

Social Indicators

AGE: WOMEN AND GIRLS

Female Population	Ohio	
	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	337,131	5.6%
5 to 9 years	346,303	5.8%
10 to 14 years	374,155	6.3%
15 to 17 years	226,311	3.8%
18 to 24 years	522,615	8.8%
25 to 39 years	1,129,543	18.9%
40 to 64 years	1,920,626	32.2%
65 to 79 years	822,626	13.8%
80 years and over	290,609	4.9%

RACE AND ETHNICITY: OHIO

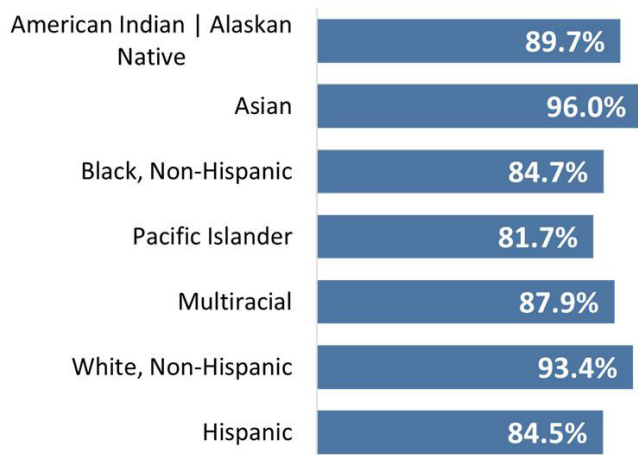
Race	Ohio	
	Number	Percent
American Indian Alaskan Native alone or in combination	108,909	0.9%
Asian Asian-American alone or in combination	357,647	3.0%
Black African-American alone or in combination	1,703,313	14.5%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander alone or in combination	16,395	0.1%
Some other race alone or in combination	285,554	2.4%
Black Indigenous People of Color	2,617,097	22.2%
White alone, Not Hispanic or Latino	9,152,826	77.8%

Ethnicity	Ohio	
	Number	Percent
Hispanic Latino of any race	480,347	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

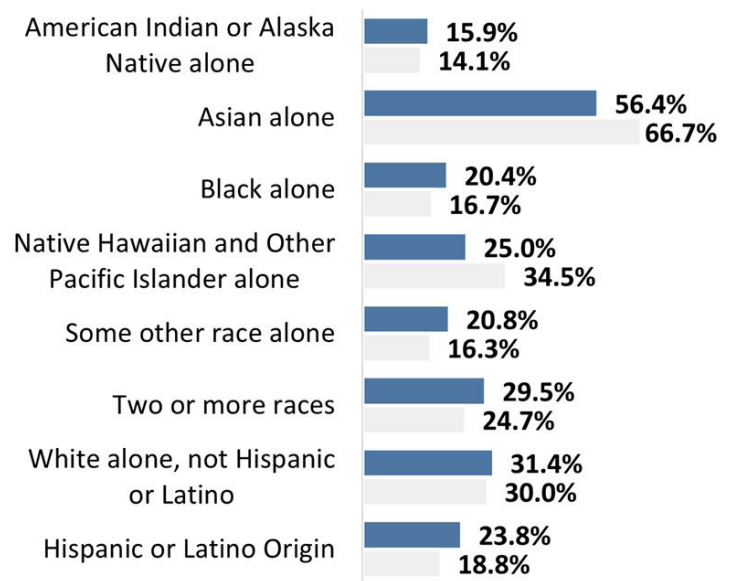
Public high school, Class of 2021 five-year graduation rate for females in Ohio



Source: Ohio Department of Education

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Ohio residents 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, by race



■ Female ■ Male

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TERMINOLOGY

Sex and gender are complex and language is evolving to be more inclusive. Data sources are slower to change. In this document we maintain more traditional binary labels – women and female – used in the sources from which the data is drawn.

