

2013

CLARK COUNTY  
**STATUS** *of*  
**YOUTH**





## Community Alliance for Youth

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The Community Alliance for Youth harnesses community resources to support programs and services that foster the positive development of all Clark County youth and their families.

To download this report, please visit  
[www.CommunityAllianceforYouth.org](http://www.CommunityAllianceforYouth.org).



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Community Research Partners is a nonprofit research center that strengthens Ohio communities through data, information, and knowledge. CRP is a partnership of the City of Columbus, United Way of Central Ohio, The Ohio State University, and the Franklin County Commissioners. CRP is the Ohio partner in the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership.

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# DEMOGRAPHICS

CLARK COUNTY  
YOUTH *at a glance*



**35,418**

youth age 19 and younger  
live in Clark County

Of Clark County children who live  
with a parent,

**59%**

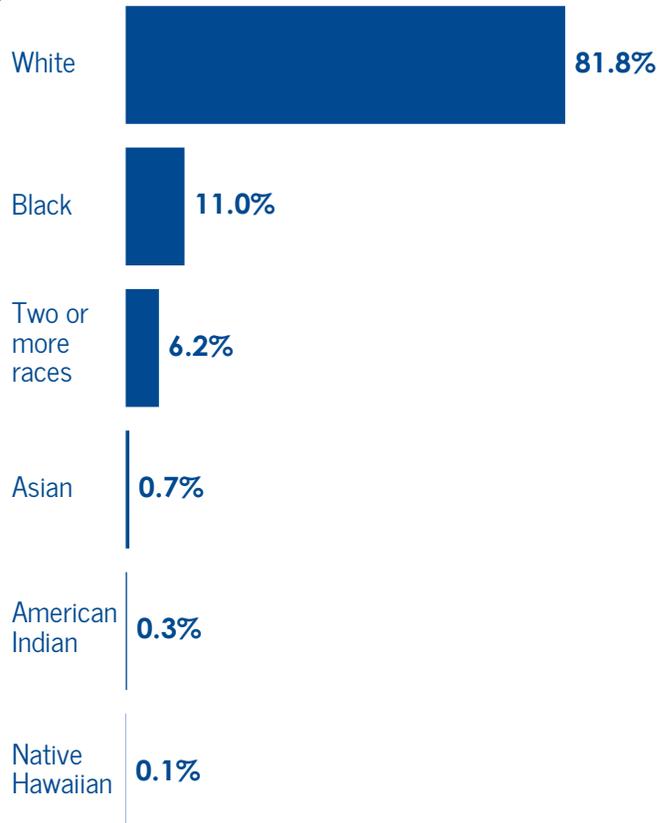
live in a  
married-couple family

**Most Clark County  
children are white,  
but racial diversity  
has increased over  
the last decade.**

**5,352**

**Clark County children  
moved within  
the last year**

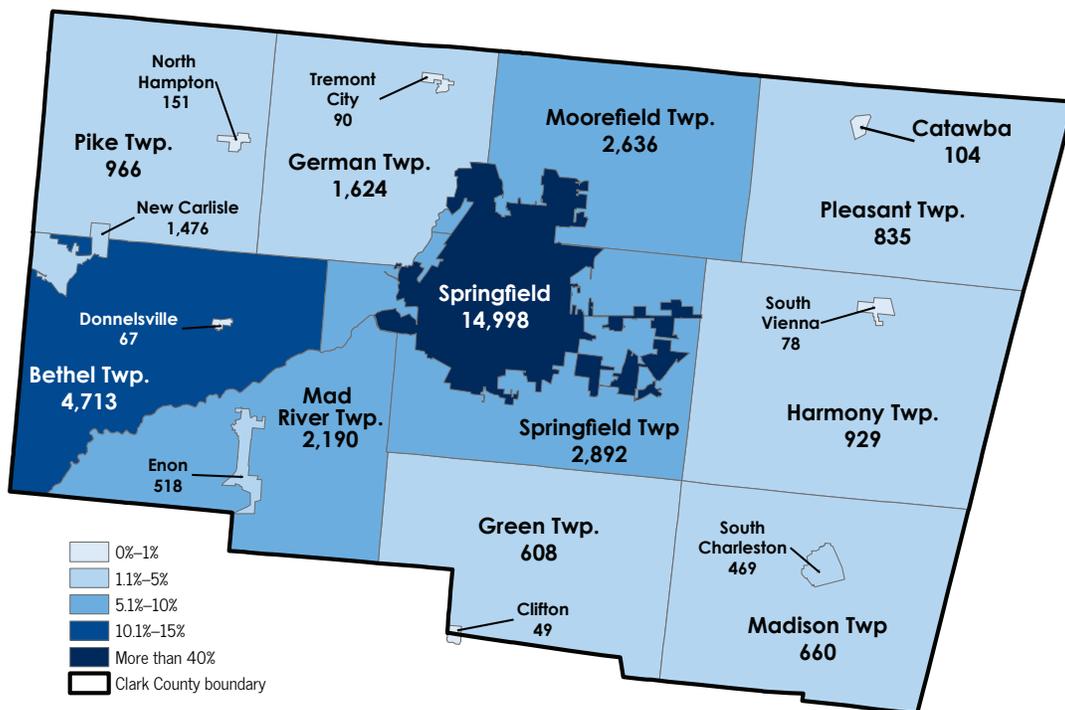
1 out of every 3 children  
age 5 or younger in Clark  
County moved within the  
last year



# DEMOGRAPHICS

Clark County ranks as Ohio's 21st largest county, with a total population of 137,206 in 2012. The county contains two cities, seven villages, and 11 townships; approximately one in four residents live in the City of Springfield, making it the largest population center in the county by a wide margin (Map 1). In spite of Springfield's relatively large size, the majority of residents live in one of Clark County's smaller villages or more rural areas. Clark County has more people than 67 other Ohio counties do, but its total population declined by more than 6,000 people from 2002 to 2012 (Table 1).

Map 1. Number and percentage of Clark County child population



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Counties: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2010*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2012*

# DEMOGRAPHICS

**Table 1. Number of children by age group in Clark County, 2002–2012**

Age	2002	2007	2012	Change 2002–2012	% change 2002–2012
Under age 5	9,482	8,877	8,303	-1,179	-12.4%
5 to 9 years	9,429	9,270	8,688	-741	-7.9%
10 to 14 years	10,327	9,544	9,141	-1,186	-11.5%
15 to 19 years	10,330	10,057	9,286	-1,044	-10.1%
Total age 19 and younger	39,568	37,748	35,418	-4,150	-10.5%
Total (all ages)	143,229	139,829	137,206	-6,023	-4.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Counties: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2010*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2012*

## Youth population

Although roughly 25% of all county residents live in Springfield, more than 40% of the county's youth population resides in this city, meaning the child population is more heavily concentrated in the city than in the general population (Appendix Table A). Of the more than 137,000 people who call Clark County home, approximately 35,418 (25.8%) are youths age 19 years or younger (Table 1). Overall, children are evenly distributed by age group, with each age group containing 8,300 to 9,300 children.

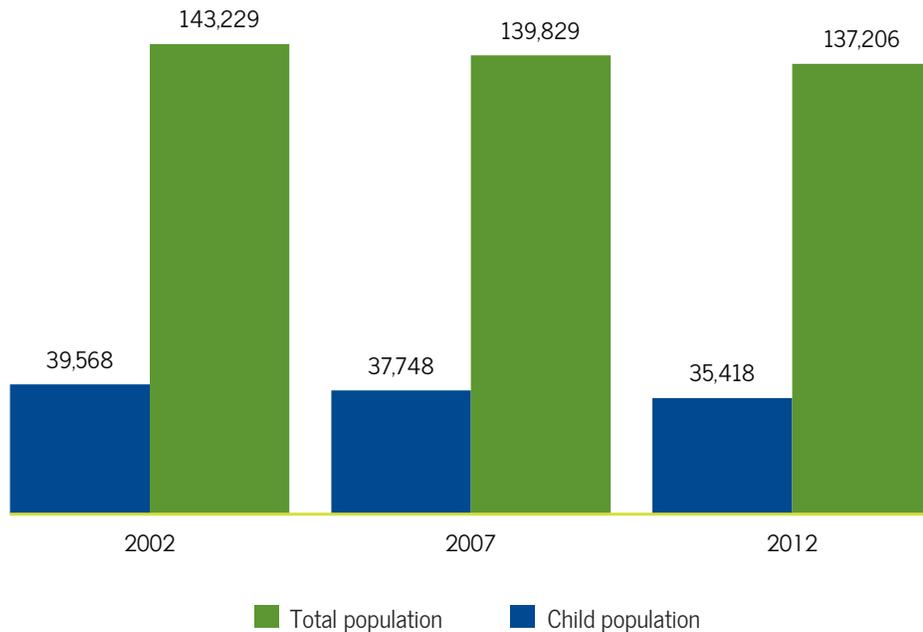
## Population changes

Like the total population, the number of youth in Clark County has declined in the last 10 years, but at more than twice the rate than that of the total population: the number of children decreased by 10.5% (-4,150) versus a 4.2% decline in Clark County's total population (Figure 1). However, a decline in youth population does not necessarily translate into a decreased need for youth services.

# DEMOGRAPHICS

**Figure 1. Population change in Clark County, 2002–2012**

The general Clark County population has decreased by 4.2%, but the population of children ages 19 and under has decreased by 10.5%



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Counties: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2010*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2012*

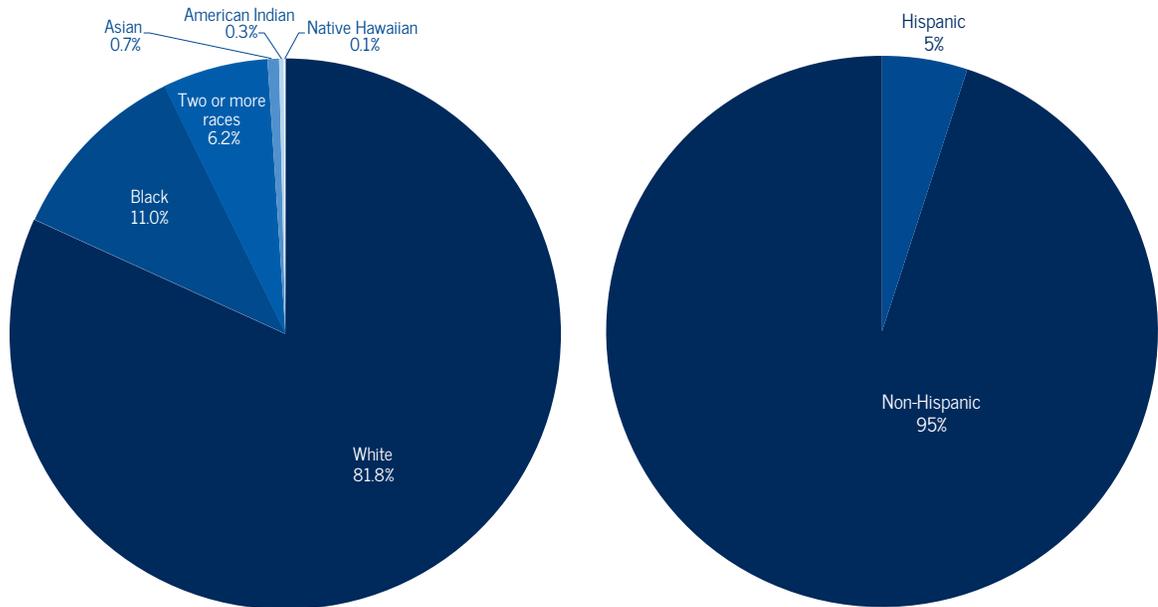
## Racial and ethnic minority youth

Although the number of youth has decreased over the past 10 years in Clark County, the percentage of racial or ethnic minority youth within that group has increased. In spite of a decrease of more than 4,600 children (13.8%) from 2002 to 2012, white children still make up more than 80% of the county's youth population (Figure 2 and Appendix Table D).

During this time, the number of multiracial youth—those children of two or more races—increased by 69.5%, or 898 children (Figure 3; Appendix Tables C and D). **Thus the slight shift in the racial composition of Clark County's youth over the past decade is a result of the increase in multiracial children and decrease in white children.**

# DEMOGRAPHICS

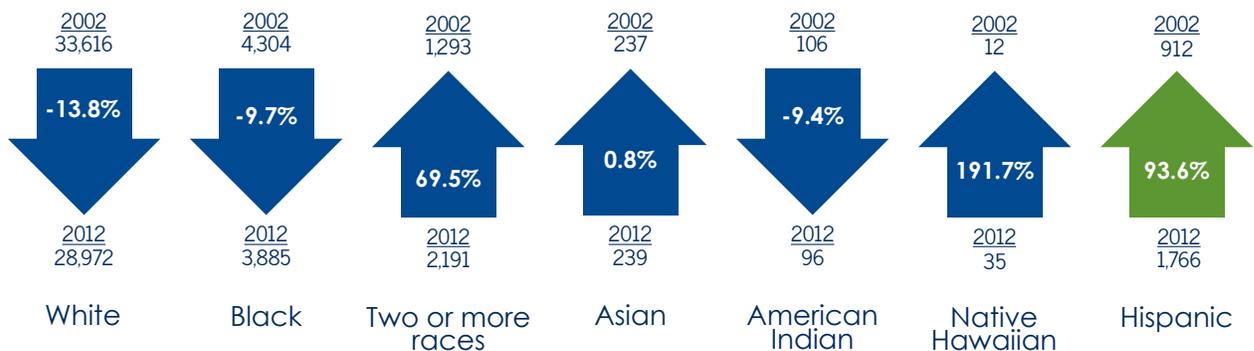
**Figure 2. Clark County children's race and ethnicity**



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Counties: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2010*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2012*

In addition to the growth in the number of multiracial children, the number of Hispanic youth increased by 854 children (93.6%) from 2002 to 2012. However, despite gains in racial and ethnic diversity, it appears that the potential for language barriers is minimal because 97.6% of youth in Clark County speak English (Appendix Table G).

**Figure 3. Change in Clark County children's race and ethnicity, 2002–2012**



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Counties: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2010*, .S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2012*

# DEMOGRAPHICS

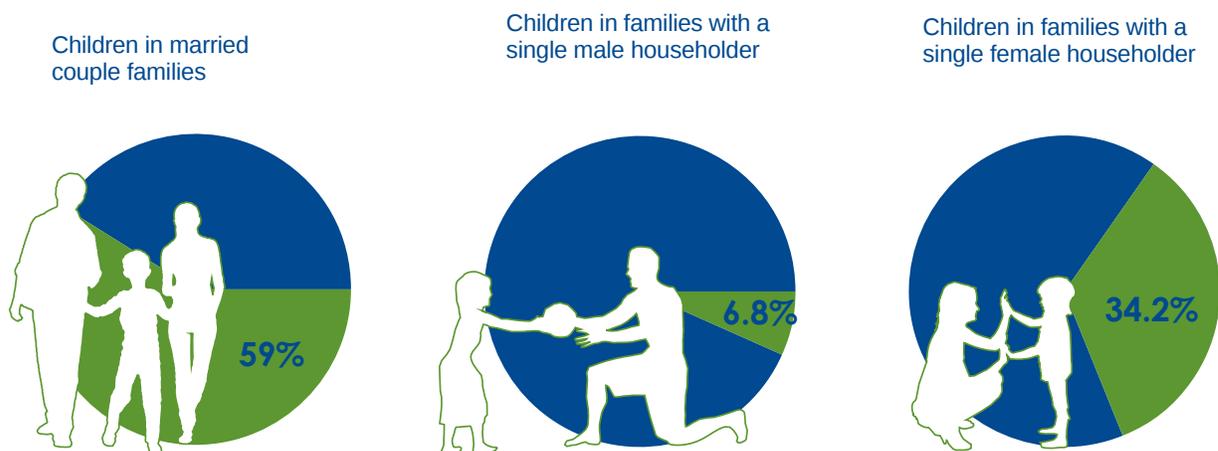
## Family composition and mobility

### Family types

Youth in Clark County live in different types of family structures and compositions. Many live with married parents (59.0%) or a single mother (34.2%; Figure 4, Map 2, and Appendix Table H).

