

Eastern 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 Eastern Ohio Regional Prevention Council, which is comprised of Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Muskingum, Noble and Tuscarawas Counties.



**Eastern 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 done 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 all or not at the level indicated in the guidance.

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 Eastern 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 Development	Parental Resilience	Social & Emotional Competence
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			
	Risk	High crime	x			x	
		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

Selected Federal Income Supports to Vulnerable Families

Protective Factor affecting concrete supports

Present in region? Yes

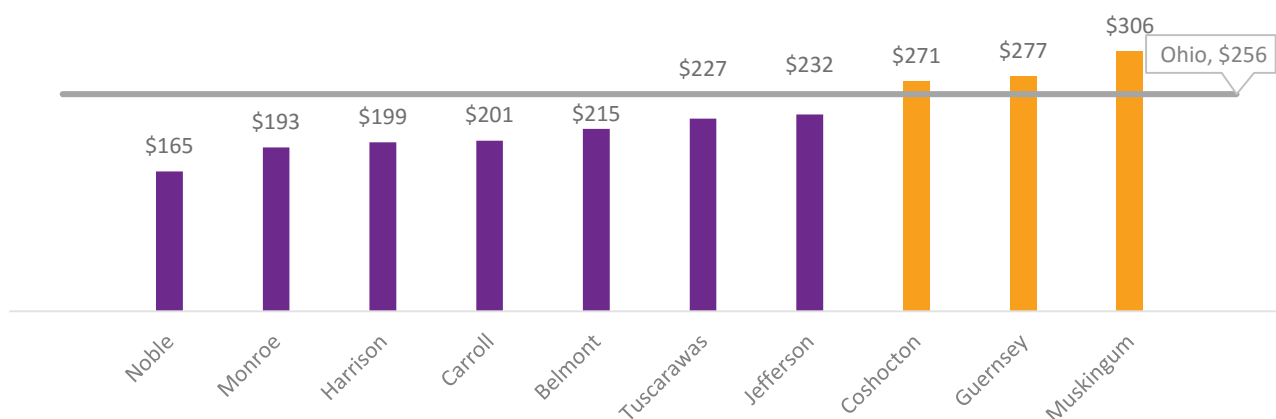
Rationale: *At least half of the counties receive EITC and SNAP at rates that are at or near the state average. It should be noted, though, that receiving these types of supports does not guarantee sufficient access to food and other needs, and that federal benefits have experienced significant cuts in recent years.*

At the societal level, concrete supports are being provided to the Eastern Region through federal income supports such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Earned Income Tax Credit, and Ohio Works First (OWF) childcare assistance. On the whole, the Eastern Region receives similar amounts of federal assistance when compared to the rest of the state, though residents of Coshocton, Guernsey, and Muskingum counties appear to receive slightly more assistance than residents of the other counties.

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. In the Eastern Region, Muskingum, Guernsey, and Coshocton

Taxpayers in 7 out of 10 counties receive lower average EITC payments per adult compared to the state.

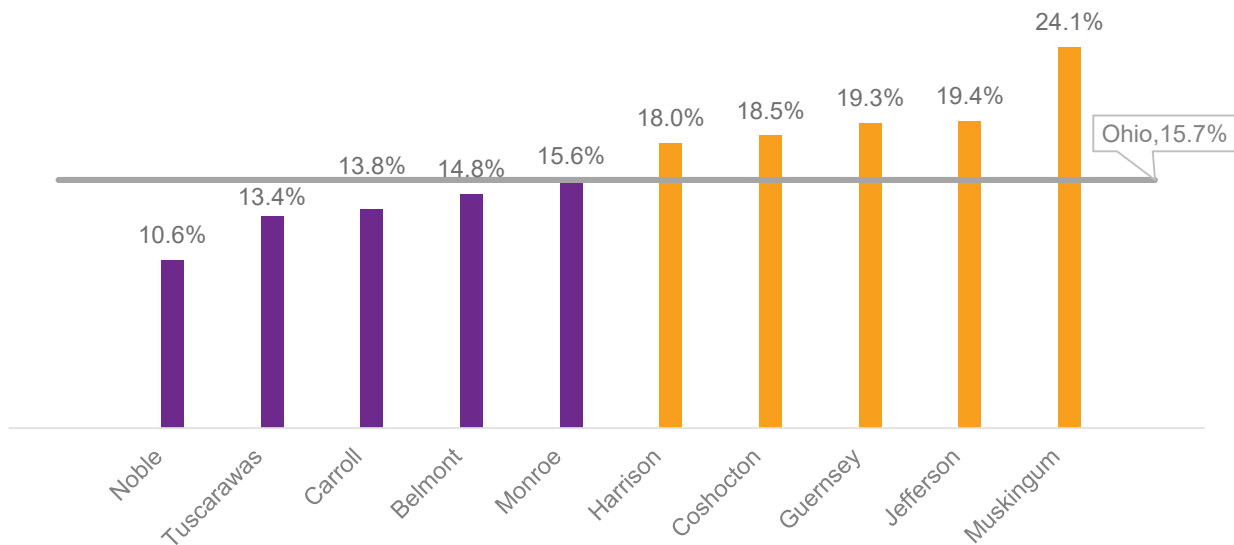


Counties receive a higher rate of EITC per adult than the average state rate (\$256 per adult), and Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties receive EITC payments at rates close to the state average.

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, 2010-July 1, 2013. Population data for 2013 was used in order to match the year of the most recent EITC data.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program²

The percent of the population receiving SNAP is higher than Ohio in half of the Eastern counties.



Through SNAP, the US Department of Agriculture provides nutrition assistance to low-income households. Individuals qualify for SNAP based on their income, assets, and expenses. Statewide, 15.7% of the population participates in this program, but five counties in the Eastern Region exceed this state average, with rates of SNAP participation ranging from 18.0% to 24.1%.

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 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. The last row shows the average number of children served each month, which is always 100% of the state total.

Children Receiving Child Care Public Assistance³

	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
Belmont	1	0.03	184	0.17	0	0.00	185	0.17
Carroll	2	0.02	44	0.04	0	0.00	46	0.04
Coshocton	8	0.16	153	0.15	0	0.00	161	0.15
Guernsey	4	0.08	223	0.22	0	0.00	228	0.21
Harrison	1	0.03	22	0.02	0	0.00	23	0.02
Jefferson	5	0.10	369	0.33	0	0.00	374	0.32
Monroe	0	0.00	32	0.03	0	0.00	32	0.03
Muskingum	15	0.25	691	0.65	0	0.00	705	0.62
Noble	1	0.01	83	0.07	0	0.00	84	0.07
Tuscarawas	5	0.09	320	0.31	0	0.00	325	0.30
Ohio	6,165	100.00	109,846	100	0	0.00	116,011	100.00

³ 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

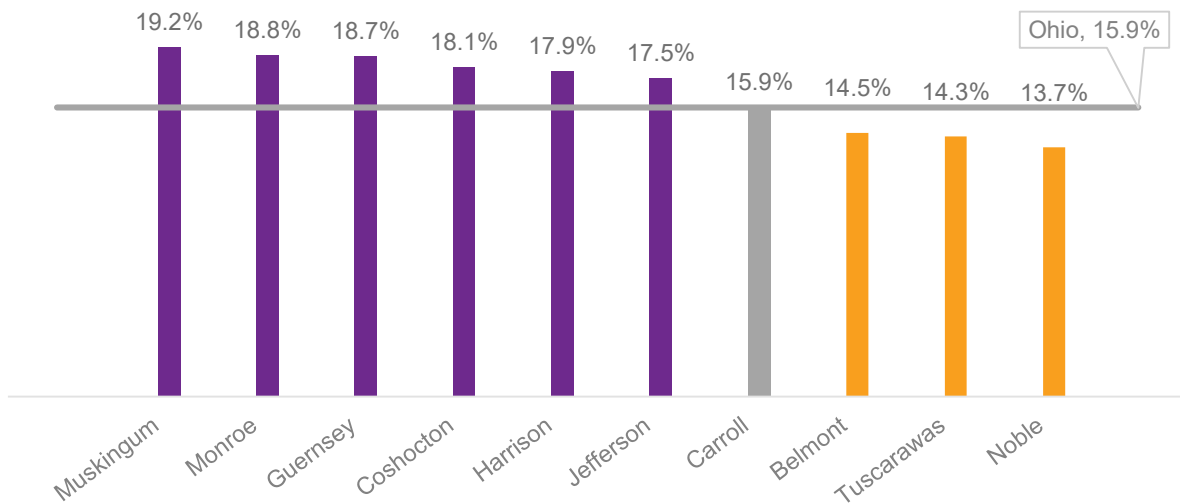
Risk Factor affecting concrete supports

Present in region? Yes

Rationale: *Over half the counties 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 Eastern Region.⁴ The majority of counties in the region have poverty levels higher than the state average.

Poverty rates in over half of the counties in the Eastern Region exceed the state average.



⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Community Level

Adequate Resources to Meet Community Needs

Protective Factor affecting concrete supports

Present in Region? *No*

Rationale: *The region compares unfavorably to the state in terms of insurance for adults 18-64 and access to pediatricians, PCPs, and OBGYNs.*

At the community level, the Eastern Region is marked by a lack of adequate resources for meeting community needs, especially the need for access to medical and mental health care, transportation, and quality childcare.

Insurance

A slightly higher percentage of residents in the Eastern Region lack medical insurance when compared to the statewide uninsured population. This applies to residents of all age groups. Noble County has particularly high rates of uninsured youth under 18 (18.8% compared to the state rate of 5.3%), and Coshocton County has particularly high rates of uninsured adults ages 18-64 (20.1% compared to the state rate of 15.3%)

Percent Uninsured by Age⁵

	Under 18		18 to 64		65+	
	Total	Percent Uninsured	Total	Percent Uninsured	Total	Percent Uninsured
Belmont	13,324	3.1	40,808	16.1	11,849	0.2
Carroll	6,276	14.5	17,049	17.9	4,925	1.0
Coshocton	8,679	17.1	21,782	20.1	5,946	0.2
Guernsey	9,102	6.4	23,762	18.6	6,442	0.2
Harrison	3,334	5.7	9,289	16.2	2,822	1.0
Jefferson	13,468	5.0	41,708	15.4	12,598	0.2
Monroe	3,140	10.0	8,397	16.1	2,910	0.4
Muskingum	20,230	5.4	51,701	17.6	13,113	0.5
Noble	1,992	18.8	6,775	16.3	3,216	2.0
Tuscarawas	21,501	8.6	55,087	17.5	14,992	0.9
Eastern Region	101,046	7.8	276,358	17.2	78,813	0.6
Ohio	2,669,788	5.3	7,081,429	15.3	1,635,216	0.5

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

Access to Care Providers

Residents of the Eastern Region have much less access to medical professionals than others in the state. The provider to population ratio for primary care physicians (PCPs), pediatricians, obstetricians/gynecologists (OBGYNs), and mental health care professionals is notably 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 6.2 pediatricians per 100,000 residents in the Eastern Region.

In addition to the low number of providers, five of the ten counties in the Eastern Region are designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration as Health Professional Shortage Areas (Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Monroe and Noble counties). All counties but Jefferson are designated as Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas.

Medical Professionals by County and Region in 2014⁶

	PCP		Pediatricians		OBGYN	
	Total Number	Number per 100,000	Total Number	Number per 100,000	Total Number	Number per 100,000
Belmont	30	46.1	2	13.7	2	5.9
Carroll	6	21.3	0	0	0	0
Coshocton	13	41.1	2	21.5	3	16.3
Guernsey	15	48.0	4	40.2	4	19.9
Harrison	4	25.7	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	25	41.4	3	19.8	5	14.3
Monroe	3	20.7	0	0	0	0
Muskingum	46	67.6	12	54.3	11	24.9
Noble	3	20.9	0	0	0	0
Tuscarawas	31	39.9	6	25.8	6	12.8
Eastern Region	176	37.7	29	6.2	31	6.6
Ohio	7,106	76.9	1,813	61.5	1,255	21.2

⁶ 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.

Present in Region? *No*

Rationale: *Survey participants identified quality, accessible public transportation as a major need in the region. Coshocton, Noble, and Tuscarawas 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.⁷ When asked what supports were needed for parents, survey respondents identified a need for “low cost, accessible transportation that runs later hours.” Providers pointed out that lack of access to transportation affects access to work opportunities, grocery stores, educational opportunities, and recreational activities. Another provider observed: “We have taxi service, which is costly, and a bus service, which is not time friendly and also expensive,” which puts reliable transportation out of reach for many families with limited means.

The table below outlines the publicly funded transportation services available in the Eastern Region.⁸ Rural transit systems are available in five of the ten Eastern Region Counties. Two of the remaining five counties have urban transit systems, while the other three have no publicly funded transportation system.

Public Transportation Access⁹

	Urban Transit System	Rural Transit System	Annual Vehicle Miles-Fixed Route	Annual Vehicle Miles-Demand Response
Belmont	Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority	–	254,392	11,821
Carroll	–	Carroll County Transit System	0	279,905
Coshocton	–	–	0	0
Guernsey	–	South East Area Transit	210,905	231,574
Harrison	–	Harrison County Rural Transit	0	313,387
Jefferson	Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority	–	254,392	11,821
Monroe	–	Monroe County Public Transportation	0	243,742
Muskingum	–	South East Area Transit	210,905	231,574
Noble	–	–	0	0
Tuscarawas	–	–	0	0

⁷ 34% of community members reported that quality public transportation is available in their region and 29% of providers reported this. This was the third lowest percentage on the community survey and the lowest on the provider survey.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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

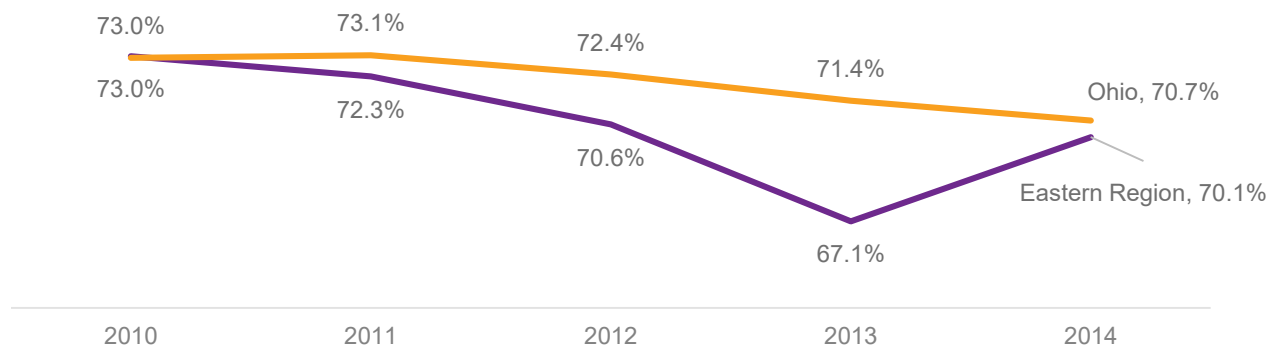
Protective factor affecting social connections and knowledge of parenting & child development.

Present in region? *Unclear*

Rationale: *Data collected for this protective factor are contradictory. Compared to the state, a slightly smaller percentage of women in the region start prenatal care in their first trimester, more women smoke in the third trimester, and in half of the counties Neonatal Abstinence Rates exceed those of the state. In the area of infant deaths, however, the region fares better than the state as a whole, though the number of infant deaths per 1,000 in the region has been increasing in recent years.*

The percent of pregnant women accessing first trimester prenatal care in the Eastern Region is slightly lower than the percent of women doing so in Ohio. In addition, a higher percent of pregnant women in the Eastern Region report smoking in the third trimester compared to women in the state as a whole. Rates of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (which indicate drug use during pregnancy) are also higher than the state average for half the counties in the region. These rates, combined with the fact that only 52% 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 some birth outcomes in the region appear to be better than outcomes for the state as a whole, as evidenced by infant death rates from 2008-2012.

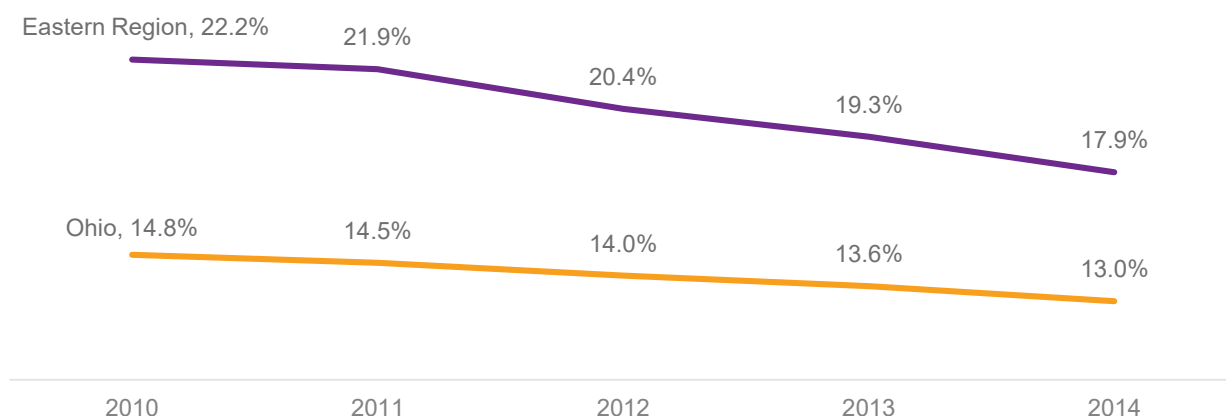
Women who Started Prenatal Care in the First Trimester¹⁰



Rates of women starting prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy are almost the same for the state and the region.

¹⁰ The percentages 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 Eastern Region ranges from 1,253 in 2012 to 490 in 2014. Known cases in the Eastern Region range from 3,846 in 2012 to 4,725 in 2014. Data provided by the Ohio Children's Trust Fund from Wright State University on 8 September 2016 and retrieved from the Ohio Department of Health Secure Data Warehouse.

Women who Smoked in the Third Trimester¹¹



Rates of women who smoke during the third trimester of pregnancy are higher in the region than in the state.

Prevalence of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births¹²

	Neonatal Deaths		Post-neonatal Deaths		Total Infant Deaths	
	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio
2008	2.5	5.1	2.2	2.6	4.7	7.7
2009	4.0	5.2	1.7	2.5	5.7	7.7
2010	4.6	5.2	2.5	2.5	5.2	7.7
2011	3.3	5.2	2.7	2.6	5.9	7.8
2012	3.9	5.2	2.4	2.4	6.3	7.5

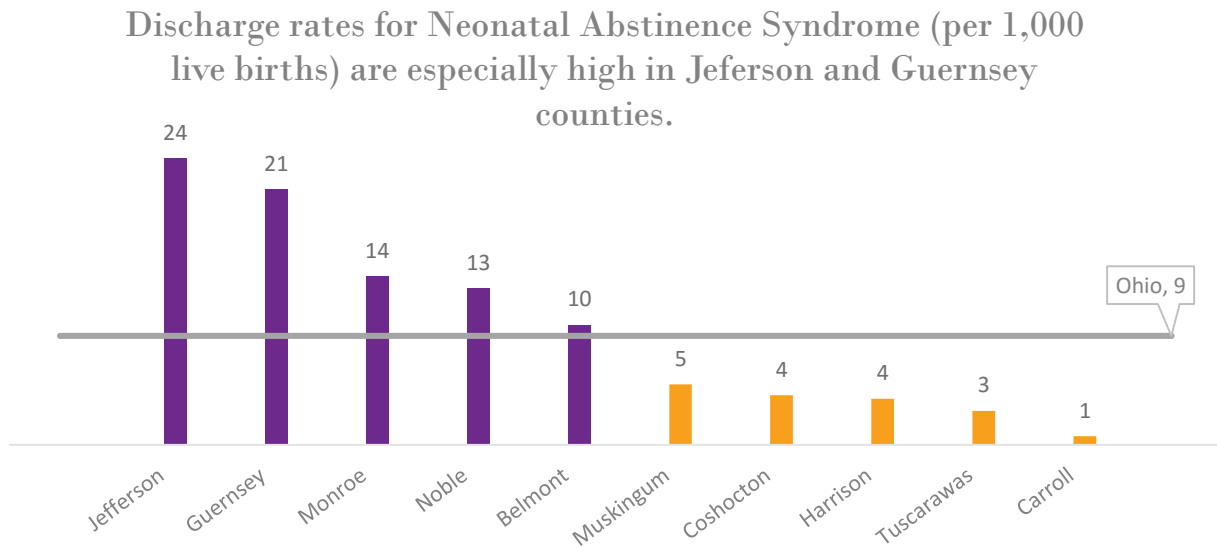
There are fewer neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births in the region compared to the state, and fewer total infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

¹¹ 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 Eastern Region ranges from 802 in 2012 to 35 in 2014. Known cases in the Eastern Region range from 4,297 in 2012 to 5,180 in 2014.

¹² 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 Eastern 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 Syndrome¹³

Discharge rates for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) indicate the number of babies who have been exposed to drugs while in utero. Rates in the Eastern Region indicate that drug use among pregnant women is particularly high in Jefferson and Guernsey counties. NAS discharge rates exceed the state's rate in half of the region's counties.



¹³ 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

Present in region? *No*

Rationale: *Survey respondents clearly stated that parents in the region do not have sufficient access to quality child care. Over 60% of child care centers are either unrated or have not yet earned their first star in the Step Up to Quality rating system.*

Surveyed parents reported that one of their biggest parental challenges is finding quality child care for their children, 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:

“My biggest challenge is quality daycare for my children. The hours of operation for daycare centers are not early enough or late enough to be able to work a first-shift factory job or a second-shift food service job, which is mainly what is available in my county. There are not enough providers to meet the need of parents needing care... Our county has increased jobs that would be filled by parents willing to work if they had adequate childcare during the hours of operation of the hiring businesses.”

The table below shows the ratings for child care centers in the Eastern 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, 77% of the child care centers in the Eastern Region are either unrated, or rated at the lowest two levels.

Number of Child Care Centers by Year and Rating¹⁴

Rating	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0	1,136	1,081	892	1,476	1,296
1	1,125	1,374	1,343	841	1,077
2	862	0	90	284	308
3	615	685	623	305	229
4	0	775	723	28	88
5	0	0	77	912	1,020
No Rating	6,356	5,177	4,808	3,877	3,114
Total Capacity	10,094	9,092	8,556	7,723	7,132

¹⁴ 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

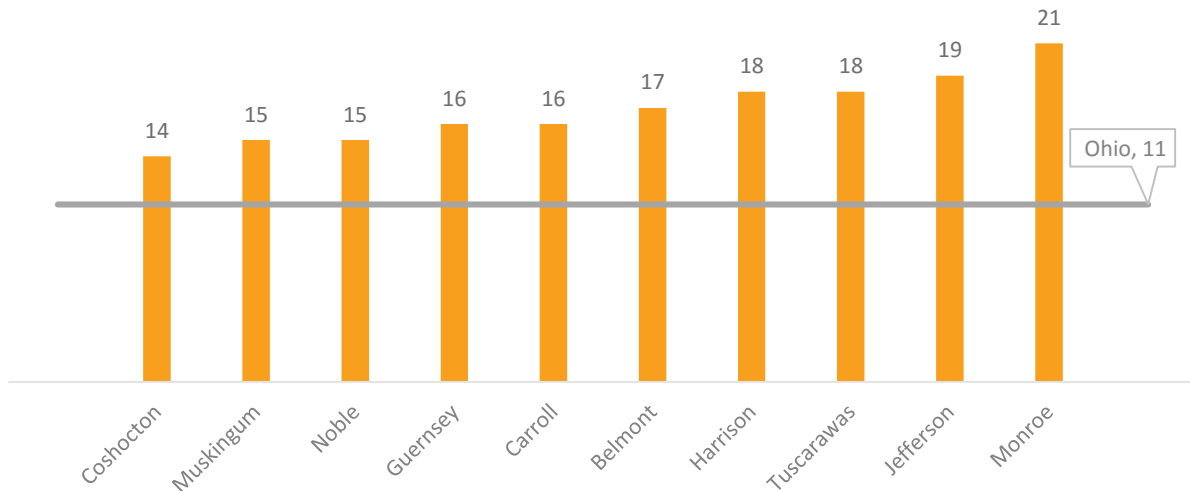
Protective Factor strengthening social connections

Present in region? *Yes*

Rationale: *While no data are available for communities of faith, the data that are available for social associations indicate that the region has more associations per 100,000 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. In this area, the Eastern Region fares relatively well, with all counties exceeding the state's rate of membership associations per 100,000 residents.

All counties in the Eastern Region have rates of social associations that exceed the state rate.



High Crime

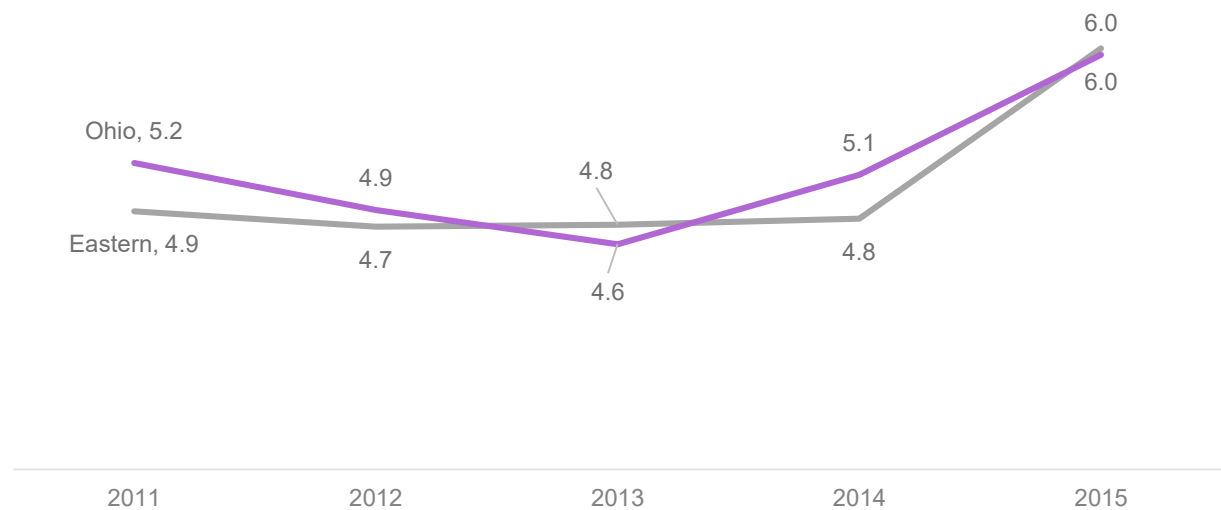
Risk Factor affecting concrete supports, parental resilience

Present in region? *Unknown*

Rationale: *Domestic violence rates are roughly the same in the region as they are in the state overall. Rates of allegations and substantiated claims of child maltreatment are higher for the region in some areas (neglect in particular) but not in others when compared to the state.*

While the prevalence of domestic violence in the Eastern Region is roughly the same as that of the state, the Eastern Region has higher rates of child maltreatment allegations and, among certain categories of maltreatment, higher rates of substantiated allegations as well.

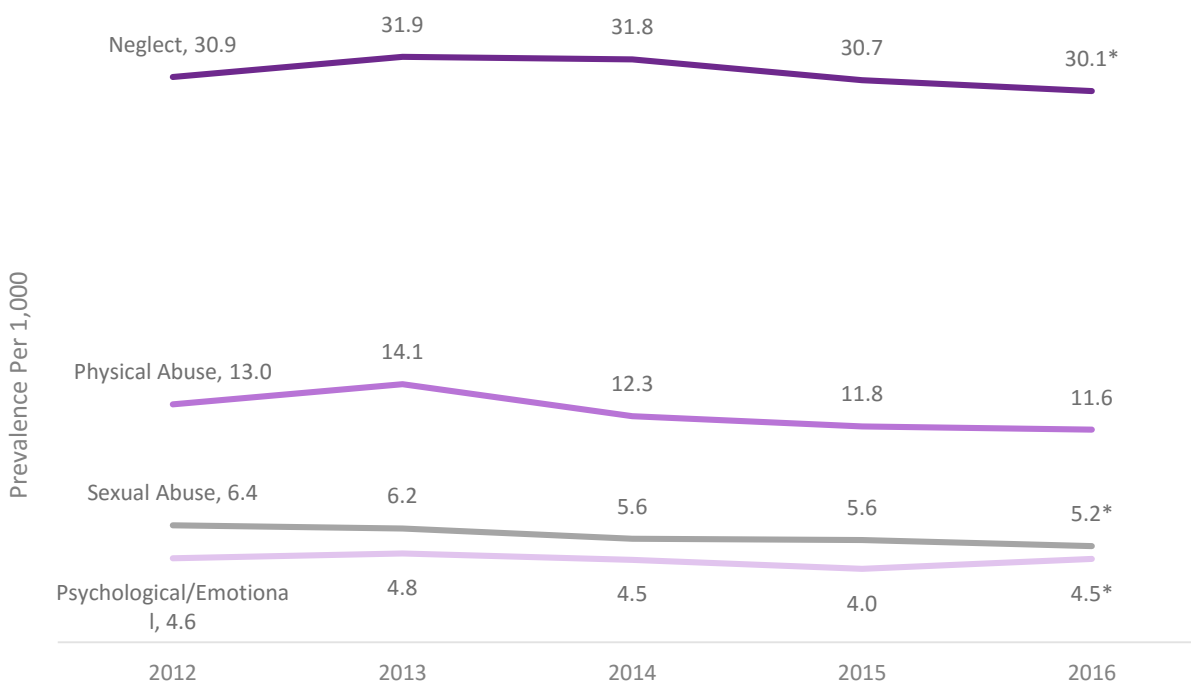
Domestic Violence Victims per 1,000 Residents¹⁵



¹⁵ 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, sexual abuse, and psychological/emotional abuse are more frequent in the Eastern Region compared to the state.

