

Community Indicators Database Report



A Picture of Trends and Conditions in Central Ohio

Community Research Partners

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Acknowledgements

Community Database Advisory Group

BACKGROUND and OVERVIEW

Community Research Partners (CRP) was formed in February 2000 as a non-profit partnership of United Way of Central Ohio, the City of Columbus and the John Glenn Institute for Public Service and Public Policy at The Ohio State University. CRP provides research, measurement and evaluation services that advance human services and community development policy and practice in order to facilitate community change.

Community change is an ongoing process that requires:

- ▲ Understanding trends, conditions, assets and needs;
- ▲ Establishing community and system goals and objectives for change;
- ▲ Increasing the capacity of funders and program providers to achieve measurable outcomes that contribute to community goals and objectives; and
- ▲ Evaluating, measuring and describing progress toward change.

CRP's unique government, philanthropic and university collaboration enables us to bring a comprehensive perspective to the process of community change.

Format of the Report

The Community Indicators Database Report is designed for a variety of users. Potential users include researchers, grant writers, funders, program developers, policy makers, planners, students and the general public. There is enough detail on the data pages so that many users will not need to look further for information on community conditions. However, also included are graphs and charts, as well as bullet-point analysis and introductory summaries, for individuals seeking a quick overview of key concepts. The "links" pages provide roadmaps for those who want to delve further into the data.

The report is formatted so that each section, as well as each data page, can serve as a stand-alone resource. The following is the format of each of the six sections of the report:

Issue Area Introduction

- ▲ Overview of the data
- ▲ How the data can be used as indicators of quality of life
- ▲ Areas of progress and areas of concern

Data Pages (8-12 per issue area)

- ▲ Data in table format
- ▲ Data in graph/chart format
- ▲ Bullet point analysis of the data topic
- ▲ Data sources, definitions, caveats and explanations

Links

- ▲ Sources of additional data and information about the issue area

Evolution of the Community Indicators Database

Because we believe that data plays an important role in the cycle of change, a core service of Community Research Partners is the collection, analysis, dissemination and regular updating of original and secondary data on community conditions. Central to this service is the Community Indicators Database.

Work on the Central Ohio Community Indicators Database began with a review of over 30 similar projects. These included indicator, benchmarking and database projects undertaken by cities, states, United Ways, federal government agencies and national foundations. At the same time, CRP began the process of data collection and analysis.

In December 2000, Community Research Partners established the Community Database Advisory Group. This group (see Acknowledgments), which includes representatives of local government, academia, funders and non-profit service providers, gives advice to CRP on the design and implementation of the database. Members of the advisory group have also contributed data to the project and assisted in reviewing drafts of the report.

Next steps

This report represents the second phase of a planned multi-phase process to fully develop the Community Indicators Database. The first phase of the Community Indicators Database was the 2001 United Way Caring Report. CRP provided data indicators for each of United Way's critical need areas. The third phase is currently under development: the Franklin County Community Data System, an interactive, on-line database that incorporates data on geographic sub-areas and neighborhoods for a variety of topics. Public release of this website is planned for the summer of 2004. In the interim, the Community Indicators Database Report will be posted on CRP's web site (www.communityresearchpartners.org), and individual sections and data pages will be updated as new data becomes available.

What is an Indicator?

CRP's review of indicator projects across the country provided a number of perspectives on the definition, purpose and value of indicators. The following are a few examples.

▲ Indicators provide information about large systems.

The *Community Indicators Handbook* (Authors: Tyler Norris Associates, Redefining Progress and Sustainable Seattle) includes this definition of indicators:

"Indicators are small bits of information that reflect the status of larger systems... When we can't see the condition of something in its entirety- whether it's... a person, an educational system or a whole community-we need indicators to make these conditions visible. Indicators can't tell us everything, but they can tell us enough to make good decisions possible."

▲ Indicators help us see relationships among aspects of community life.

Redefining Progress, a nonprofit research organization, provides the following perspective on indicators:

"...indicators can bring many different sectors of the community together, foster new alliances and relationships, provide all citizens with a better compass for understanding community problems and assets...Unique partnerships for improving communities can be formed as community members begin to appreciate the linkages among seemingly unrelated aspects of community life."

▲ Indicators link the past to the future.

The International Institute for Sustainable Development describes the use of indicator data in this way:

“Societies measure what they care about. Measurement...provides an empirical and numerical basis for evaluating performance, for calculating the impact of our activities on...society and for connecting past and present activities to attain future goals.”

The Community Indicators Database is being developed with all of these viewpoints in mind. CRP hopes that the database will help the community to better understand its systems, gain new insights into the interrelatedness of community trends, and most importantly, develop consensus on data-driven goals for the future.

How the Indicators were Selected

To prepare this report, CRP reviewed a great deal of data and then worked with the Community Database Advisory Group and other data experts to select a focused set of data topics for each of the following issue areas:

- ▲ Population
- ▲ Income and Employment
- ▲ Housing
- ▲ Education
- ▲ Health
- ▲ Safety

There are other issue areas that are sometimes included in indicator projects. These include measures of environmental quality, civic participation, arts/culture/recreation, transportation and entrepreneurship/business climate. However, in order to produce the report in a timely manner, CRP chose to limit the scope of its research. Additional topics will be considered for inclusion as the Community Indicators Database evolves.

Criteria for data selection

CRP's research into other indicator projects helped to identify the most commonly used indicators for each of the issue areas. CRP also used the following criteria to select specific data:

1. Provides the best picture of community conditions and trends, both positive and negative;
2. Is reliable and accurate;
3. Is the newest data available;
4. Incorporates data that potential users will most frequently need and use;
5. Serves as a portal to a wider array of data and other data sources;
6. Introduces the user to new, interesting perspectives on an issue; and
7. Helps to measure progress toward community goals and objectives.

While it was not possible for every piece of data to meet all seven criteria, CRP believes that the report in its entirety is reflective of the criteria.

Database geography

The primary geographies used for data presentation are the City of Columbus, Franklin County and Central Ohio/Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area. To provide a basis for comparison, many of the indicators also include data for other communities, the state of Ohio and the U.S. A limited array of data is presented for other Franklin County jurisdictions, Central Ohio quadrants/market areas and the Columbus “older city”. The report also incorporates data from national and statewide studies that CRP believes can be helpful in understanding local conditions.

Age of the data

The process of collecting data from many sources is similar to trying to hit a moving target. New data is continually being released, and any report of this type will soon have certain indicators that are not the most up-to-date. This PDF file reflects the most current data available at the time of publication. CRP has established a process for updating all indicators in the database as new data becomes available. These updates will be made to the PDF file online and announced in our quarterly newsletter.

Data labels and terminology

CRP chose to retain the terminology used by the original source when presenting data in this report. This is most evident in data labels for race and geography. For example, some data sources use the term “black,” while others use “African-American.” There are also several variations on the concept of “Central Ohio” used by CRP’s data sources. Definitions and explanations of the data labels are provided on the data pages.

Caveats about accuracy

CRP has been very careful in collecting, analyzing and presenting data from a variety of sources to prepare this report. When questions arose regarding definitions, interpretation or the numbers themselves, CRP checked with the original data source or other experts in the field. Data was not included in the report if there were questions about its accuracy or validity. In addition, drafts of the data pages are reviewed and checked several times by CRP staff and experts from outside agencies. Although CRP has judged its data sources to be reliable, it was not possible to authenticate all data. If careful readers of the report discover data errors or typographical errors, CRP welcomes this feedback and will incorporate corrections into its periodic data updates.

Feedback

If you have comments, questions or suggestions, or wish to have your name added to our mailing list for database updates and news, you can call CRP at 614.224.5917 or email us at info@communityresearchpartners.org.

What the Indicators Can Tell Us about Quality of Life

Quality of Life Area	Data Pages
1. Communities are diverse and inclusive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household characteristics Racial and ethnic composition Age and gender Residential segregation Hate crimes
2. People have adequate incomes and financial resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic family budgets Household income Poverty Labor force participation Unemployment
3. The community has strong economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment profile Employment growth Location of employment growth
4. People have access to decent, safe, affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing condition Owner housing market Owner housing affordability Homeownership and race Market rate apartments Subsidized rental housing Rental housing affordability Homeless continuum of care
5. Children enter school ready to learn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Childcare and pre-school education Economically disadvantaged students
6. Adolescents make successful transitions to adulthood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High school graduation rate Proficiency test performance High school performance by gender and race Juvenile arrests and delinquency Juvenile detention Juvenile crime: race and gender
7. People have the skills necessary to live productive and happy lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational attainment Adult literacy
8. People are physically and mentally healthy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health insurance Infant health Childhood lead poisoning Behavioral health Suicide Leading causes of death Mortality rate by race and gender HIV and AIDS
9. People engage in healthy behaviors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teen births Immunization Drug, tobacco and alcohol use by youth Healthy lifestyles
10. People are free from abuse and neglect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic violence Child abuse and neglect
11. People are free from crime and violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violent crime Property crime Incarceration

How We are Doing in Central Ohio: Areas of Progress and Areas of Concern

Population: Areas of Progress	Population: Areas of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth—Franklin County had the greatest population increase of any urban county in Ohio between 1990 and 2000. • Diversity—the population of Franklin County has grown more ethnically and racially diverse since 1990. • Residential segregation—measures of residential segregation show decreased black/white segregation patterns since 1980 in the Columbus metropolitan area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration—from 1989-2002, Franklin County lost population to other counties in the MSA as a result of out-migration. • Central city population—the area of Columbus within the city’s 1950 boundaries continued to lose population between 1990 and 2000. • Population characteristics—the Franklin County population is aging, and “persons living alone” is the fastest growing household type.

Income and Employment: Areas of Progress	Income and Employment: Areas of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth—the Central Ohio economy has gained 161,900 new jobs between Jan. 2002 and July 2003. • Unemployment—the Columbus MSA has the lowest unemployment rate of any metropolitan area in Ohio, and it is below the state and national rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic family budget—an estimated 175,000 persons in Franklin County are living in families with incomes insufficient to meet basic living costs. • Employment profile—51% of the jobs in Franklin County in 2001 are in the traditionally lower paying retail and service sectors. • Racial disparities—poverty rates and unemployment rates remain significantly higher for blacks than for whites in Central Ohio.

Education: Areas of Progress	Education: Areas of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational attainment—an increasing percentage of adults are high school and college graduates. • 9th grade proficiency test—63% of all high school students are in schools that exceed the state 10th grade passage rate. • School district report cards—Fourteen Franklin County districts improved their scores between 1999 and 2001. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Racial disparity—There is a large gap in 9th grade proficiency test passage rates between white and African-American 10th graders. • Graduation rate—57% of all Franklin County students are in districts with a rate below the state average. • Literacy—119,706 Franklin County adults are estimated to be at the lowest literacy level.

Housing: Areas of Progress

- **Homeownership rate**—the homeownership rates in Columbus and Franklin County have increased since 1990.
- **Housing market**—the Columbus MSA housing market has been strong, with 10,404 housing units added between 2000 and 2001.
- **Homelessness**—the number of persons entering the emergency shelter system in 2000 was 20% below 1997 levels, and new permanent supportive housing units have been opened.
- **Rental assistance**—the number of Section 8 rental vouchers available in Franklin County has more than doubled since 1993.

Housing: Areas of Concern

- **Owner housing affordability**—the number of new homes sold annually in the Columbus Metro area priced below \$130,000 has dropped by 77% since 1998.
- **Racial disparity**—the homeownership rate for black households in Franklin County is about half that of white households.
- **Renter housing affordability**—in 2003 a person needed an hourly wage of \$12.31 to afford Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Franklin County.
- **Subsidized housing units**—over 25% public housing stock has been lost in Franklin County due to demolitions.

Health: Areas of Progress

- **Births to teens**—the number of teen births has declined dramatically since 1995.
- **Childhood lead poisoning**—the percent of children screened found to have elevated blood lead levels dropped steadily between 1995 and 2000.
- **Use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs by youth**—there have been decreases in reported use among all age groups since 1997.
- **Suicide**—deaths have dropped dramatically since 1995.

Health: Areas of Concern

- **Infant mortality**—rates for black infants remain over two times that for whites.
- **Four of five leading causes of death**—Columbus and Franklin County death rates are above Ohio and U.S. rates.
- **HIV/AIDS**—new diagnoses of HIV show a shift to women and minorities.
- **Overweight**—more than half of the Franklin County adult population is overweight.

Safety: Areas of Progress

- **Domestic violence**—the number of charges filed is down significantly from 1996 levels.
- **Child abuse and neglect**—the number of substantiated/indicated cases declined from 2001-2002.
- **Juvenile detention**—Franklin County JDC admissions are down, and admissions to diversion programs have increased.

Safety: Areas of Concern

- **Juvenile delinquency**—Franklin County delinquent and unruly cases have increased since 1996.
- **Violent and Property crimes**—numbers are up compared to the mid-1990's.
- **Incarceration**—numbers of adults incarcerated have increased, and offenders are disproportionately African-American.
- **Substance abuse and crime**—state studies show 86% of males entering state prison have a history of drug abuse.

Technical Notes

Data Analysis

A bullet point analysis on each data page summarizes conclusions that can be drawn from the data tables and graphs and also provides additional information on the topic.

U.S. Census Bureau Products

The Community Indicators Database Report incorporates data from the following Census Bureau products:

▲ Decennial Census (U.S. Census of Population and Housing)

The decennial census occurs every 10 years to count the population and housing units for the entire United States. The census short form asks a limited number of questions of all people and housing units, and is often referred to as 100-percent questions. The long form asks more detailed information from approximately a 1-in-6 sample, and includes the 100-percent questions as well as questions on education, employment, income, ancestry, homeowner costs, units in a structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, etc. Data from the short form data (SF-1) for Census 2000, which was released for Ohio in June 2001, the long form data (SF-3), which was released in the summer of 2002, as well as data from previous decennial censuses, is included in the Community Indicators Database Report.

▲ American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an on-going, annual survey that the Census Bureau plans will replace the long form in the 2010 Census. Full implementation of the survey is planned for 2003 in every county of the United States if Congress allocates the necessary funding. Since 1996, the Census Bureau has been testing the ACS in about 50 cities and counties in the U.S., including Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio. ACS data are collected by mail with follow-up calls and visits from Census Bureau staff if a household does not respond. ACS data estimates have a 90 percent confidence interval and can be interpreted roughly as providing 90 percent certainty that the true number falls between the lower and upper bounds. There are some differences in how questions are asked in the ACS and the decennial census. These are explained on the U.S. Census website.

▲ Census 2000 Supplementary Survey

The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey reports the results of an operational test conducted as part of Census 2000. The survey used the American Community Survey questionnaire to collect demographic, social, economic, and housing data. These annual estimates for 2000 are based on monthly samples of about 58,000 households in 1,203 counties. Information from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey is available for the United States as a whole, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia.

April 2004 Update

POPULATION

Introduction & Overview: Population Indicators

The Community Indicators Database Report begins with an overview of the Franklin County and Central Ohio population. Included in this section are population growth trends for Franklin County and the cities and villages in the county, as well as comparisons to other major urban areas in Ohio. The indicators also examine the characteristics of our population, including a profile of households and trends in the age and gender makeup of the community. Finally, the indicators provide data on the changing racial and ethnic composition of the population, as well as the degree of residential segregation in Central Ohio.

Indicators of Quality of Life

The population data can be used in research, program planning and service delivery. Community Research Partners has found that the data are indicators of the quality of life in the community. The following suggests how the population data pages relate to key quality of life areas:

Quality of Life Area	Population Indicator Data Pages
Communities are diverse and inclusive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household characteristics Age and gender Racial and ethnic composition Residential segregation

How We are Doing in the Area of Population

The population data indicators provide a picture of how we are doing as a community. The following are some areas in which we are making progress in Central Ohio, as well as areas of concern.

Population: Areas of Progress	Population: Areas of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population growth—Franklin County had the greatest population increase of any urban county in Ohio between 1990 and 2000. Diversity—the population of Franklin County has grown more ethnically and racially diverse since 1990. Residential segregation—measures of residential segregation show decreased black/white segregation patterns since 1980 in the Columbus metropolitan area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration—from 1989-2002, Franklin County has lost population to other counties in the MSA as a result of out-migration. Central city population—the area of Columbus within the city's 1950 boundaries continued to lose population between 1990 and 2000. Population characteristics—the Franklin County population is aging, and "persons living alone" is the fastest growing household type.

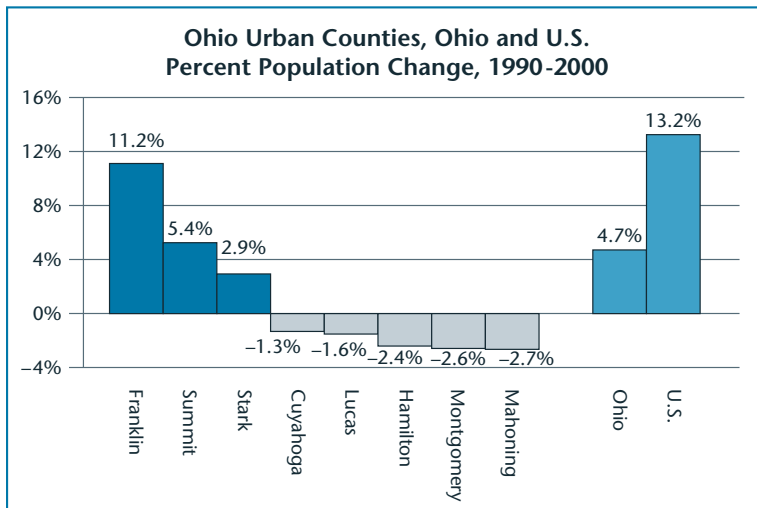
Franklin County Population Trends

Franklin County Cities Population Change 1990-2000

Jurisdiction	1990 Population	2000 Population	Percent Change
Franklin County	961,437	1,068,978	11.2%
Columbus	632,910	711,470	12.4%
Bexley	13,088	13,203	0.9%
Dublin	16,366	31,392	91.8%
Gahanna	27,791	32,636	17.4%
Grandview Heights	7,010	6,695	-4.5%
Grove City	19,661	27,075	37.7%
Hilliard	11,796	24,230	105.4%
Reynoldsburg	25,748	32,069	24.6%
Upper Arlington	35,827	33,686	-6.0%
Westerville	30,269	35,318	16.7%
Whitehall	20,572	19,201	-6.7%
Worthington	14,869	14,125	-5.0%

Analysis:

- Franklin County gained 107,541 new residents between 1990 and 2000—more than any Ohio county. Among 3,141 U.S. counties, Franklin County ranked 54th in numeric population increase.
- Columbus is the largest city in Ohio and the 15th largest in the nation, larger than Boston, Washington D.C., Seattle, New Orleans, Las Vegas and Denver. The 2000 Columbus population exceeds Cleveland, the second largest Ohio city, by 233,067.
- The Franklin County cities of Hilliard, Dublin, Grove City and Reynoldsburg had population increases of 25% or more since 1990. Grandview Heights, Upper Arlington, Whitehall and Worthington lost population between 1990 and 2000.
- Several villages in Franklin County have grown significantly between 1990 and 2000. These include New Albany (128.9%), Canal Winchester (71.1%), Groveport (31.1%) and Obetz (25.6%).
- There continue to be significant population shifts within the city of Columbus. Between 1990 and 2000, the Columbus “older city” (defined by the city’s 1950 corporate boundaries) lost 23,603 people, while the remainder of Columbus (the “newer city”) gained 102,163. In 2000, the population of the newer city was 467,123, compared with 244,347 in older Columbus. However, in 1970, the population of the older city was nearly double that of the newer city.



About the Data:

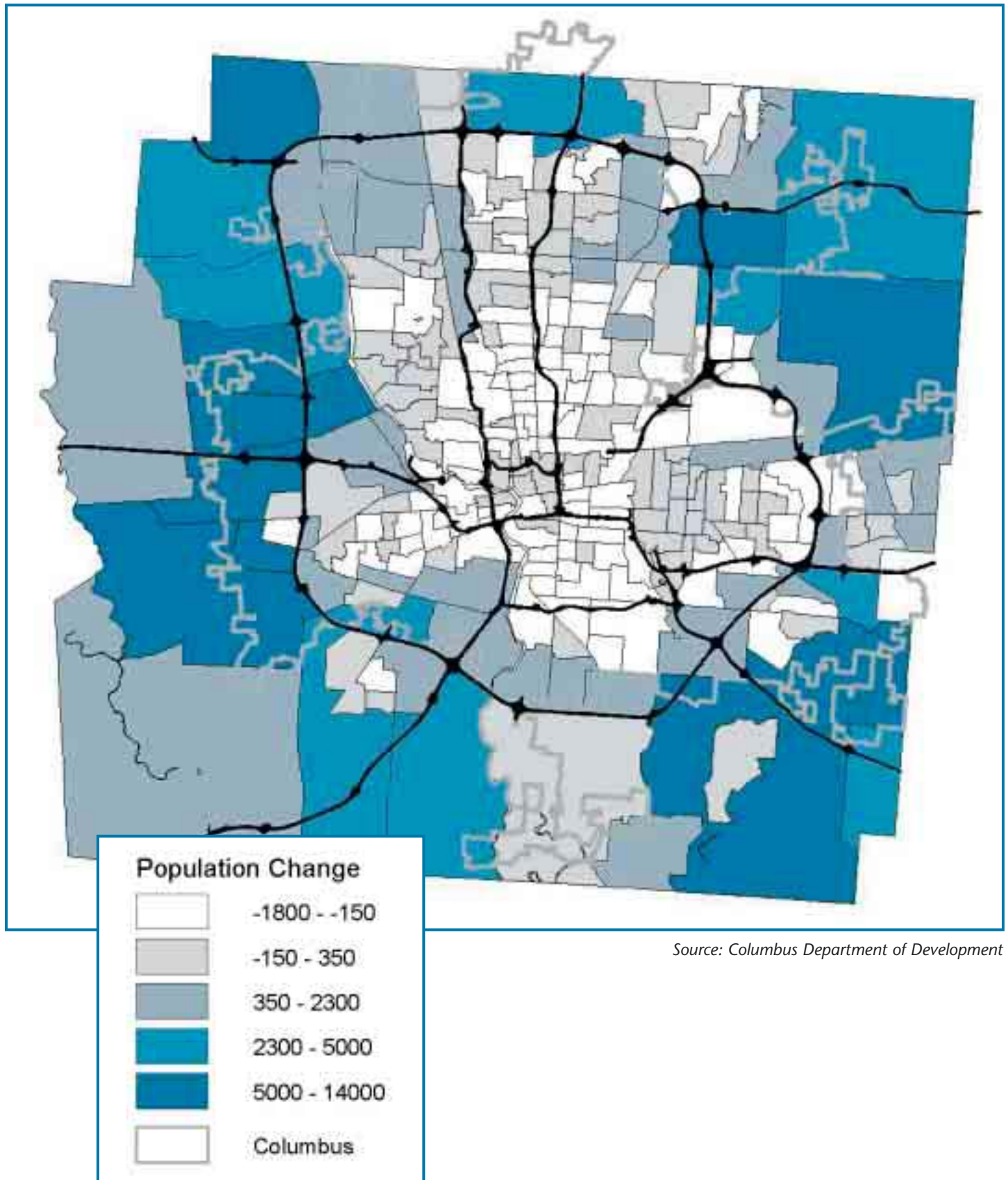
Data Sources:

- ▲ U.S. Census Bureau: 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing Census 2000 Ranking Tables
- ▲ Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, 2002 Population Estimates of MORPC Members, September 28, 2001 (1990 and 2000 population of Franklin County cities and villages).

Explanations & Caveats:

- ▲ The boundaries of many of the cities and villages in Franklin County have changed since 1990 as a result of annexation. In 2000, these jurisdictions include larger geographic areas than they did in 1990.

Franklin County Population Change, 1990-2000

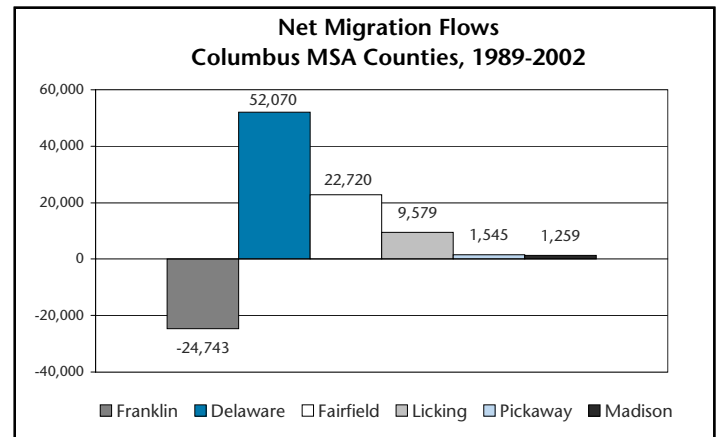


Source: Columbus Department of Development

Columbus MSA Population Trends

Columbus MSA Counties Population Change, 1990-2000

County	2000 Population	% Change 1990-2000
Franklin	1,068,978	11.2%
Licking	145,491	13.4%
Delaware	109,989	64.3%
Fairfield	122,759	18.7%
Pickaway	52,727	9.3%
Madison	40,213	8.5%
MSA Total	1,540,157	14.5%



Analysis:

- The six-county Columbus MSA is the third largest in Ohio. The Cleveland-Akron MSA, with 2,945,831 people, and the Cincinnati-Hamilton MSA, with 1,979,202 people are larger. The Columbus MSA ranks 33rd in population among the 280 metropolitan areas in the country.
- The Columbus MSA was the fastest growing of all Ohio metropolitan areas. The 14.5% growth rate ranked 109th among the 280 MSAs in the nation.
- Of the more than 3,141 counties in the United States, Delaware County ranked 40th in percent population increase in the 1990s. Delaware County's population grew 64.3%, to 109,989, in 2000. This was the fastest growth rate of any Ohio county.
- In 1994, Franklin County ended an eight-year period of positive net migration trends. From 1994-2002, Franklin County lost population through out-migration. In contrast, both Delaware and Fairfield counties have experienced significant population increases through in-migration.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau:
1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing
Census 2000 Ranking Tables
- ◆ Internal Revenue Service, Net Migration Flows, by County, 1989-2002
(Note: Only migration data on this page has been updated since the previous report)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA):** A group of counties that include a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 inhabitants and a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. The county that contains the largest city becomes the "central county". Additional "outlying counties" are included in the MSA if they meet specified requirements of commuting to the central county and other selected requirements of metropolitan character (such as population density and percent urban).
- ◆ **Migration:** The movement of population in and out of a defined geographic area. Net migration is calculated by subtracting out-migrants from in-migrants. Net migration, along with net natural population increase (births minus deaths), are the components of population change.

Explanations & Caveats:

- ◆ These figures are based on the MSA boundaries in effect when the 1990 and 2000 Censuses were taken. In 1990, Union County was also part of the Columbus MSA, but was removed in 1993.

Household Characteristics

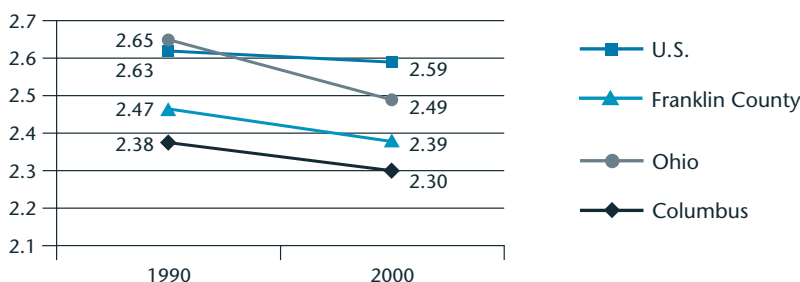
Franklin County and Columbus Household Characteristics, 1990-2000

Franklin County	1990	2000	% Change 1990-2000
Total Households	378,723	438,778	15.9%
Family households	241,881	263,601	9.0%
Married couple family	182,301	188,793	3.6%
• With own children under 18 years	89,229	87,945	-1.4%
Female householder, no husband present, with children under 18 years	32,357	36,260	12.1%
Non-Family households	136,842	175,177	28.0%
Householder living alone	105,983	135,437	27.8%
• Householder 65 years and over	29,272	32,651	11.5%
Columbus			
Total Households	256,996	301,534	17.3%
Family households	150,488	165,380	9.9%
Married couple family	105,445	108,708	3.1%
• With own children under 18 years	50,661	49,808	-1.7%
Female householder, no husband present, with children under 18 years	25,163	28,083	11.6%
Non-Family households	106,508	136,154	28.5%
Householder living alone	80,458	102,900	27.9%
• Householder 65 years and over	19,731	21,225	7.6%

Analysis:

- The number of married couple households with children decreased between 1990 and 2000, and were only 16.5% of all Columbus households and 20.0% of all Franklin County households in 2000. Married couple households with children were 22.4% of Ohio households in 2000.
- Households with persons living alone increased by 28% from 1990 and 2000 in both Columbus and Franklin County. This household type now makes up 34.1% of all Columbus households and 30.9% of all Franklin County households. The figure for Ohio is 27.3%.
- The number of female-headed households with children is not increasing as rapidly as in previous decades. Between 1970 and 1990, the number of female-headed households with children in Franklin County increased by 123%. The increase from 1990 to 2000 was 12.1%. In 2000, female-headed households with children were 9.3% of all Columbus households and 8.3% of all households in Franklin County.
- Although the number of households is increasing, their size is decreasing. From 1960 to 2000, the average household size in Franklin County has dropped from 3.26 persons to 2.39 persons, a decrease of 26.7%. This is consistent with Ohio and U.S. trends.

