

Franklin County Poverty Analysis

Michael Outrich, Mikyung Baek, PhD., and Glennon Sweeney



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POVERTY OVERVIEW



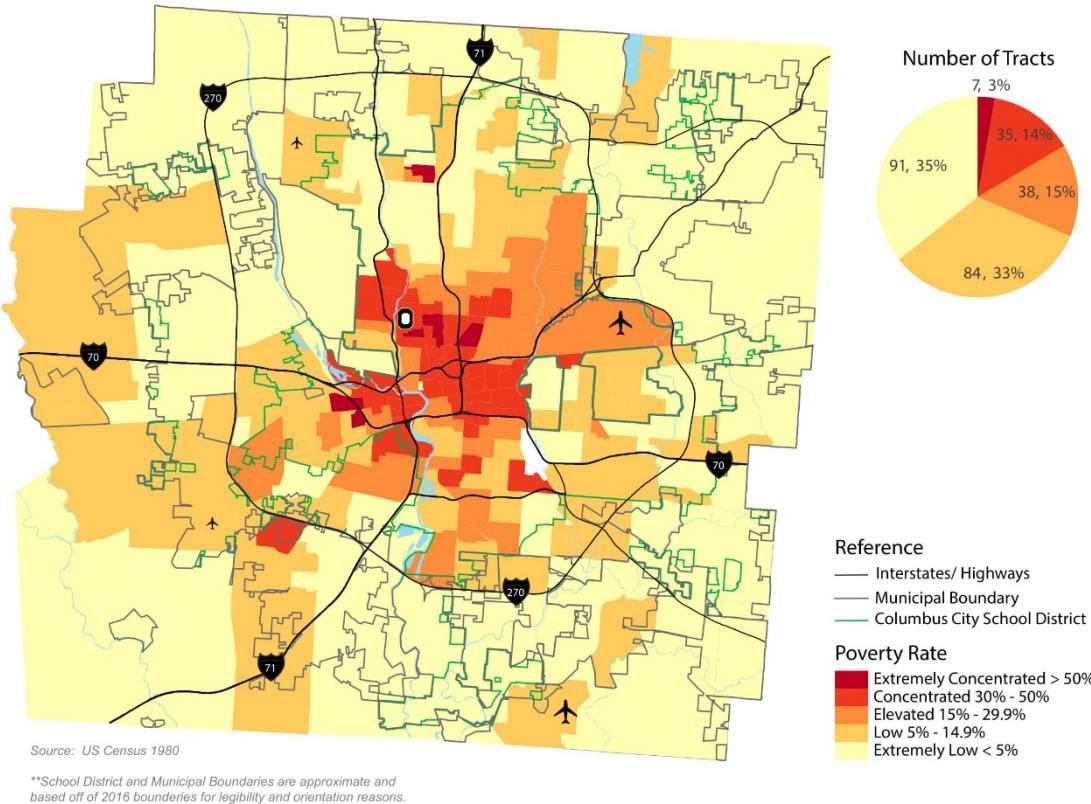
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POVERTY 1980-2016

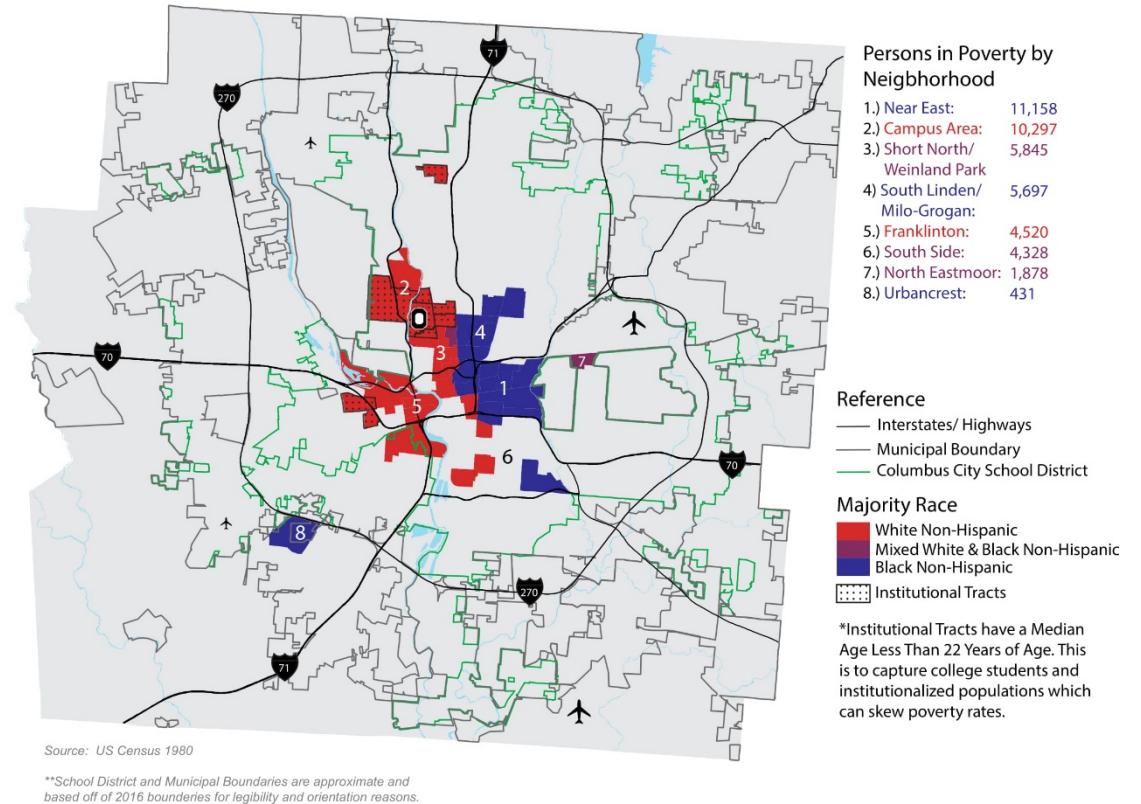
- The official federal poverty definition “uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits” – US Census
 - \$12,140 for individuals
 - \$16,460 for a family of 2
 - \$20,780 for a family of 3
 - \$25,100 for a family of 4
 - \$29,420 for a family of 5
 - \$33,740 for a family of 6
 - \$38,060 for a family of 7
 - \$42,380 for a family of 8
- The following series of maps illustrate poverty in Franklin County using decennial census data from 1980-2000 and 5-year American Community Survey data for 2000, 2015, and 2016
- In the poverty maps, darker colors indicate higher rates of poverty
- The colors on the concentrated poverty maps indicate the racial majority in each census tract
- When examining these maps, pay attention to the geographic and racial patterns of concentrated poverty, where poverty is growing, and areas that maintain low poverty rates over time.

POVERTY OVER TIME: 1980

Franklin County Poverty Rates in 1980



1980 Concentrated Poverty Tracts by Race

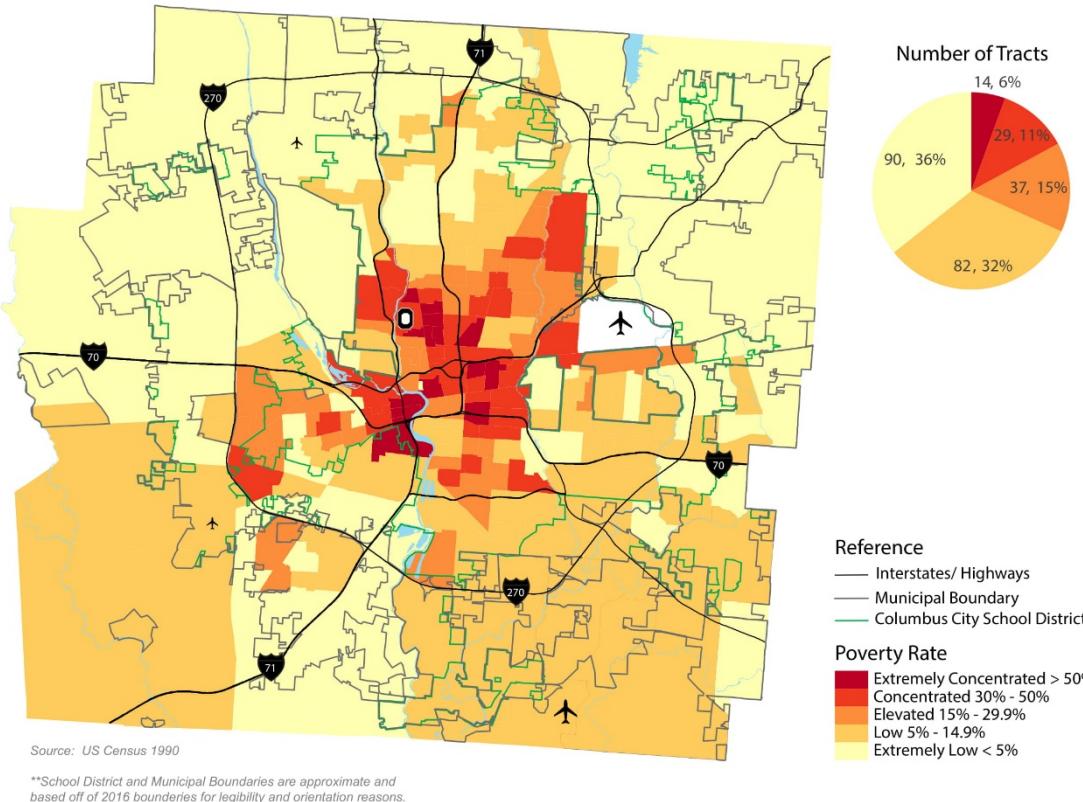


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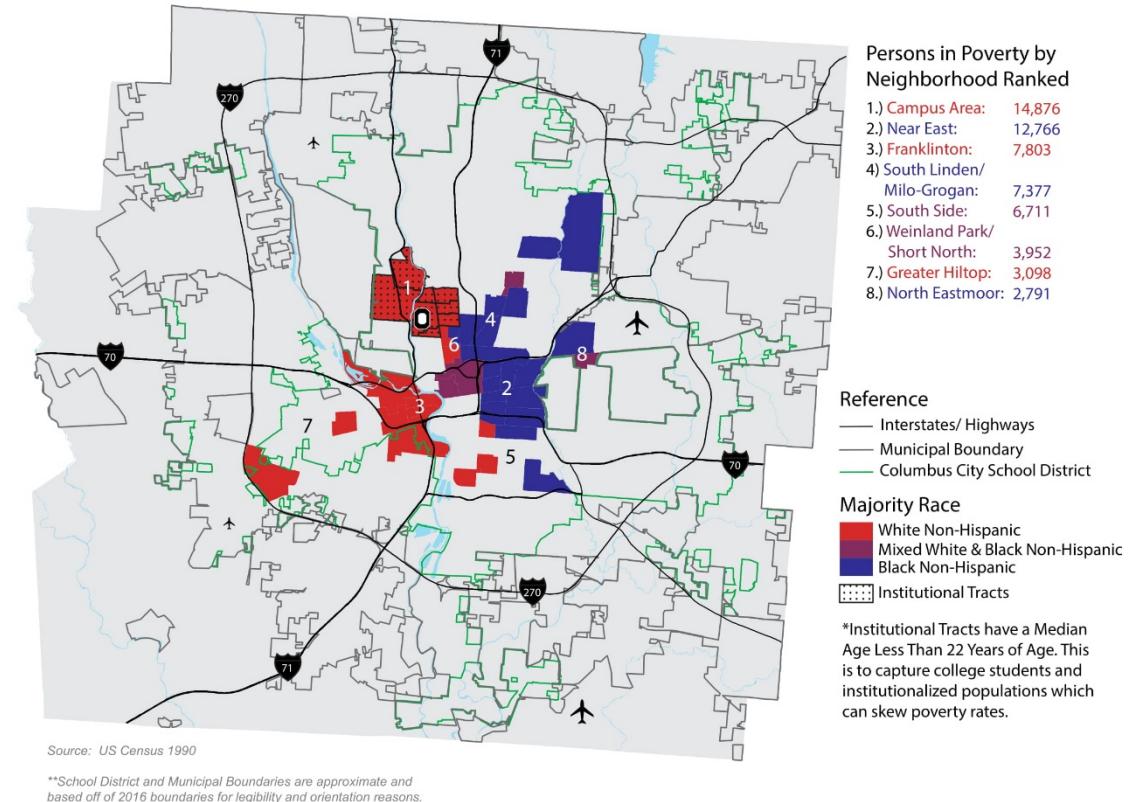
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POVERTY OVER TIME: 1990

Franklin County Poverty Rates in 1990



1990 Concentrated Poverty Tracts by Race

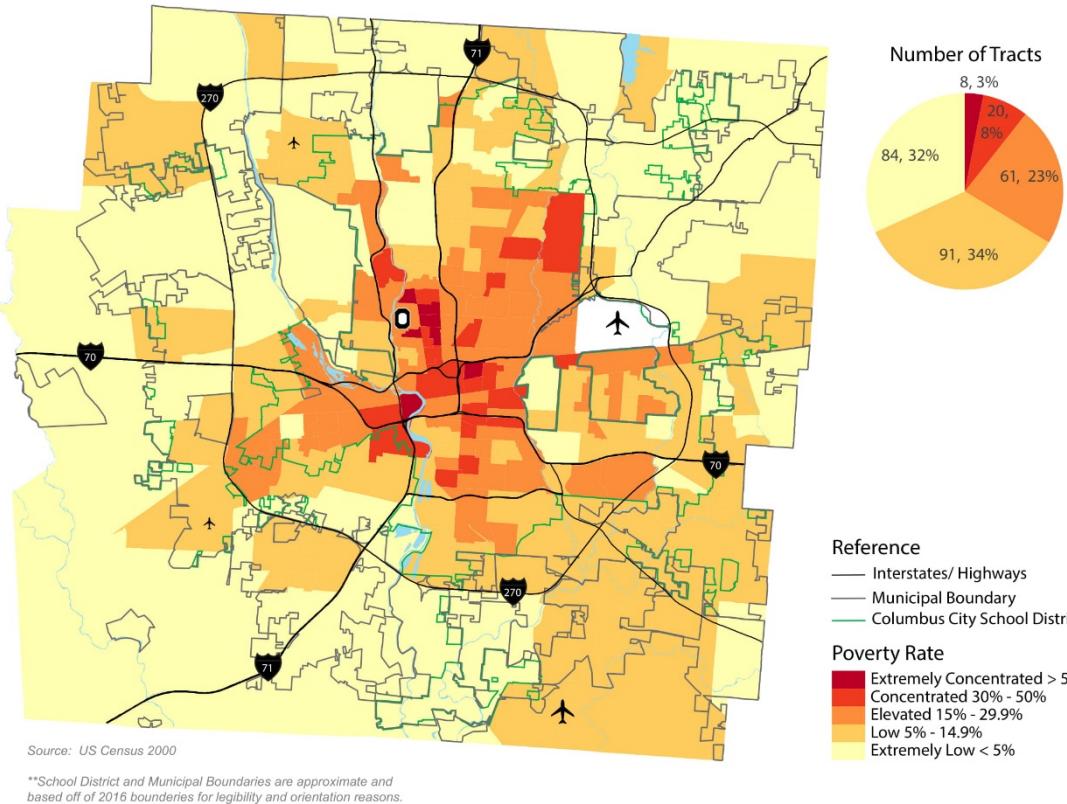


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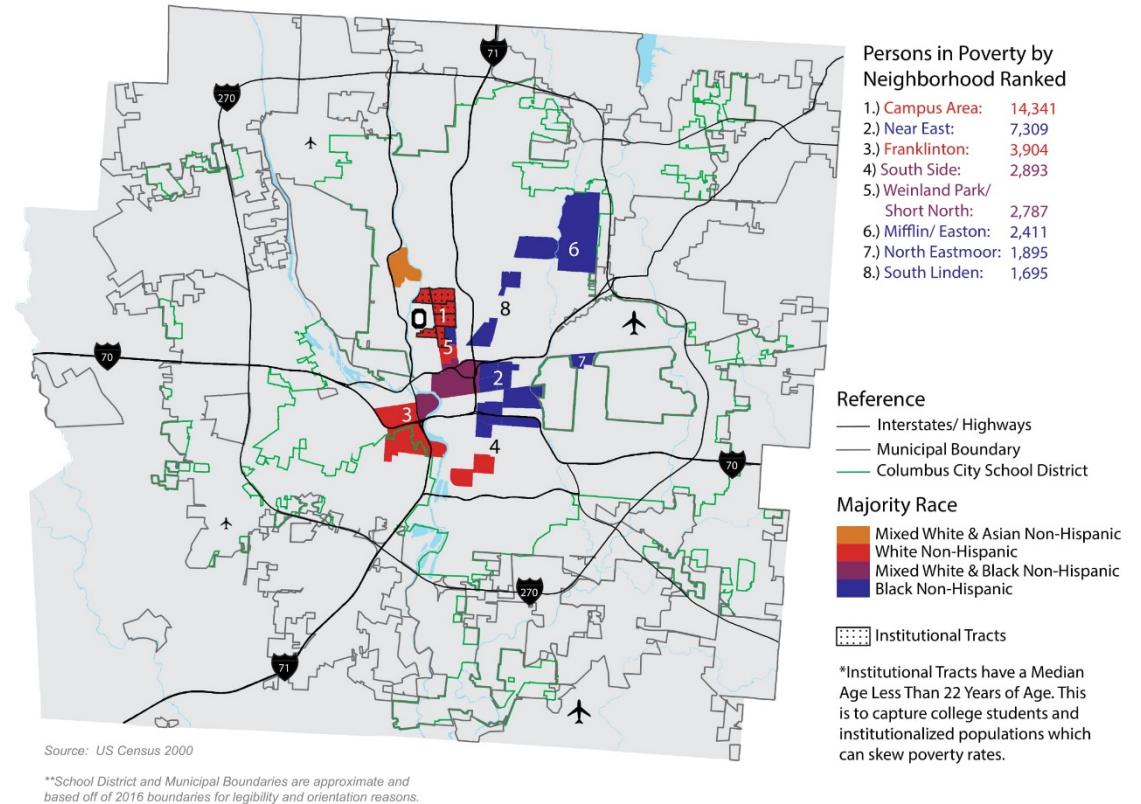
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POVERTY OVER TIME: 2000

Franklin County Poverty Rates in 2000



2000 Concentrated Poverty Tracts by Race

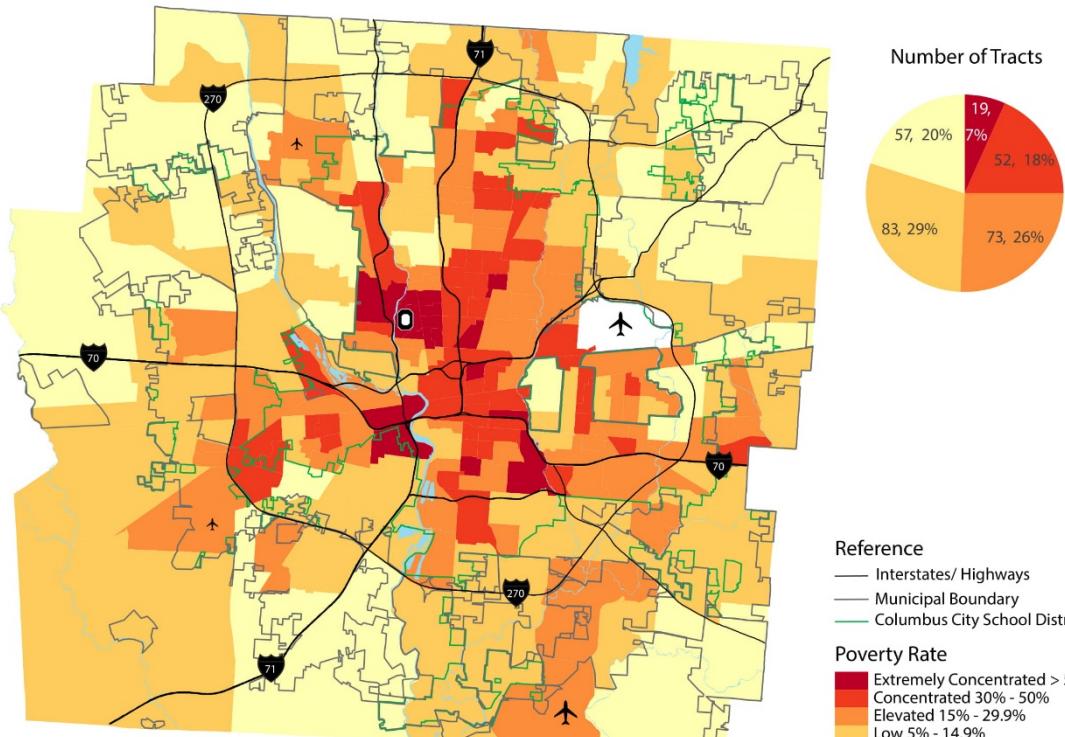


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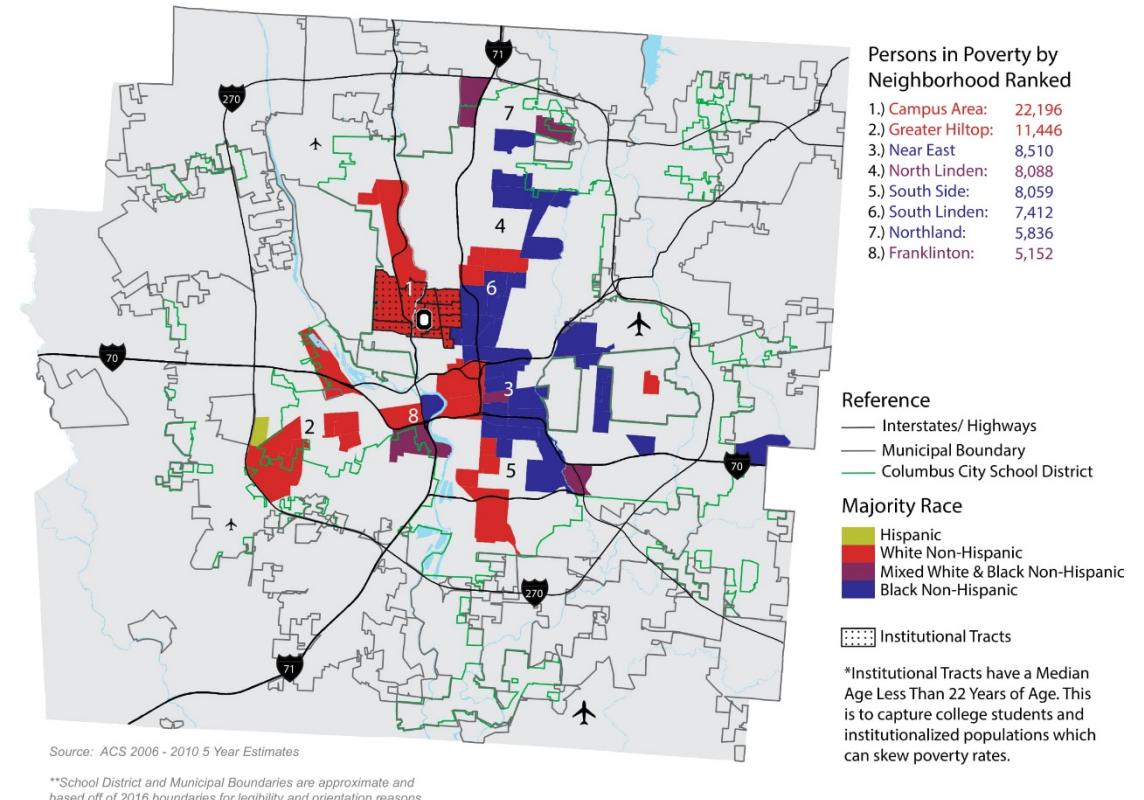
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POVERTY OVER TIME: 2010

