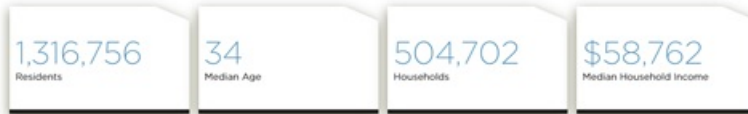


**COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT COMBINED  
CNA EXTENSION – ADDENDUM – CARES COVID-19 RESPONSE & APPENDICES**

SNAPSHOT OF THE COUNTY



*Franklin County Demographics, Workforce & Education Data: Columbus Region. One Columbus. (2020, October 14).  
<https://columbusregion.com/meet-the-region/franklin-county/>.*

**2018 – 2019 Community Needs Assessment Extension: Pg. 1 - 71**

**Board Approval: October 26, 2017, Meeting Minutes:- Appendix A.1**

**Assessment Surveys & Low Income Engagement: Appendix: A.2**

**Released on Social Media & IMPACT’s Website (ODSA Approval with 2018-19 CSBG Application)**

IMPACT’s **2018-2019 Community Needs Assessment Extension** built upon the 2017 Needs Assessment, using more locally-focused data. IMPACT partnered with Otterbein and Capital Universities, Neighborhood Associations, Community Partners, Faith-Based organizations, Food Pantries, low-income families and others, to gain a better understanding of community needs and assets from a neighborhood level; identify existing gaps in services, and provide a more in-depth look at service improvements and program opportunities. What follows are the initial Five Key Findings:

- Key Finding #1 Lack of Income & Economic Segregation Maintain a State of Poverty & Inequality
- Key Finding #2 Causes & Conditions of Poverty: Lack of Education & Resources, Income, Employment-Related Issues, & Cyclical Poverty were identified as Major Causes of Poverty
- Key Finding #3 More Income/Higher Paying Jobs, Stable Affordable Housing & Transportation-Related Issues ranked as the top resources thought to improve poverty situations
- Key Finding #4 Service Gaps identified in Assistance, Community, Education, Employment, Family Support, Housing, and Health
- Key Finding #5 – Agency Opportunities and Recommendations, Emerging Practices, Program Opportunities

**2020 - 2021 Community Needs Assessment Addendum: Pg. 72 - 148**

**Board Approval: June 25, 2020, Meeting Minutes: Appendix B.1**

**Assessment Surveys & Low-Income Engagement: Appendix B.2**

**Released on Social Media & IMPACT’s Website (ODSA Approved with 2020-21 CSBG Application)**

**The 2020 Community Needs Assessment Addendum** describes the specific actions taken by IMPACT Community Action during the 2018-2019 grant cycle to address the previous Five Key Findings, and a shift toward five essential areas that we believe will have the most significant impact, which is:

- Lack of living-wage employment
- Addressing the root causes of poverty
- Lack of affordable housing
- Lack of asset-building knowledge/skills
- Lack of transportation.

**2020 CARES Community Needs Assessment-IMPACT’S COVID-19 Response: Pg. 88 – 99**

**Board Approval: June 25, 2020, Meeting Minutes: Appendix C.1**

**Assessment Surveys & Low Income Engagement: Appendix C.2.**

**Released on Social Media & IMPACT’s Website (ODSA Approved with CARES Application)**

A Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) created a sudden and urgent widespread crisis affecting all sectors of the community. The Department of Health and Human Services created the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) to provide emergency assistance to individuals, families, and businesses affected by this pandemic. **The Community Assessment: COVID-19 Response** was intended to provide statistical data and key information to describe the impact of this crisis on our community and support the many different responses required to address emerging, evolving needs.



**2018 – 2019**  
**Community Needs Assessment Extension**

**December 6, 2017**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements .....	3
Introduction .....	4
Background.....	5
Executive Summary .....	6 - 7
<b>Key Finding #1.</b> .....	8
Lack of Income & Economic Segregation Maintain a State of Poverty and Inequality	
<b>Key Finding #2.</b> .....	9 - 10
Causes & Conditions of Poverty: Lack of Education & Resources, Income and Employment Related issues, and Cyclical Poverty as Major Causes of Poverty	
<b>Key Finding #3.</b> .....	11 - 15
More Income/Higher-Paying Jobs and Stable Housing and Transportation were ranked as the top resources thought to improve poverty situations	
<b>Key Finding #4.</b> .....	16
Service Gaps identified in Assistance, Community, Education, Employment, Family Support, Housing and Health	
<b>Key Finding #5.</b> .....	17 - 18
Agency Opportunities and Recommendations	
Emerging Practices	
Program Opportunities	
Conclusion .....	18
Assessment Process .....	19 - 20
Sources .....	21
Franklin County Canvassing Area Results by and Zip Code .....	22
U.S. Census Bureau Data .....	23 - 24
Massachusetts Institute of Technology- Living Wage Calculations.....	25 - 26
ODJFS - Jobs Ohio Regional Network .....	27
Central Ohio- Industry Employment Projection Report: 2022	
Survey Responses .....	28 - 71
Community Representative Survey Results	28 - 31
Individual Survey Results (Including IMPACT Staff Employees)	32 - 39
Funders-Donors-Volunteer Survey Results	40 - 45
Partner/Potential Partner Survey Results	46 - 51
Community Interview Survey Results	52 - 63
Re-Entry Specific Survey Results	64 - 69
IMPACT Governing Board of Directors Survey Results	70 - 71

## Acknowledgements

IMPACT Community Action recognizes and thanks Ms. Kamara Willoughby, Milo-Grogan Area Commission; Milo-Grogan Recreation Center; Ms. Andrea Magana Lewis, Ohio Latino Commission; Mayor Andrew Ginther, City of Columbus; Mayor Ben Kessler, City of Bexley; Franklin County Commissioner Kevin L. Boyce; Dr. Robert Braun, Associate Professor of Public Health Education and Allied Health, and students at Otterbein University; Dr. Sherry Mong, Associate Professor, Sociology and Criminology Department, and students at Capital University; and Nate Jackson, Assistant Professor, Religion and Philosophy Department, and students at Capital University.

Youth Rises Against All Odds  
Milo-Grogan Community Recreation Center  
Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Ohio  
Columbus Urban League  
Ohio Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs  
The Urban Foundation  
YMCA Family Center  
Westside Free Store  
Tax Time – United Way of Central Ohio  
Blessed Mercy  
Westerville Recreation Center  
The Bexley Coffee Shop  
Kimberly Parkway Church of God  
Tamarack Wonder Core  
Nehemiah House of Refuge  
MCS T.O.U.C.H.  
United Methodist Church of All People  
MICA Workforce Development  
Columbus Metropolitan Library – Main Branch  
Martin Luther King Jr. Library  
Columbus Metropolitan Library-Karl Rd. Branch  
United States Probation Office  
Franklin County Reentry Coalition  
Blackmore Library  
St. Stephen’s Community House  
Molina Healthcare  
Franklin County Community Based Corrections  
Central Community House  
Second Baptist Church  
Jewish Family Services

Far East Area Commission  
South Linden Area Commission  
North Linden Area Commission  
Livingston Avenue Area Commission  
Clintonville Area Commission  
Milo-Grogan Area Commission  
Greater Southeast Area Commission  
Columbus Southside Area Commission  
Franklinton Area Commission  
Greater Hilltop Area Commission  
Columbus East Business Association  
Westland Area Commission  
Near East Area Commission  
University Area Commission  
Greater Southeast Area Commission  
The Charitable Pharmacy of Central Ohio  
Catholic Social Services  
Community Development for All People  
Neighborhood Services, Inc.  
The African American Male Wellness Walk  
Leighton Village Homeowners Association  
Ohio Health  
Mount Carmel Health  
Columbus Area Integrated Health Services, Inc.  
HandsOn Central Ohio  
Per Scholas  
Peace Missionary Baptist Church  
National Church Residencies-Poindexter Village  
The Legal Aid Society of Columbus  
Delightful Delights  
LGS Staffing  
First Church of God  
Covenant House  
London Division of Police  
Reynoldsburg City Council – Ward 3  
Capital University Police Department  
Canal Winchester Police Department

The Kroger Company (43201)  
Homeport  
LOWES  
Southeast, Inc.  
Columbus Kids  
Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce  
Huntington Bank  
Vineyard of Columbus Food Bank  
Westerville Area Resource Ministry (WARM)  
Lutheran Social Services  
Joint Organization for Inner-City Needs  
Dublin Food Pantry  
The Bridge Community Center  
Mid-Ohio Food Bank  
Worthington Food Bank  
Life Care Alliance Food Bank  
Our Lady of Guadalupe Food Pantry  
Clintonville Beechwood Food Pantry  
The Salvation Army  
Community Housing Network  
AARP Foundation SCSEP  
YMCA Head Start  
Westerville City Council  
Bexley City Attorney’s Office  
Capital Transportation Academy  
Westerville Division of Police  
City of Columbus Police Department  
Capital University  
Otterbein University  
Fifth Third Bank  
Everest Institute  
Otterbein Police Department  
Outreach Christian Preschool  
City of Gahanna  
Council Members Audit Finance Committee  
City of Reynoldsburg  
Madison Township Officials  
City of Worthington, Mayor’s Office  
City of Dublin, Mayor’s Office  
City of Columbus, Mayor’s Office  
City of Bexley, Mayor’s Office

*IMPACT Community Action also thanks any person or organization that contributed to this report who does not appear in the acknowledgements above*

## Introduction

Community Action agencies were created as a direct result of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, to address the root causes poverty and to ameliorate poverty in our communities. Community Action agencies, all working towards six (6) national goals, tailor services to meet the unique needs of the communities they serve.

### **6 National Goals of Community Action agencies:**

- Goal 1: Low-income people become more self-sufficient.
- Goal 2: The conditions in which low-income people live are improved.
- Goal 3: Low-income people own a stake in their community.
- Goal 4: Partnerships among supporters and providers of services to low-income people are achieved.
- Goal 5: Agencies increase their capacity to achieve results.
- Goal 6: Low-income people, especially vulnerable populations, achieve their potential by strengthening family and other supportive systems.

In 2017, the Department of Health and Human Services revised the national goals for the 2018-2019 program year from six national goals to three national goals.

### **3 National Goals of Community Action agencies:**

- Goal 1: Individuals and families with low incomes are stable and achieve economic security.
- Goal 2: Communities where people with low incomes live are healthy and offer economic opportunity.
- Goal 3: People with low-incomes are engaged and active in building opportunities in communities.

## **IMPACT Community Action is the designated lead anti-poverty agency in Franklin County.**

**The mission** of IMPACT Community Action is to reduce poverty by providing hope-inspiring help and real opportunities for self-sufficiency.

**The Promise of Community Action** is to change people's lives, embody the spirit of home, improve communities, and make America a better place to live. We care about the entire community, and we are dedicated to helping people help themselves and each other. Community Action uses a results-oriented and outcome-focused approach to promote self-sufficiency, family stability and community revitalization to eradicate poverty, through empowerment and helping people help themselves <sup>1</sup>.

Every two-years, IMPACT Community Action Agency conducts a community needs assessment to evaluate and understand conditions, identify needs and assets in the community at large. The assessment allows IMPACT to:

1. Assess the needs of the overall community
2. Understand the scope of IMPACT's role in addressing the ongoing needs of economically-insecure residents in the community.
3. Evaluate whether current programs, services, and activities are filling identified needs of the community, identify economic resources, social resources, and partnerships opportunities in the community that can help meet the needs, and assist IMPACT Board Members in strategically planning, developing and delivering relevant and needed services, programs and activities.
4. Identify significant public policy issues.
5. Educate community residents and leaders about identified needs and provide input on policies and strategies.
6. Explain to the community the rationale behind decisions to prioritize needs and allocate resources.



## Background

Federal poverty thresholds were originally developed in the 1960s by the Social Security Administration. At that time, a study showed that families of three or more persons facing some short-term hardships used roughly one-third of their total money (after taxes) on food. Using the “three times the cost of food” methodology, poverty thresholds were developed for families of all sizes. Since that time, updates have only been made in relation to the Consumer Price Index, and no other factors.

The Federal Poverty Guidelines are updated and issued annually by the Department of Health and Human Services <sup>2</sup>. [2017 FPL Guidelines: 48 Border States and D.C. for households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,180 for each additional person.]

In 2016, of those who fell below the poverty line, 20.1 percent were children under the age of 18; 15.9 percent were working women ages 18 to 64; and 12.2 percent were working men.

Persons in Household	2017 Federal Poverty Level	Medicaid Eligibility (138 percent of FPL)	Premium Subsidy Threshold (400 percent of FPL)
1	\$12,060	\$16,643	\$48,240
2	\$16,240	\$22,411	\$64,960
3	\$20,420	\$28,180	\$81,680
4	\$24,600	\$33,948	\$98,400
5	\$28,780	\$39,716	\$115,120
6	\$32,960	\$45,485	\$131,840
7	\$37,140	\$51,253	\$148,560
8	\$41,320	\$57,022	\$165,280

Population: 11,287,401 Number in Poverty: 1,645,382

Poverty Talk 2017 Report – Ohio Statistics

### POVERTY RATE

#### GENDER & AGE



Overall

14.6%

RANKED: 33RD

Percentage of people who fell below the poverty line—\$24,340 for a family of four—in 2016



Children

20.1%

RANKED: 33RD

Percentage of children under age 18 who fell below the poverty line in 2016



Working-Age Women

15.9%

RANKED: 36TH

Percentage of women ages 18 to 64 who fell below the poverty line in 2016



Working-Age Men

12.2%

RANKED: 35TH

#### RACE & ETHNICITY

African American

31.0%

Asian American

15.1%

Latino

24.9%

Native American

26.5%

White

11.5%

Community Action Agencies receive federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) dollars, designed to reduce poverty, revitalize low-income communities, and to empower low-income families to become self-sufficient. This funding supports agency operations and administration, and direct service programming impacting those individuals and families at or below 125 percent of the federal poverty limit. As of 2016, census estimates that the Franklin County population was 1,264,518. Of this population, the number and percentage of the residents living in poverty were 208,422 and approximately 17.1 percent, respectfully <sup>3</sup>.

IMPACT Community Action serves Franklin County. **County Snapshot:** Franklin County is situated in Central Ohio. Columbus is the state’s capital. In 2017, the county website boasts 39.3 million visitors

who spent \$6.4 billion dollars, which had a \$9.7-billion-dollar total economic effect, created 75,000 tourism jobs and generated \$1.14 billion dollars in local, state and federal tax revenue. Franklin County has 19 metro parks with more than 200 miles of trails. Health & Human Services, Office on Aging reports 2,115,654 miles of transportation provided, 651,901 homes-delivered meals provided, 33,193 seniors served by community outreach programs, and 9,068 seniors enrolled in community based care programs. Jobs & Family Services reports 347,646 residents reenrolled in Medicaid, including 146,000+ children and families, 23,291 children enrolled in childcare, 2,325 children enrolled in free summer camps, and 1,959 children involved in after-school programs. The Department of Veterans Services reports 67,727 veterans in Franklin County of which 9,143 received services and 1,652 received food vouchers. County partners such as Mid-Ohio Foodbank distributed 500,000 pounds of fresh food, serving 72,000 residents. Children’s Hunger Alliance provided 295,104 nutritious after-school meals, serving 8,197 children at 104 sites <sup>4</sup>.

## Executive Summary

In 2016, IMPACT conducted a Community Needs Assessment titled “The People, The Politics, and The Promise”. This needs assessment met the standard requiring all Community Action Agencies to conduct a needs assessment every two years. Building upon the initial assessment using more locally-focused data, IMPACT conducted a supplemental needs assessment between August 2017 and October 2017. The purpose of the supplemental assessment was to augment the initial data in order to gain a better perspective of community needs and assets on a neighborhood level; identify existing gaps in services; and provide a more in-depth look at service improvement and program opportunities on a neighborhood level through the lens of the National Association of Community Action Agencies Pathways to Change Model<sup>5</sup> (PTC). PTC is designed to be a mission-driven outcomes model as a method to address the 3 National Goals through 5 benchmark levels: 1) In—Crisis; 2); Vulnerable; 3) Stable; 4) Safe; 5) Thriving (Self-Sufficient).

**Pathways to Change [National Association of Community Action Agencies]**

Benchmark	Description of Status
Thriving (Self-Sufficient)	The ability to meet family basic needs without assistance, and to have sufficient discretionary income for savings and emergency expenses.
Safe	The ability to meet family basic needs without public assistance.
Stable	The ability to meet basic needs.
<b>Prevention Line</b>	
Vulnerable	The inability to meet all of the family basic needs.
In-Crisis	The inability to meet all of the family basic needs, with some needs in a critical state (eviction notice expired or homeless, no food in the house, utilities shut off.)

IMPACT developed a two-year assessment process to better understand and describe community needs, assets and resources, and to develop a comprehensive plan to respond. For the purposes of **Phase One**, “Community” was defined simply as residing or doing business within Franklin County. **Implementation Phases:**

**Phase One:** Understand and Describe Community

**Phase Two:** Identify Community Assets and Resources

**Phase Three:** Implement Recommended Strategies

**Phase Four:** Evaluate Process, Findings and Outcomes of Recommendations

Economic segregation can be easily seen while driving through the county. Often it is only separated by a street light, or a four-way stop sign. Well-kept homes, manicured lawns, clean streets, numerous and diverse businesses, financial institutions, delis and grocery stores quickly give way to dilapidated structures, abandoned and boarded up houses, trash-littered streets, and an abundance of predatory lenders, churches, carry-outs, liquor stores and hair/nail shops. Noticeably absent are grocery stores offering nutritious foods or fresh fruits and vegetables, banks and other community resources. Columbus and Franklin County have an unemployment rate lower than the national average and Ohio, but a higher poverty rate than the overall rate for Ohio. While jobs in Franklin County grew in 2016 – 2017, individuals and families living at or below the poverty line increased. Insufficient income to meet basic needs, under employment/unemployment, lack of affordable housing and transportation were identified major themes and significant barriers within all of the survey responses. Insufficient income one of the underlying factors in what many believe as the underlying cause and one of the perpetuating conditions of poverty. Families need enough income to feed themselves and their children. They a need safe and affordable place to live, and they need to know where to go and how to find help when these very important things are missing in their lives.

Whether it is assistance coordinating services, obtaining affordable housing, getting information, help with transportation, help finding services, identifying resources, coordinating benefits, preparing and finding employment, or financial support with rent, utilities, childcare, or neighborhood issues, the need for assistance is prevalent among all survey respondents. Without education and assistance to change their circumstances, or an awareness and/or ability to identify and access resources, many families just continue to repeat the cycle of poverty, with each generation learning and accepting the conditions of the generation before them.

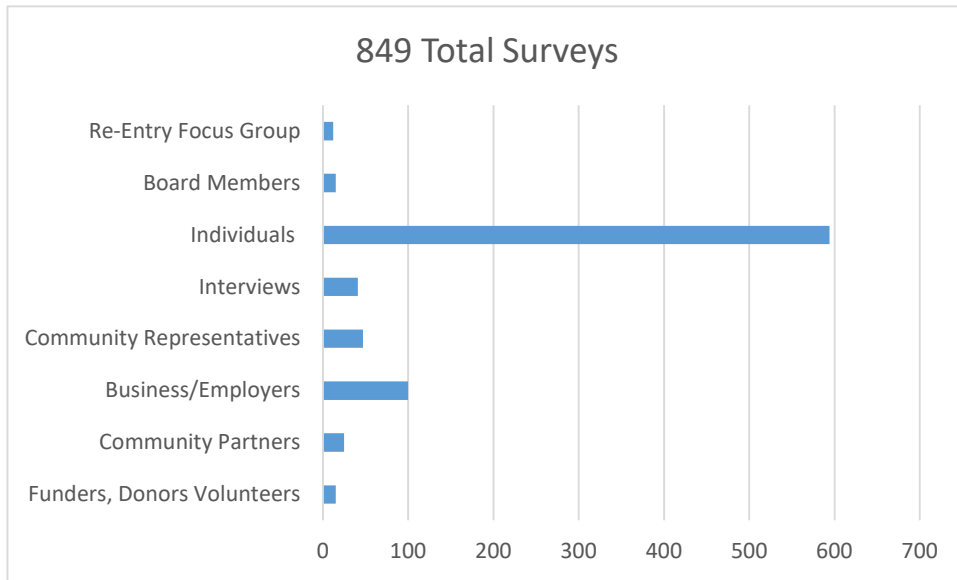
Poverty is harder to escape than ever before as jobs that can support a family continue to require increasing levels of education. It is particularly hard on those low-income single mothers who face the overwhelming challenges of juggling childcare and jobs, while working to gain the post-secondary education credentials they need to improve their lives.

Survey responses show that individuals know what they need to have and do to improve their poverty situations. Community organizations serving low-income, working poor, and those in situational poverty have also identified services and activities needed to better assist families. The challenge for IMPACT is to provide and/or ensure the provision of those services identified as being needed, and what is available.

Recommendations for addressing these areas include community development, education, advocacy and revitalization; prioritizing career pathways; improving access and coordination of resources, and finding creative ways to address housing and transportation issues, all of which are showing indicators of many other unique and multifaceted challenges faced by low-income families.

This report includes the results of **Phase One** survey responses collected from non-profit and faith-based organizations; representatives of local governments; for-profit businesses; educators; health care providers; individuals of all income levels, members and representatives of the community; and IMPACT's staff and governing board of directors.

In addition to previously established research cited in this report, 849 completed surveys provided the locally-derived data resulting in **Five Key Findings**.



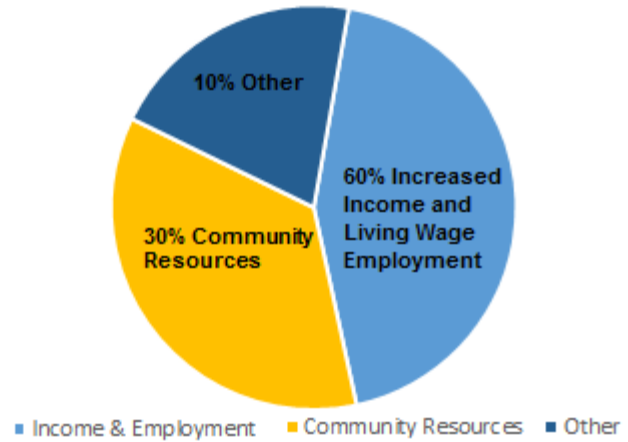
<p><b>Key Finding #1.</b> Lack of Income &amp; Economic Segregation Maintain a State of Poverty and Inequality</p>	<p><b>Key Finding #2.</b> <b>Causes &amp; Conditions of Poverty:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of Education &amp; Resources</li> <li>▪ Lack of Income/Livable Wage Employment</li> <li>▪ Cyclical Poverty</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Finding #3.</b> <b>Programs Most Needed to Improve Poverty:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More Income</li> <li>▪ Financial Training</li> <li>▪ Housing</li> <li>▪ Health &amp; Wellness</li> <li>▪ Stable Affordable Housing</li> <li>▪ Transportation</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Key Finding #4: Service Gaps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Affordable Housing</li> <li>▪ Career/Vocational Training</li> <li>▪ Assistance Identifying and Accessing/Coordinating Resources</li> <li>▪ Prevention/Education</li> <li>▪ Transportation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Finding #5</b> <b>Agency Opportunities and Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Housing</li> <li>▪ Employment</li> <li>▪ Transportation</li> <li>▪ Case Management (Assistance)</li> <li>▪ Community Partnerships</li> <li>▪ Community Outreach</li> <li>▪ Prevention Services</li> </ul>



**Key Finding #1: Lack of Income & Economic Segregation Maintain a State of Poverty and Inequality**

Individuals and families living in poverty face multiple complex issues as do the agencies and organizations attempting to help. **The 2017 Ohio minimum wage is \$8.15. A person with 1 child, earning minimum wage who works full time, 52 weeks a year, earns less than the poverty level.** Families relying on welfare alone make even less than a minimum wage worker. (Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Service) Individual respondents identified additional barriers that employment creates in other areas such as loss of benefits, child care, transportation and stable housing.

3 Things that would make your life or your community better



There is a gap between the minimum amount of money an individual needs to earn to meet poverty thresholds and the amount needed to meet basic needs. The current poverty thresholds do not account for living costs beyond a very basic food budget, or calculate costs like childcare and health care that not only draw from one’s income, but also are determining factors in one’s ability to work and to endure the potential hardships associated with balancing employment and other aspects of everyday life. A study published in 2016 by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) identified the minimum wage, then calculated the living wage, and poverty wage for Franklin County <sup>6</sup>.

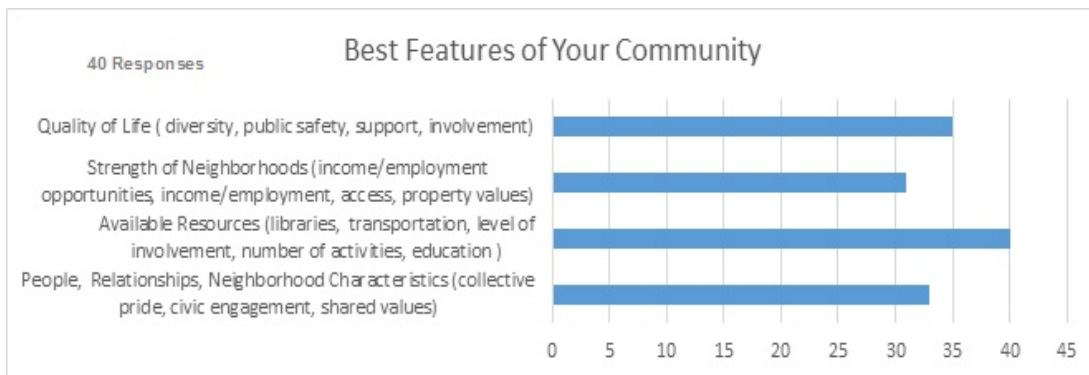
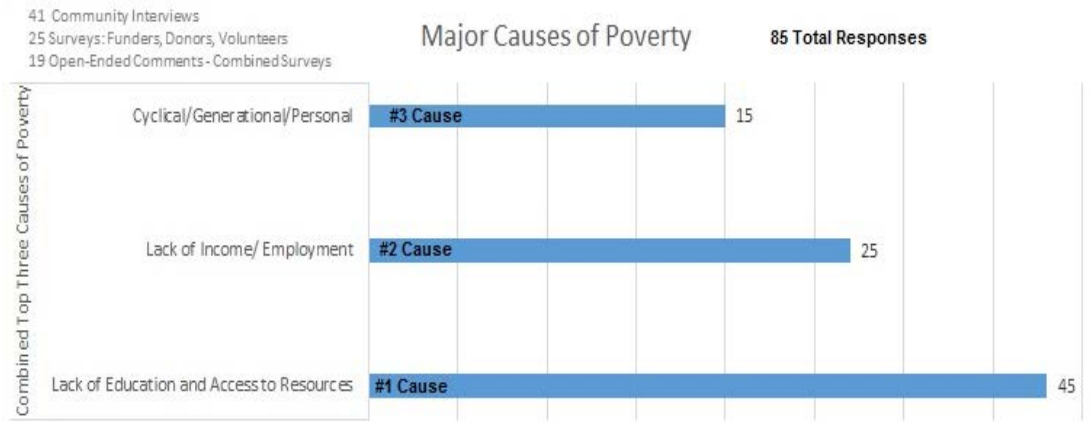
Living Wage vs Poverty Wage vs Minimum Wage – Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working)	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working Part Time) 1 Child*	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Living Wage	\$10.14	\$21.72	\$27.35	\$34.16	\$16.75	\$21.04	\$23.48	\$25.80	\$12.40	\$8.38	\$12.40	\$14.96	\$17.44
Poverty Wage	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$13.00		\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
Minimum Wage	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10		\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10

The living wage model is an alternative method to measure basic needs. It is a market-based approach that draws upon geographically specific expenditure data related to a family’s likely minimum food, childcare, health insurance, housing, transportation, and other basic necessities (e.g. clothing, personal care items, etc.) The living wage draws on these cost elements and the rough effects of income and payroll taxes to determine the minimum employment earnings necessary to meet a family’s basic needs while also maintaining self-sufficiency.

**Key Finding #2:  
Causes & Conditions of  
Poverty: Lack of  
Education &  
Resources,  
Lack of  
Income/Livable Wage  
Employment,  
Cyclical Poverty**

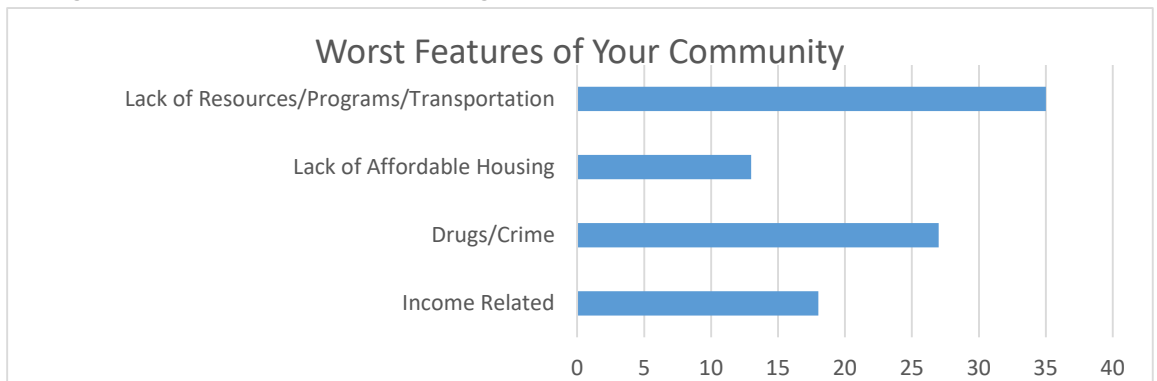
The specific question regarding the major causes of poverty was included on two of the six surveys. Eighty-five respondents identified the major causes of poverty in their community through forty-one interviews, twenty-five responses on the Funders-Donors-Volunteers Survey (“What do you think are the top three causes of poverty in the communities that you support?”), and nineteen comments from combined surveys. The Lack of Education and Resources, The Lack of Employment/Wages/Income, and Cyclical/Personal Issues were cited the most. Forty-one community representatives in face-to-face interviews, responded to the question “What do you think are the major causes of poverty in this area?” The most identified causes were Lack of Education and Access to Resources; Employment & Income Related Issues; and Cyclical which also includes items categorized as Family Related. Causes cited such as prejudice, discrimination, laziness, greed, etc. were included in the label “Personal”)



While not a specific survey question, an overarching theme within the answers of each major cause of poverty was that belief that “the system” is made for individuals to fail and remain in poverty. The reference to “system” refers to local, state and federal governing, policy and law-making entities. Poverty is a

vicious cycle. Income is needed to get ahead in life, but one cannot get ahead in life without income. The inability to generate income to meet basic needs, or experience a sense of pride, accomplishment and independence through employment; limited income, access to critical resources, and the lack of mental, emotional, physical and financial health of families correspond with many other issues that have significant impacts on the quality of life, such as transportation, affordable housing, health, nutrition and well-being.

Adequate income often equals upward mobility. Upward mobility means financial stability, more housing options, better neighborhoods, quality education, transportation options, access to healthier foods, childcare, healthcare and work opportunities as well as increased access to other resources.



To understand availability or absence of resources, surveys included at least two questions specifically targeting communities. The Community Interview Survey asked participants to identify the three best and three worst features in their specific communities. The Individual Surveys asked respondents to identify three things that would make their life or community better. It is worth noting that the best features identified by individuals of higher income in wealthier neighborhoods are the worst features identified by individuals with lower incomes from poorer

neighborhoods. The responses were divided into zip codes representing four quadrants of the county with Interstate 70 representing East and West and Interstate 71 representing North and South [census tracts were not used for the purposes of this report]. The top best features of communities with poverty rates below 20 percent were: 1) strengths and relationships within the community and neighborhoods; 2) the amount of resources including schools, libraries, police; and 3) intangible resources such as business and employment opportunities, parks and recreation; and potential for growth. The top worst features listed were: 1) lack of resources and lack of access to resources, i.e. transportation, fresh food; 2) Lack of income and employment, and the proliferation of drugs and crime; and 3) lack of affordable housing. Individuals responding from higher-income neighborhoods with less poverty felt a strong sense of camaraderie and cohesiveness in their neighborhoods and described their community's strengths as having a strong sense of involvement, engagement, security and many business, educational and employment opportunities. In fact, available resources were listed as the top best community asset. In contrast, survey respondents answering from zip code areas representing higher poverty areas identified almost the stark opposite features as the worst features of their community. 1) Lack of resources (affordable housing, transportation); 2) education & training; 3) mental health/substance abuse; 4) crime; and 5) income/under/unemployment were identified as the worst features of the community. Four-hundred and ten individuals were asked to identify three things that would improve their lives and community.

Respondents represented more than 29 zip codes with the largest percentages from Columbus eastside, north and south Linden areas, and the Westside of Columbus. 20 percent listed safe and affordable housing; 40 percent listed higher paying jobs; 25 percent identified the need for additional community resources; and 15 percent listed drugs and crime were among their top concerns.

In his book, "The New Urban Crisis", University of Toronto professor Richard Florida writes about Columbus, in a chapter titled "How our cities are increasing inequality, deepening segregation, and failing the middle class – and what we can do about it" - (Columbus) is second only to Austin, Texas, when it comes to economic segregation <sup>7</sup>. Data from a Franklin County zip code search shows the areas ranked highest by the percentage of the population below the poverty guidelines and the rate of unemployment in those same areas. It is interesting to note that some areas such as

#	Zip Code	Area	Population	% Poverty Level	% Unemployment Rate	#	Zip Code	Area	Population	% Poverty Level	% Unemployment Rate
1.	43203	Columbus Eastside	10,338	58.08 %	13.12 %	22.	43002	Amlin Twp.	1,304	8.81 %	3.75 %
2.	43201	Milo-Grogan Area	33,089	50.48 %	6.08 %	23.	43231	Minerva Park	16,815	8.18 %	3.75 %
3.	43222	Franklinton	6,136	47.53 %	11.12 %	24.	43137	Lockbourne, Ohio	2,453	7.86 %	Not Available
4.	43205	Eastside	14,644	47.15 %	11.70 %	25.	43110	Canal Winchester, Ohio	18,300	7.45 %	1.66 %
5.	43215	Arena District	10,178	31.08 %	3.63 %	26.	43220	NW	24,114	6.97 %	1.66%
6.	43211	South Linden	25,013	37.98 %	10.42 %	27.	43068	Reynoldsburg, Ohio	45,857	6.67 %	Not Available
7.	43219	Northeast	20,502	32.46 %	7.92 %	28.	43123	Grove City, Ohio	45,861	6.36 %	Not Available
8.	43223	Columbus	26,993	25.62 %	13.57 %	29.	43125	Groveport, Ohio	9,772	5.68 %	2.62 %
9.	43202	Olentangy	20,052	23.76 %	3.63 %	30.	43235	Columbus, Ohio	37,732	5.45 %	2.62%
10.	43207	South Alum Creek	44,378	20.84 %	4.50 %	31.	43126	Harrisburg, Ohio	251	5.28 %	Not Available
11.	43217	Rickenbacker	2,558	19.82 %	6.94 %	32.	43081	Westerville, Ohio	51,061	4.95 %	2.67 %
12.	43224	Columbus, Ohio	40,983	19.70 %	6.23 %	33.	43230	Columbus, Ohio	49,067	4.80 %	6.60 %
13.	43204	Westside	40,268	17.05 %	4.83 %	34.	43026	Hilliard, Ohio	47,457	4.64 %	Not Available
14.	43213	Whitehall	30,723	16.65 %	4.50 %	35.	43017	Dublin, Ohio	34,324	4.41 %	1.50 %
15.	43227	Eastside	23,131	14.93 %	4.75 %	36.	43221	Columbus, Ohio	29,609	4.16 %	1.50%
16.	43209	Bexley	29,277	14.91 %	4.80 %	37.	43016	Dublin, Ohio	18,908	3.51 %	Not Available
17.	43232	Eastland	39,981	13.71 %	4.83 %	38.	43054	New Albany, Ohio	8,347	3.41 %	1.91 %
18.	43229	North	45,813	11.07 %	4.49 %	39.	43085	Worthington, Ohio	23,520	3.39 %	13.57 %
19.	43004	Blacklick	8,664	9.24 %	9.24%	40.	43210	Columbus, Ohio	9,728	2.88 %	13.57
20.	43214	Clintonville	25,561	8.85 %	Not Available	41.	43109	Brice, Ohio	ERR	0.00%	2.72 %
21.	43212	Grandview Heights	17,835	8.83 %	2.01 %						

Columbus Eastside (43203) have an extremely high percentage of the population (58.08 percent) below the poverty level, with an unemployment rate of 13.12 percent; while Worthington (43085) has a higher unemployment rate of 13.57 percent, yet the percentage of the population below poverty level is just 3.39 percent. Similarly, Weinland Park and Milo-Grogan areas list poverty rate of 50.48 percent, which is more than half of the population; however, the unemployment rate is 6.08 percent, which is similar to Gahanna (43230) whose unemployment rate is 6.60 percent, but the percentage of individuals at poverty level is 4.80 percent.

RoadSnack is an Internet-based company that provides grassroots, neighborhood level data, that used the following statistics to develop a list of the 10 worst Columbus neighborhoods:

- Highest Unemployment (less jobs)
- Low Medium Income (less pay)
- Low Population Density (less things to do)
- Low Home Values (no one is willing to pay to live there)
- High Crime (estimated)

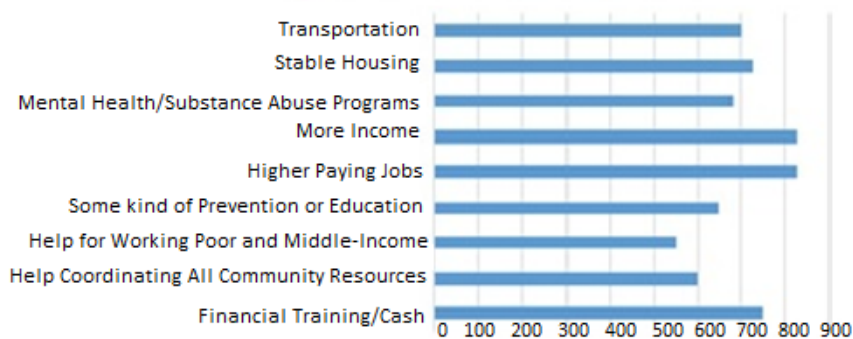
Sparks, Sam. "These Are The 10 Worst Columbus Neighborhoods", RoadSnacks. July 18, 2017

10 Worst Neighborhoods in Columbus and Franklin County. Roadsnacks.com -

	Area	Zip Code	Population	Median Income
1.	Milo-Grogan	43201	1,396	\$23,290
2.	Franklinton	43223, 43215	9,053	\$18,070
3.	Port Columbus	43219	3,535	\$23,391
4.	North Central	43219	8,510	\$31,142
5.	South Linden	43211	8,727	\$20,439
6.	South Side	43206, 43207	15,370	\$27,586
7.	Tri-South	43207	3,718	\$31,819
8.	Southwest	43223	19,080	\$34,959
9.	Weinland Park	43201	5,115	\$10,623
10.	South Alum Creek	43207	5,199	\$47,439

## Survey Responses: What would improve situations of poverty?

816 Responses



### Key Finding #3: Programs Most Needed to Improve Poverty:

- More Income
- Financial Training
- Housing
- Health & Wellness
- Stable Affordable Housing
- Transportation

Survey respondents were asked to identify necessary resources believed to improve situations of poverty, which translated into the conditions of poverty. Individuals believed having more income, higher-paying jobs and stable housing would have the most significant

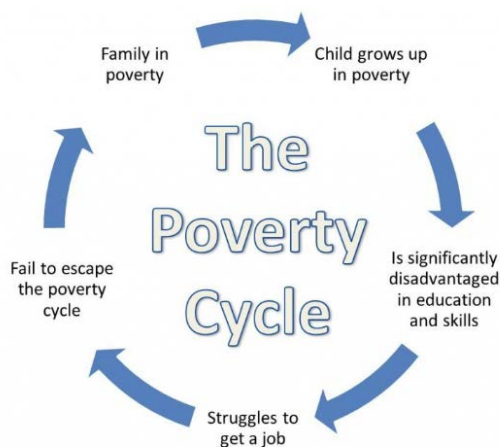
impact on poverty. These categories were followed closely by transportation and financial training. Mental Health/substance abuse services, prevention services, assistance for the working poor and help coordinating services were well over the 50 percent ranking. For the purpose of this assessment, IMPACT collected data on two types of poverty; Generational and Situational. *Generational poverty* is defined as a family having lived in poverty for at least two generations. *Situational poverty* occurs when one's income and support is decreased due to a specific change – job loss, divorce, death, etc. Steps to self-sufficiency may be different according to the type of situation faced. Eighty-seven percent of low-income residents surveyed expressed a desire to move out of poverty and identified specific services, and while they were able to identify the types of help they believed could help them become stable, a large number indicated that they did not know how to access the assistance needed to move upward into better circumstances.

### Without sufficient income to meet daily needs, surviving takes precedence over planning.

Children typically learn by their parents and those around them, so survival behaviors become habits, and habits become life-style. People caught in the cycle of generational poverty are focused on surviving the challenges of the day. This becomes a way of life for generations <sup>8</sup>. Of equal significance is the increase in the numbers of individuals and families facing first-time situational poverty, like 34-year old Teri. Teri is just one of many local residents who have faced hardships and found themselves in need of some type of emergency food, shelter, or resources. Teri has maintained employment for the past 11 years.

She was working full-time as a health administrator earning \$42,000 a year when she lost her job unexpectedly in early 2017, and was evicted subsequently from her apartment. She reports that upon returning to her apartment from an appointment where she was trying to get a new driver's license and social security card, all of her belongings had been tossed out on the street - "When you don't have I.D. or an address, you can't even get a library card." Teri said that she has been job hunting, trying to find a place to live, trying to get a cell phone, and taking care of daughters, (ages 3, 4, and 12), while bouncing from different homeless shelters in Franklin County. Dan is 57 years old and lives in Upper Arlington with his wife, who has never worked outside of the home. Dan has worked all of his life, owns his home and has never received any type of public assistance. Recently, Dan was laid off. He reports that for the first time in his life, he's afraid. With more individuals and families losing their jobs and facing situational poverty, food banks are now abundant in what is typically higher income neighborhoods such as Worthington, Clintonville, Westerville, Dublin, Pickerington, Gahanna and Upper Arlington. Preventative services, assistance and education are needed not only to interrupt the cycle of poverty, but also to prevent families from falling below the poverty guidelines.





A 200 percent poverty threshold is used as a measure for emergency food assistance; however, food stamps are not available to households with incomes of more than 100 percent of the poverty level. One community partner stated that there is a need for agencies to provide emergency assistance and career counseling opportunities for individuals and families who are barely above the poverty guideline, and those who have lost their jobs or face other life events to keep them from falling below the 200 percent threshold. These individuals were once considered self-sufficient, but suddenly found themselves in need of immediate assistance to prevent disconnection of utilities, and to prevent homelessness, and/or the loss of transportation.

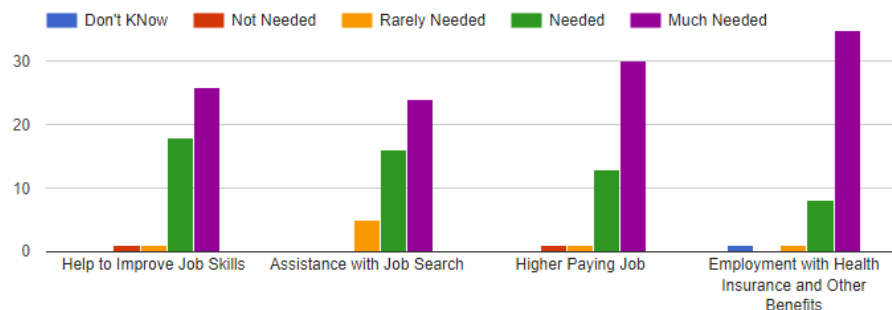
**Under Employment & Unemployment**

According to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, in 2016, Franklin County’s unemployment rate was 4.2 percent. In September 2017, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) published a

report showing that Franklin County unemployment rate had dropped to 3.8 percent<sup>9</sup>. While the unemployment rate in Franklin County decreased, individuals struggling to make ends meet, house and feed their families did not decrease across reference of the 2016 Census Bureau data on Franklin County poverty and unemployment rates, as published by Zip Atlas, shows that the unemployment rate does not necessarily correspond to the poverty rate. According to Bill LaFayette, an economist with the consulting firm Regionomics, Columbus is expected to add 16,000 jobs this year (2017), a growth of 1.5 percent. The forecast projects 2,800 new health-care jobs, for 2.1 percent growth, transportation and utilities at 4.7 percent growth, followed by professional/technical services, construction and other

service related jobs all at 3.5 percent growth. The projected growth is good, but it does not necessarily eliminate the need for people to work more than one job to make ends meet, nor take into consideration the number of jobs that may be filled at low-wage, part-time, temporary and contingent jobs. Low-wages were overwhelmingly ranked by community representatives, organizations, faith-based institutions, and low and median income individuals as the largest barrier to individuals becoming stable, as well as the greatest need in communities. In 2016, Franklin County Commissioners, determined that the living wage for a family of four in Franklin County is \$13.69 an hour, and set that as the new minimum pay for county employees. Also, in September 2017, Target Corporation announced that it too would be raise its minimum pay to \$11 per hour in 2017, and up to \$15 per hour by 2020.

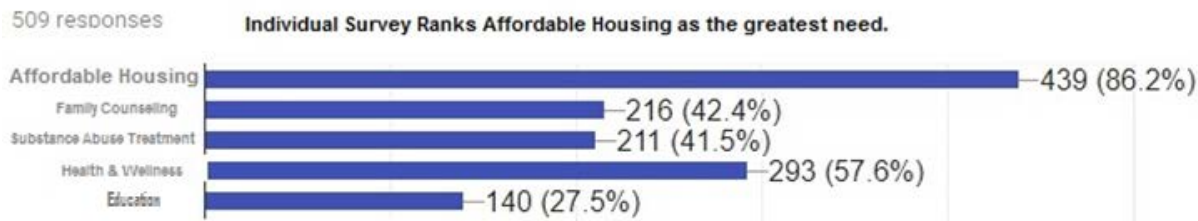
Employment



**Housing**

Poverty and low-incomes prevent people from accessing potential housing options, and make others hard to sustain. Virtually nowhere in the United States can a full-time minimum-wage employee afford even a one-bedroom apartment. According to the National Low

Choose 3 programs below that you think are most needed.



Income Housing Coalition, even two such jobs will not provide enough income to rent a two-bedroom apartment in 29 states and the District of Columbia. According to the Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard University, more

than 40 million American families find themselves in a situation where housing needs take up 30 percent of their income, forcing them to maintain a nearly impossible balance by making hard decisions between food, transportation and health. The threat of eviction, often lies at the heart of poverty, depriving people living in poor circumstances of even the most basic physical, economic and psychological security of adequate shelter<sup>10</sup>. While Franklin County has several non-profits working to meet housing needs, affordable housing remains a barrier to stability. Survey respondents indicated that availability is just one local barrier. Many potential homes/apartments for rent require first month and last month rent deposits, which is often difficult or impossible for people living in poverty to raise. Also, prior evictions, prior convictions, and perceived discrimination were also reported as significant housing barriers. Access to safe and affordable housing was overwhelmingly identified as one of the most significant needs.

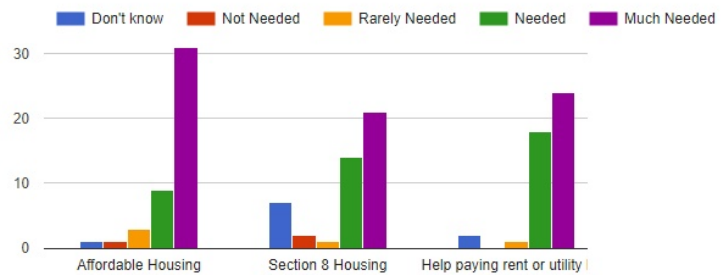
*“Regulations. These range from minimum lot sizes that encourage larger and more expensive homes to the prohibition of multifamily dwellings. In some communities, regulations have raised the cost of new development and construction by 35 percent. A 2005 follow-up HUD report found that in more heavily regulated localities rents were 17 percent higher; home prices, 51 percent higher; and homeownership rates, 10 percent lower compared to less-regulated areas. Impact fees and inclusionary zoning are particularly costly. If these costs were reduced, more affordable housing would be available.”* *Barriers to Affordable Housing: Brief Analyses | Welfare*. No. 680: Tuesday, December 01, 2009, by James Franko

Often referred to as "HUD apartments", there are 7,573 Project-Based Section 8 subsidized apartments in Franklin County. There are 19,554 other low income apartments that don't have

rental assistance but are still considered to be affordable housing for low- income families. According to Franklin County Affordable Housing Indicators, there is only one unit of affordable housing available for every three that are needed; 54,000 low-income families pay more than half of their income for housing; There are 17,000 people in Central Ohio on an application wait list for rental assistance, a majority of those, 4,000 people, have a mental or developmental disability<sup>11</sup>.

While housing appears to be plentiful in the area, it continues to remain out of reach for many due to the high cost burden on home-owners and renters alike. The lack of available and affordable housing greatly impacts the ability to move oneself out of poverty in ways that tend to be overlooked, such as an address or a mailbox which is needed to qualify for services. Those most in need of housing find it hardest to secure because of a criminal background, history of mental illness or drug use, past evictions, low credit score and previous history of late rental payments. Needs Assessment responses from apartment managers, developers and private housing providers, support the 2009 findings of the National Center for Policy Analyses, which states that federal and local government policies increase building costs and/or restrict the supply of housing, which is shown to be one of the primary reasons for the lack of affordable housing availability. While the analyses were published eight years ago, the findings are still relevant today.

Housing



Out of 543 responses, 65.2 percent of individuals indicated that they had experienced homelessness. Some indicated that they had lost housing vouchers; did not know how to save or manage money; were unable to find housing after prison, or had moved without having a place to live. The majority of respondents stated that almost all of these factors equally contributed their homeless situation.

1. Loss of Employment
2. Alcohol/Substance Abuse
3. Family/Relationship Issues
4. Domestic Violence
5. Health Issues/Medical Bills

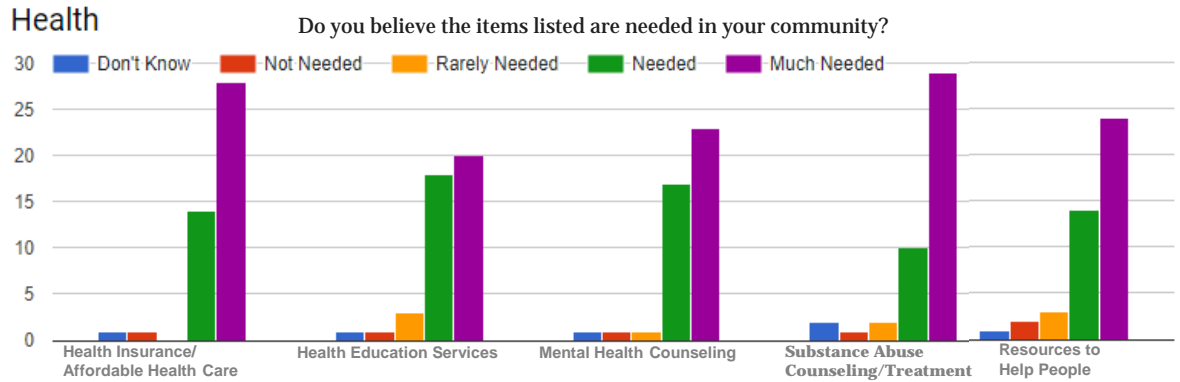
*When asked to identify 3 programs that are most needed, assistance obtaining housing was one of the top items identified. 86.2 percent of individuals who have experienced homelessness ranked affordable housing as the top need; 57.6 percent ranked health and wellness education & resources as the top need; alcohol/substance abuse, and family counseling both ranked at 42 percent. Domestic violence was prevalent in all five categories as a contributing factor.*

## Health & Wellness

Poverty is both a cause and a consequence of poor health. On the Community Representative Survey, respondents identified health

insurance/affordable healthcare and Substance Abuse Counseling/Treatment as much needed services.

Eighty-seven percent of individuals on the Individual Survey also ranked Health & Wellness as a number one concern. Correspondingly, of those individuals that have experienced homelessness, 13.7 percent identified health issues and lack of health and wellness education as a contributing factor to their homelessness. Forty-one percent identified health costs and lack of insurance as one of three biggest issues faced by middle-income, the working poor, and low-income families. Out of 528 responses, 73.9 percent also indicated that they believed there is a need for greater access to sexual health education and programs.



Eighty-seven percent of individuals on the Individual Survey also ranked Health & Wellness as a number one concern. Correspondingly, of those individuals that have experienced homelessness, 13.7 percent identified health issues and lack of health and wellness education as a contributing factor to their homelessness. Forty-one percent identified health costs and lack of insurance as one of three biggest issues faced by middle-income, the working poor, and low-income families. Out of 528 responses, 73.9 percent also indicated that they believed there is a need for greater access to sexual health education and programs.

Health-Poverty-Action organization's 2017 fact sheet includes the following <sup>12</sup>:

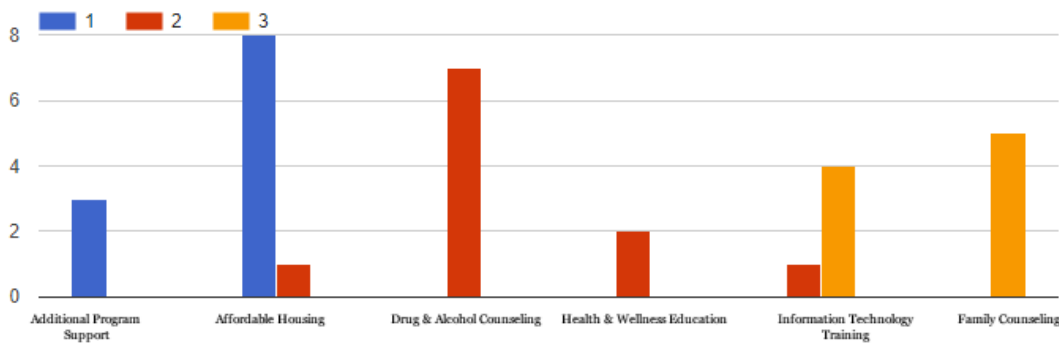
- Marginalized groups and vulnerable individuals are often worst affected, deprived of the information, money or access to health services that would help them prevent and treat disease.
- Very poor and vulnerable people may have to make harsh choices – knowingly putting their health at risk because they cannot see their children go hungry, for example.
- The cultural and social barriers faced by marginalized groups – including indigenous communities – can mean they use health services less, with serious consequences for their health. This perpetuates their disproportionate levels of poverty.
- The cost of doctors' fees, a course of drugs and transport to reach a health center can be devastating, both for an individual and their relatives who need to care for them or help them reach and pay for treatment. In the worst cases, the burden of illness may mean that families sell their property, take children out of school to earn a living or even start begging.
- The burden of caring is often taken on by a female relative, who may have to give up her education as a result, or take on waged work to help meet the household's costs. Missing out on education has long-term implications for a woman's opportunities later in life and for her own health.

## Mental Health/Substance Abuse and Poverty

The challenges that adults with mental illness face are made more difficult if they are living in poverty. For example, adults with mental illness who are living in poverty may face higher health care costs, decreased productivity, and poor general health. The relationship between mental illness and poverty is complicated. Poverty may intensify the experience of mental illness. *Poverty may also increase the likelihood of the onset of mental illness.* At the same time, experiencing mental illness may also increase the chances of living below the poverty line. Additionally, there has long been a link between mental health, substance abuse and poverty. In its 2007 published report "Breaking the vicious cycle between mental health & poverty", The World Health Organization writes that the best evidence indicates that the relationship between mental health and poverty is cyclical: poverty increases the risk of mental disorders and having a mental disorder increases the likelihood of descending into poverty. The report goes on to state that people living in poverty lack financial resources to maintain basic living standards, have fewer educational and employment opportunities, and are exposed to adverse living <sup>13</sup>.

There continues to be an ongoing debate as to whether drug abuse causes poverty or if poverty causes drug abuse. This report does not seek to answer that question, rather provide some insight to what individuals and community believe is needed as it relates to drug abuse. Regardless of the circumstances preceding the situation, someone addicted to drugs can quickly lose their family, their home, their job, or at the very least have a hard time maintaining employment.

### Re-Entry Focus Surveys: Top Identified Needs

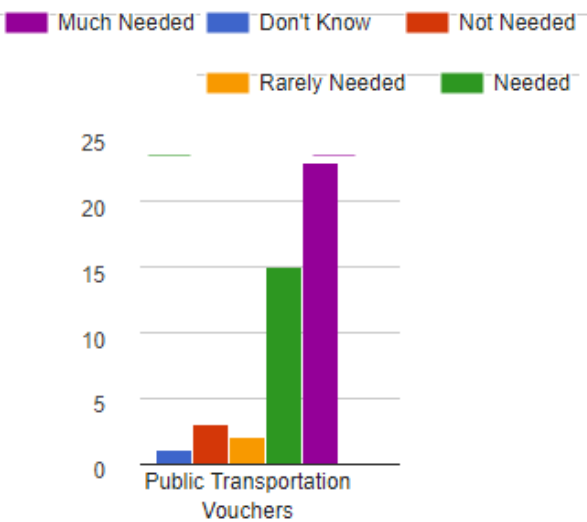


All the money earned goes toward buying more drugs. Life becomes unstable. When someone is controlled by drug addiction, nothing else matters and the person can easily slip into poverty. If they have children, it sets a bleak future. Children born

into poverty experience an extremely high amount of stress and trauma, have higher risk factors, and are 70 percent more likely to continue into poverty as adults <sup>14</sup>. Drug Treatment for the Poor According to the U.S. Census Bureau; approximately one out of every six (48 million) Americans is living in poverty. 3.7 million of those in poverty are in need of treatment for drug or alcohol addiction, but less than a quarter of those actually get the treatment they need. The report goes on to state that many of these people don't know about treatment options, and many others don't have access to a support system to help get them into rehab. This is consistent with the overwhelming feedback on surveys identifying assistance identifying and accessing resources as an overarching need.

### Transportation

Eighty-two percent of survey respondents identified insufficient access to transportation as a barrier, 91 percent identified lack of transportation as a condition of poverty, and 79 percent identified transportation vouchers as a much needed resource. In a study conducted by the University of Harvard, and published April, 2015, commuting time has



emerged as the single strongest factor in the odds of escaping poverty <sup>15</sup>. Nathaniel Hendren, a Harvard economist researcher summed up the issue stating that “the longer an average commute in a given county, the worse the chances of low-income families there moving up the ladder.” According to a 2012 study Travel and Poverty, a reliable means of transportation offers access to greater opportunities such as access to lower-cost, healthier foods, increased employment opportunities, wider education options, healthcare and friends, which affect the quality of life. Additionally, low-income elderly people with no access to a car face financial limitations and physical difficulties that limit their ability to access public transport and travel longer distances. The 2014 UCL Study, “Transport and Poverty: A Review of the Evidence: Qualitative Research on Women”, that in part stated that among women from very deprived areas face a number of barriers for engaging with social support services. Public transport was not considered a feasible option, for various reasons including

walking with young children ‘in tow’, or when they needed to carry heavy or bulky items, such as food from food banks, and when trips were frequent. Moreover, the proximity of services was also important for frequent trips such as accompanying children to various services providers, or day care. Women were also concerned about security on their journey, having to walk through riskier areas. **In the USA, for women receiving public benefits access to a car was a stronger correlate with successful transition from welfare to work than education or training** <sup>16</sup>.

