







Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies

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The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA) exists to support, unify, and strengthen the Community Action Network in Ohio. Serving the needs of low-income families and individuals, Ohio's forty-eight Community Action Agencies provide resources and opportunities to alleviate poverty and help all Ohioans become fully self-sufficient.

Each independent nonprofit agency is locally controlled and provides services unique to their communities so that low-income households can overcome their unique barriers. Agencies take a holistic approach to not only assist with the emergency needs of today but to build a foundation for long-term success tomorrow. Our network employs 6,500 people who administer over \$488 million and serve nearly 600,000 Ohioans annually.

Our 55-year history of helping people and changing lives not only seeks solutions to strengthen families but also communities.

Strategic Research Group

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Strategic Research Group (SRG) is a small, women-owned private research and consulting firm located in Columbus, Ohio that offers a full array of research services to clients seeking data for informed decision making. SRG was founded to offer high-quality research services based on scientific principles to clients seeking information from their customers, constituents, or employees. SRG provides data collection, analysis, evaluation, and consultative services to a variety of clients representing a broad spectrum of interests including government entities, non-profit organizations, and private interests.

Zidar Design

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John Zidar is a Columbus based creative with a focus in advertising. At the core of his work is a strong belief in the power of storytelling and human connection, and their importance to the success of a brand. These values are brought to life via his constant exploration of design, typography, illustration and writing, both in development of his paid work, as well as his individual passion projects.



OHIO UNEMPLOYMENT

Total Unemployment Claims For The First 16 Weeks Of Each Year



Source: Unemployment Insurance Claims, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

LETTER FROM THE **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, over 1.6 million Ohioans were living in poverty—enough to fill every major sports stadium and arena in our state over four times! But what some people thought was a static issue affecting specific types of people, is actually a fluid and ever-changing set of challenges in which anyone can find themselves. As of mid-April, more unemployment claims had been filed than in the previous two years combined. And, with nearly half of all Ohioans being just three months away from poverty before the pandemic due to the lack of liquidable assets, more and more of our neighbors are experiencing episodic poverty.

Episodic poverty is a temporary point in time when a person or household falls below the poverty line. Before the pandemic, six out of every twenty people were impacted each year due to factors outside of their control. Factors such as illness, an unexpected home repair, loss of hourly wages, or even transportation issues can lead a family into a downward spiral that is much more difficult to recover from when they do not have assets on which they can fallback.

One's ability to overcome economic barriers comes with access to resources and opportunities. The CARES Act has provided many of those resources to help America recover from the impacts of the coronavirus, though stimulus resources are temporary. Each day low-income Ohioans are faced with challenges that create barriers to reaching their fullest potential. That is why the Community Action network's mission is to continually assess communities, provide needed resources and opportunities, and walk alongside our neighbors on their paths towards self-sufficiency and self-reliance. Whether our support is needed short-term or over more time, our members are serving every Ohio county to lift up and strengthen our communities.

The State of Poverty in Ohio Report annually reviews factors impacting low-income Ohioans to bring current and evolving concerns to light using data and facts. We believe that by bringing attention to statewide issues, together with our community, policymakers, and partners, we can make a positive impact and advancements towards recovery and prosperity. Though we can't highlight every factor that impacts families, and we are still collecting data in response to COVID-19, the prevalent and important issues highlighted throughout this report are barriers that must be addressed.

The data in this report comes from various reliable sources though the primary source is from the U.S. Census. This year, the decennial Census occurs which will collect data from every person in America. For the next ten years, the information collected will be a vital component of this and other reports. If you have not done so already, I encourage every Ohioan to complete the Census. It is easy, safe, and important.



nities.

Philip E. Cole Executive Director Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies

Today, Americans are faced with challenges we've never before seen in our lifetimes—the effects of which will have a greater impact on low- and moderate-income Ohioans. As we work together to overcome these challenges, Community Action will continue to be a strong, local force opening opportunities and resources to help people, changes lives, and strengthen commu-

Sincerely,

Defining Poverty An Unseen Population

The U.S. federal government has used its current Official Poverty Measure (OPM) since the early 1960s to determine whether families meet the definition of being in poverty. It considers family size and household income in determining the family's ability to meet their basic needs. While the official poverty rates in both Ohio and nationwide have decreased since 2013, this measure does not tell the entire story. There are several ways poverty is traditionally measured, including:

OFFICIAL POVERTY MEASURE (OPM)

The OPM is based on three times the minimum food budget. It does not consider housing, clothing, utilities, healthcare, transportation, or any other basic need.

SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE (SPM)

The SPM was established by the U.S. Census Bureau to consider food costs along with housing, utilities, and other needs while also considering the value of government benefits as part of household income. While this rate is an improvement over the OPM, it is not responsive to economic growth, changes in living standards, or taxes.

AREA MEDIAN INCOME (AMI)

The AMI is used by the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development to establish thresholds for housing assistance by establishing a midpoint for all incomes in an area. A household below 80% of the AMI is considered lower income, below 50% is considered very low income, and below 30% is considered extremely low income. This means low-income guidelines for housing can vary significantly depending on the general wealth of the area.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY STANDARD

The Self-Sufficiency Standard goes beyond a simple formula beginning with family size and instead considers the entire family as a foundation for the calculations. Beginning with the number and ages of adults and children, the Self-Sufficiency Standard factors in basic care needs as well as location to consider the cost of living. The measure also factors housing, healthcare, transportation, taxes, and miscellaneous expenses to determine a family's necessary level of income to meeting basic needs without outside assistance. The Self-Sufficiency Standard tool is available on the Association's website: http://oacaa.org/self-sufficiency-calculator/



While both the federal and state poverty rates have declined, the gap between the two is



OUT OF 20 PEOPLE

SIX EXPERIENCE EPISODIC POVERTY

WHILE ONLY

ONE EXPERIENCES CHRONIC POVERTY

Though the OPM was developed in good faith at the time, since its inception nearly 60 years ago it has been proven an ineffective and inaccurate way to calculate poverty. Populations that experience poverty are always changing, and the official rate does not reflect a single, static group. Many people move in or out of poverty over time, thereby masking what poverty looks like day-to-day.

One key flaw in traditional poverty measurements is that, by their nature, each relies on annual income as the basis for determining poverty. What this approach presumes is that all working Americans have a steady source of income across a year. This fails to consider those whose hours fluctuate based on demand, local economic factors, "gig economy" work, temporary employment, or seasonal unemployment, and even health when factoring a lack of benefits.

Measures using annual income do not accurately capture episodic poverty, and due to the challenging nature of collecting this data, few efforts have been made to consistently capture the number of households experiencing episodic poverty causing those experiencing it to go largely unseen by policy makers and social welfare programs.























The 2020 Census

One of the most important ways that Americans are seen and counted is through the decennial U.S. Census. While some may consider the Census just a "head count," it provides a key source of data for the state and federal governments. The data collected are used in ways that impact every American.



REPRESENTATION

Census data determines representation in the U.S. Congress; it drives redistricting and reapportioning the number of representatives to ensure those representatives match populations and their needs. This calculation has critical policy-making implications across the state and nationwide.



FUNDING

The allocation of more than \$675 billion to state and local programs is determined upon Census data.

This includes funding for roads, bridges, and infrastructure, as well as new and existing services for people living in poverty (such as SNAP, Medicaid, and subsidized housing programs).



PLANNING

An accurate Census count allows both public and private entities to plan more accurately for the future.

Census data are used to draw school district boundaries, to plan for the development of medical facilities and health services, and even to determine how to best attract new employers and plan future housing needs.



FUTURE ESTIMATES

Because the Census is conducted only once every ten years, interim data used for more precise purposes are often based on annual Census estimates.

As such, an undercounting in the Census can have a cascading effect on the next nine years' worth of estimate data, impacting future decision-making processes.

Approximately 13 percent of Ohioans live in hard-to-count communities, meaning that about 1.5 million Ohioans are at risk of being undercounted in the Census.¹ Households in poverty, areas with large minority or immigrant populations, non-traditional households, and those with lack of internet access are less likely to respond to the Census; lack of trust in the government, transient living arrangements, or lack of awareness, time, or resources to complete the Census may further exacerbate the problem. This leads to a very real risk of our most vulnerable populations being unseen and uncounted during the Census, which can have effects for years to come.



Approximately 13 percent of Ohioans live in hard-to-count communities, meaning that about 1.5 million Ohioans are at risk of being undercounted in the Census.

Participate in the census by logging on to 2020Census.gov or by calling 844-330-2020

The Gig Econom Invisible Challenges

Current state and federal unemployment rates are among the lowest in nearly 20 years, which on the surface creates an appearance that all is well. However, some concerning trends exist within the data. For example, labor force participation is down and the percentage of the population who are working or looking for work is at nearly the lowest point in the past 40 years.² Wages also continue to be largely stagnant. After accounting for inflation, Americans working at the median hourly wage are actually making less than they did in 1979.³

So, what are people doing to fill in the gaps? In some cases, they are turning to "gig economy" work to supplement or even to serve as their primary income.

of gig workers said they did it as their primary source of income

While there is no formalized definition of gig economy work, it generally consists of non-traditional income-earning activities, typically on a contracted or independent basis. Historically, gig economy has predominantly consisted of independent contractors or freelancers, but recently it has come to include online platform workers such as rideshare drivers with Uber or Lyft, renting properties through Airbnb, or working on gig sites like TaskRabbit.

While it is still challenging to identify gig work in existing data, there are a number of indications of its rising influence. Ohio saw a 10 percent increase in non-employer business rates (i.e., self-employed) between 2005 and 2015, with county-level data indicating that 62 of 88 counties saw an increase.⁴ A 2018 Federal Reserve survey found that three in ten people engaged in at least one gig activity within the past month and 37 percent of them did so to supplement their existing income.⁵

One challenge with gig work is that wages can fluctuate significantly depending on local demand or what portion of the revenue the online platform is willing to share with people for their work. In addition, individuals engaged in gig work are generally considered "self-employed" and do not benefit from employment benefits like health insurance, retirement, or opportunities to unionize.

Gig work may be a useful tool to increase household income; however, it may also be masking underemployment and providing an irregular income that contributes to episodic poverty. The industry's lack of benefits may actually worsen the situation, especially for people at risk of losing eligibility for public programs.

The median hourly income for Uber drivers varies widely from city to city.



² State of Working Ohio 2019 Report, Policy Matters Ohio

The Future of Work: The Rise of the Gig Economy, National Association of Counties

Licensed Occupations Hidden Barriers

Post-secondary education has traditionally been an effective path to securing financial self-sufficiency. However, it is neither foolproof nor the only route to gainful, well-paying employment. Skilled and licensed trades, for example, can yield a financially rewarding career. Unfortunately, many jobs in those trades may have lengthy training requirements and expensive licensing fees, which can create barriers to both entering the workforce and maintaining eligibility in the field.