Franklin County Poverty Rates in 2010



2010 Concentrated Poverty Tracts by Race

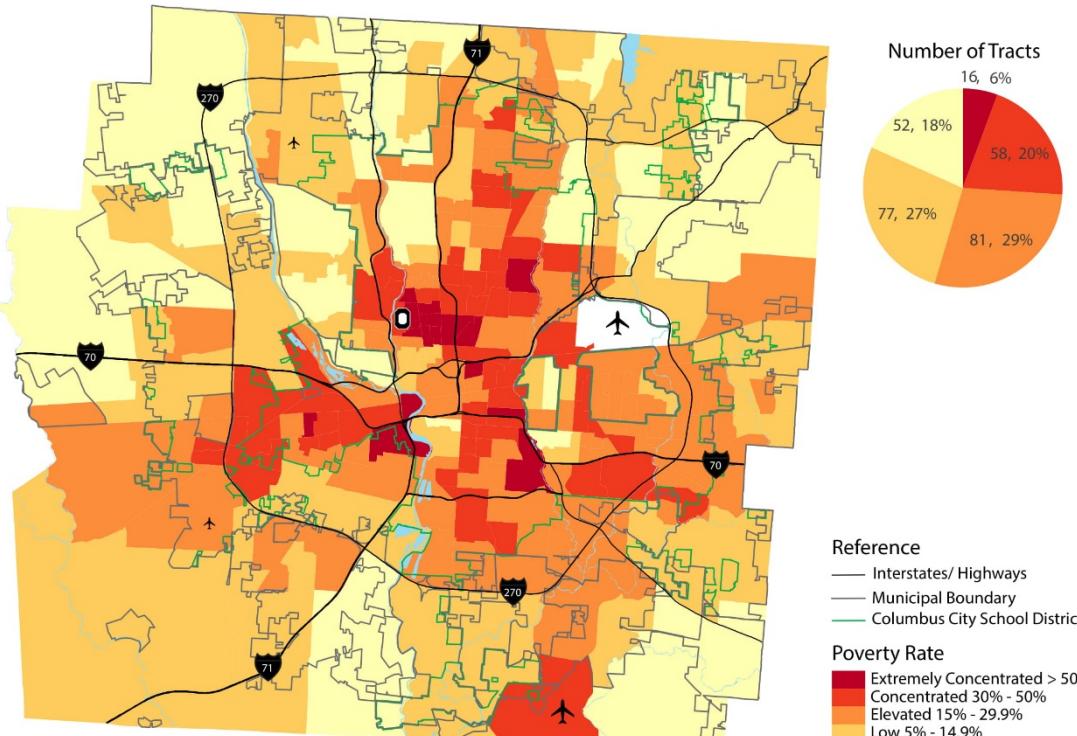


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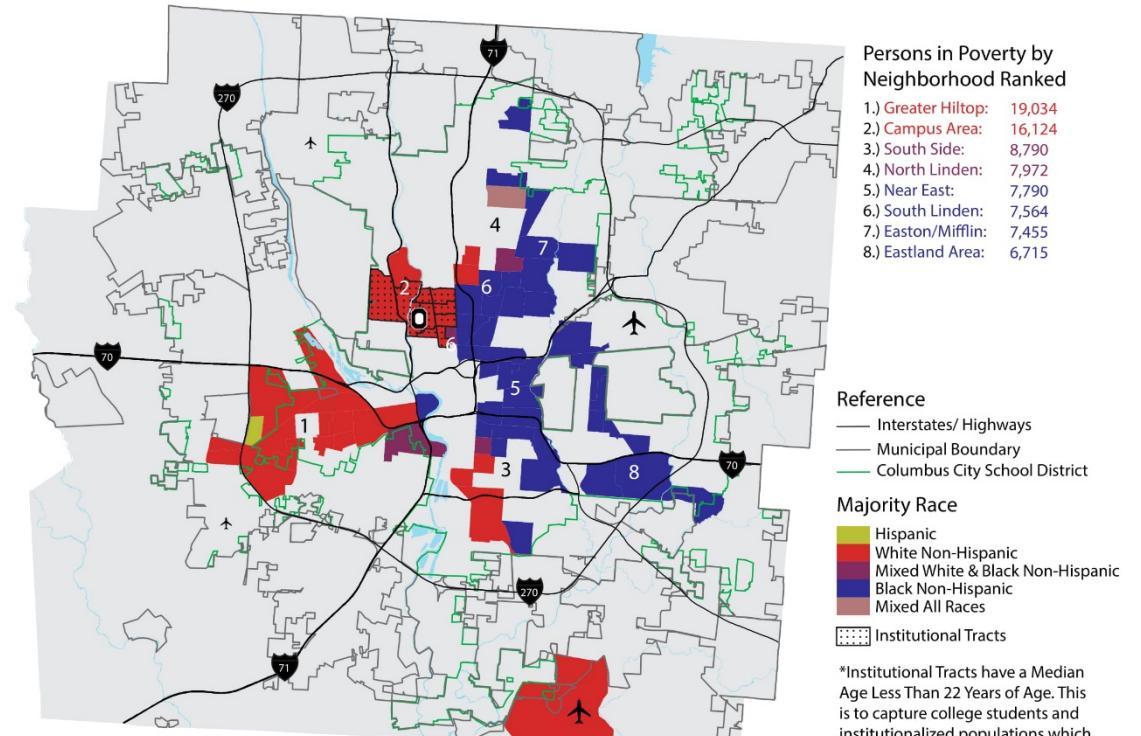
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POVERTY OVER TIME: 2015

Franklin County Poverty Rates in 2015



2015 Concentrated Poverty Tracts by Race

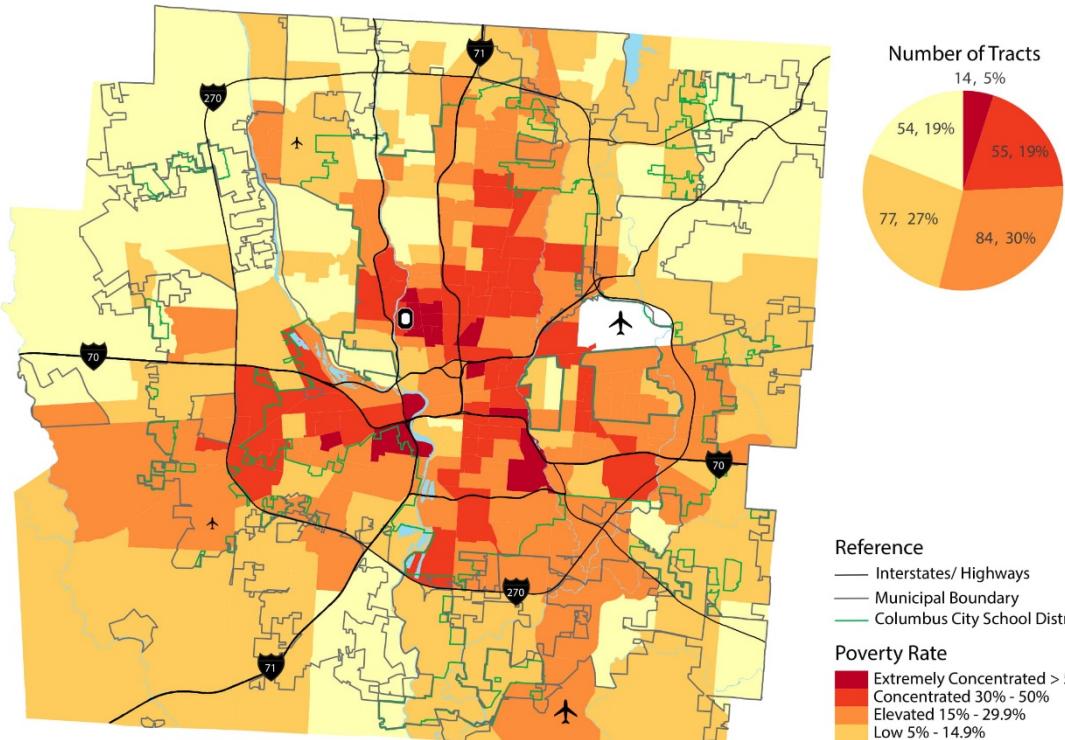


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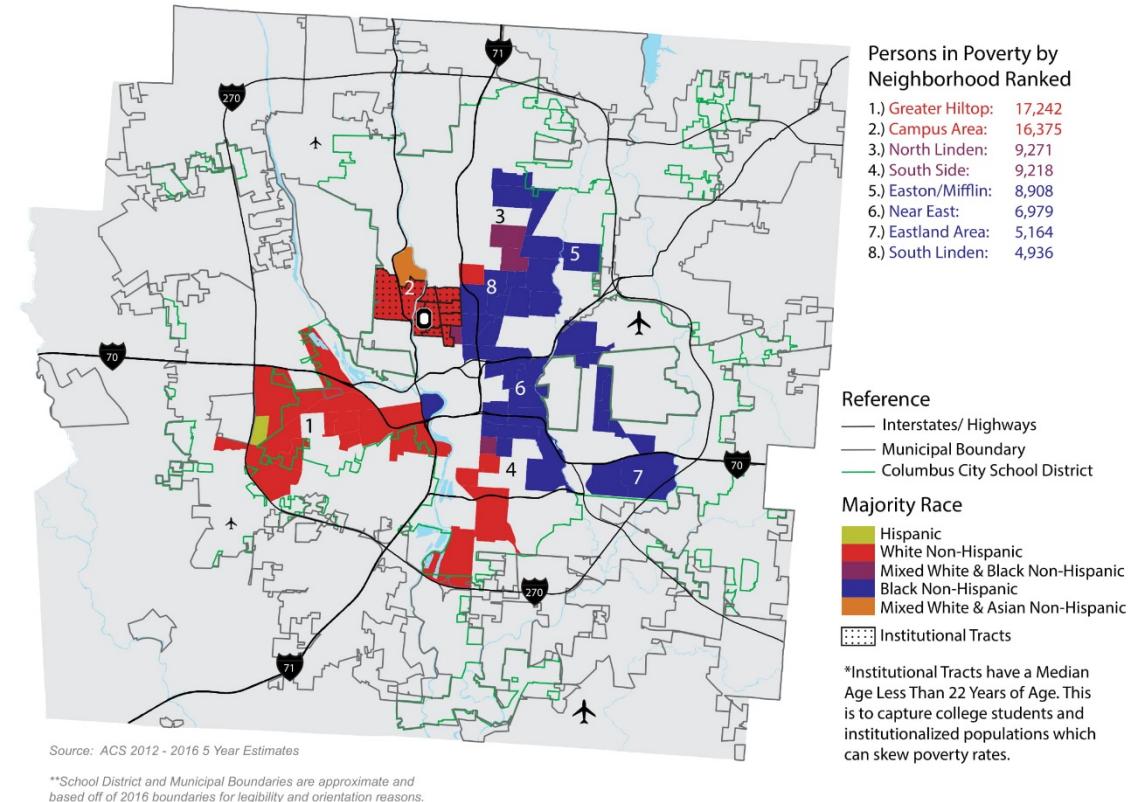
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POVERTY OVER TIME: 2016

Franklin County Poverty Rates in 2016



2016 Concentrated Poverty Tracts by Race

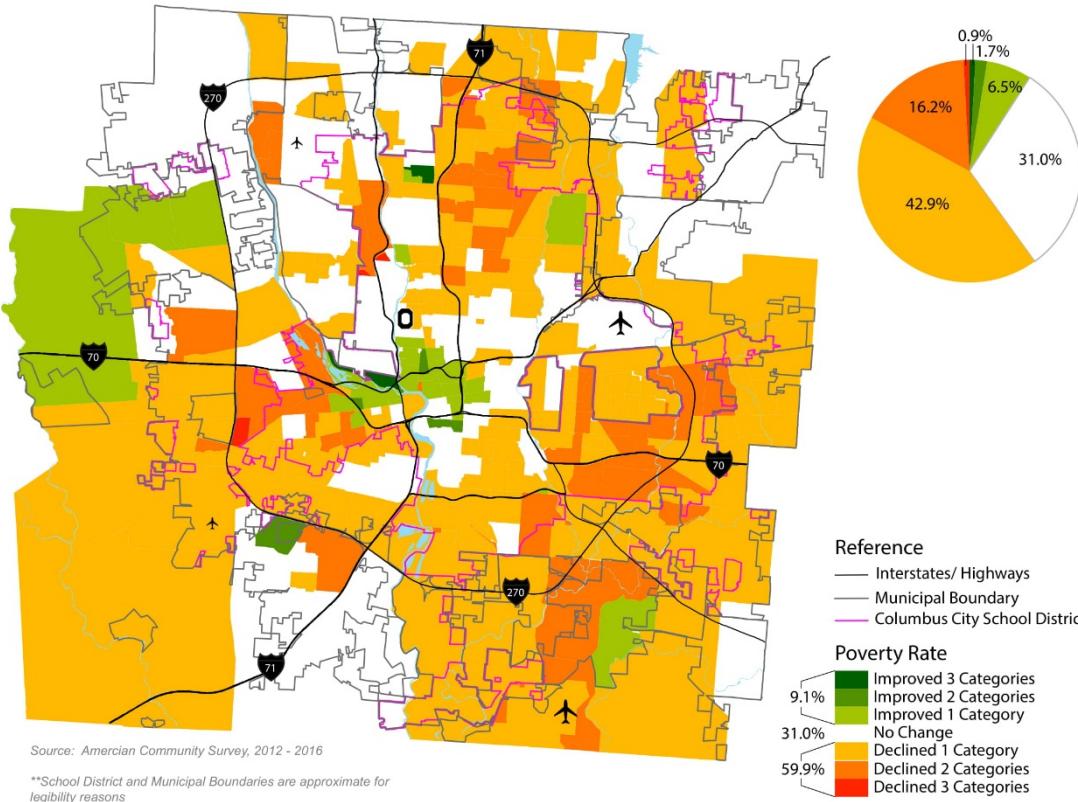


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CHANGE IN POVERTY OVER TIME

Franklin County Poverty Category Changes 1980 vs 2016



- This map illustrates the suburbanization of poverty
- Many core urban neighborhoods (except those which have gentrified) have not seen improvements in poverty rates
- Gentrification has led to reductions in poverty rates in the urban core

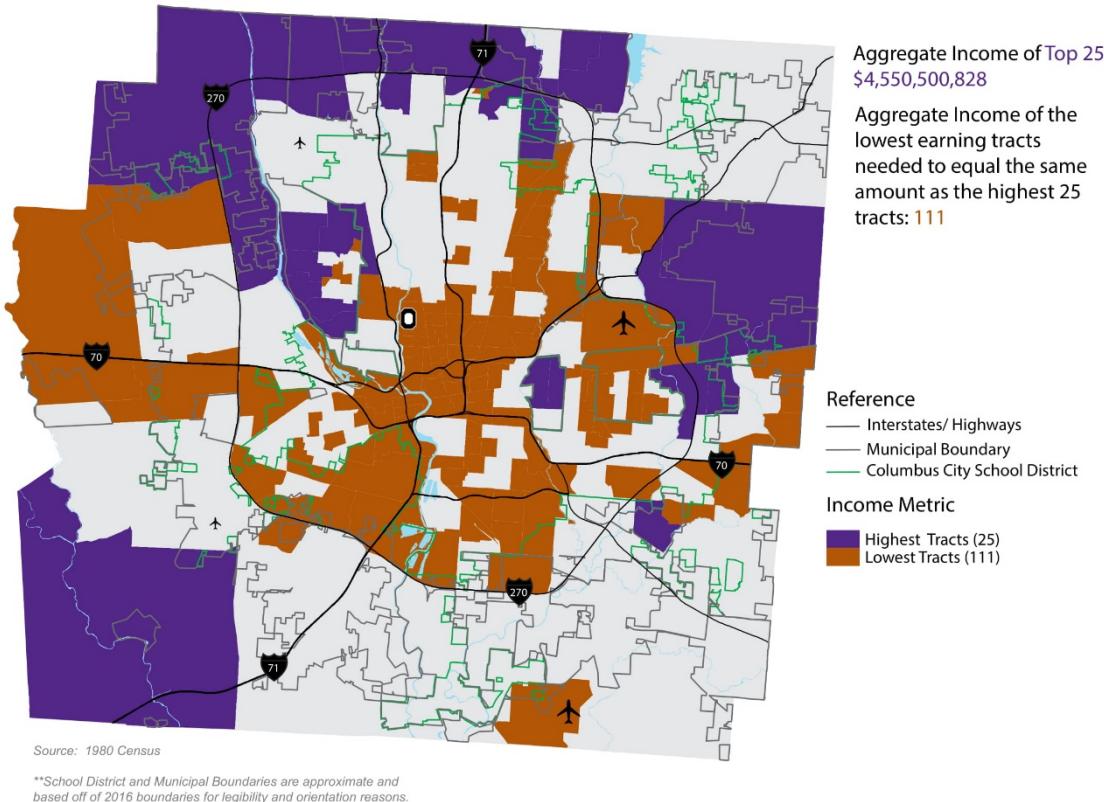


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INCOME INEQUALITY: 1980

1980 Income Inequality Metric



- The highest earning tracts are located in independent suburbs or peripheral Columbus
- Jurisdictional boundaries (including municipal and school district) matter
- The aggregate income of the 25 highest earning tracts = \$4.5 billion, 111 of the lowest earning tracts earned an equivalent income

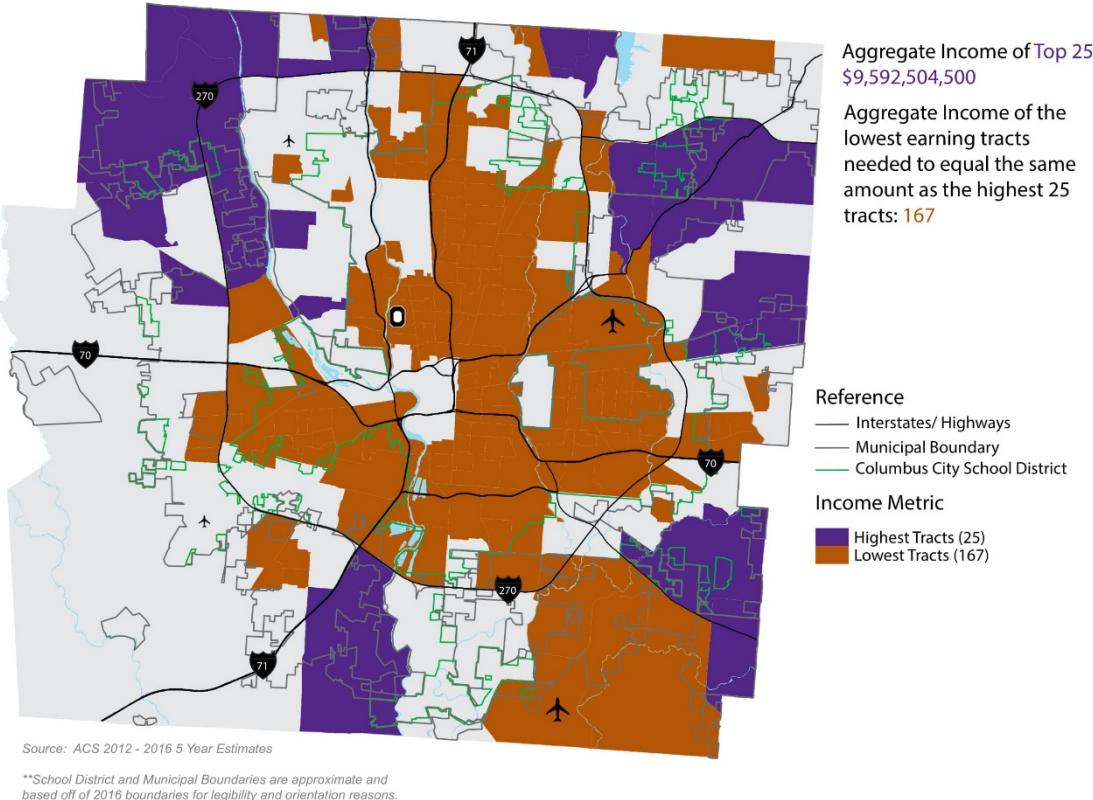


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INCOME INEQUALITY: 2016

2016 Income Inequality Metric



- This map highlights growing income inequality
- This map illustrates areas which will likely see a decrease in services (areas that continue to decline loose tax-base to fund services)
- The aggregate income of the 25 highest earning tracts = \$9.6 billion, 167 of the lowest earning tracts earned an equivalent income

