2021
STATE OF POVERTY IN OHIO

Ohio Association of
Community Action Agencies

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.

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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.

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Letter from the Executive Director

The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies annually releases The State of Poverty in Ohio Report by enrolling expert data evaluators to produce an unbiased illustration of poverty in the state. This report highlights some of the primary causes of poverty and should serve as a guide for positive change.

As contributing factors of poverty evolve, the needs of Ohioans—as well as the targeted approaches to address them—must be evaluated. Last year, the COVID-19 pandemic created new and unexpected hurdles with effects that rippled through our lives: Unemployment skyrocketed, transportation access was significantly limited, and food shortages reduced access to necessary nutrition. Though every person experienced some of the same challenges, low-income Ohioans were disproportionately impacted. Low-income Ohioans struggled to get to work without public transportation. They struggled to pay their rent or mortgage. And they struggled to support their children's education without access to technology.

The pandemic was not the sole focus of this year's report, though. Factors like healthcare, housing access and affordability, and broadband also contribute to poverty in Ohio. Throughout this report, you will learn more about those challenges, who is impacted, and where Ohio has made improvements, such as with the expansion of Medicaid eligibility.

New to the report is Ohio's Well-Being Dashboard. In our effort to highlight trends in poverty, this dashboard looks at county-level indicators that may demonstrate concerning issues when compared to the statewide data. The dashboard gauges socioeconomic indicators that may correlate with higher poverty within communities.

Following the infographics and accompanying narrative, you will find helpful data tables supporting the report and with local information specific to your community. We encourage you to join the discussions surrounding poverty so that we can continue creating opportunities for Ohioans to reach their fullest potential.

Philip E. Cole

Defining Poverty

The Official Poverty Measure (OPM) is the federal standard used to determine whether families meet the definition of being in poverty. Developed in the 1960s, this measure considers the size of the family and household income to determine whether they are able to meet their basic needs. The most recent data indicate the percentage of people, both nationally and in Ohio, who fall under the official poverty line continues to fall, with Ohio lagging behind the nation as a whole. Ohio's poverty rate is 13.1%, while the US rate is 12.3%. In 2015, the poverty rate for Ohio was virtually identical to that of the US, but Ohio has consistently seen higher poverty rates than the US since then.

While the OPM is used as the basis for eligibility for many social programs, its utility is somewhat limited due to how basic the measure is. One area of weakness for the OPM is that it is not designed to capture more short-term changes in economic well-being; it presumes that working Americans have a regular and steady source of income across the entire year. For many American families, this is not the case. In the chart below, the OPM is compared to other measures that provide a more nuanced look at poverty:

OPM
OFFICIAL POVERTY MEASURE

A Health and Human Services measure used for program eligibility that indicates the poverty line is three times the minimum food budget. Does not account for housing, utilities, healthcare, or other essential needs

FPM
FEDERAL POVERTY MEASURE

A Census Bureau measure mainly used for statistical purposes which is similar to the FPL but accounts for household composition.

SPM
SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE

A Census Bureau measure that includes food, housing, utilities, and other needs, but also factors in the value of government benefits as household income. Does not account for economic growth, taxes, or changes in living standards. [1]

AMI
AREA MEDIAN INCOME

A Department of Housing & Urban Development measure to establish thresholds for housing assistance using the midpoint of all incomes in a given area. Households below 80% of AMI are considered "low income," those below 50% "very low income," and those below 30% "extremely low income." This means guidelines can vary significantly depending on the area's overall wealth.

SSS
SELF SUFFICIENCY STANDARD

A measure that considers several factors as its foundation, including number and ages of adults and children in the household, basic care needs, and cost of living. Also includes essential needs such as housing, healthcare, transportation, and other elements.

Areas of Focus

With the rise of the COVID-19 pandemic, it has never been clearer that episodic poverty is a real concern. The spring of 2020 saw shutdowns, economic slowdowns, and long periods of financial uncertainty for Ohioans. Factors like job stability, access to healthcare and childcare, food insecurity, and other concerns showed how a sustained period of economic downturn can deeply affect Ohioans who are at or near the poverty level.

> "We're seeing a lot more families who were considered very middle class and were living well within their means with two parents working. And due to COVID, that income has diminished, whether one parent is staying home with the kids or one had hours reduced, etc., they're living on half their income and struggling. We're seeing a lot more folks who have never had to ask for help before."
>
> *(Local Community Action Agency Provider)*

Prior research has shown that over a third of Ohio households (35%) do not have sufficient liquid assets to live at the poverty level for three months if their household income were to disappear. [2] With unemployment levels in Ohio returning to pre-pandemic levels, it is clear that many Ohio households suffered through this exact scenario.

The pandemic has affected more than just employment and household income, however. It has had significant effects on housing, healthcare, spending, education, and other areas. And while the pandemic affected all of us to some extent, *those in poverty were disproportionately affected* in many of those areas.

COVID-19 also showed how critical access to the internet is. With lockdowns, quarantines for infected individuals and families, and limited access to in-person resources, broadband access was a key component to successfully navigating the challenges of COVID-19, from finding jobs to receiving healthcare to scheduling vaccination appointments. Despite broadband access sometimes being portrayed as a "rural" issue, households in poverty in both rural and urban areas face this issue.

Finally, the effect of the pandemic has been deeply felt in the healthcare system. Ohio's participation in the Medicaid expansion has provided a great deal to those who were able to benefit from expanded enrollment. The expansion has led to greater access to care and reduced disparities in Ohio, including some issues that disproportionately affect low-income Ohioans.

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[1] The Office of Management and Budget has established a workgroup to make methodological improvements to the measure; they have targeted 2021 as the goal to release a report using the new methodology.

[2] Prosperity Now Scorecard, retrieved at https://scorecard.prosperitynow.org/data-by-location#state/oh

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all Ohioans in some way. Ohio instituted a stay-at-home order, a mask mandate, and travel quarantine among other approaches. Moreover, numerous service sector and other jobs were furloughed or laid off, while others were labeled "essential workers" and continued through the stay-at-home period. Access to shopping, in-person services, and other functions was limited, while online approaches became more common.

However, not all Ohioans were affected equally by these changes. Lower-income households were often disproportionately affected by these changes. The US Census Bureau has been conducting the Pulse Survey since April 2020 to collect data about the social and economic effects of the coronavirus on American households. The data illustrates how low-income Ohio households often faced burdens that higher income households did not.

EMPLOYMENT

HOUSING

"COVID-19 has exacerbated the severity of situations already low-income families were facing. Wealth and economic stability has insulated some from the most severe impact of this pandemic, but our most vulnerable families have carried a significant load."
(Local Community Action Agency Provider)

HEALTHCARE

SPENDING

[3] https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/investigations/2020/11/20/landlords-use-intimidation-tricks-push-renters-out-amid-pandemic/6284752002/

Housing

The Pulse Survey found that low-income households struggled to pay for their housing and stay current on those payments. Low-income respondents were also less optimistic about their prospects moving forward; they were more likely to think they would be missing future rent payments, and more likely to think they would be evicted in the next two months. While an eviction moratorium was put in place for a time, a moratorium does not prevent landlords from attempting extrajudicial evictions by threatening eviction or neglecting their obligations. [3]

Twice as many low-income Ohio households had fallen behind on rent payments in January 2021 as had in April 2020
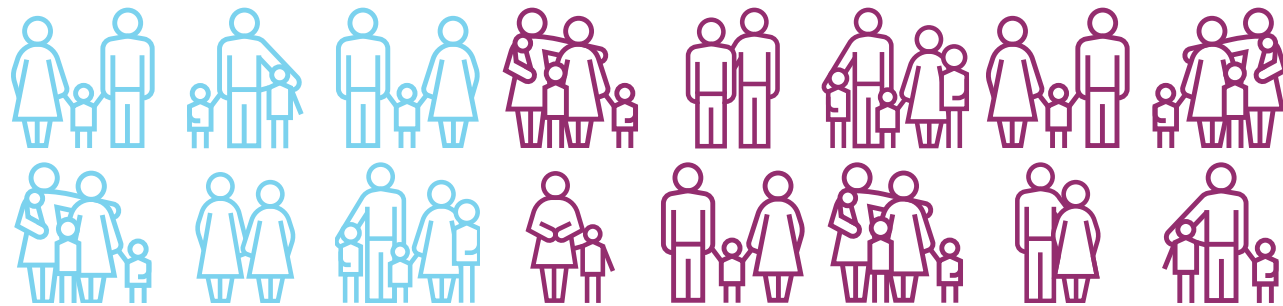
APR 2020

JAN 2021

PAST DUE

"We went from providing *200 families in a year* period with rental/mortgage assistance to serving over *5,000 families in six months*."
(Local Community Action Agency Provider)

Employment

There are indications that the pandemic's effects on income and employment disproportionately affected low-income Ohioans. Low-income households in Ohio were more likely to report a loss of employment income during the pandemic, which can indicate a loss of employment, reduction in hours, or reduction in wage. They were also more likely to report that they had filed for unemployment.

Over half of low-income households reported a loss of employment income
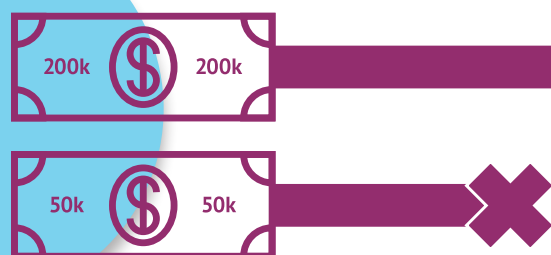

Insurance and Access to Healthcare

About half of low-income households indicated that they had delayed receiving getting medical care due to the pandemic, and nearly 40% of low-income households said they needed medical care for an issue unrelated to the coronavirus but did not get it due to the pandemic. This may also be due in part to the fact that low-income Ohio households were more likely to report that they were uninsured than higher-income households.