Average Household Size, 1990-2000



About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ U.S. Census Bureau, 1960-2000 Census of Population and Housing

Definitions:

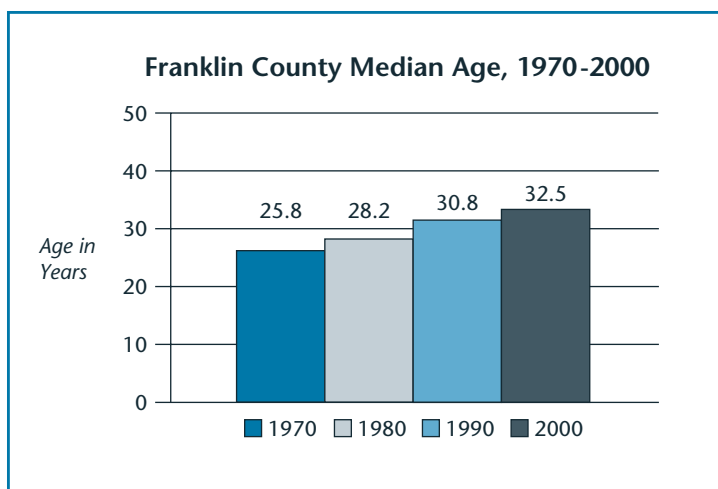
- ▲ **Household:** One or more persons occupying a housing unit.
- ▲ **Family:** One or more persons living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage or adoption.

Age and Gender

Age and Gender, 2000 Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio and U.S.

	Under 10 Years (1)	Under 18 Years	18-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and over	Median Age (years)	% Female
Columbus Total: 711,470	14.5%	24.2%	13.9%	35.1%	17.9%	8.9%	30.6	51.4%
Franklin County Total: 1,068,978	14.4%	25.1%	11.7%	33.3%	20.1%	9.8%	32.5	51.4%
Ohio Total: 11,353,140	13.8%	25.4%	9.3%	29.3%	22.7%	13.3%	36.2	51.4%
United States Total: 281,421,906	14.1%	25.7%	9.7%	30.2%	22.0%	12.4%	35.3	50.9%

(1) "Under 10 years" is a subset of "Under 18 years".



Analysis:

- The Columbus population is younger than the Franklin County and Ohio populations. Columbus has a greater percentage of persons in the 18 to 24 age cohort, which is probably a result of the large university population in the city.
- The population of Franklin County is aging, a trend that mirrors Ohio and the nation. The median age has increased about two years during each decade since 1970.
- Franklin County has 104,760 residents age 65 years and older, of which 63,321 live in the city of Columbus.
- The portion of the Franklin County population age 75 and over grew by 26.9% between 1990 and 2000. This is over twice the growth rate for the Franklin County population as a whole.
- There are 268,313 persons in Franklin County under age 18. Of these, 153,933 are under age 10.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ U.S. Census Bureau, 1970-2000 Census of Population and Housing

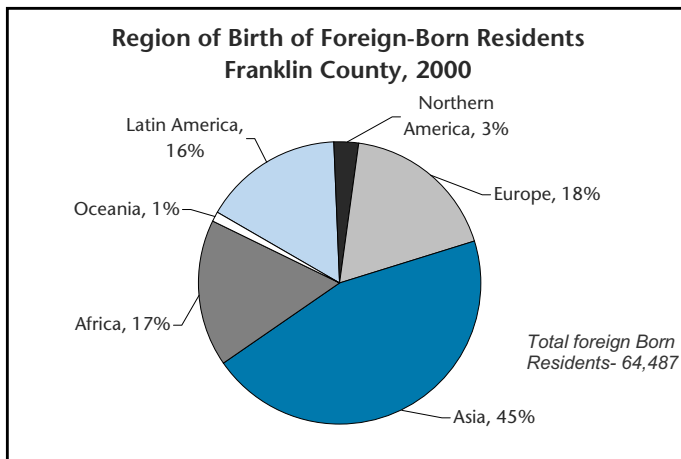
Definitions:

- ▲ **Median Age:** The middle point in the age distribution of a population.

Racial and Ethnic Composition

Racial and Ethnic Composition of Franklin County Population, 1990-2000

	1990 Population	2000 Population	Percent of Total in 2000	% Change 1990-2000
Total Franklin County Population	961,437	1,068,978		11.2%
White	783,714	806,851	75.5%	2.9%
Black	152,840	191,196	17.9%	25.1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2,056	2,899	0.3%	41.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	19,437	33,250	3.1%	71.1%
Other race	3,390	10,992	1.0%	224.2%
Bi-and multiracial	N.A	23,790	2.2%	N.A.
Hispanic/ Latino origin (of any race)	9,236	24,279	2.3%	162.9%



Analysis:

- Racial and ethnic diversity is increasing in Franklin County. The growth rate of non-white racial groups far surpassed that of the white population during the last ten years.
- The 2000 Census reported that Franklin County now had more residents in the Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups than any other Ohio county. More Franklin County residents reported that they were multiracial in 2000 than in other counties in Ohio. Only Cuyahoga County had more Hispanic and Latino residents than Franklin County.
- In 2000, 17.9% of the Franklin County population reported being in the “black alone” racial grouping. This ranks Franklin County 554 out of 3,087 U.S. counties in percent of black alone residents.
- According to Census 2000, 6.0% of the county’s residents (64,487 persons) were foreign-born. The percent of foreign-born residents in Franklin County was double the Ohio figure of 3.0%.
- Franklin County has many new immigrants. Sixty percent (38,745) of Franklin County’s foreign-born residents entered the U.S. between 1990 and 2000, compared with 42.0% of foreign-born residents of both Ohio and the U.S.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau: Census of Population and Housing-1990 (Summary Tape File 1) and 2000 (Summary File 1 and 3)

Note: Foreign-born population data that was from American Community Survey in the previous report and % Population change 1990-2000 has been updated using Census 2000.

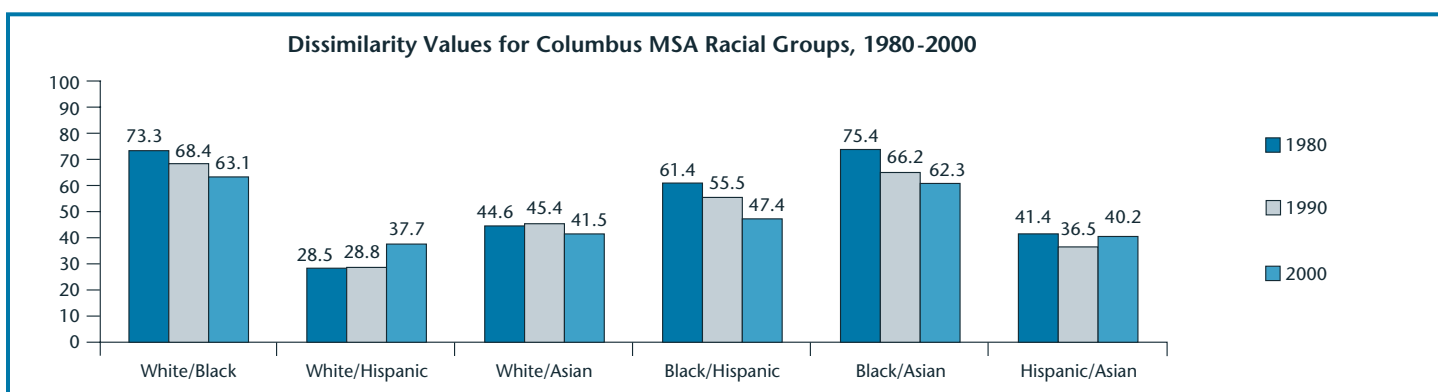
Definitions:

- ◆ Data on race in Census 2000 are not directly comparable to previous censuses. First, in 2000, respondents were allowed to select more than one category for race, resulting in 57 possible combinations of two or more races. Second, the sequence of the questions on race and Hispanic origin changed. Third, there were changes in the terminology and categories used for the race response categories.

Residential Segregation

White/Black Residential Segregation, Columbus MSA and Selected Metro Areas, 2000

Metropolitan Area	Dissimilarity Index	Metropolitan Area	Dissimilarity Index
Detroit, MI	84.7	Dayton-Springfield, OH	70.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	82.2	Toledo, OH	69.1
New York, NY	81.8	Pittsburgh, PA	67.3
Chicago, IL	80.8	Columbus, OH	63.1
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	77.3	San Francisco, CA	60.9
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	74.8	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	57.8
Youngstown-Warren, OH	72.8	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	49.6
Indianapolis, IN	70.7	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	43.7



Analysis:

- White/black segregation has decreased significantly in the Columbus MSA since 1980, however, the Columbus metropolitan area remains highly segregated, with a 2000 dissimilarity index of 63.1. The national white/black dissimilarity index was 65.1 in 2000, down from 69.4 in 1990.
- The most segregated residential pattern in the Columbus MSA is between whites and blacks, followed by blacks and Asians. The greatest decrease in segregation in the last ten years has been between blacks and Hispanics. The dissimilarity index for these groups dropped by 8.1 points between 1990 and 2000.
- Data shows an increase in white/Hispanic and Hispanic/Asian segregation between 1990 and 2000; however, the degree of segregation between these groups is still fairly low.
- While national studies indicate that in the U.S. blacks and whites live in less segregated residential patterns than they did in 1990, child segregation is increasing. In the Columbus MSA, white/black segregation for persons under 18 increased from 65.3 in 1990 to 66.9 in 2000.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Research, Metropolitan Racial and Ethnic Change—Census 2000, April 2000 (dissimilarity indexes for Columbus MSA and other metro areas)

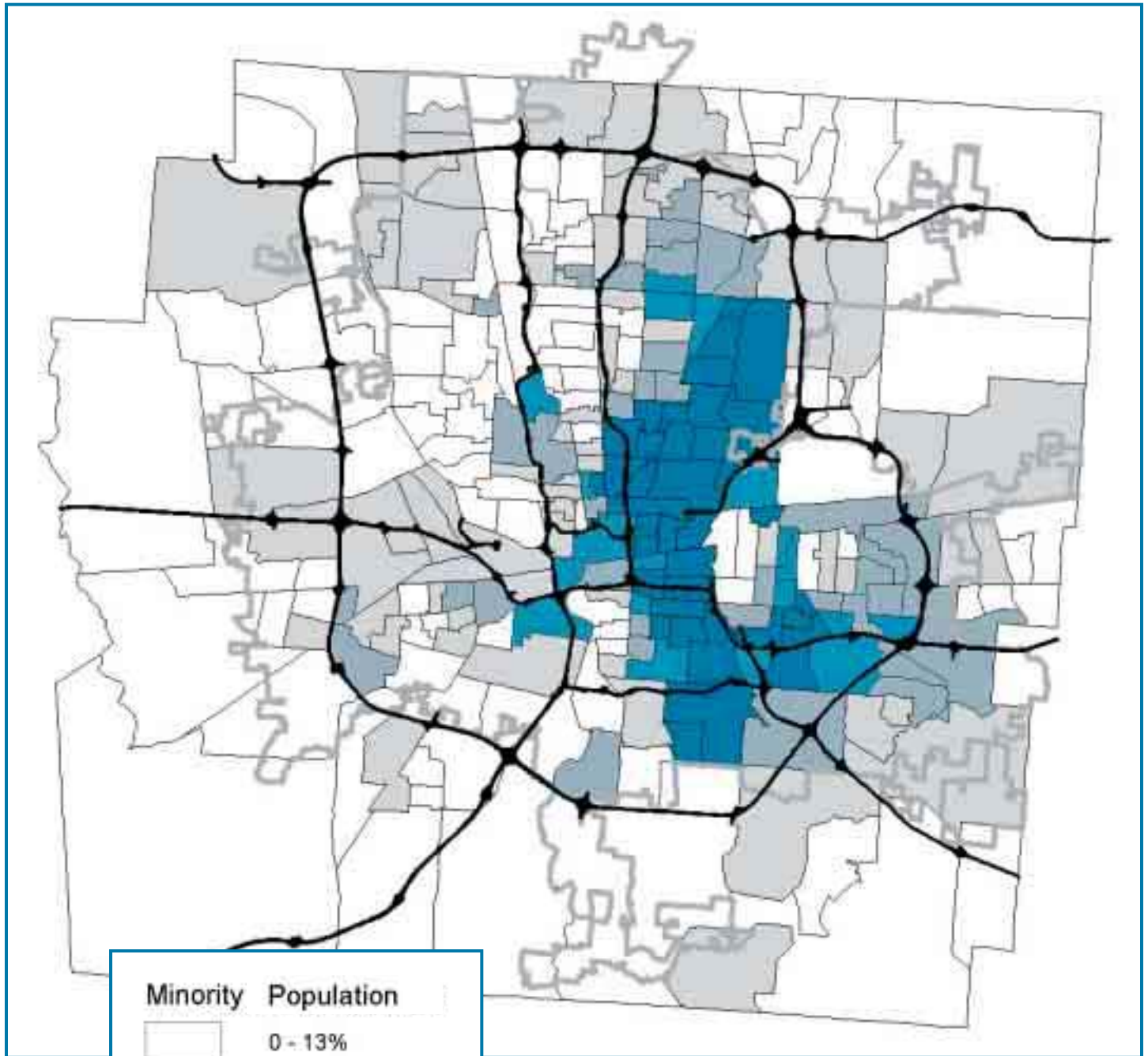
Definitions:

- ▲ **Dissimilarity Index:** The dissimilarity index measures, on a scale of 0 to 100, the degree to which two groups are evenly spread among census tracts in a given metropolitan area. A high value indicates that the two groups tend to live in different tracts. A value of 60 or above is considered a very high level of residential segregation. It means that 60% of the members of one group would need to move to a different tract in order for the two groups to be equally distributed. Values of 40 or 50 are usually considered a moderate level of segregation, and values of 30 or below are considered to be fairly low.

Explanations & Caveats:

- ▲ The Mumford Center used the following rules for classifying race and ethnicity: 1) coded as "Asian" any person who indicated that they were Asian, regardless of any other race/ethnicity they may have indicated; 2) coded as "Hispanic" any remaining person listed as Spanish/Hispanic/Latino, regardless of what they answered for the race/ethnicity question; 3) coded as "black" any non-Hispanic who indicated that they were African-American, regardless of any other race/ethnicity they may have indicated; and 4) coded as "white" non-Hispanics who answered only "white" as their race.
- ▲ The Lewis Mumford Center uses the following criteria to evaluate the significance of changes in a dissimilarity index: 10 and above-very significant; 5-10-moderate; below 5-small or no change.

Percent Minority Population Franklin County, 2000



Source: Columbus Department of Development

Minority population includes all race categories in the census except white.

Population Links/General Links

The following is a representative list of sources of information on the topics covered in the population section of the Community Indicators Database Report. Also included are general data sources with data applicable to many issue areas. The list includes resources that were used in the preparation of the report, as well as others that may be of interest to those seeking data on the community.

This is not intended to be a complete list, and CRP welcomes information about additional resources. Inclusion on this list does not imply that CRP endorses an organization or has verified the accuracy of its information.

▲ National Sources

U.S. Bureau of the Census

<http://www.census.gov>

This site includes historic census data, releases from the 2000 census, the American Community Survey and other special reports and supplemental surveys. Data is available for the U.S., metropolitan areas, states, counties and cities. "Subjects A-Z" allows a search for statistics by topic. The American Fact Finder can be used to create customized reports and maps.

Statistical Abstract of the United States

<http://www.census.gov/statab/www/>

This site provides an electronic version of the National Data Book that contains statistics on social and economic conditions in the United States, as well as selected international data. It also serves as a guide to sources of other data from the Census Bureau, other Federal agencies, and private organizations.

FEDSTATS

<http://www.fedstats.gov/>

This site provides access to statistical information produced by over 100 federal government agencies. It allows a user to search for data and statistics by topic, geography, reference publications and maps.

▲ State Sources

Ohio Department of Development Office of Strategic Research

<http://www.odod.state.oh.us/osr/>

The site provides a variety of data on Ohio and its counties, including County Profiles with quick facts and snapshot data and trends in population, geography, housing, employment, and poverty. The site also has 2000 Census data, research links, maps and economy and industry reports.

▲ Local Sources

Columbus INFObase

<http://www.columbusinfobase.org/>

The INFObase is an online community information resource that provides data on Franklin County, the city of Columbus, and various Columbus neighborhoods and planning districts. Information, data and maps are compiled from numerous sources including departments of the City of Columbus and Franklin County offices. Information is updated regularly.

Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan 2000-2003

<http://plan.td.ci.columbus.oh.us/>

Preparation of the Consolidated Plan is a collaborative process through which the community identifies its housing, homeless and community development needs and establishes goals, priorities and strategies for addressing those needs. The plan includes extensive data on community trends, conditions and needs.

Columbus Supersite

<http://www.columbus.org/>

The Columbus Supersite is a source of links to Columbus community web sites. Included are sites with information on government, employment, city life, community activities, business and the media.

Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC)

<http://www.morpc.org/>

The Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC) is a voluntary association of 42 governments in Central Ohio. MORPC provides planning, programming and brokerage services to its members and the community. The MORPC website includes access to reports and data on a variety of subjects including housing, transportation, water, land use, zoning, environmental and technology issues.

INCOME and EMPLOYMENT

Introduction & Overview: Income and Employment Indicators

Income provides a measure of an individual's or household's ability to attain the quality of life discussed in the other sections of the Community Indicators Database Report. Employment is, of course, the primary means to obtaining income. This section of the Community Indicators Database Report profiles both income and employment from the perspectives of individuals, families and the community.

The first indicator in this section deals with the components of a basic family budget and the hardships faced by families with insufficient income to meet this budget. Other indicators profile household income and poverty in the community.

The employment indicators also examine the community's job and employment profile and the patterns of employment growth. Data on the community's workforce include labor force participation and unemployment.

Indicators of Quality of Life

The income and employment data can be used in research, program planning and service delivery. Community Research Partners has found that the data are indicators of the quality of life in the community. The following suggests how the income and employment data pages relate to key quality of life areas:

Quality of Life Area	Income and Employment Data Pages
People have adequate incomes and financial resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic family budgets• Household income• Poverty• Labor force participation• Unemployment
The community has strong economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment profile• Household income• Location of employment growth

How We are Doing in the Area of Income and Employment

The income and employment data indicators provide a picture of how we are doing as a community. The following are some areas in which we are making progress in Franklin County, as well as areas of concern.

Income and Employment: Areas of Progress	Income and Employment: Areas of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic growth—the Central Ohio economy has gained 161,900 new jobs between Jan. 2002 and July 2003.• Unemployment—the Columbus MSA has the lowest unemployment rate of any metropolitan area in Ohio, and it is below the state and national rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic family budget—an estimated 175,000 persons in Franklin County are in families with incomes insufficient to meet basic living costs.• Employment profile—51% of the jobs in the Franklin County in 2001 are in the traditionally lower paying retail and service sectors.• Racial disparities—poverty rates and unemployment rates remain significantly higher for blacks than for whites in Central Ohio.

Basic Family Budgets

Basic Family Budgets for Columbus MSA Families, 1999

Household Type	Monthly Expenses (\$)							Monthly Total	Annual Total
	Housing	Food	Child Care	Transportation	Health Care	Other Necessities	Taxes		
1 parent, 1 child	553	230	358	170	179	243	160	\$1,893	\$22,717
1 parent, 2 children	553	351	692	170	189	280	228	\$2,463	\$29,567
1 parent, 3 children	702	489	1,027	170	199	323	390	\$3,300	\$39,592
2 parents, 1 child	553	388	358	240	194	292	272	\$2,297	\$27,546
2 parents, 2 children	553	510	692	240	204	329	277	\$2,805	\$33,655
2 parents, 3 children	702	647	1,027	240	214	372	435	\$3,637	\$43,644

Proportion of U.S. Families Above and Below 200% of Poverty Experiencing Hardships

Hardships	Below 200% of Poverty			Above 200% of Poverty
	Not Working	Working Part-Time	Working Full-Time	
Food Insecurity				
• Missed meals	21.7%	18.8%	14.6%	3.4%
• Worried about having enough food	47.3%	44.1%	36.0%	11.0%
Insufficient Health Care				
• Did not receive necessary medical care	13.2%	14.1%	11.3%	8.0%
• Emergency room is main source of care	6.7%	8.3%	6.8%	2.3%
• No health insurance coverage	22.3%	43.4%	35.4%	9.9%
Housing Problems				
• Evicted	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.1%
• Utilities disconnected	3.5%	4.6%	3.9%	0.6%
• Telephone disconnected	9.8%	12.9%	8.5%	3.0%
• Doubling up with families or friends	2.4%	2.9%	1.9%	0.3%
Inadequate Child Care				
• Child under 13 cares for self	4.2%	4.7%	5.5%	6.8%
• Child not in after-school or enrichment activities	25.1%	21.6%	20.3%	8.5%

Analysis:

- The Economic Policy Institute found that 21.9% of all persons in families in Ohio in 1999 were in households with incomes below basic family budgets. If this percentage is applied to the 2000 Franklin County population, an estimated 175,000 persons in 57,800 families have incomes less than the basic family budget.
- Nationally, over two-and-a-half times as many families fall below basic family budget levels as fall below the poverty level. The Economic Policy Institute found that the rate of serious hardships experienced in families below 200% of poverty is virtually identical regardless of employment status.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ Economic Policy Institute, *Hardships in America: The Real Story of Working Families*, 2001

Definitions:

- ▲ **Basic family budget:** The Economic Policy Institute defines the basic family budget as a realistic measure, individualized for communities nationwide and for type of family, of how much income it takes for a safe and decent standard of living. The national median basic family budget is about twice (200%) the poverty level.

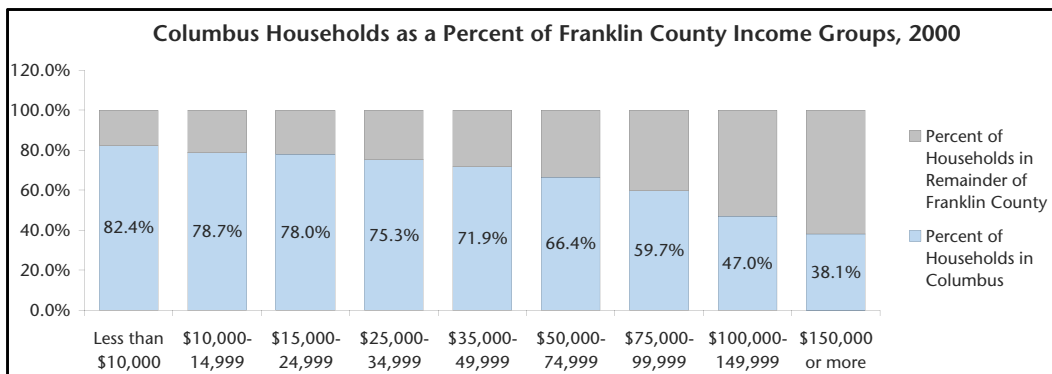
Explanations and Caveats:

- ▲ The Economic Policy Institute budgets focus only on after-tax income for six family types. The budgets assume that all adults work and that childcare is a necessity for all family types. Researchers conducted specific budget studies for various communities around the country. The report includes definitions and sources for each component of the budget.
- ▲ Hardships data is taken from two national surveys—the 1997 National Survey of American Families (NSAF) and the 1995 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

Household Income

Columbus and Franklin County Household Income, 2000

Income	Number of Franklin County Households	% of all Franklin County Households	Number of Columbus Households	% of all Columbus Households
Less than \$10,000	39,230	8.9%	32,322	10.7%
\$10,000-14,999	24,511	5.6%	19,282	6.4%
\$15,000-24,999	53,874	12.3%	41,998	13.9%
\$25,000-34,999	58,829	13.4%	44,296	14.7%
\$35,000-49,999	74,109	16.9%	53,290	17.7%
\$50,000-74,999	91,649	20.9%	60,876	20.2%
\$75,000-99,999	46,042	10.5%	27,505	9.1%
\$100,000-149,999	33,174	7.6%	15,584	5.2%
\$150,000 or more	17,458	4.0%	6,647	2.2%
Total	438,876	100.0%	301,800	100.0%



Analysis:

- According to Census 2000, 1999 median income for all Franklin County households was \$42,734, while the figure for the state of Ohio was \$40,956.
- Census 2000 shows 1999 median income for Franklin County family households was \$53,905 and for non-family households was \$29,027.
- The estimated 2003 HUD Median Family Income for the Columbus MSA is \$63,800. For a family of four, 80% of median (low-income) is \$51,050, 50% of median (very low-income) is \$31,900, and 30% of median is \$19,150.
- According to Census 2000 there were 82,744 Franklin County households with income from Social Security; 63,996 households with retirement income; and 13,136 with public assistance income (TANF and other general assistance); 15,999 with Supplemental Security Income (SSI); 50,558 with other types of income.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 Census Summary File 3 data for Franklin County (income data for Columbus and Franklin County)
- ◆ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Estimated Median Family Incomes for FY 2003

Definitions:

- ◆ **Median Income:** The U.S. Census median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount and half having income below that amount.
- ◆ **HUD Median Family Income:** A figure calculated annually by HUD for each metropolitan and non-metropolitan area in the U.S., and used to establish income limits for HUD programs.
- ◆ **Other income** includes unemployment compensation, Veterans' Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Poverty

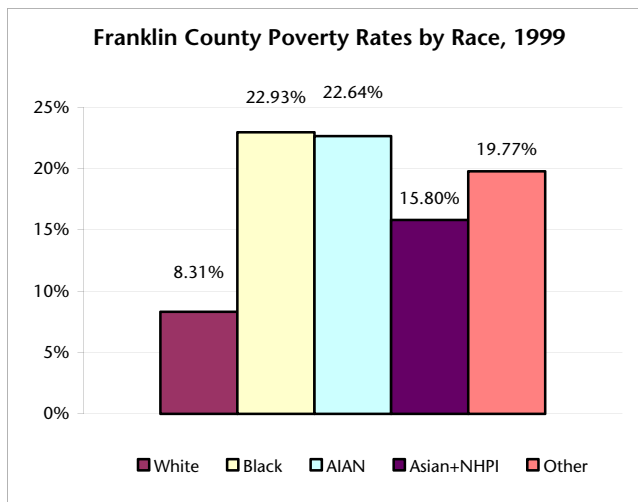
Number and Percent below Poverty by Age and Household Type Franklin County, 1990, 1997, 1999

	1990		1997 (2)		1999 (3)	
	# Below Poverty	% Below Poverty	# Below Poverty	% Below Poverty	# Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
Individuals	121,475	13.0%	120,206	12.2%	121,843	11.6%
• Children (age 0-17)	40,133	17.3%	39,696	16.3%	38,477	14.6%
• Elderly (age 65+)	8,990	10.3%	9,670	10.0%	8,516	8.6%
Families	22,293	9.1%	23,514	8.9%	21,742	8.2%
• Families with Children < age 18	18,323	14.2%	19,505	13.6%	17,523	12.1%
• Families with Children < age 5 (1)	10,187	17.8%	10,107	17.0%	9,421	15.4%
• Female-Headed Households with Children < age 18	12,885	40.4%	13,353	33.1%	12,421	30.3%
• Female-Headed Households with Children < age 5 (1)	6,970	57.5%	6,583	43.6%	6,686	42.9%

(1) Includes families with children under age five only, and those with children both under age 5 and 5-17 years.

(2) Poverty estimates

(3) From Census 2000 Summary File 3 (1990 Census represents income & poverty for 1989 and Census 2000 for 1999)



Analysis:

- Although the Central Ohio economy gained 196,000 new jobs from 1990-2001 and had record low unemployment levels, 128,989 persons were estimated to be living in poverty in Franklin County in 1999. This was more than the number of persons in poverty in 1989.
- The percent of family households living in poverty in Franklin County increased slightly from 1989-1999, from 9.1% to 9.4%. This was lower than the 1999 rate of 9.6% for U.S. families and higher than the Ohio family poverty rate of 8.5%.
- Of the 21,742 Franklin County families estimated to have incomes below poverty level in 1999, 63.4% were headed by a female with no husband present.