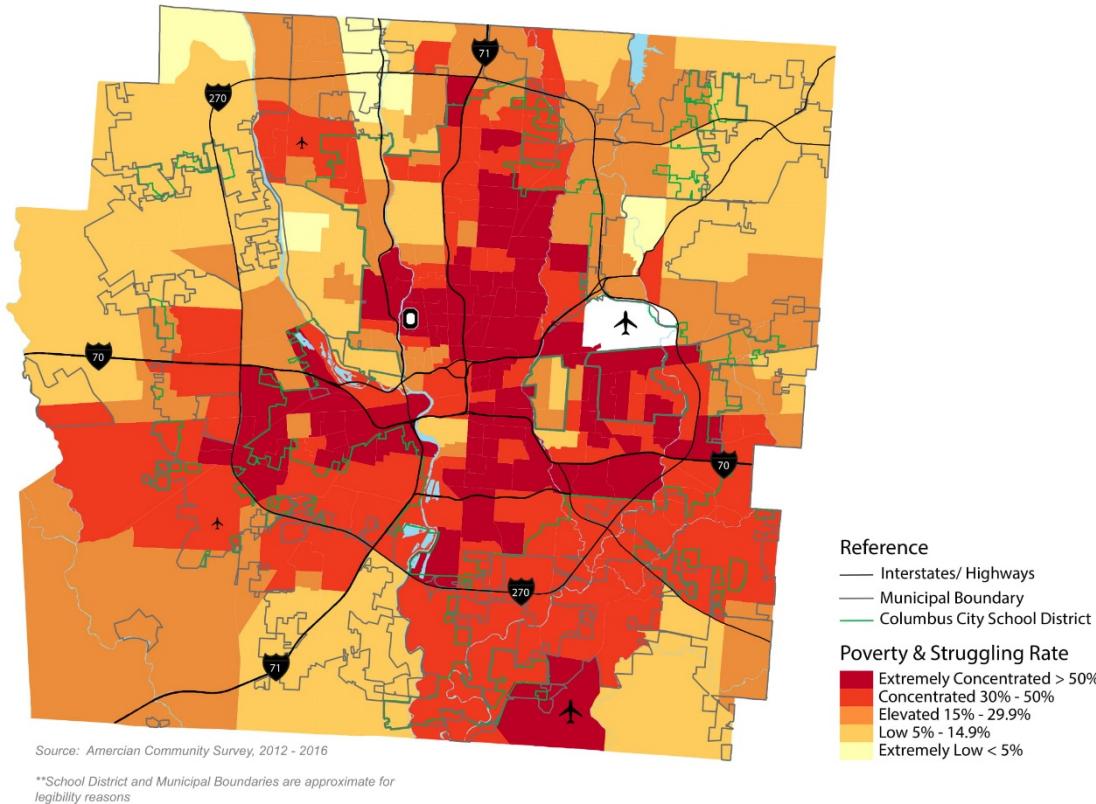


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POVERTY AT 200% FOR 2016

Franklin County Percent 200% Poverty Line and Below



- Families earning between 100-200% of the federal boundaries lines often qualify for services (for example, SNAP, WIC, Medicaid, and most food pantries, among others)
- Jurisdictional boundaries matter – however, even within suburban jurisdictions, people are struggling
- There are very few tracts where people are not struggling in Franklin County
- This map illustrates the suburbanization of poverty

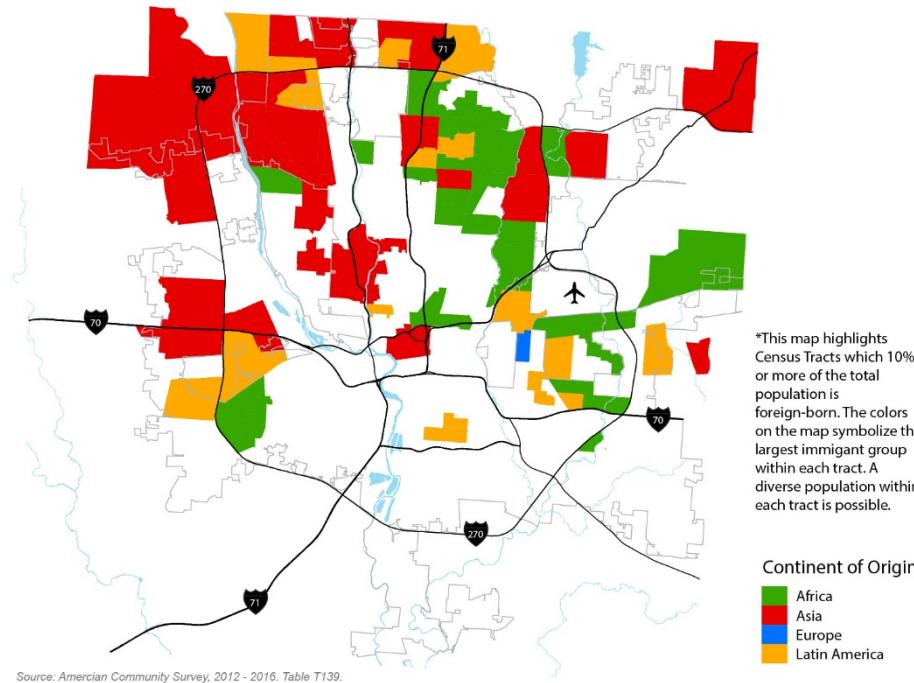


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FRANKLIN COUNTY IMMIGRATION

Franklin County 2016 Foreign-Born Population Clusters



- This map illustrates Franklin County's immigrant population by continent of origin
- Franklin County's immigrant population is concentrated in suburban spaces, with some exceptions
- There is a good deal of diversity (socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, etc.) between different immigrant populations
- Asian and African countries represent the largest immigrant populations



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WEALTH



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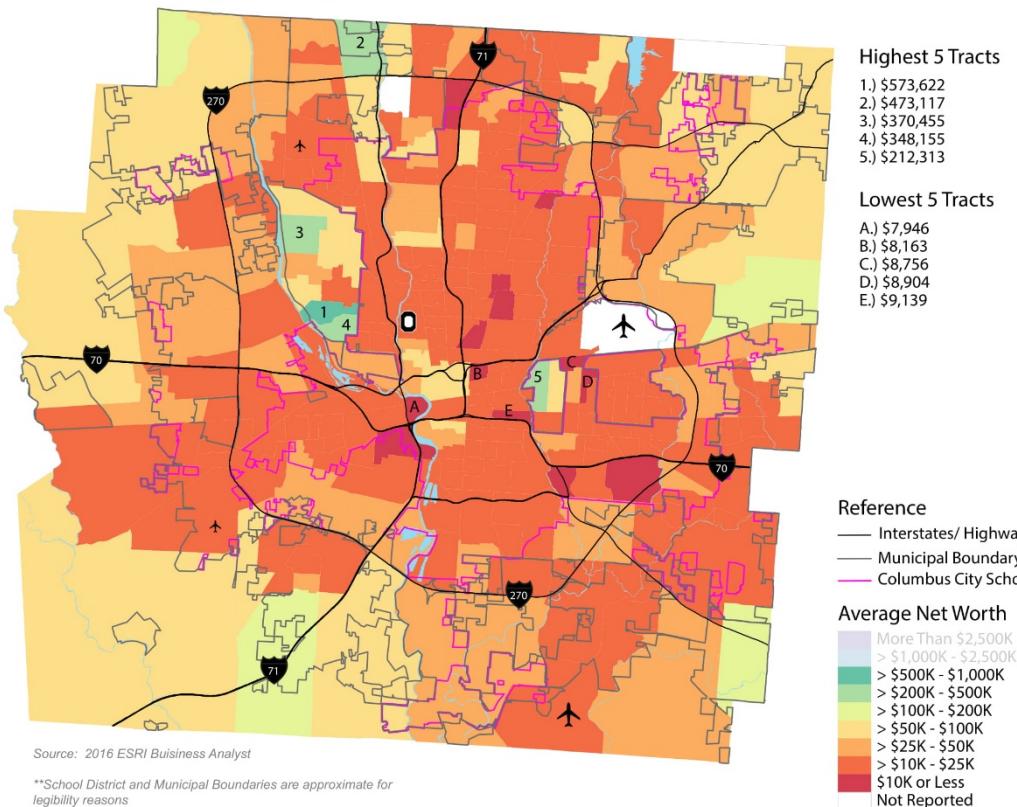
WEALTH

- The following maps illustrate wealth by age cohort in Franklin County
- Warmer colors (reds, oranges, and yellows) indicate lower net worth values while cool colors (blues and greens) indicate higher net worth values
- Net worth is defined as the value of all the non-financial and financial assets owned by an individual minus the value of all liabilities
- Wealth tends to increase as we age
- Pay attention to areas where wealth is concentrated and where it is not across age cohorts

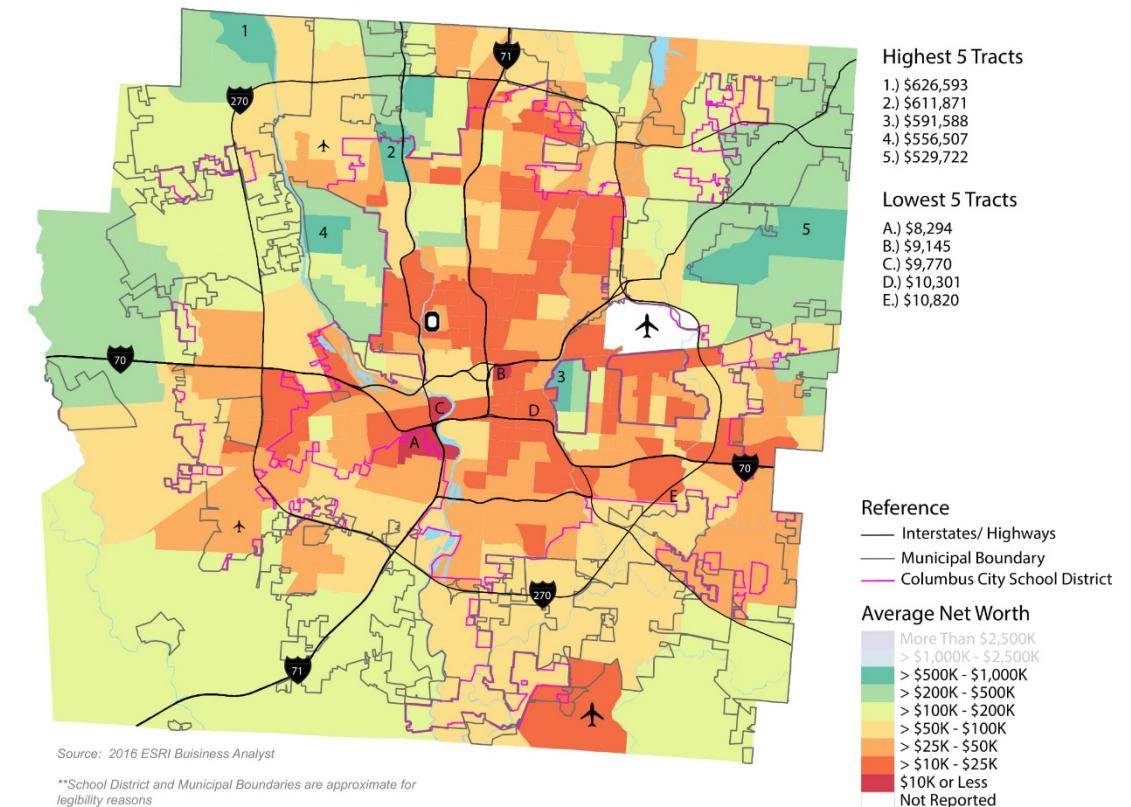


WEALTH

Franklin County Average Net Worth of 15 to 24 Year Olds in 2016



Franklin County Average Net Worth of 25 to 34 Year Olds in 2016

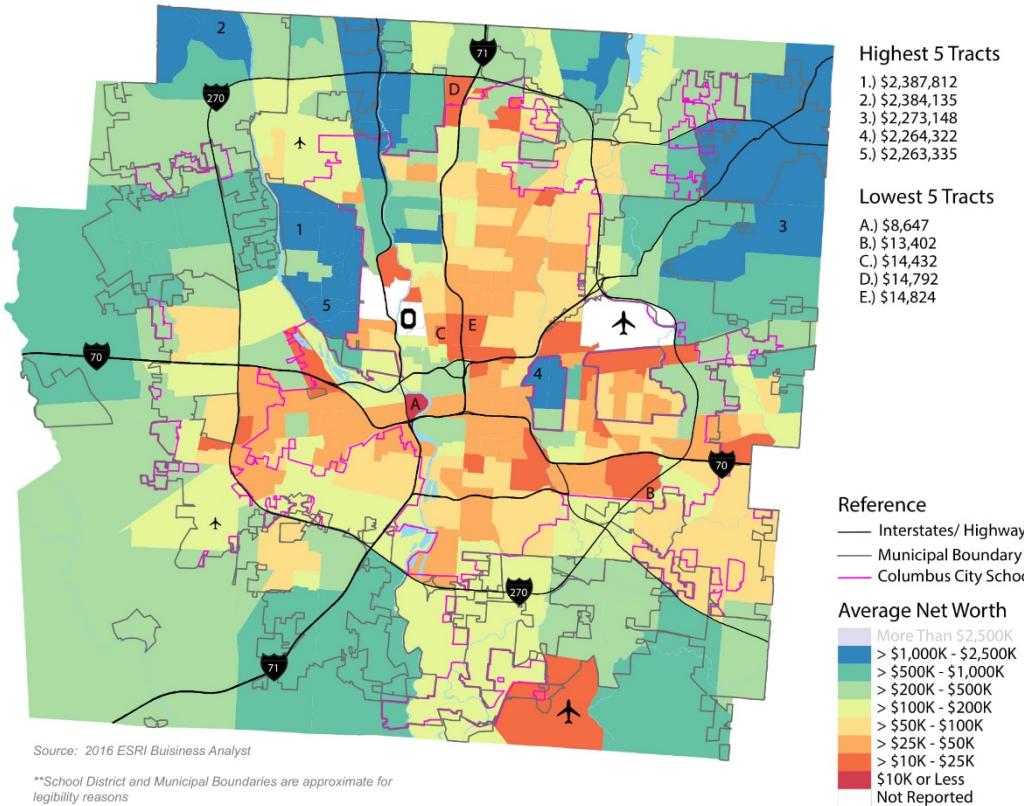


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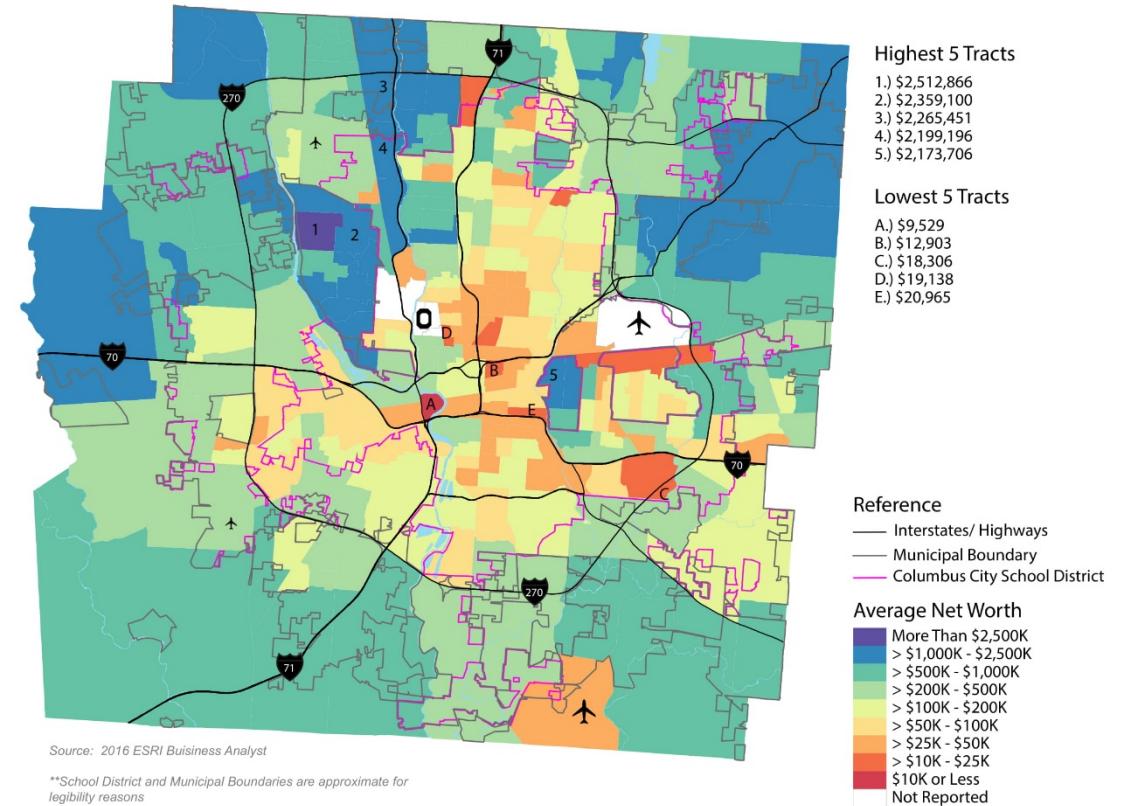
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WEALTH

Franklin County Average Net Worth of 35 to 44 Year Olds in 2016



Franklin County Average Net Worth of 45 to 54 Year Olds in 2016

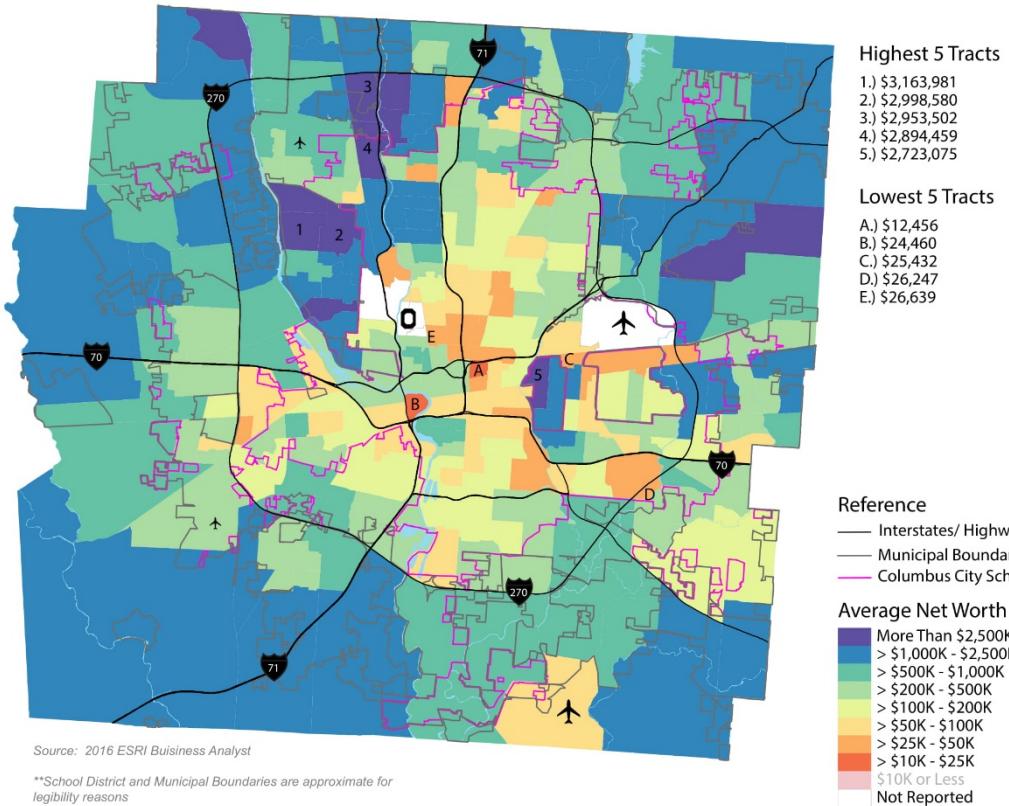


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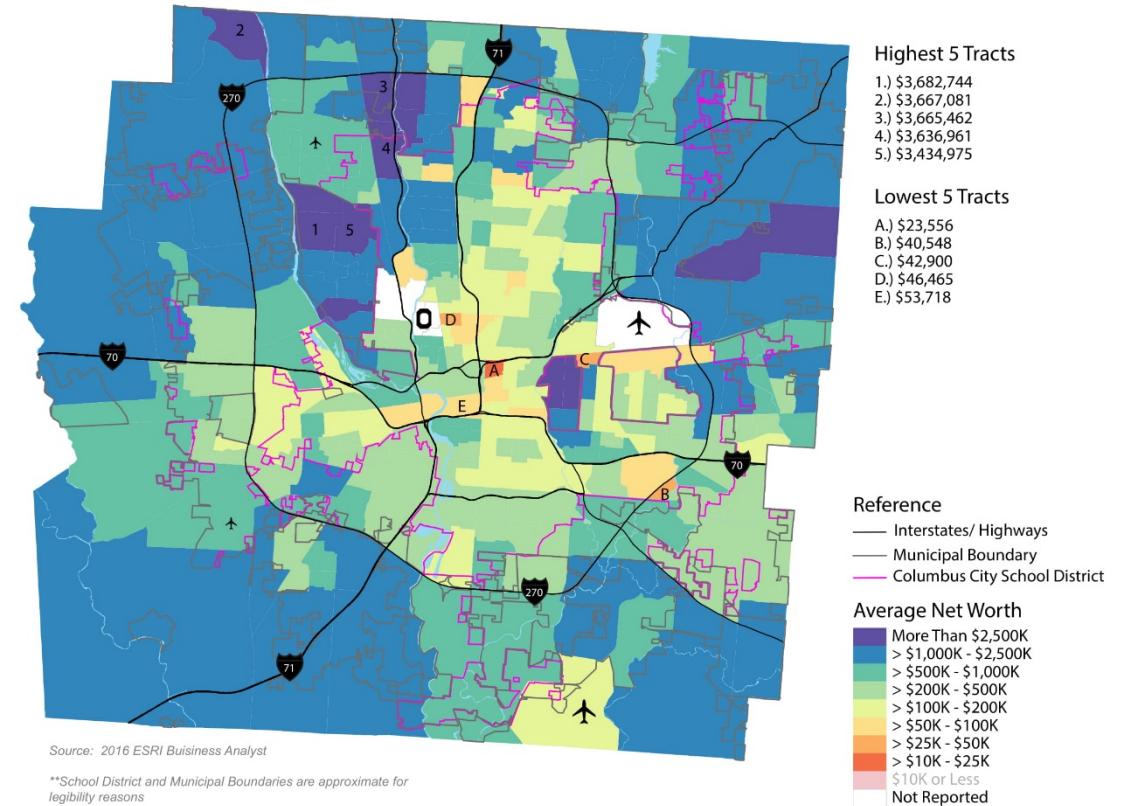
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WEALTH

