highest being in Summit County with a rate of 19.6 per every 10,000 persons.

Opiate Possession Charges per 10,000 persons					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	Rate Change 2011-2014
Ashland	2.5	2.0	2.0	6.9	+4.4
Columbiana	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	+0.2
Holmes	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	+0.7
Lorain	4.7	5.9	7.3	7.3	+2.6
Mahoning	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	-0.9
Medina	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.5	+0.9
Portage	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	+0.8
Stark	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.6	+0.7
Summit	10.4	16.9	16.7	19.6	+9.2
Trumbull	3.5	4.0	2.6	3.6	+0.1
Wayne	1.7	1.2	3.5	4.3	+2.6
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
<p><i>SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health &amp; Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.</i>  <a href="http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#2347757-charges-for-drug-possession">http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#2347757-charges-for-drug-possession</a></p>					

The table below reports incarceration rates for drug offenses with data from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. All prison facilities are required to submit data to ODPS, and data are considered complete. Data reflect snapshots of the prison census on a day, and do not reflect annual rates. Although incarceration rates for the region were lower than the state in 2015, the incarceration rate has been rising while the state rate has been declining.

Incarceration Rates for Drug Offenses per 10,000 persons						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Rate Change 2011-2015
Ashland	2.8	4.3	5.5	5.5	5.8	+3.0
Columbiana	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.1	-0.5
Holmes	2.6	5.8	4.8	6.0	3.2	+0.6
Lorain	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	-0.5
Mahoning	4.6	4.2	5.1	5.4	4.4	-0.2
Medina	4.8	3.5	4.5	3.8	3.5	-1.3
Portage	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.1	4.9	+1.3
Stark	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.6	-0.3
Summit	7.7	7.4	7.6	9.7	10.1	+2.4
Trumbull	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	-0.2
Wayne	2.8	2.2	3.6	4.2	5.0	+2.2
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>+0.6</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems. <a href="http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#23471071-incarceration-rates-for-drug-offenses">http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#23471071-incarceration-rates-for-drug-offenses</a>						

The table below examines per capita distribution of prescription opioids with data from The Ohio State Board of Pharmacy's automated prescription reporting system (OARRS). Rates are likely underestimated because data from drugs dispensed at physician offices and the Veteran's administration are not included in the calculations. In 2014, the rates for the state and region were very similar. Over the five-year time span in which data is available, rates have decreased in both the region and the state although the decrease in the region was significantly smaller.

Prescription Opioid Doses per Capita						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Rate Change 2010-2014
Ashland	43.5	44.8	44.3	45.6	43.4	-0.1
Columbiana	68.0	69.0	69.1	70.9	65.8	-2.2
Holmes	18.5	20.9	21.4	22.1	22.5	4.0
Lorain	57.9	59.7	61.5	61.6	58.1	0.2
Mahoning	76.3	76.4	78.7	79.2	71.0	-5.3
Medina	51.4	53.6	54.5	54.0	49.7	-1.7
Portage	62.9	65.1	65.8	63.8	59.7	-3.2
Stark	71.3	72.3	71.8	72.6	68.3	-3.0
Summit	70.8	71.3	71.5	69.0	64.8	-6.0
Trumbull	76.3	90.8	92.1	91.3	87.7	11.4
Wayne	56.8	58.1	60.7	59.5	55.2	-1.6
<b>Region Average</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>-5.1</b>

SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.  
<http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#2347581-prescription-opioids-per-capita>.

Unintentional drug overdose continued to be the leading cause of injury-related death in Ohio in 2015, ahead of motor vehicle traffic crashes – a trend which began in 2007. Unintentional drug overdoses caused the deaths of 3,050 Ohio residents in 2015, the highest number on record. This was a 20.5% increase from the previous year when unintentional drug overdoses caused the death of 2,531 Ohio residents. Since 2010, the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths in Ohio has increased by a staggering 97.5%. In the region, the increase over the same period was even more alarming. In 2010, there were 255 unintentional drug overdoses in the region. In 2015, this number rose to 566, a 122% increase.

Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2010-2015 total	% Change 2010-2015	Annual Death Rate	Ratio County to State
Ashland	2	4	3	4	3	5	21	150.0%	8.8	0.5
Columbiana	8	18	17	27	19	30	119	275.0%	19.9	1.0
Holmes	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	-100.0%	-	-
Lorain	21	25	70	69	71	63	319	200.0%	18.7	1.0
Mahoning	48	47	47	41	48	60	292	25.0%	22.2	1.2
Medina	7	13	17	14	17	27	95	285.7%	10.3	0.5
Portage	14	6	16	22	30	36	124	157.1%	13.8	0.7
Stark	39	40	35	42	59	59	274	51.3%	13.0	0.7
Summit	66	56	91	76	118	173	580	162.1%	18.1	0.9
Trumbull	43	57	34	37	54	89	314	107.0%	27.7	1.4
Wayne	6	13	7	4	13	24	67	300.0%	10.4	0.5
<b>Region</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>2208</b>	<b>122.0%</b>		-
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>1914</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>2531</b>	<b>3050</b>	<b>12921</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>19.2</b>	-
<i>*Rate per 100,000</i>										
<i>Rates and ratios for Holmes County not calculated because there were less than 10 deaths over the 6 year period</i>										
Source: 2015 Ohio Drug Overdose Data <a href="https://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en">https://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en</a>										

## CHILD LEVEL- PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS

### STUDENTS WITH PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES

**Issue in region?**

Unclear

**Why**

Overall, the region has higher rates of children with disabilities in the school system. On the other hand, the total percentage of children with a disability is slightly lower in the region than the state average.

The percentage of students with disabilities over the last three years is outlined on the table below. These children will have Individual Education Plans (IEPs) at school. There is a slightly higher percentage of students with identified disabilities in the region compared to the state.

Students with Disabilities							
	2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		% Change 2012-2015
County	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	
Ashland	6,454	12.9%	6,470	13.6%	6,125	12.5%	-0.4%
Columbiana	15,613	16.2%	15,270	16.5%	14,882	15.7%	-0.5%
Holmes	4,266	15.0%	4,164	15.1%	4,016	13.0%	-2.0%
Lorain	43,622	14.3%	42,636	14.4%	43,053	14.1%	-0.2%
Mahoning	33,112	15.4%	32,298	15.3%	32,118	14.4%	-1.0%
Medina	26,570	12.1%	27,954	11.1%	27,109	11.5%	-0.6%
Portage	21,773	14.3%	21,370	14.0%	20,874	13.7%	-0.6%
Stark	58,246	14.3%	57,102	14.2%	57,464	13.9%	-0.4%
Summit	73,916	15.4%	72,395	15.3%	73,103	15.0%	-0.4%
Trumbull	29,761	14.8%	29,335	15.1%	28,109	13.4%	-1.4%
Wayne	16,071	13.9%	15,937	13.6%	15,411	11.6%	-2.3%
Region	329,404	14.6%	324,931	14.5%	322,264	13.9%	-0.7%
Ohio	14.4%		14.4%		13.4%		-1.0%
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Education: <a href="http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Special-Education/Special-Education-Data-and-Funding/District-Level-Performance-Data">http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Special-Education/Special-Education-Data-and-Funding/District-Level-Performance-Data</a>							

The table below measures the percentage of children with a disability. Disabilities include difficulties with hearing, vision, cognition, ambulation, and self-care. The percentage of children with disabilities is slightly lower in the region than in the state and the percentage has been stagnant over the past three years.

Percentage of Children with Disabilities							
County	2013		2014		2015		% Change 2013-2015
	Under 5	Ages 5-17	Under 5	Ages 5-17	Under 5	Ages 5-17	
Ashland	1.1%	5.9%	1.8%	7.3%	1.6%	7.8%	2.4%
Columbiana	0.3%	6.7%	1.0%	6.8%	0.6%	6.6%	0.2%
Holmes	0.1%	3.5%	0.1%	3.5%	0.2%	2.9%	-0.5%
Lorain	0.8%	8.0%	0.9%	8.3%	0.7%	8.8%	0.7%
Mahoning	1.1%	7.0%	0.9%	6.7%	0.4%	6.8%	-0.9%
Medina	0.6%	3.1%	0.3%	3.1%	0.1%	3.0%	-0.6%
Portage	0.8%	6.6%	1.7%	6.1%	1.2%	6.7%	0.5%
Stark	0.4%	6.3%	0.4%	6.1%	0.1%	6.0%	-0.6%
Summit	0.4%	5.2%	0.4%	5.4%	0.4%	5.3%	0.1%
Trumbull	0.5%	6.2%	0.5%	5.7%	0.5%	5.5%	-0.7%
Wayne	0.1%	5.2%	0.2%	5.0%	0.3%	4.0%	-1.0%
<b>Region Avg.</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

## BEHAVIORAL CHALLENGES

**Issue in region?** Unknown

**Why** Comparison data at the state level is not available

Data for truancy, disobedient or disruptive behavior were collected from the Ohio Department of Education. Because school districts across the state have different criteria for reporting this data, totals for the state level are not available. However, it is still possible to measure trends within the region.

The table below outlines the number of truancy offenses over a three-year period. Percentages are not calculated because multiple offenses may have been committed by the same student. Overall, the number of truancy offenses increased by more than 14% over the three-year period.

Truancy							
County	2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	
Ashland	6,454	210	6,470	78	6,125	109	-48.1%
Columbiana	15,613	0	15,270	20	14,882	27	2600.0%
Holmes	4,266	103	4,164	106	4,016	79	-23.3%
Lorain	43,622	72	42,636	444	43,053	206	186.1%
Mahoning	33,112	330	32,298	799	32,118	434	31.5%
Medina	26,570	76	27,954	149	27,109	223	193.4%
Portage	21,773	35	21,370	108	20,874	46	31.4%
Stark	58,246	1126	57,102	1707	57,464	1682	49.4%
Summit	73,916	969	72,395	1167	73,103	1528	57.7%
Trumbull	29,761	1670	29,335	1530	28,109	957	-42.7%
Wayne	16,071	70	15,937	17	15,411	35	-50.0%
<b>Region</b>	<b>329,404</b>	<b>4,662</b>	<b>324,931</b>	<b>6,125</b>	<b>322,264</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Education: <a href="http://education.ohio.gov">http://education.ohio.gov</a>							

The table below outlines the number of disobedient or disruptive behavior offenses over a three-year period. Once again, percentages are not calculated because multiple offenses may have been committed by the same student. Overall, the number of offenses in the area increased by 55% over the three-year period.

Disobedient or Disruptive Behavior							
County	2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	
Ashland	6,454	203	6,470	249	6,125	193	-4.9%
Columbiana	15,613	410	15,270	562	14,882	427	4.1%
Holmes	4,266	159	4,164	136	4,016	98	-38.4%
Lorain	43,622	2156	42,636	4905	43,053	4223	95.9%
Mahoning	33,112	5013	32,298	9714	32,118	6998	39.6%
Medina	26,570	832	27,954	1507	27,109	1010	21.4%
Portage	21,773	1069	21,370	1830	20,874	1847	72.8%
Stark	58,246	3361	57,102	7349	57,464	6445	91.8%
Summit	73,916	13367	72,395	19240	73,103	19644	47.0%
Trumbull	29,761	3475	29,335	5650	28,109	5835	67.9%
Wayne	16,071	637	15,937	795	15,411	849	33.3%
<b>Region</b>	<b>329,404</b>	<b>30,682</b>	<b>324,931</b>	<b>51,937</b>	<b>322,264</b>	<b>47,569</b>	<b>55.0%</b>

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Education: <http://education.ohio.gov>

The table below outlines the number of fighting or violence offenses in schools over a three-year period. Once again, percentages are not calculated because multiple offenses may have been committed by the same student. Overall, the number of offenses in the area increased by an alarming 624% over the three-year period.

Fighting or Violence							
County	2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	
Ashland	6,454	44	6,470	63	6,125	36	-18.2%
Columbiana	15,613	86	15,270	170	14,882	94	9.3%
Holmes	4,266	0	4,164	66	4,016	66	6500.0%
Lorain	43,622	91	42,636	1214	43,053	1195	1213.2%
Mahoning	33,112	105	32,298	906	32,118	788	650.5%
Medina	26,570	103	27,954	397	27,109	387	275.7%
Portage	21,773	40	21,370	443	20,874	377	842.5%
Stark	58,246	324	57,102	2046	57,464	1787	451.5%
Summit	73,916	555	72,395	5873	73,103	5554	900.7%
Trumbull	29,761	86	29,335	910	28,109	793	822.1%
Wayne	16,071	143	15,937	250	15,411	342	139.2%
<b>Region</b>	<b>329,404</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>324,931</b>	<b>12,338</b>	<b>322,264</b>	<b>11,419</b>	<b>623.6%</b>

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Education: <http://education.ohio.gov>



The below shows the number of youths under age 18 adjudicated for felony-level offenses over a 4-year period. The rate is the number of adjudications per 1,000 youths in the population. Overall, the number of youth adjudicated for felonies declined by nearly 20% over the four-year period while the number at the state level decreased by almost 10% over the same time.

Adolescents Adjudicated for Felonies									
County	2012		2013		2014		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	#	Rate per 1,000	
Ashland	16	1.3	24	2.0	25	2.0	25	2.0	56.3%
Columbiana	26	1.1	18	0.8	10	0.5	13	0.6	-50.0%
Holmes	7	0.5	16	1.1	10	0.7	4	0.3	-42.9%
Lorain	154	2.2	106	1.5	132	1.9	111	1.6	-27.9%
Mahoning	124	2.5	125	2.6	83	1.7	92	1.9	-25.8%
Medina	43	1.0	44	1.0	27	0.7	49	1.2	14.0%
Portage	42	1.3	45	1.4	26	0.8	35	1.1	-16.7%
Stark	166	2.0	117	1.4	159	1.9	124	1.5	-25.3%
Summit	321	2.7	290	2.4	267	2.3	257	2.2	-19.9%
Trumbull	93	2.1	76	1.7	55	1.3	83	1.9	-10.8%
Wayne	22	0.8	21	0.7	16	0.6	21	0.7	-4.5%
<b>Region</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-19.7%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>5,074</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4,636</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4,576</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>

The number of those under age 18 adjudicated for felony-level offenses. The rate is the number of adjudications per 1,000 adolescents in the population.

SOURCE: Kids Count Data Center. <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/2490-adolescents-adjudicated-for-felonies?loc=37&loc=5#detailed/5/5180,5192,5215,5224,5227,5229,5244,5253-5255,5262/false/573,869,36,868,867/any/10247,15677>.  
Original Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services, Profile of Youth Adjudicated or Committed for Felony Offenses: Fiscal Year 2015.  
Extracted from <http://www.dys.ohio.gov/DNN/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=LRjWax5QyWq%3d&tabid=117&mid=873>.

### CHILDREN WITH UNMET BASIC NEEDS

#### Issue in region?

Slight

#### Why

Although the percentage of children who are in poverty or are eligible for free lunch at school is similar at both the state and regional level, the percentage of children without health insurance is higher at the regional level than the state.

Poverty levels for children in the region is similar to the poverty level for the state. The table below shows the percentage of children in poverty.

% of Children in Poverty						
County	# Children (2015)	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change 2012-2015
Ashland	11,982	28.8%	29.2%	25.5%	25.0%	-3.8%
Columbiana	21,771	25.4%	26.7%	25.6%	23.8%	-1.6%
Holmes	14,318	22.1%	23.1%	20.7%	17.9%	-4.2%
Lorain	68,816	22.2%	23.5%	22.9%	22.7%	0.5%
Mahoning	47,499	29.0%	28.7%	29.3%	30.1%	1.1%
Medina	41,387	10.4%	10.4%	10.6%	10.2%	-0.2%
Portage	31,543	19.5%	20.7%	21.7%	21.1%	1.6%
Stark	81,494	22.5%	23.3%	22.9%	22.1%	-0.4%
Summit	117,205	21.8%	22.4%	21.2%	21.7%	-0.1%
Trumbull	43,250	28.2%	30.9%	30.9%	29.9%	1.7%
Wayne	28,206	18.3%	18.7%	20.8%	20.4%	2.1%
<b>Region</b>	<b>507,471</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>2,611,137</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty.

SOURCE: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The percentage of children enrolled in public schools that are eligible for free or reduced price lunch in the region is also similar to the state average. Over the three-year period, the percentage of children eligible for free lunch increased by approximately 10% for both the state and region.

Children Eligible for Free Lunch				
County	2011	2012-2013	2014-2015	% Change 2011-2015
Ashland	33%	33%	40%	7%
Columbiana	41%	39%	50%	9%
Holmes	30%	28%	42%	12%
Lorain	38%	38%	45%	7%
Mahoning	43%	29%	52%	9%
Medina	16%	17%	20%	4%
Portage	29%	30%	38%	9%
Stark	39%	39%	47%	8%
Summit	35%	36%	44%	9%
Trumbull	43%	31%	56%	13%
Wayne	32%	33%	42%	10%
<b>Region Avg.</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>+9%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>+12%</b>

SOURCE: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2017/measure/factors/65/data>

The table below shows the percentage of children under age 19 without health insurance. The percentage of children without insurance in the region is higher than at the state level.

