

Southeast Ohio Regional Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Council

Comprehensive Regional Baseline Needs Assessment
October 2016

Prepared by:

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Ohio Children's Trust Fund
Ohio's Prevent Child Abuse America Chapter

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Introduction

Background

The Ohio Children's Trust Fund (OCTF) is the state'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 designed to strengthen families and prevent child abuse and child neglect. These have included strategies conducted at the local level as well as initiatives and projects of statewide significance.

Starting in State Fiscal Year 2016, local trust fund prevention efforts began being led by regional prevention councils. Each council is directed by a regional prevention coordinator or coordinating entity led by county prevention specialists appointed by county commissioners or the OCTF Board. The Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs at Ohio University serves as the regional prevention coordinator for the Southeast Ohio Regional Prevention Council, which is comprised of Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, and Washington counties.



**Southeast Ohio
Child Abuse & Neglect
Regional Prevention Council**

The Voinovich School provides administrative support to the council and has worked with the county prevention specialists to conduct this baseline regional comprehensive needs assessment over the course of July-October 2016. The results will be used by the council to inform a regional child abuse and neglect prevention plan, logic model and corresponding outreach strategy. The Voinovich School will contract with local service providers to offer child abuse and neglect prevention services to families and children in the region, track outcomes, and report results.

Limitations

There are a number of limitations that need to be considered with regard to this report. First, the timeline to accomplish the baseline needs assessment was compressed. This caused the assessment to favor more readily available public data for the secondary data collection, and required that primary data collection be completed relatively quickly. Second, in part because of this short timeframe, participation in the community/parent and provider surveys varied greatly across the counties in the region. Finally, some secondary data was not available to researchers at the level indicated in the guidance or was not at all available.

Structure of the Report

In keeping with guidance provided by OCTF, data collected for this assessment was informed by the Protective Factors Framework (which stresses parental resilience, social connections, concrete support in times of need, knowledge of parenting and child development, and social and emotional competence of children). This report follows the same structure, which is depicted in the following table. The first column represents the level of analysis (society, community, family, child), and the second and third columns indicate the risk factors and protective factors associated with these levels. The remaining columns indicate which aspect of the Protective Factors Framework is impacted by the factor in question.

Rows that are highlighted in purple indicate needs in the region. A factor is identified as a need under the following conditions:

- A protective factor is generally considered to be a need if the secondary data indicate that it is present in the region at rates that are below the state average.
- A protective factor is generally considered to be a need if survey respondents indicate that it is absent from the region or insufficiently available.
- A risk factor is generally considered to be a need if the secondary data indicate that it is present in the region at rates that exceed the state average.
- A risk factor is generally considered to be a need if survey respondents indicate that it is present in the region.
- In some cases, such as substance abuse, a factor is considered a need when there is reason to believe that the data underrepresent the extent of a problem.
- In some cases, the data points for a factor are conflicting. In these cases, the factor is not identified as a need.

It should also be noted that absence of purple highlighting in a row in the following table may indicate a lack of clear, reliable data, and not necessarily a lack of need.

Rows highlighted in purple indicate that, based on the data collected for this report, the Southeast Region has an identified need in this area.

Rationale for identifying an area as a need (or not) is included at the beginning of the report section corresponding to the protective or risk factor.

Level	Type of Factors	Factors	Concrete Supports	Social Connections	Knowledge of Parenting and Child	Parental Resilience	Social & Emotional
Society	Protective	Selected federal income supports to vulnerable families	x				
	Risk	Poverty and deprivation of basic needs	x				
Community	Protective	Adequate resources to meet community needs	x				
		Quality public transportation		x			
		High quality pre- and post-natal programs		x	x		
		Quality child care	x	x			
		Communities of faith and interest groups for belonging		x			
		High crime	x			x	
	Risk	Unemployment	x			x	
		Inadequate housing and homelessness	x				
		Social isolation		x			
		Poor schools	x			x	
		Inadequate/nonexistent social support and cohesion		x			
Family	Protective	Capacity/willingness to nurture and attach to child		x	x		
		Physical, emotional and economic well-being				x	
		Healthy partner relationship				x	
	Risk	Housing instability				x	
		Under- or unemployment				x	
		Food insufficiency				x	
		Mental health/maternal depression				x	
		Substance abuse				x	
		Interpersonal family violence				x	
Child	Protective	Resilience					x
	Risk	Physical or mental health disabilities					x
		Behavioral challenges					x
		Developmental demands					x
		Unmet basic needs					x

Society Level

At the societal level, the Southeast Region is marked by profound poverty and deprivation of basic needs. As a result of this, more residents receive many types of federal supports when compared to the rest of the state.

Selected Federal Income Supports to Vulnerable Families

Protective Factor affecting concrete supports

Available in region? *Yes*

Rationale: *Eleven of the thirteen counties receive more per capita in EITC than the state, and ten counties have higher SNAP participation rates than the state overall. It should be noted, though, that receiving these types of supports does not guarantee sufficient access to food and other needs, and that federal benefits have experienced significant cuts in recent years.*

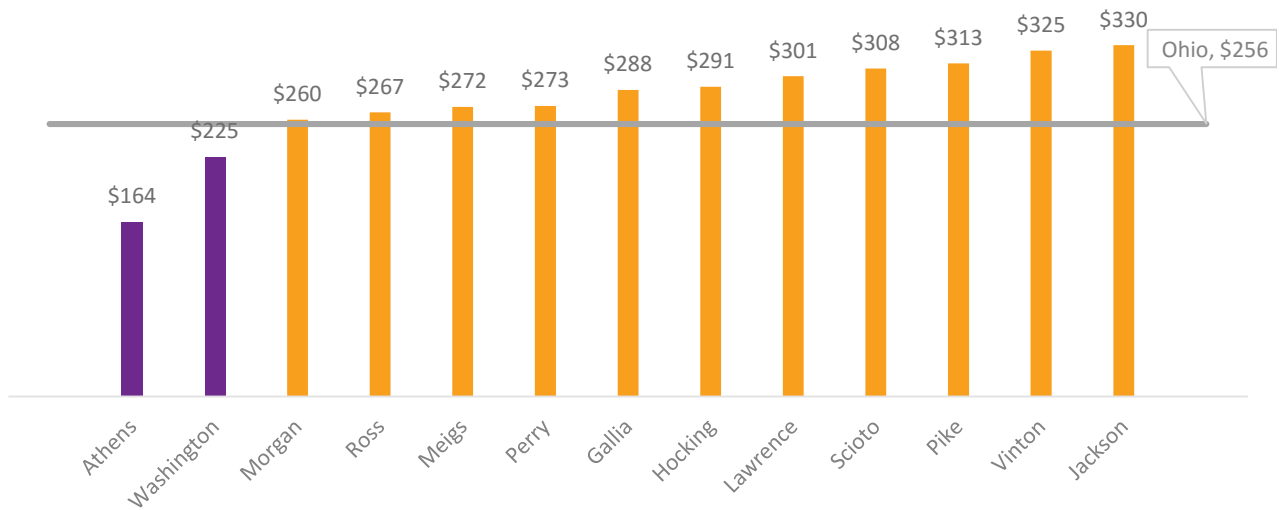
At the societal level, concrete supports are being provided to the Southeast region through federal income supports such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Ohio Works First (OWF) cash benefits, and OWF childcare assistance. On the whole, a higher percentage of the Southeast Region receives federal assistance when compared to the rest of the state.

Earned Income Tax Credit¹

Through the EITC, the Internal Revenue Service helps low-income earners to reduce or eliminate their tax liabilities through a tax credit. The amount of the credit is determined by the recipient's income and number of children. On average, adult residents in nearly all the Southeast Region counties receive more than the state average EITC amount of \$256 per adult. The only exceptions are Athens and Washington County.

¹EITC data retrieved from <https://www.eitc.irs.gov/EITC-Central/eitcstats> ; population data retrieved from American FactFinder, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population; April 1, 2010-July 1, 2013. Population data for 2013 was used in in order to match the year of the most recent EITC data.

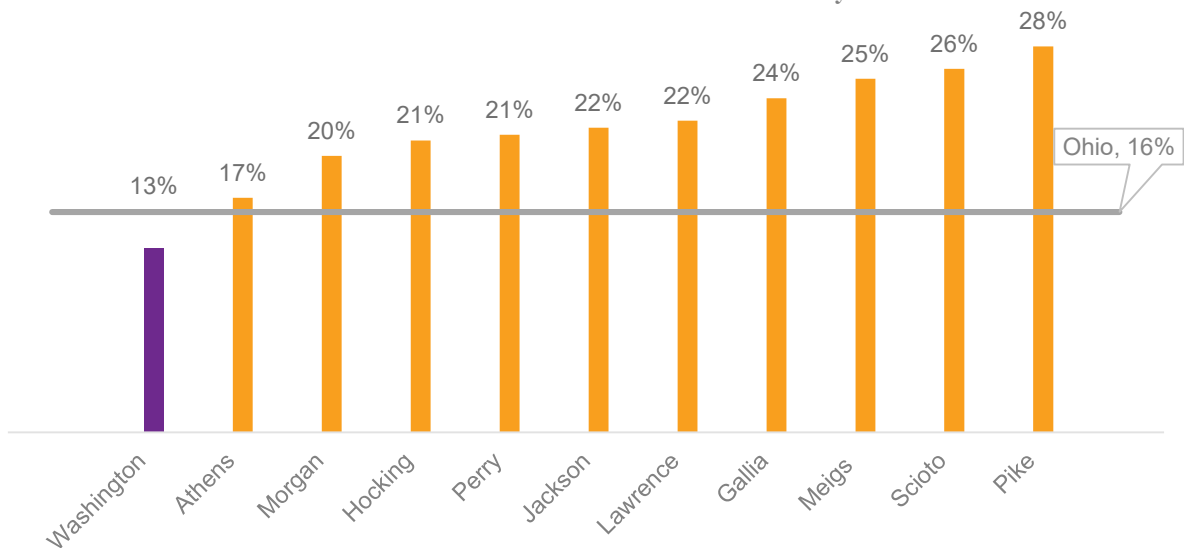
Taxpayers in 11 out of 13 counties receive more than \$256 per adult (the state rate) in Earned Income Tax Credits.



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program²

Through SNAP, the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides nutrition assistance to low-income residents. Individuals qualify for SNAP based on their income, assets, and expenses.

The percentage of the population receiving SNAP is higher than Ohio in all but one Southeast county.



Note: Data is not available for Ross and Vinton counties.

² Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (2015). *Public Assistance Monthly Statistics Report*. Retrieved from http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/Reports/PAMS_CY2015.stm.

Ohio Works First (OWF) Cash Benefits³

OWF is the financial assistance piece of the state's Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program, which provides cash benefits to eligible low-income families. These benefits can be provided for up to 36 months. The percent of population receiving OWF benefits is larger in the Southeast Region compared to the state.

	US Census 2015, Population under 18 years old	Monthly Average Number of Recipients	Recipients as % of Total Population
Athens	9,882	1,415	2.2%
Gallia	6,963	580	1.9%
Hocking	6,494	* see South Central	* see South Central
Jackson	7,848	457	1.4%
Lawrence	13,547	706	1.1%
Meigs	5,026	374	1.6%
Morgan	3,169	90	0.6%
Perry	8,683	454	1.3%
Pike	6,757	501	1.8%
Ross	16,683	* see South Central	* see South Central
Scioto	16,922	1,350	1.7%
Vinton	2,960	* see South Central	* see South Central
Washington	12,223	189	0.3%
South Central (Ross, Hocking, Vinton combined)	26,137	2,398	NA
Ohio	2,628,477	108,262	0.9%

³ 2015 U.S. Census, Ohio County Population Estimates and ODJFS Reports: GRP342RA, GBS003RA, GRP304RA and GRP304RC Retrieved from Ohio Department of Job and Family Services Public Assistance Monthly Statistics Report State Fiscal Year 2016 on October 4, 2016.

Ohio Works First Childcare Assistance

Through Ohio Works First (OWF) childcare assistance, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services provides assistance to low-income parents who are working or in school.

The chart below breaks out OWF-related childcare for each county, with the first column showing the average number of children served each month and the second indicating the percentage of the state total that number represents. The remaining columns show the same information for other childcare, locally funded childcare, and finally, childcare from all sources. Note that dash marks indicate the county did not report data, and zeros represent reported data.

Children Receiving Child Care Public Assistance⁴

	OWF Related Child Care		Other Child Care		Local Funding		All Program Sources	
	Average Number of Children Served Monthly		Average Number of Children Served Monthly		Average Number of Children Served Monthly		Average Number of Children Served Monthly	
	Total	% of State Total	Total	% of State Total	Total	% of State Total	Total	% of State Total
Athens	36	0.64	124	0.11	0	0.00	161	0.14
Gallia	9	0.09	184	0.17	0	0.00	193	0.17
Hocking*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	2	0.07	98	0.09	0	0.00	99	0.09
Lawrence	6	0.03	446	0.38	0	0.00	452	0.36
Meigs	4	0.09	74	0.07	0	0.00	78	0.07
Morgan	0	0.00	29	0.03	0	0.00	29	0.03
Perry	4	0.09	162	0.14	0	0.00	166	0.14
Pike	2	0.03	75	0.07	0	0.00	77	0.07
Ross	7	0.15	561	0.52	0	0.00	567	0.50
Scioto	27	0.51	511	0.48	0	0.00	538	0.49
Vinton*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	0	0.00	222	0.2	0	0.00	222	0.19

*Hocking and Vinton counties did not report in 2015

⁴ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (2015). *Public Assistance Monthly Statistics Report*. Retrieved from http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/Reports/PAMS_CY2015.stm.

Poverty and Deprivation of Basic Needs

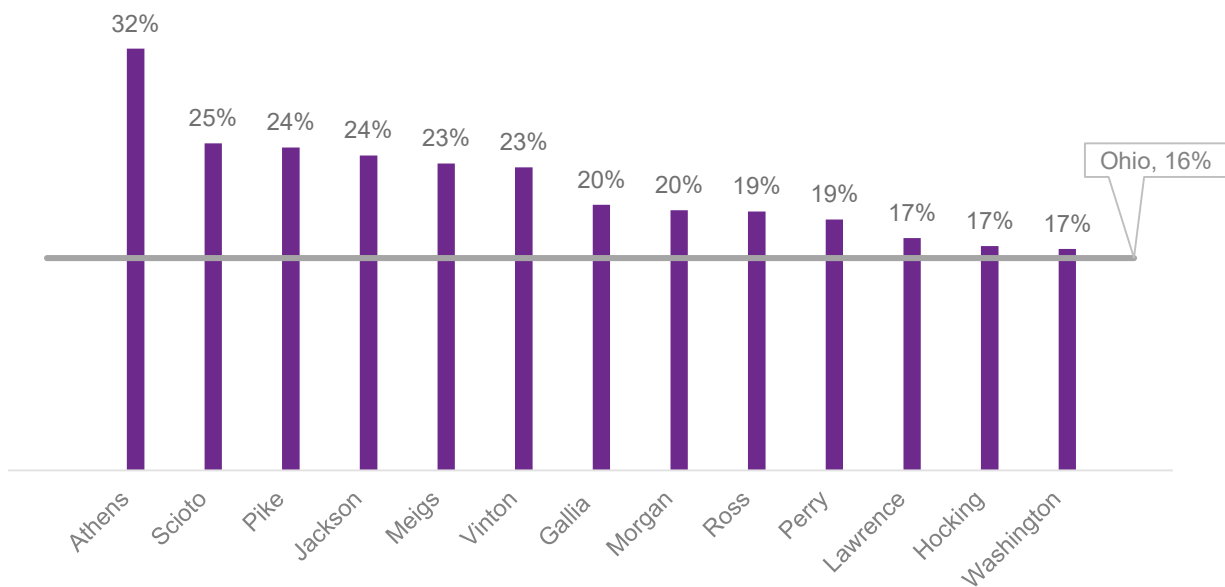
Risk Factor affecting concrete supports

Present in region? *Yes*

Rationale: *All counties in the region have poverty rates in excess of the state rate.*

The concrete supports provided by various federal and state assistance programs help to address the serious poverty found in the Southeast Region.⁵ Poverty rates in all counties in the region exceed the state poverty rate. Athens County has the highest poverty rate, though it should be noted that this data may be inflated by the presence of a large student population in the county.

Poverty rates in all counties exceed the state rate.



⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community Level

There are no clear protective factors present at the community level. Residents have insufficient access to medical care, public transportation, quality childcare, and quality affordable housing. Social cohesion is also lacking in the region, and a growing number of grandparents are taking on child-raising responsibilities as a result of the alarming rates of drug abuse and neonatal abstinence syndrome.

Adequate Resources to Meet Community Needs

Protective Factor affecting concrete supports

Available in Region? *No*

Rationale: *The region compares unfavorably to the state in terms of insurance for youth and residents of the region have very poor access to medical care providers.*

Insurance

A slightly higher percentage of adults in the Southeast Region lack medical insurance when compared to the statewide uninsured population. The opposite is true for youth and seniors, for whom the percent uninsured is slightly lower when compared to the state population. Types of insurance coverage include: insurance through a current or former employer or union, insurance purchased directly from an insurance company, Medicare for people 65+ or people with certain disabilities, Medicaid, Medical Assistance or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or disability, TRICARE or other military health care, Veterans Affairs health care, Indian Health Service, or any other type of insurance or health coverage plan.

Percent Uninsured by Age⁶

	Under 18		18 to 64		65+	
	Total	Percent Uninsured	Total	Percent Uninsured	Total	Percent Uninsured
Athens	10,056	4.1	47,401	11.8	6,740	0.1
Gallia	7,307	7.5	18,229	22.0	4,818	0.6
Hocking	6,887	6.8	17,199	18.7	4,345	0.3
Jackson	7,934	7.2	19,972	17.3	4,727	0.3
Lawrence	14,335	2.9	37,370	17.7	9,840	0.0
Meigs	5,246	5.2	14,399	20.9	3,716	0.0
Morgan	3,384	6.1	8,830	20.1	2,580	0.0
Perry	8,907	4.6	22,010	17.7	4,807	0.2
Pike	6,972	5.3	17,066	21.8	4,082	0.6
Ross	17,092	5.5	44,123	17.7	10,498	1.1
Scioto	17,328	4.8	46,583	21.4	11,766	0.0
Vinton	3,162	3.8	8,183	17.0	1,903	1.3
Washington	12,448	4.4	37,457	16.0	10,854	0.0
Southeast Region	121,058	5.1	338,822	17.8	80,676	0.3
Ohio	2,669,788	5.3	7,081,429	15.3	1,635,216	0.5

Access to Care Providers

Residents of the Southeast Region have much less access to medical professionals than others in the state. The provider to population ratios for primary care physicians (PCPs), pediatricians, obstetricians/gynecologists (OBGYNs), and mental health care professionals are markedly lower than comparable ratios for the state. For pediatricians the ratio is especially low: there are 61.5 pediatricians per 100,000 residents in the state as a whole, while there are only 9.6 pediatricians per 100,000 residents in the Southeast Region.

In addition to the low number of providers, seven of the thirteen counties are designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration as Health Professional Shortage Areas (Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Morgan, Perry, Scioto, and Vinton). All counties in the region are designated as Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Medical Professionals by County and Region in 2014⁷

	PCP		Pediatricians		OBGYN	
	Total Number	Number per 100,000	Total Number	Number per 100,000	Total Number	Number per 100,000
Athens	49	83.4	5	30.2	5	15.4
Gallia	12	45.3	1	13.7	0	0.0
Hocking	25	115.1	10	129.7	6	39.9
Jackson	12	45.8	3	35.0	0	0.0
Lawrence	24	51.9	8	52.8	0	0.0
Meigs	4	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Morgan	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perry	9	25.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pike	8	35.4	2	27.2	0	0.0
Ross	43	68.7	10	54.5	7	19.1
Scioto	33	55.7	10	52.7	4	10.2
Vinton	2	15.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	40	71.9	4	28.7	4	12.8
Southeast Region	262	47.3	53	9.6	26	4.7
Ohio	7,106	76.9	1,813	61.5	1,255	21.2

⁷ US Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration (2016). Health Resources Comparison Tool. Retrieved from <http://ahrf.hrsa.gov/arfdashboard/HRCT.aspx> Numbers are based on those reported by physicians in the Physicians' Practice Arrangements questionnaire.

Quality Public Transportation

Protective factor affecting concrete supports and social connections

Available in Region? *No*

Rationale: *Survey participants identified quality, accessible public transportation as a major need in the region. Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, and Vinton counties have no publicly funded transportation systems.*

When community members and service providers were asked what services were available in their communities, quality public transportation was among the least frequently mentioned services.⁸ When asked what supports were needed for parents, survey respondents identified a need for better transportation access. One provider observed: “Although transportation can be arranged through a public service, a small fee is required and even that small fee twice a day is difficult...to manage.” The table below outlines the publicly funded transportation services available in the Southeast Region.⁹ Rural transit systems are available in seven of the thirteen Southeast Region counties. Two of the remaining six counties have urban transit systems, while Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, and Vinton counties have no publicly-funded transportation.

Public Transportation Access¹⁰

	Urban Transit System	Rural Transit System	Annual Vehicle Miles-Fixed Route	Annual Vehicle Miles-Demand Response
Athens	-	Athens Public Transit	0	159,027
Gallia	-	-	0	0
Hocking	-	Logan Transit System	0	69,646
Jackson	-	-	0	0
Lawrence	Lawrence County Transit	-	131,590	44,172
Meigs	-	-	0	0
Morgan	-	Morgan County Transit	667	417,300
Perry	-	Perry County Transit	0	830,960
Pike	-	Pike County/Community Action Transit System	0	137,860
Ross	-	Chillicothe Transit System	341,436	102,912
Scioto	-	Scioto County/Access Scioto County	0	156,697
Vinton	-	-	0	0
Washington	Washington County/Community Action Bus Lines	-	81,385	12,488

⁸ Forty percent of community members reported that quality public transportation is available in their region and 29% of providers reported this. This was the third lowest percent on the community survey and the provider survey.

⁹ The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) is responsible for the implementation of the Urban Transit Program at the national level. Federal assistance flows directly to the urban area transit systems from the FTA. The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) Office of Transit provides state funds from the Urban Transit Program (UTP) to urban transit systems for operating and capital projects. The ODOT Office of Transit administers the Federal Transit Administration's Rural Transit Program that provides both capital and operating assistance to public transportation systems in rural areas. This program passes federal dollars through the state to designated eligible recipients: counties, cities, county transit boards, regional transit authorities, and private nonprofit organizations.

¹⁰ ODOT Office of Transit (2014). *Status of Public Transit in Ohio*. Ohio Department of Transportation. Annual vehicle miles are recorded under service statistics. This mileage is categorized into "fixed route," or miles accrued on regular routes, and "on-demand," or para-transit miles accrued serving elderly or disabled riders who are off regular bus routes.

High Quality Pre-and Post-Natal Programs

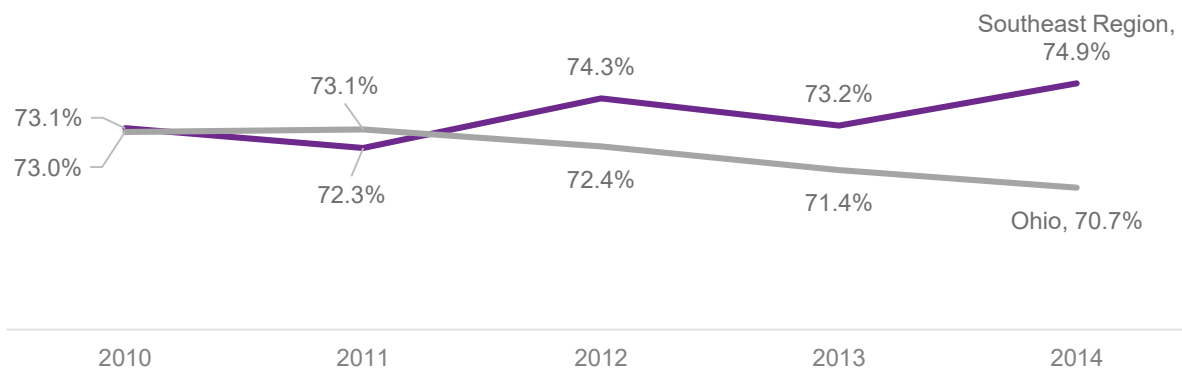
Protective factor affecting social connections and knowledge of parenting & child development

Present in region? *Unclear*

Rationale: *Data collected for this protective factor are contradictory. Compared to the state, a higher percentage of women in the region start prenatal care in their first trimester, but many more women smoke in their third trimester. In all but one county, Neonatal Abstinence Rates exceed those of the state, and the Southeast Region includes counties with the three highest rates in the state. In the area of infant deaths, however, the region fares better than the state as a whole.*

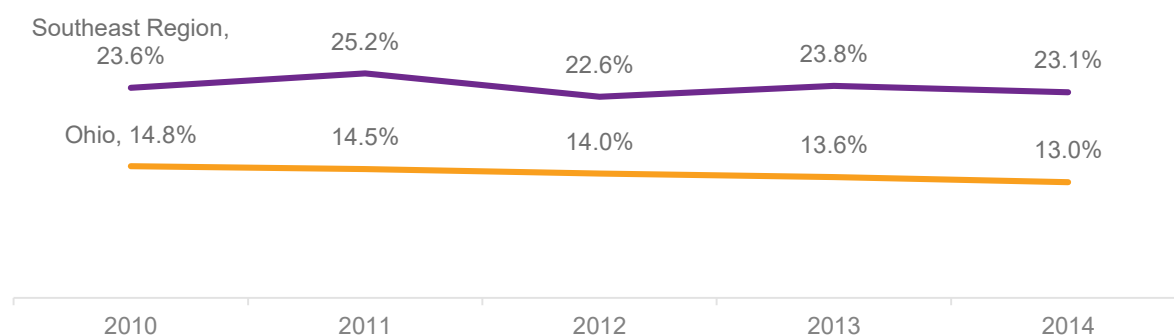
The percent of pregnant women accessing first trimester prenatal care in the Southeast Region is roughly comparable to the percent of women doing so in Ohio. A higher percentage of pregnant women in the Southeast Region report smoking in the third trimester compared to women in the state as a whole. Rates of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) (which indicate drug use during pregnancy) are higher than the state average for all but one county in the region. These rates, combined with the fact that only 45% of surveyed community members reported that there are pregnancy education services available in their community, indicate a possible need for pre-natal programming. It should be noted, though, that birth outcomes in the region (with the glaring exception of NAS rates) do not appear to be worse than outcomes for the state as a whole, as evidenced by infant death rates from 2008-2012.

Women who Started Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester¹¹



¹¹ The percentage of women who started prenatal care in the first trimester are based on the known number of births. It should be noted that many counties have a high number of cases where it is unknown whether the mother received prenatal care in the first trimester. The number of unknown cases in the Southeast Region ranges from 2,055 in 2010 to 838 in 2014. Known cases in the Southeast Region range from 4,002 in 2011 to 5,156 in 2014.

Women who Smoked in the Third Trimester¹²



Prevalence of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births¹³

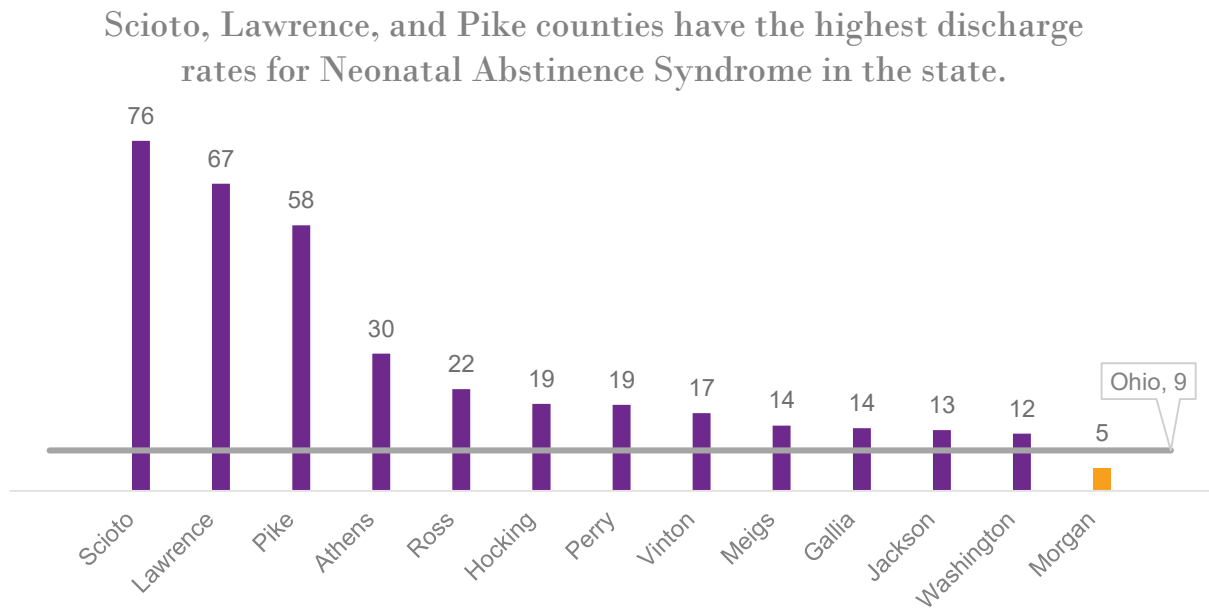
	Neonatal Deaths		Post-neonatal Deaths		Total Infant Deaths	
	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio
2008	5.7	5.1	1.8	2.6	7.5	7.7
2009	4.4	5.2	4.1	2.5	8.5	7.7
2010	4.1	5.2	3.3	2.5	7.4	7.7
2011	2.0	5.2	4.4	2.6	6.4	7.8
2012	2.3	5.2	4.3	2.4	6.6	7.5

¹² The percentages in the figure are based on the births for which smoking status for the mother was known. It should be noted that many counties have a high number of cases where it is unknown whether the mother smoked in the third trimester. The number of unknown cases in the Southeast Region ranges from 998 in 2010 to 12 in 2014. Known cases in the Southeast Region range from 5,081 in 2010 to 5,892 in 2014.

¹³ Ohio Department of Health: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse (2015). Retrieved from <http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog>. The table shows the prevalence of infant deaths in the Southeast Region and Ohio. Neonatal deaths are defined as those under 28 days old, and post-neonatal deaths are those occurring between 28 and 364 days old. Prevalence is calculated by dividing the number occurrences by the number of live births in the corresponding year and multiplying by 1,000, which shows the number of occurrences per 1,000 live births.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome¹⁴

Discharge rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) indicate the number of babies per 1,000 live births who have been exposed to drugs while in utero. All counties in the region except for Morgan County have NAS rates that exceed the state rate (and Morgan County's low rate may be explained in part by the very low number of births in the county each year). The extremely high rates of NAS in Scioto, Lawrence, and Pike counties are the highest in the state.



¹⁴ 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

Quality Child Care

Protective Factor affecting concrete supports

Available in region? *No*

Rationale: *Survey respondents clearly stated that parents in the region do not have sufficient access to quality child care. The number of spaces in child care centers has been shrinking since in recent years.*

Surveyed parents reported that one of their biggest parenting challenges is finding quality child care, especially childcare that provides coverage for parents who work outside of traditional business hours, as is required by many service industry and factory jobs. According to one parent:

“Finding childcare has been an ongoing struggle.”

The table below shows the ratings for child care centers in the Southeast Region, with five being the highest-rated. The rating system is Step Up to Quality (SUTQ), which is a five-star quality and improvement system administered by the Ohio Department of Education and ODJFS. Rated programs are able to register for renewal or an increase to their rating and unrated programs are able to register for an initial rating.

The total number of facilities has declined each year from 2012 to 2016, and in 2016, 64% of the child care centers in the Southeast Region are either unrated, or rated at the lowest two levels.

Number of Child Care Centers by Year and Rating¹⁵

Rating	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	2,090	2,180	2,042	2,293	2,156
1	1,344	1,488	1,542	534	461
2	261	77	57	715	1,016
3	1,247	432	339	298	272
4	0	1,501	700	275	281
5	0	0	957	1,512	1,531
No Rating	6,101	4,172	3,705	3,628	2,952
Total Capacity	11,043	9,850	9,342	9,255	8,669

¹⁵ Data provided by Ohio Children’s Trust Fund from the Office of Family Assistance Data Reporting Unit.

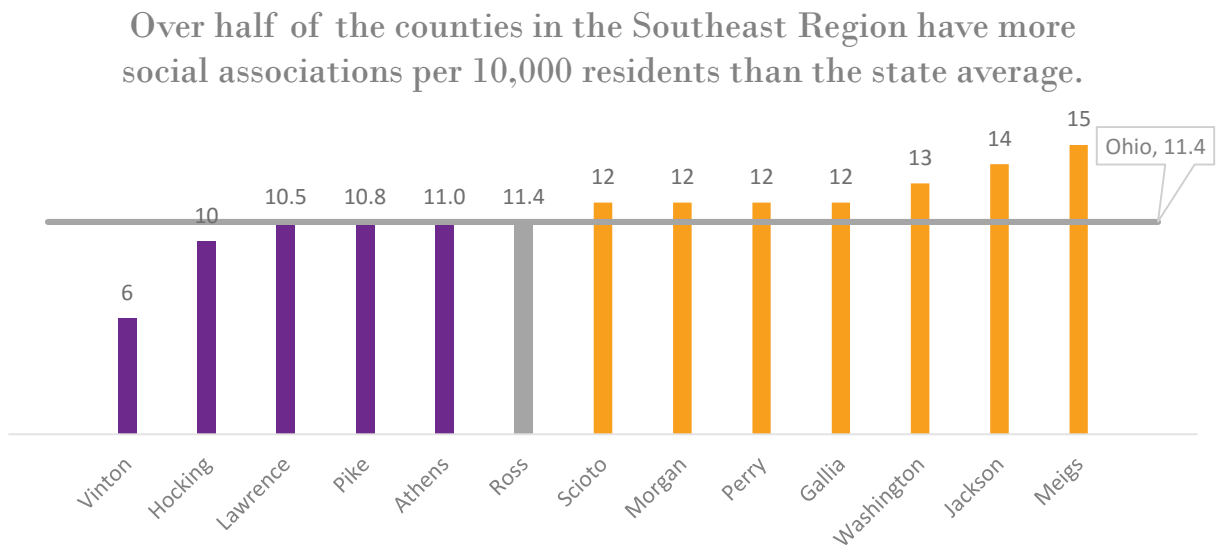
Communities of Faith and Interest Groups for Belonging

Protective Factor strengthening social connections

Available in region? Yes

Rationale: While no data are available for communities of faith, the data that are available for social associations indicate that over half the counties in the region has more associations per 10,000 residents than the state overall.

Another protective factor that helps communities meet their needs is the presence of social associations such as interest groups and faith communities. Seven counties in the Southeast Region have a presence of social associations that exceeds the state rate, while almost all counties have rates at or near the state rate.



High Crime

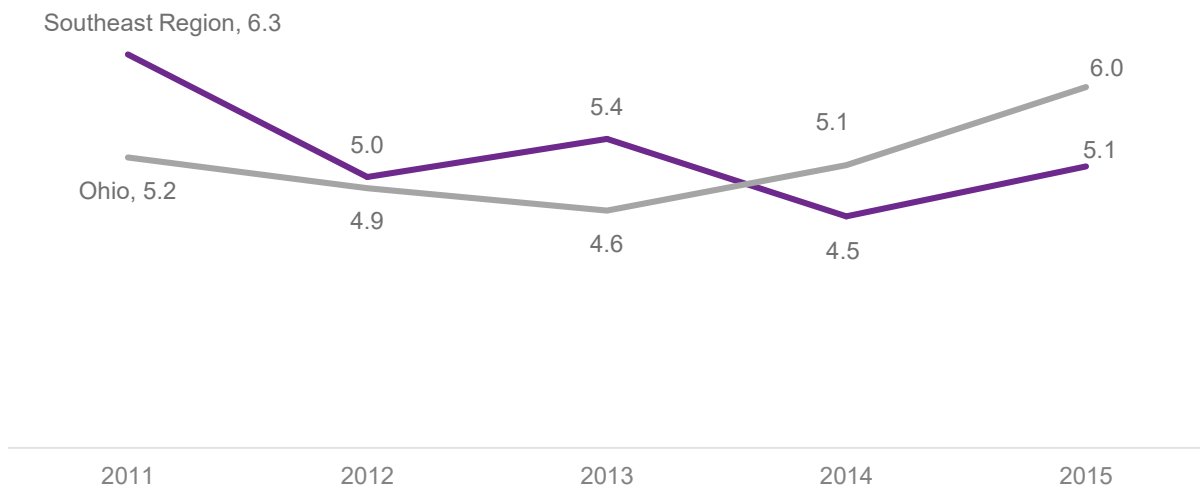
Risk Factor affecting concrete supports, parental resilience

Present in region? *Unknown*

Rationale: *Domestic violence rates are slightly lower in the region compared to the state overall. Rates of allegations and substantiated claims of child maltreatment are higher for the region in some categories (neglect and sexual abuse in particular) but not in others when compared to the state.*

While the prevalence of domestic violence in the Southeast Region is slightly lower than that of Ohio overall, the Southeast Region has higher rates of allegations of neglect and sexual abuse than the state.

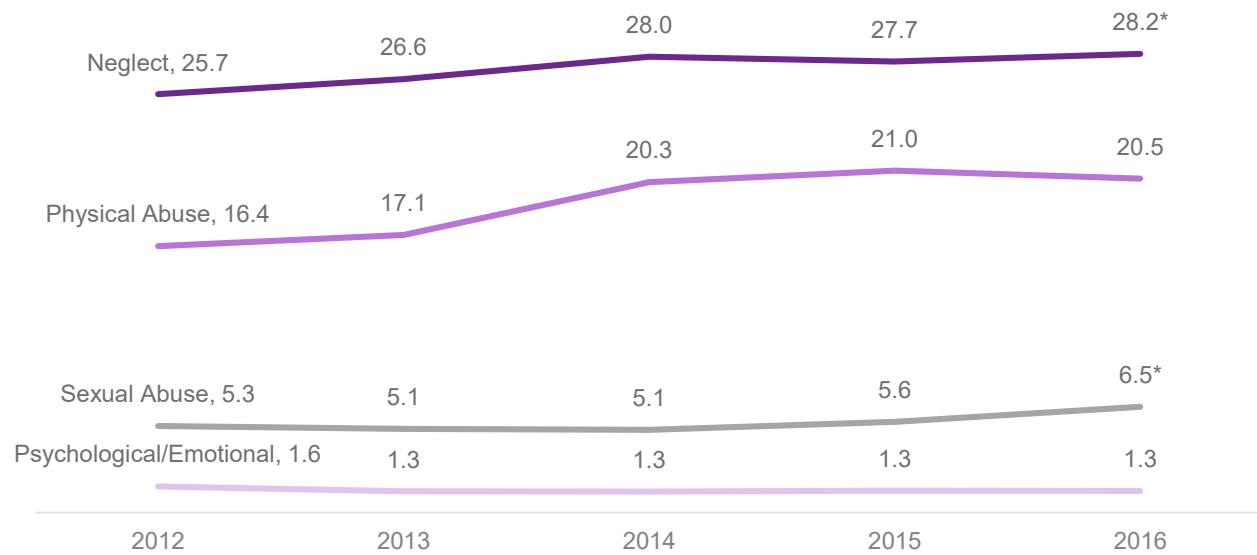
Domestic Violence Victims per 1,000 Residents¹⁶



¹⁶ Data retrieved from Ohio Attorney General Online (2016). Domestic Violence Reports. Retrieved from <http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Law-Enforcement/Services-for-Law-Enforcement/Domestic-Violence-Reports/Domestic-Violence-Reports-2015>. Types of victims can include wife, husband, parent, non-spousal adult with child, child/children, other family member, former spouse, or live-in partner. Prevalence is calculated by dividing the number of cases by the total population and multiplying by 1,000.

Allegations of child neglect and sexual abuse are more frequent in the Southeast Region compared to the state in 2016.

