



PART 2 – 2023-2026 STRATEGIC AREA PLAN  
NEEDS ASSESSMENT



## ***Section 1: Needs Assessment***

Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging (Planning and Service Area 6, PSA6) used several methods to identify needs within PSA6. We conducted a regional needs assessment survey in all eight counties; in-person and virtual focus groups in all eight counties; and a focus group with PSA6 staff in client services and ADRN divisions.

### ***Regional Needs Assessment Survey***

COAAA collaborated with the Franklin County Office on Aging and the Age Friendly Innovation Center at the Ohio State University to conduct the Central Ohio Regional Assessment on Aging Survey. The three organizations developed the survey questions and contracted with ETC Institute to conduct the survey in all eight counties of COAAA's region. ETC Institute's deliverables included survey design preparation of the sampling plan, administration of the survey, conducting data analysis, and preparation of the final reports. The final deliverables were received in the fourth quarter of 2021.

The methodology used for the survey included the survey instrument, cover letter, and postage paid return envelope, which were mailed to a random representative sample of households in Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Pickaway, and Union counties. The cover letter explained the purpose of the survey and encouraged residents to either return their survey by mail or complete the survey online.

Approximately, ten days after the surveys were mailed, ETC Institute sent emails or text messages to the households that received the survey to encourage participation. The emails and texts contained a link to the online version of the survey to make it easy for residents to complete. Everyone who completed the survey online was required to enter their home address prior to submitting the survey. This was done to ensure that only responses from residents who were part of the random sample were included in the final survey database.

ETC Institute monitored the distribution of the survey sample to ensure that the sample reasonably reflected the demographic composition of the sample area with regard to geographic dispersion, age, gender, race/ethnicity, and other factors. ETC Institute geocoded households that completed a survey.

The goal was to obtain at least 1,350 completed surveys from the eight-county Central Ohio region; this goal was achieved with a total of 1,521 surveys. The overall response for the sample of 1,521 households have a precision of at least +/- 2.5% at the 95 percent level of confidence.

In addition to the representative sample survey conducted by ETC Institute, an online link to a convenience survey was distributed to older adults in the region by PSA6, collaborating organizations, focal point and community organizations. Data received through the convenience sampling was not included in the representative sample results; the convenience survey brings in additional qualitative responses.

### ***Focus Groups***

The Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging hosted one in-person and one virtual focus group session in each of our eight counties in order to accommodate as many participants as possible. COAAA invited older adults, individuals with disabilities, and representatives from community organizations to participate. Event information was provided in organic and boosted Facebook posts, on COAAA's webpage, through press releases in local newspapers, and by email to a list of local stakeholders for their staff and constituents. COAAA case management and front door staff were also invited to participate in a separate virtual focus group for COAAA staff only.

In county focus groups, a standardized set of 10 questions were asked of participants, including information about their county and community, services, homes, individual engagement, and future and unmet needs for them and other older county residents.

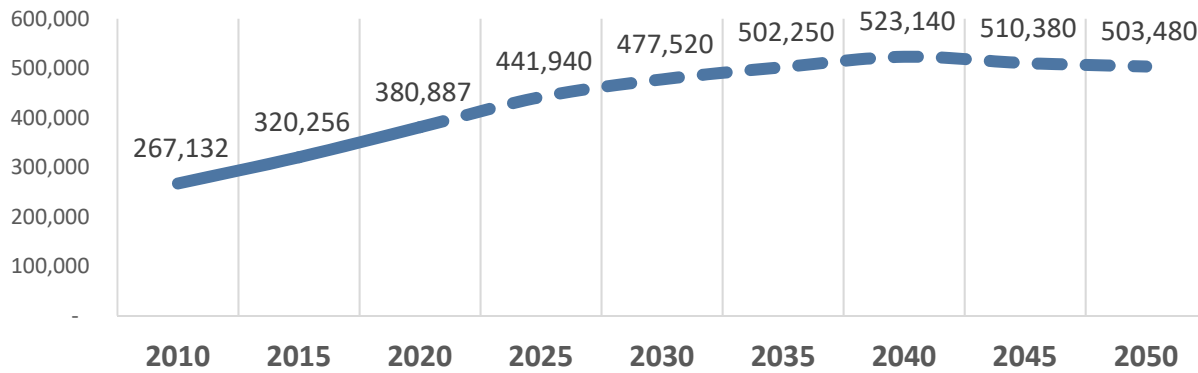
### ***The Center for Community Solutions***

Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging contracted with the Center for Community Solutions to compile data and prepare statistics, maps, and tables for the PSA6 regional profile. All statistics are presented for the older adult population, defined as age 60+ where possible.

### ***Profile of Older Adults in the Region***

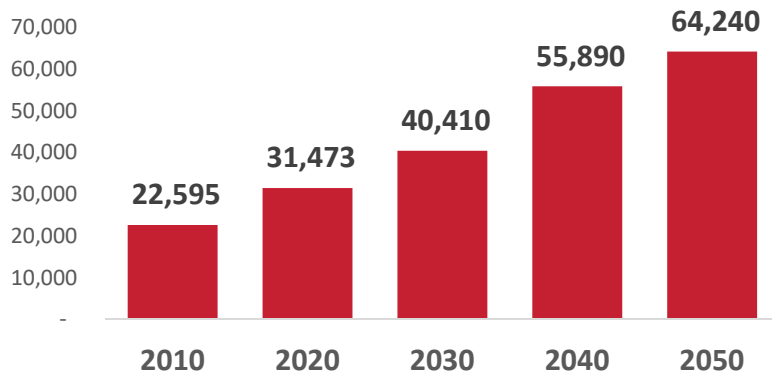
Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging (Planning and Service Area 6) covers a region encompassing eight counties in Ohio: Delaware, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Pickaway, and Union. PSA6 is home to 380,887 older adults over the age of 60, accounting for 18.8 percent of the total population of the eight counties. Following state and national trends, the number and share of older adults has been growing in the region and is expected to continue to increase for the next several decades. This increase is the result of generational demographics and the fact that people are living longer lives and remaining in their homes and communities as they age. The growth is particular pronounced among the population aged 85 and above. Increasing numbers of the oldest residents are expected to increase demand for supportive services including home-delivered meals, transportation, housekeeping, home modification, in-home care, and social connectedness. Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging and the entire community will need to assess and adapt to these changes.

Population Projection, Population Ages 60+,  
Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging PSA6



The projected growth in the 60+ population in the ten-year period from 2020 to 2030 is nearly 100,000 in the PSA. As the number of older adults increases, the need for funding and services will also increase.

Population Projection, Population Ages  
85+, Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging  
PSA6



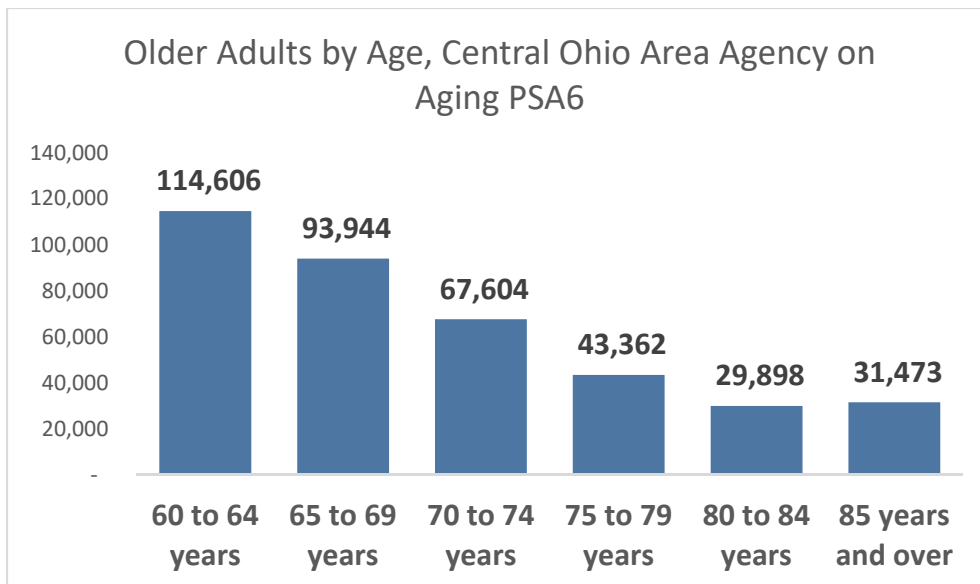
The Scripps Gerontology Center researches aging and disability-related population trends in Ohio to inform planning and policy development at the state and county level. Scripps has created maps of Ohio’s projected older population from 2010-2050 for both the 60+ and 85+ populations. Maps for Ohio 60+ Population by County, 2010-2050 and Ohio 85+ Population by County, 2010-2050 are available as Attachments 1 and 2.

