Family Violence in Ohio: Statewide Assessment Report

Prepared by
Kenneth Steinman, PhD, MPH
for
The Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project

October 29, 2010

The Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project is
a collaborative project of the Ohio State University College of Public Health
and the Health Policy Institute of Ohio with support from the HealthPath Foundation of Ohio.
For more information, please email ofvpp@cph.osu.edu or phone 614.292.3373

health policy institute of ohio

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

THE HEALTHPATH FOUNDATION OF OHIO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

page

INTRODUCTION

What is family violence? 3

How can we measure family violence in Ohio? 3

Understanding county-level differences 4

When are differences noteworthy? 6

DATA SOURCES

Estimates of underlying prevalence 7

Children abused and/or neglected 7

Adults experiencing physical intimate partner violence 8

Teenage females experiencing dating violence 9

Seniors in the community who are abused, neglected, or financially exploited 10

Seniors in LTC facilities who are abused, neglected, or financially exploited 11

Agency reports 12

Reports of abuse and neglect filed with children's services 12

Children in custody 13

Adults and children sheltered in domestic violence shelters 14

Estimated number of arrests for intimate partner violence 14

Petitions for civil protection orders 16

Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation filed for seniors in the community 17

Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation filed for seniors in LTC facilities 17

Population estimates 19

RESULTS BY COUNTY

(see below, tables 5-12) 20

FINDINGS ACROSS MULTIPLE COUNTIES

Petitions for civil protection orders 33

Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation for seniors in Ohio's long term care facilities 35

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING DATA

Support population-based surveillance of family violence 37

Support efforts to standardize local data 39

Improve the public's capacity to use family violence data 41

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

42

TABLES & FIGURES

Table 1. Groups of Ohio counties 5

Table 2. List of 23 Ohio counties with inadequate data to calculate estimated # of domestic violence incident arrests from 2007 Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) data 15

Table 3. Counties with < 20 new petitions for civil protection orders 16

Table 4. Counties with < 20 reported incidents of abuse, neglect or exploitation in long-term care facilities that were referred to the Ohio Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, 2006-08 18

Table 5. Estimated past-year prevalence (range) of family violence, including: abused and/or neglected children; physical intimate partner violence among adults; dating violence among females, 15-19 years old 21

Table 6. Estimated past-year prevalence (range) of abused, neglected and/or exploited seniors living in the community and living in long term care facilities 23

Table 7. Reports of abuse and neglect filed with children's services, and children in custody, 2007 25

Table 8. Adults and children sheltered in domestic violence shelters, 2007-2008 26

Table 9. Police domestic disturbance calls and estimated # of arrests for IPV, 2007 27

Table 10. Annual mean number of petitions for civil protection orders, 2000-2008 29

Table 11. Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation filed for seniors in the community, 2006-2008 31

Table 12. Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation filed for seniors in LTC facilities, 2006-2008 32

Figure 1. County map of petitions for civil protection orders per 10,000 adults, 2006-2008 34

Figure 2. Number of petitions for civil protection orders per 10,000 adults (rate with 95%CI) by county type, 2006-2008 34

Figure 3. County map of abuse, neglect and exploitation in long term care facilities 35

Figure 4. Rate of abuse, neglect and exploitation in long term care facilities per 100 resident beds (with 95%CI), by county type, 2006-2008 36

Figure 5. ORC § 3113.39 "Annual report by shelter" 40

Suggested citation:
Health Policy Institute of Ohio. *Family Violence in Ohio: Statewide Assessment Report*. Columbus, OH: Health Policy Institute of Ohio; 2010. Available: www.healthpolicyohio.org/OFVPP_CountyProfiles.html

INTRODUCTION

This document describes the scope of family violence at the county level across Ohio. Following this introduction, different sections describe data sets that can help measure family violence in our state, results across various counties and recommendations for improving data collection.

What is family violence?

Our conceptual definition recognizes that family violence occurs in the context of a **t**rust relationship and involves a pattern of behavior over time. Because of these characteristics, its consequences are especially harmful and complex.[1]

The data on the county profiles help describe the scope of common types of family violence in our county in a single year. Specifically, we focus on:

- **Child abuse and neglect:** When a family member or caretaker neglects basic needs or inflicts physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse. Neglect is the most common type of child maltreatment, followed by physical and then sexual and emotional abuse.
- **Intimate partner violence:** When physical, sexual and/or emotional violence occurs in the context of a current or former relationship. A perpetrator often abuses power in order to control his partner. The most serious injuries and adverse consequences of intimate partner violence are disproportionately experienced by women.
- **Elder abuse and neglect**: When a family member or caretaker neglects basic needs, financially exploits an elder, or inflicts physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse. Neglect is the most common type of elder abuse reported to adult protective services, followed by financial exploitation and then emotional, physical and sexual abuse. Self-neglect is an important related issue, yet because it does not require interpersonal interaction it is beyond the scope of our work. Consistent with our focus on elders, we exclude victims under 60 years old.

These three types are not the only important kinds of family violence; we chose to focus on them because of the paucity of research on other types (e.g., neglect of non-elderly disabled adults).

How can we measure family violence in Ohio?

These data represent the **best available figures** for family violence in Ohio. They are based on a thorough examination of current research and have been reviewed by dozens of researchers and practitioners. In general, they are also internally consistent. Assuming that the vast majority of family violence incidents do not come to the attention of authorities, our figures from service agencies (e.g., children in custody; reports to adult protective services) suggest that our estimates of the true extent of family violence are not wildly off the mark.

[1] For more details on our conceptual definitions of family violence, see: Health Policy Institute of Ohio. *White paper on improving family violence prevention in Ohio*. Columbus, OH: Health Policy Institute of Ohio; 2008. Available: http://www.healthpolicyohio.org/publications/OhioFamilyViolence.html

Nonetheless, **our prevalence estimates are only an approximation**. Measuring the true scope of family violence is very difficult. Many victims are isolated, afraid or ashamed and may be unwilling or unable to report their experience to trained professionals, let alone to researchers. Similarly, perpetrators have little incentive to report behaviors that are socially undesirable and illegal.

Another challenge to producing accurate figures is finding data to match our conceptual definition of family violence. Most experts agree, for example, that emotional abuse is a serious, common type of intimate partner violence, yet it is difficult to measure on a survey. Moreover, emotional abuse is often not illegal, so police and other social services have limited authority to intervene. As a result, service reports are especially likely to undercount individuals experiencing emotional, but not other types of abuse.

Another challenge in producing accurate estimates involves the need to rely on assumptions that are difficult or impossible to test empirically. For each data source, we try to state these assumptions explicitly and describe their potential effect on our estimates. As more information and better research become available, we look forward to updating our estimates.

To reflect this uncertainty, **we present each underlying prevalence estimate as a range** (e.g., 3,900 to 4,900 children abused or neglected) rather than as a single, precise number. In general we err on the side of caution, so **our estimates are conservative.**

Finally, we recognize that data based on agency reports inevitably include errors. While we have tried to identify and remedy all such mistakes, readers may find inaccuracies in a county profile. If you think you find an error, please contact the Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project at ofvpp@cph.osu.edu so we can investigate and correct it. In addition, we welcome suggestions on how to improve our work.

Understanding county-level differences

It is tempting to compare figures for different counties, as putting data in context can make a compelling case for action. Yet for most of these data sources, county comparisons are inappropriate. Most apparent county-level differences in the family violence county profiles are due to four related factors:

(1) Underlying prevalence – while family violence is a serious concern in all communities, many studies have found that its underlying prevalence can differ by region.

(2) Demographic characteristics – regional differences in family violence are often associated with characteristics like the population's age distribution and poverty level.

(3) Organizational capacity – agencies with more staff and better community relations may elicit more reports of abuse and neglect.

(4) Reporting procedures – agencies that record every report of family violence may appear to have more family violence than agencies with more selective criteria for recording reports.

Usually readers are tempted to compare counties in order to examine whether (or highlight that) their location has a greater underlying prevalence of family violence. For most data sets, however, differences across counties are more due to organizational capacity and reporting

procedures than underlying prevalence. For this reason, **we do not recommend individual county-level comparisons for most family violence indicators**.

There are, however, two family violence indicators that we believe are appropriate for making some limited county comparisons. New petitions for civil protection orders and reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation in long term care facilities are recorded in a relatively similar manner across Ohio. To limit the degree to which apparent differences are due to counties' demographic differences, we created five groups of counties for making more appropriate comparisons. These groups are presented in Table 1.

By choosing indicators with similar reporting procedures and then grouping counties to reduce differences in demographic characteristics, county-level variation is more likely due to the two remaining factors: underlying prevalence and organizational capacity. Further research will be necessary to try and disentangle the relative contribution of each of these factors to county-level differences in these indicators.

Table 1. Groups of Ohio counties

Major metropolitan (6)	Suburban (18)	Smaller metropolitan (7)	Appalachian (29)		Non-Appalachian rural (28)	
CUYAHOGA	BUTLER	ALLEN	ADAMS	JEFFERSON	ASHLAND	LOGAN
FRANKLIN	DELAWARE	CLARK	ATHENS	LAWRENCE	ASHTABULA	MERCER
HAMILTON	FAIRFIELD	ERIE	BELMONT	MEIGS	AUGLAIZE	MORROW
LUCAS	FULTON	MAHONING	BROWN	MONROE	CHAMPAIGN	OTTAWA
MONTGOMERY	GEAUGA	MARION	CARROLL	MORGAN	CLINTON	PAULDING
SUMMIT	GREENE	RICHLAND	CLERMONT	MUSKINGUM	CRAWFORD	PREBLE
	LAKE	STARK	COLUMBIANA	NOBLE	DARKE	PUTNAM
	LICKING		COSHOCTON	PERRY	DEFIANCE	SANDUSKY
	LORAIN		GALLIA	PIKE	FAYETTE	SENECA
	MADISON		GUERNSEY	ROSS	HANCOCK	SHELBY
	MEDINA		HARRISON	SCIOTO	HARDIN	VAN WERT
	MIAMI		HIGHLAND	TUSCARAWAS	HENRY	WAYNE
	PICKAWAY		HOCKING	VINTON	HURON	WILLIAMS
	PORTAGE		HOLMES	WASHINGTON	KNOX	WYANDOT
	TRUMBULL		JACKSON			
	UNION					
	WARREN					
	WOOD					

For findings not based on agency reports, we have other concerns about comparing counties. Our estimates of the true extent of family violence are mostly based on interpolation from national or statewide data. As such, our estimates are largely based on each county's population. Within each county, these estimates are useful for highlighting how the scope of family violence compares with other important threats to health and well-being. Between counties, however, they merely reflect differences in each county's population.

When are differences noteworthy?

When comparing quantitative data, **apparent differences are often just due to chance**. Let us say one county had 86 petitions for civil protection orders (CPO's) in 2007 but only 65 in 2008. Clearly, the number decreased, but is the decrease more than we might expect from chance? After all, it is unreasonable to expect that there will be exactly 86 petitions for CPO's each year. If we make some reasonable assumptions, then we can calculate a *confidence interval* that is bounded by upper and lower confidence limits for each year.[2] Beyond this range of values, we may be very (i.e., 95%) confident that yearly fluctuations are not only due to chance. For 2007, for example, we can calculate:

$$[\#\text{ of CPO's}] + 1.96\sqrt{[\#\text{CPO's}]} = 86 + 1.96\sqrt{86} = 104.2 = \text{upper confidence limit}$$

$$[\#\text{ of CPO's}] - 1.96\sqrt{[\#\text{CPO's}]} = 86 - 1.96\sqrt{86} = 67.8 = \text{lower confidence limit}$$

In other words, we cannot be confident that yearly fluctuations between 67.8 and 104.2 petitions for CPO's in the county are not simply due to chance. In comparison, in 2008, the lower and upper confidence limits were 49.2 and 80.8 respectively. Because the confidence intervals of the two periods overlap (i.e., 67.8<80.8), we cannot be very (95%) confident that the difference from 2007 to 2008 is not simply due to chance. Therefore, we conclude that there is no noteworthy change in the number of petitions for CPO's.

We used a similar approach in the section "How do we compare to other counties?" Because counties vary a lot by population, we compared rates rather than numbers. In Montgomery County from 2006-2008, for example, there were 33.8 CPO petitions per 10,000 adults, with a 95% confidence interval between 32.0 and 35.6. To compare Montgomery County to similar counties, we took the mean rate of CPO petitions for all 6 of Ohio's major metropolitan counties (see Table 1, p. 5). Using the formula above,[3] we calculated the overall rate for these counties as 25.9 per 10,000, with a 95% confidence interval between 25.3 and 26.5. Because these confidence intervals did not overlap (i.e., 26.5<32.0), we concluded that Montgomery County had a higher rate of CPO petitions that was not simply due to chance. In the interest of space, on the county profiles we do not present the confidence intervals for these rates.

Rates in less populous counties are often based on few cases, so the confidence intervals is quite large, making it difficult to conclude that the differences are not due to chance. As a result, sometimes a county's rate may appear to be quite different from a reference rate, but we still conclude that the rates are "about the same."

[2] Most introductory statistics textbooks will provide a more thorough discussion of confidence intervals.

[3] Actually, we used a slight variation on this formula. We computed confidence intervals for the number of petitions, and then converted the upper and lower confidence limits to rates.

