

United Way of Central Ohio 2007 Racial Disparities Report

November 2007

Community Research Partners

Roberta F. Garber, Executive Director
Nancy Hood, Director of Community Data Services
Kerry Sullivan, Research Associate
Joseph Poliandro, Research Assistant

Strengthening Ohio communities through data, information, and knowledge.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. POPULATION	7
Population Growth and Diversity	8
Age and Gender Profile	9
Household Characteristics	11
Ancestry.....	12
Foreign-Born Population and Language Spoken	12
3. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME.....	15
Median Household Income.....	18
Poverty Rate	18
Sustainable Income.....	19
Public Assistance	20
Labor Force Participation and Unemployment.....	21
Minority-owned Businesses.....	22
4. EDUCATION	25
Educational Attainment.....	28
High School Graduation Rate	29
Achievement Gap.....	31
School Discipline Rate.....	36
5. HOUSING.....	39
Homeownership.....	42
Mortgage Lending	43
Rental Housing Cost	44
Public and Assisted Housing	45
Overcrowded Housing.....	46
Homelessness	47
Fair Housing Complaints	47

6. HEALTH	49
Leading Causes of Death.....	55
Homicide	57
Births to Teens	57
Infant Mortality.....	58
Low Birth Weight Births	59
AIDS.....	59
Adult Alcohol and Drug Use	60
Youth Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use	60
Adult Smoking.....	62
Health Insurance Coverage	63
Medicaid Recipients.....	63
Prescription Drugs.....	64
Oral Health Care	65
Disability Status	66
7. SAFETY	69
Child Abuse and Neglect	72
Domestic Violence.....	72
Juvenile Probation Cases.....	73
Juvenile Detention Facility Admissions	74
Adult Incarceration.....	75
Court Interpretation Services.....	76
Hate Crime	77

Appendices

Appendix A: American Community Survey Tabulations for Race, Ethnicity, and Ancestry Groups	78
Appendix B: Description of Data Sources	86
Appendix C: Glossary.....	90
Appendix D: Data from 2003 Racial Disparities Report for which Updates were Unavailable.....	98

Executive Summary

The focus of this report is on racial and ethnic disparities related to the following critical need areas identified by the United Way of Central Ohio (UWCO): Education, Employment, Health, Housing, and Safety. UWCO asked Community Research Partners (CRP) to update the data and analyses from the Racial Disparities report prepared by CRP in 2003 and to analyze trends in racial disparities since the 2003 report. Community Research Partners is a nonprofit research center and a partnership of United Way of Central Ohio, the City of Columbus, the John Glenn School of Public Affairs at The Ohio State University, and the Franklin County Commissioners.

Trends in Racial/Ethnic Disparities

To provide a snapshot of trends in racial/ethnic disparities over the past several years, CRP identified indicators from the full report for which rates or numbers got better or worse for some racial/ethnic groups but not for others (Table ES-1).

It is important to note a few caveats about these trends. First, they are *practical* trends, not statistically significant trends. Second, highlighting improvements is not intended to suggest that the racial/ethnic disparities have been eliminated. Third, trends for some indicators and racial/ethnic groups (Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native) with small numbers could not be interpreted and are therefore not represented in Table ES-1.

Table ES-1
**Key Trends in Racial/Ethnic Disparities
 Since the 2003 Racial Disparities Report**

↑ <i>Disparities that Improved</i> <i>Indicator (racial/ethnic group affected)</i>	↓ <i>Disparities that Worsened</i> <i>Indicator (racial/ethnic group affected)</i>
Employment & Income Disparities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Median household income (Black/African American households; Hispanic/Latino households) ↑ 200% poverty rate or below (Blacks/African Americans) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ 100% poverty rate or below (Blacks/African Americans >65 years or <18 years) ↓ 200% poverty rate or below (Hispanics/Latinos) ↓ Unemployment rate (Blacks/African Americans)
Education Disparities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ High school graduation rate* (Black students) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Education attainment (Hispanics/Latinos) ↓ School discipline rate* (Black students)
Health Disparities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Heart disease death rate (Blacks) ↑ Stroke death rate (Black males) ↑ Diabetes death rate (Black females) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Cancer death rate (Blacks) ↓ Diabetes death rate (Black males) ↓ Homicide death rate (Black males) ↓ Teen birth rate (Hispanic teens) ↓ New AIDS cases (Black males)
Safety Disparities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Admissions to juvenile detention facility (Black youth) ↓ New juvenile misdemeanor probation cases (Black youth)

* In some Franklin County school districts.

Number of People Affected by Disparities

Another way to summarize the findings from this report is to highlight the disparities that affect the largest number of people. In the report, parity targets were calculated for most indicators. Parity targets provide a general sense of the number of people or households within a racial/ethnic group that would need to change condition or status in order to achieve equality with the rate for the total Franklin County population or their proportionate percentage of the county population. Thus, parity targets can be compared across indicators to determine the relative size of each disparity.

Table ES-2 lists the indicators with the highest parity targets, i.e., the largest number of people affected by the disparity, for specific racial/ethnic groups.

Table ES-2
Indicators with the Largest Number of People Affected by a Disparity (1)

Number of People	Indicator	Racial/Ethnic Population(s)
More than 20,000	100% poverty rate or below Food stamp recipients Medicaid recipients Bachelor's degree or higher	Blacks/African Americans
10,000 – 20,000	200% poverty rate or below Ohio Works First recipients Homeownership rate Visit to dentist in past year (adults)	Blacks/African Americans
5,000 – 10,000	Less than high school diploma Access to prescription drugs (adults) Unmet dental needs (adults) Health insurance coverage (adults)	Blacks/African Americans Blacks/African Americans Hispanics

(1) Due to the nature of the data, parity targets could not be calculated for some indicators where racial/ethnic disparities exist (e.g. high school graduation; school achievement; school discipline rate)

2003 Data that Could not be Updated

The following indicators from the 2003 Racial Disparities report could not be updated because data were not available at all or were not available by racial/ethnic groups. These indicators may suggest gaps in data availability that should be addressed.

- Geographic patterns of population growth and residential segregation data
- Geographic patterns of income
- Pre-school enrollment/participation
- Housing condition
- Rental housing cost burden
- Child immunization and child overweight
- Juvenile and adults arrests

1. Introduction

■ Scope of Report

In 2003, Community Research Partners (CRP) produced a report on racial and ethnic disparities related to the following critical need areas identified by the United Way of Central Ohio (UWCO): Education, Employment, Health, Housing, and Safety. Because the geographic scope of the report was countywide, the report did not have a section that focused specifically on the United Way's critical need area related to neighborhood development. The report also provided an overview of key demographic trends in Franklin County related to race and ethnicity. In 2007, UWCO asked CRP to update the indicators from the 2003 report and to analyze trends since the 2003 report.

■ What is a Disparity?

A disparity typically connotes a situation where one group is disproportionately impacted by an adverse indicator or condition. Consistent with the United Way policy on disparities, the report focuses on areas where persons of color are doing worse than the majority population.

The definition of a disparity can be different depending on the type of data being analyzed. However, the dictionary definition of disparity is an inequality or difference. Generally, disparities are expressed as one of the following:

- **A difference between subgroups that is not consistent with their proportion of the larger group.** For example, the percent of African-American males in prison, in comparison to their percent of the Franklin County population.
- **A difference in the prevalence, incidence or rate of a condition or situation.** For example, the homeownership rate of Hispanic households, compared to that of white households.

There is no rule of thumb or standard to determine when these differences among groups are great enough to constitute a disparity. This may vary depending on the program area or populations being analyzed.

Although there are some cases where a data indicator shows that the white or majority population is doing worse than another racial group or groups, for the purposes of this report, this was not considered a disparity. Consistent with the United Way of Central Ohio Policy Regarding Disparities, the report focuses on the areas where persons of color are doing worse than the majority population.

■ Using Data to Identify Disparities

There are a number of issues or caveats to be aware of when using demographic and social indicator data to assess racial and ethnic disparities. Because of the issues described below, it is important for the United Way staff and volunteers who have experience with each program and policy areas to review, discuss, and bring their perspectives to the data in this report.

Changing racial classifications

Racial classifications change over time as society's perspectives on race change. Changes include the terms used to identify racial groups and how people are assigned to these groups. The U.S. Census changed its race classifications in 2000. Census 2000 forms enabled respondents, for the first time, to select more than one major category for race, resulting in 57 possible combinations of two or more races. There were also changes in the terms and categories used for the major race response categories.

As a result, data about race from Census 2000 were not directly comparable to previous censuses. However, the current report compares data from the 2000 and 2005 American Community Survey, which used the same racial categories.

In order to focus analysis and discussion, **CRP generally presents data in this report by the following five categories: white; black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and Hispanic or Latino (of any race).** Most indicators in this report do not include an "Other" category because it would be difficult to interpret. As a result, some numbers do not add up to the total for the table or chart.

Categorization of Hispanic persons

Data sources vary in how they account for persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. The U.S. Census does not classify the Hispanic population as a race, and persons of Hispanic origin can be "of any race" (i.e., Hispanic white, Hispanic black). Other data sources categorize Hispanic as a race, and this group is a part of the racial "pie" that composes 100% of the population.

In this report, if Hispanic is categorized as a race, the data are included as part of the total. If persons of Hispanic origin could be of any race, the Hispanic data are listed below the "total" for the indicator.

Differences in data labels

The terms for racial and ethnic groups vary with the data source. For example, some data sources use the term "black," while others use "African-American." The terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" are also used interchangeably. **CRP chose to retain the terminology used by the original source when presenting data in this report.**

Data collection methods

Data on race and ethnicity can be collected using a variety of methods and for a variety of reasons. Some common data collection methods include:

1. **Self-identification by selecting from a pre-determined list.** Individuals are asked to identify their race or ethnicity by selecting a category from a list of racial groups.
2. **Self-identification in response to an open-ended question.** An individual may be asked to identify a race not listed on a pre-determined list (i.e. "other race" category) or in response to a question in a verbal interview. In the data entry process decisions may be made about grouping of responses into race categories.
3. **Identification by observation.** Racial data may be collected by caseworkers, service providers or other agency staff who make a visual determination of race, sometimes without verifying the information with the individual.

As with any data collection system, the greater the number of people who have to make judgment calls about race classification, the greater the potential for inconsistencies in how people are assigned to racial groups. The U.S. Census publishes detailed definitions and standards that are used to classify respondents into racial groups (see Appendix A). Other data sources may not have standards to guide the classification process.

■ Data Availability

As the community becomes more racially and ethnically diverse, traditional data collection categories no longer present a complete picture of the population. The reality, however, is that most data sources still use a limited number of population groupings. Sometimes data are grouped by only three race categories: white, black and other. Other data sources also include Hispanic and Asian in their data collection systems. With the exception of the U.S. Census or specialized research, it is rare to find other racial and ethnic groups represented in community demographic and social indicator data. There are several reasons for this:

1. **Small population size.** Although several racial and ethnic groups have experienced rapid growth in the past few decades, the total size of these populations is still very small. Individual agencies, organizations, or service systems may serve only a small number of people from any subpopulation. If a population is very small, the characteristics of a few people can greatly affect the profile of that group within the agency's service statistics. In addition, agencies may have concerns about client confidentiality when reporting aggregated data on small populations.
2. **Uniform reporting requirements.** Organizations may be required to report service statistics to funders or state and federal agencies using uniform data collection categories for race and other demographic characteristics.
3. **Consistency with other data sources.** Organizations that collect data on client populations may choose to use race categories commonly used by other organizations to facilitate data sharing. Many organizations report service statistics by the major race categories in the U.S. Census to enable them to compare client data with the demographics of their service area.
4. **Implementation cost.** Changes in data collection systems can be costly and time consuming for organizations. This may include changes in forms, procedures and computerized databases, as well as staff training.

■ Data Sources

CRP collected data from multiple organizations, agencies, reports, or databases for this report. Details about each data source are in Appendix B. A glossary of terms is in Appendix C. Data sources included:

- U.S. Census (Summary File 4)
- American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau)
- Franklin County Job and Family Services

- Economic Census (U.S. Census Bureau)
- Ohio Department of Education Interactive Local Report Card
- Home Mortgage Disclosure Act
- Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority
- Ohio Civil Rights Commission
- Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse
- Ohio Department of Health HIV/ AIDS Surveillance Program
- Franklin County ADAMH Board
- Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey (PPAAUS)
- Ohio Family Health Survey
- Franklin County Children Services
- Columbus City Attorney's Office, Domestic Violence/Stalking Unit
- Franklin County Municipal Court, Office of the Clerk of Courts
- Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch
- Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Research
- FBI Uniform Crime Report

■ **Discrimination and Bias as a Context for Disparities**

By definition, the United Way Disparities Report presents troubling information about persons of color in Franklin County. However, there are important contexts for these numbers. Historical patterns of discrimination and personal experiences with discrimination provide a framework for analyzing disparities data and developing strategies to address disparities. Either directly or indirectly, discrimination may be a factor in producing disparities by limiting opportunities or causing unequal treatment of persons of color. In fact, the concepts of “disparity” and “discrimination” are sometimes used interchangeably.

It is not possible, however, to determine if discrimination is a cause of disparate conditions solely by analyzing the data in this report. There are other factors that come into play when there are disparities between population groups. These include educational attainment, income, disability, gender and age. Disparities may result from the interrelationship of several of these factors, as well as from discrimination.

For example, there is a strong link between income and disparities. There are generally fewer disparities found between higher income persons of color and the majority population than among lower income groups. This becomes more evident in studies that analyze data for smaller geographies, such as census tracts or zip codes.

Although discrimination is not the focus of the Disparities Report, the report does include some data that touch on issues of discrimination. This includes data on housing discrimination complaints filed with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, and hate crime

based on race and ethnicity. The 2003 report also included responses by blacks and whites in central Ohio to selected questions in the September 2001 Race Relations Buckeye State Poll. Unfortunately, the State poll has not been repeated since 2001.

Finally, it is important to recognize that the institutions, systems, and measurements used to identify disparities are primarily created by the majority population. As a result, the yardsticks that we use to identify differences between population groups may have inherent bias.

■ The Concept of Parity¹

In addition to providing extensive data to document racial disparities, each section of the report identifies “parity” targets for consideration by United Way. These targets provide a general sense of the number of people or households within a racial group that would need to change condition or status in order to achieve equality with the rate for the total Franklin County population or their proportionate percentage of the county population.

In some cases these targets reflect improvement of the group’s status (i.e., increased homeownership rate or median income). Other targets reflect the reduction of a negative situation (i.e., fewer cases of child abuse and neglect; reduced poverty rates). Since parity has been defined as bringing all groups to the county figure, achieving parity may not represent success in cases where the status of the majority population or the total population is not desirable (i.e., all racial groups achieving the same poverty rate).

Some of the parity targets are framed as reducing a subgroup’s proportion of a fixed population (i.e., percentage of all admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center that are black youth), to be consistent with that group’s percentage of the Franklin County population. There are two main caveats with these calculations. First, this is not meant to imply that, because white or Asian youth are underrepresented in JDC admissions, their numbers should increase. As the disparity for black youth is reduced, the entire “pie” that comprises the JDC population should become smaller. Second, for simplicity and consistency, CRP used 2005 estimates of racial/ethnic groups’ percentages of the Franklin County population to calculate all of the parity targets, even if the indicator data were from a different year.

It should be noted that, although the parity targets are stated as specific numbers (i.e., 37 unemployed Hispanic males need to become employed), it does not mean that exactly that number of Hispanic men currently need jobs. This is because the data used to derive the parity targets are from points in time in the past, and for a variety of reasons, the specific need is constantly changing. To paraphrase the Columbus Compact’s Parity Indicators Project Report:

Parity targets are valid measures on which to base discussions of program scope and investment levels and are best viewed as indicators of relative magnitude of need among populations and issue areas.

¹ The concept of parity targets is based on the Parity Indicators Project of The Columbus Compact Corporation as described in their October 2000 report.

■ Caveats about Accuracy

CRP has been very careful in collecting, analyzing and presenting data from a variety of sources to prepare this report. Although CRP has judged its data sources to be reliable, it was not possible to authenticate all data. If careful readers of the report discover data errors or typographical errors, CRP welcomes this feedback and will incorporate corrections into future updates of the report.

■ Format of the Disparities Report

The Disparities Report begins with an overview of population data to provide a context for the individual topical sections. The overview provides data on the type and location of population growth, population and household characteristics, ancestry, foreign born residents, and languages spoken.

Following the population overview, the report includes a section for each of the following UWCO critical need areas: Education, Employment, Health, Housing, and Safety. Each section is organized by the indicators within the section. Each indicator includes the following subsections:

- **Current disparities.** This subsection highlights “notable” differences in rates, proportions, or numbers across different racial/ethnic groups, using data for the most recent year available. In most cases, “current” refers to 2005.
- **Trends.** This subsection highlights key trends in the indicator since the 2003 Racial Disparities report (typically from 2000 to 2005) for the entire Franklin County population as well as differences in trends across racial/ethnic groups.

2. Population

This section provides an overview of the Franklin County population as a context for the disparities data in other sections of the report. The following population data are reported in this section:

- Racial and ethnic diversity
- Age and gender profile
- Household characteristics
- Ancestry
- Foreign-born population and language spoken

Data were not available to update the patterns of population growth and the residential segregation data from the 2003 Racial Disparities report. These data from the 2003 Racial Disparities report are included in Appendix D.

Population Growth and Diversity

The total population of Franklin County in 2005 was 1,068,080 persons. From 2000 to 2005, Franklin County gained 21,208 residents, an increase of 2.0%.

From 2000 to 2005 the population of Franklin County grew more racially and ethnically diverse. The percentage of the total population that was white decreased from 76.1% to 72.7%, while the percentage that was black or African American, Asian, or of Hispanic origin increased. Asians and persons of Hispanic origin were the fastest growing groups in Franklin County (Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1).

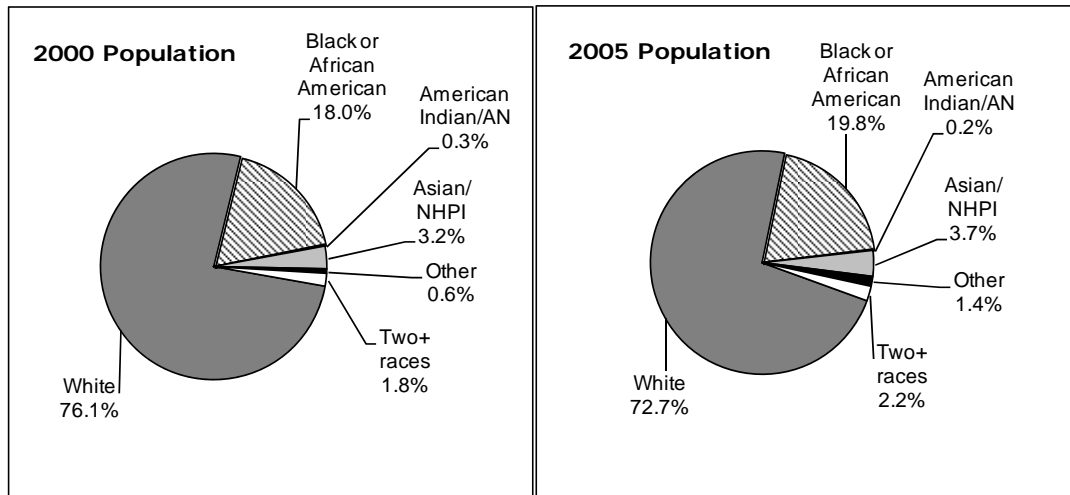
From 2000 to 2005, Franklin County gained more than 21,000 residents and grew more racially and ethnically diverse.