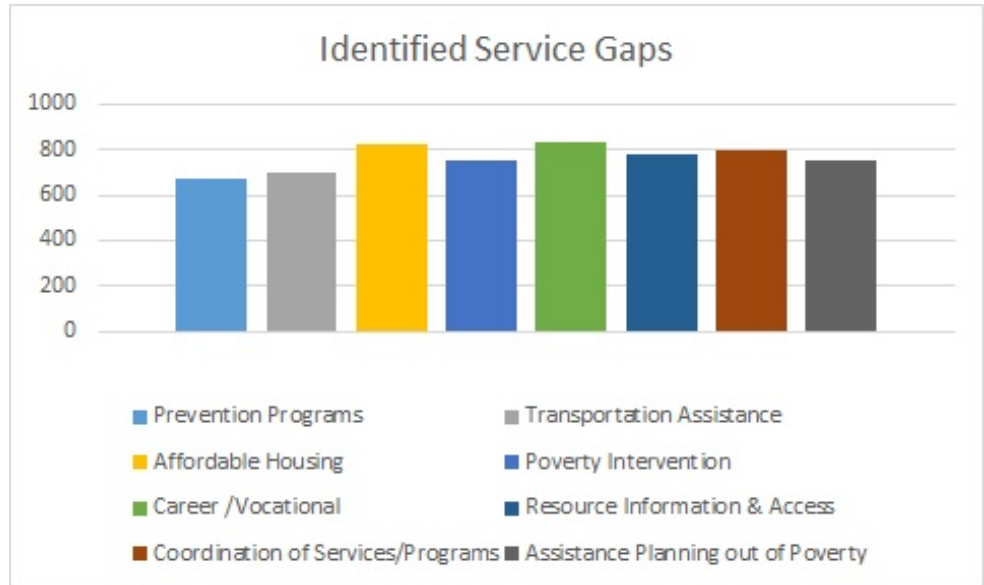
Harvard’s study linked the lack of mobility to social disadvantage and exclusion. Illustrating this point, Marie and her husband Dave have three children and both work fulltime jobs; however, neither one earns more than \$15.00 an hour. Marie reports that even though she lives in Franklin County, she must get up at 4:00 a.m. and walk 15 minutes with her children to the nearest bus stop, leaving her nine-year old at home alone to catch the school bus. Marie takes the bus to drop her children off at daycare, then must take three additional buses to get to work. The relationship between transportation and social mobility is stronger than that between mobility and several other factors, like crime, elementary-school test scores or the percentage of two-parent families.”



**Key Finding #4: Service Gaps:**

- **Affordable Housing**
- **Career/Vocational Training**
- **Assistance Identifying and Accessing/Coordinating Resources**
- **Prevention/Education**
- **Transportation**

Service and program gaps were identified by asking targeted questions identifying key needs of low-income individuals, perceived unmet needs, and perceived gaps in services on each of the surveys. In addition to service gaps identified by community surveys, IMPACT staff and board members identified the need for programs and services based on experience and community representation. IMPACT's tripartite board is comprised of equal representation representatives from the public, private and low-income sectors.



In April 2017, *The Columbus Dispatch* cited a 2016 study published by Community Research Partners reported Columbus having the biggest jump in suburban poverty in the state. The report found nearly 12 percent of suburban residents live in poverty, up from about 7 percent in 2000. Columbus had the biggest jump in suburban poverty in the state <sup>17</sup>. The decline of higher-paying manufacturing jobs in recent years and the rise in lower-wage jobs in areas like health care appear to be fueling the spike in suburban poverty. Columbus reportedly has the state's greatest concentration of suburban poor, according to the annual State of Poverty commissioned by the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies. Families facing situational poverty experience a temporary loss of resources, and find themselves unable to qualify for any type of assistance to help bridge the gap and prevent any further decline in their status.

Sixty percent of survey respondents represent customers who have received some type of emergency assistance at the Vulnerable and In-Crisis Status (*Pathways to Change Model*), without any additional supportive services to help move them toward self-sufficiency. Gaps in available services were determined using a Community Action template for the Community Representative Survey. Respondents were asked to rank the categories of Assistance; Community; Education; Employment; Support; and, Housing and Health “Not Needed”, “Rarely Needed”, “Needed” and “Much Needed”. [*Not Needed and Rarely Needed are not listed as in the following graph. Reference Figure for full rankings*]. Despite the number of community-based organizations and public resources, there remains a gap between the perceived need for and availability of programs and services.

<b>Employment</b>		<b>Housing</b>	
1. Employment with Health Benefits	Much Needed	1. Affordable Housing	Much Needed
2. Higher Paying Job	Much Needed	2. Help Paying Rent/Utilities	Much Needed
3. Help to Improve Job Skills	Much Needed	3. Shelter/Transitional Housing 3. Energy Efficient Homes (tie)	Much Needed
<b>Assistance</b>		<b>Community</b>	
1. Help with applying for Social Security, SSDI, WIC, TANF, etc.	Needed	1. Neighborhood Clean-up	Needed
2. Public Transportation Vouchers	Much Needed	2. Crime Prevention	Much Needed
3. Affordable Legal Services	Needed	3. Recreational Activities	Much Needed
<b>Education</b>		<b>Family Support</b>	
1. Financial Assistance	Much Needed	1. Affordable Childcare	Much Needed
2. Computer Training (Adults)	Needed	2. Financial Education/Budgeting	Much Needed
3. GED	Much Needed	3. Programs for Seniors, Children, Youth	Much Needed
<b>Health</b>	1. Substance Abuse Treatment 2. Mental Health Treatment 3. Health Insurance/Affordable Medical		Much Needed

## Key Finding #5: Agency Opportunities and Recommendations

To address poverty head on, IMPACT must develop a comprehensive, multifaceted approach to poverty reduction, focused simultaneously upon mitigating family crisis situations, preventing poverty situations and stabilizing families, through financial support, resource coordination, community and family advocacy and education and career track employment training and work opportunities.

### Emerging Practices

The Annie E. Casey Foundation has sought to create opportunities for families by embracing and supporting “A Two-Generation Approach”<sup>18</sup>. This is a not so new, but little practiced approach to reducing poverty, which calls for connecting low-income families with early childhood education, job training and other tools to achieve financial stability, and to break the cycle of poverty; and it recommends ways to help equip parents and children with what they need to thrive. Two-Generation Approach, creates opportunities for families by 1) simultaneously removing barriers *and* equipping parents and children with the tools they need to thrive; 2) partnering or creating educational supports for children; 3) connecting low-income families with early childhood education resources and leveraging CSBG dollars for additional funding opportunities; 4) directly providing and/or partnering with private low-income landlords to increase housing options; 5) formalizing employment partners and expanding career pathways with retentionsoft skills; 6) closing service gaps by strengthening partnerships to create a comprehensive web of supportive services (such as case management), in alignment with benchmarks that move individuals upward through the Pathways to Change model; 7) actively pursuing social enterprise activities to create an array of affordable housing options, and utilizing private low-income housing providers; and, 8) increasing accessibility to non-English speakers.

IMPACT may increase its impact on individuals and families as the comprehensive organization that takes a holistic approach working with communities, individuals and families to involve, educate and assist them with advocating for neighborhood revitalization efforts. Also, in addition to the specific focus needed to help families to break the cycle of poverty, equal resources are needed to assist and support the prevention of poverty. In addition to the specific supportive services and programs to interrupt existing circumstances, funding is needed to be able to assist those who experience the death of a spouse, a sudden loss of a job, or other serious and significant life events that profoundly reduce well-being.

### Program Opportunities

#### Housing

1. IMPACT is currently working towards the provision of affordable housing through its social enterprise venture, IMPACT Community Action Real Estate Holdings, LLC.
2. Increase housing options by establishing closer ties with existing housing coalitions in Franklin County as well as private landlords and housing entities
3. Evaluate creative strategies to increase safe & affordable housing options and increasing community revitalization efforts by rehabbing abandoned or neglected buildings.

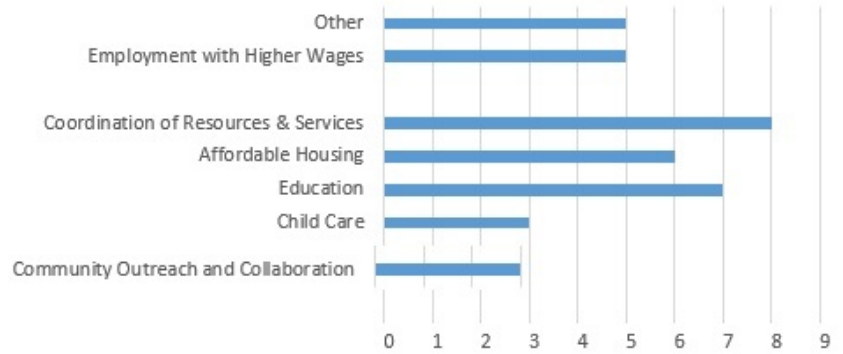
#### Employment

1. Align priorities on Career Pathways through vocational training and certification that match the job growth forecast through 2024, while also providing soft skills training and post-employment support.
2. Increase formal partnerships through local employers that match the growth industries for Columbus and Franklin County.
3. Increase employment opportunities with social and educational supports for youth.

#### Transportation

1. Include transportation in the evaluation for services during intake.
2. Provide transportation assistance (bus passes, gas cards, vehicle repairs, etc.) as a main assistance category as an existing barrier.

IMPACT Community Action Board of Directors



### **Assistance**

1. Assist individuals to identify, coordinate and access available community resources, services and programs.
2. Assist individuals and families with creating and executing comprehensive strategies and clear pathways out of poverty [Case Management Model].

### **Community Partnerships**

1. Establish formal partnerships beyond referrals with cross-discipline (Mental Health Providers, Addiction Services, Senior Services, Homeless Shelters, Charitable Pharmacies and Clothing, Health Department).
2. Increase access to programs and services to non-English-speaking/reading residents.

### **Community Outreach & Awareness**

1. Increase IMPACT's presence in the community by ensuring agency literature and programs are available at other community-based organizations.
2. Inform and educate IMPACT customers about other community resources by having other resource materials displayed and available in the lobby and program areas.

### **Prevention Services**

1. Identify and provide comprehensive education and poverty prevention strategies targeted towards youth.
2. Provide assistance, planning and supportive services to individuals and families just above the poverty line, and those experiencing a life event that will place them below the poverty line.

### **Challenges**

Identifying and securing adequate funding to provide services and assistance to individuals and families that are between 125% - above 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines.

### **Conclusion**

The National Traumatic Child Stress Network is one of many organizations that have studied the impact of poverty on families over multiple generations. In its report: *“Understanding the impact of trauma and urban poverty on family systems: Risks, resilience, and interventions”* one major finding was that families living in urban poverty often encounter multiple traumas over many years, and that they are less likely than families living in more affluent communities to have access to the resources that may facilitate the successful negotiation of their traumatic experiences. Poverty is a spirit that allows people and communities to believe in and share despair, hopelessness, apathy, and timidity. Many individuals trapped in poverty situations for multiple generations believe that there is no way out. As indicated by survey responses, some of the reasoning behind this includes a lack of knowledge about how to access and navigate resources; a deficit in financial management, and/or basic skills, limited access to career paths paying a living wage, to live and work outside of low-income areas.

Poverty is a complicated circumstance that requires more than an individual agency to address. Existing social policy, local politics, regional business trends, family, neighborhood and a host of other issues have prevented the elimination of poverty since the War on Poverty began in the mid-1960s. However, we do understand that certain approaches have had some positives effects. One reoccurring theme that has surfaced throughout this assessment process is that people want and need opportunities to live better, and in order to do that, they require assistance. They require assistance in understanding how to improve their circumstances, and they require assistance with getting the resources necessary to improve their circumstances. The cycle of poverty is often referenced as a complex and intricate force that is insurmountable. We know that it requires planning to accomplish any task; however, many people in abject poverty cannot plan. They are surviving. They are living from pay check to pay check. They are having to make choices between heat and food. They are in crisis.

Credit: Promoting Two-Generational Strategies: A Getting-Started Guide for State and Local Policymakers. Christopher T. King Cynthia J. Juniper Rheagan Coffey AUGUST 2016 Tara C. Smith Revised and Updated

#### **Components of an Education and Workforce Oriented Two-Generation 2.0 Strategy**

- Quality early childhood education
- Quality workforce and education services for parents
  - Career pathway training and postsecondary education with stackable credentials
  - Employer engagement via workforce intermediaries
  - Contextualized adult education 'bridge' programs
- Wrap-around family support services
  - Career coaching/navigation
  - Peer community building
  - Financial education
  - Childcare
  - Transportation assistance

In order to maximize any assistance, the focus must first be on helping to alleviate the crisis, and then to assist with stabilizing the family. Any effort to attempt to plan without first addressing these two things will be unsuccessful. We also understand the associated stress and trauma associated with children and families who live in poverty. The lack of nutrition, poor education options, lack of resources, lack of food, unsafe housing and living conditions only compounds the problem. Breaking generations of poverty lies in the hope that children, teenagers, and young adults understand that they have a choice in the direction of their lives. It is our mission to help not only our children, but all families of Franklin County, who are struggling from day-to-day, and those who are living in poverty. It is our hope and mission to help families rise above their circumstances to live, work and play in safe neighborhoods, to ensure fresh, nutritious foods are easily accessible to all, and to earn a livable wage to take care of one's self and family. It is our mission to work towards that end.

### Assessment Process

Having an understanding of poverty issues on a global, state and county scale, IMPACT and its Governing Board of Directors desired to gain a better understanding of the overall conditions of communities on a grassroots neighborhood level. The governing board and agency desired to accomplish the following:

1. Study poverty issues on a neighborhood level.
2. Involve neighborhood representatives and others in the resolution of community needs, meaningfully.
3. Verify of the level of need, and effectiveness of current programs and services.
4. Identify service opportunities to address any existing gaps in current programs and services.
5. Analyze current community relationships and opportunities for additional strategic alliances.

IMPACT is implementing a multi-year process to understand and describe community needs, assets and resources, and to develop a plan to respond. The four phases are:

### Phase One: Understand and Describe Community (January 2016 – October 2017)

- Gather Statistics and Define Community
- Identify Target Populations
- Categorize Assumptions of Need
- Identify Type of Data and Data Sources
- Distribute and Collect Initial Preliminary Data
- Classify Needs by Community Definitions
- Analyze Preliminary Data

### Phase Two: Identify Community Assets and Resources

- Conduct a comprehensive Community Capacity Inventory
- Analyze Data – Level #2
- Complete a SWOT Analyses: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
- Issue Comprehensive Report
- Develop a Comprehensive Plan to Close Identified Needs and Service Gaps

**Next Steps:**  
Capital and Otterbein Universities will work with IMPACT to conduct a deeper analysis of data collected during Phase One.

### Phase Three: Execution

- Implement Identified Strategies

### Phase Four: Evaluation

- Document Lessons Learned
- Assess Outcomes and Stakeholder Satisfaction
- Revamp and Revise Process as Necessary

### Phase One

Phase One is a two-part assessment. The 2016 – 2017 Community Needs Assessment created a detailed snapshot of Franklin County, persons served by IMPACT, and the services and programs the agency provides on a county-wide level. The second part of Phase One activities sought to gain a deeper insight into the conditions of each community; identify needs and assets of each unique to neighborhoods; and to discover what members of each community believe to be the root causes and conditions of poverty in the poorest neighborhoods. Additionally, IMPACT examined the steadily growing unemployment rate among certain populations, despite rapid job growth in the area, and sought valuable feedback from employers regarding their understanding of employment issues faced by many individuals living in low-income areas.

Between July 2017 and October 2017, IMPACTs initial task defined “Community” as low-income individuals and families, working individuals and families, representatives of business, faith-based, education and health communities, and other community-based organizations in 44 zip codes; 16 cities, 10 villages, and 17 townships that make up Franklin County.

IMPACT formed a cross-discipline, inter-agency team to develop an assessment plan that included identifying and researching existing data sources, determining what data to collect, defining assessment goals, developing data collection methods, and identifying target areas and developing a relevant scope of questions. The Assessment Team utilized a wide variety of data sources including: statistical data from the U.S. Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other similar sources; information gathered from other needs assessments done within the service area; and surveys of low-income participants, key stakeholders, and agency staff. This combination of quantitative and qualitative information allows IMPACT to evaluate the needs and resources of its service area.

<b>Existing Data Sources Contributing to the Community Needs Assessment</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IMPACT 2016-17 Needs Assessment</li> <li>▪ IMPACT 2016 Annual Report</li> <li>▪ Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity</li> <li>▪ ODSA 2017 Report on Poverty</li> <li>▪ ODH 2017 Health Assessment Outcomes</li> <li>▪ IMPACT Strategic Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Franklin County Poverty Status</li> <li>▪ Demographic Breakdown (age, gender, race)</li> <li>▪ Number of Households Living in Poverty</li> <li>▪ Unemployment Rate</li> <li>▪ Asset Poverty Rate</li> <li>▪ IMPACT Program Statistics</li> </ul>	
2016 Franklin County Population 1,264,518 Sample Size 0.05% percent living in poverty or 208,422 (15.9% - 19.9%) – Target Size 0.2%		
<b>Data Collection Methods:</b> 1. Case Study Surveys 2. Sampled Surveys 3. Census Surveys 4. Customer Satisfaction Surveys		
<b>Survey Responses:</b> 1. Likert Scale 2. Multiple Choice 3. Open-Ended Questions 4. Ranking		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Target Data</b></li> <li>▪ Overall Condition of Each Community</li> <li>▪ Low-Income Individual/Family Needs</li> <li>▪ Resources for the “Working Poor”</li> <li>▪ Causes and Conditions:</li> <li>▪ Assets &amp; Resources Available in Each Community</li> <li>▪ Partnership Opportunities</li> <li>▪ Program/Service Opportunities</li> </ul>	<b>Seven Unique Surveys</b>	<b>Method of Distribution</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Board Members</li> <li>▪ Individual</li> <li>▪ Community Representative</li> <li>▪ Interview Questionnaire</li> <li>▪ Partners</li> <li>▪ Funders/Donors/Volunteers</li> <li>▪ Re-Entry Focus Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In-Person Interviews</li> <li>▪ Web links</li> <li>▪ Social Media</li> <li>▪ Email</li> <li>▪ Hard Copy Survey</li> <li>▪ Electronic Surveys</li> <li>▪ Community Forums</li> <li>▪ Neighborhood Canvassing</li> </ul>

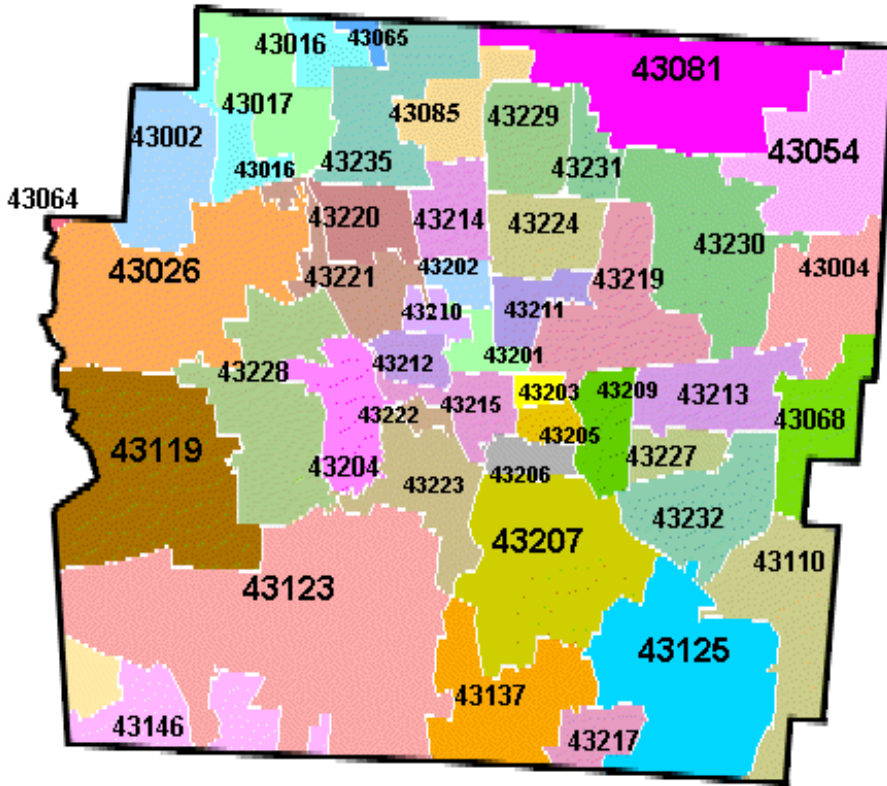
Open-ended questions: Compiled and ranked within individual surveys.  
 Similar questions across surveys were combined for overall rankings.

## Sources

1. Community Action Partnerships, "Promise of Community Action". [www.communityactionpartnership.com](http://www.communityactionpartnership.com): Accessed September 3, 2017
2. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Department of Economics. 2017 Federal Poverty Guidelines
3. Poverty Talk Report. Ohio/FranklinCounty/Statistics2017. <https://talkpoverty.org/state-year-report/ohio-2017-report>: Accessed October 3, 2017
4. Franklin County Board of Commissioners. 2017 State of the County Report
5. Community Action Partnerships. Pathways to Excellence Initiative. [www.communityactionpartnership.com](http://www.communityactionpartnership.com)
6. Dr. Amy K. Glasmeier and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Living Wage Calculator, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Living Wage Calculator, 2016: Access November 2, 2017
7. Florida, Richard, *The New Urban Crisis*, University of Toronto P, April 11, 2017
8. Urban Ventures Organization. Poverty Facts-What-is-generational-poverty. <https://urbanventures.org/facts-about-poverty>: Accessed October 4, 2017
9. Projections – Ohio Job Outlook – Ohio Labor Market Information, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, 2017
10. Habitat for Humanity "7 things you should know about poverty." 2017 Habitat for Humanity® International. <https://www.habitat.org/stories/7-things-you-should-know-about-poverty-and-housing>: Accessed November 5, 2017
11. Central Ohio Housing Coalition. Franklin County. Housing Facts. 2016 Report <sup>(10 & 11)</sup>
12. Health-Poverty-Action. Key Factors. Poverty and Health. Fact Sheet. [www.healthpovertyaction.org/keyfacts](http://www.healthpovertyaction.org/keyfacts): Accessed August 16, 2017
13. National Center on Mental Health. Vicious Cycle of Mental Health and poverty. Fact Sheet. [http://www.who.int/mental\\_health/policy/development/1\\_Breakingviciouscycle\\_Infosheet.pdf](http://www.who.int/mental_health/policy/development/1_Breakingviciouscycle_Infosheet.pdf): Accessed September 14, 2017
14. Seaclyff Recovery Center. "The Connection Between Poverty and Drug Abuse". <http://seaclyffrecovery.com/addiction-recovery-blog/the-connection-between-poverty-and-drug-abuse>: Accessed September 14, 2017
15. Bouchard , Mikayla. The New York Times. "*Transportation Emerges as Crucial to Escaping Poverty*". May 7, 2015. Accessed September 15, 2017
16. Titheridge, Helena; Christie, Nicola; Mackett, Roger; Oviedo Hernández, Daniel; Ye, Runing. "Transport and Poverty: A Review of the Evidence". University College London (UCL). July 1, 2014. <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/transport-institute/pdfs/transport-poverty>: Accessed October 3, 2017
17. Candisky, Catherine, The Columbus Dispatch, "Suburban poverty on the rise in Columbus" April 27, 2017: Accessed October 12, 2017
18. Christopher T. King, Cynthia J. Juniper, Rheagan Coffey and Tara C. Smith, Promoting Two-Generation Strategies: A Getting-Started Guide for State and Local Policy Makers, Austin: Ray Marshall Center for the Study of Human Resources, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, University of Texas at Austin, Revised and Updated August 2016, 55 pp.

# Franklin County, OH

Number of Responses by Canvass Areas



43002 (Amlin)	4
43004 (Blacklick)	4
43016 (Dublin)	6
43017 (Dublin)	4
43026 (Hilliard)	38
43054 (New Albany)	5
43068 (Reynoldsburg)	6
43081 (Westerville)	19
43085 (Worthington)	2
43109 (Brice)	2
43110 (Canal Winchester)	4
43119 (Galloway)	2
43123 (Grove City)	4
43125 (Groveport)	1
43126 (Harrisburg)	19
43137 (Lockbourne)	1
43201 (Columbus)	16
43202 (Columbus)	6
43203 (Columbus)	53
43204 (Columbus)	46
43205 (Columbus)	31
43206 (Columbus)	20
43207 (Columbus)	1
43209 (Columbus)	40
43210 (Columbus)	20
43211 (Columbus)	31
43212 (Columbus)	11
43213 (Whitehall)	33
43214 (Clintonville)	2
43215 (Columbus)	30
43217 (Columbus)	5
43219 (Columbus)	12
43220 (Columbus)	1
43221 (Upper Arlington)	11
43222 (Columbus)	19
43223 (Columbus)	11
43224 (Columbus)	30
43227 (Columbus)	5
43228 (Columbus)	12
43229 (Columbus)	12
43230 (Gahanna)	3
43231 (Columbus)	35
43232 (Columbus)	7
43235 (Columbus)	65

## United States Census Bureau. 2016

Population	
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	1,264,518
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2016)	1,163,529
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016)	8.7%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	1,163,414

Age and Sex	
Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	7.3%
Persons under 5 years, percent, April 1, 2010	7.1%
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	23.6%
Persons under 18 years, percent, April 1, 2010	23.9%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	11.3%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, April 1, 2010	9.9%
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	51.2%
Female persons, percent, April 1, 2010	51.3%

Race and Hispanic Origin	
White alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	68.5%
Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	22.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	0.3%
Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	5.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	0.1%
Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (b)	5.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	64.2%

Population Characteristics	
Veterans, 2011-2015	67,576
Foreign born persons, percent, 2011-2015	9.8%



<b>Housing</b>	
Housing units, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	549,421
Housing units, April 1, 2010	527,186
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2011-2015	53.8%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2011-2015	\$150,600
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2011-2015	\$1,415
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2011-2015	\$544
Median gross rent, 2011-2015	\$845
Building permits, 2016	5,770

<b>Education</b>	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	90.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	37.6%

<b>Health</b>	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2011-2015	8.7%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	⚠ 9.2%

<b>Economy</b>	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	69.3%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	65.2%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	2,980,798
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	11,693,144
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	12,574,063
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	20,890,332
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	21,384,872
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	\$17,887

<b>Income &amp; Poverty</b>	
Median household income (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	\$52,341
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	\$29,244
Persons in poverty, percent	⚠ 17.1%

**MIT – Living Wage Calculation for Franklin County, Ohio - Amy K. Glasmeier, Ph.D.**  
<http://livingwage.mit.edu/resources/Living-Wage-User-Guide-and-Technical-Notes-2016.pdf>

The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an **individual** must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). All values are **per adult in a family** unless otherwise noted. The state minimum wage is the same for all individuals, regardless of how many dependents they may have. The poverty rate is typically quoted as gross annual income. We have converted it to an hourly wage for the sake of comparison.

**Data Sources and Calculations**

The living wage is defined as the wage needed to cover basic family expenses (basic needs budget) *plus* all relevant taxes. Values are reported in 2015 dollars. To convert values from annual to hourly, a work-year of 2,080 hours (40 hours per week for 52 weeks) per adult is assumed. The basic needs budget and living wage are calculated as follows:

**Basic needs budget = Food cost + childcare cost + (insurance premiums + health care costs) + housing cost + transportation cost + other necessities cost**

**Living wage = Basic needs budget + (basic needs budget\*tax rate)**

## Living Wage Calculation for Franklin County, Ohio

The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an **individual** must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). All values are **per adult in a family** unless otherwise noted. The state minimum wage is the same for all individuals, regardless of how many dependents they may have. The poverty rate is typically quoted as gross annual income. We have converted it to an hourly wage for the sake of comparison.

For further detail, please reference the [technical documentation here](#).

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working)	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working Part Time) 1 Child*	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Living Wage	\$10.14	\$21.72	\$27.35	\$34.16	\$16.75	\$21.04	\$23.48	\$25.80	\$12.40	\$8.38	\$12.40	\$14.96	\$17.44
Poverty Wage	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$7.00	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$13.00		\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
Minimum Wage	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10		\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10	\$8.10

## Typical Expenses

These figures show the individual expenses that went into the living wage estimate. Their values vary by family size, composition, and the current location.

Annual Expenses	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working)	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working Part Time) 1 Child*	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Food	\$3,047	\$4,613	\$6,867	\$9,073	\$5,587	\$7,069	\$9,079	\$11,031		\$5,587	\$7,069	\$9,079	\$11,031
Child Care	\$0	\$6,692	\$11,415	\$16,139	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$6,692	\$11,415	\$16,139
Medical	\$2,105	\$5,501	\$5,214	\$5,375	\$4,677	\$5,214	\$5,375	\$5,233		\$4,677	\$5,214	\$5,375	\$5,233
Housing	\$6,384	\$9,972	\$9,972	\$12,780	\$7,656	\$9,972	\$9,972	\$12,780		\$7,656	\$9,972	\$9,972	\$12,780
Transportation	\$4,235	\$8,042	\$10,504	\$11,460	\$8,042	\$10,504	\$11,460	\$11,498		\$8,042	\$10,504	\$11,460	\$11,498
Other	\$2,560	\$4,175	\$5,027	\$6,260	\$4,175	\$5,027	\$6,260	\$5,702		\$4,175	\$5,027	\$6,260	\$5,702
Required annual income after taxes	\$18,331	\$38,994	\$48,999	\$61,086	\$30,136	\$37,787	\$42,146	\$46,244		\$30,136	\$44,479	\$53,561	\$62,383
Annual taxes	\$2,755	\$6,176	\$7,879	\$9,963	\$4,705	\$5,975	\$6,703	\$7,409		\$4,705	\$7,101	\$8,664	\$10,186
Required annual income before taxes	\$21,085	\$45,170	\$56,879	\$71,049	\$34,841	\$43,762	\$48,848	\$53,654	\$51,581	\$34,841	\$51,581	\$62,225	\$72,569

# Typical Expenses

These figures show the individual expenses that went into the living wage estimate. Their values vary by family size, composition, and the current location.

Annual Expenses	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working)	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults (1 Working) 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working Part Time) 1 Child*	2 Adults	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children	2 Adults 3 Children
Food	\$3,047	\$4,613	\$6,867	\$9,073	\$5,587	\$7,069	\$9,079	\$11,031		\$5,587	\$7,069	\$9,079	\$11,031
Child Care	\$0	\$6,692	\$11,415	\$16,139	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$6,692	\$11,415	\$16,139
Medical	\$2,105	\$5,501	\$5,214	\$5,375	\$4,677	\$5,214	\$5,375	\$5,233		\$4,677	\$5,214	\$5,375	\$5,233
Housing	\$6,384	\$9,972	\$9,972	\$12,780	\$7,656	\$9,972	\$9,972	\$12,780		\$7,656	\$9,972	\$9,972	\$12,780
Transportation	\$4,235	\$8,042	\$10,504	\$11,460	\$8,042	\$10,504	\$11,460	\$11,498		\$8,042	\$10,504	\$11,460	\$11,498
Other	\$2,560	\$4,175	\$5,027	\$6,260	\$4,175	\$5,027	\$6,260	\$5,702		\$4,175	\$5,027	\$6,260	\$5,702
Required annual income after taxes	\$18,331	\$38,994	\$48,999	\$61,086	\$30,136	\$37,787	\$42,146	\$46,244		\$30,136	\$44,479	\$53,561	\$62,383
Annual taxes	\$2,755	\$6,176	\$7,879	\$9,963	\$4,705	\$5,975	\$6,703	\$7,409		\$4,705	\$7,101	\$8,664	\$10,186
Required annual income before taxes	\$21,085	\$45,170	\$56,879	\$71,049	\$34,841	\$43,762	\$48,848	\$53,654	\$51,581	\$34,841	\$51,581	\$62,225	\$72,569

## ***Poverty at home***

Those living in poverty include:

- Nearly 1 in 5 children
- One third of African Americans
- More than one quarter of Latinos
- Forty-five percent of single mothers

[www.povertytalk/PovertyStats/ohio/franklincounty.com](http://www.povertytalk/PovertyStats/ohio/franklincounty.com)

**JobsOhio Regional Network - Central Region**  
**Industry Employment Projections Report: 2014-2024**

NAICS CODE	Industry Title	Employment*		Projected Change	
		2014 Annual	2024 Projected	2014-2024	Percent
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,090,200</b>	<b>1,162,700</b>	<b>72,500</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
	<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>129,900</b>	<b>129,100</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
	<b>Natural Resources, Including Agriculture and Mining</b>	<b>12,900</b>	<b>11500</b>	<b>-1400</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	12,200	10,900	-1,300	-10.7%
	Mining	700	700	0	0.0%
	<b>Construction</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>12.0%</b>
236	Construction of Buildings	7,200	8,300	1,100	15.3%
237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4,800	5,400	600	12.5%
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	21,400	23,800	2,400	11.2%
	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>83,600</b>	<b>80,100</b>	<b>-3,500</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	2,600	2,400	-200	-7.7%
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	7,800	7,700	-100	-1.3%
333	Machinery Manufacturing	8,800	8,700	-100	-1.1%
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	1,200	1,200	0	0.0%
	<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>902,600</b>	<b>970,400</b>	<b>67,800</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
	<b>Trade and Transportation and Utilities</b>	<b>193,500</b>	<b>202,200</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
	<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>39,100</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
424	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,300	-200	-1.9%
	<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>107,300</b>	<b>111,900</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	12,800	14,000	1,200	9.4%
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	3,300	2,900	-400	-12.1%
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	8,500	8,700	200	2.4%
445	Food and Beverage Stores	18,400	19,200	800	4.3%
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	5,900	5,900	0	0.0%
447	Gasoline Stations	5,800	5,900	100	1.7%
454	Nonstore Retailers	9,400	12,500	3,100	33.0%
	<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>	<b>46,200</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
484	Truck Transportation	13,100	13,600	500	3.8%
	<b>Utilities</b>				
	<b>Information</b>				
511	Publishing Industries	5,100	4,300	-800	-15.7%
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%
	<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>71,900</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
	<b>Finance and Insurance</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>58,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	24,200	24,700	500	2.1%
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	27,700	28,700	1,000	3.6%
	<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
	<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>171,600</b>	<b>186,600</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
	<b>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</b>	<b>57,600</b>	<b>64,300</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
5411	Legal Services	6,800	6,800	0	0.0%
5412	Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services	5,400	5,600	200	3.7%
	<b>Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>				
	<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>				
5619	Other Support Services	2,600	2,800	200	7.7%
562	Waste Management and Remediation Service	2,000	2,200	200	10.0%
	<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>227,000</b>	<b>262,100</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>15.5%</b>
611	Educational Services	82,400	89,100	6,700	8.1%
	<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	<b>144,600</b>	<b>173,000</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>19.6%</b>
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	52,400	72,300	19,900	38.0%
622	Hospitals	46,900	49,000	2,100	4.5%
	<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>103,400</b>	<b>109,400</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	14,100	14,900	800	5.7%
	Accommodation and Food Services	89,300	94,400	5,100	5.7%
	<b>Other Services (Except Government)</b>	<b>44,700</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
812	Personal and Laundry Services	10,100	10,700	600	5.9%
813	Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	23,200	24,600	1,400	6.0%
	<b>Government</b>	<b>75,900</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
	<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>11600</b>	<b>-2,300</b>	<b>-16.5%</b>
	Postal Service	3,800	2,600	-1,200	-31.6%
	Federal Government, Excluding Post Office	10,000	9,000	-1,000	-10.0%
	State Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals	25,300	24,800	-500	-2.0%
	Local Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals	36,800	38,700	1,900	5.2%
	<b>Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers, All Jobs</b>	<b>57,400</b>	<b>60,900</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

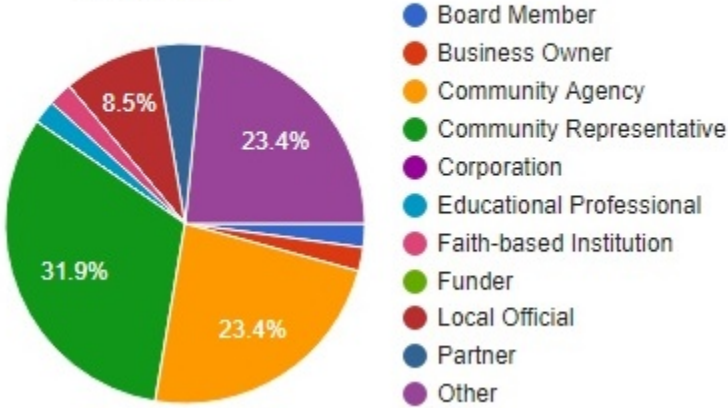
\* Selected Industries with 500 or more employees.  
Sources: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Labor Market Information, October 2017.

## Survey Responses

### Community Representative Survey (47 Responses)

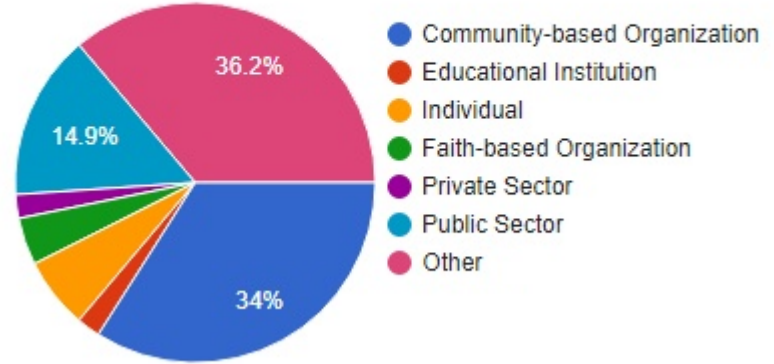
#### Please tell us who you are?

47 responses



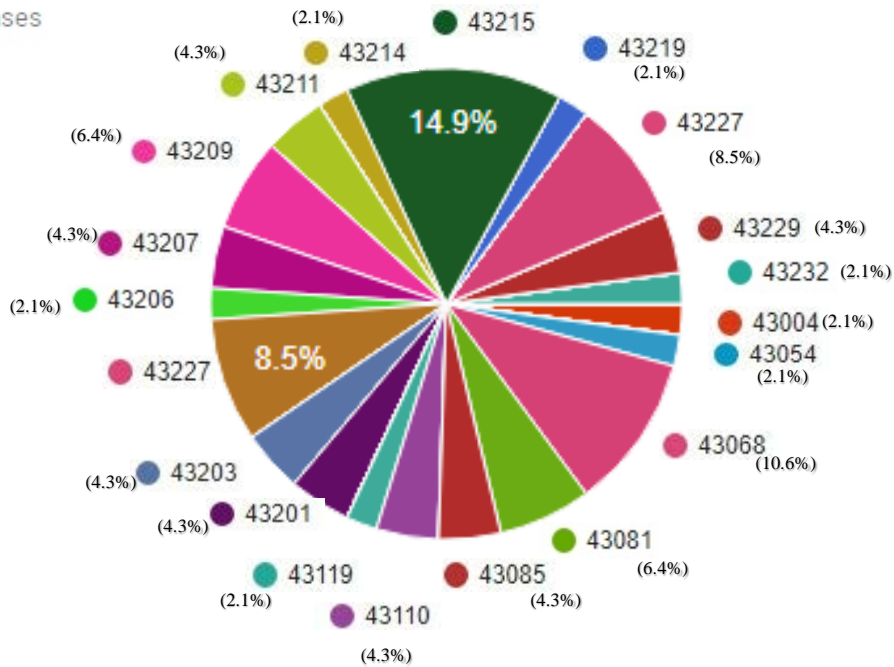
#### Please select who you represent

47 responses



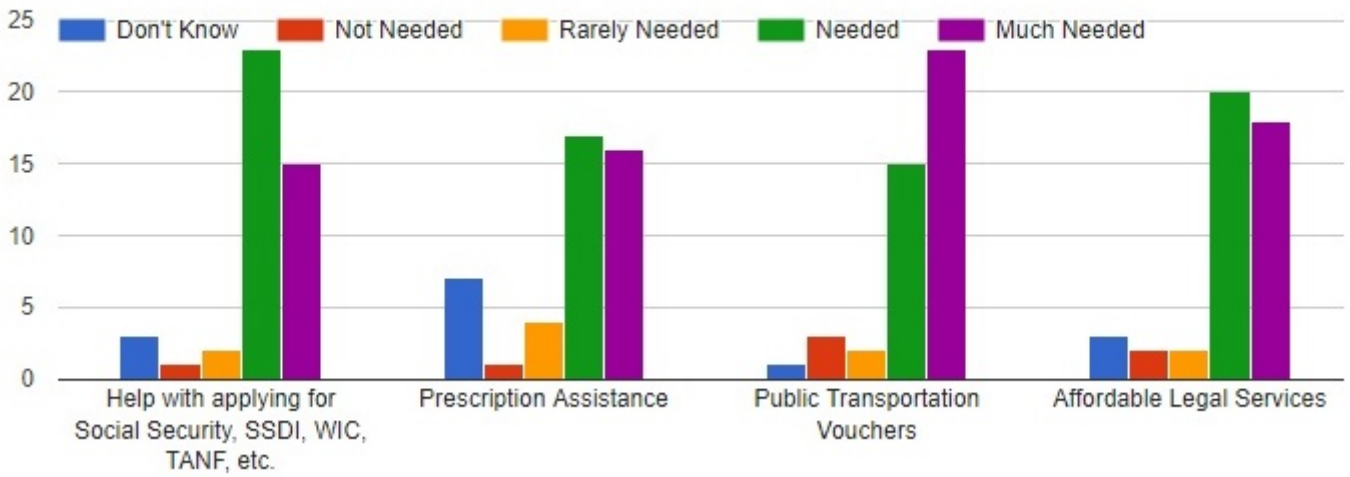
#### Zip Code

47 responses

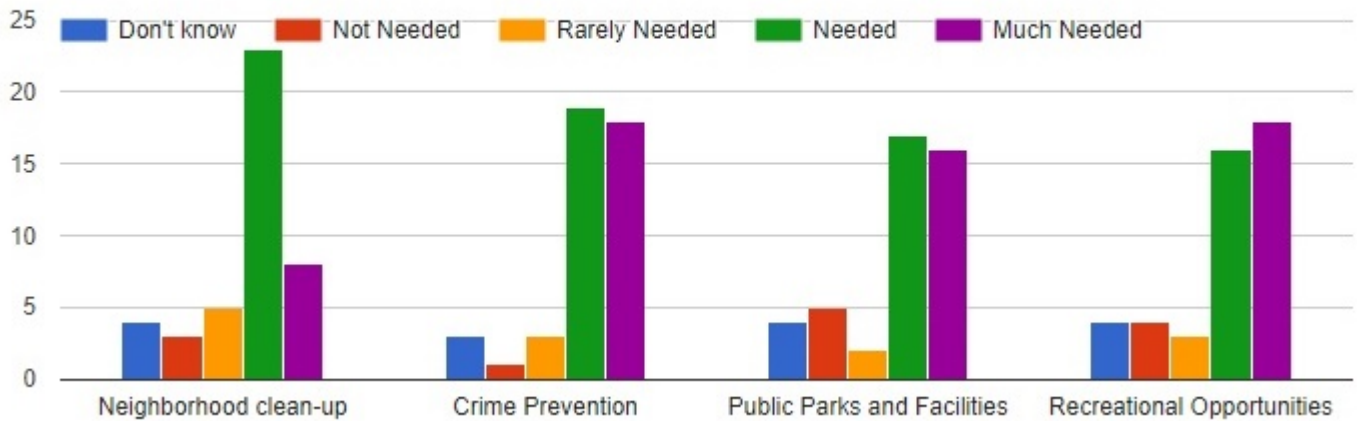


Please take a moment to review the categories below and select the level of needs according to your understanding.

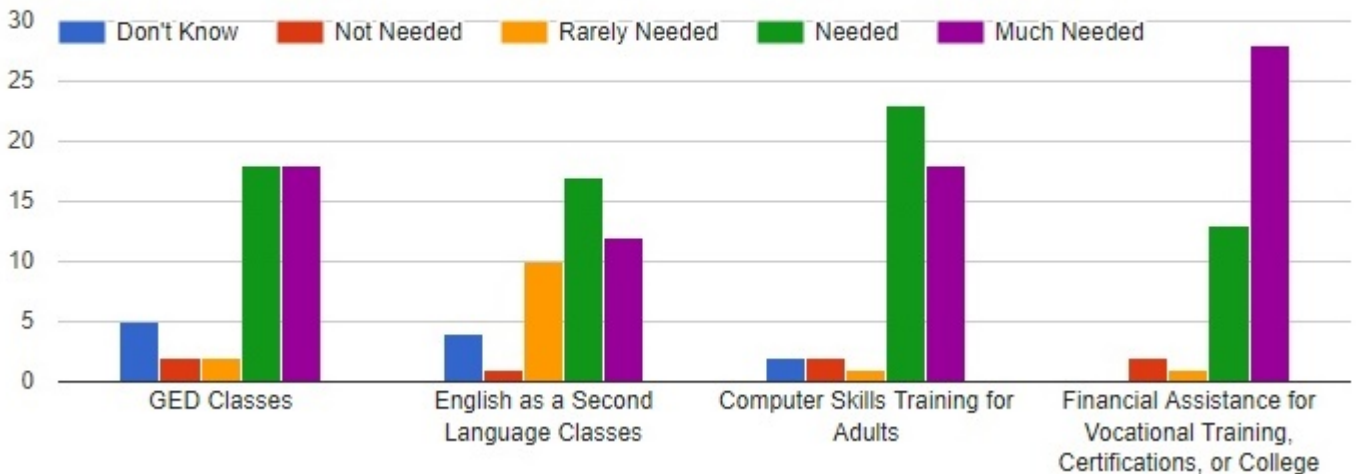
### Assistance



### Community



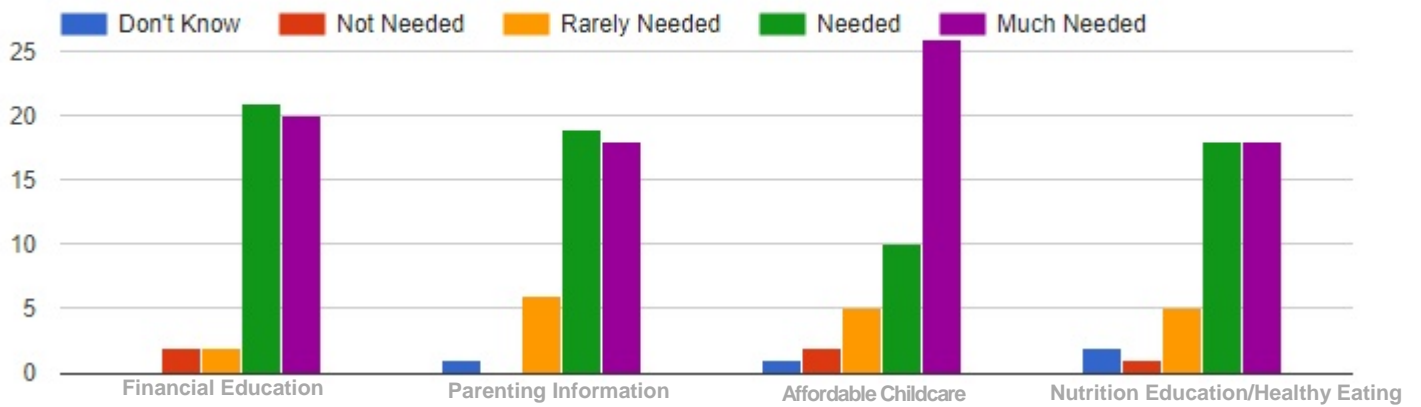
### Education



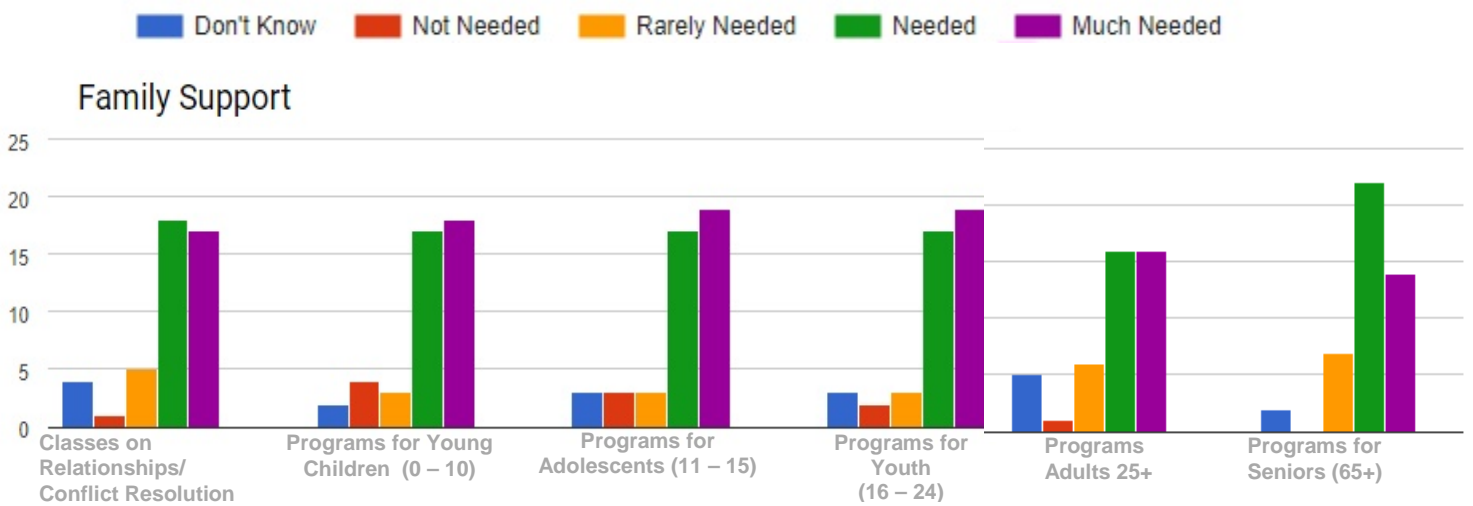
## Employment



## Family Support

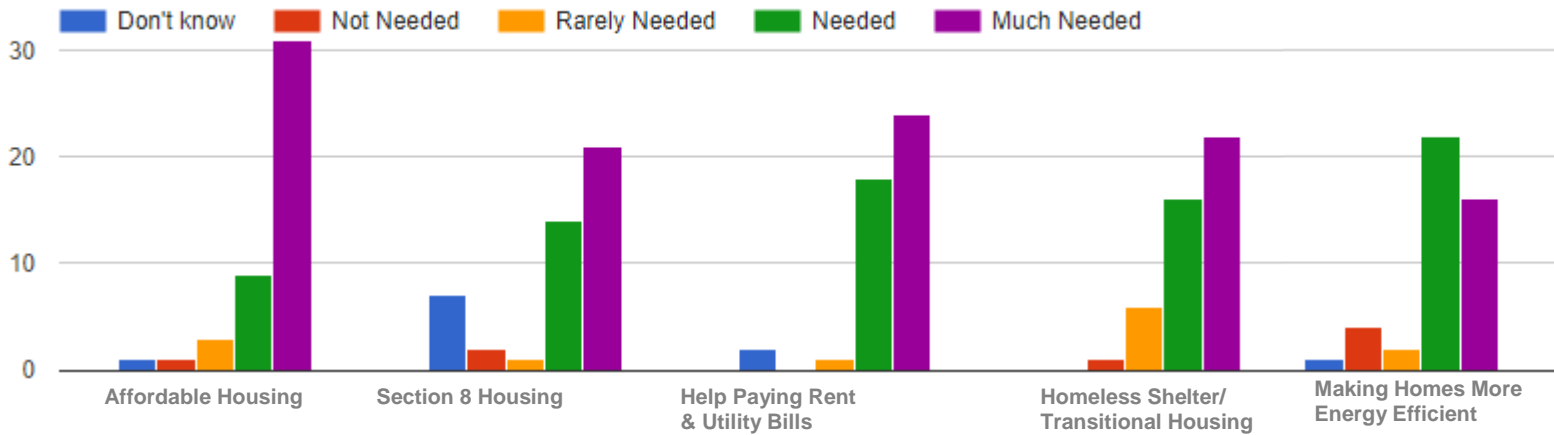


## Family Support

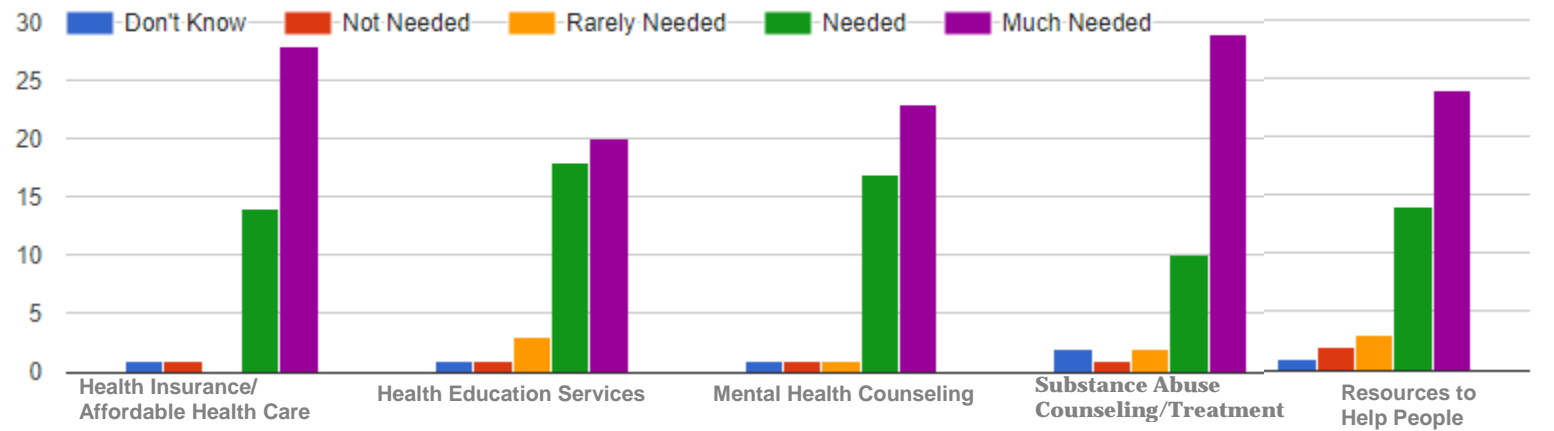


## Housing

Source: Survey of Homeless and At-Risk Individuals



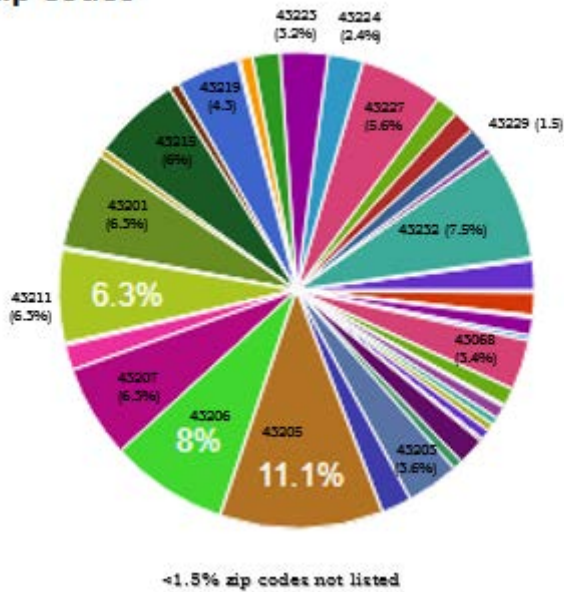
## Health



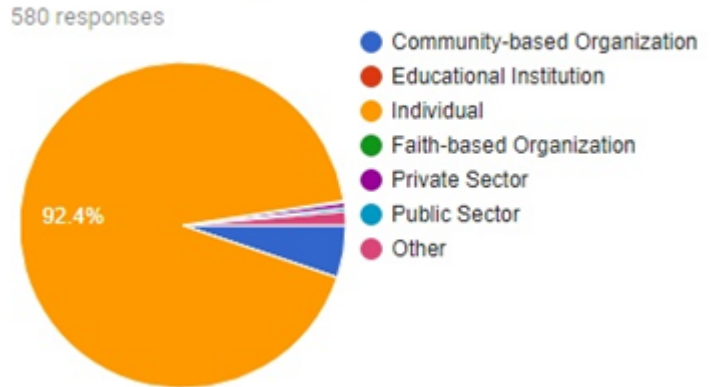


**Individual Survey (594 Responses)**  
 \*\*\* Responses to open-ended questions are presented in unedited form

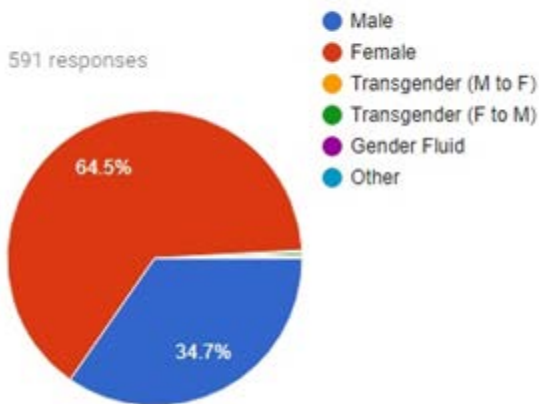
**Zip Codes**



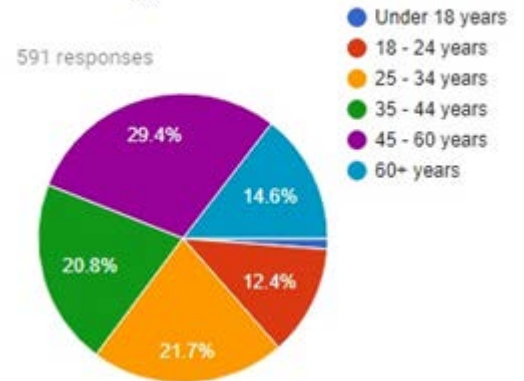
**Please select who you represent**



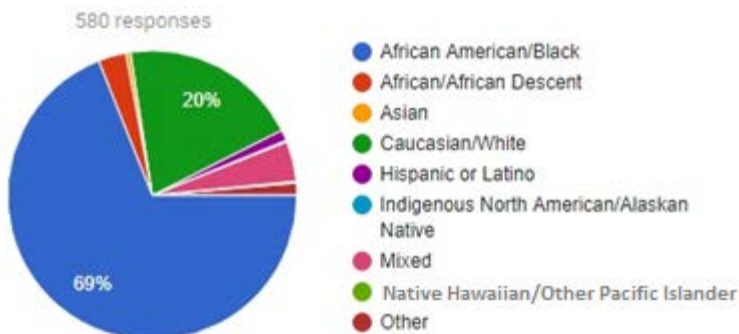
**1. Gender**



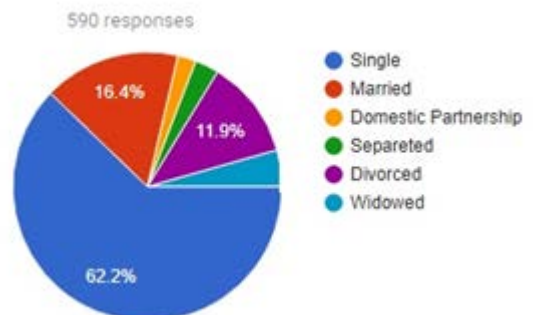
**2. Your age**



**3. Ethnicity**

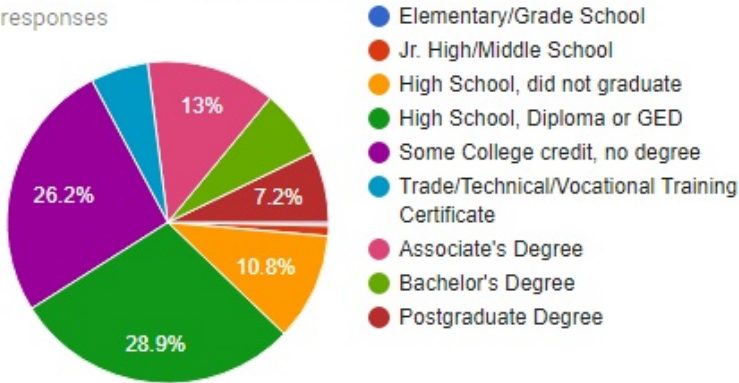


**4. Marital Status**



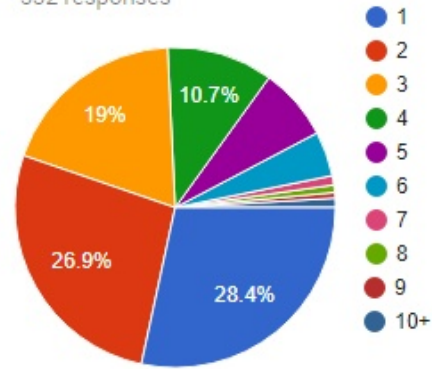
### 5. Highest Education Level Completed

585 responses



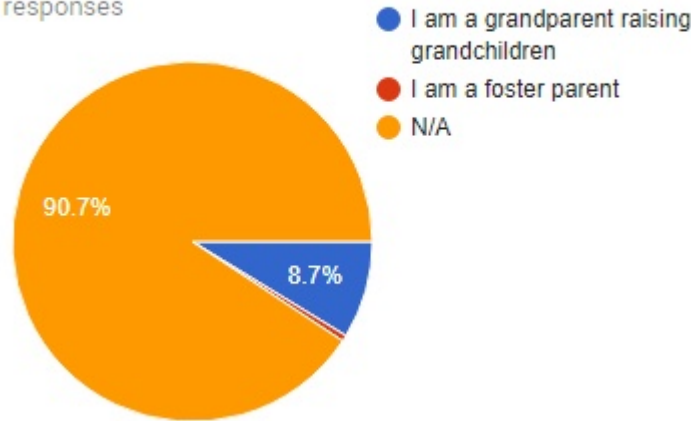
### 6. Number of people living in your home

532 responses



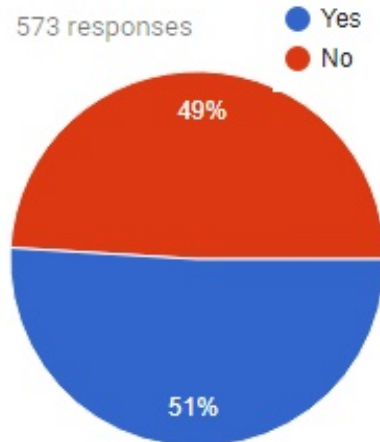
### 7. Which best describes you?

