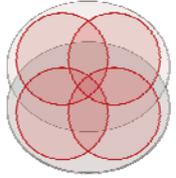


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Reports of Interest for “Thrive” Meeting

Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity
United Way of Central Ohio

Compiled by Piper Hill



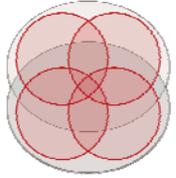
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Meeting the Challenges of an Aging Population with Success

2015

Authors and Contributors:

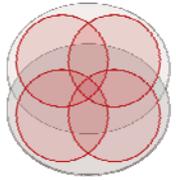
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Findings

- There is a 20-year difference in life expectancy across ZIP Code boundaries in Franklin County, as well as differences by race, ethnicity, and poverty status.
- All of today's seniors of color experienced segregated education, housing, healthcare, and employment during their most formative years in life.
- Franklin County's Senior Population is projected to increase by 94% from 2010 to 2040. The ratio of working-age adults to retirement age adults in Franklin County will shift from 6.3 to 3.5.
- Because life expectancy and vulnerability vary across the county, current benefit eligibility standards for older adults, as defined by the ages of 60, 62, and 65, can prove to be too late for some seniors.
- Older, low-income seniors of color living alone, with one or more disabilities are considered the most vulnerable population by local experts and leaders.
- Biggest challenges:
 - Lack of awareness and connection of existing systems and supports
 - Lack of coordination among many existing programs and resources
 - The fact that we tend to age differently based on our demographics, environment, formative experiences, and lifestyle
- 33% of Franklin County's population is non-white, whereas only 20% of Franklin County's senior population is non-white, reflecting that Franklin County is becoming more diverse especially among younger age cohorts, but also that life expectancy varies widely by race.

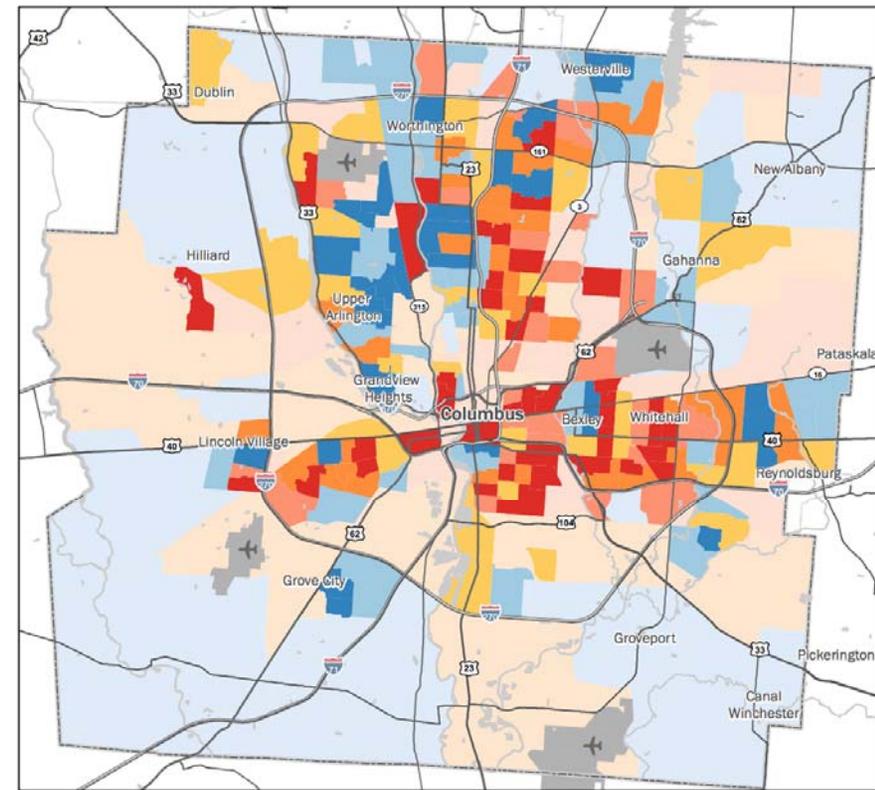


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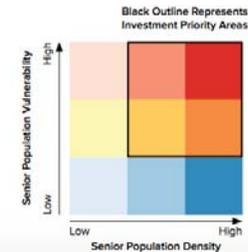
Recommendations

- Use and share Senior Vulnerability and Density Map to target neighborhoods with greatest concentration of most vulnerable seniors.
- Launch a Life Expectancy Task Force Initiative: focus on achieving equity in life expectancy, with the goal of raising everyone's health and longevity, but especially for those facing the shortest life expectancies.
- Enroll healthcare systems to provide seniors with wellness information starting at earlier ages than the typical standards of 60-65.
- Leverage existing resources.
- Develop and promote a Senior Services system wayfinding or navigation tool.
- Launch major awareness campaign(s).
- Invest in a robust continuum of senior housing options that reflect the array of conditions and levels of independence among local seniors. Include support for service coordinators.
- Help expand mobile services such as healthy food availability and healthcare services.

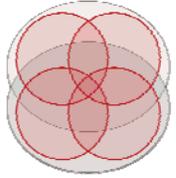
Map 1: Senior Vulnerability and Density Index



Source: American Community Survey (2008-2012)



This map combines the Senior Vulnerability Map and the Senior Density Map in order to highlight the areas where investments have the potential to impact the greatest number of our most vulnerable seniors. By intersecting the three levels of vulnerability with the three levels of population density, this map can be used to target funding and programming initiatives to the places of greatest need, namely the neighborhoods in red and orange.

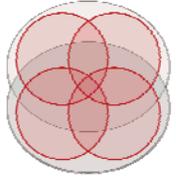


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Mid-Ohio Foodbank Client Centricity Study 2015

MID-OHIO FOODBANK

KIRWAN INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF RACE AND ETHNICITY

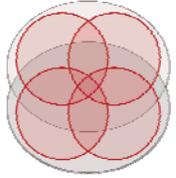


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Findings

Study was done by conducting focus groups of food pantry clients and by surveying food service providers.