It should be noted that delaying or not receiving care is especially problematic for low-income households. Research has shown that low-income American adults are more likely to report being in fair or poor health, and they have higher rates of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and other chronic disorders. [4]
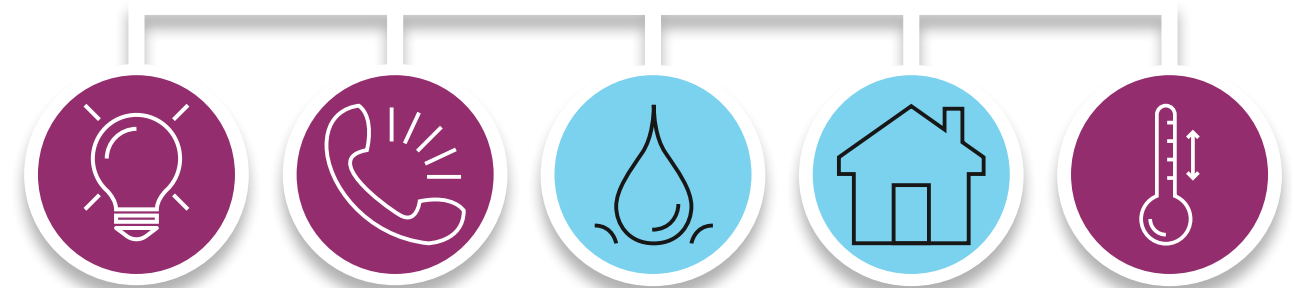
39% of Ohio households making less than $50k reported that they needed medical care but did not get it due to the pandemic, versus 13% of households making more than $200k

Household Spending

More families in Ohio struggled to make ends meet during the pandemic. As might be expected, lower-income households in Ohio reported more challenges in paying expected household expenses like food, rent, car payments, and medical expenses.

The pandemic also changed how we spent money, but not all households were affected in the same way. Lower-income households were less likely to shift to online methods of shopping, forcing them to shop in-person and risk exposure in stores or other public locations.

39% of households with incomes under $25k found it "very difficult" to pay for usual expected expenses during the pandemic. Zero percent of those over $200k said it was "very difficult."

4 SH Woolf, LY Aron, L Dubay, SM Simon, E Zimmerman, K Luk. How are income and wealth linked to health and longevity?, Urban Institute, Washington, DC (April 13, 2015) http://www.urban.org/research/publication/how-are-income-and-wealth-linked-health-and-longevity (accessed April 30, 2021).
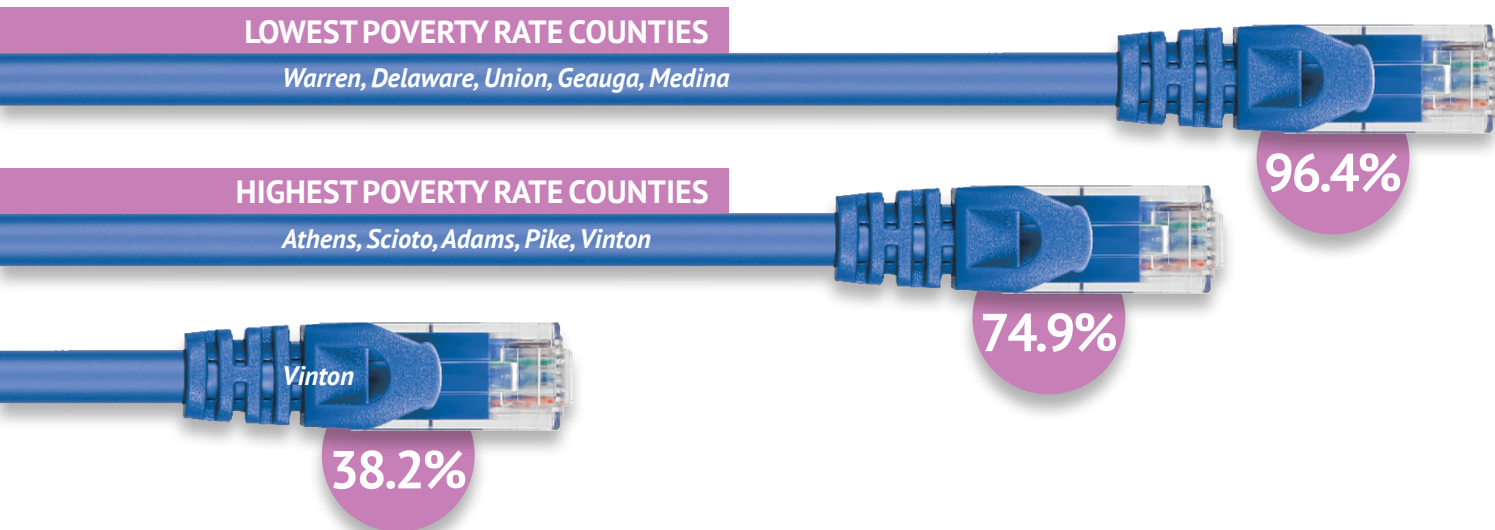
Broadband Access

In an increasingly connected world, high speed internet access has become an essential part of many functions for Ohioans. This need for access was made even clearer during the pandemic, when many in-person services became infeasible. As service organizations, government agencies, stores, and other needed elements transitioned to online formats, those who were unable to get online faced significant barriers.

As was stated in a recent study, lack of broadband access has far-reaching effects: *"…a lack of broadband internet access affects each of the six social determinants of health domains that have been defined by the American Medical Association—the health care system, economic stability, education, food, community/social support and neighborhood—as well as access to credible information, which is critical during a pandemic."* [5]

The first barrier is broadband coverage. Simply put, if high-speed service is not offered in an area, use is impossible. While data indicates that 93.5% of Ohioans have access to broadband service, availability can vary widely. [6] For example, broadband coverage in the five counties with the lowest poverty rates in Ohio (Warren, Delaware, Union, Geauga, and Medina Counties) is 96.4%, while coverage in the five counties with the highest poverty rates (Athens, Scioto, Adams, Pike, and Vinton Counties) is just 74.9%. In fact, coverage in Vinton County is only 38.2%.

Connectivity Rates

LOWEST POVERTY RATE COUNTIES
Warren, Delaware, Union, Geauga, Medina

96.4%

HIGHEST POVERTY RATE COUNTIES
Athens, Scioto, Adams, Pike, Vinton

74.9%

Vinton

38.2%

While discussions of broadband often focus on the disparity between urban and rural areas, access is an issue that connects more closely with income level than location. For example, the share of children with no home broadband shows that both rural and urban districts have lower rates of connectivity than the state as a whole, while districts with average, high, or very high poverty rates have lower rates of connectivity than the state.

[5] https://medicine.osu.edu/news/internet-access-as-a-public-health-issue
[6] https://broadbandnow.com/Ohio
[7] https://news.wosu.org/news/2020-03-03/ohios-digital-divide-deepens-inequalities#stream/0

"When schools went remote last spring, it was *the lower income districts that reached out to us to help spread free wifi around their communities*. The schools had the capability to give out chrome books, but the kids couldn't connect to use them."
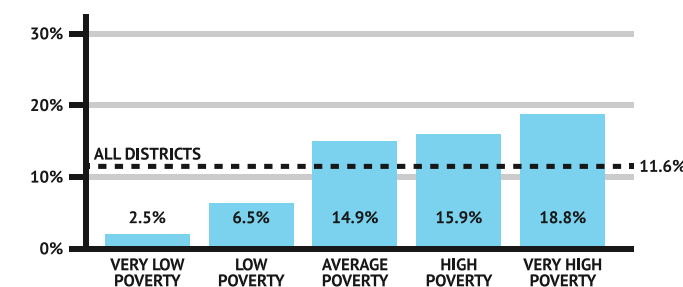*(Local Community Action Agency Provider)*

Beyond broadband coverage, however, Ohioans need both the hardware to properly get online and the skills to use their time online effectively. As one of the authors of "Connecting Cuyahoga" noted, "A smartphone is better than nothing, but it's much better for consuming information than for creating. It's much more difficult to say, draft a resume or a school report on a cell phone, than it is on a desktop with Microsoft Office or even Google Docs." [7]
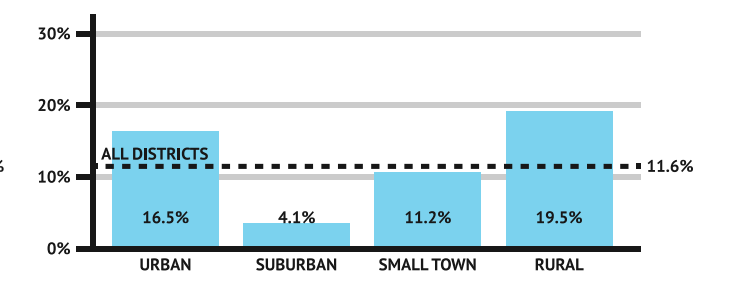
This is a notable concern for Ohioans. When asked how often computers or other digital devices were available to children for educational purposes, low-income Ohio households were even less likely than low-income US households to say that devices were always available.

Additionally, not having the appropriate skills to use the internet can create another barrier. A study of the "digital divide" in southeast Ohio noted that while differences in the divide may relate to access and age, digital skills and motivations also play a role.

Share of Children with No Home Broadband by School District Student Poverty Classification

VERY LOW POVERTY	LOW POVERTY	AVERAGE POVERTY	HIGH POVERTY	VERY HIGH POVERTY
2.5%	6.5%	14.9%	15.9%	18.8%

ALL DISTRICTS — — — 11.6%

Share of Children with No Home Broadband by School District Typology

URBAN	SUBURBAN	SMALL TOWN	RURAL
16.5%	4.1%	11.2%	19.5%

ALL DISTRICTS — — — 11.6%

"Limited Internet Access is a Challenge for Ohio Children," Ohio Housing Finance Agency. Retrieved at: https://ohiohome.org/news/documents/internetaccess.pdf

"Low-income parents were faced with remote education challenges including broadband access, lack of IT equipment, and in some cases lack of ability to assist their children with schoolwork."
(Local Community Action Agency Provider)

Medicaid Expansion

As a part of the Affordable Care Act, states were given the opportunity to expand Medicaid enrollment. Ohio was one of the states that did so, with the expansion widened to include those within 138% of the federal poverty level taking effect at the beginning of 2014. This led to an estimated peak of 700,000 Ohioans becoming enrolled in early 2018, with over 500,000 enrollees in June 2019. [8]

The health impact on low-income Ohioans has been significant. It is estimated that Ohio's Medicaid expansion has saved 1,452 lives, the third-highest total in the United States. [9]

1,452 LIVES SAVED

Enrollees also self-reported numerous benefits. Continuous enrollees were almost four times more likely to say their financial situation had improved since enrolling in Medicaid than to say their financial situation had worsened; families were better able to pay for groceries, housing, or paying down debt. Over 30% of continuous enrollees reported that their health had improved since enrolling in Medicaid.