Statewide there are more women than men with college degrees at every level: associates, bachelors, and graduate or professional degrees, but there are racial disparities.

FAMILY STRUCTURE

	Ohio	
	Number	Percent
Female-headed household, no spouse present	581,699	12.2%
Male-headed household, no spouse present	228,400	4.8%
Married-couple household	2,154,854	45.3%
Nonfamily household*	1,789,208	37.6%

*A nonfamily household consists of a householder living alone or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom they are not related.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

CAREGIVING

Caregivers are adults who provide assistance with activities of daily living or medical and nursing tasks to another adult. There are an estimated **1,460,000 caregivers** in Ohio, of which approximately **876,000 are women**. Nationwide, 6 in 10 caregivers are women.

Source: AARP

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Ohio women are more likely than men to be registered to vote and cast their vote in elections.



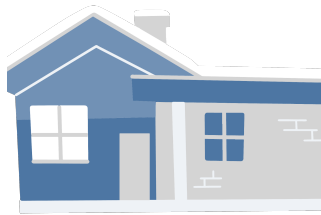
75.7% of eligible women in Ohio are registered to vote.

Voter turnout for the 2023 General Election was higher than anticipated, especially in an odd-numbered year, likely driven by statewide issues.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

OLDER ADULTS LIVING ALONE

Overall, in every racial and ethnic group, older women are more likely to be living alone in the community than older men in Ohio.



49.4% of Ohio's women living alone are aged 65+ | 29.1% of Ohio's men living alone are aged 65+

	Of men 65+, % living alone	Of women 65+, % living alone
American Indian Alaskan Native	23.6%	40.0%
Asian	8.9%	11.5%
Black	32.0%	42.2%
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	0.0%	5.1%
Some other race	15.2%	17.7%
Two or more races	39.8%	41.8%
White	20.8%	34.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: VICTIMS

Females outnumbered males 4:1 as the primary victims of domestic violence-related deaths in Ohio from July 1, 2022-June 30, 2023.

81.6% FEMALE vs 18.4% MALE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: PERPETRATORS

Males outnumbered females 9:1 as the perpetrators in domestic violence-related deaths in Ohio from July 1, 2022-June 30, 2023.

8.8% FEMALE vs 91.2% MALE

Source: Ohio Domestic Violence Network

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Implementation of the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid expansions broadened health care coverage for Ohioans.

94.6% of Ohio women have health care coverage

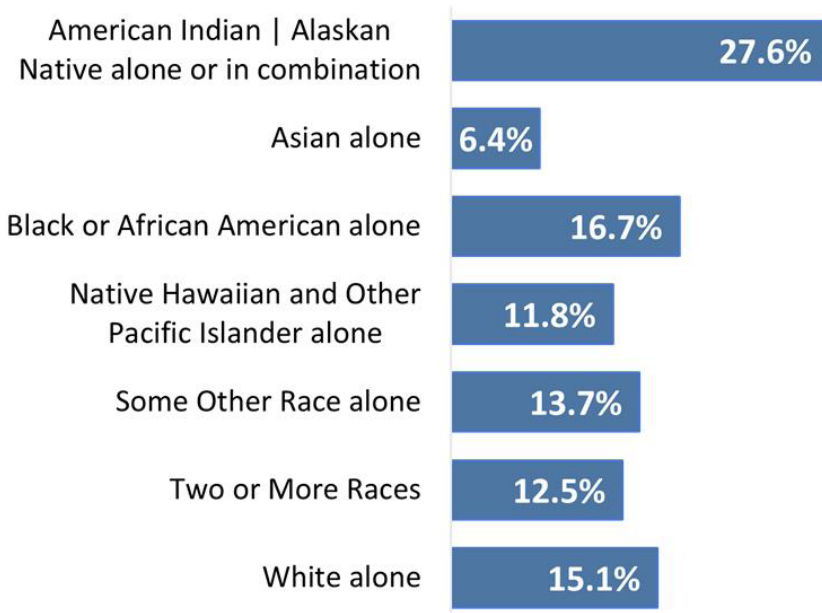
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Health Insurance Type*	Women		
	Under 19	19-64	65+
Employer-based health insurance	58.4%	65.3%	32.6%
Medicaid Means-tested public coverage	36.2%	20.2%	10.5%
Direct-purchase health insurance	5.4%	8.7%	33.5%
Medicare	0.5%	4.2%	96.4%
TRICARE Military VA health coverage	1.5%	1.7%	4.1%
Uninsured	4.6%	7.2%	0.5%