Occupational licenses and licensing boards are intended to ensure that individuals holding these positions are properly educated, qualified, and do not pose risks for their employers or clients. They also aim to prevent individuals working in an unregulated fashion in a given field. Functionally, though, licensing can create barriers to employment—especially in lower-income occupations that require licensure yet do not offer a living wage in return. A 2015 White House report noted that license requirements can disproportionately affect certain populations, such as military families, immigrants, and individuals with a criminal conviction.

"The current licensing regime in the United States also creates substantial costs, and often the requirements for obtaining a license are not in sync with the skills needed for the job." (2015 White House Report)

One study of 102 lower-income occupations found that Ohio requires licensure in 40 of the fields. On average, this licensure costs Ohioans \$188 in fees and nearly a year of education and training.⁷ For example, Ohio is the only state in the U.S. that requires licensure for social and human services assistants—a job which requires two years of education and a licensure exam in Ohio. However, the median wage for these positions in Ohio is lower than in 22 other states and the District of Columbia.⁸ It is estimated that these requirements have prevented thousands of people from pursuing jobs in these fields, though the fields remain in demand.⁹



Licensing requirements are also sometimes confusing and inconsistent when comparing the work being done from one field to another. A cosmetologist in Ohio must complete 1,800 hours of education and a barber must complete 1,500 hours, while an emergency medical technician (EMT) can begin work after 150 hours of training. Thus, low-income individuals wishing to pursue a barber or cosmetologist position face up to 12 times the hours of training compared to an EMT, creating significant barriers in the time and cost needed to acquire licensure. It also bears mentioning that the state Cosmetology and Barber Board administers the third-largest number of licenses in the state, affecting about 130,000 workers.



Occupational Licensing: A Framework for Policymakers. Department of the Treasury Office of Economic Policy. Council of Economic Advisers, Department of Labor

License to Work: A National Study of Burdens from Occupational Licensing, Institute for Justice

Ohio May 2018 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Still Forbidden to Succeed: The Negative Effects of Occupational Licensing on Ohio's Workforce, Economic Research Center at the Buckeye Institute.

Housing Instability An Unnoticed Concern

A lack of affordable housing, flat wages, and limited housing assistance have collided, creating an increasingly concerning eviction environment in Ohio. Eviction has been shown to not only increase homelessness and long-term housing instability due to post-eviction consequences, it has also been shown to increase mental health issues, stress, emergency room usage, and materials hardship. A lack of stable housing impacts children and their education, reduces financial means to buy healthy food and medical care, and exposes families to dangerous materials in substandard housing.

"Stable housing is a vital part of getting people back on their feet. [...] This legislation will help prevent avoidable evictions, reduce homelessness, and make it easier for people to escape poverty by keeping a roof over their heads."

U.S. Senator, Rob Portman (R-OH)

While many believe the housing market had leveled off post-recession, Ohio saw a 20 percent increase in homelessness between 2012 and 2017. More notably, there was a 12.6 percent increase in the number of homeless students enrolled in Ohio's public schools in 2017 and 2018 alone, well above the national average of 11 percent). And though an understudied issue, the eviction data that does exist illustrates risks that extend beyond simply removing a family from their home. So much, in fact, that the Eviction Crisis Act—bipartisan legislation introduced in December 2019—aims to improve data collection and analysis, reduce preventable evictions, and mitigate the consequences that can harm families for years.

Ohio experiences 158 evictions per day, and three Ohio cities are in the top 30 large cities nationwide with the highest eviction rates.

With a lack of affordable housing and cost-burdened families, evictions and overall housing instability will continue to increase throughout all communities in Ohio and nationwide. Though evictions are highlighted within this report, it is important to consider the many other factors that contribute to housing instability. By working to address housing options for low-income households, Ohio can close the gap between insecurity and stability and move low-income populations towards full self-sufficiency.



https://www.dispatch.com/news/20190319/stable-housing-key-factor-in-improving-health-in-ohios-counties https://ohiohome.org/news/blog/january-2019/homelessness.aspx

http://profiles.nche.seiservices.com/StateProfile.aspx?StateID=41

Appendix

Federal poverty level thresho and number of children, 2018
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FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL THRESHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, 2018

HOUSEHOLD SIZE		NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
One person, under age 65	\$13,064								
Age 65 and over	\$12,043								
Two people, under age 65	\$16,815	\$17,380							
Age 65 and over	\$15,178	\$17,242							
Three people	\$19,642	\$20,212	\$20,231						
Four people	\$25,900	\$26,324	\$25,465	\$25,554					
Five people	\$31,234	\$31,689	\$30,718	\$29,967	\$29,509				
Six people	\$35,925	\$36,068	\$35,324	\$34,612	\$33,553	\$32,925			
Seven people	\$41,336	\$41,594	\$40,705	\$40,085	\$38,929	\$37,581	\$36,102		
Eight people	\$46,231	\$46,640	\$45,800	\$45,064	\$44,021	\$42,696	\$41,317	\$40,967	
Nine people or more	\$55,613	\$55,883	\$55,140	\$54,516	\$53,491	\$52,082	\$50,807	\$50,491	\$48,546
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau									

• The U.S. Census Bureau calculates the federal poverty level (FPL) thresholds and estimates annually for the previous year, based on number of adults and number of related children under 18

• The FPL is based on the cash resources shared by related individuals in a household

TABLE 2

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE OFFICIAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURES								
	OFFICIAL POVERTY MEASURE	SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE						
Measurement Units	Families (individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption) or unrelated individuals	Resource units (official family definition plus any co-resident unrelated children, foster children, and unmarried partners and their relatives) or unrelated individuals (who are not otherwise includ- ed in the family definition)						
Poverty Threshold	Three times the cost of a minimum food diet in 1963	Based on expenditures of food, clothing, shelter, and utilities (FCSU)						
Threshold Adjustments	Vary by family size, composition, and age of householder	Vary by family size, composition, and tenure, with geographic adjustments for differences in housing costs						
Updating Thresholds	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: all items	5-year moving average of expenditures on FCSU						
Resource Measure	Gross before-tax cash income	Sum of cash income, plus noncash benefits that resource units can use to meet their FCSU needs, minus taxes (or plus tax credits), work expenses, medical expenses, and child support paid to another household						
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau								

- The official measure does not account for differences in housing costs in different parts of the country
- The supplemental measure considers government assistance and necessary expenses to establish a more accurate amount of resources available

TABLE 3		
CHRONIC AND EPISODIC POVERTY RATES, UNITED STATES, 2011–2012 AND 2013–2014		
	2011-2012	2013-2014
Percentage of population in poverty every month in a 24-month period (chronic poverty rate)	5.0%	6.4%
Percentage of population in poverty for at least 2 consecutive months in a 24-month period (episodic poverty rate)	27.1%	27.5%
SOURCE: Poverty Dynamics: An Overview of Longitudinal Poverty Estimates Produced by the United States Census Bureau		

TABLE 4

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY STANDARD, OHIO

COST	WHAT
Housing	Yes: Rent, utilities, and property taxes No: Cable, internet, or telephone services (telephone service is i
Child Care	Yes: Full-time family day care for infants, full-time center care No: After school programs for teenagers, extracurricular activity
Food	Yes: Groceries No: Take-out, fast-food, restaurant meals, or alcoholic beverage
Transportation	Yes: car ownership cost (per adult)—insurance, gasoline (includ adequate (assuming only commuting to and from work and day No: Non-essential travel or vacations
Healkth Care	Yes: Employer-sponsored health insurance and out-of-pocket of No: Health savings account, gym memberships, individual heal
Taxes	Yes: Federal and state income tax and tax credits, payroll taxes, No: Itemized deductions, tax preparation fees or other taxes (pr
Miscellaneous	Yes: Clothing, shoes, paper products, diapers, nonprescription i No: Recreation, entertainment, pets, gifts, savings, emergencies

SOURCE: University of Washington, Center for Women's Welfare, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio

- adequately meet basic needs without receiving any additional public or private assistance
- It only provides the minimum to meet daily needs and does not include any allowance for savings, college tuition, debt payments, or emergencies

• Using a monthly poverty threshold as opposed to an annual one allows for a deeper understanding of the duration of poverty • The episodic poverty rate (27.1%) in 2011-2012 was nearly twice as high as the U.S.'s official annual poverty rate in 2012 (15.0%) Episodic poverty rates capture the many people who filter in and out of poverty, unlike the overall annual poverty rate

IS INCLUDED IN EACH BUDGET ITEM

included under miscellaneous costs)

e for preschoolers, and before and after school care for school-age children

ities, babysitting when not at work

ding gasoline taxes), oil, registration, repairs, monthly payments—or public transportation when ay care plus a weekly shopping trip)

costs

lth insurance

, and state and local sales taxes

roperty taxes and gasoline taxes are included under housing and transportation costs, respectively)

medicines, cleaning products, household items, personal hygiene items, and telephone service

s, debt repayment (including student loans), or education

• The Self-Sufficiency Standard is a measure that identifies the minimum amount of income a given household needs to

MONTHLY EXPENSES AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY WAGES, SAMPLE COUNTIES, 2019

MONTHLY EXPENSES	COSHOCTON COUNTY (LOW)	TUSCARAWAS COUNTY (MIDDLE)	WARREN COUNTY (HIGH)
Housing	\$695	\$750	\$979
Child Care	\$517	\$755	\$1,068
Food	\$698	\$794	\$811
Transportation	\$468	\$468	\$468
Health Care	\$515	\$516	\$503
Miscellaneous	\$289	\$328	\$383
Taxes	\$337	\$523	\$722
Self-Sufficiency Wages			
Hourly Wage Per Working Adult	\$8.24	\$10.28	\$12.78
Monthly Household Income	\$2,901	\$3,593	\$4,500
Annual Household Income	\$34,807	\$43,117	\$54,003
Minimum Wage And Poverty Threshold (for comparison)			
2019 Ohio Minimum Wage (Hourly)	\$8.55	\$8.55	\$8.55
2018 Federal Poverty Level Threshold (Annual)	\$25,465	\$25,465	\$25,465

SOURCE: University of Washington, Center for Women's Welfare, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio; Ohio Department of Commerce; U.S. Census Bureau

NOTES: Figures represent the monthly expenses and self-sufficiency wages for a family of two adults and two school-age children. These are not average or median amounts earned, but the amount needed to be self-sufficient for a family of four. Coshocton, Tuscarawas, and Warren Counties were chosen because they represent the low end (least expensive self-sufficiency wage), the middle (closest to the median of the self-sufficiency wages) for all 88 counties), and high end (most expensive self-sufficiency wage) for that family type. Taxes were calculated as total tax burden minus tax credits (i.e., the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, and the Child Tax Credit).