The 2018 report on Ohio's Medicaid expansion concluded that the expansion had numerous benefits, including:

MEDICAID REDUCES THE RATE OF UNINSURED IN OHIO

MEDICAID BENEFITS THE HEALTH OF ENROLLEES

MEDICAID REDUCES COSTLY EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS AND MAY REDUCE LONG-TERM COSTS

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT FACILITATES/ENABLES EMPLOYMENT

MEDICAID ENROLLMENT ASSISTS WITH ACCESS TO CARE AND LESSENED MEDICAL DEBT

Moreover, there are indications that the Medicaid expansion in Ohio has helped to reduce health-related disparities. A few examples include:

- A study showing that Ohio low-income women of reproductive age experienced a decrease in unmet dental care, vision care, mental health care, and prescription needs, which may stem in part, from increased eligibility and enrollment in Medicaid. [10]

- Research that found that the expansion of Medicaid in Ohio appeared to be associated with a reduction in critical cancer outcome disparities among adults living in low-income communities. [11]

- An article on birth outcomes where the editors note that "Medicaid expansion may be helping to reduce racial disparities in one of the most important health indicators of a society – birth outcomes related to infant mortality." [12]

[8] https://www.healthinsurance.org/medicaid/ohio/#:~:text=As%20of%20June%202019%2C%20there,Medicaid%20as%20of%20January%202017
[9] https://www.cbpp.org/research/health/medicaid-expansion-has-saved-at-least-19000-lives-new-research-finds
[10] Farietta, T.P., Lu, B. & Tumin, R. Ohio's Medicaid expansion and unmet health needs among low-income women of reproductive age. Matern Child Health J 22, 1771–1779 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-018-2575-1
[11] Kim, U., Koroukian, S., Statler, A. and Rose, J. (2020), The effect of Medicaid expansion among adults from low-income communities on stage at diagnosis in those with screening-amenable cancers. Cancer, 126: 4209-4219. https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.32895
[12] Bauchner H, Maddox KJ. Medicaid expansion and birth outcomes. JAMA. 2019;321(16):1609. doi:10.1001/jama.2019.3824

Ohio's Well-Being Dashboard

Even within Ohio, there can be notable variation in poverty trends at the local level. Changes in employment opportunities, educational options, and other factors can be indicators that poverty is becoming more of a concern in a county. In an effort to address this, the Ohio Well-Being Dashboard was developed with the goal of using county-level indicators to determine whether concerning trends are taking place in the counties in Ohio.

This approach examines four socioeconomic and poverty indicators, and how a given county is performing in relation to the state as a whole and the county's performance in the previous year. The four indicators represent major areas that reflect social and economic well-being that are tracked yearly at the county level and include:

- Poverty rate

- Unemployment rate

- Percentage of students receiving Free and Reduced-Price Lunches from schools

- Four-year high school graduation rates

These measures were chosen because they each gauge a slightly different aspect of a county's economic health, with graduation rates and unemployment rates likely to be early indicators of socioeconomic troubles. The four components factor into the county's score equally and reflect two means of comparison: how the county's data compares to that of the state average, and how the county's change from the previous year compares to the state's change from the previous year. Each "point" awarded to a county indicates that they performed notably worse in the comparison.

Level 1: Indicates that a county has no metrics that are significantly worse in the comparisons.

Level 2: Indicates that a county has one metric which is significantly worse in the comparisons.

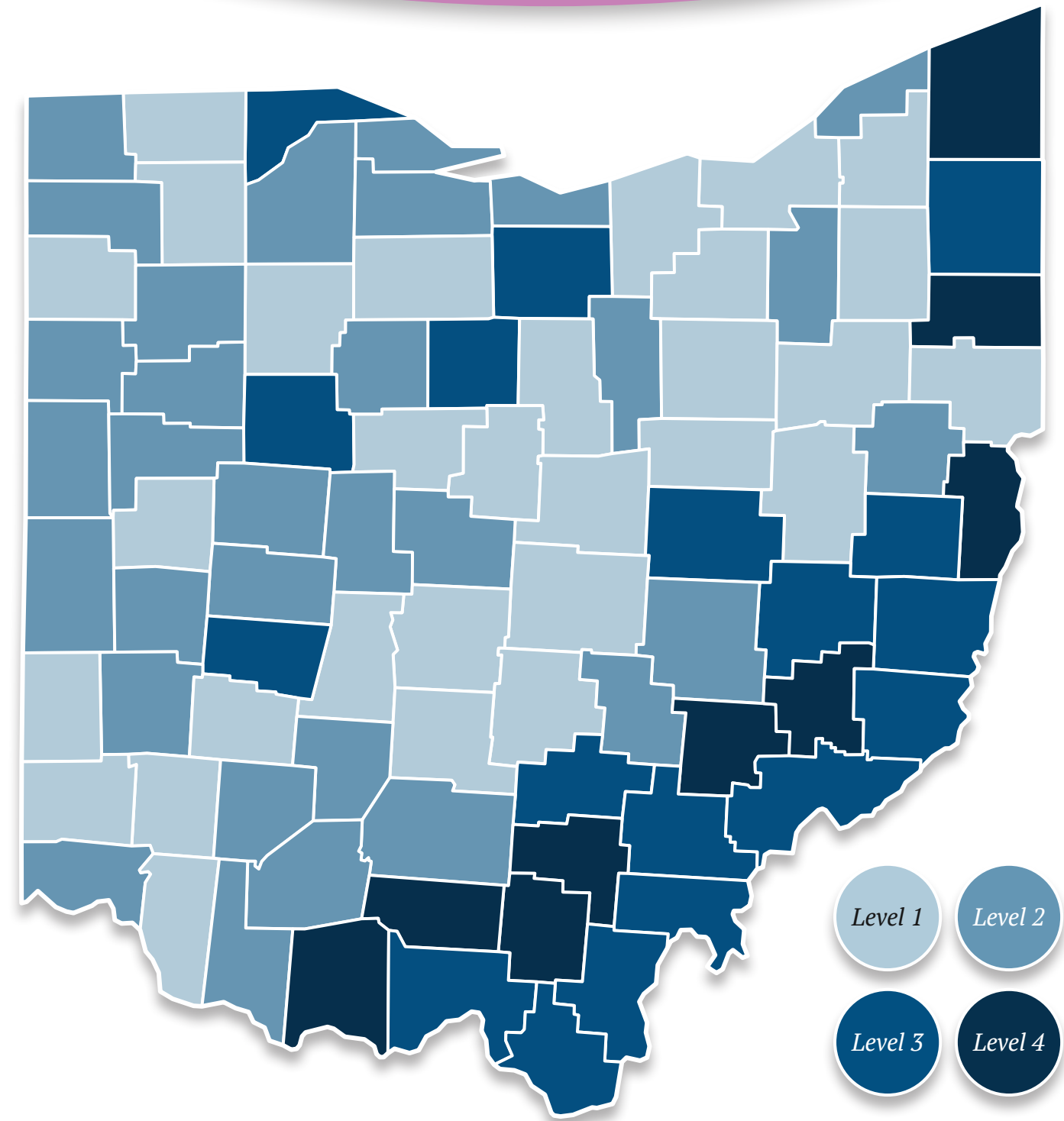*Level 3:* Indicates that a county has 2-3 metrics which are significantly worse in the comparisons.

Level 4: Indicates that a county has four or more metrics which are significantly worse in the comparisons.

COUNTY-LEVEL
Well-Being Dashboard

Level 1   Level 2

Level 3   Level 4

Description of levels available on prior page

Appendix

TABLE 1

FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL THRESHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, 2019

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
One person, under age 65	$13,300								
Age 65 and over	$12,261								
Two people, under age 65	$17120	$17,622							
Age 65 and over	$15,453	$17,555							
Three people	$19,990	$20,578	$20,598						
Four people	$26,370	$26,801	$25,926	$26,017					
Five people	$31,800	$32,263	$31,275	$30,510	$30,044				
Six people	$36,576	$36,721	$35,965	$35,239	$34,161	$33,522			
Seven people	$424085	$42,348	$41,442	$40,811	$39,635	$38,262	$36,757		
Eight people	$47,069	$47,485	$46,630	$45,881	$44,818	$43,470	$42,066	$41,709	
Nine people or more	$56,621	$56,895	$56,139	$55,503	$54,460	$53,025	$51,727	$51,406	$49,426

SOURCES: 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 included 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

SOURCES: 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%

SOURCES: Poverty Dynamics: An Overview of Longitudinal Poverty Estimates Produced by the United States Census Bureau

- 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

TABLE 4

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY STANDARD, OHIO

COST	WHAT IS INCLUDED IN EACH BUDGET ITEM
Housing	Yes: Rent, utilities, and property taxes No: Cable, internet, or telephone services (telephone service is included under miscellaneous costs)
Child Care	Yes: Full-time family day care for infants, full-time center care for preschoolers, and before and after school care for school-age children No: After school programs for teenagers, extracurricular activities, babysitting when not at work
Food	Yes: Groceries No: Take-out, fast-food, restaurant meals, or alcoholic beverages
Transportation	Yes: car ownership cost (per adult)—insurance, gasoline (including gasoline taxes), oil, registration, repairs, monthly payments—or public transportation when adequate (assuming only commuting to and from work and day care plus a weekly shopping trip) No: Non-essential travel or vacations
Healkth Care	Yes: Employer-sponsored health insurance and out-of-pocket costs No: Health savings account, gym memberships, individual health insurance
Taxes	Yes: Federal and state income tax and tax credits, payroll taxes, and state and local sales taxes No: Itemized deductions, tax preparation fees or other taxes (property taxes and gasoline taxes are included under housing and transportation costs, respectively)
Miscellaneous	Yes: Clothing, shoes, paper products, diapers, nonprescription medicines, cleaning products, household items, personal hygiene items, and telephone service No: Recreation, entertainment, pets, gifts, savings, emergencies, debt repayment (including student loans), or education

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

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

TABLE 5

MONTHLY EXPENSES AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY WAGES, SAMPLE COUNTIES, 2020

MONTHLY EXPENSES	COSHOCTON COUNTY (LOW)	TUSCARAWAS COUNTY (MIDDLE)	WARREN COUNTY (HIGH)
Housing	$696	$757	$985
Child Care	$923	$923	$1,434
Food	$701	$806	$842
Transportation	$549	$549	$549
Health Care	$593	$627	$585
Miscellaneous	$346	$366	$440
Taxes	$587	$745	$964
Self-Sufficiency Wages			
Hourly Wage Per Working Adult	$10.96	$12.25	$15.24
Monthly Household Income	$3,857	$4,311	$5,365
Annual Household Income	$46,283	$51,737	$64,386
Minimum Wage And Poverty Threshold (for comparison)			
2020 Ohio Minimum Wage (Hourly)	$8.70	$8.70	$8.70
2020 Federal Poverty Level Threshold (Annual)	$25,926	$25,926	$25,926

SOURCES: 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 of 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 179% FPL to be self-sufficient (Coshocton)
- In no county in Ohio can a single minimum wage worker earn enough for a family to maintain self-sufficiency

TABLE 6

ASSET POVERTY RATES, OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2002–2016

	2004	2006	2009	2010	2011	2014	2016
Ohio	24.2%	21.9%	27.3%	26.3%	23.7%	27.3%	25.2%
United States	22.4%	22.4%	27.1%	26.0%	25.4%	25.3%	24.1%