DATA SOURCES

This section describes the sources and methods we used for estimating the scope of family violence in Ohio's 88 counties. It parallels a related document, *Ohio Family Violence County Profiles: Sources and Methods*.

Estimates of Underlying Prevalence

Our estimates of the underlying prevalence of family violence refer to the number of unduplicated people who experienced a type of family violence at least once during the year 2007. In epidemiologic terms, these figures are "annual prevalence estimates," or more technically "period prevalence estimates, where the focal point is one year."[4] Also, the figures refer to the number of victims of violence, not the number of perpetrators. When presenting estimates, we round numbers to the nearest 100. Where figures are less than 1,000, we round estimates to the nearest 10, or "<5" as appropriate.

Children abused and/or neglected

We derived our estimate by interpolating national data from the *Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect* (NIS-4).[5] NIS-4 reported a point estimate of 17.065 cases per 1,000 children with a standard error of 1.732. We converted this to a range of between 13.670 and 20.460 per 1,000 children.

Rather than count only those cases that are formally substantiated by child protective services (CPS), the NIS-4 is a sentinel surveillance study that also obtains data on children seen by community professionals who were not reported to CPS or who were screened out by CPS without investigation. As such, these estimates provide a more complete measure of child abuse and neglect known to community professionals, including abused and neglected children counted in official CPS statistics as well as those who are not. *Nonetheless, it does not count abused and neglected children who do not come to the attention of community professionals.*

While the NIS-4 was published recently and is arguably the gold-standard estimate for the prevalence of child abuse and neglect, the data on which it is based were collected in 2005-6. Since then, Ohio has experienced profound economic distress. Because economic measures like unemployment are strongly associated with child maltreatment, the underlying prevalence of child abuse and neglect may be considerably higher.

---

[4] Terms like "prevalence" and "incidence" are often used interchangeably in newspapers and non-technical publications. In epidemiology, "prevalence" (without a qualifying adjective) typically refers to "point prevalence," which is the total number of cases that exist in the population at a given point in time. In contrast, "incidence" refers to the number of new cases that occur during a defined period. Because the acts and consequences of family violence occur over time, it can be difficult to apply these terms in practice. For example, for how long should an abused elder be counted as a "case?" If a woman is threatened by a former spouse in January and punched by a new boyfriend in August, should that constitute one or two cases? Consistent with the research literature, we use the term "annual prevalence estimates" to account for the number of unduplicated victims of family violence.

[5] Sedlak AJ, Mettenburg J, Basena M, Petta I, McPherson K, Greene A, Li S.. *Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS–4): Report to Congress, Executive Summary.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families; 2010.

By interpolating national data, we assume that Ohio resembles the nation as a whole in terms of the scope of child abuse and neglect. Although researchers have documented significant community-level variation in child maltreatment,[6] such an assumption is not unreasonable. Ohio is close to the national average in terms of several community level factors associated with child maltreatment, including poverty and family structure. One foundation recently ranked Ohio 28th out of 50 states for overall child well-being.[7]

Within Ohio, however, counties vary considerably in their levels of poverty and other community level factors associated with child maltreatment. Nonetheless, without a clear method for adjusting rates for each county, we apply our estimated ranges to the 2007 population children < 18 in each county. As such*, county-specific estimates should be interpreted as only an approximation of the true number of abused and/or neglected children in each county.*

Adults experiencing physical intimate partner violence

This measure is based on data from the 2008 Ohio Family Health Survey (OFHS) – a telephone survey of 50,944 adults in Ohio.[8] Survey questions asked about physical intimate partner violence victimization during the past 12 months. This measure omitted other important types of intimate partner violence such as emotional abuse and sexual violence that occurs in the context of a current or former relationship. Also, because the sample was limited to respondents 18 years and older, the estimate excludes teen dating violence among younger people.

The OFHS found past-year prevalence of physical intimate partner violence to be 1.55% (95% confidence interval, 1.27%-1.72%) among women 18+ and 1.15% (95% confidence interval, 1,01%-1.32%) for all adults 18+. We tried to compute county-specific estimates, however, insufficient sample size yielded unreliable estimates (relative standard error>.30) for nearly all counties. Because analyses found no significant difference by region, we used the statewide prevalence estimates for most counties. Our estimate is similar to those reported in similar national studies.[9,10] We multiplied the observed rate against 2007 population estimates from the US Census Bureau.[6] Like all findings from survey samples, our estimates are an approximation.

---

[6] Coulton CJ, Korbin JE, Su M, Chow J. Community level factors and child maltreatment rates**.** *Child Development*, 1995;66:1262-1276.

[7] Annie E Casey Foundation. *2009 KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Available: http://www.kidscount.org

[8] Steinman KJ, Bonomi AE. *Intimate Partner Violence, Health Outcomes and Care Utilization among Medicaid and Uninsured Populations in Ohio*. Columbus, OH: Ohio Family Health Survey; 2009. Available: http://ckm.osu.edu/sitetool/sites/ofhspublic/documents/OFHS_Report_Steinman.pdf

[9] Breiding MJ, Black MC, Ryan GW. Prevalence and risk factors of intimate partner violence in eighteen U.S. States/Territories, 2005. *Am J Prev Med* 2008;34(2):112–118.

[10] Tjaden P, Thoennes N. *Full report of the prevalence, incidence and consequences of violence against women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice; 2000. Available: http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsacd/cd41/survey2.pdf .

Teenage females experiencing dating violence

It is difficult to estimate the prevalence of teen dating violence because people disagree on how to define and measure the problem. Our estimate is based on national data from the 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).[11] The national YRBS uses similar methods as local and state YRBS surveys, although the sampling procedure differs. The YRBS is conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) every two years, and is a well-regarded measure of the prevalence of different adolescent risk behaviors. In 2007, 14,103 9th-12th graders in 157 schools completed the survey. With a school response rate of 81% and a student response rate of 84%, the survey produced results that are representative of all 9th-12th grade students in the United States.[11] Nationwide, 10.1% of female 12th grade students answered "yes" to the question: "During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap or physically hurt you on purpose?"

We used the national estimate because Ohio data on dating violence with confidence intervals were unavailable by grade and gender.[12] The Ohio Department of Health issued their own report, however, with published prevalence rates (albeit without confidence intervals or standard errors) that were similar to national figures.[13]

Because YRBS estimates are for 9th through 12th graders, we needed to adjust them to be consistent with our age group of 15-19 year old females. We took the mean of the estimates for 10th , 11th, and 12th grades and added an additional year of the 12th grade estimate to account for 19 year olds who had left high school. Specifically, the 2007 YRBS reported prevalence rates of 8.8%, 10.2% and 10.1% among females in 10th, 11th and 12th grades respectively. Thus, we estimated prevalence as [8.8%+10.2%+10.1%+10.1%]/4 or 9.8%. This assumes that the prevalence of dating violence among high school seniors is similar to the rate among those who have recently graduated.

As with any assessment method, the YRBS has some limitations. Self-report survey measures of teen dating violence are simplistic and may capture some experiences that are later recanted or described as non-violent in in-depth follow up interviews.[14] On the other hand, the YRBS measure excludes any uncompleted physical violence (e.g., threats) emotional abuse or sexual violence; all important components of conceptual definitions of teen dating violence. For example, 10.9% of female 12th grade students reported that they had been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.[11] As a result, our estimate may undercount girls who experience these type of abuse, but not completed physical violence. Also, the YRBS excludes out-of-school youth, such as those who are institutionalized or have dropped out. Although there are no prevalence estimates for dating violence in these hard-to-

[11] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2007. Surveillance Summaries, **June 6, 2008.** MMWR 2008;57(SS-4). Available: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/ss/ss5704.pdf

[12] Because Ohio used a slightly different version of the question, CDC did not publish Ohio's estimates (Personal communication to Kenneth Steinman by Laura Kann, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, March 23, 2010).

[13] Ohio Department of Health. *Ohio Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2007, Injury*. Columbus, OH: Author; 2008. Available: http://www.odh.ohio.gov/ASSETS/CFF5C1975E334EE7B277CC17D8BE55F8/Injury-Men%20Health.pdf

[14] Foshee VA, Bauman KE, Linder F, Rice J, Wilcher R. Typologies of adolescent dating violence : Identifying typologies of adolescent dating violence perpetration**.** *J Interpersonal Violence*, 2007 ;22(5) : 498-519.

reach populations, compared to in-school youth they are often more involved in risk behaviors. As such, our estimate may underestimate the true scope of the problem.

Given the difficulty of assessing the prevalence of teen dating violence, it is useful to compare our estimate to findings from other studies. One review of research literature found that prevalence rates from different studies ranged from 9-23%.[15] Another national study of teens (not included in the review) used a more complete measure and estimated "minor" physical dating violence at 10% for all females during the past 18 months.[16] Yet another reported that 3.6% of 13-17 year olds had experienced dating violence in the past year and 1.3% had experienced dating violence with injury.[17] The difficulty of comparing other studies to our estimates is that they use different measures and samples include many adolescents younger than our 15-19 year old age group. Nonetheless, we conceptualize our prevalence estimate as including both serious and minor types of physical teen dating violence.

By applying a statewide estimate to individual counties, we assume that prevalence of teen dating violence is similar across different regions of Ohio. To date, the few studies that examine community-level variation in teen dating violence have found modest differences across different schools and neighborhoods.[18] Similarly, our own review of 2007 YRBS data from 40 US states and territories found few differences in past-year prevalence.[35] Across locations, rates for 9th through 12th graders ranged from 15.7% (Georgia) to 7.2% (Iowa), but overlapping confidence intervals (see above, p. 8) suggested no significant differences across most locations.

Seniors in the community who are abused, neglected, or financially exploited

Conceptually, our definition of elder abuse and neglect is limited to people 60+ years old and includes emotional, physical, sexual and financial abuse as well as neglect, but excludes self-neglect. We based our estimates on the National Elder Mistreatment Study,[19] a recent nationally representative telephone survey of 5,777 seniors funded by the National Institute of Justice. The study found that 11% of seniors experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year, including 4.6% for emotional abuse, 1.6% for physical abuse, 0.6% for sexual abuse, 5.1% for potential neglect, and 5.2% for financial abuse (by a family member). Most of these estimates were not consistent with our conceptual definition of elder abuse and neglect because they included strangers – not just family members or caregivers – as perpetrators. Thus, we based our estimate on the 5.2% of seniors who reported current financial abuse

[15] Hickman LJ, Jaycox LH, Aronoff J. Dating Violence among adolescents: Prevalence, gender distribution and prevention program effectiveness. *Trauma, Violence & Abuse,* 2004*;* 5(2):123-142

[16] Halpern CT, Oslak SG, Young ML, Martin SL, Kupper LL. Partner violence among adolescents in opposite-sex romantic relationships: findings from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. *Am J Public Health.* 2001;91:1679–1685.

[17] Finkelhor D, Ormrod R, Turner H, Hamby SL. The victimization of children and youth: A comprehensive, national survey**.** *Child Maltreat* 2005; 10; 5-25.

[18] Spriggs AL, Halpern CT, Herring AH, Schoenbach VJ.. Family and school socioeconomic disadvantage: Interactive influences on adolescent dating violence victimization. *Soc Sci Med*. 2009;68(11):1956-1965.

[19] Acierno R, Hernandez-Tejada M, Amstadter AB, Resnick HS, Steve K, Muzzy W, Kilpatrick DG. Prevalence and correlates of emotional, physical, sexual, and financial abuse and potential neglect in the United States: The National Elder Mistreatment Study. *Am J Public Health*, 2010; 100: 292 – 297.

because it was limited to family members as perpetrators. The study's principal investigator provided a standard error for this estimate (.00315) via email, [20] from which we calculated a confidence interval of 4.58% to 5.85%.

This approach is not without its limitations. Because financial abuse was more common than other types of maltreatment, our estimate may reflect financial abuse rather than other types. Nonetheless, the estimate does not include individuals who experience other types of abuse and neglect, but not financial abuse. Moreover, seniors who are cognitively impaired and socially isolated may be at greatest risk for abuse and neglect, yet are less likely to participate in research surveys.

Given the limitations of basing our prevalence estimate on only one study, it is helpful to compare our estimates to findings from other research. One reputable, yet dated, source acknowledged the paucity of good prevalence estimates, stating "Estimates of the occurrence of abuse and neglect have varied from about 2–10 percent annual incidence, although the bases for these estimates are modest and uncertain." [21 (p. 73)] More recently, a review of 41 studies concluded that 6% of elders in general population samples had been abused in the last month. [22] In summary, our estimate appears to be in line with conclusions from other studies and other approaches, although the true scope of elder mistreatment remains uncertain.

To estimate the number of community-dwelling victims of elder abuse and neglect in each county, we multiplied the prevalence rate by the number of residents 60+ years old, minus our estimate of the number living in long term care facilities (see section (I), below).

By interpolating a national rate to Ohio we make several assumptions. First, we assume that the problem is equally common in both Ohio and the United States. Unfortunately the paucity of research makes it difficult to assess whether this assumption is reasonable. Within Ohio, however, counties vary considerably in their levels of poverty and other community level factors associated with elder abuse and neglect. Nonetheless, without a clear method for adjusting rates for each county, we apply our estimated ranges to the 2007 population of seniors 60+ in each county. As such, county-specific estimates should be interpreted as only an approximation of the true number of abused and/or neglected community-dwelling seniors in each county.

