



Ohio Children's Trust Fund

Ohio's Prevent Child Abuse America Chapter

Western Ohio Region Comprehensive Needs Assessment – 2016 for Allen, Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Hardin, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, and Shelby Counties

by:

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for:

The Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council
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The Ohio Children's Trust Fund supports the regional coordination of child abuse and neglect prevention planning across eight regions in Ohio: Great Lakes Region, Northwest Region, Northeast Region, Eastern Region, Central Region, Western Region, Southeast Region and Southwest Region. As part of the planning process each region must complete a Comprehensive Needs Assessment that communicates the needs identified in the region's respective counties.

This document is presented for submission to the Ohio Children's Trust Fund to meet the requirement of completing a Comprehensive Needs Assessment for the Western Ohio Region (i.e., Allen, Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Hardin, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, and Shelby Counties). This report represents a culmination of efforts provided by the Comprehensive Needs Assessment Workgroup in collaboration with the Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council and the many advisors, key informants, survey respondents and volunteers in the thirteen counties that gave of their time.

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Ohio's Prevent Child Abuse America Chapter

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Table of Contents

FIGURES	iii
TABLES	iii
MAPS	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
METHODOLOGY.....	2
KEY FINDINGS.....	2
INTRODUCTION	6
BACKGROUND AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	6
CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DEFINITION	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
Background	7
Introduction	8
Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Prevention	9
Statement of the Problem	9
Risk Factors.....	10
Short and Long Term Effects.....	11
Protective Factors	11
Disparity.....	12
CHAPTER ONE: PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS AT THE CHILD LEVEL.....	14
UNMET BASIC NEEDS	14
Children Living in Poverty	14
Adequate Food	15
Adequate Education.....	16
CHILD VULNERABILITY.....	17
Young Age.....	17
Many Children	18
Physical or Mental Health Disabilities and Developmental Demands	19
Poor Health.....	20
Behavioral Challenges	23
Child Maltreatment	27
CHAPTER TWO: PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS AT THE PARENT/FAMILY LEVEL	29
KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTING AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENTAL RESILIENCE	29
PARENTAL/FAMILY EMOTIONAL TRAUMA	30
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)	30
ECONOMIC HARDSHIP/INSUFFICIENCY	32
Single Parent Households	33
Teen Pregnancy.....	34
Housing Instability.....	35
Food Insufficiency	36

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Intimate Partner Violence	36
Adult Substance Abuse.....	39
Mental Health and Alcohol & Other Drug Services	40
Ohio Drug Overdose Mortality Data by County	40
CHAPTER THREE: PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL	42
IMPOVERISHED NEIGHBORHOODS	42
LACK OF SOCIAL COHESION.....	44
NEIGHBORHOOD VIOLENCE/HIGH CRIME	44
Resources to meet Community Needs	45
Public Transportation.....	46
Pre and Post-Natal Programs	46
Quality Child Care.....	47
Child Care Quality Indicators	49
Inadequate Shelter	50
CHAPTER FOUR: PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS AT THE SOCIETAL LEVEL.....	51
PUBLIC POLICIES TO PROMOTE FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY.....	51
Child Tax Exemption and Child Tax Credit	51
The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	51
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	52
Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA)	53
Child Support Enforcement	54
POLICIES TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO BASIC SUPPORTS	54
Medicaid and SCHIP	54
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).....	55
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).....	55
Child Care Assistance	56
Housing Assistance.....	56
CHAPTER FIVE: PRIORITY FOCUS AREAS	58
Appendix A: Western Ohio Household Survey of Protective Factors and ACEs Frequency Tables	67
Family Risk & Protective Factors	75
Neighborhood and Community Risk & Protective Factors	82
Adverse Childhood Experiences.....	90
Appendix B: Urban County Household Survey of Protective Factors and ACEs Frequency Tables	93
Family Risk & Protective Factors	100
Neighborhood and Community Risk & Protective Factors	107
Adverse Childhood Experiences.....	114
Appendix C: Rural County Household Survey of Protective Factors and ACEs Frequency Tables	118
Family Risk & Protective Factors	125
Neighborhood and Community Risk & Protective Factors	132
Adverse Childhood Experiences.....	140
Appendix D: Online Survey of Service Providers and Prevention Specialists.....	143
Appendix E: Summary of Community Partners Forums.....	164

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

FIGURES

Figure 1: Adverse Childhood Experiences by County Typology, 2016	5
Figure 2: Understanding Neglect within an Ecological System and the Role of Protective Factors	6
Figure 3: Child Poverty.....	15
Figure 4: Kindergarten Readiness Assessment.....	16
Figure 5: Percentage of Households by Number of Children Present, 2010-2014	18
Figure 6: Percentage of Students Receiving Individualized Education Program Services, 6-year Average SY2010-2015	20
Figure 7: Percentage of Births to Mothers without First Trimester Prenatal Care, 2010-2014	21
Figure 8: Percentage of Births to Mothers Who Smoked, 2010-2014	21
Figure 9: Recidivism of Youth Admitted to Department of Youth Services or Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (Adult) by Year of Release, State of Ohio, 2005-2013	26
Figure 10: Prevalence of ACEs by Category for Participants Completing the ACE Module, 2016	31
Figure 11: Percent of Adults Uninsured, Ages 18-64, 2014	33
Figure 12: Percentage of Children by Household Type, 2014	34
Figure 13: Birth Rate for Mothers 15-17 Years of Age (per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17), 2010-2014	34
Figure 14: Alcohol and Drug Primary & Secondary Inpatient Discharge Diagnoses for the Adult Population, 2004-2012 (crude rate per 1,000)	39
Figure 15: Alcohol and Drug Primary & Secondary Emergency Department Discharge Diagnoses for the Adult Population, 2004-2012 (crude rate per 1,000).....	39
Figure 16: Percentage of Births to Mothers without First Trimester Prenatal Care, 2010-2014.....	47
Figure 17: Maximum Day Care Capacity vs. Population under 14 Years of Age, 6-year Average, 2010- 2015.....	48
Figure 18: Needs Assessment Planning Process	59
Figure 19: Co-occurrence of Parenting Difficulties, Substance Abuse, and Financial Distress.....	63
Figure 20: Highly-related Risk Factors.....	64
Figure 21: Adverse Childhood Experiences by County Typology, 2016.....	66

TABLES

Table 1: Composite Index (16 Risk Factors) - CDC Child Indicators Ranked (left to right) by SACWIS Prevalence	3
Table 2: Adverse Childhood Experiences	5
Table 3: Persons Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Benefits, CY 2010-2015	15
Table 4: Kindergarten Social Foundations & Physical Well-being	17
Table 5: Population 0-3 Years of Age, 2015	18
Table 6: Individual Family Service Plan Children Served, Birth to 3 Years of Age, 2016.....	19
Table 7: Truancy State Fiscal Year 2010-2014.....	24
Table 8: Youth Adjudicated for a Felony FY2010-2015	25
Table 9: Youth Transferred to Adult Court for Felony Charges FY2010-2015 Child Maltreatment.....	25
Table 10: Child Abuse and Neglect, 2014	27
Table 11: Child Abuse and Neglect, 2014	28
Table 12: Parental and Child Protective Factors (Survey Results), 2016	29
Table 13: Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE Score) for all Adults.....	30
Table 14: Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE Score) for Caregivers	31
Table 15: Families with Children below the Poverty Level, 2014.....	32
Table 16: Unemployment Rate by County, 2010-2015	32

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Table 17: Birth Rate for Mothers 15-17 Years of Age (per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17), 2010-2014 5-year Average	35
Table 18: Regional Housing Cost Burden.....	35
Table 19: FY 2016 Individuals Served in Public Behavioral Health System, by Diagnoses.....	40
Table 20: Violent Crime, Rate per 1,000.....	44
Table 21: Federal, State, and Local Level Change in Family Policies	45
Table 22: Resource Access	45
Table 23: Average Number of Children Serviced via Public Child Care Assistance.....	47
Table 24: Child Care Centers by Step Up to Quality Rating, 2016	49
Table 25: Licensed Child Care Providers by Certification Type, 2016.....	49
Table 26: Regional Housing Cost Burden.....	50
Table 27: Ohio vs. U.S. TANF and MOE Spending, 2014	53
Table 28: Western Ohio Regional Prevention Plan Selected Priority Issues	60
Table 29: Percentage of Children Underprepared for Kindergarten	61
Table 30: 5-year Average Truancy Rates.....	62
Table 31: 6-year Average Drug Overdose Mortality Rates	63
Table 32: Domestic Violence 6-year Average Rate per 100,000	65
Table 33: Adverse Childhood Experience Prevalence by County Typology.....	66

MAPS

Map 1: Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council.....	1
Map 2: Ohio Children's Trust Fund Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Regions.....	8
Map 3: Infant Mortality	22
Map 4: Domestic Violence per 100,000	37
Map 5: Percent Change in Domestic Violence.....	38
Map 6: Average Age-Adjusted Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, by County, Ohio Residents, 2010-2015	41
Map 7: Poverty Rate by block group, 2010-2014 5-Year Estimate.....	43
Map 8: Twenty-six States and DC Have Enacted EITCs, 2016.....	52

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As Ohio's sole, dedicated state public funding source for child abuse and neglect prevention, the Ohio Children's Trust Fund (OCTF) is at the forefront of child abuse and neglect prevention activities throughout the state. The OCTF has established eight regions across Ohio as arms of its statewide mission. The eight regions are the Great Lakes Region, Northwest Region, Northeast Region, Eastern Region, Central Region, Western Region, Southeast Region and Southwest Region. As part of the planning process each region must complete a comprehensive needs assessment that communicates the needs identified in the region's respective counties.

This report is the comprehensive needs assessment for the Western Ohio region, encompassing 13 counties and stretching roughly from Dayton to Lima, and from the Indiana border to communities such as Springfield, Urbana, and Bellefontaine on the eastern side. The Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council is comprised of prevention specialists from each of the 13 counties, who were provided expert data analytics and report writing consultation by Wright State University's Applied Policy Research Institute (APRI) for the needs assessment effort.

Map 1: Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Children's Trust Fund

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

METHODOLOGY

To gather the primary and secondary data required to complete this needs assessment, Wright State's APRI conducted interviews pertaining to child abuse and neglect prevention protective and risk factors with 605 households in Western Ohio; conducted an online survey of service providers and prevention specialists; carried out two community forums to identify significant trends, issues, and developments in the area of child well-being, identifying current strategies and gaps of service throughout the region; and conducted a secondary data analysis using relevant data sources related to child maltreatment and well-being. Data sources included the U.S. Census American Community Survey; Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (i.e., SACWIS); behavioral health data from Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services; public health data from the Ohio Department of Health, the Ohio Hospital Association, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and County Health Rankings; the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services; the Ohio Department of Education Management Information System; and numerous other sources. Five-year trend data and the most current data were obtained wherever possible. Additional effort was made to standardize key indicators by county for comparison purposes and to enable targeted strategy implementation.

KEY FINDINGS

The following matrix presents the key risk factors summarized in this needs assessment. The hundreds of variables were narrowed down to these 16 risk factors by aligning three models:

1. The National Alliance of Children's Trust and Prevention Funds ecological framework
2. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Child Abuse and Neglect Risk Factors
3. The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services 18 Risk Factors for Child Abuse and Neglect, ranked by prevalence in Ohio

The matrix presents a standardized score for each of the 16 risk factors in the order of their prevalence in Ohio, starting in the columns from left to right, beyond the vertical red line. The first data column (within the vertical red lines) presents the combined score across all 16 risk factors for each county. This normalized score allows indicators to be compared across differing units and scales, and was created by calculating a proportion of the observed value to the range of all possible values for each risk factor.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Table 1: Composite Index (16 Risk Factors) - CDC Child Indicators Ranked (left to right) by SACWIS Prevalence

County	Total Composite Score out of 16	Self-Protection	Physical, Cognitive, Social Problems			Abuse, Dependence, Neglect	Emotional/Behavioral Problems	Financial Distress	Homelessness
		Children Ages 0-3 ¹ 2015	IFSP ^{2,3} Participants June 2016 per 1,000 Children 0-3	Students with Disabilities ^{4,5} SY2010-2015 6-Year Average per 1,000 Students	Students not Ready for Kindergarten ⁴ SY2014-2015	Reports of Child Abuse or Neglect ⁶ per 1,000	Truancy SY2010-2014 ⁴ 5-year Average per 1,000 Students	Child Poverty 2010-2014 ⁷ 5-Year Estimates	Homeless SY2010-2015 ⁴ 6-Year Average per 1,000 Students
Montgomery	12.0	4.9%	20.6	151.3	25.0%	29.7	9.2	28.4%	8.1
Clark	11.9	4.6%	18.5	145.8	30.0%	29.2	13.9	28.9%	12.5
Allen	9.6	4.9%	29.5	133.7	25.0%	25.7	6.6	27.9%	6.4
Hardin	8.4	4.8%	15.9	140.8	26.0%	37.2	2.9	24.7%	0.4
Greene	8.3	4.5%	41.3	143.5	20.0%	27.9	7.2	20.1%	15.1
Logan	7.3	4.9%	24.9	152.5	20.0%	28.3	0.5	28.2%	1.2
Shelby	6.8	5.1%	21.9	142.8	20.0%	23.0	6.6	15.6%	0.5
Champaign	6.3	4.3%	25.4	164.7	22.0%	29.7	0.7	21.0%	7.2
Mercer	5.9	5.5%	28.4	148.2	17.0%	15.6	13.6	10.0%	0.1
Miami	5.4	4.6%	23.6	134.4	13.0%	14.4	2.5	20.9%	2.1
Preble	4.6	4.4%	9.4	116.6	21.0%	26.3	1.1	19.4%	1.0
Darke	4.4	4.8%	25.2	134.7	15.0%	3.2	1.8	20.2%	4.5
Auglaize	4.0	4.7%	20.3	141.7	11.0%	23.0	0.3	12.6%	3.5

¹ Ohio Department of Health, 2010-2015 - July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2015: Vintage 2015 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates. (released 6/28/2016)

² Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities, Early Intervention (EI)

³ Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP) is a tool used by the State Early Intervention system, which serves children under the age of three with developmental delays and disabilities and their families, as provided for under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

⁴ Ohio Department of Education

⁵ As reported by the Ohio Department of Education, this includes students with any reported physical or cognitive disability.

⁶ Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center, The Scope of Family Violence in Ohio: The Ohio Family Prevention Project

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

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Table 1 (continued): Composite Index (16 Risk Factors) - CDC Family Indicators Ranked (left to right) by SACWIS Prevalence

		Emotional Illness	Domestic Violence	Substance Abuse	Parental Stress			Financial Distress	Teen Pregnancy
County	Total Composite Score out of 16	MH AOD ⁸ FY2016 per 1,000 Adults	DV victims Adults 18-64 years ⁹ 2010-2015 6-Year Average per 100,000	Drug Overdose Mortality 2010-2015 ¹⁰ 6-Year Average per 100,000	Linguistic Isolation 2010-2014 ¹¹ 5-Year Estimates	Large Number of Dependent Children 2010-2014 ¹¹ 5-Year Estimates	Single Parenthood 2010-2014 ¹¹ 5-Year Estimates	Families with children below Poverty Level 2010-2014 ¹¹ 5-Year Estimates	Teen birth 2010-2014 ¹² 5-Year Average per 1,000
Montgomery	12.0	58.6	918.9	35.3	1.0%	9.3%	43.4%	28.1%	15.8
Clark	11.9	50.3	853.1	29.5	0.7%	10.4%	40.7%	28.7%	20.5
Allen	9.6	51.0	853.1	12.7	0.2%	10.9%	40.9%	27.4%	17.6
Hardin	8.4	51.0	508.5	18.7	0.2%	12.5%	29.7%	24.4%	19.9
Greene	8.3	50.3	637.6	19.6	0.8%	8.9%	30.5%	19.7%	9.0
Logan	7.3	42.3	561.1	12.8	0.4%	9.8%	35.2%	27.9%	13.2
Shelby	6.8	40.4	769.2	15.7	0.5%	11.2%	27.8%	15.1%	15.2
Champaign	6.3	42.3	646.1	19.1	0.1%	9.0%	27.7%	20.5%	12.0
Mercer	5.9	46.4	549.0	8.4	0.4%	12.4%	18.6%	9.8%	6.6
Miami	5.4	40.4	846.2	16.0	0.4%	9.7%	31.9%	20.7%	10.3
Preble	4.6	42.2	372.7	21.9	0.5%	10.5%	28.4%	19.3%	12.0
Darke	4.4	40.4	353.3	18.7	0.1%	10.5%	26.0%	20.0%	10.9
Auglaize	4.0	51.0	402.6	8.9	0.3%	10.7%	18.6%	12.4%	10.5

⁸ Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

⁹ Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center, The Scope of Family Violence in Ohio: The Ohio Family Prevention Project

¹⁰ Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; Analysis by ODH Injury Prevention Program; U.S. Census Bureau (population estimates). Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (primary underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). *Rate suppressed if < 10 total deaths for 2010-2015

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

¹² Ohio Department of Health

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

All in all, risk factor scores are higher in the urban counties of Montgomery and Clark, with Allen, Hardin, and Greene counties' scores falling in the next tier. These counties have a comparatively greater prevalence of risk factors challenging their communities.

Prevention specialists identified a foundational issue affecting these 16 risk factors, and that is the level of traumatic stress affecting adults due to adverse childhood experiences (ACE). The measure of adult stress was made possible through the household survey conducted by Wright State University APRI.

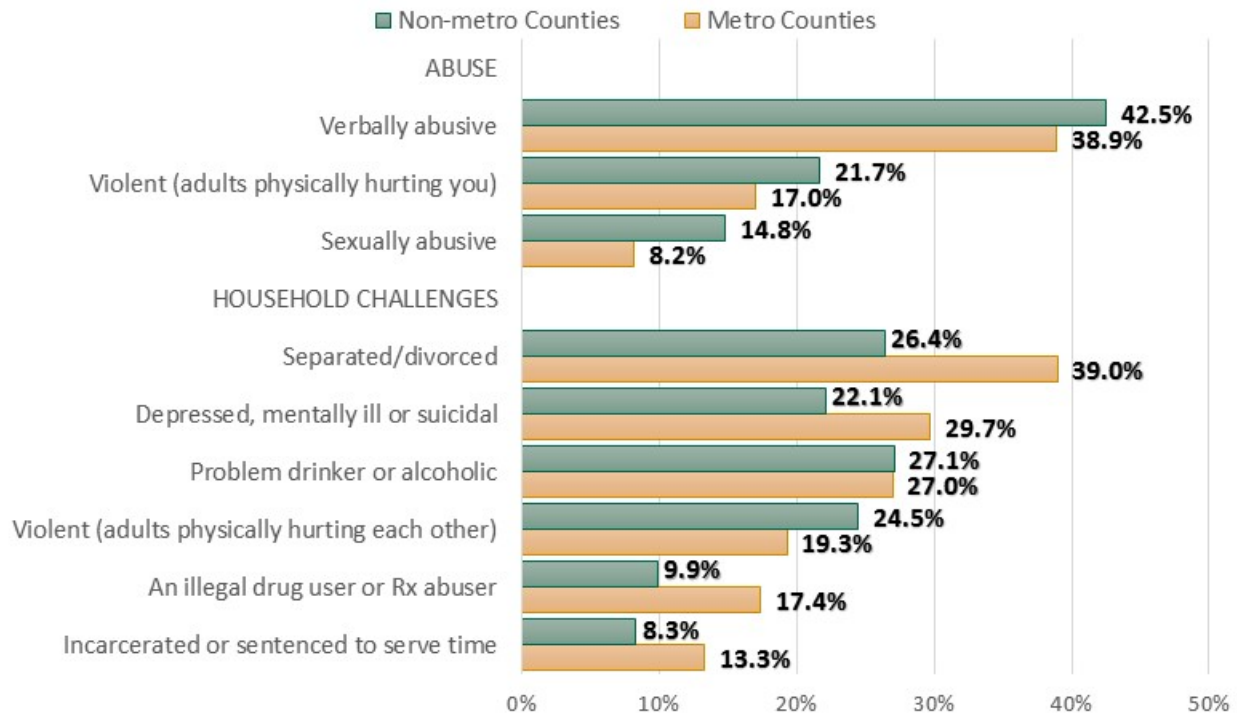
Because the household survey was carried with two samples—one metropolitan counties sample and one non-metropolitan counties sample, the ACEs results are available for urban versus rural counties. Results are displayed in the table below according to the national protocol of presenting rates of adults having four or more categories of traumatic stress. Adults who experienced four or more categories of traumatic stress as children (such as family violence, sexual abuse, caregivers with substance abuse patterns, etc.) compared to those who had experienced none, have 4- to 12-fold increased risks for alcoholism, drug abuse, depression, and suicide attempt.

Table 2: Adverse Childhood Experiences

ACEs	Metro Counties	Non-metro Counties
0	27.0%	35.3%
1	26.0%	22.9%
2	14.4%	10.7%
3	9.9%	8.4%
4 or more	22.6%	22.6%

Source: WSU APRI Western Ohio Household Survey

Figure 1: Adverse Childhood Experiences by County Typology, 2016



Source: WSU APRI Western Ohio Household Survey

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

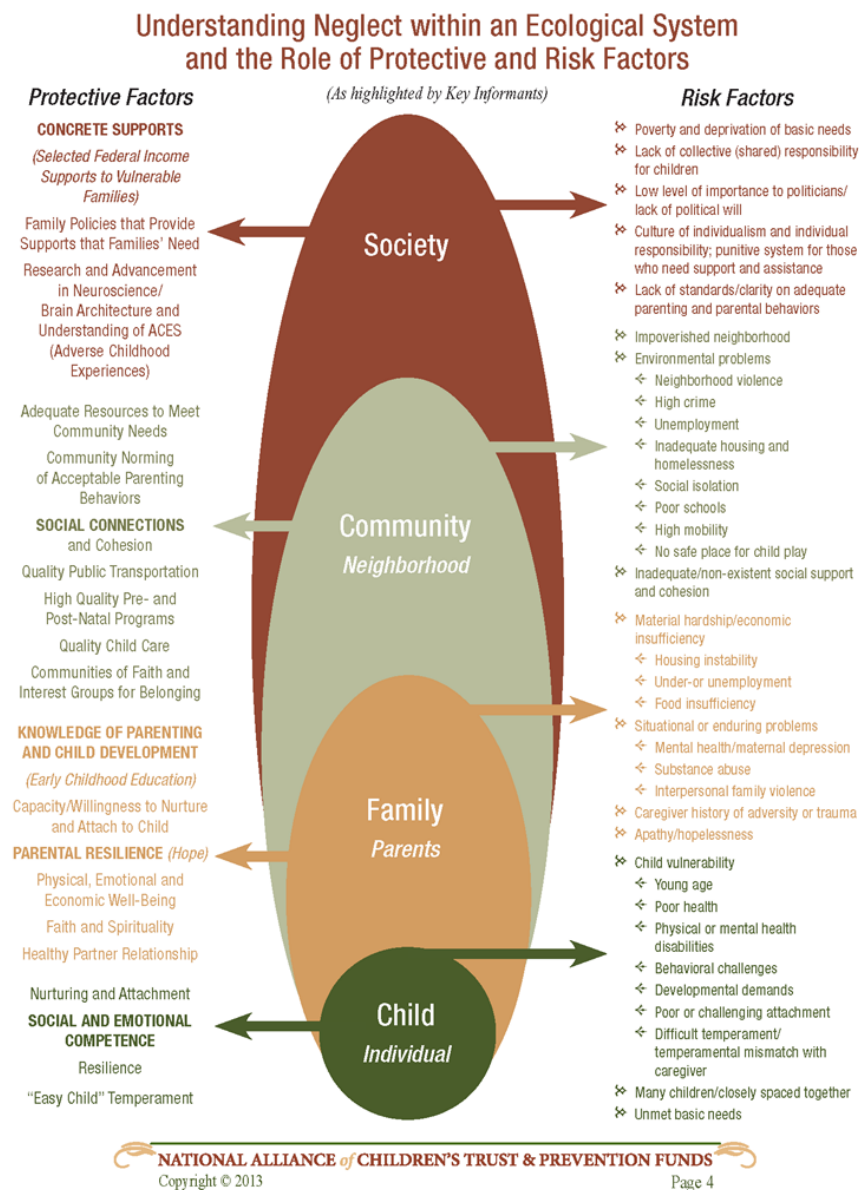
Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

According to the literature, multiple risk and protective factors influence child abuse and neglect (see figure below). The needs assessment sought to inform this conceptual framework in Western Ohio by identifying or collecting data for each of the factors in the figure. This data task generated hundreds of variables, which were analyzed, charted, and presented in a PowerPoint slideshow to the Needs Assessment Work Group. The Needs Assessment Work Group then reviewed and compared all results and identified priorities widely prevalent in Western Ohio that impact child abuse and neglect and their prevention.

Figure 2: Understanding Neglect within an Ecological System and the Role of Protective Factors



Source: National Alliance of Children's Trust & Prevention Funds

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DEFINITION¹³

Child neglect is the leading form of child maltreatment in the United States and occurs when a caretaker fails to provide for a child's basic needs, which include adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, supervision, and medical care or safekeeping. As a result of such treatment, the child's physical, mental, or emotional development can be impaired.

Child abuse and child neglect are defined as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation. An act or failure to act that presents a risk of serious harm to a child is also considered to be child abuse.

The ecological system presented in the conceptual framework indicates that risk and protective factors exist at multiple levels—the child level, the parent/family level, the community/neighborhood level, and the societal level. This report presents data to inform the risk and protective factors at each of the four ecological levels.

LITERATURE REVIEW¹⁴

Background

According to a national report on child maltreatment recently released by the Administration for Children and Families there were 3.6 million referrals alleging maltreatment involving 6.6 million children across the U.S. in 2014. In the same year there were 1,546 child deaths due to abuse and neglect. This equates to a rate of 2.13 deaths per 100,000 children.¹⁵ Ohio had just under 170,000 referrals and 45 child deaths reported in that year and an 11.9% increase in the number of investigations and alternative responses associated with those referrals.¹⁶

While the number of investigations in Ohio has increased since 2010, the number of child deaths due to abuse and neglect has steadily decreased from a high of 83¹⁷ deaths in 2010 (i.e., a 46% decrease). Some have attributed improvements in the prevention of child maltreatment to the Surgeon General¹⁸ who made child abuse and neglect a top priority, and many credit the subsequent public health model approach that followed which includes better monitoring of the problem, identifying risk and protective factors, developing and testing prevention strategies, and ensuring widespread adoption of strategies.¹⁹

The purpose of this comprehensive needs assessment is to support the Ohio Children's Trust Fund (OCTF) prevention planning efforts under a public health model in Ohio for the Western Ohio region. The needs, concerns and priorities associated with child maltreatment gathered in this report are to be used by the region's prevention planning team to develop targeted strategies to reduce and prevent instances of abuse and neglect.

¹³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, "Child Abuse," Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 2010, (2010), N. P.

¹⁴ Literature Review section as primarily contributed by: Stormann, C., Thomas, R., Walker, T. & Gearhart, M. (2016). Great Lakes Regional Comprehensive Needs Assessment. Begun Center for Violence Prevention Research and Education, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University. Cleveland, Ohio

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2016). *Child maltreatment 2014*. Available from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ Office of the Surgeon General. (2005, March). Surgeon General's workshop on making prevention of child maltreatment a national priority: Implementing innovations of a public health approach. Workshop conducted at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK47482>.

¹⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). Public health approach to violence prevention. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/violence-prevention/overview/publichealthapproach.html>.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

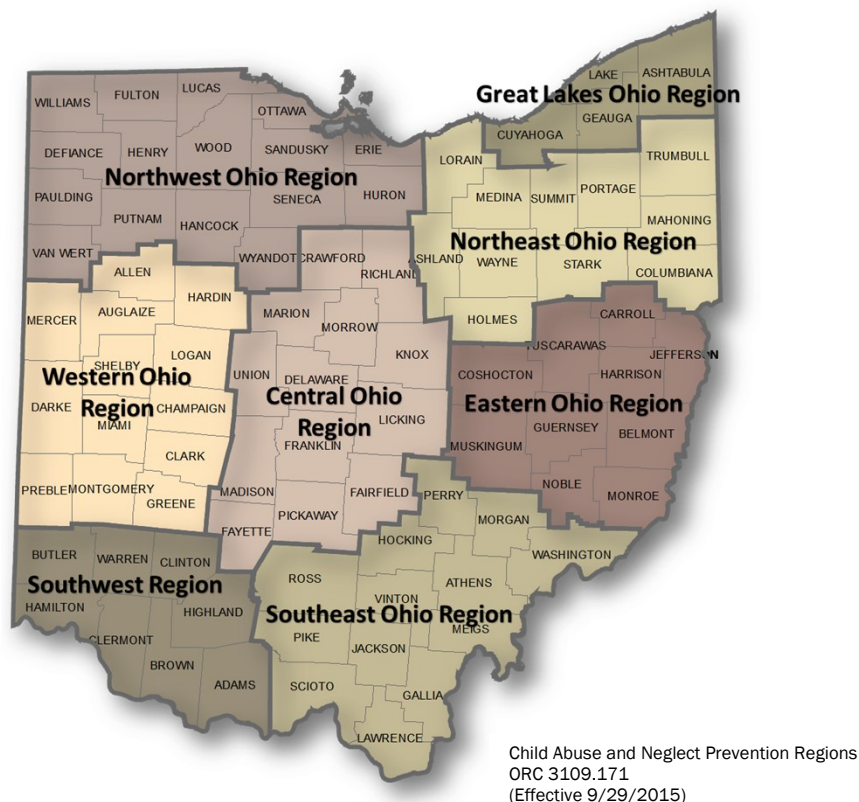
The Western Ohio Comprehensive Needs Assessment utilizes a combination of information sources including literature searches pertaining to child-level risk factors, secondary data analysis, an online survey of service providers, household survey with 605 adults in Western Ohio, and input from regional prevention specialists, and community forums to obtain feedback on the data analysis along with input regarding priorities from the broad base of Family and Children First Council members. Combined, these sources informed the child abuse and neglect protective and risk factors specified in the conceptual framework for the project provided by OCTF²⁰ and are highlighted and discussed in this report.

Introduction

As Ohio's sole, dedicated state public funding source for child abuse and neglect prevention, the Ohio Children's Trust Fund is at the forefront of prevention activities throughout the state. From establishing guidelines for program development to accessing up-to-date prevention curricula to producing educational and public awareness materials and impacting related social policy initiatives, the OCTF provides expertise and resources for legislators, the media, state agencies, and the public to strengthen families and prevent child abuse and neglect.

Starting in SFY 2016, Ohio Children's Trust Fund local child abuse and child neglect prevention efforts are being led by Regional Prevention Councils. Eight regions represent the eighty-eight counties and include: the Great Lakes Region, Northwest Region, Northeast Region, Eastern Region, Central Region, Western Region, Southeast Region and Southwest Region (see map below).

Map 2: Ohio Children's Trust Fund Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Regions



²⁰ "Understanding Neglect within an Ecological System and the Role of Protective and Risk Factors," National Alliance of Children's Trust & Prevention Funds, 2013.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

As part of the planning process each region must assemble a workgroup dedicated to the task of completing a comprehensive needs assessment that will communicate the needs identified in each of the region's respective counties. The comprehensive needs assessment must specifically address the underlying protective and risk factors associated with both primary and secondary prevention.

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Prevention

Primary prevention strategies are activities and services provided to everyone to prevent or reduce the prevalence of child abuse and neglect before signs of abuse or neglect can be observed. Primary prevention services are voluntary, targeted to the general public and include such activities as public awareness materials and events to inform and educate people about child abuse, neglect and the importance of prevention; information and referral services; policy changes or modifications; enhancing access and reducing barriers to services; changing the physical design or structure of the environment to reduce risk or enhance safety (e.g., lighting, signage, etc.); parenting classes and support groups and family strengthening activities; child development screening; and professional development and training. Primary prevention services reach the broadest audience and generally have the lowest per person cost.

Secondary prevention strategies are activities and services that are provided to a specific population identified as having risk factors for child abuse and neglect and are designed to intervene at the earliest warning signs of child abuse or child neglect, or whenever a child can be identified as being at risk of abuse or neglect. Secondary prevention is directed to parents, children and families who have risk factors, but abuse/neglect has not yet been identified. Some types of services (such as parenting classes, parent-child family life education, or parent support groups) can be classified as either primary prevention or secondary prevention. However, because of increased risk for maltreatment, services at the secondary level are typically more comprehensive or intensive than at the primary level. Typical secondary prevention services also include home visitation, case management/service coordination, respite care, crisis stabilization and mentoring programs. They target fewer people than primary prevention and are more costly per person.

The third type of prevention, tertiary prevention, focuses on families where maltreatment has already occurred or has been indicated and the services are intended to reduce the negative consequences and prevent recurrence. *Tertiary prevention is not within the scope of this needs assessment*, but sometimes overlaps when a particular service accepts referrals from child protective services due to maltreatment in addition to accepting referrals from other sources. As can be seen in the next section, the number of maltreatment referrals emphasizes the importance of prevention and the need to understand associated primary and secondary risk factors.

Statement of the Problem

In 2014, approximately 702,000 children were victims of child maltreatment in the United States.²¹ The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), most recently reauthorized in 2010, defines child maltreatment as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or an act or failure to act, which presents an imminent risk of serious harm. Although each state has its own definition of child maltreatment guided by federal law, many states identify neglect, physical abuse, emotional abuse, and sexual abuse as major types of mistreatment. Nearly one quarter (24.4 percent) of children that were

²¹ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2016). Child maltreatment 2014.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

victims of mistreatment were under the age of one.²² This reflects the vulnerability of young children to potential victimization. Additionally, of the 1,546 child fatalities due to maltreatment in 2014, 79 percent involved at least one parent.

Data for 2014 indicates a mixture of trends related to child maltreatment nationally over a short period of time.²³ Sexual abuse declined by 2 percent from the previous year and physical abuse rates were nearly identical. Adversely, neglect increased 5 percent and child fatalities from maltreatment rose 3 percent.²⁴ From a long term perspective (1992-2014), sexual abuse decreased (64 percent), physical abuse declined (55 percent) and neglect decreased (8 percent).²⁵ Additionally, in 2008, the lifetime economic burden from new cases of fatal and nonfatal child maltreatment in the United States was approximately \$124 billion dollars.²⁶

Risk Factors

A review of the literature suggests children at greater risk for abuse live in communities with high levels of violence, are younger than four years old, are living in households with intimate partner violence, and whose families deal with considerable amounts of stress, such as poverty, substance abuse or chronic illness.²⁷ Indicators such as unemployment or perceived material hardships can be predictive of child neglect. In addition, children in single parent families may be more susceptible to turbulent economic conditions than two parent families. The inability for families to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter heightens their potential for involvement with child protective services. The National Alliance of Children's Trust & Prevention Funds notes instability in relationships among family members increases because of tension, which ultimately diminishes the family's ability to maintain an ideal environment for positive child development.

Further research indicates that children with conduct disorders, moderate to severe learning disorders, and speech and language disorders are at higher risk for abuse, but children with autism or sensory disorders were not at greater risk.²⁸ Chronic health problems, such as asthma, places greater stress on families, which may cause neglect in the form of noncompliance with treatment.²⁹

Parental risk factors for child maltreatment include alcohol and drug abuse,³⁰ and the effects can be exacerbated by a mental health diagnosis. Studies have shown poorer developmental outcomes on physical, cognitive, and social dimensions for children of parents with substance abuse or mental health problems. This places these children at an increased risk for emotional and substance use problems themselves.³¹ In addition to substance abuse and mental health problems, inadequate housing may contribute to, and intensify, other difficulties faced by parents in poverty.³² Environmental stressors such

²² U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2016). Child maltreatment 2014.

²³ Finkelhor, D., Saito, K., Jones, L. (2016). Updated Trends in Child Maltreatment, 2014. Crimes Against Children Research Center.

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Fang, X., Brown, D.S., Florence, C.S., Mercy, J. (2012). The economic burden of child maltreatment in United States and implications for prevention. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. 36. 156-165.

²⁷ Troiano, M. (2011). Child Abuse. *Nursing Clinic of North America*. 46. 413-422.

²⁸ Spencer, N., et al. (2005). Disabling Conditions and Registration for Child Abuse and Neglect: A Population-Based Study. *Pediatrics*. 116. 609 – 613.

²⁹ Boxer, G., Carson, J., Miller, B. (1988). Neglect Contributing to Tertiary Hospitalization in Childhood Asthma. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. 12. 491 – 501.

³⁰ Wulczyn, F. (2009). Epidemiological Perspectives on Maltreatment Prevention. *The Future of Children*, 19(2), 39-66

³¹ Libby, A., Orton, H., Barth, R., & Burns, B. (2007). Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Service Need for Caregivers and Children Involved with Child Welfare. In Haskins R., Wulczyn F., & Webb M. (Eds.), *Child Protection: Using Research to Improve Policy and Practice*. 107-119

³² Bartlett, S. (1997). Housing as a Factor in the Socialization of Children: A Critical Review of the Literature. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 43(2), 169-198.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

as poor location, noise pollution or unsafe surroundings, can be possible risk factors for child maltreatment. The literature indicates adolescent child-bearing appears to be a potential element in child mistreatment. Lack of parenting knowledge and child development increases the likelihood of neglect and abuse.³³ Research points to the notion that for many youth at risk for abuse, maltreatment precedes involvement in multiple systems such as foster care and/or in-home services.³⁴ Research argues there is not one specific risk factor that predicts child abuse, but the co-occurrence of many risk factors and stressors creates even greater risk of maladaptive responses by parents and caretakers.