Uninsured Children							
County	2010		2012		2014		% Change 2010-2014
	# Uninsured	% Uninsured	# Uninsured	% Uninsured	# Uninsured	% Uninsured	
Ashland	1,223	9%	951	8%	986	8%	-19.4%
Columbiana	1,469	6%	1,380	6%	1,309	6%	-10.9%
Holmes	2,532	17%	2,188	15%	2,358	16%	-6.9%
Lorain	4,330	6%	3,318	5%	2,686	4%	-38.0%
Mahoning	3,309	6%	2,550	5%	2,378	5%	-28.1%
Medina	2,784	6%	2,015	5%	1,974	5%	-29.1%
Portage	1,988	6%	1,907	6%	1,687	5%	-15.1%
Stark	5,396	6%	4,969	6%	3,380	4%	-37.4%
Summit	7,376	6%	6,917	6%	5,860	5%	-20.6%
Trumbull	2,976	6%	3,084	7%	2,554	6%	-14.2%
Wayne	2,872	10%	2,271	8%	2,664	9%	-7.2%
<b>Region Avg.</b>	<b>36,255</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>31,550</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>27,836</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-23.2%</b>
<b>Ohio</b>		<b>6%</b>		<b>6%</b>		<b>5%</b>	
SOURCE: <a href="http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2017/measure/factors/122/data">http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2017/measure/factors/122/data</a>							

## Research Methodology

### Parent Survey Methodology

CMOR conducted a web survey of parents within the region between August 10 and September 1, 2016. The OCTF Northeast Regional Prevention Council Project Director sent the link to the online survey to each Family Council Director who then distributed the link to parents throughout their county. Of these, a total of 17 surveys were completed. The design of the survey was optimized for respondents completing via computer as well as on a mobile device such as a tablet or smart phone.

### Qualitative Research Methodology

#### *Parent Focus Group*

In addition to the parent survey, CMOR conducted one focus group on behalf of the Northeast Ohio Regional Prevention Council on August 10, 2016 with 14 parents from Stark County to explore parenting challenges, available parenting resources, and protective risk factors.

#### *Professionals Focus Group*

In addition, CMOR conducted seven focus groups across the 11-county region with professionals with expertise around child abuse and neglect. All 11 counties were represented in the focus groups with the following counties being combined into one group: (1) Wayne, Ashland, and Holmes, (2) Trumbull and Mahoning, and (3) Stark and Columbiana. The discussion focused on issues related to abuse and neglect, current programming, community needs, and barriers and challenges (both for parents and agencies). As part of each session, participants were asked to complete a short inventory questionnaire that listed existing child abuse and neglect prevention programming. Below is a table that lists the dates and number of attendees for each group. A full list of focus group attendees is included in the next session.

Professional Focus Group Summary		
Date	County(s)	# of Participants
6/9/16	Lorain	6
6/13/16	Wayne, Ashland, Holmes	14
6/13/16	Mahoning, Trumbull	11
6/20/16	Stark, Columbiana	11
6/28/16	Portage	5
7/12/16	Summit	5
7/18/16	Medina	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>



## Secondary Data Methodology

The final phase of the project consisted of reviewing and analyzing secondary data sources to identify priority areas when analyzed alongside qualitative data. CMOR gathered and compiled data from various sources (outlined below). After gathering the data, CMOR compiled the information, by category. In addition to the report narrative, data was visually displayed with charts and tables. When available, data was compared to previous year's information as well as other geographic areas such as Ohio.

### ***Focus Areas:***

- Child maltreatment
- Child well-being
- Mortality
- Morbidity
- Drug Use
- Mental Health
- Population
- Demographics

### ***Sources of Data:***

- ✓ County Health Ranking
- ✓ Kids Count Data Center
- ✓ Ohio Department of Education
- ✓ Ohio Department of Health
- ✓ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
- ✓ Ohio Department of Medicaid
- ✓ Ohio Department of Public Safety
- ✓ Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project
- ✓ Ohio Housing Finance Agency
- ✓ Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services, Multi-Agency Community Information Systems
- ✓ Ohio Policy Research and Strategic Planning Office
- ✓ Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO)
- ✓ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- ✓ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
- ✓ U.S. Census Bureau, Fact Finder
- ✓ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
- ✓ U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis
- ✓ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources Comparison Tool

## Appendix: Community Assets & Resources

Below is a list of Child Abuse and Prevention Programs for each county in the region as well as public transportation options available in the community. A list of child care options for each county is listed in the secondary data section.

### ASHLAND COUNTY

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community
Programs
April Awareness Month
Ashland Parenting Plus
Ashland Pregnancy Center parent group
CAP (Child Assault Prevention)
Diversion Program
Empowerment Groups
Family Support Services
Parent Education
Respect Groups
School Liaison Program
Target Action Group
The Triple P Positive Parenting Program
Wraparound

Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
Ashland Public Transit	<p>Ashland Public Transit (APT) is a “shared ride” public transportation System. Currently, Ashland Public Transit permits three types of trips:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b><u>Subscription Trips:</u></b> A pre-scheduled trip for a future date that has no end date.</li> <li>2. <b><u>Demand Response Trips:</u></b> A pre-scheduled trip that is scheduled 24 hours in advance.</li> <li>3. <b><u>Same Day Trips:</u></b> Trips that are scheduled the day of the trip.</li> </ol> <p>In addition, APT provides transportation up to a 100-mile radius from downtown Ashland. Out of town trips need to be scheduled at least 48 hours in advance.</p> <p>Limited Saturday hours and no service on Sundays and holidays.</p>

**COLUMBIANA COUNTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community	
Programs	
Head Start Consultation	
Help Me Grow	
Incredible Years	
Respite Care	
School-based services	
Strengthening Families 10-14	
Whole Child Matters (Early childhood mental health)	
Wraparound	

Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
CARTS (Community Action Agency of Columbiana County, Community Action Rural Transit System	The Community Action Rural Transit System enables county residents to have access to health care, school, shopping, employment, public services, and recreational opportunities. CARTS is available for anyone in need of transportation. Limited Saturday service and no service on Sundays and holidays.

**HOLMES COUNTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community	
Programs	
1,2,3,4 Parent	
Active Parenting NOW	
Anazao Community Partners	
Catholic Charities	
Community Action	
Community Education, Prevention (CEP)	
Community Psychiatric Support Treatment (CPST) Case Management	
Early Childhood Coordinating Committee	
Family Support Aide	
Head Start	
Help Me Grow	
Home-based counseling	
Incredible Years Basic Parents Early Childhood (3-6)	
Kids case management (Community Psychiatric Support)	
Mental Health/Early Childhood grant	
NAMI	
Network 180	
OHuddle	





Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community	
Programs	
Parenting Programs from Children Services Board	
School-based counseling	
The Counseling Center	
Triple P Parenting Program	
United Way 211	
Wayne Co. CAC	

Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
Holmes Transportation System	No information was found online (no agency website).

## **LORAIN COUNTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community	
Programs	
Bureau for Children with Medical Handicaps	
Case Management	
Children Services	
Early Childhood Consultation	
Family-Centered Consultation	
Foster Care & Adoption	
Genesis House	
Healthy Families America Model (via HMG)	
Help Me Grow (HMG)	
Immunization Nurses	
Incredible Years Basic Parent Early Childhood (3-6)	
Information & Referral	
Key	
Lorain County Children & Families Council	
Nurturing Families	
Nurturing Parents Program: School Age	
Parent Cafés	
Parenting Wisely	
Parents as Teachers	
School Nurses	
Stewards of Children	
Trauma-Informed Care	
Wrap Around	





Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
LCCAA (Lorain County Community Action Agency)- By Car Program	Eligible clients save their earned income toward a vehicle purchase. The grant from the Ohio Finance Fund matches their savings 2 to 1 up to a total of \$3,999. Participants take financial literacy courses as well as learning the costs of owning a vehicle.
Lorain County Transit	The Lorain County Transit operates 14 fixed routes in the Lorain/Elyria urban area. Ten of the twelve routes arrive and depart at this transfer point each hour. A second hub is in downtown Lorain on West 5th Street in front of the Meridian Plaza. Four routes arrive and depart this location each hour.

## **MAHONING COUNTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community	
Programs	
Children Services Board programs	
Compass Family Services	
Family and Children First Council	
Family-Centered Services and Supports	
Head Start Services	
Help Me Grow	
Incredible Years Basic Parent School Age (6-12)	
Incredible Years Basic Parent Early Childhood (3-6)	
Incredible Years Baby	
Mental Health programs	
MIMRI	
Parent Project through Juvenile Court	
Parenting Education	
Pinwheels for Prevention	
Strengthening Families Program 10-14	
Swanston Foundation	

Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
Western Reserve Transit Authority	WRTA provides bus services to residents and others in Mahoning County. Services are available on weekdays and Saturdays. Services are generally available on weekdays from 6:00 am to midnight; and on Saturdays from 7:00 am to 6:00 pm.

## **MEDINA COUNTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community
Programs
1,2,3,4 Parents!
Advanced Practice Nursing for Children’s Center exams
Catholic Charities parenting program
Children Services prevention program
Children's Center of Medina County (presentational outreach programs)
Community training for mandated reporters
Full dental services
Help Me Grow case management
Incredible Years Basic Parent Early Childhood (3-6)
injury prevention initiatives
Medina County Coalition Against Human Trafficking
Parent Cafés
Primary medical care
WIC clinic

### **Transportation Services Available**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Description</b>
Brunswick Transit Alternative (BTA)	BTA operates two fixed routes that circulate through the City of Brunswick. Limited Saturday hours and no service on Sundays and holidays.
Medina County Public Transit (MCPT)	MCPT provides on-demand and fixed-route public transportation services to all of Medina County. Limited Saturday hours and no service on Sundays and holidays.

## **PORTAGE COUNTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community	
Programs	
Community Action Council	
Darkness to Light: Stewards of Children	
Early Childhood Consultation	
Early Childhood Program	
FCF (Family and Children First)	
Get Real Relationships	
ICAT (Interagency Clinical Assessment Team)	
Nurturing Parenting Program: ABC's of Parenting	
Personal Body Safety	
School-based prevention programs	
Services focused after the identified abuse/neglect	
Townhall II Parenting classes	

Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
Portage Area Regional Transportation Authority (PARTA)	PARTA currently operates 15 fixed routes. Routes run Monday through Friday from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. and on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. PARTA also offers a dial-a-ride service is available countywide for those individuals who are unable to utilize our fixed route system. This shared-ride service is available Monday-Friday from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. PARTA also operates transportation service at Kent State University.

## **STARK COUNTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community Programs
Active Parenting Now
1,2,3,4 Parenting
24/7 Dads
Child and Adolescence Behavior Services
Department of Job and Family Services
Health Department Home Visiting
Help Me Grow
Incredible Years
Nurturing Parenting Program
Ohio Children's Trust Fund Programs
Parent Cafés
Parenting Wisely
Quest Recovery and Prevention Services
Resiliency Programs
Stark Developmental Disabilities Early Intervention Services
Strengthening Families Framework
THRIVE (Toward Health Resiliency for Infant Vitality & Equity)
Whole Child Matters

Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
Stark Area Regional Transit Authority (SARTA)	SARTA provides over 2.8 million rides a year in Stark County through Fixed Route, Proline and Medicaid Services. SARTA currently operates 34 fixed routes. 79% of Stark County's population lives within a ½ mile of SARTA's fixed routes. There is no service on Sundays or holidays.



## **SUMMIT COUNTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community	
Programs	
Akron Metropolitan Housing Authority Early Childhood Initiative (Parents as Teachers)	
Asia Inc.- Ready Program (Parents as Teachers)	
Children's Hospitality Parenting Programs	
General Community Outreach (events, etc.)	
Help Me Grow	
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)	
Nurturing Skills for Teen Parents	
STARS Initiative	
Summit County Children Services	
Summit County Children Services Community Educator	

Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
Metro Regional Transit Authority (METRO)	METRO currently offers 39 fixed routes, Neighborhood circulator routes (these buses do not travel into downtown Akron), a Grocery Bus service, and Two North Coast Express routes to downtown Cleveland.  METRO SCAT is personalized, prearranged, origin-to-destination transportation for older adults and people with disabilities; a service known as demand-response transportation.

## **TRUMBULL COUNTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community	
Programs	
Abuse/ Neglect Prevention and Reporting Training for Professionals	
Children Services Board Parenting Programs	
Healthy Families America	
Home Visiting Programs	
Incredible Years	
Parenting Wisely	
Parents of Teens	
Parents of Young Children	
Safe Sleep	
Someplace Safe (Dating Violence Shelter) programs	
Strengthening Families	
Trumbull County Trauma Informed Committee	





Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
Trumbull Community Action Program- Community Action Transportation System (CATS)	CATS provides those approved by Job and Family Services for transportation to work, school, or medical appointments. Hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm.

## **WAYNE COUTY**

Programs for Prevention of Child Abuse/ Neglect in Community	
Programs	
ABC's of Safe Sleep	
Anazao Community Partners Programs	
At Risk Youth Programs at school districts	
Catholic Charities	
Child Care Training	
Christian Children's Home of Ohio	
Community Education, Prevention (CEP)	
Community Psychiatric Support Treatment	
FCFC Community Forums	
FCFC Parenting Points	
Head Start	
Help Me Grow	
Home-based Counseling	
Incredible Years	
Kid's Day	
Mental Health Early childhood grant	
Mom/ Dad Group Community Action	
Mothers of Preschoolers (MOPS)	
NAMI	
Network 180	
OHuddle	
Parent as Teachers (PAT) Home Visitor	
Parent Café	
Parenting Program (Various Curricula)	
School-based Counseling	
Stewards of Children, Darkness to Light	
Strengthening Families	
The Counseling Center	
The Village Network	
Triple P Program	
United Way 211	
Wayne County Child Advocacy Center	
Wayne County Children Services	
Week of the Young Child Event	
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	



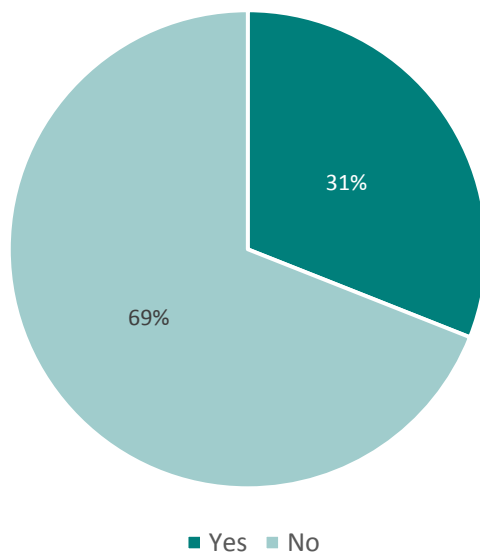
Transportation Services Available	
Agency	Description
Holmes, Wayne, Tuscarawas Transportation	No information was found online. No agency website.
Wooster Hospitality Transit	Wooster Hospitality Transit Is a dedicated transportation service for Wooster, Ohio and surrounding areas. This transportation system maintains two routes a day to various locations throughout Wooster, Ohio, 6 days a week

## Appendix- Parent Survey Detailed Results

A total of 17 parents in the region completed a web survey that focused on parenting challenges, resources available, and protective risk factors.