Secondary data analysis for the demographic, social, and economic profiles was compiled by The Center for Community Solutions (CCS) on behalf of Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging. We relied on the latest available data for the civilian, non-institutionalized population. Unless otherwise noted, the data source is the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey 2020 5-Year estimates ([www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-5year.html](http://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-5year.html)). Data was compiled for each county within the region, then aggregated for the region as

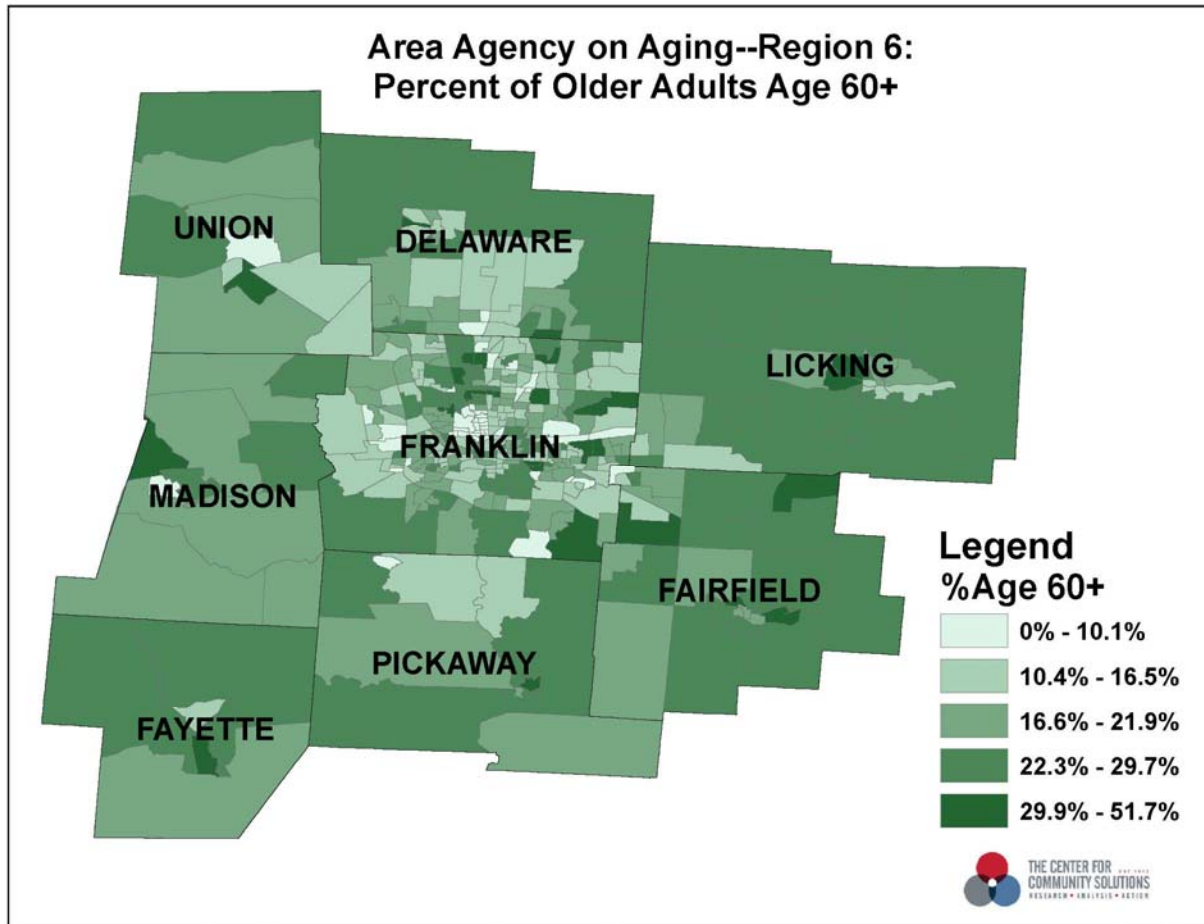
a whole. Percentages were calculated using weighted averages to reflect the share of the entire population of the region who might be experiencing certain community conditions. Wherever possible, data is reported for ages 60 and older. However, due to data availability, many indicators are for the population ages 65 and older. All the data carry margins of error. For smaller geographies and subpopulations, margins of error can be substantial and differences should be interpreted with caution.

The indicators selected for examination provide an overview of the social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the older adult population in the region with special emphasis on older individuals with greatest economic need, greatest social need, low-income minority older individuals, those with limited English proficiency, and/or those living in rural areas.

Over 380,000 adults age 60 and over live in the eight-county area. This includes 31,473 people who are 85 and older, accounting for 8.3 percent of older adults in the region. Approximately 55 percent of residents over the age of 60 are female.



The map below shows the percent of the population who are over the age of 60.



PSA6 serves an area that is largely urban. Of all people ages 60 and older, 34,980 individuals live in rural areas within the region, accounting for 9.2 percent of the older adult population. The population living in rural areas was calculated by The Center for Community Solutions based on guidance from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and includes the entire population of counties outside Ohio’s Metropolitan areas and some individual rural Census Tracts within Metro counties.<sup>1</sup>

For this region, rural areas include all of Fayette County and certain parts of Fairfield, Pickaway, Madison, and Union Counties. Fayette County is the only county that is not part of any Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A representative from the PSA6 focal point in Fayette County estimates that 95 percent of the county remains as farmland.

<sup>1</sup> See “Defining Rural Population”, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources & Service Administration. <https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/about-us/definition/index.html>. Census Tracts in Metro counties were included if they had a rural-urban community area (RUCA) code of 4-10. RUCA codes have not been updated for 2020, so calculations are based on the 2010 RUCA codes. Visit <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes/> for more information.

Although Central Ohio continues to grow and develop, there are still farms and undeveloped “rural” areas in Delaware, Franklin, and Licking counties. A map of Ohio's Rural and Urban Counties from the Ohio Department of Health is included as Attachment 3.

In early 2022, semiconductor giant Intel Corp. announced it would invest \$20 billion to build two factories in Licking County, which are expected to open in 2025. According to the news release reported in Columbus Business First, the factories will create 3,000 Intel jobs, 7,000 construction jobs and tens of thousands of additional indirect and support jobs including contracted positions, electricians, engineers, and jobs in restaurants, healthcare, housing, entertainment and more" ([www.bizjournals.com/columbus/news/2022/01/21/intel-to-invest-20-billion-build-two-semiconduct.html](http://www.bizjournals.com/columbus/news/2022/01/21/intel-to-invest-20-billion-build-two-semiconduct.html)).

Melissa Owens, director at focal point Licking County Aging Program (LCAP), has shared updates about the project so far and reports that “While it will be great for the community, it is also going to bring many challenges. It comes up at every meeting and after-hours.” She confirmed that LCAP, LEADS Community Action Agency, and Licking County Coalition for Housing have met to discuss how to address immediate housing issues before Intel comes in and the housing situation worsens. PSA6 will rely on LCAP and community stakeholders to provide updates and identify trends that will or may impact older adults and individuals with disabilities.