Short and Long Term Effects

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), abused and neglected children are at a higher risk for health problems as adults. These problems include alcoholism, depression, drug abuse, eating disorders, obesity, high-risk sexual behaviors, smoking, suicide,³⁵ hypertension, diabetes and bone fractures.³⁶ Children may suffer from brain injuries resulting in learning disabilities, seizures and motor skill problems. They could also exhibit behavioral and psychological problems including aggression and anxiety. Literature suggests a cycle of continued abuse (re-victimization and/or becoming abusers) throughout an individual's life. The estimated average lifetime cost per victim of nonfatal child maltreatment is \$210,012 in 2010 dollars which includes healthcare costs, adult medical costs, productivity losses, child welfare costs, criminal justice costs and special education costs.³⁷

Protective Factors

The literature identifies several federal policies focused on the economics of family life which help low-income families meet their children's basic physical needs.³⁸ Programs identified that increase family income include Child Tax Exemption, Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Support Enforcement. An additional protective factor highlighted in the literature for maltreated children was an easy-going temperament which distinguished resilient from non-resilient maltreated children.³⁹

Many programs focus on assisting victims and perpetrators of abuse, but recently there has been more focus on preventative approaches. These approaches include family support, health services, therapeutic, community-based and societal. Family support approaches consist of training and educating parents on child development, and providing home visits. In a study on the effects of home-visiting on maternal life course, women visited by nurses had fewer subsequent pregnancies and births, longer intervals between births of the first and second children and fewer months of using welfare.⁴⁰ Having many children and having many children closely spaced together are risk factors for child abuse and neglect. Effective parental education strategies that were found to work well include: modeling, role-playing, Socratic dialogue, home practice, and home visits.⁴¹ Effective intervention was demonstrated at

³³ Smith, P., Mumford, D., & Hamner, E. (1979). Child-Rearing Attitudes of Single Teenage Mothers. *The American Journal of Nursing*, 79(12), 2115-2116

³⁴ Stone, S., Zibulsky, J. (2015). Maltreatment, Academic Difficulty, and Systems-Involved Youth: Current Evidence and Opportunities. *Psychology In the Schools*, 52(1), 22-39

³⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Understanding Child Maltreatment: Fact Sheet.

³⁶ Gupta, R., Berkowitz C., Pearson, R. (2011). Child Physical Abuse. *ClinicalKey*.

³⁷ Fang, X., Brown, D.S., Florence, C.S., Mercy, J. (2012). The economic burden of child maltreatment in United States and implications for prevention. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 36, 156-165.

³⁸ Knitzer, J. (2001). Federal and State Efforts to Improve Care for Infants and Toddlers. *The Future of Children*, 11(1), 78-97.

³⁹ Jaffee, S.R., Caspi, A., Moffitt, T.E., Polo-Tomas, M., Taylor, A. (2007). Individual, family, and neighborhood factors distinguish resilient from non-resilient maltreated children: A cumulative stressors model. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 31, 231-253.

⁴⁰ Olds, D., Kitzman, H., Cole, R. Robinson, J., Sidora, K., et al. (2004). Effects of Nurse Home-Visiting on Maternal Life Course and Child Development: Age 6 Follow-Up Results of a Randomized Trial. *Pediatrics*, 114 (6).

⁴¹ Peterson, L., Tremblay, G., Ewigman, B., Saldana, L. "Multilevel Selected Primary Prevention of Child Maltreatment, *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 2003, Vol. 71, No. 3, 601-612

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

every level of the Multi-level Conceptual Parenting Model,⁴² including improvements in (a) parenting skills, (b) developmentally appropriate interventions, (c) developmentally appropriate beliefs, (d) negative affect, (e) acceptance of a responsible parent role, (f) acceptance of a nurturing parent role, and (g) self-efficacy.⁴³

Health services approaches focus on screening and providing doctors with more training to identify child abuse. Screening is an extremely important tool in accurately reporting child abuse. A complete physical examination should be performed along with an accurate history when children visit the emergency room.⁴⁴ Sometimes this is difficult to do because in the majority of cases parents are the perpetrators. The history is only as good as the information provided, so doctors need to be aware of changes in story or injuries not consistent with the story.⁴⁵ Community-based approaches incorporate school programs to educate students on recognizing dangerous situations and providing skills to protect themselves. Other community-based approaches include interventions to change attitudes, behaviors, and norms of the community, as well as societal changes that influence policies and systems.

Disparity

Literature suggest disparities exist within the context of child maltreatment based on numerous factors. Research suggests the reduction of neighborhood poverty may reduce rates of child maltreatment disparity.⁴⁶ The percentage of female-headed families, poverty, and unemployment were positively related to maltreatment rates for Hispanic children in the study. For black children, higher rates of poverty and off-premise alcohol outlets were positively associated with maltreatment rates. For white children, elderly people, percentage of poverty, and ratio of children to adults were positively associated with neighborhood rates of maltreatment. One study reviewed found that the probability of a child being reported for a substantiated or indicated incident of maltreatment before his or her 10th birthday is more than three times higher for minorities and city dwellers than for non-minorities and suburbanites in an urban county.⁴⁷

Cultural competency appears to be important in protective and prevention strategies associated with disparity.⁴⁸ Cultural competence most often refers to practice that is geared towards knowledge of and skills in working with cultural groups other than one's own which is particularly important in systems such as child welfare. Understanding that child abuse and neglect differentiates by place is important, as there are different challenges in rural America including access to services and transportation.⁴⁹ "There are many similarities in the profile of families with a substantiated child maltreatment report in rural and urban America. All of the following risk factors are associated with substantiated child maltreatment. About one-half of caregivers reported to Child Protective Services (CPS) with drug abuse (54%), alcohol abuse (56%), or mental health problems (47%) had a substantiated child maltreatment report. About two in five with a recent arrest (39%) or with trouble meeting basic financial needs (41%) had a substantiated child maltreatment report. About one-third with low caregiver social support (39%), history of domestic

⁴² Peterson, L., Tremblay, G., Ewigman, B., Saldana, L. (2003). Multilevel Selected Primary Prevention of Child Maltreatment. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*. (71) 3. 602.

⁴³ Peterson, L., Tremblay, G., Ewigman, B., Saldana, L. (2003). Multilevel Selected Primary Prevention of Child Maltreatment. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*. (71) 3. 601-612.

⁴⁴ Troiano, M. (2011). Child Abuse. *Nursing Clinic of North America*. 46. 413-422.

⁴⁵ Gupta, R., Berkowitz C., Pearson, R. (2011). Child Physical Abuse. *ClinicalKey*

⁴⁶Freisthler, B., Bruce, E., Needell, B. (2007). Understanding the Geospatial Relationship of Neighborhood Characteristics and Rates of Maltreatment for Black, Hispanic and White Children. *Social Work* 52 (1). 7-16.

⁴⁷ Sabol, W., Coulton, C., Polousky, E. (2004). Measuring child maltreatment risk in communities: a life table approach. *Child Abuse & Neglect* (28). 967-983.

⁴⁸ Korbin, J.E. (2002). Culture and child maltreatment: Cultural competence and beyond. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. 26 (6). 637-644.

⁴⁹ Walsh, W., Mattingly, M., "Understanding Child Abuse in Rural and Urban America Risk Factors and Maltreatment Substantiation," Carsey Institute, Issue Brief No. 50, Spring 2012.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

violence (38%), prior substantiated report (33%), high family stress (34%), or a prior report to CPS (27%) had a substantiated child maltreatment report.”⁵⁰

Despite the similarities between rural and urban America, some important differences exist. Nearly three-fourths (72%) of rural caregivers in situations of active domestic violence and caregivers with cognitive impairments had a case substantiated compared with 54% of urban caregivers.⁵¹ Eighty-five percent of caregivers with cognitive impairments in rural areas have a report substantiated compared with 57% in urban areas.⁵²

Many of these challenges of limited resources are exacerbated for rural communities, which also confront fewer qualified caseworkers, lack of transportation, and longer driving distances to services. “There are, however, a number of promising strategies to enhance the clinical skills of rural providers and access to services for rural families. Telehealth technologies, such as videoconferencing, offer ways to connect specialists to enhance training in rural areas as well as connect services with clients in rural areas.”⁵³

⁵⁰ Ibid

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² Ibid

⁵³ Ibid

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

CHAPTER ONE: PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS AT THE CHILD LEVEL

Risk and Protective Factors at the Child Level, and identified in “Preventing Child Neglect: It’s more than a Family Matter,” are listed in the table below. Factors presented in bold font indicate items for which data were collected for this needs assessment.

Protective Factors	Risk Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social and emotional competence (aka “easy child temperament”)• Nurturing and attachment• Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unmet basic needs• Young age• Many children/children closely spaced together• Poor or challenging attachment• Physical or mental health disabilities; Developmental demands• Poor health• Behavioral challenges• Child maltreatment

UNMET BASIC NEEDS

Child neglect is an act of omission and the most prevalent and increasing type of child maltreatment.⁵⁴ “Child neglect is the failure to meet children’s basic needs – whether the failure is the responsibility of parents, communities, or society – and this void places children in harm’s way.”⁵⁵ A child’s basic needs include adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, supervision, and medical care or safekeeping.

Children Living in Poverty

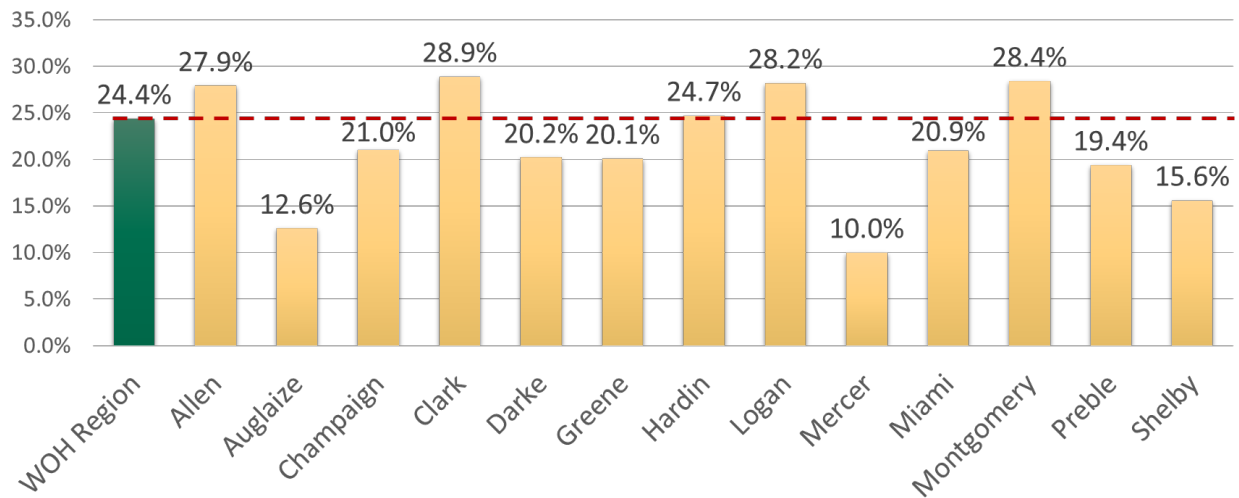
Poverty is considered to be the dominant risk factor in child neglect and is relevant at each of the four levels of the socio-ecological model (child, family/parent, community, and societal). The following figure presents the percentage of children in the Western Ohio Region (WOH Region) and its counties living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level. The average percentage for the region is 24.4%. Counties with the most pervasive child poverty include Clark, Montgomery, Logan, Allen, and Hardin counties. In other words, widespread child poverty is occurring in the most urban and most rural parts of Western Ohio.

⁵⁴ National Alliance of Children’s Trust & Prevention Funds, “Preventing Child Neglect: It’s More than a Family Matter,” 2013; and the Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect, 2006.

⁵⁵ National Alliance of Children’s Trust & Prevention Funds, “Preventing Child Neglect: It’s More than a Family Matter,” 2013.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Figure 3: Child Poverty



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

Adequate Food

The prevalence of low to very low food security in Ohio is 16.1% of households.⁵⁶ Only five other states have a more prevalent rate of food insecurity than Ohio—Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi.⁵⁷ In Western Ohio, 176,154 people received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in 2015, which equates to about 12.7% of the population versus 218,702 individuals in Western Ohio who live in poverty or 15.7%.

Table 3: Persons Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Benefits, CY 2010-2015

County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 Average Issuance
Western Ohio Region	181,243	196,053	199,792	199,747	188,334	176,154	\$125
Allen	14,775	16,475	17,175	16,529	14,922	13,963	\$122
Auglaize	4,208	4,561	4,351	4,159	3,817	3,477	\$111
Champaign	4,885	5,272	4,948	4,691	4,325	4,129	\$118
Clark	25,524	27,811	27,760	27,431	25,655	24,954	\$127
Darke	4,749	5,439	5,344	4,791	4,186	3,659	\$112
Greene	12,623	14,087	13,987	14,350	13,444	12,765	\$123
Hardin	3,477	3,848	3,686	3,641	3,656	3,381	\$114
Logan	6,954	7,557	7,109	6,543	6,046	5,710	\$120
Mercer	3,031	3,266	3,148	2,989	2,769	2,404	\$108
Miami	8,685	9,248	8,518	8,094	8,222	8,099	\$112
Montgomery	82,427	87,725	93,620	97,788	92,617	85,492	\$129
Preble	4,773	5,522	5,398	5,123	4,762	4,407	\$116
Shelby	5,132	5,242	4,748	3,618	3,913	3,714	\$117

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

⁵⁶ <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx>

⁵⁷ Ibid

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Adequate Education

There are many data points relevant to measuring the adequacy of education. Among the most frequently identified protective factors for child neglect is universal early childhood education and development. Therefore, researchers turned to the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment (KRA) to provide a snapshot of early childhood education and development in Western Ohio.

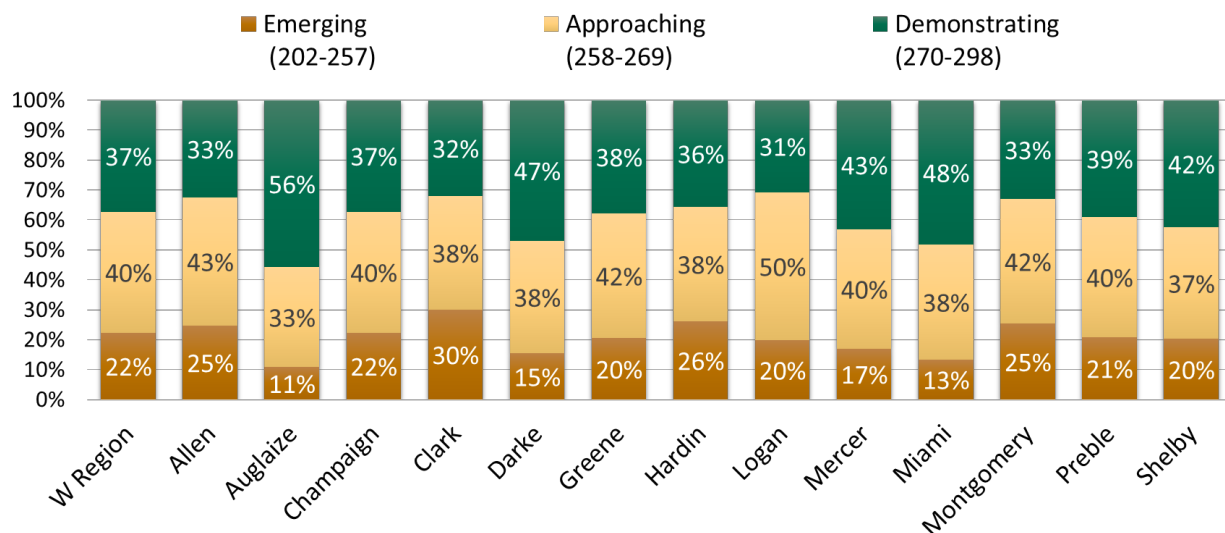
At the beginning of each school year, children in public school kindergarten programs are assessed using Ohio's Kindergarten Readiness Assessment. This assessment includes ways for teachers to measure a child's readiness for engaging with instruction aligned to the kindergarten standards.⁵⁸

Ohio's Early Learning and Development Standards (birth to kindergarten entry) are the basis for the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment. The Kindergarten Readiness Assessment is used to assess four areas of early learning:

- Social Foundations – including social and emotional development, and approaches toward learning
- Mathematics
- Language and Literacy
- Physical Well-being and Motor Development

There are three performance levels to calculate the overall Kindergarten Readiness Assessment score: Emerging, Approaching and Demonstrating. On average across Western Ohio, 62% of children assessed for Kindergarten are not demonstrating readiness in social foundations, math, language and literacy, and physical well-being and motor development. The 62% breaks down as follows: 22% show emerging (or the earliest signs) of readiness, and 40% are approaching readiness. The figure below shows that in Clark County, for example, 30% of children are showing only the earliest signs of readiness for kindergarten. The county with the highest level of kindergarten readiness is Auglaize County (56%).

Figure 4: Kindergarten Readiness Assessment



Source: Ohio Department of Education

⁵⁸ <http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Early-Learning/Kindergarten/Ohios-Kindergarten-Readiness-Assessment>

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Social Emotional, Physical Well-being and Motor Development. The table below indicates that only four of the 13 counties in Western Ohio have kindergartners whose average score is demonstrating social-emotional readiness. Five of the 13 counties have kindergartners with average scores demonstrating physical well-being and motor development capabilities. Higher assessment scores are found in Auglaize, Darke, and Miami counties. While social-emotional competence is one protective factor related to child abuse and neglect, child resilience (the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties) is another protective factor. Nearly 1 in 4 prevention specialists in Western Ohio cite the “resilience of children” they serve as a serious problem.⁵⁹

Table 4: Kindergarten Social Foundations & Physical Well-being

Most Kindergartners “Approaching” Social-Emotional Well-being

County	Social Foundations	Physical Well-being & Motor Development
Western Ohio Region	267.6	268.1
Allen	267.0	267.6
Auglaize	272.4	272.7
Champaign	267.9	270.1
Clark	266.5	266.5
Darke	271.3	270.3
Greene	269.8	268.0
Hardin	266.6	266.4
Logan	263.5	267.8
Mercer	267.0	271.5
Miami	273.5	273.0
Montgomery	265.1	266.6
Preble	269.4	265.5
Shelby	270.2	267.9

Scores: Demonstrating (270-298); Approaching (258-269);
Emerging (202-257)

Source: Ohio Department of Education

CHILD VULNERABILITY

Young Age

The youngest children are the most vulnerable to maltreatment. Over 25% of abused children are under the age of three while over 45% of abused children are under the age of five.⁶⁰ National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) data for 2014 demonstrated that 70.7% of children who die due to abuse or neglect are younger than 3 years; 44.2% are younger than 1 year.⁶¹ More than 80% were not yet old enough for kindergarten.⁶² The following table presents the number of children under the age of three by

⁵⁹ Wright State University APRI Online Survey of Prevention Specialists and Service Providers, August 2016.

⁶⁰ <http://staging.safehorizon.org/page/child-abuse-facts-56.html>

⁶¹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2016). Child abuse and neglect fatalities 2014: Statistics and interventions. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau.

⁶² Kids Count

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

county, and also presents that age range as a proportion of the total population in 2015. In Mercer and Shelby counties, over 5% of the population is between the ages of 0 and 3.

Table 5: Population 0-3 Years of Age, 2015

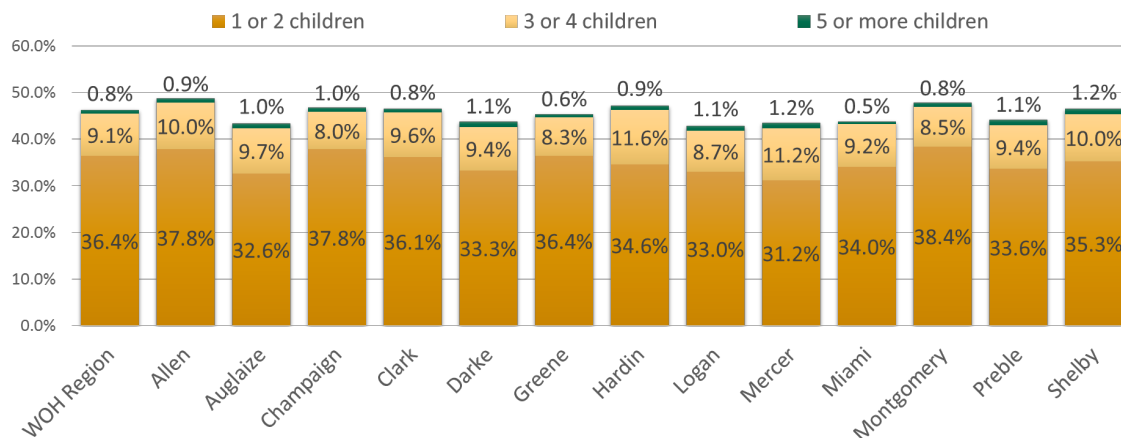
County	Total 0-3 Years of Age	Total Population	Percent of Total Population that is 0-3 Years of Age
Western Ohio Region	66,433	1,386,49	4.8%
Allen	5,082	104,425	4.9%
Auglaize	2,171	45,876	4.7%
Champaign	1,695	38,987	4.3%
Clark	6,316	135,959	4.6%
Darke	2,498	52,076	4.8%
Greene	7,393	164,427	4.5%
Hardin	1,511	31,682	4.8%
Logan	2,209	45,386	4.9%
Mercer	2,250	40,968	5.5%
Miami	4,793	104,224	4.6%
Montgomery	26,244	532,258	4.9%
Preble	1,801	41,329	4.4%
Shelby	2,470	48,901	5.1%

Source: 2010-2015 - July 1, 2010 - July 1, 2015: Vintage 2015 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates. (released 6/28/2016)

Many Children

Besides the fact that young children are at greater risk for child abuse and neglect, having many children in a household is another risk factor for neglect. In Western Ohio, 10% of all households have 3 or more children. The figure below indicates a common pattern across counties, however, there is a range from the minimum value for Greene County of 8.9% to the maximum value of 12.5% in Hardin County.

Figure 5: Percentage of Households by Number of Children Present, 2010-2014



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

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Physical or Mental Health Disabilities and Developmental Demands

Many studies have been conducted associating physical and mental health disabilities in children with child maltreatment. About 1 in 6 children in the U.S. have one or more developmental disability or other developmental delays. About 2 to 3 percent of children are considered to have an intellectual disability. Since 2000, the estimated prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in the U.S. increased from approximately 1 in every 150 children aged 8 years to 1 in every 68 children in 2012. ASD is 5 times more common among boys than girls. Nearly 12% of Ohio's 4 to 7 year olds have a current diagnosis of Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD); ADHD is also more prevalent in boys. Furthermore, each year in the U.S., an estimated 40,000 babies are born with a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).

In Ohio, the Help Me Grow Early Intervention program fulfills the Federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C (Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities) mandate that aims to identify and serve children under the age of three with developmental delays and disabilities. The Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) is a written plan for providing early intervention services to an infant or toddler with a developmental delay or disability and to the child's family. The table below presents the number and proportion of children in Western Ohio receiving early intervention services. While the average is 2.4% of 0-3 year olds serviced by an IFSP, the minimum value is 0.9% in Preble County versus 4.1% in Greene County.

Table 6: Individual Family Service Plan Children Served, Birth to 3 Years of Age, 2016

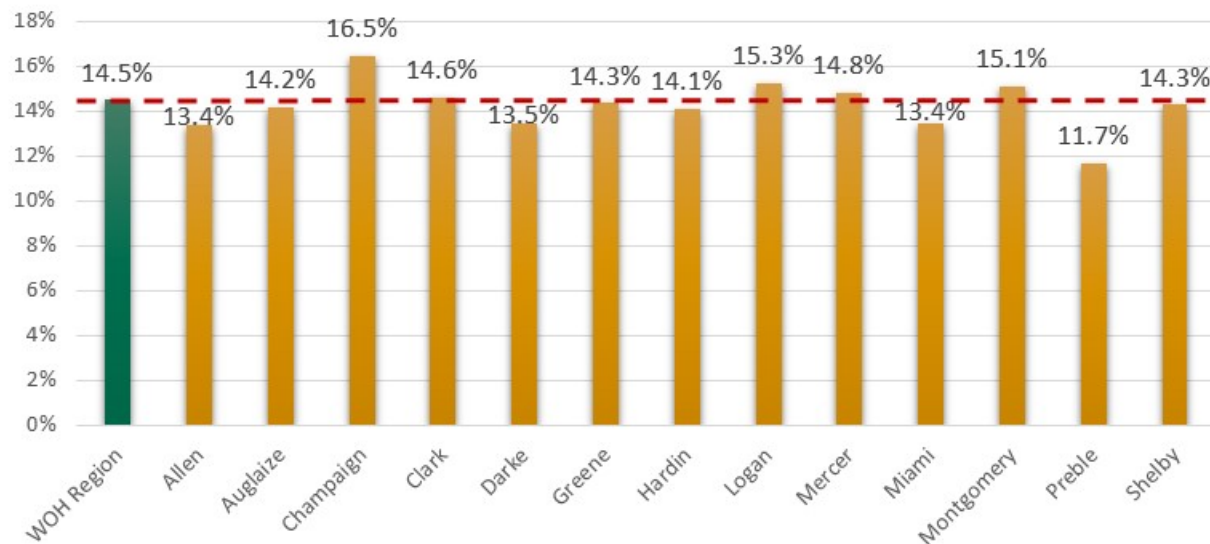
County	IFSP Children Served	Total 0-3	Proportion Receiving IFSP
Western Ohio Region	1,590	66,433	2.4%
Allen	150	5,082	3.0%
Auglaize	44	2,171	2.0%
Champaign	43	1,695	2.5%
Clark	117	6,316	1.9%
Darke	63	2,498	2.5%
Greene	305	7,393	4.1%
Hardin	24	1,511	1.6%
Logan	55	2,209	2.5%
Mercer	64	2,250	2.8%
Miami	113	4,793	2.4%
Montgomery	541	26,244	2.1%
Preble	17	1,801	0.9%
Shelby	54	2,470	2.2%

Source: Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities, Early Intervention (EI)

After the age of 3, a child with disabilities may be served by the public education system. The IEP or Individualized Education Program is a plan that explains what help/services a child will receive in special education. The following figure presents the percent of students on an IEP for each county in Western Ohio, with the red line in the chart indicating that average percentage. Champaign County has the maximum value while, consistent with the previous figure, Preble County has the minimum value.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Figure 6: Percentage of Students Receiving Individualized Education Program Services, 6-year Average SY2010-2015



Source: Ohio Department of Education

Poor Health

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). Health choices of mothers can affect the health of newborns in a variety of ways, which can lead to risk of harm of the infant or child later due to the difficulties that arise in the infant's or child's behavior. For example, Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS), also known as neonatal withdrawal syndrome, is a set of symptoms associated with the abrupt withdrawal of opioids and other drugs when infants are born to mothers who were taking these substances. The symptoms can range from mild to severe and include:

- Low birth weight
- Breathing problems
- Seizures
- Feeding difficulties
- Tremors (trembling)
- Irritability (excessive crying)
- Sleep problems
- High-pitched crying
- Yawning, stuffy nose, and sneezing
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Dehydration
- Sweating
- Fever or unstable temperature

In childhood, infants with NAS were more likely to be re-hospitalized (1.6 times more likely than other children), die during hospitalization (3.3 times), and be hospitalized for assaults (15.2), maltreatment (21 times), poisoning (3.6 times), and mental/behavioral (2.6 times) and visual (2.9 times) disorders.⁶³

Between 2004 and 2014 in Ohio, 9,498 hospitalizations resulted from Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) in inpatient settings. In 2014 alone, there were 1,875 admissions, which equates to more than five admissions per day. The rate of NAS grew nearly ten times from 14 per 10,000 live births in 2004 to 134 per 10,000 live births in 2014.⁶⁴

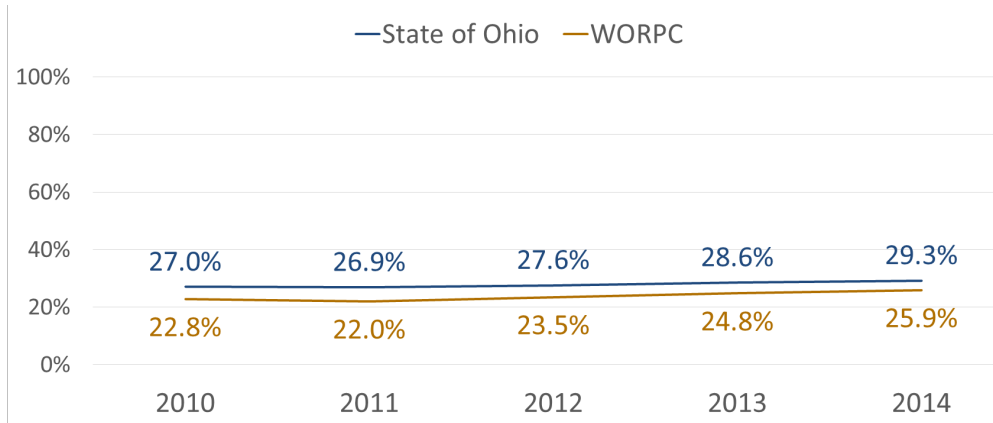
⁶³ Uebel, H., et al., "Reasons for Re-hospitalization in Children Who Had Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome," *Pediatrics*, Vol. 136, Issue 4, October 2015.

⁶⁴ Ohio Department of Health, Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) Hospital Reporting in Ohio

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

First Trimester Prenatal Care. The figure below presents the percentage of mothers in Western Ohio who do not receive first trimester prenatal care versus the percentage in Ohio. Western Ohio's percentage is comparatively better than Ohio's, however, more mothers in Western Ohio went without first trimester prenatal care in 2014 than in 2010.

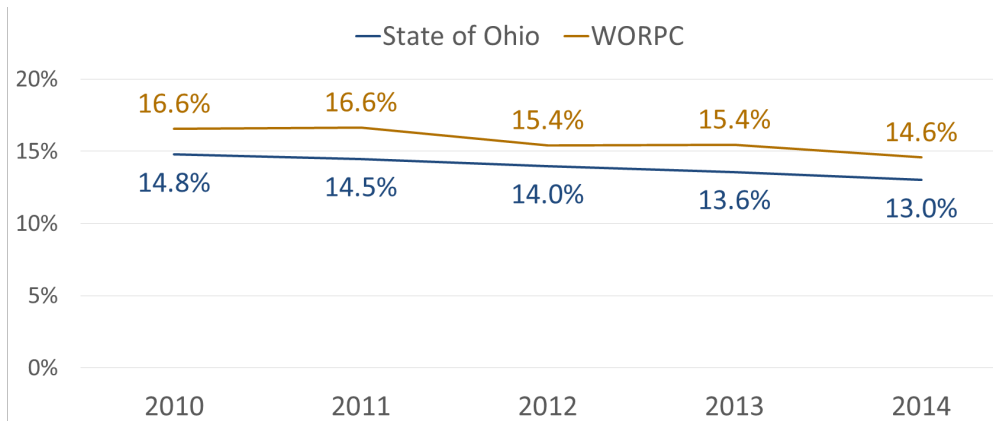
Figure 7: Percentage of Births to Mothers without First Trimester Prenatal Care, 2010-2014



Source: Ohio Department of Health

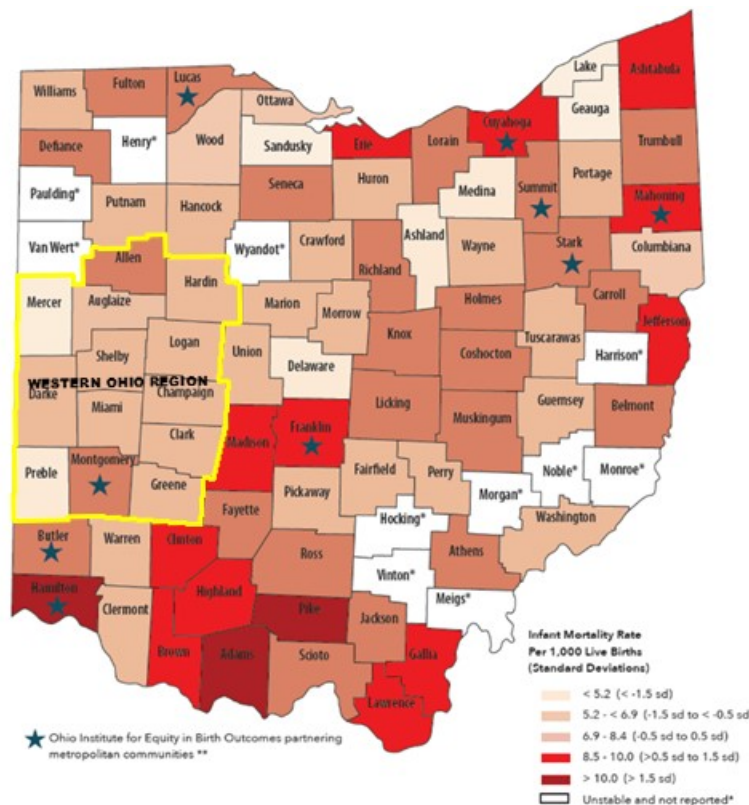
Births to Mothers who Smoke. Smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk that the infant is born prematurely and/or born with low birth weight, which creates additional dangers. The percentage of mothers who smoke while pregnant is decreasing over time, however, the rate for mothers in Western Ohio is higher than the rate for Ohio overall.

Figure 8: Percentage of Births to Mothers Who Smoked, 2010-2014



Source: Ohio Department of Health

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment



Map 3: Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality. Infant mortality refers to the number of deaths among children under one year of age and is calculated as a rate per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality is an important measure of child health and well-being.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, 2014 Ohio Infant Mortality Data: General Findings

Asthma. Obtaining data pertaining to child physical health, beyond the pre and post-natal stages, is a challenge. One measure of child health is asthma. Asthma remains one of the most prevalent chronic health problems facing American youth today. An estimated 14% of children and adolescents under the age of 18 are diagnosed with asthma at some point in their lives.

There is a relationship between asthma and child abuse and neglect. Neglect in particular may negatively affect asthma management and morbidity by way of inadequate physical home environments. In one study, child and parent-reported history of physical or sexual abuse during the past year was associated with a roughly doubled likelihood of parent-reported current asthma.⁶⁵

Another study directly compared the impact of different types of abuse and neglect while also taking advantage of hospital records to evaluate more objective asthma-related outcomes. After controlling for a number of individual, family, and community factors (though not asthma history or severity), reports of child maltreatment were associated with a 74–100% greater risk of hospital treatment for asthma. In addition, multiple reports of child maltreatment were associated with more frequent asthma-related hospitalizations.⁶⁶

Asthma prevalence in Western Ohio is difficult to come by. Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) studies have been conducted in Clark, Champaign, Darke, and Preble counties. Youth diagnosed with asthma at some point in their lives ranges from 28% in Clark County to 16-21% in Darke, 19-23% in Champaign and 16-20% in Preble County where the higher points on the range reflect high school and lower points reflect middle school. The national current asthma rate for children is 8.6% (2014) which is roughly the same

⁶⁵ <https://asthmarp.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40733-016-0022-x>

⁶⁶ Boxer, G. H., Carson, J., "Neglect Contributing to Tertiary Hospitalization in Childhood Asthma," *Child Abuse and Neglect*, Vol. 12, pp. 491-501, 1988.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

percentage as in 2010. Children between 5-11 years old have the greatest prevalence; prevalence is much greater for African American children (13.4%). Impacts include: youth's psychological well-being, academic performance, and missed school days. Beyond physical pollutants, social "pollutants" such as childhood poverty, neighborhood violence, and familial stress, independently contribute to pediatric asthma outcomes.

Behavioral Challenges

Victimization has been linked to high risk behavior, such as increased substance use (Finkelhor et al., 2009; Kilpatrick et al., 2000; Widom, Marmorstein, & White, 2006) and delinquency (Kingree, Phan, & Thompson, 2003; Stewart, Dennison, & Waterson, 2001). For example, studies indicate higher rates of alcohol use among adolescents with a victimization history (Hamburger, Leeb, & Swahn, 2008; Simpson & Miller, 2002), as well as strong associations between victimization and delinquency (Widom & Maxfield, 2001; Dembo, Schmeidler, & Childs, 2007). Importantly, evidence suggests that high risk behaviors, such as alcohol and drug use problems and delinquency, tend to occur simultaneously (Dembo & Schmeidler, 2002). Specifically, results indicated that boys who engaged in high risk behavior (i.e., alcohol use, drug use, and delinquent behavior) were at increased risk for exposure to physical abuse/assault and/or witnessed violence later in adolescence. Simultaneously, boys who were exposed to physical abuse/assault and/or witnessed violence were more likely to engage in later high risk behavior than their non-victimized counterparts. Girls who were exposed to sexual abuse were more likely to engage in later high risk behavior than their counterparts, but girls who engaged in early high risk behavior were not at increased risk for later sexual abuse.⁶⁷

Youth Binge Drinking. Youth Risk Behavior Surveys (YRBS) and the Dayton Area Drug Survey (DADS) explore the prevalence of youth binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours on at least one day in the past 30 days). Allen, Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Hardin, Greene, and Montgomery counties have conducted such studies which indicate that there is more widespread binge drinking among high school students than among middle school students. The highest level of prevalence was found in Allen, Auglaize and Clark Counties (27-28%); however, in Clark, Greene, and Montgomery counties, more recent studies indicate a substantial decrease in the prevalence of binge drinking (from 27% to 17% in Clark County and from 24% to 19% in Greene and Montgomery counties).