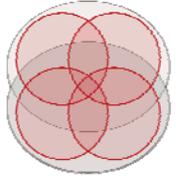
- Clients preferred Kroger and other discount grocers as a means of food procurement.
- Participants avoid pantries where they feel they are being judged and frequent pantries where they feel welcomed and respected.
- Discrimination and language barriers are obstacles to access for immigrants.
- Specialty foods such as health foods, halal meats, etc. are difficult to obtain.
- Both clients and service providers would like more information about existing pantry programs and services.
- Both clients and providers would benefit from an expanded referral system that is accessible via internet.
- Physical access issues are particularly relevant in Columbus given our development patterns, particularly for aging and disabled clients.
- Both clients and providers report housing expenses, medical expenses, and transportation expenses as the top expenses receiving priority over food



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Recommendations

- Creation of a centralized hunger relief information hub
- Vouchers for certain foods that are challenging for pantries to carry (esp. specialty foods)
- Cultural competency training for pantry workers across the food pantry network
- Streamline and improve referral services in Central Ohio
- Streamline guidelines and eligibility criteria for pantries across the twenty-county service region
- Make healthy food a right
- Reverse the system from intake to delivery for specific populations
- Convene related system providers and talk about how to collectively lighten the system by moving people out of poverty

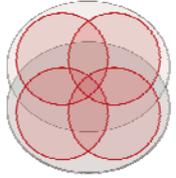


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From Poverty to Economic Opportunity: An Introductory Primer on Poverty in Central Ohio

2015

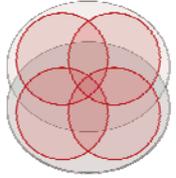
Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity
Shelley Denison, Research Assistant
Jason Reece, Senior Associate Director
Christy Rogers, Director of Outreach



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Findings

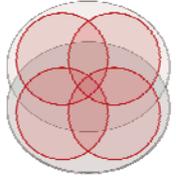
- Roughly 1.8 million Ohioans are poor (rate 16%).
- An additional two million are “near poor” (with incomes less than 200% of the federal poverty level).
- 78 out of Ohio’s 88 counties had significantly higher poverty rates during 2009-2013 than in 1999.
- 11.6% of Ohio families are poor – 3% of families with married couples and 55.3% of families with female single parents.
- 23.1% of poor families receive cash assistance – but these payments seldom boost families out of poverty.
- The White poverty rate is 12.7%, Hispanic poverty rate is 27.4%, and Black poverty rate is 33.6%. Disability poverty rate is 31.8%.
- The City of Columbus’s poverty rate has increased by 51% since 1999.
- Franklin County’s population in poverty has increased by 56% since 1999.
- The proportion of the population at 200% of the poverty level or less grew from 26% to almost 36%.
- In Franklin County in 2013, people who are at 125% of FPL or less include
 - 31% of people under 18
 - 40% of the African American and Latino population
 - 1 in 3 people who are disabled
 - 1 in 3 foreign-born residents
 - Only 5% of people with a Bachelor’s degree
 - Only 5% of people working full time
- After adjusting for inflation, median household income has declined from \$59,755 to \$50,877 in 2013.



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Recommendations

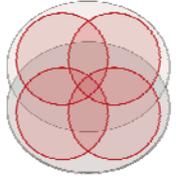
- Employment assistance for low-income individuals; welfare-to-work programs
- Financial assistance and insurance for the unemployed
- Raising minimum wage
- Schools should improve instruction, a responsibility of teachers and administrators.
- Strengthening preschool and early education programs to increase high school graduation rates and college enrollment and to decrease crime
- Parents should get more involved in their child's education.
- Policy changes to make asset-building less risky for those most vulnerable
- A community development plan based on asset-development, to identify resources and make plans to mobilize them to serve the needs and wants of residents.
- Subsidizing child care options and allowing for more flexible work hours for parents
- Increasing sex-education and access to birth control methods for those at risk of poverty
- Increasing the number of people eligible for benefits/expanding the requirements
- Overall: sustainable employment and generous public benefits



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Community Shelter Board: Snapshot Report 2014

Shows major demographic characteristics and outcomes for families with children and single adults receiving emergency shelter and supportive housing services as they move through moments of homelessness and into stable and affordable housing.



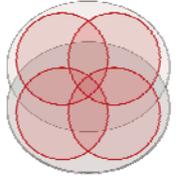
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Their Approach

- Linking people at imminent risk of homelessness to community resources
- Giving assistance to people experiencing homelessness to address their immediate housing crisis
- Transitioning people experiencing homelessness from crisis to stability
- Supporting solutions to end homelessness through resources and public policy

Data is categorized in terms of

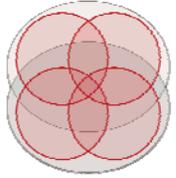
- Families
- Single Women
- Single Men



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Results

- Since the 2011 fiscal year, the increase in family homelessness has been 79%.
- 8% of the adults served by the emergency shelter system were veterans.
- In the 2014 fiscal year, only 59% of family households exited emergency shelter to stable housing. This is concerning because it means that the number of families in need has surpassed current available resources.
- The current shelter system was designed for 50 families, yet the family system has been over capacity for more than three years, at recent times serving more than 140 families a night.
- 73% of families in the family shelter, 59% of men in the men's shelter, and 60% of women in the women's shelter this year were African Americans.
- Number of households served by Rebuilding Lives permanent supportive housing programs in the 2014 fiscal year increased by 8%.
- 53% of homeless households served in 2013 were single adult men in emergency shelters.
- 94% of homeless families in Franklin county lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless.
- In 2013, for the first time since 1995, the number of homeless individuals exceeded 10,000.
- The percent of exits from emergency shelters to unknown locations or the street has decreased from 60% to 38% from 2012 to 2013.
- 66% of families exited to permanent housing in 2013.
- The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, outreach, and emergency shelters represents 7% of the general homeless population.
- The majority of transitional age youth (18-24) who stayed in single adult shelters were male, while 98% of transitional age youth in families were female.
- In a "point-in-time" count of people experiencing homelessness, 85% of persons counted in Columbus were sheltered.
- The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 8% from January of 2013 to January of 2014.