Table 2-1
**Racial and Ethnic Population Composition
Franklin County, 2000–2005**

Race/Ethnicity	2000 Population	2005 Population	% of 2005 Population	% Change 2000-05
White	796,170	776,421	72.7%	-2.5%
Black or African American	188,464	211,531	19.8%	+12.2%
American Indian/AN	2,677	2,046	0.2%	-23.6%
Asian/NHPI	33,861	39,853	3.7%	+17.7%
Some other race	6,622	15,141	1.4%	+128.6%
Two or more races	19,078	23,088	2.2%	+21.0%
Total Franklin County	1,046,872	1,068,080	100.0%	+2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	23,943	35,175	3.3%	+46.9%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005
AN=Alaska Native; NHPI=Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Figure 2-1
Racial Profile, Franklin County, 2000 and 2005



Source: American Community Survey
AN=Alaska Native; NHPI= Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

The American Community Survey provides data on subpopulations of the major racial and ethnic groups. Table 2-2 presents an in-depth profile of major racial and ethnic subpopulations in Franklin County in 2000 and 2005. A complete list of Census race and ethnicity classifications can be found in Appendix A.

Table 2-2
Detailed Racial and Ethnic Composition, Franklin County, 2000 and 2005

Race/Ethnicity	2000 Number	% of 2000 Population	2005 Number	% of 2005 Population
One race				
White	796,170	76.1%	776,421	72.7%
Black or African American	188,464	18.0%	211,531	19.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,677	0.3%	2,046	0.2%
Asian	33,861	3.2%	39,379	3.7%
Asian Indian	NA	NA	11,427	1.1%
Chinese	NA	NA	8,444	0.8%
Filipino	NA	NA	2,872	0.3%
Japanese	NA	NA	3,798	0.4%
Korean	NA	NA	3,105	0.3%
Laotian	NA	NA	1,843	0.2%
Vietnamese	NA	NA	1,280	0.1%
Other Asian	NA	NA	8,453	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	474	0.0%
Some other race	6,622	0.6%	15,141	1.4%
Two or more races	19,078	1.8%	23,088	2.2%
Total Franklin County	1,046,872	100.0%	1,068,080	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	23,943	2.3%	35,175	3.3%
Mexican	12,233	1.2%	22,327	2.1%
Puerto Rican	4,144	0.4%	3,608	0.3%
Cuban	1,221	0.1%	971	0.1%
Dominican	42	0.0%	617	0.1%
Central American	398	0.0%	2,335	0.2%
South American	2,341	0.2%	2,515	0.2%
Other Hispanic or Latino	3,564	0.3%	2,802	0.3%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005

NA = Not available; these data are currently being revised by the U.S. Census

Age and Gender Profile

The population of Franklin County has aged. From 2000 to 2005, the median age for the county increased from 32.5 years to 34.1 years, and the median age for all major racial and ethnic categories also increased (Table 2-3 and 2-4). In 2005, Franklin County had 101,605 persons (9.5%) aged 65 and older, and 298,729 persons (28.0%) aged 19 and younger. The population of males (49.1%) and females (50.9%) in Franklin County was nearly equal.

The median age increased from 2000 to 2005 for the county and all racial/ethnic groups.

Population

Table 2-3
**Age and Gender by Race/Ethnic Group
 Franklin County, 2000**

	White	Black or African American	American Indian/AN	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Total population	796,170	188,464	2,677	33,861	23,943
19 and younger	25.4%	35.9%	19.8%	26.0%	33.7%
20 – 44	42.5%	39.7%	40.7%	54.7%	56.8%
45 – 64	21.6%	17.6%	26.6%	15.3%	7.0%
65+	10.5%	6.9%	13.0%	3.9%	2.5%
Median age (years)	34.1	28.9	29.8	29.1	24.9
Male	49.0%	46.7%	47.6%	51.0%	55.5%
Female	51.0%	53.3%	52.4%	49.0%	44.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005
 AN=Alaska Native

Table 2-4
**Age and Gender by Race/Ethnic Group
 Franklin County, 2005**

	White	Black or African American	American Indian/AN	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Total population	776,421	211,531	2,046	39,379	35,175
19 and younger	25.2%	35.7%	NA	23.4%	35.1%
20 - 44	38.8%	37.8%	NA	53.6%	52.6%
45 - 64	25.2%	19.6%	NA	18.4%	9.3%
65+	10.8%	7.0%	NA	4.6%	3.0%
Median age (years)	36.3	29.4	34.8	31.2	26.5
Male	49.3%	47.3%	NA	51.4%	56.2%
Female	50.7%	52.7%	NA	48.6%	43.8%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005
 AN=Alaska Native

Differences in age and gender profiles among racial and ethnic subgroups in Franklin County that existed in 2000 continued in 2005 (Tables 2-3 and 2-4):

- **White:** The white population in Franklin County continued to be the oldest of the subgroups, both in median age and the percentage of its population over age 44.
- **Black or African American:** In both 2000 and 2005, the black or African American population had the largest percentage of persons aged 19 and younger and the greatest percentage of females compared to the other subgroups.
- **Hispanic or Latino:** The Hispanic population continued to have the youngest median age of the subgroups and continued to have the largest percentage of its population under age 45 (about 90%). The Hispanic population also continued to be disproportionately male compared to the other subgroups.

The white population was the oldest and the Hispanic or Latino population was the youngest. Blacks or African Americans had the largest female population, while a higher percentage of Hispanics or Latinos were male.

Household Characteristics

There were 446,879 households in Franklin County in 2005, an increase of 3.4% since 2000. The average household size decreased slightly from 2000 to 2005, from 2.42 persons per household to 2.39. Thus, household formation occurred at a faster rate than population growth.

The number of family households increased by 5.4% from 2000 to 2005. Within this category, the number of female-headed households increased by 8.6%, and married couple families increased by 3.7%.

Average household size decreased slightly from 2000 to 2005.

Table 2-5
Household Characteristics by Race/Ethnic Group, Franklin County, 2000

	White	Black or African American	American Indian/AN	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Average persons per household	2.37	2.50	2.16	2.73	2.96
Total households	336,311	75,290	1,242	12,409	8,102
All family households	60.1%	60.0%	35.3%	65.9%	55.2%
Married couple households (1)	46.6%	23.4%	26.2%	55.7%	29.9%
Female headed households (2)	9.5%	30.2%	9.2%	5.7%	14.2%
All non-family households	39.9%	40.0%	64.7%	34.1%	44.8%
Persons living alone (1)	31.2%	33.5%	52.0%	28.4%	28.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005 (1) Percent of total households
AN=Alaska Native (2) With no husband present.

Table 2-6
Household Characteristics by Race/Ethnic Group, Franklin County, 2005

	White	Black or African American	American Indian/AN	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Average persons per household	2.31	2.53	NA	2.64	3.26
Total households	336,253	83,767	NA	14,922	10,795
All family households	60.6%	62.9%	NA	70.6%	62.4%
Married couple households (1)	46.2%	26.8%	NA	59.9%	40.6%
Female headed households (2)	9.9%	30.9%	NA	6.5%	8.1%
All non-family households	39.4%	37.1%	NA	29.4%	37.6%
Persons living alone (1)	30.8%	30.8%	NA	24.4%	28.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005 (1) Percent of total households
AN=Alaska Native; NA=Not available (2) With no husband present.

The following are trends related to household characteristics of Franklin County racial and ethnic subgroups from 2000 to 2005 (Table 2-5 and 2-6):

- **White:** Whites continued to have one of the smallest average number of persons per household.
- **Black or African American:** Blacks or African Americans continued to have the largest percentage of female headed families and the smallest percentage of married couple families.
- **Asian and Pacific Islander:** Asians continued to have the greatest percentage of married couple families and the smallest percentage of

Racial/ethnic differences in household characteristics in 2000 continued in 2005.

Population

female headed families. This population also continued to have the smallest percentage of persons living in non-family households.

- **Hispanic or Latino:** Hispanics or Latinos continued to have the largest average number of persons per household.

Ancestry

American Community Survey data provides information on ancestry based upon respondents' self-identification of heritage, ethnic origin, descent or close identification to an ethnic group. Table 2-7 shows the top ancestry groups identified as first ancestry by Franklin County residents who reported this information. Appendix A includes additional census data on ancestry groups in Franklin County.

Table 2-7
**Most Common First Ancestry Groups
Franklin County, 2000 and 2005**

Ancestry	2000		2005	
	Number of Persons	% of Persons Reporting (1)	Number of Persons	% of Persons Reporting (1)
German	199,625	21.5%	189,416	19.7%
Irish	86,066	9.3%	91,506	9.5%
American	82,601	8.9%	70,405	7.3%
English	77,211	8.3%	71,653	7.4%
Italian	43,086	4.6%	49,257	5.1%
Sub-Saharan African	14,051	1.5%	28,000	2.9%
Polish	17,297	1.9%	18,048	1.9%
Scottish	12,316	1.3%	16,954	1.8%
French	15,274	1.6%	14,595	1.5%
Scotch-Irish	14,287	1.5%	14,271	1.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005

(1) 930,196 persons reported first ancestry in 2000; 962,702 persons reported first ancestry in 2005

In 2000 and 2005, the largest percentage of persons who reported first ancestry reported a German ancestry (about 20% of respondents). Irish, American, and English were the next three highest reported ancestries in both 2000 and 2005. All other ancestry groups were each identified by fewer than 5.1% of the population.

Sub-Saharan African was the only non-European ancestry identified in the top ten in both 2000 and 2005. More than 12,000 persons identified their ancestry as Somali in 2005 compared to only 2,225 respondents in 2000, indicating either an increase in this population or a more accurate estimate of this population overall. Service providers' and community organizations' estimates of the Somali population in Franklin County in 2003 ranged from 15,000 to 30,000.

Foreign-Born Population and Language Spoken

There were 88,656 foreign-born persons living in Franklin County in 2005. This figure represented 8.3% of Franklin County's total population in 2005 and an increase of 29.5% above the county's 2000 foreign-born

More than 12,000 persons identified their ancestry as Somali in 2005, compared to about 2,000 persons in 2000. This may reflect an increase in the population or more accurate counting.

population. Of the 2005 figure, 28.4% were white; 28.1% were black or African American; 33.0% were Asian; and 21.2% were Hispanic. Of the 2005 figure, 34,468 persons, or nearly 40%, came to the United States in 2000 or later.

With respect to language spoken at home, in 2005, 11.0% of the Franklin County population age 5 and over (108,024 persons) spoke a language other than English at home, and 20,974 spoke English “not well” or “not at all” (Table 2-8). Of this group, 48.0% spoke Spanish at home; 10.0% spoke other Indo-European languages; 21.1% spoke Asian or Pacific Islander languages; and 20.9% spoke other languages.

Table 2-8
Language Spoken at Home by Persons Age 5 and Over by Ability to Speak English, Franklin County, 2000 and 2005

	Number of Persons 2000	Number of Persons 2005	% Change (2000-05)
Speak only English	887,002	876,299	-1.2%
Speak Spanish	23,377	34,775	48.8%
Speak English very well/well	18,274	24,703	35.2%
Speak English not well/not at all	5,103	10,072	97.4%
Speak other Indo-European languages	28,761	26,434	-8.1%
Speak English very well/well	24,212	24,339	0.5%
Speak English not well/not at all	4,549	2,095	-54.0%
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages	19,518	24,249	24.2%
Speak English very well/well	15,885	19,824	24.8%
Speak English not well/not at all	3,633	4,425	21.8%
Speak other languages	10,855	22,566	107.9%
Speak English very well/well	9,274	18,184	96.1%
Speak English not well/not at all	1,581	4,382	177.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005

From 2000 to 2005, the number of persons in Franklin County age 5 and over who spoke a language other than English at home increased by 30.9% (82,511 persons in 2000 and 108,024 persons in 2005). The largest increase was among those who spoke a language other than Spanish, Indo-European, or Asian/Pacific Island at home (a 107.9% increase since 2000) and those who spoke Spanish at home (a 48.8% increase).

The American Community Survey also provides data on “linguistic isolation.” A linguistically isolated household is one where all members, age 14 years and older, speak a language other than English and also speak English less than “very well.” In 2005, 3.1% of Franklin County households (13,917 households) were linguistically isolated. This represented a 36.8% increase over the number of households in 2000 that were linguistically isolated (10,174 households). In 2005, 35.0% of linguistically isolated households spoke Spanish at home; 13.7% spoke other Indo-European languages; 25.1% spoke Asian or Pacific Islander languages; and 26.2% spoke other languages.

More than 100,000 persons spoke a language other than English at home. The most common languages were Indo-European and Spanish.

Almost 14,000 households were “linguistically isolated” in 2005, an increase from 2000.

3. Employment and Income

The following indicators related to employment and income are reported in this section:

- Income
- Poverty
- Sustainable income (200% poverty)
- Public assistance (cash assistance and food stamps)
- Labor force participation
- Unemployment rate
- Minority-owned businesses

Data were not available to update the geography of income data. These data from the 2003 Racial Disparities report are included in Appendix D.

■ Summary of Findings: Employment and Income

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target				
Median Household Income						
<p>After adjusting for inflation, median household income decreased for Franklin County and for all racial/ethnic groups from 2000 to 2005. It decreased more for Asians and whites than for blacks or African Americans and Hispanics or Latinos.</p>	<p>Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino households had median incomes 20-30% below the county median, while white and Asian households had incomes above the county figure.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the \$45,410 median income of all Franklin County households, the following amounts must be added to median household incomes:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 532 1818 597"> <tr> <td>Black or African American</td> <td>\$14,177</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic or Latino</td> <td>\$9,627</td> </tr> </table>	Black or African American	\$14,177	Hispanic or Latino	\$9,627
Black or African American	\$14,177					
Hispanic or Latino	\$9,627					
Poverty rate (100% of poverty or below)						
<p>The Franklin County poverty rate increased by 2.3 percentage points from 2000 to 2005. The increase for blacks or African Americans was larger than the increase for the county, especially for persons who were either more than 65 or less than 18 years of age. The poverty rate improved for Asians and Hispanics.</p>	<p>The poverty rate for all blacks or African Americans was about twice the rate for Franklin County. The rates for blacks or African Americans and Hispanic or Latinos above 65 years of age were also about twice the rate for Franklin County. Almost half of black or African American children and female-headed households were living in poverty.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County poverty rate of 14.5%, the number of people living in poverty needs to be decreased by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 743 1818 808"> <tr> <td>Black or African American</td> <td>32,256</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic or Latino</td> <td>393</td> </tr> </table>	Black or African American	32,256	Hispanic or Latino	393
Black or African American	32,256					
Hispanic or Latino	393					
Sustainable income (200% poverty or below)						
<p>The 200% poverty rate increased from 2000 to 2005 for Franklin County and for all racial/ethnic groups. The largest increase was among Hispanics or Latinos. The smallest increase was among blacks or African Americans.</p>	<p>More than 40% of Hispanic or Latino and almost half of black or African American households had incomes below 200% of the poverty level in 2005. Rates for white and Asian households were lower than for the other racial/ethnic groups.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 31.8% of Franklin County households below 200% of the poverty level, the number of households at this level would need to be decreased by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 1010 1818 1075"> <tr> <td>Black or African American</td> <td>13,412</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic or Latino</td> <td>1,276</td> </tr> </table>	Black or African American	13,412	Hispanic or Latino	1,276
Black or African American	13,412					
Hispanic or Latino	1,276					
Public assistance						
<p>The total number of OWF recipients in Franklin County decreased by nearly 1,000 from 2001 to 2006, including a reduction of nearly 1,500 African American recipients. The number of food stamp recipients in the county grew notably from 2001 to 2006 – by almost 49,000. The largest increase – almost 26,000 – was among black or African American recipients.</p>	<p>About two-thirds of Ohio Works First (OWF) recipients were black or African American in 2006, compared to 19.8% of the county population. More than half of food stamp recipients were African American.</p>	<p>For the percentage of recipients who were black or African American to be equal to the percentage of the Franklin County population who are black or African American (19.8%), the number of black or African American public assistance recipients needs to be decreased by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 1302 1818 1367"> <tr> <td>Ohio Works First</td> <td>11,202</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Stamps</td> <td>47,149</td> </tr> </table>	Ohio Works First	11,202	Food Stamps	47,149
Ohio Works First	11,202					
Food Stamps	47,149					

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target
Unemployment rate		
<p>The unemployment rate increased by 2.6 percentage points from 2000 to 2005 for the total Franklin County population. The increase for blacks or African Americans was more than twice the increase for whites and Asians.</p>	<p>Unemployment rates for blacks or African Americans were two to three times higher than rates for whites and Asians.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County male unemployment rate of 7.2%, the following numbers of males would need to become employed:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Black or African American 3,508</p> <hr/> <p>To reach parity with the Franklin County female unemployment rate of 6.7%, the following numbers of females would need to become employed:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Black or African American 3,154</p>
Minority-owned businesses		
<p>The percentage of minority-owned businesses in the Columbus MSA increased by 2.5 percentage points (4,263 businesses) from 1997 to 2002. Minority-owned businesses that were owned by blacks increased by more than 10 percentage points; the percentage of those owned by Asians or Hispanics decreased slightly.</p>	<p>Although 9.7% of Columbus MSA businesses were minority-owned in 2002, they accounted for only 0.9% of total sales, 1.9% of total employees, and 1.2% of the total payroll of all firms in the Columbus MSA.</p>	<p>Parity target not applicable.</p>

■ Detailed Findings by Indicator

Median Household Income

Current disparities

Median household incomes for blacks or African Americans and Hispanics or Latinos were 20-30% below the county median of \$45,410 (Table 3-1). White and Asian households had median household incomes about 10% above the county median.

Table 3-1
Median Household Income by Race, Franklin County, 2005

Race/Ethnicity of Householder	Median HH Income 2005	% Higher/Lower than Franklin County	Change in Median HH Income, 2000-2005 (1)
White	\$50,460	+11.1%	-\$2,172
Black or African American	\$31,233	-31.2%	-\$127
Asian	\$49,796	+9.7%	-\$5,718
All Franklin County Households	\$45,410	--	-\$2,288
Hispanic or Latino	\$35,783	-21.2%	-\$1,005

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005

(1) CRP adjusted incomes from 2000 for 2005 inflation before calculating the difference.