549 responses



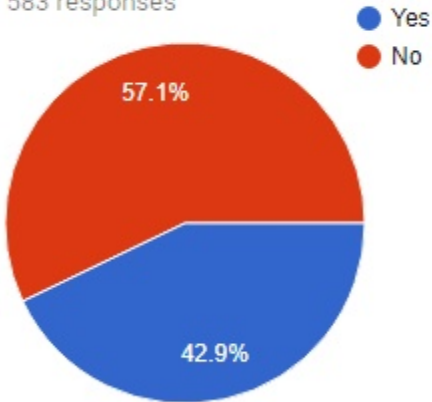
### 8. Are you able to save money for emergencies?

573 responses



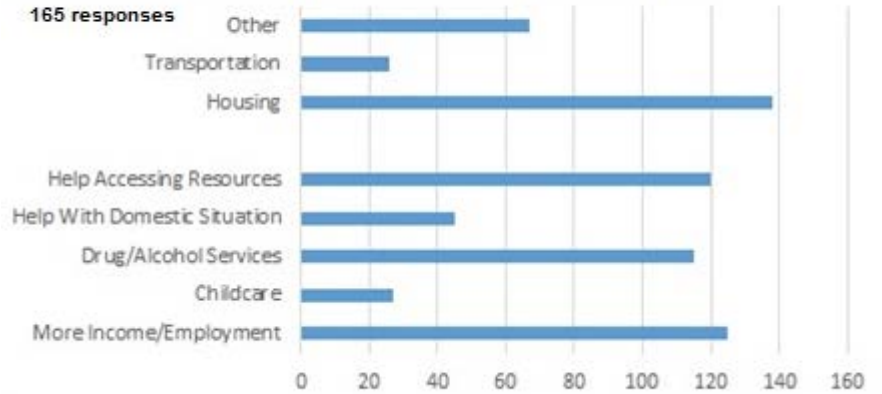
### 9. Have you ever been homeless?

583 responses



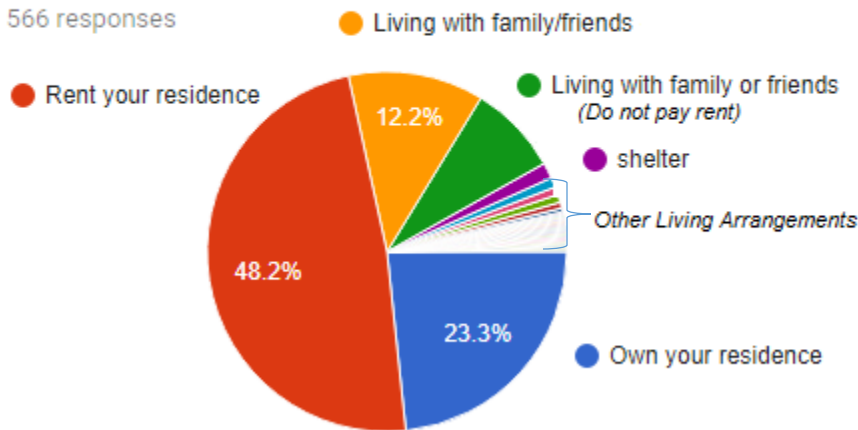
### 9.a. If you answered yes to 9, what might have helped to prevent this situation?

165 responses



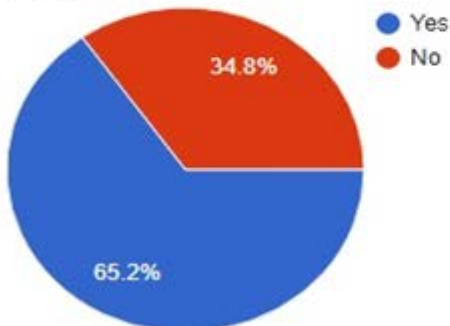
### 10. Please choose the option that most closely describes your living situation.

566 responses



### 11. Have you ever been in a situation where you had to stay with friends or family because you did not have a place of your own?

543 responses

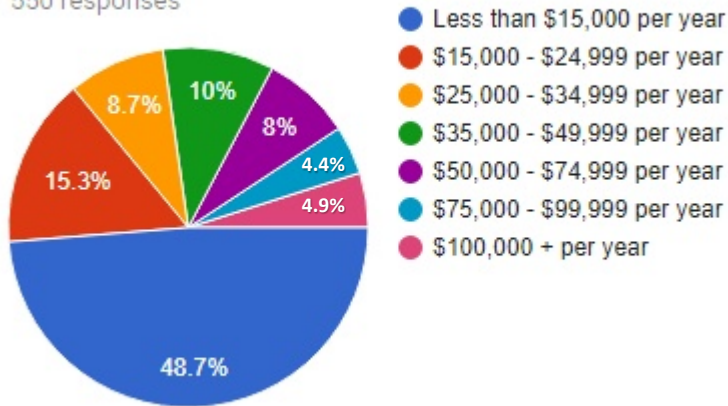


#### 11. A. What caused your homeless situation? Prevalence of Causes:

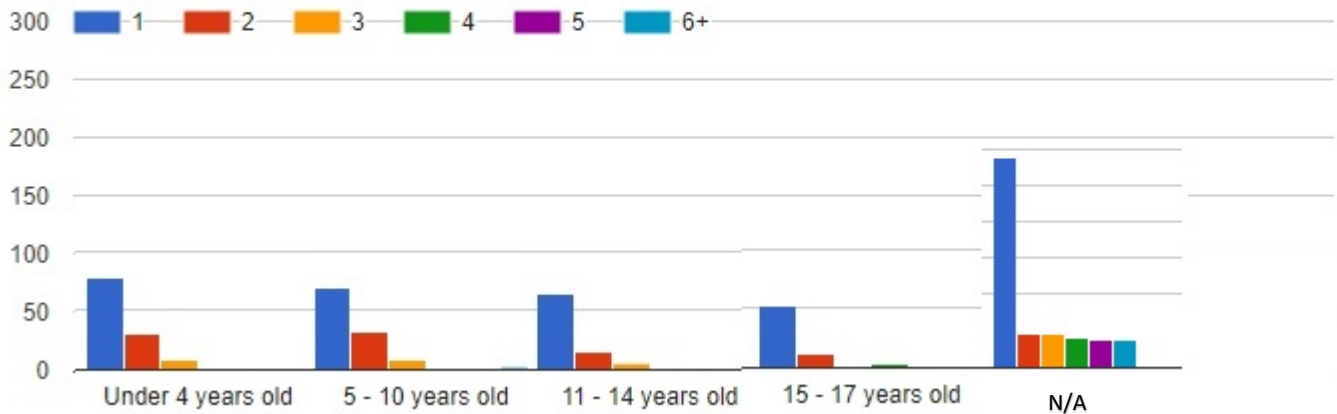
- Loss of Employment
- Alcohol/Substance Abuse
- Family/Relationships
- Domestic Violence
- Health Issues/Medical Bills
- Other

## 12. Total Household Income

550 responses

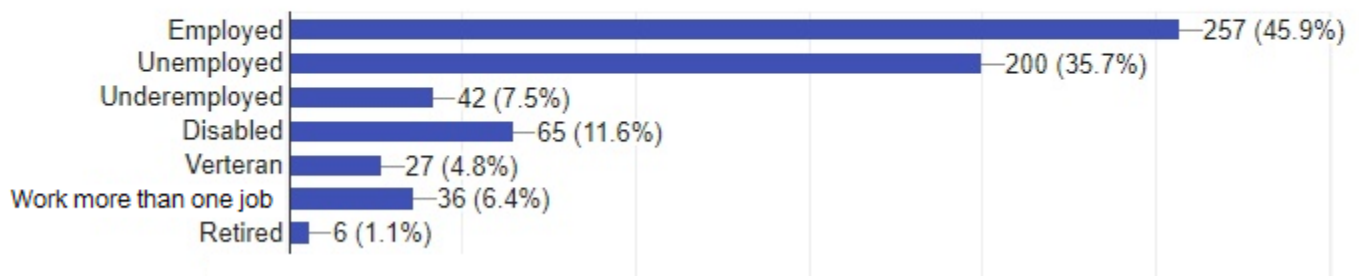


## 13. Number of children living in your home (please enter the number of children in each age group)

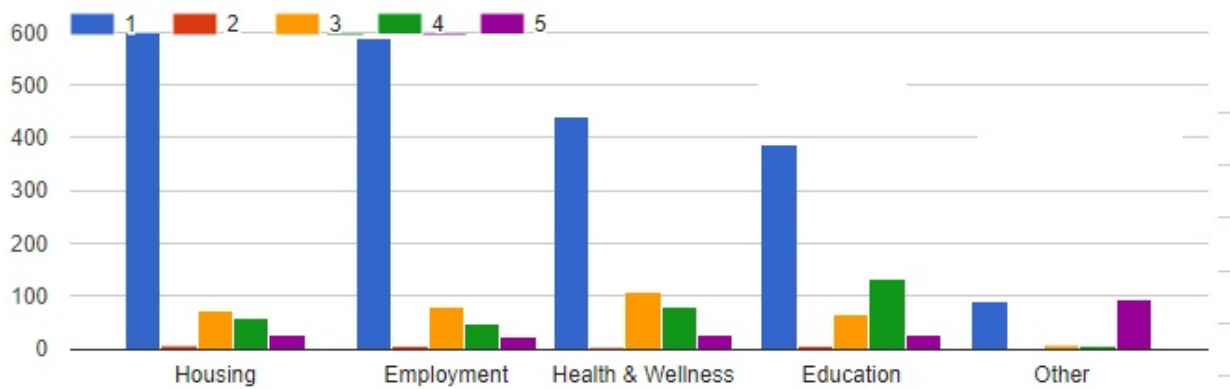


## 14. Please check all that best describes you

560 responses

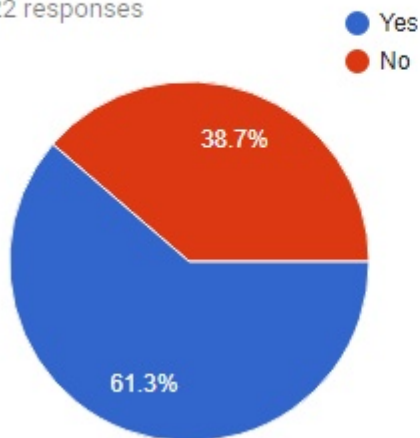


15. Please rank the following areas you believe to be the most to least important. 1 High and 5 Lowest



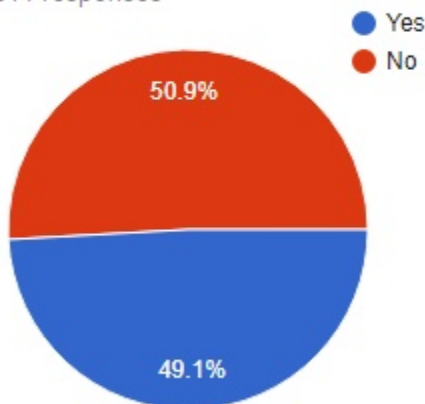
16. Are you familiar with any any local organizations that provide assistance in your community?

522 responses



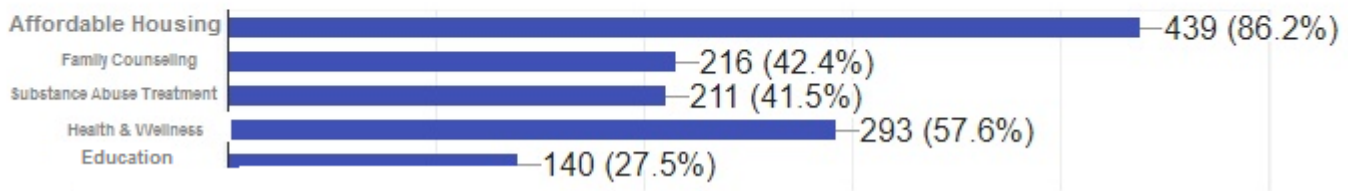
17. Have you or any family member or friend ever received assistance from a community organization?

511 responses



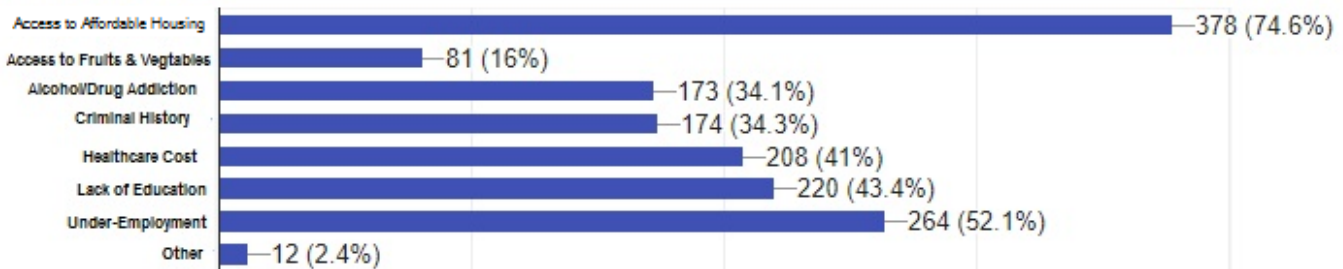
**18. Choose 3 programs below that you think are most needed.**

509 responses



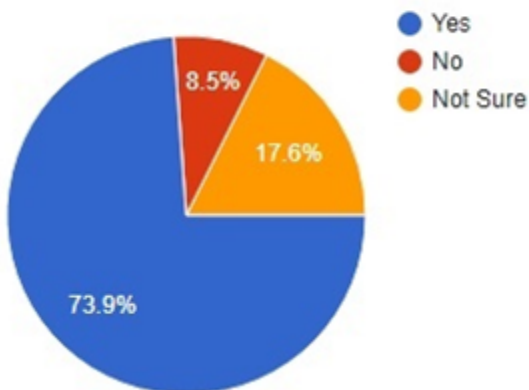
**19. What are the 3 biggest issues faced by middle income, working poor, and those living in poverty?**

507 responses



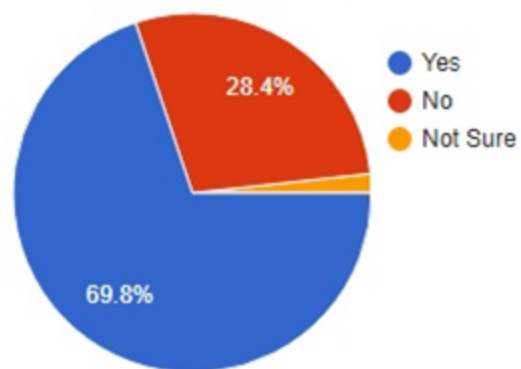
**20. Do you think that there is a need for sexual health education or programs?**

528 responses

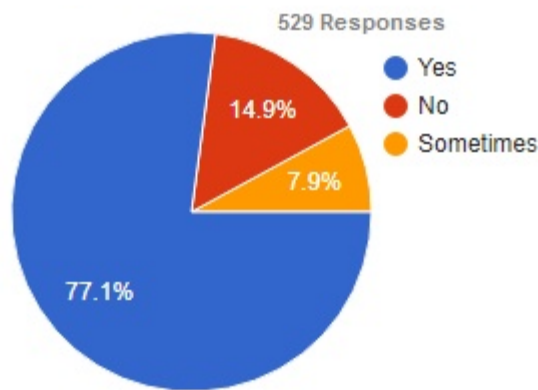


**21. Have you or someone you know ever been a victim of a crime?**

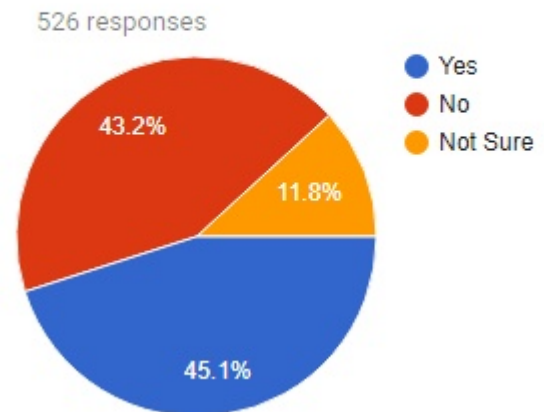
524 responses



**22. Do you feel safe in your neighborhood?**

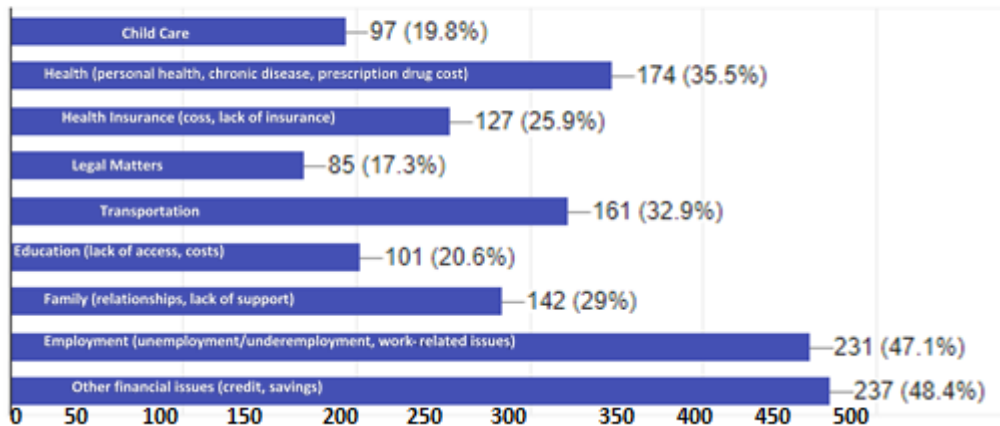


**23. Is there a local market within walking distance of where you live that sells fresh fruits and vegetables?**



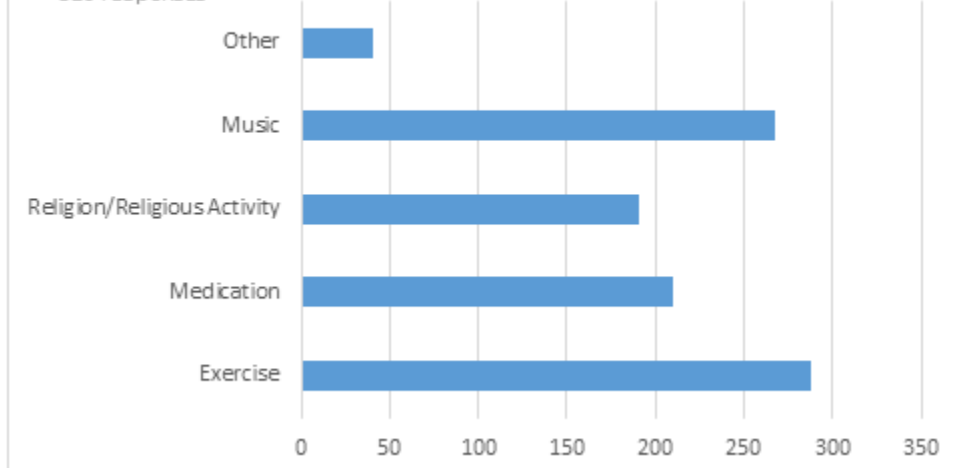
**24. Choose the top 3 stressors you currently experience.**

490 responses



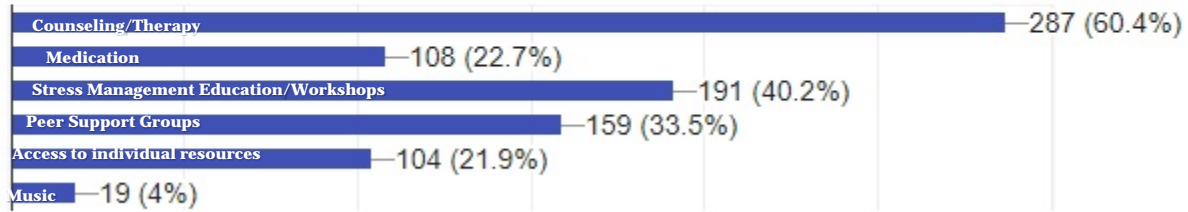
**25. How do you manage your stressors?**

520 responses



## 26. Choose 2 methods that you think are most useful in managing stress.

475 responses



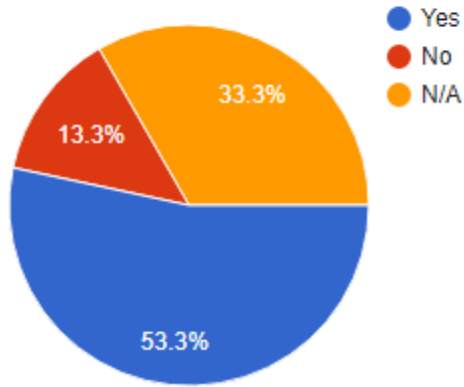


## Survey Responses

### Funders – Donors – Volunteers (15 Responses) \*\*\* Responses to open-ended questions are presented in unedited form

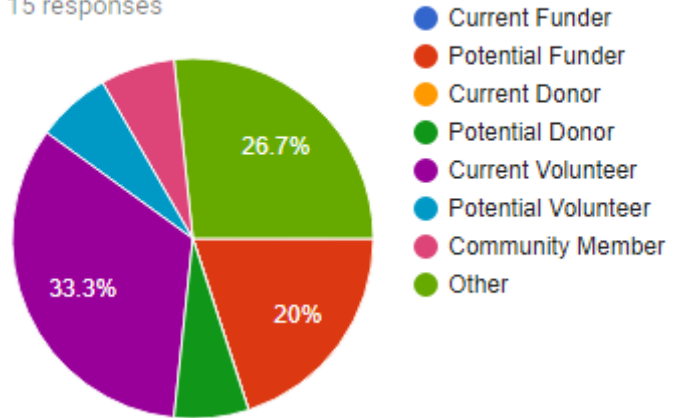
#### Anti-Poverty Organization

15 responses



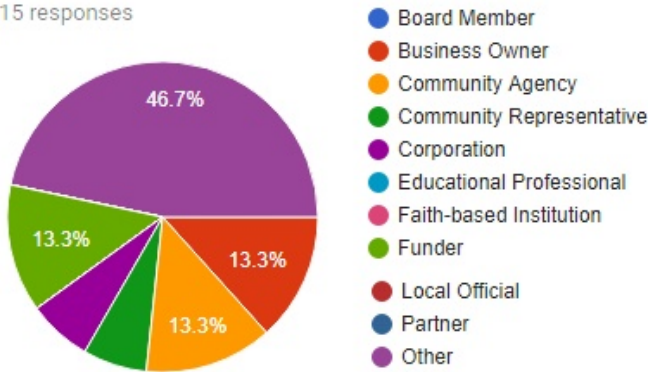
#### Which best describes you

15 responses



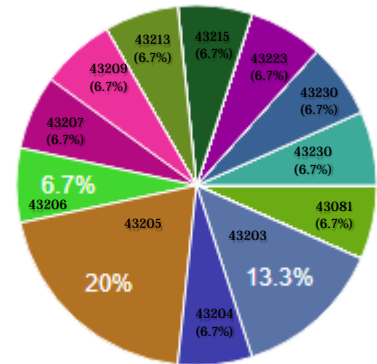
#### Please tell us who you are?

15 responses



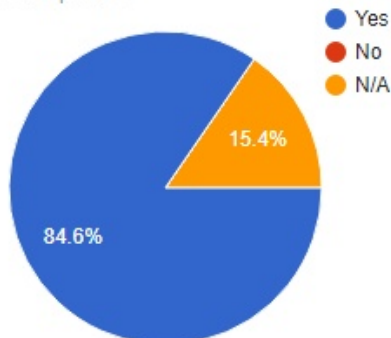
#### Zip Code

15 responses



#### 1. Does your organization have a focus on supporting the local communities in where you are located?

13 responses



**2. Please identify any existing community-based programs and services that align with your professional or personal vision, mission, or values**

13 responses

IMPACT Community Action

Organizations that focus on Medicare and Medicaid population.

Columbus Urban League

The Christian Church, MCS TOUCH, Urban League

Homeless Families

Professional Attire

CCMEP that IMPACT is involved in, re-entry programming for teens, child welfare programs, support for kin caregivers, prevention programming, education services for youth, specialized mental health services for teens

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA)

TaxTime

Mental Health Awareness and Recovery I would like to be a part of making a difference

United Way and YWCA Family Center

Equitable and sustainable neighborhood revitalization efforts

Franklin County Children Services

**3. What do you consider the three most important areas that positively and negatively impact communities?** 13 responses

Housing...Food... Assistance

education, employments, housing

Education

Poverty, Lack of Educational Opportunities, Unemployment

Negative - Lack of affordable housing, Number of abandoned and boarded up houses, Lack of good-paying jobs.

Positive - Number of organizations providing assistance, Individuals who want opportunities to succeed

Employment, Education, and Health

lack of affordable housing, substance abuse, jobs paying a living wage

Quality Education, Employment, access to health care

Jobs, Political involvement, Education

I think three important things that impact our community negatively is lack of awareness, understanding, and compassion.

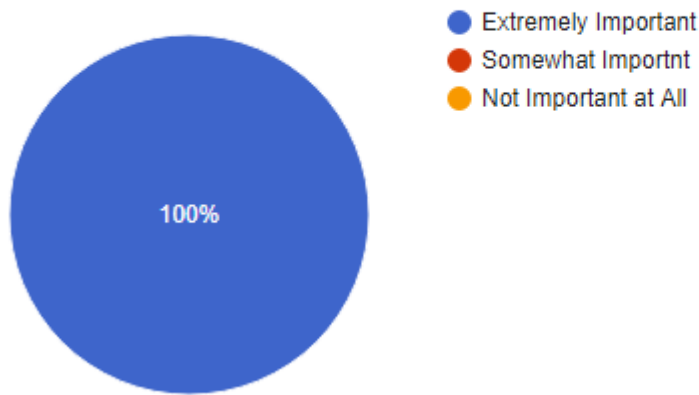
Positive: engaged residents; safety; access. Negative: lack of access to...; poor health; income inequality

Housing, Education, and Civic Engagement

Finance. Communication. Education

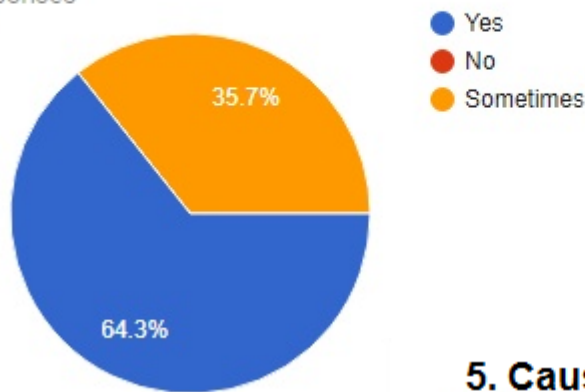
#### 4. How important is it to hold organizations receiving public or private funding accountable for outcomes/results?

14 responses



#### 4.a. Does level of accountability determine the level of funding? Support? Volunteer Time or Resources?

14 responses



#### 5. Causes of Poverty

12 Responses



## 6. What do you believe are three important areas that might most effectively address the items listed in #5?

12 responses

Yes (3)

Higher wages, focus more on treatment and less on criminalizing and jailing addicts, Teach Advocacy

Funds to support, awareness, and tools

school social workers for at risk children/schools; available and diverse clinical interventions - traditional and non traditional focus that feature neuro-sequential model of interventions, job/trade training programs

Equality in funding local schools; increase opportunity to learn trades; increase funding for nutrition based programs in early childhood

Programs, financial assistance, public awareness

More Awareness, accountability, customer follow ups

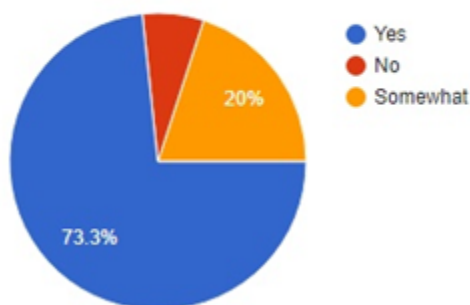
increased and improved affordable housing stock,

Equitable public policy, early childhood education investments, business incubation

Education, Resources, Communication

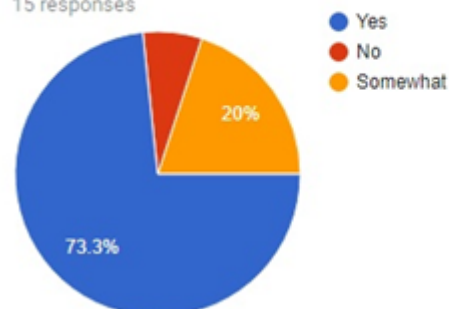
## 7. Are you familiar with IMPACT Community Action's Vision, Mission and Purpose?

15 responses



## 8. Are you aware of the types of programs and services that IMPACT offers?

15 responses



**9. What types of community initiatives or programs do you currently support through grants, volunteer efforts, in-kind donations, or other efforts? [Type N/A if none]**

12 responses

- None
- community events relating to healthcare, Ronald McDonald house, speaking engagements at high schools, Mending Our Youth.
- Supporting the Re-entry Population, Mentoring, Tutoring and Coaching Youths
- Those that show real outcomes
- Workforce Development
- child welfare, CCMEP, youth initiatives, mentors, educational supports, adult and child linkages for mental health and substance abuse, many collaborative efforts with community providers, transportation to various needed services for clients, adoption, post emancipation services (former foster youth), kin caregivers
- Produce giveaway
- Financial Literacy; Youth Programs
- VITA
- N/A i am trying to find different organizations i can volunteer at so i can be apart of the mission
- Various
- Food Giveaways throughout the city of Columbus, Ohio

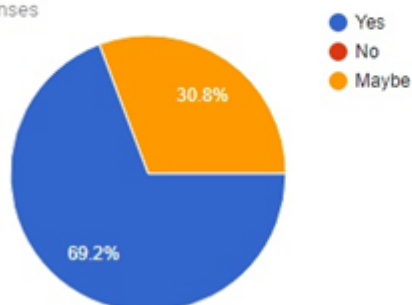
**10. What types of community initiatives or programs would you like to support and how?**

10 responses

- Housing
- Enhanced early Education with local Educators
- NA
- a collaboration of several agencies working together instead of just one.
- Workforce Development
- We currently work with IMPACT on initiatives, would like to continue collaboration on community needs and linkages. tutoring, rewards for achieving, nutrition, health
- Mental Health, Recovery
- Comprehensive, collaborative development in the areas of housing, education, and workforce through funding to effective non-profits
- Programs that feed people

**11. Are you interested in expanding existing funding/volunteer opportunities, or establishing new funding/volunteer opportunities?**

13 responses



**11.a. If you answered yes to #1, please list the areas you would like to expand or establish.**

9 responses

Option 1 (2)

I would like to see a more holistic approach to helping people

Education, and Workforce Development

Kinship caregivers access to community linkages/awareness. One of your administrative management staff has been of tremendous assistance to my staff, her name is Carmen.

early to advanced education

I would like to establish volunteer services for Mental Health, Recovery,

Identifying new neighborhood(s) of focus for revitalization collaboratives and grantmaking.

Education and Food resources

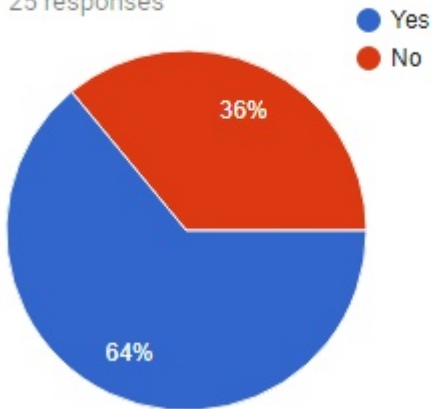
## Survey Response

### Partner/Potential Partner

\*\*\* Responses to open-ended questions are presented in unedited form

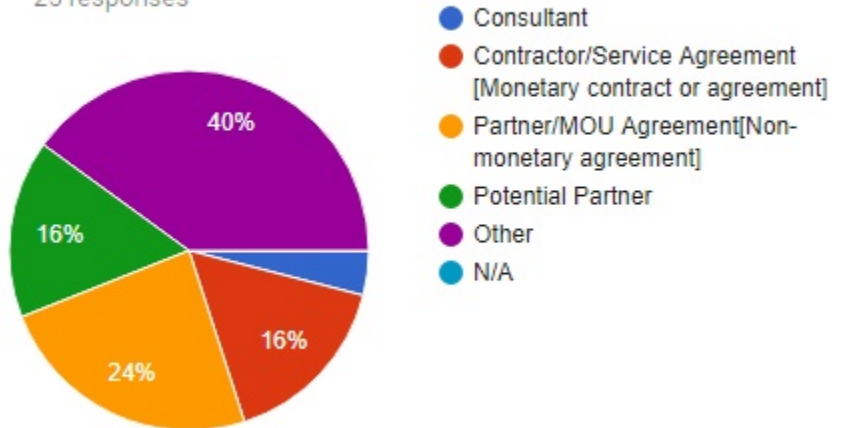
#### Anti-Poverty Organization

25 responses



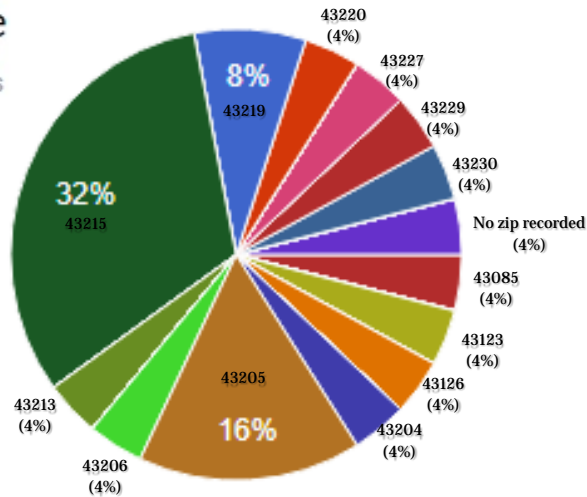
#### Please tell us who you are?

25 responses



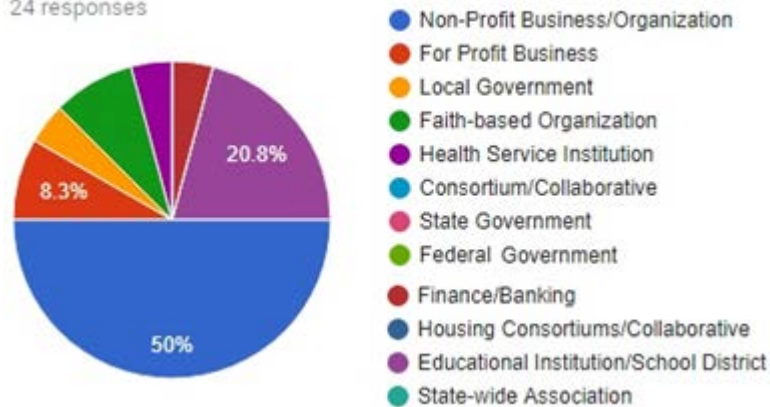
#### Zip Code

25 responses



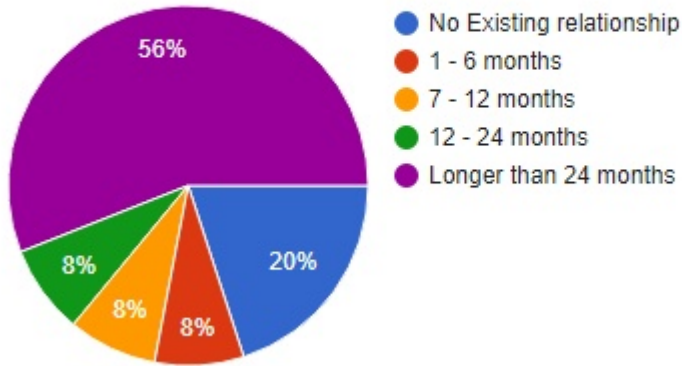
#### Please select the industry that you represent

24 responses



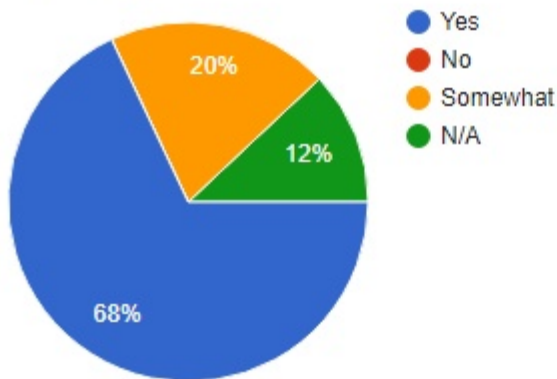
# 1. How long have you had a relationship with IMPACT?

25 responses



# 2. Is this relationship meeting the organizations' needs?

25 responses



## 2.a. If you chose "No" in answer #2, please tell us why the current partnership is not meeting your needs.

7 responses

N/A (3)

IMPACT is a strong distributor, however, we do not always receive monthly reports on time.

Clients we serve are in need especially of transportation and also safe affordable rental residences. also in need of more dissemination of resources.

I have not ask to partner with this agency yet

Yes and No Would like more enrollment



### 3. What can IMPACT do to improve its existing activities, programs or services?

21 responses

- Be open to partnering with more agencies. Agreed to work together beyond referral.
- Formalize more strategic partnerships
- Increase training resources for skilled trades for underserved population
- Let's get to know each other more
- Let more people know about the programs and services that you provide
- Reach out to more areas of the community and get creative with employment approaches
- They are doing a very good job but, of course more funding would improve the services that is needed.
- don't know
- Continue to be at the table in discussions surrounding fair and just treatment and equal access to basic needs and services for justice-involved individuals
- Continue to support the no wage, low wage, and career path student candidates.
- We have provided IT training for one or more of Impacts clients. In terms of improvement, I am not sure that applies.
- As Always, host as many AARP SCSEP trainees as practical and hire as many trainees as practical
- We also wish that all of our low income customers could access your computer training courses. We are federally funded and all of our SCSEP customers meet the definition of low-income (125% of FPL) per the Feds but some are over-income for your training classes. We would appreciate it if all of our folks, by virtue of being in our federal program, could access your computer training. The quality of your classes is excellent!
- Increased number of available appointments for clients
- See above
- nothing at this time
- N/A
- Provide linkage to savings accounts and or credit building products
- Be a Head Start provider
- Stay consistent with the mission and open communication with partners
- Everything is being done
- Unsure

### 4. Please identify any programs or service areas you believe are needed in the general community, but are not currently available. 21 responses

- Emergency intervention and prevention services when someone loses their income, health or other.
- More formal, effective collaboration among existing programs and services
- Transportation to and from jobsites for those not on bus line
- Mental Health
- Not Sure
- Something that helps people keep a job once they get a job
- Emergency Assistance/Eviction Prevention Funding
- There is a multitude of free or low-cost vital services in Columbus, but often, people who live in the margins are unaware of them. So, we need a better broadcasting system to spread the word. Also, we need a better bus system.
- safe and affordable permanent housing for justice-involved individuals
- Increasing banks and financial institutions within the community as partners.
- NA

More access to funds for utilities and rent crisis issues. Free transportation available for low income, employed persons. There is a lack of affordable housing. Assistance with evictions.

Transportation, increased housing resources, increased home-based services, extended/weekend hours for services

See above plus easier way of getting ID if it has been stolen from client.

Provide services that are accessible to immigrant & disabled populations

N/A

Bigger safety net

Help low to moderate income individuals with education

Make adjustments to existing programs/consistency/Continuation of services and unity among programs.

Expand youth employment to - 13-15

There is not a lot of guidance to get out of poverty, rather than navigating within poverty.

### **5. What do you see as the three greatest areas impacting your community?** 23 responses

Economy, loss of jobs

Poverty, trauma experienced by our children/youth, opioid/drug crisis

Vocational Training, Access to reliable transportation, lack of affordable housing

Lack of food, lack of good paying jobs, lack of affordable housing

Low wages, discriminatory hiring practices, lack of social and business skills

Need for more affordable housing/employment with quality pay

opioid crisis, politicians' threats to end the Affordable Care Act, need more busses going from where people live to where they work.

safe and affordable housing, sustainable employment with living wages, and transportation

Career opportunities, placement, and soft skill training.

Basic Math and Reading skills/Soft skills/Transportation

utility assistance, rental assistance, under employment

Employment, Housing, Healthcare

Transportation, low paying jobs, lack of affordable housing

Untreated mental illness, lack of transportation, lack of quality education

Food Dessert, transportation need and lucrative jobs and education.

Financial Education as part of Tax preparation; IMPACT training volunteers & site Coordination, IMPACT as drop-off site

Job, drug, crime

Affordable Housing/Financial Stability Programming/Small Business Development Programming

Provide linkage to savings accounts and or credit building products

Explore other programming options offered by Ohio CDC/ Small business organization/ Approach Ohio CDC with ideas and opportunity.

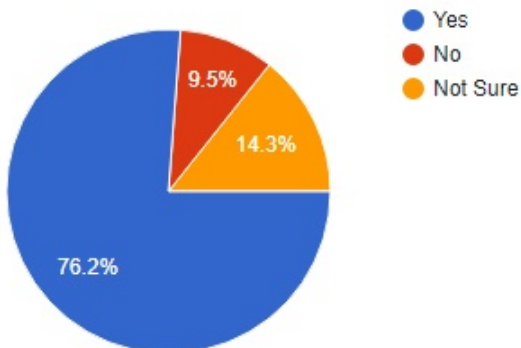
Employment/Transportation/Lack of unity

Poverty/Unemployment/Crime

Becoming a contract for youth within the target population.

6. In your opinion, can you think of any new opportunities to expand this current relationship?

21 responses



**6.a. Please list partnership opportunities that you think may be successful in furthering the mission of reducing poverty, and increasing self-sufficiency.**

19 responses

Any programs that can help people to not lose their homes and get them back to work.

Finding ways to collaborate to help our community fight the opioid crisis

Establishing a Vocational Skilled trade school with the capacity to serve 300 participants of Very low income, under employed, ex-felons, and veterans

Worth exploring

I think IMPACT should have some kind of program that teaches communication skills, problem-solving, conflict resolution and basic social skills that many people who are not used to work lack.

Housing, Regional Transportation and programs for youths

Continuing & expanding the Southeast Outreach & Enrollment team's work at IMPACT providing free, impartial education & enrollment assistance in expanded Medicaid and A.C.A. Marketplace insurance. Having health insurance greatly improves one's chances of getting & keeping a job.

Participating in First Step Fridays and the Reentry Challenge for housing, and employment

Training dollars, supplying career path to strengthen working tax payers.

an Impact Liaison to assist our tenants

Possibly additional employment "training" opportunities provided by Impact. We would patronize the programs.

Streamlining access to services for clients by having more partnerships between government agencies (e.g., JFS, CCS, etc.) and non-profit/community organizations. Increasing access to mental health services in schools.

Rental telephone number and resources you may have as well as continued help with emergency financial aid for bills.

Client-centered approach

More programs and services and to get the word out to everyone

Continuing current partnership to provide financial stability and workforce development programming

Education, Training for better paying jobs

Explore other programming options offered by Ohio CDC/ Small business organization/ Approach Ohio CDC with ideas and opportunity.

More encouragement of enrollment.

## 7. What do you see as the three greatest areas impacting your community?

24 responses

1. Job Loss

See above

Lack of trade skills, Transportation, and Affordable housing

Affordable Housing, Mental Health Education

Food, Nutrition, Education, Jobs Housing

Housing, Education, Employment and Transportation

Jobs, Housing, Educational Opportunities

(1)opioid crisis (2)politicians' threats to end the Affordable Care Act, (3) transportation. I'm hopeful that the big federally-funded transportation project in Columbus will resolve many of our transportation and suburban sprawl issues.

safe and affordable housing; sustainable employment with living wages; and lack of capacity to deal with the onslaught of services required to meet the needs of individuals with behavioral health issues

Career opportunities, placement, and soft skill training.

Basic Math and Reading skills/Soft skills/Transportation

utility assistance, rental assistance, under employment

Already answered this on #5.

This is the same as question #5. I am happy to give three more! Evictions, drug use, people feeling safe in their neighborhoods.

Stigma of mental health services, lack of quality education/training, sense of dis-empowerment for many individuals

Lack of jobs, opioid addiction, lack of food resources & rental

Affordable Housing, Lack of adequate safety-net, Health disparity, Income

jobs, drugs, homelessness,

Please see above

Childcare, Affordable Housing, Low Wages

Current Administration/Politics, Youth Crime/Self Segregation

Employment/Transportation/Lack of unity

Poverty/Unemployment/Crime

Mental Health, Education System, Navigation Skill

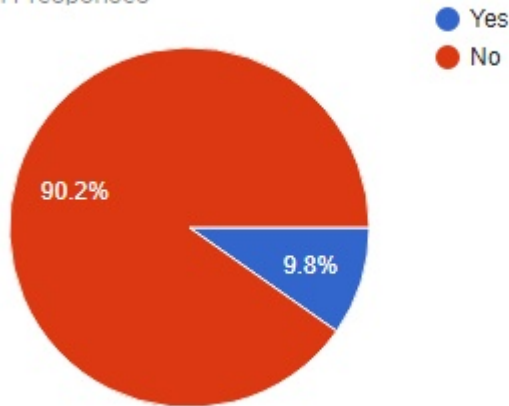
# Survey Responses

## Community Interview [41]

\*\*\* Responses to open-ended questions are presented in unedited form

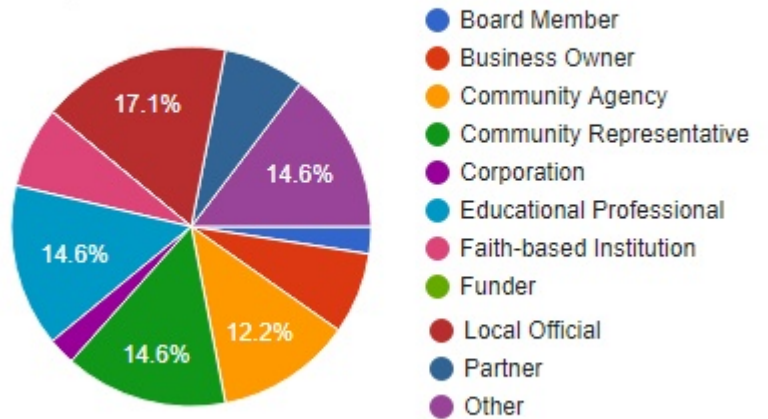
### Anti-Poverty Organization

41 responses



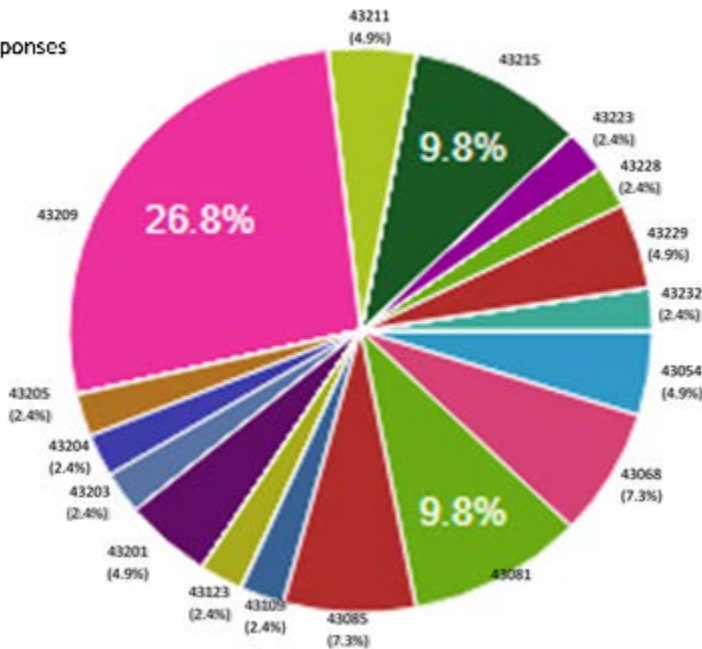
### Please tell us who you are?

41 responses



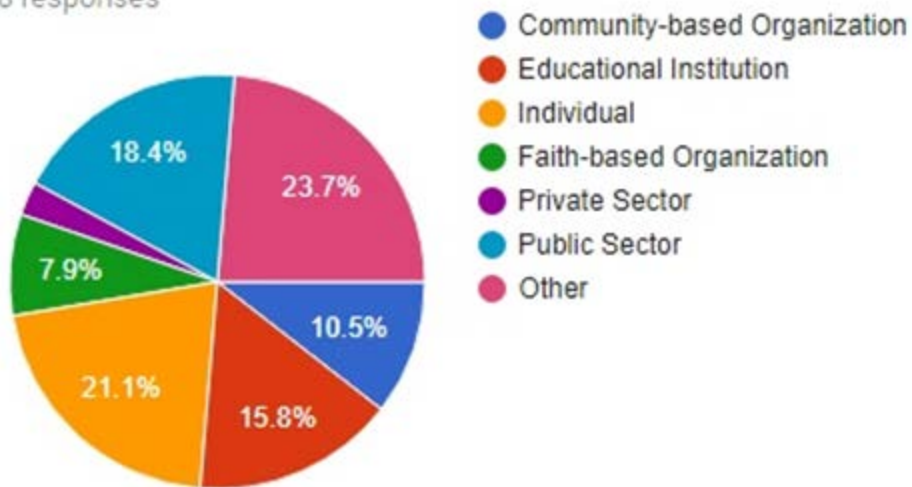
### Zip Codes

41 responses



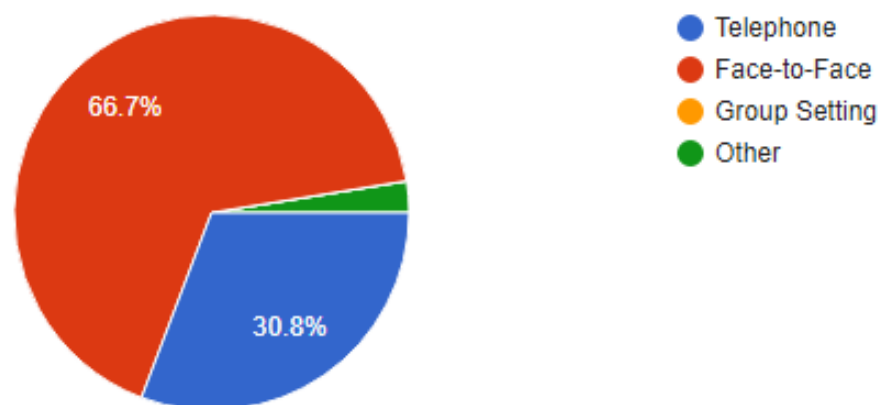
## Please select who you represent

38 responses



## How was the interview conducted?

39 responses



## 1. What would you describe as the three best features in your community?

40 responses

Strong Familial Ties, Community Support within the Latino Community, Spanish Media Outlet.

Potential for development

Movement toward Collaboration, Openness to other entities, not competition,

Access to food through food pantries, Community Produce Markets, SNAP Benefits

Diversity of people

1. potential of youths 2. church communities 3. Columbus metro Library

1. Incredible community involvement 2. property values 3. Schools

Available Resources, Caring People, Public Transportation

1. Neighborhoods 2. Police force

1. open green spaces

2. sense of community hospitality 3. city government is actively engaged

1. public safety 2. caring community

1. fire, electric resources 2. recreation 3. city council

1. strong sense of community 2. lot of resources for refugees 3. libraries

education system 2. community engagement 3. safety

1. good police department 2. diverse community 3. potential for growth

1. active community 2. lovely paths for walking and riding 3. support small business

1. cost of living 2. quality of life 3. employment opportunities

1. business opportunities 2. diversity 3. many universities/ community colleges

1. transportation system 2. employment opportunities 3. food resources

1. financial opportunity 3. ability to work year around 3. political structure

1. people willing to work 2. people willing to help 3. close knit community

1. fantastic collaboration 2. resource rich 3. giving community work force development need

1. diverse 2. centrally located 3. bus line

1. the YMCA 2. senior citizen of Reynoldsburg 3. parks and recreation

1. parks and recs 2. senior center 3. police / fire services

1. community opportunities 2. walk ability 3. schools

1. build up wealth 2. job growth 3. parks and recreation

1. diverse 2. caring community 3. a lot of family live nearby

1. community development 2. resource opportunity 3. health awareness

1. close knit family 2. higher class (money) 3. low crime level in jewish community

1. civic orgs engaged neighborhoods 2. private for profit, non profit government partnership 3. available resources

1. accessibility 2. community involvement 3. great resources

1. pride historic 2. community involvement 3. diversity socio economics

1. strong community 2. access to financial resources 3. good human services

1. community service

1. tight community 2. feel safe 3. changing in culture

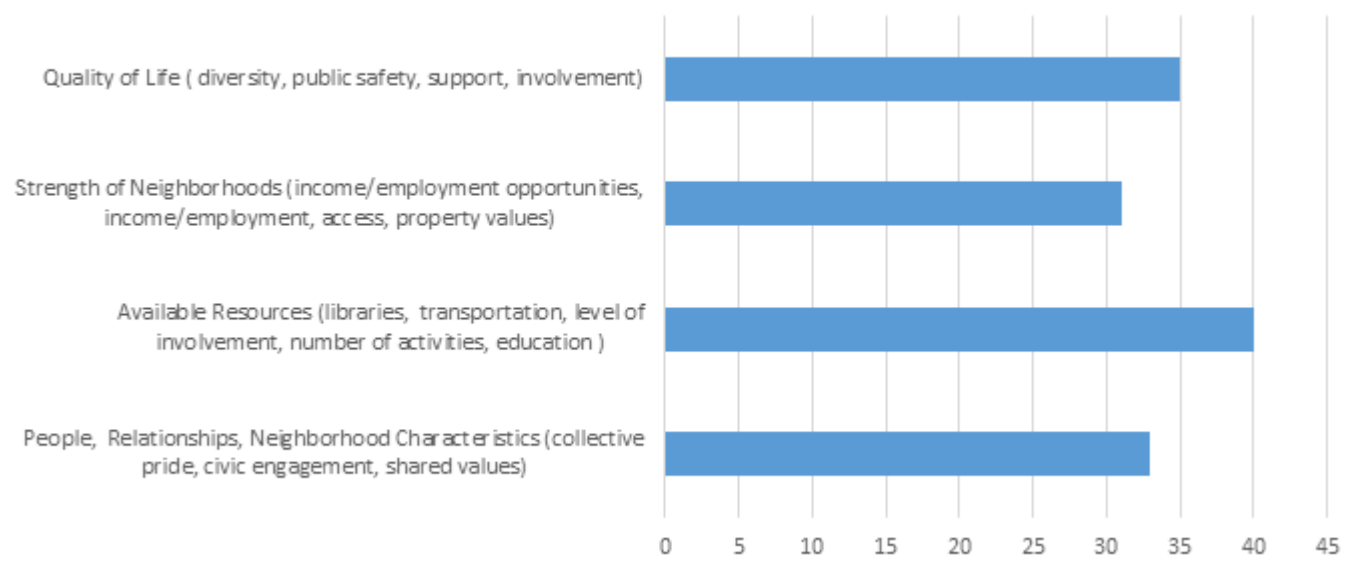
Business Opportunity, Diversity, Universities, Community Colleges

Cost of living, Quality of life, Employment

1. public safety 2. caring community

Active Community, Paths for walking, Support small; business

## Best Features of Your Community



### 1.a. What would you describe as the three worst issues facing your community?

40 responses

Cultural Linguistics Competencies, Available Resource Materials in Spanish, Lack of Cultural Training in Community Agencies.

Poverty Levels, Linkages and Knowledge of Available Resources

Opiate Epidemic, Racial Disparities, Shifts in Funding Priorities

Lack of funds available to feed families, People must often choose between food and paying bills because they can't do both, Low wages

Crime, Violence, Unemployment, Drugs

1. Economic struggle 2. Unstable family unit 3. Illiteracy

1. Land locked 2. Safety in Bexley

Crime, Drugs, Lack of high paying jobs

1. prostitutes 2. heroin 3. homelessness

1. lack of bike and walk paths

2. roads need to be repaved 3. available places in walking distance

1. no mandatory safety training 2. campus funding

1. roadways (getting into the city)

1. affordable legal services 2. affordable housing 3. youth programs

1. taxes 2. lack of real diversity income 3. poor families and kids slipping through the cracks

1. tax revenue 2. housing crash 3. every changing attitude in the government

1. main street parking 2. forgotten part of town 3. crime rates

1. public education 2. poverty addiction 3. transportation

1. drug addiction 2. transportation 3. affordable housing

1. lack of transitional housing 2. case management for mental health patients 3. programs for sex offenders

1. low income housing 2. healthcare 3. lack of healthy food in urban area

1. transportation 2. back yard issues 3. lack of housing

1. low income housing 2. substance abuse 3. need living wage (wage gap)

1. low income 2. lack of education 3. unemployment



1. safety concerns 2. racial divide small pockets of African American street gangs (minors) 3. need 2 million dollars toward road construction

1. drugs 2. child obesity 3. timing, no time for family

1. drug addiction 2. crime 3. poverty

1. high taxes 2. high regulation 3. utilities cost causing high taxes

1. fear 2. suspicious/ criminal 3. drug activity

1. housing 2. lack of business 3. community awareness

1. lack of shelter facility 2. lack of mental facility 3. lack of drug abuse facility

1. substance abuse 2. affordable housing 3. infant mortality

1. privilege tension 2. land locked 3. state revenue down

1. poverty 2. crime 3. lack of resource knowledge

1. area of poverty housing issues 2. low level property crime 3. opioid problem

1. incarceration 2. drugs 3. homelessness

1. expansion to new Albany company taking over farm land. 2. not bringing resources

Drug Addiction, Transportation, Affordable Housing

Public Education, Poverty, Transportation

1. no mandatory safety training 2. campus funding

parking, forgotten end of town, crime

## 2. What do you think are the major causes of poverty in this area? 40 responses

substance abuse (2)

There is disproportionate number of Latino families in poverty in the area because of 1. Lack of access and education about available resources. 2. The number of undocumented individuals tend to be less economically stable. 3. Latino Community operates in silos.