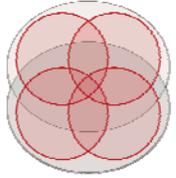


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Greater Columbus Infant Mortality Task Force: Final Report and Implementation Plan

JUNE 2014

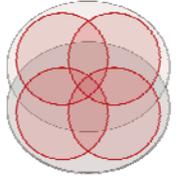
THE CITY OF COLUMBUS CITY COUNCIL



KIRWAN INSTITUTE
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Findings

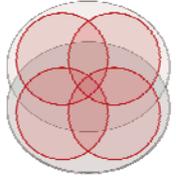
- Every week, two to three families in Franklin County bury a baby before their first birthday - more than 150 babies every year.
- Ohio ranks 46th out of 50 states in lowest infant mortality.
- Franklin County ranks 71st out of 88 Ohio counties.
- Columbus ranks 36th out of 50 largest U.S. cities.
- Historical biases in banking practices have disproportionately affected black families and neighborhoods, thus limiting opportunities for homeownership and neighborhood investment.
- Black babies are 2.5 times more likely to die than white babies
- Black women with college degrees have higher infant mortality rates than white women without a high school diploma - due to a lifetime of chronic stress brought on by living as a minority in our society.
- For the black residents in Franklin County,
 - 32% live in poverty versus 13% of white residents.
 - 16% are unemployed versus 6.6% of white residents.
 - Nearly 14% do not have a high school education versus 9% of white residents.
 - Account for 71% of the homeless population served by the shelter system.



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Recommendations

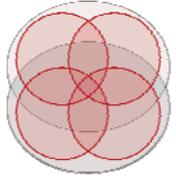
1. Improve social and economic conditions that drive disparities across our community and in highest risk neighborhoods.
2. Improve women's health before pregnancy.
3. Improve reproductive health planning.
4. Improve prenatal care systems and supports for highest risk families.
5. Ensure highest standards of quality for perinatal care.
6. Reduce maternal and household smoking.
7. Promote infant safe sleep.
8. Create a collective impact and accountability structure to support strategy implementation and goal attainment.



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Needs Assessment: Legal Aid Society of Columbus September 2014

Jason Reece, Kwame Christian, David Norris, Mikyung Baek and Oka Agbese
The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity
Moritz College of Law
The Ohio State University

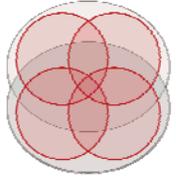


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Findings

LASC's service area is a six county region including Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Marion, Morrow, and Union Counties. They serve low-income populations who are below 200% of the federal poverty level.

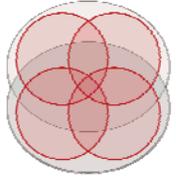
- 1 in 3 residents of the service area are living at or below 200% of the FPL, a number which has increased by 56% between 1999 and 2012.
- The population in poverty in central Ohio surged after the 2008 economic crisis, but has not declined since.
- The number of working people living in poverty has doubled.
- Legal Aid has opened approximately 5-6 thousand cases per year and experienced a staff reduction of 40%.
- The population living at 200% of the poverty rate increased by 25% since the 2008 economic crisis.
- Franklin County's LASC-eligible population grew by 44% from 1999 to 2013.
- Legal aid capacity has not kept up with the extreme growth in the central Ohio poverty population
- Since welfare reform of the Clinton Administration traditional "public welfare" benefits have declined dramatically in Central Ohio.
- The disabled and those dealing with health challenges, both physical and mental health, are a community of unmet need in central Ohio.
- The central Ohio immigrant population represents a potential high growth population of need in the area.
- Impoverished youth, young adults, and vulnerable seniors are additional growing populations of need in central Ohio.
- Young adults, especially those with lower educational attainment are also at great risk of entering the criminal justice system.
- Poverty has not only grown, but is much more widely distributed throughout the county's neighborhoods.



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Recommendations

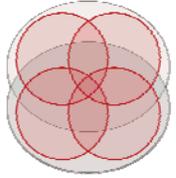
- Strategic partnerships and media will be critical for deeper engagement and impact.
- Partner with community organizations to spread the word.
- Do outreach to the direct service providers themselves within the homeless system of care.
- Informal communication networks (word of mouth, street education and experience) can be helpful in areas where legal aid has a strong presence.
- Outreach efforts could include very basic legal counseling.
- Media strategies and more bilingual offerings could be strategies for deeper engagement and impact.
- Provide services for formerly incarcerated people.



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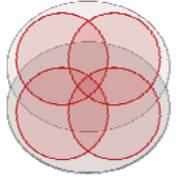
2013 Franklin County Children's Report: Why Neighborhoods Matter to Education

Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity
Community Research Partners
Champion of Children
United Way of Central Ohio



Findings

- In 2010 only 41.5% of 3-4 year old children in Franklin County were enrolled in preschool, while 85% of a child's capacity to learn is established by age 5.
- Fewer than 50% of low income children are ready for kindergarten, compared to 76% of moderate and high income children.
- 4th and 8th graders who were economically disadvantaged had proficiency test passage rates up to 45 percentage points lower than their non-disadvantaged peers.
- In 1970s the suspension rate was 6% for African American students and 3% for white students. In 2006 those numbers had increased to 15% and 5% respectively.
- In 2011-2012 only 54.4% of 8th grade students in Columbus City Schools were considered proficient in math, compared to 79.6% statewide.
- Each day of school, about 120 of Ohio's young people drop out of school.
- The State of Ohio spends eight times more to imprison a student than to educate a student during a full school year.
- High school students from low-income families are six times more likely to drop out of school than students from high-income families
- 72% of Asian children and 54% of White children are found in high opportunity areas, while only 27% of Hispanic or Latino children and 13% of African American children are located in these neighborhoods.
- 63% percent of African American children and 51% of Hispanic or Latino children live in low-opportunity neighborhoods, while 14% of Asian children and 26% of White children live in low-opportunity neighborhoods.
- Current enrollment in Columbus City Schools stands at 49,000 students, giving the District between 2005/2006 and 2009/2010 the 4th highest percentage decline (-10.4%) in enrollment among the nation's 100 largest school districts.
- Less than one-quarter of the ZIP Codes in the Columbus City School District had 50% or more students attending a school in the same zip code in which they lived.
- Black children are over 5 times more likely to be suspended than their White peers, and economically disadvantaged students are over four times more likely to be suspended than children with no economic disadvantage. Children suffering from "emotional disturbance" are over seven times more likely to be suspended than children without disabilities.



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Recommendations

The Harlem Children's Zone in Harlem, New York City is an extremely successful program initiated in 1994. In 2009-2010, 190 4-year olds entered into it's Pre-K program, 16% of which were classified as "delayed or very delayed" in terms of school readiness, but by the end of the year, none of them had that classification. In the 2010-2011 year, 90% of the HCZ's seniors attended college. The Obama Administration, inspired by HCZ, has launched a *Promise Neighborhoods* and *Choice Neighborhoods* programs.