One in 10 children lives in a house that is headed by a grandparent, and 6.5% live in one headed by a stepparent or other legal guardian (Appendix Table I).

**Figure 4. Percentages of Clark County children by family type**



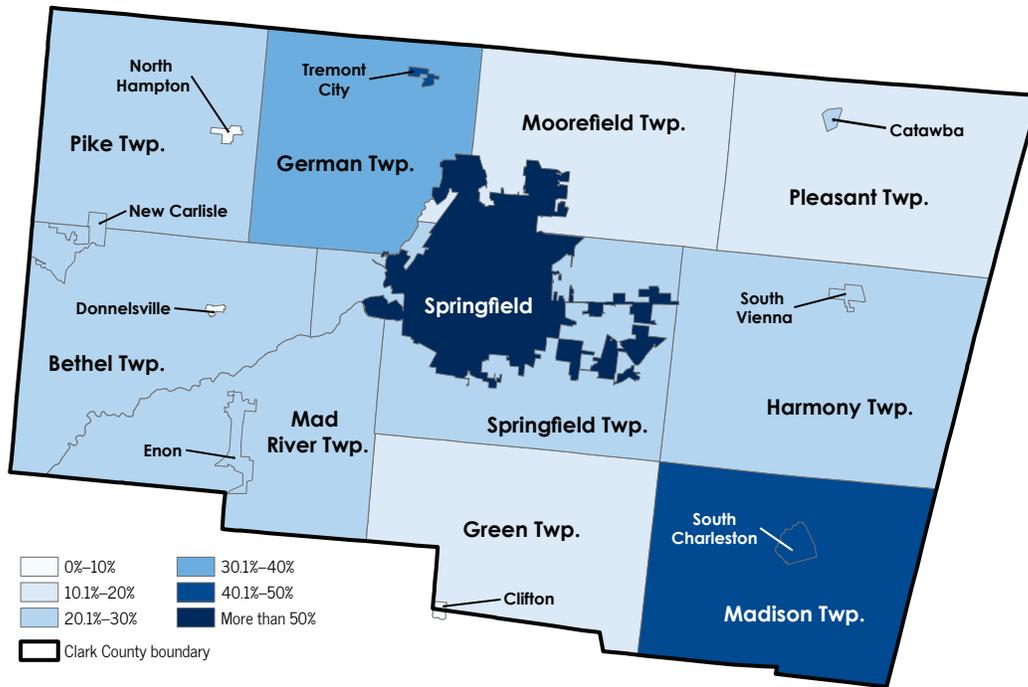
Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates

### Mobility

Additionally, each year many Clark County families with children move. In 2012, more than 5,300 children, roughly one in six, moved into the county or moved within the county (Table 2). The variety of family structures represented in Clark County along with a large number of relocations annually likely creates demands for many different types of youth services throughout the county.

# DEMOGRAPHICS

**Map 2. Percentage of children in single-parent households**



Source: American Community Survey 2011, 5-year estimates

**Table 2. Percentage of children in Clark County who have moved in the last year**

	1 to 4 years	5 to 17 years	1 to 18 years	Total number
Same house one year ago	65.2%	87.2%	82.3%	24,963
Have moved in the last year	34.8%	12.8%	17.7%	5,352
Moved within same county	28.4%	9.7%	13.8%	4,184
Moved from different county within same state	3.2%	1.4%	1.8%	547
Moved from different state	3.2%	1.5%	1.9%	579
Moved from abroad	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30,315</b>

Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates



# FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

CLARK COUNTY  
YOUTH *at a glance*



1 in 2 children  
under age 6  
lives in poverty

More than  
**15,000**

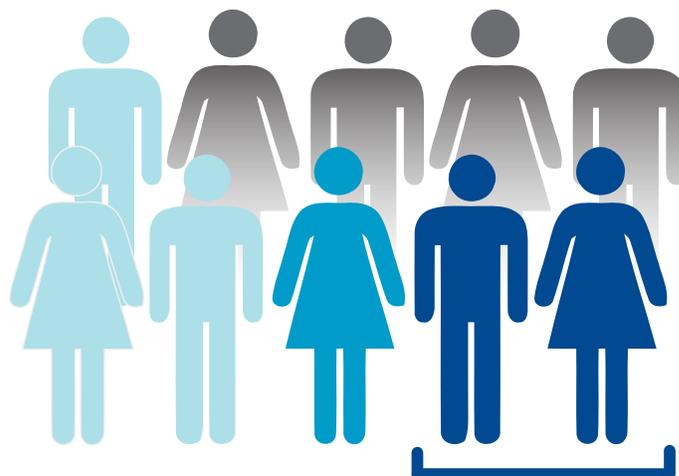
Clark County children  
receive food assistance  
each month

More than 2,600  
children receive cash  
assistance each month

In **41.9%**

of Clark County  
families with children,  
**both parents work**

**Children and  
families in  
Clark County  
struggle to make  
ends meet**



19% live in extreme poverty

34% live in poverty

56% live in economic hardship

# FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

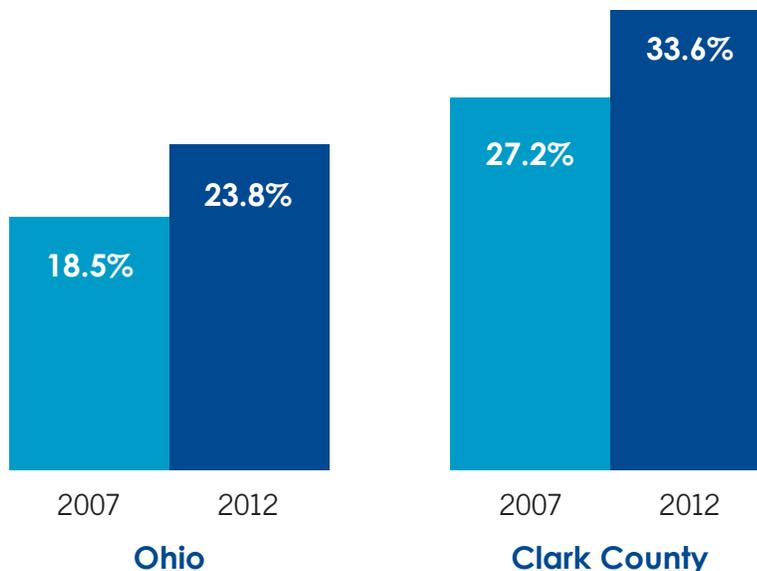
A family's financial stability has the potential to impact a child's health and well-being in many ways. Children living in households experiencing financial hardship may face negative conditions such as food insecurity and substandard housing, and they may lack adequate access to youth-supportive activities such as education, mentoring, or recreation programs. Accordingly, financial stability is one of the most important indicators of a child's overall well-being.

## Financial well-being and poverty

Families with children living in Clark County are generally poorer than families in the state as a whole, and the number living in poverty has increased over the past five years.

Figure 5 shows that Clark County has a childhood poverty rate that is roughly 10 percentage points higher than the state's. In 2012, one in three children in Clark County lived in poverty, compared to one in four in Ohio. This is 20.8% higher than the county's 2007 youth poverty rate (Appendix Table K).

Figure 5. Change in children's poverty, Clark County and Ohio, 2007–2012

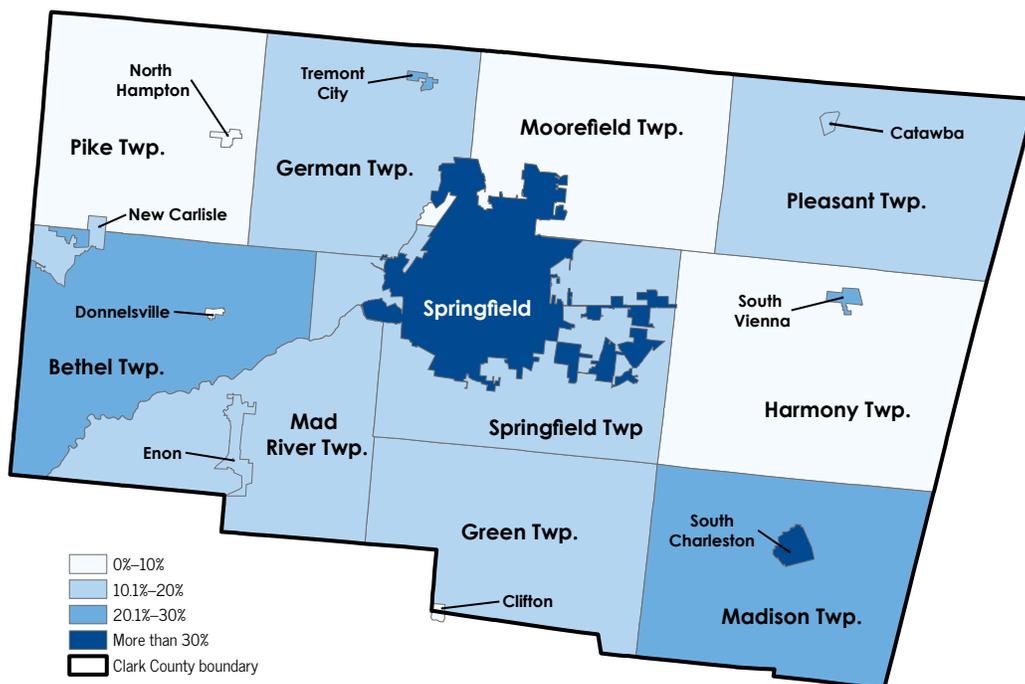


Source: American Community Surveys 2007 and 2012, 1-year estimates

# FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

The rates of childhood poverty vary across the county (Map 3). Springfield and South Charleston both have high rates of childhood poverty. In Bethel and Madison Townships, more than one in every five children lives in poverty; poverty rates are lower in Harmony, Moorefield, and Pike townships.

**Map 3. Percentage of children living in poverty in Clark County jurisdictions**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year population estimates 2007–2011

Additionally, poverty does not affect all age groups equally. The data show that younger children are more likely than are teenagers to be living in poverty. In fact, 50.4% of children under age six live in poverty versus 18.9% of children age 12 to 17 (Figure 6 and Table 3).

# FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

**Figure 6. Clark County children in poverty**



Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates

**Table 3. Poverty status of Clark County children**

Age	Number living in poverty	Percentage living in poverty in this age group	Number not living in poverty	Percentage not living in poverty in this age group
Under age 6	5,099	50.4%	5,017	49.6%
6 to 11 years	3,468	32.2%	7,317	67.8%
12 to under 18 years	1,988	18.9%	8,533	81.1%
Total under 18	10,555	33.6%	20,867	66.4%

Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates

# FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

To put the data in perspective, a family of four (two parents and two children) earning less than \$23,550 is defined as **living in poverty** according to federal poverty guidelines, which are based on family size and income. As of 2012, more than 10,500 children in Clark County lived in a household in poverty (Table 4).

**Table 4. Poverty levels for children in Clark County**

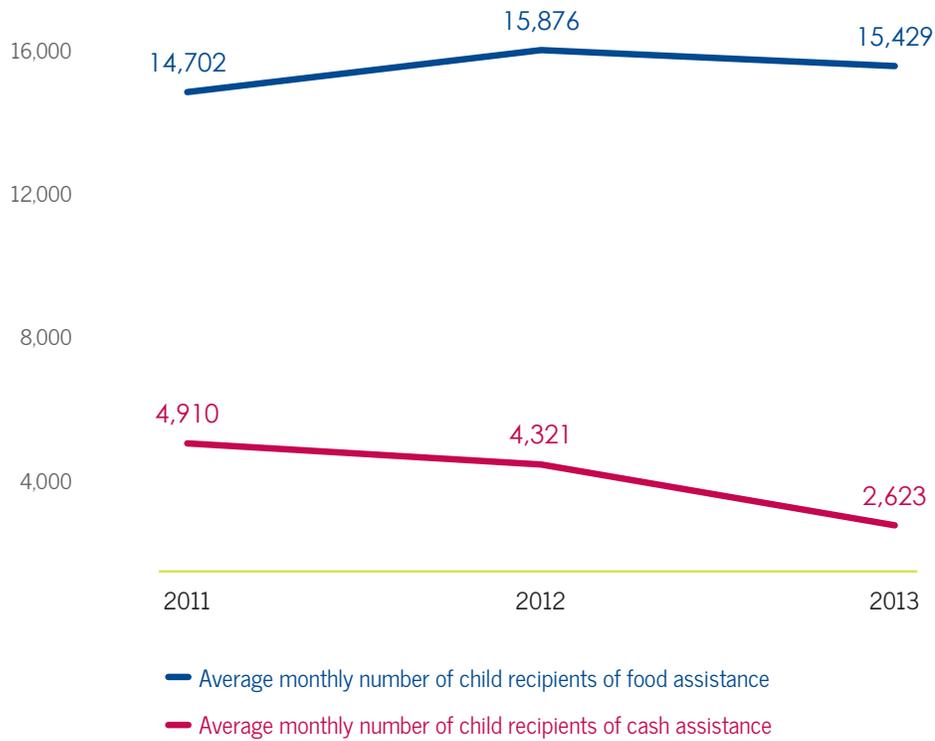
Age	Total children under 18 for whom poverty is determined	Extreme poverty (below 50% FPL)	Below FPL	Below 200% FPL	At or above 200% FPL
Under age 6	10,116	3,174 (31.4%)	5,099 (50.4%)	6,797 (67.2%)	3,319 (32.8%)
6 to 11 years	10,785	1,781 (16.5%)	3,468 (32.2%)	6,150 (57.0%)	4,635 (43.0%)
12 to 17 years	10,521	991 (9.4%)	1,988 (18.9%)	4,780 (45.4%)	5,741 (54.6%)
Total under age 18	31,422	5,946 (18.9%)	10,555 (33.6%)	17,727 (56.4%)	13,695 (43.6%)

Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates  
FPL = federal poverty level

Further, more than half of those 10,555 children actually lived in **extreme poverty**—they lived in households earning less than 50% of the federal poverty level. In this case, a family of four making less than \$11,775 a year lives in extreme poverty. Given the level of child poverty in Clark County, it is not surprising that, on average, approximately 15,400 children received public food assistance and 2,600 received cash assistance each month in 2013 (Figure 7 and Appendix Table L).

# FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

Figure 7. Clark County children receiving food or cash assistance, 2011–2013



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Food assistance is provided to families at or below 130% of FPL; cash assistance (Ohio Works First) from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families.

# FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

## Employment

Employment and access to jobs that pay a living wage are important factors in decreasing the total number of families with children living in poverty. Although increasing parental participation in the labor force can help reduce childhood poverty rates, it can also place new demands for youth programs and services—especially among children with both parents or their only parent working full-time. In 2012, there were approximately 10,200 families in Clark County in which both parents, or the only parent in the case of single parent households, worked (Table 5). Single mothers accounted for 3,861 of these 10,200 families. These 3,861 families should be of particular interest to providers of youth services because single mothers—regardless of employment status—have historically experienced high rates of poverty, and their children can benefit from resources targeted to youth.