Education, Lack of Opportunity

Lack of knowledge and understanding on how to overcome barriers, Lack of access to supportive resources, Lack of education

People can't meet their basic needs

Lack of education, Drugs

Unemployment

education level

Systemic and cultural issues, Substance Abuse, Lack of High-Paying Jobs

Drugs

lack of jobs, lack of qualified educated members to fill position

unemployment, lack education

lack of knowledge on where to seek help and lack or drive to seek help.

large families trying to get citizenship. legal services understanding what you need to do.

extreme imbalance of wealthy vs. not wealthy (poor), lack of minimum wage hourly jobs, no bussing system.

shifting of jobs/ have to learn new skills

cyclical poverty, systematic issues, poor transportation.

people born in poverty assume they can't make it out.

childhood experience growing up in poverty, parenting.

education/ training

education, family structure

legislatures are not aware what it is to live in poverty.

lack of education/unemployment

there are enough job opportunities but notice lack of motivation

expensive housing

lack of jobs that pay a living wage.

upbringing and good parenting of children. government policy that makes people rely on government assistance.

lack of knowledge and resources, feelings of being stuck.  
lack of employment opportunities  
lack of job opportunities  
lack of affordable housing, lack of living wages  
low skill work impact, accessibility of employment, fair wages.  
single parent families, affordable housing, affordable health care  
lack of access to education resources  
drug use  
drug abuse  
Being born into it  
Cycle poverty, systematic issues, transportation  
unemployment, lack of education

### 3. What do you think are the top five key needs of residents in your community? 41 responses

1. Connection to available services. 2. Better Social Services Marketing.  
Access to programs and services, jobs at a living wage  
Access, Knowledge, Transportation, Credit, Ability to meet basic needs  
Higher-paying jobs, Medical, Access to affordable housing, Access to healthy food  
They need jobs but they need to learn how to act to keep a job.  
1. housing 2. jobs 3. education 4. financial literacy 5. health and wellness awareness  
1. Rec Center 2. expanding tax loose 3. school infrastructure 4. helping most vulnerable 5. expansion of commerce enterprise  
Higher wages, affordable housing, transportation assistance, child care assistance  
1. rehab center 2. community center 3. kids off the street 4. religion 5. better city coding  
1. invest into main street 2. educating community on opioid crisis 3. decrease separation between the have and the have nots  
4. community motto, like "Westerville live well" 5. need for job center  
1. safety training 2. safety zones 3. better technology for safety  
1. communication improvement between the city 2. infrastructure improvement (roadways, sidewalks, etc.)  
1. section 8 housing for large families 2. transportation 3. job help 4. affordable legal services  
1. local shops/ businesses 2. public transportation 3. affordable housing 4. provide children excellent education 5. lack of new Albany city school, apartment complexes, affordable housing.  
1. feel safe 2. community 3. opportunities/ employment/extra curricular 4. have a voice in their government  
1. sense of safety 2. community events 3. well lit walking paths 4. more parks 5. living in bexley suits  
1. food security 2. pre k education program 3. fast and secure affordable transportation (ex. to Pataskala or grove city) 4. family support 5. addiction rehab

- 1. education 2. programs 3. after school activities
- 1. shelter/affordable 2. hard to get employment 3. food
- , Transportation, Affordable Housing, Transportation, Drug rehab, Food, Shelter
- Food security, Pre k Affordable transportation, family support, Addiction
- 1. safety training 2. safety zones 3. better technology for safety
- safety, lit paths, community events, living in Bexley
- 1. computer tech access 2. childcare 3. resume help/ job searches 4. transportation 5. GED support
- 1. affordable housing 2. affordable childcare 3. affordable healthcare 4. financial education 5. job assistance
- 1. safety 2. access to good recreation 3. safe clean water utilities 4. good infrastructure transportation 5. education
- 1. timing 2. affordable housing 3. sense of security 4. resources to afford exercise 5. schooling needs
- 1. community 2. productive meaningful work that pays a living wage 3. family 4. transportation 5. walk ability and bike ability
- 1. electric and utility bills need to come down 2. hidden taxes 3. regulations and high cost 4. tax shifting
- 1. skill training 2. learning English as a second language 3. helping with services 4. access to food
- 1. housing 2. education 3. health services 4. employment 5. transportation
- 1. better parks and recreation 2. better markings 3. more job opportunities 4. substance abuse aid 5. mental health aid
- 1. affordable housing 2. access to high quality health care 3. access to high quality education 4. substance abuse aid long term 5. community relationships
- 1. education 2. food security 3. skill development 4. better integration into Bexley infrastructure 5. occupational opportunities
- 1. efficient transportation 2. food 3. drug rehab 4. affordable housing 5. shelter
- 1. more case management assistance 2. housing assistance 3. reduced fare bus cards 4. Mentorship (especially with re-entry) 5. benefit enrollment assistance with job and family services
- 1. education 2. training vocational 3. healthcare 4. ability to network 5. transportation
- 1. more opportunities- work 2. lack housing 3. better political 4. better relationships with police
- 1. housing 2. wage gap 3. access to resources 4. food insecurity
- 1. parental training 2. youth development 3. technology training 4. religious connection 5. education/employment
- 1. safety 2. good recreational facility 3. quality daycare centers 4. improve city plan 5. no plans means no community development

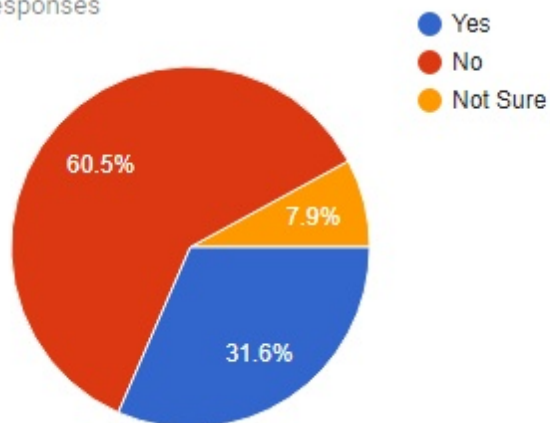
**4. Please share how you or your organization are address these needs.** 27 responses

We connect organizations to culturally relevant resources and to each other.  
 We offer community linkages and education about resources, after school programs, community education, activities to keep kids off the street to reduce crime.  
 Child Welfare Programs  
 See #1  
 N/A  
 offer free programs, parks are free to get people into community to improve activity.  
 recruiting for volunteers, conversation groups  
 provide a service to folks to make them feel safe.  
 safe space for community.  
 housing assistance with the other issues as much as possible.  
 provide training and employment opportunities  
 pathways for women healthy living programs. attempting to develop housing opportunities, focus on employers through religious connections  
 now because of an increase in finding to improve areas of the city and hiring new police officers 1  
 affordable exercise some free programing for low income families, also childcare.

making a complete street policy to look at all modes of transportation.  
 some money is given to organizations indirectly to help people in poverty (such as WARM)  
 parent resource book and use of flyers to get information out there.  
 resources and support  
 especially parking , substance abuse aid mental health aid, homelessness  
 education for everybody no matter where they live help people find resources community.  
 capital does a good job of being for the community  
 we have computers, books, and resource information  
 all but education ( city hall is responsible for those needs)  
 NA  
 providing safety training

## 5. Do you believe there are adequate resources available in this community to provide support or assistance to middle income, working poor, and low-income individuals/families?

38 responses



### 5.a. If you answered no to #5, please tell us what resources you think are needed. 28 responses

More culturally competent organizations and providers.  
 We need more opportunities for low-income residents to get information and be able to help themselves.  
 We need a comprehensive agency that looks at individuals and families as a whole, even taken into consideration the cycle of poverty, then take a holistic approach.  
 Increased awareness of available resources, Neighborhood Stores with healthy foods and lower prices  
 N/A  
 more drug rehab programs  
 need for a job career self development courses to help with employment.  
 but can always be more  
 working toward giving resources, living assistance is an issue.  
 lack of knowledge of resources, increase charity organizations or make more connections with them.  
 access in central Ohio area  
 fast easy transportation, ample pre k education, food, safe and secure child care.  
 better transportation  
 assistance is available but not the case management assistance to connect them.  
 transportation, training opportunities  
 resources are not available for middle income individuals

lack of housing for seniors

they have resources but the city hasn't added a significant amount of help.

have resources to not rely on government assistance

community leaders that are well rounded as well as programs that assist

bexley does not have all resources , but they live close to columbus

more work need to be done substance abuse , affordable housing is a big need

there is more need than resources

they woking toward figuring it out

but challenges in to best apply them resources

HEAP and general no assistance/ legal aid

Better Transportation

affluent enough to help

## 6. Can you name three ways that local business owners can help or hurt the communities in which they are located? 38 responses

1. Promotional Marketing 2. Volunteering in the community. 3. Ethnic Targeting Sponsorship.

1. Over saturation of certain types of businesses in the community

1. Business that do not offer healthy food choices cause harm.

1. Not Sure

1. Adopt a school 2. provide intern and volunteer opportunities 3. participate sponsors/ community activities

1. Be involved with organizations (community improvement) 2. Be active participant in government 3. Engagement

Support community non profits

1. Community gatherings 2. Offer jobs 3. More donations

1. Tylors pizzeria 2. Vickspizza 3. take an inventory of their business and 3. take an inventory of their business and try to hire locally

1. Employment 2. Promote safety 3. Organize groups

1. Communication on where to get help.

1. Local grocery stores (more fresh produce) 2. Offering more space 3. Offering as much financial support as they can

1. Job opportunities 2. Lack of community involvement or giving back 3. Contribute to a sense of community uniqueness/ community identity

1. Contribute with local causes and events. (parades, 5k) 2. Offer grants to local governments 3. Employ people in the community

1. Community centers for awareness groups 2. Promote community services

1. Model HR practices 2. Advocate for pre k education 3. Advocate for fast safe and affordable transportation

1. Partner with high schools and let students know that there are still good paying jobs if they don't go to college. 2. Offer interview workshops 3. Hire local teenagers to give them experience

1. hire returning citizens(re-entry) 2. give people a chance.

1. partner with nonprofits 2. provide contributions 3. internships

1. communicate with educators and education 2. provide more internships 3. provide mentorship programs

1. contact re-entry coalition 2. give back to united way 3. adopt a nonprofit agency in their community

1. job opportunities 2. training development 3. disenfranchisement

1. Bart Cohner Cohner funeral homes is involved in multiple community projects and part of city council

1. donate resources 2. donate time 3. partner with organizations to help low income families

1. donating to the Worthington resource pantry 2. donating cash 3. donating service

jobs created

1. offer more sources 2. put more information out there 3. attainable services

1. opportunity 2. share resources 3. activities among businesses

1. more engagement all year round 2. don't shut down when students leave

1. give charitable to community based organizations 2. hire intentionally 3. pay a living wage, provide access to health care

1. training for jobs 2. creating a culture of service 3. give some money

1. providing jobs 2. sharing resources 3. being mentors

1. discounts 2. employment 3. good service tailor to them, the community needs.

1. not hiring local residents 2. lack of neighborhood support

1. nepotism

Partner with High School, Offer Interview, Hire local teens

model HR practices, Advocate for pre-k, affordable housing

1. employment promote safety 3. organize groups

## 7. What changes do you believe would make the greatest positive impact in your community?

40 responses

n/a

Greater coordination of services and community based programs, more employers on board with hiring.

Open access to services, Opportunities for help beyond the current eligibility guidelines to capture working poor and borderline individuals, More exposure and knowledge about service offerings.

Not sure

I don't know

proactive efforts to assume basic literacy skills

more people involved in community

Not sure

more police enforcement of drug and prostitution laws

education and awareness on being drug and tobacco free in order to increase chances with employment

safety training

communication to spread where help is, take stigma off of resources

more legal resources. (free or low cost)

more diverse community events (not just food markets). increase cultural exposure through community events.

having people get involved/ running for city council and charity.

keeping Bexley well lit and safe at night

pre k education, light rail outlying distribution hubs.

more efficient transportation so people without a car don't have to take an hour to travel 10 miles

organization that could link individuals with the assistance available people support.

vocational training

integrating businesses with school mentorship program and tutors

true poverty campaign, community awareness of true poverty issues (people do not choose to be poor)

education, employment, youth and community partnerships

have police force more responsible for administers laws

reduce drug problem

complete street and connection to the entire central Ohio area, also living wage jobs. high quality education.

reducing spending at the city level and high taxes.

putting information out there and crossing language barriers to inform members of the community

awareness of mental health

keep kids safe and engaged in this community rec centers

more work being done city wide

redevelopment of Ferndale/Mayfield into athletic areas food security and nutrition improvement

communicating about available resources

finding way to desperate fair housing in already established town

reduce criminal activity

more independent businesses

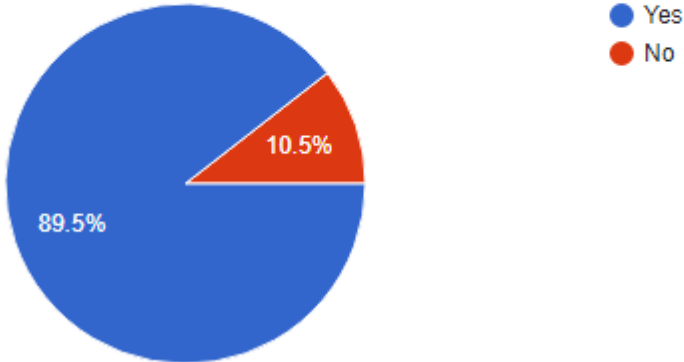
Efficient transportation  
Food security, Pre k Affordable transportation, family support, Addiction  
safety education training  
keeping Bexley well lit

## 8. How can IMPACT partner with others to address the needs that you identified? 38 responses

Provide program materials in Spanish, Conduct outreach to Spanish Communities, translate intake documents to Spanish, Add option for Spanish on IVR  
Come out and do presentations, leave fliers, partner in our activities.  
Maybe come out into the community or offer dedicated time-slots, days or the week or targeted space for dedicated slots for FCCS families.  
Let more people know about your programs and services  
If you say you have a job training program, it would help if you could teach people how to act when they get a job in order to keep the job.  
contact Columbus metropolitan library  
Better trained workforce  
be more watchful for risky behavior  
community needs to help those with disabilities in regards to transportation, work closer with churches  
opening lines of communication to speak about important issues  
work with city to find way to get resources involved in.  
start with Columbus housing authority  
help to increase knowledge of resources available to low income individuals/families that fall through the cracks.  
get involved with local charities to help the folks that need it.  
partner with education institutions and government agencies.  
presenting this need to the city  
help sex offenders think what we do is awesome continuity from prison to the community.  
already doing a good job  
impact already doing good  
continue to be at the table with the re-entry coalition for justice involved and continue with poverty summit.  
town hall community round table to develop realistic strategies  
school systems are failing. increase assistance in organizations like food pantries and helping harde  
make connections  
communication and marketing with the city. let people know there are resources.  
these types of organizations rely on good will of people but the city is taking money from them.  
by identifying needs that communities identified and finding ways to help them.  
continue to provide training and resources.  
look into cities parks and recs to create something for kids, coordinate programs.  
partner more with local businesses educate them about risk verses potential hiring.  
partner with existing resources like DARN, capital  
bringing info about resources to other businesses utilizing spaces within community too.  
provide expertise, guidance  
N/A  
make it known that these resources are available  
Present to the city  
partner with education institutes  
opening lines of communication to speak about important issues  
working with the chambers

9. Do you, or someone you know, have to work more than one job to make ends meet?

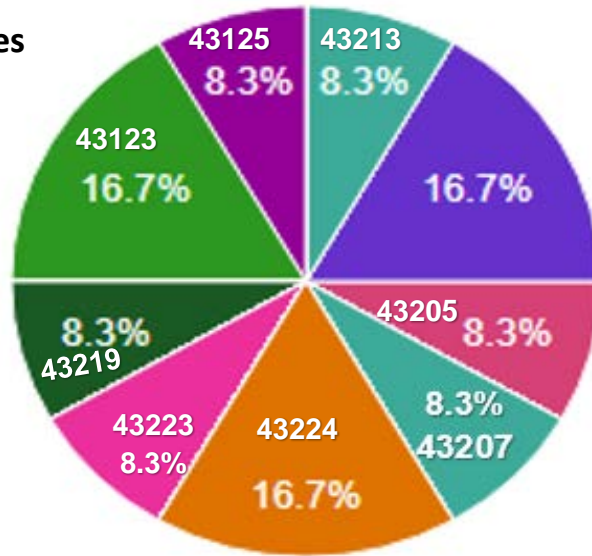
38 responses





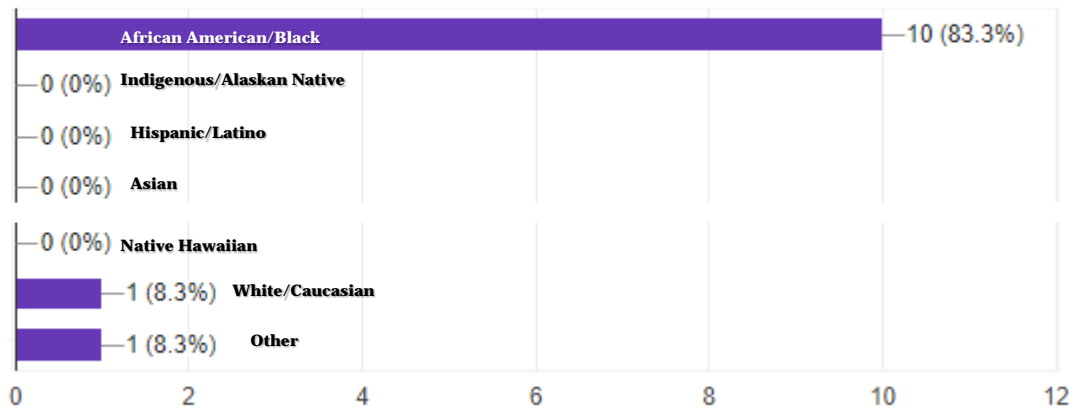
## Survey Responses Re-Entry Focus Group [12 responses]

### Zip Codes



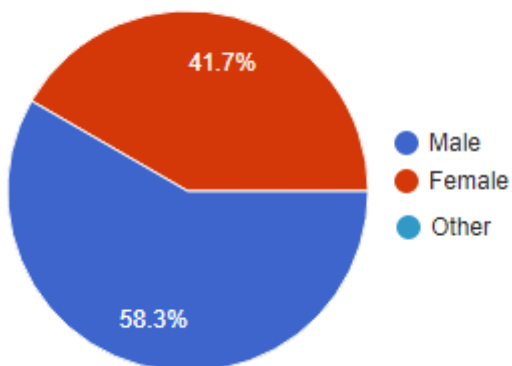
### 1. Race

12 responses



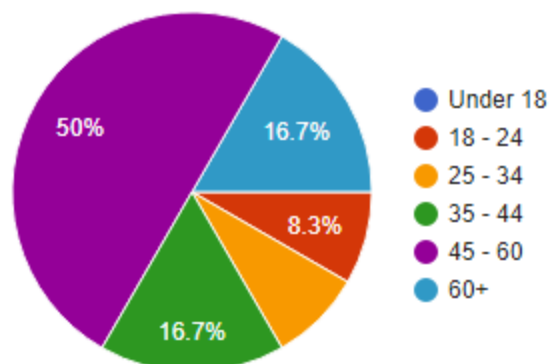
### 2. Gender

12 responses



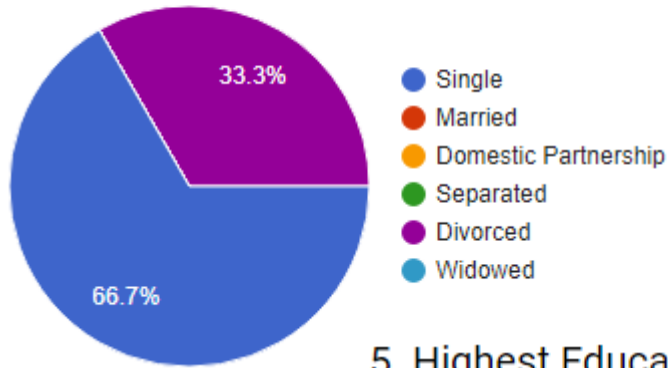
### 3. Your Age range

12 responses



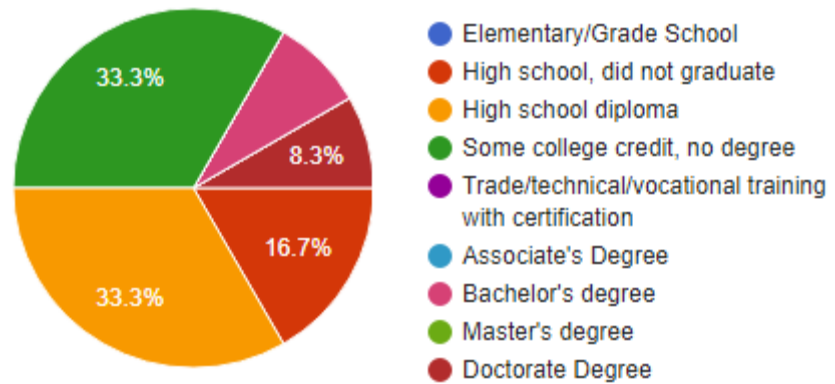
## 4. Marital Status

12 responses



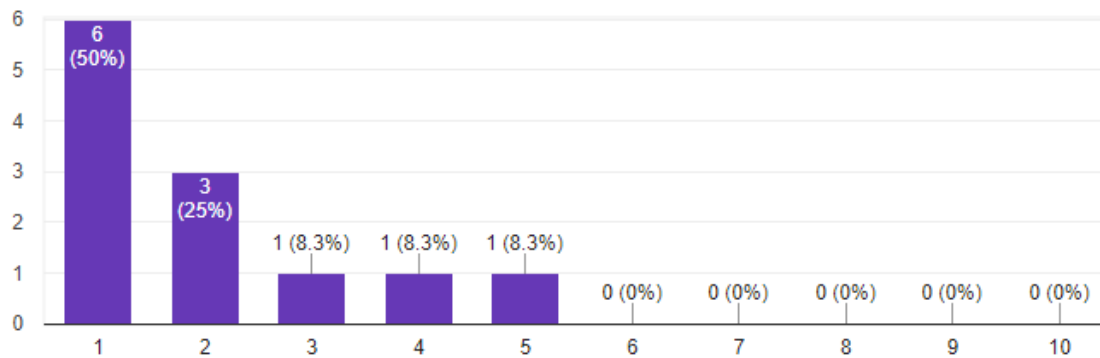
## 5. Highest Education Level Completed

12 responses



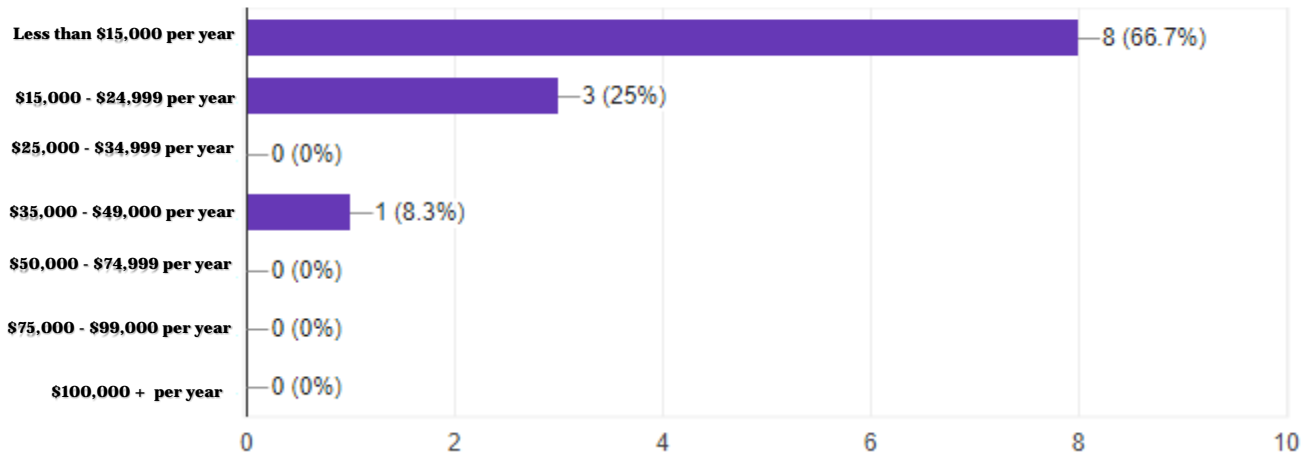
## 6. What is your household size?

12 responses



## 7. Total Household Income

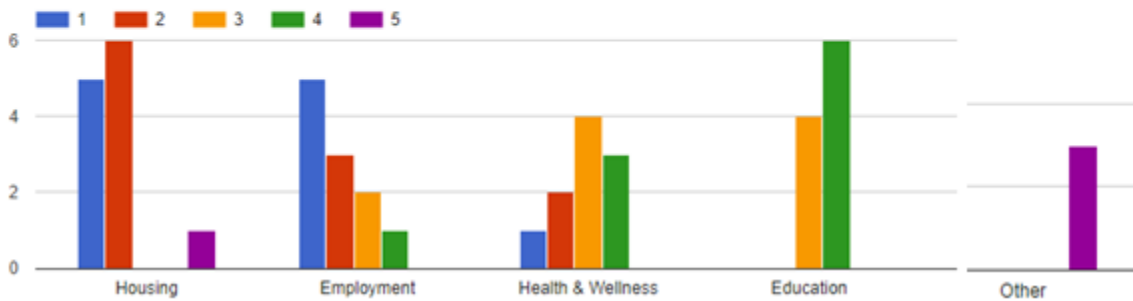
12 responses



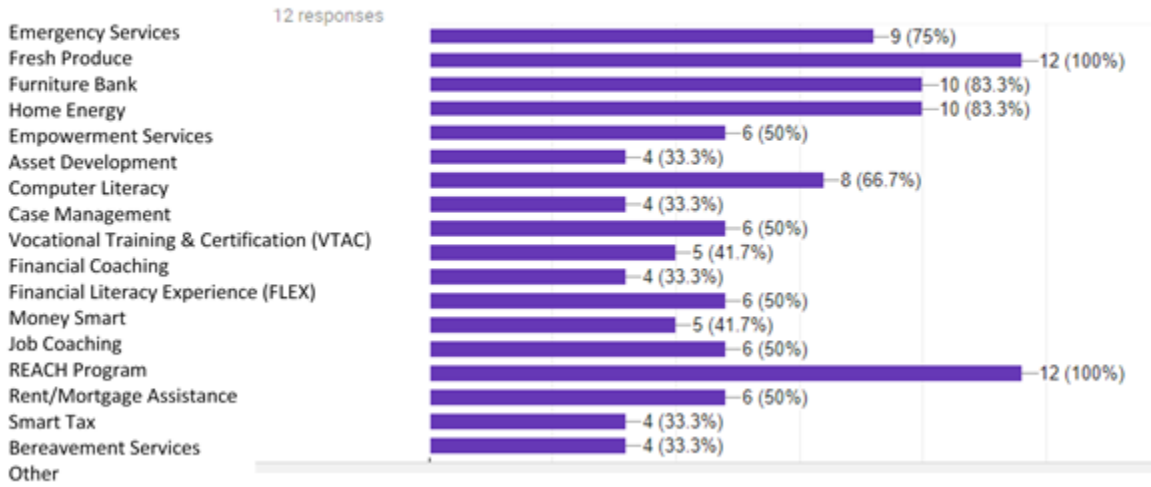
## 8. What are the number of children and their ages in your

Number of Households	Number of Children	Under 4 yrs. old		Between 5 – 10 yrs. old	Between 11 – 14 yrs. old	Between 15 – 17 yrs. old	No Children
5	5	X					
1	1			X			
1	1				X		
1	1					X	
4							X

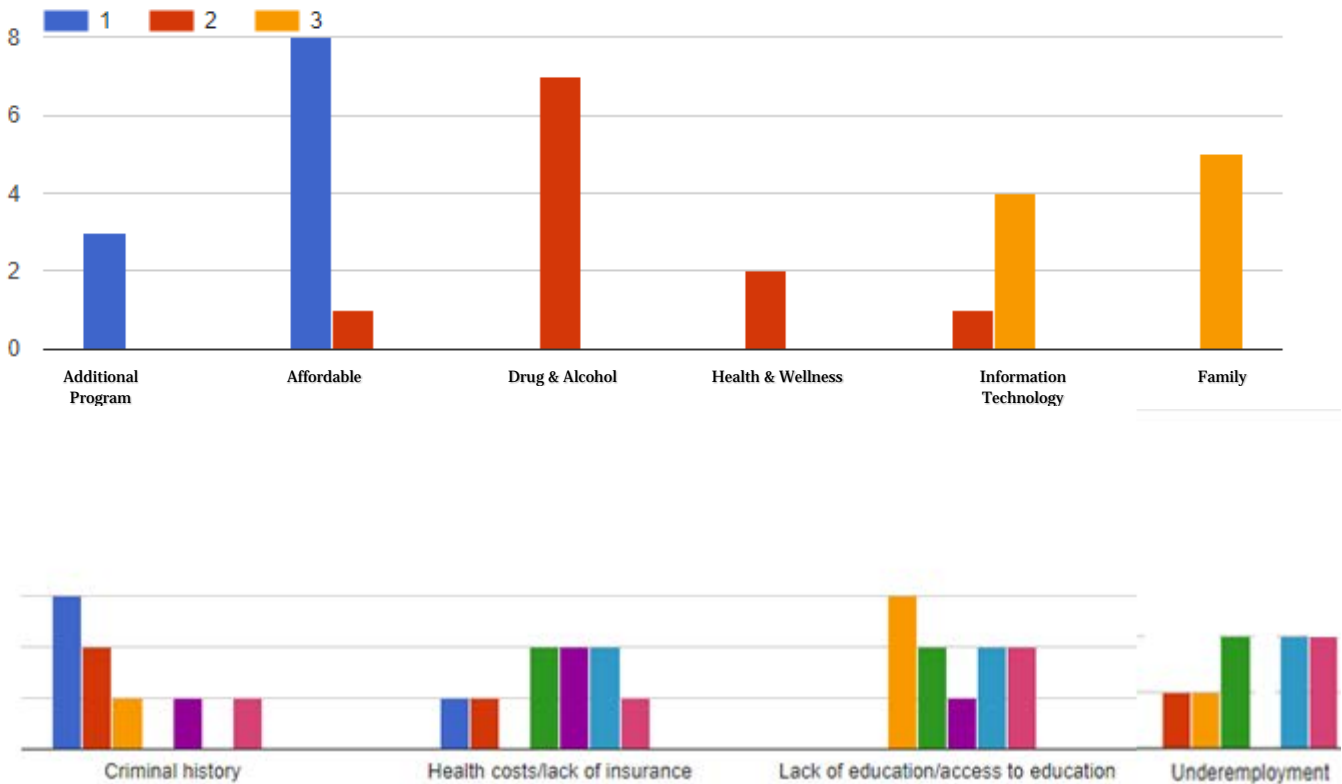
## 9. Rank the following problems faced by individuals living in Columbus and Franklin County in the order you believe them to be most to least pressing - 1 being most pressing and 5 being least pressing.



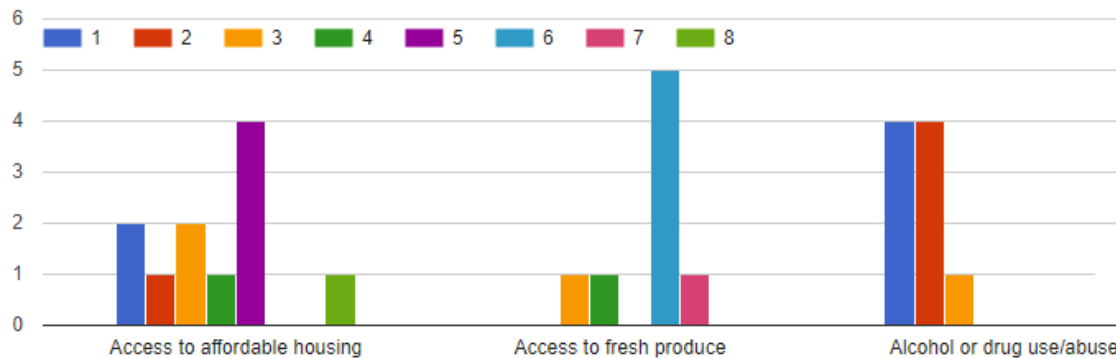
## 10. With what programs or services are you familiar?



## 11. In your opinion, which of the following programs and services are needed in our community? Choose 3

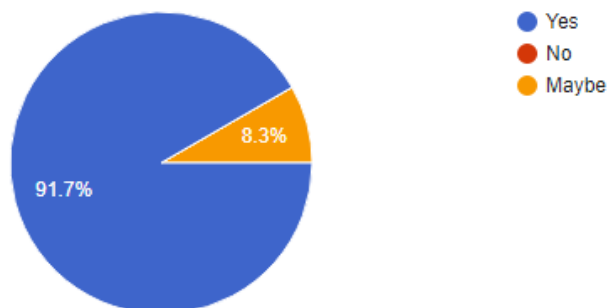


12. In your opinion, what are the biggest barriers facing those living in poverty? Please rank from most important to least important.



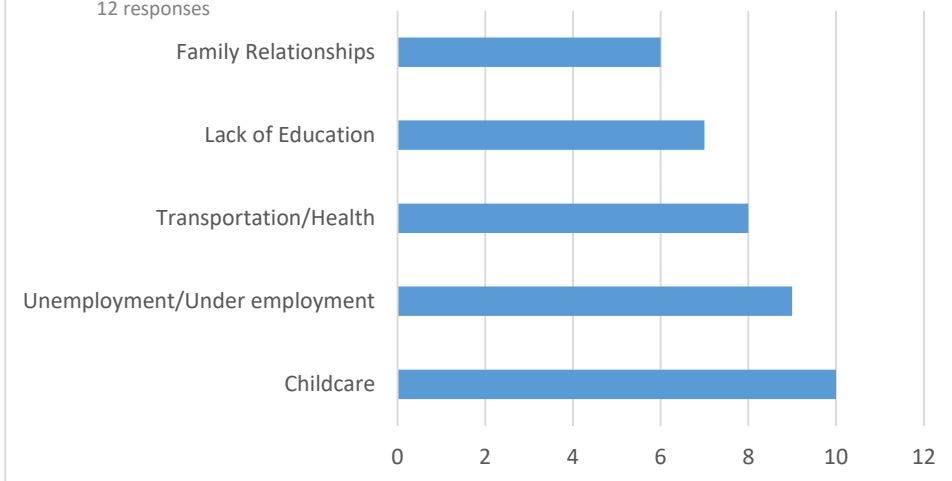
13. Do you think there is a need in our community for access to sexual health education programs?

12 responses



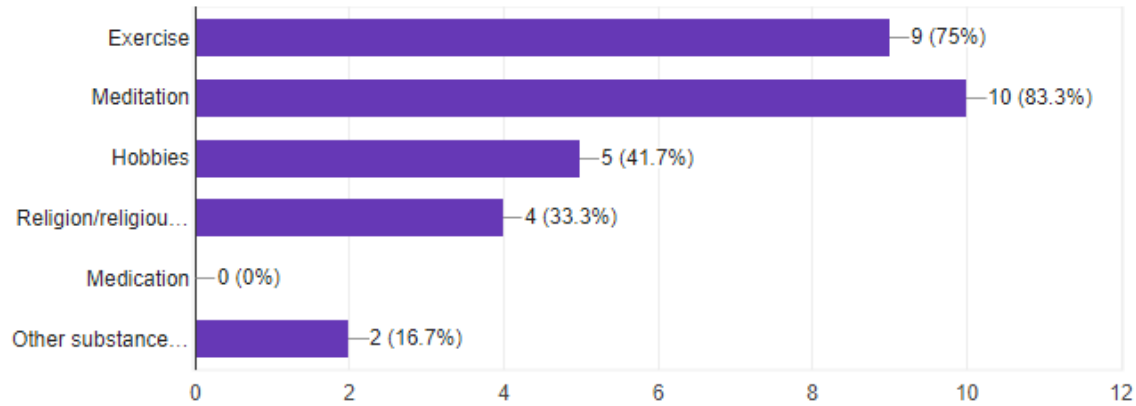
14. Rank areas according to their importance

12 responses

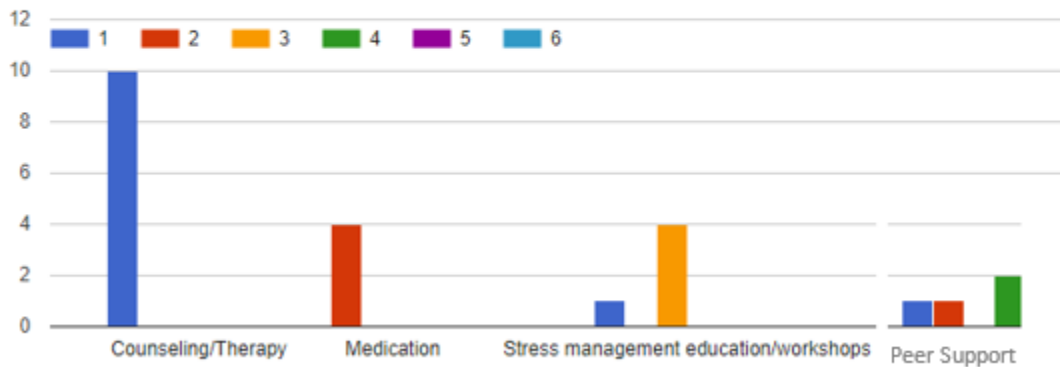


### 15. How do you manage your stressors? (check all that apply)

12 responses

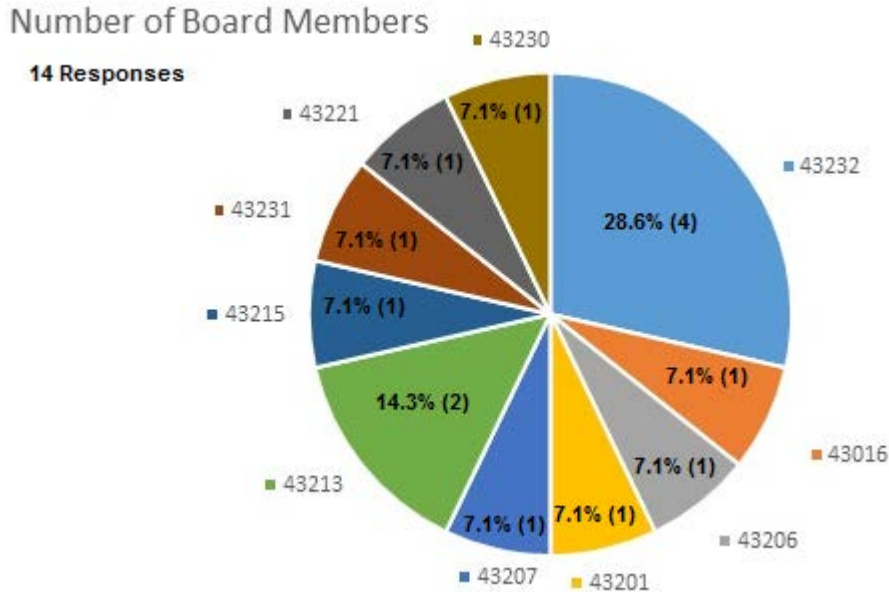


### 16. Which of the following elements/tools do you think are most useful in helping individuals manage stress?



## Survey Responses

### IMPACT Community Action Governing Board of Director's [15 Responses]



**1. What do you think are the top five key needs of low-income persons in your community? (The needs could be in the areas of employment, education, income management, housing, emergency assistance/services, nutrition, helping persons to become self-sufficient, or coordination of services and connecting persons to services, community revitalization, or other needs.)** 11 responses

I believe there is a strong need for education, employment, housing, emergency assistance, eviction prevention, health, helping residents/clients to become more self-sufficient.

Coordination of services, education, financial literacy, housing, and child care.

employment, education, housing, health care/psych support, mentoring

Early Education (prekindergarten), access to resources, case management, emergency assistance

Affordable housing, Higher wage employment, emergency assistance, food assistance, healthcare

Employment, Education, Mental Health, Connecting persons to services and community revitalization

Employment, Housing, Home repair and Senior assistance programs, Emergency assistance.

mental health/trauma/stress reduction resources; time/life/financial planning tools and learning; access to high quality/affordable childcare; resources for debt reduction and credit improvement; quality education

**2. What suggestions can you provide on how IMPACT may better address the needs identified in in question 1?** 8 responses

To utilized the data we have available on poverty issues that we faces in our community to better address the needs in the various sectors like Health, Education, Employment, Transportation and Eviction Prevention and Food .

Fundraising and grant writing will allow us to help more people.

Address homelessness as well as hopelessness in the community

streamlined emergency assistance, assist west side Somali population to navigate available resources

Continue to connect with the general public at events, media, door knocking and through other community

about the services that are offered at IMPACT.

Training programs to get to better jobs; Provide education/training and be a referral resource to education; become full service or be great at referral to services IMPACT does not provide

To have a satellite office at Marion Franklin Opportunity Center - Referral service getting residents setup into programs that would help them meet their needs.

trauma informed care integrated into programming; adding a early childhood education component through partnership

### 3. What do you think are some key community revitalization needs? 8 responses

To create more safe and affordable housing within stabilized neighborhoods.

Coordination of services. Non-profits, government agencies, and philanthropists need work together to connect all of the services that they offer, to create a clear path to self-sufficiency. They also need to make it very easy for people to find, and stay on that path.

Careers if not just jobs. Teach community advocacy. Identify and mentor young people.

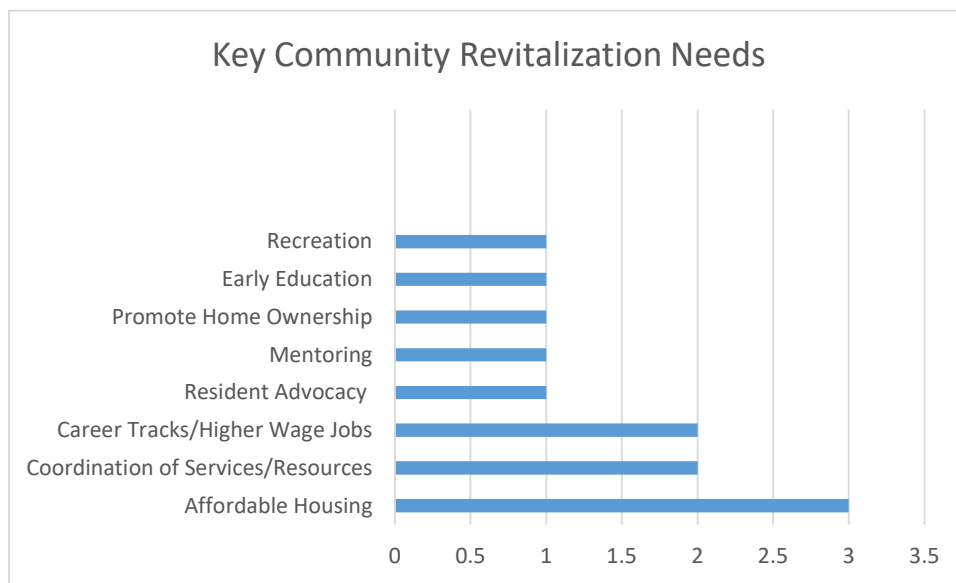
resources, recreation, early education for west side Somali population

Affordable and safe housing

Housing

Promote more home ownership for renters.

affordable and sustainable pathways to home ownership; training for high wage jobs; on-going training for career progress



### 4. How do you think our community can address the identified community revitalization needs? 7 responses

By working in collaboration with those who specialize in certain areas a housing and other social- economic issues.

Collaborate

Case management system for west side Somali population. Perhaps a Reeb-like center in the old Wedgewood Middle School building

Local investors and community officials working together to identify ways to provide this for those in need

Repair housing in the Social Enterprise program

Job fair in the community along with training programs, financial program.

IMPACT social enterprise; interdisciplinary strategic planning connecting government, business, and community organizations to further speed workforce development goals and incentives







Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgements.....	3
Executive Summary.....	4-8
Addendum Summary Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT).....	9
IMPACT Actions During 2018-2019.....	10
Additional Findings and Actions.....	11-12
Ideas for IMPACT.....	12-15
Key Findings Summary.....	16 - 17

**2020 – 2021**  
**Community Needs Assessment Addendum Summary**

**Acknowledgements**

IMPACT Community Action relies on many community partners, agencies and existing resources to compile this document. We would like to formally recognize the following groups and organizations for their participation and/or resources:

- Capital University Students
- The Ohio State University, College of Social Policy
- Franklin County Prosecutor’s Office
- The Franklin County Commissioners and Contributors to the Rise Together Blueprint Report
- The Ohio Department of Development, 2019 State of Poverty in Ohio Report
- The Ohio Department of Health, 2018 – 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment
- Homeport for hosting the 2019 Columbus Affordable Housing Tour
- Policy Matters, July 17, 2019 Fact Sheet
- IMPACT Community Action’s Customers and Participants
- IMPACT Community Action’s Governing Board and Staff

## Executive Summary

IMPACT's 2018-2019 Community Needs Assessment built upon the 2017 Needs Assessment, using more locally-focused data. IMPACT set out to gain a better understanding perspective of community needs and assets on a neighborhood level; identify existing gaps in services; and provide a more in-depth look at service improvement and program opportunities on a neighborhood level. IMPACT created specialized tools to gather data from Neighborhood Commissions, Universities, Police Departments, Community Residents, Community Leaders and Elected Officials, Community Partners, Vendors, Businesses, Community-Based Organizations, Educational, Faith-Based and Health Institutions, our Customers and Low-income Individuals and Families.

IMPACT developed seven unique survey questionnaires that were administered to the following stakeholders: 1) Community Partners, 2) Community Residents, 3) Community Representatives (i.e., elected officials and community leaders), 4) Businesses and Vendors, and 5) Funders, Donors, and 6) Volunteers.

The 2020 Community Needs Assessment Addendum describes the specific actions taken during the 2018-2019 grant cycle that IMPACT Community Action has taken to address the previous [5 Key Findings](#) and a shift in the change in the Five Key Findings as a result of additional information and actions within our community. During 2018 and 2019, IMPACT closely examined its initial findings, delved into findings shared by our partners, broadened its research to include supplementary data released between 2018 and 2019 and, participated in additional community-based fact-finding activities.

The following is a brief summary of additional data sources reviewed and incorporated into the 2020 Community Needs Assessment Addendum:

### **Capital University IMPACT Community Project**

Evaluation feedback from Capital University analyses on most needed programs to assist low-income individuals and families rise out of poverty.

Top needs according to student analysis:

- Affordable Housing
- Health and Wellness Education
- Drug and Alcohol Counseling
- Family Counseling
- Information Technology Training

**Ohio State University/Criminal Justice Research Center**/Sociology Department Students, Lesley Schneider and Eric LaPlant interviewed 76 participants from IMPACT's Re-Entry Work Readiness and Employment Plus Programs.

**“2019 State of Poverty in Ohio Report” by Strategic Research Group as commissioned by the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies.**

- Cashier, Food Preparer, Janitor, Server, Retail Salesperson and Stock Clerk are six of the top ten most common occupations in Ohio which have a median wage low enough that a family of three would qualify for food assistance even though they are working full-time
- Transportation is a critical issue for people experiencing poverty. Getting to both food and work require transportation, whether public or private. Less than 20 percent of jobs in Ohio’s biggest metro areas can be accessed in less than sixty-minutes. Transportation
- Affordable Housing continues to be a high priority in Franklin County as it is in Ohio

**“Rise Together A Blueprint For Reducing Poverty in Franklin County” report. The Innovation Center: Franklin County Board of Commissioners and the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services**

**Excerpt:** The Innovation Center identified the following seven Essential Themes for reducing poverty in Franklin County:

**Safety**

- Everyone wants a safe, walkable neighborhood with housing that is secure to live in. Ongoing challenges of crime, drug use, and unsafe streets hold property values down and weaken stability and resilience in neighborhoods. These are all contributing factors to ongoing disparities in investment, transportation, and development.
- Safety means personal safety – an absence of crime and being able to move about freely. It also means built infrastructure – buildings, streetscapes, sidewalks, and local buildings that communities feel invested in seeing maintained. Participants also talked about the importance of being connected and welcomed – feeling safe in places where people know each other.

**Housing**

The data tell us that a large number of struggling households in Franklin County are housing-cost burdened – meaning families are spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing. That challenge is felt across the community and described as:

- An inability to access credit to obtain housing.
- No capacity to renovate or improve housing resulting from lack of built wealth and gaps in credit.
- Inadequate supply of below-market rents to live in neighborhoods that allow access to jobs and services.
- Access to subsidy and other financial supports being capped at certain income levels or having requirements that disqualify individuals (e.g., criminal history).

- Participants spoke about how hard it is to access quality affordable housing. They struggle with landlords who won't respond to issues, and they find it hard to build savings to move out of subsidized housing.

### **Transportation**

- Participants expressed concern over the mismatch between the locations of jobs and public transit. Residents talk about 1-to-2-hour commutes on 3 or 4 buses to get to jobs outside the city center. Many participants talked about the lack of available bus routes to take them to job centers. Participants also cited service frequency issues (e.g., long gaps between scheduled stops). Some participants want employers and developers to identify innovative transportation solutions that connect more people with easier routes to job centers. Some participants see bad planning (or, in some cases, intentional efforts to exclude minorities) in the location of new jobs and employment far away from areas that are under-developed and where people are looking for jobs. A few people wondered why more effort isn't put into attracting employers in areas of high need in the county.

### **Jobs – Wages and Access**

- Participants repeatedly expressed desire for more employment trajectories that will allow people to move out of poverty. Access to jobs with a livable wage is a challenge understood by those experiencing poverty and by key decision makers. Many participants commented on what professionals call “the benefits cliff” – the challenge of losing benefits with income caps as they progress to increased pay, including how the benefit loss sets them back and creates potential incentives to leave jobs with positive trajectories. Others observe recent regional job growth for highly educated workers and fear that the local economy and systems are closing out those who work lower-paid jobs. Lastly, many worry that the proliferation of low-wage jobs with limited benefits negatively reflects the overall opportunity and are eager for strategies to increase wages. Many participants requested greater access to training and apprenticeship programs that equip people with marketable credentials in high need areas, which may lead to careers with stronger wages.

### **Better Schools/Access to Education**

- Many participants pointed to persistently low-performing schools that serve low-income communities as a fundamental long-term challenge. They criticize the ongoing lack of investment in facilities and materials and cite quality education challenges. Others spoke about the failure of both schools and adult education to better connect students with the real world of work. They discussed the need for more robust career and technical education that can put people on a path to good-paying jobs without necessarily attending college. Many discussed difficulties in accessing job training programs, including concerns that the programs take too long to complete and that the programs cannot be completed while working.

## **Individual Responsibility**

- Some participants mentioned that people should be empowered to take increased responsibility for their own situation. A few individuals in poverty who are working to get on a better track mentioned neighbors who seem content to struggle. Some also pointed to examples of people who “take advantage” of the system. Key leaders praised programs that provide opportunities for individuals to take ownership and improve their situation. They mentioned there should be more opportunities for people to access programs, and more people should be equipped and empowered to improve their status.

## **Broken Trust**

- Many participants expressed distrust that meaningful action will happen around poverty.
- Many residents feel ignored and forgotten. They don't feel like political leaders show up except to get votes, and they are concerned that the system is set up to help businesses and those who already have resources. Many cite a significant absence of political will to face the problems of poverty.

## **2019 Ohio Housing Needs Assessment, Office of Housing Policy**

### **July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019**

- Children are more likely than adults to experience poverty in Ohio. Nearly 15% of the overall population live below the federal poverty level versus over 20% of children.
- For every 100 extremely low-income renter households, there are only 42 rental units affordable and available to them.
- On a single night in 2017, over 10,000 individuals were counted statewide as living in temporary housing, homeless shelters or on the streets. However, a recent study showed that the actual number of Ohioans experiencing homelessness is at least seven times larger.

## **Occupational Employment and Wages in Columbus, Ohio - May 2018”**

- Identified Columbus and Franklin County employers who have raised their minimum wage to \$13/hr. and above.

## **IMPACT Community Action Customer Feedback**

- More than 1,200 surveys from Low-income residents to gauge 1) customer experience, 2) customer satisfaction, 3) Identify Service gaps in the community.
- More than 800 surveys during its 2018 – 2019 Fresh Produce Market events to gauge 1) food insecurity and 2) prioritization of basic needs (i.e., food, housing, medicine, etc.), and 3) current economic status as compared to the previous year.
- The results of our Customer Feedback identified Affordable housing, Transportation Assistance, and Career-path employment opportunities as gaps and needs in the community

## 2020 – 2021 Community Needs Assessment Addendum

Community Needs Assessments are required every three years. IMPACT submitted a 2018 – 2019 Community Needs Assessment during the last grant CSBG grant cycle. During 2018 – 2019, IMPACT conducted additional research and was involved in other community-based fact-finding activities. While our initial findings remain unchanged, we have narrowed our focus to adjust our programs to five essential areas that we believe will have the most significant impact. We have made the following adjustments:

### Community Needs Assessment Addendum Findings

	Identified Need/ Community Asset	Program Opportunities
1.	Lack of available income & living-wage jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase opportunities for individuals to gain vocational skills and obtain a credential that will give them access to a higher-wage job.</li> </ul>
2.	Assistance addressing the root causes of poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The delineation in approach between Situational and Cyclical poverty</li> <li>▪ Lack of resources</li> <li>▪ Individual and Family Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrate youth-based programming with interceptive programming with existing or new funding sources.</li> <li>▪ Re-focus Case Management to Life Skills Coaching to help move individuals and families from surviving to planning.</li> <li>▪ Directly provide resources to support multiple challenges, and/or connect individuals and families to community-based partnerships.</li> </ul>
3.	Lack of Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to provide Rent and Mortgage Assistance to prevent homelessness.</li> <li>▪ Continue Landlord/Tenant Rights and Mediation and Eviction Prevention workshops to prevent homelessness, and to educate homeowners and renters.</li> </ul>
4.	Lack of Asset-Building Knowledge/Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assist low-income individuals to manage existing income, teach new ways of increasing revenue and income-generating opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Provide financial training and financial support to purchase an affordable home and/or transportation.</li> </ul>
5.	Lack of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue to offer transportation assistance (bus passes, gas cards, and vehicle repairs)</li> <li>▪ Assist individuals in purchasing a reliable vehicle</li> </ul>

Date Approved by Governing Board of Directors: December 5, 2019



**During 2018 and 2019, IMPACT conducted the following activities to support the 2018-2019 Community Needs Assessment:**

- Conducted a SWOT Analysis to identify our internal and external factors that will affect the agency’s ability to act on our ability to act on areas and issues identified in the needs assessment in the present and future.

Strengths		Weakness	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leadership (visionary, inclusive)</li> <li>2. Staff (professional, dedicated)</li> <li>3. Data-driven programs and services</li> <li>4. Fiscal responsibility</li> <li>5. Reputation (viewed as SME)</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Securing unrestricted, and sufficient funding to provide services and assistance to individuals and families that are between 125% - above 200% of Federal Poverty Guidelines</li> <li>2. Apathy towards poverty and public assistance programs and services</li> <li>3. Minimum-wage paid by employers</li> </ol>	
Opportunities		Opportunities	
<p><b>Employment</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Align priorities on Career Pathways through vocational training and certification that match the job growth forecast through 2024, while also providing soft skills training and post-employment support</li> <li>2. Increase formal partnerships through local employers that match the growth industries for Columbus and Franklin County. Increase employment opportunities with social and educational supports for youth</li> </ol>	<p><b>Transportation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Include transportation in the evaluation for services during intake</li> <li>2. Provide transportation assistance (bus passes, gas cards, vehicle repairs, etc.) as a main assistance category as an existing barrier</li> </ol>	<p><b>Assistance</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist individuals to identify, coordinate and access available community resources, services and programs</li> <li>2. Assist individuals and families with creating and executing comprehensive strategies and clear pathways out of poverty [Case Management Model]</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Community Partnerships</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish formal partnerships beyond referrals with cross-discipline (Mental Health Providers, Addiction Services, Senior Services, Homeless Shelters, Charitable Pharmacies and Clothing, Health Department)</li> <li>2. Increase access to programs and services to non-English-speaking/reading residents</li> </ol>	<p><b>Community Outreach &amp; Awareness</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase IMPACT’s presence in the community by ensuring agency literature and programs are available at other community-based organizations</li> <li>2. Inform and educate IMPACT customers about other community resources by having other resource materials displayed and available in the lobby and program areas</li> </ol>	<p><b>Prevention Services</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify and provide comprehensive education and poverty prevention strategies targeted towards youth</li> <li>2. Provide assistance, planning and supportive services to individuals and families just above the poverty line, and those experiencing a life event that will place them below the poverty line</li> </ol>	
Threats			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stagnation and Complacency (failure to innovate and/or adapt with changes in the marketplace)</li> <li>2. Political climate and shifting funding priorities</li> <li>3. Public sentiment on poverty and public assistance programs</li> <li>4. Income inequality and the lack of living-wage employment</li> <li>5. Competition vs. Collaboration among human service agencies</li> </ol>			

## **IMPACT Actions 2018-2019**

**Participated in Steering Committee and Workgroup to help the Franklin County Commissioners compile the “*Rise Together a Blueprint for Reducing Poverty in Franklin County*” report. IMPACT used that data to create action items to advance that roadmap for Prevention Services**

1. Identify and provide comprehensive education and poverty prevention strategies targeted towards youth
2. Provide assistance, planning and supportive services to individuals and families just above the poverty line, and those experiencing a life event that will place them below the poverty line

### **Post-event feedback and survey results from Poverty Simulation held at Westerville North High School on May 10, 2018**

Conducted Poverty Simulations in Westerville, Ohio in partnership with Westerville City Schools and the Westerville Area Resource Ministry (WARM) to highlight the rise in Suburban Poverty and to educate local residents. Based on the outcomes of this initial offering, the Westerville Chamber of Commerce, through its Leadership Westerville Program, added the Poverty Simulation to its curriculum in 2019, in partnership with the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies, as facilitated by IMPACT Community Action.

1. More education is needed around the reality of poverty and its causes
2. The issue of suburban poverty is not as recognizable or understood. More prevention and intervention services are needed in general
3. Shortages of jobs/Low-wages, Medical Bills and Mental Illness are ranked as the top three reasons for poverty

### **Community Outreach and Engagement Activities**

1. Collaborated with the Franklin County Prosecutor’s Office to identify Community Assets within designated populations of low-income customers
2. Participated on the Steering Committee and various workshops in the Research for the Business First Roundtable Discussion
3. Participated in the Columbus Affordable Housing Tour, Glennon Sweeney, Senior Research Associate and Michael Outreach, Research Associate/GIS Specialist, Kirwan Institute for Study of Race and Ethnicity, The Ohio State University

## Findings and Actions

Following are the adjustments and changes made to our initial Key Findings, and a summary of:

1. What IMPACT Community Action has done differently
2. How the information was used
3. Which programs and services have been enhanced, created, or retired

Robert Chilton, IMPACT 's CEO is a Steering Committee Member of the Poverty Innovation Initiative who developed the Rise Together Blueprint for Reducing Poverty in Franklin County. As such, IMPACT has incorporated the research and activities above to devise an "Answer" to the Commissioners challenge.

*Except from letter from Franklin County Commissioners:*

*"The most basic purpose and responsibility of any government is to create the conditions necessary for its residents to thrive. Given equal opportunity, an individual's success in life should be determined by her work ethic and the strength of her ideas, but we know that opportunity isn't equal. ...*

*The unemployment rate in Franklin County is under four percent, but the poverty rate is 16%. Clearly, people are working but just can't get ahead, and immigrants, women, and people of color are disproportionately affected. ...*

*This blueprint will not eradicate poverty, but if it can help reduce the degree to which someone's race, gender, religion, zip code, or parent's income determines her chance at the American Dream, it will have been a success. ..."*

Through collaborative efforts, IMPACT identified methods to meet the challenges identified by the Innovation Center through its 13 Goals and Action Steps:

### **Jobs – Increase access to high-paying jobs by:**

(Beth Urban – Workgroup Participant)

1. Increasing Employers engagement in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty – through creation of living wage and high-paying jobs for residents
2. Eliminating systemic class, racial, gender, and disability wage gaps in employment
3. Increasing access to relevant training for credentials that meet local demand with employer commitments to hire and promote
4. Improving and increasing the delivery of supportive services for individuals to access employment

### **Housing – Stabilize housing for families near or below poverty by:**

5. Increasing the supply of equitable opportunity to access quality housing
6. Enabling more families at or near poverty to afford quality housing, and reducing the percentage of housing-cost burdened families
7. Increasing the financial resources available to implement housing supports

**Health – Improve physical, mental, and behavioral health, and well-being – increase access to care, utilization of services, and social connectedness by:**

8. Improving maternal and child health among high disparity groups, struggling financially
9. Reducing the overall incidence and racial disparities in occurrences of preventable diseases and trauma, and improving the health of those living with chronic, mental, physical, and behavioral health conditions among those struggling financially
10. Improve overall environmental conditions in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty so that they are safe, walkable, and have easy access to basic resources, including access to nutritious food

**Youth – Ensure all young people are on track for long-term success by:**

(Kay Wilson – Workgroup Participant)

11. Increasing the number of students at or near the poverty level experiencing academic success
12. Increase the number of children in safe and stable homes and environments
13. Strengthening partnerships with parents to increase support for young people

**IDEAS FOR IMPACT’s Role/Areas of Opportunity** (particularly with Building Futures’ reassignment)

**1. Jobs**

- a. Build stronger partnerships and alliances with employers, particularly with those that pay living wages and will transition entry-level positions into career opportunities
- b. Enhance curriculum, expectations, and outcomes for workforce development programs, expand VTAC options beyond construction (i.e., CDL, healthcare, licensed daycare)
  - i. Entrepreneurial opportunity: Daycare training/certification  
<http://jfs.ohio.gov/cdc/openingachildcareprogram.stm>, <https://ocerra.org/opr/>
- c. Build partnerships with COTA to 1) create new lines and/or expand existing lines, 2) provide free or reduced bus passes for low-income riders for work or school transportation needs (parameters TBD)

**2. Youth**

- a. Partnerships with local school districts (Columbus City Schools, Westerville City Schools) and coordination with AMP Programs
  - i. Focus Groups
  - ii. Parental Engagement
  - iii. Free and Reduced Lunch Support/Food Security
    1. Partnership with local food pantries and/or human service organizations (i.e., Gahanna Residents In Need (GRIN), Westerville Area Resource Ministry (WARM), Neighborhood Bridges, etc.).
- b. AMP Programs
  - i. Expansion beyond Columbus City Schools into adjoining School Districts and communities

## Research and Support Data for Key Issues (particularly those in IMPACT’s wheelhouse)

### ISSUE(s): Employment, Transportation, Affordable Housing

#### WOSU Public Media

“Price Out: Columbus Residents Aren’t Living Where the Jobs Are”

<https://radio.wosu.org/post/priced-out-columbus-residents-arent-living-where-jobs-are#stream/o>

1. Spatial mismatch – a mismatch between where jobs are located and where job seekers live, which can cause high unemployment rates and lead to longer spells of joblessness

#### Urban Institute

“Too Far From Jobs: Spatial Mismatch and Hourly Workers

February 21, 2019

<https://www.urban.org/features/too-far-jobs-spatial-mismatch-and-hourly-workers>

1. Columbus, Ohio-specific data from **Snag**, the largest online marketplace for hourly jobs. Excerpt:

In the comparatively less populated region around Columbus, Ohio, a different story emerges. Like the Bay Area, the Columbus region has areas with an overabundance of Snag jobs and an undersupply of Snag applicants within a reasonable radius of those jobs (represented in dark pink). But Columbus also has pockets where job seekers outnumber job postings within a reasonable distance from their homes (represented in gold).