Bringing this model to Columbus:

• Improve Early Education

- Promote community investment policies that support high-quality early childhood education for all children.
- Build strong neighborhood-based networks that provide information and support for parents of young children.
- Develop public-private partnerships to expand neighborhood access to excellent early childhood education and care.

• Think Beyond the Classroom

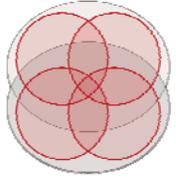
- Invest in and support programs that provide quality neighborhood resources for children such as after-school programs and recreation centers.
- Help young people get involved in community service, internships and safe and supportive extra-curricular activities.
- Identify ways to build stronger, mutually beneficial relationships between neighborhoods and schools

• Bridge Community Development and Child Development Efforts

- Provide workforce development opportunities for youth and adults in their neighborhoods
- Encourage the growth of neighborhood organizations that advocate for quality public schools

• Build Robust Parent and Community Engagement Efforts

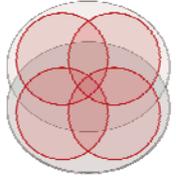
- Implement workplace policies that encourage parent engagement in their children's education and activities
- Identify and participate in corporate volunteer activities that strengthen neighborhoods and communities
- Develop and support the growth of parent-led neighborhood groups



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2014 Franklin County Children's Report: How Toxic Stress Threatens Success

Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity
Community Research Partners
Champion of Children
United Way of Central Ohio

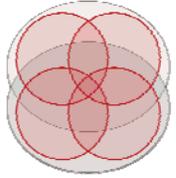


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Findings

Toxic Stress is strong, frequent and/or prolonged adversity – such as physical or emotional abuse, chronic neglect, caregiver substance abuse or mental illness, exposure to violence, and/or the accumulated burdens of family economic hardship – without adequate adult support.

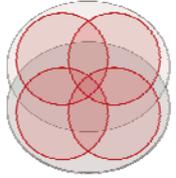
- Eighty percent of the brain is organized and developed in the first four years of life.
- Neglect – whether physical, mental, or emotional – can result in cognitive and motor delays (such as language development), anxiety, depression, challenges forming healthy attachments, and other behavioral disorders.
- Children exposed to threat and who have minimal buffering from caregivers develop overactive and overly reactive stress response systems.
- Students with 4 or more “Adverse Childhood Experiences” (ACEs) have a 160% higher risk of Diabetes, 220% higher risk of Heart Disease, 240% higher risk of Stroke, and 390% higher risk of Bronchitis or Emphysema. Students with 4 or more ACEs have a 470% higher risk of dependency on drugs, a 740% higher risk of dependency on alcohol, and a 1220% higher risk of suicide attempts.
- In 2012, more than 1/3 of children of color under the age of 2 were poor, years during which the brain is rapidly developing.
- 70% of young children with imprisoned mothers will exhibit lower grades, aggression, and increased absences from school.
- Food insecure children have been found to exhibit higher levels of aggression or distressed behaviors, as well as a greater tendency to be withdrawn. They also generally perform lower on math and reading, and are more likely to repeat a grade.
- Although children of color between 10 and 17 years make up only 16% of the population, they make up 34% of children arrested and 68% of children in residential placement (i.e. rehabilitation centers). Children involved in the juvenile justice system have increased risks of experiencing sexual assault, physical abuse, and suicide. In Franklin County, 2640 youth were admitted to the juvenile detention system in 2013.
- Childhood poverty and the impacts associated with it cost the US an estimated \$500 billion a year, or 4% of GDP. However, a study finds that making high quality pre-kindergarten available to every child in the US could yield an increase in GDP of 3.7% - nearly counterbalancing the costs of childhood poverty. Other studies show a 7 to 10% return on investment, per year, for every dollar spent on high-quality early childhood education.



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Recommendations

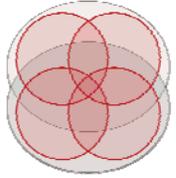
- For parents, caregivers, and concerned citizens: Any relationship that provides consistent, attuned nurture and support can serve as an important buffer for children against trauma
- For neighborhood leaders and associations: Strategies should focus on providing long-term and reliable programming and support for children.
- For policy and systems leaders
 - Create policies and practices that reflect the two key lessons from the latest research: begin as early as possible, and it is never too late.
 - Expanding the concept of “early education” to include the health and well being of the mother during pregnancy.
 - Rethink our approach to school discipline, to mental health and to the criminal justice system.
 - Embrace local practices and policies that counteract trauma, foster resiliency, and support the “whole child”.
- Be parental social supports:
 - Emotional support: affirming parenting skills, or being empathetic and non-judgmental
 - Informational support: providing parenting guidance or recommending a pediatrician
 - Instrumental support: providing transportation, technical assistance or links to jobs
- The early childhood years
 - Provide prenatal care and support – develop a holistic approach to supporting mothers
 - Create system of stability – wrap-around services that serve as a protective buffer for families, seeking ways to increase food security, housing stability, access to mental and physical health care, etc.
- Adolescents and older youth
 - Nurture the development of relationships
 - Develop trauma-informed interventions
 - Move beyond collaboration
 - Collective impact



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Benchmarking Central Ohio 2013

Community Research Partners
Columbus Partnership
The Columbus Foundation



Findings

The Indicator Groups

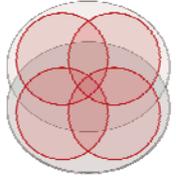
The indicators in *Benchmarking Central Ohio 2013* are organized within five sections, each describing a facet of the community that contributes to economic competitiveness:

1. **Population Vitality:** indicators of population growth, diversity, age, and households
2. **Economic Strength:** indicators of industries and innovation, business growth, business size and ownership, productivity, employment, and workforce
3. **Personal Prosperity:** indicators of income, economic equity and hardship, homeownership, and housing affordability
4. **Lifelong Learning:** indicators of literacy and language, school attendance and enrollment, educational attainment, and school nutrition
5. **Community Wellbeing:** indicators of health, safety, civic life, transportation, environmental quality, and cultural opportunities

All indicators are in relation to 15 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) geographies from across the country. This study did not include recommendations.