Top Challenges Parents Face		
	#	%
Health/medication related issues (including mental health)	7	41.2%
Financial concerns	6	35.3%
Finding quality help/services, application process	5	29.4%
Educational needs	5	29.4%
Balancing family and work needs/time management	4	23.5%
Disability issues (changes in system, stigma)	4	23.5%
Food/Healthy eating	3	17.6%
Discipline issues, managing tantrums	3	17.6%
Safety concerns	2	11.8%
Childcare	2	11.8%
Shared parenting issues (divorce)	2	11.8%
Drug awareness/prevention	1	5.9%
Lack of respite/support	1	5.9%
Potty-training	1	5.9%
Transportation	1	5.9%
Personal hygiene issues	1	5.9%
Social media	1	5.9%
Employment concerns	1	5.9%
Miscellaneous	1	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>(n=17)</b>
<i>Question: What are the top 3 challenges that you face as a parent?</i>		

### Needed Services in Past Year Unable to Get



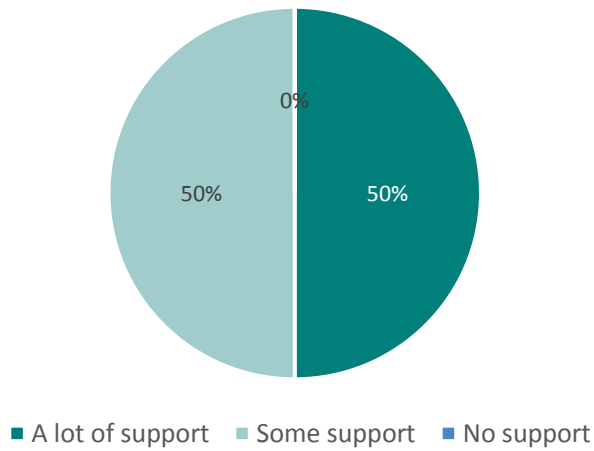
Services Unable to Find		
	#	%
Programs/services for child with disability	2	40%
Funding for summer camp	1	20%
Respite	1	20%
Transportation	1	20%
Gifted services	1	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(n=5)</b>
<i>Question: What services or programs would that be?</i>		

Where Normally go to for Parenting Advice		
	#	%
Friends/Other parents	7	43.8%
Family	6	37.5%
Help Me Grow	2	12.5%
Pediatrician	2	12.5%
DD Board/SSA	2	12.5%
Area FFC Coordinator	1	6.3%
Early Childhood Resource Center	1	6.3%
Books	1	6.3%
Online support groups	1	6.3%
Teacher	1	6.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(n=16)</b>
<i>Question: Where do you normally go for help and advice related to parenting issues?</i>		



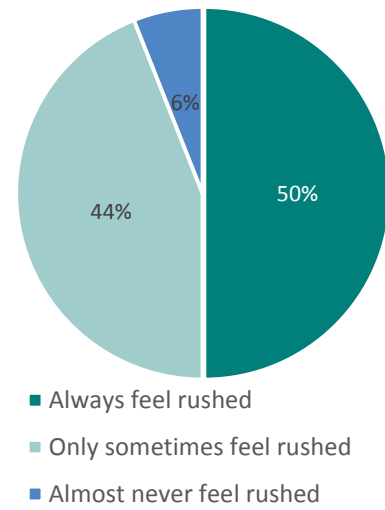


### Amount of Support Get from Family and Friends



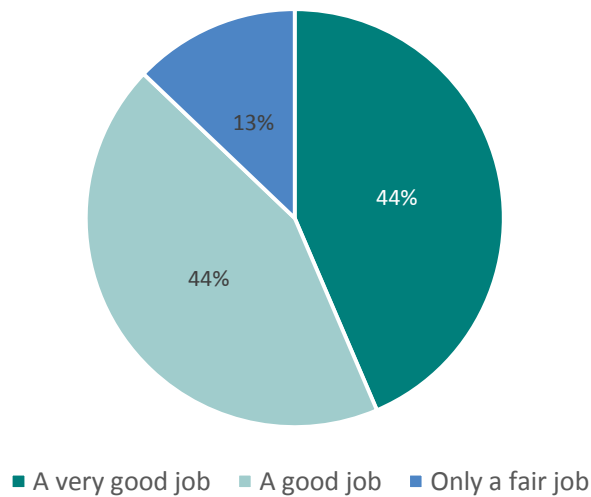
*Question: Thinking about your parenting situation, in general, how much support do you feel that you have from friends or extended family when it comes to raising your child/children?*

### How Feel About Time



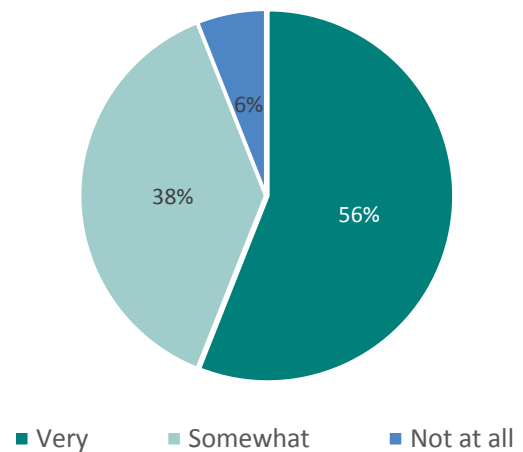
*Question: In general, how do you feel about your time?*

### Rating of Job as a Parent



*Question: Overall, how would you rate the job you do as a parent?*

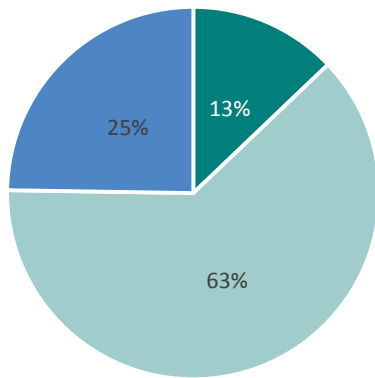
### How Comfortable Calling Agency for Help



*Question: How comfortable would you feel calling an agency to ask for help?*



### How Rate Quality of Parenting Services Available in Community

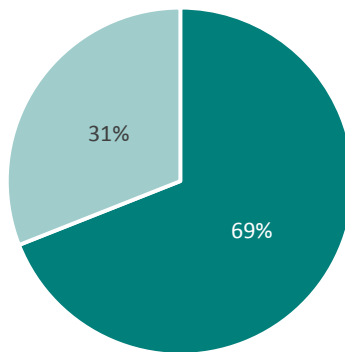


■ Excellent ■ Good ■ Fair

*Question: How would you rate the quality of parenting and family services/programs available in your community?*

Main Reason for Rating for Excellent/Good Rating		
	#	%
Good quality	3	30%
Number of available agencies/services	3	30%
Good reputations	2	20%
Agencies work together	1	10%
Miscellaneous	1	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(n=10)</b>
<i>Question: What is the main reason for your rating?</i>		

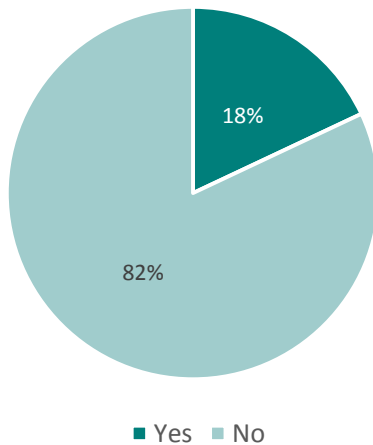
### Participated in Parenting Programs/Services in Past



■ Yes ■ No

Main Reason for Participating in Program		
	#	%
Wasn't able to solve problem on own/needed help	5	45.5%
For advice/support	2	18.2%
CSB mandated	1	9.1%
Agency staff convinced them it would help	1	9.1%
Had useful services	1	9.1%
To better educate themselves on the system	1	9.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(n=11)</b>
<i>Question: What is the main reason you decided to participate in the service/program?</i>		

### Accommodations Offered to Make Participating Easier

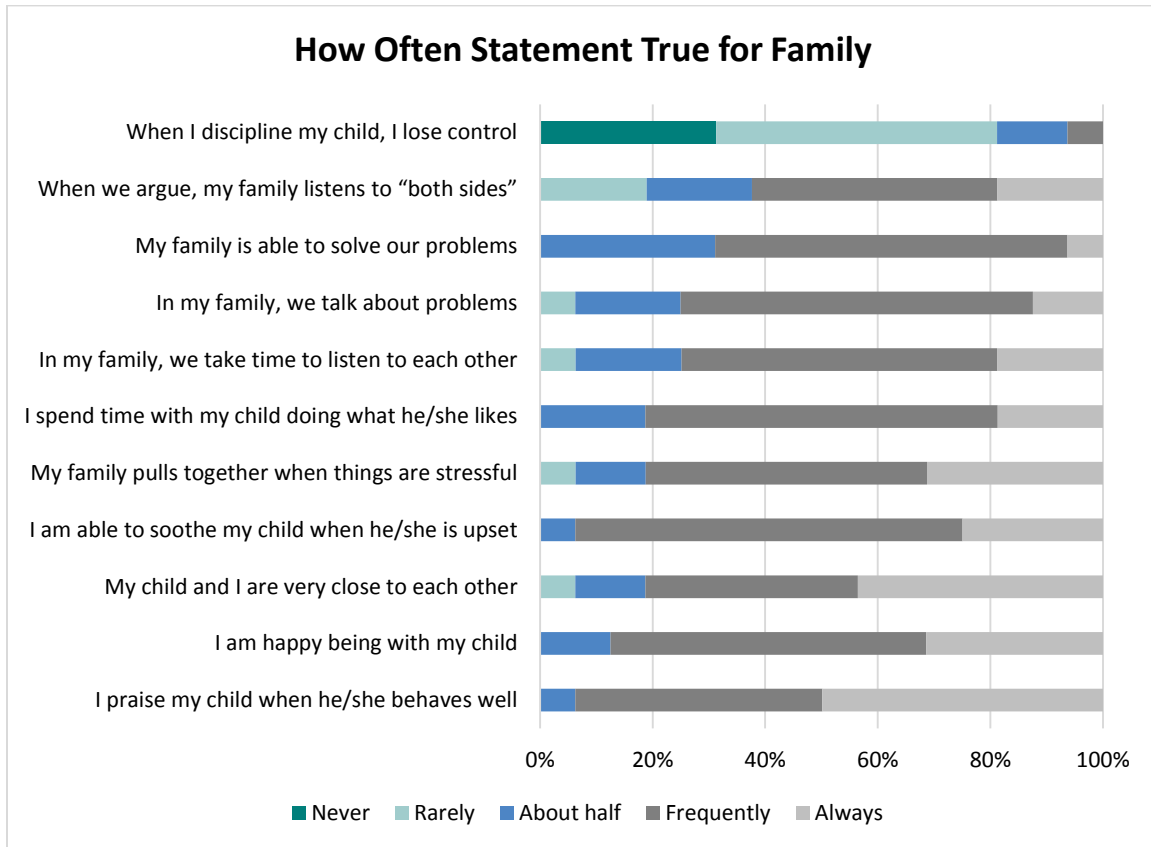


Accommodations Offered		
	#	%
Child care	2	100%
Food/Snacks	2	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(n=2)</b>
<i>Question: What would that be?</i>		

*Question: Were there any accommodations (such as childcare or transportation) that were offered to you that made it easier to participate in the program/service?*

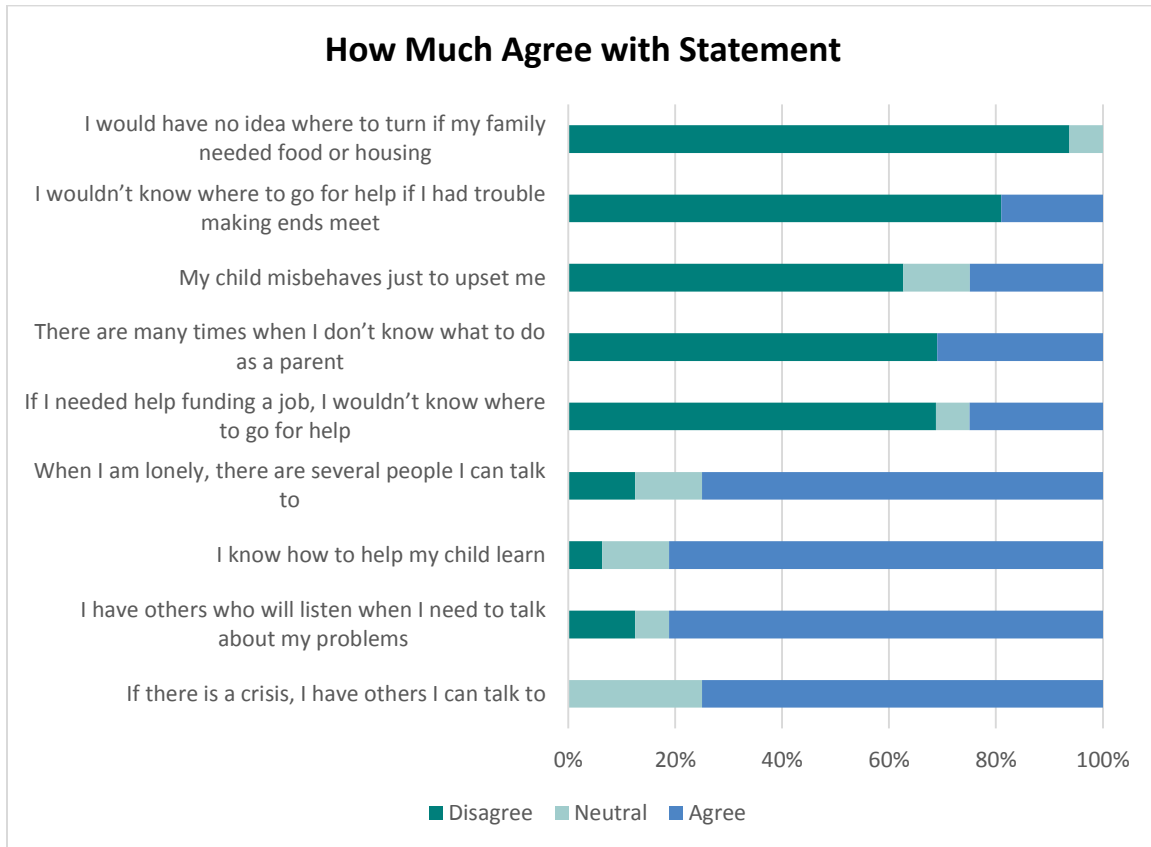
Barriers/Challenges for Participating in Program		
	#	%
Safe childcare	5	45.5%
Busy schedule/Not enough time	4	36.4%
Transportation	3	27.3%
Time of available services	3	27.3%
There are no services available for what need	2	18.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(n=11)</b>
<i>Question: What barriers or challenges made it difficult for you to participate in parenting and family services/programs?</i>		

Recommendation for Best Way to Inform Parents about Available Programs		
	#	%
Social media	6	50.0%
School systems	4	33.3%
Doctor's office	4	33.3%
Grocery stores	2	16.7%
Text messages	2	16.7%
Email	1	8.3%
Mailers	1	8.3%
Website that lists available services in area	1	8.3%
Newspaper	1	8.3%
Phone calls	1	8.3%
Daycare	1	8.3%
Laundromats	1	8.3%
Give info out at meetings parents already attend	1	8.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(n=12)</b>
<i>Question: What suggestions or recommendations do you have for the best ways to reach parents to inform them about parenting and family services/programs available in the community?</i>		



How Often Statement True for Family								
	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About half	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Mean
I praise my child when he/she behaves well	-	-	-	6.3%	12.5%	31.3%	50.0%	6.25
I am happy being with my child	-	-	-	12.5%	6.3%	50.0%	31.3%	6.00
My child and I are very close to each other	-	-	6.3%	12.5%	-	37.5%	43.8%	6.00
I can soothe my child when he/she is upset	-	-	-	6.3%	18.8%	50.0%	25.0%	5.94
My family pulls together when things are stressful	-	-	6.3%	12.5%	25.0%	25.0%	31.3%	5.63
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do	-	-	-	18.8%	18.8%	43.8%	18.8%	5.63
In my family, we take time to listen to each other	-	-	6.3%	18.8%	31.3%	25.0%	18.8%	5.31
In my family, we talk about problems	-	-	6.3%	18.8%	43.8%	18.8%	12.5%	5.13
My family can solve our problems	-	-	-	31.3%	43.8%	18.8%	6.3%	5.00
When we argue, my family listens to "both sides of the story"	-	6.3%	12.5%	18.8%	43.8%	-	18.8%	4.75
When I discipline my child, I lose control	31.3%	18.8%	31.3%	12.5%	6.3%	-	-	2.44
Mean is on a scale of 1=Never to 7=Always. The higher the mean, the more often it is true to parents.								





