

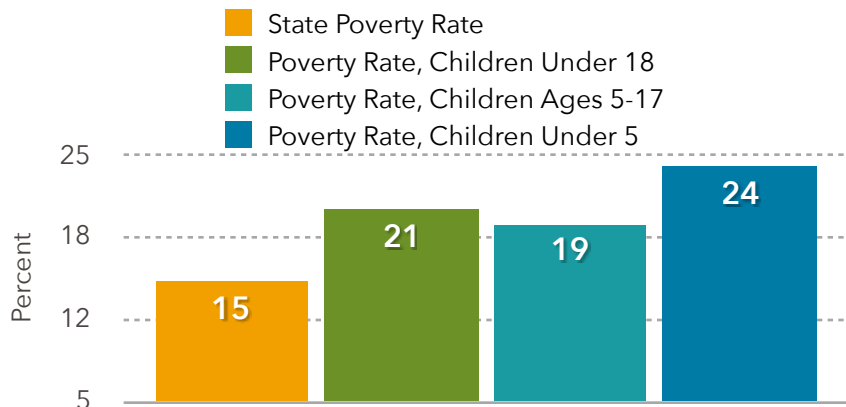
# OHIO'S CHILDREN 2018

State Population: 11,586,941 | Population of Children Under 18: 2,558,132

## ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the **9,921** children exiting out-of-home care in 2016 in Ohio, 46% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.<sup>15</sup>
- **1,449** children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in Ohio in 2016, an increase of 8.6% from **1,334** in 2015.<sup>16</sup>
- Of the **13,725** children in out-of-home care in 2016, there were **3,201** or 23.32% waiting to be adopted.<sup>17</sup>
- In 2016, approximately **91,444** grandparents in Ohio had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.<sup>18</sup>
- **2,178** of the children in out-of-home care in 2015 were living with relatives while in care.<sup>19</sup>

## Poverty Rates



## CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2016, Ohio had 177,368 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 80,762 reports were referred for investigation.<sup>8</sup>
- In 2016, there were 23,635 victims of abuse or neglect in Ohio, a rate of 9.0 per 1,000 children, an increase of 2.7% from 2015. Of these children, 44.3% were neglected, 45.4% were physically abused, and 19.0% were sexually abused.<sup>9</sup>
- The number of child victims has increased 2.7% in comparison to the number of victims in 2015.<sup>10</sup>



### CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

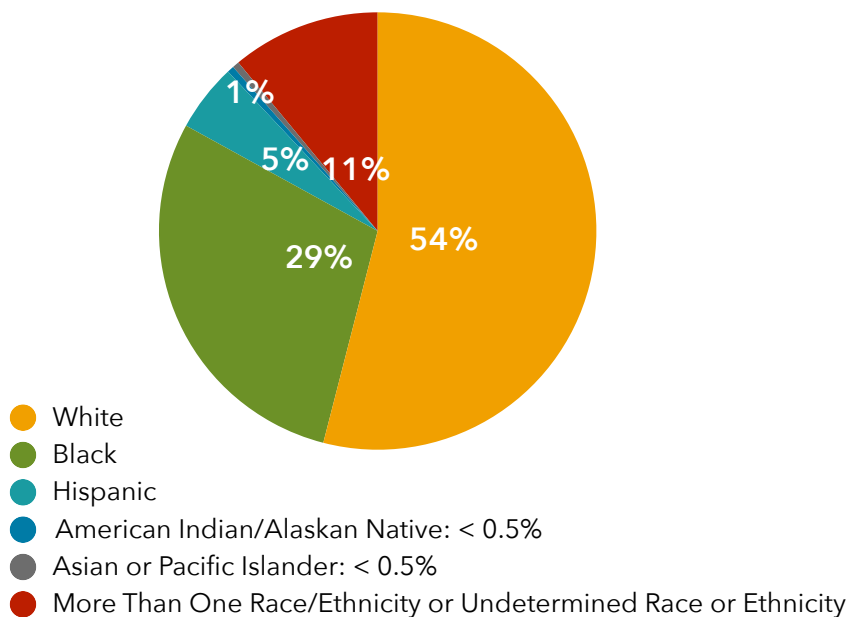
- In 2015, Ohio had a monthly average of 47,200 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 45,600 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 48,500 were recipients in 2013.<sup>28</sup>
- In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Ohio, a family of three could make no more than \$26,124 at application, which is equivalent to 40% of the state's median income.<sup>29</sup>
- As of early 2016, Ohio had no children on its waiting list for child care assistance.<sup>30</sup>
- In 2016, Head Start served 36,145 children in Ohio, a decrease of 2.7% from 2015.<sup>31</sup>
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in Ohio made 15,512 home visits to 3,515 parents and children in 1,633 families, as well as enrolled 1,452 new parents and children to the program.<sup>64</sup>