Seniors in long term care facilities who are abused, neglected, or financially exploited

The few studies that have tried to assess the prevalence of abuse and neglect in long term care facilities are limited by small samples and subjective measures. One study found that 10% of nursing home staff acknowledged abusing patients during the past year,[23] and other self-

[20] Personal communication to Kenneth Steinman by Ron Acierno, Medical University of South Carolina, March 15, 2010.

[21] National Research Council. *Elder Mistreatment: Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation in an Aging America*. Panel to Review Risk and Prevalence of Elder Abuse and Neglect. RJ Bonnie, RB Wallace, Editors. Committee on National Statistics and Committee on Law and Justice, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2003.

[22] Cooper C, Selwood A, Livingston G. The prevalence of elder abuse and neglect: a systematic review. *Age & Aging,* 2008;37:151-160.

[23] Pillemer K, Moore DW. Abuse of patients in nursing homes: findings from a survey of staff *Gerontologist*. 1989; 29:314A-320A.

report surveys have documented even higher rates.[27] In contrast, studies that rely on agency reports may be more objective but identify only a small proportion of cases, typically around 2-5% of all residents.[27] Absent any gold standard method, we settled on an admittedly subjective estimate of 5-10% of senior residents of long term care facilities.

To estimate the number of senior residents of long term care facilities, we took the number of residents beds in Ohio's long term care facilities[24] and made two assumptions: (1) 87.7% of such beds are occupied at some point each year[25] and 89.9% of residents are age 60 years or older. [26] We then multiplied our prevalence estimates by .877 x .899 x the number of beds in long term care facilities in each county. To the extent that certain counties have an unusual vacancy rate or proportion of residents under 60 years old, our figures may be biased. Because Noble County has only one long term care facility, we did not provide an estimate in order to avoid singling out a particular institution.

Agency Reports

These figures represent cases of family violence that come to the attention of authorities. For most findings, we based our figures around the year 2007, but often took the annual mean across multiple years (e.g., 2006, 2007 and 2008) to provide more stable counts. While we try to report unduplicated counts whenever possible, such data are often unavailable. Instead, the numbers presented typically refer to "reports", "petitions," "incidents" or "cases." These totals should not be confused with the number of individuals. A single child who experiences both physical abuse and neglect, for example, would merit two reports to children's services. In contrast, a single petition for a civil protection order may seek protection for multiple individuals (e.g., a mother and her children) as protected parties.

In some instances, our figures may not match up with numbers from another source. Usually, such discrepancies can be explained by carefully reading the relevant section of this document. If, after reviewing the material, you think you have found an error, please contact the Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project so we can investigate and correct it.

Reports of abuse or neglect filed with children's services

This figure represents the number of reports of different types of child abuse and neglect reported to the child protective service agency in each county in 2007. These reports represent the number of types of abuse and neglect from an incident rather than the number of unduplicated victims. For example, a single child who experiences both physical abuse and neglect would merit two reports.

---

[24] Data provided by Bill Robbins, Bureau of Information and Operational Support, Ohio Department of Health. Based on data from the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Studies, Minimum Data Set 2.0, 2009.

[25] Harrington C, Carrillo H, Blank B. Nursing facilities, staffing, residents, and facility deficiencies, 2003 through 2008. San Francisco, CA: Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, University of California, San Francisco; 2009. Available: http://www.pascenter.org/documents/OSCAR_complete_2009.pdf

[26] Mehdizadeh S, Appelbaum R. *A review of nursing home resident characteristics in Ohio: Tracking changes from 1994-2004*. Oxford, OH: Scripps Gerontology Center, Miami University; no date. Available: http://aging.ohio.gov/resources/publications/nhreschar04.pdf

Our figures include all reports, whether or not they are substantiated or indicated.[27] Under Ohio law, all allegations of child abuse or neglect must be investigated within 24 hours. In 2007, 41,449 of 106,538 investigated reports (39%) received a disposition of "substantiated" or "indicated."[28] Because counties vary in their organizational capacity for, and policies governing how and when to investigate cases, as well as their methods for recording allegations, *it is difficult to use these data to compare the true scope of child maltreatment across counties*. In particular, counties with Alternative Response focus less on investigation and more on assessing and ensuring child safety through family engagement and collaborative partnerships (for cases not involving serious and imminent harm).

Data on reports are collected from each county's child protective service agency by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS). The figures for the profiles were extracted from a spreadsheet prepared by ODJFS for the Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO). The data are identical to those reported in the *PCSAO Factbook, 9th Edition, 2009-10.*[29]

As of 2007, many counties were using the new Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) to record and track reports of child abuse and neglect. Often this new system prompted significant changes in how county agencies report to ODJFS. Because some counties had begun using SACWIS whereas others had not, comparing county rates during this year can yield misleading conclusions. Even within a county, comparing 2007 to earlier or later years may be misleading, depending on when the county began using the SACWIS system. By 2008, all counties were using the new system, so future comparisons may be more useful.

Children in custody

This figure represents the number of children removed from their homes and placed in state custody during 2007. This figure includes children in the custody of Children's Services or Juvenile Court for a variety of reasons including delinquency as well as substantiated allegations of abuse and/or neglect. In addition, not all substantiated cases of abuse and neglect result in a child being placed in state custody. Such arrangements are usually temporary and it is possible that a single child may be removed twice during a calendar year.

Data on reports are collected from each county's child protective service agency by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS). The figures for the profiles were extracted from a spreadsheet prepared by ODJFS for the Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO). The data are identical to those reported in the *PCSAO Factbook, 9th Edition, 2009-10.*[12]

---

[27] "Indicated" refers to an investigation disposition that concludes that maltreatment could not be substantiated under state law or policy, but there was reason to suspect that the child may have been maltreated or was at risk of maltreatment.

[28] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. *Child Maltreatment 2006.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office; 2008.

[29] Public Children Services Association of Ohio. *The Child Protection Mission: Safe Children, Stable Families & Strong Communities, (PCSAO Factbook, 2009-10), 9th Edition*. Columbus, OH: Public Children Services Association of Ohio, 2009. Available: http://www.pcsao.org/pcsaofactbook.htm

Number of adults and children sheltered in domestic violence shelters

This figure is based on unpublished data provided by the Ohio Attorney General's Office. Using data from 2007 and 2008, we reported the average number of adults and children sheltered each year. If a shelter was missing data for one year, we used the figure for the available year. This figure represents all people sheltered at domestic violence shelters in the county, regardless of victims' actual county of residence. For counties that have no shelter services, residents use shelters in other counties.

Estimated number of arrests for intimate partner violence

This figure is based on monthly tallies during the 2007 calendar year for domestic disturbances calls recorded by local law enforcement agencies and reported to the Attorney General's Office's Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI).[30] According to Ohio law (ORC 3113.32), every law enforcement agency in the state must submit monthly reports to BCI that record the nature and disposition of all domestic disturbance calls. Each law enforcement agency reports the number of domestic violence incident (DVI) arrests, domestic disturbance calls that resulted in an arrest on non-domestic-violence-related charges (e.g., drug possession) and domestic disturbance calls that resulted in no charges.

In 2007, 50% of Ohio's law enforcement agencies submitted reports for all 12 months, and an additional 28% of agencies submitted reports for 4-11 months of the year. For agencies with incomplete (i.e., 4-11 months of) data, we extrapolated their tallies for the entire calendar year. For example, an agency that reported 10 DVI arrests over 6 months, we estimated would have recorded 20 for the entire year. This assumption was not unreasonable, because we detected little seasonality in the data. (Agencies that reported <4 months of data we determined were inadequate to interpolate figures for an entire year.)

Of the different reported measures, we were particularly skeptical of the tallies for "total calls." Different agencies likely have different policies and procedures for when to record a domestic disturbance call in the BCI data. Each year, for example, the Columbus Police Department reports about 3,200 such calls to BCI. Analyses of call logs from their radio room, however, suggest that officers make 80,000 to 90,000 such calls per year.[31]

We decided that records of DVI arrests may be more reliable, assuming that officers are more likely to report and record an incident that results in an arrest. Overall, 36,465 of the 76,760 (48%) domestic disturbance calls that law enforcement reported to BCI in 2007 resulted in a DVI arrest.[32] Not all of these arrests, however, were for intimate partner violence. Overall, 57% of all calls reported to BCI involved a current or former "intimate partner" relationship between victim and offender (i.e., spouse, former spouse, live-in partner, non-spousal

[30] Ohio Attorney General's Office, Bureau of Criminal Identification. *Domestic Violence Incidents by County and Agency, 2007*. Columbus, OH: Ohio Attorney General's Office.

[31] Personal communication to Kenneth Steinman, Commander Kim Jacobs, Columbus Police Department, October 7, 2009.

[32] Ohio Attorney General's Office, Bureau of Criminal Identification. *Domestic Violence Incident Calls, 2007*. Columbus, OH: Ohio Attorney General's Office.

relationship with child involved),[33] although the proportion varied by county. Other disturbances involved parents, children or "other family members."[34]

Table 2. List of 23 Ohio counties with inadequate data to calculate estimated # of domestic violence incident arrests from 2007 Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) data.

county	county sheriff has 4+ months of BCI data	% of county residents living in jurisdictions with adequate BCI data
ADAMS	Yes	72%
BELMONT	yes	50%
BROWN	no	94%
CHAMPAIGN	yes	71%
CLERMONT	yes	67%
COSHOCTON	yes	68%
HARDIN	no	48%
HARRISON	no	21%
LAKE	no	77%
LAWRENCE	yes	74%
LOGAN	no	27%
MAHONING	yes	64%
MEIGS	yes	72%
MUSKINGUM	yes	67%
NOBLE	no	0%
OTTAWA	yes	67%
RICHLAND	yes	61%
ROSS	no	32%
SCIOTO	no	26%
SENECA	yes	68%
TUSCARAWAS	no	85%
VAN WERT	yes	53%
WYANDOT	yes	71%

Notes: To have adequate BCI data in 2007, a county's sheriff's office has to submit ≥4 monthly reports and ≥75% of county residents had to live in jurisdictions that submitted ≥4 monthly reports. In 2007, 95% of Cuyahoga County's population lived in jurisdictions that submitted ≥4 monthly reports, but the sheriff's office did not submit any reports. Because the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Office has no road patrol, we included the county in reported data.

To estimate the number of arrests related to intimate partner violence, we multiplied the total number of DVI arrests by the proportion of calls in that county that explicitly involved intimate partners. In Franklin County, for example, our imputed total number of DVI arrests was 4,331, while 4,061 of the 6,299 calls (64%) that recorded a relationship between victim and perpetrators were among intimate partners. Thus, we estimated that police made

[33] Ohio Attorney General's Office, Bureau of Criminal Identification. *Domestic Violence Victims Summary Report, 2007*. Columbus, OH: Ohio Attorney General's Office.

[34] The 57% figure excludes the 12% of calls in which the relationship between victim and offender is described as "other." A large, but unknown proportion of these calls involve disturbances between boyfriends and girlfriends (personal communication to Kenneth Steinman, Joann Taylor, Bureau of Criminal Identification, February 2, 2009).

(4,331*0.64=) 2,772 arrests related to intimate partner violence in Franklin County in 2007. Because many perpetrators of intimate partner violence are arrested multiple times during a year, our figures should not be confused with a count of unduplicated individuals. Nonetheless, each arrest represents a separate serious violent incident that uses scarce agency resources.

This assumes that domestic disturbance calls involving intimate partners are as likely to result in arrest compared to other calls. Previous research suggests the likelihood of arrest may be slightly higher for domestic violence involving intimate partners compared to other victim-offender relationships (e.g., siblings),[35] so this figure may be too conservative.

Many counties had too many agencies with missing data to calculate a reliable total. In summary we estimated county-level figures for 65 counties that met the following criteria: (1) the county sheriff's office provided adequate (i.e., 4-12 months') data; and (2) the remaining law enforcement agencies in the county with adequate data covered at least 75% of the county's population. We present unadjusted totals for these counties, so our figures will underestimate the true total in counties with more agencies missing data. For the 21 counties that did not meet the inclusion criteria, we suppressed the arrest estimates because they were incomplete. Table 2 lists the counties with suppressed arrest estimates.

Petitions for civil protection orders

Based on data gathered by the Supreme Court of Ohio,[36] this figure represents the number of petitions for civil protection orders (CPO) related to domestic violence (pursuant to ORC 3113.31) that are filed with the Clerk of the Court in each county's Court of Common Pleas. These include all petitions, regardless of whether a CPO is actually issued or what happens subsequently. A petitioner can seek protection for multiple people on each petition (e.g., a mother and her children) and it is possible for a victim to file more than one petition in a year.

These figures represent only a fraction of the total number of domestic violence victims who interact with the court system each year. Some victims may request a Stalking or Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Order instead of a CPO, even if the perpetrator is a family or household member. Others may seek a Temporary Protection Order in Criminal Court. Neither of these petitions are included in our tallies of CPO's.

Table 3. Counties with < 20 new petitions for civil protection orders per 3-year period

County	2000-02	2003-05	2006-08
HARRISON		11	
KNOX	2	1	0
MONROE	14		
MORGAN	2	3	
NOBLE	7		
PAULDING	19	9	10

Note: Blank cells indicate >20 petitions for civil protection orders were filed during that period.