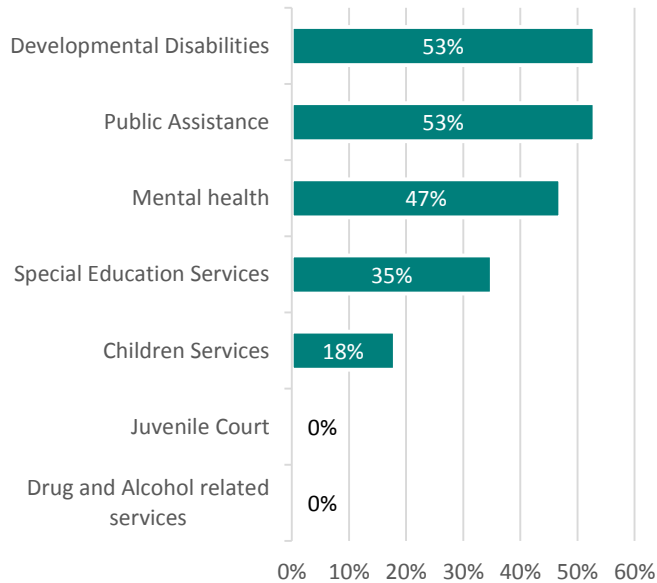
Agreement with Statements								
	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean
If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to	-	-	-	25.0%	-	31.3%	43.8%	5.94
I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems	12.5%	-	-	6.3%	6.3%	37.5%	37.5%	5.81
I know how to help my child learn	6.3%	-	-	12.5%	18.8%	37.5%	25.0%	5.63
When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to	12.5%	-	-	12.5%	12.5%	43.8%	18.8%	5.44
If I needed help funding a job, I wouldn't know where to go for help	18.8%	31.3%	18.8%	6.3%	12.5%	6.3%	6.3%	3.06
There are many times when I don't know what to do as a parent	12.5%	50.0%	6.3%	-	18.8%	6.3%	6.3%	3.06
My child misbehaves just to upset me	37.5%	25.0%	-	12.5%	-	12.5%	12.5%	2.88
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet	43.8%	31.3%	6.3%	-	12.5%	6.3%	-	2.25
I would have no idea where to turn if my family needed food or housing	50.0%	43.8%	-	6.3%	-	-	-	1.63
Mean is on a scale of 1=Strongly Disagree to 7=Strongly Agree. The higher the mean, the more parents agreed with the statement								



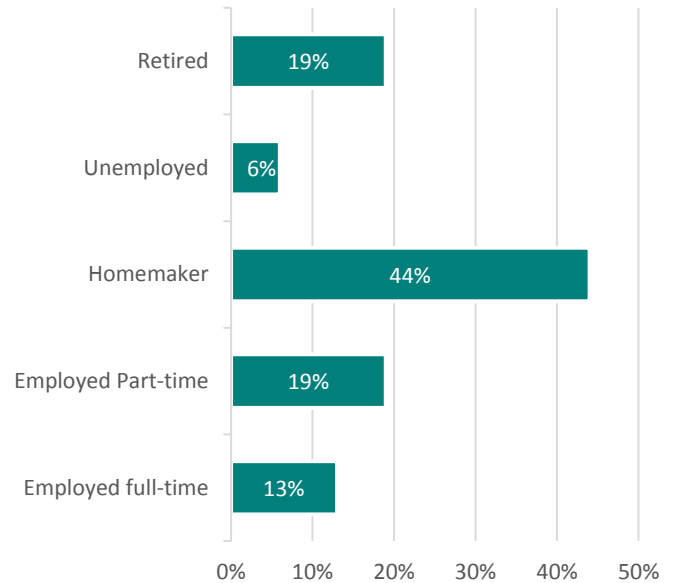


## Parent Demographics

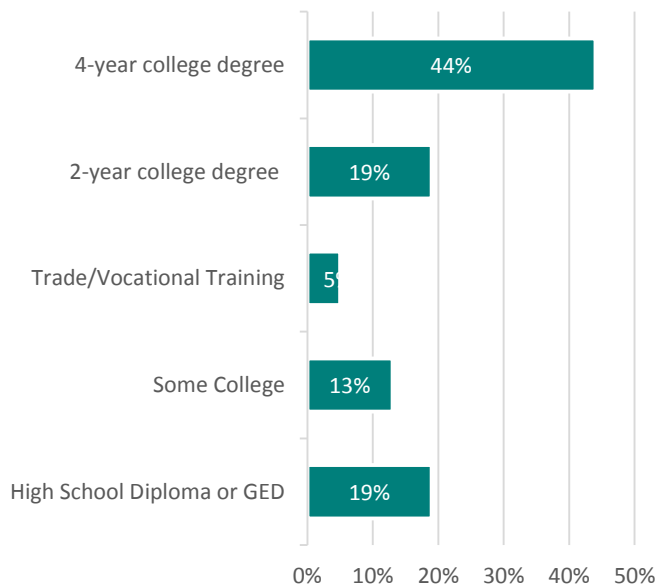
### Type of Services Used in Past Year



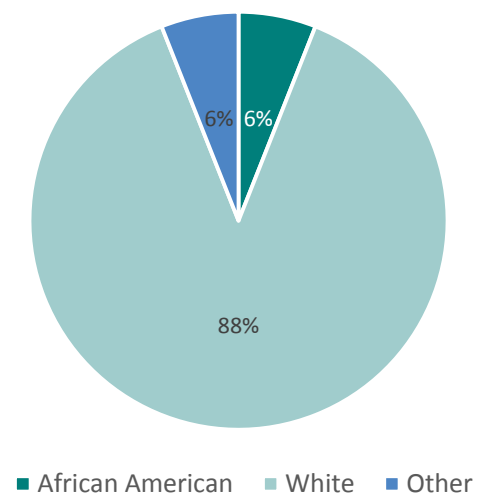
### Employment Status



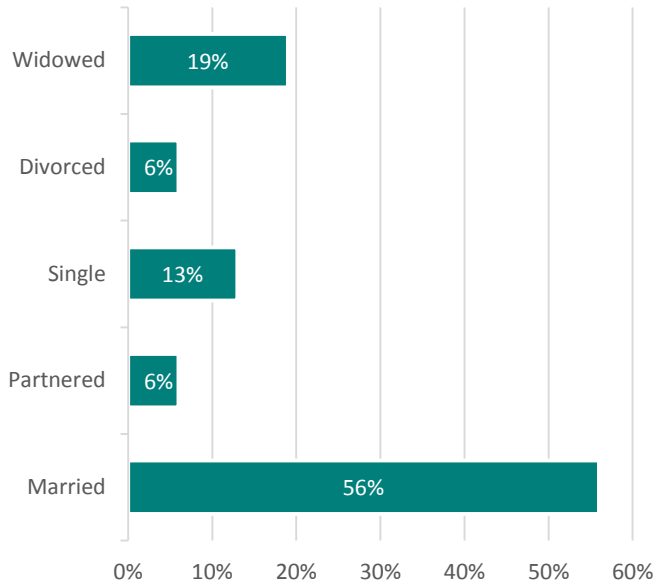
### Educational Attainment



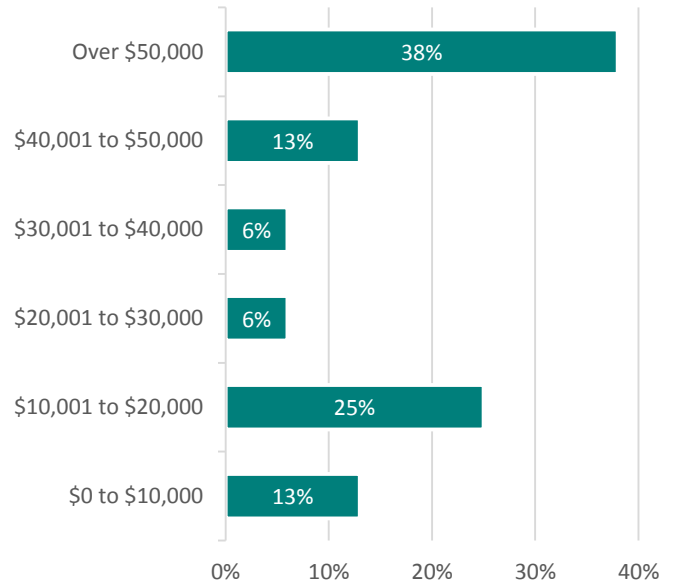
### Race



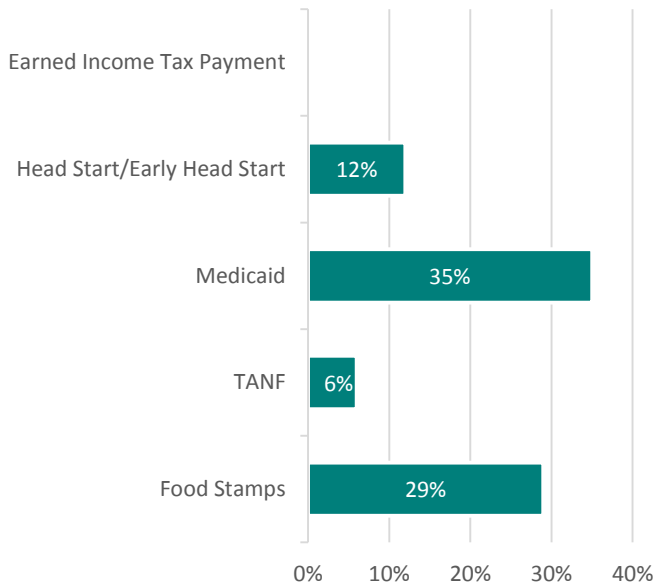
### Marital Status



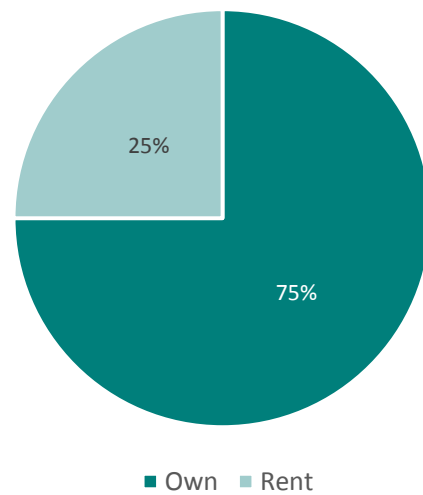
### Family Income

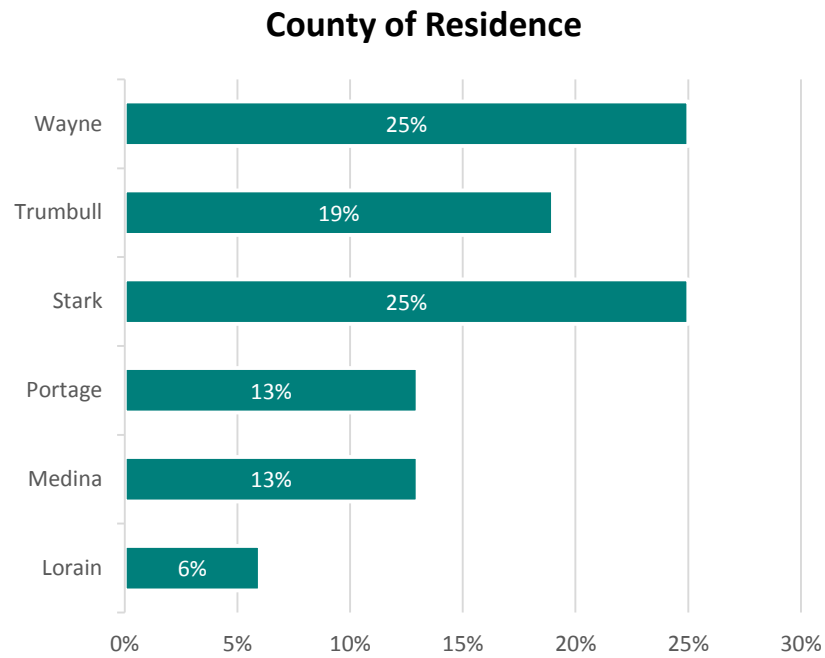


### Benefits Received



### Current Housing







## Appendix: Qualitative Research- Professionals

### *Detailed Results*

CMOR conducted a series of 7 focus groups with professionals with extensive knowledge around child abuse and neglect prevention in the region. For scheduling purposes, the following counties were combined when conducting the focus groups (1) **Wayne, Ashland, Holmes (W/A/H)**, (2) **Trumbull and Mahoning (T/M)**, and (3) **Stark and Columbiana (S/C)**.

#### Issues Related to Child Abuse and Neglect

Most Important Child Abuse and Neglect Issues/Greatest Risk Factors	
Counties	Issue
All counties	Heroin/Drug epidemic- which has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of children needing placement and has had a substantial impact on the budget of organizations providing services.
S/C, Portage, T/M, Summit, Lorain	Lack of parenting skills which results in more child injuries
T/M, W/A/H, Summit, Lorain	Poverty
Medina, S/C, W/A/H, Portage	Mental health issues for both parents and children and the associated stigma
S/C, Summit, Medina	Unattended children, especially young children
Medina, T/M	Generational Issues, specifically the rise in the number of grandparents raising grandchildren
Medina, Lorain	Transportation
Medina, W/A/H	Not enough housing (esp. affordable housing)
Medina, W/A/H	Lack of recognition and education that child abuse and neglect is a serious issue
S/C, W/A/H	Domestic abuse
T/M, Lorain	Parents lack of healthy support systems to help with life challenges
W/A/H, Medina	Sexual abuse/neglect due to drug-addicted parents
Medina	Economic disparity in county
S/C	Parents unaware of available community resources
Portage	Guns- there have been cases of unsafe use and storage
W/A/H	Human Trafficking (Ohio one of top states)
	Increase of children on autism spectrum and with special needs
	Stress/ anxiety on parents from increase in children's behavioral issues
	Cases are more complex now, there is more than just one problem
	Food insecurity
Lorain	Increase in youth dropping out of school
	Abuse from unrelated male, often mother's boyfriend.
Question: What do you think are the most important child abuse and neglect issues facing your community? What do you think are the greatest risk factors in your community?	

Emerging Needs around Child Abuse and Neglect Issues/What is Going to be More Relevant	
Counties	Issue
All counties	Drugs and alcohol issues and services, including not knowing the future impact on drug exposed kids.
Lorain, Medina, S/C, T/M	Lack of parental engagement (often need incentives to engage), parents not interacting with kids
S/C, Portage, W/A/H	Trauma related issues
Portage, Medina	Foster care and adoption issues with kids not being able to go to family member because everyone doing drugs.
Lorain	Transportation
	Need a batterer program
S/C	Distracted parenting (parents addicted to screens –phone, laptop, TV)
Portage	Gun-related
	Mental health
	Early consultation
W/A/H	Increase in disruptive adoptions
	Funding for placement
	Youth ages 15-21 (between child and adult- hard to work with)
Summit	Cultural breakdown (esp. in refugee population) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Neighborhood-based community, so meeting with same kind of people</li> <li>- Important to understand and serve them through a cultural lens</li> </ul>
Medina	Unfunded mandates (Erin's Law)
	Low staffing and retention for child welfare
	Hard to engage with grandparents raising grandchildren
<i>Question: Are there any emerging needs around child abuse and neglect, that you think are going to become more relevant in the next few years?</i>	

## CURRENT PROGRAMMING AND COMMUNITY NEEDS

Strengths- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Services and Programs	
Counties	Strength
All counties	Collaboration between agencies
W/A/H, S/C	Quality of staff, dedicated
W/A/H, Summit	Bringing awareness to the community
W/A/H	Has a counselor in each school district focusing on those at-risk
	Small community so major stakeholders have a relationship with each other
	Have programs that go into homes and communities to respond to varied needs- this has been very successful at addressing risk factors and enhancing protective factors
	Have a variety of child counseling options with little to no wait lists
Summit	Political support from local leaders
S/C	Expansion of early child mental health helpful when able to get private services
	More case reviews for younger kids- get services earlier and hopefully break cycle
Portage	Has a lot of services available
<i>Question: What would you say are strengths when it comes to services and programs related to child abuse and neglect available in your community?</i>	

## 2016 Needs Assessment- Final

Specific Programs/Services that have been Effective in Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention	
Counties	Programs
Lorain	Parenting Piece
	Emerging Parent
	Help Me Grow
Medina	Family First Council (agencies that comprise this collaborate well with the resources we have)
	Help Me Grow
	Advanced Practice Nursing for Children's Center exams
	Medina County Coalition Against Human Trafficking
	The Children's Center (nationally certified and provider of full range of services to families impacted by abuse.
	Children Services' prevention program (do not believe this is still funded)
	Catholic Charities' parenting program (used to be funded by OCTF for years, now locally funded by group of concerned women from county- not a long-term solution)
Portage	Community Action Council
	Townhall II
	Body Safety Program- goes into primary school and talks about body safety
	Nurturing Parents Program- evidence-based, for children of all ages
	ICAT (Interagency Clinical Assessment Team) - - probably most functional for high risk kids
S/C	Help Me Grow
	Incredible Years
	Infant mortality program
	Heroin task force
Summit	Summit County Children Services Community Educator
	RISE (Realizing Individual Strength through Education) helps link homeless youth to staying in school and to other organizations
	AMHA (Akron Metropolitan Housing Authority)
T/M	Children Services
	Family courts
	Drug/ alcohol/ mental illness programs
	Incredible Years parent's groups
	Strengthening families' groups
	Head Start services
	Mental health case management services
W/A/H	Stewards of Children
	Darkness to Light
	Parents as Teachers
	Parents Project
	Help Me Grow
	New child care mental health recovery
	Home-based therapies
	Faith-based programming
	FCFC- active and respected

Specific Programs/Services that have been Effective in Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention	
Counties	Programs
	Target Action Group
	Ashland Parenting Plus
	Appleseed Community Health Service
	Parent Education
	Ashland Pregnancy Center parent group
	Children's Advocacy Center (multi-disciplinary that allows collaboration among many agencies)

Gaps- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Services and Programs	
Counties	Gaps
All counties	Transportation
	Home-based visiting programs
	Funding (for prevention, outreach, stability services, incentives)
Summit, T/M, W/A/H, Lorain	Housing
Lorain, Medina, S/C	Need to work more with schools
Portage, S/C, T/M	Programs/services specific to youth/family needs in dealing with trauma, including a universal trauma screening tool
S/C, W/A/H	Drug treatment, drug related programs
Portage, W/A/H	Early childhood education
Lorain, W/A/H	Eligibility requirements for some programs are too rigid. It leaves many willing people out.
	Need more general, more individualized help
W/A/H, Medina	There are less prevention programs now than in the past, especially lower level cases that were true prevention.
S/C, W/A/H	Staff resources
T/M, W/A/H	Child care
Ashland	There are no programs strictly devoted to child abuse prevention
Lorain	Need to start parenting and prevention programs earlier (high school was given as an example)
	Methadone clinic in the county
	Bilingual staff for programs
	Batterer intervention
Medina	There isn't one place to get all the information for special needs (even though organizations are good at collaborating, there are still problems accessing all the groups)
	Gap between low and middle income groups that is never touched by any help services
	Lack of awareness in community of issues and that services are needed (do not want to acknowledge they have such problems). People believe if they fund services then will get unwanted people from Summit and Cuyahoga counties.

