



# City of Springfield, Ohio

## Springfield 2051 Situational Analysis Report

October 2025



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## About the Report

This report was produced as part of the initial stages of the Springfield 2051 process. The 15-month project is being spearheaded by a coalition of citizens and supported by the state and local government, philanthropic entities, business community and nonprofit organizations.

This situational analysis report includes demographic, livability, and economic data, including a comparison with a group of peer communities. The purpose of this report is to help inform the roadmap to strategically position Springfield and lead our community toward a desired future

These reports and the associated data analysis are available on the project portal:  
<https://springfield2051.com/>



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# Key Findings



Springfield's population has declined slightly by **3.6% since 2010**, with a **median age of 37.8 years**. The city has a balanced age structure, featuring both a growing youth base and a notable senior population.



Springfield is becoming more diverse, though it remains **70% White**. **Multiracial and Hispanic populations** are the fastest-growing groups, contributing to gradual demographic shifts. The population is **52.5% female** and **47.5% male**, reflecting a slight but typical female majority among peer cities.



Despite a **median household income of \$45,883**, about **22.7% of residents live below the poverty line**. The local economy remains anchored in **manufacturing, healthcare, and services**, with many residents employed in **production and administrative roles**.



Health coverage is strong, with **91.7% insured**. A majority (**53.7%**) rely on **public insurance**, while **36.7%** have private coverage only, suggesting moderate access to employer-based health plans



Housing in Springfield is **moderately priced**, with a **median value of \$107,600** and a **price-to-income ratio of 2.35**, below national averages. About **53% of homes are owner-occupied** and **48% rented**, showing a balanced but rental-heavy market.



Educational attainment shows **strong basic education but limited higher-degree completion**: nearly **40% hold a high school diploma**, and **32% have some college but no degree**, while fewer than **10%** have a bachelor's degree.



The labor market shows **mixed performance**. **Unemployment stands at 5.1%**, above most peers, though **labor participation (57.1%)** is solid. The workforce is **43.7% white-collar**, **33.1% blue-collar**, and **23.2% service-based**, indicating a balanced but industry-dependent employment mix.



Residents experience **shorter commutes (20.3 minutes)** than peers and rely heavily on **personal vehicles (78%)**. Only a small share use **public transit or alternative modes**, making transportation a major contributor to household costs (**22% of income**, compared to **17% for housing**).

## 1.1 | Community Snapshot

Springfield, Ohio, has experienced a slight population **decline** of **3.6%** since **2010**. The city’s median age is **37.8 years**, so many adults are in their **prime working** and **family-raising** stages.

Despite a median household income of **\$45,883**, **22.7%** of the population lives below the poverty line. Housing in Springfield is fairly affordable, with a median home value of **\$107,600** and a **price-to-income ratio** of about **2.35**, which is lower than the national average of **3 to 5**. However, only **52.5%** of residents own their homes

The employment rate is at **51.9%** with a labour participation rate of **57.1%**. The city’s main industries are manufacturing, healthcare, and services, and most people work in production or administrative roles.


### Demographic and Socio-economic Summary

Population (2010)	60,608
Population (2023)	58,410
Median Age	37.8 Years
Employment Rate	51.9%
Labor Participation Rate	57.1%
Median Household Income	\$45,883
Median Home Value	\$107,600
Population Below Poverty Line	22.7%
Home Ownership Rate	52.5%
Major Occupations	Production
	Office and Administrative Support
Major Industries	Manufacturing
	Health Care and Social Assistance
	Accommodation and Food Services

Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, 2010 Decennial Census

# 1.2 | Comparable Peer Cities

## Demographic and Socio-economic Summary of peer cities (1/2)




### Springfield, OH

Population	Median Age	Median Household Income
<b>58.4K</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>\$45,883</b>   ●●●●○

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2022 → 2023

Pop. Change	Income Change
58,645 → 58,410 <b>-0.40%</b>	\$45,113 → \$45,883 <b>1.71%</b>



### Hamilton, OH

Population	Median Age	Median Household Income
<b>63.1K</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>\$54,293</b>   ●●●●●

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2022 → 2023

Pop. Change	Income Change
63,149 → 63,124 <b>-0.04%</b>	\$52,995 → \$54,293 <b>2.45%</b>




### Lorain, OH

Population	Median Age	Median Household Income
<b>65.2K</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>\$45,799</b>   ●●●●○

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2022 → 2023

Pop. Change	Income Change
65,138 → 65,207 <b>0.11%</b>	\$46,562 → \$45,799 <b>-1.64%</b>



### Mansfield, OH

Population	Median Age	Median Household Income
<b>47.7K</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>\$42,605</b>   ●●●●○


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2022 → 2023

Pop. Change	Income Change
47,630 → 47,686 <b>0.12%</b>	\$40,996 → \$42,605 <b>3.92%</b>

1.2 | Comparable Peer Cities

Demographic and Socio-economic Summary of peer cities (2/2)




**Canton, OH**

Population	Median Age	Median Household Income
<b>70.1K</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>\$39,754</b>   ●●●●○

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2022 → 2023

Pop. Change	Income Change
70,589 → 70,105 <b>-0.69%</b>	\$37,627 → \$39,754 <b>5.65%</b>




**Middletown, OH**

Population	Median Age	Median Household Income
<b>50.6K</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>\$54,985</b>   ●●●●●

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2022 → 2023

Pop. Change	Income Change
50,514 → 50,607 <b>0.18%</b>	\$50,457 → \$54,985 <b>8.97%</b>




**Youngstown, OH**

Population	Median Age	Median Household Income
<b>59.6K</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>\$34,746</b>   ●●●●○

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2022 → 2023

Pop. Change	Income Change
60,048 → 59,605 <b>-0.74%</b>	\$34,295 → \$34,746 <b>1.32%</b>



**Lima, OH**

Population	Median Age	Median Household Income
<b>35.3K</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>\$43,370</b>   ●●●●●

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2022 → 2023

Pop. Change	Income Change
35,555 → 35,304 <b>-0.71%</b>	\$41,824 → \$43,370 <b>3.70%</b>

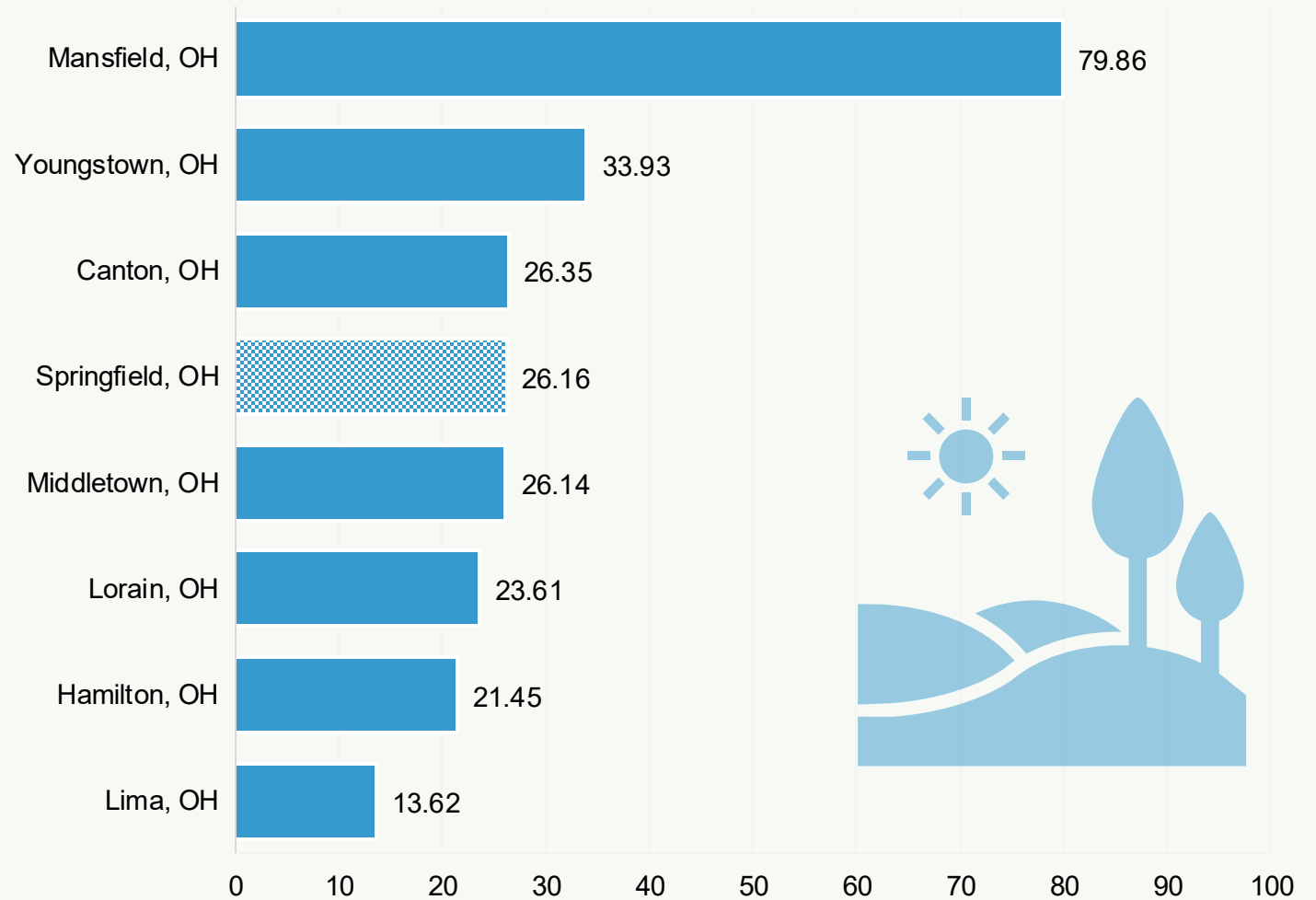
2.1 | Land Size

Among the eight peer cities, Lima has the smallest land area at **13.6** square miles. Hamilton is next with **21.5** square miles, while Lorain is slightly larger at **23.6** square miles.

Middletown, Springfield, and Canton are nearly identical in size, each covering around **26** square miles, placing Springfield near the middle of the group.

Youngstown is significantly larger at **33.9** square miles, approximately **30% more land** than Springfield. Mansfield stands out as a clear outlier, spanning **79.9** square miles (more than three times the size of Springfield) and far exceeding the range of all other peer cities.

Land Size Comparison – Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles,

2.2 | Age

37.8  
Median Age

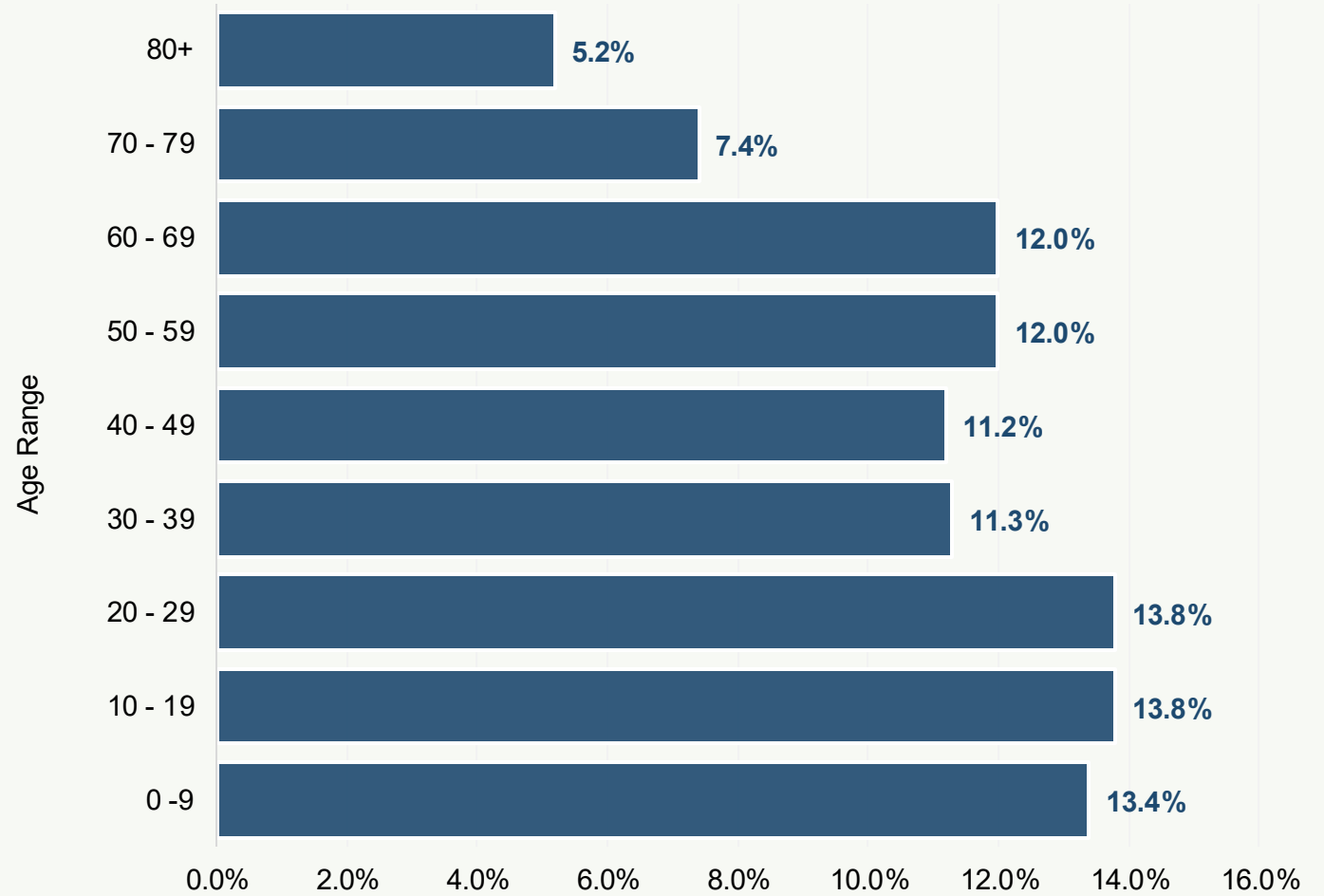
Springfield’s population has a balanced age structure with a **median age of 37.8 years**.

The largest age groups are **10–19** and **20–29**, each making up **13.8%** of residents, followed closely by children aged **0–9** at **13.4%**. Together, residents **under 20** account for **27.2%** of the total population, highlighting a strong youth presence.

Adults aged **20–59** make up nearly half of the population at **48.3%**, while seniors aged **60 and above** represent about **24.6%**.

This mix shows that Springfield has both a sizeable younger population entering the workforce and a significant older population.

Age Composition of Residents in Springfield, OH

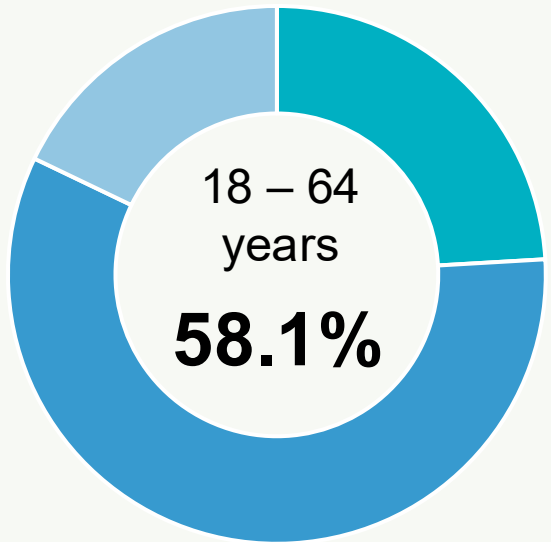


Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, Census Reporter

**2.3 | Age Distribution (Peer Cities)**

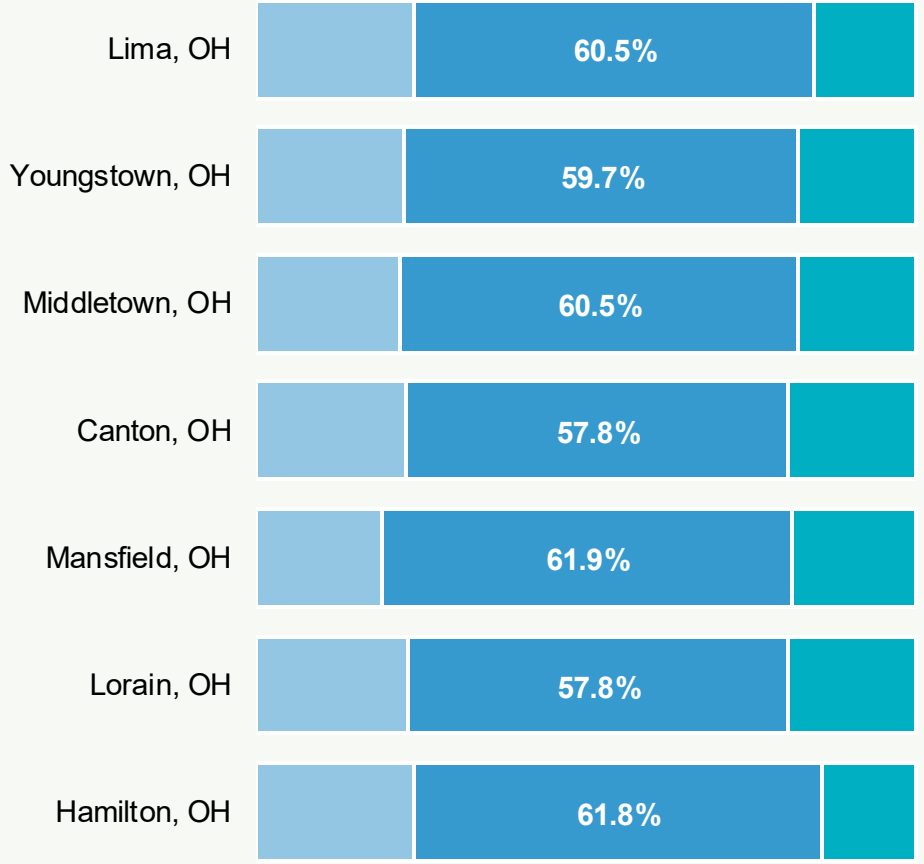
**Age distribution of residents in Springfield, OH vs. peer cities**

**Springfield, OH**



- Under 18
- 18 – 64 years
- 65 years+

**Peer Cities**



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, CensusReporter

Springfield’s working-age population (ages 18–64) makes up **58.1%** of its total residents, slightly below the peer city average of about **60%**.