Franklin County Average Net Worth of 55 to 64 Year Olds in 2016



Franklin County Average Net Worth of 65 to 74 Year Olds in 2016

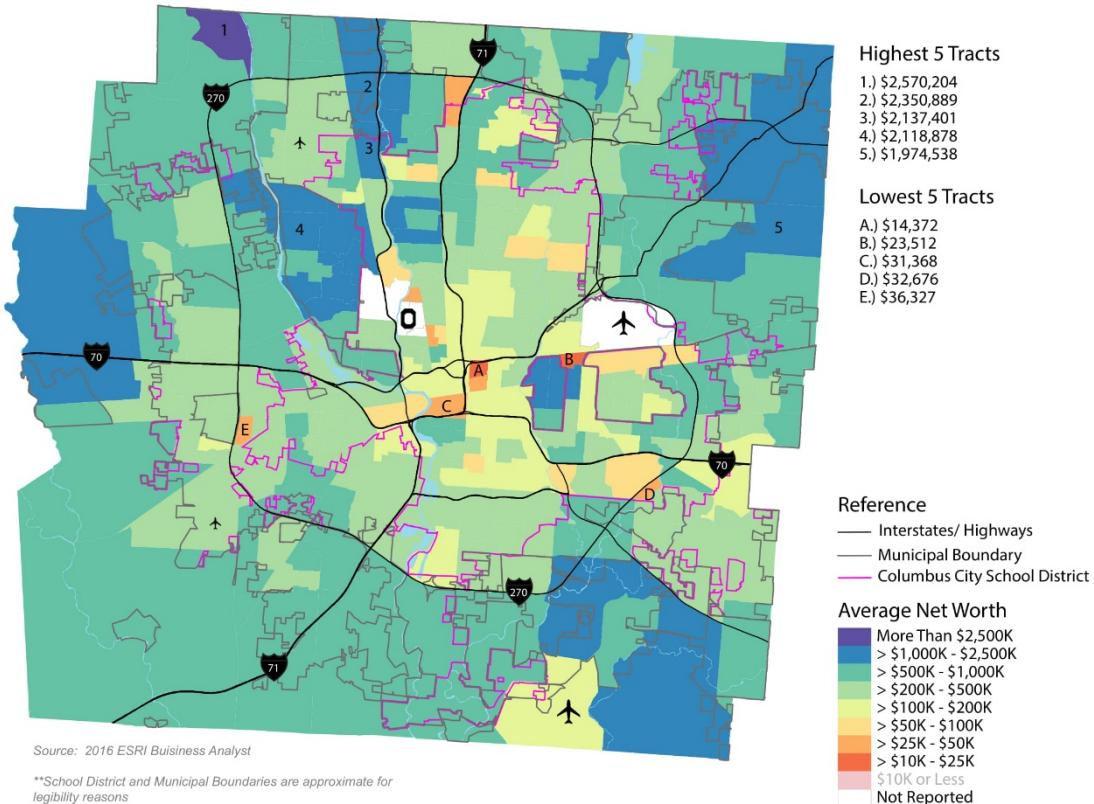


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WEALTH

Franklin County Average Net Worth of 75+ Year Olds in 2016



- Accumulation and transfer of wealth is critical to ending generational poverty
- The locations of the census tracts with lowest median wealth remains consistent throughout the lifespan and are associated with clusters of minorities
- Our starting points in life matter and influence lifetime wealth accumulation
 - The census tract with the highest of median wealth for 15-24 year olds holds **72 times** the amount of wealth than the census tracts with the lowest median wealth
 - The census tract with the highest median wealth for 55-64 year olds holds **254 times** the amount of wealth than the census tract with the lowest median wealth
 - The census tract with the highest median wealth for those over 75 holds **178 times** the amount of wealth than the census tract with the lowest median wealth

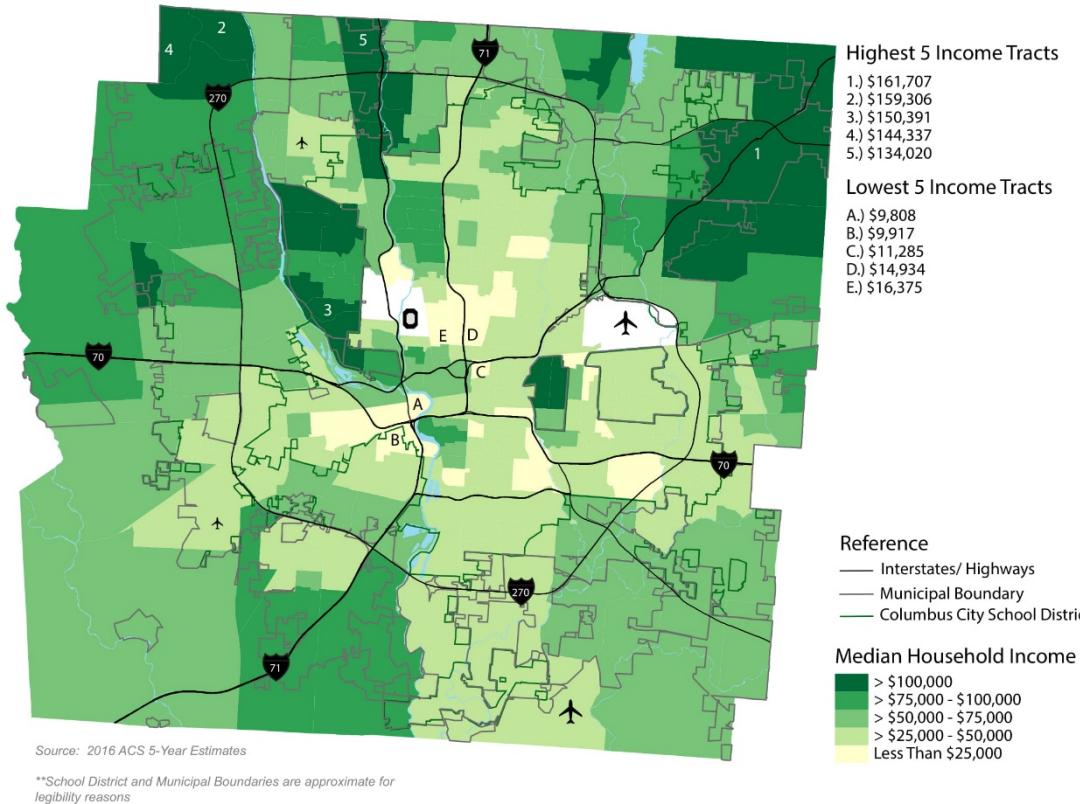


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MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

2016 Median Household Income



- Income disparities are associated with wealth disparities
- The census tract with the highest median household income **16 times** the median household income of the census tract with the lowest median household income
- Wealth disparities are more significant structural drivers of poverty than income disparities
- Gentrification is influencing incomes in the urban core



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EMPLOYMENT



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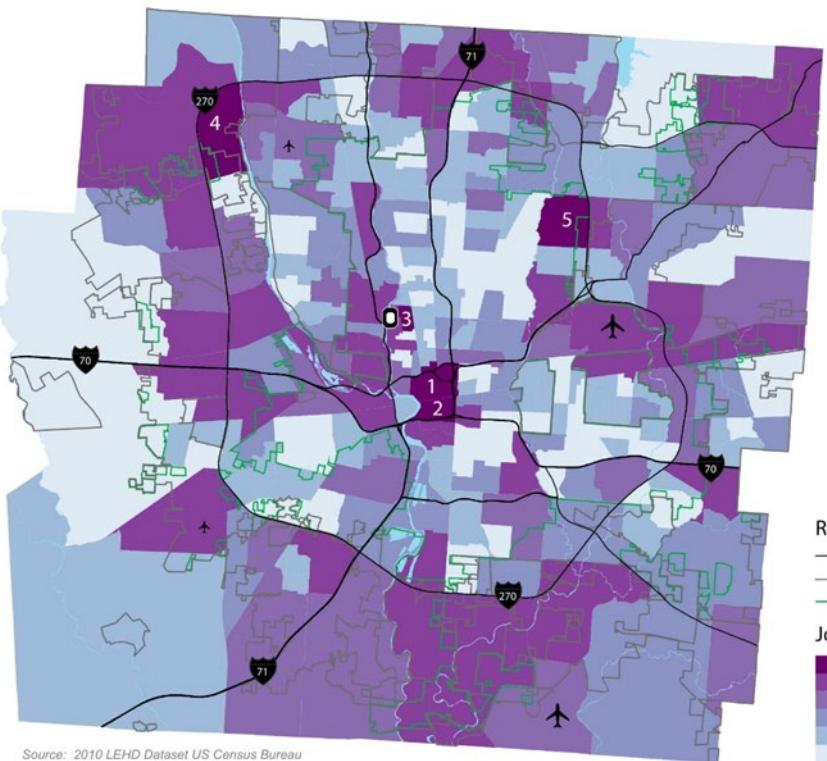
WEIGHTED JOBS INDEX AND UNEMPLOYMENT

- The weighted jobs indices take into account both quantity and quality of jobs by measuring and weighting density and wages
- Places with darker colors tend to have more jobs that are higher paying
- Pay attention to changes in the job cores between 2010 and 2015
- The unemployment map illustrates the unemployment rates in Franklin County
- Darker colors indicate higher rates of unemployment
- Areas with high unemployment tend to overlap with areas of low job availability

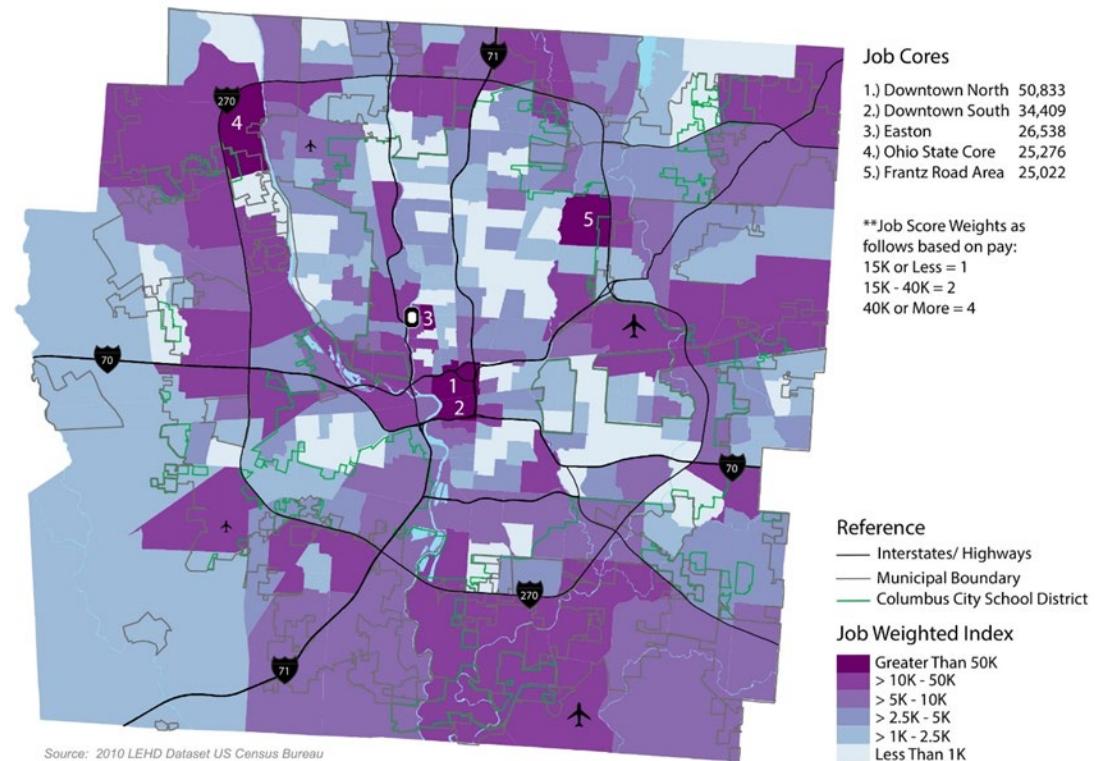


JOB LOCATIONS

2010 Weighted Jobs Index



2015 Weighted Jobs Index

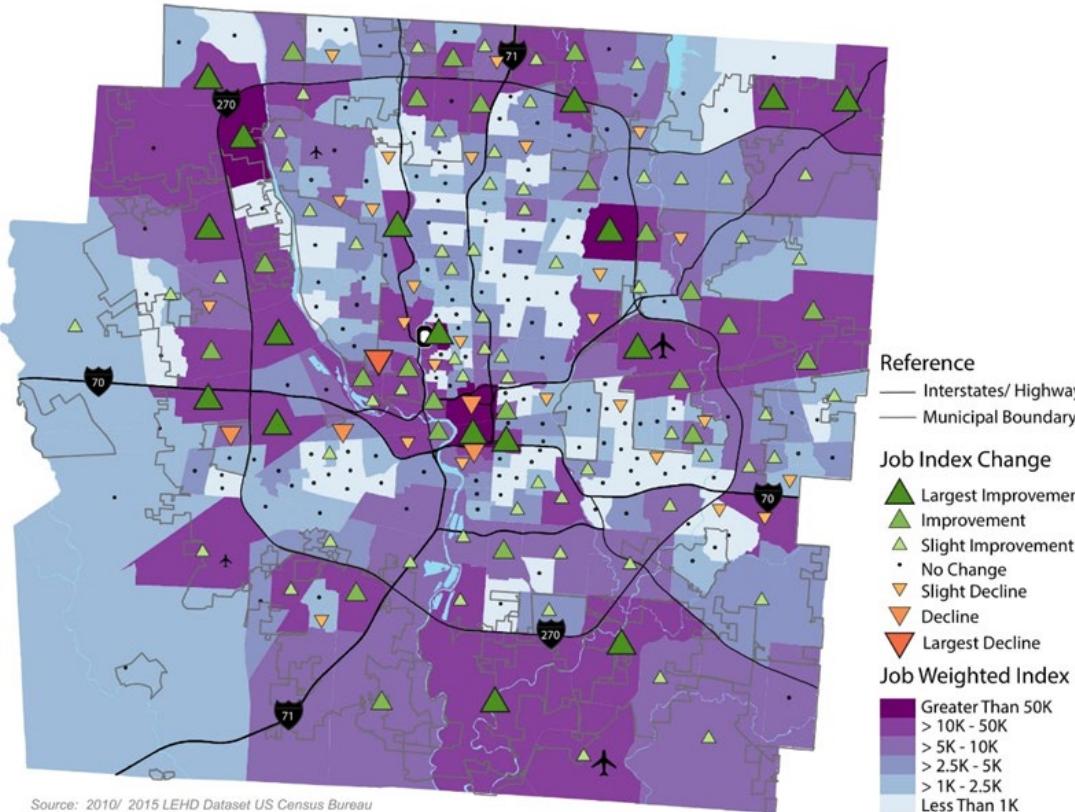


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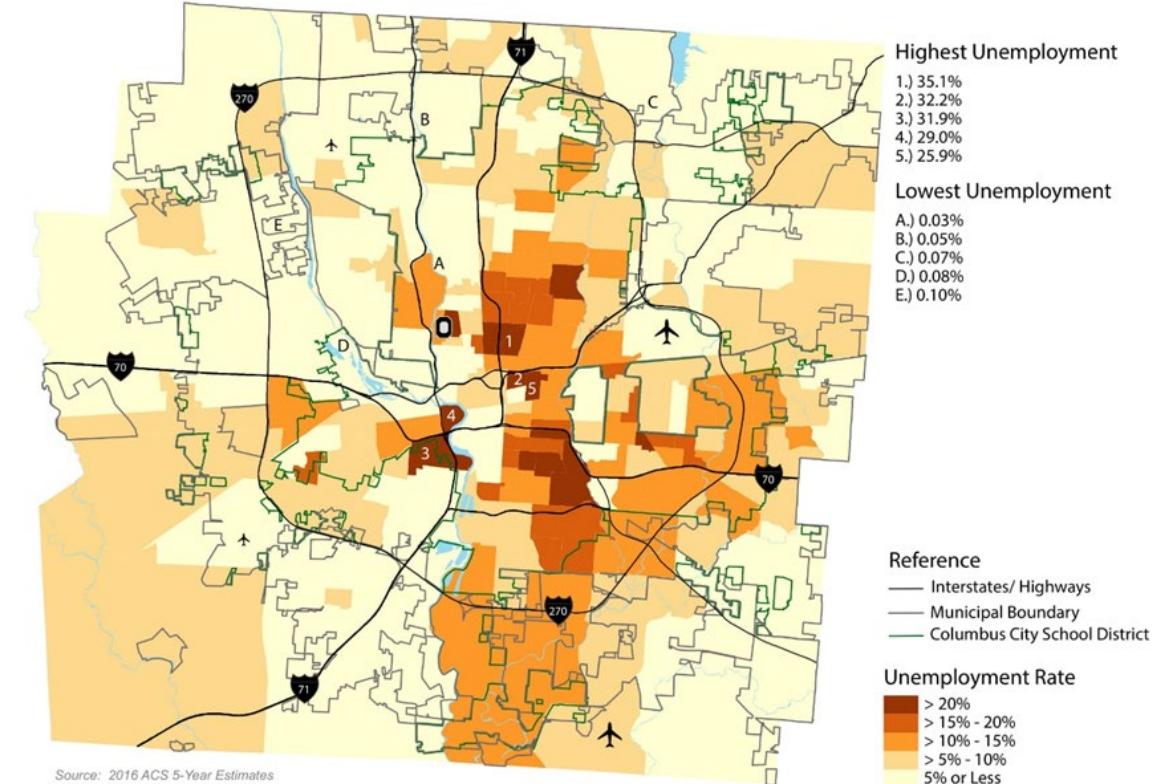
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JOB LOCATIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

2010 vs 2015 Weighted Jobs Index Change



2016 Unemployment Rate



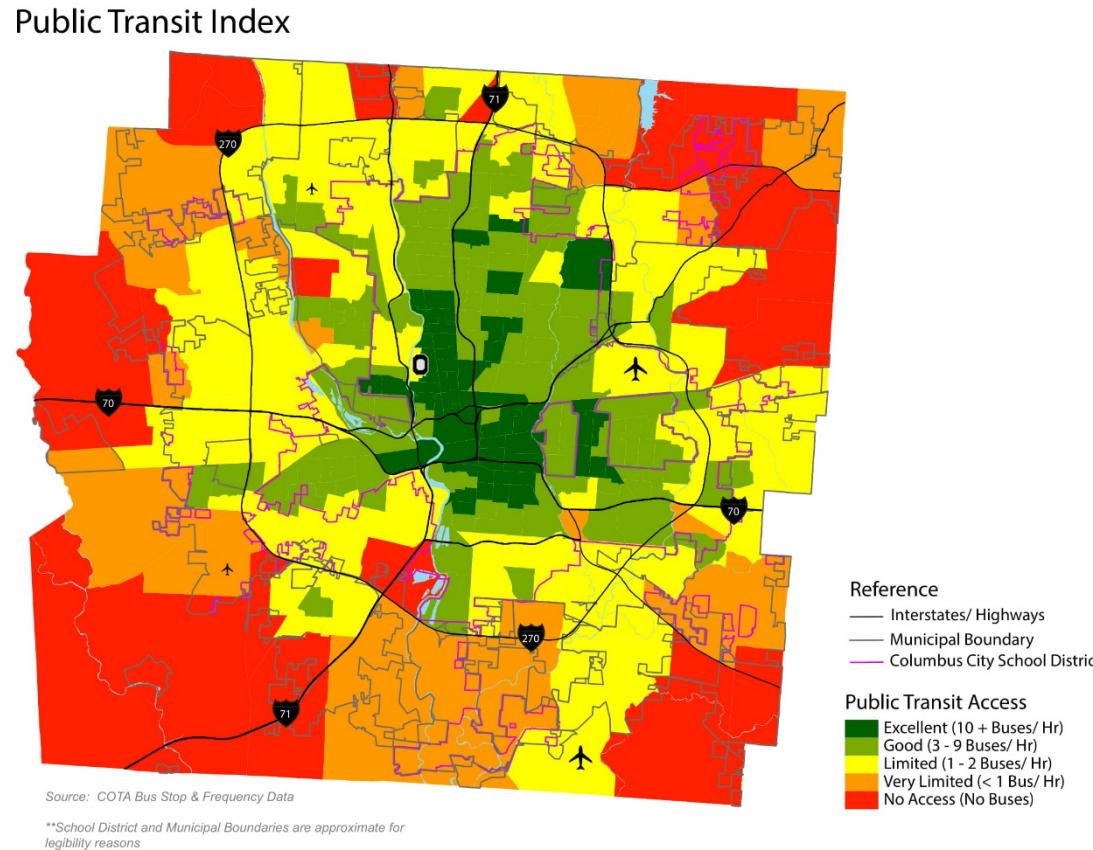
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JOB LOCATIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- Easton has experienced significant growth between 2010 and 2015
- The areas that lack jobs have been consistent between 2010 and 2015
- The lowest unemployment rate is 0.03% (Clintonville) while the highest is 35.1% (South Linden) and the national average was 4.8% in 2016
- There are differing reasons why areas experience no change in jobs
 - Land use policy (example: Upper Arlington)
 - Disinvestment (example: Cleveland Avenue Corridor, Hilltop, South Side, James Road area)
- Areas that have no change and score poorly on the jobs index also have high rates of unemployment