- The Self-Sufficiency Standard calculates the full costs of basic needs without help from public subsidies or informal assistance
- The measure takes into account an area's cost of living to determine the minimum amount of income needed to meet basic needs
- A family of two adults and two school-age children in Ohio needs an annual household income of at least 137% FPL to be self-sufficient (Coshocton)
- The hourly minimum wage in Ohio provides annual wages at self-sufficiency for Ohio counties on the low end of the cost range, but for counties with a higher cost of living, the minimum wage is not high enough for a family to maintain self-sufficiency

TABLE 6									
ASSET POVERTY RATES, OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2002–2014									
	2002	2004	2006	2009	2010	2011	2014		
Ohio	22.0%	24.2%	21.9%	27.3%	26.3%	23.7%	27.3%		
United States	25.2%	22.4%	22.4%	27.1%	26.0%	25.4%	25.3%		
SOURCE: Prosperity Now Scorecard;	data was not collected ever	y year							

- Asset poverty is a measure of the financial cushion needed to withstand a financial crisis (i.e. medical emergency, job loss, etc.)
- More than one out of every four households in Ohio does not have enough combined assets to cover three months' living expenses at the FPL threshold

TABLE 7									
LIQUID ASSET POVERTY RATES, OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2006–2014									
	2006	2009	2010	2011	2014				
Ohio	39.5%	43.6%	43.2%	44.7%	40.3%				
United States	41.4%	43.1%	43.9%	43.5%	40.0%				
SOUPCE: Prosperity Now Scorecard: data was not	collected every year								

- Four out of every ten Ohio households lack the liquid assets needed to stay out of poverty for three months

TABLE 8									
POVERTY RATES, OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2013-2018									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018			
Ohio	16.0%	15.8%	14.8%	14.6%	14.0%	13.9%			
United States	15.8%	15.5%	14.7%	14.0%	13.4%	13.1%			
COURCE: U.S. Conque Burgons Amorican Commun	ity Courses 1 years actimated								

is has widened.

TABLE 9							
CHANGE IN POVERTY, OHIO, 2013-2018							
	2013	2018	CHANGE 2013-2018	% CHANGE 2013-2018			
Population for whom poverty status is determined	11,248,753	11,362,304	113,551	1.0%			
Persons below the poverty level	1,796,942	1,578,673	-218,269	-12.1%			
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau American Communit	v Survey 1-year estimates						

• Ohio's population is growing and fewer people (218,269) are in poverty in 2018 than were in poverty in 2013

Liquid assets are those which can be easily exchanged for cash (e.g., gold, savings accounts, government bonds)

Both Ohio and U.S. poverty rates have decreased since 2013; however, the gap between the Ohio and U.S. poverty rates

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

		оню	ADAMS	ALLEN	ASHLAND	ASHTABULA
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	11,689,442	27,724	102,663	53,745	97,493
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	21.3%	3.8%	19.3%	4.5%	10.7%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	112,866	-383	-2,384	593	-2,239
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	1.0%	-1.4%	-2.3%	1.1%	-2.2%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	1,568,586	5,382	13,901	5,308	16,353
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	13.8%	19.7%	14.4%	10.4%	17.4%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	19.2%	29.1%	18.7%	12.6%	24.0%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	8.1%	11.8%	7.2%	6.6%	11.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	11.1%	22.0%	11.1%	13.3%	19.0%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	31.2%	N	35.1%	N	27.4%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	14.0%	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	25.9%	N	24.9%	N	37.7%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	307,191	1,19	2,772	1,100	3,440
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	10.4%	16.6%	10.4%	8.0%	14.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	5.9%	13.5%	5.6%	10.3%	11.6%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	42.1%	59.1%	43.9%	27.0%	44.3%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	6.6%	9.2%	6.6%	6.1%	10.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	32.0%	49.6%	33.6%	32.2%	42.5%
2	Median household income, 2018	56,155	42,154	50,301	54,362	46,950
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	5.4%	8.1%	3.2%	11.0%	7.3%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	31.7%	34.1%	38.5%	23.7%	33.3%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	19.6%	25.6%	20.1%	20.5%	23.6%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.7%	4.4%	5.4%	5.7%	3.3%
6	Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	33.5%	53.0%	35.8%	39.0%	52.3%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	12.0%	19.3%	11.4%	7.3%	18.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	23.3%	35.8%	25.8%	18.2%	30.1%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	6.5%	8.7%	6.7%	8.7%	9.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.5%	7.1%	4.5%	4.6%	5.3%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	5.6%	19.0%	7.3%	3.3%	11.7%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	45.8%	59.9%	47.2%	32.8%	51.5%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	18.8%	21.2%	16.2%	17.8%	20.2%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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TABLE 10 CONT.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

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		ATHEN	AUGLAIZE	BELMONT	BROWN	BUTLER
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	65,818	45,804	67,505	43,602	382,378
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	10.7%	4.2%	7.4%	3.7%	19.5%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	1,234	-24	-2,054	-510	10,980
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	1.9%	-0.1%	-3.0%	-1.2%	3.0%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	17,237	3,132	8,272	5,064	45,821
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	30.7%	6.9%	13.0%	11.8%	12.4%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	26.8%	8.2%	17.7%	18.4%	15.4%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	13.1%	7.1%	7.9%	8.8%	5.9%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	28.4%	7.9%	12.8%	15.5%	10.9%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	47.0%	N	Ν	N	20.0%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	45.3%	N	N	N	18.5%
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	56.6%	Ν	N	N	28.4%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	2,117	896	1,511	1,497	7,854
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	17.4%	6.9%	9.0%	12.1%	8.3%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	13.3%	2.3%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	53.6%	40.6%	40.5%	57.3%	38.4%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	17.9%	4.1%	5.8%	6.7%	6.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	49.1%	24.3%	32.4%	34.8%	27.8%
2	Median household income, 2018	40,416	63,754	48,989	55,334	61,053
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	8.4%	11.3%	13.7%	7.2%	5.4%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	38.7%	22.7%	23.7%	25.2%	39.8%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	24.0%	16.8%	21.1%	22.3%	18.0%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	5.8%	6.6%	6.8%	6.0%	7.6%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	41.6%	17.9%	40.7%	48.4%	34.5%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	13.8%	6.0%	11.8%	12.6%	8.7%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	21.5%	13.7%	22.0%	27.9%	21.7%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	6.3%	4.1%	6.0%	7.5%	5.8%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.8%	3.3%	5.5%	5.4%	4.1%
0	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	10.6%	3.1%	7.2%	8.2%	2.9%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	58.1%	37.4%	41.5%	44.0%	46.9%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	19.5%	14.1%	13.2%	20.7%	18.4%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

		CARROLL	CHAMPAIGN	CLARK	CLERMONT	CLINTON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	27,081	38,754	134,585	205,466	42,057
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	4.0%	6.7%	16.0%	6.6%	6.5%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-1,178	-706	-2,051	5,026	210
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-4.2%	-1.8%	-1.5%	2.5%	0.5%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	3,431	3,809	19,467	16,745	4,802
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	12.9%	10.0%	14.9%	8.2%	11.8%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	17.3%	14.8%	21.7%	10.2%	16.6%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	7.3%	5.5%	7.5%	7.7%	8.7%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	12.8%	10.4%	13.5%	9.2%	12.4%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	27.4%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	29.1%	14.8%	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	769	897	4,071	3,581	1,122
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	9.9%	8.6%	11.4%	6.6%	10.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	9.2%	6.2%	6.0%	3.8%	3.3%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	50.5%	34.7%	40.8%	31.7%	41.0%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	5.7%	4.9%	7.1%	4.3%	6.0%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	33.6%	29.4%	37.5%	24.6%	33.8%
2	Median household income, 2018	50,002	57,701	50,089	65,280	53,947
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	8.9%	5.0%	4.8%	9.1%	7.3%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	35.7%	36.3%	42.3%	37.2%	36.6%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	21.1%	18.4%	21.3%	17.3%	21.0%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	3.8%	5.3%	4.0%	7.8%	4.8%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	48.6%	36.3%	36.4%	31.5%	41.5%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	9.9%	9.3%	12.6%	6.5%	13.7%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	20.8%	20.1%	29.6%	16.3%	24.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	9.2%	5.6%	6.8%	5.7%	5.9%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.3%	3.8%	4.6%	4.1%	5.3%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	6.8%	6.2%	6.5%	2.4%	9.4%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	38.9%	32.9%	42.4%	43.5%	42.9%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	16.6%	17.9%	17.7%	18.6%	19.0%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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TABLE 10 CONT.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

			. ,		-	
		COLUMBIANA	COSHOCTON	CRAWFORD	CUYAHOGA	DARKE
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	102,665	36,629	41,550	1,243,857	51,323
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	6.2%	4.2%	4.8%	41.2%	4.1%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-3,288	-93	-1,162	-21,621	-983
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-3.1%	-0.3%	-2.7%	-1.7%	-1.9%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	14,938	5,559	5,688	217,166	4,800
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	15.1%	15.4%	14.0%	17.9%	9.5%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	22.3%	24.2%	20.4%	26.6%	12.6%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	7.0%	7.0%	10.6%	10.8%	5.5%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	13.6%	16.1%	14.6%	9.6%	9.7%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	51.0%	Ν	N	32.9%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	N	13.9%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	N	29.2%	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	2,939	1,050	1,193	41,475	918
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	10.5%	10.8%	10.5%	13.7%	6.4%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	7.0%	10.6%	7.2%	6.3%	3.7%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	45.5%	50.7%	48.7%	44.0%	36.2%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	6.4%	6.8%	6.7%	8.5%	4.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	36.7%	42.2%	38.4%	36.1%	33.2%
2	Median household income, 2018	44,938	46,420	44,715	50,006	53,853
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.5%	3.5%	7.9%	3.9%	12.3%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	29.9%	40.3%	34.5%	39.9%	23.3%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	22.3%	22.1%	22.7%	21.5%	18.9%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	4.7%	1.8%	4.3%	7.3%	4.2%
6	Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	42.3%	50.8%	47.3%	32.9%	33.3%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	14.9%	16.5%	14.1%	17.4%	6.4%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	25.9%	28.1%	31.2%	29.7%	18.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	7.2%	11.0%	6.2%	6.0%	5.9%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.2%	6.2%	5.2%	5.2%	3.9%
0	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	9.4%	11.2%	8.9%	5.7%	5.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	45.7%	40.0%	39.4%	49.5%	38.6%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	15.9%	17.3%	17.8%	22.4%	15.2%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

