



CLARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2025



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Record of Change

Clark County Community Health Assessment 2025		
Summary of Changes	Revision Date	Last Modified By:
Draft document created	7/10/25	Anna Jean Sauter
Minor edits and updates to priority indicator data	7/31/25	Anna Jean Sauter

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The Clark County Community Health Assessment was overseen by a Steering Committee consisting of the following organizations.

Citi Lookout	Mercy Health - Springfield
City Commission	Miami Valley Child Development Centers
City of Springfield	NAMI
Clark County Combined Health District	Nehemiah Foundation
Clark County Department of Job & Family Services	New Carlisle FYI
Clark County Educational Service Center	Ohio Valley Surgical Hospital
Clark County Family and Children First Council	OIC of Clark County
Clark County Latino Coalition	Rocking Horse Community Health Center
Clark County, Ohio	Springfield City School District
Clark State Community College	Springfield Foundation
Community Health Foundation	Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority
Developmental Disabilities of Clark County	Springfield Police Department
Kettering Health Network	Springfield Promise Neighborhood
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Table of Contents

Record of Change	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Executive Summary.....	5
Introduction.....	6
Purpose	6
Methodology	6
Process	6
Data Sources	8
Community Vision	8
Community Partner Assessment	9
CPA Survey Results	9
CPA Reflection and Discussion	17
Gaps	17
Barriers	17
Community Context Assessment.....	18
Community Strengths & Assets	18
Forces of Change	20
Introduction.....	20
Methods	20
Results	22
Built Environment: 2024 Clark County Windshield Survey	23
Common Strengths.....	23
Common Opportunities	23
Community Status Assessment.....	24
Population Characteristics	24
Population Projections	24
Demographic Characteristics	25
Birthrate	27
Disability	28
Social & Economic	31

Education	31
Employment	32
Income	33
Family & Social Support	34
Health Insurance & Resource Availability.....	34
Health Insurance	34
Health Resource Availability	37
Health Outcomes	40
Life Expectancy.....	40
Premature Death.....	41
Leading Causes of Death.....	42
Suicide and Suicidal Ideation	43
Cancer	45
Breast Cancer.....	46
Colorectal Cancer.....	47
Lung and Bronchus Cancer	48
Melanoma of the Skin.....	49
Prostate Cancer	50
Overall Health.....	51
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	52
Chronic Disease	53
Maternal Infant Health	56
Prenatal Care.....	56
Smoking During Pregnancy	57
Birth Outcomes	58
Breastfed Babies.....	60
Infant Mortality	61
Reproductive Health.....	62
Sexual Activity	62
Sexually Transmitted Infections	62
Substance Use	65

Health Behaviors	67
Smoking	67
Diet & Exercise.....	68
Immunizations.....	69
Injury Prevention & Community Safety.....	69
Fatal Traffic Crashes.....	69
Child Abuse	70
Domestic Violence.....	70
Violent Crime.....	71
Falls Among Older Adults	72
Physical Environment	72
Air Quality.....	72
Blood Lead Levels	73
Housing & Homelessness.....	74
Food Insecurity	75
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	78
Clark County Access to Healthcare Assessment.....	80
Access and Barriers to Care	80
Availability and Gaps in Services.....	86
Conclusions	94
Factors Contributing to Inequities.....	95
Ohio Opportunity Index.....	95
Social Vulnerability Index.....	96
Health Issues & Factors Contributing to Health	98
Systems of Power, Privilege, and Oppression	98
Community Safety/Violence	98
Socioeconomic Instability	98
Social Determinants of Health	98
Housing and Homelessness	98
Transportation	99
Food Security/Food Access	99

Access to Care.....	99
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	99
Infrastructure to Support People Who Speak a Language Other Than English.....	100
Health Behaviors and Health Outcomes.....	100
Maternal Health	100
Sexual Health	100
Substance Use	101
Healthy Eating/Active Living.....	101
Chronic Disease	101
Youth Mental Health.....	102
2025 Community Health Priorities	103
Conclusions and Next Steps.....	104
References	105
Appendix I: Clark County Windshield Survey	107

Executive Summary

The 2025 Clark County Community Health Assessment (CHA) describes the health status, needs, and disparities among different subpopulations of Clark County residents and provides a foundation to improve the health of the population. In order to develop a shared understanding of the community's needs and assets, this CHA was developed in partnership with other organizations and members of the community.

Data and information were systematically collected from multiple sources to understand the root causes that contribute to higher health risks and poorer health outcomes. This report is intended to frame a narrative that emphasizes the conditions that create health and cause disparities in health outcomes.

The data in this report were reviewed by the CHA Steering Committee and organized into strategic issues, identified below. Issue profiles were developed, which highlight key aspects of the data and connect the status of the community's health to root causes. Each issue profile includes a description of the issue, a root cause, and a set of priority community indicators.

Strategic Issues		
Systems of Power, Privilege, & Oppression	Social Determinants of Health	Health Behaviors & Health Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Safety and Violence • Socioeconomic Instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing & Homelessness • Transportation • Food Security/Food Access • Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) • Infrastructure to Support People Who Speak a Language Other Than English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal Health • Sexual Health • Substance Use • Healthy Eating/Active Living • Chronic Disease • Youth Mental Health

The CHA provides valuable insight to inform Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) strategies. In the next steps of the process, the above strategic issues will be prioritized for the CHIP. The upcoming CHIP process will encourage the community to use strategic partnerships for sustained impact, while addressing priorities targeting root causes of inequity and social determinants of health.

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the Community Health Assessment (CHA) is to learn about the health of the population, factors that contribute to higher health risks or poorer health outcomes, and resources available to improve the community's health status (Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB), 2013). In Clark County, a CHA has been completed by the Clark County Combined Health District (CCCHD) and community partners every three years since 2013.

This CHA is continuation of a collaborative process of collecting and analyzing data, developing priorities, and planning actions to improve Clark County's health. The results of this CHA will provide the public and policy leaders with information on the health of the community and the broad range of factors that impact health on the population level (PHAB, 2013). This CHA provides the basis for the development of the Clark County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

Methodology

The methodology for this CHA was based on Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships 2.0 (MAPP). The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) defines the MAPP methodology as a community-driven strategic planning process for improving community health. This framework helps communities apply strategic thinking to prioritize public health issues and identify resources to address them. MAPP is not an agency-focused assessment process; rather, it is an interactive process that can improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and ultimately the performance of local public health systems.

Process

This CHA was guided by the Clark County CHA Steering Committee, comprised of partners representing various sectors of the community. Originally formed in 2019, the CHA Steering Committee reassesses membership annually and continuously recruits new participants. During this CHA cycle, the CHA Steering Committee targeted community members with lived experiences in addition to community partners representing those populations who are disproportionately affected by conditions that create poorer health outcomes.

CHA planning and data collection began in March 2024 (Figure 1). The CHA Steering Committee met monthly during the CHA planning process.

The process and methods for the CHA were rooted in the foundational principles of MAPP and aligned with MAPP's Theory of Change, a community-led process to improve health and achieve health equity.

2025 CLARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT TIMELINE



Figure 1: 2025 Clark County Community Health Assessment Timeline

Data Sources

Data provided in this report include a variety of primary and secondary sources, as well as qualitative and quantitative data. Primary data was collected through surveys and focus groups, providing both quantitative and qualitative information. Secondary data sources include national, state, county, and sub-county-level datasets.

Community Vision

The CHA Steering Committee adopted a vision for an involved, safe, and healthy community:

A healthy Clark County is a thriving community that recognizes, values, and pursues health and overall wellness.

Our vision for creating a healthy community starts with a county-wide network of partners all working together to provide high quality, affordable, and easily accessible services for all residents.

The CHA Steering Committee adopted a community value system to improve health:

1. **Safe:** Support a safe environment for people to live, work, and play.
2. **Fair:** Promote and provide services and resources in a straightforward and non-judgmental way that makes all feel welcome and valued. Communicate using plain language to empower, engage, and build trust.
3. **Flexible:** Recognize the different paths people take towards better health and work to provide innovative and creative programs.
4. **Accessible:** Reduce barriers to achieving better health caused by differences in income, education, race, ethnicity, and transportation.
5. **Involved:** Encourage residents, community agencies, businesses, and faith-based organizations to be involved in improving community health. Collaborate to prioritize the communities most pressing needs.
6. **Equitable:** Actively address whole system imbalances that perpetuate disparities.

Community Partner Assessment

The Community Partner Assessment (CPA) provides an opportunity for community partners to look critically at their 1) individual systems, processes, and capacities, and 2) collective capacity as a network of community partners to address health equities. The CPA has five goals:

1. Describe why community partnerships are critical to community health improvement and how to build or strengthen relationships with community partners and organizations.
2. Name specific roles of each community partner to support the local public health system and engage communities experiencing inequities produced by systems.
3. Assess each MAPP partner's capacities, skills, and strengths to improve community health, health equity, and advance MAPP goals.
4. Document the landscape of MAPP community partners, including grassroots and community power-building organizations, to summarize collective strengths and opportunities for improvement.
5. Identify whom else to involve in MAPP and ways to improve community partnerships, engagement, and power-building.

The CPA was conducted in May 2024 and shared with community partners at the CHA/CHIP Steering Committee. 74% of invited organizations participated in the survey. Data from the CPA survey was presented to the CHA/CHIP Steering Committee in June 2024.

CPA Survey Results

What are your organization's top 3 interests in joining a CHA partnership?

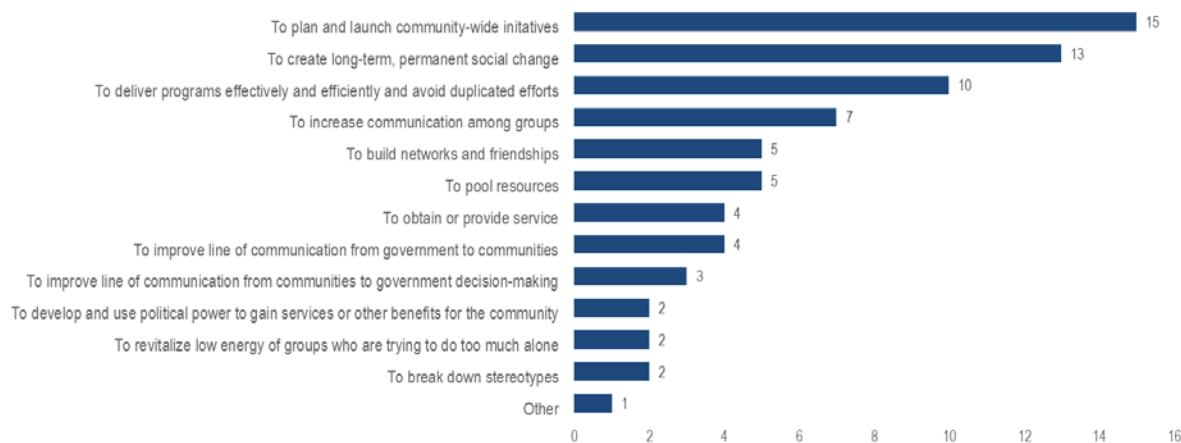


Figure 2: Top interests for joining a CHA partnership

What racial/ethnic populations does your organization work with?

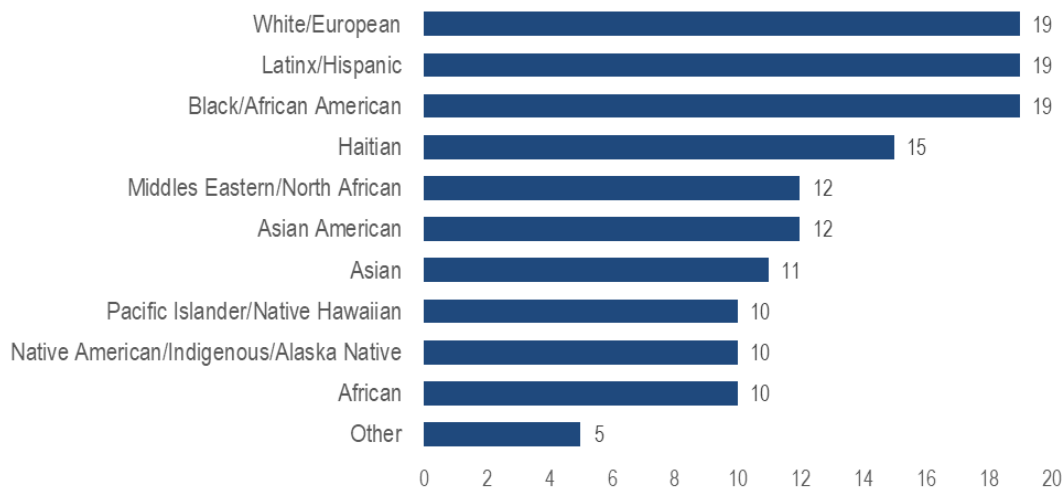


Figure 3: Racial/Ethnic populations served by partner organizations

Does your organization work with immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and other populations who speak English as a second language?

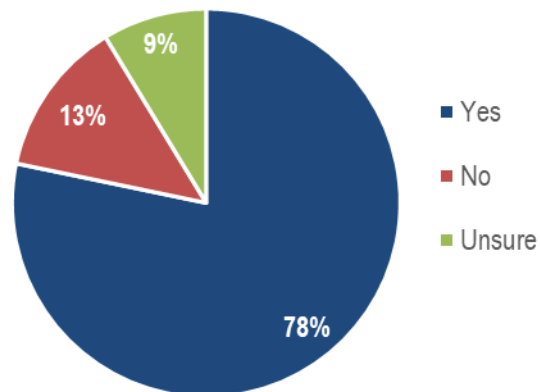


Figure 4: Partner organizations that work with immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and other populations who speak English as a second language

Does your organization offer services for transgender, nonbinary, and other members of the LGBTQIA+ community?

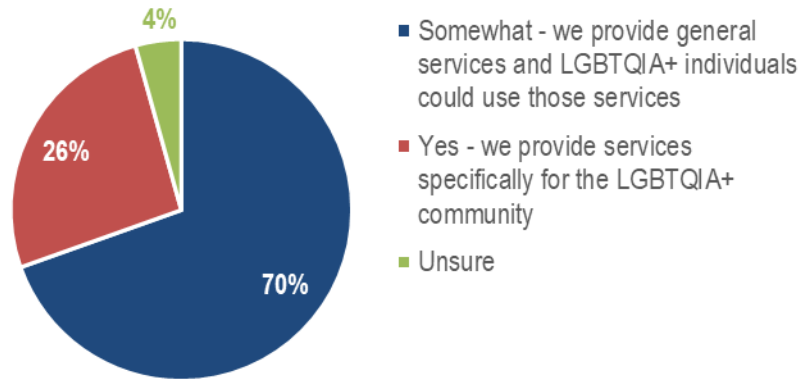


Figure 5: Partner organizations that offer services for the transgender, nonbinary, and other members of the LGBTQIA+ community

Does your organization offer services specifically for people with disabilities?

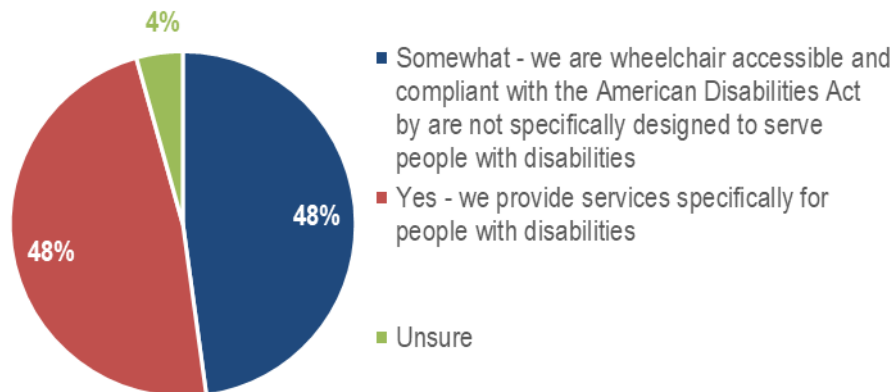


Figure 6: Partner organizations that offer services specifically for people with disabilities

CLARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2025

What do you do to reach/engage/work with your clientele or community?

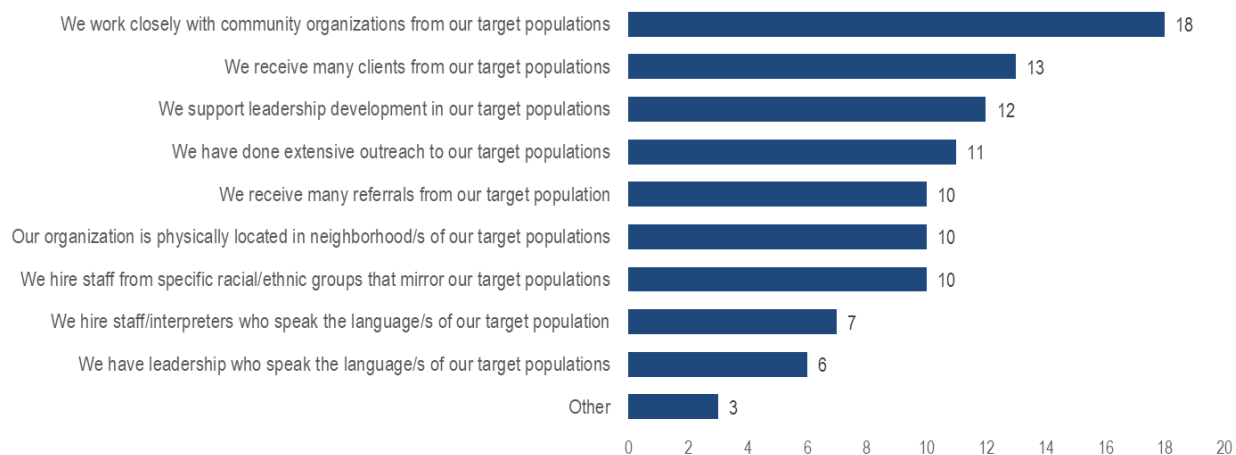


Figure 7: Outreach and engagement activities by partner organizations

How much does your organization focus on each of these topics?

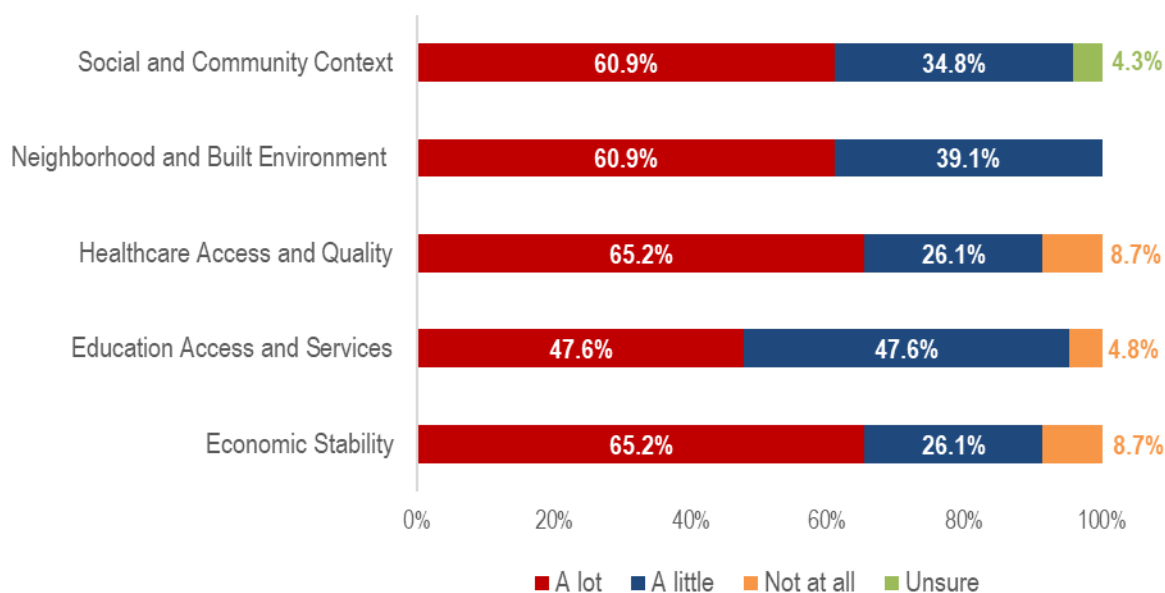


Figure 8: Partner organization topic area focuses

CLARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2025

Which of the following categories does your organization work on/with?

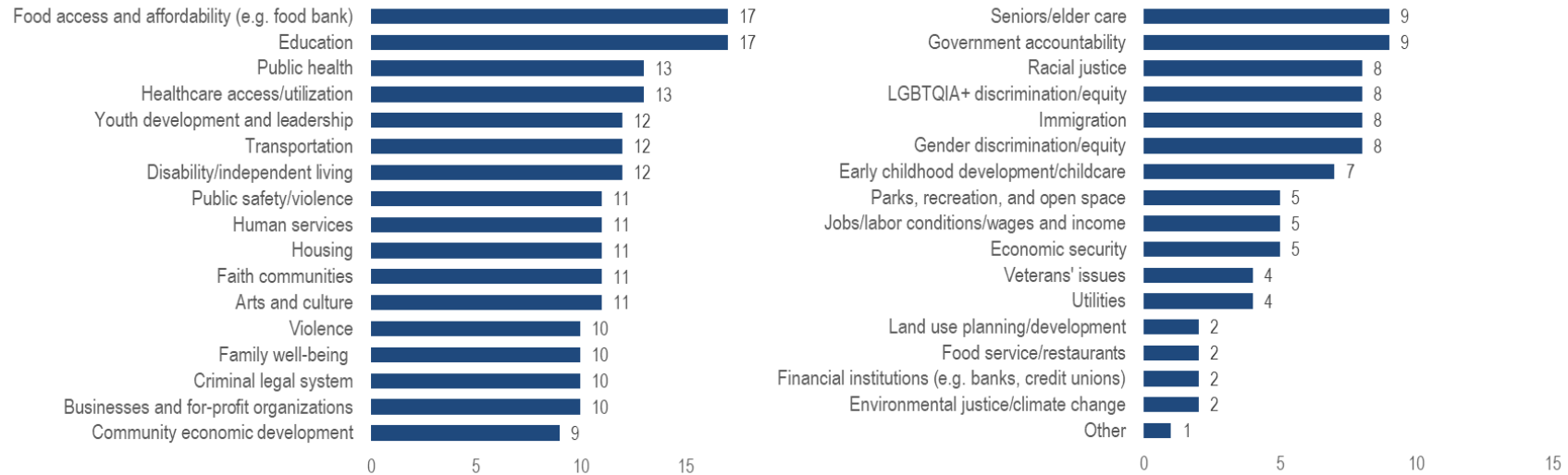


Figure 9: Partner organization specific topic area focuses

Which of the following health topics does your organization work on?

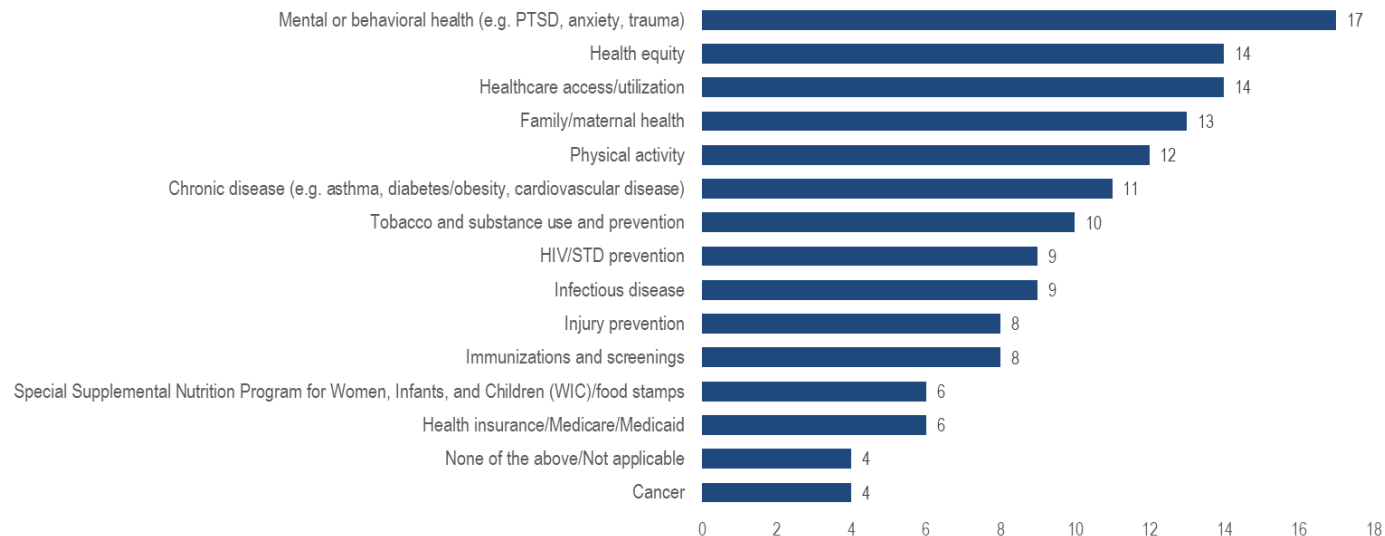


Figure 10: Partner organization health topic focuses

Please select whether your organization regularly does the following activities.

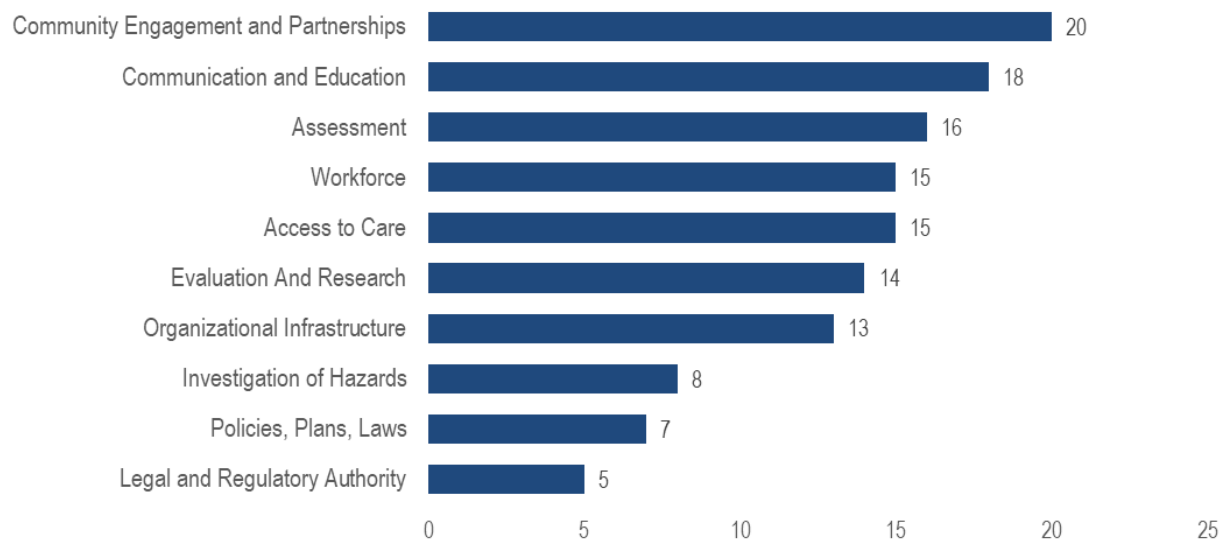


Figure 11: Partner organization activities

Does your organization have sufficient capacity to meet the needs of your clients/members? For example, do you have enough staff/funding/support to do your work?

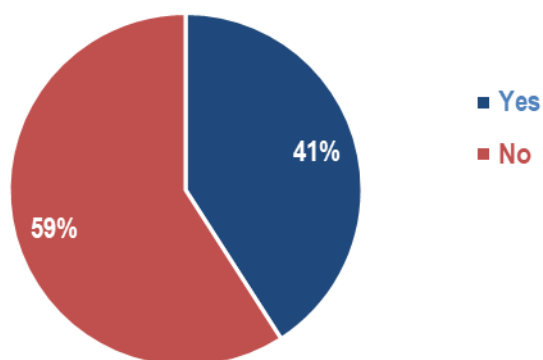
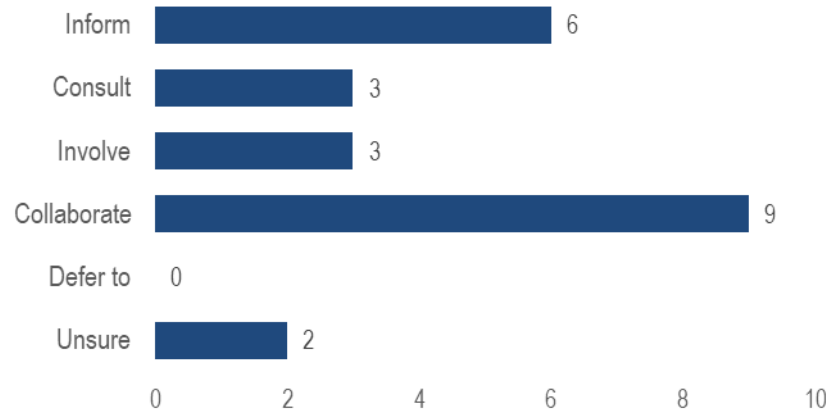


Figure 12: Partner organizations' capacity to meet the needs of their clients

What type of community-engagement practices does your organization do most often?



Inform	Provide the community with relevant information
Consult	Gather input from the community
Involve	Ensure community needs and assets are integrated into process and inform planning.
Collaborate	Ensure community capacity to play a leadership role in implementation of decisions.
Defer to	Foster democratic participation and equity through community-driven decision-making. Bridge divide between community and governance.

Figure 13: Community partner community engagement practices

What communications work does your organization do most often?



Figure 14: Community partner communications

If your organization has publicly available materials, are they translated into other languages?

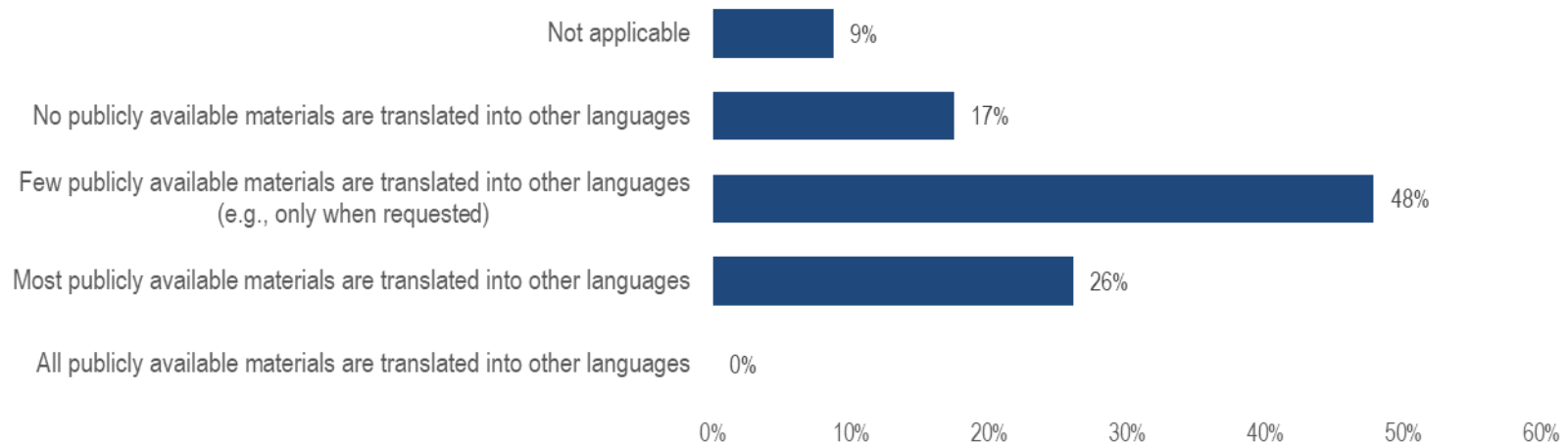


Figure 15: Publicly available materials translated into other languages

CPA Reflection and Discussion

The CHA/CHIP Steering Committee reviewed the CPA survey data to identify gaps and barriers.

Gaps

Parks, recreation, and open space: Only 5 partner agencies reported working on or with this category. The Steering Committee recognized the need for more work in this area, as it has been linked to overall wellbeing and mental health.

Early childhood development/childcare: 7 partner organizations reported working in this area, which was identified as a “low-hanging fruit.”

Economic security: The Steering Committee discussed the need to engage community members and pull leaders from communities.

Barriers

Capacity and Workforce Development: Many organizations don’t have sufficient capacity to meet the needs of their clients. Members of the Steering Committee expressed that they have the funds to hire or start programming, but they cannot find the people for the jobs. Further, there is competition between agencies for the same groups of people for hiring. There is a need to connect better with organizations that are doing workforce development.

Language: Partner organizations understand the need to hire staff from specific racial and/or ethnic populations that speak the language of the population being served, but it is difficult to secure funding for interpreters and there are delays in training for interpreters. Additionally, there are barriers to having publicly available materials translated. Often, partners need to rely on expensive translation services.

Community Context Assessment

The goal of the Community Context Assessment (CCA) is to explore the strengths, assets, and forces of change in the community using qualitative methods. The CCA has three primary domains: Community Strengths and Assets, Forces of Change, and Built Environment.

Community Strengths & Assets

The purpose of the Community Strengths and Assets Survey (CSAS) is to gather unique insights, expertise, and viewpoints of community members to better understand the community's perspectives on the health and well-being of Clark County.

To complete the CSAS, CCCHD conducted four community focus groups and collected data from a community wide online survey. Survey respondents and focus group participants discussed what makes a healthy community, what makes them proud to live in Clark County, what are the major barriers to improving the health of the community, and key health priorities for improvement. This summary highlights the most common themes and concerns raised during the discussions and in survey responses.

1. What Defines a Healthy Community?

Participants emphasized several core elements that contribute to a thriving community:

- **Basic Needs & Stability:** Affordable housing, access to healthy food, clean water, and safe outdoor spaces.
- **Quality Healthcare & Mental Health Services:** Accessible medical care, mental health resources, and preventive services.
- **Economic & Educational Opportunities:** Job growth, equitable education, and support for local businesses.
- **Community Engagement & Trust in Leadership:** Inclusive decision-making, transparent leadership, and strong collaborations.
- **Safe & Reliable Transportation:** Walkable neighborhoods, bike paths, and accessible public transit.

2. What Makes Clark County Special?

Residents expressed pride in their community, highlighting:

- **Strong Community Bonds:** Supportive relationships, cultural diversity, and active local organizations.
- **Resilience & Growth:** Overcoming challenges and fostering new opportunities.
- **Affordable Living & Opportunities:** A reasonable cost of living with family-friendly programs.
- **Collaboration & Support Systems:** Churches, schools, and nonprofits working together to serve residents.
- **Cultural & Recreational Offerings:** Historical sites, arts programs, and outdoor activities.

3. Barriers to Health & Well-Being:

Several challenges were identified as obstacles to improving community health:

- **Economic Inequality:** Limited access to well-paying jobs, unaffordable housing, and persistent poverty cycles.
- **Gaps in Healthcare Access:** Shortage of providers, long wait times, and difficulty finding culturally competent care.
- **Stigma & Mental Health Barriers:** Judgment, generational trauma, and reluctance to seek help.
- **Limited Awareness of Resources:** Difficulty navigating assistance programs, lack of information, and digital access challenges.
- **Food & Nutrition Struggles:** High costs of healthy food, food deserts, and lack of nutrition education.

4. Health Priorities for Clark County:

Community members emphasized key focus areas for improving health:

- **Mental Health & Addiction Support:** Expanded services for mental health, substance use, and suicide prevention.
- **Improved Healthcare Access:** More OB/GYN services, primary care, senior care, and affordable healthcare options.
- **Community Safety & Stability:** Addressing gun violence, neighborhood safety, and stable housing initiatives.
- **Health Education & Prevention:** Promoting nutrition, physical activity, and overall wellness education.

Forces of Change

Introduction

The Forces of Change Assessment aims to identify all the forces, along with their associated opportunities and threats, that can impact the local public health system now or in the future.

These forces can be classified into trends, factors, or events:

- **Trends** refer to patterns over time, such as demographic shifts or increasing mistrust in governmental institutions.
- **Factors** are specific elements, such as a community's diverse cultural makeup, a rural or urban environment, or the area's proximity to major transportation routes.
- **Events** are singular occurrences, such as the closure of a major healthcare facility, an extreme weather event, or new policy enactments.

During the FOCA, focus group participants responded to the following questions:

- What is currently occurring or might occur that impacts the health of our community or the local public health system?
- What specific threats or opportunities do these occurrences present?

Participants considered the following categories of influence: Social, Economic, Political, Environmental, Technological, Ethical, Legal, and Scientific.

The focus group survey for these forces of change assessment in Clark County was completed on August 9, 2024, providing valuable insights for planning and prioritizing health initiatives.

Methods

The methodology for the Forces of Change Assessment in Clark County involved several key components designed to capture a wide range of perspectives and data sources:

1. **Community Forces of Change Assessment:** On August 9, 2024, the Clark County Combined Health District invited key stakeholders and community members to participate in an in-person FOCA focus group, on premises, during an established monthly meeting. The focus group of 26 was led by Dr. Sara Paton and Dr. David Wayne Tindle, both from Wright State University.
2. **Brainstorming Sessions:** Participants arrived and were introduced to the facilitators and each other. Everyone was given directions together and informed that the activity would be audio recorded for transcription reasons. A "Brainstorming" worksheet along with an organizer with the definitions of the Forces of Change (Threats/Events/Factors), Equity Impacts, Threats Posed, and Opportunities created. The participants also received an "Adaptability" worksheet.
3. **Group Discussions:** The larger group was divided into smaller sub-groups, each led by one facilitator, to allow for more focused discussions on specific topics. Participants were given

sticky notes to write answers to their organizers. Large papers were placed on the wall to collect the same topics' sticky notes. These discussions emphasized the equity impacts, potential threats, and opportunities related to the identified forces. The group decided on the 5 top areas of concern. The groups were brought back together, and facilitators gave a summary of each discussion. Discussion was opened to the large group and the final top 5 areas were decided on as the main forces in Clark County.

4. **Qualitative Data Collection:** Wright State University master's in public health student facilitator took audio recordings and had them transcribed into large group introduction discussion, two small group discussions, and summary discussions. The transcription was done by an AI and proofread for intelligibility. The original recordings are on file.
5. **Survey Details:** Individual participants were asked to list recent or potential forces that could affect the public health system at the local level. They were then prompted to choose the most impactful, second most impactful, and third most impactful forces from their lists and to identify associated threats or opportunities. Additionally, participants were asked to consider the health equity implications of the identified forces, noting whether these forces would positively or negatively impact equal health opportunities and access to care based on demographics such as gender, race, and socioeconomic status. These individual worksheets were collected as primary qualitative data.
1. **Survey Participation:** The focus group was open to the Clark County CHA/CHIP Steering committee participants. They were required to attend in person or virtually via private Zoom link on 9 August 2024. Results were analyzed by the Wright State University student leader and FOCA subcommittee to identify the top forces affecting the community.
2. **Data Analysis:** The data collected from brainstorming sessions, group discussions, windshield observations, community surveys, and focus groups were reviewed. Recordings were transcribed using artificial intelligence and retained for future use. The paper organizers, sticky notes, and other written records were also retained and used when compiling the top 5 forces of change.
3. **Adaptability Planning:** Participants created flow diagrams or bubble maps to visualize the interconnectedness of various forces and potential solutions. This exercise facilitated strategic thinking and planning to address the identified challenges and opportunities in Clark County.

This multi-faceted approach aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the forces affecting community health, drawing from various qualitative and quantitative data sources and incorporating a range of community perspectives.

Results

The top 5 forces of change (Table 1) are interconnected and addressing them will require coordinated efforts across various sectors of the county. The adaptability strategies devised by the participants suggest ways to respond to these forces proactively and create positive outcomes for Clark County. The strength of the community lies in the diverse voices acknowledging its strengths and weaknesses.

Table 1: Top 5 Forces of Change in Clark County

Force of Change	Equity Impacts	Threats	Opportunities	Keys for Adaptability
Immigration & Language Barriers	Unequal access to services for non-English speakers, particularly Haitian immigrants	Increased community divide and politicization of immigration issues	Potential for first-generation immigrants to become valuable community members	Creating targeted ESL programs for professional development
	Challenges for students with limited English proficiency in schools	Strain on educational and healthcare systems unprepared for diverse language needs	Development of more robust ESL programs and cultural competency training	Utilizing schools as community hubs for language learning and integration
Gun Violence & Community Safety	Disproportionate effects on underserved communities and children	Increased access to guns leading to more violent incidents	Implementing conflict resolution education programs	Creating safe storage education programs for gun owners
	Mental health impacts from exposure to violence	Normalization of violence in certain communities	Developing community-based violence prevention initiatives	Establishing on-site mediation services to address conflicts before escalation
Workforce Development and Economic Growth	Unequal access to job opportunities for immigrants and non-English speakers	Missed economic opportunities if the community is not prepared for growth	Attracting new businesses due to a growing and diverse workforce	Creating partnerships between educational institutions and businesses for targeted skill development
	Disparities in economic benefits across different community segments	Potential labor shortages in key sectors	Developing specialized training programs to meet emerging industry needs	Implementing flexible transportation solutions to connect workers with job opportunities
Built Environment and Community Health	Historical redlining effects on community resources and health outcomes	Perpetuation of health disparities due to poor infrastructure in certain areas	Improving community health through strategic infrastructure investments	Developing community-led initiatives for neighborhood improvement
	Unequal access to safe, walkable areas and affordable housing	Lack of representation in planning and decision-making processes	Creating more inclusive spaces that foster community connections	Implementing flexible zoning policies to encourage mixed-use development
Transportation and Connectivity	Limited access to resources and job opportunities for those without reliable transportation	Potential failure of new transportation models due to lack of consistent funding or usage	Piloting new transportation models to improve county-wide service	Implementing flexible, on-demand transportation services
	Disproportionate effects on rural areas and low-income communities	Continued isolation of certain community segments	Exploring free transportation options to increase usage among younger populations	Developing multi-modal transportation networks to accommodate diverse needs

Built Environment: 2024 Clark County Windshield Survey

A windshield survey is a systematic observation of a community to assess its assets and opportunities. These surveys assess general community needs and examine physical, social, and economic characteristics within the community.

Windshield surveys were conducted in 10 census tracts in Clark County in 2024, selected for their high Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) and/or Ohio Opportunity Index (OOI). A summary of common strengths and opportunities is below. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of census tracts for which that asset or need was identified. The full report is available in Appendix I.

Common Strengths

- Friendly/welcoming (3)
- Businesses (3)
- Education (3)
- Walkable sidewalks (3)
- Greenspace (3)

Common Opportunities

- Food access/healthy food options (8)
- Housing quality (6)
 - Damaged/vacant/condemned
 - In need of repairs/maintenance/remodel
- Public Transportation (5)
- Access to healthcare (5)

Community Status Assessment

The Community Status Assessment (CSA) is part of Clark County's Community Health Assessment and consists of primary and secondary quantitative data on the status of the Clark County community. Data collection for the CSA began in June 2024 and continued through February 2025.

Population Characteristics

Population Projections

Clark County's population is projected to gradually decrease over time.

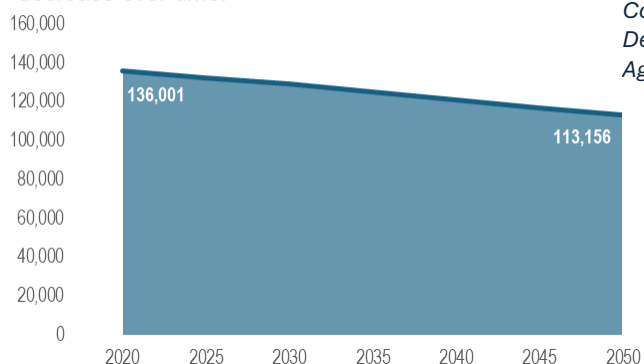


Figure 16: Population projection for Clark County, 2020-2050, Ohio Development Services Agency, 2024

Ohio's population is projected to quickly decrease over time.

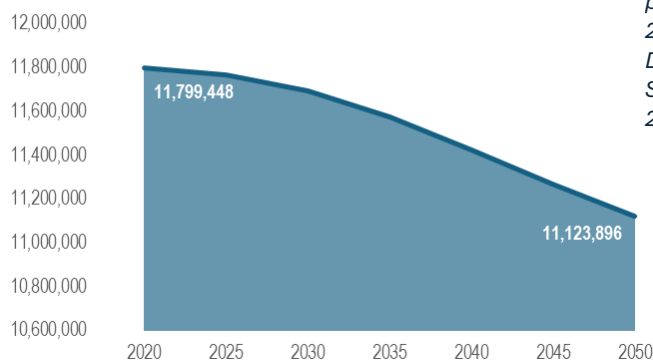


Figure 17: Population projection for Ohio, 2020-2050, Ohio Development Services Agency, 2024

The United States population is projected to steadily increase over time.

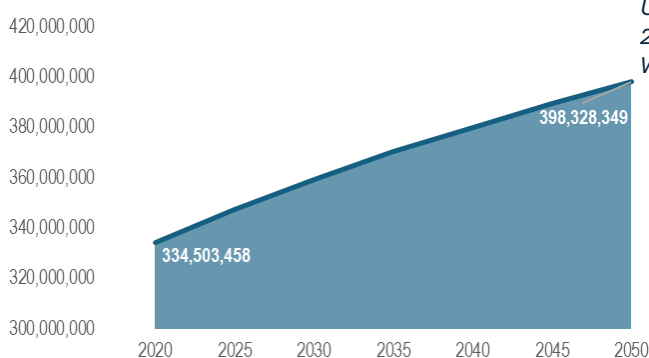


Figure 18: Population projection for the United States, 2020-2050, CDC Wonder

Demographic Characteristics

45% of Clark County residents are married (Figure 19). There are twice as many female householder with family (13.9%) than male householder with family (6%) (Figure 20). Most of the Clark County population is white, non-Hispanic (82.4%), followed by Black, non-Hispanic (8.2%) (Figure 21). Most Clark County residents speak English at home (Figure 22).

Marital Status in Clark County, 2023

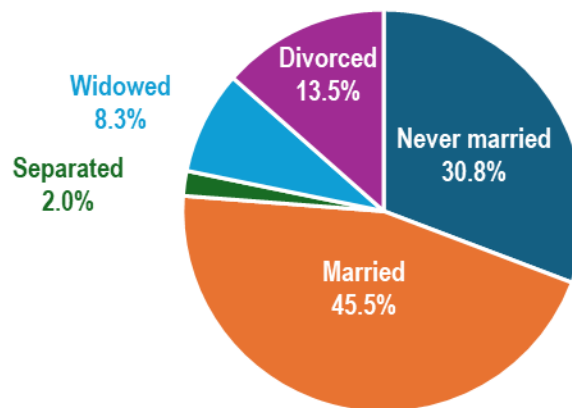


Figure 19: Population distribution by marital status, Clark County, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Household types in Clark County, 2022

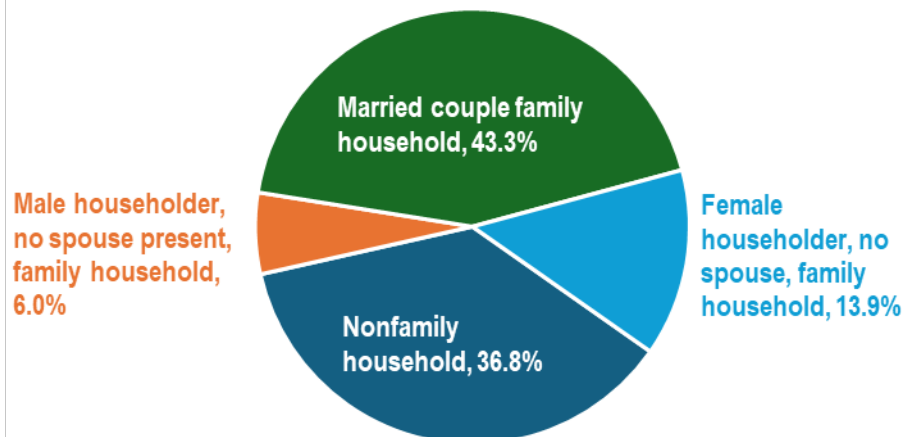


Figure 20: Population distribution by household type, Clark County, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Race and ethnicity in Clark County, 2023

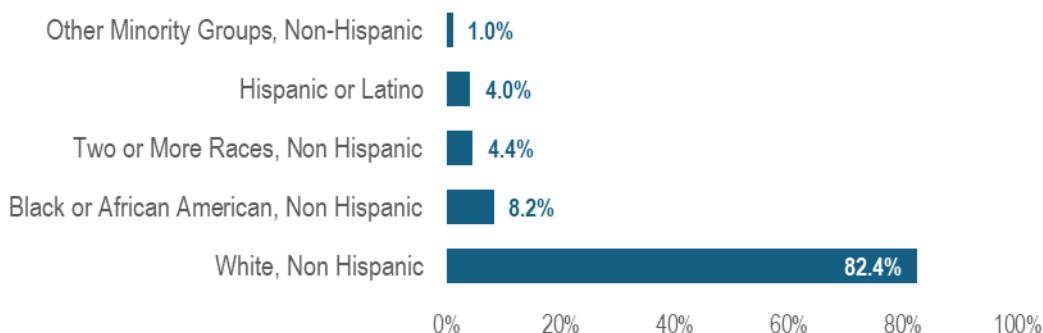


Figure 21: Population distribution by race and ethnicity, Clark County, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

The majority of Clark County residents speak only English at home.

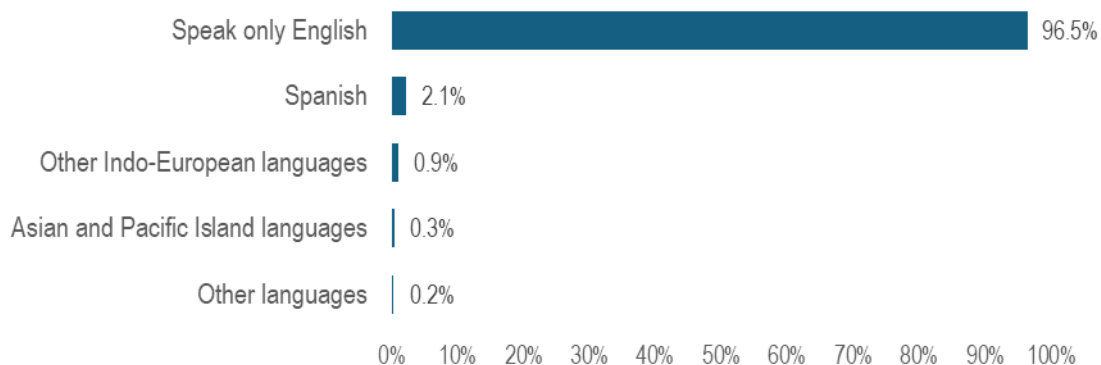


Figure 22: Language spoken at home, Clark County, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Birthrate

Beginning in 2021, there has been a sharp increase in overall birthrate in Clark County in contrast to a steady decline in Ohio's birthrate over the same timeframe (Figure 23). This increase in birthrate can be largely attributed to Black births (Figure 24).

Birthrate in **Clark County** has been on the rise since 2021, while **Ohio's** birthrate has decreased over time.

Birthrates per 1,000 people. *Data is preliminary and subject to change.

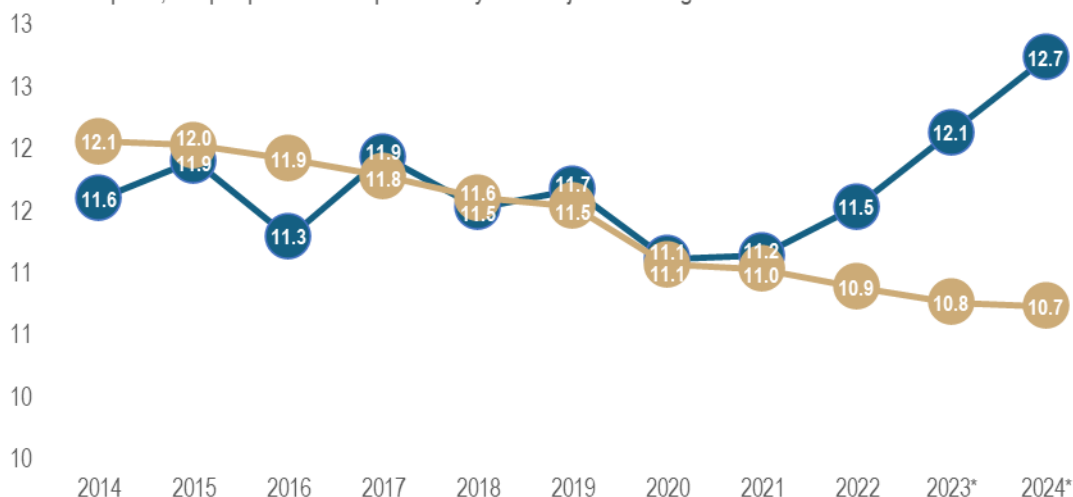


Figure 23: Birthrate, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Vital Statistics birth data

In Clark County, **Black** birthrate has been rising since 2021, while **White** birthrate has been holding steady.

Birthrates per 1,000 people. *Data is preliminary and subject to change.

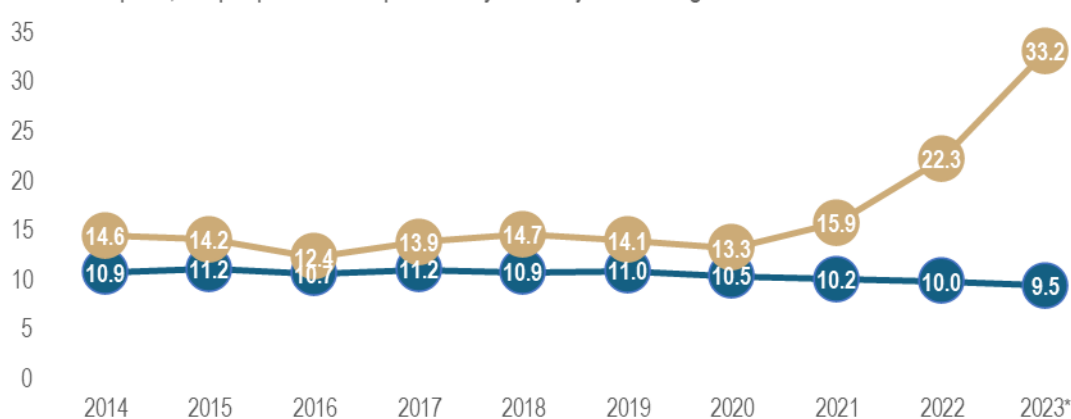


Figure 24: Birthrate by race, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Vital Statistics birth data

Disability

Overall, Clark County has a higher percent of residents with a disability than Ohio and the US (Figure 25). The greatest differences in disability status between Clark County and Ohio occurs in the 35-64 and 65-74 age groups with the county leading the state (Figure 26). Within Clark County, ambulatory difficulties are among the most common disability (Figure 27).

Clark County has a higher percent of residents with a disability than the state and the nation.

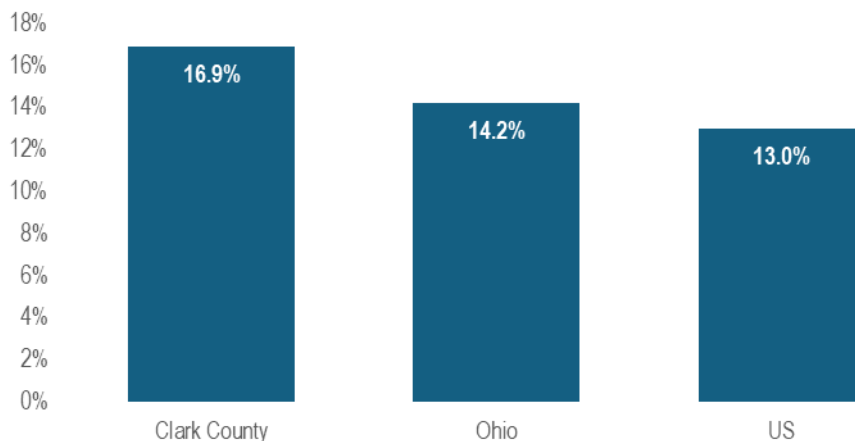


Figure 25: Disability status, Clark County, Ohio, and US, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

The greatest differences in disability status between **Clark County** and **Ohio** occurs in the 35-64 and 65-74 age groups.

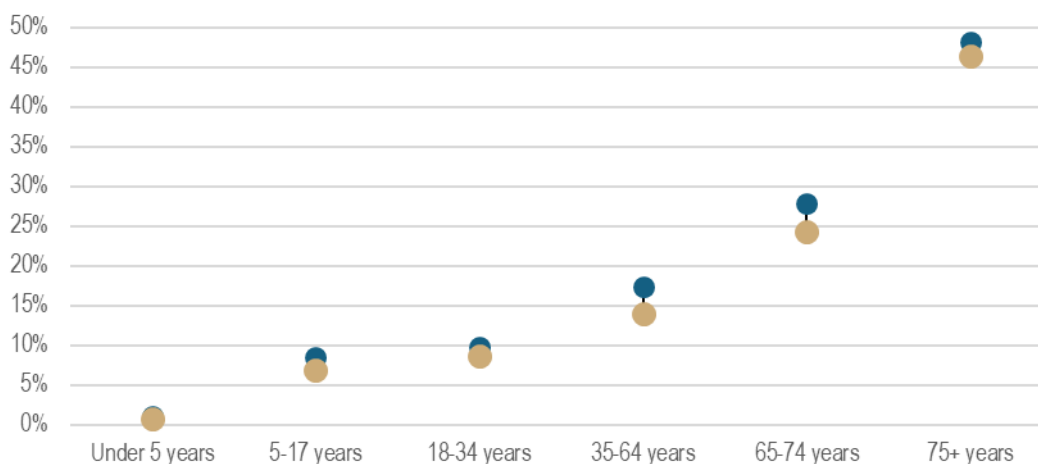


Figure 26: Disability status by age group, Clark County, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Ambulatory difficulties are the most common disability among Clark County residents overall.

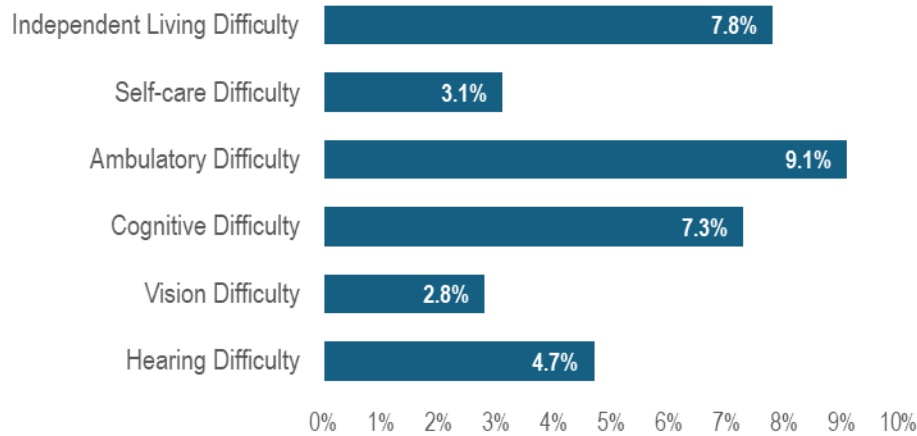


Figure 27: Disability by type, Clark County, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Among the under 18 age group, cognitive disabilities are the most common disability type (Figure 28). In the 18-64 age group, ambulatory difficulties are the most common disability, followed by cognitive, then independent living (Figure 29). For those aged 65 and over with a disability, ambulatory difficulties are the most common, followed by hearing, then independent living (Figure 30).

Cognitive difficulties is the most common disability among Clark County residents under 18 years.

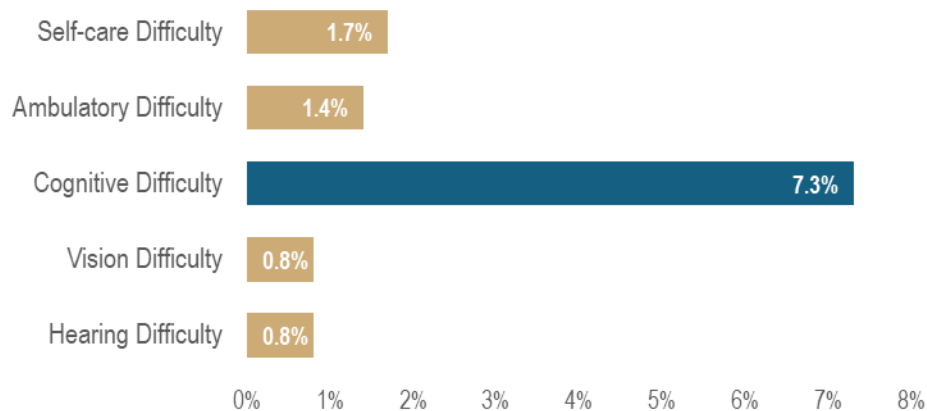


Figure 28: Disabilities among the under 18 age group, Clark County, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Ambulatory, cognitive, and independent living difficulties are the most common disabilities among Clark County residents 18-64 years.

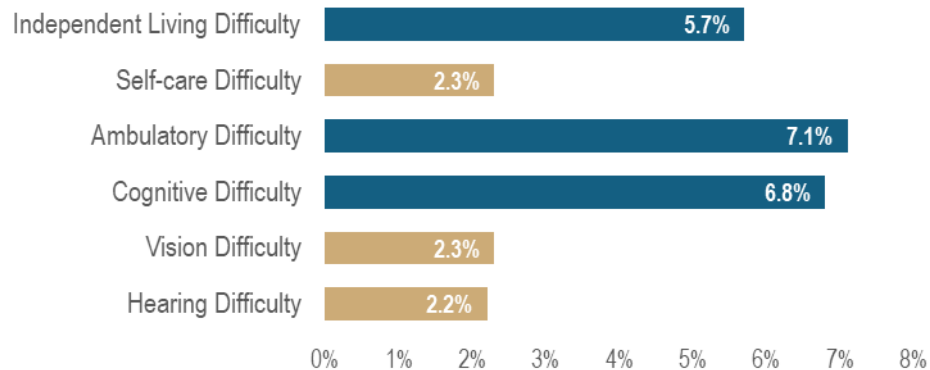


Figure 29: Disabilities among the 18-64 age group, Clark County, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Ambulatory, hearing, and independent living difficulties are the most common disabilities among Clark County residents over 65.

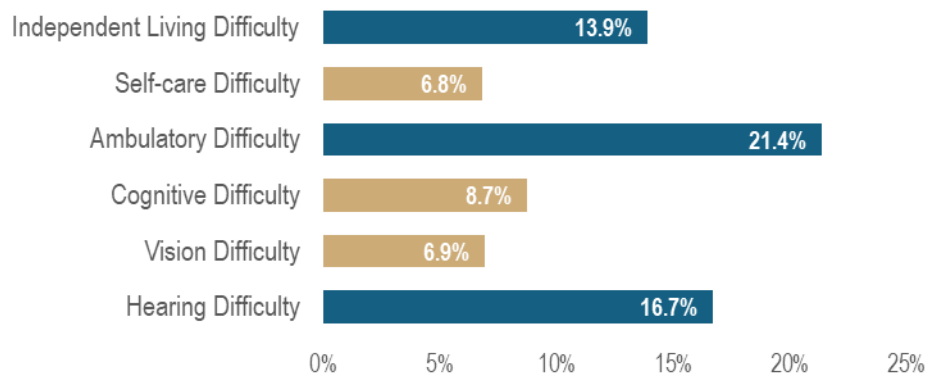


Figure 30: Disabilities among the over 65 age group, Clark County, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Social & Economic

Education

Clark County had a larger percent of the population under the age of 18 with a high school diploma (or equivalent) than Ohio, however, Ohio leads Clark County in those with some college or more (Figure 31). The 25 and older age group follows this same trend (Figure 32).

While high school graduation rates in Clark County and Ohio are similar (Figure 33), kindergarten readiness scores are lower in Clark County than in Ohio (Figure 34).

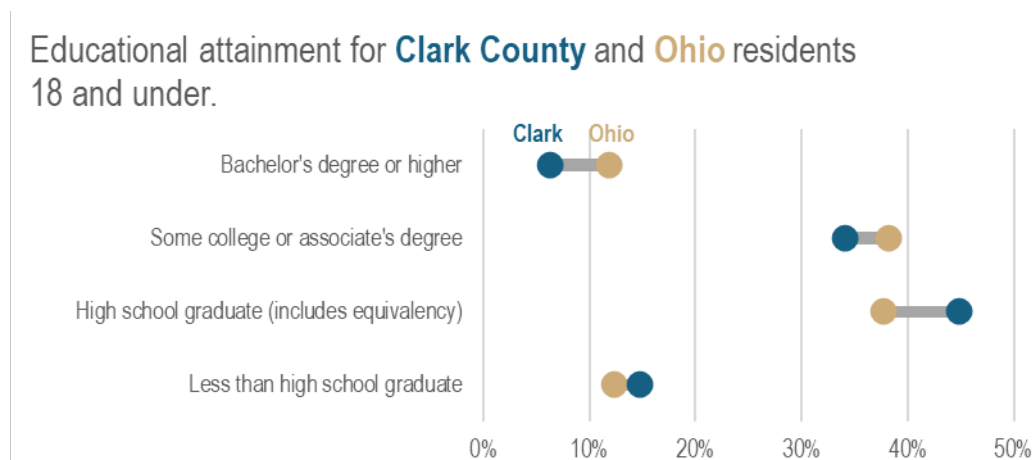


Figure 31: Educational attainment, 18 and under, Clark County, Ohio, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Educational attainment for **Clark County** and **Ohio** residents 25 and older.

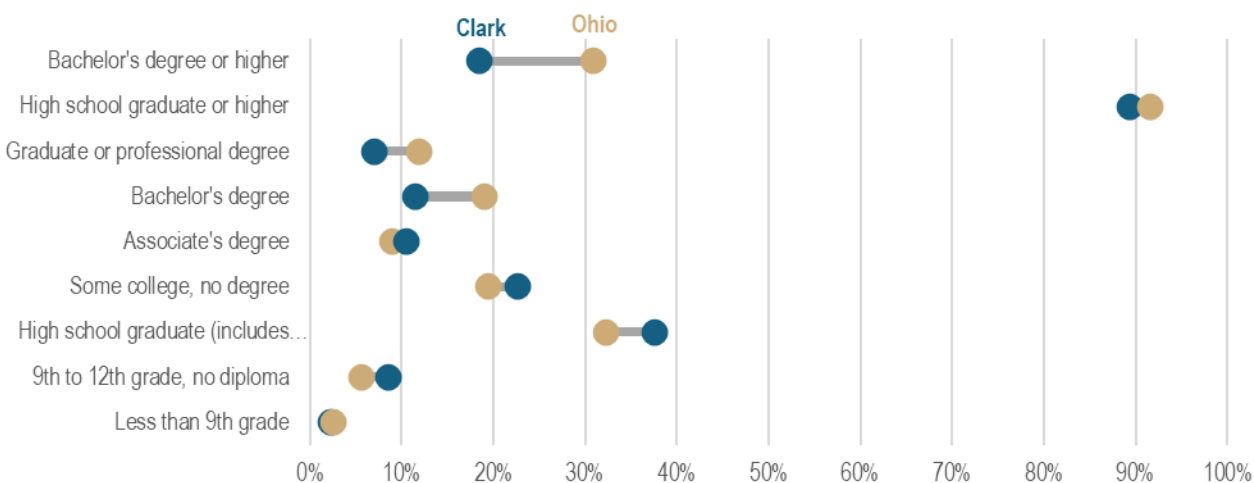


Figure 32: Educational attainment, 25 and older, Clark County, Ohio, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

High school graduation rates in Clark County and Ohio are similar.

Four year graduation rate, class of 2023.

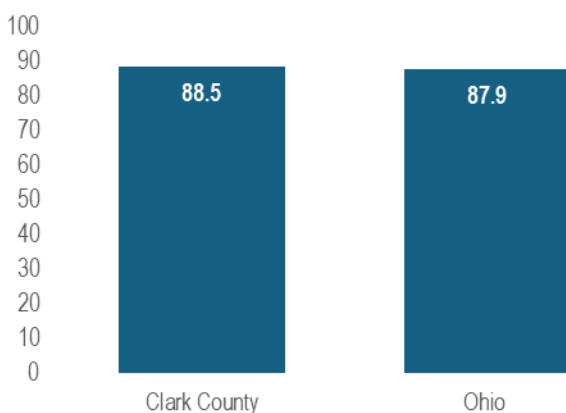


Figure 33: Graduation rate, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Education School Report Cards, 2023

Kindergarten readiness scores in Clark County are lower than the state.

Kindergarten readiness 2023-2024.

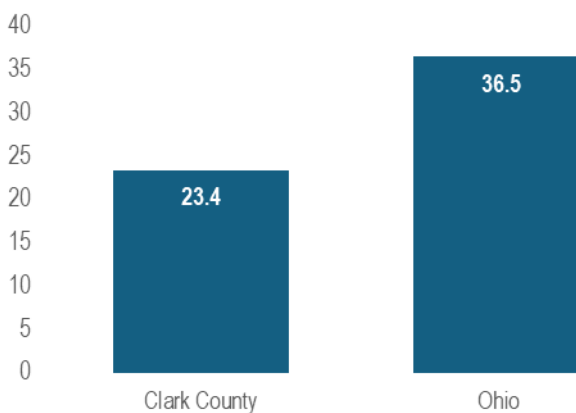


Figure 34: Kindergarten readiness, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Education School Report Cards, 2023-2024

Employment

Unemployment rates in Clark County are higher than in Ohio (Figure 35). Females in Clark County and Ohio have a higher unemployment rate than males (Figure 36).

Unemployment rate in Clark County is higher than Ohio.

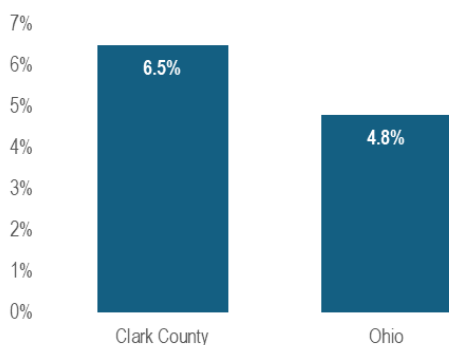


Figure 36: Unemployment rate, Clark County, Ohio, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Females in Clark County have a higher unemployment rate than males.

Overall, rates in Clark County are higher than Ohio.

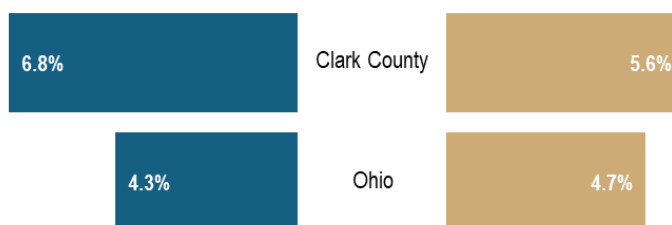


Figure 35: Unemployment rate by sex, Clark County, Ohio, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Income

Median household income in Clark County is lower than in Ohio and the US (Figure 37). Similarly, more households in Clark County receive food stamps/SNAP than in Ohio and the US (Figure 38). Female householders without a spouse account for 32% of families in Clark County that are below the poverty level (Figure 39).

Median household income is lowest in Clark County.

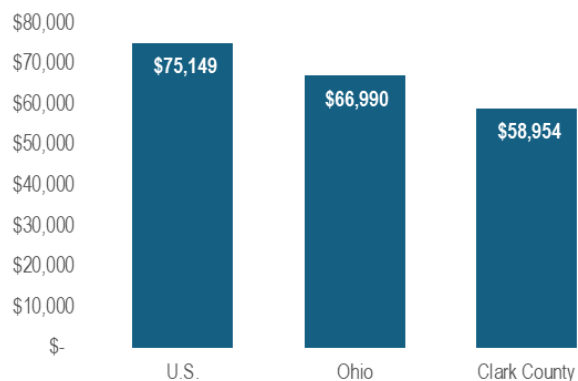


Figure 37: Median household income, Clark County, Ohio, US, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

More households in Clark County receive food stamps/SNAP than in Ohio and the US.

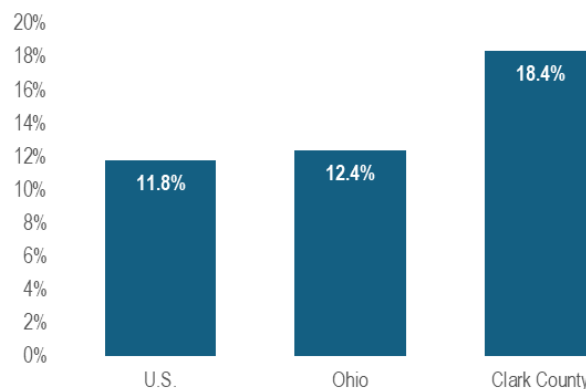


Figure 38: Percent of households receiving SNAP benefits, Clark County, Ohio, US, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Percent of families who are below the poverty level in **Clark County** and **Ohio**

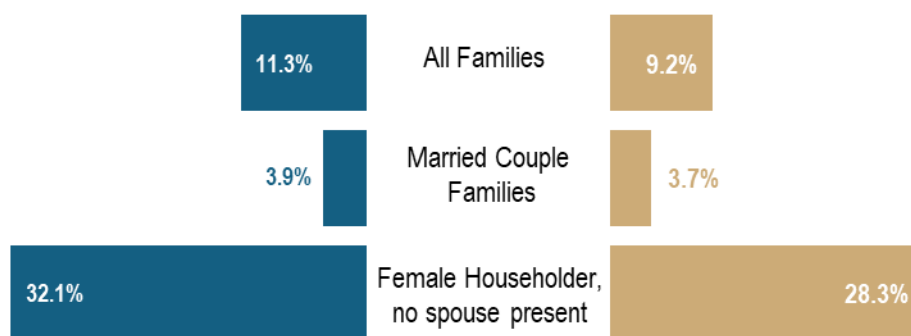


Figure 39: Percent of families who are below the poverty level, Clark County, Ohio, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Family & Social Support

The percent of single-parent householders with minor children in Clark County outpace Ohio and the US.

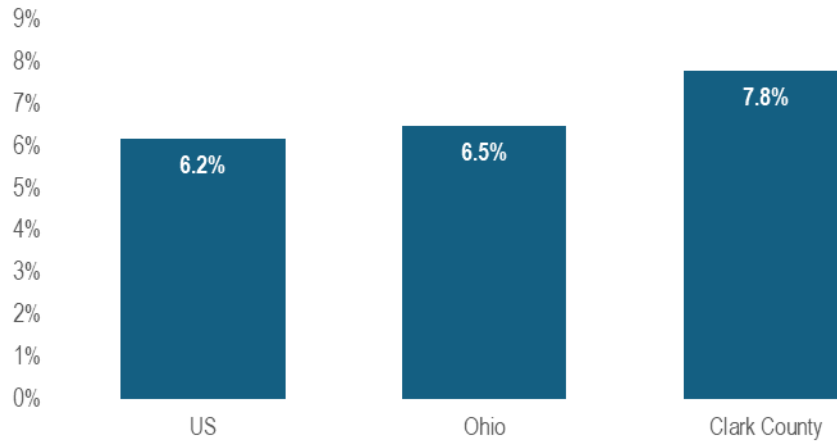


Figure 40: Single-parent householder with children under 18, Clark County, Ohio, US, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Health Insurance & Resource Availability

Health Insurance

The percent of Clark County residents who are uninsured is higher than Ohio (Figure 41). Of those who are uninsured in Clark County, those with a household income between \$25,000 and \$74,999 have the highest rate (Figure 42).

The percent of Clark County population that is uninsured is **higher** than Ohio.
Percent of total population that is uninsured

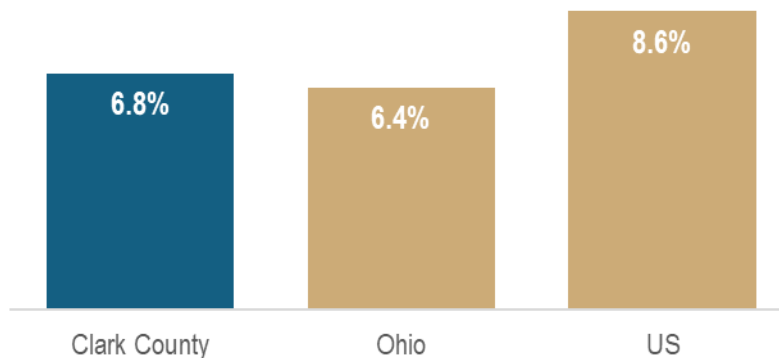


Figure 41: Percent uninsured, Clark County, Ohio, US, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

The highest rate of uninsured occur in the \$25,000 - \$74,999 household income categories in Clark County.
Percent of uninsured in each household income category

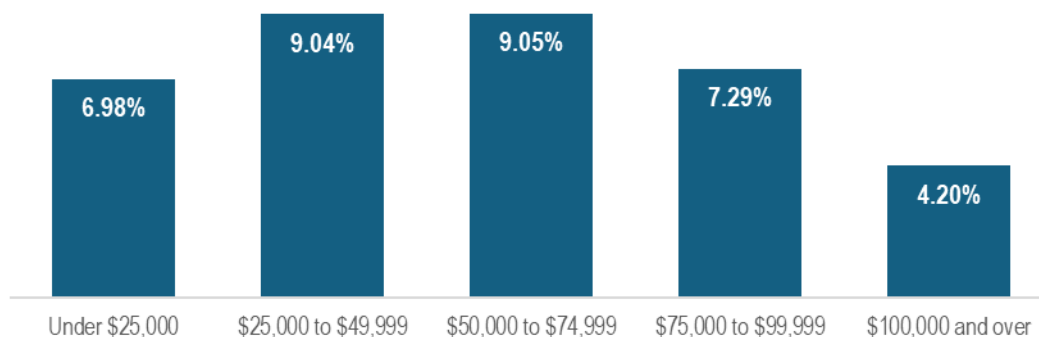


Figure 42: Uninsured by income level, Clark County, American Community Survey 2022 5-year estimate

Compared to Ohio and the US, fewer Clark County children under 19 are uninsured (Figure 43). In Clark County, the age group with the highest percentage of uninsured people is the 26 to 34 age group (Figure 44).

Clark County has a lower percent of children under 19 that are uninsured than Ohio and US.
Percent of children under 19 who are uninsured

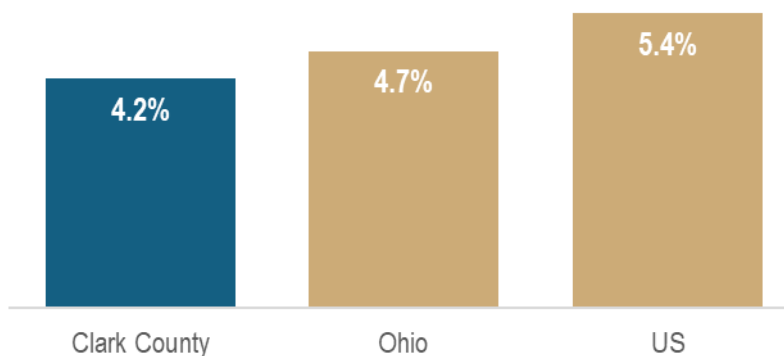


Figure 43: Percent of children under 19 that are uninsured, Clark County, Ohio, US, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

The age group with the highest percent of uninsured individuals in Clark County is the 26 to 34 years age group.

Percent of uninsured in each age group,

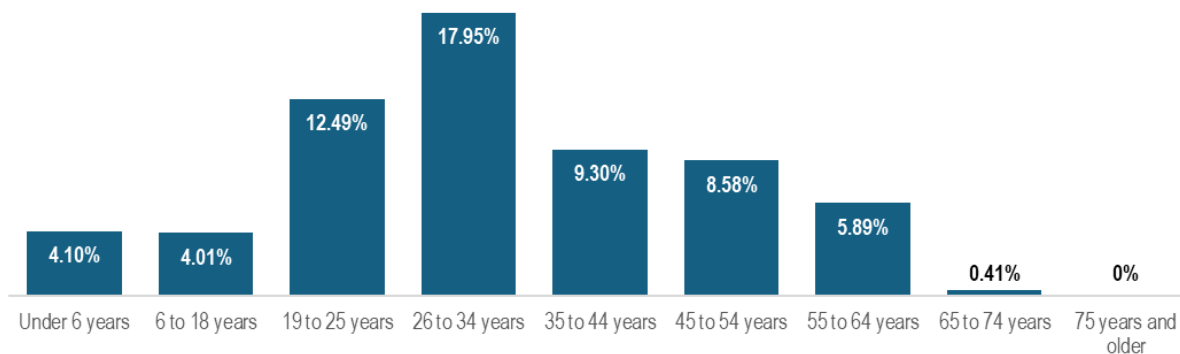


Figure 44: Uninsured by age group, Clark County, American Community Survey 2022 5-year estimate

Clark County's percent of working adults with employer health insurance is **lower** than Ohio and the US.

Percent of working age adults (19-64) with employer-based health insurance

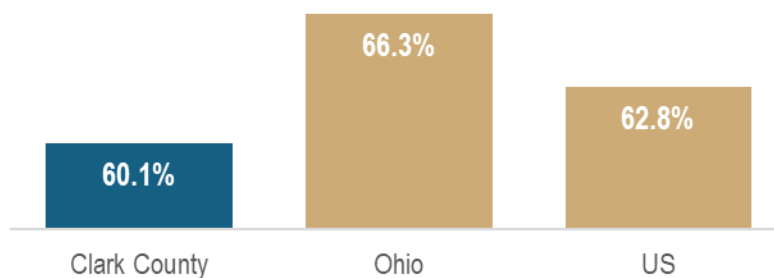


Figure 45: Percent of working adults with employer health insurance, Clark County, Ohio, US, American Community Survey 2023 5-year estimate

Health Resource Availability

Clark County has higher patient to provider ratios than Ohio and the US in dental providers, primary care providers, and mental health providers (Figure 46) (Figure 47) (Figure 48).

Dentists in Clark County serve more patients per population than dentists in Ohio and the US.

Population per dentist, 2022

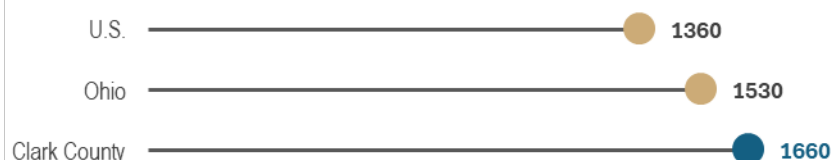


Figure 46: Population per dentist, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024, data from 2022

Primary care providers in Clark County serve more patients per population than providers in Ohio and the US.

Population per primary care provider, 2022



Figure 47: Population per primary care provider, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024, data from 2022. This measure does not include nurse practitioners, physician assistants, or other practitioners available for primary care services.

Mental health providers in Clark County serve more patients per population than providers in Ohio and the US.

Population per mental health provider, 2022

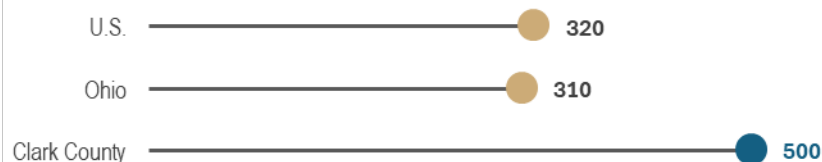


Figure 48: Population per mental health provider, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024, data from 2022

The percent of Clark County women who get their annual mammography screenings is lower than Ohio and the US (Figure 49). Clark County had more preventable hospital stays than Ohio and the US (Figure 50).

Fewer Clark County residents get their annual mammography screenings compared to Ohio and the US.

Percent of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 who recieved an annual mammography screening

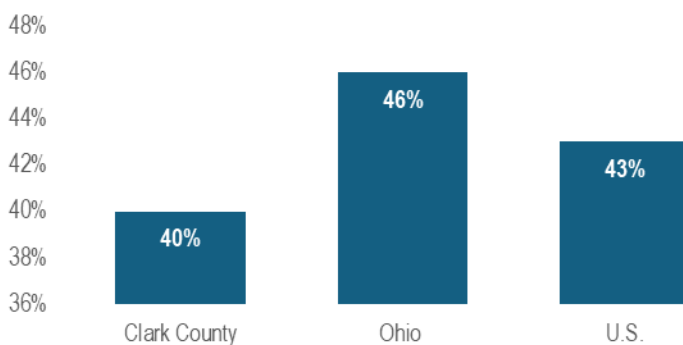


Figure 49: Mammography screenings, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024, data from 2021

In Clark County, more hospital stays might have been prevented by outpatient treatment than in Ohio and the US.

Rate of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees.

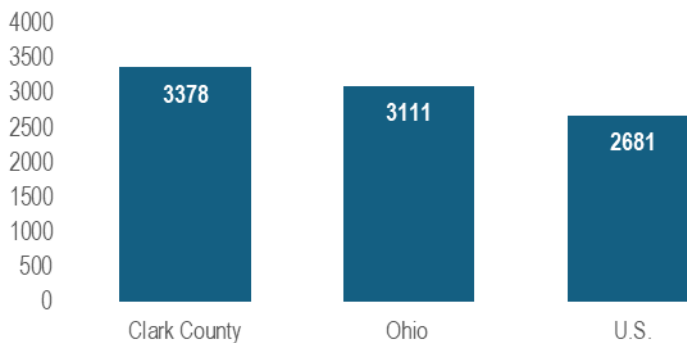


Figure 50: Preventable hospital stays, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024, data from 2021

In the Greater Dayton Area, 87% of adults surveyed said they had at least 1 person they thought of as their personal doctor, while only 78% visited their doctor for a routine checkup (Figure 51) (Figure 52). When asked what was preventing them from getting medical care, 42% said cost/no insurance, 31% said inconvenient appointment times, 24% said they could not get time off work, and 20% said it was difficult to get an appointment (Figure 53).

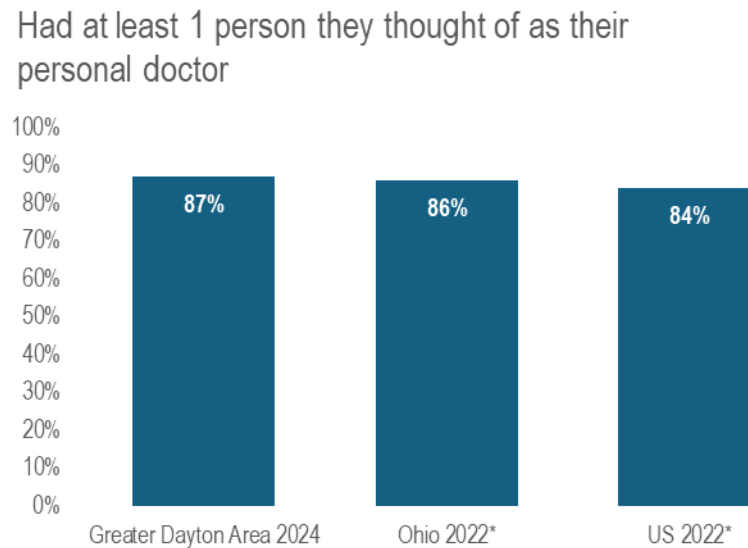


Figure 51: Had at least 1 person they thought of as their person doctor, Greater Dayton Area, Ohio, US, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 2024. *CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2022

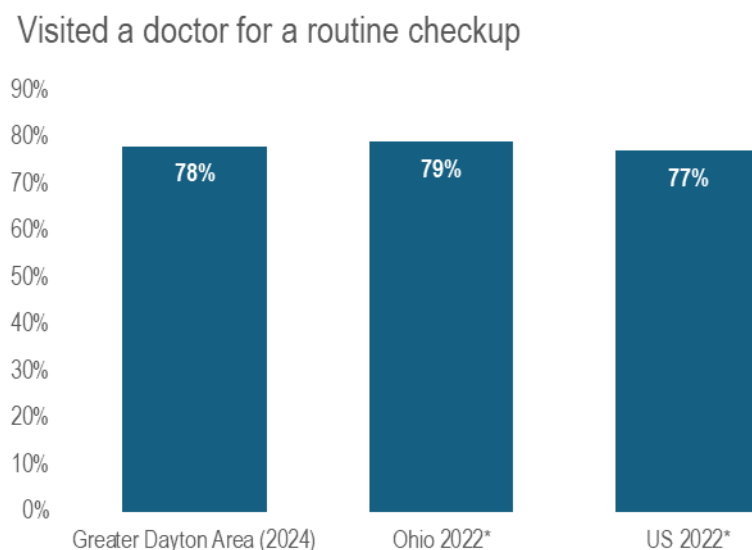


Figure 52: Visited a doctor for a routine checkup, Greater Dayton Area, Ohio, US, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 2024. *CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2022

Reasons preventing Greater Dayton Area adults from getting medical care.

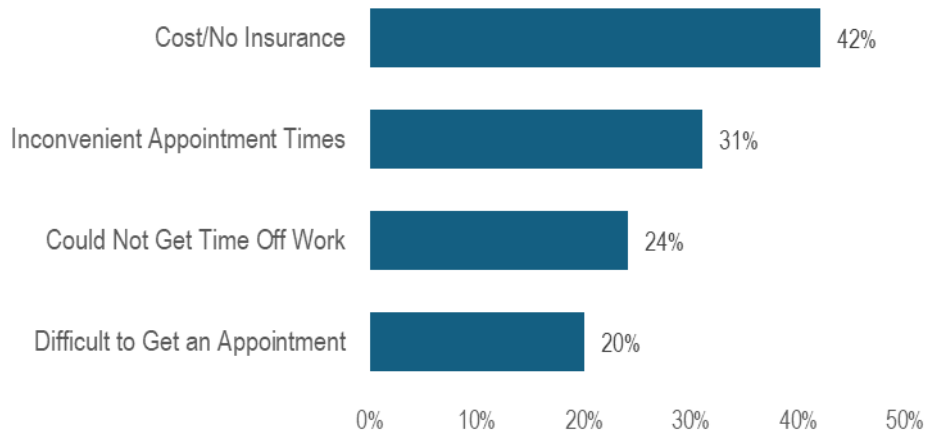


Figure 53: Reasons preventing adults from getting medical care, Greater Dayton Area, Ohio, US, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 2024.

Health Outcomes

Life Expectancy

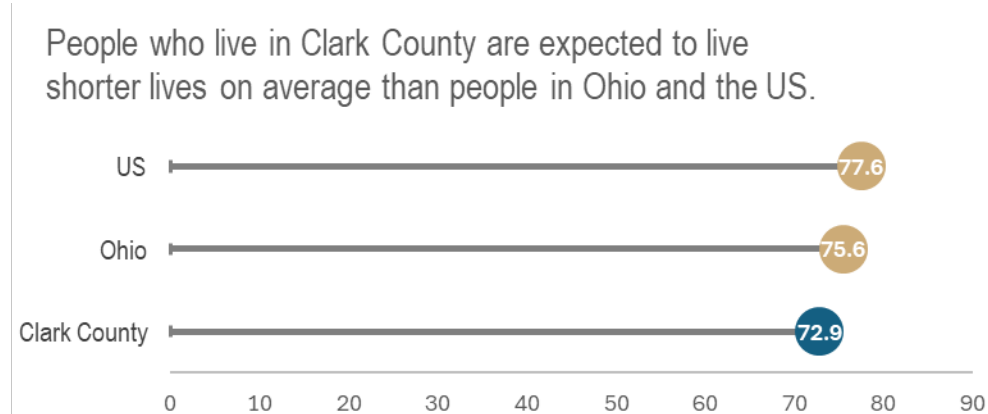


Figure 54: Life expectancy, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024, uses data from 2019-2021

Premature Death

In Clark County, 12,300 years of life were lost to deaths of people under age 75, which is more than Ohio and the US (Figure 55). There exists a disparity between white and black Clark County residents in premature death (Figure 56).

More years of life are lost prematurely to Clark County residents than in Ohio and the US.

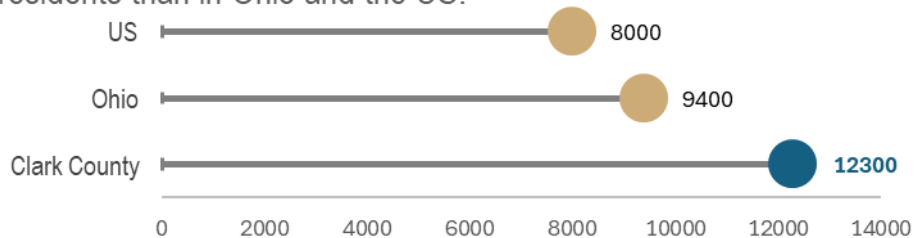


Figure 55: Years of potential life lost, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024, uses data from 2019-2021

More years of life are lost prematurely to Clark County residents who are Black.

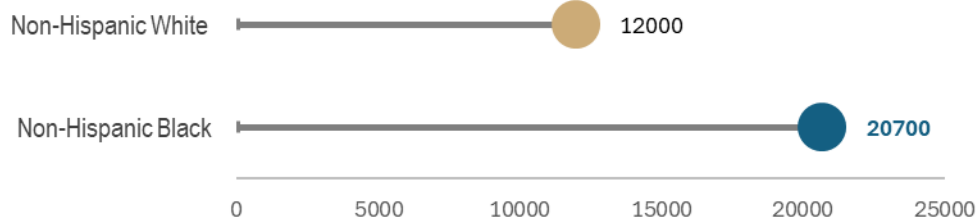


Figure 56: Years of potential life lost by race, Clark County, County Health Rankings 2024, uses data from 2019-2021

Leading Causes of Death

Heart disease and cancer consistently fall into the top two leading causes of death. Cancer, accidents, and chronic lower respiratory diseases have all decreased since 2018, which cerebrovascular diseases and diabetes have increased (Figure 57).

Leading causes of death among Clark County's younger population, ages 1-44, are accidents. Leading causes for ages 1-24 include motor vehicle accidents, while leading causes for ages 25-44 are drug overdose (Table 2).

Leading causes of death in Clark County

Age-adjusted rates per 100,000. *Data is preliminary and subject to change

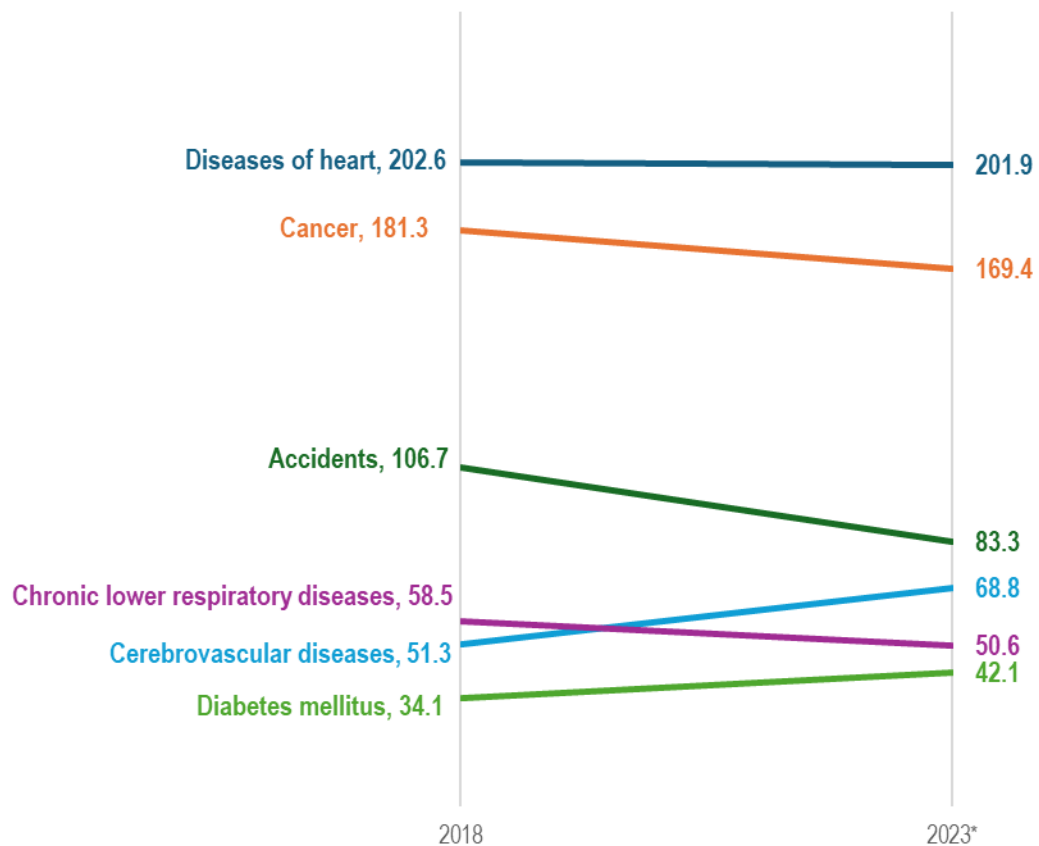


Figure 57: Leading causes of death, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics

Table 2: Leading cause of death by age group, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics, 2019-2023

Age Group	Leading Cause of Death
Less than 1	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
1 to 4	Accidents
	<i>Specific Leading Causes: Motor vehicle accidents/Accidental drowning</i>
5 to 14	Accidents
	<i>Specific Leading Cause: Motor vehicle accidents</i>
15 to 24	Accidents
	<i>Specific Leading Cause: Motor vehicle accidents</i>
25 to 34	Accidents
	<i>Specific Leading Cause: Drug overdose</i>
35 to 44	Accidents
	<i>Specific Leading Cause: Drug overdose</i>
45 to 54	Heart disease
55 to 64	Cancer
65 to 74	Cancer
75 to 84	Heart disease
85+	Heart disease

Suicide and Suicidal Ideation

Clark County residents seeking emergency department care for suicidal ideation has increased over the last 10 years (Figure 58). Residents aged 15-34 make up a large portion of emergency department visits for suicidal ideation (Figure 59).

Suicide rates in Clark County have been decreasing since 2020, while rates in Ohio have remained steady (Figure 60).

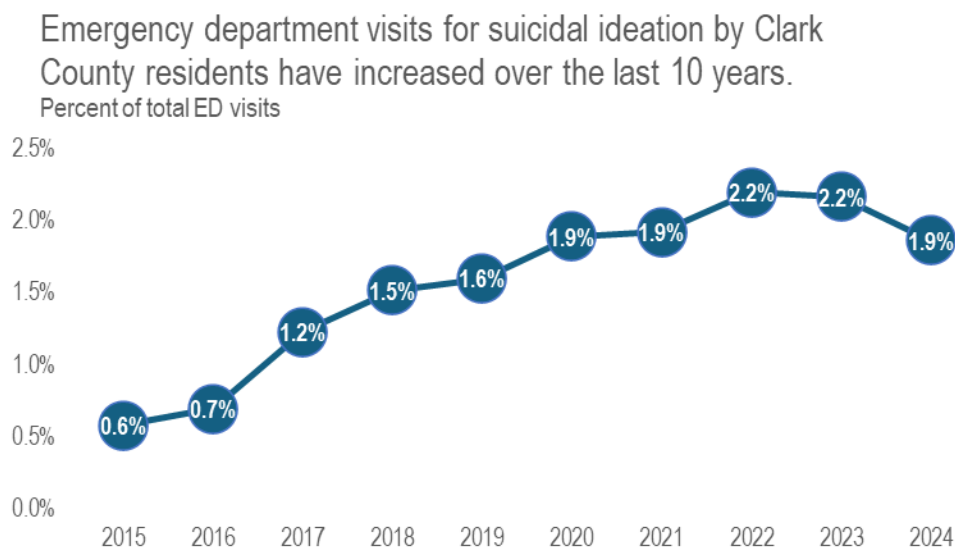


Figure 58: Percent of total emergency department visits for suicidal ideation, Clark County, EpiCenter

Clark County residents ages 15-34 make up a large portion of emergency department visits for suicidal ideation.

Percent of total ED visits, 2020-2024

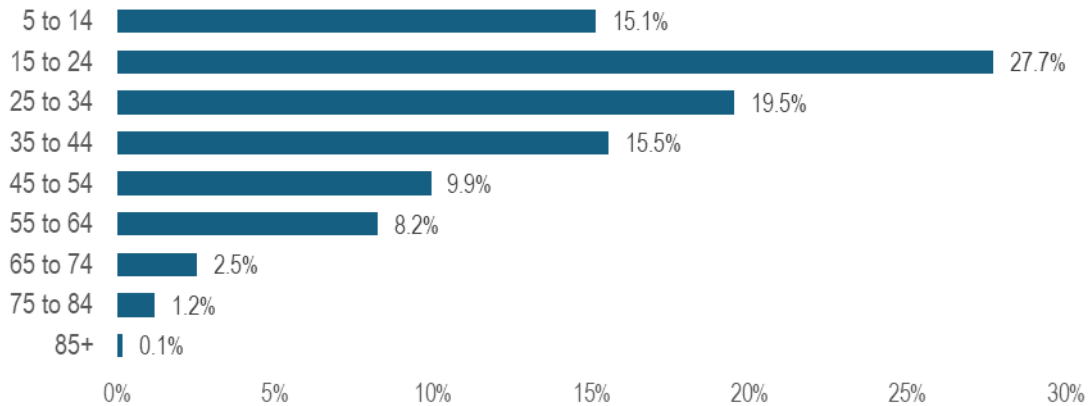


Figure 59: Percent of total emergency department visits for suicidal ideation by age group, Clark County, EpiCenter

Suicide rates in **Clark County** have been decreasing since 2020, while rates in **Ohio** have remained steady.

Age-adjusted death rates per 100,000. *Indicates preliminary data that may change.

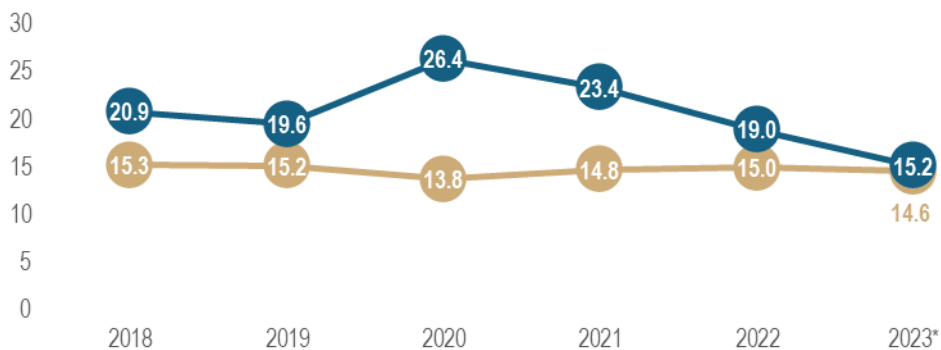


Figure 60: Suicide rates, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Health Suicide Report 2023

Cancer

Lung and bronchus and breast cancer are the leading types of cancer in Clark County (Figure 61). Colorectal cancer incidence has decreased over time, while prostate cancer and melanoma of the skin have increased (Figure 61).

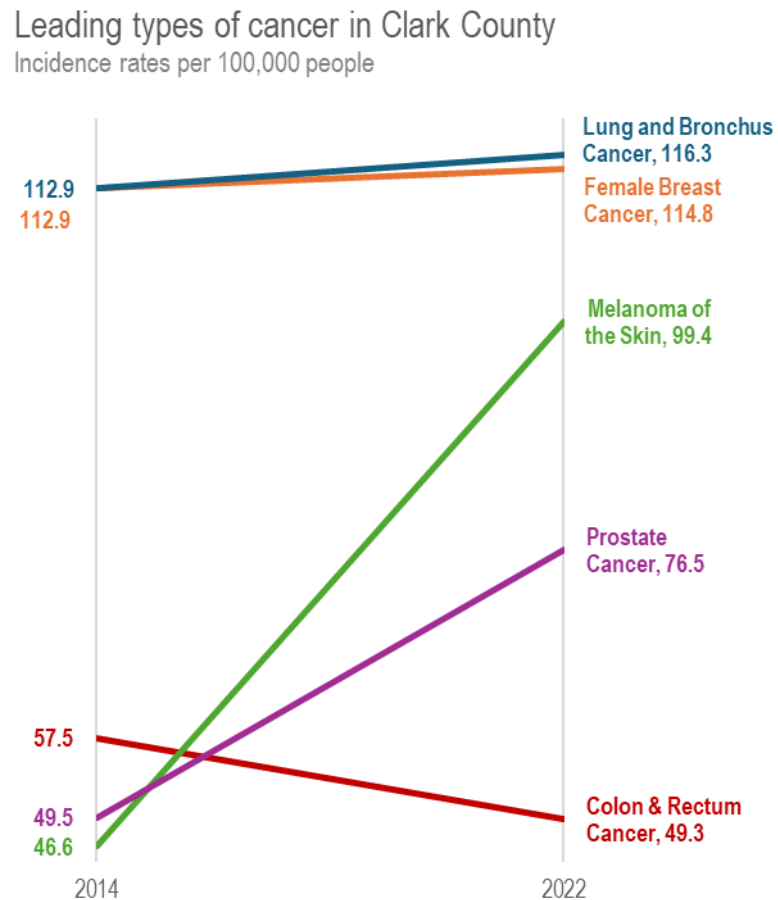


Figure 61: Leading cancer incidence rates, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System

Breast Cancer

Clark County leads Ohio and the US in newly diagnosed **breast cancer**.

Incidence rates per 100,000 people, 2017-2021

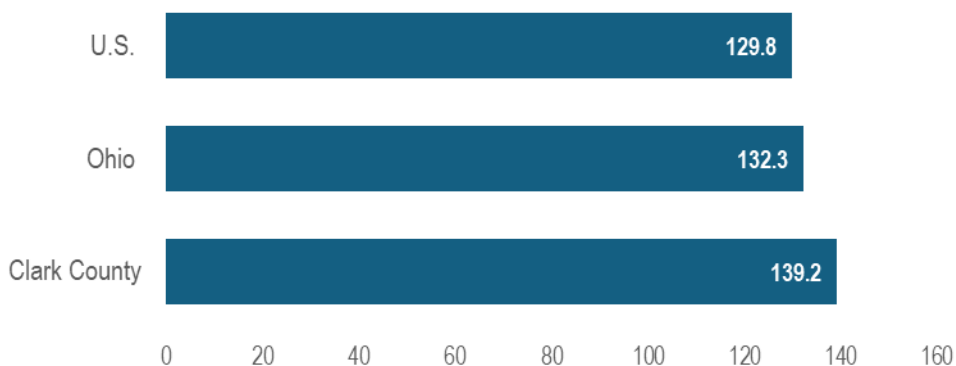


Figure 62: Breast cancer incidence, Clark County, Ohio, US, US Cancer Statistics Data Visualization

Most cases of breast cancer in Clark County are caught at early stages, but there is a disparity between **Black** and **White** diagnoses.

Percent of newly diagnosed cases, 2017-2023

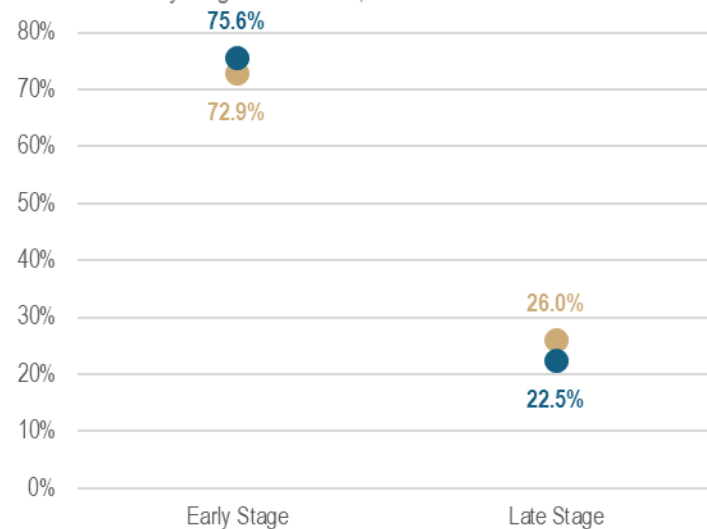


Figure 63: Breast cancer by stage by race, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System

Colorectal Cancer

Clark County leads Ohio and the US in newly diagnosed **colorectal cancer**.

Incidence rates per 100,000 people, 2017-2021



Figure 64: Colorectal cancer incidence, Clark County, Ohio, US, US Cancer Statistics Data Visualization

There is a large disparity between **Black** and **White** colorectal cancer diagnoses in Clark County.

More cases are diagnosed in the late stage.

Percent of newly diagnosed cases, 2017-2023

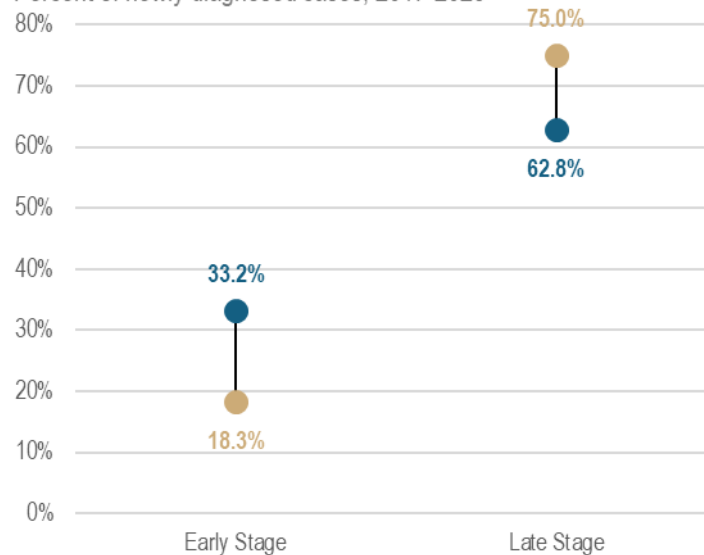


Figure 65: Colorectal cancer by stage by race, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System

Lung and Bronchus Cancer

Clark County leads Ohio and the US in newly diagnosed **lung and bronchus cancer**.

Incidence rates per 100,000 people, 2017-2021

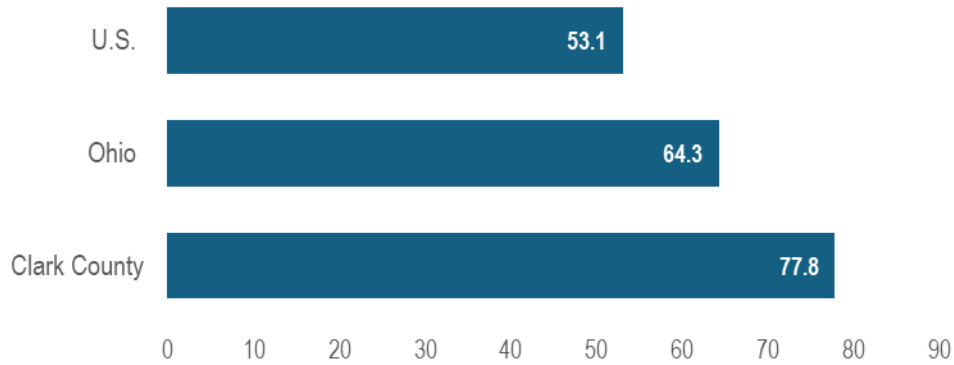


Figure 66: Lung and bronchus cancer incidence, Clark County, Ohio, US, US Cancer Statistics Data Visualization

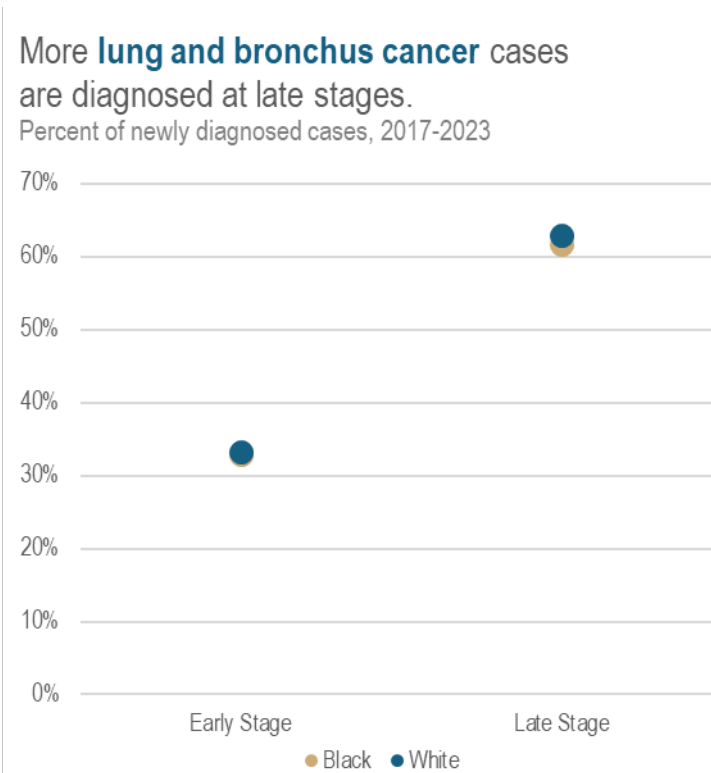


Figure 67: Lung and bronchus cancer by stage by race, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System

Melanoma of the Skin

Clark County and Ohio lead the US in newly diagnosed **skin cancer**.

Incidence rates per 100,000 people, 2017-2021

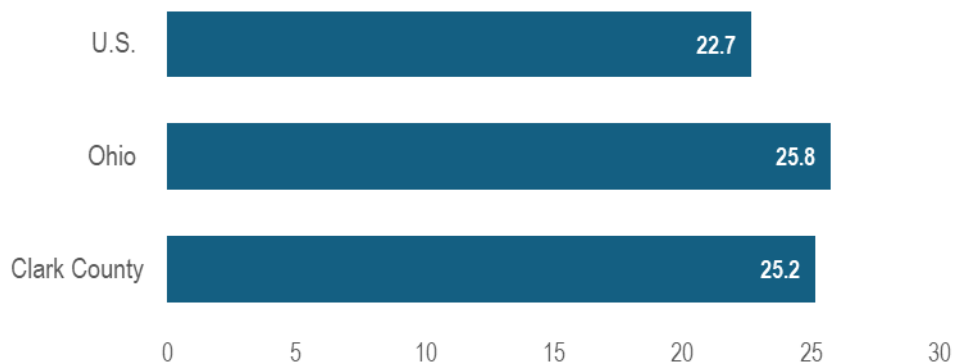


Figure 68: Melanoma of the skin incidence, Clark County, Ohio, US, US Cancer Statistics Data Visualization

Most skin cancer cases are diagnosed at an early stage.

Percent of newly diagnosed cases, 2017-2023

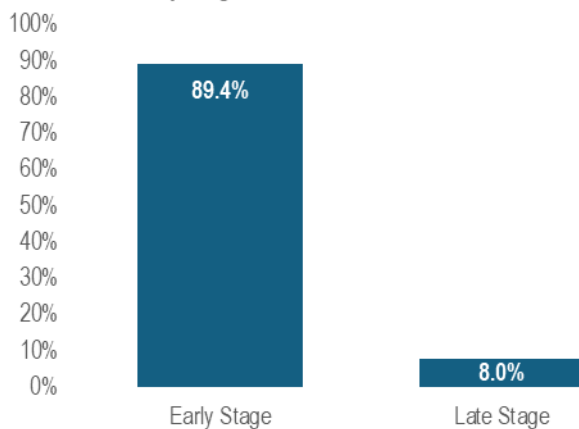


Figure 69: Melanoma of the skin incidence by stage, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System

Prostate Cancer

Ohio leads Clark County and the US in newly diagnosed **prostate cancer**.

Incidence rates per 100,000 people, 2017-2021

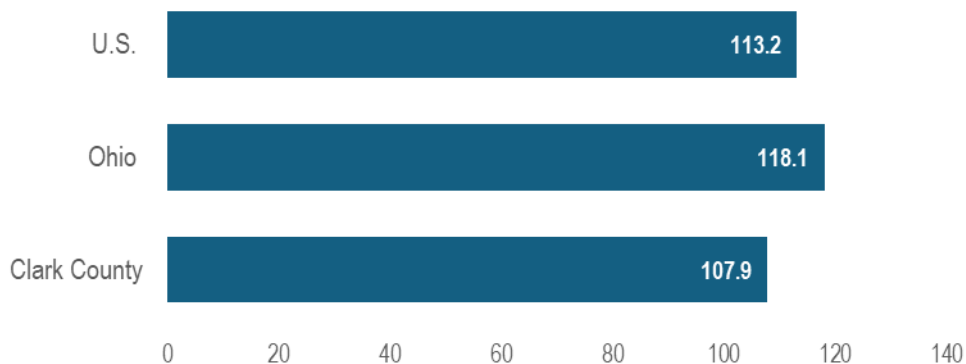


Figure 70: Prostate cancer incidence, Clark County, Ohio, US, US Cancer Statistics Data Visualization

More **prostate cancer** cases are diagnosed at an early stage.

Percent of newly diagnosed cases, 2017-2023

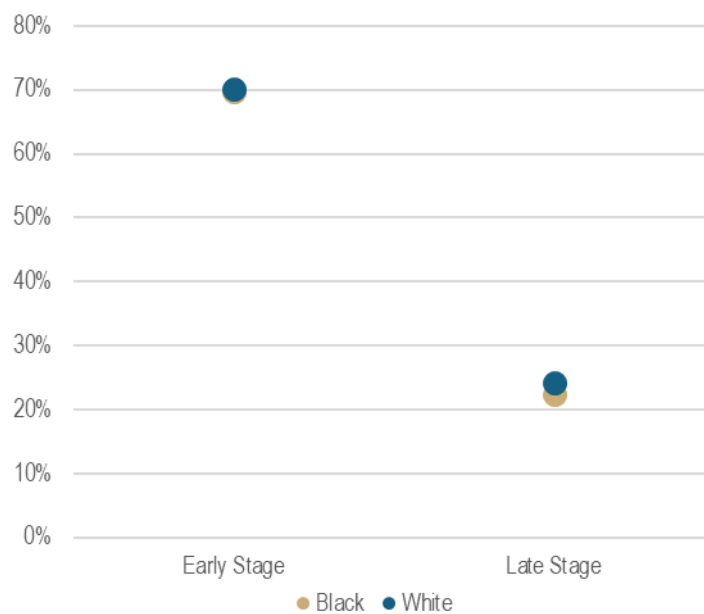


Figure 71: Prostate cancer by stage by race, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System

Overall Health

In Clark County, 18% of adults report that they consider themselves in fair or poor health and that their physical health was not good on 4 of the previous 30 days (Figure 72) (Figure 73). Clark County adults reported that on 5.4 days of the previous 30 days, their mental health was not good (Figure 74).

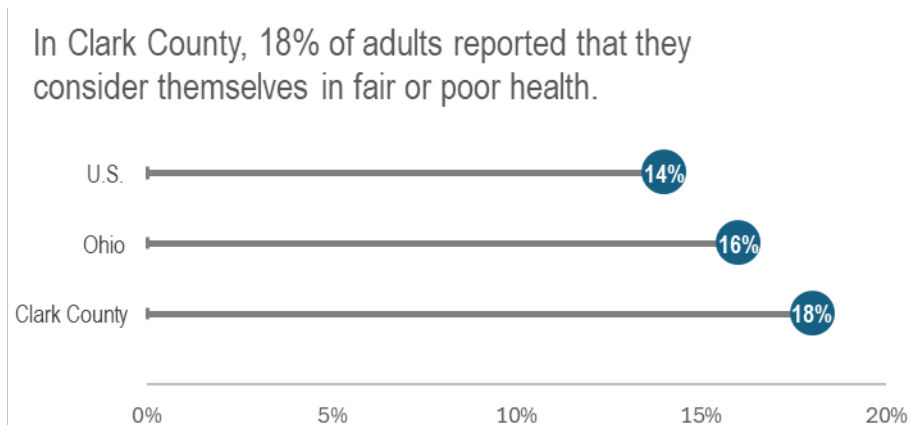


Figure 72: Fair or poor health, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024

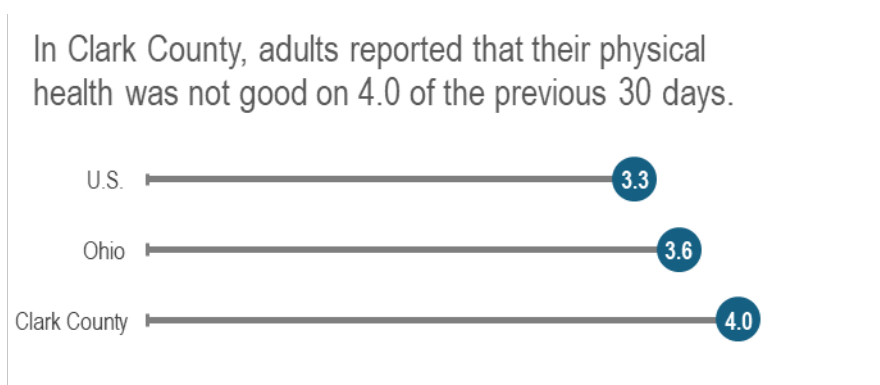


Figure 73: Poor physical health days, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024

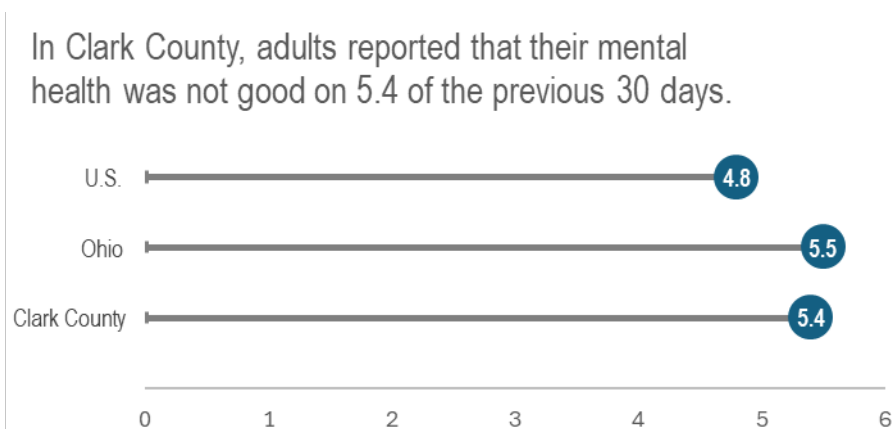


Figure 74: Poor mental health days, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

17% of Greater Dayton Area adults reported experiencing 4 or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (Figure 75). Nationally, 17.3% of adults reported they had experienced 4 or more ACEs. Leading ACEs include living with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal; parents separated or divorced, parent or adult in home swore at, insulted, or put them down; and lived with someone who was a problem drinkers or alcoholic (Figure 76).

17% of adults in the Greater Dayton Area
experienced four or more adverse
childhood experiences (ACEs)

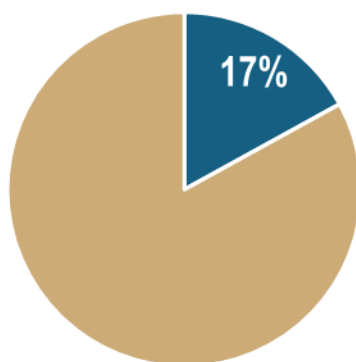


Figure 75: Adverse childhood experiences among adults in the Greater Dayton Area, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 2024

Leading adverse childhood experiences

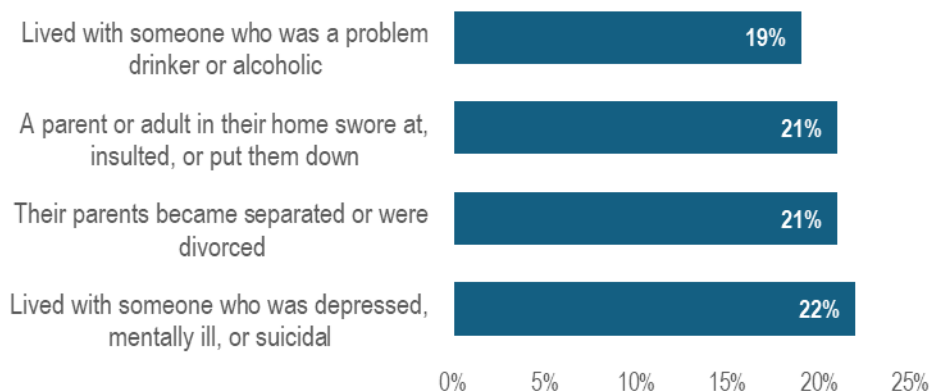


Figure 76: Leading adverse childhood experiences among adults in the Greater Dayton Area, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey 2024

Chronic Disease

The number of adults diagnosed with diabetes in Clark County and Ohio have both increased over the last 5 years, which the US has remained the same (Figure 77). In Clark County, the total number of diabetes-related emergency department visits has increased over time (Figure 78).

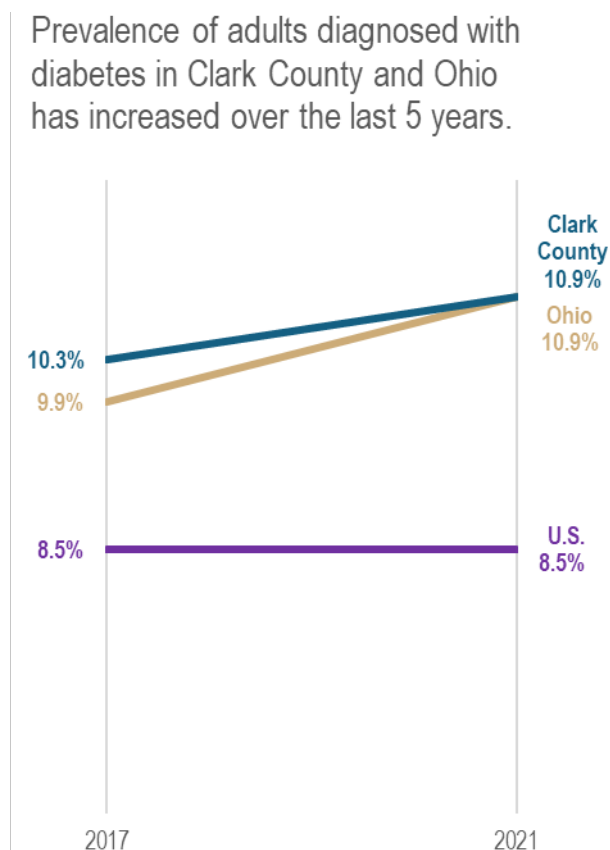


Figure 77: Adults diagnosed with diabetes, Clark County, Ohio, US, CDC US Diabetes Surveillance System

Total number of diabetes-related hospital ED visits by Clark County residents has increased over time.

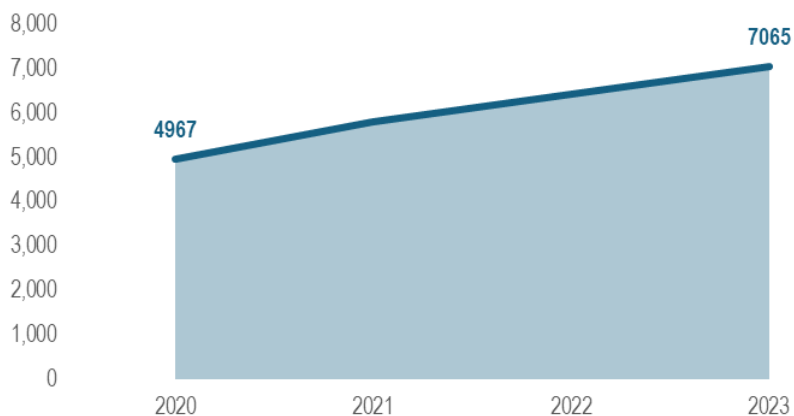


Figure 78: Diabetes-related emergency department encounters among Clark County residents, Greater Dayton Hospital Association

In Clark County, the number of heart disease-related emergency department visits has increased over time, with a sharp increase in 2022 (Figure 79).

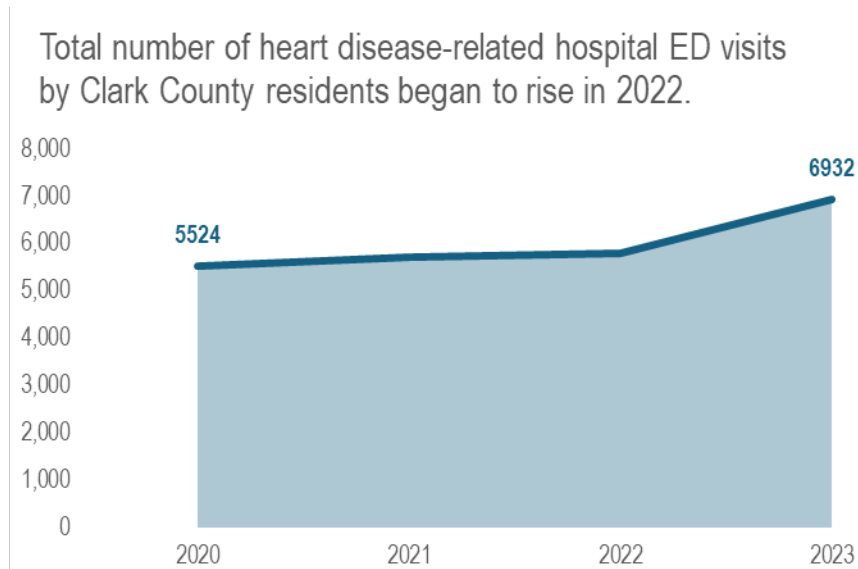


Figure 79: Heart disease-related emergency department encounters among Clark County residents, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association

Obesity, high blood cholesterol, and high blood pressure are among the leading factors for developing cardiovascular disease for Greater Dayton Area adults (Figure 80). Of those with high blood pressure, 39% were black and 37% were male (Figure 81) (Figure 82). Of those with diabetes, 21% had an income of less than \$25,000 (Figure 83). 13% of Greater Dayton Area adults have been diagnosed with asthma (Figure 84).

Leading factors for developing cardiovascular disease among Greater Dayton Area adults

Percent of Greater Dayton Area adults who had major risk factors for developing cardiovascular disease, 2024.

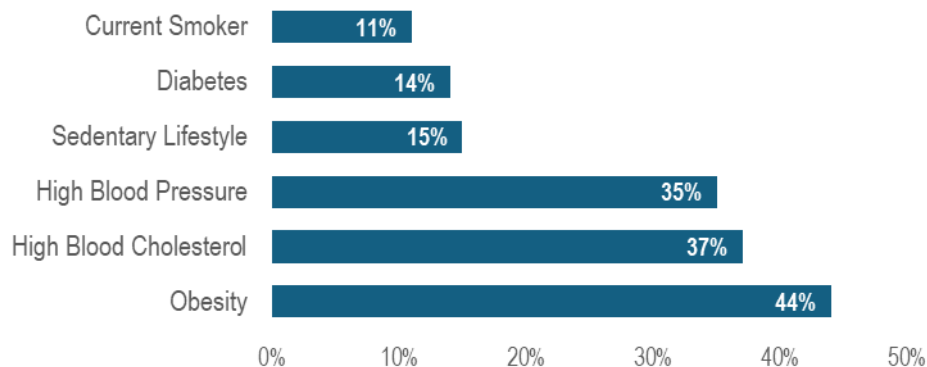


Figure 80: Percent of Greater Dayton Area adults who had major risk factors for developing cardiovascular disease, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey 2024

39% of adults with high blood pressure were Black.
Percent of Greater Dayton Area adults, 2024

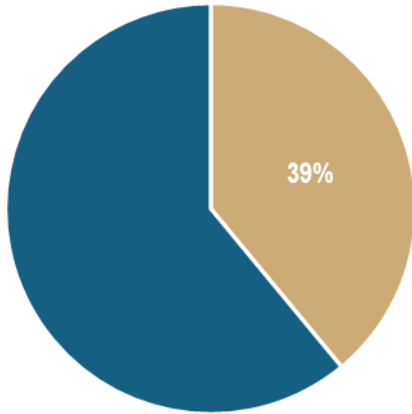


Figure 81: Percent of Greater Dayton Area adults with high blood pressure by race, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey 2024

37% of adults with high blood pressure were male.
Percent of Greater Dayton Area adults, 2024

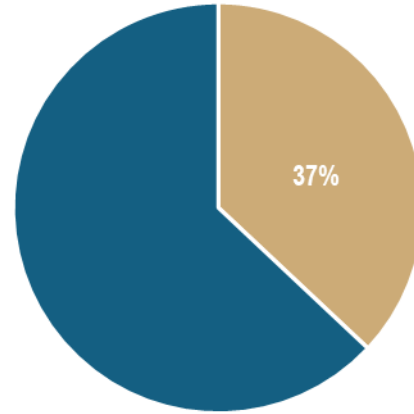


Figure 82: Percent of Greater Dayton Area adults with high blood pressure by sex, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey 2024

21% of adults with diabetes had an income of less than \$25,000.
Percent of Greater Dayton Area adults, 2024

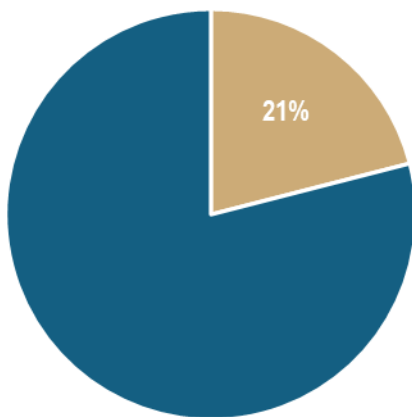


Figure 83: Percent of Greater Dayton Area adults with diabetes by income, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey 2024

13% of Greater Dayton Area adults have been diagnosed with asthma.
2024

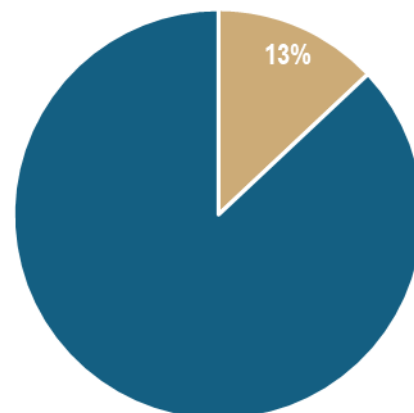


Figure 84: Percent of Greater Dayton Area adults with asthma, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Community Health Needs Assessment Survey 2024

Maternal Infant Health

Prenatal Care

Fewer mothers receive prenatal care in the first trimester in Clark County than in Ohio (Figure 85). Most prenatal care obtained by Clark County residents is adequate or above, however 22.7% is considered inadequate (Figure 86). The percent of Black mothers in Clark County receiving prenatal care is less than that of white mothers (Figure 87).

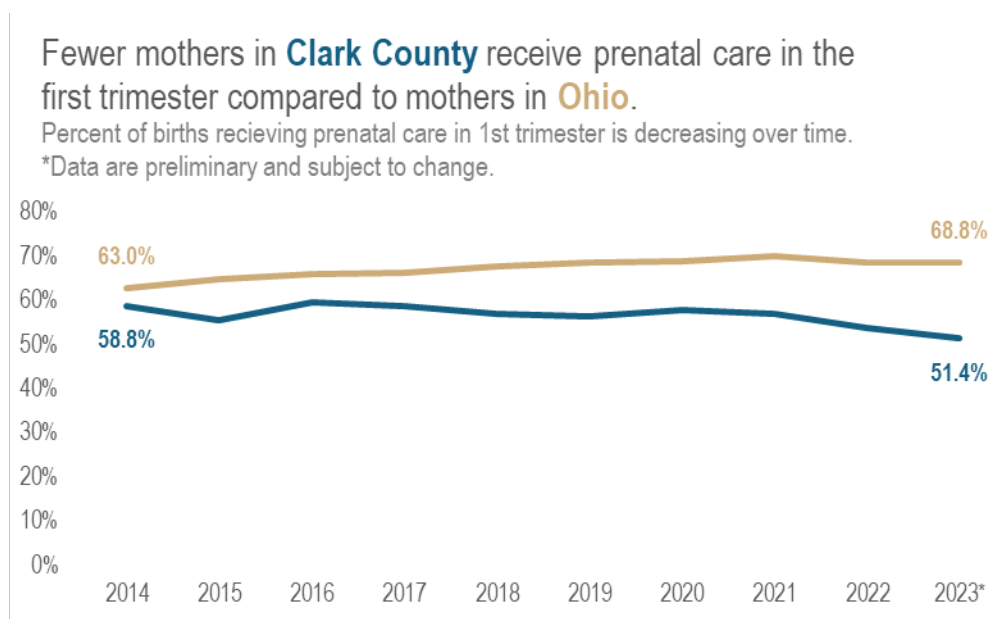


Figure 85: Percent of mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care, Clark County, Ohio, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics birth data

Adequacy of prenatal care in Clark County, 2019-2023*

*2023 data are preliminary and subject to change.

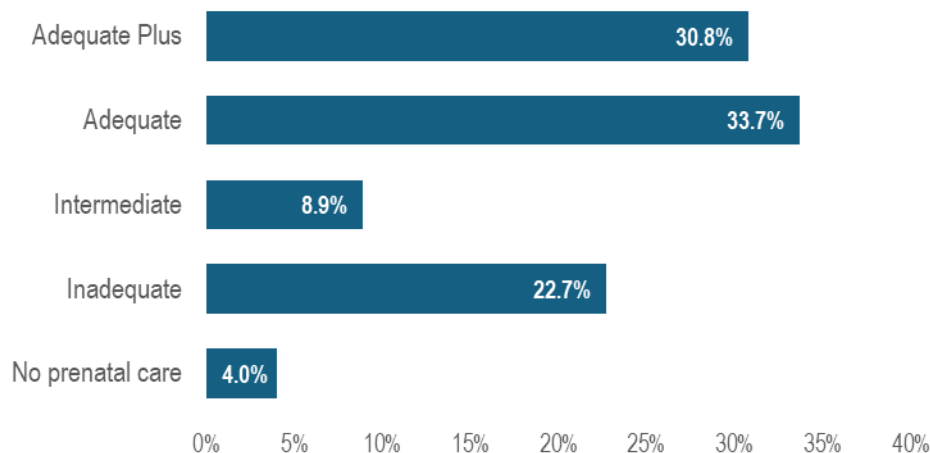


Figure 86: Adequacy of prenatal care, Kotelchuck Index, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics birth data. The Kotelchuck Index uses when prenatal care began (initiation) and the number of prenatal visits from initiation until delivery to measure adequacy of prenatal care.

Fewer Black mothers in Clark County received prenatal care in their first trimester compared to white mothers.

Percent of births 2019-2023*. *2023 data is preliminary and subject to change.

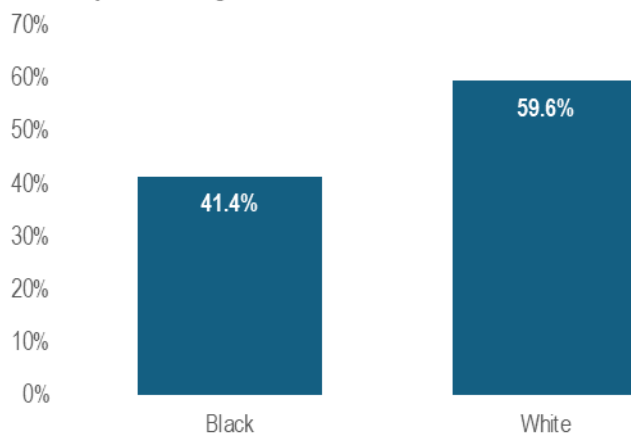


Figure 87: Percent of mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care by race, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of vital Statistics birth data

Smoking During Pregnancy

The percent of Clark County mothers who smoked at any time during pregnancy has decreased over time.

Percent of births, 2019-2023* *2023 data are preliminary and subject to change.

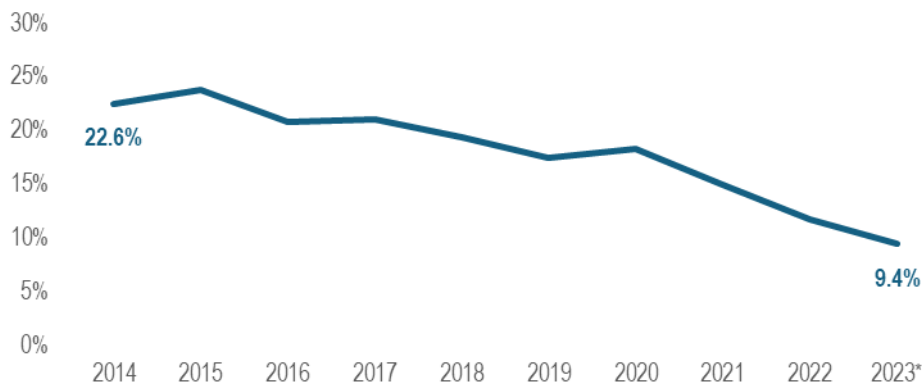


Figure 88: Smoking during pregnancy, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics birth data

Birth Outcomes

More babies in Clark County had low birthweight compared to babies in Ohio (Figure 89). In Clark County, there is a racial disparity in low birthweight with babies born to Black mothers experiencing greater rates (Figure 90).

More babies in Clark County had a low birthweight compared to babies in Ohio.

Percent of births, 2019-2023* *2023 data are preliminary and subject to change.

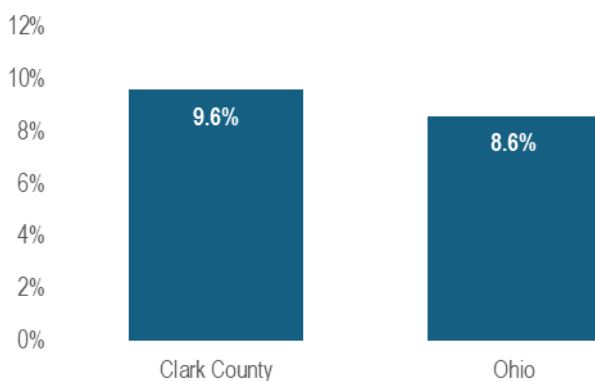


Figure 89: Low birthweight, Clark County, Ohio, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics birth data

More babies born to Black mothers in Clark County had a low birthweight compared to other races and ethnicities.

Percent of births, 2019-2023* *2023 data are preliminary and subject to change.

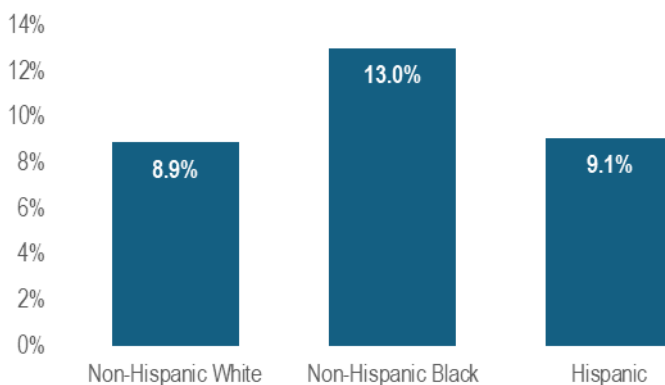


Figure 90: Low birthweight by race and ethnicity, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics birth data

Preterm birthrates in Clark County are also higher than in Ohio (Figure 91). There is a slight disparity in preterm births to Black mothers (Figure 92).

The percent of babies born preterm is greater in Clark County than in Ohio.

Percent of births, 2019-2023* *2023 data are preliminary and subject to change.

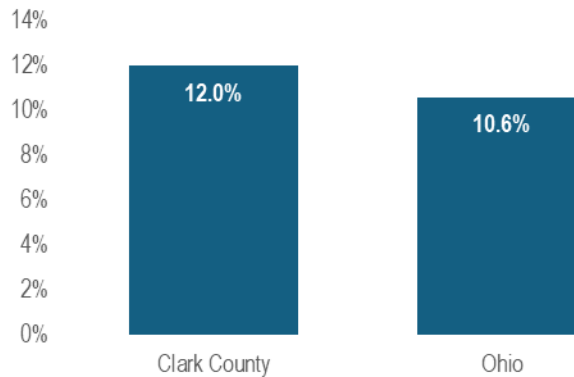


Figure 91: Preterm birth, Clark County, Ohio, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Vital Statistics birth data

The percent of babies born preterm to Black mothers is greater than those born to mothers of other races and ethnicities.

Percent of births, 2019-2023* *2023 Data are preliminary and subject to change.

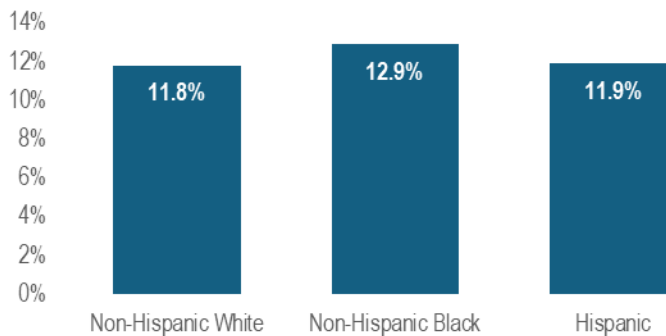


Figure 92: Preterm birth by race and ethnicity, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Vital Statistics birth data

Breastfed Babies

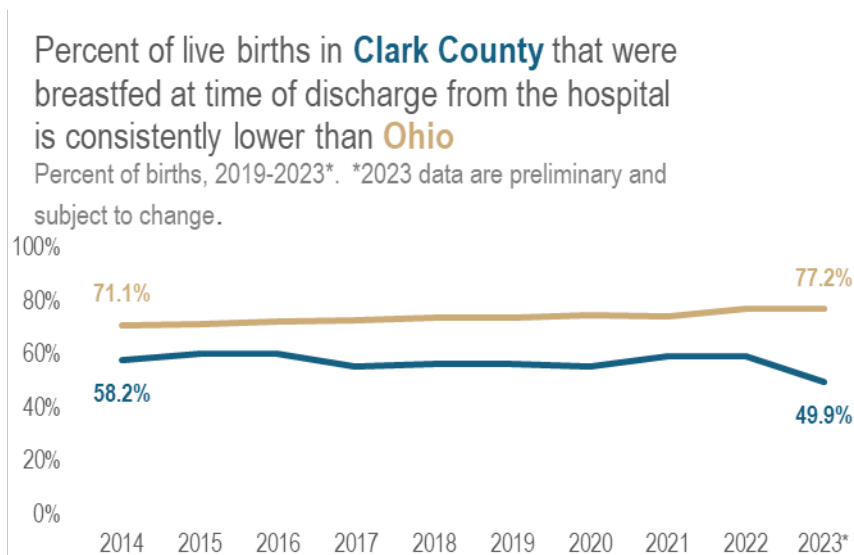


Figure 93: Percent of births that were breastfed at discharge from hospital, Clark County, Ohio, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Vital Statistics birth data

Babies born to white mothers in Clark County are more likely to be breastfed at discharge from the hospital compared to babies born to Black or Hispanic mothers.

Percent of births, 2019-2023* *2023 data are preliminary and subject to change.

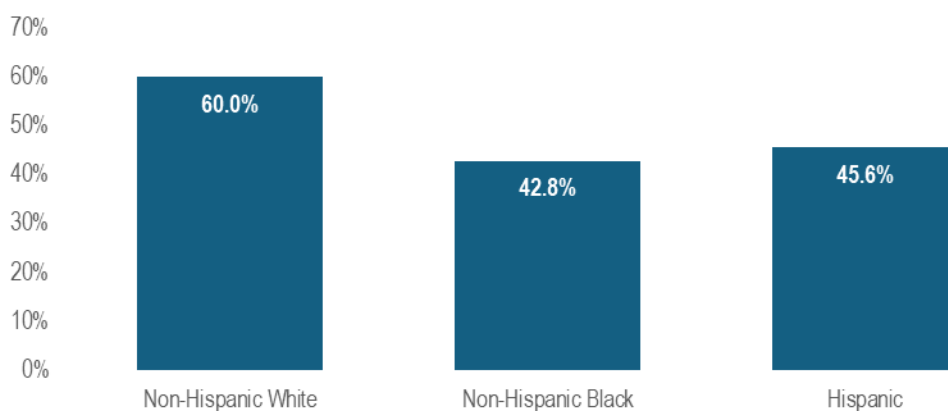


Figure 94: Percent of births that were breastfed at discharge from hospital by race and ethnicity, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Vital Statistics birth data

Infant Mortality

Clark County's 5-year infant mortality rate is higher than Ohio's (Figure 95). In Clark County, Black babies have a higher mortality rate than white babies (Figure 96). Congenital anomalies are the leading cause of infant death between 2019-2023, followed by other causes, then prematurity and related conditions (Figure 97).

Clark County's infant mortality rate is higher than Ohio's.

Rates per 1,000 live births. *2023 data are preliminary and subject to change.

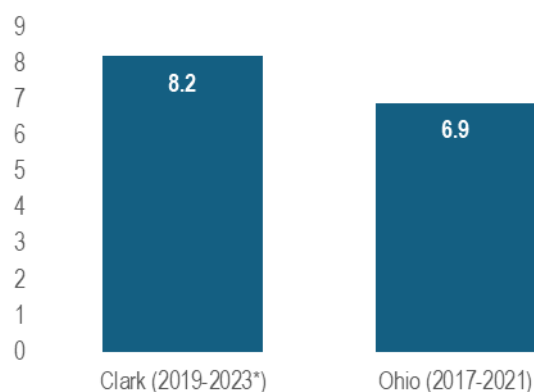


Figure 95: Infant mortality rate, Clark County, Ohio, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics infant mortality data

In Clark County, Black babies have a higher mortality rate than white babies.

Rates per 1,000 live births, 2019-2023*

*2023 data are preliminary and subject to change.

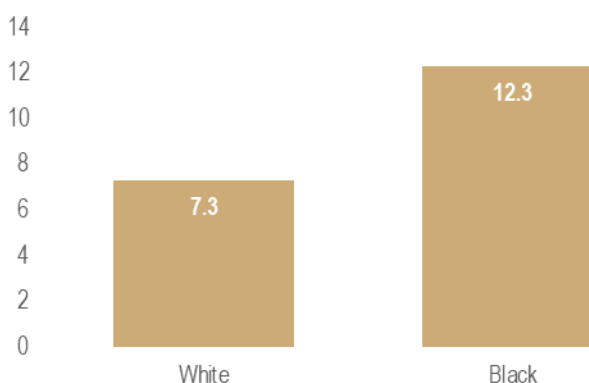


Figure 96: Infant mortality rate by race, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics infant mortality data

Leading causes of infant death in Clark County.

Rates per 1,000 infant deaths, 2019-2023* *2023 data are preliminary and subject to change.

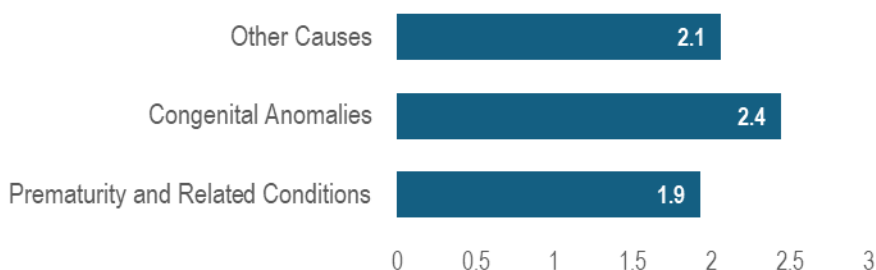


Figure 97: Leading causes of infant death, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics infant mortality data

Reproductive Health

Sexual Activity

While teen birth rates are decreasing over time in Clark County and Ohio, Clark County's rates have remained higher than Ohio's over the last 10 years (Figure 98).

Teen birth rates remain higher in **Clark County** than in **Ohio** over the past 10 years.

Birth rates per 100,000 persons 2014-2023

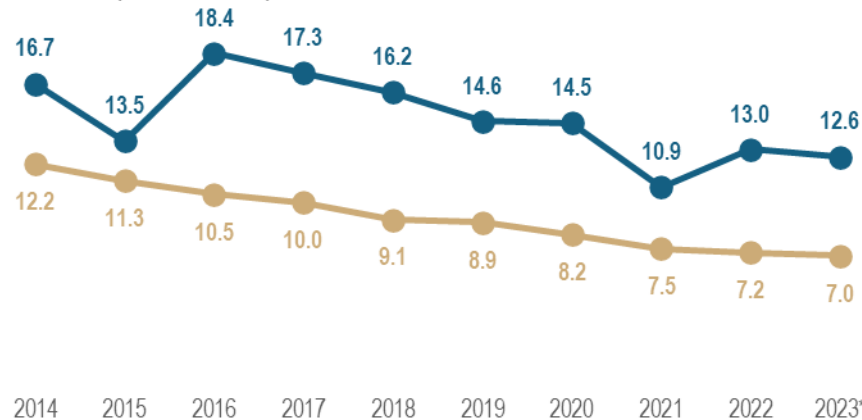


Figure 98: Teen birth rate for mothers 15-19 years, Clark County, Ohio, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Vital Statistics birth data

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are the most common reportable sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Clark County. Rates of all three STIs in Clark County have been higher than Ohio.

Chlamydia rates have been higher in **Clark County** than **Ohio** most years from 2018-2023.

Cases of Chlamydia per 100,000 persons

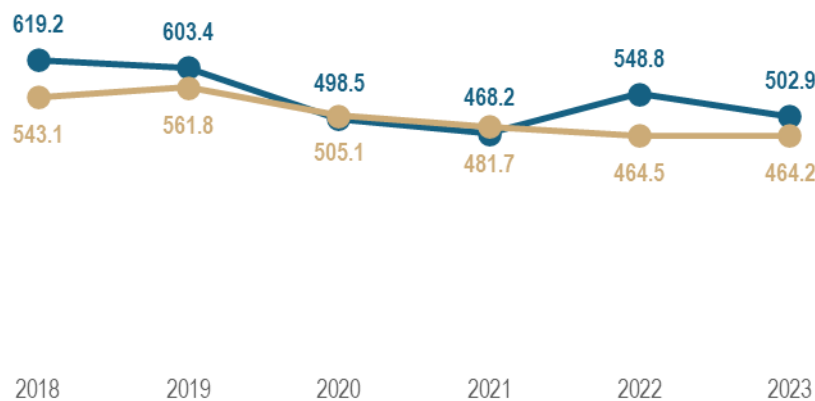


Figure 99: Chlamydia rates, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program Report

Case rates of Gonorrhea have been decreasing both in **Clark County** and **Ohio**.

Cases per 100,000 persons per year 2018-2023

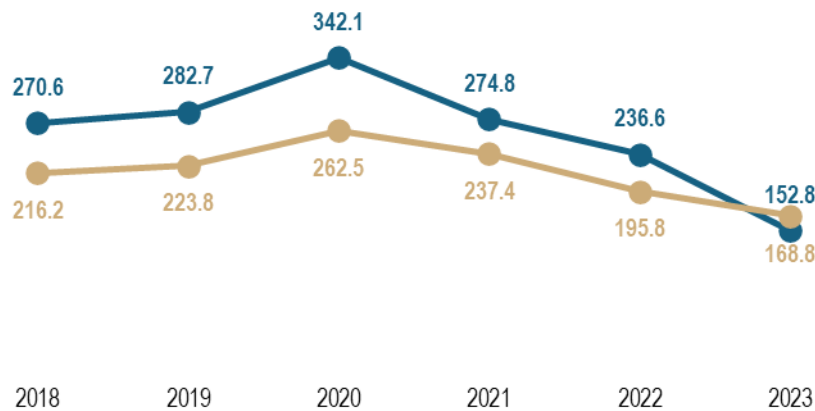


Figure 100: Gonorrhea rates, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program Report

Syphilis case rates in **Clark County** have dropped below the **Ohio** case rates in 2023 after years long increase.

Cases of syphilis per 100,000 persons per year 2018-2023

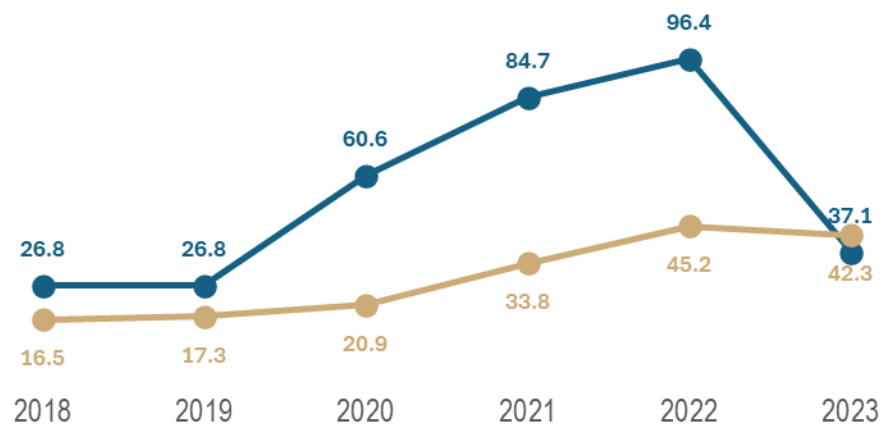


Figure 101: Syphilis rates, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program Report

Most of the **Chlamydia** and **Gonorrhea** cases are in younger age groups while **Syphilis** cases are more evenly spread in adult age groups.

Clark County, OH percent of cases by age group 2019-2023

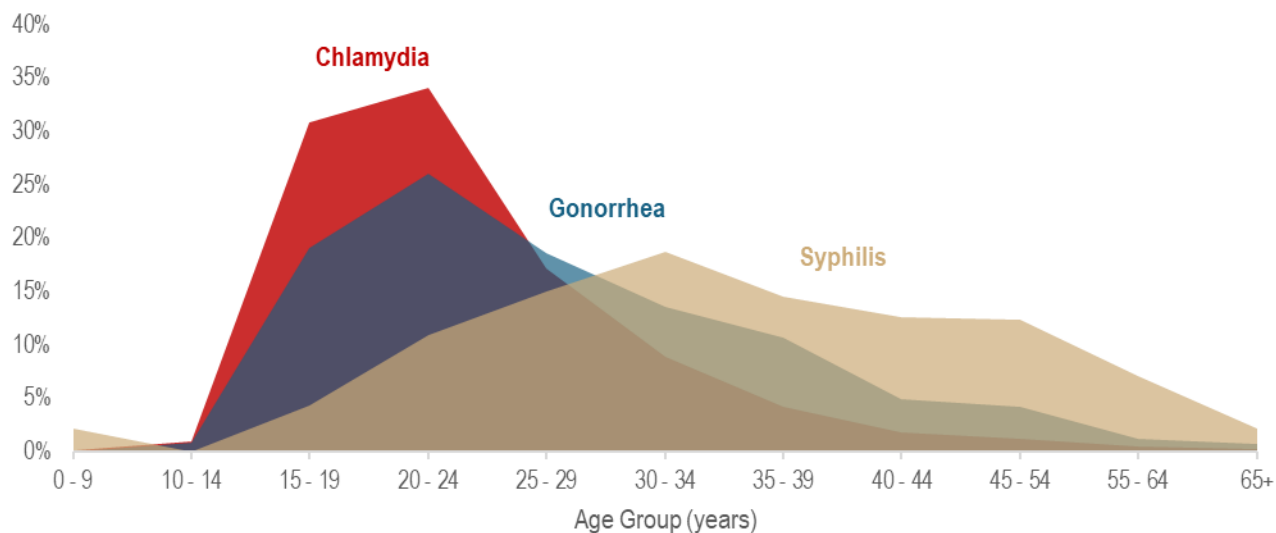


Figure 102: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis cases by age group, Clark County, Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program Report

HIV case rates in **Clark County** have increased over the past 5 years, but remained steady in **Ohio**.

Cases per 100,000 persons per year 2018-2023

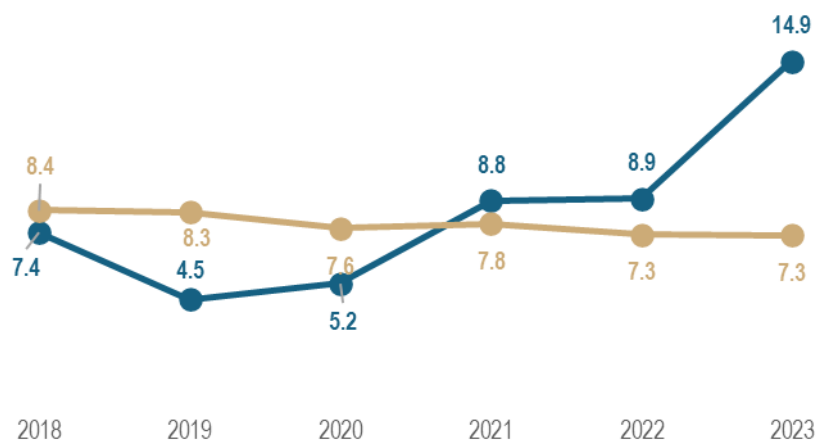


Figure 103: HIV case rates, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program Report. Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio/Clark at time of initial diagnosis. Data reported through June 30, 2024.

Substance Use

While overdose fatality rates in Clark County have remained higher than rates in Ohio, Clark County rates have decreased since 2017 (Figure 104).

Age-adjusted death rate for overdose fatalities have remained higher in **Clark County** than death rates in **Ohio**.

Age-adjusted deaths rates per 100,000 persons in Clark County and Ohio 2015-2023.

Data from Ohio Department of Health Overdose Fatality Report.

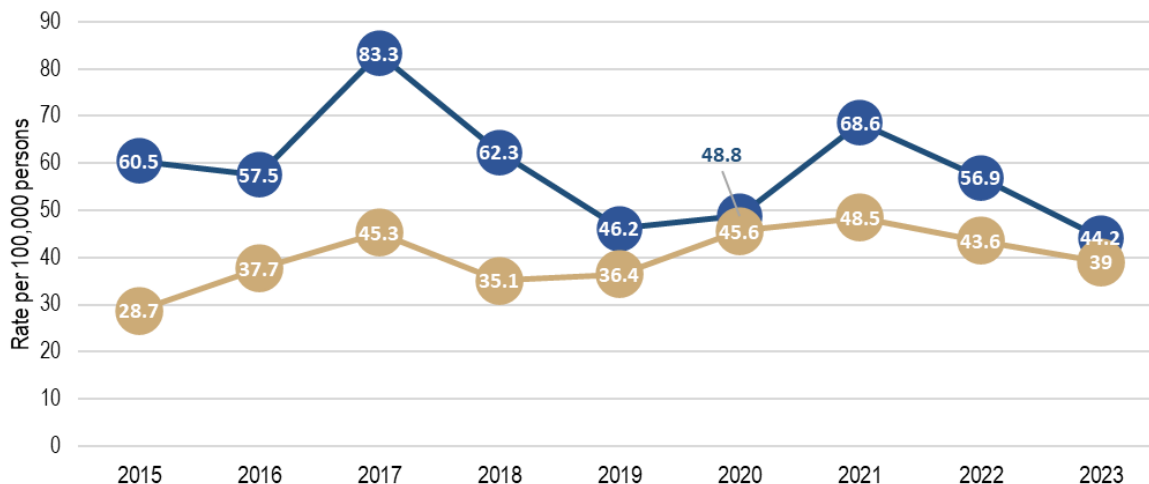


Figure 104: Overdose fatalities by year, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Health Overdose Fatality Report

The majority of overdose fatalities between 2017 and 2023 were among males.

Percentage of overdose fatalities in Clark County 2017-2023

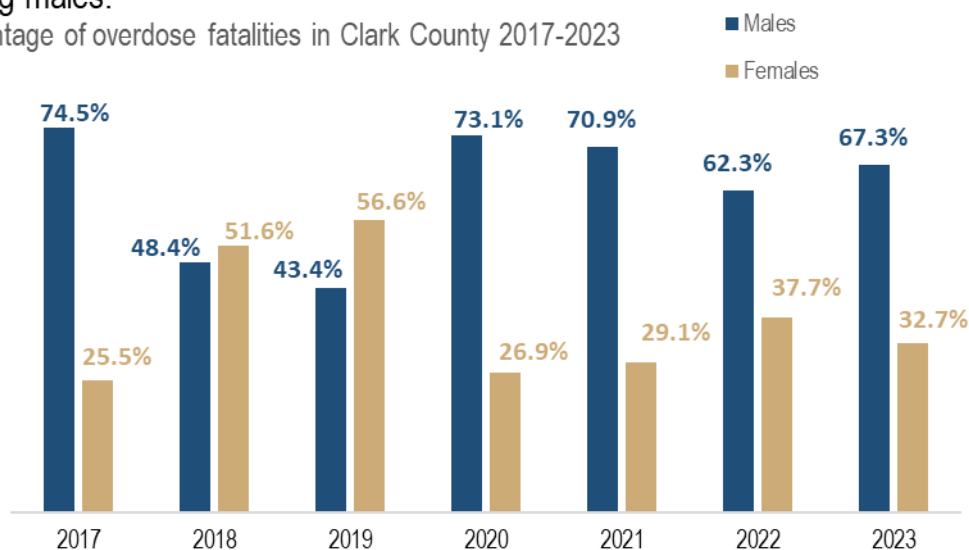


Figure 105: Overdose fatalities by sex, Clark County, Clark County Overdose Fatality Review

The 35-44 year old age group has the largest percentage of overdose fatalities in Clark County between 2015 -2023.

Percentage of overdose fatalities in Clark County 2015-2023

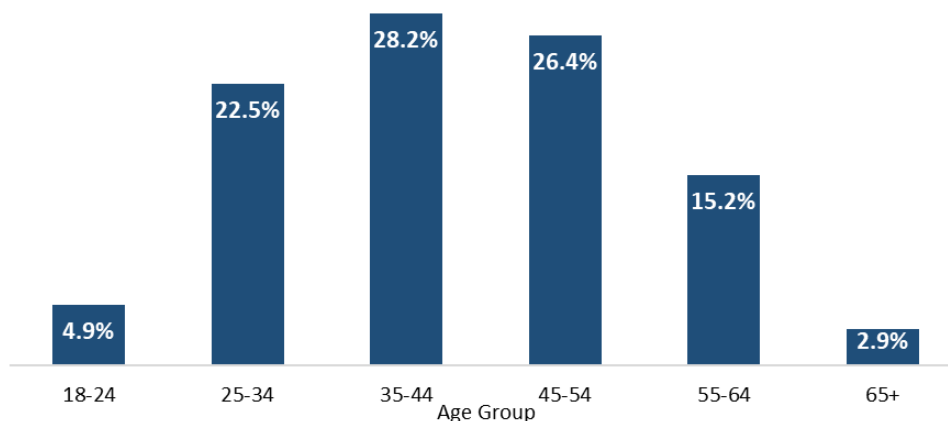


Figure 106: Overdose fatalities by age group, Clark County, Clark County Overdose Fatality Review

Alcohol use among adults in the Greater Dayton Area is higher than Ohio and the US (Figure 107), but there are fewer alcohol-related driving deaths in Clark County than in Ohio (Figure 108).

The Greater Dayton Area has a higher percent of both adults that are **current alcohol drinkers** and higher percent of **binge drinkers** than in Ohio and the US.

Percent of adult drinkers from the 2024 GDAHA survey and 2022 BRFSS survey

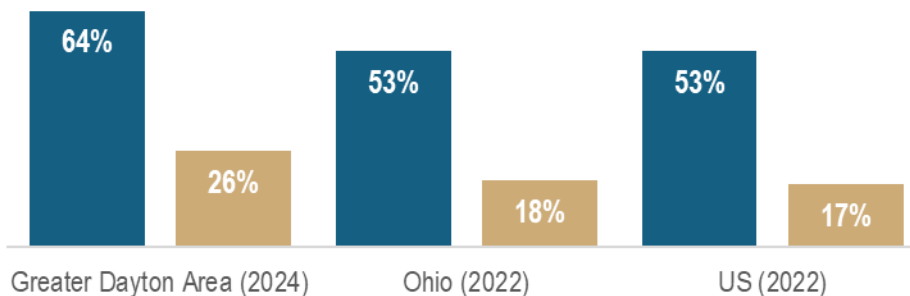


Figure 107: Alcohol consumption, Greater Dayton Area, Ohio, US

Clark County has a lower percent of alcohol-impaired driving deaths
Percent of driving deaths with alcohol involvement,
County Health Rankings 2024

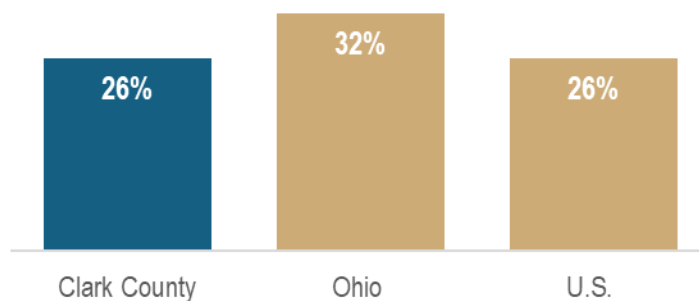


Figure 108: Alcohol-impaired driving deaths, Clark County, Ohio, and US, County Health Rankings 2024, Data from 2017-2021

Health Behaviors

Smoking

In the Greater Dayton Area, 11% of adults are current smokers and 8% use e-cigarettes (Figure 109). This is lower than Ohio and the US.

Current smoking and **e-cigarette use** is lower in the Greater Dayton Area than Ohio and U.S.

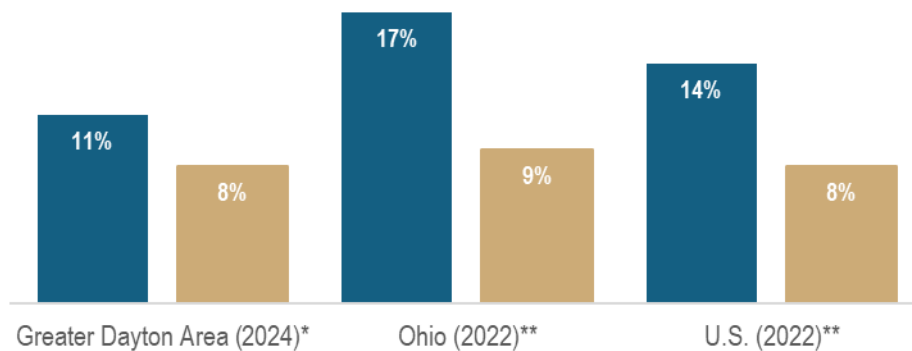


Figure 109: Adult smoking and e-cigarette use, Greater Dayton Area*, Ohio**, US**. *Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Survey 2024. **CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2022.

Diet & Exercise

The percent of adults who are obese is higher in Clark County than in Ohio and the US, but all three values have been increasing over time (Figure 110). Similarly, the percentage of Clark County adults who are physically inactive is higher than in Ohio and the US (Figure 111).

The percent of adults who are obese is higher in
Clark County than in **Ohio** and the **United States**.
Percent of adults with BMI of 30 or greater, 2018-2024

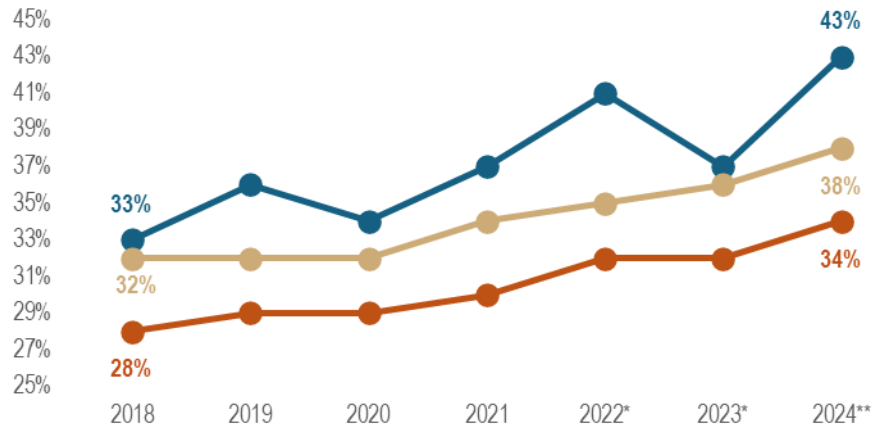


Figure 110: Obesity rate, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings. *Data from 2022 and 2023 should not be compared to prior years. **Use caution when comparing 2024 data to prior years.

The percent of adults who are physically inactive is higher in
Clark County than in **Ohio** and the **United States**.
Percent of adults reporting leisure-time physical activity, 2018-2024

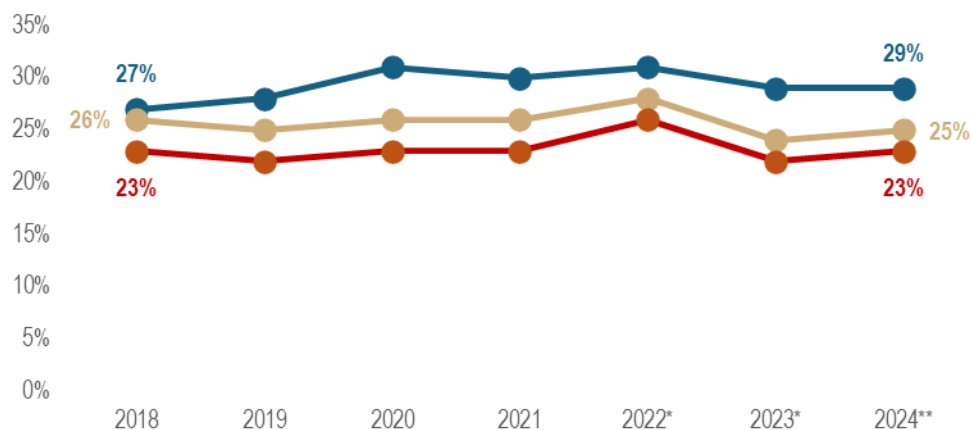


Figure 111: Physical inactivity, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings. *Data from 2022 and 2023 should not be compared to prior years. **Use caution when comparing 2024 data to prior years.

Immunizations

The Percent of kindergarteners in Clark County with all required immunizations is decreasing over time

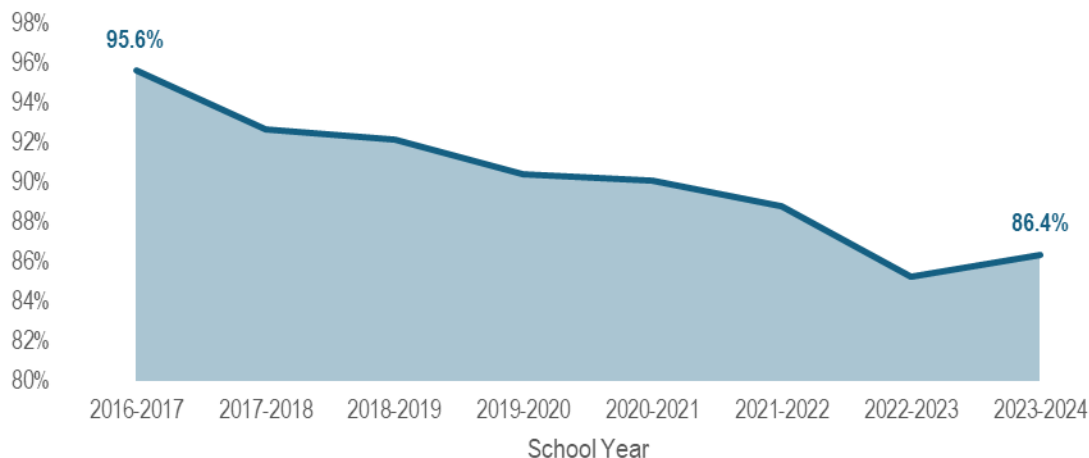


Figure 112: Kindergarten immunization rates, Clark County, Ohio Department of Health School Immunization Data

Injury Prevention & Community Safety

Fatal Traffic Crashes

The most common fatal traffic crashes in Clark County have been decreasing over time, however, mature-related crashes have stayed the same (Figure 113).

Fatal traffic crashes in Clark County by type

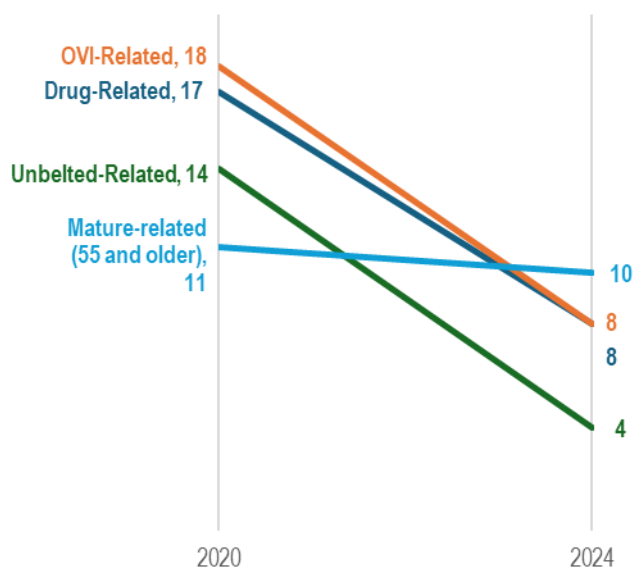


Figure 113: Fatal traffic crashes by type, Clark County, Ohio State Highway Patrol

Child Abuse

Physical and sexual abuse towards children have increased in Clark County, while neglect has decreased.

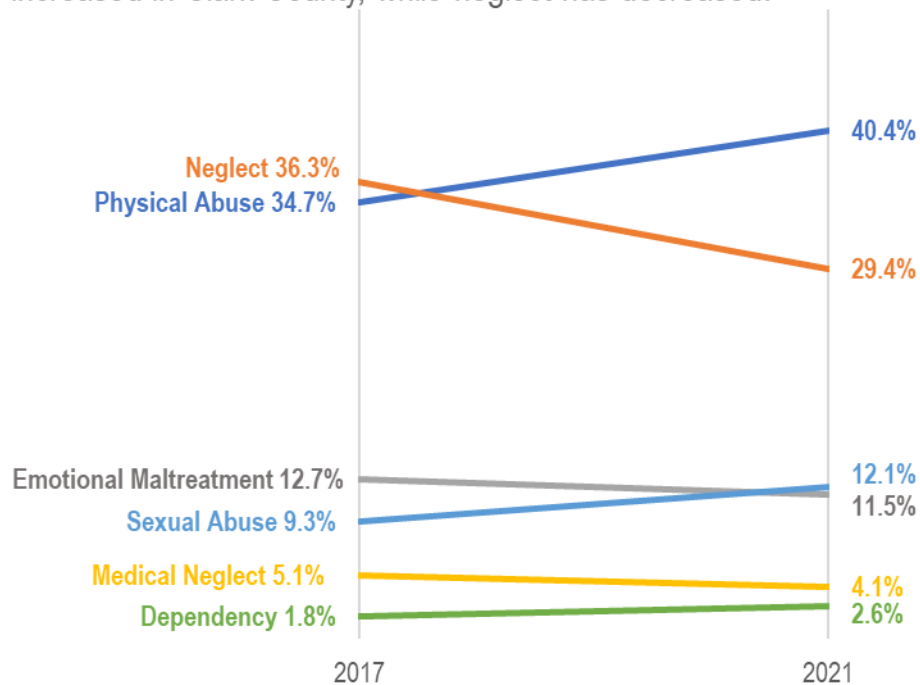


Figure 114: Child abuse by type, Clark County, Clark County Job & Family Services

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence reports of **victims without injury** dipped below reports of **victims with injury** in 2020-2021, but are back on the rise.

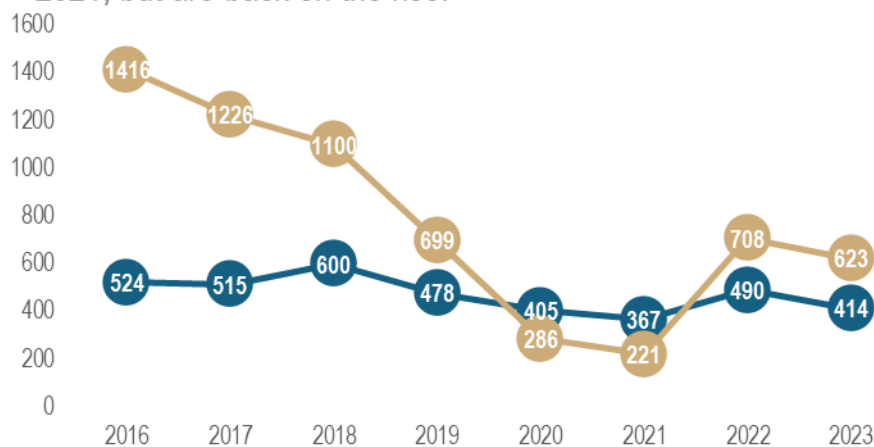


Figure 115: Domestic violence reports, Clark County, Ohio Attorney General Domestic Violence Reports

Domestic violence victims in Clark County are most often live-in partners with the offender

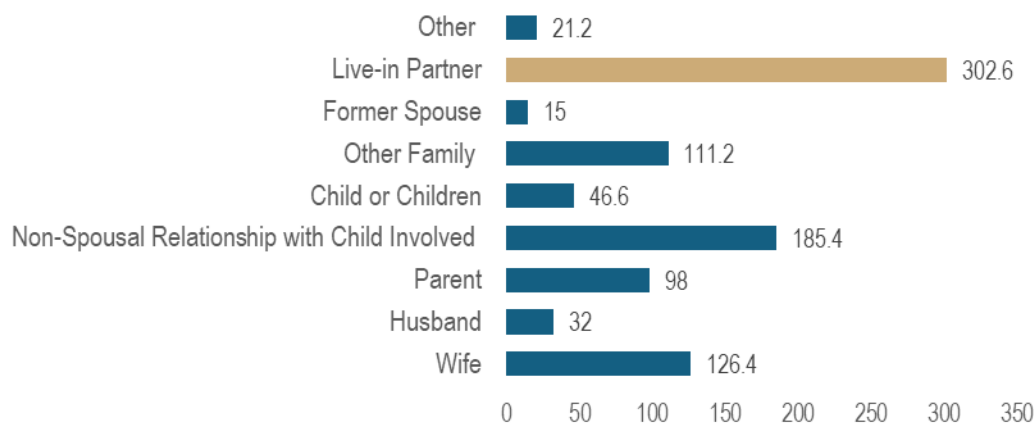


Figure 116: Domestic violence reports by relationship to the offender, Clark County, Ohio Attorney General Domestic Violence Reports

Violent Crime

Violent crimes have increased over time in Clark County

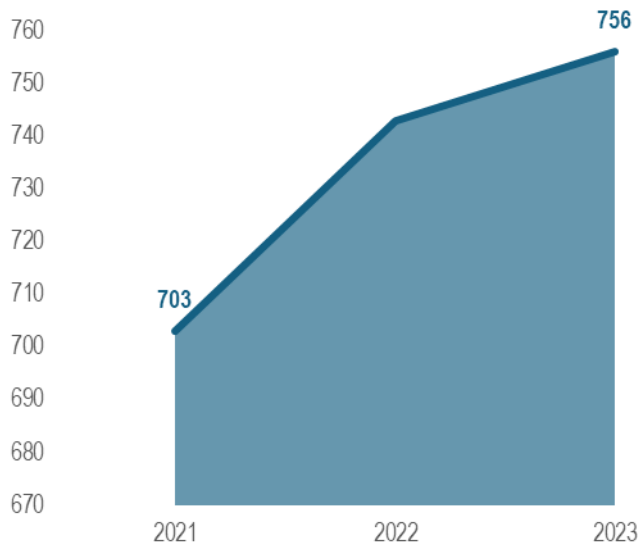


Figure 117: Violent crime, Clark County, FBI Crime Data Explorer

Falls Among Older Adults

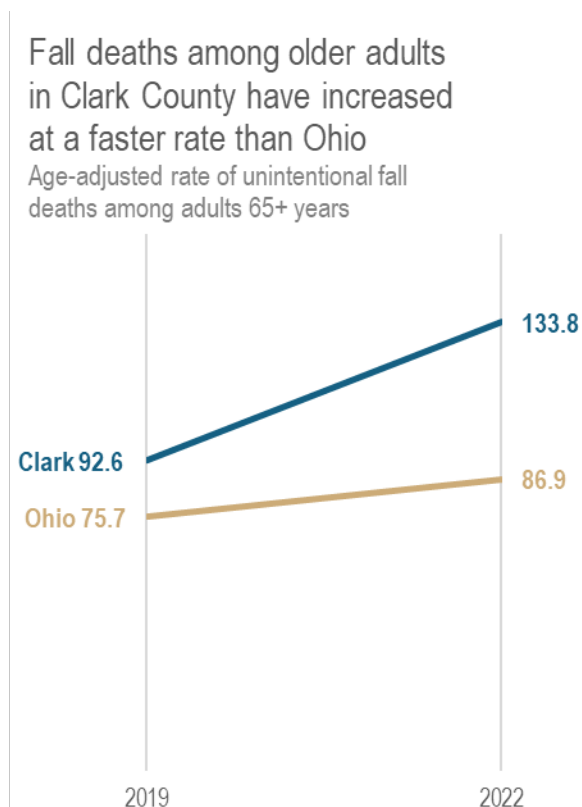


Figure 118: Fall deaths among older adults, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Health Unintentional Fall Deaths Among Older Adults Report

Physical Environment

Air Quality

Air quality in Clark County is poorer than in Ohio and the US (Figure 119) (Figure 120).

Average daily density of fine particulate matter in the air is high in Clark County.

Micrograms per cubic meter

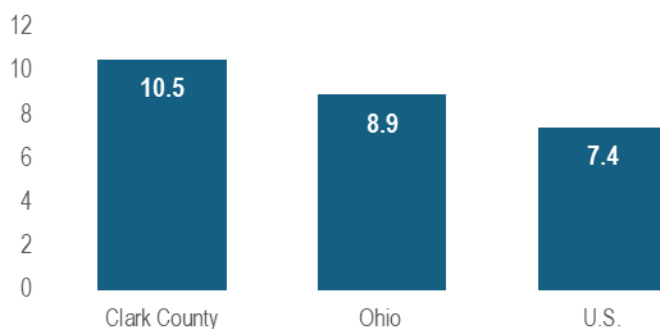


Figure 119: Air quality, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024

Clark County has fewer good air quality days than **Ohio** overall.

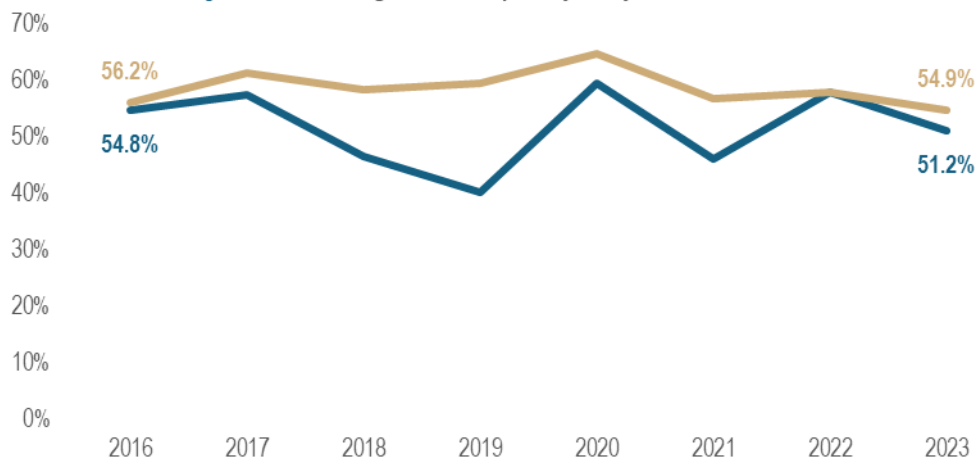


Figure 120: Air quality, Clark County, Ohio, US EPA Air Quality Statistics

Blood Lead Levels

The percent of children less than 6 years with elevated blood lead levels in Clark County has increased in recent years.

Highest BLL test, BLLs greater than 5µg/dL

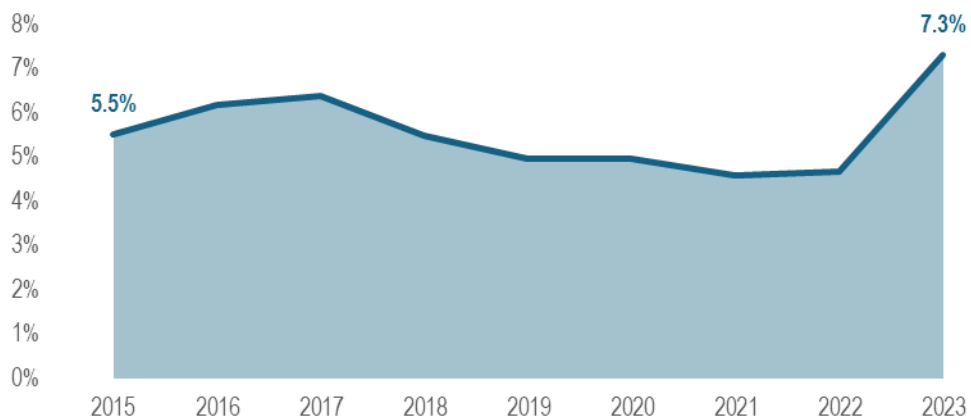


Figure 121: Blood lead levels for children under 6, Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Blood Lead Level data

Table 3: Zip codes at high risk for elevated blood lead levels in Clark County, Data Ohio Portal, Ohio Department of Health Blood Lead Level data

High-Risk Zip Codes for Elevated Blood Lead Levels
43044
43078
43140
43153
45324
45344
45368
45387
45501
45502
45503
45504
45505
45506

Housing & Homelessness

10% of households in Clark County spend 50% or more of their household income on housing.

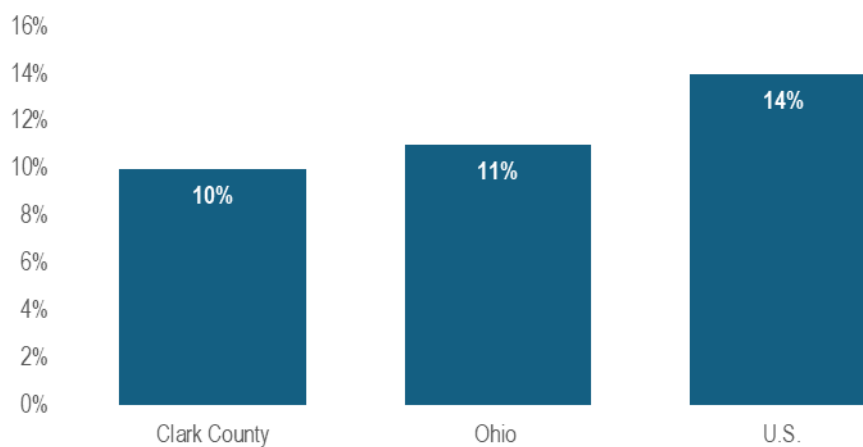


Figure 122: Severe housing cost burden, Clark County, Ohio, US, County Health Rankings 2024

The percent of youth experiencing homelessness in the City of Springfield is higher than the county and state.

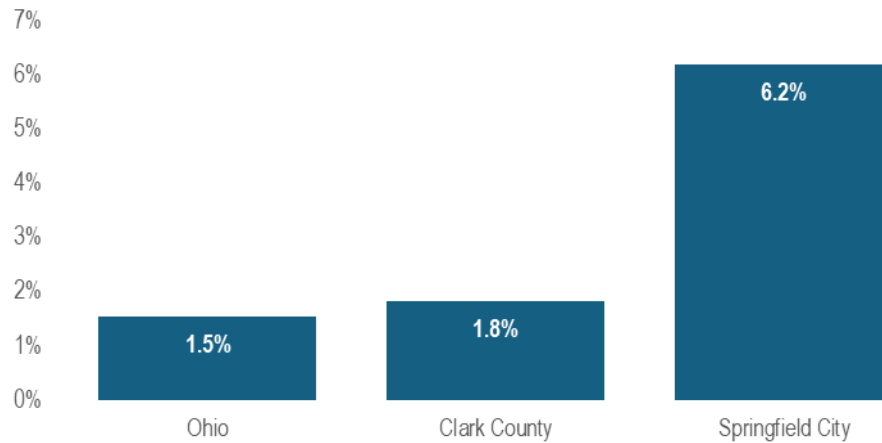


Figure 123: Youth homelessness, Springfield City, Clark County, Ohio, Ohio Department of Education School Report Card

Food Insecurity

Clark County residents experience more food insecurity than in Ohio and the US (Figure 124) Within Clark County, food insecurity rates are greatest among children, Black, and Latino populations (Figure 125) (Figure 126).

Food insecurity in Clark County is higher than Ohio and the US

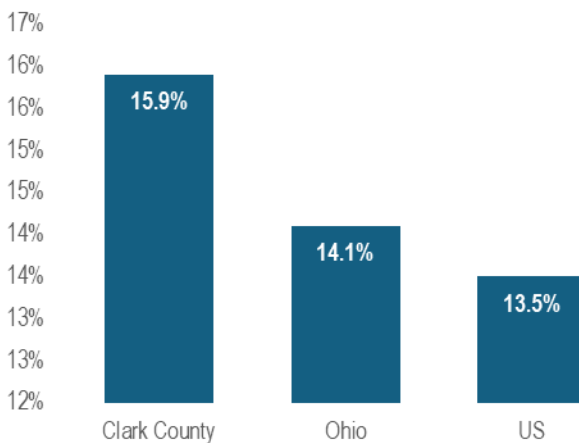


Figure 124: Food insecurity, Clark County, Ohio, US, Feeding America Map the Meal Gap 2022

Child food insecurity in Clark County is higher than Ohio and the US

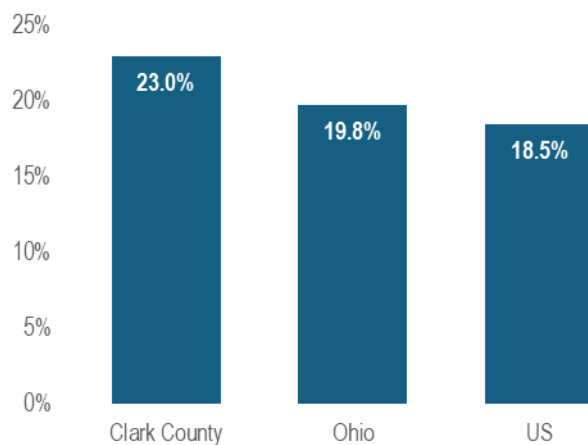


Figure 125: Child food insecurity, Clark County, Ohio, US, Feeding America Map the Meal 2022

Food insecurity rates in Clark County are greatest among Black and Latino populations.

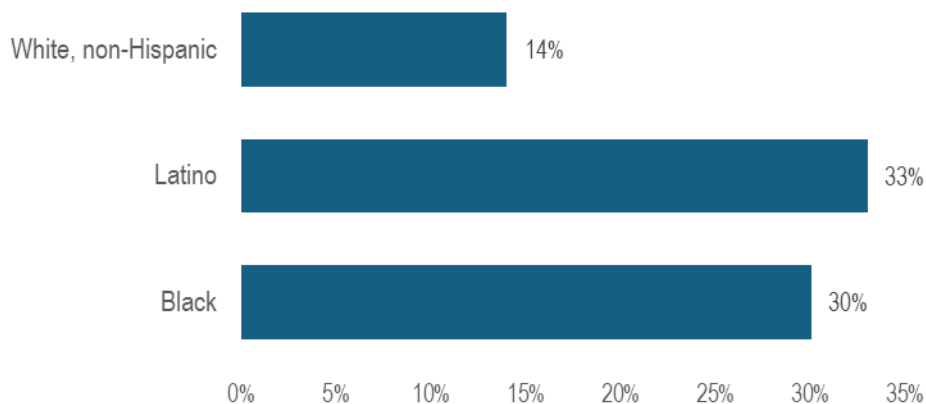


Figure 126: Food insecurity by race and ethnicity, Clark County, Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap 2022

Household and individuals seeking food assistance through Second Harvest Food Bank has increased in recent years (Figure 127). Food bank partners are located throughout Springfield City and in New Carlisle, Park Layne, and Enon (Figure 128).

The number of **households** and **individuals** served by Second Harvest Food Bank has increased over time.

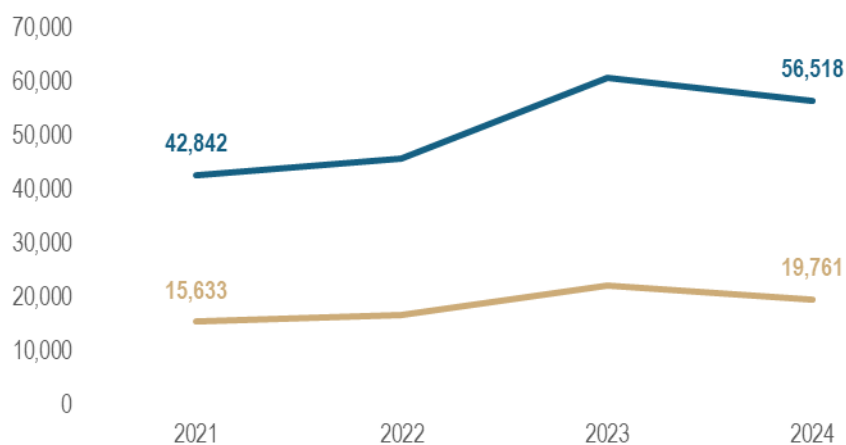


Figure 127: Households and individuals served by Second Harvest Food Bank, Second Harvest Food Bank, 2024



Figure 128: Second Harvest Food Bank Partners, Clark County, 2024

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a survey that monitors health behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among 9th-12th grade students. Topics include behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence, sexual behaviors, alcohol and drug use, tobacco use, unhealthy dietary behaviors, inadequate physical activity, and the prevalence of obesity and asthma.

This report describes key findings from the county-wide High School YRBS that was administered in 2023 by the Clark County Combined Health District in collaboration with local school districts. To view the full YRBS reports for both high school and middle school, please visit:

<https://ccchd.com/nursing-health-education/health-data-reports/>

Table 4: Youth Risk Behavior Survey key findings, 2023

YRBS 2023 Key Findings		
Behavioral Data	Body Mass Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40.1% of students were overweight or obese
	Driving Habits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14.0% of students rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
	Violence and Weapon Carrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19.0% of students were involved in a physical fight during the past 12 months. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63.6% of those students were male. 25.0% of students would be able to get a loaded gun without a parent or other adult's permission and be ready to fire within 10 minutes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66.7% of those students were male.
	Bullying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21.0% of students were bullied on school property during the past 12 months. 25.0% of students have felt treated unfairly in school because of their race or ethnicity.
	Depression, Suicide and Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18.0% of students have seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62.2% of those students were female. 27.0% of students reported that their mental health was not good at least most of the time during the past 30 days. 36.0% of students felt sad or hopeless for two weeks in a row or more during the past 12 months. 42.0% of students have rarely or never had a caring adult to go to about their feelings
	Tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16.0% of students have tried smoking a cigarette. 28.0% of students have tried an electronic vapor product. 13.0% of students have smoked an electronic vapor product in the past 30 days.
	Alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39.0% of students have had at least one drink of alcohol 1 day or more in their life.

YRBS 2023 Key Findings		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.0% of students have had a drink of alcohol before the age of 13.
	Marijuana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24.0% of students have used marijuana at least once in their life. 13.0% of students have used marijuana in the past 30 days.
	Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.0% of students have taken non-prescribed pain medication or misused it at least once in their life
	Sexual Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28.0% of students have had sexual intercourse. 16.0% of students used a condom when they last had sex.
	Body Weight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35.0% of students self-describe as slightly or very overweight.
	Physical Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.0% of students have had a concussion at least once in the past 12 months from playing a sport or being physically active.
	Other Topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78.0% of students use social media several times a day or more often. 9.2% of students have at least sometimes gone hungry in the past 30 days because there was not enough food in their home. 28.0% of students have lived with a parent or guardian who was having a problem with alcohol or drug use. 12.0% of students rarely or never felt safe and secure in their neighborhood. 16.0% of students have gambled in the past 12 months. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74.3% of those students were male.

Clark County Access to Healthcare Assessment

The following report is the result of a collaborative assessment between the Clark County CHA/CHIP Steering Committee and students from the Wright State University Master of Public Health program.

Access and Barriers to Care

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau was used to analyze the uninsured population of Clark County for race/ethnicity, sex, income, and age. CDC Places Data¹ was used to analyze the geography of those without insurance and their use of preventative services in Clark County.

Race and Ethnicity

Most of the uninsured population in Clark County (95.6%) identified as one race. White individuals make up the largest percent of the uninsured population in the county, at 80.4%. This is a greater proportion than that of Ohio as a whole, where 71.4% of the uninsured population is White. Black or African American individuals account for the next largest uninsured population, at 12.7%. In the state of Ohio, 15.4% of the uninsured population is Black or African American. Individuals of two or more races account for 4.4% of the uninsured population in Clark County. Hispanic or Latino individuals account for 10.8% of the uninsured population in Clark County, while in Ohio, 9.8% of the uninsured population are Hispanic or Latino.

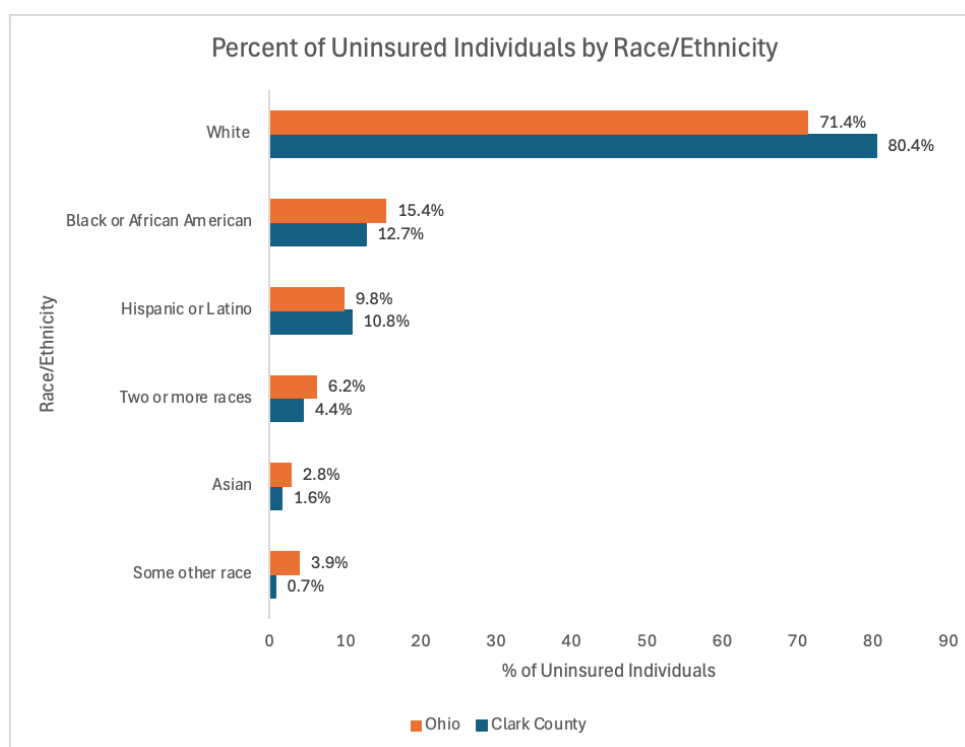


Figure 129: The percentage of individuals without health insurance by race in Clark County and Ohio. Source: US Census Bureau

Key points:

- Most of the uninsured population (80%) in Clark County identifies as White.
- The second largest uninsured racial group in Clark County is Black, at 13%.

Age

In Clark County, the age group with the largest proportion of uninsured individuals is the 26- to 34-year-old age bracket, with 27.9% of individuals in this group uninsured. Following closely behind is the 19-25 and 45-54 age brackets, each with 15.3% of individuals uninsured. However, individuals who were 19 years old or younger represented the largest uninsured group by volume, with 4,529 individuals.

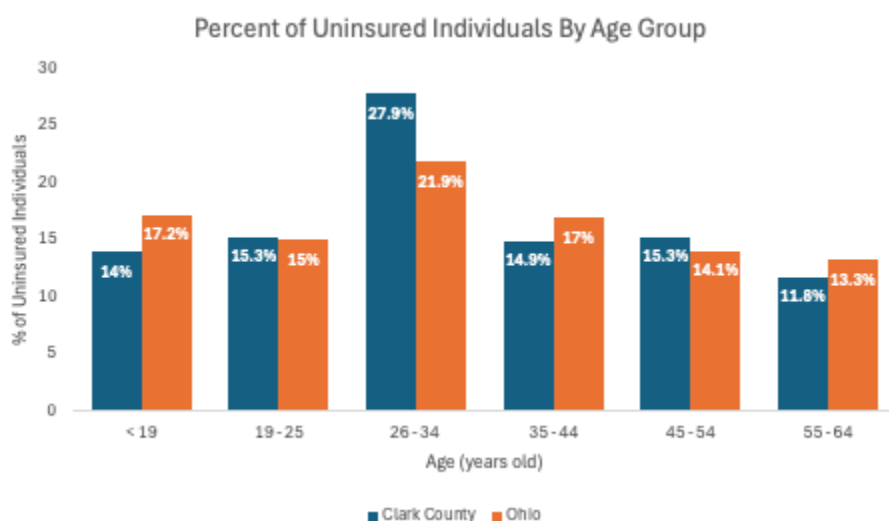


Figure 130: The percentage of individuals without health insurance by age in Clark County and Ohio. Source: US Census Bureau.

Key points:

- The age group with the largest portion of uninsured individuals is the 26-34 age bracket, with 28% of this age group uninsured.
- The age group with the greatest overall number of uninsured individuals (n = 4,529) is <19 years old.

Children

The rate of uninsured children in Clark County is lower than at the state level. Of children who are younger than 6 years old, 4.3% are uninsured in Clark County and 4.9% are uninsured in Ohio as a whole. For children ages 6 to 18 years old, 9.8% of these children are uninsured in Clark County and 12.3% of these children are uninsured in Ohio.

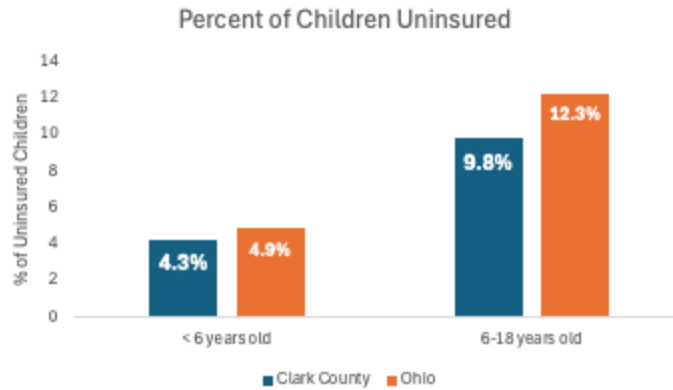


Figure 131: The percentage of children uninsured in Clark County and Ohio, stratified by age. Source: US Census Bureau.

Key Points:

- 4% of children under 6 years old are uninsured in Clark County.
- 10% of children between ages 6 and 18 years old are uninsured in Clark County.

Sex

A larger percentage of males (58.2%) are uninsured in Clark County than females. Comparing these numbers to the state of Ohio, Clark County sits at a higher uninsured percentage for males, with Ohio having 57.1% of males uninsured.

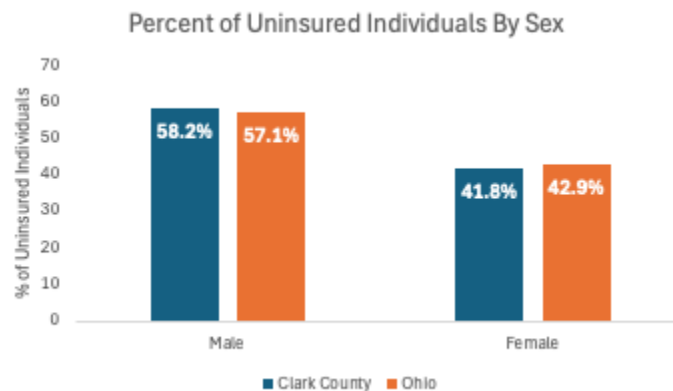


Figure 132: The percentage of uninsured individuals by sex in Clark County and Ohio. Source: US Census Bureau.

Key Points:

- 58% of males in Clark County are uninsured.
- 42% of females in Clark County are uninsured.

Income

The median household income for an uninsured individual in Clark County is \$47,577. Most of the uninsured individuals (51%) have an annual household income between \$25,000 to \$74,999. While 10.4% of the uninsured population is below 50% of the poverty level and 6.9% of the population is between 50 to 99% of the poverty level, 51.2% of the uninsured population have an annual household income that is >200% of the poverty level.

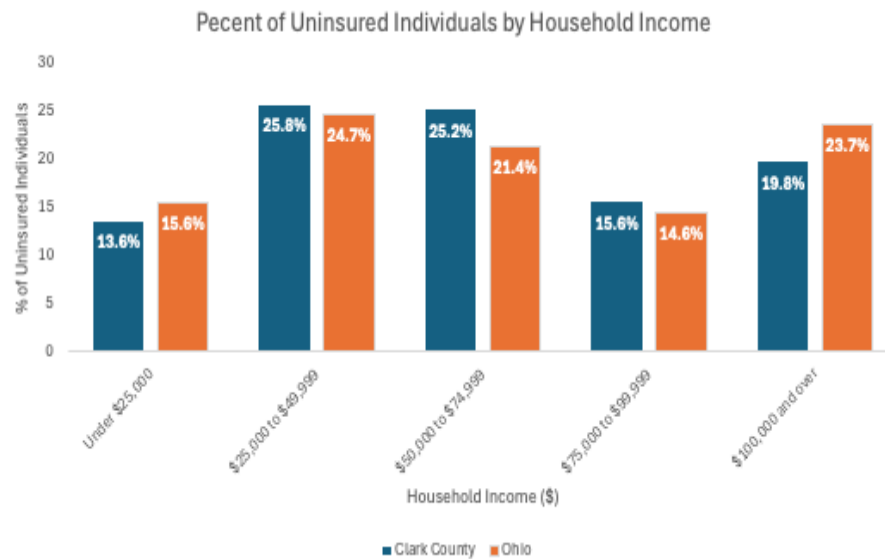


Figure 133: The percentage of individuals without health insurance by household income in Clark County and Ohio. Source: US Census Bureau.

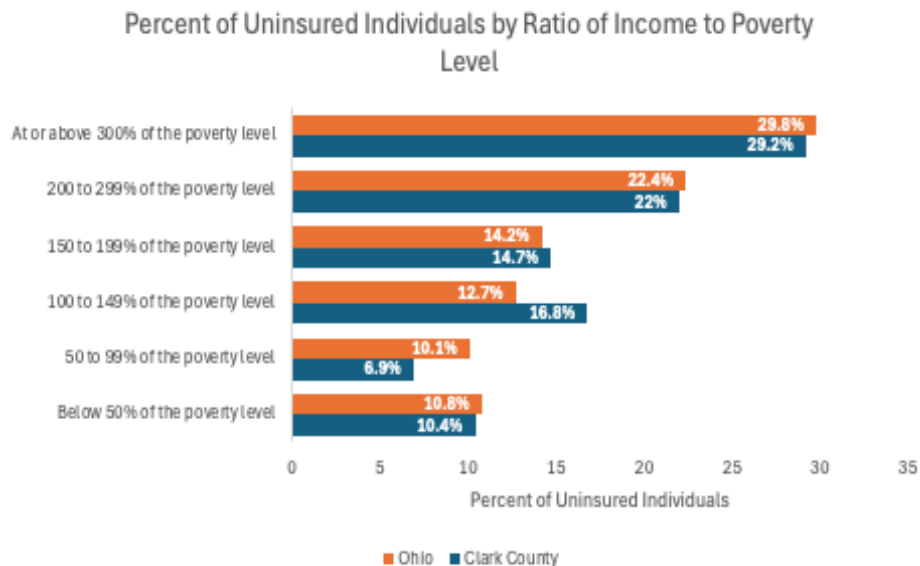


Figure 134: The percentage of individuals without health insurance by ratio of income to poverty level in Clark County and Ohio. Source: US Census Bureau

Key Points:

- Most of the uninsured individuals in Clark County (51%) have an annual household income between \$25,000 to \$74,999.
- 51% of the uninsured population has an annual household income that is >200% of the poverty level.

Geography

The location of uninsured individuals in Clark County is more concentrated around and within the city of Springfield, which is more of an urban/suburban area as opposed to the rural area surrounding the city. The major hospital in the county is located within the city limits of Springfield.

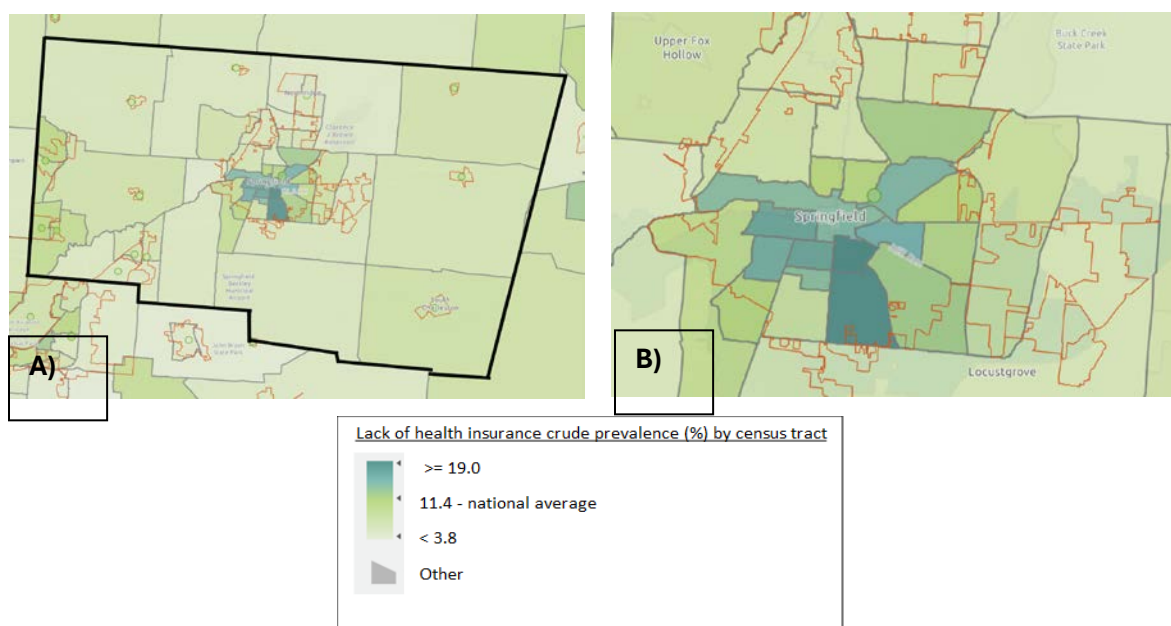


Figure 135: Lack of Health Insurance, crude prevalence, in (a) Clark County and (b) the City of Springfield. Source: CDC PLACES.

Key Points:

- Rates of uninsurance in Clark County are geographically clustered in and around the City of Springfield.
- The more rural areas of Clark County have rates of uninsurance comparable to that of the national average.
- The major hospital of Clark County is in the city limits of Springfield. The surrounding rural areas are further from a major hospital provider.

Prevention

When considering the use of preventative care services, Clark County is above the national average in several areas. Specifically, a larger proportion of adults in Clark County get routine checkups compared to the national average. This holds true even after adjusting for age (Table 1). In terms of being up to date on a variety of core preventive services, males over 65 within Clark County are above the national average. However, less than 50% of older adult men both nationally and within

the county are up to date on these core services. Females over 65 within Clark County are lower than the national average for their own core preventative services. Older women have a low percentage of being up to date on core services, both nationally and county wide, at 37% and 34%, respectively.

Table 5: Crude and Age Adjusted Prevalence of Preventative Services Use in Clark County and the United States. Source: CDC PLACES. CP = Crude Prevalence, Age-Adjusted P = Age Adjusted Prevalence, CI = Confidence Interval.

Prevention Measure		United States	Clark County, OH
Current lack of health insurance among adults aged 18-64 years (2021)	CP % (95% CI)	10.8 (10.5-11.1)	9.1 (7.0-11.3)
	Age-adjusted P (95% CI)	11.3 (11.0-11.6)	9.6 (7.3-12.0)
Visit to your doctor for routine check-up within the past year among adults aged >= 18 years (2021)	CP % (95% CI)	73.6 (73.3-73.9)	77.5 (73.4-81.1)
	Age-adjusted P (95% CI)	71.8 (74.1-72.1)	75.1 (70.5-78.9)
Older adult men aged >=65 years who are up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services: Flu shot past year, PPV shot ever, Colorectal cancer screening (2020)	CP % (95% CI)	43.7 (42.6-44.8)	47.0 (39.1-55.3)
	Age-adjusted P (95% CI)	44.0 (42.9-45.1)	47.4 (40.0-55.3)
Older adult women aged >=65 years who are up to date on a core set of clinical preventive services: Flu shot past year, PPV shot ever, Colorectal cancer screening, and Mammogram past 2 years (2020)	CP % (95% CI)	37.9 (37.0-38.8)	34.5 (28.1-41.4)
	Age-adjusted P (95% CI)	37.4 (36.6-38.3)	34.7 (28.5-41.5)

Key Points:

- Citizens in Clark County have a comparable or slightly higher use of preventative services than the national average.
- For men aged 65 and older in Clark County, less than half of the population is up to date on their use of preventative services.

- For women aged 65 and older in Clark County, about 35% of the population is up to date on their use of preventative services.

Summary

Barriers to healthcare access in Clark County vary by a person's neighborhood, demographics, and insurance status. Individuals who are experiencing barriers to healthcare are more likely to live in the City of Springfield, be white, young adults (ages 19-34), and experience poverty. The use of preventative services in Clark County is slightly higher than the averages for the United States, except for older adult women, who use preventative services slightly less than the national average.

Availability and Gaps in Services

Data was provided by Mercy Health – Springfield; Kettering Health; Rocking Horse Community Health Center; and Mental Health Recovery Board of Clark, Greene, and Madison Counties (MHRB). Additional information was collected through internet searches and phone calls to primary care practices within Clark County, supplementing with the resources listed on National Alliance on Mental Illness, Clark, Greene, & Madison Counties (<https://namicgm.org/resources/local-resources/>).

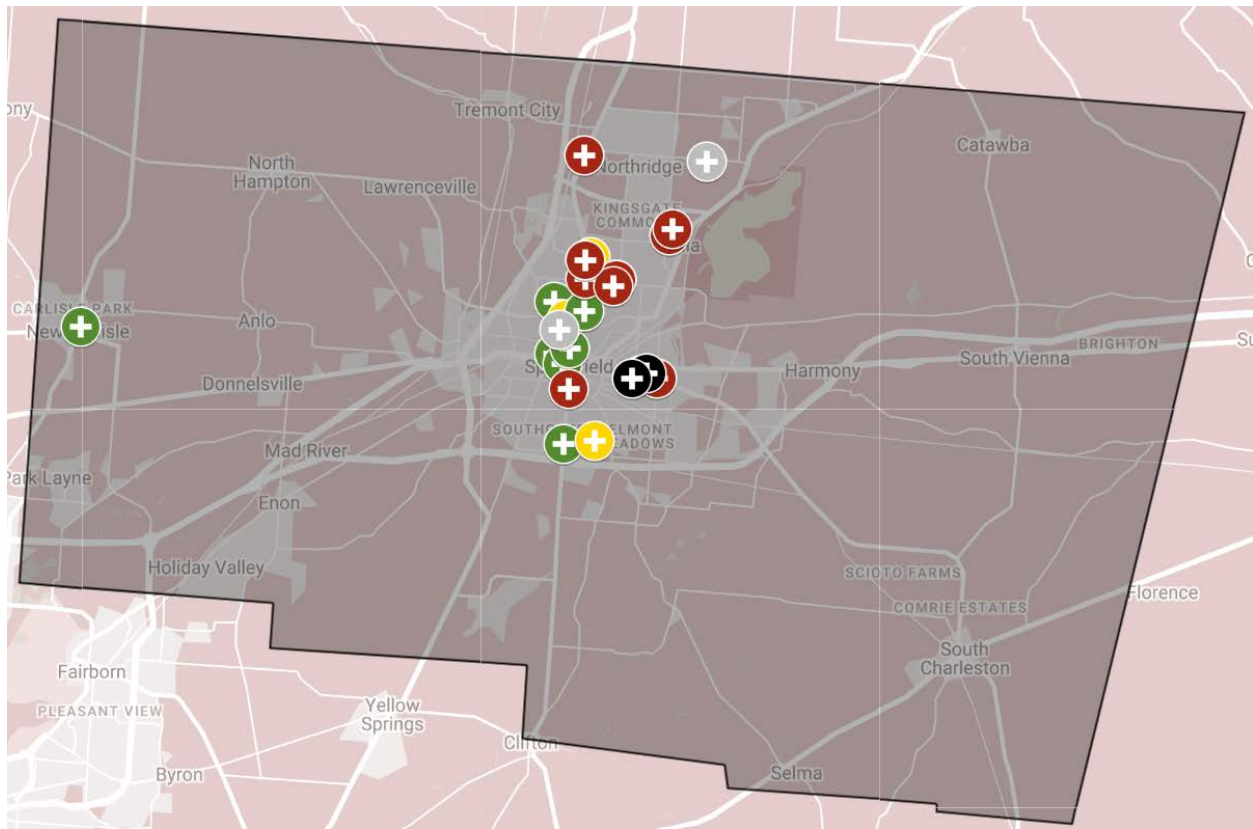
Primary Care

There were approximately twenty-five primary care facilities evaluated within the county, and access is limited due to specific times providers are accepting patients (Table 2). There were only a handful of facilities that provided care on Saturdays and Sundays and one facility that operates 24 hours a day providing care to the surrounding communities. There were a few providers that provide primary care services outside the normal 8 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday timeframe.

CLARK COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2025

Table 6: Primary Care providers in Clark County

Medical Offices	Zip Code	Hours of Operation
Dayton Internal Medicine-Springfield Primary Care Office	45505	Mon-Thurs: 8am-5pm; Fri 8am-12pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Diley Medical Group Springfield	45503	Mon-Thurs: 8am-4:30pm; Fri 8am-4pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Family Practice Associates of Springfield	45502	Mon, Tue, Thurs: 8am-5pm; Wed, Fri: 8am-4:30pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Healthy Life Primary Care	45503	Mon-Fri: 8am-4:30pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Kettering Health Medical Group Primary Care - Springfield Campus	45503	Mon-Thurs: 7am-5pm; Fri: 7am-4pm
Kettering Health Medical Group Primary Care - Springfield Middle Urbana	45502	Mon-Thurs: 7:30am-5:30pm; Fri: 7:30am-4pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Quest Primary Care	45503	Mon: 8am-12pm; Tues-Fri: 8am-5pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Northside Family Physicians	45503	Mon-Fri: 8am-5pm; Sat/Sun Closed
Megan L. Miller APRN CNP Direct Primary Care	45502	Mon-Thurs: 7am-5pm; Fri: 7am-12pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Mercy Health - East Springfield Internal Medicine	45505	Mon, Tue, Wed, Fri: 8am-4:30pm; Thurs: 8am-12pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Mercy Health - Family Physicians of Springfield	45505	Mon-Fri: 8am-5pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Mercy Health - Northparke Internal and Family Medicine	45503	Mon-Fri: 8am-5pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Mercy Health Springfield Primary Care Clark State	45505	Mon-Thurs: 9am-6pm; Fri: 8am-1pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Mercy Health - Springfield Regional Medical Center	45504	Open 24 hours
Mercy Health - Wittenberg University Health Center	45504	Mon-Fri: 8am-5pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
New Carlisle Community Health Center	45344	Mon-Fri 8am-8pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Ohio Valley Medical Center	45502	Thurs, Fri, Sat, Sun: 9am-5pm; Mon, Tue, Wed: Closed
Primary Care Springfield	45502	Mon-Fri: 8am-5pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Rocking Horse Community Health Center	45505	Mon-Thurs: 8:30-5pm; Fri 8:30-12:30pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Springfield Health Care Center	45504	Accepting New Patients
Springfield VA Outpatient Clinic	45503	Mon-Fri: 8am-4:30pm; Sat/Sun: Closed
Private Practice: Dr. Makhoul	45505	
Private Practice: Thomas W. Ericksen, MD (Internist/ADULTS ONLY)	45505	Mon, Tue, Thurs: 8:30am-12pm, 1:30pm-4pm; Wed, Fri: 8:30am-11:30am; Sat/Sun: Closed
Private Practice: Win Arthur H MD (Internist/ADULTS ONLY)	45504	Accepting New Patients; Mon, Tues, Thurs: 10am-3pm; Fri, Sat, Sun: 12am-11:30pm








Legend	
	Less than four weeks wait to see a provider
	Four to twelve weeks wait to see a provider
	More than twelve weeks wait to see a provider
	Not currently accepting new patients
	Incomplete/no data

Figure 136: Primary care providers location and wait times in Clark County

Pediatrics had the lowest specialty representation across the health networks (Figure 9). The mean wait time for the next available appointment for new patients is about 3 weeks. Most providers take 3 weeks to see new patients. Some providers accept new patients at the beginning of the month. While some take 2-4 months to see new patients (Figure 10).

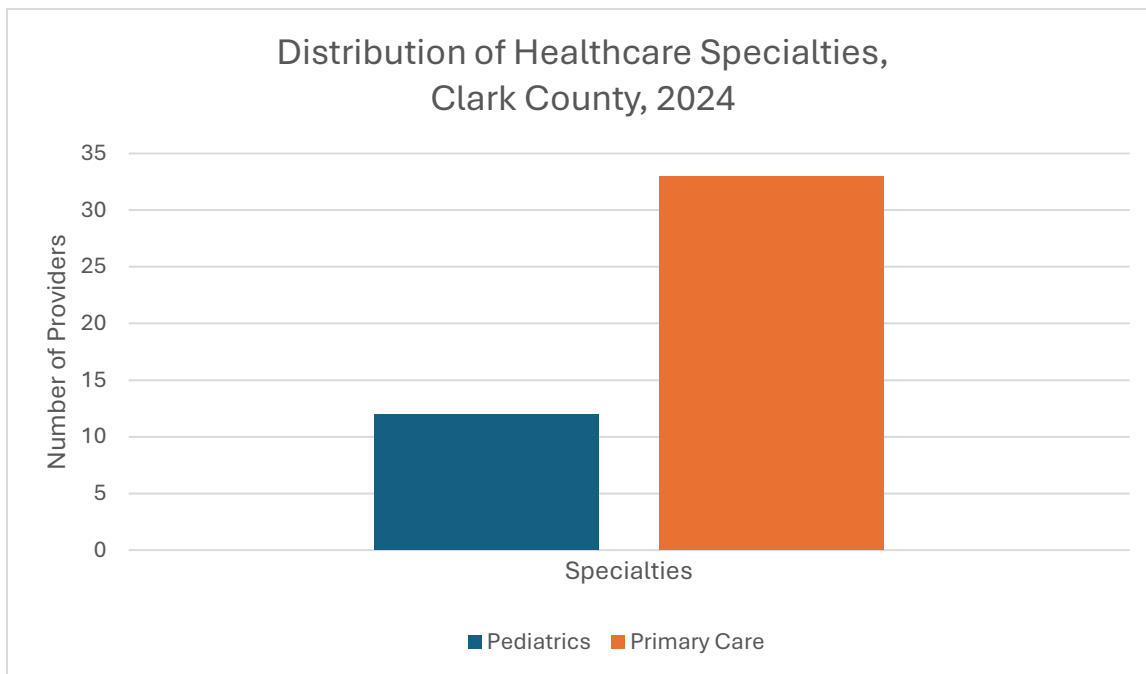


Figure 137: Number of providers by specialty in Clark County

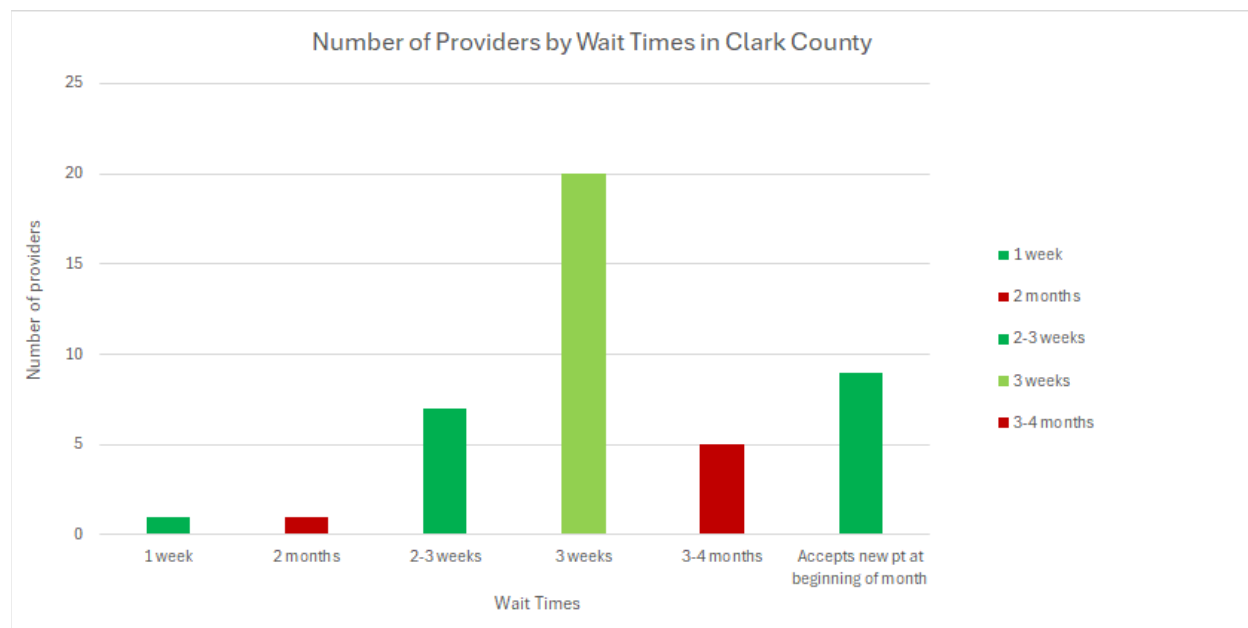


Figure 138: Wait times for primary care in Clark County

Most primary care providers within this health network were identified as Doctor of Medicine. Physician Assistants are the least represented type of providers across the county health network.

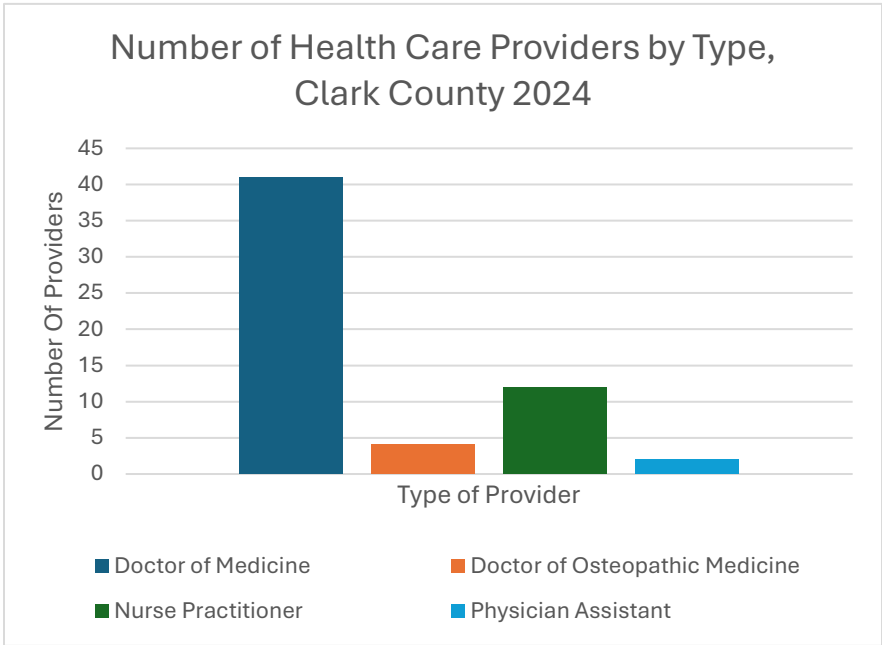


Figure 139: Healthcare providers by type in Clark County

Behavioral Health

Most of the 18 practices providing behavioral health are accepting new patients, although the wait times are varied from same-day appointments to 90 days. Some offices have same or next day appointments, while some have a wait time of several weeks. Almost all the offices are within the city of Springfield (Table 1).

Table 7: Behavioral Health providers in Clark County

Behavioral Health Offices	Zip Code	Hours of Operation
Trumpet Behavioral Health Springfield	45505	Mon-Sat: 8am – 7pm; Sunday: Closed
Rocking Horse Community Health Center	45505	Mon-Thur: 8:30am – 5pm; Friday: 8:30am – 12:30pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
Ethan Crossing Addiction Treatment Center	45503	Open 24 Hours (for inpatient)
BrightView	45504	Mon-Fri: 8am – 5pm; Sat: 9am – 11am; Sun: Closed
Wellspring	45503	Mon-Thur: 9am – 5pm; Fri: 9am – 12pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
CitiLookout	45503	Mon-Fri: 9am – 7pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
McKinley Hall	45505	Mon-Fri: 8am – 5pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
Riverscape Counseling	45505	Mon-Fri: 9am – 5pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
Healing Minds Therapy	45503	Mon-Fri: 9am- 7pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
Larry Alexander and Associates	45503	Mon-Thur: 10am – 8pm; Fri: 10am – 2pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
Rhythm Inside Counseling	45503	Thur, Sat: 10am – 8pm; Sun-Wed, Fri: Closed
Autumn Behavioral Health Center	45503	Mon: 9am – 12pm; Tue-Fri: 9am – 4:30pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
Positive Perspectives Inc.	45502	Mon-Fri: 9am – 5pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
Barron Therapy Solutions and Divine Intervention Recovery	45323	Mon-Fri: 8am – 9pm; Sat: 9am – 1pm; Sun: Closed
Wagoner’s Psychological Services	45341	Tue-Fri: 9am – 5pm; Sat: 9am – 4pm; Sun: Closed
Anew Behavioral Health	45503	Mon-Fri: 9am – 5pm; Sat-Sun: Closed
Mental Health Services for Clark and Madison Counties Inc.	45503	Open 24 hours
Path Integrated Healthcare	45505	Mon-Fri: 9am – 5pm; Sat-Sun: Closed

Average Wait Time (days) for New Patient Appointment for Behavioral Health Providers by Insurance Type

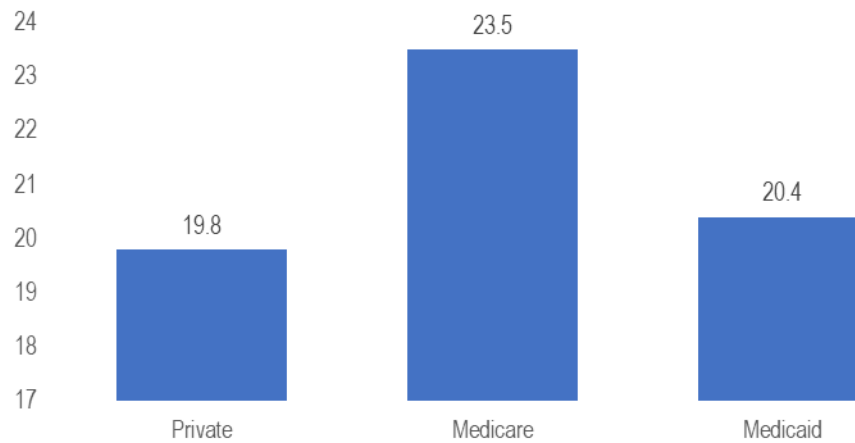


Figure 140: Wait times for behavioral health service by insurance type

Behavioral Health Providers Accepting New Patients

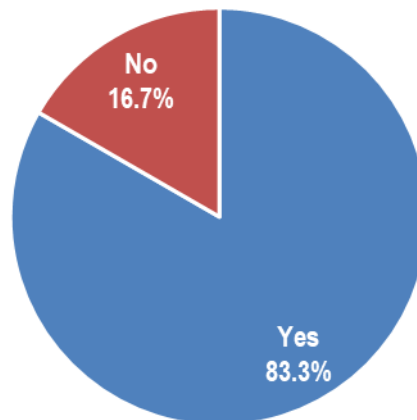
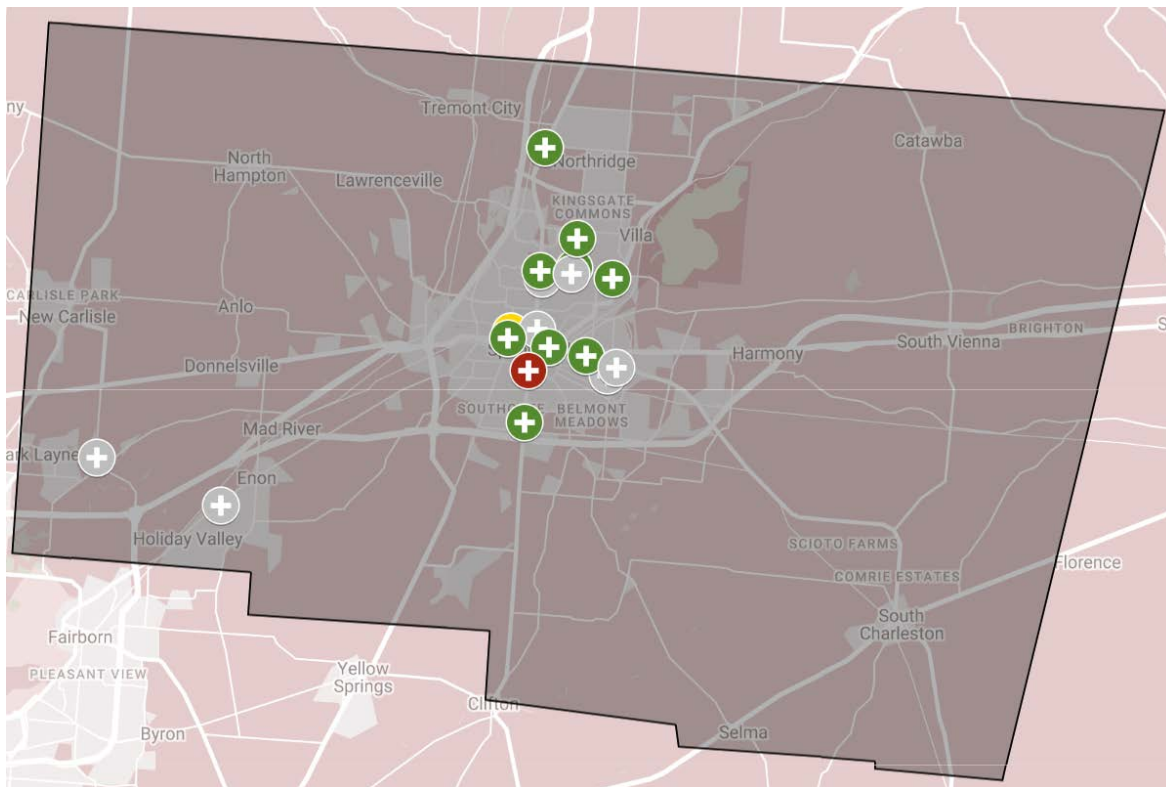


Figure 141: Behavioral health providers accepting new clients in Clark County



Legend	
	Less than four weeks wait to see a provider
	Four to twelve weeks wait to see a provider
	More than twelve weeks wait to see a provider
	Not currently accepting new patients
	Incomplete/no data

Figure 142: Behavioral health providers location and wait times in Clark County

Summary

Behavioral Health access in Clark County is generally limited to daytime hours during the weekday. Most providers accept Medicare and Medicaid. Half of the facilities provide telehealth services.

Conclusions

The above assessment was discussed at the December 13, 2024 Clark County CHA/CHIP Steering Committee meeting. Potential causes of barriers to access to care were discussed, including:

- **Available appointments/wait times:**
 - Provider shortages and high demand for both primary care and behavioral health have led to competition among health systems for providers. Additionally, there is a level of workforce burnout. Providers have needed to input the maximum effort for minimum pay, leading them to the private sector for more flexible hours and higher pay.
 - Language interpretation needs have increased the duration of a single appointment, decreasing the total number of patients that can be seen in a given schedule. One provider stated they have needed to pull away from seeing new patients to focus on their existing patients.
 - It takes a long time to schedule preventative care appointments in advance. There was consensus among providers in the group that gaps should be identified and closed in a single visit to limit the number of appointments needed by one patient.
- **Cost for care:**
 - The cost of medications is too high.
 - Insurance costs are too high, and coverage is too small. People who are insured may put off necessary care that they can't afford.
 - Some mothers wait too long to seek prenatal care, specifically Latino mothers. They wait so long that they cannot be seen in the Federally Qualified Healthcare Center. Since they cannot afford care anywhere else, they hesitate to get any prenatal care.

The Steering Committee also discussed emerging issues related to access to care, including:

- **Behavioral Health:**
 - Funding for MHRB is waning, while the list of providers is growing, resulting in a dilution of funding.
 - With the recent closure of Oesterlen Services for Youth, there are now gaps in respite care for children in Clark County. Funding exists for this type of care, but there are no more local providers.
- **Overall:**
 - There are uncertainties about the future of the Affordable Care Act with the new government administration.
 - New providers are moving to the private sector and are not as accessible as publicly funded providers.

Factors Contributing to Inequities

Health equity means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. The following section aims at identifying and describing factors that contribute to inequities in Clark County.

Ohio Opportunity Index

Neighborhood conditions contribute to a wide variety of health and economic outcomes. The Ohio Opportunity Index (OOI) combines over 34 variables measuring neighborhood conditions and opportunities known to be associated with health and well-being across a variety of domains into a single index score that can be used to assess overall neighborhood conditions, target interventions, and adjust evaluations for neighborhood-level risk (Ohio Opportunity Index, 2025).

The OOI depicts opportunity level from very high to very low measuring seven key domains: transportation, education, employment, housing, health, access, and crime (Ohio Opportunity Index, 2025). The higher the level in the index, the better the opportunities to thrive. The City of Springfield, the City of New Carlisle, and eastern Clark County have the lowest opportunity scores (Figure 143). Six out of 8 Census tracts in the lowest scoring quantile are located in the City of Springfield, with the lowest scores in housing and employment.

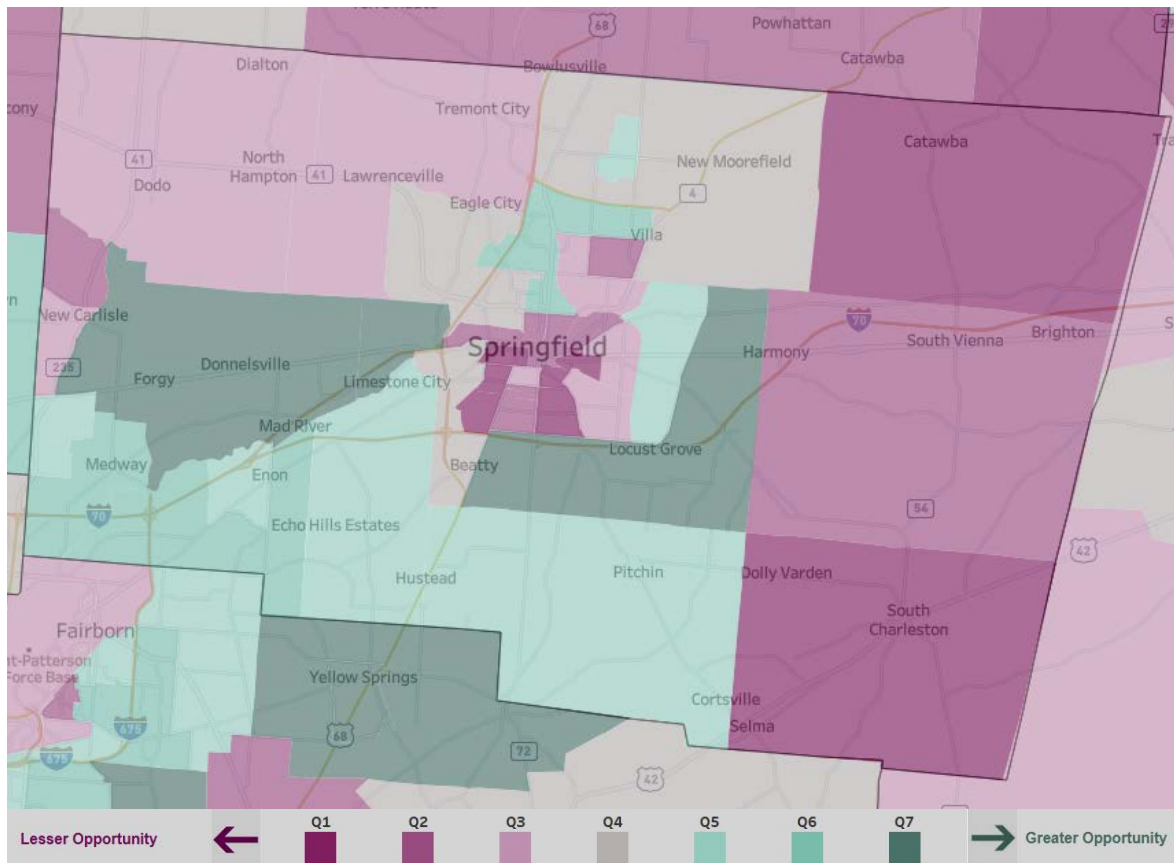


Figure 143: Ohio Opportunity Index, Clark County 2025

Social Vulnerability Index

Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health. Such stresses include natural or human-caused disasters, or disease outbreaks. Reducing social vulnerability can decrease both human suffering and economic loss. The CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index (CDC/ATSDR SVI) uses 16 U.S. census variables to help identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters (CDC/ATSDR, 2022).

Every community must prepare for and respond to hazardous events, whether a natural disaster like a tornado or a disease outbreak, or an anthropogenic event such as a harmful chemical spill. The degree to which a community exhibits certain social conditions, including high poverty, low percentage of vehicle access, or crowded households, may affect that community's ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss in the event of disaster. These factors describe a community's social vulnerability.

SVI indicates the relative vulnerability of every U.S. Census tract. SVI ranks the tracts on 16 social factors, including unemployment, racial and ethnic minority status, and disability, and further groups them into four related themes: socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and

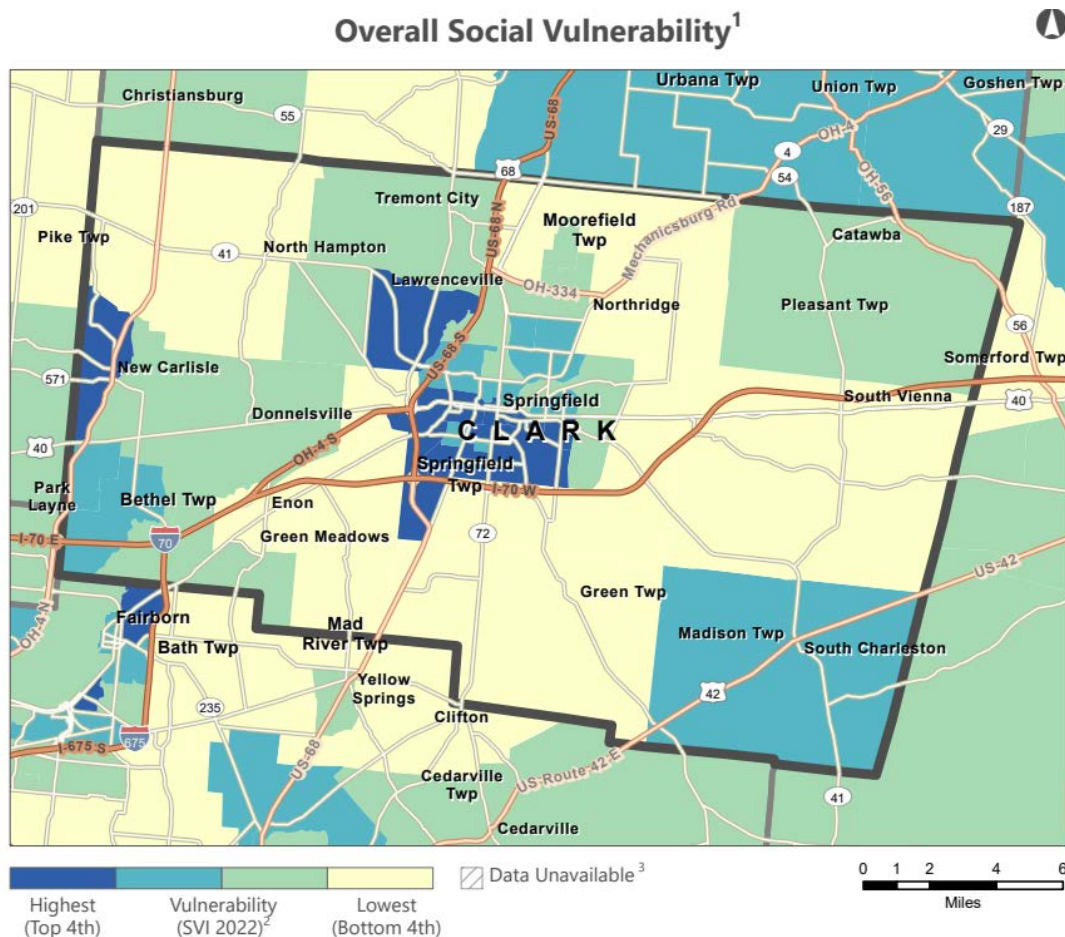


Figure 144: Overall Social Vulnerability, Clark County, CDC/ATSR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 ¹ Overall Social Vulnerability: All 16 variables.

ethnic minority status, and housing type/transportation (Figure 145). Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment (Figure 144). The southern and western portions of Springfield and the City of New Carlisle are the most vulnerable areas in Clark County.

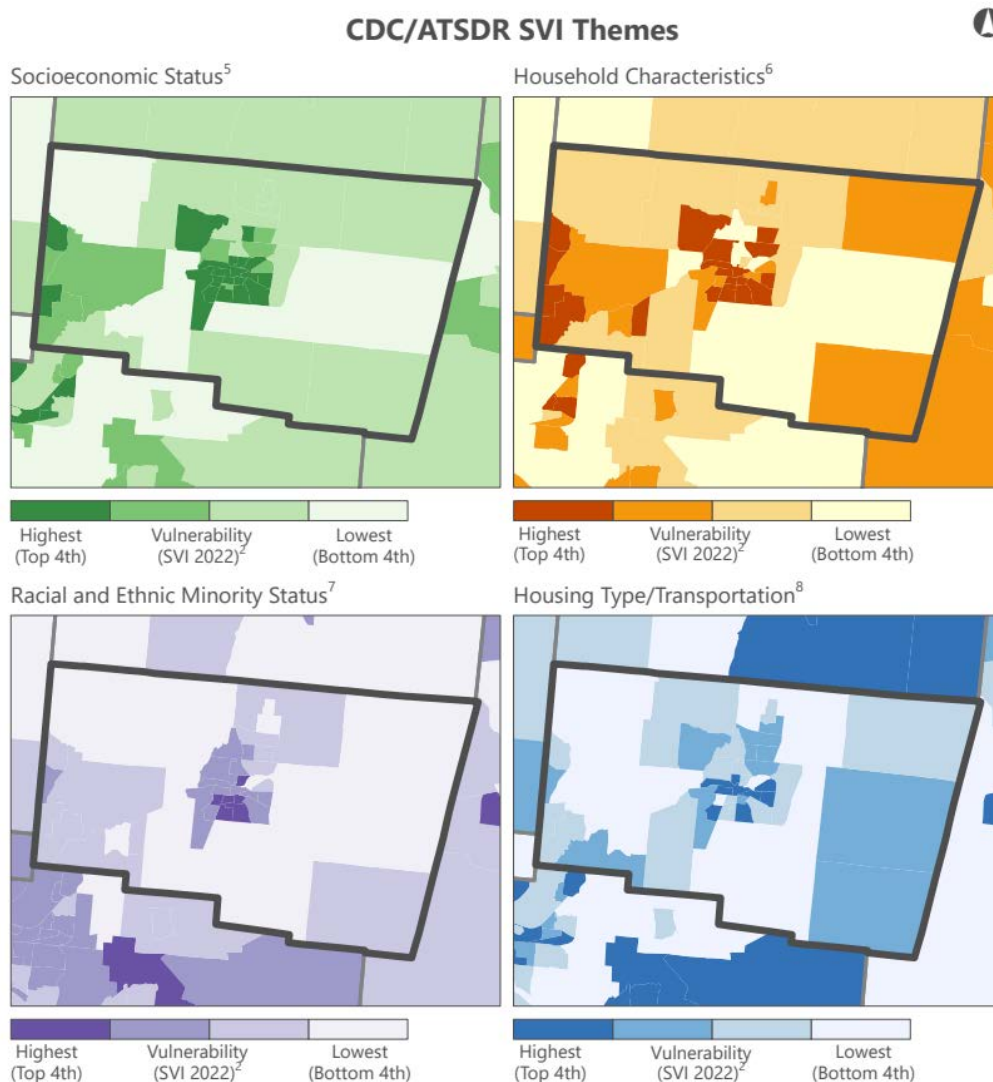


Figure 145: CDC/ATSDR SVI Themes, Clark County, CDC/ATSR Social Vulnerability Index 2022 ³One or more variables unavailable at census tract level. ⁴The CDC/ATSDR SVI combines percentile rankings of U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2018-2022 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵ Socioeconomic Status: Below 150% Poverty, Unemployed, Housing Costs Burden, No High School Diploma, No Health Insurance. ⁶Household Characteristics: Aged 65 and Older, Aged 17 and Younger, Civilian with a Disability, Single-Parent Household, English Language Proficiency. ⁷ Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino (of any race); Black and African American, Not Hispanic or Latino; American Indian and Alaska Native, Not Hispanic or Latino; Asian, Not Hispanic or Latino; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Not Hispanic or Latino; Two or More Races, Not Hispanic or Latino; Other Races, Not Hispanic or Latino. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-Unit Structures, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.