1. Population Vitality (as of 2011)

- The percent of population change has leveled off to about a constant, yet the birth rate is decreasing
- The percent of foreign-born people has increased by half a percentage point since 2007
- The percentage of the population that is of a racial or ethnic minority has increased from 21.7% to 24.4% since 2007
- The Black-White dissimilarity index has decreased from 67.6 to 62.2 since 2007
- The percentage of the population under 18 has decreased from 25.5% to 24.5% since 2007
- The percentage of the population 65 and older has increased from 10.1% to 10.7% since 2007
- The median age has remained about 35



Findings (cont.)

2. Economic Strength

- Venture capital investment per capita has increased from \$14.73 to \$35.98 since 2008
- The number of births of small businesses per 100,000 businesses has decreased from 77 to 66 since 2003-2004
- Between 1997 and 2007, the percent of minority-owned businesses increased from 7.9% to 13.1%.
- The percentage of female-owned businesses increased from 27% to 30.8%.
- Average per capita income has fluctuated consistently around \$27,500 since 2007
- Unemployment has decreased from 8.7% to 5.4% since 2009
- The percentage of new residents with a graduate degree ("Brain Gain") has decreased from 25.6% to 18.6% since 2008

3. Personal Prosperity

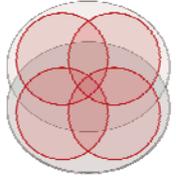
- there are many central Ohioans who have a job and still remain in poverty or low-income.
- Relatively speaking, women in central Ohio are on more equal footing with men in the workplace than most other metros.
- The percentage of housing affordable to median income buyers has dropped,
- If we broaden the definition of affordability to include transportation costs along with housing, Columbus drops into the bottom tier with the least affordable metro areas

4. Lifelong Learning

- In relation to the other 15 MSAs, Columbus is first in research doctoral degrees awarded per 100,000 persons in the population
- Columbus also has among the highest public library attendance rates among its peers
- The preschool enrollment rate for 3- and 4-year-olds in Columbus is relatively low
- From 1992 to 2003, adult literacy decreased from 91.4% to 89.9%

5. Community Wellbeing

- Metro area adults are more obese and have more cases of type 1 or 2 diabetes than their counterparts in the comparison metro areas, ranking in the bottom tier for both indicators.
- Ohioans fall in the bottom tier for the percentage of workers using an alternative commute mode to driving alone and are less likely to use public transportation
- Central Ohio is in the bottom tier for bicycle and pedestrian accessibility
- Columbus boasts the most nonprofit community festivals and celebrations per million people (out of the 15 MSAs)
- Columbus is in last place for the number of creative establishments per 1,000 people (out of the 15 MSAs)



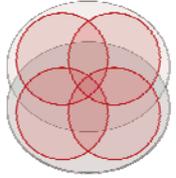
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FutureReady Columbus:

Assuring Student Success for the Workforce of Tomorrow

Columbus Education Commission

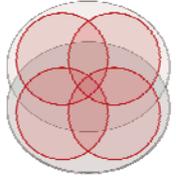
April 30, 2013



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Findings

- More than a third of Columbus City Schools children enter kindergarten unprepared for the classroom, compared to 19 percent statewide
- Columbus City Schools students' average ACT score in 2012 was 17 – well below the 21.8 average for the state
- Columbus is losing half of its students between the ninth and 12th grades
- Columbus City Schools met no math, science or social studies indicators in any grade on the 2011-2012 state report card.
- Columbus students, on average, make less than one year of academic progress per school year.
- There is significant Brain drain due to many young professionals who move away.
- If even half of Ohio's 39,200 high school dropouts from the class of 2010 had earned their diplomas, the state's economy would have benefited from over \$300 million in increased home sales, almost \$20 million in increased car sales, 1,000 new jobs, and almost \$15 million in additional state tax revenues.
- 60 of 117 buildings in Columbus City Schools were schools the state has deemed persistently low-performing.



Recommendations

Mayor Coleman's Five Principles

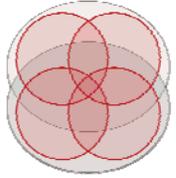
1. Sustained engagement – by the community, government, mayor's office and business community in educating Columbus children. "It's everybody's responsibility," he said.
2. Alignment – of the schools, parents, teachers, the civic environment, the school board, government "and everybody else."
3. Innovation – "I've always said that cities that stay the same fall behind. So we need a driver of innovation in the city to innovate new ideas to educate our kids."
4. Checks and balances – "Every government has a check and a balance. The school district needs a check and a balance."
5. A focus on educating the child – "Let's be kid- centered, student-centered, not jurisdiction centered. Let's do what is best for the young people of our community."

Next Steps

- The next Columbus City Schools voted levy should incorporate all appropriate recommendations from the Columbus education Commission.

The Commission's Four Step Recommendation:

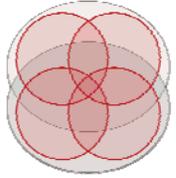
1. The creation of a Public/Private Partnership to lead the drive for educational excellence within Columbus, leveraging all available public and private support.
 2. The creation of an office of independent auditor, modeled on the existing Columbus City Auditor.
 3. Improving the performance of Columbus City Schools by replacing the "policy governance model" in current use with specific governance policies that are consistent with the research on the practices of effective school boards
 4. The mayor should appoint a Director of Educational Improvement within his cabinet to increase the city's capacity to support educational excellence ion the community.
- The mayor, the city council president and the private sector should establish a community outreach effort to educate residents about this report.



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State of Poverty 2012: Dispelling Myths and Preconceived Notions

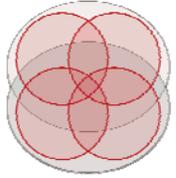
Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies
Community Research Partners



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Findings

- More than 1.8 million people in Ohio live in poverty.
- 35% of all Ohioans have incomes below self-sufficiency level
- Ohio poverty increased by 57.7% between 1999 and 2011 but population only increased by 1.7%
- Wages for Ohio's richest 10% increased by \$3.99 per hour in the last 22 years. At the same time, wages for Ohio's poorest workers decreased by 71¢ per hour, and wages for middle-income workers decreased by \$1.34 per hour.
- A self-sufficient Ohio family of four spends about \$3,386 a month on basic needs, while a family of four in poverty lives off about \$1,900
- Living costs have increased significantly, for instance, health care costs have increased 36.1%, yet Ohio's median hourly wage has only increased 2.9%.
- In Ohio, 42.3% of people living below the federal poverty line are working either part time or full time. 100,159 individuals in poverty in Ohio work full time.
- 76,907 Ohioans age 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher are in poverty.
- From 1999 to 2010, the number of children in poverty grew by 232,199 children. But in 2010, there were actually 189,158 fewer children overall than in 1999.
- More than 10% of all homeless Ohioans are veterans.