[35] Hirschel D, Buzawa E, Pattavina A, Faggiani D. Domestic violence and mandatory arrest laws: To what extent do they influence police arrest decisions? *Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology,* 2008;98:255-298.

[36] Supreme Court of Ohio (2009). *Domestic Violence Overall Caseloads.* Available: http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/JCS/domesticViolence/resources/OverallCaseloadsDataOCS.xls

To create more reliable estimates, we calculated annual averages for 3 different 3-year periods: 2000-2002, 2003-2005 and 2006-2008 and calculated rates per 10,000 adults. As a denominator for each 3-year period, we used the entire adult county population (i.e., over age 18 years) for the middle year (i.e., 2001, 2004, 2007). For counties that reported <20 petitions during a three-year period, we suppressed rates as being unreliable. Table 3 lists the number of counties with suppressed rates for each period.

Because CPO petitions are recorded in a relatively similar manner across Ohio, they can be useful for making some limited comparisons across counties. To limit the degree to which apparent differences are due to counties' demographic differences, we created five groups of reference counties for comparing the 86 counties with sufficient 2006-2008 data (i.e., excluding Knox and Paulding; see Table 3). These groups are listed above in Table 1 (p. 5).

Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation filed for seniors in the community

By law, every county in Ohio must designate an agency that investigates allegations of abuse, neglect and self-neglect of adults. The units of these agencies (i.e., "adult protective services" or APS) submit quarterly reports to the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) that summarizes this information. Yearly management summary reports[37] provide a breakdown of the number of allegations, the types of alleged maltreatment (e.g., physical abuse; neglect), the disposition of investigations and information on perpetrators and victims in each county. APS reports refer to the number of types of maltreatment, rather than individuals. For example, a single victim who experiences both physical abuse and neglect would merit two reports

Because self-neglect is not part of our conceptual definition of elder abuse and neglect, we excluded such reports in our estimates. Similarly we excluded reports for victims <60 years old. Our totals are based on extracting from each county's APS annual management summary report, the total number of reports for physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, exploitation and "neglected by others" for victims 60+. To provide more stable estimates, the county profiles report the annual average number for SFY 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.[38] Because each county may record allegations differently, these data are unfit for comparing individual counties.

Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation filed for seniors in long term care facilities

This figure records the number of allegations of patient abuse, neglect or financial exploitation that occur in long term care facilities, are reported to the Ohio Department of Health and are referred to the Ohio Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

By federal law, all long term care facilities that receive Medicaid funding (i.e., virtually all) must report any allegations of abuse, neglect or exploitation to the licensing agency in their state. In Ohio, the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) is the relevant agency. Each year, ODH receives about 8,000 to 9,000 such "self-reported incidents" (SRI's). ODH reviews all SRI's and refers about 3,100 each year to the Ohio Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU). The data presented in the county profiles are limited to the SRI's that are referred to

[37] Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Adult Protective Services. (2006, 2007, 2008, 2009). *Yearly Management Summary Report.* Columbus, OH: Unpublished.

[38] SFY=State Fiscal Year, which runs July 1 to June 30.

the MFCU. The figures come from unpublished spreadsheets covering 2006 to 2008 that MFCU staff were kind enough to share with us.[39]

All SRI's referred to MFCU are reviewed, but only a small proportion result in a formal case investigation. Although a few SRI's referred to MFCU are based on bogus accusations, the greatest barrier is lack of evidence. Many victims are cognitively impaired yet are the only direct witnesses to acts of abuse, neglect or exploitation. In addition, by the time a case is reviewed, the alleged perpetrator may have left her/his job and relocated outside the state, the patient may have died, and/or other witnesses may have become unreachable.

These data largely (but not completely) overlap with allegations reported to the Ohio Department of Aging's Office of the Long Term Care Ombudsman. SRI's referred to MFCU do not include instances involving other patients or family members as perpetrators. Rather, these SRI's are limited to allegations of abuse, neglect and exploitation perpetrated by staff.

To provide more stable counts for each county, the county profiles report the three-year average of the annual number of referred SRI's for 2006 through 2008. Nonetheless, some counties had too few cases over three years (<20) to calculate a reliable rate. We suppressed rates for these counties, listed below in Table 4.

To calculate a rate, we divided the number of reports (i.e., SRI's) by the number of resident beds.[29] Because we were unable to distinguish reports based on victim's age or the facility in which the incident occurred, we did not adjust the rate denominator to account for vacant resident beds or for victims under 60 years old. To the extent that certain counties have an unusually high vacancy rate or a large proportion of residents under 60 years old, our figures may be biased.

Table 4. Counties with < 20 reported incidents of abuse, neglect or exploitation in long-term care facilities that were referred to the Ohio Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, 2006-08.

County	# of referrals, 2006-08	County	# of referrals, 2006-08
ADAMS	12	MERCER	13
ATHENS	17	MONROE	5
CARROLL	3	MORGAN	8
CHAMPAIGN	18	NOBLE	*
COSHOCTON	18	PAULDING	5
HARDIN	8	PERRY	16
HENRY	10	PIKE	6
HOCKING	2	PREBLE	8
HOLMES	17	UNION	7
HURON	16	VAN WERT	17
KNOX	17	VINTON	17
LOGAN	4	WILLIAMS	10
MADISON	17	WYANDOT	4

** Noble County has only one long term care facility, so we did not provide a figure in order to avoid singling out a particular institution.*

[39] Thanks to Christy Haenszel, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, Ohio Attorney General's Office. Also, Chris Compson, Dustin Ellinger, Carla Lind, Jodi Govern and Bill Robbins (all of the Ohio Department of Health) provided valuable assistance understanding the data.

Because SRI referrals are recorded in a relatively similar manner across Ohio, they can be useful for making some limited comparisons across counties. To limit the degree to which apparent differences are due to counties' demographic differences, we created five groups of reference counties for comparing the 62 counties with sufficient 2006-2008 data (i.e., excluding those in Table 4). These groups are listed above in Table 1 (p. 5).

Population estimates

To calculate rates, we relied on population data for each county from the US Census Bureau's annual American Community Survey (ACS).[40] For some age groups, we needed to create population estimates that were not available each year. During intercensal years, for example, the ACS only reports population estimates for residents 65 and older, not for those 60 and older. We used the following procedures to construct estimates for specific demographic groups.

Residents 60+ years old. To estimate the size of this group, we needed to add our estimate for 60-64 year olds to the reported figures for residents 65+ years old. Using the figures for residents 60-64 year olds from the 2000 Census as base estimates,[6] we applied annual population change figures for 45-64 year olds for each county to estimate the number of 60-64 year olds in each county in each year. For example, the 2000 Census counted 24,504 individuals 45-64 years old in Allen County in 2000, including 4,274 people 60-64 years old. The 2001 census estimates projected that the number of 45-64 year olds in the county increased 2.49%. Thus, we estimated the population of 60-64 years olds in Allen County in 2001 as (4,274 *[1+0.0249]=) 4,380. Adding this figure to the US Census Bureau's estimate of the number of people 65+ in Allen County in 2001 (i.e., 15,195), we arrived at our estimate of (4,380+15,195=) 19,575. We continued this procedure each year through 2008.

Females 15-19 years old. Using the figures for 15-19 year old females from the 2000 Census as base estimates, we applied annual population change figures for 14-17 year old females for each county to estimate the number of 15-19 year olds in each county in each year. For example, the 2000 Census found 1,002 15-19 year old females in Adams County. Annual population change estimates for 2001 found that the population of 14-17 year old females in the county had changed -4.94% from 2000. Thus, we estimated the population of 15-19 years olds in Adams County in 2001 as
(1,002*[1-.0494]=) 952 females. We continued this procedure through 2007.

Although these calculations are not precise, they are adequate for our purposes. Because our prevalence rates are relatively small, differences between the estimated and actual population has little if any influence on figures for each county.

[40] US Census Bureau. *2008 American Community Survey population estimates by age and sex*. Available: http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/asrh/files/CC-EST2008-agesex.pdf

RESULTS BY COUNTY

This section presents estimates of the underlying prevalence of family violence and tallies of different types of agency reports for each county in Ohio. For each table, we included the page number that describes the source of the data.

The results include:

Table 5. Estimated counts (range) of family violence types, past year, by county

Table 6. Estimated counts (range) of abused, neglected and/or exploited seniors living in the community and living in long term care facilities, by county

Table 7. Reports of abuse and neglect filed with children's services, and children in custody, by Ohio county, 2007

Table 8. Adults and children sheltered in Ohio domestic violence shelters, individual agency data aggregated by county, annual mean, 2007-2008

Table 9. Police domestic disturbance calls and estimated # of arrests for IPV, individual agency data aggregated by county, 2007

Table 10. Petitions for civil protection orders, annual mean # of petitions, rate per 10,000 adults, by county, 2000-2008.

Table 11. Adult protective service reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation among community-dwelling seniors, annual mean, 2006-2008

Table 12. "Self-reported incidents" of abuse, neglect and exploitation among residents of long term care facilities, annual mean and rate per 100 resident beds, 2006-2008

Table 5. Estimated counts (range) of family violence types, past year, by county (see pp. 7-10)

	Abused and/or neglected children	Physical intimate partner violence among adults	Dating violence among females, 15-19 years old
OHIO	***37,650 - 56,350***	***88,000 - 115,000***	***32,300 - 48,500***
ADAMS	90 - 140	210 - 280	80 - 120
ALLEN	350 - 530	800 - 1,050	310 - 460
ASHLAND	180 - 260	420 - 550	160 - 240
ASHTABULA	330 - 490	780 - 1,020	280 - 420
ATHENS	140 - 220	530 - 690	310 - 470
AUGLAIZE	160 - 230	350 - 460	130 - 190
BELMONT	180 - 280	550 - 720	150 - 230
BROWN	150 - 220	330 - 430	130 - 190
BUTLER	1,220 - 1,830	2,710 - 3,540	1,140 - 1,710
CARROLL	90 - 130	220 - 290	80 - 120
CHAMPAIGN	130 - 190	300 - 400	100 - 160
CLARK	450 - 680	1,080 - 1,420	400 - 590
CLERMONT	700 - 1,040	1,440 - 1,890	510 - 770
CLINTON	150 - 220	330 - 430	120 - 190
COLUMBIANA	320 - 490	860 - 1,120	270 - 410
COSHOCTON	120 - 180	280 - 360	100 - 150
CRAWFORD	140 - 210	340 - 450	130 - 190
CUYAHOGA	4,210 - 6,300	9,970 - 13,030	3,650 - 5,470
DARKE	170 - 260	400 - 520	140 - 200
DEFIANCE	130 - 190	300 - 390	110 - 160
DELAWARE	600 - 900	1,170 - 1,530	420 - 620
ERIE	230 - 350	610 - 790	190 - 290
FAIRFIELD	480 - 720	1,070 - 1,400	370 - 560
FAYETTE	90 - 140	220 - 280	70 - 100
FRANKLIN	3,910 - 5,850	8,390 - 10,970	3,240 - 4,860
FULTON	150 - 220	320 - 420	120 - 180
GALLIA	100 - 150	240 - 310	90 - 130
GEAUGA	320 - 470	720 - 950	260 - 380
GREENE	480 - 710	1,250 - 1,630	570 - 850
GUERNSEY	130 - 200	310 - 410	110 - 170
HAMILTON	2,850 - 4,270	6,520 - 8,520	2,430 - 3,650
HANCOCK	240 - 360	570 - 750	210 - 320
HARDIN	100 - 140	250 - 330	110 - 160
HARRISON	40 - 70	120 - 160	40 - 60
HENRY	100 - 150	220 - 290	80 - 120
HIGHLAND	150 - 220	320 - 420	120 - 190
HOCKING	90 - 140	220 - 290	80 - 120
HOLMES	190 - 280	280 - 360	140 - 210
HURON	210 - 320	440 - 580	160 - 240
JACKSON	110 - 160	250 - 330	90 - 130
JEFFERSON	190 - 280	560 - 730	180 - 270
KNOX	190 - 280	460 - 600	190 - 280
LAKE	710 - 1,060	1,830 - 2,390	600 - 900
LAWRENCE	200 - 300	490 - 640	170 - 250
LICKING	530 - 790	1,190 - 1,560	440 - 660

Table 5. (cont'd) Estimated counts (range) of family violence types, past year, by county