Health Issues & Factors Contributing to Health

After reviewing the data, the CHA Steering Committee organized the data into the following themes:

- Systems of Power, Privilege, and Oppression
- Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)
- Health Behaviors and Health Outcomes

Data within these themes were used to develop issue profiles, highlighting key aspects revealed by the data and connecting the current status of the community's health to root causes. The CHA Steering Committee identified root causes through the "5 Whys" problem-solving activity. Each issue profile includes a description of the issue, a root cause, and a set of priority community indicators.

Systems of Power, Privilege, and Oppression

Community Safety/Violence

Men who mostly live in Springfield City in areas of high social vulnerability index, experience a high rate of violent crime due to the effects of generational poverty, poor mental health, substance use, generational trauma, and having no trusted adult in their childhood.

Root Cause: Fewer opportunities outside of school for safe social interactions

Priority community indicators:

- Violent crime rate in Clark County increased from 703 in 2021 to 756 in 2023

Socioeconomic Instability

Residents who live on the south side of Springfield and in western Clark County experience socioeconomic instability because of generational poverty, a history of redlining, and a lack of employment that provides a livable wage.

Root Causes: Generational poverty, history of redlining, and lack of employment that provides a livable wage

Priority community indicators:

- 11.3% of families in Clark County are below the poverty level
- Median household income in Clark County (\$58,954) is lower than Ohio and the US

Social Determinants of Health

Housing and Homelessness

6.2% of youth in Springfield City School District are experiencing homelessness due to lack of available, affordable, and safe housing. Poverty and a large population growth in a short timeframe contribute to the issue.

Root Cause: The City of Springfield has been operating in crisis mode since the COVID-19 pandemic, which has put significant strain on emergency services.

Priority community indicators:

- 6.2% of youth in the Springfield City School District are experiencing homelessness.

Transportation

Rural and low-income communities in Clark County experience limited public transportation options. Lack of consistent usage has contributed to availability.

Root Cause: Current public transportation model does not meet demands of the population

Priority community indicators:

- No indicators available

Food Security/Food Access

Children, Black, and Latino residents in Clark County, who mostly reside in rural and low-income areas, experience high levels of food insecurity because healthy food is expensive and there are a limited number of grocery stores within walking distance

Root Cause: Large grocery store chains do not want to invest in low-income and rural areas.

Priority community indicators:

- 15.9% of Clark County residents are food insecure
- 23% of children are food insecure
- 33% of those who are food insecure are Latino
- 30% of those who are food insecure are black

Access to Care

Clark County residents, mostly those who live in census tracts with high social vulnerability index, have limited access to healthcare because primary care and mental health provider ratios are low, healthcare is expensive, and appointment wait times are too long.

Root Causes: Prior negative experiences discourage routine care; Lack of providers and increased wait times for appointments; Competing priorities for managing health.

Priority community indicators:

- Average wait time for a new patient appointment for primary care in Clark County is about 3 weeks
- Average wait time for a new patient appointment for behavioral health in Clark County is 20.4 days for those enrolled in Medicaid.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Clark County adults, mostly those who live in census tracts with high social vulnerability index, have experienced 4 or more ACEs involving mental health, substance use, and generational poverty.

Root Causes: Generational trauma and poverty

Priority community indicators:

- 17% of adults experienced 4 or more ACEs

Infrastructure to Support People Who Speak a Language Other Than English

People who have recently immigrated to Clark County, who mostly reside in Springfield and New Carlisle, experience language barriers and cultural differences that affect how they access social services and healthcare.

Root Causes: Expectations of use of services and systems are different between cultures; High cost of translation services and burden of extended appointment times.

Priority community indicators:

- No indicators available

Health Behaviors and Health Outcomes

Maternal Health

Mothers in Clark County are more likely to give birth prematurely or lose their baby within their first year because 23% of mothers received inadequate prenatal care. This issue is even larger for Black mothers in Clark County, 13% of whom give birth preterm and 41% of whom receive prenatal care in their first trimester. Black babies in Clark County also have a higher mortality rate than white babies.

Root Causes: Lack of providers due to noncompetitive market; Difficult to prioritize prenatal care due to few and/or inadequate social supports, such as time of work and childcare.

Priority community indicators:

- 23% of mothers received inadequate prenatal care
- 51% of mothers receive prenatal care in their first trimester
 - 60% of white mothers receive prenatal care in their first trimester
 - 41% of black mothers receive prenatal care in their first trimester
- 12% of babies are born preterm
 - 13% of black babies are born preterm
 - 12% of white babies are born preterm
- There are 8.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Clark County
 - There are 12.3 black infant deaths per 1,000 live births
 - There are 7.3 white infant deaths per 1,000 live births

*Sexual Health**Teen Births*

Women ages 15-19 in Clark County have a higher birthrate than Ohio because they have not received sufficient sexual education and have limited access to birth control.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Clark County residents contract STIs at a higher rate than Ohio residents because they have not received sufficient sexual education.

Root Cause: Sexual education has become a politicized issue in Ohio

Priority community indicators:

- Clark County teen birth rate (12.6) is higher than Ohio (7.0)
- Chlamydia rates in Clark County (502.9) are higher than in Ohio (464.2)

*Substance Use**Adults*

White males ages 25-54 who mostly reside in Springfield make up most overdose fatalities in Clark County. Stigma prevents those experiencing substance use disorder from getting treatment.

Root Causes: Adverse childhood experiences; generational use; early exposure; normalization (friends, neighbors, family using)

Priority community indicators:

- There were 44.2 overdose fatalities per 100,000 people in Clark County in 2023

Youth

28% of Clark County teens ages 14-18 have tried an electronic vapor product because they are easily accessible, and they feel pressure from their peers.

Root Cause: Retailers are not held accountable for selling to underage teens. Peer pressure, normalization, and false perception of safety.

Priority community indicators:

- 28% of high schoolers in Clark County have tried an electronic vapor product

Healthy Eating/Active Living

The percent of Clark County residents who are obese and/or physically inactive is increasing over time for a variety of reasons, including lack of time, lack of access to safe green spaces nearby, lack of access to healthy foods, and lack of knowledge and understanding of what is healthy.

Root Cause: Difficult to prioritize eating well and exercising due to expense and limited access to healthy food and safe recreation space.

Priority community indicators:

- 43% of adults in Clark County are obese
- 29% of adults in Clark County are physically inactive

Chronic Disease

Chronic diseases are among the leading causes of death for Clark County residents because of limited access to affordable preventative care and screenings and competing priorities for managing their health.

Root Cause: Limited access to affordable preventative care and screenings. Competing priorities for managing health. Normalization of medication use over change in lifestyle.

Priority community indicators:

- 10.9% of adults in Clark County are diagnosed with diabetes
- 201.9 per 100,000 people died of heart disease in Clark County in 2023
- 169.4 per 100,000 people died of cancer in Clark County in 2023
- 68.8 per 100,000 people died of cerebrovascular diseases in Clark County in 2023

Youth Mental Health

A large percentage of high schoolers in Clark County have poor mental health because 42% felt they did not have a caring adult to talk to about their feelings and the influence of social media.

Root Cause: Parents are stretched thin and lack skills to build trusting relationships with their children.

Priority community indicators:

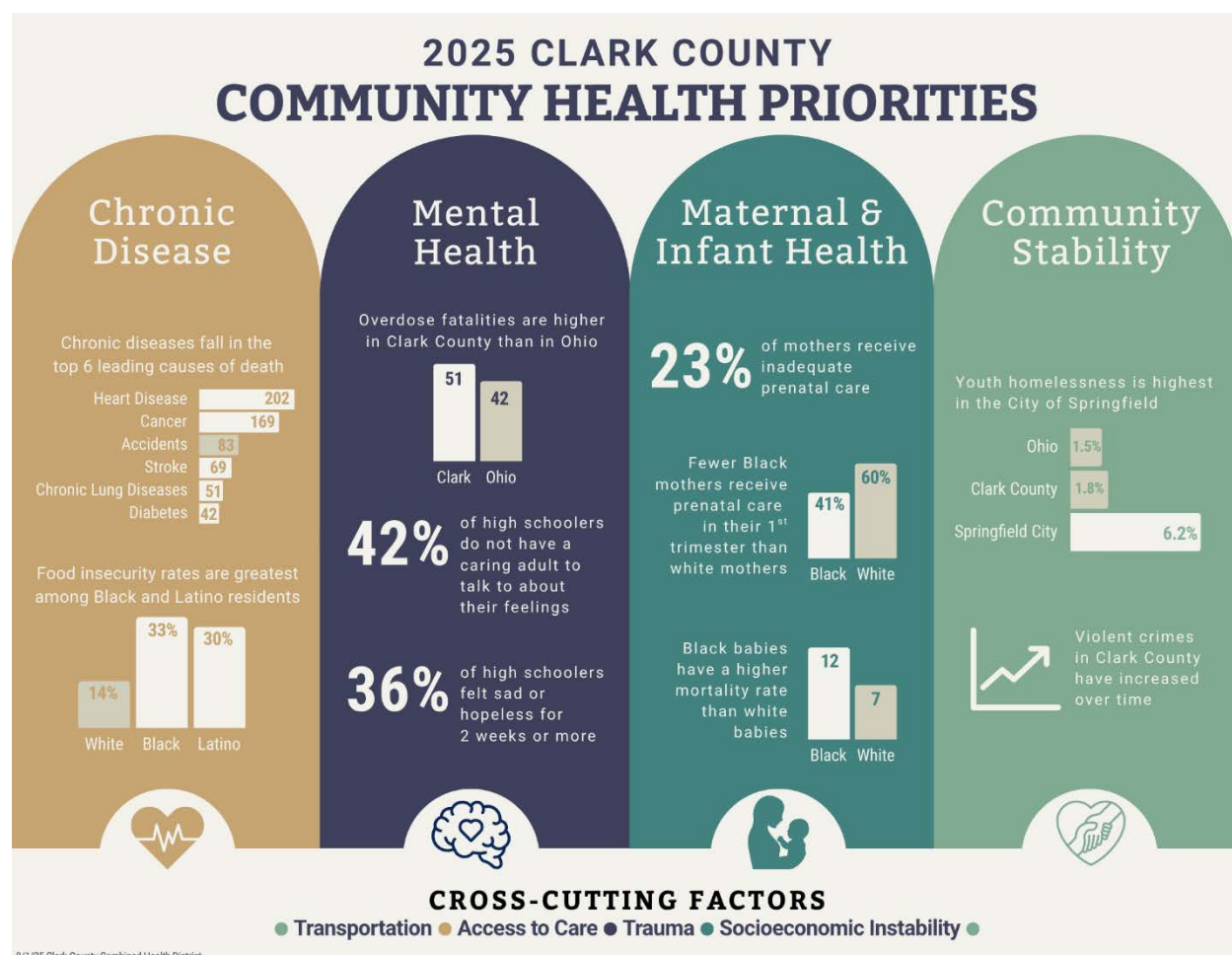
- 36% of high schoolers in Clark County felt sad or hopeless for two weeks or more in a row in the past 12 months
- 42% of high schoolers rarely or never felt they had a caring adult to go to about their feelings
- 27% of high schoolers said their mental health was not good at least most of the time the past month

2025 Community Health Priorities

After reviewing data findings from the three assessments and the issue profiles, the Steering Committee used a multi-voting method to prioritize issues. The Steering Committee collectively identified the following criteria for prioritization:

- Level of impact and return on investment
- Urgency of the issue
- Availability of funding
- Feasibility of implementation
- Existing or renewable momentum

Chronic disease, mental health, maternal & infant health, and community stability were identified as the top four priority issues for the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). Cutting across each of the four priority issues are transportation, access to care, trauma, and socioeconomic stability. These cross-cutting factors impact multiple outcomes and should be included when setting goals and establishing strategies in each priority area. Health equity should continue to be a foundational principle of the CHIP.



Conclusions and Next Steps

The findings of this CHA will play a vital role in the ongoing health improvement process in Clark County. The Steering Committee has developed a set of strategic issues, fundamental policy choices or critical challenges that must be addressed for the community to achieve its vision. These strategic issues are key issues that affect multiple aspects of healthy living in Clark County.

During the next phase of the MAPP process, data from the CHA will be used to develop the CHIP. This plan will be used in collaboration with community partners to set priorities, coordinate actions, and target resources. Next steps include:

- Develop shared goals and long-term measures
- Develop continuous quality improvement action planning cycles
- Monitor and evaluate the CHIP

The upcoming CHIP process will encourage the community to use strategic partnerships for sustained impact, while addressing priorities targeting root causes of inequity and SDOH.

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Appendix I: Clark County Windshield Survey

A windshield survey of Clark County was conducted by graduate students at Wright State University as part of a Community Health course. The complete report begins on the following page.

Faculty: Sara Paton, PhD

Students: Araam Abboud, Marissa Bergman, Elizabeth Chukwudi, Cam Conard, Jocelyn Diggs, Patrick Edwards, Jonathan Elliott, Yaseen Ikramuddin, Josie Marshall, Katie Meyer, Haley Miller, Casey Naumoff, Marissa Norgrove, Victor Parker, Mehwish Rafique, Katie Reed, Breanna Sims, David Smith, Kyle Smith, Annette Sweet, David Tindle, Kristen Waters, Logan Williams, Brady Wilson

Clark County Combined Health District 2024 Windshield Survey

Introduction

Windshield surveys were conducted in ten different census tracts of Clark County, Ohio. A windshield survey is a systematic observation of the community to assess its assets and opportunities. These surveys assess general community needs and examine physical, social, and economic characteristics within the community.

Methods

The windshield survey assessed ten census tracts experiencing the greatest inequities. Inequities were assessed using the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) and the Ohio Opportunity Index (OOI). The survey was conducted by Master of Public Health Students at Wright State University. Each Census tract was assigned to a team of 2-3 students. Initially, Google Earth was used to obtain an overview of resources in the census tracts. Following the overview, each team visited their assigned census tract at least twice. Visits recorded detailed observations about the assets and opportunities in the census tract. Multiple techniques were used including videos, photos, observation on foot, discussions with local citizens, and patronizing local businesses. Asset maps were created using Google My Maps. The information in each survey is limited to what was observed on Google Earth and census tract visits and may not be a comprehensive evaluation of all assets available within each census tract.

Clark County, OH: Census Tract 2

Visit 1: Thursday, May 16, 2024, *Morning*

Visit 2: Thursday, May 23, 2024, *Evening*

Table 1: Demographics of Census Tract 2 Compared to Clark County

	Population	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract	1,489	\$74,755	33.5	24.3%
Clark County	134,831	\$32,543	41.1	15.2%

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S0601?g=1400000US39023000200>

Table 2: Racial Demographics of Springfield Census Tract 2

Race	Population of Race (%)
White	537 (40.7)
Black/African American	730 (55.4)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5 (<1)
Asian	4 (<1)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6 (<1)
Other Race	36 (2.7)

Source: <https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALPL2020.P1?g=1400000US39023000200>

Overview

Census tract 2 is predominantly residential with a historical district within the community. The historical landmarks and homes provide rich character worth preserving; many dating back to the 1800's. The residents in and within Census tract 2 seem connecting and welcoming. Though census tract 2 makes up a very small portion of Clark County, it has a lot to offer. Examples include educational services and a sports academy for children.

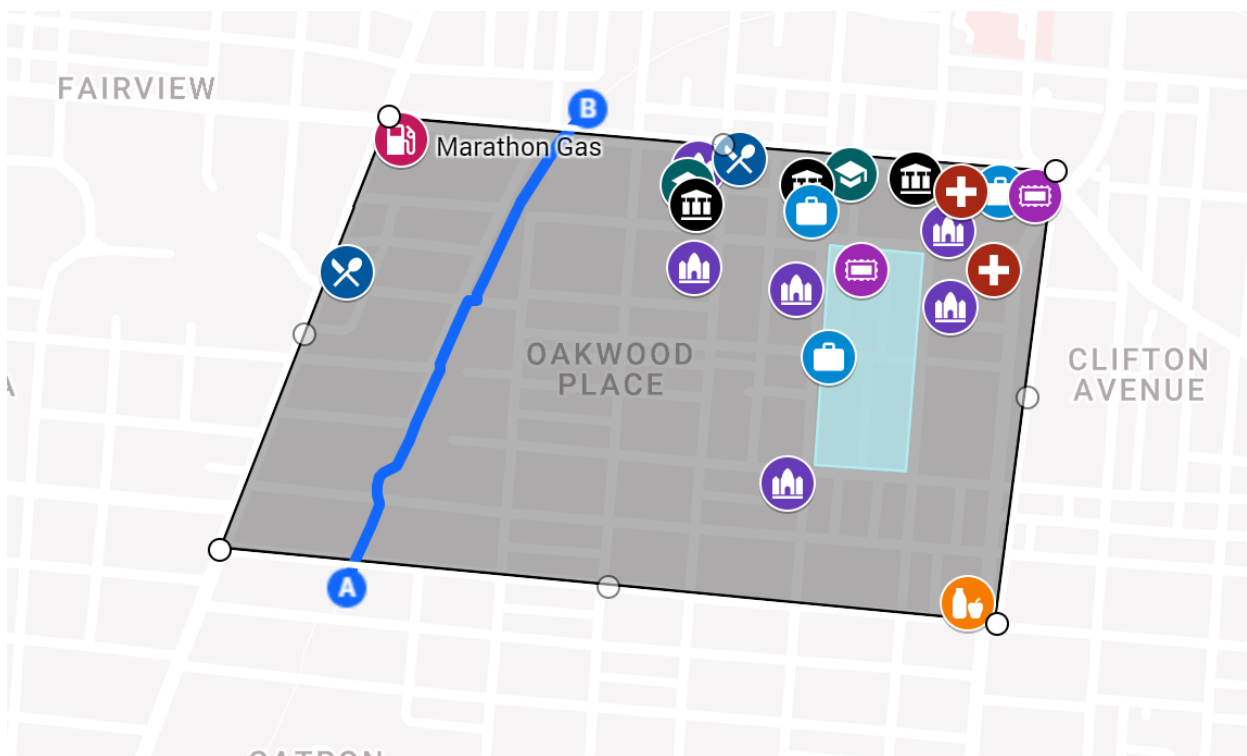
There are two restaurants to dine in or get takeout from. A soup kitchen is in the area for those struggling through hard times.

Clark County Combined Health District
2024

There is a funeral home in the community as well as six churches that provide additional resources (Girl Scouts, childcare, religious services, etc.).



Asset Map Census Tract 2 - Clark County, Ohio



*Turquoise rectangle on map: South Fountain Avenue Historic District

Legend					
	Automotive		Food Access		Businesses
	Education and Child Resources		Health Services		Religious Organizations
	Entertainment		Public Service		Restaurants

Housing

Census tract 2 consists of single-family homes, the oldest home in the community was built in the 1800's. As a result of this, some homes have age-related damage to the exterior and some are boarded up or torn down. However, there are homes that have been remodeled or are in the process of remodeling. The addresses of some homes are not clearly indicated, making it hard for services such as emergency response. There is an apartment complex for the elderly.



Infrastructure

Many roads along the perimeter and within the community have been patched, are cracking, and have pot holes. There is active construction on a main road with heavy traffic. This is hindering one of the restaurants relying on patrons who commute the road.

Many sidewalks are uneven, have overgrown grass, and contain trash. The four-way stops, and traffic signs are clearly indicated to slow crossing traffic due to the high volume of children playing within the community. Streets appear to be well-lit. There were no observable bus routes within or surrounding the district.

Emergency Services

There are no observable emergency services located in the district, but there is a hospital located near to the census tract.

Healthcare

There is a community health center, which provides several specialty healthcare services, excluding emergency services. This center is conveniently located within the community and is currently accepting new patients. There are no hospitals located within the community.

Education and Childcare Resources

An elementary school is located along a busy intersection. Although, it is not in the community it is conveniently within walking distance. Due to the heavy traffic, road construction and poorly indicated crosswalks, the school zone for children walking or biking to school is obstructed.

The sports academy, within the community, for grade school children provides childcare options. Furthermore, it provides the opportunity to attend agility camp for free in the summer.



Recreation and Entertainment

Census district 2 community has a small park with a basketball court and a free library box. However, it appears to be used infrequently. The Little Miami Bicycle Trail goes through the neighborhood to the downtown Springfield area.

There are many businesses within the community that provide safe gathering places. There is an ice cream truck that services the area, which seems to attract the children in the community.

South Fountain Historic District is a 0.02-mile stretch that has a preserved 1850s house that is 1 of only 3 existing stops of the Underground Railroad in Ohio.

A statue commemorating a famous Olympic boxer, David Moore, stands tall in the community in remembrance of his tragic loss post a boxing match that lasted 10 rounds.



Food Resources

There are two restaurants to dine in or get take-out from. A soup kitchen is also in the area. There are not any observable food sources, such as grocery stores, food markets, or community garden.

Businesses

There is a gas station, funeral home, thrift store, and a barber shop.

Religious Establishments

The churches in the area provide a variety of Christian-based denominations. Specifically, one Seven-day Adventist, one African Episcopal Methodist, one Pentecostal, one apostolic, one non-denominational, and two Baptist churches. Collectively, the six churches in the district provide additional resources, such as celebrate recovery, Girl Scouts, childcare, religious services and counseling. One church provides community holiday caroling and hosts health and outreach walks in the fall.

Industry

There is no observable industry in the area.

Unique Assets

Census district 2 is unique regarding the natives who grew up in the community: two professional athletes, a female religious leader who obtained a doctorate at an ivy league school, a retired substance abuse coordinator who continues to pour into the community by cooking up Texas style BBQ. The individuals who were born and raised in the community still play a huge role in it today.

The preserved 1850s house in the South Fountain Historic District exemplifies the historical value the community provides.

Strengths

The community is connected and friendly. Home remodeling, and road construction is slowly improving the visual aesthetics of the neighborhood. Census district 2 is surrounded by three busy intersections, the two intersections closest to the downtown area have more businesses on them providing assets to surrounding communities and not just this district.

Opportunities

Additional food access would strengthen this census tract; such as, a community garden. another food pantry, and/or a new grocery store. A playground could be added to the park for physical activity. A health clinic in the area would help those in the community who may not have transportation to a doctor. More city bus routes in this tract would help as well. Continued home remodeling could help to improve the quality of the neighborhood.

Clark County, OH: Census Tract 3

Visit 1: Saturday, May 18, 2024, *Afternoon*

Visit 2: Wednesday, May 29, 2024, *Afternoon*

Table 1: Demographics of Census Tract 3 Compared to Clark County

	Population	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract	1,317	\$26,583	45.7	37.0
Clark County	136,001	\$56,132	41.1	15.2

Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_3;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023000300

Table 2: Racial Demographics of Springfield Census Tract 3

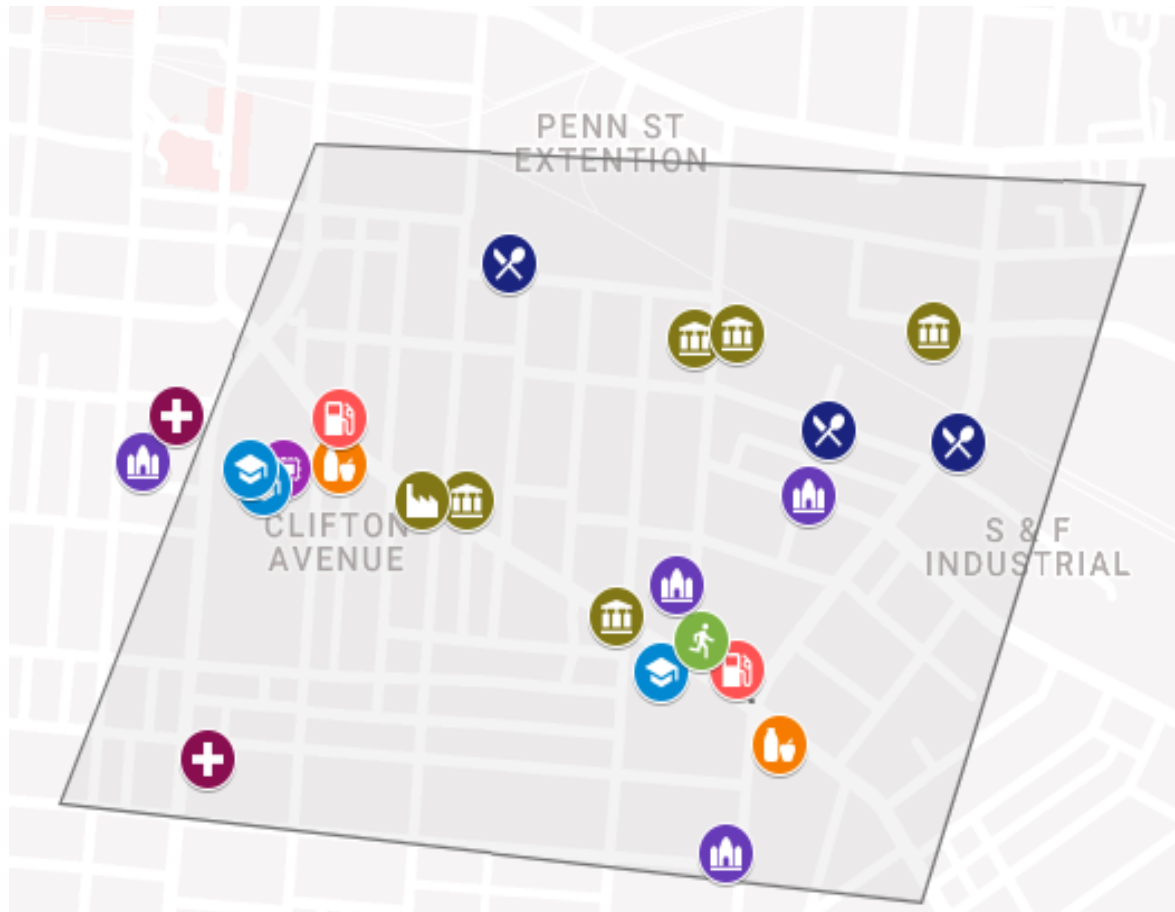
Race	Population of Race (%)
White	846 (72.2)
Black/African American	280 (23.9)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5 (<1)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2 (<1)
Other Race	38 (3.2)











Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_3;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023000300

Overview

Census tract 3, Springfield Ohio is a suburban area with mostly residential buildings and a welcoming community. The properties on some streets are more well maintained than others and there are several empty lots with bushes and vacant old buildings. Some of the non-residential buildings include education establishments, a few businesses and food stores, churches, and a pregnancy resource clinic.

Asset Map Census Tract 3 -Clark County, Ohio



Legend			
	Automotive Services		Public Services
	Education & Child Resources		Recreation
	Entertainment		Religious Organizations
	Food Access		Restaurants
	Health Services		Transportation

Housing

There are mostly single-family homes in this area and most houses have single-car garages while some have none (street parking). The buildings and lawns in some areas are more well-maintained than others. Several houses need repair, and some are vacant.



Infrastructure

The built environment is conducive for active living with appropriate road signs, sidewalks, nearby bike lanes, adequate traffic safety with Stop signs and pedestrian crossings at intersections of the major streets. However, some of the sidewalks are more well maintained than others. There is a public bus line on the tract, as well as a low-cost ADA (Americans with Disability Act) transit system. There is also a railway on the northern border used mostly for steel transport.

Emergency Services

There are no emergency services within this census tract.

Healthcare

There is a Pregnancy Resource Clinic on the Southwestern border of the census tract that offers free urine pregnancy tests and ultrasounds for pregnant women and connect with facilities with prenatal care. They also offer referrals to lots of other resources like food, furniture, clothing, housing, help with substance use, counselling, online English lessons for Haitians.

Education and Childcare Resources

There are several education establishments in the area namely Global impact STEM academy and School of Innovation (Grades 7-12) which is part of the Springfield school district. There is also a daycare center. There are two after school programs, one is the Springfield Career Connect which has a variety of activities including welding, sewing, tutoring, cooking, music as well as dance and acting, and is open to all students enrolled in the school district.



Recreation and Entertainment

There is a basketball court (Hoop of Hope), and private playgrounds. The John Legend Theatre is used for live performances like musicals and drama. The Selma Road Park is a green space located on the eastern side of the census tract and features a basketball court, a baseball / softball diamond, as well as a playground. However, this park was unoccupied during both visits.

Food Resources

There is a small grocery store, a convenience store, and 3 restaurants/ bars. Food pantries serve as a major source of food for residents as there are no large grocery stores within this census tract. Some residents mentioned that they go to other areas to buy groceries.



Businesses

Businesses are located at different sites of this census tract including electric and steel companies, fire protection services, pipe supply, building materials and hardware store, and tire and auto shops. Residents also mentioned that there were job opportunities in the area.



Religious Establishments

Several churches fill the area with multiple denominations, and they play a key role in food distribution via food pantries.

Unique Assets

The unique assets in this community include friendly community members, a Pregnancy Resource clinic, and the John Legend Theatre.



Strengths

The community members are friendly and welcoming. The education establishments in the area are a great strength as they educate school children, provide after-school activities for them, and create job opportunities. Because there are not a lot of grocery stores, food pantries serve as a major source of food in the area.

Opportunities

There are several opportunities for improvement in this area. First, the community could benefit from programs aimed at renovation of houses, property maintenance and cleanup of sidewalks. There is also a need for improved community resource connections to make residents aware of available resources, especially substance use programs. Substance use was mentioned by the residents as a challenge in the area. There is a need for emergency and other healthcare services including pharmacies. Additional grocery stores and community gardens would be helpful to provide fresh food and produce. Finally, with the arrival of Haitian immigrants in the area, having in-person English classes would help them incorporate into the society.

Clark County, OH: Census Tract 9.01

Visit 1: Thursday, May 23, 2024, *Evening*

Visit 2: Saturday, May 25, 2024, *Morning*

Visit 3: Wednesday, May 28, 2024, *Evening*

Table 1: Demographics of Census Tract 9.01 Compared to Clark County

	Population	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract	2,179	\$24,167	35.8	43.6
Clark County	134,831	\$32,543	41.1	15.2

Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_9.01;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023000901

Table 2: Racial Demographics of Census Tract 9.01

Race	Population of Race (%)
White	1,394 (64)
Black/African American	567 (26)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10 (<1)
Asian	13 (<1)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1 (<1)
Other Race	194 (7.5)











Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_9.01;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023000901

Overview

Census tract 9.01 is uniquely positioned immediately west of downtown Springfield and is home to businesses, community centers, historical markers, and housing. The diverse community is split by active train tracks, with the north side of the tracks being home to most businesses, and the south side being primarily residential. Housing in the tract is a mixture of single-family homes, multi-family homes, and apartment complexes. Most streets are lined with sidewalks and streetlights, making walking or riding a bike possible throughout the whole community. Lastly, community learning centers and gardens are joined by historical markers to make the tract a community rich in opportunity and history.

Asset Map of Census Tract 9.01



Legend			
	Automotive Services		Public Services
	Education & Child Resources		Recreation
	Entertainment		Religious Organizations
	Food Access		Restaurants
	Health Services		Transportation

Housing

A variety of housing options are in census tract 9.01, including single-family homes, multi-family homes, and apartment complexes. Most of these residences are south of the train tracks. There is a significant split in condition among homes in this community, with many overgrown or vacant lots and condemned buildings while some remain in good repair. Many homes have direct access to sidewalk space and are well

lit by streetlights, though few have personal driveways. Almost no apartment complexes have immediate access to greenspaces or playgrounds.

Infrastructure

Roadways in the community are well maintained and some roads were recently repaved. All streetlights and road signs observed are well maintained. Most sidewalks are in decent condition; however, some are inaccessible due to overgrowth. The community is split by active train tracks that span the length of the census tract.



Emergency Services

City of Springfield Fire Station 8 is at the corner of the census tract's southwestern border. No police stations are observed in the census tract.

Healthcare

No healthcare facilities are observed in the census tract, but within a mile of the community is Mercy Hospital. Bus routes to the hospital are available in the community. More health services outside the community include a sports orthopedic clinic and a private ambulance service. No pharmacies are located within the census tract.

Education and Childcare Resources

Located at the southwestern portion of the census tract is the Clark Early Learning Center and Preschool are part of the Springfield City School District. Another resource is the Springfield Sports Academy that offers EK – 5 grade academics and athletics development.



Recreation and Entertainment

Limited recreation opportunities are present in the community with few well-maintained green spaces. During the windshield survey, a playground in good condition was seen in the center of condemned apartment buildings. An ice-skating rink is the largest recreational and entertainment venue in the community and appears to serve as a vital attraction within the community.

Food Resources

Food resources in the community are significantly limited. The largest grocery store, a national dollar store chain, did not have fresh fruits or vegetables, with limited food items beyond that. A single Mexican grocery store was the only store in the community to sell fresh produce and meat. However, according to employees, it's primary visited by the Latino population. Two restaurants are in the community, a fast-food hamburger chain and a local taco shop. There are multiple bars, pubs, and drive-throughs. The Jefferson Street Oasis Community Garden serves as a food resource for the community.



Businesses

North of the train tracks the community is filled with businesses. There are multiple automotive focused businesses including an auto dealership. Other business types include thrift stores, jewelers, general contractors, and a hotel.

Religious Establishments

There are many churches of different denominations within the census tract. Some appear busier than others, while some churches are in a state of disrepair.

Industry

There are various industries present in the community, however, the largest and most prominent is a large industrial bakery. The bakery falls in the middle of the census tract and is the largest single source of jobs within the community.

Unique Assets

The census tract is home to two historical markers, the Pennsylvania House, a historic tavern and inn from the 1800s, and Castle Knoll, a former residence and nursing home. The Pennsylvania House is available to tour and open to the public. Beyond historic buildings, the community has multiple women and children shelters and charitable organizations attempting to assist its residents.



Strengths

The community is a racially diverse area home to African American, White, and Latino populations. Built resources such as roadways, sidewalks, and streetlights make this census tract an easily walkable and safe space to travel. The Jefferson St. Oasis Community Garden and multiple shelter and charitable organizations paired with the large religious presence in the community makes for a social culture of service and helping neighbors. Finally, many businesses and select industries provide opportunities for employment and growth within the community.

Opportunities

Many vacant lots and condemned homes allow the community to grow and redevelop an area of Springfield directly adjacent to downtown. Limited options for groceries and fresh produce within the community can make it difficult for residents to eat healthily.

Moreover, limited primary care options or pharmacies within the community may make it difficult for residents to access healthcare. A growing migrant population, primarily Somali, provide the opportunity for targeted health programs in the census tract.



Clark County, OH: Census Tract 11.01

Visit 1: Saturday, May 25, 2024, *Morning*

Visit 2: Tuesday, May 28, 2024, *Evening*

Table 1: Demographics of Census Tract 11.01 Compared to Clark County

	Population	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract	1,335	\$28,333	38.9	33.1
Clark County	136,001	\$56,132	41.1	15.2

Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_11.01;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023001101

Table 2: Racial Demographics of Census Tract 11.01

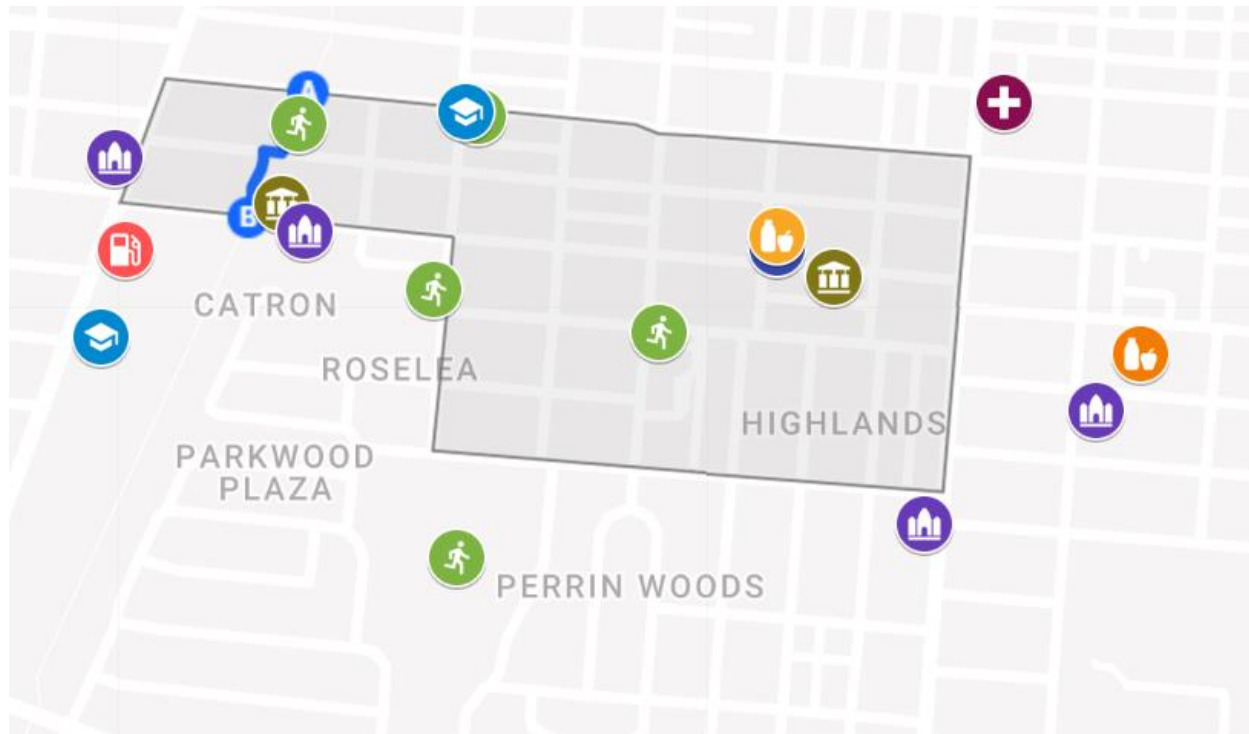
Race	Population by Race, number (%)
White	435 (32.5)
Black/African American	654 (49)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3 (<1)
Asian	3 (<1)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0
Other race	51 (3.8)
Two or more races	189 (14.2)
Total	1,335











Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_11.01;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023001101

Overview

Clark County's census tract 11.01 is located just southwest of the center of Springfield. It is between the neighborhoods of Roselea and Oakwood Place, bordered by State Route 72 and South Yellow Spring Street. A primarily residential area with plenty of green space and outdoor activities. Despite minimal options for fresh food, the plentiful greenery and quietness of the neighborhoods gives a cozy impression.

Asset Map: Census Tract 11.01 – Clark County, Ohio



Legend			
	Automotive Services		Public Services
	Education & Child Resources		Recreation
	Entertainment		Religious Organizations
	Food Access		Restaurants
	Health Services		Transportation

Housing

The census tract is comprised of neighborhoods made up of mostly single-family homes, though a few duplexes did exist. The residences are not densely packed, and most of the properties have plenty of yard space and well-maintained lawns. In addition to the family homes, there is a retirement community and an apartment complex located within the tract. Both buildings had visible amenities such as porches, a firepit, and some form of outdoor activity.



Infrastructure

One thing that stands out in the area is how walkable all of the neighborhoods are. Sidewalks are plentiful, being present almost everywhere and in mostly good condition. However, some streets do have sidewalks in need of repair. Little traffic was observed, with roads being reasonably well-kept. No bus route or public transportation was observed throughout the tract.

Emergency Services

No emergency services were observed during a field visit. The nearest emergency room is about two miles outside of the census tract, with another one about three miles south of the census tract.

Healthcare

No healthcare services were observed within the census tract. For specialized services, there is a pregnancy center just outside of the tract, offering services such as ultrasounds and support groups.

Education and Childcare Resources

No schools were observed during a field visit. A preschool exists less than a mile outside of the southwest corner of the tract. One of the churches in the area advertises daycare services. One person appears to be providing day care services out of their home.

Recreation and Entertainment

Plenty of outdoor activities populated this census tract. A biking path stretches from the southeast edge of the census tract to the north, extending beyond the track. There is a small basketball court open to the public with a lending library out front. The south edge of the tract contains a small, wooded area, where people could gather or walk. Finally, a small yoga studio is present.



Food Resources

A new restaurant with good reviews gives an affordable, family-friendly spot for people to gather. It is located towards the east end of the census tract, next to another food resource which is a market. The market is a convenience store with items such as toiletries, snacks, alcohol, and some frozen items such as meat and pre-packaged dinners. On the east edge of the census tract, there is a food truck with a patio. There were no large grocery stores observed which sell fresh food and ingredients.