Gaps- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Services and Programs	
Counties	Gaps
	Need some type of body safety program like DARE for drugs
	In-person training for ALL educators
	Training for faith-based communities
	Lack of people educated on prevention of child abuse and neglect
Portage	Integrated programs with primary care physicians/nurses and parenting programs to prevent abuse
S/C	There are a lot of young kids (9, 10, 11) referred to juvenile court for the first time and thrown out of school districts and have no place to go
	Parent support/ family support specialist
	Fatherhood initiatives
	Parent Cafes
	Need more mentoring programs
	Support groups
Summit	In dire need of additional foster homes
	Increased translation/ interpretation for home visiting services
	Comprehensive Community-wide Developmental Screening
	Not currently meeting the needs of high priority youth
T/M	Food insecurity
	Individual family management services
	Services related to grandparents raising kids
W/A/H	Mental health assistance
	Increased need for recovery housing
	Parent coaching/ mentoring
	Appropriate/accessible recreation outside of school
	Drug detox with family unity
<i>Question: Are there gaps in services and programs that you have found? What would those be?</i>	

Programs and Services with Low Community Awareness	
Counties	Program/Service
Portage	NAMI (National Alliance on Mental Illness)
T/M	Cribs for kids and car seats
Medina	Low awareness- Stewards for Children (sexual abuse program)
	Parenting programs
<i>Question: Do you think there are programs or services your organization offers or that you are familiar with that the community is unaware of? Or not taking advantage of?</i>	

Populations Most Difficult to Reach with Programming/Services	
Counties	Population
S/C, T/M, W/A/H, Lorain	Youth population before start having children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They don't think they need parenting support</li> <li>• They may not be going to doctors (1<sup>st</sup> time system aware of problem is when injured child comes in)</li> <li>• Early deaths could have been prevented</li> <li>• Unmarried child custody cases have about tripled in some areas.</li> </ul>
T/M, W/A/H, Medina, Portage	Low-income families
S/C, T/M, Medina	Grandparents raising grandchildren (some of the increase is due to parents are drug-addicted)
T/M, W/A/H, Medina	Amish
S/C, Lorain	Young fathers (understand fatherhood)
	Those who don't even know there is an issue
S/C, W/A/H	Engaging busy parents (prevention low priority)
T/M, W/A/H	Under-educated people
Lorain, Summit	Immigrants, especially undocumented ones (especially for mental health services)
S/C	Parents with a norm of yelling and slapping (it's a culture)
Portage	Rural population, especially for transportation
	Outlying communities- level of mistrust and a feeling of being unsafe
	Those not at high-risk, but still at risk
T/M	Those that need it most who aren't required to attend prevention programs
	Parents in suburbs
	Minority populations
W/A/H	Families impacted by addiction/ mental health
	Working parents
	Some organizations can only help those on Medicaid, can be difficult sometimes
	County residents vs. city residents
	Some conservative religious organizations
Summit	Refugees
	Homeless population
	Population in northern part of counties
Medina	Any school-age children because do not have money to get into schools and educate
Questions: What populations do you think are most difficult and most important to reach for child abuse and neglect prevention programming?	

Suggestions for Engaging/Attracting Parents in Prevention Programming	
Counties	Suggestions/Recommendations
All Counties	Offer accommodations that make it easier for parents to attend (food, child care, transportation*)
S/C, Portage, Lorain, Medina	Outreach in doctor's offices and places they frequent
S/C, Portage, Summit, Medina	Adapt to parents' lifestyle. Advertise programs at places they already go
S/C, Portage, Lorain, Summit	Partner with schools
S/C, Portage	Offer creative programs – fun and helpful (book program in Portage offered as example)
S/C, Lorain	Engage parents through social media
T/M, Summit	Have money for marketing the programs
T/M, Medina	Home-visiting approaches
S/C	Offer a fatherhood program
	Use young people to reach other young people
	Apply THRIVE committee to childcare after birth
	Offer before and after school programs
Portage	Convince community stakeholder to help- further legitimizes programs for parents
T/M	Offer stand-alone classes rather than long-commitment programs
	Offer strengthening family programs
W/A/H	More flexible funding
	Programs be continuous, not a one-time thing
	Need central place for gatherings. Public libraries are good, have more parenting events
	More programs for 13/14 ages- too old for child care and too young for job
	Teach parents how to engage with children
Lorain	Funding beyond evidence-based cases
	Increase eligibility for programs
	Have broad, clear, consistent message across the state
	Bring back Safe date and Girl power programs
Summit	Have a positive parenting type campaign (sounds more appealing)
	Incorporate faith-based organizations to help with outreach (refugees more likely to go to church than children services)
	Collaborate- "Promote warm hands-off between programs"
	Use housing authority (AMHA) as an access point (part of highest risk population)
Medina	Body safety program like DARE
	Personal contact with people and then can refer them to other agencies for help, too
	Increase duration of support- families need longer than 6 months or a year
Question: What suggestions or recommendations do you have for the best ways to reach and engage parents in prevention programming? What suggestions do you have for keeping parents engaged?	

## Barriers and Challenges

Barriers/Challenges that make it Difficult for Parents to Get Services	
Counties	Suggestions/Recommendations
All counties	Transportation- full-day commitments, doesn't run on certain days, etc.
S/C, T/M, W/A/H, Summit, Medina	Time (of programs and parents busy with other programs or other needs)
Portage, T/M, W/A/H, Lorain, Medina	Poverty/ Money
S/C, T/M, W/A/H, Summit	Child care
Portage, W/A/H, Medina	Stigma of parenting programs
S/C, W/A/H	Don't know they need the help
T/M, W/A/H	14-wk program is hard commitment
	Unawareness- Parents don't understand program or why beneficial
Portage, Lorain	Health insurance and copays
Portage	Parents need respite care for kids
T/M	Lack of social skills to participate in group setting
	Parents think kid needs to change and not them
W/A/H	Mental health and addiction (substance abuse by parents)
	Attitude- people want to be independent
	Too much paperwork required for programs
Lorain	Food insecurity
	Separated families
Medina	Difficulty in accessing services- being referred to different agencies and getting voicemails
	Not one place for information for parents dealing with special needs
	Parents dealing with automated phone messages and voicemails- may take a while to reach an actual person
	Large disparity between socioeconomic groups
<i>Questions: Do you think residents in your community have difficulty getting the services and programs related to child abuse and neglect they need? What are some barriers or challenges that prevent parents from receiving services and programs related to child abuse and neglect they need?</i>	

Barriers/Challenges that make it Difficult for Providers to Provide	
Counties	Suggestions/Recommendations
All counties	Funding
S/C, Portage, Medina, Lorain, W/A/H	Parent participation, Parents not following up on services, completing longer programs
S/C, Portage, W/A/H, Lorain	Regulations, Paperwork
T/M, W/A/H, Lorain	Constant changes to funding, eligibility- Building program that might be defunded next year (it's hard to legitimize to public)
T/M, Lorain, Summit	Language- easy to acquire Spanish, not others
Portage, Medina	Staff pay
T/M, Lorain	Trying to meet needs of different counties/ areas



Barriers/Challenges that make it Difficult for Providers to Provide	
Counties	Suggestions/Recommendations
Lorain, Medina	Enough staffing, Staff retention
S/C	Fatigue
	Even when bring services to them hard to engage
	Cancellations
	Parents expect immediate response
Portage	Trying to do program in the school, it is difficult to pull schools together (hard with testing)
T/M	People feel judged or can't relate to workers (why many don't like home-visiting)
	Diversity in staff regarding ethnicity, language, culture
W/A/H	Few programs on prevention because funders unwilling to fund them
	State sending most help to urban areas- if can't show enough diversity or income gap then don't receive state funding
	Grant funding is a high administrative cost
Lorain	Takes time for programs to work
Summit	Authentic collaboration from upper management to line staff (should have more opportunities to interact face to face so better to work with)
	Cultural competency
Medina	Agency constraint with depending on automated systems because funding (why access is hard for parents)
Question: What are some barriers or challenges that your organization faces in providing services? What are some barriers or challenges that providers of prevention services face in your county?	

Different Needs in Different Areas	
Counties	Differences
Lorain, Summit	Geographic areas- North region vs south region (culture difference so how to respond is different)
Columbiana	In the north, people say they don't need services. In the south, people say they need them.
Stark	There are drug issues everywhere. There are some communities that are more effective than others in battling drug abuse (better when whole community rallies together). There are also differences in poverty, transportation, and family support issues throughout the county.
Portage, T/M, Lorain	Rural, Impoverished communities need to be approached differently.
Portage, T/M	In outlying communities, there is a level of mistrust and concerns about safety. They don't consider themselves part of area.
T/M, Medina	Working with schools – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- schools central, attractive, non-threatening meeting place</li> <li>- if get parents to come to school for fun activities then become more involved and build relationships</li> <li>- preschoolers go somewhere in morning and somewhere else in afternoon (keep them in high quality settings)</li> <li>- Testing makes it difficult for time to address these issues</li> </ul>

Different Needs in Different Areas	
Counties	Differences
T/M, W/A/H	Amish population
Lorain	Urban
	Large county so distance is factor (home-based services are a challenge)
	Language
Summit	Refugee population. It is hard to find enough translators who also know different dialects.
	Area outside of city
<i>Question- Are there different needs in different areas in your county (urban, rural, etc.)? Are different approaches needed for success in the different areas? If YES: What are some of these different approaches?</i>	

## Final Comments

At the end of each focus group, participants were asked to reflect on the conversation and provide one final thought or piece of advice as the needs assessment process continues. The comments include:

Final Comments	
Counties	Comments
S/C	It's all about connections and relationships
	Connect to schools
	Reach youngest youth and detect trauma
	Flexible funding
	Communicate through social media
	Community-based approach; not general
	Start young- reach kids before have own kids
	Involve mothers, fathers, and grandparents
	Creative programming
	I think multiple agencies collaborating on a plan to address this would be beneficial.
	Funding that is tied to outcomes, but not productivity. Funding for incentives, food, and creative out of the box strategies. Opportunities for deeper community assessment, development, and community logic models.
	Transportation needs are a huge need in our county for accessibility. So many factors are involved- attitude, family structure, poverty, relationships, community-based services, school-based services, staff needs, age of children and parents, effects of trauma, incentives, effects of social media/ technology. (Columbiana)
Portage	Fund early childhood consultation
	Involve whole Community
	Many women getting arrested- long-term consequences (more prevention for this)
	Train more people so can identify at-risk kids
	Implement program where women can get drug treatment and bring kids with them (motivator)
	Funding for outreach
	Share information among organizations so stop duplicating assessments and programs
	Fund actual programs, not info packets (program more helpful)

## 2016 Needs Assessment- Final

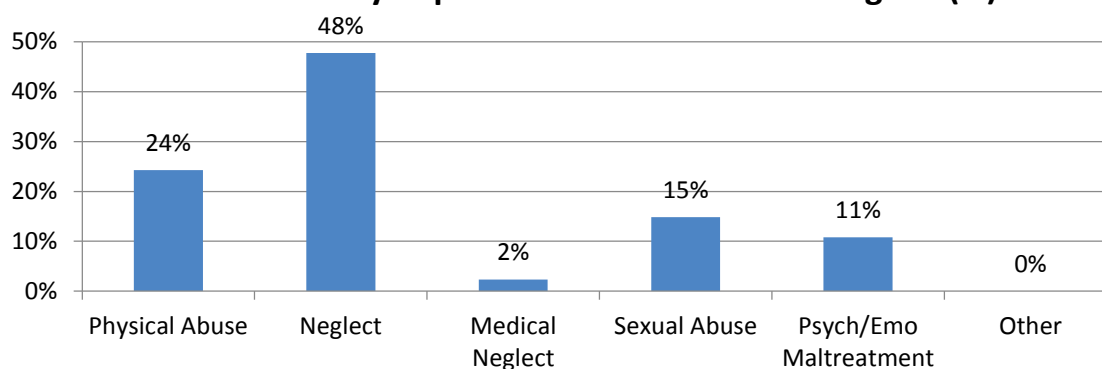
Final Comments	
Counties	Comments
	Need more consistent and predictable funding that can be coordinated/ integrated across the county to provide services.
	Increase eligibility
T/M	Increase funding
	Don't do just evidence-based programming; relationships trump evidence-based outcomes.
	Do stand-alone classes; not 14-wk long commitments
	Non-traditional, multi-generational families need more consideration
	Allow incentives
	Approach with trauma-informed care
	Address basic needs that are barriers
	Meet adult needs because it trickles down to kids
	Allow funding for outreach and advertising
	Address housing, transportation, food
	Try creative ways for outreach
	Figure out how to equitably target who needs it the most and help them
	Make it easier for families to attend programming
	Thanks for this opportunity. I'm relatively new to Trumbull County's TIC Steering Committee, so I'm not fully aware of programs/needs. I do know that having a trauma-informed approach to community-based challenges have been successful for other communities as well.
	We need flexibility- the permission to provide what families need to fully participate and commit. This could include transportation, food, childcare, and other incentives.
	More flexibility, more resources, ability to provide incentives, and market more widely.
	Recognize marketing takes time
W/A/H	Social inclusion- when included in a group, more likely to make that call and ask for help
	Relationships are where it starts
	Make programs stigma free and proactive
	Focus more on crisis calls
	Focus more on 15-21 year olds
	Change structure- identify need and adapt to it
	More collaboration among organizations and people
	Be family-centric, community-centric, and diverse
	Meet needs for mental health and addiction
	Be fun and informative with programs
	Offer recreational and social opportunities for all income levels to build relationships
	Need flexibility to serve families
	YouTube videos on parenting is a good idea
	Focus groups with parents and school districts

Final Comments	
Counties	Comments
	Need community wide effort on multiple levels as defined on the CDC website (Preventing Multiple Forms of Violence). One parenting program will not make a major difference.
	I believe a focus on educating local funders to the issues concerning child abuse and neglect would be a huge accomplishment. In our county, they have no real insight into the consequence of mistreating our most precious resource.
	I hope that the regional programming funded from OCTF can include a patchwork of approaches that is tailored to each county, region, or population; any one generic approach will work well for a few, but have no participation and effectiveness for most. At least set aside funding for pilot programs that can demonstrate effectiveness through outcomes rather than only funding programs that predict effectiveness by adopting a name-brand curriculum. Or allow more flexibility in implementation than we've had in the past. Fidelity to the population must sometimes be a priority along with fidelity to a model, if we are going to engage participants especially in the Amish Community. Even those EB programs needed to be given a chance to demonstrate effectiveness; allow rural Holmes or urban Canton to show what works for their populations. This is my modest proposal; my ideal proposal would allow tailoring to the various categories of people at risk of abuse or neglect (skills vs. attitudes vs. relationships vs. family history vs. mental health vs. poverty vs. culture), or even, as with home-based work, tailoring to individual families.
	I also feel like human trafficking and domestic violence play a role in our kids' danger.
Lorain	Would like to know results from data collected for different state reports (esp. for evidence-based programs)
	Don't stick with just evidence-based programming
	Allow counties to use what resources they can for programming
	Have state-funding for state-wide consistent campaign
	Eligibility requirements need to improve
	Funding is scarce
	Need to look long-term and be more inclusive
	Education- too many don't understand its value
	Interested in Healthy Families America model for prevention and programming
Summit	Need for more flexibility to meet community needs. Also, reporting requirements are great (per funded agency). It is not clear how this data is used.
	There are not a one size fits all for counties and their needs- "There is child abuse and neglect everywhere, but it doesn't all look the same".
	More Funding and more flexibility- know state is worried about wasting money, but there isn't even enough money to waste.
	Include voice of medical community- can be huge role as first responders (see babies and children first)- can engage the mother and teach her.
	The changes to Ohio Children's Trust Fund has been devastating. It has affected the availability of home visiting and the Help Me Grow Program. Has also affected the refugee assistance (one of highest risk populations) –population is growing with about 80,000 total in Summit and about 880 families coming in the next year