**Table 5. Employment status of Clark County families with children, by family type**

Employment status by family types with children	Number	Percentage
Families with own children that are married couples	7,742	58.0%
<i>Married couples, both in labor force</i>	5,597	41.9%
<i>Married couples, only one in labor force</i>	1,994	14.9%
<i>Married couples, neither in labor force</i>	151	1.1%
Families with own children headed by a single father	906	6.8%
<i>Single father in labor force</i>	743	5.6%
<i>Single father not in labor force</i>	163	1.2%
Families with own children headed by a single mother	4,701	35.2%
<i>Single mother in labor force</i>	3,861	28.9%
<i>Single mother not in labor force</i>	840	6.3%
<b>Total number of families with their own children</b>	<b>13,349</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates



# EDUCATION

CLARK COUNTY  
YOUTH *at a glance*

High school graduation rates in Clark County public schools range from

**98%**  
to  
**75%**

**3,031**

Clark County residents under age 25 are **enrolled** in an **Ohio public college**

**Most third grade students in Clark County read at or above proficiency level**

**Nearly 1 in 3 preschool-age children can benefit from intensive instruction in literacy skills to help them prepare for kindergarten**

30.1% scored in Band 1, or least ready for kindergarten, on the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment-Literacy

Clark-Shawnee

**90.1% proficient**

Greenon

**93.6% proficient**

Northeastern

**87.2% proficient**

Northwestern

**86.1% proficient**

Southeastern

**91.1% proficient**

Springfield

**70.9% proficient**

Tecumseh

**84.4% proficient**

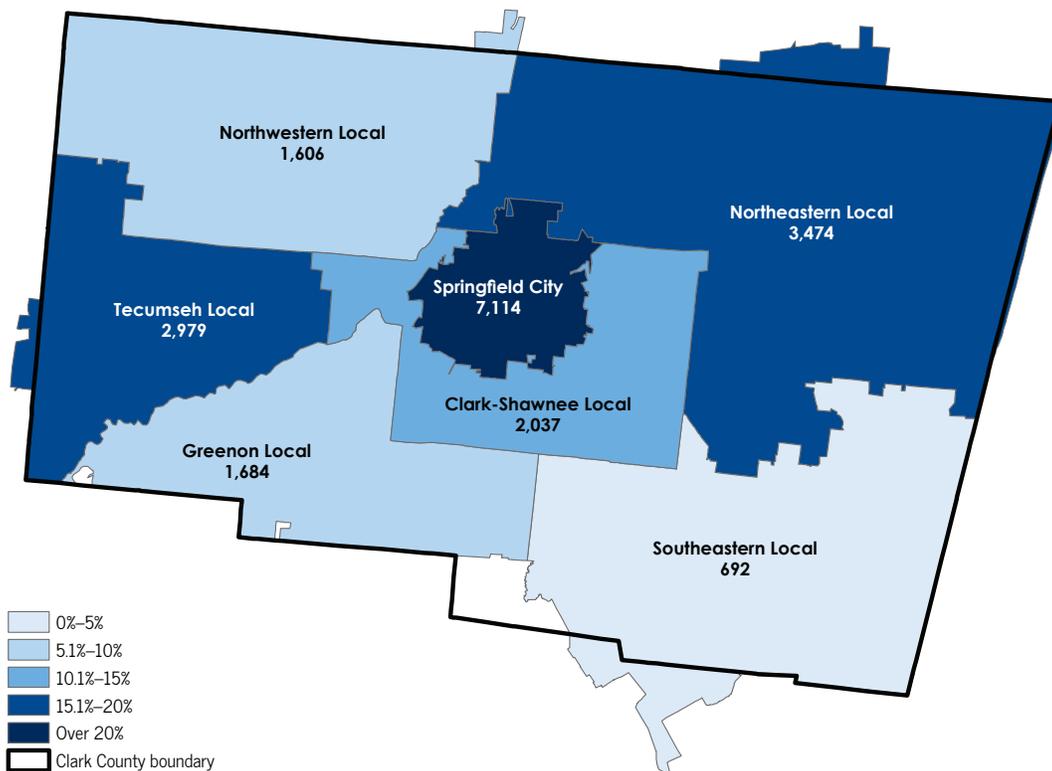
# EDUCATION

Quality education and learning are key parts of a child's foundation for a bright future. Increasingly, educational professionals are stressing the importance of focusing on a child's education from early childhood education through postsecondary school. This section provides an overview of demographic, performance, disciplinary, and graduation data for Clark County's seven public school districts. Additionally, data relating to postsecondary education among Clark County residents are discussed at the end of the section. In sum, the data provided in this section provide an overall sense of how youth of all ages are doing academically.

## Enrollment, attendance, and student characteristics

During the 2012–2013 school year, 19,586 Clark County children ages 5 to 19 enrolled in public schools and 4,092 enrolled in private schools (Table 6).

Map 4. Clark County public school enrollment



Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

**Table 6. Public and private school enrollment in Clark County**

	Number of 5- to 19-year-olds enrolled in		Total enrollment in public or private schools	Percentage of 5- to 19-year-olds enrolled in	
	Public schools	Private schools		Public schools	Private schools
Enrollment	19,586	4,092	23,678	82.7%	17.3%

Sources: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates; Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

Overall, about 83% of Clark County’s school-age children were enrolled in public school in Clark County’s seven public school districts: Clark-Shawnee, Greenon, Northeastern, Northwestern, Southeastern, Springfield City, and Tecumseh. As shown in Table 7, all seven public school districts have a high and similar rate of student attendance.

**Table 7. Attendance by school district**

School district	Attendance rate 2012–2013
Clark-Shawnee Local	94.9%
Greenon Local	94.6%
Northeastern Local	94.9%
Northwestern Local	94.9%
Southeastern Local	>95%
Springfield City	93.6%
Tecumseh Local	94.9%

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

As Map 4 shows, Springfield City is the largest school district by enrollment and has more than twice as many students as Northeastern, which is the second largest district. With 7,114 students, Springfield City school district accounts for more than a third of all Clark County students enrolled in a public school. Although Southeastern is not small geographically, it is the smallest school district by enrollment with 692 students.

# EDUCATION

Northeastern (3,474) and Tecumseh (2,979) are similar in enrollment size, as are Clark-Shawnee (2,037), Greenon (1,684), and Northwestern (1,606). All seven districts contain economically disadvantaged students. In fact, at least one in three students is economically disadvantaged in five out of seven districts (Table 8 and Appendix Table N).

**Table 8. Economically disadvantaged students by school district**

District	Economic disadvantage enrollment	Total enrollment	Economic disadvantage as a % of total enrollment
Clark-Shawnee Local	759	2,037	37.3%
Greenon Local	571	1,684	33.9%
Northeastern Local	972	3,474	28.0%
Northwestern Local	580	1,606	36.1%
Southeastern Local	219	692	31.6%
Springfield City	7,091	7,114	99.7%
Tecumseh Local	1,605	2,979	53.9%

Source: Ohio Department of Education, *Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013*

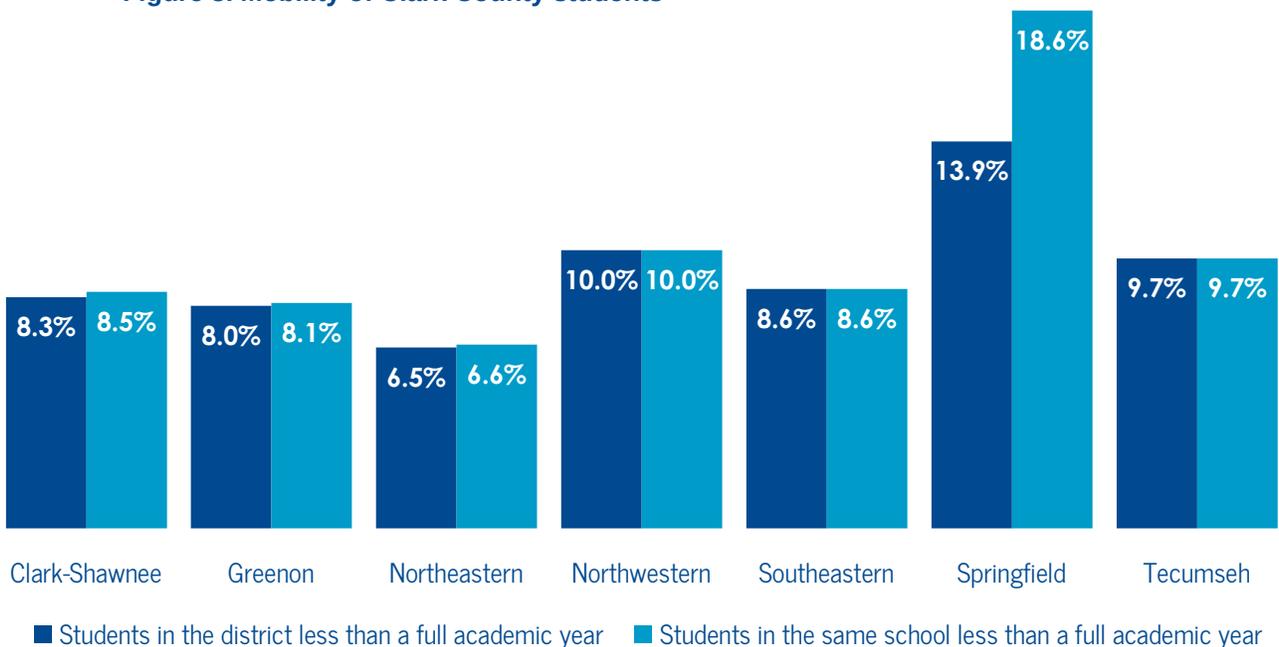
## Changing enrollment

Over the last five years, all seven public school districts experienced a decline in enrollment, which is not surprising given that the youth population has declined in the county as a whole. Southeastern experienced the largest percentage decline (-19.8%) in student enrollment from school year 2008–2009 to 2012–2013, and Northeastern experienced the smallest decline (-5.9%). In all, five of the seven public school districts experienced a decline in student population of greater than 10% during this time (see Appendix Table O).

## Student mobility

In addition to declining student enrollment over the last five years, Clark County’s public schools experienced shifts in enrollment within a single school year. Approximately one in seven students left Springfield City School District during school year 2012–2013 (Figure 8 and Appendix Table P); further, nearly one in five students changed schools during this time but stayed within the Springfield City School District. In both Northwestern and Tecumseh school districts, about 1 in 10 students left the school district or relocated to another school within the district last school year. Students who move from school to school, or from one district to another, are more likely to experience a drop in academic performance than are their peers who do not move.

**Figure 8. Mobility of Clark County students**



Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

## Racial and ethnic diversity

Of the seven public school districts, Springfield City is the most racially diverse. Racial minorities account for approximately 39.0% of enrolled students (Table 9 and Appendix Table Q); 23.7% of

# EDUCATION

students enrolled in Springfield City are African American, and 9.5% are multiracial. With racial minorities accounting for 15.2% of enrolled students, Tecumseh is the second most racially diverse district. In the remaining districts, roughly 90.0% or more of students enrolled are white. Aside from the Springfield City school district, Clark County’s public school districts are not very racially diverse. However, Tecumseh has a high level of ethnic diversity—1 in 10 students is Hispanic or Latino, which is twice the county’s rate of Hispanic or Latino youth.

**Table 9. Race and ethnicity of Clark County students enrolled in public school**

	White	Black	Multiracial	Other	Hispanic
Clark-Shawnee Local	89.5%	3.3%	4.5%	0.8%	1.8%
Greenon Local	91.3%	1.0%	4.0%	1.2%	2.5%
Northeastern Local	91.4%	1.8%	3.9%	1.0%	1.8%
Northwestern Local	93.4%	0.9%	2.6%	0.9%	2.1%
Southeastern Local	97.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Springfield City	61.4%	23.7%	9.5%	0.9%	4.4%
Tecumseh Local	84.8%	1.0%	3.1%	0.5%	10.6%

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

**Table 10. Disabled students by school district**

District	Disabled enrollment	Disabled as a percentage of total enrollment
Clark-Shawnee Local	220	10.8%
Greenon Local	165	9.8%
Northeastern Local	295	8.5%
Northwestern Local	198	12.3%
Southeastern Local	110	15.9%
Springfield City	1,205	16.9%
Tecumseh Local	421	14.1%

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

In nearly every public school district in Clark County, at least 1 in 10 students had a disability in the 2012–2013 school year (Table 10). Springfield City had the largest percentage of students with a disability at 16.9%, followed by Southeastern at 15.9% and Tecumseh at 14.1% (see Table R in the appendix for more information on specific disability types).

## Performance, graduation, and dropouts

Ensuring that students are succeeding academically is the primary objective of the education system. The following data show how well students are doing at various school stages. More detailed performance data for grades 3 through 11 may be found in Appendix Tables T and U.

### Early childhood

The Kindergarten Readiness Assessment-Literacy (KRA-L) test is one of the earliest measures of a child’s education level. It identifies kindergarten readiness by placing a child’s score into one of three Bands. Student’s scoring in Band 1 are the least ready, needing intense instruction, whereas those scoring in Bands 2 and 3 are most ready and may benefit from enriched instruction (Table 11).

**Table 11. KRA-L scores by school district**

District	Number tested	Average score	Percentage Band 1	Percentage Band 2	Percentage Band 3
Clark-Shawnee Local	150	19.2	22.0%	46.0%	32.0%
Greenon Local	112	19.5	21.4%	46.4%	32.1%
Northeastern Local	239	19.8	17.2%	45.2%	37.7%
Northwestern Local	135	21.7	16.3%	34.8%	48.9%
Southeastern Local	54	20.7	16.7%	40.7%	42.6%
Springfield City	655	16.6	39.7%	40.5%	19.8%
Tecumseh Local	212	16.6	37.7%	36.8%	25.5%

Source: Ohio Department of Education, special data request, school year 2012–2013

Band 1—Assess broadly for intensive instruction

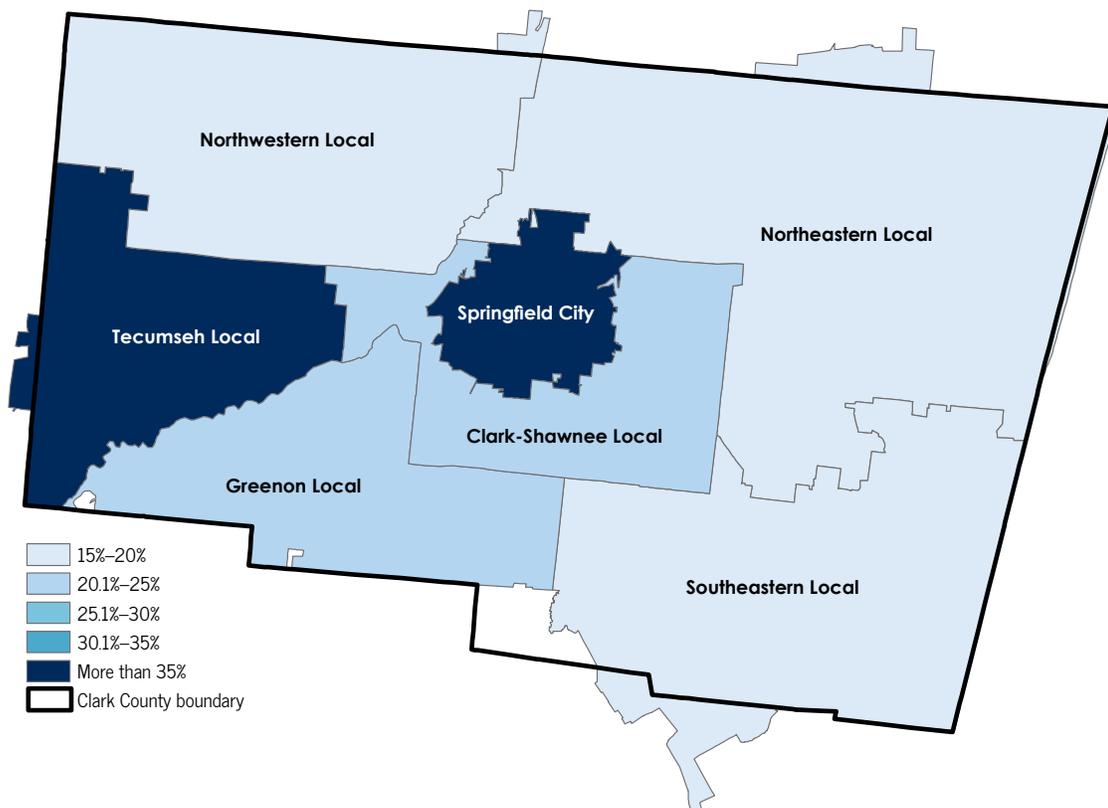
Band 2—Assess for targeted instruction

Band 3—Assess for enriched instruction

# EDUCATION

Map 5 shows the percentage of children scoring in KRA-L Band 1 for each public school district: Northwestern, Southeastern, and Northeastern school districts have the lowest percentages of children demonstrating developmental delays in literacy; Springfield City and Tecumseh school districts have the highest percentages of children scoring in Band 1.