SOURCES: Prosperity Now Scorecard; data was not collected every 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; this number continues to be higher than the national average

TABLE 7

LIQUID ASSET POVERTY RATES, OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2006–2016

	2006	2009	2010	2011	2014	2016
Ohio	39.5%	43.6%	43.2%	44.7%	40.3%	34.9%
United States	41.4%	43.1%	43.9%	43.5%	40.0%	36.9%

SOURCES: Prosperity Now Scorecard; data was not collected every year

- Liquid assets are those which can be easily exchanged for cash (e.g., gold, savings accounts, government bonds)
- Over one out of every three Ohio households lack the liquid assets needed to stay out of poverty for three months

TABLE 8

POVERTY RATES, OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2014-2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ohio	15.8%	14.8%	14.6%	14.0%	13.9%	13.1%
United States	15.5%	14.7%	14.0%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

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

TABLE 9

CHANGE IN POVERTY, OHIO, 2014-2019

	2014	2019	CHANGE 2014-2019	% CHANGE 2014-2019
Population for whom poverty status is determined	11,276,403	11,362,386	85,983	0.8%
Persons below the poverty level	1,785,780	1,484,862	-300,918	-16.9%

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Ohio's population is growing and about 300,000 fewer people are in poverty in 2019 than were in poverty in 2014

TABLE 10

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

		OHIO	ADAMS	ALLEN	ASHLAND	ASHTABULA
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	11,689,100	27,698	102,351	53,48	97,241
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	21.6%	3.8%	19.4%	4.5%	10.7%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	86,400	-368	-2,497	323	-1,786
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	0.7%	-1.3%	-2.4%	0.6%	-1.8%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	1,474,285	5,200	12,452	6,407	17,508
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	13.0%	19.1%	12.9%	12.6%	18.7%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	18.1%	29.5%	19.6%	19.1%	26.5%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	8.1%	10.8%	7.0%	7.3%	11.3%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	10.7%	20.8%	10.4%	13.7%	18.8%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	29.6%	N	33.2%	N	28.9%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	13.2%	N	13.6%	N	3.8%
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	24.7%	N	16.3%	23.1%	34.5%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	292,365	1,119	2,602	1,050	3,507
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	9.9%	15.1%	9.9%	7.8%	14.6%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	5.5%	11.3%	5.1%	11.1%	13.0%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	40.4%	62.5%	40.3%	25.1%	41.0%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	6.3%	7.4%	6.7%	6.1%	9.9%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	31.2%	47.8%	32.5%	33.2%	42.2%
2	Median household income, 2019	58,704	43,145	58,271	52,554	47,388
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, 2018	18.9%	27.3%	19.8%	19.1%	23.8%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.2%	3.3%	5.7%	4.2%	2.4%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	33.3%	53.2%	35.3%	38.3%	53.1%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	11.4%	18.6%	10.9%	8.7%	17.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	25.3%	37.7%	28.7%	19.4%	32.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	6.1%	7.6%	6.1%	8.9%	9.7%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.1%	6.8%	4.0%	4.2%	4.8%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	5.4%	18.9%	6.8%	3.1%	11.6%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	44.9%	54.3%	46.4%	33.9%	52.3%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	18.0%	20.7%	15.4%	18.1%	19.9%

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, 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

		ATHENS	AUGLAIZE	BELMONT	BROWN	BUTLER
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	65,327	45,656	67,006	43,432	383,134
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	10.3%	4.3%	7.6%	3.8%	20.2%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	544	-81	-2,361	-501	9,384
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	0.8%	-0.2%	-3.4%	-1.1%	2.5%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	14,839	3,297	7,355	5,162	43,439
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	26.6%	7.3%	11.6%	12.1%	11.7%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	25.3%	9.2%	15.7%	18.0%	14.1%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	11.9%	6.6%	8.7%	9.5%	6.5%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	28.7%	7.8%	11.9%	15.1%	10.3%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	34.8%	N	17.1%	N	19.9%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	39.9%	N	N	N	17.0%
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	37.9%	28.3%	N	N	27.2%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	2,044	877	1,322	1,468	7,520
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	16.5%	6.7%	8.1%	11.9%	7.9%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	14.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	50.3%	39.3%	36.6%	53.4%	37.4%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	17.1%	3.8%	5.1%	5.8%	6.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	47.7%	23.3%	31.7%	32.9%	27.6%
2	Median household income, 2019	43,621	64,227	50,166	58,441	68,611
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, 2018	24.9%	14.0%	20.5%	21.6%	16.5%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	5.7%	5.0%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	38.5%	31.2%	41.6%	47.1%	35.3%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	11.9%	5.3%	10.7%	12.0%	8.4%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	23.5%	15.1%	24.5%	29.6%	24.3%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	6.1%	3.6%	5.5%	7.8%	5.6%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.3%	3.0%	5.6%	5.0%	3.8%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	10.6%	3.0%	7.3%	7.7%	2.9%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	56.6%	37.8%	38.9%	47.2%	45.9%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	18.4%	13.3%	12.3%	19.0%	17.2%

TABLE 10 CONT.

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

		CARROLL	CHAMPAIGN	CLARK	CLERMONT	CLINTON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	26,914	38,885	134,083	206,428	41,968
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	3.8%	6.8%	16.1%	6.8%	6.7%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	-1,215	-193	-2,228	4,974	163
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	-4.3%	-0.5%	-1.6%	2.5%	0.4%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	2,992	2,941	18,960	16,710	6,041
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	11.3%	7.7%	14.6%	8.2%	14.8%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	18.2%	11.1%	21.0%	11.7%	22.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	7.3%	5.8%	8.1%	7.8%	10.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	12.3%	9.5%	12.9%	8.6%	14.1%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	N	24.0%	25.5%	15.4%	16.8%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	N	N	9.1%	11.0%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	N	15.4%	25.6%	13.7%	14.8%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	672	871	3,865	3,487	1,289
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	8.8%	8.4%	10.9%	6.4%	11.6%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	8.7%	3.4%	6.5%	3.2%	6.5%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	46.6%	37.0%	36.6%	31.8%	44.0%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	5.0%	4.2%	6.9%	4.4%	6.2%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	30.9%	27.0%	36.8%	24.0%	35.4%
2	Median household income, 2019	56,999	62,077	50,832	68,724	52,870
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, 2018	19.1%	18.2%	21.1%	15.6%	19.9%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	2.9%	3.8%	3.4%	5.6%	3.4%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	51.4%	37.4%	36.7%	33.2%	39.9%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	10.4%	9.1%	15.1%	5.8%	12.3%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	22.7%	21.7%	32.7%	18.4%	26.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	8.4%	4.7%	6.3%	5.1%	5.6%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.0%	3.7%	4.3%	3.7%	4.7%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	6.6%	5.8%	6.1%	2.4%	9.2%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	35.1%	32.8%	41.7%	42.4%	43.4%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	15.5%	15.2%	17.4%	18.1%	17.6%

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, 2019	101,883	36,600	41,494	1,235,072	51,113
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	6.3%	4.4%	5.0%	41.4%	4.2%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	-3,738	69	-913	-28,129	-1,071
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	-3.5%	0.2%	-2.2%	-2.2%	-2.1%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	12,955	4,517	6,000	195,758	6,115
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	13.2%	12.5%	14.7%	16.2%	12.1%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	18.1%	18.8%	23.0%	23.6%	17.1%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	7.1%	7.9%	10.8%	10.9%	6.1%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	13.4%	14.2%	14.7%	9.4%	10.0%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	41.7%	N	N	31.3%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	N	N	N	13.9%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	26.0%	N	3.1%	28.4%	25.7%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	2,760	978	1,134	39,242	1,018
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	10.1%	9.9%	10.1%	13.0%	7.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	6.8%	7.9%	7.7%	6.4%	4.7%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	41.3%	49.5%	44.5%	41.8%	43.6%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	6.3%	5.9%	6.7%	8.0%	4.2%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	35.6%	38.4%	37.9%	35.3%	31.6%
2	Median household income, 2019	52,693	49,679	49,484	52,503	56,824
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, 2018	21.5%	23.3%	22.1%	21.6%	16.9%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	3.7%	0.9%	2.7%	8.6%	1.5%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	42.3%	52.1%	46.8%	31.6%	32.8%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	13.4%	15.0%	14.3%	16.1%	7.1%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	27.7%	29.8%	29.9%	32.6%	20.8%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	6.4%	10.2%	5.7%	5.4%	5.7%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.8%	5.8%	4.7%	4.2%	3.7%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	9.4%	11.4%	9.1%	5.5%	4.3%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	44.5%	37.5%	40.4%	48.4%	34.1%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	16.3%	15.7%	16.8%	21.6%	14.4%

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, 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

		DEFIANCE	DELAWARE	ERIE	FAIRFIELD	FAYETTE
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	38,087	209,177	74,266	157,574	28,525
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	14.0%	16.2%	17.0%	15.1%	7.8%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	-438	19,737	-1,543	7,214	-125
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	-1.1%	10.4%	-2.0%	4.8%	-0.4%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	3,264	9,863	8,414	12,549	3,777
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	8.8%	4.8%	11.6%	8.1%	13.6%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	13.6%	5.0%	19.2%	11.5%	21.0%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	3.9%	3.8%	5.0%	5.8%	7.4%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	9.3%	4.4%	9.0%	9.0%	14.7%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	21.0%	9.3%	28.6%	9.1%	17.8%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	N	2.1%	0.5%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	14.7%	10.1%	23.7%	21.5%	45.2%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	865	1,773	1,717	2,663	928
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	8.1%	3.3%	8.6%	6.6%	11.5%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	4.2%	1.8%	5.2%	2.9%	7.6%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	51.1%	19.7%	37.6%	32.9%	43.6%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	3.8%	1.9%	4.9%	3.8%	7.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	26.9%	11.4%	29.4%	24.9%	37.2%
2	Median household income, 2019	60,918	110,252	60,790	71,782	51,023
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, 2018	16.8%	9.4%	19.5%	15.6%	21.4%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	4.7%	5.9%	5.7%	5.1%	3.9%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	35.8%	11.9%	32.3%	33.3%	44.5%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	8.8%	2.5%	11.7%	8.9%	14.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	23.3%	7.8%	23.7%	21.1%	30.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	5.5%	3.7%	4.7%	5.3%	7.1%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.2%	3.1%	4.9%	3.7%	3.9%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	7.0%	1.5%	6.0%	4.7%	12.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	39.0%	39.1%	42.6%	47.0%	42.5%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	12.1%	18.0%	16.0%	18.3%	18.4%