PUBLIC TRANSIT



- This index takes into account transit frequency and the percentage of each tract within a quarter mile of each bus stop and measures relative public transit access
- Transit access is best within the core of the city and worst in the periphery
- The Hilltop neighborhood has less frequency compared to other urban neighborhoods
 - The Hilltop has been experiencing increasing poverty over the past 10 years and transit access has not kept up
- There is a mismatch between transit access and job access
- Generally, the growth of jobs are occurring in areas with poor public transit access (with the exception of Easton and the urban core)

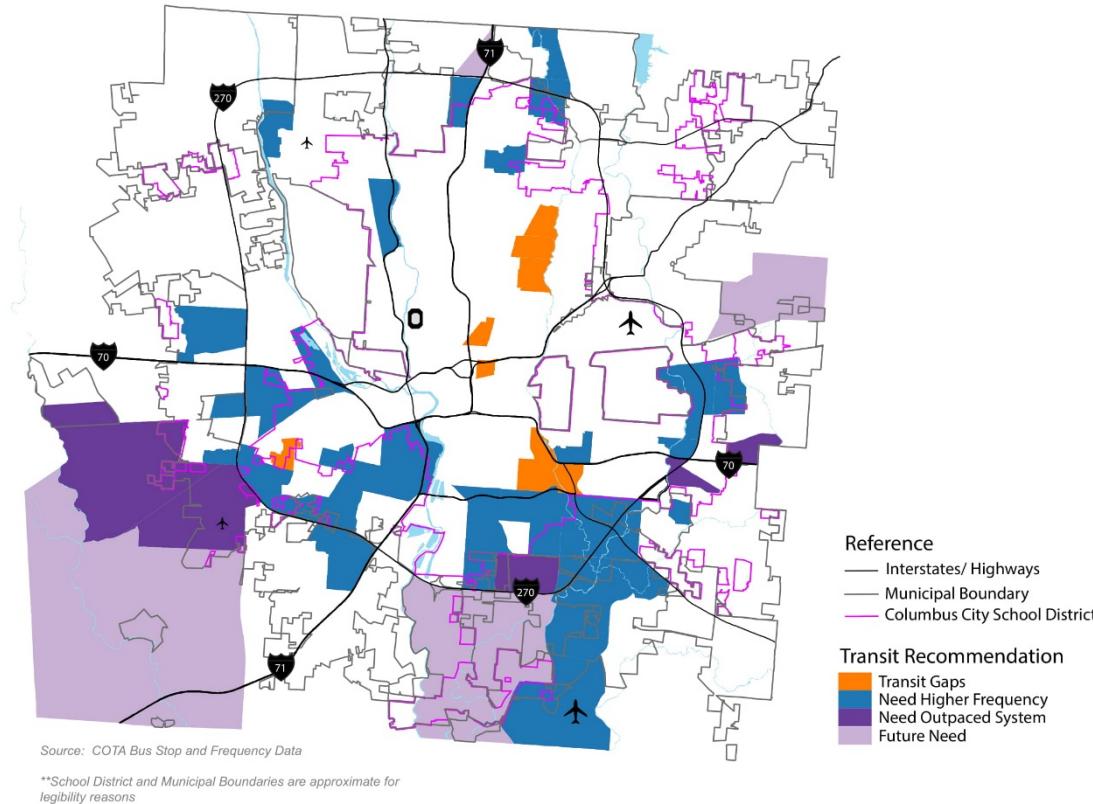


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TRANSIT RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for Public Transit Improvements



- The orange areas represent places where transit services exist but don't reach all areas of need within the census tract
- Blue areas represent places where the growth in poverty has outpaced the frequency of the transit system and could benefit from increased route frequency
- The darker purple places represent areas where poverty has grown outside of the existing transit network and could benefit from network expansion
- The light purple areas are currently experiencing growth in poverty, though the current rates are not exceedingly high; These areas may benefit from future network expansion



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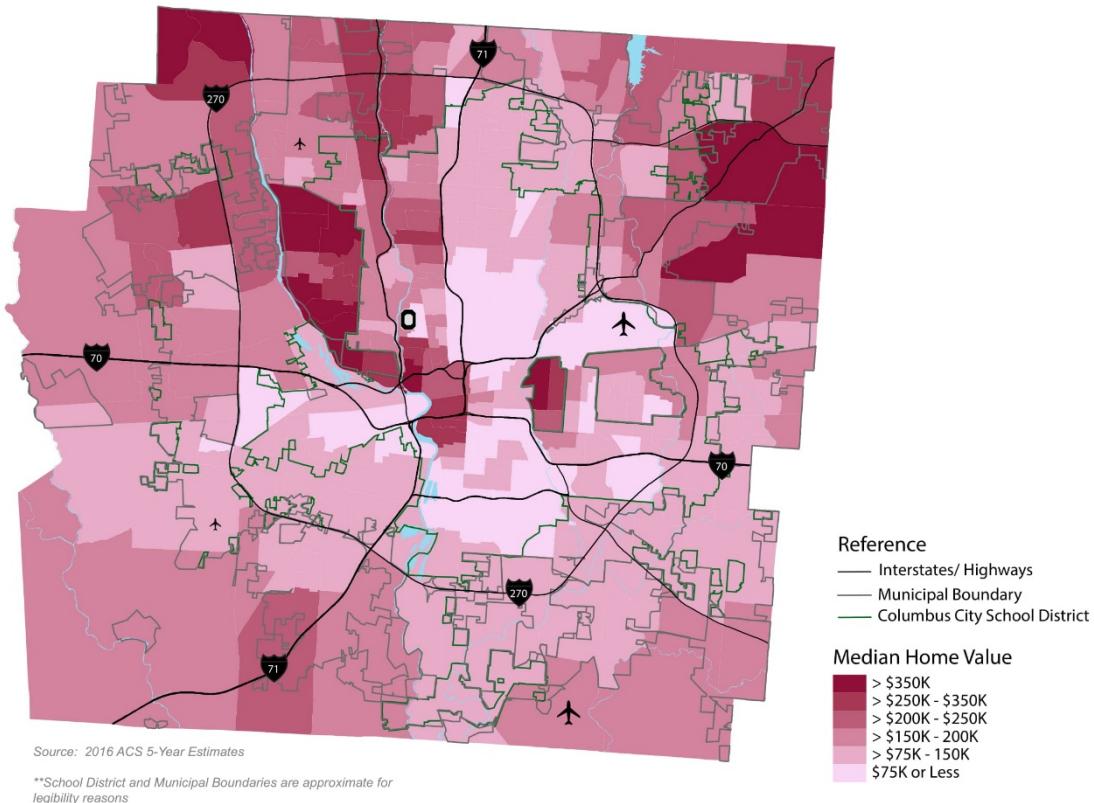
HOUSING



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HOUSING: MEDIAN HOME VALUE

2016 Median Home Value



- Home values are associated with wealth
- Jurisdictional boundaries matter
- Home values are highly associated with race and concentrated poverty

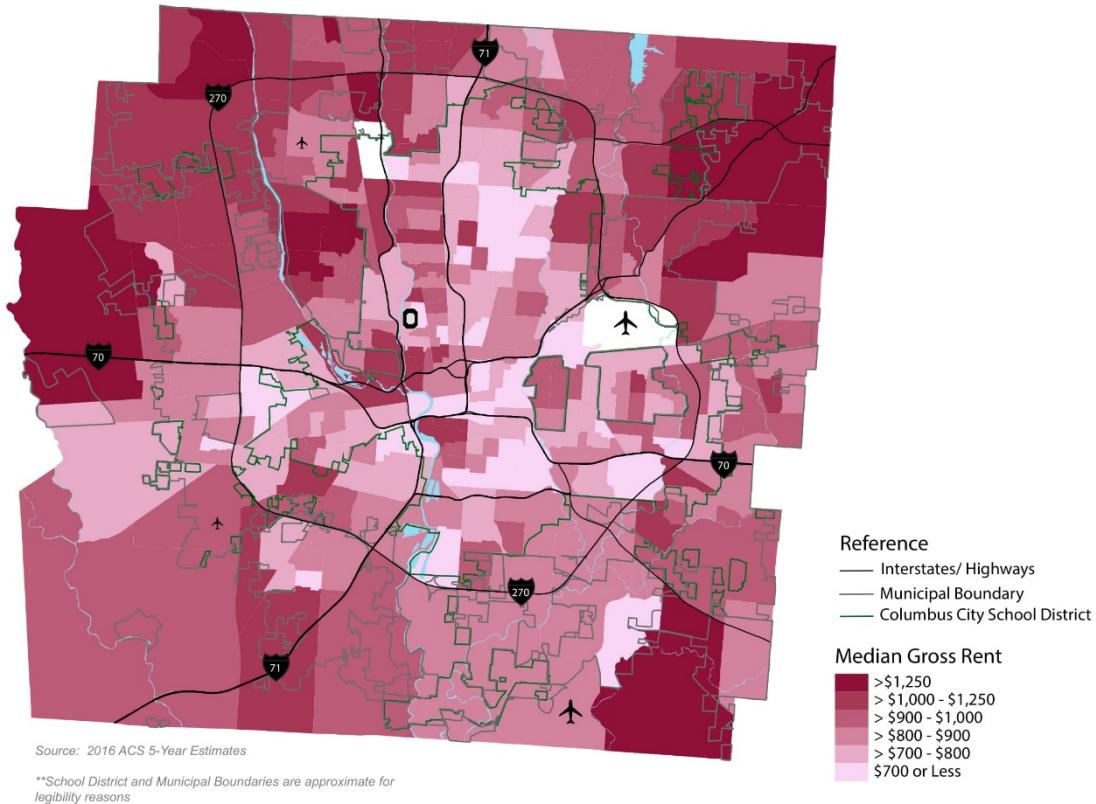


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HOUSING: MEDIAN GROSS RENT

2016 Median Gross Rent



- Rents are highest in suburban and gentrified urban spaces
- The areas with the lowest median gross rents are concentrated in areas with high unemployment and high poverty

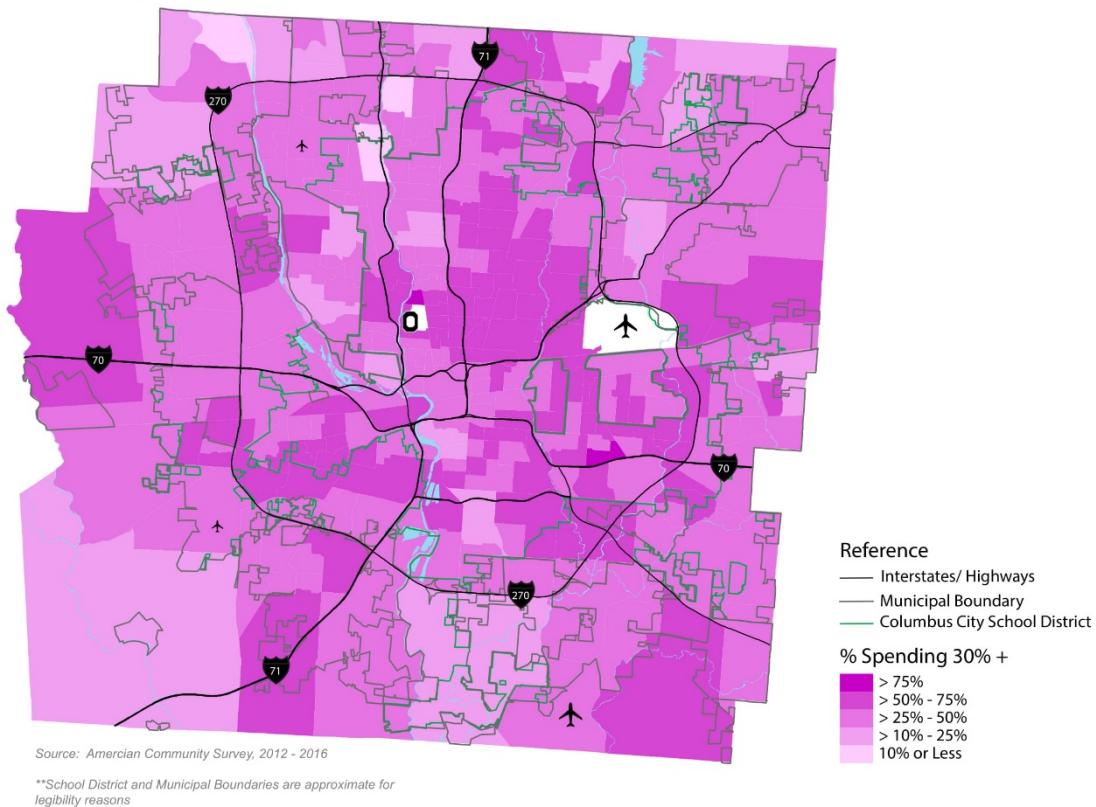


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HOUSING: RENTER COST-BURDEN

Percentage of Renters Cost-Burdened



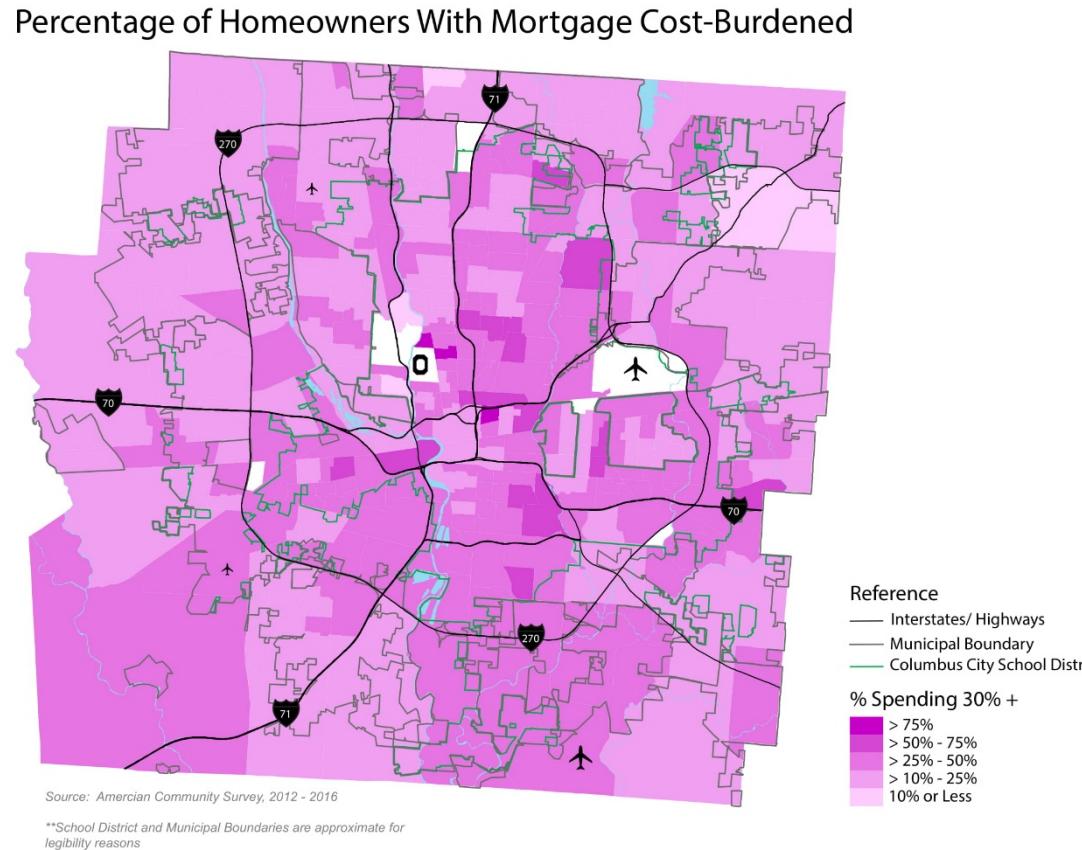
- Housing cost burden is when renters are paying 30% or more of their income on their housing expenses.
- Housing cost burden is a serious concern for Franklin County renters
 - There are very few places where less than 25% of the renting population is not cost burden
 - There were 99,842 (43.8%) households that were cost burdened in 2016 – nearly half of all renters in Franklin County were burdened in 2016



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HOUSING: COST-BURDENED OWNERS WITH MORTGAGES



- Areas with higher wealth have lower rates of cost-burdened owners with mortgages in general
 - Cost-burden owners with mortgages also associate with low income tracts
- The overall cost-burden rates for owners with mortgages is lower than the overall cost-burden rates for renters
- There are 47,482 (24.6%) households that were cost burdened in 2016

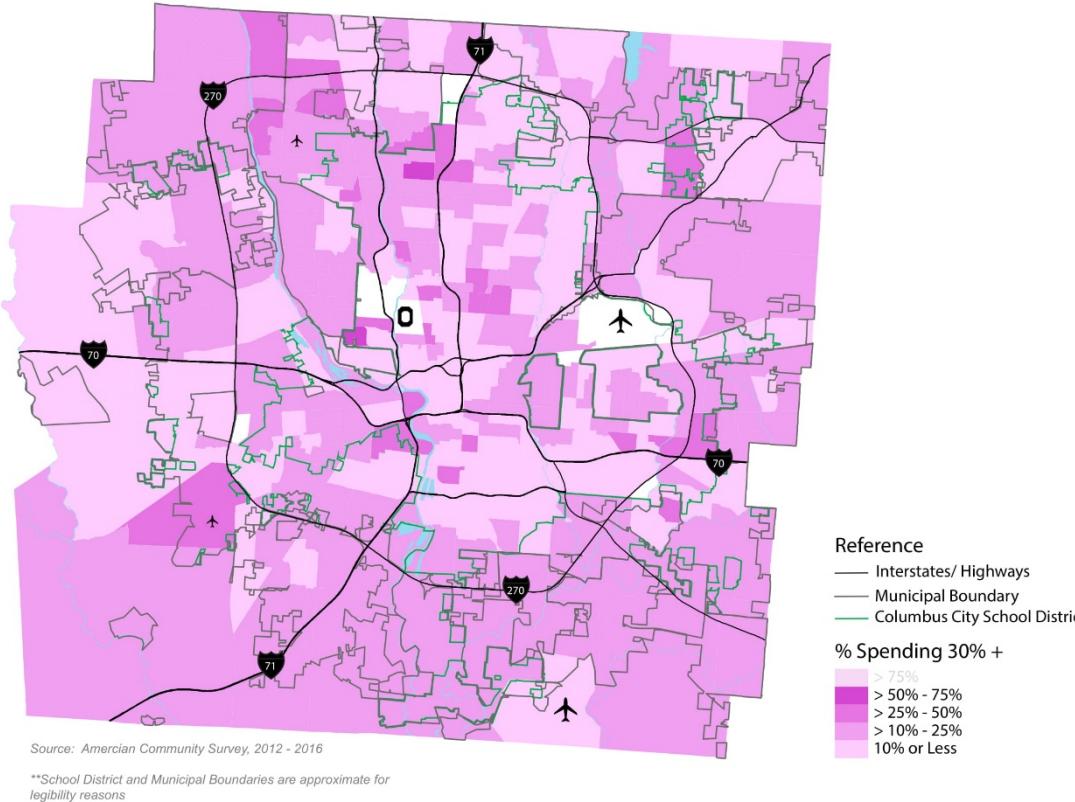


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HOUSING: COST-BURDENED OWNERS WITHOUT MORTGAGES

Percentage of Homeowners Without Mortgage Cost-Burdened



- The cost-burden rate for owners without a mortgage is lower than the cost-burden rate for owners with mortgages
- This is the only category of cost-burden where no tracts exhibit rates exceeding 75%
- There were 8,688 (12.8%) households that were cost burdened in 2016

