## 

#### 23% 22% OF CHILDREN ARE IN POVERTY U.S. AVERAGE

## Ohio

# **25 WHOLE CHILD SNAPSHOT**

To be prepared for well-paying jobs and lifelong learning, Ohio's children need personalized support, safe environments, good health, and challenging learning opportunities. The following data highlight how well the comprehensive needs of Ohio's children are being met and show how the state compares with all other states. The action steps present initial ideas for how Ohio citizens can make targeted and innovative improvements that equip the state's students with the knowledge and skills they need to become productive, self-sufficient adults who help Ohio create a robust economy.

## CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY RACE<sup>1</sup> Black: 48% U.S. Average: 39% Hispanic: 34% U.S. Average: 33% Multi-racial: 33% U.S. Average: 23% White: 17%

Asian: 7% U.S. Average: 14%

U.S. Average: 14%

HEALTHY

of high school students are overweight.<sup>2</sup> U.S. Average: 17%

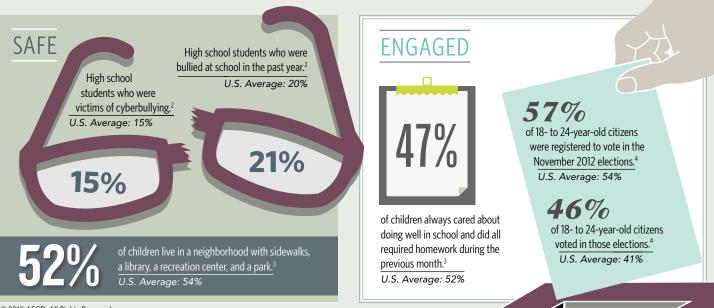
of high school students are obese.<sup>2</sup> U.S. Average: 14%



71% of children had both medical and dental preventive care

visits in the past year.<sup>3</sup> U.S. Average: 68%

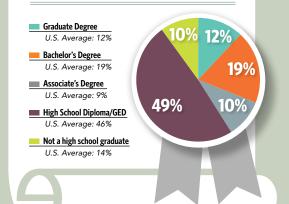
## SEE ALL 50 STATE SNAPSHOTS AT WWW.ASCD.ORG/WHOLECHILDSNAPSHOTS.



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## Percentage of children BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD'S EDUCATION ATTAINMENT LEVEL<sup>1</sup>



## STUDENT-TO-COUNSELOR RATIO

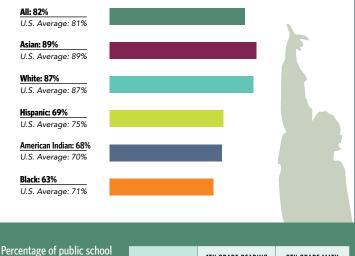
473:1

OHIO RANKS 36 among the 50 states.<sup>5</sup>

Counselor Association recommends a ratio no greater than 250 to 1.<sup>5</sup>

CHALLENGED

High school graduation rates for the class of 2013<sup>7</sup>



Percentage of public school students scoring proficient or higher on the 2013 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)<sup>6</sup>

	4TH GRADE READING	8TH GRADE MATH
OHIO	37%	40%
UNITED STATES	34%	34%

## What You Can Do

**Meeting students' comprehensive needs** requires sustained collaboration and coordination well beyond the schoolhouse doors. Below are initial recommendations for how Ohio's educators, parents, community members, and policymakers can support the whole child.

## HEALTHY

- Provide all children with access to health services that promote their physical, mental, and social well-being and reduce non-academic barriers to learning.
- □ Ensure that students are ready to learn by providing them with healthy meals and a school schedule that correlates with their biological and developmental needs.

### SAFE

- □ Make schools a safe haven for students and the wider community.
- □ Ensure that schools provide students with safe environments that improve academic performance, teach social and emotional skills, are bully-free, and enhance positive character traits.

#### ENGAGED

- □ Promote meaningful school and family partnerships.
- □ Develop partnerships between schools, community groups, and businesses so that students receive real-world learning experiences that match their interests and needs.

## SUPPORTED

- □ Collaborate across sectors to provide children with a safety net of coordinated services that enhance their growth and development from birth through young adulthood.
- □ Simplify ways to connect families with an array of services such as tutoring, child care, health care, family supports, and adult education.

### CHALLENGED

SOURCES

- Develop students' critical thinking, problem solving, and collaborative skills so that they have the flexibility to thrive in the dynamic 21st century workforce.
- □ Prepare students to become "whole adults" and active citizens who demonstrate empathy, give back to their communities, and become lifelong learners.

## Visit www.ascd.org/wholechild.

<sup>1</sup>Annie E. Casey Foundation. (n.d.). KIDS COUNT Data Center, 2013. Retrieved from http://datacenter.kidscount.org/

<sup>2</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Online. (CDC). (2014). *High school youth risk behavior survey*, 2013. Retrieved from http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline

<sup>3</sup>Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health. (2012). 2011-12 National survey of children's health. Retrieved from http://childhealthdata.org/browse/survey?s=2

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau. (May 2013). *Reported voting and registration by age, for states: November 2012.* Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/2012/tables.html

<sup>5</sup>American School Counselor Association. (n.d.) *Student-to-school-counselor ratio 2012-2013*. Retrieved from http://www.schoolcounselor.org/asca/media/asca/home/Ratios12-13.pdf

<sup>®</sup>National Center for Education Statistics. (2013). *NAEP reading 2013 state snapshot reports*. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014464; National Center for Education Statistics. (2013). *NAEP mathematics 2013 state snapshot reports*. Retrieved from http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014465

<sup>7</sup>National Center for Education Statistics. (2015). Public high school 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, by race/ethnicity and selected demographics for the United States, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia: School year 2012-13. Retrieved from http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/achievementgap-narrows-high-school-graduation-rates-minority-students-improve-faster-rest-nation

