

# Union County Community Needs Assessment

A report on human service needs, barriers, and priorities

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*Community Research Partners is a nonprofit research, evaluation, and data center based in Columbus that strengthens communities through data, information, and knowledge. Since 2000, CRP has undertaken nearly 250 projects, on a wide array of topics, in central Ohio, statewide, and as part of national initiatives. CRP is the Ohio state partner for the national Working Poor Families Project and is the convener of the Ohio Workforce Coalition. CRP is central Ohio's data intermediary and a partner in the Urban Institute's National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership.*

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# 1.0 Introduction

## Why the research was commissioned

In 2007 the United Way of Union County (UWUC) conducted a Strategic Planning Process to look at its history and current operations and to plan for its future. During this process, UWUC volunteers and staff realized how much the organization had evolved over the years and the need to continue to evolve to remain relevant in the community. Since UWUC is part of the larger United Way system, it made sense to take this planning opportunity to look at possible changes to align the local organization with systemwide protocols. One goal identified was for UWUC to become more deliberate about community impact strategies that would have measurable outcomes of success.

A second goal was to be more in tune with the actual needs of the community, rather than simply supporting agencies and programs based on historic relationships. Toward this goal, the participants of the planning process encouraged UWUC to work with community partners to conduct a data-driven community needs assessment. Partnering with UWUC in this effort were the Community Action Organization of Delaware, Madison & Union (CAODMU) Counties; Consolidated Care, Inc.; Honda of America, Manufacturing; the Housing Coalition of Union County; Memorial Hospital of Union County; the Mental Health & Recovery Board of Union County; Union County Senior Services, and the Union County Foundation.

Community Research Partners (CRP)—a nonprofit research center with a track record of conducting community assessments for various types of organizations, including Community Action Agencies—was approached to carry out this work in Union County. This assessment is meant to inform on the types and levels of need in the community. The project provided an opportunity for funders, service providers, and clients alike to voice issues concerning needs, barriers, and priorities with respect to accessing and funding community services. It is the hope that findings from this assessment will benefit the United Way, CAODMU, and partnering organizations as they set a course to meet Union County's community needs in this time of economic recovery.

## Research methods

CRP's approach for collecting and analyzing data for this needs assessment included, 1) identifying key questions to frame and guide the study, 2) selecting the methods to address the questions, and 3) collecting and analyzing the data using the selected methods.

### Key Questions

The following are the questions that were used to guide the study:

1. What are the current demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of Union County and of subareas within the county?
2. What are the needs of low-income persons, youth, seniors, and other populations in Union County? What are the barriers faced by service providers in addressing these needs?
3. What are the current assets and existing programs to address identified needs?
4. How should local service providers and funders prioritize resource allocation? How can they use their funding most effectively?

## Data Collection and Analysis Methods

- **Secondary Data Collection and Analysis:** CRP collected and analyzed data from public datasets (local, state, national) and CRP's in-house data regarding:
  - Population and household characteristic
  - Key economic, workforce, and education trends
  - Poverty, income, public assistance participation

The data were collected and analyzed at the county level, with selected items also analyzed for municipalities, townships, comparison counties, and the state.

- **Document Review:** CRP reviewed annual reports and other information provided by service providers that described Union County needs and assets regarding
  - Basic needs (housing, utilities, transportation, health care)
  - Existing programs and resources to address identified needs
- **Focus Groups:** CRP conducted four 60-minute focus groups with: clients (two groups for a total of ten participants); service providers (one group with eight participants); and local funders (one group with five participants) to gather information regarding:
  - The needs of low-income and elderly persons in Union County
  - The barriers these persons face when trying to access services
  - The barriers that service-providers face when trying to address needs
  - How funders prioritize spending on community needs
  - Types of questions that should be included on client and service provider surveys

**On-line surveys:** CRP designed three surveys: 1) one online survey for CAODMU clients and clients of UWUC-funded agencies, 2) one online survey for local service providers, and 3) one hardcopy survey for Union County Senior Services clients. The client online survey was made available via computer to persons who visited CAODMU's office. A total of 21 participants completed this survey. The service-provider online survey was sent by CAODMU's staff. A total of 37 participants completed this survey. The hardcopy survey was disseminated to elderly clients by Union County Senior Services. However, CRP was informed that these clients chose not to participate in the survey.

## Report structure

The next section of this **Summary Report** is an overview of Union County, describing the characteristics of the county's population, housing, economy, and affordability, including recent trends. Section 3.0 discusses the community service needs of the county, including: a profile of demand levels based on administrative data and local program reporting; distribution of needs across townships, cities, and villages; and perceptions of community needs and priorities as gathered by focus groups and surveys. Again pulling from stakeholder input, Section 4.0 covers barriers to services, from the viewpoints of both clients and providers. In Section 5.0, CRP offers conclusions based on what is suggested by the data and responses.

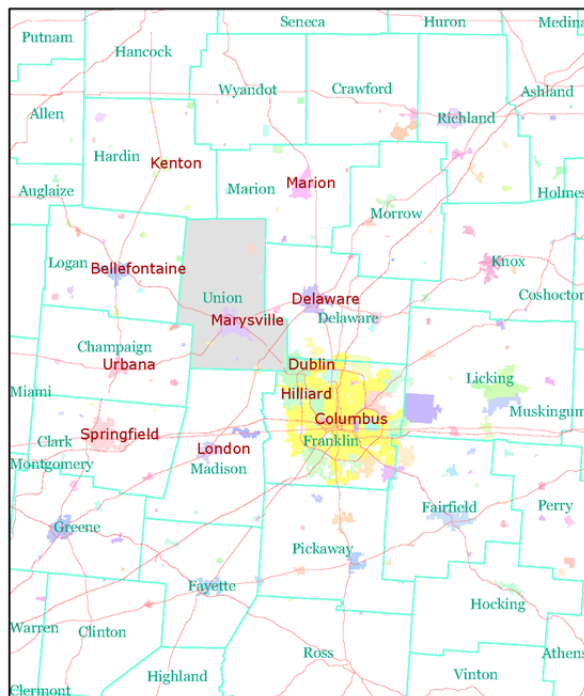
**Five attachments** contain a compendium of data on Union County. Attachment A is a general profile of Union County, providing the basis for the overview narrative and providing comparative data for Ohio and three adjacent counties. Attachment B provides a more in-depth look at data related to community needs, and Attachment C lists many of the service providers currently working to address those needs in the county. Attachment D contains data related to the service levels of local departments and organizations. Finally, Attachment E is a copy of client survey questions and answer options.

## 2.0 Union County overview

### Location

Situated in the northwest corner of the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area, Union County includes one entire city (Marysville), four villages (Richwood, Milford Center, Magnetic Springs, and Unionville Center), and parts of another city (Dublin) and village (Plain City). The 2010 Union County population was 52,300. Four out of every 10 county residents (42%) live in the city of Marysville, and a similar percent (45%) live in unincorporated areas.<sup>(1)</sup> Central Ohio highways and county routes provide Union County residents with **convenient driving access to several nearby urban areas**. From downtown Marysville, a driver can reach the downtowns of Dublin or Delaware in fewer than 25 minutes and the downtowns of Columbus, Westerville, and Marion in fewer than 40 minutes.<sup>(2)</sup>

Map 1: Union County and vicinity



### Population

**Union County is growing.** After negligible population growth over the 90-year period from 1880 to 1970, Union County more than doubled in total population from 1970 to 2010, including 28% growth (+11,391 people) from 2000 to 2010.<sup>(3)</sup> More than half of the county's gain over the past decade was in Marysville (+6,152). The portion of Dublin within Union County jumped from a handful of households to more than 2,300 people. The unincorporated area of the county also gained population, adding 2,844 people since the year 2000. Despite this growth, Union County's 437 square miles remain largely rural, with only 5% covered by urban uses. Franklin County, by comparison has 61% of its area in urban use.

Union County's population growth is due to both positive domestic migration (moving into county from elsewhere in the United States) and positive natural increase, i.e., more births than deaths.<sup>(4)</sup> These trends are expected to continue, resulting in major growth for Union County over the next two decades. The Ohio Department of Development projects the **county's population to surpass 64,000 by 2020 and 85,000 by 2030.**

Union County's age distribution is similar to the state overall, but a somewhat larger percentage of its total population is "middle age" (35-54) and a somewhat smaller percentage is age 65 and over.<sup>(1)</sup> Four of every 10 households (41%) have a person under age 18, and 1 of every 5 households (19%) has a person age 65 or over.

Union County has 18,065 households. Three of every 4 households (76%) in Union County are family households, while 1 in 5 households (20%) are a person living alone. **Among family households, 8 out of 10 are married couples (83%).** There are 1,459 families (11%) with either a female or male householder raising children with no spouse present.

Union County's population is predominately white (93%). The Asian and black/African American populations are the largest racial minority groups, yet these groups total only 1,428 and 1,231 persons, respectively. Nearly all of Union County's Asian population arrived from 2000 to 2010.<sup>(1,5)</sup> Marysville is the county's center of racial/ethnic diversity, as home to 82% of the county's black population and 59% of the Hispanic population.<sup>(1)</sup> Union County has 1,179 foreign-born persons.<sup>(5)</sup>

### **Housing**

Three out of every 4 Union County householders (77%) own their home.<sup>(1)</sup> Three out of 4 homeowners (75%) have a primary mortgage, and 1 out of 4 homeowners (27%) has a secondary mortgage or home equity loan or line of credit.<sup>(6)</sup> Eight in 10 homes (82%) are single-unit detached structures. **Over 90% of the county's multi-unit housing is located in Marysville.**<sup>(7)</sup> The county also has nearly 1,000 mobile homes.<sup>(6)</sup> A wage of \$14.87 (per hour for an average of 40 hours per week) is required to afford a two-bedroom apartment at the Fair Market Rent of \$773.<sup>(8)</sup> Regarding assisted affordability, Union County has 301 tax credit units across four projects (Elmwood Villas, The Meadows, Richwood Greene, and Brookwood Commons) and another 333 units in the HUD active portfolio.<sup>(9)</sup>

Union County has nearly the same number of "old" and "new" housing units, with about 4,000 units constructed before 1940 and about 4,000 constructed since 2000.<sup>(6)</sup> Residential construction has tapered off in recent years. From 2005 to 2009, the number of annual completed units dropped from 440 to 130.<sup>(3)</sup> Compared to surrounding counties, Union County has a relatively high percentage (27%) of housing heated by propane gas.<sup>(6)</sup>

### **Economy, workforce, and income**

Most (72%) of Union County's 755 private sector employers are small businesses of fewer than ten employees.<sup>(10)</sup> However, the county does have 34 companies employing at least 100 people each and five companies with 500 or more employees. From 2006 to 2008, Union County averaged 81 new business starts per year.<sup>(3)</sup> While there are 900 active farms in the county,<sup>(3)</sup> **employment within Union County is dominated by the Manufacturing industry**, which represents 4 out of every 10 private sector jobs (40%).<sup>(11)</sup> The largest employers include Veyance Technologies, Honda Motor Company, Memorial Hospital of Union County, Nestle R&D, Parker Hannifin, and Scotts Miracle-Gro.<sup>(3)</sup> Union County job opportunities attract many workers from surrounding counties: 72% of the nearly 26,000 primary jobs in Union County are held by residents of other counties.<sup>(12)</sup>

Among the approximately 22,600 workers residing in Union County, one-third (33%) have their primary job within the same county, while another third (33%) commute to Franklin County. Columbus is the most common city of employment for Union County residents (20%), followed by Marysville (17%), and Dublin (7%). Three out of every 10 workers residing in Union County (31%) work in the Transportation Equipment Manufacturing subsector. The **median household income for Union County was \$67,798, about \$21,000 higher than the statewide median.**<sup>(6)</sup> Four out of 10 Union County households (40%) have Social Security and/or retirement income.

### **Community affordability**

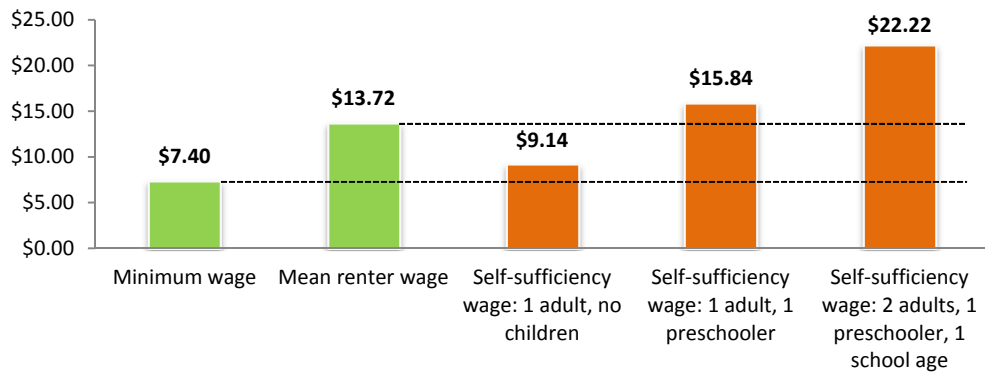
The *self-sufficiency standard* is the amount of income needed for a household to sustain itself without public or private assistance. According to a recent update of Ohio data, a household of one adult and no children would need \$19,313 per year to be self-sufficient, while a **household of two adults, one preschooler, and one school age child would require \$46,937 per year to be self-sufficient living in Union County.**<sup>(13)</sup> Table 1 sets forth the monthly cost and credit components of the Self-Sufficiency Standard.

Among the counties in the Columbus Metropolitan Area, Union County's self-sufficiency standard is most similar to Licking County and Fairfield County. The base income needed to live in Madison County is less than in Union County, and the amount needed to live in Delaware County or Franklin County is considerably more than Union County.