This places Springfield in the lower half of its comparison group, with only Canton and Lorain showing similar or smaller shares at **57.8%**.

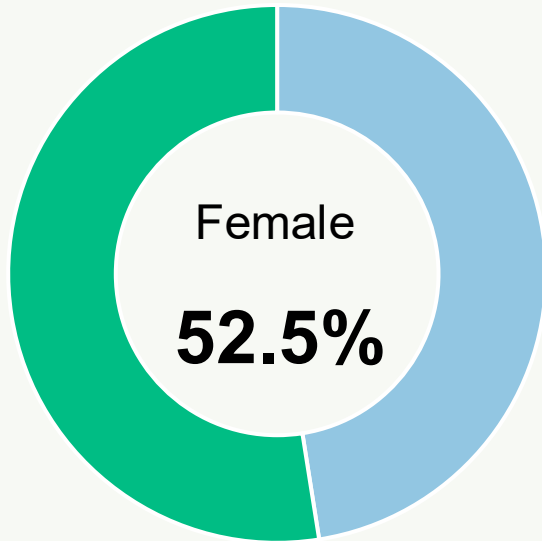
Mansfield and Hamilton have the highest proportions of working-age residents at **61.9%** and **61.8%**, respectively.

The lower share of working-age adults in Springfield suggests a higher proportion of **dependents under 18 and over 65**, indicating greater demand for youth and senior support services compared to peer cities.

2.4 | Sex

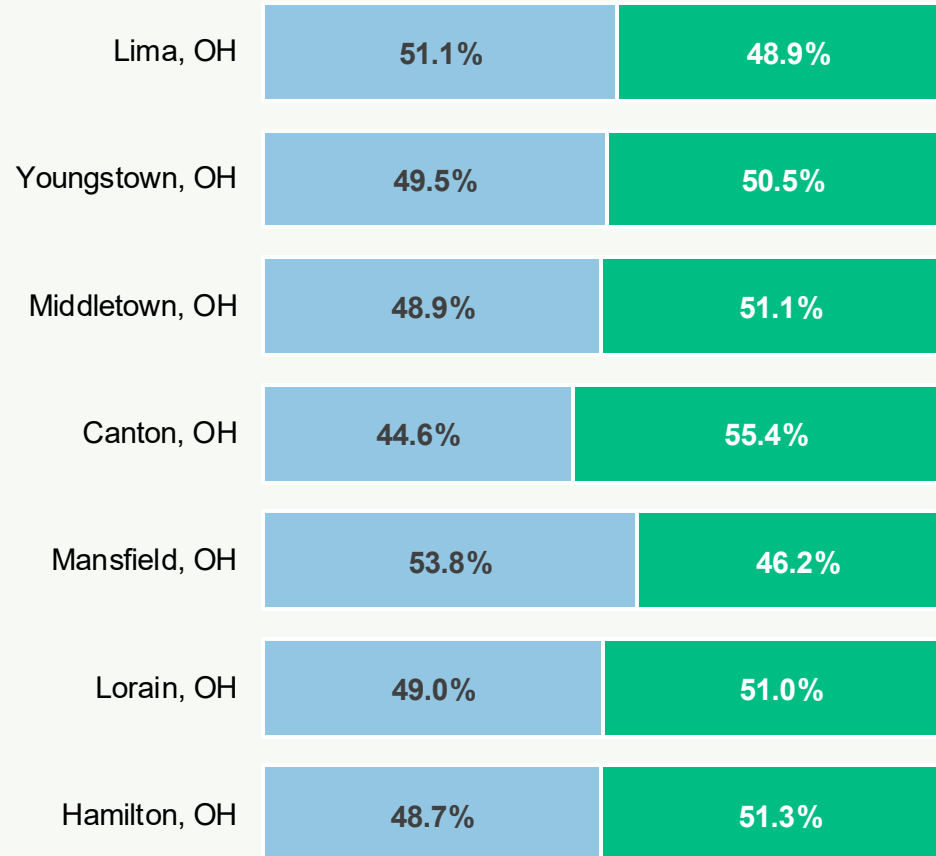
Male and Female residents in Springfield, OH vs. peer cities

Springfield, OH



- Male
- Female

Peer Cities



Springfield’s population is **52.5%** female and **47.5%** male, showing a slight female majority similar to most peer cities.

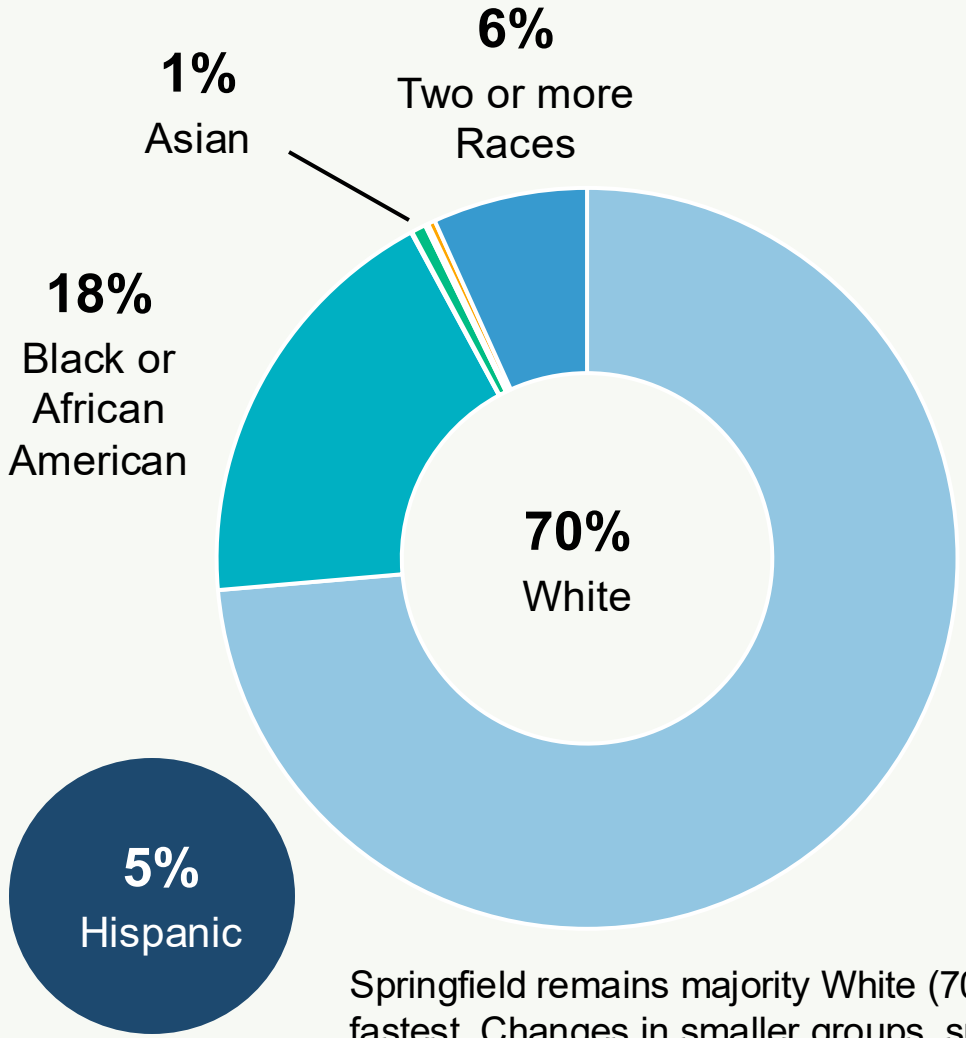
The gender distribution across peers is relatively balanced, with most cities ranging **between 49% and 51%** for each gender.

Canton has the highest female share at **55.4%**, while Mansfield has the highest male share at **53.8%**, making them clear outliers.

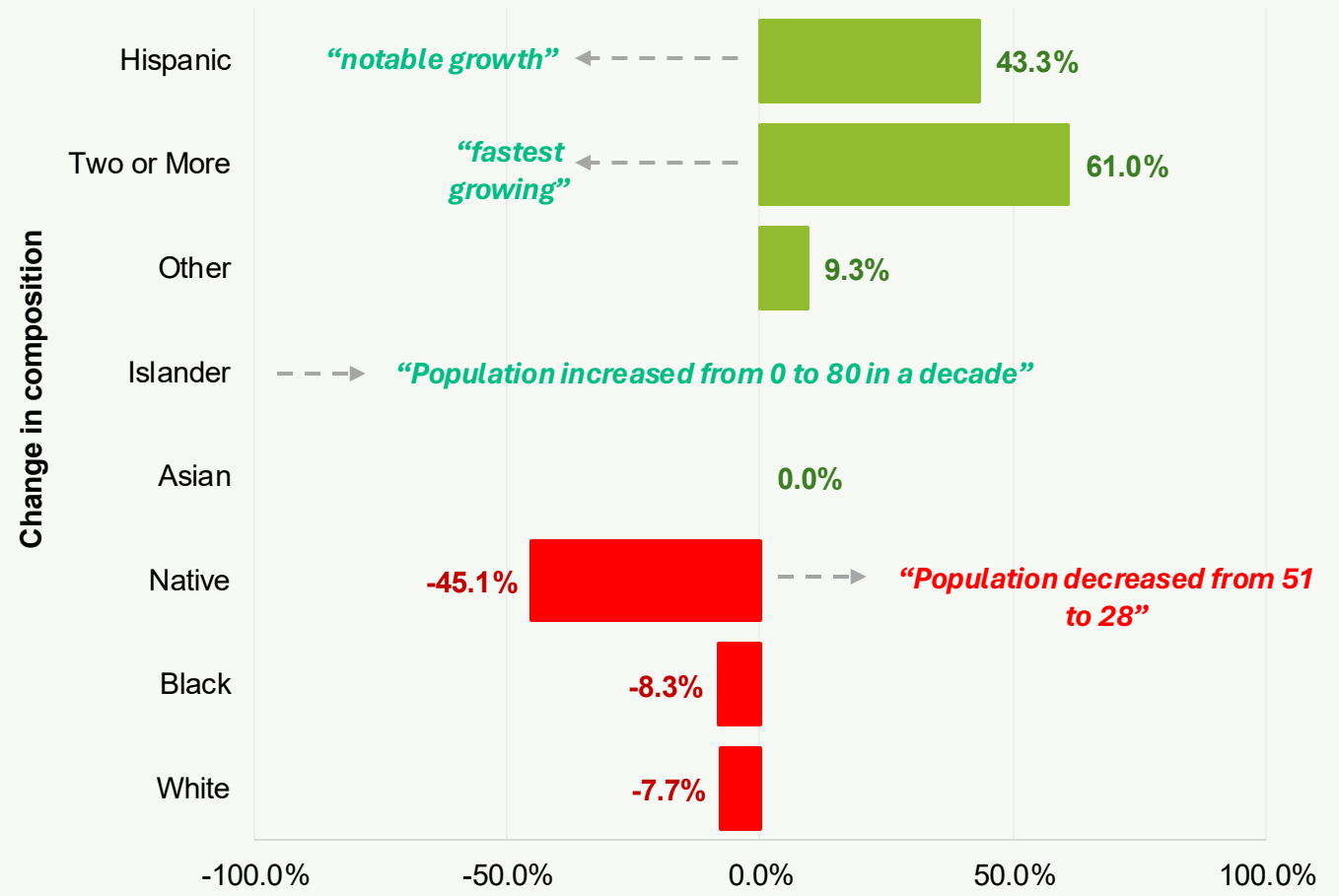
Overall variation across peers is modest, so Springfield’s gender mix is typical for the group.

Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, CensusReporter

**2.5 | Racial Distribution**



**Change in Racial Ethnicities in Springfield, OH (2010 - 2023)**



Springfield remains majority White (70%) but is becoming more diverse, with multiracial and Hispanic populations growing the fastest. Changes in smaller groups, such as Native residents, should be viewed with caution due to their small population size

Sources: (2013 & 2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter



**2.6.1 | Median Household Income**

**\$45,883**      **\$26,048**

Household  
Income

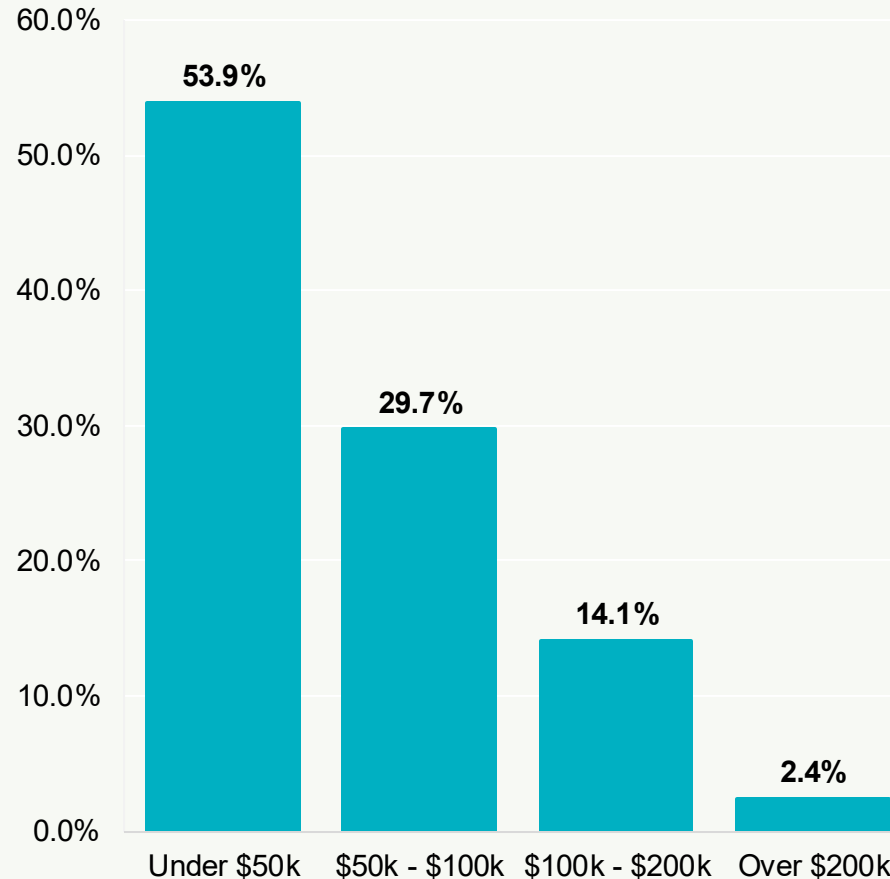
Per Capita  
Income

More than half of Springfield households (**53.9%**) earn less than **\$50,000** a year, showing a strong concentration in the lower income range.

About **29.7%** of households earn between **\$50,000 and \$100,000**, while only **16.5%** earn above **\$100,000**, including just **2.4%** earning over **\$200,000**. The city's median household income of **\$45,883 is similar to** Lorain but lower than Middletown and Hamilton, which both exceed **\$54,000**.

Springfield's per capita income of **\$26,048** further reflects modest individual earning power and **disposable income** across the community.