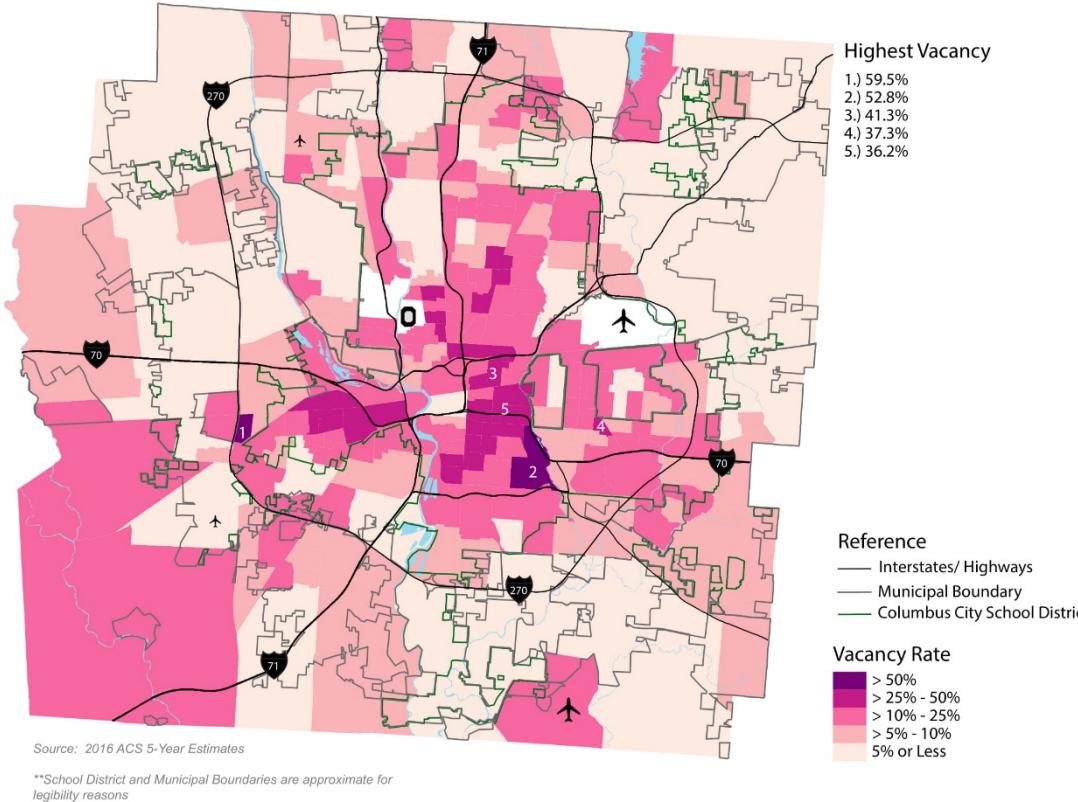


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HOUSING: VACANCY

2016 Housing Unit Vacancy Rate



- The areas with the highest vacancy rates are areas exhibiting the highest concentrated poverty rates
- These same areas also tend to have older housing stocks that have experienced years of disinvestment
- Old and blighted apartment complexes drive up vacancy rates
- Tracts with the highest vacancy rates are minority neighborhoods
- Areas with low vacancy rates will likely see increasing rents and home values



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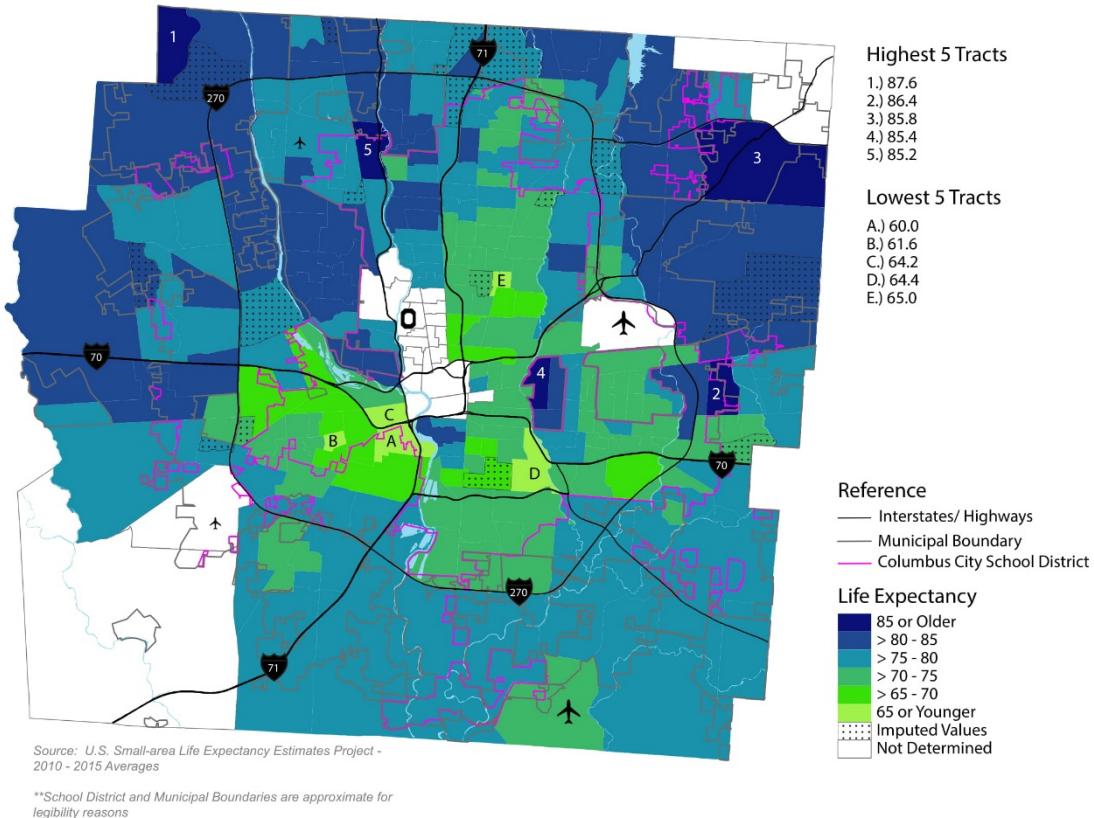
HEALTH



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LIFE EXPECTANCY

Franklin County Life Expectancy



- There is a 27.6 year gap in life expectancy by tract in Franklin County
- Areas with the lowest life expectancy rates follow the upside-down “t” pattern, a pattern that poverty and most indicators associated with poverty exhibit in Franklin County that follows the southern border of I70 and the east border of I71
- Life expectancy is generally higher in suburban spaces, particularly in the norther half of the county
- In Franklin County, approximately 125,000 people or 10.2% of the population does not have health insurance (compared to 8.5% of the State’s population)

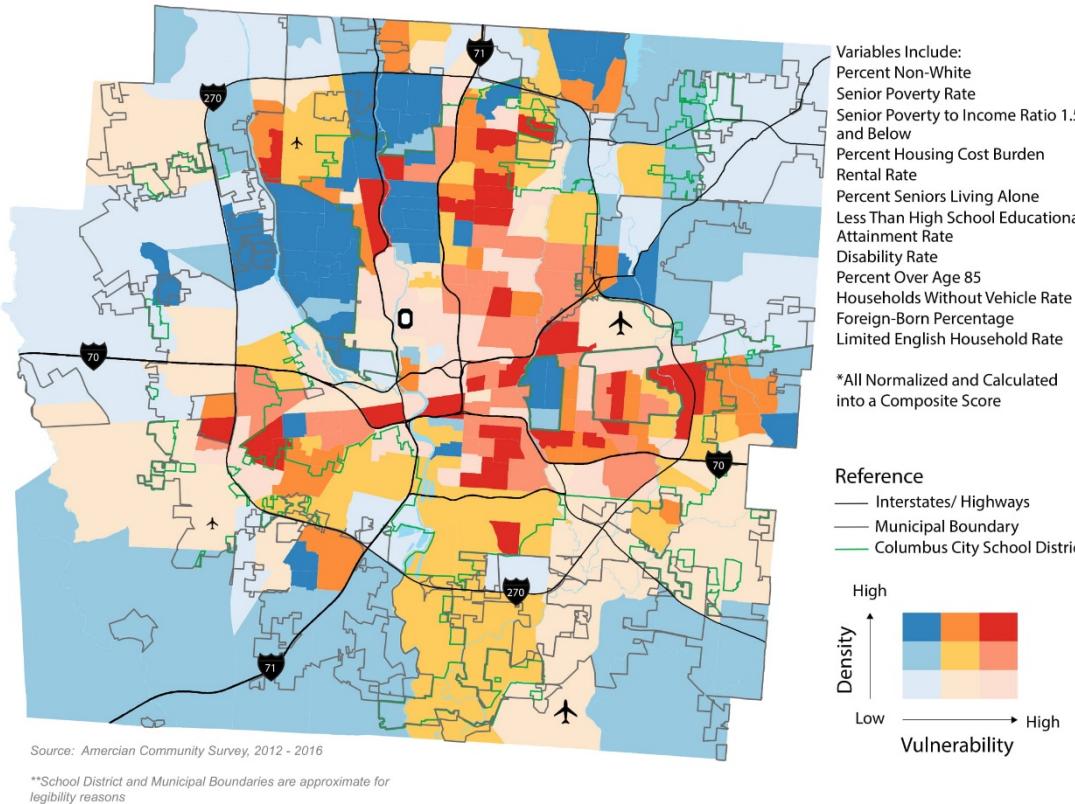


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SENIOR VULNERABILITY AND DENSITY

Franklin County Senior Vulnerability & Density Index in 2016

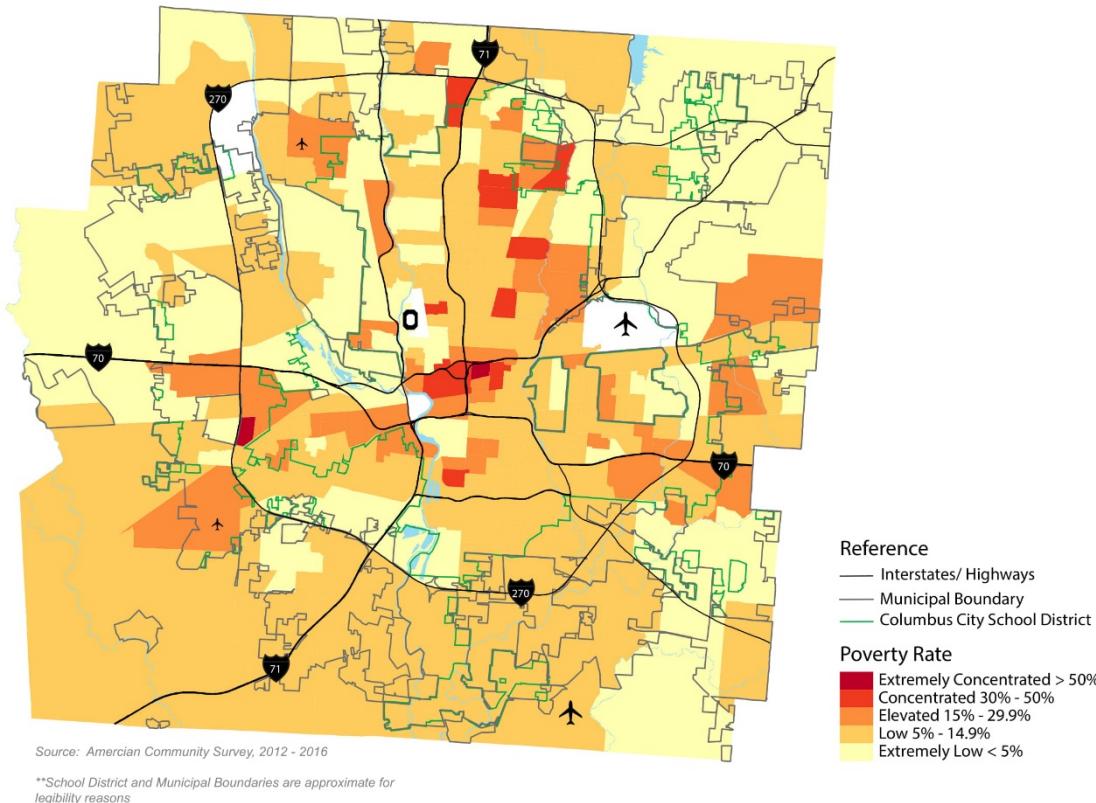


- Areas that are red and orange are areas with dense senior populations that are vulnerable
- Senior density does not follow any specific pattern, there are suburban and urban spaces with large senior populations
- Senior vulnerability does somewhat follow the upside-down “t” shape



SENIOR POVERTY

Franklin County Poverty Rates For Those 65 and Over in 2016



- Concentrated senior poverty is very pocketed throughout Franklin County
- There are not many areas of concentrated poverty in suburban jurisdictions
- Places that have high net wealth have low senior poverty rates
- Areas of concentrated senior poverty align with areas of concentrated poverty in the general poverty map



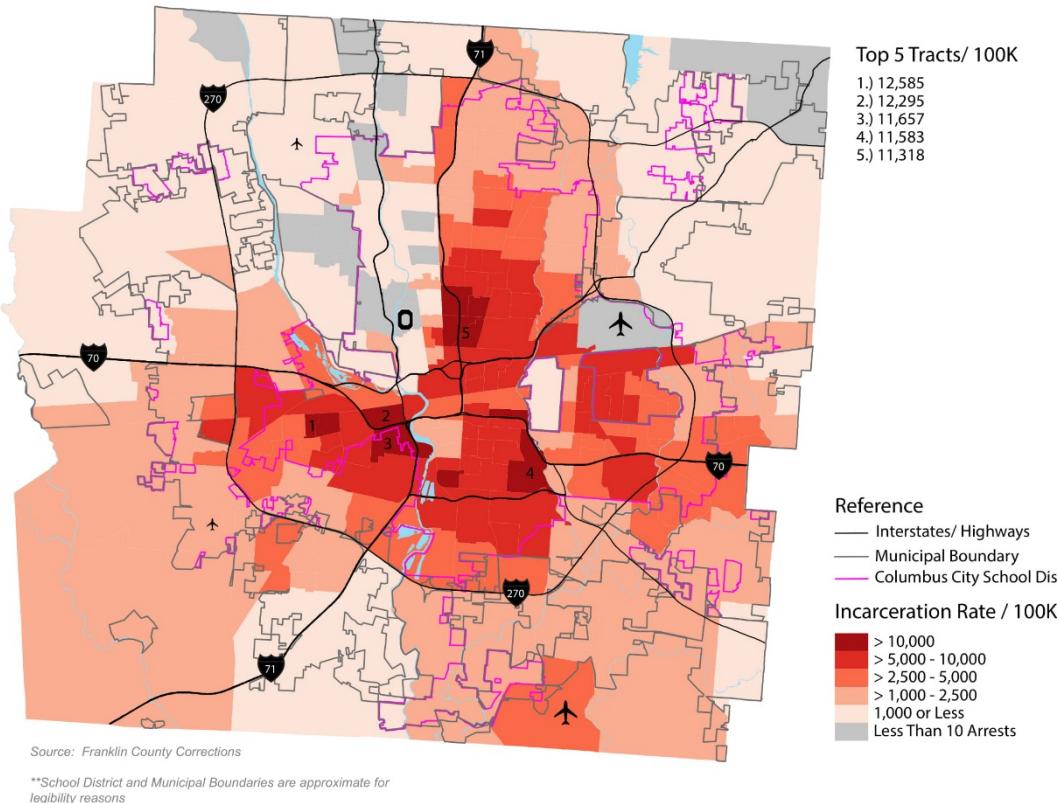
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HEALTH: INCARCERATION

INCARCERATION IS TRAUMATIC FOR FAMILIES, BREAKING UP HOUSEHOLDS, AND LOWERS LIFE EXPECTANCY OF THOSE INCARCERATED

Overall Incarceration Rate 2016 - 2017



- This map follows the upside-down “t” pattern
- Incarceration is heavily associated with race, poverty, income, and wealth
- Incarceration is associated with unemployment
- The following two maps illustrate incarceration rates for blacks and whites



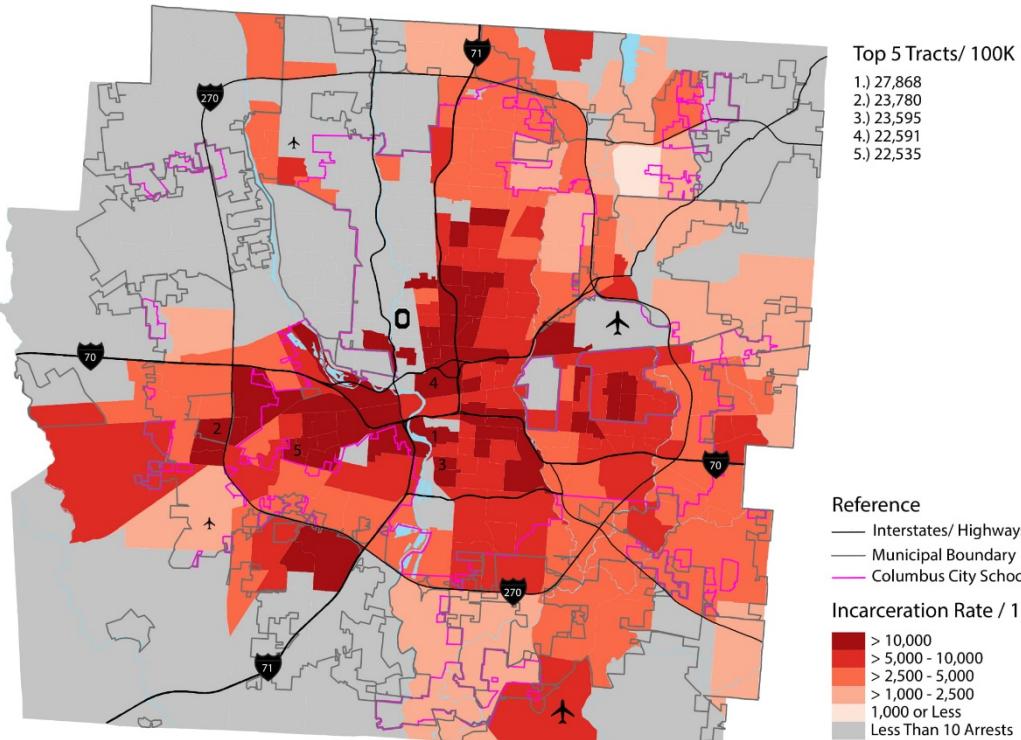
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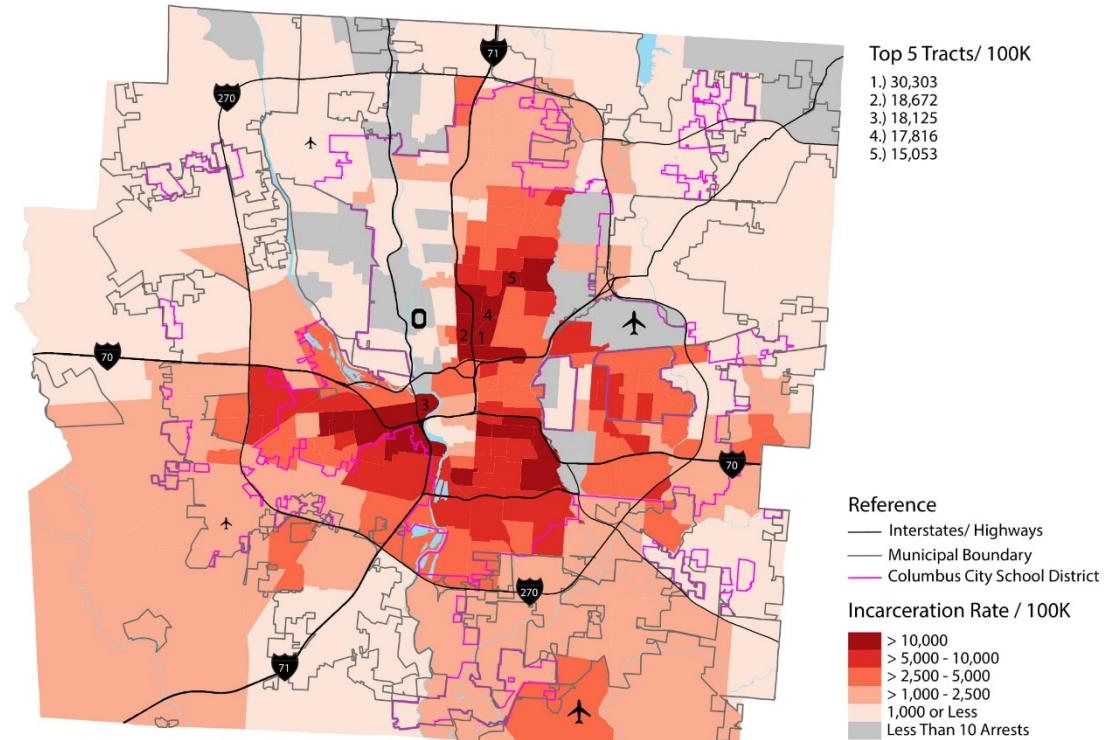
HEALTH: INCARCERATION