Child Maltreatment Allegations in the Eastern Region per 1,000 Residents¹⁶

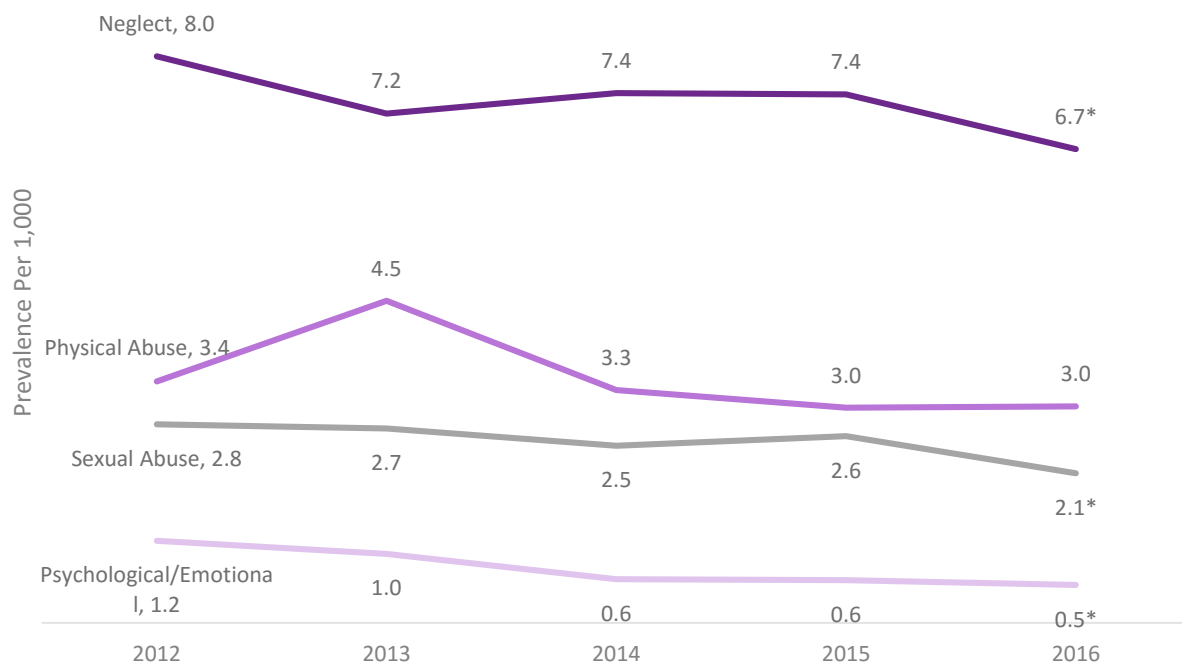


* indicates that 2016 Eastern Region value exceeds the value for the state

¹⁶ Data provided by Ohio Children's Trust Fund from the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). Years in this table 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, sexual abuse and psychological/emotional abuse are more prevalent in the Eastern Region than in the state.

Substantiated Child Maltreatment Allegations in the Eastern Region per 1,000 Residents¹⁷



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

¹⁷ Years in this table 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. Data provided by the Ohio Children's Trust Fund from the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System.

Unemployment

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports, parental resilience

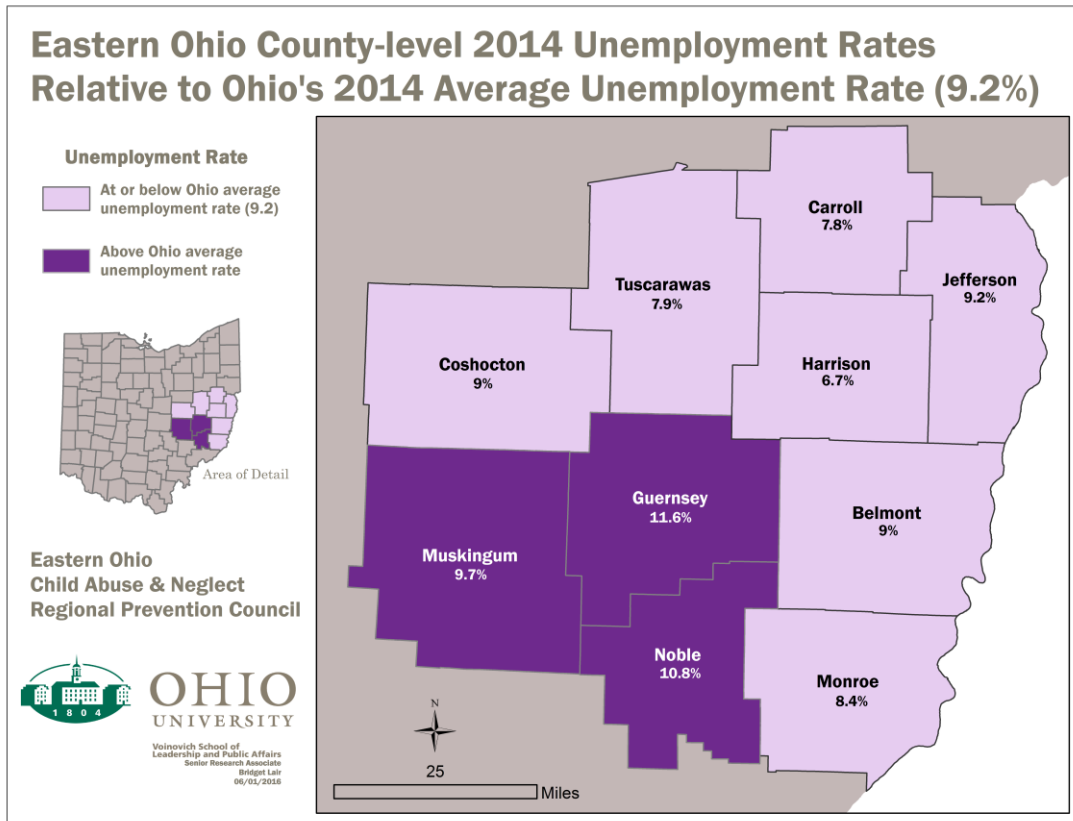
Present in region? Yes

Rationale: *Survey respondents identified lack of jobs as a significant problem facing families in the region. Unemployment rates in six of the counties in the region are close to, equal to, or above 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. One provider argued that lack of jobs is a driving force behind other problems facing families in the region:

“The struggle is lack of jobs. This issue creates other issues; domestic violence, substance abuse, depression, suicide, and hopelessness.”

The map below depicts rates of unemployment in the Eastern Region.¹⁸ The highest rates are found in Guernsey, Noble, and Muskingum counties, where unemployment rates exceed the state’s.



¹⁸ 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? *No*

Rationale: *While some survey participants indicated that lack of housing is an issue for families in the region, the housing data for the region compare favorably to housing data for the state overall. Nonetheless, there are pockets within the region in which housing access is a significant problem, and the impact of shale oil development (and the attendant influx of workers seeking rental housing) have not yet been captured fully by the available data.*

When it comes to housing, families in the Eastern Region tend to fare the same as families in the state overall. A slightly lower percent of the housing stock in the region is substandard (25.1% in the region compared to 30.4% in the state), a lower percentage of families are cost-burdened by their housing (25.3% in the region compared to 30.5% in the state), and a lower percentage of housing is overcrowded (1.4% in the region compared to 1.5% in the state). It should be noted that the most recent housing data available may not yet show the full impact of shale exploration and horizontal drilling (which involves a temporary influx of workers that can strain the rental housing market).

While the data about housing in the region do not show a level of need markedly higher than those in the rest of the state, the conditions depicted by the data mean 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 Jefferson County is especially old compared to the rest of the state, and overcrowding is an issue for Carroll County (which may reflect the influx of shale-related activity).

Age of Housing Stock¹⁹

	Median Year Structure Built
Belmont	1959
Carroll	1971
Coshocton	1963
Guernsey	1969
Harrison	1963
Jefferson	1957
Monroe	1965
Muskingum	1967
Noble	1974
Tuscarawas	1965
Ohio	1967
United States	1976

¹⁹ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract. Accessed through Robert Wood Johnson Community Health Rankings.

Overcrowded Housing²⁰

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
Belmont	27,003	149	0.6%
Carroll	10,705	315	2.9%
Coshocton	14,210	261	1.8%
Guernsey	15,119	208	1.4%
Harrison	6,134	57	0.9%
Jefferson	26,189	274	1.1%
Monroe	6,004	51	0.9%
Muskingum	32,273	526	1.6%
Noble	4,899	99	2.0%
Tuscarawas	35,600	505	1.4%
Eastern Region	178,136	2,445	1.4%
Ohio	3,852,319	58,662	1.5%
United States	90,364,208	3,852,710	4.3%

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

Substandard Housing²¹

	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions
Belmont	28,007	5,777	20.63%
Carroll	10,922	2,749	25.17%
Coshocton	14,561	3,814	26.19%
Guernsey	15,564	3,747	24.07%
Harrison	6,333	1,624	25.64%
Jefferson	28,176	6,673	23.68%
Monroe	6,056	1,081	17.85%
Muskingum	34,160	9,839	28.80%
Noble	4,916	1,366	27.79%
Tuscarawas	36,366	9,844	27.07%
Eastern Region	185,061	46,514	25.13%
Ohio	4,570,015	1,388,104	30.37%
United States	116,211,088	41,333,888	35.57%

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

Housing Cost Burden²²

	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Percentage of Cost Burdened Households
Belmont	28,007	5,846	20.9%
Carroll	10,922	2,721	24.9%
Coshocton	14,561	3,838	26.4%
Guernsey	15,564	3,939	25.3%
Harrison	6,333	1,522	24.0%
Jefferson	28,176	6,822	24.2%
Monroe	6,056	1,010	16.7%
Muskingum	34,160	9,848	28.8%
Noble	4,916	1,280	26.0%
Tuscarawas	36,366	9,910	27.3%
Eastern Region	185,061	46,736	25.3%
Ohio	4,570,015	1,395,237	30.5%

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 percent of parents taking the community survey expressed agreement with the statement: “When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.”²³ Service providers were less optimistic, with less than half of providers agreeing that “Parents in the community have someone who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.” Only a third of providers agreed that “When parents in the community are lonely there are several people they can talk to.” This survey data indicates 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 Eastern Region.

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

²³ In this context, expressing agreement means that the respondents selected “slightly agree,” “mostly agree,” “or strongly agree” from the possible response options.

Poor Schools

Risk factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in region? *Unclear*

Rationale: *While KRA scores indicate that younger children are prepared for kindergarten, only half of the counties in the region matched the state average Performance Index score, though most other counties came close to the state average.*

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

KRA Overall Scores²⁴

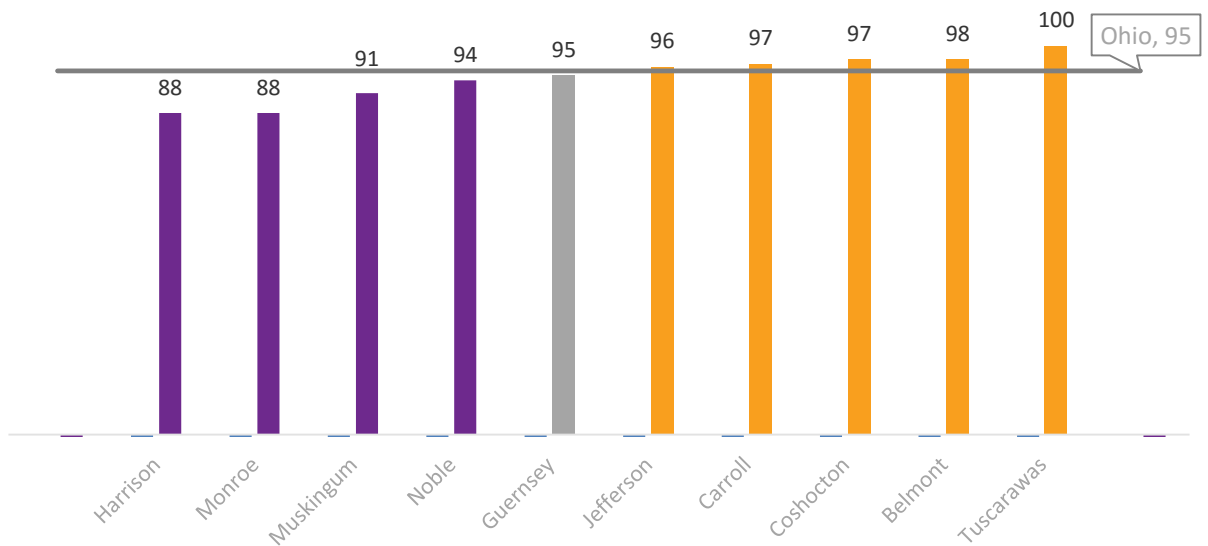
	Eastern Region (n=4,239)	Ohio (n=114,961)
Demonstrating (270-298)	36.2%	37.3%
Approaching (258-269)	39.5%	39.1%
Emerging (202-257)	24.3%	23.6%
Total	100%	100%

As gauged by the Performance Index score for the school districts in each county in the Eastern Region, half of the counties in the Eastern Region are lagging behind the state in terms of performance on Ohio Achievement Tests and Ohio Graduate Tests²⁵.

²⁴ Ohio Department of Education: Ohio School Report Cards (2016). *Advanced Reports*. Retrieved from <http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov/Pages/Power-User-Reports.aspx>

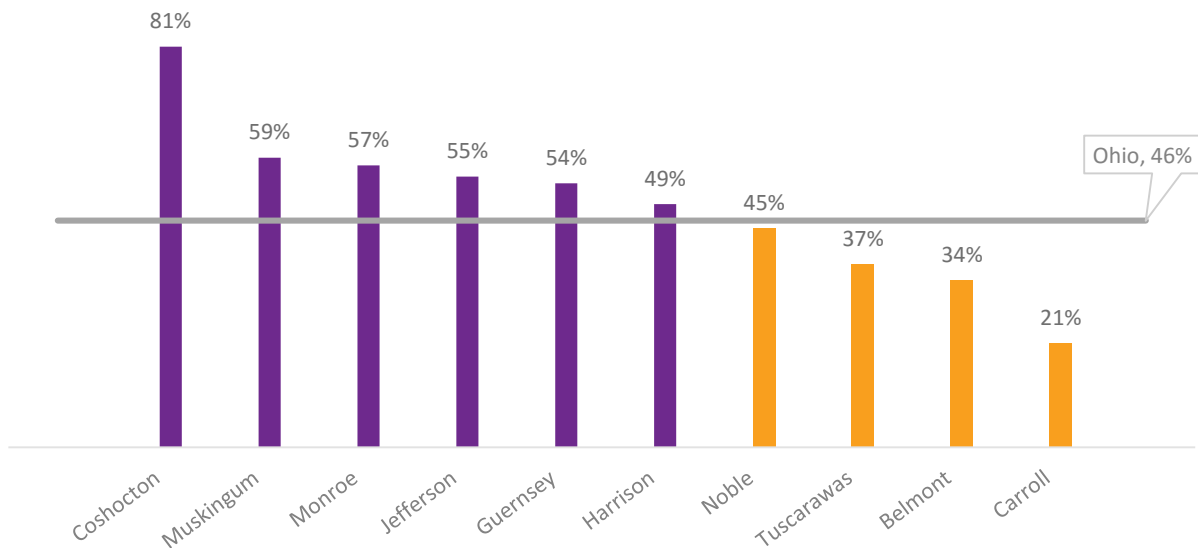
²⁵ Ohio Department of Education: Report Card Lists and Rankings (2016). *Performance Index Ranking*. Retrieved from http://education.ohio.gov/lists_and_rankings

The average performance index for five Eastern schools is lower than Ohio's average performance index.



In terms of economic need, over half of the counties have percentages of economically disadvantaged students that exceed the state percentage.

6 of 10 counties have higher percentages of economically disadvantaged students than the state average.



Inadequate/Nonexistent Social Support and Cohesion

Risk factor weakening social connections

Present in region? *Unclear*

Rationale: *Residents of all but two counties self-report a lack of social-emotional support that exceeds the state average. However, household structures that can indicate a lack of social support are not present in the region at rates that exceed the state.*

In terms of composition (specifically the relationship of the child to the heads of household), households in the Eastern Region largely resemble those in the state overall.

Household Composition²⁶

	2012		2013		2014	
	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio
Biological Child	83.3%	84.7%	83.0%	84.5%	83.4%	84.3%
Adopted	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Stepchild	4.6%	3.6%	4.6%	3.5%	4.0%	3.4%
Grandchild	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%
Other Relatives	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Foster child or other unrelated child	2.2%	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%

²⁶ 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 16% of households in the region are headed by a single parent, compared to 17% in the state as a whole. The percent of single parent households has gone up in the region and the state, as well as eight of the ten individual counties.

Single Parent Households²⁷

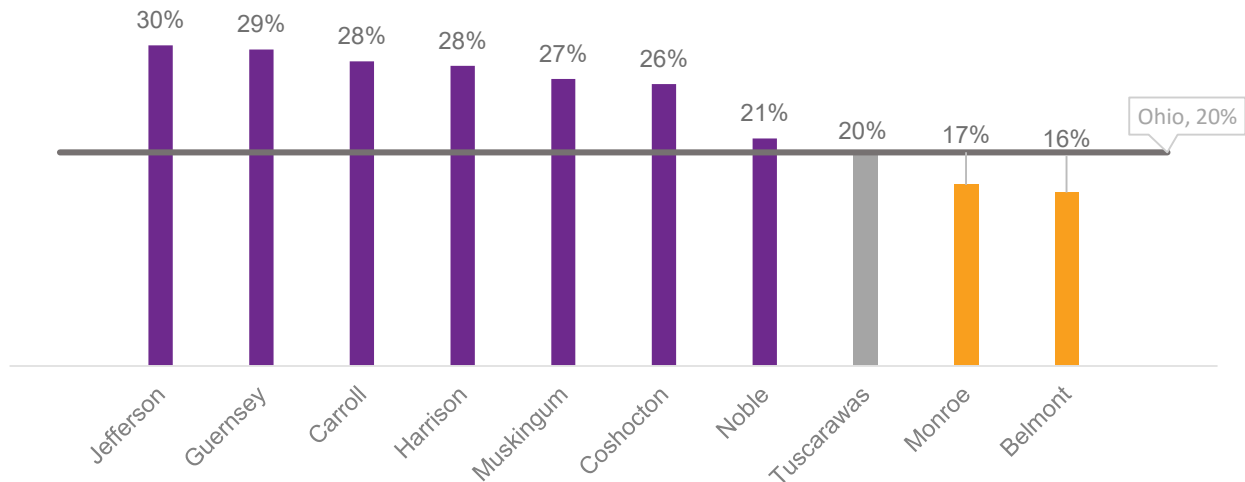
	2009			2014		
	Total Households	Number Single Parent Households	Percent Single Parent Households	Total Households	Number Single Parent Households	Percent Single Parent Households
Belmont	28,343	4,575	16.1%	28,007	4,126	14.7%
Carroll	11,336	1,282	11.3%	10,922	1,305	11.9%
Coshocton	14,157	2,079	14.7%	14,561	2,258	15.5%
Guernsey	16,720	2,606	15.6%	15,564	2,613	16.8%
Harrison	6,252	593	9.5%	6,333	946	14.9%
Jefferson	29,481	4,853	16.5%	28,176	4,788	17.0%
Monroe	5,972	785	13.1%	6,056	874	14.4%
Muskingum	32,405	5,452	16.8%	34,160	6,453	18.9%
Noble	4,612	701	15.2%	4,916	521	10.6%
Tuscarawas	35,580	4,436	12.5%	36,366	5,449	15.0%
Eastern Region	184,858	27,362	14.8%	185,061.00	29333	15.9%
Ohio	4,526,164	753,358	16.6%	4,570,015	792,081	17.3%

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

Social-emotional support

Compared to the state, eight of the ten counties in the Eastern Region have the same or higher percentages of adults age 18 and older who report that they do *not* have sufficient social-emotional support.²⁸

In most counties, the percentage of adults reporting a lack of sufficient social-emotional support exceeds the percentage for the state.



²⁸ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2006-2012. Belmont and Monroe are the two counties with percentages lower than the state average.

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.²⁹ About one in five births in the region are to mothers age twenty or younger. This is roughly comparable to the state average.

The table below shows the number and percent of births in the Eastern 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.

Live Births by Year and Age of Mother for the Eastern Region³⁰

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 to 17	119	2.3%	123	2.4%	110	2.1%	106	2.0%	100	2.0%
18 to 19	360	7.0%	387	7.7%	348	6.8%	320	6.1%	324	6.3%
20 to 24	1,700	33.1%	1,598	31.8%	1,633	31.7%	1,616	31.0%	1,544	30.2%
25 to 29	1,596	31.1%	1,527	30.4%	1,614	31.3%	1,641	31.5%	1,691	33.0%
30 to 34	947	18.4%	1,003	20.0%	989	19.2%	1,078	20.7%	1,039	20.3%
35 to 39	344	6.7%	325	6.5%	369	7.2%	360	6.9%	352	6.9%
40 to 44*	74	1.4%	60	1.2%	92	1.8%	86	1.7%	70	1.4%
Total	5,140	100%	5,023	100%	5,155	100%	5,207	100%	5,120	100%

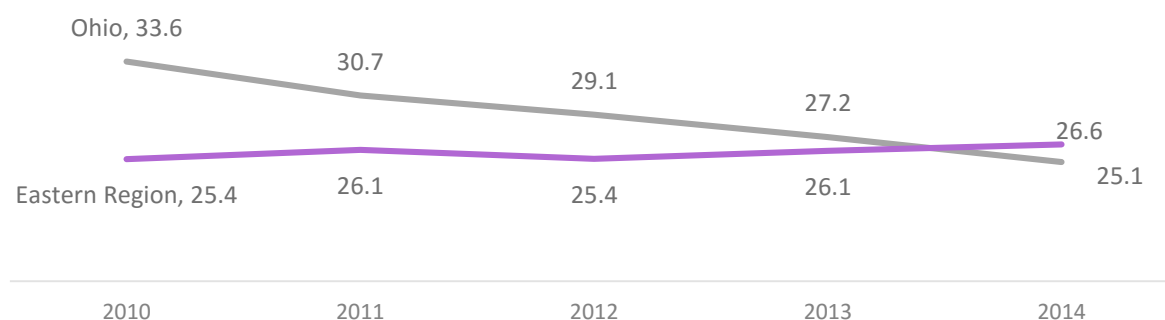
*No births from women 45 and older were reported for any year.

²⁹Easterbrooks, 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

³⁰ 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 old is shown for the Eastern Region and Ohio below. In 2014 the rates of births to teen mothers in the region and in the state as a whole were similar, with the Eastern Region having a slightly higher rate (26.6 births per 1,000 in the region compared to 25.1 births per 1,000 in the state).

Birth Rate per 1,000 to Mothers Aged 15 to 19³¹



Parent support groups

Both community members and service providers reported that parent support groups (which are associated with increases in parents' confidence and coping skills³²) are not widely available in the Eastern Region. Only 36% of service providers and 19% 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 Eastern Region go on to complete a secondary degree compared to the rest of the state. The population in the Eastern Region has roughly the same percent of adults age 25 and older who do not have a high school degree or the equivalent (13.1% in the Eastern Region and 12.6% in the state), but a lower percent of adults age 25 and older in this region have earned a Bachelor's degree or beyond (13.7% compared to 24.1% at the state level).³³

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

³² "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.

³³ US Census Bureau 2010-2014.

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-seven percent of community members and 34% of providers indicated that “parents and children in the community have close relationships” over half the time.
- Fifty-two percent of community members and 42% of providers indicated that “parents in the community are happy being with their children” over half the time.
- Fifty percent of community members but only 27% of providers reported that “parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset” over half the time.
- Fifty-two percent of community members but only 21% 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 region? *No*

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

Community members and service providers in the Eastern Region do not express a great deal of confidence in parental resilience. When providers in the Eastern 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 This was the lowest frequency assigned to any protective factor-related item on the provider survey. When the community was asked this question on the parent/community survey, the average response was “about half the time.” 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 3.8, where 3=rarely and 4=about half the time.

Housing Instability

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in region? *No*

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

As indicated earlier in the report, the housing issues facing residents of Eastern 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, but this is most often not the largest challenge facing families. Survey data corroborate this finding.

Under or Unemployment

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in region? *Yes*

Rationale: *See Unemployment section of this report.*

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

Food Insufficiency and Food Access

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports and parental resilience

Present in region? *No*

Rationale: *All counties have the same or better percent of population experiencing food insecurity compared to the state. Most counties fare better than the state in terms of grocery store access.*

When surveyed, 92% of service providers and 65% of community members reported that help with food is available in their community.

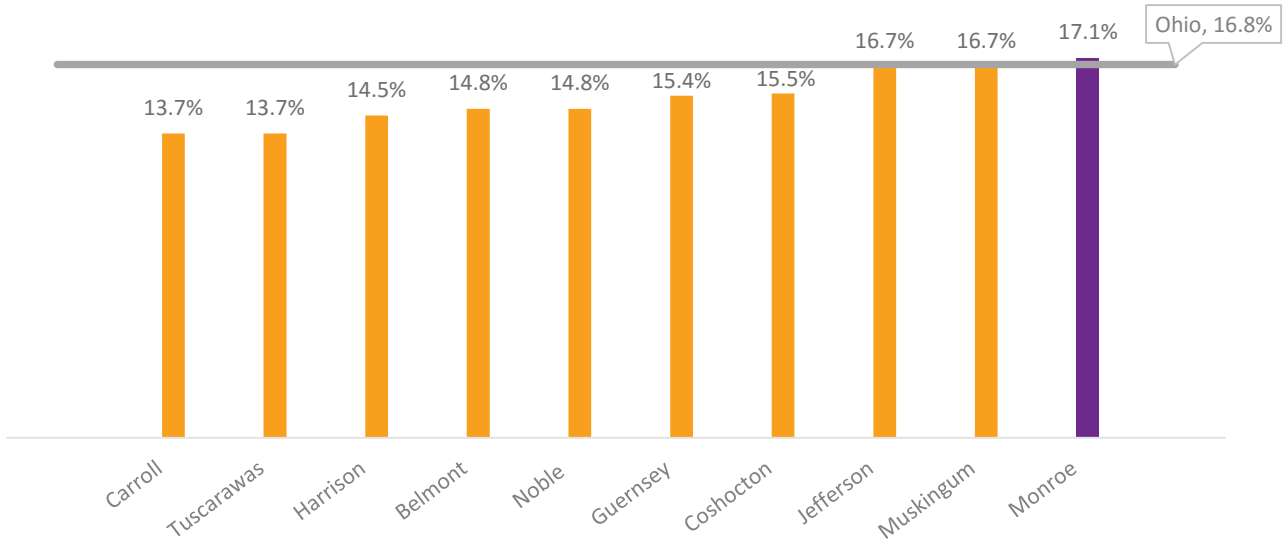
The percent of food insecure individuals in 2014 for Ohio and each Eastern county is shown on the next page. Food insecurity refers to the “USDA’s measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.³⁵” All counties but Monroe County have food insecurity rates below the state rate of 16.8%.³⁶

³⁵ Feeding America (2016). *Food Insecurity in the United States*. Retrieved from <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2014/overall>.

³⁶ Monroe County’s food insecurity rate is 17.1%. Data are taken from Map the Meal Gap (2016).

Food Insecurity in 2014³⁷

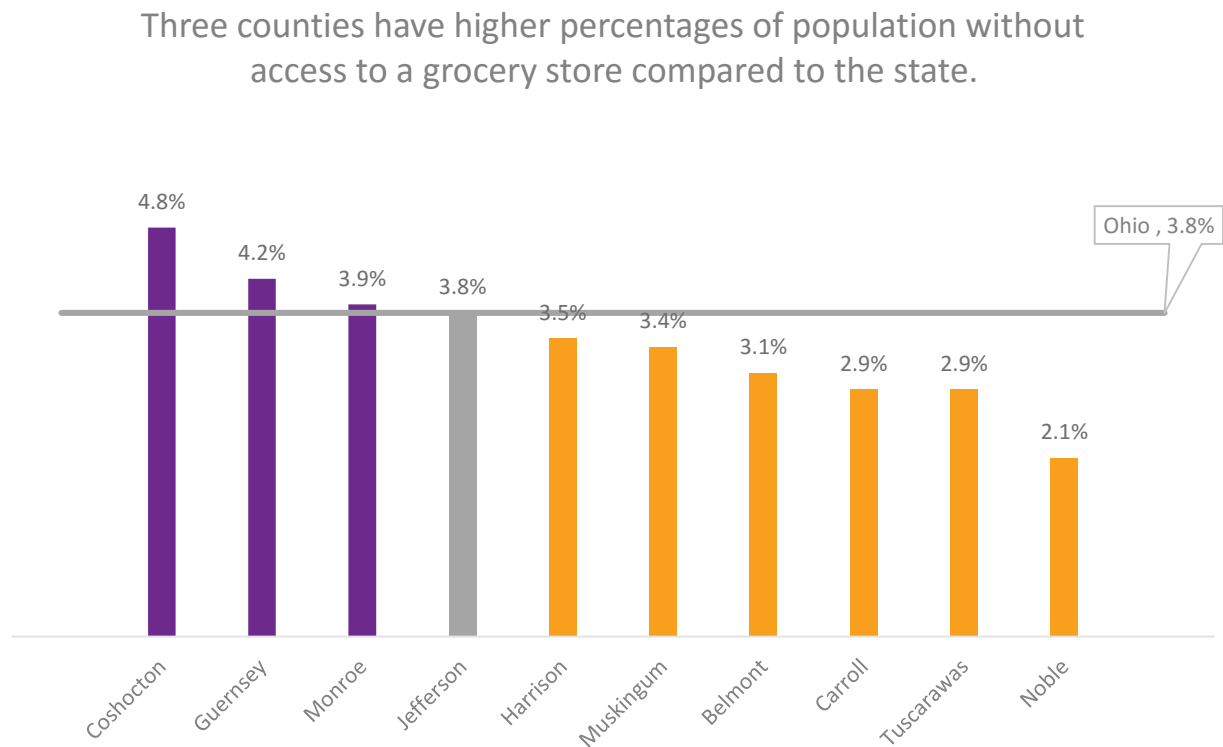
All counties except Monroe are at or below the state average in terms of food insecurity.



³⁷ 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 percentage of households in the Eastern Region that do not have a car and are not located within a mile of a grocery store is roughly similar to the state percentage (3.8%). Monroe, Guernsey, and Coshocton counties have higher percentages of households without access to grocery stores (3.9%, 4.2%, and 4.8%, respectively), but all other counties have rates lower than the state average.

The figure below shows the percent of total households without a car that are more than a mile from a grocery facility in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available.³⁸



³⁸ 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

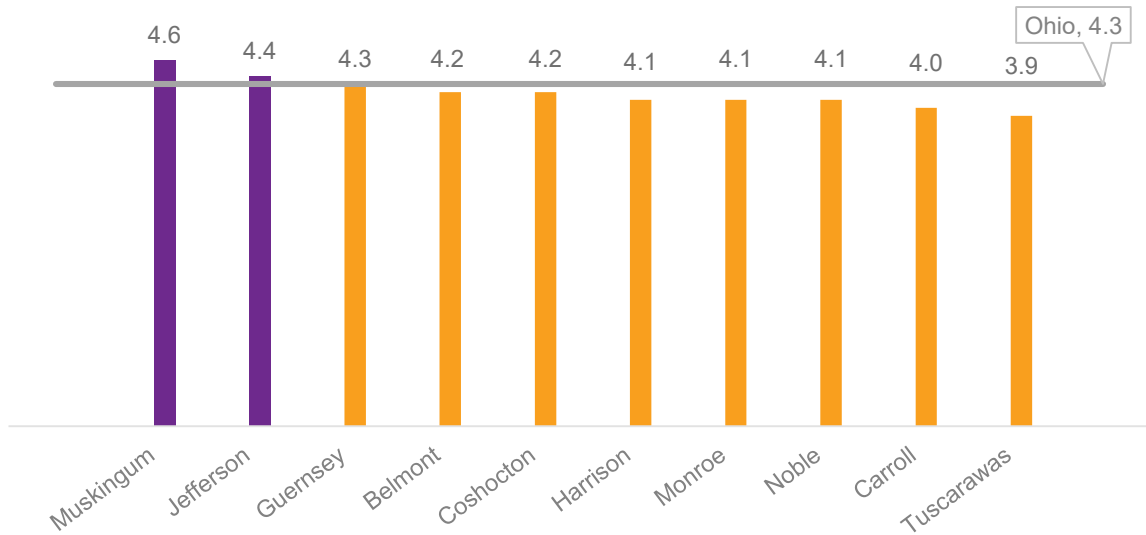
Risk Factor affecting parental resilience

Present in 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 out of the previous 30 days. Results in the Eastern Region tend to be similar, with eight counties averaging at or slightly below this level, and two counties (Muskingum and Jefferson) averaging slightly higher.

Muskingum and Jefferson counties report more mentally unhealthy days in the last 30 days than the state average.



With the exception of Coshocton, Guernsey, Muskingum and Jefferson counties, the percentage of adults in the Eastern Region reporting more than 14 days of poor mental health per month in 2014 is roughly the same as the state's 13%.³⁹

Percentage of Adults Reporting More than 14 Days of Poor Mental Health per Month⁴⁰

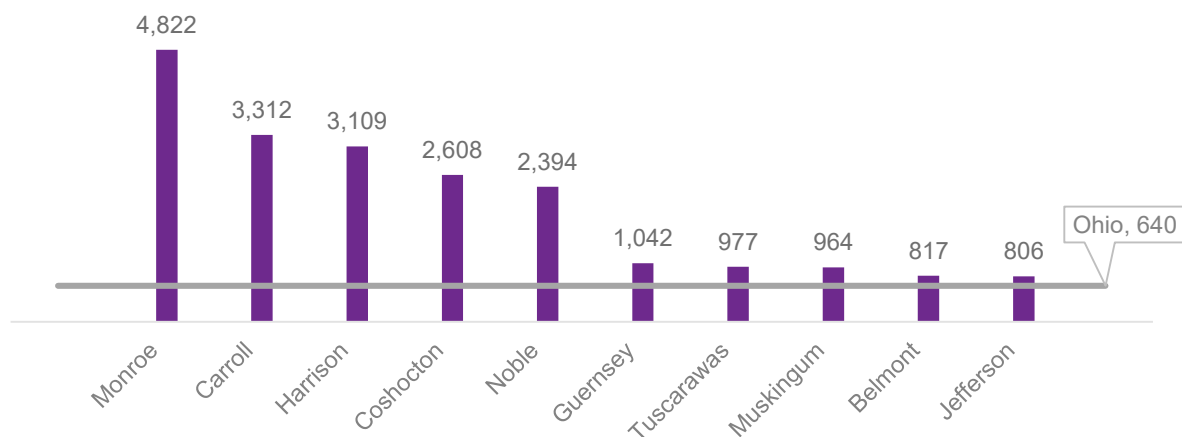
	Frequency by Percent
Belmont	12%
Carroll	12%
Coshocton	13%
Guernsey	13%
Harrison	12%
Jefferson	13%
Monroe	12%
Muskingum	13%
Noble	12%
Tuscarawas	12%
Ohio	13%

³⁹ 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?"

⁴⁰ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2014,
<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2016/measure/outcomes/145/data>.

As seen in the figure below, families in the region do not have good access to mental health care providers.⁴¹ The ratio of the county population to the number of mental health providers is higher in every county in the Eastern Region compared to that of the state (640:1).

The ratio of the Eastern Region population to mental health providers is greater than the statewide ratio



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.

The rates of drug and alcohol abuse in the Eastern Region do not exceed the state rates, but this is still an area of concern as any level of substance abuse has negative effects on parental resiliency. Like most of Ohio, the Eastern Region has seen an alarming rise in drug use in recent years. However, with the exception of Guernsey and Jefferson Counties, all counties in this area have rates of deaths from drug overdose that are lower than the state rate of 19.2.⁴² Nonetheless, drug use appears to be on the

⁴¹ Mental Health Providers is the ratio of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists 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>.

⁴² The rates in Guernsey and Jefferson are 19.9% and 28.8%, respectively. Ohio Department of Health (2016). 2015 Ohio Drug Overdose Data General Findings.

rise throughout Ohio and is likely underreported based on the alarming rates of NAS discussed earlier in the report.

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 10 deaths from 2010 to 2015.

Drug Overdose Deaths⁴⁴

	Number of Deaths					Rate
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Age-Adjusted Rate
Belmont	5	10	8	14	18	15.7
Carroll	0	4	2	3	5	11.7
Coshocton	4	3	4	2	3	9.2
Guernsey	3	3	7	9	9	19.9
Harrison	4	0	3	2	4	18.1
Jefferson	25	14	17	21	16	28.8
Monroe*	0	1	0	4	1	na
Muskingum	2	7	10	5	13	8.5
Noble*	0	0	1	0	5	na
Tuscarawas	13	8	11	6	8	9.6
Eastern Region	56	50	63	66	82	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>

Percent of Unduplicated Admissions for Substance Abuse Treatment in which the Primary Diagnosis was Opiate Abuse and Dependence⁴⁵

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Athens	41.9%	44.9%	50.0%	51.3%
Gallia	37.5%	52.2%	61.8%	63.9%
Hocking	29.2%	45.8%	42.6%	44.9%
Jackson	41.9%	58.7%	61.6%	63.1%
Lawrence	56.2%	65.7%	73.8%	17.9%
Meigs	24.7%	40.9%	38.6%	60.7%
Morgan	3.1%	4.0%	<25 cases	<25 cases
Perry	11.1%	16.5%	23.4%	45.7%
Pike	34.8%	47.7%	50.6%	67.4%
Ross	32.5%	41.5%	41.7%	51.3%
Scioto	70.2%	69.7%	75.3%	68.8%
Vinton	34.9%	43.5%	51.6%	68.5%
Washington	14.1%	17.1%	22.2%	22.8%
Ohio	21.3%	25.2%	30.4%	37.0%

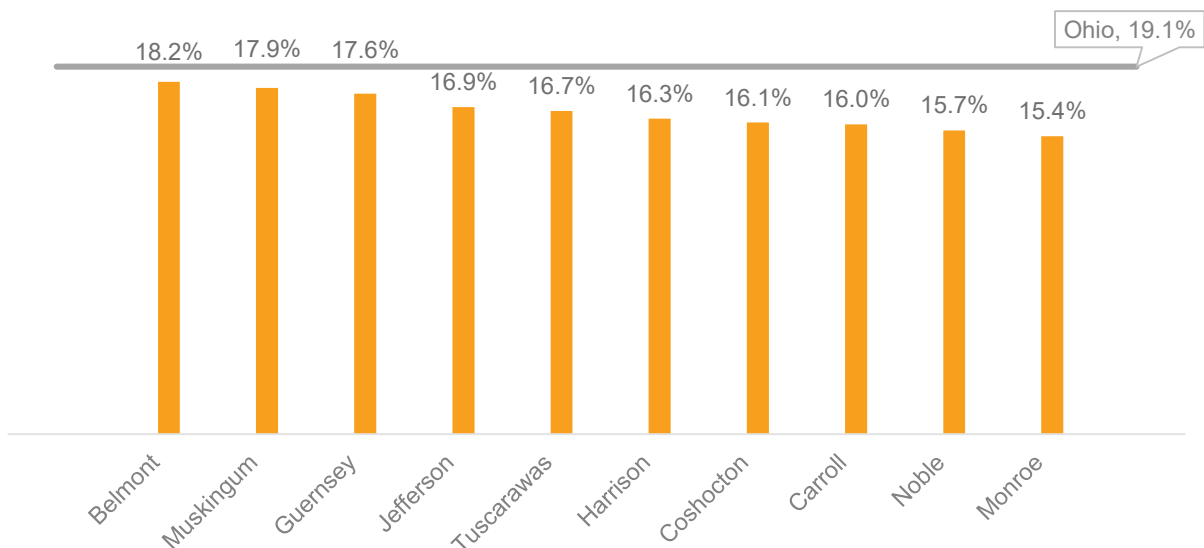
The table above depicts percentage of clients in treatment with an opiate-related diagnosis (heroin or prescription opioid abuse or dependence). On average, 37% of client admissions statewide are associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2014. This percentage has increased each year from 2011. Two counties in the Eastern Region have among the highest concentrations of opiate admissions across the state: Monroe (60.0%) and Jefferson (44.8%).

⁴⁵ “Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence” (2014)
<http://mha.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=701#2347720-admissions-for-opiate-abuse-and-dependence>
 Accessed: September 26, 2016

Excessive Drinking⁴⁶

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. All counties in the Eastern Region report lower percentages of adults who engage in excessive drinking than the overall percent for the state (19.1%).⁴⁷

Rates of excessive drinking fall below the state average in every county.



Interpersonal Family Violence

Risk Factor affecting parental resilience

Present in 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 six out of every 1,000 adults is affected by domestic violence.

⁴⁶ 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>.

⁴⁷ 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 Eastern 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 violence⁴⁸

	# children living in county	Children living in homes where an adult reports intimate partner violence occurring	
		Number	Percent
Belmont	13,634	240	1.8%
Carroll	6,485	110	1.7%
Coshocton	8,870	150	1.7%
Guernsey	9,478	170	1.8%
Harrison	3,499	60	1.7%
Jefferson	13,903	250	1.8%
Monroe	20,566	370	1.8%
Muskingum	3,133	50	1.6%
Noble	2,791	50	1.8%
Tuscarawas	21,804	390	1.8%
Eastern Region	104,163	1,840	1.8%
Ohio	2,718,078	>48,000	>1.8%

⁴⁸ 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 Eastern Region have slightly higher scores than the state in the areas of social foundations and physical well-being and motor development.

KRA Average Scores⁴⁹

	Eastern Region	Ohio
Social Foundations	269	266
Physical Well Being & Motor Dev.	269	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 Eastern Region compared to the state.

Students with Disabilities⁵⁰

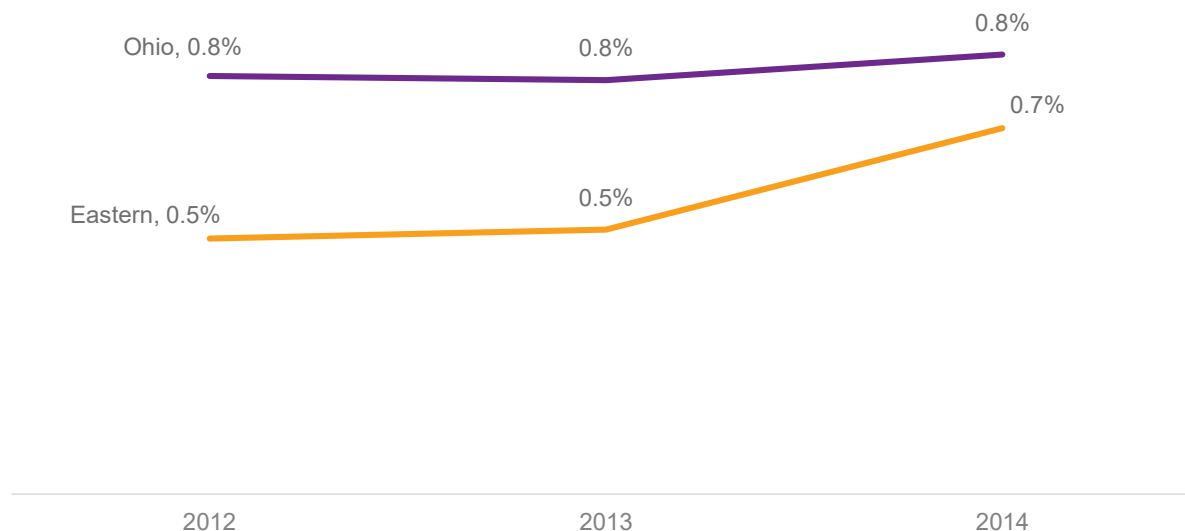
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students	Total Students	Disabled Students
Belmont	9,056	15.5%	9,095	15.8%	8,960	15.8%	9,118	16.0%	8,810	14.1%
Carroll	3,233	15.5%	3,192	16.2%	3,096	15.7%	3,020	15.7%	2,873	14.1%
Coshocton	5,313	18.9%	5,229	18.2%	5,155	18.0%	5,102	17.0%	4,885	15.5%
Guernsey	5,598	18.5%	5,492	19.4%	5,300	19.5%	5,209	19.5%	4,659	16.8%
Harrison	2,323	18.2%	2,199	18.1%	2,180	19.5%	2,147	18.4%	1,954	15.4%
Jefferson	9,899	15.1%	9,908	14.3%	9,679	14.0%	9,473	13.7%	8,875	12.4%
Monroe	2,578	20.2%	2,526	19.5%	2,512	18.8%	2,400	18.4%	2,305	18.4%
Muskingum	15,429	16.8%	15,242	16.8%	15,209	17.0%	14,998	16.6%	14,395	15.5%
Noble	2,008	14.6%	1,896	12.7%	1,887	11.8%	1,894	11.0%	1,697	10.2%
Tuscarawas	14,722	16.1%	14,683	16.0%	14,615	15.2%	14,657	14.8%	13,994	13.2%
Eastern Region	70,159	16.6%	69,462	16.4%	68,593	16.2%	68,018	15.9%	64,447	14.3%
Ohio	14.5%		14.5%		14.4%		14.4%		13.4%	

⁴⁹ Ohio Department of Education: Ohio School Report Cards (2016). *Advanced Reports*. Retrieved from <http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov/Pages/Power-User-Reports.aspx>

⁵⁰ Ohio Department of Education (2016). School-District Level Data.

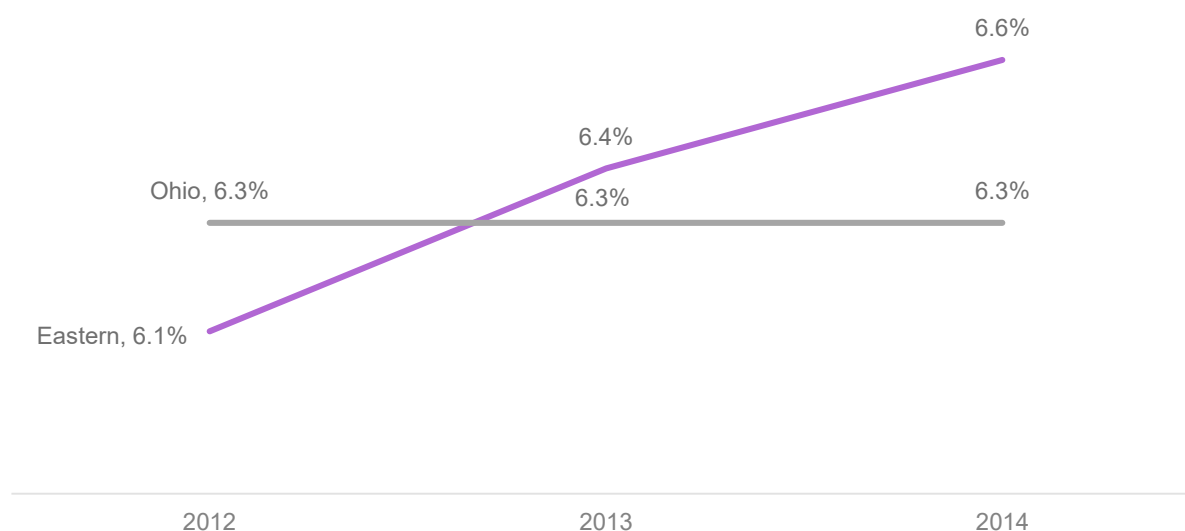
The figure below shows the percent of children under five years old who have a hearing and/or vision disability in the Eastern Region and in Ohio. The Eastern Region shows a slight increase in children with these disabilities from 2013 to 2014

Percent of Children under 5 with Hearing or Vision Disabilities⁵¹



Next, the percent of children from age five to 17 with a disability is shown. Disabilities include difficulties with hearing, vision, cognition, ambulation, and self-care. (See the following chart for a breakdown of disability by type.) The Eastern Region shows an increase from 2012 to 2014, surpassing Ohio's percentages in 2013 and 2014.

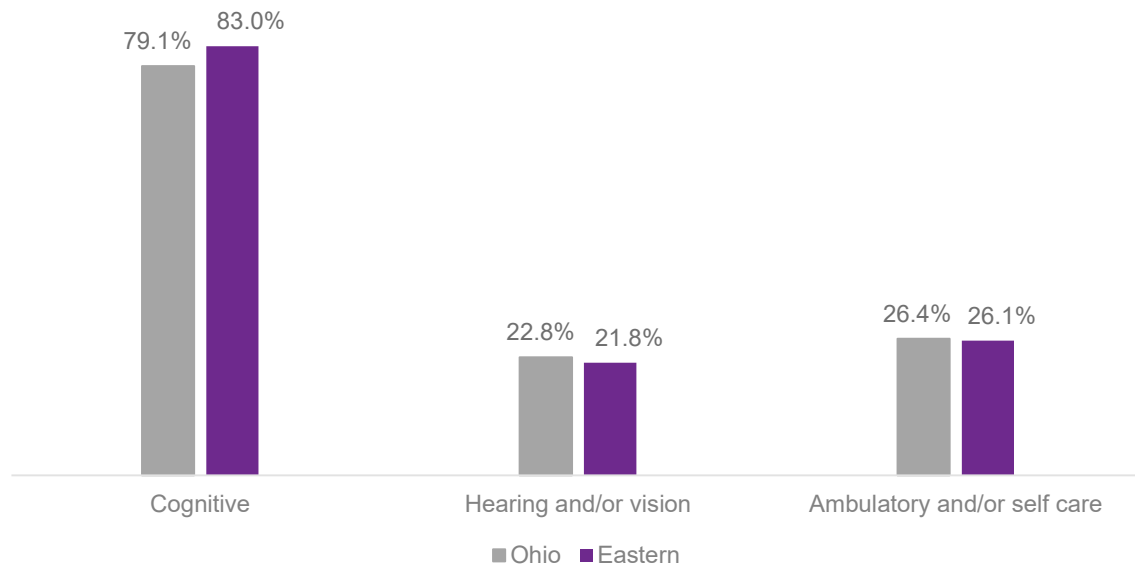
Percent of Children 5 to 17 with Disabilities



⁵¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

The chart below shows the distribution of disabilities among five to 17-year olds for the most recent year available. Some children may have more than one disability. Children in the Eastern Region have a slightly higher rate of cognitive disabilities than 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 region? *Unknown*

Rationale: *Because of measurement issues, comparison data are not available.*

Data for truancy, disobedient or disruptive behavior, and fighting or violence were collected from the Ohio Department of Education. School districts across the state have different criteria for reporting these data. The data provided in the next three tables are for informational purposes only and cannot be compared. It cannot be determined whether these indicators of behavioral challenges are higher or lower in the Eastern Region compared to the state.

Truancy offenses are shown in the table below. Percentages are not calculated because multiple offenses may have been committed by a single student.

Truancy⁵²

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses	Total Students	Offenses
Belmont	9,056	54	9,095	0	8,960	0	9,118	0	8,810	0
Carroll	3,233	14	3,192	0	3,096	0	3,020	0	2,873	0
Coshocton	5,313	0	5,229	16	5,155	0	5,102	0	4,885	0
Guernsey	5,598	13	5,492	15	5,300	27	5,209	32	4,659	42
Harrison	2,323	393	2,199	132	2,180	135	2,147	0	1,954	30
Jefferson	9,899	0	9,908	0	9,679	0	9,473	0	8,875	10
Monroe	2,578	0	2,526	0	2,512	0	2,400	0	2,305	0
Muskingum	15,429	16	15,242	25	15,209	25	14,998	20	14,395	0
Noble	2,008	0	1,896	0	1,887	0	1,894	0	1,697	0
Tuscarawas	14,722	229	14,683	213	14,615	114	14,657	129	13,994	180
Eastern Region	70,159	719	69,462	401	68,593	301	68,018	181	64,447	262
Ohio	1,701,457	35,691	1,680,840	30,210	1,663,828	26,069	1,652,966	21,898	1,602,251	19,090

⁵² Ohio Department of Education (2016). School-District Level Data.

As with truancy offenses, total numbers rather than percentages are shown for disobedient or disruptive behavior because one student may commit 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
Belmont	9,056	222	9,095	223	8,960	197	9,118	212	8,810	187
Carroll	3,233	1,703	3,192	1,502	3,096	1,314	3,020	959	2,873	827
Coshocton	5,313	225	5,229	335	5,155	215	5,102	262	4,885	108
Guernsey	5,598	573	5,492	730	5,300	657	5,209	638	4,659	963
Harrison	2,323	256	2,199	208	2,180	615	2,147	326	1,954	146
Jefferson	9,899	139	9,908	370	9,679	293	9,473	285	8,875	341
Monroe	2,578	130	2,526	99	2,512	120	2,400	249	2,305	125
Muskingum	15,429	1,065	15,242	760	15,209	1,012	14,998	1,350	14,395	986
Noble	2,008	168	1,896	90	1,887	65	1,894	168	1,697	187
Tuscarawas	14,722	1,037	14,683	951	14,615	896	14,657	682	13,994	736
Eastern Region	70,159	5,518	69,462	5,268	68,593	5,384	68,018	5,131	64,447	4,606
Ohio	1,701,457	235,325	1,680,840	233,449	1,663,828	230,822	1,652,966	207,523	1,602,251	204,315

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
Belmont	9,056	174	9,095	185	8,960	153	9,118	74	8,810	70
Carroll	3,233	52	3,192	78	3,096	55	3,020	34	2,873	61
Coshocton	5,313	112	5,229	124	5,155	85	5,102	66	4,885	57
Guernsey	5,598	156	5,492	173	5,300	154	5,209	111	4,659	103
Harrison	2,323	56	2,199	72	2,180	37	2,147	24	1,954	42
Jefferson	9,899	146	9,908	134	9,679	185	9,473	163	8,875	131
Monroe	2,578	61	2,526	60	2,512	58	2,400	61	2,305	30
Muskingum	15,429	804	15,242	324	15,209	482	14,998	525	14,395	489
Noble	2,008	71	1,896	70	1,887	14	1,894	20	1,697	49
Tuscarawas	14,722	330	14,683	229	14,615	211	14,657	130	13,994	120
Eastern Region	70,159	1,962	69,462	1,449	68,593	1,434	68,018	1,208	64,447	1,152
Ohio	1,701,457	61,928	1,680,840	59,579	1,663,828	60,076	1,652,966	52,689	1,602,251	54,779

Unmet Basic Needs

Risk Factor affecting concrete supports

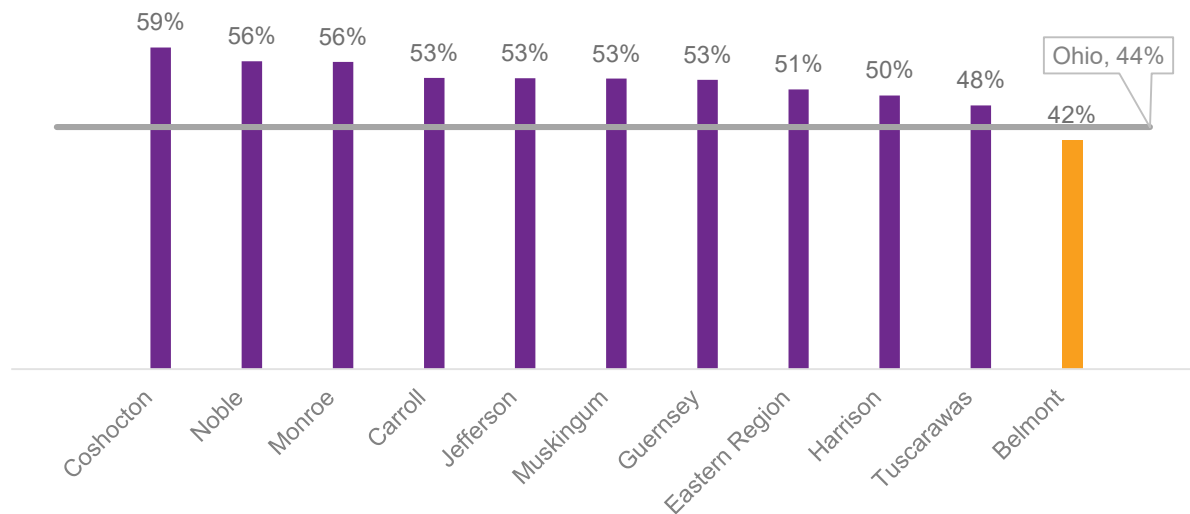
Present in region? Yes

Rationale: The percentages of children at or below 200% of the FPL exceed state percentages. Children in the region are also more likely to be uninsured when compared to children in the state as a whole.

Children in the Eastern 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 Eastern Region counties live below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).⁵³ All but one county exceeds the state rate of children living at this low income level.

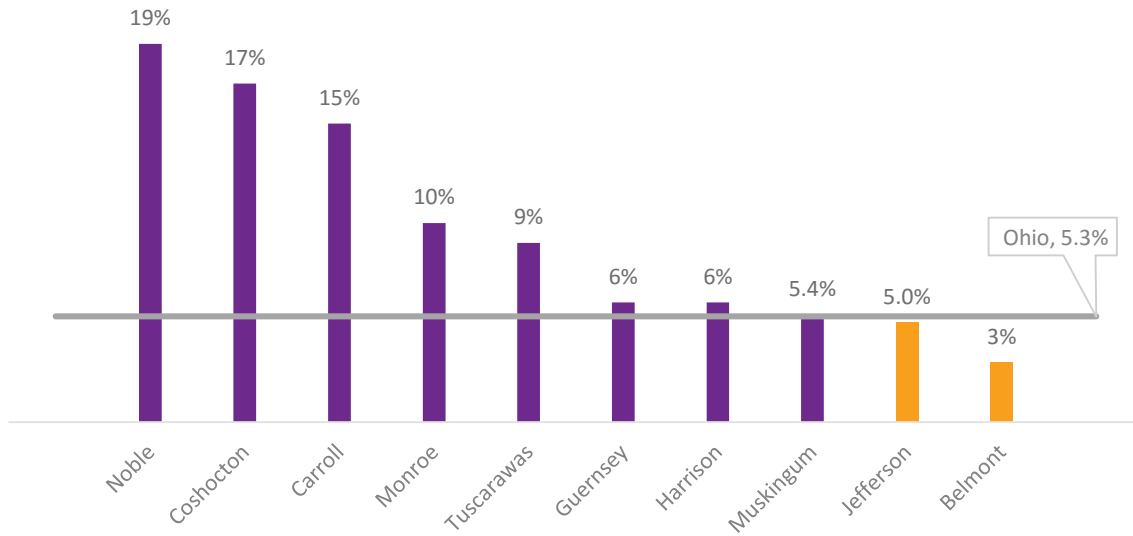
Compared to the state, all but one county in the region have higher rates of children living at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.



⁵³ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract.

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

Most counties in the Eastern Region have higher percentages of uninsured 0-18 year olds compared to the state overall.



Conclusion

The Eastern Region of Ohio demonstrates a need for supports in the areas of basic needs (including employment, childcare, access to healthcare providers, transportation, and insurance), as well as 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 following table depicts the protective and risk factors present in the Eastern 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)
Family		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under- or unemployment (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 was 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> <u>http://brookings.edu/research/interactives/eitc</u>	EITC data as suggested
		Use of SNAP (eligibility v. actually receiving) (concrete supports—selected federal income supports to vulnerable families)	<u>IRS variables.</u> <u>http://brookings.edu/research/interactives/eitc</u> : <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> <u>http://brookings.edu/research/interactives/eitc</u> : <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		Social connection, cohesion	NYT database	Social connection proxy used from RWJ
Community	Protective	Pre- and post-natal programs	Birth Outcomes	Infant deaths, 2008-2012,Birth weights, 2011-2015 (Eastern 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, Eastern 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 Eastern 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 Eastern 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</u> https://www.policymap.com/blog/2016/05/drug-overdose/Medicaid, OMAS)	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</u> https://www.policymap.com/blog/2016/05/drug-overdose/Medicaid, OMAS)	Excessive drinking 2016 (CHR) counties and OH

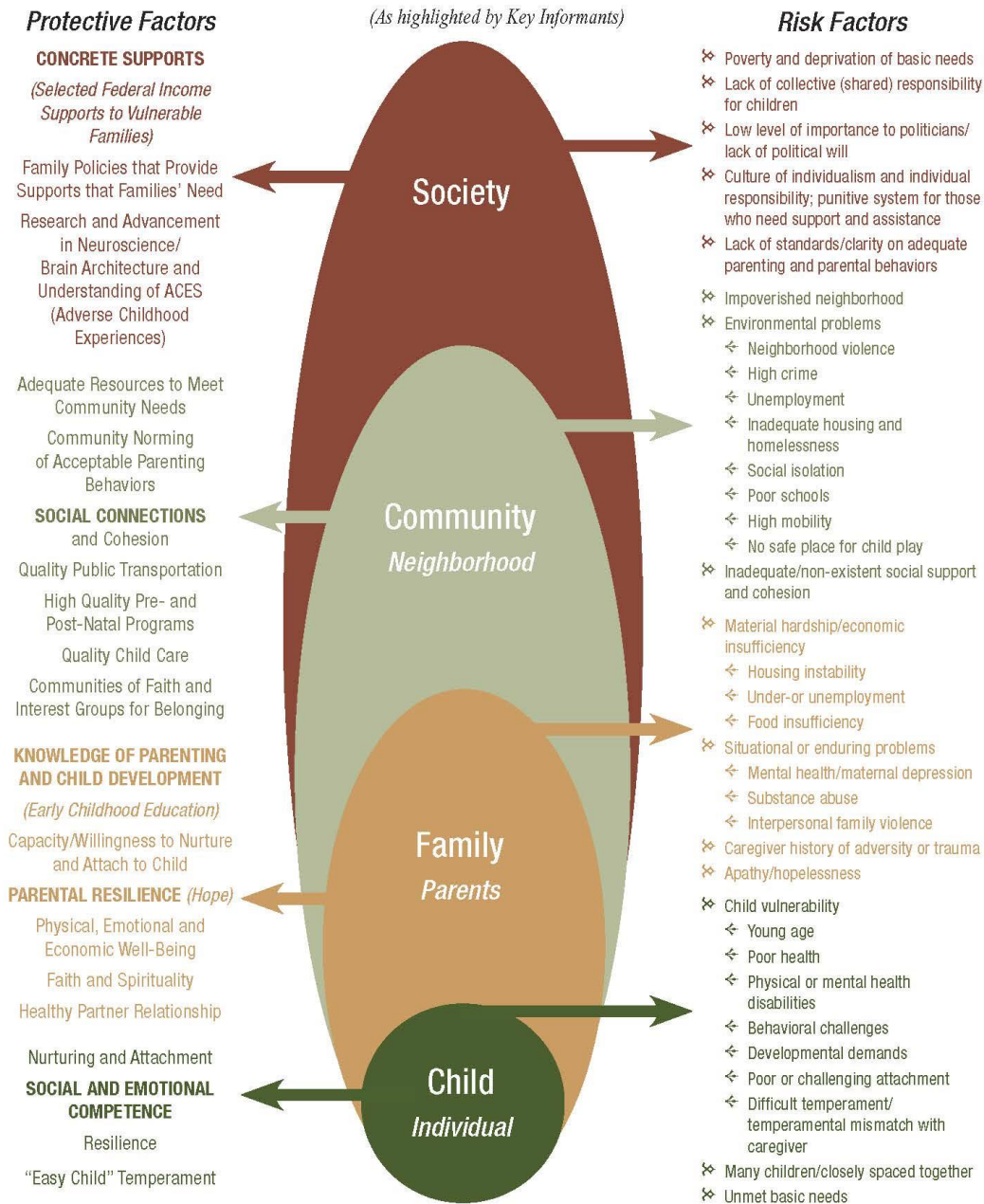
Family	Risk	Domestic Violence	Law enforcement reports of DV (Public Safety Ohio, OSU)	Data not available at requested level
		Apathy/hopelessness	Mental health (BRFSS, MHAS Statistics)	Data not available to researchers
		Economic Insecurity	Poverty; income insufficiency (ACS)	2014 Poverty levels by age 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 Eastern 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 Eastern 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 Eastern Region
		Other	Truancy, mobility, school attendance (Ohio Development Services Agency, population forecast, EMIS)	EMIS 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 Eastern 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 – Neighborhood 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 of age in 2013. This average amount is higher in Ohio than in seven of the ten Eastern counties.

Average Earned Income Tax Credits per Adult in 2013¹

	EITC per adult	
Belmont	\$	306
Carroll	\$	277
Coshocton	\$	271
Guernsey	\$	232
Harrison	\$	227
Jefferson	\$	215
Monroe	\$	201
Muskingum	\$	199
Noble	\$	193
Tuscarawas	\$	165
Ohio	\$	256

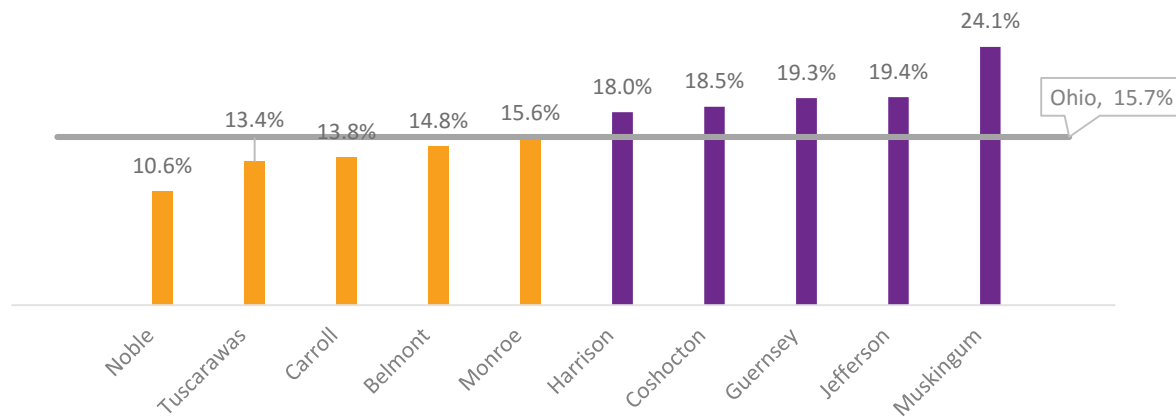
¹ The Brookings Institute (2015). *Earned Income Tax Credit Interactive and Resources*. Retrieved from <https://www.brookings.edu/interactives/earned-income-tax-credit-eitc-interactive-and-resources/>.

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

The percent of the population receiving SNAP is higher than Ohio in half the Eastern 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.

Society Level

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

Financial Public Assistance³

	Monthly Average Number of Recipients	Recipients as % of Total Population
Belmont	357	0.5%
Carroll	119	0.4%
Coshocton	284	0.8%
Guernsey	284	0.7%
Harrison	137	0.9%
Jefferson	745	1.1%
Monroe	38	0.3%
Muskingum	1,352	1.6%
Noble	33	0.2%
Tuscarawas	423	0.5%
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, 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 any zeros in the table below do 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
Belmont	1	0.03	184	0.17	0	0.00	185	0.17
Carroll	2	0.02	44	0.04	0	0.00	46	0.04
Coshocton	8	0.16	153	0.15	0	0.00	161	0.15
Guernsey	4	0.08	223	0.22	0	0.00	228	0.21
Harrison	1	0.03	22	0.02	0	0.00	23	0.02
Jefferson	5	0.10	369	0.33	0	0.00	374	0.32
Monroe	0	0.00	32	0.03	0	0.00	32	0.03
Muskingum	15	0.25	691	0.65	0	0.00	705	0.62
Noble	1	0.01	83	0.07	0	0.00	84	0.07
Tuscarawas	5	0.09	320	0.31	0	0.00	325	0.30

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 Eastern Region are higher than those for Ohio overall in every age group with the exception of those 65 and older.

2014 Poverty Statistics⁵

	2014 Total Population*		Under 18		18 to 64		65+	
	Total	Below Poverty	Total	Below Poverty	Total	Below Poverty	Total	Below Poverty
Belmont	65,751	14.5%	13,081	23.2%	40,821	13.9%	11,849	7.1%
Carroll	28,196	15.9%	6,217	25.9%	17,054	14.9%	4,925	6.8%
Coshocton	36,306	18.1%	8,578	28.3%	21,782	17.0%	5,946	7.6%
Guernsey	39,224	18.7%	8,960	31.2%	23,822	16.5%	6,442	9.4%
Harrison	15,368	17.9%	3,257	29.8%	9,289	15.5%	2,822	12.2%
Jefferson	66,128	17.5%	13,188	27.0%	40,342	17.5%	12,598	7.5%
Monroe	14,403	18.8%	3,096	33.6%	8,397	17.6%	2,910	6.5%
Muskingum	83,487	19.2%	19,657	28.5%	50,717	18.3%	13,113	8.8%
Noble	11,953	13.7%	1,960	25.9%	6,777	11.4%	3,216	11.2%
Tuscarawas	91,361	14.3%	21,282	21.8%	55,087	13.3%	14,992	7.1%
Eastern Region	16.7%		26.4%		15.8%		8.0%	
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, and also focus on items like unemployment, family violence, and high-risk behavior.

In order to estimate county population projections by age cohort, the percent of the population in each age group in 2014 is presented. Generally, the Eastern Region has a slightly larger population of older (60 and over) residents than Ohio overall.

Population by Age

	Eastern Region		Ohio
	Number	Percent	Percent
9 and under	54,102	11.6%	12.5%
10 to 19	58,713	12.6%	13.5%
20 to 29	53,962	11.5%	13.1%
30 to 39	53,274	11.4%	12.1%
40 to 49	59,980	12.8%	13.4%
50 to 59	72,644	15.5%	14.6%
60 to 69	57,583	12.3%	10.6%
70 to 79	33,807	7.2%	6.0%
80 and over	23,460	5.0%	4.1%
Total	467,525	100.0%	99.9%

The racial make-up of the Eastern 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	Ohio 2014
White	95.0%	95.0%	94.9%	94.8%	94.7%	82.6%
Black or African American	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	12.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	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	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%

Community-Neighborhood Level

Gender by region and state for 2015 is shown below.

Gender⁶

	Total Population	Male	Female
Eastern Region	466,816	50%	50%
Ohio	11,512,431	49%	51%

The educational attainment of the Eastern 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	325,348	325,356	325,801	325,572	326,646	Ohio
Less than 9th grade	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	3.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10.4%	10.2%	9.9%	9.6%	9.4%	8.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	47.3%	47.1%	46.5%	46.0%	46.1%	34.5%
Some college, no degree	17.6%	17.8%	18.3%	18.4%	18.5%	20.7%
Associate's degree	7.5%	7.8%	8.2%	8.6%	8.7%	8.1%
Bachelor's degree	8.4%	8.3%	8.6%	8.8%	8.7%	16.1%
Graduate or professional degree	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%	9.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

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

Community-Neighborhood Level

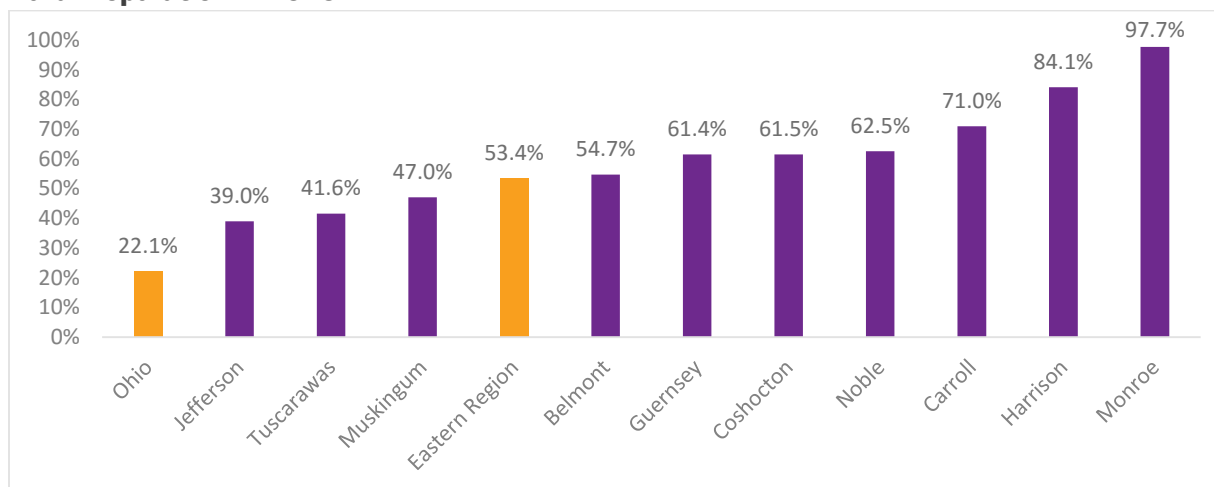
The average family size in 2010 (the most recent data available) is shown below. A regional total cannot be calculated based on averages, although the Eastern counties all show lower average family sizes than Ohio. As defined by the US Census Bureau, a family consists of a “householder and one or more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

Family Size⁸

	Average
Belmont	2.85
Carroll	2.95
Coshocton	2.98
Guernsey	2.95
Harrison	2.88
Jefferson	2.86
Monroe	2.87
Muskingum	2.95
Noble	2.94
Tuscarawas	2.97
Ohio	3.01

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

Rural Population in 2015⁹



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

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. Note that some counties in this region experience seasonal influxes of transient agricultural workers. This population may not be reflected in the data.

Non-English Speaking Population¹⁰

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Belmont	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%
Carroll	3.4%	3.1%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%
Coshocton	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	6.8%
Guernsey	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%
Harrison	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%
Jefferson	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Monroe	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	3.2%	3.0%
Muskingum	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%
Noble	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	3.3%
Tuscarawas	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%
Eastern Region	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.3%
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 which insurance status is known. Status by age is shown for county, as well as the Eastern 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

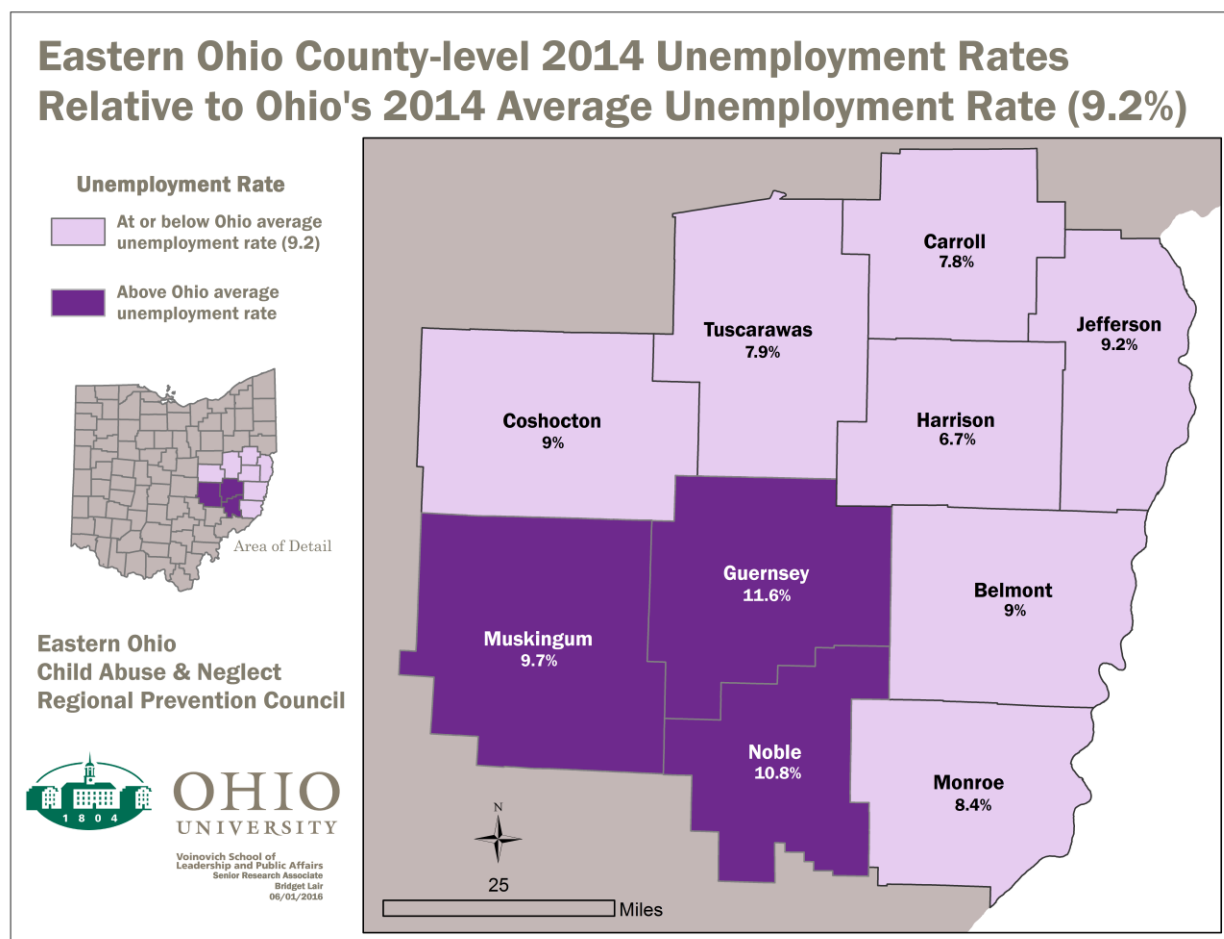
	Under 18		18 to 64		65+	
	Total	Percent Uninsured	Total	Percent Uninsured	Total	Percent Uninsured
Belmont	13,324	3.1	40,808	16.1	11,849	0.2
Carroll	6,276	14.5	17,049	17.9	4,925	1.0
Coshocton	8,679	17.1	21,782	20.1	5,946	0.2
Guernsey	9,102	6.4	23,762	18.6	6,442	0.2
Harrison	3,334	5.7	9,289	16.2	2,822	1.0
Jefferson	13,468	5.0	41,708	15.4	12,598	0.2
Monroe	3,140	10.0	8,397	16.1	2,910	0.4
Muskingum	20,230	5.4	51,701	17.6	13,113	0.5
Noble	1,992	18.8	6,775	16.3	3,216	2.0
Tuscarawas	21,501	8.6	55,087	17.5	14,992	0.9
Eastern Region	101,046	7.8	276,358	17.2	78,813	0.6
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 Eastern county. The counties in dark purple have a rate higher than Ohio's overall rate. Recently, the closing of two local plants in Monroe County has caused an increase in the unemployment rate that is not yet reflected in the map.

Unemployment¹²



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

Community-Neighborhood Level

The number of primary care physicians, pediatricians, and OBGYNs per 100,000 people is shown below. Included in Primary Care Physicians 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 having access to lower numbers of providers than the average Ohio county, five of the ten counties are designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration as being a Health Professional Shortage Area (Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Monroe and Noble). All counties but Jefferson are designated as Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas.

Medical Professionals by County and Region in 2014¹³

	PCP		Pediatricians		OBGYN	
	Total Number	Number per 100,000	Total Number	Number per 100,000	Total Number	Number per 100,000
Belmont	30	46.1	2	13.7	2	5.9
Carroll	6	21.3	0	0	0	0
Coshocton	13	41.1	2	21.5	3	16.3
Guernsey	15	48.0	4	40.2	4	19.9
Harrison	4	25.7	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	25	41.4	3	19.8	5	14.3
Monroe	3	20.7	0	0	0	0
Muskingum	46	67.6	12	54.3	11	24.9
Noble	3	20.9	0	0	0	0
Tuscarawas	31	39.9	6	25.8	6	12.8
Eastern Region	176	37.7	29	6.2	31	6.6
Ohio	7,106	76.9	1,813	61.5	1,255	21.2

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

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

designated eligible recipients – counties, cities, county transit boards, regional transit authorities, and private nonprofit organizations.

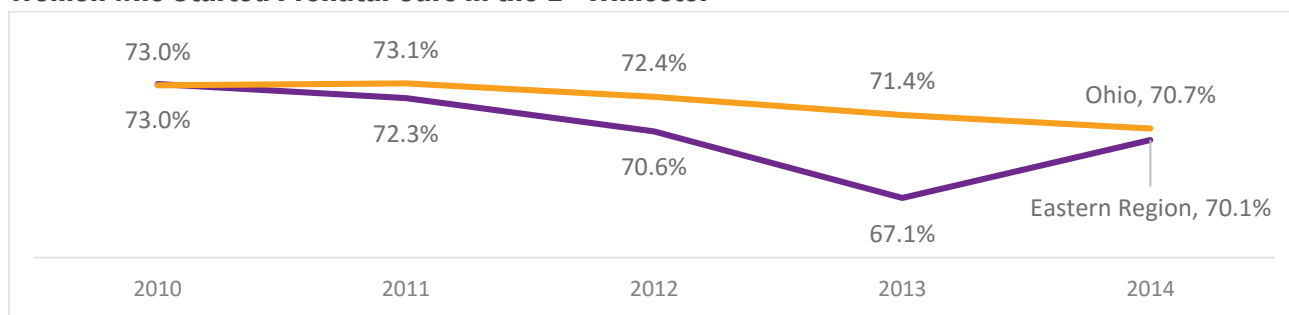
Annual vehicle miles are recorded under service statistics. This mileage is categorized into "fixed route," or miles accrued on regular routes, and "on-demand," or para-transit miles accrued serving elderly or disabled riders who are off regular bus routes.

Public Transportation Access¹⁴

	Urban Transit System	Rural Transit System	Annual Vehicle Miles-Fixed Route	Annual Vehicle Miles-Demand Response
Belmont	Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority	–	254,392	11,821
Carroll	–	Carroll County Transit System	0	279,905
Coshocton	–	–	0	0
Guernsey	–	South East Area Transit	210,905	231,574
Harrison	–	Harrison County Rural Transit	0	313,387
Jefferson	Eastern Ohio Regional Transit Authority	–	254,392	11,821
Monroe	–	Monroe County Public Transportation	0	243,742
Muskingum	–	South East Area Transit	210,905	231,574
Noble	–	–	0	0
Tuscarawas	–	–	0	0

The percentage of women who started prenatal care in the first trimester is 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 Eastern Region range from 1,253 in 2012 to 490 in 2014. Known cases in the Eastern Region range from 3,846 in 2012 to 4,725 in 2014.

Women who Started Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester¹⁵



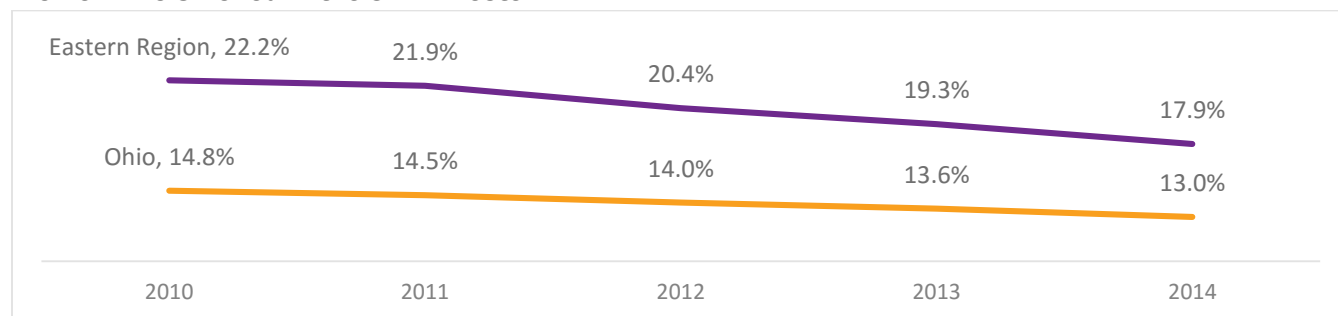
¹⁴ ODOT Office of Transit (2014). *Status of Public Transit in Ohio*. Ohio Department of Transportation.

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 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 Eastern Region ranges from 802 in 2012 to 35 in 2014. Known cases in the Eastern Region range from 4,297 in 2012 to 5,180 in 2014.

Women who Smoked in the 3rd Trimester



The table below shows the prevalence of infant deaths in the Eastern 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 of 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	
	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio
2008	2.5	5.1	2.2	2.6	4.7	7.7
2009	4.0	5.2	1.7	2.5	5.7	7.7
2010	4.6	5.2	2.5	2.5	5.2	7.7
2011	3.3	5.2	2.7	2.6	5.9	7.8
2012	3.9	5.2	2.4	2.4	6.3	7.5

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

Community-Neighborhood Level

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

Birth Weights in the Eastern Region

	2011 (5,133 births)	2012 (5,022 births)	2013 (5,147 births)	2014 (5,203 births)	2015 (5,120 births)
Very low birth weight (<3.3 lbs)	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%
Low birth weight (3.3 lbs - 5.5 lbs)	6.7%	6.0%	6.7%	6.9%	6.6%
Normal birth weight (5.51 lbs - 8.8 lbs)	84.3%	85.1%	83.8%	83.5%	84.1%
High birth weight (8.82 lbs+)	7.7%	7.7%	8.2%	8.6%	8.4%

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
Belmont	9.9
Carroll	0.7
Coshocton	4.1
Guernsey	21.1
Harrison	3.8
Jefferson	23.6
Monroe	13.9
Muskingum	5.0
Noble	12.9
Tuscarawas	2.8
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	1,136	1,081	892	1,476	1,296
1	1,125	1,374	1,343	841	1,077
2	862	0	90	284	308
3	615	685	623	305	229
4	0	775	723	28	88
5	0	0	77	912	1,020
No Rating	6,356	5,177	4,808	3,877	3,114
Total Capacity	10,094	9,092	8,556	7,723	7,132

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

Community-Neighborhood Level

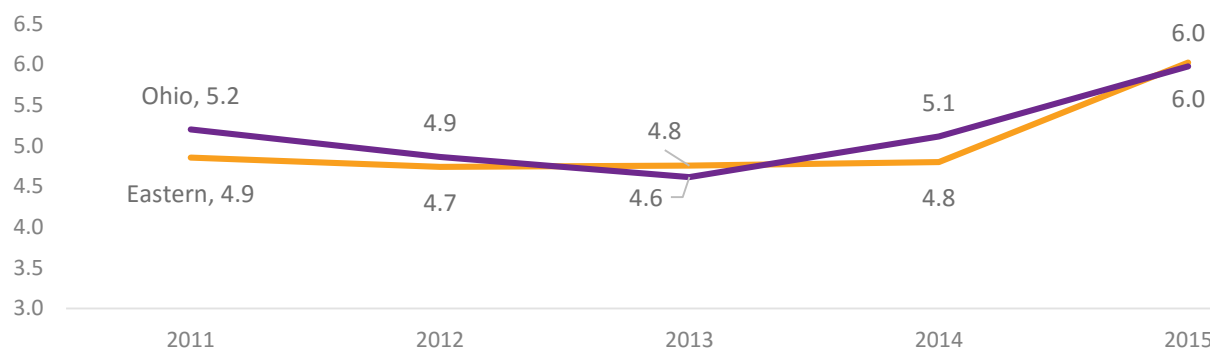
The table below indicates the number of social associations per 10,000 population. Associations include membership organizations such as civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business 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
Belmont	117	16.8
Carroll	44	15.6
Coshocton	52	14.1
Guernsey	62	15.6
Harrison	28	17.9
Jefferson	128	18.8
Monroe	30	20.6
Muskingum	127	14.9
Noble	22	15
Tuscarawas	168	18.1

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



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

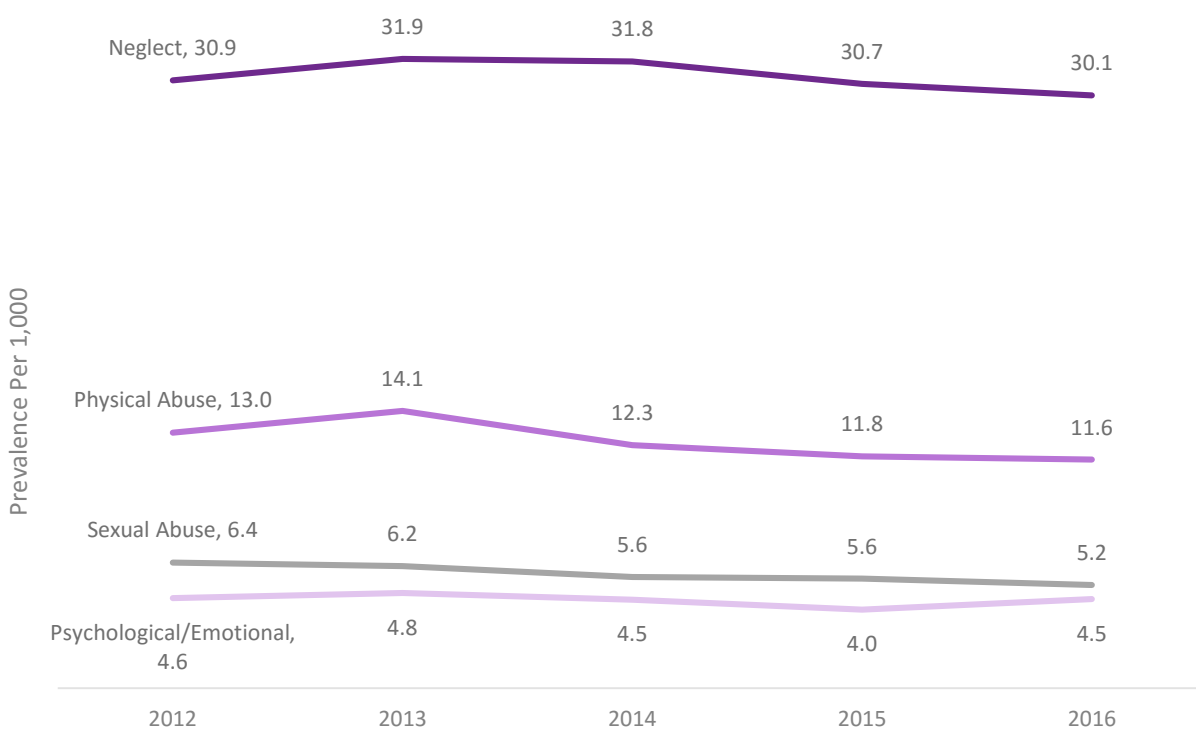
²⁰ Data retrieved from Ohio Attorney General Online (2016). Domestic Violence Reports. Retrieved from <http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Law-Enforcement/Services-for-Law-Enforcement/Domestic-Violence-Reports/Domestic-Violence-Reports-2015>.

Community-Neighborhood Level

Allegations of child maltreatment by type in the Eastern Region are shown by prevalence per 1,000 children under 18. The region shows higher prevalence of neglect, sexual abuse, 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.

Child Maltreatment Allegations in the Eastern Region per 1,000 Children²¹



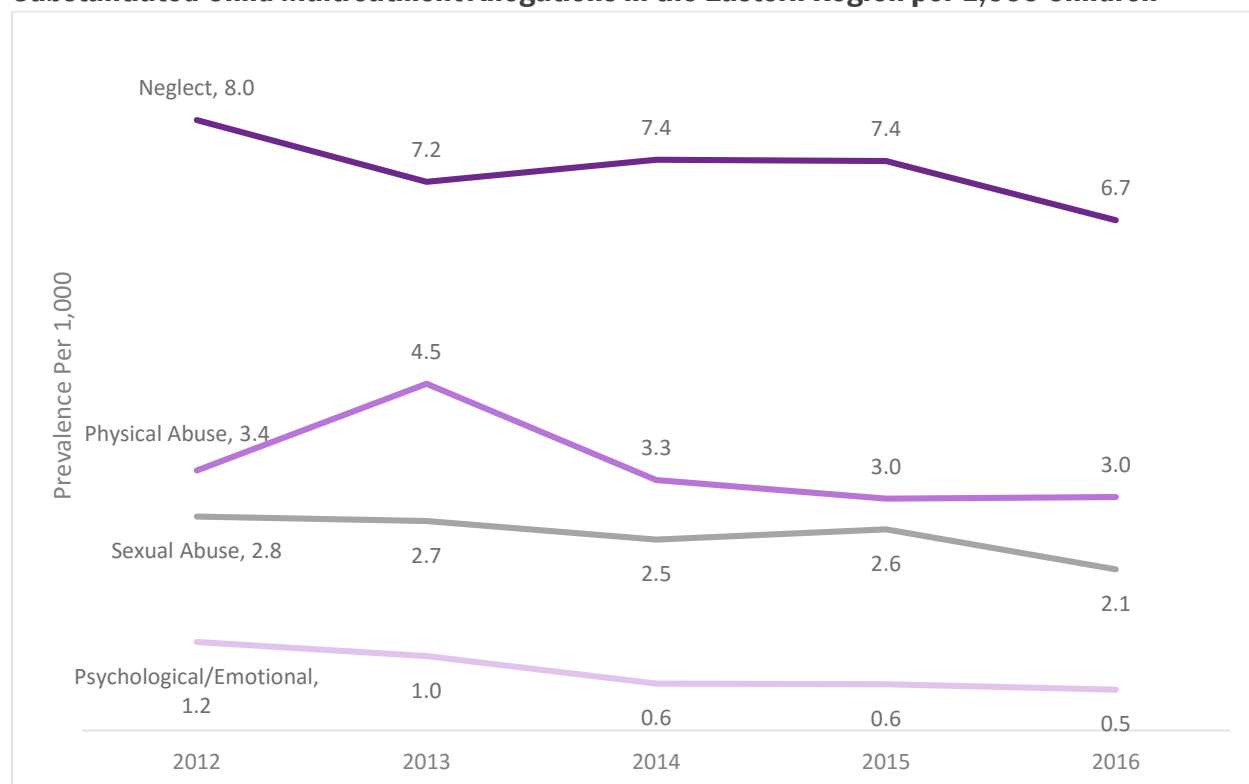
²¹ Data provided by Ohio Children's Trust Fund from the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS).

Community-Neighborhood Level

The next chart shows the prevalence per 1,000 substantiated child maltreatment allegations. Prevalence of substantiated cases of neglect and sexual abuse in 2016 were higher in the Eastern Region than Ohio. Ohio's substantiated rates are as follows: neglect 4.1, physical abuse 4.0, sexual abuse 1.7, psychological/emotional maltreatment .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.

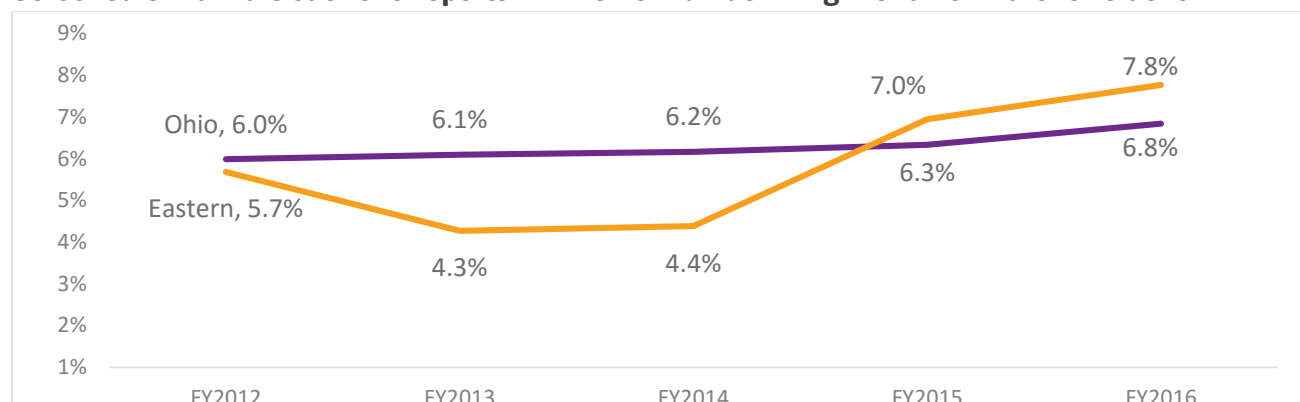
Substantiated Child Maltreatment Allegations in the Eastern Region per 1,000 Children



Community-Neighborhood Level

The percent of child maltreatment reports in which 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 Eastern Region shows higher percentages of children reported as maltreated living with a relative than the state average in the 2015 and 2016 fiscal year.

Screened Child Maltreatment Reports in which Child was Living with a non-Parent Relative²²



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 and 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 Intakes Screened in as Alternative Response (AR)

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio
Total Intakes Received	105.0	94.4	106.5	95.1	111.1	94.6	108.3	96.9	117.3	98.2
Total CA/N Reported	59.8	59.0	62.0	61.2	66.2	63.9	65.8	66.2	68.4	67.3
Total CA/N Screened	28.1	30.2	29.0	30.0	28.6	30.2	27.7	30.7	27.2	30.6
Total CA/N Screened In Traditional	22.2	24.2	18.4	22.4	15.9	20.5	15.3	17.2	14.3	16.7
Screened In AR	6.0	5.9	10.6	7.6	12.7	9.7	12.4	13.4	12.9	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 structure built by county for the Eastern Region.

Housing Age²³

	Median Year Structure Built
Belmont	1959
Carroll	1971
Coshocton	1963
Guernsey	1969
Harrison	1963
Jefferson	1957
Monroe	1965
Muskingum	1967
Noble	1974
Tuscarawas	1965
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
Belmont	27,003	149	0.6%
Carroll	10,705	315	2.9%
Coshocton	14,210	261	1.8%
Guernsey	15,119	208	1.4%
Harrison	6,134	57	0.9%
Jefferson	26,189	274	1.1%
Monroe	6,004	51	0.9%
Muskingum	32,273	526	1.6%
Noble	4,899	99	2.0%
Tuscarawas	35,600	505	1.4%
Eastern Region	178,136	2,445	1.4%
Ohio	3,852,319	58,662	1.5%
United States	90,364,208	3,852,710	4.3%

Community-Neighborhood Level

This indicator reports 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
Belmont	28,007	5,777	20.63%
Carroll	10,922	2,749	25.17%
Coshocton	14,561	3,814	26.19%
Guernsey	15,564	3,747	24.07%
Harrison	6,333	1,624	25.64%
Jefferson	28,176	6,673	23.68%
Monroe	6,056	1,081	17.85%
Muskingum	34,160	9,839	28.80%
Noble	4,916	1,366	27.79%
Tuscarawas	36,366	9,844	27.07%
Eastern Region	185,061	46,514	25.13%
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 Burden Housing

	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Percentage of Cost Burdened Households
Belmont	28,007	5,846	20.9%
Carroll	10,922	2,721	24.9%
Coshocton	14,561	3,838	26.4%
Guernsey	15,564	3,939	25.3%
Harrison	6,333	1,522	24.0%
Jefferson	28,176	6,822	24.2%
Monroe	6,056	1,010	16.7%
Muskingum	34,160	9,848	28.8%
Noble	4,916	1,280	26.0%
Tuscarawas	36,366	9,910	27.3%
Eastern Region	185,061	46,736	25.3%
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 Eastern 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

	Eastern Region (n=4,239)	Ohio (n=114,961)
Demonstrating (270-298)	36.2%	37.3%
Approaching (258-269)	39.5%	39.1%
Emerging (202-257)	24.3%	23.6%
Total	100%	100%

KRA Language and Literacy

	Eastern Region (n=4,657)	Ohio (n=116,282)
On-Track (263-298)	62.8%	62.6%
Not On-Track (202-262)	37.2%	37.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

KRA Average Scores

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

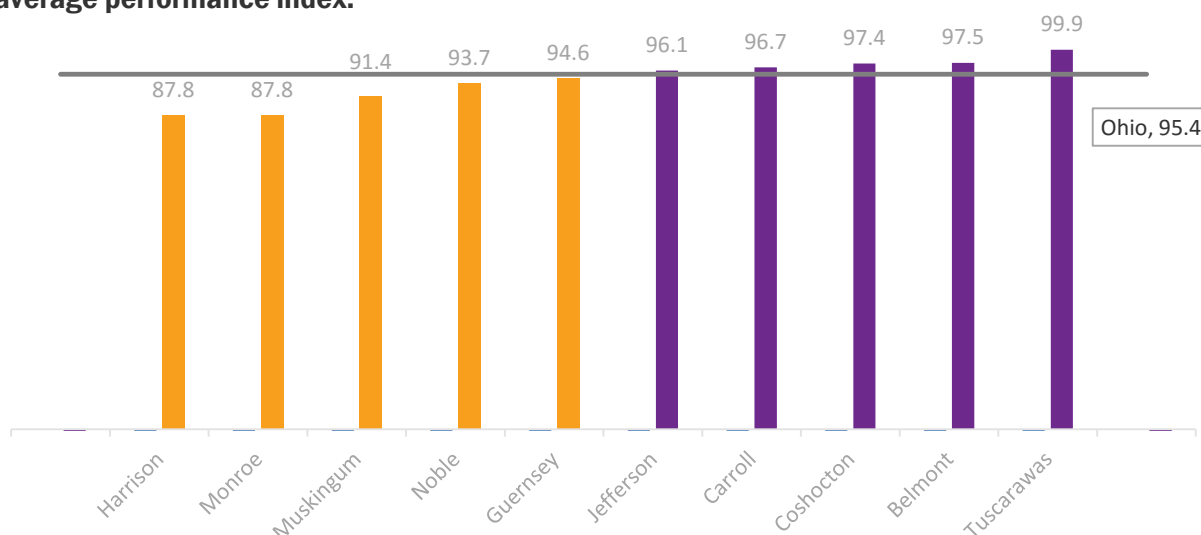
²⁴ Ohio Department of Education: Ohio School Report Cards (2016). *Advanced Reports*. Retrieved from <http://reportcard.education.ohio.gov/Pages/Power-User-Reports.aspx>

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

The average performance index for five Eastern schools is lower than Ohio's average performance index.



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 consists of students who are known to be or reside in a household in which a member is eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunches, students who are known to be recipients of or whose guardians are known to be recipients of public assistance or students who 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
Belmont	9,043	42.5%	8,943	42.7%	9,091	43.1%	8,810	39.5%	8,756	33.8%
Carroll	3,175	45.7%	3,091	45.8%	3,015	50.7%	2,864	50.5%	2,779	21.1%
Coshocton	5,212	53.7%	5,137	53.2%	5,086	55.1%	4,877	68.3%	4,027	81.2%
Guernsey	5,471	59.8%	5,282	57.7%	5,192	58.9%	4,659	55.3%	4,560	53.5%
Harrison	2,182	54.2%	2,164	55.8%	2,138	51.6%	1,953	49.7%	1,944	49.3%
Jefferson	9,899	59.1%	9,653	60.5%	9,429	69.9%	8,860	66.0%	8,866	54.9%
Monroe	2,517	57.4%	2,512	58.8%	2,400	61.5%	2,296	60.7%	2,222	57.2%
Muskingum	15,214	51.0%	15,180	52.5%	14,959	53.3%	14,350	51.8%	14,175	58.7%
Noble	1,887	42.3%	1,879	41.9%	1,885	39.3%	1,697	40.7%	1,670	44.5%
Tuscarawas	14,644	44.8%	14,557	41.2%	14,606	40.7%	13,967	41.2%	13,687	37.1%
Eastern Region	69,244	50.5%	68,398	50.2%	67,801	51.8%	64,333	51.2%	62,686	48.7%
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%

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

Community-Neighborhood Level

The estimated number 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
Belmont	28,007	4,126	14.7%
Carroll	10,922	1,305	11.9%
Coshocton	14,561	2,258	15.5%
Guernsey	15,564	2,613	16.8%
Harrison	6,333	946	14.9%
Jefferson	28,176	4,788	17.0%
Monroe	6,056	874	14.4%
Muskingum	34,160	6,453	18.9%
Noble	4,916	521	10.6%
Tuscarawas	36,366	5,449	15.0%
Eastern Region	185,061	29,333	15.9%
Ohio	4,570,015	792,081	17.3%

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

Relationship of Child to Householder²⁸

	2012		2013		2014	
	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio	Eastern Region	Ohio
Biological Child	83.3%	84.7%	83.0%	84.5%	83.4%	84.3%
Adopted	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Stepchild	4.6%	3.6%	4.6%	3.5%	4.0%	3.4%
Grandchild	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%
Other Relatives	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Foster child or other unrelated child	2.2%	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%

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

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 Belmont and Monroe Counties, a greater percent of adults in the Eastern Region report social-emotional support is lacking compared to the rest of the state.

Social-Emotional Support Lacking: Adults²⁹

	Percent
Belmont	16.0%
Carroll	28.1%
Coshocton	26.0%
Guernsey	29.2%
Harrison	27.7%
Jefferson	29.6%
Monroe	16.7%
Muskingum	26.5%
Noble	21.0%
Tuscarawas	19.7%
Ohio	19.5%

Births by the age of the mother for 2011 through 2015 are shown below for the Eastern 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	119	2.3%	123	2.4%	110	2.1%	106	2.0%	100	2.0%
18 to 19	360	7.0%	387	7.7%	348	6.8%	320	6.1%	324	6.3%
20 to 24	1,700	33.1%	1,598	31.8%	1,633	31.7%	1,616	31.0%	1,544	30.2%
25 to 29	1,596	31.1%	1,527	30.4%	1,614	31.3%	1,641	31.5%	1,691	33.0%
30 to 34	947	18.4%	1,003	20.0%	989	19.2%	1,078	20.7%	1,039	20.3%
35 to 39	344	6.7%	325	6.5%	369	7.2%	360	6.9%	352	6.9%
40 to 44*	74	1.4%	60	1.2%	92	1.8%	86	1.7%	70	1.4%
Total	5,140	100%	5,023	100%	5,155	100%	5,207	100%	5,120	100%

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

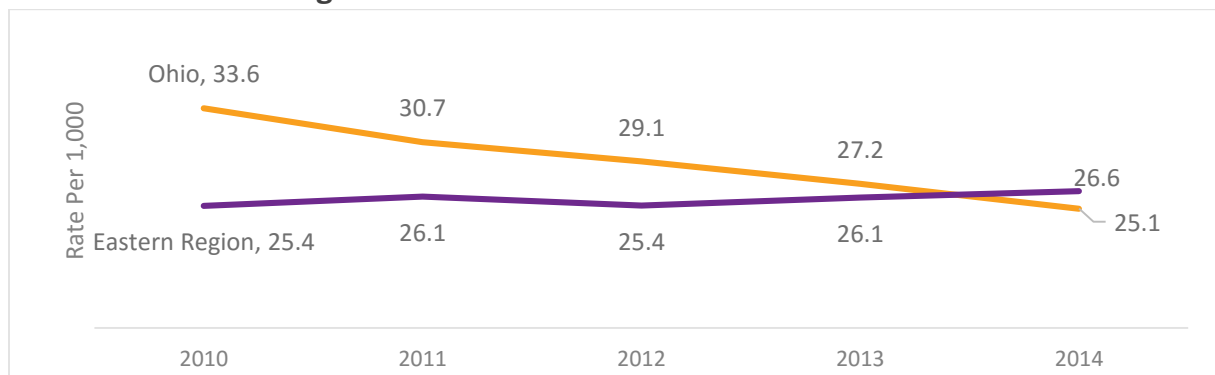
²⁹ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2006-2012. Retrieved from <http://ship.oh.networkofcare.org/ph/indicator.aspx?id=50028&c=12>.

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

Community-Neighborhood Level

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

Birth Rate to Mothers Aged 15 to 19³¹



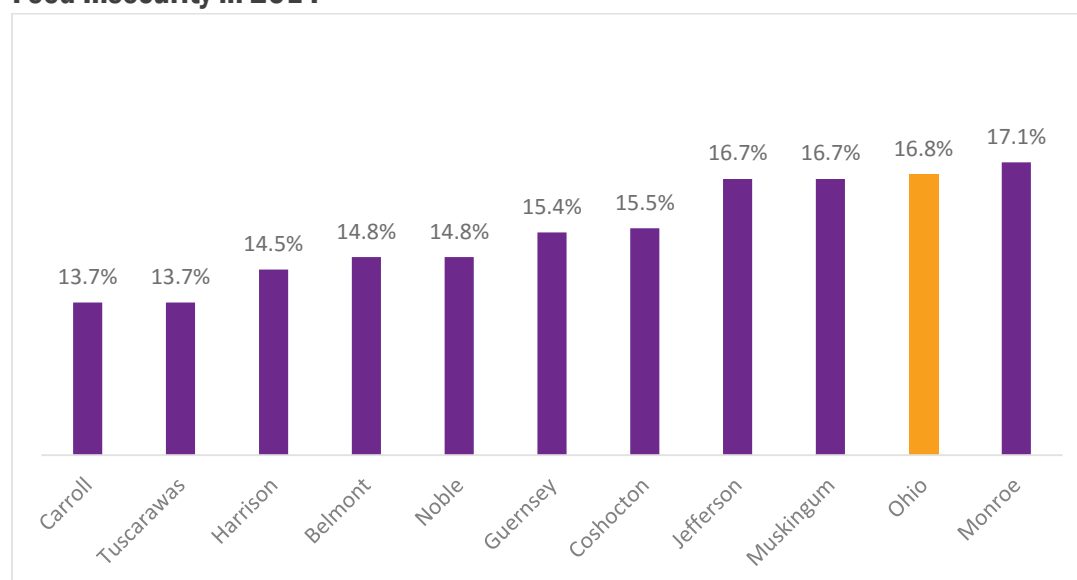
³¹ Data provided by Wright State University on 8 September 2016. Data retrieved from the Ohio Department of Health Secure Data Warehouse.

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 Eastern county is shown below.

Food Insecurity in 2014³³



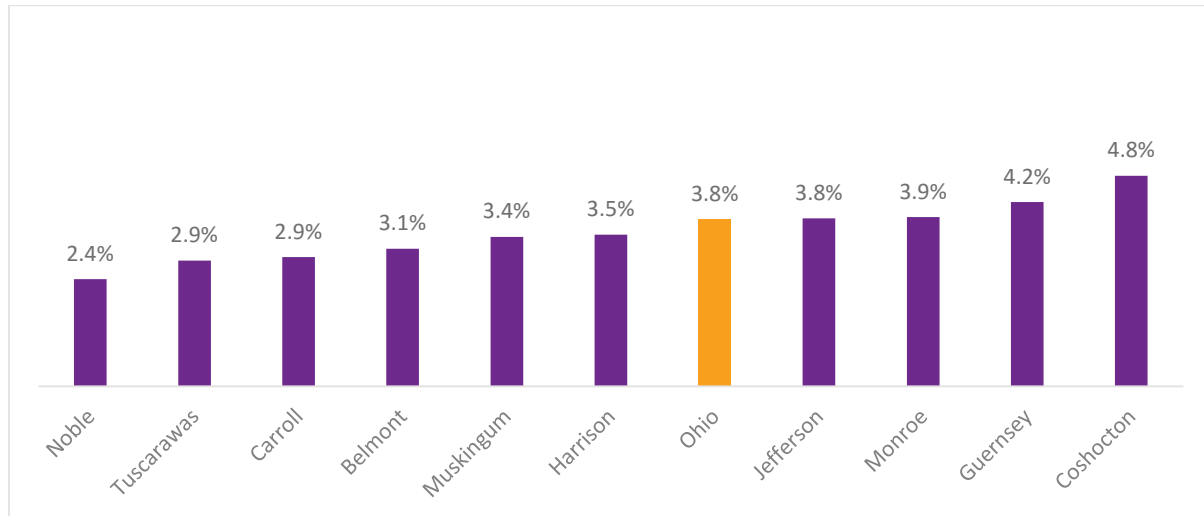
³² Feeding America (2016). *Food Insecurity in the United States*. Retrieved from <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2014/overall>.

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

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 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
Belmont	12%
Carroll	12%
Coshocton	13%
Guernsey	13%
Harrison	12%
Jefferson	13%
Monroe	12%
Muskingum	13%
Noble	12%
Tuscarawas	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 2014 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 per 10,000 population 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
Belmont	4.2
Carroll	4
Coshocton	4.2
Guernsey	4.3
Harrison	4.1
Jefferson	4.4
Monroe	4.1
Muskingum	4.6
Noble	4.1
Tuscarawas	3.9

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 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 Eastern Region.

Total Clients by Board-Area and Type of Diagnosis in SFY 2016³⁷

Board Area	Total	Mental Health Diagnosis	Alcohol and Drug	Dual Diagnosis	No Assessment
Belmont-Harrison-Monroe	4,519	63.6%	12.9%	11.7%	11.9%
Carroll-Tuscarawas	4,995	62.1%	8.9%	12.3%	16.7%
Coshocton-Guernsey-Morgan-Muskingum-Noble-Perry	12,035	62.0%	10.0%	12.9%	15.1%
Jefferson	2,893	39.1%	11.1%	14.9%	34.8%
Eastern Region	24,442	59.6%	10.4%	12.8%	17.1%
Ohio	529,834	58.1%	11.3%	12.2%	18.5%

Prevalence per 1,000 residents of mental health clients by age is shown below. 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
Belmont-Harrison-Monroe	28.4	19.8
Carroll-Tuscarawas	46.3	44.1
Coshocton-Guernsey-Morgan-Muskingum-Noble-Perry	64.9	37.7
Jefferson	17.0	27.2
Eastern Region	44.7	32.6
Ohio	63.2	32.7

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

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
Belmont	85	817 : 1
Carroll	9	3,132 : 1
Coshocton	14	2,608 : 1
Guernsey	38	1,042 : 1
Harrison	5	3,109 : 1
Jefferson	84	806 : 1
Monroe	3	4,822 : 1
Muskingum	89	964 : 1
Noble	6	2,394 : 1
Tuscarawas	95	977 : 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." Rates are suppressed if there are fewer than 10 deaths from 2010 to 2015. The age-adjusted rate is per 100,000 people.

Drug Overdose Deaths³⁹

	Number of Deaths					Rate
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Age-Adjusted Rate
Belmont	5	10	8	14	18	15.7
Carroll	0	4	2	3	5	11.7
Coshocton	4	3	4	2	3	9.2
Guernsey	3	3	7	9	9	19.9
Harrison	4	0	3	2	4	18.1
Jefferson	25	14	17	21	16	28.8
Monroe*	0	1	0	4	1	na
Muskingum	2	7	10	5	13	8.5
Noble*	0	0	1	0	5	na
Tuscarawas	13	8	11	6	8	9.6
Eastern Region	56	50	63	66	82	na
Ohio	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	19.2

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

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 an opiate-related diagnosis (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. Two counties in the Eastern Region were among the lowest concentrations of opiate admissions across the state; Tuscarawas (13.1%) and Coshocton (14.7%).

Unduplicated Admissions for Opiate Abuse and Dependence⁴⁰

	Percent
Belmont	35.0%
Carroll	16.3%
Coshocton	14.7%
Guernsey	32.7%
Harrison	24.3%
Jefferson	44.8%
Monroe	60.0%
Muskingum	25.3%
Noble	<25 cases; % not taken
Tuscarawas	13.1%
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

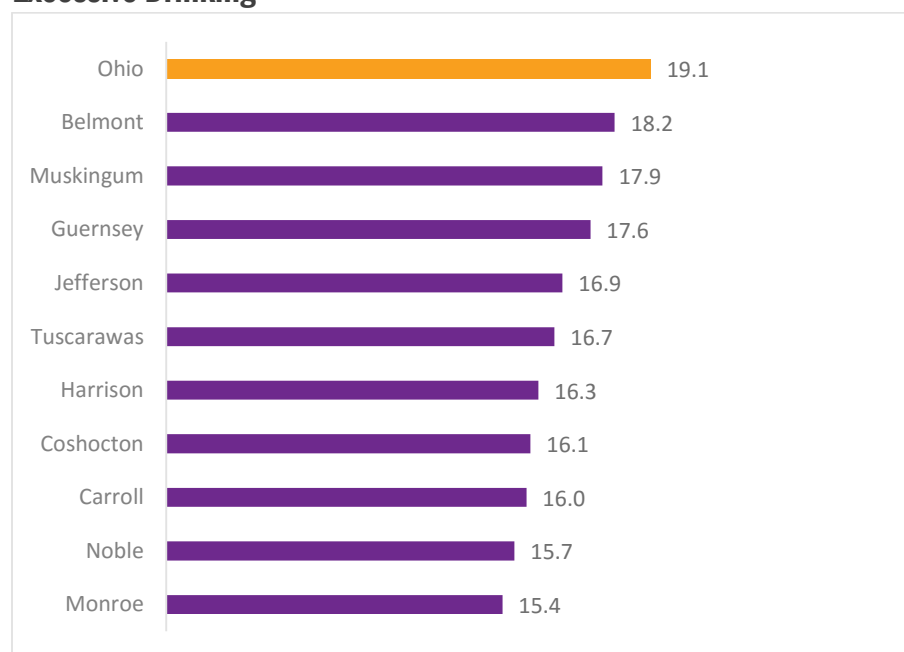
Prevalence per 1,000 residents of people receiving treatment for alcohol or other drug dependencies by age is shown below. Note that the populations from calendar year 2015 are used to calculate prevalence.

Alcohol and Other Drug Client Prevalence per 1,000 in 2015 by Age Group

Board Area	Youth 0-17	Adults
Belmont-Harrison-Monroe	1.9	10.9
Carroll-Tuscarawas	1.0	9.9
Coshocton-Guernsey-Morgan-Muskingum-Noble-Perry	4.4	10.3
Jefferson	0.2	7.3
Eastern Region	2.5	9.7
Ohio	3.4	12.7

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.

Excessive Drinking⁴¹



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 Eastern Region have a similar or slightly fewer percent 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
Belmont	13,634	240	1.8%
Carroll	6,485	110	1.7%
Coshocton	8,870	150	1.7%
Guernsey	9,478	170	1.8%
Harrison	3,499	60	1.7%
Jefferson	13,903	250	1.8%
Monroe	20,566	370	1.8%
Muskingum	3,133	50	1.6%
Noble	2,791	50	1.8%
Tuscarawas	21,804	390	1.8%
Eastern Region	104,163	1,840	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.

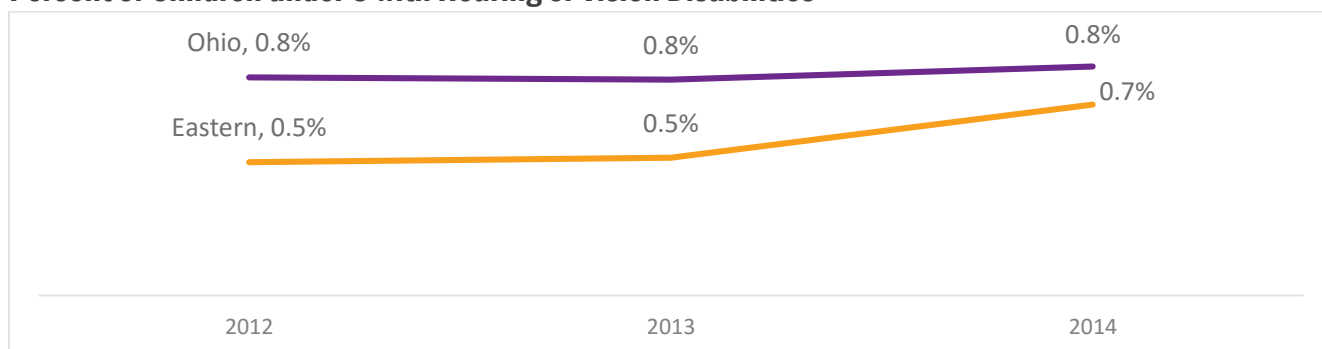
The percent of students with disabilities for the past five years is shown below. These children will have Individualized Education Plans (IEPs).

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
Belmont	9,056	15.5%	9,095	15.8%	8,960	15.8%	9,118	16.0%	8,810	14.1%
Carroll	3,233	15.5%	3,192	16.2%	3,096	15.7%	3,020	15.7%	2,873	14.1%
Coshocton	5,313	18.9%	5,229	18.2%	5,155	18.0%	5,102	17.0%	4,885	15.5%
Guernsey	5,598	18.5%	5,492	19.4%	5,300	19.5%	5,209	19.5%	4,659	16.8%
Harrison	2,323	18.2%	2,199	18.1%	2,180	19.5%	2,147	18.4%	1,954	15.4%
Jefferson	9,899	15.1%	9,908	14.3%	9,679	14.0%	9,473	13.7%	8,875	12.4%
Monroe	2,578	20.2%	2,526	19.5%	2,512	18.8%	2,400	18.4%	2,305	18.4%
Muskingum	15,429	16.8%	15,242	16.8%	15,209	17.0%	14,998	16.6%	14,395	15.5%
Noble	2,008	14.6%	1,896	12.7%	1,887	11.8%	1,894	11.0%	1,697	10.2%
Tuscarawas	14,722	16.1%	14,683	16.0%	14,615	15.2%	14,657	14.8%	13,994	13.2%
Eastern Region	70,159	16.6%	69,462	16.4%	68,593	16.2%	68,018	15.9%	64,447	14.3%
Ohio	14.5%		14.5%		14.4%		14.4%		13.4%	

Below shows the percent of children under five years old who have either a hearing or vision disability or both in the Eastern Region compared to Ohio. The Eastern Region shows a slight increase from 2013 to 2014.

Percent of Children under 5 with Hearing or Vision Disabilities⁴⁴



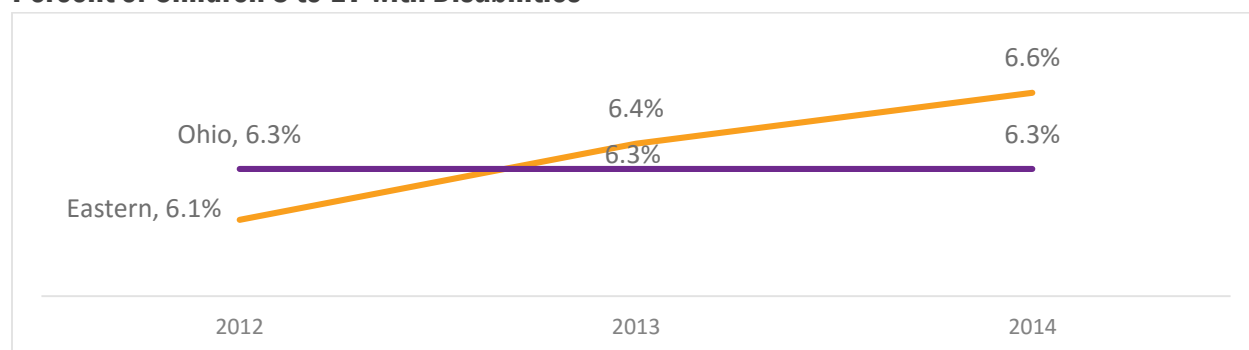
⁴³ Ohio Department of Education (2016). School-District Level Data.

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

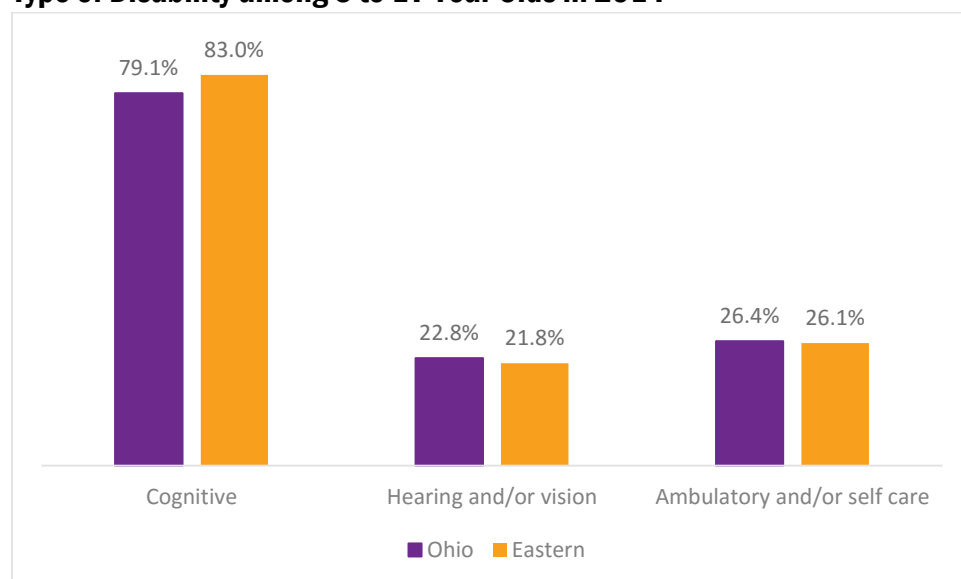
Next, the percent of children from age five to seventeen with a disability is shown. Disabilities include difficulties with hearing, vision, cognition, ambulation, and self-care. See the next chart for a breakdown of disability by type. The Eastern Region shows an increase in children age five to seventeen with disabilities from 2012 to 2014, surpassing Ohio's percentages in 2013 and 2014.

Percent of Children 5 to 17 with Disabilities



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
Belmont	9,056	54	9,095	0	8,960	0	9,118	0	8,810	0
Carroll	3,233	14	3,192	0	3,096	0	3,020	0	2,873	0
Coshocton	5,313	0	5,229	16	5,155	0	5,102	0	4,885	0
Guernsey	5,598	13	5,492	15	5,300	27	5,209	32	4,659	42
Harrison	2,323	393	2,199	132	2,180	135	2,147	0	1,954	30
Jefferson	9,899	0	9,908	0	9,679	0	9,473	0	8,875	10
Monroe	2,578	0	2,526	0	2,512	0	2,400	0	2,305	0
Muskingum	15,429	16	15,242	25	15,209	25	14,998	20	14,395	0
Noble	2,008	0	1,896	0	1,887	0	1,894	0	1,697	0
Tuscarawas	14,722	229	14,683	213	14,615	114	14,657	129	13,994	180
Eastern Region	70,159	719	69,462	401	68,593	301	68,018	181	64,447	262

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
Belmont	9,056	222	9,095	223	8,960	197	9,118	212	8,810	187
Carroll	3,233	1,703	3,192	1,502	3,096	1,314	3,020	959	2,873	827
Coshocton	5,313	225	5,229	335	5,155	215	5,102	262	4,885	108
Guernsey	5,598	573	5,492	730	5,300	657	5,209	638	4,659	963
Harrison	2,323	256	2,199	208	2,180	615	2,147	326	1,954	146
Jefferson	9,899	139	9,908	370	9,679	293	9,473	285	8,875	341
Monroe	2,578	130	2,526	99	2,512	120	2,400	249	2,305	125
Muskingum	15,429	1,065	15,242	760	15,209	1,012	14,998	1,350	14,395	986
Noble	2,008	168	1,896	90	1,887	65	1,894	168	1,697	187
Tuscarawas	14,722	1,037	14,683	951	14,615	896	14,657	682	13,994	736
Eastern Region	70,159	5,518	69,462	5,268	68,593	5,384	68,018	5,131	64,447	4,606

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
Belmont	9,056	174	9,095	185	8,960	153	9,118	74	8,810	70
Carroll	3,233	52	3,192	78	3,096	55	3,020	34	2,873	61
Coshocton	5,313	112	5,229	124	5,155	85	5,102	66	4,885	57
Guernsey	5,598	156	5,492	173	5,300	154	5,209	111	4,659	103
Harrison	2,323	56	2,199	72	2,180	37	2,147	24	1,954	42
Jefferson	9,899	146	9,908	134	9,679	185	9,473	163	8,875	131
Monroe	2,578	61	2,526	60	2,512	58	2,400	61	2,305	30
Muskingum	15,429	804	15,242	324	15,209	482	14,998	525	14,395	489
Noble	2,008	71	1,896	70	1,887	14	1,894	20	1,697	49
Tuscarawas	14,722	330	14,683	229	14,615	211	14,657	130	13,994	120
Eastern Region	70,159	1,962	69,462	1,449	68,593	1,434	68,018	1,208	64,447	1,152

Child-Individual Level

In the Eastern Region, 51.2% or 50,823 children are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to accessing 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
Belmont	13,081	5,483	41.9%
Carroll	6,217	3,313	53.3%
Coshocton	8,578	5,052	58.9%
Guernsey	8,960	4,745	53.0%
Harrison	3,257	1,632	50.1%
Jefferson	13,188	7,026	53.3%
Monroe	3,096	1,742	56.3%
Muskingum	19,657	10,456	53.2%
Noble	1,960	1,104	56.3%
Tuscarawas	21,282	10,270	48.3%
Eastern Region	99,276	50,823	51.2%
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 Total Population Under 18 Years Old
Belmont	13,189	3,725	28.2%
Carroll	5,904	1,544	26.2%
Coshocton	8,618	2,816	32.7%
Guernsey	8,868	2,727	30.8%
Harrison	3,242	984	30.4%
Jefferson	13,199	5,632	42.7%
Monroe	3,000	964	32.1%
Muskingum	19,959	7,800	39.1%
Noble	2,646	615	23.2%
Tuscarawas	21,267	5,061	23.8%
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.

--	--	--	--	--



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

(If you are NOT a parent or guardian, SKIP to next section below.)

- 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.

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

- 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.

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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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
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please continue. Your input is valuable.

--	--	--	--



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

Eastern 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

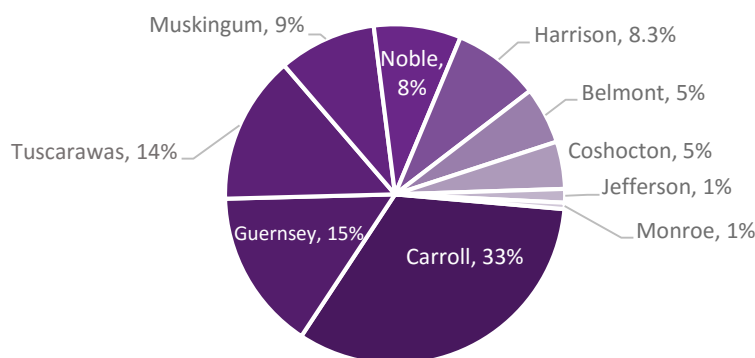
Introduction

As part of the needs assessment process, Ohio University deployed the community and parent survey throughout the Eastern region. The survey instrument was adapted from the Protective Factors Survey¹. 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 2054 paper copies for the 10 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, 313 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

While all counties are represented in the survey responses, almost half of survey respondents are from Carroll County (33%) and Guernsey County (15%). The smallest percentages of responses came from Jefferson County (1%), Monroe County (1%), Coshocton County (5%), and Belmont County (5%).

Counties represented by survey respondents



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>

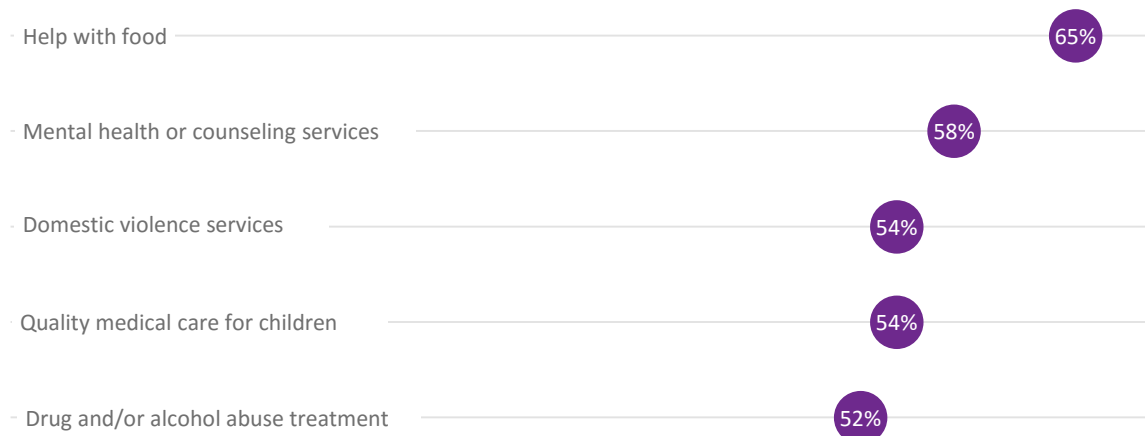
- Almost all of the survey respondents are white (96%), and the majority are female (83%) and age 36 or older (66%) and homeowners (68%).
- Almost all respondents (95%) have a high school diploma or equivalent, and slightly more than a quarter (29%) have a Bachelor's, Master's, or Doctoral degree.
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents are parents or caregivers have a child age 17 or younger living in their home. Eighty-nine percent of the children 17 and younger living with respondents are birth children.
- Over half of respondents (58%) have incomes of \$49,999 or less per year; almost a third (31%) have annual incomes below \$25,000.
- Sixty-five 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

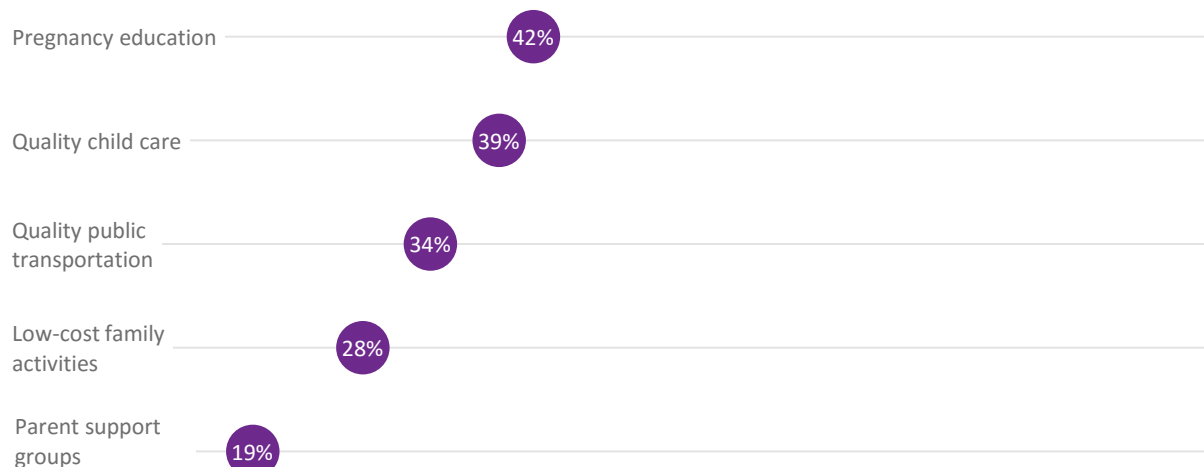
Respondents were given a list of supports and asked if those supports are available to children and families in their community. The types of supports most respondents identified as available were help with food, mental health or counseling services, domestic violence services, quality medical care for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

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



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.

Services that the *lowest* percentages of respondents report are available in the Eastern Region



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 (21% 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 with their children's behavior (7%), struggles providing appropriate parental guidance (7%), inadequate healthcare (6%), and struggles with children's homework (5%).

- One respondent replied that the biggest challenge was “meeting all the needs of my kids without running out of funds. It's really challenging to be able to afford everything, even on two incomes. And because both parents have to work we don't get as much quality time with the kids as we would like.”
- Another noted “My biggest challenge is quality daycare for my children. The hours of operation for daycare centers are not early enough or late enough to be able to work a 1st shift factory job or a 2nd shift food service job which is mainly what is available in my county. There are not enough providers to meet the need of parents needing care. We ultimately need a 24-hour daycare center. Our county has increased jobs that would be filled by parents willing to work if they had adequate child care during the hours of operation of the hiring businesses.”

When asked what their best supports are when facing these issues, most respondents (97%) mentioned the support of other parents, and many (61%) identified their families as major sources of support. Smaller percentages of respondents identified friends (17%), parents or parents-in-law (11%), and church (5%) 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.*	4.3	4.1
	Families in the community are often able to solve their own problems.*	4.4	4.0
Social Connections	If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.**	4.8	4.3
	Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.**	4.7	4.5
	When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.**	5.7	5.1
Knowledge of Parenting and Child Development	Parents in the community are happy being with their children.*	4.8	4.3
	Parents and children in the community have close relationships.*	4.6	4.2
	Children in the community are praised when they behave well.*	4.7	4.1
	Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.*	4.7	4.2
	Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.*	4.5	4.2
	Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.**	4.6	3.6
	Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.**	4.5	3.7
Concrete Support In Times of Need	Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in this community.**	5.5	5.6
	I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.**	3.3	3.1
	There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.**	4.8	4.7
<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.

- Less than half of respondents (41%) report that “families in the community are often able to solve their problems” more frequently than half of the time.
- Less than half of respondents (41%) report that “families in the community appear to communicate well together” more frequently than half of the time.

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.

- Less than half of respondents (41%) expressed agreement that “parents in the community know what to do as a parent.”
- A similar percentage of respondents (44%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.”
- Less than half of respondents (46%) reported that “children in the community are praised when they behave well” over half the time.
- Over half (52%) 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.
- The same percentage of respondents (52%) indicated that “parents in the community are happy being with their children more than half the time.
- Half of respondents reported that “parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset” over half the time.
- Forty-seven percent of respondents indicated that “parents and children in the community have close relationships” over half of the time.

Social Connections

- Seventy percent of parents with children age 17 and younger at home, and 59% of those who were not in this category, mostly agreed or strongly agreed with the statement: “When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to.”
- Roughly half of both groups of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems” (52% among those with children age 17 and younger living at home, and 55% among those without).

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.

- Slightly more than a quarter of respondents (28%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “I wouldn’t know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.”
- Seventy-eight 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.”
- Over half of respondents (59%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “There is somewhere families can go for help if they have trouble making ends meet.”

Child Level Findings

- A larger percentage of respondents who have youth at home (62%) expressed agreement with the following statement: “If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.” This was a higher percentage than the percentage of those without youth at home who agreed that children have others to talk to when there is a crisis (41%).
- Fifty-nine percent of those with children 17 and younger in the home 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.” A roughly similar percentage of those without children 17 and under at home (49%) also expressed some degree of agreement with the statement.

Appendix: Community and Parent Survey Results

Number of people in analysis: 313

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	203	64.9
Mental health or counseling services	180	57.5
Domestic violence services	169	54.0
Quality medical care for children	169	54.0
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	162	51.8
Help with employment	159	50.8
Help with housing	156	49.8
Quality medical care for adults	139	44.4
Pregnancy education	132	42.2
Quality child care	123	39.3
Quality public transportation	105	33.5
Low cost family activities	87	27.8
Parent support group	58	18.5
Other supports for children or families (Please specify):	40	12.8
I don't know	56	17.9

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

	Number	Percent
Food Stamps (SNAP)	68	21.7
Earned Income Tax Credit	37	11.8
Head Start.Early Head Start	15	4.8
Medicaid (State Health Insurance)	106	33.9
Cash Assistance	11	3.5
None of the above	179	57.2
Total	304	100%

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

	Number	Percent
Yes	197	67.5
No	95	32.5
Total	292	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	57	63.3
Two	24	26.7
Three	8	8.9
Four	1	1.1
Total	90	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	63	52.9
Two	44	37.0
Three	6	5.0
Four	4	3.4
Five	1	0.8
Six	0	0.0
Seven	0	0.0
Eight	1	0.8
Total	119	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	56	74.7
Two	16	21.3
Three	1	1.3
Four	2	2.7
Total	75	100%

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

	Number	Percent
Birth child(ren)	169	89.4
Grandchild(ren)	4	2.1
Step child(ren)	9	4.8
Partner's child(ren)	3	1.6
Adopted child(ren)	11	5.8
Foster child(ren)	13	6.9
Other(please specify)	5	2.6
Total	214	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.	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	22.6	65.3	100%
I am happy being with my child.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.9	14.8	75.7	100%
My child and I are very close with each other.	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.7	5.8	13.2	76.8	100%
I am able to soothe my child(ren) when he/she is upset.	0.0	0.5	0.5	5.9	10.8	24.2	58.1	100%
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.8	14.8	23.1	57.1	100%
There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	11.8	27.4	29.0	12.9	9.1	5.4	4.3	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.	2.1	7.0	14.8	34.9	28.2	7.4	5.6	100%
Families in the community are often to solve their problems.	1.8	6.4	11.7	39.0	27.7	9.6	3.9	100%
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	1.8	3.9	13.1	35.7	24.0	13.4	8.1	100%
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	1.0	3.1	9.1	34.5	27.2	16.0	9.1	100%
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	1.8	2.8	11.0	37.1	28.3	12.4	6.7	100%
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	2.1	2.1	8.5	37.2	31.6	11.7	6.7	100%
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	3.2	7.1	8.9	29.2	21.4	18.1	12.1	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.	4.1	5.4	4.4	9.5	9.2	26.5	40.8	100%
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	29.2	17.2	11.7	14.4	8.9	9.3	9.3	100%
I am aware of the child abuse and child neglect prevention activities in my community.	6.5	4.8	8.8	15.3	11.6	23.5	29.6	100%
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	3.2	7.1	8.9	29.2	21.4	18.1	12.1	100%
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	2.5	8.5	11.7	23.0	21.3	18.4	14.5	100%
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	2.1	2.8	3.8	12.9	19.9	22.3	36.2	100%
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	3.5	4.9	10.8	21.6	24.7	20.9	13.6	100%
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	2.5	5.6	10.5	30.2	22.8	17.9	10.5	100%
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	2.1	8.5	11.6	22.5	20.8	21.5	13.0	100%
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	4.6	7.4	17.5	29.8	19.3	15.1	6.3	100%
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	6.0	7.8	18.4	24.4	19.1	16.6	7.8	100%

What age group are you in?

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	22	7.0
26 to 35	84	26.8
36 to 45	95	30.4
46 to 55	54	17.3
56 to 65	47	15.0
66 to 75	11	3.5
Total	313	100%

What county do you live in?

	Number	Percent
Belmont	17	5.4
Carroll	103	32.9
Coshocton	14	4.5
Guernsey	48	15.3
Harrison	26	8.3
Jefferson	4	1.3
Monroe	2	0.6
Muskingum	29	9.3
Noble	26	8.3
Tuscarawas	44	14.1
Total	313	100%

Gender?

	Number	Percent
Female	250	82.8
Male	48	15.9
Transgender	2	0.7
Other	2	0.7
Total	302	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$25,000	90	30.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	41	13.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	39	13.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	43	14.6
\$75,000-\$99,999	40	13.6
\$100,000-\$149,000	38	12.9
\$150,000 or more	3	1.0
Total	294	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
Alaska Native	3	1.0
American Indian	2	0.7
Black or African American	8	2.6
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0.3
White	296	97.7

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	3	1.0
No	293	99.0
Total	296	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Number	Percent
Own	206	68.2
Rent	70	23.2
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	14	4.6
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	8	2.6
Homeless	4	1.3
Total	302	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Number	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	14	4.6
High School graduate (or equivalent)	77	25.3
Some college	63	20.7
Associate's Degree	57	18.8
Bachelor's Degree	52	17.1
Master's Degree	34	11.2
Professional Degree	6	2.0
Doctorate Degree	1	0.3
Total	304	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	2.3	1	1.1
Very Rarely	11	6.2	9	10.1
Rarely	25	14.1	14	15.7
About Half the Time	59	33.3	32	36.0
Frequently	49	27.7	27	30.3
Very Frequently	16	9.0	4	4.5
Always	13	7.3	2	2.2
Total	177	100.0	89	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	3	1.7	2	2.3
Very Rarely	8	4.5	10	11.5
Rarely	18	10.2	13	14.9
About Half the Time	69	39.2	31	35.6
Frequently	47	26.7	27	31.0
Very Frequently	21	11.9	3	3.4
Always	10	5.7	1	1.1
Total	176	100.0	87	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	2	1.1	3	3.4
Very Rarely	5	2.8	6	6.9
Rarely	24	13.6	11	12.6
About Half the Time	58	32.8	36	41.4
Frequently	38	21.5	24	27.6
Very Frequently	31	17.5	5	5.7
Always	19	10.7	2	2.3
Total	177	100.0	87	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	0.6	2	2.3
Very Rarely	6	3.3	3	3.4
Rarely	13	7.2	13	14.9
About Half the Time	60	33.1	29	33.3
Frequently	44	24.3	30	34.5
Very Frequently	35	19.3	7	8.0
Always	22	12.2	3	3.4
Total	181	100.0	87	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	3	1.7	2	2.3
Very Rarely	6	3.4	2	2.3
Rarely	14	7.9	15	17.2
About Half the Time	65	36.7	32	36.8
Frequently	49	27.7	27	31.0
Very Frequently	25	14.1	7	8.0
Always	15	8.5	2	2.3
Total	177	100.0	87	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	2	1.1	4	4.7
Very Rarely	2	1.1	4	4.7
Rarely	13	7.3	9	10.5
About Half the Time	67	37.4	32	37.2
Frequently	54	30.2	31	36.0
Very Frequently	26	14.5	4	4.7
Always	15	8.4	2	2.3
Total	179	100.0	86	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	2	1.2	2	2.3
Very Rarely	4	2.3	5	5.8
Rarely	19	11.0	15	17.4
About Half the Time	69	40.1	29	33.7
Frequently	43	25.0	26	30.2
Very Frequently	20	11.6	8	9.3
Always	15	8.7	1	1.2
Total	172	100.0	86	100.0

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	2.2	8	8.8
Mostly Disagree	8	4.3	8	8.8
Slightly Disagree	11	5.9	2	2.2
Neutral	15	8.1	11	12.1
Slightly Agree	17	9.2	8	8.8
Mostly Agree	46	24.9	26	28.6
Strongly Agree	84	45.4	28	30.8
Total	185	100.0	91	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	55	30.1	23	25.6
Mostly Disagree	26	14.2	21	23.3
Slightly Disagree	22	12.0	12	13.3
Neutral	22	12.0	15	16.7
Slightly Agree	20	10.9	5	5.6
Mostly Agree	19	10.4	7	7.8
Strongly Agree	19	10.4	7	7.8
Total	183	100.0	90	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	14	7.6	5	5.5
Mostly Disagree	9	4.9	5	5.5
Slightly Disagree	16	8.6	9	9.9
Neutral	25	13.5	17	18.7
Slightly Agree	23	12.4	10	11.0
Mostly Agree	41	22.2	22	24.2
Strongly Agree	57	30.8	23	25.3
Total	185	100.0	91	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	7	4.0	2	2.3
Mostly Disagree	11	6.2	9	10.2
Slightly Disagree	13	7.4	9	10.2
Neutral	54	30.7	20	22.7
Slightly Agree	32	18.2	24	27.3
Mostly Agree	33	18.8	18	20.5
Strongly Agree	26	14.8	6	6.8
Total	176	100.0	88	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	4	2.3	3	3.3
Mostly Disagree	12	6.8	12	13.3
Slightly Disagree	17	9.7	12	13.3
Neutral	40	22.7	19	21.1
Slightly Agree	35	19.9	22	24.4
Mostly Agree	34	19.3	16	17.8
Strongly Agree	34	19.3	6	6.7
Total	176	100.0	90	100.0

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	5	2.8	1	1.1
Mostly Disagree	4	2.2	4	4.4
Slightly Disagree	7	3.9	4	4.4
Neutral	25	14.0	9	10.0
Slightly Agree	37	20.7	17	18.9
Mostly Agree	40	22.3	19	21.1
Strongly Agree	61	34.1	36	40.0
Total	179	100.0	90	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	5	2.8	5	5.4
Mostly Disagree	6	3.4	7	7.6
Slightly Disagree	18	10.2	11	12.0
Neutral	43	24.3	15	16.3
Slightly Agree	47	26.6	21	22.8
Mostly Agree	36	20.3	18	19.6
Strongly Agree	22	12.4	15	16.3
Total	177	100.0	92	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	5	2.8	2	2.2
Mostly Disagree	5	2.8	11	12.1
Slightly Disagree	15	8.5	13	14.3
Neutral	56	31.8	21	23.1
Slightly Agree	36	20.5	25	27.5
Mostly Agree	38	21.6	11	12.1
Strongly Agree	21	11.9	8	8.8
Total	176	100.0	91	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	4	2.2	2	2.2
Mostly Disagree	10	5.6	13	14.4
Slightly Disagree	12	6.7	20	22.2
Neutral	41	23.0	18	20.0
Slightly Agree	40	22.5	15	16.7
Mostly Agree	45	25.3	14	15.6
Strongly Agree	26	14.6	8	8.9
Total	178	100.0	90	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	7	3.9	6	6.7
Mostly Disagree	7	3.9	13	14.6
Slightly Disagree	20	11.2	24	27.0
Neutral	58	32.6	21	23.6
Slightly Agree	40	22.5	13	14.6
Mostly Agree	32	18.0	10	11.2
Strongly Agree	14	7.9	2	2.2
Total	178	100.0	89	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	8	4.5	9	10.0
Mostly Disagree	8	4.5	13	14.4
Slightly Disagree	27	15.3	20	22.2
Neutral	42	23.9	21	23.3
Slightly Agree	36	20.5	15	16.7
Mostly Agree	37	21.0	10	11.1
Strongly Agree	18	10.2	2	2.2
Total	176	100.0	90	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	16	8.1	4	4.2
26 to 35	73	37.1	9	9.5
36 to 45	76	38.6	12	12.6
46 to 55	25	12.7	24	25.3
56 to 65	5	2.5	37	38.9
66 to 75	2	1.0	9	9.5
Total	197	100.0	95	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
Belmont	7	3.6	8	8.4
Carroll	63	32.0	28	29.5
Coshocton	9	4.6	5	5.3
Guernsey	41	20.8	3	3.2
Harrison	15	7.6	9	9.5
Jefferson	2	1.0	2	2.1
Monroe	2	1.0	0	0.0
Muskingum	18	9.1	11	11.6
Noble	22	11.2	3	3.2
Tuscarawas	18	9.1	26	27.4
Total	197	100.0	95	100.0

Gender?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	169	88.0	65	71.4
Male	21	10.9	25	27.5
Transgender	1	.5	1	1.1
Other	1	.5	0	0.0
Total	192	100.0	91	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	69	36.7	16	17.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	27	14.4	11	12.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	21	11.2	13	14.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	28	14.9	15	16.7
\$75,000-\$99,999	22	11.7	17	18.9
\$100,000-\$149,999	21	11.2	15	16.7
\$150,000 or more	0	0.0	3	3.3
Total	188	100.0	90	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	188	95.9	188	95.9
Black or African American	5	2.6	5	2.6
American Indian	2	1.0	2	1.0
Alaska Native	1	0.5	1	0.5
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	3	3.3

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	2	1.1	1	1.1
No	185	98.9	90	98.9
Total	187	100.0	91	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	117	62.2	76	80.0
Rent	59	31.4	6	6.3
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	7	3.7	6	6.3
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	4	2.1	4	4.2
Homeless	1	0.5	3	3.2
Total	188	99.9	95	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)	10	5.2	3	3.2
High school graduate (or equivalent)	50	26.2	21	22.3
Some college	41	21.5	15	16.0
Associates degree	43	22.5	11	11.7
Bachelor's degree	32	16.8	20	21.3
Master's degree	12	6.3	20	21.3
Professional degree	3	1.6	3	3.2
Doctorate degree	0	0.0	1	1.1
Total	191	100.0	94	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

Eastern 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

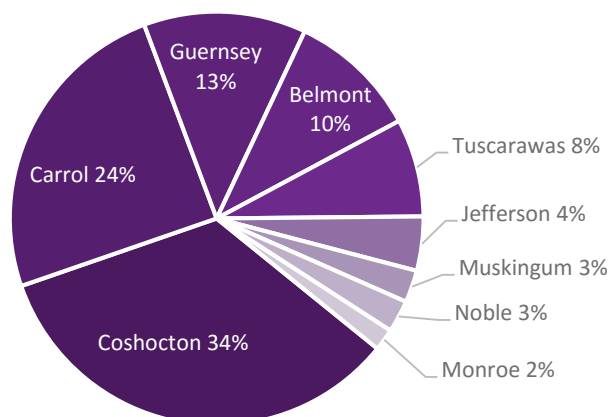
Findings

As part of the needs assessment process, Ohio University deployed the Child and Family Service provider survey throughout the Eastern 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 prevention specialists, needs assessment workgroup members, and OCTF e-mail contacts in the four counties (Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe) that did not have appointed 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. A reminder e-mail containing the original request and survey link was sent on August 30. In total, 119 surveys were completed before the survey was closed on September 2, 2016.

Survey Respondent Demographics

Over 80% of respondents provide services in Coshocton, Carroll, Guernsey, and Belmont counties. The counties represented by the fewest respondents are Monroe, Muskingum, and Noble.

Counties responding to survey*



* No providers from Harrison County responded to the survey

Most of the survey respondents are white (95%), female (88%) and age 36 or older (79%). All respondents have a high school diploma or equivalent, and over 71% have a Bachelor's, Master's, or Doctoral degree. Almost three-quarters of respondents (74%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement "I am aware of the child abuse and neglect

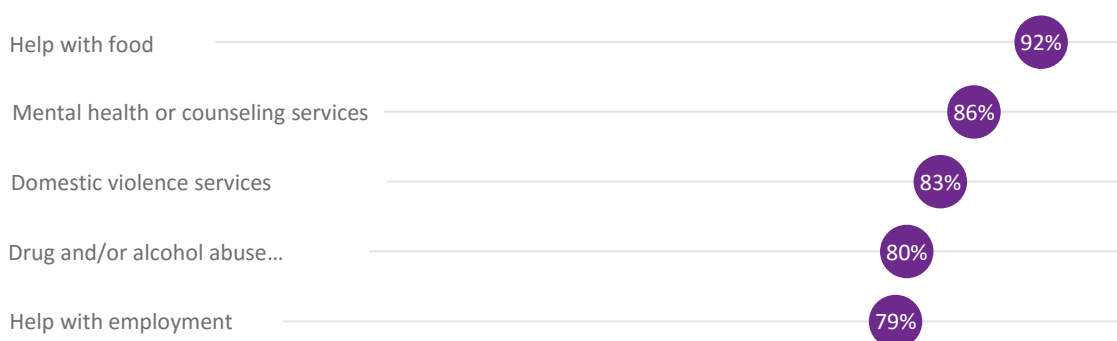
Findings

prevention activities in the community.” Fifteen percent expressed some degree of disagreement with that statement, and 11% were neutral.¹

Community-Neighborhood Level Findings

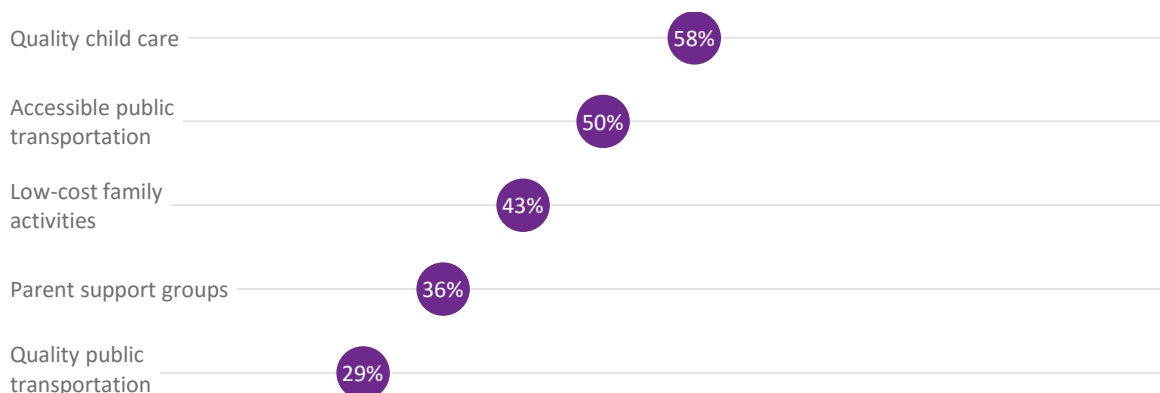
Respondents were given a list of supports and asked if those supports are available to children and families in their community. The types of supports most respondents identified as available were help with food², mental health or counseling services, domestic violence services, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, and help with employment.

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



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

Services that the **lowest** percentages of respondents report are available in the Eastern Region



¹ Response options to this and all other level-of-agreement questions in the survey were: strongly disagree, mostly disagree, slightly disagree, neutral, slightly agree, mostly agree, and strongly agree.

² On a separate survey question, 64% of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “There is somewhere families can turn if they need food.” Nineteen percent were neutral, and 17% expressed some degree of disagreement.

Findings

Survey respondents were asked whether they knew of activities and organization in their communities that are working to prevent child abuse and neglect. Sixty-two percent of respondents did not provide an answer to this question, suggesting that there may be a lack of programming and/or awareness of programming in the region. Many of the respondents who did answer the question indicated that the current focus in their communities seems to be in response to child abuse and neglect allegations, not on prevention.

The prevention-related activities that received the most mention were the pinwheels placed in public spaces in April in order to raise awareness of child abuse and neglect. Some respondents also noted “Wear Blue Day” and parenting classes.

Family-Parent Level Findings

Respondents were asked to identify the biggest challenges and struggles facing parents and guardians in their community. The issues most frequently identified by respondents were lack of transportation, drug and alcohol abuse, and unemployment.

- Respondents noted that a lack of low-cost, accessible, and reliable transportation prevents many families from accessing recreational activities, youth programming, and many other resources.
- They also repeatedly emphasized the “need to help (families) overcome addiction so they are able to think straight and find work and support (for) the children they have brought into this world.” They noted a lack of both inpatient and outpatient care for those with chemical dependencies.
- Many respondents also indicated that unemployment is a big problem, though finding employment can cause problems too, because “when (our families) do start work, they do not have enough time to get funds set back in order to move on or get out of situations they are in. When they gain employment their rent is increased, their food card decreased, and other benefits decline rapidly.”

When asked what supports parents need the most in order to address these and other pressing issues, respondents suggested significant changes that include finding ways to increase employment opportunities, increasing the availability of affordable housing, creating or expanding transportation options, and employing wrap-around approaches to the provision of support services.

Findings

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

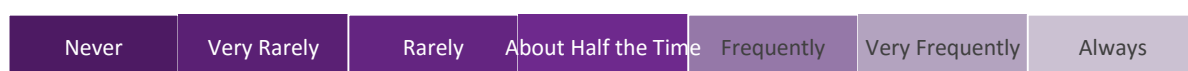
Relevant Family-Parent Level Protective Factors	Related Survey Questions (How often do the following occur?)	Average Response
Parental Resilience	Families in the community often pull together in stressful times.*	4.4
	Families in the community appear to communicate well together.*	4.1
	Families in the community are often able to solve their own problems.*	3.8
Social Connections	If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.**	4.4
	Parents in the community have someone who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.**	4.4
	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.*	4.3
	Children in the community are praised when they behave well.*	4.2
	Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.*	4.1
	Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.*	3.9
	Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.**	3.9
	Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.**	3.9
	Parents in the community lose control when they discipline their children.*	3.9
Concrete Support in Times of Need	Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in this community.**	5.7
	Parents know where to go for help if they have trouble making ends meet.**	4.5
	If adults needed help finding a job, they wouldn't know where to go for help.**	3.9
* 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

Parental Resilience

Community providers indicated that markers of parental resilience are often missing among families in their communities.³

- Eighty percent of community providers report that “families in the community are often able to solve their own problems” only half of the time or less.
- Less than half of community providers reported that “families in the community often pull together in stressful times” over half the time.
- Less than a third (29%) of providers report that “families in the community appear to communicate well together” more frequently than half of the time.



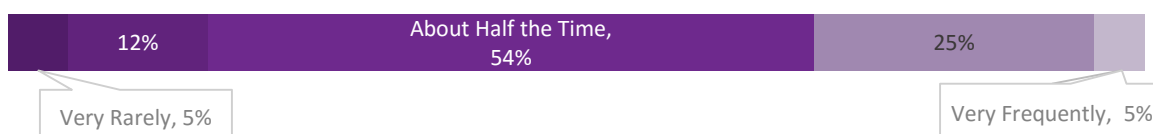
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems



Families in the community often pull together during stressful times



Families in the community appear to communicate well with each other



³ For this and all other frequency questions on the survey, response options were: never, very rarely, about half the time, frequently, very frequently, and always.

Findings

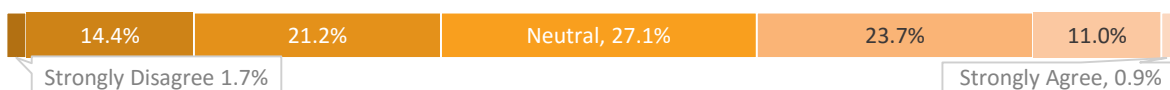
Knowledge of Parenting and Child Development

Community providers did not tend to think that parents in the community have extensive knowledge of child development or parenting skills.

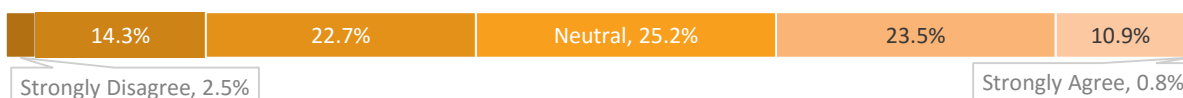
- Only 36% of respondents were in agreement that “parents in the community know what to do as a parent.”
- Only 35% of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.”
- Thirty-six percent of providers reported that children in the community “are praised when they behave well” more than half the time.
- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported that “parents in the community lose control when they discipline their children,” less than half the time.



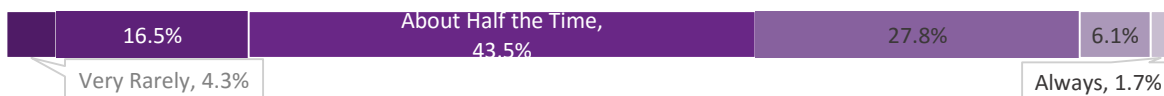
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent



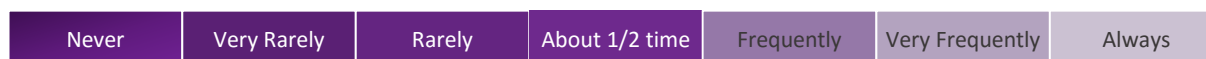
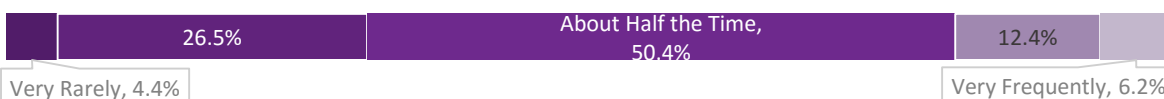
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn



Children in the community are praised when they behave well



Parents in the community lose control when they discipline their children

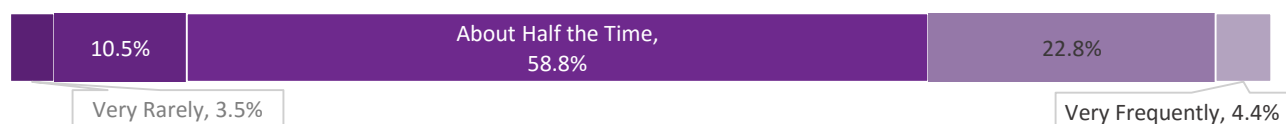


Findings

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

- Fifty-four percent of respondents reported that “parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset” over half the time.
- Forty-two percent of survey respondents reported that parents are happy being with their children more than half the time. Almost half of respondents (49%) were neutral.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents indicated that “parents and children in the community have close relationships” frequently or very frequently (no respondent selected always) over half the time.
- Twenty-one percent 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. Over half of respondents (56%) were neutral on this item.

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



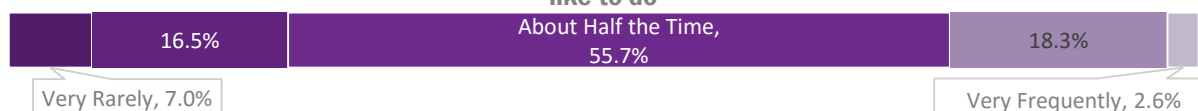
Parents in the community are happy being with their children



Parents and children in the community have close relationships



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



Findings

Social Connections

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

- Slightly more than half of providers (52%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.”
- Almost half of responding community providers (49%) 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.”
- A third of providers (33%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “When parents are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.” A larger percentage (39%) expressed some degree of disagreement with the statement. The remaining respondents were neutral.

Strongly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neutral	Slightly Agree	Mostly Agree	Strongly Agree
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If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to



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



When parents in the community are lonely, there are several people they can talk to

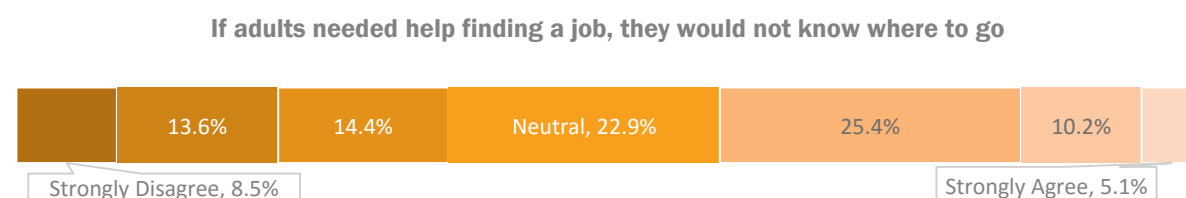
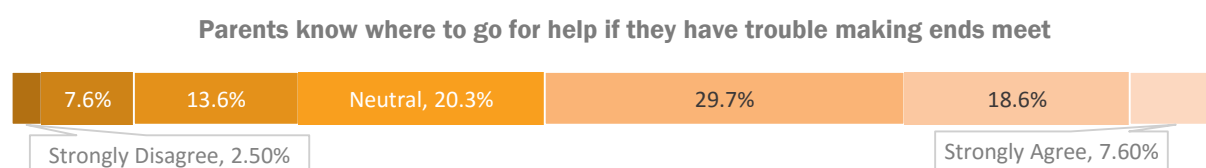
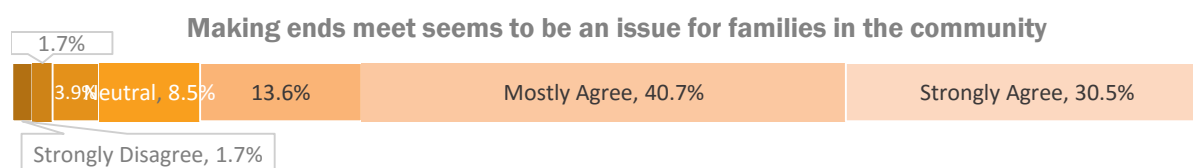


Findings

Concrete Supports in Times of Need

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.

- 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.”
- Over half of respondents (56%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “Parents know where to go for help if they have trouble making ends meet.”
- Forty-one percent of respondents expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “If adults needed help finding a job, they wouldn’t know where to go.”



Child Level Findings

Slightly more than 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. Exactly half of providers report that this support extends to the point that children have several people to talk to when lonely.

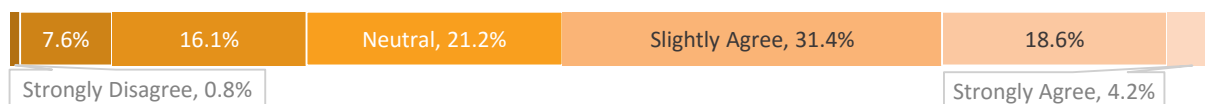
Findings

- Fifty-eight percent of providers expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.”
- Fifty-four percent of providers 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.”
- Half of providers (50%) expressed some degree of agreement with the statement: “When children are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.”

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



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



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



Appendix: Survey Frequencies

Most respondents are between age 25 and 65.

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	5	4.2
26 to 35	20	16.8
36 to 45	36	30.3
46 to 55	26	21.8
56 to 65	30	25.2
66 to 75	2	1.7
Total	119	100.0

Most participants responding to the survey are female.

	Number	Percent
Female	104	88.1
Male	14	11.9
Total	118	100.0

Nearly all survey participants were white.

	Number	Percent
Alaska Native	0	0.0
American Indian	1	0.8
Black or African American	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
White	113	95.0

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	1	0.9
No	116	99.1
Total	117	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)	9	7.6
Some college	12	10.1
Associate's Degree	13	10.9
Bachelor's Degree	54	45.4
Master's Degree	30	25.2
Doctorate Degree	1	0.8
Total	119	100.0

Where do you primarily provide services to children and families?

	Number	Percent
Belmont	12	10.1
Carroll	29	24.4
Coshocton	40	33.6
Guernsey	15	12.6
Harrison	0	0.0
Jefferson	5	4.2
Monroe	2	1.7
Muskingum	3	2.5
Noble	3	2.5
Tuscarawas	9	7.6
Multiple Counties	1	0.8
Total	119	100%

Respondents indicated they work in a variety of social, education and health service organizations including:

- Departments of Jobs and Family Services
- Health Departments
- County Boards of Developmental Disabilities
- Children's Services Agencies
- Help Me Grow
- Family and Children First Councils
- Community Action Commissions
- WIC
- Head Start
- Mental Health Agencies
- Schools
- Courts
- Big Brothers Big Sisters
- OSU Extension

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.	3.4	5.1	6.8	11.1	18.8	29.9	24.8	100.0

Community – Neighborhood Level

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

	Number	Percent
Help with food	109	91.6
Mental health or counseling services	102	85.7
Domestic violence services	99	83.2
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	95	79.8
Help with employment	94	79.0
Help with housing	91	76.5
Quality medical care for children	84	70.6
Quality medical care for adults	83	69.7
Pregnancy education	79	66.4
Quality child care	69	58.0
Accessible public transportation	59	49.6
Low cost family activities	51	42.9
Parent support group	43	36.1
Quality public transportation	34	28.6
Other supports for children or families (Please specify):	23	19.3
I don't know	0	0.0

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

Note: Respondents could choose multiple responses.

Open-ended responses:

- Child Abuse/Neglect Prevention
- Child Injury Prevention Education and Items
- Clothing, education
- Court ordered services or services to at-risk families & children
- Creative options and engage
- Education
- Employment Information
- Family First Counsel, T4C, Community and Service Groups.
- First step, Thompsons
- GED
- Head Start, Help Me Grow, and Family Planning
- Kinship support group (identified by two respondents)
- LGBTQ support group
- Mentoring services
- Open learning centers in public housing that connects families with services and activities
- Quality School systems
- Uncertain re: pregnancy education
- We try to help with emergencies as they come up. Helping with clothing, head lice problems and so forth.
- WIC

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.	0.9	4.3	12.0	18.8	29.9	23.1	11.1	100.0
There is somewhere families can turn if they need housing.	4.2	3.4	16.1	15.3	26.3	19.5	15.3	100.0
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	0.9	4.3	12.0	18.8	29.9	23.1	11.1	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	5.3	12.3	53.5	24.6	4.4	0.0	100.0
Families in the community often pull together in stressful times.	1.8	4.4	8.0	41.6	29.2	13.3	1.8	100.0
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	0.0	7.0	25.4	47.4	16.7	3.5	0.0	100.0
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	0.0	4.3	16.5	43.5	27.8	6.1	1.7	100.0
Parents in the community lose control when they discipline their children.	0.0	4.4	26.5	50.4	12.4	6.2	0.0	100.0
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	0.0	1.7	7.0	49.6	35.7	5.2	0.9	100.0
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	0.0	2.7	6.2	57.5	26.5	6.2	0.9	100.0
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	0.0	3.5	10.5	58.8	22.8	4.4	0.0	100.0
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	0.0	7.0	16.5	55.7	18.3	2.6	0.0	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.	2.5	14.3	22.7	25.2	23.5	10.9	0.8	100.0
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	1.7	14.4	21.2	27.1	23.7	11.0	0.8	100.0
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	0.8	5.1	16.1	28.8	30.5	17.8	0.8	100.0
When parents are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.	1.7	10.3	26.5	29.1	23.1	6.8	2.6	100.0
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	1.7	7.7	12.0	26.5	32.5	15.4	4.3	100.0
If adults needed help finding a job, they wouldn't know where to go for help.	8.5	13.6	14.4	22.9	25.4	10.2	5.1	100.0
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	1.7	1.7	3.4	8.5	13.6	40.7	30.5	100.0
Parents know where to go for help if they have trouble making ends meet.	2.5	7.6	13.6	20.3	29.7	18.6	7.6	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
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	0.8	7.6	16.1	21.2	31.4	18.6	4.2	100.0
When children are lonely, there are several people they can talk to.	0.0	12.0	11.1	26.5	28.2	17.9	4.3	100.0
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	0.0	7.8	13.8	20.7	31.9	16.4	9.5	100.0

Appendix G: County-Level Secondary and Survey Data Summaries

This document is a county-specific supplement to the Eastern 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 Eastern Region includes Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Muskingum, Noble, and Tuscarawas 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 Eastern 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 40 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
Belmont	17	12
Carroll	103	29
Coshocton	14	40
Guernsey	48	15
Harrison	26	0
Jefferson	4	5
Monroe	2	2
Muskingum	29	3
Noble	26	3
Tuscarawas	44	9
Total	313	118*
*One respondent selected "multiple counties" for a total of 119 surveys		

County: Belmont

× 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	×
Number of Membership Associations	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 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

+ Reflects reports from Belmont, Harrison, and Monroe Counties combined

County: Carroll

× 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	✓
Number of Membership Associations	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 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

+ Reflects reports from Carroll and Tuscarawas Counties combined

County: Coshocton

× 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	✓
Number of Membership Associations	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 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 Coshoccon, Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry Counties combined

County: Guernsey

× 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	×
Number of Membership Associations	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 higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

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

County: Harrison

✗ 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	✓
Number of Membership Associations	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 higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Belmont, Harrison, and Monroe Counties combined

County: Jefferson

✗ 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	✗
Number of Membership Associations	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 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

County: Monroe

✗ 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	✗
Number of Membership Associations	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	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 higher percent of children receiving SNAP than compared to the state

+ Reflects reports from Belmont, Harrison, and Monroe Counties combined

County: Muskingum

✗ 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	✓
Number of Membership Associations	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 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: Noble

× 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	×
Number of Membership Associations	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	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 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

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

County: Tuscarawas

✗ 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	✓
Number of Membership Associations	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

+ Reflects reports from Carroll and Tuscarawas Counties combined

Carroll Tables

Number of people in analysis: 103

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	59	57.3
Mental health or counseling services	52	50.5
Domestic violence services	54	52.4
Quality medical care for children	49	47.6
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	49	47.6
Help with employment	43	41.7
Help with housing	37	35.9
Quality medical care for adults	39	37.9
Pregnancy education	41	39.8
Quality child care	31	30.1
Quality public transportation	41	39.8
Low cost family activities	28	27.2
Parent support group	19	18.4
Other	10	9.7
I don't know	18	17.5

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

	Number	Percent
Food Stamps (SNAP)	25	24.3
Earned Income Tax Credit	17	16.5
Head Start/Early Head Start Services	4	3.9
Medicaid (State Health Insurance)	43	41.7
Cash Assistance	6	5.8
None of the above	49	47.6

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

	Number	Percent
Yes	63	69.2
No	28	30.8
Total	91	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	22	78.6
Two	2	7.1
Three	4	14.3
Total	28	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	23	47.9
Two	20	41.7
Three	2	4.2
Four	2	4.2
Five	1	2.1
Total	48	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	15	83.3
Two	2	11.1
Three	1	5.6
Total	18	100%

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

	Number	Percent
Birth child(ren)	51	86.4
Grandchild(ren)	1	1.7
Step child(ren)	4	6.8
Partner's child(ren)	1	1.7
Adopted child(ren)	2	3.4
Foster child(ren)	7	11.9
Other(please specify)	1	1.7
Total	67	113.6%

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.	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	13.6	22.0	61.0	100
I am happy being with my child.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	13.6	10.2	72.9	100
My child and I are very close with each other.	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.4	6.8	16.9	71.2	100
I am able to soothe my child(ren) when he/she is upset.	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.0	10.5	24.6	56.1	100
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	20.4	25.9	50.0	100
There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	19.0	19.0	37.9	10.3	5.2	3.4	5.2	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.	2.2	5.6	8.9	31.1	34.4	7.8	10.0	100
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	2.2	6.7	2.2	41.6	30.3	11.2	5.6	100
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	2.3	3.4	5.7	33.3	27.6	16.1	11.5	100
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	1.1	3.3	3.3	32.2	27.8	17.8	14.4	100
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	2.3	3.5	3.5	40.7	29.1	9.3	11.6	100
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	1.1	2.3	3.4	42.0	30.7	10.2	10.2	100
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	3.4	5.7	9.2	37.9	12.6	17.2	13.8	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.	2.2	7.5	1.1	9.7	6.5	32.3	40.9	100
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	23.9	20.7	7.6	20.7	7.6	7.6	12.0	100
I am aware of the child abuse and child neglect prevention activities in my community.	9.8	3.3	9.8	15.2	10.9	26.1	25.0	100
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	3.4	5.7	9.2	37.9	12.6	17.2	13.8	100
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	2.3	4.6	14.9	26.4	20.7	14.9	16.1	100
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	3.4	2.3	5.7	18.2	20.5	18.2	31.8	100
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	3.3	4.4	10.0	27.8	18.9	20.0	15.6	100
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	2.2	2.2	12.2	34.4	18.9	14.4	15.6	100
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	1.1	6.9	12.6	27.6	18.4	19.5	13.8	100
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	2.2	5.6	18.0	27.0	18.0	20.2	9.0	100
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	2.4	4.7	14.1	22.4	24.7	18.8	12.9	100

The following is information regarding respondents' demographics.

What age group are you in?

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	6	5.8
26 to 35	25	24.3
36 to 45	32	31.1
46 to 55	12	11.7
56 to 65	18	17.5
66 to 75	10	9.5
Total	103	100%

Gender?

	Number	Percent
Female	74	74.0
Male	25	25.0
Transgender	1	1.0
Other	0	0.0
Total	100	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$25,000	31	33.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	11	11.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	14	14.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	9	9.6
\$75,000-\$99,999	17	18.1
\$100,000-\$149,000	12	12.8
\$150,000 or more	0	0.0
Total	94	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
Alaska Native	1	1.0
American Indian	1	1.0
Black or African American	1	1.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
White	98	97.0
Total	101	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0.0
No	97	100.0
Total	97	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Number	Percent
Own	67	69.1
Rent	25	25.8
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	3	3.1
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	1	1.0
Homeless	1	1.0
Total	97	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Number	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	7	7.2
High School graduate (or equivalent)	33	34.0
Some college	20	20.6
Associate's Degree	15	15.5
Bachelor's Degree	10	10.3
Master's Degree	6	6.2
Professional Degree	5	5.2
Doctorate Degree	1	1.0
Total	97	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	1	1.8	0	0.0
Very Rarely	3	5.5	2	8.3
Rarely	6	10.9	2	8.3
About Half the Time	16	29.1	7	29.2
Frequently	17	30.9	11	45.8
Very Frequently	6	10.9	0	0.0
Always	6	10.9	2	8.3
Total	55	100%	24	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	1.8	1	4.3
Very Rarely	4	7.3	2	8.7
Rarely	2	3.6	0	0.0
About Half the Time	22	40.0	9	39.1
Frequently	14	25.5	10	43.5
Very Frequently	8	14.5	0	0.0
Always	4	7.3	1	4.3
Total	55	100%	23	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	1.9	1	4.5
Very Rarely	2	3.7	1	4.5
Rarely	2	3.7	2	9.1
About Half the Time	18	33.3	8	36.4
Frequently	13	24.1	8	36.4
Very Frequently	11	20.4	1	4.5
Always	7	13.0	1	4.5
Total	54	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	1	1.8	0	0.0
Very Rarely	2	3.5	1	4.5
Rarely	1	1.8	2	9.1
About Half the Time	17	29.8	9	40.9
Frequently	14	24.6	7	31.8
Very Frequently	12	21.1	1	4.5
Always	10	17.5	2	9.1
Total	57	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	2	3.8	0	0.0
Very Rarely	3	5.7	0	0.0
Rarely	0	0.0	3	13.6
About Half the Time	21	39.6	9	40.9
Frequently	14	26.4	8	36.4
Very Frequently	7	13.2	0	0.0
Always	6	11.3	2	9.1
Total	53	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	1	1.8	0	0.0
Very Rarely	1	1.8	1	4.5
Rarely	3	5.5	0	0.0
About Half the Time	22	40.0	10	45.5
Frequently	16	29.1	9	40.9
Very Frequently	7	12.7	0	0.0
Always	5	9.1	2	9.1
Total	55	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	1.8	0	0.0
Very Rarely	3	5.5	1	4.5
Rarely	0	0.0	2	9.1
About Half the Time	24	43.6	6	27.3
Frequently	13	23.6	9	40.9
Very Frequently	9	16.4	3	13.6
Always	5	9.1	1	4.5
Total	55	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	2	3.5	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	3	5.3	4	15.4
Slightly Disagree	1	1.8	0	0.0
Neutral	5	8.8	3	11.5
Slightly Agree	3	5.3	2	7.7
Mostly Agree	17	29.8	10	38.5
Strongly Agree	26	45.6	7	26.9
Total	57	100%	26	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	13	22.8	5	20.0
Mostly Disagree	8	14.0	10	40.0
Slightly Disagree	5	8.8	2	8.0
Neutral	12	21.1	5	20.0
Slightly Agree	4	7.0	2	8.0
Mostly Agree	6	10.5	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	9	15.8	1	4.0
Total	57	100%	25	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	6	10.5	3	12.0
Mostly Disagree	3	5.3	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	5	8.8	3	12.0
Neutral	5	8.8	7	28.0
Slightly Agree	8	14.0	2	8.0
Mostly Agree	12	21.1	8	32.0
Strongly Agree	18	31.6	2	8.0
Total	57	100%	25	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	3	5.8	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	3	5.8	2	8.0
Slightly Disagree	5	9.6	2	8.0
Neutral	20	38.5	8	32.0
Slightly Agree	4	7.7	5	20.0
Mostly Agree	9	17.3	6	24.0
Strongly Agree	8	15.4	2	8.0
Total	52	100%	25	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	3.8	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	1.9	3	12.0
Slightly Disagree	7	13.2	3	12.0
Neutral	15	28.3	5	20.0
Slightly Agree	10	18.9	6	24.0
Mostly Agree	7	13.2	6	24.0
Strongly Agree	11	20.8	2	8.0
Total	53	100%	25	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	3	5.7	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	1.9	1	4.0
Slightly Disagree	4	7.5	1	4.0
Neutral	9	17.0	5	20.0
Slightly Agree	11	20.8	4	16.0
Mostly Agree	9	17.0	6	24.0
Strongly Agree	16	30.2	8	32.0
Total	53	100%	25	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	5.6	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	3	5.6	1	3.8
Slightly Disagree	4	7.4	3	11.5
Neutral	17	31.5	6	23.1
Slightly Agree	11	20.4	5	19.2
Mostly Agree	9	16.7	5	19.2
Strongly Agree	7	13.0	6	23.1
Total	54	100%	26	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	3.7	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	0	0.0	2	7.7
Slightly Disagree	5	9.3	4	15.4
Neutral	19	35.2	7	26.9
Slightly Agree	11	20.4	5	19.2
Mostly Agree	8	14.8	4	15.4
Strongly Agree	9	16.7	4	15.4
Total	54	100%	26	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	1.9	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	1.9	4	16.0
Slightly Disagree	7	13.2	3	12.0
Neutral	14	26.4	7	28.0
Slightly Agree	11	20.8	3	12.0
Mostly Agree	12	22.6	5	20.0
Strongly Agree	7	13.2	3	12.0
Total	53	100%	25	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	8.0
Mostly Disagree	1	1.9	4	16.0
Slightly Disagree	7	13.0	5	20.0
Neutral	15	27.8	6	24.0
Slightly Agree	13	24.1	2	8.0
Mostly Agree	13	24.1	5	20.0
Strongly Agree	5	9.3	1	4.0
Total	54	100%	25	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	2.0	1	4.0
Mostly Disagree	0	0.0	4	16.0
Slightly Disagree	6	11.8	2	8.0
Neutral	11	21.6	6	24.0
Slightly Agree	15	29.4	5	20.0
Mostly Agree	11	21.6	5	20.0
Strongly Agree	7	13.7	2	8.0
Total	51	100%	25	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	5	7.9	0	0.0
26 to 35	23	36.5	1	3.6
36 to 45	22	34.9	7	25.0
46 to 55	7	11.1	3	10.7
56 to 65	4	6.3	9	32.1
66 to 75	2	3.2	8	28.6
Total	63	100%	28	100%

Gender?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	48	78.7	16	59.3
Male	12	19.7	11	40.7
Transgender	1	1.6	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	58	100%	27	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	27	44.3	1	4.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	8	13.1	2	8.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	9	14.8	2	8.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	5	8.2	4	16.7
\$75,000-\$99,999	8	13.1	9	37.5
\$100,000-\$149,999	4	6.6	6	25.0
\$150,000 or more	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	61	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	1	3.6
American Indian	1	1.7	0	0.0
Black or African American	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
White	59	98.3	27	96.4
Total	60	100%	28	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	58	100.0	27	100.0
Total	58	100%	27	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	37	63.8	23	82.1
Rent	19	32.8	2	7.1
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	2	3.4	1	3.6
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	0	0.0	1	3.6
Homeless	0	0.0	1	3.6
Total	58	100%	28	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	8.6	1	3.7
High school graduate (or equivalent)	20	34.5	9	33.3
Some college	11	19.0	4	14.8
Associates degree	11	19.0	3	11.1
Bachelor's degree	7	12.1	3	11.1
Master's degree	2	3.4	3	11.1
Professional degree	2	3.4	3	11.1
Doctorate degree	0	0.0	1	3.7
Total	58	100%	27	100%

Guernsey Tables

Number of people in analysis: 48

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	25	52.1
Mental health or counseling services	23	47.9
Domestic violence services	19	39.6
Quality medical care for children	24	50.0
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	21	43.8
Help with employment	22	45.8
Help with housing	24	50.0
Quality medical care for adults	19	39.6
Pregnancy education	21	43.8
Quality child care	19	39.6
Quality public transportation	17	35.4
Low cost family activities	25	29.2
Parent support group	9	18.8
Other	7	14.6
I don't know	15	31.2

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

	Number	Percent
Food Stamps (SNAP)	16	33.3
Earned Income Tax Credit	5	10.4
Head Start/Early Head Start Services	2	4.2
Medicaid (State Health Insurance)	29	60.4
Cash Assistance	2	4.2
None of the above	14	29.2

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

	Number	Percent
Yes	41	93.2
No	3	6.8
Total	44	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	11	47.8
Two	9	39.1
Three	2	8.7
Four	1	4.3
Total	23	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	13	54.2
Two	8	33.3
Three	3	12.5
Total	24	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	12	85.7
Two	1	7.1
Three	1	7.1
Total	14	100%

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

	Number	Percent
Birth child(ren)	39	76.5
Step child(ren)	5	9.8
Foster child(ren)	2	3.9
Grandchild(ren)	2	3.9
Adopted child(ren)	2	3.9
Other	1	2.0
Partner's child(ren)	0	0.0
Total	51	100%

**The following questions may be things you do or experience as a parent or guardian.
Expressed as 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	0.0	2.4	14.6	82.9	100
I am happy being with my child.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	90.0	100
My child and I are very close with each other.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	7.3	90.2	100
I am able to soothe my child(ren) when he/she is upset.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.5	27.5	62.5	100
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	20.5	69.2	100
There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	10.0	35.0	25.0	7.5	17.5	2.5	2.5	100

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

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
Families in the community appear to communicate well together.	0.0	2.4	12.2	36.6	26.8	12.2	9.8	100
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	0.0	2.4	7.3	31.7	31.7	17.1	9.8	100
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	0.0	2.3	11.6	34.9	18.6	18.6	14.0	100
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	0.0	7.0	4.7	34.9	14.0	23.3	16.3	100
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	0.0	4.7	4.7	39.5	20.9	18.6	11.6	100
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	0.0	2.4	4.9	29.3	24.4	24.4	14.6	100
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	2.4	0.0	2.4	31.0	11.9	28.6	23.8	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.	0.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.2	22.2	62.2	100
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	44.2	7.0	7.0	14.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	100
I am aware of the child abuse and child neglect prevention activities in my community.	2.3	4.5	4.5	13.6	4.5	29.5	40.8	100
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	2.4	0.0	2.4	31.0	11.9	28.6	23.8	100
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	2.4	0.0	0.0	34.1	9.8	24.4	29.3	100
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	2.3	2.3	0.0	27.3	18.2	18.2	31.8	100
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	0.0	4.9	7.3	34.1	19.5	19.5	14.6	100
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	0.0	2.4	9.8	31.7	14.6	26.8	14.6	100
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	0.0	2.4	2.4	21.4	16.7	38.1	19.0	100
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	4.7	0.0	9.3	44.2	14.0	18.6	9.3	100
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	4.7	4.7	4.7	37.2	11.6	25.6	11.6	100

The following is information regarding respondents' demographics.

What age group are you in?

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	7	14.6
26 to 35	21	43.8
36 to 45	13	27.1
46 to 55	4	8.3
56 to 65	3	6.2
66 to 75	0	0.0
Total	48	100%

Gender?

	Number	Percent
Female	39	90.7
Male	4	9.3
Transgender	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
Total	43	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$25,000	20	45.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	7	6.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	3	6.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	5	11.4
\$75,000-\$99,999	3	6.8
\$100,000-\$149,000	5	11.4
\$150,000 or more	1	2.3
Total	44	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
White	44	91.7
Black or African American	4	8.3
Alaska Native	0	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Total	48	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	0	0.0
No	43	100.0
Total	43	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Number	Percent
Own	25	53.2
Rent	18	38.3
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	4	8.5
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	0	0.0
Homeless	0	0.0
Total	47	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Number	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	4	8.5
High School graduate (or equivalent)	16	34.0
Some college	14	29.8
Associate's Degree	6	12.8
Bachelor's Degree	6	12.8
Master's Degree	1	2.1
Professional Degree	0	0.0
Doctorate Degree	0	0.0
Total	47	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	1	2.8	0	0.0
Rarely	5	13.9	0	0.0
About Half the Time	11	30.6	2	66.7
Frequently	10	27.8	1	33.3
Very Frequently	5	13.9	0	0.0
Always	4	11.1	0	0.0
Total	36	100%	3	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	1	2.9	0	0.0
Rarely	3	8.6	0	0.0
About Half the Time	9	25.7	2	66.7
Frequently	12	34.3	1	33.3
Very Frequently	6	17.1	0	0.0
Always	4	11.4	0	0.0
Total	35	100%	3	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	1	2.7	0	0.0
Rarely	4	10.8	1	33.3
About Half the Time	12	32.4	1	33.3
Frequently	6	16.2	1	33.3
Very Frequently	8	21.6	0	0.0
Always	6	16.2	0	0.0
Total	37	100%	3	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	3	8.1	0	0.0
Rarely	2	5.4	0	0.0
About Half the Time	9	24.3	3	100.0
Frequently	6	16.2	0	0.0
Very Frequently	10	27.0	0	0.0
Always	7	18.9	0	0.0
Total	37	100%	3	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	5.4	0	0.0
Rarely	2	5.4	0	0.0
About Half the Time	13	35.1	2	66.7
Frequently	8	21.6	1	33.3
Very Frequently	7	18.9	0	0.0
Always	5	13.5	0	0.0
Total	37	100%	3	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	1	2.7	0	0.0
Rarely	2	5.4	0	0.0
About Half the Time	10	27.0	2	66.7
Frequently	9	24.3	1	33.3
Very Frequently	9	24.3	0	0.0
Always	6	16.2	0	0.0
Total	37	100%	3	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	3.0	0	0.0
Rarely	3	9.1	1	33.3
About Half the Time	12	36.4	2	66.7
Frequently	7	21.2	0	0.0
Very Frequently	5	15.2	0	0.0
Always	5	15.2	0	0.0
Total	33	100%	3	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	2	5.1	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	2	5.1	0	0.0
Neutral	1	2.6	0	0.0
Slightly Agree	0	0.0	1	33.3
Mostly Agree	9	23.1	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	25	64.1	2	66.7
Total	39	100%	3	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	43.2	1	33.3
Mostly Disagree	3	8.1	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	3	8.1	0	0.0
Neutral	4	10.8	1	33.3
Slightly Agree	4	10.8	0	0.0
Mostly Agree	4	10.8	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	3	8.1	1	33.3
Total	37	100%	3	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	2.6	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	2	5.3	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	2	5.3	0	0.0
Neutral	6	15.8	0	0.0
Slightly Agree	2	5.3	0	0.0
Mostly Agree	11	28.9	1	33.3
Strongly Agree	14	36.8	2	66.7
Total	38	100%	3	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	2.8	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	1	2.8	0	0.0
Neutral	9	25.0	1	33.3
Slightly Agree	4	11.1	1	33.3
Mostly Agree	12	33.3	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	9	25.0	1	33.3
Total	36	100%	3	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	1	2.9	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Neutral	9	25.7	2	66.7
Slightly Agree	4	11.4	0	0.0
Mostly Agree	10	28.6	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	11	31.4	1	33.3
Total	35	100%	3	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	2.6	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	2.6	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Neutral	10	26.3	1	33.3
Slightly Agree	7	18.4	1	33.3
Mostly Agree	6	15.8	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	13	34.2	1	33.3
Total	38	100%	3	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	2.9	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	2	5.7	1	33.3
Neutral	12	34.3	0	0.0
Slightly Agree	7	20.0	1	33.3
Mostly Agree	8	22.9	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	5	14.3	1	33.3
Total	35	100%	3	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	1	2.9	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	3	8.6	1	33.3
Neutral	10	28.6	0	0.0
Slightly Agree	5	14.3	1	33.3
Mostly Agree	10	28.6	1	33.3
Strongly Agree	6	17.1	0	0.0
Total	35	100%	3	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	2.7	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	0	0.0	1	33.3
Neutral	8	21.6	0	0.0
Slightly Agree	6	16.2	1	33.3
Mostly Agree	14	37.8	1	33.3
Strongly Agree	8	21.6	0	0.0
Total	37	100%	3	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	5.4	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	2	5.4	1	33.3
Neutral	16	43.2	1	33.3
Slightly Agree	5	13.5	1	33.3
Mostly Agree	8	21.6	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	4	10.8	0	0.0
Total	37	100%	3	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	2	5.4	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	2.7	1	33.3
Slightly Disagree	1	2.7	1	33.3
Neutral	14	37.8	0	0.0
Slightly Agree	3	8.1	1	33.3
Mostly Agree	11	29.7	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	5	13.5	0	0.0
Total	37	100%	3	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	14.6	0	0.0
26 to 35	21	51.2	0	0.0
36 to 45	12	29.3	0	0.0
46 to 55	1	2.4	1	33.3
56 to 65	1	2.4	2	66.7
66 to 75	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	41	100%	3	100%

Gender?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	35	89.7	2	100.00
Male	4	10.3	0	0.0
Transgender	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	39	100%	2	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	19	50.0	0	0.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	5	13.2	0	0.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	2	5.3	1	33.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	5	13.2	0	0.0
\$75,000-\$99,999	3	7.9	0	0.0
\$100,000-\$149,999	4	10.5	1	33.3
\$150,000 or more	0	0.0	1	33.3
Total	38	100%	3	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	37	90.2	3	100.0
Black or African American	4	9.8	0	0.0
Alaska Native	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	41	100%	3	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	38	100.0	3	100.0
Total	38	100%	3	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	19	47.5	3	100.0
Rent	18	45.0	0	0.0
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	3	7.5	0	0.0
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/friends)	0	0.0	0	0.0
Homeless	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	40	100%	3	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	9.8	0	0.0
High school graduate (or equivalent)	13	31.7	1	33.3
Some college	13	31.7	0	0.0
Associates degree	5	12.2	1	33.3
Bachelor's degree	6	14.6	0	0.0
Master's degree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional degree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Doctorate degree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	41	100%	3	100%

Tuscarawas Tables

Number of people in analysis: 44

My community offers the following supports for children or families:

	Number	Percent
Help with food	35	79.5
Domestic violence services	34	77.3
Drug and/or alcohol abuse treatment	32	72.7
Mental health or counseling services	31	70.5
Quality medical care for children	30	68.2
Help with employment	26	59.1
Quality child care	25	56.8
Help with housing	25	56.8
Quality medical care for adults	24	54.5
Pregnancy education	21	47.7
Low cost family activities	20	45.5
Parent support group	10	22.7
Quality public transportation	7	15.9
I don't know	7	15.9
Other	3	6.8

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

	Number	Percent
None of the above	41	93.2
Earned Income Tax Credit	2	4.5
Food Stamps (SNAP)	1	2.3
Head Start/ Early Head Start services	1	2.3
Medicaid (State Health Insurance)	NA	NA
Cash assistance	NA	NA

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

	Number	Percent
No	26	59.1
Yes	18	40.9
Total	44	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	5	83.3
Two	1	16.7
Total	6	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	8	72.7
Two	3	27.3
Total	11	100%

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

	Number	Percent
One	6	75
Two	2	25
Total	8	100%

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

	Number	Percent
Birth child(ren)	13	68.4
Adopted child(ren)	4	21.1
Partner's child(ren)	1	5.3
Other	1	5.3
Foster child(ren)	0	0.0
Sep child(ren)	0	0.0
Grandchild(ren)	0	0.0
Total	19	100%

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

	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	0.0	0.0	5.6	44.4	50.0	100
I am happy being with my child.	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.1	22.2	61.1	100
My child and I are very close with each other.	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	27.8	61.1	100
I am able to soothe my child(ren) when he/she is upset.	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	22.2	66.7	100
I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do.	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	5.6	22.2	61.1	100
There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.	5.6	33.3	33.3	11.1	11.1	5.6	0.0	100

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

	Never	Very Rarely	Rarely	About Half the Time	Frequently	Very Frequently	Always	Total
Families in the community appear to communicate well together.	0.0	6.8	18.2	34.1	31.8	6.8	2.3	100
Families in the community are often able to solve their problems.	0.0	9.3	11.6	32.6	39.5	7.0	0.0	100
Children in the community are praised when they behave well.	0.0	4.5	15.9	40.9	18.2	15.9	4.5	100
Parents in the community are happy being with their children.	2.3	0.0	13.6	31.8	29.5	18.2	4.5	100
Parents and children in the community have close relationships.	2.3	2.3	13.6	31.8	29.5	18.2	2.3	100
Parents in the community are able to soothe their children when they are upset.	2.3	0.0	11.6	39.5	34.9	9.3	2.3	100
Parents in the community spend time with their children doing what their children like to do.	0.0	9.3	9.3	18.6	37.2	20.9	4.7	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.	2.3	2.3	4.5	13.6	11.4	29.5	36.4	100
I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.	38.6	20.5	11.4	6.8	6.8	13.6	2.3	100
I am aware of the child abuse and child neglect prevention activities in my community.	2.3	2.3	9.1	11.4	13.6	29.5	31.8	100
Parents in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	0.0	9.3	9.3	18.6	37.2	20.9	4.7	100
Children in the community have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems.	2.3	9.1	18.2	11.4	34.1	13.6	11.4	100
Making ends meet seems to be an issue for the families in the community.	0.0	4.5	9.1	9.1	27.3	25.0	25.0	100
There is somewhere families can go for help in the community if they have trouble making ends meet.	0.0	6.8	13.6	20.5	18.2	31.8	9.1	100
If there is a crisis, parents have others they can talk to.	0.0	6.8	11.4	22.7	31.8	20.5	6.8	100
If there is a crisis, children have others they can talk to.	0.0	9.1	25.0	18.2	15.9	18.2	13.6	100
Parents in the community know what to do as a parent.	2.3	6.8	15.9	27.3	34.1	11.4	2.3	100
Parents in the community know how to help their children learn.	4.5	6.8	22.7	25.0	22.7	15.9	2.3	100

The following is information regarding respondents' demographics.

What age group are you in?

	Number	Percent
18 to 25	0	0.0
26 to 35	7	15.9
36 to 45	12	27.3
46 to 55	11	25.0
56 to 65	14	31.8
66 to 75	0	0.0
Total	44	100%

Gender?

	Number	Percent
Female	38	86.4
Male	5	11.4
Transgender	1	2.3
Other	0	0.0
Total	44	100%

What is your annual household income?

	Number	Percent
Less than \$25,000	2	4.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	2	4.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	7	16.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	14	33.3
\$75,000-\$99,999	7	16.7
\$100,000-\$149,000	9	21.4
\$150,000 or more	1	2.4
Total	42	100%

What is your race? (Select all that apply)

	Number	Percent
White	43	100
Alaskan Native	0	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Total	43	100%

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

	Number	Percent
Yes	1	2.3
No	42	97.7
Total	43	100%

Which type of housing best describes your current situation?

	Number	Percent
Own	39	88.6
Rent	2	4.5
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/ friends)	2	4.5
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/relatives)	1	2.3
Homeless	0	0.0
Total	44	100%

What is your highest level of education?

	Number	Percent
Some high school (grades 9-12)	1	2.3
High School graduate (or equivalent)	3	6.8
Some college	3	6.8
Associate's Degree	4	9.1
Bachelor's Degree	15	34.1
Master's Degree	18	40.9
Professional Degree	0	0.0
Doctorate Degree	0	0.0
Total	44	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	1	5.6	2	7.7
Rarely	4	22.2	4	15.4
About Half the Time	6	33.3	9	34.6
Frequently	5	27.8	9	34.6
Very Frequently	1	5.6	2	7.7
Always	1	5.6	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	26	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Rarely	1	5.6	3	12.0
Rarely	2	11.1	3	12.0
About Half the Time	6	33.3	8	32.0
Frequently	8	44.4	9	36.0
Very Frequently	1	5.6	2	8.0
Always	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	25	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	0	0.0	2	7.7
Rarely	3	16.7	4	15.4
About Half the Time	7	38.9	11	42.3
Frequently	2	11.1	6	23.1
Very Frequently	5	27.8	2	7.7
Always	1	5.6	1	3.8
Total	18	100%	26	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	1	3.8
Very Rarely	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rarely	2	11.1	4	15.4
About Half the Time	8	44.4	6	23.1
Frequently	3	16.7	10	38.5
Very Frequently	4	22.2	4	15.4
Always	1	5.6	1	3.8
Total	18	100%	26	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	1	3.8
Very Rarely	0	0.0	1	3.8
Rarely	1	5.6	5	19.2
About Half the Time	9	50.0	5	19.2
Frequently	4	22.2	9	34.6
Very Frequently	3	16.7	5	19.2
Always	1	5.6	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	26	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	1	4.0
Very Rarely	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rarely	1	5.6	4	16.0
About Half the Time	9	50.0	8	32.0
Frequently	5	27.8	10	40.0
Very Frequently	2	11.1	2	8.0
Always	1	5.6	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	25	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	1	3.8
Very Rarely	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rarely	2	11.1	5	19.2
About Half the Time	9	50.0	8	30.8
Frequently	5	27.8	9	34.6
Very Frequently	1	5.6	3	11.5
Always	1	5.6	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	26	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	0	0.0	1	3.8
Mostly Disagree	0	0.0	1	3.8
Slightly Disagree	1	5.6	1	3.8
Neutral	1	5.6	5	19.2
Slightly Agree	4	22.2	1	3.8
Mostly Agree	5	27.8	8	30.8
Strongly Agree	7	38.9	9	34.6
Total	18	100%	26	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	9	50.0	8	30.8
Mostly Disagree	3	16.7	6	23.1
Slightly Disagree	2	11.1	3	11.5
Neutral	0	0.0	3	11.5
Slightly Agree	2	11.1	1	3.8
Mostly Agree	2	11.1	4	15.4
Strongly Agree	0	0.0	1	3.8
Total	18	100%	26	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	5.6	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	0	0.0	1	3.8
Slightly Disagree	1	5.6	3	11.5
Neutral	3	16.7	2	7.7
Slightly Agree	1	5.6	5	19.2
Mostly Agree	5	27.8	8	30.8
Strongly Agree	7	38.9	7	26.9
Total	18	100%	26	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	1	5.6	3	12.0
Slightly Disagree	1	5.6	3	12.0
Neutral	4	22.2	4	16.0
Slightly Agree	6	33.3	10	40.0
Mostly Agree	4	22.2	5	20.0
Strongly Agree	2	11.1	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	25	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	1	3.8
Mostly Disagree	1	5.6	3	11.5
Slightly Disagree	3	16.7	5	19.2
Neutral	2	11.1	3	11.5
Slightly Agree	5	27.8	10	38.5
Mostly Agree	3	16.7	3	11.5
Strongly Agree	4	22.2	1	3.8
Total	18	100%	26	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	1	5.6	1	3.8
Slightly Disagree	1	5.6	3	11.5
Neutral	3	16.7	1	3.8
Slightly Agree	5	27.8	7	26.9
Mostly Agree	6	33.3	5	19.2
Strongly Agree	2	11.1	9	34.6
Total	18	100%	26	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	0	0.0	3	11.5
Slightly Disagree	2	11.1	4	15.4
Neutral	4	22.2	5	19.2
Slightly Agree	5	27.8	3	11.5
Mostly Agree	6	33.3	8	30.8
Strongly Agree	1	5.6	3	11.5
Total	18	100%	26	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	3	11.5
Slightly Disagree	3	16.7	2	7.7
Neutral	3	16.7	7	26.9
Slightly Agree	5	27.8	9	34.6
Mostly Agree	7	38.9	2	7.7
Strongly Agree	0	0.0	3	11.5
Total	18	100%	26	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mostly Disagree	1	5.6	3	11.5
Slightly Disagree	2	11.1	9	34.6
Neutral	4	22.2	4	15.4
Slightly Agree	3	16.7	4	15.4
Mostly Agree	5	27.8	3	11.5
Strongly Agree	3	16.7	3	11.5
Total	18	100%	26	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	1	3.8
Mostly Disagree	1	5.6	2	7.7
Slightly Disagree	0	0.0	7	26.9
Neutral	6	33.3	6	23.1
Slightly Agree	7	38.9	8	30.8
Mostly Agree	3	16.7	2	7.7
Strongly Agree	1	5.6	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	26	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	0	0.0	2	7.7
Mostly Disagree	1	5.6	2	7.7
Slightly Disagree	2	11.1	8	30.8
Neutral	5	27.8	6	23.1
Slightly Agree	5	27.8	5	19.2
Mostly Agree	4	22.2	3	11.5
Strongly Agree	1	5.6	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	26	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
26 to 35	3	16.7	4	15.4
36 to 45	11	61.1	1	3.8
46 to 55	4	22.2	7	26.9
56 to 65	0	0.0	14	53.8
66 to 75	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	26	100%

Gender?

	Respondents with children 0-17 living in their home		Respondents without children in their home	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	17	94.4	21	80.8
Male	1	5.6	4	15.4
Transgender	0	0.0	1	3.8
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	26	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	0	0.0	2	7.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	0	0.0	2	7.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	2	12.5	5	19.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	7	43.8	7	26.9
\$75,000-\$99,999	3	18.8	4	15.4
\$100,000-\$149,999	4	25.0	5	19.2
\$150,000 or more	0	0.0	1	3.8
Total	16	100%	26	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	0	0.0
Black or African American	0	0.0	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
White	18	100	25	100
Total	0	100%	0	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	1	4.0
No	18	100	24	96.0
Total	18	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	16	88.9	23	88.5
Rent	1	5.6	1	3.8
Permanent shared housing (with relatives/ friends)	1	5.6	1	3.8
Temporary shared housing (shelter, temporary with friends/ relatives)	0	0.0	1	3.8
Homeless	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	26	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	3.8
High school graduate (or equivalent)	0	0.0	3	11.5
Some college	1	5.6	2	7.7
Associates degree	2	11.1	2	7.7
Bachelor's degree	8	44.4	7	26.9
Master's degree	7	38.9	11	42.3
Professional degree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Doctorate degree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100%	26	100%



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