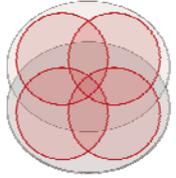


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Recommendations

Examples of Programs in Ohio that have Helped

- The By-Car program is a matched savings fund: for every \$1 a participant saves toward the purchase of a used vehicle, the program contributes \$2.
- WSPS is a program that offers education and training to assist veterans in finding meaningful employment at a living wage, and providing them and their families with other supportive services to help them attain self-sufficiency.
- Community programs such as Head Start provide low-income children with a firm foundation for primary school.
- The Community Action Partnership of the Greater Dayton Area has a program that allows those in need to get mortgage payment assistance and rescue payment funds. With programs like this, families can stay in their homes while they look for work. That stabilizes families, neighborhoods, and communities in economic downturns.



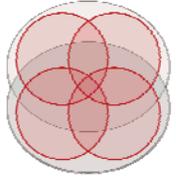
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Ohio Student Mobility Research Project

Columbus Area Profile

November 2012

Community Research Partners
Thomas B. Fordham Institute

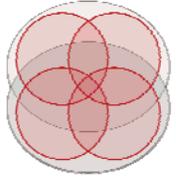


Findings

Student mobility: the phenomenon of students in grades K-12 changing schools for reasons other than customary promotion from elementary to middle school and middle to high school. Research has found that students who change schools most frequently have worse educational outcomes.

- The least stable Columbus Area districts lose about one of every three students a year. The most stable districts lose fewer than one in ten students.
- The CCS (Columbus City Schools) K-8 churn rate (18.5%) was the fourth highest, and the 23.5% churn rate for grades 9-12 was the highest, among the 16 Ring 1 districts. The high stability group had K-12 rates of below 4.0%.
- Only five of the 53 largest physical charter schools in the Columbus Area had churn rates below 10%, while 17 schools had rates of greater than 50%. The charter schools with the greatest churn (95-220%) are primarily dropout recovery schools.
- Over two school years, 16,742 unique students transferred between CCS and another Ohio district or charter school. Of these, 55% moved to or from another district; 33% moved to or from a physical charter school; and 12% moved to or from an e-charter school. During this period, 5,389 students made a non-promotional change of schools within the CCS district.
- Compared to stable CCS students, those who move between CCS buildings are more likely to be black, economically disadvantaged, homeless, or have a disability.
- Compared to outgoing CCS students, incoming students are more likely to be black, homeless, an immigrant, or LEP.
- There is a downward trend in average test scores and passage rates of 3rd and 8th grade OAA math and reading tests with each successive school change that a CCS student made.

(Note: This study did not provide recommendations.)

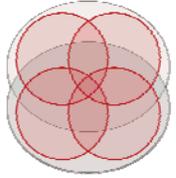


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Neighborhoods & Community Development in Franklin County: Understanding Our Past & Preparing for Our Future

January 2012

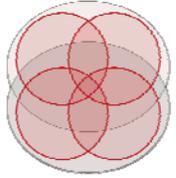
Jason Reece, Christy Rogers, Matt Martin, Liz Colombo & Dwight Holley, Melissa Lindsjo
The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity
Moritz College of Law
The Ohio State University



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Findings

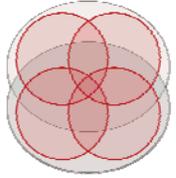
- Franklin County has experienced a pattern of urban decentralization over the past fifty years. Distant neighborhoods have captured much of the region's growth.
- From 2000 to 2005/2009, census tracts in which at least 15% of the housing units were vacant quadrupled, from 9% to 36%.
- Franklin County households overall experienced a loss of income from 1970 to 2005/2009: 83% of all tracts lost income.
- From 1990 to 2009, housing cost burden spread to more suburban areas.
- Eighty-four percent of census tracts experienced an increase in poverty and 29% of census tracts experienced over a 100% increase in poverty.
- 40% of the county's census tracts experienced a 300% increase or greater in foreign-born populations.
- In 2005/2009, one-fourth of census tracts had more than 10% of their populations who did not speak English.
- In 2009, 45.5% of census tracts had a 90% or greater high school degree achievement rate. Yet four census tracts had less than a 50% high school graduation rate, illustrating clear achievement gaps.
- While 1 in 2 Whites and 7 in 10 Asians live in areas of high opportunity, only 3 in 10 Hispanics or Latinos and less than 1 in 5 African Americans live in areas of high opportunity.
- The number of middle class neighborhoods declined by 30% since 1970, while low income and high income neighborhoods grew by 32% and 53%, respectively.
- In 2005/2009, 5% of census tracts, predominantly in the suburbs, had median household incomes over \$100,000, while 12% of census tracts, predominantly in the inner city, had median household incomes less than \$25,000.



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Programs that Have Helped

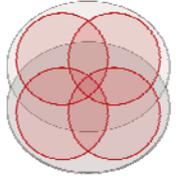
- Central Ohio's settlement houses currently serve nearly 62,000 residents. Their coverage area contains 35% of the population; they serve 61% of Columbus residents categorized as living below the poverty line. They administered \$228,000 in grant money in 2008-2009.
- Small Group Transportation Program has provided nearly 43,000 hours of free transportation to Central Ohio residents.
- Transit Arts helps build capacity among young people (12-19) by using arts-related projects to build skills and character. In all, 21 teens were placed in jobs and internships.
- Impact CA and The Breathing Association both offer heating and electricity services through the *HEAP* program
- Currently, Ohio Community Action Agencies administer over \$523 million dollars in resources.
- Impact's Computer Literacy program provides free computer training
- Programs such as Homes on the Hill's *Scattered Site Lease Purchase Project* are aimed at building new, affordable and sustainable homes.
- *HomeToday* helps homeowners better understand how homeownership and credit work, and how to use that knowledge to become better homeowners.
- *Project I.D.* assists residents in obtaining the identification needed to apply for employment and receive benefits and housing.