*Individuals may be covered by more than one type of insurance, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

DISABILITIES

Percent of females in Ohio with a disability by race*



*Numbers are small and margins of error can be large, so differences should be interpreted with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

CANCER AND SCREENINGS

Regular health screenings can detect cancer early and dramatically improve cancer survival rates for women.

75.6%

of women in Ohio aged 50-74 have had a mammogram in the last two years.

51.0%

of women in Ohio with cervical cancer are **first diagnosed at late stage**. Cervical cancer is highly treatable when detected early.

Source: CDC | Ohio Department of Health

IMMUNIZATIONS

Percent 65+ who **DID NOT** get a flu vaccine in the past year

36.3% FEMALE vs **34.2%** MALE

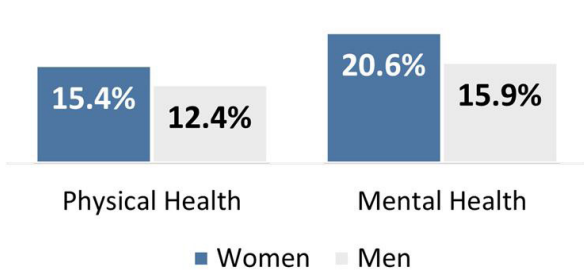
Percent 65+ who **HAVE NEVER** had a Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPV)

28.0% FEMALE vs **30.1%** MALE

Source: CDC

SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS

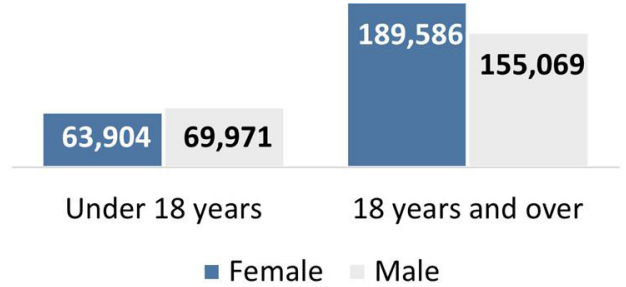
Percent of individuals in Ohio who self-reported 14 or more days in the past 30 days as “Not Good”



Source: CDC

MENTAL HEALTH

Number of people in Ohio who received treatment for a mental health diagnosis funded by Medicaid or the local addiction recovery and mental health board



Source: Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

DRUG OVERDOSE

Percent increase in unintentional drug overdose deaths, by race, between 2019 and 2021

	Females	Males
Black, Non-Hispanic	↑ 46.0%	↑ 50.3%
White, Non-Hispanic	↑ 19.5%	↑ 25.8%
Hispanic	↑ 58.8%	↑ 41.2%

Source: Ohio Department of Health

MATERNITY CARE DESERTS

97,000 women in Ohio live in areas where access to maternal care worsened between 2017 and 2019.

This is the highest number of women adversely affected in any state, and additional facilities have closed since 2019.

Source: March of Dimes

MATERNAL MORTALITY



23.8

deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: CDC 2018 - 2021



32.9

deaths per 100,000 live births

Source: CDC 2021

BIRTH OUTCOMES: 2018 - 2022

	Ohio	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Inadequate Prenatal Care	15.7%	13.3%	23.0%	24.3%
Pre-Term Births	10.4%	9.5%	14.3%	10.1%
Low Birth Weight	8.6%	7.2%	14.0%	7.7%
Cesarean Rate	31.1%	30.7%	33.0%	28.6%

Source: Ohio Department of Health

Ohio births to teen mothers declined 34.3% in recent years



24.8 per 1,000 females aged 15-19 in 2012-2016 to 16.3 per 1,000 females aged 15-19 in 2018-2022.