Child Maltreatment Allegations in the Southeast Region per 1,000 Residents¹⁷

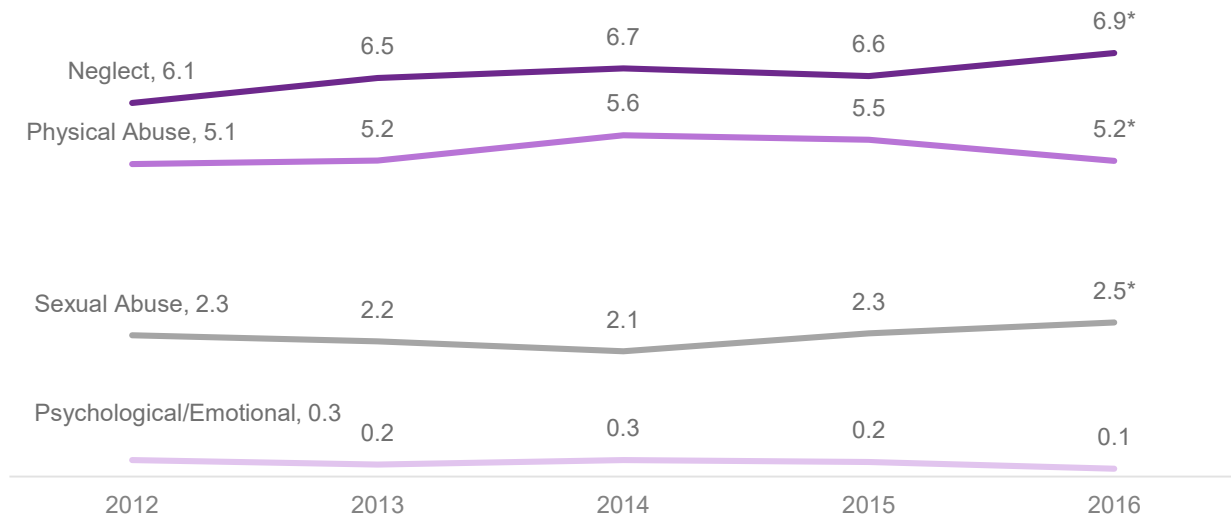


* indicates that 2016 rates are higher than the rate for the state

¹⁷ Data provided by Ohio Children's Trust Fund from the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). Years in the figure are state fiscal years. The population for the calendar year is used to calculate prevalence for the closest possible accuracy. 2015 population estimates are used for both FY 2015 and 2016. A small number of allegations of medical neglect are not shown. It is possible for more than one allegation to be reported for a single child. In 2016, Ohio's total prevalence was as follows: neglect 24.5, physical abuse 22.6, sexual abuse 4.6, and psychological/emotional maltreatment 2.6.

Substantiated allegations of neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse are more prevalent in the Southeast Region than in the state.

Substantiated Child Maltreatment Allegations in the Southeast Region per 1,000 Residents¹⁸



* indicates that 2016 Southeast Region value exceeds the value for the state

¹⁸ Years in the table below are state fiscal years. The population for the calendar year is used to calculate prevalence for the closest possible accuracy. 2015 population estimates are used for both FY 2015 and 2016. A small number of substantiated allegations of medical neglect are not shown. Ohio's substantiated rates are as follows: neglect 4.1, physical abuse 4.0, sexual abuse 1.7, psychological/emotional maltreatment 0.2.

Unemployment

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports, parental resilience

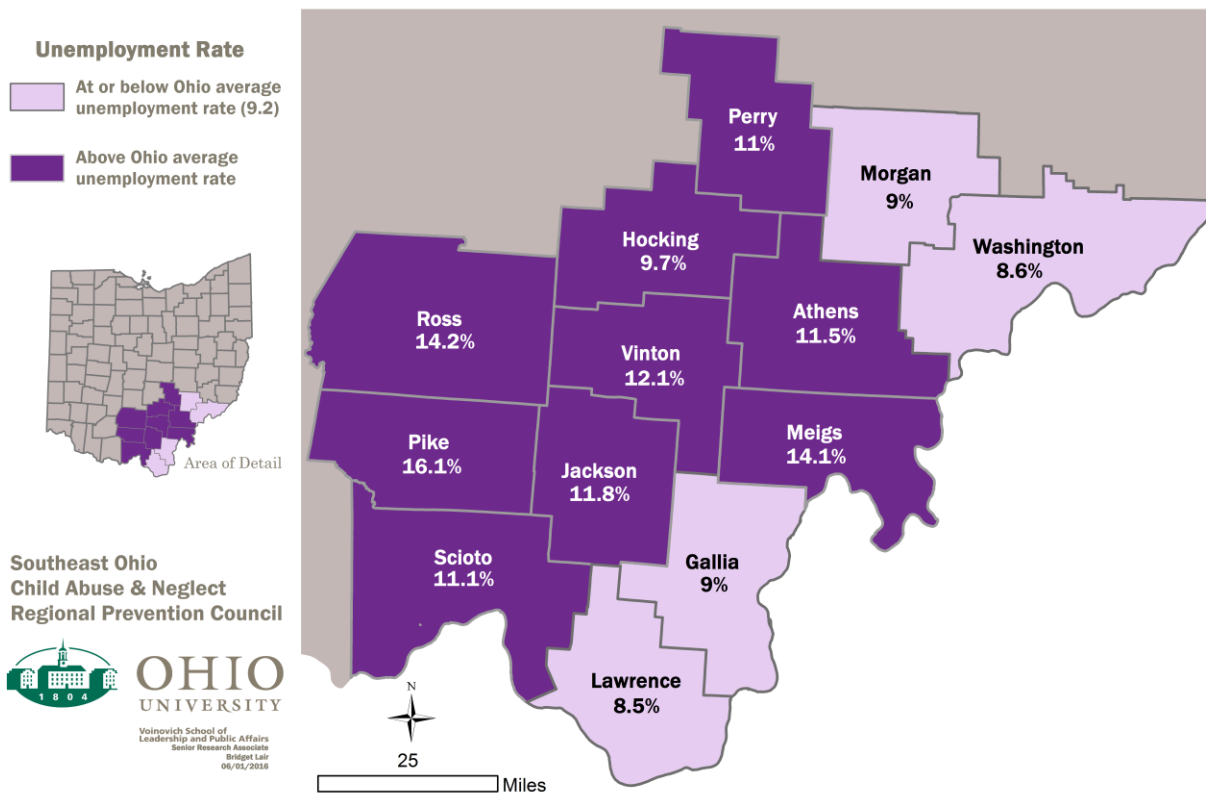
Present in region? Yes

Rationale: Survey respondents identified lack of jobs as a significant problem facing families in the region. Unemployment rates in nine of the counties in the region exceed the state unemployment rate.

When asked about the main challenges facing parents in their region, both service providers and community members noted the damaging impact of unemployment on parents and families. Many parents noted that one of their biggest challenges is finding a job.

The map below depicts rates of unemployment in the Southeast Region. All but four counties in the region have unemployment rates higher than the state rate of 9.2 percent.¹⁹

Southeast Ohio County-level 2014 Unemployment Rates Relative to Ohio's Average 2014 Unemployment Rate (9.2%)



¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Inadequate Housing and Homelessness

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in region? *Yes*

Rationale: *While several of the housing indicators in the report suggest that the housing stock is better or the same than the state overall, overcrowding is a significant issue, which indicates a lack of availability or lack of affordability in the region. Survey data corroborate that quality affordable housing is a need in the region.*

Compared to the housing stock in the state as a whole, a slightly lower percent of the housing stock in the Southeast Region is substandard (28.4% in the region, 30.4% in the state), a lower percentage of families are cost-burdened by their housing costs (27.7% in the region, 30.5% in the state), but a higher percentage of families live in overcrowded conditions (1.7% in the region compared to 1.5% in the state).

Nonetheless, the data also suggest that families with limited means often have trouble finding quality affordable housing. There are also areas within the region in which housing conditions are worse than the state averages: the housing stock in Scioto County is especially old compared to the rest of the state, housing cost burden is especially high in Athens County, and overcrowding is a big issue for Vinton and Ross counties.

Age of Housing Stock²⁰

	Median Year Structure Built
Athens	1975
Gallia	1980
Hocking	1980
Jackson	1975
Lawrence	1974
Meigs	1976
Morgan	1971
Perry	1974
Pike	1981
Ross	1972
Scioto*	1964
Vinton	1982
Washington	1969
Ohio	1967
United States	1976

* indicates that county fares worse than the state average in this area

²⁰ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract. Accessed through Robert Wood Johnson Community Health Rankings.

Housing Cost Burden²¹

	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Percentage of Cost Burdened Households
Athens*	22,208	8,249	37.1%
Gallia	11,502	2,827	24.6%
Hocking	11,426	3,078	26.9%
Jackson	13,204	3,907	29.6%
Lawrence	23,622	6,111	25.9%
Meigs	9,486	2,417	25.5%
Morgan	6,056	1,435	23.7%
Perry	13,637	3,577	26.2%
Pike*	10,944	3,595	32.9%
Ross	28,209	7,847	27.8%
Scioto	29,558	7,976	27.0%
Vinton	5,137	1,342	26.1%
Washington	24,923	5,840	23.4%
Southeast Region	209,912	58,201	27.7%
Ohio	4,570,015	1,395,237	30.5%

* indicates that county fares worse than the state average in this area

²¹ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract. Accessed through Robert Wood Johnson Community Health Rankings.

Overcrowded Housing²²

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
Athens	20,571	249	1.2%
Gallia*	11,007	206	1.9%
Hocking*	11,249	217	1.9%
Jackson*	12,771	242	1.9%
Lawrence*	22,801	418	1.8%
Meigs	9,277	84	0.9%
Morgan*	5,718	111	1.9%
Perry	13,318	202	1.5%
Pike*	10,710	200	1.9%
Ross*	26,549	620	2.3%
Scioto	28,491	384	1.4%
Vinton*	5,017	170	3.4%
Washington	24,215	264	1.1%
Southeast Region	201,694	3,367	1.7%
Ohio	3,852,319	58,662	1.5%
United States	90,364,208	3,852,710	4.3%

* indicates that county fares worse than the state average in this area

²² US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract. Accessed through Robert Wood Johnson Community Health Rankings.

Substandard Housing²³

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions
Athens*	22,208	8,255	37.17%
Gallia	11,502	3,087	26.84%
Hocking	11,426	3,139	27.47%
Jackson	13,204	3,793	28.73%
Lawrence	23,622	6,141	26.00%
Meigs	9,486	2,515	26.51%
Morgan	6,056	1,527	25.21%
Perry	13,637	3,710	27.21%
Pike*	10,944	3,934	35.95%
Ross	28,209	8,237	29.20%
Scioto	29,558	8,136	27.53%
Vinton	5,137	1,412	27.49%
Washington	24,923	5,780	23.19%
Southeast Region	209,912	59,666	28.42%
Ohio	4,570,015	1,388,104	30.37%
United States	116,211,088	41,333,888	35.57%

* indicates that county fares worse than the state average in this area

²³ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract. Accessed through Robert Wood Johnson Community Health Rankings.

Social Isolation

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in region? *Unclear*

Rationale: *Survey respondents were not in agreement on whether families in the region are connected into systems of social support. Community members tended to report that social connections are present, while providers had a more negative view.*

Seventy-seven percent of parents taking the community survey expressed agreement with the statement: “When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.”²⁴ Service providers were less optimistic, with 53% of providers agreeing that “Parents in the community have someone who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.” Thirty-eight percent of providers agreed that “When parents in the community are lonely there are several people they can talk to.” This survey data suggests that, even though there are a relatively robust number of social associations in the region (as noted in an earlier section of this report), social isolation may be a factor for many parents in the Southeast Region.

Poor Schools

Risk factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in region? *Yes*

Rationale: *While Kindergarten Readiness Assessment scores indicate that younger children are reasonably prepared for kindergarten, only four of thirteen counties met or exceeded the state average Performance Index score. Twelve of thirteen counties have higher percentages of economically disadvantaged students compared to the state.*

The Kindergarten Readiness Assessment scores below indicate that children in the Southeast Region are entering kindergarten demonstrating roughly the same rate of readiness to learn as is seen in the state.

KRA Overall Scores²⁵

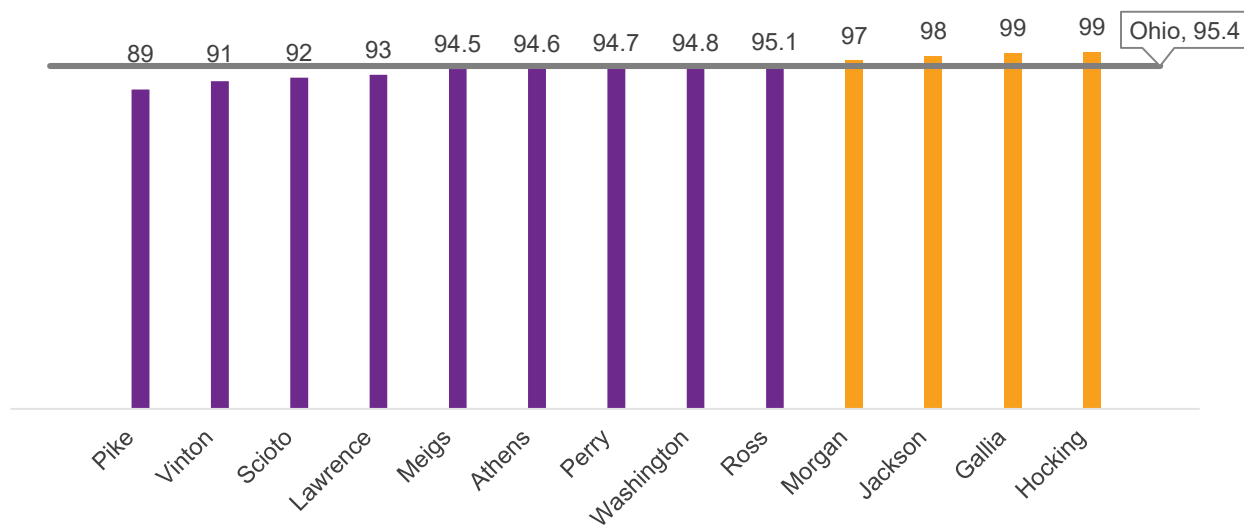
	Southeast Region (n=4,968)	Ohio (n=114,961)
Demonstrating (270-298)	35.7%	37.3%
Approaching (258-269)	39.4%	39.1%
Emerging (202-257)	24.9%	23.6%
Total	100%	100%

²⁴ In this context, expressing agreement means that the respondents selected “slightly agree,” “mostly agree,” “or strongly agree” from the possible response options.

²⁵ Ohio Department of Education: Ohio School Report Cards (2016). *Advanced Reports*. Retrieved from <http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov/Pages/Power-User-Reports.aspx>

As gauged by the Performance Index²⁶ score for the school districts in the Southeast Region, schools in the region are lagging behind the state in terms of performance on Ohio Achievement Tests and Ohio Graduate Tests.

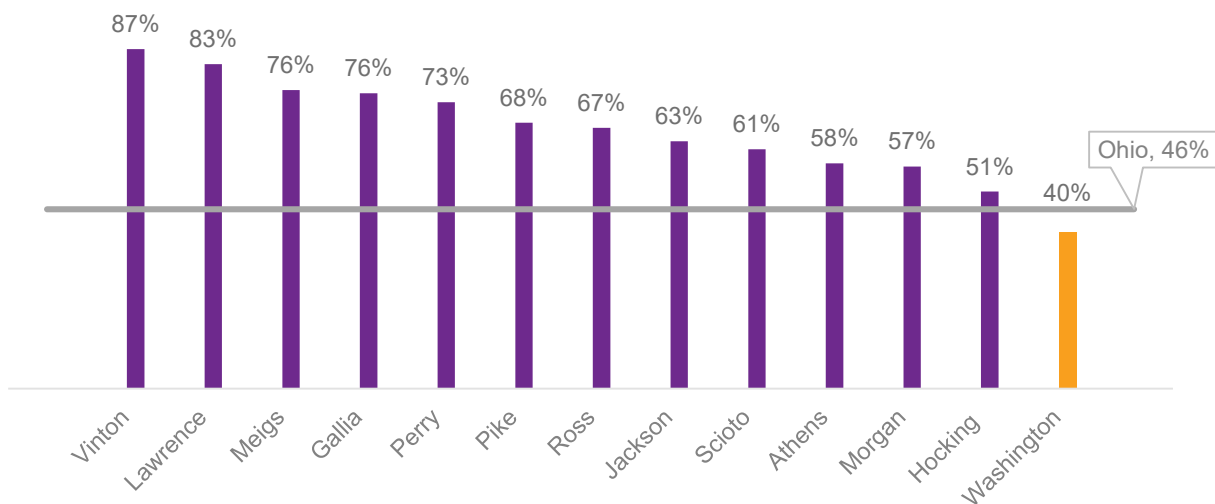
Four of thirteen counties in the Southeast Region show higher Performance Index averages than the state average.



²⁶ Ohio Department of Education: Report Card Lists and Rankings (2016). *Performance Index Ranking*. Retrieved from http://education.ohio.gov/lists_and_rankings

The students attending these schools tend to face many additional challenges outside of school, with all counties except Washington County exceeding the average percent of economically disadvantaged students for the state. Vinton and Lawrence counties have especially high percentages of disadvantaged students attending their schools.

Washington County is the only county with a percentage of economically disadvantaged students that is less than the state average.



Inadequate/Nonexistent Social Support and Cohesion

Risk factor weakening social connections

Present in region? *Yes*

Rationale: *Residents of all but two counties report a lack of social-emotional support that exceeds the state average. Household structures that can indicate a lack of social support are present in the region at rates that exceed the state. In particular, there are more births (per 1,000 live births) to mothers ages 15-19 than in the state overall, and there is a growing trend toward grandparents raising grandchildren.*

The table below depicts the household compositions for the Southeast Region from 2012-2014. Most children living at home are the biological children of the head of household. The Southeast Region has higher percentages of grandchildren living with grandparents and stepchildren living with step-parents compared to the state. The percent of children living with grandparents in particular has been increasing since 2012 at a pace that exceeds the growth of this demographic in the state overall.

Household Composition²⁷

	2012		2013		2014	
	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio
Biological Child	80.2%	84.7%	78.3%	84.5%	77.3%	84.3%
Adopted	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Stepchild	4.6%	3.6%	4.8%	3.5%	4.9%	3.4%
Grandchild	9.5%	6.4%	10.4%	6.6%	10.7%	6.8%
Other Relatives	1.8%	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%
Foster child or other unrelated child	2.0%	1.8%	2.6%	1.9%	3.0%	1.9%

²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

The estimated number of single parent households, or households with either a female or male only householder, is shown for 2014 below. Almost 17% of households in the region are headed by a single parent.

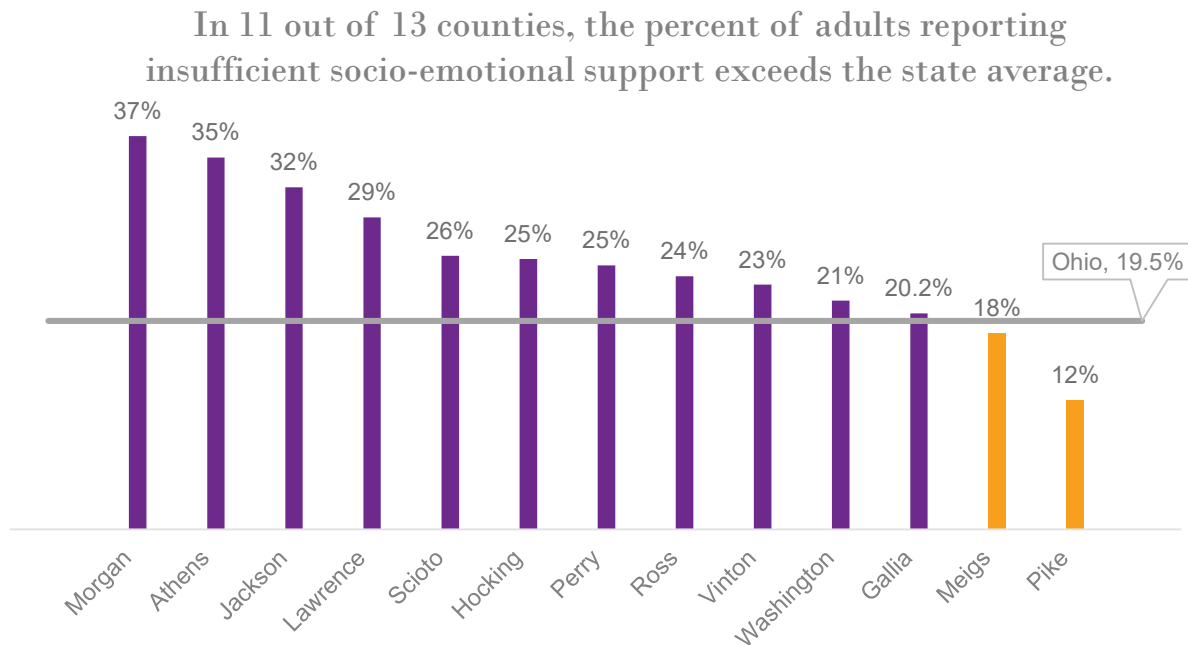
Single Parent Households²⁸

	Single Parent Households		
	Total Households	Number	Percent
Athens	22,208	3,124	14.1%
Gallia	11,502	2,083	18.1%
Hocking	11,426	1,712	15.0%
Jackson	13,204	2,538	19.2%
Lawrence	23,622	4,382	18.6%
Meigs	9,486	1,607	16.9%
Morgan	6,056	940	15.5%
Perry	13,637	2,241	16.4%
Pike	10,944	2,371	21.7%
Ross	28,209	4,972	17.6%
Scioto	29,558	4,628	15.7%
Vinton	5,137	859	16.7%
Washington	24,923	3,198	12.8%
Southeast Region	209,912	34,655	16.5%
Ohio	4,570,015	792,081	17.3%

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Social-emotional support

Compared to the state, eleven out of thirteen counties in the Southeast Region have higher percentages of adults age 18 and older who report that they do *not* have sufficient social-emotional support.²⁹



²⁹ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2006-2012.

Teen parents

Having a child during the teenage years is associated with having less knowledge about child development, potentially inappropriate expectations for children, less empathy than older mothers, and potentially abusive or neglectful behaviors.³⁰

The table below shows the number and percent of births in the Southeast Region by the age of the mother. To protect individual identities, the Ohio Department of Health does not release this information for areas in which only a small number of births were reported. As a result, actual numbers may be higher than reported. In 2015, just under 9% of births in the region were to fifteen to nineteen year olds.

Live Births by Year and Age of Mother³¹

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 to 17	217	3.6%	170	2.8%	146	2.4%	121	2.0%	136	2.3%
18 to 19	550	9.1%	499	8.3%	503	8.2%	487	8.1%	392	6.5%
20 to 24	1,998	32.9%	2,089	34.7%	2,119	34.6%	2,005	33.5%	1,886	31.5%
25 to 29	1,784	29.4%	1,809	30.1%	1,765	28.8%	1,839	30.7%	1,938	32.4%
30 to 34	1,063	17.5%	1,013	16.8%	1,113	18.2%	1,061	17.7%	1,122	18.7%
35 to 39	374	6.2%	356	5.9%	402	6.6%	395	6.6%	436	7.3%
40 to 44*	75	1.2%	74	1.2%	82	1.3%	79	1.3%	79	1.3%
Total	6067	100%	6012	100%	6132	100%	5989	100%	5989	100%

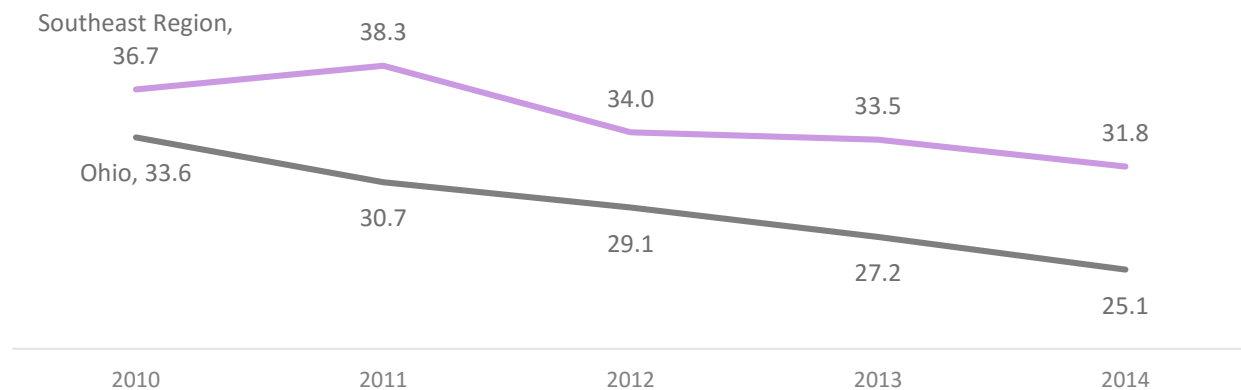
*No births from women 45 and older were reported for any year.

³⁰Easterbrooks, M, et al (2011) Resilience in parenting among young mothers: Family and ecological risks and opportunities. *Children and Youth Services Review* 33(1):42-50 ; Leadbeater, B. J., & Way, N. (2003). Growing up fast: Transitions to early adulthood of inner-city adolescent mothers. *Journal of Adolescence*, 26(2), 251–252; Karraker, K. H., & Evans, S. L. (1996). Adolescent mothers' knowledge of child development and expectations for their own infants. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 25(5), 651– 665

³¹ Ohio Resident Live Births (2016). *Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse*. Ohio Department of Health. Retrieved from <http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog>

The birth rate per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 years of age or is shown for the Southeast Region and Ohio below. Rates in the Southeast Region, while declining slightly, are consistently higher than statewide rates.

Birth Rate to Mothers Aged 15 to 19³²



Parent support groups

Both community members and service providers reported that parent support groups (which are associated with increases in parents' confidence and coping skills³³) are not widely available in the Southeast Region. Only 28% of service providers and 21% of community members reported that this type of resource is available in their community.

Lower educational attainment compared to the state

Once a high school diploma or its equivalent has been achieved, fewer adults in the Southeast Region go on to complete a secondary degree compared to the rest of the state. The population in the Southeast Region has a slightly higher percent of adults age 25 and older who do not have a high school degree or the equivalent (15.6% in the region and 12.6% in the state), and a lower percentage of adults age 25 and older who have earned a Bachelor's degree or beyond (15.5% compared to 24.1% at the state level).

³² Data provided by Wright State University on 8 September 2016. Data retrieved from the Ohio Department of Health Secure Data Warehouse.

³³ "Peer Support Groups for Parents: Literature Review" (2012). Prepared for First 5 LA by Harder+Company Community Research. Retrieved from: http://www.first5la.org/files/08226_2.3PSG%20Exploratory%20Study%20-%20Lit%20Review%20FINAL_08312012.pdf.

Family Level

Capacity/Willingness to Nurture and Attach to Child

Protective Factor affecting knowledge of parenting & child development, and social connectedness

Present in region? *No*

Rationale: *Survey respondents indicate that traits associated with attachment and nurturing are not frequently present in the region.*

When asked to identify the frequency with which parents in the region demonstrate traits associated with attachment and nurturing:

- Forty-three percent of community members and 42% of providers indicated that “parents and children in the community have close relationships” over half the time.
- Forty-eight of community members and 47% of providers indicated that “parents in the community are happy being with their children” over half the time.
- Forty-two percent of community members and 40% of providers reported that “parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset” over half the time.
- Forty-eight percent of community members and 25% of providers reported that “parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do” over half the time.

Physical, Emotional, and Economic Well-Being

Protective Factor affecting parental resilience

Present in the region? *No*

Rationale: *Survey responses, housing instability, unemployment, and the very poor levels of access to mental health care providers undermine physical, emotional, and economic well-being in the region.*

Community members and service providers in the Southeast Region do not express a great deal of confidence in parental resilience, which is heavily impacted by parents’ physical, emotional, and economic well-being. When providers in the Southeast Region were asked to rate the frequency with which “families in the community are able to solve their problems,” they reported, on average, that families in the region can do this somewhere between “rarely” and “about half the time.”³⁴ When the community was asked this question on the parent/community survey, the average response was “about half the time.”³⁵ This section of the report provides information on some of the factors that can reduce parental resilience by negatively impacting the physical, emotional, and economic well-being of parents.

³⁴ The average response to the survey item was a 3.9, where 3=rarely and 4=about half the time.

³⁵ The average response to the survey item was a 4.1.

Housing Instability

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in the region? *Yes*

Rationale: *See Inadequate Housing and Homelessness section of this report.*

As indicated earlier in the report, the housing issues facing residents of Southeast Ohio are similar to those facing residents across the state. It can be a challenge for individuals with low incomes to find quality, affordable housing. Survey data corroborate this finding.

Under or Unemployment

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in the region? *Yes*

Rationale: *See Unemployment section of this report.*

As indicated earlier in the report, unemployment is an issue for the region, with only four out of thirteen counties above the state unemployment level.

Food Insufficiency and Food Access

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in region? *Yes*

Rationale: *Over half of the counties in the region have less access to grocery stores compared to the state.*

When surveyed, 85% of service providers and 71% of community members reported that help with food is available in their community. The need for help with food is clear based on the lower rates of grocery store access in the region and the fact that some counties, like Vinton County, have no grocery stores within county limits.

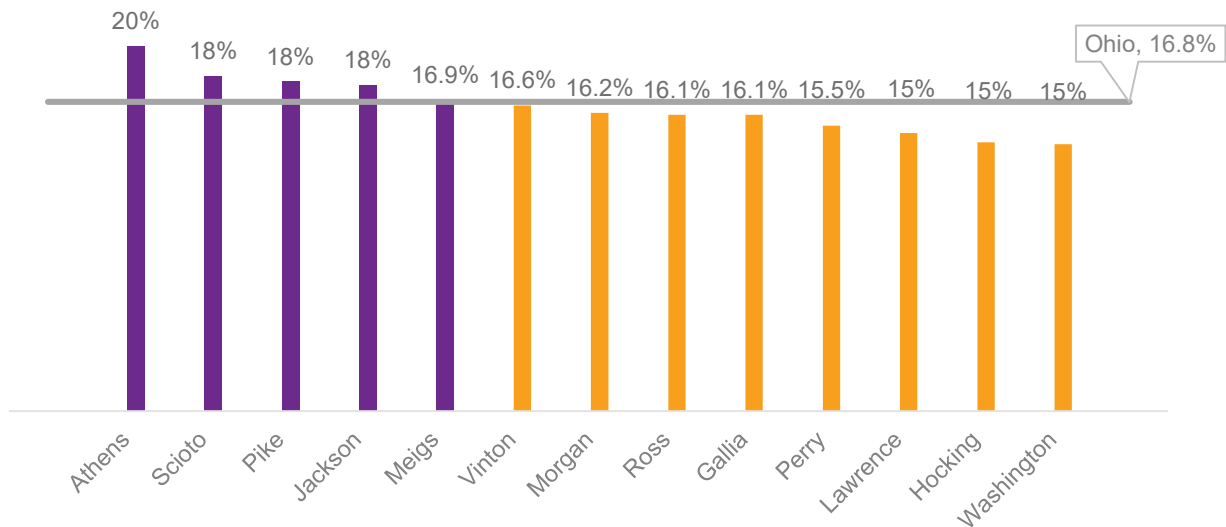
Food insecurity refers to the “USDA’s measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.”³⁶ The percent of food insecure individuals in 2014 for Ohio and each Southeast county is shown on the next page. Five counties have food insecurity rates above the state average of 16.8%.³⁷

³⁶ Feeding America (2016). *Food Insecurity in the United States*. Retrieved from <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2014/overall>.

³⁷ Food insecurity is “USDA’s measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, health life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.” Monroe County’s food insecurity rate is 17.1%. Data are taken from Map the Meal Gap (2016).

Food Insecurity in 2014³⁸

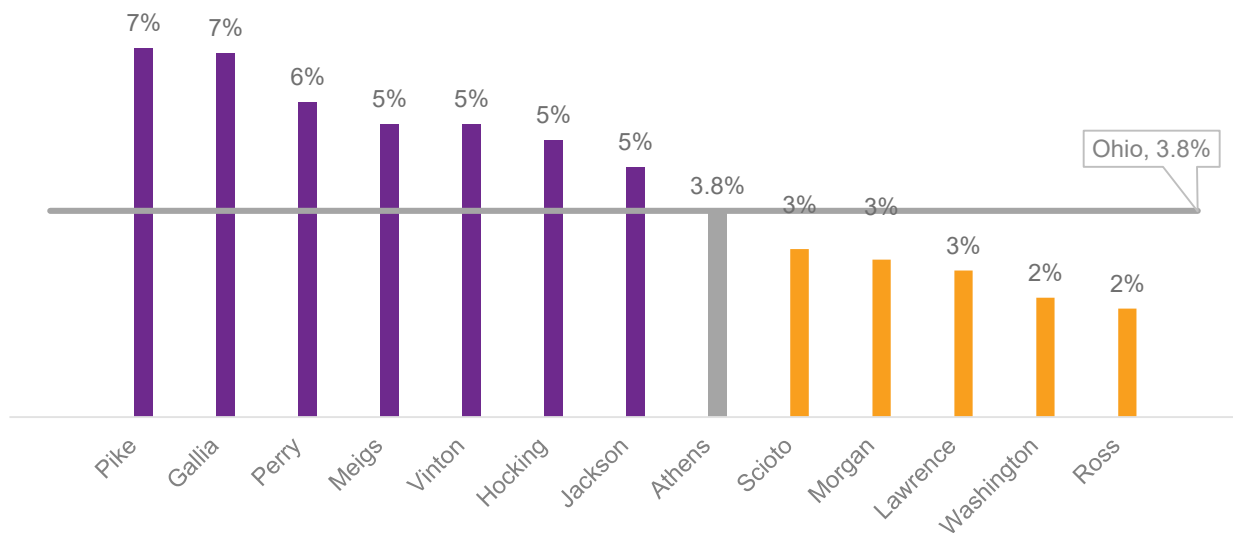
Food insecurity rates in five counties exceed the state average.



³⁸ Gundersen, C., A. Dewey, A. Crumbaugh, M. Kato & E. Engelhard. Map the Meal Gap 2016: Food Insecurity and Child Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level. Feeding America, 2016. Retrieved from http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2014/OH_AllCounties_CDs_MMG_2014.pdf.

The figure below shows the percent of total households without a car who are more than a mile from a grocery facility in 2010 (the most recent year for which data are available).³⁹ In seven counties in the region, the percentage of households that do not have a car and are not located within a mile of a grocery store is higher than the state percentage.

Seven counties exceed the state percentage of population
without access to a grocery store.



³⁹ United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (2015). Food Environment Atlas. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx>.

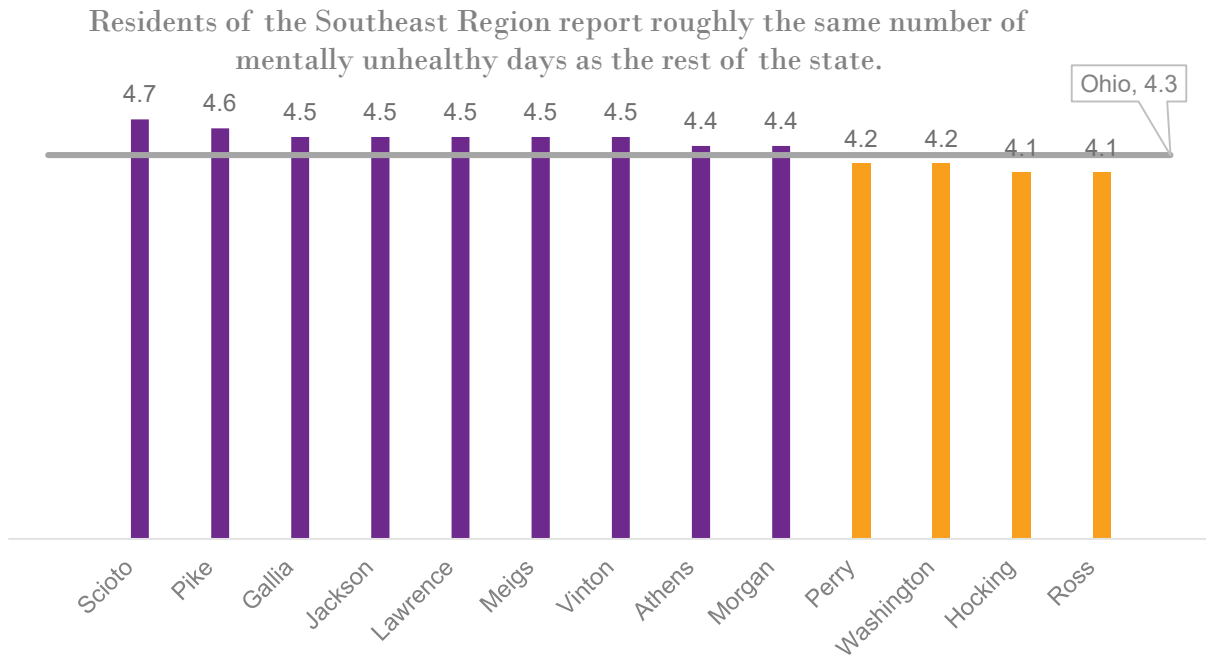
Mental Health/Maternal Depression

Risk Factor affecting parental resilience

Present in the region? *Yes*

Rationale: *Residents of the region have poor access to mental health care providers.*

On average, surveyed Ohio residents report experiencing symptoms of poor mental health 4.3 days over the course of the last 30 days. Approximately thirteen percent of Ohio residents report experiencing these symptoms over 14 days per month.⁴⁰ Results for residents of the Southeast Region closely resembled state averages on both of these measures.



⁴⁰ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2014 accessed through Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings. This measure is based on survey responses to the question: “Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?”

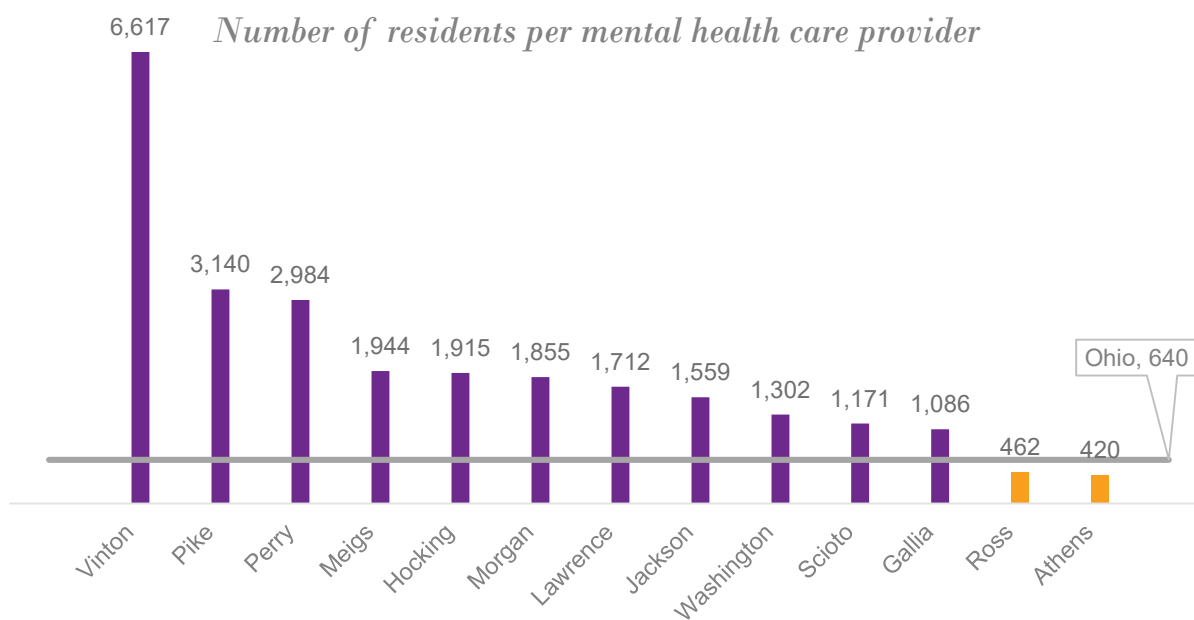
Percentage of adults reporting more than 14 days of poor mental health per month⁴¹

	Frequency by Percent
Athens	14%
Gallia	13%
Hocking	12%
Jackson	14%
Lawrence	13%
Meigs	13%
Morgan	13%
Perry	13%
Pike	14%
Ross	13%
Scioto	14%
Vinton	14%
Washington	12%
Ohio	13%

⁴¹ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2014,
<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2016/measure/outcomes/145/data>.

Despite these similarities, one key difference in terms of mental health is that families in the Southeast Region have much less access to mental health care providers compared to Ohio residents overall.⁴²

Residents of 11 Southeast counties have less access to mental health care providers than Ohioans overall.



Substance Abuse

Risk Factor affecting parental resilience

Present in region? Yes

Rationale: While rates of deaths from drug overdose do not exceed the state rate in most counties, survey data combined with rates of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome indicate that drug use rates are likely higher than reported. Survey data also indicate that substance abuse at its current level in the region is negatively affecting parental resilience, employment, social connections, and many other aspects of families' lives.

Like most of Ohio, the Southeast Region has seen an alarming rise in drug use in recent years. Five counties in the region have rates of drug overdose deaths in excess of the state rate, with especially high rates in Scioto, Ross, and Jackson counties. This information should be interpreted with the understanding that the state rate is increasing, and for the other counties, simply being below the

⁴² This shows 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 and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care.

Data Source: CMS, National Provider Identification data file. 2015 Providers who transmit electronic health records are required to obtain an identification number, but very small providers may not obtain a number. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2016/measure/factors/62/data>.

state rate may not mean that the issue does not need to be addressed. The alarming rates of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome discussed earlier in the report indicate that drug use is likely underreported.

The number of unintentional drug overdose deaths is shown in the table below, along with the age-adjusted rate⁴³. According to the Ohio Department of Health, the number of unintentional drug overdoses in 2015 is the highest on record, with a 20.5% increase from 2014 to 2015. Rates are suppressed if there are fewer than ten deaths from 2010 to 2015.

In addition to the more obvious health and safety consequences, drug use has impact on a range of other issues, such as employment and income. One provider reported that in some cases, conditions have deteriorated to the point that “the assistance some parents get is bartered for drugs. If clothes, shoes, or other items are purchased, you must remove tags so parents do not take the items back and use the money for drugs.”

