

OHIO'S CHILDREN 2015

Ohio's Children At a Glance¹

State Population ²	11,570,808	Poverty Rate, Children Under 18 ⁵	22.7%
Population, Children Under 18 ³	2,648,786	Poverty Rate, Children Ages 5–17 ⁶	20.9%
State Poverty Rate ⁴	16.0%	Poverty Rate, Children Under 5 ⁷	26.7%

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2013, Ohio had 166,583 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 80,472 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2013, 27,562 children were victims of abuse or neglect in Ohio, a rate of 10.4 per 1,000 children, representing a 6.1% decrease from 2012. Of these children, 48.3% were neglected, 43.2% were physically abused, and 18.8% were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has decreased 11.9% in comparison to the number of victims in 2009.¹⁰
- Ohio responds to lower risk, higher safety reports through alternative response services to address family issues. 31,642 reports were responded to in this way in 2013.¹¹
- In 2013, 48 children in Ohio died as a result of abuse or neglect.¹²
- In 2013, 12,223 children in Ohio lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 12,232 children in 2009. In 2012, 4,799 of the children living apart from their families were age 5 or younger, and 2,080 were 16 or older.¹³
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 0.1% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2009.¹⁴
- Of Ohio children in out-of-home care in 2013, 62.4% were white, 19.6% black, 6.4% Hispanic, 0.0% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 0.2% Asian or Pacific Islander and 11.1% of more than one race or ethnicity.¹⁵

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the 9,356 children exiting out-of-home care in Ohio in 2012, 42% were reunited with their parents or other family members.¹⁶
- In 2013, 1,244 children were legally adopted through the public child welfare agency in Ohio, a 0.5% decrease from 1,250 in 2012.¹⁷
- Of the 12,223 children in out-of-home care in 2013, 2,976 or 24.3% were waiting to be adopted.¹⁸
- In 2013, approximately 103,604 Ohio grandparents had primary responsibility caring for their grandchildren.¹⁹
- Of the children in out-of-home care in 2012, 1,757 were living with relatives while in care.²⁰

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The total number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Ohio decreased from 3,636 in 2013 to 3,274 in 2014, a decrease of 10.0%. The number of families receiving TANF in 2014 was 1,304, a 9.9% decrease from 2013.²¹
- From 2012-2013, for every 100 Ohio families living in poverty, only 29 received TANF benefits.²²
- In 2013, \$963,787,816 was spent in Ohio on TANF assistance, including 31% on basic assistance, 0% on child care, 0% on transportation, and 68% on nonassistance.²³



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- In 2013, \$113,207,358 was spent on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Ohio, serving 263,853 participants.²⁴
- In 2013, Ohio distributed \$1,704,229,238 in child support funds, a 0.4% increase from 2012.²⁵
- In 2013 in Ohio, 794,000 children lived in households with a high housing burden, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.²⁶

CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2013, Ohio had a monthly average of 48,500 children served by subsidized child care; 47,700 children received subsidized child care in 2012 and 46,600 in 2011.²⁷
- In 2014, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Ohio, a family of three could make no more than \$24,420, which is equivalent to 39% of the state's median income.²⁸
- In 2013, Head Start served 36,608 Ohio children, a 6.4% decrease from 2012.²⁹

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- In 2014, 978,400 children younger than 19 were enrolled in Medicaid in Ohio—64% of the total number of enrollees in the state.³⁰
- In 2012, Ohio had 284,774 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, a 1.5% increase from 2011, when 280,650 children were enrolled.³¹
- In 2013, Ohio had 141,368 uninsured children.³²
- In 2012, 11,857 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Ohio.³³
- In 2011, 1,087 infants under age 1 died in Ohio.³⁴
- In 2012, the birth rate for teens 15–17 in Ohio was 13 births per 1,000 girls; for teens 18–19, the rate was 54. This reflects a total rate of 30 births per 1,000 girls ages 15–19.³⁵
- Cumulative through 2013, 19,627 adults and adolescents, as well as 148 children younger than 13, were reported as having HIV/AIDS in Ohio.³⁶
- In 2013, an estimated 48,000 children ages 12–17 and 602,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on or abusing illicit drugs or alcohol in Ohio.³⁷

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- In 2011, 1,436 children aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in Ohio.³⁸
- In 2013, 42,000 Ohio teens ages 16–19 were not enrolled in school and were not working.³⁹
- In 2013, 166,000 young adults ages 18–24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school.⁴⁰
- In 2013, approximately 30,000 children ages 12–17 in Ohio needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.⁴¹
- In 2013, approximately 25,000 children ages 12–17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.⁴²
- In 2013, 62 Ohio children younger than 20 committed suicide, a rate of 2.09 per 100,000 children.⁴³

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- In 2013, 96 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Ohio, a 13.5% decrease from 111 in 2012.⁴⁴

- In 2013, 23,051 children younger than 18 were arrested in Ohio, a 8% decrease from 25,052 arrests in 2012. Of the arrests in 2013, 878 were for violent crimes.⁴⁵
- In 2013, 2,490 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Ohio.⁴⁶