HH=Household

Trends

After being adjusted for inflation, the median household income decreased for Franklin County and for all racial/ethnic groups from 2000 to 2005 (Table 3-1). The amount of the decrease was larger for Asians and whites than for blacks or African Americans and Hispanics or Latinos.

Inflation-adjusted median household income decreased for Franklin County and all racial/ethnic groups from 2000 to 2005.

Poverty Rate

Current disparities

Poverty rates for all blacks or African Americans and those less than 18 or greater than 65 years of age were about twice the county rates in 2005 (Table 3-2). Rates for people over 65 years of age were also more than twice as high as the county rate for Hispanics or Latinos. Almost half of black or African-American female-headed households were living in poverty compared to one-quarter of white female-headed households.

Table 3-2
Percent Persons Living in Poverty in Past 12 Months, Franklin County, 2005

Race/Ethnicity	All Persons	Persons Age 65+	Persons Under Age 18	Female-Headed Households with Children
White	10.3%	7.7%	11.7%	26.2%
Black or African American	29.8%	23.9%	44.2%	46.5%
Asian	11.7%	11.3%	6.4%	NA
Franklin County Total	14.5%	10.2%	20.1%	36.4%
Hispanic or Latino	15.6%	23.9%	17.0%	NA

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005

NA=Not available

Trends

The overall poverty rate for Franklin County in 2005 was 2.3 percentage points higher than the rate from the 2000 American Community Survey that was reported in the 2003 Racial Disparities report (Table 3-3). Since 2000, poverty rates decreased among Asians and Hispanics or Latinos with one exception; Hispanics or Latinos above 65 years of age had the largest increase of any group. The increases in the poverty rates for black or African American children and persons 65 years and older were notably greater than the increase for Franklin county from 2000 to 2005.

Table 3-3
**Change in Percent of Persons in Poverty from 2000 to 2005,
 Franklin County (1)**

Race/Ethnicity	All Persons	Persons Age 65+	Persons Under Age 18	Female-Headed Households with Children
White	+2.2%	+1.4%	+2.9%	+1.6%
Black or African American	+2.6%	+7.3%	+6.2%	+2.1%
Asian	-8.6%	-3.3%	-16.8%	NA
Franklin County Total	+2.3%	+2.3%	+3.4%	+2.0%
Hispanic or Latino	-4.5%	NA	-8.4%	NA

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005

(1) An increase in the poverty rate means that more people are living in poverty. A decrease means that fewer people are living in poverty.

AN=Alaska Native; NA=Not available

Sustainable Income

Sustainable income – the minimum amount of income needed to meet basic needs and avoid serious hardships – has been estimated to be at least twice (200%) the federal poverty level.² In 2000, the weighted average poverty threshold was \$13,740 for a family of three. Therefore, a family of three with an income of \$27,480 or less was living at or below 200% of the poverty level. Using the income increments available from the American Community Survey, household incomes between \$0 and \$25,000 approximated 200% of the poverty threshold in 2000.

The weighted average poverty threshold increased from 2000 to 2005. In 2005, a family of three making \$31,154 was living at 200% of the poverty level. Thus, household incomes between \$0 and \$30,000 approximated 200% of the poverty level in 2005 (using income increments available from the American Community Survey). Therefore, the income range that approximated 200% of poverty differed from 2000 and 2005.

Poverty rate increases for black or African American children and persons 65+ years were notably greater than the increase for the county.

The minimum income needed to meet basic needs and avoid hardships is at least twice (200%) the federal poverty level.

² Boushey, H., Brocht, C., Gundersen, B., & Bernstein, J. (2001). *Hardships in America: The real stories of working families*. Washington, D.C.: Economic Policy Institute.
 Hanauer, A. (2006). *The state of working Ohio, 2006*. Cleveland, Ohio: Policy Matters. Retrieved January 19, 2007, http://www.policymattersohio.org/pdf/sowo_2006.pdf.

Current disparities

More than 40% of Hispanic or Latino and almost half of black or African American households had incomes below 200% of the poverty level in 2005 (Table 3-4). Rates for white and Asian households were at or below the county rate.

More than 40% of Hispanic and almost half of black or African American households had incomes below 200% of poverty.

Table 3-4
Estimated Number and Percent of Households Living at or below 200% of Poverty Level, Franklin County, 2000 and 2005

Race/Ethnicity	2000 (1)		2005 (2)		Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
White	75,283	22.4%	92,038	27.4%	+5.0%
Black or African American	34,800	46.2%	40,050	47.8%	+1.6%
Asian	3,433	27.7%	4,631	31.0%	+3.4%
Franklin County Total	116,478	27.0%	142,280	31.8%	+4.9%
Hispanic or Latino	2,718	33.5%	4,709	43.6%	+10.1%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005

(1) Households with annual income of \$0-25,000; (2) Households with annual income of \$0-30,000.

Trends

The number and percent of households at or below 200% of the poverty level increased from 2000 to 2005 for the county and for all racial/ethnic groups (Table 3-4). The largest increase was among Hispanics or Latinos. The smallest increase was among blacks or African Americans.

Public Assistance

This section includes data about cash assistance and food stamp recipients. Recipients of Medicaid, the other major public assistance program, are reported in the Health section.

Current disparities

In 2006, about two-thirds of Ohio Works First (OWF) recipients were black or African American (Table 3-5), although this group was only 19.8% of the county population. More than half of food stamp recipients were African American (Table 3-6).

About two-thirds of OWF recipients were black or African American, compared to about 20% of the population.

Table 3-5
Ohio Works First Recipients, 2001 and 2006

Race/Ethnicity	2001		2006		Change
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
White	7,439	29.3%	7,709	31.9%	+270
Black or African American	17,439	68.8%	15,985	66.2%	-1,454
Asian/Pacific Islander	262	1.0%	155	0.6%	-107
American Indian/AN	20	0.1%	24	0.1%	+4
Other	197	0.8%	286	1.2%	+89
Total Franklin County	25,357	100.0%	24,159	100.0%	-1,198
Hispanic origin	580	2.3%	728	3.0%	+148

Sources: Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services, February 2003 and January 2007

AN=Alaska Native

Table 3-6
Food Stamp Recipients, 2001 and 2006

Race/Ethnicity	2001		2006		Change
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	
White	32,209	39.6%	53,575	41.1%	+21,366
Black or African American	47,238	58.0%	72,935	56.0%	+25,697
Asian/PI	1,320	1.6%	1,968	1.5%	+648
American Indian/AN	72	0.1%	181	0.1%	+109
Other	563	0.7%	1,574	1.2%	+1,011
Total Franklin County	81,402	100.0%	130,233	100.0%	+48,831
Hispanic origin	1,459	1.8%	3,865	3.0%	+2,406

Sources: Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services, February 2003 and January 2007
AN=Alaska Native; PI = Pacific Islander

Trends

The total number of OWF recipients decreased by more than 1,000 from 2001 to 2006 (Table 3-5). The largest decrease was for blacks or African Americans; there were nearly 1,500 fewer black OWF recipients in 2006 than in 2001. The total number of recipients decreased slightly for Asian/Pacific Islanders and increased slightly for other racial/ethnic groups. There were slight increases in the percentage of recipients who were white or Hispanic.

In contrast to the OWF trends, the number of food stamp recipients grew notably from 2001 to 2006 - by almost 49,000 (Table 3-6). The largest increase, almost 26,000 persons, was among black or African American recipients. However, the number of white recipients also increased by over 21,000. There were slight increases in the percentage of recipients who were white or Hispanic.

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of a population that is currently a civilian or military worker or is actively looking for work. Those who are not in the labor force are primarily students, individuals taking care of home or family, retired workers, or people doing incidental unpaid family work. Unemployed persons are those who are in the civilian labor force but are not currently employed and are making specific efforts to find work.

Current disparities

The disparities between unemployment rates for blacks or African Americans and those for whites and Asians were larger than racial disparities in labor force participation rates (Table 3-7). Unemployment rates for blacks or African Americans were two to three times higher than rates for whites and Asians. Labor force participation rates ranged from 65-71% for each racial/ethnic group.

During the past several years, the number of OWF recipients decreased while the number of food stamp recipients increased dramatically.

Table 3-7
**Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates for
 Persons Age 16 Years and Over
 by Race and Gender, Franklin County, 2005 (1)**

	White	Black or African American	Asian	Total Franklin County
Males				
% in labor force	76.6%	70.1%	75.2%	75.5%
% not in labor force	23.4%	29.9%	24.8%	24.5%
% unemployed	5.7%	14.6%	5.5%	7.2%
Females				
% in labor force	65.0%	65.5%	54.7%	64.7%
% not in labor force	35.0%	34.5%	45.3%	35.3%
% unemployed	5.4%	12.6%	3.3%	6.7%
Total Franklin County				
% in labor force	70.6%	67.6%	65.3%	69.9%
% not in labor force	29.4%	32.4%	34.7%	30.1%
% unemployed	5.5%	13.5%	4.6%	7.0%

Source: American Community Survey, 2005

(1) Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection.

The county unemployment rate increased by almost 4% since 2000. The increase was higher for blacks or African Americans, especially males.

Trends

The labor force participation rate for Franklin County was 69.9% in 2005, a decrease of almost 2 percentage points since 2000 (70.6%). The unemployment rate for Franklin County was 7.0% in 2005, an increase of almost 3% since 2000 (Table 3-8). From 2000 to 2005, the increase in the unemployment rate for all blacks or African Americans was more than twice the increase for whites. The increase was three times more for black or African American males than for white males.

Table 3-8
**Change in Unemployment Rates from 2000 to 2005,
 Franklin County**

	White	Black or African American	Asian	Total Franklin County
Male	+2.1%	+6.9%	+0.5%	+3.0%
Female	+2.0%	+2.4%	+0.3%	+2.0%
Total Franklin County	+2.0%	+4.5%	+0.4%	+2.6%

Source: American Community Survey 2000 and 2005

In 2002, 9.7% of all businesses in the Columbus MSA were minority-owned. However, these firms only accounted for 0.9% of total sales and 1.9% of total employees.

Minority-owned Businesses

Current disparities

The Economic Census provides data about minority-owned businesses in the U.S. The 2003 Racial Disparities report included data from the 1997 Economic Census and this report includes data from the most recent Economic Census conducted in 2002.

In 2002, the total number of businesses in the Columbus MSA was 131,410. Of these, 9.7% (12,714) were minority-owned. However,

minority-owned firms accounted for only 0.9% of total sales, 1.9% of total employees, and 1.2% of the total payroll of all firms in the Columbus MSA.

Of the minority-owned businesses in 2002, 69.0% were owned by blacks, 22.3% by Asians, and 8.7% by Hispanics. The industry sectors of minority-owned businesses in the Columbus MSA are listed in Table 3-9.

Table 3-9
**Industry Sectors of Minority-Owned Businesses
 Columbus MSA, 2002**

Industry (1)	Black-owned	Asian-owned	American Indian/AN-owned	Hispanic-owned
Service	5,609	1,431	1	274
Transportation, utilities, and communications	896	105	35	NA
Retail and wholesale trade	896	788	NA	150
Construction	503	127	NA	130
FIRE	560	222	NA	179
Manufacturing	55	69	2	NA
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining	0	NA	0	NA
Other industries	0	8	0	0
Total Columbus MSA (2)	8,771	2,841	38	1,102

Source: Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, 2002

(1) In order to roughly compare numbers from 1997 and 2002, CRP translated the industry

classifications from 2002 that were based on the newer North American Industry Classification System into the old Standard Industrial Classification system that was used in the 1997 survey.

(2) Industry numbers do not necessarily sum to total because the number of firms in some industries was suppressed due to small numbers.

AN=Alaska Native; FIRE=Finance, insurance, and real estate; MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area

Trends

The total number of minority-owned firms in the Columbus MSA increased by 4,263 (2.5 percentage points) from 1997 to 2002. Minority-owned businesses owned by blacks increased more than 10 percentage points since 1997, and decreased slightly for Asians and Hispanics.

Because the industry classification system changed between 1997 and 2002, information about industry sectors of minority-owned businesses collected in 2002 (Table 3-9) cannot be directly compared to information from the 1997 Economic Census. However, some trends can be noted. The largest increases in numbers of minority-owned firms were in the following industries: finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, utilities, and communications; and service. The number of minority-owned businesses in manufacturing and agriculture decreased from 1997 to 2002.

There were 4,263 more minority-owned businesses in the Columbus MSA in 2002 than in 1997.

4. Education

The following indicators related to education are reported in this section:

- Educational attainment
- High school graduation rate
- Achievement gap
- School discipline rate

Data were not available to update the pre-school enrollment data. These data from the 2003 Racial Disparities report are included in Appendix D.

■ Summary of Findings: Education

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target								
Educational attainment										
<p>Educational attainment rates for Franklin County remained stable from 2000 to 2005. However, the percentage of Asian adults who had attained a bachelor's degree or higher increased, while the percentage decreased for Hispanic or Latino adults.</p>	<p>The percentage of black or African American adults who had attained at least a bachelor's degree was about half of the county figure, while the rate for Asian adults was about twice the county rate. Among Hispanic or Latino adults the rate was also lower than the county rate.</p> <p>The percentage of Hispanic or Latino adults with less than a high school diploma was more than three times the county figure. The percentage of Black or African American adults without a high school diploma was also above the county figure.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 34.4% of the Franklin County adult population with a bachelor's degree or higher, the following number of adults must obtain a bachelor's degree:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 532 1822 597"> <tr> <td>Black or African American</td> <td>21,210</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic or Latino</td> <td>2,258</td> </tr> </table> <p>To reach parity with the 11.8% of the Franklin County adult population without a high school diploma, the number of adults without a high school diploma must be reduced by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 732 1822 797"> <tr> <td>Black or African American</td> <td>5,868</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic or Latino</td> <td>4,591</td> </tr> </table>	Black or African American	21,210	Hispanic or Latino	2,258	Black or African American	5,868	Hispanic or Latino	4,591
Black or African American	21,210									
Hispanic or Latino	2,258									
Black or African American	5,868									
Hispanic or Latino	4,591									
High school graduation rate										
<p>In all but two districts (Canal Winchester and Whitehall), the graduation rate for all students increased in the 2004-05 school year compared to the 2001-02 school year. The graduation rate increased more than 10 percentage points for black students in four districts.</p>	<p>Of the Franklin County districts with enough students to calculate rates for different racial groups, the graduation rate was higher for white students in 7 districts and higher for black students in 5 districts. Asian students had higher graduation rates than black or Hispanic students in all but one district. Black students had higher graduation rates than Hispanic students in all but one district.</p>	<p>Parity target not applicable.</p>								

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target
Achievement gap		
<p>Trends in the achievement gap could not be determined because 4th and 6th grade tests used in Ohio were transitioned from proficiency tests to achievement tests as of school year 2005-06, and the content level of the Ohio Graduation Test (OGT) changed from 8th to 10th grade in school year 2003-04.</p>	<p>The percentage of black students at or above proficiency level was lower than for white students for almost all reading and mathematics tests (4th grade, 6th grade, OGT) in almost all districts. In many districts, the gap in proficiency rates was 20-30 percentage points. Asian students were above the district average in most districts while Hispanic students were below the average. In general, disparities in proficiency rates tended to decrease in higher grades.</p>	<p>Parity target not applicable.</p>
School discipline rate		
<p>Decreases in rates of disciplinary actions were seen for one or more racial/ethnic groups in three school districts. In contrast, disciplinary rates increased for black students in five school districts and for Hispanic students in one school district.</p>	<p>In most districts, black students had the highest rate of disciplinary actions (expulsions and out-of-school suspensions). In contrast, Asian students had the lowest rates in most districts. The rates for Hispanic, white, and American Indian/Alaska Native students varied, but were typically somewhere between those of black and Asian students.</p>	<p>Parity target not applicable.</p>

■ Detailed Findings by Indicator

Educational Attainment

Current disparities

About one-third of all Franklin County residents had attained a bachelor’s degree or higher in 2005 (Table 4-1). The rate for black adults was about half of the county rate, while the rate for Asian adults was about twice the county rate. Among Hispanic or Latino adults, the rate of attaining a bachelor’s degree or higher was lower than the county rate.

The percentage of Hispanic or Latino adults who attained less than a high school diploma was more than three times the county rate. The percentage of black or African American adults who attained a high school diploma or less was more than 10 percentage points higher than the county rate.

The percentage of Hispanics who attained less than a high school diploma was more than three times the county rate.

Table 4-1
Educational Attainment, Percent of Persons Age 25 and Over, Franklin County, 2005

Race/Ethnicity	Less than High School	High School Diploma only	Some College, no Bachelor's	Bachelor's or higher
White	10.2%	26.6%	26.0%	37.2%
Black or African American	16.7%	36.0%	30.5%	16.8%
Asian	10.9%	10.0%	12.9%	66.2%
Hispanic or Latino	35.6%	27.4%	14.3%	22.7%
Franklin County total	11.8%	27.5%	26.2%	34.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2005

Trends

For the total Franklin County population, there were minimal changes in educational attainment from 2000 to 2005 (Table 4-2). However, there were notable changes for some racial/ethnic groups. The percentage of Asian adults who had attained a bachelor’s degree or higher increased, while the percentage decreased for Hispanic or Latino adults.

Additionally, the percentage of Hispanic or Latino adults who had attained less than a high school diploma increased from 2000 to 2005.

Educational attainment improved notably for Asian adults, but worsened for Hispanic or Latino adults from 2000 to 2005.

Table 4-2
Change in Percent of Persons at each Educational Attainment Level from 2000 to 2005, Franklin County

Race/Ethnicity	Less than High School	High School Diploma only	Some College, no Bachelor's	Bachelor's or higher
White	-1.1%	-0.8%	-0.1%	+2.0%
Black or African American	-1.7%	-0.5%	+2.3%	0.0%
Asian	+2.1%	-9.5%	-2.6%	+9.9%
Hispanic or Latino	+16.6%	+0.1%	-10.0%	-6.7%
Franklin County total	-0.6%	-1.2%	-0.1%	+1.8%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005

High School Graduation Rate

All school districts in Ohio report graduation rates to the Ohio Department of Education (ODE). The data are reported by race for each district, provided the number of students in a racial group is sufficient for reporting. ODE does not report an aggregate graduation rate for all districts in Franklin County. This section includes high school graduation rates for the 16 public school districts in Franklin County for the most recent year for which data are available, the 2004-2005 school year.

Current disparities

The following are observations related to current disparities in high school graduation rates (Table 4-3):

- Of the 12 districts with rates for both white and black students, the graduation rate was higher for white students in 7 districts and higher for black students in 5 districts.
- Of the 7 districts with rates for both black and Asian students, the graduation rate was higher for Asian students in 6 districts and higher for black students in 1 district.
- Of the 8 districts with rates for both black and Hispanic students, the graduation rate was higher for black students in 7 districts and the same for the two groups in 1 district.
- Of the 6 districts with rates for both Asian and Hispanic students, the graduation rate was higher for Asian students in all 6 districts.

In Franklin County school districts with rates for both black and white students, the graduation rate was higher for white students in 7 districts and higher for black students in 5 districts.