**Distribution of Household Income in Springfield, OH vs. peer cities (2023)**



**Peer Cities (HI)**

**Middletown, OH**  
\$54,985

**Hamilton, OH**  
\$54,293

**Lorain, OH**  
\$45,779

**Lima, OH**  
\$43,370

**Mansfield, OH**  
\$42,605

**Canton, OH**  
\$39,754

**Youngstown, OH**  
\$34,746

Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

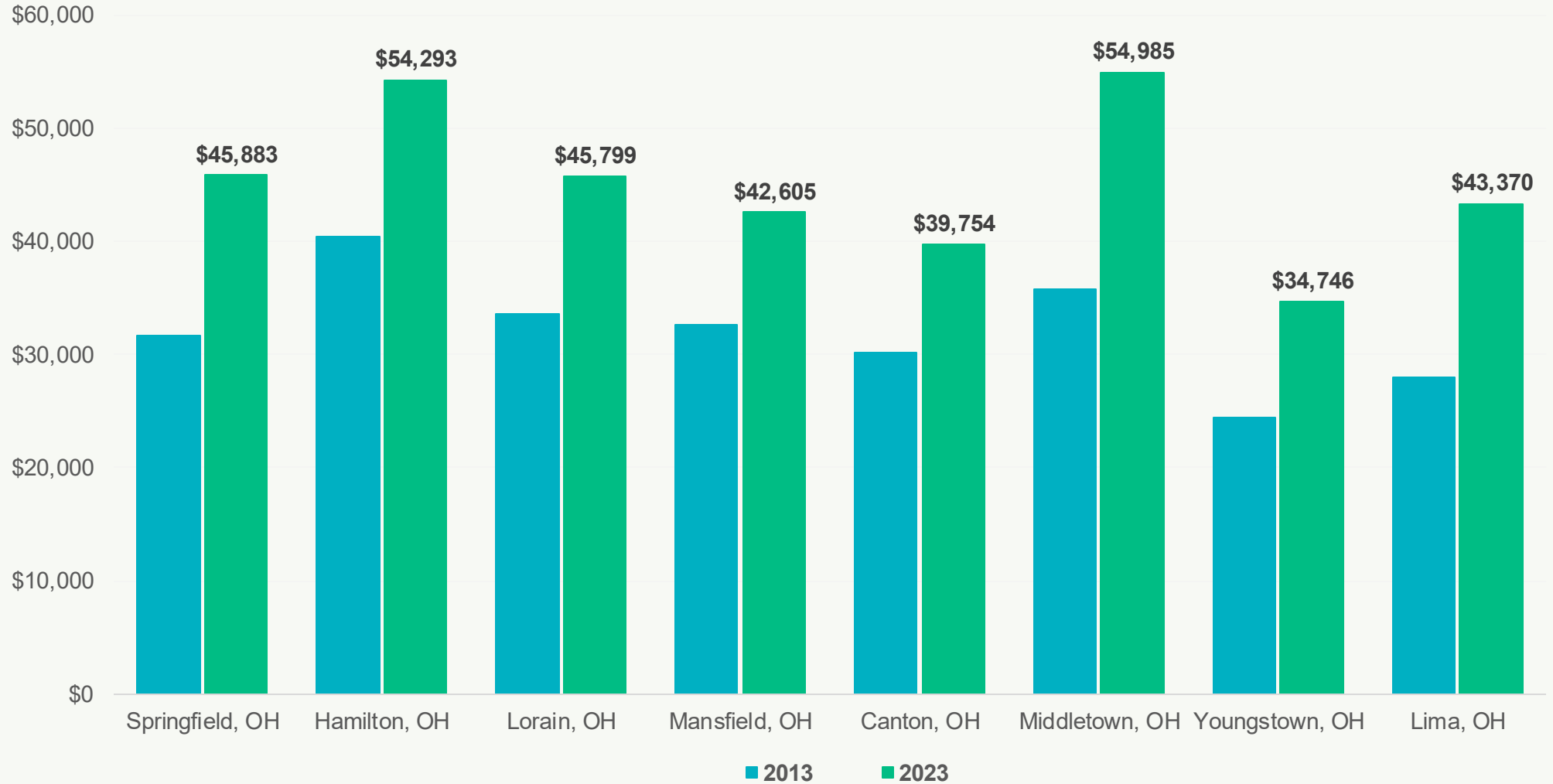


### 2.6.2 | Median Household Income

### Median household income in Springfield, OH vs. Peer cities

Springfield’s median household income increased from **\$31,000 in 2013** to **\$45,883 in 2023**, showing steady progress but still trailing cities like Hamilton and Middletown, which now exceed **\$54,000**.

Springfield is closely aligned with Lorain in both years and remains in the middle of the peer group.



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

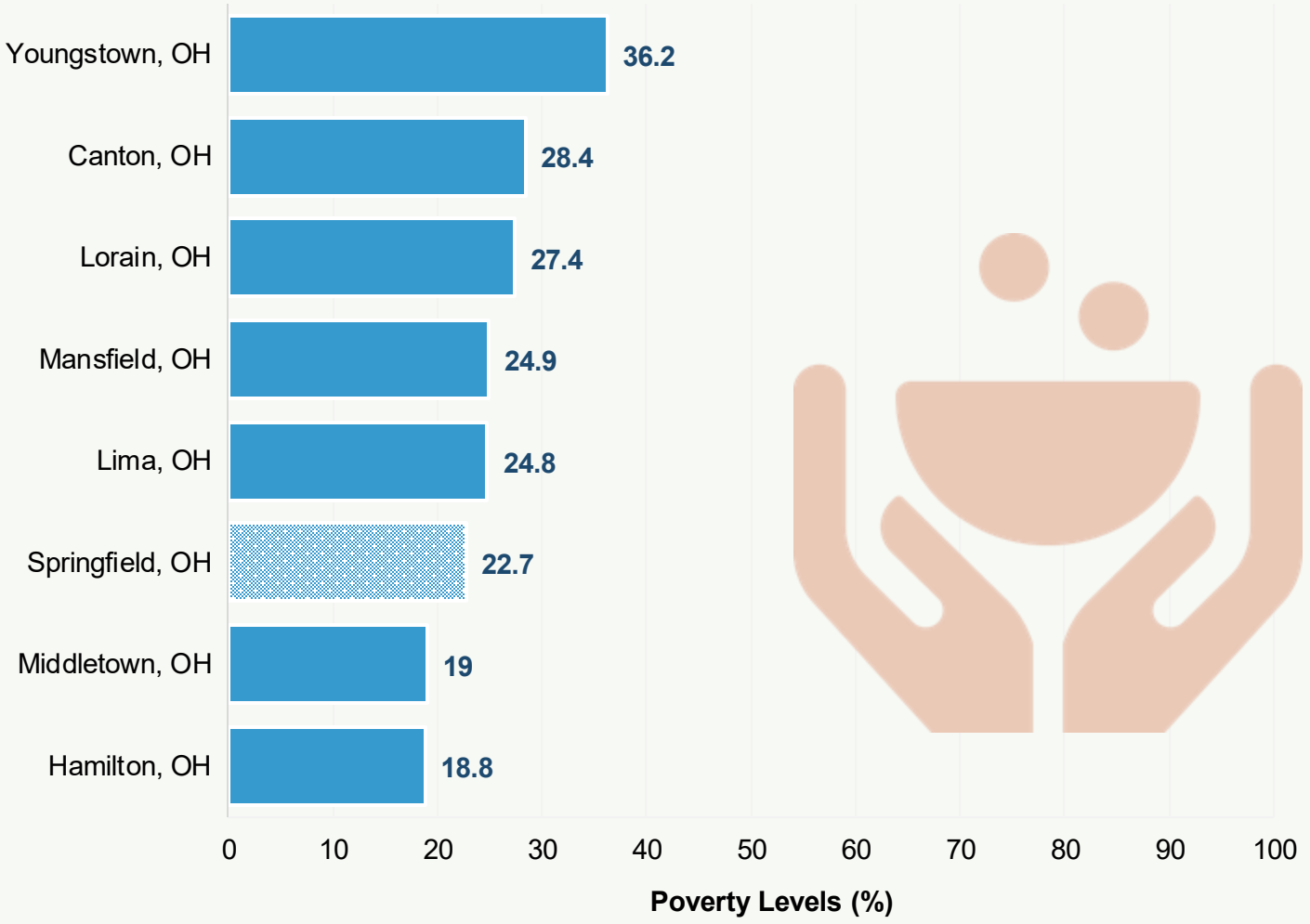
## 2.7 | Poverty Levels

Springfield’s poverty rate stands at **22.7%**, placing it in the middle range compared to peer cities.

The rate is lower than Youngstown (**36.2%**), Canton (**28.4%**), and Lorain (**27.4%**), but slightly higher than Middletown (**19.0%**) and Hamilton (**18.8%**).

This shows that while Springfield performs better than several peers with higher poverty levels, it still faces notable economic challenges that affect a significant portion of its residents.

### Poverty Levels Comparison – Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities (2023)



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

**2.8 | At-Risk Population**

Springfield has a **large at-risk** population, with **10,981** residents living with disabilities and **10,455** people aged 65 and older.

About **16,764** households receive SNAP benefits, which is higher than the **13,259** households living below the poverty line, showing widespread economic need.

Additionally, **7.2%** of households do not have internet access, creating a digital gap that can limit access to essential services.

The senior population is mostly female, especially among residents aged 75 and older, indicating a need for continued support in elderly care and community services.

**At – Risk Population in Springfield, Ohio (2023)**



**10,981**

Population with Disability



**10,455**

Population 65+



**7.2%**

Households without Internet



**13,259**

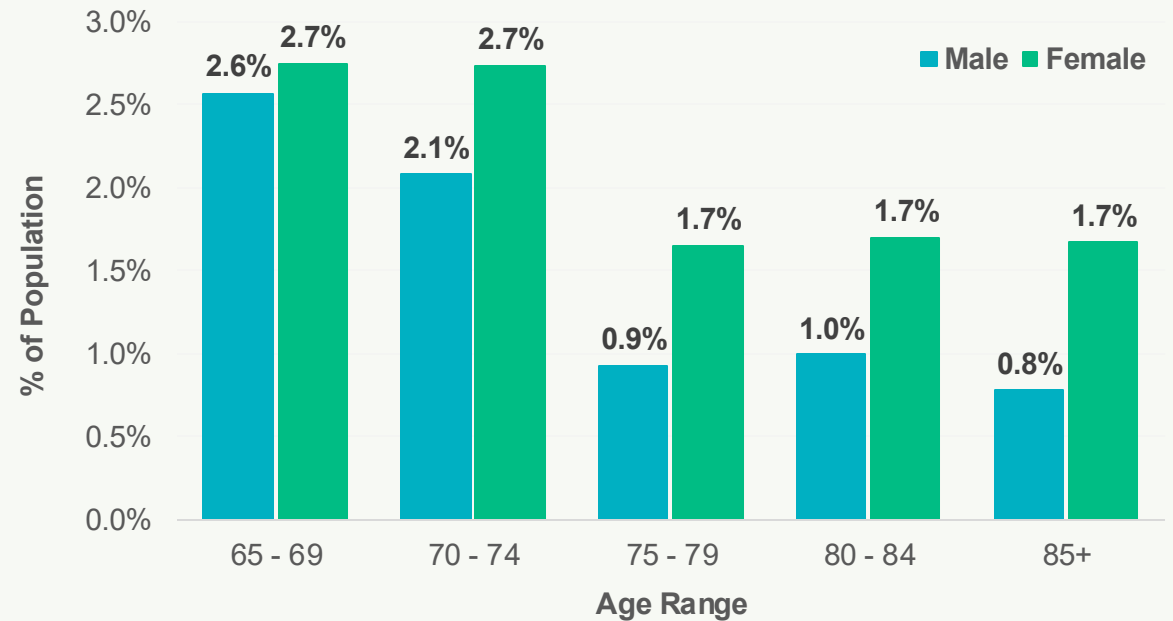
Households Below the Poverty Level



**16,764**

Households Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP

**Senior Population (2023)**



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

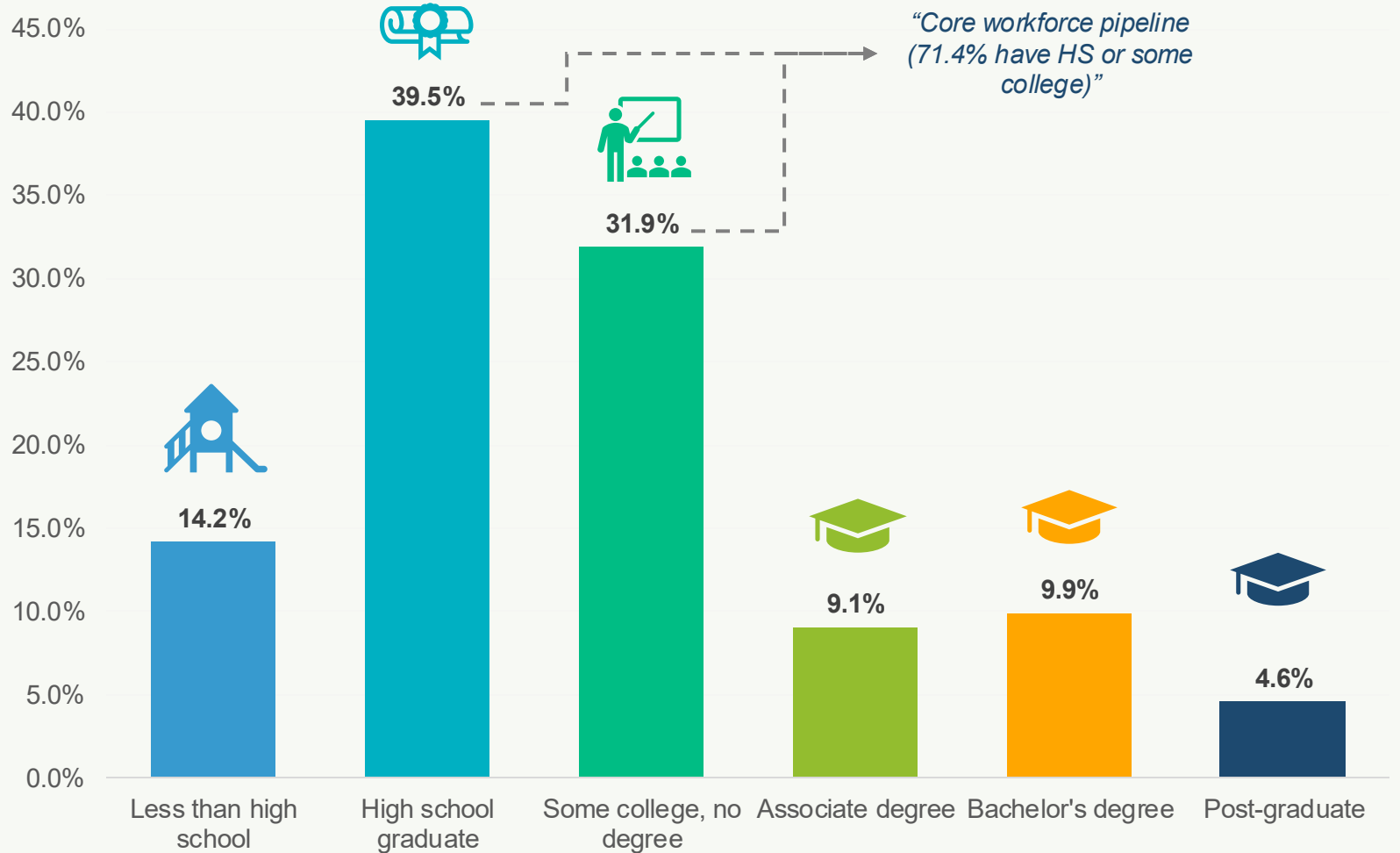
### 2.9 | Educational Attainment

Most adults in Springfield have completed high school or some college, with **39.5%** holding a high school diploma and **31.9%** having some college experience but no degree.

About **14.2%** of adults have not completed high school, while only **9.1%** hold an associate degree, **9.9%** a bachelor's degree, and **4.6%** a postgraduate degree.

This shows that while many residents have basic education or partial college experience, fewer have completed higher education degrees.