Final Comments	
Counties	Comments
Medina	Just because Medina County has higher average income, they also still have needs in this county
	Fear that with the trust fund going regional, Medina will be put to the wayside if take averages since it looks like Medina has no needs but they do.
	Some of our anecdotal information means a lot more than numbers
	Worry about drug population and its effect on children (don't know its impact yet)- difficult to connect with all the parents.
	Have a lot of caring and compassionate people, perception is that Medina is okay but still needs help because they have good collaboration and can still do things with the budget cuts
	Older staff has compassion; worried how younger population staff will turn out because they have had to deal with a lot of stressors and working in the trenches so may not have as much compassion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Younger population also not working towards leadership positions</li> <li>• Primary mental health agency has a huge turnover for staff- kid can have 4-5 therapists in one year (huge impact on kids)</li> <li>• Staff burnt out and low-paying positions</li> </ul>
	How to get to families before they get to point they need help: educate kids younger, be realistic, favor certain areas, modernize message because parents are squashing thoughts and saying message isn't realistic.
	It is important in going to a regional approach that we share the most promising projects and work together to collectively address child abuse and neglect. We need to ensure that all children, regardless of county residence, receive the best we should offer as support to their families.
	Concerned about impact on opiate/ heroin epidemic and impact on families, but also child welfare staff and mental health professionals

## Appendix: County Level Secondary Data

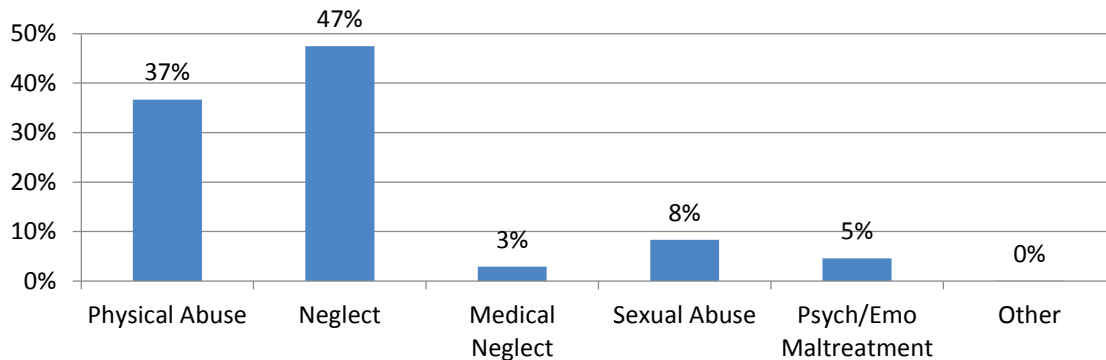
### Ashland County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



Ashland County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016		
	#	%
Physical Abuse	146	24%
Neglect	287	48%
Medical Neglect	14	2%
Sexual Abuse	89	15%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	65	11%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>100%</b>

ASHLAND COUNTY – SACWIS 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016						
	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 2012 -2016
<b>AR</b>						
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>24%</b>
<i>Screened in Traditional</i>	267	322	321	186	155	-42%
<i>Screened in AR</i>	0	0	29	149	177	17600%
<i>% Screened in AR vs. Traditional</i>	0%	0%	8%	44%	53%	-
<i>AR Pathway Switch Count</i>	0	0	0	13	9	800%
<i>% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes</i>	0%	0%	0%	9%	5%	-
<i>AR Ongoing Cases</i>	16	10	10	9	11	-31%
<i>AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing</i>	0%	0%	34%	6%	6%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>4%</b>
% Physical Abuse		23%	18%	23%	24%	
% Neglect		53%	53%	49%	48%	
% Medical Neglect		3%	2%	2%	2%	
% Sexual Abuse		12%	13%	15%	15%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		9%	14%	11%	11%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

### Columbiana Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



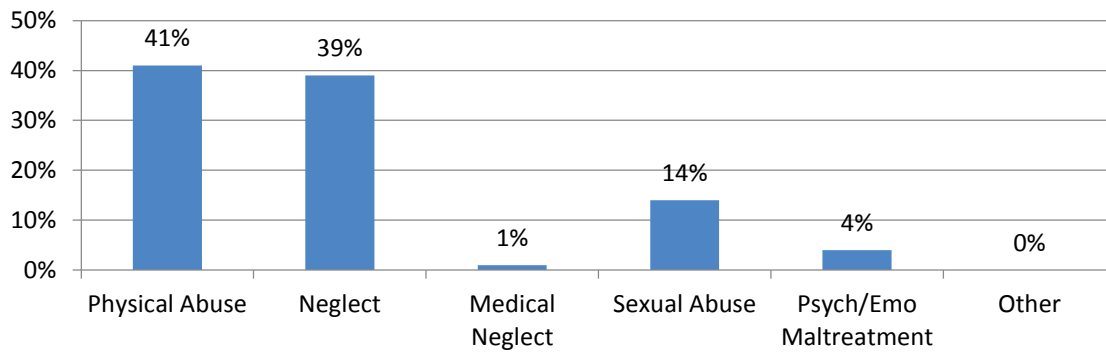
Columbiana County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016		
	#	%
Physical Abuse	623	37%
Neglect	806	47%
Medical Neglect	49	3%
Sexual Abuse	142	8%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	78	5%
Other	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>100%</b>

### COLUMBIANA COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12-16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>34%</b>
Screened in Traditional	542	661	227	218	268	-51%
Screened in AR	0	153	385	390	460	45,900%
% Screened in AR vs. Traditional	0%	19%	63%	64%	63%	-
AR Pathway Switch Count	0	5	11	20	20	1900%
% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes	0%	3%	3%	5%	4%	-
AR Ongoing Cases	114	171	240	150	104	-9%
AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing	0%	112%	62%	38%	23%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>		<b>1,729</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>-2%</b>
% Physical Abuse	<b>NA</b>	35%	34%	33%	37%	
% Neglect		46%	48%	53%	47%	
% Medical Neglect		2%	4%	2%	3%	
% Sexual Abuse		11%	10%	8%	8%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		5%	5%	3%	5%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

### Holmes County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



**Holmes County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016**

	#	%
Physical Abuse	95	41%
Neglect	91	39%
Medical Neglect	3	1%
Sexual Abuse	33	14%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	10	4%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100%</b>

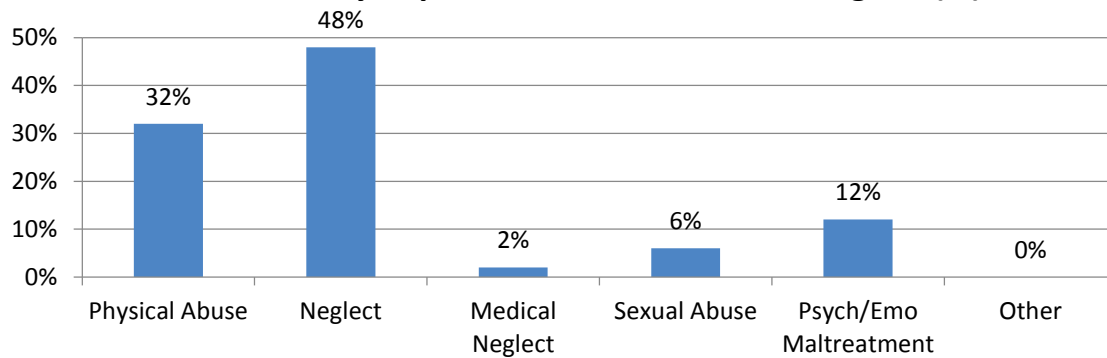
### HOLMES COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12-16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>-28%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>-28%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>-5%</b>
<i>Screened in Traditional</i>	130	115	52	69	46	-65%
<i>Screened in AR</i>	0	0	42	52	78	7,700%
<i>% Screened in AR vs. Traditional</i>	0%	0%	45%	43%	63%	-
<i>AR Pathway Switch Count</i>	0	0	5	2	10	900%
<i>% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes</i>	0%	0%	12%	4%	13%	-
<i>AR Ongoing Cases</i>	7	2	9	10	10	43%
<i>AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing</i>	0%	0%	21%	19%	13%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>-13%</b>
% Physical Abuse		35%	26%	31%	41%	
% Neglect		45%	52%	44%	39%	
% Medical Neglect		2%	2%	1%	1%	
% Sexual Abuse		13%	15%	18%	14%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		4%	5%	7%	4%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).



### Lorain County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



#### Lorain County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016

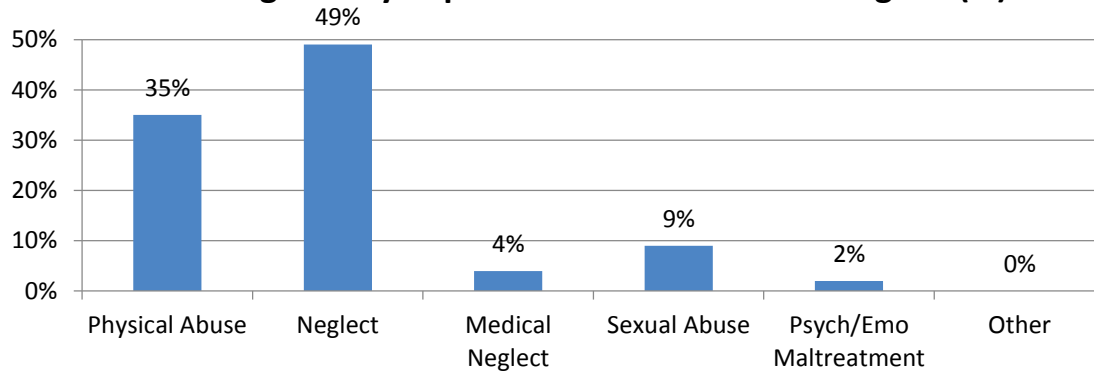
	#	%
Physical Abuse	1439	32%
Neglect	2189	48%
Medical Neglect	94	2%
Sexual Abuse	270	6%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	570	12%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### LORAIN COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12-16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>4,212</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>-24%</b>
<i>Screened in Traditional</i>	2,518	2,369	2,108	1,010	830	-67%
<i>Screened in AR</i>	0	0	28	1,094	1,072	107100%
<i>% Screened in AR vs. Traditional</i>	0%	0%	1%	52%	56%	-
<i>AR Pathway Switch Count</i>	0	0	4	96	109	10800%
<i>% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes</i>	0%	0%	14%	9%	10%	-
<i>AR Ongoing Cases</i>	95	108	148	277	255	168%
<i>AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing</i>	0%	0%	529%	25%	24%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>5,093</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>4,907</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>-10%</b>
% Physical Abuse		30%	33%	31%	32%	
% Neglect		48%	47%	48%	48%	
% Medical Neglect		3%	3%	2%	2%	
% Sexual Abuse		7%	8%	7%	6%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		12%	9%	13%	12%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

### Mahoning County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



#### Mahoning County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016

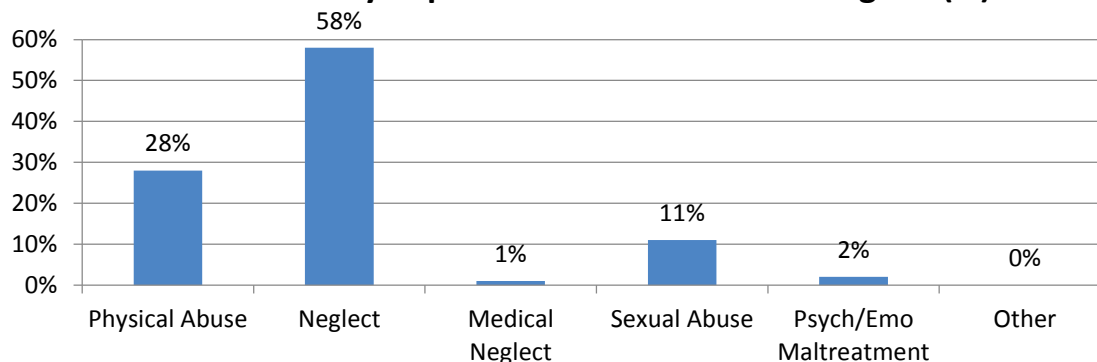
	#	%
Physical Abuse	782	35%
Neglect	1090	49%
Medical Neglect	95	4%
Sexual Abuse	210	9%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	38	2%
Other	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### MAHONING COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12-16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>15%</b>
Screened in Traditional	744	772	459	446	349	-53%
Screened in AR	385	528	754	876	951	147%
% Screened in AR vs. Traditional	34%	41%	62%	66%	73%	-
AR Pathway Switch Count	0	33	67	93	84	8,300%
% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes	0%	6%	9%	11%	9%	-
AR Ongoing Cases	95	187	225	202	175	17,400%
AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing	0%	35%	30%	23%	18%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>6%</b>
% Physical Abuse		33%	35%	33%	35%	
% Neglect		54%	55%	54%	49%	
% Medical Neglect		3%	3%	3%	4%	
% Sexual Abuse		10%	7%	9%	9%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		0%	1%	1%	2%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

### Medina County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



#### Medina County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016

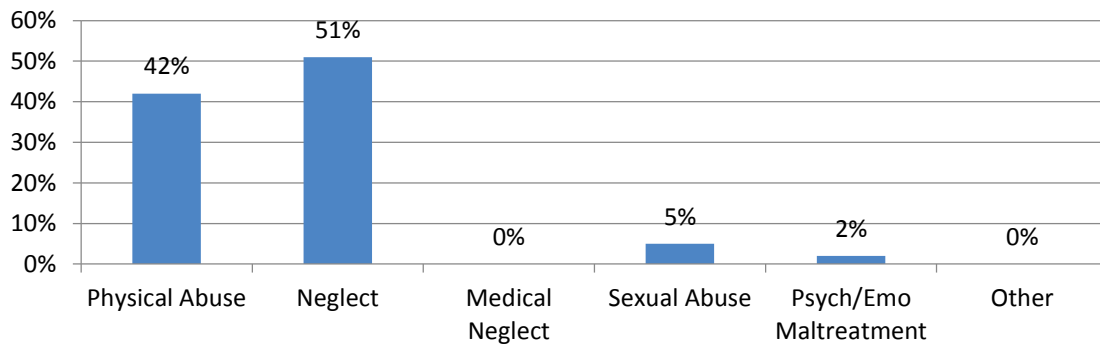
	#	%
Physical Abuse	149	28%
Neglect	302	58%
Medical Neglect	3	1%
Sexual Abuse	59	11%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	11	2%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### MEDINA COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12-16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>35%</b>
Screened in Traditional	125	128	129	126	129	3%
Screened in AR	150	159	197	230	241	61%
% Screened in AR vs. Traditional	55%	55%	60%	65%	65%	-
AR Pathway Switch Count	9	4	11	7	17	89%
% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes	6%	3%	6%	3%	7%	-
AR Ongoing Cases	58	39	49	67	62	7%
AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing	39%	25%	25%	29%	26%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>		<b>427</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>23%</b>
% Physical Abuse		29%	32%	37%	28%	
% Neglect		55%	51%	47%	58%	
% Medical Neglect		1%	1%	1%	1%	
% Sexual Abuse		14%	15%	12%	11%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		2%	2%	3%	2%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

### Portage County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



#### Portage County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016

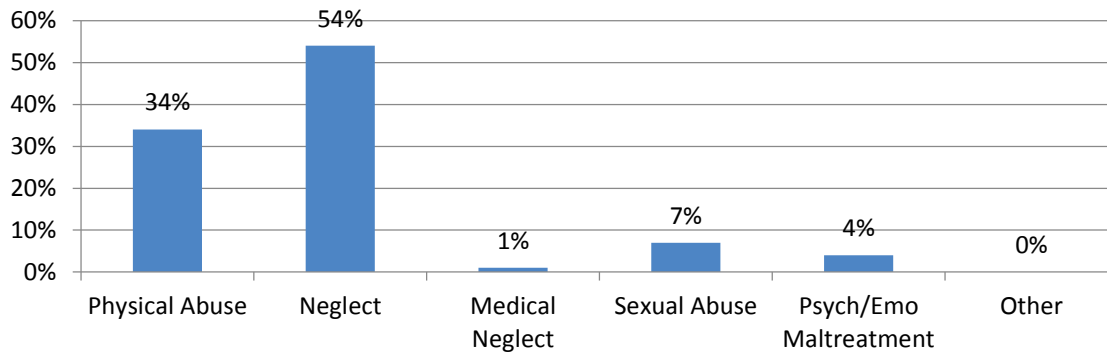
	#	%
Physical Abuse	1110	42%
Neglect	1344	51%
Medical Neglect	0	0%
Sexual Abuse	123	5%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	61	2%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### PORTAGE COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12-16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>4,142</b>	<b>4,106</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>-18%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<i>Screened in Traditional</i>	1,293	841	489	254	259	-80%
<i>Screened in AR</i>	0	262	587	922	1,016	101500%
<i>% Screened in AR vs. Traditional</i>	0%	24%	55%	78%	80%	-
<i>AR Pathway Switch Count</i>	0	11	32	67	113	11200%
<i>% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes</i>	0%	4%	5%	7%	11%	-
<i>AR Ongoing Cases</i>	31	71	93	78	73	135%
<i>AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing</i>	0%	27%	16%	8%	7%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>		<b>2,223</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>19%</b>
% Physical Abuse	<b>NA</b>	44%	42%	44%	42%	
% Neglect		48%	51%	49%	51%	
% Medical Neglect		0%	0%	0%	0%	
% Sexual Abuse		6%	5%	5%	5%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		2%	1%	2%	2%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