		DEFIANCE	DELAWARE	ERIE	FAIRFIELD	FAYETTE
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	38,165	204,826	74,615	155,782	28,666
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	13.9%	15.5%	16.9%	14.3%	7.7%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-400	191,443	-1,441	6,999	-17
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-1.0%	10.5%	-1.9%	4.7%	-0.1%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	3,372	8,271	7,769	14,172	4,227
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	9.1%	4.1%	10.6%	9.3%	15.1%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	14.0%	3.8%	16.9%	11.6%	23.0%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	4.2%	4.1%	5.4%	6.0%	6.3%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	9.9%	4.3%	9.2%	9.3%	15.4%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	Ν	9.9%	27.8%	8.3%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	15.1%	N	28.9%	18.9%	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	833	1,574	1,747	2,826	1,029
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	7.9%	3.0%	8.8%	7.0%	12.8%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	4.6%	1.9%	5.0%	3.0%	8.8%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	50.0%	15.6%	39.0%	34.7%	46.6%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	3.7%	2.2%	4.8%	3.9%	7.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	26.0%	11.5%	29.8%	25.9%	37.6%
2	Median household income, 2018	56,740	103,536	53,135	67,654	47,733
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	11.8%	7.5%	5.8%	6.0%	2.5%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	27.1%	27.4%	37.3%	34.6%	51.3%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	18.2%	13.7%	20.4%	17.2%	21.8%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	7.1%	9.5%	7.3%	7.2%	5.9%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	36.4%	11.9%	32.1%	32.6%	47.4%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	9.1%	2.5%	12.0%	7.7%	15.5%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	21.8%	6.8%	21.8%	19.3%	29.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	5.6%	3.9%	5.0%	5.1%	7.4%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.4%	3.4%	5.6%	4.0%	4.1%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	7.0%	1.5%	6.4%	5.4%	11.5%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	39.4%	37.1%	41.0%	48.5%	40.9%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	14.1%	18.1%	16.7%	18.7%	19.3%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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TABLE 10 CONT.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

	· ·					
		FRANKLIN	FULTON	GALLIA	GEAUGA	GREENE
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	1,310,300	42,276	29,979	94,031	167,995
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	37.4%	11.3%	6.8%	4.5%	16.4%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	91,315	78	-703	173	4,082
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	7.5%	0.2%	-2.3%	0.2%	2.5%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	198,207	3,303	6,407	5,341	18,567
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	15.5%	7.9%	22.1%	5.7%	11.6%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	22.2%	10.4%	30.9%	6.8%	13.3%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	9.1%	5.6%	12.3%	5.1%	6.4%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	10.2%	8.1%	21.9%	5.8%	10.4%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	29.3%	N	N	N	26.5%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	18.1%	N	N	N	12.0%
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	28.0%	21.5%	N	N	18.2%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	34,784	821	1,306	1,051	3,666
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	11.7%	6.9%	17.1%	4.0%	8.5%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	7.2%	3.0%	16.5%	3.0%	4.8%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	38.6%	34.9%	57.7%	28.0%	45.4%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	7.6%	3.8%	6.9%	2.5%	6.0%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	33.2%	27.8%	40.4%	19.4%	25.5%
2	Median household income, 2018	60,383	62,800	43,785	84,093	68,380
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	3.6%	11.4%	6.3%	10.0%	4.8%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	41.8%	22.9%	37.7%	18.9%	38.8%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	19.4%	17.9%	24.2%	16.1%	18.3%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.8%	7.0%	5.3%	6.1%	8.4%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	35.1%	29.6%	53.6%	15.4%	21.7%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	12.4%	7.0%	22.6%	3.1%	6.8%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	24.5%	16.2%	32.3%	7.9%	16.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	8.1%	4.5%	10.6%	8.8%	4.5%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.8%	4.4%	6.1%	4.3%	4.0%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	4.9%	4.8%	11.9%	2.4%	2.7%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	45.1%	36.9%	45.3%	40.3%	43.0%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	19.9%	13.9%	19.7%	19.4%	15.9%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

		GUERNSEY	HAMILTON	HANCOCK	HARDIN	HARRISON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	39,022	816,684	75,930	31,480	15,174
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	5.4%	35.0%	11.1%	5.1%	5.2%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-681	11,499	354	-261	-427
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-1.7%	1.4%	0.5%	-0.8%	-2.7%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	7,232	122,843	7,370	4,327	2,285
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	18.8%	15.4%	9.9%	14.7%	15.3%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	26.8%	21.9%	13.3%	17.7%	21.8%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	9.2%	8.8%	6.5%	7.1%	11.1%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	18.6%	9.7%	10.5%	16.6%	16.9%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	Ν	30.8%	N	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	11.7%	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	28.1%	22.5%	N	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	1,639	22,526	1,528	948	466
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	16.0%	11.5%	7.6%	12.5%	11.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	11.4%	4.4%	2.8%	14.3%	9.7%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	58.2%	43.1%	43.6%	38.9%	N
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	8.3%	7.9%	5.2%	7.2%	6.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	40.3%	32.5%	28.8%	36.4%	35.2%
2	Median household income, 2018	44,623	57,300	61,579	49,580	50,301
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	9.5%	3.7%	13.2%	8.4%	8.3%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	31.4%	43.6%	25.7%	27.4%	21.7%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	25.0%	19.9%	17.3%	20.9%	22.0%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	5.0%	7.2%	5.5%	4.8%	4.0%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	49.6%	35.5%	29.4%	45.2%	37.0%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	13.6%	12.8%	7.3%	10.1%	14.9%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	28.2%	24.4%	16.4%	20.6%	24.4%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	7.6%	6.2%	4.8%	9.0%	9.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.5%	4.1%	3.4%	4.4%	5.3%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	11.3%	2.9%	5.1%	7.8%	11.7%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	55.1%	47.7%	36.8%	40.2%	38.2%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	18.1%	20.8%	15.7%	17.8%	16.8%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

NOTES: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2018 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2014–2018 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only. For (7) Defiance and Paulding were listed together in the dataset so the same percentage was applied to both counties; the same approach applies to Hocking, Ross, and Vinton, which were also listed together.

TABLE 10 CONT.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

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		HENRY	HIGHLAND	HOCKING	HOLMES	HURON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	27,086	43,058	28,385	43,892	58,504
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	10.2%	5.0%	3.7%	2.2%	10.2%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-733	-132	-268	290	-318
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-2.6%	-0.3%	-0.9%	0.7%	-0.5%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	2,865	6,550	3,944	4,054	6,376
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	10.8%	15.4%	14.1%	9.4%	11.1%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	17.4%	21.9%	21.2%	12.6%	14.6%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	7.2%	12.9%	6.8%	10.8%	7.3%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	8.9%	20.2%	13.6%	11.1%	12.2%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	N	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	N	N	25.5%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	535	1,759	750	847	1,568
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	6.8%	15.5%	9.7%	8.4%	10.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	3.3%	14.0%	5.0%	10.0%	7.0%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	36.4%	48.8%	44.9%	N	46.3%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	4.5%	9.0%	6.3%	3.4%	6.0%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	25.6%	40.5%	34.4%	30.8%	34.5%
2	Median household income, 2018	57,705	49,161	50,568	60,828	55,202
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	12.2%	14.1%	7.6%	10.0%	7.2%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	12.2%	30.4%	39.1%	17.9%	29.3%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	17.5%	24.5%	20.3%	18.2%	21.6%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	8.1%	5.4%	5.7%	4.6%	5.0%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	29.9%	49.7%	44.7%	33.1%	44.0%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	5.7%	15.3%	19.0%	2.9%	12.6%
в	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	15.0%	29.8%	23.1%	8.7%	24.3%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	3.6%	8.6%	7.0%	39.5	7.6%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.9%	5.5%	5.1%	3.3%	5.9%
D	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	4.2%	12.9%	13.8%	3.5%	7.5%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	34.6%	47.9%	34.2%	33.1%	40.9%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	15.9%	21.0%	19.4%	17.5%	18.0%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

		JACKSON	JEFFERSON	ΚΝΟΧ	LAKE	LAWRENCE
	Deputation and population shange					
	Tatal manufaction 2010	22.204	CE 707	(1.902	220 514	F0.800
1	Providence minution, 2018	4 19/	05,707	01,895	12.2%	59,600
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	4.1%	9.6%	4.7%	12.3%	5.3%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-425	-2,394	1,037	434	-1,984
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-1.3%	-3.5%	1.7%	0.2%	-3.2%
		5.050	10.050	0.000	10.070	11.000
2	Population in poverty, 2018	5,350	12,052	8,039	16,970	11,093
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	16.8%	19.0%	13.8%	7.5%	18.8%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	24.5%	26.8%	20.4%	10.6%	25.3%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	13.0%	8.4%	9.0%	5.8%	11.5%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	19.5%	16.1%	14.0%	6.9%	18.4%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	N	36.9%	N	22.9%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	21.5%	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	1,406	2,184	1,544	3,325	2,312
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	15.4%	12.6%	9.8%	5.4%	14.9%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	13.7%	9.9%	6.9%	4.1%	8.1%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	51.5%	53.3%	50.9%	26.1%	50.4%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	9.7%	8.9%	7.2%	3.6%	6.8%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	44.9%	37.6%	30.9%	22.5%	41.3%
2	Median household income, 2018	44,726	42,821	56,885	65,883	43,031
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	11.9%	6.6%	9.4%	10.0%	5.7%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	37.1%	34.7%	20.6%	24.5%	35.1%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	24.9%	23.6%	19.5%	17.2%	22.4%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	3.2%	6.1%	6.0%	7.9%	4.5%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	47.7%	54.7%	37.3%	32.3%	45.2%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	18.9%	20.0%	9.0%	7.0%	19.9%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	33.3%	29.9%	19.9%	14.9%	32.8%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	9.9%	5.9%	9.3%	5.1%	5.9%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	6.6%	6.3%	4.3%	4.7%	5.6%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	14.9%	10.5%	6.3%	2.6%	15.6%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	43.8%	47.8%	42.3%	42.4%	46.7%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	21.1%	16.0%	18.7%	18.8%	20.8%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

NOTES: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2018 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2014–2018 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only. For (7) Defiance and Paulding were listed together in the dataset so the same percentage was applied to both counties; the same approach applies to Hocking, Ross, and Vinton, which were also listed together.