### Springfield Educational Attainment (%) of persons aged 25+ (2023)

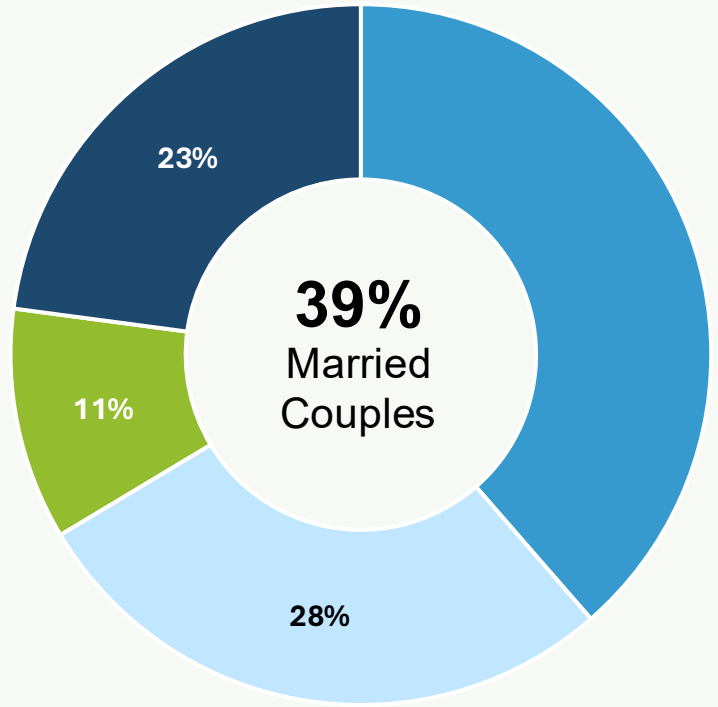


Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

**2.10 | Households**

**10,981**

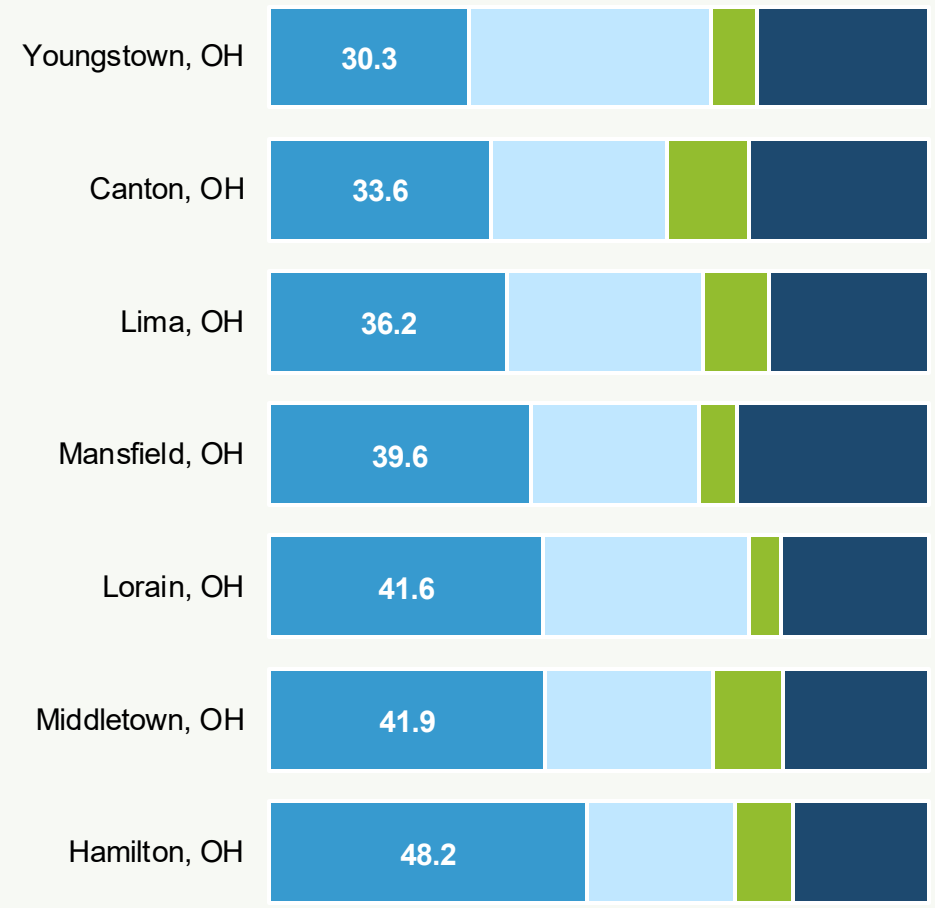
Number of Households in Springfield, OH



- Married Couples
- Female Householder
- Male Householder
- Non-Family

**Households and Families in Springfield, OH vs. peer cities**

**Peer Cities**



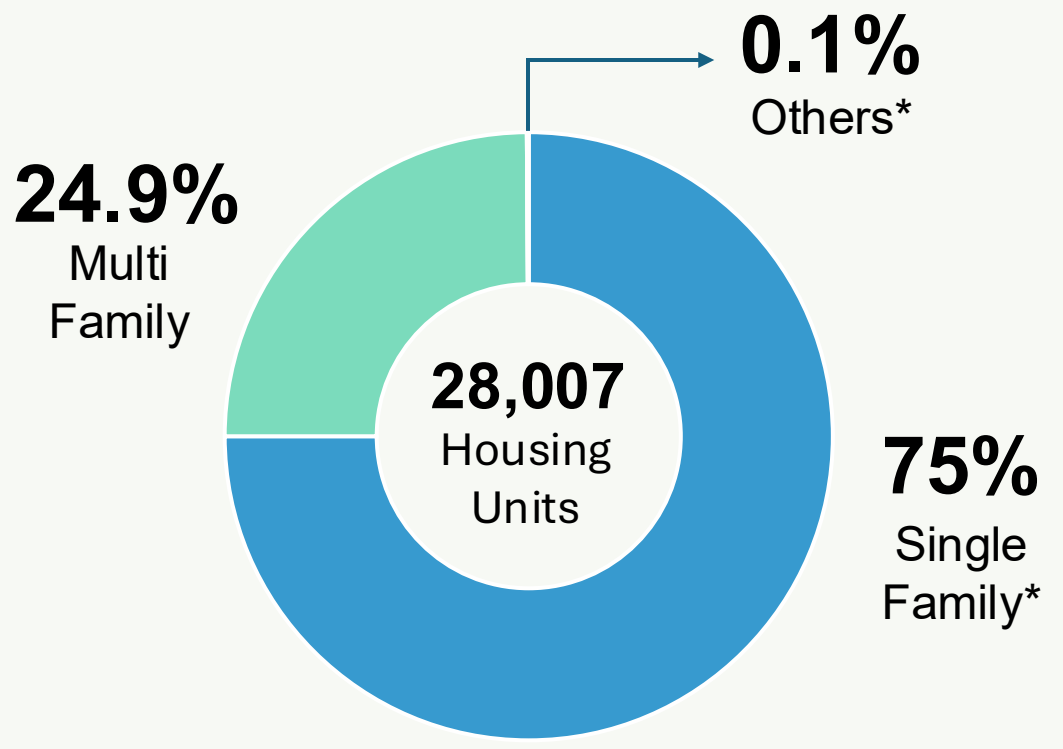
Springfield has **10,981** households, comprising **39%** married couples, **28%** headed by female householders, **11%** headed by male householders, and **23%** classified as non-family households.

Compared to peer cities, Springfield's share of married couples is moderate, higher than Youngstown (**30.3%**) and Canton (**33.6%**) but lower than Hamilton (**48.2%**) and Middletown (**41.9%**).

The city's relatively high percentage of female-headed and non-family households suggests a diverse household structure with many single-parent and single-adult homes.

Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

3.1 | Stock Diversity (Single Vs Multi-household)

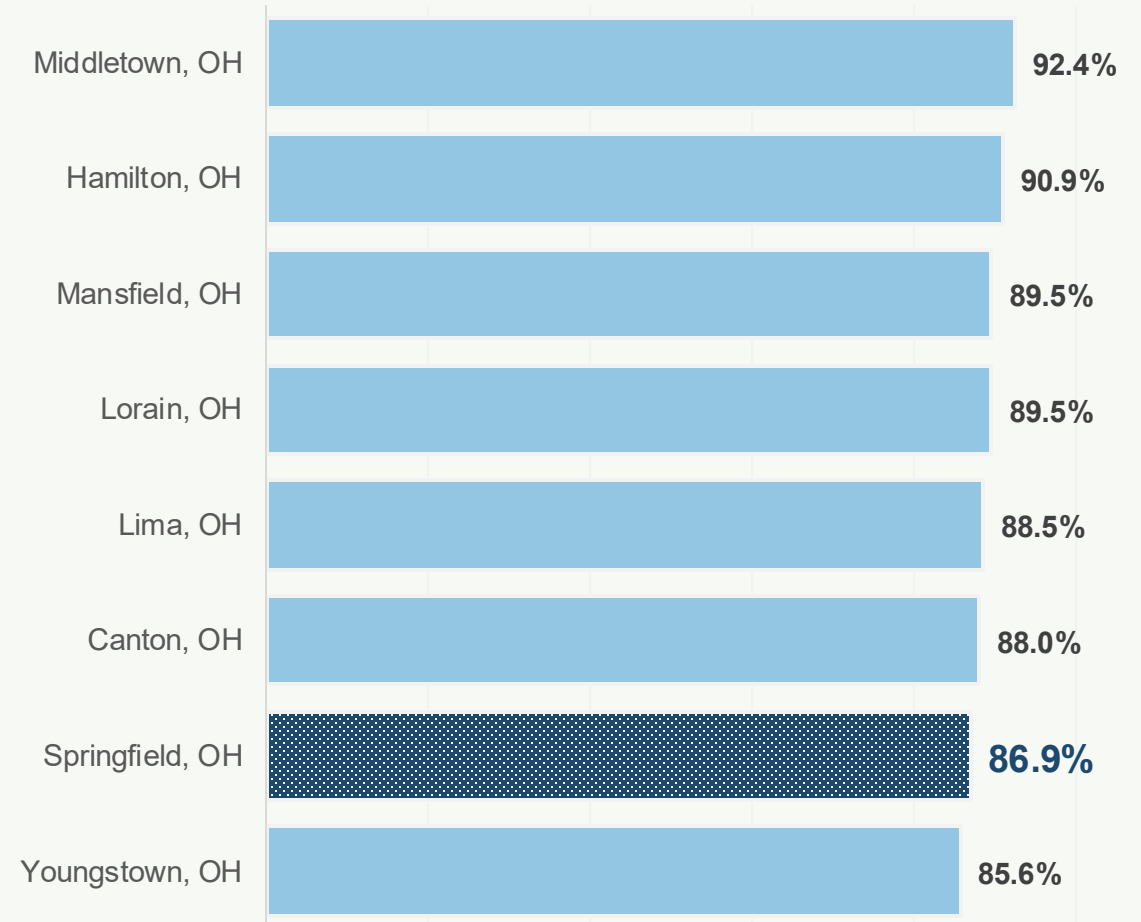


Because nearly all of Springfield's homes are single-family, the city has few smaller, denser, and typically cheaper options.



*\*Single-Family includes detached and attached housing types. Other housing types include manufactured housing (mobile homes, boats, RVs, Vans etc.)*

Proportion of Occupied Housing Units in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities (2023)



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

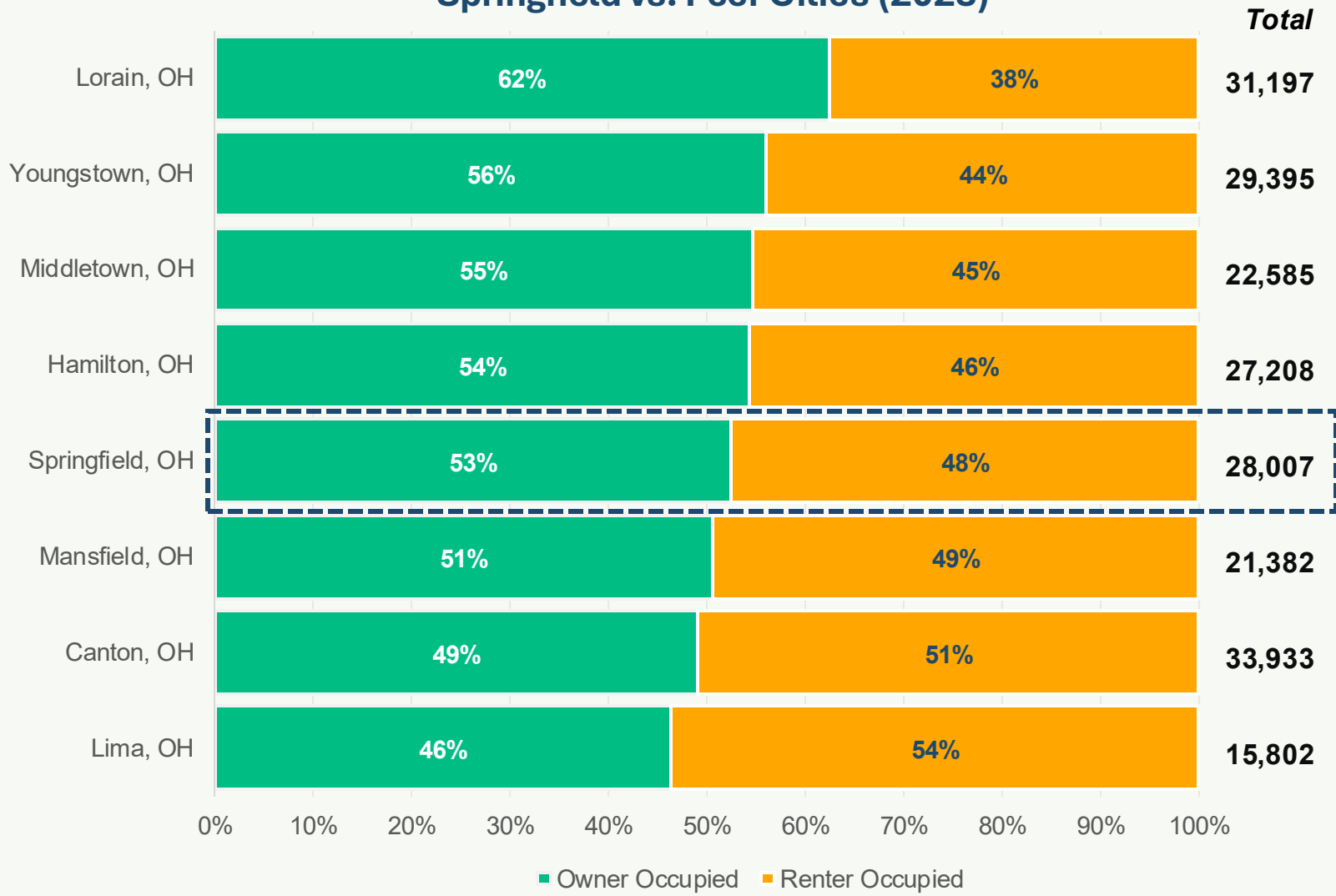
3.2 | Tenure

Springfield’s housing composition is quite balanced, with **53%** of homes being owner-occupied and **48%** rented out of a total of **28,007** housing units.

This places the city in the middle range among its peers, with Lorain having the highest homeownership rate at **62%** and Lima the lowest at **46%**.

Springfield’s rental share is relatively high, similar to Mansfield and Canton, indicating a strong rental presence alongside a stable base of homeowners.

Share (%) of Owner Versus Rental Occupied Housing Units in Springfield vs. Peer Cities (2023)



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

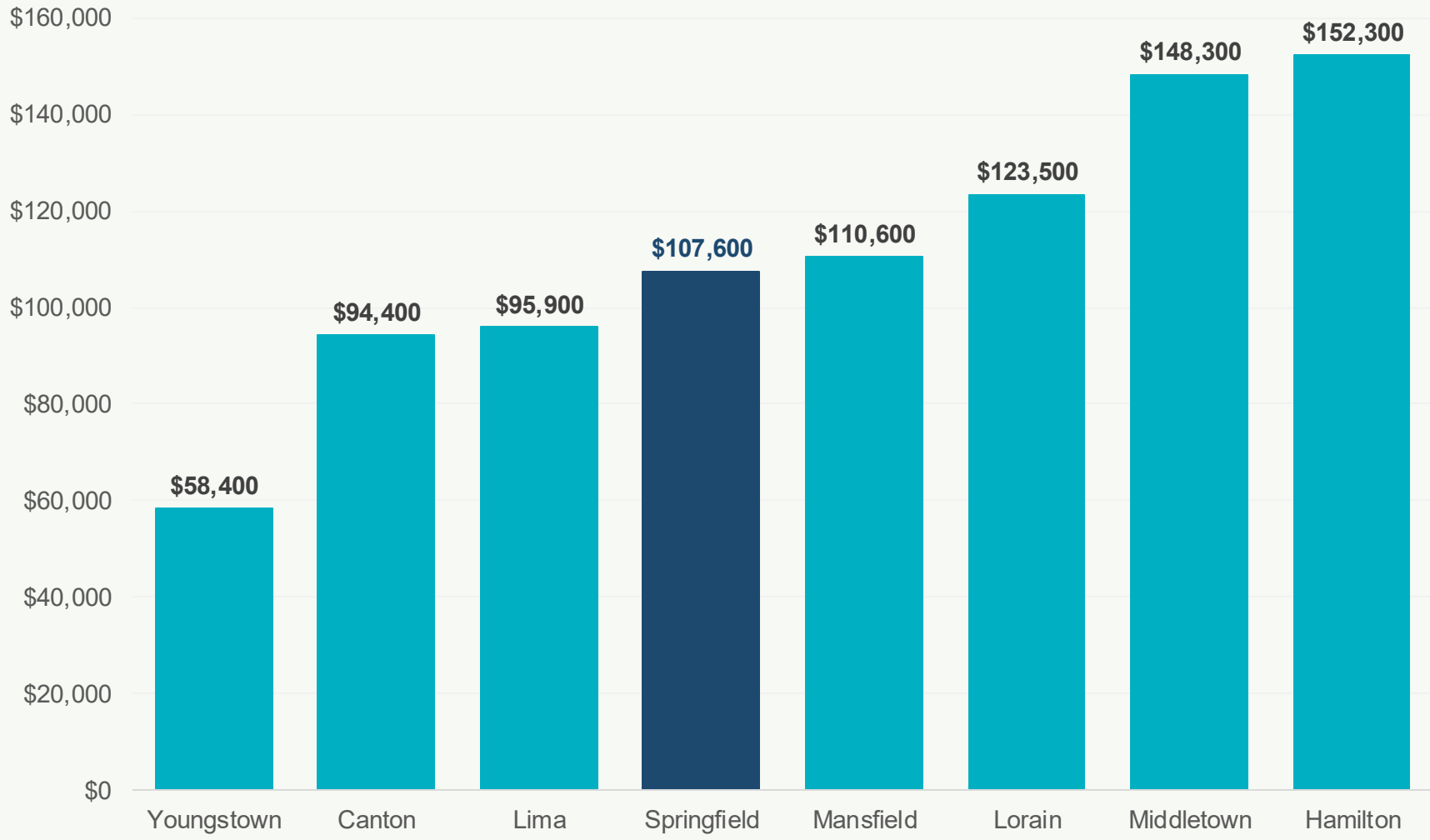
### 3.3 | Housing Value

Springfield's median home value is **\$107,600**, placing it in the middle range among peer cities.