**Map 5. Percentage of children scoring in KRA-L Band 1**



Source: Ohio Department of Education, special data request, school year 2012–2013

Band 1—Assess broadly for intensive instruction

Band 2—Assess for targeted instruction

Band 3—Assess for enriched instruction

## K–8 performance

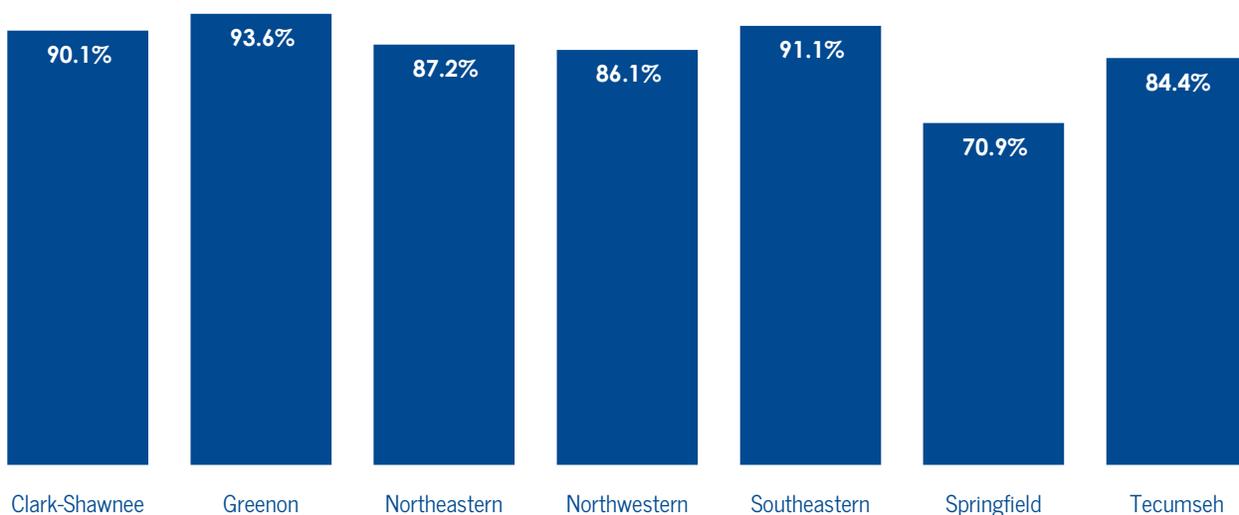
Third grade represents another significant milestone in student performance and is set to become even more important as the Third Grade Reading Guarantee is implemented. In Figure 9, we can see the percentage of third grade students that were proficient in reading in Clark County

# EDUCATION

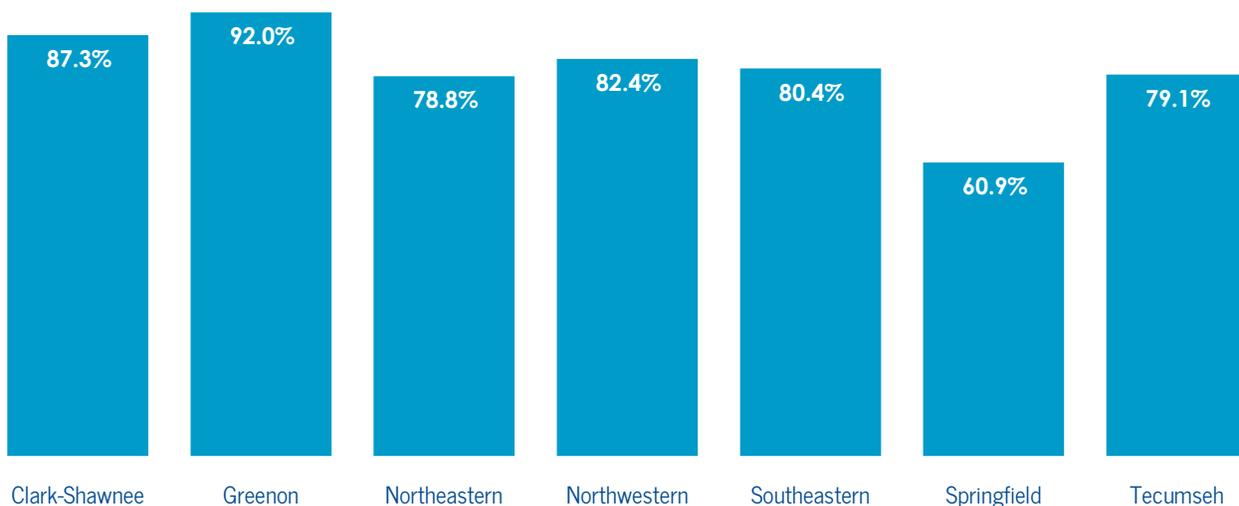
public schools. Overall, the more rural school districts scored higher on grade 3 reading proficiency than the more urban districts did: more than 90% of third grade students were proficient in reading in Greenon, Southeastern, and Clark-Shawnee, and about 71% were proficient in the Springfield City School District.

**Figure 9. Clark County student performance results, grade 3 reading and mathematics**

**(1) Percentage of students scoring proficient or higher in grade 3 reading**



**(2) Percentage of students scoring proficient or higher in grade 3 mathematics**

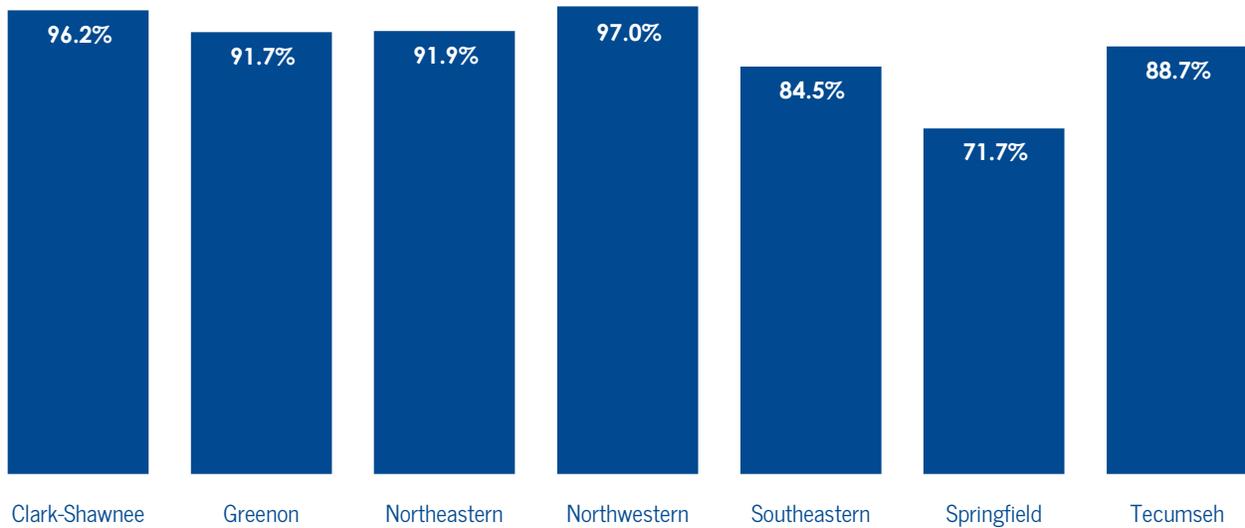


Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

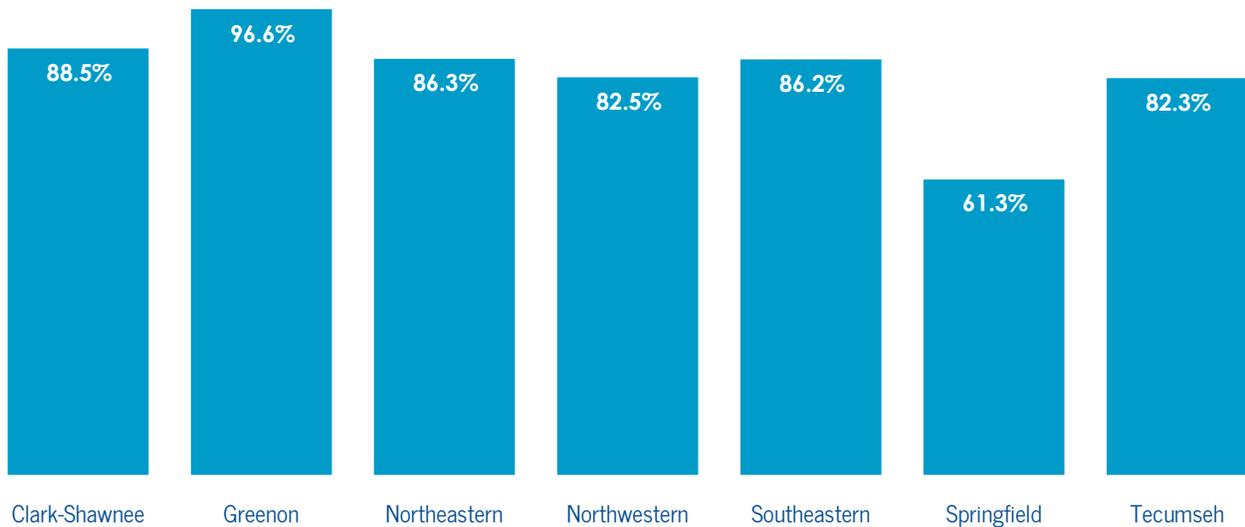
# EDUCATION

Figure 10. Clark County student performance results, grade 8 reading and mathematics

**(1) Percentage of students scoring proficient or higher in grade 8 reading**



**(2) Percentage of students scoring proficient or higher in grade 8 mathematics**



Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

Although students scored well on grade 3 reading proficiency in rural school districts, grade 8 students did not perform as well in these districts. Southeastern and Greenon were the only public school districts in Clark County where grade 8 students scored lower in reading proficiency than their third grade counterparts scored on their reading proficiency tests (Figure 10). In school year 2012–2013, 93.6% and 91.1% of grade 3 students were proficient in reading in Greenon and Southeastern, compared to 91.7% and 84.5% of grade 8 students. This may suggest that although students in these school districts are more reading proficient early on, they may not be progressing at the same rate over time as students in other districts. However, because only the 2012–2013 school year for each grade is presented (rather than the same group of students over time), the difference might be due to the strength of each respective group of students.

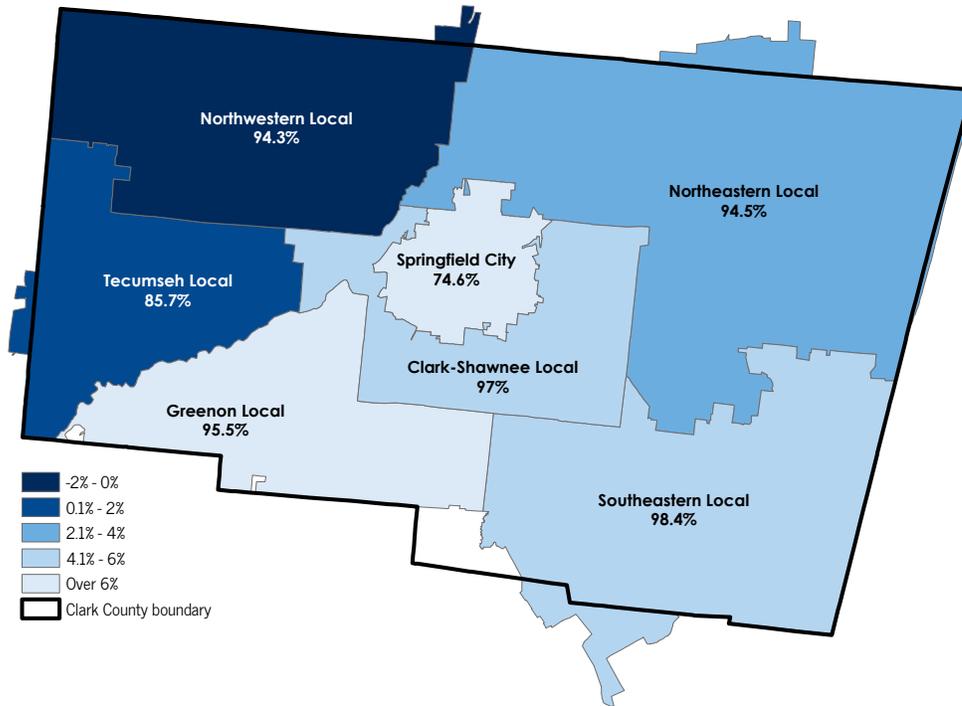
## High school graduation and dropouts

The pattern of graduation rates is similar to that of other performance measures, in that the more urban school districts lag behind the others. In 2011–2012, Southeastern—one of the county’s more rural school districts—had the highest graduation rate at 98.4%, whereas Springfield City had the lowest rate at 74.6% (Map 6 and Appendix Table U). However, it should be noted that over the last three years, Springfield City has improved its graduation rate more than any other district in the county. Overall, five of the seven public school districts had a graduation rate of 94.0% or above in the 2011–2012 school year (Appendix Figure A).

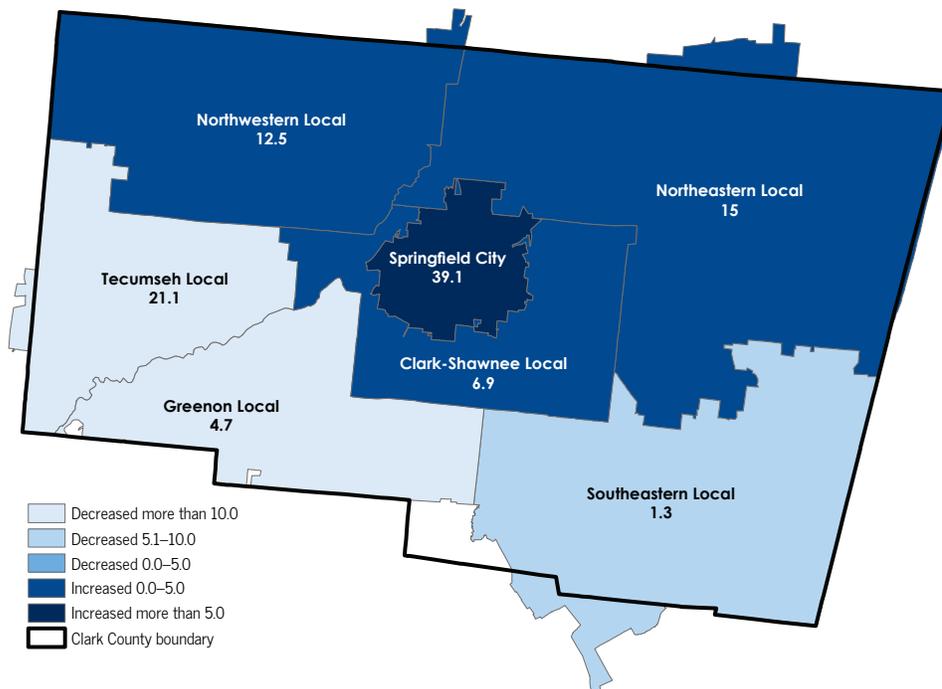
According to the Ohio Department of Education, Springfield City and Tecumseh were the only districts in Clark County to have students drop out of school. In 2012–2013, Springfield City had 139 dropouts, and Tecumseh had 15 (Table 12).

# EDUCATION

**Map 6. High school graduation rates 2011–2012 and change from 2009–2010**



**Map 7. Disciplinary actions per 100 students 2012–2013 and change from 2007–2008**



Sources for both maps: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school years 2007–2008 through 2012–2013

**Table 12. High school dropout rates by school district, 2010–2013**

District	2009–2010	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013
Northeastern Local	0	0	12	0
Springfield City	93	114	104	139
Tecumseh Local	14	15	14	15

*Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school years 2009–2010 to 2012–2013*  
*The Ohio Department of Education's Interactive Local Report Card system does not include districts that have recorded no dropouts, so four of Clark County's school districts are not shown in the table.*

As shown in Map 7, Springfield and Tecumseh also had the highest rate of disciplinary actions among students in Clark County. In Springfield City there were 39 disciplinary actions for every 100 students, and Tecumseh had 21 for every 100 students (see Appendix Table V and Figure B).