**Race and Ethnicity**

PSA6 is a racially and ethnically diverse region, and 15.6 percent of the population over age 65 are Black, Indigenous, or People of Color (BIPOC). More detailed breakdowns of racial and ethnic makeup of the population is provided in the table below.

	Region		Ohio
<b>Total Number of Older Adults (Age 65+)</b>	266,281		1,990,621
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>White</i>	226,924	85.2%	88.2%
<i>Black/ African American</i>	28,740	10.8%	8.9%
<i>American Indian and Alaskan Native</i>	321	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Asian/ Asian American</i>	6,329	2.4%	1.2%
<i>Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander</i>	19	-	0.0%
<i>Other Race</i>	1,297	0.5%	0.7%
<i>More than One Race</i>	2,651	1.0%	0.9%
<i>Hispanic/Latinx Ethnicity</i>	3,329	1.3%	1.4%

According to an article in the Columbus Dispatch, the city has an estimated Somali population of 60,000, the second-largest Somali population in the US ([www.dispatch.com/story/business/2021/07/01/columbus-somali-population-celebrates-somalian-independence-day/7799504002/](http://www.dispatch.com/story/business/2021/07/01/columbus-somali-population-celebrates-somalian-independence-day/7799504002/)).

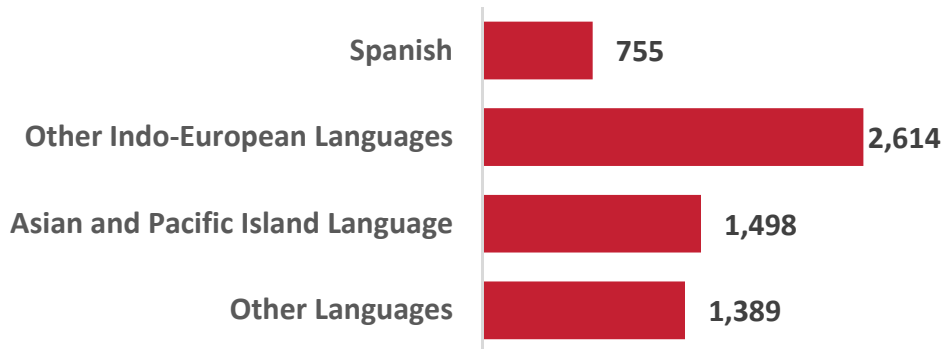
The Bhutanese Community of Central Ohio (BCCO) estimates up to 30,000 Bhutanese-Nepali individuals have settled in the greater Columbus area since 2008, which is the largest concentration of Bhutanese-Americans

now found outside of the country of Bhutan” ([www.bccoh.org/about.html](http://www.bccoh.org/about.html)). This diversity is seen mainly on PASSPORT caseloads in Franklin, Licking, and Fairfield counties.

**Limited English Proficiency**

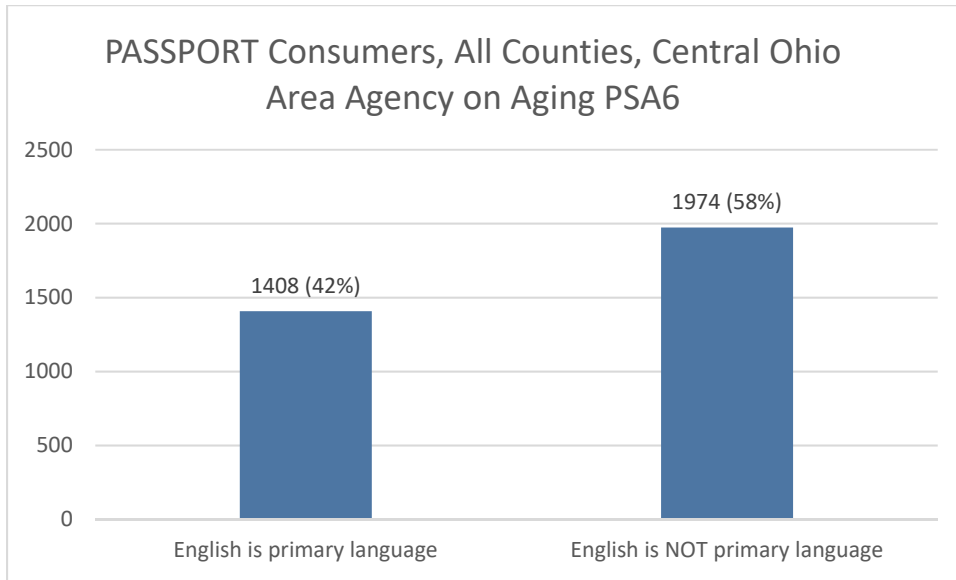
While most older adults over age 65 in the region speak only English (94.1 percent), there are 6,256 individuals over age 65 in the region who do not speak English at all or do not speak it well. As shown in the chart below, the most common languages spoken by people who have limited English proficiency are Indo-European Languages, Asian and Pacific Island Languages, and Spanish. Data source is the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey 2020 5-Year estimates ([www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-5year.html](http://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-5year.html)).

Language Spoken, Older Adults who Speak English Not Well or Not At All, Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging PSA6

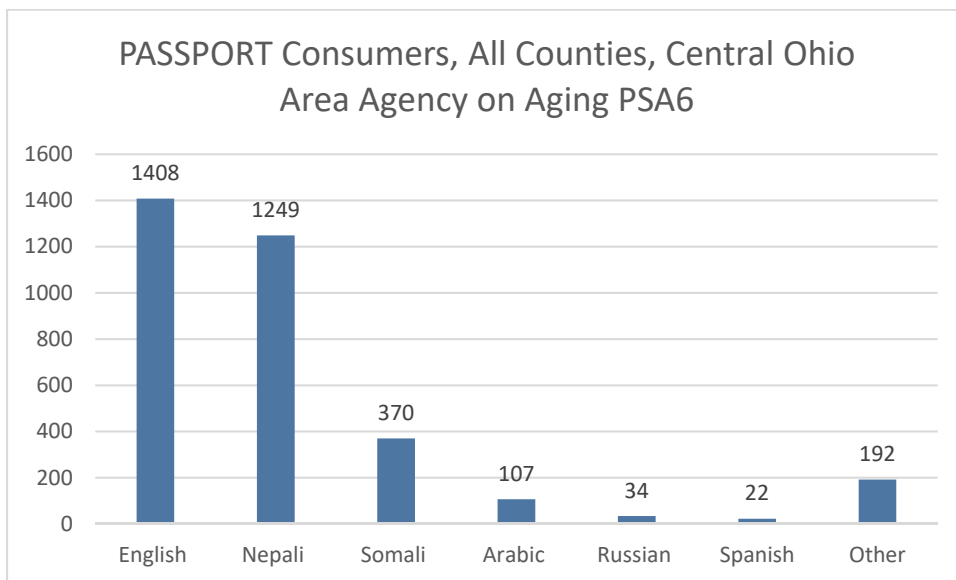


In early March 2022, the agency’s PASSPORT clinical manager conducted a calculation of primary language spoken by PASSPORT consumers in all eight counties of the region, which shows the majority do not use English as their primary language.





The distribution of non-English languages spoken reflects the racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity of the region with highest numbers from the Somali and Nepali communities as indicated in the chart below. According to Bhutanese Community of Central Ohio (BCCO), “recent research and trend data estimates the Bhutanese-Nepali community in Central Ohio now numbers approximately 27,000” ([www.bccoh.org/about.html](http://www.bccoh.org/about.html)). According to The Ohio State University New American Community website, more than 60,000 Somalians are residents of central Ohio (<https://u.osu.edu/metroparkequitableengagement/columbus-somali-community>).



A full summary PASSPORT caseloads and consumer language use by county is included as Attachment 4.

COAAA’s website includes the Google Translate feature, which provides free written translation of our content into nearly 100 languages. This helps non-English-speaking users find information about services, caregiving

resources, and more at their convenience. Case managers have identified the need for printed state waiver program materials in several key non-English languages, including Nepali, Somali, Arabic, and Spanish.