Drug Overdose Deaths⁴⁴

	Number of Deaths					Rate
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Age-Adjusted Rate
Athens	12	10	8	8	8	18.4
Gallia	6	3	7	6	9	20.6
Hocking	7	4	8	4	3	17.2
Jackson	8	9	12	8	9	27.3
Lawrence	17	10	9	8	23	22
Meigs	5	2	4	4	3	15.4
Morgan	1	0	4	4	0	12
Perry	4	7	0	4	7	13.4
Pike	13	3	6	5	11	26.2
Ross	18	12	15	29	38	28.3
Scioto	25	17	18	23	30	31
Vinton	1	5	2	3	1	18.3
Washington	6	7	7	12	8	13.4
Southeast Region	123	89	100	118	150	na
Ohio	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	19.2

*Rate suppressed in <10 total deaths for 2010-2015

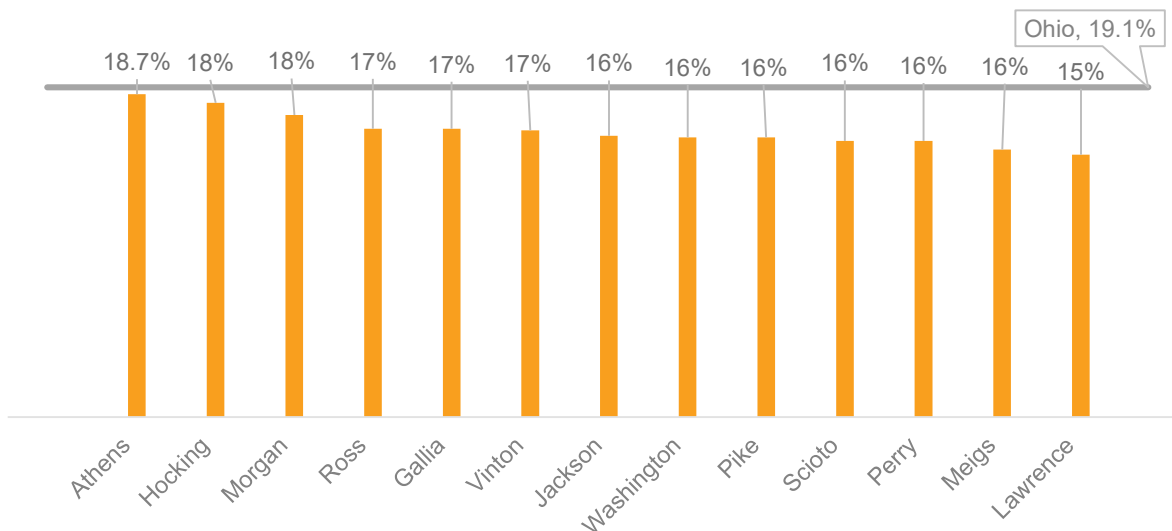
⁴³ As explained by the Ohio Department of Health: "The age distribution of a population (the number of people in particular age categories) can change over time and can be different in different geographic areas. Age-adjusting the rates ensures that differences in incidence or deaths from one year to another, or between one geographic area and another, are not due to differences in the age distribution of the populations being compared."

⁴⁴ Ohio Department of Health (2016). 2015 Ohio Drug Overdose Data General Findings. Retrieved from <http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/-/media/HealthyOhio/ASSETS/Files/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en>.

Excessive Drinking

Excessive drinking, shown below, is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average.⁴⁵ All counties in the Southeast Region report lower percentages of adults who engage in excessive drinking than the overall percent for the state (19.1%).⁴⁶

Excessive drinking rates are lower than the state rate in all counties.



Interpersonal Family Violence

Risk Factor affecting parental resilience

Present in the region? *Unknown*

Rationale: *Rates of interpersonal family violence are roughly the same in the region as they are in the state.*

As indicated earlier in the report, domestic violence rates in the region are roughly comparable to state rates, meaning that 6 out of every 1,000 adults is affected by domestic violence

⁴⁵ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (2016). Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. Retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/measure/excessive-drinking>.

⁴⁶ Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings.

Child Level

Resilience

Protective Factor affecting social & emotional competence

Present in region? *Unknown*

Rationale: *Reliable data for this factor are not available. Proxy data indicate levels of domestic violence that are comparable to state levels.*

There is little data on resilience at the child level. One set of factors that influence resilience are environmental factors, such as violence and disruption of family structure. In the Southeast Region, the percentage of children living in homes in which domestic violence is occurring is about the same as the statewide percentage.

Children affected by domestic violence⁴⁷

	# children living in county	Children living in homes where an adult reports intimate partner violence occurring	
		Number	Percent
Athens	10,273	180	1.8%
Gallia	7,409	130	1.8%
Hocking	6,943	120	1.7%
Jackson	8,126	140	1.7%
Lawrence	14,635	260	1.8%
Meigs	5,350	90	1.7%
Morgan	3,433	60	1.7%
Perry	9,284	160	1.7%
Pike	7,138	120	1.7%
Ross	17,393	310	1.8%
Scioto	17,902	320	1.8%
Vinton	3,244	50	1.5%
Washington	12,859	230	1.8%
Southeast Region	123,989	2,170	1.8%
Ohio	2,718,078	>48,000	>1.8%

⁴⁷ The Scope of Family Violence in Ohio: The Ohio Family Prevention Project. Steinman KJ, Bonomi AE. Intimate partner violence among Medicaid and uninsured populations in Ohio: Associations with health outcomes and care utilization. Columbus, OH: Ohio Family Health Survey; 2009 <http://grcapps.osu.edu/OFVPP/>.

Physical or Mental Health Disabilities

Risk Factor affecting social and emotional competence

Present in region? Yes

Rationale: While kindergarten readiness in the region compares favorably to the state, the region has higher rates of students with disabilities. While these rates are decreasing, they remain above state levels.

The tables below show Kindergarten Readiness Assessment data for the 2014/2015 school year. Children entering kindergarten in the Southeast Region have a slightly higher average score than the state in the area of social foundations and the same average score for physical well-being and motor development.

KRA Average Scores⁴⁸

	Southeast Region	Ohio
Social Foundations	269	266
Physical Well Being & Motor Dev.	268	268

Individualized Education Plans and Child Disabilities

The percent of students with disabilities for the past five years is shown below. These children will have Individualized Education Plans (IEPs). There is a slightly higher percentage of students with identified disabilities in the Southeast Region compared to the state.

Students with Disabilities⁴⁹

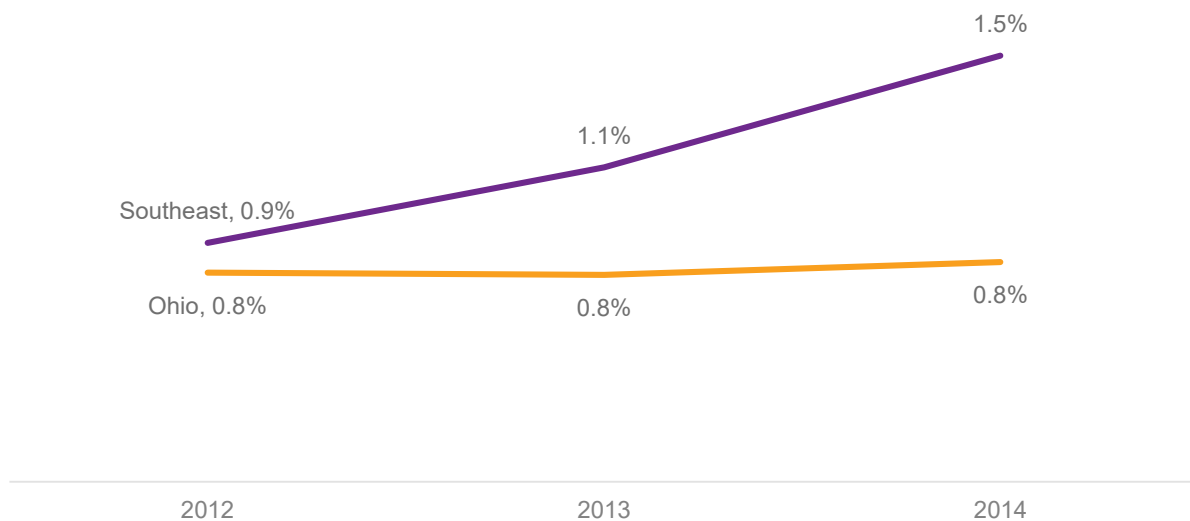
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students
Athens	7,790	18.9%	7,702	19.1%	7,757	17.7%	7,623	18.4%	7,486	17.3%
Gallia	4,752	19.4%	4,676	19.2%	4,606	18.8%	4,489	18.3%	4,227	17.5%
Hocking	4,118	17.3%	4,087	16.5%	4,124	16.8%	4,110	17.0%	3,934	16.5%
Jackson	5,528	16.6%	5,538	16.6%	5,517	15.7%	5,418	15.2%	5,156	13.6%
Lawrence	10,576	15.5%	10,410	15.5%	10,284	15.1%	10,121	15.3%	9,619	14.4%
Meigs	3,525	14.2%	3,473	14.5%	3,411	13.4%	3,378	13.8%	3,317	12.7%
Morgan	2,156	13.8%	2,104	13.5%	2,054	13.1%	2,041	14.1%	1,997	14.0%
Perry	6,441	16.5%	6,191	15.5%	6,141	15.0%	6,081	14.6%	5,801	13.9%
Pike	5,409	15.8%	5,359	16.7%	5,365	16.1%	5,341	16.2%	4,855	13.5%
Ross	12,036	12.2%	11,860	12.6%	11,802	12.6%	11,740	12.6%	11,021	11.4%
Scioto	12,542	15.3%	12,466	15.4%	12,345	15.5%	12,253	15.3%	11,742	14.3%
Vinton	2,457	17.5%	2,383	16.7%	2,345	16.8%	2,368	16.0%	2,223	15.4%
Washington	9,176	15.1%	8,921	14.6%	8,752	14.0%	8,701	14.3%	7,982	13.2%
Southeast Region	86,506	15.7%	85,170	15.6%	84,503	15.3%	83,664	15.3%	79,360	14.2%
Ohio	14.5		14.5		14.4		14.4		13.4	

⁴⁸ Ohio Department of Education: Ohio School Report Cards (2016). *Advanced Reports*. Retrieved from <http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov/Pages/Power-User-Reports.aspx>

⁴⁹ Ohio Department of Education (2016). School-District Level Data.

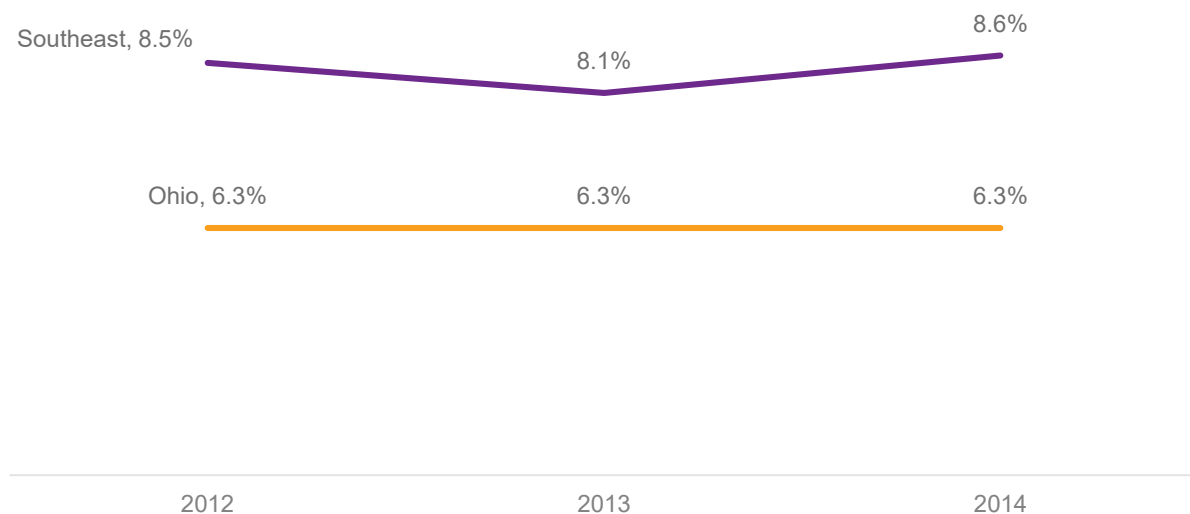
The figure below shows the percent of children under five years old who have either a hearing or vision disability or both in the Southeast Region compared to Ohio. The Southeast Region shows an increase from 2012 to 2014.

Percent of Children Under 5 with Hearing or Vision Disabilities⁵⁰



The next figure shows the percent of children from age five to seventeen with a disability. Disabilities include difficulties with hearing, vision, cognition, ambulation, and self-care. (See the following chart for a breakdown of disability by type.) Rates in the Southeast Region have been consistently higher than rates in Ohio.

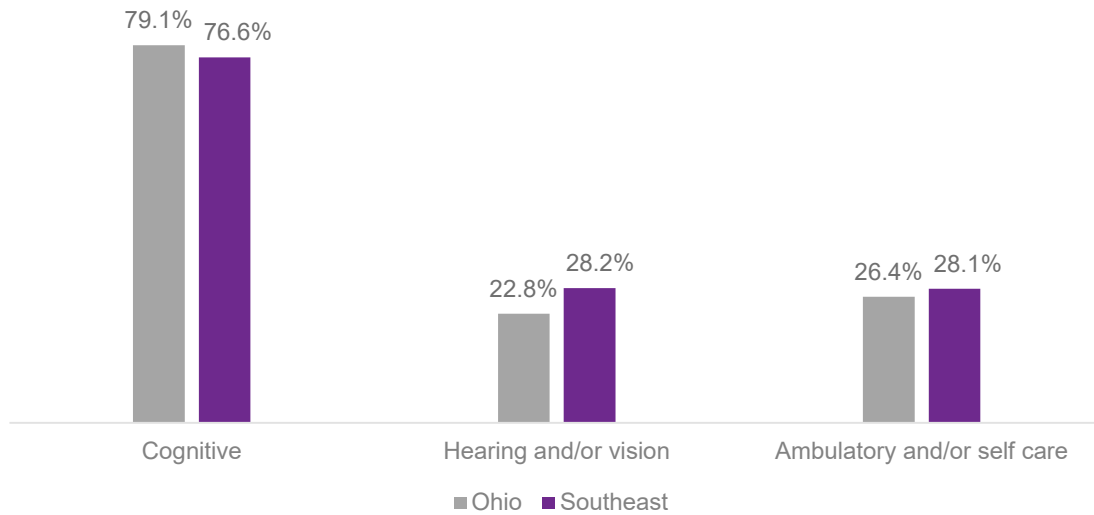
Percent of Children 5 to 17 with Disabilities



⁵⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

The types of disabilities among the five to 17 year olds for the most recent year available is shown below. Some children may have more than one disability. Children in the Southeast Region have a higher rate of hearing and/or vision loss as well as difficulties with ambulation and/or self-care when compared to children in the state overall.

Type of Disability among 5 to 17 Year Olds in 2014



Behavioral Challenges

Risk Factor affecting social and emotional competence

Present in the region? *Unknown*

Rationale: *Because of measurement issues at the state level, comparison data are not available.*

Data for truancy, disobedient or disruptive behavior, and fighting or violence were collected from the Ohio Department of Education. Because school districts across the state have different criteria for reporting these data, it is not possible to calculate totals for the state level. This means that it is unclear whether these indicators of behavioral challenges are higher or lower in the Southeast Region compared to the state.

Truancy offences are shown in the table below. Percentages are not calculated because one student may have committed multiple offenses.

Truancy⁵¹

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses
Athens	7,790	93	7,702	67	7,757	13	7,623	0	7,486	0
Gallia	4,752	17	4,676	222	4,606	0	4,489	0	4,227	0
Hocking	4,118	827	4,087	787	4,124	530	4,110	400	3,934	457
Jackson	5,528	182	5,538	135	5,517	12	5,418	0	5,156	15
Lawrence	10,576	0	10,410	0	10,284	0	10,121	0	9,619	0
Meigs	3,525	69	3,473	0	3,411	20	3,378	0	3,317	10
Morgan	2,156	27	2,104	71	2,054	0	2,041	0	1,997	0
Perry	6,441	99	6,191	136	6,141	0	6,081	10	5,801	0
Pike	5,409	11	5,359	0	5,365	14	5,341	17	4,855	29
Ross	12,036	157	11,860	57	11,802	66	11,740	58	11,021	0
Scioto	12,542	24	12,466	139	12,345	105	12,253	0	11,742	40
Vinton	2,457	58	2,383	73	2,345	47	2,368	114	2,223	30
Washington	9,176	311	8,921	150	8,752	161	8,701	130	7,982	143
Southeast Region	86,506	1875	85,170	1837	84,503	968	83,664	729	79,360	724

⁵¹ Ohio Department of Education (2016). School-District Level Data.

As with truancy offences, total numbers rather than percentages are shown for disobedient or disruptive behavior because one student may have committed multiple offenses.

Disobedient or Disruptive Behavior

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses
Athens	7,790	614	7,702	548	7,757	347	7,623	336	7,486	448
Gallia	4,752	182	4,676	177	4,606	425	4,489	344	4,227	238
Hocking	4,118	990	4,087	1,351	4,124	1,135	4,110	898	3,934	1,126
Jackson	5,528	1,078	5,538	1,279	5,517	657	5,418	441	5,156	605
Lawrence	10,576	253	10,410	218	10,284	230	10,121	182	9,619	169
Meigs	3,525	251	3,473	140	3,411	4,183	3,378	330	3,317	357
Morgan	2,156	145	2,104	268	2,054	99	2,041	64	1,997	286
Perry	6,441	868	6,191	611	6,141	454	6,081	306	5,801	319
Pike	5,409	866	5,359	691	5,365	570	5,341	603	4,855	503
Ross	12,036	1,198	11,860	1,464	11,802	1,358	11,740	1,071	11,021	1,124
Scioto	12,542	447	12,466	786	12,345	715	12,253	488	11,742	606
Vinton	2,457	267	2,383	225	2,345	195	2,368	236	2,223	103
Washington	9,176	477	8,921	483	8,752	748	8,701	539	7,982	629
Southeast Region	86,506	7636	85,170	8241	84,503	11116	83,664	5838	79,360	6513

Fighting or violence is also reported by number of offenses.

Fighting or Violence

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses
Athens	7,790	206	7,702	149	7,757	164	7,623	188	7,486	164
Gallia	4,752	67	4,676	128	4,606	100	4,489	73	4,227	33
Hocking	4,118	205	4,087	246	4,124	245	4,110	181	3,934	241
Jackson	5,528	195	5,538	166	5,517	139	5,418	104	5,156	97
Lawrence	10,576	134	10,410	81	10,284	30	10,121	16	9,619	11
Meigs	3,525	74	3,473	39	3,411	82	3,378	52	3,317	37
Morgan	2,156	113	2,104	87	2,054	20	2,041	0	1,997	36
Perry	6,441	250	6,191	133	6,141	195	6,081	91	5,801	122
Pike	5,409	198	5,359	189	5,365	170	5,341	217	4,855	222
Ross	12,036	490	11,860	504	11,802	515	11,740	398	11,021	416
Scioto	12,542	230	12,466	260	12,345	391	12,253	209	11,742	249
Vinton	2,457	115	2,383	113	2,345	103	2,368	110	2,223	67
Washington	9,176	178	8,921	185	8,752	179	8,701	187	7,982	156
Southeast Region	86,506	2455	85,170	2280	84,503	2333	83,664	1826	79,360	1851

Unmet Basic Needs

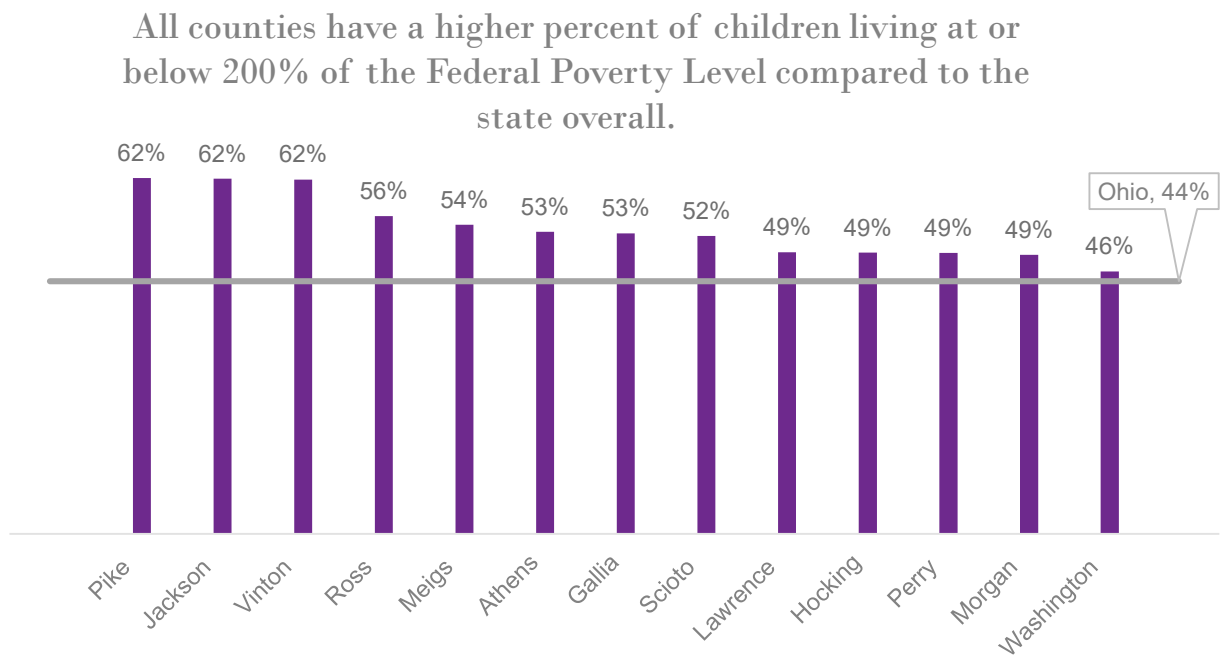
Risk Factor affecting concrete supports

Present in region? Yes

Rationale: The percentages of children at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level exceed state percentage in all counties.

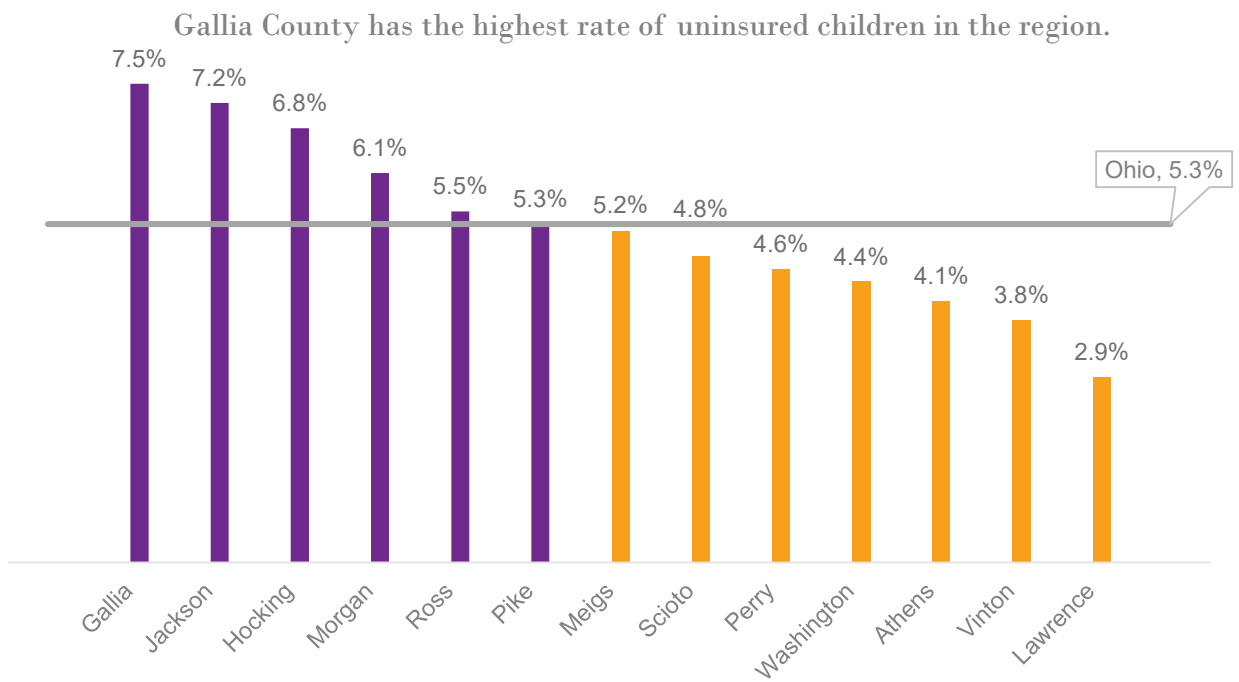
Children in the Southeast Region live in high levels of poverty and are more likely to be uninsured than the population of children across the state.

The figure below shows that over half of the children in eight of the Southeast Region Counties live below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).⁵² All counties exceed the state rate of children living at this low income level.



⁵² US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Lack of insurance is also a problem for many children in the region.



As a result of low income levels, more children than average (compared to the state) receive SNAP benefits.

	US Census 2015, Population under 18 years old	Unduplicated number of Recipients	Recipients as % of Population under 18 years old
Athens	9,882	3,785	38.3%
Gallia	6,963	2,875	41.3%
Hocking	6,494	* see South Central	* see South Central
Jackson	7,848	2,793	35.6%
Lawrence	13,547	5,291	39.1%
Meigs	5,026	2,209	44.0%
Morgan	3,169	1,054	33.3%
Perry	8,683	3,027	34.9%
Pike	6,757	3,149	46.6%
Ross	16,683	*see South Central	* see South Central
Scioto	16,922	7,855	46.4%
Vinton	2,960	* see South Central	* see South Central
Washington	12,223	3,384	27.7%
South Central (Ross, Hocking, Vinton combined)	26,137	10,542	40.3%
Ohio	2,628,477	770,154	29.3%

Conclusion

The Southeast Region of Ohio demonstrates a need for supports at all levels, in large part because of the mutually reinforcing phenomena of unemployment, persistent poverty, and drug abuse. A marked lack of access to care providers, a shortage of quality childcare, and insufficient public transportation make it difficult for families to improve their situations. There is a need for supports that increase parental resilience and knowledge of parenting and child development. The protective factors that support these three areas (concrete supports, parental resilience, and knowledge of parenting and child development) are largely absent from the region. Risk factors that weaken these areas (as well as weakening social and emotional connections) are prevalent in the region. The table below depicts the protective and risk factors present in the Southeast Region.

Level	Protective Factors Present	Risk Factors Present
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected federal income supports to vulnerable families (SNAP, EITC, OWF childcare) (strengthens concrete supports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty and deprivation of basic needs (weakens concrete supports)
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest groups for belonging (strengthens social connections) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment (weakens concrete supports) Inadequate housing and homelessness Poor Schools (weakens concrete supports) Inadequate/nonexistent social support and cohesion (weakens social connections, parental resilience)
Family		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing instability (weakens concrete supports, parental resilience) Under- or unemployment (weakens concrete supports, parental resilience) Food insufficiency (weakens concrete supports, parental resilience) Mental health/maternal depression (weakens parental resilience, social connections) Substance abuse (weakens parental resilience)
Child		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical or mental health disabilities (weakens social and emotional competence) Unmet basic needs (weakens social and emotional competence)

Data Collection

The OCTF provided guidance for coordinating entities to use for the baseline regional comprehensive needs assessments. This guidance was based on the National Alliance of Children’s Trust and Prevention Fund’s framework (See Appendix A), where protective factors and risk factors are linked to various ecological levels, e.g. child (individual), family (parents), community (neighborhood) and society. The framework was selected because it aligns with the OCTF’s strategic plan to prevent child abuse and neglect by building strong communities, healthy families and safe children. The OCTF convened a small group to tailor the national framework to the needs of Ohio families and communities. A table of protective factors and risk factors for each ecological level were linked to both data variables and data sources to help guide the needs assessment. The table below shows the suggested data sources and the researchers’ corresponding notes.

Level	Type factor	Factor	Suggested Data	Data Collected/Notes
Society	Protective	Use of EITC (concrete supports—selected federal income supports to vulnerable families)	<u>IRS variables.</u> http://brookings.edu/research/interactives/eitc	EITC data as suggested
		Use of SNAP (eligibility v. actually receiving) (concrete supports—selected federal income supports to vulnerable families)	<u>IRS variables.</u> http://brookings.edu/research/interactives/eitc : <u>Public Assistance Monthly data.</u> <u>ODJFS</u>	2015 % total pop receiving SNAP (counties, region, state) PAMS
		Use of TANF (concrete supports—selected federal income supports to vulnerable families)	<u>IRS variables.</u> http://brookings.edu/research/interactives/eitc : <u>Public Assistance Monthly data.</u> <u>ODJFS</u>	2015 number and % total pop receiving OWF Cash Assistance PAMS
		Use of FUP Housing Vouchers(concrete supports—selected federal income supports to vulnerable families)	Usage rates (National Center of Family Homelessness?)	Data not accessible to researchers
		Employer benefits like family leave and paid parental leave	Prevalence and policies	Not possible to gather during project timeframe
	Risk	Lack of support for families in distress	Waiting lists (data from public housing, social services)	Not possible to gather during project timeframe

		Lack of political will to help	Federal, state, and local policy trends (e.g. Ohio defunding Summer Youth Employment Program, local support for levies)	Not possible to gather during project timeframe
	Risk	Norms that support inadequate parenting	Lit review and focus groups	Not possible to gather during project timeframe
		Adequate Resources	Community leaders survey; waiting lists	Not possible to gather during project timeframe
Community	Protective	Social connection, cohesion	NYT database	Social connection proxy used from RWJ
Community		Pre- and post-natal programs	Birth Outcomes	Infant deaths, 2008-2012,Birth weights, 2011-2015 (Southeast only, no comparison); Live births by year and age of mother 2011-2015 for region (ODH)Women starting prenatal care in 1 st trimester (Wright State data, region and state) Women who smoked in 3 rd trimester 2010-2014 ; Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome prevalence
		Pre- and post-natal programs	Clinics and programs providing first-trimester care	Data could not be gathered within project timeframe
		Public Transportation	Access to Public Transport (MPOs, ODOT)	2013 ODOT data by county
Community	Protective	Quality Housing	Age of Housing Stock	Median year housing built (ACS)

		Access to Doctors	PCPs, pediatricians, OBGYNs per 100,000 population (HRSA Health Resources Comparison Tool)	Suggested data collected, as well as Insurance coverage by age for counties, region, and state
		Child Care	Certified and licensed childcare options (CCR&Rs e.g. COAD, JFS)	Data provided by OCTF
Community	Risk	Poor Schools	Report cards, ODE	Suggested data used
		Impoverished Neighborhoods	Poverty/Income Data (ACS)	Data not available at desired level
		Environmental Problems	Divorce rate, single-parent households, teen birth rate (ODE, ACS)	Teen birth rate 2014, by county and for Ohio;
		Environmental Problems	Divorce rate, single-parent households, teen birth rate (ODE, ACS)	Birth rate per 1,000 for mothers 20 and younger, Southeast Region and Ohio (Wright State data);
		High Crime	Crime rate (UCR County data, civil protection order petitions, domestic violence cases and shelter counts, Ohio Incident Based Reporting System, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System)	2011-2015 # domestic violence victims, for region and state, up to date data from suggested sources not accessible at desired levels
Community	Risk	Unemployment	Unemployment rates (LAUS)	ACS 2014 unemployment rate map (Ohio comparison by county)
		Inadequate Housing	Affordability, inadequate facilities, overcrowding (ACS, HUD)	Suggested data collected

		Homelessness	Homelessness reports (HUD including local estimates https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/ahar-2013-part1.pdf	Data not publicly available at desired level
		Social Isolation	Single parent/single child households (ACS)	Suggested data collected
		Poor Schools	ODE report cards	Suggested data collected
		High Mobility	<u>Mobility Data (ODE, EMIS, ACS,</u> <u>http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?_r=1</u>)	Data not deemed useful for Southeast Region
		Inadequate/nonexistent social support and cohesion	Inventory social services versus selected variables above (Powerfinder, County Business Patterns)	Not possible to collect data in project timeframe
Family	Protective	Satisfactory employment	Analysis of living wage jobs; median income <185% FPL (EMSI)	Data not available to researchers for Southeast Region at this level.
		Adequate Housing	Percentage spending <30% on housing, etc. (ACS, County Health Rankings, HUD)	Suggested data collected
Family	Protective	Sufficient education	Educational attainment (ACS)	Suggested data gathered
		Physical well-being and health care	Health insurance, general health, chronic conditions (OMAS, County Health Rankings)	Insurance coverage by age band for each county, region, Ohio (ACS)

		Involvement of other caregivers	OMAS	ACS household data
		Healthy partner relationship	DV (Public Safety Ohio, OSU)	Suggested data gathered
	Risk	Housing instability	Affordability, inadequate facilities, overcrowding, risk of homelessness (ACS, HUD)	Suggested data gathered
		Under-/employment	Employment data (ACS, EMSI, LAUS)	Suggested data gathered from ACS
		Food insufficiency	If available, BRFSS modules; food environment index; food deserts; food insecurity (BRFSS, County Health Rankings, USDA, Feeding America, USDA Food Deserts http://apps.ams.usda.gov/foddeserts/fooddesserts.aspx ; Feeding America – Map the Food Gap http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2013/overall	Suggested data gathered, though available data pertains to community level
		Maternal health, maternal depression	PRAMS, BRFSS, OMAS, Medicaid	Maternal health data included with pre- and post-natal programs factor. Other sources noted here either outdated or not available to researchers
		Substance Abuse	<u>Drug and alcohol hospitalization, overdose. (ICD-9/10. Ohio MHAS Statistics, BRFSS) medically assisted tx (Policy Map/CDC https://www.policymap.com/blog/2016/05/drug-overdose/Medicaid, OMAS)</u>	Drug overdose deaths 2011-2015 from ODH (counties, region, state),
		Substance Abuse	<u>Drug and alcohol hospitalization, overdose. (ICD-9/10. Ohio MHAS Statistics, BRFSS) medically assisted tx (Policy Map/CDC https://www.policymap.com/blog/2016/05/drug-overdose/Medicaid, OMAS)</u>	Excessive drinking 2016 (CHR) counties and OH

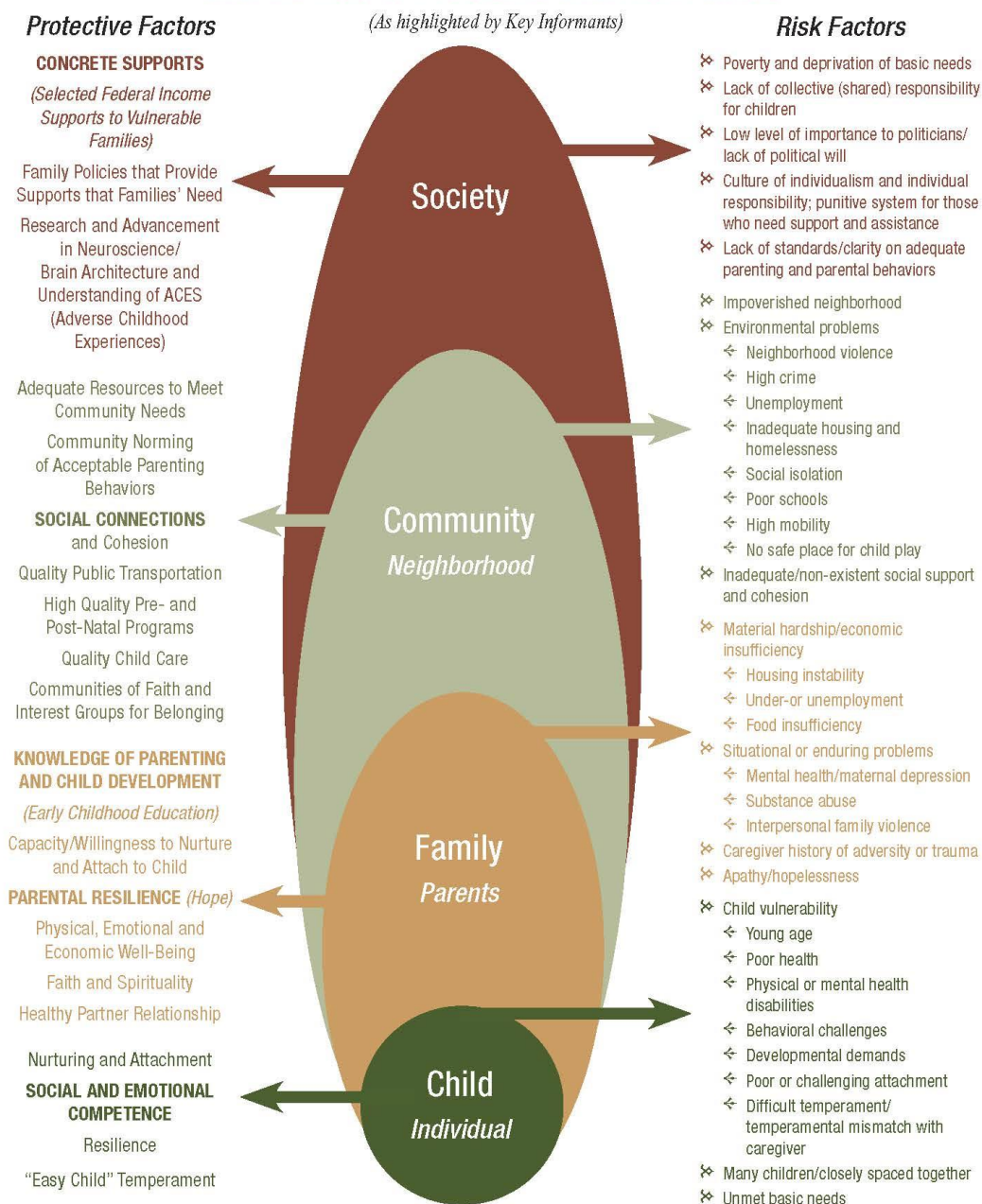
Family	Risk	Domestic Violence	Law enforcement reports of DV (Public Safety Ohio, OSU)	Data not available at requested level
		Apathy/hopelessness	Mental health (BRFSS, MHAS Statistics)	Data not available to researchers
		Economic Insecurity	Poverty; income insufficiency (ACS)	2014 Poverty levels by age bands-by county, region and state (ACS)
		Inadequate social supports or social isolation	Linguistic Isolation (ACS)	Data not available at household level
		Single parenthood	Single parent/child (ACS)	Single parent households, 2014, ACS for counties, region, and state
		Large size family	ACS	Only average family size available; deemed not useful
		Parental history of trauma or adversity	ACES Survey available via BRFSS module if selected	Data not available to researchers
Child	Protective	Social and emotional competence of the child	KRA Social Foundations (social emotional and executive functioning) (EMIS)	Social foundations section of KRA tables (average score of Southeast Region and state)
		Easy child temperament	YRBS, Pride Surveys (but not avail in all counties)	Data not available to researchers
		Make social connections	Childcare assistance dollars and number of children supported (JFS)	Suggested data gathered

Child	Protective	Involvement in multiple contexts—day care, dr visits, other caregivers	Need/use of health care services (OH Medicaid Assessment Survey-OMAS)	Data not available to researchers
	Risk	Unmet basic needs	TANF and child care data	Childcare data provided by OCTF
		Unmet basic needs	Poverty, SNAP, access to public benefits by low-income residents (PAMS, ODJFS, ACS)	Suggested data gathered
		Physical or Mental health disabilities	IEPs, early intervention (EMIS, DD)	Suggested IEP data gathered
		Special needs		Data not accessible to researchers
		Difficult temperament/mismatch between child and caregiver		Data not accessible to researchers
		Chronic health problems	Selected codes (ICD 9/10, RWJ County Health Rankings, OMAS)	Data not available to researchers or available data older than 5 years
		Behavioral problems	Behavioral and emotional disorders codes F90-F98 (ICD 9/10)	Suggested data not available to researchers, instead disobedient or disruptive behavior 2011-2015, by county with region total collected from ODE
Child	Risk		Incarceration rates and juvenile court formal case statistics (OH Dept of Rehabilitation and Correction)	Fighting or Violence 2011-2015, ODE by county with region total

		Developmental demands	KRA (EMIS)	Physical Well-Being and Motor Development KRA scores Southeast Region and Ohio; EMIS not available to researchers
		Normal child behaviors that parents find irritating	Infant and child mortality and injury data (ODH)	Suggested data included in different report section
		Teen pregnancy and young fathers		Data not available to researchers
		Young child	Young child in household (ACS)	Data not collected
		Multiple children/children closely spaced together	# children per family/children closer together; county population projections by age cohort (ACS)	Proxy for data deemed not useful for Southeast Region
		Other	Truancy, mobility, school attendance (Ohio Development Services Agency, population forecast, EMIS)	Data not available to researchers; ODE data collected instead

Appendix A: Protective & Risk Factors

Understanding Neglect within an Ecological System and the Role of Protective and Risk Factors



Appendix B: Secondary Data Report

Appendix B

Needs Assessment Secondary Data Report

Introduction

The following pages present data requested by the Ohio Children's Trust Fund (OCTF) as part of the Needs Assessment to be completed by the Southeast Regional Council. Additional data applicable to the area is also presented. The data are presented around the following categories per OCTF guidance:

- Society Level
- Community – County level
- Family – Parental Level
- Child – Individual Level

Data in each section inform the corresponding section of the needs assessment report. In a few cases, the data are not collected at the level indicated by the section header (e.g. society), but they are the only data available for the phenomenon and are used in the report to inform the assessment of needs at that level.