## Postsecondary

A primary goal of the K–12 education system is to prepare students for postsecondary education. In 2012, a total of 3,031 residents of Clark County (under the age of 25) were enrolled in an Ohio public college (Appendix Table W). Of these students, 1,589 were enrolled in a community college and 1,442 were enrolled at a four-year public university. However, the number of young Clark County residents enrolled in postsecondary school is certainly higher than 3,031 students; the data do not account for individuals enrolled in private or out-of-state colleges and universities.

Table 13 shows the number of students enrolled in an Ohio community college or public university by the Clark County public school district they attended. Springfield City is the only school district where a greater percentage of former students were enrolled in an Ohio community college than a public university. Springfield City also had the highest percentage of former students required to take remedial postsecondary courses: 70.0% were required to take developmental math or English coursework. Additionally, in both Southeastern and Tecumseh, at least one in two former students was required to take a developmental math or English course.

# EDUCATION

**Table 13. Clark County college students enrolled in remedial courses**

District	Number of first-time students at Ohio public colleges	Entering students enrolling in a public university or university regional campus	Entering students enrolling in a community college	Entering students taking			
				Developmental math or English	Developmental math	Developmental English	Developmental math and English
Statewide	52,489	74%	26%	41%	35%	20%	14%
Clark-Shawnee Local	58	72%	28%	34%	31%	14%	10%
Greenon Local	53	75%	25%	38%	30%	21%	13%
Northeastern Local	112	55%	45%	46%	40%	21%	15%
Northwestern Local	43	63%	37%	28%	26%	16%	14%
Southeastern Local	23	61%	39%	61%	43%	35%	17%
Springfield City	128	38%	62%	70%	60%	44%	34%
Tecumseh Local	70	53%	47%	50%	36%	36%	21%

*Source: Ohio Board of Regents, Remediation of Ohio High School Graduates Going Directly to a University System of Ohio College, fall 2011*

# SAFETY & HEALTH

CLARK COUNTY  
YOUTH *at a glance*

**18%**

of Clark County teens

**seriously considered  
attempting suicide**  
in the last  
year

**47%**

of Clark County teens  
have had  
sexual intercourse

Of those sexually active  
youth, 39% did not use a  
condom the last time they  
had sex

**28%**

of Clark County teens have been  
bullied at school

**Alcohol use  
among Clark  
County youth  
has decreased  
significantly over  
the last two years**

**-6%**

students who have had an  
alcoholic drink

**-3%**

students who were in a car  
driven by someone who was  
drinking alcohol

**-2%**

students who drove a car  
after drinking

**-3%**

students who drank alcohol  
in the last 30 days

**-1%**

students consuming 5 or more  
drinks in a row in a couple hours  
during the last month

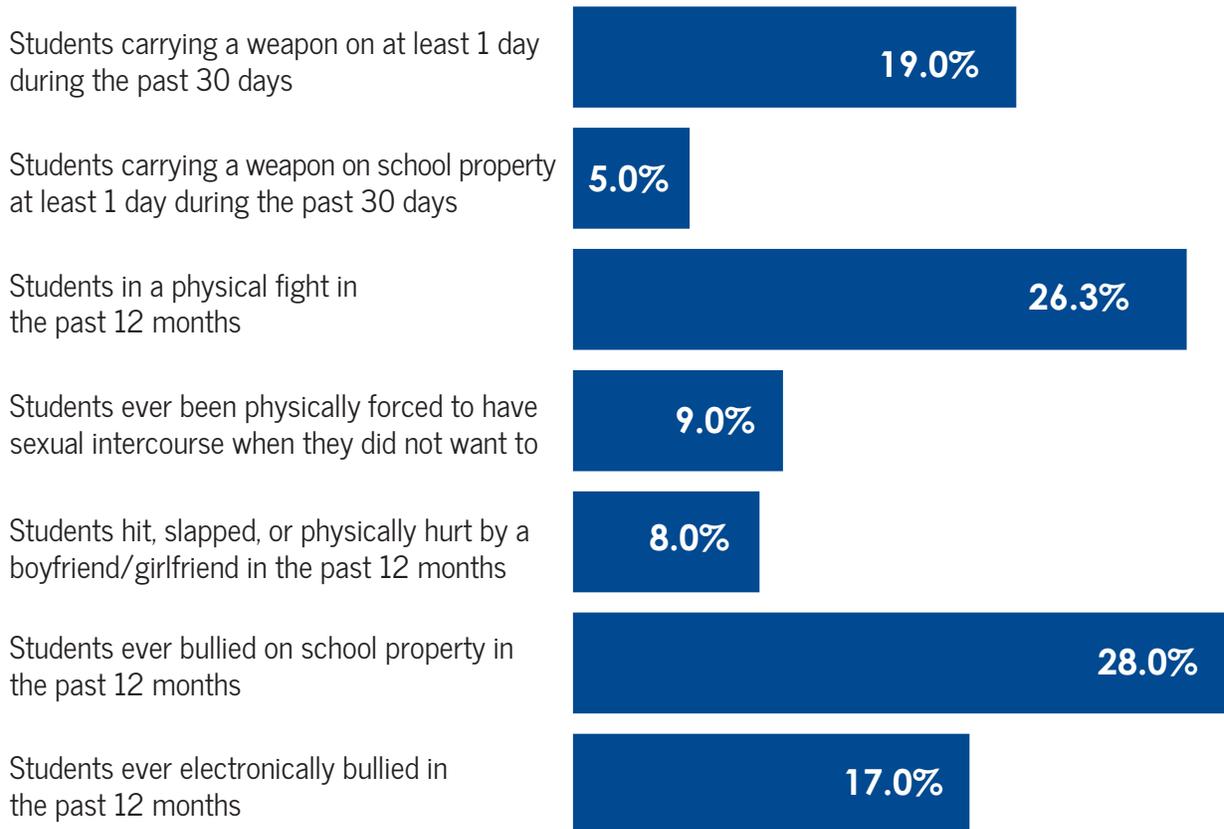
# SAFETY & HEALTH

Maintaining the safety and health of children is a primary concern of every community. Clark County tracks the health and safety of its youth by surveying high school students about their feelings, experiences, and behaviors. The data in this section come from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted by the Clark County Combined Health District.

## Violence and bullying

Unlike many high risk behaviors, which primarily pose a threat to the individual engaging in the act, violence and bullying directly threaten the health and safety of others.

**Figure 11. Violence and bullying among Clark County high school students**



Source: Clark County High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2013

# SAFETY & HEALTH

Overall, student responses show that violent behaviors have remained unchanged from 2011 to 2013, but the percentage of students who have been bullied at school has increased. In 2013, 28.0% of students reported being bullied on school property, which is a significant increase from previous surveys (Figure 11)—although the available data cannot tell us whether there has been an **increase** in the **instances** of bullying or an increase in the **reporting** of these instances. One in five students reported carrying a weapon at some point during the past month, and 5.0% reported carrying a weapon to school. One in four students also reported being involved in a physical fight in the last year. However, not all violent behaviors took place among perceived enemies: about 1 in 10 youths reported being physically violated by a boyfriend/girlfriend (Table 14).

## Depression and suicide

Feelings of depression are relatively common among Clark County youth. One in three students reported feeling sad or hopeless every day for an extended period of time. Although occasional feelings of depression do not pose cause for concern, these extended bouts of depression, affecting 32% of youths, may deserve further attention. As shown in Figure 12, about one in six students has considered or made a plan to commit suicide in the last year. Additionally, approximately one in eight children surveyed has actually attempted suicide during this same time. Further, it is troubling to note that the percentages of children reporting feeling depressed and considering suicide have increased over time (Table 14).

# SAFETY & HEALTH

**Figure 12. Depression and suicide among Clark County high school students**

About 1 in 3 Clark County youth has felt sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks or more during the last 12 months



Source: Clark County High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2013

**Table 14. Depression and suicide among Clark County high school students**

	2013	
Percentage of students who ever felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more during the past 12 months	32.0%	↑
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months	18.0%	
Percentage of students who made a plan about attempting suicide during the past 12 months	17.0%	↑
Percentage of students who attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	12.0%	↑

Source: Clark County High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2013  
Red arrows indicate statistically significant increases from the prior survey (2011).

# SAFETY & HEALTH

## Tobacco, alcohol, and drug use

In the last two years, Clark County has seen both improvement and regression in terms of tobacco, alcohol, and drug use among youth. The good news is that the percentage of students who reported consuming alcohol has declined; the bad news is that there has been an increase in youth smoking or using tobacco (Table 15).

### Tobacco

Unlike alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking and tobacco use appear to have increased among Clark County youth. As of 2013, nearly half of students reported having tried smoking a cigarette and one in eight reported smoking cigarettes daily. Additionally, 12.0% reported having tried or used chewing tobacco (Table 15).

### Alcohol

Of the students surveyed, two-thirds admitted to trying alcohol, a third consumed alcohol in the last month, and one-fifth reported binge drinking at least once in the past 30 days (Table 15). However, as noted above, these represent decreases from the prior survey.

### Drugs

Reported drug use among Clark County students has remained relatively unchanged since 2011 (Table 15). Although the percentage of students who have tried marijuana increased, the percentage that used marijuana one or more times in the recent past remained unchanged (22.0%). One in five students reported being given, offered, or sold drugs on school property in the past year, which represents a decline from 2011.

# SAFETY & HEALTH

**Table 15. Tobacco, alcohol, and drug use among Clark County high school students**

	2013	
<b>Tobacco</b>		
Percentage of students who have tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs	47.0%	↑
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day	12.0%	↑
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the past 30 days	20.0%	↑
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on at least 1 day in the past 30 days	5.0%	↓
Percentage of students who ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days	13.0%	↑
<b>Alcohol</b>		
Percentage of students who have ever had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day	66.0%	↓
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day in the past 30 days	31.0%	↓
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on at least one day during the past 30 days	19.0%	↓
Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle being driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days	19.0%	↓
<b>Drugs</b>		
Percentage of students who have ever used marijuana one or more times	40.0%	↑
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days	22.0%	
Percentage of students who have ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high	9.0%	
Percentage of students who have ever taken a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription one or more times	17.0%	
Percentage of students offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property in the past 12 months	20.0%	↓

Source: Clark County High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2013  
 Blue arrows indicate statistically significant decreases from the prior survey (2011). Red arrows indicate statistically significant increases from the prior survey (2011).

# SAFETY & HEALTH

## Sexual activity

In 2013, students reported a decline in sexual activity across a number of indicators. Although the percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse remained unchanged at 47.0%, the percentage of students who have ever had oral sex, sexual intercourse recently, or four or more sexual partners all declined (Table 16). In addition, the percentage of youth who reported using a condom during the last time they had sexual intercourse increased. These results are encouraging; further research into the factors accounting for the drop in sexual activity might be useful to those trying to promote additional improvement.

**Table 16. Sexual activity among Clark County high school students**

	2013	
Percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse	47.0%	
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons	10.0%	↓
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the past 3 months	31.0%	↓
Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time he/she had sexual intercourse	7.0%	↓
Percentage of students who did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse	39.0%	↓
Percentage of students who have ever had oral sex	44.0%	↓

Source: Clark County High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2013  
Blue arrows indicate statistically significant decreases from the prior survey (2011).



# AT-RISK YOUTH

CLARK COUNTY  
YOUTH *at a glance*

**259**

**Clark County children  
were abused or  
neglected in 2012**

Teen births **decreased**  
in two years by

**22.3%**

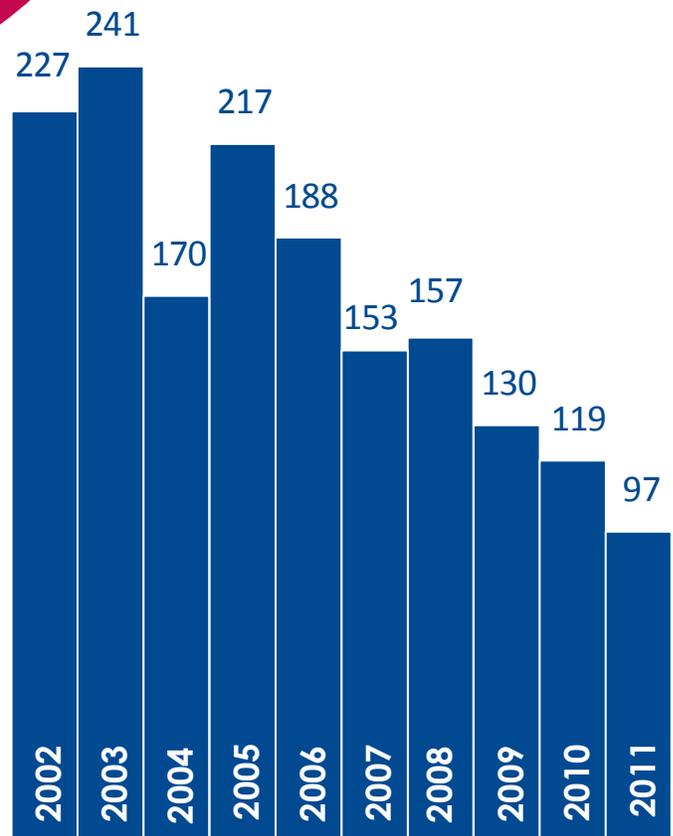
**The number of  
Clark County youth  
adjudicated for  
felonies declined  
during the last decade**

In 2013 in Clark County,

**487**

**children were under the  
protection of Children's  
Services but remained in  
their own homes**

This number decreased significantly  
from 2010, when 880 children were  
under protection and remained in  
their homes



# AT-RISK YOUTH

At-risk youth can be defined by many different risk factors, and this section highlights data that focus on conditions that pose a threat to a child's social, physical, and emotional well-being. In addition, this section provides information on risks to Clark County youth at various stages of their lives.

## Infant health

A child's health and well-being begins in the prenatal stages and continues after birth. Unfortunately, some infants do not get the opportunity to develop beyond this initial stage. In 2011, Clark County had an infant mortality rate of 3.09, meaning that there were approximately 3 infant deaths for every 1,000 births (Table 17). The county's infant mortality rate was much lower than Ohio's (7.87) and was lower in 2011 than each of the previous four years.

**Table 17. Infant mortality in Clark County and Ohio, 2007–2011**

	Clark County			Ohio		
	Total number of infant deaths	Total number of births	Infant mortality rate	Total number of infant deaths	Total number of births	Infant mortality rate
2007	10	1,905	5.25	1,163	150,784	7.71
2008	9	1,800	5.00	1,144	148,592	7.70
2009	13	1,717	7.57	1,109	144,569	7.67
2010	20	1,680	11.90	1,068	139,034	7.68
2011	5	1,620	3.09	1,086	138,024	7.87

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics  
Infant mortality rate is per 1,000 births. Mortality includes neonatal, postneonatal, and infant.

# AT-RISK YOUTH

Infant health was also better in Clark County than the state in terms of low birth weight. In 2011, 7.4% of babies were born at low birth rate in the county, compared to 8.6% in Ohio (Table 18). Additionally, the percentage of babies born at low birth weight was lower in 2011 than 2009 in Clark County, whereas it increased in Ohio during this same time. Based on the above measures, infants in Clark County are born at less risk than infants in the state as a whole.

**Table 18. Percentage of low birth weight babies in Clark County and Ohio, 2009–2011**

Percentage of babies born at low birth weight	2009	2010	2011
Clark County	9.3%	7.3%	7.4%
Ohio	8.5%	8.6%	8.6%

*Source: Ohio Department of Health, Center for Vital and Health Statistics  
Low birth weight means babies weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth.*

## Abuse and neglect

Abuse and neglect pose serious social, emotional, and physical threats to children of all ages. In 2012, there were 259 substantiated reports of child abuse or neglect, which was down from 367 reports in the prior year (Table 19). The large decline in substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect between 2011 and 2012 is a promising sign, although given the similarity between 2010 and 2012, more data are needed to determine whether a trend exists or if 2011 was an anomaly.

**Table 19. Number of Children in Clark County and Ohio abused and neglected, 2010–2012**

	2010	2011	2012
Clark County	254	367	259
Ohio	23,811	23,356	21,372

*Sources: KidsCount.org, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services  
The number of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect, including emotional maltreatment, neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse.*

# AT-RISK YOUTH

Perhaps more telling, Clark County has experienced a decline in the number of children under protective services from 2010 to 2013 (Table 20). Over the last four years, the number of children under protective services—who remained in their own home—declined from 880 to 487. During the same time, the number of children that were placed in the custody of Child Support Services dropped from 141 to 114 children. Overall, the data indicate that the number of children being abused and neglected may be declining, assuming that there has not been a significant change in reporting.