**Table 1. Self-Sufficiency Standard for Union County by selected household types, 2011 (\$)**

	1 Adult, no children	1 Adult, 1 Preschooler	1 Adult, 1 Preschooler, 1 School-age	2 Adults, 1 Preschooler, 1 School-age
Monthly sum	1,609	2,788	3,305	3,910
Hourly	9.14	15.84	18.79	11.11 per adult
Annual	19,313	33,462	39,681	46,937
<i>Components of monthly sum</i>				
Housing	644	773	773	773
Childcare	0	575	897	897
Food	219	332	498	685
Transportation	227	234	234	442
Healthcare	154	386	410	475
Miscellaneous	124	230	281	327
Taxes	241	438	512	578
Earned Income Tax Credit	0	-34	-23	0
Child Care Tax Credit	0	-63	-110	-100
Child Tax Credit	0	-83	-167	-167

**Figure 1. Comparison of hourly wages in Union County, 2011**



### Human service needs

In relative terms, Union County is doing rather well. Union County has a lower percentage of its population facing financial difficulties and material deprivation than most Ohio counties. For instance, **Union County's 2009 poverty rate was the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest of Ohio's 88 counties** (14) and its 2010 food stamp uptake was the 10<sup>th</sup> lowest (15). However, when it comes to issues such as poverty, hunger, and homelessness, absolute numbers matter. Despite accounting for only 8% of the total population, 3,678 Union County residents living in poverty is still undoubtedly an alarming number to those working on behalf of low-income persons. Further, a relatively low poverty rate does not indicate whether the composition, capacity, and coordination of the service system can handle the community's needs.

Like many parts of Ohio, Union County experienced increased pressure on its human service system over the past decade, and particularly during the most recent national recession. Union County's poverty rate rose by 2.9 percentage points from 2007 to 2009, representing **almost 1,400 additional people living in poverty**.<sup>(14)</sup> Likewise, from 2007 to 2010, the annual number of county residents receiving food stamps increased by over 1,000.<sup>(15)</sup>

The following is a sample of other groups which have increased in size and may create demands on the local human services system:

- Senior population
- Cost-burdened households (paying 35%+ of income on housing)
- Unemployed workers
- Households with mortgage foreclosure filings
- Economically disadvantaged public school children (in general, those students eligible for free or reduced price lunch)

The next section presents several measures of potential community needs in Union County, how needs are distributed across the county, and community perspectives on which needs are most vital to address. More extensive data on both community attributes and community needs can be found in Attachments A and B.

### **Service providers**

In 2007, *No Wrong Door*—an ongoing initiative to inform service providers and residents about the range of services in the community and eligibility for those services—was started by United Way of Union County, the Council for Union County Families, the Community Services Association, and governmental partners. The Community Services Association is a group of 69 governmental and private organizations striving to improve human services delivery in Union County. CRP contacted many of these entities and compiled data on service levels in Attachment D.

### **Sources for Union County overview**

- (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010
- (2) Google Maps
- (3) Ohio Department of Development, County Profiles
- (4) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program
- (5) U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000
- (6) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-year aggregate estimates (2007–2009)
- (7) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year aggregate estimates (2005–2009)
- (8) National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2011
- (9) Ohio Preservation Compact, Affordable Housing Database 2010
- (10) U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2008
- (11) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Labor Market Information, QCEW, 2009
- (12) U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, 2009
- (13) Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies, The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio 2011
- (14) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Population Estimates (2007, 2009)
- (15) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (2003, 2010)

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### **Caveat regarding survey-based secondary data sources**

This report pulls many data points from products of the U.S. Census Bureau which are largely survey-based. The statistical methods used to generate estimates from a sample of survey respondents necessarily entail both error and an interval of confidence. For the purposes of this report, CRP presents only the estimate (or average of the estimate); however, the reader should be aware that the smaller the population for which an estimate is prepared – for instance, the smaller villages of Union County – the less likely the estimate is to be precise.

## 3.0 Human service needs

### Scale of needs, change in needs

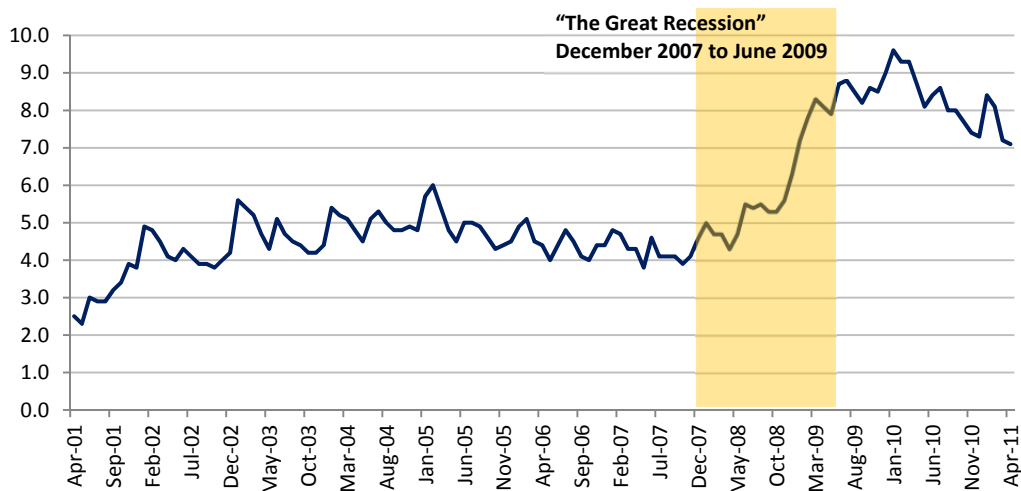
Table 2 presents a selection of data items that describe the magnitude of potential demand for human services in Union County and how the scale of particular needs has changed over recent years. For each indicator, CRP sought to obtain the most recent point-in-time or annual total. These data are intended as a **reference for community discussions on the sufficiency of existing services** in and around Union County. Attachment B presents comparisons of many of the items below, on a normalized basis, to Franklin, Delaware, and Madison counties and the state overall.

Table 2 includes several items related to the number of clients or amount of service provided by local organizations. It is important to note that service levels are a function of funding, organizational capacity, and resident awareness, as well as actual demand.

While Table 2 represents the most recent available data, lag time should be considered when interpreting the data. The scale of community needs may be somewhat different today (July 2011) than was the case during “The Great Recession,” a period of both economic turmoil and increased federal spending on supportive programs. Many of the data items in this report reflect community conditions soon after the recession. The **unemployment data demonstrates a common trend** among Ohio counties: a slow, steady rise in needs over the decade with a sharp increase during the economic recession, followed by a plateauing or modest decrease in needs during the nascent recovery (Figure 2).

From January 2008 through May 2010, Union County had 29 consecutive months of year-over-year unemployment rate increases. The county’s unemployment rate peaked at 9.6% in January 2010, double the county rate of 4.8% in January 2007. However, by April 2011, the county’s unemployment rate had dropped to 7.1%, and did so without an accompanying decrease in the labor force. Despite this improvement – and despite the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest unemployment rate among Ohio counties – the current level of unemployment in Union County is far higher than in April 2001, when there were one-third as many unemployed persons (600 versus 1,800) and the unemployment rate was only 2.5%.

**Figure 2: Union County unemployment rate (unadjusted), April 2001 – April 2011**



Reader notes for Table 2

Figures in black are service numbers provided by local agencies and organizations.

Figures in green are data drawn from national or state administrative datasets.

▲ denotes an experienced or projected increase in the absolute number.

Indented figures are a subset of, or pertaining to, the previous non-indented item.

**Table 2. Indicators of potential community needs**

Needs area	Selected measure
<b>Seniors</b>	<b>10,358</b> People age 55 and over, 2010 <sup>(1)</sup>
	▲ <b>3,178</b> Change from 2000 to 2010 <sup>(1,2)</sup>
	▲ <b>3,830</b> Projected change for 2010 to 2020 <sup>(3)</sup>
	<b>2,102</b> Civilian U.S. military veterans, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>7,329</b> People age 60 and over, 2010 <sup>(1)</sup>
	<b>241</b> Clients of U.C. Senior Services with assessment and case manager assignment, 2010 <sup>(5)</sup>
	<b>4,493</b> People age 65 and over, 2010 <sup>(1)</sup>
	<b>1,205</b> Living alone, 2010 <sup>(1)</sup>
	<b>792</b> In the labor force, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Persons with disabilities</b>	<b>1,200</b> Students with a disability in 3 major school districts, SY 2010-11 <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>157</b> In Fairbanks school district <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>837</b> In Marysville school district <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>206</b> In North Union school district <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>1,845</b> People age 16 to 64 with a disability, 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<b>111</b> Unable to care for self <sup>(2)</sup>
	<b>1,525</b> People age 65 and over with a disability, 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<b>351</b> Unable to care for self <sup>(2)</sup>
	<b>2,700</b> People age 5 and over with physical disability, 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<b>1,115</b> People age 5 and over with sensory disability, 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>1,549</b> People age 5 and over with mental disability, 2000 <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>478</b> Clients of U.C. Board of Developmental Disabilities, 2010 <sup>(7)</sup>	
<b>Poverty and self-sufficiency</b>	<b>3,678</b> People living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), 2009 <sup>(8)</sup>
	▲ <b>1,387</b> Change from 2007 to 2009 <sup>(8)</sup>
	<b>1,362</b> Youths under age 18 living below FPL, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>427</b> People age 55 and over living below FPL, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>770</b> Minority persons living below FPL, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>1,269</b> Households below the Federal Poverty Level, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>831</b> Family households below FPL, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>297</b> Married couples below FPL, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>413</b> Female householders below FPL, with related children and no spouse present, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>8,639</b> People living below self-sufficiency level – here, 200% FPL <sup>(4)</sup>
▲ <b>2,280</b> Change from 1999 to 2009 <sup>(2,4)</sup>	
<b>2,030</b> People age 55 and over living below 200% FPL, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>	

Needs area	Selected measure
<b>Food resources</b>	<b>3,657</b> Average monthly food stamp recipients, 2010 <sup>(9)</sup>
	▲ <b>1,960</b> Change from 2003 to 2010 <sup>(9)</sup>
	<b>587</b> Recipients also on cash public assistance <sup>(9)</sup>
	<b>3,070</b> Recipients <u>not</u> on cash public assistance <sup>(9)</sup>
	<b>5,430</b> Unduplicated food stamp recipients during year, 2009 <sup>(3)</sup>
	<b>41,653</b> Food requests at pantries serving Union County, 2010 <sup>(10)</sup>
	<b>15,800</b> Requests involving a person under age 18 <sup>(10)</sup>
	<b>6,200</b> Requests involving a person age 60 and over <sup>(10)</sup>
	<b>11,938</b> Individuals served by Marysville Food Pantry, 2010 <sup>(11)</sup>
	▲ <b>1,107</b> Change from 2009 to 2010 <sup>(11)</sup>
	<b>3,821</b> Families served by Marysville Food Pantry, 2010 <sup>(11)</sup>
	▲ <b>262</b> Change from 2009 to 2010 <sup>(11)</sup>
<b>Housing and utilities</b>	<b>1,020</b> Renter households paying 35%+ of income on gross rent, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	▲ <b>387</b> Change from 2000 to 2009 <sup>(2,4)</sup>
	<b>2,287</b> Owner households paying 35%+ of income on owner costs, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	▲ <b>1,366</b> Change from 2000 to 2009 <sup>(2,4)</sup>
	<b>1,260</b> Cost-burdened homeowners with income below \$35,000 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>340</b> New foreclosure filings, 2010 <sup>(12)</sup>
	▲ <b>103</b> Change in annual new foreclosure filings from 2005 to 2010 <sup>(12)</sup>
	▲ <b>245</b> Change in annual new foreclosure filings from 2000 to 2010 <sup>(12)</sup>
	<b>3,687</b> Households with a second mortgage or home equity loan, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>2,179</b> Households in Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, PY 2009 <sup>(13)</sup>
	▲ <b>563</b> Change from PY 2006 to 2009 <sup>(13)</sup>
	<b>1,273</b> Receiving regular LI-HEAP <sup>(13)</sup>
	<b>586</b> Receiving Winter Emergency LI-HEAP <sup>(13)</sup>
	<b>320</b> Receiving Summer Emergency LI-HEAP <sup>(13)</sup>
	<b>20-25</b> Union County residents admitted to Marion Homeless Shelter <sup>(14)</sup>
<b>323</b> Clients of Salvation Army Homelessness Prevention, 2008 <sup>(15)</sup>	
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,952</b> Economically disadvantaged students in 3 major school districts, SY 2010-11 <sup>(6)</sup>
	▲ <b>645</b> Change from SY 2006-07 to 2010-11 <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>218</b> In Fairbanks school district <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>1,213</b> In Marysville school district <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>521</b> In North Union school district <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>91</b> Incoming kindergarteners scoring in Band 1 of KRA-L (Band 1: assess student further for intensive instructional needs) for 3 major school districts, SY 2010-11 <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>62</b> Students not proficient on 4 <sup>th</sup> grade reading achievement test, countywide, SY 2009-10 <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>26</b> High school dropouts in 3 major school districts <sup>(6)</sup>

Needs area	Selected measure
<b>Education</b>	<b>2</b> Schools with rating below “Excellent” – Creekview Intermediate (Marysville) and North Union HS both rated as “Effective” <sup>(6)</sup>
	<b>2,951</b> People age 25 and over without a high school diploma or equivalent, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>1,933</b> Female age 25 and over <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>12,282</b> Adults age 25 and over who have high school diploma but no higher education experience, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>1,800</b> Unemployed persons, April 2011 <sup>(16)</sup>
	<b>▲ 1,200</b> Change from April 2001 to April 2011 <sup>(16)</sup>
	<b>▼ 400</b> Change from April 2010 to April 2011 <sup>(16)</sup>
	<b>1,037</b> Workers receiving first unemployment payment in 2010 <sup>(17)</sup>
	<b>570</b> Workers exhausting unemployment benefits in 2010 <sup>(17)</sup>
	<b>5,588</b> Visitors (non-unique) to the Union County Employment Resource Center, July 2010-March 2011 <sup>(18)</sup>
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>591</b> Households with no vehicle available, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>386</b> Renter households <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>83</b> Householders age 65 and over <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>150</b> Seniors using UCATS transportation service in 2010 <sup>(5)</sup>
	<b>7,604</b> One-way trips for people at 60 and over, 2010 <sup>(5)</sup>
	<b>18,365</b> One-way trips for people with disabilities, 2010 <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>Health insurance and ability to pay</b>	<b>4,457</b> Uninsured people age 18 to 64, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>2,453</b> Uninsured for at least 1 year <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>1,175</b> Uninsured for at least 3 years <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>9,861</b> People age 18 to 64 without dental coverage, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>11,119</b> People age 18 to 64 without vision coverage, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>8,457</b> People age 18 to 64 without mental health coverage, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>4,375</b> People age 18 and over who needed but could not secure prescription because of cost in past 12 months, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>443</b> People age 65 and over <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>10,310</b> People age 18 and over who had difficulty paying medical bills in past 12 month, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>393</b> Seniors age 65 and over <sup>(19)</sup>
<b>6,936</b> Unduplicated residents enrolled in Medicaid, FY 2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	
<b>Health issues</b>	<b>5,396</b> People age 18 to 64 with no usual place/source of health care <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>6,993</b> People age 18 to 64 with high blood pressure, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>1,914</b> People age 18 to 64 with diabetes, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>1,623</b> People age 18 to 64 with cancer, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>939</b> People age 18 to 64 with coronary heart disease, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>760</b> People age 18 to 64 with stroke, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>1,570</b> People under age 18 with asthma, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>322</b> Diagnosed Chlamydia cases, 2009 and 2010 combined <sup>(20)</sup>
	<b>321</b> Women giving birth who were enrolled in WIC, 2009 <sup>(21)</sup>
	<b>20</b> Women giving birth, not receiving care in 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester, 2009 <sup>(21)</sup>
	<b>12</b> Births to teenagers under age 18, 2008 <sup>(22)</sup>

Needs area	Selected measure
<b>Mental health</b>	<b>991</b> People age 18 to 64 with mental health distress for 14+ days, 2008 <sup>(19)</sup>
	<b>1,188</b> Mental health services clients at MHRB, FY 2010 <sup>(23)</sup>
	<b>302</b> Adolescent clients <sup>(23)</sup>
	<b>407</b> Alcohol and drug services clients at MHRB, FY 2010 <sup>(23)</sup>
	<b>46</b> Adolescent clients <sup>(23)</sup>
<b>Safety</b>	<b>22</b> Part-I violent crimes – murder, rape, robbery, agg. assault, 2009 <sup>(24)</sup>
	<b>843</b> Property crimes – burglary, larceny-theft, vehicle theft, arson, 2009 <sup>(24)</sup>
	<b>144</b> Ex-offenders under supervision of ODRC, January 2009 <sup>(25)</sup>
	<b>75</b> Commitments to ODRC reception centers, 2010 <sup>(25)</sup>
	<b>418</b> Delinquent or unruly cases in U.C. Juvenile Court, 2007 <sup>(26)</sup>
	<b>448</b> Neglect, abuse, or dependency referrals investigated by U.C. Childrens Services, 2010 <sup>(27)</sup>
	<b>449</b> Children using publicly-funded childcare, 2009 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>104</b> Households with grandparent(s) living with and responsible for own grandchildren, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>997</b> Female householders with own children under age 18 and with no spouse present, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>
	<b>462</b> Male householders with own children under age 18 and with no spouse present, 2009 <sup>(4)</sup>

### Sources for Table 2

- (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010
- (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000 (most recent disability data for Union County)
- (3) Ohio Department of Development, County Profiles
- (4) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-year aggregate 2007–2009
- (5) Union County Senior Services
- (6) Ohio Department of Education, Interactive Local Report Card (dropouts calculated from graduation rate and count of graduates)
- (7) Union County Board of Developmental Disabilities
- (8) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates
- (9) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics
- (10) Mid-Ohio Foodbank (food pantries represented in this count of requests are Marysville Food Pantry, Milford Center Food Pantry, Plain City Food Pantry, R.E.A.P. Kids Meals, Richwood Emergency Assistance Program, Union County Personal Needs Pantry Plus)
- (11) Marysville Food Pantry
- (12) Policy Matters Ohio, Home Insecurity: Foreclosure Growth in Ohio 2011
- (13) Ohio Department of Development, Office of Community Services
- (14) Marion Shelter Program (correspondence)
- (15) Salvation Army
- (16) ODJFS, Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics
- (17) ODJFS, Labor Market Information, Unemployment Compensation Reports
- (18) Union County Employment Resource Center
- (19) Ohio Family Health Survey 2008-2009 (disease and disorder counts refer to those who report having ever been diagnosed with the condition)
- (20) Ohio Department of Health, Ohio chlamydia cases
- (21) Ohio Department of Health, maternal health indicators
- (22) Ohio Department of Health, birth statistics
- (23) Union County Mental Health and Recovery Board
- (24) Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports (Marysville Police, Union County Sheriff combined)
- (25) Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
- (26) Union County Juvenile Court
- (27) Union County Childrens Services

## Distribution of needs

The distribution of community needs has implications for service accessibility and delivery in Union County. While Marysville is home to 42% of the county's total population, and the combination of Marysville, Richwood, and Dublin account for 51% of the population, no other community can claim even 3% of the county's population. Outside of the three most populous townships (Paris, Jerome, and Claibourne), population is broadly dispersed, ranging from 824 people (1.6% of county) in Washington Township to 2,263 people (4.3%) in Allen Township.

The distribution of CAODMU's clients for non-emergency energy assistance through the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LI-HEAP) illustrates the **scattered geography of income-related needs in Union County** (Table 3, Map 2).

**Table 3/Map2. Distribution of regular LI-HEAP clients, Union County, program year 2010**

	#	Share of county total
<b>Union County</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>63.2</b>
Marysville	498	46.1
Richwood	107	9.9
Milford Center	30	2.8
Magnetic Springs	19	1.8
Plain City	18	1.7
Unionville Center	10	0.9
Dublin	1	0.1
<b>Unincorporated areas in:</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Dover	51	4.7
Liberty	45	4.2
York	35	3.2
Taylor	27	2.5
Claibourne	26	2.4
Jackson	25	2.3
Jerome	25	2.3
Paris	25	2.3
Washington	24	2.2
Leesburg	23	2.1
Allen	18	1.7
Mill Creek	15	1.4
Darby	13	1.2
Union	11	1.0
<b>Unmapped</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Ohio Department of Development, OCEAN data system

## Distribution of selected populations

The U.S. Census Bureau has released basic counts of population and housing for the 2010 Census. This dataset provides a glimpse into the countywide distribution of two populations groups of particular interest for assessing community service demands – female single parent householders and older adults. Tables 4 and 5 provide place-based counts and percentages, as well as each place’s share of the countywide total (column in yellow).

The 2010 data items are available for Union County’s townships and municipalities, as well as two “Census-designated places”: New California and Raymond. At this juncture, these data cannot be broken out for the portions of Dublin and Plain City within Union County.

Claibourne and Darby are tied at 19.0%, as the townships with the highest percentage of their respective populations that are age 60 and over. Among the townships, Jerome has the lowest rate of seniors at 11.8%. Four out of every 10 seniors (39.6%) live in Paris Township.

**Table 4. Seniors age 60 and over, Union County, 2010**

	#	%	Share of county total
<b>Union County</b>	<b>7,329</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Allen Township	309	13.7	4.2
Claibourne Township	667	19.0	9.1
<b>Richwood village</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Darby Township	392	19.0	5.3
<b>Unionville Center village</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Dover Township	325	15.1	4.4
Jackson Township	148	15.3	2.0
Jerome Township	890	11.8	12.1
<b>New California CDP</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Leesburg Township	251	17.8	3.4
<b>Magnetic Springs village</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Liberty Township	275	14.1	3.8
<b>Raymond CDP</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Millcreek Township	223	17.1	3.0
Paris Township	2,905	12.3	39.6
<b>Marysville city</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>35.0</b>
Taylor Township	249	16.0	3.4
Union Township	332	18.8	4.5
<b>Milford Center village</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Washington Township	128	15.5	1.7
York Township	235	17.6	3.2

U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010

Among the nearly 1,000 female single parent households, 6 in 10 (58.9%) are in Paris Township (Table 5). Two townships, Allen and Millcreek, have a markedly lower percentage of their respective households that are female single parents.

**Table 5. Female single parent households, Union County, 2010**

	#	%	Share of county total
<b>Union County</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Allen Township	12	1.6	1.2
Claibourne Township	94	7.0	9.4
<b>Richwood village</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Darby Township	20	2.7	2.0
<b>Unionville Center village</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Dover Township	41	5.2	4.1
Jackson Township	12	3.5	1.2
Jerome Township	89	3.6	8.9
<b>New California CDP</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Leesburg Township	27	5.1	2.7
<b>Magnetic Springs village</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Liberty Township	20	3.0	2.0
<b>Raymond CDP</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Millcreek Township	8	1.6	0.8
Paris Township	587	7.4	58.9
<b>Marysville city</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>57.3</b>
Taylor Township	14	2.5	1.4
Union Township	36	5.4	3.6
<b>Milford Center village</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Washington Township	14	4.5	1.4
York Township	23	4.7	2.3

U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010

Note: Although the label “single parent” is used here, householders may be separated, living with a partner, or with other parental figures (such as grandparents) in the household.

In order to analyze the distribution of other items of interest – poverty, self-sufficiency, food stamp usage, housing cost burden, vehicle availability – CRP used American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year aggregate estimates. Similar to the Census 2010 dataset above, this ACS dataset details townships and municipalities, including the Union County portions of Dublin and Plain City. The two Census defined places, however, are excluded from this dataset.

**Note that the 5-year aggregate estimates (2005–2009) in Tables 6 to 8 will differ from the 3-year aggregate estimates (2007–2009) included in Table 2.**

## Financial hardship

Among the municipalities in Union County, Unionville Center has the highest poverty rate at 34.8%, with Richwood the second highest at 18.7% (Table 6). For the five-year period of 2005–2009, Marysville has a poverty rate (7.5%) that is slightly above the countywide rate of 6.2%.

**Persons living below the self-sufficiency level are widespread.** Five townships have at least 500 people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and another five townships have more than 200 people below 200% FPL.

Food stamp uptake (not included in table below) is more highly concentrated than poverty, with almost three-fourths of all recipients in Union County living in either Marysville (54%) or Richwood (20%).

**Table 6. Poverty and self-sufficiency, Union County, 2005–2009 (aggregate)**

	Persons in poverty			Persons below self-sufficiency (< 200% FPL)		
	#	%	Share of county total	#	%	Share of county total
<b>Union County</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,883</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Allen Township	120	5.2	4.3	188	8.2	2.4
Claibourne Township	582	15.5	21.1	1,273	33.9	16.1
<b>Richwood village</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Darby Township	198	8.0	7.2	559	22.7	7.1
<b>Unionville Center village</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Dover Township	56	2.1	2.0	375	14.3	4.8
Jackson Township	22	1.8	0.8	45	3.7	0.6
Jerome Township	118	2.4	4.3	567	11.4	7.2
<b>Dublin city (part)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Plain City village (part)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Leesburg Township	201	11.3	7.3	551	30.9	7.0
<b>Magnetic Springs village</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Liberty Township	55	2.2	2.0	213	8.5	2.7
Millcreek Township	77	7.6	2.8	296	29.1	3.8
Paris Township	1,179	7.0	42.7	3,057	18.2	38.8
<b>Marysville city</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>3,008</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>
Taylor Township	61	3.4	2.2	134	7.5	1.7
Union Township	64	4.7	2.3	240	17.5	3.0
<b>Milford Center village</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Washington Township	0	0.0	0.0	218	26.1	2.8
York Township	27	2.3	1.0	167	14.3	2.1

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Housing cost burden

Irrespective of income level, **1 in 5 mortgage holders and 1 in 4 renters pay 35% or more of their income on housing costs** in Union County, a situation referred to as “housing cost burden” (Table 7). Among the townships, owner housing cost burden is highest in Millcreek and Leesburg, where half (49.3%) and one-third (33.9%) of the respective owners with mortgages face a housing cost burden.

Rental housing is concentrated in Marysville and Richwood, and in following, 8 of every 10 cost-burdened renters (79.5%) are also found in those two municipalities.

Among Union County homeowners who have paid off their mortgage, 1 in 10 (total of 323) pay 35% or more of their income on housing costs.

**Table 7. Paying 35%+ of income on housing costs, Union County, 2005–2009 (agg.)**

	Homeowners with a primary mortgage			Renter households		
	#	%	Share of county total	#	%	Share of county total
<b>Union County</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Allen Township	71	11.4	3.5	21	56.8	2.3
Claibourne Township	93	14.8	4.6	149	42.2	16.4
<b>Richwood village</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Darby Township	62	11.3	3.1	36	42.9	4.0
<b>Unionville Center village</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Dover Township	157	22.9	7.7	0	0.0	0.0
Jackson Township	42	15.1	2.1	0	0.0	0.0
Jerome Township	302	24.4	14.9	35	22.3	3.9
<b>Dublin city (part)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Plain City village (part)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Leesburg Township	133	33.9	6.6	7	16.7	0.8
<b>Magnetic Springs village</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Liberty Township	117	17.0	5.8	13	46.4	1.4
Millcreek Township	211	49.3	10.4	17	100.0	1.9
Paris Township	638	17.9	31.4	573	23.8	63.1
<b>Marysville city</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>
Taylor Township	53	11.2	2.6	21	35.0	2.3
Union Township	71	21.5	3.5	21	35.6	2.3
<b>Milford Center village</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Washington Township	16	12.6	0.8	15	17.6	1.7
York Township	63	18.2	3.1	0	0.0	0.0

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Vehicle availability

Among households with no car available, 7 in 10 (72.4%) are located in the city of Marysville, compared to only 17.4% in the unincorporated areas of the county. Overall, **less than 4% of Union County households report having no vehicle available**. Although these numbers are low, the perceptions of several survey responders and focus group participants suggest that transportation limitations are a concern for clients.

**Table 7. Households with no vehicle available, Union County, 2005–2009 (agg.)**

	#	%	Share of county total
Union County	569	3.3	100.0
Allen Township	21	2.6	3.7
Claibourne Township	37	2.7	6.5
<b>Richwood village</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Darby Township	12	1.3	2.1
<b>Unionville Center village</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Dover Township	0	0.0	0.0
Jackson Township	0	0.0	0.0
Jerome Township	16	0.9	2.8
<b>Dublin city (part)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Plain City village (part)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Leesburg Township	19	2.7	3.3
<b>Magnetic Springs village</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Liberty Township	0	0.0	0.0
Millcreek Township	0	0.0	0.0
Paris Township	412	5.9	72.4
<b>Marysville city</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>72.4</b>
Taylor Township	13	1.9	2.3
Union Township	25	4.7	4.4
<b>Milford Center village</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Washington Township	0	0.0	0.0
York Township	14	2.5	2.5

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Perceived needs

Local perspectives on perceived needs were collected through two surveys and four focus groups. With the assistance of CAODMU, CRP conducted an online survey with service providers throughout the county. A total of 37 different providers completed the survey. Over a two-week period, a separate survey was solicited and administered to clients at the CAODMU office seeking agency services. A total of 21 clients elected to participate in the survey. In addition to the surveys, CRP conducted a focus group with service providers (n=8 participants), one with funders (n=5), and two with clients (total n=10).

**The client survey was a means of involving the public in the study and gaining a preliminary understanding of whether client perceptions are similar to those of service providers. Results should be interpreted in accord with the small scale of the client survey, and findings are not suggested as representative of the broader set of human service clients in the county.**

### Survey findings

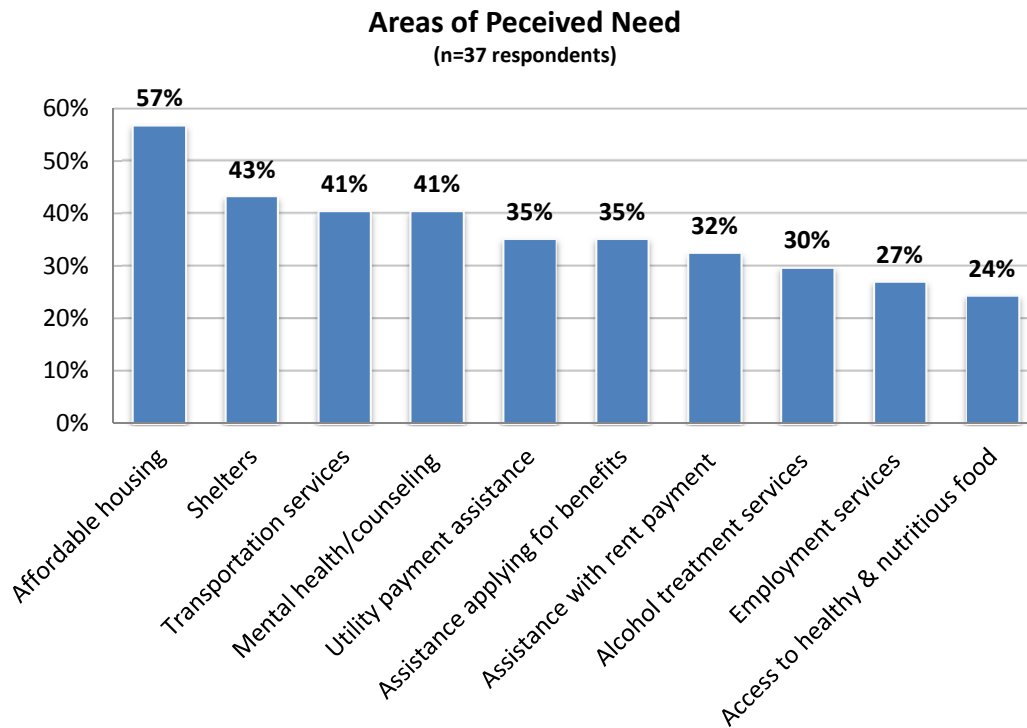
Service provider survey respondents represented a wide array of services. A provider was permitted to choose more than one service type, and types indicated by fewer than five providers were not included in Table 8.

**Table 8. Service types among provider survey respondents**

	#	Percent of respondents
Childrens services	13	34 %
Benefits application	11	29 %
Housing services	9	24 %
Emergency cash assistance for rent	9	24 %
Emergency cash assistance for utilities	8	21 %
Prescription drug payment assistance	8	21 %
Support groups	7	18 %
Shelters	6	16 %
In-home support services	6	16 %
Caregiver support	6	16 %
Disability services	6	16 %
Food pantries	5	13 %
Transportation	5	13 %
Parenting classes	5	13 %
Legal assistance	5	13 %

Service providers and clients who responded to the surveys were asked to indicate the types of services they believe need to increase in Union County. Figure 3 provides a summary of provider responses. Since respondents could choose more than one type of service, the percentages do not sum to 100. Types of services that were not identified by more than 20% of respondents are not included.

Figure 3. Service provider survey responses regarding needs



The perceived needs conveyed by the client survey overlapped several points of emphasis from the service provider survey. Nearly half of the 21 clients surveyed agreed that two needs for the county were:

- Affordable housing
- Shelter

And one-third of participating clients indicated priority needs related to:

- Transportation services
- Mental health/counseling
- Job training services
- Employment services
- Child care services
- Alcohol/drug treatment
- Parenting classes

## Focus group themes and quotes

Client focus group participants were asked to comment on the types of services they need but believe not available to them. Service providers and funders were asked what they thought were the greatest service needs in the county. To augment the focus group data, CRP also conducted a telephone interview with Dick Douglas, Director of Union County Seniors Services, as well as Carol Brown with the Union County Board of Developmental Disabilities.

- **Affordable housing:** Service providers, funders, and clients identified affordable housing as a need.

“It is a need and it’s barely being met. And we don’t have a metropolitan housing authority and so we don’t have our own way of getting Section 8 vouchers....Other counties, such as Delaware and Logan, have provided some assistance but it is very limited. We don’t have enough affordable housing.” (Funder)

“Housing is always a big issue for people with mental health issues. The U.C. Mental Health and Recovery Board provides transitional, supportive, and group living housing. MHRB also underwrites rent for people in the community because many of these individuals have barriers to securing housing due to a history of eviction, a short work history, and a small income, often only a disability check.” (Service provider)

“We need more section 8 housing, section 8 vouchers. Affordable housing is outside of Marysville, but the jobs are not. No job, less likely to have transportation because of limited income. “ (Client)

In addition, affordable housing was identified as the number one unmet need of seniors in Union County. “Many low-income seniors are in trailer parks. The trailers are wearing out and have issues with plumbing, roofs, and windows and these structures aren’t worth sinking much money into.” (Service provider)

- **Shelters/emergency housing:** Service providers and clients identified shelters and emergency housing as a need.

“Union County works with two shelters in Marion, which struggle to maintain funding. So, it’s hard to think we could start our own here and have much more success than they do. Probably the most cost-effective thing is what we are doing, which is to support the shelters in Marion. (Service provider)

“20-25 people from Union County each year; getting to the shelter is an issue; some receive ride from friends, some from agencies, a few have their own cars.” (Service provider)

- **Client transportation services:** Service providers and clients identified transportation as a need.

“There are many people who work in Columbus and that 20 or 30 minute drive, if you don’t have your own vehicle, you’re out of luck.” (Service provider)

“Everybody thinks public transportation is the answer. It’s probably not the answer. ... One of the problems you are going to have with any transportation service is funding. ... It’s heavily subsidized. We’ve encountered this [perceived need] before. We’ve done a transportation study for the county. Is it needed? Yea, but it is going to be expensive.” (Service provider)

"I need some type of reliable transportation, maybe my own car or public transportation. It's hard for me to get around, get to my job, go to my appointments." (Client)

"In addition, a lack of full public transportation system especially limits mobility of those who are disabled. The availability of services becomes an issue the further away a person is from a town." (Service provider)

- **Utility payment assistance:** Service providers and clients identified utility payment assistance as a need.

"Demand for HEAP assistance over previous three years increased 55%. November to March 2011 was stable to the highest of those years. Water utilities are an ongoing, completely unmet need." (Service provider)

"Water bill assistance is an issue because if you can't pay the water bill, you cannot live in that residence. However, there is no water bill assistance provided." (Client)

In addition, emergency assistance was identified as the second greatest need for seniors. "Requests for assistance with utilities and prescriptions were through the roof last year." (Service provider)

- **Mental health/counseling:** Service providers identified mental health and counseling services as a need.

"We do not have enough services for drug-related issues. The courts are addressing the problem, but from a health care, mental health point-of-view, we don't have a lot of options for serving families" that are dealing with substance abuse and addiction issues, particularly for supporting the family as a unit and for individual treatment." (Service provider)

"Addiction to prescription meds is huge for seniors now." (Service provider)

"Medicaid payers are prioritized by the U.C. Mental Health and Recovery Board because those with insurance can receive services through another program. If you are indigent, the MHRB is the only option." (Service provider)

- **Employment/training:** Service providers identified employment and training services as a need.

"One of the things that is disheartening is that we keep saying job training is the answer, but job training is not an answer when there are no jobs. And there is a big gap in our country because there are jobs that are going wanting but people have to have certain skills." (Service provider)

"The people we serve cannot go into a nursing program that takes 2 or 3 years. They need an income now, so it would be nice if we could link some job training with employment opportunities to keep them stable. I would also like to see the growth of apprenticeship programs. ... 85% of skilled tradesmen are above the age of 55." (Service provider)

- **Individual case management:** Service providers identified individual case management as a need.

"I would say for low income [individuals], affordable housing and financial literacy education so that they understand [the difference] between wants and needs; and how to prioritize those things. ... I think that it needs to be provided

on an on-going basis. It needs to be ... administered in a variety of venues. I don't know if there's any one good answer because some people will come to a class; some people won't come to a class; some people need that case management piece in their home." (Service provider)

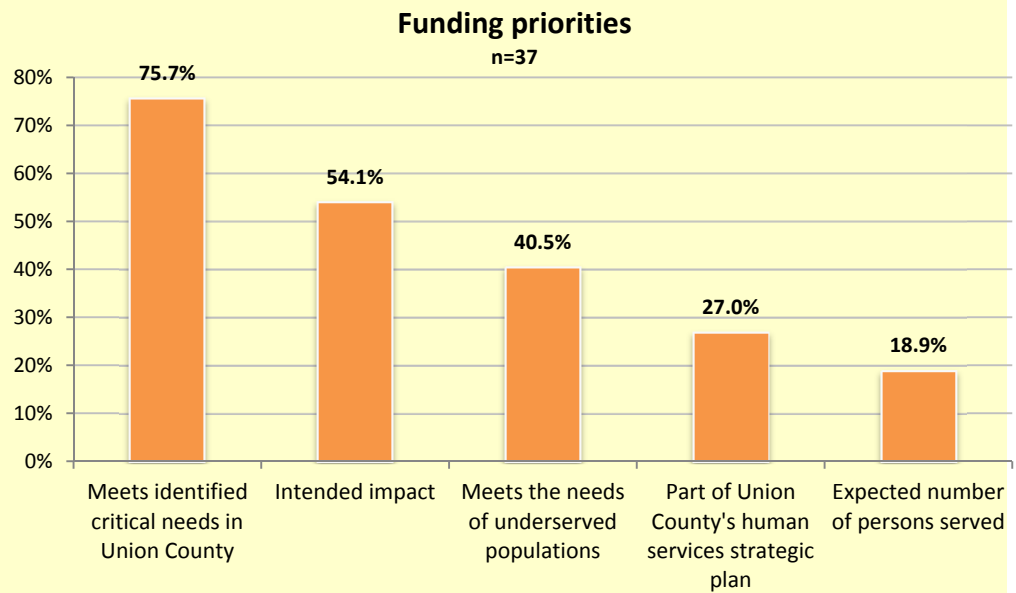
"The community is struggling with the whole issue of emergency services, but from our agency perspective, we see the same people many times who have emergencies and we would like to be able to provide some sort of direction and support." (Service provider)

"The Salvation Army has received funding for emergency housing needs in Union County because of its case management component. The funder emphasized the need to guide people over time during case management, rather than paying their rent and letting them subsist on their own after that. Top priority to fund programs that meet emergency needs, as well as ones that provide support." (Service provider)

- **Healthcare:** Identified as a need, especially for the elderly

"A recent trend, that we hope is a temporary glitch, is hearing from seniors who are new to the community and having trouble finding a local physician that accepts Medicare....We're seeing some increase in the number of seniors age 60 to 65 without health insurance." (Service provider)

**Figure 4. Service providers or priorities**



**Funders on priorities**

- "Funders have been reacting to the economy."
- "Local public and private funders will need to fill in the funding gaps left by cuts in state and federal government funding."
- "There is going to be a greater need for funders outside of government."
- "Ultimately, local funders are going to determine which services and programs will be available."

## 4.0 Human service barriers

### Barriers to providing services

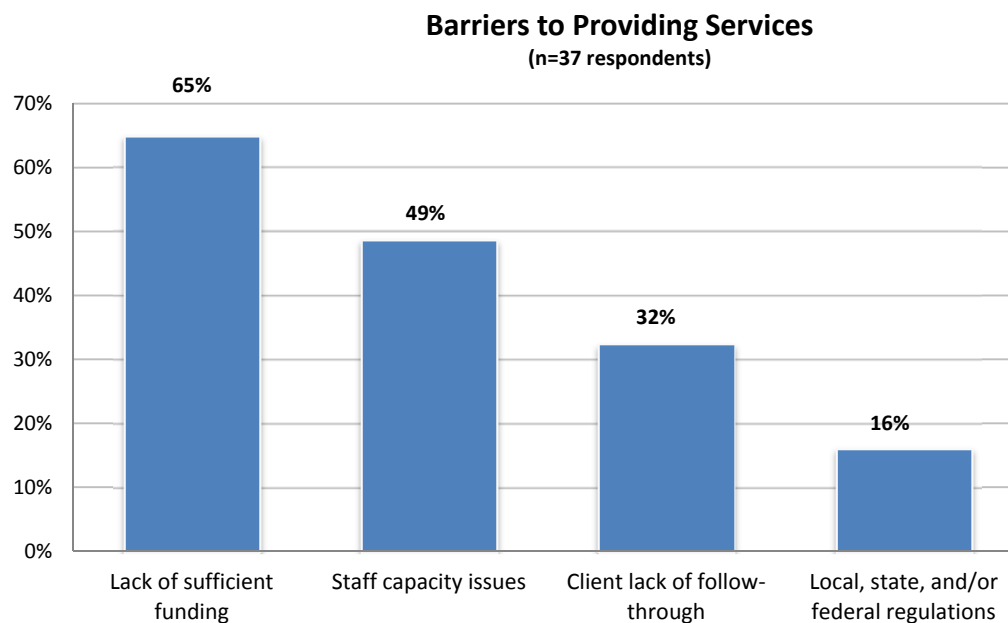
Regarding barriers to provision of services, the client survey and focus group were the means of data collection. The types of barriers that service providers face most often include:

- Lack of sufficient funding
- Staff capacity
- Client lack of follow-through
- Eligibility requirements and rules and regulations

### Survey Findings

Service providers who responded to the survey were asked to identify the barriers they most often encounter to providing services to client in Union County. Figure 5 presents the survey findings.

**Figure 5. Service provider survey responses regarding barriers**



### Focus group themes and service provider quotes

- **Insufficient funding**

“Match money is hard to come by... We are struggling to try to find an individual development account program, which is a proven way to help low-income people to develop assets, to develop saving habits.” But these programs require matches. Corporate funders and foundations do not necessarily understand the difficulty in finding match money.”

- **Eligibility requirements/ rules and regulations**

“A lot of people, especially related to health care, are not technically low-income, but they are not making it because of the health care issue. Those without insurance is a huge gap, and there are some things in that direction in

the works, but even that will have some limitations for people who are technically below the federal poverty level.”

“Most programs have eligibility limitations based on where income falls on the federal poverty line, and therefore, moderate income people are in need of assistance but they don’t qualify.”

“Eligibility requirements may prevent someone who just lost their job from receiving utility assistance because 3 months of income are taken into account and it takes 1 month before the shut off notice.”

- **Lack of information/knowledge of where to go or who to call**

“Lack of knowledge and information is a barrier. The general public is not able to access that information.”

“There is not strong media outlet in this community. We have a daily paper and its circulation is like 5,000. There are 40,000 in this county.”

“Because of how the condition affects life and sense of control, it can be especially difficult to make individual with a mental illness or alcohol and drug addiction aware of the MHRB services.”

## Barriers to clients assessing services

Regarding barriers to clients assessing services, again, the survey and two focus groups were the vehicles for collecting data. One common problem—identified by 33% of all respondents—was a lack of knowing where to go or who to call for services. When asked where they would go for information or assistance for specific needs, two areas of particular concern arose:

- 41% of clients replied that they did not know where to go if facing eviction.
- 37% of clients did not know who to call if they needed transportation service.

Focus group conversations underscored the general lack of knowledge of where to call or go for services, and also reiterated eligibility issues highlighted by both the provider survey and provider focus group results. As one client described:

“A person’s income is sometimes just slightly too much in order to be eligible for benefits. They [Job and Family Services] don’t look at debt to income ratio. They don’t look at the taxes that are taken out of your income.”

## 5.0 Conclusions

From the perspective of Community Research Partners, four themes arose from the stakeholder input and secondary data. CRP offers these four conclusions—along with considerations for possible next steps—as a resource for local discussions.

- Affordable housing is a priority need in Union County.
- Union County will face increasing levels of demand from the senior population.
- Transportation is likely a barrier to service access and employment options for Union County residents.
- Limited public awareness of community services is potentially an issue in Union County.

### Affordable housing is a priority need in Union County.

Affordable housing was the most commonly identified community need by both service provider and client survey respondents. Affordable housing was also cited as the top need for senior residents by the director of Union County Senior Services. Several findings from the data also suggest that affordable housing is a priority need:

- The county has a small number of units with assisted affordability and a lack of transitional housing and senior-specific housing.
- Many owners (nearly 2,300) and renters (over 1,000) spend 35% or more of their household income on housing each month.
- Nearly half of all rented units (47%) cost \$750 or more per month.
- Union County has a lower percentage of rental housing (23%) than Ohio overall (32%), and nearly all of the county's multifamily housing is located in Marysville.
- Requests for utility assistance have increased over the past few years, and over \$600,000 in HEAP funds were expended in program year 2009 to help make housing costs manageable for residents.
- Foreclosure filings have been on the rise for 14 straight years, including over 300 filings in each of the past 4 years.

#### Considerations:

- Consider possible advantages of a new multi-county metropolitan housing authority—This idea arose from focus groups and could possibly open new federal funding for section 8 vouchers, permanent affordable housing, transitional housing, and perhaps a shelter.
- Seek both state and philanthropic funding for affordable housing development. Union County could be a showcase for new models of affordable rural housing, perhaps with an emphasis on transitioning residents out of aging trailer parks. Collaboration with private housing developers will be essential.

## Union County will face increasing levels of demand from the senior population.

The senior population (age 60 and over) in Union County is projected to grow substantially over the next 10 years. Seniors face the enduring dilemma of rising costs coupled with fixed incomes, and an increasing percentage of people are anticipated to enter their senior years without a pension or sufficient retirement savings. Furthermore, several issues relevant to older adults, such as personal mobility, affect individuals across income levels.

### Considerations:

- Outreach is critical for seniors. Mailings or phone calls may be the best way to spread information about available services.
- Encourage the development of senior affordable housing that combines on-site or connected human services.
- Keep the general public well-aware of the rate of senior population growth in order to lessen the “sticker shock” of likely levies in the future. Plan today for the expanded senior housing and service needs around the corner.

## Transportation is likely a barrier to service access and employment options for Union County residents.

Transportation was among the top three most frequently identified needs by service providers responding to the survey. Transportation was also emphasized by both of the client focus groups. Participants in the service provider and funder focus groups noted transportation as a need, but its importance was not consensus.

Transportation benefits several needs such as access to services, employment options, and housing options. While the number of households without a car is relatively low (~600), secondary data cannot inform on whether a personal vehicle is available at the right times of day or whether it is affordable to operate. The large number of trips provided through U-CATS for elderly citizens (average of 146 weekly one-way trips) and disabled citizens (353 on average) suggests there may be pent-up demand for transportation service among the broader population. As a contributing factor, Union County currently has a lack of private cab and shuttle companies.

### Considerations:

- Revisit the existing Coordinated Public Transit–Human Services Transportation Plan and consider aspects of the plan that might be implemented.
- Maintaining a public transportation service is expensive, particularly in a county with low population density. One option could be a shuttle similar to U-CATS but with broader eligibility for clients who are accessing a range of service providers or who need improved access to the grocery store or other basic necessities.
- Alternatives to a public transportation service could include a program for assisting in car purchases (Honda as a potential partner?) or a local voucher system for clients of selected public services, likely in cooperation with a private transportation company.

## Limited public awareness of community services is potentially an issue in Union County.

As a fourth conclusion, public awareness of available services appears to be an issue. Both service providers and clients expressed this as an important matter in focus groups. And when clients were asked where to go or who to call for various services, most surveyed clients chose not to respond or indicated they did not know. Several others indicated Union County Job and Family Services (JFS) regardless of the need. Although secondary data sources are not available to support this conclusion, the finding rang true to Union County stakeholders asked to review the report.

### Considerations:

- Effectively market services, particularly in the rural areas of the county. Potential methods include: Broadcasting through the local radio station; information flyers periodically mailed to all addresses in county or to those areas deemed underserved; billboards on major routes; or outreach messages through local church officials.
- For clients, there seems to be some confusion regarding the range of services available through JFS. Clarify the roles and limitations of JFS. Is there interest, funding, legality, and precedent for JFS to become a more formal “hub” of access to other services?
- Clarify the purpose of *No Wrong Door*. Could it have a 2-1-1 component? *No Wrong Door* was identified as a good internal reference among member organizations; however, it has not been operationalized as a reference system for clients. At a minimum, the website could be marketed through the methods mentioned above, and all information on the site could be kept highly current.
- The issue of case management—Explore best practices regarding case management across multiple service providers. In what organization(s) and under what circumstances would a case file be initiated? How could case management be delivered in Union County in a manner that is coordinated, cost-effective, and not viewed as overly intrusive?

### Note on timing of the report

Most of the datasets available for this report reflect conditions soon after the recent recession. These data do not capture how, and if, the subsequent period of economic recovery has affected service demand and at-risk populations. Over the next couple years, the 2010 Census, state agency datasets, and local provider data may better reflect the new norms of demand in Union County.

# Attachments

- A. Community profile data
- B. Community needs related data
- C. Service providers
- D. Local program service data
- E. Client survey questions

## A. Community profile data

- General attributes of population and housing
- Economy, workforce, and income
- Community affordability

### General attributes of population and housing

**Table A1. Population of municipalities within Union County, 2000 and 2010**

	Census 2000	Census 2010	Change #	Change %	Share of county
Union County	40,909	52,300	+11,391	+27.8 %	100.0 %
Marysville city	15,942	22,094	+6,152	+38.6 %	42.2 %
Dublin city (part)	22	2,366	+2,344	+10,655 %	4.5 %
Richwood village	2,156	2,229	+73	+3.4 %	4.3 %
Plain City village (part)	895	828	-67	-7.5 %	1.6 %
Milford Center village	626	792	+166	+26.5 %	1.5 %
Magnetic Springs village	323	268	-55	-17.0 %	0.5 %
Unionville Center village	299	233	-66	-22.1 %	0.4 %
Unincorporated portions	20,646	23,490	+2,844	+13.8 %	44.9 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000 and 2010

**Table A2. Population change and projections, 1970-2030**

	Union County		For Comparison		
	Population	Change over previous decade	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
1970	23,786	4.1 %	7.0 %	18.8 %	22.0 %
1980	29,536	24.2 %	4.3 %	25.5 %	16.5 %
1990	31,969	8.2 %	10.6 %	24.3 %	12.3 %
2000	40,909	28.0 %	11.2 %	64.3 %	8.5 %
2010	52,300	27.8 %	8.8 %	58.4 %	8.0 %
2020	64,570	23.5 %	6.4 %	23.7 %	4.0 %
2030	85,190	31.9 %	7.1 %	23.5 %	2.9 %

Source: Ohio Department of Development, County Profiles

**Table A3. Age ranges, 2010**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Total population	52,300	100.0 %	11,536,504	1,163,414	174,214	43,435
Under 5 years	3,611	6.9 %	6.2 %	7.1 %	7.5 %	5.8 %
5 to 17 years	10,639	20.3 %	17.4 %	16.8 %	21.5 %	16.7 %
18 to 24 years	3,722	7.1 %	9.5 %	11.9 %	6.3 %	8.4 %
25 to 34 years	7,008	13.4 %	12.2 %	16.4 %	10.9 %	12.9 %
35 to 54 years	16,962	32.4 %	27.9 %	27.3 %	32.9 %	31.9 %
55 to 59 years	3,029	5.8 %	6.8 %	5.8 %	6.3 %	6.5 %

<i>continued</i>	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
60 to 64 years	2,386	4.6 %	5.8 %	4.7 %	5.1 %	5.4 %
65 years and over	4,943	9.5 %	14.1 %	9.9 %	9.5 %	12.4 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010

**Table A4. Race and ethnicity, 2010**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Total population	52,300	100.0 %	11,536,504	1,163,414	174,214	43,435
White	48,587	92.9 %	82.7 %	69.2 %	89.7 %	90.6 %
Black or African American	1,231	2.4 %	12.2 %	21.2 %	3.4 %	6.6 %
American Indian and Alaska Native	119	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
Asian	1,428	2.7 %	1.7 %	3.9 %	4.3 %	0.5 %
Some Other Race	193	0.3 %	1.1 %	2.4 %	0.6 %	0.5 %
Two or More Races	742	1.4 %	2.1 %	3.0 %	1.8 %	1.5 %
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	661	1.3 %	3.1 %	4.8 %	2.1 %	1.4 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010

**Table A5. Change in race and ethnicity, 2000-2010**

	Union County	For Comparison			
		Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Total population	+11,391	+183,364	+94,436	+64,225	+3,222
White	+9,622	-106,016	-1,234	+52,665	+2,468
Black or African American	+82	+106,374	+56,029	+3,063	+351
American Indian and Alaska Native	+44	+806	-47	+95	+25
Asian	+1,207	+59,600	+12,212	+5,746	+57
Some Other Race	+94	+42,720	+16,560	+694	+79
Two or More Races	+342	+79,880	+10,916	+1,962	+242
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	+352	+137,551	+31,439	+2,560	+328

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010

**Table A6. Household types, 2010**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Total households	18,065	100.0 %	4,603,435	477,235	62,760	14,734
Family households	13,681	75.7 %	65.0 %	58.3 %	76.4 %	71.8 %
With own children under 18 years	6,839	37.9 %	28.1 %	28.0 %	40.1 %	30.5 %
Married-couple	11,338	62.8 %	47.2 %	39.0 %	65.8 %	55.4 %
With own children under 18 years	5,380	29.8 %	18.2 %	16.9 %	33.5 %	21.2 %
Male householder, no wife present	773	4.3 %	4.7 %	4.9 %	3.3 %	5.1 %
With own children under 18 years	462	2.6 %	2.4 %	2.5 %	2.0 %	2.9 %
Female householder, no husband present	1,570	8.7 %	13.1 %	14.4 %	7.3 %	11.3 %
With own children under 18 years	997	5.5 %	7.5 %	8.6 %	4.5 %	6.4 %

<i>continued</i>	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Nonfamily households	4,384	24.3 %	35.0 %	41.7 %	23.6 %	28.2 %
Householder living alone	3,516	19.5 %	28.9 %	31.9 %	19.0 %	23.5 %
65 years and over	1,205	6.7 %	10.4 %	7.9 %	6.0 %	9.9 %
Households with individuals under age 18	7,365	40.8 %	31.3 %	31.0 %	41.9 %	34.1 %
Households with individuals age 65 and over	3,481	19.3 %	25.3 %	18.2 %	18.3 %	25.7 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010

**Table A7. Tenure, 2010**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Occupied housing units	18,065	100.0 %	4,603,435	477,235	62,760	14,734
Owner-occupied housing units	13,987	77.4 %	67.6 %	55.4 %	81.8 %	72.2 %
Renter-occupied housing units	4,078	22.6 %	32.4 %	44.6 %	18.2 %	27.8 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010

**Table A8. Rental cost distribution, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Occupied units paying rent	3,554	100.0 %	1,330,681	188,803	9,388	4,049
Less than \$300	312	8.7 %	8.1 %	4.7 %	4.8 %	7.8 %
\$300 to \$499	160	4.5 %	16.6 %	8.7 %	7.1 %	19.1 %
\$500 to \$749	1,406	39.6 %	37.9 %	36.4 %	34.4 %	47.6 %
\$750 to \$999	1,026	28.9 %	23.6 %	30.7 %	26.1 %	12.3 %
\$1,000 or more	650	18.3 %	13.8 %	19.6 %	27.7 %	13.1 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

**Table A9. Mortgage status of owner-occupied housing, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Owner-occupied housing units	13,836	100.0 %	3,112,435	49,242	261,458	10,227
Housing units with a mortgage, contract to purchase, or similar debt	10,427	75.4 %	68.9 %	82.8 %	79.1 %	74.1 %
Second mortgage only	680	4.9 %	4.6 %	5.8 %	5.9 %	5.7 %
Home equity loan (HEL) only	3,007	21.7 %	15.1 %	25.1 %	17.6 %	15.5 %
Both second mortgage and HEL	37	0.3 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.3 %
No second mortgage and no HEL	6,703	48.4 %	48.5 %	51.3 %	54.9 %	52.6 %
Housing units without a mortgage	3,409	24.6 %	31.1 %	17.2 %	20.9 %	25.9 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

**Table A10. Units by structure type, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Total housing units	18,840	100.0 %	5,085,918	524,545	62,657	15,478
1-unit, detached	15,391	81.7 %	68.4 %	54.3 %	79.5 %	74.8 %
1-unit, attached	293	1.6 %	4.6 %	10.8 %	5.4 %	4.3 %
2 to 4 units	803	4.2 %	9.2 %	11.4 %	4.6 %	7.7 %
5 to 9 units	937	5.0 %	4.8 %	9.1 %	4.6 %	3.6 %
10 or more units	453	2.4 %	9.0 %	13.5 %	3.7 %	3.7 %
Mobile home	963	5.1 %	4.0 %	0.8 %	2.2 %	5.9 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

**Table A11. Year built by tenure, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Owner occupied	13,836	100.0 %	3,112,435	49,242	261,458	10,227
Built 2000 or later	3,480	25.2 %	10.0 %	36.5 %	13.2 %	15.0%
Built 1980 to 1999	3,818	27.6 %	21.4 %	37.6 %	29.1 %	27.4 %
Built 1960 to 1979	2,499	18.1 %	25.5 %	12.1 %	27.3 %	24.9 %
Built 1940 to 1959	1,370	9.9 %	23.0 %	4.6 %	19.2 %	17.0 %
Built 1939 or earlier	2,669	19.3 %	20.1 %	9.2 %	11.1 %	15.7 %
Renter occupied	3,682	100.0 %	1,408,060	10,026	192,842	4,305
Built 2000 or later	381	10.3 %	7.0 %	21.2 %	10.8 %	9.6 %
Built 1980 to 1999	897	24.4 %	19.7 %	34.6 %	27.8 %	26.5 %
Built 1960 to 1979	1,100	29.9 %	30.6 %	24.6 %	30.7 %	29.4 %
Built 1940 to 1959	527	14.3 %	19.9 %	5.4 %	19.5 %	15.6 %
Built 1939 or earlier	777	21.1 %	22.9 %	14.2 %	11.3 %	18.9 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Economy, workforce, and income

**Table A12. Annual average employment of employers within Union County, 2009**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
<b>Total covered under Ohio UC Law</b>	26,313	100.0 %	4,865,561	639,698	68,986	13,266
<b>Private Sector</b>	22,946	87.2 %	86.3 %	84.5 %	89.1%	76.7 %
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-	-	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.9 %
Mining	-	-	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	-
Utilities	97	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.2 %	-
Construction	673	2.6 %	3.7 %	3.1 %	3.1 %	2.8 %
Manufacturing	9,207	35.0 %	12.9 %	5.5 %	8.1 %	20.0 %
Wholesale trade	1,013	3.8 %	4.5 %	4.3 %	3.8 %	-
Retail trade	1,906	7.2 %	11.5 %	10.6 %	14.9 %	13.0 %
Transportation and warehousing	767	2.9 %	3.3 %	5.2 %	3.6 %	7.3 %
Information	120	0.5 %	1.7 %	2.3 %	1.3 %	0.4 %

<i>continued</i>	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Finance and insurance	390	1.5 %	4.3 %	7.0 %	6.4 %	1.3 %
Real estate and rental and leasing	171	0.6 %	1.2 %	1.7 %	1.1 %	0.7 %
Professional and technical services	2,198	8.4 %	4.9 %	6.6 %	16.1 %	4.6 %
Mgmt. of companies and enterprises	-	-	2.2 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	0.1 %
Administrative and waste services	2,986	11.3 %	5.5 %	7.7 %	3.8 %	4.8 %
Educational services	46	0.2 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	1.5 %	0.5 %
Health care and social assistance	1,068	4.1 %	14.7 %	12.6 %	7.2 %	9.2 %
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	121	0.5 %	1.3 %	1.0 %	2.7 %	0.3 %
Accommodation and food services	1,282	4.9 %	8.5 %	8.5 %	11.7 %	6.7 %
Other services, except public admin.	499	1.9 %	3.1 %	3.1 %	2.7 %	1.1 %
<b>State Government</b>	544	2.1 %	2.7 %	7.6 %	1.2 %	9.8 %
<b>Local Government</b>	2,822	10.7 %	11.0 %	7.9 %	9.7 %	13.5 %
<b>Federal Government</b>	72	0.3 %	1.6 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	0.7 %

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, American Community Survey

**Table A13. County of residence for workers with primary job in Union County, 2009**

	#	%
Total	25,911	100.0 %
Union County	7,369	28.4 %
Franklin County	5,282	20.4 %
Logan County	2,228	8.6 %
Delaware County	1,859	7.2 %
Champaign County	1,240	4.8 %
Marion County	931	3.6 %
Clark County	738	2.8 %
Madison County	567	2.2 %
Allen County	496	1.9 %
Hardin County	475	1.8 %
All other counties	4,726	18.2 %

Source (Tables A13 and A14): U. S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

**Table A14. Top places of employment for workers residing in Union County, 2009**

	#	%
Total	22,593	100.0 %
<b>Counties</b>		
Franklin County, OH	7,492	33.2 %
Union County, OH	7,369	32.6 %
Delaware County, OH	1,272	5.6 %
Logan County, OH	1,197	5.3 %
Marion County, OH	437	1.9 %
<b>Cities</b>		
Columbus city, OH	4,401	19.5 %
Marysville city, OH	3,923	17.4 %
Dublin city, OH	1,553	6.9 %
Delaware city, OH	430	1.9 %
Hilliard city, OH	387	1.7 %

**Table A15. Size of employer by industry sector, 2008**

Industry sector	Number of employees						
	Less than 10	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500+
Total	755	142	87	35	22	7	5
Forestry, fishing, hunting, and Agriculture Support	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Construction	115	11	3	4	0	0	0
Manufacturing	24	11	8	2	5	3	1
Wholesale trade	43	14	8	3	1	0	0
Retail trade	94	26	10	6	3	1	0
Transportation and warehousing	26	7	6	5	1	0	0
Information	7	3	2	0	0	0	0
Finance and insurance	45	8	1	0	0	0	0
Real estate and rental and leasing	40	2	1	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	76	11	6	1	0	1	1
Management of companies and enterprises	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	73	5	7	4	6	2	1
Educational services	5	1	2	0	0	0	0
Health care and social assistance	47	16	7	3	2	0	1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	19	2	1	1	0	0	0
Accommodation and food services	33	15	19	5	1	0	0
Other services (except public administration)	103	9	3	1	1	0	0
Industries not classified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns

**Table A16. Labor force participation by age, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
16 to 19 years	1,123	49.0 %	47.3 %	45.0 %	48.2 %	50.7 %
20 and 21 years	832	68.1 %	73.8 %	69.9 %	76.1 %	77.2 %
22 to 24 years	1,059	75.3 %	81.3 %	80.5 %	87.0 %	67.8 %
25 to 29 years	2,370	73.2 %	83.5 %	83.9 %	88.5 %	66.3 %
30 to 34 years	2,583	76.2 %	83.1 %	84.8 %	87.1 %	66.8 %
35 to 44 years	6,498	80.9 %	83.9 %	84.7 %	88.3 %	69.7 %
45 to 54 years	6,082	79.5 %	81.2 %	82.7 %	86.3 %	71.9 %
55 to 59 years	1,979	72.7 %	72.0 %	73.9 %	80.2 %	66.0 %
60 to 65 years	1,087	53.7 %	52.7 %	56.7 %	58.8 %	40.2 %
65 years and over	792	17.0 %	14.7 %	17.2 %	19.0 %	18.8 %
25 to 59 years	19,512	77.9 %	81.3 %	82.9 %	86.6 %	69.1 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

**Table A17. Household income, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Total households with income	17,518	100.0 %	4,520,495	454,300	59,268	14,532
Less than 15,000	1307	7.4 %	14.4 %	14.0 %	4.6 %	10.9 %
\$15,000 to 24,999	1,440	8.2 %	11.7 %	10.3 %	6.0 %	13.2 %
\$25,000 to 34,999	1,430	8.2 %	11.5 %	11.2 %	6.0 %	10.4 %
\$35,000 to 49,999	1,892	10.8 %	15.3 %	15.3 %	9.6 %	14.0 %
\$50,000 to 74,999	3,846	22.0 %	19.5 %	19.4 %	16.7 %	19.6 %
\$75,000 to 99,999	3,379	19.3 %	11.8 %	11.9 %	15.0 %	12.4 %
\$100,000 to 149,999	3,242	18.5 %	10.2 %	10.7 %	21.2 %	13.3 %
\$150,000 to 199,999	586	3.3 %	3.1 %	3.9 %	10.6 %	2.8 %
\$200,000 or more	396	2.3 %	2.5 %	3.2 %	10.1 %	3.3 %
Median household income (\$)	-	67,798	46,838	48,983	86,860	51,766
Mean household income (\$)	-	75,031	61,475	65,093	109,082	68,854

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

**Table A18. Households by sources of income, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Total households with income	17,518	100.0 %	4,520,495	454,300	59,268	14,532
Earnings	14,783	84.4 %	78.0 %	82.9 %	88.9 %	80.3 %
Social Security	3,766	21.5 %	28.1 %	19.9 %	17.7 %	28.6 %
Retirement income	3,284	18.7 %	20.3 %	14.7 %	16.6 %	23.9 %
Supplemental Security Income	349	2.0 %	3.8 %	3.4 %	1.5 %	3.7 %
Cash public assistance income	502	2.9 %	2.8 %	2.6 %	1.9 %	1.8 %
Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	1,182	6.7 %	10.7 %	10.5 %	4.2 %	7.8 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Community affordability

**Table A19. Self-Sufficiency Standard for Union County by selected household types, 2011**

	One Adult (\$)	One Adult, One Preschooler (\$)	One Adult, One Preschooler, One School-age (\$)	Two Adults, One Preschooler, One School-age (\$)
Housing	644	773	773	773
Childcare	0	575	897	897
Food	219	332	498	685
Transportation	227	234	234	442
Healthcare	154	386	410	475
Miscellaneous	124	230	281	327
Taxes	241	438	512	578
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	0	-34	-23	0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	0	-63	-110	-100
Child Tax Credit (-)	0	-83	-167	-167
<b>Self-Sufficiency Wage</b>				
Hourly	9.14	15.84	18.79	11.11 per adult
Monthly	1,609	2,789	3,307	3,911
Annual	19,313	33,462	39,681	46,937

Source (Tables A19 and A20): University of Washington for Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio 2011

**Table A20. Self-sufficiency standard of counties in Columbus MSA by selected household types, 2011**

	One Adult, One Preschooler (\$)	% of FPL	One Adult, One Preschooler, One School-age (\$)	% of FPL	Two Adults, One Preschooler, One School-age (\$)	% of FPL
Madison	30,673	211 %	36,291	198 %	44,534	202 %
Morrow	31,923	219 %	37,722	206 %	45,470	206 %
Pickaway	31,923	219 %	37,722	206 %	45,470	206 %
Licking	32,773	225 %	39,516	216 %	46,645	212 %
<b>Union</b>	<b>33,462</b>	<b>230 %</b>	<b>39,681</b>	<b>217 %</b>	<b>46,937</b>	<b>213 %</b>
Fairfield	34,876	239 %	43,880	240 %	49,962	227 %
Delaware	39,318	270 %	46,861	256 %	52,926	240 %
Franklin	39,433	271 %	46,978	257 %	53,290	242 %

## B. Community needs related data

- Sustainable income
- Food security
- Housing stability
- Educational attainment
- Safety

### Sustainable income

#### B1. Historic and recent poverty rates

	Union County	For Comparison			
		Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
1969	9.1	10.0	10.7	7.8	11.2
1979	8.4	10.3	12.3	6.7	9.7
1989	7.4	12.5	13.0	5.7	8.4
1999	4.6	10.6	11.6	3.8	7.8
2007	5.1	13.1	16.2	4.5	10.1
2009	8.0	15.2	18.4	5.1	14.2
Count of persons in poverty 2009	3,678	1,709,971	207,183	8,433	5,280

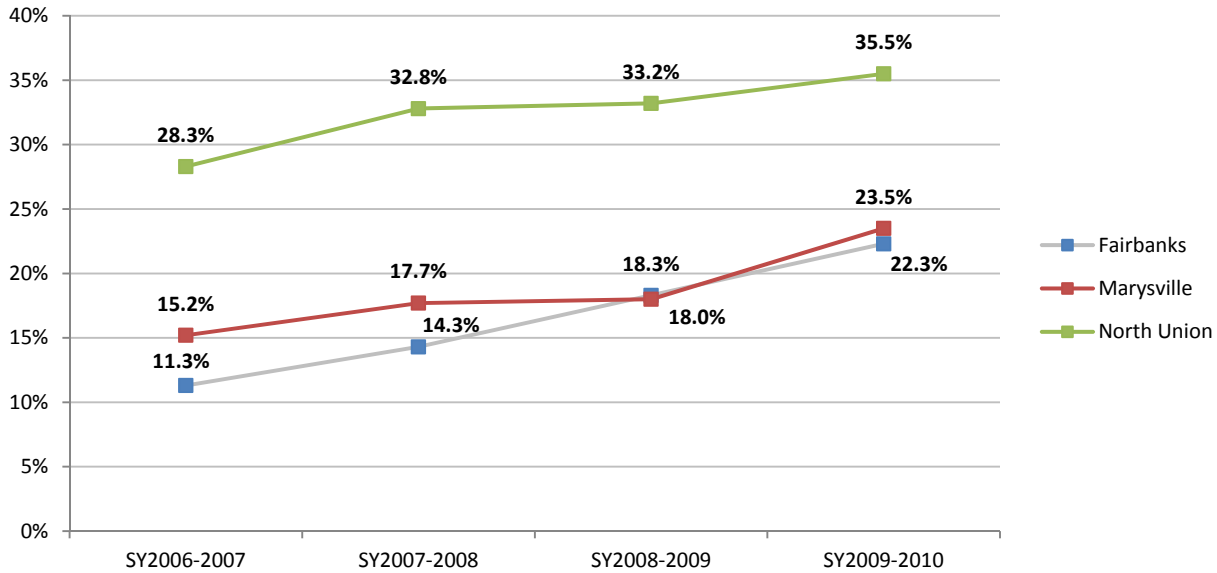
Source: Community Research Partner of Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies, State of Poverty in Ohio  
 Note: 2007,2009 data from SAIPE for counties and from ACS for state

**Table B2. Poverty by family type, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
All families	831	6.3 %	10.2 %	12.0 %	3.2 %	8.7 %
With related children under 18 years	669	9.7 %	17.0 %	18.2 %	4.5 %	14.9 %
Married couple families	297	2.7 %	3.9 %	4.4 %	1.4 %	4.6 %
With related children under age 18	187	3.5 %	5.7 %	6.6 %	1.4 %	6.7 %
Female householder, no husband present	450	28.7 %	32.6 %	32.8 %	14.0 %	21.4 %
With related children under age 18	413	37.2 %	41.8 %	39.8 %	20.1 %	32.5 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

**Figure B1. Percentage of students flagged as economically disadvantaged by Union County school district and year**



Source: Ohio Department of Education

**Table B3. Labor force and unemployment, 2010 monthly average**

	Union County	For Comparison				
	#	U.S.	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Labor Force	25,900	153.9 mil	5,897,600	627,100	92,300	20,300
Employed	23,700	139.1 mil	5,303,000	573,600	85,700	18,400
Unemployed	2,200	14.8 mil	594,500	53,500	6,600	1,900
Unemployment rate	8.4 %	9.6 %	10.1 %	8.5 %	7.1 %	9.4%

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

## Food security

**Table B4. Average monthly food stamp recipients per 100 people, 2003-2010**

Calendar year	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	Rate	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
2003	1,697	3.9	7.7	8.9	2.5	4.9
2004	2,035	4.6	8.4	9.9	2.6	5.5
2005	2,315	5.1	8.9	10.7	2.7	6.2
2006	2,431	5.2	9.3	10.9	2.7	6.8
2007	2,378	5.0	9.4	11.2	2.7	7.1
2008	2,581	5.4	10.2	12.1	3.1	7.7
2009	3,166	6.5	12.4	14.2	3.9	9.8
2010	3,657	7.4	14.4	16.1	4.4	11.5

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics

**Table B5. Food stamp coupon dollars per capita, 2010**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	Total for all coupons	Coupon \$ per capita	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Calendar year 2010	\$5,846,431	\$119	\$244	\$287	\$73	\$191

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics

**Table B6. Mid-Ohio Foodbank partner agencies serving Union County, 2010**

	#
Total food request	41,653
Requests involving person under age 18	38%
Requests involving person age 60 or over	15%
Pounds of food distributed	467,000
Pounds of fresh produce distributed	83,286

Source: Mid-Ohio Foodbank

Note: The partner agencies serving Union County are Marysville Food Pantry, Milford Center Food Pantry, Plain City Food Pantry, R.E.A.P. Kids Meals, Richwood Emergency Assistance Program, Union County Personal Needs Pantry Plus.

## Housing stability

**Table B7. Gross rent as percentage of income, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	3,538	3,538	1,298,155	180,818	9,388	4,049
Less than 15.0%	746	21.1%	13.6%	12.4%	15.3%	15.0%
15.0 to 19.9%	352	9.9%	13.2%	14.6%	15.9%	9.3%
20.0 to 24.9%	636	18.0%	12.9%	13.9%	17.0%	14.8%
25.0 to 29.9%	526	14.9%	11.4%	11.7%	11.0%	11.9%
30.0 to 34.9%	258	7.3%	8.6%	9.3%	11.8%	13.9%
35.0% or more	1,020	28.8%	40.3%	38.1%	29.1%	35.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

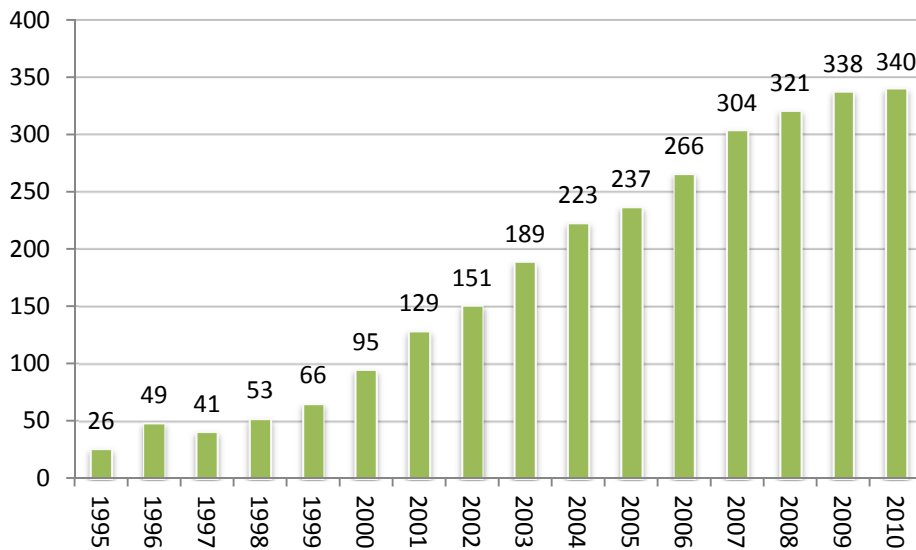
**Table B8. Owner costs as percentage of income, 2007–2009 (aggregate)**

	Union County		For Comparison			
	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
<b>Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>10,427</b>	<b>2,138,619</b>	<b>205,820</b>	<b>40,699</b>	<b>7,565</b>
Less than 20.0%	3,614	34.7%	38.2%	36.0%	39.3%	39.8%
20.0 to 24.9%	2,209	21.2%	17.8%	19.4%	18.0%	18.8%
25.0 to 29.9%	1,525	14.6%	13.0%	13.4%	14.8%	10.9%
30.0 to 34.9%	1,185	11.4%	8.6%	8.9%	9.4%	7.2%
35.0% or more	1,894	18.2%	22.4%	22.3%	18.5%	23.3%

<i>continued</i>	#	%	Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
<b>Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>958,888</b>	<b>53,961</b>	<b>8,405</b>	<b>2,622</b>
Less than 20.0%	2,331	68.4%	71.6%	72.0%	75.0%	67.3%
20.0 to 24.9%	367	10.8%	8.1%	7.8%	8.3%	14.1%
25.0 to 29.9%	208	6.1%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%	7.4%
30.0 to 34.9%	110	3.2%	3.7%	3.5%	2.9%	5.3%
35.0% or more	393	11.5%	11.0%	11.3%	8.7%	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

**Figure B1. New Foreclosure Filings in Union County**



Source: Policy Matters Ohio

**Table B9. Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP), Union County, program year 2009**

R-HEAP	E-HEAP (W)	E-HEAP (S)	TOTAL	EXPENSES
1,273	586	320	2,179	\$600,509

## Educational attainment

**Table B10. Aspects of the local school districts, school year 2009-2010**

District	Total enrollment	Pct. minority	Pct. economically disadvantaged students	Pct. incoming students testing in lowest band of Kindergarten Readiness Assessment-Literacy	Pct. 4 <sup>th</sup> graders proficient in Reading	Pct. 8 <sup>th</sup> graders proficient in Math	Graduation Rate
Marysville	5,173	6.1%	23.5%	16.9%	90.6%	85.9%	>95%
North Union	1,470	<5%	35.5%	19.0%	92.9%	84.6%	91.2%
Fairbanks	976	<5%	22.3%	18.5%	81.8%	83.8%	>95%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

**Table B11. College preparedness,**

School district	High school graduates	Participation (first-year students)			Preparation (ACT or SAT exam takers)			Remedial course enrollment (students enrolled in public colleges)	
		First-year Ohio college students	Entering a public or private 4-year college	Entering a public 2-year college	Average entrance exam score (ACT)	Taking college preparatory curriculum	Taking Ohio Core curriculum	Taking remedial math	Taking remedial English
Marysville	1,604	707	31%	13%	22	66%	58%	33%	17%
North Union	458	169	15%	22%	21	81%	27%	47%	26%
Fairbanks	418	185	29%	15%	22	69%	37%	32%	23%

Source: Ohio Board of Regents

**Table B12. School building designation and improvement status, 2011**

Building Name	Grades	Designation	School Improvement Status based on SY 2009-2010 data
Fairbanks Elementary School	K-5	Excellent	OK
Fairbanks Middle School	6-8	Excellent	At Risk
Fairbanks High School	9-12	Excellent	OK
Edgewood Elementary School (Marysville)	K-4	Excellent with Distinction	OK
Mill Valley Elementary School (Marysville)	K-4	Excellent	At Risk
Navin Elementary School (Marysville)	K-4	Excellent with Distinction	Improvement Year 2
Northwood Elementary (Marysville)	K-4	Excellent	Improvement Year 1
Raymond Elementary School (Marysville)	K-4	Excellent with Distinction	OK
Creekview Intermediate Elementary School (Marysville)	5-6	Effective	Improvement Year 2 (Delay)
Bunsold Middle School (Marysville)	7-8	Excellent with Distinction	OK
Marysville High School (Marysville)	9-12	Excellent	Improvement Year 3
North Union Elementary School	K-5,P	Excellent	Improvement Year 1 (Delay)
North Union Middle School	6-8	Excellent	At Risk
North Union High School	9-12	Effective	OK

Source: Ohio Department of Education

**Table B13. Educational attainment of adults age 25 and over, 2007-2009**

	Union County		For Comparison	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
	Number	Pct	Ohio			
Population 25 years and over	31,716	31,716	7,711,350	750,016	106,956	28,584
Less than high school graduate	2,951	9.3%	12.7%	11.0%	4.7%	14.9%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12,282	38.7%	35.8%	26.2%	21.9%	43.3%
Some college, no degree	6,211	19.6%	20.2%	20.6%	18.3%	17.9%
Associate's degree	1,688	5.3%	7.2%	6.4%	7.4%	7.3%
Bachelor's degree	6,309	19.9%	15.3%	23.5%	31.3%	11.8%
Graduate or professional degree	2,275	7.2%	8.8%	12.3%	16.5%	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

## Safety

**Table B15. Part 1 violent and property offenses known to law enforcement, 2009**

Agency	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
City of Marysville	0	7	6	3	64	445	3	2
Union County Sheriff	0	0	0	6	95	216	15	3

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports

**Table B16. ODRC commitments and offenders under supervision**

Year	Union County	For Comparison			
		Ohio	Franklin County	Delaware County	Madison County
Commitments to ODRC reception centers (calendar year 2010)	75	23,191	1,936	175	43
Offenders under supervision with ODRC (January 2009)	144	-	2,881	90	61

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

## C. Service providers

**Table C1. Member organizations of the Community Services Association by type of services available**

	Emergency, Basic Needs	Health, Safety	Enrichment, Opportunity	Other
Action for Children		X	X	
Alzheimer's Association - Central Ohio Chapter		X		
American Cancer Society		X		
American Red Cross -Union County Chapter	X	X		
Arthritis Foundation		X		
Big Brothers Big Sisters Union County			X	
Boy Scouts of America - Simon Kenton Council			X	
Brain Injury of Ohio		X		
Carriage Court Assisted Living		X	X	
Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging	X	X	X	
Child Assault Prevention		X		
City of Marysville - CHIP Program				X
Clothes Closet	X			
Community Action Organization	X			X
Consolidated Care, Inc		X		
Consumer Credit Counseling Service of Central Ohio, Inc	X			
Council for Union County Families	X	X	X	
Discovery Riders		X		
Easter Seals		X		
Emergency Assistance Program	X			
Employment Resource Center			X	X
Experience Works			X	
Girls Scouts Ohio's Heartland Council			X	
Goodwill Industries, Inc			X	
GRADS Program (Teen Parents)		X	X	
Habitat for Humanity				X
Here 4 Hope		X		
Interim Healthcare		X		
International Family Center			X	
LEADS Head Start			X	
Legal Aid Society of Columbus	X			X
Leukemia Lymphoma Society		X		
Loving Care Hospice		X		
Make-A-Wish Foundation				X
Marion Shelter Program	X			
Marysville Food Pantry	X			
Marysville Public Library			X	
Memorial Hospital		X		
Mental Health & Recovery Board of Union County		X		
Milcrest Nursing Center		X	X	
Milford Center Food Pantry	X			
NAMI National Alliance on Mental Illness		X		
National Multiple Sclerosis Society		X	X	
Ohio Hi-Point ABLE / Literacy United			X	

OSU Extension Office			X	
Plain City Public Library			X	
Pregnancy Care Center of Union County		X		
Rehabilitation Services Commission			X	
Richwood Civic Center	X	X		X
The Salvation Army	X			
The Wings Enrichment Center		X		
Tolles Career and Technical Center			X	
Tri-Rivers Career Center			X	
Turning Point	X	X		
UCATS				X
Union County AIDS Task Force		X		
Union County Board of Developmental Disabilities				X
Union County Department of Job & Family Services	X	X	X	X
Union County Family YMCA		X	X	
Union County Health Department		X	X	
Union County Humane Society				X
Union County Personal Needs Pantry	X			
Union County Senior Services	X	X	X	
Union County Veterans Service Office	X	X		X
Union County Victim of Crime Assistance Program	X	X	X	
United Way of Union County				X
Vistacare		X		
Windsor & Community Seniors		X		
Worknet - Board of Developmental Disabilities			X	

## D. Local program data

CRP contacted many members of the Community Services Association in search of annual reports or other data on clients served by type of service, as well as change in service levels in recent years. For the organizations, agencies, and departments providing data, summary tables are presented here. Note that service levels are not an indicator of the capacity of any given entity. Some of the entities below serve an area larger than Union County, and not all organizations are physically located in Union County.

Organizations for which data was provided or otherwise available are presented here in alphabetical order.

**Table D1. American Red Cross**

Program	Program description	Service Levels	Change in Service Levels	Characteristics of clients
Housing, disaster response & recovery	weather-related, fire disasters responded to most common; clothes, shelter, food provided for victims for 24 hours; goal is that another agency would help them within 72 hours	10-20 families per year	fluctuates each year depending on the weather;	14 families October 2010-March 2011 all of which were fire-related; 4 families-trailer park hit by adverse conditions (power lines knocked out) and lines did damage to their homes.

**Table D2. Employment Resource Center**

Program	Service Levels between 7/1/10 through 4/1/11
	5,588 visitors
Job Club (2 weeks each)	5 sessions
On-site open interviews	17 employers
WIA training/schooling	82 active participants, 44 completed training/schooling
SCOTI system	47 job orders

**Table D3. Marion Shelter Program**

Service Type	Clients and service levels
Shelter	Women: 140, Children: 142, Men:3; Average length of stay=57 days; Family days of stay=8,108   max capacity of 29 women/families and 22 male individuals
Union County clients	20-25 annually

**Table D4. Turning Point**

Service Type	Clients and service levels
Transitional Housing	6 Families; Average length of stay=18 months; Family days of stay=3,216
Education & support	8,388 hours of support to victims of DV
Victim rights advocacy (Outreach)	779 total clients; 291 new clients (increases of 33 total clients and 19 new clients from previous year)
Crisis Line	1,784 calls (increase of 103 calls from previous year)
Batterer's Intervention Program	84 admissions
Adopt-a-family Christmas Program	336 women, men, & children, a total of 118 families; 73 community participants (business, church, individual)

**Table D5. Medical capacity, 2009**

Type of capacity	#
Physicians (MDs and DOs)	63
Registered hospitals/# of beds	1/107
Licensed nursing homes/# of beds	3/ 262
Licensed residential care /# of beds	1/ 70

**Table D6. Salvation Army**

Direct Housing Program	In Delaware and Union counties, eligible candidates must be working with eligible organizations including People in Need, Helpline, the Delaware Department of Job and Family Services, or Union County Department of Job and Family Services.	Franklin, Delaware, & Union Co. (2007)= 256, 95% permanent housing; (2008)= 276, 98% permanent housing
Homelessness Prevention	Union Co. only (2007)=280; (2008)=323	

**Table D7. Union County Agency Transportation Services (UCATS), 2010**

Type of trip	#
Number of one way trips for individuals over 60	7,604
Number of one way passenger trips for individuals with a disability	18,365
Total number of one way passenger trips	28,202
Total vehicles miles	457,341
Total number of one way trip denials	51

**Table D8. Union County Childrens Services, 2010**

Service type	Cases
Total referrals investigated	514
Neglect cases	188
Abuse	155
Sexual abuse	73
Dependency	32
Family in need of service	66
Children in foster care, kinship care, or placement outside county	51

**Table D9. Union County Department of Health – public health programming, FY 2010**

Program	Program description	Service Levels
Pounding the Pavement	encourage walking and biking to school	450 feet of sidewalk, 4 curb ramps, 2 community events
Boost and Buckle	booster seats for children	3 elementary schools
UC in the Classroom	safety inspection of school equipment, heart health, bullying prevention	1,500 students and school staff
Disease testing/ treatment (2008)		562 cases communicable disease, 22 STIs, 7 infection outbreaks, 3641 tests/exams, 394 reprod. Health appts, 50 new prenatal clinic clients, 1720 primary care appts;
Food and water protection	wells & water, animal bites, plumbing, sewage, food services, nuisances	
Smoking ban enforcement		61 investigations

**Table D10. Union County Board of Developmental Disabilities, 2010**

Type of service	Clients
Service coordination	398
Adult workshop	80

**Table D11. Union County Juvenile Court, 2007**

Cases	Service Levels
Delinquent	282
Unruly	136
Mediation	243
Traffic Offenses	367
Neglect/Abuse/Dependent	129
Adult	43
Permanent Custody	2
Custody	106
Parentage	0
Support	312
UIFSA	0
Other	40
Total	1,701
Central Ohio Youth Center	255

**Table D12. Union County Mental Health and Recovery Board, 2010**

Service	Client type	#
Alcohol & Drug Services	Adults	361
	Adolescents	46
Mental Health Services	Adults	886
	Adolescents	302
Prevention		12,217

**Table D13. Union County Senior Services (2010 Annual Report)**

Service type	Clients
Homemaking	159
Personal Care	92
Respite	29
Emergency Assistance	56
ERS/DME	185
Prescription Assistance	31
Transportation	150
Farmers Market	367
Medicare Part D	?
Advocacy/Counseling	?
Total reassessments	86
Total new assessments	155

## E. Client survey questions

The 18-question electronic survey was solicited and administered to clients at the Community Action Organization of Delaware, Madison & Union Counties who were present at the CAODMU office seeking agency services.

**Q1. Which of the following services in Union County have you used during the past 12 months?**

***Answer Options***

Shelters  
Housing services  
Applying for benefits  
Food pantries  
Transportation services  
Emergency cash assistance for rent  
Emergency cash assistance for utilities  
Children's services  
Parenting classes  
Mental health/counseling services  
Medical assistance/physical health services  
Legal assistance  
Disability services  
Alcohol/drug treatment services  
Assistance getting your GED  
Employment services  
Job training services  
Babysitting/daycare services  
Information on budgeting and managing my money  
Other (please specify)

**Q2. What makes it difficult for you, or prevents you, from using services in Union County?**

***Answer Options***

I don't know who to call or where to go to get specific services.  
I do not have transportation to get to where I need to go.  
I have a physical disability that makes it difficult for me to go to where I need to get services.  
I have an emotional or mental disability that makes it difficult for me to go to where I need to get services.  
It is difficult for me to find daycare, a babysitter, or someone else to watch over my children.  
I don't have the money to pay for the service  
Other (please specify)

**Q3. If you needed help applying for food stamps, Social Security Benefits, and other types of benefits, where would you go?**

***Answer Options***

I don't know.  
Place (please specify)

**Q4. If you needed help paying for your utilities (gas, water, electric), where would you go?**

***Answer Options***

I don't know.

Place (please specify)

**Q5. If you received an eviction notice from your landlord and you thought you might become homeless, where would you go?**

***Answer Options***

I don't know.

Place (please specify)

**Q6. If you needed to find childcare, where would you go?**

***Answer Options***

I don't know.

Place (please specify)

**Q7. If you needed to find childcare, where would you go?**

***Answer Options***

I don't know.

Place (please specify)

**Q8. If you needed transportation to get to a doctor, to apply for benefits, or to get to any other types of services, who would you call?**

***Answer Options***

I don't know.

Place (please specify)

**Q9. If you needed help with getting a job or getting some type of training to get a job, where would you go?**

***Answer Options***

I don't know.

Place (please specify)

**Q10. Which of the following services do you wish that Union County had more of?**

***Answer Options***

Access to shelters

Access to healthy and nutritious food

Affordable housing

Help with applying for benefits

Transportation services

Emergency cash assistance for rent

Emergency cash assistance for utilities

Children's services

Parenting classes

Mental health/counseling services

Medical assistance/physical health services  
Legal assistance  
Disability services  
Alcohol/drug treatment services  
Employment services  
Assistance getting your GED  
Job training services  
Babysitting/daycare services  
Information on budgeting and how to manage my money  
Comments:

**Q11. When you have little money to spend, what do you usually pay for FIRST?**

***Answer Options***

Utility bills (water, gas, electric)  
Telephone bill  
Television/cable bill  
Housing rent  
Food  
Clothing  
Gas  
Groceries (other than food)  
Medical bills  
Medicine  
Entertainment (movies, concerts, other)  
Car repairs  
Comments:

**Q12. When you have little money to spend, what do you usually pay for SECOND?**

***Answer Options***

Utility bills (water, gas, electric)  
Telephone bill  
Television/cable bill  
Housing rent  
Food  
Clothing  
Gas  
Groceries (other than food)  
Medical bills  
Medicine  
Entertainment (movies, concerts, other)  
Car repairs  
Comments:

**Q13. When you have little money to spend, what do you usually pay for THIRD?**

***Answer Options***

Utility bills (water, gas, electric)  
Telephone bill  
Television/cable bill  
Housing rent  
Food  
Clothing  
Gas  
Groceries (other than food)  
Medical bills  
Medicine  
Entertainment (movies, concerts, other)  
Car repairs  
Comments:

**Q14. What is your age? (Click on only ONE box.)**

***Answer Options***

18-29  
30-39  
40-49  
50-59  
60-69  
70-79  
80-89  
90-99

**Q15. What is your marital status? (Click on only ONE box.)**

***Answer Options***

Single  
Married  
Divorced  
Widowed (Husband or wife has died)

**Q16. What is your race? (Click on only ONE box.)**

***Answer Options***

White  
Black  
Latino  
Asian  
Native American  
Mixed race  
Other

**Q17. How many people are living in your household, including yourself? (Click on only ONE box.)**

***Answer Options***

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7+

**Q18. How many children ages 18 or younger live in your household? (Click on only ONE box.)**

***Answer Options***

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7+





Strengthening communities through data, information, and knowledge.