TABLE 10 CONT.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

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		LICKING	LOGAN	LORAIN	LUCAS	MADISON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	175,769	45,358	309,461	429,899	44,413
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	10.2%	6.7%	22.1%	31.6%	11.7%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	7,305	-37	6,374	-6,248	1,154
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	4.3%	-0.1%	2.1%	-1.4%	2.7%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	15,591	5,095	42,562	78,398	4,215
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	9.1%	11.4%	14.2%	18.7%	10.7%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	12.5%	16.2%	21.6%	25.0%	14.1%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	6.1%	7.9%	7.3%	9.8%	4.7%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	10.9%	12.7%	9.5%	12.8%	9.5%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	13.4%	N	36.8%	35.6%	Ν
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	N	18.3%	19.9%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	25.9%	28.9%	Ν
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	3,484	1,237	8,088	15,574	752
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	7.8%	9.7%	10.1%	14.5%	7.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	5.8%	9.2%	4.2%	8.3%	5.3%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	36.8%	46.8%	46.4%	45.2%	35.9%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	5.0%	6.4%	6.0%	9.0%	5.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	27.4%	31.5%	28.9%	38.5%	24.5%
2	Median household income, 2018	66,145	61,699	59,265	47,865	61,645
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.7%	6.5%	5.0%	4.4%	9.7%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	33.5%	30.9%	38.4%	44.4%	35.5%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	18.7%	19.9%	20.3%	22.2%	17.9%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.5%	7.0%	7.3%	6.9%	7.9%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	35.8%	41.4%	29.5%	37.2%	29.3%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	7.7%	11.4%	11.8%	17.7%	8.9%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	19.7%	20.5%	20.3%	30.0%	18.1%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	6.4%	7.9%	5.1%	6.2%	6.9%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.0%	3.7%	5.4%	5.3%	3.8%
0	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	5.0%	7.1%	4.5%	6.7%	6.6%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	45.9%	36.4%	50.8%	47.0%	31.9%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	16.8%	17.3%	18.8%	20.0%	17.8%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

		MAHONING	MARION	MEDINA	MEIGS	MERCER
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	229,642	65,256	179,146	23,106	40,959
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	24.4%	11.9%	6.2%	3.4%	5.0%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-4,745	-703	4,522	-338	345
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-2.0%	-1.1%	2.6%	-1.4%	0.8%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	36,520	9,772	11,474	4,064	3,066
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	16.5%	16.5%	6.5%	17.8%	7.6%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	24.3%	24.7%	7.5%	25.9%	10.1%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	8.9%	7.1%	5.3%	9.3%	6.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	11.5%	15.4%	5.8%	22.3%	6.4%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	40.2%	N	27.7%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	35.1%	N	16.3%	N	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	8,205	1,820	2,186	1,052	463
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	13.7%	11.5%	4.5%	16.8%	4.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	6.5%	9.3%	3.1%	15.1%	2.4%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	49.4%	42.3%	32.5%	58.5%	57.8%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	7.3%	8.1%	2.2%	9.8%	2.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	37.3%	39.2%	17.5%	43.1%	25.0%
2	Median household income, 2018	48,010	45,419	76,475	44,286	62,782
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.0%	6.0%	11.3%	10.0%	12.2%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	33.8%	39.1%	29.4%	25.0%	19.4%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	23.0%	21.4%	16.0%	25.9%	15.1%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.2%	4.5%	9.1%	3.6%	6.9%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	37.9%	39.5%	21.1%	47.4%	1201%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	18.5%	15.4%	5.0%	22.0%	4.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	31.9%	33.3%	11.4%	32.9%	12.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	5.4%	6.0%	4.2%	7.7%	4.1%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.9%	4.4%	4.3%	7.3%	2.8%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	8.0%	9.9%	2.6%	13.1%	2.9%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	48.7%	49.8%	40.9%	48.5%	36.2%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	18.7%	18.2%	18.3%	18.3%	16.2%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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TABLE 10 CONT.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

		ΜΙΑΜΙ	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MORGAN	MORROW
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	106,222	13,790	532,331	14,604	35,112
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	8.0%	2.9%	29.4%	8.0%	4.1%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	3,023	-715	-1,898	-299	261
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	2.9%	-4.9%	-0.4%	-2.0%	0.7%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	8,329	1,917	87,187	2,443	4,106
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	7.9%	14.1%	16.9%	17.0%	11.9%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	11.6%	19.1%	25.1%	25.2%	17.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	6.5%	7.7%	8.7%	12.0%	5.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	8.7%	15.8%	12.1%	18.7%	10.0%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	N	N	33.2%	Ν	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	N	10.9%	Ν	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	Ν	30.9%	Ν	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	1,715	498	18,046	672	651
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	6.4%	12.5%	13.4%	15.8%	7.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	4.9%	12.8%	8.0%	16.4%	7.5%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	35.6%	Ν	43.8%	Ν	23.9%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	3.9%	7.2%	7.7%	7.5%	3.4%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	27.3%	38.0%	36.2%	46.3%	28.8%
2	Median household income, 2018	59,922	46,314	51,071	40,557	60,452
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	4.4%	16.4%	3.5%	7.0%	8.3%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	30.2%	29.1%	40.9%	28.1%	25.0%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	17.4%	27.2%	21.6%	24.6%	17.8%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	4.5%	5.4%	6.0%	4.2%	5.9%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	31.7%	45.6%	33.9%	NA*	39.3%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	6.7%	13.4%	12.9%	15.7%	9.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	19.1%	24.7%	26.6%	29.5%	21.3%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	5.4%	6.8%	7.0%	8.5%	6.4%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.9%	7.8%	4.5%	6.0%	4.5%
0	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	4.6%	9.8%	4.1%	14.9%	7.7%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	37.3%	54.0%	47.5%	48.7%	37.4%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	15.3%	15.5%	19.5%	18.1%	19.0%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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* All schools in this county are covered under the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP).

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

		MUSKINGUM	NOBLE	OTTAWA	PAULDING	PERRY
	Population and population change					
1	Total population 2018	86 183	14 354	40.769	18 460	36.033
1	Percentage minority population 2018	8.6%	5.0%	78%	77%	3.3%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	543	-324	-268	-383	31
1	Percentage population change 2013-2018	0.6%	-2.2%	-0.7%	-2.0%	0.1%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	13.996	2.109	3.807	1.922	5.846
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	16.6%	18.1%	9.5%	10.3%	16.4%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	24.0%	19.0%	12.5%	14.7%	22.9%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	9.0%	6.9%	5.4%	8.9%	12.1%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	14.8%	15.5%	9.8%	9.8%	19.0%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	26.9%	N	N	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	N	N	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	2,766	297	810	410	1,422
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	12.5%	9.0%	6.8%	7.6%	14.6%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	6.5%	13.1%	3.4%	6.3%	8.6%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	51.5%	Ν	53.2%	Ν	51.9%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	6.9%	4.1%	4.8%	5.1%	8.9%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	37.5%	33.2%	26.7%	28.8%	40.0%
2	Median household income, 2018	49,586	48,792	58,345	53,876	51,534
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.3%	18.4%	11.2%	14.6%	8.3%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	33.9%	16.3%	18.7%	14.6%	31.4%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	21.9%	22.6%	20.2%	17.6%	23.0%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	5.7%	4.5%	7.1%	6.9%	5.1%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	39.6%	49.3%	36.8%	39.8%	34.8%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	19.3%	8.7%	7.7%	9.1%	17.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	31.3%	18.9%	16.7%	15.5%	29.1%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	6.2%	7.0%	4.2%	6.3%	5.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.3%	6.7%	6.3%	4.1%	5.6%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	10.6%	8.7%	4.2%	8.6%	13.6%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	51.1%	31.6%	39.9%	37.7%	46.0%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	18.6%	16.2%	16.2%	14.8%	19.3%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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TABLE 10 CONT.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

-	,					
		PICKAWAY	PIKE	PORTAGE	PREBLE	PUTNAM
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	58,086	28,067	462,927	40,997	33,780
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	7.5%	5.0%	10.7%	3.7%	7.6%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	1,736	-336	1,236	-676	-341
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	3.1%	-1.2%	0.8%	-1.6%	-1.0%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	6,413	5,648	17,564	3,936	1,835
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	12.1%	20.5%	11.3%	9.7%	5.5%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	15.6%	30.9%	14.3%	14.4%	6.5%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	9.9%	8.9%	5.1%	7.7%	6.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	11.6%	19.4%	11.5%	11.5%	5.9%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	28.0%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	29.1%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	22.7%	N	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	1,261	1,069	3,353	975	514
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	8.9%	14.1%	8.5%	8.7%	5.3%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	5.1%	10.8%	5.6%	4.7%	2.9%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	38.6%	41.0%	43.5%	53.4%	41.7%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	6.2%	9.3%	6.1%	4.0%	2.2%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	27.5%	43.0%	29.3%	29.8%	21.8%
2	Median household income, 2018	58,742	45,163	63,689	53,904	64,304
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	3.3%	4.4%	8.4%	10.6%	9.5%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	45.8%	38.6%	29.6%	29.2%	9.5%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	18.8%	23.7%	19.5%	18.8%	15.5%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	7.5%	5.0%	7.6%	5.8%	6.4%
6	Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	29.6%	47.1%	29.3%	36.6%	22.5%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	10.5%	24.3%	7.8%	9.6%	5.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	19.5%	37.6%	17.2%	21.0%	12.1%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	6.5%	8.6%	5.8%	6.2%	3.1%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.3%	6.5%	4.6%	4.1%	3.4%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	6.9%	20.6%	5.1%	5.8%	4.5%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	43.6%	48.8%	51.6%	42.8%	36.2%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	18.6%	14.6%	20.1%	17.8%	11.4%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

		RICHLAND	ROSS	SANDUSKY	SCIOTO	SENECA
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	121,099	76,931	58,799	75,502	55,207
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	14.5%	10.4%	15.7%	6.7%	10.6%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-1,211	-345	-1,250	-2,641	-638
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-1.0%	-0.4%	-2.1%	-3.4%	-1.1%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	16,416	13,099	5,769	16,288	6,372
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	14.4%	18.4%	10.0%	22.6%	12.1%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	20.7%	25.5%	13.4%	28.8%	16.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	8.5%	9.4%	9.1%	12.7%	7.9%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	12.2%	17.0%	11.3%	23.5%	12.6%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	32.6%	26.8%	33.2%	N	52.0%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	31.3%	N	19.1%	N	20.7%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	3,087	2,554	1,586	3,461	1,485
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	10.1%	12.8%	10.2%	17.8%	10.5%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	5.7%	8.0%	3.6%	13.5%	7.3%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	42.2%	47.7%	43.5%	62.5%	49.1%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	6.1%	7.4%	6.2%	11.1%	7.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	36.8%	37.5%	31.6%	44.9%	34.3%
2	Median household income, 2018	49,668	49,385	53,978	41,267	52,165
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	5.3%	5.1%	10.4%	9.0%	7.5%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	36.1%	36.5%	30.6%	38.2%	33.2%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	21.3%	21.8%	19.0%	25.1%	20.8%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	4.7%	5.7%	6.3%	6.8%	6.2%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	40.6%	44.0%	41.9%	43.7%	41.7%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	14.9%	19.0%	8.5%	25.0%	11.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	25.8%	34.5%	20.8%	35.6%	20.4%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	7.9%	6.5%	5.4%	6.3%	4.7%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%	6.8%	4.4%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	7.8%	13.2%	5.6%	18.9%	5.5%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	43.8%	49.2%	41.3%	50.8%	42.5%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	18.3%	18.8%	16.0%	19.9%	15.1%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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TABLE 10 CONT.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