Table 4-3

High School Graduation Rate, Franklin County Public School Districts, 2004-2005 School Year

School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley	98.5%	NC	NC	NC	98.6%
Canal Winchester	93.8%	84.2%	NC	NC	93.2%
Columbus	63.3%	70.7%	77.2%	69.2%	68.6%
Dublin	97.2%	92.9%	97.8%	72.2%	96.5%
Gahanna-Jefferson	92.3%	95.3%	81.3%	NC	92.3%
Grandview Heights	96.9%	NC	NC	NC	97.0%
Groveport Madison	87.4%	90.5%	NC	NC	88.0%
Hamilton Local	90.2%	87.0%	NC	NC	90.2%
Hilliard	96.2%	95.5%	100.0%	93.8%	96.4%
New Albany-Plain Local	97.6%	NC	NC	NC	97.8%
Reynoldsburg	98.2%	100.0%	NC	100.0%	98.7%
South-Western	88.6%	80.0%	96.3%	65.9%	87.1%
Upper Arlington	99.5%	NC	100.0%	NC	99.6%
Westerville	95.8%	88.2%	92.6%	86.7%	94.6%
Whitehall	86.7%	90.5%	NC	81.8%	87.2%
Worthington	98.1%	95.3%	100.0%	84.6%	97.9%

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education
 NC = Not calculated; NH = Non-Hispanic; PI = Pacific Islander

In order to obtain a broad perspective on racial/ethnic trends in disparities and proficiency rates, CRP averaged the graduation rates across the 16 Franklin County school districts for each racial/ethnic group (Table 4-4). The average graduation rates were very similar for white and Asian students, and slightly lower (about 3-4 percentage points) for black students. Hispanic students had the lowest average graduation rate across districts, more than 10 percentage points lower than white and Asian students. It is important to note that these average rates mask district-level differences that may vary from these trends.

Table 4-4
High School Graduation Rate, Averaged across Franklin County Public School Districts, 2004-2005 School Year (1)

Race/Ethnicity	Average rate	Range	
		Highest	Lowest
White (NH)	92.5%	99.5%	86.7%
Black (NH)	89.2%	100.0%	70.7%
Asian/PI	93.2%	100.0%	77.2%
Hispanic	81.8%	100.0%	65.9%
Franklin County total	92.7%	99.6%	68.6%

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education

(1) CRP averaged the rates for each racial/ethnic group across all districts. An aggregated graduation rate by racial/ethnic group in Franklin County is not available from the Ohio Department of Education.

NH = Non-Hispanic; PI = Pacific Islander

Trends

In all but two districts (Canal Winchester and Whitehall), the graduation rate for all students increased in the 2004-05 school year compared to the 2001-02 school year. South-Western and Columbus school districts had the largest improvements, but their overall graduation rates remained the lowest of all Franklin County districts (Table 4-5).

In four districts (Columbus, Groveport Madison, Hilliard, and South-Western), the graduation rate for black students increased by more than 10 percentage points. Graduation rates dropped by more than five percentage points for the following racial/ethnic groups and districts: Hispanic students in Dublin; Asian students in Gahanna-Jefferson and Westerville; black students in Hamilton; and white students in Whitehall.

Across all Franklin County districts, Hispanic students had the lowest average graduation rate. The average rate for blacks was slightly below that of whites and Asians.





The graduation rate increased from 2001-02 to 2004-05 in all but two Franklin County school districts.

Table 4-5

Change in High School Graduation Rates from 2001-02 to 2004-05 School Years, Franklin County Public School Districts

School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City		NA	NA	NA	
Canal Winchester Local		NA	NA	NA	
Columbus City					
Dublin City					
Gahanna-Jefferson City				NA	
Grandview Heights City		NA	NA	NA	
Groveport Madison Local			NA	NA	
Hamilton Local			NA	NA	
Hilliard City				NA	
New Albany-Plain Local		NA	NA	NA	
Reynoldsburg City			NA	NA	
South-Western City					
Upper Arlington City		NA		NA	
Westerville City				NA	
Whitehall City			NA	NA	
Worthington City				NA	

Legend

	> 5% decrease
	0 - 5% decrease
	1 - 10% increase
	>10% increase

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education

NA = Not available; NH = Non-Hispanic; PI = Pacific Islander

Achievement Gap

ODE also collects and reports the percentage of students who score at a level that meets or exceeds expectations for achievement tests (i.e., proficiency level). These data are available by race/ethnicity for each district, provided the number of students in a racial group is sufficient for reporting. ODE also reports the percentages of students in Franklin County school districts who were proficient for all students and by race/ethnicity.

This section includes proficiency rates for the following Ohio achievement tests: 1) fourth grade mathematics and reading tests (Tables 4-6 and 4-7); 2) sixth grade mathematics and reading tests (Tables 4-8 and 4-9); and 3) Ohio Graduation Test mathematics and reading sections (Tables 4-10 and 4-11). Data are presented for the 16 public school districts in Franklin County for the most recent year for which data are available, the 2005-2006 school year.

Current disparities

The following are observations related to race and ethnicity and proficiency levels for the achievement tests presented in this section:

Black and white students: The percentage of black students at or above proficiency level was lower than for white students for almost all reading

Proficiency rates for black students were 20-30 percentage points below rates for white students in many districts.

and mathematics tests in almost all districts. In many districts, the gap in proficiency rates was 20-30 percentage points. In general, the gap between white and black students was larger for mathematics than for reading tests.

Asian and Hispanic students: The percentage of Asian students at or above proficiency level was higher than the rate for all students in a majority of districts. In contrast, the proficiency rate for Hispanic students tended to be lower than the rate for all students in many districts, frequently by more than 10 percentage points. However, there was more variation in the rates for Asian and Hispanic students, because of the small numbers of students in these racial/ethnic groups in many Franklin County school districts. Therefore, these findings should be interpreted cautiously.

In many school districts, proficiency rates for Asian students were above, and rates for Hispanic students were below, rates for all students.

Table 4-6
4th Grade Mathematics Achievement Test Results
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level
Franklin County School Districts, 2005-06 School Year

School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	95.6%	NC	NC	NC	95.2%
Canal Winchester Local	75.9%	50.0%	NC	NC	72.8%
Columbus City	61.6%	48.1%	76.5%	45.1%	52.9%
Dublin City	86.9%	54.2%	94.0%	42.9%	85.9%
Gahanna-Jefferson City	89.5%	65.8%	84.6%	90.0%	85.2%
Grandview Heights City	94.5%	NC	NC	NC	94.7%
Groveport Madison Local	79.7%	54.7%	NC	86.7%	73.0%
Hamilton Local	81.2%	56.5%	NC	NC	77.9%
Hilliard City	87.0%	58.2%	96.4%	66.0%	85.2%
New Albany-Plain Local	94.9%	88.2%	95.8%	NC	94.1%
Reynoldsburg City	92.3%	83.2%	100.0%	76.9%	88.5%
South-Western City	79.3%	65.7%	72.4%	52.9%	76.1%
Upper Arlington City	92.5%	NC	95.0%	NC	92.8%
Westerville City	91.1%	71.1%	78.3%	69.6%	85.7%
Whitehall City	83.5%	76.7%	NC	76.2%	81.1%
Worthington City	91.8%	72.5%	95.6%	50.0%	89.3%

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education
 NC = Not calculated; NH = Non-Hispanic; PI = Pacific Islander

Table 4-7

**4th Grade Reading Achievement Test Results
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level
Franklin County School Districts, 2005-06 School Year**

School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	95.5%	NC	NC	NC	93.5%
Canal Winchester Local	85.0%	68.8%	NC	NC	83.0%
Columbus City	63.9%	52.7%	70.6%	47.1%	56.3%
Dublin City	91.8%	66.7%	92.5%	52.4%	90.4%
Gahanna-Jefferson City	88.7%	74.7%	84.6%	90.0%	85.4%
Grandview Heights City	91.8%	NC	NC	NC	90.7%
Groveport Madison Local	75.4%	53.8%	NC	86.7%	70.0%
Hamilton Local	69.0%	56.5%	NC	NC	67.3%
Hilliard City	83.6%	61.8%	82.1%	48.9%	81.1%
New Albany-Plain Local	93.2%	100.0%	95.7%	NC	93.8%
Reynoldsburg City	90.7%	83.2%	100.0%	66.7%	87.6%
South-Western City	77.0%	62.7%	75.9%	43.5%	73.4%
Upper Arlington City	89.0%	NC	90.0%	NC	89.0%
Westerville City	88.9%	68.3%	82.6%	65.2%	83.8%
Whitehall City	76.0%	61.7%	NC	57.1%	69.6%
Worthington City	91.6%	77.5%	86.7%	60.0%	89.3%

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education
NC = Not calculated; NH = Non-Hispanic; PI = Pacific Islander

Table 4-8

**6th Grade Mathematics Achievement Test Results
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level
Franklin County School Districts, 2005-06 School Year**

School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	87.9%	58.3%	NC	NC	84.9%
Canal Winchester Local	73.8%	50.0%	NC	NC	67.7%
Columbus City	50.4%	35.4%	65.2%	37.9%	40.4%
Dublin City	89.4%	68.0%	99.2%	65.6%	89.4%
Gahanna-Jefferson City	78.5%	53.6%	93.8%	NC	74.8%
Grandview Heights City	91.9%	NC	NC	NC	91.3%
Groveport Madison Local	59.0%	46.6%	NC	36.8%	54.4%
Hamilton Local	63.9%	46.9%	NC	NC	60.8%
Hilliard City	86.7%	49.1%	92.3%	51.6%	84.2%
New Albany-Plain Local	85.9%	76.5%	94.4%	NC	85.8%
Reynoldsburg City	78.3%	65.6%	NC	NC	75.3%
South-Western City	72.4%	50.5%	60.0%	58.8%	68.6%
Upper Arlington City	87.4%	NC	100.0%	NC	87.4%
Westerville City	82.3%	55.1%	88.9%	50.0%	75.9%
Whitehall City	45.9%	42.9%	NC	35.3%	43.9%
Worthington City	86.4%	64.3%	95.3%	45.5%	84.6%

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education
NC = Not calculated; NH = Non-Hispanic; PI = Pacific Islander

Education

Table 4-9
6th Grade Reading Achievement Test Results
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level
Franklin County School Districts, 2005-06 School Year

School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/ PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	96.7%	83.3%	NC	NC	95.8%
Canal Winchester Local	89.6%	81.3%	NC	NC	87.8%
Columbus City	67.1%	54.8%	76.8%	49.7%	58.6%
Dublin City	95.9%	84.0%	93.7%	78.1%	94.6%
Gahanna-Jefferson City	92.6%	81.0%	100.0%	NC	91.2%
Grandview Heights City	96.5%	NC	NC	NC	95.7%
Groveport Madison Local	82.1%	69.1%	NC	55.6%	76.9%
Hamilton Local	83.1%	78.1%	NC	NC	83.0%
Hilliard City	93.4%	74.5%	90.8%	83.9%	91.9%
New Albany-Plain Local	92.7%	94.1%	94.4%	NC	92.9%
Reynoldsburg City	91.7%	84.0%	NC	NC	88.4%
South-Western City	84.4%	76.1%	80.0%	60.0%	82.1%
Upper Arlington City	95.0%	NC	100.0%	NC	95.3%
Westerville City	92.6%	75.9%	88.9%	72.7%	89.1%
Whitehall City	78.4%	82.1%	NC	64.7%	77.0%
Worthington City	95.9%	92.9%	95.3%	81.8%	95.4%

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education
 NC = Not calculated; NH = Non-Hispanic; PI = Pacific Islander

Table 4-10
Ohio Graduation Test Mathematics Results
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level
Franklin County School Districts, 2005-06 School Year

School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/ PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	95.2%	NC	NC	NC	95.4%
Canal Winchester Local	87.1%	70.4%	NC	NC	85.2%
Columbus City	83.1%	67.5%	83.6%	74.1%	72.3%
Dublin City	96.4%	93.1%	100.0%	90.5%	96.5%
Gahanna-Jefferson City	92.5%	76.1%	93.3%	NC	90.2%
Grandview Heights City	96.8%	NC	NC	NC	97.0%
Groveport Madison Local	80.3%	66.2%	90.0%	NC	75.6%
Hamilton Local	90.3%	80.0%	NC	NC	89.6%
Hilliard City	94.4%	76.5%	94.7%	82.1%	92.9%
New Albany-Plain Local	96.9%	84.2%	NC	NC	95.7%
Reynoldsburg City	93.4%	93.9%	90.0%	NC	93.9%
South-Western City	87.3%	68.6%	92.9%	73.2%	84.7%
Upper Arlington City	97.5%	NC	94.6%	NC	96.9%
Westerville City	95.4%	71.0%	100.0%	75.0%	90.6%
Whitehall City	83.2%	51.4%	NC	90.0%	76.6%
Worthington City	96.1%	79.2%	96.2%	95.8%	95.0%

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education
 NC = Not calculated; NH = Non-Hispanic; PI = Pacific Islander

Table 4-11

**Ohio Graduation Test Reading Results
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level
Franklin County School Districts, 2005-06 School Year**

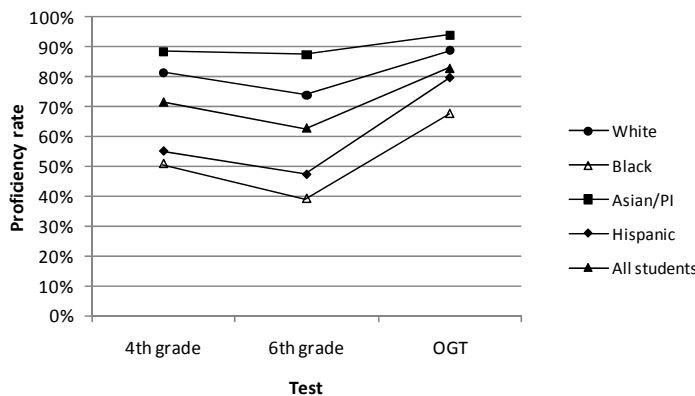
School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	98.4%	NC	NC	NC	98.5%
Canal Winchester Local	93.5%	88.9%	NC	NC	93.3%
Columbus City	89.6%	84.0%	86.5%	76.9%	85.4%
Dublin City	98.3%	93.1%	98.9%	90.5%	98.0%
Gahanna-Jefferson City	95.6%	94.6%	93.3%	NC	95.3%
Grandview Heights City	100.0%	NC	NC	NC	100.0%
Groveport Madison Local	86.9%	72.1%	100.0%	NC	82.3%
Hamilton Local	90.4%	95.0%	NC	NC	91.4%
Hilliard City	96.2%	88.6%	100.0%	85.7%	95.4%
New Albany-Plain Local	99.5%	100.0%	NC	NC	99.1%
Reynoldsburg City	95.3%	94.7%	70.0%	NC	95.0%
South-Western City	91.8%	74.4%	96.4%	70.9%	89.0%
Upper Arlington City	98.4%	NC	97.3%	NC	98.1%
Westerville City	97.3%	82.9%	100.0%	81.3%	94.6%
Whitehall City	92.1%	67.6%	NC	90.0%	86.1%
Worthington City	97.2%	88.7%	96.2%	95.8%	96.5%

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education
NC = Not calculated; NH = Non-Hispanic; PI = Pacific Islander

In order to obtain a broad perspective on racial/ethnic trends in disparities and proficiency rates, CRP graphed Franklin County proficiency rates (including 16 Franklin County school districts) for each racial/ethnic group. Disparities in proficiency rates tended to decrease in higher grades (Figures 4-1 and 4-2). An exception was for sixth grade mathematics tests; disparities increased compared to the fourth grade test. However, these trends should be interpreted carefully because the proficiency rate for each racial/ethnic group across school districts masks the fact that disparities are larger in some districts and smaller in others.

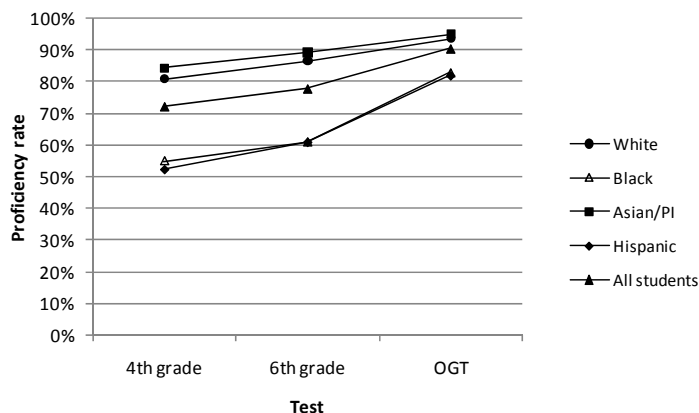
Disparities in proficiency rates tended to decrease in higher grades.

Figure 4-1
Mathematics Proficiency Rates by Racial/Ethnic Groups, Franklin County School Districts 2005-06 School Year



Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education

Figure 4-2
**Reading Proficiency Rates by Racial/Ethnic Groups,
 Franklin County School Districts, 2005-06 School Year**



Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education

Trends

Trends in the achievement gap could not be determined because 4th and 6th grade tests used in Ohio were transitioned from proficiency tests to achievement tests as of school year 2005-06. Additionally, the content level of the OGT changed from 8th to 10th grade in school year 2003-04, and administration of the OGT changed from 9th to 10th grade.

School Discipline Rate

Current disparities

During the 2005-06 school year, rates for student expulsions and out-of-school suspensions varied greatly among the districts and racial/ethnic groups (Table 4-12). In most districts, black students had the highest rate of disciplinary actions per 100 students. In contrast, Asian students had the lowest rates in most districts. The rates for Hispanic, white, and American Indian/Alaska Native students varied, but were typically somewhere between those of black and Asian students.

Trends

There were a few noteworthy trends in the rates of disciplinary actions for specific school districts and racial/ethnic groups from 2001-02 to 2005-06. In the South-Western school district, rates of disciplinary actions improved by 15-25 per 100 students for all racial/ethnic groups. Rates improved by more than 10 per 100 students among Hispanic students at Gahanna-Jefferson and black students at Whitehall.

In contrast to these improvements, rates of disciplinary actions increased by about 20-30 students per 100 among black students at Columbus city, Groveport Madison city, Hamilton Local, and Reynoldsburg city schools. Rates also increased by about 10-20 students per 100 among Asian and white students at Hamilton Local, black students at Westerville city, and Hispanic students at Reynoldsburg city schools.

In most school districts, black students had the highest rate of disciplinary actions and Asian students had the lowest rate.

Disciplinary rates improved notably for all racial/ethnic groups in one school district and worsened in five school districts, mostly among black students.