Snag data, however, contain mostly retail and service industry jobs and may undercount industrial and logistical distribution jobs, which are prevalent in Columbus.

Much of the oversupply of Snag jobs can be found in the northern part of the city (see the inset map) and in the close northern suburbs, while the oversupply of applicants is generally located in the southern part of the city.

“There’s this perception that all the jobs are in the suburbs,” said Steve Schoeny, director of Columbus’s Department of Development. “In reality, there are just as many jobs, or more, in the central core city. And so it’s about how do you connect people to those jobs within the core city, rather than how do we continue this pattern of sprawl?”

**What is Snag?** *The largest online marketplace for hourly jobs. Snag data capture a large number of low-wage job seekers in each metropolitan statistical area (MSA). Snag data give (us) a unique view of the labor force because they reflect hourly, often minimum-wage jobs, which can’t always be found in traditional jobs data.*

<https://www.snagajob.com/>

#### Recommendations to Overcome Spatial Mismatch

1. Strengthening career pathways – evolving entry-level positions into career opportunities
2. Creating housing near jobs and transit
  - a. Community Land Trust (April 23, 2019)  
<https://www.greaterohio.org/blog/2019/4/10/columbus-to-establish-community-land-trust>

- b. Columbus Underground (February 4, 2019)  
 “Land Trust Touted as Anti-Gentrification Tool”  
<https://www.columbusunderground.com/land-trust-touted-as-anti-gentrification-tool-bw1>
- 3. Improving access to public transit
  - a. Free Circulator  
 Columbus Underground: Free CBUS Downtown Circulator Launches  
 May 5, 2014  
<https://www.columbusunderground.com/free-cbus-downtown-circulator-launches-today-bw1>
  - b. Free Bus Passes (3-year partnership between COTA, MORPC, and Capital Crossroads Special Improvement District launched in June 2018)  
 Next City: Columbus Shows What Free Bus Passes Can Do for Ridership  
 March 20, 2017  
<https://nextcity.org/daily/entry/columbus-ohio-free-bus-passes>
    - i. *“... Many of those 41,000 downtown employees are lawyers and insurance brokers and bankers, but the program will benefit lots of low-wage service industry workers as well. The lower your wage the harder it is to pay for parking or transit passes. This program would help stabilize the workforce downtown,’ says (Cleve) Ricksecker.”*

## **ISSUE: Employment**

University of Chicago Study

“Precarious Schedules Among Early-Career Employees in the US: A National Snapshot”

August 27, 2014

[https://ssa.uchicago.edu/sites/default/files/uploads/lambert.fugiel.henly\\_precarious\\_work\\_schedules.august2014\\_o.pdf](https://ssa.uchicago.edu/sites/default/files/uploads/lambert.fugiel.henly_precarious_work_schedules.august2014_o.pdf)

- 1. Early-career adults (26 to 32 years old)/Groups researched
  - a. Parents
  - b. Women
  - c. Workers of color
  - d. Workers in low-pay, high growth occupations (food service, home care, and building cleaning)
- 2. Work schedules hold important implications for worker and family well-being
  - a. May facilitate or hinder the ability of the worker to arrange caregiving, pursue education, secure a second job, and earn an adequate income
  - b. Three dimensions of work schedules:
    - i. Advance schedule notice
    - ii. Fluctuating work hours
    - iii. Schedule control

## **ISSUE: Gentrification**

Columbus Underground (February 4, 2019)

“Land Trust Touted as Anti-Gentrification Tool)

<https://www.columbusunderground.com/land-trust-touted-as-anti-gentrification-tool-bw1>

1. Target areas (via Mayor Ginther): Franklinton, South Side, Near East Side, and Weinland Park
2. Interesting reader comment: *“Welcome to the world of Socialism. Those that had taken the risk of buying in an economically depressed area are later punished for taking that risk and reaping a reward.”* – Paul Kosling

Columbus Monthly

“Real Estate: The East side rises again

<https://www.columbusmonthly.com/lifestyle/20170627/real-estate-east-side-rises-again>

Shelterforce

“Getting Ahead of Gentrification in the South Side of Columbus”

(May 7, 2018)

<https://shelterforce.org/2018/05/07/building-a-sustainable-mixed-income-community-in-south-side-columbus/>

Columbus Business First

“New housing in Olde Town East a ‘natural progression of central city development’”

<https://www.bizjournals.com/columbus/news/2018/01/11/new-high-pricehousing-in-olde-towne-east-a-natural.html>

The Lantern: “Poverty in Columbus: a look at 5 neighborhoods and how they vary”

(April 18, 2018)

<https://www.thelantern.com/2018/04/poverty-in-columbus-a-look-at-5-neighborhoods-and-how-they-vary/>

1. North Linden
2. Downtown
3. Franklinton
4. University District
5. Clintonville

## **ISSUE: Food Security**

The Lantern: Food security a bigger issue in Franklin County than estimates show

February 7, 2018

<https://www.thelantern.com/2018/02/food-security-a-bigger-issue-in-franklin-county-than-thought/>

2017 Community Needs Assessment	2020 Community Needs Assessment Addendum	IMPACT's Response
<p><b>Key Finding #1: Lack of Income &amp; Economic Segregation Maintain a State of Poverty and Inequality</b>            The 2017 Ohio minimum wage is \$8.15. A person with 1 child, earning minimum wage who works full time, 52 weeks a year, earns less than the poverty level.</p>	<p><b>Key Finding #1:</b>            Even though the 2019 Ohio minimum wage is \$8.55, the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies, through the Self-Sufficiency Calculator, sets the self-sufficiency wage for one adult at \$10.10/hr. and one adult with an infant child at \$22.11/hour.</p>	<p>Expanded Vocational and Certification (VTAC) program from Certification in the Construction field, to CDL licensure and Dental Assisting Program to prepare individuals for higher-paying employment opportunities.</p>
<p><b>Key Finding #2: Causes &amp; Conditions of Poverty:</b>            Poverty is a vicious cycle. Income is needed to get ahead in life, but one cannot get ahead in life without income. Adequate income equals upward mobility. Upward mobility means financial stability, more housing options, better neighborhoods, quality education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of Education &amp; Resources</li> <li>▪ Lack of Income/Livable Wage Employment</li> <li>▪ Cyclical Poverty</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Finding #2:</b>            Community-Based Organizations, Employers, Schools and Families must strengthen partnerships to provide education and resources where lacking, focus more on creating career pathways for higher wages as a tool for upward mobility, and provide early intervention programs and experiences for adolescents, teens and young adults</p>	
<p><b>Key Finding #3: Programs Most Needed to Improve Poverty:</b>            Eighty-seven percent of low-income residents surveyed, identified specific services and supports required to help them move out of poverty. Without sufficient income to meet daily needs, surviving takes precedence over planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More Income</li> <li>▪ Financial Training</li> <li>▪ Housing</li> <li>▪ Health &amp; Wellness</li> <li>▪ Stable Affordable Housing</li> <li>▪ Transportation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Finding #3: Programs Most Needed to Improve Poverty:</b></p>	
<p><b>Key Finding #4: Service Gaps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assistance Identifying and Accessing/Coordinating Resources</li> <li>▪ Prevention/Education</li> </ul>	<p>Career Path employment and transportation were moved to Key-Finding #</p>	<p>Conducted 25 IMPACT <i>ConnecTours</i> from its Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) to increase access to services for residents in Westerville, Gahanna, Clintonville, and other parts of Columbus and Franklin County, who may have transportation barriers or unfamiliarity with available community resources</p> <p>Increased distribution of daily and weekly bus passes, and gas cards to eligible, low-income residents to overcome transportation barriers</p>



**Key Finding #5: Agency Opportunities and Recommendations**

To address poverty head on, IMPACT must develop comprehensive, multifaceted approach to poverty reduction, focused simultaneously upon mitigating family crisis situations, preventing poverty situations and stabilizing families, through financial support, resource coordination, community and family advocacy and education and career track employment training and work opportunities.

- Affordable Housing
- Employment
- Transportation
- Case Management (Assistance, Guidance, Help)
- Community Partnerships
- Community Outreach
- Prevention Services

# Community Action Partnership Report

## Location

Franklin County, OH

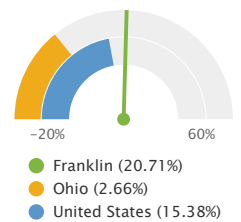
## Population Profile

### Population Change

Population change within the report area from 2000-2019 is shown below. During the sixteen-year period, total population estimates for the report area grew by 20.71 percent, increasing from 1,068,978 persons in 2000 to 1,290,360 persons in 2019.

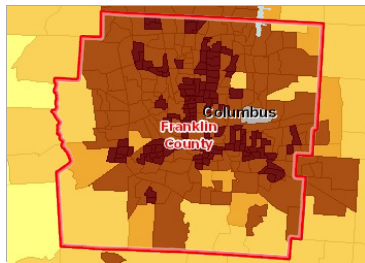
Report Area	Total Population, 2019 ACS	Total Population, 2000 Census	Population Change from 2000-2019 Census/ACS	Percent Change from 2000-2019 Census/ACS
Franklin County, OH	1,290,360	1,068,978	221,382	20.71%
Ohio	11,655,397	11,353,140	302,257	2.66%
United States	324,697,795	281,421,906	43,275,889	15.38%

Percent Change in Population



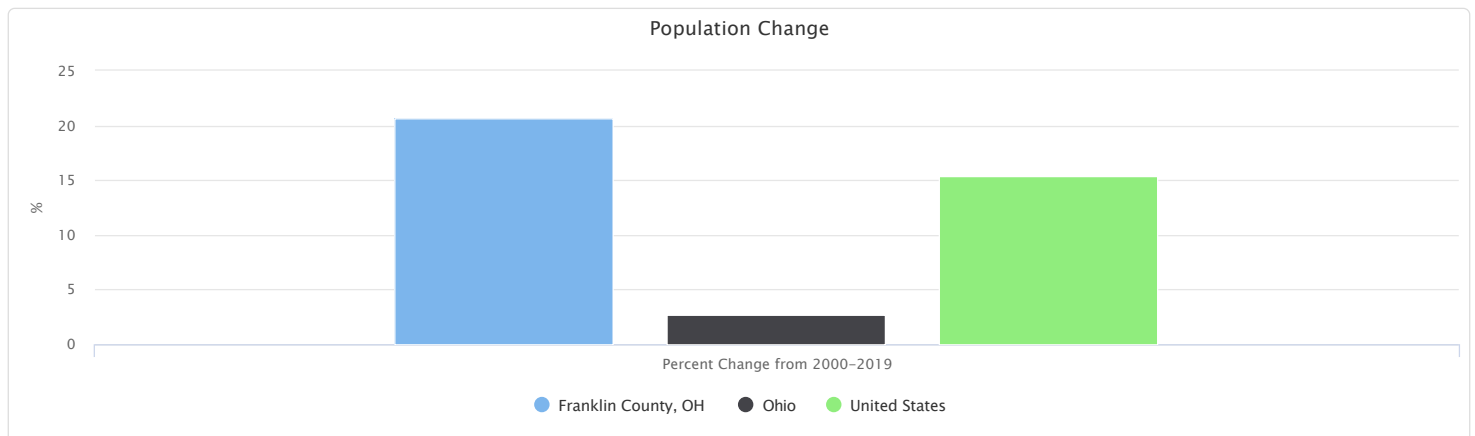
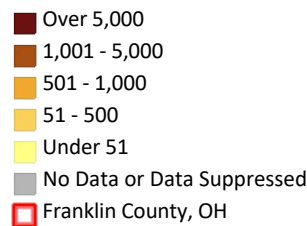
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Population, Density (Persons per Sq Mile) by Tract, ACS 2015-19

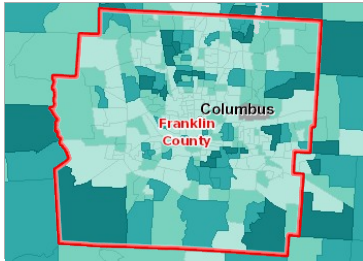


### Age and Gender Demographics

Population by gender within the report area is shown below. According to ACS 2015-2019 5 year population estimates for the report area, the female population comprised 51.46% of the report area, while the male population represented 48.54%.

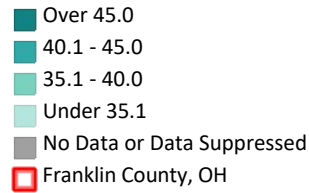
Report Area	0 to 4 Male	0 to 4 Female	5 to 17 Male	5 to 17 Female	18 to 64 Male	18 to 64 Female	Over 64 Male	Over 64 Female
Franklin County, OH	46,862	45,123	106,479	103,216	412,202	425,067	57,719	87,232
Ohio	355,693	339,018	976,994	933,305	3,529,479	3,579,614	764,510	1,091,695
United States	10,112,614	9,655,056	27,413,920	26,247,802	99,841,782	100,642,825	20,320,351	28,265,193

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



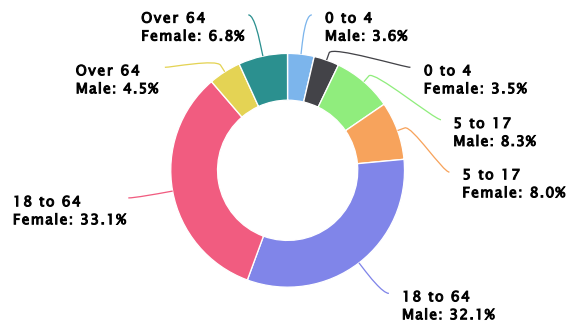
[View larger map](#)

Median Age by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Age and Gender Demographics

Franklin County, OH

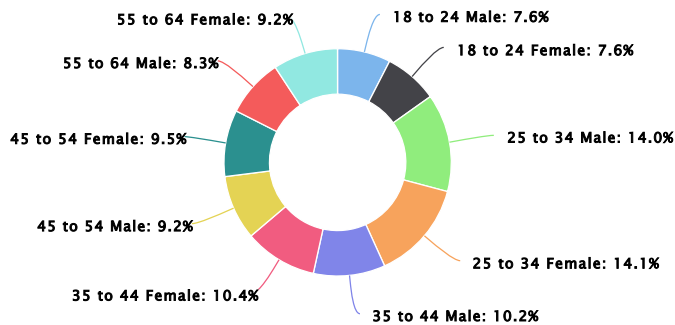


### Adult Ages (18 - 65)

Report Area	18 to 24 Male	18 to 24 Female	25 to 34 Male	25 to 34 Female	35 to 44 Male	35 to 44 Female	45 to 54 Male	45 to 54 Female	55 to 64 Male	55 to 64 Female
Franklin County, OH	63,326	63,769	116,856	117,977	85,507	86,775	77,032	79,234	69,481	77,312
Ohio	546,922	527,688	765,892	755,983	691,887	699,860	746,965	767,368	777,813	828,715
United States	15,706,354	14,939,973	22,811,448	22,218,967	20,425,649	20,553,182	20,752,102	21,320,518	20,146,229	21,610,185

### Adult Ages (18 – 65)

Franklin County, OH

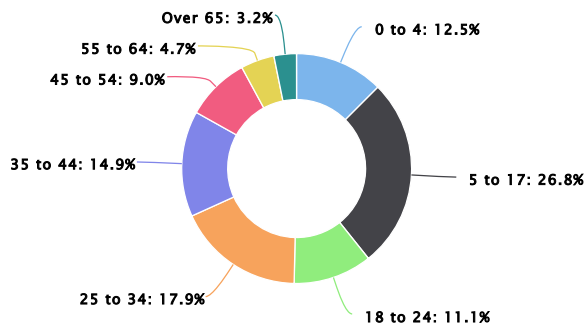


### Hispanic Ages (Male and Female Combined)

Report Area	0 to 4	5 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 65
Franklin County, OH	8,903	19,103	7,887	12,759	10,606	6,404	3,363	2,267
Ohio	45,114	115,447	52,976	70,936	61,825	42,725	29,525	24,867
United States	5,106,555	13,350,096	6,758,665	9,232,392	8,409,995	6,798,614	4,657,233	4,165,820

### Hispanic Ages (Male and Female Combined)

Franklin County, OH



### Race Demographics

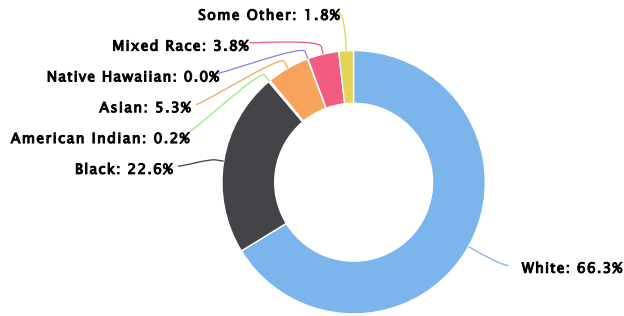
Population by gender within the report area is shown below. According to ACS 2015-2019 5 year population estimates, the white population comprised 66.27% of the report area, black population represented 22.57%, and other races combined were 7.31%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 3.85% of the population.

Report Area	Total Population	White Total	Black Total	American Indian Total	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Total	Some Other Total	Mixed Race Total
Franklin County, OH	1,290,360	855,170	291,177	2,891	67,795	470	23,200	49,657
Ohio	11,655,397	9,476,047	1,446,193	22,816	258,199	3,880	112,836	335,426
United States	324,697,795	235,377,662	41,234,642	2,750,143	17,924,209	599,868	16,047,369	10,763,902

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019. Source geography: County

### Race Demographics

Franklin County, OH



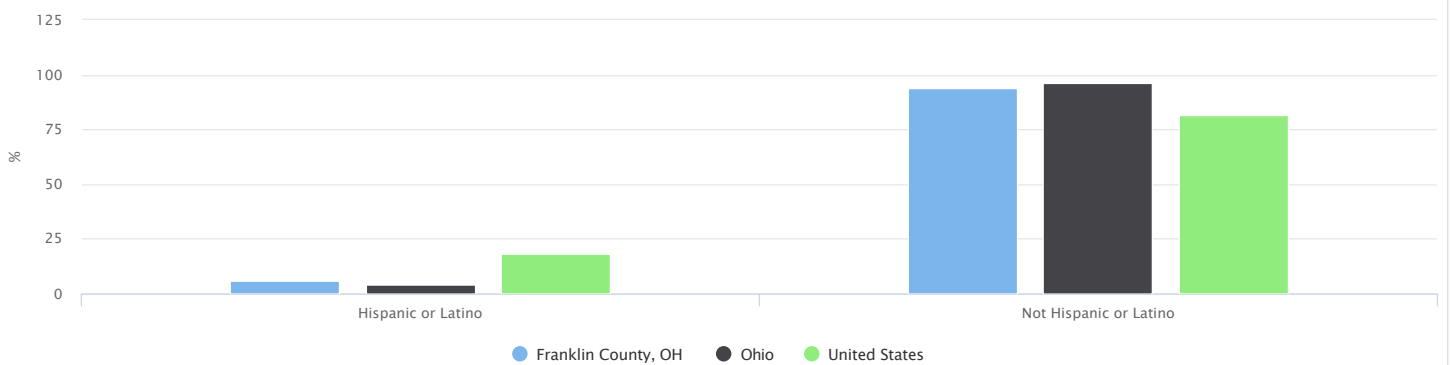
### Race Demographics - Male

Report Area	White Male	Black Male	American Indian Male	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Male	Some Other Male	Mixed Race Male
Franklin County, OH	419,140	138,922	1,477	33,063	217	12,870	24,033
Ohio	4,654,440	693,263	11,659	123,175	1,867	60,587	166,774
United States	116,386,410	19,713,121	1,362,946	8,512,579	299,477	8,236,298	5,376,088

### Ethnicity Demographics - Male

Report Area	Total Males Hispanic / Latino	Total Males Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Males Hispanic / Latino	Percent Males Not Hispanic / Latino
Franklin County, OH	37,061	592,661	5.89%	94.11%
Ohio	227,872	5,483,893	3.99%	96.01%
United States	29,534,902	130,352,017	18.47%	81.53%

### Ethnicity Demographics - Male

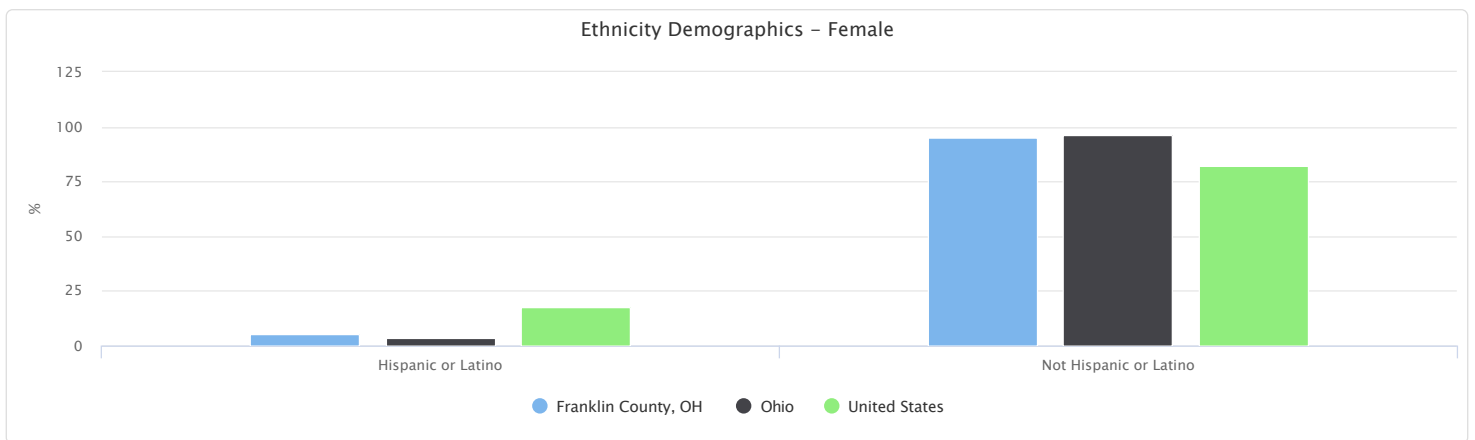


### Race Demographics - Female

Report Area	White Female	Black Female	American Indian Female	Asian Female	Native Hawaiian Female	Some Other Female	Mixed Race Female
Franklin County, OH	436,030	152,255	1,414	34,732	253	10,330	25,624
Ohio	4,821,607	752,930	11,157	135,024	2,013	52,249	168,652
United States	118,991,252	21,521,521	1,387,197	9,411,630	300,391	7,811,071	5,387,814

## Ethnicity Demographics - Female

Report Area	Total Females Hispanic / Latino	Total Females Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Females Hispanic / Latino	Percent Females Not Hispanic / Latino
Franklin County, OH	34,231	626,407	5.18%	94.82%
Ohio	215,543	5,728,089	3.63%	96.37%
United States	28,944,468	135,866,408	17.56%	82.44%

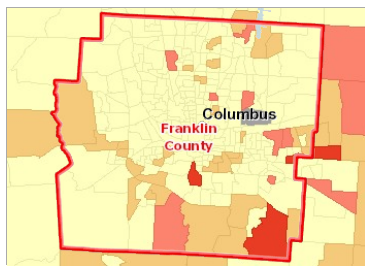


## Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics

Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics show the number of veterans living in the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS), 6.37% of the adult population in the report area are veterans, which is less than the national average of 7.29%.

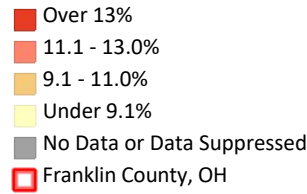
Report Area	Veterans Total	Veterans Male	Veterans Female	% Pop over 18 Total	% Pop over 18 Males	% Pop over 18 Females
Franklin County, OH	62,898	57,129	5,769	6.37%	12.00%	1.13%
Ohio	709,287	656,611	52,676	7.84%	15.02%	1.13%
United States	18,230,322	16,611,283	1,619,039	7.29%	13.68%	1.26%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Veterans, Percent of Total Population by Tract, ACS 2015-19

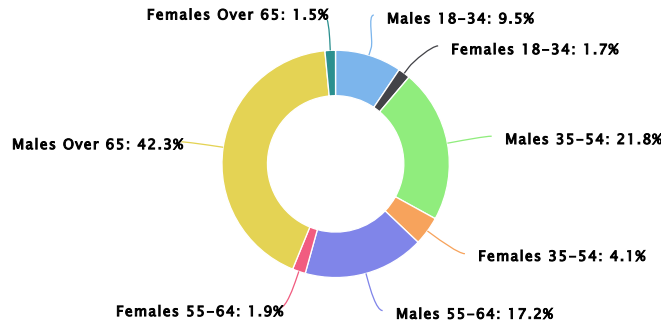


## Veterans by Age

Report Area	Veteran Age 18-34		Veteran Age 35-54		Veteran Age 55-64		Veteran Age Over 65	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Franklin County, OH	5,948	1,079	13,731	2,571	10,835	1,171	26,615	948
Ohio	46,214	7,845	142,026	21,432	115,333	12,664	353,038	10,735
United States	1,318,412	290,976	3,633,064	648,762	2,884,285	367,543	8,775,522	311,758

Veterans by Age

Franklin County, OH

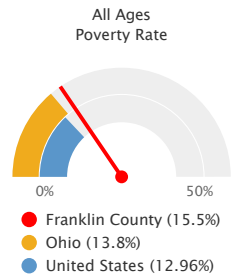


## Poverty

2018 poverty estimates show a total of 198,207 persons living below the poverty level in the report area. Poverty information is at 100% of the federal poverty income guidelines

Report Area	All Ages		Age 0-17		Age 5-17	
	No of Persons	Poverty Rate	No of Persons	Poverty Rate	No of Persons	Poverty Rate
Franklin County, OH	198,207	15.5%	66,321	22.2%	46,012	22.2%
Ohio	1,568,586	13.8%	489,053	19.2%	329,764	17.8%
United States	41,852,315	12.96%	12,997,532	17.67%	8,930,152	16.62%

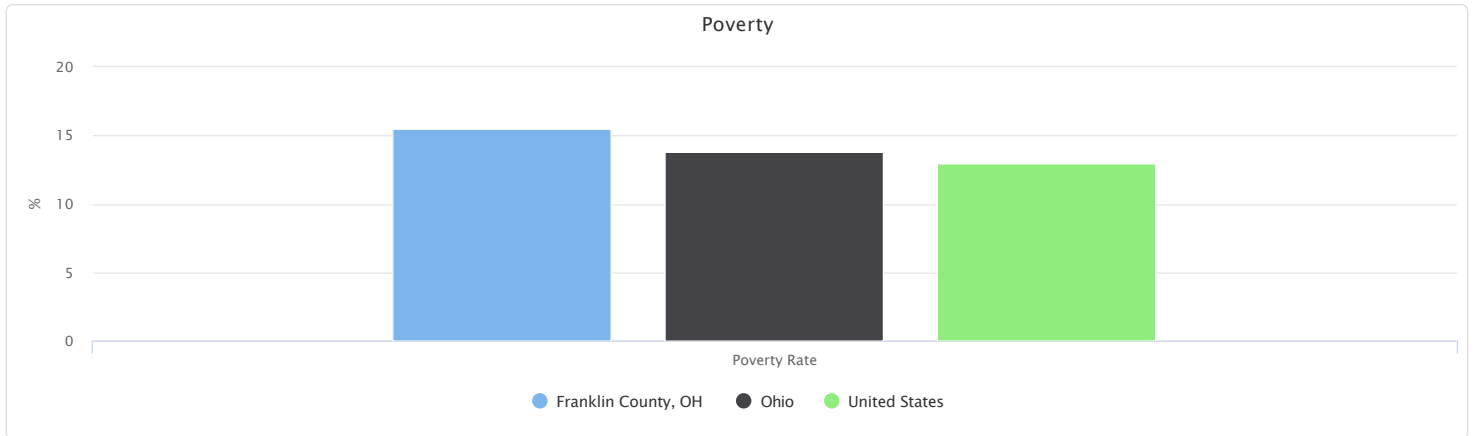
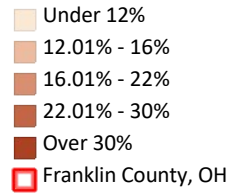
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates*. 2018. Source geography: County





[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by County, SAIPE 2018

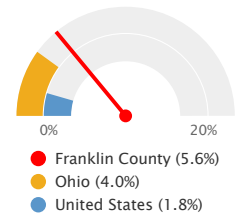


### Poverty Rate Change

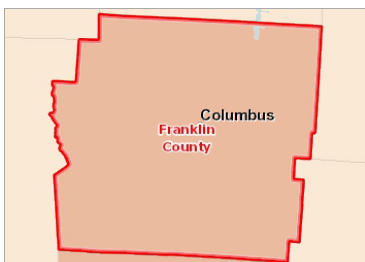
Poverty rate change in the report area from 2000 to 2018 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area increased by 5.6%, compared to a national increase of 1.8%.

Report Area	Persons in Poverty 2000	Poverty Rate 2000	Persons in Poverty 2018	Poverty Rate 2018	Change in Poverty Rate 2000-2018
Franklin County, OH	105,004	9.9%	198,207	15.5%	5.6%
Ohio	1,088,381	9.8%	1,568,586	13.8%	4.0%
United States	31,581,086	11.3%	41,852,315	13.1%	1.8%

Change in Poverty Rate 2000-2018

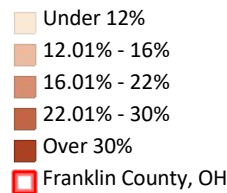


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates*. 2018. Source geography: County

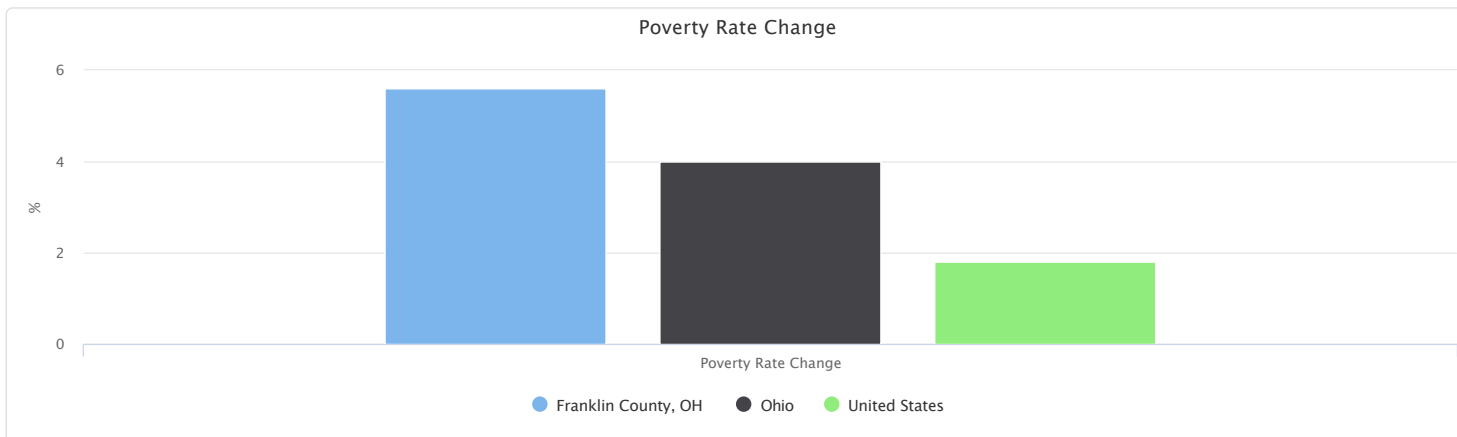


[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by County, SAIPE 2018



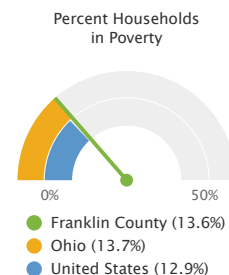




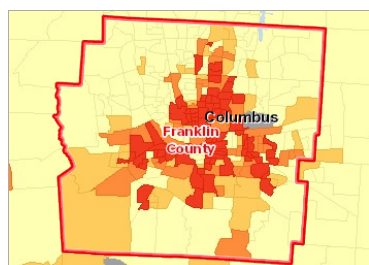
## Households in Poverty

The number and percentage of households in poverty are shown in the report area. In 2019, it is estimated that there were 69,499 households, or 13.6%, living in poverty within the report area.

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Franklin County, OH	511,447	69,499	13.6%
Ohio	4,676,358	639,599	13.7%
United States	120,756,048	15,610,142	12.9%

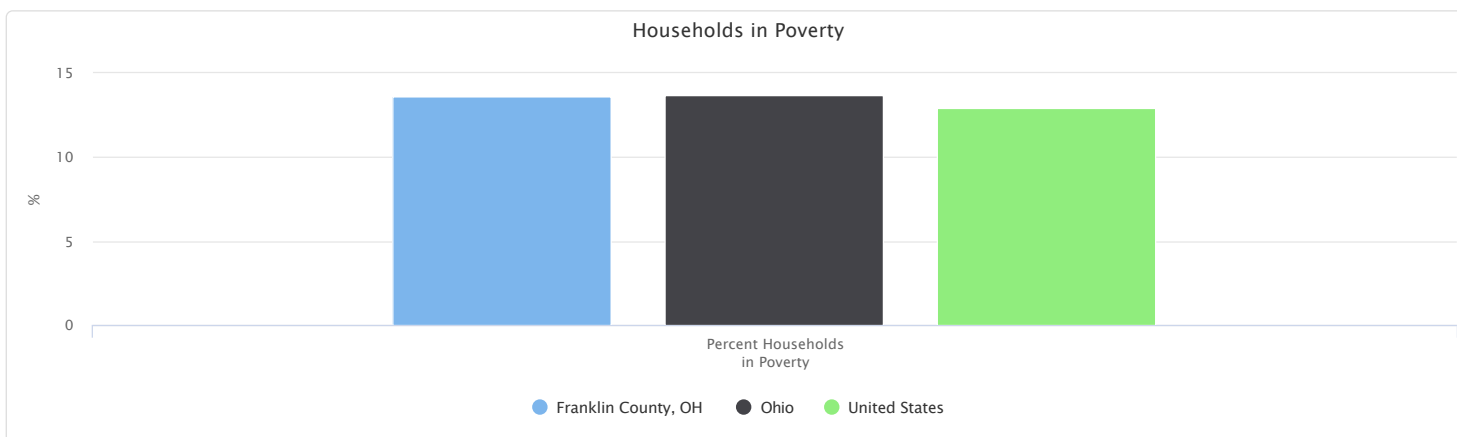
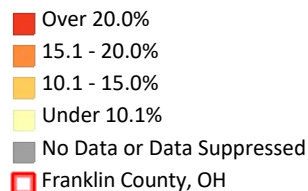


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

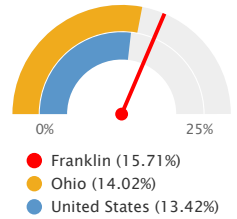


## Poverty Rate (ACS)

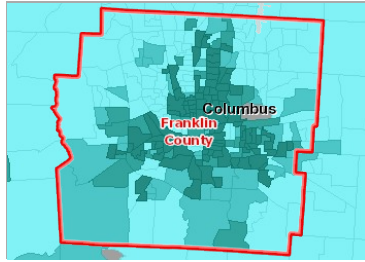
The following report section shows population estimates for all persons in poverty for the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year estimates, an average of 15.71% of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2014 - 2018 period. The poverty rate for all persons living in the report area is greater than the national average of 13.42%.

Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Population in Poverty, Percent
Franklin County, OH	1,260,187	197,950	<b>15.71%</b>
Ohio	11,331,030	1,588,343	14.02%
United States	316,715,051	42,510,843	13.42%

Population in Poverty, Percent

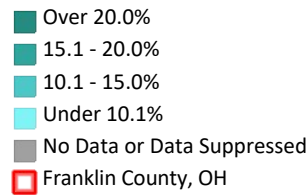


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

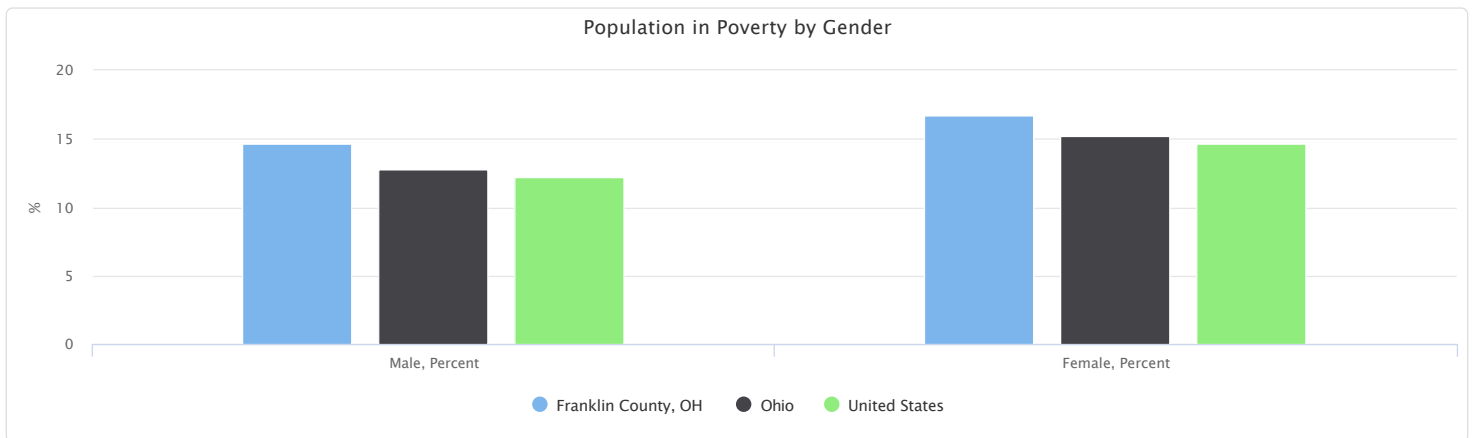
Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



### Population in Poverty by Gender

This indicator reports the population in poverty in the report area by gender.

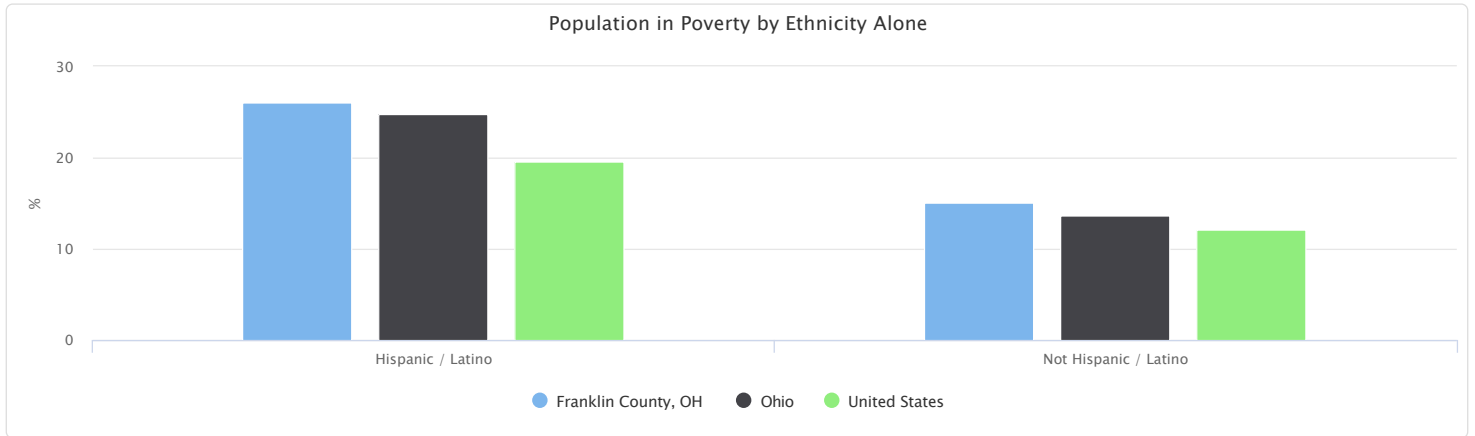
Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Franklin County, OH	89,924	108,026	14.62%	16.74%
Ohio	704,432	883,911	12.73%	15.24%
United States	18,909,451	23,601,392	12.19%	14.61%



### Population in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

This indicator reports the population in poverty in the report area by ethnicity alone.

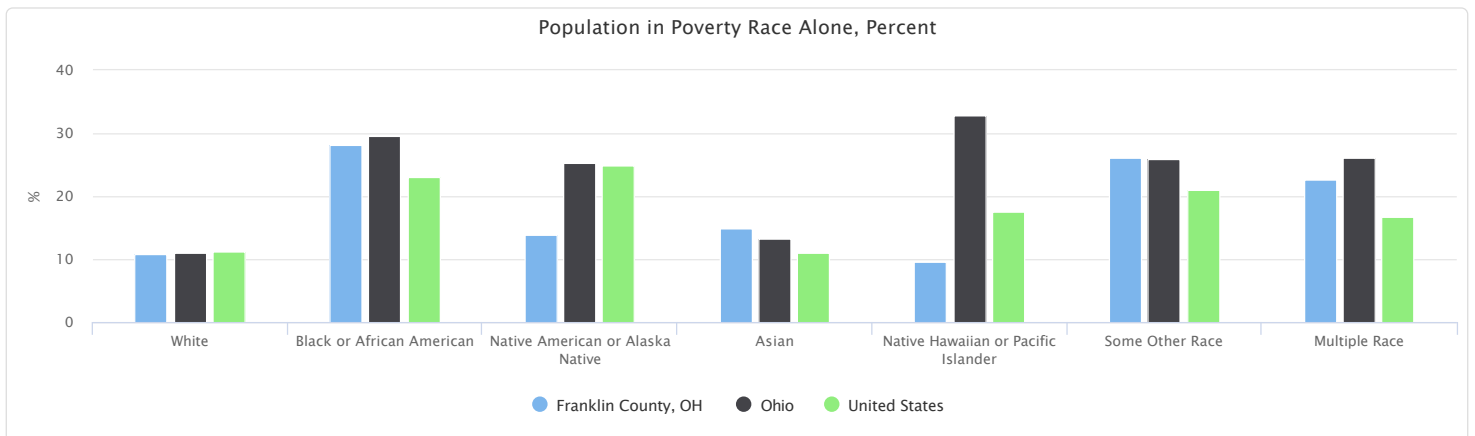
Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Franklin County, OH	18,288	179,662	26.06%	15.10%
Ohio	106,311	1,482,032	24.72%	13.60%
United States	11,256,244	31,254,599	19.64%	12.05%



### Population in Poverty Race Alone, Percent

This indicator reports the percentage of population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

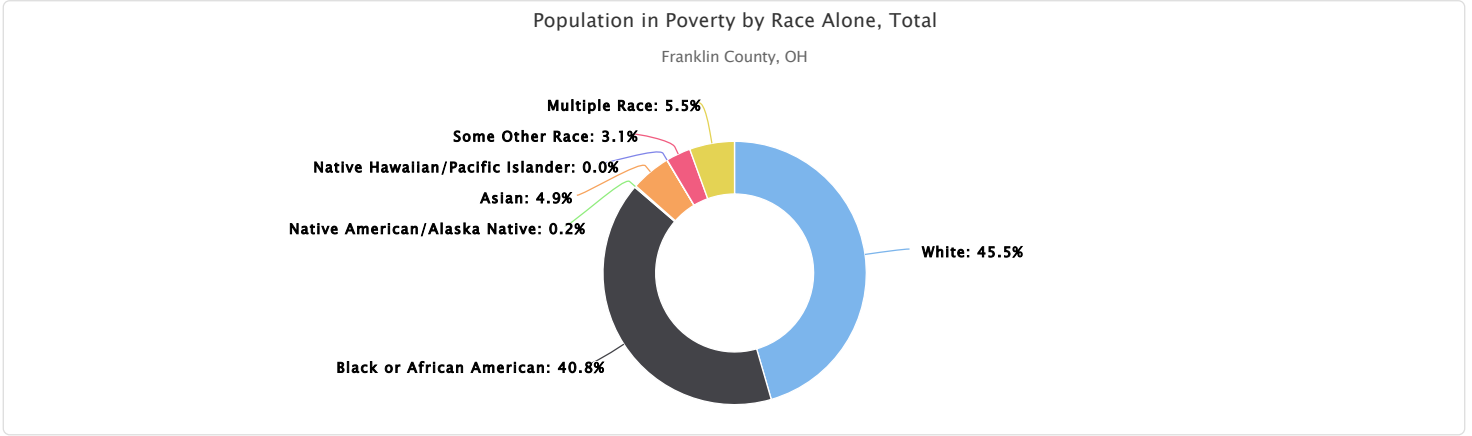
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	10.81%	28.19%	13.84%	14.82%	9.59%	26.16%	22.57%
Ohio	11.10%	29.65%	25.28%	13.19%	32.90%	25.97%	26.06%
United States	11.15%	23.04%	24.86%	10.94%	17.51%	21.04%	16.66%



### Population in Poverty by Race Alone, Total

This indicator reports the total population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	90,083	80,755	384	9,710	44	6,038	10,936
Ohio	1,025,444	410,205	5,559	33,065	1,222	28,628	84,220
United States	25,658,220	9,114,217	660,695	1,922,319	101,826	3,313,183	1,740,383

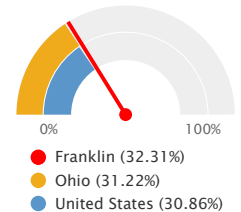


### Poverty Rate < 200% FPL (ACS)

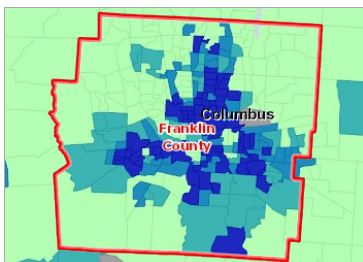
In the report area 32.31% or 407,118 individuals are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL
Franklin County, OH	1,260,187	407,118	<b>32.31%</b>
Ohio	11,331,030	3,538,045	31.22%
United States	316,715,051	97,747,992	30.86%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 50.0%
- 38.1 - 50.0%
- 26.1 - 38.0%
- Under 26.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH

### Poverty Rate < 125% FPL (ACS)

In the report area 19.90% or 250,750 individuals are living in households with income below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Population, Total	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Franklin County, OH	1,260,187	250,750	19.90%
Ohio	11,331,030	2,065,826	18.23%
United States	316,715,051	56,269,559	17.77%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract

## Family Poverty Rate 125% (ACS)

In the report area 14.75% or 44,259 family households are living with income below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

Report Area	Family Households, Total	Families with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Families with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Franklin County, OH	299,983	44,259	14.75%
Ohio	2,953,180	392,529	13.29%
United States	79,114,031	10,336,134	13.06%

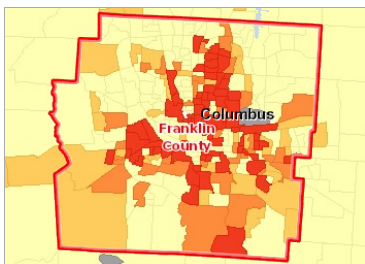
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

## Families in Poverty by Family Type

The number of families in poverty by type are shown in the report area. According to ACS 2015-2019 5 year estimates for the report area, there were 33,646 families living in poverty.

Report Area	Total Families	Families in Poverty Total	Families in Poverty Married Couples	Families in Poverty Male Householder	Families in Poverty Female Householder
Franklin County, OH	299,983	33,646	9,401	3,944	20,301
Ohio	2,953,180	293,555	83,672	33,806	176,077
United States	79,114,031	7,541,196	2,764,595	803,863	3,972,738

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



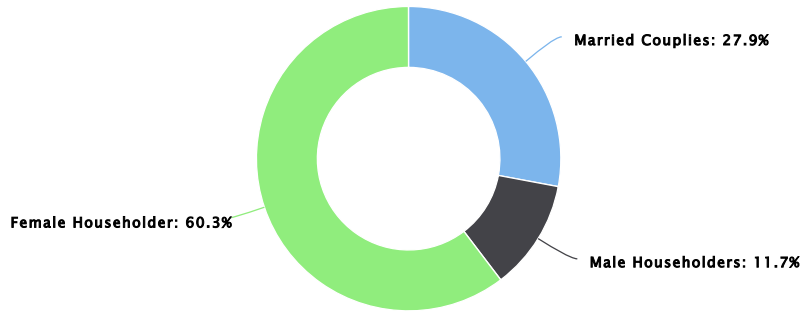
[View larger map](#)

### Married Family Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 9.0%
- 6.1 - 9.0%
- 3.1 - 6.0%
- Under 3.1%
- No Married Families Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH

### Families in Poverty by Family Type

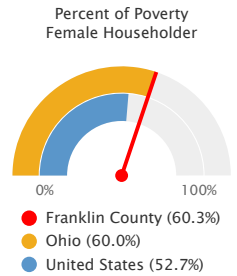
Franklin County, OH



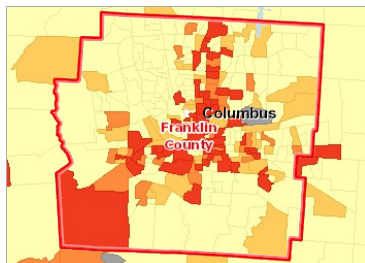
### Family Poverty Rate by Family Type

The percentage of households in poverty by household type are shown for the report area. It is estimated that 11.2% of all households were living in poverty within the report area, compared to the national average of 9.5%. Of the households in poverty, female headed households represented 60.3% of all households in poverty, compared to 27.9% and 11.7% of households headed by males and married couples, respectively.

Report Area	Poverty Rate All Types	Percent of Poverty Married Couples	Percent of Poverty Male Householder	Percent of Poverty Female Householder
Franklin County, OH	11.2%	27.9%	11.7%	<b>60.3%</b>
Ohio	9.9%	28.5%	11.5%	60.0%
United States	9.5%	36.7%	10.7%	52.7%

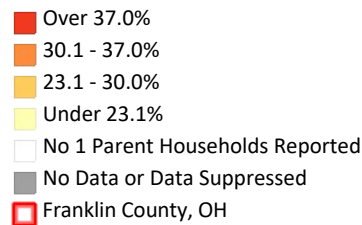


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County

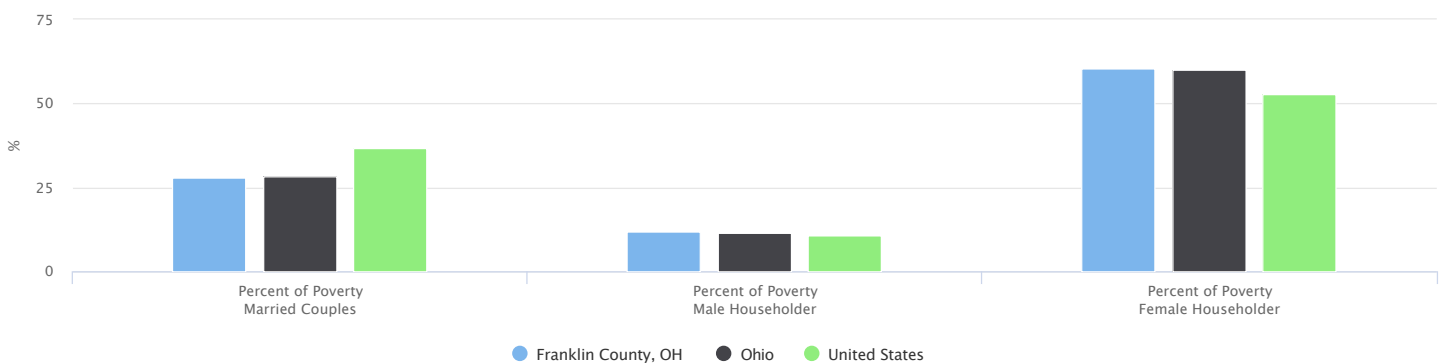


[View larger map](#)

### Single Parent Family Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



### Family Poverty Rate by Family Type

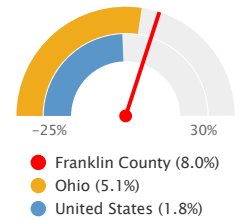


## Poverty Rate Change (SAIPE) Age 0-17

The poverty rate change for all children (age 0-17) in the report area from 2000 to 2018 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area increased by 8.0%, compared to a national increase of 1.8%.

Report Area	Poverty Age 0-17 2000	Poverty Rate Age 0-17 2000	Poverty Age 0-17 2018	Poverty Rate Age 0-17 2018	Difference in Rate Age 0-17 2000 - 2018
Franklin County, OH	38,781	14.2%	66,321	22.2%	8.0%
Ohio	800,882	14.1%	978,105	19.2%	5.1%
United States	34,757,074	16.2%	38,986,565	18.0%	1.8%

Poverty Rate Change Age 0-17



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

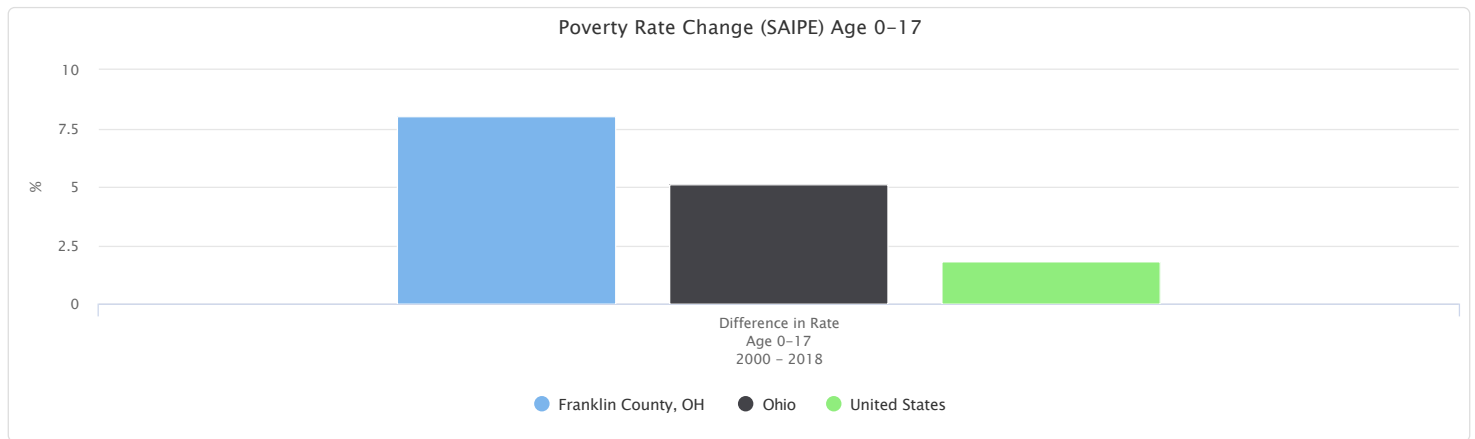
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates*. 2018. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-18), Percent by County, SAIPE 2018

- Under 14%
- 14.1% - 18%
- 18.1% - 22%
- 22.1% - 30%
- Over 30%
- Franklin County, OH

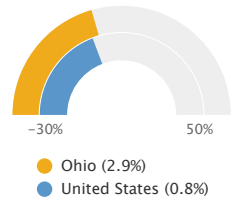


## Poverty Rate Change (SAIPE) Age 0-4

The poverty rate change for all children (age 0 - 4) in the report area from 2000 to 2018 is shown below. The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates only calculates poverty for this age on the state and national levels. The national poverty rate change for this age group increased by 0.8% over the described time period.

Report Area	Poverty Age 0-4 2000	Poverty Rate Age 0-4 2000	Poverty Age 0-4 2018	Poverty Rate Age 0-4 2018	Difference in Rate Age 0-4 2000 - 2018
Franklin County, OH	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Ohio	143,552	19.2%	149,036	22.1%	2.9%
United States	7,166,195	18.7%	7,517,410	19.5%	0.8%

Poverty Rate Change Age 0-4

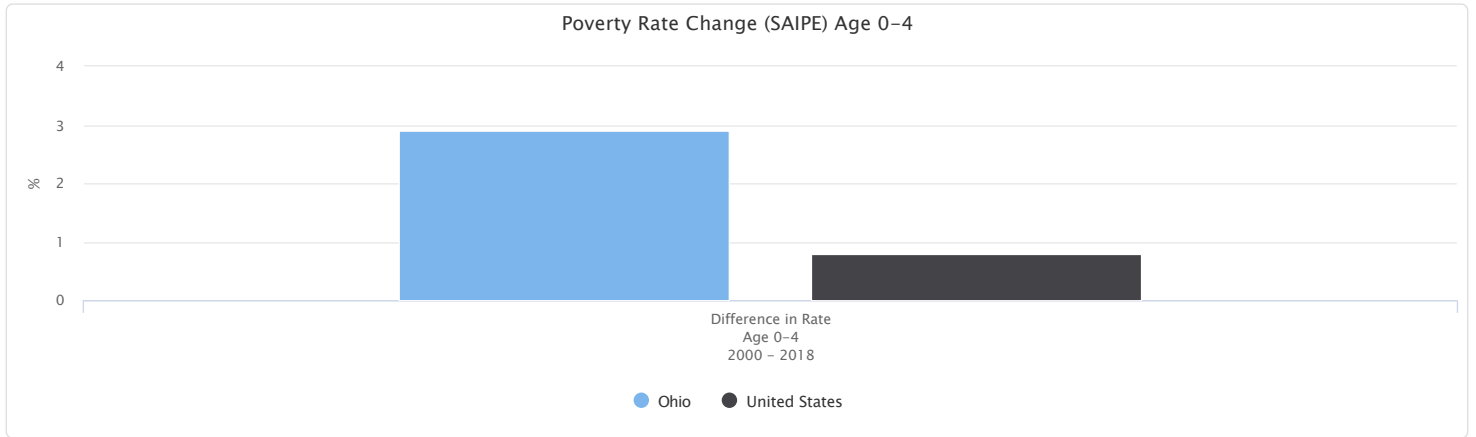
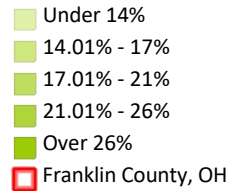


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates*. 2018. Source geography: State



[View larger map](#)

**Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-4), Percent by State, SAIPE 2018**

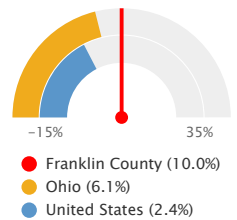


**Poverty Rate Change (SAIPE) Age 5-17**

The poverty rate change for all children (age 5 -17) in the report area from 2000 to 2018 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area increased by 10.0%, compared to a national increase of 2.4%.