**Table 20. Number of Children in Clark County and Ohio under protective custody, 2010–2013**

Children under protection who...	September 2010	September 2011	September 2012	September 2013
Remain in their own homes	880	604	618	487
Are in Child Support Services custody	141	114	103	114

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

## Other at-risk indicators

One challenge in trying to monitor at-risk youth in a community is a lack of available data. This reality makes it difficult to paint a comprehensive picture of the risk factors facing Clark County's youth. The remaining indicators, although unrelated to one another, provide additional information on some of the other risks threatening youth in the county. The data show that conditions are improving for youth across the following indicators.

### Teen births

Teen births are of particular concern for the well-being of Clark County's youth because they pose a set of risks to the teen parents as well as to their children. In 2011, there were 226 teen births, 65 fewer than in 2009 (Table 21). In fact,

# AT-RISK YOUTH

births to all age groups of teens declined in both 2010 and 2011. Despite this decline, however, teen births still accounted for roughly one in seven births in the county, persisting at approximately six percentage points higher than the state average since 2009.

**Table 21. Births to teens in Clark County and Ohio, 2009–2011**

	2009	2010	2011	Percentage change 2009–2011
<b>Clark County</b>				
All births	1,717	1,680	1,620	-5.6%
Teen births	291	261	226	-22.3%
<i>Under 15 years of age</i>	4	3	1	-75.0%
<i>15–17 years of age</i>	85	80	57	-32.9%
<i>18–19 years of age</i>	202	178	168	-16.8%
Teen births as a percentage of all births	16.9%	15.5%	14.0%	—
<b>Ohio</b>				
All births	144,569	139,034	138,024	-4.5%
Teen births	15,604	13,663	12,210	-21.8%
<i>Under 15 years of age</i>	182	158	130	-28.6%
<i>15–17 years of age</i>	4,391	3,699	3,255	-25.9%
<i>18–19 years of age</i>	11,031	9,806	8,825	-20.0%
Teen births as a percentage of all births	10.8%	9.8%	8.8%	—

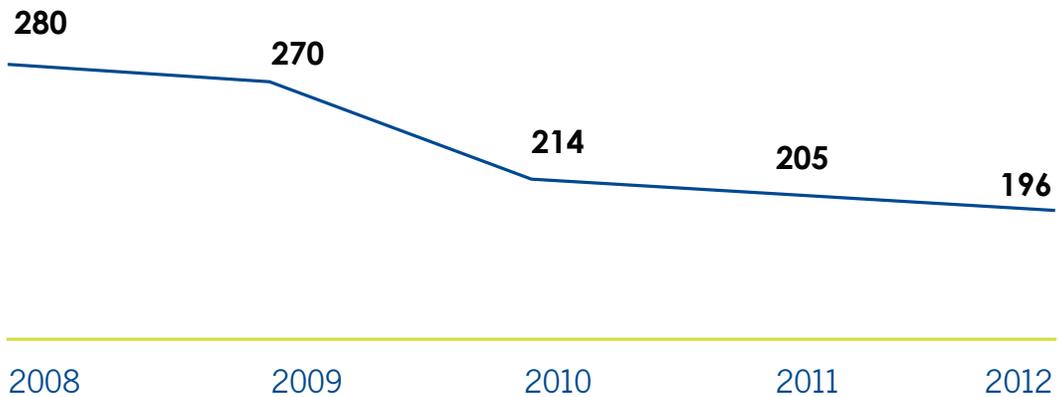
Sources: Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, 2013, *Clark County Profile, Statistical and Demographic Data*; *Clark County Profile Statistical and Demographic Data for 2008–2011*

## Foster care

Children in foster care may experience less family stability than children living in other family types. Since 2008, the number of children in foster care has declined each year in Clark County (Figure 13, Appendix Table X). In 2012, there were 196 children in the county in foster care, down from 280 in 2008.

# AT-RISK YOUTH

Figure 13. Clark County youth in foster care, 2008–2012

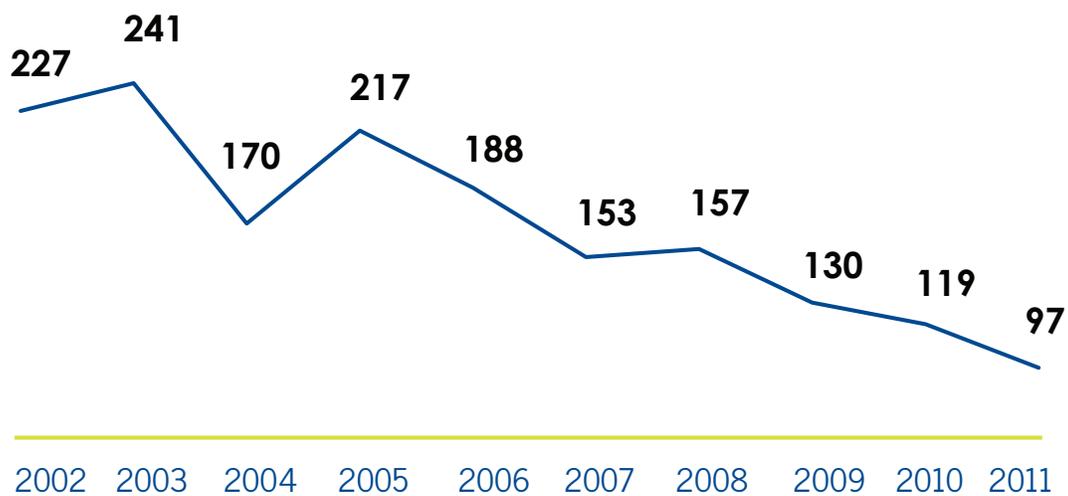


Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

## Crime

Finally, another promising sign in Clark County is that there has been a large and consistent decline in the number of youths adjudicated for felonies during the last decade. In 2011, there were 97 youth felonies in the county, 130 fewer than in 2002 (Figure 14, Appendix Table Y).

Figure 14. Clark County adolescents adjudicated for felonies, 2002–2011



Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services, Profile of Youth Adjudicated or Committed for Felony Offenses: Fiscal Year 2012  
Please see appendix tables for detailed data and definitions.

# YOUTH RESOURCES

CLARK COUNTY  
YOUTH *at a glance*

60.1%



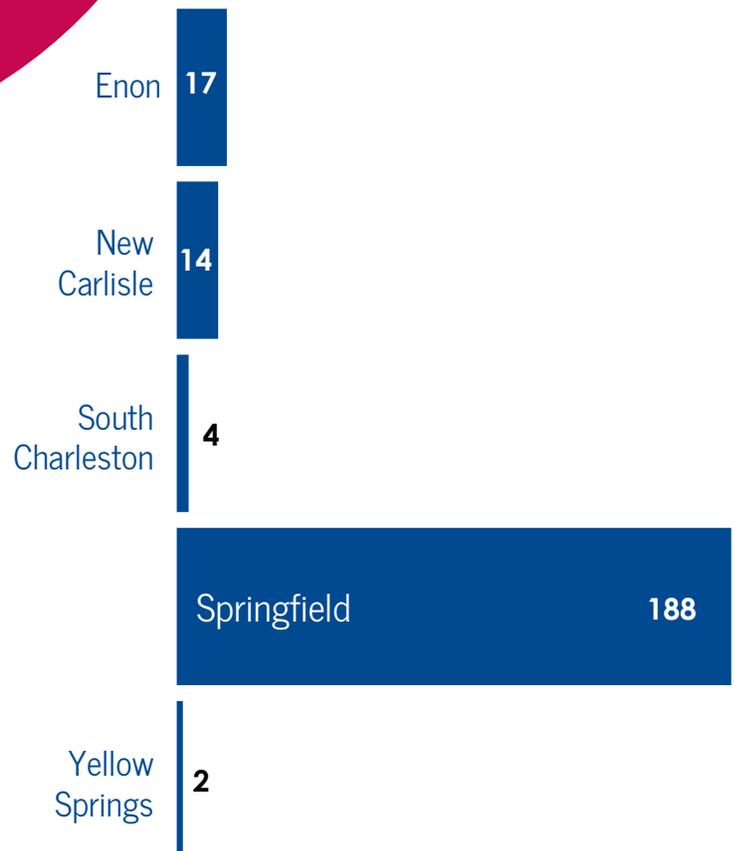
of Clark County youth-serving organizations focus on academics

23 sites in Clark County offer mentoring programs

22 of these are in Springfield, and 1 is in New Carlisle

66 youth organizations in Clark County serve students in kindergarten through high school

Most programs for Clark County youth operate in Springfield



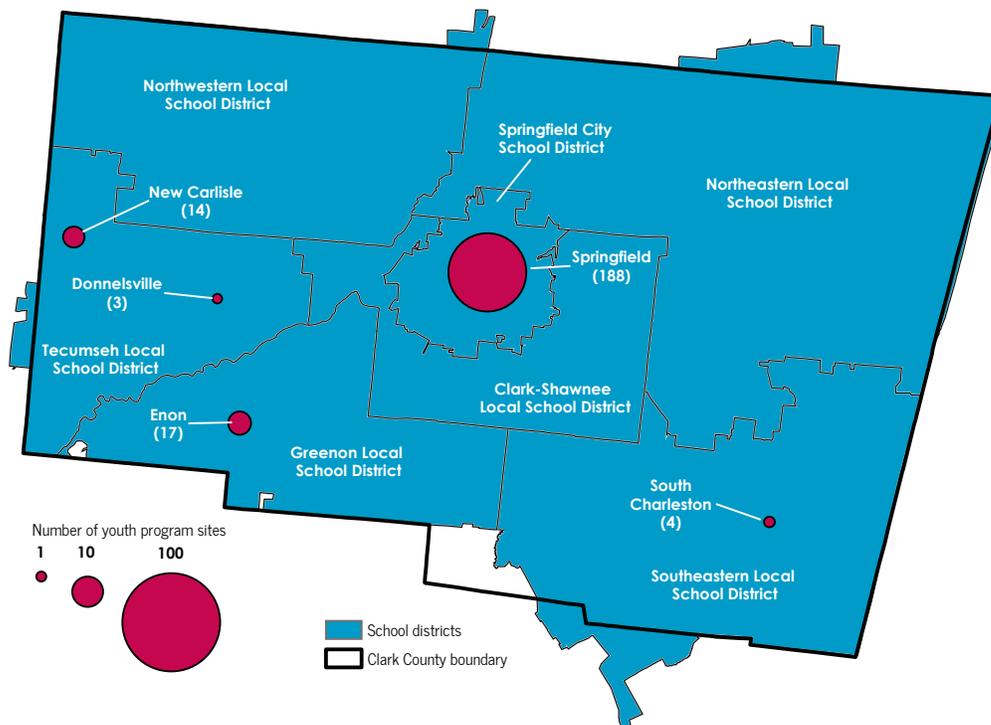
# YOUTH RESOURCES

Organizations that provide essential youth services can be invaluable resources to families and communities. Often these organizations deliver important programs and services that go above and beyond what traditional schools and daycare centers offer. For example, the mentoring program of a local youth organization may change the life of an at-risk child, or a tutoring service might help a child of a single working mother succeed academically. Accordingly, youth organizations play an essential role in improving youth well-being, so it is important to identify these existing community assets.

## Youth organizations, sites, and services

As of 2013, Clark County had 95 organizations providing youth programs and activities. These 95 organizations operated a total of 228 sites throughout the county that offered a variety of youth services.

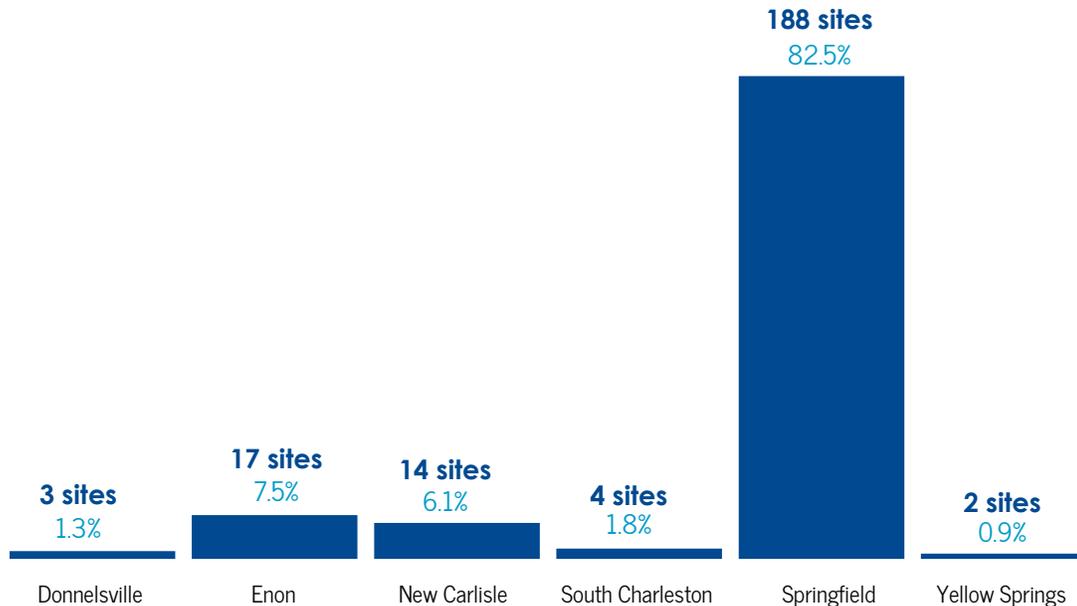
Map 8. Youth program sites in Clark County



Source: Community Alliance for Youth database of youth organizations and sites in Clark County, 2013. Two program sites are part of the Glen Helen Nature preserve, which extends into both Clark and Greene counties, and are not shown here.

# YOUTH RESOURCES

**Figure 15. Location and number of sites of youth-serving organizations in Clark County**



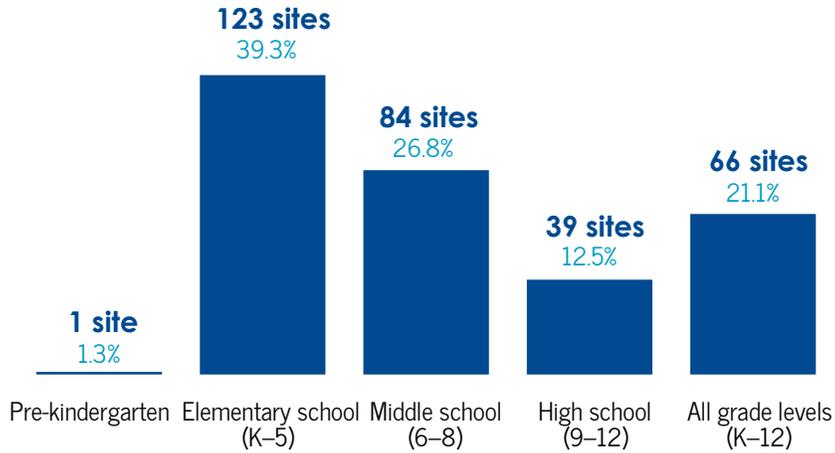
*Source: Community Alliance for Youth database of youth organizations and sites in Clark County, 2013. Two program sites are part of the Glen Helen Nature preserve, which extends into both Clark and Greene counties, and are listed here under the mailing address of the preserve, Yellow Springs.*

Sites are not evenly distributed throughout Clark County; in fact, most program sites are clustered in the City of Springfield's boundaries. Of the 228 program sites in the county, 188 (or 82.5%) are located in Springfield; the next two cities with the most sites, Enon and New Carlisle, contain 17 and 13, respectively (Map 8, Figure 15, and Appendix Table Z).

Clearly, youth program sites are disproportionately located in Springfield. Although the total demand for youth services may be highest in Springfield because it contains more than 40% of the county's youth population (see Table 1), children living in more rural areas may lack adequate access to sites offering youth programs. Interestingly, regardless of location, more than half (54%) of all sites cater specifically to elementary-age children (kindergarten through grade 5; see Figure 16 and Appendix Table BB).