### ***Housing Tenure and Family Structure***

According to data from the 2020 decennial census, there were 9,493 people in the region of all ages living in nursing facilities or skilled nursing facilities. Among older adults living in the community, most own their homes. Around 77 percent are owners and 23 percent are renters. In fact, although people ages 60 and above make up only 19 percent of the population, 38 percent of all people who own their homes in the eight-county area are older adults.

In PSA6, 75,489 people (28.3 percent) over the age of 65 live alone. Living alone is a factor that can contribute to social isolation and vulnerability.

In the region as a whole, there are 13,482 grandparents who are responsible for their own grandchildren under 18 years. However, fewer than half (43.1 percent) of the grandparents raising grandchildren are older adults ages 65 and above, a total of 5,806 individuals.

### ***Other Demographic Indicators***

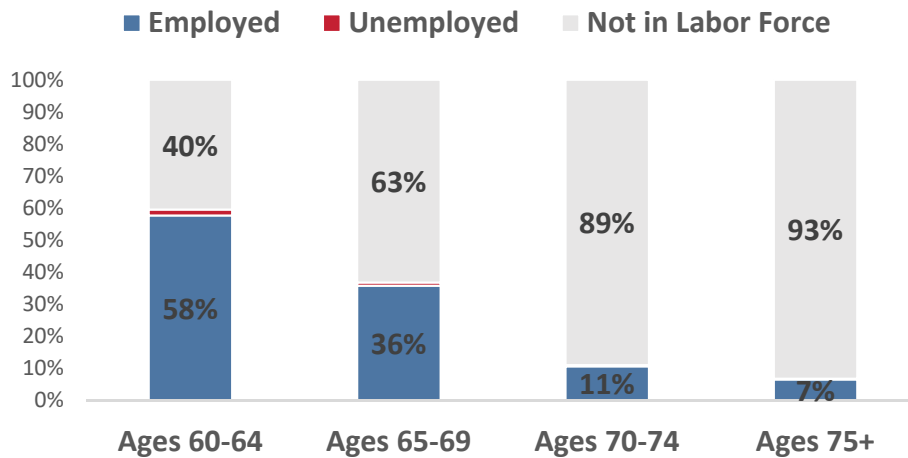
One out of every six people over the age of 65 in the region are veterans, accounting for 18.0 percent of the total. Men are much more likely to report having served in the military than women.

In recent years, the number of older adults who have access to the internet has increased. Around 80 percent of people over the age of 65 report that they have a broadband subscription. On the other hand, 34,400 older adult households have no computer at all.

### ***Economic and Social Needs in the Region***

Nationwide trends show that people are delaying retirement and remaining in the workforce longer than in previous generations. Over 119,821 people over the age of 60 are in the labor force, including 116,191 who are employed and 3,630 who are unemployed but actively looking for work. According to this data, the unemployment rate for older adults in the region overall was 3.0 percent. As shown in the chart below, labor force participation drops substantially after age 70, as people retire either by choice or by necessity.

### Labor Force Participation by Age



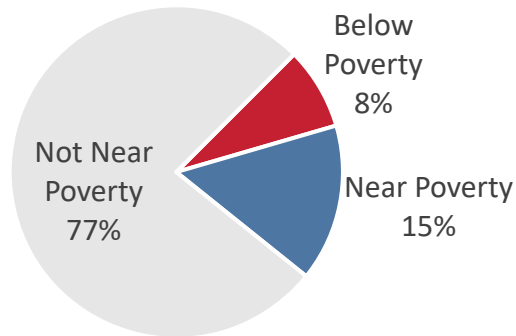
In PSA6, most older adult households receive Social Security, and many have income from earnings or retirement. Retirement income is also common. Public benefits programs such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash assistance, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provide fewer resources on average than private retirement funds and earnings.

Older Adult (60+) Households		
Income Source	Share of Households	Regional Average, Annual Income
Social Security	69.9%	\$21,125
Retirement	51.8%	\$29,490
Earnings	50.7%	\$70,853
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	9.0%	<i>Not Applicable</i>
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	6.7%	\$10,994
Cash Public Assistance	1.7%	\$3,535

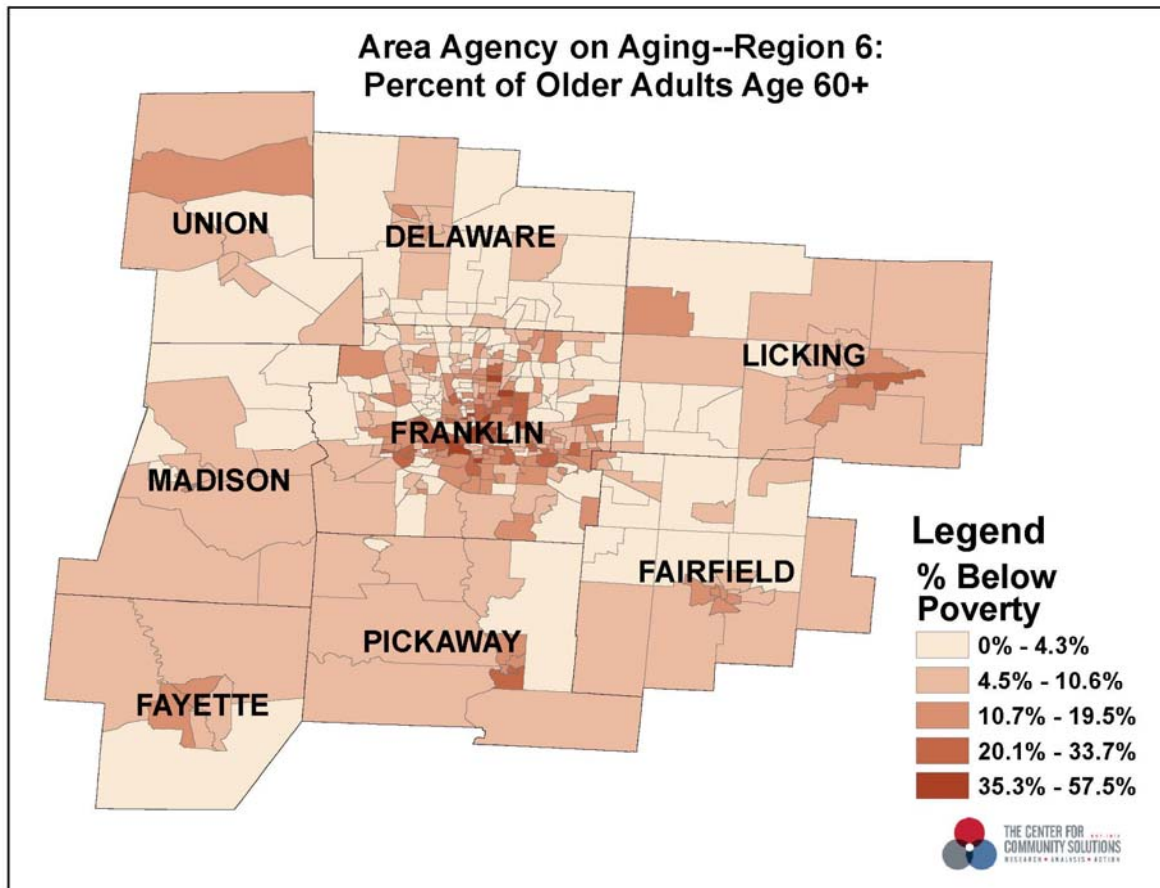
### Poverty

Even with the increases in labor force participation, many older adults in the region still struggle to make ends meet. At 8.0 percent, the poverty rate for adults over the age of 65 in the region is close to the state average of 8.2 percent. Over 20,757 people over age 65 are living in poverty, including 6,053 people who are in deep poverty, defined as having total household income that is less than 50 percent of the poverty threshold. An even greater number of older adults are considered “near poor” with incomes between 100 and 199 percent of poverty.