Youth Marijuana Use. Marijuana use is another YRBS and DADS survey topic. Roughly 20% of high school students in Allen, Clark, Auglaize, Hardin, and Darke counties have used marijuana in the 30 days prior to the survey. In Greene and Montgomery counties, 5%-7% of 12th graders are daily marijuana users.

School Truancy. Inadequate supervision is a form of child abuse and neglect according to the standard definition. Truancy is an indicator of inadequate supervision as well as an indicator of adults' failure to prevent risk factors. Not all counties in Western Ohio have students struggling with truancy. Auglaize, Logan, Champaign, and Preble counties have very few truant students. Needs Assessment Work Group members found truancy to be a "leading indicator" – an "early warning signal" – that may indicate the child has begun to follow a pattern or trend of risk.

⁶⁷ Begle, A, et al., "Longitudinal Pathways of Victimization, Substance Use, and Delinquency: Findings from the National Survey of Adolescents," *Addictive Behaviors*, Vol. 36, pp. 682-689, 2011. National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, Medical University of South Carolina, 67 President Street-2 South, Charleston, SC 29425, United States

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Table 7: Truancy⁶⁸- State Fiscal Year 2010-2014

County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Western Ohio Region	1,870	1,778	1,513	1,471	1,302
Allen	105	71	51	148	191
Auglaize	0	0	12	0	0
Champaign	0	0	14	0	14
Clark	540	213	365	229	164
Darke	0	0	27	48	0
Greene	226	204	156	73	150
Hardin	0	59	0	0	12
Logan	0	0	0	0	18
Mercer	179	102	118	26	114
Miami	41	23	15	86	55
Montgomery	720	724	650	836	584
Preble	17	0	19	0	0
Shelby	42	129	86	25	0

Source: Ohio Department of Education

⁶⁸ TRUANCY AND EXCUSED ABSENCES Ohio Revised Code/Ohio Administrative Code (ORC/OAC)

All school districts must have policies concerning excused and unexcused absences. Boards are also required to have a policy to guide employees in addressing attendance practices of any student who is a habitual truant. This applies to city, exempted village, local, joint vocational, and cooperative education school districts; ESCs; and community schools. (ORC §§3321.191, 3314.03(A)(11)(d).) In addition to the requirements laid out below, districts have the option to adopt other non-mandatory provisions to address truancy. (ORC §3321.13(B)(2).)

An attendance officer or other appropriate officer of a school district shall investigate any case of supposed truancy within the district and warn the child, if found truant, and the responsible adult, in writing, of the legal consequences of being a habitual or chronic truant. (ORC §3321.19(C).) If the child is of compulsory school age and, in violation of the law, is not attending school, the attendance or other appropriate officer shall notify the responsible adult and require that person to cause the child to attend school immediately. If they fail to do so, the attendance officer, if so directed by the superintendent, shall send notice requiring attendance of that parent at a parental education program and may file a complaint in any court of competent jurisdiction.

A “habitual truant” is any child of compulsory school age who is absent without legitimate excuse for absence from the public school the child is supposed to attend for five or more consecutive school days, seven or more school days in one school month, or twelve or more school days in a school year. (ORC §2151.011(B)(19); ORC §3321.19(A)(1).)

A “chronic truant” is any child of compulsory school age who is absent without legitimate excuse for absence from the public school the child is supposed to attend for seven or more consecutive school days, ten or more school days in one school month, or fifteen or more school days in a school year. (ORC §2152.02(D); ORC §3321.19(A)(2).)

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Youth Adjudicated for a Felony. Inadequate supervision may also materialize as youth involved in felonious behavior.

Table 8: Youth Adjudicated for a Felony FY2010-2015

County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	6-year Average
Western Ohio Region	848	727	656	661	652	699	707
Allen	77	69	57	47	43	56	58
Auglaize	14	11	18	18	18	12	15
Champaign	28	15	19	21	13	12	18
Clark	120	97	78	77	85	73	88
Darke	23	19	14	17	20	14	18
Greene	67	27	33	40	29	59	43
Hardin	22	2	5	7	6	7	8
Logan	13	21	21	16	9	23	17
Mercer	21	16	13	13	13	11	15
Miami	15	32	30	22	25	32	26
Montgomery	392	375	323	331	348	355	354
Preble	22	23	22	25	19	21	22
Shelby	34	20	23	27	24	24	25

Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

Table 9: Youth Transferred to Adult Court for Felony Charges FY2010-2015 Child Maltreatment

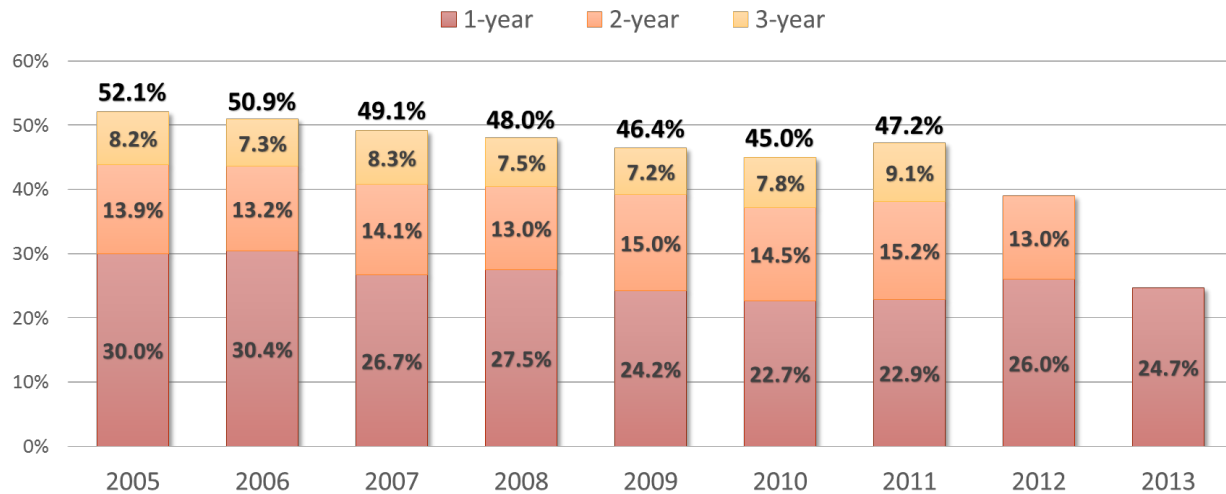
County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	6-year Average
Western Ohio Region	57	41	23	21	15	21	30
Allen	0	2	2	1	0	3	1
Auglaize	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	24	12	4	3	1	3	8
Darke	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Logan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mercer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Miami	0	1	0	0	4	0	1
Montgomery	22	19	16	13	10	13	16
Preble	6	3	1	0	0	1	2
Shelby	0	2	0	2	0	0	1

Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Recidivism of Youth Admitted to the Department of Youth Services. Recidivism is widely prevalent for youth who have been admitted to the Department of Youth Services. The trend in the figure below shows that roughly half of all youth admitted return within three years of their release date. Recidivism is an indicator of failure to prevent – whether the failure is the responsibility of parents, communities, or society.

Figure 9: Recidivism of Youth Admitted to Department of Youth Services or Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections (Adult) by Year of Release, State of Ohio, 2005-2013



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Child Maltreatment

Reports of child abuse and neglect occur in every county in Western Ohio, according to the statewide automated child welfare information systems (SACWIS). Going beyond studying only those children reported to and investigated by Child Protective Services (CPS), the fourth National Incidence Study (NIS-4), the nation's needs assessment on child abuse and neglect, includes children who were investigated by CPS as well as data on other children who were not reported to CPS, but were recognized as maltreated by community professionals or who were screened out by CPS without investigation.

The NIS applies two definitional standards—a harm standard (an act or omission resulting in demonstrable harm) and an endangerment standard. The endangerment standard includes all children who meet the harm standard plus the children who were not yet harmed by abuse or neglect if a sentinel thought that the maltreatment endangered the children or if a CPS investigation substantiated or indicated maltreatment. When using the NIS definition, the number of reports of child maltreatment increases by 250%. In Western Ohio, the number of reports of child abuse or neglect is 8,260. Applying the broader definition under the NIS results in an estimated 20,000 reports of child abuse and/or neglect in Western Ohio.⁶⁹

Table 10: Child Abuse and Neglect, 2014

County	Reports ⁷⁰ of Child Abuse or Neglect	Number of Children Victims	Substantiated Reports of Neglect	Substantiated Reports Physical Abuse
Western Ohio Region	8,260	4,163	2,087	1,268
Allen	631	485	238	92
Auglaize	256	195	143	28
Champaign	270	94	35	42
Clark	911	435	221	242
Darke	41	37	5	17
Greene	951	233	171	41
Hardin	276	135	78	49
Logan	311	234	128	124
Mercer	163	72	29	26
Miami	349	185	97	53
Montgomery	3,554	1,738	774	432
Preble	255	156	96	56
Shelby	292	164	72	66

Source: The Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project

When standardizing the number of reports per 1,000 children, the rates of child maltreatment across Western Ohio show that the highest rates occur in the most rural and most urban counties, with the highest rate of occurrence in Hardin County.

⁶⁹ Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center. The Scope of Family Violence in Ohio: Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project <http://grcapps.osu.edu/OFVPP/>; 2014. Multiple reports are associated with a single victim. Many allegations of child maltreatment are unsubstantiated for lack of evidence.

⁷⁰ Pertains to reports that have been accepted for investigation and does not include referrals

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Table 11: Child Abuse and Neglect, 2014

County	Reports of Child Abuse or Neglect	Total Number of Children	Rate per 1,000 Children
Western Ohio Region	8,260	317,818	26.0
Hardin	276	7,429	37.2
Champaign	270	9,095	29.7
Montgomery	3,554	119,601	29.7
Clark	911	31,191	29.2
Logan	311	10,971	28.3
Greene	951	34,074	27.9
Preble	255	9,701	26.3
Allen	631	24,540	25.7
Auglaize	256	11,152	23.0
Shelby	292	12,714	23.0
Mercer	163	10,461	15.6
Miami	349	24,206	14.4
Darke	41	12,683	3.2

Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice, Domestic Violence in Ohio, 2014

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

CHAPTER TWO: PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS AT THE PARENT/FAMILY LEVEL

Risk and Protective Factors at the Parent/Family Level, and identified in “Preventing Child Neglect: It’s more than a Family Matter,” are listed in the table below. Factors presented in bold font indicate items for which data were collected for this needs assessment.

Protective Factors	Risk Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of parenting and child development • Capacity and willingness to attach to child • Parental resilience • Emotional well-being • Physical well-being • Healthy partner relationship • Faith and Spirituality • Economic well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material hardship/economic insufficiency • Housing instability • Unemployment • Food insufficiency • Substance abuse • Interpersonal family violence • Caregiver history of adversity or trauma • Apathy/hopelessness

KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTING AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENTAL RESILIENCE

In a survey of Western Ohio prevention specialists and service providers, the protective factors of gravest concern were identified as the parents’ economic well-being, the social and emotional competence of parents, and overall parenting skills (see the table below).⁷¹ Parental knowledge of child development norms and milestones and parental resilience are also broad concerns. Placing two child protective factors in the list of responses allows researchers to see that experts attribute a higher level of seriousness around the parental protective factors than the child protective factors.

Table 12: Parental and Child Protective Factors (Survey Results), 2016

How much of a problem is:	Not a Problem at All	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Serious Problem
Economic well-being of the parents you serve	2%	21%	29%	48%
Social and emotional competence of the parents you serve	0%	7%	48%	45%
Overall parenting skills	0%	17%	41%	43%
Social and emotional competence of the children you serve	0%	20%	42%	39%
Parental knowledge of child development norms & milestones	5%	19%	45%	31%
Resilience of parents you serve	0%	31%	38%	31%
Resilience of children you serve	0%	37%	42%	22%
Parental capacity and willingness to nurture and attach to the child	0%	24%	57%	19%
Physical well-being of the parents you serve	0%	48%	38%	14%
Social isolation among the parents you serve	5%	43%	41%	12%

Source: WSU APRI Online Survey of Service Providers and Prevention Specialists

⁷¹ “Online Survey of Service Providers and Prevention Specialists,” Wright State University, Applied Policy Research Institute, 2016

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

In a survey of 605 households in Western Ohio, parents corroborate expert findings in terms of parenting skills, as illustrated in the responses below:

- There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent.—32%
- My child misbehaves just to upset me.—13.5%
- When I discipline my child, I lose control.—slightly disagree with the statement, 4%; mostly disagree with statement, 16%; and agree, 3%
- From a neighborhood perspective, 25% of all respondents think that parents in the neighborhood lose control when they discipline their child

PARENTAL/FAMILY EMOTIONAL TRAUMA

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

The original ACE Study was conducted at Kaiser Permanente from 1995 to 1997 with two waves of data collection. Over 17,000 Health Maintenance Organization members from Southern California receiving physical exams completed confidential surveys regarding their childhood experiences and current health status and behaviors.

As a result, researchers had the ability to compare childhood trauma to adult health outcomes. They found a graded relationship between the number of categories of childhood exposure and each of the adult health risk behaviors and diseases that were studied ($P < .001$). Persons who had experienced four or more categories of childhood exposure, compared to those who had experienced none, had 4- to 12-fold increased health risks for alcoholism, drug abuse, depression, and suicide attempt (along with many physical ailments). The table below presents the results of a survey of 605 adults ages 18-60 in Western Ohio.⁷² This local study indicates that nearly 1 in 4 adults experienced 4+ ACEs in childhood, which puts them at much greater risk for alcoholism, drug abuse, depression, and suicide along with greater risk for heart disease, cancer, chronic lung disease, skeletal fractures, and liver disease.

Table 13: Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE Score) for all Adults

ACEs	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	43	7%	7%
1	215	36%	44%
2	124	21%	65%
3	65	11%	76%
4 or more	145	24%	100%
Total	592	100%	
Refused	13		
Total Respondents	605		

Source: WSU APRI Western Ohio Household Survey

⁷² "Adults Ages 18-60 Protective Factors and Adverse Childhood Experiences Survey of Western Ohio," Wright State University, Applied Policy Research Institute, 2016

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

When filtering the survey data for caregivers (parents, grandparents, etc.), the proportion of adults with 4+ ACEs rises to nearly 1 in 3.

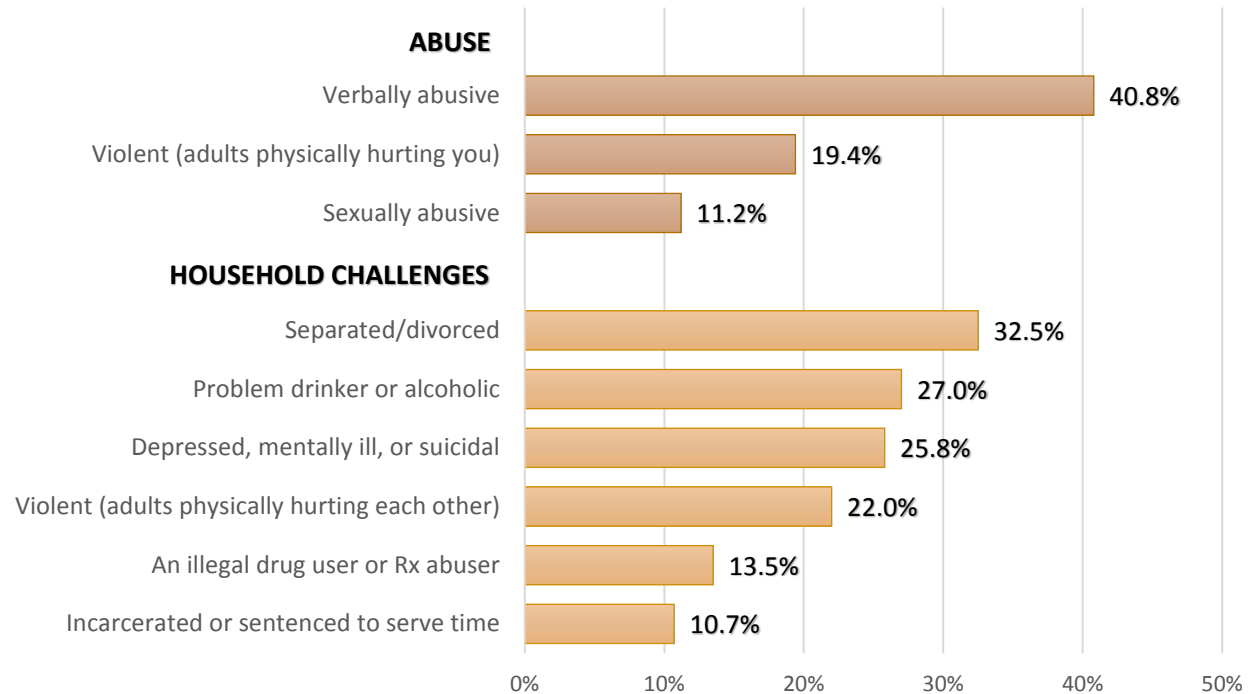
Table 14: Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE Score) for Caregivers
(Parents, Grandparents, other adults providing care for children in their household)

ACEs	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	21	7.1%	7.1%
1	102	34.8%	42.0%
2	52	17.7%	59.6%
3	30	10.2%	69.9%
4 or more	88	30.1%	100.0%
Total	293	100.0%	
Refused	8		
Total Respondents	301		

Source: WSU APRI Western Ohio Household Survey

A more detailed analysis of the factors included in the ACEs study shows that a substantial portion of adults in Western Ohio have grown up in households where violence and verbal abusiveness between adults or adults to children was experienced.

Figure 10: Prevalence of ACEs by Category for Participants Completing the ACE Module, 2016



Source: WSU APRI Western Ohio Household Survey

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

ECONOMIC HARDSHIP/INSUFFICIENCY

This section provides a backdrop for understanding the economic well-being of households in Western Ohio, which demonstrates much variance across the geography. The first table presents the proportion of families living below the poverty level and these are families where children are present. This table continues a pattern of more widespread challenges in the most urban and rural areas of Western Ohio.

Table 15: Families with Children below the Poverty Level, 2014

County	Families with children below Poverty Level
Mercer County, Ohio	9.8%
Auglaize County, Ohio	12.4%
Shelby County, Ohio	15.1%
Preble County, Ohio	19.3%
Greene County, Ohio	19.7%
Darke County, Ohio	20.0%
Champaign County, Ohio	20.5%
Miami County, Ohio	20.7%
Hardin County, Ohio	24.4%
Allen County, Ohio	27.4%
Logan County, Ohio	27.9%
Montgomery County, Ohio	28.1%
Clark County, Ohio	28.7%

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

The table below presents a trend for the unemployment rate for each of the counties in Western Ohio from 2010 to 2015. While the most urban counties have a higher unemployment rate than other counties, the unemployment rate is much improved since 2010.

Table 16: Unemployment Rate by County, 2010-2015

County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Western Ohio Region	10.9%	9.3%	7.6%	7.6%	5.6%	4.6%
Allen	10.7%	9.5%	7.7%	7.8%	5.8%	4.8%
Auglaize	10.0%	8.1%	6.2%	5.9%	4.3%	3.7%
Champaign	11.5%	9.4%	7.4%	6.9%	5.0%	4.4%
Clark	11.0%	9.5%	7.8%	7.5%	5.8%	5.0%
Darke	11.2%	9.3%	7.2%	7.0%	5.3%	4.2%
Greene	9.5%	8.3%	6.9%	7.0%	5.2%	4.4%
Hardin	11.2%	9.5%	7.5%	7.7%	5.7%	4.7%
Logan	11.8%	9.8%	7.1%	6.8%	5.0%	4.1%
Mercer	8.5%	6.7%	5.1%	5.1%	3.8%	3.3%
Miami	11.1%	9.1%	7.3%	7.2%	5.4%	4.4%
Montgomery	11.4%	9.7%	8.2%	8.3%	6.1%	5.0%
Preble	11.0%	9.6%	7.7%	7.5%	5.7%	4.8%
Shelby	12.4%	9.7%	7.3%	6.7%	5.1%	4.3%

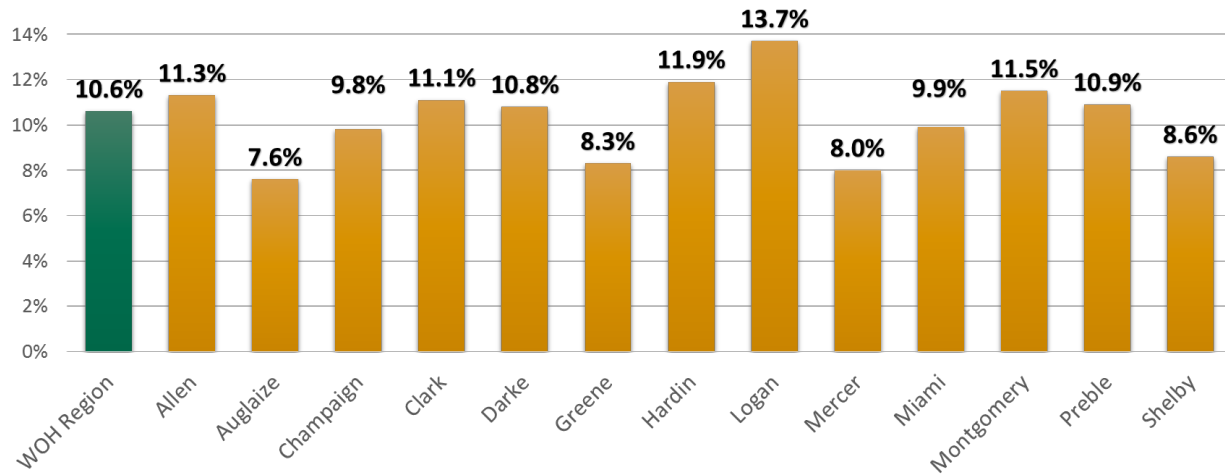
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Labor Market Information, Current Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

The percent of adults, ages 18-64, who were uninsured from 2010-2014 in the State of Ohio was 15.3%. In the Western Ohio Region, 10.6% of adults (ages 18-64) were uninsured and the greatest proportion of uninsured adults was in Logan County (13.7%). With the expansion of Medicaid, the percent of adults without insurance continues to decline. A 2015 estimate by the Census Bureau is that 8.8% of Ohio adults are uninsured.

Figure 11: Percent of Adults Uninsured, Ages 18-64, 2014



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

Single Parent Households

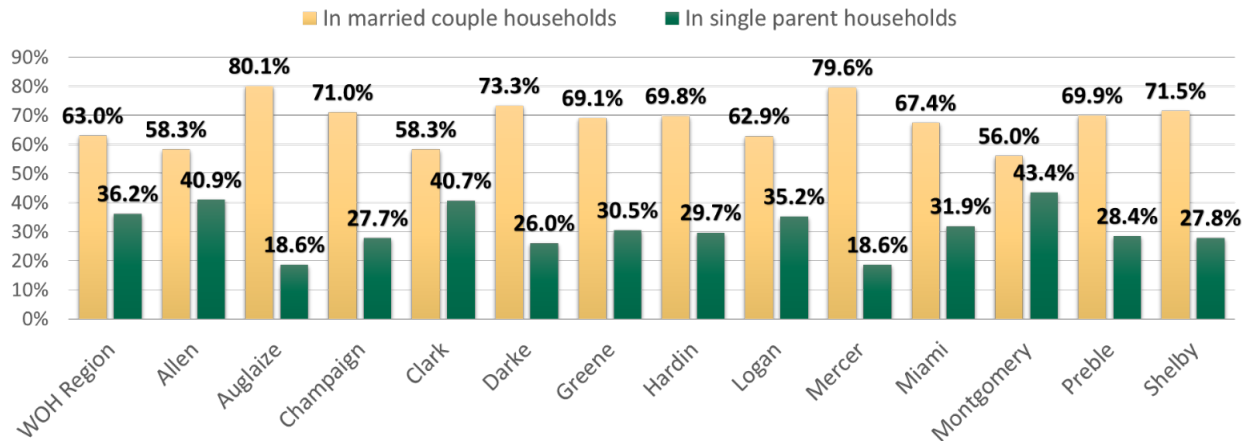
In 1970, the number of single-parent families with children under the age of 18 was 3.8 million in the United States. By 1990, the number had more than doubled to 9.7 million. By 2014, the number of single-parent families with children under the age of 18 is estimated at 11.1 million or 33% of households caring for their own children. In Western Ohio, the percentage of single parent households is 36%. Additionally, 2.7 million grandparents across the U.S. are caring for their own grandchildren under 18 years of age.

Seventy-six percent of single-parent families are headed by females. Approximately 40 percent of U.S. children living in mother-only families are impoverished, compared with only 8 percent of two-parent families. The rate of poverty is highest for American Indian (41.6%), Hispanic (40.3%), and African-American (37.5%) mother-only families, in which two out of every five children are poor.

In Western Ohio, single parent households are more prevalent in the urban counties (Allen, Clark, and Montgomery) and much less prevalent in Auglaize and Mercer counties, where there is also much less family poverty.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Figure 12: Percentage of Children by Household Type, 2014



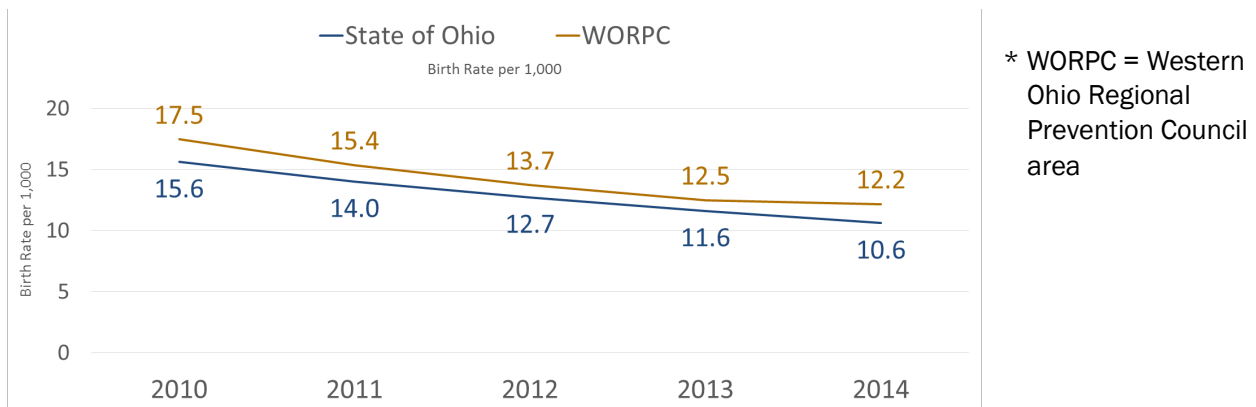
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Teen Pregnancy

According to the Child Welfare Information Gateway, “Some studies of physical abuse, in particular, reveal that teenage mothers exhibit higher rates of child abuse than older mothers do. Other factors such as lower economic status, lack of social support, and high stress levels contribute to the link between young parents and child abuse.”

While the teen birth rate is declining in Western Ohio, it is higher than the average teen birth rate for Ohio (see Figure 13). Table 17 indicates much variability in the teen birth rate across Western Ohio, with the rate the highest in Clark and Hardin counties, and the lowest in Mercer County.

Figure 13: Birth Rate for Mothers 15-17 Years of Age (per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17), 2010-2014



Source: Ohio Department of Health

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Table 17: Birth Rate for Mothers 15-17 Years of Age (per 1,000 Females Ages 15-17), 2010-2014 5-year Average

County	Teen births per 1,000
Mercer	6.6
Greene	9.0
Miami	10.3
Auglaize	10.5
Darke	10.9
Preble	12.0
Champaign	12.0
Logan	13.2
Shelby	15.2
Montgomery	15.8
Allen	17.6
Hardin	19.9
Clark	20.5

Source: Ohio Department of Health

Housing Instability

Families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. A family with one full-time worker earning the minimum wage cannot afford the local fair-market rent for a two-bedroom apartment anywhere in the U.S. (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). An estimated 73,583 renter and homeowner households in Western Ohio pay more than 50 percent of their annual incomes for housing. This situation can lead to housing instability as residents have to move unexpectedly because of eviction or foreclosure. When households can't qualify for mortgage financing, their prospects for building wealth are diminished.

Table 18: Regional Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	Owner		Renter		Total	
Cost Burden <=30%	291,525	74.6%	95,715	45.4%	387,240	64.3%
Cost Burden >30% to <=50%	51,295	13.1%	38,189	18.1%	89,484	14.9%
Cost Burden >50% (Severe)	30,354	7.8%	43,229	20.5%	73,583	12.2%
Cost Burden not available	17,835	4.6%	33,855	16.0%	51,690	8.6%
Total	391,009		10,988		601,997	

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data Query Tool, CHAS data for the 2009-2013 period, last accessed 07/28/2016

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Food Insufficiency

In Western Ohio, 176,154 people received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in 2015, which equates to about 12.7% of the population. At the same time, 218,702 individuals in Western Ohio live in poverty or 15.7%. The prevalence of low to very low food security in Ohio is 16.1% of households.⁷³ Only five other states have a more prevalent rate of food insecurity than Ohio—Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi.⁷⁴ For SNAP eligibility, adults who are not disabled and do not have custody of dependents are required to work at a paid job, be engaged in job training, or participate in a workfare (volunteer) program for 20 hours a week or 80 hours a month. Otherwise, food aid is limited to three months in any three-year period. People may have difficulty meeting the work requirements because of a lack of jobs. Therefore, states can request that the time limit be waived in places where unemployment is high. Between 2007 and 2013, the entire state was eligible for a federal waiver of time limits on food aid. The statewide waiver was used from 2007 through 2013.⁷⁵ Since then, due to improvements in Ohio's economy, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services applied for a waiver for counties still suffering from unemployment. In the most recent Federal Fiscal Year 2016, 18 eligible counties received a waiver.⁷⁶

SITUATIONAL OR ENDURING PROBLEMS

Intimate Partner Violence

In Ohio, each year 65,000 women are physically assaulted by a current or former partner, and 32,000 15-19 year olds experience physical dating violence, 29,000 (90.6%) of whom are forced to do sexual things by someone they are dating. In Ohio, 48,000 children live in homes where an adult reports intimate partner violence.⁷⁷

⁷³ <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx>

⁷⁴ Ibid

⁷⁵ <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofam/pdf/FALetter114-ABAWD-Waiver.pdf>

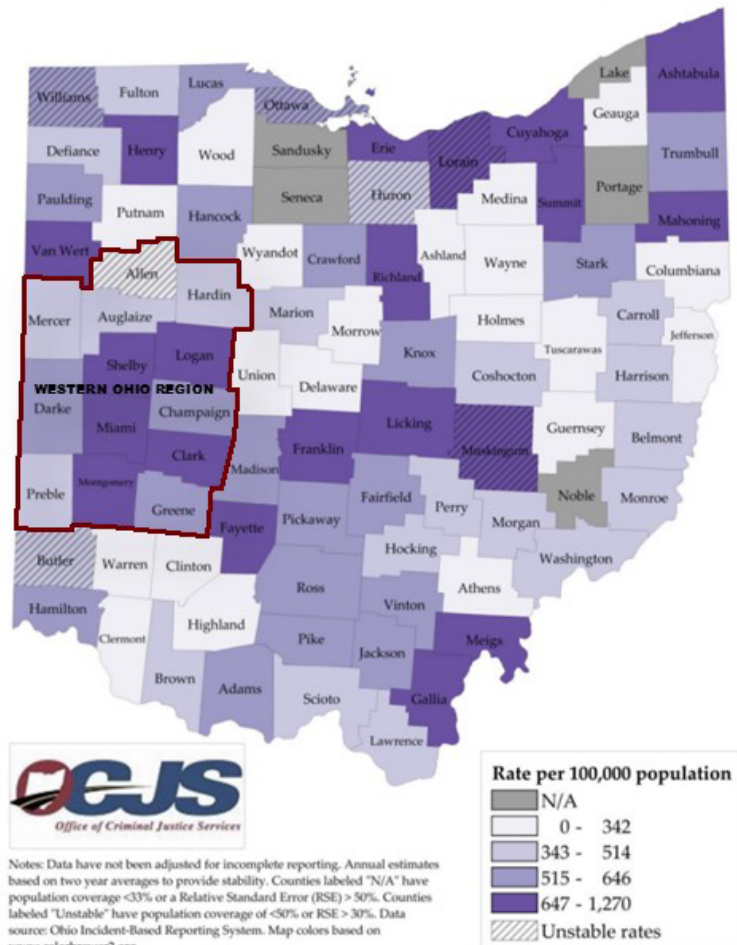
⁷⁶ <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofam/FAL147ABAWDFY16.stm>

⁷⁷ <http://grcapps.osu.edu/OFVPP/>

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Map 4: Domestic Violence per 100,000



Source: Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services

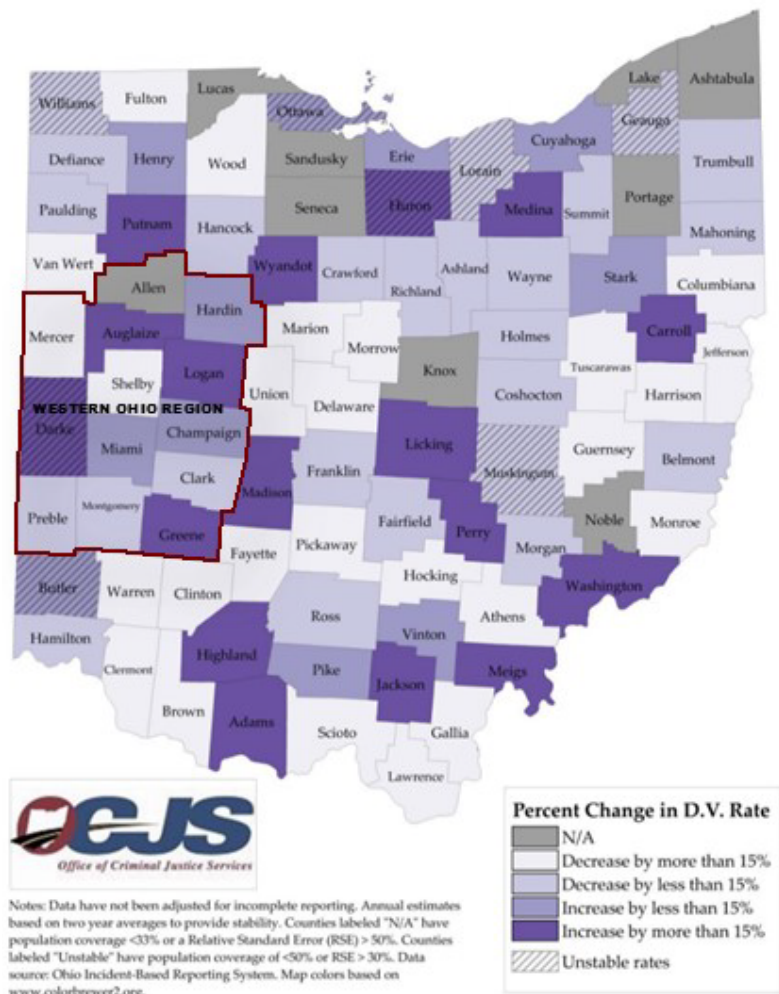
The Office of Criminal Justice Services reports the prevalence of domestic violence per 100,000 population. Maps 4 and 5 indicate the comparatively higher prevalence of domestic violence in most of the counties in Western Ohio. The following map indicates that several Western Ohio counties that have a relatively lower rate (those not in the darkest shade of purple in the first map) have a domestic violence rate that is increasing faster than other Ohio counties.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Auglaize, Darke, Greene, and Hardin counties have a relatively lower rate of domestic violence (those not in the darkest shade of purple in the map above), but have a domestic violence rate that is increasing faster than other Ohio counties as indicated in the map to the right.

A systematic examination of the scientific literature in several relevant databases was conducted using combinations of 20 keywords so as to identify scientific articles, published between 2003 and 2013, that investigated intimate partner violence and intra-familial child sexual abuse as co-occurrences.⁷⁸ The final sample comprised 10 studies. These studies revealed the presence of much heterogeneity regarding the prevalence of the co-occurrence for intimate partner violence with sexual abuse and other maltreatment (from 12% to 70%). The review also highlighted a greater risk for children to be victims of sexual abuse or other maltreatment when exposed to intimate partner violence.