### Stark County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



#### Stark County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016

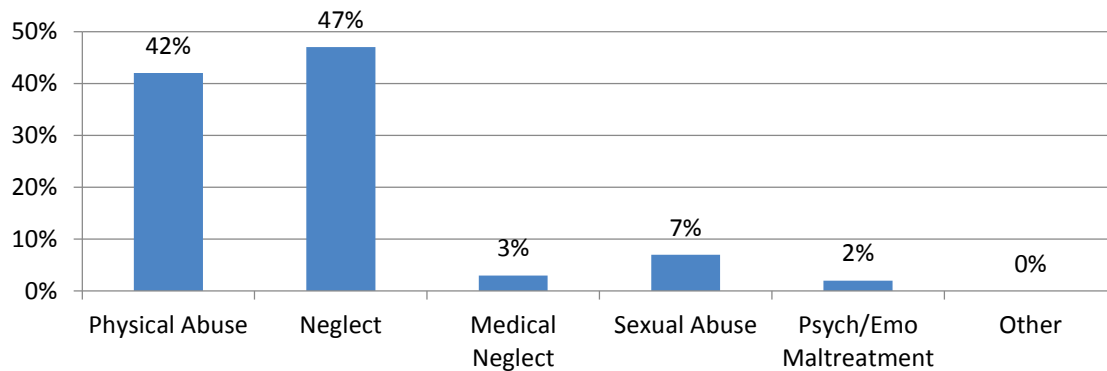
	#	%
Physical Abuse	1825	34%
Neglect	2851	54%
Medical Neglect	63	1%
Sexual Abuse	380	7%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	195	4%
Other	2	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,316</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### STARK COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12-16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>7,006</b>	<b>6,859</b>	<b>7,326</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>6,006</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>5,998</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>5,977</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<i>Screened in Traditional</i>	2,412	1,882	1,585	1,228	1,358	-44%
<i>Screened in AR</i>	115	785	1,013	989	1,114	869%
<i>% Screened in AR vs. Traditional</i>	5%	29%	39%	45%	45%	-
<i>AR Pathway Switch Count</i>	3	27	64	49	82	2,633%
<i>% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes</i>	3%	3%	6%	5%	7%	-
<i>AR Ongoing Cases</i>	199	227	186	149	142	-29%
<i>AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing</i>	173%	29%	18%	15%	13%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>5,571</b>	<b>4,627</b>	<b>5,316</b>	<b>-1%</b>
% Physical Abuse		30%	31%	33%	34%	
% Neglect		57%	56%	53%	54%	
% Medical Neglect		1%	1%	1%	1%	
% Sexual Abuse		8%	8%	9%	7%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		3%	4%	4%	4%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

### Summit County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



#### Summit County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016

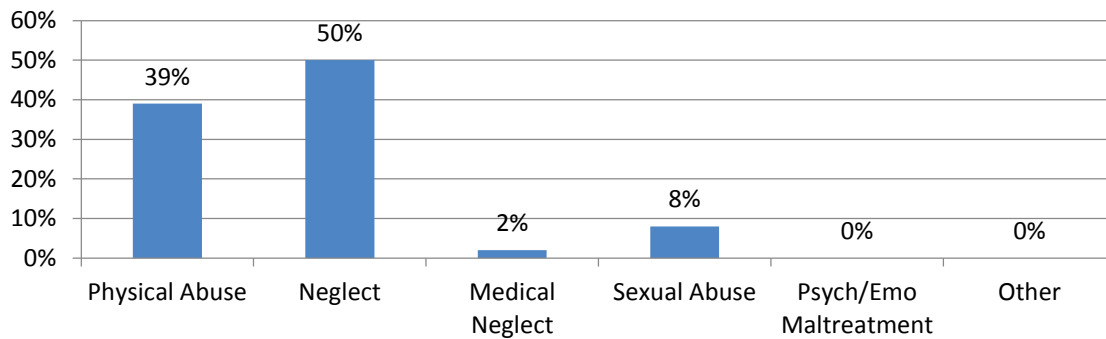
	#	%
Physical Abuse	2115	42%
Neglect	2355	47%
Medical Neglect	141	3%
Sexual Abuse	354	7%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	81	2%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### SUMMIT COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12 to 16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>11,429</b>	<b>10,526</b>	<b>10,336</b>	<b>10,292</b>	<b>10,908</b>	<b>-5%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>7,903</b>	<b>7,345</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>6,997</b>	<b>7,392</b>	<b>-6%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>-5%</b>
<i>Screened in Traditional</i>	2,651	1,849	1,627	1,823	1,974	-26%
<i>Screened in AR</i>	286	516	663	769	830	190%
<i>% Screened in AR vs. Traditional</i>	10%	22%	29%	30%	30%	-
<i>AR Pathway Switch Count</i>	22	39	60	69	98	345%
<i>% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes</i>	8%	8%	9%	9%	12%	-
<i>AR Ongoing Cases</i>	227	240	190	177	121	-47%
<i>AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing</i>	79%	47%	29%	23%	15%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>20%</b>
% Physical Abuse		39%	41%	41%	42%	
% Neglect		50%	47%	47%	47%	
% Medical Neglect		3%	3%	3%	3%	
% Sexual Abuse		7%	7%	7%	7%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		1%	2%	2%	2%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

### Trumbull County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



#### Trumbull County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016

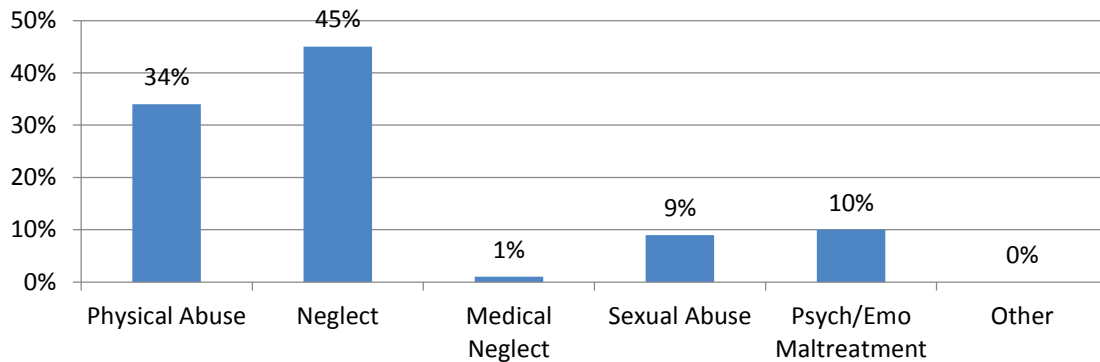
	#	%
Physical Abuse	787	39%
Neglect	1013	50%
Medical Neglect	32	2%
Sexual Abuse	168	8%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	10	0%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### TRUMBULL COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12 to 16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>-12%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>-15%</b>
<i>Screened in Traditional</i>	292	258	248	246	231	-21%
<i>Screened in AR</i>	1,185	1,085	869	913	1,026	-13%
<i>% Screened in AR vs. Traditional</i>	80%	81%	78%	79%	82%	-
<i>AR Pathway Switch Count</i>	102	96	88	68	66	-35%
<i>% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes</i>	9%	9%	10%	7%	6%	-
<i>AR Ongoing Cases</i>	459	357	235	280	199	-57%
<i>AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing</i>	39%	33%	27%	31%	19%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>-6%</b>
% Physical Abuse		42%	39%	41%	39%	
% Neglect		49%	50%	48%	50%	
% Medical Neglect		0%	1%	1%	2%	
% Sexual Abuse		9%	10%	10%	8%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		0%	0%	0%	0%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

### Wayne County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect (%)



#### Wayne County Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect, SFY 2016

	#	%
Physical Abuse	491	34%
Neglect	653	45%
Medical Neglect	18	1%
Sexual Abuse	131	9%
Psych/Emo Maltreatment	150	10%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### WAYNE COUNTY – AR 5-Year Trend Data, 2012-2016

	SFY 2012	SFY 2013	SFY 2014	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	Change 12-16
<b>Total Intakes Received</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Reported</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>-12%</b>
<b>Total Child Abuse/Neglect Screened in</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>-19%</b>
<i>Screened in Traditional</i>	989	904	632	313	358	-64%
<i>Screened in AR</i>	0	0%	201	446	443	44200%
<i>% Screened in AR vs. Traditional</i>	0%	0%	24%	59%	55%	-
<i>AR Pathway Switch Count</i>	0	0	31	54	48	4700%
<i>% AR Intakes that have Pathway Changes</i>	0%	0%	15%	12%	11%	-
<i>AR Ongoing Cases</i>	51	45	59	105	52	2%
<i>AR Assessment Cases that become AR Ongoing</i>	0%	0%	29%	24%	12%	-
<b>Count of Maltreatment by Maltreatment Type</b>						
<b>Total Allegations</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>-13%</b>
% Physical Abuse		29%	32%	29%	34%	
% Neglect		47%	44%	51%	45%	
% Medical Neglect		2%	2%	1%	1%	
% Sexual Abuse		12%	12%	11%	9%	
% Psych/Emotional Maltreatment		10%	10%	9%	10%	
% Other		0%	0%	0%	0%	

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).



**Performance Index Ranking:** This calculation measures student performance on the Ohio Achievement Assessments and Ohio Graduate Tests at the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th (OGT) grade levels. AMO (Annual Measurable Objectives) are distinct yearly goals in math and reading for each school district.

School District Report Cards, 2014-2015					
District name	Indicators met grade	Performance Index Grade	4-year graduation rate grade	AMO Grade	K-3 Literacy grade
<b>Ashland County</b>					
Ashland City	B	C	A	F	D
Hillsdale Local	B	C	A	B	D
Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village	C	C	B	C	NR
Mapleton Local	C	C	B	D	B
<b>Columbiana County</b>					
Beaver Local	C	C	C	C	C
Columbiana Exempted Village	A	B	A	B	NR
Crestview Local	B	C	A	C	C
East Liverpool City	F	D	B	F	D
East Palestine City	D	C	C	F	C
Leetonia Exempted Village	D	C	C	D	D
Lisbon Exempted Village	B	C	B	B	NR
Salem City	D	C	C	F	C
Southern Local	F	C	C	F	NR
United Local	C	C	A	C	NR
<b>Holmes County</b>					
East Holmes Local	C	D	A	F	C
West Holmes Local	C	C	B	D	C
<b>Lorain County</b>					
Amherst Exempted Village	B	B	A	B	B
Avon Lake City	A	B	A	C	NR
Avon Local	A	B	A	C	C
Clearview Local	F	C	A	F	C
Columbia Local	A	C	A	C	B
Elyria City Schools	F	D	B	F	D
Firelands Local	C	D	B	F	NR
Keystone Local	B	C	B	D	NR
Lorain City	F	D	F	F	D
Midview Local	B	C	A	C	C
North Ridgeville City	B	C	C	F	D
Oberlin City Schools	C	C	C	D	D
Sheffield-Sheffield Lake City	A	B	B	B	NR
Wellington Exempted Village	B	C	C	C	B
<b>Mahoning County</b>					
Austintown Local Schools	C	C	B	D	F
Boardman Local	A	B	B	A	A

### School District Report Cards, 2014-2015

District name	Indicators met grade	Performance Index Grade	4-year graduation rate grade	AMO Grade	K-3 Literacy grade
Jackson-Milton Local	B	B	B	A	A
Lowellville Local	B	C	A	F	F
Poland Local	A	B	A	A	B
Sebring Local	D	C	A	C	F
South Range Local	A	B	B	A	A
Springfield Local	A	B	A	A	B
Struthers City	D	C	C	A	F
West Branch Local	B	C	A	C	C
Western Reserve Local	A	B	A	A	C
Youngstown City Schools	F	D	F	F	F
<b>Medina County</b>					
Black River Local	A	C	C	D	C
Brunswick City	A	B	A	D	D
Buckeye Local	A	B	B	B	C
Cloverleaf Local	A	B	B	B	C
Highland Local	A	B	A	B	NR
Medina City SD	A	C	A	D	D
Wadsworth City	A	B	A	B	D
<b>Portage County</b>					
Aurora City	A	B	A	B	NR
Crestwood Local	B	C	B	D	NR
Field Local	B	B	B	B	C
James A Garfield Local	A	C	B	C	B
Kent City	A	B	A	D	D
Ravenna City	D	C	B	D	F
Southeast Local	B	C	B	D	D
Streetsboro City	A	B	B	B	D
Waterloo Local	C	C	C	C	D
Weathersfield Local	C	B	B	B	NR
Windham Exempted Village	F	D	C	F	D
<b>Stark County</b>					
Alliance City	F	D	D	F	NR
Canton City	F	D	F	F	D
Canton Local	D	C	B	F	C
Fairless Local	D	C	A	C	D
Jackson Local	A	B	A	B	NR
Lake Local	A	B	A	B	C
Louisville City	A	B	A	C	C
Marlington Local	A	B	B	C	F
Massillon City	F	C	B	F	D
Minerva Local	D	C	B	F	D
North Canton City	A	B	A	B	D

### 2016 Needs Assessment- Final

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School District Report Cards, 2014-2015					
District name	Indicators met grade	Performance Index Grade	4-year graduation rate grade	AMO Grade	K-3 Literacy grade
Northwest Local	A	B	A	B	F
Osnaburg Local	D	C	A	D	D
Perry Local	A	B	A	B	C
Plain Local	A	B	A	C	C
Sand Valley Local	D	C	B	D	D
Tuslaw Local	A	B	A	B	C
<b>Summit County</b>					
Akron City	F	D	F	F	D
Barberton City	F	C	D	F	C
Copley-Fairlawn City	A	B	A	B	C
Coventry Local	B	C	B	B	C
Cuyahoga Falls City	D	C	B	F	D
Green Local	A	B	A	B	NR
Hudson City	A	B	A	B	NR
Manchester Local	A	B	A	B	A
Mogadore Local	B	C	A	B	D
Nordonia Hills City	A	B	A	B	C
Norton City	B	C	A	B	B
Revere Local	A	B	A	B	NR
Springfield Local	F	C	C	F	D
Stow-Munroe Falls City School District	A	B	A	B	NR
Tallmadge City	A	B	A	C	B
Twinsburg City	A	B	A	C	D
Woodridge Local	B	C	B	F	NR
<b>Trumbull County</b>					
Bloomfield-Mespo Local	C	B	A	F	NR
Bristol Local	A	B	B	A	C
Brookfield Local	D	C	C	C	F
Champion Local	A	B	A	A	A
Girard City School District	B	C	A	F	F
Howland Local	A	B	B	A	D
Hubbard Exempted Village	B	C	A	F	C
Joseph Badger Local	C	C	A	F	F
LaBrae Local	B	C	A	F	F
Lakeview Local	A	B	A	A	A
Liberty Local	D	C	B	A	F
Lordstown Local	A	B	A	A	D
Maplewood Local	A	B	A	C	D
Mathews Local	C	C	C	C	C
McDonald Local	A	B	A	A	C
Newton Falls Exempted Village	D	C	C	C	C

### School District Report Cards, 2014-2015

District name	Indicators met grade	Performance Index Grade	4-year graduation rate grade	AMO Grade	K-3 Literacy grade
Niles City	D	C	D	A	D
Southington Local	C	C	C	C	D
Warren City	F	D	F	A	A
Weathersfield Local	C	B	B	F	F
<b>Wayne County</b>					
Dalton Local	A	B	A	B	B
Green Local	B	C	A	F	D
Northwestern Local	A	C	A	D	D
Norwayne Local	A	B	B	B	NR
Orrville City	B	C	A	C	D
Rittman Exempted Village	B	C	A	C	C
Southeast Local	A	C	A	C	D
Triway Local	A	C	A	B	C
Wooster City	A	C	B	D	D

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Education. <http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Data/Report-Card-Resources/Ohio-Report-Cards/Ohio-School-Report-Cards-Data-Spreadsheets>