### Older Adults (65+) at Specified Levels of Poverty Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging PSA6

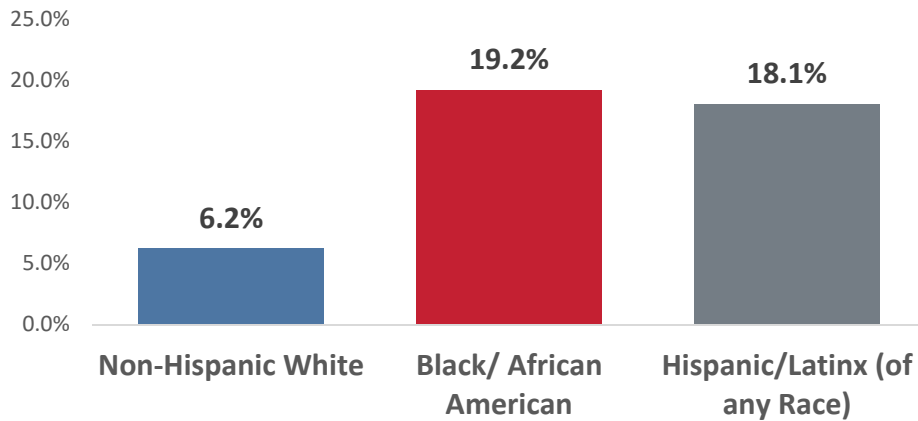


Poverty is not spread evenly throughout the region. The map below shows the concentration of older adults living in poverty in various parts of the region.



There are also racial disparities in poverty. As shown in the chart below, people over age 65 who are Black or African American were three times more likely to live in poverty than non-Hispanic White older adults, and the poverty rate for Hispanic or Latinx people over age 65 was also nearly triple the poverty rate for non-Hispanic Whites. Across the region, there are 7,104 BIPOC older adults whose household income is below poverty.

Poverty Rate, Ages 65+, By Race/Ethnicity,  
Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging PSA6



### **Basic Needs: Food and Shelter**

Although they are fewer in number, older adults who rent are more likely to struggle to afford their housing. Over 55 percent of renters over age 65 pay 30 percent or more of their total income for housing costs, compared to 25.2 percent of owners. In total, 53,269 older adults are in unaffordable housing situations. When housing costs account for a large portion of a household’s total income, it is more difficult for them to afford other necessities.

Many older adults experience food insecurity, the condition that leads to hunger. Across Ohio, 7.2 percent of older adults are food insecure and 2.0 percent have very low food security, according to the latest data from Feeding America.<sup>2</sup> Applying the state average to the population of the region, The Center for Community Solutions estimates that more than 27,000 older adults are food insecure, defined as having “a lack of consistent access to enough food for every person in a household to live an active, healthy lifestyle.”<sup>3</sup> Some of these individuals struggle even more with hunger, including 7,600 older adults who have very low food security. As defined by the US Department of Agriculture, individuals with very low food security report “multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.”<sup>4</sup> Many older adults rely on

<sup>2</sup> Ziliak, James P. and Craig Gunderson, “The State of Senior Hunger in America in 2019”, *Feeding America*, August 2021. Available at <https://www.feedingamerica.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/2021%20-%20State%20of%20Senior%20Hunger%20in%202019.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> “Hunger and Food Insecurity”, Feeding America, <https://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/food-insecurity>

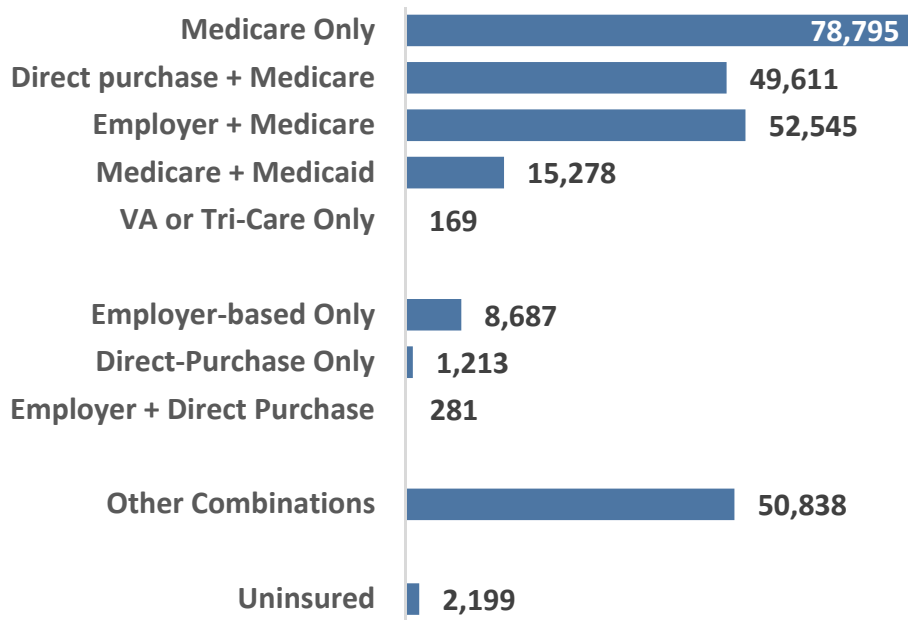
<sup>4</sup> “Definitions of Food Security”, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/definitions-of-food-security/>

benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to meet their basic needs. Over 25,715 households with at least one older adult in the region reported receiving SNAP.

### Health Coverage and Disability

The vast majority of adults over the age of 65 in PSA6 have at least some health insurance coverage, but 2,199 older adults are uninsured. Over 96 percent of non-institutionalized insured older adults have at least some public coverage. As shown below, Medicare is the most common source, either alone or in combination with other types of insurance. Most people covered by Medicare supplement it with private coverage, either purchased directly or through their employer. There are also 15,278 dually-enrolled individuals who are covered by both Medicare and Medicaid.

Type of Health Insurance Coverage, Ages 65+,  
Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging PSA6



Just over 33 percent of all non-institutionalized older adults over age 65, or 87,526 people, had one or more disabilities. This includes 24.1 percent of those ages 65-74 and 48.9 percent who are 75 and older. As shown below, ambulatory difficulties, defined as having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs, were most common, followed by hearing difficulty, and independent living difficulties, where a person has difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> “How Disability Data are Collected from The American Community Survey”, U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/topics/health/disability/guidance/data-collection-ac.html>

<b>Older Adults 65+ With One or More Disabilities</b>	<b>87,526</b>
With a <b>Hearing</b> Difficulty <i>Having serious difficulty hearing</i>	35,435
With a <b>Vision</b> Difficulty <i>Blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses</i>	15,152
With a <b>Cognitive</b> Difficulty <i>Because of a physical mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions</i>	20,576
With an <b>Ambulatory</b> Difficulty <i>Having serious difficult walking or climbing stairs</i>	55,022
With a <b>self-care</b> difficulty <i>Having difficult bathing or dressing</i>	18,653
With an <b>Independent Living</b> Difficulty <i>Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor’s office or shopping</i>	33,976