Map 5: Percent Change in Domestic Violence



Source: Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services

⁷⁸ Co-occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence and Child Sexual Abuse: Prevalence, Risk Factors, and Related Issues, 2016

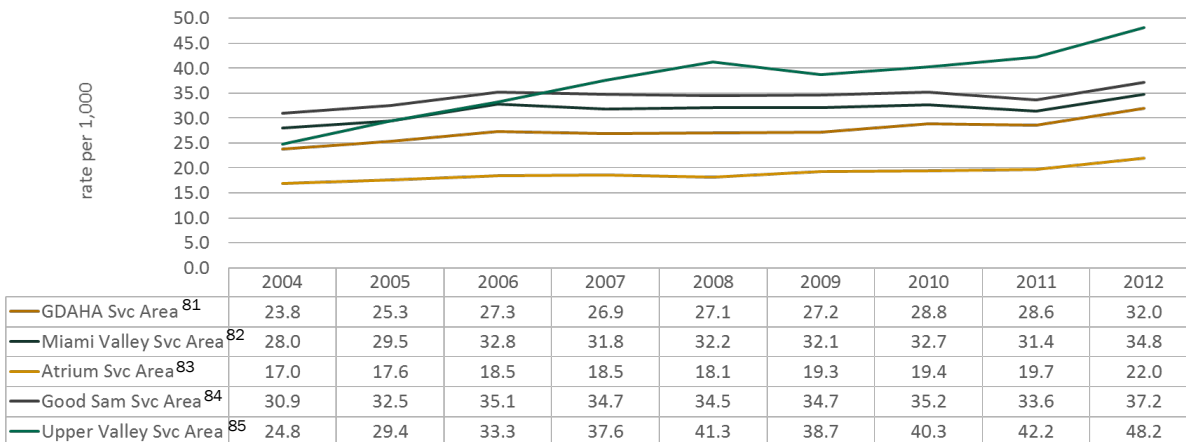
Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Adult Substance Abuse

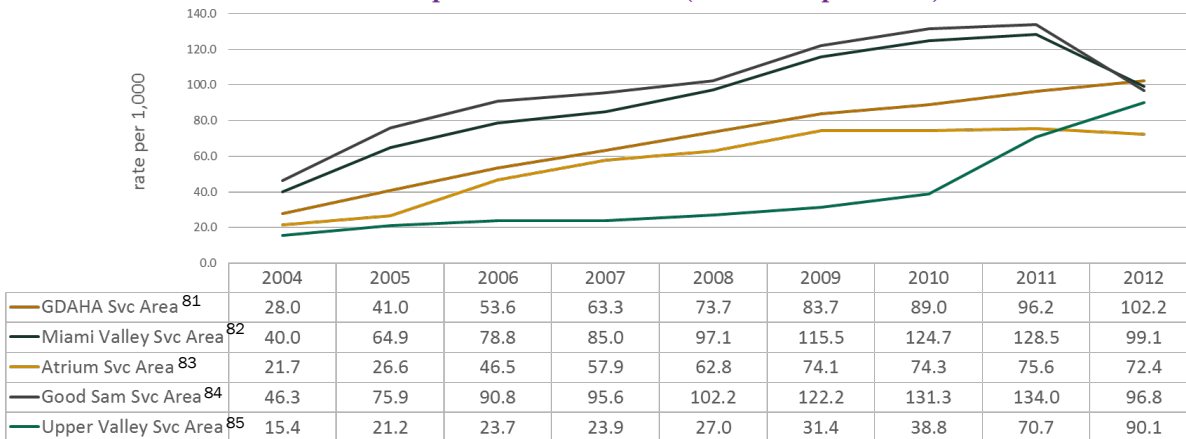
Substance abuse creates challenges for the user, for families, for children, and for unborn children if the mother is using. In a study of 513 children exposed to drugs in-utero, rates of abuse were two to three times that of other children in the same geographical area.⁷⁹ As many as two-thirds of the people in treatment for drug abuse report being abused or neglected as children.⁸⁰ The following two figures present the trend in hospitalization and ER usage for alcohol and drug abuse for the most recent years available.

Figure 14: Alcohol and Drug Primary & Secondary Inpatient Discharge Diagnoses for the Adult Population, 2004-2012 (crude rate per 1,000)



Source: Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association

Figure 15: Alcohol and Drug Primary & Secondary Emergency Department Discharge Diagnoses for the Adult Population, 2004-2012 (crude rate per 1,000)



Source: Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association

⁷⁹ Jaudes, P. K., Ekwo, E., & Van Voorhis, J. (1995). Association of drug abuse and child abuse. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 19(9), 1065-1075. One hundred and fifty-five (30.2%) of the 513 children exposed in-utero to drugs were reported as abused or neglected and 102 (19.9%) had substantiated reports giving a rate of 84 abuse and neglect cases per 1,000 years of exposure.

⁸⁰ Swan, N. (1998). Exploring the role of child abuse on later drug abuse: Researchers face broad gaps in information. *NIDA Notes*, 13(2).

⁸¹ The GDAHA service area covers 12 counties in southwest Ohio – Aulgaize, Mercer, Darke, Shelby, Miami, Champaign, Clark, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, Butler and Warren Counties.

⁸² The service area for Miami Valley Hospital is defined as Greene and Montgomery counties in West Central Ohio.

⁸³ The service area for the Atrium is comprised of Butler and Warren counties in Ohio.

⁸⁴ The service area for Good Samaritan Hospital is defined as Montgomery County located in West Central Ohio.

⁸⁵ The service area for Upper Valley Medical Center is defined as Miami County which is located in West Central Ohio.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Mental Health and Alcohol & Other Drug Services

Funding for public mental health and alcohol & other drug (AOD) services in Ohio are provided through mental health and recovery boards that may represent multiple counties. The total number of Western Ohio residents being served via their Board is presented in the table below. The column to the far right presents a rate per 1,000 in population, using each Board area's population for the calculation. The results show that between 40 and 59 individuals per 1,000 population receive mental health or AOD public services. The highest prevalence of services is in Montgomery County.

Table 19: FY 2016 Individuals Served in Public Behavioral Health System, by Diagnoses

Board Area	Mental Health Diagnosis	Alcohol and Other Drugs	Dual Diagnosis	No Assessment	Total	Rate per 1,000
Western Ohio Region	33,670	8,500	6,743	9,350	58,263	
Montgomery	13,980	3,868	2,752	3,659	24,259	58.6
Allen-Auglaize-Hardin	4,509	697	590	1,320	7,116	51.0
Clark-Greene-Madison	7,253	2,012	1,658	2,551	13,474	50.3
Mercer-Paulding-Van Wert	1,890	411	356	432	3,089	46.4
Champaign-Logan	1,638	360	378	349	2,725	42.3
Preble	791	213	197	148	1,349	42.3
Darke-Miami-Shelby	3,609	939	812	891	6,251	40.4

Source: Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

Ohio Drug Overdose Mortality Data by County

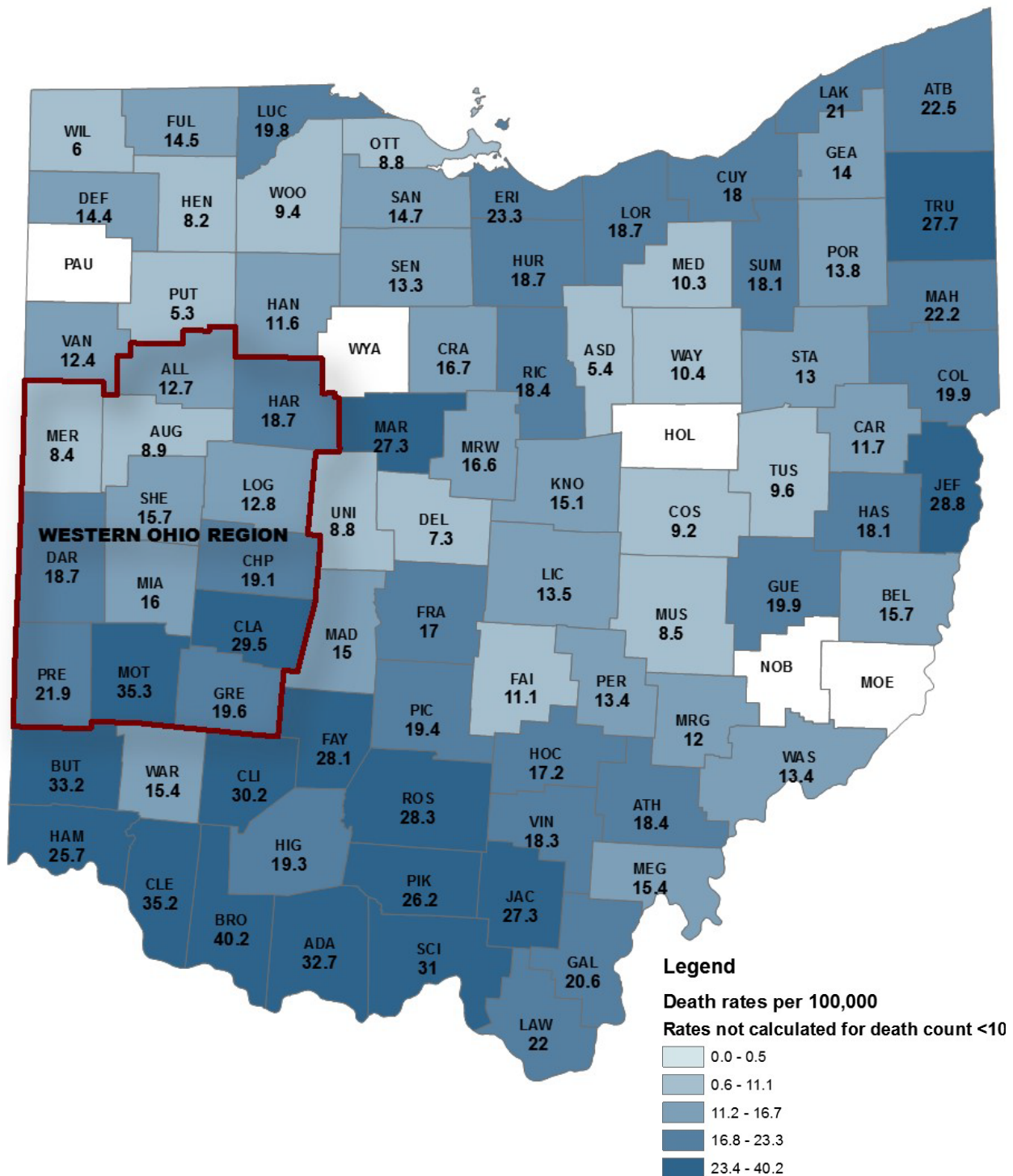
Communities in Ohio are becoming overwhelmed by the prevalence of drug overdose deaths. The map on the following page indicates higher rates of drug overdose in portions of Western and Southwestern Ohio as well as in the far Northeast portion of the state.

A key challenge is attending to the issues of clients who have children. Another area of concern is for children born with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). NAS is a group of problems that occur in a newborn who was exposed to addictive opiate drugs prenatally. These children will be at risk for drug abuse as they grow up. Furthermore, children with difficult temperaments are more likely to be abused and neglected. NAS babies have many symptoms that make them difficult to care for, such as seizures, sleep disorders, high-pitched crying. Between 2004 and 2014 in Ohio, 9,498 hospitalizations resulted from Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) in inpatient settings. In 2014 alone, there were 1,875 admissions, which equates to more than five admissions per day. The rate of NAS grew nearly ten times from 14 per 10,000 live births in 2004 to 134 per 10,000 live births in 2014.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Map 6: Average Age-Adjusted Unintentional Drug Overdose Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, by County, Ohio Residents, 2010-2015⁸⁶



Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

CHAPTER THREE: PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

Recalling the ecological model from page 6 that presents the risk and protective factors at the child, family/parent, community, and societal levels, this section presents Community Level Risk and Protective Factors. In “Preventing Child Neglect: It’s more than a Family Matter,” risk and protective factors at the community level are presented in the table below. Factors presented in bold font indicate items for which data were collected for this needs assessment.

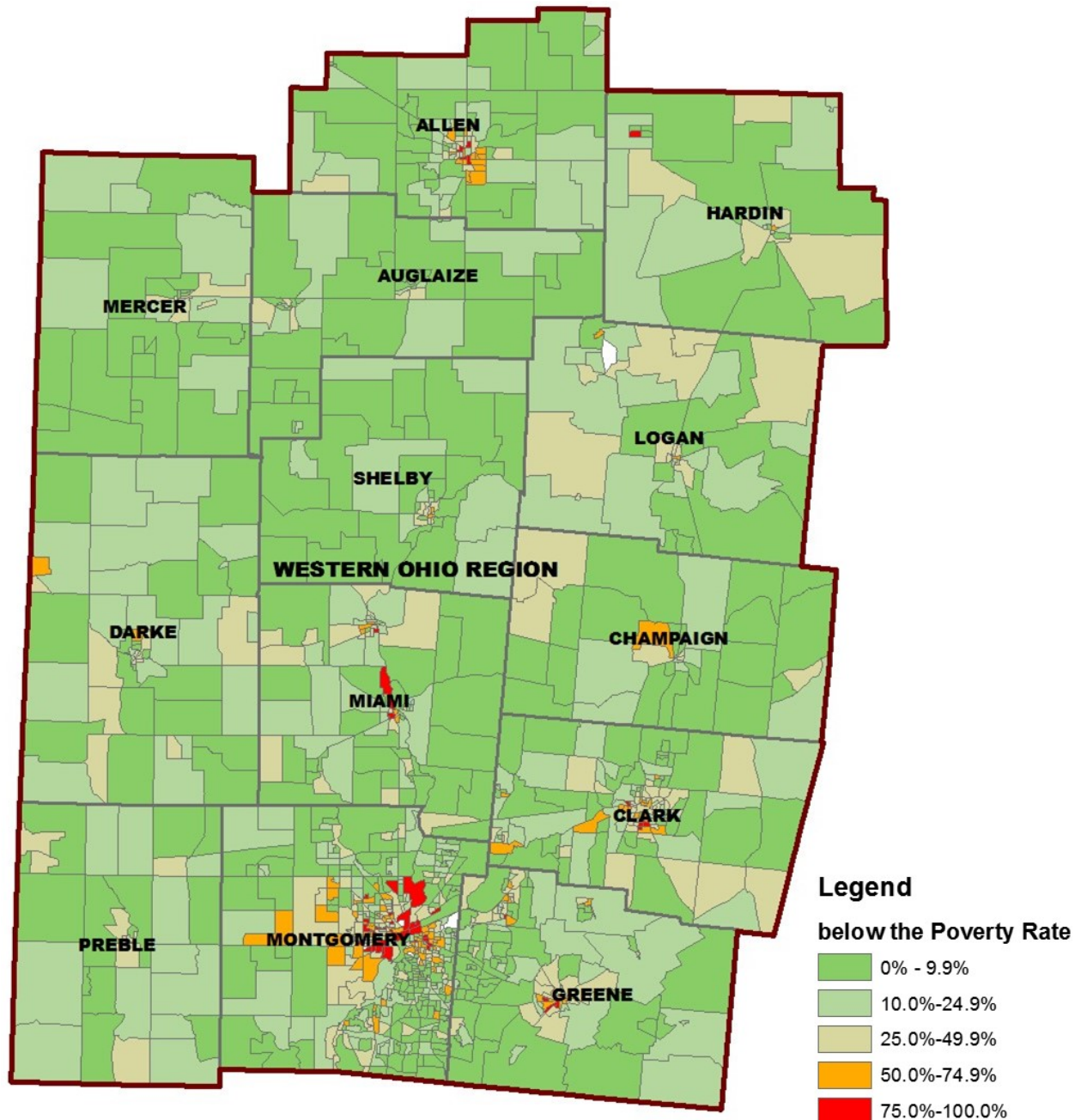
Protective Factors	Risk Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adequate resources to meet community needs• Community norming of acceptable parenting behaviors• Social connections and cohesion• Communities of faith and interest groups for belonging• Public transportation• Pre and post-natal programs• Quality child care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impoverished neighborhoods• Social isolation• Inadequate or non-existent social support and cohesion• Neighborhood violence/High crime• Inadequate housing and homelessness• Poor schools• High mobility• No safe place for children to play

IMPOVERISHED NEIGHBORHOODS

The following map presents poverty for families with children at the block group level, which is a closer estimate of “neighborhood” than county. The largest poverty (over 75% poverty) area in Western Ohio is in the city of Dayton in Montgomery County. Other high poverty neighborhoods exist in: Lima (Allen County), Springfield (Clark County), Troy (Miami County), Piqua (Miami County), Xenia (Greene County), and Ada (Hardin County). Areas where poverty is between 50% and 75% in Western Ohio are central Montgomery County, areas in southeast Clark County, areas in Xenia and Fairborn in Greene County, areas in Urbana (Champaign County), Greenville and Union City (Darke County), central Sidney (Shelby County), and some neighborhoods in Piqua and outside of Troy in Miami County. (White areas on the map had insufficient sample size for estimates.)

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Map 7: Poverty Rate by block group, 2010-2014 5-Year Estimate



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

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

LACK OF SOCIAL COHESION

Western Ohio experts do not identify social isolation to be a serious problem among the parents they serve (only 12% cited it as a serious problem and 46% said it is not a problem or it is a minor problem). On the other hand, according to household survey results performed for this project,

- 8% of adults have no one they can turn to when they are lonely
- 3% have no one to talk to when in a crisis
- From a neighborhood perspective, 26% of families never or rarely pull together in stressful times
- Many families don't know where to turn, if the family needed it, for food (6%), housing (12%), or to make ends meet (13%)

Experts do cite the lack of social connectedness and cohesion in communities as worsening more so than any other community aspect studied. In total, 72% of these experts believe that social connectedness and cohesion in communities has worsened over the last 5 years. According to the literature, social connectedness and cohesion is a community development strategy. "People, groups and organizations within communities share responsibility for the safety and well-being of children and young people. Communities that are cohesive and in which people feel connected are less likely to experience social problems including child abuse and neglect and will have more capacity to resolve local problems and issues collectively."⁸⁷ Cohesive communities can also be a way of responding to issues experienced by smaller households including where people live alone or with one other person.

A community development response can engage various stakeholders and community leaders in locally responsive solutions making best use of existing resources and infrastructure.

NEIGHBORHOOD VIOLENCE/HIGH CRIME

Statistics on specific crimes are indexed in the annual Uniform Crime Reports by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and by annual National Crime Victimization Surveys by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. According to the FBI, index crime in the United States includes violent crime and property crime. Violent crime consists of four criminal offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; property crime consists of burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The table below presents the violent crime rate by county; the minimum value is for Auglaize County with the maximum value for Allen County (4.3 violent crimes for every 1,000 people).

Table 20: Violent Crime, Rate per 1,000

County	Violent Crime
Auglaize	0.4
Hardin	0.7
Mercer	0.7
Miami	0.7
Preble	0.8
Champaign	0.9
Darke	1.1
Greene	1.1
Logan	1.2
Shelby	1.3
Clark	3.3
Montgomery	3.9
Allen	4.3

Source: ODPS Office of Criminal Justice Services Crime Statistics and Crime Reports from the FBI's Ohio Master File for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 5-year Average, 2010-2014

⁸⁷ "Investing in Prevention and Early Intervention: A Ten Year Plan," QCOS, 2006.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

“Social and economic features of neighborhoods have been linked with mortality, general health status, disability, birth outcomes, chronic conditions, health behaviors and other risk factors for chronic disease, as well as with mental health, injuries, violence and other important health indicators.”⁸⁸

Resources to meet Community Needs

The Western Ohio survey of prevention specialists and service providers⁸⁹ provided insights about families' ability to meet their basic needs, the ability to access federal supports and resources, and the stigma attached to families who obtain support. Two-thirds (67%) of these experts report that families' ability to meet their basic needs has worsened over the last five years. At the same time the stigma attached to obtaining support and access to federal supports has largely remained unchanged, according to these same experts. The literature points to policies implemented at the federal, state, and local levels to explain families' growing inability to meet their basic needs such as a lack of a federal policy pertaining to paid sick leave, the need for more investment to upgrade the education skills of low-income workers, and lack of access to high quality child care, among many others.

Table 21: Federal, State, and Local Level Change in Family Policies

Compared to 5 years ago, family policies implemented at the	Much Worse	Worse	Unchanged	Better	Much Better
Federal level are	7.1%	28.6%	45.2%	16.7%	2.4%
State level are	9.5%	35.7%	35.7%	16.7%	2.4%
Local level are	4.8%	21.4%	50.0%	21.4%	2.4%

Source: WSU APRI Online Survey of Service Providers and Prevention Specialists

This same online survey also asked experts to report how much of a problem it is for residents of their counties to access resources needed to meet parent and child needs. The table below presents resources in the order of the length of waiting lists to access them. Affordable housing and mental health services stand out among all topics as generating the most serious problems and the longest waiting lists. On the opposite end of the list is pediatricians, Ob/Gyn offices, and pre-natal and post-natal programs, indicating that access to those services is less problematic.

Table 22: Resource Access

How much of a problem is it for residents of your County to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs	Not a Problem at All %	Minor Problem %	Moderate Problem %	Serious Problem %	Longest Waiting Lists (rank order)
Affordable housing stock	8	15	35	43	1
Mental health care	7	21	24	48	2
Substance abuse treatment	12	24	36	29	3
Primary care physicians	19	38	38	5	4
Certified and licensed child care options	14	31	45	10	4
Access to public transportation	12	17	33	38	5
Pediatricians	12	42	44	2	6
Ob/Gyn offices	23	43	30	5	7
Pre-natal and post-natal programs	24	44	22	10	8

Source: WSU APRI Online Survey of Service Providers and Prevention Specialists

⁸⁸ “Where we Live Matters for Our Health: Neighborhoods and Health,” Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Commission to Build a Healthier America, 2008

⁸⁹ “Online Survey of Prevention Specialists and Service Providers,” Wright State University, Applied Policy Research Institute, 2016

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Public Transportation

The following Ohio Department of Transportation list is a high level view of public transportation in Western and Southwestern Ohio (a smaller geography is not readily available).

- # of urban transit agencies in region, 9
- # of rural transit agencies in region, 5
- # of transit trips in 2011 in region, 12,954,089
- Large urban ridership in region, 12,001,918
- Small urban ridership in region, 680,200
- Rural ridership in region, 271,971
- Percent of households having no car, 8%
- Percent of physically disabled, 18%

The online survey of Western Ohio experts identified access to public transportation as the third most serious problem affecting residents' ability to access the resources required to meet parent and child needs. (Ranked ahead of public transportation were mental health care and affordable housing.)

Pre and Post-Natal Programs

Public health departments in Ohio through the Ohio Department of Health ensure the provision of perinatal health. Perinatal health addresses the health needs for women for the antepartum and postpartum periods. These services are directed to mothers who are underinsured and are from racial and ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected by poor health outcomes. The desired outcome – a healthy mother and a healthy baby – can be attained through direct health care services, enabling services, population-based services and infrastructure building services.

The goal is to provide the best care available to uninsured and underinsured families in Ohio, and care that is flexible and affordable. Early and continuous perinatal care is the first step toward assuring that both mother and infant will be healthy throughout the pregnancy and delivery. Collaboration with other agencies, such as WIC and Ohio Medicaid, is very important to the success of these services.

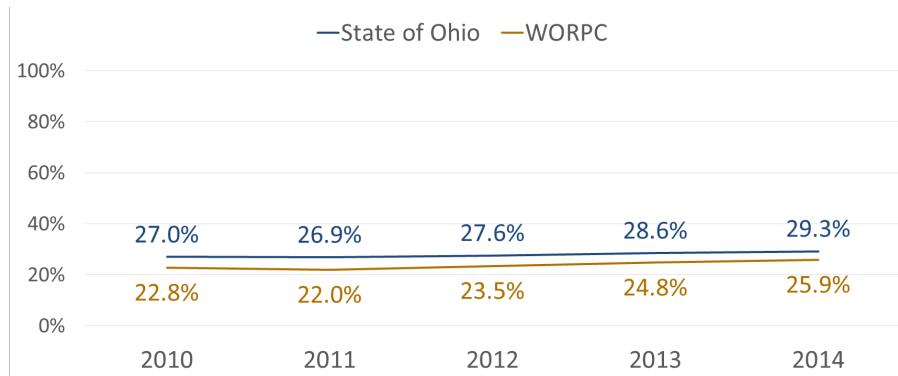
Because of the significant contribution that high quality perinatal care makes to the health and well-being of women and their children, perinatal care coordination is an important component of obstetrical care. Case management, high-risk assessment, and home visiting can be a part of a traditional perinatal clinic, or can be developed by a public agency as a “wrap-around” or enabling service available to public and private providers of care. Health education and modification of high risk behaviors have also become an important part of prevention services.⁹⁰

While every county in Ohio has at least one public health department, the level of resources available in each county for public health services varies because they mainly depend on local levies, partnerships, and grants—which all differ county by county. The figure below presents the percentage of mothers not receiving first trimester prenatal care. While Western Ohio's rate is better than Ohio's, at both geographic levels, this picture is worsening.

⁹⁰ “Perinatal Health Direct Care Standards,” Ohio Department of Health, 2014.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Figure 16: Percentage of Births to Mothers without First Trimester Prenatal Care, 2010-2014



Source: Ohio Department of Health

Quality Child Care

According to the accepted definition previously stated, the omission of providing for the basic needs of children, including education needs, is a form of child neglect. The conceptual framework on page 6 indicates that risk and protective factors exist at multiple levels—the child level, the parent/family level, the community/neighborhood level, and the societal level. Each of these levels can have a bearing on educational neglect. For example, communities that do not have child care facilities that are licensed, star quality, or with sufficient capacity to at least meet the needs of young children in poverty contribute to educational neglect. Parents who do not know the importance of reading to a child, for example, may contribute to educational neglect.

Child Care Centers

Public Child Care Assistance

The following figure presents the number of children receiving public child care assistance. The total number in Western Ohio is 11,536 children. At the same time, there are 42,000 children living in poverty between the ages of 0 and 9, and 63,000 between the ages of 0 and 14. This means that only 1/6 to 1/4 of children potentially eligible for child care assistance are receiving it.

Table 23: Average Number of Children Serviced via Public Child Care Assistance

County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Western Ohio Region	9,566	9,180	10,864	11,078	11,090	11,536
Allen	718	753	777	778	712	752
Auglaize	128	150	150	140	126	128
Champaign	183	216	252	229	237	219
Clark	1,074	1,094	1,092	1,058	992	1,086
Darke	139	90	148	130	133	147
Greene	863	873	1,021	965	949	1,007
Hardin	62	83	92	97	90	100
Logan	89	91	116	119	101	102
Mercer	172	169	191	195	176	156
Miami	388	379	471	440	486	511
Montgomery	5,880	5,417	6,764	7,110	7,280	7,613
Preble	202	228	265	256	258	256
Shelby	254	224	273	267	246	238

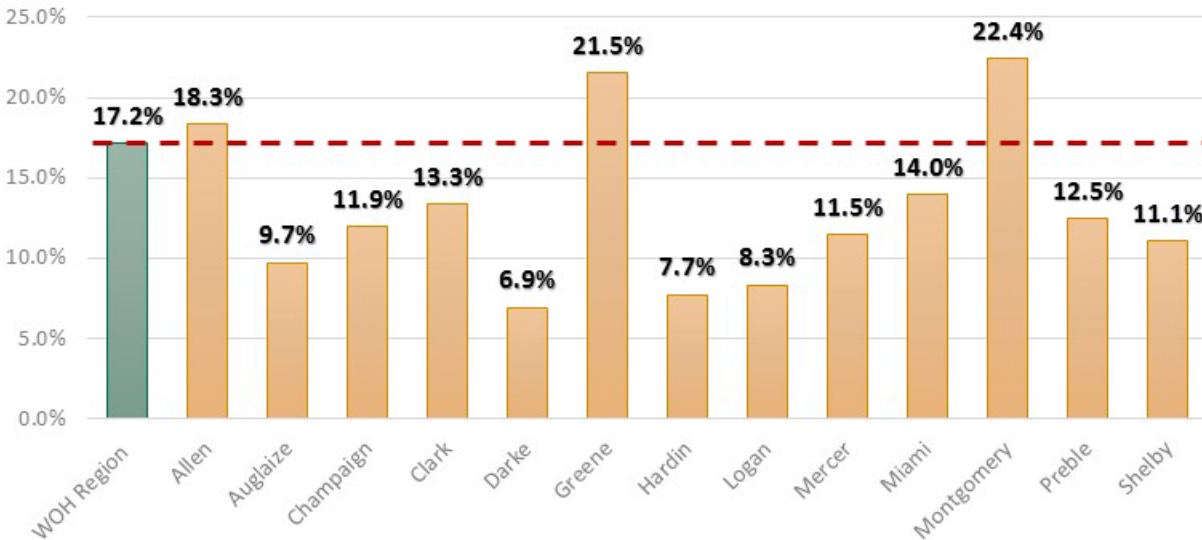
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Maximum Child Care Provider Capacity

Across Western Ohio, the maximum number of children that could be served by child care providers was 40,193 in 2015; this number of “seats” is not even sufficient to cover the need for children ages 0-9 who live in poverty. The figure below compares the proportion of all children ages 0-14 to the maximum child care capacity of providers in Western Ohio, indicating that, depending on the county, only 6-24% of children could be served.

Figure 17: Maximum Day Care Capacity vs. Population under 14 Years of Age, 6-year Average, 2010-2015



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Child Care Quality Indicators

Step Up To Quality (SUTQ) is a five-star quality rating and improvement system administered by the Ohio Department of Education and the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. SUTQ recognizes and promotes learning and development programs that meet quality program standards that exceed licensing health and safety regulations. The program standards are based on national research identifying standards which lead to improved outcomes for children.⁹¹ In Western Ohio, 158 of the 682 child day care centers have achieved some level of Step Up to Quality rating.

Table 24: Child Care Centers by Step Up to Quality Rating, 2016

County	Not Rated	1 Star	2 Star	3 Star	4 Star	5 Star
Western Ohio Region	524	45	38	21	15	39
Allen	42	5	6	2	1	3
Auglaize	14	1	1	0	0	1
Champaign	15	1	1	0	0	2
Clark	46	3	6	0	1	4
Darke	8	3	2	0	1	2
Greene	44	5	0	1	4	3
Hardin	8	0	1	3	0	1
Logan	18	0	0	0	1	0
Mercer	6	1	1	0	1	0
Miami	28	1	3	0	0	2
Montgomery	265	22	15	14	6	20
Preble	8	3	1	1	0	0
Shelby	22	0	1	0	0	1

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Table 25: Licensed Child Care Providers by Certification Type, 2016

County	NAEYC	NECPA	NACCP	NAFCC	COA	ACSI
Western Ohio Region	228	212	213	211	211	213
Allen	11	11	11	11	11	11
Auglaize	5	5	5	5	5	5
Champaign	3	3	3	3	3	3
Clark	29	28	28	28	28	28
Darke	8	8	8	8	8	8
Greene	7	7	6	6	6	6
Hardin	6	6	6	6	6	6
Logan	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mercer	2	2	2	2	2	2
Miami	4	4	4	4	4	5
Montgomery	129	115	117	115	115	116
Preble	4	3	3	3	3	3
Shelby	14	14	14	14	14	14

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

⁹¹ <http://jfs.ohio.gov/cdc/stepUpQuality.stm>

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Inadequate Shelter

When considering the adequacy of housing, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has outlined four data points to assess adequacy: incomplete kitchen facilities; incomplete plumbing facilities; more than 1 person per room; and cost burden greater than 30%. Combining these four data points together, nearly 170,000 homes in Western Ohio, or 28% of all homes, are determined to be inadequate. A nearly equal number are owner and renter occupied homes. But as a proportion, 40% of all rental homes are found to be inadequate according to the HUD definition.

Table 26: Regional Housing Cost Burden

Overview	Owner		Renter		Total	
Household has 1 of 4 Housing Problems	84,560	21.6%	85,390	40.4%	169,950	28.2%
The four housing problems are: incomplete kitchen facilities; incomplete plumbing facilities; more than one person per room; and cost burden greater than 30%.						

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy Data Query Tool, CHAS data for the 2009-2013 period, last accessed 07/28/2016

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

CHAPTER FOUR: PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS AT THE SOCIETAL LEVEL

The ecological model on page 6 presents risk and protective factors at four levels, one of which is the societal level. The table below presents the factors at the societal level and indicates the items in bold which are addressed in this chapter.

Protective Factors	Risk Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding of neuroscience• Federal income supports to vulnerable families• Family policies that provide supports that families need	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poverty and deprivation of basic needs• Lack of collective responsibility for children• Low level of importance to politicians/lack of political will• Culture of individualism and individual responsibility; punitive system for those who need support and assistance• Lack of standards/clarity on adequate parenting and parental behaviors

PUBLIC POLICIES TO PROMOTE FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY

The literature identifies several federal policies focused on the economics of family life which help low-income families meet their children's basic physical needs.⁹² Programs identified that increase family income include: Child Tax Exemption, Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), and Child Support Enforcement. Most low-income families are working families. Of all Ohio families earning less than 200 percent of poverty, nearly 70 percent work. Despite the fact they are working, many still need public assistance in the form of Medicaid, public child care assistance, home energy assistance (HEAP), and food assistance (SNAP).⁹³

Child Tax Exemption and Child Tax Credit

Tax exemptions reduce adjusted gross income, ensuring that not all income is taxed. Total exemptions, along with the standard deduction or itemized deductions, are subtracted from adjusted gross income to calculate taxable income. Tax exemptions are divided into two categories: personal exemptions and dependent exemptions. Each tax exemption was worth \$4,000 for Tax Year 2015. In Ohio, the personal exemption has increased for Ohioans earning less than \$40,000 a year from \$1,700 to \$2,200. The Federal Child Tax Credit is an important tax credit that may be worth as much as \$1,000 per qualifying child depending upon income.

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

The Earned Income Tax Credit, EITC, is a benefit for working people with low to moderate income. To qualify, you must meet certain requirements and file a tax return, even if you do not owe any tax or are not required to file.⁹⁴ The federal EITC reduces the amount of tax owed and may provide a refund. That is, if a family's EIT credit exceeds its tax liability, the family receives a refund. Research shows that the EITC is a highly effective child poverty reduction strategy. The federal EITC is considered to be the nation's

⁹² Knitzer, J. (2001). Federal and State Efforts to Improve Care for Infants and Toddlers. *The Future of Children*. 11(1). 78-97.

⁹³ "Wow, WIOA!" Policy Matters Ohio, August 5, 2015

⁹⁴ <https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/individuals/earned-income-tax-credit>

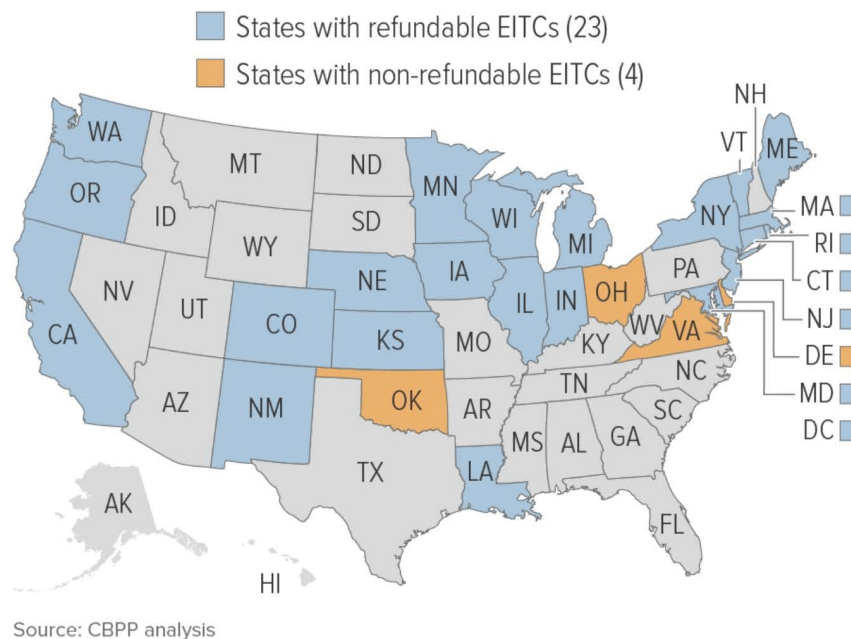
Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

most effective tool for reducing poverty among working families and children. “It lifted 6.2 million people – over half of them children – out of poverty in 2013. State EITCs build on that...”⁹⁵

Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia have created earned income tax credits (EITCs) at the state level to help struggling families.⁹⁶ State EITCs typically are set as percentage of the federal credit. Filers simply multiply that percentage (which ranges from 3.5% to 50%, depending on the state) by the amount of their federal EITC to determine the amount of their state EITC. Ohio is one of the 26 states with an EITC. Ohio's EITC is now 10% of the federal credit (up from 5% but limited to 50% of liability for state taxable income above \$20,000). The largest, Maryland, allows taxpayers to claim 50 percent of their federal EITC. Furthermore, Ohio's EITC is not refundable. At the federal level, the credit is refundable, meaning that if the credit exceeds the amount of taxes owed, the excess is returned to the taxpayer.

Map 8: Twenty-six States and DC Have Enacted EITCs, 2016



Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

A key feature of the 1996 overhaul of the nation's cash assistance system was turning funding over to the states and giving them broad flexibility on using the funds through the creation of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant.⁹⁷ A key argument for block granting was that states needed greater flexibility over the use of the federal funds than AFDC's funding structure provided.⁹⁸ Under a block grant, states could shift the funds freed up when families left welfare for work to child care or other work supports, where need would increase; states also could invest more in work programs to reflect the increased emphasis on welfare as temporary and work-focused.⁹⁹

⁹⁵ “State Earned Income Tax Credits, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, June 17, 2016

⁹⁶ Ibid

⁹⁷ “How States Use Federal and State Funds Under the TANF Block Grant,” Center of Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP), October 15, 2015.