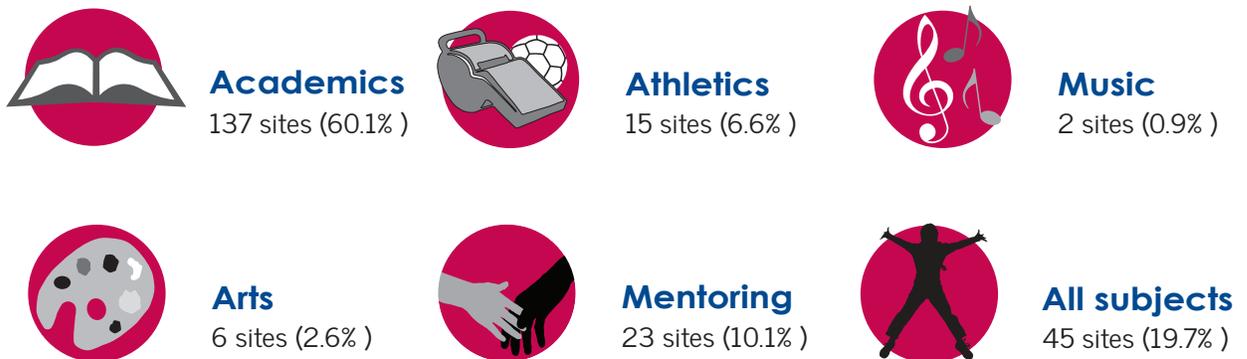
# YOUTH RESOURCES

**Figure 16. Grade levels of youth-serving organizations in Clark County**



Source: Community Alliance for Youth database of youth organizations and sites in Clark County, 2013. A site must serve at least one grade level in the grade range of a specific school type to be counted for that school type. Number of sites will add up to more than the total number of sites in Clark County because some sites serve children in multiple grades and are counted more than once.

**Figure 17. Number and percentage of youth-serving organizations in each program focus in Clark County**



Source: Community Alliance for Youth database of youth organizations and sites in Clark County, 2013

# YOUTH RESOURCES

## Programs and services

Although geographical access is important, the types of programs and services that are offered also matter. As Figure 17 shows, the majority of youth sites in Clark County (137 total, or 60.1%) offer services specifically related to academics and education (also see Appendix Table AA). Mentoring is the next most common program, followed by athletics, with 23 and 15 sites, respectively. It should be noted that Clark County has 45 “all purpose” sites (19.7%) that offer youth services and programs in all subject areas (Table 22 and Appendix Table BB).

Additionally, Springfield is the only place in Clark County (with the exception of one site in New Carlisle) that has youth sites that offer services beyond those focused on education (Table 22). Although educationally focused programs are critically important, it appears that there may be a need to provide more diverse services to children throughout the county.

**Table 22. Clark County youth-serving organizations site locations and program focus**

	Academic activities and tutoring	Art	Athletics	Mentoring	Music	All subjects
Donnelsville	3	–	–	–	–	–
Enon	17	–	–	–	–	–
New Carlisle	13	–	–	1	–	–
South Charleston	4	–	–	–	–	–
Springfield	98	6	15	22	2	45
Yellow Springs	2	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>

*Source: Community Alliance for Youth database of youth organizations and sites in Clark County, 2013. Two program sites are part of the Glen Helen Nature preserve, which extends into both Clark and Greene counties, and are listed here under the mailing address of the preserve, Yellow Springs.*



## Demographics detailed tables

**Table A. Number of Children in Clark County jurisdictions**

	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Under 18	Percentage of Clark County children
<b>Cities</b>						
New Carlisle	472	377	366	261	1,476	4.1%
Springfield	4,456	3,682	4,481	2,379	14,998	41.6%
<b>Villages</b>						
Catawba	18	23	44	19	104	0.3%
Clifton	0	5	28	16	49	0.1%
Donnelsville	33	6	20	8	67	0.2%
Enon	53	134	238	93	518	1.4%
North Hampton	58	25	50	18	151	0.4%
South Charleston	131	178	124	36	469	1.3%
South Vienna	11	10	35	22	78	0.2%
<b>Townships</b>						
Bethel	1,473	1,258	1,070	912	4,713	13.1%
German	356	472	519	277	1,624	4.5%
Green	122	157	188	141	608	1.7%
Harmony	210	299	329	91	929	2.6%
Madison	203	178	200	79	660	1.8%
Mad River	355	623	826	386	2,190	6.1%
Moorefield	503	768	815	550	2,636	7.3%
Pike	249	182	278	257	966	2.7%
Pleasant	236	147	290	162	835	2.3%
Springfield	585	758	875	674	2,892	8.0%
Tremont	13	30	16	31	90	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,537</b>	<b>9,312</b>	<b>10,792</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>36,053</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: American Community Survey 2011, 5-year estimates

# APPENDIX

**Table B. Percentage of population by age group in Clark County, 2002–2012**

Age	2002	2007	2012
Under age 5	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%
5 to 9 years	6.6%	6.6%	6.3%
10 to 14 years	7.2%	6.8%	6.7%
15 to 19 years	7.2%	7.2%	6.8%
Total population 19 and younger	27.6%	27.0%	25.8%

**Table C. Number of Clark County children by race, age 19 and under, 2002–2012**

	2002	2007	2012	Change 2002–2012	% change 2002–2012
White	33,616	31,467	28,972	-4,644	-13.8%
Black	4,304	4,111	3,885	-419	-9.7%
American Indian	106	104	96	-10	-9.4%
Asian	237	251	239	2	0.8%
Native Hawaiian	12	29	35	23	191.7%
Two or more races	1,293	1,786	2,191	898	69.5%
Total	39,568	37,748	35,418	-4,150	-10.5%

**Table D. Percentage of Clark County children by race, age 19 and under, 2002–2012**

	2002	2007	2012
White	85.0%	83.4%	81.8%
Black	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%
American Indian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Two or more races	3.3%	4.7%	6.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sources for tables on this page: U.S. Census Bureau, *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Counties: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2010*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2012*

# APPENDIX

**Table E. Number of Hispanic and non-Hispanic children in Clark County, age 19 and under, 2002–2012**

	2002	2007	2012	Change 2002–2012	% change 2002–2012
Hispanic	912	1,474	1,766	854	93.6%
Non-Hispanic	38,656	36,274	33,652	-5,004	-12.9%
Total	39,568	37,748	35,418	-4,150	-10.5%

**Table F. Percentage of Hispanic and non-Hispanic children in Clark County, age 19 and under, 2002–2012**

	2002	2007	2012
Hispanic	2.3%	3.9%	5.0%
Non-Hispanic	97.7%	96.1%	95.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Sources for Tables E and F: U.S. Census Bureau, *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Counties: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2010*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2012*

**Table G. Language spoken at home by Clark County children**

Language spoken at home	5 to 17 years	% of 5 to 17 years
Speak only English	23,061	97.6%
Speak Spanish	488	2.1%
Speak other Indo-European languages	86	0.4%
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages	0	0.0%
Speak other languages	0	0.0%
Total	23,635	100.0%

Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates

# APPENDIX

**Table H. Number of children in Clark County who live with at least one biological parent, by family type**

Age	In married-couple families	% of age group	Male householder, no wife present	% of age group	Female householder, no husband present	% of age group	Total
Under age 6	4,053	47.6%	743	8.7%	3,711	43.6%	8,507
6 to 11 years	6,701	69.0%	506	5.2%	2,498	25.7%	9,705
12 to 17 years	5,554	58.8%	641	6.8%	3,245	34.4%	9,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,308</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>9,454</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>27,652</b>

Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates

**Table I. Children in Clark County and their relationship to householder**

Relationship to householder	Number	Percentage
Own child	27,652	87.2%
<i>Biological child</i>	25,545	80.6%
<i>Adopted child</i>	982	3.1%
<i>Stepchild</i>	1,125	3.5%
Grandchild	3,091	9.8%
Other relative	603	1.9%
Foster child or other unrelated child	349	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,695</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates

**Table J. Number of children in Clark County with a disability**

Age	With disability	No disability	Total
Under 5 years	43	8,099	8,142
5 to 17 years	1,939	21,668	23,607
<b>All children under 18</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>29,767</b>	<b>31,749</b>

Source: American Community Survey 2012, 1-year estimates

## Financial well-being detailed tables

**Table K. Changes in children's poverty levels in Clark County and Ohio, 2007 and 2012**

Childhood poverty	Number of children, 2007	Percentage of children, 2007	Number of children, 2012	Percentage of children, 2012	Percentage change 2007–2012
<b>Clark County</b>					
In poverty	8,738	27.2%	10,555	33.6%	20.8%
Not in poverty	23,398	72.8%	20,867	66.4%	-10.8%
<b>Ohio</b>					
In poverty	500,745	18.5%	620,921	23.8%	24.0%
Not in poverty	2,204,146	81.5%	1,991,589	76.2%	-9.6%

Source: American Community Surveys 2007 and 2012, 1-year estimates

**Table L. Number of Children in Clark County and Ohio receiving food or cash assistance, 2011–2013**

	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change 2011–2013
<b>Clark County</b>				
Average monthly child recipients of food assistance	14,702	15,876	15,429	4.9%
Average monthly child recipients of cash assistance	4,910	4,321	2,623	-46.6%
<b>Ohio</b>				
Average monthly child recipients of food assistance	953,014	1,029,621	979,415	2.8%
Average monthly child recipients of cash assistance	283,338	245,825	193,976	-31.5%

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Food assistance is provided to families at or below 130% of FPL; cash assistance (Ohio Works First) from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. FPL = federal poverty level

# APPENDIX

**Table M. Idle teens in Clark County**

	Number	Percent
Males	119	3.2%
Females	117	3.2%
Total	236	3.2%

Source: American Community Survey 2012, 3-year estimates

"Idle teens" are 16- to 19-year-olds that are neither enrolled in school nor participating in the labor force.

## Education detailed tables

**Table N. Economically disadvantaged students by school district**

District	Economic disadvantage enrollment	Total enrollment	Economic disadvantage as a % of total enrollment
Clark-Shawnee Local	759	2,037	37.3%
Greenon Local	571	1,684	33.9%
Northeastern Local	972	3,474	28.0%
Northwestern Local	580	1,606	36.1%
Southeastern Local	219	692	31.6%
Springfield City	7,091	7,114	99.7%
Tecumseh Local	1,605	2,979	53.9%

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

**Table O. Enrollment in Clark County public school districts, 2007–2008 and 2012–2013**

District	Total enrollment 2007–2008	Total enrollment 2012–2013	Percentage of total Clark County public school enrollment	Change in number of students in public school districts 2007–2008 to 2012–2013	Change in percentage of public school district enrollment 2007–2008 to 2012–2013
Clark-Shawnee Local	2,386	2,037	10.4%	-349	-14.6%
Greenon Local	1,918	1,684	8.6%	-234	-12.2%
Northeastern Local	3,693	3,474	17.7%	-219	-5.9%
Northwestern Local	1,887	1,606	8.2%	-281	-14.9%
Southeastern Local	863	692	3.5%	-171	-19.8%
Springfield City	7,811	7,114	36.3%	-697	-8.9%
Tecumseh Local	3,402	2,979	15.2%	-423	-12.4%
Total enrollment in all school districts	21,960	19,586	100.0%	-2,374	-10.8%

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school years 2007–2008 and 2012–2013

# APPENDIX

**Table P. Mobility of Clark County public school students by school district**

	Students in the district less than a full academic year	Students in the district more than a full academic year	Students in the same school less than a full academic year	Students in the same school more than a full academic year
Clark-Shawnee Local	8.3%	91.7%	8.5%	91.5%
Greenon Local	8.0%	92.0%	8.1%	91.9%
Northeastern Local	6.5%	93.5%	6.6%	93.4%
Northwestern Local	10.0%	90.0%	10.0%	90.0%
Southeastern Local	8.6%	91.4%	8.6%	91.4%
Springfield City	13.9%	86.1%	18.6%	81.4%
Tecumseh Local	9.7%	90.3%	9.7%	90.3%

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

**Table Q. Race and ethnicity of Clark County students enrolled in public school**

	White	Black	Multiracial	Other	Hispanic	Total
Clark-Shawnee Local	1,822	68	92	17	37	2,036
Greenon Local	1,538	17	68	20	42	1,685
Northeastern Local	3,176	63	134	36	64	3,473
Northwestern Local	1,497	14	42	15	34	1,602
Southeastern Local	657	0	20	0	0	677
Springfield City	4,371	1,689	679	62	313	7,114
Tecumseh Local	2,519	30	92	15	316	2,972

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

# APPENDIX

**Table R. Disability type in each Clark County school district**

District	Autism	Cognitive disabilities	Developmental delay	Emotional disturbance (SBH)	Multiple disabilities (other than deaf-blind)	Orthopedic impairments	Other health impaired—minor	Specific learning disabilities	Speech and language impairments	Total
Clark-Shawnee Local	14	25	0	0	25	0	30	86	32	212
Greenon Local	14	19	0	0	0	0	29	70	15	147
Northeastern Local	18	33	0	11	39	0	43	87	47	278
Northwestern Local	14	17	0	0	0	0	30	66	41	168
Southeastern Local	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	49	23	88
Springfield City	59	213	42	69	84	13	95	472	139	1,186
Tecumseh Local	16	34	0	18	23	0	70	185	65	411
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>2,490</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

# APPENDIX

**Table S. Proficiency rates for elementary and middle schools by school district, school year 2012–2013 and the change in proficiency rate from school year 2009–2010**

**(1) Clark-Shawnee Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013			Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 3	Mathematics	87.3%	5.6	Grade 6	Mathematics	82.1%	-5.4
	Reading	90.1%	2.5		Reading	86.5%	-5.4
Grade 4	Mathematics	89.6%	0.7	Grade 7	Mathematics	86.7%	1.6
	Reading	95.5%	6.6		Reading	91.4%	2
Grade 5	Mathematics	75.9%	4	Grade 8	Mathematics	88.5%	7.1
	Reading	78.2%	1.3		Reading	96.2%	8.3
	Science	69.0%	-7.9		Science	82.2%	8.2

**(2) Greenon Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013			Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 3	Mathematics	92.0%	1.6	Grade 6	Mathematics	92.7%	2.8
	Reading	93.6%	7.2		Reading	90.3%	2.6
Grade 4	Mathematics	78.2%	-0.2	Grade 7	Mathematics	81.2%	-0.9
	Reading	88.7%	7.9		Reading	78.3%	-7.9
Grade 5	Mathematics	69.0%	-5.1	Grade 8	Mathematics	96.6%	1.3
	Reading	72.2%	-8.8		Reading	91.7%	2.9
	Science	67.1%	-9.8		Science	86.9%	10.4

**(3) Northeastern Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013			Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 3	Mathematics	78.8%	0.2	Grade 6	Mathematics	85.7%	1
	Reading	87.2%	7.4		Reading	85.8%	-4.7
Grade 4	Mathematics	84.1%	0.7	Grade 7	Mathematics	83.2%	-1.3
	Reading	92.9%	8.6		Reading	90.8%	3.3
Grade 5	Mathematics	75.5%	8.4	Grade 8	Mathematics	86.3%	12.9
	Reading	76.6%	3.3		Reading	91.9%	3.4
	Science	70.9%	3.4		Science	75.2%	2

# APPENDIX

**Table S. Proficiency rates for elementary and middle schools by school district, *continued***

**(4) Northwestern Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt change 2010-2013			Proficient %	% pt change 2010-2013
Grade 3	Mathematics	82.4%	5.4	Grade 6	Mathematics	70.1%	-7.9
	Reading	86.1%	10.9		Reading	87.3%	1.5
Grade 4	Mathematics	75.8%	4.2	Grade 7	Mathematics	84.1%	11.1
	Reading	84.8%	-1		Reading	91.7%	4.4
Grade 5	Mathematics	65.2%	-9	Grade 8	Mathematics	82.5%	4.1
	Reading	79.9%	-1.6		Reading	97.0%	5.3
	Science	73.1%	5.4		Science	84.1%	6.3