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2015 Champion of Children Report: Boys of Color, Boys at Risk

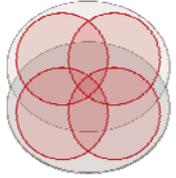
The Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race & Ethnicity
Community Research Partners
Champion of Children
United Way of Central Ohio



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Findings

- Our legacy of racial inequity has had drastic impacts on boys of color, and this is getting overlooked. We cannot afford to allow so many of our systems to fail boys of color without jeopardizing the wellbeing of our community.
- Family and neighborhood effects account for approximately 60% of educational success.
- 43% of African American families and 37% of Latino/Hispanic families were single parent families compared to 15% of White single-parent families.
- Racism, inadequate education, high unemployment, underemployment, and disadvantages in training, hiring, and job maintenance play a significant role in family functioning and marital stability today.
- Children from poorer households performed worse on various standardized tests of IQ, verbal ability, and achievement than children from families with incomes between 1.5 and 2 times the poverty threshold.
- In 2002, Black males comprised 4.3% of the total of all students enrolled in all institutions of higher education in the U.S., the same percentage that they accounted for in 1976.
- In 2010 the average Black male had performed below proficiency in every grade and every subject on the National Assessment of Education Progress for the past 20 years.
- Many of the messages we receive about Black and Latino/Hispanic boys encompass harmful and pervasive stereotypes that become embedded into our subconscious minds, and they work to create an invisible but impactful barrier to opportunity for boys of color.
- Researchers estimate 25% of the achievement gap in education is attributable to differences in child and maternal health.
- Black youth are incarcerated at six times the rate of White youth, while Latino/Hispanic youth are incarcerated at double the rate of White youth.
- Black students are expelled three times more frequently than White students .
- Black children are not afforded the same protections of innocence conferred on by other children.
- Parents have lower educational expectations for Black boys than for girls.



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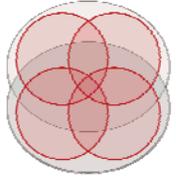
Recommendations/Current Assets

Recommendations

- Embrace a new narrative of resilience and high expectations
 - When parents and teachers have high expectations for boys of color, they tend to perform better.
- Challenge our implicit biases
 - Exposure to counter-stereotypes, increased intergroup contact, and engaging in perspective taking help reduce implicit bias
 - We need to minimize opportunities for implicit bias to operate in our institutions.
- Repair the pipeline
 - The provision of diverse educational settings is one of the most important roles played by our schools

Current Assets

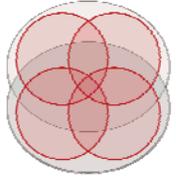
- The Bell National Resource Center, OSU
 - The Early Arrival Program for Black males entering the college
 - Middle School Mentoring Program: OSU students mentoring African American middle school boys
- More Than My Brother's Keeper milestones:
 - Getting a healthy start and entering school ready to learn
 - Reading at grade level by third grade
 - Graduating from high school ready for college and career
 - Successfully entering the workforce
 - Keeping kids on track and giving them second chances
- Latino/Latin American Space for Enrichment and Research (LASER)
- Diplomas Now in Columbus – a dropout prevention program
- My Brother's Keeper Mayoral Challenge



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Columbus Neighborhoods: What's been going on?

Compiled by Piper Hill from various local media sources, primarily The Dispatch and Columbus Underground



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Central Hilltop

General Info

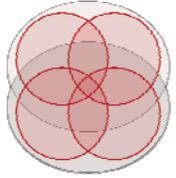
- The Greater Hilltop area is a community made up of many neighborhoods. The geographic area as defined by the City of Columbus includes the following boundaries: I-70 on the north, I-270 on the west and south, and the railroad tracks just west of Harrisburg Pike/Central Avenue/3C Highway on the east. The Greater Hilltop area is approximately 15 square miles and includes approximately 65,000 residents.
- Midway through the 20th century, with the suburbanization movement, as jobs left the area poverty took their place. The foundation set by the community remains, but the area has lost many residents and some of its major employers, causing a slow decline over recent years.
- The Greater Hilltop population decreased 1.2% between 2000 and 2010, while the number of households decreased by 1.2% as well, indicating a gradual reduction in the average household size, a common trend found in many areas of Columbus. The Hispanic population has been increasing along with an emerging Somali population.

In the Media

- Man shot outside of gas station building after buying lottery tickets – March 4th, 2014.
- The Boys & Girls Club will move from its 67-year-old home in Franklinton to the Hilltop area, due to shifting demographics. By moving, it will be able to serve a higher number of children – April 22nd, 2015.
- A man was shot and killed an hour before his 22nd birthday, and just shy of nine months after his older brother was slain in gun violence. – March 18th, 2015
- Hilltop is not attracting new entrepreneurs due to its reputation for crime and poverty – October 14th, 2014
- Hilltop demanding attention to nuisance properties, or blighted homes – December 21st, 2014

School Mobility

- The average two-year building stability rate is 60.324% with a standard deviation of 9.567 percentage points.
- The average one-year building churn rate is 32.557% with a standard deviation of 11.236 percentage points.



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West Franklinton

General Info

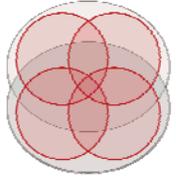
- Franklinton is an urban neighborhood consisting of about 36,000 residents. Though recent redevelopment efforts have improved the area, 56% of Franklinton residents lack a high school diploma, over 60% of residents live below the poverty line, and 93% of students at the school's public elementary school are eligible for free or reduced lunch.
- Franklinton is a neighborhood bordered by the Scioto River on the north and east, Harmon Avenue on the east, Stimmel Road and Greenlawn Avenue on the south, and Interstate 70 on the west. A floodwall is required to contain the rivers and protect the area from devastating floods.
- On December 8th, 2014, Columbus City Council adopted the West Franklinton Plan, the purpose of which is to develop a clear and actionable set of strategies to address the most immediate neighborhood land use and development challenges, while outlining a vision for the next 20 years.
- New development in Franklinton has been almost entirely in East Franklinton.

In the Media

- West Franklinton plan won't involve survey of every house, consultants have been canvassing the West Side neighborhood west of Rt. 315 to identify vacant buildings and lots. – March 4th, 2014
- City Hopes to Engage Neighborhood for West Franklinton Plan – January 18th, 2014
- Fate of Mount Carmel's Franklinton psychiatric unit uncertain – March 22nd, 2015
- Columbus Police are investigating a shooting this morning that left a man dead in a Franklinton hotel. – March 15th, 2014
- Two men found shot in Franklinton Street – January 16th, 2015

School Mobility

- The average two-year building stability rate is 53.7% with a standard deviation of 2.141 percentage points.
- The average one-year building churn rate is 49.375% with a standard deviation of 7.95 percentage points.