2007 Racial Disparities Report

Table 4-12
Expulsion and Out-of-School Suspensions
Rate per 100 Students
Franklin County School Districts, 2005-06 School Year

School District	Asian/PI		Black (NH)		Hispanic		American Indian/AN		White (NH)	
	Enrollment	Rate	Enrollment	Rate	Enrollment	Rate	Enrollment	Rate	Enrollment	Rate
Bexley City	29	3.4	135	12.5	21	4.9	0	NC	1,885	2.9
Canal Winchester Local	36	0.0	433	18.2	26	3.8	< 10	NC	2,172	3.2
Columbus City	1,167	11.1	36,146	60.6	2,695	14.6	140	33.7	16,899	31.9
Dublin City	1,554	0.3	377	11.4	351	2.8	13	23.0	9,660	2.4
Gahanna-Jefferson City	193	2.6	998	15.0	103	2.9	< 10	NC	5,135	4.7
Grandview Heights City	< 10	NC	< 10	NC	21	0.0	0	NC	1,074	7.2
Groveport Madison Local	119	9.2	1,663	58.0	206	21.9	14	29.0	3,920	21.8
Hamilton Local	32	18.9	303	31.7	39	5.2	< 10	NC	2,315	20.8
Hilliard City	708	3.5	791	24.3	472	12.9	16	12.3	11,667	8.0
New Albany-Plain Local	238	NA	183	NA	55	NA	< 10	NA	2,875	NA
Reynoldsburg City	112	2.7	1,541	31.0	148	17.5	< 10	NC	3,878	13.2
South-Western City	326	6.1	2,278	23.7	1,266	9.1	55	14.6	14,937	10.1
Upper Arlington City	347	1.2	45	6.6	39	0.0	< 10	NC	4,971	1.2
Westerville City	293	3.1	2,435	39.2	311	24.7	21	4.8	9,731	11.3
Whitehall City	37	2.7	709	9.3	218	2.3	< 10	NC	1,485	4.5
Worthington City	610	2.0	586	23.2	265	4.1	18	0.0	7,298	4.6

Source: Interactive Local Report Card, Ohio Department of Education

NA=Not available

5. Housing

The following indicators related to housing are reported in this section:

- Homeownership
- Mortgage lending
- Rental housing cost
- Public and assisted housing
- Overcrowded housing
- Homelessness
- Fair housing complaints

Data were not available to update the housing condition data. These data from the 2003 Racial Disparities report are included in Appendix D.

■ Summary of Findings: Housing

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target								
Homeownership										
<p>From 2000 to 2005, the homeownership rate for Franklin County increased by 4.5 percentage points. The rate improved for all racial/ethnic groups except American Indian/Alaska Native.</p>	<p>Owner occupancy rates for housing units occupied by Asian, black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, and American Indian households were 15-50 percentage points below the rate for white households.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 60.2% Franklin County homeownership rate, the following numbers of renter households must become owner households:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 532 1787 683"> <tr> <td>Black or African American</td> <td>16,145</td> </tr> <tr> <td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td> <td>411</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian</td> <td>1,252</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic or Latino</td> <td>3,292</td> </tr> </table>	Black or African American	16,145	American Indian or Alaska Native	411	Asian	1,252	Hispanic or Latino	3,292
Black or African American	16,145									
American Indian or Alaska Native	411									
Asian	1,252									
Hispanic or Latino	3,292									
Mortgage lending										
<p>From 2001 to 2005, the total number of home purchase loan applications increased by about 27,000 for conventional loans and decreased by about 6,000 for government loans. Loan origination rates in Franklin County decreased from 2001 to 2005 for both conventional and government home purchases. Conventional home purchase loan origination rates decreased notably for white, black, and Asian/NHPI households and increased slightly among Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska Native households.</p>	<p>Asian and white applicants for conventional home purchase loans had a loan origination rate approximately 10-20 percentage points higher than did applicants of other races/ethnicity.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 65.0% Columbus MSA conventional home purchase loan origination rate, the following numbers of applicants must have loans originated:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 865 1772 987"> <tr> <td>Black or African American</td> <td>1,105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic or Latino</td> <td>97</td> </tr> </table>	Black or African American	1,105	American Indian or Alaska Native	13	Hispanic or Latino	97		
Black or African American	1,105									
American Indian or Alaska Native	13									
Hispanic or Latino	97									
Rental housing cost										
<p>Not available.</p>	<p>In 2000, more than half (55.9%) of households in Franklin County with an annual income of less than \$35,000 experienced a housing cost burden (i.e., paid more than 30% of their household income for housing costs). Of these, more than one-quarter (27.8%) were black or African American households.</p>	<p>Parity target not applicable.</p>								

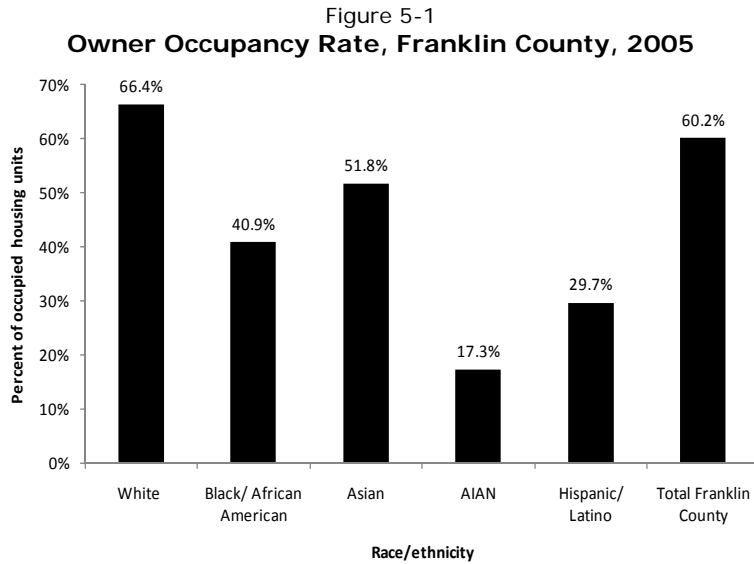
Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target								
Public and assisted housing										
The total number of public and assisted housing recipients in Franklin County decreased slightly from 2003 to 2006. The racial/ethnic distribution of recipients remained almost unchanged.	More than 80% of public housing residents and Section 8 voucher recipients as of December 2006 were black, compared to 19.8% of the total population.	Parity target not applicable.								
Overcrowded housing										
The percentage of households with more than one person per room changed very little from 2000 to 2005 for the county and for each racial/ethnic group.	The percentages of Asian and Hispanic or Latino households with more than one person per room were more than four times the rate for Franklin County; the percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native households was almost seven times the county rate.	<p>To reach parity with the 1.8% of Franklin County households with more than one person per room, the number of overcrowded households must be reduced by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 654 1764 808"> <tr> <td>Black or African American</td> <td>849</td> </tr> <tr> <td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td> <td>103</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian</td> <td>848</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic or Latino</td> <td>625</td> </tr> </table>	Black or African American	849	American Indian or Alaska Native	103	Asian	848	Hispanic or Latino	625
Black or African American	849									
American Indian or Alaska Native	103									
Asian	848									
Hispanic or Latino	625									
Homelessness										
The proportion of families in emergency shelters from various racial/ethnic groups remained virtually unchanged from 2002 to 2006.	In 2006, 70% of householders in the family emergency shelter system were black.	<p>To make the percentage of families in emergency shelters who were black or African American equal to the percentage of Franklin County householders who are black or African American (18.7%), the number of families in emergency shelters funded by the Community Shelter Board (CSB) must be decreased by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1402 1065 1764 1089"> <tr> <td>Black or African American</td> <td>361</td> </tr> </table>	Black or African American	361						
Black or African American	361									
Fair housing complaints										
The percentage of all fair housing complaints in Franklin County based on race decreased from a high of 62% in 1998 to a low of 20% in 2002. Since then, the percentage has climbed steadily to almost half of all complaints.	About 40% of all fair housing complaints from 2003 to 2006 were based on race, making it the second most common basis for filing.	Parity target not applicable.								

■ Detailed Findings by Indicator

Homeownership

Current disparities

In 2005, homeownership rates for black or African American households were more than 25 percentage points lower than for white households (Figure 5-1). Rates for Hispanics or Latinos and American Indians or Alaska Natives were less than half the rates for whites.



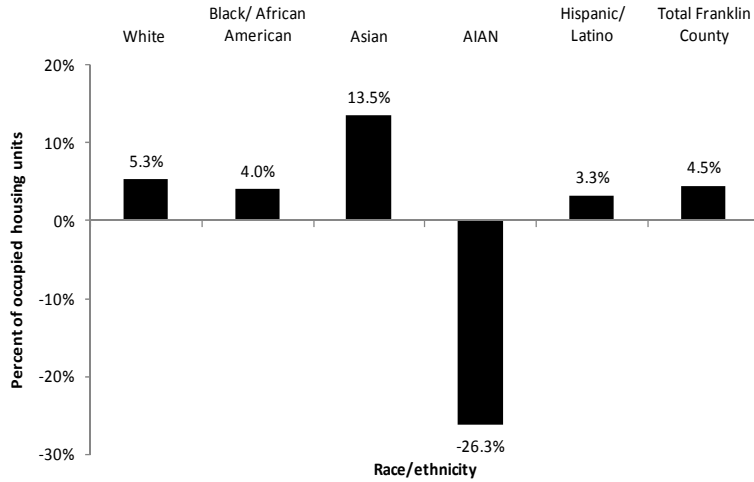
Source: American Community Survey, 2005
AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native

Homeownership rates improved from 2000 to 2005. However, the rate for white households was higher than the rate for other racial/ethnic groups.

Trends

From 2000 to 2005, the homeownership rate for Franklin County increased by 4.5 percentage points (Figure 5-2). The rate improved for all racial and ethnic groups except American Indian/Alaska Native. However, the rate for American Indian/Alaska Native households should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of households in this group. The homeownership rate improved the most for Asian households in Franklin County.

Figure 5-2
Change in Percent of Persons who Owned their Housing Unit from 2000 to 2005, Franklin County



Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005
 AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native

Mortgage Lending

Current disparities

Conventional loan origination rates almost 20 percentage points higher for white and Asian applicants than for black applicants (Table 5-1). Rates for Hispanic and American Indian or Alaska Native applicants were slightly higher than for black applicants.

Origination rates for government home purchase loans were higher overall than for conventional loans. All groups had origination rates of 60% or more for government loans. However, origination rates for government loans were lowest for black applicants.

Conventional loan origination rates were almost 20 percentage points higher for white and Asian applicants than for black applicants.

Table 5-1
Percent of Home Purchase Loan Applications Originated by Race, Columbus MSA, 2005

Race/Ethnicity of Applicant	Conventional Home Purchase		Government Home Purchase	
	Applications	Percent Originated	Applications	Percent Originated
White	42,325	69.5%	5,029	73.5%
Black	6,912	49.0%	1,157	59.9%
American Indian/AN	115	53.9%	10	80.0%
Asian/NHPI	1,795	67.6%	112	65.2%
Hispanic	1,150	56.6%	138	64.5%
Race not available	6,258	51.6%	363	60.1%
Columbus MSA Total	58,017	65.0%	6,809	70.3%

Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act
 AN=Alaska Native; NHPI=Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

Trends

The total number of conventional home purchase loan applications increased from 31,358 in 2001 to 58,017 in 2005. During the same time period, the number of government home purchase loan applications decreased by 6,211.

Loan origination rates decreased from 2001 to 2005 for both conventional and government home purchases (Table 5-2). The rate decrease for government home purchase loans was nearly three times that of the decrease in conventional home purchase loans. Conventional home purchase loan origination rates decreased for all racial/ethnic groups except Hispanic and American Indian or Alaska Native applicants which increased slightly. However, the rates for Hispanic and American Indian or Alaska Native applicants should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of applicants in these groups.

The origination rate for government home purchase loans decreased by more than 10 percentage points for all racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native applicants.

Loan origination rates decreased from 2001 to 2005 for both conventional and government home purchases.

Table 5-2
Change in Loan Origination Rates from 2001 to 2005, Columbus MSA

Race/Ethnicity of Applicant	Conventional Home Purchase	Government Home Purchase ^a
White	-4.5%	-11.9%
Black	-4.6%	-15.8%
American Indian/AN	+0.4%	-1.8%
Asian/NHPI	-17.0%	-16.5%
Hispanic	+2.6%	-18.1%
Race not available	-5.8%	-15.3%
Columbus MSA Total	-4.1%	-12.5%

^a Includes VA, FHA, FSA/RS loans
 Source: Home Mortgage Disclosure Act
 AN=Alaska Native; NHPI=Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

Rental Housing Cost

Rental housing is considered affordable if rent and utilities cost no more than 30% of household income. Households that pay more than 30% of their household income for housing costs are experiencing a “housing cost burden.”

The 2003 Racial Disparities report included data about housing cost burden for separate racial/ethnic groups from the Census 2000. These data could not be updated for the current report because they were not available from the American Community Survey. However, additional Census 2000 data are reported here that were not available for the 2003 Racial Disparities report: rental housing cost burden for separate racial/ethnic groups *by different levels of household income.*

Current disparities

In 2000, more than half (55.9%) of renter households in Franklin County with an annual income of less than \$35,000 experienced a housing cost burden (i.e., paid more than 30% of their household income for housing costs). Of these, almost two-thirds (63.9%) were white households (Table 5-3). More than one-quarter (27.8%) were black or African American households, similar to the percentage of all low-income renter householders in Franklin County that were black (28.0%).

About 28% of low-income renter households experiencing a housing cost burden were African American.

Table 5-3
Low-Income Renter Households with Housing Cost Burden, Franklin County, 2000 (1,2)

Race/Ethnicity	Number	% of Total (3)
White	40,965	63.9%
Black or African American	17,847	27.8%
Asian/NHPI	2,290	3.6%
American Indian/AN	344	0.5%
Total Franklin County	64,157	100.0%
Hispanic or Latino	1,668	2.6%

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4

(1) Low-income: household income less than \$35,000

(2) Housing Cost Burden: paid more than 30% of household income for housing costs

(3) Percents do not add up to 100% because not all racial groups are reported in this table

Trends

Data were not available to compare trends over time.

Public and Assisted Housing

Current disparities

Compared to their percentage of the total population, blacks were disproportionately overrepresented among public and assisted housing recipients in Franklin County (Table 5-4). As of December 2006, more than 80% of public housing residents and Section 8 voucher recipients were black.

More than 80% of public housing residents and Section 8 voucher recipients were black.

Table 5-4
Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority Public and Assisted Housing Recipients, December 2006

Race/Ethnicity of Householder	Public Housing Residents		Section 8 Voucher Recipients	
	Number	% of all residents	Number	% of all recipients
White	760	10.6%	4,294	15.6%
Black	6,299	87.9%	22,846	83.2%
American Indian	19	0.3%	29	0.1%
Hispanic	42	0.6%	264	1.0%
Asian/PI	46	0.6%	38	0.1%
Total Franklin County	7,166	100.0%	27,471	100.0%

Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority

PI = Pacific Islander

Trends

The racial/ethnic distribution of public and assisted housing recipients remained almost unchanged from 2003 to 2006 (Table 5-5). However, there was a slight increase in the percentage of all public housing residents and Section 8 voucher recipients who were black. The total number of public and assisted housing recipients decreased slightly from 2003 to 2006. This decrease represented about 4% of all Section 8 voucher recipients and 7% of public housing residents.

Table 5-5
Change in Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority Public and Assisted Housing Recipients from 2003 to 2006

Race/Ethnicity of Resident	Public Housing Residents		Section 8 Voucher Recipients	
	Number	% of all residents	Number	% of all recipients
White	-161	-1.4%	-480	-1.1%
Black	-294	+2.0%	-568	+1.3%
American Indian	+4	+0.1%	0	0.0%
Hispanic	+4	+0.1%	-22	0.0%
Asian/PI	-69	-0.9%	-19	-0.1%
Total Franklin County	-509	--	-1,117	--

Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority
 PI = Pacific Islander

The number of public and assisted housing recipients decreased slightly from 2003 to 2006 but the racial/ethnic composition was similar.

Overcrowded Housing

Although the census does not have a definition of overcrowded housing, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers a unit with more than one person per room to be overcrowded. Overcrowding based on this standard may reflect poor quality housing or it may reflect the acceptability within some cultures of larger families and more crowded living conditions.

Current disparities

The percentages of Asian and Hispanic or Latino households with more than one person per room were more than four times the percentage for Franklin County (Table 5-6). The percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native households that met the HUD definition of overcrowding was almost seven times the county figure. The rate for black or African American households was slightly above the county figure of 1.8% of households.

Asian, Hispanic, and American Indian or Alaska Native households had the largest percentages of households with more than one person per room.

Table 5-6
**Households with More than One Person per Room,
 Franklin County, 2005**

Race/Ethnicity of Householder	2005		Change from 2000 to 2005	
	Number	% of households	Number	% of households
White	4,187	1.2%	+46	0.0%
Black or African American	2,357	2.8%	-388	-0.8%
American Indian/AN	120	12.4%	+120	+12.4%
Asian	819	7.5%	+5	-1.5%
Franklin County Total	8054	1.8%	-137	-0.1%
Hispanic or Latino	1,117	7.6%	+403	+2.5%

Source: American Community Survey, 2000 and 2005
 AN=Alaska Native

Trends

The percentage of households with more than one person per room changed very little from 2000 to 2005 for the county and for each racial/ethnic group (Table 5-6). The largest change was an increase of about 400 households among Hispanic households, an increase of 2.5 percentage points.

Homelessness

Current disparities

African American families were overrepresented in the homeless population in Franklin County. In Franklin County, 17.4% of households are black or African American. In contrast, data from the Community Shelter Board (CSB) Homeless Census Report indicated that 70% of householders in emergency shelters for families in 2006 were black. There were very few Hispanic, Asian, or Native American or Alaska Native families in the shelter system in 2006.

Trends

The racial/ethnic composition of families in emergency shelters was virtually unchanged from 2002 to 2006.

Fair Housing Complaints

Current disparities

The Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC) is responsible for investigating allegations of unlawful discrimination under laws of the state of Ohio. From 2003 to 2006, race was the second most common basis for fair housing complaints (Table 5-7). About 40% of all complaints were based on race (alone or in combination with other bases).

About 17% of householders in Franklin County were African American, but about 70% of families in the emergency shelter system were African American.