⁹⁸ Ibid

⁹⁹ Ibid

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

“That is not what happened. In TANF’s early years, when the economy was strong and cash assistance caseloads were shrinking, states used the flexibility of the block grant to take some of the funds that had gone as benefits to families and redirect them to child care and welfare-to-work programs to further welfare reform efforts. But over time, states redirected a substantial portion of their state and federal TANF funds to other purposes, to fill state budget holes, and in some cases to substitute for existing state spending. Even when need increased during the Great Recession, states were often unable to bring the funds back to core welfare reform services and instead made cuts in basic assistance, child care, and work programs.”¹⁰⁰ “Thus, the cash assistance safety net for the nation’s poorest families with children has weakened significantly under the TANF block grant.”¹⁰¹

In 2014, Ohio spent about \$686 million in federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant funds and claimed \$439 million in state maintenance of effort (MOE) spending, for a total of \$1.1 billion in TANF spending.¹⁰² The table presents Ohio and national spending patterns, with substantial differences noted in the proportion of spending for child care assistance in Ohio vs. the national average (35% and 16%, respectively), as well as for pregnancy prevention/2-parent family formation, and other non-assistance.

Table 27: Ohio vs. U.S. TANF and MOE Spending, 2014

Spending by Category, 2014* <i>(in millions of dollars and as a percentage of TANF and MOE spending)</i>	Ohio Spending 2014		National Spending 2014	
Basic Assistance	\$283	25%	\$8,443	26%
Work-Related Activities	\$85	8%	\$2,619	8%
Child Care	\$399	35%	\$5,127	16%
Administration and Systems	\$161	14%	\$2,275	7%
Refundable Tax Credits	\$0	0%	\$2,566	8%
Non-Recurrent Short Term Benefits	\$51	5%	\$716	2%
Transferred to Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$73	6%	\$1,156	4%
Pregnancy Prevention & 2-Parent Family Formation and Maintenance	\$33	3%	\$2,837	9%
Authorized Under Prior Law (AUPL) and Other Non-Assistance	\$40	4%	\$6,150	19%

*Numbers may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: http://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/tanf_spending_oh.pdf

Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA)¹⁰³

The new Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA) seeks to refocus the workforce system to better serve people with employment barriers. WIOA includes a formal definition of individuals with barriers to employment. Among others, the definition includes low-income individuals, people within two years of exhausting lifetime eligibility under TANF, people and youth with disabilities, and the long-term unemployed. The Act also mandates that funds for adult employment and training activity go to priority populations, regardless of the level of funding available. The “priority of service” must be provided first to persons who are recipients of public assistance, low-income, or basic skill deficient.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid

¹⁰¹ Ibid

¹⁰² Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, http://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/tanf_spending_oh.pdf

¹⁰³ “Wow, WIOA!” Policy Matters Ohio, August 5, 2015

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Child Support Enforcement

The child support program enforces the responsibility of parents to support their children when they live apart. Almost 1 in 4 children are in the U.S. Child Support System.¹⁰⁴ Among poor custodial parents who receive child support, the average amount received accounts for more than half of their income.¹⁰⁵ The child support program is jointly funded by federal and state governments under title IV-D of the Social Security Act. The program collects child support for families, establishes the legal relationship between children and their unmarried fathers, and obtains private health care coverage. Families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance or Medicaid must participate in the child support program, while other families may apply for child support services. Any child is eligible for state child support services, regardless of income.

POLICIES TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO BASIC SUPPORTS

Poor families with very young children benefit greatly from government income support programs, but they also rely heavily on federal policies that address their basic needs for food, shelter, and health care.¹⁰⁶ These programs have a special significance for babies, toddlers, and their parents, since poor health and nutritional deficiencies are especially threatening for children during the first three years of life.¹⁰⁷

Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)¹⁰⁸

Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that, together with the Children's Health Insurance Program, provides health coverage to over 72.5 million Americans, including children, pregnant women, parents, seniors and individuals with disabilities. Medicaid is the single largest source of health coverage in the United States.

In order to participate in Medicaid, federal law requires states to cover certain groups of individuals. Low income families, qualified pregnant women and children, and individuals receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) are examples of mandatory eligibility groups. States have additional options for coverage and may choose to cover other groups, such as individuals receiving home and community based services and children in foster care who are not otherwise eligible.

The Affordable Care Act of 2010 created the opportunity for states to expand Medicaid to cover nearly all low-income Americans under age 65. Eligibility for children was extended to at least 133 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) in every state and states were given the option to extend eligibility to adults with income at or below 133 percent of the FPL. Ohio chose to expand coverage to adults. Regarding children in Ohio, Healthy Start (also called SCHIP) is a Medicaid program available to:¹⁰⁹

- Uninsured children (up to age 19) in families with income up to 206% of the federal poverty level.
- Insured children (up to age 19) in families with income up to 156% of the federal poverty level.
- Pregnant women in families with income up to 200% of the federal poverty level.

¹⁰⁴ "Fighting Child Poverty through Child Support Enforcement," CLASP, May 13, 2016

¹⁰⁵ Ibid

¹⁰⁶ Knitzer, J. (2001). Federal and State Efforts to Improve Care for Infants and Toddlers. *The Future of Children*. 11(1). 78-97.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/eligibility/eligibility.html>

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.medicaid.ohio.gov/FOROHIOANS/Programs/ChildrenFamiliesandWomen.aspx>

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Using data from the December 2013, 2014, and 2015 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplements, the USDA estimated the percentage of households coping with food insufficiency and food insecurity. Food insufficiency and insecurity are broad terms applied to a category of questions asked in the Current Population Survey. Questions address whether households were able to afford the food they need (e.g., which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household— enough of the kinds of food (I/we) want to eat, enough but not always the kinds of food (I/we) want to eat, sometimes not enough to eat, or often not enough to eat). The USDA calculates the percentage of households with food insecurity based on the responses to these questions. In Ohio, 3,528 households were interviewed. The prevalence of low to very low food security in Ohio is 16.1% of households.¹¹⁰ Only five other states have a more prevalent rate of food insecurity than Ohio—Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi.¹¹¹

For SNAP eligibility, adults who are not disabled and do not have custody of dependents are required to work at a paid job, be engaged in job training, or participate in a workfare (volunteer) program for 20 hours a week or 80 hours a month. Otherwise, food aid is limited to three months in any three-year period. People may have difficulty meeting the work requirements because of a lack of jobs. Therefore, states can request that the time limit be waived in places where unemployment is high. Between 2007 and 2013, the entire state was eligible for a federal waiver of time limits on food aid. The statewide waiver was used from 2007 through 2013.¹¹² Since then, due to improvements in Ohio's economy, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services applied for a waiver for counties still suffering from unemployment. In the most recent Federal Fiscal Year 2016, 18 eligible counties received a waiver.¹¹³

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides Federal USDA grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk. Eligibility depends on meeting income guidelines, a state residency requirement, and the participant must be individually determined to be at "nutritional risk" by a health professional.¹¹⁴ Per USDA, "nutrition risk" means that an individual has medical-based or dietary-based conditions. Examples of medical-based conditions include anemia (low blood levels), underweight, or history of poor pregnancy outcome. A dietary-based condition includes, for example, a poor diet. In some states, Federal USDA funds are supplemented with state funds. The Ohio WIC program is 100 percent funded by USDA; there are no State of Ohio funds added to the program.

WIC saves lives and improves the health of nutritionally at-risk women, infants and children. The results of studies conducted by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) and other non-government entities provide evidence that WIC is one of the nation's most successful and cost-effective nutrition intervention programs.

- Improved birth outcomes and savings in health care costs
- Improved diet and diet-related outcomes
- Improved infant feeding practices
- Immunization rates and regular source of medical care

¹¹⁰ <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx>

¹¹¹ Ibid

¹¹² <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofam/pdf/FALetter114-ABAWD-Waiver.pdf>

¹¹³ <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofam/FAL147ABAWDFY16.stm>

¹¹⁴ <https://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/ns/wicn/welible.aspx>

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

- Improved cognitive development
- Improved pre-conception nutritional status

Child Care Assistance

Most low-wage workers are eligible for child care subsidies, but because child care funding is limited, fewer than 1 in 6 children who qualify for child care assistance under federal rules receive it.¹¹⁵ The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is serving the fewest number of children in sixteen years because increases in funding have not kept pace with child care costs or the need for assistance.¹¹⁶ Families leaving TANF due to employment typically are prioritized by states for child care assistance. Many other eligible families face waiting lists for child care assistance.

Expanding funding for child care is one of the most important things Congress or the States could do to improve job retention. One study on job retention found that single mothers of young children who received child care assistance were 39 percent more likely to still be employed after two years than those who did not receive any help paying for child care. A 2009 study also found that child care assistance was associated with longer employment spells. Child care subsidies are a critical element of getting and keeping a job. Without assistance, low-wage workers simply cannot afford to pay the high costs of child care which ranges from \$4,822 to \$22,631 for an infant in center-based care depending on the state – higher than the average annual cost for a year’s tuition and fees at a four-year public college in 28 states and the District of Columbia.¹¹⁷ Higher income families with young children on average spend 7 percent of their household income on child care, while poor families spend 30 percent.¹¹⁸

Housing Assistance

In 2014, the federal government provided about \$50 billion in housing assistance specifically designated for low-income households. That assistance—which is made available both through spending programs and preferential tax treatment—increased by about 15 percent in real (inflation-adjusted) terms between 2000 and 2003. Since that time, such assistance has remained relatively stable at about \$50 billion annually (measured in 2014 dollars), declining in real terms by 6% between 2011 and 2014.

Unlike some means-tested programs (such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP) that are intended to assist all eligible people who apply, means-tested housing assistance has not been made available to all applicants who are eligible. Currently, only about one-quarter of the eligible low-income population receives housing assistance through federal spending programs. Households that receive assistance are generally required to pay 30 percent of their income toward their housing expenses, a threshold widely described as affordable.

Three spending programs account for the majority of the assistance provided directly to low-income households:

- The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program—with \$18 billion in spending in 2014—provides federally funded, portable vouchers that recipients use to help pay for housing they choose in the private market.
- Project-based rental assistance (PBRA)—with \$12 billion in spending in 2014—provides for federally contracted and subsidized rent in designated buildings that are privately owned and operated.

¹¹⁵ Hearing on “Getting Incentives Right: Connecting Low-Income Individuals with Jobs,” CLASP, March 2016

¹¹⁶ Boushey, H., “Staying Employed After Welfare: Work Supports and Job Quality Vital to Employment Tenure and Wage Growth,” Economic Policy Institute, 2002, http://www.epi.org/publication/briefingpapers_bp128/.

¹¹⁷ Hearing on “Getting Incentives Right: Connecting Low-Income Individuals with Jobs,” CLASP, March 15, 2016

¹¹⁸ Ibid

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

- Public housing—at a cost of \$7 billion in 2014—provides for federally subsidized rent in buildings that are publicly owned and operated.

The federal government's three main spending programs for low-income housing provide assistance to 4.8 million low-income households. Initial eligibility for federal housing programs is limited to households with no more than 50 percent of area median income (AMI), and roughly three-quarters of the assisted households have income of no more than 30 percent of AMI. The households that receive assistance comprise 9.8 million people, or roughly 3 percent of the U.S. population.

“The need for additional Housing Credit authority has become more acute in the last 16 years. The supply of affordable housing has not kept up with the demand and the amount of available Housing Credits has not kept up with the demand upon it from every segment of the affordable housing world—housing for families, seniors, the homeless, veterans and special needs populations and for housing in urban, suburban and rural areas all across the country. A critical and indispensable component for addressing this national crisis in affordable housing would be to have an increase in the Housing Credit ceiling. According to the Urban Institute, not a single county in the United States has nearly enough affordable apartments for all of its extremely low-income renters. Meanwhile, the U.S. continues to lose affordable housing from its stock. Nearly 13 percent of the nation's supply of low-income housing has been permanently lost over the past 15 years.”¹¹⁹

¹¹⁹ Hearing on “Getting Incentives Right: Connecting Low-Income Individuals with Jobs,” Affordable Housing Tax Credit Coalition, March 2016.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

CHAPTER FIVE: PRIORITY FOCUS AREAS

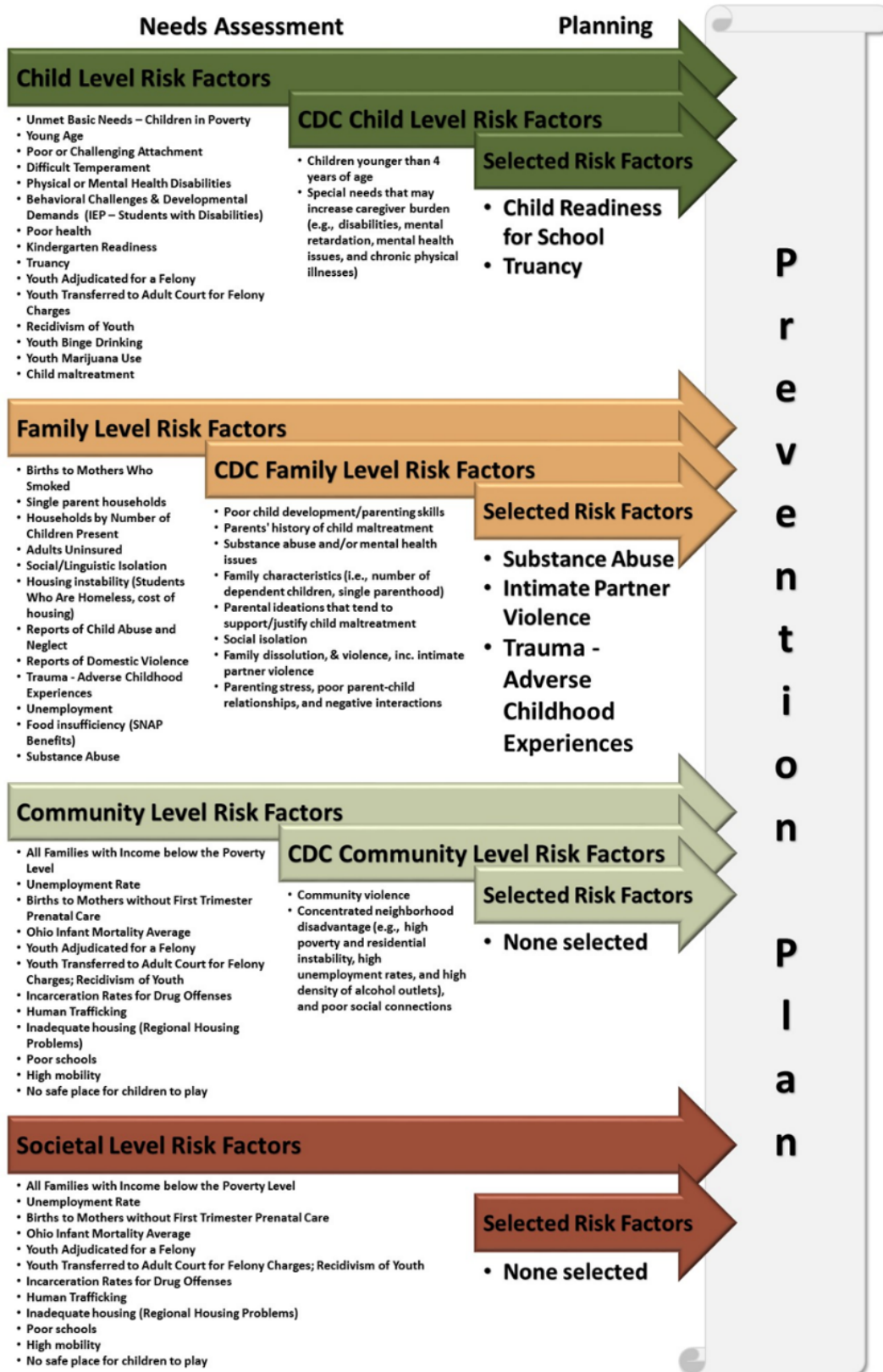
The conceptual framework¹²⁰, “Understanding Neglect within an Ecological System and the Role of Protective and Risk Factors,” that was selected to guide the needs assessment was comprehensive. The framework includes four ecological levels and dozens of risk and protective factors, each of which was translated into one or more data indicators to develop the needs assessment. Literally hundreds of variables have been gathered and analyzed for this Western Ohio Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Needs Assessment.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Child Abuse & Neglect Risk Factors, another population-based model, was used to derive a subset of indicators. The following figure shows the relationship of the ecological conceptual framework developed by the National Alliance of Children’s Trust and Prevention Funds (left column) to the CDC “Risk Factors for Victimization” model.

¹²⁰ “Preventing Child Neglect: It’s More than a Family Matter,” National Alliance of Children’s Trust & Prevention Funds, 2013.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Figure 18: Needs Assessment Planning Process



Sources: National Alliance of Children's Trust & Prevention Funds; U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Next, the data indicators were compared to the top risk factors for child abuse and neglect in Ohio.¹²¹ The 18 top child and adult risk factors for child abuse and neglect in Ohio—in ranked order by prevalence—are presented in the table below. Items selected as priority issues for the focus of the Western Ohio Regional Prevention Plan are **in bold font** and relate to risk factors 4 through 8.

Table 28: Western Ohio Regional Prevention Plan Selected Priority Issues

1. Self-Protection	Child's ability to protect his/herself. Includes age and issues of abuse or neglect, such as whether the child is able to recognize child abuse or neglect.
2. Parenting Difficulties	Caretaker's view of the child and expectations of the child based on the child's age, physical, and developmental stage. Also includes methods of discipline.
3. Emotional Illness	Adult caretaker's emotional and mental health functioning may impair the caretaker's capacity to provide care to self and/or child.
4. Emotional/Behavioral Problems	Behaviors of children which may increase the potential for negative caretaker responses—any behavior identified as a trigger for abusive interactions.
5. Domestic Violence	Dynamics and quality of relationships as well as historical or current conflictual or violent interactions between adults. Examines evidence that one caretaker's behaviors or actions may be directly responsible for stressful interactions with the other.
6. Substance Abuse	Effects of substance use on adult's emotional and physical state, including the caretaker's ability to control interaction with the child. Effects of substance use on family finances, employment, and criminal activity are evaluated as well as history, severity, duration of substance misuse and escalation of severity of misuse over time.
7. Physical, Cognitive, Social	Degree to which a child's physical, cognitive, or social development may affect the child's vulnerability to abuse and/or neglect. Also included is how these issues affect the parent's response to the child.
8. Stress	Intensity, severity, and number of stressors affecting the care of the child and the adult's response to stressors.
9. Abuse, Dependence, Neglect	Cases in which there was a substantiation of abuse, neglect, or dependency based upon evidence.
10. Financial Distress	Whether the family has the economic resources to meet the basic needs of family, including shelter, utilities, food, medical care, and/or clothing.
11. Physical Illness	Caretaker and/or other adults' physical health in relation to their ability to interact with the child, to protect the child, and to provide appropriate parenting to the child. Also included is the caretaker's physical ability to intervene to protect the child.
12. Cognitive Difficulties	Caretaker's and/or other adult's ability to comprehend risk to the child and respond with appropriate protective action.
13. Homelessness	Factors impacting housing stability and history, severity, and duration of housing instability.
14. Sexual Abuse	Cases in which there was a substantiation of sexual abuse as a result of the child being the victim of "sexual activity."
15. Substance Abuse (child)	Identifies cases in which there was a positive toxicology result indicated by the caseworker in the case record.
16. Sight, Hearing, Speech	Degree to which a child's visual impairments, hearing impairments, and/or speech impairments may affect the child's vulnerability to abuse and/or neglect, as well as how these issues affect the parent's response to the child.
17. Aging out of Foster Care	Children at risk of aging out of foster care within one year.
18. Teen Pregnancy	Teens that are pregnant and/or are teen parents.

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Needs Assessment for Child Welfare Services, January 2016

¹²¹ Ohio Needs Assessment for Child Welfare Services, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, January 2016
<http://jfs.ohio.gov/PFOF/PDF/NeedsAssessment.stm>

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Data for the 5 selected priorities for the Western Ohio Regional Prevention Plan display commonalities and differences across the 13-county region of Western Ohio.

1. Physical, Cognitive, Social: Degree to which a child's physical, cognitive, or social development may affect the child's vulnerability to abuse and/or neglect. Also included is how these issues affect the parent's response to the child.

The Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council selected child physical, cognitive, and social well-being as a priority for its Prevention Plan, which is the seventh most prevalent risk factor for child abuse and neglect in Ohio. Kindergarten readiness was selected as the data indicator of universal physical, cognitive, and social readiness of young children. Ohio's Early Learning and Development Standards (birth to kindergarten entry) are the basis for the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment (KRA). The KRA is used to assess four areas of early learning:

- Social Foundations- including social and emotional development, and approaches toward learning
- Mathematics
- Language and Literacy
- Physical Well-being and Motor Development

The results below show that the highest percentage of children underprepared for kindergarten is in Clark County where 30% of children are underprepared. Other urban counties, such as Allen and Montgomery counties and one rural county, Hardin, also have a high prevalence of underprepared children, which may indicate education neglect and may indicate child vulnerability for abuse and neglect. On the other end of the range, Auglaize County has 11% of children assessed as underprepared for kindergarten.

Table 29: Percentage of Children Underprepared for Kindergarten

Kindergarten Readiness Assessment	Underprepared for Kindergarten
Auglaize County	11.0%
Miami County	13.0%
Darke County	15.0%
Mercer County	17.0%
Greene County	20.0%
Logan County	20.0%
Shelby County	20.0%
Preble County	21.0%
Champaign County	22.0%
Allen County	25.0%
Montgomery County	25.0%
Hardin County	26.0%
Clark County	30.0%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

2. Emotional/Behavioral Problems: Behaviors of children which may increase the potential for negative caretaker responses—any behavior identified as a trigger for abusive interactions.

The Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council selected emotional/behavioral problems among children as a priority, with a focus on truancy. There were several indicators of emotional/behavioral problems that were studied for this needs assessment. The Western Ohio Council

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

selected truancy as a “leading indicator” of failed prevention among children and youth. The results below show Clark and Mercer counties as having the highest truancy rates per 1,000 students. Emotional/behavior problems among children are the fourth most prevalent risk factor in Ohio for child abuse and neglect.

Table 30: 5-year Average Truancy Rates

Truancy	5-year Avg per 1,000
Auglaize	0.3
Logan	0.5
Champaign	0.7
Preble	1.1
Darke	1.8
Miami	2.5
Hardin	2.9
Shelby	6.6
Allen	6.6
Greene	7.2
Montgomery	9.2
Mercer	13.6
Clark	13.9

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- 3. Substance Abuse: Effects of substance use on adult’s emotional and physical state, including the caretaker’s ability to control interaction with the child. Effects of substance use on family finances, employment, and criminal activity are evaluated as well as history, severity, duration of substance misuse and escalation of severity of misuse over time.**

Substance abuse is the sixth most prevalent risk factor associated with child abuse and neglect. The Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council selected substance abuse as one of the five risk factors it will address in its Prevention Plan. The Council could track the drug overdose death rate, as a lagging indicator of substance abuse but a measure of the emerging epidemic. This measure allows the Council to track the extreme impact of substance abuse on communities. The data indicator shows Montgomery County as having a substantially higher rate of death due to drug overdose than the other counties; however, it also indicates all counties in Western Ohio face this challenge.

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

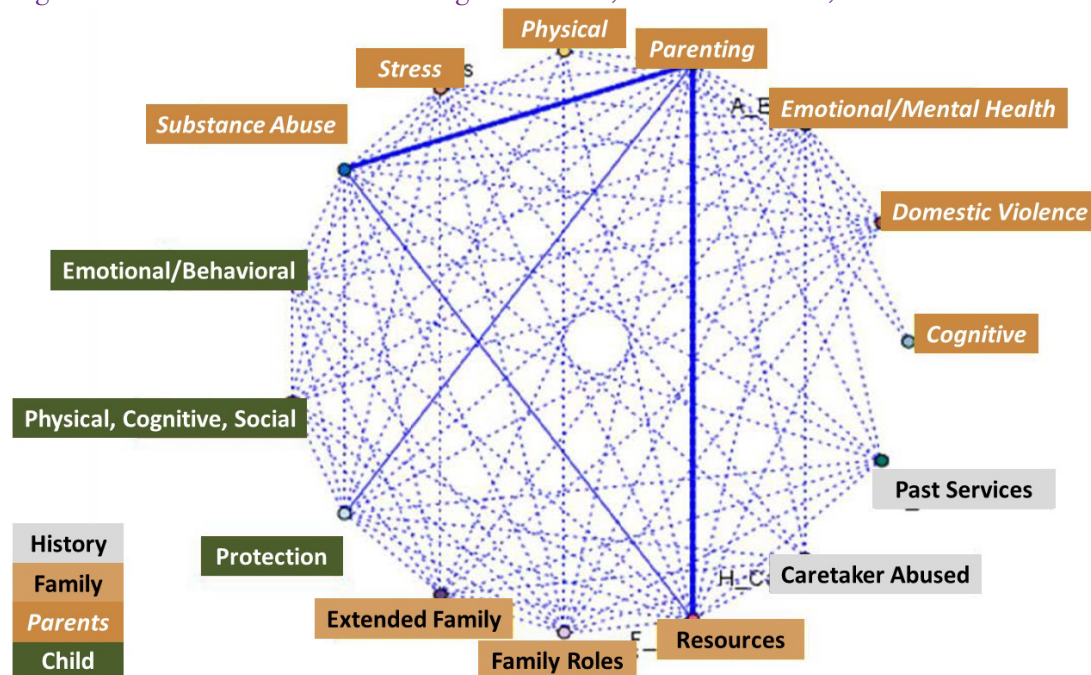
Table 31: 6-year Average Drug Overdose Mortality Rates

Drug Overdose Mortality Rate	6-year Avg per 100,000
Mercer	8.4
Auglaize	8.9
Allen	12.7
Logan	12.8
Shelby	15.7
Miami	16.0
Darke	18.7
Hardin	18.7
Champaign	19.1
Greene	19.6
Preble	21.9
Clark	29.5
Montgomery	35.3

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; Analysis by ODH Injury Prevention Program; U.S. Census Bureau (population estimates). Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (primary underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). *Rate suppressed if < 10 total deaths for 2010-2015

The figure below presents the inter-relationship across all identified risk factors, and highlights a strong co-occurrence of parenting, substance abuse, and financial distress (i.e., resources).¹²² One interpretation of this co-occurrence is that substance abuse primary and secondary prevention can influence other risk factors for child abuse and neglect.

Figure 19: Co-occurrence of Parenting Difficulties, Substance Abuse, and Financial Distress



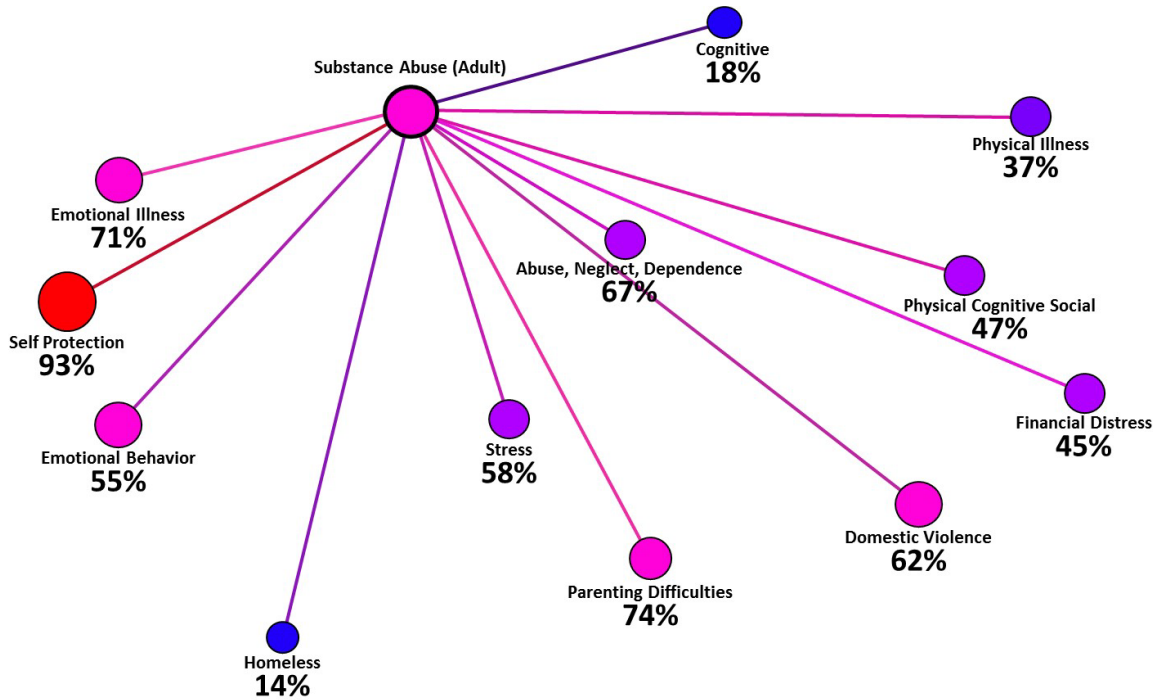
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Needs Assessment for Child Welfare Services, January 2016

¹²² Ibid

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services also conducted an association analysis to identify the risk factors highly associated with each other. When studying the figure below, the analysis can be interpreted as 38,132 adult substance abuse cases are associated with 27,047 cases of emotional illness; that is, 27,047 cases of substance abuse cases included emotional illness.¹²³

Figure 20: Highly-related Risk Factors



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Needs Assessment for Child Welfare Services, January 2016

- Domestic Violence: Dynamics and quality of relationships as well as historical or current conflictual or violent interactions between adults. Examines evidence that one caretaker's behaviors or actions may be directly responsible for stressful interactions with the other.**

Domestic Violence is the fifth most prevalent risk factor associated with child abuse and neglect, according to the list of 18 risk factors above. The Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council selected domestic violence as a focus area and could track the adult indicator of domestic violence from the Office of Criminal Justice Services. The data in the following table indicate the highest rates are in the urban counties of Allen, Clark, and Montgomery, as well as in Miami County.

¹²³ Ibid

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Table 32: Domestic Violence 6-year Average Rate per 100,000

DV Victims	Adults 18-64 years of age per 100,000
Darke	353.3
Preble	372.7
Auglaize	402.6
Hardin	508.5
Mercer	549.0
Logan	561.1
Greene	637.6
Champaign	646.1
Shelby	769.2
Miami	846.2
Allen	853.1
Clark	853.1
Montgomery	918.9

Source: Ohio Colleges of Medicine
Government Resource Center, the
Ohio Family Prevention Project

5. Stress: Intensity, severity, and number of stressors affecting the care of the child and the adult's response to stressors.

Stress among adults is the eighth most prevalent risk factor for child abuse and neglect. The Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council recognizes that toxic stress or trauma is a foundational issue for many parents and adults in the region. To obtain a measure of stress among adults, the Council procured a survey of 600 households using the CDC's Adverse Childhood Experiences survey. Adults who experienced four or more categories of childhood exposure to caregivers with multiple behavioral and/or mental health risk factors (such as family violence, sexual abuse, substance abuse, etc.) compared to those who had experienced none, have 4- to 12-fold increased health risks for alcoholism, drug abuse, depression, and suicide attempt. The household survey produced estimates for urban (metro) and rural counties in Western Ohio. While a higher percentage of adults in rural counties had none of the adverse childhood experiences queried, both the metro and rural counties have a rate of 22.6% of adults who had 4 or more adverse childhood experiences. According to the literature, nearly one half of caregivers with three or more risk factors have a substantiated report for child abuse or neglect compared with an estimated 22% with only one or two risks, and 11% of caregivers with no risk factors. ¹²⁴

¹²⁴ Walsh, W., Mattingly, M., "Understanding Child Abuse in Rural and Urban America Risk Factors and Maltreatment Substantiation," Carsey Institute, Issue Brief No. 50, Spring 2012.

