Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries

A Comprehensive Secondary Data Analysis Summary

Fall 2023

Prepared by: INNOVATIONS in Community Research and Program Evaluation

Draft Update: 12/21/2023

Prepared for

Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries
Serving Greater Cincinnati

Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries
Serving Greater Cincinnati

OHIO VALLEY GOODWILL INDUSTRIES: A COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Overview of Project

The Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries (OVGI) has had a presence in the Greater Cincinnati Region since 1916 and provides a range of services to empower individuals with disabilities and socio-economic challenges in Southwest Ohio, Northern Kentucky, and Southeastern Indiana. OVGI is a member of Goodwill International Industries (GII), a worldwide network that provides employment and training services for people with disabilities and other barriers to employment. In 2023, OVGI deemed it necessary to evaluate the breadth of its service offerings and explore opportunities to build upon its commitment to reach people at their point of need. The first step toward expanding and refining service offerings was to complete a comprehensive analysis of publicly available data to better understand the population, socio-economic factors, workforce, services, and resources within their service area. INNOVATIONS in Community Research and Program Evaluation, a program within Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, conducted a comprehensive secondary data collection project of the 13-county OVGI service area. Project goals included identifying, collecting, and compiling publicly available secondary data from local, state, and national sources, followed by analysis and recommendations from the team. The OVGI service area comprises the 13-county region in Southwestern Ohio, Northern Kentucky, and Southeastern Indiana. Counties include Adams, Butler, Brown, Clermont, Hamilton, Highland, and Warren Counties in Ohio; Boone, Campbell, and Kenton Counties in Kentucky; and Dearborn, Switzerland, and Ripley Counties in Indiana. Major topics of interest for OVGI included population data, labor market, economy, poverty, health, education, transportation, and digital technology. OVGI was also interested in exploring underrepresented populations including people with disabilities, formerly incarcerated individuals, veterans, rural/urban divide, and families with preschool-aged children.

Methodology:

- Research identified topic areas
- Identify major secondary data sources [national, state, local, and other]
- Compile and analyze secondary data
- Identify trends and opportunities

Summary of Findings

Population Demographics

The Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries service area includes 13 counties in the Tri-State region where Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky share geographic borders. The combined population of this region reaches 2,261,449 individuals according to U.S. Census Bureau 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (Figure 1). The 7 counties in the Ohio service area had a total population of 1,776,246, while the 3 counties in Kentucky had a total population of 395,886 and the 3 Indiana counties had a total population of 89,317 (Table 1). The population sizes for each state and county included in this report are visibly different, yet there are some noticeable similarities between general demographic characteristics. Note that the U.S. Census Bureau is slated to release the next 5-year data estimates (2018-2022 ACS 5-year) in December, 2023.

The service area represents a diverse community of individuals within the region. Figures 2-4 illustrate age groups by county in each state. Most individuals (58%-63%) within each county are between 18-64 years of age, with 21%-26% falling under 18, and 14%-18% over 65. Figure 5 shows that while there are discernable differences in the populations for the counties included in this report, there is a nearly 50% balance between females and males in each county. The demographic makeup of each county demonstrates a majority of White residents, with Hamilton County, Ohio, having the most racially diverse population (Tables 2-4). The Hispanic or Latino population in these thirteen counties is sparse, as shown in Figure 6. The percentage of individuals who reported having limited English proficiency (Figure 7) in each of the counties in this report is less than 3%. Butler County, Ohio reports the highest percent of 2.6%.

Figures 8-10 represent educational attainment for the Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries service area. The number of individuals who reported having completed high school and having higher education encompasses over 80% of the population of each county included in this report. However, four counties, Switzerland County, Indiana (Figure 8), and Adams, Brown, and Highland County in Ohio (Figure 10) report the number of high school graduates exceeding those with higher education.

As illustrated in Figure 11, there is a general upward trend in population projections across the OVGI footprint. By 2050, the total population is estimated to increase to more than 7.1 million from 6.7 million in 2020. Population projections in Indiana remain generally flat over the 30-year period (Figure 12). While Boone County, Kentucky projections increase substantially, Kenton County is slow to progress, and Campbell County remains consistent at just above 90,000 from 2020-2050 (Figure 13). Ohio counties are projected to experience small but consistent shifts in population through 2050 (Figure 14).

Table 5 presents birth rates per 1,000 total population, as produced by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), an indicator of population growth that has an impact on policy, health systems, education and economy. County-level data are not reported for counties with populations less than 100,000, therefore, birth rate was reported for two counties in Kentucky: Boone County (12.19) and Kenton (12.76). Hamilton County (12.44) had the highest birth rate among the Ohio counties and Butler County with the second highest (11.13).

As displayed in Table 6, life expectancy at birth ranged from 73.5 in Adams County to 79.2 years in Warren County. Boone County and Clermont County also had residents with higher life expectancy at 78.9 and 77.5 years old, respectively.

The United States Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (ERS) tracks population and economic trends through a classification system in which counties are designated as metro, non-metro urban, non-metro rural, and other defined classifications. These designations provide context related to land, population size, and geographic factors. The most recent rural-urban continuum codes from 2013 designate each of the Indiana counties as

metro (Dearborn County), non-metro urban (Ripley County), and non-metro rural (Switzerland County) (Table 7). All Kentucky and Ohio counties are classified as metro, except Adams County (OH) and Highland County (OH), which are both non-metro urban. According to ERS, an update of the rural-urban continuum codes is planned for late 2023.

Table 8 shows the population percentage change from 2020-2022, with Warren County, Switzerland County, and Boone County increasing in population more than the other counties within the OVGI service area. Poverty for the metro and non-metro rural and urban areas is also displayed in Table 9. Adams County, Switzerland County, Brown County, Hamilton County, and Highland County were counties in the service area with the percentage of people in poverty at 13.9% or higher.

a. Total Population

Figure 1. Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries Service Areas: Total Population by State in 2021

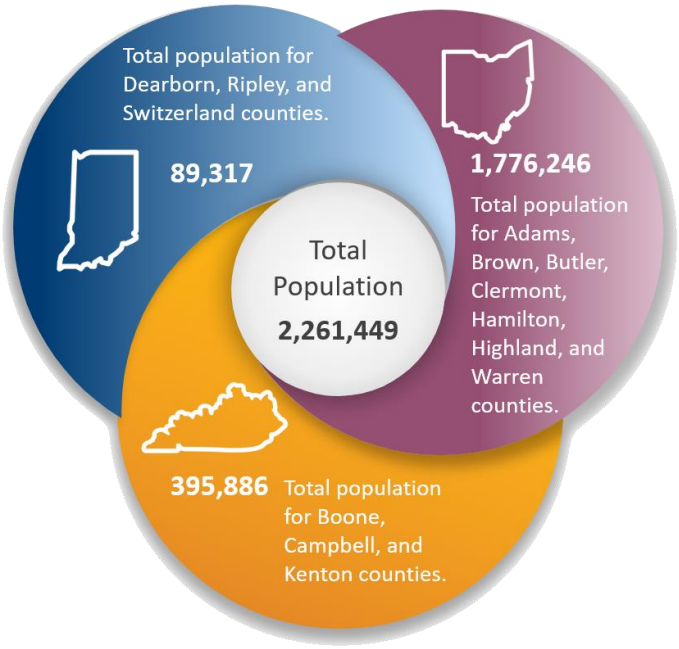


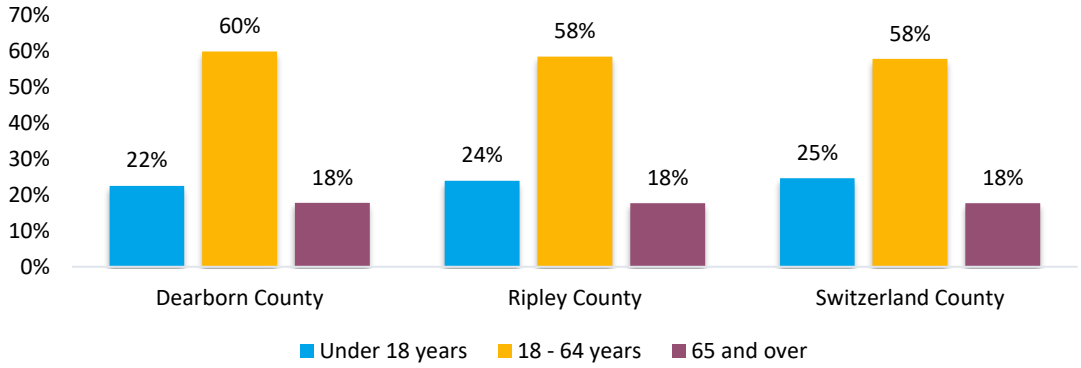
Table 1. Populations by County		
State	**County**	**Population**
Indiana	Dearborn County	50,494
Indiana	Ripley County	28,953
Indiana	Switzerland County	9,870
Kentucky	Boone County	134,599
Kentucky	Campbell County	93,023

Kentucky	Kenton County	168,264
Ohio	Adams County	27,564
Ohio	Brown County	43,694
Ohio	Butler County	387,830
Ohio	Clermont County	207,650
Ohio	Hamilton County	826,790
Ohio	Highland County	43,162
Ohio	Warren County	239,556

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B01001).* https://data.census.gov/

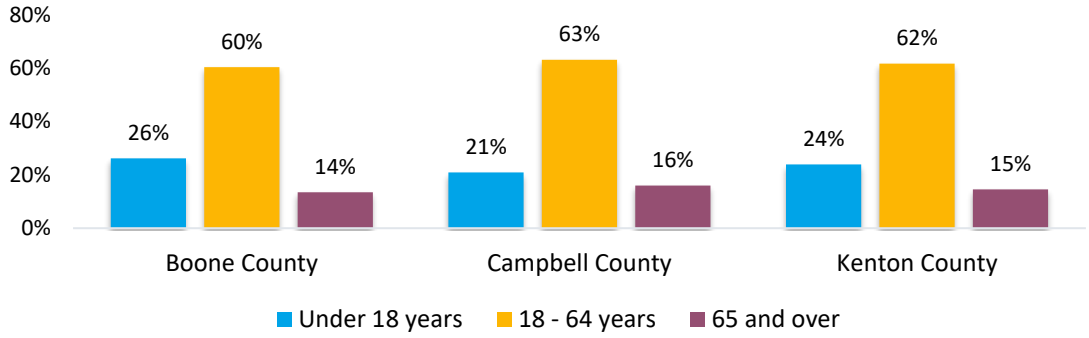
b. Age

Figure 2. Age Groups by County in Indiana (2021)



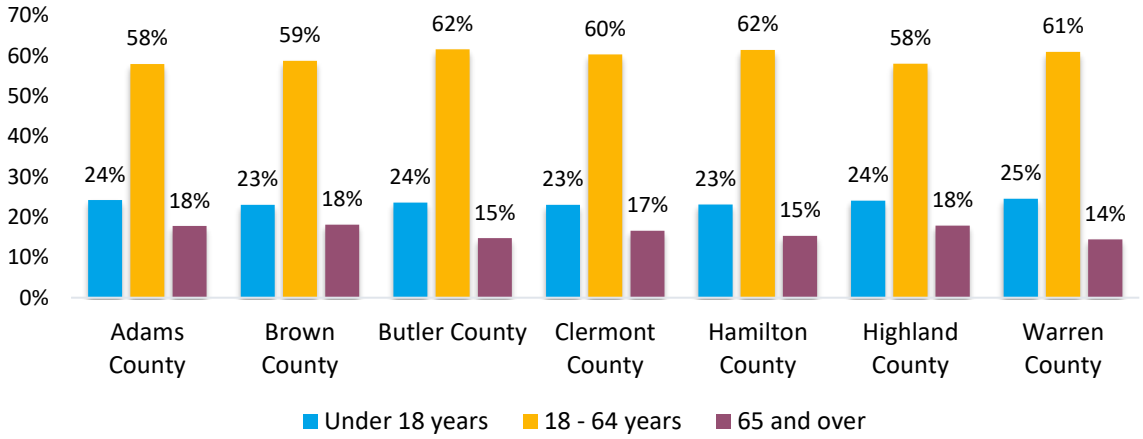
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B01001).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 3. Age Groups by County in Kentucky (2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B01001).* https://data.census.gov/

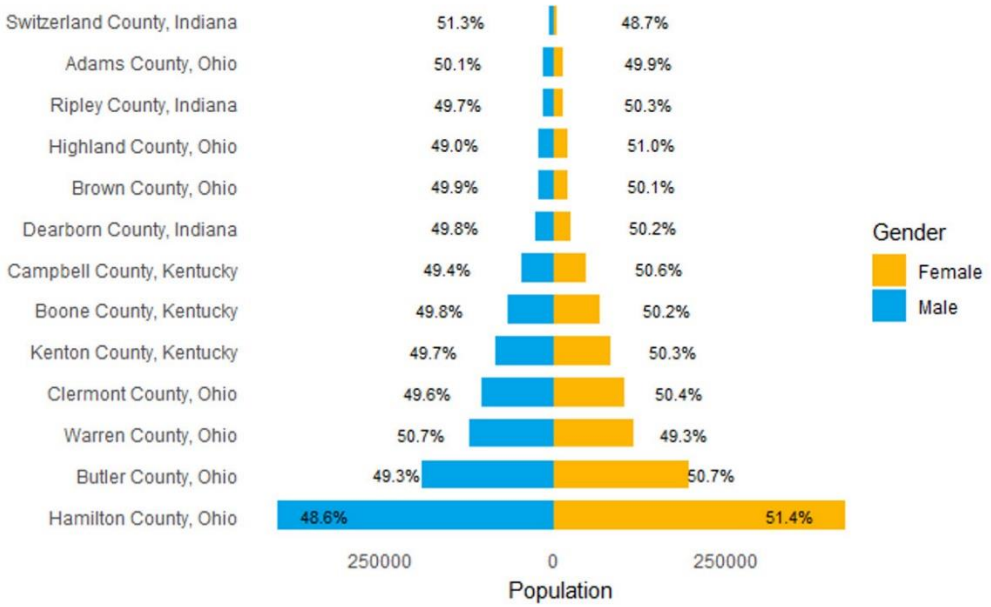
Figure 4. Age Groups by County in Ohio (2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B01001).* https://data.census.gov/

c. Gender

Figure 5. Percentage of Females and Males by State and County (2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B01001).* https://data.census.gov/

d. Race and Ethnicity

Table 2. Race Percentages by County for Kentucky (2021)			
Race	**Boone**	**Campbell**	**Kenton**
White alone	88%	93%	89%
Black or African American alone	4%	3%	4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0%	0%	0%
Asian alone	2%	1%	1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0%	0%	0%
Some other race alone	2%	1%	2%
Two or more races	3%	3%	4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Race. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B02001).* https://data.census.gov/

Table 3. Race Percentages by County for Indiana (2021)			
Race	**Dearborn**	**Ripley**	**Switzerland**
White alone	97%	97%	96%
Black or African American alone	0%	0%	0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0%	0%	0%
Asian alone	1%	1%	1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0%	0%	1%
Some other race alone	0%	1%	0%
Two or more races	2%	2%	2%

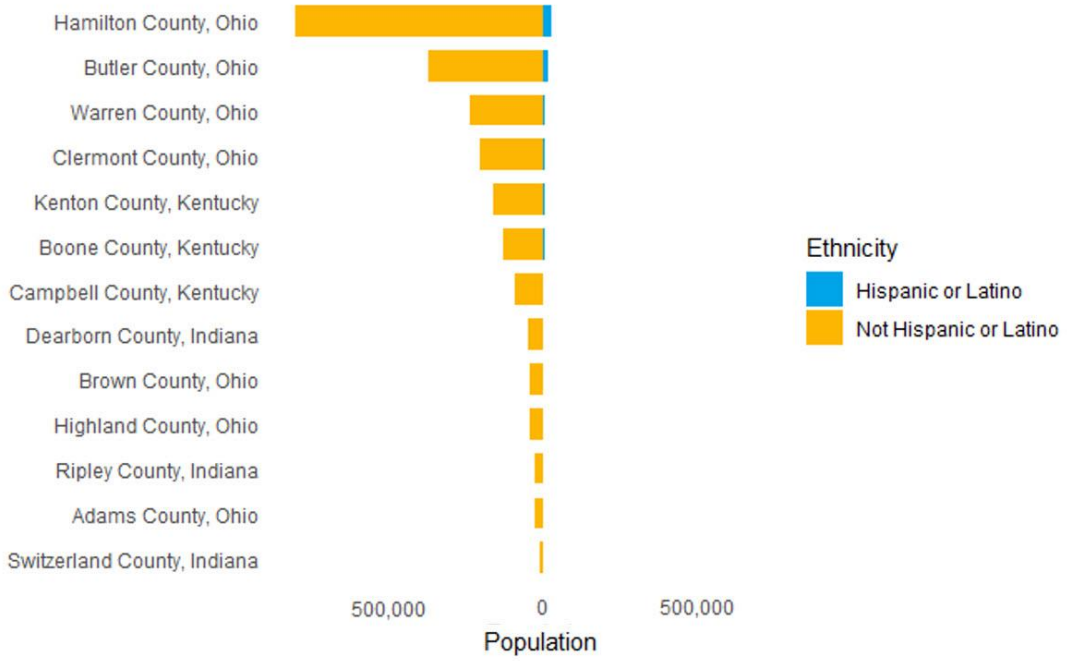
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Race. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B02001).* https://data.census.gov/

Table 4. Race Percentages by County for Ohio (2021)							
Race	**Adams**	**Brown**	**Butler**	**Clermont**	**Hamilton**	**Highland**	**Warren**
White alone	97%	97%	82%	94%	66%	95%	86%
Black or African American alone	0%	1%	8%	1%	25%	1%	4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asian alone	0%	0%	4%	1%	3%	0%	6%

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Some other race alone	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Two or more races	2%	2%	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Race. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B02001).* https://data.census.gov/

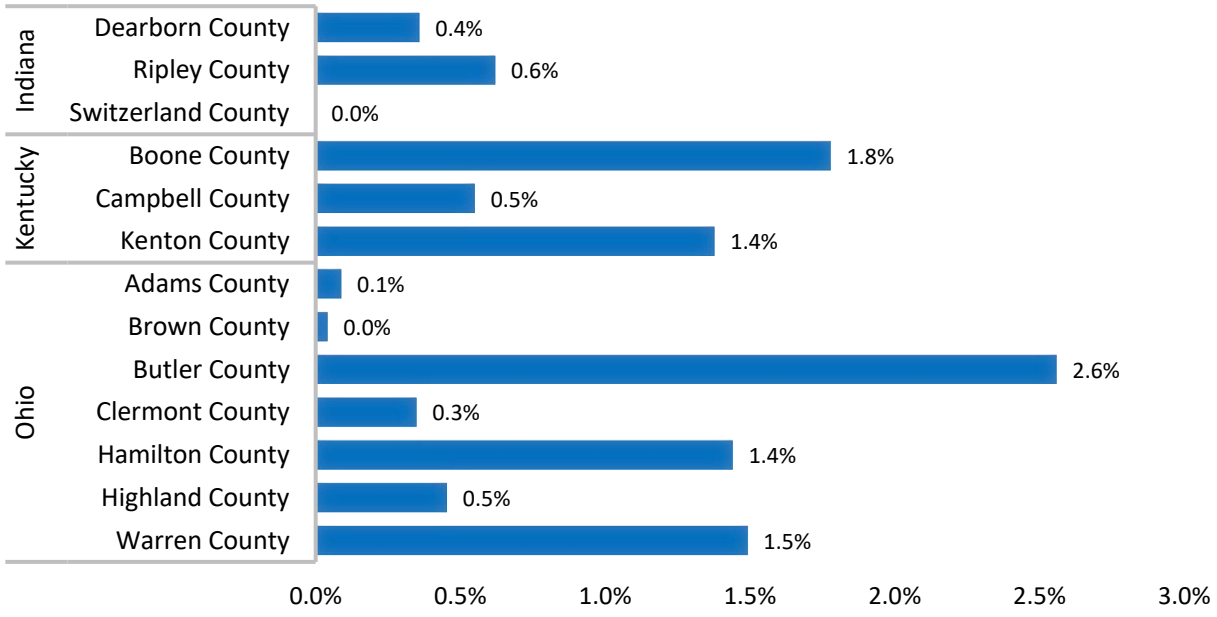
Figure 6. Ethnicity by State and County (2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Hispanic or Latino origin. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B03003).* https://data.census.gov/

e. Language

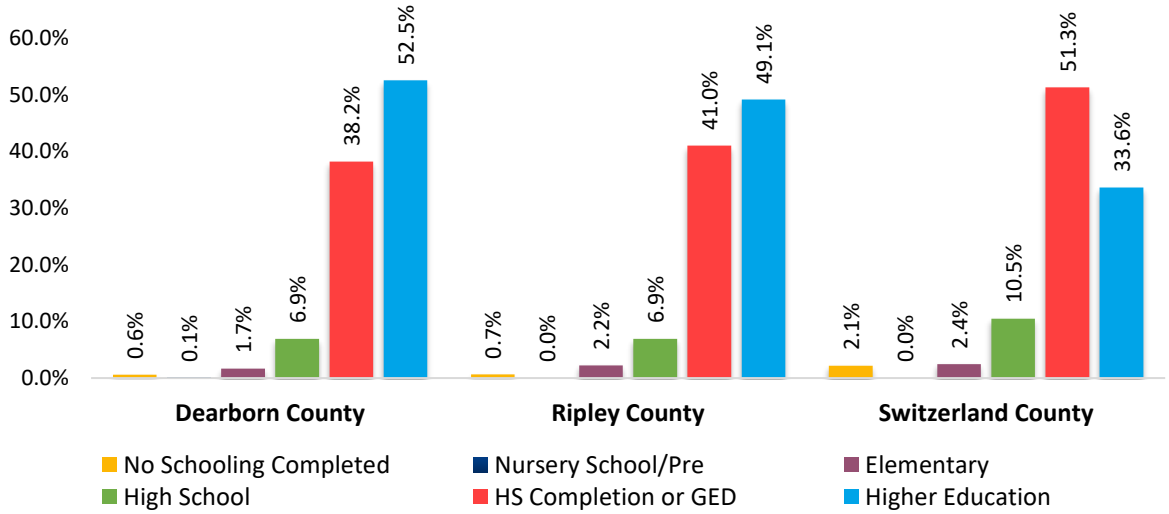
Figure 7. Percentage of Households with Limited English Proficiency by State and County (2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Household language by household limited English speaking status. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (C16002).* https://data.census.gov/

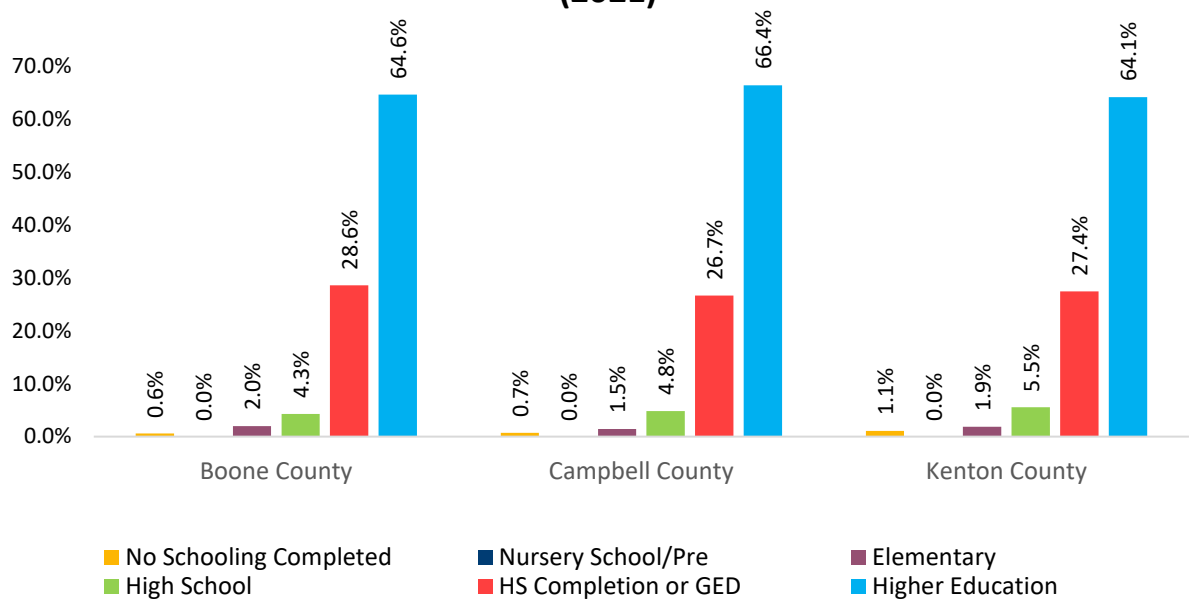
f. Educational Attainment

Figure 8. Educational Attainment for Indiana Counties (2021)



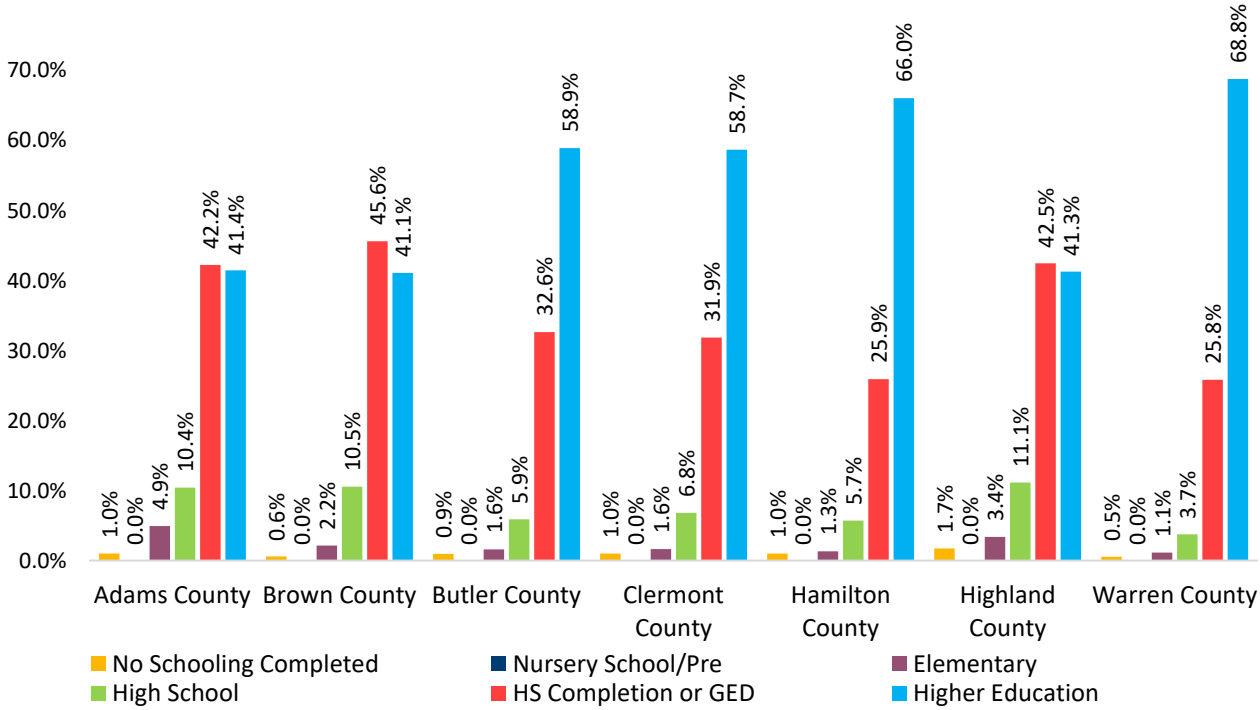
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Educational attainment. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B15003).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 9. Educational Attainment for Kentucky Counties (2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Educational attainment. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B15003).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 10. Educational Attainment for Ohio Counties (2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Educational attainment. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B15003).* https://data.census.gov/

g. Population Projections 2020-2050

Figure 11. Population Projections for OVGI Region (2020-2050)