Source: Ohio Department of Health

WAGE GAP

The median earnings for women who work full-time year-round in Ohio is **\$44,230**.

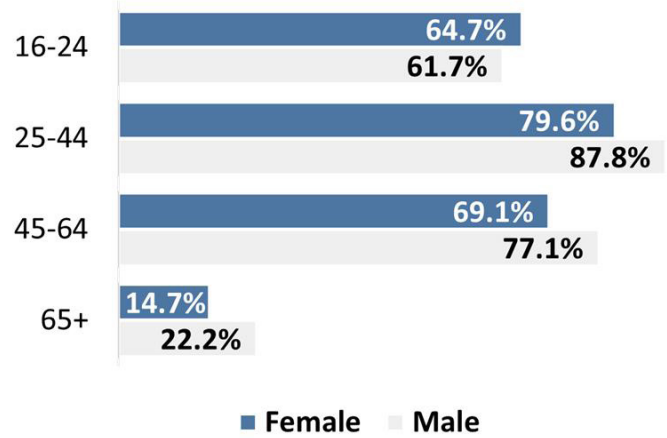
On average, **women earn 78.5 cents of every dollar that men earn in Ohio**, and half of working women earn even less.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Labor force includes both people who are employed and those actively looking for work.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

There are no occupations in Ohio in which women earn more than men on average.



JOBS

Portion of a dollar that women earn for every dollar that a man in Ohio earns on average, by profession

Smallest wage gap

96.8 cents

Community and social services occupations

90.3 cents

Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations

90.2 cents

Food preparation and serving related occupations

Largest wage gap

66.8 cents

Sales and related occupations

62.5 cents

Firefighting and prevention, and other protective service workers

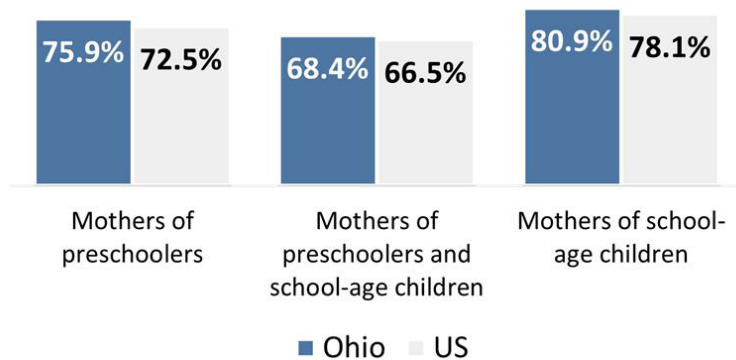
57.3 cents

Legal occupations

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

WORKING MOTHERS

Labor force participation rate in Ohio and the U.S., women with children by age of children



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

CHILD CARE

547,779 young children (under age 6) are in families in Ohio where all parents in the household work, so they will need some form of childcare.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

POVERTY

	Ohio	
	Women	Men
Children (under age 18)	18.5%	18.7%
Prime Reproductive Age (18 - 44)	17.3%	11.8%
Middle Age (45 - 64)	11.1%	9.7%
Senior (65+)	9.8%	6.9%
Total Living Below Poverty	14.5%	12.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

In every Ohio county, female-headed households with children experience poverty at higher rates than female-headed households without children.

Girls under 18 have the highest rates of poverty among females in Ohio.

FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

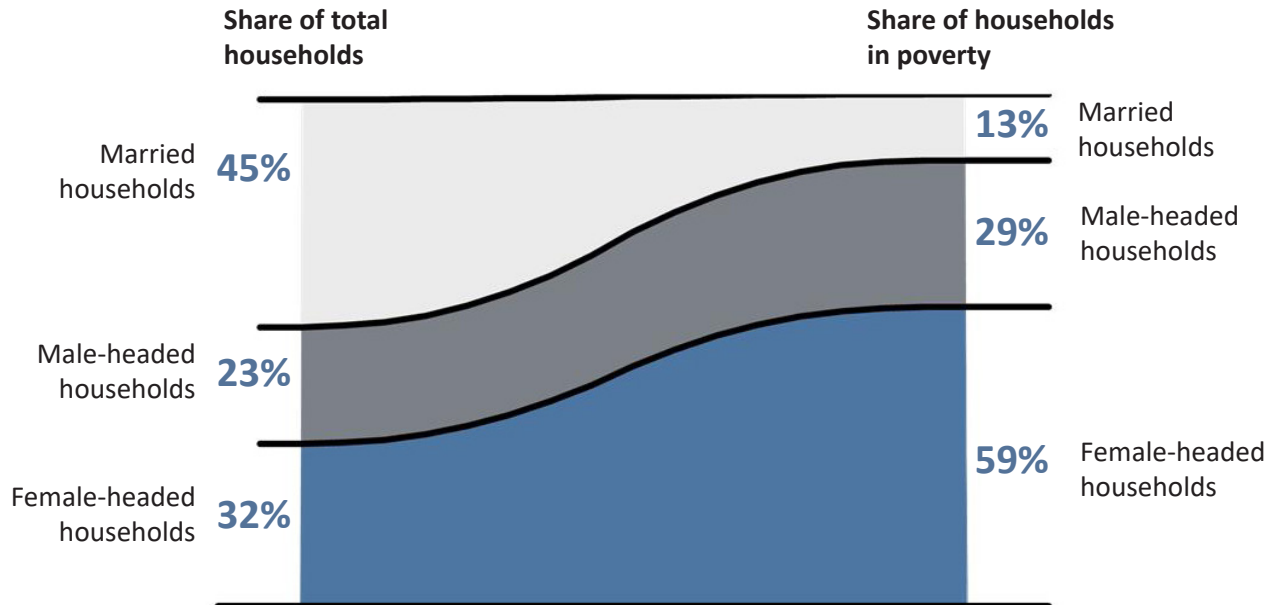
Poverty disproportionately affects female-headed households in Ohio. This is evident in every county in Ohio.

32.0%

of all households in Ohio are female-headed

59.0%

of households experiencing poverty in Ohio are female-headed



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Fact Sheets Provide County-by-County Look at Social, Economic, Health Data for Ohio Women

The Center for Community Solutions (CCS) has compiled county-by-county level data examining social, economic, and health indicators of women across Ohio. The “Status of Women 2023” report includes information on everything from high school graduation rates, voter registrations, and insurance coverage to wage gaps, family structures and more.

While the data reveal female students graduate from high school in greater numbers and women across the state hold more bachelor’s degrees than men, a persistence wage gap exists in every sector and county in Ohio, and women are more likely to be in poverty than men.

The 2023 fact sheet provides information about all 88 counties. They build off the previous “Status of Women” report released by CCS in 2019. (See *The Hannah Report*, 10/14/19.) CCS Research Associate Angela Maher said most of the data comes from the U.S. Census Bureau, the Ohio Department of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and other local sources. Most data in the fact sheets are from 2021 or 2022.

One of the challenges of compiling the data, CCS President Emily Campbell said, was finding information broken down by race and gender – some items were available only by either race or gender.

On average, women earn 78.5 cents for every dollar that men earn, but half of working women earn even less, according to the data. The median earnings for women who work full-time, year-round in Ohio is \$44,230.