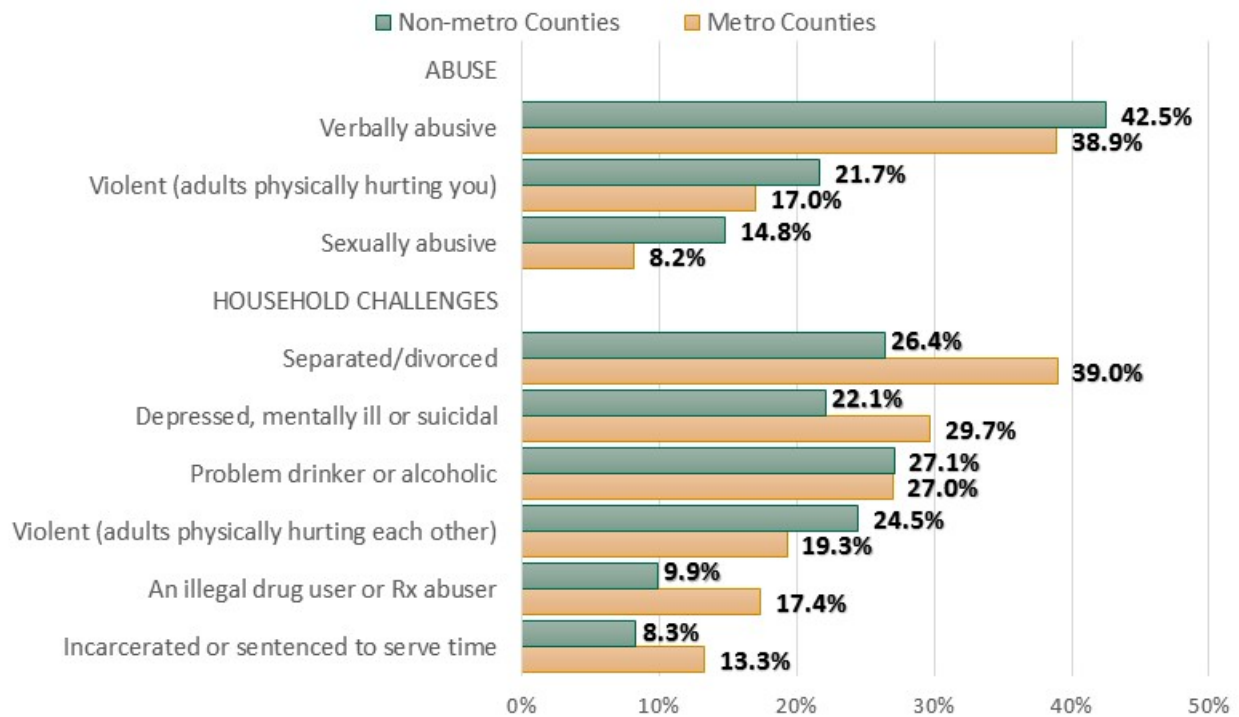
Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Table 33: Adverse Childhood Experience Prevalence by County Typology

ACEs	Metro Counties	Non-metro Counties
0	27.0%	35.3%
1	26.0%	22.9%
2	14.4%	10.7%
3	9.9%	8.4%
4 or more	22.6%	22.6%

Source: WSU APRI Western Ohio Household Survey

Figure 21: Adverse Childhood Experiences by County Typology, 2016



Source: WSU APRI Western Ohio Household Survey

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council
Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Appendix A: Western Ohio Household Survey of Protective Factors and ACEs Frequency Tables

County

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Allen	28	4.6	4.6	4.6
	Auglaize	39	6.5	6.5	11.1
	Clark	38	6.3	6.3	17.4
	Champaign	33	5.4	5.4	22.9
	Darke	45	7.5	7.5	30.4
	Greene	44	7.3	7.3	37.7
	Hardin	44	7.3	7.3	44.9
	Logan	40	6.6	6.6	51.6
	Mercer	35	5.7	5.7	57.3
	Miami	29	4.7	4.7	62.0
	Montgomery	154	25.5	25.5	87.5
	Preble	35	5.8	5.8	93.3
	Shelby	40	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Sex

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	296	48.9	48.9	48.9
	Female	309	51.1	51.1	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Age Cohort

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-34 years of age	236	39.0	39.3	39.3
	35-44 years of age	125	20.7	20.8	60.1
	45-54 years of age	145	24.0	24.2	84.3
	55-60 years of age	94	15.6	15.7	100.0
	Total	601	99.3	100.0	
Missing	Refused	4	.7		
Total		605	100.0		

Race: Recoded

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	White or Caucasian	527	87.1	88.9	88.9
	All minorities (inc. 2 or more races)	66	10.9	11.1	100.0
	Total	593	98.0	100.0	
Missing	Refused	12	2.0		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	376	62.1	62.9	62.9
	Divorced	48	7.9	8.0	71.0
	Widowed	3	.4	.4	71.4
	Separated	9	1.5	1.5	72.9
	Never married	130	21.5	21.8	94.8
	A member of an unmarried couple	31	5.2	5.2	100.0
	Total	597	98.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	8	1.3		
Total		605	100.0		

Which of the following best describes your family housing?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Own your own home	414	68.5	69.1	69.1
	Rent	114	18.9	19.0	88.1
	Have permanent shared housing (with friends/relatives)	46	7.6	7.6	95.7
	Have temporary shared housing (shelter or with friends/relatives)	23	3.8	3.8	99.5
	Homeless	3	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	600	99.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	5	.8		
Total		605	100.0		

What is the highest grade or year of school you've completed?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never attended school or only attended kindergarten	2	.3	.3	.3
	Grades 1-8 (Elementary)	2	.4	.4	.7
	Grades 9-11 (Some high school)	21	3.5	3.5	4.3
	Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)	156	25.8	25.8	30.1
	College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)	238	39.3	39.3	69.3
	College 4 years or more (College graduate)	185	30.7	30.7	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Annual household income from all sources

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than \$9,999	22	3.6	4.3	4.3
	Between \$10,000 and \$14,999	21	3.5	4.3	8.5
	Between \$15,000 and \$19,999	7	1.2	1.5	10.0
	Between \$20,000 and \$24,999	22	3.6	4.4	14.4
	Between \$25,000 and \$34,999	50	8.2	9.9	24.3
	Between \$35,000 and \$49,999	74	12.3	14.8	39.1
	Between \$50,000 and \$74,999	106	17.5	21.0	60.1
	\$75,000 or more	201	33.2	39.9	100.0
	Total	503	83.1	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	37	6.0		
	Refused	66	10.9		
	Total	102	16.9		
Total		605	100.0		

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Food stamps

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	566	93.6	93.6	93.6
	Selected	39	6.4	6.4	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Medicaid (State health insurance)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	536	88.6	88.6	88.6
	Selected	69	11.4	11.4	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Earned Income Tax Credit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	539	89.1	89.1	89.1
	Selected	66	10.9	10.9	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	604	99.8	99.8	99.8
	Selected	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Head Start / Early Head Start Services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	595	98.4	98.4	98.4
	Selected	10	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Free or reduced price lunches / meals

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	566	93.5	93.5	93.5
	Selected	39	6.5	6.5	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: None of the above

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	131	21.6	21.6	21.6
	Selected	474	78.4	78.4	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: I don't know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	604	99.8	99.8	99.8
	Selected	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Refused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	595	98.4	98.4	98.4
	Selected	10	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	605	100.0	100.0	

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Do you have children under 18 years of age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	301	49.8	50.0	50.0
	No	301	49.8	50.0	100.0
	Total	603	99.7	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.1		
	Refused	1	.2		
	Total	2	.3		
Total		605	100.0		

Do you have more than one child?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	208	34.4	69.2	69.2
	No	93	15.3	30.8	100.0
	Total	301	49.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	304	50.3		
Total		605	100.0		

What are their ages? 0-5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	166	27.5	55.2	55.2
	Selected	135	22.3	44.8	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

What are their ages? 6-12

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	140	23.1	46.4	46.4
	Selected	162	26.7	53.6	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

What are their ages? 13-17

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	184	30.5	61.1	61.1
	Selected	117	19.4	38.9	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

What are their ages? I don't know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	301	49.8	100.0	100.0
	Selected	304	50.2		
	Total	605	100.0		
Missing	System				
Total					

What are their ages? Refused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	295	48.7	97.8	97.8
	Selected	7	1.1	2.2	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Are they living in your home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	287	47.5	95.3	95.3
	No	14	2.3	4.7	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How are you related to the child(ren)? Your child(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	9	1.5	3.1	3.1
	Selected	292	48.3	96.9	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Stepchild(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	285	47.1	94.6	94.6
	Selected	16	2.7	5.4	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Adopted child(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	299	49.4	99.0	99.0
	Selected	3	.5	1.0	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Foster child(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	301	49.7	99.8	99.8
	Selected	1	.1	.2	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Grandchild(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	297	49.1	98.5	98.5
	Selected	5	.7	1.5	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How are you related to the child(ren)? Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	300	49.5	99.4	99.4
	Selected	2	.3	.6	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? I don't know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	301	49.8	100.0	100.0
	Selected	1	.1	.2	
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Refused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	301	49.7	99.8	99.8
	Selected	1	.1	.2	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Family Risk & Protective Factors

In my family, we talk about problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	1	.1	.2	.2
	Very rarely	1	.2	.4	.7
	Rarely	5	.8	1.6	2.2
	About half the time	23	3.9	8.0	10.2
	Frequently	67	11.1	22.7	32.9
	Very frequently	38	6.2	12.7	45.6
	Always	160	26.5	54.4	100.0
	Total	295	48.7	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	2	.4		
	Refused	4	.6		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	310	51.3		
Total		605	100.0		

When we argue, my family listens to "both sides of the story."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	6	.9	1.9	1.9
	Very rarely	2	.3	.6	2.5
	Rarely	20	3.3	6.9	9.3
	About half the time	32	5.3	10.9	20.2
	Frequently	60	10.0	20.5	40.7
	Very frequently	45	7.4	15.1	55.7
	Always	131	21.6	44.3	100.0
	Total	295	48.8	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	1	.1		
	Refused	5	.8		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	310	51.2		
Total		605	100.0		

In my family, we take time to listen to each other.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	1	.1	.2	.2
	Very rarely	1	.1	.2	.5
	Rarely	4	.7	1.3	1.8
	About half the time	24	4.0	8.2	10.0
	Frequently	41	6.7	13.6	23.6
	Very frequently	60	9.9	20.1	43.7
	Always	168	27.7	56.3	100.0
	Total	298	49.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	3	.5		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	307	50.8		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

My family pulls together when things are stressful.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	1	.1	.2	.2
	Very rarely	5	.9	1.8	2.1
	Rarely	2	.4	.8	2.8
	About half the time	5	.9	1.8	4.7
	Frequently	24	4.0	8.1	12.7
	Very frequently	53	8.7	17.7	30.5
	Always	207	34.2	69.5	100.0
	Total	298	49.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	1	.1		
	Refused	2	.4		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	307	50.8		
Total		605	100.0		

My family is able to solve our problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rarely	2	.4	.8	.8
	About half the time	11	1.7	3.5	4.3
	Frequently	53	8.8	17.9	22.2
	Very frequently	70	11.6	23.7	45.9
	Always	161	26.6	54.1	100.0
Missing	Total	297	49.1	100.0	
	Refused	4	.6		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	308	50.9		
Total		605	100.0		

I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	9	1.5	3.1	3.1
	Mostly disagree	2	.3	.7	3.8
	Slightly disagree	7	1.2	2.3	6.1
	Neutral	13	2.2	4.5	10.6
	Slightly agree	33	5.5	11.0	21.6
	Mostly agree	46	7.6	15.2	36.7
	Strongly agree	190	31.5	63.3	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	4	.6	1.2	1.2
	Mostly disagree	7	1.1	2.3	3.5
	Slightly disagree	13	2.1	4.2	7.7
	Neutral	9	1.5	3.1	10.8
	Slightly agree	35	5.8	11.7	22.5
	Mostly agree	37	6.1	12.4	34.9
	Strongly agree	196	32.3	65.1	100.0
	Total	300	49.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	305	50.3		
Total		605	100.0		

I would know where to turn if my family needed food.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	8	1.2	2.5	2.5
	Mostly disagree	3	.5	1.0	3.6
	Slightly disagree	6	1.0	2.1	5.7
	Neutral	4	.6	1.3	6.9
	Slightly agree	25	4.1	8.3	15.3
	Mostly agree	25	4.1	8.4	23.6
	Strongly agree	228	37.6	76.4	100.0
	Total	298	49.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	2	.4		
	Refused	1	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	307	50.8		
Total		605	100.0		

I would know where to turn if my family needed housing.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	16	2.6	5.3	5.3
	Mostly disagree	8	1.4	2.8	8.1
	Slightly disagree	12	2.0	4.0	12.1
	Neutral	9	1.4	2.9	15.0
	Slightly agree	26	4.2	8.6	23.6
	Mostly agree	20	3.3	6.7	30.3
	Strongly agree	208	34.3	69.7	100.0
	Total	298	49.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	2	.4		
	Refused	1	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	307	50.8		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

I would know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	16	2.7	5.4	5.4
	Mostly disagree	7	1.1	2.3	7.7
	Slightly disagree	15	2.4	5.0	12.6
	Neutral	14	2.3	4.6	17.2
	Slightly agree	24	3.9	8.0	25.2
	Mostly agree	28	4.7	9.5	34.8
	Strongly agree	195	32.2	65.2	100.0
	Total	298	49.3	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	2	.3		
	Refused	1	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	307	50.7		
Total		605	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.4	.8	.8
	Mostly disagree	6	.9	1.9	2.6
	Neutral	11	1.9	3.8	6.4
	Slightly agree	20	3.3	6.7	13.1
	Mostly agree	46	7.6	15.3	28.5
	Strongly agree	215	35.6	71.5	100.0
	Total	301	49.8	100.0	
Missing	System	304	50.2		
Total		605	100.0		

If I needed help finding a job, I would know where to go for help.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	3	.5	1.0	1.0
	Mostly disagree	3	.4	.9	1.9
	Slightly disagree	4	.6	1.3	3.2
	Neutral	13	2.1	4.4	7.6
	Slightly agree	33	5.5	11.2	18.7
	Mostly agree	41	6.7	13.7	32.5
	Strongly agree	200	33.1	67.5	100.0
	Total	297	49.1	100.0	
Missing	Refused	4	.7		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	308	50.9		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	89	14.7	29.6	29.6
	Mostly disagree	62	10.2	20.7	50.3
	Slightly disagree	35	5.7	11.5	61.8
	Neutral	19	3.2	6.5	68.3
	Slightly agree	55	9.1	18.4	86.6
	Mostly agree	17	2.8	5.6	92.2
	Strongly agree	23	3.8	7.8	100.0
	Total	300	49.5	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	1	.1		
	Refused	1	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	305	50.5		
Total		605	100.0		

I know how to help my child learn.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	3	.4	.9	.9
	Mostly disagree	4	.6	1.2	2.1
	Slightly disagree	4	.7	1.4	3.5
	Neutral	7	1.2	2.4	5.8
	Slightly agree	45	7.5	15.1	21.0
	Mostly agree	76	12.6	25.4	46.4
	Strongly agree	160	26.5	53.6	100.0
	Total	299	49.4	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	1	.1		
	Refused	1	.2		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	306	50.6		
Total		605	100.0		

My child misbehaves just to upset me.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	127	21.0	42.9	42.9
	Mostly disagree	71	11.8	24.0	66.9
	Slightly disagree	28	4.7	9.6	76.6
	Neutral	30	4.9	10.0	86.5
	Slightly agree	24	4.0	8.2	94.8
	Mostly agree	7	1.1	2.3	97.1
	Strongly agree	9	1.4	2.9	100.0
	Total	296	49.0	100.0	
Missing	Refused	5	.8		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	309	51.0		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

I praise my child when he/she behaves well.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.1	.2	.2
	Mostly disagree	2	.4	.7	1.0
	Neutral	4	.7	1.3	2.3
	Slightly agree	28	4.6	9.2	11.4
	Mostly agree	70	11.5	23.1	34.6
	Strongly agree	197	32.5	65.4	100.0
	Total	301	49.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	304	50.3		
Total		605	100.0		

I am happy being with my child.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.1	.2	.2
	Slightly agree	8	1.4	2.8	3.0
	Mostly agree	34	5.6	11.3	14.3
	Strongly agree	258	42.6	85.7	100.0
	Total	301	49.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	304	50.3		
Total		605	100.0		

My child and I are very close to each other.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.1	.2	.2
	Mostly disagree	2	.4	.8	1.0
	Neutral	1	.2	.3	1.3
	Slightly agree	8	1.3	2.6	4.0
	Mostly agree	45	7.4	14.9	18.9
	Strongly agree	244	40.3	81.1	100.0
	Total	301	49.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	304	50.3		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mostly disagree	1	.2	.5	.5
	Slightly disagree	2	.4	.7	1.2
	Neutral	10	1.6	3.2	4.4
	Slightly agree	41	6.8	13.8	18.2
	Mostly agree	75	12.4	24.9	43.1
	Strongly agree	171	28.3	56.9	100.0
	Total	301	49.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	304	50.3		
Total		605	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	3	.5	1.1	1.1
	Mostly disagree	2	.3	.5	1.6
	Neutral	11	1.8	3.7	5.3
	Slightly agree	44	7.3	14.7	20.0
	Mostly agree	66	10.9	21.9	42.0
	Strongly agree	174	28.8	58.0	100.0
	Total	301	49.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	304	50.3		
Total		605	100.0		

When I discipline my child, I lose control

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	225	37.2	75.0	75.0
	Mostly disagree	47	7.8	15.7	90.8
	Slightly disagree	13	2.2	4.4	95.2
	Neutral	5	.8	1.5	96.7
	Slightly agree	6	1.0	2.0	98.7
	Mostly agree	1	.2	.4	99.1
	Strongly agree	3	.5	.9	100.0
	Total	300	49.6	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.2		
	System	304	50.2		
	Total	305	50.4		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Neighborhood and Community Risk & Protective Factors

Families in your neighborhood appear to communicate well together.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	46	7.7	9.1	9.1
	Very Rarely	14	2.4	2.8	11.9
	Rarely	22	3.6	4.3	16.2
	About half the time	33	5.5	6.5	22.7
	Frequently	68	11.3	13.4	36.1
	Very Frequently	69	11.4	13.5	49.6
	Always	258	42.6	50.4	100.0
	Total	511	84.5	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	54	9.0		
	Refused	39	6.5		
	Total	94	15.5		
Total		605	100.0		

Families in your neighborhood often pull together in stressful times.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	60	10.0	13.6	13.6
	Very Rarely	41	6.7	9.2	22.8
	Rarely	29	4.8	6.6	29.4
	About half the time	58	9.5	13.0	42.4
	Frequently	84	13.9	19.0	61.5
	Very Frequently	38	6.3	8.7	70.1
	Always	132	21.8	29.9	100.0
	Total	442	73.1	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	121	20.0		
	Refused	42	6.9		
	Total	163	26.9		
Total		605	100.0		

Families in your neighborhood are often able to solve their problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	40	6.6	8.2	8.2
	Very Rarely	31	5.1	6.4	14.6
	Rarely	55	9.1	11.4	26.0
	About half the time	47	7.7	9.7	35.8
	Frequently	104	17.2	21.6	57.4
	Very Frequently	52	8.7	10.9	68.2
	Always	153	25.3	31.8	100.0
	Total	481	79.6	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	77	12.7		
	Refused	47	7.7		
	Total	124	20.4		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Family members in your neighborhood appear to have a good support system.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	26	4.4	5.1	5.1
	Mostly disagree	24	4.0	4.6	9.7
	Slightly disagree	50	8.2	9.6	19.4
	Neutral	93	15.4	18.0	37.4
	Slightly agree	120	19.8	23.1	60.5
	Mostly agree	84	13.9	16.2	76.7
	Strongly agree	121	20.0	23.3	100.0
	Total	518	85.6	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	47	7.7		
	Refused	41	6.7		
	Total	87	14.4		
Total		605	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	30	5.0	5.7	5.7
	Mostly disagree	18	3.0	3.4	9.2
	Slightly disagree	59	9.7	11.2	20.4
	Neutral	65	10.8	12.5	32.9
	Slightly agree	114	18.8	21.7	54.5
	Mostly agree	89	14.7	16.9	71.5
	Strongly agree	150	24.7	28.5	100.0
	Total	524	86.6	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	37	6.1		
	Refused	44	7.3		
	Total	81	13.4		
Total		605	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	20	3.4	4.1	4.1
	Mostly disagree	14	2.4	2.9	7.0
	Slightly disagree	30	4.9	6.0	13.0
	Neutral	97	16.0	19.5	32.5
	Slightly agree	132	21.8	26.7	59.2
	Mostly agree	84	13.9	17.0	76.2
	Strongly agree	118	19.5	23.8	100.0
	Total	495	81.9	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	61	10.1		
	Refused	48	8.0		
	Total	110	18.1		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

When parents are lonely in your neighborhood, there are several people they can talk to.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	22	3.6	4.3	4.3
	Mostly disagree	17	2.8	3.3	7.6
	Slightly disagree	23	3.7	4.4	12.0
	Neutral	63	10.4	12.2	24.2
	Slightly agree	147	24.3	28.7	52.9
	Mostly agree	98	16.2	19.2	72.0
	Strongly agree	143	23.7	28.0	100.0
	Total	513	84.7	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	42	6.9		
	Refused	51	8.4		
	Total	92	15.3		
Total		605	100.0		

When children are lonely in your neighborhood, there are several people they can talk to.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	24	4.0	5.0	5.0
	Mostly disagree	16	2.7	3.4	8.5
	Slightly disagree	31	5.1	6.5	15.0
	Neutral	69	11.4	14.5	29.5
	Slightly agree	111	18.4	23.4	52.9
	Mostly agree	97	16.0	20.4	73.3
	Strongly agree	127	21.0	26.7	100.0
	Total	475	78.6	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	76	12.5		
	Refused	54	8.9		
	Total	130	21.4		
Total		605	100.0		

There is somewhere in your neighborhood families can turn to if they need food.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	20	3.3	4.3	4.3
	Mostly disagree	15	2.5	3.2	7.5
	Slightly disagree	28	4.6	6.0	13.4
	Neutral	58	9.6	12.4	25.8
	Slightly agree	105	17.3	22.2	48.0
	Mostly agree	115	18.9	24.4	72.4
	Strongly agree	130	21.5	27.6	100.0
	Total	470	77.7	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	78	12.9		
	Refused	57	9.4		
	Total	135	22.3		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

There is somewhere families can turn if they need housing.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	23	3.9	5.2	5.2
	Mostly disagree	20	3.3	4.3	9.5
	Slightly disagree	37	6.0	8.1	17.6
	Neutral	63	10.4	13.8	31.4
	Slightly agree	116	19.2	25.7	57.1
	Mostly agree	70	11.6	15.5	72.6
	Strongly agree	124	20.5	27.4	100.0
	Total	453	74.9	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	92	15.3		
	Refused	59	9.8		
	Total	152	25.1		
Total		605	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	19	3.1	4.0	4.0
	Mostly disagree	26	4.3	5.7	9.7
	Slightly disagree	19	3.1	4.0	13.8
	Neutral	65	10.7	14.0	27.8
	Slightly agree	98	16.2	21.3	49.1
	Mostly agree	90	14.9	19.5	68.6
	Strongly agree	145	24.0	31.4	100.0
	Total	461	76.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	75	12.3		
	Refused	69	11.4		
	Total	144	23.8		
Total		605	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	106	17.6	20.9	20.9
	Mostly disagree	77	12.7	15.0	35.9
	Slightly disagree	66	11.0	13.0	48.9
	Neutral	61	10.1	12.0	61.0
	Slightly agree	88	14.6	17.4	78.3
	Mostly agree	52	8.6	10.2	88.6
	Strongly agree	58	9.6	11.4	100.0
	Total	509	84.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	34	5.6		
	Refused	62	10.2		
	Total	96	15.8		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	9	1.5	1.9	1.9
	Mostly disagree	8	1.4	1.8	3.7
	Slightly disagree	32	5.3	6.9	10.6
	Neutral	77	12.8	16.4	26.9
	Slightly agree	137	22.7	29.0	56.0
	Mostly agree	75	12.4	15.8	71.8
	Strongly agree	133	22.0	28.2	100.0
	Total	472	78.1	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	67	11.0		
	Refused	66	10.9		
	Total	133	21.9		
Total		605	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	10	1.7	2.2	2.2
	Mostly disagree	10	1.6	2.1	4.3
	Slightly disagree	28	4.7	6.1	10.4
	Neutral	57	9.4	12.2	22.6
	Slightly agree	108	17.9	23.3	45.9
	Mostly agree	96	15.8	20.6	66.5
	Strongly agree	156	25.8	33.5	100.0
	Total	465	76.9	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	71	11.7		
	Refused	69	11.5		
	Total	140	23.1		
Total		605	100.0		

If adults need help finding a job, they would know where to go for help.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	13	2.1	2.7	2.7
	Mostly disagree	32	5.4	6.9	9.6
	Slightly disagree	38	6.3	8.1	17.7
	Neutral	71	11.7	15.0	32.7
	Slightly agree	122	20.2	25.9	58.6
	Mostly agree	74	12.3	15.7	74.4
	Strongly agree	121	19.9	25.6	100.0
	Total	471	77.8	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	62	10.2		
	Refused	72	12.0		
	Total	134	22.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Parents in your neighborhood know what to do as a parent.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	12	2.0	2.5	2.5
	Mostly disagree	21	3.5	4.4	6.9
	Slightly disagree	40	6.6	8.3	15.2
	Neutral	78	12.8	16.1	31.3
	Slightly agree	128	21.2	26.6	57.9
	Mostly agree	98	16.2	20.3	78.2
	Strongly agree	105	17.4	21.8	100.0
	Total	482	79.7	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	56	9.2		
	Refused	67	11.1		
	Total	123	20.3		
Total		605	100.0		

Parents in your neighborhood know how to help their children.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	7	1.2	1.5	1.5
	Mostly disagree	28	4.6	5.7	7.3
	Slightly disagree	40	6.6	8.3	15.5
	Neutral	71	11.7	14.7	30.2
	Slightly agree	144	23.8	29.9	60.1
	Mostly agree	85	14.1	17.7	77.7
	Strongly agree	107	17.7	22.3	100.0
	Total	482	79.7	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	56	9.2		
	Refused	67	11.2		
	Total	123	20.3		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

Children are praised when they behave well.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	4	.6	.8	.8
	Mostly disagree	11	1.8	2.4	3.2
	Slightly disagree	18	2.9	3.8	7.0
	Neutral	75	12.3	16.2	23.2
	Slightly agree	139	22.9	30.0	53.3
	Mostly agree	97	16.0	21.0	74.3
	Strongly agree	119	19.6	25.7	100.0
	Total	461	76.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	71	11.7		
	Refused	73	12.1		
	Total	144	23.8		
Total		605	100.0		

Parents in your neighborhood are happy being with their child.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.2	.3	.3
	Mostly disagree	3	.5	.7	1.0
	Slightly disagree	21	3.4	4.5	5.5
	Neutral	52	8.6	11.2	16.6
	Slightly agree	138	22.8	29.7	46.3
	Mostly agree	111	18.3	23.8	70.2
	Strongly agree	139	22.9	29.8	100.0
	Total	465	76.8	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	64	10.5		
	Refused	77	12.7		
	Total	140	23.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Parents and children are very close to each other.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	6	.9	1.2	1.2
	Mostly disagree	6	1.0	1.3	2.5
	Slightly disagree	27	4.5	5.9	8.4
	Neutral	80	13.3	17.4	25.8
	Slightly agree	124	20.5	26.9	52.6
	Mostly agree	103	17.0	22.3	75.0
	Strongly agree	115	19.1	25.0	100.0
	Total	461	76.3	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	65	10.8		
	Refused	78	12.9		
	Total	144	23.7		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Parents are able to soothe their child(ren) when they are upset.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	5	.8	1.0	1.0
	Mostly disagree	8	1.3	1.8	2.8
	Slightly disagree	27	4.5	6.2	9.0
	Neutral	67	11.2	15.3	24.3
	Slightly agree	130	21.6	29.5	53.8
	Mostly agree	115	19.0	26.0	79.8
	Strongly agree	89	14.8	20.2	100.0
	Total	442	73.1	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	82	13.5		
	Refused	81	13.4		
	Total	163	26.9		
Total		605	100.0		

Parents spend time with their child(ren) doing what they like to do.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	10	1.6	2.1	2.1
	Mostly disagree	8	1.4	1.8	4.0
	Slightly disagree	31	5.2	6.8	10.8
	Neutral	84	13.9	18.4	29.2
	Slightly agree	118	19.5	25.7	54.9
	Mostly agree	107	17.6	23.3	78.1
	Strongly agree	100	16.6	21.9	100.0
	Total	459	75.8	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	64	10.5		
	Refused	83	13.7		
	Total	146	24.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Parents lose control when they discipline their child.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	115	19.1	25.9	25.9
	Mostly disagree	94	15.5	21.1	47.1
	Slightly disagree	74	12.3	16.7	63.7
	Neutral	52	8.6	11.7	75.4
	Slightly agree	78	12.9	17.6	93.0
	Mostly agree	19	3.2	4.3	97.3
	Strongly agree	12	2.0	2.7	100.0
	Total	445	73.5	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	74	12.2		
	Refused	86	14.2		
	Total	160	26.5		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	152	25.1	25.8	25.8
	No	436	72.1	74.2	100.0
	Total	588	97.2	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	2	.3		
	Refused	15	2.5		
	Total	17	2.8		
Total		605	100.0		

Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	159	26.3	27.0	27.0
	No	430	71.1	73.0	100.0
	Total	590	97.5	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.2		
	Refused	14	2.3		
	Total	15	2.5		
Total		605	100.0		

Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription drugs?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	79	13.1	13.5	13.5
	No	509	84.1	86.5	100.0
	Total	588	97.2	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	2	.4		
	Refused	15	2.4		
	Total	17	2.8		
Total		605	100.0		

Did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	63	10.4	10.7	10.7
	No	526	86.9	89.3	100.0
	Total	589	97.3	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	2	.4		
	Refused	14	2.3		
	Total	16	2.7		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Were your parents separated or divorced?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	192	31.7	32.5	32.5
	Once	386	63.7	65.4	97.9
	More than once	12	2.0	2.1	100.0
	Total	589	97.4	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.1		
	Refused	15	2.4		
	Total	16	2.6		
Total		605	100.0		

How often did your parents or adults in your home ever slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	458	75.6	78.0	78.0
	Once	24	4.0	4.2	82.1
	More than once	105	17.3	17.9	100.0
	Total	587	97.0	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.2		
	Refused	17	2.8		
	Total	18	3.0		
Total		605	100.0		

Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? This does not include spanking.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	471	77.8	80.6	80.6
	Once	19	3.1	3.2	83.8
	More than once	95	15.6	16.2	100.0
	Total	584	96.6	100.0	
Missing	Refused	21	3.4		
Total		605	100.0		

How often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	344	56.9	59.2	59.2
	Once	62	10.3	10.7	70.0
	More than once	174	28.8	30.0	100.0
	Total	581	96.0	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	3	.5		
	Refused	21	3.5		
	Total	24	4.0		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you, or an adult ever touch you sexually?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	512	84.7	88.8	88.8
	Once	22	3.6	3.7	92.5
	More than once	43	7.2	7.5	100.0
	Total	577	95.4	100.0	
Missing	Refused	28	4.6		
Total		605	100.0		

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult try to make you touch them sexually?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	530	87.7	91.6	91.6
	Once	14	2.4	2.5	94.1
	More than once	34	5.6	5.9	100.0
	Total	579	95.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	26	4.3		
Total		605	100.0		

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult force you to have sex?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	550	91.0	95.3	95.3
	Once	11	1.9	2.0	97.3
	More than once	16	2.6	2.7	100.0
	Total	577	95.4	100.0	
Missing	Refused	28	4.6		
Total		605	100.0		

Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE Score)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	43	7.2	7.3	7.3
	1	215	35.5	36.3	43.6
	2	124	20.4	20.9	64.5
	3	65	10.8	11.1	75.6
	4 or more	145	23.9	24.4	100.0
	Total	592	97.8	100.0	
Missing	Refused	13	2.2		
Total		605	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council
Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Appendix B: Urban County Household Survey of Protective Factors and ACEs Frequency Tables

County

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Allen	28	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Clark	38	13.0	13.0	22.5
	Greene	44	15.0	15.0	37.6
	Miami	29	9.7	9.7	47.3
	Montgomery	154	52.7	52.7	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	138	47.0	47.0	47.0
	Female	155	53.0	53.0	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	169	57.7	58.9	58.9
	Divorced	30	10.3	10.5	69.4
	Widowed	2	.7	.7	70.1
	Separated	5	1.8	1.9	71.9
	Never married	71	24.2	24.7	96.6
	A member of an unmarried couple	10	3.3	3.4	100.0
	Total	287	98.0	100.0	
Missing	Refused	6	2.0		
Total		293	100.0		

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-24	22	7.4	7.5	7.5
	25-34	103	35.3	35.6	43.1
	35-44	61	21.0	21.2	64.3
	45-54	70	23.9	24.2	88.4
	55-60	34	11.5	11.6	100.0
	Total	290	99.1	100.0	
Missing	Refused	3	.9		
Total		293	100.0		

Race: Recoded

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	White or Caucasian	231	79.0	81.6	81.6
	All minorities (inc. 2 or more races)	52	17.8	18.4	100.0
	Total	284	96.8	100.0	
Missing	Refused	9	3.2		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Which of the following best describes your family housing?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Own your own home	189	64.4	64.8	64.8
Rent	73	25.1	25.2	90.0
Have permanent shared housing (with friends/relatives)	17	5.8	5.9	95.9
Have temporary shared housing (shelter or with friends/relatives)	10	3.4	3.4	99.3
Homeless	2	.7	.7	100.0
Total	291	99.4	100.0	
MissingRefused	2	.6		
Total	293	100.0		

What is the highest grade or year of school you've completed?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Never attended school or only attended kindergarten	2	.7	.7	.7
Grades 1-8 (Elementary)	1	.3	.3	1.0
Grades 9-11 (Some high school)	10	3.6	3.6	4.5
Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)	66	22.7	22.7	27.2
College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)	99	33.7	33.7	60.9
College 4 years or more (College graduate)	115	39.1	39.1	100.0
Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Annual household income from all sources

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Less than \$9,999	10	3.3	3.9	3.9
Between \$10,000 and \$14,999	15	5.3	6.3	10.2
Between \$15,000 and \$19,999	1	.5	.5	10.7
Between \$20,000 and \$24,999	7	2.3	2.8	13.5
Between \$25,000 and \$34,999	21	7.0	8.3	21.9
Between \$35,000 and \$49,999	38	13.0	15.5	37.3
Between \$50,000 and \$74,999	49	16.7	19.9	57.2
\$75,000 or more	105	35.9	42.8	100.0
Total	246	83.8	100.0	
MissingDon't know	17	5.7		
Refused	31	10.5		
Total	47	16.2		
Total	293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Food stamps

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	276	94.2	94.2	94.2
	Selected	17	5.8	5.8	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Medicaid (State health insurance)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	256	87.3	87.3	87.3
	Selected	37	12.7	12.7	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Earned Income Tax Credit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	254	86.8	86.8	86.8
	Selected	39	13.2	13.2	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	293	100.0	100.0	100.0

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Head Start / Early Head Start Services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	286	97.7	97.7	97.7
	Selected	7	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Free or reduced price lunches / meals

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	270	92.3	92.3	92.3
	Selected	23	7.7	7.7	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: None of the above

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	75	25.8	25.8	25.8
	Selected	217	74.2	74.2	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: I don't know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	292	99.8	99.8	99.8
	Selected	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Refused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	289	98.6	98.6	98.6
	Selected	4	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Do you have children under 18 years of age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	157	53.5	53.6	53.6
	No	136	46.3	46.4	100.0
	Total	292	99.8	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.2		
Total		293	100.0		

Do you have more than one child?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	101	34.3	64.5	64.5
	No	55	18.9	35.5	100.0
	Total	156	53.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.2		
	System	136	46.5		
	Total	137	46.8		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

What are their ages? 0-5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	83	28.5	53.2	53.2
	Selected	73	25.0	46.8	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

What are their ages? 6-12

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	77	26.4	49.3	49.3
	Selected	79	27.1	50.7	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

What are their ages? 13-17

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	97	33.2	62.1	62.1
	Selected	59	20.3	37.9	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

What are their ages? I don't know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	157	53.5	100.0	100.0
	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

What are their ages? Refused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	156	53.2	99.6	99.6
	Selected	1	.2	.4	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Are they living in your home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	154	52.5	98.2	98.2
	No	3	1.0	1.8	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Your child(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	4	1.4	2.7	2.7
	Selected	152	52.0	97.3	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Stepchild(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	144	49.2	92.1	92.1
	Selected	12	4.2	7.9	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Adopted child(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	155	53.0	99.1	99.1
	Selected	1	.5	.9	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Foster child(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	156	53.3	99.6	99.6
	Selected	1	.2	.4	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How are you related to the child(ren)? Grandchild(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	155	52.8	98.8	98.8
	Selected	2	.7	1.2	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	156	53.1	99.3	99.3
	Selected	1	.4	.7	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? I don't know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	157	53.5	100.0	100.0
	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Refused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	156	53.2	99.5	99.5
	Selected	1	.2	.5	100.0
	Total	157	53.5	100.0	
Missing	System	136	46.5		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Family Risk & Protective Factors

In my family, we talk about problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very rarely	1	.4	.8	.8
	Rarely	2	.6	1.2	2.0
	About half the time	11	3.7	7.2	9.2
	Frequently	29	10.1	19.7	28.9
	Very frequently	16	5.5	10.6	39.5
	Always	91	31.0	60.5	100.0
	Total	150	51.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	2	.8		
	Refused	4	1.3		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	143	48.8		
Total		293	100.0		

When we argue, my family listens to "both sides of the story."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	5	1.7	3.3	3.3
	Rarely	11	3.7	7.3	10.5
	About half the time	18	6.1	11.8	22.3
	Frequently	33	11.2	21.7	44.0
	Very frequently	18	6.3	12.1	56.2
	Always	66	22.6	43.8	100.0
	Total	151	51.6	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	1	.3		
	Refused	4	1.4		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	142	48.4		
Total		293	100.0		

In my family, we take time to listen to each other.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rarely	4	1.4	2.6	2.6
	About half the time	13	4.3	8.2	10.8
	Frequently	24	8.1	15.6	26.4
	Very frequently	25	8.5	16.3	42.7
	Always	88	29.9	57.3	100.0
	Total	153	52.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	3	1.1		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	140	47.8		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

My family pulls together when things are stressful.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very rarely	5	1.8	3.5	3.5
	Rarely	1	.3	.5	4.1
	About half the time	2	.7	1.3	5.4
	Frequently	18	6.0	11.5	16.9
	Very frequently	22	7.5	14.3	31.2
	Always	105	35.9	68.8	100.0
	Total	153	52.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	1	.3		
	Refused	2	.8		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	140	47.8		
Total		293	100.0		

My family is able to solve our problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rarely	1	.5	1.0	1.0
	About half the time	6	2.1	4.0	5.0
	Frequently	25	8.5	16.3	21.3
	Very frequently	37	12.7	24.4	45.7
	Always	83	28.3	54.3	100.0
	Total	153	52.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	3	1.1		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	140	47.8		
Total		293	100.0		

I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	7	2.5	4.6	4.6
	Mostly disagree	1	.3	.5	5.2
	Slightly disagree	3	1.1	2.1	7.3
	Neutral	6	2.0	3.7	11.0
	Slightly agree	17	5.8	10.9	21.9
	Mostly agree	19	6.3	11.9	33.8
	Strongly agree	103	35.3	66.2	100.0
	Total	156	53.3	100.0	
Missing	System	137	46.7		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.7	1.4	1.4
	Mostly disagree	6	1.9	3.6	5.0
	Slightly disagree	6	2.0	3.8	8.8
	Neutral	4	1.4	2.5	11.4
	Slightly agree	18	6.3	11.8	23.2
	Mostly agree	16	5.4	10.2	33.3
	Strongly agree	104	35.5	66.7	100.0
	Total	156	53.3	100.0	
Missing	System	137	46.7		
Total		293	100.0		

I would know where to turn if my family needed food.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	6	2.0	3.9	3.9
	Mostly disagree	2	.8	1.4	5.3
	Slightly disagree	3	1.0	1.9	7.2
	Neutral	1	.5	.9	8.1
	Slightly agree	12	4.2	7.9	16.1
	Mostly agree	12	4.2	8.1	24.1
	Strongly agree	117	39.8	75.9	100.0
	Total	154	52.5	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	2	.8		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	139	47.5		
Total		293	100.0		

I would know where to turn if my family needed housing.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	8	2.6	5.0	5.0
	Mostly disagree	3	1.2	2.3	7.3
	Slightly disagree	10	3.3	6.3	13.6
	Neutral	6	2.0	3.9	17.5
	Slightly agree	11	3.8	7.2	24.7
	Mostly agree	10	3.4	6.5	31.2
	Strongly agree	105	35.9	68.8	100.0
	Total	153	52.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	2	.8		
	Refused	1	.3		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	140	47.8		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

I would know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	9	3.1	5.9	5.9
	Mostly disagree	5	1.8	3.4	9.2
	Slightly disagree	8	2.6	5.0	14.3
	Neutral	7	2.5	4.8	19.1
	Slightly agree	11	3.8	7.3	26.5
	Mostly agree	9	3.2	6.1	32.6
	Strongly agree	104	35.3	67.4	100.0
	Total	154	52.4	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	2	.6		
	Refused	1	.3		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	139	47.6		
Total		293	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.8	1.5	1.5
	Mostly disagree	4	1.2	2.3	3.7
	Neutral	7	2.5	4.7	8.4
	Slightly agree	12	4.0	7.5	15.9
	Mostly agree	16	5.4	10.2	26.1
	Strongly agree	115	39.4	73.9	100.0
	Total	156	53.3	100.0	
Missing	System	137	46.7		
Total		293	100.0		