• In 2016, there were 66 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Ohio.<sup>11</sup>

• 13,725 children in Ohio lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2016, compared with 13,205 children in 2015.<sup>12</sup>

• The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has increased 3.9% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2015.<sup>13</sup>

Children in Out-of-Home Care  
2015



### CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

• The monthly average number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Ohio decreased from 113,806 in 2015 to 107,761 in 2016, a 5.6% change. There was a 57,644 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, a decrease of 4.2% from 2015.<sup>20</sup>

• In 2016, for every 100 poor families with children, only 22 received TANF cash assistance.<sup>21</sup>

- \$1,065,931,853 was spent in 2016 on TANF assistance in Ohio, including 13.2% on basic assistance, 22.9% on child care, and 2.6% on transportation.<sup>22</sup>
- \$54,290,012 was spent in 2016 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Ohio, serving 234,719 participants.<sup>23</sup>
- 21.9% of households in Ohio were food insecure in 2015, meaning that the family experienced difficulty providing enough food due to lack of resources at some point during the year.<sup>27</sup>

## HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 1,340,686 children in Ohio were enrolled in Medicaid in 2016, a decrease of 1.7% from 2015.<sup>32</sup>
- In 2016, Ohio had 223,583 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an increase of 23.5% from 2015, when 181,100 children were enrolled.<sup>33</sup>
- In 2016, Ohio had 121,932 uninsured children.<sup>34</sup>
- 11,981 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Ohio in 2016.<sup>35</sup>
- 1,023 infants under age 1 died in Ohio in 2016.<sup>36</sup>
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Ohio was 10.1 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 43.4 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 23 births for girls ages 15 to 19.<sup>37</sup>
- Cumulative through 2016, there were 20,856 adults and adolescents and 154 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Ohio.<sup>38</sup>
- In 2015, health care costs related to opioid abuse in Ohio reached \$1,075,753,413.<sup>64</sup>

## VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 978 children in Ohio aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.<sup>42</sup>
- 35,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Ohio were not enrolled in school and not working in 2016.<sup>44</sup>

- 141,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.<sup>45</sup>
- In 2016, there were 17 reports of children in Ohio aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 73 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.<sup>47</sup>

## JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 119 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in Ohio in 2016, compared to 123 in 2015.<sup>48</sup>
- 22,552 children younger than 18 were arrested in Ohio in 2016. Violent crimes were the reason for 732 of the arrests in 2016.<sup>49</sup>
- 2,163 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Ohio in 2015.<sup>50</sup>

## CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE

*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.<sup>52</sup>*

- According to a 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.<sup>53</sup>
- Average turnover rates for child welfare agencies range from 20% to 40%.<sup>54</sup> Turnover rates at around 10% are considered to be optimal in any agency.<sup>55</sup>

*Caseworker turnover has negative outcomes for children in the child welfare system, including placement disruptions and increased time in out-of-home care.<sup>56</sup>*

- According to the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being II baseline report, 75% of caseworkers earned a salary between \$30,000 and \$49,999.<sup>57</sup>
- The majority of caseworkers hold a bachelor's degree (52.3%) or a bachelor of social work degree (21.9%). Only 25% of caseworkers hold a master's degree.<sup>58</sup>

## SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

- In 2014, Ohio's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$56,098,216. The most utilized service in Ohio was Other Services totaling \$32,416,354.<sup>60</sup>

## FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR OHIO'S CHILDREN

- In 2014, Ohio spent \$1,278,560,465 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$462,137,406 was from federal funds and \$816,423,059 was from state and local funds.<sup>61</sup>
- In 2014, of the \$462,137,406 in federal funds received for child welfare, 83.1% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 5.2% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0% was from Medicaid, 8.2% came from Social Services Block Grant, 3.2% was from TANF, and 0.3% came from other federal sources.<sup>62</sup>
- Ohio received \$160,504,325 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including \$70,250,458 for maintenance payments and \$90,253,867 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.<sup>63</sup>

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2018). Child Maltreatment 2016: Report from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Table 3-8: Maltreatment Types of Victims, 2016. Retrieved February 6, 2018 from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cm2015.pdf>.

Note: The percentage difference is a CWLA calculation. Overlap in the percentages of types of abuse is possible as a child may have experienced more than one type of abuse.

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Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

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Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.

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Note: Some states allow families, once they begin receiving assistance, to continue receiving assistance up to a higher income level than the initial limit.

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

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