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, 2019	1,316,756	42,126	29,898	93,649	168,937
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	37.9%	11.2%	6.9%	4.6%	16.3%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	78,394	-277	-565	-330	4,264
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	6.3%	-0.7%	-1.9%	-0.4%	2.6%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	172,890	2,889	4,790	5,083	15,932
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	13.5%	6.9%	16.5%	5.5%	9.9%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	18.6%	9.8%	24.9%	6.2%	12.9%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	9.2%	5.5%	10.7%	5.2%	6.2%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	10.0%	6.9%	19.7%	5.5%	10.3%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	28.2%	N	31.8%	14.2%	20.9%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	14.8%	N	N	2.4%	13.5%
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	26.1%	14.8%	N	17.1%	17.8%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	33,598	704	1,089	907	3,289
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	11.2%	6.0%	14.4%	3.5%	7.7%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	7.0%	2.8%	14.3%	2.7%	3.7%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	37.2%	30.9%	46.2%	17.3%	41.9%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	7.1%	3.2%	6.6%	2.5%	5.9%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	32.3%	25.4%	39.0%	19.0%	25.6%
2	Median household income, 2019	64,648	64,334	48,094	79,865	69,709
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, 2018	17.8%	15.7%	26.7%	13.3%	16.7%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.2%	4.2%	5.6%	4.4%	6.3%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	35.6%	30.2%	52.5%	16.2%	21.9%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	11.2%	6.7%	18.3%	2.7%	6.4%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	26.6%	17.8%	35.3%	9.0%	17.7%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	7.6%	4.9%	9.7%	8.8%	4.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.5%	4.1%	5.4%	3.5%	3.7%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	4.8%	5.1%	12.5%	2.5%	2.5%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	44.1%	35.7%	45.3%	43.5%	40.9%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	19.2%	14.4%	17.8%	19.4%	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, 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

		GUERNSEY	HAMILTON	HANCOCK	HARDIN	HARRISON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	38,875	817,473	75,783	31,365	15,040
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	5.4%	35.2%	11.4%	5.4%	5.2%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	-815	9,856	502	-419	-479
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	-2.1%	1.2%	0.7%	-1.3%	-3.1%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	5,946	116,077	6,877	4,078	2,133
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	15.5%	14.6%	9.3%	13.9%	14.5%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	22.2%	20.8%	11.2%	18.2%	21.7%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	9.3%	8.5%	6.2%	7.9%	8.7%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	18.4%	9.5%	10.0%	13.5%	15.8%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	N	28.9%	13.2%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	N	12.3%	20.1%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	N	30.5%	17.2%	N	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	1,533	21,686	1,236	800	476
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	14.8%	11.0%	6.2%	10.2%	11.3%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	11.3%	3.9%	3.7%	7.0%	8.7%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	56.0%	42.1%	33.0%	37.8%	59.7%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	7.7%	7.6%	4.5%	5.7%	6.6%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	39.7%	32.0%	27.4%	35.4%	33.6%
2	Median household income, 2019	48,283	60,251	62,720	51,155	50,137
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, 2018	26.0%	18.7%	15.3%	19.8%	23.3%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	3.9%	7.7%	3.4%	3.0%	5.1%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	43.5%	34.5%	30.5%	45.5%	34.5%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	13.1%	11.5%	7.6%	9.8%	13.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	30.7%	27.1%	18.1%	22.9%	26.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	7.2%	5.7%	4.1%	10.6%	9.6%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.5%	3.8%	3.2%	4.2%	5.3%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	10.7%	2.5%	4.8%	6.9%	10.9%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	53.4%	47.1%	37.5%	37.1%	42.7%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	18.0%	19.7%	13.9%	17.4%	15.3%

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, 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

		HENRY	HIGHLAND	HOCKING	HOLMES	HURON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	27,006	43,161	28,264	43,960	58,266
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	10.1%	5.1%	3.9%	2.3%	10.1%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	-591	68	-479	172	-344
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	-2.1%	0.2%	-1.7%	0.4%	-0.6%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	2,000	6,643	4,177	3,952	5,719
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	7.5%	15.6%	15.0%	9.2%	10.0%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	10.4%	22.7%	21.3%	13.0%	15.3%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	5.7%	12.3%	6.3%	11.0%	8.1%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	7.5%	18.9%	13.0%	9.9%	11.8%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	N	13.2%	N	N	31.6%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	16.2%	N	N	N	24.5%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	483	1,582	762	745	1,423
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	6.3%	14.1%	9.6%	7.6%	9.3%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	2.9%	13.0%	5.2%	9.5%	6.3%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	36.2%	45.9%	42.2%	29.9%	42.4%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	3.5%	9.0%	6.2%	3.1%	5.4%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	25.9%	40.8%	35.0%	28.7%	33.3%
2	Median household income, 2019	61,351	47,126	51,016	62,596	56,704
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, 2018	17.4%	24.5%	20.6%	15.0%	20.3%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.3%	5.1%	3.9%	2.4%	2.8%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	29.5%	47.6%	44.3%	32.1%	44.5%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	5.4%	14.2%	17.6%	2.8%	11.8%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	16.6%	31.6%	26.5%	9.2%	25.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	4.0%	8.5%	5.7%	40.7%	7.0%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.6%	5.2%	4.6%	3.0%	5.7%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	4.2%	12.5%	12.9%	3.4%	7.4%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	32.6%	44.6%	32.9%	31.4%	39.5%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	15.0%	20.0%	18.8%	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, 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

		JACKSON	JEFFERSON	KNOX	LAKE	LAWRENCE
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	32,413	65,325	62,322	230,149	59,463
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	4.2%	9.9%	4.7%	12.4%	5.3%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	-348	-2,551	1,322	292	-2,076
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	-1.1%	-3.8%	2.2%	0.1%	-3.4%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	5,491	10,733	6,664	18,914	9,482
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	17.2%	17.1%	11.3%	8.3%	16.2%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	26.7%	25.4%	16.7%	11.2%	22.6%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	12.7%	8.4%	7.4%	6.2%	11.3%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	18.6%	15.7%	12.6%	6.9%	17.6%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	N	31.9%	N	18.0%	28.4%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	N	N	N	12.5%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	N	49.5%	16.4%	19.9%	14.1%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	1,446	2,043	1,344	3,072	2,303
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	15.7%	11.9%	8.4%	5.0%	15.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	14.5%	7.3%	6.3%	4.0%	8.3%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	55.0%	51.7%	49.0%	23.0%	44.7%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	9.1%	8.5%	6.7%	3.2%	6.8%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	42.8%	36.4%	30.1%	22.3%	40.9%
2	Median household income, 2019	50,671	47,652	59,957	65,040	46,433
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%	27.5%	35.1%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2018	25.7%	24.9%	19.2%	15.8%	25.1%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	3.1%	6.0%	5.2%	6.2%	4.0%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	48.3%	53.2%	36.6%	28.6%	46.7%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	15.8%	17.0%	9.8%	6.6%	18.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	34.9%	32.1%	21.3%	16.5%	35.3%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	8.2%	5.6%	9.6%	4.7%	5.6%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	6.2%	5.9%	3.9%	3.7%	5.2%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	14.9%	10.0%	6.4%	2.6%	15.7%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	39.9%	46.7%	43.8%	40.4%	47.4%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	22.1%	14.4%	16.7%	18.2%	21.1%

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, 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

		LICKING	LOGAN	LORAIN	LUCAS	MADISON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	176,862	45,672	309,833	428,348	44,731
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	10.9%	7.0%	22.3%	31.8%	11.9%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	7,452	199	5,369	-6,237	751
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	4.4%	0.4%	1.8%	-1.4%	1.7%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	16,038	4,751	41,735	75,402	3,808
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	9.3%	10.5%	13.9%	18.0%	9.6%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	12.4%	14.6%	20.3%	26.3%	12.4%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	6.6%	8.2%	7.0%	9.7%	5.4%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	10.0%	10.7%	9.3%	12.6%	8.3%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	11.6%	12.4%	35.0%	34.6%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	0.8%	N	17.4%	18.7%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	16.4%	12.5%	26.7%	27.6%	29.0%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	3,247	1,041	7,948	14,996	604
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	7.2%	8.2%	10.0%	14.0%	5.8%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	4.9%	7.3%	3.7%	8.0%	3.6%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	34.3%	35.9%	46.3%	44.4%	28.9%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	4.7%	5.0%	6.1%	9.0%	4.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	26.5%	30.2%	28.8%	37.7%	23.8%
2	Median household income, 2019	66,321	60,624	59,201	49,924	65,696
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, 2018	17.8%	18.6%	19.4%	22.0%	17.0%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	5.7%	4.1%	6.4%	6.6%	6.0%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	37.2%	39.1%	28.8%	34.4%	30.3%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	9.2%	10.7%	10.6%	15.1%	8.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	21.4%	21.6%	23.2%	32.8%	19.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	6.4%	6.0%	5.1%	6.0%	6.7%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.7%	3.6%	4.3%	4.7%	3.4%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	4.6%	7.0%	4.7%	7.2%	6.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	44.2%	34.3%	49.9%	45.8%	26.5%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	17.2%	16.1%	18.3%	19.4%	17.2%

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, 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

		MAHONING	MARION	MEDINA	MEIGS	MERCER
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	228,683	65,093	179,746	22,907	41,172
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	24.5%	11.9%	6.4%	3.5%	5.2%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	-4,708	-698	3,891	-370	442
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	-2.0%	-1.1%	2.2%	-1.6%	1.1%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	40,346	8,736	9,739	3,570	2,710
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	18.4%	14.8%	5.5%	15.8%	6.7%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	27.4%	20.3%	7.0%	23.7%	8.8%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	8.8%	6.5%	5.2%	10.2%	5.5%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	11.6%	13.7%	5.6%	19.4%	5.9%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	39.1%	25.7%	12.5%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	12.1%	N	4.0%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	35.0%	33.7%	17.4%	N	20.4%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	8,159	1,648	1,993	881	481
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	13.7%	10.4%	4.1%	14.4%	4.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	6.1%	9.5%	2.5%	10.4%	1.5%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	47.9%	34.6%	29.5%	60.3%	33.0%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	7.0%	8.2%	2.5%	8.7%	2.4%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	37.5%	38.7%	17.2%	41.0%	22.8%
2	Median household income, 2019	48,018	51,479	78,540	43,754	67,075
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, 2018	23.0%	21.9%	13.7%	28.1%	12.9%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.7%	3.1%	6.9%	4.8%	3.2%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	37.7%	43.2%	19.9%	50.1%	23.0%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	17.7%	14.0%	4.9%	20.8%	3.9%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	34.6%	37.4%	12.7%	34.6%	13.5%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	4.7%	5.5%	4.0%	6.8%	3.5%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	5.7%	4.1%	3.4%	6.9%	2.6%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	8.3%	9.9%	2.6%	13.6%	2.9%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	47.8%	49.6%	39.1%	51.1%	32.4%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	17.8%	16.5%	17.2%	16.7%	14.7%