Report Area	Poverty Age 5-17 2000	Poverty Rate Age 5-17 2000	Poverty Age 5-17 2018	Poverty Rate Age 5-17 2018	Difference in Rate Age 5-17 2000 - 2018
Franklin County, OH	22,872	12.2%	46,012	22.2%	<b>10.0%</b>
Ohio	479,422	11.7%	659,528	17.8%	6.1%
United States	22,606,876	14.6%	26,786,403	17.0%	2.4%

Poverty Rate Change Age 5-17



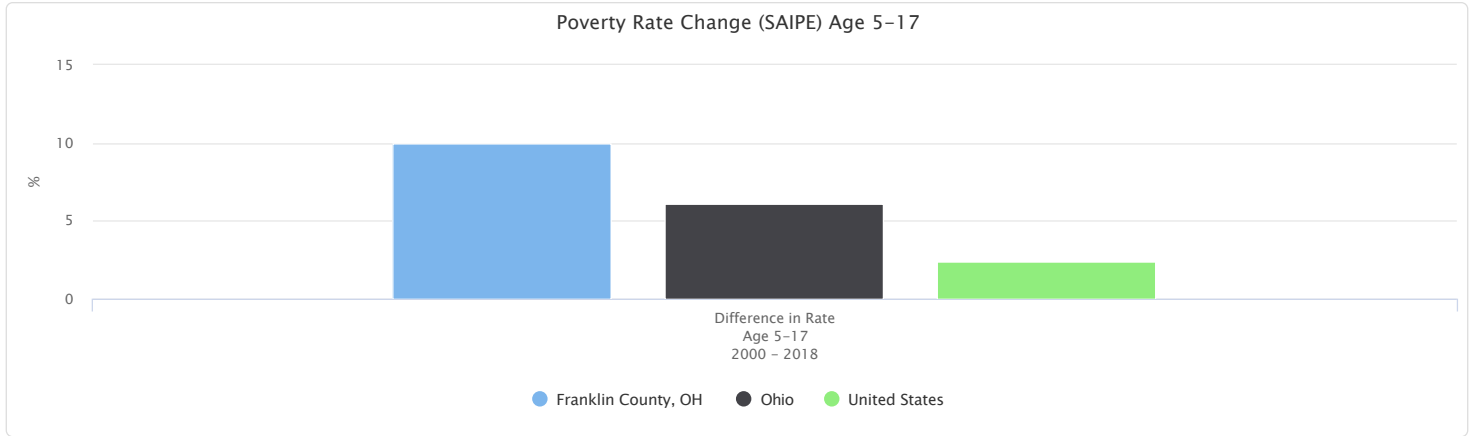
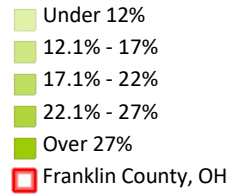
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates*. 2018. Source geography: County





[View larger map](#)

**Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 5-17), Percent by County, SAIPE 2018**

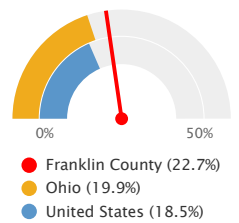


**Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-17**

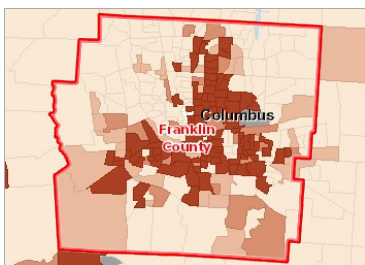
Population and poverty estimates for children age 0-17 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 22.7% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 18.5%.

Report Area	Ages 0-17 Total Population	Ages 0-17 In Poverty	Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate
Franklin County, OH	297,086	67,580	<b>22.7%</b>
Ohio	2,557,905	509,359	19.9%
United States	72,235,700	13,377,778	18.5%

Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate

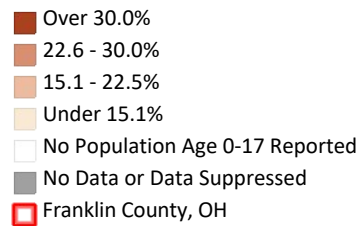


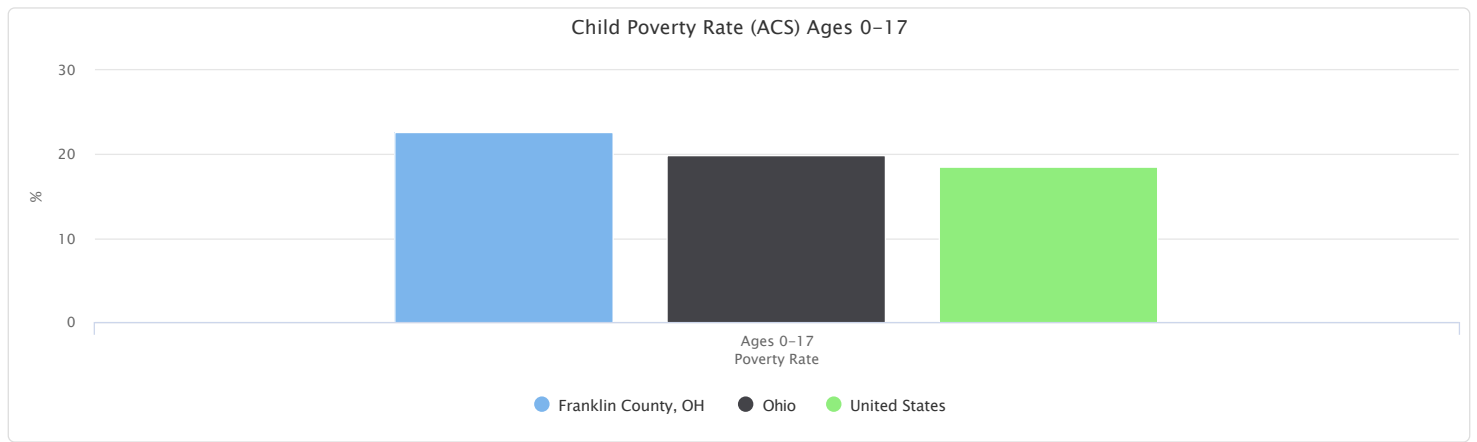
*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.*  
*Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County*



[View larger map](#)

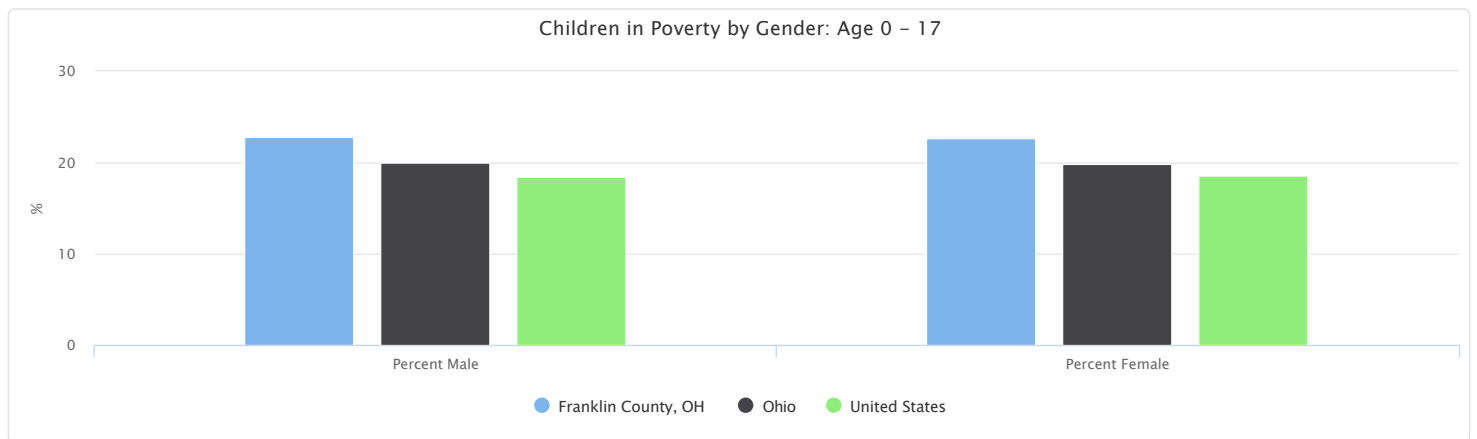
**Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**





### Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 17

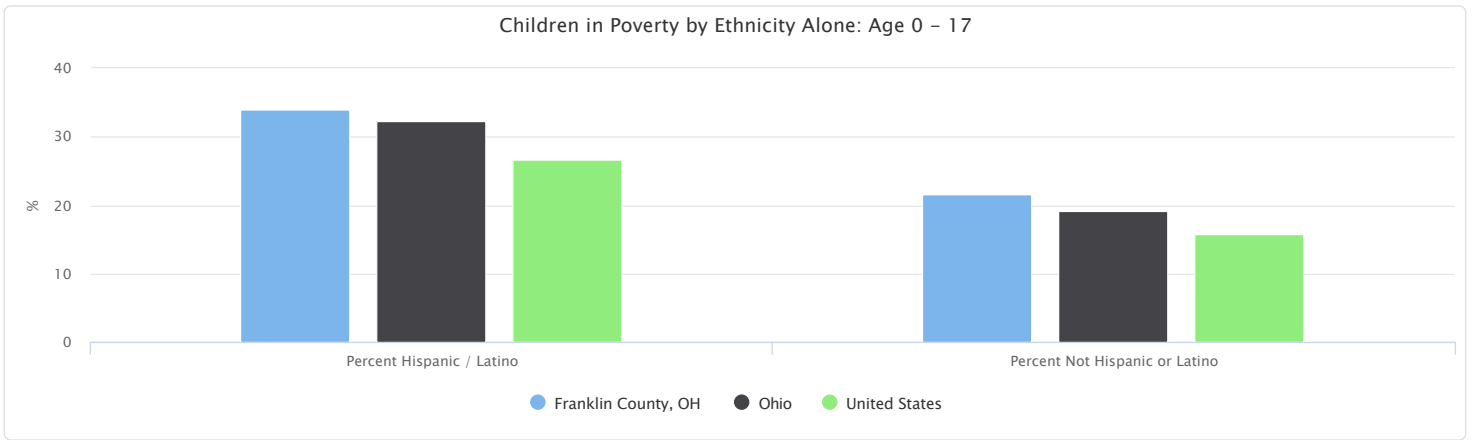
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Franklin County, OH	34,602	32,978	22.88%	22.61%
Ohio	260,757	248,602	19.94%	19.89%
United States	6,799,287	6,578,491	18.43%	18.61%



### Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Franklin County, OH	9,436	58,144	34.02%	21.59%
Ohio	50,963	458,396	32.31%	19.10%
United States	4,839,972	8,537,806	26.63%	15.79%

Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 17



Children by Race Alone, Total: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	149,015	85,404	623	14,298	189	8,465	22,869
Ohio	1,827,351	371,575	4,684	54,326	964	35,837	166,607
United States	36,581,731	10,072,070	718,805	3,484,579	146,972	4,645,363	4,819,378

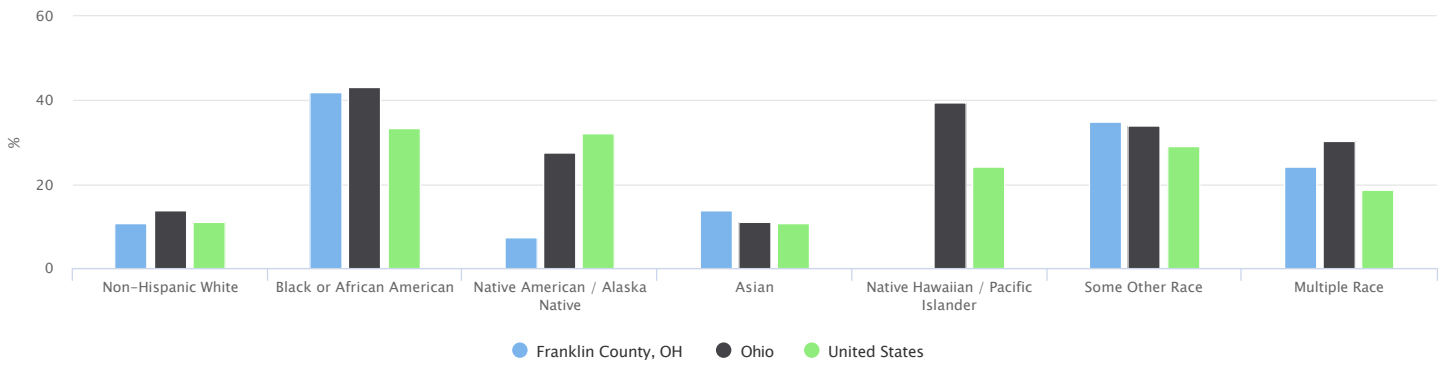
Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	16,007	35,766	46	1,961	0	2,963	5,509
Ohio	250,173	160,187	1,293	6,017	380	12,228	50,312
United States	4,070,361	3,346,711	231,663	370,660	35,458	1,356,208	905,096

Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	10.74%	41.88%	7.38%	13.72%	0.00%	35.00%	24.09%
Ohio	13.69%	43.11%	27.60%	11.08%	39.42%	34.12%	30.20%
United States	11.13%	33.23%	32.23%	10.64%	24.13%	29.19%	18.78%

Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 0 - 17

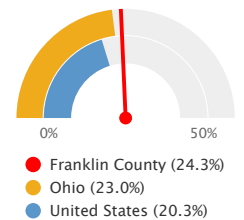


### Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-4

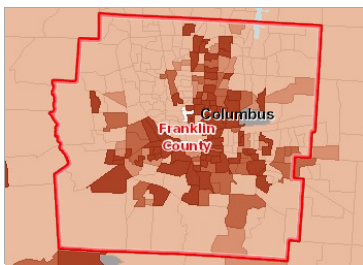
Population and poverty estimates for children age 0-4 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 24.3% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 20.3%.

Report Area	Ages 0-4 Total Population	Ages 0-4 In Poverty	Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate
Franklin County, OH	90,331	21,941	<b>24.3%</b>
Ohio	681,909	156,999	23.0%
United States	19,430,702	3,948,405	20.3%

Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate

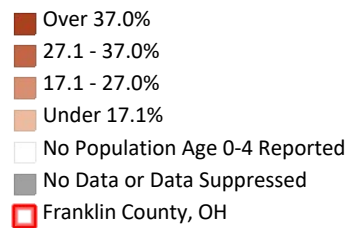


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County

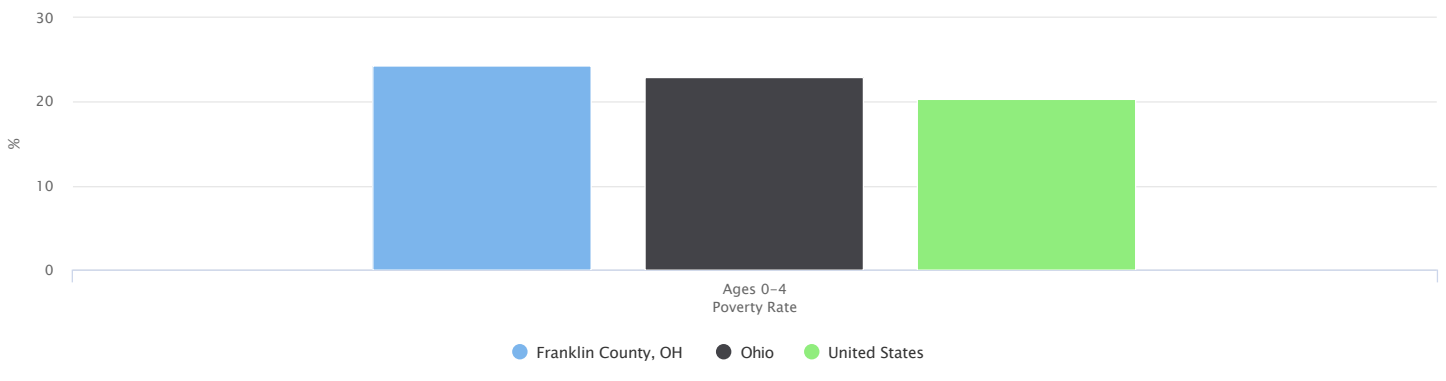


[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-4), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

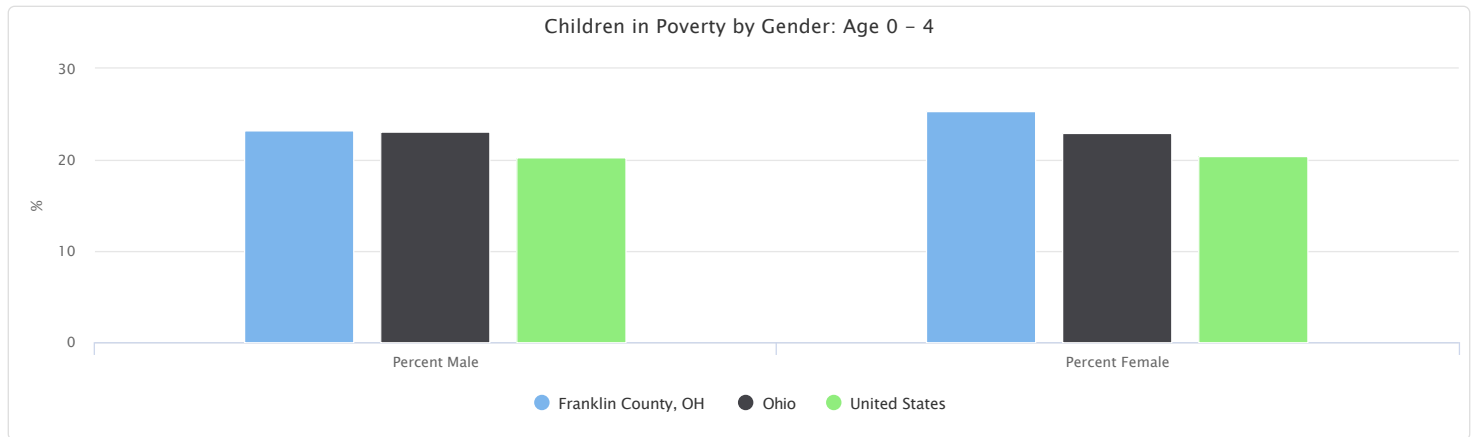


Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-4



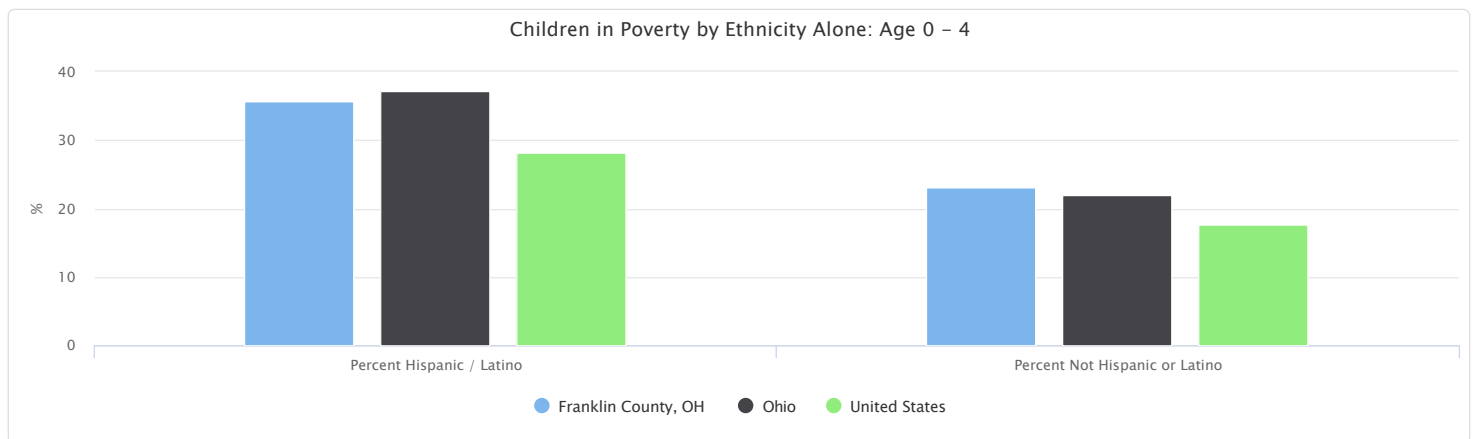
## Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Franklin County, OH	10,678	11,263	23.28%	25.33%
Ohio	80,670	76,329	23.11%	22.94%
United States	2,009,414	1,938,991	20.22%	20.43%



## Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Franklin County, OH	3,126	18,815	35.76%	23.06%
Ohio	16,554	140,445	37.21%	22.03%
United States	1,415,710	2,532,695	28.19%	17.58%



## Children by Race Alone, Total: Age 0 - 4

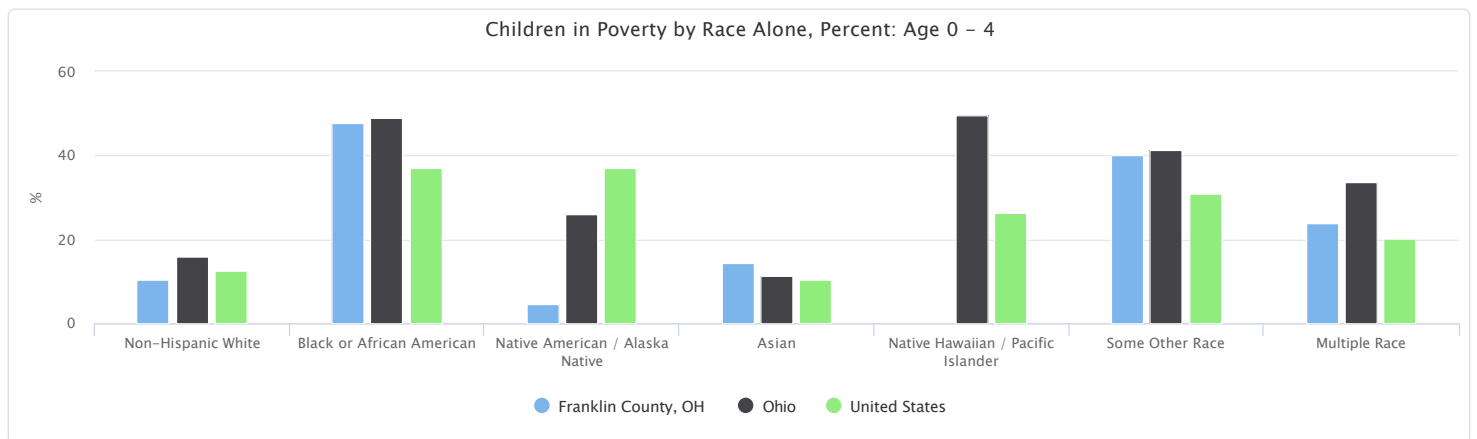
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	45,415	25,287	215	4,820	34	1,994	7,276
Ohio	477,336	99,902	1,239	15,110	289	9,345	51,941
United States	9,643,324	2,681,532	184,458	909,892	40,400	1,234,195	1,517,422

## Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	4,741	12,073	10	691	0	802	1,741
Ohio	75,669	48,973	322	1,693	143	3,849	17,506
United States	1,197,998	993,338	68,139	96,081	10,685	380,285	308,113

## Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	10.44%	47.74%	4.65%	14.34%	0.00%	40.22%	23.93%
Ohio	15.85%	49.02%	25.99%	11.20%	49.48%	41.19%	33.70%
United States	12.42%	37.04%	36.94%	10.56%	26.45%	30.81%	20.31%



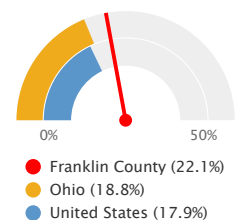
## Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 5-17

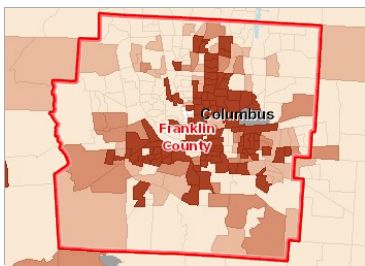
Population and poverty estimates for children age 5-17 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 22.1% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 17.9%.

Report Area	Ages 5-17 Total Population	Ages 5-17 In Poverty	Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate
Franklin County, OH	206,755	45,639	<b>22.1%</b>
Ohio	1,875,996	352,360	18.8%
United States	52,804,998	9,429,373	17.9%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County

Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate

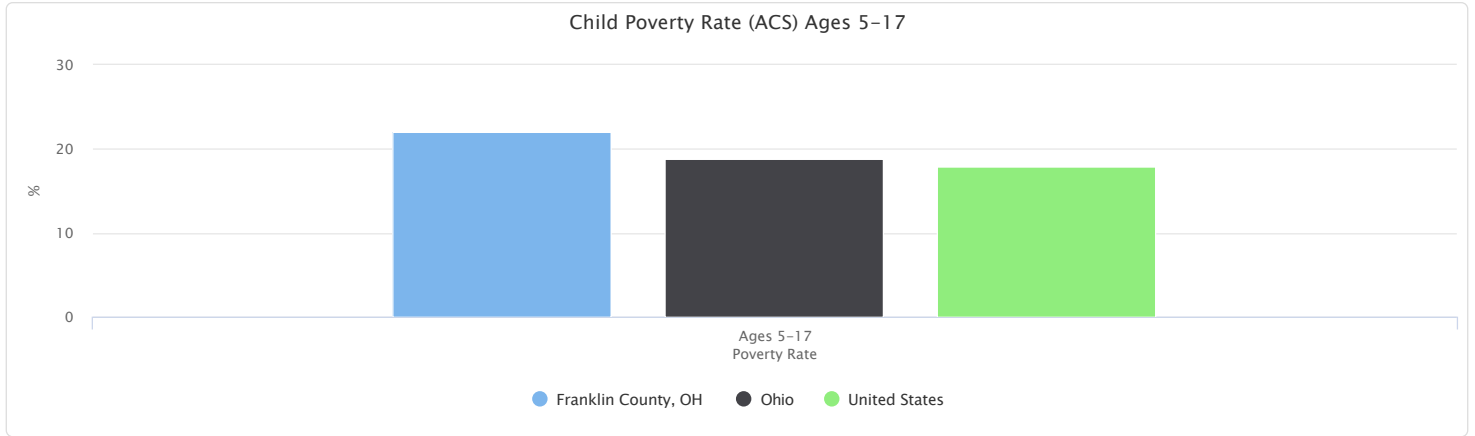




[View larger map](#)

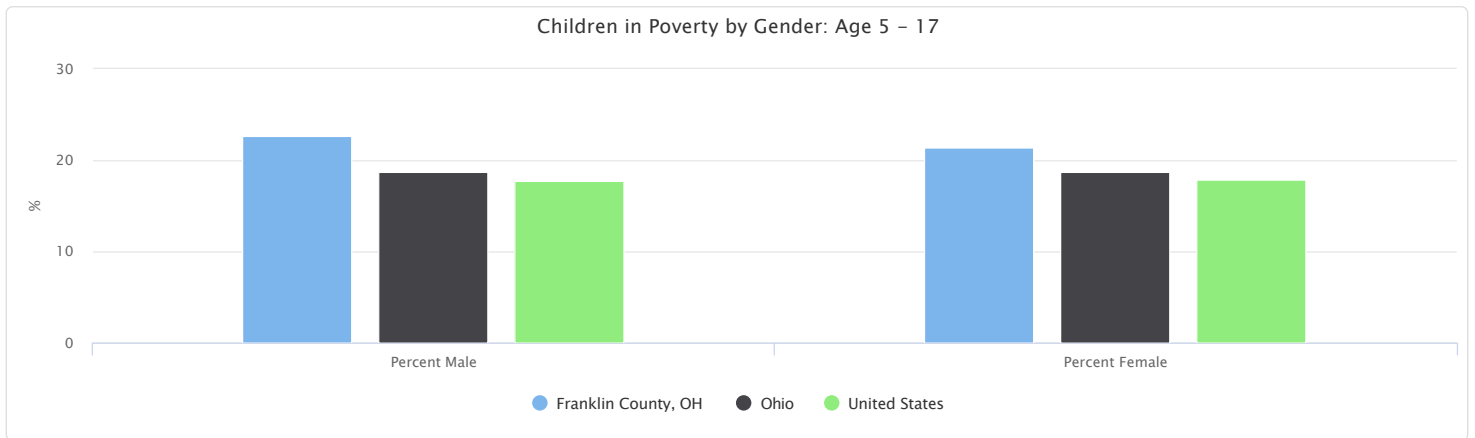
**Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 5-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**

- Over 29.0%
- 21.1 - 29.0%
- 13.1 - 21.0%
- Under 13.1%
- No Population Age 5-17 Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH



**Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 5 - 17**

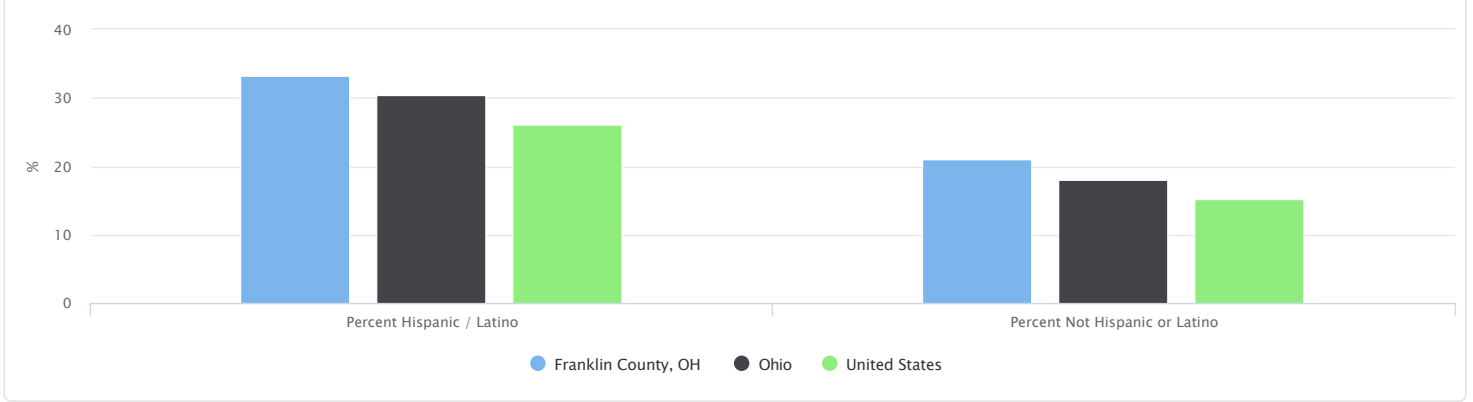
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Franklin County, OH	23,924	21,715	22.71%	21.41%
Ohio	180,087	172,273	18.79%	18.78%
United States	4,789,873	4,639,500	17.77%	17.95%



**Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 5 - 17**

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Franklin County, OH	6,310	39,329	33.21%	20.95%
Ohio	34,409	317,951	30.38%	18.04%
United States	3,424,262	6,005,111	26.03%	15.15%

Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 5 - 17



Children by Race Alone, Total: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	103,600	60,117	408	9,478	155	6,471	15,593
Ohio	1,350,015	271,673	3,445	39,216	675	26,492	114,666
United States	26,938,407	7,390,538	534,347	2,574,687	106,572	3,411,168	3,301,956

Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 5 - 17

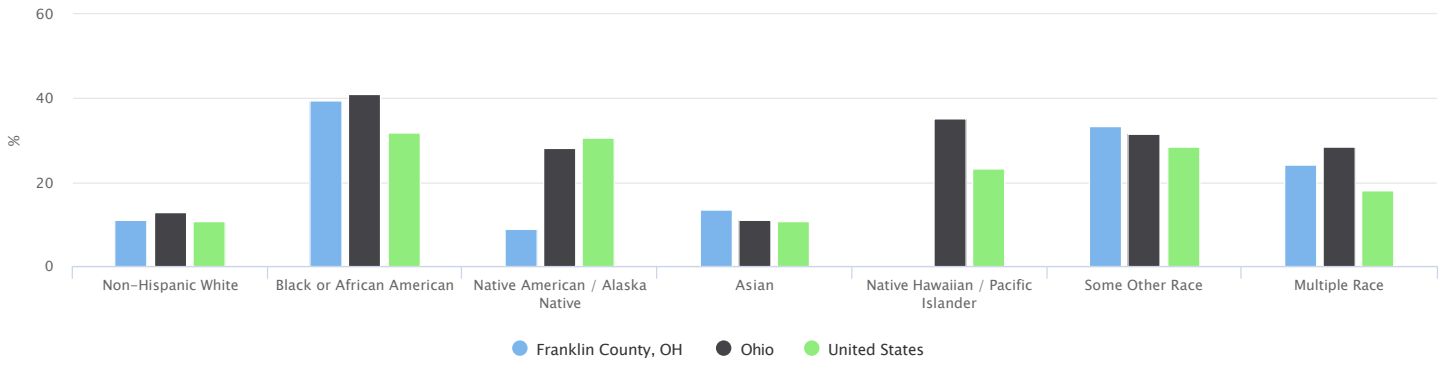
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	11,266	23,693	36	1,270	0	2,161	3,768
Ohio	174,504	111,214	971	4,324	237	8,379	32,806
United States	2,872,363	2,353,373	163,524	274,579	24,773	975,923	596,983

Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	10.87%	39.41%	8.82%	13.40%	0.00%	33.40%	24.16%
Ohio	12.93%	40.94%	28.19%	11.03%	35.11%	31.63%	28.61%
United States	10.66%	31.84%	30.60%	10.66%	23.25%	28.61%	18.08%



Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 5 - 17

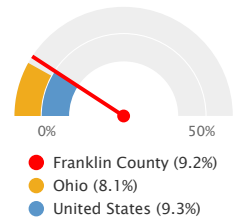


## Seniors in Poverty

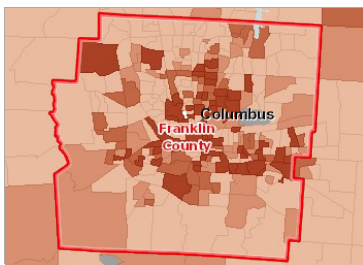
Population and poverty estimates for persons age 65 and up are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 9.2% of people lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for people living in the report area is less than the national average of 9.3%.

Report Area	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Franklin County, OH	147,617	13,606	9.2%
Ohio	1,872,384	151,935	8.1%
United States	49,488,799	4,587,432	9.3%

Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate

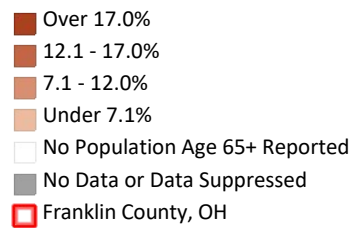


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County

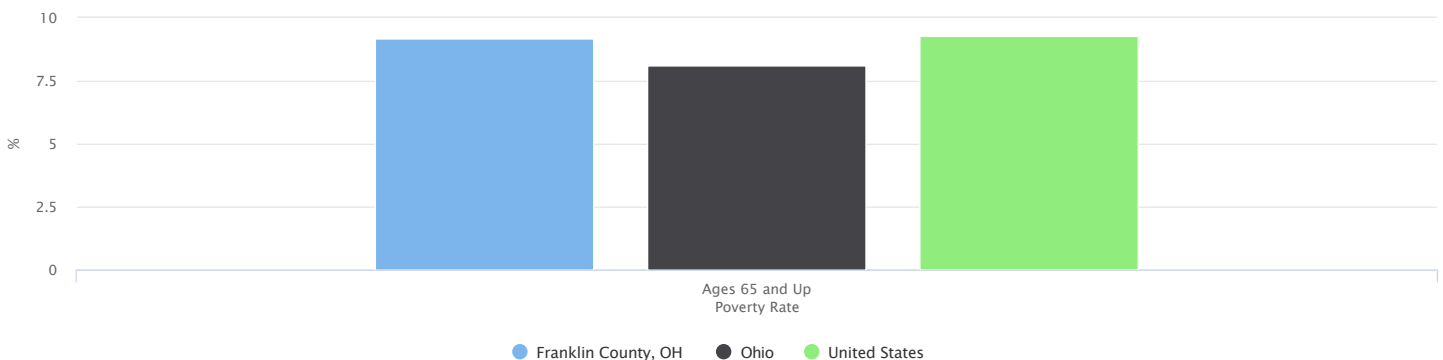


[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Senior (Age 65+), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

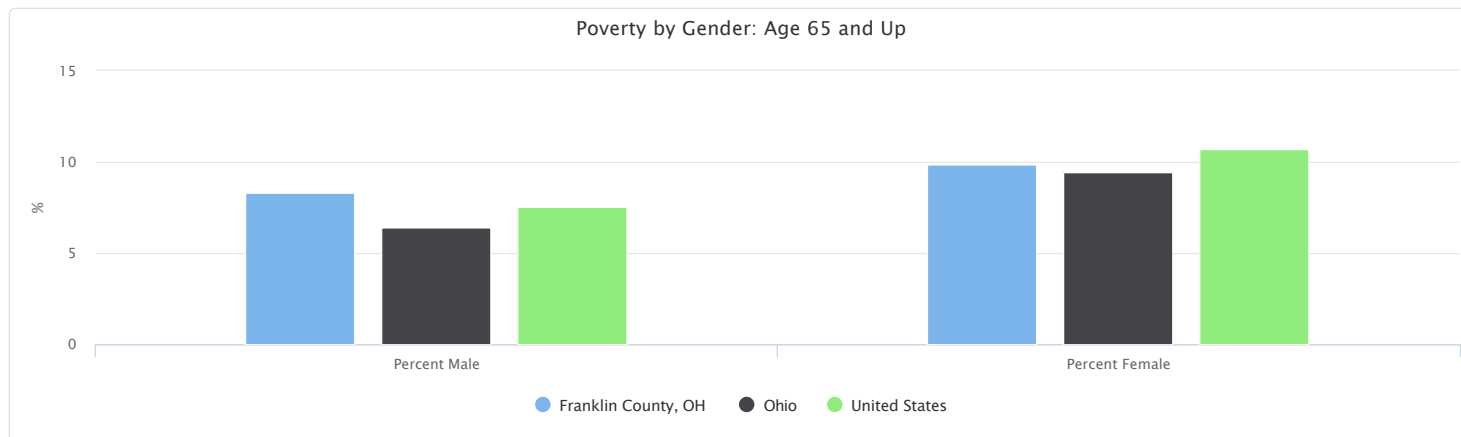


Seniors in Poverty



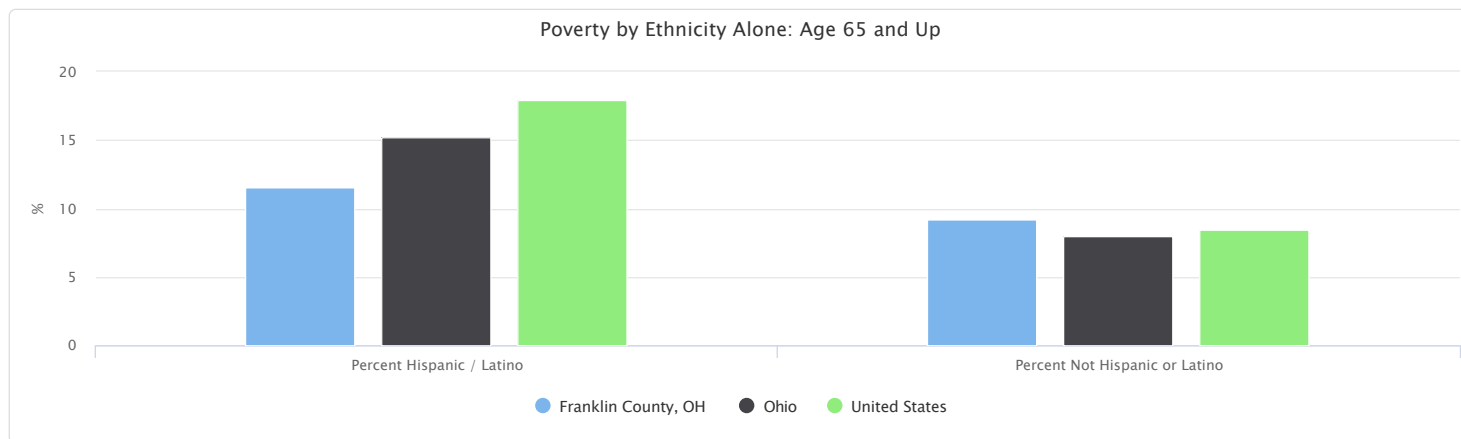
## Poverty by Gender: Age 65 and Up

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Franklin County, OH	5,242	8,364	8.32%	9.89%
Ohio	53,036	98,899	6.41%	9.47%
United States	1,656,650	2,930,782	7.51%	10.68%



## Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 65 and Up

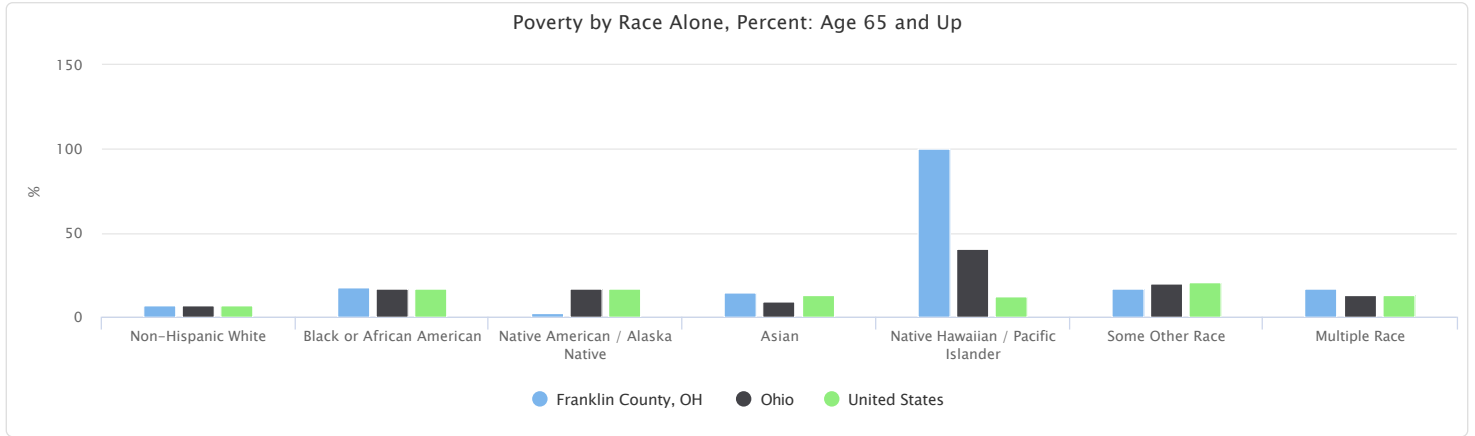
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Franklin County, OH	252	13,354	11.53%	9.18%
Ohio	3,666	148,269	15.21%	8.02%
United States	733,181	3,854,251	17.92%	8.49%



## Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 65 and Up

This indicator reports the percentage of population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	7.09%	17.51%	2.33%	14.30%	100.00%	16.85%	16.69%
Ohio	7.06%	16.90%	16.63%	9.36%	40.85%	19.67%	13.27%
United States	7.20%	16.85%	17.13%	12.66%	12.34%	20.42%	12.90%



### Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 65 and Up

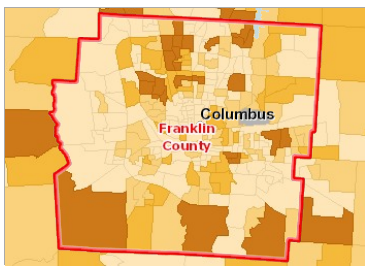
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	8,117	4,332	6	643	8	47	267
Ohio	116,339	27,631	443	2,134	125	970	1,732
United States	2,739,567	754,323	47,369	279,546	6,462	185,764	70,343

### Population Age 65+

Of the estimated 1,290,360 total population in the report area, an estimated 151,411 persons are adults aged 65 and older, representing 11.73% of the population. These data are based on the latest U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates. The number of older adults in the report area is relevant because this population has unique needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

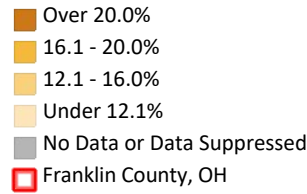
Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 65+	Population Age 65+, Percent
Franklin County, OH	1,290,360	151,411	11.73%
Ohio	11,655,397	1,941,294	16.66%
United States	324,697,795	50,783,796	15.64%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

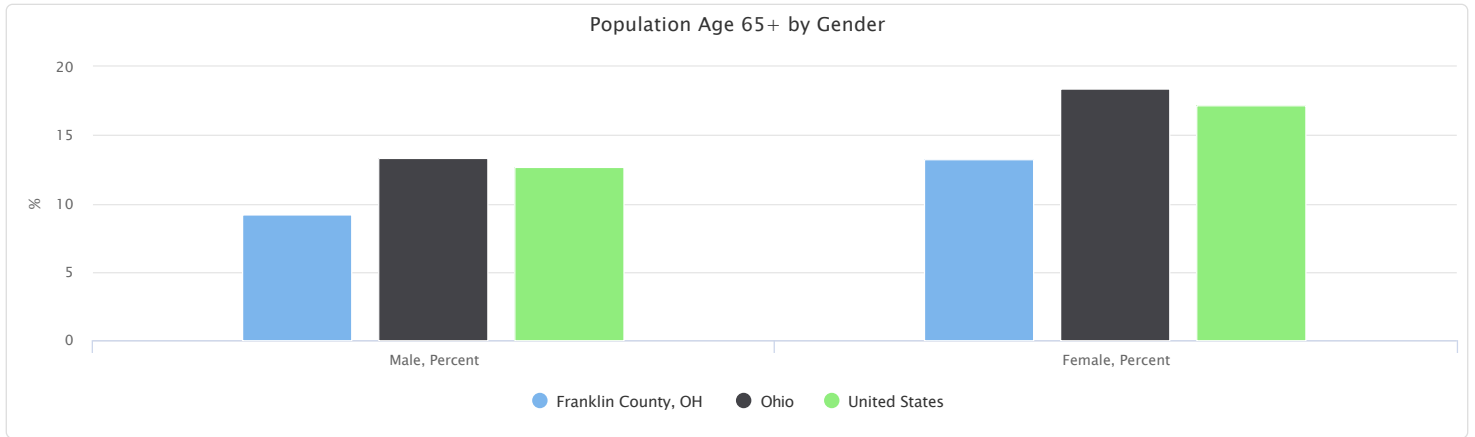
Population Age 65+, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



### Population Age 65+ by Gender

The table below reports the percentage of the population that is age 65 or older by gender. Among the male population in the report area, 9.17% are aged 65 years or older. Among the female population, 13.20% are aged 65 years or older.

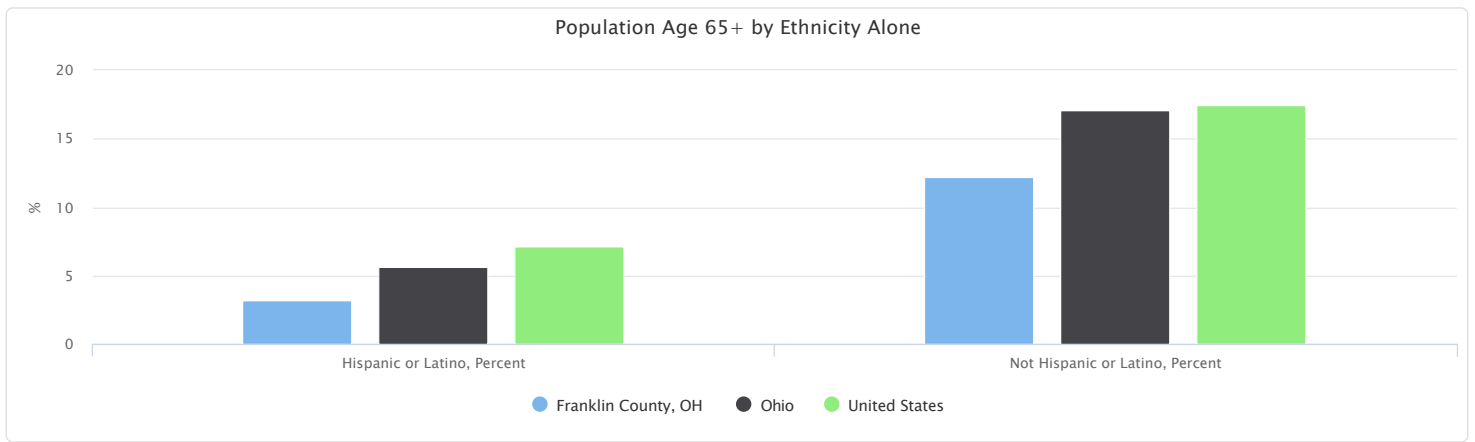
Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Franklin County, OH	57,719	87,232	9.17%	13.20%
Ohio	764,510	1,091,695	13.38%	18.37%
United States	20,320,351	28,265,193	12.71%	17.15%



### Population Age 65+ by Ethnicity Alone

This indicator reports the percentage of population that are at age 65+ by ethnicity alone. In the report area, 3.18% of Hispanic / Latino population are at age 65+, and 12.23% of non Hispanic / Latino population are at age 65+.

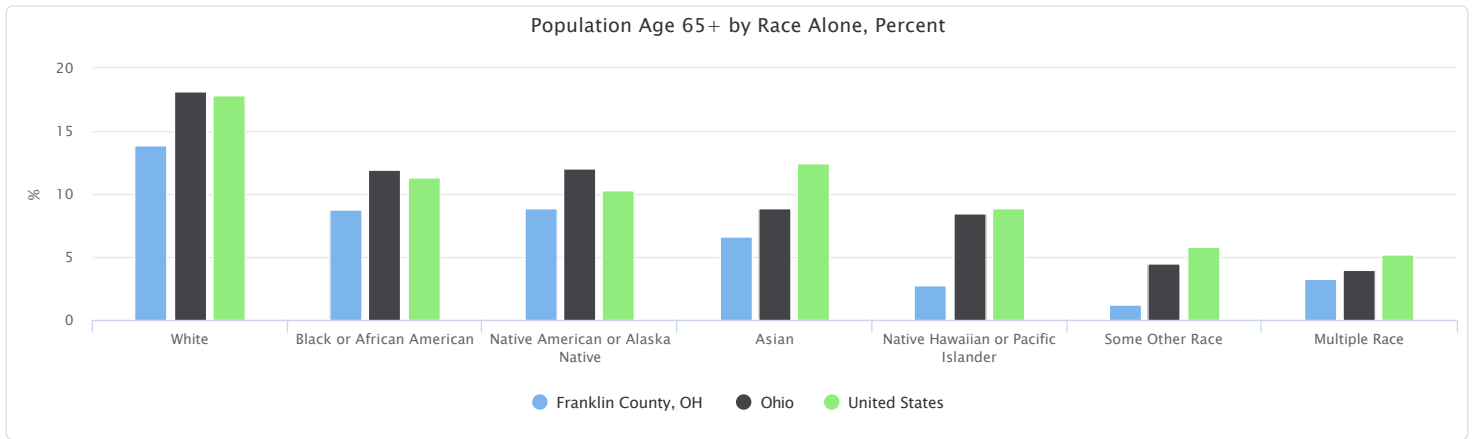
Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Franklin County, OH	2,267	149,144	3.18%	12.23%
Ohio	24,867	1,916,427	5.61%	17.09%
United States	4,165,820	46,617,976	7.12%	17.51%



### Population Age 65+ by Race Alone, Percent

This indicator reports the percentage of each race (alone) making up the population aged 65 or older.

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	13.92%	8.80%	8.92%	6.68%	2.77%	1.20%	3.27%
Ohio	18.19%	11.94%	11.99%	8.91%	8.45%	4.45%	4.03%
United States	17.88%	11.28%	10.29%	12.45%	8.88%	5.80%	5.16%



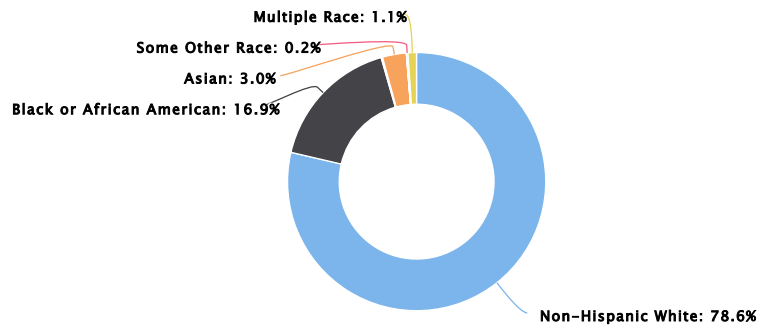
### Population Age 65+ by Race Alone, Total

This indicator reports the proportion of each race (alone) making up the population aged 65 or older.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Franklin County, OH	119,076	25,628	258	4,531	13	279	1,626
Ohio	1,723,958	172,719	2,735	23,003	328	5,024	13,527
United States	42,079,212	4,649,405	283,103	2,232,036	53,281	930,830	555,929

### Population Age 65+ by Race Alone, Total

Franklin County, OH

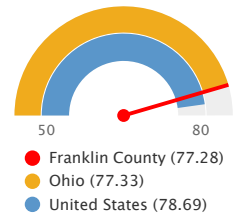


## Life Expectancy by Census Tract

This indicator reports the average life expectancy at birth.

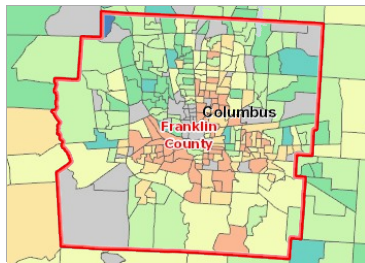
Report Area	Total Population (2011-2015)	Life Expectancy at Birth (2010-15)
Franklin County, OH	1,215,761	<b>77.28</b>
Ohio	11,575,977	77.33
United States	320,098,094	78.69

Life Expectancy at Birth, 2010-2015



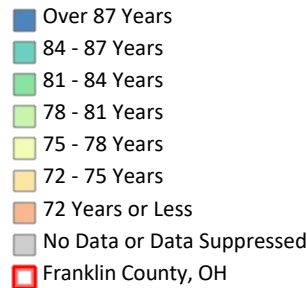
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project, 2010-15. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

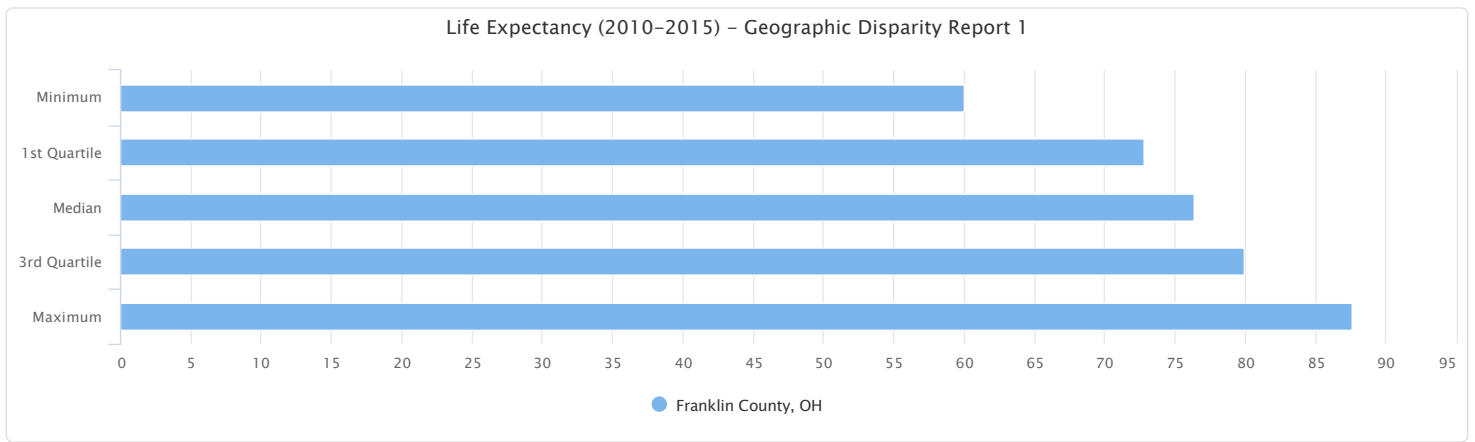
### Life Expectancy At Birth, Years by Tract, CDC and NCHS 2010-15



## Life Expectancy (2010-2015) - Geographic Disparity Report 1

The table and chart below display the minimum, maximum, median and interquartile ranges for census tract values of life expectancy within the report area.

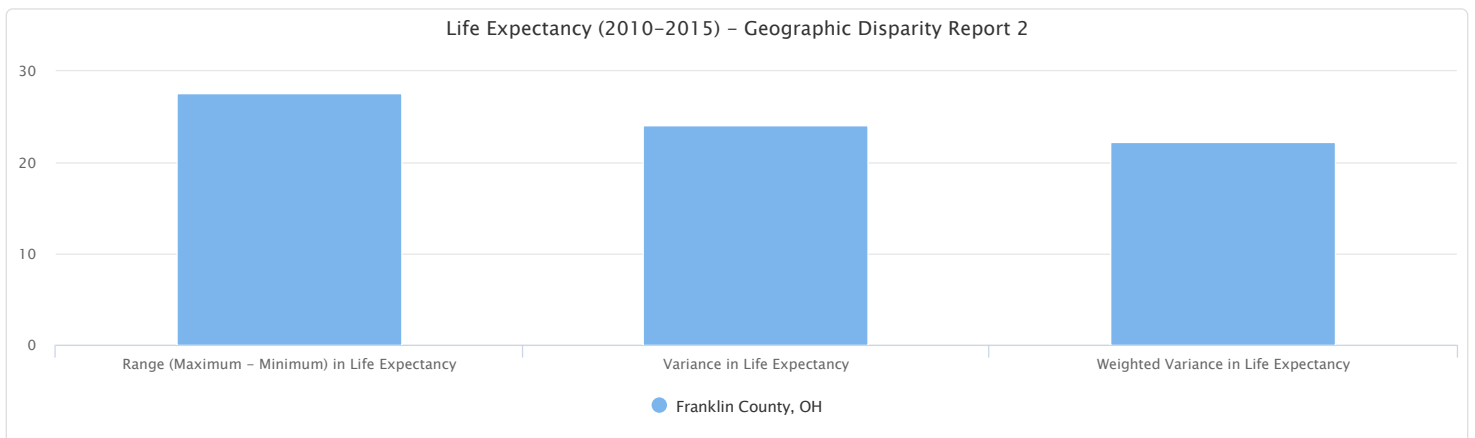
Report Area	Minimum	1st Quartile	Median	3rd Quartile	Maximum
Franklin County, OH	60.00	72.80	76.40	79.90	87.60



## Life Expectancy (2010-2015) - Geographic Disparity Report 2

The table and chart below display summary measures describing the distribution of life expectancy values within the report area, including the range (maximum - minimum) and variance. Variance measures include the standard and weighted variance. Weighted variance takes into consideration the population of the neighborhoods/census tracts in determining the spread or values.

Report Area	Range (Maximum - Minimum) in Life Expectancy	Variance in Life Expectancy	Weighted Variance in Life Expectancy
Franklin County, OH	27.6	24.1	22.3

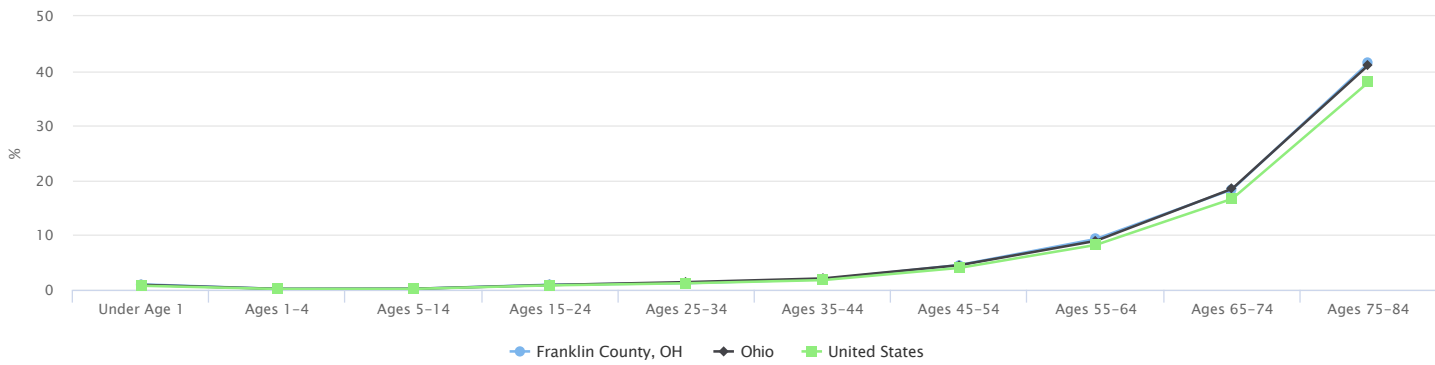


## Period Life Table (2010-2015)

This table displays the probability of dying between the ages referenced in each category (among the population living to the first age in the reference category). For example, the data in column **Ages 1-4** expresses the probability of dying between one and four years of age. Data values are expressed as a percentage.