If I needed help finding a job, I would know where to go for help.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.8	1.5	1.5
	Mostly disagree	2	.6	1.2	2.6
	Slightly disagree	3	1.1	2.0	4.6
	Neutral	5	1.6	3.0	7.6
	Slightly agree	16	5.6	10.5	18.1
	Mostly agree	22	7.5	14.1	32.2
	Strongly agree	106	36.1	67.8	100.0
	Total	156	53.3	100.0	
Missing	System	137	46.7		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	43	14.7	27.9	27.9
	Mostly disagree	40	13.7	25.9	53.7
	Slightly disagree	15	5.0	9.5	63.3
	Neutral	14	4.6	8.7	72.0
	Slightly agree	27	9.4	17.7	89.8
	Mostly agree	2	.8	1.6	91.3
	Strongly agree	13	4.6	8.7	100.0
	Total	155	52.8	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	1	.2		
	Refused	1	.3		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	138	47.2		
Total		293	100.0		

I know how to help my child learn.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.5	.9	.9
	Mostly disagree	3	1.0	1.8	2.7
	Slightly disagree	2	.8	1.6	4.3
	Neutral	7	2.4	4.6	8.9
	Slightly agree	24	8.1	15.3	24.1
	Mostly agree	34	11.5	21.5	45.7
	Strongly agree	85	28.9	54.3	100.0
	Total	156	53.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	137	46.8		
Total		293	100.0		

My child misbehaves just to upset me.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	75	25.7	49.7	49.7
	Mostly disagree	33	11.4	22.1	71.9
	Slightly disagree	11	3.7	7.1	79.0
	Neutral	11	3.9	7.6	86.6
	Slightly agree	13	4.5	8.8	95.4
	Mostly agree	5	1.6	3.0	98.4
	Strongly agree	2	.8	1.6	100.0
	Total	151	51.7	100.0	
Missing	Refused	5	1.6		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	142	48.3		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

I praise my child when he/she behaves well.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.2	.4	.4
	Mostly disagree	2	.8	1.4	1.8
	Neutral	1	.5	.9	2.7
	Slightly agree	6	2.0	3.7	6.5
	Mostly agree	32	11.0	20.6	27.1
	Strongly agree	114	38.8	72.9	100.0
	Total	156	53.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	137	46.8		
Total		293	100.0		

I am happy being with my child.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.2	.4	.4
	Slightly agree	5	1.8	3.4	3.8
	Mostly agree	18	6.2	11.7	15.5
	Strongly agree	132	44.9	84.5	100.0
	Total	156	53.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	137	46.8		
Total		293	100.0		

My child and I are very close to each other.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.2	.4	.4
	Mostly disagree	2	.8	1.6	2.0
	Slightly agree	5	1.6	2.9	4.9
	Mostly agree	26	8.7	16.4	21.4
	Strongly agree	122	41.8	78.6	100.0
	Total	156	53.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	137	46.8		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mostly disagree	1	.5	.9	.9
	Slightly disagree	1	.5	.9	1.9
	Neutral	6	2.1	4.0	5.8
	Slightly agree	17	5.7	10.7	16.6
	Mostly agree	34	11.7	22.0	38.6
	Strongly agree	96	32.7	61.4	100.0
	Total	156	53.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	137	46.8		
Total		293	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.5	.9	.9
	Mostly disagree	1	.2	.4	1.4
	Neutral	5	1.7	3.3	4.6
	Slightly agree	18	6.1	11.5	16.1
	Mostly agree	35	11.8	22.2	38.3
	Strongly agree	96	32.8	61.7	100.0
	Total	156	53.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	0	.1		
	System	137	46.7		
	Total	137	46.8		
Total		293	100.0		

When I discipline my child, I lose control.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	116	39.6	74.3	74.3
	Mostly disagree	23	7.8	14.7	89.0
	Slightly disagree	7	2.3	4.3	93.3
	Neutral	3	1.1	2.0	95.3
	Slightly agree	3	1.0	1.9	97.2
	Mostly agree	1	.2	.4	97.6
	Strongly agree	3	.9	1.8	99.3
	Refused	1	.3	.7	100.0
	Total	156	53.3	100.0	
Missing	System	137	46.7		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Neighborhood and Community Risk & Protective Factors

Families in your neighborhood appear to communicate well together.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	23	7.8	9.7	9.7
	Very Rarely	6	2.0	2.4	12.1
	Rarely	15	5.2	6.4	18.5
	About half the time	16	5.5	6.7	25.2
	Frequently	32	10.8	13.3	38.6
	Very Frequently	38	13.1	16.2	54.8
	Always	107	36.6	45.2	100.0
	Total	237	81.0	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	33	11.3		
	Refused	23	7.7		
	Total	56	19.0		
Total		293	100.0		

Families in your neighborhood often pull together in stressful times.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	23	7.8	11.4	11.4
	Very Rarely	16	5.5	8.1	19.5
	Rarely	11	3.9	5.7	25.2
	About half the time	25	8.7	12.6	37.9
	Frequently	41	14.1	20.6	58.5
	Very Frequently	22	7.6	11.1	69.6
	Always	61	20.8	30.4	100.0
	Total	201	68.5	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	69	23.4		
	Refused	24	8.1		
	Total	92	31.5		
Total		293	100.0		

Families in your neighborhood are often able to solve their problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	15	5.1	6.7	6.7
	Very Rarely	12	4.1	5.4	12.1
	Rarely	22	7.4	9.8	21.9
	About half the time	29	9.9	13.1	35.0
	Frequently	50	16.9	22.4	57.4
	Very Frequently	27	9.2	12.2	69.5
	Always	67	23.0	30.5	100.0
	Total	222	75.6	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	45	15.2		
	Refused	27	9.1		
	Total	71	24.4		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Family members in your neighborhood appear to have a good support system.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	14	4.9	5.8	5.8
	Mostly disagree	10	3.5	4.1	9.9
	Slightly disagree	17	5.9	6.9	16.8
	Neutral	51	17.6	20.4	37.2
	Slightly agree	61	20.8	24.3	61.5
	Mostly agree	35	11.9	13.9	75.4
	Strongly agree	62	21.2	24.6	100.0
	Total	251	85.9	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	21	7.2		
	Refused	20	6.9		
	Total	41	14.1		
Total		293	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	21	7.1	8.5	8.5
	Mostly disagree	11	3.7	4.4	12.9
	Slightly disagree	29	10.0	11.9	24.8
	Neutral	37	12.6	15.1	39.8
	Slightly agree	57	19.6	23.4	63.3
	Mostly agree	37	12.5	14.9	78.2
	Strongly agree	53	18.3	21.8	100.0
	Total	245	83.7	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	26	9.0		
	Refused	21	7.3		
	Total	48	16.3		
Total		293	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	10	3.4	4.4	4.4
	Mostly disagree	9	2.9	3.7	8.1
	Slightly disagree	17	5.9	7.5	15.6
	Neutral	48	16.5	21.0	36.6
	Slightly agree	49	16.8	21.4	58.0
	Mostly agree	41	14.1	18.0	76.0
	Strongly agree	55	18.8	24.0	100.0
	Total	230	78.4	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	36	12.3		
	Refused	27	9.3		
	Total	63	21.6		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

When parents are lonely in your neighborhood, there are several people they can talk to.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	13	4.5	5.5	5.5
	Mostly disagree	11	3.9	4.7	10.2
	Slightly disagree	10	3.4	4.1	14.3
	Neutral	36	12.3	14.9	29.2
	Slightly agree	67	22.9	27.9	57.1
	Mostly agree	45	15.3	18.6	75.8
	Strongly agree	58	19.9	24.2	100.0
	Total	241	82.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	24	8.1		
	Refused	29	9.7		
	Total	52	17.8		
Total		293	100.0		

When children are lonely in your neighborhood, there are several people they can talk to.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	11	3.7	4.9	4.9
	Mostly disagree	9	3.1	4.1	9.0
	Slightly disagree	15	5.2	7.0	16.0
	Neutral	37	12.7	16.9	32.9
	Slightly agree	50	17.1	22.7	55.6
	Mostly agree	40	13.8	18.4	74.0
	Strongly agree	57	19.6	26.0	100.0
	Total	220	75.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	43	14.7		
	Refused	30	10.1		
	Total	73	24.8		
Total		293	100.0		

There is somewhere in your neighborhood families can turn to if they need food.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	13	4.4	5.9	5.9
	Mostly disagree	12	4.0	5.5	11.4
	Slightly disagree	14	4.8	6.5	17.9
	Neutral	30	10.3	13.9	31.8
	Slightly agree	50	17.1	23.1	55.0
	Mostly agree	43	14.8	20.0	75.0
	Strongly agree	54	18.4	25.0	100.0
	Total	216	73.9	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	45	15.5		
	Refused	31	10.6		
	Total	77	26.1		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

There is somewhere families can turn if they need housing.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	10	3.6	5.0	5.0
	Mostly disagree	12	4.2	5.9	10.9
	Slightly disagree	19	6.4	9.0	19.9
	Neutral	37	12.7	17.9	37.8
	Slightly agree	45	15.5	21.8	59.7
	Mostly agree	27	9.1	12.8	72.5
	Strongly agree	57	19.5	27.5	100.0
	Total	208	71.1	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	54	18.6		
	Refused	30	10.3		
	Total	85	28.9		
Total		293	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	14	4.6	6.5	6.5
	Mostly disagree	16	5.6	7.8	14.3
	Slightly disagree	6	2.0	2.8	17.2
	Neutral	36	12.2	17.1	34.3
	Slightly agree	45	15.4	21.6	55.8
	Mostly agree	37	12.5	17.5	73.3
	Strongly agree	56	19.0	26.7	100.0
	Total	209	71.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	48	16.3		
	Refused	37	12.5		
	Total	84	28.8		
Total		293	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	49	16.7	20.2	20.2
	Mostly disagree	38	13.1	15.9	36.1
	Slightly disagree	29	9.8	11.9	48.0
	Neutral	26	8.8	10.6	58.7
	Slightly agree	44	15.0	18.2	76.8
	Mostly agree	24	8.1	9.8	86.6
	Strongly agree	32	11.0	13.4	100.0
	Total	242	82.5	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	17	5.7		
	Refused	35	11.8		
	Total	51	17.5		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	5	1.8	2.5	2.5
	Mostly disagree	5	1.8	2.4	4.9
	Slightly disagree	19	6.4	8.6	13.5
	Neutral	38	12.8	17.1	30.6
	Slightly agree	48	16.5	22.0	52.6
	Mostly agree	42	14.2	19.0	71.6
	Strongly agree	62	21.3	28.4	100.0
	Total	220	74.9	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	38	13.0		
	Refused	35	12.0		
	Total	73	25.1		
Total		293	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	7	2.5	3.5	3.5
	Mostly disagree	7	2.5	3.4	6.9
	Slightly disagree	12	4.2	5.8	12.8
	Neutral	28	9.6	13.4	26.1
	Slightly agree	49	16.6	23.0	49.1
	Mostly agree	41	14.1	19.5	68.6
	Strongly agree	66	22.7	31.4	100.0
	Total	211	72.1	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	44	15.2		
	Refused	37	12.7		
	Total	82	27.9		
Total		293	100.0		

If adults need help finding a job, they would know where to go for help.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	9	2.9	3.9	3.9
	Mostly disagree	12	4.1	5.6	9.5
	Slightly disagree	21	7.3	9.9	19.3
	Neutral	38	13.1	17.6	36.9
	Slightly agree	58	19.9	26.8	63.7
	Mostly agree	29	9.7	13.1	76.8
	Strongly agree	50	17.2	23.2	100.0
	Total	217	74.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	38	12.9		
	Refused	38	12.9		
	Total	76	25.8		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Parents in your neighborhood know what to do as a parent.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	6	2.0	2.6	2.6
	Mostly disagree	12	4.2	5.5	8.0
	Slightly disagree	25	8.4	10.9	18.9
	Neutral	43	14.5	18.8	37.7
	Slightly agree	49	16.6	21.5	59.2
	Mostly agree	40	13.7	17.7	76.9
	Strongly agree	52	17.9	23.1	100.0
	Total	227	77.3	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	28	9.7		
	Refused	38	13.0		
	Total	66	22.7		
Total		293	100.0		

Parents in your neighborhood know how to help their children.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	5	1.9	2.4	2.4
	Mostly disagree	15	5.0	6.5	8.9
	Slightly disagree	24	8.2	10.7	19.6
	Neutral	37	12.7	16.5	36.1
	Slightly agree	60	20.5	26.7	62.8
	Mostly agree	36	12.2	15.9	78.7
	Strongly agree	48	16.4	21.3	100.0
	Total	225	76.9	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	30	10.3		
	Refused	38	12.9		
	Total	68	23.1		
Total		293	100.0		

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

Children are praised when they behave well.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.3	.4	.4
	Mostly disagree	9	2.9	4.1	4.5
	Slightly disagree	9	2.9	4.1	8.5
	Neutral	32	10.8	15.0	23.6
	Slightly agree	62	21.0	29.2	52.8
	Mostly agree	48	16.5	22.9	75.7
	Strongly agree	51	17.5	24.3	100.0
	Total	211	72.0	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	42	14.3		
	Refused	40	13.7		
	Total	82	28.0		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Parents in your neighborhood are happy being with their child.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.3	.3	.3
	Mostly disagree	2	.7	1.0	1.4
	Slightly disagree	11	3.9	5.4	6.7
	Neutral	24	8.4	11.6	18.3
	Slightly agree	62	21.2	29.4	47.7
	Mostly agree	49	16.7	23.1	70.9
	Strongly agree	62	21.0	29.1	100.0
	Total	211	72.1	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	41	14.1		
	Refused	40	13.8		
	Total	82	27.9		
Total		293	100.0		

Parents and children are very close to each other.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.6	.8	.8
	Mostly disagree	2	.7	1.0	1.8
	Slightly disagree	15	5.1	7.0	8.8
	Neutral	41	14.0	19.2	28.0
	Slightly agree	55	18.9	25.9	54.0
	Mostly agree	47	16.1	22.0	76.0
	Strongly agree	51	17.5	24.0	100.0
	Total	214	73.1	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	39	13.3		
	Refused	40	13.6		
	Total	79	26.9		
Total		293	100.0		

Parents are able to soothe their child(ren) when they are upset.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.5	.7	.7
	Mostly disagree	6	2.0	2.9	3.6
	Slightly disagree	20	6.8	9.8	13.4
	Neutral	33	11.2	16.2	29.6
	Slightly agree	52	17.8	25.7	55.2
	Mostly agree	49	16.7	24.1	79.3
	Strongly agree	42	14.4	20.7	100.0
	Total	203	69.4	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	46	15.8		
	Refused	43	14.8		
	Total	90	30.6		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Parents spend time with their child(ren) doing what they like to do.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	3	.9	1.3	1.3
	Mostly disagree	5	1.6	2.2	3.5
	Slightly disagree	14	4.7	6.6	10.1
	Neutral	42	14.4	20.1	30.2
	Slightly agree	54	18.5	25.9	56.1
	Mostly agree	47	16.0	22.3	78.4
	Strongly agree	45	15.4	21.6	100.0
	Total	210	71.6	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	38	13.1		
	Refused	45	15.3		
	Total	83	28.4		
Total		293	100.0		

Parents lose control when they discipline their child.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	55	18.8	26.4	26.4
	Mostly disagree	56	19.2	26.9	53.3
	Slightly disagree	32	11.1	15.5	68.8
	Neutral	27	9.2	12.8	81.6
	Slightly agree	29	9.9	13.9	95.6
	Mostly agree	5	1.8	2.5	98.0
	Strongly agree	4	1.4	2.0	100.0
	Total	209	71.4	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	39	13.3		
	Refused	45	15.2		
	Total	84	28.6		
Total		293	100.0		

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	84	28.7	29.7	29.7
	No	199	68.0	70.3	100.0
	Total	283	96.8	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.5		
	Refused	8	2.7		
	Total	9	3.2		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	77	26.2	27.0	27.0
	No	208	70.9	73.0	100.0
	Total	284	97.0	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.5		
	Refused	7	2.5		
	Total	9	3.0		
Total		293	100.0		

Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription drugs?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	49	16.9	17.4	17.4
	No	235	80.1	82.6	100.0
	Total	284	97.0	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.5		
	Refused	7	2.5		
	Total	9	3.0		
Total		293	100.0		

Did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	38	12.8	13.3	13.3
	No	246	83.8	86.7	100.0
	Total	283	96.7	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	2	.8		
	Refused	7	2.5		
	Total	10	3.3		
Total		293	100.0		

Were your parents separated or divorced?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	111	37.9	39.0	39.0
	Once	165	56.2	57.8	96.8
	More than once	9	3.1	3.2	100.0
	Total	285	97.2	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.3		
	Refused	7	2.5		
	Total	8	2.8		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How often did your parents or adults in your home ever slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	228	77.9	80.7	80.7
	Once	12	4.0	4.2	84.8
	More than once	43	14.6	15.2	100.0
	Total	283	96.6	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.5		
	Refused	9	2.9		
	Total	10	3.4		
Total		293	100.0		

Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? This does not include spanking.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	233	79.4	83.0	83.0
	Once	8	2.7	2.8	85.8
	More than once	40	13.6	14.2	100.0
	Total	280	95.8	100.0	
Missing	Refused	12	4.2		
Total		293	100.0		

How often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	170	58.1	61.1	61.1
	Once	26	8.8	9.3	70.4
	More than once	83	28.2	29.6	100.0
	Total	279	95.1	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	3	.9		
	Refused	12	4.0		
	Total	14	4.9		
Total		293	100.0		

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you, or an adult ever touch you sexually?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	254	86.8	92.2	92.2
	Once	5	1.8	1.9	94.1
	More than once	16	5.6	5.9	100.0
	Total	276	94.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	17	5.8		
Total		293	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult try to make you touch them sexually?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	258	88.0	92.8	92.8
	Once	6	1.9	2.1	94.8
	More than once	14	4.9	5.2	100.0
	Total	278	94.8	100.0	
Missing	Refused	15	5.2		
Total		293	100.0		

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult force you to have sex?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	269	91.7	96.5	96.5
	Once	3	1.1	1.1	97.6
	More than once	7	2.2	2.4	100.0
	Total	278	95.0	100.0	
Missing	Refused	15	5.0		
Total		293	100.0		

Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE Score)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	79	27.0	27.0	27.0
	1	76	26.0	26.0	53.0
	2	42	14.4	14.4	67.4
	3	29	9.9	9.9	77.4
	4 or more	66	22.6	22.6	100.0
	Total	293	100.0	100.0	

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council
Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Appendix C: Rural County Household Survey of Protective Factors and ACEs Frequency Tables

County

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Auglaize	39	12.6	12.6	12.6
	Champaign	33	10.6	10.6	23.2
	Darke	45	14.6	14.6	37.7
	Hardin	44	14.1	14.1	51.9
	Logan	40	12.9	12.9	64.7
	Mercer	35	11.1	11.1	75.8
	Preble	35	11.2	11.2	87.0
	Shelby	40	13.0	13.0	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	158	50.7	50.7	50.7
	Female	154	49.3	49.3	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-24	29	9.2	9.2	9.2
	25-34	82	26.4	26.5	35.7
	35-44	64	20.5	20.5	56.3
	45-54	75	24.1	24.2	80.5
	55-60	61	19.4	19.5	100.0
	Total	311	99.6	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.4		
Total		312	100.0		

Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Married	207	66.2	66.7	66.7
	Divorced	18	5.7	5.8	72.5
	Widowed	1	.2	.2	72.6
	Separated	4	1.2	1.2	73.9
	Never married	59	19.0	19.2	93.1
	A member of an unmarried couple	21	6.9	6.9	100.0
	Total	310	99.3	100.0	
Missing	Refused	2	.7		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Race: Recoded

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid White or Caucasian	295	94.7	95.5	95.5
All minorities (inc. 2 or more races)	14	4.4	4.5	100.0
Total	309	99.1	100.0	
MissingRefused	3	.9		
Total	312	100.0		

Which of the following best describes your family housing?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Own your own home	226	72.4	73.2	73.2
Rent	41	13.0	13.1	86.3
Have permanent shared housing (with friends/relatives)	29	9.2	9.3	95.6
Have temporary shared housing (shelter or with friends/relatives)	13	4.1	4.1	99.8
Homeless	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	309	98.9	100.0	
MissingRefused	3	1.1		
Total	312	100.0		

What is the highest grade or year of school you've completed?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
ValidGrades 1-8 (Elementary)	1	.5	.5	.5
Grades 9-11 (Some high school)	11	3.5	3.5	4.0
Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)	90	28.8	28.8	32.7
College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)	139	44.6	44.6	77.3
College 4 years or more (College graduate)	71	22.7	22.7	100.0
Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Annual household income from all sources

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Less than \$9,999	12	3.8	4.6	4.6
Between \$10,000 and \$14,999	6	1.9	2.4	7.0
Between \$15,000 and \$19,999	6	1.9	2.3	9.3
Between \$20,000 and \$24,999	15	4.9	5.9	15.2
Between \$25,000 and \$34,999	29	9.4	11.4	26.6
Between \$35,000 and \$49,999	37	11.7	14.2	40.8
Between \$50,000 and \$74,999	57	18.2	22.0	62.9
\$75,000 or more	96	30.6	37.1	100.0
Total	257	82.4	100.0	
MissingDon't know	20	6.4		
Refused	35	11.2		
Total	55	17.6		
Total	312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Food stamps

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	290	93.0	93.0	93.0
	Selected	22	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Medicaid (State health insurance)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	281	89.9	89.9	89.9
	Selected	32	10.1	10.1	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Earned Income Tax Credit

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	285	91.3	91.3	91.3
	Selected	27	8.7	8.7	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	311	99.6	99.6	99.6
	Selected	1	.4	.4	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Head Start / Early Head Start Services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	309	99.1	99.1	99.1
	Selected	3	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Free or reduced price lunches / meals

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	295	94.6	94.6	94.6
	Selected	17	5.4	5.4	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: None of the above

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	55	17.7	17.7	17.7
	Selected	257	82.3	82.3	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: I don't know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	311	99.8	99.8	99.8
	Selected	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Which if any of the following do you currently receive: Refused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	306	98.2	98.2	98.2
	Selected	6	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Do you have children under 18 years of age?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	145	46.4	46.6	46.6
	No	166	53.1	53.4	100.0
	Total	311	99.6	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.2		
	Refused	1	.2		
	Total	1	.4		
Total		312	100.0		

Do you have more than one child?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	108	34.5	74.2	74.2
	No	37	12.0	25.8	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

What are their ages? 0-5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	83	26.6	57.3	57.3
	Selected	62	19.8	42.7	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

What are their ages? 6-12

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	63	20.1	43.3	43.3
	Selected	82	26.3	56.7	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

What are their ages? 13-17

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	87	27.9	60.1	60.1
	Selected	58	18.5	39.9	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

What are their ages? I don't know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	145	46.4	100.0	100.0
	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

What are their ages? Refused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	139	44.5	95.9	95.9
	Selected	6	1.9	4.1	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Are they living in your home?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	134	42.8	92.2	92.2
	No	11	3.6	7.8	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Your child(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	5	1.6	3.5	3.5
	Selected	140	44.8	96.5	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Stepchild(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	141	45.2	97.3	97.3
	Selected	4	1.3	2.7	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Adopted child(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	143	45.9	99.0	99.0
	Selected	1	.5	1.0	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Foster child(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	145	46.4	100.0	100.0
	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How are you related to the child(ren)? Grandchild(ren)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	142	45.6	98.2	98.2
	Selected	3	.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	144	46.2	99.5	99.5
	Selected	1	.2	.5	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? I don't know

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	145	46.4	100.0	100.0
	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

How are you related to the child(ren)? Refused

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	145	46.4	100.0	100.0
	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Family Risk & Protective Factors

In my family, we talk about problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	1	.2	.5	.5
	Rarely	3	.9	1.9	2.4
	About half the time	13	4.1	8.8	11.2
	Frequently	37	12.0	25.8	37.0
	Very frequently	22	6.9	14.9	51.9
	Always	70	22.3	48.1	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

When we argue, my family listens to "both sides of the story."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	1	.2	.5	.5
	Very rarely	2	.5	1.1	1.6
	Rarely	9	3.0	6.4	8.1
	About half the time	14	4.6	9.9	18.0
	Frequently	28	8.9	19.2	37.1
	Very frequently	26	8.4	18.2	55.3
	Always	64	20.7	44.7	100.0
	Total	144	46.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.2		
	System	167	53.6		
Total	Total	168	53.8		
		312	100.0		

In my family, we take time to listen to each other.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	1	.2	.5	.5
	Very rarely	1	.2	.5	1.0
	About half the time	12	3.8	8.1	9.1
	Frequently	17	5.4	11.6	20.6
	Very frequently	35	11.2	24.2	44.8
	Always	80	25.6	55.2	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

My family pulls together when things are stressful.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	1	.2	.5	.5
	Rarely	2	.5	1.0	1.5
	About half the time	3	1.1	2.4	3.9
	Frequently	6	2.0	4.4	8.3
	Very frequently	31	9.9	21.4	29.7
	Always	102	32.6	70.3	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

My family is able to solve our problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rarely	1	.3	.6	.6
	About half the time	4	1.4	3.0	3.6
	Frequently	28	9.0	19.5	23.1
	Very frequently	33	10.6	22.9	46.0
	Always	78	25.0	54.0	100.0
	Total	144	46.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.2		
	System	167	53.6		
	Total	168	53.8		
Total		312	100.0		

I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.6	1.4	1.4
	Mostly disagree	1	.4	.9	2.3
	Slightly disagree	4	1.2	2.5	4.8
	Neutral	8	2.4	5.3	10.1
	Slightly agree	16	5.1	11.1	21.2
	Mostly agree	27	8.7	18.7	39.9
	Strongly agree	87	27.9	60.1	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.5	1.0	1.0
	Mostly disagree	1	.4	.9	1.9
	Slightly disagree	7	2.2	4.7	6.6
	Neutral	5	1.7	3.7	10.2
	Slightly agree	17	5.4	11.6	21.8
	Mostly agree	21	6.8	14.8	36.6
	Strongly agree	92	29.3	63.4	100.0
	Total	144	46.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.2		
	System	167	53.6		
	Total	168	53.8		
Total		312	100.0		

I would know where to turn if my family needed food.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.5	1.1	1.1
	Mostly disagree	1	.3	.6	1.7
	Slightly disagree	3	1.1	2.4	4.1
	Neutral	2	.7	1.6	5.7
	Slightly agree	13	4.0	8.7	14.4
	Mostly agree	13	4.0	8.7	23.1
	Strongly agree	111	35.5	76.9	100.0
	Total	144	46.2	100.0	
Missing	Refused	1	.2		
	System	167	53.6		
	Total	168	53.8		
Total		312	100.0		

I would know where to turn if my family needed housing.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	8	2.7	5.7	5.7
	Mostly disagree	5	1.5	3.3	9.0
	Slightly disagree	2	.7	1.5	10.5
	Neutral	3	.8	1.7	12.3
	Slightly agree	15	4.7	10.1	22.3
	Mostly agree	10	3.2	6.9	29.3
	Strongly agree	102	32.8	70.7	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

I would know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	7	2.2	4.8	4.8
	Mostly disagree	2	.5	1.1	6.0
	Slightly disagree	7	2.3	4.9	10.8
	Neutral	6	2.0	4.4	15.2
	Slightly agree	13	4.0	8.7	23.9
	Mostly agree	19	6.1	13.2	37.1
	Strongly agree	91	29.2	62.9	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mostly disagree	2	.7	1.5	1.5
	Neutral	4	1.3	2.8	4.3
	Slightly agree	9	2.8	5.9	10.2
	Mostly agree	30	9.7	20.8	31.0
	Strongly agree	100	32.0	69.0	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

If I needed help finding a job, I would know where to go for help.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.2	.5	.5
	Mostly disagree	1	.3	.6	1.2
	Slightly disagree	1	.2	.5	1.7
	Neutral	8	2.7	5.9	7.6
	Slightly agree	17	5.4	11.9	19.5
	Mostly agree	19	6.0	13.3	32.8
	Strongly agree	94	30.3	67.2	100.0
	Total	141	45.1	100.0	
Missing	Refused	4	1.3		
	System	167	53.6		
	Total	171	54.9		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	46	14.6	31.5	31.5
	Mostly disagree	22	7.0	15.1	46.6
	Slightly disagree	20	6.4	13.7	60.3
	Neutral	6	1.9	4.0	64.3
	Slightly agree	28	8.8	19.0	83.3
	Mostly agree	14	4.6	9.9	93.2
	Strongly agree	10	3.2	6.8	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

I know how to help my child learn.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.4	.9	.9
	Mostly disagree	1	.2	.5	1.4
	Slightly disagree	2	.5	1.2	2.6
	Slightly agree	22	6.9	15.0	17.6
	Mostly agree	42	13.6	29.6	47.2
	Strongly agree	76	24.3	52.8	100.0
	Total	143	45.9	100.0	
	Don't know	1	.2		
Missing	Refused	1	.3		
	System	167	53.6		
	Total	169	54.1		
Total		312	100.0		

My child misbehaves just to upset me.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	52	16.6	35.8	35.8
	Mostly disagree	38	12.1	26.0	61.8
	Slightly disagree	18	5.7	12.2	74.0
	Neutral	18	5.8	12.5	86.5
	Slightly agree	11	3.6	7.7	94.1
	Mostly agree	2	.8	1.6	95.8
	Strongly agree	6	2.0	4.2	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

I praise my child when he/she behaves well.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Neutral	3	.8	1.8	1.8
	Slightly agree	22	7.0	15.0	16.8
	Mostly agree	37	12.0	25.8	42.6
	Strongly agree	83	26.6	57.4	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

I am happy being with my child.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Slightly agree	3	1.0	2.2	2.2
	Mostly agree	16	5.0	10.7	12.9
	Strongly agree	126	40.4	87.1	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

My child and I are very close to each other.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Neutral	1	.3	.6	.6
	Slightly agree	3	1.1	2.3	2.9
	Mostly agree	19	6.1	13.2	16.1
	Strongly agree	122	38.9	83.9	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Slightly disagree	1	.3	.6	.6
	Neutral	3	1.1	2.4	2.9
	Slightly agree	25	7.9	17.0	20.0
	Mostly agree	40	13.0	27.9	47.9
	Strongly agree	76	24.2	52.1	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.6	1.2	1.2
	Mostly disagree	1	.3	.6	1.9
	Neutral	6	1.9	4.2	6.0
	Slightly agree	26	8.5	18.2	24.3
	Mostly agree	31	10.0	21.6	45.9
	Strongly agree	78	25.1	54.1	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

When I discipline my child, I lose control.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	109	35.0	75.3	75.3
	Mostly disagree	24	7.8	16.7	92.0
	Slightly disagree	7	2.1	4.5	96.6
	Neutral	1	.5	1.0	97.6
	Slightly agree	3	.9	2.0	99.6
	Mostly agree	1	.2	.4	100.0
	Total	145	46.4	100.0	
Missing	System	167	53.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Neighborhood and Community Risk & Protective Factors

Families in your neighborhood appear to communicate well together.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	24	7.6	8.6	8.6
	Very Rarely	9	2.8	3.2	11.8
	Rarely	7	2.2	2.5	14.2
	About half the time	17	5.5	6.3	20.5
	Frequently	37	11.8	13.4	34.0
	Very Frequently	31	9.8	11.2	45.1
	Always	150	48.2	54.9	100.0
	Total	274	87.8	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	21	6.9		
	Refused	17	5.3		
	Total	38	12.2		
Total		312	100.0		

Families in your neighborhood often pull together in stressful times.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	37	12.0	15.5	15.5
	Very Rarely	24	7.8	10.0	25.5
	Rarely	18	5.7	7.3	32.9
	About half the time	32	10.3	13.4	46.2
	Frequently	43	13.7	17.7	63.9
	Very Frequently	16	5.1	6.6	70.5
	Always	71	22.8	29.5	100.0
	Total	242	77.4	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	52	16.8		
	Refused	18	5.7		
	Total	70	22.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Families in your neighborhood are often able to solve their problems.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	25	8.0	9.6	9.6
	Very Rarely	19	6.0	7.2	16.7
	Rarely	33	10.7	12.9	29.6
	About half the time	18	5.7	6.8	36.4
	Frequently	54	17.4	20.9	57.3
	Very Frequently	25	8.1	9.8	67.1
	Always	85	27.4	32.9	100.0
	Total	260	83.2	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	33	10.4		
	Refused	20	6.3		
	Total	52	16.8		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Family members in your neighborhood appear to have a good support system.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	12	3.8	4.5	4.5
	Mostly disagree	14	4.4	5.1	9.6
	Slightly disagree	33	10.4	12.2	21.8
	Neutral	42	13.4	15.7	37.5
	Slightly agree	59	18.8	22.0	59.5
	Mostly agree	49	15.7	18.4	77.9
	Strongly agree	59	18.8	22.1	100.0
	Total	266	85.4	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	26	8.2		
	Refused	20	6.5		
	Total	46	14.6		
Total		312	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	9	3.0	3.3	3.3
	Mostly disagree	7	2.3	2.6	6.0
	Slightly disagree	29	9.4	10.5	16.5
	Neutral	28	9.1	10.2	26.7
	Slightly agree	56	18.0	20.1	46.8
	Mostly agree	52	16.7	18.7	65.5
	Strongly agree	96	30.8	34.5	100.0
	Total	279	89.3	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	11	3.5		
	Refused	23	7.3		
	Total	34	10.7		
Total		312	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	10	3.3	3.9	3.9
	Mostly disagree	6	1.8	2.2	6.0
	Slightly disagree	12	4.0	4.7	10.7
	Neutral	49	15.5	18.2	29.0
	Slightly agree	83	26.6	31.2	60.2
	Mostly agree	43	13.8	16.2	76.4
	Strongly agree	63	20.1	23.6	100.0
	Total	266	85.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	25	8.0		
	Refused	21	6.8		
	Total	46	14.8		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

When parents are lonely in your neighborhood, there are several people they can talk to.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	9	2.7	3.2	3.2
	Mostly disagree	6	1.8	2.1	5.3
	Slightly disagree	13	4.1	4.7	9.9
	Neutral	27	8.6	9.8	19.8
	Slightly agree	80	25.5	29.3	49.1
	Mostly agree	53	17.1	19.6	68.7
	Strongly agree	85	27.2	31.3	100.0
	Total	272	87.1	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	18	5.8		
	Refused	22	7.1		
	Total	40	12.9		
Total		312	100.0		

When children are lonely in your neighborhood, there are several people they can talk to.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	13	4.2	5.1	5.1
	Mostly disagree	7	2.3	2.9	8.0
	Slightly disagree	16	5.1	6.2	14.2
	Neutral	32	10.1	12.4	26.6
	Slightly agree	61	19.6	24.0	50.6
	Mostly agree	56	18.1	22.1	72.7
	Strongly agree	70	22.3	27.3	100.0
	Total	255	81.7	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	33	10.5		
	Refused	24	7.8		
	Total	57	18.3		
Total		312	100.0		

There is somewhere in your neighborhood families can turn to if they need food.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	7	2.3	2.8	2.8
	Mostly disagree	3	1.0	1.3	4.1
	Slightly disagree	14	4.5	5.5	9.6
	Neutral	28	9.0	11.0	20.6
	Slightly agree	54	17.4	21.5	42.1
	Mostly agree	71	22.8	28.0	70.1
	Strongly agree	76	24.3	29.9	100.0
	Total	254	81.3	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	32	10.4		
	Refused	26	8.3		
	Total	58	18.7		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

There is somewhere families can turn if they need housing.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	13	4.2	5.3	5.3
	Mostly disagree	7	2.4	3.1	8.3
	Slightly disagree	18	5.7	7.3	15.6
	Neutral	25	8.1	10.4	26.0
	Slightly agree	71	22.7	28.9	54.9
	Mostly agree	44	14.0	17.8	72.7
	Strongly agree	67	21.4	27.3	100.0
	Total	245	78.6	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	38	12.2		
	Refused	29	9.2		
	Total	67	21.4		
Total		312	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	5	1.6	2.0	2.0
	Mostly disagree	10	3.2	4.0	5.9
	Slightly disagree	13	4.1	5.0	11.0
	Neutral	29	9.3	11.4	22.4
	Slightly agree	53	17.1	21.1	43.5
	Mostly agree	53	17.1	21.1	64.6
	Strongly agree	89	28.6	35.4	100.0
	Total	253	80.9	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	27	8.7		
	Refused	32	10.4		
	Total	59	19.1		
Total		312	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	57	18.4	21.4	21.4
	Mostly disagree	38	12.2	14.3	35.7
	Slightly disagree	38	12.0	14.0	49.7
	Neutral	36	11.4	13.3	63.0
	Slightly agree	45	14.3	16.6	79.7
	Mostly agree	28	9.1	10.6	90.3
	Strongly agree	26	8.3	9.7	100.0
	Total	268	85.8	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	17	5.5		
	Refused	27	8.7		
	Total	44	14.2		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	4	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Mostly disagree	3	1.0	1.2	2.7
	Slightly disagree	13	4.3	5.3	8.0
	Neutral	40	12.8	15.8	23.8
	Slightly agree	89	28.5	35.2	58.9
	Mostly agree	33	10.6	13.1	72.0
	Strongly agree	71	22.7	28.0	100.0
	Total	253	81.0	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	29	9.1		
	Refused	31	9.9		
	Total	59	19.0		
Total		312	100.0		