### School District Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Averages, 2014-2015

	Overall Score	Social Foundations	Language & Literacy	Math	Physical Well-Being & Motor Development
<b>Ashland County</b>					
Ashland City	264.1	266.2	265.0	264.1	265.1
Hillsdale Local	266.5	266.0	267.6	274.2	259.4
Loudonville-Perrysville Exempted Village	269.1	270.2	271.9	268.0	269.6
Mapleton Local	266.7	264.6	266.8	268.6	274.1
<b>Columbiana County</b>					
Beaver Local	265.7	264.8	267.7	266.9	268.1
Columbiana Exempted Village	279.8	284.2	277.1	281.4	280.1
Crestview Local	264.6	264.2	265.1	270.2	261.0
East Liverpool City	260.9	255.7	263.5	267.9	256.5
East Palestine City	258.8	252.3	261.6	262.4	261.7
Leetonia Exempted Village	265.0	266.9	264.6	266.1	269.8
Lisbon Exempted Village	265.5	270.3	264.0	264.8	268.7
Salem City	266.3	272.5	264.0	266.1	270.5
Southern Local	271.3	274.3	269.1	274.0	272.5
United Local	264.1	259.0	265.4	268.0	271.5
Wellsville Local	268.8	277.4	267.0	262.9	279.8
<b>Holmes County</b>					
East Holmes Local	263.7	260.7	263.9	270.0	263.4
West Holmes Local	267.2	271.3	266.5	266.4	273.2
<b>Lorain County</b>					

### School District Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Averages, 2014-2015

	Overall Score	Social Foundations	Language & Literacy	Math	Physical Well-Being & Motor Development
Amherst Exempted Village	275.9	284.0	271.4	275.1	284.6
Avon Lake City	278.2	279.7	277.5	279.7	279.1
Avon Local	271.8	273.2	268.8	276.4	278.5
Clearview Local	264.1	260.4	266.7	270.1	260.3
Columbia Local	273.8	278.8	271.3	276.9	275.1
Elyria City Schools	261.3	265.5	260.8	260.2	264.0
Firelands Local	270.0	273.2	267.5	272.9	274.1
Keystone Local	271.9	278.3	270.4	271.0	277.8
Lorain City	258.4	258.2	258.8	258.9	262.1
Midview Local	271.2	274.1	272.6	270.5	273.6
North Ridgeville City	269.0	269.0	272.2	268.4	271.3
Oberlin City Schools	269.3	268.4	269.4	275.5	268.8
Wellington Exempted Village	266.8	263.1	267.7	274.1	266.5
<b>Mahoning County</b>					
Austintown Local Schools	260.6	259.1	262.8	263.4	257.4
Boardman Local	266.1	265.5	267.7	270.2	264.5
Campbell City	255.5	246.7	258.6	259.2	257.5
Canfield Local	275.1	279.9	270.9	277.1	280.2
Jackson-Milton Local	268.6	267.7	269.4	269.3	273.7
Lowellville Local	270.4	274.7	268.5	272.4	269.5
Poland Local	270.1	270.3	269.0	274.5	273.0
Sebring Local	257.7	247.0	259.0	268.9	256.6
South Range Local	268.1	269.8	269.1	270.5	266.0
Springfield Local	272.0	274.3	271.8	271.1	275.2
Struthers City	265.0	261.3	268.4	270.9	257.8
West Branch Local	261.7	257.1	264.0	267.6	258.7
Western Reserve Local	270.8	263.5	271.7	279.9	273.2
Youngstown City Schools	255.0	251.2	256.6	258.4	253.3
<b>Medina County</b>					
Black River Local	265.0	263.1	268.2	265.5	265.9
Brunswick City	271.1	272.9	269.5	275.3	272.2
Buckeye Local	269.0	272.1	268.5	270.5	271.1
Cloverleaf Local	263.3	258.5	267.4	266.0	262.9
Highland Local	280.3	283.8	278.8	280.8	278.6
Medina City SD	271.5	269.5	272.0	276.3	274.3
Wadsworth City	268.6	266.5	269.3	273.0	270.1
<b>Portage County</b>					
Aurora City	278.2	286.1	277.8	274.8	281.3
Crestwood Local	269.7	276.7	268.7	268.8	270.6
Field Local	264.1	262.8	264.6	266.0	266.9
James A Garfield Local	269.0	271.8	268.3	272.1	268.8
Kent City	260.6	258.5	262.0	265.1	256.0

### School District Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Averages, 2014-2015

	Overall Score	Social Foundations	Language & Literacy	Math	Physical Well-Being & Motor Development
Ravenna City	267.1	268.0	265.8	269.3	272.6
Rootstown Local	270.8	275.1	269.4	270.9	277.3
Southeast Local	261.3	257.7	264.2	264.3	260.0
Streetsboro City	268.5	268.6	270.0	269.8	269.9
Waterloo Local	263.3	263.4	266.0	266.2	257.6
Weathersfield Local (Trumbull)	267.0	264.5	266.8	272.0	270.1
Windham Exempted Village	270.5	285.8	263.9	268.7	278.9
<b>Stark County</b>					
Alliance City	265.8	269.4	264.8	265.9	270.2
Canton City	260.3	261.7	259.5	261.5	265.3
Canton Local	266.4	267.5	266.0	267.8	269.6
Fairless Local	265.4	269.9	264.7	265.9	268.1
Jackson Local	279.1	288.0	276.0	276.0	281.8
Lake Local	272.0	273.5	272.0	272.8	275.3
Louisville City	265.0	269.3	264.0	267.2	266.0
Marlington Local	264.9	267.0	265.3	264.8	268.6
Massillon City	261.7	265.2	261.4	260.9	264.3
Minerva Local	263.1	262.4	263.0	266.4	264.9
North Canton City	267.1	269.7	266.9	268.6	271.3
Northwest Local	266.6	268.1	265.8	268.8	267.7
Osnaburg Local	265.2	262.7	266.3	273.6	261.0
Perry Local	263.8	261.9	265.7	266.6	264.5
Plain Local	264.2	263.0	266.8	265.2	265.0
Tuslaw Local	268.5	269.9	270.2	266.7	276.6
<b>Summit County</b>					
Akron City	260.0	260.9	261.2	261.5	257.9
Barberton City	261.6	259.8	261.5	267.0	261.6
Copley-Fairlawn City	271.9	272.6	273.0	272.5	272.6
Coventry Local	269.3	271.1	268.5	271.8	267.7
Cuyahoga Falls City	269.4	271.5	268.6	271.3	271.3
Green Local	269.8	267.7	271.0	276.0	267.1
Hudson City	272.8	273.5	275.7	272.3	274.7
Manchester Local	267.9	268.9	269.3	270.0	266.7
Mogadore Local	275.0	278.5	274.8	272.2	280.8
Nordonia Hills City	274.0	273.9	274.5	277.8	274.4
Norton City	269.7	272.7	269.4	271.2	270.6
Revere Local	271.6	272.4	272.3	277.6	267.1
Springfield Local	263.9	271.6	261.7	260.9	276.3
Stow-Munroe Falls City School District	274.2	277.3	272.9	274.7	278.5
Tallmadge City	272.4	275.8	271.0	272.7	277.1
Twinsburg City	264.6	262.2	268.3	265.5	264.0
Woodridge Local	271.9	279.7	272.7	268.3	274.7

### School District Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Averages, 2014-2015

	Overall Score	Social Foundations	Language & Literacy	Math	Physical Well-Being & Motor Development
<b>Trumbull County</b>					
Bloomfield-Mespo Local	263.4	269.9	260.8	261.0	276.2
Bristol Local	262.7	266.9	261.8	261.8	267.1
Brookfield Local	265.1	270.0	264.8	264.6	267.5
Champion Local	270.8	270.0	273.0	272.6	273.4
Girard City School District	267.3	265.9	271.4	266.4	270.9
Howland Local	269.7	271.8	268.9	273.3	267.5
Hubbard Exempted Village	268.0	272.1	268.1	266.3	271.8
Joseph Badger Local	274.4	279.0	270.6	273.9	279.1
LaBrae Local	266.1	270.2	266.1	264.0	274.3
Lakeview Local	270.3	272.0	268.1	273.3	274.0
Liberty Local	267.0	273.9	266.2	264.8	274.5
Lordstown Local	269.7	271.4	269.9	271.8	271.8
Maplewood Local	271.1	276.5	271.8	272.8	271.2
Mathews Local	262.8	263.8	263.0	263.4	262.4
McDonald Local	270.4	268.1	273.9	271.5	269.0
Newton Falls Exempted Village	269.5	275.4	265.6	271.9	275.6
Niles City	266.9	271.5	266.2	268.0	267.4
Southington Local	264.5	268.1	264.6	265.7	260.0
Warren City	261.9	264.4	261.8	262.7	262.3
Weathersfield Local	267.0	264.5	266.8	272.0	270.1
<b>Wayne County</b>					
Dalton Local	282.4	293.5	277.8	278.6	287.1
Green Local	277.0	282.2	270.8	283.2	278.3
Northwestern Local	264.3	262.6	265.0	267.1	264.6
Norwayne Local	275.8	283.0	275.3	270.4	282.9
Orrville City	270.4	271.9	269.9	270.3	274.6
Rittman Exempted Village	267.4	272.5	264.3	268.7	275.3
Southeast Local	265.5	265.0	263.9	270.6	268.9
Triway Local	267.3	266.6	266.8	268.5	272.3
Wooster City	266.4	265.6	267.3	267.3	269.3

**Note: Scores 262 and below are considered 'Not on track'**

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Education, Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Report Cards.

<http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov/Pages/Download-Data.aspx>

#### Notes:

- Student KRA tests scores are reported by the Community and District Schools that were taken in the Fall of 2014 (2014-2015 school year).
- Student was reported to be in the grade of Kindergarten in the KRA assessment record.
- Valid test scores between 202-298 for all subjects, except Physical Well-Being and Motor Development scores have a maximum of 289.
- The average of the test scores that were between 202-298 (except Physical max is 289)
- Any number in which the number of scores in the calculation is less than 10 shows as 'NC' (not calculated)



## Appendix: Participants in the Needs Assessment Process

**The following organizations were involved in the Needs Assessment Process:**

### **Ashland**

Ashland Parenting Plus  
Catholic Charities of Ashland  
Ashland FCFC

### **Columbiana**

The Counseling Center  
Columbiana County Educational Service Center  
Columbiana County Children Services  
Columbiana County Juvenile Court  
Columbiana Family and Children First Council

### **Holmes**

Wee Care Center/Representative for Ohio Association for the Education of Young Children  
The Counseling Center of Wayne and Holmes Counties  
United Way of Wayne and Holmes  
Wayne/ Holmes Mental Health and Recovery Board  
Holmes FCFC  
Akron Children's Hospital Pediatrics- Wooster

### **Lorain**

County Department of Job and Family Services  
Lorain County Children Services  
Lorain County Board of Mental Health  
Lorain County General Health District  
Lorain County Children and Family Council

### **Mahoning**

Mahoning County Children Services Board  
Board of Mahoning County Commissioners Chair, Family and Children First Council  
Safehouse Ministry  
Mahoning County District Board of Health  
Mahoning County Family and Children First Council  
Youngstown City Health Department  
Alta Head Start  
Mahoning County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board

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**Medina**

Community Action Wayne/ Medina  
 Medina County Health Department  
 Catholic Charities  
 Medina County Jobs and Family Services  
 Children's Center  
 Help Me Grow/ Family First Council

**Portage**

Portage Family and Children First Council  
 The Children's Advocacy Center of Portage County  
 The Bair Foundation  
 Townhall II  
 Children's Advantage  
 Mental Health & Recovery Board

**Stark**

Stark County Board of Developmental Disabilities  
 Stark County Job and Family Services  
 Stark County Mental Health and Addiction Recovery  
 Stark County Family Council  
 Early Childhood Resource Center  
 Alliance City Schools

**Summit**

Summit County Public Health  
 Akron Metropolitan Housing Authority  
 Summit County Children Services  
 Summit County Juvenile Court

**Trumbull**


Warren City Schools  
 Trumbull Community Action Program  
 Trumbull County Family and Children First Council  
 Trumbull County Children Services  
 Trumbull County Mental Health and Recovery Board  
 Trumbull County Health District/ Trumbull County Help Me Grow

**Wayne**

Wee Care Center/Rep for Ohio Association for the education of young children  
 Wayne Family and Children First Council  
 Wayne County Children Services  
 The Counseling Center of Wayne and Holmes Counties  
 United Way of Wayne and Holmes

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Wayne County Jobs and Family Services  
Wayne County Help Me Grow  
Wayne County Health Department  
Wayne/ Holmes Mental Health and Recovery Board  
Cleveland Clinic Children's  
Community Action Wayne/ Medina  
Wayne County Board of Developmental Disabilities  
Akron Children's Hospital Pediatrics- Wooster

**The following individuals served on the Needs Assessment Workgroup:**

- ✓ Chair: Scott Ferris, Executive Director, Lorain County Children Services
- ✓ Tammy Devine, Program Administrator, Children Services Division, Portage County Department of Job and Family Services
- ✓ Randy Muth, Director, Mahoning County Children Services
- ✓ Nedra Petro, Deputy Director for Children Services, Stark County Job and Family Services
- ✓ Deanna Nichols-Stika, Executive Director, Wayne County Children Services
- ✓ Tim Schaffner, Executive Director, Trumbull County Children Services

*NOTE: Diligent effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the above listings; our apologies for any errors or omissions that may have occurred.*





## Appendix: Discussion Guides & Survey Instruments

### **Professionals Focus Group Discussion Guide**

#### **Opening Questions (5 minutes)**

Let's begin with each of you telling me your name, the organization that you are representing today and a short description of what your organization does.

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION (10 minutes)**

- What do you think are the most important child abuse and neglect issues facing your community? What do you think are the greatest risk factors in your community?

#### **CURRENT PROGRAMMING AND COMMUNITY NEEDS**

- What would you say are strengths when it comes to services and programs related to child abuse and neglect available in your community?
- Are there gaps in services and programs that you have found? What would those be?
- Of the child abuse and neglect prevention programming that you are familiar with, what populations do they target?
- What populations do you think are most difficult to reach for child abuse and neglect prevention programming?
- What suggestions or recommendations do you have for the best ways to reach and engage parents in prevention programming? What suggestions do you have for keeping parents engaged? What do you think would get more parents to engage in prevention programming?
- In your opinion are there any populations in your county not adequately being served by child abuse and prevention services?
- Do you think there are programs or services your organization offers or that you are familiar with that the community is not taking advantage of?
- Are there any emerging needs around child abuse and neglect, that you think are going to become more relevant in the next few years?

#### **BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES**

- Do you think residents in your community have difficulty getting the services and programs related to child abuse and neglect they need?
- What are some barriers or challenges that your organization faces in providing services?
  - What are some barriers or challenges that providers of prevention services face in your county?
  - What are some barriers or challenges that prevent parents from receiving services and programs related to child abuse and neglect they need?
- What suggestions or recommendations do you have to help improve access to these programs and services?





- Are there different needs in different areas in your county (urban, rural, etc.)? Are different approaches needed for success in the different areas? If YES: What are some of these different approaches?

### **CLOSING (15 MINUTES)-**

Do you have any final comments or words of advice for the Stark County Family Council as they continue to identify current strategies and gaps of service throughout the region?

## **Parent Discussion Guide**

### **Opening Questions (5 minutes)**

Let's begin with each of you telling me your name, where you live, and the age/ages of your children?

### **General Parenting Questions**

1. What are some of the top challenges that you face as a parent?
2. In the past, have there been any services or programs that your family has needed that you were unable to get?
  - a. If yes: What would that be?
3. Where do you normally go for help and advice related to parenting issues?
4. Thinking about your parenting situation, in general, how much support do you feel that you have from friends or extended family when it comes to raising your (child/children)?
5. How comfortable would you feel calling an agency or organization to ask for help? Why is that?

### **Prevention and Parenting Programs and Services Specific Questions**

Thinking specifically about programs and services that focus on parenting and families. . .

1. How would you rate the quality of parenting and family services/programs available in your community? Why is that?
  - a. What parenting and family services/programs have you participated in the past?
  - b. What is the main reason you decided to participate in the service/program?
  - c. Were there any accommodations (such as childcare or transportation) or incentives that were offered to you that made it easier to participate in the program/service?
    - o If yes: What would that be?
2. What barriers or challenges, if any, made it difficult for you to participate in parenting and family services/programs?
3. What barriers or challenges do you think **other parents** face that make it difficult to get the parenting and family services/programs they need?
4. What suggestions or recommendations do you have for the best ways to reach parents to inform them about parenting and family services/programs available in the community?
5. What suggestions do you have for keeping parents engaged in parenting and family services/programs?

### **CLOSING (15 MINUTES)-**

Do you have any final comments or words of advice for the Stark County Family Council as they continue to identify the best strategies for working with families and children?