For each data point, the most recent available data is used. Percentages are calculated using the total population numbers that correspond to the year of the data point. When possible, total numbers for the region and state are presented.

Society Level

Data in this section shed light on society-level issues in the region.

The table below shows the average amount of Earned Income Tax Credit per person over 18 years in 2013. In eleven of the thirteen Southeast Region counties, the average amount received is higher than in Ohio overall.

Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013¹

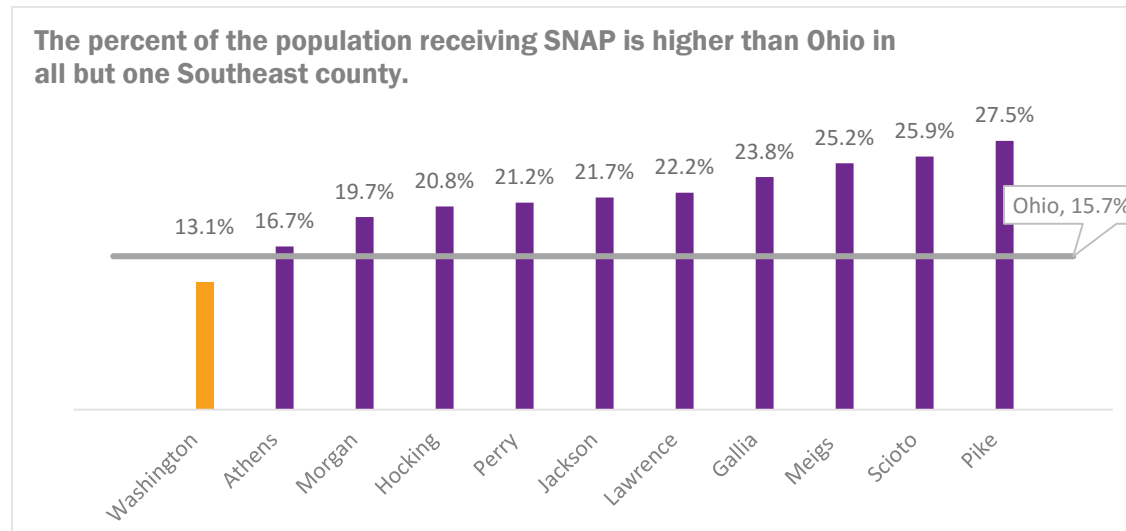
	ETC per adult	
Athens	\$	330
Gallia	\$	325
Hocking	\$	313
Jackson	\$	308
Lawrence	\$	301
Meigs	\$	291
Morgan	\$	288
Perry	\$	273
Pike	\$	272
Ross	\$	267
Scioto	\$	260
Vinton	\$	225
Washington	\$	164
Ohio	\$	256

¹ The Brookings Institute (2015). Earned Income Tax Credit Interactive and Resources. Retrieved from <https://www.brookings.edu/interactives/earned-income-tax-credit-eitc-interactive-and-resources/>.

Society Level

Through SNAP, the US Department of Agriculture provides nutrition assistance to low-income households. Households qualify for SNAP based on their income, assets, and expenses. The chart below shows the percent of the population participating in SNAP.

2015 Population Receiving SNAP²



² Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (2015). *Public Assistance Monthly Statistics Report*. Retrieved from http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/Reports/PAMS_CY2015.stm.

Society Level

The table below shows the average monthly number of Ohio Works First (OWF) recipients and recipients as a percent of the population in SFY 2016. OWF is the financial assistance portion of the state's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, which provides cash benefits to low-income families for up to 36 months.

Financial Public Assistance³

	Monthly Average Number of Recipients	Recipients as % of Total Population
Athens	1,415	2.2%
Gallia	580	1.9%
Hocking	* see South Central	* see South Central
Jackson	457	1.4%
Lawrence	706	1.1%
Meigs	374	1.6%
Morgan	90	0.6%
Perry	454	1.3%
Pike	501	1.8%
Ross	* see South Central	* see South Central
Scioto	1,350	1.7%
Vinton	* see South Central	* see South Central
Washington	189	0.3%
South Central (Ross, Hocking, Vinton combined)	2,398	NA
Ohio	108,262	0.9%

³ July 2011 U.S. Census, Ohio County Population Estimates and ODJFS Reports: GRP342RA, GBS003RA, GRP304RA and GRP304RC. Retrieved from <https://jfs.ohio.gov/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=2147647517>.

Society Level

The first numeric column below shows the average number of children served by Ohio Works First related childcare monthly in 2015, and the second column shows the percentage of the state total that number makes up. The remaining columns show the same information for other childcare, locally funded childcare, and finally, childcare from all sources. Note that dash marks indicate the county did not report, and zeros represent reported data.

Children Receiving Child Care Public Assistance⁴

	OWF Related Child Care		Other Child Care		Local Funding		All Program Sources	
	Average Number of Children Served Monthly		Average Number of Children Served Monthly		Average Number of Children Served Monthly		Average Number of Children Served Monthly	
	Total	% of State Total	Total	% of State Total	Total	% of State Total	Total	% of State Total
Athens	36	0.64	124	0.11	0	0.00	161	0.14
Gallia	9	0.09	184	0.17	0	0.00	193	0.17
Hocking*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	2	0.07	98	0.09	0	0.00	99	0.09
Lawrence	6	0.03	446	0.38	0	0.00	452	0.36
Meigs	4	0.09	74	0.07	0	0.00	78	0.07
Morgan	0	0.00	29	0.03	0	0.00	29	0.03
Perry	4	0.09	162	0.14	0	0.00	166	0.14
Pike	2	0.03	75	0.07	0	0.00	77	0.07
Ross	7	0.15	561	0.52	0	0.00	567	0.50
Scioto	27	0.51	511	0.48	0	0.00	538	0.49
Vinton*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	0	0.00	222	0.2	0	0.00	222	0.19

*Hocking and Vinton counties did not report in 2015

⁴ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (2015). *Public Assistance Monthly Statistics Report*. Retrieved from http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/Reports/PAMS_CY2015.stm.

Society Level

Below is the percent of the population categorized as below poverty level overall and by age. The percentages for the Southeast Region are higher than the state average in every age group.

2014 Poverty Statistics⁵

	2014 Total Population*		Under 18		18 to 64		65+	
	Total	Below Poverty	Total	Below Poverty	Total	Below Poverty	Total	Below Poverty
Athens	55,293	31.6%	9,839	28.7%	38,714	36.1%	6,740	10.2%
Gallia	29,949	19.9%	7,245	27.3%	17,886	18.8%	4,818	13.0%
Hocking	28,365	16.8%	6,812	24.3%	17,208	15.6%	4,345	9.9%
Jackson	32,515	23.6%	7,816	35.6%	19,972	22.0%	4,727	10.7%
Lawrence	61,209	17.4%	13,999	22.2%	37,370	16.9%	9,840	12.6%
Meigs	23,237	23.0%	5,122	33.2%	14,399	22.0%	3,716	12.8%
Morgan	14,649	19.5%	3,236	25.0%	8,833	19.6%	2,580	12.2%
Perry	35,641	18.8%	8,779	26.0%	22,055	17.9%	4,807	9.5%
Pike	27,939	24.2%	6,791	32.6%	17,066	23.6%	4,082	12.6%
Ross	71,266	19.4%	16,642	28.7%	44,126	18.5%	10,498	8.2%
Scioto	74,570	24.5%	16,784	31.6%	46,020	25.0%	11,766	12.6%
Vinton	13,222	22.7%	3,136	37.2%	8,183	20.8%	1,903	6.7%
Washington	59,545	16.6%	12,094	21.8%	36,597	16.5%	10,854	11.0%
Southeast Region	21.5%		28.1%		21.6%		11.1%	
Ohio	15.9%		23.1%		15.1%		8.0%	

*Total population for which poverty status is determined

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community-Neighborhood Level

Data in this section examine the state of the community as a whole. They provide overall demographic information about the community as well as information about unemployment, family violence, and high-risk behavior.

In order to estimate county population by age cohort, the percent of the population in each age group in 2014 is presented. Generally, the Southeast Region has a slightly higher number of residents age 60 and over than Ohio overall.

Population by Age

	Southeast Region		Ohio
	Number	Percent	Percent
9 and under	65,007	11.7%	12.5%
10 to 19	74,860	13.5%	13.5%
20 to 29	75,233	13.6%	13.1%
30 to 39	65,326	11.8%	12.1%
40 to 49	73,185	13.2%	13.4%
50 to 59	80,588	14.6%	14.6%
60 to 69	62,347	11.3%	10.6%
70 to 79	36,298	6.6%	6.0%
80 and over	20,640	3.7%	4.1%
Total	553,485	100.0%	99.9%

Community-Neighborhood Level

The racial make-up of the Southeast Region as a whole for the most recent five years is shown below, along with Ohio's 2014 racial make-up. The final two categories count those individuals who selected one race category along with "other," and finally two race categories not including "other" combined with those choosing three or more races.

Race

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014
	Southeast Region					Ohio
White	95.1%	94.9%	94.8%	94.7%	94.6%	82.6%
Black or African American	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	12.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%
Two or more races	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%
Two races including some other race	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Two races excluding some other race, and three or more races	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%

Gender by region and state for 2015 is shown below.

Gender⁶

	Total Population	Male	Female
Southeast Region	553,675	50%	50%
Ohio	11,512,431	49%	51%

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The educational attainment of the Southeast Region as a whole for the most recent five years is shown below, along with educational attainment in Ohio for 2014.

Educational Attainment⁷

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014
Population 25 or Older	Southeast Region					Ohio
Less than 9th grade	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%	3.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12.3%	11.8%	11.5%	11.2%	11.2%	8.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43.5%	42.6%	42.2%	42.5%	41.9%	34.5%
Some college, no degree	18.3%	18.6%	18.8%	18.4%	18.2%	20.7%
Associate's degree	7.2%	7.6%	7.9%	8.3%	8.8%	8.1%
Bachelor's degree	8.2%	8.5%	8.9%	9.1%	9.5%	16.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.6%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	9.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The average family size in 2010 (the most recent data available) is shown below. A regional total cannot be calculated based on averages. As defined by the US Census Bureau, a family consists of a “householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.”

Family Size⁸

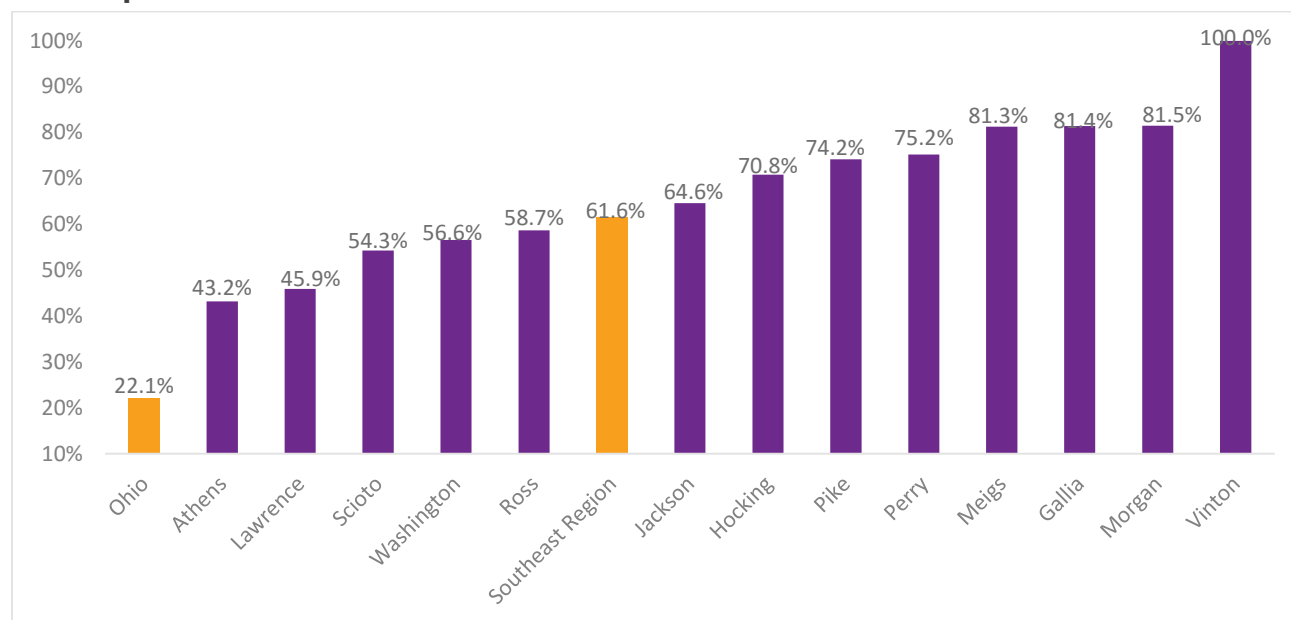
	Average
Athens	2.9
Gallia	3.0
Hocking	2.9
Jackson	3.0
Lawrence	3.0
Meigs	2.9
Morgan	2.9
Perry	3.1
Pike	3.0
Ross	3.0
Scioto	3.0
Vinton	3.0
Washington	2.8
Ohio	3.01

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census. Retrieved from <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The percent of the population in 2015 living in rural areas is shown below.

Rural Population in 2015⁹



⁹ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (2016). Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. Retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/measure/>.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The percent of the population who speaks a language other than English at home is shown in the table below. Calculations are based on the population of those five years and older for the corresponding year.

Non-English Speaking Population¹⁰

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Athens	5.2%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	5.2%
Gallia	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
Hocking	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Jackson	3.1%	4.1%	4.4%	4.3%	3.9%
Lawrence	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%
Meigs	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Morgan	1.6%	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Perry	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.4%
Pike	1.2%	1.9%	2.3%	2.8%	3.6%
Ross	2.7%	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%
Scioto	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%
Vinton	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Washington	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%
Southeast Region	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Ohio	6.3%	6.5%	6.6%	6.6%	6.7%

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community-Neighborhood Level

Status of insurance coverage by age group in 2014 is shown below. Populations are based on those for whom insurance status is known. Status by age is shown for county, as well as the Southeast Region and Ohio. Types of insurance coverage include: insurance through a current or former employer or union, insurance purchased directly from an insurance company, Medicare for people 65+ or people with certain disabilities, Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or disability, TRICARE or other military health care, VA health care, Indian Health Service, or any other type of insurance or health coverage plan.

Insurance Coverage¹¹

	Under 18		18 to 64		65+	
	Total	Percent Uninsured	Total	Percent Uninsured	Total	Percent Uninsured
Athens	10,056	4.1	47,401	11.8	6,740	0.1
Gallia	7,307	7.5	18,229	22.0	4,818	0.6
Hocking	6,887	6.8	17,199	18.7	4,345	0.3
Jackson	7,934	7.2	19,972	17.3	4,727	0.3
Lawrence	14,335	2.9	37,370	17.7	9,840	0.0
Meigs	5,246	5.2	14,399	20.9	3,716	0.0
Morgan	3,384	6.1	8,830	20.1	2,580	0.0
Perry	8,907	4.6	22,010	17.7	4,807	0.2
Pike	6,972	5.3	17,066	21.8	4,082	0.6
Ross	17,092	5.5	44,123	17.7	10,498	1.1
Scioto	17,328	4.8	46,583	21.4	11,766	0.0
Vinton	3,162	3.8	8,183	17.0	1,903	1.3
Washington	12,448	4.4	37,457	16.0	10,854	0.0
Southeast Region	121,058	5.1	338,822	17.8	80,676	0.3
Ohio	2,669,788	5.3	7,081,429	15.3	1,635,216	0.5

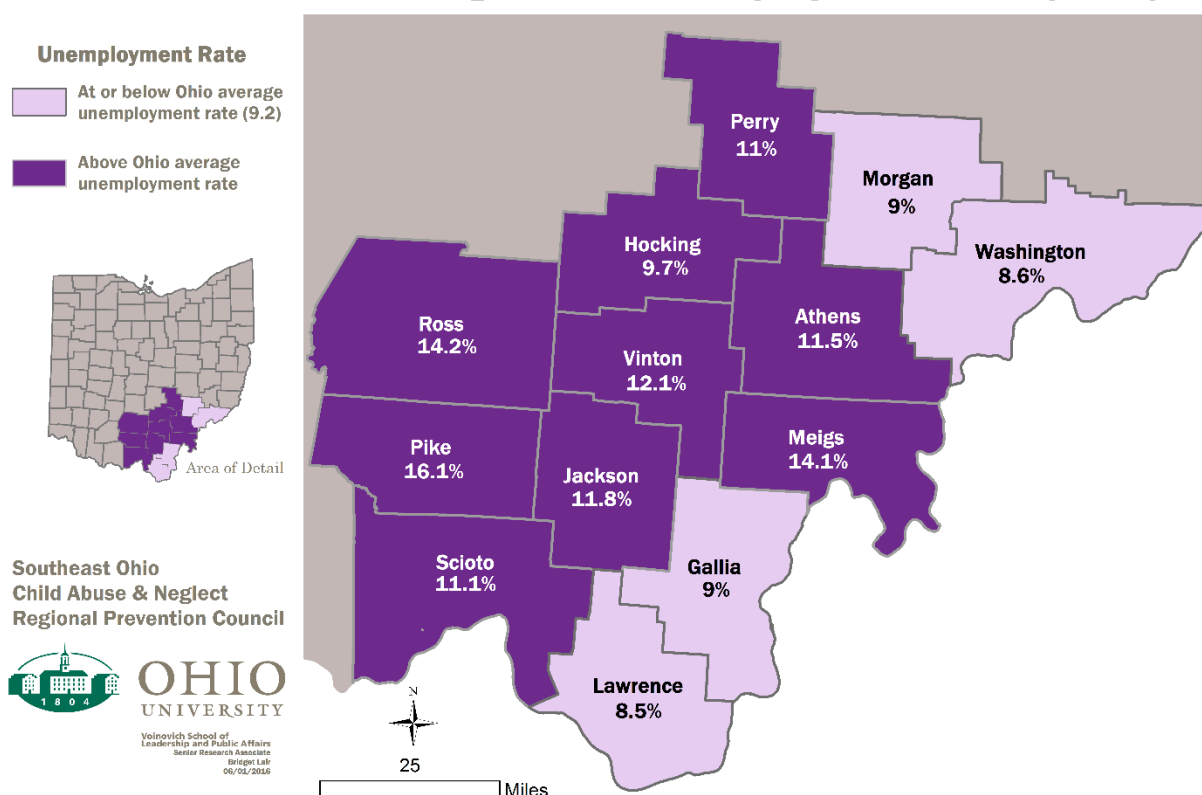
¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The map below shows 2014 unemployment rates in each Southeast county. The counties in dark purple have a rate higher than Ohio's overall rate.

Unemployment¹²

Southeast Ohio County-level 2014 Unemployment Rates Relative to Ohio's Average 2014 Unemployment Rate (9.2%)



¹² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The number of primary care physicians (PCPs), pediatricians, and OBGYNs per 100,000 people in 2014 is shown below. Included in PCPs are general practice/family practice physicians and internal medicine physicians. Numbers are based on those reported by physicians in the Physicians' Practice Arrangements questionnaire.

In addition to the low number of providers, seven of the 13 counties are designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration as Health Professional Shortage Areas (Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Morgan, Perry, Scioto, and Vinton). All counties in the region are designated as Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas.

Medical Professionals by County and Region¹³

	PCP		Pediatricians		OBGYN	
	Total Number	Number per 100,000	Total Number	Number per 100,000	Total Number	Number per 100,000
Athens	49	83.4	5	30.2	5	15.4
Gallia	12	45.3	1	13.7	0	0.0
Hocking	25	115.1	10	129.7	6	39.9
Jackson	12	45.8	3	35.0	0	0.0
Lawrence	24	51.9	8	52.8	0	0.0
Meigs	4	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Morgan	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perry	9	25.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pike	8	35.4	2	27.2	0	0.0
Ross	43	68.7	10	54.5	7	19.1
Scioto	33	55.7	10	52.7	4	10.2
Vinton	2	15.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	40	71.9	4	28.7	4	12.8
Southeast Region	262	47.3	53	9.6	26	4.7
Ohio	7,106	76.9	1,813	61.5	1,255	21.2

¹³ US Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration (2016). Health Resources Comparison Tool. Retrieved from <http://ahrh.hrsa.gov/arfdashboard/HRCT.aspx>.

Community-Neighborhood Level

Information in the table below is based on 2013 data, the most recent available.

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) is responsible for the implementation of the Urban Transit Program at the national level. Federal assistance flows directly to the urban area transit systems from FTA. The ODOT Office of Transit provides state funds from the Urban Transit Program (UTP) to urban transit systems for operating and capital projects.

The Ohio Department of Transportation's Office of Transit administers the Federal Transit Administration's Rural Transit Program that provides both capital and operating assistance to public transportation systems in rural areas. This program passes Federal dollars through the State to designated eligible recipients – counties, cities, county transit boards, regional transit authorities, and private nonprofit organizations.

Annual vehicle miles are recorded under service statistics. This mileage is categorized into "fixed route," or miles accrued on regular routes, and "on-demand," or para-transit miles accrued serving elderly or disabled riders who are off regular bus routes.

Public Transportation Access¹⁴

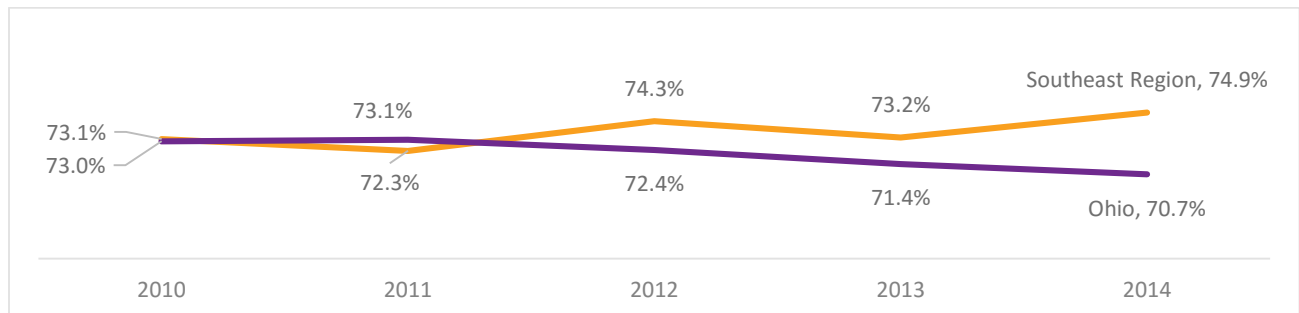
	Urban Transit System	Rural Transit System	Annual Vehicle Miles-Fixed Route	Annual Vehicle Miles-Demand Response
Athens	-	Athens Public Transit	0	159,027
Gallia	-	-	0	0
Hocking	-	Logan Transit System	0	69,646
Jackson	-	-	0	0
Lawrence	Lawrence County Transit	-	131,590	44,172
Meigs	-	-	0	0
Morgan	-	Morgan County Transit	667	417,300
Perry	-	Perry County Transit	0	830,960
Pike	-	Pike County/Community Action Transit System	0	137,860
Ross	-	Chillicothe Transit System	341,436	102,912
Scioto	-	Scioto County/Access Scioto County	0	156,697
Vinton	-	-	0	0
Washington	Washington County/Community Action Bus Lines	-	81,385	12,488

¹⁴ ODOT Office of Transit (2014). *Status of Public Transit in Ohio*. Ohio Department of Transportation.

Community-Neighborhood Level

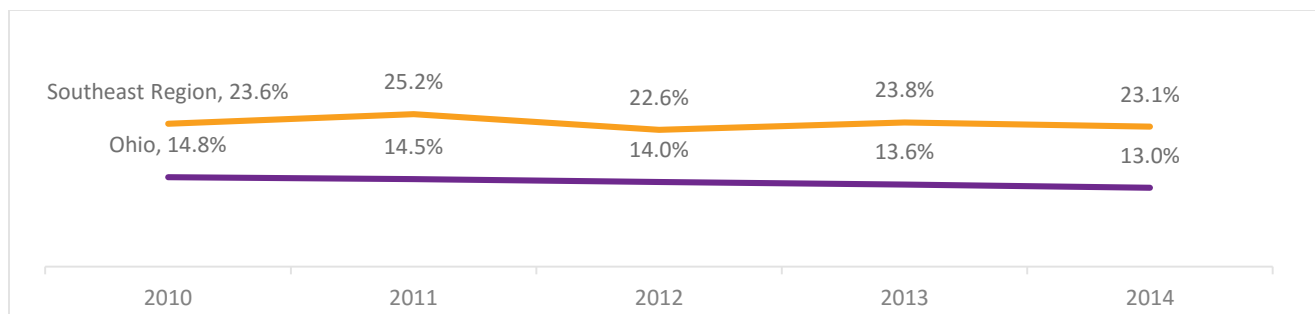
The percentage of women who started prenatal care in the first trimester are based on the known number of births. It should be noted that many counties have a high number of cases where it is unknown whether the mother received prenatal care in the first trimester. The number of unknown cases in the Southeast Region ranges from 2,055 in 2010 to 838 in 2014. Known cases in the Southeast Region range from 4,002 in 2011 to 5,156 in 2014.

Women who Started Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester¹⁵



The percentages below are based on the births for which smoking status for the mother was known. It should be noted that many counties have a high number of cases where it is unknown whether the mother smoked in the third trimester. The number of unknown cases in the Southeast Region ranges from 998 in 2010 to 12 in 2014. Known cases in the Southeast Region range from 5,081 in 2010 to 5,892 in 2014 to.

Women who Smoked in the 3rd Trimester



¹⁵ Data provided by OCTF via Wright State University on 8 September 2016. Data retrieved from the Ohio Department of Health Secure Data Warehouse.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The table below shows the prevalence of infant deaths in the Southeast Region and Ohio from 2008 to 2012. Neonatal deaths are defined as those under 28 days old and post-neonatal deaths are those occurring between 28 and 364 days old. Prevalence is calculated by dividing the number occurrences by the number of live births in the corresponding year and multiplying by 1,000, which shows the number of occurrences per 1,000 live births.

Prevalence of Infant Deaths¹⁶

	Neonatal Deaths		Post-neonatal Deaths		Total Infant Deaths	
	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio
2008	5.7	5.1	1.8	2.6	7.5	7.7
2009	4.4	5.2	4.1	2.5	8.5	7.7
2010	4.1	5.2	3.3	2.5	7.4	7.7
2011	2.0	5.2	4.4	2.6	6.4	7.8
2012	2.3	5.2	4.3	2.4	6.6	7.5

Birth weight ranges from very low to high are shown for the Southeast Region from 2011 to 2015, with the total number of live births that year. Accurate Ohio comparisons could not be calculated due to suppressed numbers in multiple counties.

Birth Weight

	2011 (6,059 births)	2012 (6,021 births)	2013 (6,133 births)	2014 (5,986 births)	2015 (5,991 births)
Very low birth weight (<3.3 lbs)	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%
Low birth weight (3.3 lbs - 5.5 lbs)	7.7%	6.7%	6.9%	6.3%	6.9%
Normal birth weight (5.51 lbs - 8.8 lbs)	84.1%	83.8%	84.0%	84.7%	83.2%
High birth weight (8.82 lbs+)	6.9%	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%	8.5%

¹⁶ Ohio Department of Health: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse (2015). Retrieved from <http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog>.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The table below shows the discharge rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) per 1,000 live births by county of patient residence. NAS is a group of problems that occur in a baby when exposed to addictive illegal or prescription drugs before birth. On average, there were 8.8 discharges for NAS per 1,000 live births statewide between 2009 and 2013.

Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome¹⁷

	Rate
Athens	29.8
Gallia	13.6
Hocking	18.9
Jackson	13.2
Lawrence	66.7
Meigs	14.2
Morgan	4.8
Perry	18.7
Pike	57.7
Ross	22.1
Scioto	76.0
Vinton	16.9
Washington	12.4
Ohio	8.80

¹⁷ Ohio Hospital Association & the Ohio Department of Health. Five-year Weighted Average from 2009-2013. Retrieved 26 September 2016 from http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio_NAS_2009_to_2013.pdf.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The table below shows the maximum capacity of child care providers by Step Up to Quality Rating (SUTQ). SUTQ is a five-star quality and improvement system administered by the Ohio Department of Education and ODJFS. Rated programs are able to register for renewal or an increase to their rating and unrated programs are able to register for an initial rating.

Types of providers include all centers, Type A, B and C homes, in-home aide, day camp, Ohio Department of Education, Head Start, and others. Some facilities may be currently inactive. The total number of facilities has declined each year from 2012 to 2016. More lower-rated options are available than higher-rated options.

Maximum Capacity of Child Care Providers by Year and Rating¹⁸

Rating	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	2,090	2,180	2,042	2,293	2,156
1	1,344	1,488	1,542	534	461
2	261	77	57	715	1,016
3	1,247	432	339	298	272
4	0	1,501	700	275	281
5	0	0	957	1,512	1,531
No Rating	6,101	4,172	3,705	3,628	2,952
Total Capacity	11,043	9,850	9,342	9,255	8,669

¹⁸ Data provided by Ohio Children's Trust Fund from the Office of Family Assistance Data Reporting Unit.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The table below details the number of social associations per 10,000 residents for each county. Associations include membership organizations such as civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations. The range of the number of membership associations per 10,000 population in counties across Ohio is 6.0-21.4 with an overall average of 11.4 for the state.

Number of Membership Associations per 10,000 Population¹⁹

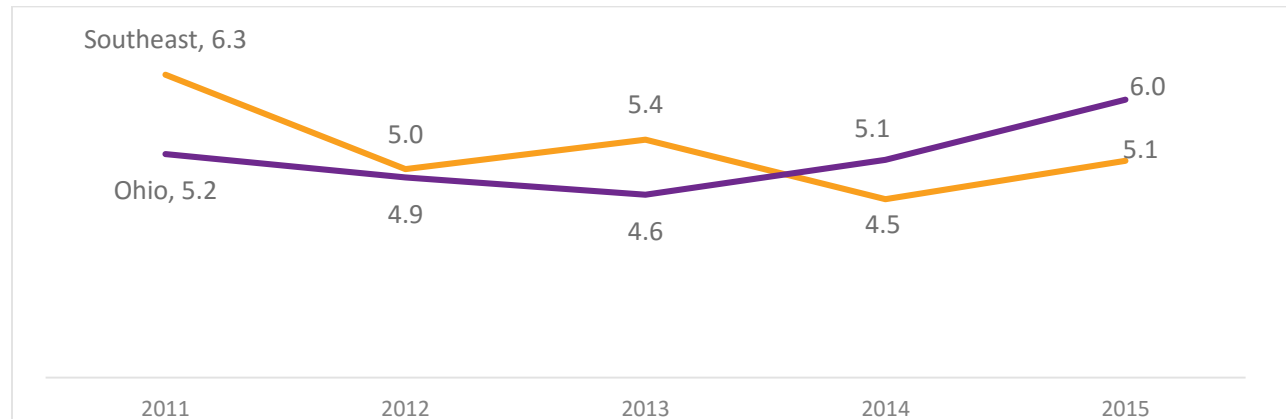
	Number of Associations	Rate
Athens	71	11
Gallia	38	12.4
Hocking	29	10.1
Jackson	45	13.7
Lawrence	65	10.5
Meigs	36	15.3
Morgan	18	12.1
Perry	44	12.2
Pike	30	10.6
Ross	89	11.4
Scioto	90	11.5
Vinton	8	6
Washington	82	13.4

¹⁹ County Business Patterns, 2013. Retrieved 26 September 2016 from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2016/measure/factors/140/data?sort=sc-5>.

Community-Neighborhood Level

Prevalence of domestic violence victims from 2011 to 2015 is shown below. Types of victims can include wife, husband, parent, non-spousal adult with child, child/children, other family member, former spouse, or live-in partner. Prevalence is calculated by dividing the number of cases by the total population and multiplying by 1,000.

Prevalence per 1,000 of Domestic Violence Victims²⁰



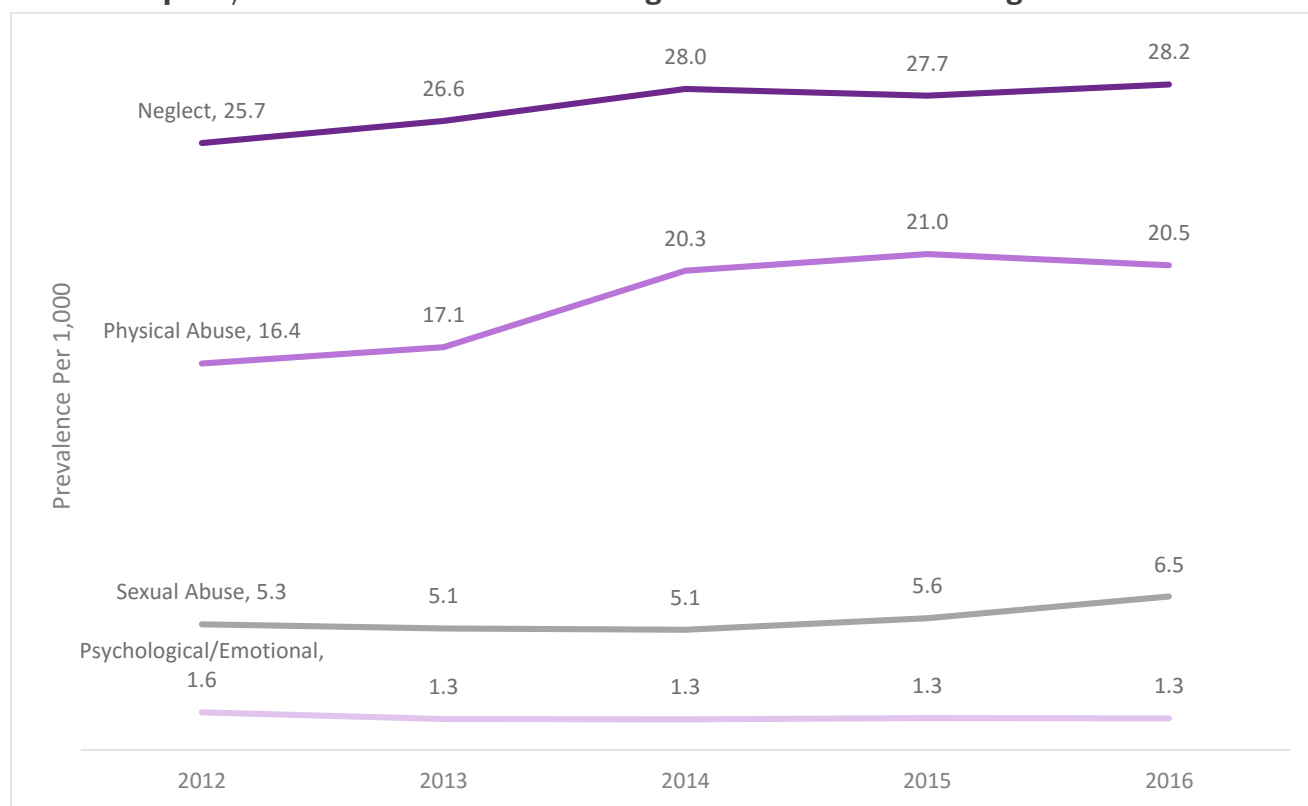
²⁰ Data retrieved from Ohio Attorney General Online (2016). Domestic Violence Reports. Retrieved from <http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Law-Enforcement/Services-for-Law-Enforcement/Domestic-Violence-Reports/Domestic-Violence-Reports-2015>.

Community-Neighborhood Level

Allegations of child maltreatment by type in the Southeast Region are shown by prevalence per 1,000 children under 18. The region shows higher prevalence of neglect and psychological/emotional maltreatment in 2016 than Ohio as a whole. In 2016, Ohio's total prevalence was as follows: neglect 24.5, physical abuse 22.6, sexual abuse 4.6, and psychological/emotional maltreatment 2.6.

Years in the table below are state fiscal years. The population for the calendar year is used to calculate prevalence for the closest possible accuracy. 2015 population estimates are used for both FY 2015 and 2016. A small number of allegations of medical neglect are not shown. It is possible for more than one allegation to be reported for a single child.

Prevalence per 1,000 of Child Maltreatment Allegations in the Southeast Region²¹



²¹ Data provided by Ohio Children's Trust Fund from the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

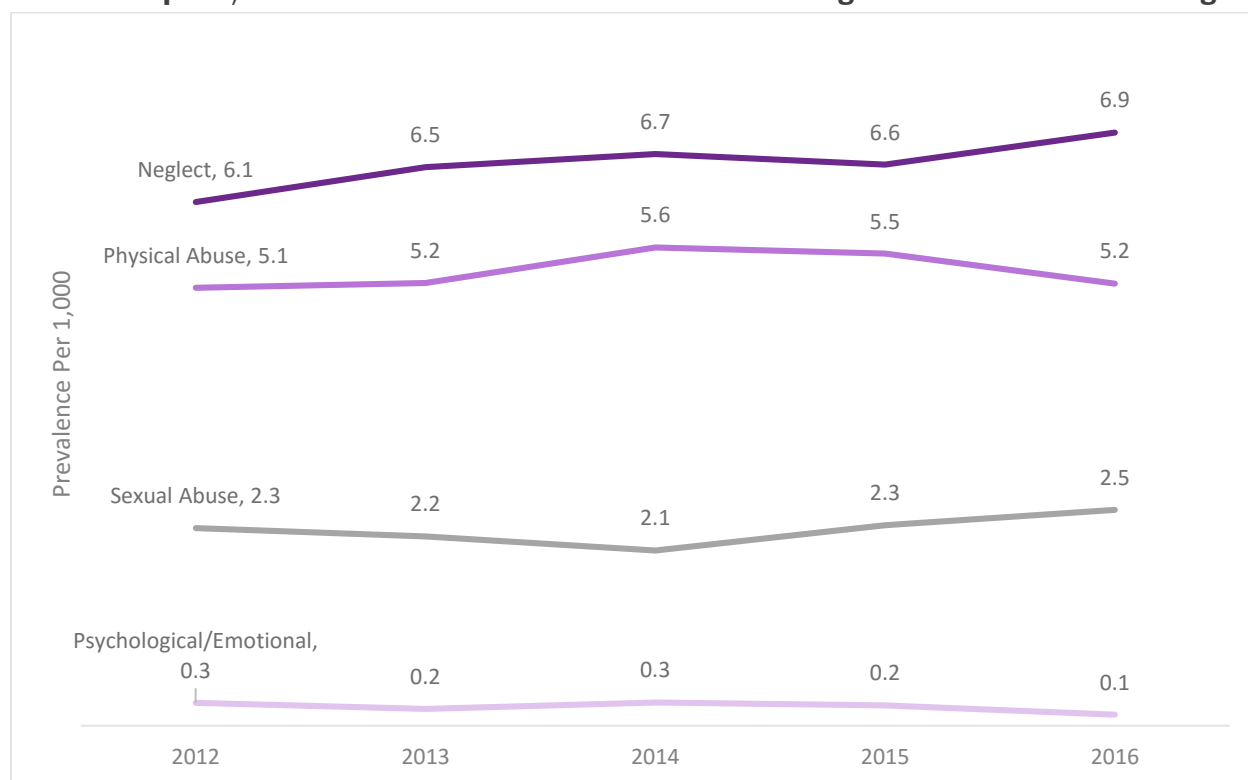
Community-Neighborhood Level

The next chart shows the prevalence per 1,000 substantiated child maltreatment allegations.

Prevalence of substantiated cases of neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse in 2014 were higher in the Southeast Region than Ohio. Ohio's substantiated rates are as follows: neglect 4.1, physical abuse 4.0, sexual abuse 1.7, psychological/emotional maltreatment 0.2.

Years in the table below are state fiscal years. The population for the calendar year is used to calculate prevalence for the closest possible accuracy. 2015 population estimates are used for both FY 2015 and 2016. A small number of substantiated allegations of medical neglect are not shown.

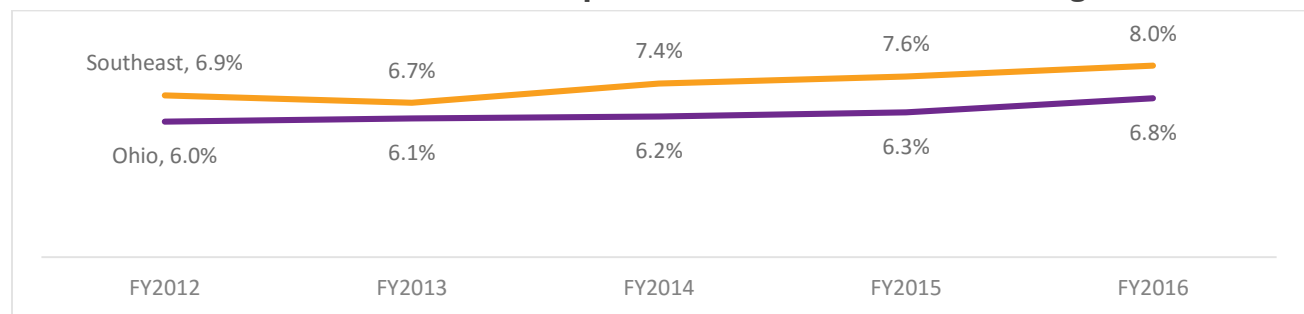
Prevalence per 1,000 of Substantiated Child Maltreatment Allegations in the Southeast Region



Community-Neighborhood Level

The percent of child maltreatment reports where the child is living with a relative other than a parent or parents are shown below. Data was provided for state fiscal years 2012 through 2016. The Southeast Region shows higher percentages of students in relative living situations than the state in each year.