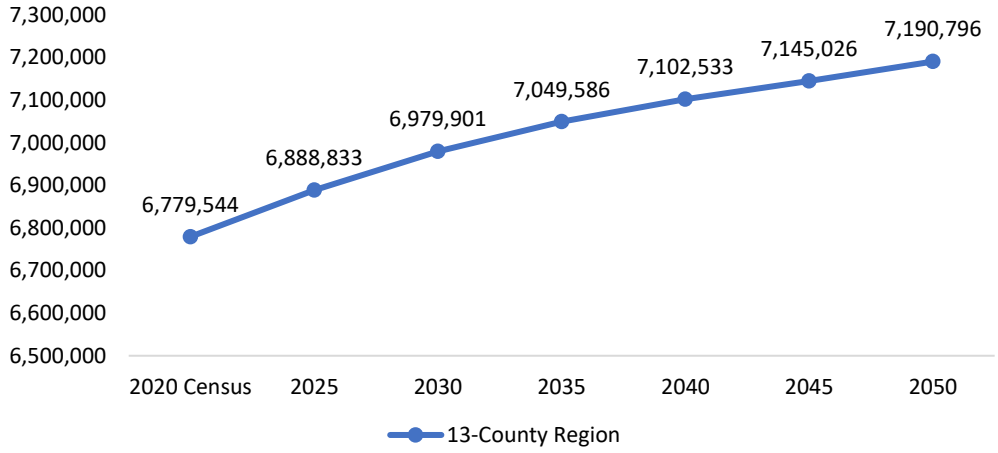
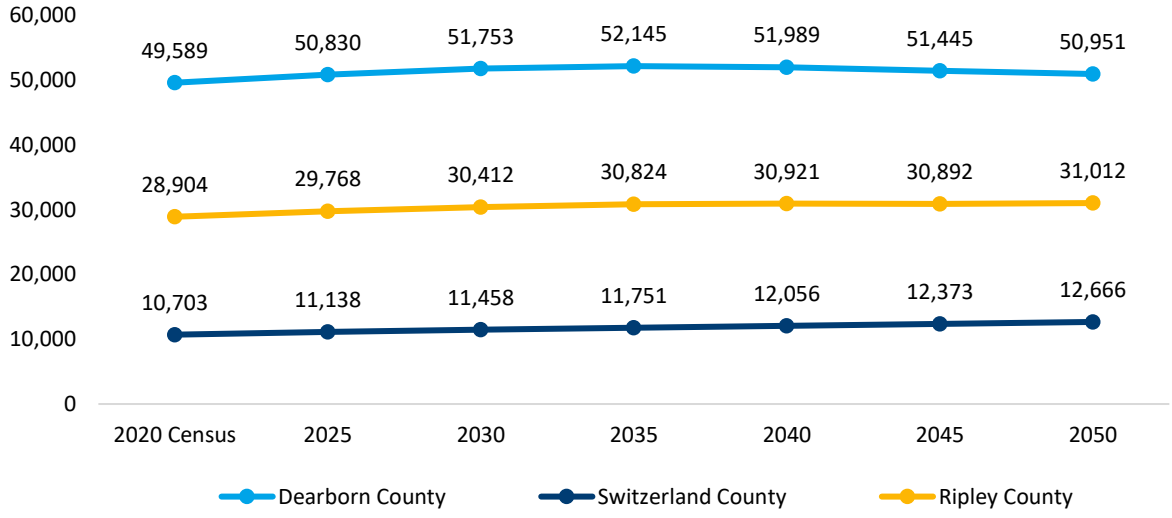
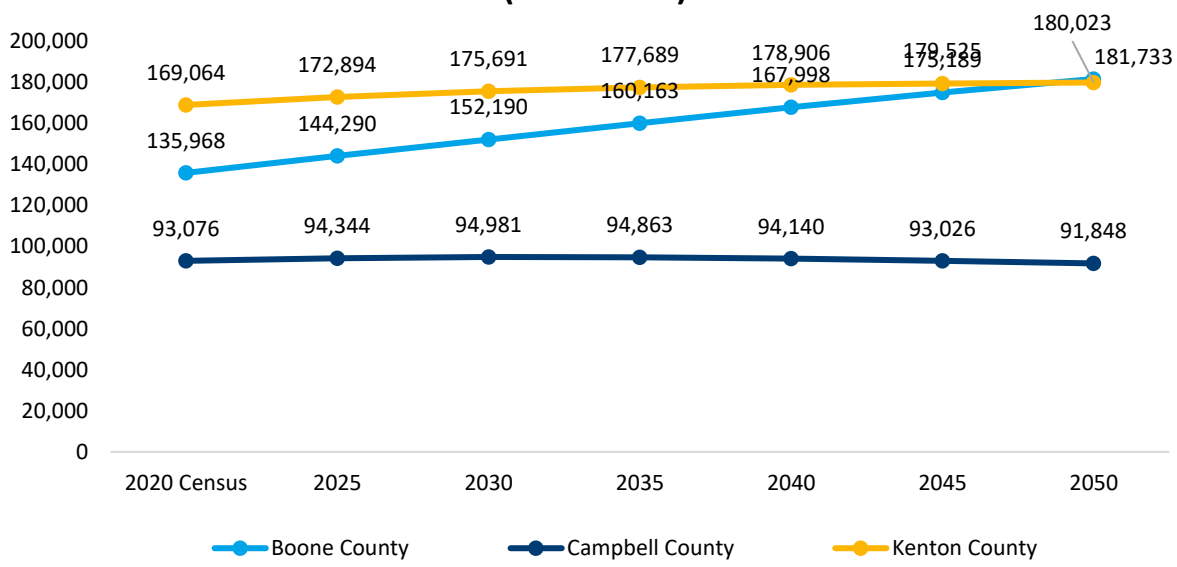


Figure 12. Population Projections for Indiana Counties (2020-2050)



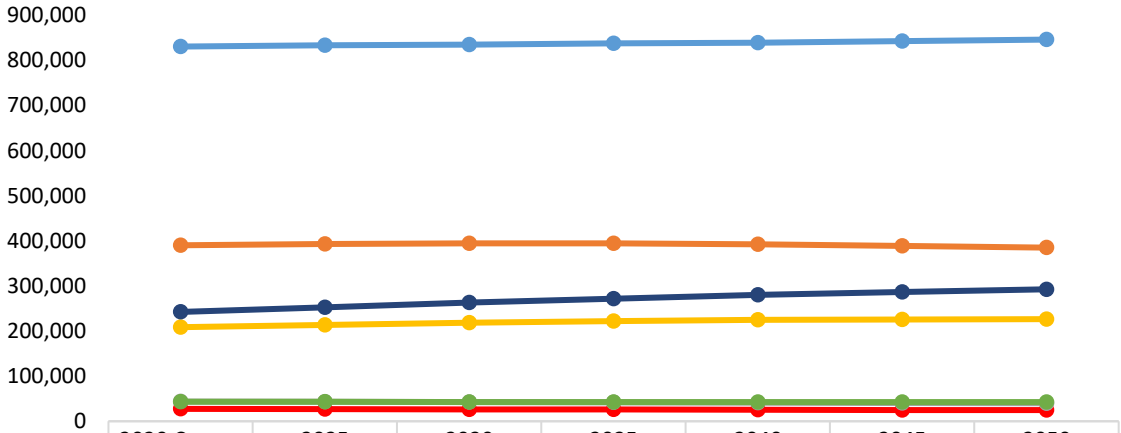
Source: STATS Indiana. (2016). *Indiana population projections (2020-2050).* https://www.stats.indiana.edu/pop_proj/

Figure 13. Population Projections for Kentucky Counties (2020-2050)



Source: Kentucky State Data Center. (2022). *Population and household projections: Kentucky, Kentucky counties, and area development districts (2020-2050).* http://ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/projections/

Figure 14. Population Projections for Ohio Counties (2020-2050)



	2020 Census	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Adams	27,477	26,956	26,438	25,995	25,550	25,154	24,835
Butler	390,357	392,965	394,365	394,063	392,169	388,918	384,903
Brown	43,676	43,031	42,278	41,657	41,059	40,514	39,948
Clermont	208,601	213,347	218,456	222,206	224,663	225,554	226,392
Hamilton	830,639	833,266	835,109	837,624	839,286	842,780	846,054
Highland	43,317	43,091	42,751	42,627	42,538	42,614	42,689
Warren	242,337	252,770	262,869	271,912	280,140	286,673	292,509

Note: The trend lines for Brown and Highland Counties overlap because the two counties have very similar population projections data, as noted in the data table.
Source: Ohio Department of Development. (2022). *Projected 2050 Ohio county populations (2020-2050).* https://development.ohio.gov/about-us/research/population

h. Birth Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth

Table 5. Birth Rate (2022)	
Location	**Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population**
Indiana	11.66
Dearborn County	Not Available*
Ripley County	Not Available*
Switzerland County	Not Available*
Kentucky	11.59
Boone County	12.19
Campbell County	Not Available*
Kenton County	12.76
Ohio	10.91
Adams County	Not Available*
Brown County	Not Available*
Butler County	11.13
Clermont County	10.27
Hamilton County	12.44
Highland County	Not Available*
Warren County	9.72
*Not Available – county-level data are shown only for counties with populations of 100,000 persons or more.	

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. (2022). *Natality, 2016-2022 expanded results.* http://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-expanded-current.html

Table 6. Life Expectancy in Years (2018-2020)	
Location	**Life Expectancy (in Years)**
Indiana	
Dearborn County	77.3
Ripley County	76.6
Switzerland County	75.8
Kentucky	
Boone County	78.9
Campbell County	77.3
Kenton County	76.4
Ohio	
Adams County	73.5
Brown County	74.2
Butler County	76.4

Clermont County	77.5
Hamilton County	76.4
Highland County	75.5
Warren County	79.2

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. (2023). *Additional health outcomes (not included in overall ranking).* https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings

i. Rural and Urban Classifications and Characteristics

Table 7. Rural Classifications (2013)			
Location	**Metro***	**Non-Metro Urban****	**Non-Metro Rural*****
Indiana			
Dearborn County	X		
Ripley County		X	
Switzerland County			X
Kentucky			
Boone County	X		
Campbell County	X		
Kenton County	X		
Ohio			
Adams County		X	
Brown County	X		
Butler County	X		
Clermont County	X		
Hamilton County	X		
Highland County		X	
Warren County	X		

*Metro- counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more (RUCC-2013 Code 1)
**Nonmetro – urban population of 2,500 to 19,000, adjacent to a metro area (RUCC 2013 Code 6)
***Nonmetro – completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area (RUCC 2013 Code 8)

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Economic Research Service (ERS). (2020). *2013 rural-urban continuum codes*. https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/

Table 8. Percentage Change in Population (2000-2022)		
Location	**Metro/Non-Metro (RUC Code)**	**Population Change (2020-22)**
Indiana		.70%
Dearborn County	Metro (1)	.90%
Ripley County	Non-Metro Urban (6)	.40%
Switzerland County	Non-Metro Rural (8)	2.60%
Kentucky		.10%
Boone County	Metro (1)	2.30%
Campbell County	Metro (1)	.20%

Kenton County	Metro (1)	.80%
Ohio		-.40%
Adams County	Non-Metro Urban (6)	-.20%
Brown County	Metro (1)	0.00%
Butler County	Metro (1)	-.50%
Clermont County	Metro (1)	1.10%
Hamilton County	Metro (1)	-.70%
Highland County	Non-Metro Urban (6)	.20%
Warren County	Metro (1)	3.10%

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (2023). *County-level data sets, population.* https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/county-level-data-sets/

Table 9. Percentage of Total Population in Poverty (2021)

Location	Rural/Urban (RUC Code)	% People in Poverty (2021)	% Children Ages 0-17 in Poverty (2021)
Indiana		12.1%	15.7%
Dearborn County	Metro (1)	7.6%	10.5%
Ripley County	Non-Metro Urban (6)	8.9%	12.5%
Switzerland County	Non-Metro Rural (8)	13.9%	23.2%
Kentucky		16.3%	21.2%
Boone County	Metro (1)	6.4%	8.3%
Campbell County	Metro (1)	11.1%	13.4%
Kenton County	Metro (1)	12.6%	16.8%
Ohio		13.3%	18.2%
Adams County	Non-Metro Urban (6)	18.9%	27.5%
Brown County	Metro (1)	16.8%	22.6%
Butler County	Metro (1)	11.6%	12.8%
Clermont County	Metro (1)	9.5%	10.1%
Hamilton County	Metro (1)	15.7%	22.1%
Highland County	Non-Metro Urban (6)	13.9%	20.2%
Warren County	Metro (1)	5.9%	6.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (2023). *County-level data sets, population.* https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/county-level-data-sets/

Socio-Economic Indicators

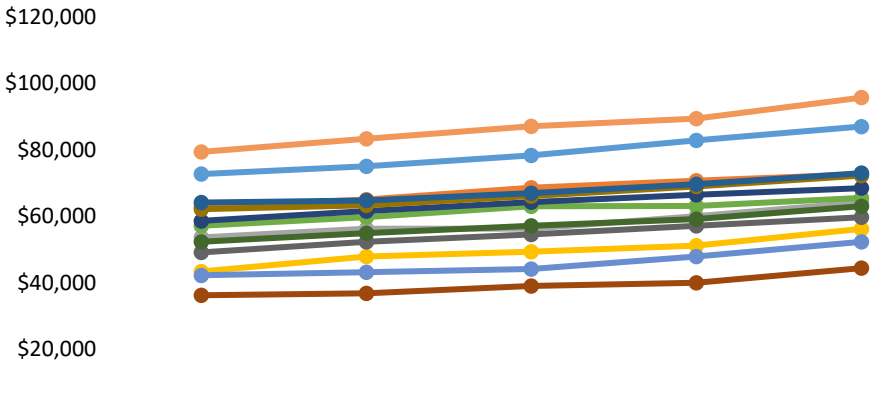
a. Income and Poverty

i. Median Household Income and Per Capita Income

Figure 15 represents the median household income by county from 2017 to 2021 using 5-year American Community Survey estimates. In Indiana, the median household income in Dearborn County steadily increased from $62,905 in 2017 to $72,674 in 2021. Ripley County and Switzerland County also experienced notable growth during this period. In Kentucky, Boone County demonstrated consistent growth, reaching a median household income of $87,034 in 2021, while Campbell County and Kenton County also increased. All counties showed continuous growth in median household income in Ohio, with Warren County, Ohio

demonstrating the highest at $95,709 in 2021. In contrast, Adams County had the lowest at $44,467. Overall, the data indicate a positive trend in median household income for the 13 counties, with various counties experiencing significant increases from 2017 to 2021.

Figure 15. Median Household Income for Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Dearborn County, Indiana	$62,905	$65,096	$68,658	$70,779	$72,674
Ripley County, Indiana	$53,698	$56,295	$56,332	$60,055	$64,221
Switzerland County, Indiana	$43,468	$47,929	$49,383	$51,270	$56,268
Boone County, Kentucky	$72,731	$75,043	$78,327	$82,838	$87,034
Campbell County, Kentucky	$57,208	$59,782	$63,050	$63,152	$65,580
Kenton County, Kentucky	$58,674	$61,606	$64,339	$66,541	$68,503
Adams County, Ohio	$36,320	$36,894	$39,079	$40,067	$44,467
Brown County, Ohio	$49,188	$52,356	$54,575	$57,200	$59,766
Butler County, Ohio	$62,188	$63,358	$66,117	$69,023	$72,281
Clermont County, Ohio	$64,183	$64,822	$66,968	$69,720	$73,013
Hamilton County, Ohio	$52,389	$54,976	$57,212	$59,190	$63,080
Highland County, Ohio	$42,333	$43,297	$44,169	$47,973	$52,376
Warren County, Ohio	$79,397	$83,330	$87,125	$89,410	$95,709

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Median household income. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B19013).* https://data.census.gov/

Per capita income trended upward from 2019 to 2021 (Table 10). In Warren County, Ohio, individuals earned $69,581 in 2021, which increased from $62,927 in 2019. The counties with the lowest per capita personal income across all years were Switzerland County, Indiana, Adams County, Ohio, and Highland County, Ohio. Across all counties within each state, trends have shown increases in per capita income from 2019 to 2021. Per capita income increased by $9,000 in Kenton County, Kentucky, during this time, which is the highest among all counties in the

OVGI service area. Adams County, Ohio, had the second-highest increase in per capita income at $7,286. Butler County, Ohio, experienced the lowest increase at $6,058.

Table 10. Per Capita Personal Income by County (2019–2021)			
Location	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Indiana	$48,749	$52,219	$56,497
Dearborn County	$49,254	$52,083	$55,782
Ripley County	$42,128	$45,942	$49,158
Switzerland County	$35,385	$39,226	$42,481
Kentucky	$43,875	$47,525	$51,266
Boone County	$50,245	$53,445	$56,759
Campbell County	$51,621	$55,115	$58,701
Kenton County	$58,804	$63,533	$67,808
Ohio	$50,035	$53,545	$56,879
Adams County	$35,806	$40,100	$43,092
Brown County	$39,149	$42,639	$45,795
Butler County	$49,578	$52,403	$55,636
Clermont County	$57,898	$61,442	$64,895
Hamilton County	$60,698	$64,043	$67,845
Highland County	$37,462	$41,304	$44,454
Warren County	$62,927	$66,080	$69,581

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2023). *Personal income by county, metro, and other areas: personal income by county and metropolitan area 2021.* https://www.bea.gov/data/income-saving/personal-income-county-metro-and-other-areas

b. Poverty

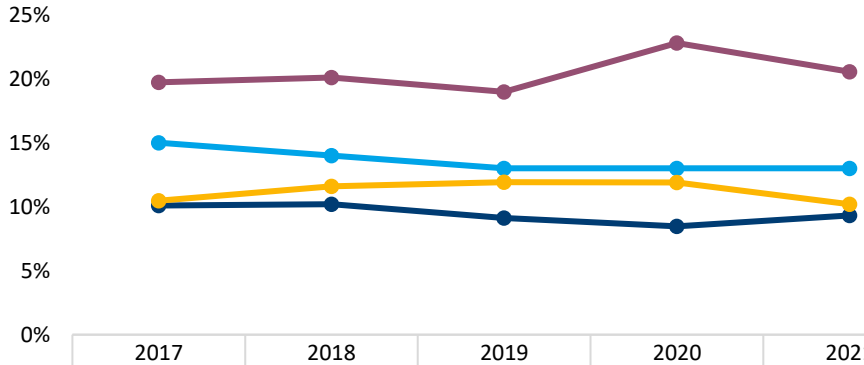
The Census Bureau determines poverty status using data on income thresholds, family size, and composition. Table 11 presents data on the populations whose incomes fell below and above the poverty level in the past 12 months. Switzerland County had the highest percentage of the population below poverty in Indiana, while Campbell and Kenton Counties ranked the highest in Kentucky. In Ohio, Adams County had the highest percentage of the population with income below the poverty level. Trend data on poverty varies by county and can be found in Figures 16-18.

Table 11. Poverty Status (2021) Table Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined					
Location	**Total Population**	**Below Poverty Level (Income in the Past 12 Months)**		**At or Above Poverty Level (Income in the Past 12 Months)**	
		Count	**%**	**Count**	**%**
Indiana	6,550,921	819,005	13%	5,731,916	87%
Dearborn County	49,781	4,632	9%	45,149	91%

Ripley County	28,490	2,903	10%	25,587	90%
Switzerland County	9,750	2,004	21%	7,746	79%
Kentucky	4,359,181	709,140	16%	3,650,041	84%
Boone County	133,143	8,095	6%	125,048	94%
Campbell County	89,495	10,937	12%	78,558	88%
Kenton County	166,195	19,754	12%	146,441	88%
Ohio	11,451,346	1,528,963	13%	9,922,383	87%
Adams County	27,121	5,216	19%	21,905	81%
Brown County	42,981	6,864	16%	36,117	84%
Butler County	375,648	42,699	11%	332,949	89%
Clermont County	205,643	18,384	9%	187,259	91%
Hamilton County	808,469	120,284	15%	688,185	85%
Highland County	42,445	7,086	17%	35,359	83%
Warren County	231,645	11,155	5%	220,490	95%
OVGI Total	9,984,532	1,315,852	13%	8,668,680	87%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2021). Poverty status by age. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B17020).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 16. Percent Total Population with Income Below Poverty Level (past 12 months) for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)

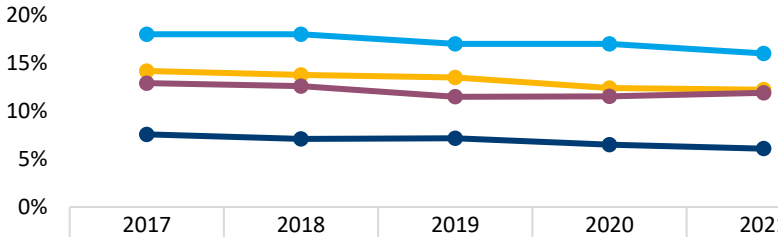


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indiana	15%	14%	13%	13%	13%
Dearborn County	10%	10%	9%	8%	9%
Ripley County	10%	12%	12%	12%	10%
Switzerland County	20%	20%	19%	23%	21%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2021). Poverty status by age. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B17020).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 17. Percent Total Population with Income Below Poverty Level (past 12 months) for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)

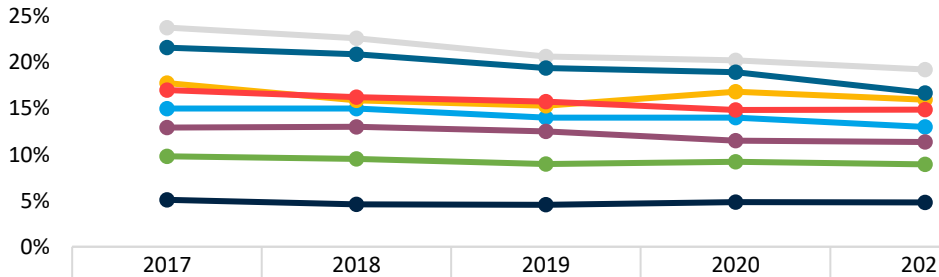


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kentucky	18%	18%	17%	17%	16%
Boone County	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%
Campbell County	14%	14%	14%	12%	12%
Kenton County	13%	13%	11%	12%	12%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2021). Poverty status by age. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B17020).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 18. Percent Total Population with Income Below Poverty Level (past 12 months) for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	15%	15%	14%	14%	13%
Adams County	24%	23%	21%	20%	19%
Brown County	18%	16%	15%	17%	16%
Butler County	13%	13%	13%	12%	11%
Clermont County	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%
Hamilton County	17%	16%	16%	15%	15%
Highland County	22%	21%	19%	19%	17%
Warren County	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2021). Poverty status by age. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B17020).* https://data.census.gov/

c. Homelessness Data

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the federal government entity that disseminates homeless assistance funds to states, local governments, and nonprofit providers serving homeless individuals and families. Each year, HUD requires providers of homeless services to submit a count of people experiencing homelessness, also called a point-in-time count or PIT. The count occurs on a single night, usually in January, across the country. A Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is also generated to capture the point-in-time inventory of beds and units dedicated to serving people experiencing homelessness.

A Continuum of Care (CoC) is one type of organizational coalition that assists HUD with addressing the issues of homelessness and with data collection on the population. There are many CoCs across the country, encompassing different geographical configurations. A region not part of an existing CoC is included in the Balance of State or BoS. The only CoC in the OVGI region is the Cincinnati/Hamilton CoC. Data on homelessness are available through HUD and individual state homelessness coalitions. The HUD data collected for the OVGI region are presented in the tables below, including PITs and HICs for both CoCs and BoSs and county-level data from state entities where available.

i. Overall Homelessness Trends

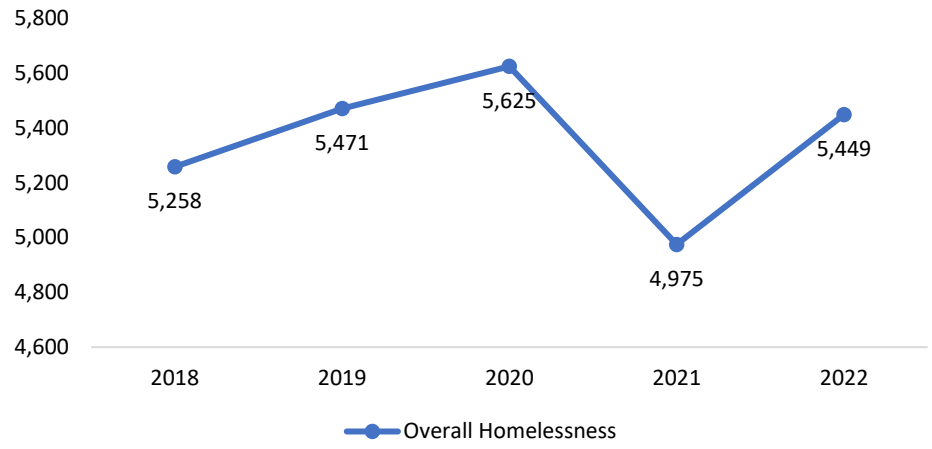
Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (IHCDA) releases publicly available county-level data on the annual Housing Inventory Count (HIC), presented in the table below. PIT trend data for the entire state of Indiana (including individual CoCs) are included in Figure 12.

Table 12. Indiana Housing Inventory County (HIC) (2022)

Location	Emergency Shelter, Total Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing, Total Beds
Dearborn County	61	100
Ripley County	24	8
Switzerland County	n/a	12

Source: Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority (2023). *HMIS data portal: 2022 PIT results by region*. https://www.in.gov/ihcda/indiana-balance-of-state-continuum-of-care/hmis_data_portal/

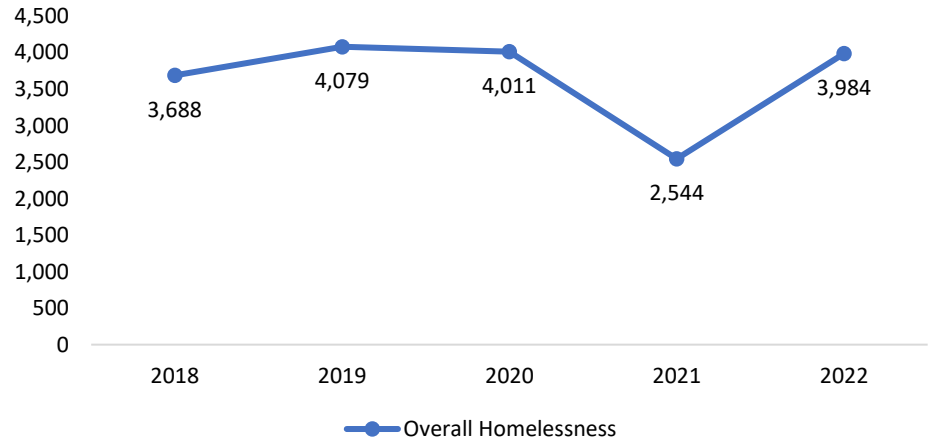
Figure 19. Point-in-Time Trends for the State of Indiana (2018-2022)



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. (2022). *2022 AHAR: part 1 – PIT estimates of homelessness in the U.S*. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar/2022-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us.html

The state of Kentucky does not have a CoC that falls within the OVGI region. Kentucky's overall PIT homelessness numbers are available in Figure 20. Additionally, the Kentucky Housing Corporation (KHC) releases publicly available data by county, which is presented in Table 13.

Figure 20. Point-in-Time Trends for the State of Kentucky (2018-2022)



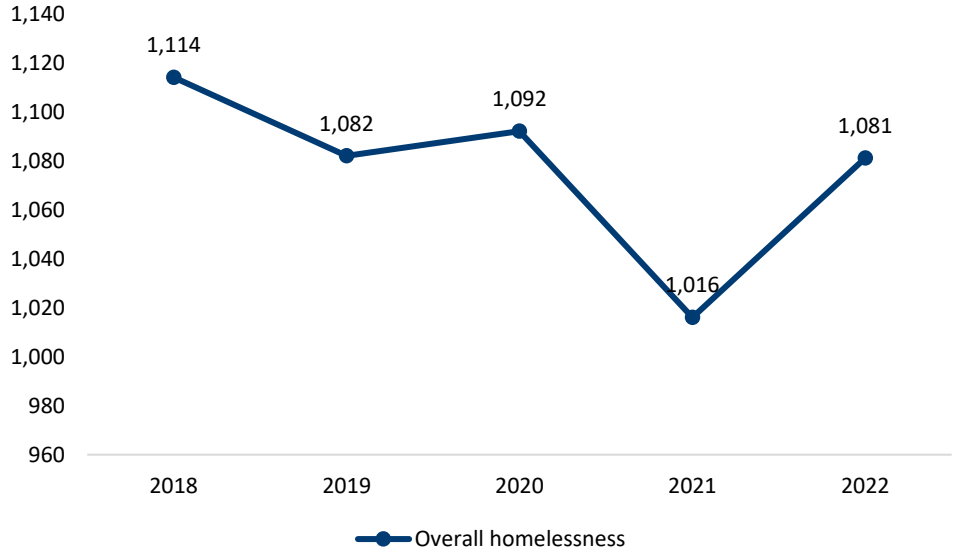
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R). (2022). *2022 AHAR: part 1 – PIT estimates of homelessness in the U.S.* https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar/2022-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us.html

Table 13. County Point-in-Time Counts by Counties in Kentucky (2022)							
Location	Total Homeless	Population Estimates 2021	% of Population	Total Number of Persons			
				Total Unsheltered	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Veteran Households
Boone County	63	135,968	0.05%	38	25	N/A	2
Campbell County	45	93,076	0.05%	22	23	N/A	2
Kenton County	182	169,064	0.11%	45	112	25	12

Source: Kentucky Housing Authority (KHA). (2023). *2022 K-count results by county and situation.* https://www.kyhousing.org/Data-Library/Pages/K-Count-Results.aspx

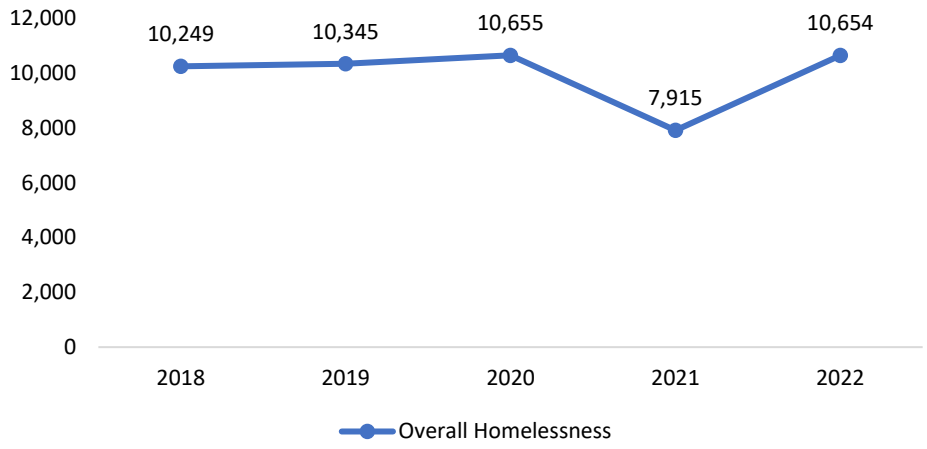
Figure 21 presents trends in the number of homeless individuals in the Cincinnati/Hamilton CoC point-in-time count between 2018 and 2021. The state of Ohio (including all CoCs) had 10,654 homeless people on a given night in 2022, seen in Figure 22.