Property values are higher than in Youngstown (\$58,400), Canton (\$94,400), and Lima (\$95,900), but lower than in Mansfield (\$110,600), Lorain (\$123,500), Middletown (\$148,300), and Hamilton (\$152,300).

This indicates that Springfield's housing market is **moderately priced**, offering more affordability compared to higher-valued peer cities.

### Median Property Value for Housing in Springfield vs. Peer Cities (2023)





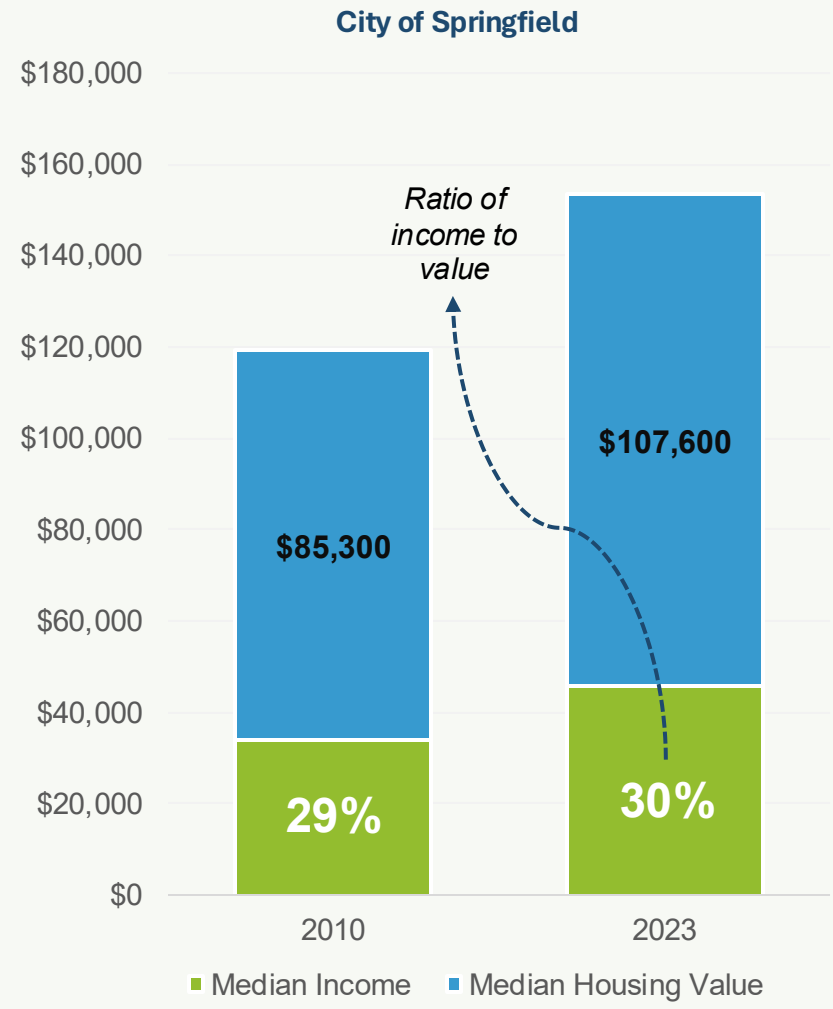
3.4 | Housing Affordability

Ratio of Median Income to Property Value for Springfield and Ohio (2010 vs. 2023)

Between 2010 and 2023 Springfield’s median household income stayed roughly stable relative to home values, rising from **29% to 30%** of median property value while median house prices increased from **\$85,300 to \$107,600**.

In Ohio overall the income share remained about **26%** as statewide median home values rose from \$136,400 to \$199,200.

Springfield maintained slightly better price-to-income standing than the state average despite rising home prices.





3.5 | Property Tax

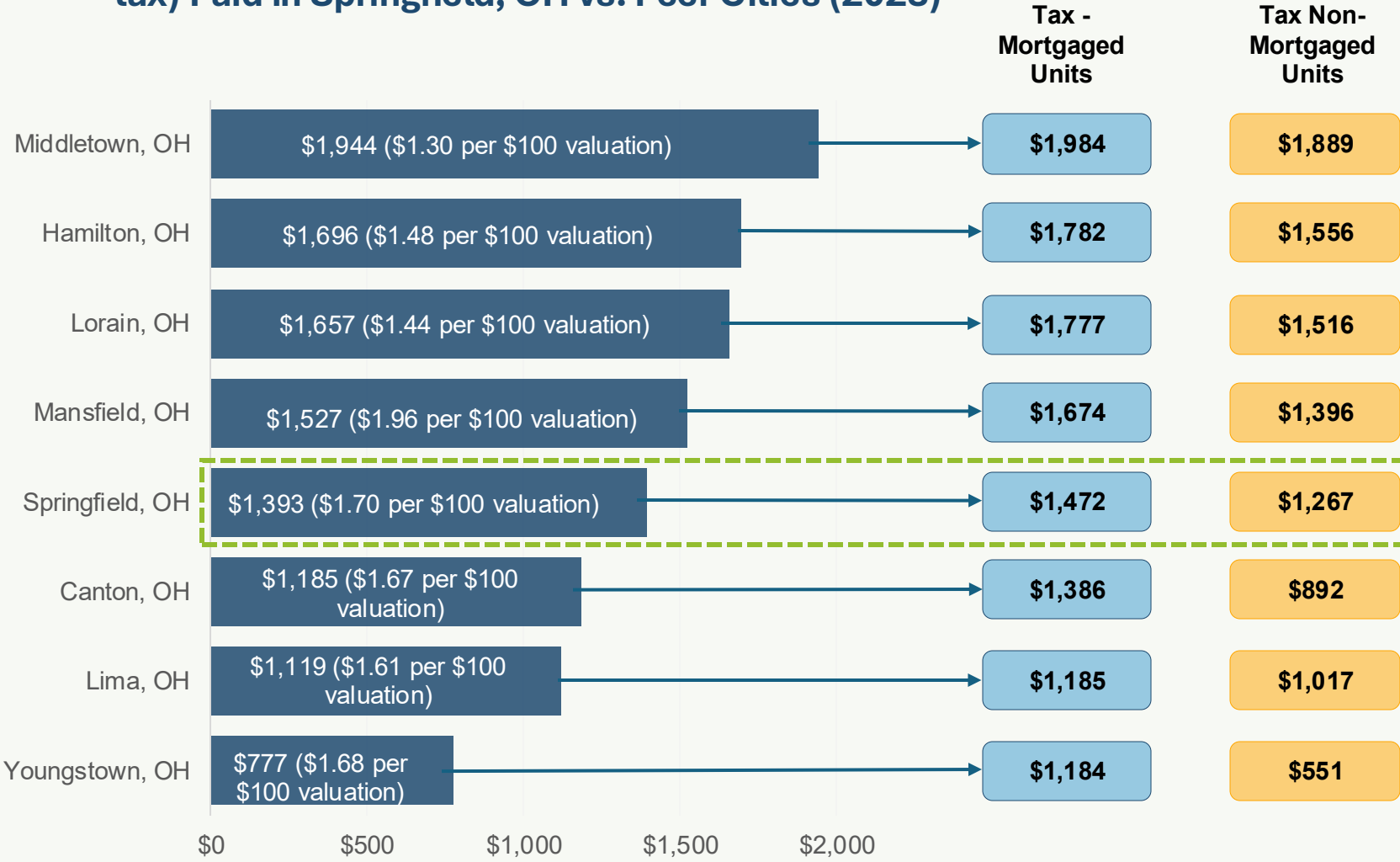
Median Property Taxes (as well as budgeted property tax) Paid in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities (2023)

Springfield’s median property tax is **\$1,393**, or about **\$1.70 for every \$100 of property value**, placing it in the middle compared to peer cities.

Homeowners with mortgages pay around **\$1,472**, while those without mortgages pay about **\$1,267**, showing only a small difference.

Springfield’s tax level is higher than in Canton, Lima, and Youngstown, but lower than in Middletown, Hamilton, Lorain, and Mansfield.

Overall, Springfield’s property tax burden is moderate and fairly balanced between different types of homeowners.



4.1.1 | Livability

The AARP Livability Index

**Housing**

AARP’s housing indicators evaluate **physical accessibility** (zero-step entrances), **diversity** (multi-family share), **affordability** (monthly costs, cost-burden), and **support** (subsidized units per 10k) while also crediting state and local policies.

**Engagement**

The AARP Livability Index’s engagement metrics cover broadband availability, civic-organization density, voting rates, social involvement, and cultural venue access, while policy credits strong voter-participation laws, and local human rights or LGBTQ+ non-discrimination protections.

**Opportunity**

AARP’s opportunity indicators gauge economic equity (Gini), job availability (jobs per worker), education (high school graduation rates), and age diversity; they credit fiscal and labor measures like AAA bond ratings, local minimum wages above the federal floor, and expanded FMLA benefits.

**Environment**

AARP’s environment indicators assess **drinking-water safety** (health-based violation rates), **air quality** (annual unhealthy days, near-roadway exposure), and industrial pollution toxicity using EPA risk-screening data.

**Neighborhood**

AARP’s neighborhood indicators assess **access to essential destinations** (grocery stores, markets, parks, libraries within half a mile; jobs reachable via 45-minute transit or auto commute), **mixed-use vibrancy** (destination diversity, activity density), **personal safety** (crime rate), **neighborhood health** (vacancy rate), and credit transit-oriented development policies.

**Transportation**

AARP’s transportation indicators assess transit frequency, ADA-accessible vehicles and stations, walkability, traffic congestion, household transport costs, speed limits, and fatal crash rates to gauge convenience, affordability, and safety. They also credit state and local policies: Complete Streets, human-services coordination, and volunteer-driver protections that foster inclusive, efficient mobility at neighborhood and metro scales.

**Health**

The AARP Livability Index’s health indicators integrate individual behaviors, access, quality, adult smoking and obesity rates; county-level access to exercise opportunities; primary care availability; preventable hospitalization rates; Medicare hospital patient satisfaction; and credits state and local smoke-free laws.

4.1.2 | Livability Index

Livability Index in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities (2023)

	Springfield OH	Canton OH	Hamilton OH	Lima OH	Lorain OH	Mansfield OH	Middletown OH	Youngstown OH	Median Peer Cities
<b>Overall</b>	53	52	57	50	51	53	53	52	52
<b>Housing</b> Promotes affordability, availability, and accessibility.	68	72	61	67	59	64	62	70	64
<b>Neighborhood</b> Focuses on destinations, safety, and mixed-use development.	45	53	54	45	54	45	54	50	53
<b>Transportation</b> Concerns convenience, affordability, diversity, and safety	61	63	61	57	48	59	55	61	59
<b>Environment</b> Focuses on air and water quality, energy efficiency, and hazard mitigation planning.	64	58	60	37	70	60	61	63	60
<b>Health</b> Promotes healthy behaviors, like exercise and smoking cessation.	29	27	37	35	38	39	34	33	35
<b>Engagement</b> Promotes cultural engagement, voting rights, and human rights.	57	43	56	57	37	53	47	50	50
<b>Opportunity</b> Focuses on job availability, government creditworthiness, and graduation rates.	46	46	68	53	49	49	57	36	49

Springfield’s overall **Livability Index is 53**, above the U.S. median city (50) but only slightly higher than the peer average (52.6).

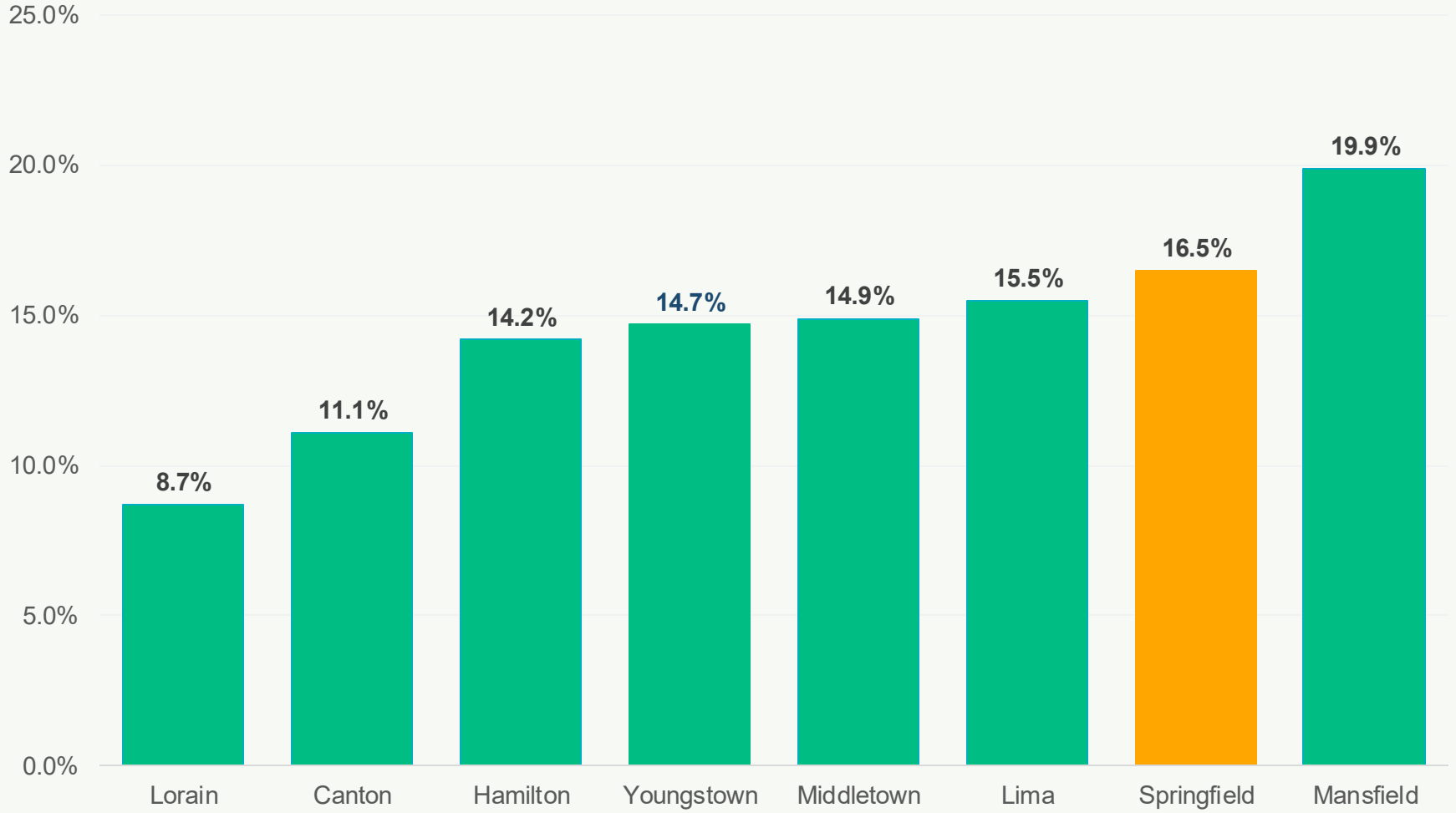
4.3 | Geographical Mobility

Proportion of residents who moved into the cities within a year (2023)

Springfield has a high number of new residents, with **16.5%** of people moving into the city within the past year.