	Abused and/or neglected children	Physical intimate partner violence among adults	Dating violence among females, 15-19 years old
LOGAN	160 - 240	350 - 460	130 - 190
LORAIN	1,000 - 1,500	2,320 - 3,030	860 - 1,290
LUCAS	1,510 - 2,270	3,350 - 4,380	1,300 - 1,940
MADISON	130 - 190	330 - 420	100 - 150
MAHONING	720 - 1,080	1,900 - 2,480	650 - 970
MARION	200 - 300	510 - 670	160 - 240
MEDINA	570 - 860	1,290 - 1,680	440 - 660
MEIGS	70 - 100	180 - 230	60 - 100
MERCER	150 - 220	300 - 400	120 - 180
MIAMI	320 - 480	780 - 1,020	260 - 390
MONROE	40 - 60	110 - 150	40 - 50
MONTGOMERY	1,740 - 2,610	4,140 - 5,420	1,520 - 2,280
MORGAN	40 - 70	110 - 150	40 - 60
MORROW	120 - 170	260 - 340	90 - 130
MUSKINGUM	280 - 420	660 - 860	250 - 370
NOBLE	40 - 60	120 - 150	30 - 40
OTTAWA	120 - 170	330 - 430	90 - 140
PAULDING	60 - 90	150 - 190	50 - 80
PERRY	120 - 180	260 - 340	110 - 160
PICKAWAY	170 - 250	420 - 550	140 - 200
PIKE	100 - 140	210 - 280	80 - 120
PORTAGE	450 - 680	1,230 - 1,610	550 - 830
PREBLE	130 - 200	320 - 420	100 - 150
PUTNAM	120 - 190	260 - 340	100 - 150
RICHLAND	400 - 590	980 - 1,280	310 - 470
ROSS	230 - 340	600 - 780	180 - 260
SANDUSKY	200 - 300	470 - 610	170 - 250
SCIOTO	240 - 360	590 - 780	200 - 300
SENECA	180 - 270	440 - 570	170 - 250
SHELBY	180 - 270	360 - 470	140 - 210
STARK	1,190 - 1,780	2,950 - 3,850	1,050 - 1,570
SUMMIT	1,760 - 2,640	4,190 - 5,470	1,470 - 2,210
TRUMBULL	640 - 960	1,680 - 2,190	550 - 830
TUSCARAWAS	290 - 440	710 - 920	220 - 330
UNION	170 - 260	350 - 460	120 - 180
VAN WERT	90 - 140	220 - 290	80 - 120
VINTON	50 - 70	100 - 130	40 - 50
WARREN	740 - 1,100	1,510 - 1,980	500 - 750
WASHINGTON	180 - 270	490 - 640	170 - 250
WAYNE	390 - 590	860 - 1,120	330 - 490
WILLIAMS	120 - 180	300 - 390	100 - 150
WOOD	360 - 540	990 - 1,300	470 - 710
WYANDOT	70 - 110	170 - 230	60 - 90

Note: Ohio totals do not equal sum of county totals because of rounding

Table 6. Estimated past-year prevalence (range) of abused, neglected and/or exploited seniors living in the community and living in long term care facilities, by county (see pp. 10-12)

	seniors living in the community			seniors living in LTC facilities		
OHIO	***90,000***	**-**	***115,000***	***6,900***	**-**	***13,700***
ADAMS	240	-	300	10	-	30
ALLEN	860	-	1,100	90	-	170
ASHLAND	450	-	580	40	-	80
ASHTABULA	850	-	1,080	80	-	170
ATHENS	370	-	480	20	-	40
AUGLAIZE	380	-	490	40	-	80
BELMONT	680	-	870	50	-	100
BROWN	340	-	430	30	-	50
BUTLER	2,350	-	3,000	190	-	390
CARROLL	260	-	330	10	-	30
CHAMPAIGN	310	-	400	30	-	50
CLARK	1,250	-	1,590	110	-	230
CLERMONT	1,270	-	1,630	60	-	120
CLINTON	320	-	410	20	-	30
COLUMBIANA	980	-	1,250	70	-	130
COSHOCTON	330	-	430	20	-	30
CRAWFORD	430	-	540	30	-	60
CUYAHOGA	11,300	-	14,430	900	-	1,800
DARKE	470	-	600	50	-	100
DEFIANCE	330	-	420	20	-	40
DELAWARE	820	-	1,040	50	-	100
ERIE	730	-	940	70	-	140
FAIRFIELD	960	-	1,220	80	-	160
FAYETTE	240	-	300	30	-	50
FRANKLIN	6,540	-	8,350	490	-	990
FULTON	340	-	430	20	-	40
GALLIA	270	-	350	20	-	40
GEAUGA	810	-	1,030	50	-	110
GREENE	1,200	-	1,530	70	-	140
GUERNSEY	360	-	460	30	-	50
HAMILTON	6,610	-	8,430	620	-	1,240
HANCOCK	570	-	730	60	-	130
HARDIN	250	-	320	10	-	20
HARRISON	160	-	200	10	-	20
HENRY	250	-	320	20	-	40
HIGHLAND	350	-	440	20	-	40
HOCKING	250	-	320	10	-	20
HOLMES	250	-	320	30	-	70
HURON	450	-	570	30	-	70
JACKSON	270	-	340	20	-	40
JEFFERSON	760	-	970	40	-	80
KNOX	470	-	600	40	-	90
LAKE	2,030	-	2,590	120	-	240
LAWRENCE	550	-	710	30	-	50

Table 6. (cont'd) Estimated past-year prevalence (range) of abused, neglected and/or exploited seniors living in the community and living in long term care facilities, by county

	seniors living in the community	seniors living in LTC facilities
LICKING	530 - 790	80 - 150
LOGAN	390 - 500	20 - 40
LORAIN	2,360 - 3,020	150 - 300
LUCAS	3,280 - 4,190	250 - 490
MADISON	300 - 380	20 - 40
MAHONING	2,300 - 2,930	220 - 440
MARION	520 - 660	50 - 100
MEDINA	1,180 - 1,510	90 - 180
MEIGS	210 - 260	10 - 20
MERCER	340 - 430	30 - 60
MIAMI	870 - 1,110	50 - 100
MONROE	150 - 200	10 - 20
MONTGOMERY	4,540 - 5,800	350 - 700
MORGAN	150 - 190	10 - 20
MORROW	250 - 320	10 - 30
MUSKINGUM	740 - 950	60 - 120
NOBLE	110 - 150	--* - --*
OTTAWA	410 - 520	30 - 50
PAULDING	160 - 200	10 - 30
PERRY	260 - 330	10 - 30
PICKAWAY	400 - 510	20 - 40
PIKE	230 - 290	20 - 40
PORTAGE	1,090 - 1,400	60 - 120
PREBLE	370 - 470	20 - 40
PUTNAM	280 - 360	20 - 50
RICHLAND	1,130 - 1,450	80 - 150
ROSS	600 - 760	30 - 70
SANDUSKY	520 - 670	50 - 100
SCIOTO	670 - 850	70 - 140
SENECA	460 - 580	40 - 90
SHELBY	370 - 470	10 - 30
STARK	3,380 - 4,310	250 - 500
SUMMIT	4,400 - 5,610	330 - 670
TRUMBULL	2,050 - 2,610	130 - 260
TUSCARAWAS	830 - 1,060	60 - 120
UNION	270 - 350	10 - 20
VAN WERT	250 - 320	20 - 40
VINTON	110 - 130	0 - 10
WARREN	1,200 - 1,530	110 - 220
WASHINGTON	600 - 770	40 - 80
WAYNE	880 - 1,130	80 - 150
WILLIAMS	330 - 430	20 - 50
WOOD	860 - 1,090	50 - 110
WYANDOT	210 - 260	10 - 20

*Notes: Ohio totals do not equal sum of county totals because of rounding. * Noble County has only one long term care facility, so we did not provide an estimate in order to avoid singling out a particular institution.*

Table 7. Reports of abuse and neglect filed with children's services, and children in custody, by Ohio county, 2007 (see pp. 12-13)

	reports to children's services	children in custody
OHIO	**105,245**	**26,853**
ADAMS	277	100
ALLEN	584	230
ASHLAND	318	99
ASHTABULA	881	228
ATHENS	564	167
AUGLAIZE	376	23
BELMONT	325	87
BROWN	715	110
BUTLER	3,793	748
CARROLL	373	27
CHAMPAIGN	368	23
CLARK	1,871	313
CLERMONT	1,380	539
CLINTON	474	74
COLUMBIANA	950	170
COSHOCTON	330	30
CRAWFORD	211	110
CUYAHOGA	16,461	3,676
DARKE	132	75
DEFIANCE	392	67
DELAWARE	647	134
ERIE	487	192
FAIRFIELD	1,819	291
FAYETTE	701	81
FRANKLIN	12,883	5,327
FULTON	539	57
GALLIA	279	55
GEAUGA	494	56
GREENE	1,119	227
GUERNSEY	549	77
HAMILTON	7,846	1,979
HANCOCK	383	105
HARDIN	255	43
HARRISON	122	40
HENRY	136	39
HIGHLAND	366	134
HOCKING	347	73
HOLMES	145	37
HURON	480	109
JACKSON	362	62
JEFFERSON	820	148
KNOX	424	29
LAKE	1,284	147
LAWRENCE	482	141
LICKING	1,504	457
LOGAN	223	23
LORAIN	1,949	230
LUCAS	4,638	1,347
MADISON	468	51
MAHONING	1,320	414
MARION	527	66
MEDINA	569	92
MEIGS	251	39
MERCER	208	42
MIAMI	447	147
MONROE	124	43
MONTGOMERY	4,669	1,345
MORGAN	133	21
MORROW	390	28
MUSKINGUM	816	200
NOBLE	126	8
OTTAWA	314	39
PAULDING	121	29
PERRY	405	79
PICKAWAY	285	42
PIKE	183	59
PORTAGE	1,310	215
PREBLE	348	145
PUTNAM	138	8
RICHLAND	2,001	147
ROSS	819	160
SANDUSKY	454	55
SCIOTO	371	173
SENECA	590	96
SHELBY	352	39
STARK	3,241	1,147
SUMMIT	5,169	2,150
TRUMBULL	1,935	309
TUSCARAWAS	580	187
UNION	517	114
VAN WERT	108	17
VINTON	131	47
WARREN	632	144
WASHINGTON	650	51
WAYNE	1,293	213
WILLIAMS	220	57
WOOD	774	78
WYANDOT	198	21

Table 8. Adults and children sheltered in domestic violence shelters, individual agency data aggregated by county, annual mean, 2007-2008 (see p. 14)

	Mean # sheltered/year	
	Adults	**Children**
OHIO	***3,998***	***3,516***
ADAMS	missing data	
ALLEN	129	100
ASHLAND	6	7
ASHTABULA	26	21
ATHENS	38	31
AUGLAIZE	27	34
BELMONT	36	25
BROWN	No shelter in county	
BUTLER	29	26
CARROLL	2	1
CHAMPAIGN	176	99
CLARK	No shelter in county	
CLERMONT	103	85
CLINTON	No shelter in county	
COLUMBIANA	48	54
COSHOCTON	13	15
CRAWFORD	No shelter in county	
CUYAHOGA	189	174
DARKE	23	19
DEFIANCE	No shelter in county	
DELAWARE	No shelter in county	
ERIE	52	31
FAIRFIELD	69	85
FAYETTE	13	14
FRANKLIN	275	250
FULTON	No shelter in county	
GALLIA	39	32
GEAUGA	59	51
GREENE	63	67
GUERNSEY	31	25
HAMILTON	417	317
HANCOCK	52	47
HARDIN	No shelter in county	
HARRISON	No shelter in county	
HENRY	32	40
HIGHLAND	11	21
HOCKING	No shelter in county	
HOLMES	No shelter in county	
HURON	13	25
JACKSON	9	8
JEFFERSON	9	6
KNOX	16	20
LAKE	missing data	
LAWRENCE	missing data	
LICKING	86	91
LOGAN	No shelter in county	
LORAIN	86	97
LUCAS	317	248
MADISON	19	23
MAHONING	missing data	
MARION	131	129
MEDINA	44	44
MEIGS	No shelter in county	
MERCER	14	10
MIAMI	71	70
MONROE	No shelter in county	
MONTGOMERY	194	178
MORGAN	No shelter in county	
MORROW	No shelter in county	
MUSKINGUM	60	49
NOBLE	18	9
OTTAWA	20	14
PAULDING	No shelter in county	
PERRY	No shelter in county	
PICKAWAY	43	43
PIKE	7	6
PORTAGE	51	58
PREBLE	29	40
PUTNAM	3	3
RICHLAND	73	55
ROSS	49	40
SANDUSKY	No shelter in county	
SCIOTO	32	15
SENECA	No shelter in county	
SHELBY	14	11
STARK	178	128
SUMMIT	286	224
TRUMBULL	94	75
TUSCARAWAS	40	31
UNION	No shelter in county	
VAN WERT	32	41
VINTON	8	6
WARREN	35	39
WASHINGTON	49	46
WAYNE	83	94
WILLIAMS	No shelter in county	
WOOD	11	8
WYANDOT	No shelter in county	

Table 9. Police domestic disturbance calls and estimated # of arrests for IPV, individual agency data aggregated by county, 2007 (see pp. 14-16)

	Est. # domestic disturbance calls	Est. # of arrests for IPV
OHIO	***80,680***	***21,800***
ALLEN	770	170
ASHLAND	180	60
ASHTABULA	740	200
ATHENS	870	160
AUGLAIZE	310	50
BUTLER	2,830	1,000
CARROLL	120	100
CLARK	2,520	400
CLINTON	380	80
COLUMBIANA	260	100
CRAWFORD	330	130
CUYAHOGA	9,850	1,800
DARKE	230	70
DEFIANCE	110	70
DELAWARE	460	100
ERIE	1,060	200
FAIRFIELD	880	300
FAYETTE	220	120
FRANKLIN	9,370	2,800
FULTON	230	80
GALLIA	260	70
GEAUGA	260	100
GREENE	830	300
GUERNSEY	210	100
HAMILTON*	7,560	500
HANCOCK	210	110
HENRY	70	30
HIGHLAND	230	130
HOCKING	250	70
HOLMES	160	60
HURON	520	110
JACKSON	140	70
JEFFERSON	420	200
KNOX	210	90
LICKING	1,280	400
LORAIN	2,170	700
LUCAS	3,900	1,500
MADISON	460	150
MARION	320	160
MEDINA	690	170
MERCER	220	60
MIAMI	740	170
MONROE	90	30
MONTGOMERY	3,850	1,800

Table 9 (cont'd). Police domestic disturbance calls and estimated # of arrests for IPV, individual agency data aggregated by county, 2007

	Est. # domestic disturbance calls	Est. # of arrests for IPV
MORGAN	140	60
MORROW	150	40
PAULDING	60	10
PERRY	180	80
PICKAWAY	510	100
PIKE	320	120
PORTAGE	1,160	300
PREBLE	560	110
PUTNAM	70	40
SANDUSKY	800	160
SHELBY	230	70
STARK	2,730	800
SUMMIT	4,870	1,200
TRUMBULL	1,510	600
UNION	220	60
VINTON	80	30
WARREN	380	190
WASHINGTON	200	100
WAYNE	860	160
WILLIAMS	210	60
WOOD	640	190

Notes:

23 counties with inadequate data are not included. See pp. 14-16 for details.