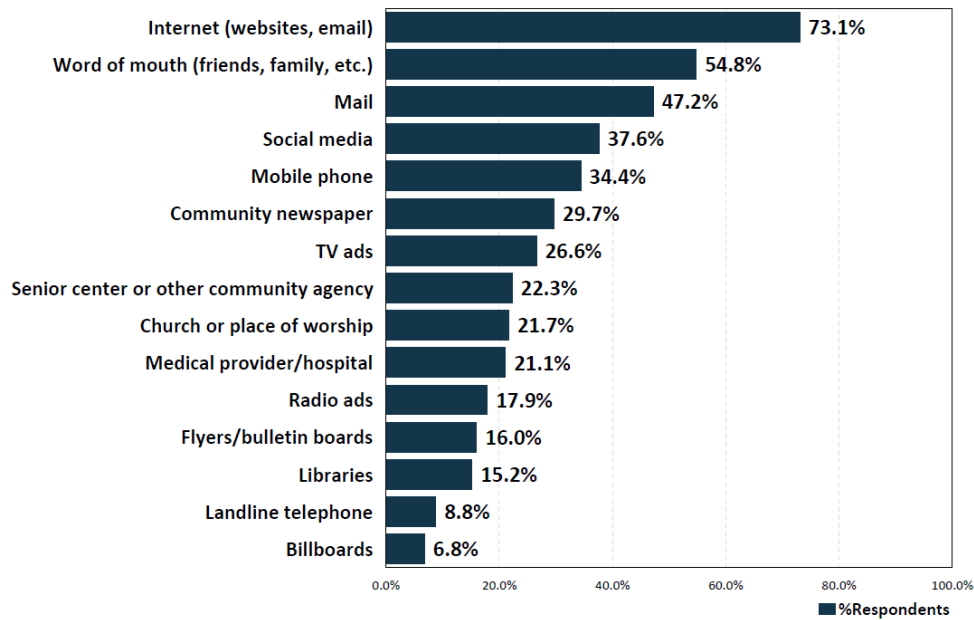
Census data shows that 20,576 older adults in the region have a cognitive difficulty or face challenges remembering, concentrating, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Dementia is one type of cognitive difficulty. Research by the Alzheimer’s Association shows that the share of people with Alzheimer’s dementia increases with age, from 5.0 percent among people ages 65 to 74, to 13.1 percent of people ages 75 to 84, rising to around one third (33.2 percent) among people age 85 and older. Utilizing these statistics, The Center for Community Solutions estimates that as many as 35,000 people age 65 and older in the region may be living with Alzheimer’s dementia. As the population ages, these numbers are growing rapidly. Across Ohio, the number of people over age 65 who have Alzheimer’s is projected to increase 13.6 percent between 2020 and 2025.

***Computer and Internet Use***

In the Survey Findings Report for the 2021 Central Ohio Regional Assessment on Aging - Eight-County Region, nearly three-fourths of respondents (73.1%) indicated that they used the Internet as a source of information about community services.

### Q3. Communication and Technology. Which of the following sources do you use to find information about community services?

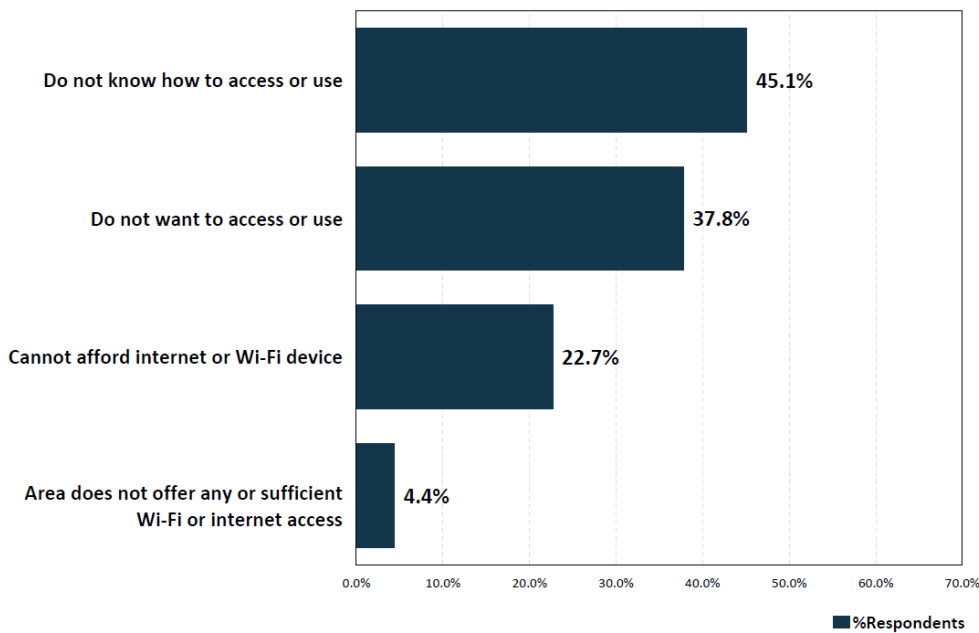
by percentage of respondents (multiple choices could be selected)



Another question the survey shows that three-fourths of respondents who do not use the Internet said they do not know how to access or use and 25 percent cannot afford Internet or wi-fi.

### Q5a. Why do you not use the Internet?

by percentage of respondents that do not use the internet (multiple choices could be selected)





Data indicates that there are thousands of older adults in the PSA6 region who have great economic and social needs. It is these individuals, as well as low-income minority older adults and those with limited English proficiency that Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging seeks to connect with information, referrals, and assistance.

### ***Development of Strategic Area Plan Proposed Strategies***

As stated in our demographic profile section, the number of older adults in the region has been growing and is expected to continue to increase for the next several decades. This increase is the result of generational demographics and the fact that people are living longer lives and remaining in their homes and communities as they age. The growth is particular pronounced among the population aged 85 and above. Increasing numbers of the oldest residents are expected to increase demand for supportive services including home-delivered meals, transportation, housekeeping, home modification, in-home care, and social connectedness.

The major findings in our needs assessment survey and focus group results identified the need for transportation, housing, other home care services, workforce solutions, and increased communications. COAAA has included strategies to address each of these factors.

Transportation: COAAA's strategies focus on adding new contracted providers and participation in access workgroups.

Housing: COAAA has recommitted to continuing our homesharing strategy in the area plan. In addition, most of COAAA's strategies that support housing are reported under Financial Stability.

Workforce: In order for individuals to continue living in their homes, home and community care is essential. Addressing and resolving the workforce shortage is critical, whether through direct worker solutions or alternatives to professional caregiver and community-based services. COAAA's strategies include a focus on alternatives to paid home care services, policy, and advocacy.

Increased communications: The needs assessment shows that many older adults are connected to the internet and use a computer, tablet, or smart phone. In the focus groups, participants highlighted the limited local ways for people to learn about resources, services, and activities. We have included two strategies for addressing these needs: a social media initiative and a technology use initiative.

## ***Section 2: Information and Referral (I&R) Providers***

PSA6 sent the Ohio Department of Aging's suggested Information and Referral survey to representatives of 211 and community organizations in March 2022. Half of the 211 organizations submitted responses. Twelve responses were received from individual non-211 community organizations in seven counties providing I&R services.

PSA6 included the suggested ODA survey questions and added three additional questions:

- What percentage of your calls are for individuals 60 years or older?
- What are gaps in services you have seen for seniors and individuals with disabilities? Examples: bed bug treatment, lower cost hearing aids, etc.
- Do you have a public online searchable database? If yes, please provide us with the website to access your database.

The 211 service exists in all eight counties. County 211 organizations and website links are provided below:

- Delaware: HelpLine ([www.helplinedelmor.org](http://www.helplinedelmor.org))
- Fairfield: Fairfield County 211 ([www.fairfieldcounty211.org](http://www.fairfieldcounty211.org))
- Fayette: United Way of Ross County ([www.unitedwayross.org](http://www.unitedwayross.org))
- Franklin: Lutheran Social Services ([www.lssnetworkofhope.org/211centralohio](http://www.lssnetworkofhope.org/211centralohio))
- Licking: Pathways of Central Ohio ([www.pathwaysofcentralohio.com](http://www.pathwaysofcentralohio.com))
- Madison: United Way of Clark, Champaign & Madison Counties ([www.uwccmc.org/211](http://www.uwccmc.org/211))
- Pickaway: Pathways of Central Ohio ([www.pathwaysofcentralohio.com](http://www.pathwaysofcentralohio.com))
- Union: HelpLine 211 ([www.unioncounty211.org](http://www.unioncounty211.org))

Several of the PSA's focal point agencies and other community organizations responded to the survey to confirm they provide I&R services for older adults in their counties.