This is the second-highest rate among peer cities, just below Mansfield at **19.9%**.

The rate is much higher than Lorain (**8.7%**) and Canton (**11.1%**), showing that Springfield experiences more frequent moves and a more active housing market than most of its peers



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

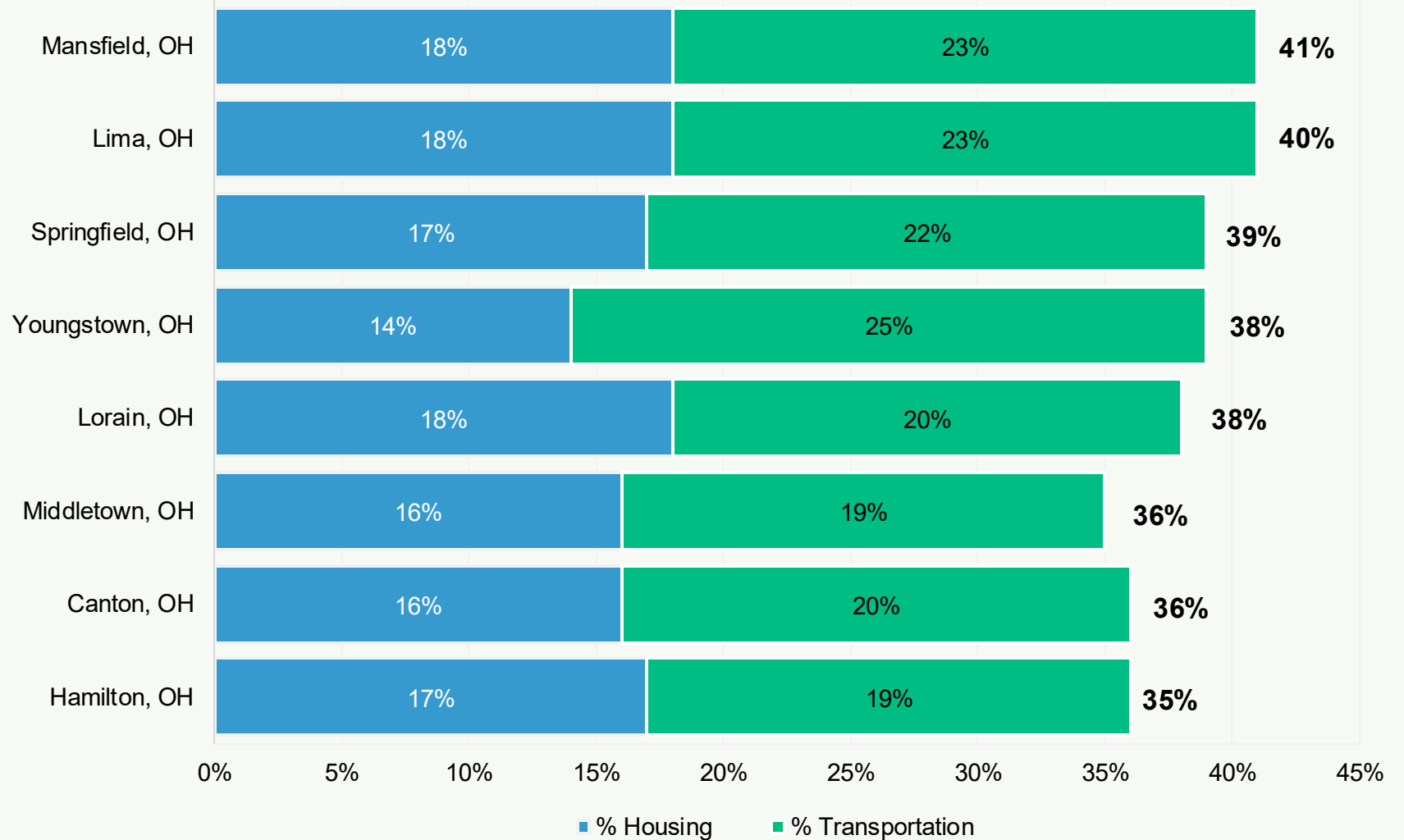
4.2 | Housing and Transportation Spending Index

Springfield households spend about **39%** of their income on housing and transportation combined, with **17%** going to housing and **22%** to transportation.

This places Springfield in the middle of peer cities, similar to Lima and Mansfield, which have slightly higher total costs.

Transportation makes up a larger portion of expenses compared to housing, showing that travel and commuting costs play a big role in overall household spending.

Share of Income Spent on Housing and Transportation



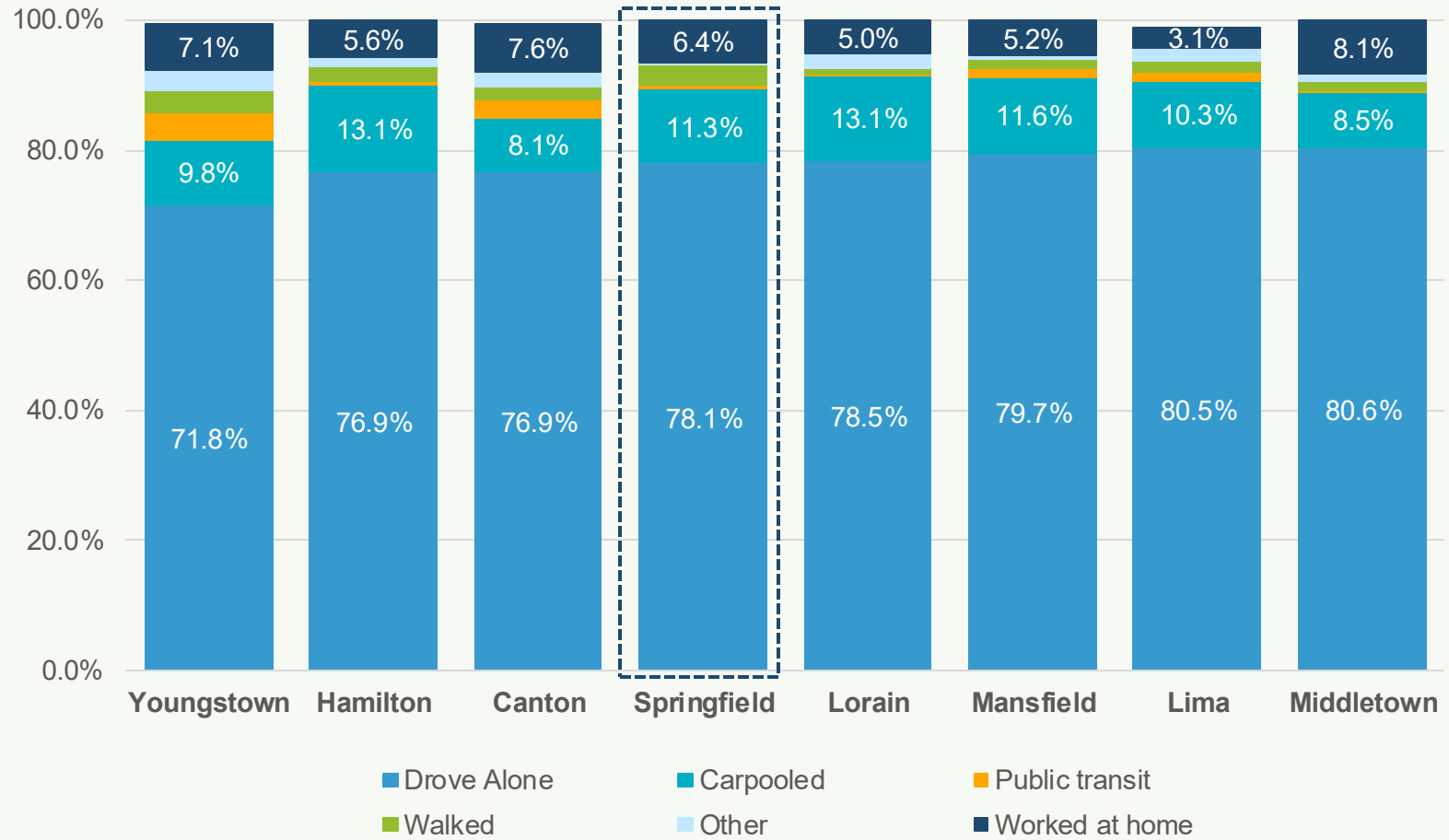
4.4 | Transportation/Commute

Most Springfield residents drive alone to work (78%), showing strong dependence on personal vehicles. About 11% carpool, while 6% work from home.

Very few residents use public transit or walk, similar to other nearby cities.

Overall, Springfield’s commuting pattern is dominated by driving, with limited use of alternative transportation options.

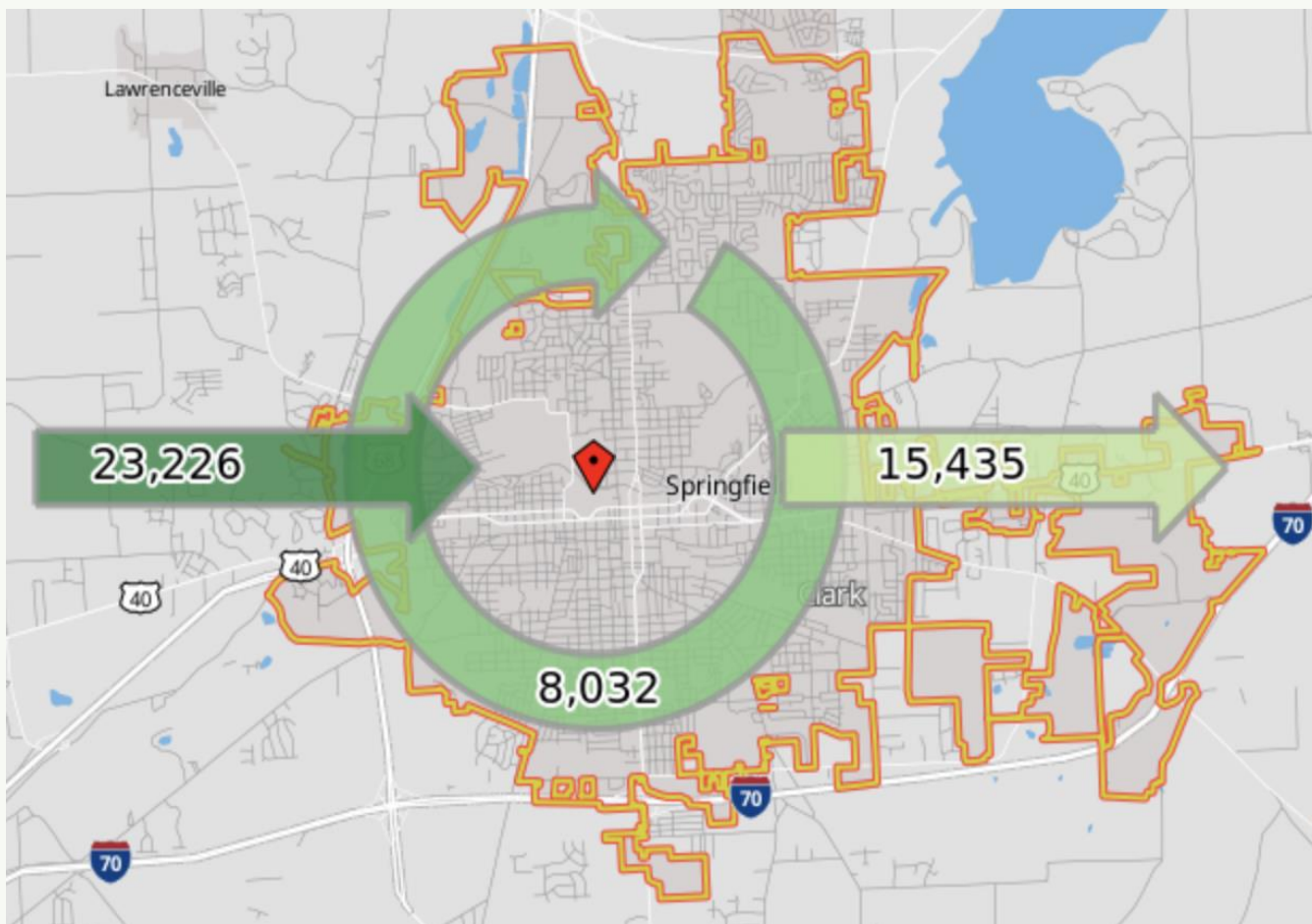
Types of Commute Used to Work in Springfield vs. Peer Cities (2023)



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

## 4.5.1 | Commuting Patterns

## Commuting Patterns In and Out of Springfield, Ohio



Springfield **attracts more workers** than it sends out, with most people employed in the city commuting from outside (**74.3%**). Only about one in four Springfield jobs are held by residents, while around two-thirds of residents work elsewhere.

## Inflow/Outflow of Jobs (All Jobs, 2022)

	Count	Share
Employed in Springfield	<b>31,258</b>	-
Employed in Springfield but Living Outside	23,226	<b>74.3%</b>
Employed and Living in Springfield	8,032	<b>25.7%</b>
Living in Springfield	<b>23,467</b>	-
Living in Springfield but Employed Outside	15,435	<b>65.8%</b>
Living and Employed in Springfield	8,032	<b>34.2%</b>

Note: The above data reflects 2022 insights for all job types.  
Source: On the Map, US Census Bureau

## 4.5.2 | Peer Commuting Patterns

## Commuting Patterns In and Out of Peer Cities

Inflow/Outflow of Jobs (All Jobs, 2022)	Springfield, OH (Clark County)	Canton, OH (Stark County)	Hamilton, OH (Butler County)	Lima, OH (Allen County)	Lorain, OH (Lorain County)	Mansfield, OH (Richland County)	Middletown, OH (Butler County)	Youngstown, OH (Mahoning County)	Median of Peer Cities (excl. Springfield)
<b>Employed in city</b>	<b>31,258</b>	<b>39,770</b>	<b>21,392</b>	<b>19,919</b>	<b>14,224</b>	<b>23,344</b>	<b>17,927</b>	<b>27,552</b>	-
<b>Employed in city, but living outside</b>	23,226 (74.3%)	33,314 (83.8%)	16,849 (78.8%)	15,902 (79.8%)	10,273 (72.2%)	17,665 (75.7%)	14,650 (81.7%)	23,150 (84%)	79.8%
<b>Employed and living in city</b>	8,032 (25.7%)	6,456 (16.2%)	4,543 (21.2%)	4,017 (20.2%)	3,951 (27.8%)	5,679 (24.3%)	3,277 (18.3%)	4,402 (16%)	20.2%
<b>Living in city</b>	<b>23,467</b>	<b>28,572</b>	<b>27,652</b>	<b>14,110</b>	<b>27,202</b>	<b>17,137</b>	<b>22,284</b>	<b>20,252</b>	-
<b>Living in city, but employed outside</b>	15,435 (65.8%)	22,116 (77.4%)	23,109 (83.6%)	10,093 (28.5%)	23,251 (85.5%)	11,458 (66.9%)	19,007 (85.3%)	15,850 (78.3%)	78.3%

Springfield attracts **31,258 workers**, with **74.3% (23,226)** commuting in from outside the city (slightly lower than the peer-city median of **79.8%**). This means Springfield relies less on outside labor than most peers.

At the same time, **25.7% (8,032)** of jobs in Springfield are filled by residents, higher than the peer median of **20.2%**, showing stronger local job retention. For residents, **65.8% (15,435)** work outside the city, which is below the peer median of **78.3%**, indicating Springfield residents are less likely to leave the city for work compared to most peer cities.