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE⁴⁷

- A 2003 General Accounting Office (GAO) report documented that staff shortages, high caseloads, high worker turnover and low salaries impinge on delivering services to achieve safety, permanence, and well being for children. In Children’s Rights 2009, A Long Road Home report, similar challenges to the child welfare caseworkers were identified, in addition to no standard training or consistent background requirements, need for meaningful supervision, and lack of private workspace, technology and other resources.⁴⁸
- The federal Child and Family Service Reviews have clearly demonstrated that the more time a caseworker spends with a child and family, the better the outcomes for those children and families.⁴⁹
- According to the 2003 GAO report, the average caseload for child welfare/foster care caseworkers is 24–31 children; these high caseloads contribute to high worker turnover and insufficient services being provided to children and families. CWLA recommends that foster care caseworkers have caseloads of 12–15 children.⁵⁰
- The National Association of Social Workers 2012 Document to the Obama Administration called for full funding of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF), protection of the Social Security Block Grant (SSBG) from budget cuts and elimination, a variety of child maltreatment prevention services to be available through programs serving children and families (e.g., TANF, Head Start, etc.), maximization of collaboration amongst different systems (e.g., Child Welfare, Public Health, Juvenile Justice, etc.) to improve integration, culturally and linguistically appropriate delivery of services, identification and implementation of evidence-based practices, and incentivization of BSW and MSW students to join the child welfare workforce.⁵¹

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR OHIO’S CHILDREN

- In 2012, Ohio spent \$1,340,213,436 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$443,218,056 was from federal funds, \$86,867,877 from state funds, and \$810,127,503 from local funds.⁵²
- In 2012, of the \$443,218,056 in federal funds received for child welfare, 87.2% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 5.3% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0.5% was from Medicaid, 5.9% came from Social Services Block Grant, 0.4% was from TANF, and 0.7% came from other federal sources.⁵³
- Ohio received \$149,702,753 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2012, including \$64,135,088 for maintenance payments and \$85,567,665 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.⁵⁴

NOTES AND REFERENCES

¹ “At A Glance” statistics are from 2013.

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Note: The percentage difference is a CWLA calculation.

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⁴⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control: Data & Statistics (WISQARS). (2015). *NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths: Bureau of Census for population estimates. Fatal Injury Reports 1999-2013, for National, Regional and States (RESTRICTED), 2012-2013, United States, Firearm Deaths and Rates per 100,000: All Races, Both Sexes, Ages 0 to 19, Outgroups:Year and State*.

Retrieved March 31, 2015 from http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal_injury_reports.html.

Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

⁴⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2014). *Crime in the United States 2013: Table 69: Arrests by State, 2013*. Retrieved March 24, 2015 from http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-69/table_69_arrest_by_state_2013.xls.

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Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

⁴⁶ Sickmund, M., Sladky, T.J., Kang, W., & Puzanchera, C. (2013). *OJJDP's Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement: 1997-2011: Table: Type of Placement Facility by State, 2011 (Count)*. Retrieved March 24, 2015 from http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/asp/State_Facility.asp.

⁴⁷ Note: The dearth in current state-by-state workforce data makes clear the need for critical data on compensation, working conditions including safety issues, academic degrees held, education and training received, and factors contributing to turnover. To address this, CWLA is calling for Congress to authorize the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct an updated study on the child welfare workforce. It would make recommendations regarding caseloads and workloads, education levels, and training requirements. In addition, the study would examine data reporting and collection and make recommendations on how states might improve these efforts.

⁴⁸ U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003). *Child Welfare: HHS Could Play a Greater Role in Helping Child Welfare Agencies Recruit and Retain Staff*. Retrieved January 19, 2012 from www.gao.gov/new.items/d03357.pdf.

National Association of Social Workers. (2012). *2012 Document to the Obama Administration, Building on Progressive Priorities: Sustaining Our Nation's Safety Net*. Retrieved March 31, 2015 from http://www.naswdc.org/advocacy/documents/nasw-2012-building_progressive_priorities.pdf

⁴⁹ U.S. General Accounting Office. (2003). *Child Welfare: HHS Could Play a Greater Role in Helping Child Welfare Agencies Recruit and Retain Staff*. Retrieved January 19, 2012 from www.gao.gov/new.items/d03357.pdf.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Children's Rights. (2009). *The Long Road Home: A Study of Children Stranded in New York City Foster Care*. Retrieved March 31, 2015 from http://www.childrensrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/11/2009-11-02_long_road_home_full_report_final.pdf.

⁵² DeVooght, K., Allen, T., & Geen, R. (2014). *Child Trends: Federal, State, and Local Spending to Address Child Abuse and Neglect in SFY 2012: Appendix A: SFY 2012 State-by-State Data. 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2012 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey*. Washington, DC. Retrieved April 2, 2015 from <http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/2014-61ChildWelfareSpending-2012-2nd-revision-march.pdf>.

Note: Examples of direct services include child abuse/neglect investigations, foster care, community-based programs, case management, and all such services required for the safety, permanency, and well-being of children. Examples of administrative services include management information systems, training programs, eligibility determination processes, and all services that provide the infrastructure supports for the public agency. Current information is also needed in regards to state and local spending on child welfare programs. Particularly, in light of financing reform efforts, it would be helpful to know how state and local budgets have changed in the wake of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5) investments and the ongoing effects of the recession.

Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ DeVooght, K., Allen, T., & Geen, R. (2014). *Child Trends: Federal, State, and Local Spending to Address Child Abuse and Neglect in SFY 2012: Appendix B: SFY 2012 State-by-State Data. 2008/2010 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey and 2012 Casey Child Welfare Financing Survey*. Washington, DC. Retrieved April 2, 2015 from <http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/2014-61ChildWelfareSpending-2012-2nd-revision-march.pdf>.

Note: The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support and demonstration funds for this state.