- In 1999, there were an estimated 48,148 unrelated individuals age 15 years and over living in poverty. This group had a poverty rate of 20.0%
- According to Census 2000, the black population was 17.9% of the total Franklin County population, but represented 34.7% of all persons in poverty. There were an estimated 42,348 black individuals and 65,635 white individuals living in poverty in Franklin County in 1999.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (poverty data), 2000 Census Summary File 1 and Summary File 3 dataset
- ◆ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Poverty Guidelines

Definitions:

- ◆ **Living in poverty:** Having an income at or below the annual federal poverty guidelines established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- ◆ **Poverty rate:** The percent of a population group living in poverty.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ **Poverty rate:** The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. For example, the 1999 poverty threshold for a 3-person family with one member under age 18 was \$13,410. If the total family income for 1999 was greater than this threshold, then the family and all members of the family were considered to be above the poverty level.

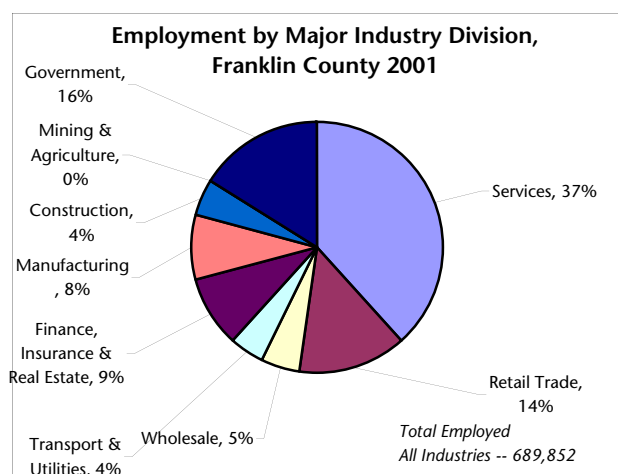
Employment Profile

Central Ohio's 20 Largest Employers, 2002

Employer Name	Total Full-Time Employees	Total Part-Time Employees
1. The State of Ohio	27,707	INA
2. The Ohio State University	17,069	2,202
3. United States Government (1)	13,700 (2)	INA
· United States Postal Service	5,306	822
· Defense Supply Center, Columbus	2,446	15
· Defense Finance and Accounting Service	2,231	0
4. Nationwide Insurance Co.	10,444	402
5. Bank One Corp./Bank One, Columbus	8,991	570
6. City of Columbus	8,805	1,449
7. Columbus Public Schools	8,784	NA
8. Ohio Health	8,158	4,289
9. Limited, Inc.	7,200	3,500
10. Franklin County	6,830	INA
11. Honda of America Manufacturing, Inc.	6,550	0
12. Kroger Co.	5,952	4,958
13. Wendy's International, Inc.	4,900	INA
14. Mount Carmel	4,877	2,876
15. American Electric Power	3,794	31
16. Catholic Diocese of Columbus	3,600	0
17. Huntington Banshares Inc.	3,478	510
18. Wal-Mart Stores Inc.	3,400	1,460
19. Bob Evans Farms Inc.	3,017	INA
20. Value City Department Stores Inc.	2,810	741

(1) Total includes subset branches/divisions shown below
 INA: Information not available, NA: not applicable

(2) Estimate as of October 2002



Analysis:

- The industry sectors represented by Central Ohio's largest employers—state government and federal government showed only modest job growth between 1994 and 1999, adding just 773 and 710 jobs, respectively, in Franklin County.
- Employment in the retail trade and services industry sectors together was 51% of all Franklin County employment.
- The list of Central Ohio's largest employments is mostly unchanged from 1996. The 2000 list included Big Bear Stores Company, Grant/ Riverside Methodist Hospitals and Lucent Technologies, Inc., which have been replaced on the 2002 list by Ohio Health, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., and Bob Evans Farms, Inc.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Labor Market Information, *Market Analysis of Key Workforce Trends*, Central Ohio Region (employment and employment growth; average weekly earnings) June 2002
- ◆ *Business First*, Greater Columbus Largest Employers, December 27, 2002

Definitions:

- ◆ **Total employed:** The number of persons employed part-time or full-time during a reporting period, including payroll workers, self-employed persons, unpaid workers in family enterprises and domestics.
- ◆ **Industry sectors:** The major divisions within the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System administered by the Statistical Policy Division of the U.S. Office of management and budget. The SIC assigns a four-digit code to classify all industries in the U.S. economy. Since U.S. Census Bureau has been using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), LMI is also switching SIC into NAICS.

Explanations and Caveats:

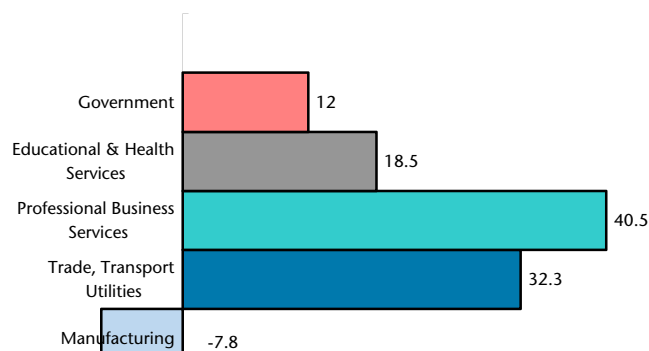
- ◆ Employers on the list of the largest employers are ranked according to the number of full-time employees.

Employment Growth

Central Ohio Region Industry Sectors with Largest Numbers of New Jobs, 1994 - 2000

Industry Division	Employment 2000	New Jobs 1994-2000	% Change 1994-2000	2000 Average Weekly Earnings
Business Services	79,270	25,102	46.3%	\$590
Local Government, Including Education	72,766	9,197	14.5%	\$649
Special Trade Contractors	27,596	7,766	39.2%	\$679
Private Health Services	61,337	7,138	13.2%	\$696
Eating and Drinking Places	61,573	7,094	13.0%	\$255
Miscellaneous Retail Stores	32,743	6,866	26.5%	\$419
Transportation by Air	8,241	6,166	297.2%	\$682
Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods	29,177	5,245	21.9%	\$866
Engineering and Management Services	23,551	5,044	27.3%	\$918
Depository Institutions	16,686	4,425	36.1%	\$702

Growth in Employment by Industry
Columbus MSA, January 1992 - July 2003 (in thousands)



Analysis:

- The Central Ohio economy gained 161,900 new jobs from January 1992 to July 2003.
- Between January 1992 and July 2003, the Columbus MSA lost 7,800 manufacturing jobs. This is a sector that experienced job loss during this period.
- The *Ohio Job Outlook 2008* notes that, on average, employment will grow faster in the major occupational groups that require more education and training. Service and professional occupations, particularly in the fields of health, business and education, dominate the list of occupations projected to gain the most employment or grow the fastest.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Labor Market Information: *Ohio Labor Market Review* July 2003, Columbus MSA (employment growth)
- ◆ *Market Analysis of Key Workforce Trends*, Franklin County (growth in industry sectors; average weekly earnings) Dec. 2000
- ◆ *Ohio's Economic Development Regions Report*, June 2002, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
- ◆ *Columbus MSA Job Outlook to 2008* (Columbus MSA job growth projections)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Total employed:** The number of persons employed part-time or full-time during a reporting period, including payroll workers, self-employed persons, unpaid workers in family enterprises and domestics.
- ◆ **Industry sectors:** The major divisions within the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System administered by the Statistical Policy Division of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The SIC assigns a four-digit code to classify all industries in the U.S. economy. Recently Bureau of Labor Market Information started publishing industry data using NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) instead of SIC.

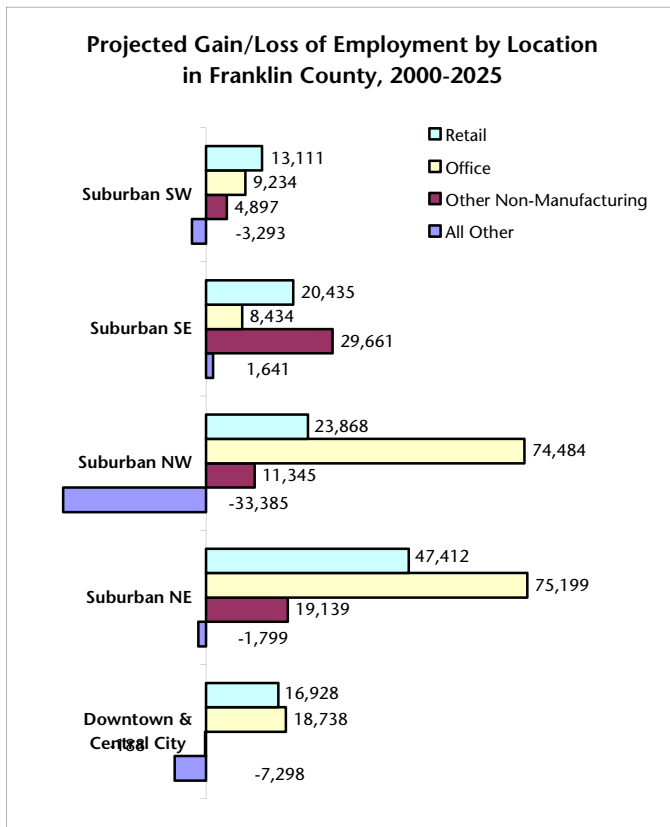
Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ The Ohio Labor Market Review uses data from Current Employment Statistics, a federal-state program that collects detailed data on employment, hours, and earnings in goods-producing and service-producing industries through a monthly survey of 13,000 Ohio employers. Industry survey participation is voluntary; data for some industries may not be available due to insufficient sample size.

Location of Employment Growth

Central Ohio Employment Growth by Location, 1980-2025

	Employment 1980	Employment 1990	Employment 2000	% Growth 1990-2000	2025 Projection
Downtown & Central City	79,554	87,892	95,710	8.9%	126,890
Northwest Quadrant	19,559	55,026	110,674	101.1%	186,986
Northeast Quadrant	70,685	109,906	161,802	47.2%	301,753
Southwest Quadrant	30,172	37,924	52,137	37.5%	76,087
Southeast Quadrant	49,052	64,261	82,124	27.8%	142,297



Analysis:

- Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission reports that employment in the Columbus Downtown Central City area grew by 8.9% from 1990 to 2000, and is projected to experience a net increase of 31,180 jobs between 2000 and 2025.
- Outside the Downtown/Central City area, the greatest total employment growth between 1990 and 2000 occurred in the Suburban Northeast and Northwest quadrants. Combined, these quadrants are projected to gain 216,263 jobs between 2000 and 2025.
- The Brookings Institution classifies the Columbus MSA as a “Centralized Employment Metro”, with 19.8% of metro employment within three miles of the Central Business District (CBD) and 62.6% within ten miles of the CBD.
- The Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission 2025 Transportation Plan estimates that the number of vehicle trips in Central Ohio will increase by 39% from 2000 to 2025, and the number of vehicle hours driven by Central Ohio residents will increase by 116%.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, *2025 Transportation Plan* (employment growth by location and type; definitions of geography)
- ◆ The Brookings Institution Center on Urban & Metropolitan Policy, *Job Sprawl: Employment Location in U.S. Metropolitan Areas*, May 2001 (centralized employment)

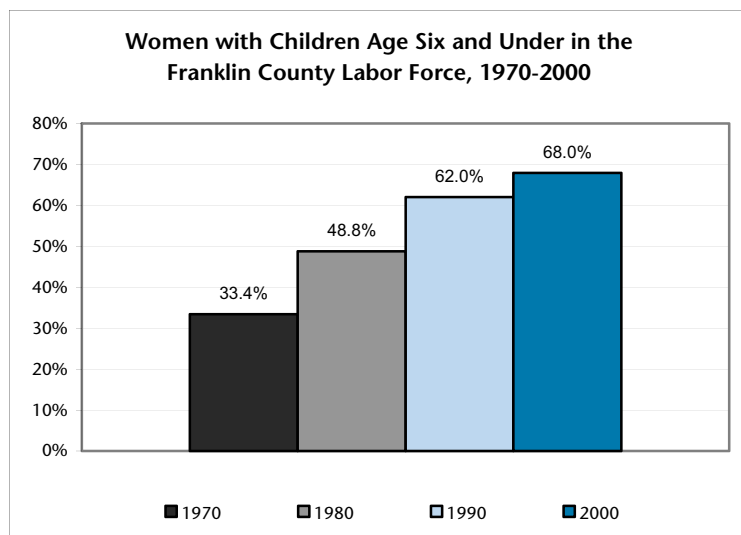
Definitions:

- ◆ **Central Ohio:** The geographic area subject to analysis in the *2025 Transportation Plan*. It includes Franklin County, Delaware County and parts of northwest Fairfield County and southwest Licking County. Employment trends and projections are presented for the following areas:
 - Columbus Downtown/Central City
 - Suburban Northeast Quadrant: east of Olentangy River and north of I-70
 - Suburban Southeast Quadrant: east of Olentangy River and south of CSX Rail
 - Suburban Southwest Quadrant: west of Olentangy River and south of I-70
 - Suburban Northwest Quadrant: west of Olentangy River and north of CSX Rail

Labor Force Participation

Franklin County Civilian Labor Force by Age and Gender, 2000

	Number in Civilian Labor Force	Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate
Males 16-24 years	53,081	70.3%
Males 25-44 years	160,755	90.4%
Males 45-64 years	81,685	81.2%
Males 65-69 years	4,240	32.3%
Males 70 years and over	4,398	16.0%
Females 16-24 years	52,402	69.7%
Females 25-44 years	140,494	78.2%
Females 45-64 years	79,408	70.1%
Females 65-69 years	3,656	22.1%
Females 70 years and over	3,604	7.7%
Total Franklin County Civilian Labor Force	583,723	70.7%
Ohio Civilian Labor Force	5,684,790	64.8%



Analysis:

- The number of women with young children in the Franklin County workforce has more than doubled over the past thirty years. In 2000 there were 41,651 women with children under age six in the Franklin County labor force, compared with 37,570 in 1990, 25,986 in 1980 and only 19,873 in 1970.
- In 2000, the labor force participation rate for persons living in Franklin County was 77.1% (male), and 64.8% (female).
- In 2000, 668 persons in Franklin County age 16 and over in Franklin County were in the Armed Forces.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau: 1970, 1980, 1990 Census of Population and Housing 2000 Census Summary File 1 and Summary File 3
- ◆ *Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan 2000-2003*, Franklin County, City of Columbus, Roberta F. Garber Consulting

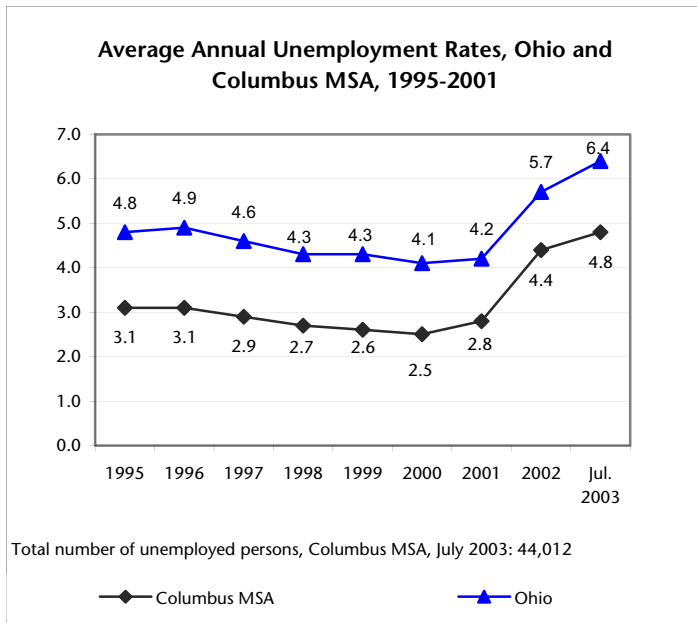
Definitions:

- ◆ **Civilian labor force:** Civilians 16 years of age and over who are employed or are unemployed and seeking work. It excludes military personnel, persons in institutions, those studying or keeping house full-time, persons who are retired or unable to work, and volunteer workers.
- ◆ **Labor force participation rate:** The percent of all persons in a population group who are currently in the labor force.

Unemployment

Estimated Annual Average Unemployment Rate by Race and Gender, Columbus MSA 1995-2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
All Males	4.0	3.8	2.9	4.4	3.2	2.7	3.8
All Females	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.1
All Blacks	11.9	7.4	5.7	7.7	5.6	5.7	5.1
All Whites	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.2



Analysis:

- From 1995 to 2003, the Columbus MSA has had the lowest unemployment rate of any metropolitan area in Ohio. The August 2003 estimated Franklin County unemployment rate (4.5%) is relatively lower than the other major urban counties in Ohio.
- Unemployment has increased in the nation, state and Central Ohio since 2001. Preliminary estimates indicate that the Columbus MSA unemployment rate increased from 2.7% in July 2001 to 4.8% in July 2003. This compares with a U.S. rate of 6.6% and an Ohio rate of 6.4%.
- Significant racial disparity is evident in both local and national unemployment rates, with the rate for blacks at least 1.6 times the rate for whites in the Columbus MSA. White females had the lowest unemployment at 2.9% in the Columbus MSA, as compared with black females at 4.5%. The rate for white males was 3.5% for 2001, while the rate for black males was 5.6%. Nationally, white males had the lowest unemployment at 4.3%, as compared with black males at 9.3%. The rate for white females was 4.1%, while the rate for black females was 8.1%. The national unemployment rate for all Hispanics was 6.6% in 2001.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Labor Market Information (monthly county unemployment estimates; Columbus MSA data by race and gender)
- ◆ U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Ohio and Columbus MSA annual unemployment rates; U.S. unemployment rates by race and gender)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Unemployed persons:** Persons 16 and over who have no employment, are available for work, except for temporary illness, and have made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the previous 4-week period. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off are not classified as unemployed.
- ◆ **Unemployment rate:** The number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ Official unemployment data only reflects those persons who are in the labor force and actively looking for work. The universe of persons who are not employed also includes those who are unable to work because of a disability and those "discouraged workers" who have stopped looking for work.
- ◆ Unemployment data presented in this section is not seasonally adjusted.
- ◆ ODJFS Columbus MSA unemployment rates by race and gender are estimates and should not be compared with unemployment data from the ODJFS Labor Force Statistics.

Income and Employment Links

The following is a representative list of sources of information on the topics covered in the income and employment section of the Community Indicators Database report. The list includes resources that were used in the preparation of the report, as well as others that may be of interest to those seeking data on income and employment. Data sources identified in the Population Links/General Links section may also include information on income and employment.

This is not intended to be a complete list, and CRP welcomes information about additional income and employment resources. Inclusion on this list does not imply that CRP endorses an organization or has verified the accuracy of its information.

▲ National Sources

U.S. Department of Labor

<http://www.dol.gov/>

U.S. DOL is a national clearinghouse for labor-related information including legal issues, data and statistics, publications, news releases and links to state and local sites.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov>

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal fact-finding agency for the U.S. Department of Labor in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. National, state and local data and statistics on labor market, employment, and trends are available.

The Urban Institute

<http://www.urban.org>

The Urban Institute is a nonpartisan economic and social policy research organization. The site provides information and links to data and statistics, publications, research, and news releases on the working poor, social security and welfare to work.

The Brookings Institution

<http://www.brook.edu/>

The Brookings Institution analyzes emerging public policy problems in books, reports, and articles available to policymakers, experts, and the general public. The website highlights the research and public education activities, including economic studies, urban and metropolitan policy and social and economic dynamics.

Employment Policies Institute

<http://www.epionline.org/>

Employment Policies Institute is a non-profit research organization that studies public policy issues on employment growth, with a focus on issues that affect entry-level employment. Information available at this site includes publications, data and statistics related to minimum wage, living wage, low-wage workers, youth unemployment, and welfare reform.

Economic Policy Institute

<http://epinet.org/>

The Economic Policy Institute is a non-profit research organization that conducts original research on economic issues, and makes policy recommendations based on its findings. A focus of EPI research is the living standards of working people. The website makes its findings available to the general public, the media, and policymakers.

Income and Employment Links

▲ State Sources

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information

<http://www.lmi.state.oh.us>

The Labor Market Information site is a source for reports and data about employment levels, unemployment rates, wages and earnings, employment projections, jobs, training resources, and careers. Data is available at the state, MSA and county levels.

▲ Local Sources

Columbus Department of Development

<http://td.ci.columbus.oh.us/>

This site provides information on housing and community services, economic development, and building and development in the Columbus MSA. Details on regional, county, city and neighborhood level programs, as well as links to other City of Columbus divisions, are available.

Greater Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce

<http://www.columbus-chamber.org/>

This site provides a local snapshot of the local business environment as well as programs available to members. Information on economic development projects, such as small business assistance and workforce development, is also available.

HOUSING

Introduction & Overview: Housing Indicators

Housing serves many functions in a community. These include meeting an individual's need for shelter, serving as a component of a neighborhood, and providing an economic asset for an owner. Housing is also a key sector of the local economy. This section of the Community Indicators Database Report includes indicators for the housing market and housing stock, as well as data about owner and renter households.

The first indicators provide a general housing profile, including owner/renter tenure and housing condition. There are several indicators that focus on owner housing. These include data on the owner housing market, housing affordability and homeownership and race.

Rental housing indicators examine both market rate apartments and subsidized units. Other indicators describe rental housing affordability, and the homeless continuum of care.

Indicators of Quality of Life

The housing data can be used in research, program planning and service delivery. Community Research Partners has found that the data are indicators of the quality of life in the community. The following suggests how the housing data pages relate to key quality of life areas:

Quality of Life Area	Housing Indicator Data Pages
People have access to decent, safe affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Housing tenure• Housing condition• Owner housing market• Owner housing affordability• Homeownership and race• Market rate apartments• Subsidized rental housing• Rental housing affordability• Homeless continuum of care

How We are Doing in the Area of Housing

The housing data indicators provide a picture of how we are doing as a community. The following are some areas in which we are making progress in Franklin County, as well as areas of concern.

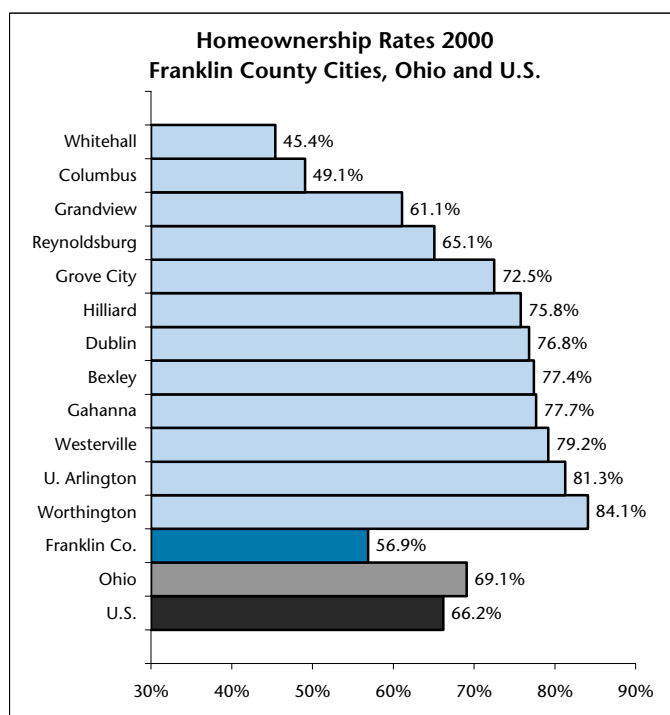
Housing: Areas of Progress	Housing: Areas of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homeownership rate—the homeownership rates in Columbus and Franklin County have increased since 1990.• Housing market—the Columbus MSA housing market has been strong, with 10,404 housing units added between 2000 and 2001.• Homelessness—the number of persons entering the emergency shelter system in 2000 was 20% below 1997 levels, and new permanent supportive housing units have been opened.• Rental assistance—the number of Section 8 rental vouchers available in Franklin County has more than doubled since 1993.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Owner housing affordability—the annual number of new homes sold in the Columbus Metro Area priced below \$130,000 has dropped by 77% since 1998.• Racial disparity—the homeownership rate for black households in Franklin County is about half that of white households.• Renter housing affordability—in 2003 a person needed an hourly wage of \$12.31 to afford Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment in Franklin County.• Subsidized housing units—over 25% of public housing stock has been lost in Franklin County due to demolitions.

Housing Tenure

Columbus and Franklin County Housing Profile, 1990 and 2000

Franklin County	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	405,418	100.0%	471,016	100.0%	65,598	16.2%
• Occupied units	378,723	93.4%	438,778	93.2%	60,055	15.9%
Owner-occupied	207,833	54.9%	249,633	56.9% (1)	41,800	20.1%
Renter-occupied	170,890	45.1%	189,145	43.1% (1)	18,255	10.7%
• Vacant units	26,695	6.6%	32,238	6.8%	5,543	20.8%
City of Columbus	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	278,084	100.0%	327,175	100.0%	49,091	17.7%
• Occupied units	256,996	92.4%	302,534	92.2%	44,538	17.3%
Owner-occupied	119,754	46.6%	148,004	49.1% (1)	28,250	23.6%
Renter-occupied	137,242	53.4%	153,530	50.9% (1)	16,288	11.9%
• Vacant units	21,088	7.6%	25,641	7.8%	4,553	21.6%

(1) The percentages of owner- and renter-occupied are the proportion of each category over occupied units only.



Analysis:

- ◆ After two decades of decline, the homeownership rates in both Columbus and Franklin County increased between 1990 and 2000.
- ◆ At 56.9% in 2000, the owner occupancy rate in Franklin County is the lowest of all Ohio urban counties. The rates for the other counties are: Cuyahoga County-63.2%, Hamilton-59.9%, Montgomery-64.7%, Lucas-65.4%, Summit-70.2%, Stark-72.4%, and Mahoning-72.8%.
- ◆ The City of Columbus was the location of 67.6% of all owner-occupied housing units added to the Franklin County housing stock since 1990.
- ◆ Nearly all of the rental units added to the Franklin County housing stock during the 1990's were located in Columbus. Columbus was the location of 89.2% of all new rental units, up from 80.2% of the units added between 1980 and 1990.
- ◆ The number of vacant units in Franklin County has increased by 20.8% since 1990. Eighty percent of these units are in the City of Columbus.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau, 1980-2000 Census of Population and Housing

Definitions:

- ◆ **Owner-occupied:** A housing unit occupied by the household that owns the unit.
- ◆ **Renter-occupied:** A housing unit that is occupied by a household that rents the unit, either for cash or without payment of cash.

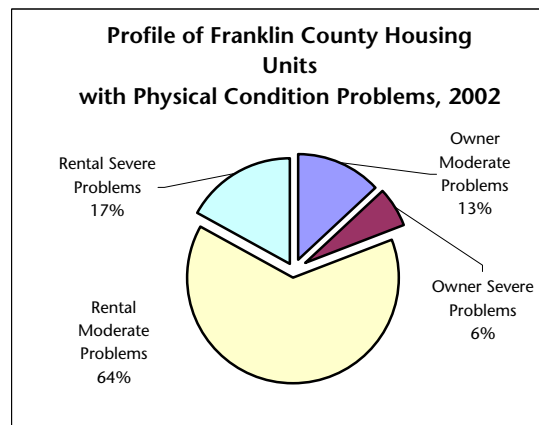
Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ The tenure of a housing unit does not necessarily indicate the unit type. For example, a household may rent a detached, single-family structure, as well as an attached apartment unit. Similarly, a household may be the owner of a unit in a multi-unit condominium structure.

Housing Condition

Physical Condition of Columbus and Franklin County Housing Units, 2002

	Columbus Housing Units		
	Moderate Physical Problems	Severe Physical Problems	Total Units with Physical Problems
Rental Units	11,400	3,000	14,400
Owner Units	2,300	1,100	3,400
Total	13,700	4,100	17,800
Total Franklin County Housing Units			
Rental Units	11,900	3,700	15,600
Owner Units	3,400	2,300	5,700
Total	15,300	6,000	21,300



Analysis:

- 2002 American Housing Survey data indicates that there are 21,300 housing units in Franklin County with physical condition problems. Of these, 73.2% are rental units. As a comparison, in 1995, there were 18,500 housing units in Franklin County with physical condition problems and 77.2% of those were rental units.
- The most frequent problem for owner units with severe physical problems was “plumbing”, while “upkeep” and “kitchen” were the primary moderate problems. For rental units with severe problems, “plumbing” and “heating” were the primary problems. “Upkeep” and “kitchen” were the most frequent moderate problem areas for rental units.
- The American Housing Survey reported that black householders occupy 26.8% of all units in the city of Columbus with severe physical problems and 24.8% with moderate problems.
- Census 2000 identified 0.4% housing units in Franklin County have lacking complete plumbing facilities and 0.7% has lacking complete kitchen facilities. There are 10,211 units where households are living in overcrowded conditions.
- Franklin County has newer housing stock than other parts of the state. Of the 438,778 housing units in Franklin County in 2000, 33.2% (145,535 units) were built in 1959 or earlier, compared with 46.7% of all Ohio housing units.
- In 2002, there were an estimated 24,300 low- and moderate-income Franklin County owner households paying 50% or more of their income for housing (mortgage, taxes, insurance and utilities). These households may lack resources for housing maintenance and repairs. Back in 1995, there were an estimated 12,253 low- and moderate-income owner households in Franklin County who spent 50% or more of their income for housing.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau, *American Housing Survey for the Columbus Metropolitan Area* in 2002 (physical condition data)
- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 3* for Franklin County (plumbing and kitchen facilities, overcrowding and age of housing stock)

Definition:

- ◆ **Moderate physical problem:** Having a moderate physical problem, as defined by the American Housing Survey, with one or more of the following: plumbing, heating, electric, upkeep or hallways.
- ◆ **Severe physical problem:** Having a severe physical problem, as defined by the American Housing Survey, with one or more of the following: plumbing, heating, electric, upkeep or hallways.
- ◆ **Overcrowded:** A housing unit with more than one occupant per room.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ All data in the American Housing Survey is provided by the occupant, including responses to specific questions on the physical condition of the structure.

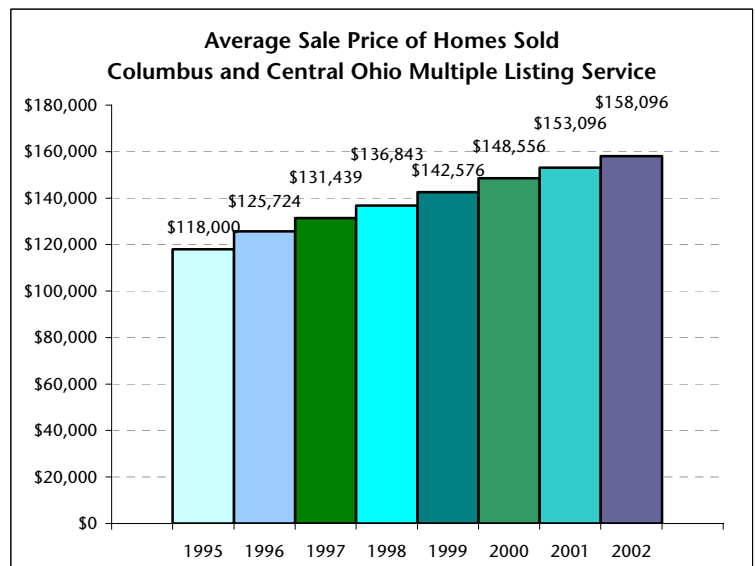
Owner Housing Market

New Detached Single-Family Homes Sold Columbus Metro Area, January 2000-June 2001

Closing Price	Columbus Metro Area Market Areas				Total Sales	% of all Sales
	NW	NE	SE	SW		
Under \$100,000	3	4	21	12	40	0.5%
\$100,000-\$139,000	96	234	308	326	964	11.9%
\$140,000-\$199,000	763	1,220	859	854	3,696	45.5%
\$200,000-\$299,000	1,159	892	322	87	2,460	30.3%
\$300,000 and over	471	421	49	27	968	11.9%
Total	2,492	2,771	1,559	1,306	8,128	100.1%
Average Closing Price Jan.-June 2001	\$267,179	\$234,548	\$186,054	\$163,663	\$228,956	

Analysis:

- Multiple Listing Service data indicates that the price of homes sold (new and existing) in Central Ohio increased by 34.0% between 1995 and 2002. During the first nine months of 2001, the number of homes sold was up 5.8% over the same period in 2000.
- The average price of a new detached single-family home in the Columbus Metro Area increased from \$202,501 in the fourth quarter of 1999, to \$228,956 during the second quarter of 2001, for a 13.1% increase during the 18-month period.
- The Columbus Metro Area had a 7.4% decline in the number of new detached residential closings from 1999 to 2000. During the first six months of 2001, new residential closings were down 23.7% from the same period in 2000.
- In 2001 there were 10,404 single-family building permits issued for new home starts in the Columbus MSA, an increase of 15.7% over 2000.



About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ The Danter Company, Trans Action Report, Columbus Metro Area Detached Closing Activity by Closing Price (homes sold in Columbus Metro Area)
- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau, Housing Units Authorized by Building Permit, 2000 (building permits for new home starts)
- ◆ Columbus Board of Realtors, Multiple Listing Service Statistics (number of sold listings)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Columbus Metro Area:** The area included in The Danter Company's Trans Action Report on detached closing activity. The area includes all of Franklin County and contiguous urbanizing areas in adjacent counties. The Columbus Metro Area is divided into four quadrants.
- ◆ **Market Areas:** The four quadrants (NW, NE, SE, SW) of the Columbus Metro Area.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ The Board of Realtors Multiple Listing service statistics include listings in all of Franklin, Delaware, Union, Morrow and Madison counties and parts of Licking, Fairfield, Knox, Logan, Marion and Pickaway counties.
- ◆ Residential Building Permits data includes Columbus MSA (Franklin, Delaware, Madison, Licking, Fairfield, and Pickaway).

Owner Housing Affordability

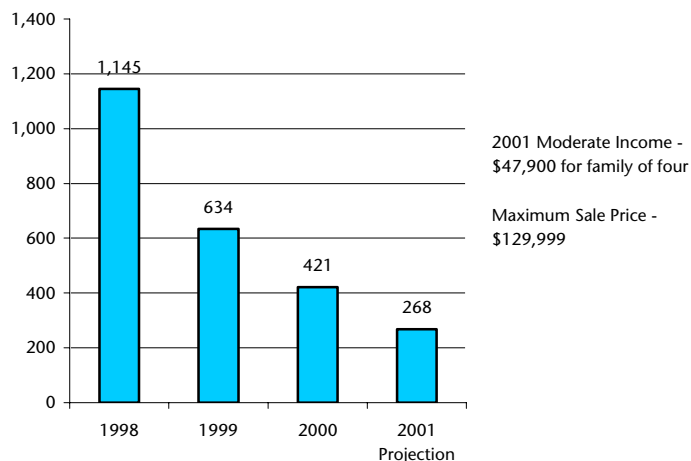
Housing Opportunity Index Columbus MSA and Selected MSAs, First Quarter 2002

MSA	% of Homes Sold Affordable to Median Income Households	2002 Median Family Income	2002 Q1 Median Sales Price	National Affordability Rank (of 191 total MSAs)	Midwest Affordability Rank (of 39 MSAs)
Dayton, OH	90.00%	\$60,200	\$101,000	6	6
Youngstown, OH	85.80%	\$46,400	\$82,000	15	14
Cincinnati, OH	83.60%	\$64,300	\$125,000	24	18
Toledo, OH	81.60%	\$56,700	\$108,000	35	23
Akron, OH	79.90%	\$55,600	\$109,000	53	28
Cleveland, OH	79.90%	\$60,000	\$123,000	53	28
Columbus, OH	78.20%	\$63,400	\$140,000	63	30
Ann Arbor, MI	60.20%	\$76,000	\$190,000	143	39
Elkhart, IN	94.90%	\$59,300	\$111,000	1	1
Salinas, CA	7.70%	\$53,800	\$319,000	191	N. A.
National	64.80%	\$54,400	\$160,000		

Analysis:

- The National Homebuilder's Association found that 78.2% of all homes sold in the Columbus MSA in the first quarter of 2002 were affordable to a median income household. This ranks the Columbus MSA as the 63rd most affordable metro area in the nation out of 191.
- The Columbus MSA ranks 30th out of 39 metro areas in the Midwest in housing affordability. In Ohio, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Youngstown and Dayton MSAs ranked higher in affordability.
- In 1998, 19.4% of new detached single-family homes sold in the Columbus Metro Area were priced under \$130,000. In 2000, only 7.1% of homes sold were in this price range. Homes sold priced below \$100,000 fell from 56 in 1998 to 7 in the first six months of 2001.
- The Consolidated Plan found that from January 1996 to April 1999 there were 27,539 existing homes sold in Franklin County priced at or below \$128,000. Of these, 42.5% (11,704) were priced below \$79,000.

Estimate of New Homes Sold in Columbus Metro Area Affordable to a Moderate Income Household, 1998-2001



About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ National Association of Home Builders, Housing Opportunity Index: First Quarter 2002
- ◆ The Danter Company, Trans Action Report, Columbus Metro Area Detached Closing Activity by Closing Price (price of new homes sold in Columbus Metro Area)
- ◆ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Income Guidelines for Columbus MSA (median family income limits)
- ◆ Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan: 2000-2003 (existing affordable homes sold)

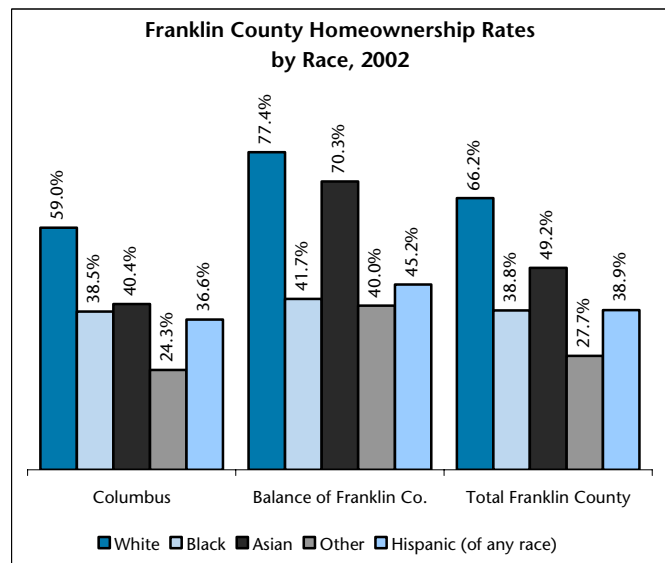
Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ The Housing Opportunity Index is based on HUD median family income, interest rates and the price of existing and new homes sold in each market area for a particular quarter. Data on homes sold is collected from court records on 740,000 sales nationwide. A ranking of "1" indicates that an MSA has the greatest percentage of affordable homes sold in the nation or region.

Homeownership and Race

Disposition of Applications for Home Purchase Loans by Race of Applicant, Columbus MSA 2002

Applicant	Number of Loans on 1-4	
	Government	Conventional
White	9,015	23151
Loan Originated	82%	77%
Loan Denied	7%	9%
Other Disposition	11%	14%
Black	1,910	2047
Loan Originated	68%	55%
Loan Denied	13%	22%
Other Disposition	19%	23%
American Indian /Alaska Native	37	72
Loan Originated	65%	65%
Loan Denied	14%	10%
Other Disposition	22%	25%
Asian/Pacific Islander	178	769
Loan Originated	79%	75%
Loan Denied	6%	8%
Other Disposition	15%	17%
Hispanic	199	227
Loan Originated	78%	64%
Loan Denied	10%	17%
Other Disposition	13%	19%
Other Race	139	417
Loan Originated	74%	68%
Loan Denied	13%	14%
Other Disposition	13%	18%
Race not available	1,126	6355
Loan Originated	69%	60%
Loan Denied	13%	16%
Other Disposition	19%	23%



Analysis:

- In 2002, the homeownership rate for black households was about less than two-thirds of the rate for white households in Franklin County. The gap ranged from 20.5% in Columbus to 35.7% in the balance of Franklin County.
- The percent of home purchase loan applications that result in loan originations is higher for whites than for blacks. In 2002, the gap was 21.9% for conventional loans and 13.5% for government loans. Black applicants were much more likely to have a government loan originated (68.4% of all applications) than a conventional loan (55.0%).
- In the Columbus MSA in 2002, 80.4% of conventional loan applications by applicants with incomes at or above 120% of the area median were originated, compared with 74.0% for applicants between 80% and 119% of median, and 63.2% for applicants below 80% of median.

- Credit history and debt-to-income ratio were the primary reasons cited by lenders for loan denials for applicants of all races in the Columbus MSA 2002.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Survey for the Columbus Metropolitan Area in 2002 (homeownership rates by race)
- ◆ Federal Financial Institutions Examinations Council, 2002 HMDA Statement for Columbus MSA (data on home purchase loans)

Definition:

- ◆ **Government home purchase loans:** Includes FHA, FSA/RHA and VA home purchase loans.
- ◆ **Other disposition:** Includes applications approved but not accepted, applications withdrawn, and files closed as incomplete.
- ◆ **Other applicant:** Includes applicants identified as American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic and joint white/minority.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) requires lending institutions to make annual disclosures of their home mortgage and home improvement lending activity. Data for the 2000 HMDA Report for the Columbus MSA was collected from 588 financial institutions, of which 288 have a home or branch in the MSA.

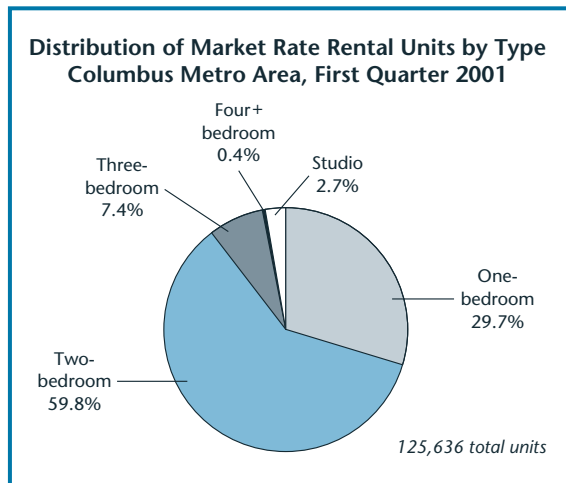
Market Rate Apartments

Market Rate Apartments in the Columbus Metro Area, First Quarter 2001

Market Area	Units	Vacancy Rate	Median Rent 2-Bedroom Unit
Central City Villages	5,809	8.4%	\$535
OSU/Clintonville Corridor	5,241	1.8%	\$550
Upper Arlington Corridor	15,249	4.1%	\$689
Worthington Corridor	8,767	3.8%	\$695
Northeast	19,392	5.5%	\$550
Westerville, New Albany, Gahanna	7,466	7.5%	\$760
Whitehall Corridor	10,057	8.7%	\$480
Reynoldsburg	10,267	6.5%	\$612
Obetz/Groveport/Canal Winchester	13,044	6.0%	\$580
Grove City/Southwest	7,711	6.1%	\$539
Hilliard/Southwest	14,317	7.4%	\$641
Dublin	7,916	5.0%	\$770

Analysis:

- In the first quarter of 2001, there were a total of 125,636 market rate apartment units in the Columbus Metro Area, up from 118,022 in the first quarter of 2000. The overall vacancy rate was 5.9% in the first quarter of 2001, down from 6.3% a year earlier. Four-bedroom and larger units had the lowest vacancy rate (3.4%), while one-bedroom units had the highest rates (6.2%).
- From the first quarter of 2000 to the first quarter of 2001, the one-bedroom median rent in the Columbus Metro Area increased 5.3%, from \$470 to \$495 a month. The two-bedroom median rent increased 6.2%, from \$585 to \$621 a month.
- Units opened before 1970 had a vacancy rate of 6.4% in the first quarter of 2001. The high vacancy rates in the Whitehall Corridor and Central City Villages market areas are primarily a function of the high number of older units in these markets.
- The Danter Company identified 1,004 units under construction or renovation in 15 projects in the first quarter of 2001.



About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ The Danter Company, The Columbus Apartment Report, First Quarter 2001

Definitions:

- ▲ **Columbus Metro Area:** The area included in the The Danter Company's Columbus Apartment Report. The area includes all of Franklin County and contiguous urbanizing areas in adjacent counties. The Columbus Metro Area is divided into twelve market areas.
- ▲ **Market rate apartments:** Unsubsidized rental units in apartment complexes.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ▲ Median rents are impacted by the addition of new units at the upper end of the market. The increases do not typically reflect the actual rent increases at an individual complex.

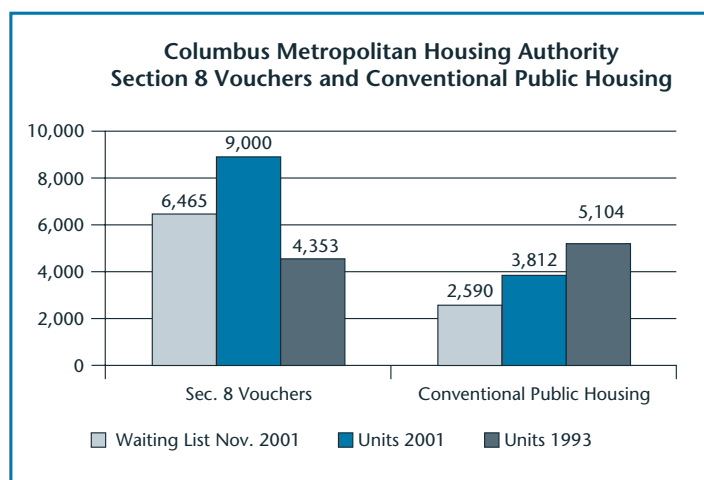
Subsidized Rental Housing

HUD-Subsidized Apartment Units and Vacancies, Columbus Metro Area, March 2001

	Units		Vacancies	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Studio	549	4.3%	8	1.5%
One-bedroom	4,921	38.6%	96	2.0%
Two-bedroom	5,184	40.7%	73	1.4%
Three-bedroom	1,799	14.1%	17	0.9%
Four-bedroom +	297	2.3%	6	2.0%
TOTAL	12,750	100.0%	200	1.6%

Analysis:

- In the first quarter of 2001, HUD subsidized apartment units had a vacancy rate of only 1.6%, compared with 5.9% for market rate apartments in the Columbus Metro Area.
- Since 1996, about 745 subsidized apartment units in Franklin County have been lost from the affordable housing inventory as a result of owners “opting out” of their expiring contracts with HUD, demolitions or HUD enforcement actions. In addition, owners of several Section 236 properties have prepaid FHA mortgages, and these units are no longer subject to HUD rent restrictions.
- There has been a major shift in the composition of the housing units managed by CMHA. Since 1993, demolitions have reduced the public housing stock by 25.3%, while the number of budgeted Section 8 vouchers available to CMHA has more than doubled.
- In 2000, an average of only 60-70% of CMHA Section 8 voucher-holders could find housing within 120 days. Many are unable to find suitable housing, a landlord willing to accept their voucher, or housing with rent at or below HUD Fair Market Rent.



About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (Section 8 vouchers and conventional public housing, November 2001)
- ▲ The Danter Company, Columbus Metro Area Apartment Market Overview, First Quarter 2001 (subsidized apartment units)
- ▲ Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio, Ohio Housing Activity List (opt-outs and prepayments)

Definitions:

- ▲ **HUD-subsidized housing:** Includes all CMHA public housing, project-based Section 8, Section 202/Elderly, Section 811/Disabled, Section 236 and other HUD-financed units with rent restrictions tied to the income of the tenants. Not included are units rented using tenant-based Section 8 vouchers.
- ▲ **Conventional public housing:** Housing units owned and managed by Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority.
- ▲ **Section 8 vouchers:** Rent vouchers that can be used by income-eligible households to rent housing in the private market.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ▲ In an effort to create mixed-income communities CMHA has designated 50% of new admissions to public housing for households with incomes over 30% of median. CMHA's goal for the use of Section 8 vouchers is to serve the poorest households. As a result, 100% of new voucher recipients are households at or below 30% of median or persons who are homeless or have special needs.
- ▲ There is about a 25% overlap/duplication of households on CMHA's Section 8 and public housing waiting lists.

Rental Housing Affordability

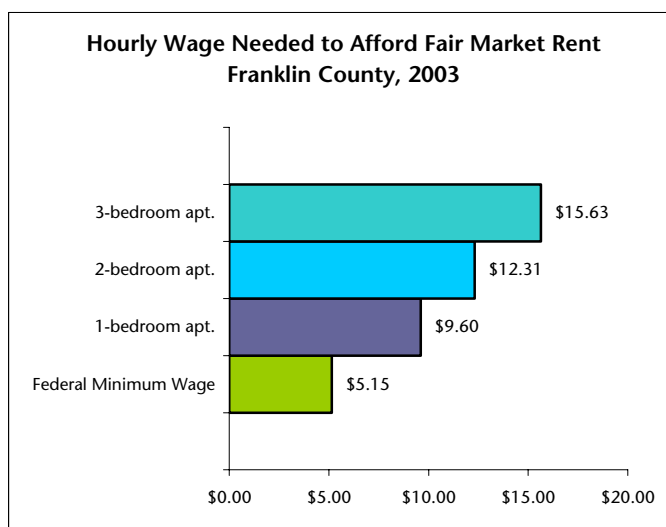
Low- and Moderate-Income Renter Households with Housing Cost Burden, 1996 Estimate

	Columbus Households				Total Franklin County Households			
	At/Below 30% MFI (2)	31-50% MFI	51-80% MFI	Total ≤ 80% MFI	At/Below 30% MFI (2)	31-50% MFI	51-80% MFI	Total ≤ 80% MFI
Cost Burden	30,397	20,203	12,276	62,876	34,154	24,973	15,739	74,866
Severe Cost Burden (1)	24,072	5,611	943	30,626	27,231	7,325	1,147	35,703

(1) Severe cost burden is a subset of cost burden (2) MFI-Median Family Income for Franklin County

Analysis:

- ◆ The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports that in 2003, a household would need an income of \$25,600, or 239% of the federal minimum wage, to afford a two-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent in Franklin County. The Franklin County “housing wage” has increased by 0.63% between 2002 and 2003.
- ◆ Renter households with incomes at or below 30% of median income comprise 76.3% of all Franklin County renters with severe housing cost burden. A 1997 analysis of the Central Ohio rental housing market found a deficit of 21,892 rental units affordable to these extremely low income households, or one affordable unit for every two households.
- ◆ In northern suburban areas of Central Ohio, where much of the region’s job growth is occurring, there are deficits of affordable rental housing for households with incomes up to 50% of median (about \$30,000 a year).



About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan: 2000-2003 (estimates of cost-burdened renter households)
- ◆ National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2001: America’s Growing Wage-Rent Disparity (Franklin County housing wage data)
- ◆ Replacement Housing Collaborative, Providing Affordable Rental Housing in Central Ohio, 1997 (deficit of affordable rental housing)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Housing cost burden:** Paying more than 30% of household income for housing costs, including utilities.
- ◆ **Severe housing cost burden:** Paying more than 50% of household income for housing, including utilities.
- ◆ **Affordable housing:** Spending no more than 30% of household income for housing costs, including utilities.
- ◆ **Housing wage:** A measure developed by the National Low Income Housing Coalition that represents what a person working 40 hours per week must earn per hour in order to afford the HUD Fair Market Rent in a jurisdiction, paying no more than 30% of income for housing.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ 1996 estimates of cost burdened renter households in the Consolidated Plan were based on Claritas population estimates for Central Ohio, which includes areas in Delaware, Fairfield and Licking counties. As a result, they may be 2-5% greater than if they were based on population estimates for Franklin County only.

Homeless Continuum of Care

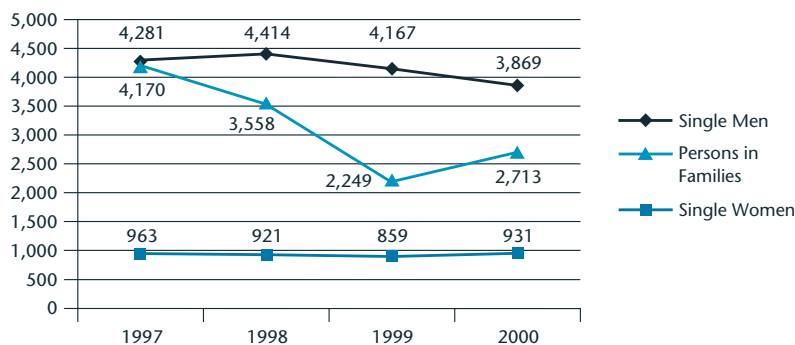
Transitional and Permanent Supportive Housing Beds, Franklin County, November 2001

Population Served	Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds
General Population Families	558	0
General Population Adults	71	8
Adults with Mental Illness	85	686
Families with Mental Illness	0	302
Adults with Substance Abuse	175	155
Families with Substance Abuse	53	220
Adults with HIV/AIDS	15	105
Families with HIV/AIDS	0	102
Adults with Physical Disabilities	0	16
Adult Ex-Offenders	292	0
Youth	32	0
Total Beds	1,281	1,594

Analysis:

- The Franklin county emergency shelter system includes 447 beds for single men, 79 beds for single women, 506 beds for families with children and 105 beds for special populations (victims of domestic violence, youth, psychiatric crisis and public inebriates).
- The shelter system served 740 families in 2000. The typical family was a single mother, approximately 31 years old, with two children. Thirty-three percent of the families reported income from employment, and 18% reported their primary income as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Families identified eviction, relocation and relationship problems as the most common factors contributing to their housing crisis.
- The majority of the 4,800 single adults served by the Franklin County shelter system in 2000 were between the ages of 31 and 45. Of the total, 81% were men and 19% were women. About 46% had a high school degree or equivalent and 21% had at least some college education. About 25% of the adults were working full or part-time. Single adults identified insufficient wages or benefits, drinking/drug problems and relationship problems as the most common factors contributing to their housing crisis.
- The Rebuilding Lives Plan has a goal of creating 800 units of supportive housing in Franklin County to serve chronically homeless adults. The Corporation for Supportive Housing reports that 188 new supportive housing units have been opened, 27 units will open in early 2002, and 145 units are under development.

Persons Served by Emergency Shelters Funded by the Community Shelter Board, 1997-2000



About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ Community Shelter Board, Shelter Statistics (persons served by emergency shelters)
- ▲ Community Shelter Board, Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio, 2001 Continuum of Care Narrative (transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds)
- ▲ Corporation for Supportive Housing (Rebuilding Lives supportive housing units)

Definitions:

- ▲ **Homeless person:** Individuals whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g. streets, parks, automobiles) or a person living in an emergency shelter for the homeless.
- ▲ **Permanent supportive housing:** Long-term housing that includes a planned supportive service component.
- ▲ **Transitional housing:** Housing in which homeless persons live for up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to transition to permanent housing.

The following is a representative list of sources of information on the topics covered in the housing section of the Community Indicators Database Report. The list includes resources that were used in the preparation of the report, as well as others that may be of interest to those seeking data on housing. Data sources identified in the Population Links/General Links section may also include information on housing.

This is not intended to be a complete list, and CRP welcomes information about additional housing resources. Inclusion on this list does not imply that CRP endorses an organization or has verified the accuracy of its information.

▲ National Sources

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

<http://www.hud.gov/>

The HUD web site has extensive information on topics relating to housing, homelessness and community development. This site provides information on HUD grant programs and research, reports, and statistical data on topics that include homeownership, housing finance, public/assisted housing and fair housing/fair lending, plus links to many other related sites. Each year HUD releases updated median income and fair market rent figures for jurisdictions on its web site.

HUD Office of Policy Development and Research

<http://www.huduser.org/>

This site provides current information on housing needs, market conditions, and existing programs, as well as research data on priority housing and community development issues. HUD USER is the primary source for Federal Government reports and information on housing policy and programs, building technology, economic development, urban planning and other related topics.

American Housing Survey

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html>

The American Housing Survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for HUD. The AHS collects national and metropolitan area data on apartments, single-family homes, mobile homes, vacant housing units, household characteristics, income, housing and neighborhood quality, housing costs, equipment and fuels, size of housing unit, and recent movers. The most recent AHS for the Columbus Metropolitan Area was conducted in 1995 and is next scheduled for 2002.

Federal Financial Institutions Examiners Council

<http://ffiec.gov/hmda/>

The FFIEC site provides access to data for local communities on residential lending activity. Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) requires lending institutions to report public loan data. Included in the data is information on loan applications, originations and denials by race, gender, income and census tract.

National Association of Home Builders

<http://www.nahb.com/>

The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) is a federation of more than 800 state and local builders associations throughout the United States. The association's site provides economic and housing data, housing facts and trends and home sales data at the national, state and local level. NAHB's quarterly Housing Opportunity Index ranks MSAs on the percent of homes sold that are affordable to a median income household.

National Low Income Housing Coalition

<http://www.nlihc.org/>

National Low Income Housing Coalition provides information for frequently asked questions regarding homelessness, housing, tenants right, housing discrimination, lead poisoning, Section 8, home ownership, and links to many other helpful sites including national groups, government sites, banking information, sources of data and publications. Each year, NLIHC publishes the Out of Reach report, with county level data on wage-rent disparities.

▲ State Sources

Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO)

<http://www.cohhio.org/>

COHHIO is a statewide coalition of organizations and individuals advocating for housing and homelessness issues in Ohio. The website provides county level data on the status of project-based Section 8 housing, and information on the Ohio Community Reinvestment Project, predatory lending and homelessness in Ohio. The site also includes state and national legislative updates and other news related to housing and homelessness.

▲ Local Sources

The Danter Company

<http://www.danter.com/>

The Danter Company specializes in real estate research and housing market analysis, and produce quarterly reports on the Central Ohio single-family and rental housing market. The web site includes Census data on residential housing starts and has links to several state housing finance agencies, national rent/income databases, and information on the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and other housing related issues.

Community Shelter Board

<http://www.csb.org/>

The Community Shelter Board coordinates Franklin County funding, planning and collaboration to address and resolve homelessness. CSB's web site includes statistics on emergency shelter use, information on homeless services and resources, and access to community research and plans on topics related to homelessness. Also included are links to related sites.

Columbus Board of Realtors

<http://www.columbusrealtors.org/>

The web site of the Columbus Board of Realtors includes monthly and annual statistics on homes sold from the Central Ohio Multiple Listing Service, including average sale price.

Columbus and Franklin County Housing Reports

<http://plan.td.ci.columbus.oh.us/>

There have been several reports produced for Columbus and Franklin County that address housing topics and include data on housing trends, conditions and needs. These include the Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan 2000-2003, Columbus and Franklin County Fair Housing Plan, 2001-2003 and the report of the Columbus Housing Task Force. These can all be downloaded from the City of Columbus web site.



EDUCATION

Introduction & Overview: Education Indicators

There is a strong relationship between a person's educational attainment and the level of employment and income over their lifetime. This section of the Community Indicators Database Report includes data that describe the spectrum of education, from early childhood to adulthood.

A number of the indicators focus on the 16 public school districts in Franklin County, which together educated 168,164 students in grades K-12 in the 2002-2003 school year. The data provides a snapshot of key information from the Ohio Department of Education's interactive database and annual report cards for each of the school districts, with comparisons to figures for the state of Ohio and the other major metropolitan areas in the state. Some of the data is provided for individual high schools. Also included is analysis of high school performance by race and gender.

For the adult population, the indicators describe levels of educational attainment and literacy. Data is also included on the community's resources for early childhood, pre-school and school age childcare.

Indicators of Quality of Life

The education data can be used in research, program planning and service delivery. Community Research Partners has found that the data are indicators of the quality of life in the community. The following suggests how the education data pages relate to key quality of life areas:

Quality of Life Area	Education Indicator Data Pages
Children enter school ready to learn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Childcare and pre-school education• Economically disadvantaged students
Adolescents make successful transitions to adulthood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High school graduation rate• Proficiency test performance• High school performance by gender and race
People have the skills necessary to live productive and happy lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educational attainment• Adult literacy

How We are Doing in the Area of Education

The education data indicators provide a picture of how we are doing as a community. The following are some areas in which we are making progress in Franklin County, as well as areas of concern.

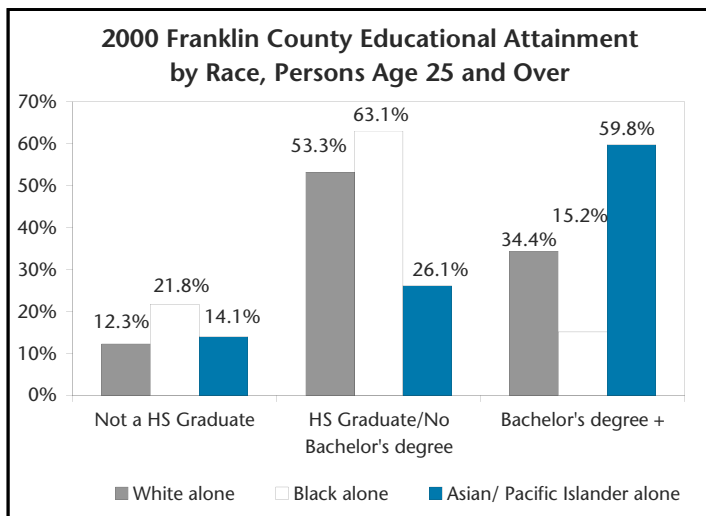
Education: Areas of Progress	Education: Areas of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educational attainment—an increasing percentage of adults are high school and college graduates.• 9th grade proficiency test—63% of all high school students are in high schools that exceed the state 10th grade passage rate.• School district report cards—Fourteen Franklin County districts improved their scores between 1999 and 2001.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Racial disparity—there is a large gap in 9th grade proficiency test passage rates between white and African-American 10th graders.• Graduation rate—57% of all Franklin County students are in districts with graduation rates below the state average.• Literacy—119,706 Franklin County adults are estimated to be at the lowest literacy level.

Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment of Franklin County Population Age 25 Years and Over: 1970-2000

Year	High School Graduate or Higher	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Not a High School Graduate
1970	61.1%	14.5%	38.9%
1980	73.0%	21.2%	27.0%
1990	81.0%	26.6%	19.0%
2000	85.7%	31.8%	14.3%
State of Ohio 2000	83.0%	21.1%	17.0%

2000 Franklin County population age 25 years and over: 676,318



Analysis:

- The Franklin County population is becoming more highly educated, with the percent of the population with high school and college degrees increasing significantly since 1970. The percent of Franklin County population with a bachelor's degree is considerably higher than for the state of Ohio as a whole.
- In 2000, 96,422 Franklin County residents age 25 years and over were not high school graduates.
- In 2000, black adults were more likely not to be a high school graduate and less likely to be a college graduate than white or Asian adults in Franklin County. Asians were much more likely to be college graduates than whites or blacks.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ U.S Census Bureau, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Definitions:

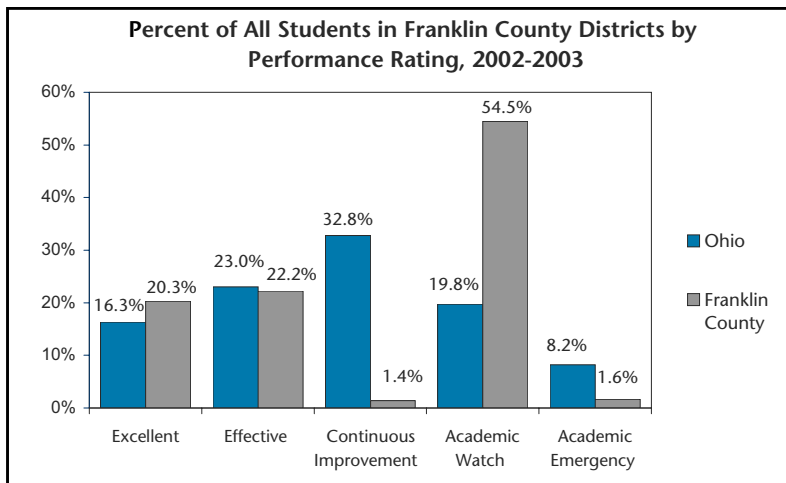
- ◆ **Educational Attainment:** The Census Bureau defines educational attainment as the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received.
- ◆ **High School Graduate or Higher:** Persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, those who attended college or professional school and those who received a college, university or professional degree.
- ◆ **Bachelor's Degree or Higher:** This data is a subset of "High School Graduate or Higher".
- ◆ **Race in Census 2000:** People who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race *alone* population, or the group that reported *only one* race category.

School District Report Card Ratings

Franklin County Public School Districts Performance Accountability Results: 2001-2003

School District	Enrollment	2002-2003 Performance Standards Met	2002-2003 Rating	2001-2002 Rating
Upper Arlington City	5,491	22	Excellent	Excellent
Worthington City	9,621	22	Excellent	Excellent
Bexley City	2,161	21	Excellent	Excellent
Grandview Heights City	1,148	21	Excellent	Excellent
Hilliard City	13,239	21	Excellent	Effective
Plain Local	2,459	21	Excellent	Excellent
Dublin City	11,571	20	Effective	Excellent
Gahanna-Jefferson City	6,615	19	Effective	Effective
Reynoldsburg City	5,861	18	Effective	Excellent
Westerville City	13,311	18	Effective	Effective
Canal Winchester Local	2,346	15	Continuous Improvement	Continuous Improvement
South-Western City	20,043	9	Academic Watch	Academic Watch
Groveport Madison Local	5,948	8	Academic Watch	Academic Watch
Hamilton Local	2,711	8	Academic Watch	Academic Watch
Columbus City	62,880	7	Academic Watch	Academic Emergency
Whitehall City	2,759	5	Academic Emergency	Academic Watch

Total student enrollment in Franklin County school districts=168,164



Analysis:

- In the 2002-2003 school year, the largest number of Franklin County students (91,582) were in school districts with the Academic Watch rating.
- Franklin County school districts with Academic Watch and Academic Emergency ratings include a total of 94,341 (56.1%) students.
- Two out of sixteen Franklin County school districts improved their performance results between 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. Fourteen school districts improved their performance results between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Cards

Definitions:

- ◆ In 2002-2003 Ohio's new system continues to apply the 22 state indicators and adds three new measures to look at the performance of schools and districts: a performance index (PI), a performance index growth calculation, and the federal Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) requirements.
- ◆ **2002-2003 State of Ohio Performance Rating Categories**
 - Excellent* districts meet 21 or 22 indicators or 100 or above on the Performance Index (PI).
 - Effective* meet 17 to 20 indicators or score 90 to 99.9 on the PI.
 - Continuous Improvement* meets 11 to 16 indicators or 80 to 89.9 on the PI OR they meet AYP (the lowest a district can be rated if they meet AYP is CI).
 - Academic Watch* districts meet 7 to 10 indicators or score 70 to 79.9 and have missed AYP.
 - Academic Emergency* districts are those that met 6 or fewer indicators, scored less than a 70 and missed AYP.
- ◆ **22 State Performance Standards:** Twenty of the standards involve passage rates for the five parts of the four state proficiency tests. The other two standards are for student attendance rates and graduation rates. Up to 2000-2001 School year, district designations were based on 27 state standards.

Proficiency Test Performance

Franklin County Public High Schools 9th Grade Proficiency Test Passage Rates, 1999-2000

School District	Building	10th Grade Passage Rate	Building Enrollment
Plain Local	New Albany	96.3%	464
Dublin City	Dublin Coffman	94.9%	1,991
Upper Arlington City	Upper Arlington	94.5%	1,834
Grandview Heights City	Grandview Heights	91.3%	434
Bexley City	Bexley	90.0%	748
Hilliard City	Hilliard Davidson	89.5%	1,477
Worthington City	Worthington Kilbourne	89.2%	1,702
Columbus City	Columbus Alternative	89.0%	584
Worthington City	Thomas Worthington	88.5%	1,674
Dublin City	Dublin Scioto	88.0%	1,232
Westerville City	Westerville North	87.9%	2,158
Canal Winchester Local	Canal Winchester	87.2%	524
Reynoldsburg City	Reynoldsburg	85.3%	1,732
Gahanna-Jefferson City	Gahanna Lincoln	84.7%	2,031
Hilliard City	Hilliard Darby	83.0%	1,647
Westerville City	Westerville South	80.7%	1,890
South-Western City	Grove City	79.4%	2,091
Ohio Average		75.9%	
South-Western City	Westland	75.4%	1,853
Whitehall City	Whitehall-Yearling	75.4%	829
Columbus City	Fort Hayes Alternative	73.6%	591
Columbus City	Eastmoor Academy	72.4%	691
Groveport Madison Local	Groveport Madison	71.9%	1,176
Columbus City	Northland	69.5%	1,226
South-Western City	Franklin Heights	65.7%	1,050
Columbus City	Centennial	62.9%	721
Hamilton Local	Hamilton Township	62.6%	687
Columbus City	Whetstone	56.8%	988
Columbus City	Briggs	55.5%	895
Columbus City	Beechcroft	53.1%	947
Columbus City District Average		51.2%	
Columbus City	West	48.9%	1,136
Columbus City	Marion-Franklin	48.2%	948
Columbus City	Independence	46.7%	1,098
Columbus City	Walnut Ridge	44.9%	1,045
Columbus City	Brookhaven	38.8%	941
Columbus City	South	34.7%	866
Columbus City	Mifflin	33.0%	768
Columbus City	East	29.8%	717
Columbus City	Linden-McKinley	25.7%	669

Analysis:

- In the 1999-2000 school year, 55% of all Franklin County high school students (24,213 students) were in schools that exceeded the state average 10th grade passage rate for the 9th Grade Proficiency Tests.
- In the 1999-2000 school year, 45% of all Franklin County high school students (19,842 students) were in schools that fell below the state average 10th grade passage rate for the 9th Grade Proficiency Tests. This included all of the high schools in the Columbus City School District except Columbus Alternative.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ▲ Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card.

Definition:

- ▲ **Ninth Grade Proficiency Test Passage Rate:** The rate is the percent of all 10th graders who have passed all parts of the 9th Grade Proficiency Test. The tests include citizenship, mathematics, reading, writing and science components.

Explanations & Caveats:

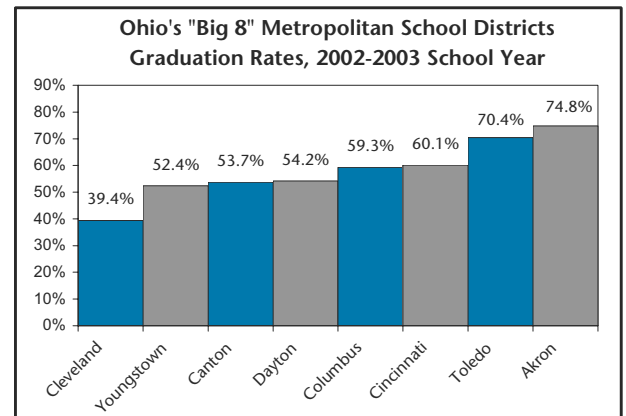
- ▲ The Ohio Department of Education standard for passage by 10th grade students of each component test of the 9th Grade Proficiency Tests is 85%. There is currently no state standard for passage of all parts of the test.
- ▲ Members of the classes of 2005 and 2006 will be responsible for passing the current 9th Grade Proficiency Tests in all five areas in order to earn an Ohio diploma. The class of 2007 will be required to pass the new Ohio Graduation Tests, which will reflect academic content through the end of the 10th grade.

High School Graduation Rate

Graduation Rates for Franklin County Public School Districts: 2002-2003

	Total Enrollment 2002-03	Graduation Rate	
		2002-03	2001-02
Upper Arlington City	5,491	98.1%	97.9%
Worthington City	9,621	97.5%	93.4%
Bexley City	2,161	96.9%	96.8%
Dublin City	11,571	96.8%	94.2%
Plain Local	2,459	96.4%	96.4%
Grandview Heights City	1,148	96.1%	90.1%
Gahanna-Jefferson City	6,615	94.1%	88.2%
Reynoldsburg City	5,861	93.9%	91.2%
Canal Winchester Local	2,346	93.8%	94.9%
Westerville City	13,311	92.7%	92.7%
Hilliard City	13,239	90.1%	90.8%
<i>State Graduation Performance Standard</i>		90.0%	90.0%
South-Western City	20,043	85.8%	75.3%
Hamilton Local	2,711	85.4%	87.0%
<i>State of Ohio Average Graduation Rate</i>		83.9%	82.8%
Groveport Madison Local	5,948	76.7%	78.4%
Whitehall City	2,759	76.6%	91.0%
Columbus City	62,880	59.3%	56.0%

Total students in Franklin County school districts=168,164



Analysis:

- In Franklin County, 96,577 students (57.4%) are in districts with 2002-2003 graduation rates above the state average. 71,587 students (42.6%) are in districts with a graduation rate below the state average.
- In the 2002-2003 school year, eleven of Franklin County's sixteen school districts were above the Ohio Department of Education standard for graduation rate.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Cards

Definitions:

- ◆ **Graduation rate:** The Ohio Department of Education defines the graduation rate as the percent of students who entered high school that received a regular diploma or honors diploma during the reporting year, including students who graduated the summer after the 12th grade, and students who completed the course work and came back to finish the proficiency test and passed.

Explanations & Caveats:

- ◆ The graduation rate formula used by ODE is consistent with National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) recommendations for calculating graduation rates. The formula is not affected by retention.
- ◆ A student who takes more than four years to graduate does not negatively impact a district's graduation rate, because that student would be counted with the next class. The graduation rate is impacted when a student either graduates or drops out. A student is counted as a graduate in the year that he or she achieves a high school diploma.
- ◆ The rate estimates a true cohort rate (one based on following individual students over time), but does not exactly replicate one because state law does not allow for the collection of student level data by ODE.
- ◆ In 1998-99, the state performance standard to measure graduating or non-graduating students was changed by Ohio law from "3% drop-out rate" to "90% graduation rate".
- ◆ It is difficult to track historical trends in the graduation rate because of changes in the method of calculating graduation rate instituted by ODE in the 1998-1999 school year.

High School Performance by Gender and Race

Selected Franklin County School Districts Graduation Rate by Gender and Race, 2002-2003

School District (% AA)	Male	Female	African-American	White
Columbus (61.9%)	54.8%	63.8%	62.7%	53.2%
Whitehall (24.4%)	70.8%	81.7%	71.4%	76.6%
Groveport Madison (21.5%)	75.5%	77.8%	74.1%	77.0%
Reynoldsburg (19.5%)	93.6%	94.2%	94.6%	94.3%
Westerville (14.1%)	90.4%	95.0%	88.8%	93.4%
Canal Winchester (12.7%)	92.1%	95.7%	94.4%	94.3%
Gahanna-Jefferson (11.9%)	90.7%	98.0%	87.9%	94.7%
South Western (11.4%)	83.9%	87.5%	84.8%	86.1%
Hamilton Local (10.5%)	83.9%	86.8%	88.9%	84.6%
State of Ohio (16.5%)	81.7%	86.2%	61.9%	88.3%

Selected Franklin County School Districts 9th Grade Proficiency Test Passage Rate by Gender and Race, 2002-2003

School District (% AA)	Male	Female	African-American	White
Columbus (61.9%)	66.7%	59.1%	54.2%	80.0%
Whitehall (24.4%)	63.5%	61.5%	52.7%	67.4%
Groveport Madison (21.5%)	74.1%	71.5%	56.0%	78.8%
Reynoldsburg (19.5%)	92.1%	90.4%	81.1%	93.5%
Westerville (14.1%)	84.0%	84.2%	56.0%	88.6%
Canal Winchester (12.7%)	88.4%	88.4%	58.3%	91.5%
Gahanna-Jefferson (11.9%)	86.7%	88.4%	74.6%	90.3%
South Western (11.4%)	84.3%	73.6%	61.8%	81.8%
Hamilton Local (10.5%)	73.9%	76.6%	64.7%	76.6%
State of Ohio (16.5%)	78.1%	75.2%	46.0%	82.5%

Analysis:

- In Franklin County high schools with significant African-American populations, graduation rates were higher for African-American students than for white students in four of the districts, including Columbus City Schools. Ninth Grade Proficiency Test passage rates, however, were lower for African-American students in all the school districts.
- In all nine Franklin County school districts analyzed, female students had higher graduation rates than male students. However, female students had lower 9th Grade Proficiency Test passage rates than male students in five of the school districts.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Cards
- ◆ Ohio Department of Education, Office of Accountability, Policy, Research and Analysis

Definitions:

- ◆ **Graduation rate:** The Ohio Department of Education defines the graduation rate as the percent of students who entered high school that received a regular diploma or honors diploma during the reporting year, including students who graduated the summer after the 12th grade, and students who completed the course work and came back to finish the proficiency test and passed.
- ◆ **9th Grade Proficiency Test Passage Rate:** The rate is the percentage of all the 10th graders who have passed all parts of the 9th Grade Proficiency Test. The tests include citizenship, mathematics, reading, writing and science components.
- ◆ **NC = Not calculated** for fewer than 10 students.

Explanations:

- ◆ The selected school districts are those with 10% or greater African-American population in the 2002-2003 school year.

Economically Disadvantaged Students

Franklin County School Districts Indicators of Economically Disadvantaged Students 2002-2003

School District	Median Income 2002-2003	%(#) Students from families receiving Ohio Works First Assistance 2002-2003	% (#) Students eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch 2002-2003
Columbus City	\$25,774	16.3% (10,249)	65.4% (41,102)
Whitehall City	\$27,116	7.5% (207)	50.7% (1,398)
Ohio Average	\$29,186	0.2%	28.7%
Hamilton City	\$29,727	3.4% (92)	17.0% (460)
South-Western City	\$31,993	5.4% (1082)	34.1% (6,830)
Groveport Madison Local	\$32,981	3.9% (232)	28.9% (1,718)
Reynoldsburg City	\$33,720	2.7% (158)	NC (<10)
Grandview Heights City	\$34,437	0.7% (8)	10.1% (116)
Canal Winchester Local	\$36,453	2.2% (52)	14.7% (345)
Gahanna-Jefferson City	\$41,140	1.0% (66)	9.8% (649)
Westerville City	\$41,799	1.7% (226)	14.2% (1,893)
Bexley City	\$43,638	0.6% (13)	4.9% (105)
Worthington City	\$44,408	0.6% (58)	NC (<10)
Hilliard City	\$45,426	1.3% (172)	9.8% (1,302)
Dublin City	\$49,237	0.5% (58)	3.9% (451)
Upper Arlington City	\$49,930	0.2% (11)	1.0% (57)
Plain Local	\$54,700	0.5% (12)	1.0% (24)

Analysis:

- In 2002-2003, 33.6% of all Franklin County students (56,450) were eligible for free or reduced price lunches compared to 30.0% in 1999-2000 school year.
- A total of 7.6% of all Franklin County students (12,697) were in families receiving Ohio Works first assistance in the 2002-2003 school year compared to 15.6% in 1999-2000.
- Four Franklin County School districts (Columbus, Groveport Madison, South-Western and Whitehall) were above the state average for percent of students eligible for free or reduced price lunches. All but one of sixteen Franklin County School districts exceeded the state average for percent of students from families receiving OWF assistance.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card
- ◆ Council for Economic Opportunities in Greater Cleveland: The State of Poverty in Ohio: 2003

Definitions:

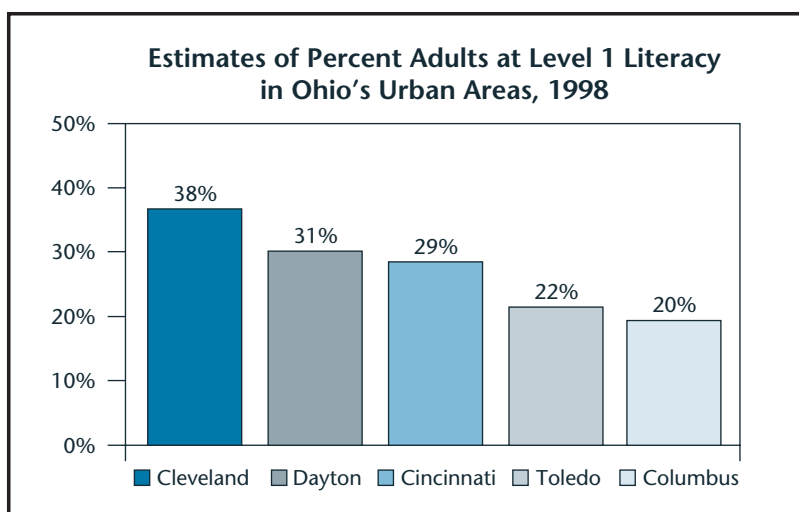
- ◆ **Free or reduced-price lunch:** Children with family income below 185% of the federal poverty level are eligible. Children with family incomes below 130% of poverty receive free meals. Children with family incomes between 130% and 185% of poverty pay a reduced price for their meals at school. Because most eligible students participate, the number of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches can indicate the number of low-income school age children in a county.
- ◆ **Ohio Works First:** A component of the temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program administered by the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services. OWF provides time-limited cash assistance to families with (or expecting) children, along with employment training and other support services. A typical family of three in Franklin County receives \$ 373 a month.

Note: According to Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio's cash assistance caseload has decreased 74 percent since peaking in 1992, and is now at its lowest level since 1967. Those caseload declines have been associated with structural features of Ohio's welfare reform legislation, notably the three year time limit, not necessarily with movement from welfare to work as a result of job creation.

Adult Literacy

Adult Literacy Estimates, 1998

Area	Percent at Lowest Literacy Level	Estimated Number of Persons at Lowest Level
Columbus	20%	99,360
Franklin County	16%	119,706
Ohio	18%	1,502,852
United States	23%	44,000,000



Analysis:

- In the seven-county Columbus MSA, an estimated 415,095 adults are at the lowest two literacy levels.
- Approximately 83% of Franklin County adults at the lowest level of literacy reside in the City of Columbus.
- In 2000, the Columbus Literacy Initiative provided literacy referral services to approximately 10,000 adults in Franklin and surrounding counties.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ Columbus Literacy Council, "Literacy in Ohio/Central Ohio", 1998 (literacy estimates)
- ▲ The Columbus Literacy Initiative (service statistics)
- ▲ National Institute for Literacy, *The State of Literacy in America*, 1998 (definitions)

Definitions:

- ▲ **Literacy:** An individual's ability to read, write and speak in English, compute and solve problems at levels of proficiency necessary to function on the job and in society, to achieve one's goals and develop one's knowledge and potential. The National Adult Literacy Survey created a five-level literacy continuum on which people may fall for different kinds of skills.

Level 1: The lowest level of literacy, with very limited skills in processing information. Persons at this level cannot locate a street intersection on a map, identify and enter information required by a Social Security application or calculate the total purchase price from an order form.

Level 2: Difficulty performing tasks like calculating miles per gallon, identifying information on a bar graph or writing a brief letter explaining an error on a bill.

Level 3: A person has the basic skills necessary to perform at the 10th grade level or above and is considered functionally literate.

Explanations & Caveats:

- ▲ *The State of Literacy in America* includes a compilation of literacy proficiency estimates on national, state, and county levels. These estimates were calculated using National Adult Literacy Survey (1993) data and comparing the primary indicators for literacy with local statistics from the Census Bureau. Estimates for the 1998 report use existing survey data, as well as calculated predictions.

Childcare and Pre-School Education

Franklin County Childcare Resources, 2001

	Total	Full-Time Centers	Part-Time Centers	School Age Child Care Programs
Number of Programs	660	289	176	195
Number of Slots	47,453	28,661	9,071	9,721
Number of Accredited Programs	34	24	10	0

Franklin County Head Start Programs, 1999-2000

Program	Part Day Slots	Full-Day Slots	Home-Based Slots	Partnership Slots	Total Funded Enrollment	Actual Enrollment
CMACAO	1,421	119	72	633	2,245	2,702
John XXIII	534	20	0	468	988	1,384
South-Western	426	0	0	0	581	671
Child Development Council (1)	1,542	240	153	522	2,457	3,255
Total	3,923	379	225	1,623	6,271	8,012

(1) CDC DATA IS 2000-2001

Demographic Profile of Franklin County Children, 2000

Persons under 5 years	77,363
Persons age 5 to 9 years	77,398
Persons age 10 to 14 years	72,770
Single female heads of household with children under 18	36,260

Analysis:

- Of the 660 childcare centers and programs identified by Action for Children, 249 accept subsidized childcare recipients. In 2000, 8,988 children in Franklin County received subsidized childcare.
- The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services has licensed 405 of the total childcare programs in Franklin County. The licensed programs have a total enrollment capacity of 31,920 children, with 12,287 slots for school-age children and the remainder for infants, toddlers and pre-school age children.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ Action for Children (total childcare resources)
- ▲ Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (licensed child care facilities)
- ▲ Public Children Service Association of Ohio, the 2001-2002 PCSAO Factbook (subsidized childcare slots)
- ▲ Head Start Program Data: CMACAO Head Start, John XXIII Head Start, South-Western City Schools Head Start, and Child Development Council of Franklin County (CDC) Head Start
- ▲ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (demographic profile)

Definitions:

- ▲ **Head Start:** An early childhood development program funded with federal and state funds designed to provide children in families living at or below 100% of poverty with free day care, medical care, meals and other resources.
- ▲ **Subsidized childcare:** Working families earning up to 185% of poverty and families participating in the Ohio Works First Program are eligible to receive subsidized childcare.

Explanations & Caveats:

- ▲ The Action for Children inventory of childcare programs is the most complete information available, however, it does not include all of the informal home based childcare providers in the community.

Education Links

The following is a representative list of sources of information on the topics covered in the education section of the Community Indicators Database Report. The list includes resources that were used in the preparation of the report, as well as others that may be of interest to those seeking data on education. Data sources identified in the Population Links/General Links section may also include information on education.

This is not intended to be a complete list, and CRP welcomes information about additional education resources. Inclusion on this list does not imply that CRP endorses an organization or has verified the accuracy of its information.

▲ National Sources

U.S. Department of Education

<http://www.ed.gov>

This site provides comprehensive information on grants and contracts for educational programming, financial aid for students, education resources, statistics, and policy. Education information is provided for teachers, administrators, students and parents.

National Center for Education Statistics

<http://nces.ed.gov>

The National Center for Education Statistics collects, analyzes, and disseminates statistics and other information related to education in the United States and in other nations.

The National Institute for Literacy

<http://www.nifl.gov>

This site provides access to publications on literacy and information about the organization's services and programs to improve literacy in the U.S.

Great Schools

<http://www.greatschools.net/>

This non-profit organization's site provides online information on K-12 schools in the United States. It provides information on student achievement, teacher performance and special programs, and allows comparisons of school districts across the country.

KIDS COUNT

<http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/>

KIDS COUNT is a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the status of children in the United States. The site includes access to national and state benchmarking data and data summaries that have been generated by the project. It also allows the creation of graphs and charts from the data. Also included on the site are reports, working papers, and links to Annie E. Casey Foundation Initiative sites.

Kid Friendly Cities

<http://www.kidfriendlycities.org/>

This site provides report cards for U.S. metropolitan areas to determine levels of "kid-friendliness" based on data on population, health, education, economics, public safety, environment and community life.

The Children's Defense Fund

<http://www.childrensdefense.org/>

The site includes national, state and local data and program information on child health and safety, early development and child care.

The Early Head Start National Resource Center

<http://http://www.ehsnrc.org/>

The site provides access to technical assistance and resources on early childhood development, education and programming as well as a locator to find Head Start programs in local communities.

▲ State Sources

Ohio Department of Education

<http://www.ode.state.oh.us>

The Interactive Local Report Card feature of ODE's site has extensive data for the state, school districts and individual school buildings. Data, which is provided by local school districts, includes school expenditures and funding sources, student-teacher ratios, teacher certification, student and family demographics, suspensions, student stability, graduation rates and proficiency test performance. The site can produce customized reports, including reports comparing similar school districts across the state.

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

<http://www.state.oh.us/odjfs/>

The ODJFS web site includes a county-level child care selection guide, licensing and certification information on child care facilities, and information on obtaining help with child care expenses.

▲ Local Sources

Franklin County School Districts

<http://www.columbus.k12.oh.us/>
(Columbus Public Schools)

Local school districts in Franklin County have web sites that provide district-specific data, reports, contact information and information on school activities and programs. Web addresses typically have the name of the district, appended with "k12.oh.us".

Start Smart Columbus

<http://www.startsmartcolumbus.org/>

Start Smart is a Franklin County public-private partnership designed to help parents and caregivers help children age birth to three get ready for kindergarten and success in life. The site provides access to local childcare, medical and parenting resources, as well an on-line newsletter and calendar of program events.

HEALTH

Introduction & Overview: Health Indicators

It is well known that quality of life and physical health are closely linked. There is also a relationship between health and other indicators in this report, such as education, employment and housing. This section of the Community Indicators Database Report includes a diverse array of data that describe health conditions as well as conditions and behaviors that impact on physical health.

The indicators address the health of infants, children and teens. This includes low birth weight and infant mortality, as well as teen births. There are also indicators that deal with immunization, childhood lead poisoning and use of drugs, tobacco and alcohol by youth.

Data is provided on access to health insurance, as well as rates of leading causes of death among Franklin County residents. There is also data in this section on suicide and HIV/AIDS. Finally, overweight, exercise and smoking are examined, because of their link to a number of health conditions, including the leading causes of death.

Indicators of Quality of Life

The health data can be used in research, program planning and service delivery. Community Research Partners has found that the data are indicators of the quality of life in the community. The following suggests how the health data pages relate to key quality of life areas:

Quality of Life Area	Health Indicator Data Pages
People are physically and mentally healthy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health insurance• Infant health• Childhood lead poisoning• Suicide• Behavioral health• Leading causes of death• Mortality by race and gender• HIV and AIDS
People engage in healthy behaviors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teen births• Immunization• Drug, alcohol and tobacco use by youth• Healthy lifestyles

How We are Doing in the Area of Health

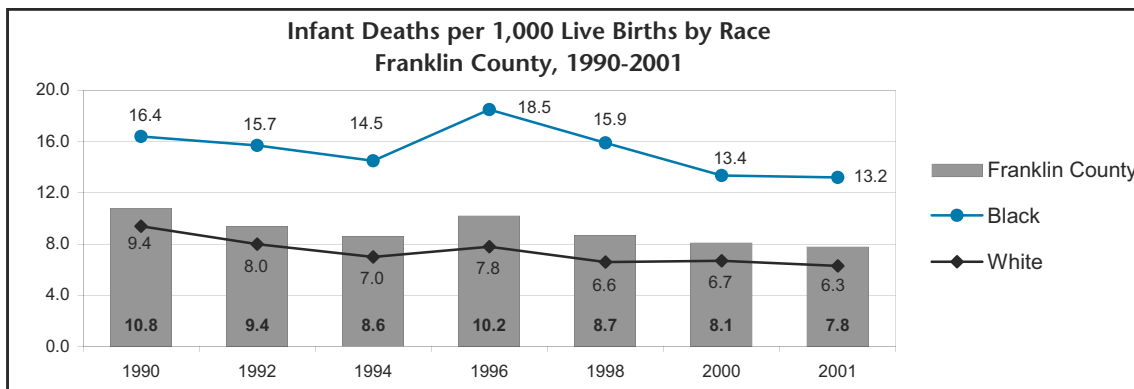
The health data indicators provide a picture of how we are doing as a community. The following are some of the areas in which we are making progress in Franklin County, as well as areas of concern.

Health: Areas of Progress	Health: Areas of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Births to teens—the number of teen births has declined dramatically since 1995.• Childhood lead poisoning—the percent of children screened found to have elevated blood lead levels has dropped steadily between 1995 and 2000.• Use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs by youth—there have been decreases in reported use among all age groups since 1997.• Suicide—deaths have dropped since 1995.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infant mortality—rates for black infants remain over two times that for whites.• Four of five leading causes of death—Columbus and Franklin County death rates are above Ohio and U.S. rates.• HIV/AIDS—new diagnoses of HIV show a shift to women and minorities.• Overweight—more than half of the Franklin County adult population is overweight.

Infant Health

Total Births and Percent Low Birth Weight Births by Race, Franklin County 1990-2001

Race	1990		1995		1997		1999		2001	
	# Births	% LBW	# Births	% LBW	# Births	% LBW	# Births	% LBW	# Births	% LBW
Black	3,551	12.3%	3,428	13.9%	3,549	12.7%	3,663	12.9%	4,237	12.0%
White	12,545	6.0%	12,017	6.6%	11,956	6.8%	12,129	6.8%	12,134	7.0%
Other	410	8.5%	512	5.9%	522	6.9%	673	8.0%	756	6.2%
Total	16,506	7.4%	15,957	8.1%	16,027	8.2%	16,465	8.2%	17,127	8.2%
State of Ohio		7.1%		7.6%		7.7%		8.0%		8.0%



Analysis:

- The Franklin County birth rate dropped from 17.1 per 1000 population in 1990 to a low of 15.2 in 1996. Since then the birth rate has stabilized at around 16.0 per 1,000 population.
- The number of births in Franklin County to black mothers has been steadily increasing since 1990, while births to white mothers are relatively unchanged since 1990. The number of births to mothers of other racial groups (Asian, Native American and other), while still a small number, nearly doubled from 410 in 1990 to 756 in 2001.
- The percentage of low birth weight births in Franklin County has increased from 7.4% of all births in 1990 to 8.2% in 2001. The figure for Ohio in 2001 was 8.0%. Blacks are much more likely to have low birth weight infants compared to whites, both in Franklin County and Ohio.
- The infant mortality rate for the Franklin County population has decreased from 10.8 per 1,000 live births (178 deaths) in 1990 to 7.8 per 1,000 live births (133 deaths) in 2001. The infant mortality rate for state of Ohio in 2001 was 7.6 per 1,000 live births. Blacks have more than twice the rate of infant mortality compared to whites.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse
(Note: All data in this update is from ODH; Data from Columbus Health Department was used in previous reports)
- ◆ Ohio Department of Health, Statistical Analysis Unit, Center for Public Health Data and Statistics

Definitions:

- ◆ **Birth rate:** Total births per 1,000 population.
- ◆ **Low birth weight birth:** Live birth of an infant less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).
- ◆ **Infant mortality:** The death of a live born infant under one year of age.

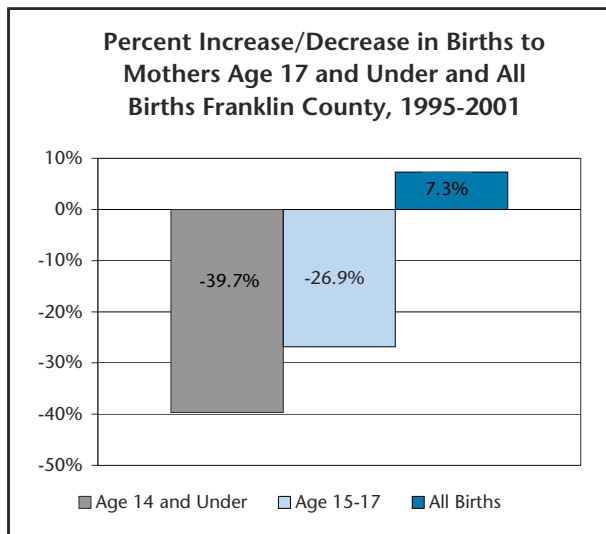
Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ Low birth weight is associated with many health problems in infants, including mental retardation and cerebral palsy, as well as being a major predictor for infant mortality. The Ohio and United States low birth weight rates have been steadily rising over the last fifteen years, and Ohio has been above the national average for several years.

Teen Births

Number of Births to Teens Age 17 and Under by Race, Franklin County 1990-2001

		1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
Age 14 and Under	Black	35	19	41	34	19	18
	White	20	19	21	9	11	19
	Other	0	3	1	2	1	1
	Total	55	41	63	45	31	38
Age 15-17	Black	341	352	338	313	245	237
	White	374	443	397	366	320	302
	Other	15	15	17	14	11	11
	Total	730	810	752	693	576	550
All Births		16,401	16,438	15,957	16,027	16,465	17,127



Analysis:

- The percent of all Franklin County births that are to females age 10-17 years decreased from 5.1% (815 total) in 1995 to 3.4% (588 total) in 2001.
- Nationally, the teen birth rate has declined steadily since 1991. The U.S. rate has fallen from 38.6 births per 1,000 females age 15-17 in 1991 to 24.7 in 2001.
- Nationwide 88.0% of births to teens age 15-17 occurred outside of marriage in 2000 as compared to 95.4% for Franklin County.
- There continues to be a disparity in the percent of teen births by race. In Franklin County in 2001, 6.0% of all births to black mothers were to persons age 10-17. For whites, 2.6% of all births were to mothers age 10-17.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse
- ◆ Ohio Department of Health, Statistical Analysis Unit, Center for Public Health Data and Statistics
- ◆ Child Trends, *Facts at a Glance*, August 2002 (national data on teen birth rates)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Teen birth:** A birth to a mother under age 20 or any cohort of this group.
- ◆ **Teen birth rate:** The number of births per 1,000 females under age 20 or any cohort of this group.

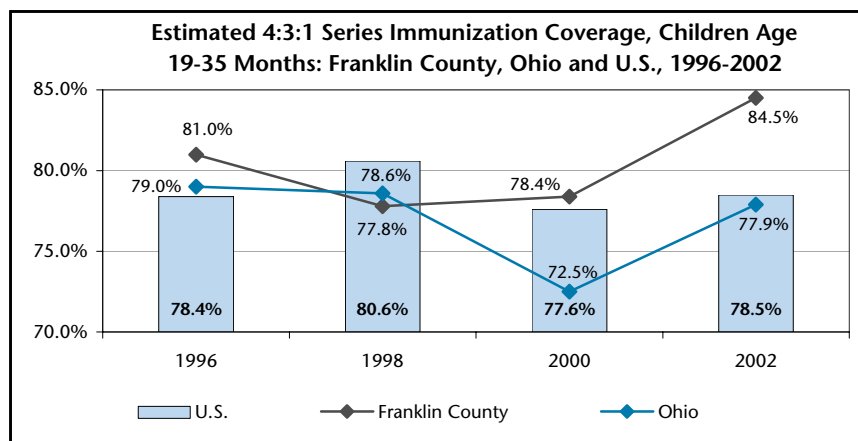
Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ The Child Trends Databank reports the 2001 birth rate among teens 15-19 years old is the lowest rate ever reported in the United States. National analysts have attributed the decline in teen birth rates to a broad range of factors, including more awareness of HIV/AIDS, increased abstinence and the economic boom of the 1990's, which led many teens to put off starting families so they could take jobs.
- ◆ Responsible sexual behavior is one of the ten leading health indicators of *Healthy People 2010*, a federal initiative to improve health in the United States. One goal outlined in *Healthy People 2010* is to reduce pregnancies among adolescent females ages 15-17 from 68 per 1,000 in 1996 to 43 per 1,000 in 2010.

Immunization

Estimated 4:3:1 Series Immunization Coverage Franklin County Children Age 19-35 Months, 1996-2002

Year	Percent Immunized with 4:3:1 Series
1996	81.0%
1997	75.0%
1998	77.8%
1999	79.1%
2000	78.4%
2001	79.3%
2002	84.5%



Analysis:

- The National Immunization Survey found that 4:3:1 series coverage for children ages 19-35 months increased in Franklin County between 1997 and 2002. However, the coverage for Ohio and the U.S. decreased in 2000 but has increased since then.
- According to a Children's Defense Fund report, Ohio ranks 44 in the nation with only 68.4% of two year-olds fully immunized.
- The Columbus Health Department's Immunization Program immunized over 11,000 children in 2000.
- The National Immunization Survey 2002 found that in the U.S, while 81.2% of white children have received the recommended 4:3:1 series coverage by age 3, only 71.6% of African American children and 76.5% of Hispanic children received this series. In comparison, 85.1% of Asian children received this series by age three.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ The Children's Defense Fund: *The State of Children in America's Union, a 2002 Action Guide to Leave No Child Behind.*
- ◆ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Immunization Survey (immunization coverage for Franklin County, Ohio and US, 1996-2002)
- ◆ Columbus Health Department (children served by Immunization Program)

Definitions:

- ◆ **4:3:1 Series:** Four or more diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine (DTP) immunizations, three or more doses of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV); and one or more measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunizations or any other MCV (Measles containing vaccine).
- ◆ **Immunization coverage:** The percent of all persons in an age group that has been immunized.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ One of the Healthy People 2000 objectives was to have at least 90% of 2-year-old children fully vaccinated with the recommended schedule of vaccines. Timely estimates of vaccination coverage levels for children 19 to 35 months of age are needed to monitor changes in these levels. The National Immunization Survey (NIS) has been conducted since 1994 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to obtain timely quarterly data on vaccination coverage.
- ◆ The NIS is a random digit dialing telephone survey of households with age-eligible children followed by a mail survey of the children's vaccination providers to validate the information. The survey sample size is 30,000 children.
- ◆ The coverage rate among 19 to 35 month-olds reflects immunization practices and programs that were in place for months to more than 2 years before the survey was conducted.

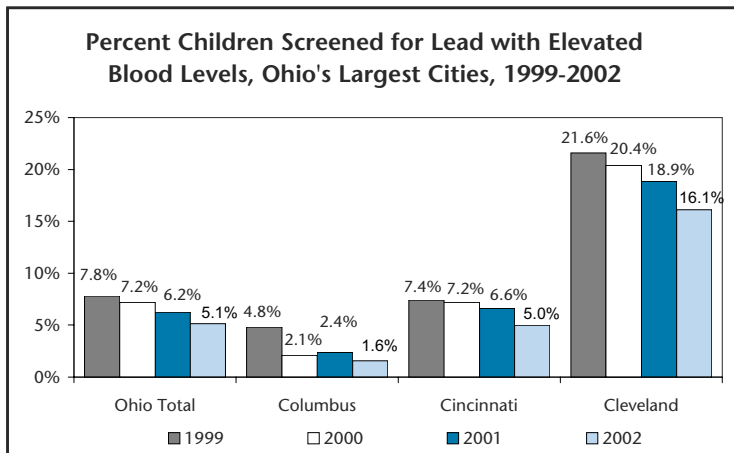
Childhood Lead Poisoning

Children Age 0-72 Months Screened and Determined to have Elevated Blood Lead Levels Franklin County, 1995-2002

Year Screened	# Screened	# Screened with Elevated Blood Levels (EBL)	% of Children Screened with EBL
1995	10,412	868	8.3%
1996	11,130	742	6.7%
1997	11,408	635	5.6%
1998	11,048	455	4.1%
1999	10,039	406	4.0%
2000	10,046	180	1.8%
2001	8,989	168	1.9%

Analysis:

- The number of Franklin County children age 0-72 months screened who were found to have elevated blood levels of lead fell by 83.3% from 1995 to 2002.
- The Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan 2000-2003 estimates that there are 76,935 renter units and 74,390 owner units in the city of Columbus occupied by some low-income households with some lead-based paint. The estimates for the portion of Franklin County outside of Columbus are 8,862 renter units and 7,335 owner units. These figures have a margin of error of plus/minus 10.0%.
- The Ohio Department of Health reports that of approximately 110,000 children in Ohio from birth to age six screened for lead poisoning in 2002, about 5.1% were found to have elevated blood lead levels.



About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Childhood Lead Program (screening data for Franklin county and Ohio cities)
- ◆ Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan 2000-2003 (estimates of housing units with lead-based paints)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Elevated blood level:** The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines define elevated blood levels of lead as over 10 micrograms/deciliter (ug/dL).
- ◆ **Lead-based paint:** Paint used in homes prior to 1979, which over time can chip and crack, causing environmental contamination and health problems for residents.

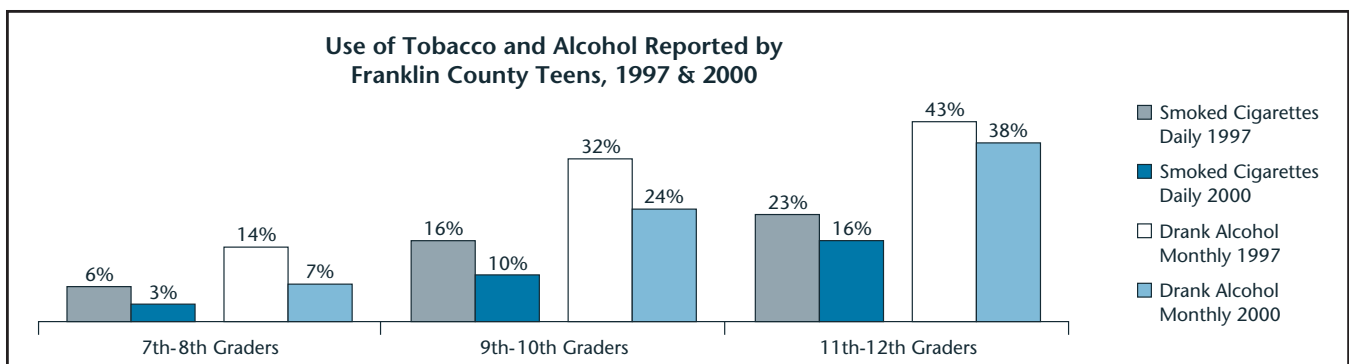
Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ Franklin County children in families applying for Medicaid are required to have blood lead screening. In addition, the Ohio Department of Health recommends screening for children age 6 to 36 months of age living in high risk zip codes with concentrations of low-income households or housing units built before 1950.
- ◆ Beginning in 1995, Ohio law requires that all laboratories doing blood lead screening in the state must report the test results, no matter what the level, to the Ohio Department of Health.
- ◆ The Ohio Department of Health reports that high lead exposure in children (≥ 80 ug/dL) can cause coma, convulsions, and death. Lower levels cause adverse effects in the central nervous systems and kidneys. Blood levels as low as 10ug/dL, which do not cause distinctive symptoms, are associated with decreased intelligence, impaired neurobehavioral development, and decreased stature or slow growth.

Drug, Tobacco and Alcohol Use by Youth

Percent of Franklin County Teens who Use Drugs Monthly or More, 1997-2000

	Marijuana		Cocaine		Designer Drugs	
	1997	2000	1997	2000	1997	2000
9th Graders	18.0%	14.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	2.2%
10th Graders	23.0%	19.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%	3.0%
11th Graders	25.0%	22.0%	2.2%	1.1%	1.5%	3.2%
12th Graders	26.0%	24.0%	2.8%	1.3%	1.6%	3.6%



Analysis:

- The 2000 PPAAUS survey found that youth in Franklin County are less likely than in previous years to use alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, and are more involved in substance use prevention activities.
- The percentage of youth in grades 6-12 in Franklin County who reported smoking once a month or more was 14% in 2000, well below the 23% of teens in the U.S. who report smoking cigarettes daily to once or twice a month. In Franklin County about one percent more females smoke on a regular basis than do males.
- Alcohol use declined in every grade from 1997-2000, bringing it to the lowest levels since the first PPAAUS survey in 1988. However, 38% of high school students reported having ridden with a drinking driver at least once in the past year.
- The incidence of regular marijuana use and regular cocaine use among Franklin County youth was down in 2000. However, 23% of high school juniors and seniors report smoking marijuana at least monthly.
- The percentage of Franklin County youth in grades eight through twelve who reported using “designer drugs” once or more a month increased from 1997 to 2000. The use of designer drugs is also on the rise nationally.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ The Educational Council's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Consortium: Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey (PPAAUS), 2000

Definitions:

- ▲ **Designer drugs:** The PPAAUS survey included ecstasy, XTC, Special K, GHB in the designer drug category.
- ▲ **Regular use:** The PPAAUS survey defined regular use of alcohol, tobacco or drugs to include “about once or twice a month”, “about once or twice a week” or “about every day”.

Explanations & Caveats:

- ▲ The 2000 PPAAUS survey was funded by the Columbus Medical Association Foundation, Franklin County ADAMH and United Way and was the fifth survey of its type in Franklin County since 1988. Participants included 77,418 sixth through twelfth graders in Franklin County's 16 public school districts and in 36 non-public schools (81.5% of enrolled students).

Behavioral Health

Estimated Diagnosable Mental/Addictive Disorders Among Persons Eligible for Franklin County ADAMH Services, 2001

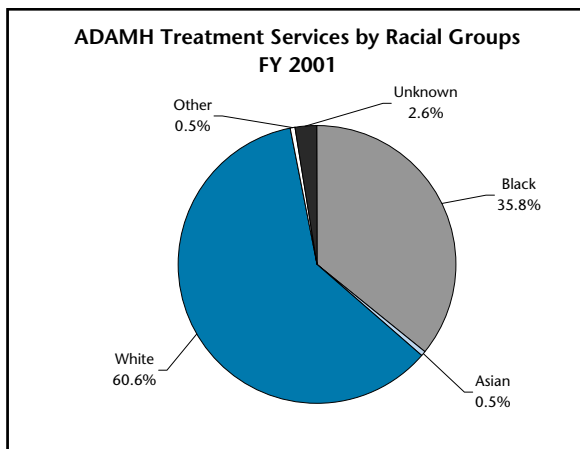
Age Group and Service type	Population Eligible for ADAMH Services	Prevalence Rate	Estimated Diagnosable Cases	Number of Persons Served in FY 2001
Children and Adolescents (5-17 years)	53,234			
Mental Health Care		13.9%	7,400	4,415
Substance Abuse Care		2.8%	1,491	695
SED Mental Health Care		7.0%	3,726	2,833
SED Substance Abuse Care		3.5%	1,863	177
Adults (18-59 years)	145,129			
Mental Health Care		21.4%	31,058	10,896
Substance Abuse Care		8.4%	12,191	7,673
Elderly (60+ years)	36,276			
Mental Health Care		15.8%	5,732	1,128
Substance Abuse Care		2.3%	834	103
All Adults (18 +)	181,405			
SMD Mental Health Care		6.6%	11,973	6,878
SMD Substance Abuse Care		1.6%	2,902	939
Unduplicated Total		31.2%	70,641	31,887

(1) Total adjusted for overlap in categories

SED- Severely Emotionally Disturbed children and adolescents; SMD- Severely Mentally Disabled adults

Analysis:

- ADAMH staff estimate that 31.2 % of the local population eligible for ADAMH services are likely to have mental/ addictive disorders needing some form of treatment. Prevalence rates vary by ages and by illness. The overall penetration rate for the ADAMH system was 45.0% in FY 2001.
- ADAMH services have experienced changes in demographics. There are increases in male and African-American clients seeking treatment.
- The majority of adults receiving addictive treatment through the ADAMH system report that alcohol is the substance of choice, while the majority of youth receiving addictive treatment report marijuana as their substance of choice.



About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ ADAMH Services Board of Franklin County, Franklin County ADAMH System Needs Assessment, January 2002.

Definitions:

- ◆ **Prevalence rate:** The percent of population estimated to have a specific diagnosis.
- ◆ **Service penetration:** Percent of persons eligible for ADAMH service that have a diagnosable mental/addictive illness and receive a service.
- ◆ **FY 2001:** July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001.
- ◆ **Eligible for ADAMH services:** Children, adolescents and adults who are likely to seek or be referred for treatment in the ADAMH system in part due to their disadvantaged socioeconomic status (under 200% of poverty) or inability to pay for services. This number is based on Census 2000. The majority of ADAMH clients are either Medicaid eligible or uninsured.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ The January 2002, Franklin County ADAMH System Needs Assessment report and prevalence estimates were prepared by the ADAMH staff.

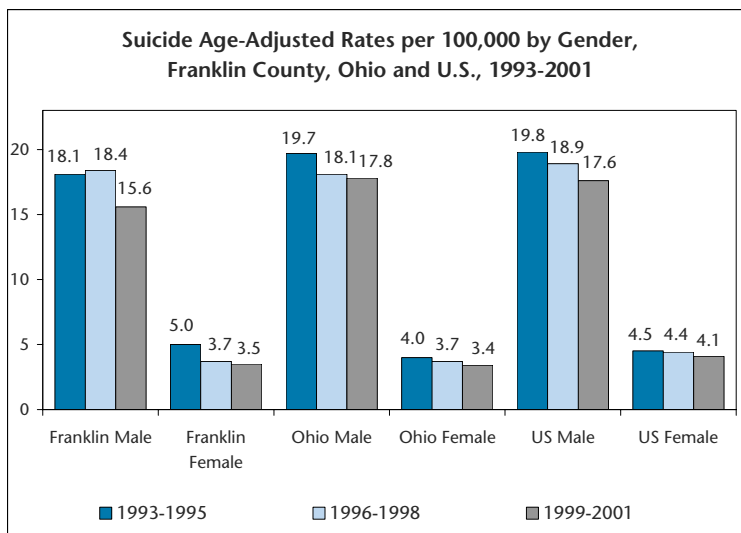
Suicide

Franklin County Suicides by Age Group, 1999-2001

Age Group	Number of Suicides	Percent of all Suicides	Rate/100,000 Population
15-24	46	16.0%	9.3
25-34	68	23.7%	12.4
35-44	60	20.9%	11.6
45-54	47	16.4%	11.6
55-64	26	9.1%	11.1
65-74	28	9.8%	16.4
75-84	10	3.5%	9.3
85+	2	0.7%	5.7
Total	287	100.0%	9.2
Males	228	79.4%	15.6
Females	59	20.6%	3.5

Analysis:

- Suicide deaths decreased by 11.7% in Franklin County, from 332 in 1993-1995 to 293 in 1999-2001. Franklin County's 1999-2001 suicide death rate was 9.2 per 100,000, below the Ohio rate of 10.1 and the U.S rate of 10.7 per 100,000.
- In 1999-2001 the suicide death rate for Franklin County males was over four times that of females. For males, the suicide death rate for Franklin County was lower than Ohio and U.S. rates. For females, the suicide death rate for Franklin County was higher than Ohio but lower than the U.S rate.
- In 1999-2001 in Franklin County, 61.0% of deaths by suicide occurred among those between 25 and 54 years of age.
- For persons age 15-24, suicide was the second leading cause of death in Franklin County and third in the U.S. in 2001.



About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse
- ◆ Statistical Analysis Unit, Center for Public Health Data and Statistics, Ohio Department of Health
- ◆ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center of Health Statistics (suicide national cause of death rank)
- ◆ American Association for Suicidology, Suicide Statistics

Definitions:

- ◆ **Suicide death rate:** Rates are per 100,000 population. They are the average annual rates calculated over a 3-year period.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ Annual fluctuations in state and county levels combined with relatively small populations can make these data highly variable. The use of several years' data is preferable to conclusions based on single years alone. Hence the Ohio Department of Health has started using 3-year averages for death rates since 2000.

Health Insurance Coverage Status of Franklin County Residents, 2000

		Estimate of Percent with Insurance Coverage	Estimate of Percent Uninsured
Age Group	• 18-24 years	84.8%	15.2%
	• 25-34 years	88.1%	11.9%
	• 35-44 years	93.6%	6.4%
	• 45-54 years	91.0%	9.0%
	• 55-64 years	94.7%	5.3%
	• 65+ years	99.6%	0.4%
Race	• Black	82.5%	17.5%
	• White	93.8%	6.2%
	• Other	85.0%	15.0%
Percent of Poverty Level	• 200% of poverty and below	78.8%	21.2%
	• 201% of poverty and above	95.5%	4.5%
Area of Residence	• City of Columbus	90.2%	9.9%
	• Remainder of Franklin County	94.0%	6.0%
Total Franklin County Population		91.5%	8.5%

Analysis:

- There are several recent studies with varying estimates of uninsured Franklin County residents. The Ohio Department of Health report *Uninsured Rates in Ohio by County, 1998* estimate was 12.3% (125,301 persons). The Columbus Medical Association Foundation's *Barriers to Health Care Access for the Uninsured in Franklin County* reported that 11.6% were uninsured. The *2000 Columbus and Franklin County Community Risk Assessment Survey* estimate is 8.5% (90,863 persons).
- Estimates of the percent of Franklin County children under age 18 without health insurance range from 11.8% (29,522 persons) from the Ohio Department of Health report to 8.0% from the Columbus Medical Association Foundation study.
- The 1998 Ohio Family Health Survey reported that 11% percent of Ohio's population was uninsured compared with a U.S. average of 16%. Fifty-two percent of uninsured Ohioans reported that they had a problem obtaining care, delayed or avoided care, or had major medical costs while uninsured. Five percent of the Ohio population were uninsured for three years or more or never insured.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ▲ Columbus Health Department and Franklin County Board of Health, *2000 Columbus and Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment Survey* draft report (health insurance coverage status of Franklin County residents, 2000)
- ▲ Columbus Medical Association Foundation, *Barriers to Health Care Access for the Uninsured in Franklin County, 1998* (estimates of uninsured Franklin County residents and children)
- ▲ Ohio Department of Health, *Uninsured Rates in Ohio by County, 1998* (estimates of uninsured Franklin County residents and children)
- ▲ Ohio Family Health Survey, Data Bulletin #1, Ohioans Without Health Insurance, 1997-98 (data on uninsured population in Ohio)

Definitions:

- ▲ **Health coverage:** Health coverage includes health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs and government plans such as Medicare.

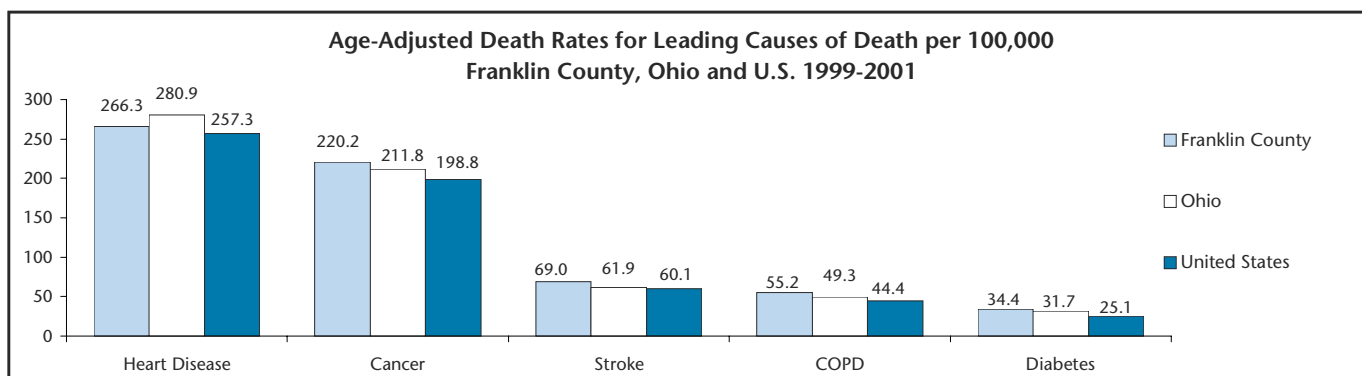
Explanations & Caveats:

- ▲ The uninsured estimates in the *2000 Columbus and Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment Survey* are based on a telephone survey of Franklin County adults, and have a margin of error of approximately $\pm 2\%$.

Leading Causes of Death

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Leading Causes of Death per 100,000 Population, Franklin County and Ohio, 1993-2001

	1993-1995		1996-1998		1999-2001	
	Franklin County	Ohio	Franklin County	Ohio	Franklin County	Ohio
Heart Disease	303.6	325.2	288.4	301.1	266.3	280.9
Cancer	230.7	225.4	231.8	219	220.2	211.8
Stroke	64.8	65.2	73.3	67.5	69.0	61.9
COPD	47.2	44.2	50.5	46.6	55.2	49.3
Diabetes	31.5	29.9	38.3	32	34.4	31.7



Analysis:

- The death rates for four out of five leading causes of death are higher for Franklin County residents than for state of Ohio or U.S.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports a relationship between the leading causes of death and risk behaviors including smoking, being overweight and lack of physical activity.
- In 1999-2001 the leading causes of death for persons in 15-24 years age group were accidents (29.3%), homicides (18.5%), suicides (15.5%), cancer (6.1%), heart disease (3.7%) and other (26.9%).

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse
- ◆ Columbus data from Columbus Health Department
- ◆ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (death rates for U.S)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Age-adjusted death rate:** The age-adjusted death rate is a weighted average of age-specific death rates per 100,000 population. They are the average annual rates calculated over a 3-year period. The weight for each age category is the proportion of people in the age category in a standard population based on census 2000.
- ◆ **COPD:** Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is a group of diseases that includes chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and asthmatic bronchitis.

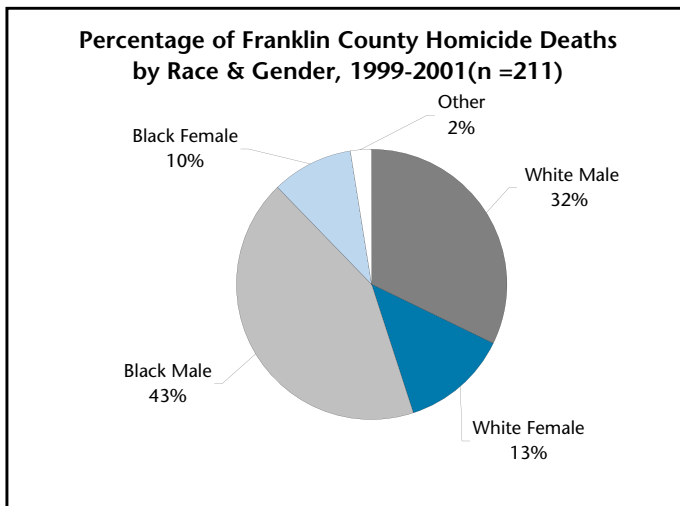
Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ International Classification of Diseases, Revision 9 (ICD-9) codes was used for deaths occurring before 1998. November 2001 report gave the age-adjusted death rates based on ICD-9 codes. The switch from ICD-9 to ICD-10 coding in 1999 affected the classification, processing and presentation of mortality data. The new coding system introduced variations in how deaths were grouped. The death rates given above (1993 to 2001) have now been converted and regrouped according to ICD-10 codes.
- ◆ Annual fluctuations in state and county levels combined with relatively small populations can make these data highly variable. The use of several years' data is preferable to conclusions based on single years alone. Hence the Ohio Department of Health has started using 3-year averages for death rates since 2000.

Mortality Rates by Race and Gender

Leading Causes of Death by Race and Gender, Franklin County Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000, 1999-2001

Causes	Franklin County Total	Black Males	Black Females	White Males	White Females
Heart Disease	268.5	387.7	265.1	337.1	213.1
Cancer	221.7	349	209.1	265.8	190.3
Stroke	69.6	107	78.2	66.6	65.6
COPD	55.6	60.4	33.7	74.1	49.6
Diabetes	34.7	70.6	74.9	36.8	23.4



Analysis:

- In 1999-2001, black males in Franklin County had the highest death rates for heart disease, cancer and stroke. Rates of death from heart disease and cancer were 44.4% and 57.4% greater than the Franklin County rates respectively.
- In 1999-2001, white females in Franklin County had the lowest death rates for all the leading causes of death, except COPD. The rates of death from heart disease, cancer and COPD were lower for black females than for white males.
- According to Census 2000, black males were 8.3% of the Franklin County population, but represented 43.0% of the homicide deaths.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse
- ◆ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (death rates for U.S.)
- ◆ U.S Census Bureau, Census 2000 (Black males as percent of total population)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Age-adjusted death rate:** The age adjusted death rate is a weighted average of age-specific death rates per 100,000 population. They are the average annual rates calculated over a 3-year period. The weight for each age category is the proportion of people in the age category in a standard population based on Census 2000.
- ◆ **COPD:** Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is a group of diseases that includes chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and asthmatic bronchitis.

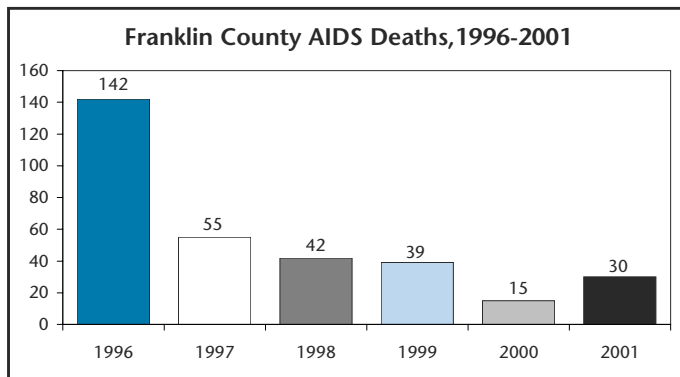
Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ International Classification of Diseases, Revision 9 (ICD-9) codes were used for deaths occurring before 1998. November 2001 report gave the age adjusted death rates based on ICD-9 codes. The switch from ICD-9 to ICD-10 coding in 1999 affected the classification, processing and presentation of mortality data. The new coding system introduced variations in how deaths were grouped.
- ◆ Annual fluctuations in state and county levels combined with relatively small populations can make these data highly variable. The use of several years' data is preferable to conclusions based on single years alone. Hence the Ohio Department of Health has started using 3-year averages for death rates since 2000.

HIV and AIDS

Demographic Characteristics of Reported Persons Living with HIV/AIDS and HIV Diagnoses in Franklin County

	Reported Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, 2001		Reported HIV Diagnoses 1999-01		Franklin County Population (Census 2000)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
White Alone Male	981	54.2%	150	48.2%	36.8%
White Alone Female	96	5.3%	14	4.5%	38.7%
Black Alone Male	410	22.6%	68	21.9%	8.4%
Black Alone Female	178	9.8%	31	10.0%	9.5%
Other	60	3.3%	10	3.2%	6.6%
Unknown	86	4.7%	38	12.2%	NA
TOTAL	1,811	100.0%	311	100.0%	100.0%



About the Data:

Data Source:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Health, Data and Statistics : HIV/AIDS Prevention Community Planning Epidemiologic Profile, 1999-2003: Updated for 2003
- ◆ Ohio Department of Health: HIV/AIDS Surveillance
- ◆ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (national data on AIDS cases and AIDS deaths)

Definitions:

- ◆ **HIV:** Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- ◆ **AIDS:** Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- ◆ **HIV/ AIDS incidence rate:** The number of new HIV cases and AIDS diagnoses per 100,000 population

Explanations and Caveats:

- ◆ Data on HIV and AIDS cases represents only those reported cases. Experts believe there are many people infected with the HIV virus that have not been diagnosed and reported.

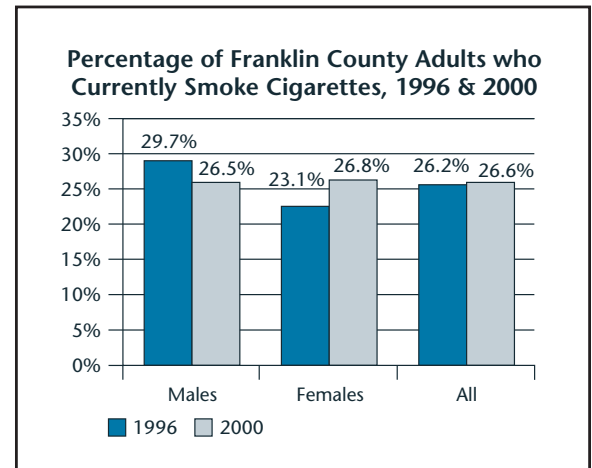
Analysis:

- African-Americans are disproportionately represented among HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed from 1999-2001. While 17.9% of Franklin County's population is African-American, 31.9% of HIV diagnoses are among African-Americans.
- In Franklin County, females account for a larger proportion of recent HIV diagnoses among minorities than among whites. Females were 8.5% of HIV cases reported in whites from 1999-2001, while females represented 31.3% of African American cases.
- The proportion of all reported Franklin County diagnoses that are women and minorities is greater in younger age groups. In 1999-2001, 41.7% of HIV diagnoses among persons 13-24 were female, compared with 16.1% of cases for persons 25-44. For persons age 13-24, 61.1% of HIV diagnoses were minorities, compared to 30.4% of all diagnoses in persons 25-44.
- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report on HIV/AIDS surveillance, sharp declines (12.6%) in AIDS incidence in the U.S. occurred for the first time in 1996; from 1998 through 1999 declines in AIDS incidence began to level (7.0%), and essentially no change occurred from 1999 through 2001.
- From 1996 through 1997, the number of deaths in the U.S., among persons with AIDS declined sharply (42.6%) and continued to decline each year through 2001. However, the CDC reported an increase of 1.0% in AIDS deaths in the Midwest during 2001.

Healthy Lifestyles

Estimated Percentage of Franklin County Population Who are Overweight, 2000

	Adults (age 18 and over)	Children (age 0-17)
All	56.4%	12.7%
White	55.3%	7.9%
Black	67.5%	26.2%
Other	40.6%	17.9%
Male	63.9%	15.5%
Female	49.6%	9.9%



Analysis:

- The *Community Health Risk Assessment Survey* estimates that in 2000, 56.4% of Franklin County adults (451,571 persons) and 12.7% of all children (34,077 persons) were overweight. The prevalence of overweight was found to be greater among blacks and males than whites and females, both for adults and children.
- In 2000, 35.7% of Ohioans were overweight and 21.5% were obese. This is a significant increase from 34.9% overweight and 11.3% obese figures in 1990. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that the prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults increased by 61% from 1991 to 2000 (12% to 19.8%).
- Regular physical activity is recommended as a method to reduce weight and improve health. The *2000 Community Health Risk Assessment Survey* found that 46.0% of Franklin County adults engage in regular moderate exercise, a decrease from the 1996 figure of 49.0%.
- The *2000 Community Health Risk Assessment Survey* data indicates that the percentage of Franklin County residents who currently smoke cigarettes is relatively unchanged since the 1996 survey. However, the percent of males who smoke has decreased by 3.2%, while the figure for women has increased by 3.7%. The percent of black adults who smoke (28.9%) is slightly higher than whites (26.4%).
- Rates of smoking in Franklin County are above the national rate, but the same as the rate for Ohio. In 2000, 23.2% of the U.S. population reported being current smokers, as did 26.6% of persons in Ohio.

About the Data:

Data Source:

- ▲ Columbus Health Department and Franklin County Board of Health, *City of Columbus and Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment Survey*, 2000 and 1995-96 (Franklin County overweight, smoking and exercise data)
- ▲ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1991-2000, National Health Interview Surveys (overweight and smoking data for Ohio and U.S.)

Definition:

- ▲ **Overweight:** Having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 kg/m² or more.
- ▲ **Obese:** Having a BMI of 30 kg/m² or more.
- ▲ **Body Mass Index:** BMI can be estimated by dividing weight in pounds by the square of height in inches, then multiplying the resulting number by 704.5.
- ▲ **Current smoker:** Survey respondents who reported that they now smoke cigarettes every day or some days.
- ▲ **Regular exercise:** Engaging in 30 minutes of moderate physical activity at least five days a week.

Explanations and Caveats:

- ▲ Estimates of the prevalence of overweight and obesity are calculated from self-reported data on height and weight from telephone surveys of adults. For the Franklin County *Community Health Risk Assessment Survey*, adults are asked questions about the children in their household.

The following is a representative list of sources of information on the topics covered in the health section of the Community Indicators Database Report. The list includes resources that were used in the preparation of the report, as well as others that may be of interest to those seeking data on health. Data sources identified in the Population Links/General Links section may also include information on health.

This is not intended to be a complete list, and CRP welcomes information about additional health resources. Inclusion on this list does not imply that CRP endorses an organization or has verified the accuracy of its information.

▲ National Sources

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

<http://www.hhs.gov/>

The HHS web site provides information on public health, biomedical research, Medicare and Medicaid, welfare, social services and more. Included under the umbrella of HHS are the Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Aging, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Food and Drug Administration, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov/>

The CDC serves as the national focus for developing and applying disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion and education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States. This site provides data on a variety of health-related topics for selected geography, including county- and metro-area level data.

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>

This site, sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services, includes data from national surveys on health status, lifestyle and exposure to unhealthy influences, the onset and diagnosis of illness and disability, and the use of health care.

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/>

The MMWR series is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data for nationally notifiable diseases reported by the 50 states, New York City, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories are collated and published weekly in the MMWR.

Child Trends

<http://www.childtrends.org/HomePg.asp>

Child Trends is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research organization that conducts basic research and evaluation studies in several critical areas including teenage pregnancy and childbearing, the effects of welfare and poverty on children, issues related to parenting, family structure, and family processes, including fatherhood and male fertility.

▲ State Sources

Ohio Department of Health

<http://www.odh.state.oh.us/>

ODH collects comprehensive, longitudinal statewide data on health-related topics including communicable and chronic diseases, immunizations, births, deaths, access to health care and women's health. Customized reports can be created for counties and for various demographic groups.

▲ Local Sources

Columbus Health Department

<http://www.cmhhealth.org/>

This site provides information about Columbus Health Department programs and services, as well as data on the health of the community. CHD conducts health research and collects health data for Columbus and Franklin County. In addition to the web site, CHD publishes a number of reports on health topics and trends of interest to the community.

Educational Council Safe and Drug Free Schools Consortium

<http://www.edcouncil.org/programs/drugfree/index.htm/>

The Safe and Drug Free Schools Consortium conducts prevention research and program evaluation. The site provides information on programs regarding violence, alcohol, tobacco and other drug programs from kindergarten through 12th grade serving the Franklin County school districts.

The Primary Prevention Attitude Awareness and Usage Survey 2000 (PPAAUS)

<http://www.edcouncil.org/programs/drugfree/ppaaus/index.htm>

The PPAAUS survey of risk behaviors of Franklin County youth is conducted every three years and is used to guide community tobacco, alcohol, drug and violence prevention activities.

SAFETY

Introduction & Overview: Safety Indicators

Safety is key indicator of community, neighborhood and family quality of life. This section of the Community Indicators Database Report includes data that describe conditions related to both family and community safety.

Several of the indicators focus on violence that occurs within households. These include incidents of domestic violence, as well as child abuse and neglect. Family violence can be a predictor of whether youth enter the criminal justice system. The safety indicators provide data on juvenile crime and detention.

The safety indicators also address community crime. This includes data on violent crime and property crime in Columbus, Franklin County and suburban jurisdictions, as well as a profile of persons in the county and state corrections systems. The final safety indicator describes incidents of hate crime in Franklin County.

Indicators of Quality of Life

The safety data can be used in research, program planning and service delivery. Community Research Partners has found that the data are indicators of the quality of life in the community. The following suggests how the safety data pages relate to key quality of life areas:

Quality of Life Area	Safety Indicator Data Pages
People are free from abuse and neglect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence • Child abuse and neglect
Adolescents make successful transitions to adulthood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile arrests and delinquency • Juvenile detention • Juvenile crime: race and gender
People are free from crime and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent crime • Property crime • Incarceration
Communities are diverse and inclusive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hate crime

How We are Doing in the Area of Safety

The safety data indicators provide a picture of how we are doing as a community. The following are some areas in which we are making progress in Franklin County, as well as areas of concern.

Safety: Areas of Progress	Safety: Areas of Concern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence—the number of charges filed is down significantly from 1996 levels. • Child abuse and neglect—the number of substantiated/indicated cases has declined from 2001-2002. • Juvenile detention—Franklin County JDC admissions are down, and admissions to diversion programs have increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile delinquency—Franklin County delinquent and unruly cases have increased since 1996. • Violent and Property crimes—numbers are upcompared to the mid-1990's. • Incarceration—numbers of adults incarcerated have increased, and offenders are disproportionately African-American. • Substance abuse and crime—state studies show 86% of males entering state prison have a history of drug abuse.

Domestic Violence

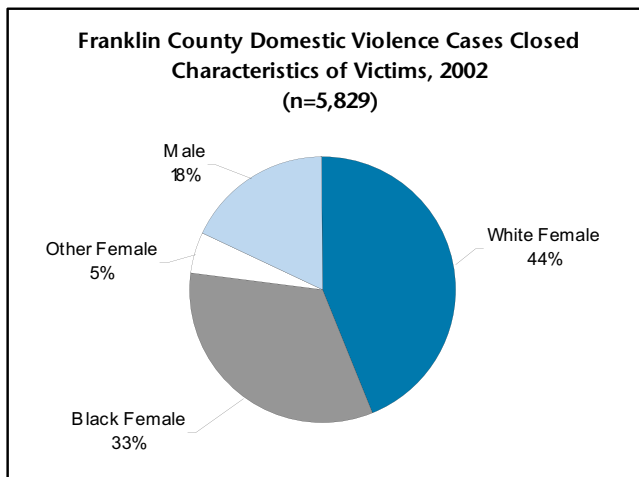
Domestic Violence Charges Filed in Franklin County, 1993-2002

Year	Domestic Violence Charges	Violation of Protection Order Charges	Total DV/VPO Charges
1993	2,623	105	2,728
1994	2,907	88	2,995
1995(1)	8,292	195	8,487
1996	8,544	212	8,756
1997	7,283	250	7,533
1998	6,896	304	7,200
1999	5,863	235	6,098
2000	5,920	367	6,287
2001	5,325	377	5,702
2002	6,157	561	6,718

(1) HB 335 Domestic Violence Preferred Arrest Policy became effective.

Analysis:

- Although the number of domestic violence charges (DV/VPO) filed in Franklin County has declined by 23.3% since peaking in 1996, misdemeanor domestic violence charges were 19.0% of all criminal misdemeanor charges in Franklin County.
- In 2002, a total of 5,829 cases of domestic violence were prosecuted and closed in Franklin County. Black females were 33% of total victims in these cases, but were only 9.5% of the total Franklin County population in 2000.
- In 2002, CHOICES, the county's domestic violence shelter, provided temporary housing for 638 adults and children, or about 8,251 shelter days per year. From 2000-2002, the number of calls to the CHOICES hotline decreased from 8,551 to 6,046, a 29.3% decrease during this period.



About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Franklin County Clerk of Courts, Annual Report (domestic violence charges)
- ◆ Columbus City Attorney's Office, Domestic Violence/Stalking Unit (characteristics of victims of domestic violence)
- ◆ CHOICES Domestic Violence Shelter (shelter and hotline statistics)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Domestic violence (DV):** Section 2919.25 of the Ohio Revised Code defines domestic violence as a) knowingly causing or attempting to cause physical harm to a family or household member; or b) recklessly causing serious physical harm to a family or household member; or c) by threat of force, knowingly causing a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.
- ◆ **Protection Order (PO):** A court order issued in response to a Motion for Temporary Protection Order that requires a domestic violence offender to stop abusing and to stay away from the victim(s) named in the Motion.

Explanations & Caveats:

- ◆ In 1994 the state of Ohio adopted a "preferred arrest" policy with the passage of H.B. 335 (ORC 2935.03). The policy mandates that where a peace officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the offense of domestic violence has been committed it is the preferred course of action in Ohio to arrest the offender. This law resulted in a significant increase in domestic violence charges in Franklin County beginning in 1995.
- ◆ According to the Columbus City Attorney's office, all DV charges are processed as misdemeanors in order to process the person charged more easily. The DV squad sends all charged to the Grand Jury. Roughly 20% of the cases become felonies.
- ◆ The data on domestic violence charges and violation of protection orders do not represent unduplicated counts of offenders. An individual may have multiple charges filed against them during one year.

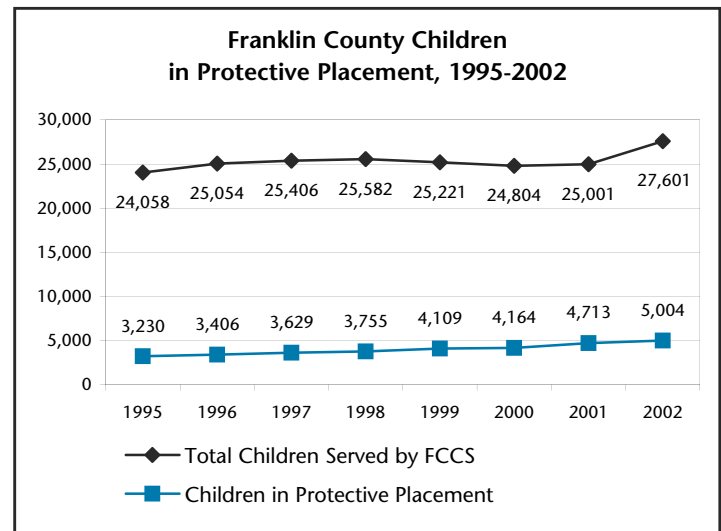
Child Abuse and Neglect

Child Neglect and Abuse Investigations, 1998-2002

Year	Total Investigations Completed	Number Substantiated	Number Indicated	Total (Percent) Substantiated or Indicated	Percent Unsubstantiated
<i>Child Neglect</i>					
1998	4,015	1,128	454	1,582 (39.4%)	60.6%
1999	4,015	1,132	357	1,489 (37.1%)	62.9%
2000	3,708	1,149	185	1,334 (36.0%)	64.0%
2001	3,695	1,219	163	1,382(37.4%)	62.6%
2002	2,250	1,190	92	1,282(57.0%)	43.0%
<i>Child Abuse</i>					
1998	4,148	954	863	1,817 (43.8%)	56.2%
1999	3,747	907	585	1,492 (39.8%)	60.2%
2000	3,870	820	561	1,381 (35.7%)	64.3%
2001	3,942	910	682	1,592(40.4%)	59.6%
2002	3,081	724	530	1,254(40.7%)	59.3%

Analysis:

- In 2002, Franklin County Children Services served 27,601 youth under age 18 years in Franklin County who received in-home services or out-of-home care.
- Children in protective placement represent an increase from 13.4% of all children served by FCCS in 1995 to 18.1% in 2002.
- Of the 5,004 children in protective placement in 2002, 3,747 (74.9%) were in foster home care.
- In 2002, 2,620 Franklin County children received services aimed at preventing abuse, neglect or problem adolescent behavior through Children Services contract agencies.



About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Franklin County Children Services (child abuse and neglect data; protective placement data)
- ◆ Ohio Administrative Code 5101:2-1-01 Children services definitions (indicated and substantiated reports)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Child abuse and neglect:** Franklin County Children Services indicates that child maltreatment can include: 1) Physical abuse—a child with bruises, marks or injuries inflicted by other than accidental means; 2) sexual abuse— any sexual activity between a child and adult; 3) emotional abuse—a child who is belittled, ignored or subject to mental or psychological maltreatment; 4) neglect—a parent or caregiver fails to act on behalf of a child to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, medical care, supervision or education; or 5) dependent child—a child who is homeless, destitute or without adequate parental care and support through no fault of the parent or caregiver, or a child who lives in a home in which another child is abused, neglected or dependent.
- ◆ **Indicated report of abuse or neglect:** Report finds that there are circumstantial, medical or other isolated indicators of child abuse or neglect, but confirmation is lacking.
- ◆ **Substantiated report of abuse or neglect:** Report finds an admission of child abuse or neglect by the person responsible, an adjudication of child abuse or neglect, other forms of confirmation deemed valid by the Public Children Services Agency, or professional judgment that the child has been abused or neglected.

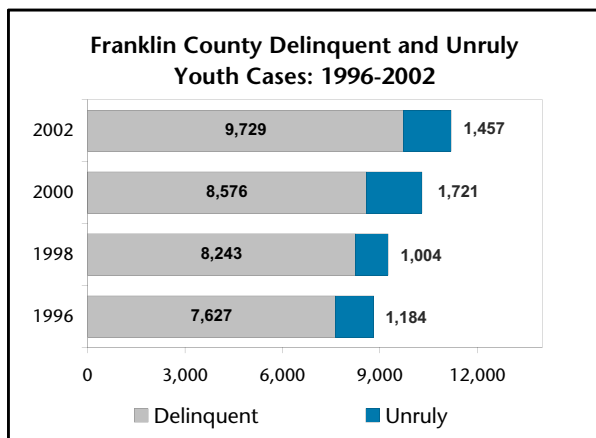
Explanations & Caveats:

- ◆ The number of children served by Franklin County Children Services includes those served through direct services by Children Services staff and those receiving services purchased by Children Services from 92 community-based agencies.

Juvenile Arrests & Delinquency

Columbus Division of Police – Juvenile Arrests, 1990-2002

Year	Total Arrests	Two-year Percent Change	Columbus Population Under Age 18(Census)
1990	2,131	-15.3%	150,051
1992	3,705	44.3%	
1994	3,430	-11.6%	
1996	3,849	2.6%	
1998	2,914	-19.3%	
2000	2,444	-23.1%	171,868
2002	2,180	-13.9%	



Analysis:

- The number of juvenile arrests in Columbus has generally declined over the past six years, from 3,849 in 1996 to 2,180 in 2002 (a difference of 1,669 arrests).
- The Columbus juvenile crime rate in 2000 was the same as in 1990, 14.2 arrests per 1,000 population under age 18.
- The Franklin County Juvenile Court reported 8,811 delinquent and unruly youth in 1996 and 11,186 in 2002, an increase of 27.0% during this period.
- From 1996 to 2002, the number of unruly youth cases grew by 23.1% in Franklin County, while delinquent cases increased by 27.6%.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ City of Columbus Division of Police: Annual Reports, 1998-2002 (juvenile arrests)
- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing (population under age 18)
- ◆ Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch, 1996-2002 Annual Reports (delinquent and unruly cases)
- ◆ Am. Sub. S. B. 181, 123rd General Assembly (definitions of delinquent and unruly child)

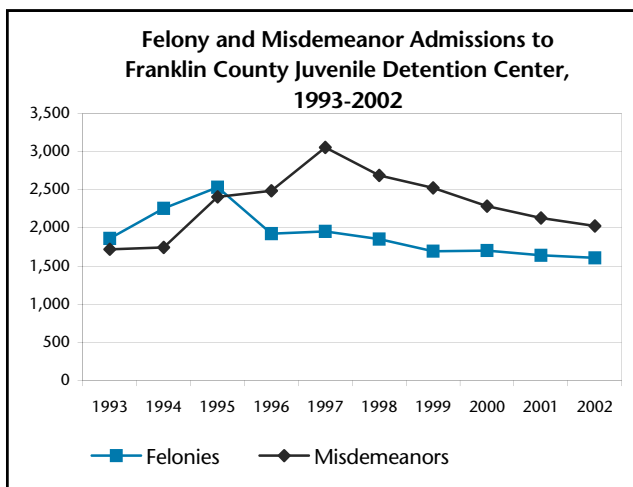
Definitions:

- ◆ **Juvenile Arrests:** Arrests of individuals under 18 years of age for felonies and misdemeanors.
- ◆ **Delinquent Child:** The Ohio Revised Code defines a "delinquent child" as any child who: (1) violates any law that would be a crime if committed by an adult, except if the child is a juvenile traffic offender, (2) violates any lawful order of a court, (3) purchases or attempts to purchase a firearm illegally, (4) illegally obtains or attempts to obtain a tattooing service, body piercing service, or ear piercing service under certain prohibited conditions, or (5) is an "habitual truant" and who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant, and any child who is a "chronic truant".
- ◆ **Unruly Child:** The Ohio Revised Code defines an "unruly child" as any child who: (1) does not subject the child's self to the reasonable control of the child's parents, teachers, guardian, or custodian, by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient, (2) is persistently truant from home or school, (3) so deports the child's self as to injure or endanger the child's own health or morals or the health or morals of others, (4) attempts to enter the marriage relation without legal authority, (5) is found in a disreputable place, visits or patronizes a place prohibited by law, or associates with vagrant, vicious, criminal, notorious, or immoral persons, (6) engages in an occupation prohibited by law or is in a situation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the child's own health or morals or to the health or morals of others, (7) violates a law, other than the law against the purchase or attempt to purchase a firearm that is applicable only to a child, or (8) is an "habitual truant" from school and who previously has not been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant.

Juvenile Detention

Admissions to the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center by Type of Crime

Year	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Other	Total
1993	1,861	1,719	350	3,930
1994	2,258	1,744	316	4,318
1995	2,531	2,407	444	5,382
1996	1,924	2,487	315	4,726
1997	1,957	3,055	416	5,428
1998	1,854	2,686	308	4,848
1999	1,694	2,524	242	4,460
2000	1,703	2,284	166	4,153
2001	1,643	2,132	230	4,005
2002	1,608	2,028	166	3,802



Analysis:

- In 2002, total admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center were down 30.0% to 3,802 from a peak in 1997 of 5,428.
- There has been a sizeable decrease in admissions to JDC for the more serious felony crimes, with a decline of 36.5% between 1995 and 2002. Admissions for misdemeanors have decreased by 33.6% from 1997 to 2002.
- The number of Franklin County admissions to RECLAIM Ohio has grown from over 500 in 1995 to over 1500 in 2002. The program serves as an alternative to permanent commitment to the Department of Youth Services for delinquents.
- Teen Court, a diversion program for first-time misdemeanor offenders, received 1,388 referrals in 2002. The recidivism rate among participants in the Teen Court Program has remained below 4% since 1999.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch: 1996-2002 Annual Reports (JDC admissions, RECLAIM, Teen Court)
- ◆ Ohio Revised Code Section 2901.02, Classification of Offenses (definitions)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center:** The maximum-security facility housing juveniles requiring placement in a restrictive or protective environment.
- ◆ **Felony crime:** Felony crime includes murder, rape, aggravated burglary, aggravated robbery, drug trafficking, auto theft, and breaking and entering.
- ◆ **Misdemeanor crime:** A misdemeanor is an offense not classified as a felony and for which not more than one year of imprisonment may be imposed as a penalty.

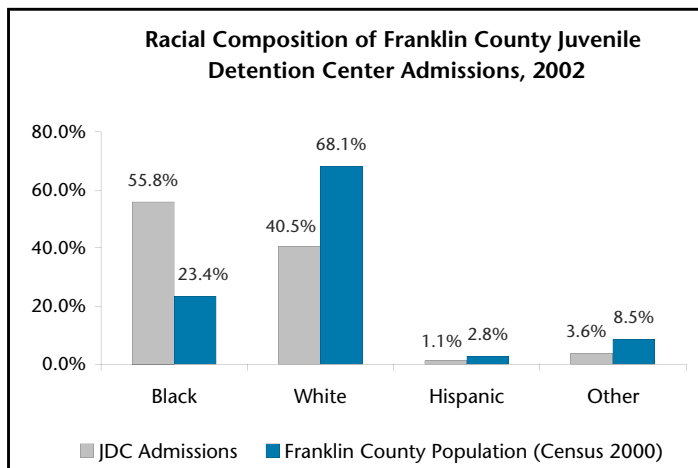
Explanations & Caveats:

- ◆ Ohio law requires persons age 16 and 17 to be transferred to adult court if they are arrested for murder, aggravated burglary or aggravated robbery when a firearm is used.

Juvenile Crime: Race and Gender

Admissions to the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) by Race: 1996-2002

Racial/Ethnic Group	JDC Admissions				% 2002 JDC Population	% 2000 Franklin County Population under Age 18
	1996	1998	2000	2002		
Black	2,679	2,622	2,256	2,123	55.8%	23.4%
White	1,926	2,117	1,757	1,541	40.5%	68.1%
Asian	44	41	26	12	0.3%	2.8%
Native American	7	2	4	0	0.0%	0.3%
Biracial/Other	42	19	74	84	2.2%	5.4%
Hispanic	28	47	36	42	1.1%	2.8%
Total	4,726	4,848	4,153	3,802	100.0%	
Male	3,731	3,764	3,226	2,925	76.9%	51.0%
Female	995	1,084	927	877	23.1%	49.0%



Analysis:

- The number of black youth in juvenile detention in 2002 is more than double the proportion of black youth in the general population in 2000. Black youth have had the highest rates of admission to JDC since 1996.
- In 2002, there were 877 females admitted to the Franklin County JDC, representing 23.1% of all admissions. This proportion of female admissions has been the same each year since 1997.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations, Juvenile Branch, 1995-2002 Annual Reports (JDC admissions)
- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing (population)

Explanations & Caveats:

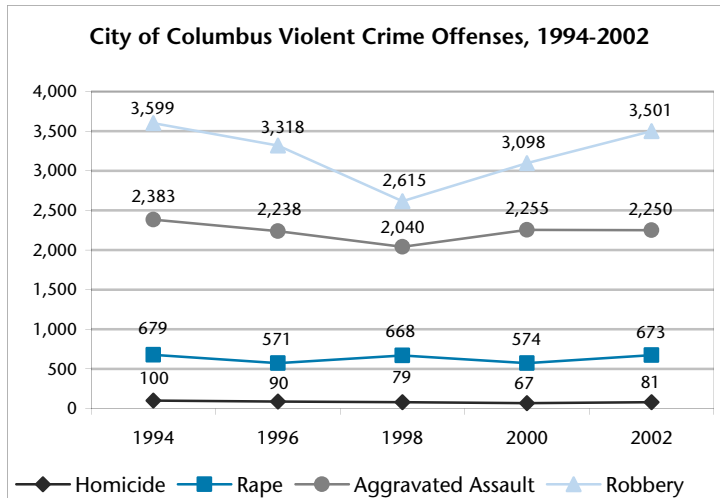
- ◆ The Franklin County population race/ethnicity percentages total more than 100% because some persons report both Hispanic ethnicity and a racial group.
- ◆ "Other" Franklin County population includes the population classified by the Census as "Other" or "Two or More Races."

Violent Crime

Uniform Crime Index Violent Crime Offenses, 1995-2002

Jurisdiction	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Columbus Division of Police	6,626	6,217	5,986	5,402	5,756	5,994	6,378	6,505
Franklin County Sheriff	2,255	2,091	2,066	1,889	1,675	1,717	N.A.	2,062
Other Franklin County Cities	715*	781	764	646*	421*	403	428*	315*

* Data does not include all 10 Franklin County cities



Analysis:

- The number of violent crime offenses in the City of Columbus decreased 18.4% from 1995 to 1998, but has been increasing since then from a decade-long low of 5,402 in 1998. This is a result of increases in robbery and aggravated assault crime.
- Preliminary 2002 figures from the FBI's Uniform Crime Index Program indicate that the violent crime category decreased in the United States by 0.9% between 2001 and 2002. In Columbus, the number of violent crimes increased by 2.0% during this period.
- Other Franklin County cities had the following numbers of violent crimes in 2002: Whitehall—119, Reynoldsburg—51, Gahanna—36, Westerville—33, Worthington—23, Dublin—19, Bexley—19, Hilliard—15. Grove City and Upper Arlington reported 62 and 45 violent crimes respectively in 2001.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Columbus Division of Police, 1998-2002 Annual Reports (Columbus crime data)
- ◆ Franklin County Sheriff's Office, 1996-2002 Annual Reports (Franklin County crime data)
- ◆ FBI Index of Crime, 1995-2002 (suburban city crime data and national crime statistics)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Violent crime:** Homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Explanations & Caveats:

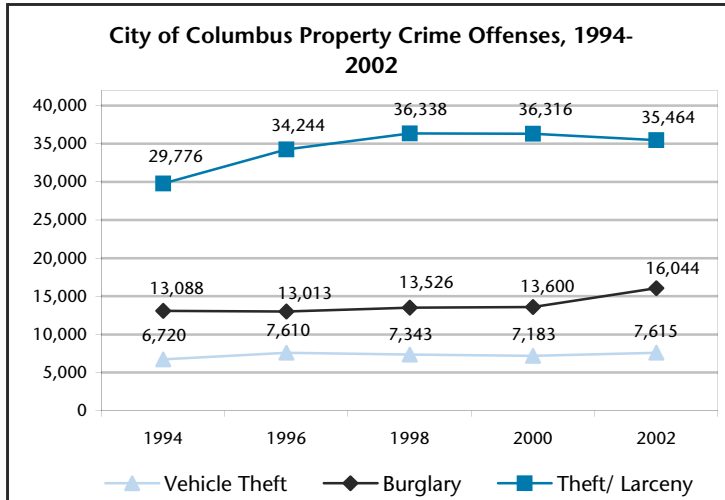
- ◆ Other Franklin County cities are Bexley, Dublin, Gahanna, Grove City, Hilliard, Reynoldsburg, Upper Arlington, Westerville, Whitehall and Worthington. 1996, 1997 and 2000 are the only years for which complete data is available for all of these cities from the FBI.
- ◆ Franklin County Sheriff crime data includes crimes investigated by the Sheriff's Detective Bureau in unincorporated areas of the county, as well as in villages and cities. The numbers are not duplicative of crime data reported by police departments of other Franklin County jurisdictions.
- ◆ The FBI's Index of Crime is a compilation of reports from state and local law enforcement agencies.

Property Crime

Uniform Crime Index Property Crime Offenses, 1995-2002

Jurisdiction	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Columbus Division of Police	52,089	54,867	56,453	57,207	55,537	57,099	62,194	59,123
Franklin County Sheriff	4,098	4,203	4,326	4,103	4,080	4,185	4,112	4,284
Other Franklin County Cities	7,212*	8,692	8,922	7,971*	7,704*	8,682	7,534*	7,155*

* Data does not include all 10 Franklin County cities



Analysis:

- The number of property crime offenses in the City of Columbus increased 13.5% from 1995 to 2002. The Franklin County Sheriff reports property crimes in 2002 were 4.5% above the number in 1995.
- Preliminary 2002 figures from the FBI's Uniform Crime Index Program indicate that property crime increased by 2.6% in the United States between 2000 and 2002. In Columbus, the number of property crimes increased by 3.5% during this period. The Franklin County Sheriff reported a 2.4% increase.
- Other Franklin County cities had the following numbers of property crimes in 2002: Whitehall–1,538, Reynoldsburg–1,165, Westerville–1,096, Gahanna–1,004, Dublin–741, Hilliard–753, Bexley–482, Worthington–376. Grove City and Upper Arlington reported 948 and 635 property crimes respectively in 2001.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Columbus Division of Police, 1998-2002 Annual Reports (Columbus crime data)
- ◆ Franklin County Sheriff's Office, 1996-2002 Annual Reports (Franklin County crime data)
- ◆ FBI Index of Crime, 1995-2002 (suburban city crime data and national crime statistics)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Property crime:** Burglary, theft/larceny, and vehicle theft.

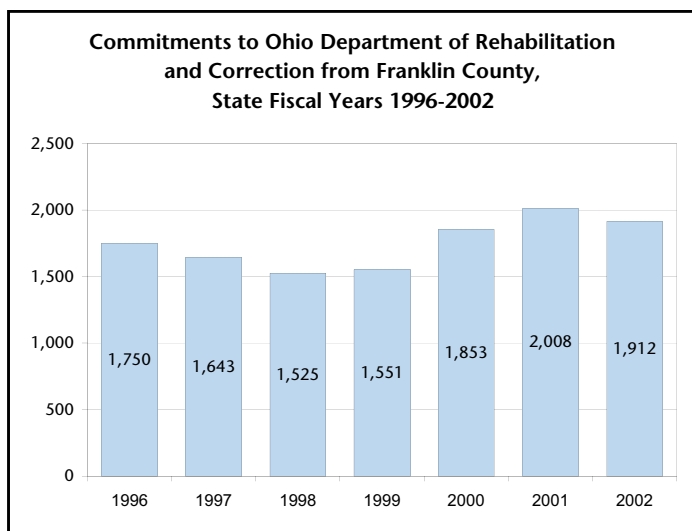
Explanations & Caveats:

- ◆ Other Franklin County cities are Bexley, Dublin, Gahanna, Grove City, Hilliard, Reynoldsburg, Upper Arlington, Westerville, Whitehall and Worthington. 1996, 1997 and 2000 are the only years for which complete data is available for all of these cities from the FBI.
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Incarceration

Average Yearly Jail Population Franklin County Correctional Facilities, 1990-2002

	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Jail Population	1,274	1,463	1,610	1,806	1,879	1,982	2,046	2,247



Analysis:

- The average yearly jail population in Franklin County increased by 76% between 1990 and 2002.
- Of the 21,787 commitments to Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC) facilities in state fiscal year 2002, 8.8% (1,912) were from Franklin County. After declining for several years, commitments to state prisons from Franklin County increased by 25.4% between 1998 and 2002.
- In state fiscal year 2002, the following were the offenses for which offenders were most frequently committed to state prisons in Ohio (n=21,787): drug abuse—19.2%, trafficking in drugs—8.8%, theft—7.6%, burglary—6.7%, receiving stolen property—5.2%.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Franklin County Sheriff's Office, 1996-2002 Annual Reports (average yearly jail population)
- ◆ Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Fiscal Year 1996-2002 Commitment Reports (annual commitments to the state prison system)

Definitions:

- ◆ **Average yearly jail population:** The average yearly jail population is an average point-in-time population count calculated using monthly population data.
- ◆ **State fiscal year:** The State of Ohio fiscal year is July 1-June 30.

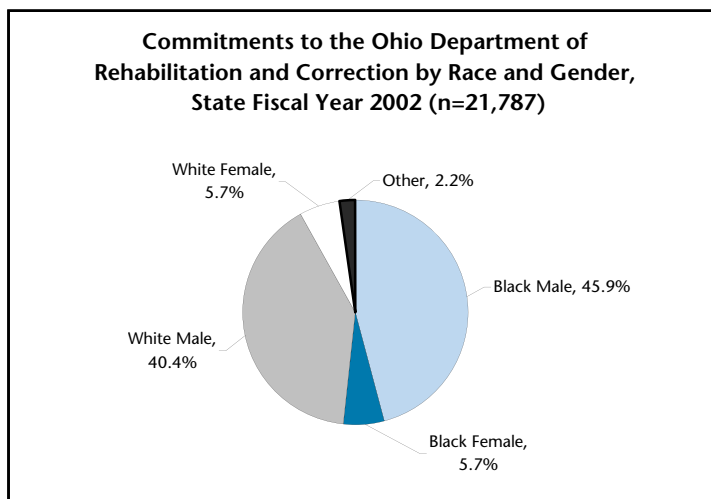
Explanations & Caveats:

- ◆ The Franklin County Sheriff's Office operates two correctional facilities. Franklin County Corrections Center I is a 643-bed maximum-security facility. Approximately 90% of FCCCI's population are felons. Franklin County Corrections Center II is a 1,688-bed minimum/medium security facility. Approximately 60% of FCCCII's population are felons.

Incarceration: Race and Gender

Characteristics of Males and Females at Intake to Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Prisons, 2001

Characteristic	Males	Females	All
Unemployed	45.9%	61.1%	47.9%
Not a High School Graduate or GED	45.9%	40.6%	45.2%
Indication of Physical Abuse as a Child or Adolescent	9.9%	24.7%	11.9%
Indication of Sexual Abuse as a Child or Adolescent	5.1%	28.2%	8.1%
History of Mental Health Problems	21.9%	42.6%	24.6%
History of Drug Abuse	86.2%	81.6%	85.6%
History of Alcohol Abuse	69.7%	58.3%	68.2%



Analysis:

- In 2002, non-Hispanic blacks represented 51.6% of those committed to state prison facilities, though they made up only 11.1% of the population of Ohio in 2000. Black Hispanics were 0.4% of those committed, white Hispanics were 1.2% and Asian, Native American and other racial groups were 1.0% of commitments.
- Females committed to the state prison system were more likely than males to have suffered physical or sexual abuse, have a history of mental health problems and be unemployed.
- Males committed to the state prison system were more likely than females to have a history of drug abuse or alcohol abuse and to not have a high school diploma or GED.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, *Fiscal Year 2002 Commitment Report* (race and gender data)
- ◆ Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, *2001 Intake Study*, July 2003 (characteristics of offenders entering the state prison system)

Definitions:

- ◆ **State fiscal year:** July 1-June 30

Explanations & Caveats:

- ◆ The ODRC 2001 Intake Study collected data on all inmates who entered the ODRC prison system during a two-month period. Information was obtained from interviews with inmates at reception centers, written investigations and ODRC records to supplement partial or incomplete investigation reports. The total sample size was 3,197 (2,783 males and 414 females); however, from 3-15% of those studied were classified as "missing" for specific demographic and social characteristics.
- ◆ Of the total persons studied in the ODRC 2001 Intake Study, 341 (10.7%) were from Franklin County. This included 302 males and 39 females.

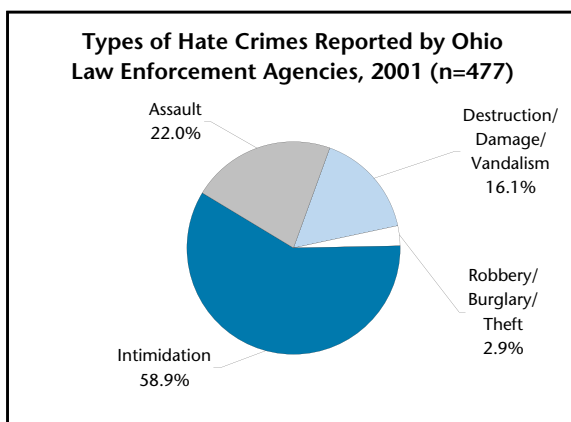
Hate Crime

Number of Hate Crime Incidents by Bias Motivation Columbus, 1996-2001

Motivation	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Race	40	59	NR	44	46	39
Religion	3	5	NR	7	5	22
Sexual Orientation	13	23	NR	17	15	12
Ethnicity	1	2	NR	4	3	4
Disability (1)	–	0	NR	0	0	0
Total	57	89	NR	72	69	77

NR-Not Reported

(1) Disability data was not collected prior to 1997



Analysis:

- In 2001, 50.6% of hate crimes reported in Columbus were motivated by racial bias. This compares with 44.9% nationally. Sexual orientation was the bias motivation for 15.6% of the hate crimes in Columbus in 2001, compared to 14.3% of national hate crimes. Religious intolerance was the bias motivation for 28.6% of the hate crimes in Columbus in 2001, compared to 18.8% of national hate crimes.
- Crimes against persons comprised 80.9% of Ohio hate crimes in 2001, compared with 67.8% of all hate crimes nationally.
- In 2001, 16.1% of all hate crimes reported to the FBI from Ohio law enforcement agencies were in Columbus as compared to 25.4% in 1999.
- In 2001, the following Franklin County jurisdictions reported hate crime incidents to the FBI: Madison Township-2, Westerville-2, Hilliard-1, Upper Arlington-1, OSU-1.

About the Data:

Data Sources:

- ◆ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Hate Crime Statistics, 1996-2001

Definitions:

- ◆ **Hate crime:** The FBI defines hate crime as crime motivated by racial, religious, disability, sexual orientation and ethnicity/national origin bias.
- ◆ **Crimes against persons:** The FBI Hate Crime Statistics include the following as hate crimes against persons: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, simple assault and intimidation.
- ◆ **Crimes against property:** The FBI Hate Crime Statistics include the following as hate crimes against property: robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson and destruction/damage/vandalism.

Explanations & Caveats:

- ◆ City, county and state law enforcement agencies submit hate crime data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Reporting is not mandatory, and not all jurisdictions submit data.

The following is a representative list of sources of information on the topics covered in the safety section of the Community Indicators Database Report. The list includes resources that were used in the preparation of the report, as well as others that may be of interest to those seeking data on safety. Data sources identified in the Population Links/General Links section may also include information on safety.

This is not intended to be a complete list, and CRP welcomes information about additional safety resources. Inclusion on this list does not imply that CRP endorses an organization or has verified the accuracy of its information.

▲ National Sources

Bureau of Justice Statistics

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

This site provides extensive data and reports about crime and victims, law enforcement, courts and corrections. It also includes links to state and federal law enforcement information, including the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, juvenile justice statistics, family violence studies and other data related to crime and safety.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

<http://www.fbi.gov>

This site provides access to data and reports from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, a nationwide statistical effort of nearly 17,000 city, county and state agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes in their jurisdictions. The site also includes access to publications on crime and law enforcement.

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information

<http://www.calib.com/nccanch>

This site provides access to publications, fact sheets and statistics on child abuse and neglect and child welfare at the national level.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/>

This site provides national drug and drug law enforcement statistics, including data on selected metropolitan areas.

▲ State Sources

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

<http://www.drc.state.oh.us/>

The ODRC site includes a database with information on past and present incarcerations in the state prison system. The department also produces reports with county data on the demographics and offenses of persons committed to state prison. The Bureau of Research undertakes research on issues related to incarceration.

Ohio Department of Youth Services

<http://www.dys.state.oh.us/>

The ODYS site includes provides Ohio youthful offender statistics as well as data on facilities in the county and local youth corrections systems. The Ohio Adjudication Report includes data by county on the age, sex, race and felony of juveniles in the criminal justice system.

▲ Local Sources

Columbus Division of Police

<http://www.columbuspolice.org/>

This site provides reports, online forms, community crime statistics for Columbus and city precincts, and other information related to services provided by the department.

Franklin County Children Services

http://www.co.franklin.oh.us/Children_Services

Franklin County Children Services serves abused, neglected, dependent and troubled children and their families through direct services provided by the agency's professional staff and through community-based services. The agency's website provides information on prevention, protection, placement and permanency services for children. The agency's annual report provides statistics on investigations, findings, caseloads and services provided.

Annual Reports of Franklin County Justice System Agencies

<http://www.co.franklin.oh.us/>

The annual reports of the following agencies provide service statistics, caseload data, profiles of populations served and trend data on safety issues. Contact information for these agencies can be found on the Franklin County web site.

- Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch
- Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, General Division
- Franklin County Municipal Court
- Franklin County Sheriff's Office

Acknowledgements

During the process of compiling the Community Indicators Database Report, Community Research Partners received assistance from many agencies and individuals. We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the members of CRP's Community Database Advisory Group and the others listed below who lent their time and expertise to this project.

Lesley Ashworth, Columbus City Attorney's Office
John Belt, Ohio Childhood Lead Program
Suellen Bennett, Columbus Health Department
Patrick Bowen, The Danter Company
Terry Brex, Franklin County Court of Common Pleas
Loretta Brown, John XXIII Head Start
Lolita Clark, CMAAO Head Start
Deborah Crawford, United Way of Central Ohio
Sue Crumpton, Columbus AIDS Task Force
Nikki Delgado, Corporation for Supportive Housing
Laurie Dietsch, Columbus Health Department
Tom Dobies, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority
Greg Grant, The Danter Company
John Hahn, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority
Judy Harmon, Columbus Health Department
Steve Havens, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority
Gail Heller, CHOICES for Victims of Domestic Violence
Margaret Henry, City of Columbus Department of Technology
Tracy Hunt, Franklin County Sheriff's Office
Margie Idzkowski, South-Western City Schools Head Start
Wally Johns, City of Columbus Department of Development
Billie Jones, Franklin County Children Services
Dean Kauffman, ADAMH Board of Franklin County
Evette Larry, Columbus Health Department
Earl Lee, Franklin County Children Services
Larry Less, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Betsy Loeb, Action for Children
Theresa Long, MD, Columbus Health Department
Manisha H. Maskay, Columbus Health Department
Rick Morris, Franklin County Children Services
David Proctor, Columbus Metropolitan Area Community Action Organization
Nancy Reger, Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
David Ross, The Danter Company
Jill Russ, Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
Barbara Seckler, City of Columbus Department of Public Safety
Jerry Scott, Child Development Council of Franklin County Head Start
Nancy Scott, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Steve Spergel, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority
Stephen Tankovich, Columbus Public Schools
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