Percent of Screened Child Maltreatment Reports with a non-Parent Relative Living Situation²²



The next table shows the prevalence per 1,000 of Alternative Response Child Maltreatment Intakes. Ohio's Differential Response System provides child welfare agencies two options for responding to reports of child abuse and neglect, based on the nature of the reports – the Traditional Response (investigation) and Alternative Response. The Alternative Response (AR) pathway provides an option in which caseworkers partner with families to ensure they are connected with the services and supports they need to keep their children safe. Note- pathway assignment may change from AR to Traditional if needed to assure safety (pathway assignment changes are not included here).

Prevalence per 1,000 of Alternative Child Maltreatment Intakes

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio
Total Intakes Received	96.4	94.4	94.6	95.1	97.2	94.6	110.7	96.9	112.1	98.2
Total CA/N Reported	55.7	59.0	54.5	61.2	58.3	63.9	69.0	66.2	70.8	67.3
Total CA/N Screened In	27.8	30.2	28.2	30.0	30.6	30.2	30.6	30.7	31.6	30.6
Total CA/N Screened In Traditional	19.8	24.2	18.9	22.4	19.8	20.5	17.7	17.2	18.4	16.7
Screened In AR	8.0	5.9	9.3	7.6	10.8	9.7	13.0	13.4	13.1	13.9

²² Data provided by Ohio Children's Trust Fund from the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The table below shows the median year structures were built by county for the Southeast Region.

Housing Age²³

	Median Year Structure Built
Athens	1975
Gallia	1980
Hocking	1980
Jackson	1975
Lawrence	1974
Meigs	1976
Morgan	1971
Perry	1974
Pike	1981
Ross	1972
Scioto	1964
Vinton	1982
Washington	1969
Ohio	1967
United States	1976

²³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community-Neighborhood Level

This indicator reports data on overcrowded housing from the latest 5-year American Community Survey. The Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, but this report considers units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded.

Overcrowded Housing

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
Athens	20,571	249	1.2%
Gallia	11,007	206	1.9%
Hocking	11,249	217	1.9%
Jackson	12,771	242	1.9%
Lawrence	22,801	418	1.8%
Meigs	9,277	84	0.9%
Morgan	5,718	111	1.9%
Perry	13,318	202	1.5%
Pike	10,710	200	1.9%
Ross	26,549	620	2.3%
Scioto	28,491	384	1.4%
Vinton	5,017	170	3.4%
Washington	24,215	264	1.1%
Southeast Region	201,694	3,367	1.7%
Ohio	3,852,319	58,662	1.5%
United States	90,364,208	3,852,710	4.3%

Community-Neighborhood Level

This table shows the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. This data is used to easily identify homes where the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard. It should be noted that this particular measure of substandard housing includes housing cost burden (percent of households paying more than 30% of income for housing). This increases the percent of substandard housing beyond the ranges reported by other composite substandard measures that do not include housing cost burden. See the next table in the report for information on housing cost burden in specific counties.

Substandard Housing

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions
Athens	22,208	8,255	37.17%
Gallia	11,502	3,087	26.84%
Hocking	11,426	3,139	27.47%
Jackson	13,204	3,793	28.73%
Lawrence	23,622	6,141	26%
Meigs	9,486	2,515	26.51%
Morgan	6,056	1,527	25.21%
Perry	13,637	3,710	27.21%
Pike	10,944	3,934	35.95%
Ross	28,209	8,237	29.20%
Scioto	29,558	8,136	27.53%
Vinton	5,137	1,412	27.49%
Washington	24,923	5,780	23.19%
Southeast Region	209,912	59,666	28.42%
Ohio	4,570,015	1,388,104	30.37%
United States	116,211,088	41,333,888	35.57%

Community-Neighborhood Level

The table below shows the total number of households as well as the number and percent of cost burdened households for the region. Cost burdened households refers to those with housing costs that exceed 30% of income.

Cost Burdened Housing

	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Percentage of Cost Burdened Households
Athens	22,208	8,249	37.1%
Gallia	11,502	2,827	24.6%
Hocking	11,426	3,078	26.9%
Jackson	13,204	3,907	29.6%
Lawrence	23,622	6,111	25.9%
Meigs	9,486	2,417	25.5%
Morgan	6,056	1,435	23.7%
Perry	13,637	3,577	26.2%
Pike	10,944	3,595	32.9%
Ross	28,209	7,847	27.8%
Scioto	29,558	7,976	27.0%
Vinton	5,137	1,342	26.1%
Washington	24,923	5,840	23.4%
Southeast Region	209,912	58,201	27.7%
Ohio	4,570,015	1,395,237	30.5%

Community-Neighborhood Level

The three tables below show Kindergarten Readiness Assessment data for the 2014/2015 school year. First, the percent of students in each overall score category is shown for the Southeast Region and Ohio. Next, the percent of students on track and not on track are shown for language and literacy. Finally, average scores overall, for social foundations and language and literacy are shown.

KRA Overall Scores²⁴

	Southeast Region (n=4,968)	Ohio (n=114,961)
Demonstrating (270-298)	35.7%	37.3%
Approaching (258-269)	39.4%	39.1%
Emerging (202-257)	24.9%	23.6%
Total	100%	100%

KRA Language and Literacy

	Southeast Region (n=5,677)	Ohio (n=116,282)
On-Track (263-298)	61.6%	62.6%
Not On-Track (202-262)	38.4%	37.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

KRA Average Scores

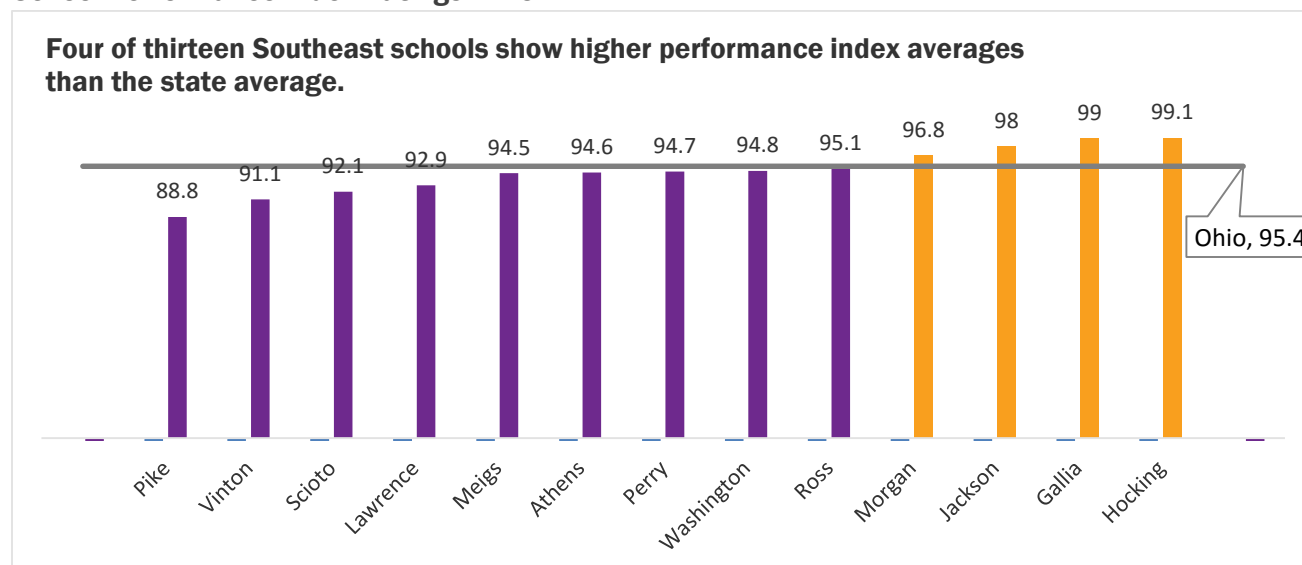
	Southeast Region	Ohio
Overall Score	266	266
Social Foundations	269	266
Language & Literacy	266	267
Math	267	268
Physical Well Being & Motor Dev.	268	268

²⁴ Data provided by Ohio Children's Trust Fund from Ohio School Report Cards (2016). Ohio Department of Education.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The performance index is a calculation that measures student performance on the Ohio Achievement Assessments/Ohio Graduate Tests at the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th (OGT) grade levels. Indices were downloaded by school and averaged by county for 2014.

School Performance Index Ratings in 2014²⁵



²⁵ Performance Index Ranking (2014). Ohio Department of Education Office of Accountability. Retrieved 3 October from http://education.ohio.gov/lists_and_rankings.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The table below shows the total number and percent of students in poverty in each county. This measure is also referred to as economically disadvantaged students and includes those who are eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches, are recipients of public assistance, or who otherwise demonstrate meeting income guidelines.

Economically Disadvantaged Students²⁶

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Total Students	Percent Economically Disadvantaged	Total Students	Percent Economically Disadvantaged	Total Students	Percent Economically Disadvantaged	Total Students	Percent Economically Disadvantaged	Total Students	Percent Economically Disadvantaged
Athens	7,684	51.1%	7,751	47.9%	7,606	52.0%	7,469	56.5%	7,296	57.7%
Gallia	4,667	51.4%	4,591	53.8%	4,474	51.8%	4,218	75.4%	4,330	75.7%
Hocking	4,087	51.2%	4,117	57.5%	2,138	51.6%	3,934	52.1%	3,821	50.5%
Jackson	5,523	57.8%	5,494	59.7%	5,403	70.3%	5,130	64.7%	5,109	63.4%
Lawrence	9,899	59.1%	10,270	59.0%	10,095	56.0%	9,601	57.6%	9,322	83.2%
Meigs	3,473	61.0%	3,410	60.1%	3,377	77.3%	3,317	84.6%	3,343	76.5%
Morgan	2,101	56.4%	2,050	59.5%	2,034	58.3%	1,988	58.6%	1,952	56.9%
Perry	6,167	53.3%	6,132	54.1%	6,070	56.4%	5,787	62.2%	5,762	73.4%
Pike*	5,333	62.5%	5,339	77.1%	5,317	76.5%	*4079	*52.6%	4,780	68.1%
Ross	11,808	50.7%	11,752	54.9%	11,704	59.9%	11,002	71.7%	10,821	66.8%
Scioto	12,431	57.2%	12,310	61.3%	12,235	67.1%	11,697	61.5%	11,498	61.4%
Vinton	2,380	67.1%	2,343	83.4%	2,361	79.2%	2,215	83.3%	2,138	87.0%
Washington	8,888	45.2%	8,730	46.6%	8,675	40.8%	7,965	43.8%	7,798	40.2%
Southeast Region	84,441	54.6%	84,289	57.7%	81,489	59.8%	74,323	62.3%	77,970	65.2%
Ohio	1,873,057	44.0%	1,864,340	43.6%	1,858,716	45.5%	1,810,577	44.7%	1,795,339	45.7%

*A school district in Pike County did not record the number of economically disadvantaged students for 2015. Pike County in 2015 is reported with one district's data missing.

²⁶ Ohio Department of Education (2016). School-District Level Data

Community-Neighborhood Level

The estimated number and percent of single parent households, or households with either a female or male only householder, is shown for 2014 below.

Single Parent Households²⁷

	Single Parent Households		
	Total Households	Number	Percent
Athens	22,208	3,124	14.1%
Gallia	11,502	2,083	18.1%
Hocking	11,426	1,712	15.0%
Jackson	13,204	2,538	19.2%
Lawrence	23,622	4,382	18.6%
Meigs	9,486	1,607	16.9%
Morgan	6,056	940	15.5%
Perry	13,637	2,241	16.4%
Pike	10,944	2,371	21.7%
Ross	28,209	4,972	17.6%
Scioto	29,558	4,628	15.7%
Vinton	5,137	859	16.7%
Washington	24,923	3,198	12.8%
Southeast Region	209,912	34,655	16.5%
Ohio	4,570,015	792,081	17.3%

²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The table below shows the relationship of children in the Southeast Region and Ohio to the householder.

Relationship of Child to Householder²⁸

	2012		2013		2014	
	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio	Southeast Region	Ohio
Biological Child	80.2%	84.7%	78.3%	84.5%	77.3%	84.3%
Adopted	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Stepchild	4.6%	3.6%	4.8%	3.5%	4.9%	3.4%
Grandchild	9.5%	6.4%	10.4%	6.6%	10.7%	6.8%
Other Relatives	1.8%	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%
Foster child or other unrelated child	2.0%	1.8%	2.6%	1.9%	3.0%	1.9%

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community-Neighborhood Level

The table below shows the percent of adults 18 years and over who report not receiving sufficient social-emotional support. With the exception of Meigs and Pike Counties, a greater percent of adults in the Southeast Region report social-emotional support is lacking compared to the rest of the state.

Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults²⁹

	Percent
Athens	34.8%
Gallia	20.2%
Hocking	25.3%
Jackson	32.0%
Lawrence	29.2%
Meigs	18.4%
Morgan	36.8%
Perry	24.7%
Pike	12.1%
Ross	23.7%
Scioto	25.6%
Vinton	22.9%
Washington	21.4%
Ohio	19.5%

²⁹ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2006-2012. Retrieved from <http://ship.oh.networkofcare.org/ph/indicator.aspx?id=50028&c=12>.

Community-Neighborhood Level

Births by the age of the mother for 2011 through 2015 are shown below for the Southeast Region.

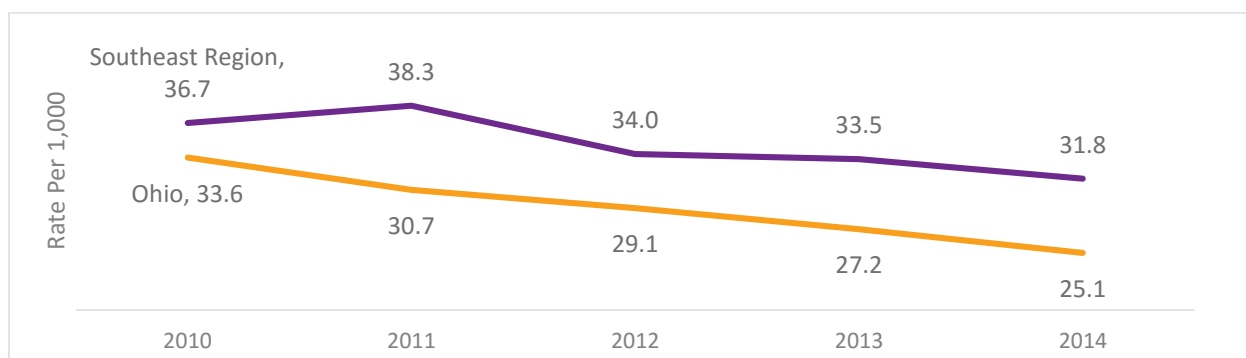
Live Births by Year and Age of Mother³⁰

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 to 17	217	3.6%	170	2.8%	146	2.4%	121	2.0%	136	2.3%
18 to 19	550	9.1%	499	8.3%	503	8.2%	487	8.1%	392	6.5%
20 to 24	1,998	32.9%	2,089	34.7%	2,119	34.6%	2,005	33.5%	1,886	31.5%
25 to 29	1,784	29.4%	1,809	30.1%	1,765	28.8%	1,839	30.7%	1,938	32.4%
30 to 34	1,063	17.5%	1,013	16.8%	1,113	18.2%	1,061	17.7%	1,122	18.7%
35 to 39	374	6.2%	356	5.9%	402	6.6%	395	6.6%	436	7.3%
40 to 44*	75	1.2%	74	1.2%	82	1.3%	79	1.3%	79	1.3%
Total	6067	100%	6012	100%	6132	100%	5989	100%	5989	100%

*No births from women 45 and older were reported for any year.

The birth rate per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19 years old is shown for the Southeast Region and Ohio below.

Birth Rate to Mothers Aged 15 to 19³¹



³⁰ Ohio Resident Live Births (2016). *Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse*. Ohio Department of Health. Retrieved from <http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog>.

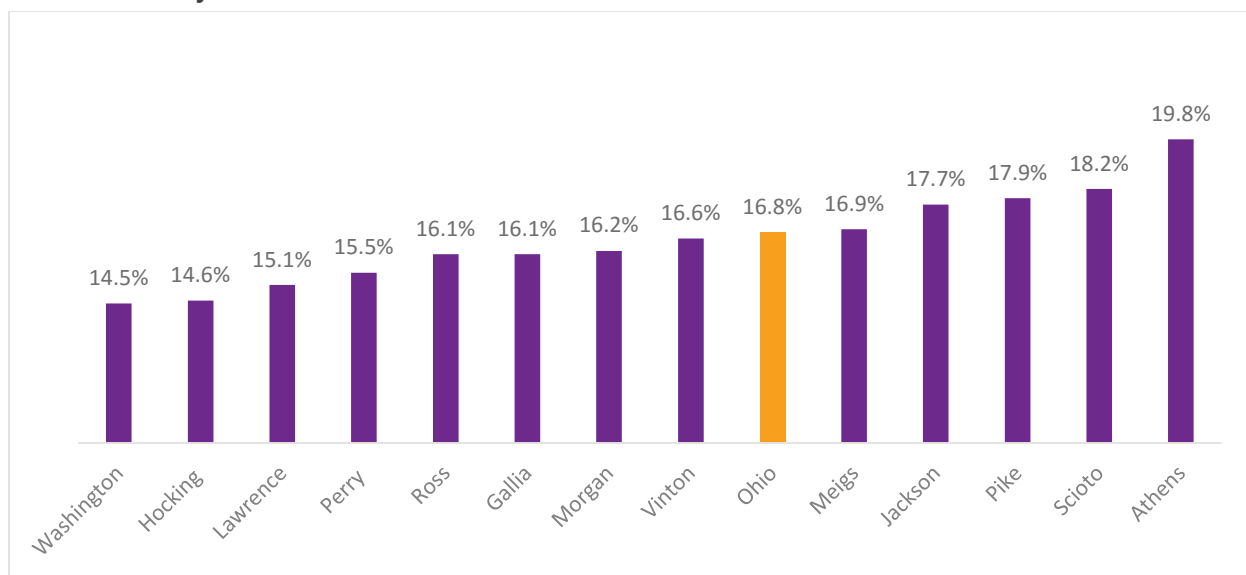
³¹ Data provided by Wright State University on 8 September 2016. Data retrieved from the Ohio Department of Health Secure Data Warehouse.

Family-Parent Level

This section includes data that is gathered at the household level and/or has impact on families in the region. Much of the data already provided in this document has significant impact on family level outcomes as well, but is not included here in order to avoid repetition.

Food insecurity refers to the “USDA’s measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.³²” The percent of food insecure individuals in 2014 for Ohio and each Southeast county is shown below.

Food Insecurity in 2014³³



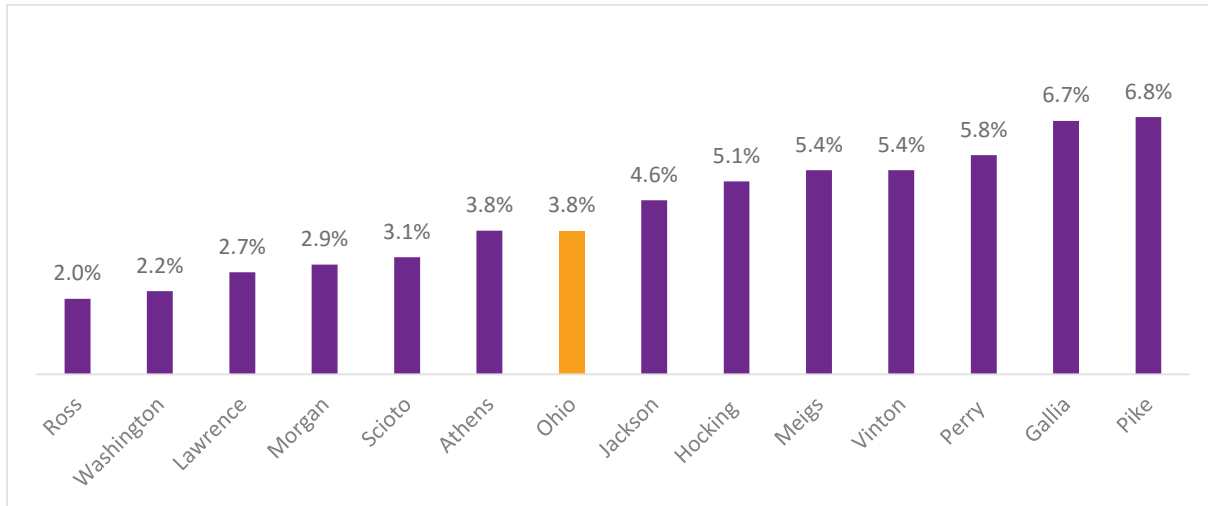
³² Feeding America (2016). *Food Insecurity in the United States*. Retrieved from <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2014/overall>.

³³ Gundersen, C., A. Dewey, A. Crumbaugh, M. Kato & E. Engelhard. Map the Meal Gap 2016: Food Insecurity and Child Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level. Feeding America, 2016. Retrieved from http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2014/OH_AllCounties_CDs_MMG_2014.pdf.

Family-Parent Level

Below shows the percent of total households without a car who are more than a mile from a grocery facility in 2010, the most recent data available.

Access to Grocery Stores in 2010³⁴



³⁴ United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (2015). Food Environment Atlas. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx>.

Family-Parent Level

The table below shows frequent mental distress, the percentage of adults who reported greater than 14 days in response to the question, "Now, thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" Frequent mental distress is a corollary measure to poor mental health days. It provides a slightly different picture that emphasizes those who are experiencing more chronic and likely severe mental health issues. The range of the number of adults reporting frequent mental distress in counties across Ohio is 9-14% with an overall of 13% for the state.

Adults Reporting >14 Days of Poor Mental Health per Month³⁵

	Frequency by Percent
Athens	14%
Gallia	13%
Hocking	12%
Jackson	14%
Lawrence	13%
Meigs	13%
Morgan	13%
Perry	13%
Pike	14%
Ross	13%
Scioto	14%
Vinton	14%
Washington	12%

³⁵ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2014. Retrieved 26 September 2016 from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2016/measure/outcomes/145/data>.

Family-Parent Level

This measure is based on survey responses to the question: “Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?” The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the average number of days a county’s adult respondents report that their mental health was not good. The measure is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population. The range of the average number of mentally unhealthy days in past 30 days in counties across Ohio is 3.2-4.7 with an overall of 4.3 for the state.

Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days (age-adjusted)³⁶

	Mentally Unhealthy Days
Athens	4.4
Gallia	4.5
Hocking	4.1
Jackson	4.5
Lawrence	4.5
Meigs	4.5
Morgan	4.4
Perry	4.2
Pike	4.6
Ross	4.1
Scioto	4.7
Vinton	4.5
Washington	4.2

³⁶ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2014. Retrieved 26 September 2016 from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2016/measure/outcomes/42/data>.

Family-Parent Level

The table below shows the total number of clients by board area and type of diagnosis. The second column in the table below shows the total number of clients served by the county boards listed. The next columns show the percent of those served with mental health, alcohol and drug, or dual diagnoses, as well as those who were not assessed. Note that some counties represented are not part of the Southeast Region.

Total Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis³⁷

Board Area	Total	Mental Health Diagnosis	Alcohol and Drug	Dual Diagnosis	No Assessment
Adams-Lawrence-Scioto	10,446	48.5%	21.3%	13.4%	16.8%
Athens-Hocking-Vinton	6,291	58.6%	9.7%	16.2%	15.5%
Coshocton-Guernsey-Morgan- Muskingum-Noble-Perry	12,035	62.0%	10.0%	12.9%	15.1%
Fayette-Highland-Pickaway- Pike-Ross	13,474	50.7%	16.4%	11.7%	21.2%
Gallia-Jackson-Meigs	6,578	65.2%	11.5%	12.9%	10.3%
Washington	3,206	66.6%	10.9%	7.3%	15.2%
Southeast Region	5,230	56.6%	14.1%	12.8%	16.5%
Ohio	529,834	58.1%	11.3%	12.2%	18.5%

³⁷ Data provided by Ohio Children's Trust Fund, retrieved from Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services.

Family-Parent Level

Prevalence per 1,000 of mental health clients by age is shown below. The Southeast Region's prevalence numbers are higher than the state's for youth and adult clients in fiscal year 2015. Note that the populations from calendar year 2015 are used to calculate prevalence.

Mental Health Client Prevalence per 1,000 in FY2015 by Age Group

Board Area	Youth 0-17	Adults
Adams-Lawrence-Scioto	27.9	13.5
Athens-Hocking-Vinton	38.5	31.3
Coshocton-Guernsey-Morgan-Muskingum-Noble-Perry	64.9	37.7
Fayette-Highland-Pickaway- Pike-Ross	71.5	49.4
Gallia-Jackson-Meigs	105.5	58.6
Washington	67.6	42.6
Southeast Region	68.3	41.3
Ohio	63.2	32.7

Family-Parent Level

Below 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 and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care. The range of the ratio of county population to mental health providers across Ohio is 6,620:1 - 400:1 with an overall state ratio of 640:1.

Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers³⁸

	Number of Providers	Ratio
Athens	154	420 : 1
Gallia	28	1,086 : 1
Hocking	15	1,915 : 1
Jackson	21	1,559 : 1
Lawrence	36	1,712 : 1
Meigs	12	1,944 : 1
Morgan	8	1,855 : 1
Perry	12	2,984 : 1
Pike	9	3,140 : 1
Ross	167	462 : 1
Scioto	66	1,171 : 1
Vinton	2	6,617 : 1
Washington	47	1,302 : 1

³⁸ CMS, National Provider Identification data file. 2015 Providers who transmit electronic health records are required to obtain an identification number, but very small providers may not obtain a number. Retrieved 26 September 2016 from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2016/measure/factors/62/description>.

Family-Parent Level

The number of unintentional drug overdose deaths is shown in the table below, with the age-adjusted rate. According to the Ohio Department of Health, the number of unintentional drug overdoses in 2015 is the highest on record, with a 20.5% increase from 2014 to 2015. As explained by the Ohio Department of Health: "The age distribution of a population (the number of people in particular age categories) can change over time and can be different in different geographic areas. Age-adjusting the rates ensures that differences in incidence or deaths from one year to another, or between one geographic area and another, are not due to differences in the age distribution of the populations being compared." The age-adjusted rate is per 100,000 people.

Drug Overdose Deaths³⁹

	Number of Deaths					Rate
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Age-Adjusted Rate
Athens	12	10	8	8	8	18.4
Gallia	6	3	7	6	9	20.6
Hocking	7	4	8	4	3	17.2
Jackson	8	9	12	8	9	27.3
Lawrence	17	10	9	8	23	22
Meigs	5	2	4	4	3	15.4
Morgan	1	0	4	4	0	12
Perry	4	7	0	4	7	13.4
Pike	13	3	6	5	11	26.2
Ross	18	12	15	29	38	28.3
Scioto	25	17	18	23	30	31
Vinton	1	5	2	3	1	18.3
Washington	6	7	7	12	8	13.4
Southeast Region	123	89	100	118	150	na
Ohio	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	19.2

³⁹ Ohio Department of Health (2016). 2015 Ohio Drug Overdose Data General Findings. Retrieved from <http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/-/media/HealthyOhio/ASSETS/Files/injury-prevention/2015-Overdose-Data/2015-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Data-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en>.

Family-Parent Level

The table below shows the percentage of clients in substance abuse treatment with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence (heroin and prescription opioid). On average, 37.0% of client admissions statewide were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2014.

Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence⁴⁰

	Percent
Athens	51.3%
Gallia	63.9%
Hocking	44.9%
Jackson	63.1%
Lawrence	17.9%
Meigs	60.7%
Morgan	<25 cases; % not taken
Perry	45.7%
Pike	67.4%
Ross	51.3%
Scioto	68.8%
Vinton	68.5%
Washington	22.8%
Ohio	37.0%

⁴⁰ Multi Agency Community Information Systems (MACSIS) State Fiscal Year 2014. Retrieved 26 September 2016 from http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio_MACSIS_2014_v6.pdf.

Family-Parent Level

Prevalence per 1,000 residents of individuals receiving treatment for alcohol and other drug abuse or dependence by age is shown below. The Southeast Region's prevalence numbers are higher than the state's for youth and adult clients in fiscal year 2015. Note that the populations from calendar year 2015 are used to calculate prevalence.

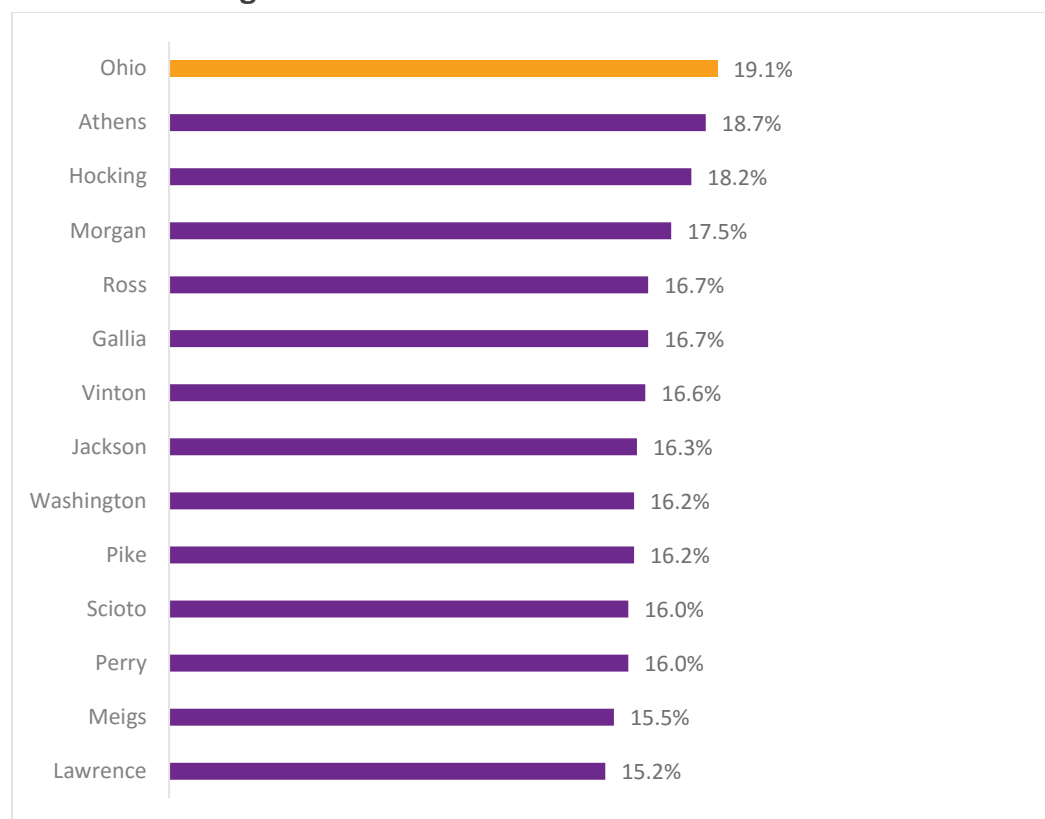
Alcohol and Other Drug Client Prevalence per 1,000 residents in FY2015 by Age Group

Board Area	Youth 0-17	Adults
Adams-Lawrence-Scioto	46.1	24.8
Athens-Hocking-Vinton	33.7	19.2
Coshocton-Guernsey-Morgan-Muskingum-Noble-Perry	4.4	10.3
Fayette-Highland-Pickaway- Pike-Ross	28.4	19.0
Gallia-Jackson-Meigs	47.1	32.4
Washington	20.4	10.8
Southeast Region	27.4	19.5
Ohio	3.4	12.7

Family-Parent Level

Excessive drinking, shown below for 2014, is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average.

Excessive Drinking in 2014⁴¹



⁴¹ County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (2016). Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. Retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/measure/excessive-drinking>.

Family-Parent Level

The number and percent of children living in homes where an adult reports intimate partner violence occurring is provided below. The counties in the Southeast Region have a similar or slightly lower percentage of children living in homes with intimate partner violence compared to the state.

Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence⁴²

	# children living in county	Children living in homes where an adult reports intimate partner violence occurring	
		Number	Percent
Athens	10,273	180	1.8%
Gallia	7,409	130	1.8%
Hocking	6,943	120	1.7%
Jackson	8,126	140	1.7%
Lawrence	14,635	260	1.8%
Meigs	5,350	90	1.7%
Morgan	3,433	60	1.7%
Perry	9,284	160	1.7%
Pike	7,138	120	1.7%
Ross	17,393	310	1.8%
Scioto	17,902	320	1.8%
Vinton	3,244	50	1.5%
Washington	12,859	230	1.8%
Southeast Region	123,989	2,170	1.8%
Ohio	2,718,078	>48,000	>1.8%

⁴² The Scope of Family Violence in Ohio: The Ohio Family Prevention Project. Retrieved from <http://grcapps.osu.edu/OFVPP/>.

Child-Individual Level

The data in this section cover topics pertinent to children.

The percent of students with disabilities for the past five years is shown below. These children will have Individualized Education Plans (IEPs).

Students with Disabilities⁴³

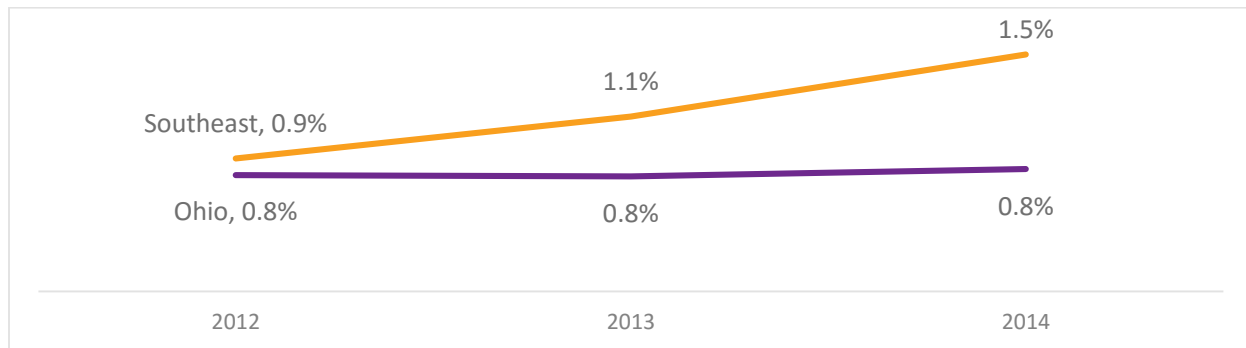
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students
Athens	7,790	18.9%	7,702	19.1%	7,757	17.7%	7,623	18.4%	7,486	17.3%
Gallia	4,752	19.4%	4,676	19.2%	4,606	18.8%	4,489	18.3%	4,227	17.5%
Hocking	4,118	17.3%	4,087	16.5%	4,124	16.8%	4,110	17.0%	3,934	16.5%
Jackson	5,528	16.6%	5,538	16.6%	5,517	15.7%	5,418	15.2%	5,156	13.6%
Lawrence	10,576	15.5%	10,410	15.5%	10,284	15.1%	10,121	15.3%	9,619	14.4%
Meigs	3,525	14.2%	3,473	14.5%	3,411	13.4%	3,378	13.8%	3,317	12.7%
Morgan	2,156	13.8%	2,104	13.5%	2,054	13.1%	2,041	14.1%	1,997	14.0%
Perry	6,441	16.5%	6,191	15.5%	6,141	15.0%	6,081	14.6%	5,801	13.9%
Pike	5,409	15.8%	5,359	16.7%	5,365	16.1%	5,341	16.2%	4,855	13.5%
Ross	12,036	12.2%	11,860	12.6%	11,802	12.6%	11,740	12.6%	11,021	11.4%
Scioto	12,542	15.3%	12,466	15.4%	12,345	15.5%	12,253	15.3%	11,742	14.3%
Vinton	2,457	17.5%	2,383	16.7%	2,345	16.8%	2,368	16.0%	2,223	15.4%
Washington	9,176	15.1%	8,921	14.6%	8,752	14.0%	8,701	14.3%	7,982	13.2%
Southeast Region	86,506	15.7%	85,170	15.6%	84,503	15.3%	83,664	15.3%	79,360	14.2%
Ohio	14.5		14.5		14.4		14.4		13.4	

⁴³ Ohio Department of Education (2016). School-District Level Data

Child-Individual Level

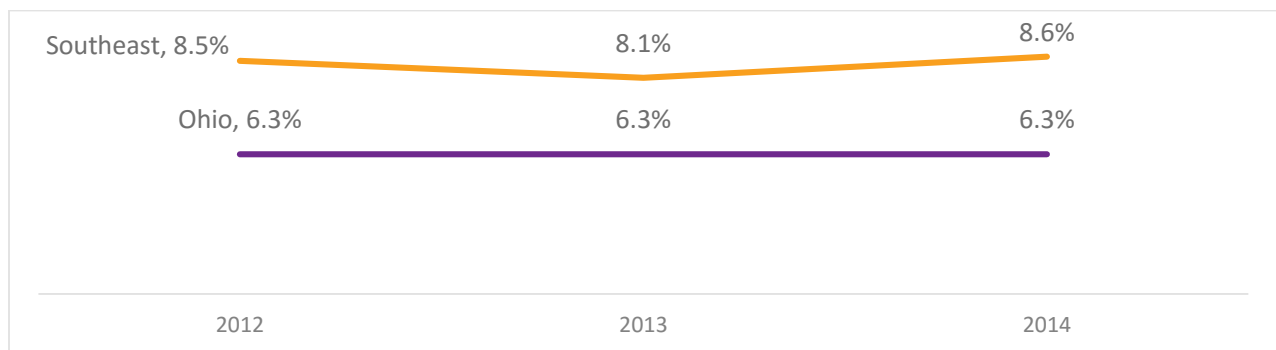
Below shows the percent of children under five years old who have either a hearing or vision disability or both in the Southeast Region compared to Ohio. The Southeast Region shows higher percentages each year, and a steady increase from 2012 to 2014.

Percent of Children under 5 with Hearing or Vision Disabilities⁴⁴



Next, the percent of children from age five to seventeen with a disability is shown. Disabilities include difficulties with hearing, vision, cognition, ambulation, and self-care. See the next chart for a breakdown of disability by type. As with children under five, the Southeast Region shows higher percentages of children with disabilities in each year, and the number has increased from 2012 to 2014.

Percent of Children 5 to 17 with Disabilities

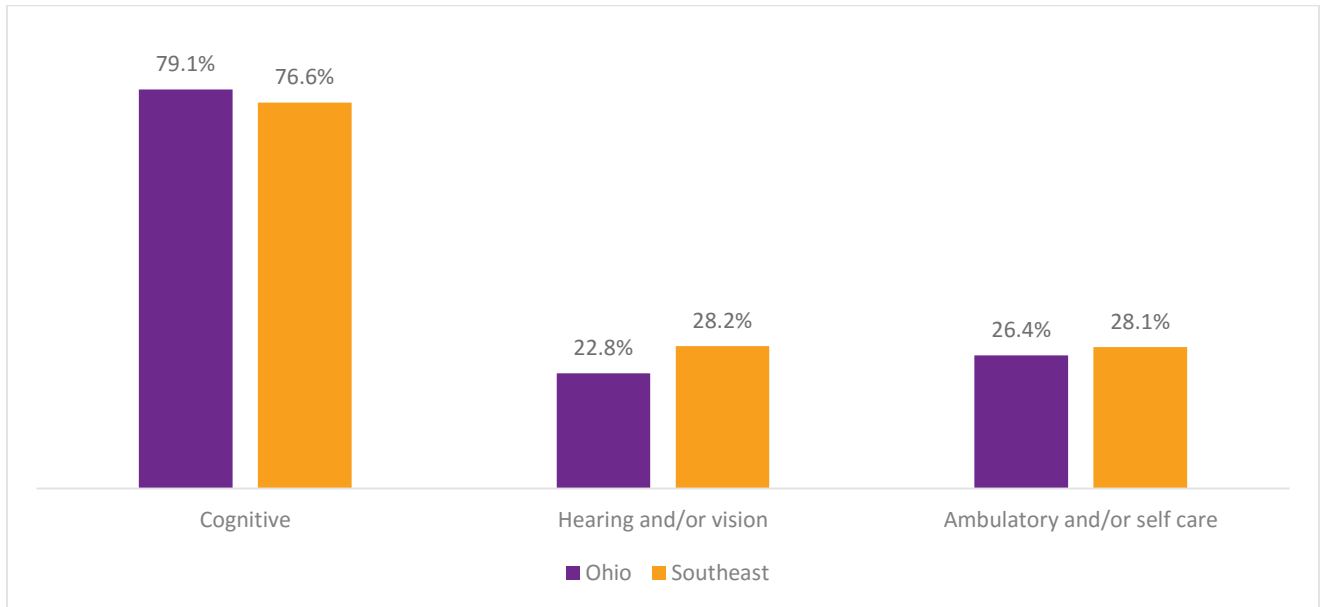


⁴⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Child-Individual Level

The types of disabilities among the five to seventeen year olds represented above for the most recent year available is shown below. Some children may have more than one disability.