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	3	.9	1.1	1.1
	Mostly disagree	2	.8	1.0	2.1
	Slightly disagree	16	5.2	6.4	8.4
	Neutral	29	9.2	11.3	19.7
	Slightly agree	60	19.1	23.5	43.2
	Mostly agree	55	17.5	21.5	64.7
	Strongly agree	90	28.7	35.3	100.0
	Total	254	81.3	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	26	8.3		
	Refused	32	10.4		
	Total	58	18.7		
Total		312	100.0		

If adults need help finding a job, they would know where to go for help.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	4	1.4	1.7	1.7
	Mostly disagree	20	6.5	8.0	9.7
	Slightly disagree	16	5.3	6.5	16.2
	Neutral	32	10.4	12.8	29.1
	Slightly agree	64	20.4	25.2	54.2
	Mostly agree	46	14.6	18.0	72.2
	Strongly agree	70	22.5	27.8	100.0
	Total	253	81.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	24	7.8		
	Refused	35	11.1		
	Total	59	18.8		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Parents in your neighborhood know what to do as a parent.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	6	1.9	2.4	2.4
	Mostly disagree	9	2.9	3.5	5.9
	Slightly disagree	15	4.9	5.9	11.9
	Neutral	35	11.2	13.7	25.5
	Slightly agree	80	25.6	31.2	56.7
	Mostly agree	58	18.5	22.6	79.3
	Strongly agree	53	16.9	20.7	100.0
	Total	256	82.0	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	27	8.8		
	Refused	29	9.2		
	Total	56	18.0		
Total		312	100.0		

Parents in your neighborhood know how to help their children.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.6	.8	.8
	Mostly disagree	13	4.1	5.0	5.8
	Slightly disagree	16	5.1	6.2	11.9
	Neutral	33	10.7	13.0	25.0
	Slightly agree	84	26.9	32.7	57.6
	Mostly agree	49	15.8	19.2	76.9
	Strongly agree	59	19.0	23.1	100.0
	Total	257	82.3	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	25	8.2		
	Refused	30	9.5		
	Total	55	17.7		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

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

Children are praised when they behave well.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	3	.9	1.1	1.1
	Mostly disagree	2	.8	.9	2.1
	Slightly disagree	9	3.0	3.7	5.8
	Neutral	43	13.8	17.2	22.9
	Slightly agree	77	24.7	30.8	53.7
	Mostly agree	49	15.6	19.4	73.1
	Strongly agree	67	21.6	26.9	100.0
	Total	250	80.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	29	9.2		
	Refused	33	10.6		
	Total	62	19.8		
Total		312	100.0		

Parents in your neighborhood are happy being with their child.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.2	.3	.3
	Mostly disagree	1	.3	.4	.7
	Slightly disagree	9	3.0	3.7	4.4
	Neutral	27	8.8	10.8	15.2
	Slightly agree	76	24.3	30.0	45.2
	Mostly agree	62	19.8	24.4	69.6
	Strongly agree	77	24.7	30.4	100.0
	Total	253	81.2	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	22	7.1		
	Refused	37	11.7		
	Total	59	18.8		
Total		312	100.0		

Parents and children are very close to each other.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	4	1.2	1.6	1.6
	Mostly disagree	4	1.2	1.5	3.1
	Slightly disagree	12	3.9	5.0	8.1
	Neutral	39	12.5	15.8	23.9
	Slightly agree	68	21.9	27.6	51.5
	Mostly agree	56	17.9	22.6	74.1
	Strongly agree	64	20.5	25.9	100.0
	Total	247	79.3	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	26	8.4		
	Refused	38	12.3		
	Total	65	20.7		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Parents are able to soothe their child(ren) when they are upset.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	3	1.0	1.3	1.3
	Mostly disagree	2	.6	.8	2.2
	Slightly disagree	7	2.3	3.1	5.3
	Neutral	35	11.1	14.5	19.8
	Slightly agree	78	25.1	32.8	52.6
	Mostly agree	66	21.1	27.6	80.2
	Strongly agree	47	15.1	19.8	100.0
	Total	239	76.5	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	36	11.4		
	Refused	38	12.1		
	Total	73	23.5		
Total		312	100.0		

Parents spend time with their child(ren) doing what they like to do.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	7	2.3	2.9	2.9
	Mostly disagree	4	1.3	1.6	4.4
	Slightly disagree	17	5.6	7.0	11.4
	Neutral	42	13.4	16.9	28.3
	Slightly agree	64	20.4	25.6	53.9
	Mostly agree	60	19.2	24.0	77.9
	Strongly agree	55	17.6	22.1	100.0
	Total	249	79.7	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	25	8.1		
	Refused	38	12.2		
	Total	63	20.3		
Total		312	100.0		

Parents lose control when they discipline their child.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	60	19.3	25.5	25.5
	Mostly disagree	38	12.1	16.0	41.5
	Slightly disagree	42	13.4	17.7	59.2
	Neutral	25	8.1	10.7	69.9
	Slightly agree	49	15.8	20.9	90.8
	Mostly agree	14	4.5	5.9	96.7
	Strongly agree	8	2.5	3.3	100.0
	Total	236	75.6	100.0	
Missing	Don't know	35	11.2		
	Refused	41	13.2		
	Total	76	24.4		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	67	21.6	22.1	22.1
	No	237	76.0	77.9	100.0
	Total	305	97.6	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.2		
	Refused	7	2.2		
	Total	8	2.4		
Total		312	100.0		

Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	83	26.5	27.1	27.1
	No	223	71.4	72.9	100.0
	Total	305	97.9	100.0	
Missing	Refused	7	2.1		
Total		312	100.0		

Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription drugs?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	30	9.6	9.9	9.9
	No	274	87.8	90.1	100.0
	Total	304	97.4	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.2		
	Refused	7	2.3		
	Total	8	2.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	25	8.1	8.3	8.3
	No	280	89.8	91.7	100.0
	Total	305	97.9	100.0	
Missing	Refused	7	2.1		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Were your parents separated or divorced?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	80	25.8	26.4	26.4
	Once	221	70.8	72.6	99.0
	More than once	3	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	305	97.6	100.0	
Missing	Refused	7	2.4		
Total		312	100.0		

How often did your parents or adults in your home ever slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	229	73.5	75.5	75.5
	Once	13	4.1	4.2	79.6
	More than once	62	19.8	20.4	100.0
	Total	304	97.4	100.0	
Missing	Refused	8	2.6		
Total		312	100.0		

Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? This does not include spanking.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	238	76.2	78.3	78.3
	Once	11	3.5	3.6	82.0
	More than once	55	17.5	18.0	100.0
	Total	304	97.3	100.0	
Missing	Refused	8	2.7		
Total		312	100.0		

How often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	174	55.7	57.5	57.5
	Once	37	11.7	12.1	69.6
	More than once	92	29.4	30.4	100.0
	Total	302	96.8	100.0	
Missing	I don't know	1	.2		
	Refused	9	3.0		
	Total	10	3.2		
Total		312	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you, or an adult ever touch you sexually?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	258	82.6	85.6	85.6
	Once	16	5.2	5.4	91.0
	More than once	27	8.7	9.0	100.0
	Total	301	96.5	100.0	
Missing	Refused	11	3.5		
Total		312	100.0		

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult try to make you touch them sexually?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	273	87.4	90.5	90.5
	Once	9	2.8	2.9	93.4
	More than once	20	6.4	6.6	100.0
	Total	301	96.5	100.0	
Missing	Refused	11	3.5		
Total		312	100.0		

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult force you to have sex?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never	282	90.3	94.2	94.2
	Once	8	2.7	2.8	96.9
	More than once	9	2.9	3.1	100.0
	Total	299	95.8	100.0	
Missing	Refused	13	4.2		
Total		312	100.0		

Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE Score)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	110	35.3	35.3	35.3
	1	72	22.9	22.9	58.3
	2	34	10.7	10.7	69.0
	3	26	8.4	8.4	77.4
	4 or more	71	22.6	22.6	100.0
	Total	312	100.0	100.0	

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Appendix D: Online Survey of Service Providers and Prevention Specialists

In your opinion, compared to 5 years ago, is funding for child abuse and neglect intervention:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	7	16.3	16.7	16.7
	Worse	16	37.2	38.1	54.8
	Unchanged	15	34.9	35.7	90.5
	Better	4	9.3	9.5	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

What are the sources of funding you considered when responding to the previous question?

- Child welfare budget; and Mental Health Programs supporting extracurricular programs and therapy
- Children's Trust Fund, county funds that support Children's Services, Help Me Grow,
- CSB
- Cuts in State funding
- DJFS
- Family Children Trust, Mental Health, Recovery Services, United Way
- Federal, state and local funding sources (2)
- Federal, State, OCTF
- Grants
- I am new to the area and am not aware of the changes in sources of funding.
- JFS (2)
- Local issues
- Local organizations and resources
- Medicaid, Levy, Title IVE--funds are flat yet costs are greater
- Mental Health, Prevention, Education, & Family Stabilization
- New children trust fund application requirements.
- OCTF (3)
- Our Children's Services for the county is vastly underfunded for the needs we have for our abused and neglected children.
- Primarily state funding, but also Federal dollars
- Schools
- SCPA, ESSA,
- State resources, OCTF, and OFCF funding
- The amount of staff employed to handle cases of child abuse. Cases increasing but seems like the same amount of employees. Also lack of foster parents and some kids stay in their unsafe home due to this maybe?
- The money comes from vital statistics and we are selling more birth certificates
- The state supported child welfare funding ranks almost dead last as a state.
- Title IV-E

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

In your opinion, compared to 5 years ago, is funding for child abuse and neglect prevention:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	6	14.0	15.0	15.0
	Worse	11	25.6	27.5	42.5
	Unchanged	18	41.9	45.0	87.5
	Better	4	9.3	10.0	97.5
	Much better	1	2.3	2.5	100.0
	Total	40	93.0	100.0	
Missing	System	3	7.0		
Total		43	100.0		

What are the sources of funding you considered when responding to the previous question?

- Again, whether for prevention or resources/services our state is sadly lacking.
- Children's Trust Fund, county funds that support Children's Services, Help Me Grow,
- Cuts in State funding.
- DJFS
- Federal, state and local (2)
- Grants
- Local organizations and resources
- Mental Health & Prevention
- Mental health Board Funds
- Not enough case workers to deal with neglect
- OCTF (5)
- OCTF and other foundation, state and federal grant sources
- OCTF, Levy
- Public sources
- Services from Children's Services
- State of Ohio, Ohio Children's Trust Fund
- State resources, OCTF, and OFCF funding
- Supports in the schools
- The OCTF funds we used for a valuable parenting program in the county became very hard to obtain.
- United way
- Vital statistic sales

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Compared to 5 years ago, is the impact of poverty on the families you serve:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	6	14.0	14.6	14.6
	Worse	20	46.5	48.8	63.4
	Unchanged	10	23.3	24.4	87.8
	Better	4	9.3	9.8	97.6
	Much better	1	2.3	2.4	100.0
	Total	41	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0		

Compared to 5 years ago, are families' ability to meet their basic needs:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	6	14.0	14.3	14.3
	Worse	22	51.2	52.4	66.7
	Unchanged	10	23.3	23.8	90.5
	Better	3	7.0	7.1	97.6
	Much better	1	2.3	2.4	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

In your opinion, compared to 5 years ago, is the trend in families accessing the federal supports they are eligible for (such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, child care assistance, etc.)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	2	4.7	4.9	4.9
	Worse	8	18.6	19.5	24.4
	Unchanged	17	39.5	41.5	65.9
	Better	10	23.3	24.4	90.2
	Much better	4	9.3	9.8	100.0
	Total	41	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Compared to 5 years ago, the stigma attached to obtaining public or nonprofit support for families is:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	3	7.0	7.1	7.1
	Worse	4	9.3	9.5	16.7
	Unchanged	22	51.2	52.4	69.0
	Better	10	23.3	23.8	92.9
	Much better	3	7.0	7.1	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

Compared to 5 years ago, family policies implemented at the federal level are:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	3	7.0	7.1	7.1
	Worse	12	27.9	28.6	35.7
	Unchanged	19	44.2	45.2	81.0
	Better	7	16.3	16.7	97.6
	Much better	1	2.3	2.4	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

Compared to 5 years ago, family policies implemented at the state level are:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	4	9.3	9.5	9.5
	Worse	15	34.9	35.7	45.2
	Unchanged	15	34.9	35.7	81.0
	Better	7	16.3	16.7	97.6
	Much better	1	2.3	2.4	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

Compared to 5 years ago, family policies implemented at the local level are:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	2	4.7	4.8	4.8
	Worse	9	20.9	21.4	26.2
	Unchanged	21	48.8	50.0	76.2
	Better	9	20.9	21.4	97.6
	Much better	1	2.3	2.4	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Compared to 5 years ago, how would you describe the level of social connectedness and cohesion of the families you serve today?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Much worse	7	16.3	16.7	16.7
	Worse	23	53.5	54.8	71.4
	Unchanged	7	16.3	16.7	88.1
	Better	5	11.6	11.9	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

Compared to 5 years ago and thinking about the many systems that support parents/children/families in your county, how would you describe the way systems are working together?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Worse	11	25.6	26.2	26.2
	Unchanged	15	34.9	35.7	61.9
	Better	14	32.6	33.3	95.2
	Much better	2	4.7	4.8	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

How familiar do you think service providers and prevention specialists in your county are with recent research in neuroscience that states: In the absence of good caregiving, the brain's architecture does not form as expected, which can lead to disparities in learning and behavior.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all familiar	6	14.0	14.3	14.3
	Somewhat familiar	22	51.2	52.4	66.7
	Mostly familiar	9	20.9	21.4	88.1
	Completely familiar	5	11.6	11.9	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How familiar do you think service providers and prevention specialists in your county are with recent research in neuroscience that states: Toxic stress comes from being at a high level of stress for significant periods of time without supportive relationships to help calm them down.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all familiar	5	11.6	11.9	11.9
	Somewhat familiar	23	53.5	54.8	66.7
	Mostly familiar	10	23.3	23.8	90.5
	Completely familiar	4	9.3	9.5	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

How familiar do you think service providers and prevention specialists in your county are with recent research in neuroscience that states: Toxic stress weakens the architecture of the developing brain, which can lead to lifelong problems in learning, behavior, and physical and mental health.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all familiar	8	18.6	19.5	19.5
	Somewhat familiar	20	46.5	48.8	68.3
	Mostly familiar	9	20.9	22.0	90.2
	Completely familiar	4	9.3	9.8	100.0
	Total	41	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0		

How familiar do you think service providers and prevention specialists in your county are with recent research in neuroscience that states: Toxic stress can come from living in households where the parents exhibit multiple behavioral and/or mental health risk factors.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all familiar	6	14.0	14.6	14.6
	Somewhat familiar	16	37.2	39.0	53.7
	Mostly familiar	14	32.6	34.1	87.8
	Completely familiar	5	11.6	12.2	100.0
	Total	41	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0		

Have you or colleagues in your agency had any professional training on toxic stress and its impacts?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	20	46.5	48.8	48.8
	No	21	48.8	51.2	100.0
	Total	41	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Primary care physicians

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	32	74.4	74.4	74.4
	Selected	11	25.6	25.6	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Pediatricians

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	37	86.0	86.0	86.0
	Selected	6	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Ob/Gyn offices

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	40	93.0	93.0	93.0
	Selected	3	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Prenatal and postnatal programs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	43	100.0	100.0	100.0

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Substance abuse treatment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	28	65.1	65.1	65.1
	Selected	15	34.9	34.9	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Mental health care

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	22	51.2	51.2	51.2
	Selected	21	48.8	48.8	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Certified and licensed child care options

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	32	74.4	74.4	74.4
	Selected	11	25.6	25.6	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Access to public transportation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	36	83.7	83.7	83.7
	Selected	7	16.3	16.3	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Affordable housing stock

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	21	48.8	48.8	48.8
	Selected	22	51.2	51.2	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists? Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	41	95.3	95.3	95.3
	Selected	2	4.7	4.7	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

In your county, which services have the longest waiting lists?

- Psychiatric
- Unknown

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Primary care physicians

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	8	18.6	19.0	19.0
	Minor problem	16	37.2	38.1	57.1
	Moderate problem	16	37.2	38.1	95.2
	Serious problem	2	4.7	4.8	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Pediatricians

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	5	11.6	12.2	12.2
	Minor problem	17	39.5	41.5	53.7
	Moderate problem	18	41.9	43.9	97.6
	Serious problem	1	2.3	2.4	100.0
	Total	41	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Ob/Gyn offices

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	9	20.9	22.5	22.5
	Minor problem	17	39.5	42.5	65.0
	Moderate problem	12	27.9	30.0	95.0
	Serious problem	2	4.7	5.0	100.0
	Total	40	93.0	100.0	
Missing	System	3	7.0		
Total		43	100.0		

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Prenatal and postnatal programs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	10	23.3	24.4	24.4
	Minor problem	18	41.9	43.9	68.3
	Moderate problem	9	20.9	22.0	90.2
	Serious problem	4	9.3	9.8	100.0
	Total	41	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0		

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Substance abuse treatment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	5	11.6	11.9	11.9
	Minor problem	10	23.3	23.8	35.7
	Moderate problem	15	34.9	35.7	71.4
	Serious problem	12	27.9	28.6	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Mental health care

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	3	7.0	7.1	7.1
	Minor problem	9	20.9	21.4	28.6
	Moderate problem	10	23.3	23.8	52.4
	Serious problem	20	46.5	47.6	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Certified and licensed child care options

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	6	14.0	14.3	14.3
	Minor problem	13	30.2	31.0	45.2
	Moderate problem	19	44.2	45.2	90.5
	Serious problem	4	9.3	9.5	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Access to public transportation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	5	11.6	11.9	11.9
	Minor problem	7	16.3	16.7	28.6
	Moderate problem	14	32.6	33.3	61.9
	Serious problem	16	37.2	38.1	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Affordable housing stock

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	3	7.0	7.5	7.5
	Minor problem	6	14.0	15.0	22.5
	Moderate problem	14	32.6	35.0	57.5
	Serious problem	17	39.5	42.5	100.0
	Total	40	93.0	100.0	
Missing	System	3	7.0		
Total		43	100.0		

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Other

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	1	2.3	50.0	50.0
	Serious problem	1	2.3	50.0	100.0
	Total	2	4.7	100.0	
Missing	System	41	95.3		
Total		43	100.0		

How much of a problem is it for residents of your county to access the resources they need to meet parent and child needs? Other, *please specify*

- Child Mental Abuse
- Children's services rarely can help when we report from a school
- N/A
- Resources/funds to serve multi-system youth

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

In general, how much of a problem is: Parental knowledge of child development norms and milestones?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	2	4.7	4.8	4.8
	Minor problem	8	18.6	19.0	23.8
	Moderate problem	19	44.2	45.2	69.0
	Serious problem	13	30.2	31.0	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

In general, how much of a problem is: Parental capacity and willingness to nurture and attach to the child?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Minor problem	10	23.3	23.8	23.8
	Moderate problem	24	55.8	57.1	81.0
	Serious problem	8	18.6	19.0	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

In general, how much of a problem is: Overall parenting skills?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Minor problem	7	16.3	16.7	16.7
	Moderate problem	17	39.5	40.5	57.1
	Serious problem	18	41.9	42.9	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

In general, how much of a problem is: Social isolation among the parents you serve?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	2	4.7	4.8	4.8
	Minor problem	18	41.9	42.9	47.6
	Moderate problem	17	39.5	40.5	88.1
	Serious problem	5	11.6	11.9	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

In general, how much of a problem is: The resilience of parents you serve?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Minor problem	13	30.2	31.0	31.0
	Moderate problem	16	37.2	38.1	69.0
	Serious problem	13	30.2	31.0	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

In general, how much of a problem is: The physical well-being of the parents you serve?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Minor problem	20	46.5	47.6	47.6
	Moderate problem	16	37.2	38.1	85.7
	Serious problem	6	14.0	14.3	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

In general, how much of a problem is: The economic well-being of the parents you serve?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all a problem	1	2.3	2.4	2.4
	Minor problem	9	20.9	21.4	23.8
	Moderate problem	12	27.9	28.6	52.4
	Serious problem	20	46.5	47.6	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

In general, how much of a problem is: The social and emotional competence of the parents you serve?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Minor problem	3	7.0	7.1	7.1
	Moderate problem	20	46.5	47.6	54.8
	Serious problem	19	44.2	45.2	100.0
	Total	42	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	1	2.3		
Total		43	100.0		

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

In general, how much of a problem is: The social and emotional competence of the children you serve?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Minor problem	8	18.6	19.5	19.5
	Moderate problem	17	39.5	41.5	61.0
	Serious problem	16	37.2	39.0	100.0
	Total	41	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0		

In general, how much of a problem is: The resilience of children you serve?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Minor problem	15	34.9	36.6	36.6
	Moderate problem	17	39.5	41.5	78.0
	Serious problem	9	20.9	22.0	100.0
	Total	41	95.3	100.0	
Missing	System	2	4.7		
Total		43	100.0		

What County/Countries do you work in? Montgomery

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	32	74.4	74.4	74.4
	Selected	11	25.6	25.6	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

What County/Countries do you work in? Preble

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	42	97.7	97.7	97.7
	Selected	1	2.3	2.3	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

What County/Countries do you work in? Shelby

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	40	93.0	93.0	93.0
	Selected	3	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

What County/Countries do you work in? Allen

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	43	100.0	100.0	100.0

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

What County/Counties do you work in? Auglaize

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	43	100.0	100.0	100.0

What County/Counties do you work in? Champaign

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	40	93.0	93.0	93.0
Selected	3	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	43	100.0	100.0	

What County/Counties do you work in? Clark

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	42	97.7	97.7	97.7
Selected	1	2.3	2.3	100.0
Total	43	100.0	100.0	

What County/Counties do you work in? Darke

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	37	86.0	86.0	86.0
Selected	6	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	43	100.0	100.0	

What County/Counties do you work in? Greene

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	37	86.0	86.0	86.0
Selected	6	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	43	100.0	100.0	

What County/Counties do you work in? Hardin

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	43	100.0	100.0	100.0

What County/Counties do you work in? Logan

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not selected	37	86.0	86.0	86.0
Selected	6	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	43	100.0	100.0	

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

What County/Counties do you work in? Mercer

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	36	83.7	83.7	83.7
	Selected	7	16.3	16.3	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

What County/Counties do you work in? Miami

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not selected	41	95.3	95.3	95.3
	Selected	2	4.7	4.7	100.0
	Total	43	100.0	100.0	

What agency do you represent?

- Big Brothers Big Sisters
- CARE House
- Champaign County DJFS
- Child welfare
- Children Services
- Citizen Review Board
- Coldwater schools
- Council on rural services
- County Board/Help Me Grow
- Developmental Disabilities
- East End Community Services
- Educational Service Center
- Family and Children First
- FCFC and Juvenile/Probate Court
- FCFC/HMG
- Foundations BHS
- Greenville Schools
- Head Start
- Health Department (2)
- Help Me Grow Brighter Futures
- HSPD
- Juvenile Court-Foster Care Review Board
- Juvenile Justice
- Logan County Children and Family First Council
- Mental Health & Recovery Board of Clark, Greene & Madison Counties
- Mercer County Job and Family Services
- Miami County Board of DD
- Our Daily Bread
- OUR Home Family Resource Center
- Public health
- Samaritan Behavioral Health
- School(s) (2)
- Shelby County JFS
- WIC
- Yellow Springs Community Children's Center

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

What are the best resources in your county for preventing child abuse and neglect?

- ADAMAS Children Services Juvenile Court
- All of the social service agencies working together to help these families before abuse or neglect happens
- CARE House
- Child Protective Services
- Children services
- Children Services, Family and Children First, TCN, Family Solutions Center
- Children Services, Recovery and Wellness, Gateway Youth Programs, Help Me Grow, Schools
- Consolidate Care, Health and Wellness Center, Help Me Grow Program, DD Services, & Family, Children First Council
- Council on Rural Services, FCFC
- CSEA
- Diversion Team, School team
- DJF&S
- Early intervention
- Education for parents is NEEDED
- Education, parenting classes
- Elizabeth New Life Center, Catholic Social Services, Goodwill Easter Seals
- Head Start
- Help Me Grow Brighter Futures has a variety of services for families with children prenatal to 3. The earlier we start to educate families about attachment and social emotional development, the better the chances that children will reach their highest potential.
- Information delivery, cultural diversity training, enhancing the level and longevity for follow up services
- Integrating good prevention practices and programming into services already being provided to families and children
- Intra agency collaboration, public and professional education and development.
- many agencies do a good job
- Mat Heck does a nice billboard campaign and always speaks to the need to prevent CA/N. Otherwise, I am unaware of any agency providing intentional prevention services for CA/N.
- Mercer County Job and Family Services
- Not sure
- Parental education and mental health services
- PPP just implemented this year, to be determined
- Staff training
- Staff, Programming
- The Tri-County Board offers several trainings regarding these issues that are helpful.
- Unknown (2)
- We always take our concerns to Logan County children's Services. They have a better knowledge of what is 'out there'
- We have a Youth Resource Center to serve multi-system youth in a comprehensive one-stop

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How many parent education initiatives do you know of in your county?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	4	9.3	11.8	11.8
	1	8	18.6	23.5	35.3
	2	8	18.6	23.5	58.8
	3	1	2.3	2.9	61.8
	4	6	14.0	17.6	79.4
	5	3	7.0	8.8	88.2
	7	1	2.3	2.9	91.2
	9	1	2.3	2.9	94.1
	10	2	4.7	5.9	100.0
	Total	34	79.1	100.0	
Missing	System	9	20.9		
Total		43	100.0		

What is the name of the parent education initiative?

- 4c For Children
- Help Me Grow (2)
- Incredible Years (4)
- Love Your Baby
- New Path
- Nurse Family Partnership part of HMGBF
- OSU Extension
- Parent Project
- parent support
- Parenting with Love and Logic
- Parents As Teachers
- PPP
- PTA

Who provides the parent education initiative?

- 4c for Children
- Chad Gessler
- Elizabeth's New Life Center
- FCFC (3)
- Foundations (2)
- Foundations BHS
- Gateway (CORSP)
- Help Me Grow (2)
- Juvenile Court
- Nurses
- OSU Extension
- OSU extension office
- School
- Service coordinator
- Staff

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

What targeted population does the parent education initiative serve?

- 0-12
- 0-3
- All Grade Level Parents
- Any
- Begin prenatal before 28 weeks
- Child Care Agencies
- CSB referrals
- Diversion youth
- FCFC participants
- First time parent, at risk families, economically challenged
- Low Income Pregnant and New Moms
- Parents of children under 5
- Parents of divorce/separation
- Parents with kids 6-12 years old; kids also
- Poverty
- Referrals from County Agencies
- Single Parents-Teen Parents
- Those who can afford to pay
- Varying ages

What targeted geography does the parent education initiative serve?

- 45331
- 45365
- 45373, 45356, 45371 and all other cities in Miami County
- 45385
- 45822
- All of Greene County
- County-Wide
- Darke County (2)
- Dayton and surrounding areas, Sidney and Cincinnati area
- Greene County
- Logan County (2)
- Mercer County (3)
- Montgomery County
- Multiple counties
- State of Ohio

What is the parent type that is the focus (e.g., first-time parents)?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| • All parents (3) | • Parents of adolescents demonstrating early delinquent or unruly behavior |
| • All parents or to-be-parents | • Parents of multiple children |
| • Any (2) | • Parents with children in age group specified |
| • Any identified by service agency | • Preschool and younger |
| • Divorced/separated | • See above |
| • Expecting or New Parents | • Single head of household |
| • First time and children with delays | |
| • First time mothers | |

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How many people are being served by this parent education initiative?

- 12?
- 20-25
- 200
- 400
- 45331
- 5
- All of Greene County
- Any
- The county
- Darke County
- Greene county (2)
- Miami County
- Montgomery Co
- State of Ohio
- Unknown

What evidence-based program does your initiative follow?

- data collected by program staff
- Growing great kids
- Many
- Nurse Family Partnership
- Nurturing Parenting
- Ohio Curriculum Standards
- Parenting with Love and Logic
- Parents as Teachers
- PPP
- read/listen/talk and answer questions - do a pre and post test
- Strength Based
- Unknown (2)

What have been the initiative's outcomes?

- Better Awareness
- Better birthweights, better scores on ASQ, better scores on ASQ SE, screening for depression is consistent, 83% breastfeeding, 2 visits per month in the home, up to date immunizations, less smoking, less use of alcohol and illicit drugs, improved education of the parent and job success, improved family planning, medical home, attachment
- Families thrive better with this support
- Increase in knowledge of parenting
- Just started in 2016 no outcomes yet
- Less abuse
- Much participation
- Positive interaction between child and parent, school stabilization
- People don't complete
- Positive feedback from participants, many take the course again because they learned a lot from it.
- See program information
- Unknown (3)
- Very good - learned new skills

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

What is the name of the parent education initiative?

- Active Parenting Now
- Children Services - prevent anger parenting
- Healthy Families America - HMGBF
- informal through church
- KYTES parenting class
- OCCRRA
- Parent Mentor program
- Title Program Meetings

Who provides the parent education initiative?

- Children Services
- Contract provider
- Family and Children First
- JFS
- OCCRRA
- Pastor
- School Title Officers
- Teachers and social workers

What targeted population does the parent education initiative serve?

- Any parent feeling stressed or anger with disciplining children
- Any parent needing additional support and resources
- Anyone
- Child Care Agencies
- CSD involved
- Low Economic and Disability
- Low income parents

What targeted geography does the parent education initiative serve?

- 45331
- All of Logan County
- All of Greene County
- Montgomery County (2)
- State of Ohio

What is the parent type that is the focus (e.g., first-time parents)?

- All Parents
- any parent
- Any parent needing additional support and resources
- CSD referred
- First time parents up to 6 months old infants at enrollment
- Low Economic and Disability Parent

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

How many people are being served by this parent education initiative?

- 100
- 45331
- All of Greene County
- CSD
- Montgomery Co
- State of Ohio

What evidence-based program does your initiative follow?

- Active Parenting Now
- Boys Town model
- Healthy Families America and Growing Great Kids
- Many
- not sure
- State Requirements for Program

What have been the initiative's outcomes?

- Better ASQs and better ASQ SE, consistent screening of depressions, up to date immunizations, medical home, better attachments
- data available
- Increased Awareness
- not sure
- Parents self-report the course is useful.
- Some Participation

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

Appendix E: Summary of Community Partners Forums

Two Community Partners Forums were carried out in Western Ohio to identify significant trends, issues, and developments in the area of child well-being, identifying current strategies and gaps in service and in the data. One Community Forum was carried out in Greene County with the Family and Children First Council and one was carried out in Montgomery County involving a cross-section of experts in juvenile justice, education, children services, mental health and recovery, and more, with all thirteen counties in Western Ohio invited to participate. The list of attendees is provided at the end of this summary.

Community Partners Forums Held

- August 1, 2016, Greene County Family and Children First Council, 360 E. Enon Road, Yellow Springs, Ohio
- September 9, 2016, Regional Community Partners Forum, 200 Keowee Street, Dayton, Ohio

Each forum began with a presentation of the Western Ohio Comprehensive Needs Assessment secondary data. Secondary data relied upon data sources related to child maltreatment and well-being. Data sources included the U.S. Census American Community Survey; Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (i.e., SACWIS); behavioral health data from Ohio Department of Mental Health & Addiction Services; public health data from the Ohio Department of Health, the Ohio Hospital Association, the CDC, and County Health Rankings; the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services; the Ohio Department of Education Management Information System; and numerous other sources. Five-year trend data and the most current data were obtained wherever possible.

After the presentation, forum participants were engaged in a discussion of the data, and were asked to provide feedback on the findings, suggest additional data sources, and discuss concerns and priorities that arose from the data presentation and from their own expertise.

The forum participants from Greene County focused especially on the need to identify data sources that would point to the universal need to address child well-being. Participants referenced the new Kindergarten Readiness Assessment as an example. This assessment includes ways for teachers to measure a child's readiness for engaging with instruction aligned to the kindergarten standards. There are three performance levels to calculate Kindergarten Readiness Assessment scores: Emerging, Approaching and Demonstrating. Participants suggested that a high prevalence of underprepared children may indicate universal education neglect and may indicate child vulnerability for abuse and neglect. The Kindergarten Readiness Assessment is used to assess four areas of early learning.

1. Social Foundations – including social and emotional development, and approaches toward learning
2. Mathematics
3. Language and Literacy
4. Physical Well-being and Motor Development

These forum participants also suggested that researchers interview experts in early childhood education and behavioral/mental health, given trends in greater prevalence of children with developmental disabilities, as well as non-diagnosed children that present in school with behavioral challenges.

Participants of the Regional Community Partners Forum held in Montgomery County were much more focused on at-risk populations and desired the expansion of the secondary data analysis to include more detail and trends pertaining to Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, human trafficking, mental health and substance abuse data pertaining to in-demand services, and unemployment rates for those who have

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council

Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

been incarcerated. They suggested researchers seek information from JobsOhio pertaining to findings from the workplace assessments that JobsOhio now conducts (offering drug screening services, assessing job readiness, and identifying child care services). They also wanted researchers to try to identify population-based data pertaining to households where a significant other, unrelated to the children, was cohabitating, given that nonbiological cohabitating males are a risk factor for child abuse and neglect. They also discussed the growing trend in kinship caregiving, where grandparents are providing care but may not have the energy to keep up with the children, resulting in child neglect.

Participants discussed the trend in children services of placing about half of protected children in foster homes and half with relatives. Forum participants pointed out that with the heroin epidemic, oftentimes family members do not come forward until the drug-addicted parent of the child has passed away, due to a fear of being involved until that time. Forum participants also wanted the Regional Prevention Council to seek best practices to build protective factors in children given the wide impact of heroin use among parents/caregivers.

Participants pointed out that the age group most likely to be abused or neglected is children ages 6 to 8 (which is in accordance with the National Incidence Study which states that 6-8 year olds have the highest rates of “Endangerment Standard neglect”¹²⁵) and that those are the same age groups impacted by the PAX Good Behavior Game. An energetic discussion ensued of the PAX intervention and the unique assets held within Western Ohio to scale up PAX. “PAX teaches children to self-regulate, to work together for common goals, and to focus on a positive future they co-create with others. These are core cognitive, emotional, and behavioral skills required for peaceful, productive, healthy and happy lives.”¹²⁶ PAX GBG is not a classroom or behavior management program, yet has the benefit of making classrooms easier to manage. PAX Good Behavior Game® is officially included on the U.S. National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices.

Family and Children First, Full Council Meeting, August 2016

- Melissa Baughn, FCFC Family Stability Coordinator
- Robyn Fosnaugh [for Melissa Branum], Greene County Public Health
- Kim Cerney – Greene County Family & Children First
- Kathleen Diegelmann, Family Solution Center Director of Youth Service
- Marlene Elliot, Pass It On
- Terry Graves-Strieter, Greene County ESC Superintendent
- Wendy Cridlebaugh [For Kathy Gorby], CORS
- Tom Otto, TCN Behavioral Health Care
- Libby Powers, FCF Family Visitation Center
- Beth Rubin, Greene County DJFS Director
- Bill Voskuhl, Greene County Juvenile Court
- Chuck Wyss, Ohio Department of Youth Services
- Brandon Huddleson, Greene County Administrator
- Brent Lewis, Greene County Family & Children First, Director
- Curtis Wingward, Greene County Domestic Relations Court
- Representative for John Martin, Greene County Domestic Relations Court
- Debbie Matheson, Greene County Family Violence Prevention Center

¹²⁵ Sedlak, A.J., Mettenburg, J., Basena, M., Petta, I., McPherson, K., Greene, A., and Li, S. Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-4): Report to Congress, Executive Summary, p. 8. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2010.

¹²⁶ <http://paxis.org/products/view/pax-good-behavior-game>

Western Ohio Regional Prevention Council Child Abuse and Neglect Needs Assessment

- Greta Mayer, Greene County MHRB President/CEO
- Others in Attendance:
- Wendy Cridlebaugh, Council on Rural Services
- Rachel Miller, Council on Rural Services
- Elizabeth Smith, Council on Rural Services
- Emy Funderburg, Parent Advocacy Connection
- Erin Fawley, OSU Extension SNAP-Ed
- Debra Cordell, FCF
- Jane Dockery, Wright State University APRI

Regional Community Partners Forum Participants, held in Montgomery County, September 9, 2016:

- Seth Bowersock, Allen County Children Services
- James Cole, Montgomery County Juvenile Court
- Tammy Collins, Mental Health and Recovery Board of Clark, Greene, and Madison Counties
- Becca Cotterman, Big Brothers, Big Sisters of Shelby and Darke Counties
- James Dare, Montgomery County Common Pleas Court
- Carol Griesdorn, Montgomery County JFS – Children Services Division
- Jayne Jones-Smith, ADAMHS Board for Montgomery County
- Michael Newsom, Montgomery County JFS
- Joye Stier, Dayton Public Schools
- Denise Uhl Jenkins, Dayton Children’s Hospital/CARE House
- Jodi Rhoades, Darke County Juvenile Court and FCFC Coordinator
- Geraldine Pegues, Montgomery County HSPD
- Catherine Rauch, Montgomery County HSPD
- Jane Dockery, Wright State University APRI