Figure 21. Point-in-Time Trends for Cincinnati/Hamilton County Continuum of Care (CoC) (2018-2022)



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R). (2022). *2022 AHAR: part 1 – PIT estimates of homelessness in the U.S.* https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar/2022-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us.html

Figure 22. Point-in-Time Trends for the State of Ohio (2018-2022)



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R). (2022). *2022 AHAR: Part 1 – PIT estimates of homelessness in the U.S.* https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar/2022-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us.html

ii. Housing Inventory Counts

CoCs are required to conduct a Housing Inventory Count (HIC), a point-in-time inventory of beds and units dedicated to serving people experiencing homelessness. Table 14 gives an overview of the total number of beds available to this population in 2022. Note that the Indiana Balance of State (BoS) totals reflect available beds for the whole state not already included in a CoC. The same is true for the Kentucky BoS counts and the Ohio BoS counts.

Table 14. Housing Inventory Count (HIC) by State (2022)

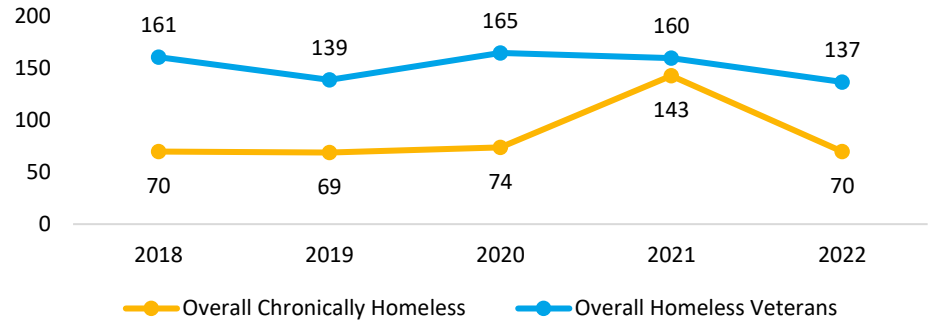
CoC/BoS	Total Year-Round Beds (ES, TH, SH)	Total Year-Round Beds (ES)	Total Year-Round Beds (TH)	Total Year-Round Beds (SH)
Indiana BoS (IN-502)	4,399	3,530	844	25
Kentucky BoS (KY-500)	1,866	1,503	363	0
Cincinnati/Hamilton CoC (OH-500)	928	615	293	20
Ohio BoS (OH-507)	3,366	2,509	857	0

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), HUD Exchange. (2023). *2007-2022 housing inventory count by CoC*. https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/

iii. Data on Chronically Homeless and Veterans

HUD PIT inventory counts demographic data. The figure below breaks down the numbers of chronically homeless individuals and homeless veterans for the Cincinnati/Hamilton Continuum of Care.

Figure 23. Point-in-time Trend for Cincinnati/Hamilton CoC for Chronically Homeless and Homeless Veteran Populations (2018-2022)



Source: National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2023). *State of homelessness*. https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness-dashboards/?State=Ohio#population-and-subpopulation-data

d. Housing and Extreme Housing Burdens

i. Housing Costs

Based on ACS 5-year estimates, the data in Table 15 provide a thorough picture of the severe housing expense burdens in selected counties in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky (2017–2021). Households that spend 50% or more of their income on housing are considered to have a substantial housing cost burden, indicating the financial strain that these residents experience.

As shown in Table 15, approximately 528,048 households, or 11% of the population in Ohio, are severely burdened by housing costs. Hamilton County has the most significant percentage of families experiencing severe housing expense pressures among the featured counties (14%). Notable rates are also shown for counties like Adams and Butler, highlighting how prevalent this problem is in urban and nonmetropolitan areas.

Indiana reports that 273,053 households, or 11% of the total population, struggle with high housing costs. Although Dearborn County's percentage is lower at 8%, the percentages in Ripley and Switzerland counties are comparable to the state average, highlighting the necessity of focused interventions to address issues related to housing affordability in particular areas (Table 15).

Kentucky reported 188,513 households with high housing costs, identical to the 11% average for the entire state. Campbell County is noteworthy because 14% of households face severe housing cost challenges (Table 15). It should also be noted that according to Northern Kentucky Area Development (2023), there are 2.68 workforce jobs for each affordable housing unit, demonstrating an imbalance in job creation and housing. These issues demonstrate a critical need for affordable housing in this area (NKADD Housing Data Analysis).

Table 15. Severe Housing Cost Burden by State and County (2023)		
County	**# Households with Severe Cost Burden**	**% Households with Severe Cost Burden**
Indiana	273,053	11%
Dearborn	1,574	8%
Ripley	1,088	10%
Switzerland	347	10%
Ohio	528,048	11%
Adams	1,076	12%
Brown	1,602	10%
Butler	15,133	11%
Clermont	8,111	10%
Hamilton	47,712	14%
Highland	1,448	9%
Warren	6,294	7%
Kentucky	188,513	11%
Boone	3,404	7%
Campbell	5,083	14%
Kenton	6,508	10%

Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. (2023). *2023 county health rankings national findings report.* https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings

e. Food Insecurity

The table and figures below offer insights into food insecurity in several counties, including key indicators such as the food insecure population count, food insecurity rate, and the average meal cost.

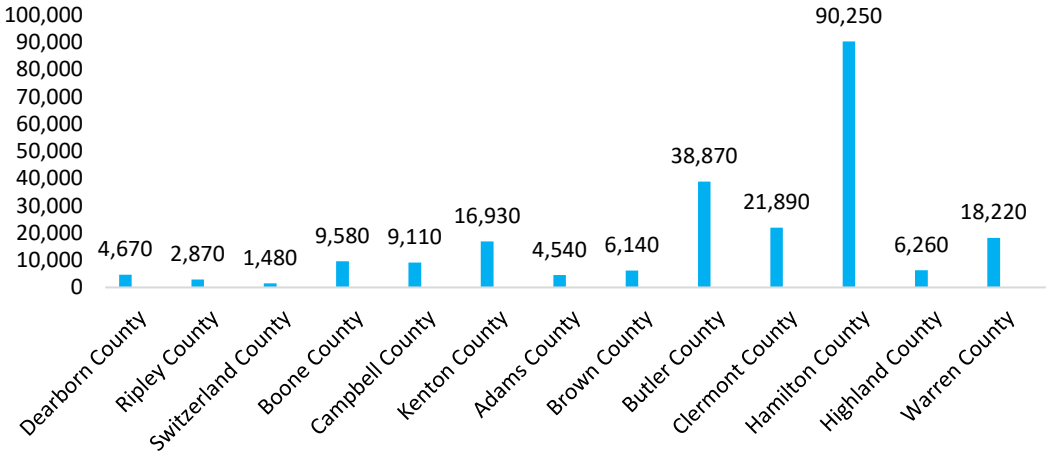
Food insecurity rates exhibit variations across the counties. Warren County stands out with the lowest rate at 7.60%, while Adams County faces the highest food insecurity rate at 16.5%. Boone County maintains a relatively low food insecurity rate of 7.1%. Despite its smaller population, Adams County has a significant number of food-insecure individuals. In contrast, counties with larger populations, such as Hamilton and Butler, report higher counts of individuals experiencing food insecurity (Figures 25-27).

The average meal costs across the surveyed counties demonstrate a range of variations. Hamilton County records the highest average meal cost at $3.67, while Ripley County has the lowest cost at $3.03. Despite having a low food insecurity rate, Boone County reports a relatively higher average meal cost (Table 16).

Table 16. Food Insecurity and Average Meal Cost by County (2021)					
Location	**Food Insecure Population Count**	**Food Insecurity Rate %**	**% Above SNAP Threshold of 130% Poverty**	**% Below SNAP Threshold of Poverty**	**Average Meal Cost**
Indiana					
Dearborn	4,670	9.2%	57%	43%	$3.27
Ripley	2,870	9.9%	54%	46%	$3.03
Switzerland	1,480	15.0%	37%	63%	$3.24
Kentucky					
Boone	9,580	7.1%	49%	51%	$3.45
Campbell	9,110	9.8%	40%	60%	$3.62
Kenton	16,930	10.1%	38%	62%	$3.47
Ohio					
Adams	4,540	16.5%	36%	64%	$3.04
Brown	6,140	14.0%	45%	55%	$3.30
Butler	38,870	10.0%	54%	46%	$3.50
Clermont	21,890	10.5%	58%	42%	$3.47
Hamilton	90,250	10.9%	47%	53%	$3.67
Highland	6,260	14.5%	42%	58%	$3.15
Warren	18,220	7.6%	71%	29%	$3.64

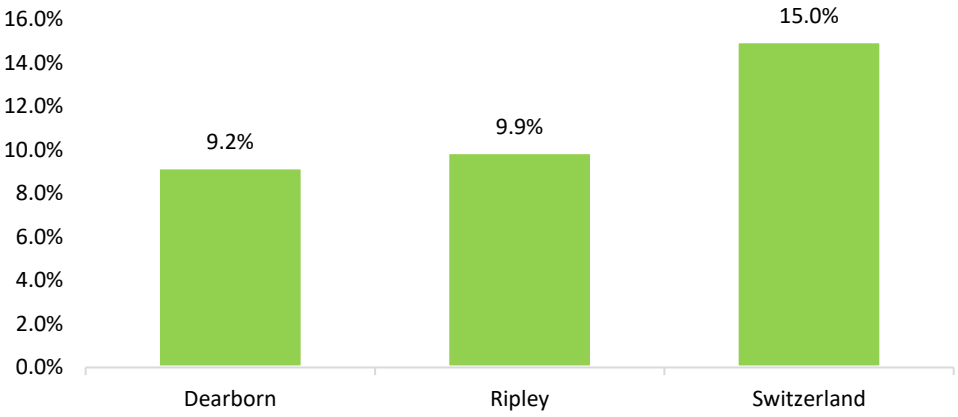
Source: Feeding America. (2023). *Food insecurity among overall (all ages) population in the United States.* https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2021/overall

Figure 24. Food Insecure Population Counts by County in OVGI Service Area (2021)



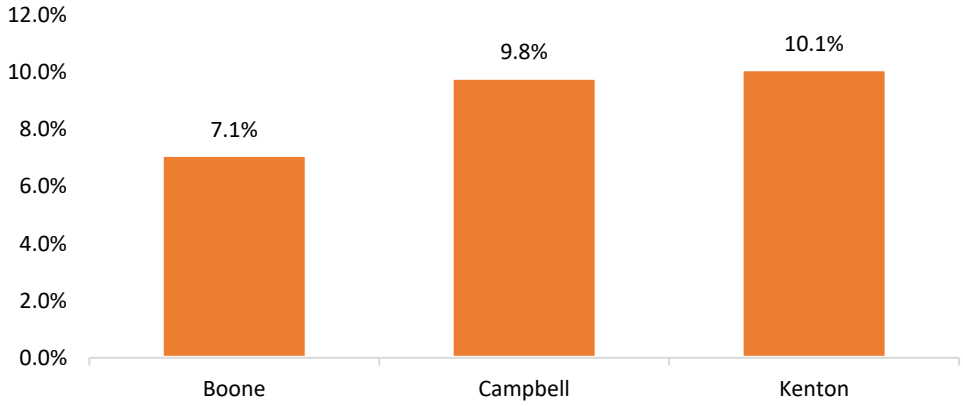
Source: Feeding America. (2021). *2021 food insecurity rates.* https://map.feedingamerica.org/

Figure 26. Food Insecurity Rates for Indiana Counties (2021)



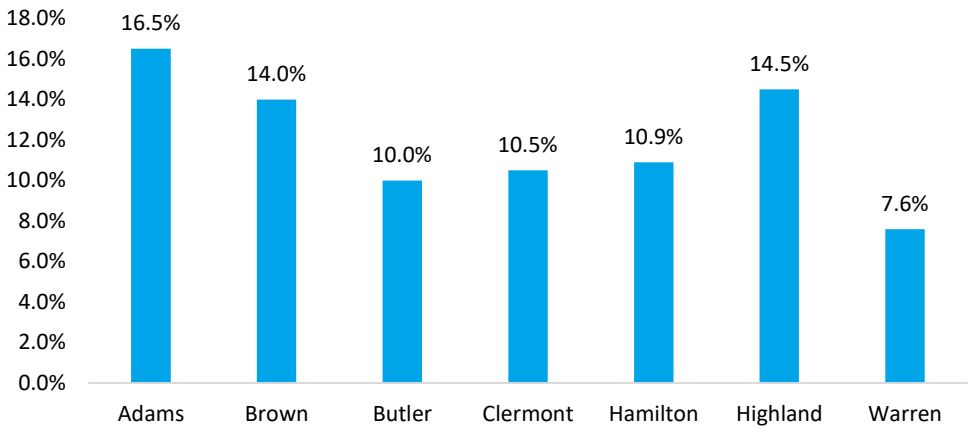
Source: Feeding America. (2021). *2021 food insecurity rates.* https://map.feedingamerica.org/

Figure 25. Food Insecurity Rates for Kentucky Counties (2021)



Source: Feeding America. (2021). *2021 food insecurity rates*. https://map.feedingamerica.org/

Figure 27. Food Insecurity Rates for Ohio Counties (2021)



Source: Feeding America (2021). *2021 food insecurity rates*. https://map.feedingamerica.org/

Workforce

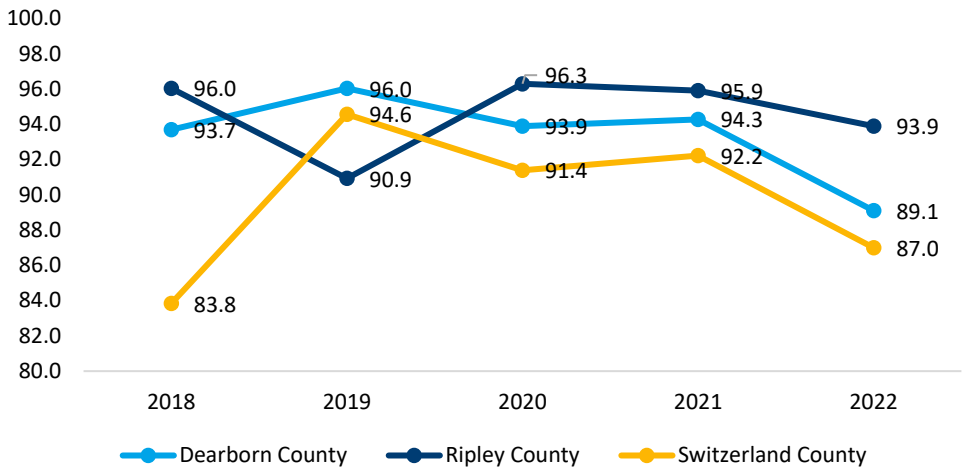
Data retrieved for working-age individuals across the OVGI service area related to the workforce varied across data sources, with some county-level data availability being more robust than others. This section provides both county-level and regional snapshots and trends for education, employment, and labor market-relevant findings accessible in the public domain.

a. Indiana

i. Education and Training

The graduation rate in Switzerland County increased to 94.6% in 2019 from 83.8% in the previous year (Figure 28). In 2020, the county's graduation rate began to decline, and through 2021, there was a slight improvement. By 2022, the rate dropped to 87.0%. Ripley County demonstrated fluctuations during the same timeframe, with a dip to 90.9% and a peak to 96.3% in 2020. By 2022, however, its graduation rate decreased to 93.9%. Dearborn County had a peak in 2019 (96.0%) and then a dip in 2022 with a graduation rate of 89.1%.

Figure 28. High School Graduation Rates for Indiana Counties (2018-2022)



Source: STATS Indiana (2022). *Public school graduates and graduation rates, 2010-2022.* https://www.stats.indiana.edu/topic/education.asp

Top Majors and Programs

The top three programs into which undergraduate students in Dearborn County enrolled included Arts and Humanities, Health, and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM). Business, Health, Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math were the top higher education programs selected for enrollment for students in Ripley County. Undergraduate students in Switzerland County enrolled in trades, health, and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) programs.

ii. Industry

As reported by Hoosiers by the Numbers for 2021, Dearborn County employed 20,120 with the average earnings of $48,497 per job (Table 17). The majority (19,661) of individuals in the workforce were in the nonfarming industry. The highest paid workers were in the information field, with an average of $90,018 per job, and manufacturing was the second highest-paying field, with an average of $80,541 per job. The labor force was concentrated in healthcare, retail, government, and other private industry jobs in 2021 (Table 17). In the foreseeable future, 25-44 and 45-64 years old will lead in labor force projections (Table 18). Reported reasons for not working include retirement (8,500), disability (2,200), household work (2,100), school (1,200), want a job (700), and other (200) (Hoosiers by the Numbers, n.d.).

Table 17. Employment and Earnings by Industry in Dearborn County, Indiana (2021)

Employment and Earnings by Industry, 2021	Employment	Earnings	Avg. Earnings Per Job
Total by place of work	20,160	$977,706	$48,497
Wage and Salary	14,857	$691,701	$46,557
Farm Proprietors	468	$1,303	$2,784
Nonfarm Proprietors	4,835	$124,027	$25,652
Farm	499	$2,330	$4,669
Nonfarming	19,661	$975,376	$49,610
Private	17,579	$851,111	$48,416
Accommodation and Food Services	1,747	$42,788	$24,492
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	1,316	$53,584	$40,717
Construction	1,444	$89,745	$62,150
Health Care and Social Service	2,436	$146,917	$60,311
Information	171	$15,393	$90,018
Manufacturing	1,844	$148,518	$80,541
Retail Trade	2,825	$112,212	$39,721
Transportation and Warehousing	491	$24,861	$50,633
Wholesale Trade	379	$24,393	$64,361
Other Private (not above)	3,193*	$123,103*	$38,554*
Government	2,082	$124,265	$59,685

*Industries without data available were omitted from the table

Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers. (2023). *IN depth regional profile*. https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18000&id=2&page_path=Area+Profiles&path_id=11&menu_level=smenu1&panel_number=1; U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2023). *Local Area Personal Income, 2021*. https://apps.bea.gov/regional/histdata/releases/1122lapi/index.cfm; Hoosiers by the Numbers. (n.d.). *Hoosiers not in the labor force*. https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/infographics/labor-force-nonparticipants.asp

Table 18. Labor Force Projections for Dearborn County, Indiana by Age Group (2015-2050)					
Year	**Total**	**16-24**	**25-44**	**45-64**	**65+**
2015	26,310	3,880	9,880	11,150	1,400
2020	26,180	3,620	10,000	10,780	1,780
2025	25,690	3,300	10,220	10,130	2,040

2030	24,920	3,010	10,250	9,430	2,230
2035	24,270	2,950	9,940	9,200	2,180
2040	24,010	3,290	9,150	9,520	2,050
2045	23,930	3,550	8,760	9,680	1,940
2050	23,840	3,410	8,910	9,660	1,860

Source: STATS Indiana. (2016). *Indiana population projections (2020-2050).* https://www.stats.indiana.edu/pop_proj/

Ripley County, Indiana employed 16,182 individuals in 2021, with the average earnings of $57,338 per job (Table 19). The nonfarming industry comprised 15,334 of all residents employed. The information industry paid $95,860 per job on average, with manufacturing, transportation, and warehousing being the closest in the next highest wages (Table 19). Young adults to middle-aged adults, 25-44 and 45-64 years old, will lead in labor force projections (Table 20). Reasons for not working include retirement (5,700), disability (1,500), household work (1,300), school (700), want a job (500), and other (200) (Hoosiers by the Numbers, n.d.).

Table 19. Employment and Earnings by Industry in Ripley County, Indiana (2021)

Employment and Earnings by Industry, 2021	Employment	Earnings	Avg. Earnings Per Job
Total by place of work	16,182	$927,841	$57,338
Wage and Salary	12,543	$692,847	$55,238
Farming Proprietors	729	$26,097	$35,798
Nonfarming Proprietors	2,910	$44,082	$15,148
Farming	848	$29,645	$34,959
Nonfarming	15,334	$898,196	$58,575
Private	13,963	$824,069	$59,018
Accommodation and Food Services	926	$19,289	$20,830
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	143	$2,286	$15,986
Construction	914	$47,237	$51,682
Information	121	$11,599	$95,860
Manufacturing	1,667	$136,802	$82,065
Professional, Tech. Serv.	484	$23,193	$47,919

Retail Trade	1,340	$40,692	$30,367
Transportation and Warehousing	1,408	$113,140	$80,355
Wholesale Trade	201	$13,386	$66,597
Other Private (not above)	5,028*	$312,601*	$62,172*
Government	1,371	$74,127	$54,068

*Industries without data available were omitted from the table
Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers. (2023). *IN depth regional profile.* https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18000&id=2&page_path=Area+Profiles&path_id=11&menu_level=smenu1&panel_number=1; U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2023). *Local Area Personal Income, 2021.* https://apps.bea.gov/regional/histdata/releases/1122lapi/index.cfm; Hoosiers by the Numbers. (n.d.). *Hoosiers not in the labor force*. https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/infographics/labor-force-nonparticipants.asp

Table 20. Labor Force Projections for Ripley County, Indiana by Age Group (2015-2050)

Year	Total	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+
2015	14,180	2,260	5,460	5,680	780
2020	14,130	2,030	5,600	5,560	940
2025	14,040	1,850	5,770	5,380	1,040
2030	13,690	1,680	5,740	5,180	1,090
2035	13,470	1,670	5,710	5,010	1,080
2040	13,470	1,970	5,200	5,270	1,030
2045	13,560	2,140	5,030	5,410	980
2050	13,640	2,050	5,250	5,360	980

Source: STATS Indiana. (2016). *Indiana population projections (2020-2050).* https://www.stats.indiana.edu/pop_proj/

Switzerland County, Indiana employed 3,093 individuals in 2021, with the average earnings of $39,074 per job (Table 21). The nonfarming industry comprised 2,749 of all residents employed. Government agencies paid $52,340 per job on average, with construction the next highest wage at $47,760 (Table 21). Young adults to middle-aged adults, 25-44 and 45-64 years old will lead in labor force projections (Table 22). Reasons for not working include retirement (1,700), disability (500), household work (400), school (200), and wanting a job (100) (Hoosiers by the Numbers, n.d.).

Table 21. Employment and Earnings by Industry for Switzerland County, Indiana (2021)			
Employment and Earnings by Industry, 2021	**Employment**	**Earnings**	**Avg. Earnings Per Job**
Total by place of work	3,093	$120,855	$39,074
Wage and Salary	1,882	$76,677	$40,742
Farming Proprietors	323	$2,227	$6,895
Nonfarming Proprietors	888	$23,394	$26,345
Farming	344	$2,976	$8,651
Nonfarming	2,749	$117,879	$42,881
Private	2,264	$92,494	$40,854
Construction	271	$12,943	$47,760
Information	24	$420	$17,500
Professional, Tech. Serv.	67	$1,874	$27,970
Other Private (not above)	324*	$9,386*	$28,969*
Government	485	$25,385	$52,340

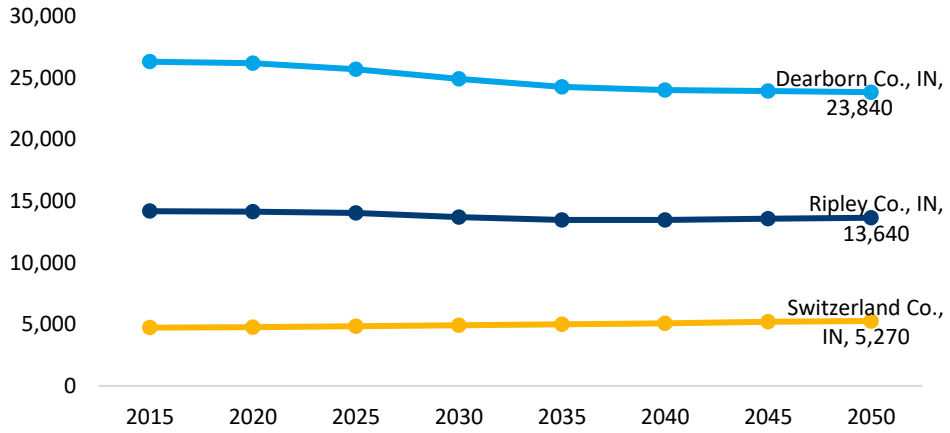
*Industries without data available were omitted from the table
Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers. (2023). *IN depth regional profile.* https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/profiles.asp?scope_choice=a&county_changer=18000&id=2&page_path=Area+Profiles&path_id=11&menu_level=smenu1&panel_number=1; U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2023). *Local Area Personal Income, 2021.* https://apps.bea.gov/regional/histdata/releases/1122lapi/index.cfm; Hoosiers by the Numbers. (n.d.). *Hoosiers not in the labor force*. https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/infographics/labor-force-nonparticipants.asp

Table 22. Labor Force Projections for Switzerland County, Indiana by Age Group (2015-2050)					
Year	**Total**	**16-24**	**25-44**	**45-64**	**65+**
2015	4,730	640	1,850	2,000	240
2020	4,770	600	1,890	2,000	280
2025	4,850	650	1,950	1,920	330
2030	4,910	720	1,910	1,890	390
2035	5,000	720	2,010	1,890	380
2040	5,090	740	2,050	1,930	370

2045	5,200	700	2,200	1,950	350
2050	5,270	700	2,280	1,930	360

Source: STATS Indiana. (2016). *Indiana Population Projections (2020-2050).* https://www.stats.indiana.edu/pop_proj/

Figure 29. Labor Force Projections by Indiana Counties (2015-2050)



Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers. (n.d.). *Labor force projections*. https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/labor_proj/

iii. Current and Projected Labor Force for Industry and Occupation

A snapshot of projected job openings reported from EMSI Burning Glass (EMSI) (annually from 2018-2028) is provided for each of the counties in Indiana below (Tables 23-25). The total number of openings and replacement openings vary according to the county population and workforce needs. Switzerland County job projections are below 350 annually through 2028. The majority of the workforce population has less than a college degree, yet they represent 85.6% of the labor force participation rate. The other counties share similar education and labor market participation rate trends. Transportation, health care and social assistance, retail trade, and manufacturing are among the top industries in these counties. Top occupations include heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, customer service representatives, registered nurses, retail supervisors, and food service managers.