INCARCERATION IS TRAUMATIC FOR FAMILIES, BREAKING UP HOUSEHOLDS, AND LOWERS LIFE EXPECTANCY OF THOSE INCARCERATED

Black Incarceration Rate 2016 - 2017



White Incarceration Rate 2016 - 2017

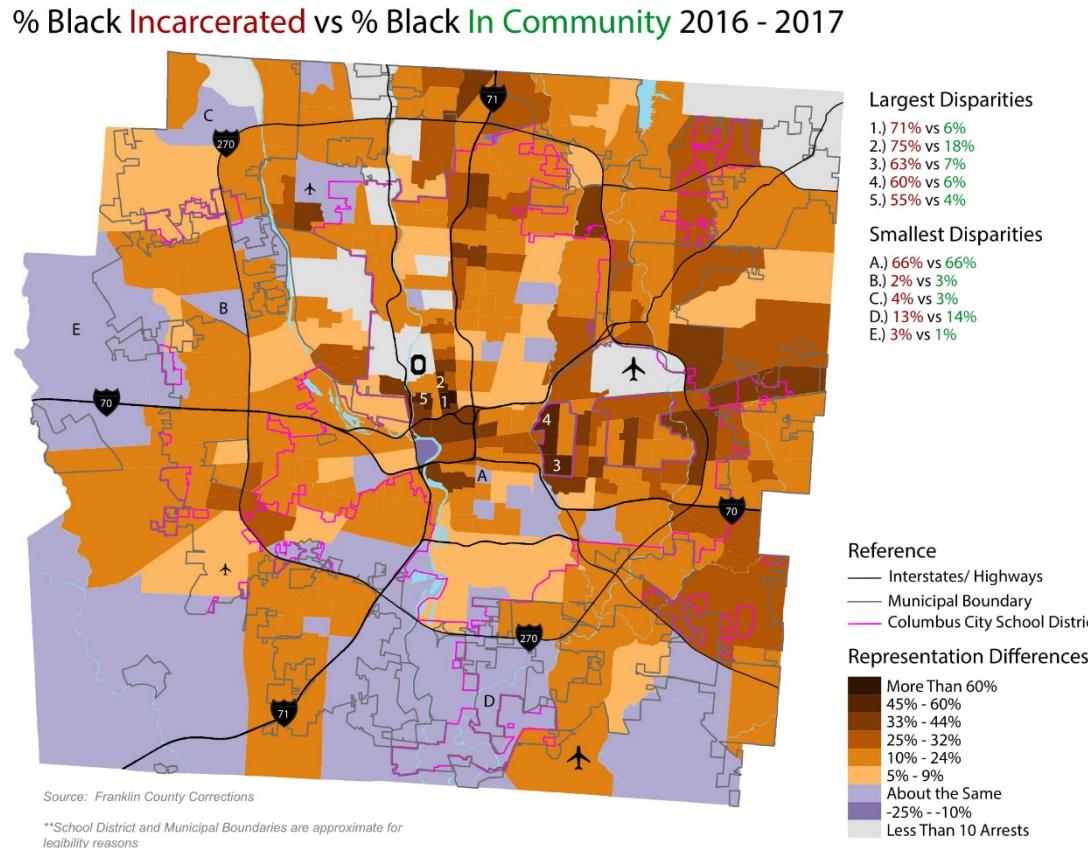


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HEALTH: INCARCERATION

INCARCERATION IS TRAUMATIC FOR FAMILIES, BREAKING UP HOUSEHOLDS, AND LOWERS LIFE EXPECTANCY OF THOSE INCARCERATED



- In the majority of census tracts, blacks are overrepresented in incarceration compared to whites
 - Areas with the greatest racial disparities in incarceration rates include the Short North, Weinland Park, Bexley, and Harrison West
- White areas with higher incomes exhibit higher disparities than other communities
- Neighborhoods of transition (i.e. places that are gentrifying or declining) exhibit higher disparities than other communities

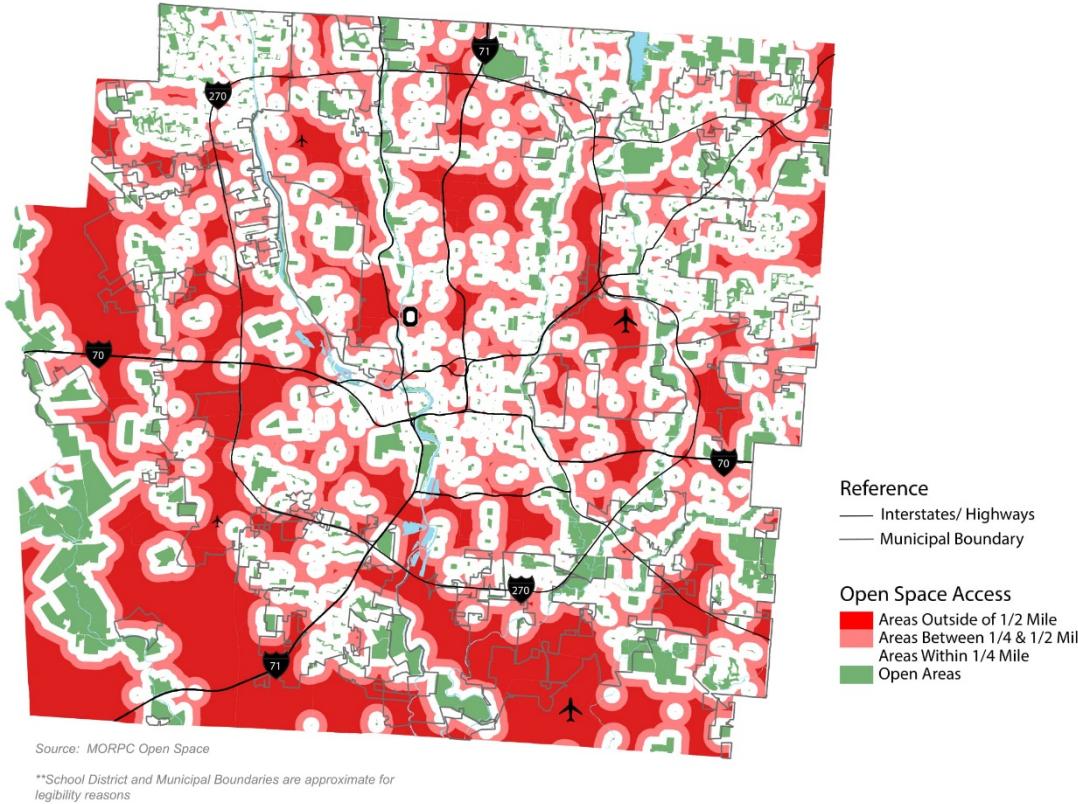


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HEALTH: PROXIMITY TO PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Proximity to Parks and Open Spaces



- Green areas are places defined as open space by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission
- Red areas lack access to open space

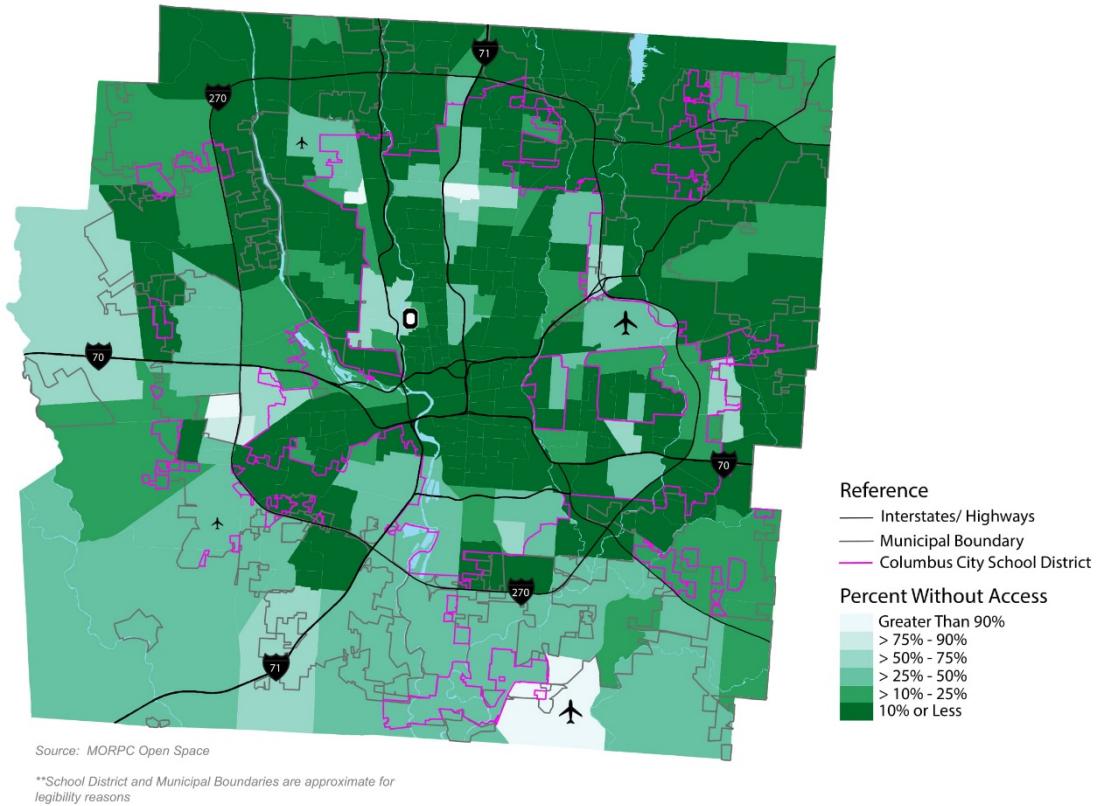


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HEALTH: PROXIMITY TO PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Proximity to Parks and Open Spaces Within 1/2 Mile



- North Linden, Rickenbacker, Northwest Columbus, and Lincoln Village are areas in need of increased access to open space
- There is greater access to open space along rivers

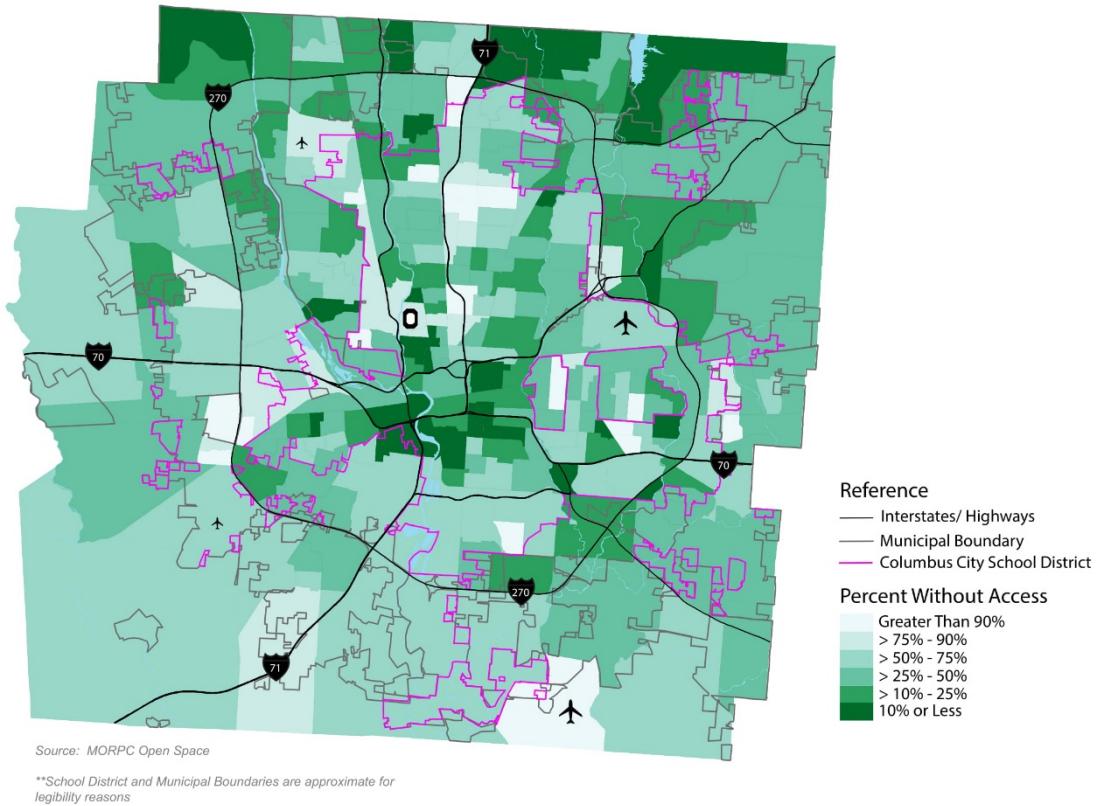


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HEALTH: PROXIMITY TO PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Proximity to Parks and Open Spaces Within 1/4 Mile



- Walkability to open spaces is problematic in Franklin County
- Development practices, metro parks, and urban core investment influence walkability to open space



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HEALTH: FOOD ACCESS

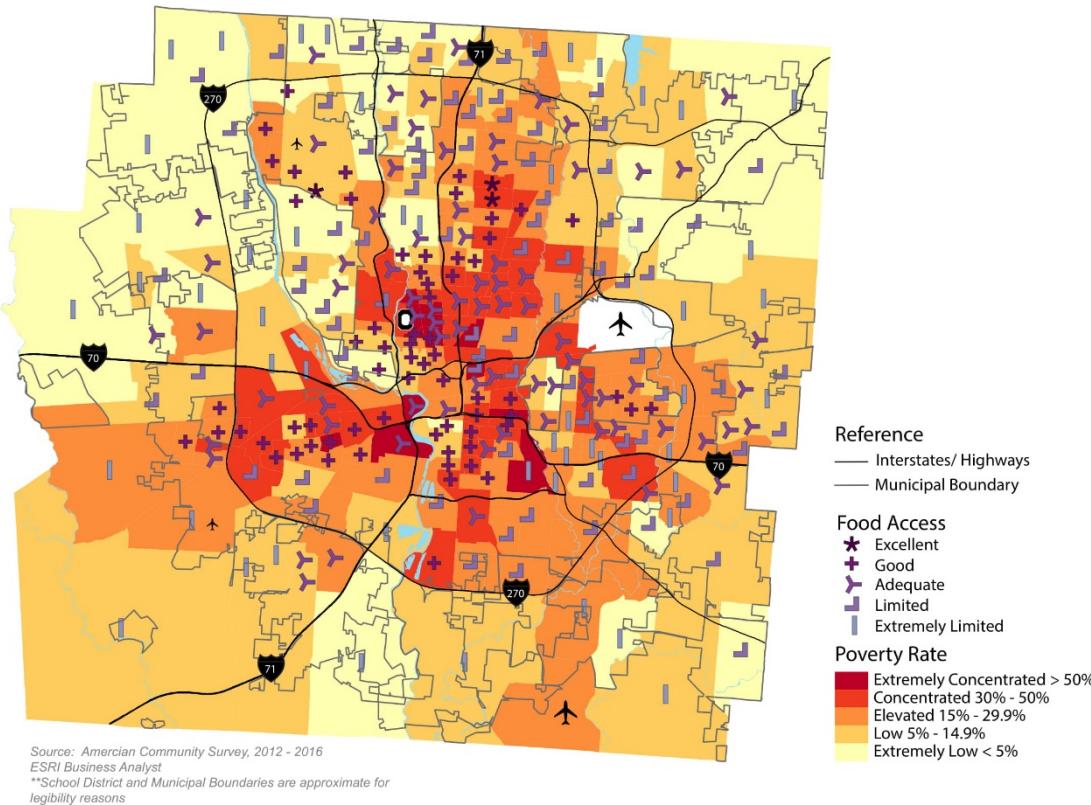
- In the following maps, we display food access by car, bus, and walking.
- We calculate food access differently for each mode of transportation measured by distance to stores.
- Each store was categorized as health, moderately healthy, or least healthy
- **Access by car** was measured by a distance of 1 mile to a food outlet as the crow flies
- **Access by bus** was determined both by frequency of bus service for stores located within a quarter mile of bus stops measured as the crow flies
- **Access by walking** was measured by a distance of one quarter mile to a food outlet as the crow flies

HEALTH: FOOD ACCESS

- **Healthy outlets** include full service grocery stores, wholesale clubs (i.e. Costco or Sam's club, etc.), and specialty markets
- **Moderately healthy outlets** include smaller grocers and international markets
- **Least healthy outlets** include convenient stores and corner stores
- **Excellent access** is defined as having access to two or more of both healthy and moderately healthy outlets
- **Good access** is defined as having access to at least one of both healthy and moderately healthy outlet
- **Adequate access** is defined as having access to one healthy outlet
- **Limited access** is defined as having no healthy access but do have access to at least one moderately healthy outlet
- **Extremely limited access** is defined as having no access to healthy or moderately healthy outlets

HEALTH: FOOD ACCESS - CAR

Food Access by Car with Poverty Rates 2016



- Most people in Franklin County have access to food by car
- The James and Livingston Road area exhibits extremely limited access by car
- South Linden and the northern half of the Near East Side also exhibit extremely limited access by car
- The Morse Road, Sawmill Road, and Bethel Road corridors have the best access to food by car

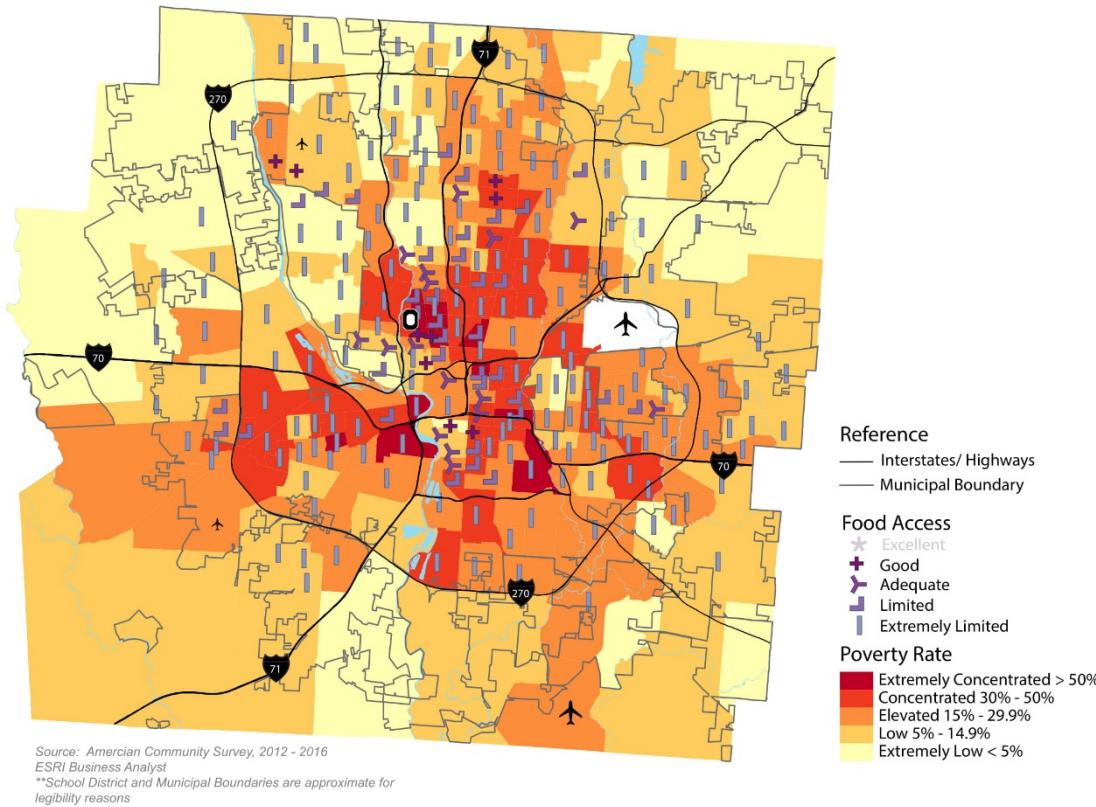


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HEALTH: FOOD ACCESS - BUS

Food Access by Bus with Poverty Rates 2016



- Route frequency matters and severely restricts food access by bus in the majority of the county
- There is no area that has excellent food access by bus
- The areas of highest concern include the South Side, James/Livingston corridor, South Linden, and the Hilltop
- The areas with best access by bus include the Bethel Road/Sawmill Road intersection, the Morse Road corridor, south High Street between campus and downtown, and the German Village Area

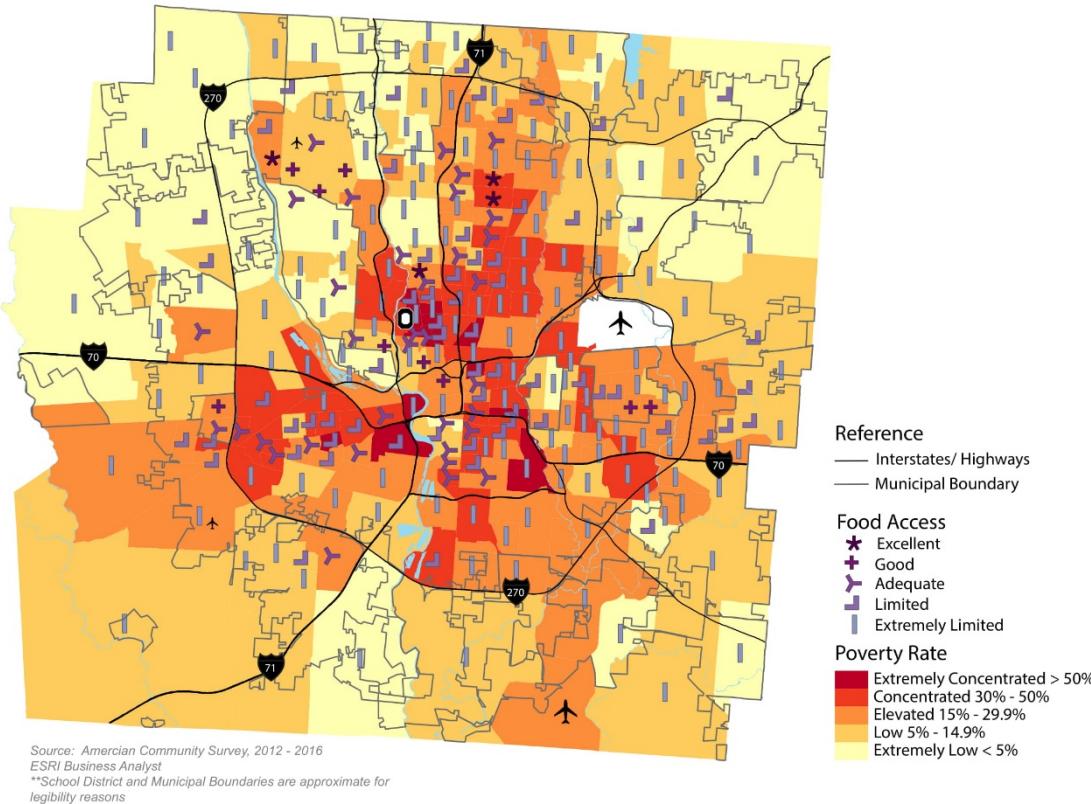


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HEALTH: FOOD ACCESS - WALKING

Food Access by Walking with Poverty Rates 2016



- Places with good or excellent food access are places with access to multiple grocery stores within walking distance and are concentrated along the Bethel Road corridor/Sawmill intersection, Morse Road, Lincoln Village, and a few others
- Some places exhibit better access by walking than by bus because of bus route frequency