- Delaware: SourcePoint
- Fairfield: Meals on Wheels of Fairfield County
- Franklin: Clintonville-Beechwold Community Resources Center, Franklin County Office on Aging, LifeCare Alliance
- Licking: Licking County Aging Program, LEADS Community Action
- Madison: Bridges Community Action Partnership
- Pickaway: Pickaway County Community Action Agency (PICCA), Pickaway Senior Center
- Union: Union County Neighbor to Neighbor, Union County Senior Services

Seven of the eight counties have 211 agencies with searchable databases for community members to identify resources. Some community organizations also have searchable databases.

COAAA has a webpage listing 211 resources in the PSA ([www.coaaa.org/cms/resources/crisis/211-providers](http://www.coaaa.org/cms/resources/crisis/211-providers)). We make updates to county providers and information when appropriate.

The four most frequently identified gaps in services for seniors and individuals with disabilities identified in the I&R survey are (in highest to lowest frequency): affordable housing, pest control, home health services, transportation. Responses also included gaps in technology skills, access to medical care, access to food, and access to respite care. Many of these needs are identified in proposed 2023-2026 strategies or are included in Title III services delivered by focal points.

In Fayette County, the 211 service is informally provided by United Way of Ross County and United Way of Greater Cleveland, who collaboratively provide services in four other counties. In the first quarter of 2023, PSA6 plans to consult with county focal points, Fayette County Commission on Aging and Community Action Commission of Fayette County, to highlight their availability and expertise in delivering local I&R services and to explore their interest in providing 211 service to Fayette County. We do not anticipate the need for Title III funding. PSA6 will also highlight COAAA as a resource for I&R services to county residents.

### ***Section 3: Targeted Outreach Plan***

PSA6 has longtime connections with organizations and agencies serving the targeted populations identified in the Older Americans Act. PSA6 will connect with our focal point agencies and provider network for all priority populations. Below are additional agencies PSA6 has established or will establish connections for outreach during the 2023-2026 planning period. Additional outreach activities will be added as new organizations and agencies are identified or established. Outreach may include direct communications, staff networking, participation in organizational events, and more. Our goal is to connect with trusted organizations to reach individuals who may be reluctant to pursue assistance due to distrust of organizations and authorities or may lack awareness of COAAA as a resource for older adults and individuals with disabilities.

Organizations listed below may be relevant in multiple categories but are included only once.

- **Older individuals residing in rural areas**
- **Older individuals with greatest economic need (with particular attention to low-income minority individuals and older individuals residing in rural areas)**
- **Older individuals with greatest social need (with particular attention to low-income minority individuals and older individuals residing in rural areas)**

County focal points: SourcePoint, Meals on Wheels of Fairfield County, Fayette County Commission on Aging, Community Action Commission of Fayette County, Franklin County Office on Aging, LifeCare Alliance, Licking County Aging Program, Madison County Senior Center, Pickaway Senior Center, Union County Senior Services

Community Action Agencies: LEADS (Licking), IMPACT (Franklin), Community Action Commission of Fayette County, Lutheran Social Services (for veterans), Gladden Community House, St. Stephen's Community House, Central Community House, Clintonville-Beechwood Community Resource Center, Bridges Community Action Partnership (Delaware, Madison, Union)

Housing assistance: Coalition of Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO), Licking County Coalition for Housing, Community Shelter Board, Faith Mission, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, Community Housing Network, Rentfull614, Community Properties of Ohio, Homeport, Congregational Outreach Ministries Program of Assistance & Social Service (COMPASS)

Legal assistance: Pro Seniors, Ohio Senior Health Insurance Information Program (OSHIIP), Legal Aid Society of Columbus, Southeastern Ohio Legal Services, Community Mediation Services

Nonprofit agencies: Lutheran Social Services, Catholic Social Services, Salvation Army, People in Need, Lower Lights Health and Wellness, Westerville Association Resource Ministry (WARM), Human Services Chamber, CHOICES, Catholic Diocese, Columbus Urban League, Stonewall

Government agencies: county health departments, Veterans Service Commissions, County Departments of Job and Family Services (including Adult Protective Services), USDA Rural Development, Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission

211 providers: HelpLine, Fairfield County 211, United Way of Greater Dayton, Lutheran Social Services 211, Pathways of Central Ohio, United Way of Clark, Champaign & Madison Counties

- **Older individuals with severe disabilities**

County Boards of Developmental Disabilities, Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program, Mid-Ohio Board for Independent Living Environments (MOBILE) (Franklin), Center for Community Disability Empowerment (Franklin), Southeastern Ohio Center for Independent Living (Fairfield), assisted living communities, senior income-based housing with ADA accessibility

- **Older individuals with limited English proficiency**

Community Refugee & Immigration Services (CRIS), US Together, Ethiopian Tewahedo Social Services (ETSS), Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services, Bhutanese Community of Central Ohio (BCCO), Somali Community Association of Ohio, Asian American Community Services (AACS), Ohio Asian American Health Coalition, Ohio Hispanic Coalition, Clínica Latina

- **Older individuals with Alzheimer's disease and related disorders with neurological and organic brain dysfunction (and the caretakers of such individuals)**

Alzheimer's Association, VA Caregivers Program, long-term care facilities, estate planning attorneys, downsizing and organizing professionals, faith-based organizations, library systems

- **Older individuals at risk for institutional placement, specifically including survivors of the Holocaust**

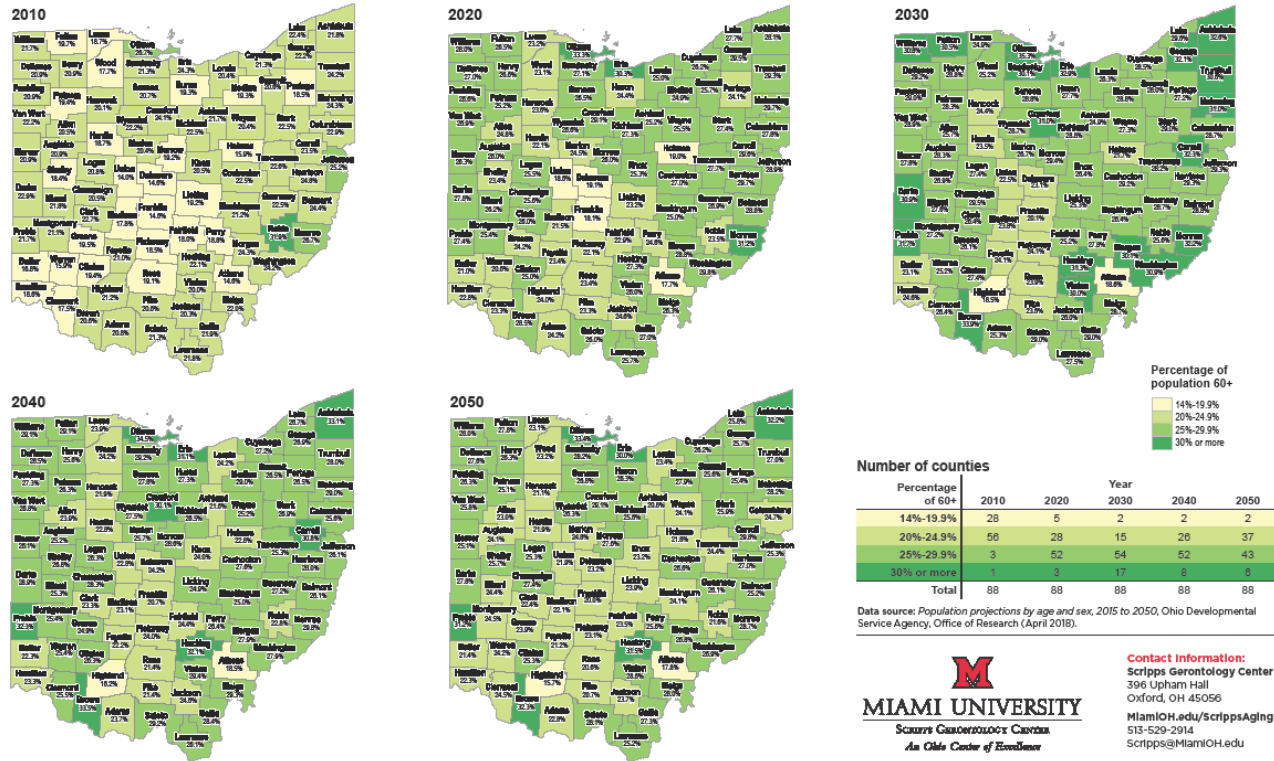
Jewish Family Services (JFS): There are about 200 survivors living in Greater Columbus ([www.dispatch.com/story/news/2022/01/27/holocaust-survivors-blue-card-jewish-family-services-help-columbus-elderly/6578530001](http://www.dispatch.com/story/news/2022/01/27/holocaust-survivors-blue-card-jewish-family-services-help-columbus-elderly/6578530001), 1-27-22). JFS advocates for local survivors and helps them obtain financial support from the nonprofit Claims Conference or nonprofit The Blue Card. Much of the money goes to culturally-appropriate home health care, which supports JFS Columbus' goal of keeping survivors living at home.