	· ·					
		SHELBY	STARK	SUMMIT	TRUMBULL	TUSCARAWAS
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	48,627	371,574	541,918	198,627	92,176
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	7.4%	13.7%	23.4%	12.8%	5.6%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-536	-3,534	-16	-7,701	-434
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-1.1%	-0.9%	0.0%	-3.7%	-0.5%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	4,293	52,330	63,889	34,413	11,107
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	9.0%	14.4%	12.0%	17.6%	12.3%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	11.8%	23.2%	17.5%	25.7%	17.3%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	6.2%	7.4%	6.9%	7.8%	8.8%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	8.3%	10.9%	9.3%	14.8%	12.2%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	Ν	36.8%	29.9%	38.3%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	15.3%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	28.7%	17.5%	29.2%	28.1%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	925	9,934	12,988	7,211	2,433
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	7.0%	10.0%	9.4%	13.3%	9.9%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	2.5%	4.7%	4.2%	7.6%	7.4%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	34.8%	46.7%	39.5%	52.4%	43.9%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	4.0%	6.0%	6.1%	8.0%	5.0%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	26.9%	32.2%	30.6%	37.1%	34.2%
2	Median household income, 2018	63,398	52,310	58,890	47,424	51,030
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	9.5%	5.0%	5.8%	6.3%	8.3%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	26.3%	37.6%	40.3%	34.2%	26.1%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	17.1%	20.5%	19.4%	24.3%	20.1%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.8%	6.2%	6.8%	6.1%	5.4%
6	Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	33.0%	32.5%	27.4%	43.1%	38.9%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	6.9%	12.1%	10.8%	14.4%	10.8%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	16.0%	23.1%	23.6%	27.6%	20.6%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	4.1%	5.6%	5.9%	7.3%	8.7%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.8%	4.9%	4.7%	6.2%	4.6%
0	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	6.1%	5.2%	4.7%	5.9%	5.9%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	33.3%	42.8%	46.7%	49.5%	42.8%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	15.9%	17.2%	18.7%	16.9%	16.3%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

			. ,		1	1
		UNION	VAN WERT	VINTON	WARREN	WASHINGTON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2018	57,835	28,281	13,139	232,173	60,155
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	10.8%	6.3%	3.6%	14.2%	5.0%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	4,444	-67	-164	12,929	-1,200
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	8.3%	-0.2%	-1.2%	5.9%	-2.0%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2018	2,724,	2,344	2,474	11,709	9,251
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	5.0%	8.4%	19.0%	5.2%	15.9%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	5.1%	11.5%	28.8%	5.9%	21.7%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	8.5%	6.2%	11.7%	4.4%	8.7%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	6.5%	10.4%	21.0%	4.4%	14.7%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	N	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2018	647	570	494	2,081	1,835
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	4.5%	7.1%	14.2%	3.4%	11.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	3.4%	1.7%	16.1%	2.0%	9.7%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	24.8%	40.2%	48.7%	19.9%	46.4%
	Other measures of economic need				1	
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	3.3%	4.8%	9.6%	2.0%	5.9%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	19.6%	32.5%	43.3%	14.7%	33.8%
2	Median household income, 2018	84,861	54,331	43,457	87,391	50,904
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	10.2%	4.7%	10.9%	9.6%	10.2%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	34.7%	34.9%	25.5%	29.4%	30.9%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	15.3%	18.4%	25.1%	14.6%	21.4%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	8.1%	2.2%	5.8%	9.2%	5.8%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	21.8%	37.4%	NA*	16.1%	44.1%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	4.2%	7.7%	19.0%	2.6%	12.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	10.6%	17.7%	25.2%	9.7%	22.3%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	4.6%	5.7%	9.5%	4.2%	6.8%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.5%	3.5%	6.2%	3.9%	5.6%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	4.0%	6.6%	19.4%	1.6%	8.2%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	35.5%	41.7%	59.5%	36.9%	44.7%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	19.7%	14.9%	21.6%	17.0%	16.7%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

NOTES: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent 2018 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent 2014–2018 ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed here if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only. For (7) Defiance and Paulding were listed together in the dataset so the same percentage was applied to both counties; the same approach applies to Hocking. Ross, and Vinton, which were also listed together.

* Schools in this county are covered under the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP).

TABLE 10 CONT.

POPULATION, POVERTY RATES, AND OTHER MEASURES OF ECONOMIC NEED, OHIO COUNTIES

	CEATION, FOTER FRATES, AND OTHER MEASO			•	
		WAYNE	WILLIAMS	WOOD	WYANDOT
	Population and population change				
1	Total population, 2018	115,967	36,804	130,696	21,935
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	6.5%	7.6%	12.0%	5.1%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	570	-619	1,694	-521
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	0.5%	-1.7%	1.3%	-2.3%
	Individual poverty rates				
2	Population in poverty, 2018	10,496	3,482	14,733	1,723
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	9.4%	9.7%	11.9%	8.0%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	13.8%	14.2%	10.9%	10.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	6.1%	7.5%	6.3%	9.5%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	11.7%	13.3%	12.4%	9.7%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	40.8%	N	32.6%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	Ν	N	17.2%	Ν
	Family poverty rates				
3	Families in poverty, 2018	2,687	906	1,851	348
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	8.9%	9.3%	6.0%	5.7%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	6.9%	7.5%	4.8%	1.9%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	42.5%	45.4%	228.9%	26.9%
	Other measures of economic need				
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	4.5%	6.4%	6.5%	3.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	32.0%	32.5%	28.3%	30.4%
2	Median household income, 2018	59,142	54,581	64,282	55,995
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	7.1%	9.4%	9.1%	11.8%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	25.2%	22.4%	26.8%	11.8%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2017	19.2%	19.6%	16.5%	16.9%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	4.4%	4.3%	7.8%	4.1%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	37.7%	37.2%	27.3%	29.0%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	8.5%	9.7%	5.0%	7.1%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	16.8%	20.0%	12.0%	16.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	12.9%	5.5%	4.4%	5.8%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%	3.2%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	5.1%	4.7%	2.8%	6.6%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	40.2%	43.0%	42.5%	30.2%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	17.5%	16.0%	18.4%	15.7%

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE); (3) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS); (4) Equality of Opportunity Project; (5) Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap; (6) Ohio Department of Education; (7) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics; (8) Ohio Department of Medicaid Expenditures and Eligibles Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

CHANGE IN 200% FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, OHIO AND COUNTIES, 2000 TO 2018

		2000		2018			CHANGE,	2000-2018
Ceography	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw change	Percent change at 200% FP
Ohio	11,046,987	2,919,858	26.4%	11,689,442	3,617825	32.0%	5.5%	20.9%
Adams	27,002	11,422	42.3%	27,724	13,645	49.6%	7.3%	17.2%
Allen	102,300	31,103	30.4%	102,663	33,479	33.6%	3.1%	10.4%
Ashland	50,238	13,315	26.5%	53,745	16,439	32.2%	5.7%	21.6%
Ashtabula	100,870	32,803	32.5%	97,493	40,284	42.5%	10.0%	30.7%
Athens	53,844	25,513	47.4%	65,818	27,570	49.1%	1.7%	3.6%
Auglaize	45,636	9,263	20.3%	45,804	10,945	24.3%	4.0%	19.8%
Belmont	66,997	24,728	36.9%	67,505	20,852	32.4%	-4.6%	-12.3%
Brown	41,684	13,185	31.6%	43,602	14,911	34.8%	3.1%	9.9%
Butler	321,387	68,274	21.2%	382,378	101,555	27.8%	6.5%	30.7%
Carroll	28,404	9,054	31.9%	27,081	9,114	33.6%	1.7%	5.3%
Champaign	38,096	8,640	23.5%	38,754	11,128	29.4%	5.9%	25.2%
Clark	141,106	37,904	26.9%	134,585	49,471	37.5%	10.7%	39.8%
Clermont	176,027	34,425	19.6%	205,466	49,524	24.6%	5.0%	25.7%
Clinton	39,397	9,878	25.1%	42,057	13,707	33.8%	8.8%	35.0%
Columbiana	108,138	35,283	32.6%	102,665	36,779	36.7%	4.1%	12.6%
Coshocton	36,240	11,579	32.0%	36,629	15,194	42.2%	10.2%	32.0%
Crawford	46,296	14,069	30.4%	41,550	15,879	38.4%	8.0%	26.5%
Cuyahoga	1,365,658	397,268	29.1%	1,243,857	442,990	36.1%	7.0%	24.1%
Darke	52,534	13,752	26.2%	51,323	16,900	33.2%	7.1%	26.9%
Defiance	38,723	7,573	19.6%	38,165	9,748	26.0%	6.4%	32.9%
Delaware	107,078	11,895	11.1%	204,826	22,248	11.5%	0.4%	3.2%
Erie	77,628	17,993	23.2%	74,615	22,039	29.8%	6.6%	28.6%
Fairfield	119,747	23,068	19.3%	155,782	38,847	25.9%	6.7%	34.6%
Fayette	27,822	8,122	29.2%	28,666	10,536	37.6%	8.4%	28.7%
Franklin	1,045,966	273,900	26.2%	1,310,300	412,871	33.2%	7.0%	26.6%
Fulton	41,597	8,384	20.2%	42,276	11,595	27.8%	7.6%	37.9%
Gallia	30,069	12,278	40.8%	29,979	11,863	40.4%	-0.4%	-1.0%
Geauga	89,980	14,404	16.0%	94,031	18,051	19.4%	3.4%	21.3%
Greene	140,103	29,478	21.0%	167,995	39,980	25.5%	4.5%	21.4%
Guernsey	40,179	16,658	41.5%	39,022	15,576	40.3%	-1.2%	-2.9%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau data 2000; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2014-2018

NOTES: The percent change is not the same figure represented in the map. The map shows the raw change in percentage of people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. For Wyandot, the raw change is 24.1% to 30.4%, or an 6.2% increase. Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2018 Data Minus 2010 Data)/2010 Data.

TABLE 11 CONT.

CHANGE IN 200% FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, OHIO AND COUNTIES, 2000 TO 2018

		2000			2018		CHANGE,	2000-2018
Geography	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw change	Percent change at 200% FP
Hamilton	826,628	214,755	26.0%	816,684	257,874	32.5%	6.5%	25.0%
Hancock	69,451	15,123	21.8%	75,930	21,148	28.8%	7.0%	32.1%
Hardin	29,825	9,503	31.9%	31,480	10,606	36.4%	4.5%	14.2%
Harrison	15,551	5,772	37.1%	15,174	5,274	35.2%	-1.9%	-5.1%
Henry	28,649	6,254	21.8%	27,086	6,870	25.6%	3.8%	17.5%
Highland	40,286	13,362	33.2%	43,058	17,148	40.5%	7.3%	22.1%
Hocking	27,447	9,068	33.0%	28,385	9,566	34.4%	1.4%	4.2%
Holmes	37,953	15,195	40.0%	43,892	13,206	30.8%	-9.3%	-23.2%
Huron	58,652	15,445	26.3%	58,504	19,918	34.5%	8.2%	31.0%
Jackson	32,103	12,532	39.0%	32,384	14,346	44.9%	5.8%	14.9%
Jefferson	71,820	25,103	35.0%	65,767	24,238	37.6%	2.6%	7.6%
Knox	50,963	15,027	29.5%	61,893	17,840	30.9%	1.4%	4.7%
Lake	224,680	36,556	16.3%	230,514	51,126	22.5%	6.3%	38.5%
Lawrence	61,639	25,968	42.1%	59,866	24,640	41.3%	-0.8%	-2.0%
Licking	141,726	31,863	22.5%	175,769	46,099	27.4%	5.0%	22.1%
Logan	45,208	10,974	24.3%	45,358	14,108	31.5%	7.3%	29.9%
Lorain	275,784	64,023	23.2%	309,461	86,013	28.9%	5.7%	24.7%
Lucas	446,417	135,038	30.2%	429,899	162,568	38.5%	8.2%	27.2%
Madison	35,612	8,155	22.9%	44,413	9,510	24.5%	1.6%	7.1%
Mahoning	250,542	77,925	31.1%	229,642	83,562	37.3%	6.2%	20.0%
Marion	61,415	16,780	27.3%	65,256	23,328	39.2%	11.9%	43.4%
Medina	149,347	21,430	14.3%	179,146	30,813	17.5%	3.2%	22.3%
Meigs	22,768	10,189	44.8%	23,106	9,873	43.1%	-1.7%	-3.8%
Mercer	40,359	8,503	21.1%	40,959	10,047	25.0%	3.9%	18.4%
Miami	97,256	21,045	21.6%	406,222	28,226	27.3%	5.6%	26.0%
Monroe	14,995	5,700	38.0%	13,790	5,295	38.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Montgomery	542,982	145,454	26.8%	532,331	186,448	36.2%	9.4%	35.2%
Morgan	14,614	6,315	43.2%	14,604	6,704	46.3%	3.1%	7.3%
Morrow	31,172	8,119	26.0%	35,112	9,946	28.8%	2.7%	10.4%
Muskingham	81,903	26,560	32.4%	86,183	31,386	37.5%	5.1%	15.7%
Noble	11,829	4,236	35.8%	14,354	3,963	33.2%	-2.6%	-7.2%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau data 2000; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2014-2018