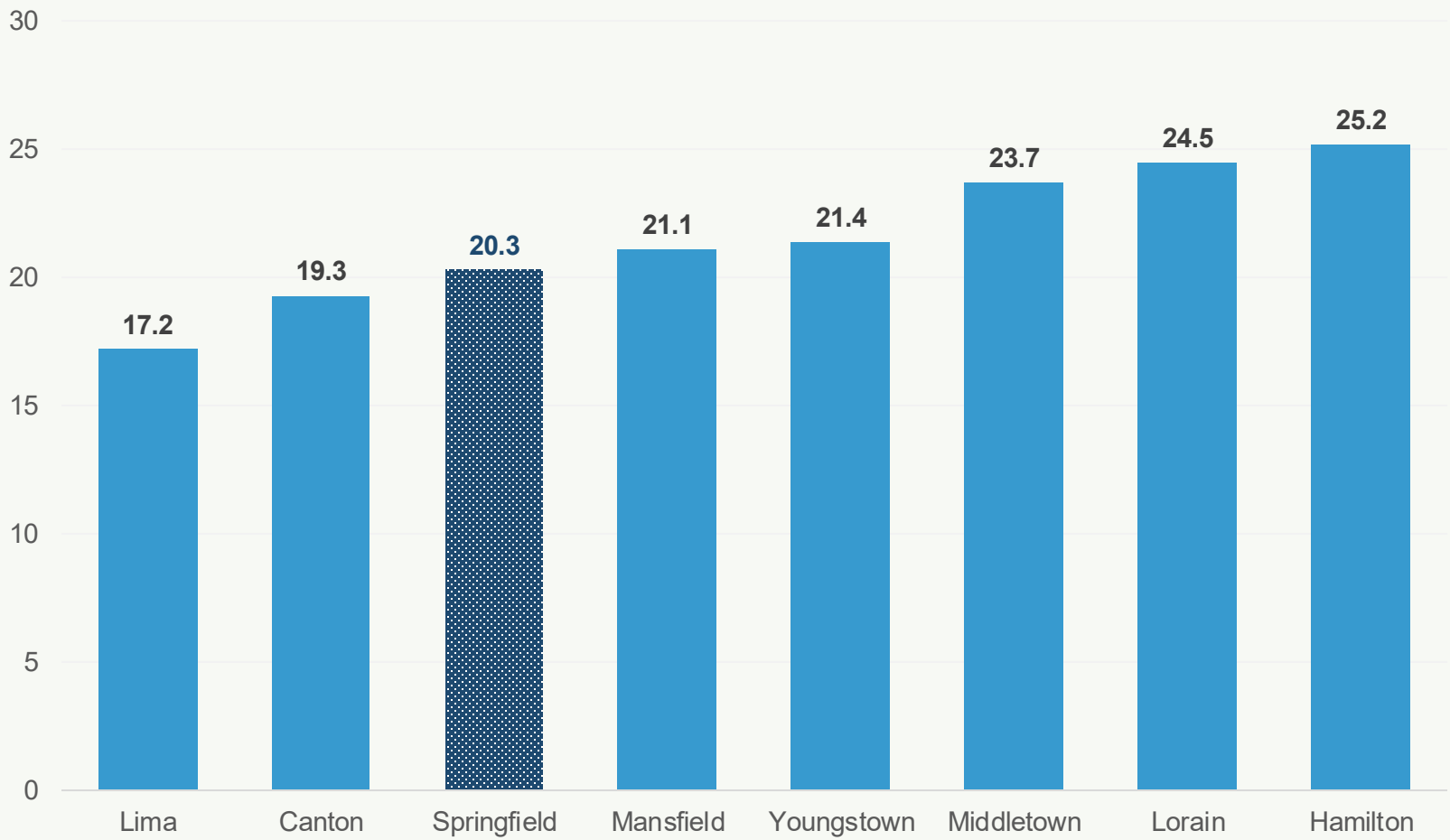
### 4.6 | Average Commute Time

### Average Commute Time (minutes) to Get to Work in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities

Springfield residents have an average commute time of **20.3 minutes**, which is slightly shorter than most peer cities and below the peer average of about **21.6 minutes**.

Commute times range from **17.2 minutes** in Lima, the lowest, to **25.2 minutes** in Hamilton, the highest.

Overall, Springfield’s commute time suggests relatively easy access to jobs within or near the city compared to many of its peers.



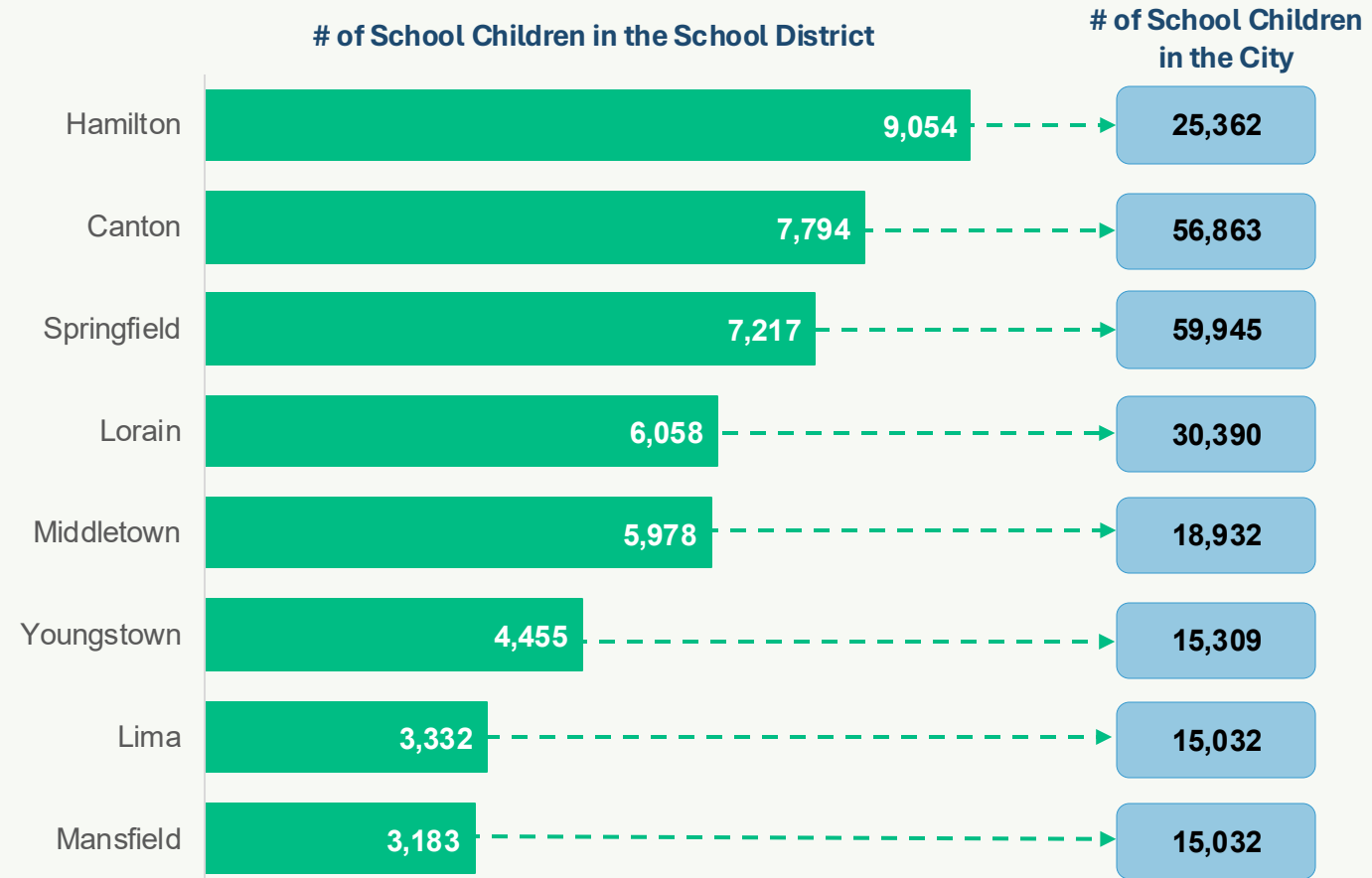
Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

4.7 | Schools Per Capita

School Districts for Counties (County, school district, # of schools)			
1	Canton, OH	Canton City School District	18
2	Hamilton, OH	Hamilton City Schools	12
3	Lima, OH	Lima City School District	11
4	Lorain, OH	Lorain City School District	15
5	Mansfield, OH	Mansfield City School District	8
6	Middletown, OH	Middletown City School District	10
7	Springfield, OH	Springfield City School District	17
8	Youngstown, OH	Youngstown City School District	15

Springfield City School District serves about **7,217 students across 17 schools**, making it one of the largest districts among peer cities. The city has around **59,945 school-age children**, suggesting that many attend schools outside the main district or in private institutions. Springfield’s district size is comparable to Canton, which has 18 schools, and Hamilton, which serves the largest student population at 9,054.

District–Wide Infrastructure for School Children in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities



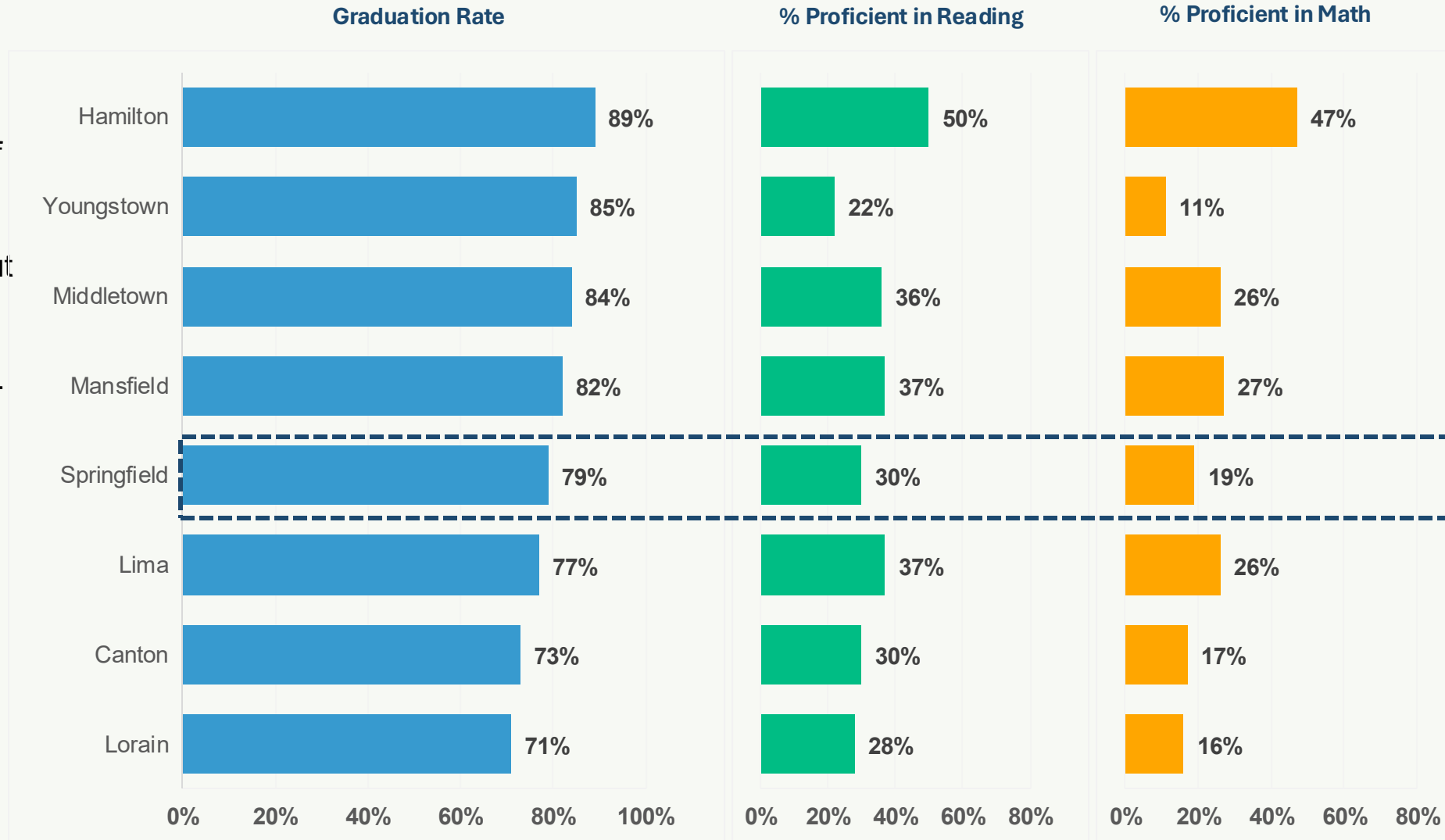
The number of schools reflects the **entire school district**, which serves multiple cities, not just the schools physically located within city limits. Children are signified as persons between ages 5 to 18 years.

4.8 | District Performance

School District Performance in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities

Springfield’s graduation rate stands at **79%**, which is close to the peer average but below that of top-performing Hamilton, at **89%**. Reading proficiency is **30%**, which is moderate compared to peers but still leaves room for improvement. Math proficiency is lower at **19%**, highlighting a key area of concern.

While Springfield performs better than some peers like Canton and Lorain in graduation outcomes, its academic proficiency in both reading and math remains behind leading districts, suggesting the need for stronger student support and focused academic improvement efforts.



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles; NCES (2023 – 2024) Academic Session; Niche K12 School Ratings & Statistics

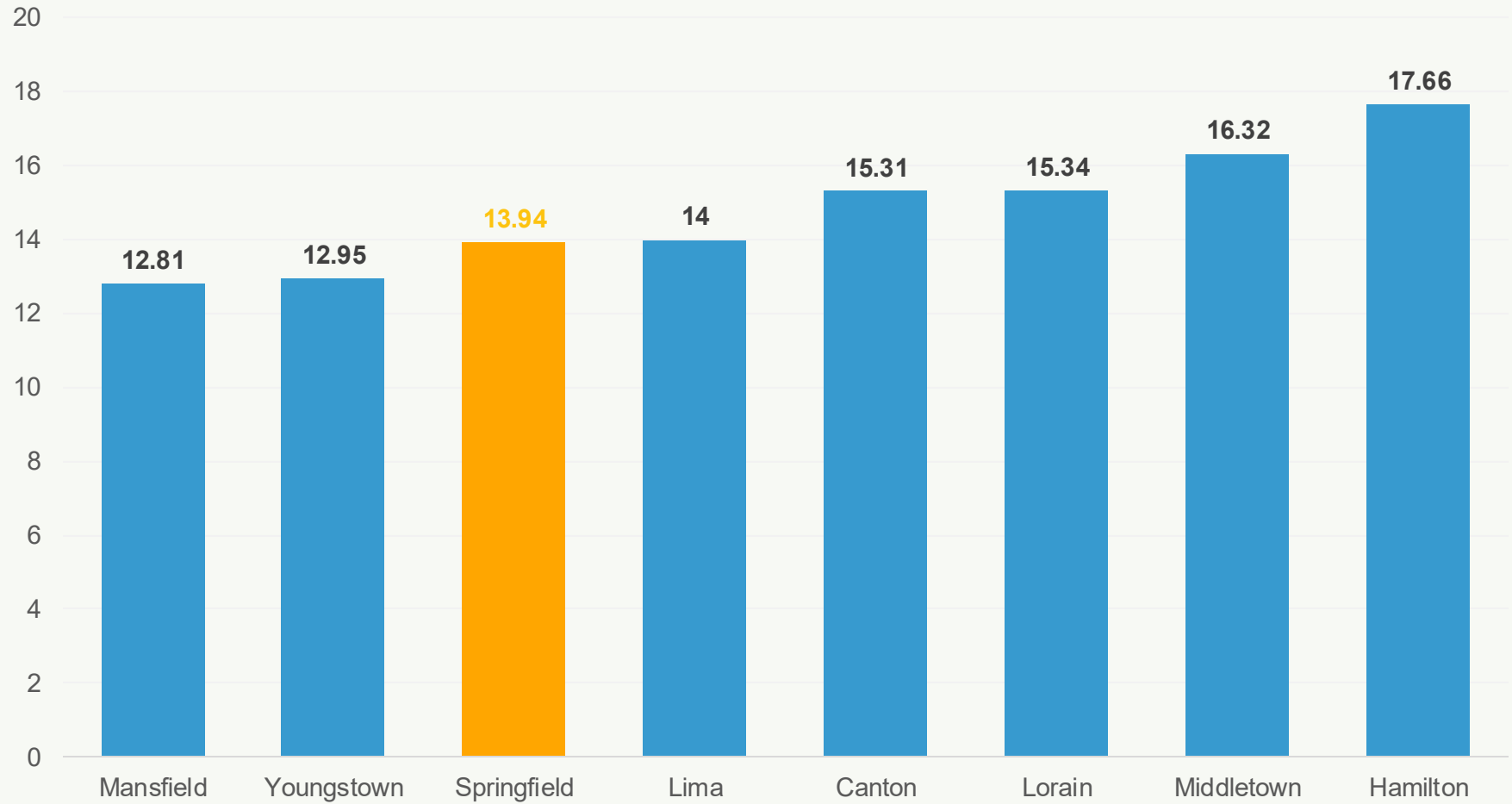
### 4.9 | Student-to-Teacher Ratio

### Ratio of Students to One Teacher in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities

Springfield has an average of **13.9** students per teacher, which is slightly below the peer average, indicating relatively manageable class sizes.

The city ranks in the middle among peer communities, with Mansfield and Youngstown having the lowest ratios at around **13 students per teacher**, and Hamilton showing the highest at **17.7**.







Overall, Springfield's student-to-teacher ratio suggests a balanced classroom environment compared to its peers.