Report Area	Under Age 1	Ages 1-4	Ages 5-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65-74	Ages 75-84
Franklin County, OH	0.99%	0.16%	0.18%	0.93%	1.21%	1.91%	4.53%	9.28%	18.34%	41.47%
Ohio	0.90%	0.17%	0.19%	0.87%	1.40%	2.07%	4.50%	8.94%	18.47%	41.09%
United States	0.74%	0.15%	0.17%	0.81%	1.19%	1.77%	4.00%	8.20%	16.63%	37.96%

Period Life Table (2010–2015)



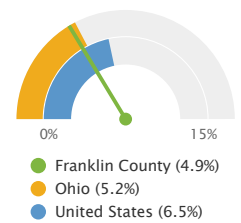
## Employment

### Current Unemployment

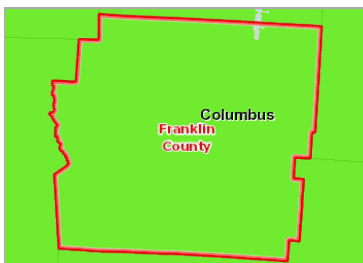
Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for each county in the report area is provided in the table below. Overall, the report area experienced an average 4.9% unemployment rate in December 2020.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Franklin County, OH	692,825	658,535	34,290	4.9%
Ohio	5,634,688	5,339,175	295,513	5.2%
United States	161,035,853	150,525,335	10,510,519	6.5%

Unemployment Rate

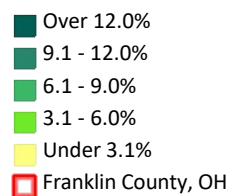


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 - December. Source geography: County

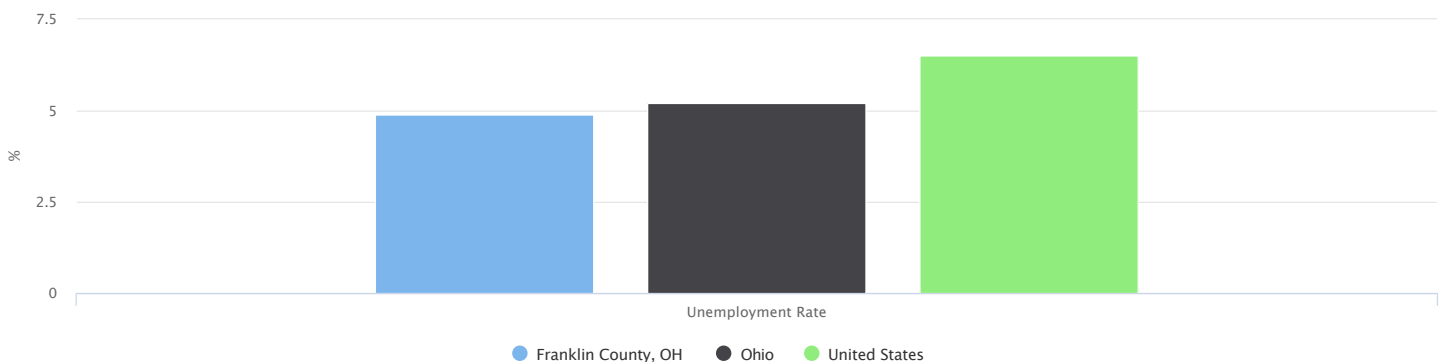


[View larger map](#)

Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2020 - December



Current Unemployment

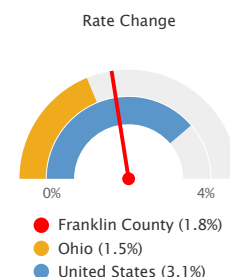




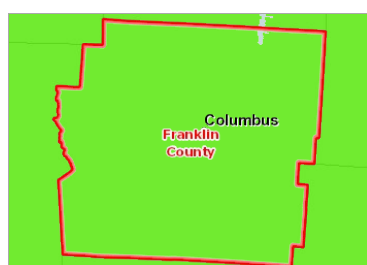
## Unemployment Change

Unemployment change within the report area from December 2019 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this thirteen month period grew from 3.2% to 4.9%.

Report Area	Unemployment December 2019	Unemployment December 2020	Unemployment Rate December 2019	Unemployment Rate December 2020	Rate Change
Franklin County, OH	22,169	34,290	3.2%	4.9%	<b>1.8%</b>
Ohio	218,927	295,513	3.8%	5.2%	1.5%
United States	5,582,592	10,510,519	3.4%	6.5%	3.1%

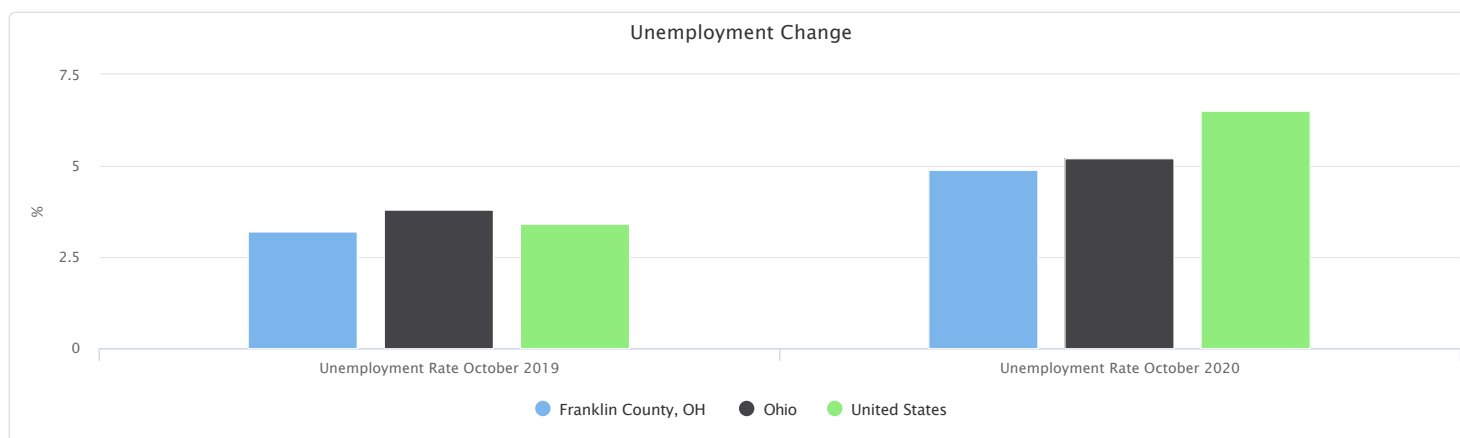
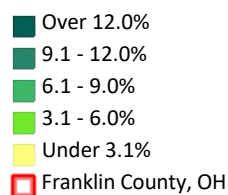


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 - December. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2020 - December

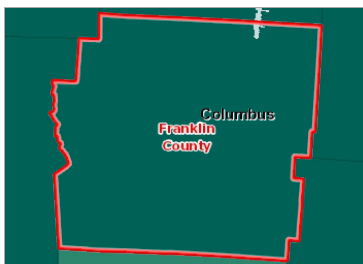


## Household Income

Median annual household incomes in the report area for 2018 are shown in the table below. Since this reports a median amount, a "Report Area" value is not able to be calculated.

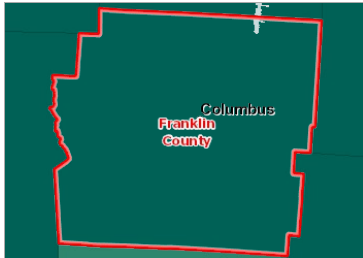
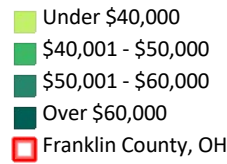
Report Area	Estimated Population	Median Household Income
Franklin County, OH	1,275,333	\$60,383
Ohio	11,641,879	\$56,155
United States	322,903,030	\$61,937

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2018. Source geography: County



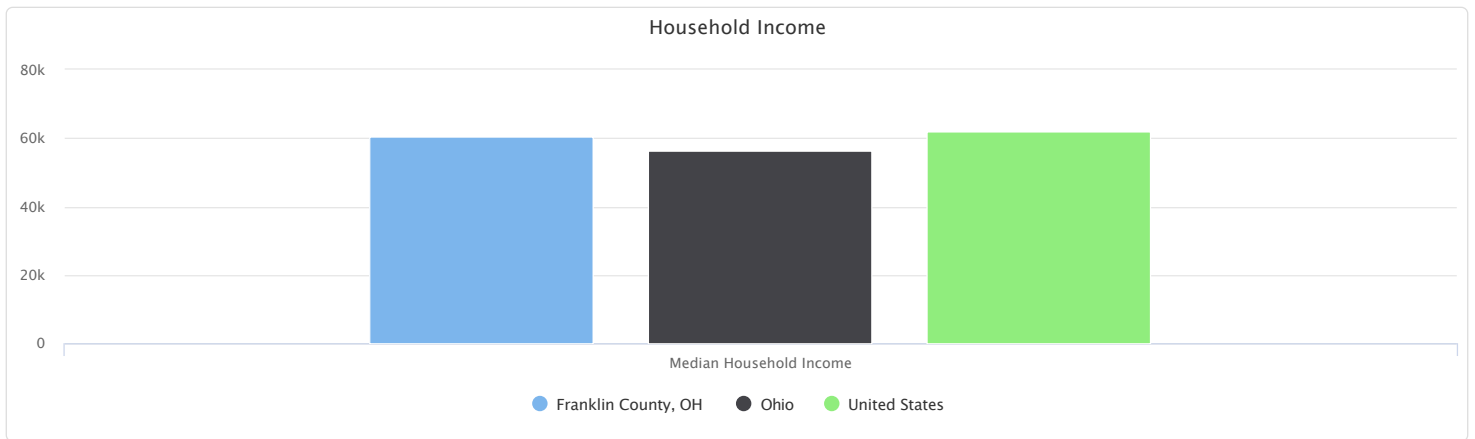
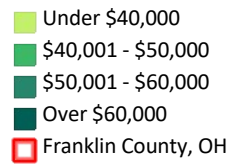
[View larger map](#)

Median Household Income by County, SAIPE 2018



[View larger map](#)

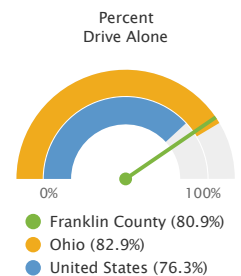
Median Household Income by County, SAIPE 2018



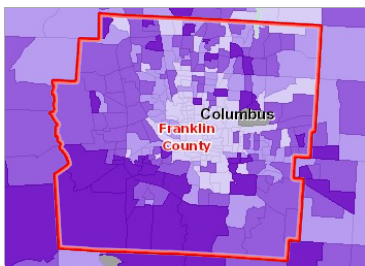
## Commuter Travel Patterns

This table shows the method of transportation workers used to travel to work for the report area. Of the 664,580 workers in the report area, 80.9% drove to work alone while 7.8% carpoolled. 2.4% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 3.1% walking or riding bicycles, and 1.0% used taxicabs to travel to work.

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Percent Drive Alone	Percent Carpool	Percent Public Transportation	Percent Bicycle or Walk	Percent Taxi or Other	Percent Work at Home
Franklin County, OH	664,580	80.9%	7.8%	2.4%	3.1%	1.0%	4.8%
Ohio	5,488,776	82.9%	7.8%	1.6%	2.5%	0.9%	4.2%
United States	152,735,781	76.3%	9.0%	5.0%	3.2%	1.3%	5.2%

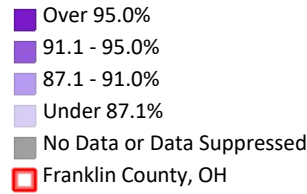


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



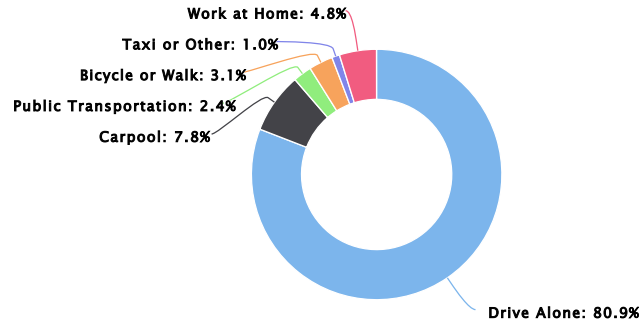
[View larger map](#)

Workers Traveling to Work by Car, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Commuter Travel Patterns

Franklin County, OH



### Non-Hispanic Commuters

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Franklin County, OH	632,505	88.73%	2.38%	3.95%	4.94%
Ohio	5,301,138	90.79%	1.56%	3.37%	4.28%
United States	126,700,126	85.43%	4.66%	4.36%	5.55%

### White Non-Hispanic Commuters

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Franklin County, OH	556,717	91.19%	1.18%	3.34%	4.30%
Ohio	4,505,593	91.76%	0.75%	3.09%	4.40%
United States	96,127,047	86.74%	3.11%	4.08%	6.08%

### Hispanic Commuters

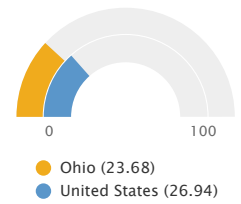
Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Franklin County, OH	32,075	89.29%	2.21%	5.94%	2.56%
Ohio	187,638	89.82%	1.99%	5.45%	2.75%
United States	27,039,253	85.16%	6.46%	5.06%	3.32%

### Travel Time to Work

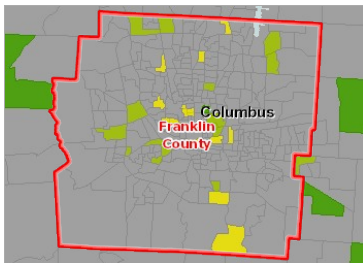
Travel times for workers who travel (do not work at home) to work is shown for the report area. The median commute time, according to the American Community Survey (ACS), for the report area is -1 minutes shorter than the national median commute time of 26.94 minutes.

Report Area	Workers that Commute Age 16 and Up	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) Less than 10	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) 10 to 30	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) 30 to 60	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) More than 60	Average Commute Time (mins)
Franklin County, OH	632,506.00	10.36	62.92	23.56	3.15	No data
Ohio	5,256,971.00	14.19	54.59	26.03	5.19	23.68
United States	144,837,205.00	12.25	49.22	29.18	9.35	26.94

Average Commute Time (mins)



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



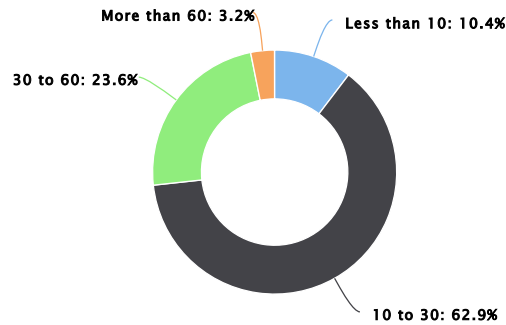
[View larger map](#)

Average Work Commute Time (Minutes), Average by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 28 Minutes
- 25 - 28 Minutes
- 21 - 24 Minutes
- Under 21 Minutes
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH

Travel Time to Work

Franklin County, OH

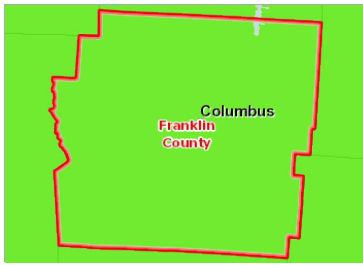


### Thirteen Month Unemployment Rates

Unemployment change within the report area from December 2019 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this thirteen month period grew from 3.7% to 4.0%. Unemployment change within the report area from December 2019 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this thirteen month period grew from 3.2% to 4.9%.

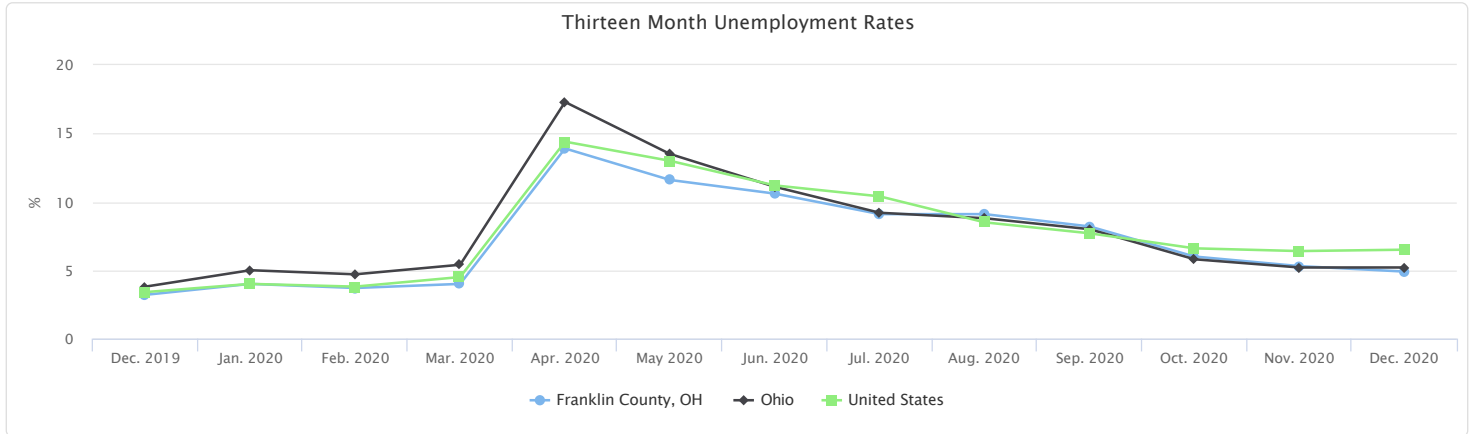
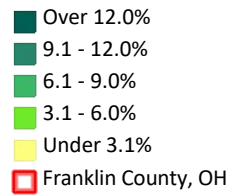
Report Area	Dec. 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020	Sep. 2020	Oct. 2020	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2020
Franklin County, OH	3.2%	4.0%	3.7%	4.0%	13.9%	11.6%	10.6%	9.1%	9.1%	8.2%	6.0%	5.3%	4.9%
Ohio	3.8%	5.0%	4.7%	5.4%	17.3%	13.5%	11.1%	9.2%	8.8%	8.0%	5.8%	5.2%	5.2%
United States	3.4%	4.0%	3.8%	4.5%	14.4%	13.0%	11.2%	10.4%	8.5%	7.7%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 - December. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2020 - December



### Five Year Unemployment Rate

Unemployment change within the report area from December 2016 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this five year period grew from 4.1% to 4.9%.

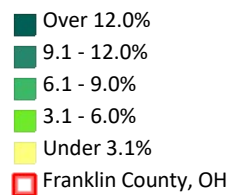
Report Area	December 2016	December 2017	December 2018	December 2019	December 2020
Franklin County, OH	4.1%	3.6%	3.8%	3.2%	4.9%
Ohio	5.0%	4.4%	4.4%	3.8%	5.2%
United States	4.6%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	6.5%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2020 - December. Source geography: County

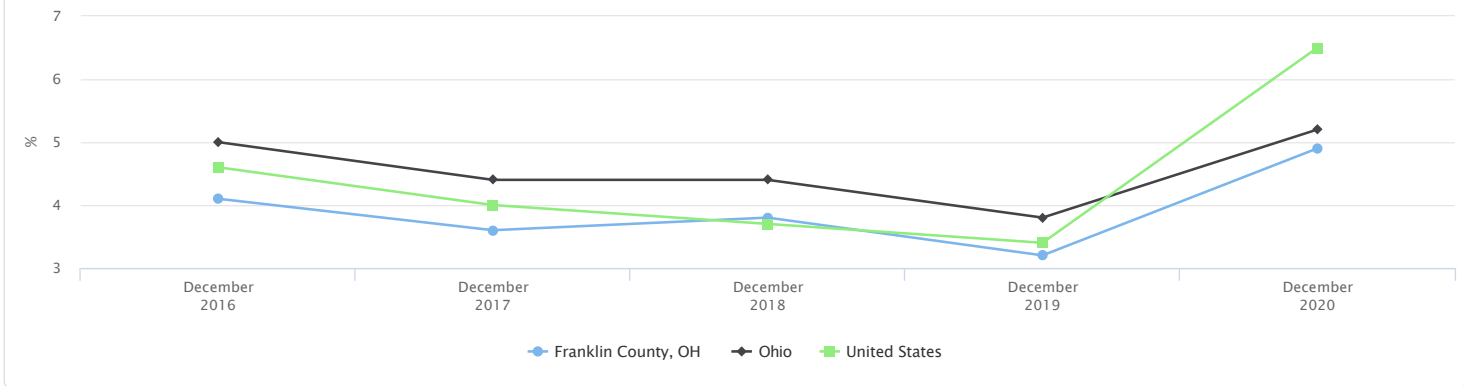


[View larger map](#)

### Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2020 - December



Five Year Unemployment Rate



## Education

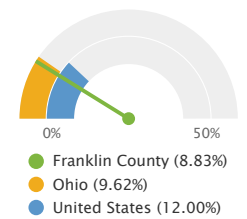
### Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment shows the distribution of the highest level of education achieved in the report area, and helps schools and businesses to understand the needs of adults, whether it be workforce training or the ability to develop science, technology, engineering, and mathematics opportunities. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an estimated average for the period from 2014 to 2019.

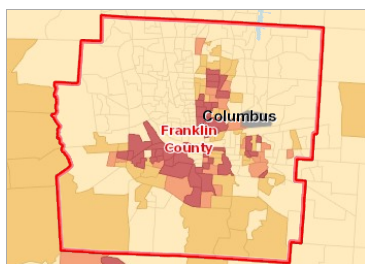
For the selected area, 25.3% have at least a college bachelor’s degree, while 24.6% stopped their formal educational attainment after high school.

Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates Degree	Bachelors Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Franklin County, OH	<b>8.83%</b>	24.6%	19.6%	6.9%	25.3%	14.8%
Ohio	9.62%	33.0%	20.4%	8.7%	17.6%	10.7%
United States	12.00%	27.0%	20.4%	8.5%	19.8%	12.4%

Percent Population with No High School Diploma



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



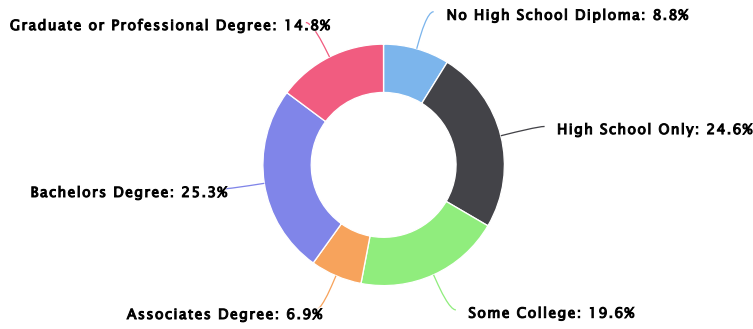
[View larger map](#)

Population with No High School Diploma (Age 18+), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 21.0%
- 16.1 - 21.0%
- 11.1 - 16.0%
- Under 11.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH

### Educational Attainment

Franklin County, OH

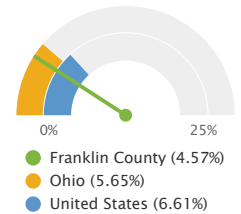


## Youth Not Working and Not in School

This indicator reports the percentage of youth age 16-19 who are not currently enrolled in school and who are not employed. The report area has a total population of 66,855 between the ages, of which 4.57% are not in school and not employed.

Report Area	Population Age 16-19	Population Age 16-19 Not in School and Not Employed, Percent
Franklin County, OH	66,855	4.57%
Ohio	617,257	5.65%
United States	17,025,696	6.61%

Population Age 16-19 Not in School and Not Employed, Percent



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Source geography: Tract

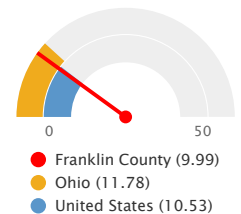
## Head Start

Head Start is a program designed to help children from birth to age five who come from families at or below poverty level. The program's goal is to help children become ready for kindergarten while also providing the needed requirements to thrive, including health care and food support.

This indicator reports the number and rate of Head Start program facilities per 10,000 children under age 5. Head Start facility data is acquired from the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) 2018 Head Start locator. Population data is from the 2010 US Decennial Census. The report area has a total 83 Head Start programs with a rate of 9.99 per 10,000 children under 5 years old.

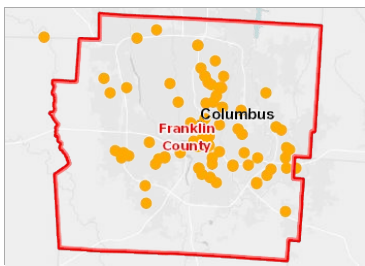
Report Area	Children Under Age 5	Total Head Start Programs	Head Start Programs, Rate (Per 10,000 Children)
Franklin County, OH	83,117	83	9.99
Ohio	720,856	849	11.78
United States	20,426,118	21,511	10.53

Head Start Programs Rate (Per 10,000 Children Under Age 5)



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. 2019. Source geography: Address



[View larger map](#)

### Head Start Facilities, All Facilities, ACF 2019

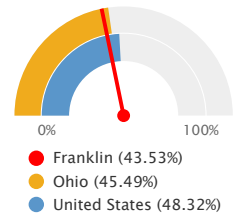
- Head Start Facilities, All Facilities, ACF 2019
- Franklin County, OH

## Enrollment Age 3-4

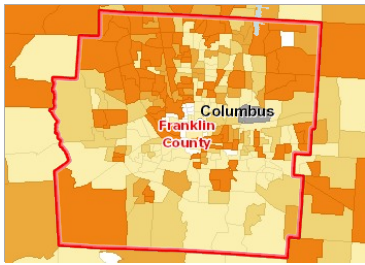
This indicator reports the percentage of the population age 3-4 that is enrolled in school. This indicator helps identify places where pre-school opportunities are either abundant or lacking in the educational system.

Report Area	Population Age 3-4	Population Age 3-4 Enrolled in School	Population Age 3-4 Enrolled in School, Percent
Franklin County, OH	36,369	15,830	<b>43.53%</b>
Ohio	284,357	129,366	45.49%
United States	8,151,928	3,938,693	48.32%

Percentage of Population Age 3-4 Enrolled in School



*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.*  
*Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: Tract*



[View larger map](#)

### Enrollment in School, Children (Age 3-4), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

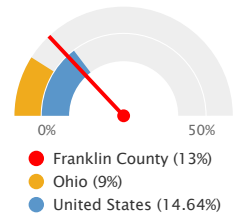
- Over 55.0%
- 45.1 - 55.0%
- 35.1 - 45.0%
- Under 35.1%
- No Population Age 3-4 Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH

## Adult Literacy

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) produces estimates for adult literacy based on educational attainment, poverty, and other factors in each county.

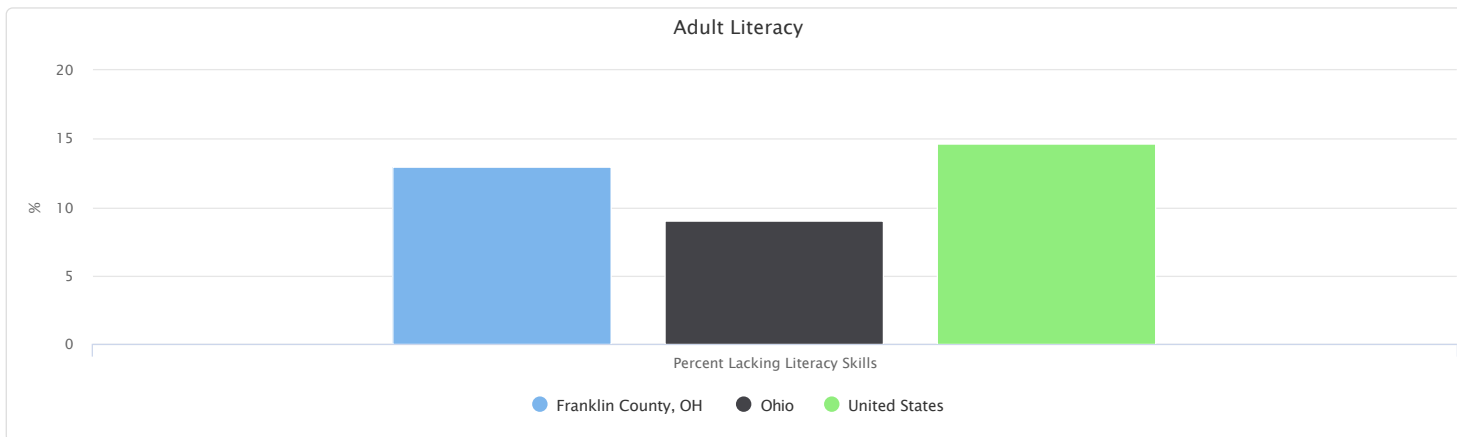
Report Area	Estimated Population over 16	Percent Lacking Literacy Skills
Franklin County, OH	822,290	<b>13%</b>
Ohio	8,715,916	9%
United States	219,016,209	14.64%

Percentage of Adults Lacking Literacy Skills



*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.*  
*Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Estimates of Low Literacy, 2003. Source geography: County*



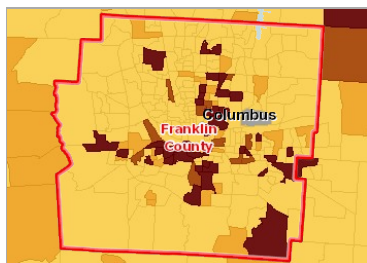


## Veterans - Educational Attainment

Veterans Educational Attainment contrasts the distribution of educational attainment levels between military veterans and non-veterans in the region. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25, and is an estimated average for the period from 2015 to 2019.

Report Area	Veterans % No Diploma	Veterans % High School Diploma	Veterans % Some College Diploma	Veterans % Bachelors or Higher Diploma	Non-Veterans % No Diploma	Non-Veterans % High School Diploma	Non-Veterans % Some College Diploma	Non-Veterans % Bachelors or Higher Diploma
Franklin County, OH	5.07%	28.85%	36.31%	29.77%	9.13%	24.28%	25.77%	40.83%
Ohio	7.31%	36.51%	34.56%	21.62%	9.85%	32.73%	28.52%	28.89%
United States	5.90%	27.97%	37.32%	28.81%	12.58%	26.91%	28.09%	32.42%

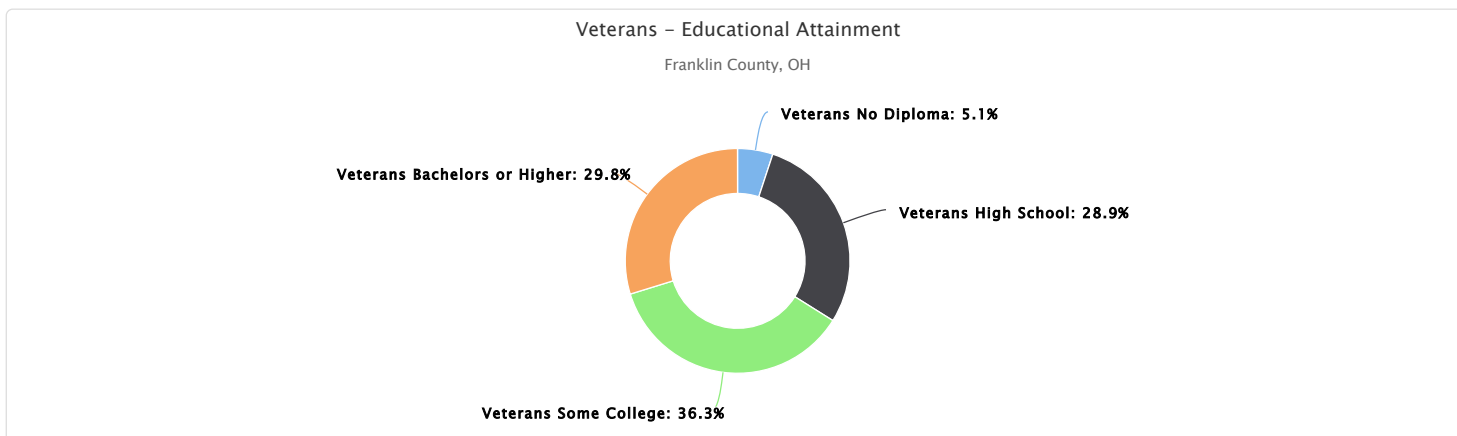
*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County*



[View larger map](#)

**No High School Diploma, Veterans, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**

- Over 14.0%
- 11.1 - 14.0%
- 8.1 - 11.0%
- Under 8.1%
- Of Veterans Age 25+, No Population with No High School Diploma
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH



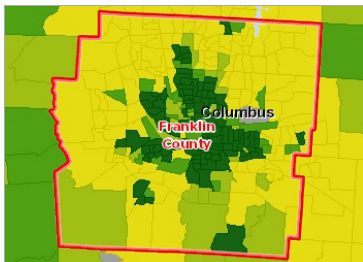
# Housing

## Housing Age

Total housing units, median year built and median age in 2019 for the report area are shown below. Housing units used in housing age include only those where the year built is known.

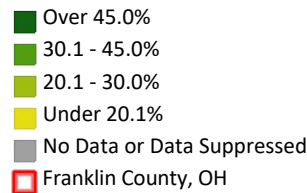
Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Built	Median Age (from 2019)
Franklin County, OH	555,090	1976	43
Ohio	5,202,304	1968	51
United States	137,428,986	1978	41

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

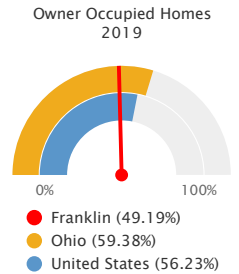
### Housing Constructed Before 1960, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



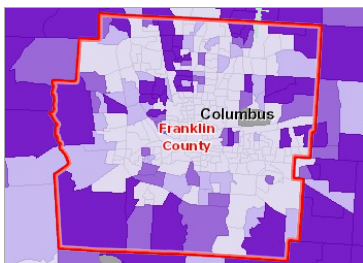
## Homeowners

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 273,045 owner occupied homeowners of the estimated 555,090 housing units in the report area in 2019. This 49.19% is a decrease over the 56.89% owner occupied homes in 2000.

Report Area	Total Housing Units 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Total Housing Units 2019	Owner Occupied Homes 2019	Owner Occupied Homes 2019
Franklin County, OH	438,778	249,633	56.89%	555,090	273,045	<b>49.19%</b>
Ohio	4,445,773	3,072,522	69.11%	5,202,304	3,089,046	59.38%
United States	105,480,101	69,815,753	66.19%	137,428,986	77,274,381	56.23%

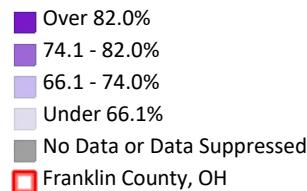


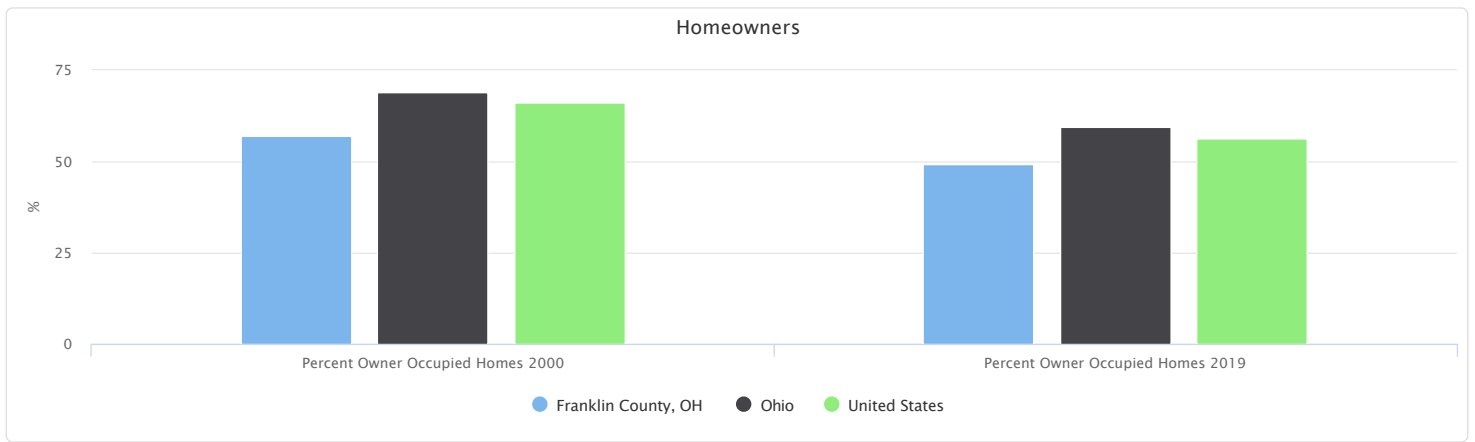
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19





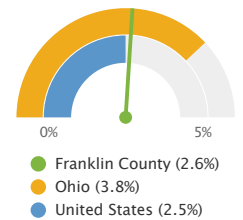
## Vacancy Rates

The U.S. Postal Service provided information quarterly to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on addresses identified as vacant in the previous quarter. Residential and business vacancy rates for the report area in the second quarter of 2019 are reported.

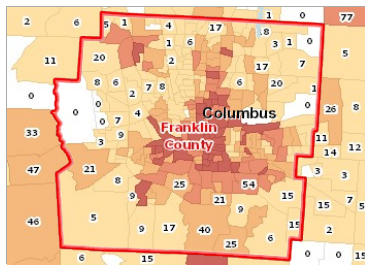
For this reporting period, a total of 15,422 residential addresses were identified as vacant in the report area, a vacancy rate of 2.6%, and 5,006 business addresses were also reported as vacant, a rate of 9.4%.

Report Area	Residential Addresses	Vacant Residential Addresses	Residential Vacancy Rate	Business Addresses	Vacant Business Addresses	Business Vacancy Rate
Franklin County, OH	604,623	15,422	2.6%	53,279	5,006	9.4%
Ohio	5,557,734	212,396	3.8%	453,940	57,514	12.7%
United States	149,623,509	3,747,598	2.5%	13,904,730	1,270,600	9.1%

Residential Vacancy Rate



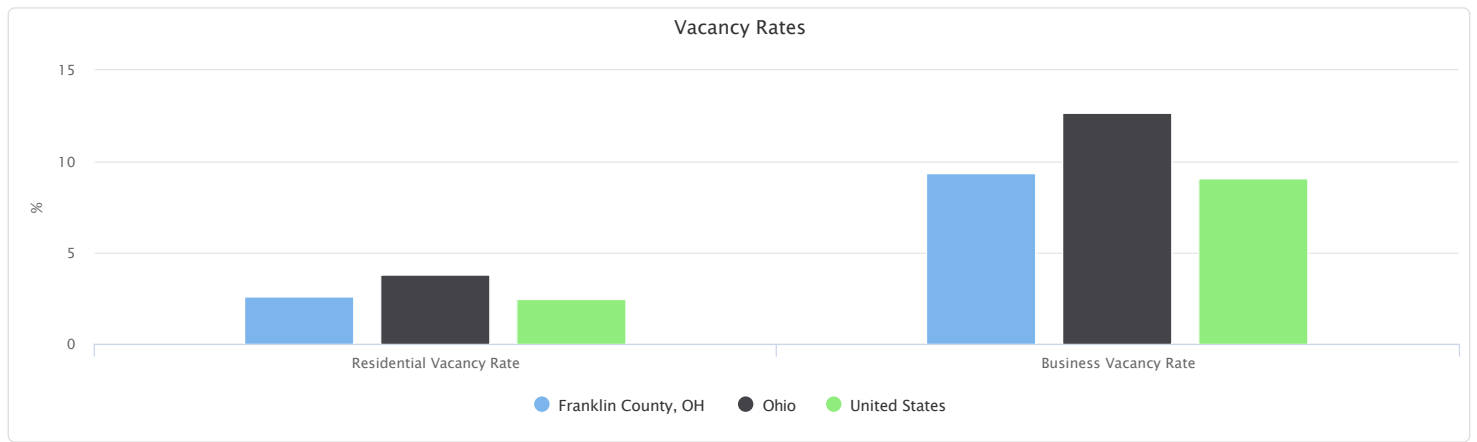
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2019-Q2. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Residential Vacancies, Percent by Tract, HUD 2019-Q2

- Over 100
- 51 - 100
- 21 - 50
- Under 21
- No Residential Vacancies
- No Residential Addresses or No Data
- Franklin County, OH



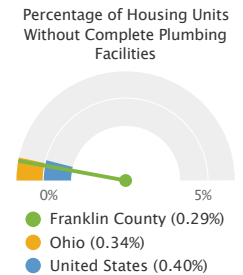
### Residential Vacancy Rates by Quarter, 2017 through 2019

Report Area	2017 - Q1	2017 - Q2	2017 - Q3	2017 - Q4	2018 - Q1	2018 - Q2	2018 - Q3	2018 - Q4	2019 - Q1	2019 - Q2
Franklin County, OH	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
Ohio	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%
United States	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

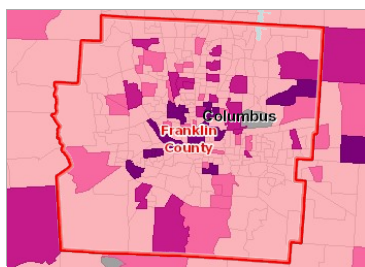
### Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for the report area. U.S. Census data shows 1,552 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS 5 year estimates show 1,475 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2019.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units 2000	Housing Units without Plumbing 2000	Percent without Plumbing 2000	Occupied Housing Units 2019	Housing Units without Plumbing 2019	Percent without Plumbing 2019
Franklin County, OH	438,778	1,552	0.33%	511,447	1,475	0.29%
Ohio	4,445,773	19,407	0.41%	4,676,358	16,012	0.34%
United States	106,741,426	736,626	0.69%	121,948,702	486,413	0.40%



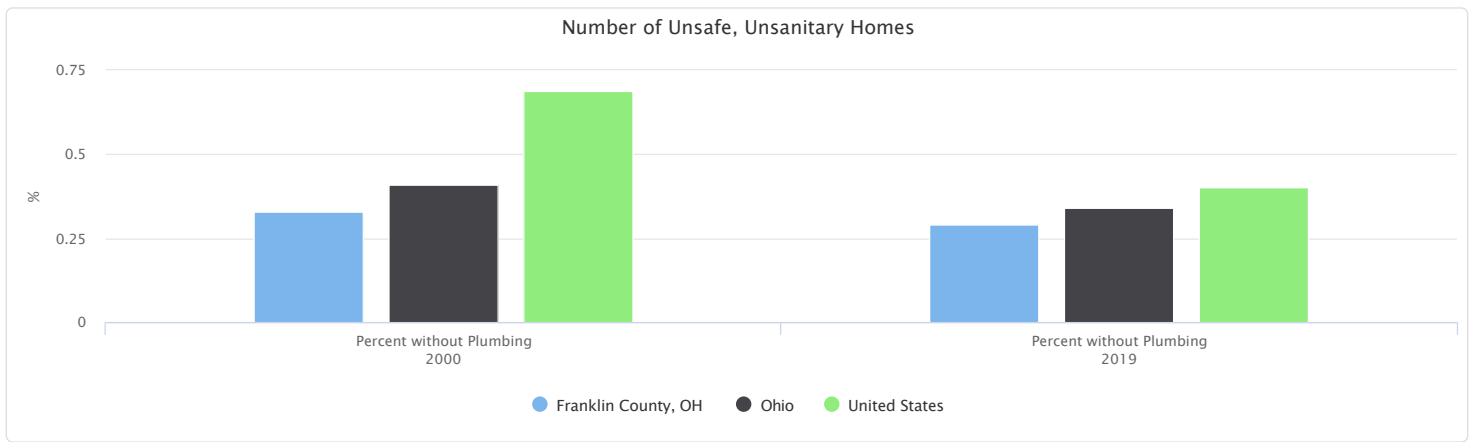
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 2.0%
- 1.1 - 2.0%
- 0.1 - 1.0%
- 0.0%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH



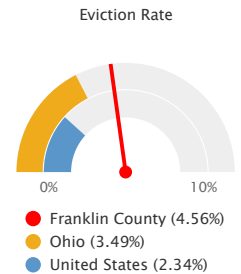
## Evictions

This indicator reports information about formal evictions based on court records from 48 states and the District of Columbia, compiled by the Eviction Lab. The number evictions and eviction filings within the report area is shown in below. The “filing rate” is the ratio of the number of evictions filed in an area over the number of renter-occupied homes in that area. An “eviction rate” is the subset of those homes that received an eviction judgment in which renters were ordered to leave. For the year 2016, the Eviction Lab reports that, of 244,520 homes in the report area, there were 18,373 eviction filings, for an eviction filing rate of 7.51%. 11,139 of the eviction filings ended in an eviction, for an eviction rate of 4.56%.

Note: Not all counties have data that has been provided. Indicator data do not include information about "informal evictions", or those that happen outside of the courtroom.

Report Area	Renter Occupied Households	Eviction Filings	Evictions	Eviction Filing Rate	Eviction Rate
Franklin County, OH	244,520	18,373	11,139	7.51%	<b>4.56%</b>
Ohio	1,663,340	103,027	57,980	6.19%	3.49%
United States	38,372,860	2,350,042	898,479	6.12%	2.34%

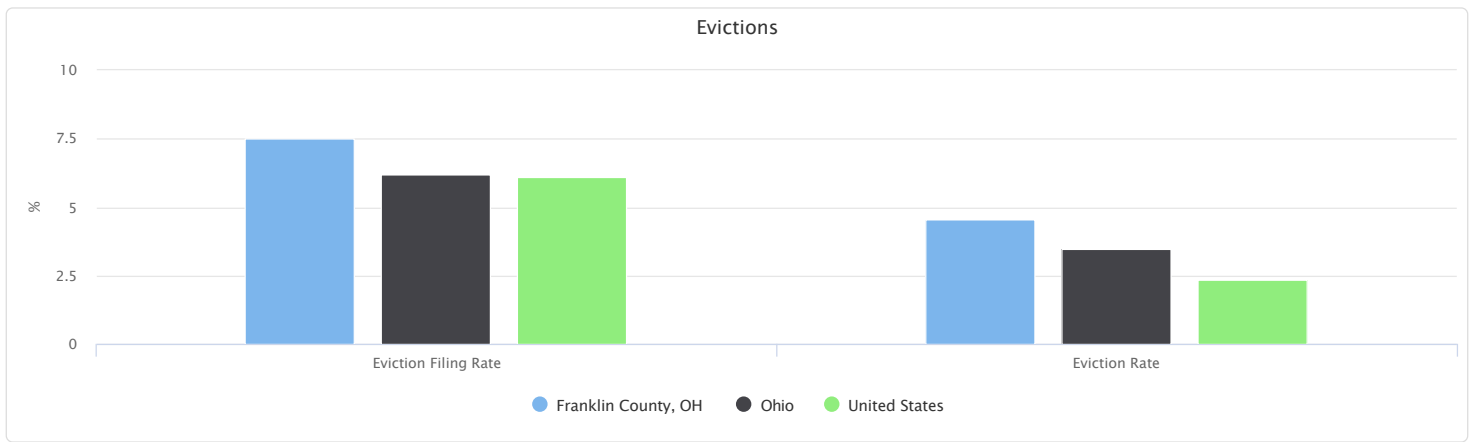
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: [Eviction Lab](#), 2016. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

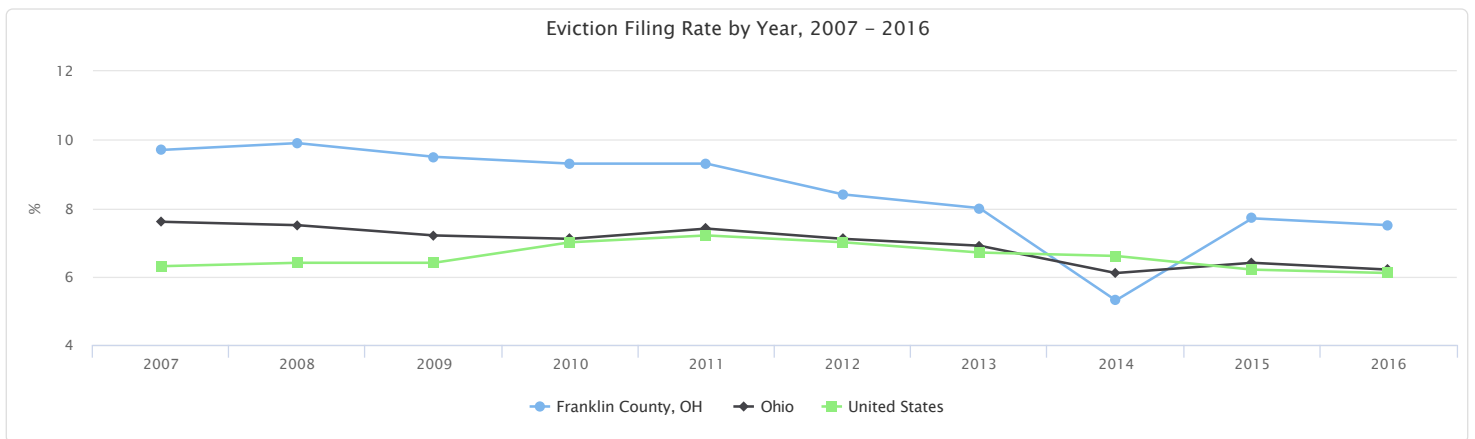
### Evictions, Rate per 100 Rental Homes by County, Eviction Lab 2016

- No Data or Data Suppressed
- 0 - 2.34% (US AVERAGE)
- 2.35% - 5%
- 5% - 10%
- 10% - 20%
- Over 20%
- Franklin County, OH



### Eviction Filing Rate by Year, 2007 - 2016

Report Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Franklin County, OH	9.7%	9.9%	9.5%	9.3%	9.3%	8.4%	8.0%	5.3%	7.7%	7.5%
Ohio	7.6%	7.5%	7.2%	7.1%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.1%	6.4%	6.2%
United States	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	7.0%	7.2%	7.0%	6.7%	6.6%	6.2%	6.1%



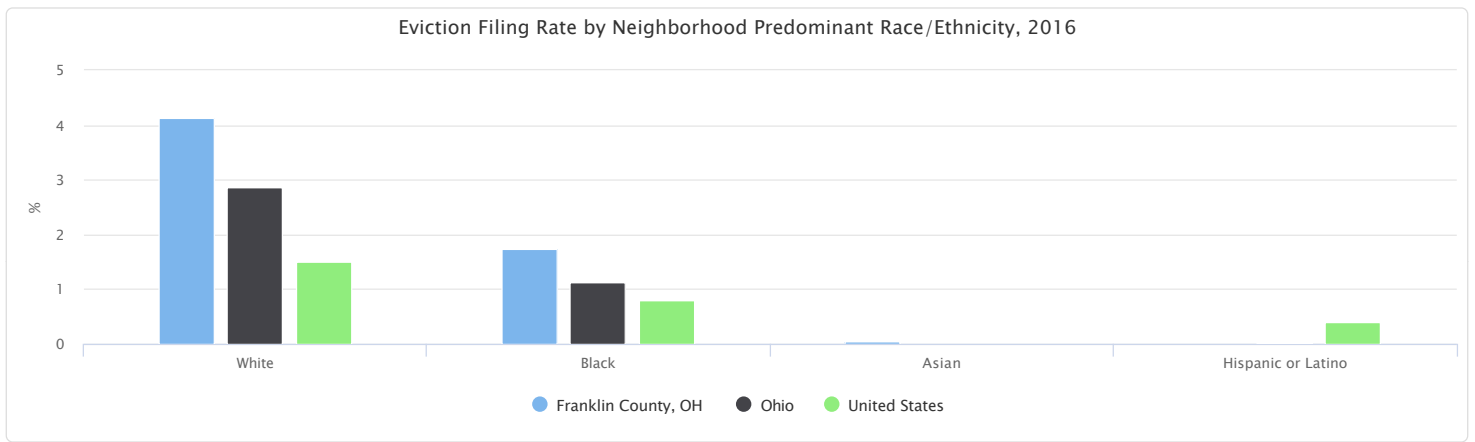
### Eviction Filing Rate by Neighborhood Predominant Race/Ethnicity, 2016

Rates by race/ethnicity are calculated by aggregating data on evictions in census block groups with a majority of the population (over 50%) belonging to a specific race/ethnicity. Reported race/ethnicity categories include: Non-Hispanic White; Black or Africa American; Asian, and Hispanic or Latino. In some counties there are no majority Black, Asian, or Hispanic census block groups.

Note: Not all counties or states have data that has been provided.

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Franklin County, OH	4.13%	1.74%	0.04%	No data
Ohio	2.87%	1.12%	0.01%	0.02%
United States	1.50%	0.80%	0.01%	0.39%

Eviction Filing Rate by Neighborhood Predominant Race/Ethnicity, 2016



## Eviction Filings by Neighborhood Predominant Race/Ethnicity, 2016

Totals by race/ethnicity are calculated by aggregating data on evictions in census block groups with a majority of the population (over 50%) belonging to a specific race/ethnicity. Reported race/ethnicity categories include: Non-Hispanic White; Black or Africa American; Asian, and Hispanic or Latino. In some counties there are no majority Black, Asian, or Hispanic census block groups.

Note: Not all counties or states have data that has been provided.

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Franklin County, OH	6,735	2,837	62	No data
Ohio	37,415	14,626	67	249
United States	405,649	217,305	1,960	105,380

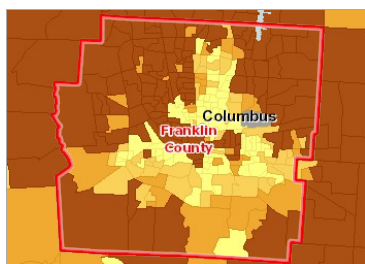
## Income

### Income Levels

Two common measures of income are Median Household Income and Per Capita Income based on American Community Survey 5 year estimates. Both measures are shown for the report area below.

Report Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income
Franklin County, OH		\$58,762
Ohio		\$54,533
United States		\$60,293

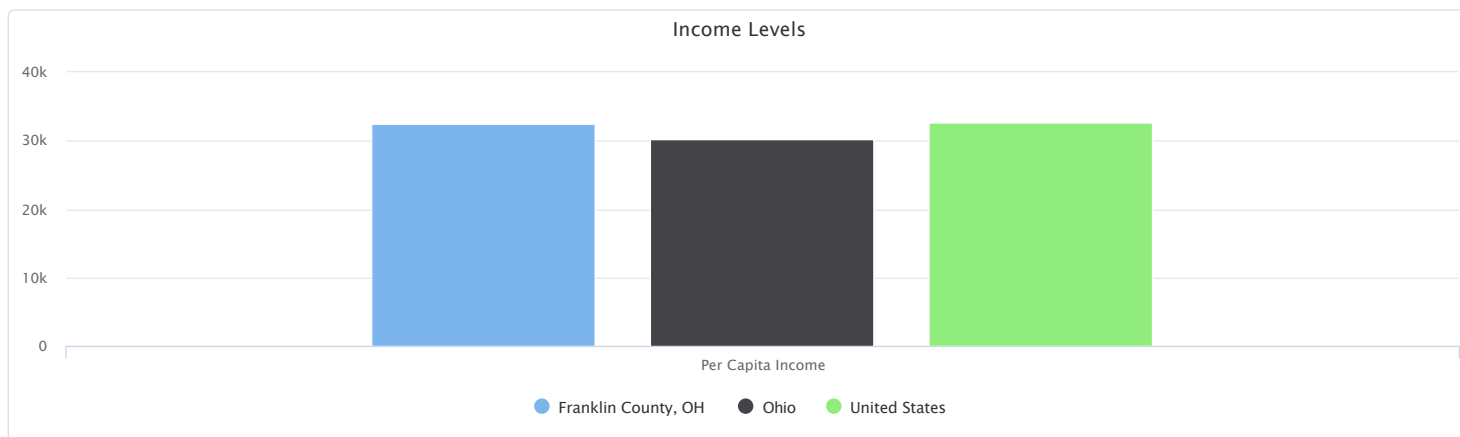
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014-18. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Per Capita Income by Tract, ACS 2014-18

- Over \$30,000
- \$25,001 - \$30,000
- \$20,001 - \$25,000
- Under \$20,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH



## Household Income

Median annual household incomes in the report area for 2018 are shown in the table below. Since this reports a median amount, a "Report Area" value is not able to be calculated.

Report Area	Estimated Population	Median Household Income
Franklin County, OH	1,275,333	\$60,383
Ohio	11,641,879	\$56,155
United States	322,903,030	\$61,937

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates*. 2018. Source geography: County

## Jobs and Earnings by Sector

The number of jobs and total wage and salary earnings from employment in the report area are broken down by economic sector in the table below. These figures include both private and government employment. The sectors listed below represent private employment except for the last table which includes all the earnings from jobs with local, state and federal government. A negative number means that overall business in that sector lost money for the year in the report area.

### Notes:

(D) - Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals

(L) - Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals

(no data) - Data not available for this year.

Report Area	Farm Jobs	Farm Earnings (\$1,000)	Farm Average	Nonfarm Jobs	Nonfarm Earnings (\$1,000)	Nonfarm Average	Private Nonfarm Jobs	Private Nonfarm Earnings (\$1,000)	Private Nonfarm Average
Franklin County, OH	549	\$7,285	\$13,270	1,009,423	\$65,325,027	\$64,715	864,525	\$52,721,902	\$60,984
Ohio	86,259	\$901,170	\$10,447	7,056,071	\$417,603,747	\$59,184	6,242,241	\$356,316,320	\$57,081
United States	2,601,000	\$86,741,000	\$33,349	201,208,500	\$12,993,824,000	\$64,579	176,472,500	\$10,936,342,000	\$61,972

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, *US Bureau of Economic Analysis*. 2019. Source geography: County



Report Area	Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities Jobs	Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities Earnings (\$1,000)	Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities Average	Mining Jobs	Mining Earnings (\$1,000)	Mining Average	Utilities Jobs	Utilities Earnings (\$1,000)	Utilities Average
Franklin County, OH	493	\$12,934	\$26,235	947	\$66,956	\$70,703	3,688	\$573,742	\$155,570
Ohio	16,055	\$707,018	\$44,037	23,361	\$1,710,209	\$73,208	19,419	\$3,167,969	\$163,138
United States	984,100	\$37,807,000	\$38,418	1,127,100	\$172,288,000	\$152,860	577,800	\$112,048,000	\$193,922

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Report Area	Construction Jobs	Construction Earnings (\$1,000)	Construction Average	Manufacturing Jobs	Manufacturing Earnings (\$1,000)	Manufacturing Average
Franklin County, OH	42,904	\$3,435,554	\$80,075	39,633	\$3,416,660	\$86,207
Ohio	358,094	\$24,984,294	\$69,770	730,482	\$59,253,742	\$81,116
United States	11,282,500	\$803,607,000	\$71,226	13,570,100	\$1,186,739,000	\$87,452

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Report Area	Wholesale Trade Jobs	Wholesale Trade Earnings (\$1,000)	Wholesale Trade Average	Retail Trade Jobs	Retail Trade Earnings (\$1,000)	Retail Trade Average	Tranportation and Warehousing Jobs	Tranportation and Warehousing Earnings (\$1,000)	Tranportation and Warehousing Average
Franklin County, OH	34,576	\$3,127,177	\$90,444	78,827	\$2,895,937	\$36,738	68,711	\$4,075,506	\$59,314
Ohio	257,132	\$22,362,352	\$86,968	673,743	\$23,500,370	\$34,880	315,799	\$19,474,492	\$61,667
United States	6,516,600	\$603,372,000	\$92,590	19,084,500	\$732,937,000	\$38,405	9,178,600	\$529,370,000	\$57,674

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Report Area	Information Jobs	Information Earnings (\$1,000)	Information Average	Finance and Insurance Jobs	Finance and Insurance Earnings (\$1,000)	Finance and Insurance Average	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Jobs	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Earnings (\$1,000)	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Average
Franklin County, OH	18,678	\$1,731,706	\$92,714	72,905	\$6,439,080	\$88,322	43,295	\$803,641	\$18,562
Ohio	86,465	\$7,052,570	\$81,566	363,234	\$25,498,464	\$70,198	291,707	\$6,931,002	\$23,760
United States	3,470,600	\$474,531,000	\$136,729	10,959,600	\$899,452,000	\$82,070	9,818,000	\$333,378,000	\$33,956

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Report Area	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services <i>Jobs</i>	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services <i>Average</i>	Management of Companies and Enterprises <i>Jobs</i>	Management of Companies and Enterprises <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Management of Companies and Enterprises <i>Average</i>
Franklin County, OH	73,247	\$6,504,245	\$88,799	26,244	\$3,473,426	\$132,351
Ohio	411,487	\$31,922,672	\$77,579	151,337	\$19,651,188	\$129,851
United States	14,731,300	\$1,383,843,000	\$93,939	2,786,000	\$357,552,000	\$128,339

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Report Area	Administrative and Waste Management Services <i>Jobs</i>	Administrative and Waste Management Services <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Administrative and Waste Management Services <i>Average</i>	Educational services <i>Jobs</i>	Educational services <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Educational services <i>Average</i>
Franklin County, OH	70,830	\$2,919,836	\$41,223	19,688	\$813,925	\$41,341
Ohio	425,923	\$16,983,841	\$39,875	147,340	\$5,417,734	\$36,770
United States	12,589,500	\$554,717,000	\$44,062	4,804,200	\$220,272,000	\$45,850

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Report Area	Health Care and Social Assistance <i>Jobs</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Health Care and Social Assistance <i>Average</i>	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation <i>Jobs</i>	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation <i>Average</i>
Franklin County, OH	130,317	\$7,837,909	\$60,145	21,022	\$525,928	\$25,018
Ohio	912,213	\$54,642,116	\$59,901	153,122	\$5,331,389	\$34,818
United States	23,091,800	\$1,439,650,000	\$62,345	4,864,400	\$169,699,000	\$34,886

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Report Area	Accommodation and Food Services <i>Jobs</i>	Accommodation and Food Services <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Accommodation and Food Services <i>Average</i>	Other Services, Except Public Administration <i>Jobs</i>	Other Services, Except Public Administration <i>Earnings (\$1,000)</i>	Other Services, Except Public Administration <i>Average</i>
Franklin County, OH	69,006	\$1,864,811	\$27,024	49,514	\$2,202,929	\$44,491
Ohio	523,311	\$12,621,676	\$24,119	382,017	\$15,103,222	\$39,535
United States	15,286,900	\$455,918,000	\$29,824	11,748,900	\$469,162,000	\$39,932

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Report Area	Government and Government Enterprises Jobs	Government and Government Enterprises Earnings (\$1,000)	Government and Government Enterprises Average
Franklin County, OH	144,898	\$12,603,125	\$86,979
Ohio	813,830	\$61,287,427	\$75,307
United States	24,736,000	\$2,057,482,000	\$83,178

Data Source: US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Nutrition

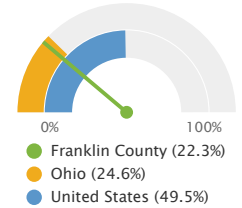
### Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Free or reduced price lunches are served to qualifying students in families with income between under 185 percent (reduced price) or under 130% (free lunch) of the US federal poverty threshold as part of the federal National School Lunch Program (NSLP).