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, 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

		MIAMI	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MORGAN	MORROW
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	106,987	13,654	531,687	14,508	35,328
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	8.2%	3.1%	29.7%	8.2%	4.3%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	3,131	-703	-801	-222	391
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	3.0%	-4.9%	-0.2%	-1.5%	1.1%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	9,324	1,881	78,917	2,236	2,967
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	8.8%	14.0%	15.3%	15.7%	8.5%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	11.9%	20.2%	22.5%	21.4%	13.6%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	6.5%	9.3%	8.3%	12.1%	5.4%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	8.6%	16.2%	11.7%	18.9%	9.4%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	21.6%	N	30.8%	19.8%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	3.2%	N	11.8%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	18.7%	N	27.8%	N	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	1,461	476	16,917	630	617
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	5.5%	12.6%	12.6%	15.6%	6.5%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	4.1%	14.3%	7.1%	16.2%	6.9%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	30.7%	41.7%	42.3%	48.1%	21.5%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	3.6%	6.9%	7.5%	7.9%	3.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	25.9%	38.4%	35.2%	45.5%	28.9%
2	Median household income, 2019	63,524	48,231	54,704	46,883	59,498
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, 2018	15.7%	26.3%	21.4%	25.9%	17.4%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	3.8%	5.3%	6.8%	2.8%	4.5%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	33.0%	45.4%	36.2%	NA*	38.9%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	6.9%	11.1%	12.3%	14.9%	7.8%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	21.1%	26.1%	29.8%	28.4%	21.8%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	5.6%	6.7%	6.6%	7.7%	7.0%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.7%	8.3%	4.2%	6.5%	4.1%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	4.6%	9.4%	3.9%	14.5%	7.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	38.3%	57.5%	45.2%	47.9%	36.7%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	14.9%	16.0%	18.5%	15.9%	17.3%

TABLE 10 CONT.

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

		MUSKINGUM	NOBLE	OTTAWA	PAULDING	PERRY
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	86,215	14,424	40,525	18,672	36,134
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	8.7%	5.1%	7.7%	7.7%	3.5%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	310	-108	-378	-303	208
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	0.4%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-1.6%	0.6%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	12,866	1,657	3,215	1,816	5,333
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	15.3%	14.2%	8.1%	9.8%	15.0%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	21.4%	16.0%	12.1%	13.2%	20.6%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	8.0%	5.6%	6.3%	7.4%	11.9%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	14.6%	15.8%	9.6%	9.4%	18.5%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	32.8%	N	N	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	14.7%	N	15.7%	10.3%	N
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	2,735	289	750	413	1,378
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	12.4%	9.1%	6.3%	7.6%	14.3%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	8.3%	11.6%	2.4%	4.0%	9.5%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	53.5%	40.4%	47.0%	23.9%	54.9%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	6.7%	4.0%	4.9%	4.3%	8.4%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	36.5%	34.1%	26.8%	28.2%	38.7%
2	Median household income, 2019	52,105	50,788	63,352	58,100	51,875
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, 2018	22.1%	26.5%	20.1%	17.1%	23.4%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	5.1%	5.0%	6.0%	6.0%	4.7%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	38.7%	42.0%	32.4%	38.3%	34.2%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	18.0%	7.8%	7.3%	8.8%	16.0%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	33.3%	20.0%	17.7%	19.0%	31.8%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	5.2%	6.2%	4.1%	5.8%	5.0%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.9%	6.9%	5.6%	3.8%	5.2%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	9.7%	8.3%	4.1%	8.0%	13.6%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	50.3%	37.0%	42.9%	38.2%	44.1%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	18.1%	15.1%	15.7%	13.6%	18.6%

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, 2019	58,457	27,772	162,466	40,882	33,861
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	7.6%	5.0%	10.8%	3.9%	8.0%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	1,753	-409	3	-613	-337
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	3.1%	-1.5%	0.0%	-1.5%	-1.0%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	6,177	5,191	18,371	3,602	2,397
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	11.5%	19.1%	11.9%	8.9%	7.2%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	15.2%	27.1%	13.4%	13.3%	7.9%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	9.2%	11.2%	5.5%	8.1%	6.6%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	11.8%	18.9%	11.0%	10.1%	6.7%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	14.1%	N	30.2%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	N	N	26.1%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	4.8%	N	21.3%	N	21.9%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	1,283	993	3,319	852	605
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	9.0%	13.4%	8.4%	7.5%	6.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	5.3%	10.0%	4.8%	3.9%	3.6%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	39.9%	39.0%	40.4%	32.9%	45.4%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	5.8%	9.0%	5.9%	3.3%	3.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	27.2%	42.3%	29.0%	27.3%	21.4%
2	Median household income, 2019	63,931	46,255	57,439	62,128	73,454
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, 2018	18.0%	27.0%	17.7%	17.9%	12.7%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	6.3%	3.8%	6.2%	5.5%	4.4%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	30.8%	24.4%	29.8%	37.7%	22.1%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	10.1%	24.0%	7.2%	9.4%	5.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	21.7%	40.8%	19.1%	22.2%	13.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	5.7%	7.1%	5.1%	6.4%	3.0%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.0%	6.2%	4.2%	3.8%	3.1%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	6.4%	21.1%	5.1%	5.5%	4.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	43.7%	48.5%	53.2%	38.3%	33.7%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	17.3%	15.8%	19.0%	17.1%	11.1%

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, 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

		RICHLAND	ROSS	SANDUSKY	SCIOTO	SENECA
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	121,154	76,666	58,518	75,314	55,178
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	14.6%	10.3%	16.0%	6.8%	10.8%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	-845	-429	-1,309	-2,162	-625
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	-0.7%	-0.6%	-2.2%	-2.8%	-1.1%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	15,313	10,803	5,489	15,739	6,338
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	13.5%	15.2%	9.6%	21.9%	12.1%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	20.4%	20.2%	14.1%	30.1%	16.8%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	8.0%	9.7%	8.9%	13.1%	8.2%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	11.4%	16.6%	9.8%	22.2%	10.9%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	29.2%	23.1%	29.8%	45.5%	51.6%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	7.1%	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	31.8%	15.9%	13.4%	33.7%	19.4%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	3,002	2,418	1,298	3,369	1,301
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	9.7%	12.2%	8.3%	17.3%	9.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	4.9%	8.0%	3.2%	13.0%	4.2%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	42.4%	42.9%	40.4%	60.3%	47.6%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	5.7%	6.7%	5.7%	10.3%	5.6%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	35.5%	35.7%	29.3%	44.6%	32.3%
2	Median household income, 2019	51,883	54,728	58,415	45,410	55,664
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, 2018	20.2%	22.6%	18.3%	27.8%	19.8%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	3.6%	5.7%	5.3%	6.4%	4.6%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	41.5%	44.1%	39.5%	41.2%	37.9%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	12.5%	17.6%	8.1%	25.6%	10.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	28.9%	35.6%	22.5%	38.4%	22.8%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	7.0%	5.9%	4.6%	5.5%	4.8%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	4.5%	4.2%	4.3%	6.3%	4.1%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	8.2%	13.2%	5.9%	18.8%	5.3%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	42.2%	48.7%	39.1%	49.5%	39.3%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	17.4%	18.1%	14.8%	19.2%	13.7%

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, 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, 2019	48,590	370,606	541,013	197,974	91,987
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	7.4%	13.8%	23.6%	13.1%	6.0%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	-405	-4,940	-1,432	-6,999	-665
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	-0.8%	-1.3%	-0.3%	-3.4%	-0.7%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	4,374	46,938	75,226	29,809	10,162
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	9.1%	13.0%	14.2%	15.4%	11.2%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	11.7%	18.7%	21.0%	24.8%	15.8%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	6.1%	7.2%	7.1%	8.0%	8.7%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	8.4%	10.7%	9.4%	14.8%	11.8%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	22.5%	37.8%	29.7%	35.5%	33.9%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	8.7%	6.6%	18.9%	26.6%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	9.9%	23.6%	15.4%	30.9%	28.2%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	883	9,879	12,897	6,812	2,291
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	6.8%	10.0%	9.4%	12.7%	9.4%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	2.6%	4.0%	4.7%	8.5%	7.1%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	31.5%	46.8%	39.9%	50.4%	45.7%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	3.7%	5.9%	6.0%	7.3%	4.8%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	26.2%	31.3%	30.1%	37.5%	34.0%
2	Median household income, 2019	64,304	55,623	57,753	47,966	54,150
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, 2018	15.3%	19.8%	18.2%	24.0%	18.9%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	4.6%	5.5%	6.0%	5.5%	3.8%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	27.9%	33.4%	27.8%	44.2%	37.5%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	6.5%	11.6%	13.0%	14.4%	12.3%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	18.3%	25.4%	26.0%	30.1%	22.7%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	4.2%	5.7%	5.7%	6.8%	7.8%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.5%	4.5%	4.3%	6.1%	4.3%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	5.9%	5.1%	5.0%	5.9%	5.4%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	31.1%	42.4%	46.4%	50.4%	42.3%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	14.7%	16.7%	17.7%	16.3%	14.8%

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, 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.