Type of Disability among 5 to 17 Year Olds in 2014



Child-Individual Level

Truancy offenses are shown in the table below. Percentages are not calculated because one student may commit multiple offenses. Note that districts have different criteria for reporting truancy. Ohio totals are not reported due to reporting inconsistencies.

Truancy⁴⁵

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses
Athens	7,790	93	7,702	67	7,757	13	7,623	0	7,486	0
Gallia	4,752	17	4,676	222	4,606	0	4,489	0	4,227	0
Hocking	4,118	827	4,087	787	4,124	530	4,110	400	3,934	457
Jackson	5,528	182	5,538	135	5,517	12	5,418	0	5,156	15
Lawrence	10,576	0	10,410	0	10,284	0	10,121	0	9,619	0
Meigs	3,525	69	3,473	0	3,411	20	3,378	0	3,317	10
Morgan	2,156	27	2,104	71	2,054	0	2,041	0	1,997	0
Perry	6,441	99	6,191	136	6,141	0	6,081	10	5,801	0
Pike	5,409	11	5,359	0	5,365	14	5,341	17	4,855	29
Ross	12,036	157	11,860	57	11,802	66	11,740	58	11,021	0
Scioto	12,542	24	12,466	139	12,345	105	12,253	0	11,742	40
Vinton	2,457	58	2,383	73	2,345	47	2,368	114	2,223	30
Washington	9,176	311	8,921	150	8,752	161	8,701	130	7,982	143
Southeast Region	86,506	1875	85,170	1837	84,503	968	83,664	729	79,360	724

As with truancy offenses, total numbers rather than percentages are shown for disobedient or disruptive behavior because one student may commit multiple offenses. Again, districts have different criteria for reporting disobedient or disruptive behavior. Ohio totals are not reported due to reporting inconsistencies.

Disobedient or Disruptive Behavior

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses
Athens	7,790	614	7,702	548	7,757	347	7,623	336	7,486	448
Gallia	4,752	182	4,676	177	4,606	425	4,489	344	4,227	238
Hocking	4,118	990	4,087	1,351	4,124	1,135	4,110	898	3,934	1,126
Jackson	5,528	1,078	5,538	1,279	5,517	657	5,418	441	5,156	605
Lawrence	10,576	253	10,410	218	10,284	230	10,121	182	9,619	169
Meigs	3,525	251	3,473	140	3,411	4,183	3,378	330	3,317	357
Morgan	2,156	145	2,104	268	2,054	99	2,041	64	1,997	286
Perry	6,441	868	6,191	611	6,141	454	6,081	306	5,801	319
Pike	5,409	866	5,359	691	5,365	570	5,341	603	4,855	503
Ross	12,036	1,198	11,860	1,464	11,802	1,358	11,740	1,071	11,021	1,124
Scioto	12,542	447	12,466	786	12,345	715	12,253	488	11,742	606
Vinton	2,457	267	2,383	225	2,345	195	2,368	236	2,223	103
Washington	9,176	477	8,921	483	8,752	748	8,701	539	7,982	629
Southeast Region	86,506	7636	85,170	8241	84,503	11116	83,664	5838	79,360	6513

⁴⁵ Ohio Department of Education (2016). School-District Level Data.

Child-Individual Level

Fighting or violence is also reported by number of offenses, and districts report offenses based on different criteria. Ohio totals are not reported due to reporting inconsistencies.

Fighting or Violence

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses
Athens	7,790	206	7,702	149	7,757	164	7,623	188	7,486	164
Gallia	4,752	67	4,676	128	4,606	100	4,489	73	4,227	33
Hocking	4,118	205	4,087	246	4,124	245	4,110	181	3,934	241
Jackson	5,528	195	5,538	166	5,517	139	5,418	104	5,156	97
Lawrence	10,576	134	10,410	81	10,284	30	10,121	16	9,619	11
Meigs	3,525	74	3,473	39	3,411	82	3,378	52	3,317	37
Morgan	2,156	113	2,104	87	2,054	20	2,041	0	1,997	36
Perry	6,441	250	6,191	133	6,141	195	6,081	91	5,801	122
Pike	5,409	198	5,359	189	5,365	170	5,341	217	4,855	222
Ross	12,036	490	11,860	504	11,802	515	11,740	398	11,021	416
Scioto	12,542	230	12,466	260	12,345	391	12,253	209	11,742	249
Vinton	2,457	115	2,383	113	2,345	103	2,368	110	2,223	67
Washington	9,176	178	8,921	185	8,752	179	8,701	187	7,982	156
Southeast Region	86,506	2455	85,170	2280	84,503	2333	83,664	1826	79,360	1851

Child-Individual Level

In the Southeast Region, 53% or 62,719 children are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate⁴⁶

	Total Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL
Athens	9,839	5,220	53.1%
Gallia	7,245	3,822	52.8%
Hocking	6,812	3,364	49.4%
Jackson	7,816	4,874	62.4%
Lawrence	13,999	6,924	49.5%
Meigs	5,122	2,778	54.2%
Morgan	3,236	1,585	49.0%
Perry	8,779	4,328	49.3%
Pike	6,791	4,244	62.5%
Ross	16,642	9,282	55.8%
Scioto	16,784	8,777	52.3%
Vinton	3,136	1,951	62.2%
Washington	12,094	5,570	46.1%
Southeast Region	118,295	62,719	53.0%
Ohio	2,628,285	1,165,288	44.3%

⁴⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Child-Individual Level

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is designed to raise nutritional levels, expand buying power and safeguard the health and well-being of individuals and families whose gross monthly income is within 130 percent of the federal poverty guideline.

Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016⁴⁷

	US Census 2015, Population under 18 years old	Unduplicated number of Recipients	Recipients as % of Population under 18 years old
Athens	9,882	3,785	38.3%
Gallia	6,963	2,875	41.3%
Hocking	6,494	* see South Central	* see South Central
Jackson	7,848	2,793	35.6%
Lawrence	13,547	5,291	39.1%
Meigs	5,026	2,209	44.0%
Morgan	3,169	1,054	33.3%
Perry	8,683	3,027	34.9%
Pike	6,757	3,149	46.6%
Ross	16,683	*see South Central	* see South Central
Scioto	16,922	7,855	46.4%
Vinton	2,960	* see South Central	* see South Central
Washington	12,223	3,384	27.7%
South Central (Ross, Hocking, Vinton combined)	26,137	10,542	40.3%
Ohio	2,628,477	770,154	29.3%

⁴⁷ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services Ohio County QuickView Reports June 2016 and US Census 2015, Population under 18 years old. Retrieved from <http://jfs.ohio.gov/County/QuickView/County-QuickView-June2016.stm>.

Appendix C: Community & Parent Survey Instrument

Community & Parent Survey

The Ohio Children's Trust Fund and the Local Prevention Council are conducting a community and parent survey in order to help with decisions about services for children and families in your county. Your input is important. All responses are anonymous.

Fill in bubbles completely with dark pencil or blue or black ink. Mark answers like this: ●

You must be 18 or older to complete this survey.

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

Select all that apply.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Quality public transportation | <input type="radio"/> Quality medical care for children | <input type="radio"/> Help with housing |
| <input type="radio"/> Quality child care | <input type="radio"/> Quality medical care for adults | <input type="radio"/> Help with employment |
| <input type="radio"/> Pregnancy education | <input type="radio"/> Mental health or counseling services | <input type="radio"/> Parent Support Group |
| <input type="radio"/> Low cost family activities | <input type="radio"/> Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment | <input type="radio"/> I don't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Domestic violence services | <input type="radio"/> Help with food | |
| <input type="radio"/> Other supports for children or families (Please specify) _____ | | |

Which, if any, of the following do you currently receive? (Select all that apply.)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Food Stamps (SNAP) | <input type="radio"/> Head Start/Early Head Start Services | <input type="radio"/> Cash Assistance |
| <input type="radio"/> Earned Income Tax Credit | <input type="radio"/> Medicaid (State Health Insurance) | <input type="radio"/> None of the above |

Do any children age 0-17 live in your home? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If NO, go to the next page.

Please write the # of children in each age group who currently live in your home.

Number under age 5: _____ Number age 6 to 12: _____ Number age 13 to 17: _____

Are they your... (Select all that apply.)

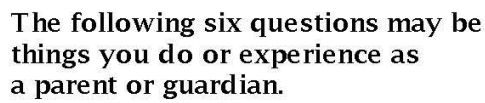
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Birth child(ren) | <input type="radio"/> Step child(ren) | <input type="radio"/> Adopted child(ren) | <input type="radio"/> Foster child(ren) |
| <input type="radio"/> Grandchild(ren) | <input type="radio"/> Partner's child(ren) | <input type="radio"/> Other (Please specify) _____ | |

As a parent, or guardian what is your biggest challenge/struggle?

What are your best supports as a parent or guardian?

Please continue. Your input is valuable.

--	--	--	--	--



I praise my child when he/she behaves well.

I am happy being with my child.

My child and I are very close with each other.

I am able to soothe my child (dren) when he/she is upset.

I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.

There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.

Families in the community appear to communicate well together.

Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.

Children in the community are praised when they behave well.

Parents in the community are happy being with their children.

Parents and children in the community have close relationships.

Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.

Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what the children like to do.

[illegible]

Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.

When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.

I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.

I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in my community.

Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.

There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.

If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.

If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.

Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.

Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.

Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree
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Please continue. Your input is valuable.

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What age group are you in?

- ☐ Under 18 ☐ 18 to 25 ☐ 26 to 35 ☐ 36 to 45 ☐ 46 to 55 ☐ 56 to 65 ☐ 66 to 75 ☐ 76 or older

What county do you live in? _____ **Zip code:** _____

Gender? ☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Transgender ☐ Other

Marital Status? ☐ Now Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never Married

What is your annual household income?

- ☐ Less than \$25,000 ☐ \$25,000-\$34,999 ☐ \$35,000-\$49,999 ☐ \$50,000-\$74,999
☐ \$75,000-\$99,999 ☐ \$100,000-\$149,999 ☐ \$150,000 or more

What is your race?

- ☐ Alaska Native ☐ American Indian ☐ Asian ☐ Black or African American
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☐ White

Are you Hispanic or Latino? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

- ☐ Own
☐ Rent
☐ Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)
☐ Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)
☐ Homeless

What is your highest level of education?

- ☐ Some high school (grades 9-12) ☐ Associates Degree ☐ Professional Degree
☐ High School graduate (or equivalent) ☐ Bachelor's Degree ☐ Doctorate Degree
☐ Some College ☐ Master's Degree

Thank you for completing the survey.
Please return your survey by mail in the postage paid envelope provided.



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Ohio Children's Trust Fund
Ohio's Prevent Child Abuse America Chapter

Appendix D: Community & Parent Survey Report

Community and Parent Survey Report

Southeast Regional Prevention Council

September 2016



OHIO
UNIVERSITY

Voinovich School of
Leadership and Public Affairs



Ohio Children's Trust Fund
Ohio's Prevent Child Abuse America Chapter

Introduction

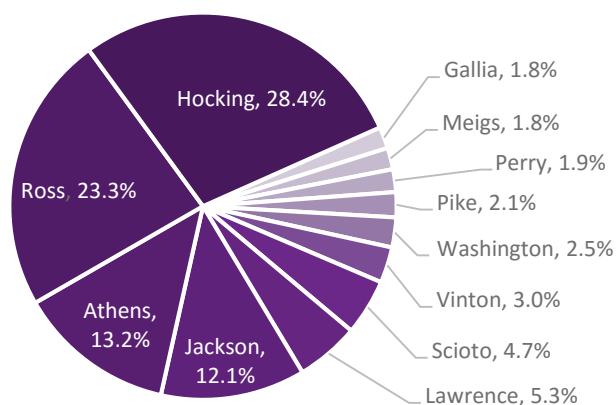
As part of the needs assessment process, Ohio University deployed the community and parent survey throughout the Southeast region. The survey instrument was adapted from the Protective Factors Survey.¹ It included questions about respondents' demographic information, as well as questions designed to assess protective factors against child abuse and neglect at the community-neighborhood, family-parent and child levels. Ohio University provided 2436 paper copies for the 13 county region. Appointed county prevention specialists and needs assessment workgroup members were responsible for placing surveys in community locations (libraries, health departments, County Job and Family Services, etc.)

An on-line version of the survey was also developed and shared on community providers' Facebook pages and websites in addition to local newspapers in each county. In total, 774 community and parent surveys were completed. Similar to other sections in this report, the Protective Factors Framework (parental resilience, social connections, concrete support in times of need, knowledge of parenting and child development, and social and emotional competence of children) guided the analysis.

Survey Respondent Demographics

All but one of the counties in the region (Morgan County) are represented in the survey responses. Four of the counties (Hocking, Ross, Athens, and Jackson) account for over three-quarters of the responses (77%). The smallest percentages of responses came from Morgan (0%), Gallia (1.8%), Meigs (1.8%), and Perry counties (1.9%).

Counties represented by survey respondents



There were no responses from Morgan County.

¹ The Protective Factors Survey was developed by the FRIENDS National Resource Center for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention in partnership with the University of Kansas Institute for Educational Research & Public Service through funding provided by the US Department of Health and Human Services. The instrument is free and can be obtained at <http://friendsnrc.org/protective-factors-survey>

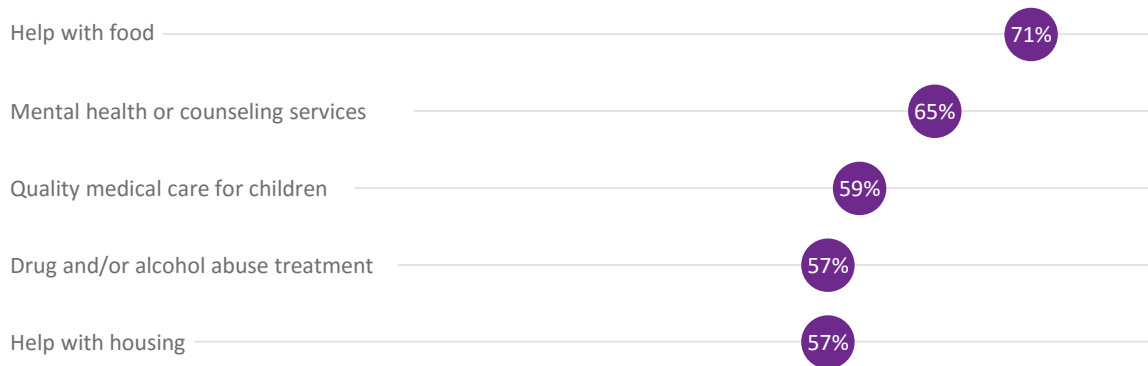
- Almost all of the survey respondents are white (97%), and the majority are female (85%) and age 36 or older (65%) and homeowners (66%).
- Almost all respondents (95%) have a high school diploma or equivalent, and 40% have a Bachelor's, Master's, or Doctoral degree.
- Seventy percent of respondents are parents or caregivers who have a child age 17 or younger living in their home. Of these children, 83% are birth children.
- Over half of respondents (51%) have incomes of \$49,999 or less per year; roughly a quarter (26%) have annual incomes below \$25,000.
- Sixty-four percent of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: "I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in my community."

Findings

Community-Neighborhood Level Findings

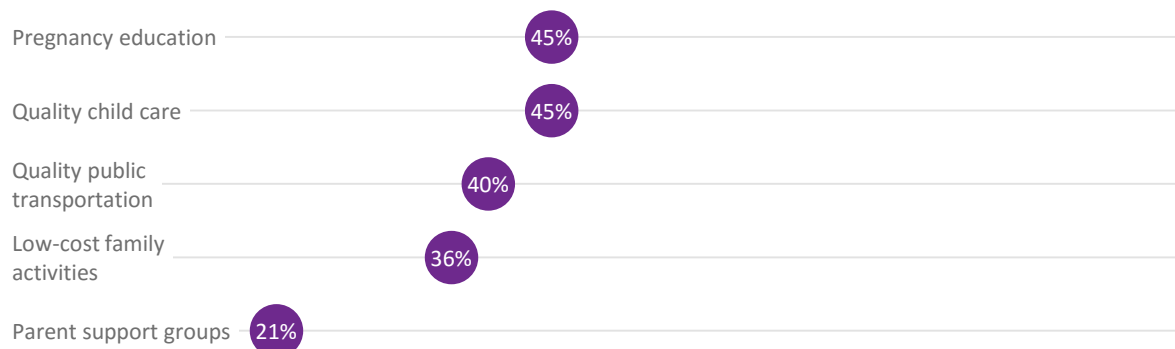
Respondents were given a list of supports and asked if those supports are available to children and families in their community. The types of supports most respondents identified as available were help with food, mental health or counseling services, quality medical care for children, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, and help with housing.

Services that the **highest percentages of respondents** reported as being available in their community



The supports that the fewest respondents identified as being available in their communities were parent support groups, low-cost family activities, quality public transportation, quality child care, and pregnancy education.

Support that the **lowest percentages of respondents** reported as available in their community.



Family-Parent Level Findings

Parents with children age 17 or younger living in the home were asked to identify the biggest challenges or struggles that they face. The issues most frequently identified by respondents were financial difficulties (23% of respondents provided this answer), achieving a satisfactory work-life balance (17%), and accessing child care and after school activities (14%). Among the other obstacles noted by smaller percentages of respondents were struggles to access affordable, nutritious food (7%), problems with their children's behavior (6%), struggles providing appropriate parental guidance (6%), difficulty finding family activities (6%), and problems with disciplining children (6%).

- One respondent noted that “Finding quality child care has been an ongoing struggle. It is also difficult to find activities for children within the community.”
- Another noted the following struggle: “Having enough time to spend with my daughter. I work two jobs and quality time is hard to come by some days.”
- Respondents also noted that financial struggles take various forms, including “making just a bit too much money to actually qualify for services” and trouble “making enough money to cover expenses plus be able to live a little.”

When asked what their best supports are when facing these issues, respondents (41%) commonly identified their families as major sources of support. Smaller percentages of respondents identified friends (20%), parents or parents-in-law (12%), teachers (9%), and church (9%) as sources of support.

The remainder of family-parent level findings are organized around the components of the protective factors framework.

Relevant Family-Parent Level Protective Factors	Related Survey Questions (How often do the following occur?)	Average Response from Parents with Children ≤17 In home	Average Response from all others
Parental Resilience	Families in the community appear to communicate well together*	4.2	4.2
	Families in the community are often able to solve their own problems*	4.2	4.1
Social Connections	If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to**	4.5	4.5
	Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems**	4.6	4.7
	When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to**	5.5	5.3
Knowledge of Parenting and Child Development	Parents in the community are happy being with their children*	4.6	4.5
	Parents and children in the community have close relationships*	4.5	4.5
	Children in the community are praised when they behave well*	4.4	4.3
	Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset*	4.5	4.4
	Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do*	4.3	4.2
	Parents in the community know how to help their children learn**	4.2	3.7
	Parents in the community know what to do as a parent**	4.1	3.8
Concrete Support In Times of Need	Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in this community**	5.8	5.8
	I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet**	3.2	3.3
	There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet**	4.8	4.8
<p>* indicates the following scale was used: 1=never, 2=very rarely, 3=rarely, 4=about half the time, 5=frequently, 6=very frequently, 7=always</p> <p>** indicates the following scale was used: 1=strongly disagree, 2=mostly disagree, 3=slightly disagree, 4=neutral, 5=slightly agree, 6=mostly agree, 7=strongly agree</p>			

Parental Resilience

Respondents indicated that markers of parental resilience are often missing among families in their communities.

- A third of respondents (33%) report that “families in the community are often able to solve their problems” more than half of the time.
- A little more than a third of respondents (38%) report that “families in the community appear to communicate well together” more frequently than half of the time. More parents/caregivers with youth 0-17 at home provided answers in this category (39%) than those respondents without youth 0-17 at home (33%).

Knowledge of Parenting and Child Development

Respondents did not tend to report that parents in the community have extensive knowledge of child development or parenting skills.

- A little over a third of respondents (36%) expressed agreement that “parents in the community know what to do as a parent.” A higher percentage of those respondents with youth living at home expressed agreement (39% agreed) compared to those respondents without youth at home (29% agreed). When specifically asked about their own situation, only 14% of parents responding to the survey reported that not knowing what to do as a parent occurs more than half the time for them.
- A similar percentage of respondents (38%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.” A higher percentage of those respondents with youth living at home expressed agreement (41% agreed) compared to those respondents without youth at home (31% agreed).
- Less than half of respondents (44%) reported that “children in the community are praised when they behave well” over half the time. Ninety-seven percent of parents taking the survey reported that they personally praised their own child over half the time.
- Less than half (48%) of respondents indicated that parents in the community “spend time with their children doing what their children like to do” more than half the time. When parents taking the survey were asked directly about their own situation, 94% reported that they spending time with their own children doing what the children like to do more frequently than half the time.
- Slightly less than half (48%) indicated that “parents in the community are happy being with their children more than half the time. Close to all parents taking the survey (99%) reported being happy being with their children over half the time.
- Less than half of respondents (42%) reported that “parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset” over half the time. Most of parents responding to the survey (95%) reported that they personally could soothe their own child more than half the time.

- Forty-three percent of respondents indicated that “parents and children in the community have close relationships” over half of the time. Almost all (98%) of parents taking the survey reported that they are very close to their child more than half the time.

Social Connections

- Seventy-five percent of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.” A slightly larger percentage of those respondents who have children 0-17 at home expressed agreement (77% expressed agreement), compared to those respondents without children 0-17 at home (72% expressed agreement).
- About half of respondents (51%) reported some degree of agreement with the statement: “If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.”
- Almost half of respondents (48%) reported some degree of agreement with the statement: “Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.”

Concrete Supports in Times of Need

Respondents reported clearly that making ends meet is a challenge for families in the region, but were less certain whether there were resources for those families struggling to make ends meet.

- Eighty-five percent of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in this community.”
- Sixty-three percent of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “There is somewhere families can go for help if they have trouble making ends meet.”
- Almost a third of respondents (32%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “I wouldn’t know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.”

Child Level Findings

- Over half of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.”
- Roughly half of respondents reported some degree of agreement with the statement: “Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.”

Appendix: Community and Parent Survey Results

Number of people in analysis: 774

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	552	71.3
Mental health or counseling services	500	64.6
Domestic violence services	360	46.5
Quality medical care for children	460	59.4
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	443	57.2
Help with employment	373	48.2
Help with housing	443	57.2
Quality medical care for adults	427	55.2
Pregnancy education	351	45.3
Quality child care	350	45.2
Quality public transportation	306	39.5
Low cost family activities	281	36.3
Parent support group	163	21.1
Other supports for children or families (Please specify):	67	8.7
I don't know	109	14.1

Which, if any, of the following do you currently receive? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
Food Stamps (SNAP)	143	18.5
Earned Income Tax Credit	110	14.2
Head Start/Early Head Start	28	3.6
Medicaid (State Health Insurance)	228	29.5
Cash Assistance	30	3.9
None of the above	480	62.0
Total	774	100%

Do any children age 0-17 live in your home?

	Number	Percent
Yes	529	69.5
No	232	30.5
Total	761	100%

How many children, under age five, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	138	61.9
Two	73	32.7
Three	10	4.5
Four	1	0.4
Five	1	0.4
Total	223	100%

How many children, age 6 to 12, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	171	59.0
Two	98	33.8
Three	14	4.8
Four	3	1.0
Five	4	1.4
Total	290	100%

How many children, age 13 to 17, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	150	67.3
Two	56	25.1
Three	11	4.9
Four	3	1.3
Five	1	0.4
Thirteen	1	0.4
Four	1	0.4
Total	223	100%

Are they your... (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
Birth child(ren)	470	91.1
Grandchild(ren)	4	0.8
Step child(ren)	32	6.2
Partner's child(ren)	4	0.8
Adopted child(ren)	16	3.1
Foster child(ren)	35	6.8
Other(please specify)	9	1.7
Total	570	100%

The following questions may be things you do or experience as a parent or guardian.

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half of the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
I praise my child when he/she behaves well.	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	13.6	28.5	55.2	100%
I am happy being with my child.	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	5.3	22.5	71.0	100%
My child and I are very close with each other.	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	8.7	24.1	64.7	100%
I am able to soothe my child(ren) when he/she is upset.	0.0	0.6	0.2	4.3	11.5	34.8	48.6	100%
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	19.0	37.8	36.7	100%
There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	8.2	24.2	36.5	16.6	7.8	4.5	2.1	100%

Please tell us how often each of the following happens in your community.

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half of the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
Families in the community appear to communicate well together.	2.7	5.1	12.7	41.9	27.7	7.7	2.2	100%
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	0.9	4.6	13.3	48.2	24.8	6.1	2.0	100%
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	0.8	4.6	11.9	39.1	28.8	11.2	3.6	100%
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	0.1	2.3	6.2	43.6	30.4	13.0	4.3	100%
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	0.1	2.4	6.8	47.4	28.2	12.2	2.8	100%
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	0.0	2.3	9.1	46.3	29.3	9.8	3.1	100%
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	1.7	7.9	11.9	30.3	22.4	18.8	6.8	100%

Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.	4.5	5.9	6.0	8.5	11.6	28.0	35.5	100%
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	28.6	15.3	13.3	10.8	15.1	10.9	6.1	100%
I am aware of the child abuse and child neglect prevention activities in my community.	5.2	6.9	9.2	15.0	16.7	21.5	25.6	100%
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	1.7	7.9	11.9	30.3	22.4	18.8	6.8	100%
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	2.0	8.2	11.1	23.6	23.4	23.2	8.6	100%
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	1.6	1.9	1.9	9.9	16.3	29.0	39.6	100%
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	4.1	6.0	7.1	19.5	27.8	25.1	10.4	100%
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	1.6	5.5	11.0	30.6	27.7	17.1	6.5	100%
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	2.6	7.1	11.1	24.2	23.6	21.7	9.7	100%
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	3.8	11.2	18.4	30.1	19.2	14.4	2.8	100%
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	4.3	11.2	21.5	24.7	21.5	13.4	3.4	100%

What age group are you in?

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	88	11.4
26 to 35	184	23.8
36 to 45	251	32.4
46 to 55	144	18.6
56 to 65	76	9.8
66 to 75	26	3.4
75 or older	5	0.6
Total	774	100%

What county do you live in?

	Number	Percent
Athens	102	13.2
Hocking	220	28.4
Gallia	14	1.8
Jackson	94	12.1
Lawrence	41	5.3
Meigs	14	1.8
Morgan	0	0.0
Perry	15	1.9
Pike	16	2.1
Ross	180	23.3
Scioto	36	4.7
Vinton	23	3.0
Washington	19	2.5
Total	774	100%

Gender?

	Number	Percent
Female	648	84.9
Male	109	14.3
Transgender	3	0.4
Other	3	0.4
Total	763	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$25,000	197	26.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	94	12.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	93	12.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	130	17.3
\$75,000-\$99,999	98	13.1
\$100,000-\$149,000	106	14.1
\$150,000 or more	32	4.3
Total	750	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
White	746	98.2
Black or African American	13	1.7
American Indian	7	0.9
Alaska Native	2	0.3
Asian	2	0.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0.1
Total	771	101.4

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	8	1.1
No	748	98.9
Total	756	100%

Over half of respondents own the house they currently live in.

	Number	Percent
Own	504	65.7
Rent	198	25.8
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	25	3.3
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	38	5.0
Homeless	2	0.3
Total	767	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Number	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	37	4.8
High School graduate (or equivalent)	130	17.0
Some college	160	20.9
Associate's Degree	119	15.5
Bachelor's Degree	157	20.5
Master's Degree	134	17.5
Professional Degree	14	1.8
Doctorate Degree	15	2.0
Total	766	100%

Tables that follow reflect the responses to specific questions, disaggregated by whether the respondent indicated that they had any children 0-17 living in their home or not.

Please tell us how often each of the following occurs in your community.

Families in the community appear to communicate well together.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	18	3.6	2	0.9
Very Rarely	25	4.9	13	5.9
Rarely	62	12.2	32	14.4
About Half the Time	204	40.2	101	45.5
Frequently	154	30.4	47	21.2
Very Frequently	35	6.9	20	9.0
Always	9	1.8	7	3.2
Total	507	100.0	222	100.0

Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	5	1.0	2	0.9
Very Rarely	21	4.1	13	5.9
Rarely	65	12.8	31	14.1
About Half the Time	242	47.7	111	50.5
Frequently	135	26.6	44	20.0
Very Frequently	28	5.5	15	6.8
Always	11	2.2	4	1.8
Total	507	100.0	220	100.0

Children in the community are praised when they behave well.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	6	1.2	0	0.0
Very Rarely	23	4.5	11	4.9
Rarely	52	10.3	34	15.2
About Half the Time	202	39.8	85	38.1
Frequently	153	30.2	59	26.5
Very Frequently	52	10.3	27	12.1
Always	19	3.7	7	3.1
Total	507	100.0	223	100.0

Parents in the community are happy being with their children.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	0.2	0	0.0
Very Rarely	10	2.0	7	3.2
Rarely	33	6.5	13	5.9
About Half the Time	220	43.5	97	44.3
Frequently	152	30.0	70	32.0
Very Frequently	66	13.0	26	11.9
Always	24	4.7	6	2.7
Total	506	100.0	219	100.0

Parents and children in the community have close relationships.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	0.2	0	0.0
Very Rarely	12	2.4	6	2.7
Rarely	33	6.5	16	7.2
About Half the Time	245	48.6	98	44.3
Frequently	137	27.2	70	31.7
Very Frequently	59	11.7	28	12.7
Always	17	3.4	3	1.4
Total	504	100.0	221	100.0

Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	12	2.4	5	2.3
Rarely	35	6.9	29	13.1
About Half the Time	240	47.6	97	43.9
Frequently	155	30.8	61	27.6
Very Frequently	45	8.9	23	10.4
Always	17	3.4	6	2.7
Total	504	100.0	221	100.0

Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what they like to do.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	3	0.6	1	0.5
Very Rarely	21	4.2	10	4.5
Rarely	60	12.0	33	14.9
About Half the Time	218	43.4	108	48.9
Frequently	142	28.3	42	19.0
Very Frequently	41	8.2	23	10.4
Always	17	3.4	4	1.8
Total	502	100.0	221	100.0

Please tell us you level of agreement with the following statements.

When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	27	5.2	7	3.1
Mostly Disagree	22	4.2	22	9.8
Slightly Disagree	28	5.4	17	7.6
Neutral	45	8.6	18	8.0
Slightly Agree	63	12.0	22	9.8
Mostly Agree	138	26.4	73	32.4
Strongly Agree	200	38.2	66	29.3
Total	523	100.0	225	100.0

I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	149	28.8	64	28.7
Mostly Disagree	85	16.4	28	12.6
Slightly Disagree	66	12.8	34	15.2
Neutral	57	11.0	23	10.3
Slightly Agree	70	13.5	38	17.0
Mostly Agree	58	11.2	22	9.9
Strongly Agree	32	6.2	14	6.3
Total	517	100.0	223	100.0

I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in my community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	23	4.4	16	7.2
Mostly Disagree	33	6.4	19	8.5
Slightly Disagree	49	9.5	19	8.5
Neutral	79	15.3	32	14.3
Slightly Agree	83	16.0	39	17.5
Mostly Agree	110	21.2	50	22.4
Strongly Agree	141	27.2	48	21.5
Total	518	100.0	223	100.0

Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	12	2.4	1	0.4
Mostly Disagree	35	6.9	24	10.7
Slightly Disagree	52	10.2	35	15.6
Neutral	163	32.1	60	26.8
Slightly Agree	117	23.0	47	21.0
Mostly Agree	96	18.3	43	19.2
Strongly Agree	36	7.1	14	6.2
Total	508	100.0	224	100.0

Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	12	2.3	3	1.3
Mostly Disagree	38	7.4	22	9.9
Slightly Disagree	56	11.0	25	11.2
Neutral	128	25.0	45	20.2
Slightly Agree	122	23.9	53	23.8
Mostly Agree	114	22.3	55	24.7
Strongly Agree	41	8.0	20	9.0
Total	511	100.0	223	100.0

Making ends meet seems to be an issue for families in the community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	1.0	5	2.2
Mostly Disagree	12	2.3	2	0.9
Slightly Disagree	10	1.9	4	1.8
Neutral	55	10.6	17	7.6
Slightly Agree	79	15.2	41	18.3
Mostly Agree	147	28.3	70	31.2
Strongly Agree	211	40.7	85	37.9
Total	519	100.0	224	100.0

There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	24	4.7	7	3.1
Mostly Disagree	27	5.3	17	7.6
Slightly Disagree	38	7.4	13	5.8
Neutral	106	20.7	38	16.9
Slightly Agree	133	26.0	72	32.0
Mostly Agree	124	24.3	61	27.1
Strongly Agree	59	11.5	17	7.6
Total	511	100.0	225	100.0

If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	9	1.8	3	1.3
Mostly Disagree	28	5.5	13	5.8
Slightly Disagree	53	10.5	29	12.9
Neutral	163	32.2	60	26.8
Slightly Agree	137	27.1	65	29.0
Mostly Agree	81	16.0	43	19.2
Strongly Agree	35	6.9	11	4.9
Total	506	100.0	224	100.0

If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	15	3.0	4	1.8
Mostly Disagree	34	6.7	19	8.4
Slightly Disagree	52	10.3	29	12.9
Neutral	124	24.5	53	23.6
Slightly Agree	122	24.1	53	23.6
Mostly Agree	112	22.1	46	20.4
Strongly Agree	48	9.5	21	9.3
Total	507	100.0	225	100.0

Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	13	2.6	14	6.2
Mostly Disagree	51	10.1	31	13.8
Slightly Disagree	85	16.8	52	23.2
Neutral	159	31.4	63	28.1
Slightly Agree	112	22.1	29	12.9
Mostly Agree	70	13.8	31	13.8
Strongly Agree	17	3.4	4	1.8
Total	507	100.0	224	100.0

Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	18	3.5	13	5.8
Mostly Disagree	43	8.5	38	17.0
Slightly Disagree	100	19.7	60	26.9
Neutral	139	27.4	43	19.3
Slightly Agree	118	23.2	40	17.9
Mostly Agree	70	13.8	25	11.2
Strongly Agree	20	3.9	4	1.8
Total	508	100.0	223	100.0

What age group are you in?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
18 to 25	45	8.5	41	17.7
26 to 35	166	31.4	13	5.6
36 to 45	219	41.4	30	12.9
46 to 55	71	13.4	72	31.0
56 to 65	19	3.6	54	23.3
66 to 75	9	1.7	17	7.3
75 or older	0	0.0	5	2.2
Total	529	100.0	232	100.0

What county do you live in?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Athens	75	14.2	25	10.8
Hocking	195	36.9	23	9.9
Gallia	7	1.3	7	3.0
Jackson	60	11.3	33	14.2
Lawrence	33	6.2	7	3.0
Meigs	10	1.9	4	1.7
Morgan	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perry	6	1.1	7	3.0
Pike	8	1.5	6	2.6
Ross	83	15.7	95	40.9
Scioto	20	3.8	15	6.5
Vinton	18	3.4	5	2.2
Washington	14	2.6	5	2.2
Total	529	100.0	232	100.0

Gender?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	452	86.8	187	81.3
Male	66	12.7	40	17.4
Transgender	1	0.2	2	0.9
Other	2	0.4	1	0.4
Total	521	100.0	230	100.0

What is your annual household income?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Less than \$25,000	137	26.7	53	23.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	60	11.7	31	13.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	65	12.7	28	12.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	81	15.8	48	21.4
\$75,000-\$99,999	72	14.0	25	11.2
\$100,000-\$149,999	75	14.6	31	13.8
\$150,000 or more	23	4.5	8	3.6
Total	513	100.0	224	100.0

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
White	513	97.3	221	95.7
Black or African American	7	1.3	5	2.2
American Indian	3	0.6	4	1.7
Alaska Native	2	0.4	0	0.0
Asian	1	0.2	1	0.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0.2	0	0.0

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	1.2	2	0.9
No	511	98.8	224	99.1
Total	517	100.0	226	100.0

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Own	336	64.0	160	69.9
Rent	150	28.6	46	20.1
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	16	3.0	7	3.1
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	22	4.2	15	6.6
Homeless	1	0.2	1	0.4
Total	525	100.0	229	100.0

What is your highest level of education?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	27	5.2	9	3.9
High school graduate (or equivalent)	85	16.2	40	17.4
Some college	106	20.2	53	23.0
Associates degree	94	17.9	22	9.6
Bachelor's degree	104	19.8	52	22.6
Master's degree	89	17.0	44	19.1
Professional degree	10	1.9	4	1.7
Doctorate degree	9	1.7	6	2.6
Total	524	100.0	230	100.0

Appendix E: Child & Family Service Provider Survey Instrument

Child and Family Service Provider Survey

The Ohio Children's Trust Fund and the Local Prevention Council are conducting a provider/staff survey in order to help with decisions about services for children and families in your county. Your input is important. All responses are anonymous.

You must be 18 or older to complete this survey. Are you 18 or older?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If No Is Selected, Then Skip To End of Survey

The community where I provide services offers the following supports for children or families:
(Select all apply)

- ☐ Quality public transportation
- ☐ Accessible public transportation
- ☐ Quality child care
- ☐ Pregnancy education
- ☐ Low cost family activities
- ☐ Domestic violence services
- ☐ Quality medical care for children
- ☐ Quality medical care for adults
- ☐ Mental health or counseling services
- ☐ Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment
- ☐ Help with food
- ☐ Help with housing
- ☐ Help with employment
- ☐ Parent support group
- ☐ I don't know
- ☐ Other supports for children or families (Please specify): _____

What is the biggest challenge/struggle for parents/guardians in the community?

What do parents/guardians need most to overcome this challenge/struggle?

Please tell us how often each of the following happens in your community

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequent	Very Frequent	Always
Families in the community appear to communicate well together.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Families in the community often pull together in stressful times.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parents in the community lose control when they discipline their children.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When parents are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in the community.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When children are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is somewhere families can turn if they need food.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is somewhere families can turn if they need housing.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parents know where to go for help if they have trouble making ends meet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If adults needed help finding a job, they wouldn't know where to go for help.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What activities occur in your area during April Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention month?

Please list any child abuse and neglect prevention programs that are in your community.

What age group are you in?

- ☐ Under 18
- ☐ 18 to 25
- ☐ 26 to 35
- ☐ 36 to 45
- ☐ 46 to 55
- ☐ 56 to 65
- ☐ 66 to 75
- ☐ 76 or older

Where do you primarily provide services to children and families?

- ☐ Athens
- ☐ Belmont
- ☐ Carroll
- ☐ Coshocton
- ☐ Gallia
- ☐ Guernsey
- ☐ Harrison
- ☐ Hocking
- ☐ Jackson
- ☐ Jefferson
- ☐ Lawrence
- ☐ Meigs
- ☐ Monroe
- ☐ Morgan
- ☐ Muskingum
- ☐ Noble
- ☐ Perry
- ☐ Pike
- ☐ Ross
- ☐ Scioto
- ☐ Tuscarawas
- ☐ Vinton
- ☐ Washington
- ☐ Other (Please specify.) _____

In what organization or agency do you work?

Gender?

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Other

What is your race?

- ☐ Alaska Native
- ☐ American Indian
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ White

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

What is your highest level of education?

- ☐ Some high school (grade 9-12)
- ☐ High school graduate (or equivalent)
- ☐ Some college
- ☐ Associates Degree
- ☐ Bachelor's Degree
- ☐ Master's Degree
- ☐ Professional Degree
- ☐ Doctorate Degree

Appendix F: Family & Child Service Provider Survey Report

Child and Family Service Provider Survey Report

Southeast Regional Prevention Council

September 2016



OHIO
UNIVERSITY

Voinovich School of
Leadership and Public Affairs



Ohio Children's Trust Fund
Ohio's Prevent Child Abuse America Chapter

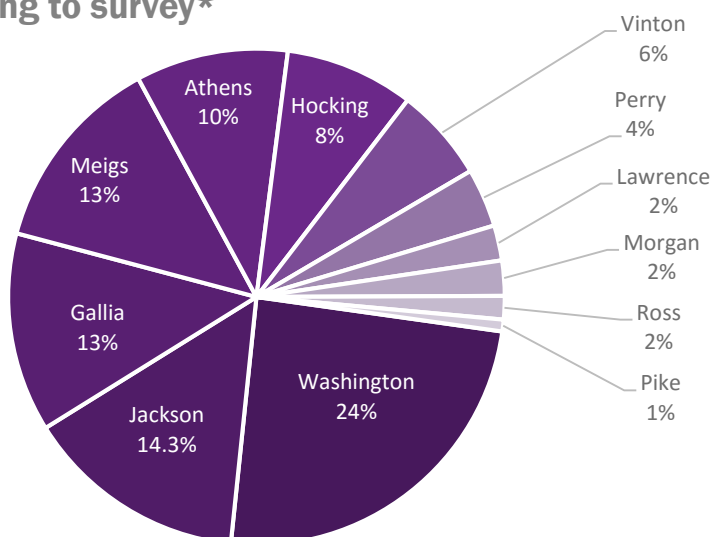
Introduction

As part of the needs assessment process, Ohio University deployed the Child and Family Service provider survey throughout the Southeast region. The survey included questions about respondents' demographic information, as well as questions designed to assess the presence or absence of the components of the Protective Factors Framework (parental resilience, social connections, concrete support in times of need, knowledge of parenting and child development, and social and emotional competence of children). To open the survey, an e-mail invitation and survey link was sent on August 24 to appointed county prevention specialists, needs assessment workgroup members, and OCTF e-mail contacts in five counties (Lawrence, Morgan, Perry, Pike, and Vinton) that either requested it or did not have appointed county prevention specialists at that time. All were provided information about the survey, invited to complete the survey, and encouraged to share the e-mail and survey link with their colleagues and other local community organizations. In total, 133 surveys were completed before the survey was closed on September 2, 2016.