Ohio totals include data from all 88 counties.

** In Hamilton county, an unusually large proportion of calls recorded the offender-victim relationship as "other" (60% compared to 12% statewide). As a result, estimates of IPV arrests in Hamilton county appear much lower than expected. We suspect that this difference mostly reflects reporting differences among agencies and not differences in practice.*

Table 10. Annual mean # petitions for civil protection orders, rate per 10,000 adults, by county, 2000-2008. (see pp. 16-17)

	Mean # petitions/year			Rate per 10,000 adults			
	2000-2002	2003-2005	2006-2008	2000-2002	2003-2005	2006-2008	Is change significant from 2000-02 to 2006-08?
OHIO	***14,025***	***17,307***	***18,822***	***16.5***	***20.1***	***21.6***	***increase***
ADAMS	116	126	131	57.1	60.2	62.0	no significant change
ALLEN	80	123	166	10.0	15.5	21.0	increase
ASHLAND	35	66	95	8.9	16.3	22.7	increase
ASHTABULA	36	31	28	4.7	4.1	3.7	no significant change
ATHENS	88	108	116	17.0	20.9	22.1	no significant change
AUGLAIZE	9	32	47	2.6	9.4	13.4	increase
BELMONT	36	30	35	6.5	5.5	6.4	no significant change
BROWN	97	206	347	31.2	63.8	105.5	increase
BUTLER	1,199	1,310	1,539	48.0	50.8	57.3	increase
CARROLL	15	16	36	6.7	7.2	16.4	increase
CHAMPAIGN	52	83	103	18.0	28.1	34.4	increase
CLARK	288	460	519	26.6	42.9	48.4	increase
CLERMONT	702	804	886	53.8	58.7	62.0	increase
CLINTON	107	135	151	35.3	43.2	46.9	no significant change
COLUMBIANA	115	215	219	13.5	25.2	25.9	increase
COSHOCTON	16	57	71	6.0	20.5	25.6	increase
CRAWFORD	83	101	113	23.8	29.0	33.2	no significant change
CUYAHOGA	409	504	342	3.9	5.0	3.5	no significant change
DARKE	96	98	88	24.4	24.7	22.3	no significant change
DEFIANCE	14	13	16	4.8	4.6	5.6	no significant change
DELAWARE	47	65	42	5.5	6.4	3.6	no significant change
ERIE	233	209	156	38.8	34.8	25.9	decrease
FAIRFIELD	105	109	137	11.3	10.9	13.0	no significant change
FAYETTE	78	86	65	36.7	40.5	30.3	no significant change
FRANKLIN	746	1,148	1,486	9.2	14.0	17.9	increase
FULTON	10	11	15	3.4	3.5	4.6	no significant change
GALLIA	46	18	30	19.7	7.8	12.5	no significant change
GEAUGA	42	65	87	6.4	9.4	12.1	increase
GREENE	211	232	183	18.4	19.3	14.8	no significant change
GUERNSEY	45	11	26	14.7	3.7	8.3	no significant change
HAMILTON	1,164	1,556	1,697	18.4	24.5	26.3	increase
HANCOCK	106	165	149	19.8	29.9	26.4	no significant change
HARDIN	47	44	31	19.4	17.9	12.5	no significant change
HARRISON	12	4	15	9.6	--*	12.0	no significant change
HENRY	11	17	19	5.2	7.7	8.7	no significant change
HIGHLAND	127	159	104	42.0	51.1	33.0	no significant change
HOCKING	58	70	82	27.2	32.4	36.9	no significant change
HOLMES	24	26	20	9.5	9.8	7.4	no significant change
HURON	59	52	47	13.8	11.9	10.7	no significant change
JACKSON	14	30	62	5.8	12.0	24.7	increase
JEFFERSON	32	22	53	5.6	4.0	9.6	increase
KNOX	1	0	0	--*	--*	--*	too few cases to compare
LAKE	53	130	135	3.0	7.3	7.4	increase

Table 10 (cont'd). Annual mean # petitions for civil protection orders, rate per 10,000 adults

	Mean # petitions/year			Rate per 10,000 adults			
	2000-2002	2003-2005	2006-2008	2000-2002	2003-2005	2006-2008	Is change significant from 2000-02 to 2006-08?
LAWRENCE	63	84	110	13.4	17.7	22.9	increase
LICKING	420	429	393	38.4	37.6	33.2	no significant change
LOGAN	150	172	199	44.2	49.7	57.4	no significant change
LORAIN	208	273	336	9.8	12.3	14.7	increase
LUCAS	715	959	1,092	21.3	28.7	32.9	increase
MADISON	9	15	26	2.8	4.7	8.1	increase
MAHONING	769	734	728	39.4	38.2	38.8	no significant change
MARION	104	141	109	20.9	28.1	21.5	no significant change
MEDINA	278	277	283	24.7	22.9	22.2	no significant change
MEIGS	20	38	44	11.2	21.3	25.0	increase
MERCER	16	8	13	5.4	2.6	4.2	no significant change
MIAMI	150	246	322	20.4	32.6	41.7	increase
MONROE	5	19	15	--*	16.7	13.3	no significant change
MONTGOMERY	1,078	1,365	1,387	25.7	32.9	33.8	increase
MORGAN	1	1	12	--*	--*	10.6	too few cases to compare
MORROW	13	24	19	5.5	9.5	7.3	no significant change
MUSKINGUM	108	107	138	17.1	16.6	21.3	no significant change
NOBLE	2	19	26	--*	17.1	22.3	too few cases to compare
OTTAWA	56	72	71	17.8	22.1	21.9	no significant change
PAULDING	6	3	3	--*	--*	--*	too few cases to compare
PERRY	42	44	53	16.8	17.4	20.5	no significant change
PICKAWAY	22	39	53	5.6	9.8	12.8	increase
PIKE	44	67	66	21.5	32.0	31.7	no significant change
PORTAGE	63	106	110	5.4	8.8	9.0	increase
PREBLE	116	89	91	36.9	27.9	28.5	no significant change
PUTNAM	9	35	31	3.8	14.1	12.0	increase
RICHLAND	76	165	295	7.9	17.0	30.4	increase
ROSS	41	76	126	7.2	13.2	21.3	increase
SANDUSKY	84	82	122	18.4	17.7	26.4	no significant change
SCIOTO	170	190	164	28.5	32.6	27.9	no significant change
SENECA	303	273	189	69.7	62.8	43.5	decrease
SHELBY	29	31	24	8.3	8.8	6.8	no significant change
STARK	209	206	164	7.3	7.1	5.6	no significant change
SUMMIT	528	734	816	12.9	17.8	19.7	increase
TRUMBULL	325	281	286	19.1	16.7	17.2	no significant change
TUSCARAWAS	67	87	113	9.9	12.5	16.2	increase
UNION	11	23	17	3.6	7.1	4.9	no significant change
VAN WERT	72	37	18	32.8	17.0	8.4	decrease
VINTON	71	82	68	75.4	83.3	67.8	no significant change
WARREN	280	417	479	23.2	30.5	32.0	increase
WASHINGTON	115	114	83	23.8	23.4	17.1	no significant change
WAYNE	58	63	71	7.1	7.5	8.4	no significant change
WILLIAMS	13	9	10	4.4	3.2	3.4	no significant change
WOOD	206	270	312	22.0	28.0	31.7	increase
WYANDOT	40	52	40	23.8	30.1	23.1	no significant change

** county recorded too few petitions to calculate a reliable rate.*

Table 11. Adult protective service reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation among community-dwelling seniors, annual mean, 2006-2008 (see p. 17)

	Mean # of reports per year
OHIO	**7,530**
ADAMS	35
ALLEN	42
ASHLAND	16
ASHTABULA	143
ATHENS	19
AUGLAIZE	7
BELMONT	79
BROWN	14
BUTLER	227
CARROLL	13
CHAMPAIGN	41
CLARK	62
CLERMONT	108
CLINTON	20
COLUMBIANA	164
COSHOCTON	11
CRAWFORD	58
CUYAHOGA	1,103
DARKE	7
DEFIANCE	8
DELAWARE	48
ERIE	16
FAIRFIELD	88
FAYETTE	28
FRANKLIN	778
FULTON	14
GALLIA	53
GEAUGA	27
GREENE	178
GUERNSEY	52
HAMILTON	293
HANCOCK	87
HARDIN	34
HARRISON	5
HENRY	9
HIGHLAND	24
HOCKING	27
HOLMES	4
HURON	39
JACKSON	25
JEFFERSON	24
KNOX	19
LAKE	52
LAWRENCE	11
LICKING	45
LOGAN	48
LORAIN	265
LUCAS	288
MADISON	18
MAHONING	199
MARION	76
MEDINA	19
MEIGS	8
MERCER	10
MIAMI	61
MONROE	3
MONTGOMERY	314
MORGAN	5
MORROW	18
MUSKINGUM	90
NOBLE	7
OTTAWA	17
PAULDING	12
PERRY	34
PICKAWAY	56
PIKE	29
PORTAGE	57
PREBLE	43
PUTNAM	2
RICHLAND	134
ROSS	46
SANDUSKY	5
SCIOTO	72
SENECA	39
SHELBY	31
STARK	392
SUMMIT	375
TRUMBULL	207
TUSCARAWAS	55
UNION	18
VAN WERT	2
VINTON	15
WARREN	75
WASHINGTON	79
WAYNE	89
WILLIAMS	22
WOOD	37
WYANDOT	5

Table 12. "Self-reported incidents" of abuse, neglect and exploitation among residents of long term care facilities, annual mean and rate per 100 resident beds, 2006-2008 (see pp. 17-18)

	Mean # of reports/ year	Rate per 100 beds
OHIO	***3,163***	***2.3***
ADAMS	4	--*
ALLEN	27	1.5
ASHLAND	15	1.9
ASHTABULA	35	2.1
ATHENS	6	--*
AUGLAIZE	10	1.3
BELMONT	18	1.8
BROWN	14	2.5
BUTLER	72	1.9
CARROLL	1	--*
CHAMPAIGN	6	--*
CLARK	29	1.3
CLERMONT	62	5.2
CLINTON	14	4.1
COLUMBIANA	20	1.5
COSHOCTON	6	--*
CRAWFORD	14	2.6
CUYAHOGA	575	3.2
DARKE	7	0.7
DEFIANCE	9	2.3
DELAWARE	10	1.0
ERIE	26	1.8
FAIRFIELD	40	2.5
FAYETTE	24	4.4
FRANKLIN	249	2.5
FULTON	10	2.5
GALLIA	18	4.7
GEAUGA	14	1.4
GREENE	18	1.3
GUERNSEY	7	1.4
HAMILTON	383	3.1
HANCOCK	21	1.7
HARDIN	3	--*
HARRISON	7	3.2
HENRY	3	--*
HIGHLAND	11	2.8
HOCKING	1	--*
HOLMES	6	--*
HURON	5	0.8
JACKSON	17	3.9
JEFFERSON	14	1.6
KNOX	6	--*
LAKE	53	2.2
LAWRENCE	8	1.6
LICKING	35	2.3
LOGAN	1	--*
LORAIN	51	1.7
LUCAS	155	3.1
MADISON	6	--*
MAHONING	102	2.3
MARION	14	1.4
MEDINA	18	1.0
MEIGS	13	6.3
MERCER	4	--*
MIAMI	11	1.0
MONROE	2	--*
MONTGOMERY	129	1.9
MORGAN	3	--*
MORROW	7	2.4
MUSKINGUM	26	2.2
NOBLE	--*	--*
OTTAWA	8	1.6
PAULDING	2	--*
PERRY	5	--*
PICKAWAY	9	2.4
PIKE	2	--*
PORTAGE	35	2.9
PREBLE	3	--*
PUTNAM	8	1.7
RICHLAND	43	2.8
ROSS	7	1.1
SANDUSKY	33	3.2
SCIOTO	40	2.9
SENECA	28	3.3
SHELBY	9	3.0
STARK	133	2.6
SUMMIT	155	2.3
TRUMBULL	59	2.3
TUSCARAWAS	15	1.2
UNION	2	--*
VAN WERT	6	--*
VINTON	6	--*
WARREN	22	1.0
WASHINGTON	20	2.6
WAYNE	15	1.0
WILLIAMS	3	--*
WOOD	18	1.7
WYANDOT	1	--*

**Too few reports to calculate a reliable rate.*

FINDINGS ACROSS MULTIPLE COUNTIES

The data we have collected enable us to study patterns and trends of family violence in Ohio. In this section, we provide two examples of how data may be used to look at family violence across the state. Unlike most other data sets, the data in these examples are collected and recorded in a similar manner across different counties. As such, county-level differences are more likely to reflect differences in the prevalence of violence and, most importantly, each county's organizational capacity to solicit and record reports. The findings below describe how agency reports vary by county. Specifically, we examine three questions:

(1) To what extent do cases vary by county?