The top industries and occupations that are projected to grow include administrative and support and waste management and remediation, health care and social service, retail trade, accommodation and food services, team assemblers, customer service representatives, and heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers. The top projected occupations in Switzerland County include general office clerks, laborers and freight, stock and material movers, and general secretaries and administrative assistants. Projected job openings in Dearborn County reported from EMSI (annually from 2018 to 2028):

- Total openings: 1,943

- Replacement openings: 1,832
- Labor force participation rate: 67.4%
- Employment/population ratio: 62.6%

Table 23. Labor Force and Educational Attainment in Dearborn County, Indiana (2018)			
Educational Attainment	**Population**	**Labor Force**	**Labor Force Participation Rate**
Less than High School	2.1K	1.1K	55.0%
High School Diploma or Equivalent	10.3K	8.0K	78.2%
Some College/ Associate degree	8.7K	7.6K	86.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.5K	4.8K	87.7%
Top Industries and Projected Top Industries by Educational Attainment			
Top Industries	**Primary Education Level Preferred/ Required**	**Projected Growth: Top Industries**	**Primary Education Level Preferred/ Required**
Health Care and Social Assistance	Degree	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	No Degree
Transportation and Warehousing	No Degree	Health Care and Social Assistance	No Degree
Retail Trade	No Degree	Accommodation and Food Services	No Degree
Manufacturing	No Degree	Retail Trade	No Degree
Accommodation and Food Services	No Degree	Manufacturing	No Degree
Top Occupations and Projected Openings in Top Occupations by Education Level			
Top Occupations	**Education Level Preferred/Required**	**Projected Openings: Top Occupations**	**Education Preferred/ Required**
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Customer Service Representatives	Some College/ Certificate
Customer Service Representatives	Some College/ Certificate	Team Assemblers	High School Diploma or Equivalent
Registered Nurses	Bachelor's Degree	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	High School Diploma or Equivalent
Sales Representatives	Associate Degree		

Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers. (n.d.). *Infographics: talent snapshot.* https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/infographics/talent-snapshot.asp

Projected job openings in Ripley County reported from EMSI (annually from 2018 to 2028):

- Total openings: 1,651

- Replacement openings: 1,539
- Labor force participation rate: 63.0%
- Employment/population ratio: 58.8%

Table 24. Labor Force and Educational Attainment in Ripley County, Indiana (2018)			
Educational Attainment	**Population**	**Labor Force**	**Labor Force Participation Rate**
Less than High School	1.6K	1.0K	59.7%
High School Diploma or Equivalent	5.9K	4.4K	75.2%
Some College/ Associate degree	4.2K	3.5K	84.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.8K	2.5K	86.6%
Top Industries and Projected Top Industries by Educational Attainment			
Top Industries	**Primary Education Preferred/ Required**	**Projected Growth: Top Industries**	**Primary Education Preferred/ Required**
Manufacturing	Degree and No Degree	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation	No Degree
Transportation and Warehousing	No Degree	Health Care and Social Assistance	No Degree and Degree
Retail Trade	No Degree	Accommodation and Food Services	No Degree
Health Care and Social Assistance	Degree	Retail Trade	No Degree
Accommodation and Food Services	No Degree	Manufacturing	No Degree
Top Occupations and Projected Openings in Top Occupations by Education Level			
Top Occupations	**Education Preferred/ Required**	**Projected Openings: Top Occupations**	**Education Preferred/ Required**
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	High School Diploma or Equivalent
Customer Service Representatives	Some College/ Certificate	Team Assemblers	High School Diploma or Equivalent
Sales Representatives, Wholesale Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	Associate's Degree	Customer Service Representatives	Some College/ Certificate
Registered Nurses	Bachelor's Degree		

Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers. (n.d.). *Infographics: talent snapshot.* https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/infographics/talent-snapshot.asp

Projected job openings in Switzerland County reported from EMSI (annually from 2018 to 2028):

- Total openings: 327
- Replacement openings: 308
- Labor force participation rate: 58.0%
- Employment/population ratio: 54.0%

Table 25. Labor force by Educational Attainment in Switzerland County, Indiana (2018)			
Educational Attainment	**Population**	**Labor Force**	**Labor Force Participation Rate**
Less than High School	.8K	.5K	59.8%
High School Diploma or Equivalent	2.5K	1.9K	74.9%
Some College/ Associate degree	1.6K	1.1K	71.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	.4K	.4K	85.6%
Top Industries and Projected Top Industries by Educational Attainment			
Top Industries	**Primary Education Preferred/ Required**	**Projected Growth: Top Industries**	**Primary Education Preferred/ Required**
Health Care and Social Assistance	Degree	Health Care and Social Assistance	No Degree and Degree
Retail Trade	No Degree	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	No Degree
Transportation and Warehousing	No Degree	Accommodation and Food Services	No Degree
Manufacturing	No Degree	Manufacturing	No Degree
Accommodation and Food Services	No Degree	Retail Trade	No Degree
Top Occupations and Projected Openings in Top Projections by Education Level			
Top Occupations	**Education Preferred/ Required**	**Projected Openings: Top Occupations**	**Education Preferred/ Required**
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Drivers	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Team Assemblers	High School Diploma or Equivalent
Registered Nurses	Bachelor's Degree	Office Clerks, General	Some College/ Certificate
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	Some College/ Certificate	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	High School Diploma or Equivalent
Food Service Managers	Some College/ Certificate	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	Some College/ Certificate

Source: Hoosiers by the Numbers. (n.d.). *Infographics: talent snapshot.* https://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/infographics/talent-snapshot.asp

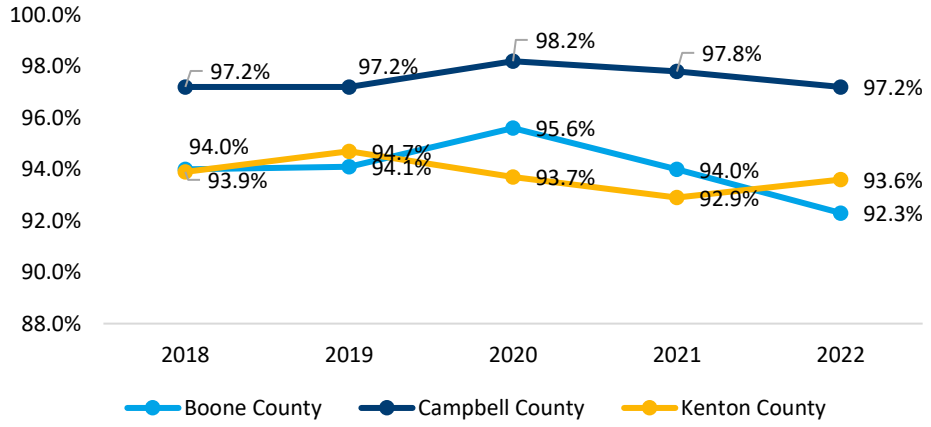
b. Kentucky

i. Education and Training

Trends in high school graduation rates from 2018 to 2022 vary between the three-county area. Since 2018, Campbell County has had the highest graduation rate out of the Kentucky counties. Boone County has declined by approximately 3 percentage points since 2020 and Kenton County is on the rise after a 2-year decline (Figure 30).

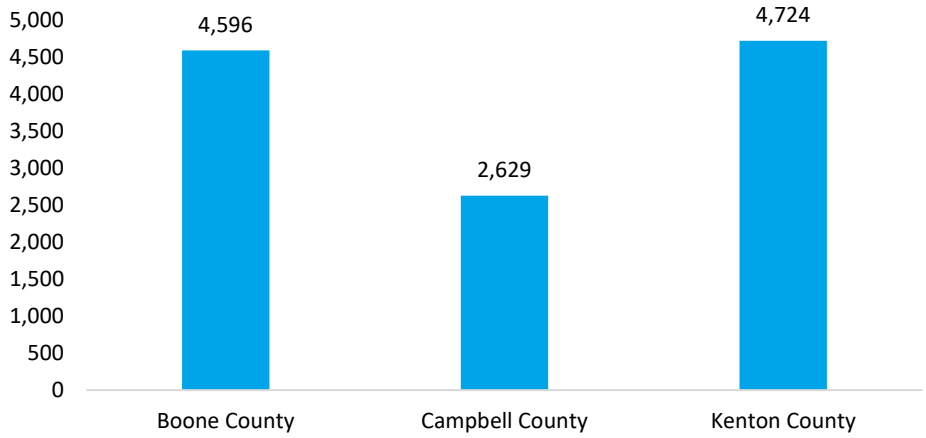
Data collected in 2018-2019 from undergraduate students with origins in Kentucky enrolled in a Kentucky 4- or 2-year public, or a 4-year private institution show that enrollment is higher in Boone and Kenton counties. Graduation rates for first-time, full-time students is highest in Boone County, with rates hovering between 52-55% (Figures 31-32).

Figure 30. High School Graduation Rates for Kentucky Counties (2018-2022)



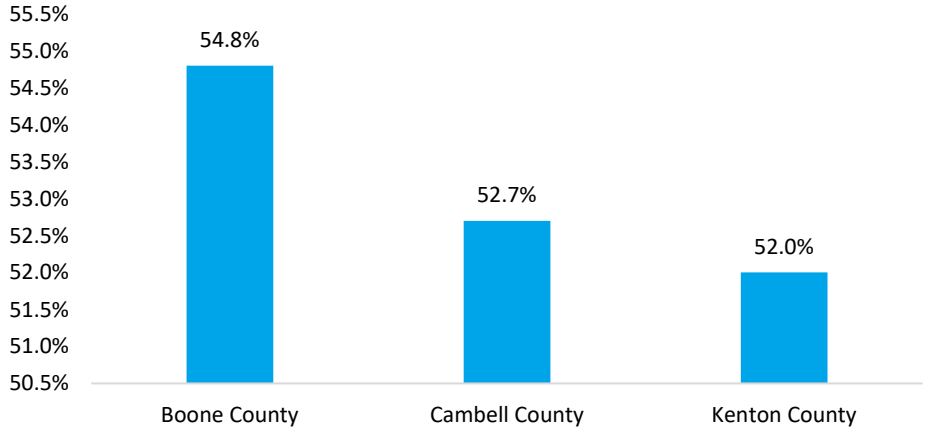
Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center. (2023). *Cohort graduation rate in Kentucky.* https://datacenter.aecf.org/data/tables/7977-cohort-graduation-rate#detailed/2/any/false/1095,2048,574,1729,37,871,870,573,869,36/any/15341

Figure 31. Overall Undergraduate Enrollment for Kentucky Counties (2018-2019)



Source: Kentucky Council on Post Secondary Education. (.n.d.). *Kentucky county profile – overview.* https://reports.ky.gov/t/CPE/views/KentuckyPostsecondaryEducationInteractiveDataDashboard/CountyProfile?%3AshowAppBanner=false&%3Adisplay_count=n&%3AshowVizHome=n&%3Aorigin=viz_share_link&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&%3Aembed=y

Figure 32. Overall Undergraduate Graduation Rate for Kentucky Counties (2018-2019)



Source: Kentucky Council on Post Secondary Education. (.n.d.). *Kentucky county profile – overview*. https://reports.ky.gov/t/CPE/views/KentuckyPostsecondaryEducationInteractiveDataDashboard/CountyProfile?%3AshowAppBanner=false&%3Adisplay_count=n&%3AshowVizHome=n&%3Aorigin=viz_share_link&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&%3Aembed=y

Credentials and Top Majors 2018-2019

According to data reported by the Council on Postsecondary Education for Boone County, in 2018-2019, 1,550 students with origins in Kentucky earned credentials from a Kentucky 4-year

or 2-year public, or a 4-year private institution. Of these students, 153 were from an underrepresented group (URM), 571 received science, technology, engineering, math and health (STEM+H)-related credentials, and 409 were students who received a Pell Grant during their enrollment (Low Income) (Table 26). The top majors for undergraduate students were Business Administration and Management, General Liberal Arts and Sciences/Liberal Studies, Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse Training, Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse, and General Computer and Information Sciences.

In Campbell County, 864 students with origins in Kentucky earned credentials from an institute of higher learning in 2018-2019. Fifty-four students from an underrepresented group and 279 low-income students received credentials during this period. Two hundred eighty-six students earned credentials from STEM and health programs (Table 26). The top majors for this group of students included Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse, General Business Administration and Management, Liberal Arts and Sciences/Liberal Studies, Social Work, and Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse Training.

Of the three counties in Kentucky, Kenton had the most credentials earned with 1,733. Nearly 160 students were from underrepresented backgrounds and 499 were low income. Six hundred and twenty-six (626) students earned STEM and health credentials (Table 26). The most popular majors for undergraduate students were General Business Administration and Management, Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse Training, Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse, Liberal Arts and Sciences/Liberal Studies, and General Computer and Information Sciences.

Table 26. Credentials Earned from a 4- or 2-year Public or 4-year Private Institution by County in Kentucky (2018-2019)

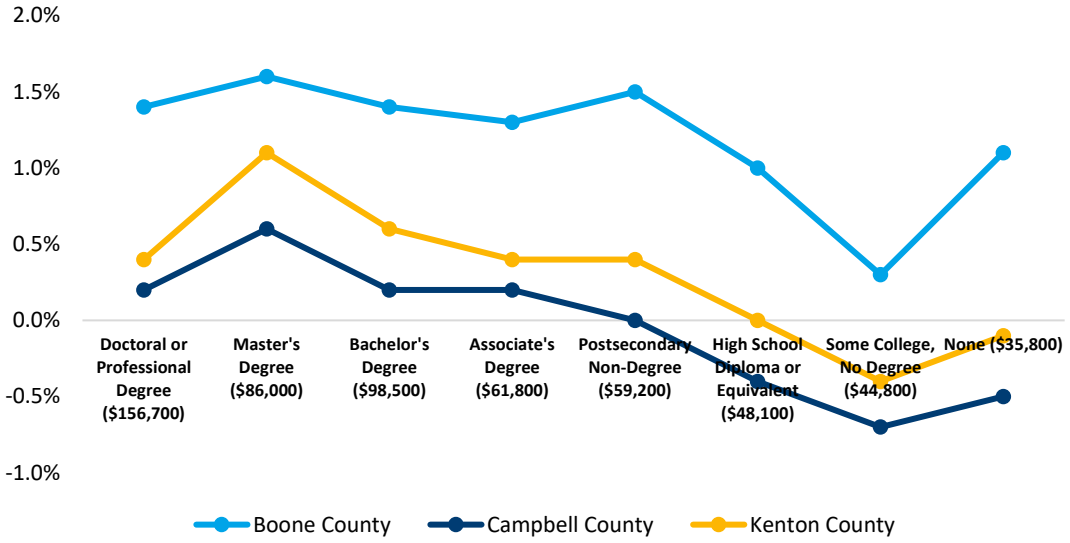
	Boone	Campbell	Kenton
Overall Credentials	1,550	864	1,733
URM Credentials	153	54	159
STEM+H Credentials	571	286	626
Low Income Credentials	409	279	499

Source: Kentucky Council on Post Secondary Education. (.n.d.). *Kentucky county profile – overview*. https://reports.ky.gov/t/CPE/views/KentuckyPostsecondaryEducationInteractiveDataDashboard/CountyProfile?%3AshowAppBanner=false&%3Adisplay_count=n&%3AshowVizHome=n&%3Aorigin=viz_share_link&%3AisGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&%3Aembed=y

ii. Projected Job Growth by Education Level

Kentucky's annual average projected job growth by education level is highest for Master's degrees in all three counties. High school and some colleges with no degree were the lowest levels of education for projected growth. According to JobsEQ county-level *Economic Overview* reports provided to the Kentucky Center for Statistics, estimates in 2023 show that all employment in Boone County is projected to grow by 1.1% over the next year as Kenton County grows by .2% and Campbell County contracts by .2%.

Figure 33. Annual Average Projected Job Growth by Education Levels for Kentucky Counties



Source: JobsEQ. (2023). Economic overview (by county). *Kentucky Center for Statistics.*

iii. Industry

The largest and fastest-growing industry in Boone County, Kentucky, is transportation and warehousing, which employed more than 27,000 workers in 2021 and 2022. Manufacturing and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services are the second and third largest sectors (Table 27). According to JobsEQ (2023), the highest paying industries were the management of companies and enterprises, utilities, wholesale trade, mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction, and professional, scientific, technology.

Table 27. Boone County Industry Data (Quarter 4, 2022)

Industry	Average Monthly Employment	Average Weekly Wages
Accommodation and Food Services	8,165	$523
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	10,967	$783
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	60	$630
All Government	7,104	$1,095
All Industries	106,182	$1,092
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,945	$568
Construction	2,899	$1,478
Educational Services	390	$771

Finance and Insurance	2,447	$1,403
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,887	$1,143
Information	996	$1,490
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,256	$2,925
Manufacturing	12,317	$1,406
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	19	$1,658
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,274	$929
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3,347	$1,598
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	962	$1,008
Retail Trade	9,671	$752
Transportation and Warehousing	27,480	$1,052
Utilities	268	$2,030
Wholesale Trade	7,716	$1,529

Source: JobsEQ. (2023). Economic overview (by county). *Kentucky Center for Statistics.*

In 2022, the largest industry in Campbell County, Kentucky was the government, which employed 5,798 workers. Health care, social assistance, and retail trade were the second and third largest sectors (Table 25). According to JobsEQ (2023), the highest paying industries were management of companies and enterprises, utilities, wholesale trade, real estate, and rental and leasing.

Table 25. Campbell County Industry Data (Quarter 4, 2022)

Industry	Average Monthly Employment	Average Weekly Wages
Accommodation and Food Services	3,943	$413
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,033	$889
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	**	**
All Government	5,798	$1,031
All Industries	31,209	$1,053
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	642	$441
Construction	1,640	$1,538
Educational Services	159	$714
Finance and Insurance	570	$1,539
Health Care and Social Assistance	4,185	$1,151
Information	296	$1,544
Management of Companies and Enterprises	224	$2,935
Manufacturing	1,974	$1,484
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	**	**

Other Services (except Public Administration)	754	$760
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2,101	$1,477
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	584	$1,843
Retail Trade	4,331	$710
Transportation and Warehousing	961	$1,218
Utilities	11	$2,675
Wholesale Trade	995	$1,756

Source: JobsEQ. (2023). Economic overview (by county). *Kentucky Center for Statistics.*

The largest industry in Kenton County, Kentucky is health care and social assistance, which employed 11,691 workers in 2022. Accommodation and food services, government, manufacturing, and transportation and warehousing were also larger sectors (Table 29). According to JobsEQ (2023), the highest paying industries were management of companies and enterprises, utilities, wholesale trade, finance and insurance, professional, scientific, and technical services.

Table 29. Kenton County Industry Data (Quarter 4, 2022)

Industry	Average Monthly Employment	Average Weekly Wages
Accommodation and Food Services	7,455	$473
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3,410	$1,049
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	17	$768
All Government	9,087	$1,171
All Industries	71,463	$1,396
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	838	$390
Construction	3,292	$1,540
Educational Services	827	$519
Finance and Insurance	3,716	$2,052
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,691	$1,548
Information	539	$1,802
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,122	$3,018
Manufacturing	6,607	$1,580
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	**	**
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,058	$867
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,379	$1,931
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	912	$1,113

Retail Trade	5,386	$739
Transportation and Warehousing	5,898	$1,718
Utilities	128	$2,110
Wholesale Trade	2,049	$1,908

Source: JobsEQ. (2023). Economic overview (by county). *Kentucky Center for Statistics.*

iv. Occupations

According to JobsEQ, as of Quarter 2 in 2023, the largest occupation group in Boone County is transportation and material moving, employing 27,000 workers in Quarter 2 of 2023. The mean annual wages earned for this occupation in Boone County is $49,100. During this period, office and administrative support occupations and production occupants employed more than 14,700 and 9,900 workers, respectively. Healthcare occupations are projected to experience the highest annual growth at +2.2%. Transportation and material moving and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations are expected to increase the number of workers by 456 and 90, respectively, over the next year (Table 30).

Table 30. Occupations in Boone County, Kentucky (Quarter 2, 2023)

Occupation*	Current		1-Year Projection	
	Employed	Mean Annual Wages	Employment Growth	Annual % Growth
Transportation and Material Moving	26,970	$49,100	456	1.7%
Office and Administrative Support	14,773	$45,400	56	0.4%
Production	9,989	$45,100	49	0.5%
Sales and Related	9,035	$50,500	56	0.6%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	7,747	$29,700	74	1.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6,488	$61,400	90	1.4%
Management	6,109	$118,000	82	1.4%
Business and Financial Operations	4,680	$75,800	64	1.4%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	3,221	$87,100	50	1.5%
Construction and Extraction	2,974	$57,700	33	1.1%
Educational Instruction and Library	2,887	$58,100	13	0.5%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	2,352	$34,400	24	1.0%
Healthcare Support	2,212	$35,000	49	2.2%
Computer and Mathematical	2,010	$89,400	39	1.9%
Personal Care and Service	2,005	$32,700	28	1.4%
Protective Service	1,541	$45,300	14	0.9%
Architecture and Engineering	1,373	$88,200	19	1.4%

Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1,074	$66,300	14	1.3%
Community and Social Service	799	$52,900	12	1.5%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	533	$72,300	8	1.5%
Legal	284	$106,700	4	1.4%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	147	$39,500	1	0.8%
Total - All Occupations	**109,201**	**$55,000**	**1,249**	**1.1%**

*SOC reported

Source: JobsEQ. (2023). Economic overview (by county). *Kentucky Center for Statistics.*

For Quarter 2 in 2023, JobsEQ reported the largest occupation group in Campbell County as food preparation and serving related, with 4,120 individuals working with a mean annual wage of $29,900. Office and administrative support and sales are the next largest occupation groups in the county, with 3,800 and 3,200 employed, respectively. Occupations projected to grow the most over the coming year include computer and mathematical (+.8%) and healthcare support (+.7%). Office and administrative support will shrink the most at -1.0%, with sales and production closely following (Table 31).

Table 31. Occupations in Campbell County, Kentucky (Quarter 2, 2023)

	Current		1-Year Projection	
Occupation*	**Employed**	**Mean Annual Wages**	**Employment Growth**	**Annual % Growth**
Food Preparation and Serving Related	4,120	$29,900	-15	-0.4%
Office and Administrative Support	3,811	$44,300	-40	-1.0%
Sales and Related	3,258	$45,400	-25	-0.8%
Transportation and Material Moving	2,825	$43,100	-2	-0.1%
Management	2,312	$113,400	1	0.0%
Educational Instruction and Library	2,211	$63,300	0	0.0%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	2,109	$85,500	5	0.2%
Production	1,520	$44,200	-13	-0.8%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	1,474	$34,300	-4	-0.3%
Construction and Extraction	1,471	$57,300	-3	-0.2%
Business and Financial Operations	1,433	$77,700	3	0.2%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	1,344	$53,400	-2	-0.2%
Healthcare Support	1,216	$35,700	8	0.7%
Personal Care and Service	1,088	$33,200	1	0.1%
Computer and Mathematical	685	$89,700	6	0.8%

Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	585	$61,000	0	0.0%
Protective Service	556	$51,700	-2	-0.4%
Community and Social Service	522	$53,700	3	0.6%
Architecture and Engineering	334	$82,400	0	0.1%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	293	$73,400	1	0.3%
Legal	156	$109,600	0	0.1%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	38	$39,200	0	-0.7%
Total - All Occupations	**33,359**	**$54,900**	**-76**	**-0.2%**

*SOC reported

Source: JobsEQ. (2023). Economic overview (by county). *Kentucky Center for Statistics.*

Office and administrative support were the largest occupation group in Kenton County as of Quarter 2 in 2023, according to JobsEQ. This group employed 9,800 workers with a mean annual wage of $47,000. Transportation and material moving (7,713) and food preparation and serving related (7,544) occupations were second and third in total employed, respectively during this point in time. Annual growth is projected to be the highest in computer and mathematical occupations at +1.3% and the largest decline in growth over the year is anticipated in office and administrative support (-.6%) (Table 32).

Table 32. Occupations in Kenton County, Kentucky (Quarter 2, 2023)

	Current		1-Year Projection	
Occupation*	**Employed**	**Mean Annual Wages**	**Employment Growth**	**Annual % Growth**
Office and Administrative Support	9,806	$47,000	-62	-0.6%
Transportation and Material Moving	7,713	$45,900	41	0.5%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	7,544	$31,700	-5	-0.1%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	5,841	$95,200	30	0.5%
Sales and Related	5,822	$55,000	-20	-0.3%
Management	5,611	$124,400	32	0.6%
Business and Financial Operations	5,390	$85,300	25	0.5%
Production	4,573	$47,600	-1	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	2,917	$60,500	2	0.1%
Educational Instruction and Library	2,884	$62,800	-1	0.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	2,734	$60,300	10	0.4%
Healthcare Support	2,682	$38,700	19	0.7%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	2,339	$35,900	0	0.0%
Computer and Mathematical	2,136	$96,900	29	1.3%

Personal Care and Service	2,095	$35,700	10	0.5%
Community and Social Service	1,318	$55,100	8	0.6%
Protective Service	1,307	$52,000	-1	-0.1%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1,060	$66,100	3	0.3%
Architecture and Engineering	975	$90,900	5	0.5%
Legal	678	$111,700	3	0.4%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	621	$80,800	3	0.5%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	67	$41,900	0	-0.2%
Total - All Occupations	**76,112**	**$62,100**	**135**	**0.2%**

*SOC reported

Source: JobsEQ. (2023). Economic overview (by county). *Kentucky Center for Statistics.*

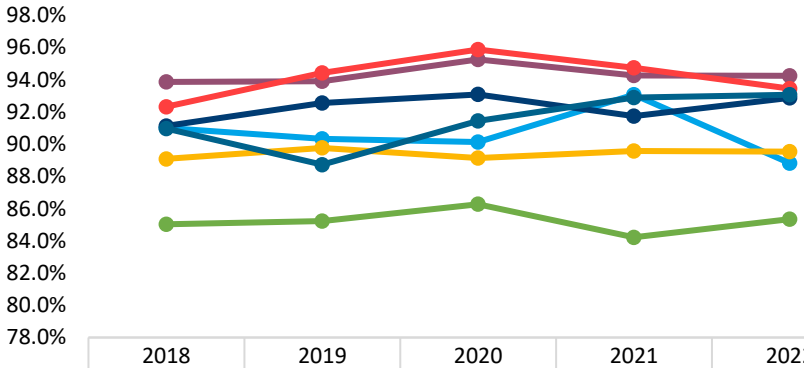
c. Ohio Workforce

i. Education and Training

High School Graduate Rate and Ohio Means Jobs Readiness Seals

In Ohio, high school graduation rates across the seven counties OVGI served fluctuated between 85% and 96% from 2018 to 2022 (Figure 34). The county with the highest rate in 2022 was Clermont County at 94.3% with Hamilton County having the lowest rate at 85.3%. Students in the Class of 2022 also participated in the Ohio Means Jobs Readiness Seal workforce development program. Twelve (11.8%) percent of Highland County students and 10.3% of Brown County students earned Ohio Means Jobs Readiness Seals, the Ohio counties with the highest rates in the OVGI service area (Figure 35).

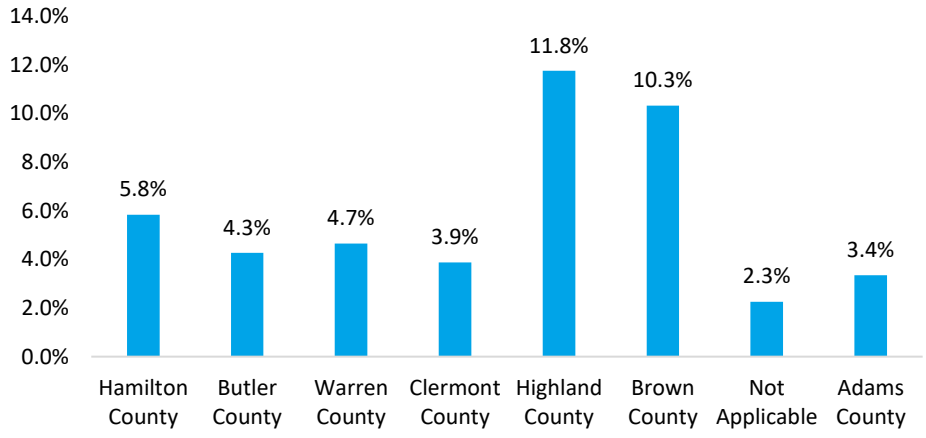
Figure 34. High School Graduation Rates for Ohio Counties (2018-22)



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adams County	91.0%	90.3%	90.1%	93.1%	88.8%
Brown County	91.1%	92.6%	93.1%	91.8%	92.9%
Butler County	89.1%	89.8%	89.1%	89.6%	89.5%
Clermont County	93.9%	93.9%	95.3%	94.3%	94.3%
Hamilton County	85.0%	85.2%	86.3%	84.2%	85.3%
Highland County	92.3%	94.4%	95.9%	94.8%	93.4%
Warren County	91.0%	88.7%	91.4%	92.9%	93.1%

Source: Ohio Department of Education and Workforce. (n.d.). *4-Year longitudinal graduation rate (State) – demographic overview.* Ohio Department of Education Report Portal. https://reports.education.ohio.gov/report/report-card-data-state-4-year-longitudinal-graduation-rate

Figure 35. Ohio Students Class of 2022: Ohio Means Jobs Readiness Seals Attainment



Source: Ohio Department of Education and Workforce. (n.d.). *Ohio Means Jobs readiness seals attainment.* Ohio Department of Education Report Portal. https://reports.education.ohio.gov/report/report-card-data-ohio-means-jobs-readiness-seal-attainment-%E2%80%93-masked-version

College Enrollment and Top Majors Fall 2022

Students enrolled in higher education institutions from the Ohio counties in the OVGI service area represented undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs offered by community colleges and universities. Total enrollments ranged from 553 students to 24,565 students from Adams and Hamilton counties, respectively (Table 33). In Adams, Brown, and Highland counties, more than 50% of enrollees were in community colleges compared to enrollment in main and regional university campuses. Butler, Hamilton, and Warren counties represented the highest college enrollment in undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs. These data are representative of population size, industry, and occupation trends.

Though data related to popular majors and programs for enrolled students in 2022 by county were not published, health, arts and humanities, engineering, services, natural sciences and mathematics, social and behavioral sciences, trades and repair technicians, and business certificate programs were of most interest to enrollees in 2020 across community colleges in Ohio, according to Data Ohio (2020). Amongst degree-seeking students, arts and humanities, business, health, engineering, natural sciences and mathematics, services were most popular in Ohio.

Table 33. Ohio County-Level Higher Education Enrollment by Class Type (Fall 2022)

		Sector			Admission Area			
County	**Total Enrollments**	**Community Colleges**	**University Main Campuses**	**University Regional Campuses**	**Graduate**	**High School**	**Professional**	**Undergraduate**
Adams	553	282	233	38	14	181	7	351
Brown	1,122	578	332	212	29	431	8	654
Butler	14,725	3,372	6,529	4,824	801	2,239	188	11,497
Clermont	6,532	1,184	3,298	2,050	333	1,067	89	5,043
Hamilton	24,565	5,921	13,860	4,784	2,209	2,425	530	19,401
Highland	980	562	317	101	30	252	10	688
Warren	11,240	2,782	6,302	2,156	590	1,605	230	8,815

Source: Ohio Higher Ed. (2023). *Enrollment.* https://highered.ohio.gov/data-reports/key-topic-areas/dr-enrollment

ii. Industry and Occupations

According to Ohio Means Jobs data reported in 2022, the top occupations listed for Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren counties for 2019 were nurses, customer service representatives, laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, and general office clerks (Table 34). More than 16,000 individuals were employed in these positions in 2019. Nursing occupations are projected to grow by 238 positions annually. Analysts project Home Health Aides positions to increase by 136 positions annually, Personal Home Care Aides will increase by 163, and Software Developers are projected to increase by 116 positions annually. Occupations with notable declines in projected annual growth were reported as Executive Secretaries (-63

positions), Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers and Weighers (-78), General Office Clerks (-91), and Secretaries (except Legal, Medica, and Executive) (-130).

Ohio defines "in-demand" jobs as meeting the following criteria: a) 80% of the state median wage, or at least $14.10 per hour; b) annual growth in positions higher than 36, which is the statewide average; and c) annual position openings greater than 584. Additional criteria related to job trend data and job survey completion are considered. Table 34 presents employment projections through 2028 for occupations, associated wages, and in-demand or critical status.