Wage gaps vary widely between county, ranging from as low as about 60 cents for every dollar a man earns to as much as over 92 cents for every dollar a man earns. The gap also varies by profession. The smallest wage gaps exist in occupations with lower earnings potential, such as community and social services, arts and entertainment, and food preparation. Meanwhile, roles with higher earning potential and in male-dominated industries see wide gaps, including sales, firefighting and protective services, and legal occupations. In legal careers, women earn 57.3 cents for every dollar made by a man on average.

The average wage gap in Ohio has shrunk by 2.4 percent over the past five years, Maher said during a Thursday webinar on the data, but in 29 of the state’s 88 counties, the wage gap between men and women has actually increased over the past five years.

Maher suggested some of the gender wage gap could be explained by women leaving the work force to take on caregiving responsibilities. The data show Ohio women’s labor

force participation is actually higher than men's up to the age of 24, but from the age of 25 onward women's labor force participation remains lower than that of men.

Campbell said the wage gap data "also has to do with what we're really counting." The data analyzes average wages for full-time workers by occupation group.

"I think the legal profession is a great example. If you think about the legal profession, you have everything for paralegals, whose earnings are much lower, all the way up to the best paid, well-heeled partners in big law firms and everything in between," Campbell said. "There's still, maybe not a glass ceiling, but women are underrepresented in the highest echelons of power in most industries."

The labor force data also show that mothers in Ohio, with children of all ages, are more likely to work than in the U.S. overall.

"It isn't clear why Ohio mothers are participating in the labor force at higher rates than the U.S. It could be an indication that families in Ohio are not able to make ends meet without moms working," Maher said.

The data show women experience poverty at higher rates than men in the state, with the gap largest during "prime reproductive years" between the ages of 18 and 44. Between those ages, about 17.3 percent of women live in poverty compared to 11.8 percent of men.

Female-headed households are also more likely to be in poverty compared to male-headed households or married households. In Ohio, female-headed households make up 32 percent of all households, and more than the 23 percent of households headed by men, but account for nearly 60 percent of the households in poverty.

Other data points from the fact sheets show that:

- Ohio women are more likely to be registered to vote and to cast their ballots than men. Over 75 percent of eligible women are registered to vote.
- Older adults who live alone are more likely to be women. About 50 percent of women who live alone are ages 65 plus, compared to about 30 percent of men.
- Women out-number men four to one as the victims of domestic violence in Ohio, and men out-number women nine to one as the perpetrators of domestic violence. Black women are nearly three times more likely to die as a result of domestic violence compared to White women.
- About 18 percent of high school girls report experiencing sexual dating violence compared to 2 percent of high school boys.

- Nearly 95 percent of Ohio women report having health care coverage. Over 75 percent of women ages 50 to 74 report having had a mammogram in the last two years. Over 50 percent of women with cervical cancer in the state are first diagnosed at late stage – cervical cancer is highly treatable when detected early.

- Women are more likely to report “not good” physical and mental health days. Adult women receive more treatment for mental health diagnoses; however, girls under 18 receive less than boys. Suzanna Thiese, a research fellow at CCS, said there was a “concerning” lack of data on mental health issues.

- Seventeen Ohio counties were deemed “maternity-care deserts” or have low access to maternity care. About 97,000 women live in areas where access to maternal care worsened between 2017 and 2019, more than any other state, the researchers said.

- Ohio’s maternal mortality rate is 23.8 per 100,000 live births compared to 32.9 nationally. However, data also reveal Black women in Ohio are over 2.5 times more likely to die from pregnancy-related complications compared to White women. About 72 percent of pregnancy related deaths from 2017 and 2018 were preventable, according to the Ohio Department of Health.

- The 2021 infant mortality rate rose compared to 2020 for all races. In 2021, the infant mortality rate for Black babies was 2.8 times higher than for White infants.

- The rate of teen births from 2018 to 2022 declined by over 34 percent compared to the rate from 2012 to 2016.

The county-by-county level data and a recording of Thursday’s webinar can be found at <http://tinyurl.com/m3cfvy5a>.