Out of 187,025 total public school students in the report area, 41,768 were eligible for the free or reduced price lunch program in the latest report year. This represents 22.3% of public school students, which is lower than the state average of 24.6%.

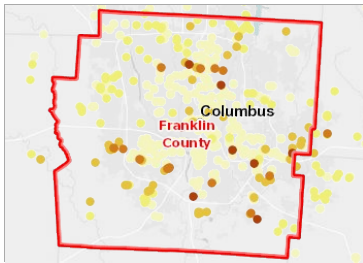
Report Area	Total Students	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch, Percent
Franklin County, OH	187,025	41,768	22.3%
Ohio	1,694,341	417,644	24.6%
United States	50,744,629	25,124,175	49.5%

Percentage of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price School Lunch



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCEES - Common Core of Data, 2018-19. Source geography: Address



[View larger map](#)

#### Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, NCEES CCD 2018-19

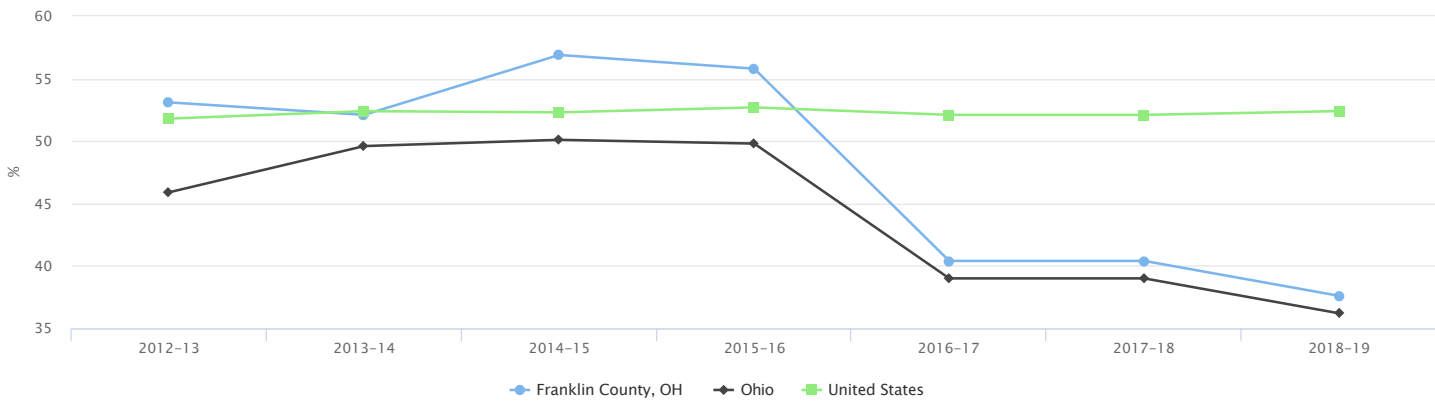
- Over 90.0%
- 75.1% - 90.0%
- 50.1% - 75.0%
- 20.1% - 50.0%
- Under 20.1%
- Not Reported
- Franklin County, OH

### Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by School Year, 2012-13 through 2018-19

The table below shows local, state, and national trends in student free and reduced lunch eligibility by percent.

Report Area	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Franklin County, OH	53.1%	52.1%	56.9%	55.8%	40.4%	40.4%	37.6%
Ohio	45.9%	49.6%	50.1%	49.8%	39%	39%	36.2%
United States	51.8%	52.4%	52.3%	52.7%	52.1%	52.1%	52.4%

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by School Year, 2012-13 through 2018-19



### Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by Eligibility

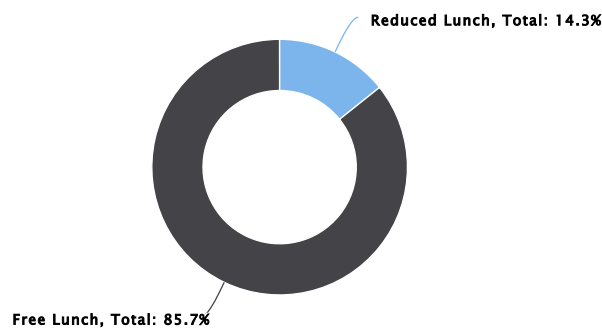
The table below displays the number and percentage of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch by income eligibility category. Percentages in the table below are out of the total student population.

Report Area	Free Lunch, Total	Free Lunch, Percent	Reduced Lunch, Total	Reduced Lunch, Percent
Franklin County, OH	35,803	19.1%	5,965	3.2%
Ohio	347,124	20.5%	70,520	4.2%
United States	21,661,831	43.0%	2,568,683	5.1%

The chart below displays the percentage of the students in each eligibility category out of the total number of students eligible for free or reduced price lunch.

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch by Eligibility

Franklin County, OH

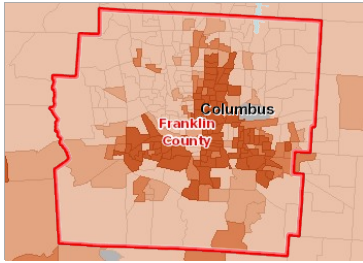


### Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

The below table shows that according to the American Community Survey (ACS), 61,095 households (or 11.95%) received SNAP payments during 2019. During this same period there were 36,083 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments.

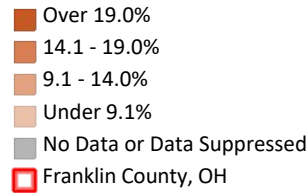
Report Area	Households Receiving SNAP Total	Households Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Total	Households Not Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty
Franklin County, OH	61,095	11.95%	33,416	27,679	450,352	88.05%	36,083	414,269
Ohio	612,607	13.10%	325,290	287,317	4,063,751	86.90%	314,309	3,749,442
United States	14,171,567	11.74%	6,707,025	7,464,542	106,584,481	88.26%	8,903,117	97,681,364

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



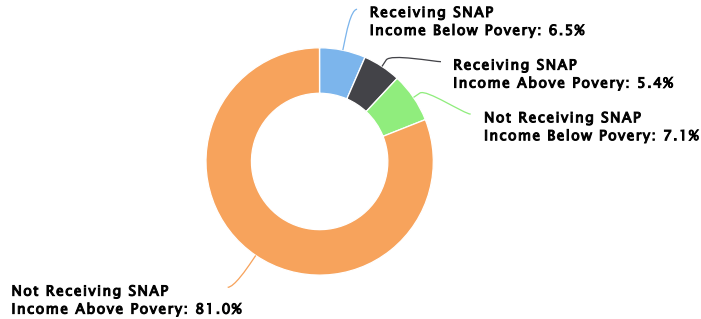
[View larger map](#)

Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

Franklin County, OH



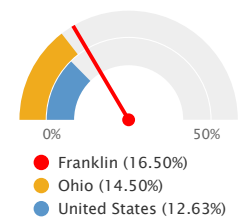
## Food Insecurity

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
Franklin County, OH	1,253,515	206,830	<b>16.50%</b>
Ohio	11,668,345	1,691,910	14.50%
United States	325,717,422	41,133,950	12.63%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: Feeding America, 2017. Source geography: County

Percentage of Total Population with Food Insecurity





Food Insecure Population, Percent by County, Feeding America 2017

- Over 18.0%
- 15.1 - 18.0%
- 12.1 - 15.0%
- Under 12.1%
- Franklin County, OH

[View larger map](#)

### Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Children

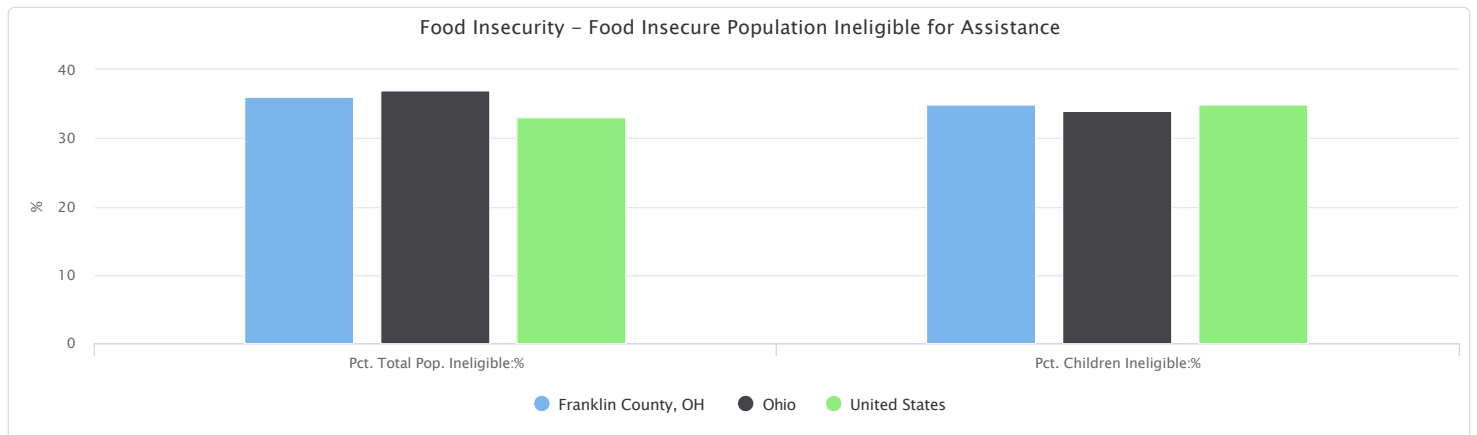
This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Food Insecure Children, Total	Child Food Insecurity Rate
Franklin County, OH	295,103	57,250	19.40%
Ohio	119,883	18,462	15.40%
United States	73,641,039	13,411,620	18.21%

### Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year, but are ineligible for State or Federal nutrition assistance. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP).

Report Area	Food Insecure Population	Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance, Percent	Food Insecure Children	Food Insecure Children Ineligible for Assistance, Percent
Franklin County, OH	206,830	36.00%	57,250	35.00%
Ohio	1,691,910	37.00%	510,030	34.00%
United States	41,133,950	33.00%	13,411,620	35.00%

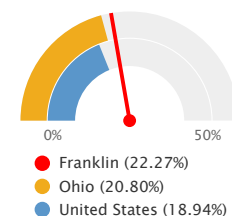


### Low Income and Low Food Access

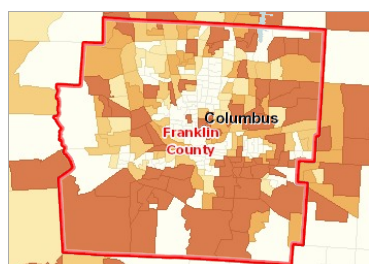
This indicator reports the percentage of the low income population with low food access. Low food access is defined as living more than ½ mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. Data are from the 2017 report, [Low-Income and Low-Supermarket-Access Census Tracts, 2010-2015](#). This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity.

Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Franklin County, OH	1,163,414	411,125	91,572	<b>22.27%</b>
Ohio	11,536,504	4,034,051	839,200	20.80%
United States	308,745,538	106,758,543	20,221,368	18.94%

Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access

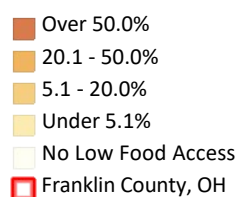


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, [USDA - Food Access Research Atlas](#). 2015. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

Population with Limited Food Access, Low Income, Percent by Tract, FARA 2015

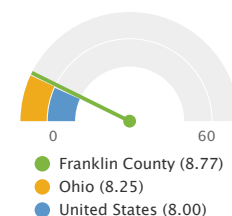


## SNAP Authorized Food Stores

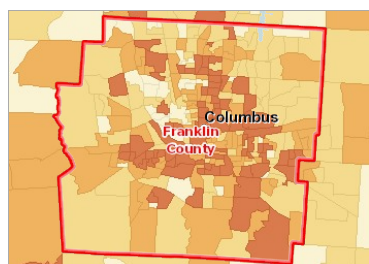
This indicator reports the number of SNAP-authorized food stores as a rate per 10,000 population. SNAP-authorized stores include grocery stores as well as supercenters, specialty food stores, and convenience stores that are authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits. The report area contains 1,020 total SNAP-Authorized Retailers with a rate of 8.77.

Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Total SNAP-Authorized Retailers	SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 10,000 Population
Franklin County, OH	1,163,414	1,020	<b>8.77</b>
Ohio	11,536,504	9,517	8.25
United States	312,383,875	250,022	8.00

SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate (Per 10,000 Population)

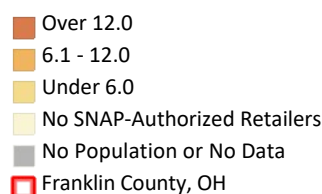


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, [USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). 2020. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

SNAP-Authorized Retailers Access, Rate per 10,000 Population by Tract, USDA 2020



## Federally Qualified Health Centers

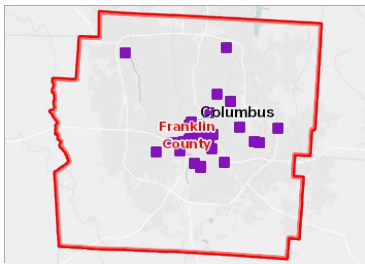
Federally Qualified Health Centers in this selected area.

County	Provider Number	FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
Franklin County	PN: 361868	PRIMARYONE HEALTH	1180 E MAIN ST	COLUMBUS	(614) 645-5535
Franklin County	PN: 361869	JOHN MALONEY SOUTHSIDE FAMILY CENTER	1833 PARSONS AVE	COLUMBUS	(614) 645-3163
Franklin County	PN: 361871	HILLTOP HEALTH CENTER	2500 SULLIVANT AVE	COLUMBUS	(614) 279-9471
Franklin County	PN: 361875	PRIMARYONE HEALTH	3433 AGLER ROAD SUITE 2300	COLUMBUS	(614) 645-5500
Franklin County	PN: 361878	CNHC COLUMBUS NORTHEAST HEALTH CTR INC	407 N JAMES RD	COLUMBUS	(614) 237-1871
Franklin County	PN: 361889	CAPITAL PARK FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	2150 AGLER ROAD	COLUMBUS	(614) 416-4325
Franklin County	PN: 361904	LOWER LIGHTS CHRISTIAN HEALTH CENTER, INC	1251 WEST BROAD STREET	COLUMBUS	(614) 274-1455
Franklin County	PN: 361944	WHITEHALL FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	882 SOUTH HAMILTON ROAD	WHITEHALL	(614) 546-4627
Franklin County	PN: 361982	THE NURSING CENTER FOR FAMILY HEALTH	777 WEST STATE STREET STE 201	COLUMBUS	(614) 274-1455
Franklin County	PN: 361984	SOUTHEAST INC	16 WEST LONG STREET	COLUMBUS	(614) 225-0990
Franklin County	PN: 361119	SOUTHEAST INC	924 E MAIN ST	COLUMBUS	(614) 360-0251
Franklin County	PN: 361129	FAITH MISSION CLINIC	245 NORTH GRANT AVENUE	COLUMBUS	(614) 224-6617
Franklin County	PN: 361141	HEART OF OHIO FAMILY HEALTH CENTERS	882 SOUTH HAMILTON ROAD	COLUMBUS	(614) 235-5555
Franklin County	PN: 361150	OSU TOTAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS COMMUNITY	181 TAYLOR AVENUE SUITE 1203	COLUMBUS	(614) 685-9994
Franklin County	PN: 361158	EQUITAS HEALTH INC	1033 NORTH HIGH STREET	COLUMBUS	(614) 572-6777
Franklin County	PN: 361183	AIDS RESOURCE CENTER OHIO INC	750 EAST LONG STREET SUITE 3000	COLUMBUS	(614) 340-6700
Franklin County	PN: 721808	PRIMARYONE HEALTH	1289 EAST LIVINGSTON AVENUE	COLUMBUS	(614) 859-1860
Franklin County	PN: 721809	PRIMARYONE HEALTH	240 PARSONS AVENUE FLOOR 2	COLUMBUS	(614) 645-7487
Franklin County	PN: 721814	CHOICES SHELTER FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2225 NORTH CASSADY AVENUE	COLUMBUS	(614) 224-7200
Franklin County	PN: 361011	LOWER LIGHTS CHRISTIAN HEALTH CENTER INC	1160 WEST BROAD STREET	COLUMBUS	(614) 274-1455
Franklin County	PN: 361025	COLUMBUS NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER INC	1791 ALUM CREEK DRIVE SUITE 100	COLUMBUS	(614) 859-1934
Franklin County	PN: 361027	COLUMBUS NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER INC	240 PARSONS AVENUE	COLUMBUS	(614) 859-1934



County	Provider Number	FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
Franklin County	PN: 361031	JOHN R MALONEY SOUTHSIDE HEALTH & WELLNESS CENTER	1905 PARSONS AVENUE	COLUMBUS	(614) 859-1934
Franklin County	PN: 361054	LOWER LIGHTS CHRISTIAN HEALTH CENTER INC	1560 SOUTH HIGH STREET	COLUMBUS	(614) 274-1455
Franklin County	PN: 361060	SOUTHEAST INC	524 WEST BROAD STREET	COLUMBUS	(614) 225-0990
Franklin County	PN: 361064	CNHC DUBLIN	299 CRAMER CREEK COURT	DUBLIN	(614) 859-1939
Franklin County	PN: 361075	SOUTHEAST INC	595 VAN BUREN DRIVE	COLUMBUS	(614) 715-2030
Franklin County	PN: 361093	LOWER LIGHTS CHRISTIAN HEALTH CENTER INC	171 EAST 5TH AVENUE	COLUMBUS	(614) 274-1455

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [Provider of Services File](#). September 2020. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

#### Federally Qualified Health Centers, POS September 2020

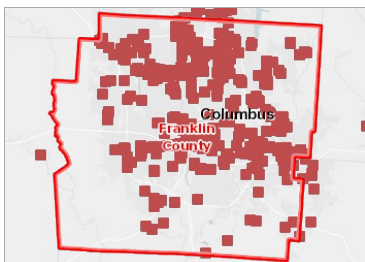
- Federally Qualified Health Centers, POS September 2020
- Franklin County, OH

## Medicare and Medicaid Providers

Total institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, Federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for the report area are shown. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 486 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Report Area	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Franklin County, OH	486	26	56	28	0	0
Ohio	3,620	266	960	357	51	3
United States	74,721	7,072	15,491	9,215	4,455	125

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [Provider of Services File](#). September 2020. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

#### All Providers of Service, POS September 2020

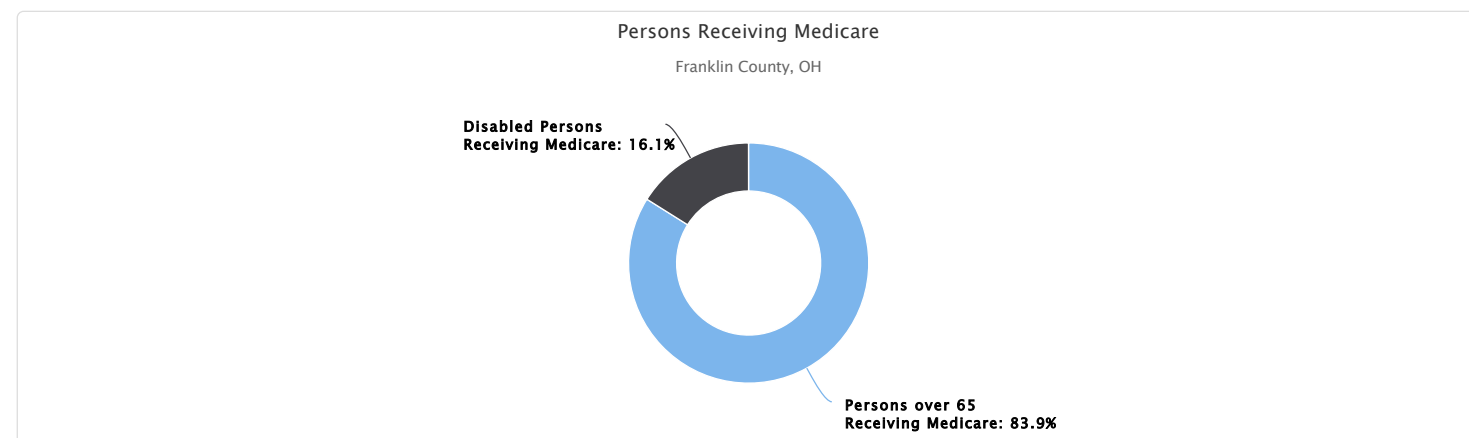
- All Providers of Service, POS September 2020
- Franklin County, OH

## Persons Receiving Medicare

The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by number over 65 and number of disabled persons receiving Medicare for the report area. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 182,118 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in the report area in 2019. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 29,296 disabled persons in the report area received Medicare benefits in 2019.

Report Area	Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare	Disabled Persons Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Franklin County, OH	152,822	29,296	182,118
Ohio	3,984,405	695,192	4,679,595
United States	52,987,966	8,519,960	61,507,926

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *CMS Geographic Variation Public Use File*. Source geography: County



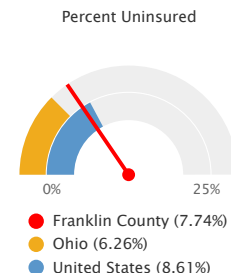
## Uninsured Population

The uninsured population of 2019 is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons.

Report Area	Insurance Population (2019 Estimate)	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Franklin County, OH	1,290,360	1,023,365	99,869	7.74%
Ohio	11,655,397	8,713,855	729,559	6.26%
United States	324,697,795	240,092,386	27,954,329	8.61%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

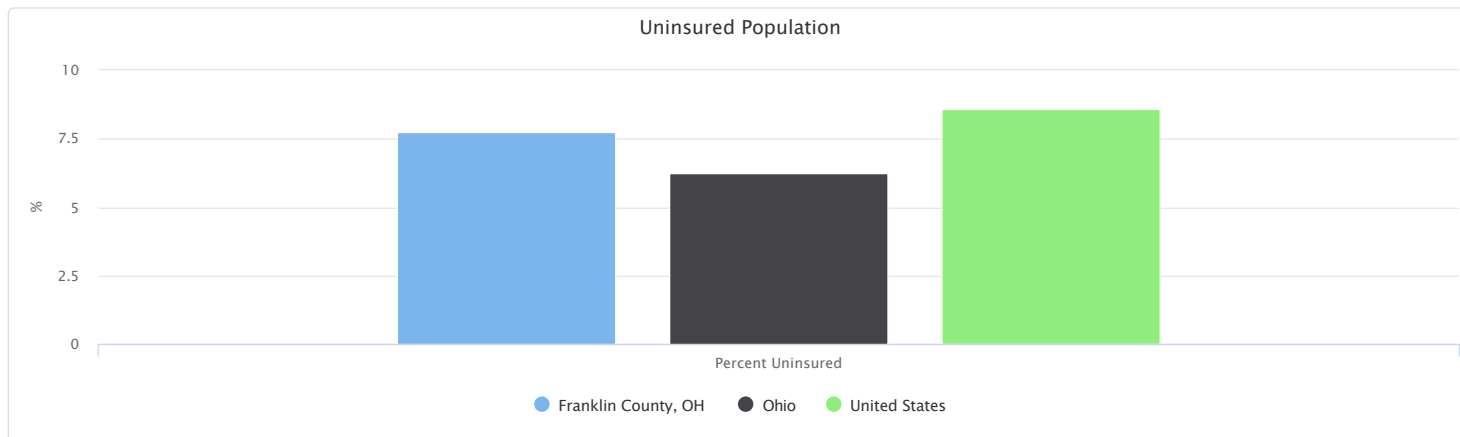
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*. US Census Bureau, *Small Area Health Insurance Estimates*. 2018. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Uninsured Population, Percent by County, SAHIE 2018

- Over 25.0%
- 20.1 - 25.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH

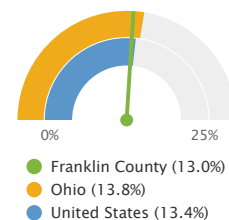


## Asthma Prevalence

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma. This indicator is relevant because asthma is a prevalent problem in the U.S. that is often exacerbated by poor environmental conditions.

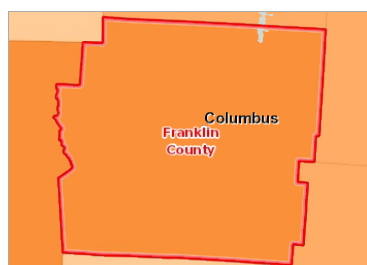
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18+)	Total Adults with Asthma	Percent Adults with Asthma
Franklin County, OH	851,560	111,085	13.0%
Ohio	8,728,806	1,204,472	13.8%
United States	237,197,465	31,697,608	13.4%

Percent Adults with Asthma



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES, 2011-12. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Asthma (Diagnosed), Percentage of Adults Age 18+ by County, BRFSS 2011-12

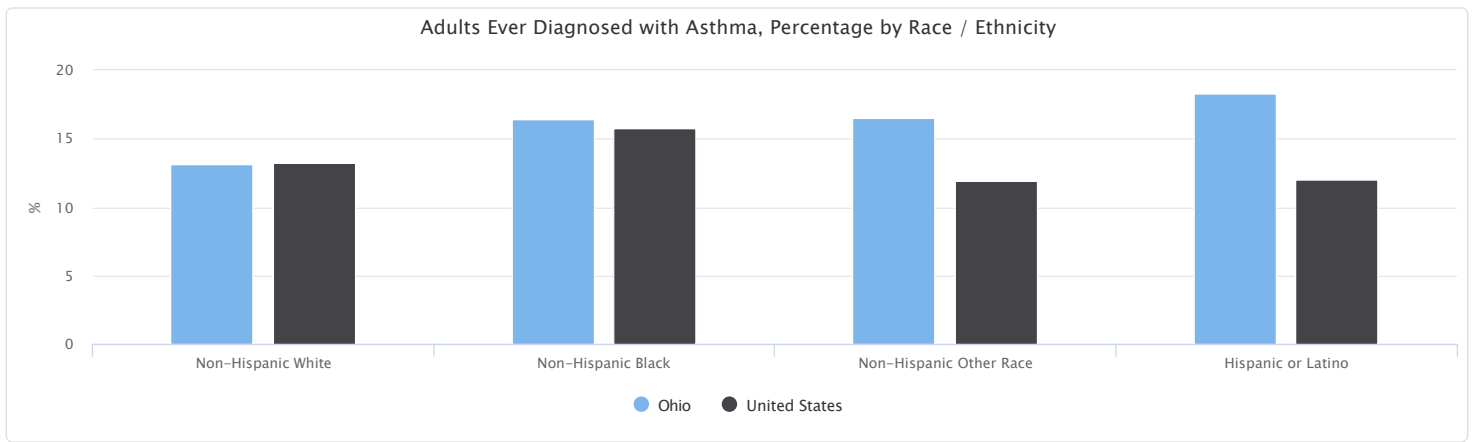
- Over 16.0%
- 13.1 - 16.0%
- 10.1 - 13.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Franklin County, OH

## Adults Ever Diagnosed with Asthma, Percentage by Race / Ethnicity

The table below displays the prevalence of asthma among the adult population by race/ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Ohio	13.1%	16.4%	16.5%	18.3%
United States	13.2%	15.8%	11.9%	12.0%

Note: No county data available. See data source and methodology for more details.



## Deaths of Despair

This indicator reports the rate of death due to intentional self-harm (suicide), alcohol-related disease, and drug overdoses per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because suicide is an indicator of poor mental health.

Report Area	Total Population	Avg. Annual Deaths, 2011-2017	Mortality Rate, 2001-2007	Mortality Rate, 2011-2017
Franklin County, OH	1,232,316	565	28.8	<b>45.85</b>
Ohio	11,591,507	6,077	29.2	52.4
United States	318,679,623	129,605	28.9	40.67

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *National Vital Statistics System*. Accessed via *CDC WONDER*. 2011-17. Source geography: County

## Built Environment

### Broadband Access

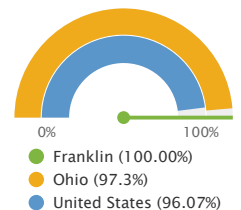
This indicator reports the percentage of population with access to high-speed internet. Data are based on the reported service area of providers offering download speeds of 25 MBPS or more and upload speeds of 3 MBPS or more. This data represent both wireline and fixed/terrestrial wireless internet providers. Cellular internet providers are not included.

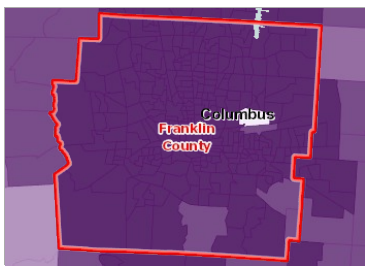
Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Access to DL Speeds > 25MBPS (2019)
Franklin County, OH	1,163,414	<b>100.00%</b>
Ohio	11,536,504	97.3%
United States	312,471,327	96.07%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: *National Broadband Map*. Dec. 2019. Source geography: Tract

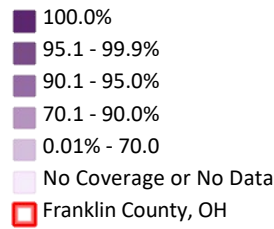
Percentage of Population with Access to Broadband Internet (DL Speeds > 25MBPS)





[View larger map](#)

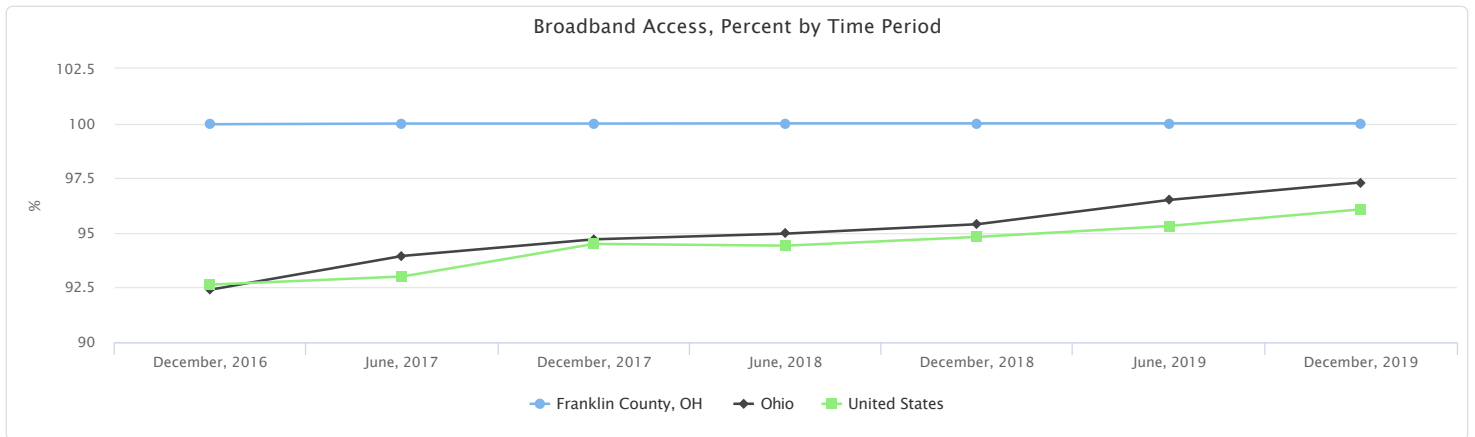
**Broadband Access, Pct. Population in a High-Speed Internet Service Area by Tract, FCC Dec. 2019**



## Broadband Access, Percent by Time Period

The table below displays temporal trends in high-speed internet availability as the percent of the population with access to broadband in the indicated area.

Report Area	December, 2016	June, 2017	December, 2017	June, 2018	December, 2018	June, 2019	December, 2019
Franklin County, OH	99.96%	99.99%	99.99%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Ohio	92.40%	93.94%	94.70%	94.96%	95.39%	96.50%	97.30%
United States	92.63%	93.00%	94.49%	94.41%	94.81%	95.31%	96.07%



<https://cap.engagementnetwork.org>, 2/16/2021

# Community Needs Assessment

## COVID – 19 Response

June 2020



**Governing Board Approval June 25, 2020**

## **I. Background**

This Community Assessment Update is in response to a global health pandemic that has not only affected every community in the United States but has also led to the most significant economic disruption since the Great Depression. This Assessment is an initial effort to capture some of the emerging needs in the community as well as to forecast how those needs may evolve over the coming weeks and months.

In December 2019, the novel coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) was discovered to be the causative agent for acute respiratory and flu-like symptoms and began infecting increasing numbers of people in the Wuhan Province of China. The first case in the United States was confirmed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on January 22, 2020. Despite efforts to contain the virus, by March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. By March 17, 2020, all 50 US States had confirmed cases of the virus. Because of the highly contagious nature of COVID-19, the alarmingly high rate of fatalities associated with it and the lack of a vaccine or treatment, the only effective way to prevent mass illness is through restricted travel, physical distancing, frequent hand washing, coughing in elbows, not touching the face, and staying at home. By mid-March 2020, with the virus clearly past the stage of effective isolation and contact tracing, local, state, and federal public health officials recommend extreme measures to minimize a public health catastrophe: mass quarantine, physical distancing, and a virtual lockdown of all public gatherings and economic activity.

Legislators, policy-makers, businesses, government entities, and non-profits are all still evaluating the economic, social, and health impact of COVID-19 in Franklin County. At the time of this writing, there were 46,184 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the State of Ohio and 2,740 deaths from COVID-19, and in Franklin County, the numbers were 8,029 total confirmed cases with and 370 deaths (World Health Meter, 2020).

While all types of people are getting sick from the disease, older adults and people of any age who experience serious underlying medical conditions, many which are more prevalent in African American communities, and, to some extent, Latinx and Native American communities, are at increased risk for severe symptoms from COVID-19. Persons of color, immigrants, and women are also disproportionately impacted by underlying health conditions linked to poverty, face discrimination in medical care, and are more likely to work jobs that require them to leave their homes. Also, persons with disabilities or chronic conditions are more vulnerable to COVID-19 due to their inability to thoroughly isolate themselves (need for hands-on care), physical impairments, environmental barriers, or interrupted services. The following additional populations experience differential exposure and extensive corresponding implications as a result of the Pandemic: frontline workers, persons experiencing homelessness, gig-economy workers, low-income communities under quarantine, especially in urban settings, rural communities, tribal communities, incarcerated persons and returning citizens. Although African Americans make up roughly 13 percent of Ohio's population, as of May 2020, they accounted for at least 26% of COVID-19 cases, 31 percent of hospitalizations, and 17 percent of deaths (Brad Underwood, 2020).

Children, families, individuals, and Community Action Agency staff may experience heightened stress, anxiety, and trauma as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. Loss of income, growing childcare needs, heightened food insecurity, housing, and energy instability, lack of access to transportation, lack of basic supplies, and increased domestic violence are growing factors as the crisis unfolds.

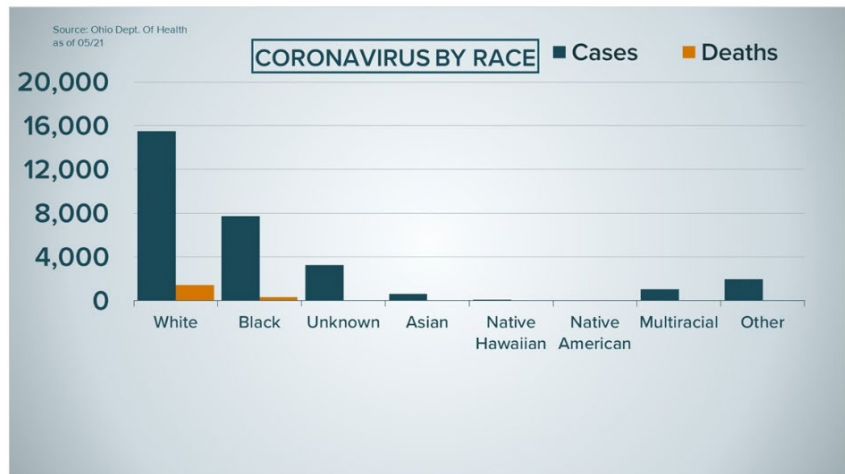
Because of the urgent and widespread needs affecting all sectors of the community, this Community Assessment update is intended to provide some initial information to describe the scope of this crisis on our community and to support the many different responses that will be required to address emerging, evolving needs. It is likely that as needs evolve, some of those needs will not be captured in this update, and therefore, some necessary community responses may not connect to the needs identified in this document.

## II. Local Public Health Response

Ohio Governor Mike DeWine and the Ohio Department of Health have adopted and implemented necessary state-wide preventative and proactive measures to slow the spread of COVID-19. On March 9, 2020, Governor Mike Dewine declared Ohio the State of Emergency. On May 22, 2020, the Ohi Secretary of State Issued a Stay-at-Home Order.

Conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play, affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes. These conditions are known as the social determinants of health (SDOH). We know that poverty limits access to healthy foods and safe neighborhoods and that more education is a predictor of better health. We also know that differences in health are striking in communities with poor SDOH, such as unstable housing, low income, unsafe neighborhoods, or substandard education. By applying what we know about SDOH, we can not only improve individual and population health but also advance health equity.

The Ohio Department of Health identified numerous research studies, as well as Franklin County data, that shows that the Social Determinants of Health disproportionately affects people of color and people in poverty at a much higher rate. Also, as evidenced by the recent Corona Virus pandemic, it was discovered that African Americans are more vulnerable to COVID-19 because of health conditions and living in more densely populated places.



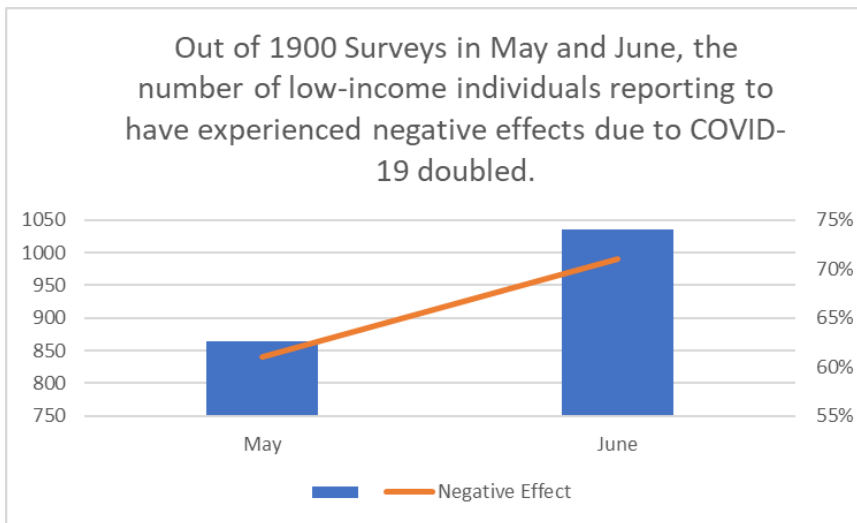
Dr. Amy Acton, the former director of the Ohio Department of Health (ODH), cited research showing that one's ZIP code can be a reliable determinant of health. ODH's Office of Performance and Innovation was formed in May 2019 and served to advance the culture of quality across the agency. Currently, this office supports existing activities such as state health improvement and agency strategic planning, health equity initiatives, data and informatics, local health department services/support, public health accreditation efforts, and performance and quality improvement initiatives.

"Policies that foster inequities at all levels (from organization to community to county, state, and nation) are critical drivers of structural inequities. The social, environmental, economic, and cultural determinants of health are the terrain on which structural inequities produce health inequities. These multiple determinants are the conditions in which people live, including access to good food, water, and housing; the quality of schools. Because the quality of neighborhoods and schools significantly shapes the life trajectory and the health of the adults and children, race- and class-differentiated access to clean, safe, resource-rich neighborhoods and schools is an important factor in producing health inequity. Such structural inequities give rise to large and preventable differences in health metrics such as life expectancy, with research indicating that one's zip code is more important to health than one's genetic code" (ODH, 2019).



### III. Immediate impact on the community

The immediate impacts of COVID-19 have been felt across all sectors of society. In particular, some of the greatest impacts relevant to the Community Action Network have been in the areas of health, education, employment, human services provision, and community resources. In this community, vulnerability is highest in the following areas:



The effects of COVID-19 on the health of racial and ethnic minority groups are still emerging; however, current data suggest a disproportionate burden of illness and death among racial and ethnic minority groups.

The report identified three factors that influence racial and ethnic minority group health: 1) living conditions, 2) work circumstances, and 3) underlying health conditions and lower access to care.

#### Businesses

During the COVID-19 Pandemic, many businesses of all sizes were forced to close their doors. Some were able to reopen eventually, while others were forced into bankruptcy. Although a stimulus package was passed to allow small businesses to get funding, the size threshold (500 employees or less) allowed some very successful enterprises with well-developed fiscal infrastructure (i.e. the Los Angeles Lakers and Ruth's Chris Steakhouse) to successfully apply for and deplete the funds before the most financially vulnerable micro-businesses (5 employees or less) could take advantage of the help. Recently published research, indicates that the effect of the pandemic is even worse for minority-owned businesses (which constitute the majority of the agency's customer base). McKinsey & Company, a global consultancy specializing in digital analytics and operating in 65 countries, surveyed 1,000 businesses and concluded that serious underlying factors make these businesses more vulnerable during a pandemic.

Although most respondents were optimistic overall, in the final analysis the Federal Reserve Banks reported that minority-owned small businesses were significantly more likely to show signs of limited financial health—by factors such as profitability, credit scores, and propensity to use retained earnings as a primary funding source.<sup>2</sup> These companies were approximately twice as likely to be classified as “at risk” or “distressed” than nonminority-owned small businesses... That's particularly concerning, since the US Federal Reserve also indicates that distressed companies are three times as likely as healthy businesses to close because of a two-month revenue shock (*COVID-19's effect on minority-owned small businesses in the United States 2020*).

## Living Conditions

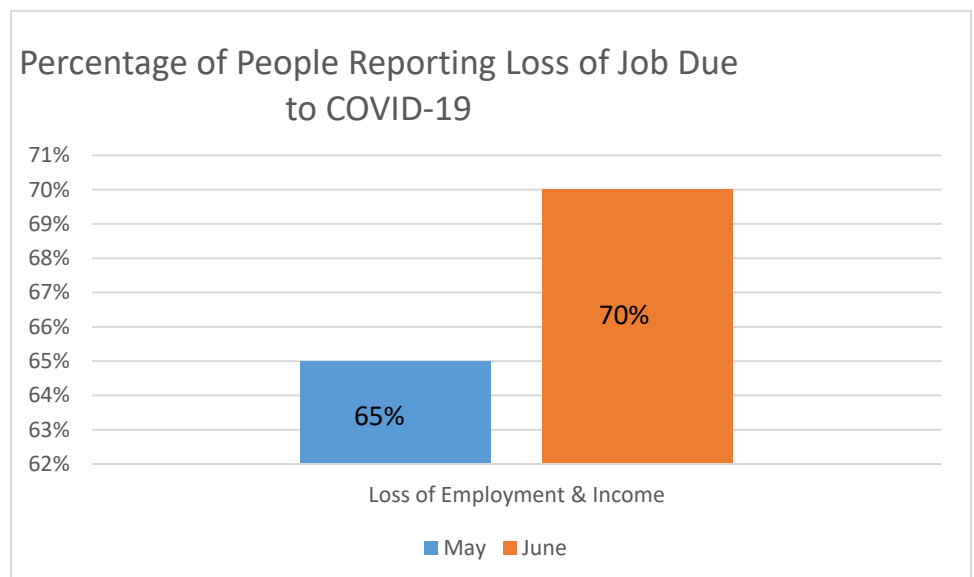
For many people in racial and ethnic minority groups, living conditions may contribute to underlying health conditions and make it difficult to follow steps to prevent getting sick with COVID-19 or to seek treatment if they do get sick.

- Members of racial and ethnic minorities may be more likely to live in **densely populated areas** because of institutional racism in the form of residential housing segregation. People living in densely populated areas may find it more difficult to practice prevention measures such as social distancing.
- Research also suggests that racial residential segregation is a fundamental cause of health disparities. For example, racial **residential segregation** is linked with a variety of adverse health outcomes and underlying health conditions. These underlying conditions can also increase the likelihood of severe illness from COVID-19.
- Many members of racial and ethnic minorities live in neighborhoods that are **farther from grocery stores and medical facilities**, making it more difficult to receive care if sick and stock up on supplies that would allow them to stay home.
- **Multi-generational households**, which may be more common among some racial and ethnic minority families<sup>6</sup>, may find it difficult to take precautions to protect older family members or isolate those who are sick if space in the household is limited.
- Racial and ethnic minority groups are **over-represented in jails, prisons, and detention centers**, which have specific risks due to [congregate living](#), shared food service, and more.

## Work Circumstances

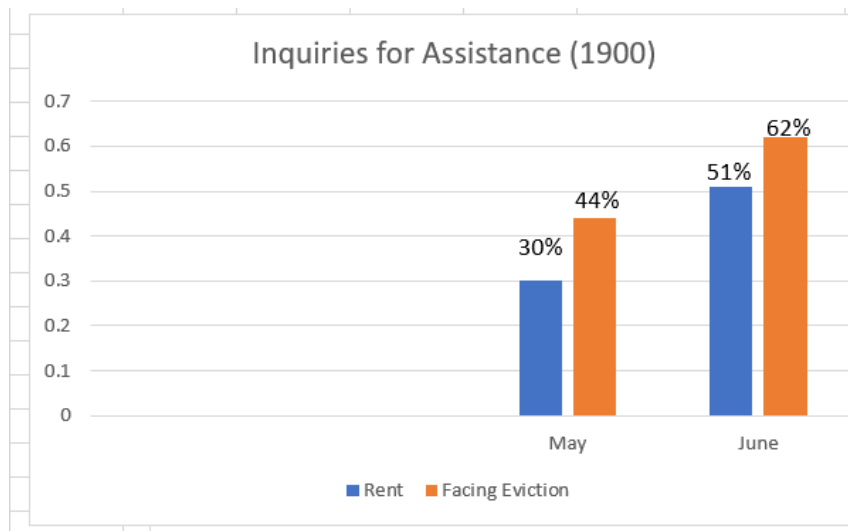
The types of work and policies in the work environments where people in some racial and ethnic groups are overrepresented can also contribute to their risk of getting sick with COVID-19. Examples include:

Critical workers: The risk of infection may be greater for workers in essential industries who continue to work outside the home despite outbreaks in their communities, including some people who may need to continue working in these jobs because of their economic circumstances.



Nearly a quarter of employed Hispanic and black or African American workers are employed in service industry jobs compared to 16% of non-Hispanic whites. Hispanic workers account for 17% of total employment but constitute 53% of agricultural workers; black or African Americans makeup 12% of all employed workers but account for 30% of licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses.<sup>7</sup>

A lack of paid sick leave: Workers without paid sick leave might be more likely to continue to work even when they are sick for any reason. This can increase workers’ exposure to other workers who may have COVID-19, or, in turn, expose others to them if they themselves have COVID-19. Hispanic workers have lower rates of access to paid leave than white non-Hispanic workers.



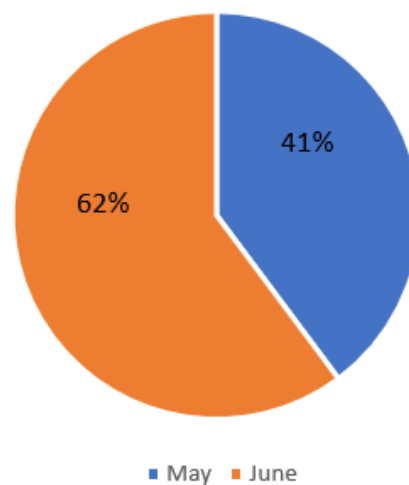
Housing Conditions

March 27, 2020, the Frankl County Municipal Court put a hold on all evictions in Franklin County due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Currently, there are now more than 1,200 evictions pending in Franklin County Municipal Court. The wave of evictions that will hit our community in June and throughout the summer will create a tremendous need for an emergency shelter system that is already overcrowded and grappling with how to provide safe and secure shelter during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Underlying Health Conditions and Lower Access to Care

For many people in racial and ethnic minority groups, living conditions may contribute to underlying health conditions and make it difficult to follow steps to prevent getting sick with COVID-19 or to seek treatment if they do get sick. Many members of racial and ethnic minorities live in neighborhoods that are farther from grocery stores and medical facilities, making it more difficult to receive care if sick and stock up on supplies that would allow them to stay home. The reality for many living without essential appliances is an intolerable struggle that’s not just leaving people further out of pocket, but also risking people’s physical and mental health. In 2018, the Policy Institute found that over half of the people we help are living without at least one essential household appliance, and around a third have one or more dependents.

Inquires for Material Assistance & Appliances



Moreover, existing health disparities, such as poorer underlying health and barriers to getting health care, might make members of many racial and ethnic minority groups, especially vulnerable in public health emergencies like outbreaks of COVID-19.

- Not having health insurance: Compared to whites, Hispanics are almost three times as likely to be uninsured, and African Americans are almost twice as likely to be uninsured. In all age groups, blacks are more likely than whites to report not being able to see a doctor in the past year because of cost.
- Inadequate access is also driven by a long-standing distrust of the health care system, language barriers, and financial implications associated with missing work to receive care.
- Serious underlying medical conditions: Compared to whites, black Americans experience higher death rates and higher prevalence rates of chronic conditions.
- Stigma and systemic inequalities may undermine prevention efforts, increase levels of chronic and toxic stress, and ultimately sustain health and healthcare disparities.

These three factors -- living conditions, work circumstances, underlying health conditions, and lower access to care -- and others are influenced by racism in this country. At present, the American dictionary Merriam-Webster defines racism as:

1. a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race
2. a) a doctrine or political program based on the assumption of racism and designed to execute its principles, b) a political or social system founded on racism
3. racial prejudice or discrimination

In response to several anti-racism protests in Ohio, and in many cities throughout the United States and countries abroad, the State of Ohio, the City of Columbus, the City of Westerville, the City of Whitehall, and the Franklin County Board of Commissioners recently declared racism as a public health crisis.

It is also important to note that in a crisis such as COVID-19, the physical health of individuals suffering from mental health and addiction are often overlooked. A report finds most U.S. inmates suffer from substance abuse or addiction *The Nation's Health* April 2010, 40 (3) E11; In the dozen years since the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse released its first report on substance abuse among the nation's prison population, no progress has been made in reducing the numbers of inmates with substance abuse problems crowding the nation's prisons and jails, according to a new report. In fact, 65 percent of the nation's inmates meet certain medical criteria for substance abuse and addiction, but only 11 percent received treatment for their addictions. Released in February, the center's second report on the topic found that of the 2.3 million U.S. inmates, 1.5 million suffer from substance abuse addiction and another 458,000 inmates either had histories of substance abuse, were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of committing their crimes; committed their offenses to get money to buy drugs; were incarcerated for an alcohol or drug violation. Combined, the two groups make up 85 percent of the U.S. prison population, according to the report, "Behind Bars II, Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population."

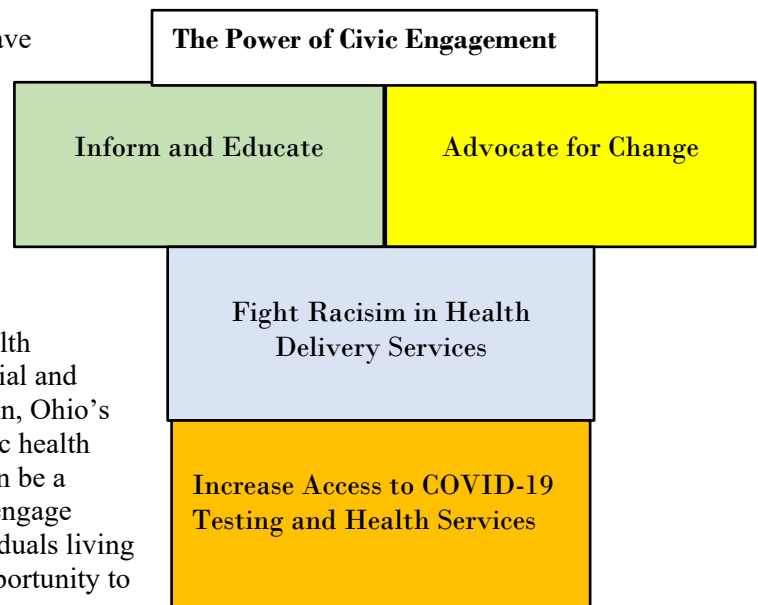
The report also found that alcohol and other drugs are significant factors in all crimes, including 78 percent of violent crimes, 83 percent of property crimes and 77 percent of public order, immigration or weapons offenses as

well as probation and parole violations. Studies also show that substance abuse has increased dramatically during the pandemic due to the onset of stress related to loss of employment and other factors. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the **Covid-19 pandemic presents unique challenges for people substance abuse disorders particularly those that are in recovery. Social support is crucial for persons trying to recover from SUD, whereas social isolation is a risk factor for relapse. Even though the social distancing measures being implemented nationwide are important for reducing disease transmission, they may be especially difficult for persons in recovery because they limit access to meetings of peer-support groups or other sources of social connection.** Although face-to-face interaction is a key feature of recovery support, virtual meetings may be useful for those with access to the internet (National Institute on Drug Abuse). Because of the rapid spread of COVID-19 in Ohio’s prisons, the Ohio Department of Corrections initiated a rapid release for many inmates. This presents a particularly unique challenge for the community and the organizations that serve them.

The broad impacts of COVID-19 on this community have created an even more urgent need for coordination and collaboration of resources among the public sector, the public health sector, first responders, educators, the business community, the faith community, and many others. [CAA NAME] plays an important role in convening organizations, people, and resources to support families.

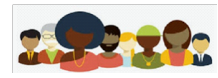
According to the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Civic Participation is a key issue in the Social and Community Context domain. Given that Dr. Amy Acton, Ohio’s health director, addressed the issue of racism as a public health issue and cited research showing that your ZIP code can be a reliable determinant of health, it would make sense to engage communities at the neighborhood level targeting individuals living in areas with the highest health risk factors. A good opportunity to engage IMPACT Advocates on this level is to help them secure advisory positions on formal workgroups and committees, specifically addressing health disparities IMPACT will serve as a Community-level Liaison to coordinate efforts to address Social Determinants of Health between state, local, and community organizations and coalitions to address the issues of health disparities and opportunities to healthcare, particularly among vulnerable groups.

The goals of the certificate program are to 1) increase participant awareness of inequitable conditions that exist in all societies; 2) promote participant ability to view issues of social concern from multiple viewpoints and develop informed opinions related to these issues; 3) help participants understand tools for voter education; and 4) cultivate participant capacity to take action in response to social inequities that exist in diverse community contexts. Demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and dispositions to advocate for change in response to social inequities that exist in local, national, and state-wide communities.



#### IV. Agency Level Response

Utilizing feedback received from low-income Franklin County Residents, IMPACT Community Action will join the State of Ohio, the City of Columbus, the City of Westerville, the City of Whitehall, the Franklin County Board of Commissioners, and community coalitions to create an action plan to address the inequities on the community level



by implementing new programs and services to address circumstances caused directly and/or indirectly by COVID-19 and systemic racism.

The following nine new programs are designed to address the three aforementioned factors that influence racial and ethnic minority group health: 1) living conditions, 2) work circumstances, and 3) underlying health conditions and lower access to care.

1. HOPE Fund: Homelessness Prevention – Stabilize households by providing Emergency Rent and Mortgage Assistance
2. Emergency Appliance Services Appliances (stoves and refrigerators)
3. Training and Employment: Vocational Training and Employment Placement Opportunities in the fields of IT, Construction Trades, and Healthcare industries
4. Substance Abuse Counseling and Social Supports through Re-entry programs for retiring citizens
5. Mitigation of the economic impact of COVID-19 on individuals and businesses through Micro Business IDS, Self-Employment Management of securing additional income for low-income residents, and Financial Management Programs (including budgeting, credit management, credit repair, credit counseling  
Community Engagement: Advocacy Against Racism
6. Civic Engagement to coordinate community efforts with neighborhoods, partners and local officials addressing the disparities in healthcare services, and access to medical care, including COVID-19 testing.

#### VI. Anticipated near- and long-term impacts

The needs above are already established through initial data and anecdotal reports from customers, staff, board members, and community stakeholders. Based on these already-observed events, it is likely that there will be near-term (1-3 months) and longer-term (greater than 3 months) impacts that require immediate planning. A partial, but not complete, list of the anticipated impacts include:

- Prolonged service disruptions

The disruptions in service delivery to customers are expected to continue for a substantial time. This is likely to lead to ancillary challenges for customers that may become long-term issues.

- Prolonged employment issues

Sudden layoffs and other employment disruptions are being addressed by emergency response measures; however, it is anticipated that long-term recovery efforts will be required to help customers reconnect to the workforce, particularly those for whom employment assistance has not previously been required.

- IMPACT’s Emergency rental assistance, Emergency Appliances, and Material Support and targeted job training and employment programs such as VTAC will help to address these areas and mitigate the negative impact.

Additionally, according to the 2018-19 Community Needs Assessment, Key Finding #3 stressed the need for Programs to Improve Poverty. “Financial Training”, “More Income” and “Transportation” were specific objectives of such programming. With much of the CARES Act relief given to individuals, including the additional \$600 in weekly unemployment assistance, protection from shutoffs and evictions, will possibly fading out in the near future, many will be faced with an uncertain economic future noted that any additional stimulus from the government is likely to be far less generous. Even as companies reopen, the unemployment rate remains in the are of 13.3%, and Americans need economic solutions fast. Conventional business startups are risky, time-consuming and heavily reliant on capitalizations and a strong market. If an opportunity to generate supplemental income in a short time, using existing skills and resources, with little up-front capital existed, it might address this problem and offer economic salvation to many who need immediate cash (Davidson, Bye \$600 jobless benefit, eviction reprieve, cash for small firms. COVID-19 relief ending. 2020).

## **VII. Addressing Equity Implications**

Though immediate data may not yet be easily obtained regarding the demographics of those most impacted by the COVID-19 epidemic, previous Community Assessments, as well as countless government and academic studies have established that structural racism, xenophobia, sexism, stigmatization and othering persist – and are often exacerbated – in times of crisis. Community Action recognizes the obligation to ensure that the barriers of structural race, gender, and other inequities are addressed during this time of crisis and beyond. Therefore, it is with this lens that communities are invited to use the equity lens and the question, “why,” to understand the specific needs of the diverse populations served.

1. Ohio Coronavirus Cases Update. Retrieved June 24, 2020, from <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/usa/ohio/>
2. Brad Underwood, W. (2020, May 22). COVID-19 cases among African-American communities growing rapidly. Retrieved June 24, 2020, from <https://local12.com/news/local/covid-19-cases-among-african-american-community-growing-rapidly-cincinnati>
3. A New Day in Public Health, Ohio Department of Health, Annual Report, 2019
4. Social Determinants of Health. (2018, January 29). Retrieved from

<https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/index.htm>

5. “Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity: Chpt. 3 The Root Causes of Inequities”, at NAP.edu. (2017).
6. Retrieved June 18, 2020, from <https://www.nap.edu/read/24624/chapter/5> Page, 101
7. About the author(s) André Dua is a senior partner in McKinsey’s Miami office. (2020, May 27). COVID-19's effect on minority-owned small businesses in the United States. Retrieved June 24, 2020, from <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/social-sector/our-insights/covid-19s-effect-on-minority-owned-small-businesses-in-the-united-states>
8. Racism definition: Merriam-Webster to make an update after request. (2020, June 10). Retrieved June 24, 2020, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52993306>
9. Civic Participation. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social->
10. Social Determinants-health/interventions-resources/civic-participation