**(5) Southeastern Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt change 2010-2013			Proficient %	% pt change 2010-2013
Grade 3	Mathematics	80.4%	1.1	Grade 6	Mathematics	90.7%	-7.4
	Reading	91.1%	3.2		Reading	87.0%	-7.4
Grade 4	Mathematics	95.5%	16.8	Grade 7	Mathematics	77.6%	-3.4
	Reading	97.7%	9.2		Reading	87.9%	-2.6
Grade 5	Mathematics	83.6%	-4.1	Grade 8	Mathematics	86.2%	3.2
	Reading	85.5%	0.9		Reading	84.5%	-4.9
	Science	76.4%	-11.3		Science	70.7%	-1.6

**(6) Springfield City school district**

		Proficient %	% pt change 2010-2013			Proficient %	% pt change 2010-2013
Grade 3	Mathematics	60.9%	8.2	Grade 6	Mathematics	53.0%	-3.2
	Reading	70.9%	12.9		Reading	69.0%	-0.8
Grade 4	Mathematics	56.2%	3.1	Grade 7	Mathematics	53.8%	-3
	Reading	72.2%	9.3		Reading	64.0%	6.6
Grade 5	Mathematics	45.0%	5.9	Grade 8	Mathematics	61.3%	7.6
	Reading	58.3%	11.1		Reading	71.7%	7.1
	Science	46.9%	7.8		Science	44.9%	11.9

# APPENDIX

**Table S. Proficiency rates for elementary and middle schools by school district, *continued***

**(7) Tecumseh Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013			Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 3	Mathematics	79.1%	10.5	Grade 6	Mathematics	77.9%	-5.2
	Reading	84.4%	2.8		Reading	88.4%	-0.9
Grade 4	Mathematics	74.6%	-5.4	Grade 7	Mathematics	68.1%	-8.2
	Reading	84.1%	-1.1		Reading	83.2%	-1.5
Grade 5	Mathematics	77.5%	8.3	Grade 8	Mathematics	82.3%	9.3
	Reading	82.4%	5.6		Reading	88.7%	10
	Science	76.7%	0.7		Science	77.2%	16.3

Source: Ohio Department of Education, *Interactive Local Report Card, school years 2009–2010 and 2012–2013*

**Table T. Proficiency rates for high schools by school district, school year 2012–2013 and the change in proficiency rate from school year 2009–2010**

**(1) Clark-Shawnee Local school district**

**(2) Greenon Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013			Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 10	Mathematics	87.7%	-2.8	Grade 10	Mathematics	85.5%	-4.2
	Reading	92.0%	2		Reading	87.0%	-1
	Science	80.2%	-4.1		Science	83.9%	4.6
	Social studies	85.6%	-3		Social studies	81.8%	-5.2
	Writing	86.1%	-3.4		Writing	87.0%	0.6
Grade 11	Mathematics	95.2%	1.4	Grade 11	Mathematics	96.4%	2.2
	Reading	95.2%	1.9		Reading	97.6%	2.1
	Science	91.0%	-2.3		Science	93.4%	-0.1
	Social studies	96.4%	1.1		Social studies	90.4%	-4.4
	Writing	96.4%	2.6		Writing	95.8%	-2.3

# APPENDIX

**Table T. Proficiency rates for high schools by school district, *continued***

**(3) Northeastern Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 10	Mathematics	87.8%	3.5
	Reading	90.6%	2.4
	Science	84.0%	6.1
	Social studies	84.3%	0
	Writing	91.5%	0.6
Grade 11	Mathematics	94.9%	3
	Reading	96.8%	1
	Science	93.3%	3.4
	Social studies	94.3%	2.8
	Writing	96.2%	0.8

**(4) Northwestern Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 10	Mathematics	90.2%	-3
	Reading	91.7%	-1.5
	Science	84.1%	0.3
	Social studies	87.1%	-0.9
	Writing	89.4%	-0.3
Grade 11	Mathematics	93.2%	-6.1
	Reading	97.3%	-1.3
	Science	95.2%	1.7
	Social studies	96.6%	-0.5
	Writing	97.3%	0.2

**(5) Southeastern Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 10	Mathematics	93.4%	-0.6
	Reading	91.8%	-0.7
	Science	90.2%	-2.3
	Social studies	85.2%	-8.7
	Writing	95.1%	2.7
Grade 11	Mathematics	100.0%	3.4
	Reading	100.0%	3.4
	Science	97.9%	1.3
	Social studies	95.7%	-0.9
	Writing	100.0%	5.1

**(6) Springfield City school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 10	Mathematics	69.3%	3.9
	Reading	74.8%	3.5
	Science	57.4%	3.7
	Social studies	64.4%	-0.3
	Writing	68.2%	-3.1
Grade 11	Mathematics	75.2%	-2
	Reading	82.5%	-0.7
	Science	70.5%	1.6
	Social studies	75.6%	-4.1
	Writing	78.0%	-8.8

# APPENDIX

**Table T. Proficiency rates for high schools by school district, *continued***

**(7) Tecumseh Local school district**

		Proficient %	% pt. change 2010-2013
Grade 10	Mathematics	88.1%	5
	Reading	88.9%	5.3
	Science	81.8%	8.2
	Social studies	90.7%	8.1
	Writing	84.4%	-0.1
Grade 11	Mathematics	92.0%	2.3
	Reading	93.0%	0.9
	Science	91.0%	5.1
	Social studies	93.0%	2.8
	Writing	89.6%	-2.5

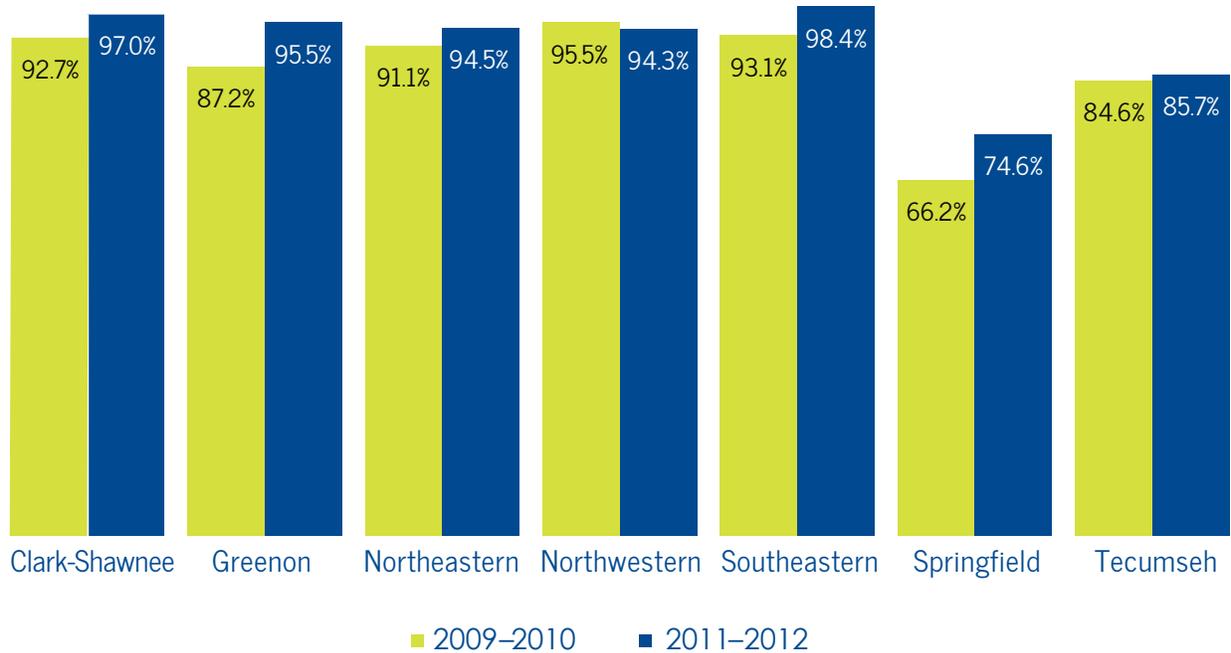
Source: Ohio Department of Education, *Interactive Local Report Card, school years 2009–2010 and 2012–2013*

**Table U. Graduation rates of Clark County school districts, school year 2011–2012 and the change in graduation rate from school year 2009–2010**

District	2009–2010 school year 4-year graduation rate	2011–2012 school year 4-year graduation rate	Percentage point increase 2009–2010 to 2011–2012
Clark-Shawnee Local	92.7%	97.0%	4.3
Greenon Local	87.2%	95.5%	8.3
Northeastern Local	91.1%	94.5%	3.4
Northwestern Local	95.5%	94.3%	-1.2
Southeastern Local	93.1%	98.4%	5.3
Springfield City	66.2%	74.6%	8.4
Tecumseh Local	84.6%	85.7%	1.1
All Ohio public school districts	78.0%	81.3%	3.3

Source: Ohio Department of Education, *Interactive Local Report Card, school years 2009–2010 and 2012–2013*

**Figure A. Graduation rates for Clark County public schools 2009–2010 and 2011–2012**



Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school years 2009–2010 and 2012–2013

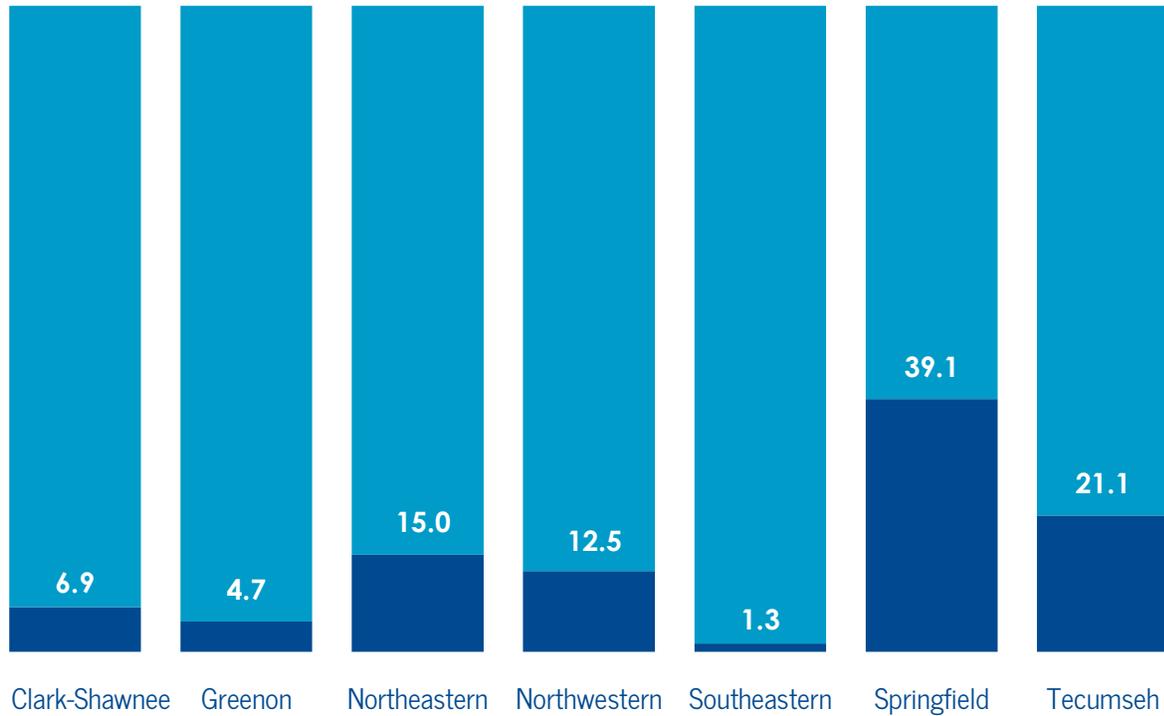
**Table V. Disciplinary actions per 100 students by school district, school year 2012–2013 and the change in rate from school year 2007–2008**

	Expulsions 2012–2013	Out of school suspensions 2012–2013	Other discipline types 2012–2013	All discipline types 2012–2013	All discipline types 2007–2008	% pt change 2007–2008 to 2012–2013
Clark-Shawnee Local	0.2	3.9	2.7	6.9	6.2	0.7
Greenon Local	0	4.7	0.1	4.7	16.8	-12.1
Northeastern Local	0.1	6	8.9	15	14.3	0.7
Northwestern Local	0.4	7	5	12.5	7.9	4.6
Southeastern Local	0	0.7	0.6	1.3	9.2	-7.9
Springfield City	0.2	21.2	17.7	39.1	30.9	8.2
Tecumseh Local	0	3.4	17.7	21.1	44.3	-23.2

Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school years 2007–2008 and 2012–2013

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**Figure B. Discipline incidents per 100 students in Clark County public schools**



Source: Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card, school year 2012–2013

**Table W. Clark County young adults (under age 25) enrolled in Ohio public colleges**

	Number
Total enrollment	3,031
Community colleges	1,589
University campuses (main or regional)	1,442

Source: Ohio Board of Regents, fall 2012 enrollment

## At-risk youth detailed tables

**Table X. Number of Children in Clark County and Ohio in foster care, 2008–2012**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clark County	280	270	214	205	196
Ohio	25,230	23,785	21,697	22,304	21,994

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

The number of children in substitute care each year. This includes children who were in foster care on January 1 of each year. This number reflects children placed by public agencies only. Children who have been placed with more than one public agency may be double counted.

**Table Y. Adolescents adjudicated for felonies in Clark County, 2002–2011**

Year	Number of adolescents adjudicated for felonies
2002	227
2003	241
2004	170
2005	217
2006	188
2008	157
2007	153
2009	130
2010	119
2011	97

Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS), Profile of Youth Adjudicated or Committed for Felony Offenses: Fiscal Year 2012

Note: The Profile of Youth Adjudicated or Committed for Felony Offenses profiles the youth adjudicated in Ohio's juvenile courts, excluding revocations. In this report, each youth is counted once per year per adjudicating county, regardless of the number of adjudications or DYS felony commitments. Since a youth may be committed to a DYS facility at a later date than their adjudication, adjudications and DYS felony commitments are counted separately in the fiscal year in which they occurred. "Adolescents adjudicated for felonies" is defined as the number of youths under age 18 adjudicated for felony-level offenses.

# APPENDIX

## Youth resources detailed tables

**Table Z. Clark County youth-serving organizations and sites by location**

Location	Number of organizations	Percentage of organizations	Number of sites	Percentage of sites
Donnelsville	1	1.1%	3	1.3%
Enon	4	4.2%	17	7.5%
New Carlisle	6	6.3%	14	6.1%
South Charleston	3	3.2%	4	1.8%
Springfield	80	84.2%	188	82.5%
Yellow Springs	1	1.1%	2	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Community Alliance for Youth database of youth organizations and sites in Clark County, 2013. Two program sites are part of the Glen Helen Nature preserve, which extends into both Clark and Greene counties, and are listed here under the mailing address of the preserve, Yellow Springs.

**Table AA. Clark County youth-serving organizations and sites by program focus**

Program type	Number of organizations	Percentage of organizations	Number of sites	Percentage of sites
Academic activities and tutoring	61	64.2%	137	60.1%
Art	6	6.3%	6	2.6%
Athletics	4	4.2%	15	6.6%
Mentoring	10	10.5%	23	10.1%
Music	2	2.1%	2	0.9%
All subject areas	12	12.6%	45	19.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Community Alliance for Youth database of youth organizations and sites in Clark County, 2013

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**Table BB. Clark County youth-serving organization sites by grade level and location**

	Pre-kindergarten	Elementary (K-5)	Middle school (6-8)	High school (9-12)	All grade levels (K-12)
Donnelsville	–	3	–	–	–
Enon	–	13	5	4	–
New Carlisle	–	9	2	3	2
South Charleston	–	1	1	2	1
Springfield	1	97	76	30	61
Yellow Springs	–	–	–	–	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>66</b>

*Source: Community Alliance for Youth database of youth organizations and sites in Clark County, 2013*  
*A site must serve at least one grade level in the grade range of a specific school type to be counted for that school type.*  
*Number of sites will add up to more than the total number of sites in Clark County because some sites serve children in multiple grades and are counted more than once. Two program sites are part of the Glen Helen Nature preserve, which extends into both Clark and Greene counties, and are listed here under the mailing address of the preserve, Yellow Springs.*