NOTES: The percent change is not the same figure represented in the map. The map shows the raw change in percentage of people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. For Wyandot, the raw change is 24.1% to 30.4%, or an 6.2% increase. Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2018 Data Minus 2010 Data)/2010 Data.

CHANGE IN 200% FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, OHIO AND COUNTIES, 2000 TO 2018

		2000		2018			CHANGE,	2000-2018
Geography	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw change	Percent change at 200% FP
Ottawa	40,239	7,919	19.7%	40,769	10,712	26.7%	7.0%	35.7%
Paulding	20,156	5,234	26.0%	18,760	5,381	28.8%	2.8%	10.9%
Perry	33,741	11,570	34.3%	36,033	14,238	40.0%	5.7%	16.7%
Pickaway	46,174	12,065	26.1%	58,086	14,434	27.5%	1.3%	5.1%
Pike	27,226	11,211	41.2%	28,067	11,963	43.0%	1.8%	4.3%
Portage	144,317	34,149	23.7%	162,927	45,439	29.3%	5.6%	23.7%
Preble	41,755	9,394	22.5%	40,997	12,051	29.8%	7.3%	32.3%
Putnam	34,353	6,715	19.5%	33,780	7,324	21.8%	2.2%	11.5%
Richland	122,277	36,372	29.7%	121,099	41,729	36.8%	7.0%	23.6%
Ross	67,870	21,422	31.6%	76,931	26,636	37.5%	5.9%	18.8%
Sandusky	60,823	14,556	23.9%	58,799	18,369	31.6%	7.7%	32.2%
Scioto	75,683	32,219	42.6%	75,502	32,633	44.9%	2.3%	5.5%
Seneca	57,264	16,102	28.1%	55,207	17,935	34.3%	6.2%	22.1%
Shelby	46,961	9,938	21.2%	48,627	12,950	26.9%	5.7%	27.1%
Stark	368,573	95,337	25.9%	371,574	117,131	32.2%	6.3%	24.5%
Summit	533,162	130,220	24.4%	541,918	162,791	30.6%	6.1%	25.1%
Trumbull	220,572	62,432	28.3%	198,627	73,471	37.1%	8.8%	31.1%
Tuscarawas	89,481	27,490	30.7%	92,176	31,176	34.2%	3.5%	11.4%
Union	38,511	6,359	16.5%	57,835	10,246	19.6%	3.1%	19.0%
Van Wert	29,168	6,853	23.5%	28,281	9,059	32.5%	9.0%	38.4%
Vinton	12,643	5,409	42.8%	13,139	5,622	43.3%	0.5%	1.2%
Warren	152,000	20,637	13.6%	232,173	32,250	14.7%	1.2%	8.5%
Washington	61,383	20,328	33.1%	60,155	19,917	33.8%	0.7%	2.1%
Wayne	108,474	27,855	25.7%	115,967	35,884	32.0%	6.3%	24.7%
Williams	37,996	9,157	24.1%	36,804	11,590	32.5%	8.4%	34.9%
Wood	113,406	26,012	22.9%	130,696	34,884	28.3%	5.4%	23.6%
Wyandot	22,457	5,420	24.1%	21,935	6,604	30.4%	6.2%	25.8%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau data 2000; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2014-2018

NOTES: The percent change is not the same figure represented in the map. The map shows the raw change in percentage of people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. For Wyandot, the raw change is 24.1% to 30.4%, or an 6.2% increase. Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2018 Data Minus 2010 Data)/2010 Data.

TABLE 12									
HILD POVERTY BY AGE GRO	OUP, OHIO, 20	018							
	UNDER	AGE 6	AGES	6 TO 11	AGES 1	2 TO 17	ALL CHILDRI	EN UNDER 18	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
otal	810,413		836,555		893,302		2,540,270		
In poverty	180,837	22.3%	126,029	20.1%	146,750	16.4%	495,616	19.5%	
OURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Cor	nmunity Survey 1-yea	r estimates							

Liquid assets are those which can be easily exchanged for cash (e.g., gold, savings accounts, government bonds)

• Four out of every ten Ohio households lack the liquid assets needed to stay out of poverty for three months

TABLE 13	TABLE 13											
CHILD FOOD INSECURITY, OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2017												
	POPULATION UNDER AGE 18, 2017	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXPERI- ENCING FOOD INSECURITY	CHILD FOOD INSECURITY RATE	FOOD INSECURE CHILDREN LIKELY ELIGIBLE FOR ANY FEDERAL FOOD ASSISTANCE	FOOD INSECURE CHILDREN LIKELY INELIGIBLE FOR ANY FEDERAL FOOD ASSISTANCE							
Ohio	2,601,997	510,030	19.6%	66.0%	34.0%							
United States	73,641,038	12,540,000	17.0%	79.0%	21.0%							
SOURCE: Feeding America, Map the Mer. NOTES: Food insecurity is defined by the (SNAP), or food stamps; the Special Suppler eligibility criteria for federal food assistance	al Gap, 2018 report (data from 2016) e U.S. Department of Agriculture as ha nental Nutrition Program for Women e varies by state and program. For inst	aving limited or uncertain access to a Infants, and Children (WIC); the Na tance, in Ohio the SNAP threshold is 185% or 200% EPU	dequate food. Federal food assistance tional School Lunch Program (NSLP); 130% FPL, while the threshold for oth	e programs include: the Supplementa and various other federal child nutr ier nutrition programs (such as WIC	l Nutrition Assistance Program ition programs. The income and NSLP) is 185% FPL. Nationally,							

- (34% compared to 21%)

TABLE 14	ABLE 14											
ICOME TO POVERTY RATIO BY AGE GROUP, OHIO, 2018												
UNDER AGE 6 AGES 6 TO 11 AGES 12 TO 17 ALL CHILDREN UNDER 18												
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%				
Fotal	810,413		2,540,270		6,893,270		12,172,717					
Below 50% FPL	88,189	10.9%	224,393	8.8%	419,802	6.1%	786,946	6.5%				
Below 100% FPL	180,837	22.3%	495,616	19.5%	916,722	13.3%	1,759,510	14.5%				
Below 200% FPL	359,578	44.4%	1,030,530	40.6%	1,952,402	28.3%	3,883,546	31.9%				
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Con	nmunity Survey 1-yea	restimates										

- More than three out of every ten Ohioans live below 200% of the federal poverty level

• The child food insecurity rate in Ohio remains higher than the child food insecurity rate for the country as a whole

• Food insecure children in Ohio are also less likely to be eligible for federal food assistance than children in the U.S. in general

More than six out of every hundred Ohioans live in extreme poverty, at less than half the federal poverty level

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POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY, OHIO, 2018

	WH (NON-HI	IITE SPANIC)	BLACK/AFRICAN- AMERICAN		ASIAN		MIXED RACE		HISPANIC/LATINO (OF ANY RACE)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	8,951,932		1,384,012		262,297		346,561		441,653	
In poverty	966,796	10.8%	397,619	28.7%	31,027	11.8%	85,404	24.6%	104,992	23.8%

- Black or African American residents have the highest poverty rate at 28.7%
- The poverty rate among Asian Ohioans is closest to non-Hispanic Whites, at 11.8%

TABLE 16

POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND AGE, OHIO, 2018

PERSONS IN POVERTY	TOTAL	WHITE (NON-HISPANIC)	BLACK/ AFRICAN- AMERICAN	ASIAN	MIXED RACE	HISPANIC/LATINO (OF ANY RACE)	
All age groups	1,578,673	966,796	397,619	31,027	85,404	104,992	
Under age 6	180,837	88,504	57,002	1,532	20,183	17,394	
Under age 18	495,616	246,259	153,136	6,289	50,937	46,879	
Ages 18 to 64	916,722	593,142	214,847	22,385	33,448	52,826	
Age 65 and older	166,335	127,395	29,636	2,353	1,019	5,287	
POVERTY RATES	%	%	%	%	%	%	
All age groups	13.9%	10.8%	28.7%	11.8%	24.6%	23.8%	
Under age 6	22.3%	15.6%	49.4%	7.5%	31.5%	33.8%	
Under age 18	19.5%	13.6%	42.4%	10.9%	28.1%	29.7%	
Ages 18 to 64	13.3%	10.9%	25.3%	12.5%	21.9%	20.5%	
Age 65 and older	8.6%	7.5%	17.2%	9.3%	7.9%	20.5%	

- Adults age 65 and older have the lowest poverty rate in every racial/ethnic group, while those under age 6 have the highest poverty rate for all groups except Asian Ohioans
- The overall poverty rates for all age groups decreased relative to 2017 except for those age 65 and older, which increased; non-Hispanic whites, African-Americans, and Hispanic/Latinos all saw increases in the poverty rates for those age 65 and older

TABLE 17	TABLE 17									
OVERTY BY FAMILY TYPE, OHIO, 2018										
	MARRIED CO NO RELATEI IN THEI	DUPLES WITH D CHILDREN R CARE	MARRIED COUPLES WITH SINGLE MEN WITH SINGLE WOU RELATED CHILDREN RELATED CHILDREN RELATED CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE IN THEIR CARE IN THEIR		MARRIED COUPLES WITH RELATED CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE SINCLE MEN WITH RELATED CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE		OMEN WITH CHILDREN R CARE			
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
Fotal	1,305,613		806,954		131,313		382,543			
In poverty	38,169	2.9%	41,855	5.2%	24,549	18.7%	153,323	40.1%		
SOURCE: US Consus	Bureau American Comm	unity Survey 1-year ectin	natee							