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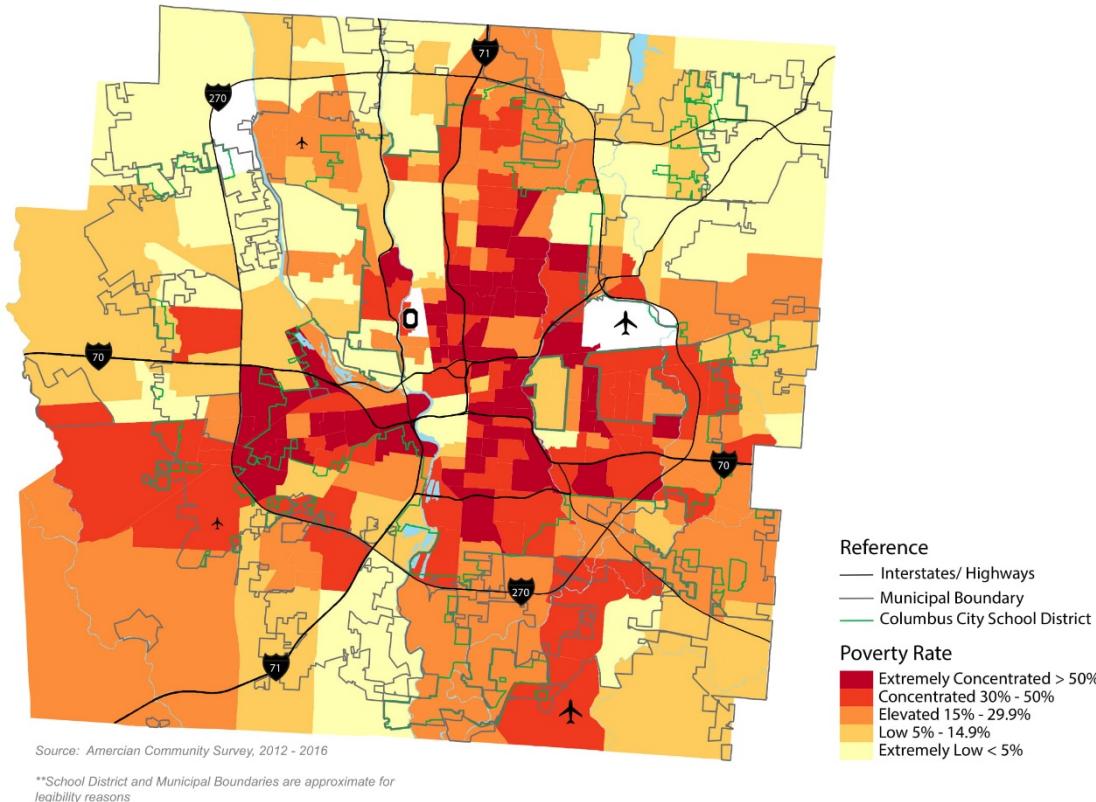
EDUCATION



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YOUTH POVERTY

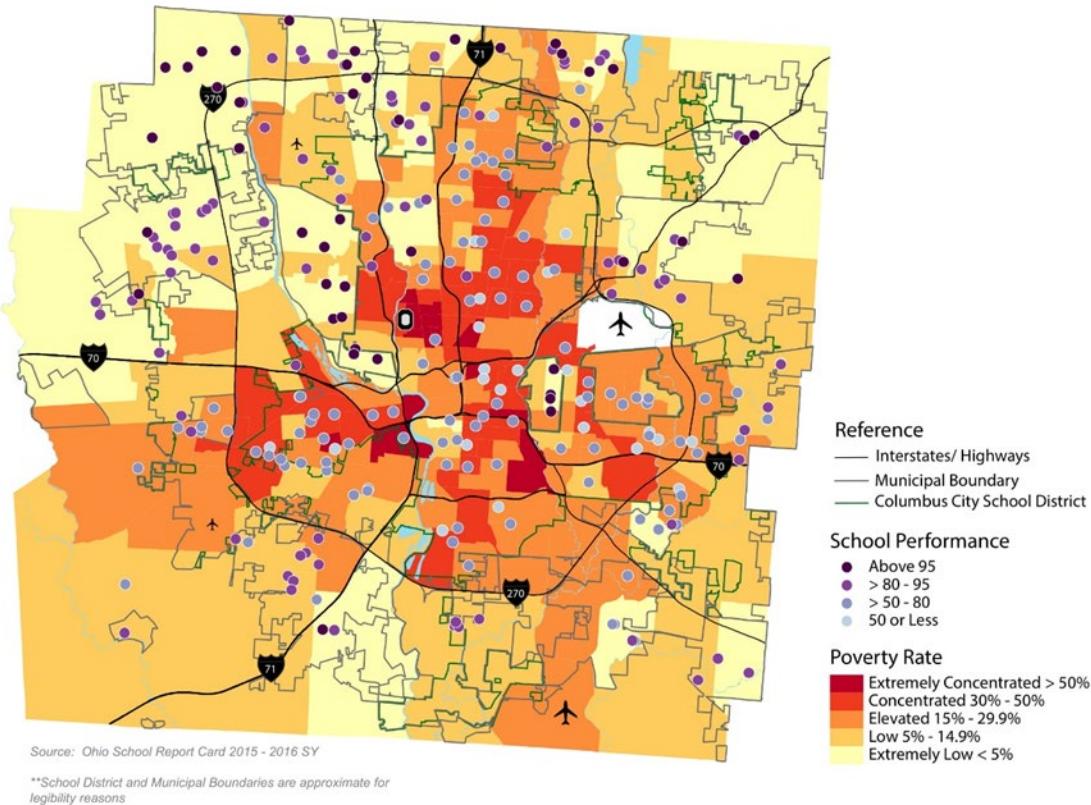
Franklin County Poverty Rates For Those 18 and Under in 2016



- Youth poverty follows the upside-down “t” shape
- However, even wealthy suburban spaces have youth in poverty
- School district boundaries matter

EDUCATION – SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

2015/ 2016 School Performance Index With Poverty Rates in 2016



- The Performance Index measures test score performance among students taking tests
- School district boundaries matter
 - Every suburban district except Whitehall and Southwestern exhibit high performance rates
 - Columbus, Whitehall, and Southwestern school districts exhibit the lowest performance rates
- School performance is associated with neighborhood poverty rates

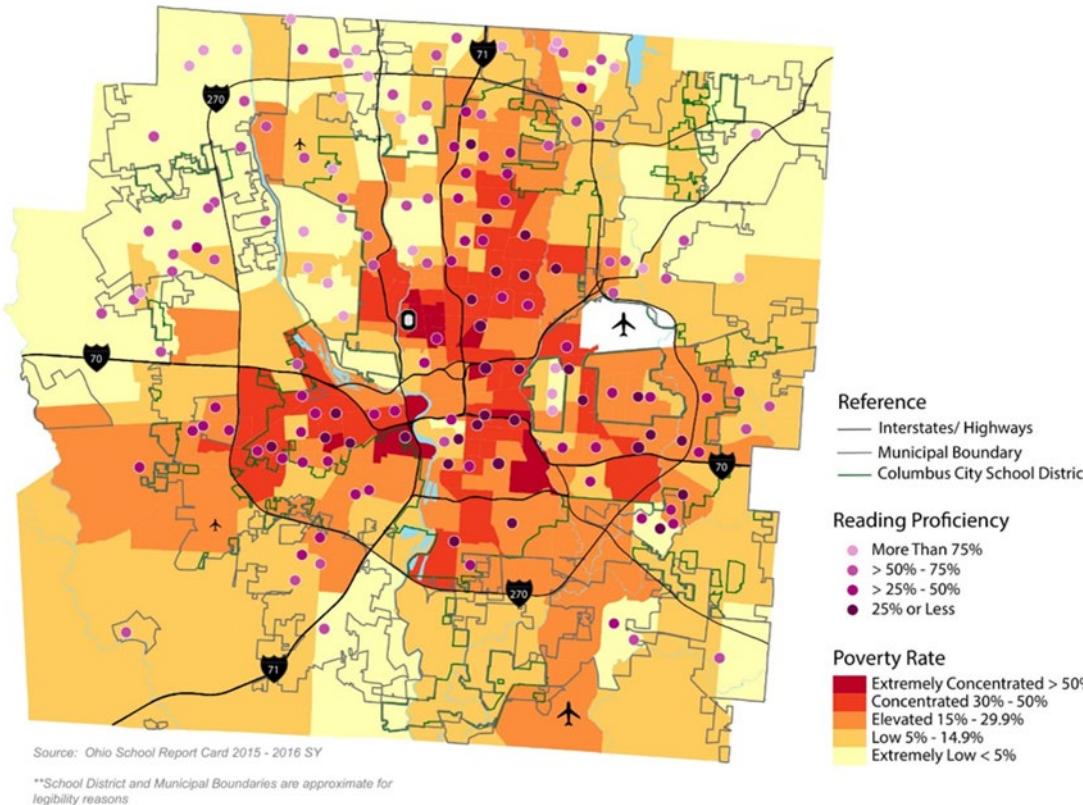


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EDUCATION -THIRD GRADE READING PROFICIENCY

2015/ 2016 Third Grade Reading Proficiency With Poverty Rates in 2016



- Reading proficiency is defined as the percentage of student who read at third grade level as determined by the state of Ohio
- Lighter colored dots indicate higher reading proficiency rates
- For the most part, reading proficiency is inversely related to poverty
- School district boundaries matter
- Suburban areas with low poverty and third grade reading proficiency rates have high immigrant populations

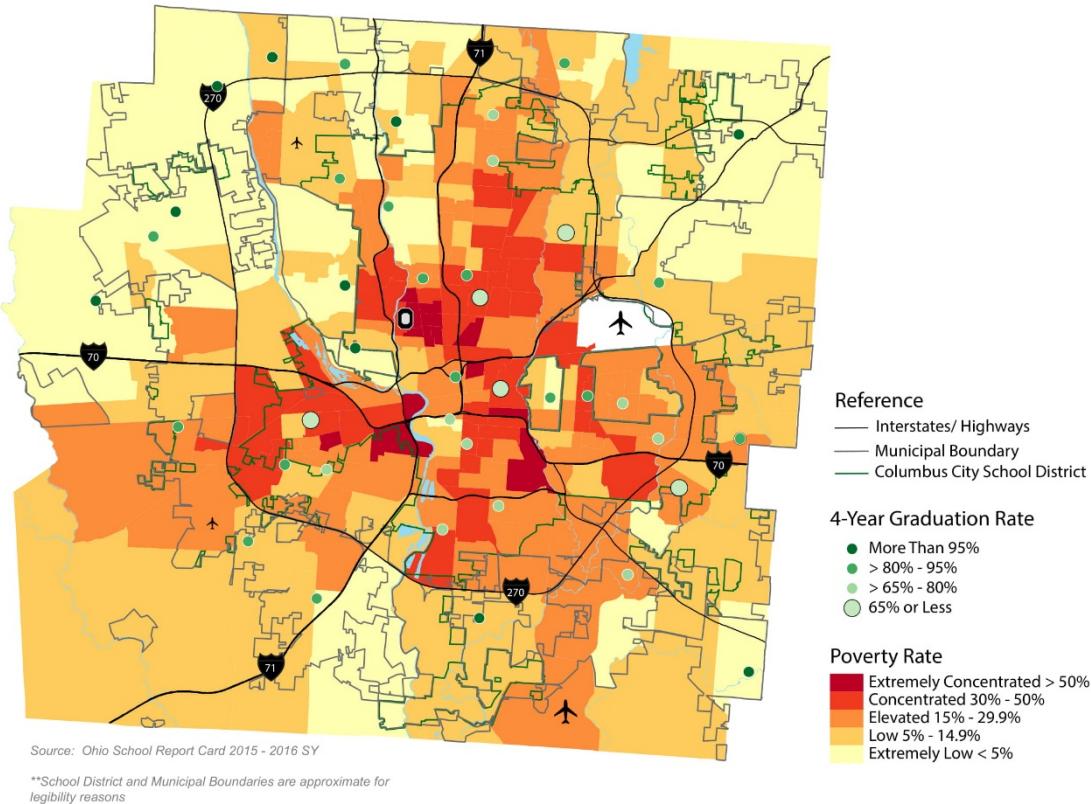


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EDUCATION – HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

2015/ 2016 4-Year High School Graduation Rate With Poverty Rates in 2016



- Darker colored smaller dots indicate high graduation rates while lighter colored bigger dots indicate lower graduation rates
- School district boundaries matter
- This map is very similar to the performance and reading proficiency maps

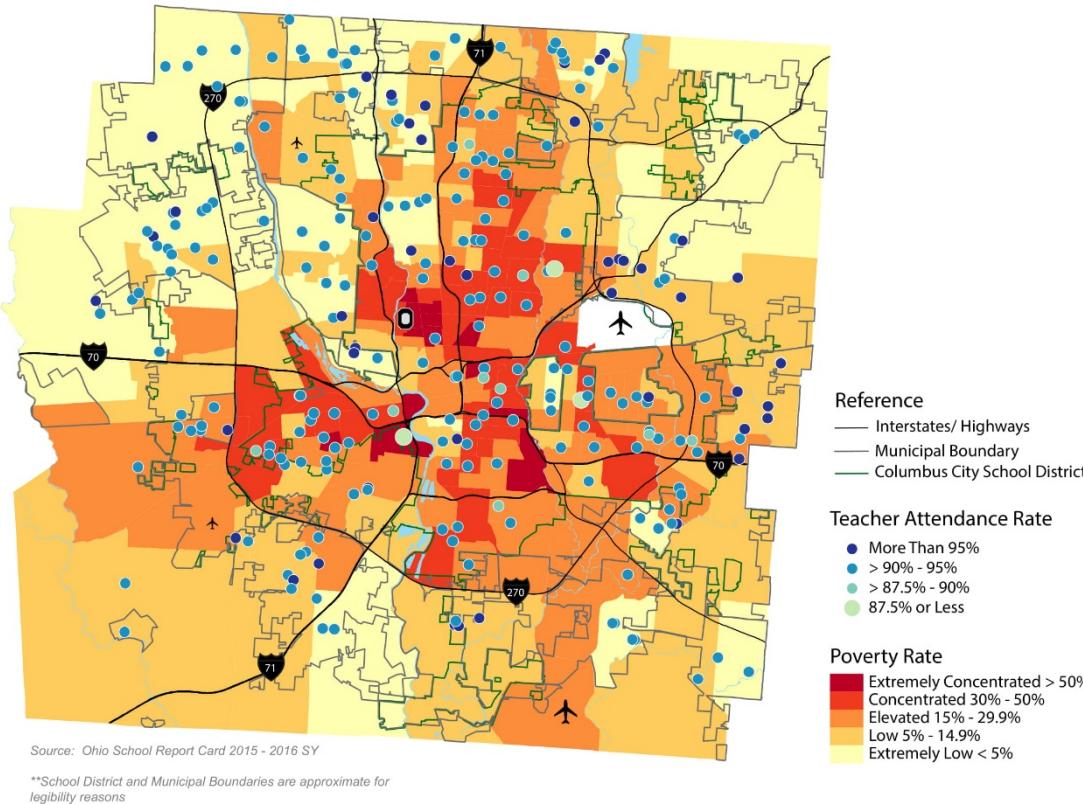


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EDUCATION – TEACH ATTENDANCE RATE

2015/ 2016 Teacher Attendance Rates With Poverty Rates in 2016



- Teacher attendance rate calculates the number of days in a school year that teachers are absent
- School district boundaries matter
- Teacher attendance rates tend to be lower in places where poverty is higher

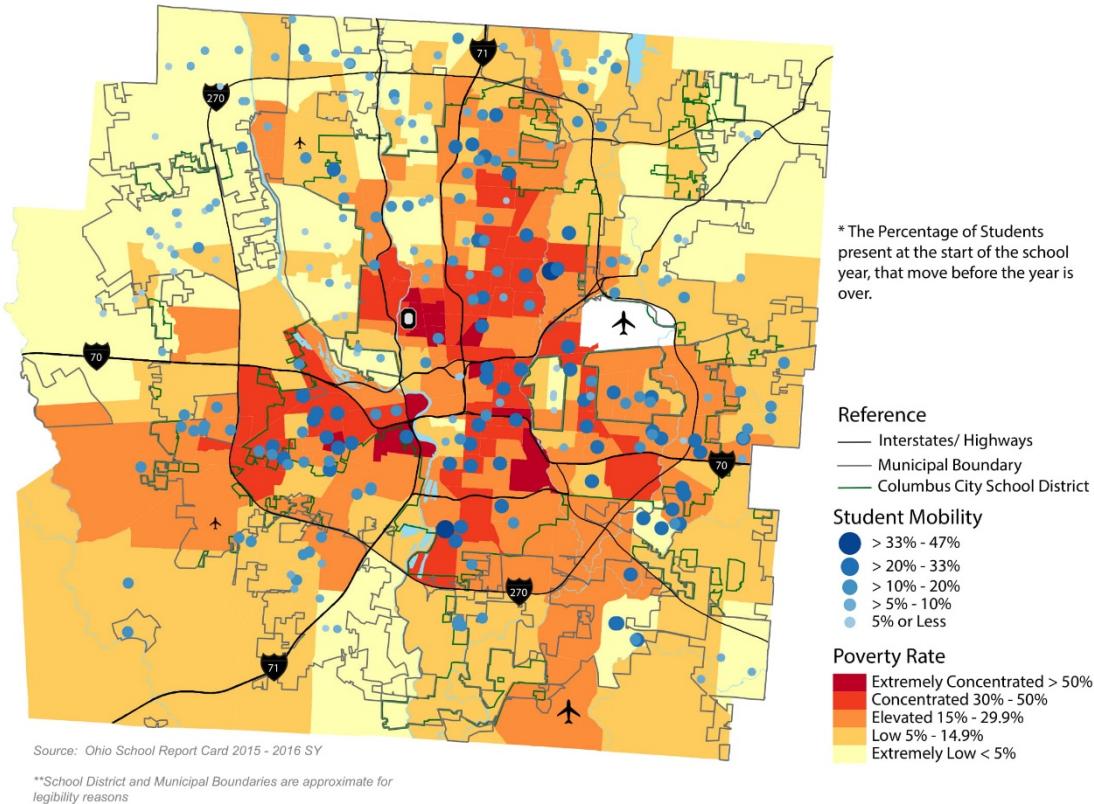


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EDUCATION – STUDENT MOBILITY

2015/ 2016 School Student Mobility Rate* With Poverty Rates in 2016



- Student mobility rates measure the percentage of students who start the school year in one school and change schools during the same school year
- School district boundaries matter
- Student mobility rates are associated with poverty
- Student mobility is related to housing instability and directly impacts school performance – impacting the performance of the students who move *and* their peers who did not move

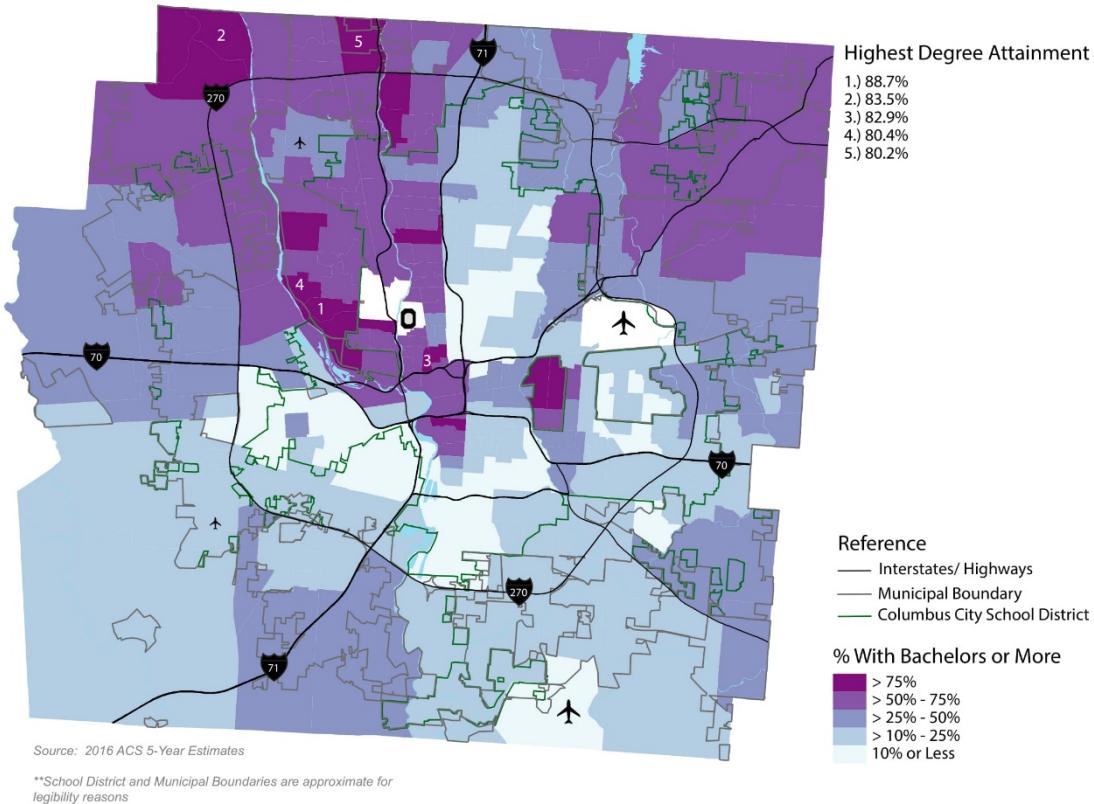


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EDUCATION – EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

2016 Percentage with a Bachelor's Degree or More



- Educational attainment is highest in places with low poverty rates
- There are higher rates of educational attainment in the northern portion of the county
- Gentrification can be seen on this map



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