Table 5-7
**Fair Housing Complaints Filed with OCRC,
 Franklin County, 2003-2006**

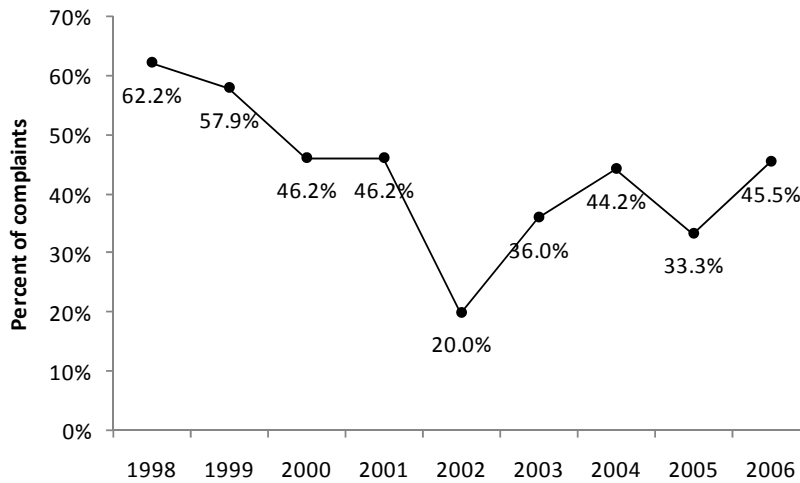
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total complaints filed	50	43	36	44
Basis for filing (1)				
Disability	27	14	21	19
Race	18	19	12	20
National origin	6	5	7	5
Familial status	4	6	0	4
Retaliation	4	5	3	2
Religion	1	2	4	0
Gender	1	1	0	2
Sexual harassment	1	1	0	2
Color	1	0	0	0
Age	0	0	0	0

(1) Charges may be filed alleging multiple bases.
 Source: Ohio Civil Rights Commission

Trends

The percentage of all fair housing complaints based on race decreased from a high (62%) in 1998 to a low (20%) in 2002 (Figure 5-3). Since 2002, the percentage has climbed steadily to almost half of all complaints. The total number of complaints ranged from 26 to 50 between 1998 and 2006, with the number of complaints due to race between 8 and 23.

Figure 5-3
**Fair Housing Charges Based on Race Filed with OCRC,
 Franklin County, 1998-2006**



Source: Ohio Civil Rights Commission

The percentage of fair housing complaints based on race reached a low in 2002, and has climbed steadily since then.

6. Health

The following indicators related to health are reported in this section:

- Leading causes of death
- Homicide
- Births to teens
- Infant mortality
- Low birth weight births
- AIDS
- Adult alcohol and drug use
- Youth alcohol, tobacco, and drug use
- Adult smoking
- Health insurance coverage
- Medicaid recipients
- Prescription drugs
- Oral health care
- Sensory, physical, and mental disabilities

Data were not available to update the childhood immunization, child overweight, and adult overweight data. These data from the 2003 Racial Disparities report are included in Appendix D.

■ Summary of Findings: Health

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target																
Leading causes of death																		
<p>Compared to the age-adjusted average rate from 1999-2001, the death rate in 2002-2004 improved notably for heart disease for most racial/ethnic and gender groups. Death rates improved for stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease, and diabetes for some groups.</p> <p>Death rates worsened for cancer among black males and females, and diabetes among black males.</p>	<p>Death rates from cancer, stroke, and diabetes were higher among black males and females than the county rates. For black females, the death rate from heart disease was also notably above the county rate.</p> <p>The five leading causes of death varied by racial/ethnic and gender groups. After heart disease, cancer, and stroke, leading causes for different racial or gender groups included kidney disease, Alzheimer’s disease, and unintentional accidents.</p>	<p>To reach parity with age-specific death rates for Franklin County, the annual number of deaths due to heart disease must be reduced by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1348 505 1793 570"> <tr> <td>Black males</td> <td>22 (1,2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black females</td> <td>30 (1,2)</td> </tr> </table> <p>To reach parity with age-specific death rates for Franklin County, the annual number of deaths due to cancer must be reduced by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1348 675 1793 740"> <tr> <td>Black males</td> <td>47 (1,2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black females</td> <td>31 (1,2)</td> </tr> </table> <p>To reach parity with age-specific death rates for Franklin County, the annual number of deaths due to diabetes must be reduced by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1348 846 1793 911"> <tr> <td>Black males</td> <td>24 (1,2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black females</td> <td>23 (1,2)</td> </tr> </table> <p>To reach parity with age-specific death rates for Franklin County, the annual number of deaths due to stroke must be reduced by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1348 1016 1793 1081"> <tr> <td>Black males</td> <td>15 (1,2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black females</td> <td>10 (1,2)</td> </tr> </table>	Black males	22 (1,2)	Black females	30 (1,2)	Black males	47 (1,2)	Black females	31 (1,2)	Black males	24 (1,2)	Black females	23 (1,2)	Black males	15 (1,2)	Black females	10 (1,2)
Black males	22 (1,2)																	
Black females	30 (1,2)																	
Black males	47 (1,2)																	
Black females	31 (1,2)																	
Black males	24 (1,2)																	
Black females	23 (1,2)																	
Black males	15 (1,2)																	
Black females	10 (1,2)																	
Homicide																		
<p>There were 72 more homicides in Franklin County in 2002-2004 than in 1999-2001. Homicide rates for black males increased by more than 13 per 100,000 from 1999-2001 to 2002-2004, which was about three times the increase for the total county population.</p>	<p>From 2002 to 2004, more than half of homicide deaths were among blacks, although blacks were only about 20% of the total population. The homicide death rate for black males was more than six times the rate for white males.</p>	<p>To reach parity with age-specific death rates for Franklin County, the annual number of deaths due to homicides must be reduced by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1348 1235 1793 1326"> <tr> <td>Black males</td> <td>33 (1,2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black females</td> <td>5 (1,2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic males</td> <td>3 (1,2)</td> </tr> </table>	Black males	33 (1,2)	Black females	5 (1,2)	Hispanic males	3 (1,2)										
Black males	33 (1,2)																	
Black females	5 (1,2)																	
Hispanic males	3 (1,2)																	

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target				
Births to teens						
<p>The birth rate for Franklin County teens (ages 15-19) decreased during the past decade and continued to drop from 2000 to 2004. The rate decreased for all racial/ethnic groups except Hispanics and Asians; the rate increased dramatically for Hispanic teens.</p>	<p>The birth rate for black female teens ages 15-19 was more than twice that of white teens, and the rate for Hispanic teens was more than four times that of white teens.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County teen (15-19 years) birth rate of 44.5 per 1,000, the number of births to teens must be reduced by the following:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="1381 451 1787 516"> <tr> <td>Black females</td> <td>296 (2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic females</td> <td>97 (2)</td> </tr> </table>	Black females	296 (2)	Hispanic females	97 (2)
Black females	296 (2)					
Hispanic females	97 (2)					
Infant mortality						
<p>The infant mortality rate for Franklin County decreased slightly from 1998 to 2003. During this time, the rate for white infants remained slightly below the county rate, while the rate for black infants was more than twice the rate for white infants.</p>	<p>The rate of deaths per 1,000 live births for black infants was more than twice that of white infants.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County infant mortality rate of 8.4 per 1,000 live births, the number of infant deaths must be reduced by the following:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="1381 695 1772 727"> <tr> <td>Blacks</td> <td>27 (2)</td> </tr> </table>	Blacks	27 (2)		
Blacks	27 (2)					
Low birth weight births						
<p>From 2000 to 2004, the percent of all births that were low birth weight remained stable for the county population and for each racial/ethnic group.</p>	<p>Low birth weight births were more frequent among black infants, affecting about 13% of all births. Rates for infants from other racial/ethnic groups were about 4-8 percentage points lower than for blacks.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County figure of low birth weight births of 8.6% of all births, the number of these births must be reduced by the following:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="1381 911 1787 976"> <tr> <td>Blacks</td> <td>193 (2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asians/Pacific Islanders</td> <td>5 (2)</td> </tr> </table>	Blacks	193 (2)	Asians/Pacific Islanders	5 (2)
Blacks	193 (2)					
Asians/Pacific Islanders	5 (2)					
AIDS						
<p>The number of new AIDS cases increased by more than 170 from 1998-2000 to 2003-2005. The rate of increase in the percentage of new AIDS cases among non-white persons slowed in 2003-2005 compared to the previous decade. However, new cases that were black males increased by 6.1 percentage points from 1998-2000 to 2003-2005.</p>	<p>The majority (86.1%) of new AIDS cases reported from 2003-2005 were among men. Black, non-Hispanic men represented almost one-third (31.0%) of new cases, but comprised only 9.4% of the total population.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 9.4% of the Franklin County population that is black or African American males, the number of new persons with reported AIDS cases must be reduced by the following:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="1381 1149 1738 1182"> <tr> <td>Black males</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </table>	Black males	80		
Black males	80					

Health

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target
Adult alcohol and drug use		
<p>Although ADAMH served more than 750 more clients in 2005 than in 2002, there were no notable changes in the racial composition of clients from 2002 to 2005.</p>	<p>African Americans, who are 19.8% of the Franklin County population, represented 40.2% of the clients provided with alcohol and drug abuse services by ADAMH agencies in 2005.</p>	<p>For the percentage of clients who were black or African American to be equal to the percentage of the Franklin County population that is black or African American (19.8%), the annual number of clients provided with alcohol and drug abuse services by ADAMH agencies must be reduced by the following:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">African Americans 2,185</p>
Youth alcohol, tobacco, and drug use		
<p>Regular usage of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana among Franklin County youth decreased slightly from 2000 to 2003 for most age and racial/ethnic groups. Use decreased the most for cigarette use, with the largest decreases among white 9-12th graders and Asian or Hispanic 11-12th graders.</p>	<p>In most categories, Caucasian students had the highest percentages of regular use. However, black 9th and 10th graders had a slightly higher rate of regular marijuana usage (15.4%) than did white 9th and 10th graders (13.0%).</p>	<p>Parity target not applicable.</p>
Adult smoking		
<p>There were no notable changes in smoking rates for the Franklin County population or for racial/ethnic groups from 2000 to 2004.</p>	<p>About one-fourth of adults in Franklin County reported being current smokers in 2004. Smoking prevalence was slightly higher for black or African American adults than for white adults.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 25.3% of the Franklin County adult population who are current smokers, the number of adults who smoke must be reduced by the following:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Blacks or African Americans 2,555</p>
Health insurance coverage		
<p>Although directly comparable data were not available, the percentage of adults without health insurance appeared to have increased from 2000 to 2004 for the Franklin County population. The increase was slightly larger for white adults than for black or African American adults.</p>	<p>The percent of Hispanic adults in Franklin County with health insurance coverage in 2004 (47.2%) was nearly 40 percentage points lower than the coverage rate for white adults (87.8%); the rate for black or African American adults (81.1%) was 7 percentage points lower than for whites.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 84.6% of Franklin County adults who have health insurance coverage, the number of persons with health insurance coverage must be increased by the following:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hispanics 9,207 Blacks or African Americans 7,098</p>

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target				
Medicaid recipients						
<p>The number of Medicaid recipients grew by more than 51,000 from 2001 to 2006. The largest increase, nearly 26,000, was in black or African American recipients. The percentage of recipients who were Hispanic increased by 1.7 percentage points from 2001 to 2006.</p>	<p>About half of Medicaid recipients were black or African American in 2006, compared to about 19.8% of the total population that was black or African American.</p>	<p>For the percentage of Medicaid recipients who were black or African American, or Hispanic to be equal to the percentage of the Franklin County population that is black or African American (19.8%) or Hispanic (3.3%), the number of Medicaid recipients must be decreased by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1350 532 1801 597"> <tr> <td>Blacks or African Americans</td> <td>59,488</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanics</td> <td>1,987</td> </tr> </table>	Blacks or African Americans	59,488	Hispanics	1,987
Blacks or African Americans	59,488					
Hispanics	1,987					
Prescription drugs						
<p>The total percentage of Franklin County adults who reported cost as a barrier to obtaining prescriptions increased slightly from 2000 to 2004. The percentage of black adults reporting this barrier remained the same while the rate for whites increased slightly.</p>	<p>About 14% of Franklin County adults reported cost as a barrier to obtaining prescriptions. Almost 20% of black or African American adults reported cost as a barrier, compared to fewer than 13% of white adults.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 14.1% of Franklin County adults who were unable to get prescription medications due to cost during the past year, the number of persons with cost as a barrier must be reduced by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1350 797 1772 829"> <tr> <td>Blacks or African Americans</td> <td>8,092</td> </tr> </table>	Blacks or African Americans	8,092		
Blacks or African Americans	8,092					
Oral health care						
<p>The percentages of Franklin County persons who had visited the dentist within the past year or had unmet dental needs were very similar in 2000 and 2004. There were no notable changes from 2000 to 2004 in rates of annual dental visits or unmet dental needs for racial/ethnic groups.</p>	<p>About half of black or African American and Hispanic adults had visited a dentist in the past year compared to about two-thirds of white adults. Almost 20% of black or African American and Hispanic adults reported unmet dental needs, compared to slightly more than 10% of white adults.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 64.6% of the Franklin County population that had visited a dentist within the past year, the number of persons visiting the dentist must be increased by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1350 1003 1801 1068"> <tr> <td>Blacks or African Americans</td> <td>17,319</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanics</td> <td>4,568</td> </tr> </table>	Blacks or African Americans	17,319	Hispanics	4,568
		Blacks or African Americans	17,319			
Hispanics	4,568					
<p>To reach parity with the 12.2% of the Franklin County population that had unmet dental needs during the past year, the number of persons with unmet needs must be reduced by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1350 1198 1801 1263"> <tr> <td>Blacks or African Americans</td> <td>9,228</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanics</td> <td>1,778</td> </tr> </table>	Blacks or African Americans	9,228	Hispanics	1,778		
Blacks or African Americans	9,228					
Hispanics	1,778					

Health

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target						
Disability status								
Data from 2003 or later are not comparable with earlier data because of question modifications in the American Community Survey. Therefore, trends could not be analyzed.	The percentage of blacks or African Americans with at least one disability was about three percentage points higher than the figure for the Franklin County population. The percentages of individuals from other racial/ethnic groups with at least one disability were lower than the county figure.	<p>To reach parity with the 11.7% of the Franklin County population with any disability, the number of persons with disabilities must be decreased by the following:</p> <table data-bbox="1381 451 1787 602"> <tr> <td>Black or African American males</td> <td>1,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black or African American females</td> <td>2,554</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hispanic or Latino females</td> <td>76</td> </tr> </table>	Black or African American males	1,900	Black or African American females	2,554	Hispanic or Latino females	76
Black or African American males	1,900							
Black or African American females	2,554							
Hispanic or Latino females	76							

- (1) For these indicators, CRP calculated expected deaths by multiplying age-specific death rates for the Franklin County population by the age-specific population of interest, then summing across all age groups.
- (2) These parity targets were calculated using bridged-race population estimates from the Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), in collaboration with the US Bureau of the Census, created these estimates to bridge the 31 race categories from Census 2000 to the four race categories used by many data systems, including vital statistics.

■ Detailed Findings by Indicator

Leading Causes of Death

Current disparities

Heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) and diabetes ranked as the top five leading causes of death for Franklin County residents from 2002-2004, according to the Ohio Department of Health. Age-adjusted rates from 2002-2004 showed the following notable differences by racial/ethnic groups and gender (Table 6-1) (Rates were not calculated for subgroups with fewer than 20 deaths.):

Black: For black males and females, death rates for cancer, stroke, and diabetes were higher than the county rates. For black females, the death rate from heart disease was also notably above the county rate.

Asian: For Asian males and females, death rates for heart disease and cancer were notably lower than the county rates.

Hispanic: For Hispanics, death rates from heart disease and cancer were lower than the county rates.

Death rates were higher than county rates for blacks for cancer, diabetes, and stroke. Death rates for heart disease were higher than county rates for black females.

Table 6-1
Leading Causes of Death by Race, Franklin County, 2002-2004
3-Year Average, Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000

Disease	Total Franklin County		White		Black		Asian/PI		Hispanic	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Heart Disease	282.9	189.7	284.1	184.1	286.5	220.7	110.6	155.4	95.9	
Cancer	271.2	182.9	260.3	179.2	354.2	219.7	152.1	69.3	124.4	
Stroke	57.9	57.7	53.9	55.9	81.6	68.9	NC	NC	NC	NC
CLRD	62.3	46.1	63.7	49.8	61.3	28.5	NC	NC	NC	NC
Diabetes	37.0	28.4	30.2	23.3	80.7	56.7	NC	NC	NC	NC

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse
 CLRD = Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease; M = Male; F = Female; PI = Pacific Islander; NC=Not calculated due to numbers of deaths <20 per group

The five leading causes of death differed for racial/ethnic and gender groups, with nine different causes among the five leading causes of death for at least one subgroup (Table 6-2). (Asians and Hispanics were not included in this analysis because rates could only be calculated for two causes of death due to small numbers). Heart disease, cancer, and stroke were the leading causes of death for all subgroups.

The five leading causes of death varied for different racial/ethnic and gender groups.

Other top five causes of death for subgroups included: kidney disease for black males; Alzheimer’s for all females in Franklin County and black and white females; and unintentional accidents for all males in Franklin County and white males. Chronic lower respiratory disease was not in the top five causes of death for blacks, while diabetes was not in the top five for whites.

Table 6-2
**Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity and Gender,
 Based on 3-Year Average, Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000,
 Franklin County, 2002-2004**

Cause	Total Franklin County			White		Black	
	All	M	F	M	F	M	F
Heart Disease	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Cancer	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Stroke	3	4	3	4	3	3	3
CLRD	4	3	4	3	4	6	7
Diabetes	5	6	6	6	6	4	4
Accidents	6	5	7	5	7	7	9
Alzheimer's	7	10	5	10	5	10	5
Flu and Pneumonia	8	7	8	7	8	8	10
Kidney disease	9	8	9	8	9	5	6
Septicemia	10	9	10	9	10	9	8

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse
 NA = Not available; CLRD = Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease; M = Male; F = Female; PI = Pacific Islander

Trends

Rates for the five leading causes of death improved notably for several racial/ethnic and gender groups from 1999 to 2004 (Table 6-3). Trends for Native Americans, Asians, and Hispanics were difficult to interpret because of the small size of these groups. Therefore, notable trends were identified only for the total county population, whites, and blacks.

Table 6-3
Change in 3-Year Average, Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000, Franklin County, 1999-2001 to 2002-2004

Disease	Total Franklin County		White		Black	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Heart Disease	-54.3	-28.9	-48.1	-28.1	-95.9	-41.7
Cancer	-0.6	-8.1	-2.7	-10.5	+9.7	+12.5
Stroke	-12.9	-9.4	-11.7	-9.4	-23.6	-8.5
CLRD	-8.2	-0.8	-9.6	+0.3	+1.9	-4.9
Diabetes	-3.5	-1.8	-6.1	0.0	+11.1	-17.5

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse

Age-adjusted death rates from heart disease improved notably from 1999-2001 to 2002-2004 for the county population and for whites and blacks. Rates also improved for deaths from stroke (all and white males and females, black males), chronic lower respiratory disease (all and white males), and diabetes (black females).

In contrast, death rates worsened from 1999-2001 to 2002-2004 for cancer for black males and females and for diabetes for black males.

Age-adjusted death rates from heart disease improved notably for the county population and whites and blacks.

Age-adjusted death rates worsened for cancer for blacks and for diabetes for black males.

Homicide

Current disparities

Although homicides were not one of the ten leading causes of death in Franklin County, there were notable disparities in homicide rates across racial/ethnic and gender groups (Table 6-4). The 2002-2004 age-adjusted homicide death rate was highest for black males. This represented about half of all homicide deaths in the county during this period, although black males are only 9.4% of the total Franklin County population.