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

## 4.10 | Health Rankings

## Healthcare Indicators in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities

	Springfield, OH (Clark County)	Canton, OH (Stark County)	Hamilton, OH (Butler County)	Lima, OH (Allen County)	Lorain, OH (Lorain County)	Mansfield, OH (Richland County)	Middletown, OH (Butler County)	Youngstown, OH (Mahoning County)	Median Peer Cities
 <b>Poor or Fair Health</b> (Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health)	18%	16%	19%	22%	20%	20%	19%	20%	20%
 <b>Adult Obesity</b> (Percentage of the adult population (age 18 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	43%	38%	37%	47%	40%	40%	37%	40%	40%
 <b>Doctor-to-Patient Ratio</b> (Ratio of population to primary care physicians)	2220:1	1270:1	2010:1	1630:1	1910:1	2280:1	2010:1	960:1	1910:1
 <b>Food Insecure</b> (Percentage of population who lack adequate access to food)	13%	15%	13%	14%	15%	15%	13%	16%	15%
 <b>Physical Inactivity</b> (Percentage of 18 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity)	29%	23%	25%	31%	28%	26%	25%	28%	26%
 <b>Life Expectancy</b> (Average number of years people are expected to live)	72.9	75.7	76.1	74.7	76.1	74.5	76.1	73.8	75.7

4.11 | Access to Healthcare

53.7% have access to public insurance



36.7% have access to private insurance only

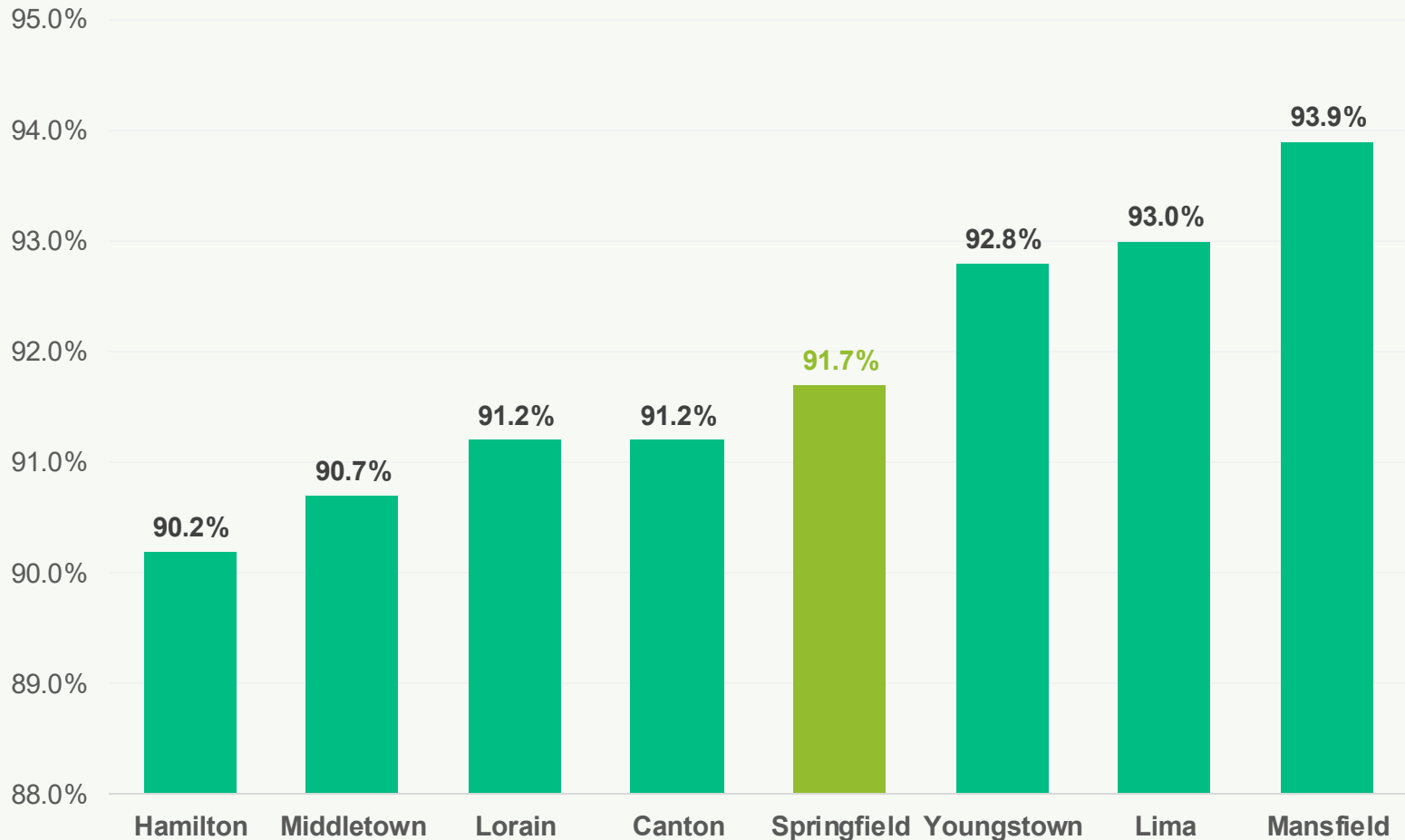


About **91.7%** of Springfield residents have health insurance, placing the city slightly above several peers but below top performers like Mansfield (**93.9%**) and Lima (**93.0%**).

Roughly **53.7%** of residents access public insurance, while **36.7%** rely on private plans only, indicating a majority of public coverage.

Overall, Springfield’s coverage rate is strong but still has room to improve to reach the highest peer levels.

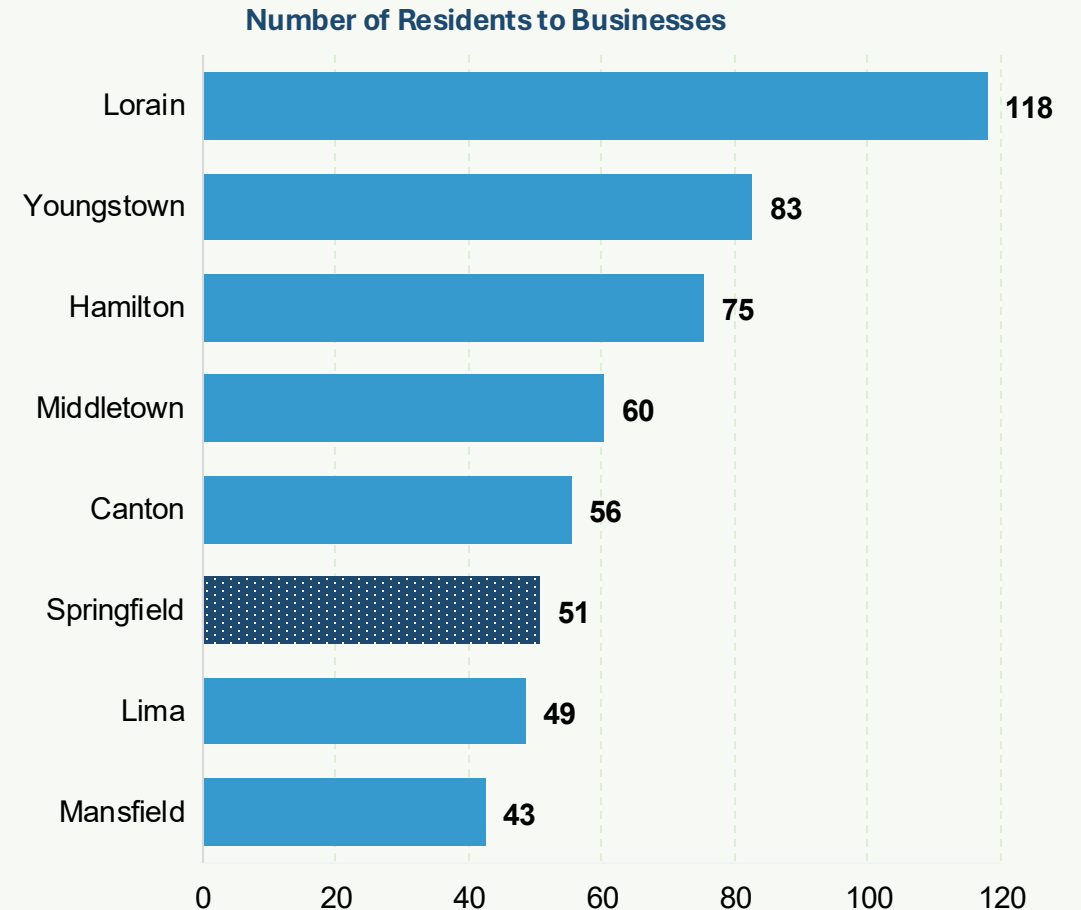
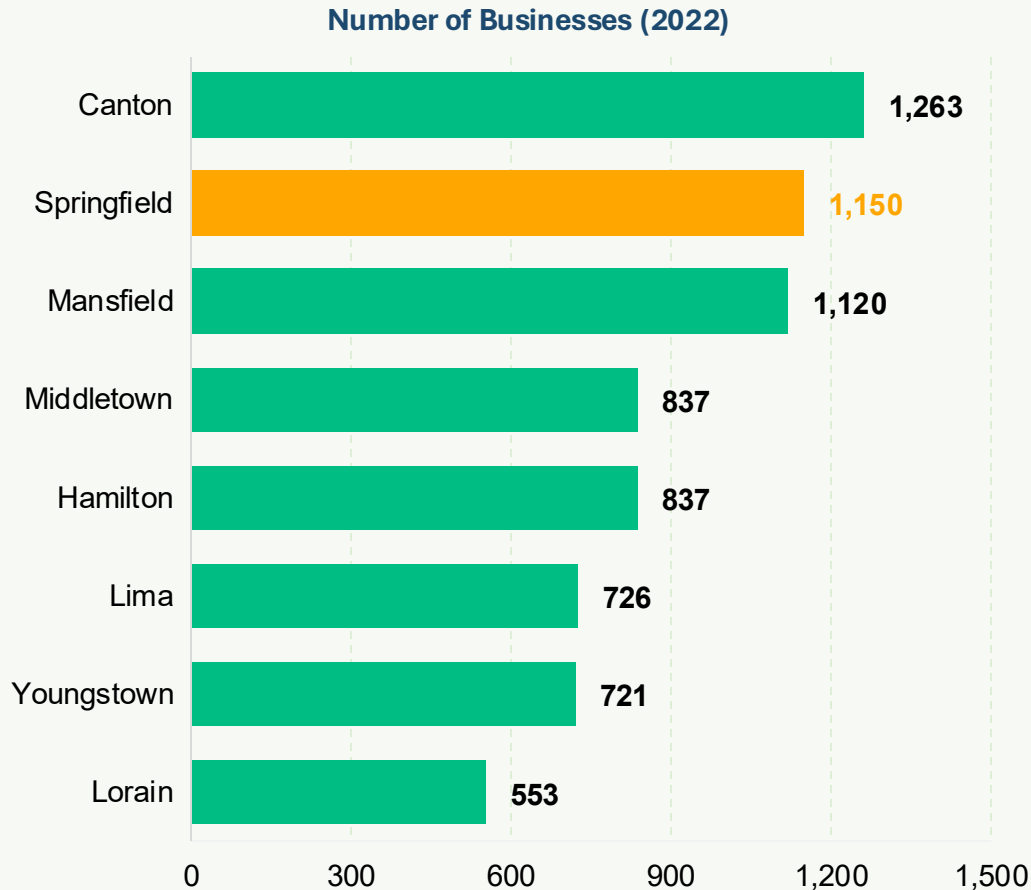
Proportion of the Population with Health Insurance in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities



Sources: (2023) ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Datausa.io, CensusReporter

5.1 | Business Concentration

Business and Firm Concentration in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities (2022)



Springfield has a strong business base with **1,150 firms** (second only to Canton’s 1,263) and a relatively dense market of **51 residents per business**, placing it in the middle of peers and ahead of larger gaps such as Lorain (118 residents per business)

5.2 | Labor Force

Makeup of Springfield, OH Labor Force compared to its Peer Cities (2023)

Springfield’s unemployment rate is **5.1%**, higher than several peers (Mansfield 3.4%, Hamilton 3.6%, Canton 4.5%), while its labor force participation is relatively strong at **57.1%**, near peer mid-range.

The local workforce is **43.7% white-collar**, **33.1% blue-collar**, and **23.2% services**, showing a sizable manufacturing/trades presence alongside a larger professional base.

In short, Springfield has a solid participation rate and a mixed occupational profile, but its unemployment is above many peers and warrants attention.

Unemployment Rate	
Mansfield, OH	3.4%
Hamilton, OH	3.6%
Lorain, OH	4.0%
Middletown, OH	4.1%
Canton, OH	4.5%
Springfield, OH	5.1%
Lima, OH	5.1%

Labor Participation Rate	
Mansfield, OH	49.0%
Youngstown, OH	51.1%
Lorain, OH	56.9%
Springfield, OH	57.1%
Lima, OH	57.9%
Canton, OH	58.6%
Middletown, OH	60.6%

Occupation Type (Springfield Only)	Employed	Share
White Collar	10,420	43.7%
Blue Collar	7,887	33.1%
Services	5,524	23.2%

5.3 | Employment

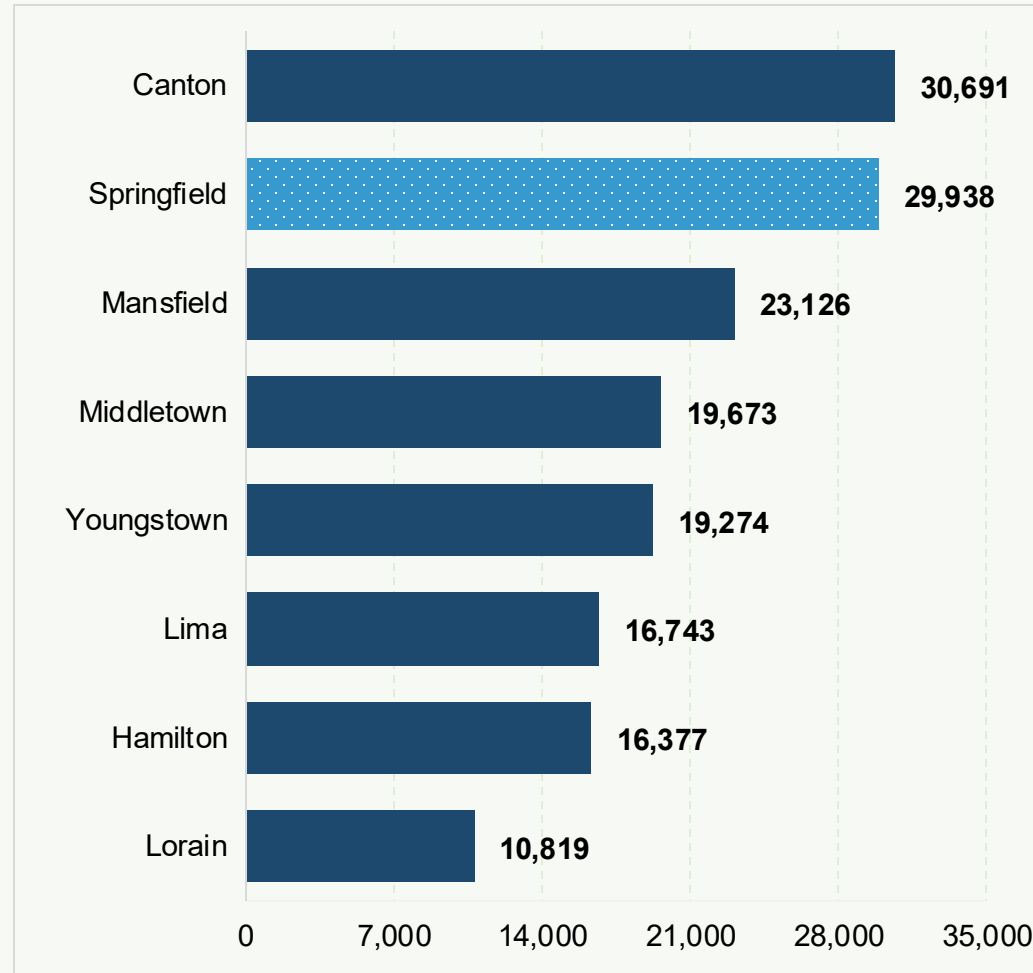
Share of Employees to Businesses & Firms in Springfield, OH vs. Peer Cities (2022)

Springfield supports a large employment base with about **29,938 employees** across roughly **1,150 businesses**, which works out to about **26 employees per business**, which is slightly above several peers and near the top of the group.

Canton has the most employees (30,691), while Youngstown shows the highest employees-per-business (27), and Lorain has the fewest employees per business (24).

Overall, Springfield's firm count and employee density indicate a concentrated local job market.

Number of Employees (2022)



Number of Employees to Businesses