		UNION	VAN WERT	VINTON	WARREN	WASHINGTON
	Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2019	58,988	28,275	13,085	234,602	59,911
1	Percentage minority population, 2019	11.2%	6.5%	3.7%	14.7%	5.1%
1	Population change, 2014-2019	5,215	-59	-125	13,335	-1,249
1	Percentage population change, 2014-2019	9.7%	-0.2%	-0.9%	6.0%	-2.0%
	Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2019	3,033	2,359	2,417	10,308	6,395
2	Overall poverty rate, 2019	5.4%	8.5%	18.7%	4.5%	11.0%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2019	5.7%	12.0%	28.1%	5.1%	15.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2019	7.5%	7.0%	11.5%	4.3%	9.1%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2019	5.6%	10.8%	19.2%	4.4%	13.8%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2019	20.6%	N	N	4.4%	35.5%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2019	0.0%	N	N	4.1%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2019	1.7%	18.0%	N	6.7%	14.5%
	Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2019	621	571	442	2,113	1,771
3	Family poverty rate, 2019	4.1%	7.0%	12.8%	3.4%	10.8%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	2.4%	1.7%	11.0%	2.1%	8.8%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2019	19.5%	39.2%	52.2%	20.1%	43.5%
	Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2019	2.3%	5.5%	7.9%	2.0%	5.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2019	17.2%	31.3%	39.3%	14.0%	32.9%
2	Median household income, 2019	91,597	55,361	46,301	91,645	52,565
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, 2018	12.6%	16.1%	27.8%	11.4%	22.5%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	5.8%	1.6%	4.2%	5.9%	5.6%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	20.8%	37.7%	NA°	16.1%	42.9%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2019	3.8%	7.1%	17.6%	3.2%	11.7%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2019	11.2%	20.1%	27.4%	11.5%	24.1%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2019	4.3%	4.4%	8.6%	3.7%	7.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.2%	3.3%	5.6%	3.5%	5.4%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2019	3.4%	6.2%	19.0%	1.6%	7.6%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2019	34.1%	45.0%	56.2%	35.6%	45.5%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2019	17.8%	14.7%	18.6%	15.9%	15.5%

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, 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

		WAYNE	WILLIAMS	WOOD	WYANDOT
	Population and population change				
1	Total population, 2018	115,710	36,692	130,817	21,772
1	Percentage minority population, 2018	6.5%	7.9%	12.0%	5.5%
1	Population change, 2013-2018	-202	-503	1,480	-511
1	Percentage population change, 2013-2018	-0.2%	-1.4%	1.1%	-2.3%
	Individual poverty rates				
2	Population in poverty, 2018	11,062	3,324	13,819	1,609
2	Overall poverty rate, 2018	9.9%	9.3%	11.2%	7.5%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2018	13.9%	13.3%	9.8%	9.7%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2018	7.2%	6.7%	6.2%	9.8%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2018	10.6%	10.9%	11.9%	7.5%
3	Black/African American poverty rate, 2018	31.0%	N	28.1%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2018	4.0%	N	11.2%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2018	27.6%	15.3%	18.8%	3.2%
	Family poverty rates				
3	Families in poverty, 2018	2,252	681	1,718	282
3	Family poverty rate, 2018	7.5%	7.1%	5.6%	4.6%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	5.3%	5.6%	4.1%	0.4%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2018	34.4%	34.1%	28.2%	19.9%
	Other measures of economic need				
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2018	3.9%	5.6%	6.3%	2.9%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2018	30.3%	29.7%	27.7%	28.0%
2	Median household income, 2018	58,747	54,239	64,723	61,733
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	17.3%	18.7%	14.1%	14.3%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2018	2.8%	5.0%	4.9%	1.7%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2018	36.5%	36.3%	26.6%	26.6%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2018	7.5%	8.4%	4.3%	6.8%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2018	18.2%	22.0%	13.1%	18.7%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2018	13.0%	4.8%	4.2%	5.0%
9	Unemployment rate, 2019	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%	3.1%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2018	5.1%	4.6%	2.9%	6.4%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2018	38.4%	36.0%	41.8%	27.7%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2018	16.4%	15.1%	16.9%	15.3%

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, 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 11

CHANGE IN 200% FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, OHIO AND COUNTIES, 2010 TO 2019

	2010			2019			CHANGE, 2010-2019	
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
Ohio	11,046,987	2,919,858	26.4%	11,331,030	3,538,045	31.2%	4.8%	18.1%
Adams	27,002	11,422	42.3%	27,431	13,113	47.8%	5.5%	13.0%
Allen	102,300	31,103	30.4%	99,233	32,283	32.5%	2.1%	7.0%
Ashland	50,238	13,315	26.5%	51,060	16,970	33.2%	6.7%	25.4%
Ashtabula	100,870	32,803	32.5%	94,629	39,889	42.2%	9.6%	29.6%
Athens	53,844	25,513	47.4%	56,177	26,797	47.7%	0.3%	0.7%
Auglaize	45,636	9,263	20.3%	45,036	10,473	23.3%	3.0%	14.6%
Belmont	66,997	24,728	36.9%	64,062	20,328	31.7%	-5.2%	-14.0%
Brown	41,684	13,185	31.6%	42,846	14,102	32.9%	1.3%	4.1%
Butler	321,387	68,274	21.2%	367,360	101,263	27.6%	6.3%	29.8%
Carroll	28,404	9,054	31.9%	26,930	8,320	30.9%	-1.0%	-3.1%
Champaign	38,096	8,640	23.5%	37,897	10,221	27.0%	3.5%	14.9%
Clark	141,106	37,904	26.9%	131,347	48,351	36.8%	9.9%	37.0%
Clermont	176,027	34,425	19.6%	202,428	48,514	24.0%	4.4%	22.5%
Clinton	39,397	9,878	25.1%	40,554	14,353	35.4%	10.3%	41.2%
Columbiana	108,138	35,283	32.6%	99,223	35,350	35.6%	3.0%	9.2%
Coshocton	36,240	11,579	32.0%	36,053	13,854	38.4%	6.5%	20.3%
Crawford	46,296	14,069	30.4%	40,931	15,503	37.9%	7.5%	24.6%
Cuyahoga	1,365,658	397,268	29.1%	1,221,310	430,675	35.3%	6.2%	21.2%
Darke	52,534	13,752	26.2%	50,719	16,052	31.6%	5.5%	20.9%
Defiance	38,723	7,573	19.6%	37,420	10,050	26.9%	7.3%	37.3%
Delaware	107,078	11,895	11.1%	198,250	22,655	11.4%	0.3%	2.9%
Erie	77,628	17,993	23.2%	73,651	21,645	29.4%	6.2%	26.8%
Fairfield	119,747	23,068	19.3%	151,338	37,688	24.9%	5.6%	29.3%
Fayette	27,822	8,122	29.2%	28,101	10,459	37.2%	8.0%	27.5%
Franklin	1,045,966	273,900	26.2%	1,260,187	407,118	32.3%	6.1%	23.4%
Fulton	41,597	8,384	20.2%	41,587	10,580	25.4%	5.3%	26.2%
Gallia	30,069	12,278	40.8%	29,252	11,399	39.0%	-1.9%	-4.6%
Geauga	89,980	14,404	16.0%	92,860	17,662	19.0%	3.0%	18.8%
Greene	140,103	29,478	21.0%	157,358	40,341	25.6%	4.6%	21.8%
Guernsey	40,179	16,658	41.5%	38,559	15,303	39.7%	-1.8%	-4.3%

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, 2010 TO 2019

Geography	2010			2019			CHANGE, 2010-2019	
	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%	795,895	254,667	32.0%	6.0%	23.2%
Hancock	69,451	15,123	21.8%	73,597	20,169	27.4%	5.6%	25.9%
Hardin	29,825	9,503	31.9%	29,003	10,278	35.4%	3.6%	11.2%
Harrison	15,551	5,772	37.1%	14,876	5,004	33.6%	-3.5%	-9.4%
Henry	28,649	6,254	21.8%	26,707	6,904	25.9%	4.0%	18.4%
Highland	40,286	13,362	33.2%	42,353	17,263	40.8%	7.6%	22.9%
Hocking	27,447	9,068	33.0%	27,751	9,722	35.0%	2.0%	6.0%
Holmes	37,953	15,195	40.0%	43,027	12,336	28.7%	-11.4%	-28.4%
Huron	58,652	15,445	26.3%	57,565	19,181	33.3%	7.0%	26.5%
Jackson	32,103	12,532	39.0%	31,882	13,648	42.8%	3.8%	9.7%
Jefferson	71,820	25,103	35.0%	64,077	23,327	36.4%	1.5%	4.2%
Knox	50,963	15,027	29.5%	57,946	17,445	30.1%	0.6%	2.1%
Lake	224,680	36,556	16.3%	226,687	50,554	22.3%	6.0%	37.1%
Lawrence	61,639	25,968	42.1%	59,272	24,247	40.9%	-1.2%	-2.9%
Licking	141,726	31,863	22.5%	169,176	44,776	26.5%	4.0%	17.7%
Logan	45,208	10,974	24.3%	44,753	13,515	30.2%	5.9%	24.4%
Lorain	275,784	64,023	23.2%	298,141	86,011	28.8%	5.6%	24.3%
Lucas	446,417	135,038	30.2%	421,225	158,977	37.7%	7.5%	24.8%
Madison	35,612	8,155	22.9%	38,609	9,196	23.8%	0.9%	4.0%
Mahoning	250,542	77,925	31.1%	223,309	83,749	37.5%	6.4%	20.6%
Marion	61,415	16,780	27.3%	59,343	22,984	38.7%	11.4%	41.8%
Medina	149,347	21,430	14.3%	176,302	30,241	17.2%	2.8%	19.5%
Meigs	22,768	10,189	44.8%	22,828	9,370	41.0%	-3.7%	-8.3%
Mercer	40,359	8,503	21.1%	40,301	9,192	22.8%	1.7%	8.3%
Miami	97,256	21,045	21.6%	104,041	26,977	25.9%	4.3%	19.8%
Monroe	14,995	5,700	38.0%	13,777	5,284	38.4%	0.3%	0.9%
Montgomery	542,982	145,454	26.8%	513,818	181,074	35.2%	8.5%	31.6%
Morgan	14,614	6,315	43.2%	14,420	6,568	45.5%	2.3%	5.4%
Morrow	31,172	8,119	26.0%	34,664	10,009	28.9%	2.8%	10.9%
Muskingham	81,903	26,560	32.4%	83,515	30,517	36.5%	4.1%	12.7%
Noble	11,829	4,236	35.8%	12,026	4,100	34.1%	-1.7%	-4.8%

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 11 CONT.