(2) Are cases more common in certain types of counties?

(3) How are rates changing over time?

Whereas our analyses describe how rates vary by county, explaining *why* this variation occurs requires more extensive study that is beyond the scope of this report.

Petitions for civil protection orders: Patterns and trends

As noted above (pp. 16-17), each year the Supreme Court of Ohio tallies the number of petitions for civil protection orders (CPO's) in each county. We are not aware of any previous efforts to examine how different counties vary in the number of CPO petitions.

A quick review of Table 10 (see pp. 29-30) suggests that petitions for CPO's do indeed vary by county. During the period 2006-2008, rates of petitions for CPO's per 10,000 adult residents ranged from a high of 105.5 in Brown County to a low of 3.4 in Williams County. Even beyond these extremes, there were several counties with very high or very low rates: 6 counties had rates of at least 54 petitions per 10,000 adults and 11 counties had rates of less than 6.

Displaying rates on a map (see Figure 1) suggests that petitions for CPO's tend to be most common in southwestern Ohio. In contrast, rural counties in the extreme northwestern corner of the state had among the lowest rates. Grouping counties by type identified additional differences. As a group, Appalachian counties had the highest rates of petitions for CPO's and rural non-Appalachian counties has the lowest rates (see Figure 2). There was relatively little difference among major metro, smaller metro and suburban counties. Within each of the groups, however, there was some variation. Cuyahoga County, for example, had a much lower rate compared to other major metro counties.[41]

Between the three-year periods 2000-2002 and 2006-2008, petitions for CPO's in Ohio have increased 34%, from an average of 14,025 per year to 18,822 per year. Of the 83 counties with adequate data, 56% (47) had no statistically significant change, 40% (33) saw rates increase and 4% (3; Erie, Seneca, Van Wert) saw rates decrease. Each county group (e.g., major metro; suburban) increased significantly, except for non-Appalachian rural counties, which had no significant change as a group.

[41] Because Cuyahoga County's large size and unusual rate had a very large impact on the mean rate for all major metro counties, we excluded it from calculations when comparing county types. Other county groups also had individual counties with unusual rates, but excluding them had little impact on the mean for the county type.

Figure 1.

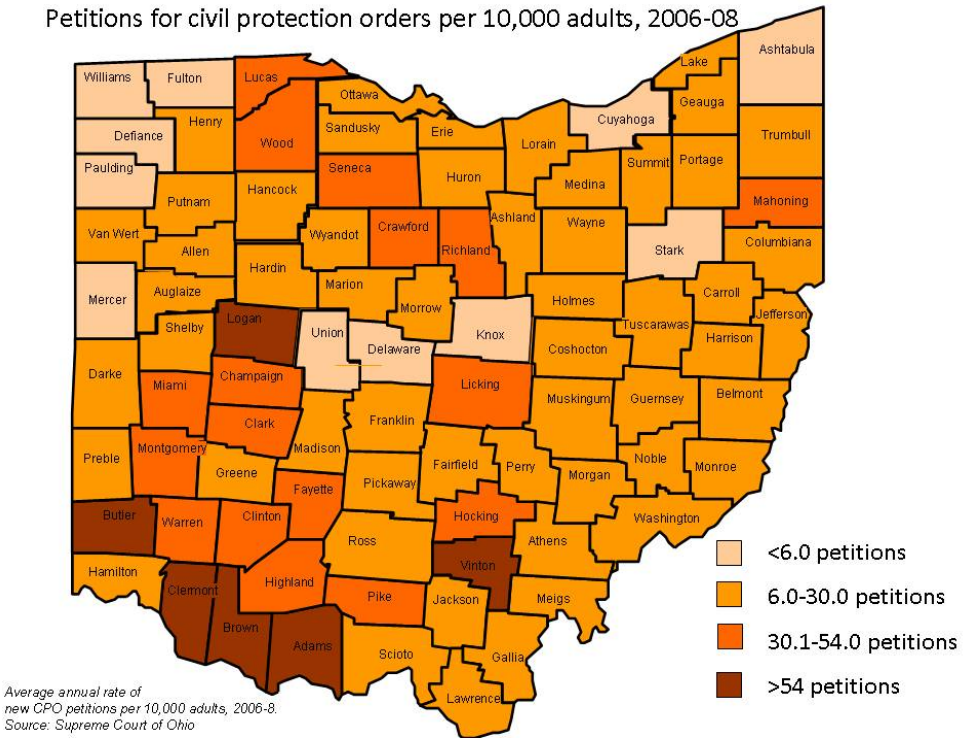
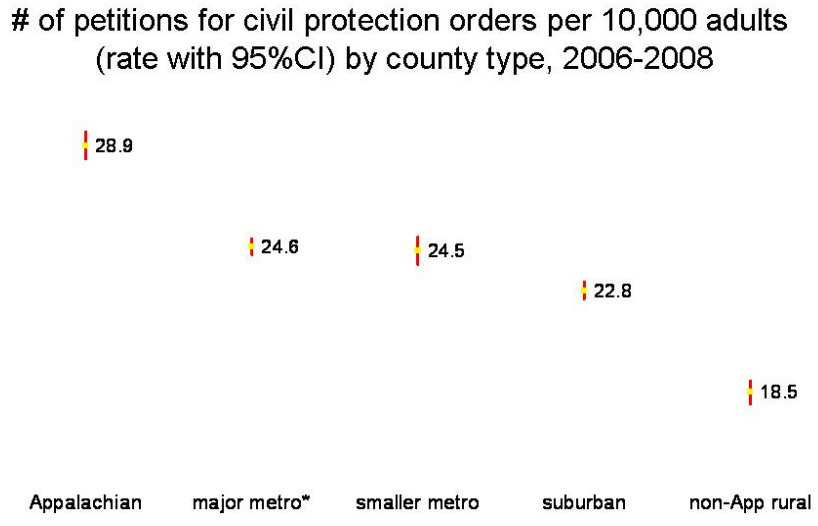


Figure 2.



Reports of abuse, neglect or exploitation
for seniors in Ohio's long term care facilities

In Ohio, long term care facilities that receive Medicaid funding (i.e., virtually all) must report any allegations of abuse, neglect or exploitation to the Ohio Department of Health (ODH). Each year, ODH receives about 8,000 to 9,000 such "self-reported incidents" (SRI's). ODH reviews all SRI's and refers some to the Ohio Attorney General's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit (MFCU) for further investigation. These data are available by county, although to our knowledge no one has every examined these data in a systematic manner. Please see pp. 18-19 for more details on this data set.

As presented in Table 12 (see p. 32), from 2006 to 2008 ODH referred an average of 3,163 SRI's to MFCU. Reports came from facilities in all 88 counties, however many counties (25) had too few reports (>20) over the 3-year period to calculate reliable rates. To examine patterns geographically we grouped counties by the state's 12 Planning Service Areas (PSA's).

Figure 3.

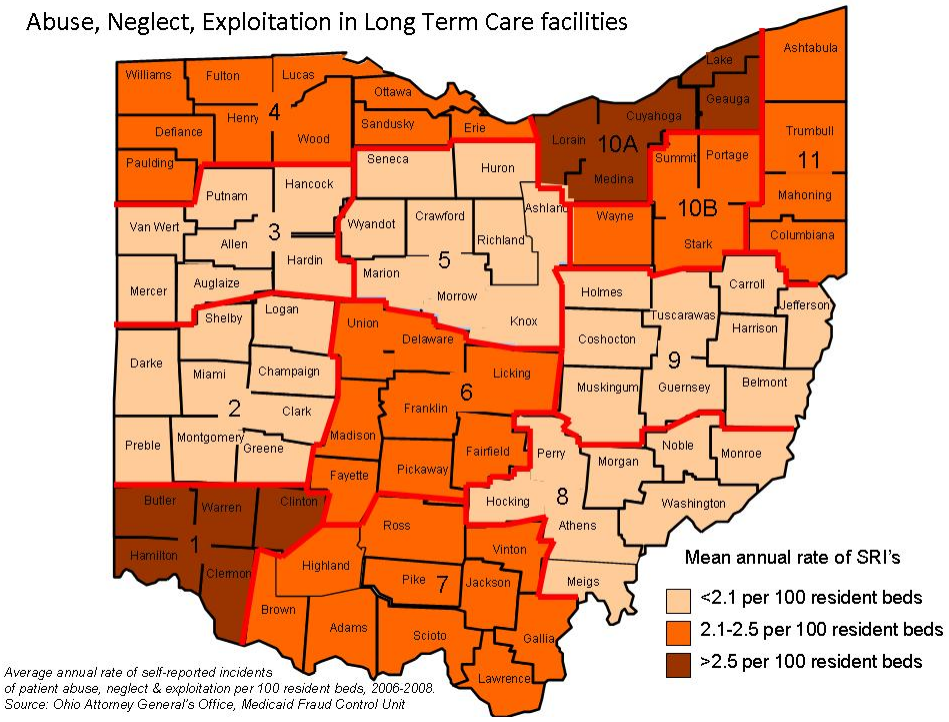
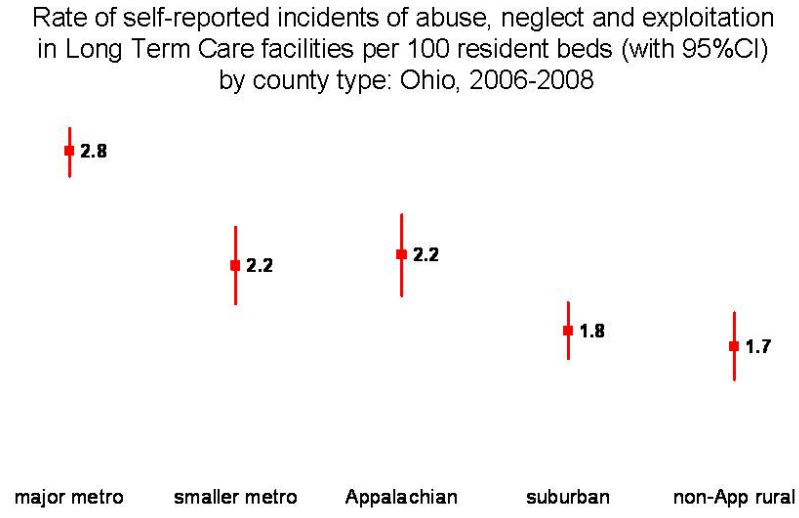


Figure 3 presents rates of SRI's per 100 resident beds by PSA. Regions with major metropolitan areas tend to have higher rates with the exception of PSA 2 that includes Montgomery County. In contrast, rural areas tended to have lower rates, with the exception of PSA 7 in south central part of the state. Analyses of individual counties suggests that the higher rate for PSA 7 is due to the large number of reports coming from facilities in Gallia, Jackson, Scioto, and Highland counties. In terms of county type, major metropolitan counties had the highest rates of SRI's, whereas suburban and rural non-Appalachian counties had the lowest (see Figure 4).

Figure 4.



Source: Ohio Attorney General, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit

Between 2006 and 2008, there was little variation in the number of SRI's referred to MFCU. Most individual counties had too few report to analyze trends by year over a three-year period. For those with sufficient data, most counties exhibited no clear trend. There were, however, some exceptions. The number of SRI's in Hamilton County jumped 63%, from 301 in 2006 to 492 in 2008. Stark County increased 48%, from 106 SRI's in 2006 to 157 in 2008.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING DATA

Using data not only improves policy development, but, over time, tends to improve the quality of the data themselves. As agencies recognize that someone is actually using their data, they tend to be more thoughtful about how and what they are recording. Moreover, as researchers identify (and raise questions about) results from individual counties with unusual numbers, such scrutiny may prompt counties to discontinue idiosyncratic reporting procedures in favor of more standard approaches. By working with, and publishing underutilized sources of data, we hope our work will improve the quality of family violence data in Ohio. Towards that end, this section presents some realistic recommendations that can improve data quality and, ultimately, our ability to prevent family violence.

Recommendation #1:
Support population-based surveillance of family violence

Most available data on family violence is based on agency reports – that is, cases that come to the attention of authorities. Each year however, most incidents of child maltreatment, IPV and elder maltreatment are never reported, so our ability to measure differences in the true underlying prevalence of family violence is, at best, uncertain. Using agency reports to track trends over time or to compare communities is very difficult because differences are usually attributable to differences in agency capacity rather than underlying prevalence.

