Poverty

Why does this matter for health?
Poverty negatively impacts health through neighborhood conditions, access to health care and opportunities to engage in healthy behaviors. Reduced poverty, or increased income, allows greater access to high-quality education, nutritious food, safe housing and health insurance coverage. Ohioans living in poverty are also more likely to experience toxic and persistent stress, which can negatively impact health.

Objectives
Ohio will use the following objectives to monitor Ohio’s progress toward reducing poverty. Local communities can select some or all of these indicators to evaluate their own community health improvement activities. Priority populations refer to selected groups with outcomes worse than Ohio overall (when data are available).

Figure 4.6. Poverty objectives

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CC2. Child poverty.</strong> Percent of persons under age 18 who live in households at or below the poverty threshold (ACS, 1-year estimates/ODJFS)</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Priority population(s):</strong> TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CC3. Adult poverty.</strong> Percent of persons age 18+ who live in households at or below the poverty threshold (ACS, 1-year estimates/ODJFS)</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Priority population(s):</strong> TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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### Strategies

If well-implemented and targeted to meet the needs of priority populations, the following evidence-informed strategies are likely to achieve the SHIP objectives for reducing poverty in Ohio:

#### Figure 4.7. Poverty strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Featured strategies</th>
<th>Includes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) | - Earned Income Tax Credit ⚫ Hi-5  
  - Make the state EITC refundable  
  - Provide education and outreach to increase uptake of the EITC |
| Child care subsidies | - Child care subsidies ⚫  
  - Increase publicly funded child care eligibility to 150% of the Federal Poverty Level  
  - Incentivize early childhood education programs to participate in Step Up to Quality and achieve high-quality ratings |
| Adult employment programs | - Post-secondary career-technical education (adult vocational training) ⚫  
  - Transitional jobs ⚫ |
| High school equivalency programs | - GED certificate programs ⚫  
  - High School Equivalency Test (HiSET)  
  - Test Assessing Secondary Completion (TASC) |

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<tr>
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<td>Income support policies</td>
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</table>
| Local wage policies | - Living wage laws for local municipalities ⚫  
  - Voluntary living wage policies by private employers |
| Paid leave | Paid family leave ⚫ |
| Child and youth-focused programs |  |
| Early childhood education programs | - Publicly-funded pre-kindergarten programs ⚫  
  - Specific evidence-based models include:  
    - Early Head Start ⚫  
    - HighScope Perry Preschool model ⚫  
    - Chicago Child-Parent Centers ⚫ |
| Early childhood home visiting | Some home visiting programs have been evaluated to assess impact on family economic security. The links below provide additional information:  
  - Early childhood home visiting programs ⚫  
  - Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP) ⚫ |
| Career training for high school students | - Career & technical education for high school graduation ⚫  
  - Career Academies ⚫  
  - Summer youth employment programs ⚫ |
| Strengthen Ohio’s Comprehensive Case Management and Employment Program (CCMEP) | - Evaluate capacity of provider agencies and case managers and engagement of the target population  
  - Evaluate alignment of performance standards and outcomes with the needs and abilities of program participants  
  - Outreach to target population |

Note: This is an example for illustrative purposes only. No final decisions have been made about strategies to include in the SHIP.  
⚫ = Likely to decrease disparities (What Works for Health),  
Hi-5 = Health Impact in 5 years (CDC).
Figure 4.7. Poverty strategies (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Includes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult training and employment programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector-based workforce initiatives</td>
<td>Sector-based workforce initiatives such as the ApprenticeOhio program through OhioMeansJobs</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Financial literacy and wealth building initiatives | • Matched dollar incentives for saving tax refunds  
• Other strategies TBD |
| Housing and other programs             |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Rental assistance programs             | • Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8)  
  ○ Collaborate with state and local U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development agencies to access local data and coordinate efforts to direct assistance to renters with lowest incomes  
  ○ Advocate for increased federal funding of rental assistance programs  
• Increase state investment in rental assistance |
| Rapid re-housing programs              | Rapid re-housing programs                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Medical-legal partnerships             | Medical-legal partnerships (legal services integrated into healthcare settings to address patient concerns related to housing, food and utilities assistance, and social services) |

Note: This is an example for illustrative purposes only. No final decisions have been made about strategies to include in the SHIP.  
= Likely to decrease disparities (What Works for Health), Hi-5 = Health Impact in 5 years (CDC).

Relevant resources: Poverty  
• A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine  
• Rise Together: A Blueprint for Reducing Poverty in Franklin County, Franklin County Board of Commissioners