Table 34. Employment Projection Tool for Southwestern Counties (Brown, Clermont, Hamilton, Warren, Butler), In-Demand and Critical Occupations

Occupation	Employment 2018	Employment 2028	Percent Change	Median Wage 2019	In-Demand/ Critical Occupation
Occupational Therapy Assistants	497	687	38%	$29.42	In-Demand/Critical
Statisticians	277	362	31%	$42.34	In-Demand
Physician Assistants	636	827	30%	$53.97	In-Demand/Critical
Personal Care Aides	5,701	7,329	29%	$11.40	Critical
Information Security Analysts	661	833	26%	$45.42	In-Demand
Massage Therapists	722	906	26%	$18.59	In-Demand
Respiratory Therapists	917	1,143	25%	$28.43	In-Demand/Critical
Nurse Practitioners	1,430	1,786	25%	$48.41	In-Demand/Critical
Physical Therapist Assistants	718	897	25%	$29.73	In-Demand/Critical
Home Health Aides	5,554	6,909	24%	$11.40	Critical
Operations Research Analysts	903	1,093	21%	$41.99	In-Demand
Speech-Language Pathologists	780	935	20%	$36.15	In-Demand/Critical
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	415	497	20%	$31.43	In-Demand
Psychiatric Aides	161	193	20%	$17.21	Critical
Medical Assistants	3,629	4,344	20%	$16.89	In-Demand/Critical
Cooks, Restaurant	5,960	7,129	20%	$12.37	

Source: Ohio Means Jobs. (n.d.). *Employment projections*. https://workforcedatatools.chrr.ohio-state.edu/employmentprojections/; Ohio Means Jobs. (n.d.). *Ten top jobs for Southwest Ohio.* https://www.omj-cinham.org/ten-top-jobs-for-southwest-ohio/

d. Unemployment Trends

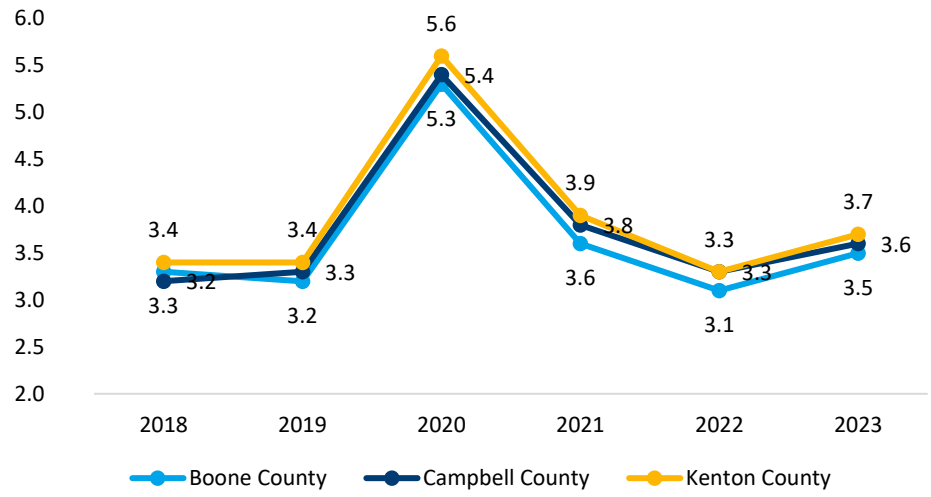
Labor force statistics provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for September 2023 reflect comparable unemployment rates across the counties served by OVGI. The highest unemployment rates within the service area are in Adams County (Ohio, 4.2%), Kenton County (Indiana, 3.7%), Campbell County (Kentucky, 3.6%), Brown County (Ohio, 3.6%), and Highland County (Ohio, 3.9%). While unemployment rates are decreasing in Ohio, rates have been trending upward in all Kentucky and Indiana counties since 2022 (Table 35).

Table 35. Labor Force Data by County in Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio (Not Seasonally Adjusted) (September 2023)

County	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Dearborn County, IN	26,329	25,474	855	3.2%
Ripley County, IN	12,581	12,155	426	3.4%
Switzerland County, IN	4,890	4,732	158	3.2%
Boone County, KY	72,575	70,044	2,531	3.5%
Campbell County, KY	50,936	49,102	1,834	3.6%
Kenton County, KY	88,323	85,070	3,253	3.7%
Adams County, OH	11,020	10,562	458	4.2%
Brown County, OH	19,883	19,167	716	3.6%
Butler County, OH	202,073	195,641	6,432	3.2%
Clermont County, OH	110,689	107,235	3,454	3.1%
Hamilton County, OH	427,819	413,942	13,877	3.2%
Highland County, OH	17,594	16,912	682	3.9%
Warren County, OH	125,747	121,985	3,762	3.0%

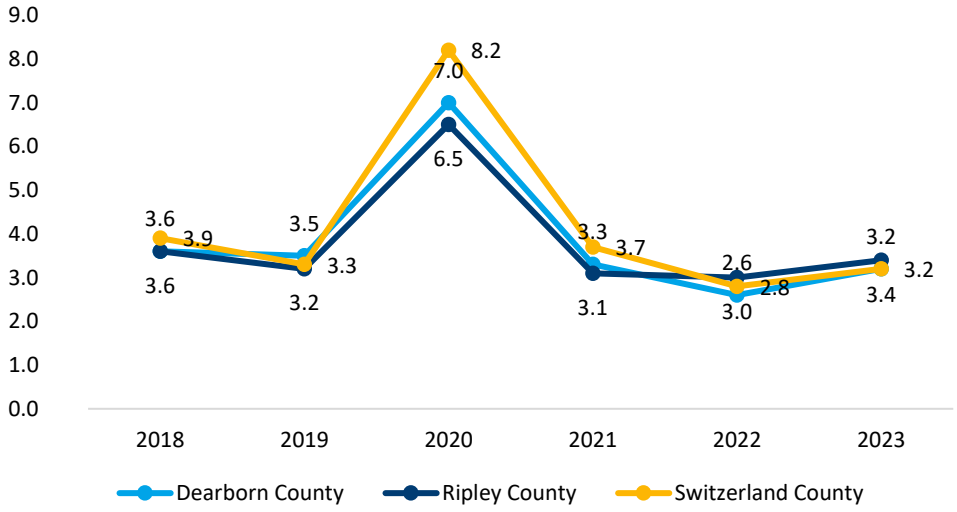
Note: This table reflects data as of September, 2023.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (September 2023). *Local area unemployment statistics information and analysis*. https://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm#cntyaa

Figure 36. Annual Unemployment Rate Trends for Kentucky Counties (2018-2023)



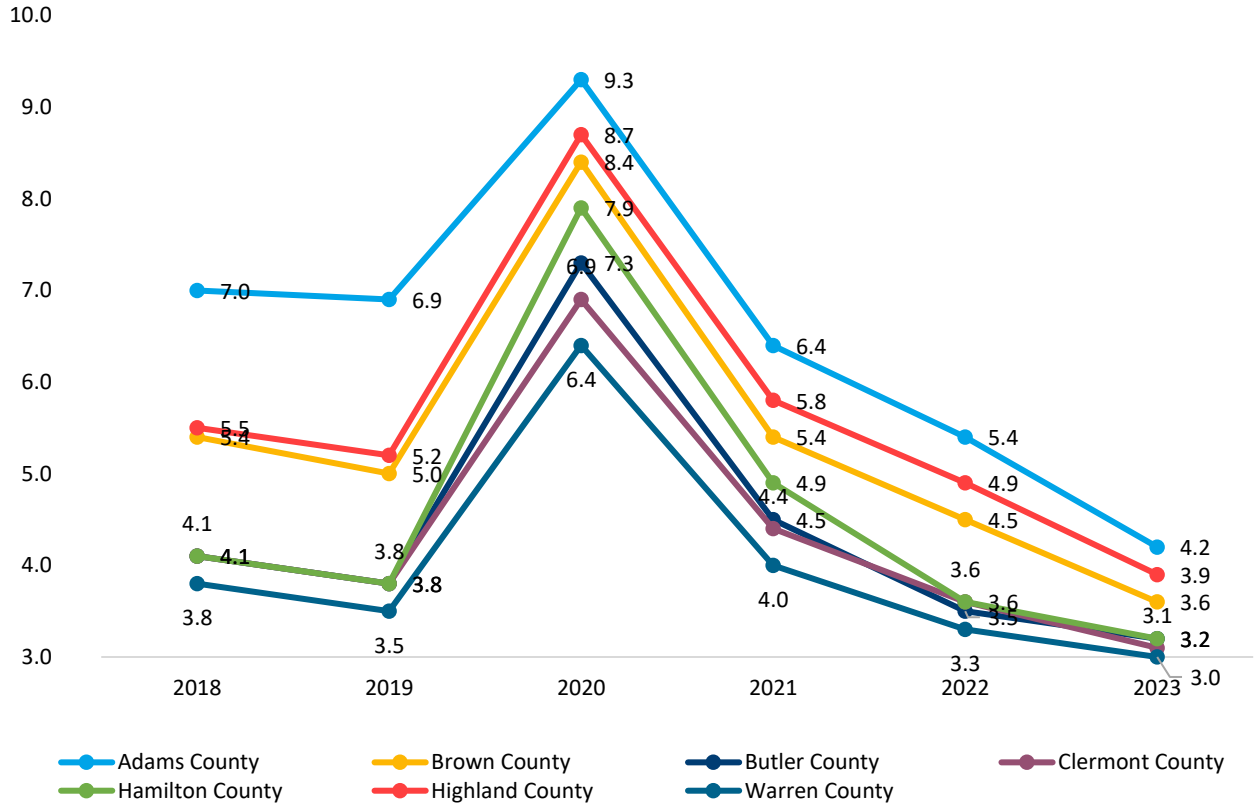
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (September 2023). *Local area unemployment statistics information and analysis.* https://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm#cntyaa

Figure 37. Annual Unemployment Rate Trends for Indiana Counties (2018-2023)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (September 2023). *Local area unemployment statistics information and analysis.* https://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm#cntyaa

Figure 38. Annual Unemployment Rate Trends for Ohio Counties (2018-2023)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (September 2023). *Local area unemployment statistics information and analysis.* https://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm#cntyaa

e. Disability and Employment

Table 36 presents Census 2021 ACS 5-Year estimates on employment status by disability status, broken down by the counties and states of the OVGI region. ACS trend data shows that the percentages employed with a disability and unemployed with a disability stayed the same.

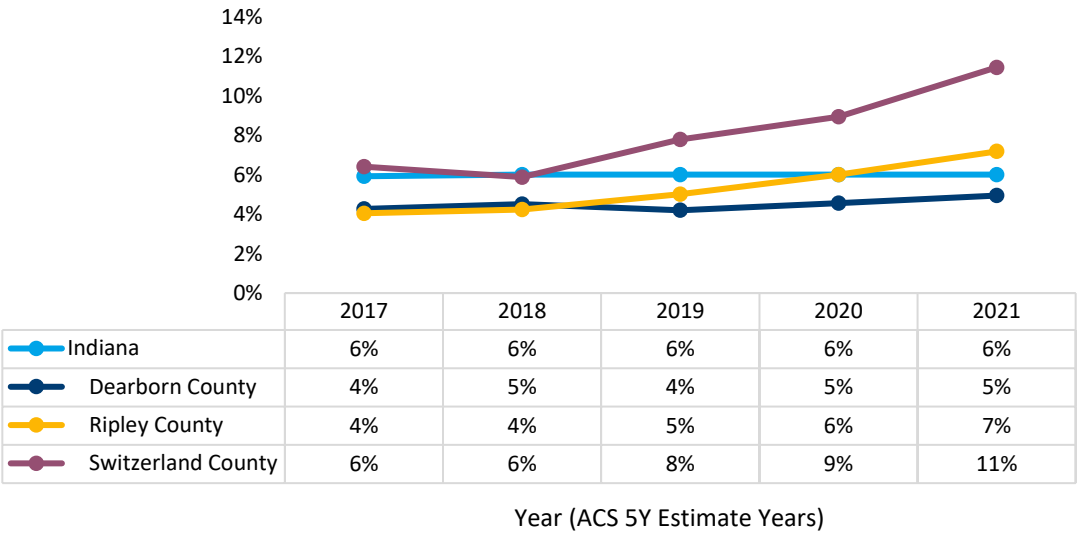
Table 36. Employed with a Disability (2021) Table Universe: Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 18 to 64 years							
Location	Tota 18-64 population	Total in labor force		Employed with a disability		Unemployed with a disability	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Indiana	4,042,719	3,159,684	78%	191,211	6%	21,752	15%
Dearborn County	29,792	24,055	81%	1,151	5%	86	12%
Ripley County	16,763	13,608	81%	934	7%	192	33%
Switzerland County	5,653	4,113	73%	450	11%	49	28%

Kentucky	2,681,709	1,965,775	73%	137,580	7%	17,764	17%
Boone County	80,621	66,363	82%	3,608	6%	198	9%
Campbell County	57,812	46,178	80%	2,233	5%	196	12%
Kenton County	103,180	84,919	82%	5,054	6%	561	16%
Ohio	7,035,495	5,505,130	78%	321,598	6%	42,687	15%
Adams County	15,911	10,587	67%	883	9%	155	21%
Brown County	25,581	18,532	72%	1,179	7%	106	12%
Butler County	237,212	183,432	77%	8,319	5%	1,505	16%
Clermont County	124,767	99,134	79%	6,855	7%	550	14%
Hamilton County	505,996	403,257	80%	20,337	5%	2,774	13%
Highland County	24,854	18,138	73%	1,098	6%	123	14%
Warren County	139,438	113,349	81%	5,061	5%	557	15%
OVGI Total	1,367,580	1,085,665	79%	57,162	6%	7,052	14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Employment status by disability status. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18120, C18120).* https://data.census.gov/

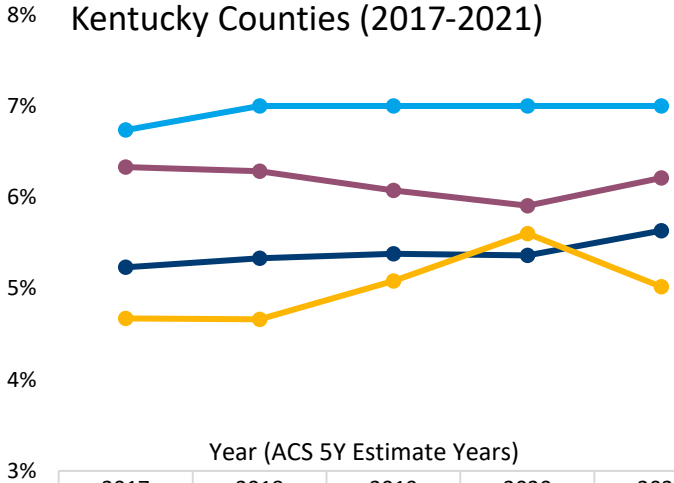
Figures 39-41 present trend data on the percentage of those who are employed with a disability by county. All three Indiana counties show a steady rise in employment by individuals who are disabled (Figure 39). In Kentucky, Boone and Kenton Counties experienced an uptick in trends of employment for individuals who are disabled, while Campbell County had a dip (Figure 40). What is notable in Ohio is that Highland County had the highest percentage of disabled individuals who were employed (Figure 41).

Figure 39. Percentage Employed with Disability for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Employment status by disability status and type. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18120, C18120).* https://data.census.gov/

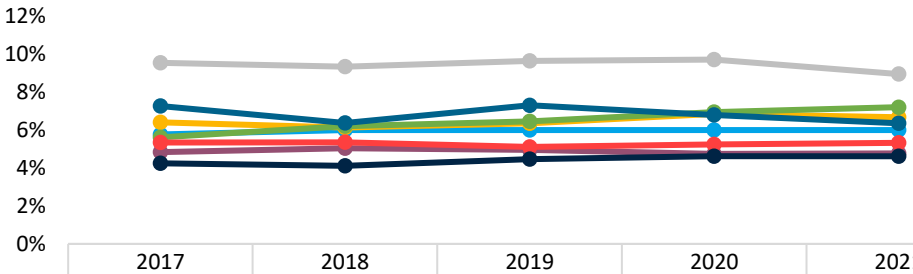
Figure 40. Percentage Employed with Disability for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kentucky	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Boone County	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Campbell County	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Kenton County	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Employment status by disability status and type. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18120, C18120).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 41. Percentage Employed with Disability for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Adams County	10%	9%	10%	10%	9%
Brown County	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%
Butler County	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Clermont County	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%
Hamilton County	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Highland County	7%	6%	7%	7%	6%
Warren County	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%

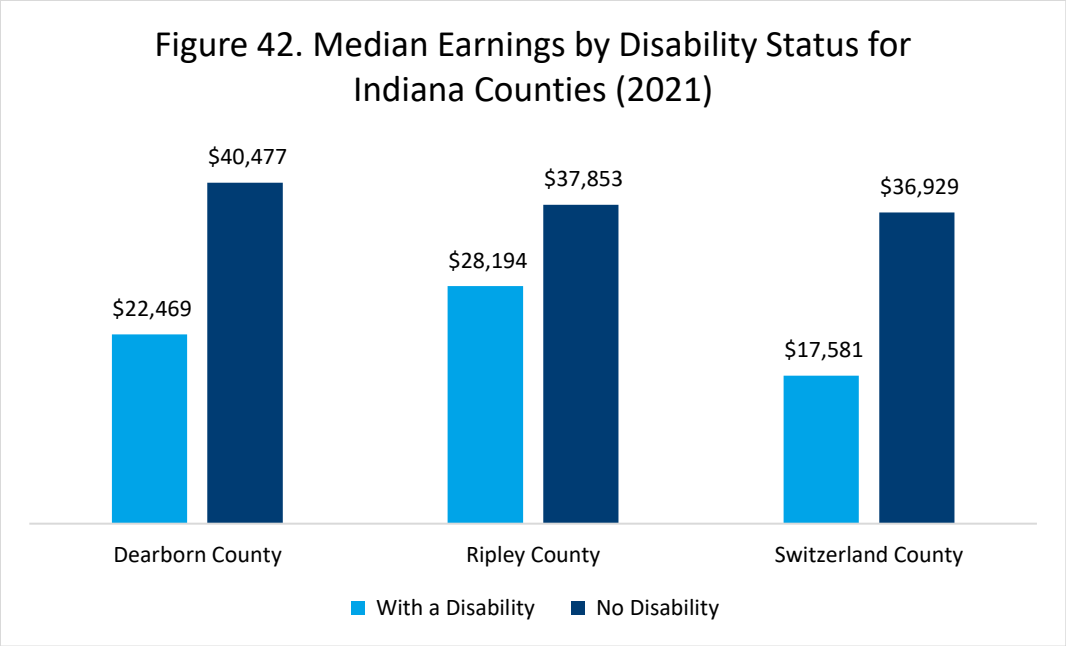
Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Employment status by disability status and type. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18120, C18120).* https://data.census.gov/

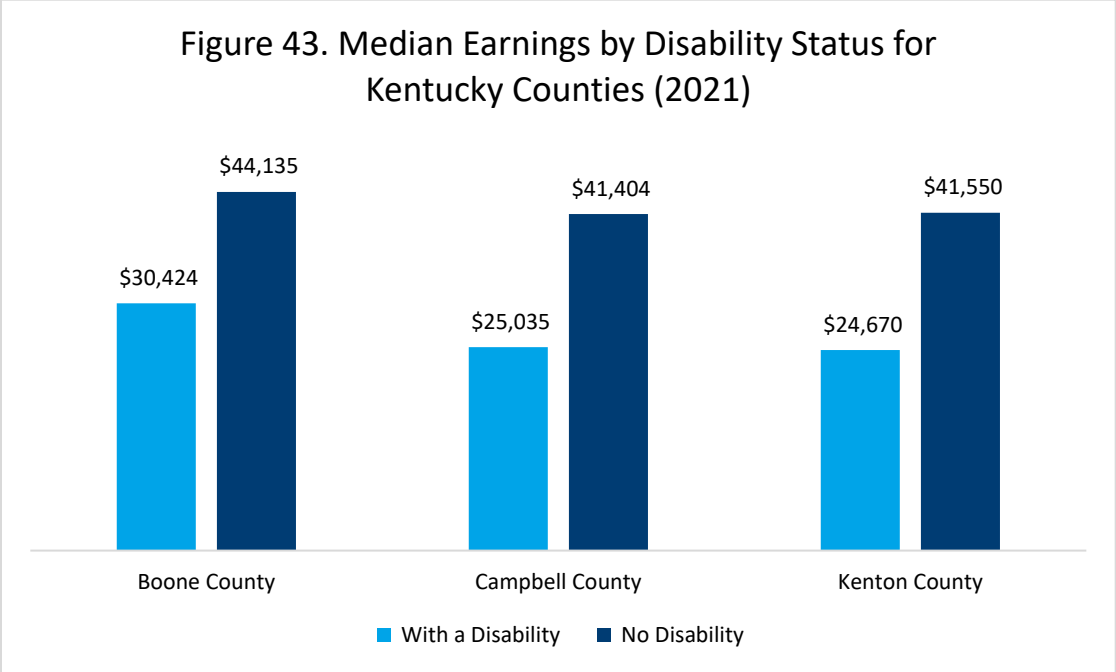
Table 37 and Figures 42-44 present Census ACS data on median earnings by both disability status and poverty level.

Table 37. Median Earnings by Disability Status (2021) Table Universe: Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 16 years an Over with Earnings in the Past 12 Months			
Location	**Median Earnings (in 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars): 2021**		
	Total earnings	**With a disability**	**No Disability**
Indiana	$36,496	$25,206	$37,503
Dearborn County	$39,780	$22,469	$40,477
Ripley County	$36,930	$28,194	$37,853
Switzerland County	$34,458	$17,581	$36,929
Kentucky	$34,058	$23,319	$35,036
Boone County	$43,103	$30,424	$44,135
Campbell County	$40,393	$25,035	$1,404
Kenton County	$40,399	$24,670	$41,550
Ohio	$36,997	$23,904	$38,148
Adams County	$32,676	$17,695	$34,101
Brown County	$35,976	$31,525	$36,733
Butler County	$38,088	$24,384	$38,935
Clermont County	$41,369	$30,526	$42,622
Hamilton County	$38,089	$23,083	$39,260
Highland County	$32,331	$24,231	$ 33,435
Warren County	$50,310	$32,564	$51,703

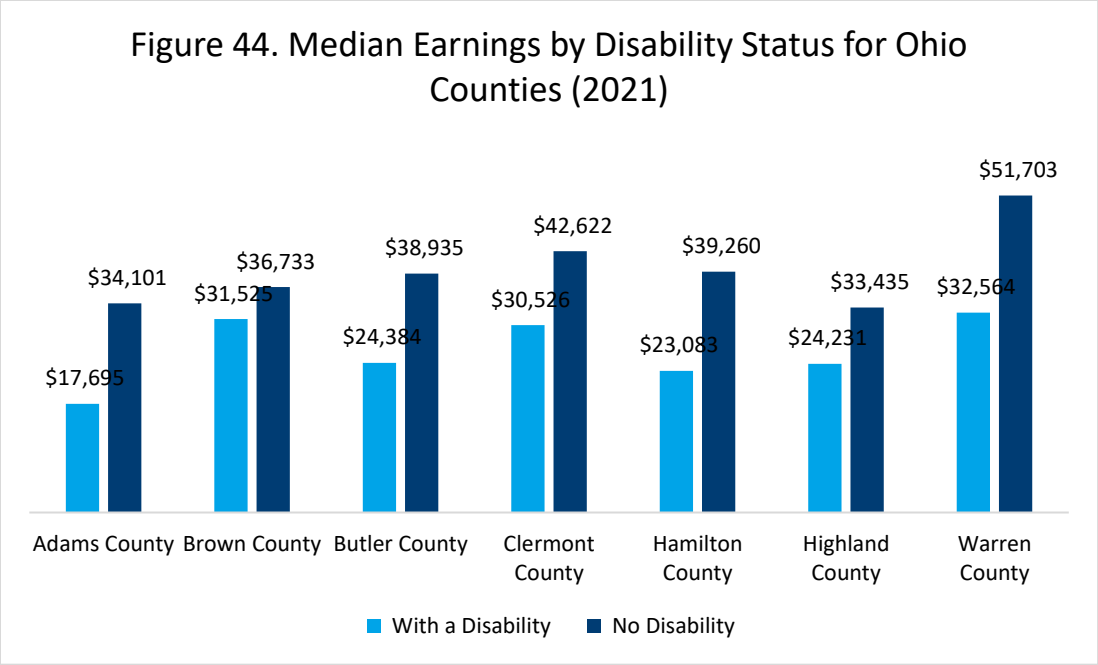
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Median earnings by disability status by sex. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18140).* https://data.census.gov/



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Median earnings by disability status by sex. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18140).* https://data.census.gov/



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Median earnings by disability status by sex. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18140).* https://data.census.gov/



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Median earnings by disability status by sex. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18140).* https://data.census.gov/

f. Veterans Population and Employment

Table 38 presents county-level Census ACS data on employed and unemployed veterans in the labor force.

Table 38. Veteran Status by Employment Status (2021)
Table Universe: Civilian Population 18 to 64 years

Location	Total Population (18-64 years)	Total Veterans	Total Veterans in Labor Force		Total Veterans Employed		Total Veterans Unemployed	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Indiana	4,096,955	184,237	144,237	78%	137,919	96%	6,318	4%
Dearborn County	30,135	1,275	1,036	81%	981	95%	55	5%
Ripley County	16,912	881	619	70%	604	98%	15	2%
Switzerland County	5,699	326	198	61%	198	100%	0	0%
Kentucky	2,723,273	129,012	93,386	72%	89,072	95%	4,314	5%
Boone County	81,089	5,028	4,022	80%	3,954	98%	68	2%
Campbell County	58,698	2,171	1,529	70%	1,442	94%	87	6%
Kenton County	103,712	4,743	3,728	79%	3,646	98%	82	2%
Ohio	7,124,357	325,281	250,476	77%	240,589	96%	9,887	4%
Adams County	15,990	835	516	62%	509	99%	7	1%
Brown County	25,693	1,172	762	65%	736	97%	26	3%
Butler County	238,710	10,699	8,614	81%	8,232	96%	382	4%
Clermont County	125,268	6,483	4,972	77%	4,716	95%	256	5%

Hamilton County	508,169	17,732	13,861	78%	13,434	97%	427	3%
Highland County	25,050	1,397	948	68%	908	96%	40	4%
Warren County	145,904	6,261	5,237	84%	5,142	98%	95	2%
OVGI Total	6,274,484	287,067	223,616	78%	214,195	96%	9,421	4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by veteran status by employment status for the civilian population 18 to 64. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B21005).* https://data.census.gov/

Underrepresented Populations

a. Populations with Disabilities

i. Demographics

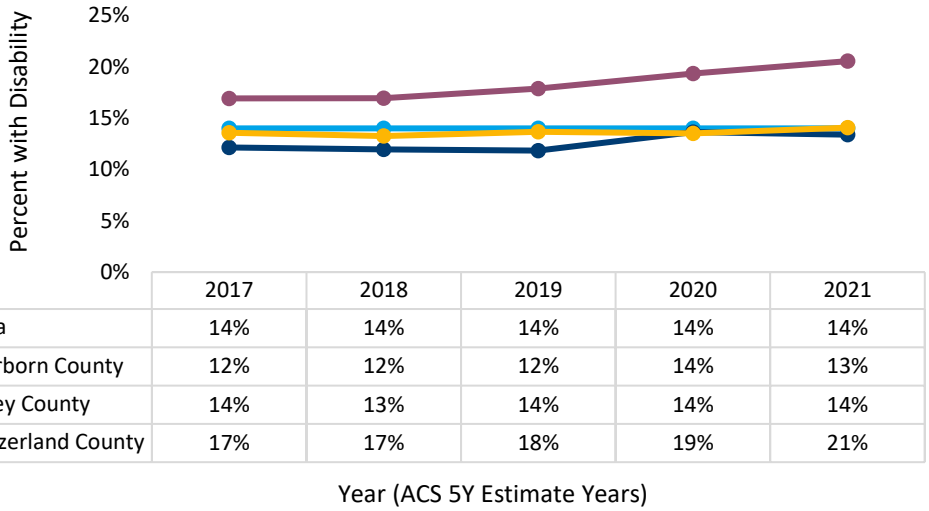
Table 39 presents Census 2021 ACS 5-Year estimates on disability status, broken down by the states and counties covered by Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries (OVGI). ACS trend data (Figures 45-47) show that the percentage of disability per county remained steady.

Table 39. Disability Prevalence by County (2021)
Table Universe: Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population

Location	Total Population	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Indiana	6,655,804	906,129	14%	5,749,675	86%
Dearborn County	49,974	6,690	13%	43,284	87%
Ripley County	28,526	4,014	14%	24,512	86%
Switzerland County	9,776	2,009	21%	7,767	79%
Kentucky	4,416,344	768,360	17%	3,647,984	83%
Boone County	133,812	15,460	12%	118,352	88%
Campbell County	91,679	11,469	13%	80,210	87%
Kenton County	167,046	22,449	13%	144,597	87%
Ohio	11,601,893	1,615,264	14%	9,986,629	86%
Adams County	27,307	5,968	22%	21,339	78%
Brown County	43,165	7,560	18%	35,605	82%
Butler County	384,309	45,919	12%	338,390	88%
Clermont County	206,330	30,021	15%	176,309	85%
Hamilton County	818,728	97,605	12%	721,123	88%
Highland County	42,709	7,751	18%	34,958	82%
Warren County	231,922	24,153	10%	207,769	90%
OVGI Total	2,235,283	281,068	13%	1,954,215	87%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age by disability status. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18101).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 45. Percentage of Population with Disability for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)

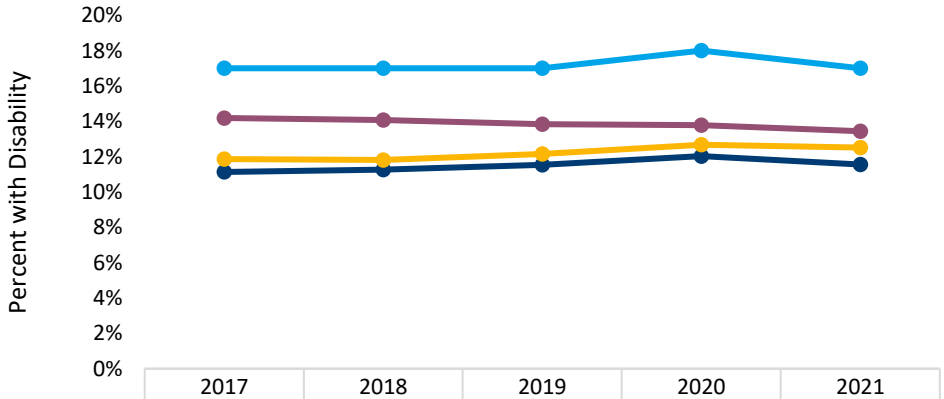


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indiana	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Dearborn County	12%	12%	12%	14%	13%
Ripley County	14%	13%	14%	14%	14%
Switzerland County	17%	17%	18%	19%	21%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age by disability status. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18101)*. https://data.census.gov/

Figure 46. Percentage of Population with Disability for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)

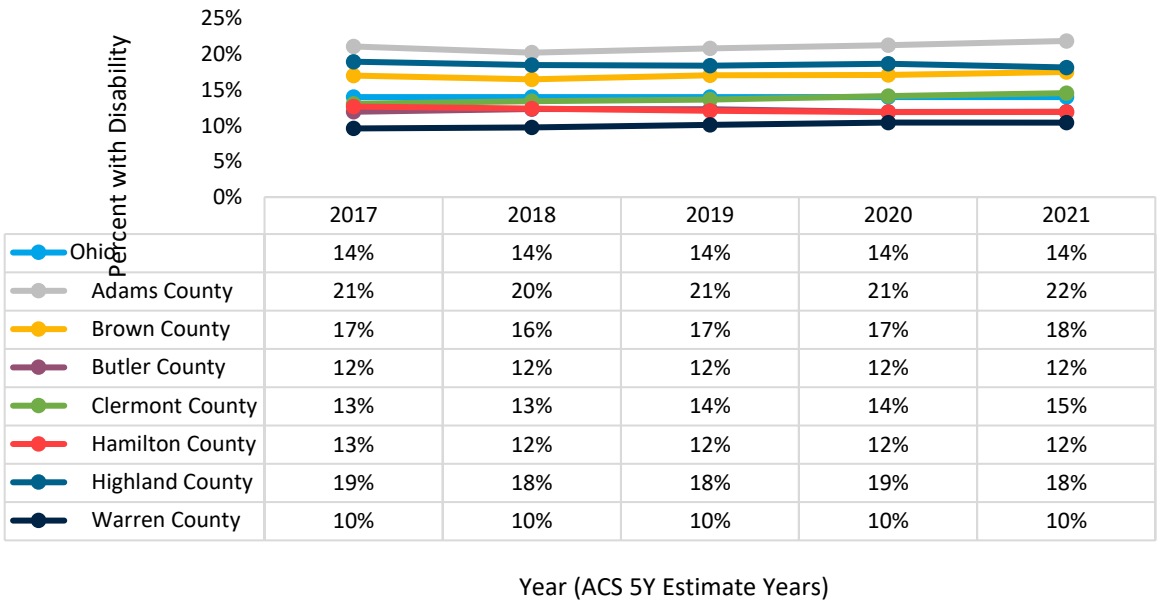


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kentucky	17%	17%	17%	18%	17%
Boone County	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%
Campbell County	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%
Kenton County	14%	14%	14%	14%	13%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age by disability status. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18101)*. https://data.census.gov/

Figure 47. Percentage of Population with Disability for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Adams County	21%	20%	21%	21%	22%
Brown County	17%	16%	17%	17%	18%
Butler County	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Clermont County	13%	13%	14%	14%	15%
Hamilton County	13%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Highland County	19%	18%	18%	19%	18%
Warren County	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age by disability status. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18101)*. https://data.census.gov/

Table 40 breaks down disability prevalence for the OVGI region by sex and age range. Looking at the breakdown by age range, the 35-64 group has the largest percentage of disability, out of all listed age ranges.

Table 40. Disability Prevalence by Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries Footprint (2021)
Table Universe: Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population

Category	OVGI Total Population	Disability		No Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%
Sex					
Male	1,098,703	136,606	6%	962,097	43%
Female	1,136,580	144,462	6%	992,118	44%
Age Ranges					
Under 5 years	138,183	543	0%	137,640	6%
5 to 17 years	393,381	26,172	1%	367,209	16%
18 to 34 years	501,161	19,216	1%	230,502	10%
35 to 64 years	866,419	110,739	5%	755,680	34%
65 to 74 years	209,058	48,503	2%	160,555	7%
75 years and over	127,081	59,463	3%	67,618	3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age by disability status. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18101).* https://data.census.gov/

ii. Disability and Income Below Poverty Level

Table 41 presents Census 2021 ACS 5-Year estimates on disability and poverty. This table focuses on the disabled population and the count/percent of those whose income over the past 12 months fell below the poverty level or at/above the poverty level. In Indiana, Switzerland County had the largest percentage of the disabled population with an income below poverty (29%), which was higher than the percentage for the state of Indiana (20%). In Kentucky, Campbell County had the largest percentage of disabled population (28%), which was higher than the state of Kentucky (25%). Ohio's Adams County had the largest percentage of disabled population (29%), which was higher than the state of Ohio (22%). Finally, 22% of the disabled population in this area had an income below the poverty level in 2021.

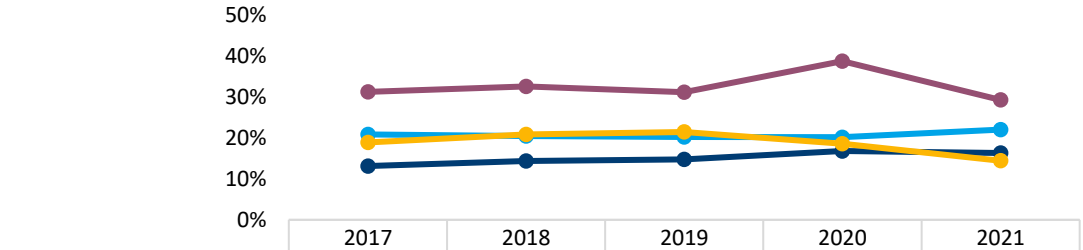
Table 41. Disability and Poverty (2021)
Table Universe: Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined

Location	Total Population	Total with Disability	Income Below Poverty Level (past 12 months)		Income At or Above Poverty Level (past 12 months)	
			Count	%	Count	%
Indiana	6,546,380	899,952	179,823	20%	720,129	80%
Dearborn County	49,722	6,683	1,091	16%	5,592	84%
Ripley County	28,485	4,014	579	14%	3,435	86%
Switzerland County	9,750	2,009	588	29%	1,421	71%
Kentucky	4,351,415	763,452	194,389	25%	569,063	75%
Boone County	133,072	15,373	1,599	10%	13,774	90%
Campbell County	89,495	11,332	3,120	28%	8,212	72%
Kenton County	166,152	22,369	5,167	23%	17,202	77%
Ohio	11,441,273	1,603,796	353,271	22%	1,250,525	78%
Adams County	27,121	5,900	1,718	29%	4,182	71%
Brown County	42,981	7,560	1,891	25%	5,669	75%
Butler County	375,419	45,406	8,540	19%	36,866	81%
Clermont County	205,527	29,914	5,204	17%	24,710	83%
Hamilton County	808,109	96,862	23,223	24%	73,639	76%
Highland County	42,443	7,681	2,159	28%	5,522	72%
Warren County	231,398	24,153	2,553	11%	21,600	89%
OVGI Total	9,980,703	1,286,206	280,369	22%	1,005,837	78%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by disability status by poverty status. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18130).* https://data.census.gov/

The U.S. Census Bureau provides population data that estimates the poverty level (over the past 12 months) and disability status. The next few figures display these data trends. Figure 48 presents this data for Indiana. Switzerland County has the highest percentage of the disabled population with incomes below poverty, and Dearborn County has the lowest percentage.

Figure 48. Percentage Disabled Population with Income Below Poverty Level (Past 12 Months) for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)



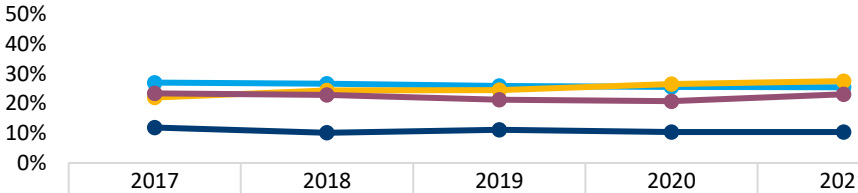
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indiana	21%	20%	20%	20%	22%
Dearborn County	13%	14%	15%	17%	16%
Ripley County	19%	21%	21%	19%	14%
Switzerland County	31%	33%	31%	39%	29%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by disability status by poverty status. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18130).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 49 presents disability and poverty data for the state of Kentucky and the 3 counties within the OVGI footprint. The percentage in Campbell County has steadily increased over the ACS years, and Boone County generally has had a low percentage of the disabled population living in poverty.

Figure 49. Percentage Disabled Population with Income Below Poverty Level (Past 12 Months) for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)



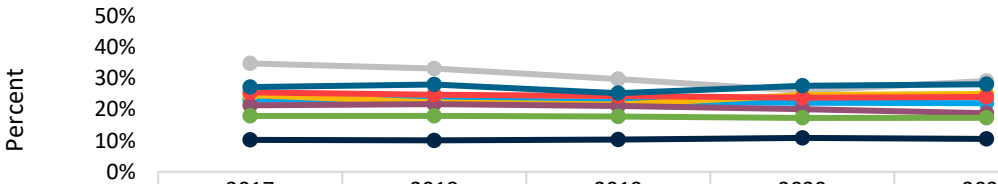
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kentucky	27%	27%	26%	26%	25%
Boone County	12%	10%	11%	10%	10%
Campbell County	22%	24%	24%	27%	28%
Kenton County	23%	23%	21%	21%	23%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by disability status by poverty status. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18130).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 50 presents disability and poverty data for the state of Ohio and the 7 counties in the OVGI footprint. Adams County has the highest overall percentage of the disabled population with incomes below the poverty level, followed by Hamilton County. Warren County has the lowest percentage in this metric, along with Clermont County. Analysis of these data shows that the disabled population within the OVGI region who are low income has ranged between 21% and 22% from 2017-2021.

Figure 50. Percentage Disabled Population with Income Below Poverty Level (past 12 months) for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	23%	23%	22%	22%	22%
Adams County	35%	33%	30%	26%	29%
Brown County	25%	22%	22%	25%	25%
Butler County	21%	22%	21%	20%	19%
Clermont County	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%
Hamilton County	26%	25%	24%	24%	24%
Highland County	27%	28%	25%	28%	28%
Warren County	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

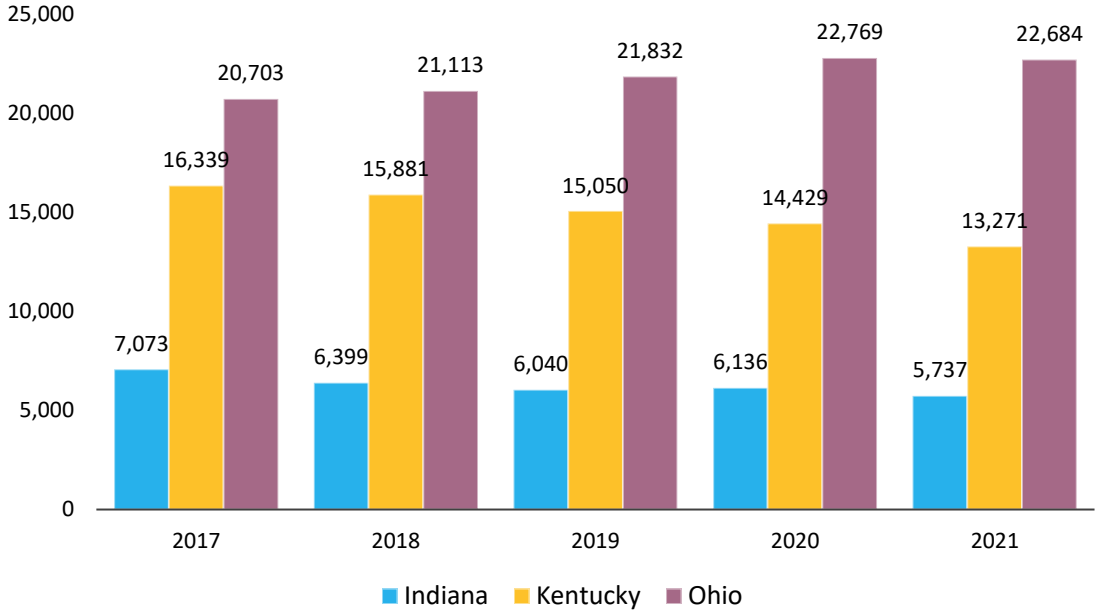
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by disability status by poverty status. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18130).* https://data.census.gov/

b. Formerly Incarcerated Individuals (Re-Entry)

Data provided by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics indicate the annual percentage of individuals released on probation has decreased overall from 2017 – 2021. In 2020, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio had significant drops in the number of individuals on probation, with 9.4% for Indiana, 2.7% for Kentucky, and 8.7% for Ohio. However, 2021 shows a reverse in this trend with a decrease in levels. Indiana had the most drastic change, with an increase of probation of 0.049%. Kentucky had a lower drop of 1.2%, and Ohio dropped 2.5% for 2021. The parole rates for Indiana (6.6%), Kentucky (8.0%), and Ohio (0.4%) show a decrease in the paroled population for 2021. 2021 is the first year of the five-year span that Ohio has had a drop in its annual parole rate. County-level details for these types of incarceration statistics were not available at the time of this report. Employment data for individuals in the re-entry programs were not available

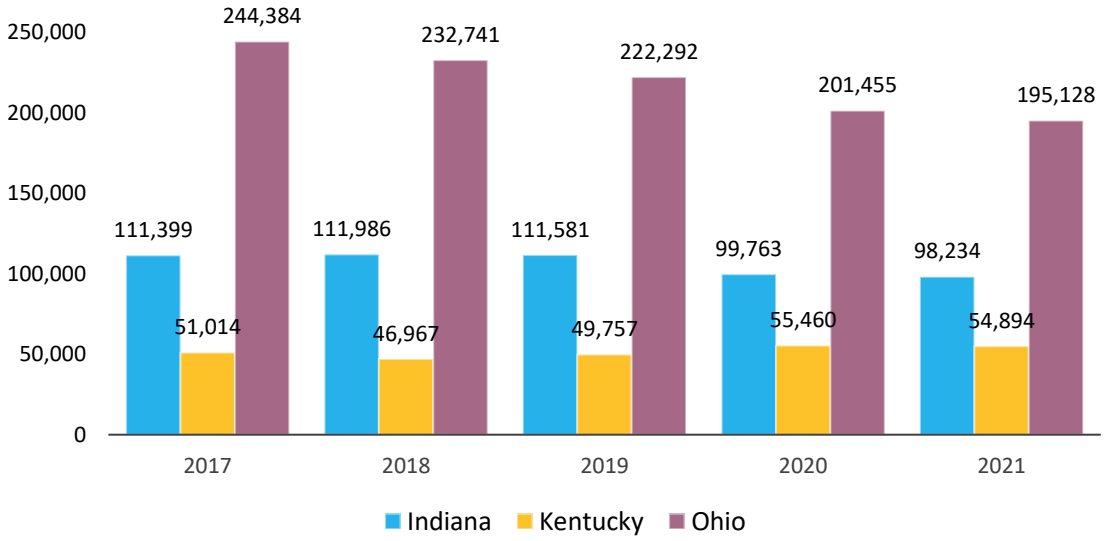
at the time of this report. However, considering the number of individuals on parole or probation, some means of support should be considered for this population.

Figure 51: Parole Counts for the States of Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio (2017-2021)



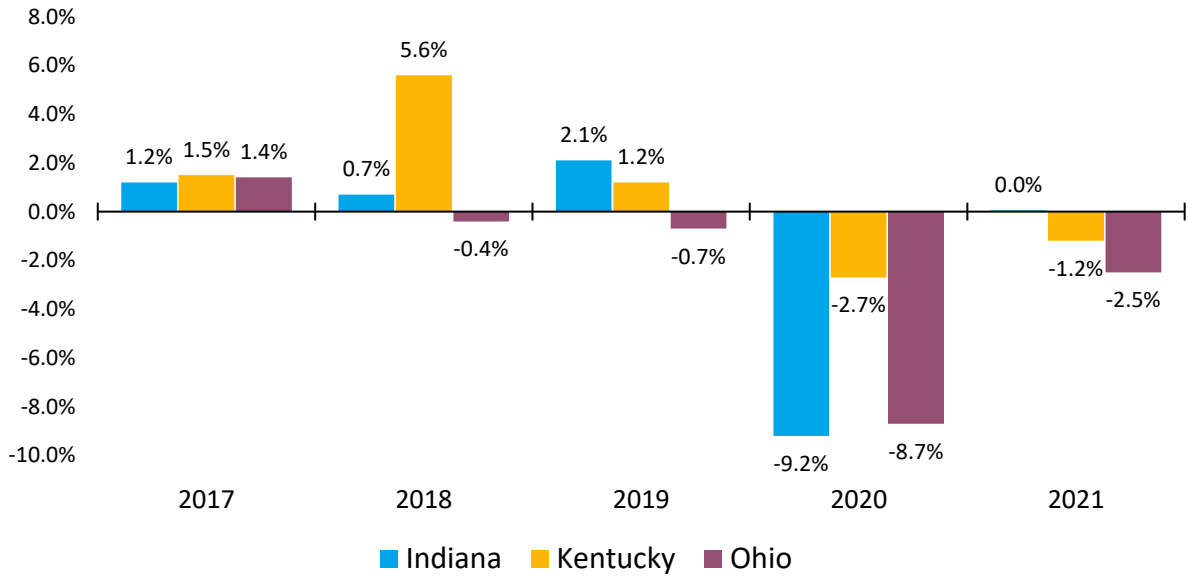
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice and Statistics. (2023). *Probation and parole in the United States, 2017-2021.* https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/probation-and-parole-united-states-2021

Figure 52. Probation Counts for the States of Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio (2017-2021)



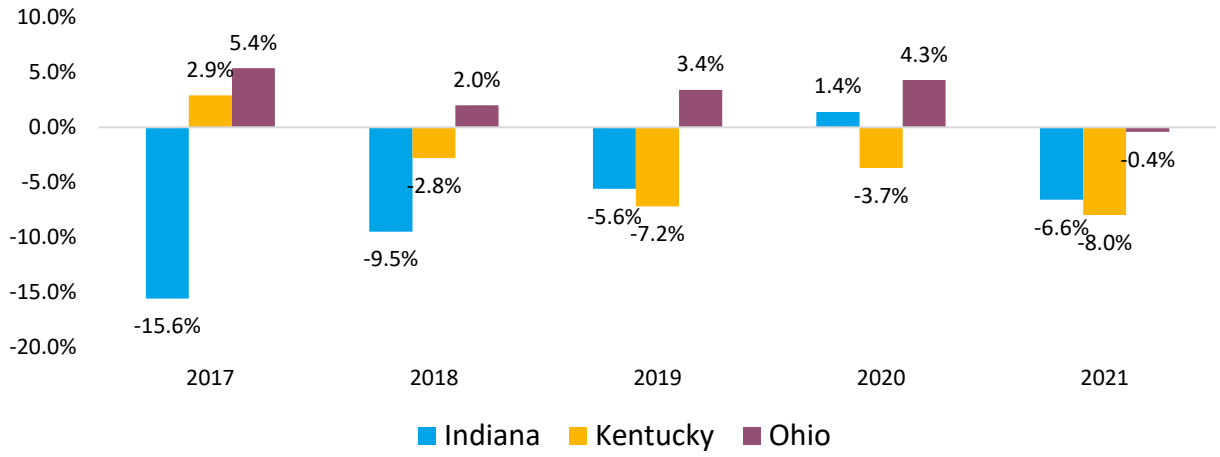
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice and Statistics. (2023). *Probation and parole in the United States, 2017-2021.* https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/probation-and-parole-united-states-2021

Figure 53: Annual Percentage Change of Adults on Probation for the States of Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio (2017-2021)



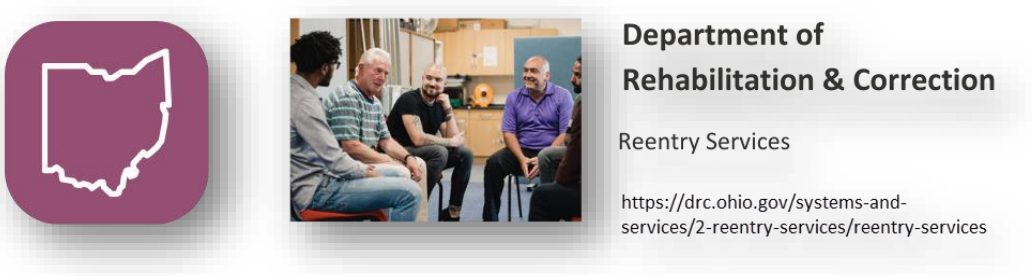
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice and Statistics. (2023). *Probation and parole in the United States, 2017-2021.* https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/probation-and-parole-united-states-2021

Figure 54: Annual Percent Change of Adults on Parole for the States of Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio (2017-2021)



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice and Statistics. (2023). *Probation and parole in the United States, 2017-2021.* https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/probation-and-parole-united-states-2021

Information and resources for individuals re-entering society from probation and parole are collected at the state-level Department of Corrections websites listed below.



Other agencies that work with formerly incarcerated individuals to help facilitate re-entry are listed below. Many of these agencies have services in all three states.

- CURE (Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants)
- Prison Fellowship Ministries
- relink.org
- Volunteers of America
- The Integrated Reentry and Correctional Support program (IRACS)
- Fathers and Children Together (FACT) (at Blackburn Correctional Complex
- Ohio Ex-Offender Reentry Coalition
- Family and Friends of Prisoners, Inc.
- National Marriage Encounter Prison Ministry, Inc
- Center for Employment Opportunities – Cincinnati
- Cincinnati-Hamilton County Community Action Agency - Blueprint for Success

c. Veteran Population

Table 42 presents 2021 Census estimates on the demographics of the veteran population, broken down by each county in the OVGI footprint. The majority of veterans are male. In Indiana, Switzerland County had the largest percentage of veterans, while Boone County had the largest percentage in Kentucky. Adams, Brown, and Highland Counties had Ohio's largest percentage of veterans.

Table 42. Veteran Status (2021)
Table Universe: Civilian Population 18 Years and Over

Location	Total Population (18 and over)	Total Veteran		Veteran Male		Veteran Female	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Indiana	5,154,502	364,706	7%	337,164	13%	27,542	1%
Dearborn County	39,086	3,186	8%	3,008	16%	178	1%
Ripley County	22,025	1,869	8%	1,786	17%	83	1%
Switzerland County	7,442	780	10%	696	18%	84	2%

Kentucky	3,458,124	250,427	7%	228,394	14%	22,033	1%
Boone County	99,275	8,617	9%	7,945	16%	672	1%
Campbell County	73,542	4,365	6%	4,100	11%	265	1%
Kenton County	128,114	9,281	7%	8,610	14%	671	1%
Ohio	9,129,159	666,320	7%	614,283	14%	52,037	1%
Adams County	20,894	1,840	9%	1,816	18%	24	0%
Brown County	33,622	2,909	9%	2,783	17%	126	1%
Butler County	296,031	20,165	7%	18,887	13%	1,278	1%
Clermont County	159,750	12,422	8%	11,495	15%	927	1%
Hamilton County	635,103	39,032	6%	35,536	12%	3,496	1%
Highland County	32,770	2,830	9%	2,589	16%	241	1%
Warren County	180,460	12,515	7%	11,855	13%	660	1%
OVGI Total	7,802,045	573,798	7%	532,493	14%	41,305	1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age by veteran status for the civilian population 18 years and over. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B21001)*. https://data.census.gov/

Looking at Census data for age breakdown of veterans, the 75 years and over age range had the largest share of veterans for the combined OVGI region (Tables 43-44).

Table 43. Veteran Population by Age Range (2021)
Table Universe: Civilian Population 18 Years and Over

Location	OVGI Total Population	Veteran Population	
		Count	%
Age Ranges			
Under 5 years	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 to 17 years	N/A	N/A	N/A
18 to 34 years	2,329,423	44,556	2%
35 to 54 years	2,580,580	133,605	5%
55 to 64 years	1,364,481	108,906	8%
65 to 74 years	901,510	157,873	18%
75 years and over	626,051	128,858	21%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age by veteran status for the civilian population 18 years and over. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B21001)*. https://data.census.gov/

Table 44. Veteran Status by County and Age Group (2021)
Table Universe: Civilian Population 18 Years and Over

Location	Total Population (18 Years and Over)	% Veterans				
		Ages 18-34	Ages 35-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65-74	Ages 75 and over
Indiana	1,534,563	2%	5%	8%	15%	20%
Dearborn County	9,518	1%	4%	8%	19%	24%

Ripley County	5,555	3%	6%	7%	14%	28%
Switzerland County	1,775	5%	4%	10%	25%	28%
Kentucky	989,754	2%	5%	8%	15%	18%
Boone County	27,084	4%	6%	10%	18%	23%
Campbell County	22,733	1%	4%	7%	13%	17%
Kenton County	38,285	2%	5%	9%	17%	21%
Ohio	2,599,349	2%	5%	8%	15%	19%
Adams County	5,087	1%	7%	8%	20%	21%
Brown County	8,145	1%	4%	9%	18%	28%
Butler County	92,601	2%	5%	7%	16%	18%
Clermont County	41,488	3%	6%	7%	16%	19%
Hamilton County	201,250	1%	4%	7%	15%	19%
Highland County	8,126	3%	6%	9%	15%	24%
Warren County	45,878	3%	4%	7%	17%	21%
OVGI Total	2,329,423	2%	5%	8%	18%	21%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age by veteran status for the civilian population 18 years and over. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B21001)*. https://data.census.gov/

i. Disability and Poverty

The Census Bureau provides data on poverty levels for veterans (Table 45). Ripley, Boone, and Brown counties had the highest percentage of veterans with incomes below poverty and with a disability.

Table 45. Poverty and Disability Status of Veterans 18 Years and Over (2021)
Table Universe: Civilian Population 18 Years and Over for Whom Poverty Status is Determined

Location	Total Population (18 and over, with poverty status determined)	Total Veterans		Veterans with Income Below Poverty (in the last 12 months)		Veterans with Income Below Poverty and with a Disability	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Indiana	4,991,222	357,090	7%	24,307	7%	11,024	45%
Dearborn County	38,625	3,165	8%	197	6%	66	34%
Ripley County	21,603	1,820	8%	164	9%	107	65%
Switzerland County	7,348	775	11%	88	11%	9	10%
Kentucky	3,353,530	246,514	7%	20,841	8%	9,689	46%
Boone County	98,573	8,594	9%	238	3%	120	50%
Campbell County	70,504	4,317	6%	460	11%	155	34%
Kenton County	126,596	9,259	7%	680	7%	218	32%
Ohio	8,860,432	653,673	7%	47,280	7%	20,064	42%
Adams County	20,637	1,810	9%	218	12%	114	52%
Brown County	33,093	2,663	8%	191	7%	104	54%
Butler County	285,546	19,859	7%	1,218	6%	464	38%
Clermont County	158,554	12,339	8%	798	6%	344	43%

Hamilton County	620,440	38,340	6%	3,080	8%	1,159	38%
Highland County	32,319	2,815	9%	288	10%	78	27%
Warren County	173,102	12,322	7%	292	2%	153	52%
OVGI Total	6,152,425	449,422	7%	31,582	7%	11,732	37%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by veteran status by poverty status by disability status for the civilian population 18 years and over. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B21007 and C21007).* https://data.census.gov/

ii. Educational Attainment

Looking at veteran status and educational attainment, the 2021 data in the table below shows that for all counties, most veterans (aged 25 and above) were either high school graduates or had some college or an Associate's degree (Table 46).

Table 46. Educational Attainment by Veteran Status (2021)
Table Universe: Civilian Population 25 Years and Over

Location	Total Population (25 Years and Over)	% Veteran Population			
		Less than High School Graduate	High School Graduate*	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Indiana	4,497,148	6%	37%	35%	22%
Dearborn County	35,183	6%	44%	30%	20%
Ripley County	19,615	4%	49%	38%	9%
Switzerland County	6,745	5%	61%	26%	7%
Kentucky	3,045,702	8%	33%	37%	23%
Boone County	88,690	4%	33%	37%	26%
Campbell County	64,188	6%	35%	33%	26%
Kenton County	114,668	6%	28%	36%	30%
Ohio	8,068,962	6%	36%	35%	23%
Adams County	18,790	8%	44%	36%	11%
Brown County	30,525	10%	46%	32%	11%
Butler County	248,780	6%	33%	35%	26%
Clermont County	143,927	6%	35%	37%	23%
Hamilton County	558,226	7%	31%	34%	29%
Highland County	29,502	12%	41%	35%	13%
Warren County	161,967	5%	32%	34%	30%
OVGI Total	6,841,716	7%	34%	34%	24%
*includes high school equivalency					

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Veteran status by educational attainment for the civilian population 25 years and over. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B21003).* https://data.census.gov/

d. Families with Preschool-Aged Children

i. Demographics

In 2021, each county of the OVGI region had approximately similar percentages of children under 5 years, or pre-school aged. Table 47 also gives a breakdown of county-level counts of this population.

Table 47. Child Population Demographics (2021) Table Universe: Total Population			
Location	**Total Population**	**Under 5 Years**	
		Count	**%**
Indiana	6,751,340	415,542	6%
Dearborn County	50,494	2,631	5%
Ripley County	28,953	1,768	6%
Switzerland County	9,870	559	6%
Kentucky	4,494,141	270,859	6%
Boone County	134,599	8,709	6%
Campbell County	93,023	5,284	6%
Kenton County	168,264	10,929	6%
Ohio	11,769,923	689,126	6%
Adams County	27,564	1,648	6%
Brown County	43,694	2,553	6%
Butler County	387,830	23,080	6%
Clermont County	207,650	11,806	6%
Hamilton County	826,790	53,054	6%
Highland County	43,162	2,702	6%
Warren County	239,556	13,460	6%
OVGI Total	10,206,800	640,562	6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Sex by age. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B01001).* https://data.census.gov/

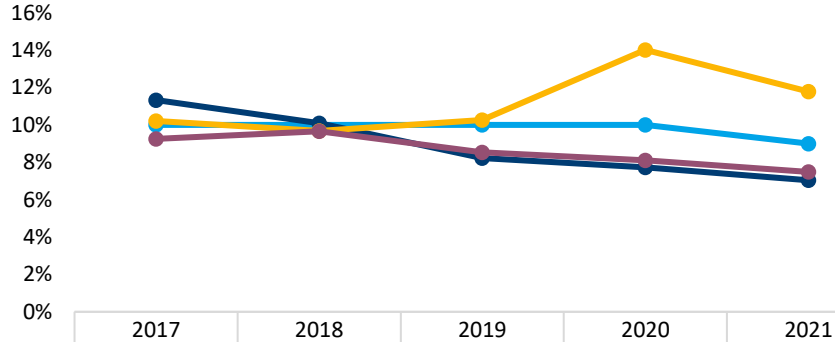
The Census Bureau uses income thresholds, family size, and composition data to determine poverty levels. Table 48 presents poverty level data for the population under 5 years, or those who are pre-school aged. Ripley, Boone, Kenton, Adams, Hamilton, and Highland Counties have the largest percentages of under 5-year-olds with income levels below poverty. Figures 55-57 present trend data on this statistic, which varies by county and state.

Table 48. Child Poverty (2021) Table Universe: Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined					
Location	**Total Population**	**Total Population with Income Level Below Poverty**		**Under 5 Years with Income Level Below Poverty**	
		Count	**%**	**Count**	**%**
Indiana	6,550,921	819,005	13%	77,763	9%

Dearborn County	49,781	4,632	9%	326	7%
Ripley County	28,490	2,903	10%	342	12%
Switzerland County	9,750	2,004	21%	150	7%
Kentucky	4,359,181	709,140	16%	62,091	9%
Boone County	133,143	8,095	6%	790	10%
Campbell County	89,495	10,937	12%	619	6%
Kenton County	166,195	19,754	12%	1,914	10%
Ohio	11,451,346	1,528,963	13%	144,327	9%
Adams County	27,121	5,216	19%	602	12%
Brown County	42,981	6,864	16%	544	8%
Butler County	375,648	42,699	11%	3,366	8%
Clermont County	205,643	18,384	9%	1,549	8%
Hamilton County	808,469	120,284	15%	12,614	10%
Highland County	42,445	7,086	17%	717	10%
Warren County	231,645	11,155	5%	601	5%
OVGI Total	9,984,532	1,315,852	13%	129,665	10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Poverty status by sex by age. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B17001).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 55. Percentage Children Under 5 Years with Income Level Below Poverty for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)

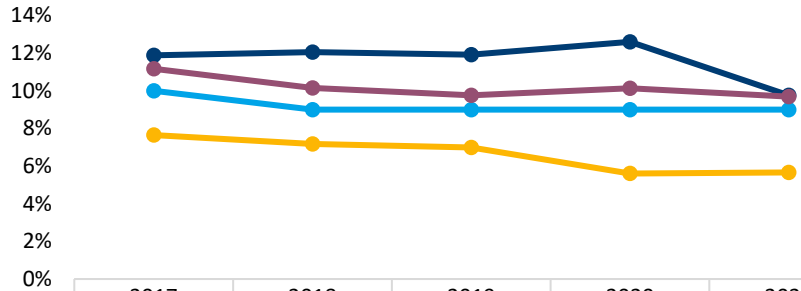


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indiana	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%
Dearborn County	11%	10%	8%	8%	7%
Ripley County	10%	10%	10%	14%	12%
Switzerland County	9%	10%	9%	8%	7%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Poverty status by sex by age. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B17001).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 56. Percentage Children Under 5 Years with Income Level Below Poverty for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)

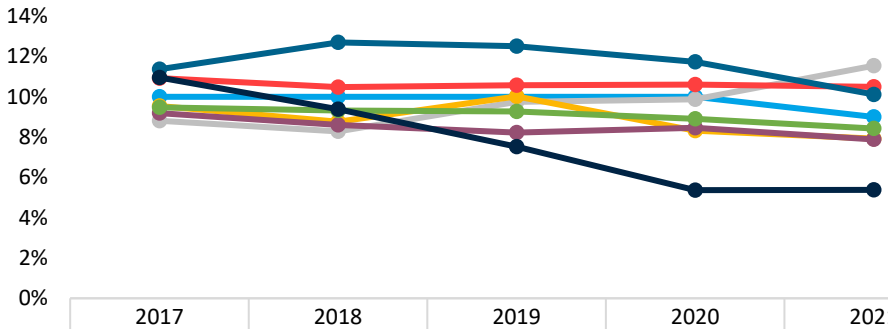


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kentucky	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Boone County	12%	12%	12%	13%	10%
Campbell County	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%
Kenton County	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Poverty status by sex by age. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B17001).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 57. Percentage Children Under 5 Years with Income Level Below Poverty for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%
Adams County	9%	8%	10%	10%	12%
Brown County	10%	9%	10%	8%	8%
Butler County	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%
Clermont County	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%
Hamilton County	11%	10%	11%	11%	10%
Highland County	11%	13%	13%	12%	10%
Warren County	11%	9%	8%	5%	5%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Poverty status by sex by age. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B17001).* https://data.census.gov/

Childcare and Parents in the Workforce

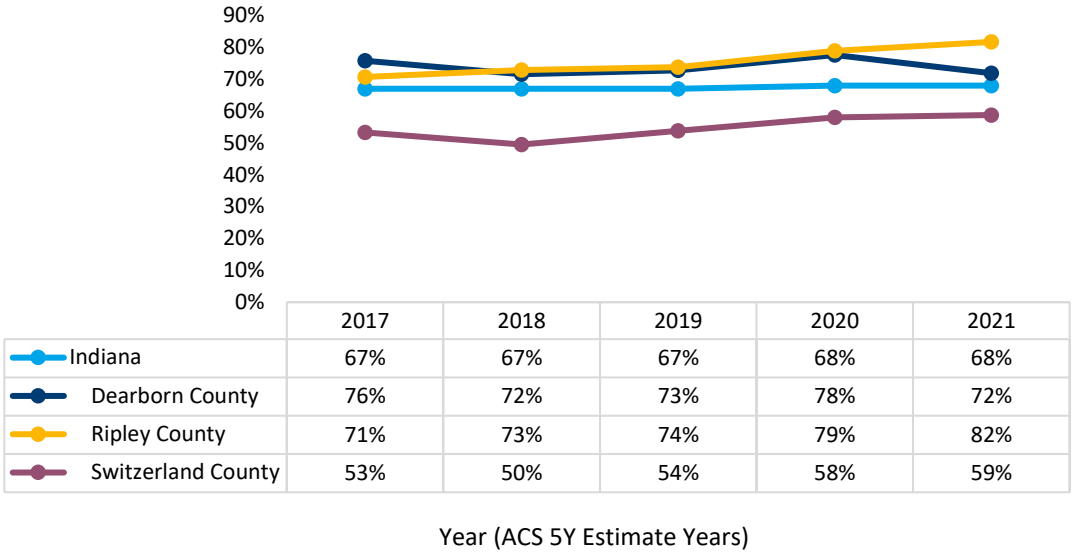
Table 49 presents Census data on the counts and percentages of children (under 6 years) whose parents are in the labor force. The breakout includes children living with two parents and children living with one parent. The last column in Table 49 demonstrates that a high percentage of children have parents in the labor force (whether living with one or two parents). Trend data for children under 6 years are shown in Figure 58-60. Note that this breakdown is also available for children aged 6 through 17, though that data is not presented here.

Table 49. Children Under 6 Years with Parents in the Labor Force (2021)
Table Universe: Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies

Location	Total population	Total population under 6 years	Living with Two Parents (Under 6 Years)		Living with One Parent (Under 6 Years)		Total Children with All Parents in Labor Force (%)
			Both Parents in Labor Force (Count)	Both Parents in Labor Force (%)	Parent in Labor Force (Count)	Parent in Labor Force (%)	
Indiana	1,498,301	477,727	311,716	65%	193,418	62%	68%
Dearborn County	10,612	3,259	2,299	71%	1,809	79%	72%
Ripley County	6,614	1,990	1,283	64%	945	74%	82%
Switzerland County	2,291	691	297	43%	64	22%	59%
Kentucky	936,261	304,577	200,423	66%	126,162	63%	67%
Boone County	33,528	10,269	7,683	75%	5,075	66%	72%
Campbell County	18,166	5,713	3,934	69%	2,872	73%	72%
Kenton County	37,116	12,510	8,677	69%	6,511	75%	78%
Ohio	2,478,103	788,017	497,916	63%	315,025	63%	70%
Adams County	6,033	2,013	975	48%	530	54%	66%
Brown County	9,264	2,787	2,024	73%	1,064	53%	57%
Butler County	86,544	26,604	17,741	67%	11,979	68%	74%
Clermont County	45,095	13,727	9,936	72%	5,796	58%	64%
Hamilton County	180,479	60,758	35,415	58%	24,422	69%	73%
Highland County	9,608	2,912	1,755	60%	955	54%	67%
Warren County	56,913	15,437	13,124	85%	8,844	67%	70%
OVGI Total	2,261,183	735,186	466,310	63%	309,496	66%	72%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age of own children in families and subfamilies by living arrangements by employment status of parents. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B23008).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 58. Percentage Children Under 6 Years with Parents in the Labor Force for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)

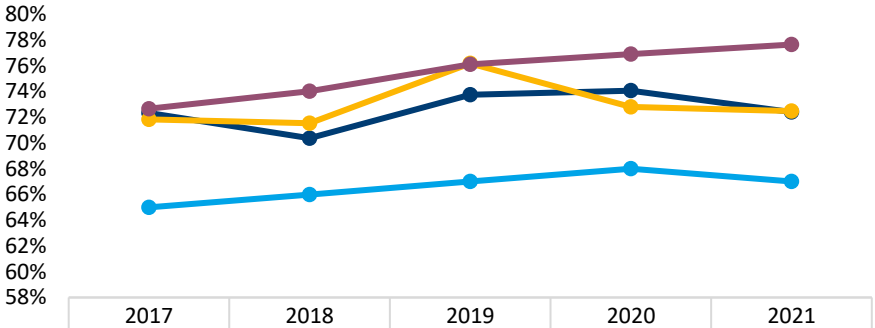


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indiana	67%	67%	67%	68%	68%
Dearborn County	76%	72%	73%	78%	72%
Ripley County	71%	73%	74%	79%	82%
Switzerland County	53%	50%	54%	58%	59%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age of own children in families and subfamilies by living arrangements by employment status of parents. 2017-*2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B23008).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 59. Percentage Children Under 6 Years with Parents in the Labor Force for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)

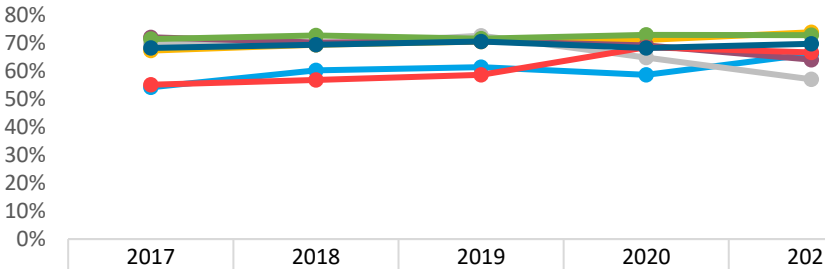


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kentucky	65%	66%	67%	68%	67%
Boone County	72%	70%	74%	74%	72%
Campbell County	72%	72%	76%	73%	72%
Kenton County	73%	74%	76%	77%	78%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age of own children in families and subfamilies by living arrangements by employment status of parents. 2017-*2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B23008).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 60. Percentage Children Under 6 Years with Parents in the Labor Force for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams County	54%	60%	61%	59%	66%
Brown County	70%	70%	73%	65%	57%
Butler County	67%	69%	71%	71%	74%
Clermont County	72%	70%	71%	69%	64%
Hamilton County	72%	73%	72%	73%	73%
Highland County	55%	57%	59%	69%	67%
Warren County	68%	70%	71%	68%	70%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age of own children in families and subfamilies by living arrangements by employment status of parents. 2017-*2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B23008).* https://data.census.gov/

ii. Access to Childcare for Working Families

In addition to the Census data on preschool-aged children and their families, some states and localities have begun to explore the topic of childcare access related to proximity, affordability, and quality. Limited data were available across the 13 counties in the service area.

In Indiana, the Early Learning Index is a tool developed by Early Learning Indiana, an organization that evaluates all counties in the state according to their framework of access to childcare (https://earlylearningin.org/closing-the-gap/). Using the Earling Learning Indiana methodology, all counties receive an index score, where a score below 60 indicates that overall access to childcare is inadequate. All three Indiana counties in the OVGI footprint scored below 60, with Dearborn County having an index score of 48.0, Ripley 55.4, and Switzerland 28.8.

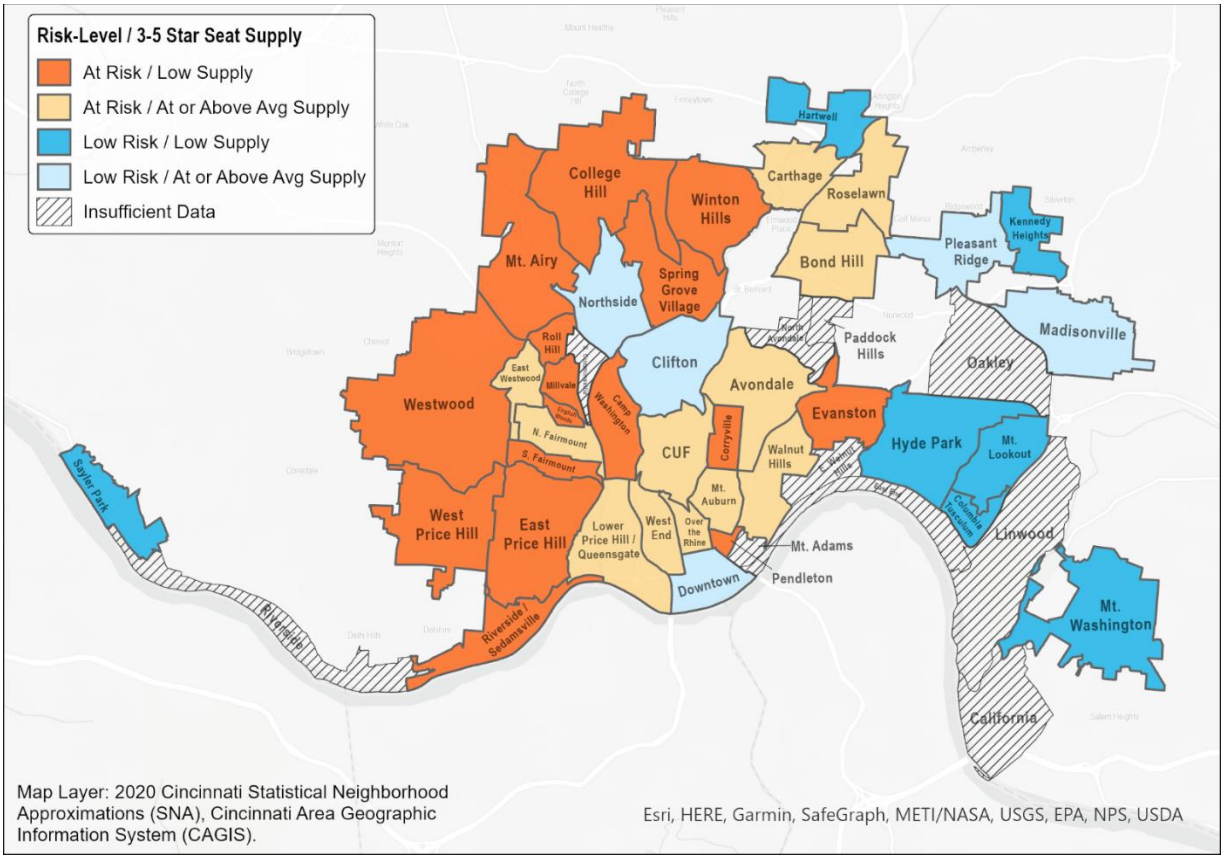
In Kentucky, the Early Childhood Profile (https://kcews.ky.gov/Latest/ECP) is a dashboard tool produced by the Kentucky Center for Statistics (KYSTATS) in collaboration with the Governor's Office of Early Childhood (GOEC) and the Early Childhood Advisory Council (ECAC). This dashboard includes county and state data and outcomes on early childhood, including high-quality childcare and childcare capacity, among others.

In Ohio, the 2023 Early Childhood Dashboard (https://www.groundworkohio.org/dashboard), created by Groundwork Ohio, serves as a tool to promote equity and spark the required advocacy and action. This tool is the first-ever, all-inclusive assessment of Ohio's performance

on over 60 critical indicators, looking at the outcomes, community circumstances, and systems needed to guarantee that Ohio's young children are healthy and prepared for school.

In the Greater Cincinnati region, Cincinnati Preschool Promise (CPP) is an organization that aims to increase and evaluate the availability and accessibility of quality preschools for children living within the Cincinnati Public Schools (CPS) footprint. Figure 61 presents a map of quality gap neighborhoods, defined as areas high in socio-economic risk factors and low in supply of high quality (3-5 star-rated) preschool seat capacity relative to their preschool-aged population (3-4 year olds).

Figure 61. Quality Gap Neighborhoods of Cincinnati as of December 2022



Source: Cincinnati Preschool Promise. (2023*). 2023 CPP qualitative evaluation report*. https://cincy-promise.org/who-we-are/leadership/reports-financials/

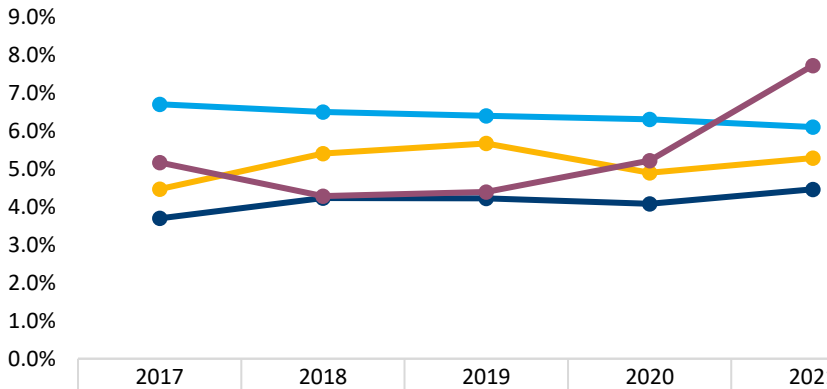
Transportation and Technology

a. Vehicle Access

The Census Bureau American Community Survey collects data on vehicle availability by occupied housing units. Figures 62-64 present trend data on the total percentage of occupied housing units with no vehicles available, and includes both owner-occupied and renter-occupied

housing units. Out of all OVGI counties, Switzerland County had the largest increase in the percentage of housing units with no vehicle availability (between 2020 and 2021). Hamilton County had the largest overall percentage of housing units without vehicle availability. These data are documented again in Table 50, where Hamilton County has the highest percentage (out of all OVGI counties) of individuals who utilize public transportation (excluding taxicabs).

Figure 62 . Percentage of Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle Available for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)

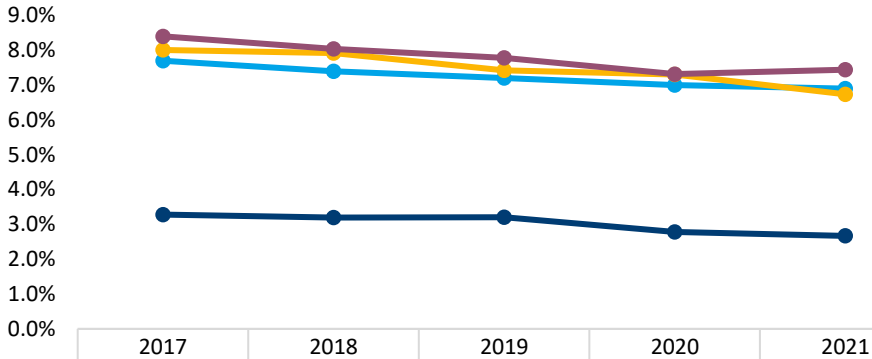


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indiana	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%
Dearborn County	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.5%
Ripley County	4.5%	5.4%	5.7%	4.9%	5.3%
Switzerland County	5.2%	4.3%	4.4%	5.2%	7.7%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Tenure by vehicles available. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B25044).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 63. Percentage Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle Available for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)

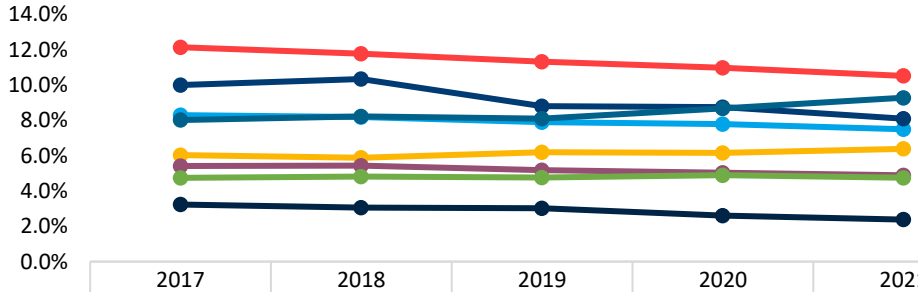


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kentucky	7.7%	7.4%	7.2%	7.0%	6.9%
Boone County	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%
Campbell County	8.0%	7.9%	7.4%	7.3%	6.7%
Kenton County	8.4%	8.0%	7.8%	7.3%	7.4%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Tenure by vehicles available. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B25044).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 64. Percentage Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle Available for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	8.3%	8.2%	7.9%	7.8%	7.5%
Adams County	10.0%	10.3%	8.8%	8.8%	8.1%
Brown County	6.0%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%
Butler County	5.4%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%
Clermont County	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.8%
Hamilton County	12.1%	11.8%	11.3%	11.0%	10.5%
Highland County	8.0%	8.2%	8.1%	8.7%	9.3%
Warren County	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	2.4%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Tenure by vehicles available. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B25044).* https://data.census.gov/

b. Commute to Work

2021 Census data show that arriving to work by car, truck, or van was the preferred mode of transportation for workers 16 years and over. The county-level breakdown of this data are presented in Table 50. Arriving to work by car, truck, or van ranged between 81.5% and 91.8% among all OVGI counties. Inversely, the percentage of workers who took public transportation (excluding taxicabs) to work among all OVGI counties ranged between 0% (Highland County) and 2.3% (Hamilton County). The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the percentage of workers who work from home, which increased from 4.4% in 2017 to 9.0% in 2021 for the combined OVGI counties.

Figure 65. Means of Transportation to Work (2021)

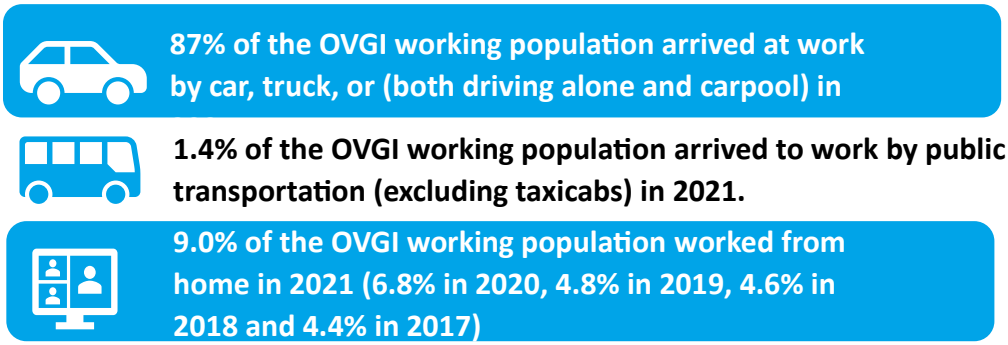


Table 50. Means of Transportation to Work (2021) Table Universe: Workers 16 Years and Over in Household						
Location	**Table Population**	**Car, Truck or Van***	**Public Transportation (excludes taxi)**	**Walked**	**Other means****	**Worked from Home**
Indiana	3,106,108	89.4%	0.6%	1.6%	1.3%	7.0%
Dearborn County	15,934	89.1%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	9.0%
Ripley County	12,669	91.8%	0.2%	2.6%	1.0%	4.5%
Switzerland County	2,132	89.8%	0.0%	2.8%	2.7%	4.7%
Kentucky	1,965,378	89.8%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	6.6%
Boone County	91,717	89.5%	1.4%	0.2%	1.8%	7.1%
Campbell County	33,342	81.5%	1.1%	2.8%	0.9%	13.7%
Kenton County	67,126	85.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	10.9%
Ohio	5,518,440	87.8%	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	8.0%
Adams County	7,364	90.4%	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	6.4%
Brown County	9,747	89.0%	0.2%	2.1%	0.9%	7.7%
Butler County	159,381	88.4%	0.2%	1.4%	0.7%	9.3%
Clermont County	67,083	84.5%	0.2%	1.4%	0.5%	13.5%
Hamilton County	515,190	87.0%	2.3%	2.1%	1.1%	7.5%

Highland County	13,543	89.8%	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	7.3%
Warren County	106,315	85.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	13.2%
OVGI Total	1,101,543	86.9%	1.4%	1.6%	1.0%	9.0%
* Includes the total who drove alone or carpooled in car, truck or van.						
**Includes taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, walked, or other means						

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Means of transportation to work by vehicles available. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B08541).* https://data.census.gov/

c. Computer and Internet Access

Computer Access

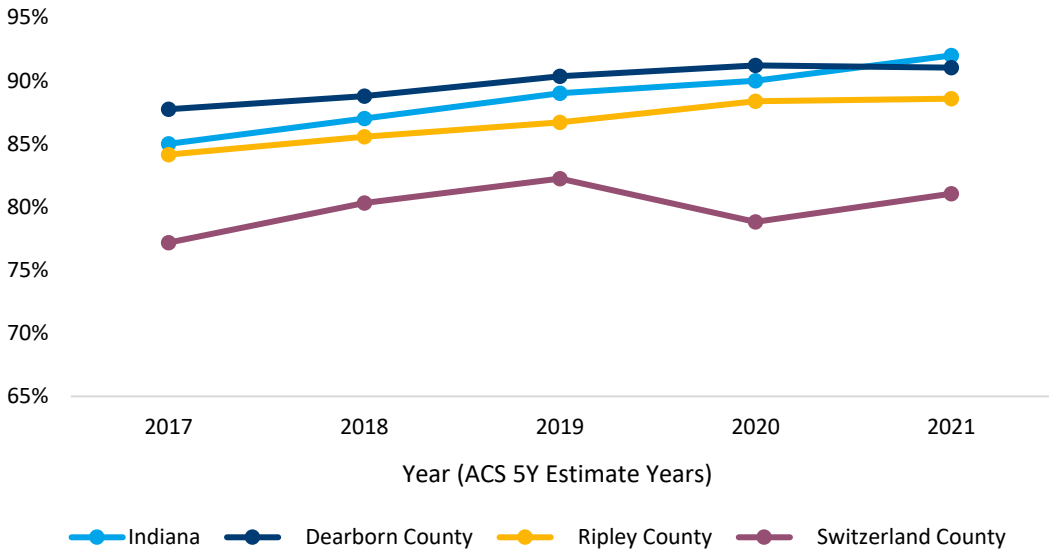
The Census Bureau American Community Survey asks about computer use by households. Computing devices include desktops, laptops, smartphones, and tablets. Table 51 presents 2021 ACS data on the number and percentage of households with one or more computing devices and those without computers. Figures 66-68 present ACS trend data for each OVGI county in the state. The percentage of households with computing devices has steadily increased each year presented. Switzerland County had the most dramatic drop in the percentage of households with computing devices in 2020.

Table 51. Computers in Household (2021)
Table Universe: Households

Location	Total Households	Households with One or More Types of Computing Devices*		No Computer	
		#	%	#	%
Indiana	2,622,601	2,404,899	92%	217,702	8%
Dearborn County	19,499	17,750	91%	1,749	9%
Ripley County	11,127	9,856	89%	1,271	11%
Switzerland County	3,704	3,002	81%	702	19%
Kentucky	1,748,475	1,576,610	90%	171,865	10%
Boone County	48,683	46,499	96%	2,184	4%
Campbell County	38,030	35,387	93%	2,643	7%
Kenton County	66,999	62,781	94%	4,218	6%
Ohio	4,754,161	4,368,120	92%	386,041	8%
Adams County	10,163	8,751	86%	1,412	14%
Brown County	16,968	14,733	87%	2,235	13%
Butler County	142,881	134,163	94%	8,718	6%
Clermont County	81,785	76,574	94%	5,211	6%
Hamilton County	345,878	320,711	93%	25,167	7%
Highland County	16,526	14,190	86%	2,336	14%
Warren County	86,981	84,115	97%	2,866	3%
*Computing devices – include a) desktop or laptop and b) smartphone, tablet or other portable wireless computer or other computer					

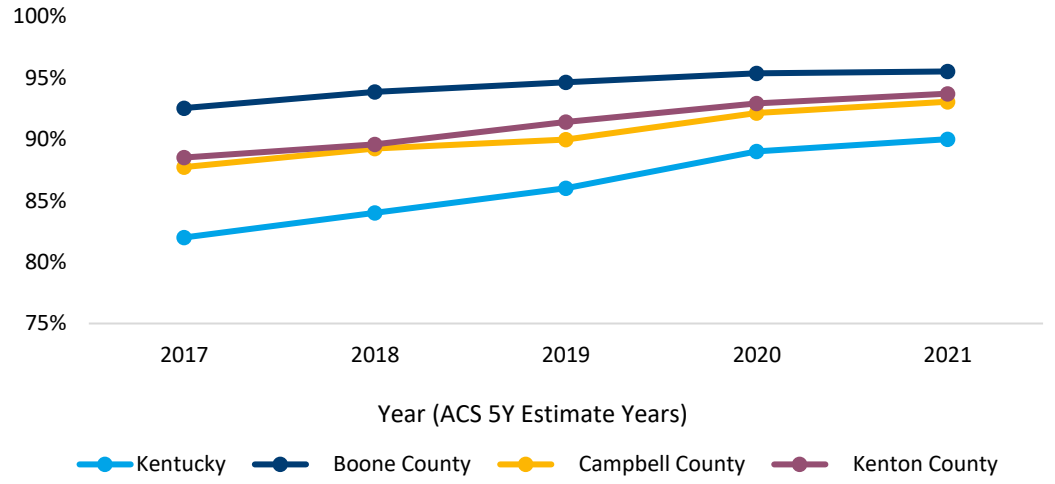
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Computers in household. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B28010).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 66. Percentage Households with One or More Computing Devices for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)



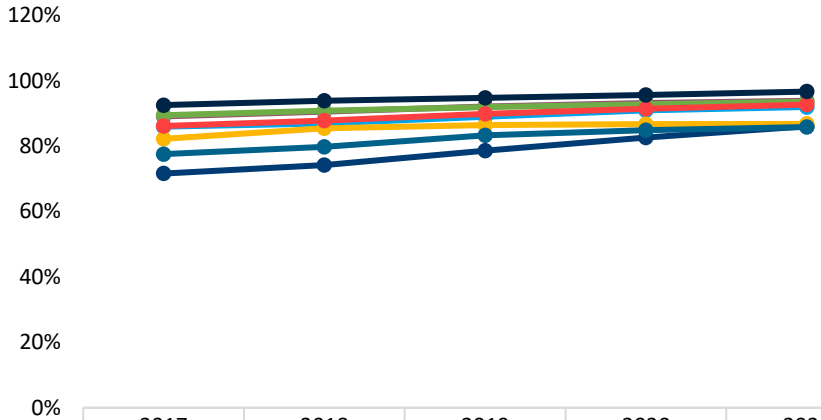
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Computers in household. 2017-*2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B28010).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 67. Percentage Households with One or More Computing Devices for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Computers in household. 2017-*2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B28010).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 68. Percentage Households with One or More Computing Devices for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	86%	87%	89%	91%	92%
Adams County	72%	74%	79%	83%	86%
Brown County	82%	85%	86%	87%	87%
Butler County	89%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Clermont County	89%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Hamilton County	86%	88%	90%	92%	93%
Highland County	78%	80%	83%	85%	86%
Warren County	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Computers in household. 2017-*2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B28010).* https://data.census.gov/

Internet Access

Similar to computer access, Census data show that households without access to the Internet have declined over the past five years at a marginally higher rate. Table 52 shows that between 2017 and 2021, the change was at a rate of 8.2 percentage points in Indiana, 9.2 percentage points in Kentucky, and 7.5 percentage points in Ohio. Figures 69-71 show that this trend continued throughout the selected counties in each state.

While there has been significant progress in computer and Internet access, there are still opportunities to decrease barriers to technology.

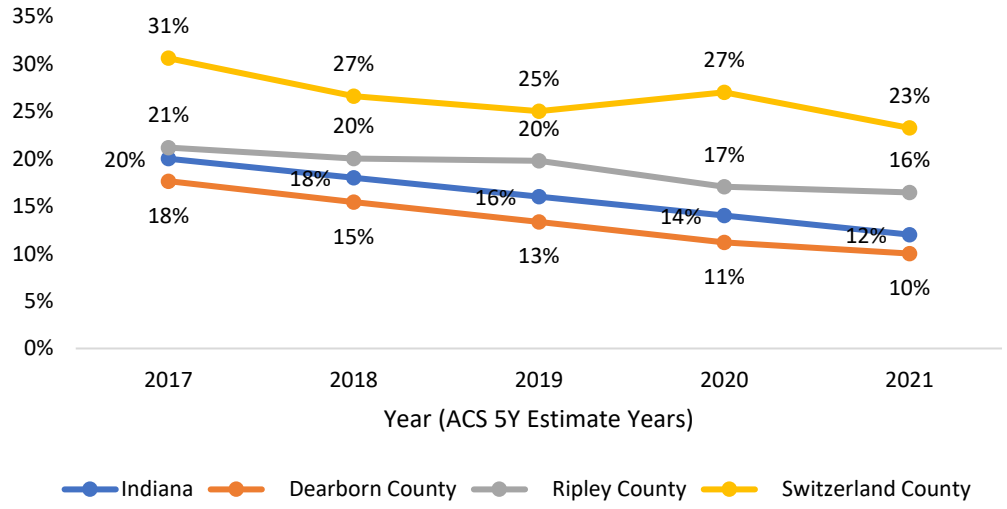
Table 52. Internet Subscriptions in Household (2021)
Table Universe: Households

Location	Total Households	% With an Internet Subscription	% Internet Access without a Subscription	% No Internet Access
Indiana	2,622,601	86%	3%	12%

Dearborn County	19,499	88%	2%	10%
Ripley County	11,127	81%	3%	16%
Switzerland County	3,704	73%	3%	23%
Kentucky	1,748,475	84%	3%	13%
Boone County	48,683	91%	3%	6%
Campbell County	38,030	87%	2%	11%
Kenton County	66,999	89%	2%	9%
Ohio	4,754,161	87%	2%	11%
Adams County	10,163	77%	2%	22%
Brown County	16,968	78%	1%	20%
Butler County	142,881	90%	2%	8%
Clermont County	81,785	90%	2%	8%
Hamilton County	345,878	89%	2%	9%
Highland County	16,526	78%	2%	21%
Warren County	86,981	94%	1%	5%

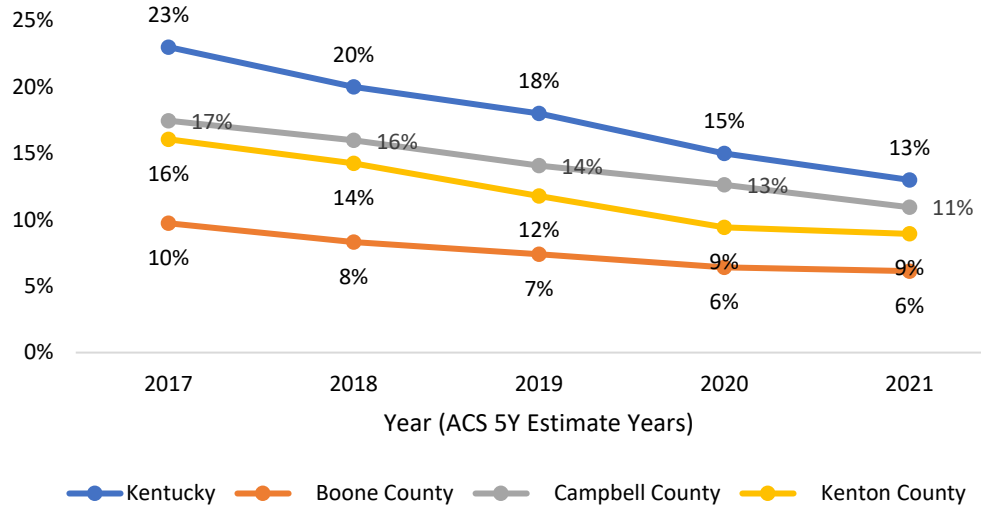
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Internet subscriptions in household. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B28011).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 69. Percentage Households with No Internet Access for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)



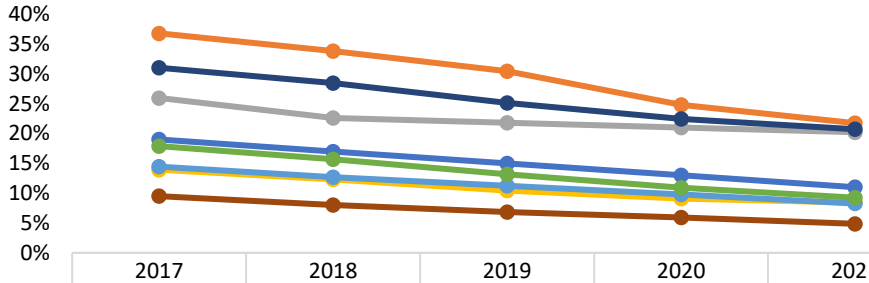
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Internet subscriptions in household. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B28011).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 70. Percentage Households with No Internet Access for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Internet subscriptions in household. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B28011).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 71. Percentage Households with No Internet Access for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	19%	17%	15%	13%	11%
Adams County	37%	34%	30%	25%	22%
Brown County	26%	23%	22%	21%	20%
Butler County	14%	12%	10%	9%	8%
Clermont County	14%	13%	11%	10%	8%
Hamilton County	18%	16%	13%	11%	9%
Highland County	31%	28%	25%	22%	21%
Warren County	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Internet subscriptions in household. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B28011).* https://data.census.gov/

d. Digital Divide Index

The Purdue University Center for Regional Development defines DDI, or the digital divide index, as “a score that ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 indicates the highest divide. It is composed of two scores, also ranging from 0 to 100: the infrastructure/adoption (INFA) score and the socioeconomic (SE) score.”

Purdue University pulled DDI data from Speedtest by Ookla, which provides Global Fixed and Mobile Network Performance Maps, via the website www.speedtest.net. The maps used for this current iteration of the DDI were pulled in January 2023.

The INFA score groups five variables related to broadband infrastructure and adoption:

- Percentage of the total 2021 population not using the internet at 100/20 as of 2021
- Percentage of homes without a computing device (desktops, laptops, smartphones, tablets, etc.)
- Percentage of homes with no internet access (have no internet subscription, including cellular data plans or dial-up); weighted (by speed tests)
- Download speeds in Megabits per second (Mbps)
- Upload speeds in Megabits per second (Mbps)

The SE score groups five variables known to impact technology adoption:

- Percentage population ages 65 and over
- Percentage population 25 and over with less than high school
- Individual poverty rate
- Percentage of noninstitutionalized civilian population with a disability
- A brand-new digital inequality or internet income ratio measure (IIR). In other words, these variables indirectly measure adoption since they are potential predictors of lagging technology adoption or reinforcing existing inequalities that also affect adoption.

The INFA and SE scores are combined to calculate the overall DDI score. If a county or census tract has a higher INFA score than the SE score, it is important to work towards improving broadband infrastructure. Conversely, if a geography has a higher SE score than an INFA score, efforts should be made to increase digital literacy and provide exposure to the benefits of technology.

Table 53 provides the overall DDI, INFA, and SE scores for the counties in the OVGI service area. According to the scoring convention, all counties in Indiana, Boone and Kenton Counties in Kentucky, and Adams, Brown, Butler, Highland, and Warren Counties in Ohio need improvement in broadband infrastructure. Boone County in Kentucky and Clermont and Hamilton Counties in Ohio need to increase digital literacy.

Table 53. Digital Divide Score			
Location	**DDI Score**	**Infrastructure Score**	**Socioeconomic Score**
Indiana			
Dearborn County	20.93	20.17	16.91
Ripley County	23.10	27.53	14.29
Switzerland County	36.82	40.67	25.44
Kentucky			
Boone County	10.95	10.16	9.17
Campbell County	14.92	12.02	14.01
Kenton County	16.13	11.26	16.59
Ohio			
Adams County	35.66	36.69	26.89
Brown County	31.23	34.25	21.79
Butler County	16.11	14.72	13.69
Clermont County	16.10	12.62	15.42
Hamilton County	15.09	11.58	14.66
Highland County	32.41	35.10	22.98
Warren County	11.48	13.21	7.50

Source: Gallardo, R. (2023). Digital divide index. *Purdue Center for Regional Development.* http://pcrd.purdue.edu/ddi

Health and Health Insurance

a. Healthcare Shortage Areas

Community well-being depends on having access to high-quality healthcare. A thorough review of the tristate area—which consists of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio—reveals designated healthcare shortage areas. A Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) is defined as an area, population group, or medical facility experiencing a deficiency in healthcare professionals. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) identifies primary care, dental, and mental health shortage areas by evaluating census tracts, townships, or counties. To determine whether a region or demographic group qualifies as a Medical Professional Shortage Area (HPSA), HRSA's Bureau of Health Workforce (BHW) creates shortage designation criteria (HRSA, 2023).

Using data from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA, 2023), this overview examines shortage areas that have been identified, including mental health, dental services, and primary care. Information on Primary Care Shortage Areas provides Goodwill Industries with insights to align their efforts with community health needs, optimize resource allocation, and foster impactful collaborations with healthcare partners. It supports a proactive and targeted approach to community service, promoting better health outcomes in underserved regions.
In Indiana, Dearborn County faces shortages in all three critical healthcare domains. From primary care to dental and mental health services, the county is designated as a shortage area, indicating a possible deficit in accessible healthcare resources. Portions of Ripley County are designated as a shortage area for primary care services and mental health services. Similar to

Dearborn County, Switzerland County faces a shortage in healthcare resources. The entire county is marked as a shortage area for primary care, dental, and mental health services.

Kentucky's healthcare shortage areas vary across different provider types in Boone, Campbell, and Kenton counties. Boone County stands out with no shortages in primary care or dental services, but the entire county is designated as a shortage area for mental health services. Campbell County has identified shortages in primary care in portions of the county, and the entire county is a designated shortage area for mental health services. Kenton County mirrors Boone with no identified shortages in primary care and dental services, but the whole county has a shortage of mental health services.

In Ohio, healthcare shortage areas vary across counties and provider types. Adams, Brown, and Highland counties, categorized as nonmetropolitan, face shortages in primary care, dental, and mental health services throughout their regions. Metropolitan counties like Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren exhibit a mix of shortage areas. Butler County experiences shortages in primary care and dental services in portions of the county, while there is no designated shortage of mental health services. Clermont County encounters primary care and mental health shortages in certain areas, while dental services are adequate and are not designated as shortage areas. Hamilton County experiences shortages in primary care and dental services in specific areas, while mental health resources are insufficient county-wide. Warren County faces primary care shortages throughout the region, and mental health services are identified as shortages in specific areas. Dental services are adequately distributed and are not identified as a shortage area. (HRSA.gov 2023, https://data.hrsa.gov/data/download#SHORT)

b. Uninsured Individuals by State and Counties

Table 55 presents data from the 2021 U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, offering insights into the uninsured population. The information is categorized by state and includes a detailed breakdown of counties served by Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries. The data are further segmented by age groups, specifically focusing on individuals aged 19 and under as well as those aged 18-64.

The 2021 data indicate variations in the percentage of individuals without health insurance in certain counties and age categories. Switzerland County has a higher-than-average uninsured rate of 8.1% for those under age 19. This data suggest potential challenges in providing adequate healthcare for the younger demographic in this county. The issue persists for individuals aged 18 to 64 in Switzerland County, where the uninsured rate further elevates to 10.9%. In Adams County, the uninsured rate for individuals aged 18-64 is notably high at 11%. Highland County has a higher uninsured rate of 6.4% for individuals aged 19 and under. This data could indicate potential barriers to healthcare accessibility for this population. The challenges persist for individuals aged 18 to 64 in Highland County, where the rate rises to 12.1%. The data for Kentucky in 2021 indicates a positive trend in insurance coverage, with notably lower uninsured rates across the three counties.

Table 54. Uninsured by Age Group by County (2021) All Races/All Sexes/All Incomes				
Location	Age 19 and Under		Age 18 to 64	
	Uninsured Count	Uninsured %	Uninsured Count	Uninsured %
Indiana	96,592	5.9%	404,535	10.2%
Dearborn	617	5.2%	2,437	8.1%
Ripley	421	5.9%	1597	9.5%
Switzerland	196	8.1%	617	10.9%
Kentucky	40,954	3.9%	208,910	7.9%
Boone	1,144	3.1%	4,202	5.1%
Campbell	586	2.9%	3,102	5.5%
Kenton	1,377	3.3%	7,045	6.8%
Ohio	136,184	5%	615,215	8.9%
Adams	394	5.7%	1,744	11%
Brown	598	5.8%	2,656	10.4%
Butler	4,949	5.2%	20,720	9%
Clermont	2,419	4.9%	10,954	8.7%
Hamilton	9,273	4.8%	38,850	8%
Highland	679	6.4%	3,007	12.1%
Warren	2,215	3.5%	8,650	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. (2021). *Health Insurance Coverage: 2008-2021.* https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie.html

The trend data from 2017 to 2021 U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates offers information about the percentages of people without health insurance in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky counties. Notable Patterns emerge when comparing the rates for people who are 19 years of age or younger and those aged 18-64. In Indiana, the uninsured rate for those under 19 has continuously decreased in Dearborn and Ripley counties, though it has slightly increased in Switzerland County over time. The uninsured rate for those aged 18-64 remained stable in Dearborn and Ripley counties but gradually decreased in Switzerland County. Boone, Campbell, and Kenton counties in Kentucky have continuously shown low rates of uninsured people in both age groups, suggesting that healthcare coverage has been improving over time. Ohio's uninsured rates for both age categories remained steady in Adams, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren counties. Highland County had higher percentages of uninsured people, particularly those between the ages of 18 to 64.

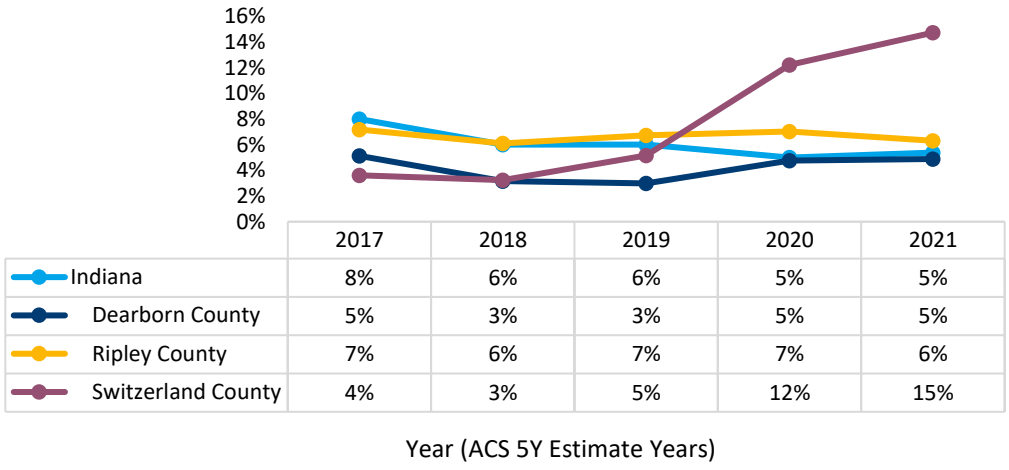
c. Disability and Health Insurance Coverage

Table 55. presents Census Bureau estimates on health insurance coverage by disability status, followed by 5-year trends in Figures 72-74.

Table 55. Health Insurance Coverage by Disability Status (2021) Table Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population						
Location	Total Population	Total with Disability	With Disability and Health Insurance Coverage		With Disability and NO Health Insurance Coverage	
			Count	%	Count	%
Indiana	6,655,804	906,129	859,908	95%	46,221	5%
Dearborn County	49,974	6,690	6,379	95%	311	5%
Ripley County	28,526	4,014	3,776	94%	238	6%
Switzerland County	9,776	2,009	1,751	87%	258	13%
Kentucky	4,416,344	768,360	744,663	97%	23,697	3%
Boone County	133,812	15,460	14,845	96%	615	4%
Campbell County	91,679	11,469	11,004	96%	465	4%
Kenton County	167,046	22,449	21,702	97%	747	3%
Ohio	11,601,893	1,615,264	1,547,106	96%	68,158	4%
Adams County	27,307	5,968	5,714	96%	254	4%
Brown County	43,165	7,560	7,204	95%	356	5%
Butler County	384,309	45,919	43,975	96%	1,944	4%
Clermont County	206,330	30,021	28,821	96%	1,200	4%
Hamilton County	818,728	97,605	94,039	96%	3,566	4%
Highland County	42,709	7,751	7,431	96%	320	4%
Warren County	231,922	24,153	23,208	96%	945	4%
OVGI Total	2,235,283	281,068	269,849	96%	11,219	4%

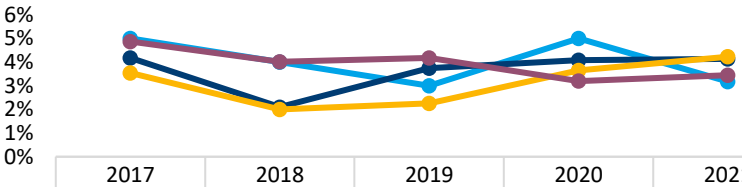
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by disability status by health insurance coverage. *2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18135).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 72. Percentage Disabled Population with No Health Insurance Coverage for Indiana Counties (2017-2021)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by disability status by health insurance coverage. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18135).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 73. Percentage Disabled Population with No Health Insurance Coverage for Kentucky Counties (2017-2021)

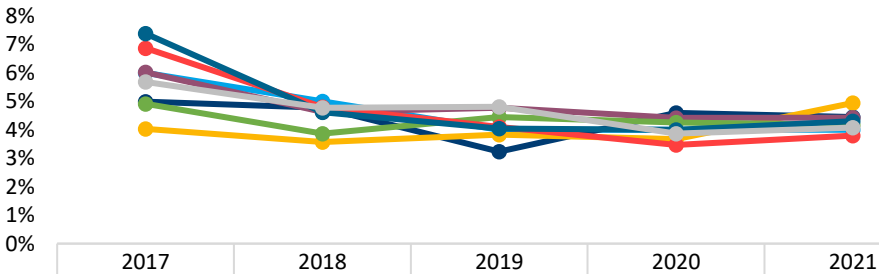


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kentucky	5%	4%	3%	5%	3%
Boone County	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%
Campbell County	4%	2%	2%	4%	4%
Kenton County	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by disability status by health insurance coverage. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18135).* https://data.census.gov/

Figure 74. Percentage Disabled Population with No Health Insurance Coverage for Ohio Counties (2017-2021)



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ohio	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Adams County	5%	5%	3%	5%	4%
Brown County	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Butler County	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Clermont County	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Hamilton County	7%	5%	4%	3%	4%
Highland County	7%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Warren County	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%

Year (ACS 5Y Estimate Years)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Age by disability status by health insurance coverage. *2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables (B18135).* https://data.census.gov/

Opportunities to Enhance and Expand Services

Population with Disabilities

- The prevalence of disability within the Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries footprint is 13%, according to the Census 2021 ACS 5-Year estimates. The U.S. Census defines disability as including the following: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty. The age range with the highest prevalence of disability in the OVGI service area is 35-64 years (5%), followed by 75 years and over (3%), 65 to 74 years (2%), 18 to 64 years (1%) and 5 to 17 years (1%). Persons with disabilities represent more than 115,000 individuals across the 13 counties. As OVGI considers potential services to address the needs of this underrepresented group, direct connections with individuals who represent each disability type and age group will be necessary for understanding the full range of services that would be most beneficial to improving quality of life indicators.

Workforce

- Limited affordable housing across the OVGI footprint strikes an imbalance with job creation. With the increase in jobs and as the labor force evolves within each community, there are opportunities to explore and identify services and resources that bridge the gaps between home and work.
- Switzerland County, Indiana, is rural and the smallest in population and resources, demonstrating a need for workforce development and economic support. This county has among the lowest high school graduation and college enrollment rates in the OVGI footprint. It provides the fewest employment opportunities and the lowest average earnings in the Kentucky counties.
- For the Kentucky counties, projected job growth is most highly associated with earning a Master's degree, yet there might be misalignment with employment opportunities and credentials earned.
- Imbalances in workforce supply and demand have the potential to affect graduates who pursue employment in industries and occupations that are not available in their home county and must commute to work in a neighboring county.
- Learners living in smaller and rural communities such as in Adams, Brown, and Highland counties enroll in community colleges at higher rates than in other institutions of higher education. Establishing partnerships with these institutions, community organizations, and the largest industries and sectors will improve graduate placement in employment and strengthen the balance between workforce supply and demand.

Underrepresented and Underserved Populations

Re-Entry

- Integration into the workforce after incarceration is critical for self-sufficiency and reduced recidivism. Providing formerly incarcerated individuals in the re-entry process with a strategic, comprehensive, and effective community would greatly improve their chances of re-entry success. Evidence-based programs incorporating skill building,

education, mentorship, and knowledge exchange to develop positive leadership skills will strengthen workforce, communication, social, and emotional skills.

- Developing a rating system for the services offered to formerly incarcerated individuals will give this population a 'voice' in the reintegration process. A person-centered approach would allow opportunities for these individuals to take ownership in seeking and pursuing the support that is needed for success.
- Mental health and substance abuse services can be limited or inaccessible for individuals seeking re-entry into the workforce. OVGI can work collaboratively with local mental health agencies, substance abuse agencies, transportation agencies, and other support systems to remove barriers that stand in the way of seeking and obtaining mental health services.
- Equipping formerly incarcerated individuals with information, providing education and training, and offering innovative and tangible resources that reinforce healthy lifestyles and life skills will lead to reduced recidivism. Financial literacy, healthy parenting, high school and higher education, and faith-based programs may interest this population.

Veteran Population

- Veterans make up 7% of the counties within the OVGI footprint according to the Census 2021 ACS 5 Year estimates. The age range with the highest percentage of veterans is 75 years and over (21%), followed by 65 to 74 years (18%), 55 to 64 years (8%), 35 to 54 years (5%) and 18 to 34 years (2%). Providing veterans with opportunities to receive critical mental health and emotional support is necessary for improving social and community bonding. Identifying and addressing other needs including shelter, food, transportation, and home repairs through programs designed by and for veterans will support long-term well-being and life outcomes.

Families with Preschool-Aged Children

- Looking at children under the age of 6, a large percentage of this population has parents in the labor force, which is 72% for OVGI counties. Closing gaps between the workforce and childcare is critical as socio-economic shifts pressure industry productivity and family dynamics. Parents with preschool-aged children consider factors such as affordability, accessibility, quality, and feasibility when making decisions related to childcare. Barriers to childcare for working parents can be especially challenging for families in rural communities with limited resources. With its reach and influence, Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries can deliver high-quality solutions for families needing childcare services..

Socio-Economic Indicators

- Information about housing, healthcare accessibility, and food insecurity rates within counties offers different perspectives on each region's unique requirements and challenges. The data demonstrate a variety of housing limitations, such as scarcity and cost issues, and illustrates how local demands vary. Since high housing cost pressures are more widespread in certain counties, affordability is a significant concern. Diverse county-level food insecurity rates indicate differing levels of economic stability. This

implies that targeted actions are necessary to remove financial barriers to housing. These interventions should consider the greater socio-economic context to address the root causes of housing challenges.

- Financial Literacy: Evidence-based programs and initiatives led by industry professionals, community groups, and peer groups can empower county residents with budgeting skills and financial management, particularly in counties with higher rates of poverty and severe housing cost burden.
- Affordable Housing Initiatives and Housing Education Programs: OVGI can explore opportunities to work with community and government partners in each county to design and implement projects that align with the specific needs of each community. Initiatives can include providing education in communities related to the home buying process, rental agreements, and tenant rights, which can be tailored to meet the needs of the specific communities in the service area.

Technology and Transportation

- Although Census data show that a lack of accessibility to computers and internet services is declining and the states of Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio are all making strides to improve access for those in need, this progress can still be slow. Partnering with businesses that provide refurbished desktops or laptops to individuals at low to no costs could be helpful, especially in the most rural areas.
- Working with local libraries or community centers to either extend hours so that more individuals have access to the internet to fill needs like job searches, classes, etc., or provide grants/ funding where these community resources can loan hotspots to members (like the Adams County Public Library) to take home to use would be ideal.
- Arriving to work by car, truck, or van was the most used mode of transportation for workers 16 years or older in Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio. However, many individuals do not have access to vehicles. Moreover, individuals also appear to have limited access to public transportation, especially in smaller, rural counties. Partnering with local car lots or charities willing to offer a low-cost car-buying program for individuals needing vehicles could improve this problem. In addition, offering basic mechanic classes for things like oil changes, tire rotations, etc., to those interested could boost individuals' skill sets and allow them to lower the anxiety of worrying about the cost of some of their car's needs.
- Partner with local transportation companies to hire more drivers and brainstorm how to get funding for more vehicle fleets to cover wider regions of the neediest counties, allowing individuals more access to the places they need to go (work, school, medical appointments).

Health and Health Insurance

- Health insurance enrollment assistance can engage individuals in valuable, life-sustaining support services in Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries service counties. This assistance can be delivered through community-collaborative outreach activities and initiatives to raise awareness of the importance of health insurance, provide education on the enrollment process, and work to identify and address barriers to enrollment.