Table 6-4
Homicides by Race, Franklin County, 2002-2004
3-Year Average, Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000

	Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
White	90	7.1	28	2.1
Black	143	44.4	27	7.7
Asian/PI	0	0	2	3.1
Native American	1	10.1	1	16.3
Total Franklin County	234	13.7	58	3.4
Hispanic	19	22.8	2	13.7

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse

About half of all homicide deaths in Franklin County were black males.

Trends

In 2002-2004, there were 72 more homicides than in 1999-2001, including 53 among black males. Compared to age-adjusted homicide rates in 1999-2001, Franklin County rates in 2002-2004 increased slightly for males and remained almost the same for females. Rates for black males increased about three times more than rates for the county population.

Births to Teens

Current disparities

There were 1,618 births to teens ages 15-19 in Franklin County in 2004 (Table 6-5). The birth rate for black teens was more than twice, and for Hispanic teens more than four times, that of white teens.

Table 6-5
Teen Births by Race, Rates per 1,000,
Franklin County, 2000 and 2004 (1)

Race/Ethnicity	2000		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
White	1147	42.1	894	34.2
Black	722	88.0	690	77.9
Native American	5	27.9	4	25.8
Asian/PI	29	23.6	30	24.5
Total	1,903	51.6	1,618	44.5
Hispanic	105	115.8	139	145.7

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse

(1) 2004 birth data are preliminary because some out-of-state records are missing.

Teens = Ages 15-19 years; PI = Pacific Islander

The teen birth rate for blacks was more than twice, and for Hispanics more than four times, that of white teens.

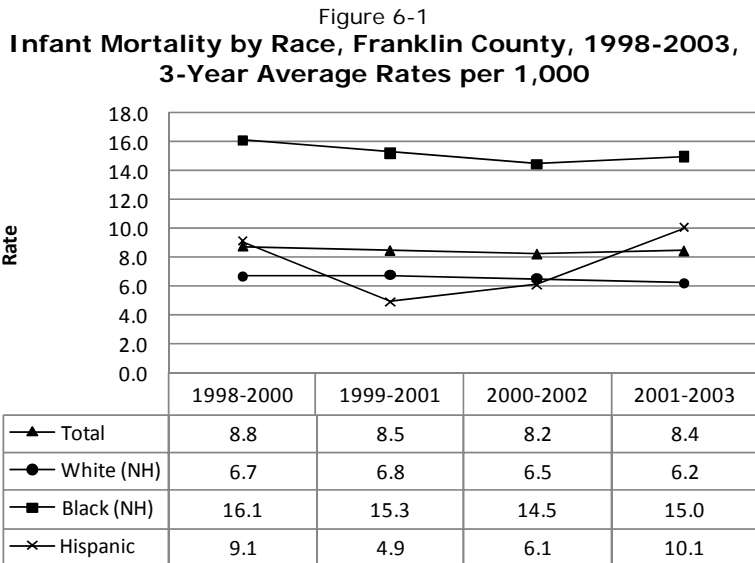
Trends

The teen birth rate decreased during the past decade, and continued to drop from 2000 to 2004. From 2000 to 2004, the teen birth rate decreased for all racial/ethnic groups, except for Hispanics and Asians (Table 6-5). The teen birth rate for Hispanics increased dramatically from 2000 to 2004.

Infant Mortality

Current disparities

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. In 2003, there were 150 infant deaths in Franklin County. Although the number of infant deaths among blacks and whites was similar, the rate per 1,000 live births for black infants was more than twice that of white infants in 2001-2003 (Figure 6-1). Other racial/ethnic groups had very small numbers of infant deaths in 2003 (fewer than 5 deaths per group).



Source: Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics, Analyzed by Columbus Public Health

The infant mortality rate for blacks has remained more than twice that of whites since 1998.

Trends

The Franklin County infant mortality rate remained relatively stable from 1998-2003 (Figure 6-1). Throughout this time, the rate for white infants has remained slightly below the county average while the rate for black infants has been more than twice the rate for white infants. The rate for Hispanic infants has fluctuated above and below the county rate since 1998, largely due to the relatively small number of Hispanic infants and infant deaths.

Low Birth Weight Births

Current disparities

In Franklin County there were 1,571 low birth weight births in 2004 (Table 6-6). Low birth weight births were more common among black infants, affecting 13.1% of all births, than among infants of other races.

About 13% of black infants are low birth weight births, compared to 9% of the county population.

Table 6-6
Low Birth Weight Births by Race, Franklin County, 2000 and 2004 (1)

Race/Ethnicity	2000		2004	
	Count	% of all Births	Count	% of all Births
White	919	7.3%	860	7.4%
Black	509	12.4%	623	13.1%
Native American	4	7.3%	2	5.3%
Asian/PI	63	8.3%	86	9.5%
Total Franklin County	1,495	8.6%	1,571	9.0%
Hispanic	38	6.4%	75	6.6%

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse

(1) 2004 birth data are preliminary because some out-of-state records are missing.

PI = Pacific Islander

Trends

From 2000 to 2004, the percentage of all births that were low birth weight remained stable for the county population, as well as for racial/ethnic groups (Table 6-6).

AIDS

Current disparities

From 2003-2005, 371 AIDS cases were reported in Franklin County (Table 6-7). The majority (86.8%) of new AIDS cases during this period were among men. Black, non-Hispanic men represented almost one-third of new cases, although they comprise only 9.4% of the total population.

Black males were overrepresented among new AIDS cases, a disparity that has increased since 1998-2000.

Table 6-7
AIDS Cases Reported in Franklin County by Race, 2003-2005

Gender	White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non Hispanic		Other		Total	
	Number	% all cases	Number	% all cases	Number	% all cases	Number	% all cases
Male	191	51.0%	115	31.0%	12	3.0%	322	87.0%
Female	7	2.0%	39	11.0%	3	1.0%	49	13.0%
Total Franklin County	198	53.0%	154	41.5%	15	4.0%	371	100.0%

Source: Ohio Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program

Trends

There were 174 more AIDS cases reported in Franklin County from 2003 to 2005, compared to the number reported from 1998-2000. In 2003-2005, the percentage of all reported cases that were black, non-Hispanic males increased by 6.1% over the 1998-2000 reporting period.

An increasing percentage of new AIDS cases continued to be non-white persons, although this trend has slowed. The percentage of new AIDS cases that were non-whites was 27% in 1993-95, 42% in 1998-2000, and 47% in 2003-2005.

Adult Alcohol and Drug Use

Current disparities

In 2005, the Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health (ADAMH) Board of Franklin County provided 10,687 persons with alcohol and drug abuse services (Table 6-8). More than half (56.8%) of those served were white. However, African Americans, who are 19.8% of the population, accounted for about 40.2% of the ADAMH clients in 2005.

Table 6-8
ADAMH Agency Alcohol and Drug Abuse Clients by Race, Franklin County, 2005

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Clients	% of All Clients
White	6,068	56.8%
African American	4,301	40.2%
Asian	51	0.5%
Native American	54	0.5%
Other/Unknown	213	2.0%
Total Franklin County	10,687	100.0%

Source: Franklin County ADAMH Board

African Americans comprised about 40% of adults who received alcohol and drug abuse services, a proportion that has remained consistent since 2002.

Trends

Although ADAMH served 765 more clients in 2005 than in 2002, the racial composition of clients remained nearly the same. There were no notable differences in the racial/ethnic makeup of persons served in 2005 compared to 2002.

Youth Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use

Current disparities

The Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey (PPAAUS), administered by the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Consortium of the Education Council, measures student attitudes and reported usage of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. All sixth through twelfth graders (almost 79,500 students) in the 16 public school districts and 36 non-public schools in Franklin County completed the survey in 2003.

There were large differences across racial/ethnic groups in the percentage of youth who reported regularly using alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana (Figures 6-2, 6-3, and 6-4). In most categories, white students had the highest percentages of regular use. However, black 9th and 10th graders had a slightly higher rate of regular marijuana usage (15.4%) than did white 9th and 10th graders (13.0%).

In most categories, white students had the highest rates of regular substance use.

Figure 6-2
Regular Use of Alcohol, Franklin County Schools, 2003

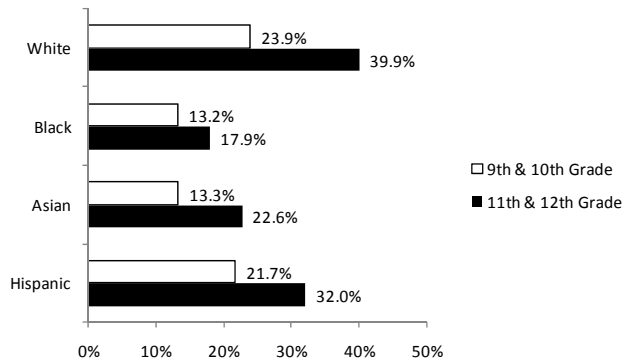


Figure 6-3
Regular Use of Cigarettes, Franklin County Schools, 2003

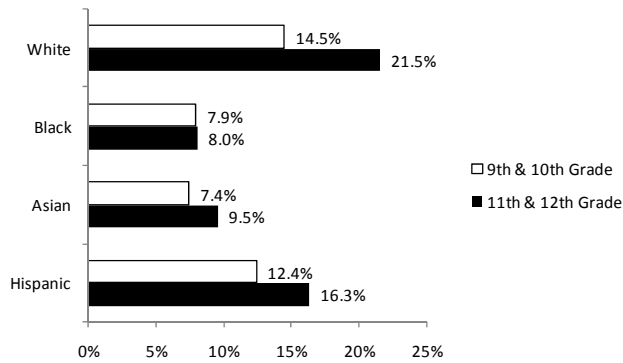
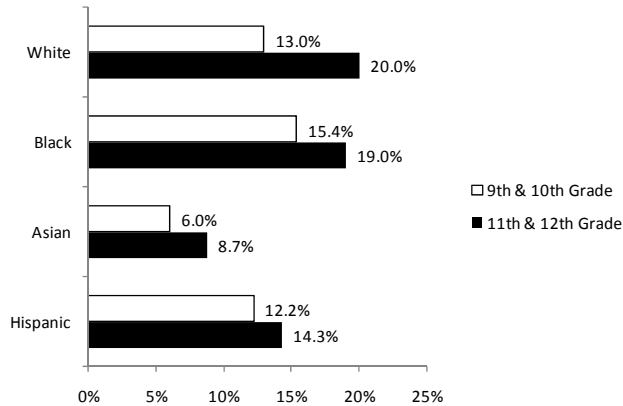


Figure 6-4
Regular Use of Marijuana, Franklin County Schools, 2003



Source: Educational Council's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Consortium, 2003 Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey
 "Regular use" reflects responses of "Use about Every Day," "Use about Once or Twice a Week," or "Use about Once or Twice a Month."

Trends

Regular use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana among Franklin County youth decreased from 2000 to 2003 for most age and racial/ethnic groups (Table 6-10). Use decreased the most for cigarettes, with the largest decreases among white 9-12th graders and Asian or Hispanic 11-12th graders. Among white 11-12th graders, this decrease represented nearly 2,000 students. Alcohol use among black 9-10th graders remained similar from 2000 to 2003, while use decreased slightly for other racial/ethnic groups.

Youth cigarette use decreased the most for most racial/ethnic and age groups.

Table 6-10
Change in Youth Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use from 2000 to 2003

Race/Ethnicity	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	9th & 10th Grade	11th & 12th Grade	9th & 10th Grade	11th & 12th Grade	9th & 10th Grade	11th & 12th Grade
White	-3.1%	-2.1%	-5.5%	-7.5%	-3.0%	-3.0%
Black	0.2%	-3.1%	-2.1%	-3.0%	-0.6%	-2.0%
Asian	-1.7%	-1.4%	-0.6%	-5.5%	-2.0%	-2.3%
Hispanic	-1.3%	-4.0%	-3.6%	-11.7%	-3.8%	-2.7%

Source: Educational Council's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Consortium, 2003 Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey

Adult Smoking

Current disparities

In the 2004 Ohio Family Health Survey, about one-fourth of adults in Franklin County reported being current smokers (Table 6-11). Smoking prevalence was slightly higher for black adults than for white adults. Prevalence was lower than the county rate for Hispanic and Asian adults.

Table 6-11
Adult Smokers by Race, Franklin County, 2004

Race/Ethnicity	% Current Smokers
White	25.6%
Black/African American	27.1%
Asian	11.7%
Total Franklin County	25.3%
Hispanic	16.2%

Source: OASIS, Ohio Family Health Survey

About one-fourth of adults reported being current smokers. Rates were lower for Hispanics and Asians than for the county population.

Trends

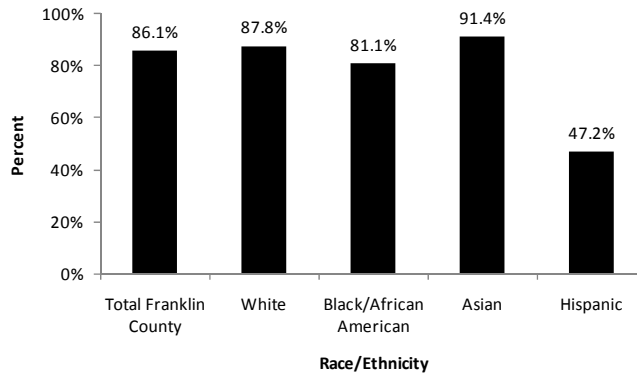
Compared to data from the 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment (reported in the 2003 Racial Disparities report), the percentage of all adult smokers in Franklin County in 2004 was about 1.5 percentage points lower. There were no notable changes in racial/ethnic differences in smoking rates from 2000 to 2004.

Health Insurance Coverage

Current disparities

Over 86% of adults in Franklin County had health insurance in 2004 (Figure 6-6). The percentage of black or African American adults with health insurance was nearly seven percentage points lower than the rate for white adults. The rate for Hispanic adults was more than 40 percentage points lower than the rate for white adults.

Figure 6-6
Percent of Adults with Health Insurance, Franklin County, 2004



Source: OASIS, Ohio Family Health Survey

Trends

Compared to data from the 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment (reported in the 2003 Racial Disparities report), the percentage of all adults in Franklin County in 2004 with health insurance decreased by about 5 percentage points. The decrease was larger for white adults than for black or African American adults. Rates for other racial/ethnic groups were not available from the 2000 data. While these two surveys utilize different sampling methods and may have used slightly different question wording, a slight decrease in the percentage of adults with health insurance over the past few years is consistent with national trends.

Medicaid Recipients

Current disparities

About half (50.7%) of Medicaid recipients were black or African American in 2006, compared to about 19.8% of the total population that was black or African American (Table 6-12).

Trends

The number of Medicaid recipients grew notably from 2001 to 2006 – by more than 51,000. The largest increase, nearly 26,000, was in black or African American recipients. However, the number of white recipients also increased by more than 23,000. The percentage of Medicaid recipients who were Hispanic increased by 1.7 percentage points.

Fewer than half of Hispanic adults had health insurance, while more than 80% of other racial/ethnic groups had health insurance.

The percentage of adults in Franklin County with health insurance has decreased slightly since 2000.

Table 6-12
Medicaid Recipients, Franklin County, 2001 and 2006

Race/Ethnicity	2001		2006		Change
	Number of Recipients	% of Total	Number of Recipients	% of Total	
White	64,536	45.8%	87,613	45.6%	+23,077
Black or African American	71,671	50.9%	97,562	50.7%	+25,891
Asian/PI	2570	1.8%	3,410	1.8%	+840
American Indian/AN	178	0.1%	275	0.1%	+97
Other	1841	1.3%	3,431	1.8%	+1,590
Franklin County Total	140,796	100.0%	192,291	100.0%	+51,495
Hispanic	3,646	2.6%	8,333	4.3%	+4,687

Sources: Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services
 AN=Alaska Native; PI = Pacific Islander

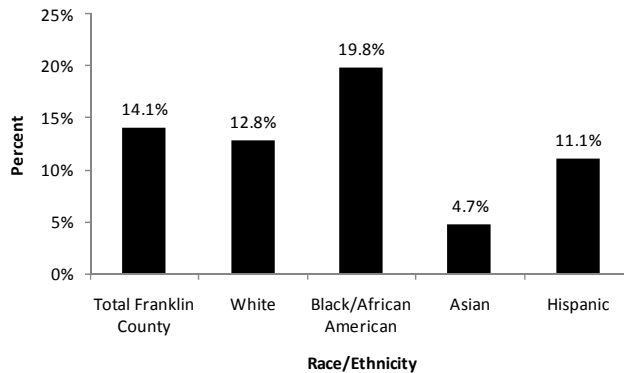
The number of Medicaid recipients grew by more than 50,000 from 2001 to 2006. African Americans comprise about half of all recipients.

Prescription Drugs

Current disparities

The 2004 Ohio Family Health Survey asked adult respondents to report whether they had not filled a prescription because of the cost in the previous 12 months. Overall, 14.1% of Franklin County adults reported cost as a barrier to obtaining prescriptions (Figure 6-7). Almost 20% of black or African American adults reported cost as a barrier compared to less than 13% of white adults.

Figure 6-7
Percent of Adults with Cost as a Barrier to Obtaining Prescription Drugs, Franklin County, 2004



Source: OASIS, Ohio Family Health Survey

Almost 20% of black or African American adults reported cost as a barrier to obtaining prescription drugs, compared to less than 13% of white adults.

Trends

The percentage of persons who reported cost as a barrier to obtaining prescriptions within the past year as measured in the 2004 Ohio Family Health Survey was compared to results from a similar question in the 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment (reported in the 2003 Racial Disparities report). This comparison showed that the total percentage of Franklin County adults who reported cost as a barrier to obtaining prescriptions increased by about three percentage points from 2000 to 2004. The percentage of black adults reporting this barrier to healthcare access remained the same, while the rate for whites increased slightly. Rates for other racial/ethnic groups were not available from the 2000 data.

Oral Health Care

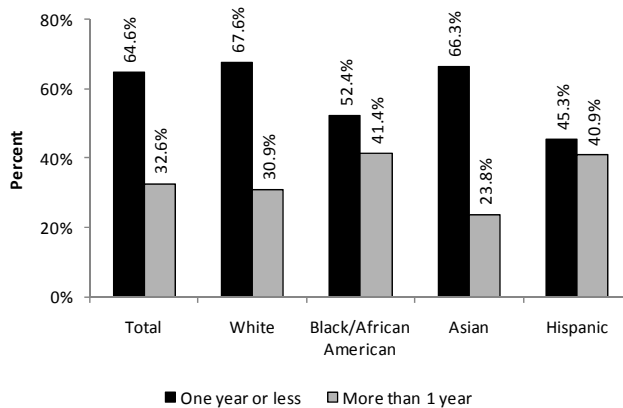
Current disparities

According to data from the 2004 Ohio Family Health Survey, there were racial and ethnic differences in the length of time since last visiting a dentist (Table 6-8). About half of black or African American and Hispanic adults had visited a dentist in the past year, compared to about two-thirds of white adults.

The 2004 Ohio Family Health Survey also asked respondents to indicate whether there had been a time in the past 12 months when they needed dental care but were unable to obtain it at that time. Overall, about 12% of Franklin County adults reported unmet dental needs (Figure 6-9). Almost 20% of black or African American and Hispanic adults reported such needs, compared to slightly more than 10% of white and Asian adults.