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South Linden

General Info

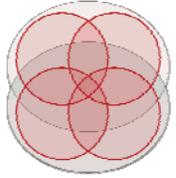
- South Linden is a neighborhood in the northeastern part of Columbus, Ohio. It extends south to north from Eighth Avenue to Hudson Street and west to east from Conrail tracks to Joyce Avenue/Westerville Road. The neighborhood is officially bounded on the south, west and east by Conrail-operated railroads
- Vacant apartments or homes are a major fact of life in Linden. The current real estate vacancy rate here is 22.5%. This is higher than the rate of vacancies in 88.3% of all U.S. neighborhoods. In addition, most vacant housing here is vacant year round.
- The Linden neighborhood has more single mother households than 99.1% of the neighborhoods in the U.S.
- Linden has an average per capita income lower than 95.6% of the neighborhoods in the United States 73.1% of the children in this area live in poverty.

In the Media

- 2 men, 2 women shot to death in South Linden house – June 14th, 2015
- Man seriously injured in South Linden shooting – March 26th, 2015
- Man fatally shot in South Linden – April 22nd, 2015
- Woman dies after South Linden stabbing – February 11th, 2015
- Charcoal grill may have caused squatter's death in South Linden – February 26th, 2015
- Costs to renew South Linden questioned – May 5th, 2015

School Mobility

- The average two-year building stability rate is 53.1% with a standard deviation of 2.022 percentage points.
- The average one-year building churn rate is 54.233% with a standard deviation of 8.308 percentage points.



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Near East Side

General Info

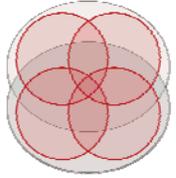
- The Near East Side is a neighborhood located near downtown Columbus, Ohio, made up of several neighborhoods: Beatty Park, King-Lincoln Bronzeville, Eastgate, Franklin Park, Mt. Vernon Avenue District, Nelson Park, Olde Towne East, and Woodland Park.
- As of the 2010 Census, 20,380 residents live in the 43203 and 43205 zip codes. There are 12,368 housing units in the Near East; roughly 30% of these units are unoccupied. Nearly 70% of the units in the Near East are Renter Occupied.
- Two of the most dramatic events in the Near East were the construction of the interstate highways in the 1960s; Interstate 71 North and South, and Interstate 70 East and West. The new construction served as a hard barrier to the area, which further separated Broad Street from the rest of downtown. However, highway exits directly into the area further spurred development and simultaneously ended the use of Broad St as the main East-West travel road.

In the Media

- HUD's \$30 million grant will help revitalize Near East Side – July 1st, 2014
- Woman stabbed to death on Near East Side – April 13th, 2015
- Woman, baby shot on Near East Side – March 19th, 2015
- Portion of vacant Near East Side building collapses – April 20th, 2015
- Supporters Rush to Save the Near East Side Co-op Market – June 6th, 2014
- “The Blueprint for Community Investment”, seeks to enhance the quality of life for Near East Side – July 10th, 2013

School Mobility

- The average two-year building stability rate is 59.55% with a standard deviation of 7.153 percentage points.
- The average one-year building churn rate is 28.85% with a standard deviation of 13.068 percentage points.



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Southside

General Info

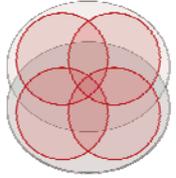
- Southside is defined as the entire southeastern portion of Columbus, bordered by the Scioto River to the west, bounded by Interstate 70 to the north, Alum Creek to the east, and State Route 104 to the South.
- Once an industrial powerhouse, the South Side's "Steel and Glass" heritage is still honored by the people who live there today. In a neighborhood created by everyone from Appalachian migrants to Hungarian immigrants, it remains a place of strength, diversity and resolve.
- The median household income is \$31,459, about \$9,000 less than the City of Columbus.
- Over 30% of residents do not have a High School Diploma or equivalent, which is more than double that demographic for Columbus as a whole.
- 36.1% of the population is below the poverty level, as compared to 23.2% for the City of Columbus.

In the Media

- Ohio Deli Destroyed in Overnight Fire – December 30th, 2014
- 9 indicted after investigation of South Side drug-trafficking ring – March 18th, 2014
- Preschool founder, brother die in South Side shooting – April 2nd, 2015
- One dead in triple shooting on South Side – January 10th, 2014
- Teen arrested in fatal shooting of 17-year-old girl – July 23rd, 2014
- South Side neighborhood a focus of home fix-ups – January 10th, 2014
- Former South Side school to be reborn as social-services center – February 10th, 2014

School Mobility

- The average two-year building stability rate is 57.657% with a standard deviation of 13.216 percentage points.
- The average one-year building churn rate is 33.8% with a standard deviation of 13.631 percentage points.



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Milo-Grogan

General Info

- Milo-Grogan is a unincorporated neighborhood near Downtown, Columbus, Ohio. The neighborhood was settled as the separate communities of Milo and Grogan in the late 1870s. Large-scale Industrial Development fueled the neighborhood's growth until the 1980s, when the last factories closed. The community has received urban revitalization efforts in recent years fueled by the Columbus Department of Development and Milo-Grogan Area Commission.
- The Milo-Grogan community area is defined by the rail corridor to the north, east, and west, and Interstate 670 to the south.
- Decreased housing availability due to I-71 construction caused the population to fall from 3850 to 3000 from 1970-1980. Many of the remaining families moved out of the Milo-Grogan area and into the nicer homes of the suburbs. Over 400 homes and businesses were lost to the completion of the freeway by 1964.

In the Media

- Milo-Grogan hopes for playground to help revitalize neighborhood – March 25th, 2014
- On June 8, the City Council approved a property-tax abatement and income-tax rebate for Rogue Fitness to build a \$36.5 million, 600,000-square-foot manufacturing center on the old Timken site
- Samaritans can't save gunshot victim – June 1st, 2014
- Family of sisters who were shot has endured tragedy before – June 9th, 2015
- Troubled charter school ScholArts finally closed – February 4th, 2013

School Mobility

- The average two-year building stability rate is 71.233 % with a standard deviation of 4.584 percentage points.
- The average one-year building churn rate is 21.533 % with a standard deviation of 2.042 percentage points.