Survey Respondent Demographics

Three-quarters of respondents are from Washington, Jackson, Gallia, Meigs, and Athens counties. The counties represented by the fewest respondents are Scioto, Pike, Ross, Lawrence, and Morgan; combined, these counties are represented by less than 10% of survey responses.

Counties responding to survey*



* No providers from Scioto County responded to the survey

Introduction

Most of the survey respondents are white (97%), female (88%) and age 36 or older (82%). All respondents have a high school diploma or equivalent, and over 70% have a Bachelor's, Master's, or Doctoral degree. Over 67% of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement "I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in the community."

Community-Neighborhood Level Findings

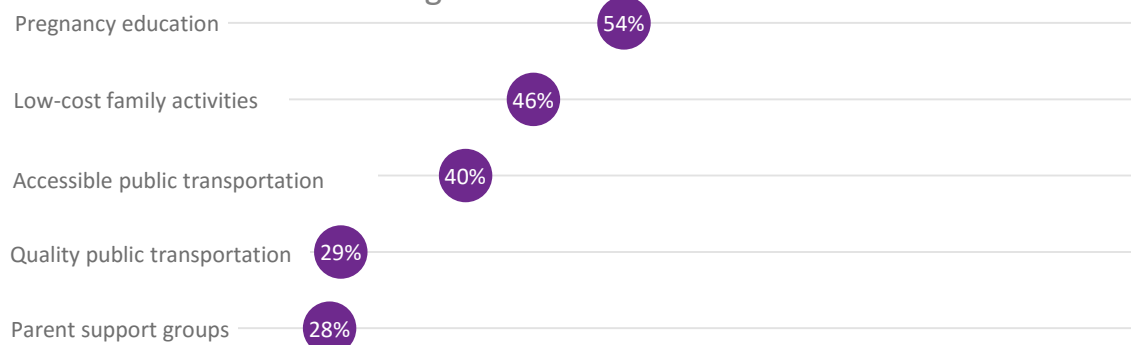
Respondents were given a list of supports and asked if those supports are available to children and families in their community. The types of supports most respondents identified as available were help with food¹, mental health or counseling services, help with housing², quality medical care for children, and drug and alcohol abuse treatment.

Services that the **highest** percentage of respondents report are available in the Southeast Region



The supports that the fewest respondents identified as being available in their communities were parent support groups, public transportation, low-cost family activities, and pregnancy education.

Services that the **lowest** percentage of respondents report are available in the Southeast Region



¹ On a separate survey question, respondents gave further evidence to this effect, with 84% reporting some degree of agreement with the statement: "There is somewhere families can turn if they need food."

² On a separate survey question, a lower percentage of respondents (57%) reported some agreement with the statement: "There is somewhere families can turn if they need housing."

Findings

When asked to list child abuse and neglect prevention programs in their communities, 62% of respondents did not answer. This could imply a lack of services and/or a lack of awareness of services. Those who responded most frequently identified Head Start and Help Me Grow as leaders in the area of prevention. When asked about any activities or campaigns to raise awareness of prevention efforts, multiple respondents cited the placement of pinwheels in public spaces as one of the most prominent awareness efforts.

Family-Parent Level Findings

When asked to name the biggest challenges faced by families in their communities, providers identified transportation, drug and alcohol abuse, poverty, and unemployment as the most pressing issues facing families.

- Providers observed that the lack of accessible public transportation “creates a profound amount of barriers for both young and older adults.” “Although transportation can be arranged through a public service, a small fee is required and even that small fee twice a day is difficult for them to manage.”
- Providers reported that widespread heroin use among families is causing serious problems and interfering with supports provided to families in need: “the assistance some parents get is bartered for drugs. If clothes, shoes, or other items are purchased you must remove tags so parents do not take the items back and use the money for drugs.”
- Regarding poverty and unemployment, providers are concerned that “poverty limits many opportunities for individuals and adds extra barriers to success, including the public misunderstanding of their daily struggles.”

When asked about supports that would help families in their communities, providers suggested increased access to affordable or free transportation, increases in the stock of affordable housing, more counseling and addiction recovery services, and the use of a wrap-around approach to service provision for families in need.

Findings

The remainder of family-parent level findings are organized around the components of the protective factors framework.

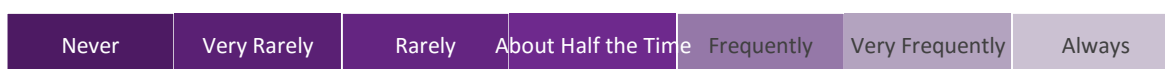
Relevant Family-Parent Level Protective Factors	Related Survey Questions (How often do the following occur?)	Average Response
Parental Resilience	Families in the community often pull together in stressful times.*	4.6
	Families in the community appear to communicate well together.*	4.1
	Families in the community are often able to solve their own problems.*	3.9
Social Connections	Parents in the community have someone who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.**	4.3
	If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.**	4.2
	When parents are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.**	3.9
Knowledge of Parenting and Child Development	Parents in the community are happy being with their children.*	4.4
	Parents and children in the community have close relationships.*	4.4
	Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.*	4.3
	Children in the community are praised when they behave well.*	4.1
	Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.**	4.0
	Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.*	4.0
	Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.**	3.9
	Parents in the community lose control when they discipline their children.*	3.8
Concrete Support In Times of Need	Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in this community.**	6.0
	If adults needed help finding a job, they wouldn't know where to go for help.**	4.5
	Parents know where to go for help if they have trouble making ends meet.**	4.1
* indicates response items were: 1 = never, 2 = very rarely, 3 = rarely, 4 = about half the time, 5 = frequently, 6 = very frequently, 7 = always		
** indicates response items were: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = mostly disagree, 3 = somewhat disagree, 4 = neutral, 5 = somewhat agree, 6 = mostly agree, 7 = strongly agree		

Findings

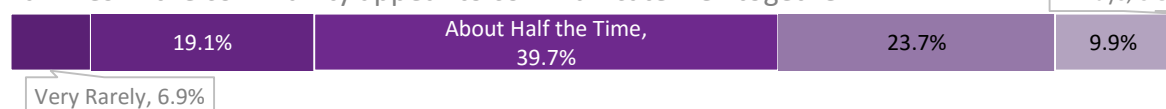
Family functioning

Community providers indicated that markers of good family functioning are often missing among families in their communities.

- Survey results indicate that the most frequently appearing indicator of good family function is the ability for families to pull together in stressful times, which slightly more than half of respondents (55%) indicate happens over half the time.
- On the other hand, 66% of respondents report that “families in the community appear to communicate well together” about half the time, rarely, or very rarely.
- Seventy-eight percent of community providers report that “families in the community are often able to solve their problems” about half the time, rarely, or very rarely.



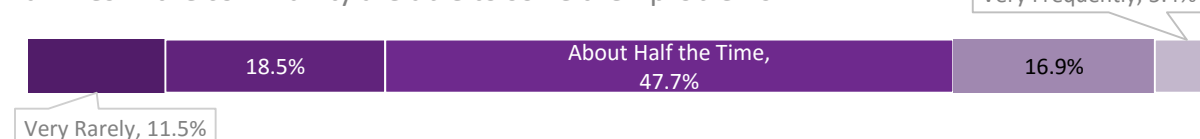
Families in the community appear to communicate well together



Families in the community often pull together in stressful times



Families in the community are able to solve their problems



Findings

Parents' knowledge of child development and parenting skills

Community providers gave mixed responses to questions about parents' knowledge of child development and parenting skills.

- Almost half (46%) of the community providers expressed some degree of disagreement with the statement “Parents in the community know how to help their children learn,” while a slightly smaller percentage (40%) expressed some degree of agreement with this statement.
- Providers were also not in agreement about whether “parents in the community know what to do as a parent,” with roughly similar percentages expressing some degree of disagreement (36%) and some degree of agreement (37%); the remainder of respondents were neutral.
- A little over a third of providers (37%) reported that “parents in the community lose control when they discipline their children,” about half of the time, while the same percentage of providers reported that this rarely happens.
- Over a third of providers (39%) reported that children in the community frequently or very frequently “are praised when they behave well.” A similar percent (35%) reported that this happened about half the time.

Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree
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Parents in the community know how to help their children learn

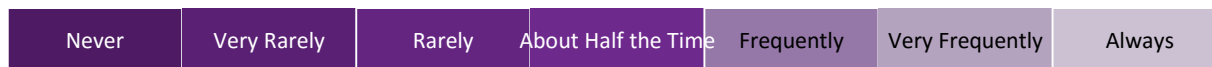


Parents in the community know what to do as a parent

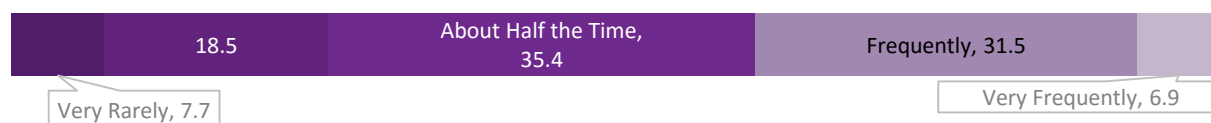


Findings

Parents in the community lose control when they discipline their children



Children in the community are praised when they behave well



Nurturing and attachment

Community providers reported that the most frequently observed indicator of attachment and nurturing among parents in their communities is parents who are “happy being with their children.” The least frequently observed indicator of attachment and nurturing is parents spending time with their children doing what their children like to do.

- Forty-seven percent of survey respondents reported that parents are happy being with their children frequently, very frequently, or always.
- Forty-two percent of respondents indicated that “parents and children in the community have close relationships” frequently or very frequently (no respondent selected always).
- Forty percent of respondents reported that “parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset” frequently or very frequently (no respondent selected always).
- One-quarter (25%) of respondents indicated that “parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do” frequently, very frequently, or always.

Findings

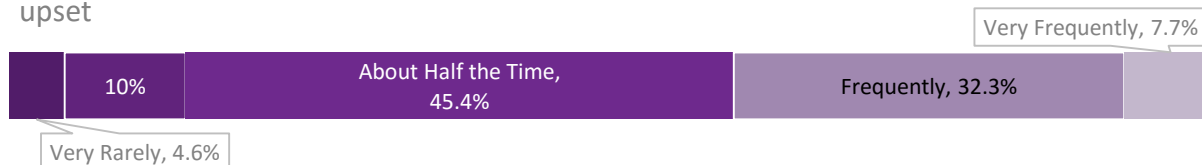
Parents are happy being with their children



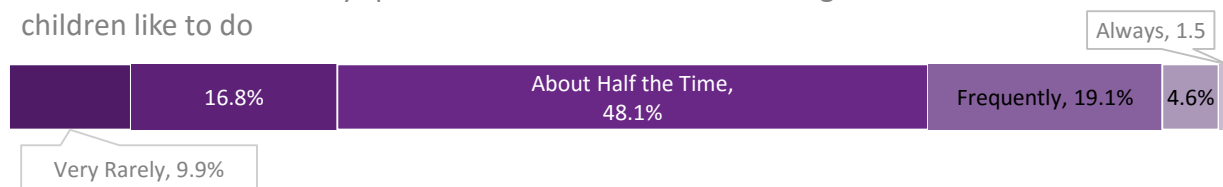
Parents and children in the community have close relationships



Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset



Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do



Social supports for parents

Roughly half of community providers indicated that there is some degree of social support available to parents in the Southeast Region, in the form of people to whom parents can talk if they are in crisis or need to talk about their problems. A much smaller percentage of providers felt that this support extends to the point that parents have several people to talk to when lonely.

- Over half of responding community providers (53%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “Parents in the community have someone who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.”
- Slightly less than half (47%) of providers expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.”
- Slightly more than a third of providers expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “When parents are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.”

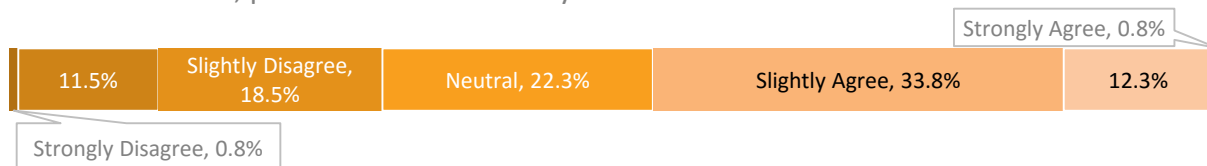
Findings

Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree
-------------------	-----------------	-------------------	---------	----------------	--------------	----------------

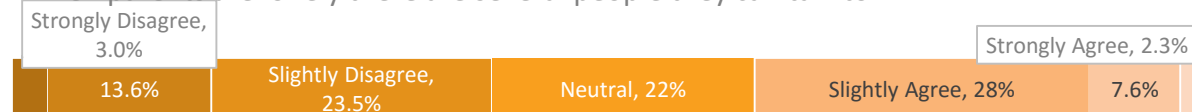
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems



If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to



When parents are lonely there are several people they can talk to



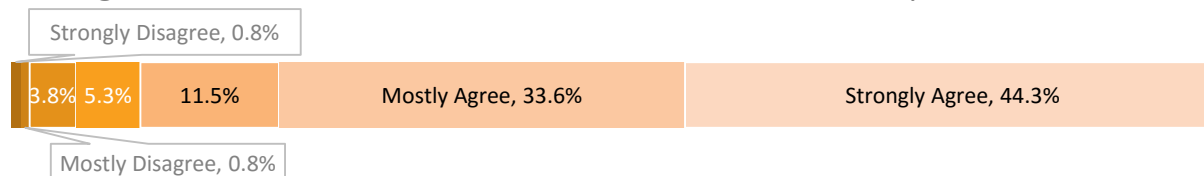
Concrete supports

Community providers reported clearly that making ends meet is a challenge for families in the region, but were less certain whether parents having trouble would know where to go for help finding a job or help making ends meet.

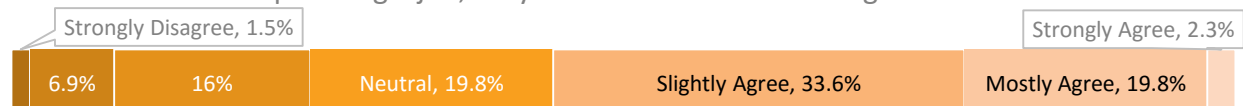
- Over three-quarters (78%) of respondents mostly agreed or strongly agreed that making ends meet is a problem for families in the community.
- Over half (56%) of participants expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “If adults needed help finding a job, they wouldn’t know where to go.”
- Slightly less than half of respondents (47%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “Parents know where to go for help if they have trouble making ends meet.”

Findings

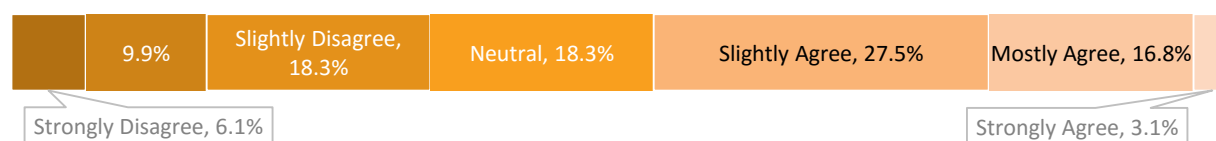
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for families in the community



If adults needed help finding a job, they wouldn't know where to go



Parents know where to go for help if they have trouble making ends meet



Child Level Findings

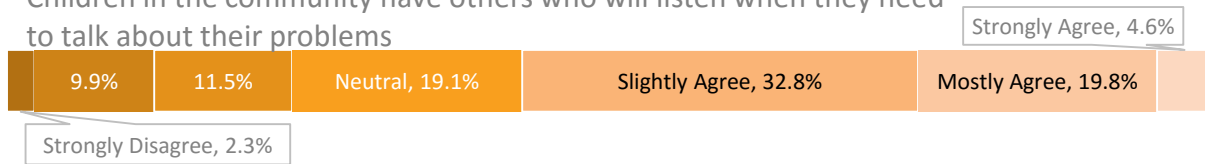
Social support for children

Similar to the pattern in responses to questions about parents' social support, over half of participants reported that children have some social support available to them when they need to talk about their problems or have a crisis. A smaller percentage of providers report that this support extends to the point that children have several people to talk to when lonely.

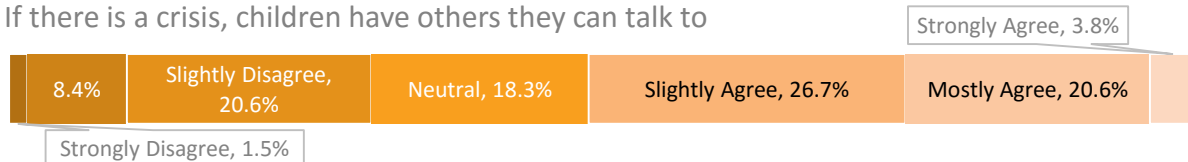
- Over half of respondents (57%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.”
- Slightly more than half of respondents (51%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.”
- Slightly less than half of respondents (48%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “When children are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.”

Findings

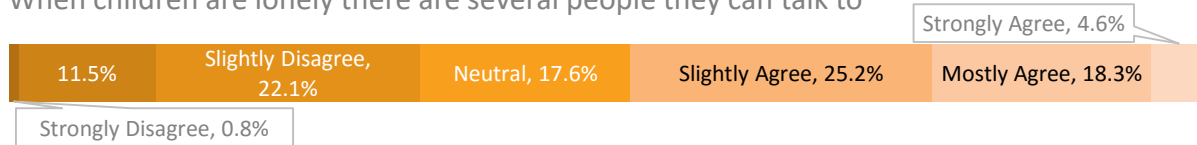
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems



If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to



When children are lonely there are several people they can talk to



Appendix: Survey Frequencies

Most respondents are between age 26 and 65.

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	2	1.5
26 to 35	22	16.8
36 to 45	41	31.3
46 to 55	32	24.4
56 to 65	28	21.4
66 to 75	6	4.6
Total	131	100.0

Most participants responding to the survey are female.

	Number	Percent
Female	117	88.0
Male	16	12.0
Total	133	100.0

Nearly all survey participants were white.

	Number	Percent
Alaska Native	0	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0
Black or African American	3	2.3
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
White	129	97.0

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	2	1.5
No	128	98.5
Total	130	100.0

Appendix: Survey Frequencies

Seventy-one percent of respondents have a Bachelor's or Master's degree as their highest level of education.

	Number	Percent
High School graduate (or equivalent)	4	3.0
Some college	8	6.0
Associate's Degree	23	17.3
Bachelor's Degree	59	44.4
Master's Degree	35	26.3
Professional Degree	2	1.5
Doctorate Degree	2	1.5
Total	133	100.0

Where do you primarily provide services to children and families?

	Number	Percent
Athens	13	9.8
Gallia	17	12.8
Hocking	11	8.3
Jackson	19	14.3
Lawrence	3	2.3
Meigs	17	12.8
Morgan	3	2.3
Perry	5	3.8
Pike	1	.8
Ross	2	1.5
Scioto	0	0.0
Vinton	8	6.0
Washington	32	24.1
Total	131	100.0

Appendix: Survey Frequencies

Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in the community.	3.8	8.4	9.2	11.5	23.7	23.7	19.8	100.0

Community – Neighborhood Level

The community where I provide services offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	113	85.0
Mental health or counseling services	108	81.2
Help with housing	99	74.4
Quality medical care for children	94	70.7
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	93	69.9
Quality medical care for adults	90	67.7
Help with employment	89	66.9
Quality child care	79	59.4
Domestic violence services	77	57.9
Pregnancy education	72	54.1
Low cost family activities	61	45.9
Accessible public transportation	53	39.8
Quality public transportation	39	29.3
Parent support group	37	27.8
Other supports for children or families (Please specify):	14	10.5
I don't know	3	2.3

Less than 50% of respondents identified services in these areas.

Open-ended responses:

- All apply
- Early Childhood Consultation
- Education
- Help Me Grow
- Kids on Campus, BBBS
- Non-Emergency Medical Transportation
- Nutrition education
- Parochial elementary school
- Schools (identified by two respondents)
- Services for children and adults with disabilities

Community – Neighborhood Level

Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
There is somewhere families can turn if they need food.	0.0	1.5	7.6	6.9	26.7	33.6	23.7	100.0
There is somewhere families can turn if they need housing.	6.1	10.7	12.2	13.7	26.0	19.1	12.2	100.0
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	2.3	8.3	13.6	14.4	35.6	18.9	6.8	100.0

Family – Parents Level

Please tell us how often each of the following happens in your community:

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
Families in the community appear to communicate well together.	0.0	6.9	19.1	39.7	23.7	9.9	0.8	100.0
Families in the community often pull together in stressful times.	0.0	5.4	10.9	28.7	33.3	17.1	4.7	100.0
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	0.0	11.5	18.5	47.7	16.9	5.4	0.0	100.0
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	0.0	7.7	18.5	35.4	31.5	6.9	0.0	100.0
Parents in the community lose control when they discipline their children.	0.0	4.6	36.6	36.6	18.3	3.8	0.0	100.0
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	0.0	3.8	6.9	42.0	36.6	9.9	0.8	100.0
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	0.0	2.3	8.5	47.7	32.3	9.2	0.0	100.0
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	0.0	4.6	10.0	45.4	32.3	7.7	0.0	100.0
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	0.0	9.9	16.8	48.1	19.1	4.6	1.5	100.0

Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	2.3	12.9	30.3	15.2	26.5	12.1	0.8	100.0
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	1.5	13.0	22.1	26.0	22.9	13.7	0.8	100.0
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	3.0	8.3	18.2	17.4	29.5	21.2	2.3	100.0
When parents are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.	3.0	13.6	23.5	22.0	28.0	7.6	2.3	100.0
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	0.8	11.5	18.5	22.3	33.8	12.3	0.8	100.0
If adults needed help finding a job, they wouldn't know where to go for help.	1.5	6.9	16.0	19.8	33.6	19.8	2.3	100.0
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	0.8	0.8	3.8	5.3	11.5	33.6	44.3	100.0
Parents know where to go for help if they have trouble making ends meet.	6.1	9.9	18.3	18.3	27.5	16.8	3.1	100.0

Child – Individual Level

Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	2.3	9.9	11.5	19.1	32.8	19.8	4.6	100.0
When children are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.	0.8	11.5	22.1	17.6	25.2	18.3	4.6	100.0
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	1.5	8.4	20.6	18.3	26.7	20.6	3.8	100.0

Appendix G: County-Level Secondary and Survey Data Summaries

This document is a county-specific supplement to the Southeast Ohio Regional Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Council's Comprehensive Regional Baseline Needs Assessment, prepared by Ohio University's Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs. The Southeast Region includes Athens, Hocking, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton and Washington counties. This document summarizes response rates to primary data collections and brings to attention how each county's secondary data compares to the state and region, when possible.

Secondary Data

Secondary data was obtained for the region and Ohio (as available) through publically available datasets, data sharing between universities partnering with OCTF, and directly from OCTF. The tables on the following pages show the indicator, whether the county is in a better position than the region, and then the state. Only indicators with county level data and those with a desirable direction are shown; all data is found in Appendix B.

Primary Data

Ohio University deployed the Community and Parent Survey throughout the Southeast Region. Appointed county prevention specialists and needs assessment workgroup members were responsible for placing surveys in community locations.

Ohio University also deployed the Child and Family Service Provider Survey throughout the region via e-mail invitation distributed by county prevention specialists, needs assessment workgroup members, or OCTF contacts.

Response rates for each survey by county are shown below. Community/Parent Survey analyses for those counties with a response rate of over 90 are found at the end of this document. No Provider Surveys garnered enough respondents for a county-level analysis.

	Community/Parent Survey Respondents	Provider Survey Respondents
Athens	102	13
Hocking	220	11
Gallia	14	17
Jackson	94	19
Lawrence	41	3
Meigs	14	17
Morgan	0	3
Perry	15	5
Pike	16	1
Ross	180	2
Scioto	36	0
Vinton	23	8
Washington	19	32
Total	774	131

County: Athens

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✗**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✓	✓
Unemployment	NA	✗
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✓	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✓	✓
Substandard Housing	✗	✗
Cost Burden Housing	✗	✗
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✗
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✓	✗
Single Parent Households	✓	✓
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✗
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	=
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	✗
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✗

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✗	✗
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✓	✓
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✓	✓
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✓
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✓
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✗
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	=	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✗	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✗	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✗***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a higher percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Athens, Hocking, and Vinton Counties combined

County: Gallia

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✗**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✓	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Unemployment	NA	✓
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✓	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✗	✗
Substandard Housing	✓	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✓	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✓
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✗	✗
Single Parent Households	✗	✗
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✓
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✗
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	=
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✗

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✗	✗
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✓	✗
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✗	✗
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✗
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✗
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	=	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✗	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✓	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✗***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a higher percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Gallia, Jackson, and Meigs Counties combined

County: Hocking

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance++	NA	NA
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✓	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Unemployment	NA	✗
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✓	✓
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✗	✗
Substandard Housing	✓	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✓	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✓
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✓	✗
Single Parent Households	✓	✓
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✓
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✗
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	✓
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✓

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✗	✗
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✓	✓
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✓	✓
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✓
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✗
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	✓	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✗	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✓	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016++	NA	✗***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**Percentage of total population unavailable for combined South Central counties (Ross, Hocking, Vinton).

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Athens, Hocking and Vinton County combined

++ Reflects reports from Ross, Hocking, and Vinton County combined

County: Jackson

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✗**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Unemployment	NA	✗
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✓	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✗	✗
Substandard Housing	✗	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✗	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✓
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✓	✗
Single Parent Households	✗	✗
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✗
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✗
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	✗
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✗

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✗	✗
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✓	✗
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old	✗	✗
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✗
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✗
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	✓	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✓	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✗	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✗***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a higher percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+Reflects reports from Gallia, Jackson, and Meigs County

County: Lawrence

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✗**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✓	✓
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✓	✓
Unemployment	NA	✓
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✓	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✗	✗
Substandard Housing	✓	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✓	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✗
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✗	✗
Single Parent Households	✗	✗
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✓
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✓
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	=
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✗

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✓	✓
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✗	✗
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✓	✓
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✗
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✓
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	=	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✗	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✓	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✗ ***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a higher percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Adams, Lawrence, and Scioto Counties combined

County: Meigs

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✗**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✗	✓
Unemployment	NA	✗
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✗	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✓	✓
Substandard Housing	✓	✗
Cost Burden Housing	✓	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✗
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✗	✗
Single Parent Households	✗	✓
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✓
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✗
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✗
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	=
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✗

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✗	✗
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✓	✗
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✗	✗
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✓
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✗
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	✓	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✓	✓
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✗	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✗***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a higher percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Gallia, Jackson, and Meigs Counties combined

County: Morgan

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✓**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✓	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Unemployment	NA	✓
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✗	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✓
Overcrowding Housing	✗	✗
Substandard Housing	✓	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✓	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✓
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✓	✗
Single Parent Households	✓	✓
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✓
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✓
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	=
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✗

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✗	✗
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✓	✓
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✓	✗
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✓
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	NA
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✓	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	✓	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✓	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✓	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✗ ***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a lower percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+Reflects reports from Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry County

County: Perry

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✗**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✓	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✓	✓
Unemployment	NA	✗
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✗	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✓	=
Substandard Housing	✓	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✓	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✗
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✗	✗
Single Parent Households	✓	✓
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✓
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✗
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	=
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✓

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✗	✗
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✓	✓
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✓	✗
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✓
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✓
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✓	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	✓	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✓	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✓	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✗ ***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a higher percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry Counties combined

County: Pike

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✗**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✗	=
Unemployment	NA	✗
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✓	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✗	✗
Substandard Housing	✗	✗
Cost Burden Housing	✗	✗
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✗
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✗	✗
Single Parent Households	✗	✗
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✓
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✗
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✗
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	✗
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✗

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✓	✓
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✗	✗
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✗	✗
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✗
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✗
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	✓	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✓	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✗	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✗ ***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a higher percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Fayette, Highland, Pickaway, Pike, and Ross Counties combined

County: Ross

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance++	NA	NA**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Unemployment	NA	✗
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✓	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✗	✗
Substandard Housing	✗	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✗	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✗
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✗	✗
Single Parent Households	✗	✗
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✓
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✓
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	=
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✓

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✓	✓
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✗	✗
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✗	✗
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✓
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✗
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✗
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	=	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✓	✓
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✗	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016++	NA	✗***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**Percentage of total population unavailable for combined South Central counties (Ross, Hocking, Vinton).

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Fayette, Highland, Pickaway, Pike, and Ross Counties combined

++ Reflects reports from Ross, Hocking, and Vinton County combined

County: Scioto

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✓*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✗**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✓	✓
Unemployment	NA	✗
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✓	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✓	✓
Substandard Housing	✓	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✓	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✗
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✓	✗
Single Parent Households	✓	✓
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✗
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✓
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	✗
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✗

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✓	✓
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✗	✗
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old	✓	✓
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✗
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✗
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	=	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✗	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✓	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✗ ***

*The county received a higher average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a higher percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Adams, Lawrence, Scioto Counties combined

County: Vinton

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✗*
OWF Financial Assistance++	NA	NA**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✗	✗
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✓	✓
Unemployment	NA	✗
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✗	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✗	✗
Substandard Housing	✓	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✓	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✗
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✗	✗
Single Parent Households	✗	✓
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✓
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✗
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	✗
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✗

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)+	✗	✗
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)+	✓	✓
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old+	✓	✓
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✓
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✗
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17+	✗	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	✓	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✗	✗
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✗	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016++	NA	✗***

*The county received a lower average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**Percentage of total population unavailable for combined South Central counties (Ross, Hocking, Vinton).

***The county had a higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Athens, Hocking, and Vinton Counties combined

++ Reflects reports from Ross, Hocking, and Vinton County combined

County: Washington

✗=NO

✓= YES

NA= not available

= the same

Indicators	Better Positioned than the Region?	Better Positioned than Ohio?
Society Level		
Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013	NA	✗*
OWF Financial Assistance	NA	✓**
2014 Poverty Statistics, under 18 years old	✓	✓
Community-Neighborhood Level		
Insurance Coverage, under 18 years old	✓	✓
Unemployment	NA	✓
Medical Professionals 2014 (pediatricians)	✓	✗
Discharge Rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	NA	✗
Overcrowding Housing	✓	✓
Substandard Housing	✓	✓
Cost Burden Housing	✓	✓
School Performance Index Ratings in 2014	NA	✗
Economically Disadvantaged Students in 2016	✓	✓
Single Parent Households	✓	✓
Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults	NA	✗
Family-Parent Level		
Food Insecurity in 2014	NA	✓
Access to Grocery Stores in 2010	NA	✓
Adults Reporting > 14 Days of Poor Mental Health Per Month	NA	✓
Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days in Past 30 Days	NA	✓

Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Mental Health Diagnosis)	✗	✗
Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in 2016 (Alcohol and Drug)	✓	✓
Mental Health Client Prevalence for Youth 0-17 years old	✓	✗
Ratio of County Population to Mental Health Providers	NA	✗
Drug Overdose Deaths Age-Adjusted Rate	NA	✓
Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence	NA	✓
Alcohol/ Drug Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 for Youth 0-17	✓	✗
Excessive Drinking	NA	✓
Children Affected by Adult Intimate Partner Violence	=	✓
Child-Individual Level		
Students with Disabilities in 2015	✓	✓
Children below 200% of the Poverty Rate	✓	✗
Child Recipients of SNAP, June 2016	NA	✓***

*The county received a lower average amount of EITC than compared to the state

**The county had a lower percent of recipients receiving public assistance than compared to the state

***The county had a lower percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

Athens Tables

Number of people in analysis: 102

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	80	78.4
Mental health or counseling services	73	71.6
Domestic violence services	51	50.0
Quality medical care for children	64	62.7
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	58	56.9
Help with employment	47	46.1
Help with housing	55	53.9
Quality medical care for adults	56	54.9
Pregnancy education	45	44.1
Quality child care	41	40.2
Quality public transportation	41	40.2
Low cost family activities	47	46.1
Parent support group	24	23.5
Other	8	7.8
I don't know	12	11.8

**Which, if any, of the following do you currently receive?
(Select all that apply):**

	Number	Percent
Food Stamps (SNAP)	21	20.6
Earned Income Tax Credit	12	11.8
Head Start/Early Head Start Services	2	2.0
Medicaid (State Health Insurance)	29	28.4
Cash Assistance	9	8.8
None of the above	64	62.7

Do any children age 0-17 live in your home?

	Number	Percent
Yes	75	75.0
No	25	25.0
Total	100	100%

How many children, under the age of five, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	26	70.3
Two	10	27.0
Three	0	0.0
Four	1	2.7
Total	37	100%

How many children, age 6 to 12, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	26	53.1
Two	18	36.7
Three	4	8.2
Four	0	0.0
Five	1	2.0
Total	49	100%

How many children, age 13 to 17, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	9	52.9
Two	5	29.4
Three	1	5.9
Four	1	5.9
Five	0	0.0
Six	1	5.9
Total	17	100%

Are they your... (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
Birth child(ren)	70	93.3
Grandchild(ren)	1	1.3
Step child(ren)	3	4.0
Partner's child(ren)	2	2.7
Adopted child(ren)	3	4.0
Foster child(ren)	3	4.0
Other(please specify)	1	1.3
Total	83	110.7%

The following questions may be things you do or experience as a parent or guardian. Expressed in percentages.

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
I praise my child when he/she behaves well.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	21.6	36.5	39.2	100
I am happy being with my child.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	11.0	30.1	56.2	100
My child and I are very close with each other.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	32.0	49.3	100
I am able to soothe my child(ren) when he/she is upset.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	13.5	37.8	44.6	100
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	19.2	38.4	31.5	100
There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	5.4	25.7	36.5	20.3	6.8	5.4	0.0	100

**Please tell us how often each of the following happens in your community.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
Families in the community appear to communicate well together.	2.0	4.1	14.3	32.7	36.7	9.2	1.0	100
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	1.0	4.1	10.3	46.4	26.8	9.3	2.1	100
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	1.1	3.2	13.7	42.1	25.3	11.6	3.2	100
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	0.0	2.1	3.1	41.7	35.4	12.5	5.2	100
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	1.1	2.2	5.4	44.1	34.4	10.8	2.2	100
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	0.0	0.0	6.2	49.0	34.4	8.2	2.1	100
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	0.0	8.2	12.4	19.6	24.7	25.8	9.3	100

**Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	15.0	22.0	35.0	100
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	23.5	17.3	11.2	14.3	17.3	12.2	4.1	100
I am aware of the child abuse and child neglect prevention activities in my community.	3.0	6.1	9.1	10.1	16.2	22.2	33.3	100
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	0.0	8.2	12.4	19.6	24.7	25.8	9.3	100
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	2.0	8.2	11.2	18.4	30.6	20.4	9.2	100
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	2.0	1.0	2.0	11.0	9.0	30.0	45.0	100
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	3.1	5.1	6.1	14.3	30.6	29.6	11.2	100
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	0.0	4.1	13.3	20.4	34.7	18.4	9.2	100
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	2.0	5.1	8.2	20.4	30.6	24.5	9.2	100
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	2.1	11.3	19.6	28.9	18.6	17.5	2.1	100
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	2.1	11.3	22.7	26.8	18.6	14.4	4.1	100

The following is information regarding respondents' demographics.

What age group are you in?

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	7	6.9
26 to 35	27	26.5
36 to 45	41	40.2
46 to 55	14	13.7
56 to 65	11	10.8
66 to 75	2	2.0
Total	102	100%

Gender?

	Number	Percent
Female	88	87.1
Male	12	11.9
Transgender	1	1.0
Other	0	0.0
Total	101	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$25,000	29	29.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	7	7.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	7	7.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	16	16.2
\$75,000-\$99,999	13	13.1
\$100,000-\$149,000	24	24.2
\$150,000 or more	3	3.0
Total	99	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
White	97	95.1
Black or African American	4	3.9
American Indian	1	1.0
Alaska Native	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Total	102	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	1	1.0
No	99	99.0
Total	100	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Number	Percent
Own	68	67.3
Rent	30	29.7
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	1	1.0
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	2	2.0
Homeless	0	0.0
Total	101	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Number	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	8	7.8
High School graduate (or equivalent)	8	7.8
Some college	11	10.8
Associate's Degree	12	11.8
Bachelor's Degree	20	19.6
Master's Degree	37	36.3
Professional Degree	1	1.0
Doctorate Degree	5	4.9
Total	102	100%

Tables that follow reflect the responses to specific questions, disaggregated by whether the respondent indicated that they had any children 0-17 living in their home or not.

Please tell us how often each of the following occurs in your community.

Families in the community appear to communicate well together.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	2	2.7	0	0.0
Very Rarely	1	1.4	3	13.6
Rarely	11	14.9	3	13.6
About Half the Time	24	32.4	8	36.4
Frequently	28	37.8	6	27.3
Very Frequently	7	9.5	2	9.1
Always	1	1.4	0	0.0
Total	74	100%	22	100%

Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	1.4	0	0.0
Very Rarely	1	1.4	3	13.6
Rarely	8	11.0	1	4.5
About Half the Time	33	45.2	12	54.5
Frequently	22	30.1	4	18.2
Very Frequently	6	8.2	2	9.1
Always	2	2.7	0	0.0
Total	73	100%	22	100%

Children in the community are praised when they behave well.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	1.4	0	0.0
Very Rarely	2	2.8	1	4.5
Rarely	9	12.7	4	18.2
About Half the Time	28	39.4	12	54.5
Frequently	20	28.2	3	13.6
Very Frequently	9	12.7	1	4.5
Always	2	2.8	1	4.5
Total	71	100%	22	100%

Parents in the community are happy being with their children.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	0	0.0	2	9.5
Rarely	3	4.1	0	0.0
About Half the Time	30	41.1	10	47.6
Frequently	26	35.6	8	38.1
Very Frequently	10	13.7	1	4.8
Always	4	5.5	0	0.0
Total	73	100%	21	100%

Parents and children in the community have close relationships.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	1.4	0	0.0
Very Rarely	0	0.0	2	9.5
Rarely	3	4.3	2	9.5
About Half the Time	32	45.7	8	38.1
Frequently	24	34.3	8	38.1
Very Frequently	9	12.9	1	4.8
Always	1	1.4	0	0.0
Total	70	100%	21	100%

Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rarely	2	2.7	3	14.3
About Half the Time	35	47.9	12	57.1
Frequently	28	38.4	5	23.8
Very Frequently	6	8.2	1	4.8
Always	2	2.7	0	0.0
Total	73	100%	21	100%

Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what they like to do.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	1	1.4	2	9.5
Rarely	5	6.9	3	14.3
About Half the Time	35	48.6	11	52.4
Frequently	22	30.6	4	19.0
Very Frequently	7	9.7	1	4.8
Always	2	2.8	0	0.0
Total	72	100%	21	100%

Please tell us you level of agreement with the following statements.

When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	6.7	1	4.3
Mostly Disagree	2	2.7	5	21.7
Slightly Disagree	5	6.7	2	8.7
Neutral	6	8.0	2	8.7
Slightly Agree	12	16.0	2	8.7
Mostly Agree	18	24.0	4	17.4
Strongly Agree	27	36.0	7	30.4
Total	75	100%	23	100%

I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	19	26.0	4	17.4
Mostly Disagree	15	20.5	2	8.7
Slightly Disagree	8	11.0	3	13.0
Neutral	9	12.3	5	21.7
Slightly Agree	11	15.1	5	21.7
Mostly Agree	8	11.0	3	13.0
Strongly Agree	3	4.1	1	4.3
Total	73	100%	23	100%

I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in my community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	2.7	1	4.3
Mostly Disagree	4	5.4	2	8.7
Slightly Disagree	8	10.8	1	4.3
Neutral	8	10.8	2	8.7
Slightly Agree	12	16.2	3	13.0
Mostly Agree	17	23.0	5	21.7
Strongly Agree	23	31.1	9	39.1
Total	74	100%	23	100%

Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	3	4.2	5	21.7
Slightly Disagree	8	11.1	4	17.4
Neutral	15	20.8	4	17.4
Slightly Agree	20	27.8	3	13.0
Mostly Agree	18	25.0	6	26.1
Strongly Agree	8	11.1	1	4.3
Total	72	100%	23	100%

Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	2	8.7
Mostly Disagree	4	5.5	3	13.0
Slightly Disagree	6	8.2	5	21.7
Neutral	16	21.9	2	8.7
Slightly Agree	25	34.2	5	21.7
Mostly Agree	14	19.2	6	26.1
Strongly Agree	8	11.0	0	0.0
Total	73	100%	23	100%

Making ends meet seems to be an issues for families in the community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	1.3	1	4.3
Mostly Disagree	1	1.3	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	2	2.7	0	0.0
Neutral	8	10.7	2	8.7
Slightly Agree	7	9.3	2	8.7
Mostly Agree	23	30.7	6	26.1
Strongly Agree	33	44.0	12	52.2
Total	75	100%	23	100%

There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	3	4.1	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	1.4	4	17.4
Slightly Disagree	5	6.8	0	0.0
Neutral	12	16.4	2	8.7
Slightly Agree	24	32.9	6	26.1
Mostly Agree	21	28.8	8	34.8
Strongly Agree	7	9.6	3	13.0
Total	73	100%	23	100%

If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	0	0.0	4	17.4
Slightly Disagree	10	13.7	3	13.0
Neutral	14	19.2	5	21.7
Slightly Agree	28	38.4	6	26.1
Mostly Agree	14	19.2	4	17.4
Strongly Agree	7	9.6	1	4.3
Total	73	100%	23	100%

If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	1.4	1	4.3
Mostly Disagree	2	2.7	3	13.0
Slightly Disagree	6	8.2	2	8.7
Neutral	14	19.2	6	26.1
Slightly Agree	24	32.9	5	21.7
Mostly Agree	19	26.0	5	21.7
Strongly Agree	7	9.6	1	4.3
Total	73	100%	23	100%

Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	2	8.7
Mostly Disagree	4	5.6	7	30.4
Slightly Disagree	14	19.4	5	21.7
Neutral	20	27.8	8	34.8
Slightly Agree	18	25.0	0	0.0
Mostly Agree	14	19.4	1	4.3
Strongly Agree	2	2.8	0	0.0
Total	72	100%	23	100%

Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	1.4	1	4.3
Mostly Disagree	4	5.6	6	26.1
Slightly Disagree	15	20.8	7	30.4
Neutral	18	25.0	8	34.8
Slightly Agree	18	25.0	0	0.0
Mostly Agree	13	18.1	1	4.3
Strongly Agree	3	4.2	0	0.0
Total	72	100%	23	100%

What age group are you in?