Researchers and practitioners are well aware of this limitation. Instead, they turn to "population-based" approaches that estimate the true scope of the problem – that is, how much it occurs in the general population regardless of whether a case is reported. Tracking health issues like family violence is critical for planning for the most efficient allocation of scarce resources and evaluating program effectiveness. Over the last three decades, the tremendous gains in preventing cancer and reducing motor vehicle fatalities are due, in large part, to our ability to regularly track related behaviors like smoking and drunk driving. A similar approach is needed to guide our efforts to prevent family violence.

In practice, such population-based surveillance typically involves conducting surveys of a random sample of a defined population (e.g., adult residents of Ohio). Fortunately, several state and federal efforts are already underway and deserve recognition, especially in the area of intimate partner violence.[42] Others may be beginning in the coming years that should also warrant the attention of anyone interested in preventing family violence.

To support population-based surveillance of family violence, we encourage Ohio to: (1) support ongoing surveillance, not only episodic efforts; (2) use existing measures whenever possible; and (3) carefully select which outcomes will be key indicators. Each of these characteristics is described below.

Support ongoing surveillance, not only episodic efforts. In public health terms, "surveillance" represents an ongoing process, not just occasional efforts to measure a health

[42] Numerous ethical and legal issues make it very difficult to survey a general population of children about how often they are abused or neglected. It is similarly challenging to survey adults about their abuse and neglect of children in their care. For elder maltreatment, the recent National Elder Mistreatment Study [see footnote 19] is the latest example of a series of occasional prevalence surveys. Unfortunately we know of no current plans to establish ongoing population-based surveillance of elder maltreatment.

issue.[43] Unfortunately, most population-based measures of family violence in Ohio are administered only occasionally. Nonetheless, there are a few examples that merit our attention and support. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey, for example, regularly provides statewide estimates of teen dating violence. [11] (also, see p. 9)

Another example is the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) – a national effort to survey new mothers in each state and ask questions about their experiences during pregnancy.[44] For the last 10 years, the survey has included questions about IPV. One recent report estimated that 6.2% of women giving birth in Ohio in 2007 had experienced IPV in the 12 months before pregnancy.[45] Regularly providing such estimates can help track trends in IPV among Ohio's mothers, even if the small sample size makes it impossible to provide county-specific figures.

Finally, one new, noteworthy example is the CDC's National Intimate and Sexual Violence Surveillance System (NISViSS).[46] In 2010, NISViSS began conducting 26,000 telephone interviews with US adults to measure IPV, sexual violence, dating violence, and stalking victimization. State and national estimates will become available by mid-2011. In following years, smaller samples will enable annual tracking of national, although not state level, trends.

Use existing measures whenever possible. No survey will ever perfectly capture issues as complex as family violence. Yet too often local officials choose to tweak existing measures in an effort to improve or adapt them to the perceived "unique" nature of their community. Unfortunately such revised measures are of unknown validity and ignore researchers' careful pretesting that typically goes into the original measures. Moreover, a slight change in wording limits one's ability to compare findings with other samples from other locations and years. In the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System for example,[11] Ohio's version of a question on teen dating violence differs slightly from the standard version provided by the CDC. As a result, Ohio cannot compare its findings to the dozens of other states – 40 in 2009 – that use the standard version.[12] Perhaps more significantly, it is harder to find the teen dating violence estimates for Ohio. [47] The CDC "Youth Online" website[48] is popular and easy to use, yet lists Ohio data as "not available." A slight change to Ohio's version of the question would enable practitioners to easily access these data.

Carefully select which outcomes will be key indicators. Even common problems like IPV or cancer are directly experienced by a limited number of people in any given year. The 2008 Ohio Family Health Survey, for example, reported that between 1.6 and 2.1% of women in Ohio had

---

[43] Thacker SB. Historical development. In: Teutsch SM, Churchill RE, eds. *Principles and practice of public health surveillance*, 2nd ed. New York: Oxford University Press; 2000.

[44] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS): Home;* 2009. Available: http://www.cdc.gov/prams/ .

[45] Malchus B, Geidenberger C. Ohio Department of Health; "Confronting Intimate Partner Violence" *PRAMS News*. Volume 1, Issue 1: June 2009. Available: http://www.odh.ohio.gov/ASSETS/00F4537895E040599B482A77C54B5437/Newsletter%20June%202009.pdf

[46] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *National Intimate and Sexual Violence Surveillance System*, 2009. Available: http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/NISVS.html.

[47] The Ohio Department of Health does publish a summary of such findings (see footnote 13) but it is difficult to locate and omits many of the details available on the CDC website.

[48] http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx

experienced physical IPV in the past 12 months.[8] This relatively narrow confidence interval (i.e., range) was possible because of the very large number of people surveyed – over 50,000! Most surveys, however, use samples that are much smaller and so produce confidence intervals that are much larger. Using the same physical IPV measure in sample of 1,000 people, for example, might yield a confidence interval of 0.9 to 2.6%.[49] The trouble is that larger confidence intervals make it more difficult to conclude that apparent differences are noteworthy. If, for example, the actual prevalence of IPV doubled the following year, it is unlikely we could be confident in detecting even this huge change in our sample; another sample of 1,000 people might yield a confidence interval of 2.4 to 4.7%. Similarly, it is difficult to confidently detect differences across regions of the state.

An alternative approach to measuring family violence is to choose outcomes that are more common. Instead of asking about victimization during the past year, using a time frame of the past 5 years or one's lifetime will produce much higher estimates. Using broader measures of IPV that include emotional and sexual violence will also yield higher rates and thus improve our ability to detect regional differences. The challenge in using more common outcomes, however, is that they may be less meaningful and can be more difficult to change.

Recommendation #2:
Support efforts to standardize local data

A major strength of the family violence data sets we identified are that they will continue to be routinely collected by state agencies. Yet even in cases where data collection is required by law, there is typically little guidance for exactly how to count and report data. As a result, each agency may develop their own idiosyncratic approach – a phenomenon that limits Ohio's ability to use these data to plan and evaluate prevention efforts.

One example from the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) best illustrates this problem and some potential solutions. ORC § 3113.39 describes the report elements required of domestic violence shelters that receives funds from local government (see p. 14 and Figure 5).[50] Since the vast majority of shelters try to receive such funding, these data can provide a useful snapshot of the client population that Ohio's shelters serve. Unfortunately, these data are limited use because each shelter likely has different definitions of terms like "persons served."

Several factors suggest it would be relatively easy to improve the quality of these data. The Attorney General's Office already compiles annual reports from the state's 73 shelter programs.[51] Moreover, from 2007 through 2009, 100% of Ohio's identified local domestic violence programs participated in the annual National Census of Domestic Violence Services. This project counts local programs' service burden using uniform definitions during one

[49] These figures are approximations and are only intended to illustrate a point. For more details, consult an introductory statistics textbook.

[50] An up-to-date, searchable version of the Ohio Revised Code is available at: http://codes.ohio.gov/orc

[51] Based on data provided by the Attorney General's Crime Victims Assistance and Prevention Section, the spreadsheets listed 69 shelters in 2007, 62 in 2008, and 71 in 2009 - a total of 73 unique shelter programs.

Figure 5. ORC § 3113.39 "Annual report by shelter"

(A) A shelter for victims of domestic violence that receives funds pursuant to section 3113.35 or 3113.37 of the Revised Code shall file an annual report with the board of county commissioners of the county in which it is located and of the county from which it is receiving funds, if different, and with the attorney general on or before the thirty- first day of March of the year following the year in which funds were received. The annual report shall include statistics on the number of persons served by the shelter, the relationship of the victim of domestic violence to the abuser, the number of referrals made for medical, psychological, financial, educational, vocational, child care services, or legal services, and shall include a compilation report of an independent accountant. No information contained in the report shall identify any person served by the shelter, or enable any person to determine the identity of any such person.

(B) The attorney general shall compile the reports filed pursuant to division (A) of this section annually.

Effective Date: 09-25-1984

day in September each year.[52] With support from state agencies and networks like the Ohio Domestic Violence Network, it would be relatively easy to encourage more uniform reporting year round by convening sessions and trainings at statewide meetings . Such information that could be valuable for identifying patterns and trends across Ohio and building awareness of the burden of domestic violence in local communities.

Many of the other family violence data sets based on agency reports have similar problems with inconsistent procedures for recording and reporting data, although some systems, are more promising than others. SACWIS (see pp. 12-13) is already making progress in standardizing how local children's service agencies classify cases and report their caseloads. More typical, however, are APS agencies (see p. 17), which still vary markedly in their reporting procedures – a factor that has discouraged practitioners and researchers for using the data for planning or evaluation. Similarly, few agencies or researchers have examined the large amount of data on domestic disturbance calls compiled by local law enforcement agencies (see pp. 14-16).

For such data sets, conducting exploratory analyses can be a useful first step towards encouraging standardization. Doing so can help identify data elements that are less sensitive to reporting discrepancies. Preliminary analyses of APS data, for example suggest that reports of self-neglect vary widely across counties, whereas other types of reports (e.g., physical abuse; exploitation) vary more consistently and are associated with county-level demographic and organizational variables. Exploratory analyses can also identify outlier agencies with unusually high or low reporting rates, as well as groups of agencies that have similar rates that could serve as useful benchmarks for comparison. Although one should avoid making any firm conclusions based on exploratory analyses, they can be critical for building interest in using data thoughtfully.

[52] National Network to End Domestic Violence. *'09 Domestic Violence Counts: Ohio Summary*. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence; 2010. Available: http://www.nnedv.org/docs/Census/DVCounts2009/DVCounts09_StateSummary_OH_Color.pdf

Recommendation #3:
Improve the public's capacity to use family violence data

Data can improve Ohio's ability to prevent family violence, but only if they are easy to access and understand. The easier it is to find clear data, the more practitioners and researchers can find patterns, identify mistakes and develop novel approaches to advocacy, planning and evaluation. The combined efforts of Ohio's dedicated professionals are more powerful than any single analysis or report will ever be.

Unfortunately many of the data sets presented in this report were initially difficult to find. Nearly all agencies were happy to provide OFVPP with the information, yet locating the data often required contacting multiple individuals in different offices. In addition, even those data sets that agencies already publish are often difficult to interpret and include typographical errors and other mistakes. As a result, once we began examining data sets we often needed several follow up meetings with a variety of officials to understand exactly what the numbers represent, confirm apparent errors, and determine how to analyze the data appropriately.

This work has been rewarding and worthwhile, since few officials have had the time or resources to wade through these data. Nonetheless, our project is incomplete because ultimately, the OFVPP data sets will only be useful to the extent that people use them. This report and the OFVPP County Profiles will help publicize the data and educate people on how to use them. Our free data forums and day-long mini-course have already served similar ends. Yet data's ability to be compelling and credible quickly diminishes with age. Moving forward, we encourage stakeholders to support our efforts to continue providing researchers, government leaders, advocates and the media with updated, clear and credible data on family violence in Ohio. Through such ongoing efforts we can help Ohio recognize that family violence is remarkably common and consequential, yet changeable.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people provided their time, patience and thoughtful advice to help us access and understand these data. Dozens of practitioners, researchers, and agency officials – too numerous to thank here – reviewed this document and our work. Special thanks to Tim Sahr for his guidance and support. Also, Kate Adkins was a reliable graduate research assistant who helped with everything from tracking down data to the tedious tasks of cleaning and organizing spreadsheets. Finally, the OFVPP Working Group (listed below) offered suggestions, encouragement and tangible support throughout the process. Thank you!

Ohio Family Violence Prevention Project Working Group

Chrystal Alexander, Office of Criminal Justice Services, Ohio Department of Public Safety
Georgia Anetzberger, PhD, ACSW, LISW, Health Care Administration Program, Cleveland State University
Suparna Bhaskaran, Healthcare Policy & Education, Ohio Department of Insurance
Amy Bonomi, PhD, Dept of Human Development & Family Science, The Ohio State University
Carol Carstens, PhD, DMD Research, Ohio Department of Mental Health
Carol Dayton, ACSW, LISW, Ohio Coalition of Adult Protective Services
James Gearheart, Bureau of Health Plan Policy, Office of Ohio Health Plans,
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services
William Hayes, PhD, Health Policy Institute of Ohio
Roland Hornbostel, JD, Ohio Department of Aging
Monica Mahoney, Ohio Commission on Fatherhood
Ursel McElroy, MA, Ohio Attorney General
Jim Mercy, PhD, National Center for Injury Prevention & Control
Nancy Neylon, MA, LSW, Ohio Domestic Violence Network
Frank Putnam, MD, Mayerson Center for Safe and Healthy Children,
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
Lonnie Rudasill, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Ohio Attorney General
Tim Sahr, MPH, MDiv, MA, ThM, Director of Research, Health Policy Institute of Ohio
Phil Scribano, DO, MSCE, Center for Child and Family Advocacy, Nationwide Children's Hospital
Debra Seltzer, MPA, Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Prevention Program,
Ohio Department of Health,
Kristin Smith Shrimplin, MNO, Family Violence Prevention Project, YWCA Cincinnati
Amy Swanson, Voices for Ohio Children
Candace Novak, Ohio Children's Trust Fund, Ohio Department of Job & Family Services
Theresa Wukusick, Executive Director, HealthPath Foundation of Ohio