## ***Attachments***

Attachment 1	Map of Ohio 60+ Population by County, 2010-2050
Attachment 2	Map of Ohio 85+ Population by County, 2010-2050
Attachment 3	Map of Ohio's Rural and Urban Counties, 2020
Attachment 4	PASSPORT Caseloads and Consumer Language Use by County, 2022

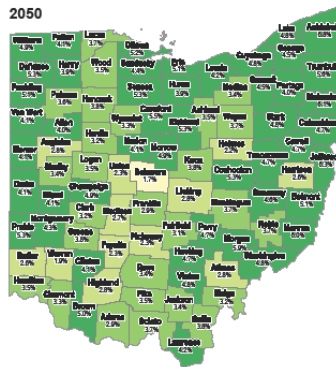
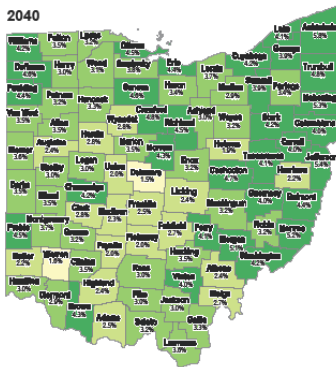
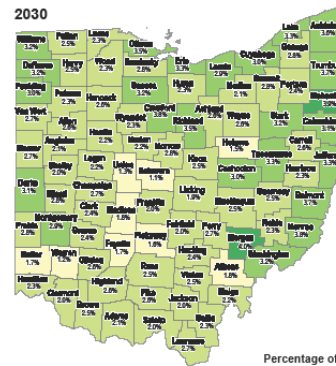
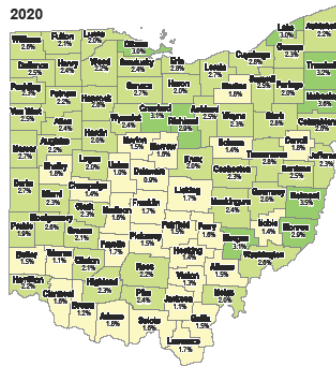
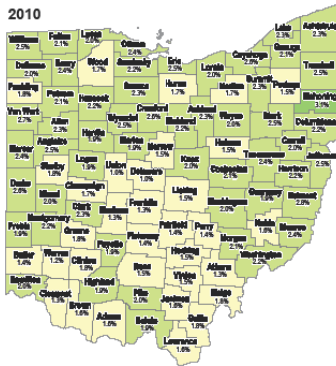
Attachment 1

Ohio 60+ Population by County, 2010-2050



Attachment 2

Ohio 85+ Population by County, 2010-2050



Percentage of population 85+  
 1%-1.9%  
 2%-2.9%  
 3%-3.9%  
 4% or more

Number of counties

Percentage of 85+	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
1%-1.9%	42	30	10	3	2
2%-2.9%	45	51	55	20	13
3%-3.9%	1	7	22	35	27
4% or more	2	7	11	32	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>

Data source: Population projections by age and sex, 2015 to 2050, Ohio Developmental Service Agency, Office of Research (April 2018).

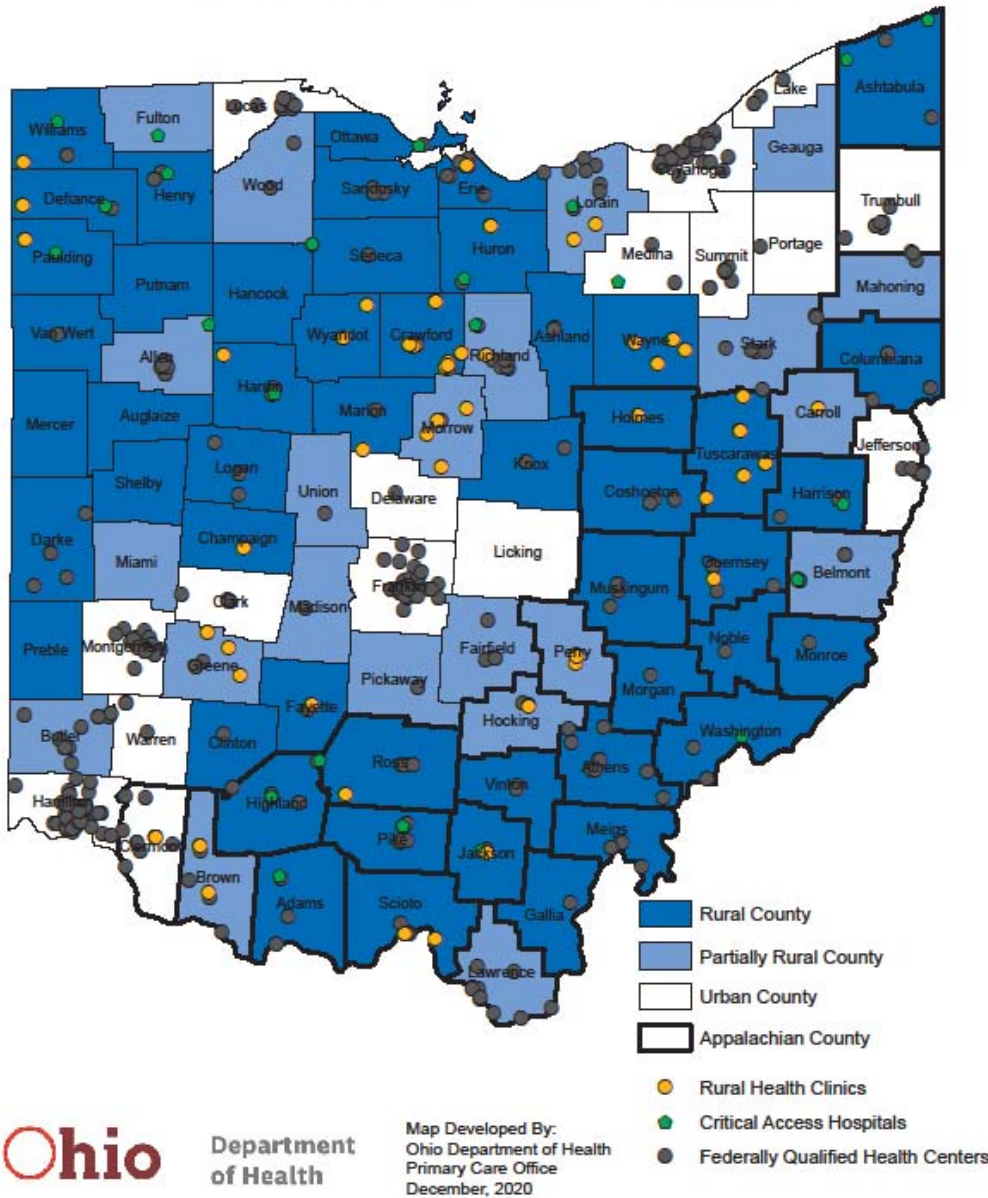


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Attachment 3

### Ohio's Rural and Urban Counties



Attachment 4: PASSPORT Caseloads and Consumer Language Use by County, 2022