	Respondents with children 0- 17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
18 to 25	4	5.3	3	12.0
26 to 35	23	30.7	3	12.0
36 to 45	39	52.0	1	4.0
46 to 55	9	12.0	5	20.0
56 to 65	0	0.0	11	44.0
66 to 75	0	0.0	2	8.0
Total	75	100%	2	100%

Gender?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	67	89.3	24	84.0
Male	7	9.3	4	16.0
Transgender	1	1.3	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	75	100%	25	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Less than \$25,000	18	24.7	9	37.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	5	6.8	2	8.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	4	5.5	3	12.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	10	13.7	6	25.0
\$75,000-\$99,999	12	16.4	1	4.2
\$100,000-\$149,999	22	30.1	2	8.3
\$150,000 or more	2	2.7	1	4.2
Total	73	100%	24	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Alaska Native	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0	1	3.8
Black or African American	3	4.1	1	3.8
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
White	71	95.9	24	92.3
Total	73	100%	24	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	1.4	0	0.0
No	72	98.6	25	100
Total	73	100%	25	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Own	52	69.3	16	66.7
Rent	20	26.7	8	33.3
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	1	1.3	0	0.0
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	2	2.7	0	0.0
Homeless	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	75	100%	24	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	6	8.0	1	4.0
High school graduate (or equivalent)	6	8.0	1	4.0
Some college	6	8.0	5	20.0
Associates degree	12	16.0	0	0.0
Bachelor's degree	13	17.3	7	28
Master's degree	27	36.0	10	40.0
Professional degree	0	0.0	1	4.0
Doctorate degree	5	6.7	0	0.0
Total	75	100.1	25	100.1

Hocking Tables

Number of people in analysis: 220

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	148	67.3
Mental health or counseling services	129	58.6
Domestic violence services	62	28.2
Quality medical care for children	125	56.8
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	107	48.6
Help with employment	95	43.2
Help with housing	116	52.7
Quality medical care for adults	111	50.5
Pregnancy education	75	34.1
Quality child care	83	37.7
Quality public transportation	80	36.4
Low cost family activities	75	34.1
Parent support group	32	14.5
Other	9	4.1
I don't know	51	23.2

**Which, if any, of the following do you currently receive?
(Select all that apply):**

	Number	Percent
Food Stamps (SNAP)	43	19.5
Earned Income Tax Credit	34	15.5
Head Start/Early Head Start Services	7	3.2
Medicaid (State Health Insurance)	70	31.8
Cash Assistance	8	3.6
None of the above	132	60.0

Do any children age 0-17 live in your home?

	Number	Percent
Yes	195	89.4
No	23	10.6
Total	218	100%

How many children, under the age of five, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	40	58.8
Two	22	32.4
Three	6	8.8
Total	68	100%

How many children, age 6 to 12, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	62	57.9
Two	36	33.6
Three	4	3.7
Four	2	1.9
Five	3	2.8
Total	107	100%

How many children, age 13 to 17, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	72	68.6
Two	28	26.7
Three	5	4.8
Total	105	100%

Are they your... (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
Birth child(ren)	178	86.0
Foster child(ren)	11	5.3
Step child(ren)	7	3.4
Adopted child(ren)	7	3.4
Other	2	1.0
Grandchild(ren)	1	0.5
Partner's child(ren)	1	0.5
Total	207	100%

**The following questions may be things you do or experience as a parent or guardian.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
I praise my child when he/she behaves well.	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	11.9	31.6	54.4	100
I am happy being with my child.	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.6	22.1	74.7	100
My child and I are very close with each other.	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	6.8	24.5	66.7	100
I am able to soothe my child(ren) when he/she is upset.	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.1	12.6	34.0	49.2	100
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.2	20.0	37.9	37.9	100
There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	9.4	29.2	36.5	14.1	5.7	3.6	1.6	100

**Please tell us how often each of the following happens in your community.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
Families in the community appear to communicate well together.	1.4	4.8	11.6	39.1	33.3	7.2	2.4	100
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	0.5	3.8	12.0	48.1	28.4	5.3	1.9	100
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	0.5	4.3	9.0	40.3	32.2	10.9	2.8	100
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	0.0	1.9	7.6	41.4	29.0	15.2	4.8	100
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	0.0	2.4	4.8	50.5	29.0	11.0	2.4	100
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	0.0	1.9	9.1	47.8	27.8	9.6	3.8	100
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	0.9	8.5	10.5	37.7	22.2	15.6	4.7	100

**Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.	3.7	5.5	3.2	8.7	11.9	27.9	39.3	100
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	24.4	17.1	11.1	13.8	17.5	10.1	6.0	100
I am aware of the child abuse and child neglect prevention activities in my community.	5.1	6.9	8.8	19.9	17.6	19.4	22.2	100
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	0.9	8.5	10.4	37.7	22.2	15.6	4.7	100
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	2.3	8.4	9.3	25.7	23.8	22.4	7.9	100
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	0.9	2.8	0.5	12.5	19.0	28.7	35.6	100
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	5.2	5.6	7.5	23.0	26.3	23.5	8.9	100
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	2.4	7.1	8.1	39.5	22.9	14.8	5.2	100
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	3.8	7.5	7.5	25.0	23.6	25.0	7.5	100
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	3.3	12.0	17.7	32.5	20.1	12.0	2.4	100
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	4.3	9.5	23.3	24.8	21.9	13.3	2.9	100

The following is information regarding respondents' demographics.

What age group are you in?

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	6	2.7
26 to 35	54	24.5
36 to 45	94	42.7
46 to 55	44	20.0
56 to 65	18	8.2
66 to 75	4	1.8
Total	220	100%

Gender?

	Number	Percent
Female	186	85.7
Male	30	13.8
Transgender	0	0.0
Other	1	0.5
Total	217	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$25,000	41	19.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	24	11.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	29	13.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	40	19.1
\$75,000-\$99,999	29	13.9
\$100,000-\$149,000	31	14.8
\$150,000 or more	15	7.2
Total	209	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
Alaska Native	0	0.0
American Indian	1	0.5
Black or African American	1	0.5
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
White	216	100.0
Total	218	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	3	1.4
No	215	98.6
Total	218	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Number	Percent
Own	156	71.2
Rent	52	23.7
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	3	1.4
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	7	3.2
Homeless	1	0.5
Total	219	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Number	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	4	1.8
High School graduate (or equivalent)	34	15.6
Some college	50	22.9
Associate's Degree	35	16.1
Bachelor's Degree	44	20.2
Master's Degree	44	20.2
Professional Degree	6	2.8
Doctorate Degree	1	0.5
Total	218	100%

Tables that follow reflect the responses to specific questions, disaggregated by whether the respondent indicated that they had any children 0-17 living in their home or not.

Please tell us how often each of the following occurs in your community.

Families in the community appear to communicate well together.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	3	1.6	0	0.0
Very Rarely	9	4.9	1	4.3
Rarely	23	12.6	1	4.3
About Half the Time	70	38.5	10	43.5
Frequently	62	34.1	7	30.4
Very Frequently	12	6.6	1	8.7
Always	3	1.6	2	8.7
Total	182	100%	23	100%

Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	0.5	0	0.0
Very Rarely	7	3.8	1	4.5
Rarely	23	12.5	2	9.1
About Half the Time	88	47.8	11	50.0
Frequently	53	28.8	6	27.3
Very Frequently	9	4.9	1	4.5
Always	3	1.6	1	4.5
Total	184	100%	22	100%

Children in the community are praised when they behave well.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	0.5	0	0.0
Very Rarely	9	4.8	0	0.0
Rarely	16	8.6	2	9.1
About Half the Time	76	40.6	9	40.9
Frequently	62	33.2	6	27.3
Very Frequently	17	9.1	5	22.7
Always	6	3.2	0	0.0
Total	187	100%	22	100%

Parents in the community are happy being with their children.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	4	2.2	0	0.0
Rarely	14	7.5	2	9.1
About Half the Time	78	41.9	9	40.9
Frequently	53	28.5	7	31.8
Very Frequently	28	15.1	3	13.6
Always	9	4.8	1	4.5
Total	186	100%	22	100%

Parents and children in the community have close relationships.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	5	2.7	0	0.0
Rarely	10	5.4	0	0.0
About Half the Time	95	51.1	10	45.5
Frequently	53	28.5	8	36.4
Very Frequently	18	9.7	4	18.2
Always	5	2.7	0	0.0
Total	186	100%	22	100%

Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	4	2.2	0	0.0
Rarely	16	8.6	2	9.1
About Half the Time	91	49.2	9	40.9
Frequently	49	26.5	9	40.9
Very Frequently	18	9.7	1	4.5
Always	7	3.8	1	4.5
Total	185	100%	22	100%

Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what they like to do.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	0.5	0	0.0
Very Rarely	6	3.2	0	0.0
Rarely	27	14.4	2	9.1
About Half the Time	77	41.2	10	45.5
Frequently	53	28.3	7	31.8
Very Frequently	15	8.0	3	13.6
Always	8	4.3	0	0.0
Total	187	100%	22	100%

Please tell us you level of agreement with the following statements.

When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	6	3.1	2	8.7
Mostly Disagree	11	5.7	1	4.3
Slightly Disagree	7	3.6	0	0.0
Neutral	17	8.8	2	8.7
Slightly Agree	24	12.4	2	8.7
Mostly Agree	53	27.3	7	30.4
Strongly Agree	76	39.2	9	39.1
Total	194	100%	23	100%

I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	49	25.4	4	18.2
Mostly Disagree	31	16.1	4	18.2
Slightly Disagree	18	9.3	6	27.3
Neutral	29	15.0	1	4.5
Slightly Agree	35	18.1	3	13.6
Mostly Agree	20	10.4	2	9.1
Strongly Agree	11	5.7	2	9.1
Total	193	100%	22	100%

I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in my community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	9	4.7	2	8.7
Mostly Disagree	15	7.9	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	13	6.8	5	21.7
Neutral	36	18.8	6	26.1
Slightly Agree	35	18.3	3	13.0
Mostly Agree	37	19.4	5	21.7
Strongly Agree	46	24.1	2	8.7
Total	191	100%	23	100%

Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	1.1	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	17	9.0	1	4.5
Slightly Disagree	18	9.6	4	18.2
Neutral	73	38.8	7	31.8
Slightly Agree	40	21.3	6	27.3
Mostly Agree	28	14.9	4	18.2
Strongly Agree	10	5.3	0	0.0
Total	188	100%	22	100%

Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	2.6	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	17	9.0	1	4.3
Slightly Disagree	17	9.0	3	13.0
Neutral	51	27.0	3	13.0
Slightly Agree	43	22.8	8	34.8
Mostly Agree	41	21.7	6	26.1
Strongly Agree	15	7.9	2	8.7
Total	189	100%	23	100%

Making ends meet seems to be an issues for families in the community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	1.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	5	2.6	1	4.3
Slightly Disagree	1	0.5	0	0.0
Neutral	26	13.6	1	4.3
Slightly Agree	34	17.8	5	21.7
Mostly Agree	52	27.2	10	43.5
Strongly Agree	71	37.2	6	26.1
Total	191	100%	23	100%

There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	8	4.3	3	13.0
Mostly Disagree	12	6.4	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	13	6.9	2	8.7
Neutral	45	23.9	4	17.4
Slightly Agree	48	25.5	8	34.8
Mostly Agree	45	23.9	4	17.4
Strongly Agree	17	9.0	2	8.7
Total	188	100%	23	100%

If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	2.2	1	4.3
Mostly Disagree	13	7.0	2	8.7
Slightly Disagree	15	8.1	2	8.7
Neutral	75	40.5	8	34.8
Slightly Agree	41	22.2	6	26.1
Mostly Agree	26	14.1	4	17.4
Strongly Agree	11	5.9	0	0.0
Total	185	100%	23	100%

If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	7	3.7	1	4.3
Mostly Disagree	15	8.0	1	4.3
Slightly Disagree	13	7.0	2	8.7
Neutral	48	25.7	5	21.7
Slightly Agree	44	23.5	6	26.1
Mostly Agree	47	25.1	5	21.7
Strongly Agree	13	7.0	3	13.0
Total	187	100%	23	100%

Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	2.7	2	8.7
Mostly Disagree	24	13.0	1	4.3
Slightly Disagree	32	17.3	5	21.7
Neutral	63	34.1	4	17.4
Slightly Agree	36	19.5	6	26.1
Mostly Agree	20	10.8	5	21.7
Strongly Agree	5	2.7	0	0.0
Total	185	100%	23	100%

Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	7	3.8	2	9.1
Mostly Disagree	18	9.7	2	9.1
Slightly Disagree	41	22.0	8	36.4
Neutral	49	26.3	3	13.6
Slightly Agree	41	22.0	4	18.2
Mostly Agree	24	12.9	3	13.6
Strongly Agree	6	3.2	0	0.0
Total	186	100%	22	100%

What age group are you in?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
18 to 25	6	3.1	0	0.0
26 to 35	53	27.2	0	0.0
36 to 45	90	46.2	4	17.4
46 to 55	32	16.4	11	47.8
56 to 65	10	5.1	8	34.8
66 to 75	4	2.1	0	0.0
Total	195	100%	23	100%

Gender?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	164	85.4	20	87.0
Male	28	14.6	2	8.7
Transgender	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	1	4.3
Total	192	100%	23	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Less than \$25,000	39	21.1	2	9.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	20	10.8	3	13.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	28	15.1	1	4.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	35	18.9	5	22.7
\$75,000-\$99,999	25	13.5	4	18.2
\$100,000-\$149,999	25	13.5	6	27.3
\$150,000 or more	13	7.0	1	4.5
Total	185	100%	22	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Alaska Native	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Indian	1	0.5	0	0.0
Black or African American	1	0.5	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
White	191	99.0	23	100.0
Total	193	100.0	23	100.0

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	1.6	0	0.0
No	190	98.4	23	100.0
Total	193	100%	23	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Own	153	68.6	21	91.3
Rent	51	26.3	1	4.3
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	2	1.0	1	4.3
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	7	3.6	0	0.0
Homeless	1	0.5	0	0.0
Total	194	100%	23	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	4	2.1	0	0.0
High school graduate (or equivalent)	32	16.6	2	8.7
Some college	44	22.8	6	26.1
Associates degree	33	17.1	1	4.3
Bachelor's degree	37	19.2	6	26.1
Master's degree	36	18.7	8	34.8
Professional degree	6	3.1	0	0.0
Doctorate degree	1	0.5	0	0.0
Total	193	100%	23	100%

Jackson Tables

Number of people in analysis: 94

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	69	73.4
Mental health or counseling services	61	64.9
Quality medical care for children	57	60.6
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	51	54.3
Help with housing	49	52.1
Quality medical care for adults	47	50.0
Help with employment	47	50.0
Pregnancy education	37	39.4
Quality child care	36	38.3
Domestic violence services	24	25.5
Low cost family activities	16	17.0
Parent Support Group	13	13.8
I don't know	12	12.8
Quality public transportation	9	9.6
Other	8	8.5

Which, if any, of the following do you currently receive? (Select all that apply):

	Number	Percent
None of the above	64	68.1
Medicaid (State Health Insurance)	19	20.2
Earned Income Tax Credit	16	17.0
Food Stamps (SNAP)	11	11.7
Head Start/Early Head Start Services	2	2.1
Cash assistance	NA	NA

Do any children age 0-17 live in your home?

	Number	Percent
Yes	60	64.5
No	33	35.5
Total	93	100%

How many children, under the age of five, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	14	70.0
Two	6	30.0
Total	20	100%

How many children, age 6 to 12, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	26	60.5
Two	14	32.6
Three	3	7.0
Total	43	100%

How many children, age 13 to 17, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	17	68.0
Two	6	24.0
Three	2	8.0
Total	24	100%

Are they your... (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
Birth child(ren)	50	76.9
Step child(ren)	7	10.8
Foster child(ren)	5	7.7
Adopted child(ren)	3	4.6
Grandchild(ren)	0	0.0
Partner's child(ren)	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
Total	65	100%

**The following questions may be things you do or experience as a parent or guardian.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
I praise my child when he/she behaves well.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	13.3	26.7	56.7	100
I am happy being with my child.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	13.6	76.3	100
My child and I are very close with each other.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.0	68.3	100
I am able to soothe my child(ren) when he/she is upset.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	18.3	23.3	55.0	100
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.0	23.3	35.0	35.0	100
There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	5.1	18.6	37.3	22.0	11.9	5.1	0.0	100

**Please tell us how often each of the following happens in your community.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
Families in the community appear to communicate well together.	5.3	13.8	17.0	39.4	19.1	5.3	0.0	100
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	2.1	7.4	18.1	54.3	14.9	3.2	0.0	100
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	2.1	8.5	16.0	41.5	20.2	8.5	3.2	100
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	0.0	3.2	8.5	51.1	25.5	8.5	3.2	100
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	0.0	2.1	10.6	53.2	21.3	10.6	2.1	100
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	0.0	6.5	10.8	47.3	28.0	7.5	0.0	100
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	4.3	16.3	12.0	30.4	19.6	14.1	3.3	100

**Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.
Expressed as percentages.**

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.	6.5	5.4	8.6	11.8	9.7	25.8	32.3	100
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	23.9	13.0	10.9	10.9	16.3	9.8	15.2	100
I am aware of the child abuse and child neglect prevention activities in my community.	11.1	5.6	10.0	14.4	22.2	16.7	20.0	100
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	4.3	16.3	12.0	30.4	19.6	14.1	3.3	100
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	3.3	19.6	13.0	27.2	12.0	20.7	4.3	100
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	1.1	2.2	0.0	5.4	8.7	29.3	53.3	100
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	10.9	9.8	8.7	23.9	29.3	9.8	7.6	100
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	4.3	7.6	19.6	29.3	28.3	9.8	1.1	100
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	5.4	14.1	15.2	23.9	19.6	18.5	3.3	100
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	8.7	14.1	15.2	29.3	19.6	10.9	2.2	100
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	9.8	17.4	22.8	18.5	21.7	7.6	2.2	100

The following is information regarding respondents' demographics.

What age group are you in?

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	10	10.6
26 to 35	18	19.1
36 to 45	39	41.5
46 to 55	17	18.1
56 to 65	6	6.4
66 to 75	4	4.3
Total	94	100%

Gender?

	Number	Percent
Female	81	86.2
Male	13	13.8
Transgender	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
Total	94	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$25,000	17	18.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	12	13.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	19	20.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	15	16.3
\$75,000-\$99,999	11	12.0
\$100,000-\$149,000	14	15.2
\$150,000 or more	4	4.3
Total	92	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
White	92	96.8
American Indian	2	2.1
Asian	1	1.1
Alaskan Native	0	0.0
Black or African American	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Total	95	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0.0
No	93	100.0
Total	93	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Number	Percent
Own	60	63.8
Rent	29	30.9
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/ friends)	4	4.3
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	1	1.1
Homeless	0	0.0
Total	94	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Number	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	1	1.1
High School graduate (or equivalent)	18	19.1
Some college	20	21.3
Associate's Degree	19	20.2
Bachelor's Degree	22	23.4
Master's Degree	12	12.8
Professional Degree	1	1.1
Doctorate Degree	1	1.1
Total	94	100%

Tables that follow reflect the responses to specific questions, disaggregated by whether the respondent indicated that they had any children 0-17 living in their home or not.

Please tell us how often each of the following occurs in your community.

Families in the community appear to communicate well together.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	4	6.7	1	3.0
Very Rarely	8	13.3	5	15.2
Rarely	8	13.3	8	24.2
About Half the Time	26	43.3	10	30.3
Frequently	13	21.7	5	15.2
Very Frequently	1	1.7	4	12.1
Always	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100%	33	100%

Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	1.7	1	3.0
Very Rarely	2	3.3	5	15.2
Rarely	13	21.7	4	12.1
About Half the Time	34	56.7	16	48.5
Frequently	9	15.0	5	15.2
Very Frequently	1	1.7	2	6.1
Always	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100%	33	100%

Children in the community are praised when they behave well.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	2	3.3	0	0.0
Very Rarely	3	5.0	5	15.2
Rarely	7	11.7	8	24.2
About Half the Time	27	45.0	11	33.3
Frequently	16	26.7	3	9.1
Very Frequently	3	5.0	5	15.2
Always	2	3.3	1	3.0
Total	60	100%	33	100%

Parents in the community are happy being with their children.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	1	1.7	2	6.1
Rarely	3	5.0	5	15.2
About Half the Time	30	50.0	17	51.5
Frequently	19	31.7	5	15.2
Very Frequently	4	6.7	4	12.1
Always	3	5.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100%	33	100%

Parents and children in the community have close relationships.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	2	3.3	0	0.0
Rarely	4	6.7	6	18.2
About Half the Time	34	56.7	15	45.5
Frequently	13	21.7	7	21.2
Very Frequently	5	8.3	5	15.2
Always	2	3.3	0	0.0
Total	60	100%	33	100%

Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	2	3.4	4	12.1
Rarely	5	8.5	5	15.2
About Half the Time	31	52.5	12	36.4
Frequently	16	27.1	10	30.3
Very Frequently	5	8.5	2	6.1
Always	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	59	100%	33	100%

Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what they like to do.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	1.7	0	0.0
Very Rarely	3	5.2	3	9.1
Rarely	8	13.8	7	21.2
About Half the Time	31	53.4	14	42.4
Frequently	13	22.4	4	12.1
Very Frequently	2	2.4	4	12.1
Always	0	0.0	1	3.0
Total	58	100%	33	100%

Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.

When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	6.7	2	6.2
Mostly Disagree	3	5.0	2	6.2
Slightly Disagree	5	8.3	2	6.2
Neutral	7	11.7	4	12.5
Slightly Agree	6	10.0	3	9.4
Mostly Agree	13	21.7	11	34.4
Strongly Agree	22	36.7	8	25.0
Total	60	100%	32	100%

I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	16	26.7	6	19.4
Mostly Disagree	8	13.3	4	12.9
Slightly Disagree	6	10.0	4	12.9
Neutral	5	8.3	5	16.1
Slightly Agree	9	15.0	5	16.1
Mostly Agree	7	11.7	2	6.5
Strongly Agree	9	15.0	5	16.1
Total	60	100%	31	100%

I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in my community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	8.5	5	16.7
Mostly Disagree	4	6.8	1	3.3
Slightly Disagree	5	8.5	4	13.3
Neutral	7	11.9	6	20.0
Slightly Agree	13	22.0	6	20.0
Mostly Agree	10	16.9	5	16.7
Strongly Agree	15	25.4	3	10.0
Total	59	100%	30	100%

Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	6.8	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	8	13.6	7	21.9
Slightly Disagree	6	10.2	4	12.5
Neutral	20	33.9	8	25.0
Slightly Agree	9	15.3	9	28.1
Mostly Agree	9	15.3	4	12.5
Strongly Agree	3	5.1	0	0.0
Total	59	100%	32	100%

Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	3.4	1	3.1
Mostly Disagree	12	20.3	6	18.8
Slightly Disagree	9	15.3	2	6.2
Neutral	17	28.8	8	25.0
Slightly Agree	7	11.9	4	12.5
Mostly Agree	9	15.3	10	31.2
Strongly Agree	3	5.1	1	3.1
Total	59	100%	32	100%

Making ends meet seems to be an issues for families in the community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	2	3.4	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Neutral	3	5.1	2	6.2
Slightly Agree	3	5.1	5	15.6
Mostly Agree	17	28.8	10	31.2
Strongly Agree	34	57.6	15	46.9
Total	59	100%	32	100%

There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	8	13.6	2	6.2
Mostly Disagree	5	8.5	3	9.4
Slightly Disagree	6	10.2	2	6.2
Neutral	12	20.3	10	31.2
Slightly Agree	15	25.4	12	37.5
Mostly Agree	8	13.6	1	3.1
Strongly Agree	5	8.5	2	6.2
Total	59	100%	32	100%

If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	3.4	2	6.2
Mostly Disagree	7	11.9	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	9	15.3	9	28.1
Neutral	20	33.9	7	21.9
Slightly Agree	16	27.1	9	28.1
Mostly Agree	4	6.8	5	15.6
Strongly Agree	1	1.7	0	0.0
Total	59	100%	32	100%

If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	3	5.1	2	6.2
Mostly Disagree	9	15.3	4	12.5
Slightly Disagree	8	13.6	5	15.6
Neutral	16	27.1	6	18.8
Slightly Agree	12	20.3	6	18.8
Mostly Agree	9	15.3	8	25.0
Strongly Agree	2	3.4	1	3.1
Total	59	100%	32	100%

Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	3.4	5	15.6
Mostly Disagree	9	15.3	4	12.5
Slightly Disagree	7	11.9	7	21.9
Neutral	19	32.2	8	25.0
Slightly Agree	16	27.1	2	6.2
Mostly Agree	5	8.5	5	15.6
Strongly Agree	1	1.7	1	3.1
Total	59	100%	32	100%

Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	6.8	4	12.5
Mostly Disagree	9	15.3	7	21.9
Slightly Disagree	15	25.4	6	18.8
Neutral	12	20.3	5	15.6
Slightly Agree	14	23.7	6	18.8
Mostly Agree	4	6.8	3	9.4
Strongly Agree	1	1.7	1	3.1
Total	59	100%	32	100%

What age group are you in?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
18 to 25	1	1.7	9	27.3
26 to 35	18	30.0	0	0.0
36 to 45	32	53.3	7	21.2
46 to 55	6	10.0	11	33.3
56 to 65	2	3.3	3	9.1
66 to 75	1	1.7	3	9.1
Total	60	100%	33	100%

Gender?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	53	88.3	27	81.8
Male	7	11.7	6	18.2
Transgender	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100%	33	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Less than \$25,000	11	18.6	6	18.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	5	8.5	6	18.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	12	20.3	7	21.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	8	13.6	7	21.9
\$75,000-\$99,999	8	13.6	3	9.4
\$100,000-\$149,999	12	20.3	2	6.2
\$150,000 or more	3	5.1	1	3.1
Total	59	100%	32	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
White	60	98.4	31	93.9
American Indian	1	1.6	1	3.0
Black or African American	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0	1	3.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alaska Native	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	100%	33	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	0	0.0	0	0.0
No	60	100	32	100.0
Total	60	100%	32	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Own	38	63.3	21	63.6
Rent	22	36.7	7	21.2
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/ friends)	0	0.0	4	12.1
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/ relatives)	0	0.0	1	3.0
Homeless	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	60	100%	33	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	0	0.0	1	3.0
High school graduate (or equivalent)	8	13.3	10	30.3
Some college	14	23.3	6	18.2
Associates degree	13	21.7	5	15.2
Bachelor's degree	14	23.3	8	24.2
Master's degree	10	16.7	2	6.1
Professional degree	0	0.0	1	3.0
Doctorate degree	1	1.7	0	0.0
Total	60	100%	33	100%

Ross Tables

Number of people in analysis: 180

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	143	79.4
Domestic Violence Services	131	72.8
Mental health or counseling services	124	68.9
Help with housing	119	66.1
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	109	60.6
Pregnancy education	107	59.4
Quality medical care for children	105	58.3
Quality public transportation	103	57.2
Help with employment	96	53.3
Low cost family activities	80	44.4
Parent Support group	54	30.0
Other	23	12.8
I don't know	12	6.7
Other	23	12.8

**Which, if any, of the following do you currently receive?
(Select all that apply):**

	Number	Percent
None of the above	144	80.0
Medicaid (State Health Insurance)	27	15.0
Earned Income Tax Credit	9	5.0
Food Stamps (SNAP)	19	10.6
Head Start/Early Head Start Services	3	1.7
Cash assistance	4	2.2

Do any children age 0-17 live in your home?

	Number	Percent
Yes	83	46.6
No	95	53.4
Total	178	100%

How many children, under the age of five, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	19	65.5
Two	9	31.0
Three	1	3.4
Total	29	100%

How many children, age 6 to 12, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	30	65.2
Two	14	30.4
Three	2	4.3
Total	46	100%

How many children, age 13 to 17, live in your home?

	Number	Percent
One	30	75.0
Two	7	17.5
Three	1	2.5
Four	1	2.5
Five	1	2.5
Total	40	100%

Are they your... (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
Birth child(ren)	68	79.1
Foster child(ren)	6	7.0
Step child(ren)	5	5.8
Other	3	3.5
Adopted child(ren)	2	2.3
Grandchild(ren)	1	1.2
Partner's child(ren)	1	1.2
Total	86	100%

**The following questions may be things you do or experience as a parent or guardian.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
I praise my child when he/she behaves well.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	14.3	27.3	54.5	100
I am happy being with my child.	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.9	28.9	65.8	100
My child and I are very close with each other.	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	26.3	63.2	100
I am able to soothe my child(ren) when he/she is upset.	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	9.1	41.6	40.3	100
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.6	17.1	43.4	31.6	100
There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	9.3	14.7	40.0	20.0	10.7	4.0	1.3	100

**Please tell us how often each of the following happens in your community.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
Families in the community appear to communicate well together.	1.1	2.9	12.6	47.7	23.0	8.6	4.0	100
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	0.6	2.3	14.5	45.9	26.2	7.6	2.9	100
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	0.0	4.0	10.9	38.9	29.1	12.0	5.1	100
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	0.0	1.7	4.7	43.6	31.4	14.0	4.7	100
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	0.0	2.9	7.5	43.1	27.0	15.5	4.0	100
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	0.0	1.2	11.6	43.4	26.6	13.9	3.5	100
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	1.2	4.0	12.7	25.4	24.3	23.1	9.2	100

**Please tell us your level of agreement with the following statements.
Expressed in percentages.**

	Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.	3.4	6.8	5.1	6.8	6.8	36.4	34.7	100
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	39.0	11.9	14.1	7.3	13.0	11.3	3.4	100
I am aware of the child abuse and child neglect prevention activities in my community.	1.7	5.1	9.0	12.4	16.4	24.9	30.5	100
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	1.2	4.0	12.7	25.4	24.3	23.1	9.2	100
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	1.2	3.5	9.8	20.8	26.0	28.3	10.4	100
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	1.7	0.6	2.9	9.2	19.0	35.6	31.0	100
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	1.1	3.4	4.6	14.9	26.4	37.4	12.1	100
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	0.0	1.7	7.5	26.6	32.9	23.1	8.1	100
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	0.6	4.0	9.8	24.1	25.9	23.0	12.6	100
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	4.0	8.1	19.1	28.9	18.5	17.9	3.5	100
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	3.4	10.3	19.0	26.4	23.0	14.4	3.4	100

The following is information regarding respondents' demographics.

What age group are you in?

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	35	20.0
26 to 35	30	17.1
36 to 45	38	21.7
46 to 55	38	21.7
56 to 65	20	11.4
66 to 75	14	8.0
Total	175	100%

Gender?

	Number	Percent
Female	148	82.7
Male	28	15.6
Transgender	2	1.1
Other	1	0.6
Total	179	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$25,000	40	22.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	26	14.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	22	12.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	35	20.0
\$75,000-\$99,999	24	13.7
\$100,000-\$149,000	22	12.6
\$150,000 or more	6	3.4
Total	175	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
White	171	95.0
Black or African American	5	2.8
Alaska Native	1	0.6
American Indian	1	0.6
Asian	1	0.6
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0.6
Total	180	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	2	1.1
No	174	98.9
Total	176	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Number	Percent
Own	117	65.7
Rent	41	23.0
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/ friends)	13	7.3
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	7	3.9
Homeless	0	0.0
Total	178	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Number	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	6	3.4
High School graduate (or equivalent)	27	15.2
Some college	53	29.8
Associate's Degree	23	12.9
Bachelor's Degree	36	20.2
Master's Degree	22	12.4
Professional Degree	6	3.4
Doctorate Degree	5	2.8
Total	178	100%

Tables that follow reflect the responses to specific questions, disaggregated by whether the respondent indicated that they had any children 0-17 living in their home or not.

Please tell us how often each of the following occurs in your community.

Families in the community appear to communicate well together.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	2	2.4	0	0.0
Very Rarely	2	2.4	3	3.3
Rarely	8	9.8	14	15.6
About Half the Time	38	46.3	44	48.9
Frequently	22	26.8	17	18.9
Very Frequently	7	8.5	8	8.9
Always	3	3.7	4	4.4
Total	82	100%	90	100%

Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	1	1.2	0	0.0
Very Rarely	2	2.5	2	2.2
Rarely	9	11.1	16	18.0
About Half the Time	40	49.4	39	43.8
Frequently	22	27.2	21	23.6
Very Frequently	4	4.9	9	10.1
Always	3	3.7	2	2.2
Total	81	100%	89	100%

Children in the community are praised when they behave well.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	4	4.9	3	3.3
Rarely	8	9.9	11	12.0
About Half the Time	34	42.0	34	37.0
Frequently	24	29.6	27	29.3
Very Frequently	6	7.4	13	14.1
Always	5	6.2	4	4.3
Total	81	100%	92	100%

Parents in the community are happy being with their children.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	0	0.0	3	3.3
Rarely	5	6.2	3	3.3
About Half the Time	39	48.8	36	40.0
Frequently	24	30.0	30	33.3
Very Frequently	7	8.8	15	16.7
Always	5	6.2	3	3.3
Total	80	100%	90	100%

Parents and children in the community have close relationships.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	2	2.5	3	3.3
Rarely	8	9.9	5	5.5
About Half the Time	37	45.7	38	41.8
Frequently	20	24.7	27	29.7
Very Frequently	9	11.1	16	17.6
Always	5	6.2	2	2.2
Total	81	100%	91	100%

Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	2	2.5	0	0.0
Rarely	4	5.0	16	17.6
About Half the Time	42	52.5	33	36.3
Frequently	23	28.7	23	25.3
Very Frequently	5	6.2	17	18.7
Always	4	5.0	2	2.2
Total	80	100%	91	100%

Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what they like to do.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Never	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	5	6.2	3	3.3
Rarely	7	8.8	12	13.2
About Half the Time	35	43.8	45	49.5
Frequently	25	31.2	16	17.6
Very Frequently	5	6.2	13	14.3
Always	3	3.8	2	2.2
Total	80	100%	91	100%

Please tell us you level of agreement with the following statements.

When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	4.9	2	2.2
Mostly Disagree	5	6.1	7	7.6
Slightly Disagree	4	4.9	5	5.4
Neutral	6	7.3	5	5.4
Slightly Agree	6	7.3	6	6.5
Mostly Agree	22	26.8	42	45.7
Strongly Agree	35	42.7	25	27.2
Total	82	100%	92	100%

I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	33	40.2	35	37.6
Mostly Disagree	8	9.8	13	14.0
Slightly Disagree	13	15.9	12	12.9
Neutral	6	7.3	7	7.5
Slightly Agree	5	6.1	17	18.3
Mostly Agree	11	13.4	9	9.7
Strongly Agree	6	7.3	0	0.0
Total	82	100%	93	100%

I am aware of the child abuse and neglect prevention activities in my community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	1.2	2	2.2
Mostly Disagree	3	3.7	6	6.5
Slightly Disagree	10	12.2	6	6.5
Neutral	8	9.8	14	15.1
Slightly Agree	9	11.0	19	20.4
Mostly Agree	19	23.2	24	25.8
Strongly Agree	32	39.0	22	23.7
Total	82	100%	93	100%

Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	1.3	1	1.1
Mostly Disagree	3	3.8	4	4.3
Slightly Disagree	10	12.7	12	13.0
Neutral	17	21.5	26	28.3
Slightly Agree	21	26.6	20	21.7
Mostly Agree	20	25.3	20	21.7
Strongly Agree	7	8.9	9	9.8
Total	79	100%	92	100%

Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	2	2.5	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	1.2	5	5.6
Slightly Disagree	8	9.9	9	10.0
Neutral	17	21.0	19	21.1
Slightly Agree	23	28.4	22	24.4
Mostly Agree	24	29.6	24	26.7
Strongly Agree	6	7.4	11	12.2
Total	81	100%	90	100%

Making ends meet seems to be an issues for families in the community.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	3	3.3
Mostly Disagree	1	1.2	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	2	2.5	3	3.3
Neutral	7	8.6	8	8.8
Slightly Agree	13	16.0	20	22.0
Mostly Agree	31	38.3	30	33.0
Strongly Agree	27	33.3	27	29.7
Total	81	100%	91	100%

There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	1.3	1	1.1
Mostly Disagree	2	2.5	4	4.3
Slightly Disagree	6	7.6	2	2.2
Neutral	11	13.9	15	16.1
Slightly Agree	15	19.0	30	32.3
Mostly Agree	29	36.7	35	37.6
Strongly Agree	15	19.0	6	6.5
Total	79	100%	93	100%

If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	2	2.5	1	1.1
Slightly Disagree	5	6.3	8	8.7
Neutral	20	25.3	26	28.3
Slightly Agree	26	32.9	29	31.5
Mostly Agree	20	25.3	20	21.7
Strongly Agree	6	7.6	8	8.7
Total	79	100%	92	100%

If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	1.2	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	3	3.8	4	4.3
Slightly Disagree	9	11.2	8	8.7
Neutral	16	20.0	26	28.3
Slightly Agree	21	26.2	24	26.1
Mostly Agree	20	25.0	19	20.7
Strongly Agree	10	12.5	11	12.0
Total	80	100%	92	100%

Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	3	3.8	4	4.4
Mostly Disagree	7	8.8	7	7.7
Slightly Disagree	13	16.2	20	22.0
Neutral	23	28.7	27	29.7
Slightly Agree	17	21.2	15	16.5
Mostly Agree	13	16.2	16	17.6
Strongly Agree	4	5.0	2	2.2
Total	80	100%	91	100%

Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	3	3.7	3	3.3
Mostly Disagree	6	7.4	12	13.2
Slightly Disagree	13	16.0	20	22.0
Neutral	28	34.6	18	19.8
Slightly Agree	17	21.0	23	25.3
Mostly Agree	10	12.3	13	14.3
Strongly Agree	4	4.9	2	2.2
Total	81	100%	91	100%

What age group are you in?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
18 to 25	14	16.9	19	21.1
26 to 35	26	31.3	4	4.4
36 to 45	28	33.7	10	11.1
46 to 55	10	12.0	28	31.1
56 to 65	3	3.6	17	18.9
66 to 75	2	2.4	12	13.3
Total	83	100%	90	100%

Gender?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	69	83.1	77	81.9
Male	13	15.7	15	16.0
Transgender	0	0.0	2	2.1
Other	1	1.2	0	0.0
Total	83	100%	94	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Less than \$25,000	20	24.7	19	20.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	12	14.8	14	15.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	11	13.6	11	12.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	13	16.0	22	23.9
\$75,000-\$99,999	10	12.3	13	14.1
\$100,000-\$149,999	11	13.6	11	12.0
\$150,000 or more	4	4.9	2	2.2
Total	81	100%	92	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
White	77	92.8	92	96.8
Black or African American	3	3.6	2	2.1
Alaska Native	1	1.2	0	0.0
Asian	1	1.2	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1.2	0	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0	1	1.1
Total	83	100%	95	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	1.2	1	1.1
No	80	98.8	92	98.9
Total	81	100%	93	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Own	49	59.0	67	72.0
Rent	24	28.9	17	18.3
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/ friends)	5	6.0	8	8.6
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/ relatives)	5	6.0	1	1.1
Homeless	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	83	100%	93	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	5	6.1	1	1.1
High school graduate (or equivalent)	10	12.2	16	17.0
Some college	24	29.3	28	29.8
Associates degree	11	13.4	12	12.8
Bachelor's degree	19	23.2	17	18.1
Master's degree	7	8.5	15	16.0
Professional degree	4	4.9	2	2.1
Doctorate degree	2	2.4	3	3.2
Total	82	100%	94	100%



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