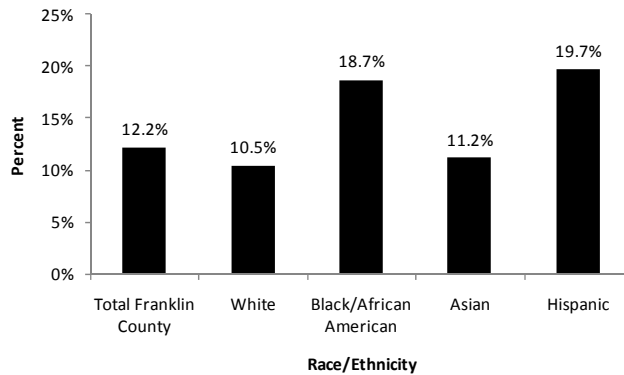
African American and Hispanic adults were less likely than white adults to have visited a dentist in the past year.

Figure 6-8
Length of Time since Last Dentist Visit, Percent of Adults, Franklin County, 2004



Source: OASIS, Ohio Family Health Survey

Figure 6-9
**Percent of Adults with Unmet Dental Needs,
 Franklin County, 2004**



Source: OASIS, Ohio Family Health Survey

Almost 20% of African American and Hispanic adults had unmet dental needs, compared to slightly more than 10% of white and Asian adults.

Trends

The percentage of persons who had visited a dentist within the past year as measured in the 2004 Ohio Family Health Survey was compared to results from the 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment (reported in the 2003 Racial Disparities report). This comparison showed that the percentages of dental visits within the past year for Franklin County, white, and black or African American adults were very similar in 2000 and 2004. Rates for other racial/ethnic groups were not available from the 2000 data.

Similarly, the 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment identified the percentage of respondents who reported cost as a barrier to dental care, which is similar to the 2004 Ohio Family Health Survey question about unmet dental needs. A comparison of these results also showed very similar barriers/unmet needs for Franklin County, white, and black or African American adults. Rates for other racial/ethnic groups were not available from the 2000 data.

Disability Status

Current disparities

As reported by the American Community Survey, “disability status” measures whether or not an individual has at least one of six possible types of disabilities: sensory (e.g., blindness, deafness); physical (e.g., condition that limits basic physical activities such as climbing stairs); mental (e.g., difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating); self-care (e.g., difficulty dressing, bathing); go-outside-home (e.g., difficulty going outside the home alone to shop); or employment (e.g., difficulty working at a job or business).

The percentage of blacks or African Americans (16-64 years of age) with at least one disability was about three percentage points higher than the figure for the Franklin County population (Table 6-13). The percentages of individuals from other racial/ethnic groups with at least one disability

The percentage of African Americans with at least one disability was above the county figure, while the percentages for other racial/ethnic groups were below the county figure.

were lower than the county figure. The only group that showed notable gender differences in disability status was Hispanics or Latinos; females were almost twice as likely to have at least one disability as were males.

Table 6-13
**Number and Percent of Persons Age 16-64 with at Least One Disability,
 Franklin County, 2005 (1)**

Race/Ethnicity	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White	29,414	11.1%	29,443	11.1%	58,857	11.1%
Black or African American	9,145	14.8%	11,032	15.2%	20,177	15.0%
Asian	587	3.8%	726	5.1%	1,313	4.5%
Total Franklin County	40,933	11.5%	43,237	11.9%	84,170	11.7%
Hispanic or Latino	944	6.7%	1,178	12.5%	2,122	9.0%

(1) Includes sensory, physical, mental, self-care, go-outside-home, and employment disabilities.

Trends

In 2003, the American Community Survey revised two of the six questions used to identify disability status of respondents. The Census Bureau does not recommend comparing data about disability status from before 2003 with data collected in 2003 or later; therefore, trends could not be identified.

7. Safety

The following indicators related to safety are reported in this section:

- Child abuse and neglect
- Domestic violence
- Youth offenders on probation
- Juvenile Detention Facility admissions
- Adult incarceration
- Court interpretation services
- Hate crime

Data were not available to update juvenile and adult arrests data. These data from the 2003 Racial Disparities report are included in Appendix D.

Trends	Current Disparities	Parity Target
Juvenile Detention Facility admissions		
<p>The total number of admissions to the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Facility was nearly the same in 2005 as in 2001. However, the percentage of admissions that were white youth decreased almost 12 percentage points, while those that were black youth increased by nearly as much.</p>	<p>Almost two-thirds of the admissions to the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Facility in 2005 were black youth, who represented only about one-fourth of the Franklin County youth population. All other racial/ethnic groups were underrepresented compared to their proportion in the Franklin County youth population.</p>	<p>For the percentage of youth detention admissions who were black youth to be equal to the percentage of the Franklin County youth population who are black or African American (25.3%), the number of youth admitted to the Juvenile Detention Facility needs to be reduced by the following:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Blacks 1,508</p>
Adult incarceration		
<p>The total number and racial/ethnic composition of persons committed to the state prison system from the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas remained fairly stable from 2002 to 2006. However, the percentage of persons committed who were black decreased by about three percentage points.</p>	<p>More than 60% of persons committed to the state prison system from the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas in 2006 were black. This is about three times the percentage of blacks or African Americans in the county population.</p>	<p>For the percentage of adults committed to the state prison system who were black to be equal to the percentage of the Franklin County adult population that is black or African American (17.9%), the number of adults committed annually to the state prison system from Franklin County courts needs to be reduced by the following:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Blacks 869</p>
Court interpretation services		
<p>The number of cases that required language interpreters (not including sign language) in 2006 was more than three times the number in 2000 and over 30 times the number in 1998.</p>	<p>In 2006, more than 1,000 Franklin County Court of Common Pleas cases required interpreters (not including sign language). More than half of the interpreters required were for Spanish, while nearly one-fourth were for Somali.</p>	<p>Parity target not applicable.</p>
Hate crime		
<p>Compared to 2001, there were 30 fewer hate crimes reported in 2005, including 11 fewer hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity.</p>	<p>Race or ethnicity was a motivation in about two-thirds of the 51 hate crimes reported in Franklin County jurisdictions in 2005.</p>	<p>Parity target not applicable.</p>

■ Detailed Findings by Indicator

Child Abuse and Neglect

Current disparities

Franklin County Children Services reported that on December 31, 2006, there were 7,019 open cases in their caseload. Of those, slightly more than half were African American (Table 7-1), while African Americans were only 25.3% of all children under 18 years of age. About 1% were of another race, and 3% were of Hispanic origin (of any race). Compared to other racial/ethnic groups, a higher percentage of open cases for white children were for reasons of sexual abuse or neglect.

Table 7-1
**Open Cases by Reason for Opening and Race,
 Franklin County Children Services, 2006**

Race/Ethnicity	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Neglect	Depend-ency	Unruly	Delin-quency	Total	% of Total
White	238	211	978	1,392	157	195	3,171	45.2%
African American	348	140	954	1,676	280	330	3,728	53.1%
Asian/NH/PI	5	2	11	19	1	6	44	0.6%
American Indian/AN	0	0	4	1	2	1	8	0.1%
Somali	2	0	2	13	1	4	22	0.3%
Unknown	4	3	6	27	2	4	46	0.7%
Total Franklin County	597	356	1,955	3,128	443	540	7,019	100.0 %
Hispanic	22	15	62	115	9	8	231	3.3%

Source: Franklin County Children Services, Point-in-time data on 12/31/06

Trends

From 2002 to 2006, the total number of open cases and the distribution of cases across reasons for opening were very similar. The percentages of all cases that were African American or Hispanic children increased by 1-2 percentage points each. There were no noteworthy changes in the reasons for opening cases by racial/ethnic group.

Domestic Violence

Current disparities

In Franklin County, there were more than 4,300 domestic violence offenses committed in 2006 (Table 7-2). This includes both domestic violence and violation of protection order charges (however, if a case had multiple charges it was only counted once). Of the offenses in 2006, there were slightly fewer black than white offenders. Blacks were 46.4% of all offenders, although they were only 17.9% of the Franklin County adult population.

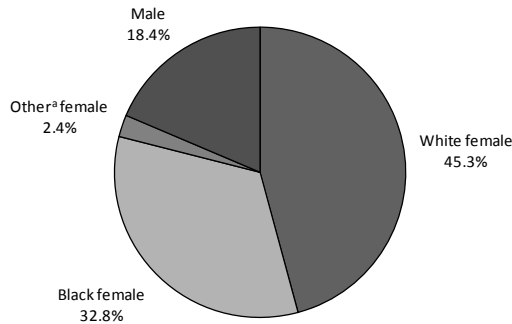
In the 4,150 Franklin County domestic violence cases that were closed in 2006, black females were 32.8% of all victims (Figure 7-1). However, black females were only 10.5% of the total Franklin County population.

Slightly more than half of open cases were African American children in 2006, while only about one-fourth of all Franklin County children were African American.

Table 7-2
**Franklin County Municipal Court Domestic Violence Offenses
 by Race of the Offender, 2002 and 2006**

Race of Offender	2002		2006	
	Number of Cases	% of Total	Number of Cases	% of Total
White	2,806	46.9%	2,070	47.7%
Black	2,851	47.7%	2,014	46.4%
Other	290	4.8%	242	5.6%
Not available	34	0.6%	12	0.3%
Total Franklin County	5,980	100.0%	4,338	100.0%

Figure 7-1
**Franklin County Domestic Violence Closed Cases
 by Characteristics of Victims, 2006**
 (n=4,150)



Source: Columbus City Attorney's Office, Domestic Violence/Stalking Unit
 (a) Includes Hispanic, Asian, Other, or Unknown race/ethnicity.

Trends

About 1,600 fewer domestic violence offenses were committed in 2006 than in 2002 (Table 7-2). The percentage of defendants who were white increased slightly, while the percentage of those who were black decreased slightly.

The total number of domestic violence cases closed was about 2,000 fewer in 2006 than in 2000. However, the racial/ethnic composition of victims of domestic violence cases closed in 2006 was nearly the same as in 2000.

Juvenile Probation Cases

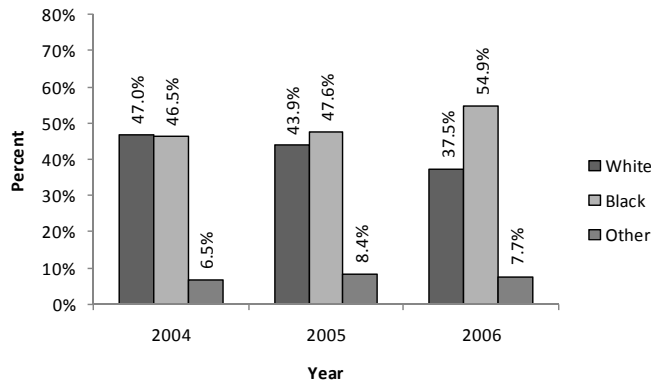
Current disparities

In 2006, there were a total of 1,232 new juvenile probation cases with the Franklin County Juvenile Court. In 2006, more than half of new misdemeanor, and almost two-thirds of new felony, probation cases were black youth (Figures 7-2 and 7-3). About one-fourth of the total youth population in Franklin County was black or African American.

Domestic violence offenses and cases closed both decreased notably in the past several years. However, blacks are still overrepresented among both offenders and victims.

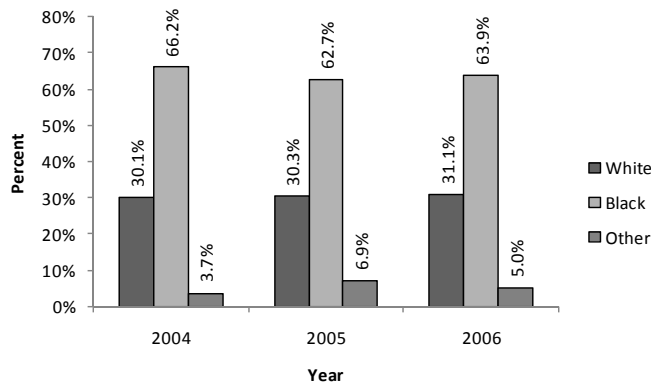
Black youth were overrepresented among juvenile misdemeanor and felony probation cases in 2006.

Figure 7-2
**New Juvenile Misdemeanor Probation Cases,
 Franklin County, 2004-2006**



Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas,
 Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch

Figure 7-3
**New Juvenile Felony Probation Cases,
 Franklin County, 2004-2006**



Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas,
 Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch

The total number of juvenile probation cases has risen in the past several years. The percentage of misdemeanor cases who were black youth also increased.

Trends

Annual data about juvenile probation cases were not available before 2004. However, from 2004 to 2006, the total number of cases increased by almost 350 (after decreasing slightly from 2004 to 2005). The percentage of misdemeanor cases that were black youth increased by about eight percentage points during this period, while the percentage of felony cases decreased by about two percentage points.

Juvenile Detention Facility Admissions

Current disparities

Almost two-thirds of the admissions to the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Facility in 2005 were black youth, who represent only about one-fourth of the Franklin County youth population (Table 7-3). Youth

from other racial/ethnic groups were underrepresented among admissions compared to their proportion in the total youth population.

Table 7-3
Franklin County Juvenile Detention Facility Admissions, 2005

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Admissions	% of Total Admissions	% of Population Under Age 18 (1)	Change since 2001
White	1,085	28.8%	65.1%	-11.7%
Black	2,461	65.3%	25.3%	+9.4%
Asian	14	0.4%	3.2%	+0.1%
Bi-Racial	105	2.8%	4.6%	+0.6%
Somali	23	0.6%	NA	NA
Other	26	0.7%	1.7%	NA
Total Franklin County	3,768	100.0%	--	--
Hispanic	54	1.4%	4.2%	+0.3%

Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas

(1) Total is more than 100% because Hispanic may be of any race; NA = Not available

Trends

The total number of admissions to the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Facility was almost the same in 2005 as in 2001. Since 2001, the percentage of admissions who were white youth decreased by almost 12 percentage points, while those who were black youth increased by 9 percentage points (Table 7-3). There were no notable changes in the percentages of admissions from other racial/ethnic groups.

Adult Incarceration

Current disparities

In 2006, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction committed 2,021 adults to the state prison system who were found guilty in the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas. In mid-2006, there were a total of 4,347 inmates from the Franklin County court (Table 7-4). Blacks, who were 17.9% of the Franklin County adult population, made up more than 60% of both commitments and the inmate population.

Table 7-4
Commitments to and Inmate Population of Ohio State Prison System from Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, 2006

Race/Ethnicity	Inmate Commitments 2006		Inmate Population July 1, 2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Black	1,231	60.9	2,634	60.6
Asian	6	0.3	12	0.3
Native American	3	0.1	7	0.2
White	756	37.4	1,606	37.0
Hispanic Black	0	0.0	4	0.1
Hispanic White	21	1.0	57	1.3
Other	4	0.2	27	0.6
Total	2,021	100.0	4,347	100.0

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Research

Since 2001, the percentage of Juvenile Detention Facility admissions who were white youth decreased, while those who were black youth increased.

Blacks were more than 60% of commitments to and the inmate population of the Ohio State Prison System who were from the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas.

Trends

The total numbers of persons committed to, and the total inmate population of, the Ohio State Prison System from the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas were very similar in 2002 and 2006 (Table 7-5). There were about 200 more commitments, and 200 fewer inmates, in 2006 than in 2002. Likewise, the racial/ethnic composition of persons committed and of the inmate population changed little from 2002 to 2006. In both categories, the percentage of persons who were black decreased by 2-3 percentage points while the percentage of person who were white (non-Hispanic) increased by 2-3 percentage points.

Table 7-5
Change in Commitments to and Inmate Population of Ohio State Prison System from Franklin County Court of Common Pleas from 2002 to 2006

Race/Ethnicity	Inmate Commitments (2002-2006)		Inmate Population (Jan 2003 – Jul 2006)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Black	+72	-3.0	-241	-2.2
Asian	+1	+0.0	+1	+0.1
Native American	-1	-0.1	0	+0.0
White	+140	+3.4	-19	+1.5
Hispanic Black	0	+0.0	0	+0.0
Hispanic White	+17	+0.8	+40	+0.9
Other	-22	-1.2	-9	-0.2
Total	+207	--	-228	--

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Bureau of Research

Court Interpretation Services

Current disparities

A measure of the diversity of persons involved in the criminal justice system in Franklin County is the increasing demand for language interpretation services by the Court of Common Pleas (Table 7-6). In 2006, more than 1,000 cases required interpreters (not including sign language). More than half of the interpreters required were for Spanish, while almost one-fourth were for Somali.

Table 7-6
Cases Requiring Language Interpretation in Franklin County Common Pleas Court, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Asian	61	63	92	85	77	102	72
Somali	76	136	221	273	246	189	251
Other African	23	35	49	54	54	67	72
Spanish	164	104	358	451	470	606	586
Other	20	12	31	43	78	62	90
Total (1)	344	350	751	906	925	1,026	1,071

Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch
 (1) Total does not include cases requiring sign language interpreters.

Of more than 1,000 court cases requiring interpretation in 2006, half were for Spanish and almost one-fourth were for Somali.

Trends

The use of interpreters in the Franklin County Common Pleas Court has increased dramatically (Table 7-6). The number of cases that required language interpreters (not including sign language) in the Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch in 2006 was more than three times the number in 2000 and more than 30 times the number in 1998. The largest increases were for Spanish and Somali. However, the number of interpreters required for languages other than the most common ones (i.e., other than Asian, Somali, Other African, and Spanish) increased almost five-fold from 2000 to 2006.

The use of interpreters in Franklin County courts has increased dramatically in the past several years.

Hate Crime

Current disparities

The FBI’s Uniform Crime Index reports hate crimes by their bias motivation (race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability), but does not report the race or ethnicity of suspects or victims. Data are reported to the FBI by local police departments and other law enforcement agencies. Race or ethnicity was a motivation in two-thirds of the hate crimes in Franklin County jurisdictions reporting in 2005 (Table 7-7).

Table 7-7
Hate Crimes with Race or Ethnicity as Bias Motivation in Franklin County, 2005 (1)

Race	Ethnicity	Other (2)	Total
25	9	17	51

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report

- (1) Includes incidents in Columbus and The Ohio State University. Jurisdictions with no hate crimes included Bexley, Columbus State Community College, Gahanna, Grove City, Minerva Park, New Albany, Port Columbus, Upper Arlington, Westerville, Whitehall, Worthington, and Port Columbus all reported no hate crimes for 2005. No other jurisdictions were listed in the FBI report for 2005.
- (2) Other includes religion, sexual orientation and disability.

Trends

Compared to 2001, there were 30 fewer hate crimes reported in 2005, including 11 fewer hate crimes motivated by race or ethnicity. However, the percentage of hate crimes due to race or ethnicity was larger in 2005 (67%) than in 2001 (56%).

The number of hate crimes decreased from 2001 to 2005, but the percentage motivated by race or ethnicity increased.