CHANGE IN 200% FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL, OHIO AND COUNTIES, 2010 TO 2019

Geography	2010			2019			CHANGE, 2010-2019	
	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%	40,036	10,718	26.8%	7.1%	36.0%
Paulding	20,156	5,234	26.0%	18,656	5,258	28.2%	2.2%	8.5%
Perry	33,741	11,570	34.3%	35,444	13,709	38.7%	4.4%	12.8%
Pickaway	46,174	12,065	26.1%	53,003	14,440	27.2%	1.1%	4.3%
Pike	27,226	11,211	41.2%	27,625	11,682	42.3%	1.1%	2.7%
Portage	144,317	34,149	23.7%	154,901	44,880	29.0%	5.3%	22.4%
Preble	41,755	9,394	22.5%	40,438	11,049	27.3%	4.8%	21.4%
Putnam	34,353	6,715	19.5%	33,499	7,161	21.4%	1.8%	9.4%
Richland	122,277	36,372	29.7%	113,445	40,296	35.5%	5.8%	19.4%
Ross	67,870	21,422	31.6%	71,005	25,377	35.7%	4.2%	13.2%
Sandusky	60,823	14,556	23.9%	57,698	16,883	29.3%	5.3%	22.3%
Scioto	75,683	32,219	42.6%	72,411	32,304	44.6%	2.0%	4.8%
Seneca	57,264	16,102	28.1%	52,012	16,789	32.3%	4.2%	14.8%
Shelby	46,961	9,938	21.2%	48,071	12,588	26.2%	5.0%	23.7%
Stark	368,573	95,337	25.9%	362,630	113,521	31.3%	5.4%	21.0%
Summit	533,162	130,220	24.4%	531,675	160,199	30.1%	5.7%	23.4%
Trumbull	220,572	62,432	28.3%	196,590	73,674	37.5%	9.2%	32.4%
Tuscarawas	89,481	27,490	30.7%	90,912	30,951	34.0%	3.3%	10.8%
Union	38,511	6,359	16.5%	53,341	9,152	17.2%	0.6%	3.9%
Van Wert	29,168	6,853	23.5%	27,821	8,707	31.3%	7.8%	33.2%
Vinton	12,643	5,409	42.8%	12,901	5,067	39.3%	-3.5%	-8.2%
Warren	152,000	20,637	13.6%	221,258	31,058	14.0%	0.5%	3.4%
Washington	61,383	20,328	33.1%	58,671	19,319	32.9%	-0.2%	-0.6%
Wayne	108,474	27,855	25.7%	111,821	33,883	30.3%	4.6%	18.0%
Williams	37,996	9,157	24.1%	35,514	10,559	29.7%	5.6%	23.4%
Wood	113,406	26,012	22.9%	123,329	34,171	27.7%	4.8%	20.8%
Wyandot	22,457	5,420	24.1%	21,648	6,054	28.0%	3.8%	15.9%

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 12

CHILD POVERTY BY AGE GROUP, OHIO, 2019

	UNDER AGE 6		AGES 6 TO 11		AGES 12 TO 17		ALL CHILDREN UNDER 18	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	807,633		836,080		883,593		2,527,306	
In poverty	169,765	21.0%	155,843	18.6%	140,560	15.9%	466,168	18.4%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Younger children have consistently experienced higher rates of poverty than older children, and higher rates than adults
- The poverty rate for children under age 6 is 22.3% compared to 18.2% for middle and high school age kids in Ohio

TABLE 13

CHILD FOOD INSECURITY, OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES, 2018

	POPULATION UNDER AGE 18, 2018	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXPERIENCING 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	2,590,436	489,160	18.9%	67.0%	33.0%
United States	73,352,242	11,174,000	15.2%	75.0%	25.0%

SOURCE: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2018 report (data from 2016)

NOTES: Food insecurity is defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as having limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Federal food assistance programs include: the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), or food stamps; the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); the National School Lunch Program (NSLP); and various other federal child nutrition programs. The income eligibility criteria for federal food assistance varies by state and program. For instance, in Ohio the SNAP threshold is 130% FPL, while the threshold for other nutrition programs (such as WIC and NSLP) is 185% FPL. Nationally, the highest threshold for any federal food assistance varies by state and is either 185% or 200% FPL.

- 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 (34% compared to 21%)

TABLE 14

INCOME TO POVERTY RATIO BY AGE GROUP, OHIO, 2019

	UNDER AGE 6		UNDER AGE 18		AGES 18 TO 64		AGE 65 AND OVER		TOTAL ALL AGES	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count%	%
Total	807,633		2,527,306		6,861,518		1,973,562		11,362,386	
Below 50% FPL	82,067	10.2%	208,477	8.2%	385,828	5.6%	51,629	2.6%	645,934	5.7%
Below 100% FPL	169,765	21.0%	466,168	18.4%	854,072	12.4%	164,622	8.3%	1,484,862	13.1%
Below 200% FPL	352,769	43.7%	1,009,548	39.9%	1,884,778	27.5%	510,965	25.9%	3,405,291	30.0%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- More than six out of every hundred Ohioans live in extreme poverty, at less than half the federal poverty level
- More than three out of every ten Ohioans live below 200% of the federal poverty level

TABLE 15

POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY, OHIO, 2019

	WHITE (NON-HISPANIC)		BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN		ASIAN		MIXED RACE		HISPANIC/LATINO (OF ANY RACE)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	8,925,594		1,404,944		265,550		332,043		454,297	
In poverty	892,559	10.0%	383,550	27.3%	28,414	10.7%	81,351	24.5%	104,488	23.0%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- 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, 2019

PERSONS IN POVERTY	TOTAL	WHITE (NON-HISPANIC)	BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	ASIAN	MIXED RACE	HISPANIC/LATINO (OF ANY RACE)
All age groups	1,484,862	956,990	383,947	28,513	81,185	104,461
Under age 6	169,765	91,042	53,741	1,095	18,473	20,007
Under age 18	466,168	256,342	144,047	5,596	48,038	48,080
Ages 18 to 64	854,072	574,027	207,396	20,536	31,222	53,022
Age 65 and older	164,622	126,621	32,504	2,381	1,925	3,359
POVERTY RATES	%	%	%	%	%	%
All age groups	13.1%	10.4%	27.3%	10.7%	24.5%	23.0%
Under age 6	21.0%	15.3%	46.0%	6.2%	30.1%	37.9%
Under age 18	18.4%	13.6%	38.8%	9.9%	28.7%	29.8%
Ages 18 to 64	12.4%	10.3%	24.1%	11.2%	20.6%	20.0%
Age 65 and older	8.3%	7.2%	18.8%	9.2%	14.5%	12.1%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- 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

POVERTY BY FAMILY TYPE, OHIO, 2019

	MARRIED COUPLES WITH NO RELATED CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE		MARRIED COUPLES WITH RELATED CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE		SINGLE MEN WITH RELATED CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE		SINGLE WOMEN WITH RELATED CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	1,317,382		809,290		130,881		374,913	
In poverty	34,209	206%	39,295	4.9%	23,376	17.9%	144,109	38.4%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- As expected, married couples with no children have the lowest poverty rate of any family structure (2.9%)
- Single women with children under 18 have a poverty rate over twice that of single men with children under 18 (40.1% and 18.7% respectively), and nearly eight times that of married couples with children under 18 (5.2%)

TABLE 18

POVERTY BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HOUSEHOLDER AND FAMILY TYPE, OHIO, 2019

FAMILIES IN POVERTY	TOTAL	WHITE (NON-HISPANIC)	BLACK/ AFRICAN-AMERICAN	ASIAN	MIXED RACE	HISPANIC/LATINO (OF ANY RACE)
All families	270,266	172,230	78,418	3,890	9,157	20,599
Married couples with no related children in their care	34,209	28,403	3,457	953	496	1,976
Married couples with related children in their care	39,295	28,943	5,173	1,522	1,332	4,649
Single men with related children in their care	23,376	15,312	6,476	170	631	2,233
Single women with related children in their care	144,109	80,700	53,459	1,245	6,278	10,709
POVERTY RATES	%	%	%	%	%	%
All families	9.2%	7.0%	23.9%	5.9%	21.3%	21.9%
Married couples with no related children in their care	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	3.1%	2.2%	4.1%
Married couples with related children in their care	4.9%	4.1%	10.2%	4.5%	10.1%	14.7%
Single men with related children in their care	17.9%	14.8%	32.0%	13.3%	37.7%	22.3%
Single women with related children in their care	38.4%	34.4%	44.7%	33.2%	52.8%	53.4%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- Poverty rates for White non-Hispanic single mother households are the lowest at 35.0% (compared to other single woman with related children under 18 households)
- Hispanic/Latino, African American, and mixed-race families all have poverty rates at least twice that of Ohio families overall

TABLE 19

POVERTY BY EMPLOYMENT TYPE, OHIO, 2019

	WORKED FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND		WORKED PART-TIME OR PART-YEAR		UNEMPLOYED	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	
Total persons age 16 and older	3,885,569		1,814,694		1,451,795	
In poverty	97,139	2.5%	337,533	18.6%	460,219	

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- 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, 2019

	TOTAL FAMILIES	FAMILIES IN POVERTY	POVERTY RATE
Married couples	2,126,672	73,504	3.5%
Both work, full or part time	1,174,001	12,216	1.0%
One spouse works	575,347	31,148	5.4%
Neither work	377,324	30,140	8.0%
Single male household	231,837	30,929	13.3%
Works full-time	141,595	6,604	4.7%
Works part-time	36,245	8,715	24.0%
Does not work	53,997	15,610	28.9%
Single female householder	584,072	165,833	28.4%
Works full-time	276,364	31,112	11.3%
Work part-time	142,705	70,733	49.6%
Does not work	165,003	63,988	38.8%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates

- 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, 2019

	NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR GED		HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR GED		SOME COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATE DEGREE		BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total persons age 25 & older	705,190		2,559,514		2,290,465		2,343,820	
In poverty	184,055	26.1%	330,177	12.9%	224,466	9.8%	89,065	3.8%

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, 2019

	FEMALE, AGE 65 AND OLDER		MALE, AGE 65 AND OLDER		TOTAL, AGE 65 AND OLDER	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total seniors	1,098,593		874,969		1,973,562	
In poverty	109,317	10.0%	55,305	6.3%	164,622	8.3%

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

- 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 increased 14.3% from 2017 (6.3%)

TABLE 23

SUPPLY 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 Gap 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

TABLE 24

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 University

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

TABLE 25

OHIO'S WELL-BEING DASHBOARD 2021

	POVERTY RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PERCENT OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FRPL	4 YEAR HS GRAD RATE	POVERTY RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PERCENT OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FRPL	4 YEAR HS GRAD RATE	TOTAL WELL-BEING SCORE
	CURRENT RATE COMPARED TO STATE				COUNTY CHANGE COMPARED TO STATE				
Adams	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Allen	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ashland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ashtabula	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Athens	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Auglaize	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belmont	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Brown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Butler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Champaign	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Clark	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Clermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Columbiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coshocton	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Crawford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Cuyahoga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darke	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Defiance	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Erie	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fairfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gallia	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Geauga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guernsey	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Hamilton	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardin	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Harrison	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Henry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hocking	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Holmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huron	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Jackson	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Jefferson	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lawrence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2

TABLE 25 CONT.

OHIO'S WELL-BEING DASHBOARD 2021

	POVERTY RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PERCENT OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FRPL	4 YEAR HS GRAD RATE	POVERTY RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PERCENT OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FRPL	4 YEAR HS GRAD RATE	TOTAL WELL-BEING SCORE
	CURRENT RATE COMPARED TO STATE				COUNTY CHANGE COMPARED TO STATE				
Licking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lorain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahoning	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meigs	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Miami	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Monroe	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Montgomery	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Morgan	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Morrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muskingum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Noble	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Ottawa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paulding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pickaway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Portage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preble	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Richland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ross	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sandusky	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Scioto	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Seneca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Trumbull	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Tuscarawas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Van Wert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vinton	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wyandot	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1