Businesses

There are a few small, local businesses throughout the census tract. A photography studio run by a sole proprietor is available for booking online. There is both a salon shop and a barbershop available to residents on opposite ends of the census tract. Just outside of the southeast corner of the census tract, there is also a commercial street full of chain restaurants and businesses.

Religious Establishments

There is a Christian church located on the other side of the southwest edge of the tract. The church offers day care services to the community, as well as options to attend online. The building is large with plenty of parking spaces. Right outside of the tract is a church oriented towards Spanish speaking individuals.

Industry

There are two warehouses located within the census tract. One appeared abandoned, as there were no cars within its parking lot, and there was no signage indicating what would be produced or stored there. The other warehouse appeared to store trash and recycling for the neighborhoods around located within the census tracts.

Unique Assets

Two unique assets within this community are a neighborhood block grant and a land plot recycling process. While details about how the funding will be or has been used are not available, the street displaying the sign for the funding is in great condition. Trees were plentiful, and the existing infrastructure appears new. The land plot recycling process is done through the Clark County Land Reutilization Corporation. Allowing people to buy plots is an effective way to utilize the plentiful green space found within the census tract.



Strengths

One of the strongest assets present in this census tract is the balance of nature and urbanization. Despite the number of homes, there is plentiful greenspace between houses. Almost every house has its own yard, and many have trees and gardens in addition to just grass. The census tract takes advantage of this green space by way of having plenty of outside recreational activities. The biking path allows residents to get exercise while being surrounded by nature, as does the park towards the south of the area.

Despite not having much in the way of activity or food sources, the location is also great for those with transportation. Being less than a mile away from a commercial street, as well as being surrounded by two major highways, allows those with a vehicle the opportunity to enjoy the amenities of city living while being able to retreat to a quiet neighborhood.

Opportunities

While the neighborhood being away from the hustle and bustle of city life is a strength, it also has some drawbacks. For individuals who do not have reliable transportation, it is difficult to access healthcare and fresh food. Setting up a bus route or other means of public transportation would be beneficial for individuals to reach these amenities.

Another opportunity is to extend the block grant to other neighborhoods within the census tract. While sidewalks were present, some of the paths were cracked or overgrown with weeds, making traversal potentially challenging. Initiatives to update the infrastructure can help leverage the tract's strengths.

Clark County, OH: Census Tract 12

Visit 1: Saturday, May 18, 2024, *Morning*

Visit 2: Thursday, May 23, 2024, *Afternoon*

Table 1: Demographics of Census Tract 12 Compared to Clark County

	Population	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract	4,199	\$32,733	30.1	42.8
Clark County	136,001	\$56,132	41.1	15.2

Source: data.census.gov/table?g=1400000US39023001200

Table 2: Racial Demographics of Census Tract 12

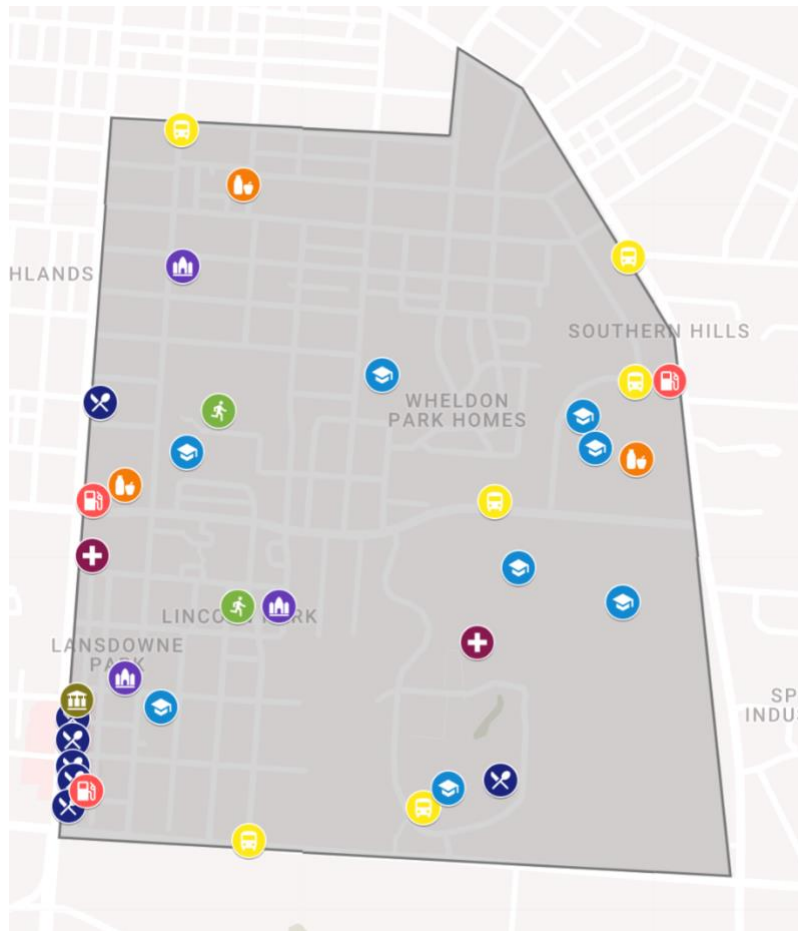
Race	Population of Race (%)
White	1,980 (47.2)
Black/African American	1,599 (38.1)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	16 (> 1)
Asian	7 (>1)
Other Race	227 (5.4)











Source: data.census.gov/table?g=1400000US39023001200

Overview

Census tract 12 of Springfield, OH in Clark County is south of downtown Springfield, bordered within East Leffel Lane, Selma Road, East Grand Ave, and South Limestone Street, and is about 1.2 square miles. This tract is a primarily residential area that contains most single-family homes, many of them are historical homes, some apartment complexes, and other multi-family homes. This area is located near the exit of interstate 70 with several fast-food restaurants and gas stations near the highway, but not spread throughout the entire tract. A majority of this census tract has assets related to education including Clark State Community college, the Clark State College Commercial Transportation Training Center, Springfield-Clark Career Technology Center, Lincoln Elementary School, Hayward Middle School, and Miami Valley Child Development Center.

Asset Map Census Tract 12 – Clark County, Ohio



Legend			
	Automotive Services		Public Services
	Education & Child Resources		Recreation
	Entertainment		Religious Organizations
	Food Access		Restaurants
	Health Services		Transportation

Housing

Many of the housing opportunities in this census tract are older, single-family homes that are well kept. Almost every home has a yard of some sort, not all of which are kept to the same standard. Sidewalks connect almost all the residential areas. Homes and apartments near the elementary school and middle school were maintained and well with sidewalks connecting these areas for children to walk to either school. There are some homes that are vacant and damaged or torn down. Closer to the highway, there is a large duplex complex that looks newly built, with many different homes and individuals walking around the community. This complex also advertises handicap accessible units. Within this complex, there is a large greenspace that has sidewalks and some picnic tables as well as bus stops that are handicapped accessible. Continuing towards the highway, away from downtown Springfield, the homes look much older with more maintenance needs. More homes were vacant, falling apart, or torn down. There are no sidewalks in these areas and less upkeep on the yards.



Infrastructure

The infrastructure of this census tract is inconsistent and moderately done. Sidewalks are present in most of the tract areas and seemed to be useable, with minimal damage. There are crosswalks at most of the intersections, but many of the crossings require cars only to stop in two directions rather than four directions. With the increased number of cars that park on the road, it is extremely difficult to get a good visual to safely turn while driving or walk across the street. The main roads are well maintained and recently paved. Many of the roads are moderately well maintained with some potholes present.

Emergency Services

There is an overall lack of emergency services located within this census tract with no observed fire, EMS, police, or emergency rooms. Construction is being conducted on a new fire station on the west edge of the census tract.

Healthcare

There are not a lot of healthcare services in this census tract. There is a Walgreens with a pharmacy. Near Clark State College, there is a primary care physician on campus. There are no hospitals or urgent care within the census tract.

Education and Childcare Resources

This census tract has many opportunities for education and childcare. The Clark State College Commercial Transportation Training Center was recently selected as one of the CDL training centers in the state to be approved for the new Commercial Driver's License Student Aid Program. The Miami Valley Child Development Center gives free early learning and childcare for children aged six weeks to five years old. Nearly a quarter of the census tract is taken up by Clark State Community College which offers opportunities for education with courses in multiple disciplines and modalities. Lincoln Elementary School and Hayward Middle School are both public schools in this tract. The Springfield-Clark Career Technology Center offers over 20 career-tech education programs and academic classes to high school students who reside within seven associated school districts.



Recreation and Entertainment

Much of the census tract is residential living, but nearly 25% is used by Clark State Community College. Within the greenspaces of this campus, there seems to be public access to sidewalks, a frisbee golf course, tennis and basketball courts, a pond, and a few holes for golf. Just north of the college there is a small branch of the Springfield public library. Near the middle school, a large stadium with a lot of greenspaces and connected sidewalks is present. There is a football field with fan stands, baseball fields, a track and field area, and a softball field. Students are seen on the field during the Thursday visit; large fences are seen around the entire area. Near the center of the census tract, there is a garden compost provided with food composted locally. There is a local free-book trading box in the garden compost as well as a bulletin board with local news and flyers posted. Park benches are in the area and well-kept.



Food Resources

For food access, there are mostly fast-food restaurants. Most of these are located along the same street. There is a dollar store which might offer frozen foods, snacks, and beverages. There is one chain grocery store within this census tract, which is Groceryland located on the west edge of the census tract. This is a good way for individuals to have access to fresh fruits, vegetables, and meats. Groceryland has departments including meat, produce, dairy, deli, and grocery.



Businesses

There are not many businesses in this census tract. There is a men's clothing store. No small businesses were observed. Most of the other businesses within this census tract consist of fast-food restaurants and gas stations.

Religious Establishments

There are multiple religious establishments within the census tract. There is a small park and pavilion and multiple apartment complexes near one church. All churches appear to be in decent condition. All churches have active Facebook pages and appear to have active members of the community.

Industry

There is no significant noted industry within this census tract.

Unique Assets

The most unique asset of the census tract is The Visioning Garden at Springfield Promise Neighborhood. It is a community non-profit that helps alleviate food access issues in the area. The Visioning Garden has 16 families tending a garden plot and 163 individuals are involved in its upkeep. Another unique asset is MVCDC (Miami Valley Child Development Center). This center gives free early learning and childcare for children ages six weeks to five years old. The MVCDC has an advisory committee for parents and caregivers who help make decisions and policies. Family engagement is highly encouraged. Families that qualify for this center include those living below the poverty line, families of children with disabilities, and children experiencing homelessness or foster care. Children at the MVCDC also are encouraged and assisted in finding and receiving the necessary healthcare such as vaccines, physicals, and dental appointments.



Strengths

There are many different strengths within this census tract. Sidewalks connect most of the residential area to many of the businesses, food options, and education opportunities in the area. Clark State Community College boasts a large amount of outdoor space that seems accessible to the greater population while also providing the potential for residents to increase their education with a variety of different courses and programs offered by the college at an affordable price. There is no lack of educational opportunities for any age group within this tract, specifically for the younger generation with an elementary school, a middle school, a child development center and the career technology center.



Opportunities

There is one grocery store within this census tract located on the far western edge.

There are no other healthy food sources sold through another business, such as a gas station or convince store aside from the community garden which is not useable in all seasons in Ohio. The restaurant options in the area also cater more towards the highway users rather than the residents, with an increased number of unhealthy fast-food options and a limited number of sit-down options.

There is no clear indication of widespread public transportation options, aside from two stops, one at the college and one within a duplex neighborhood. Healthcare options are limited in this area too; there are no public healthcare options aside from a pediatric dental office and services offered through Walgreens.

Clark County, OH: Census Tract 13

Visit 1: Wednesday, May 22, 2024, *Evening*
Visit 2: Friday, May 24, 2024, *Afternoon*
Visit 3: Thursday, May 30, 2024, *Evening*

Table 1: Demographics of Census Tract 13 Compared to Clark County

	Population	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract	4,029	\$51,947	29.9	26.6
Clark County	136,001	\$56,132	41.1	15.2

Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_13;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023001300

Table 2: Racial Demographics of Census Tract 13

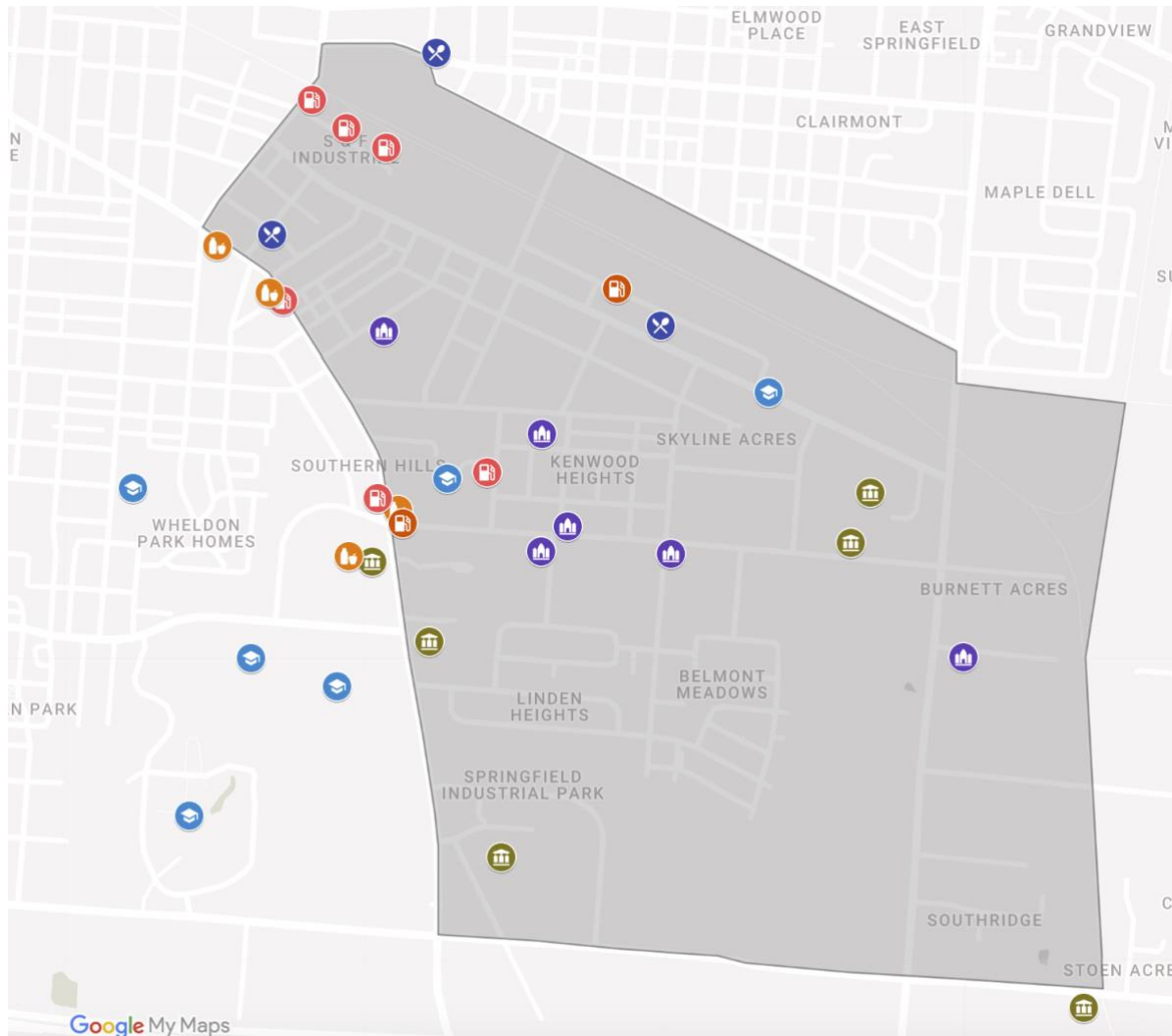
Race	Population of Race (%)
White	3,228 (80)
Black/African American	344 (8.5)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11 (< 1)
Asian	10 (< 1)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	5 (< 1)
Other Race	98 (2.4)
Two or more races	335 (8.3)











Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_13;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023001300

Overview

Census tract 13 is located in the southeast section of Springfield, Ohio. The perimeter includes the northern border of East St. and Sheridan Ave., the southern border of East Leffel Ln, South Burnett Rd. to the east, and Selma Rd. to the west. Census tract 13 is a diverse area comprised of businesses and a residential sector. The northern and southern areas of the tract are primarily industrial. The center of the census tract is predominantly residential. There is a noticeable lack of healthcare clinics, pharmacies, and fresh food sources in census tract 13. The area has several thriving small businesses, parks, and opportunities for new development.

Census Tract 13 – Clark County, Ohio



Legend			
	Automotive Services		Public Services
	Education & Child Resources		Recreation
	Entertainment		Religious Organizations
	Food Access		Restaurants
	Health Services		Transportation

Housing

Housing in census tract 13 consists of mostly single-family homes and two apartment complexes. Some homes appear abandoned and run-down, with overgrown grass, cluttered yards, or chipped paint. Others are very well maintained, with freshly cut grass and flowers. Multiple houses appear abandoned, with 2-3 foreclosures noted. Numerous houses are for sale, with two recently sold. One apartment complex is made up of one-story apartments that look well-maintained, but poorly constructed. Another apartment complex is a newly opened, two-story complex, available for rent. Multiple houses are equipped with handicap-accessible ramps.

Infrastructure

Many roads in the area are difficult to navigate and contain numerous potholes, affecting both main and residential streets. Sidewalk conditions vary throughout the area. Some are well-maintained and recently redone, while others are bumpy and difficult to walk on. There is a notable lack of crosswalks and street lights, making it difficult to navigate the area safely in the dark. The Indiana and Ohio Railway runs along the north and east borders of the census tract, which many contribute to the area's infrastructural challenges. Fire hydrants are present at every stop.



Emergency Services

There is a notable lack of emergency services within census tract 13. Fire stations, police stations, emergency rooms, and hospitals are all located outside the census tract. Multiple road signs labeled “emergency snow route” are present throughout the area, indicating designated paths for snow removal during emergencies.

Healthcare

There are no observed healthcare services within the tract. The nearest healthcare center is approximately two and a half miles from the center of the census tract. The nearest pharmacy is about two miles away.

Education and Childcare Resources

There is one observed school in the area. The school offers many assets, including a well-maintained park and grassy area for children to play, sports programs, free breakfast every morning, a summer food program, and various summer camps. Additionally, the area has a childcare center that provides daytime childcare services.



Recreation and Entertainment

Several private playgrounds, parks, and walking areas are owned by religious institutions and schools in census tract 13. While driving through, individuals are observed to be sitting on porches or walking outside, with many openly drinking alcohol or smoking cigarettes. The tract contains multiple sources to purchase alcohol, including convenience stores, bars, and alcohol drive-throughs. Conversations with community members reveal concern over a lack of monetary resources, lack of recreational facilities, and the frequency of sex workers in the census tract.

Food Resources

A limited number and diversity of food sources are observed. There are several corner stores selling shelf stable food products, including boxed pastas, canned goods, packaged snacks, desserts, and alcohol and tobacco. One butcher and deli sells non-shelf stable items, including some fresh produce and local goods. Historically, there were more grocery stores within and directly outside the census tract, but many have since relocated.

Businesses

Census tract 13 has a variety of small businesses, including mechanic and car towing companies, a furniture store, a beauty mart, the aforementioned food and corner stores, and restaurants. When interviewed, small business owners estimate that in the last five to ten years many businesses that could afford to do so have left the area. Several retail storefronts are unoccupied, supporting this observation. The departure of many businesses has resulted in fewer resources for residents and a decrease in visitors to the census tract, making it more challenging for businesses to thrive in the local economy.



Religious Establishments

Census tract 13 is home to many religious establishments, primarily Christian, including Baptist, Church of Christ, and Lutheran denominations among others. A large mosque also serves the area.

Industry

Historically, Springfield was an optimal location for industrial businesses as it is connected by several highways, railways, and is located between major cities. The northernmost area of the census tract is an industrial zone called S&F Industrial. Here, there are several large industrial buildings that are no longer in use, torn down with building scraps left in their place. Demolished buildings are interspersed with currently operational industrial businesses. In S&F Industrial, there is significant development potential.

A farm occupies the southeastern corner. It is unclear if the farm is currently operational, but it is currently for sale. Another industrial park, Springfield Industrial Park, occupies the southern border. The largest business in Springfield Industrial Park is an adult day center. Other businesses in this park include a manufacturing company, some electrical services, a paint store, and a storage unit. Most of the space in Springfield Industrial Park is operational, with less demolished buildings and more individuals walking around than its northern counterpart.



Unique Assets

Census tract 13 offers several key resources for individuals with developmental disabilities. The Abilities Connection provides work opportunities and vocational training for adults with developmental disabilities. The Board of Developmental Disabilities offers services like case management and early intervention programs. An Adult Day Care center ensures a safe environment for social and educational activities. The Springfield Industrial Park provides job opportunities and internships, with the potential to boost local economic growth.

Strengths

The childcare center and the elementary school offer opportunities for children to learn, socialize with others, get physical activity, and have access to meals. The majority of the area has sidewalks, keeping pedestrians safe. There are multiple signs to slow down for children when driving. Additionally, there is abundant greenery and outdoor activity space.

Opportunities

Significant potential exists for economic growth, particularly through the expansion of small businesses. This could greatly benefit the community by providing jobs and increased access. A large farm for sale could be transformed to provide fresh food access. The census tract has many unoccupied buildings and lots, which could be repurposed for various community needs. These spaces could be community parks, health clinics, pharmacies, or a library. The unused fields and greenery offers potential to develop community projects, like gardens.

Clark County, OH: Census Tract 14

Visit 1: Tuesday, 14 May, 2024, *Afternoon*

Visit 2: Saturday, 18 May, 2024, *Evening*

Table 1: Demographics of Census Tract 14 Compared to Clark County

	Population	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract	3,721	\$26,243	30.8	14.8
Clark County	134,831	\$32,543	41.1	15.2

Source: 2022: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Table 2: Racial Demographics of Census Tract 14

Race	Population of Race (%)
White	2,749 (73.8)
Black/African American	434 (11.6)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	20 (> 1)
Asian	27 (>1)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	5 (>1)
Other Race	179 (4.8)

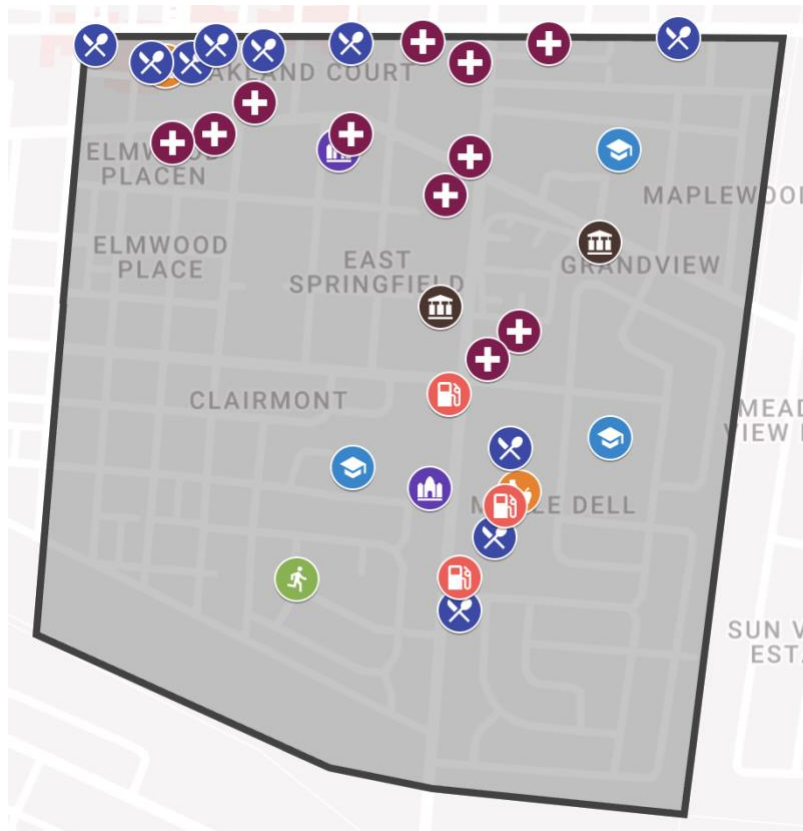
Source: 2022: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables











Overview

The overall impression of the community is friendly, inviting and typical of a suburban area within Ohio. There are plenty of notable assets such as healthcare facilities, local businesses, and public space. The community seems safe and free of crime. The local population was friendly and willing to answer questions.

Asset Map Census Tract 14 – Clark County, Ohio

Clark County Combined Health District
2024



Legend			
	Automotive Services		Public Services
	Education & Child Resources		Recreation
	Entertainment		Religious Organizations
	Food Access		Restaurants
	Health Services		Transportation

Housing

Housing consists of older houses in various states of repair, but most were well-kept with a few exceptions. Some houses had overgrown lawns, and others had disrepair. The census tract consisted mainly of houses and a small apartment complex to the northeast of the district.



Infrastructure

Other buildings were fully occupied, especially on the weekend visit. Wheelchair ramps visible on the outside of buildings indicate accessibility to people with disabilities. All parts of the community seem to have electricity and plumbing. Roads are linear to curvilinear with trees and well-kept grass. Sidewalks are present and in good repair. Building facades and storefronts are welcoming. Streets and sidewalks are relatively clean and free of litter. No outdoor seating was seen except one public bus stop by the Springfield Metro Housing Association. There were notably fewer potholes on the east side of the district toward the schools when compared to the West side.



Emergency Services

No emergency services were observed in the district. Police and fire stations are outside the district towards the west of Springfield. The community does not appear well lit at night; however, no observable crime was noted during both visits.

Healthcare

No hospital was seen in this census tract, but there were multiple clinics and private practices. Dental services and Optometry Services were also noted. All medical services seem very accessible to the public and easy to get to. There were not any observed community public services such as police or fire. Walgreens and CVS pharmacies were also observed.



Education and Childcare Resources

An elementary school and middle school are both located within the district. Both appear to be well maintained. No higher education or universities were observed in the area. A WIC facility is in the northeast of the district.



Recreation and Entertainment

A YMCA and local park. The local park does not have lighting, making accessibility difficult at night. The playground at the local elementary school is only accessible during school hours to the students. Public spaces are well-kept. Seating areas in public spaces are well shaded and aesthetically pleasing, no obvious food or drink vending or water fountains noted. The park was unoccupied during both visits.



Food Resources

Fast food and family restaurants are present, mainly along High St at the north section of the census tract. No large grocery stores were observed. There was a dollar store and bargain store observed.



Businesses

Various locally owned businesses and business chains are present within the census tract. One vacant storefront was observed. There is a mix of small and large businesses.



Religious Establishments

The religious institutions that were observed were Christian. No obvious separate sites of worship for different ethnic or racial groups.



Industry

No real industry was seen in the community other than storefronts. No obvious pollution was observed. Land use seems to be primarily residential except for one strip mall, restaurants at high street, and the local schools.

Unique Assets

Unique to this district are the presence of a middle school and elementary school. Additionally, WIC, YMCA, and the Metro Housing Authority are located within this census tract.

Strengths

This community seems safe with friendly and welcoming people. The area around schools and with high traffic are well maintained.

Opportunities

There is limited food access with no grocery stores, but there are bargain stores that supply food located within the district. Roads within neighborhoods are in disrepair with several large potholes. Public transportation is limited to a single bus stop outside the Metro Housing Authority.

Clark County, OH: Census Tract 17

Visit 1: Wednesday, May 15, 2024, *Afternoon*
Visit 2: Wednesday, May 22, 2024, *Afternoon*

Table 1: Demographics of Census Tract 17 Compared to Clark County

	Population	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract	2,498	\$45,383	34.5	36.4
Clark County	134,610	\$44,141	38.8	15.1

Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_17;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023001700

Table 2: Racial Demographics of Census Tract 17

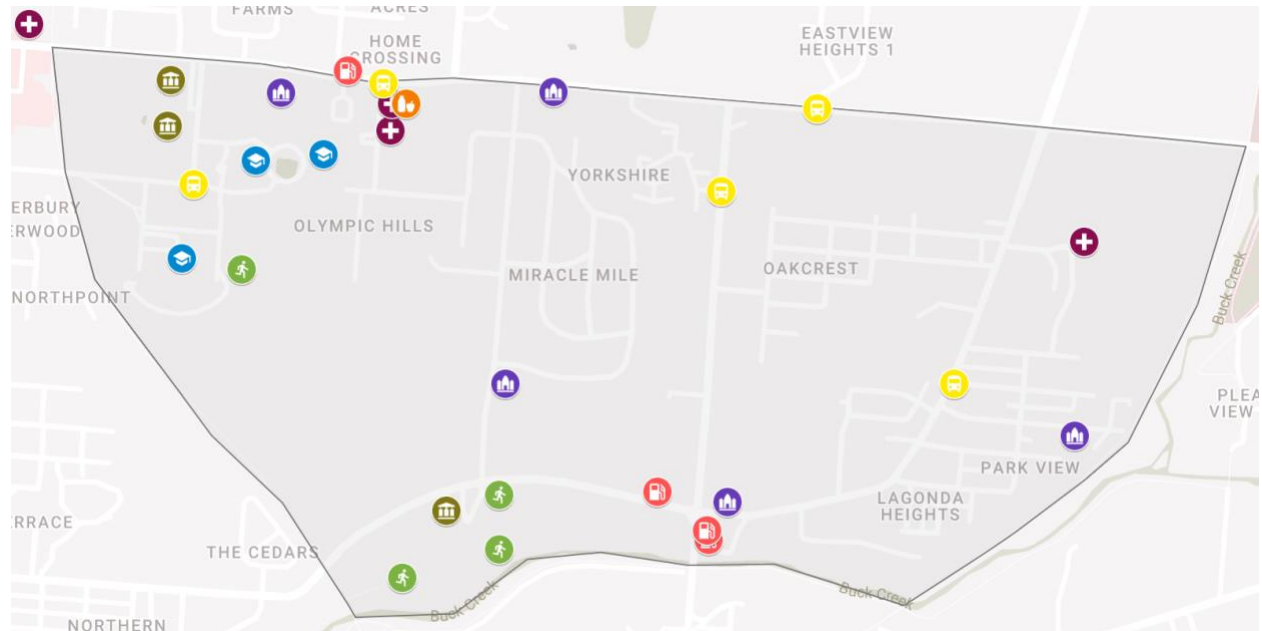
Race	Population of Race (%)
White	1,873 (74.9)
Black/African American	274 (10.9)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11 (<1)
Asian	20 (<1)
Other Race	320 (12.8)











Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_17;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023001700

Overview

The 17th Census tract is an area within Clark County that is bustling with opportunities for growth. It is located northeast of Springfield town center. Substantial assets and infrastructure exist as a framework to build upon. Certain elements could be strengthened, extended, expanded, or even created to better serve its members. Below is a look into what the current resources are and what could be used to further build the tract's vibrant community.

Asset Map Census Tract 17



Legend			
	Automotive Services		Public Services
	Education & Child Resources		Recreation
	Entertainment		Religious Organizations
	Food Access		Restaurants
	Health Services		Transportation

Housing

This tract is primarily residential, with varying size, price, and upkeep. Housing units range from small single-family houses or even single room buildings to high end, multi-room, multi-car garage residences. Some of the smaller and middle-sized homes needed significant repairs or remodeling. Miracle Mile and Lagonda Heights are comprised mostly of well-maintained single-family homes in good condition. Park View

and Oakcrest present an opportunity for housing improvements, with single family homes and some empty appearing houses. The north-east of the tract is mostly single-family homes, with more disrepair. Olympic Hills has well-maintained homes.



Infrastructure

The Census tract has a notable amount of paved biking trails (Simon Kenton Trail/Buck Creek Trail) running parallel to the entire west, south, and east border of the tract. The trails are in excellent condition, with overlying shaded areas, and minimal interference with traffic. The trails are near a school system, providing opportunities for exercise and transportation to and from school. A bus route exists along the northern border of the tract and three north-south routes evenly spaced across the tract with bus stops clustered around the north-west aspect of the tract and the north-east aspect of the tract. Bus access for east-west travel is limited and may present a challenge commuting or accessing businesses. Streets and roads have varying degrees of repair with some streets smooth and without potholes and other residential roads with significant damage, potholes, and need of resurfacing.

Emergency Services

The area has some healthcare resources but finding emergency services may be more difficult. Kettering Health Springfield is located just northwest of the tract and has a 24/7 Emergency Center with supporting lab and imaging. This is supported by Primary Care and other specialty services as well. Mercy Health Springfield Regional Medical Center is located nearby for higher level of care, with associated rapid air transport helicopter service for transport to additional levels of care.

On a smaller scale, Project Woman is a program offering support to women who face domestic and intimate partner violence, sexual assault, rape, or human trafficking. The

Clark County Combined Health District 2024

program offers a 24-hour crisis and help line, emergency temporary shelter, and supportive housing solutions.



Healthcare

Healthcare options specifically within the tract include pediatric and adult dentistry, and optometry in Miracle Mile. Mercy Health provides maternity services, critical and intensive care, surgery, and pediatric care accepting over 20 insurance providers.

The Clark County Combined Health District office is also located in the northwest corner of the tract supporting the overall health and wellbeing of the community.



Education and Childcare Resources

The census tract has a large school system comprised of Springfield High School, Roosevelt Middle School, and Kenton Elementary School.

The community also benefits from Oesterlen Services for Youth which is an organization that provides residential services for youth ages 12-18. These residential

services are combined with therapy and intensive treatment focusing on individualized therapy utilizing art therapy, life skills, and religious programs. This is augmented by Westwood Preparatory Academy fostering additional educational services.

Recreation and Entertainment

In addition to the school fields, Carleton Davidson Stadium baseball field, and two additional baseball fields, provide sports venues and ample open green space. Lacy's Sports Stop exists to the South providing food, drinks, and bar games.

Food Resources

There are limited food resources in this predominantly residential tract. Within the census tract, food options largely revolve around sparse gas stations and rare fast food. A Kroger exists approximately 1 mile north of the tract.

Businesses

Businesses center around blue-collar type industry, with a concrete company to the south of the tract. Several small shops and businesses are present in the northwest, in addition to the medical services noted above, and maintenance and recycling noted below as industry.

Religious Establishments

Religious establishments are a strength of this census tract. There are five Protestant Christian churches within the tract, well-distributed within the area. While this provides a substantive network of churches for those who follow Christian religious practices, other religious organizations are not noted.

Industry

Springfield Street Maintenance exists just off Old Lagonda Ave to the Southwest corner of the tract. Clark County North Recycling Station sits at the Northwest corner of the tract

.

Unique Assets

Neighborhood Housing Partnership of Greater Springfield, Inc., a non-profit that provides HUD certified homeownership programs.

Clear Channel Radio, which could potentially serve as a modality to foster collaboration and communication between assets in the tract as they work together.

Strengths

The community has multiple assets that could potentially be leveraged to improve the local populations public health, including a bike path surrounding the community, numerous social support agencies, Clear Channel Radio, numerous churches and Clark County Combined Health District.

Opportunities

Foremost, the tract is already surrounded by bike trails on two of three sides, but would benefit greatly from having bike lanes spreading from these into the communities to provide safe access and improve transportation options, as well as health. Some vacant homes could be considered for conversion to local food banks. Healthcare resources available through the military could be advertised through collaboration between the high school and nearby recruiting center. Maternal health advice and resources could be disseminated with the assistance of Clear Channel Radio, in collaboration with Clark County Combined Health District and Project Woman.

Clark County: Census Tract 34

Visit 1: Thursday, May 16, 2024, *Evening*

Visit 2: Monday, June 3, 2024, *Afternoon*

Table 1: Demographics of Census Tract #34 Compared to Clark County

	Population	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Below Poverty
Census Tract	3,213	\$48,558	34.2	23.9%
Clark County	136,001	\$56,132	41.1	15.2%

Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_34;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023003400#families-and-living-arrangements

Table 2: Racial Demographics of Census Tract #34

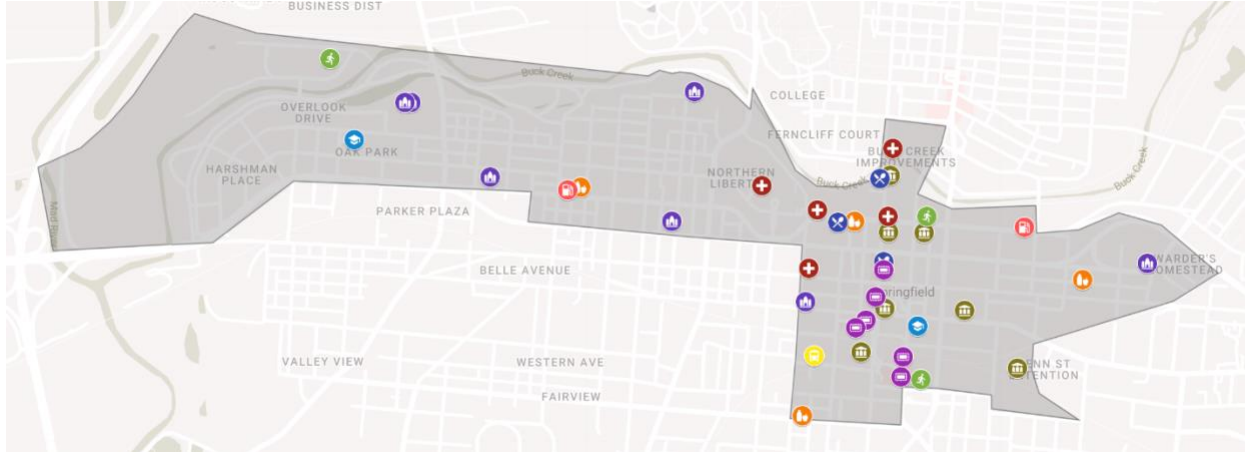
Race	Population of Race (%)
White	2488 (79.9)
Black/African American	409 (13.2)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19 (< 1)
Asian	18 (< 1)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2 (< 1)
Hispanic or Latino	114 (3.7)
Other Race	61 (1.9)











Source: https://data.census.gov/profile/Census_Tract_34;_Clark_County;_Ohio?g=1400000US39023003400#families-and-living-arrangements

Overview

In Census Tract 34, people seem generally proud of their property and the area is kept up with general maintenance. Some roads need resurfacing. The neighborhood by Snyder elementary had well maintained streets and houses. Many people are out and about at the park for youth and family activities. It appears to be a community inclusive to those with disabilities and children. The public park has disability accessibility. The tract also has modern amenities such as a pickleball court. There are several churches. There was a handful of vibrant downtown businesses that were well utilized, and one of the churches is Spanish speaking. A new Mexican supermarket is being added to the community soon, due to a growing Hispanic community.

Asset Map Census Tract 34 – Clark County, Ohio



Legend			
	Automotive Services		Public Services
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Housing

There are diverse types of housing in this tract. There are many single-family homes and duplex homes close to the park, some high-rise downtown apartments, and select historic housing. There are small amounts of dorm housing for the college in the area. Housing upkeep varied such as overgrown lawns or condemned property. The housing closest to Snyder Park was similar and neighborhood-like. There are distinct areas of well kept, moderately kept, and behind on upkeep homes.



Infrastructure

The infrastructure varies throughout the tract. There are several streets that need to be repaired. There are many sidewalks in the parks and surrounding areas and downtown area for people to walk from business to business, but fewer sidewalks near the main roads. There is a large population of children in the area, and many children were seen playing outside their homes, nearby at parks, and riding their bikes. Although there were community members walking, it did not appear to be the main form of transportation. The creek near the main park is well kept. There are noticeable ramps at businesses, for disability access.

Emergency Services

Mercy Health offers a Springfield Regional Medical Center Emergency Department in this tract. It is open 24 hours every day of the week.

Healthcare

Within this tract, there were Mercy Health Partners and Springfield Community Health Center. These hospitals are newly renovated and fully capable of serving the 3,000+ people within this community. The services covered include 24/7 ER, maternity services, critical and intensive care, surgery and pediatric care.

Education and Childcare Resources

Clark State College is a notable educational institution within the tract. An elementary school is also located within the tract. According to David, the school provides “a decent education” for children. As for childcare, no childcare and/or daycare services were observed.



Recreation and Entertainment

Snyder Park provides numerous opportunities for recreation. The park has walking trails, exercise, a playground, sports area, a dog park, and events within the park. The park would benefit from connecting trails.



Food Resources

There is one grocery store within the tract. There were also several convenient stores. However, there are numerous restaurants and fast-food establishments within the tract.

Businesses

The area possesses a variety of businesses such as storage facilities, moving companies, hardware stores, restaurants, car dealerships, auto repair shops, arts and craft stores, tire shops, a law office, and a bail bondsperson business was also located downtown.

Religious Establishments

There are numerous churches and a mosque that serve within the tract. Some churches also serve as community centers. These religious venues are potentially valuable assets.

Industry

There are several factories that are no longer in business and deserted.

Unique Assets

This tract/community possesses several assets that make it unique. These assets include community centers, parks, schools, performing arts centers, and hospitals/medical facilities. For example, there were eight churches and one mosque noted within the tract.

Strengths

One of the tract's biggest strengths is its diversity. The median age of the population is 41, so it is a relatively younger population. In addition, there is a wide range of socioeconomic classes, races, ethnicities, and religions. Churches could foster not only faith, but philanthropic endeavors such as food drives within the community. Community centers and parks provide platforms for children and adults to play (organized and non-organized) sports. Of note, some of the parks within this tract have equipment for people with disabilities. This is an important trait of inclusion within this community. Mercy Hospitals and Springfield Community Health Center provide good medical capabilities to support this tract and additional surrounding communities.

Opportunities

Within the tract, there are several "opportunities" to affect and/or improve the community. These include financially investing in parks or other community resources so the community can share and utilize them. This could also include working and/or volunteering within the parks/community resources to improve them. There are several streets that need to be repaired. Additional sidewalks and crosswalks are needed in some areas. Commercial and residential properties can improve with sidewalk landscaping. Finally, this tract could use more grocery options within the tract.