- As expected, married couples with no children have the lowest poverty rate of any family structure (2.9%)
- 18.7% respectively), and nearly eight times that of married couples with children under 18 (5.2%)

TABLE 18									
POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNIC	CITY OF HOUSEHO	LDER AND FAMILY	TYPE, OHIO, 2018						
FAMILIES IN POVERTY	TOTAL	WHITE (NON-HISPANIC)	BLACK/ AFRICAN- AMERICAN	ASIAN	MIXED RACE	HISPANIC/LATINO (OF ANY RACE)			
All families	283,821	175,232	76,091	4,508	10,297	18,212			
Married couples with no related children in their care	38,269	32,133	3,277	540	455	1,689			
Married couples with related children in their care	41,855	29,284	5,678	1,858	1,416	4,340			
Single men with related children in their care	24,549	14,536	6,052	174	1,521	2,380			
Single women with related children in their care	153,323	80,483	55,478	1,512	6,402	9,309			
POVERTY RATES	%	%	%	%	%	%			
All families	9.7%	7.3%	23.9%	7.3%	22.0%	20.6%			
Married couples with no related children in their care	2.9%	2.7%	4.9%	2.4%	3.9%	7.8%			
Married couples with related children in their care	5.2%	4.3%	11.0%	5.8%	9.9%	14.5%			
Single men with related children in their care	18.7%	15.3%	27.7%	10.4%	34.7%	28.0%			
Single women with related children in their care	40.1%	35.0%	47.1%	52.4%	54.1%	47.6%			
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American	OURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates								

- related children under 18 households)

Single women with children under 18 have a poverty rate over twice that of single men with children under 18 (40.1% and

Poverty rates for White non-Hispanic single mother households are the lowest at 35.0% (compared to other single woman with

Hispanic/Latino, African American, and mixed-race families all have poverty rates at least twice that of Ohio families overall

POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, OHIO, 2018

	WORKED FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND		WORKED PART-TIME OR PART-YEAR		UNEMPLOYED						
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%					
Total persons age 16 and older	4,001,970		2,119,759		3,006,208						
In poverty	98,754	2.5%	381,991	18.0%	649,682	21.6%					
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-	vear estimates			SOURCE: 115 Concurs Russian Community Surgary Lyon estimator							

• The poverty rate among people employed part-time or part-year is over seven times higher than the poverty rate among people working full-time year round

TABLE 20

POVERTY BY NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS, WORK EXPERIENCE, AND FAMILY TYPE, OHIO, 2018

	TOTAL FAMILIES	FAMILIES IN POVERTY	POVERTY RATE
Married couples	2,112,567	80,024	3.8%
Both work, full or part time	1,174,954	13,089	1.1%
One spouse works	558,548	32,067	5.7%
Neither work	379,065	34,868	9.2%
Single male household	227,620	31,589	13.9%
Works full-time	141,390	5,650	4.0%
Works part-time	38,151	12,578	33.0%
Does not work	48,079	13,361	27.8%
Single female householder	584,057	172,208	29.5%
Works full-time	269,910	31,808	11.8%
Work part-time	150,401	72,893	48.5%
Does not work	163,746	67,507	41.2%
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates	S		

There are twice as many single female householders in poverty than married couple families in poverty (172,208 compared to 80,024) although there are over three and a half times as many married couple families than there are single female householders

TABLE 21 POVERTY BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, OHIO, 2018 NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR GED HIGH SCHOOL SOME COLLEGE OR BACHELOR'S DEGREE ASSOCIATE DEGREE DIPLOMA OR GED **OR HIGHER** Count Count Count Count % % % % Total persons age 25 and older 709,388 2,557,850 2,296,016 2,311,505 201,139 28.4% 345,510 13.5% 238,446 10.4% 89,470 3.9% In poverty SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

Poverty rates decrease as educational attainment increases

More than one quarter of Ohioans without a high school diploma or equivalent live in poverty

TABLE 22								
POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, OHIO, 2018								
	FEM. AGE 65 AN	ALE, ND OLDER	MALE, AGE 65 AND OLDER		TOTAL, AGE 65 AND OLDER			
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		
Total seniors	1,074,458		854,306		1,928,764			
In poverty	104,909	9.8%	61,426	7.2%	166,335	8.6%		
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-	year estimates							

- The poverty rate for women age 65 and older is 36% higher than the poverty rate for men of the same age
- increased 14.3% from 2017 (6.3%)

TABLE 23	TABLE 23								
UPPLY OF RENTAL UNITS AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE TO LOW-INCOME RENTERS BY INCOME, 2019									
INCOME THRESHOLD	RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE RENTAL UNITS	SURPLUS (SHORTAGE OF AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE RENTAL UNITS)	AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE UNITS PER 100 RENTER HOUSEHOLDS					
At or below 30% AMI	437,765	189,056	-248,709	43					
At or below 30% AMI	718,505	574,964	-143,741	80					
SOURCE: 2019 The Ga	ap Report, National Low Income Housing Coalition								

For the lowest-income renter households in Ohio, there are only 43 affordable and available rental units for every 100 households

• The poverty rate for women age 65 and older increased 12.5% from 2017 (8.8%), and the poverty rate for men age 65 and older

EVICTION RATES, 2016

GEOGRAPHY	EVICTIONS	EVICTION RATE	GEOGRAPHY	EVICTIONS	EVICTION RATE
Ohio	57,980	3.5%	Licking	640	3.3%
Adams	89	2.6%	Logan	147	2.7%
Allen	529	3.8%	Lorain	968	2.7%
Ashland	104	1.8%	Lucas	3,634	5.0%
Ashtabula	267	2.2%	Madison	130	2.8%
Athens	82	0.7%	Mahoning	1,184	3.7%
Auglaize	86	1.8%	Marion	332	3.9%
Belmont	54	0.6%	Medina	260	1.8%
Brown	92	2.0%	Meigs	18	0.7%
Butler	2,544	5.5%	Mercer	51	1.4%
Carroll	30	1.1%	Miami	338	2.6%
Champaign	102	2.4%	Monroe	-	0.0%
Clark	966	5.1%	Montgomery	3,451	3.8%
Clermont	601	2.7%	Morgan	8	0.5%
Clinton	148	2.5%	Morrow	37	1.3%
Columbiana	233	1.9%	Muskingum	382	3.2%
Coshocton	93	2.1%	Noble	18	1.5%
Crawford	156	2.6%	Ottawa	59	1.4%
Cuyahoga	8,609	3.7%	Paulding	28	1.6%
Darke	135	2.3%	Perry	86	2.3%
Defiance	99	2.5%	Pickaway	156	2.8%
Delaware	153	1.1%	Pike	83	2.2%
Erie	393	3.7%	Portage	515	2.5%
Fairfield	382	2.4%	Preble	123	2.9%
Fayette	91	2.0%	Putnam	25	1.0%
Franklin	11,139	4.6%	Richland	582	3.6%
Fulton	86	2.2%	Ross	138	1.5%
Gallia	96	2.6%	Sandusky	186	2.7%
Geauga	90	1.6%	Scioto	297	2.8%
Greene	395	1.7%	Seneca	193	3.0%
Guernsey	67	1.3%	Shelby	216	3.8%
Hamilton	6,039	4.0%	Stark	1,841	3.7%
Hancock	185	1.9%	Summit	3,288	4.1%
Hardin	56	1.5%	Trumbull	910	3.5%
Harrison	28	1.5%	Tuscarawas	190	1.6%
Henry	63	2.5%	Union	78	1.6%
Highland	86	1.7%	Van Wert	73	2.6%
Hocking	71	2.1%	Vinton	23	1.6%
Holmes	16	0.5%	Warren	410	2.1%
Huron	223	3.1%	Washington	94	1.3%
Jackson	83	2.0%	Wayne	219	1.7%
Jefferson	281	3.2%	Williams	97	2.3%
Knox	121	1.8%	Wood	324	1.8%
Lake	701	2.7%	Wyandot	45	1.7%
Lawrence	239	3.2%			
SOURCE: Eviction Lab, Princeton Universit	у				

TABLE 25

NON-EMPLOYER ESTABLISHMENT GROWTH RATES, 2005-2015

GEOGRAPHY	GROWTH RATE	GEOGRAPHY	GROWTH RATE	GEOGRAPHY	GROWTH RATE
Ohio	10.0%	Guernsey	-10.1%	Muskingum	-5.0%
Adams	-5.0%	Hamilton	12.1%	Noble	-3.9%
Allen	1.0%	Hancock	1.0%	Ottawa	5.4%
Ashland	2.7%	Hardin	-4.7%	Paulding	0.4%
Ashtabula	-1.6%	Harrison	-5.5%	Perry	-12.2%
Athens	1.1%	Henry	-1.2%	Pickaway	5.2%
Auglaize	7.9%	Highland	2.6%	Pike	2.1%
Belmont	2.3%	Hocking	-2.5%	Portage	6.7%
Brown	-5.0%	Holmes	37.5%	Preble	-3.6%
Butler	10.4%	Huron	1.4%	Putnam	7.5%
Carroll	5.4%	Jackson	4.7%	Richland	-2.1%
Champaign	-2.0%	Jefferson	3.2%	Ross	3.1%
Clark	0.0%	Knox	7.4%	Sandusky	1.4%
Clermont	13.9%	Lake	6.2%	Scioto	2.1%
Clinton	-1.9%	Lawrence	-14.7%	Seneca	0.9%
Columbiana	-5.2%	Licking	6.0%	Shelby	6.1%
Coshocton	2.7%	Logan	2.9%	Stark	1.7%
Crawford	-11.7%	Lorain	11.6%	Summit	9.6%
Cuyahoga	14.1%	Lucas	8.4%	Trumbull	6.4%
Darke	1.5%	Madison	0.6%	Tuscarawas	1.2%
Defiance	4.9%	Mahoning	10.7%	Union	21.2%
Delaware	26.6%	Marion	-3.8%	Van Wert	4.5%
Erie	10.3%	Medina	12.6%	Vinton	11.9%
Fairfield	11.4%	Meigs	-10.4%	Warren	28.3%
Fayette	10.1%	Mercer	20.5%	Washington	0.3%
Franklin	23.2%	Miami	10.0%	Wayne	9.2%
Fulton	0.2%	Monroe	-3.5%	Williams	-3.7%
Gallia	-8.3%	Montgomery	9.1%	Wood	7.7%
Geauga	15.8%	Morgan	-6.8%	Wyandot	-1.9%
Greene	10.6%	Morrow	6.2%		

SOURCE: The Future of Work: the Rise of the Gig Economy," National Association of Counties

Non-employer businesses have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax; most are self-employed
individuals operating a very small, unincorporated business with no paid employees (many gig workers fit the Census
definition of a non-employer)

• Seven in 10 Ohio counties saw an increase in non-employer businesses from 2005 to 2015

• Statewide, there were approximately 35 evictions per 1,000 renter households in Ohio



Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies