

A group of diverse children, including boys and girls of various ethnicities, are standing outdoors in front of a red brick building. They are looking towards the camera with serious expressions. The children are wearing blue and grey clothing. The background is slightly blurred, showing green trees and a clear sky.

GROWING UP IN POVERTY

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES

THE 2024 STATE OF POVERTY
IN OHIO REPORT

STATE OF POVERTY IN OHIO

2024

ABOUT 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 48 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 assist with their emergency needs of today and to build a foundation for long-term success tomorrow. Our network consists of over 50,000 staff and volunteers across all 88 counties in the state. Agencies regularly administer nearly \$500 million and serve nearly 600,000 Ohioans annually. Our 60-year history of helping people and changing lives not only seeks solutions to strengthen families but also communities.

Philip E. Cole, J.D., Executive Director / Kathryn A. Clausen, Communications Director
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ABOUT STRATEGIC RESEARCH GROUP

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ABOUT METROPOLIS DESIGN STUDIOS

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using AI
generated images.*



This report is supported in whole or in part through a grant from the Ohio Department of Development. However, the information contained in the report does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of Ohio Department of Development.



A LETTER FROM OUR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Understanding the causes and effects of poverty in Ohio is the first step to doing something about it. That is why for over 30 years, the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies has researched poverty in our state and reported trends affecting our neighbors. This report aims to shed light on some of the barriers to self-sufficiency so that we can use that information to create viable solutions.

When looking at the numbers, we must remember that the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty rate does not include families who experience a temporary loss of income—an occurrence we often refer to as episodic poverty. So, while a temporary reduction of wages from a health-related concern, job loss, or another factor can significantly harm a family and take months or years to recover, those instances are not accounted for and only annualized income is reported in the official poverty rate. The census also excludes children under age 15 from the poverty rate if they are not related to the primary householder with whom they live; this also influences the findings. Even so, the child poverty rate remains significantly higher than the overall poverty rate.

These factors and more led us to dive deeper into child poverty, which is our focus in the 2024 State of Poverty in Ohio Report. The impacts of high housing costs, food insecurity, and maternity care access in our State have been shown to have long-term effects on Ohio's children. Such impacts include delays in reaching developmental milestones, increased risk for behavioral and emotional problems, adverse effects on academic performance, and social and emotional trauma.

Upon review of our findings, I encourage you to join the conversation and help Ohio's Community Action Network make a greater impact on the lives of Ohioans.

Sincerely,



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

Hang in There





Just a quick note before we dive in

While much of this report focuses on Ohio at large, it is important to acknowledge that there is notable variation in poverty trends at the local level. In an effort to address this, the Ohio Well-Being Dashboard was developed in 2021 using county-level indicators to determine whether concerning trends are arising in Ohio counties.

This dashboard uses four socioeconomic and poverty indicators to look at 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 social and economic well-being measures that are tracked yearly at the county level and include:

- Poverty rate
- Unemployment rate
- Percentage of students receiving Free and Reduced-Price Lunches (FRPL) from schools
- Four-year high school graduation rates

These measures gauge different aspects of a county's economic health; poverty and unemployment rates note economic challenges among the overall population, while graduation and FRPL rates are early indicators of socioeconomic troubles. The four components factor into the county's score equally and are examined in two ways: 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 that are significantly worse in comparison.

In this year's data, only two counties reached the "Level 4" tier, and 24 were in the "Level 3" tier, indicating that their metrics are notably underperforming relative to the overall state performance. Conversely, another 37 are in "Level 1," indicating that they are either keeping pace with the state rates or even faring better than the state as a whole. In the 2021 report, only 30 counties were in the "Level 1" category, indicating more counties this time are on par with, or ahead of, the state average.

When the Well-Being Dashboard was developed for the State of Poverty in Ohio report released in 2021, it was based on a set of data points that are released annually and available at the county level: overall poverty rates, unemployment rates, four-year high school graduation rates, and percentage of students receiving free and reduced-price lunches (FRPL) from schools.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic affected all of these data sets. In particular, FRPL became unavailable as free meals were provided through a different mechanism, and reporting requirements were suspended. As FRPL data are once again available and the other metrics have returned to a post-pandemic state, we are reintroducing the Dashboard.

Since the analysis involves both comparing a given county to the state's overall performance and examining the county's year-over-year change, this approach requires two years of data for comparison. As such, most recently-available data for all four metrics (2022 data) will be compared against 2019 data, which was the last pre-pandemic year available for data.

Moving forward, the Dashboard will return to an approach in which the most recent year's data is compared against the previous year.

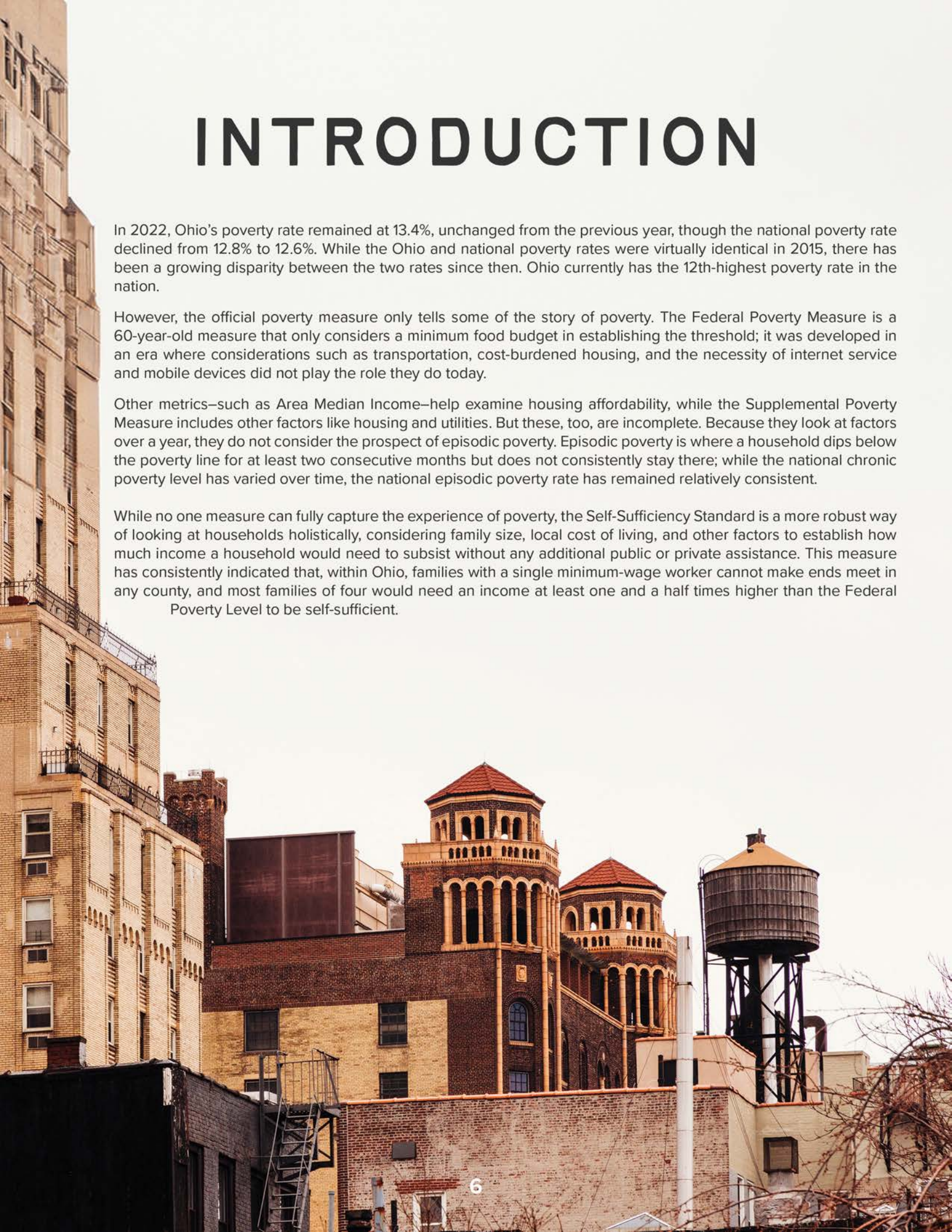
INTRODUCTION

In 2022, Ohio's poverty rate remained at 13.4%, unchanged from the previous year, though the national poverty rate declined from 12.8% to 12.6%. While the Ohio and national poverty rates were virtually identical in 2015, there has been a growing disparity between the two rates since then. Ohio currently has the 12th-highest poverty rate in the nation.

However, the official poverty measure only tells some of the story of poverty. The Federal Poverty Measure is a 60-year-old measure that only considers a minimum food budget in establishing the threshold; it was developed in an era where considerations such as transportation, cost-burdened housing, and the necessity of internet service and mobile devices did not play the role they do today.

Other metrics—such as Area Median Income—help examine housing affordability, while the Supplemental Poverty Measure includes other factors like housing and utilities. But these, too, are incomplete. Because they look at factors over a year, they do not consider the prospect of episodic poverty. Episodic poverty is where a household dips below the poverty line for at least two consecutive months but does not consistently stay there; while the national chronic poverty level has varied over time, the national episodic poverty rate has remained relatively consistent.

While no one measure can fully capture the experience of poverty, the Self-Sufficiency Standard is a more robust way of looking at households holistically, considering family size, local cost of living, and other factors to establish how much income a household would need to subsist without any additional public or private assistance. This measure has consistently indicated that, within Ohio, families with a single minimum-wage worker cannot make ends meet in any county, and most families of four would need an income at least one and a half times higher than the Federal Poverty Level to be self-sufficient.



AREAS OF FOCUS

Traditionally, this report has featured a handful of “areas of focus,” or topics of particular relevance to the experience of poverty in Ohio. It provides an opportunity to highlight trending issues or explore specific areas in greater depth in a given year. However, this year’s report will examine how the experience of poverty affects a particular population: children.

There are still a number of identified topics to discuss, but the focus will be on how those elements affect the lives of children in Ohio. This report will begin by discussing childhood poverty data in general and then touch on various aspects of poverty, such as housing, food, and infant mortality, as they relate to children.

This approach was selected because the data made it clear that, almost always, an issue that affects adults in poverty affects children more.

Children—who are born into their circumstances and unique challenges—are often left out of the conversation. Poverty discussions tend to focus on adults as the caretakers of the household, though poverty affects the entire family. Children can experience extreme stress during their development, leading to life long impacts, including disrupted cognitive development, chronic health conditions, and an unstable foundation from which to grow.[i] Children who grow up in poverty tend to become adults in poverty.

*The National Academies Press | A Roadmap to Reduce Child Poverty - Data Explorer

Scan QR to
access Data
Explorer



CHILD POVERTY

The poverty rate is one area where one can see a disparate impact on children. While the overall poverty rate in Ohio is 13.4%, the childhood poverty rate in Ohio is 17.7%.^[ii] To put it plainly, a notably higher percentage of children in Ohio experience poverty than Ohioans overall. The disparity can be even more striking when considering the episodic poverty rate (defined as being in monthly poverty for two or more consecutive months in the past 36 months). While 27.1% of people nationwide have experienced episodic poverty, 35.1% of children experienced episodic poverty.^[iii]

While poverty numbers improved briefly due to pandemic-era public assistance measures (such as the expanded Child Tax Credit), policy experts have noted that most states experienced increased poverty rates once those programs were ended.^[iv] In Ohio's case, the childhood poverty rate dropped from 18.8% in 2019 to 16.6% in 2020; as mentioned previously, the childhood poverty rate in Ohio has returned to 17.7%. While legislators in Ohio introduced HB 290 in 2023 to provide a "Thriving Families Tax Credit" that would serve a similar purpose to the expired federal child tax credit, that legislation has not progressed out of committee since October 2023.^[v]

Children experiencing poverty can see the effects in a number of ways; one major area is their housing situation.

"WHILE 27.1% OF PEOPLE NATIONWIDE HAVE EXPERIENCED EPISODIC POVERTY, 35.1% OF CHILDREN EXPERIENCED EPISODIC POVERTY.[III]"



focus: Housing

THE AMERICAN DREAM



figure A: Mother



figure B: Father



Figure C: Child



Figure D: Unfinished Repairs

Figure G: High Energy Costs

Figure F: Limited Essentials

Figure E: Unfinished Projects

THE STRUGGLE BEHIND THE SCENES TELLS A DIFFERENT STORY.

In Ohio, homeownership is often seen as the pinnacle of the American dream. However, behind this ideal, many families are financially strained. High housing costs can lead to significant burdens, with homeowners struggling to afford mortgage payments, property taxes, and maintenance expenses. As a result, some families live on the brink of poverty, unable to fully enjoy the stability and prosperity that homeownership is supposed to provide.

Nearly one in four children in Ohio (23%) live in cost-burdened households; that is, the household spends more than 30% of its income on housing and associated costs. However, over half (53%) of children in low-income households are cost-burdened.[vi] Being cost-burdened leaves the household less income for other necessities like food and transportation; more importantly, living in a cost-burdened household increases the likelihood of eviction, frequent relocations, and housing insecurity in general.

Children suffering from housing insecurity (not having stable, safe, affordable, and/or adequate living arrangements) can affect their lives in a number of ways, including their physical and mental health, social/emotional development, involvement in criminal justice and social service systems, and education.[vii, viii] These adverse outcomes not only affect the child at the moment but also make it more difficult for them to escape poverty as an adult and increase the likelihood that the cycle of poverty continues to the next generation.

Affordable housing continues to be a concern in Ohio. For those at or below 50% Area Median Income (AMI), there are only 79 affordable and available units per 100 renter households. When looking at lower-income households (those at or below 30% AMI), there are

only 30 affordable and available units per 100 renter households. The latter statistic translates to a shortage of over 270,000 units in Ohio.[iv]



“NEARLY ONE IN FOUR CHILDREN IN OHIO (23%) LIVE IN COST-BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS; THAT IS, THE HOUSEHOLD SPENDS MORE THAN 30% OF ITS INCOME ON HOUSING AND ASSOCIATED COSTS. HOWEVER, OVER HALF (53%) OF CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS ARE COST-BURDENED.”



MEET MAYA

HOUSING SCENARIO: HAMILTON COUNTY

Nine-year-old Maya sat quietly in the backseat of her mom Sarah's old sedan as they drove to their third home in two years. The car was packed with their belongings, a jumble of clothes, toys, and kitchen utensils stuffed into garbage bags and old boxes. Despite working two jobs and nearly 55 hours each week, Sarah has struggled to make the income necessary for her and her daughter to survive.

Maya and Sarah live in Hamilton County where they have family available to help with childcare while Sarah works. Earning a combined multi-job income of \$36,435/year and earning above the Federal Poverty Level, Sarah's monthly housing expenses were still over 30% of her income and unaffordable. When she got behind on bills and her landlord raised the rent to meet the demand of local housing, Sarah and Maya had no choice but to move again.

While Sarah was able to maintain a location close enough to Maya's grandparents and her jobs so she had help with childcare, their new home was outside of the school Maya had attended. She was forced to start school in a new building away from the connections with friends and teachers she had made. With each move, Maya's anxiety and sadness increased, which began impacting her grades and her social connections.



**SHOW YOUR
WORK!**

$\$14/\text{HOUR} \times 2080 \text{ HOURS} = \$29,120$
 $\$5.25/\text{HOUR} \times 700 \text{ HOURS} = \$3,675$
 $20\% \text{ TIPS } (\$5.20/\text{HOUR}) = \$3,640$

TOTAL INCOME = \$36,435

2024 FPL FAMILY OF TWO: \$20,440

ANNUAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY WAGE (LESS CHILDCARE):
 $\$46,968.86 - 8292 = \$38,676.86$

focus: Food

FOOD SECURITY IN OHIO

Food security, or having access to (or being able to afford) adequate food, is another area where children in Ohio fare worse than the population.



Food security, or having access to (or being able to afford) adequate food, is another area where children in Ohio fare worse than the population. While the overall food insecurity rate for Ohio is 11.8%, the food insecurity rate for children in Ohio is 14.8%. Food insecurity is a significant predictor of poor health status risk; it puts them at increased risk for behavioral and emotional problems, and it has a negative effect on children's academic performance.[x]

Food prices have gone up notably since the beginning of the pandemic. Factors such as demand, supply chain issues, and corporate profits have driven inflation to record heights.[xi] As foodstuffs have become more expensive, the ability of the lowest-income Ohioans to afford sufficient quality and quantity of food for their household has fallen behind.

The reduction in food assistance programs has exacerbated this issue. In February of 2023, the pandemic-based expansion of SNAP benefits ended, meaning that nearly one and a half million Ohioans would receive less money for food.[xii] Similarly, it is becoming more difficult for families to use Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits to access food. Between 2015 and 2024, there were 296 fewer WIC-authorized vendors in Ohio. In other words, some families with children most in need could not use their benefits to stock their pantry. In fact, one county (Van Wert) has no WIC vendors at all, while three other counties have a single WIC vendor. Nearly a third of Ohio counties (26) have three or fewer WIC vendors for their entire county.

Food insecurity issues have also impacted local food banks, which are seeing unprecedented need for their services. Food banks across the state—from Columbus to Toledo and Dayton to Cleveland—have reported record demand for their services, eclipsing even the demand seen in the first year of the COVID pandemic.[xiii] A recent study of Ohio food banks found that 8 in 10 clients sought help at a food bank due to higher food costs.[xiv] During the pandemic, 30% of SNAP participants said their benefits lasted them the entire month, but now, just 5% are able to make their benefits last the entire month.

Thus, as food prices continue to rise, households in need have fewer resources available to help keep fresh and healthy food on the table, or sometimes any food at all. When struggling with the impacts of housing insecurity and food insecurity, children are at risk for poorer health outcomes. However, access to health care is another concern for children in low-income families.

**"WHILE THE
OVERALL FOOD
INSECURITY RATE
FOR OHIO IS 11.8%,
THE FOOD
INSECURITY RATE
FOR CHILDREN IN
OHIO IS 14.8%."**



MEET THE SMITHS

FOOD SCENARIO: VAN WERT COUNTY

The Smith family lived in a modest home in Van Wert County. David worked long hours at a local warehouse while Priya juggled family needs and a part-time job at a local medical office. They have three children aged 10, seven, and six months old.

Finances had always been difficult, though they were able to manage their family's nutrition needs with the help of SNAP, local food programs, and school programs for their oldest children. During the pandemic, food prices soared and with the reduction in SNAP benefits in early 2023 they were left struggling more than ever. The family was approved for WIC to help supplement food for Priya and their infant child, though Van Wert County has no WIC providers and their lack of access to reliable transportation prevented them from being able to make the long drive to a neighboring county.

The Smiths are not alone in their struggle to provide food for their family, and local food pantries have been overwhelmed in meeting the increased need. With school ending for the summer, David and Priya are faced not only with needing additional food to feed their family but they must also find room in their budget for increased childcare costs or face a reduction in Priya's hours in the office so she can care for her children.



SHOW YOUR WORK!

$\$16/\text{HOUR} \times 2080 \text{ HOURS} = \$33,280$
 $\$24/\text{HOUR (OVERTIME)} \times 130 \text{ HOURS} = \$3,120$
 $\$11.25/\text{HOUR} \times 1040 \text{ HOURS} = \$11,700$

TOTAL INCOME = \$48,100

2024 FPL FAMILY OF FIVE: \$36,580

ANNUAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY WAGE (LESS CHILDCARE):
 $\$71,443.97 - \$9,180 = \$62,263.97$

CHILDCARE SAVINGS (NO CARE FOR OLDEST TWO DURING SCHOOL YEAR)

$\$1661 \text{ (FT FOR 3 KIDS)} - \$743 \text{ (FULL TIME FOR INFANT ONLY)} \times 10 \text{ MONTHS} = -\$9,180$



focus: Healthcare

OR THE LACK THEREOF



Another area where low-income children face more significant challenges is healthcare.

Ohio has experienced the fourth-highest drop in child enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP programs in the nation, with over 86,000 children unenrolled between March and September 2023.[xv] While Ohio's uninsured rate for children (4.6%) puts it squarely in the middle of the pack of US states, that number does not tell the whole story. Children living in households that are below 138% of the poverty threshold have a 5.3% uninsured rate, and those between 138% and 250% of the poverty threshold have an uninsured rate of 5.6%. [xvi]

Thus, low-income Ohio families face challenges ensuring their children have proper healthcare coverage, but the problem begins earlier.

INFANT MORTALITY

High rates of infant mortality have been a persistent issue in Ohio. The Ohio Infant Mortality Reduction Plan 2015-2020 stated that the infant mortality rate in Ohio is among the worst in the nation.[xvii] Little progress has been made since then; Ohio had the eighth-highest infant mortality rate in the nation in 2021 and 2022.[xviii] In fact, infant mortality slightly increased in both 2021 and 2022. The 2021 Infant Mortality Annual Report cites prematurity (babies born before 37 weeks gestation) as the leading cause of infant mortality in Ohio and further reports that there are notable disparities in specific populations; for example, the infant mortality rate for Black Ohioans is 2.6 times higher than for white Ohioans.[xix]

It has been established that risk factors for infant mortality include poverty, living in resource-poor areas, and smoking. County-level data show the link between poverty and infant mortality.[xx] Among the counties for which infant mortality rates are available, of the ten counties with the lowest poverty rates, only one has a five-year average infant mortality rate higher than the state average. Conversely, eight of the ten counties with the highest poverty rates have five-year

infant mortality rates above the state average. In other words, residents in high-poverty counties have notably higher infant mortality rates than the state as a whole, and low-poverty counties have notably lower infant mortality rates. Furthermore, regardless of geography, the infant mortality rate among Medicaid births (9.4) was nearly twice that of private insurance births (4.8). As such, it is clear that experiencing poverty in Ohio is a significant risk factor for infant mortality.

Access to adequate medical care has been linked to birth outcomes.[xxi] For birth outcomes, medical care comes in the form of prenatal care, providers offering delivery care, and postpartum care. Ohio has 13 maternity care deserts (MCD), counties in which there is limited or no access to maternity health care services; nine of those are counties in which the percentage of low-income women is 55% or greater. [xxii] In fact, the counties with the ten lowest poverty rates for women are 4.5 times as likely to have full access to maternity care as the counties with the ten highest poverty rates for women.

Additionally, the Ohio Hospital Association has noted 28 closures of providers of labor and delivery services since 2014, with 17 of these closures occurring since August 2020. In the United States, Ohio had the most women, approximately 97,000, impacted by overall reductions in access to care over two years.[xxiii]

“REGARDLESS OF GEOGRAPHY, THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONG MEDICAID BIRTHS (9.4) WAS NEARLY TWICE THAT OF PRIVATE INSURANCE BIRTHS (4.8).”



MEET JENNIFER & ETHAN

INFANT MORTALITY: PERRY COUNTY

Jennifer and Ethan eagerly awaited their first child but faced significant challenges living in a resource-poor area with limited access to healthcare. Both Jennifer and Ethan worked full-time jobs in Perry County, which is a maternity care desert. Jennifer had recently begun working at a new company and had not yet earned paid time off to attend prenatal appointments. With no provider within their county, she was forced to take more time off without pay than would be necessary if a provider was closer and more accessible.

The increased expenses and reduced income added significant stress to the family throughout Jennifer's pregnancy. High stress levels can lead to high blood pressure, increased chance of preterm labor, low birth weight, and can exacerbate existing chronic conditions making women more susceptible to illness.

During her pregnancy, Jennifer developed pre-eclampsia which required bedrest, exacerbating their income instability and stress impact on her pregnancy. The family fell into episodic poverty due to the reduction of income, and their daughter Emma was born at 33 weeks gestation weighing in at 4 pounds 10 ounces, putting her at risk for a number of health complications.

Episodic poverty occurs when a household income drops below the poverty line for two or more months yet their annual income exceeds the poverty rate. Though Jennifer and Ethan's annual income is well above the poverty line over the course of the year, the three months the family struggled had a lasting effect on their overall financial well-being which took years from which to recover.

Jennifer was able to return to work full time after three months, though Emma struggled to meet developmental milestones. In addition, the family struggled with increased medical bills due to the pregnancy complications and their medically-fragile infant.





Jennifer & Ethan

	Annual	Monthly
\$14.25/hour	29,640	2470
12.50/hour	26,000 19,500	2167
	55,640	4637
	49,140/yr	2470/mo for 3 months

2024 FPL \$25,820
 Self-Sufficiency Wage \$51,347

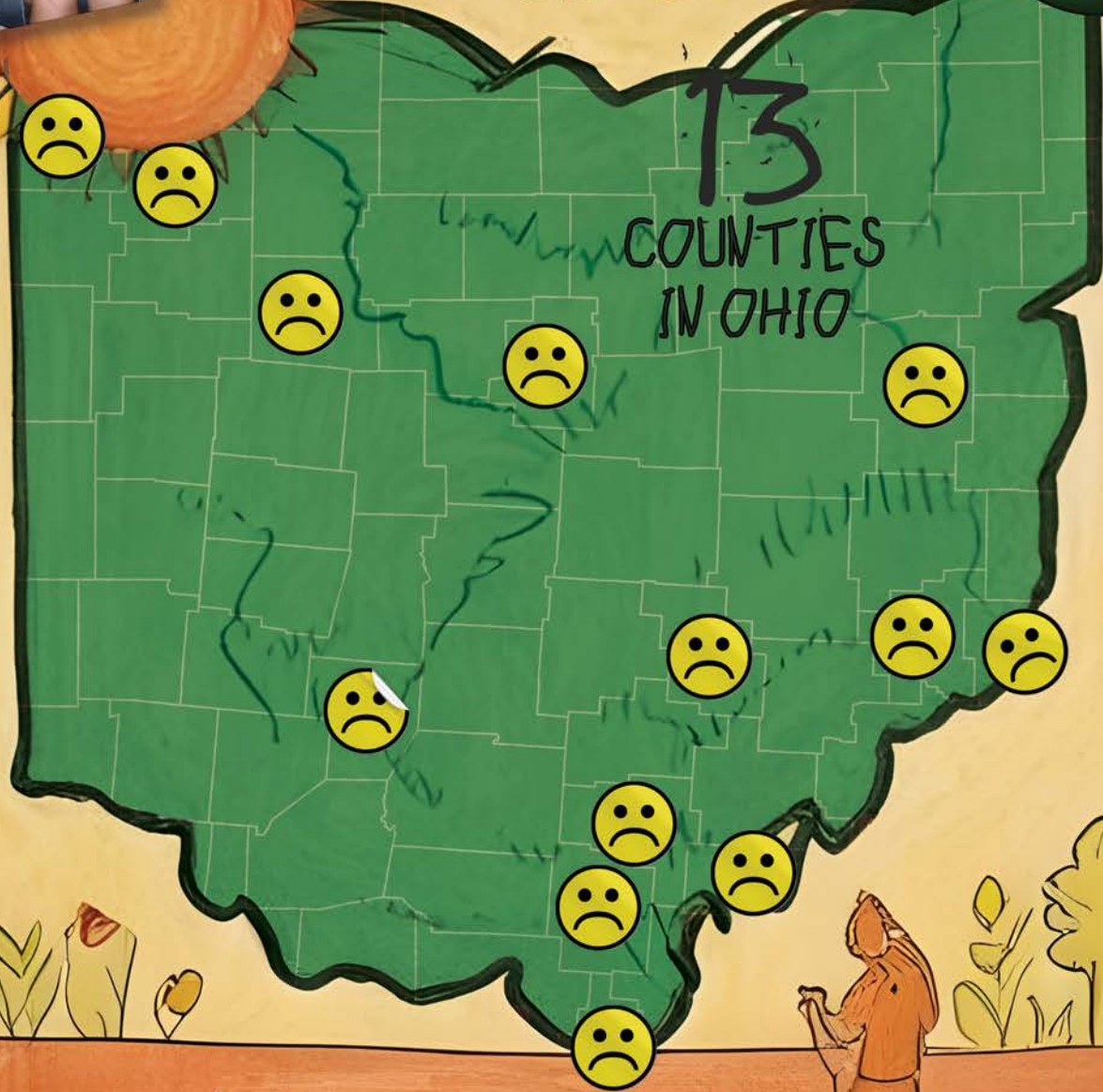


PAST DUE

PAST DUE



MATERNITY CARE DESERTS



A maternity care desert means there is no access to maternity care, a hospital with obstetrics, a birthing center, or an obstetric provider within the county.



With a lack of healthcare coverage and lack of access to healthcare services, it is clear that low-income children in Ohio are facing considerable barriers to well-being literally from day one. From housing insecurity to food insecurity to health insecurity, these children experience the same effects of poverty that

adults do. Still, they tend to experience them at higher rates and do not have the same resources and capabilities adults do to deal with them. Without the means to escape these challenges, they risk continuing the cycle of poverty with the next generation of Ohioans.

2024 OHIO STATE OF POVERTY

DATA TABLES

The following section provides more detail and data regarding the state of poverty in Ohio. It provides the most recently-available data from the most reliable sources to provide a state-level view—and, when possible, a county-level view—of what is happening in Ohio.



Table 1. Federal poverty level thresholds by household size and number of children, 2023

Household size	Number of related children under age 18								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
One person, under age 65	\$15,225								
Age 65 and over	\$14,036								
Two people, under age 65	\$19,597	\$20,172							
Age 65 and over	\$17,689	\$20,095							
Three people	\$22,892	\$23,556	\$23,578						
Four people	\$30,186	\$30,679	\$29,678	\$29,782					
Five people	\$36,402	\$36,932	\$35,801	\$34,926	\$34,391				
Six people	\$41,869	\$42,035	\$41,169	\$40,339	\$39,104	\$38,373			
Seven people	\$48,176	\$48,477	\$47,440	\$46,717	\$45,371	\$43,800	\$42,076		
Eight people	\$53,881	\$54,357	\$53,378	\$52,521	\$51,304	\$49,760	\$48,153	\$47,745	
Nine people or more	\$64,815	\$65,129	\$64,263	\$63,536	\$62,342	\$60,699	\$59,213	\$58,845	\$56,578

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The U.S. Census Bureau calculates the federal poverty level (FPL) thresholds and estimates annually for the previous year, based on number of adults and number of related children under 18
- The FPL is based on the cash resources shared by related individuals in a household

Table 2. Comparison between the Official and Supplemental Poverty Measures

	Official Poverty Measure	Supplemental Poverty Measure
Measurement Units	Families (individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption) or unrelated individuals	Resource units (official family definition plus any co-resident unrelated children, foster children and unmarried partners and their relatives) or unrelated individuals (not otherwise included in the family definition)
Poverty Threshold	Three times the cost of a minimum food diet in 1963	Based on recent expenditures of food, clothing, shelter, utilities, telephone, and internet (FCSUti)
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	Most recent five-year moving average of expenditures on FCSUti, lagged by one year
Resource Measure	Gross before-tax cash income	Sum of cash income, plus noncash benefits that resource units can use to meet their FCSUti needs, minus taxes (or plus tax credits), minus work expenses, medical expenses, and child support paid to another household

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

Table 3. Chronic and episodic poverty rates, United States, 2011–2012, 2013–2014, and 2017-2019

	2011–2012	2013–2014	2017-2019
Percentage of population in poverty every month in a 24-month period (chronic poverty rate)	5.0%	6.4%	3.3%
Percentage of population in poverty for at least 2 consecutive months in a 24-month period (episodic poverty rate)	27.1%	27.5%	27.1%

Source: *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
- While the chronic poverty rate decreased between the 2011-2012 and 2017-2019 time periods, the episodic poverty rate remained unchanged
- 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
Health 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

Source: *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, 2022

Monthly expenses	Sandusky County	Highland County	Warren County
	(low)	(middle)	(high)
Housing	\$744	\$738	\$1,148
Child care	\$918	\$1,178	\$1,385
Food	\$777	\$823	\$951
Transportation	\$572	\$591	\$589
Health Care	\$688	\$708	\$717
Miscellaneous	\$514	\$548	\$623
Taxes	\$764	\$866	\$1,163
Self-sufficiency wages			
Hourly wage per working adult	\$12.85	\$14.26	\$17.45
Monthly household income	\$4,523	\$5,019	\$6,142
Annual household income	\$54,273	\$60,224	\$73,703
Minimum wage and poverty threshold (for comparison)			
2024 Ohio Minimum Wage (hourly)	\$10.45	\$10.45	\$10.45
Disparity between Ohio Minimum Wage and self-sufficiency wage	-\$2.40	-\$3.81	-\$7.00
2023 federal poverty level threshold (annual)	\$29,678	\$29,678	\$29,678
Disparity between federal poverty level threshold and self-sufficiency wage	-\$24,595	-\$30,546	-\$44,025

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 183% FPL to be self-sufficient (Sandusky); in the most expensive county (Delaware) they need an income of at least 248% FPL to be self-sufficient
- In no county in Ohio can a single minimum wage worker earn enough for a family of four to maintain self-sufficiency

Table 6. Asset poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2004–2021

	2004	2006	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019	2021
Ohio	24.2%	21.9%	27.3%	26.3%	23.7%	27.5%	27.3%	28.2%	25.2%	27.0%	20.0%
United States	22.4%	22.4%	27.1%	26.0%	25.4%	25.5%	25.3%	24.5%	24.1%	24.0%	19.0%

Source: 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.)
- About one out of every five households in Ohio does not have enough combined assets to cover three months’ living expenses at the FPL threshold; Ohio’s asset poverty rate continues to be higher than the national rate

Table 7. Liquid asset poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2006–2021

	2006	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019	2021
Ohio	39.5%	43.6%	43.2%	44.7%	37.0%	40.3%	36.9%	34.9%	34.0%	29.0%
United States	41.4%	43.1%	43.9%	43.5%	37.0%	40.0%	37.6%	36.9%	32.0%	27.0%

Source: 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)
- Nearly three in ten Ohio households lack the liquid assets needed to stay out of poverty for three months, higher than the national rate

Table 8. Poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2017-2022

	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022
Ohio	14.0%	13.9%	13.1%	12.7%	13.4%	13.4%
United States	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%	11.9%	12.8%	12.6%

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

*Note that 2020 ACS 1-year data are considered experimental due to data collection issues; as such, they are not necessarily comparable to previous years.

- Both Ohio and U.S. poverty rates have decreased since 2015; however, the gap between the Ohio and U.S. poverty rates is has widened

Table 9. Change in poverty, Ohio, 2017-2022

	2017	2022	Change 2016-2022	% Change 2016-2022
Population for whom poverty status is determined	11,330,762	11,468,520	137,758	1.2%
Persons below the poverty level	1,582,931	1,540,922	-42,109	-2.7%

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

*Note that 2020 ACS 1-year data are considered experimental due to data collection issues; as such, they are not necessarily comparable to previous years.

- Ohio’s population is growing and about 42,000 fewer people are in poverty in 2022 than were in poverty in 2017

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, 2022	11,756,058	27,420	101,115	52,181	97,014
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	19.1%	3.1%	17.0%	3.8%	7.7%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	97,449	-306	-2,083	-1,447	-793
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	0.8%	-1.1%	-2.0%	-2.7%	-0.8%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	1,537,902	5,354	12,570	5,393	16,280
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	13.4%	19.8%	12.9%	10.6%	17.4%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	17.7%	26.0%	17.0%	13.8%	22.5%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	9.1%	13.8%	8.5%	6.7%	13.7%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	10.3%	19.4%	9.4%	11.5%	16.6%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	27.3%	N	27.1%	N	33.2%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	11.3%	N	6.0%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	22.5%	N	19.7%	25.5%	27.8%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	275,411	1,053	2,122	876	3,397
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	9.3%	14.8%	8.6%	6.4%	14.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	4.9%	14.0%	5.3%	5.7%	8.9%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	38.7%	58.1%	31.1%	33.5%	45.2%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	6.1%	8.2%	5.4%	5.3%	7.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	29.6%	45.0%	32.6%	31.6%	39.6%
2	Median household income, 2022	65,786	49,068	60,384	62,037	52,468
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	14.8%	20.0%	16.7%	12.4%	17.2%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	3.7%	2.6%	4.2%	0.0%	0.7%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	32.0%	46.9%	36.5%	31.4%	48.8%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	11.3%	20.0%	11.5%	8.4%	17.1%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	26.3%	41.5%	30.5%	23.6%	34.4%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	6.4%	8.5%	6.2%	8.2%	10.0%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	4.0%	5.4%	4.2%	3.8%	4.4%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	5.0%	19.4%	7.4%	2.8%	11.1%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	44.5%	51.4%	40.4%	42.0%	55.6%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	17.3%	21.9%	15.1%	15.8%	18.9%

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 Demographic and Expenditure 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 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed 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.

Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Athens	Auglaize	Belmont	Brown	Butler
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2022	58,979	45,948	65,509	43,680	388,420
1 Percentage minority population, 2022	8.6%	3.1%	7.3%	3.2%	18.2%
1 Population change, 2017-2022	-7,618	170	-2,520	104	7,816
1 Percentage population change, 2017-2022	-11.4%	0.4%	-3.7%	0.2%	2.1%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2022	11,625	3,790	10,591	7,019	44,146
2 Overall poverty rate, 2022	21.6%	8.4%	17.2%	16.3%	11.7%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	22.7%	10.5%	22.6%	21.8%	13.9%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	8.1%	6.1%	7.8%	11.4%	7.2%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	23.6%	6.1%	12.7%	15.5%	9.7%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	29.1%	N	14.0%	N	17.6%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2022	40.8%	N	N	N	14.8%
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	25.2%	20.2%	26.6%	41.7%	24.9%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2022	1,142	554	1,594	1,320	7,296
3 Family poverty rate, 2022	10.0%	4.4%	9.7%	11.4%	7.5%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	10.2%	1.5%	5.7%	10.8%	5.0%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	32.4%	34.0%	42.8%	36.6%	32.2%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	13.1%	2.8%	7.1%	5.8%	6.2%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	44.3%	20.6%	33.3%	32.3%	26.8%
2 Median household income, 2022	48,265	71,669	55,573	64,034	74,841
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%
4 Child food insecurity rate, 2021	14.8%	8.2%	13.7%	14.9%	10.9%
4 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	3.8%	2.1%	1.9%	4.2%	2.3%
5 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	40.9%	26.8%	41.1%	42.8%	29.7%
6 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	14.0%	5.7%	12.6%	13.6%	9.4%
7 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	28.8%	16.4%	28.8%	32.5%	25.1%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	6.0%	4.2%	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%
8 Unemployment rate, 2022	4.8%	3.1%	5.2%	4.5%	3.5%
9 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	11.0%	2.9%	7.8%	6.9%	2.1%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	59.0%	31.6%	43.5%	49.0%	45.0%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	18.1%	12.7%	12.7%	18.0%	16.5%

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 Demographic and Expenditure Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Carroll	Champaign	Clark	Clermont	Clinton
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2022	26,659	38,709	134,831	210,805	41,964
1 Percentage minority population, 2022	3.0%	5.5%	13.8%	5.6%	5.9%
1 Population change, 2017-2022	-726	-131	274	6,591	-45
1 Percentage population change, 2017-2022	-2.7%	-0.3%	0.2%	3.2%	-0.1%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2022	3,055	3,753	19,944	18,724	4,970
2 Overall poverty rate, 2022	11.6%	9.8%	15.1%	9.0%	12.2%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	17.5%	14.1%	20.4%	11.4%	16.6%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	7.2%	6.4%	9.8%	6.9%	11.8%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	12.4%	9.1%	12.6%	7.9%	13.3%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	N	14.0%	28.0%	13.0%	37.3%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2022	N	N	8.3%	15.0%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	N	0.0%	39.9%	17.7%	35.1%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2022	679	741	3,926	3,266	1,305
3 Family poverty rate, 2022	9.2%	6.9%	11.2%	5.9%	11.7%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	5.7%	1.4%	4.7%	2.1%	7.2%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	54.2%	26.8%	43.8%	32.1%	47.6%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	5.6%	4.2%	7.5%	4.0%	5.5%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	31.6%	25.6%	34.7%	22.4%	31.3%
2 Median household income, 2022	62,482	72,784	57,264	79,492	65,927
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%
4 Child food insecurity rate, 2021	15.3%	12.6%	16.5%	10.0%	15.4%
4 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	4.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	1.5%
5 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	43.1%	38.0%	32.1%	31.7%	37.0%
6 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	10.1%	9.5%	18.3%	6.3%	11.3%
7 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	24.2%	24.0%	37.1%	18.6%	25.5%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	10.5%	4.9%	6.9%	5.6%	5.7%
8 Unemployment rate, 2022	4.3%	3.7%	4.1%	3.6%	4.4%
9 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	6.3%	6.1%	5.9%	1.8%	7.7%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	36.8%	36.2%	40.7%	40.3%	40.3%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	16.5%	15.7%	16.7%	17.2%	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 Demographic and Expenditure Report*; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics*; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Columbiana	Coshocton	Crawford	Cuyahoga	Darke	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	100,511	36,571	41,522	1,236,041	51,529
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	5.1%	3.8%	3.8%	36.9%	3.1%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	-2,566	27	-224	-12,473	-7
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	-2.5%	0.1%	-0.5%	-1.0%	0.0%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	15,017	5,448	6,206	201,450	5,539
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	15.5%	15.1%	15.2%	16.6%	10.9%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	22.1%	18.6%	22.5%	24.1%	12.9%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	8.6%	11.2%	9.2%	11.9%	10.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	12.6%	18.1%	13.4%	9.3%	10.3%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	21.0%	N	N	28.5%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	N	N	N	11.8%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	13.8%	N	15.4%	25.2%	22.9%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	2,580	1,331	1,061	35,101	1,092
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	10.0%	13.4%	9.2%	11.8%	7.9%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	7.3%	13.0%	7.3%	5.4%	4.2%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	43.5%	47.0%	43.5%	39.6%	44.4%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	6.2%	10.0%	5.7%	7.6%	4.1%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	33.8%	37.6%	37.9%	32.9%	34.0%
2	Median household income, 2022	54,167	50,731	55,912	60,808	65,643
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	14.5%	18.0%	16.6%	20.8%	10.6%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	2.8%	2.9%	1.2%	6.4%	0.0%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	36.8%	49.4%	47.5%	30.6%	31.9%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	12.8%	14.3%	14.2%	14.0%	12.8%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	26.8%	31.7%	32.4%	31.6%	21.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	7.4%	10.3%	6.7%	5.5%	6.9%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	4.6%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	3.5%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	8.9%	9.7%	9.2%	4.5%	4.3%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	43.2%	41.7%	42.0%	47.4%	35.9%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	15.0%	14.8%	14.9%	20.6%	14.5%

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 Demographic and Expenditure Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Defiance	Delaware	Erie	Fairfield	Fayette	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	38,187	226,296	74,501	162,898	28,839
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	5.1%	16.2%	13.9%	16.0%	6.7%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	31	25,832	-316	8,165	87
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	0.1%	12.9%	-0.4%	5.3%	0.3%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	4,023	10,385	8,335	13,961	4,166
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	10.7%	4.6%	11.4%	8.8%	14.7%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	13.2%	4.5%	15.9%	10.3%	20.1%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	3.9%	4.7%	9.0%	7.2%	10.4%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	9.7%	4.0%	9.3%	8.4%	15.1%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	34.4%	13.8%	22.0%	12.0%	21.1%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	N	1.7%	0.9%	5.0%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	12.0%	9.9%	17.0%	13.8%	22.1%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	671	1,736	1,717	2,312	846
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	6.5%	2.9%	8.4%	5.5%	11.3%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	4.6%	1.4%	3.4%	2.3%	5.1%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	28.9%	18.8%	38.1%	26.5%	52.6%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	4.3%	2.0%	6.0%	3.7%	9.0%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	27.0%	10.0%	28.5%	23.5%	36.3%
2	Median household income, 2022	63,904	121,528	67,925	82,447	56,901
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	10.7%	3.4%	16.0%	10.5%	17.2%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	1.8%	1.1%	3.7%	3.2%	3.3%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	37.1%	11.8%	29.8%	34.0%	46.4%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	9.4%	2.6%	11.5%	8.8%	13.7%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	25.0%	8.5%	25.3%	23.5%	32.1%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	6.9%	4.4%	5.5%	6.0%	7.9%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	3.9%	3.0%	4.9%	3.5%	3.9%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	7.1%	1.4%	5.6%	4.7%	12.9%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	36.2%	36.0%	41.1%	48.2%	35.9%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	14.1%	16.1%	16.1%	18.4%	19.2%

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 Demographic and Expenditure Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Franklin	Fulton	Gallia	Geauga	Greene	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	1,321,820	42,171	29,068	95,469	168,456
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	34.9%	3.8%	5.8%	3.4%	14.1%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	29,839	-118	-905	1,551	1,704
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	2.3%	-0.3%	-3.0%	1.7%	1.0%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	195,678	3,393	5,676	5,997	15,145
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	15.1%	8.1%	20.0%	6.4%	9.4%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	20.8%	10.3%	28.2%	6.6%	10.7%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	9.0%	7.9%	10.8%	6.9%	6.3%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	9.8%	7.8%	15.3%	5.4%	9.5%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	25.4%	N	N	11.0%	18.6%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	12.0%	N	N	N	10.1%
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	21.3%	11.0%	N	10.8%	12.0%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	32,435	728	868	911	2,865
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	10.4%	6.3%	11.4%	3.5%	6.7%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	6.3%	3.7%	13.8%	2.9%	2.4%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	35.2%	25.8%	37.4%	22.2%	42.1%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	6.7%	3.5%	6.3%	2.4%	5.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	30.5%	24.1%	36.6%	18.0%	24.1%
2	Median household income, 2022	69,762	75,383	51,449	101,636	82,769
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	16.8%	10.4%	15.9%	5.3%	10.9%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	4.9%	2.8%	2.9%	0.0%	3.5%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	33.4%	26.9%	52.3%	14.1%	20.1%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	10.8%	6.7%	19.7%	2.6%	7.7%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	28.9%	17.9%	37.7%	9.0%	18.3%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	8.0%	5.7%	11.0%	8.1%	5.2%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	3.4%	4.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.6%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	4.3%	4.7%	12.3%	2.5%	2.5%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	43.5%	32.6%	41.0%	41.3%	42.0%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	19.2%	14.8%	17.5%	17.0%	14.6%

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 Demographic and Expenditure Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Guernsey	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	38,098	825,037	74,861	30,416	14,378
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	4.8%	32.8%	6.9%	4.5%	4.9%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	-995	11,215	-893	-948	-838
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	-2.5%	1.4%	-1.2%	-3.0%	-5.5%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	5,719	124,767	6,286	4,269	1,962
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	15.2%	15.6%	8.6%	15.0%	13.9%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	21.0%	18.1%	11.5%	17.9%	21.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	9.7%	9.3%	6.0%	9.0%	13.5%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	16.4%	8.8%	10.2%	17.9%	14.8%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	16.7%	27.5%	19.5%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	N	11.2%	9.6%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	N	28.3%	8.2%	16.5%	N
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	1,328	20,218	1,153	940	389
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	13.1%	10.2%	6.0%	12.3%	10.5%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	8.5%	3.8%	5.9%	10.5%	10.8%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	56.7%	42.1%	26.4%	44.9%	42.9%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	9.0%	7.5%	4.6%	7.3%	5.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	36.1%	30.1%	27.0%	36.8%	34.4%
2	Median household income, 2022	56,004	67,033	72,658	58,844	55,129
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	18.7%	16.9%	10.2%	16.1%	15.3%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	3.9%	5.1%	1.4%	1.9%	3.5%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	36.5%	32.6%	31.2%	44.9%	46.3%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	14.7%	11.5%	7.6%	10.8%	12.5%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	33.0%	27.1%	19.9%	25.9%	28.0%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	9.7%	5.6%	4.8%	12.4%	12.9%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	4.9%	3.6%	3.3%	4.2%	4.9%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	10.6%	1.8%	5.8%	7.7%	12.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	50.2%	46.8%	37.1%	38.7%	43.3%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	16.6%	19.1%	14.4%	16.5%	17.9%

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 Demographic and Expenditure Report*; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics*; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Henry	Highland	Hocking	Holmes	Huron	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	27,512	43,391	27,858	44,390	58,218
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	3.5%	4.4%	3.3%	1.6%	4.1%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	327	420	-616	433	-276
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	1.2%	1.0%	-2.2%	1.0%	-0.5%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	2,444	6,339	4,194	3,505	7,438
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	9.0%	14.8%	15.2%	8.0%	12.9%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	11.1%	20.4%	20.0%	9.1%	17.6%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	4.5%	14.8%	10.6%	11.8%	9.1%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	8.8%	14.0%	15.5%	8.9%	9.8%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	N	38.9%	N	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	13.6%	13.9%	N	N	19.0%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	537	1,253	836	718	1,160
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	7.3%	10.8%	10.2%	6.8%	7.9%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	3.4%	7.4%	9.3%	7.4%	2.1%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	47.2%	49.1%	34.3%	29.7%	30.3%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	4.0%	5.0%	8.1%	3.3%	4.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	28.1%	38.4%	36.3%	28.0%	30.3%
2	Median household income, 2022	72,122	59,464	57,353	75,226	61,482
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	11.7%	16.2%	15.9%	6.6%	13.4%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	0.5%	1.8%	2.9%	0.0%	1.7%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	26.0%	48.2%	46.7%	25.4%	38.5%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	4.9%	14.0%	16.4%	2.2%	11.3%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	17.4%	33.9%	31.0%	9.2%	27.0%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	5.4%	9.1%	7.0%	41.8%	6.9%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	4.5%	4.9%	4.1%	2.8%	5.1%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	4.5%	11.5%	11.1%	2.7%	6.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	33.4%	40.3%	50.0%	30.0%	38.8%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	14.5%	16.1%	15.6%	18.3%	16.4%

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 Demographic and Expenditure Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Jackson	Jefferson	Knox	Lake	Lawrence	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	32,586	64,330	63,183	231,842	56,653
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	3.5%	9.0%	3.5%	9.4%	4.8%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	137	-2,029	1,922	1,725	-3,596
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	0.4%	-3.1%	3.1%	0.7%	-6.0%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	5,912	11,626	7,287	20,444	9,583
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	18.4%	18.8%	12.2%	8.9%	17.1%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	23.2%	30.0%	15.2%	11.3%	22.3%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	12.6%	9.9%	9.7%	7.1%	12.1%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	17.2%	16.0%	12.4%	6.7%	18.1%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	N	42.1%	N	12.1%	17.6%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	N	N	N	7.5%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	N	40.6%	2.6%	14.8%	14.8%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	1,024	2,180	1,344	2,677	2,102
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	11.8%	13.1%	8.5%	4.4%	14.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	15.4%	9.8%	7.8%	2.7%	6.9%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	40.1%	47.7%	39.3%	22.1%	47.1%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	5.8%	9.1%	5.0%	2.8%	7.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	37.0%	36.4%	31.9%	21.0%	39.2%
2	Median household income, 2022	54,893	54,272	68,334	76,163	51,062
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	17.1%	17.9%	13.0%	10.8%	18.6%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	1.9%	2.9%	2.0%	3.2%	3.9%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	43.6%	56.7%	33.1%	27.7%	48.0%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	17.6%	17.2%	7.7%	6.8%	19.7%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	37.7%	33.6%	21.5%	16.9%	40.5%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	7.3%	4.9%	10.4%	5.2%	4.9%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	5.0%	5.4%	3.5%	4.3%	4.6%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	14.6%	8.9%	5.8%	2.5%	15.3%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	41.9%	46.1%	47.8%	42.4%	44.4%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	18.0%	14.6%	13.4%	16.7%	20.5%

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 Demographic and Expenditure Report*; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics*; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Licking	Logan	Lorain	Lucas	Madison	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	181,359	46,040	316,268	426,643	43,540
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	11.5%	5.8%	14.3%	26.6%	10.0%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	7,911	715	8,344	-4,244	-496
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	4.6%	1.6%	2.7%	-1.0%	-1.1%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	18,074	5,858	39,513	74,533	3,926
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	10.2%	12.9%	12.8%	17.9%	10.0%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	11.6%	18.2%	19.2%	23.4%	13.7%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	7.4%	9.6%	10.1%	10.8%	8.2%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	9.5%	10.6%	9.1%	12.4%	9.8%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	19.2%	11.7%	32.8%	32.4%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	1.0%	N	14.8%	19.0%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	8.8%	6.9%	28.8%	23.4%	12.3%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	3,361	992	7,817	13,327	745
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	7.1%	7.5%	10.0%	12.7%	7.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	3.7%	4.4%	3.4%	6.0%	4.3%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	36.9%	29.4%	48.2%	44.0%	38.5%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	4.2%	5.8%	6.1%	9.1%	4.6%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	23.3%	28.9%	28.3%	35.9%	24.3%
2	Median household income, 2022	76,596	62,449	67,124	57,971	78,533
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	11.2%	10.0%	14.3%	19.6%	11.2%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	3.0%	0.7%	4.0%	5.7%	2.0%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	35.9%	37.4%	33.2%	35.8%	32.8%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	9.0%	9.6%	10.5%	15.3%	8.7%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	23.0%	23.7%	23.3%	32.6%	20.6%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	5.3%	5.1%	5.6%	5.9%	6.8%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	3.4%	3.5%	5.1%	4.4%	3.2%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	4.7%	7.3%	4.3%	7.3%	6.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	41.6%	34.1%	45.5%	45.1%	33.1%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	16.8%	15.6%	19.6%	18.4%	16.9%

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 Demographic and Expenditure Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

		Mahoning	Marion	Medina	Meigs	Mercer
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	225,636	64,642	183,512	21,969	42,348
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	19.8%	10.1%	4.9%	3.0%	3.9%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	-4,160	-325	5,141	-1,111	1,475
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	-1.8%	-0.5%	2.9%	-4.8%	3.6%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	41,912	10,029	12,288	3,969	3,447
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	19.2%	16.9%	6.8%	18.3%	8.3%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	28.1%	23.3%	7.3%	25.0%	8.7%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	10.7%	9.0%	5.9%	14.4%	4.8%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	11.5%	14.3%	5.4%	19.8%	5.9%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	38.1%	25.3%	23.2%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	14.2%	N	1.3%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	39.2%	51.1%	12.9%	N	6.3%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	7,747	1,623	2,010	695	415
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	13.3%	10.8%	3.9%	12.4%	3.9%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	8.0%	7.6%	1.7%	6.9%	1.9%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	47.2%	39.7%	25.7%	38.6%	42.4%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	7.6%	8.6%	2.8%	8.0%	2.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	35.8%	37.5%	16.9%	42.4%	22.6%
2	Median household income, 2022	54,774	59,012	89,108	46,393	72,077
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	19.2%	16.2%	6.8%	18.3%	5.9%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	4.6%	1.3%	1.8%	2.9%	0.2%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	37.9%	37.4%	18.1%	39.5%	23.1%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	17.6%	15.5%	4.8%	18.8%	4.0%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	34.1%	36.2%	12.6%	37.2%	14.8%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	5.0%	5.6%	3.7%	8.2%	4.3%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	4.8%	4.4%	4.0%	5.8%	2.7%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	8.7%	10.8%	2.2%	13.9%	3.3%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	47.6%	49.7%	42.9%	48.0%	39.2%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	16.9%	15.2%	15.2%	17.6%	12.1%

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 Demographic and Expenditure Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

		Miami	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Morrow
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	110,247	13,234	533,892	13,668	35,339
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	7.3%	3.0%	27.9%	7.6%	3.4%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	5,125	-712	2,350	-1,041	345
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	4.9%	-5.1%	0.4%	-7.1%	1.0%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	10,693	1,823	74,391	2,292	3,783
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	9.8%	13.9%	14.3%	17.0%	10.8%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	13.2%	21.2%	20.1%	24.2%	14.4%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	6.8%	11.3%	9.0%	11.1%	10.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	7.8%	13.2%	10.7%	16.2%	10.4%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	14.8%	N	27.3%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	3.9%	N	12.3%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	6.8%	N	24.2%	N	5.3%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	1,657	389	14,221	471	725
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	5.6%	10.7%	10.8%	12.8%	7.6%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	1.8%	9.7%	5.3%	9.3%	5.1%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	42.5%	47.3%	38.6%	56.9%	30.3%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	3.8%	4.7%	7.2%	7.7%	4.7%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	24.1%	38.0%	32.6%	41.5%	26.7%
2	Median household income, 2022	72,887	56,384	62,794	58,803	71,835
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	8.9%	16.7%	18.7%	17.7%	11.4%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	1.6%	2.0%	4.9%	1.4%	3.1%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	32.3%	48.2%	38.1%	38.3%	31.8%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	7.9%	12.2%	14.0%	15.1%	8.0%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	22.0%	30.0%	30.8%	31.3%	22.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	5.0%	7.1%	6.9%	7.2%	10.0%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	3.6%	6.4%	4.1%	5.3%	3.9%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	4.7%	8.8%	3.2%	17.1%	6.4%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	40.4%	48.9%	44.5%	51.1%	39.5%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	14.8%	13.9%	18.1%	17.9%	16.0%

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

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

		Muskingum	Noble	Ottawa	Paulding	Perry
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	86,113	14,335	39,978	18,757	35,480
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	8.1%	5.2%	3.5%	3.8%	3.2%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	-36	-71	-679	-88	-544
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	0.0%	-0.5%	-1.7%	-0.5%	-1.5%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	11,524	1,835	3,917	1,861	5,445
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	13.7%	15.9%	9.9%	10.0%	15.5%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	18.2%	16.9%	14.5%	14.0%	19.1%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	9.8%	11.5%	8.5%	5.9%	10.5%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	14.5%	16.8%	8.5%	9.6%	15.3%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	32.5%	N	N	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	11.6%	N	4.1%	7.8%	N
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	2,618	302	684	342	1,010
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	11.8%	10.5%	6.0%	6.7%	10.5%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	7.2%	7.8%	1.4%	3.3%	5.5%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	39.8%	39.0%	42.2%	22.1%	49.3%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	6.7%	4.2%	4.0%	3.3%	7.0%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	34.2%	32.5%	22.4%	28.3%	33.5%
2	Median household income, 2022	58,791	57,054	72,780	66,332	60,448
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	15.4%	19.4%	11.6%	12.1%	16.3%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	3.2%	4.5%	4.8%	1.9%	2.9%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	35.1%	43.4%	29.4%	40.5%	34.5%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	15.8%	9.0%	7.2%	9.4%	15.6%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	34.3%	21.7%	16.9%	23.1%	33.7%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	6.1%	8.1%	4.5%	5.9%	7.5%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	4.3%	6.0%	5.2%	3.5%	4.4%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	9.8%	9.1%	3.7%	8.2%	13.5%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	47.4%	23.0%	44.8%	38.5%	37.4%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	18.1%	19.1%	16.5%	12.0%	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 Demographic and Expenditure Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Pickaway	Pike	Portage	Preble	Putnam
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2022	60,023	27,005	161,745	40,596	34,334
1 Percentage minority population, 2022	6.6%	4.8%	10.3%	3.5%	2.4%
1 Population change, 2017-2022	2,193	-1,265	-532	-524	456
1 Percentage population change, 2017-2022	3.8%	-4.5%	-0.3%	-1.3%	1.3%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2022	5,369	5,252	19,299	4,221	2,206
2 Overall poverty rate, 2022	9.6%	19.7%	12.4%	10.5%	6.5%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	12.6%	25.9%	12.4%	15.3%	7.2%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	6.2%	18.0%	6.9%	9.3%	10.4%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	12.7%	20.4%	9.4%	10.0%	5.3%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	15.2%	N	28.0%	N	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2022	N	N	29.5%	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	7.0%	N	19.5%	N	22.6%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2022	1,335	1,188	2,818	952	430
3 Family poverty rate, 2022	9.1%	16.6%	7.1%	8.3%	4.5%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	5.9%	9.1%	3.2%	4.9%	3.0%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	43.7%	53.3%	36.0%	37.7%	38.7%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	5.9%	9.8%	5.1%	4.5%	3.6%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	27.1%	43.7%	27.2%	25.7%	18.3%
2 Median household income, 2022	75,916	55,029	72,965	67,605	81,780
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%
4 Child food insecurity rate, 2021	13.8%	20.0%	10.6%	11.0%	5.5%
4 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	3.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%	1.0%
5 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	30.8%	37.3%	27.5%	36.6%	18.8%
6 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	10.7%	23.4%	8.0%	8.7%	4.4%
7 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	22.8%	45.6%	19.5%	24.4%	13.8%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	3.1%
8 Unemployment rate, 2022	3.7%	5.1%	3.8%	3.4%	3.0%
9 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	6.8%	21.1%	4.8%	5.4%	4.0%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	47.2%	42.1%	56.2%	35.0%	34.8%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	19.0%	20.1%	16.9%	16.6%	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 Demographic and Expenditure Report; (9) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; (10) Ohio Development Services Agency.

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Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Richland	Ross	Sandusky	Scioto	Seneca	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	125,319	76,606	58,667	72,194	54,632
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	13.5%	9.5%	7.4%	6.0%	6.6%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	4,730	-707	-528	-3,735	-611
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	3.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-4.9%	-1.1%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	17,953	9,783	6,996	15,113	6,258
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	15.2%	13.7%	12.1%	21.8%	12.0%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	20.5%	19.4%	15.2%	28.2%	15.4%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	9.3%	11.4%	9.6%	15.0%	7.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	11.6%	15.5%	11.5%	23.5%	10.9%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	32.8%	11.7%	37.8%	40.6%	41.3%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	8.5%	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	26.6%	19.2%	19.7%	26.7%	10.0%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	3,081	2,071	1,369	3,354	1,229
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	10.2%	11.0%	8.8%	18.3%	8.8%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	3.2%	9.3%	6.1%	13.7%	3.8%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	55.3%	43.8%	47.0%	56.7%	42.6%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	6.1%	6.8%	6.7%	10.6%	4.9%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	34.2%	35.2%	30.8%	45.2%	31.7%
2	Median household income, 2022	54,906	60,352	62,473	48,465	63,221
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	15.9%	16.1%	13.4%	21.2%	13.4%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	1.7%	4.5%	2.8%	3.6%	2.0%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	36.6%	41.3%	40.0%	44.0%	37.8%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	13.2%	16.4%	9.4%	23.3%	11.3%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	30.2%	35.6%	24.8%	43.4%	25.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	6.7%	6.6%	5.5%	6.0%	5.4%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	4.5%	3.8%	4.7%	5.1%	4.2%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	7.0%	12.8%	5.3%	19.2%	5.8%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	45.1%	52.7%	40.7%	50.7%	40.2%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	17.6%	15.9%	15.4%	18.0%	12.9%

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 Demographic and Expenditure 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 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed 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.

Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Shelby	Stark	Summit	Trumbull	Tuscarawas
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2022	47,671	372,657	535,882	200,643	91,937
1 Percentage minority population, 2022	6.4%	12.6%	22.9%	12.2%	3.8%
1 Population change, 2017-2022	-1,088	115	-5,346	263	-360
1 Percentage population change, 2017-2022	-2.2%	0.0%	-1.0%	0.1%	-0.4%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2022	4,402	48,044	66,303	31,959	10,432
2 Overall poverty rate, 2022	9.3%	13.2%	12.6%	16.2%	11.5%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	12.3%	18.8%	17.5%	26.2%	14.0%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	8.8%	7.8%	8.0%	9.2%	11.1%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	10.6%	10.4%	9.0%	14.3%	11.4%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	23.8%	34.0%	27.7%	40.4%	27.6%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2022	N	7.7%	17.4%	12.6%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	15.8%	27.2%	13.3%	27.1%	38.2%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2022	1,088	9,112	12,000	6,607	2,168
3 Family poverty rate, 2022	8.6%	9.4%	8.7%	12.7%	8.7%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	5.4%	4.3%	4.7%	9.4%	3.6%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	40.3%	40.9%	35.7%	48.7%	43.8%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	3.4%	5.9%	5.5%	7.6%	5.5%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	26.6%	30.2%	28.2%	36.4%	31.4%
2 Median household income, 2022	72,498	64,557	66,034	54,406	59,626
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%
4 Child food insecurity rate, 2021	11.3%	14.9%	14.9%	19.1%	12.9%
4 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	2.5%	3.0%	4.0%	3.1%	1.7%
5 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	31.1%	32.3%	27.4%	43.7%	37.7%
6 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	8.2%	11.6%	13.5%	14.8%	9.7%
7 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	21.3%	25.6%	26.6%	30.5%	24.1%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	4.4%	5.9%	5.7%	7.0%	8.6%
8 Unemployment rate, 2022	3.5%	4.0%	4.1%	4.9%	3.8%
9 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	5.8%	4.4%	4.6%	5.1%	5.2%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	36.3%	43.1%	46.1%	47.2%	45.1%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	14.1%	15.1%	16.9%	15.7%	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 Demographic and Expenditure 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 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed 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.

Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Union	Van Wert	Vinton	Warren	Washington	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2022	66,898	28,769	12,565	249,778	58,901
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	11.0%	3.7%	3.0%	13.6%	4.3%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	10,157	552	-527	20,896	-1,517
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	17.9%	2.0%	-4.0%	9.1%	-2.5%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2022	3,331	2,634	2,607	13,373	8,812
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	5.2%	9.3%	20.9%	5.5%	15.3%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	5.3%	11.2%	29.0%	5.8%	21.0%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	6.1%	6.8%	8.8%	5.5%	10.2%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	5.2%	7.9%	19.3%	4.7%	13.6%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	2.6%	N	N	5.4%	27.6%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	0.7%	N	N	4.5%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	8.3%	14.3%	N	11.7%	18.7%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2022	611	489	460	2,613	1,681
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	3.6%	6.1%	13.0%	3.9%	10.8%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	1.2%	1.5%	2.6%	2.8%	8.0%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	17.6%	22.3%	54.3%	18.7%	43.1%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	2.1%	4.0%	7.3%	2.4%	6.1%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	14.0%	26.7%	36.9%	14.3%	33.0%
2	Median household income, 2022	104,512	59,377	51,015	104,523	59,196
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	4.9%	10.7%	17.9%	5.9%	15.9%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	1.4%	1.1%	3.8%	1.8%	2.7%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	17.6%	36.7%	NA	16.1%	39.7%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	4.2%	8.0%	16.4%	3.9%	12.5%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	11.5%	22.7%	32.9%	12.2%	27.6%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	4.6%	3.7%	7.7%	3.7%	6.7%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	3.0%	3.3%	5.0%	3.3%	4.7%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	3.4%	6.9%	17.8%	1.5%	8.2%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	32.1%	36.5%	36.7%	36.4%	49.6%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	14.0%	11.9%	12.0%	14.9%	15.6%

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 Demographic and Expenditure 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 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed 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.

Table 10. Population, poverty rates, and other measures of economic need, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Wayne	Williams	Wood	Wyandot	
Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2022	116,559	36,652	131,592	21,567
1	Percentage minority population, 2022	4.9%	3.8%	7.5%	2.9%
1	Population change, 2017-2022	521	-132	1,100	-462
1	Percentage population change, 2017-2022	0.4%	-0.4%	0.8%	-2.1%
Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2022	11,468	4,368	15,268	1,929
2	Overall poverty rate, 2022	10.2%	12.3%	12.1%	9.1%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2022	12.5%	15.0%	9.2%	10.9%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2022	8.6%	6.8%	7.8%	12.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2022	8.5%	11.2%	11.9%	7.0%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2022	12.8%	N	15.1%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2022	6.3%	N	10.5%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2022	18.0%	9.6%	19.9%	5.0%
Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2022	1,470	849	2,132	332
3	Family poverty rate, 2022	4.9%	8.8%	6.8%	5.5%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	3.6%	3.0%	3.6%	2.1%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2022	27.1%	46.5%	32.5%	18.2%
Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2022	3.0%	5.9%	5.8%	3.0%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2022	28.6%	31.9%	25.7%	24.2%
2	Median household income, 2022	70,121	60,983	67,254	65,631
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%
4	Child food insecurity rate, 2021	9.7%	12.3%	9.1%	7.7%
4	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2021	0.0%	1.7%	2.2%	0.9%
5	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2022	33.9%	33.7%	25.3%	26.4%
6	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2022	7.2%	8.9%	5.0%	8.3%
7	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2022	17.8%	24.5%	13.5%	20.8%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2022	14.1%	5.4%	4.4%	3.6%
8	Unemployment rate, 2022	3.2%	3.4%	3.5%	2.9%
9	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2022	4.6%	4.4%	2.4%	6.7%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2022	34.5%	37.6%	40.9%	25.8%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2022	15.5%	15.5%	15.6%	13.2%

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 Demographic and Expenditure 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 ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed 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.

Table 11. Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2010 to 2022

Geography	2010			2022			Change, 2010 to 2022	
	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%	11,472,644	3,393,638	29.6%	3.1%	11.9%
Adams	27,002	11,422	42.3%	27,050	12,185	45.0%	2.7%	6.5%
Allen	102,300	31,103	30.4%	98,017	31,979	32.6%	2.2%	7.3%
Ashland	50,238	13,315	26.5%	50,670	16,014	31.6%	5.1%	19.2%
Ashtabula	100,870	32,803	32.5%	94,515	37,429	39.6%	7.1%	21.8%
Athens	53,844	25,513	47.4%	53,380	23,633	44.3%	-3.1%	-6.6%
Auglaize	45,636	9,263	20.3%	45,518	9,378	20.6%	0.3%	1.5%
Belmont	66,997	24,728	36.9%	62,795	20,914	33.3%	-3.6%	-9.8%
Brown	41,684	13,185	31.6%	42,951	13,860	32.3%	0.6%	2.0%
Butler	321,387	68,274	21.2%	377,008	101,095	26.8%	5.6%	26.2%
Carroll	28,404	9,054	31.9%	26,298	8,309	31.6%	-0.3%	-0.9%
Champaign	38,096	8,940	23.5%	37,975	9,715	25.6%	2.1%	9.0%
Clark	141,106	37,904	26.9%	132,426	45,930	34.7%	7.8%	29.1%
Clermont	176,027	34,425	19.6%	206,653	46,308	22.4%	2.9%	14.6%
Clinton	39,397	9,878	25.1%	40,824	12,766	31.3%	6.2%	24.7%
Columbiana	108,138	35,283	32.6%	98,212	33,180	33.8%	1.2%	3.5%
Coshocton	36,240	11,579	32.0%	36,075	13,552	37.6%	5.6%	17.6%
Crawford	46,296	14,069	30.4%	40,970	15,548	37.9%	7.6%	24.9%
Cuyahoga	1,365,658	397,268	29.1%	1,232,159	405,175	32.9%	3.8%	13.0%
Darke	52,534	13,752	26.2%	51,058	17,353	34.0%	7.8%	29.8%
Defiance	38,723	7,573	19.6%	37,531	10,133	27.0%	7.4%	38.1%
Delaware	107,078	11,895	11.1%	213,582	21,360	10.0%	-1.1%	-10.0%
Erie	77,628	17,993	23.2%	74,100	21,145	28.5%	5.4%	23.1%
Fairfield	119,747	23,068	19.3%	155,814	36,551	23.5%	4.2%	21.8%
Fayette	27,822	8,122	29.2%	28,452	10,322	36.3%	7.1%	24.3%
Franklin	1,045,966	273,900	26.2%	1,290,258	392,930	30.5%	4.3%	16.3%
Fulton	41,597	8,384	20.2%	42,108	10,145	24.1%	3.9%	19.5%
Gallia	30,069	12,278	40.8%	28,640	10,494	36.6%	-4.2%	-10.3%
Geauga	89,980	14,404	16.0%	94,368	16,960	18.0%	2.0%	12.3%
Greene	140,103	29,478	21.0%	159,782	38,439	24.1%	3.0%	14.3%
Guernsey	40,179	16,658	41.5%	37,969	13,696	36.1%	-5.4%	-13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data 2020; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Notes: Raw change is the difference between the percent of the population below 200% of FPL in 2010 and 2022 calculated as (2022 Data minus 2010 Data). Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2022 Data Minus 2020 Data)/2020 Data.

Table 11. Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2010 to 2022, *continued*

Geography	2010			2022			Change, 2010 to 2022	
	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%	809,498	243,963	30.1%	4.2%	16.0%
Hancock	69,451	15,123	21.8%	73,131	19,755	27.0%	5.2%	24.1%
Hardin	29,825	9,503	31.9%	28,278	10,411	36.8%	5.0%	15.5%
Harrison	15,551	5,772	37.1%	14,217	4,884	34.4%	-2.8%	-7.4%
Henry	28,649	6,254	21.8%	27,139	7,617	28.1%	6.2%	28.6%
Highland	40,286	13,362	33.2%	42,711	16,397	38.4%	5.2%	15.7%
Hocking	27,447	9,068	33.0%	27,699	10,061	36.3%	3.3%	9.9%
Holmes	37,953	15,195	40.0%	43,450	12,154	28.0%	-12.1%	-30.1%
Huron	58,652	15,445	26.3%	57,781	17,514	30.3%	4.0%	15.1%
Jackson	32,103	12,532	39.0%	31,921	11,798	37.0%	-2.1%	-5.3%
Jefferson	71,820	25,103	35.0%	63,119	22,965	36.4%	1.4%	4.1%
Knox	50,963	15,027	29.5%	59,302	18,905	31.9%	2.4%	8.1%
Lake	224,680	36,556	16.3%	229,184	48,117	21.0%	4.7%	29.0%
Lawrence	61,639	25,968	42.1%	57,075	22,374	39.2%	-2.9%	-7.0%
Licking	141,726	31,863	22.5%	174,769	40,739	23.3%	0.8%	3.7%
Logan	45,208	10,974	24.3%	45,630	13,202	28.9%	4.7%	19.2%
Lorain	275,784	64,023	23.2%	304,388	86,147	28.3%	5.1%	21.9%
Lucas	446,417	135,038	30.2%	420,801	151,143	35.9%	5.7%	18.7%
Madison	35,612	8,155	22.9%	39,226	9,530	24.3%	1.4%	6.1%
Mahoning	250,542	77,925	31.1%	221,872	79,515	35.8%	4.7%	15.2%
Marion	61,415	16,780	27.3%	59,975	22,464	37.5%	10.1%	37.1%
Medina	149,347	21,430	14.3%	180,756	30,618	16.9%	2.6%	18.0%
Meigs	22,768	10,189	44.8%	21,888	9,276	42.4%	-2.4%	-5.3%
Mercer	40,359	8,503	21.1%	41,468	9,355	22.6%	1.5%	7.1%
Miami	97,256	21,045	21.6%	107,625	25,902	24.1%	2.4%	11.2%
Monroe	14,995	5,700	38.0%	13,247	5,036	38.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Montgomery	542,982	145,454	26.8%	518,377	169,192	32.6%	5.9%	21.8%
Morgan	14,614	6,315	43.2%	13,667	5,670	41.5%	-1.7%	-4.0%
Morrow	31,172	8,119	26.0%	34,598	9,254	26.7%	0.7%	2.7%
Muskingum	81,903	26,560	32.4%	84,080	28,752	34.2%	1.8%	5.5%
Noble	11,829	4,236	35.8%	12,036	3,917	32.5%	-3.3%	-9.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data 2020; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Notes: Raw change is the difference between the percent of the population below 200% of FPL in 2010 and 2022 calculated as (2022 Data minus 2010 Data). Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2022 Data Minus 2020 Data)/2020 Data.

Table 11. Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2010 to 2022, *continued*

Geography	2010			2022			Change, 2010 to 2022	
	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%	39,712	8,899	22.4%	2.7%	13.9%
Paulding	20,156	5,234	26.0%	18,665	5,273	28.3%	2.3%	8.8%
Perry	33,741	11,570	34.3%	35,003	11,729	33.5%	-0.8%	-2.3%
Pickaway	46,174	12,065	26.1%	54,529	14,777	27.1%	1.0%	3.7%
Pike	27,226	11,211	41.2%	26,694	11,674	43.7%	2.6%	6.2%
Portage	144,317	34,149	23.7%	153,784	41,845	27.2%	3.5%	15.0%
Preble	41,755	9,394	22.5%	40,562	10,416	25.7%	3.2%	14.1%
Putnam	34,353	6,715	19.5%	34,020	6,210	18.3%	-1.3%	-6.6%
Richland	122,277	36,372	29.7%	117,887	40,290	34.2%	4.4%	14.9%
Ross	67,870	21,422	31.6%	71,678	25,216	35.2%	3.6%	11.5%
Sandusky	60,823	14,556	23.9%	57,864	17,807	30.8%	6.8%	28.6%
Scioto	75,683	32,219	42.6%	70,411	31,794	45.2%	2.6%	6.1%
Seneca	57,264	16,102	28.1%	52,140	16,529	31.7%	3.6%	12.7%
Shelby	46,961	9,938	21.2%	47,503	12,623	26.6%	5.4%	25.6%
Stark	368,573	95,337	25.9%	365,462	110,477	30.2%	4.4%	16.9%
Summit	533,162	130,220	24.4%	530,415	149,685	28.2%	3.8%	15.5%
Trumbull	220,572	62,432	28.3%	197,890	71,978	36.4%	8.1%	28.5%
Tuscarawas	89,481	27,490	30.7%	91,505	28,728	31.4%	0.7%	2.2%
Union	38,511	6,359	16.5%	60,543	8,503	14.0%	-2.5%	-14.9%
Van Wert	29,168	6,853	23.5%	28,414	7,585	26.7%	3.2%	13.6%
Vinton	12,643	5,409	42.8%	12,687	4,685	36.9%	-5.9%	-13.7%
Warren	152,000	20,637	13.6%	236,019	33,684	14.3%	0.7%	5.1%
Washington	61,383	20,328	33.1%	57,956	19,134	33.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%
Wayne	108,474	27,855	25.7%	112,323	32,126	28.6%	2.9%	11.4%
Williams	37,996	9,157	24.1%	35,717	11,384	31.9%	7.8%	32.3%
Wood	113,406	26,012	22.9%	125,680	32,254	25.7%	2.7%	11.9%
Wyandot	22,457	5,420	24.1%	21,515	5,208	24.2%	0.1%	0.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau data 2010; U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates

Notes: Raw change is the difference between the percent of the population below 200% of FPL in 2010 and 2022 calculated as (2022 Data minus 2010 Data). Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: ((2022 Data Minus 2010 Data)/2010 Data).

Table 12. Child poverty by age group, Ohio, 2022

	Under age 6		Ages 6 to 11		Ages 12 to 17		All children under 18	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	781,892		828,060		910,050		2,520,002	
In poverty	151,059	19.3%	150,283	18.1%	144,817	15.9%	446,159	17.7%

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 21% compared to 16% for middle and high school age children in Ohio

Table 13. Child food insecurity, Ohio and the United States, 2022

	Population under age 18, 2021	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	2,520,002	386,430	14.8%	75.0%	25.0%
United States	71,241,523	9,262,000	12.8%	75.0%	25.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates; 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 similar to the child food insecurity rate for the country as a whole

Table 14. Income to poverty ratio by age group, Ohio, 2022

	Under age 6		Under age 18		Ages 18 to 64		Age 65 and over		Total all ages	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	781,892		2,520,002		6,854,916		2,093,602		12,250,412	
Below 50% FPL	79,792	10.2%	218,099	8.7%	445,089	6.5%	76,852	3.7%	819,832	6.7%
Below 100% FPL	151,059	19.3%	446,159	17.7%	879,306	12.8%	215,457	10.3%	1,691,981	13.8%
Below 200% FPL	308,890	39.5%	931,732	37.0%	1,824,422	26.6%	599,827	28.7%	3,664,871	29.9%

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

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

Table 15. Poverty by race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2022

	White (non-Hispanic)		Black or African American		Asian		Two or more races		Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	8,749,962		1,363,024		285,475		749,344		502,385	
In poverty	927,496	10.6%	353,023	25.9%	35,684	12.5%	149,119	19.9%	110,525	22.0%

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

- Black or African American residents have the highest poverty rate at 26%, nearly two and a half times the rate of White residents
- The poverty rate for Hispanic Ohioans is twice that of White Ohioans



Table 16. Poverty by race/ethnicity and age, Ohio, 2022

Persons in poverty	Total	White (non-Hispanic)	Black or African American	Asian	Two or more races	Hispanic/Latino (of any race)
All age groups	1,691,981	994,334	401,523	39,118	174,449	127,904
Under age 6	151,059	65,112	47,934	3,447	25,679	17,173
Under age 18	446,159	208,946	129,420	8,621	69,271	49,709
Ages 18 to 64	879,306	558,837	187,893	24,094	69,767	53,886
Age 65 and older	215,457	161,439	36,276	2,956	9,732	7,136
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%	%
All age groups	13.8%	10.7%	27.2%	12.8%	20.6%	22.9%
Under age 6	19.3%	12.5%	42.4%	17.2%	26.1%	30.2%
Under age 18	17.7%	12.3%	36.2%	13.1%	23.7%	29.0%
Ages 18 to 64	12.8%	10.6%	22.9%	12.6%	17.5%	18.2%
Age 65 and older	10.3%	9.0%	19.5%	10.2%	16.7%	20.2%

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

- Adults age 65 and older have the lowest poverty rate for every racial/ethnic group, while those under age 6 have the highest poverty rate for all groups
- In every age category, the Black poverty rate for Ohioans is 2-3 times higher than that of White Ohioans

Table 17. Poverty by family type, Ohio, 2022

	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	1,350,445		823,310		129,699		362,122	
In poverty	46,492	3.4%	41,515	5.0%	17,778	13.7%	141,146	39.0%

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

- Married couples with no children have the lowest poverty rate of any family structure (3%)
- Single women with children under 18 have a poverty rate nearly three times that of single men with children under 18 (39% and 14% respectively), and nearly eight times that of married couples with children under 18 (5%)

Table 18. Poverty by race/ethnicity of householder and family type, Ohio, 2022

Families in poverty	Total	White (non-Hispanic)	Black or African American	Asian	Two or more races	Hispanic/Latino (of any race)
All families	277,374	167,939	68,890	6,271	23,752	20,360
Married couples with no related children in their care	46,492	37,370	4,228	1,494	2,616	1,527
Married couples with related children in their care	41,515	26,827	5,839	3,270	3,167	4,658
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	141,146	73,104	48,131	649	14,095	10,520
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%	%
All families	9.3%	7.0%	21.8%	8.6%	16.6%	19.4%
Married couples with no related children in their care	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	4.7%	3.0%	2.7%
Married couples with related children in their care	5.0%	4.0%	11.4%	8.2%	8.2%	13.7%
Single men with related children in their care	17.3%	15.2%	31.5%	7.2%	8.1%	27.5%
Single women with related children in their care	39.0%	35.1%	44.0%	18.4%	44.8%	48.7%

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

- Poverty rates for single mothers of all race/ethnicities have poverty rates at least twice as high as families of the same race/ethnicities overall, and in most cases at least ten times higher than married couples with no children in their care of the same race/ethnicity
- Hispanic/Latino and Black families all have poverty rates at least twice that of Ohio families overall

Table 19. Poverty by employment type, Ohio, 2022

	Worked full-time, year-round		Worked part-time or part-year		Unemployed	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total persons age 16 and older	3,961,624		1,787,585		1,412,473	
In poverty	95,079	2.4%	350,367	19.6%	477,416	33.8%

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

- The poverty rate among people employed part-time or part-year is over eight 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, 2022

	Total families	Families in poverty	Poverty rate
Married couple	2,173,755	88,007	4.0%
Both work, full or part time	1,206,667	13,829	1.1%
One spouse work	561,674	34,017	6.1%
Neither work	405,414	40,161	9.9%
Single male householder	228,796	25,343	11.1%
Works full time	143,858	4,229	2.9%
Works part time	35,416	8,347	23.6%
Does not work	49,522	12,767	25.8%
Single female householder	580,594	164,024	28.3%
Works full time	271,157	25,085	9.3%
Works part time	147,866	71,450	48.3%
Does not work	161,571	67,489	41.8%

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

- There are nearly twice as many single female householders in poverty than married couple families in poverty (164,024 compared to 88,007) 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, 2022

	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 and older	642,388		2,529,286		2,228,641		2,584,860	
In poverty	183,081	28.5%	359,159	14.2%	236,236	10.6%	108,564	4.2%

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

- Poverty rates decrease as educational attainment increases
- More than one in four of Ohioans without a high school diploma or equivalent live in poverty

Table 22. Seniors living in poverty by sex, Ohio, 2022

	Female, 65 and older		Male, 65 and older		Total, age 65 and older	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total seniors	1,151,358		942,244		2,093,602	
In poverty	135,383	11.8%	80,074	8.5%	215,457	10.3%

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

- One in ten Ohioans aged 65 and older lives in poverty
- The poverty rate for women age 65 and older is nearly 40% higher than the poverty rate for men of the same age

Table 23. Supply of Rental Units Affordable and Available to Low-Income Renters by Income, 2021

Income Threshold	Shortage of Affordable and Available Rental Units	Affordable and Available Units per 100 Renter Households
At or below 30% AMI	-270,399	40
At or below 50% AMI	-146,747	79

Source: 2023 The Gap Report, National Low Income Housing Coalition

- For the lowest-income renter households in Ohio, there are only 40 affordable and available rental units for every 100 households

Table 24. Change in number of WIC-approved vendors in Ohio, 2015-2024

Geography	2024	2015	Difference
Ohio	1023	1318	-295
Adams	2	7	-5
Allen	11	14	-3
Ashland	8	8	0
Ashtabula	11	17	-6
Athens	8	9	-1
Auglaize	5	8	-3
Belmont	9	10	-1
Brown	3	9	-6
Butler	21	24	-3
Carroll	4	4	0
Champaign	2	3	-1
Clark	14	17	-3
Clermont	14	15	-1
Clinton	4	6	-2
Columbiana	15	13	2
Coshocton	3	5	-2
Crawford	5	6	-1
Cuyahoga	124	166	-42
Darke	5	7	-2
Defiance	4	6	-2
Delaware	15	18	-3
Erie	6	10	-4
Fairfield	12	14	-2
Fayette	3	4	-1
Franklin	89	119	-30
Fulton	4	5	-1
Gallia	4	5	-1
Geauga	11	12	-1
Greene	14	16	-2
Guernsey	3	5	-2
Hamilton	44	60	-16
Hancock	7	8	-1
Hardin	3	5	-2
Harrison	3	3	0
Henry	2	4	-2
Highland	6	11	-5
Hocking	3	4	-1
Holmes	2	6	-4
Huron	8	10	-2
Jackson	5	6	-1
Jefferson	4	5	-1
Knox	5	6	-1
Lake	25	32	-7
Lawrence	7	10	-3
Licking	10	13	-3
Logan	5	7	-2
Lorain	42	39	3
Lucas	31	36	-5
Madison	2	3	-1
Mahoning	22	28	-6

Geography	2024	2015	Difference
Marion	8	8	0
Medina	20	23	-3
Meigs	2	2	0
Mercer	5	8	-3
Miami	7	11	-4
Monroe	1	2	-1
Montgomery	36	49	-13
Morgan	2	3	-1
Morrow	2	4	-2
Muskingum	9	11	-2
Noble	3	3	0
Ottawa	4	4	0
Paulding	1	3	-2
Perry	3	7	-4
Pickaway	4	8	-4
Pike	4	7	-3
Portage	14	16	-2
Preble	2	5	-3
Putnam	1	2	-1
Richland	12	19	-7
Ross	7	10	-3
Sandusky	6	11	-5
Scioto	12	18	-6
Seneca	6	6	0
Shelby	3	4	-1
Stark	39	48	-9
Summit	56	61	-5
Trumbull	24	27	-3
Tuscarawas	12	12	0
Union	3	6	-3
VanWert	0	0	0
Vinton	2	2	0
Warren	14	20	-6
Washington	6	10	-4
Wayne	10	10	0
Williams	3	7	-4
Wood	7	9	-2
Wyandot	4	4	0

- Ohio has nearly 300 fewer WIC-approved vendors than it did ten years ago
- One county in Ohio has no WIC vendor (Van Wert), and three more have only one vendor
- Nearly a third of Ohio counties have three or fewer WIC vendors in the entire county

Source: (2024) WIC Vendor Data file provided by Ohio Department of Health; (2015) retrieved from https://procure.ohio.gov/pdf/Att_A.pdf

Table 25. Access to maternity care by county, 2023

County	Level of Access to Maternity Care	Access to hospital with OB care or birth center	Access to Obstetric provider
Adams	Moderate Access	No Access	Moderate Access (30-59)
Allen	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Ashland	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Ashtabula	Low Access	Low Access (only 1)	Low Access (1-29)
Athens	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Auglaize	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Belmont	Moderate Access	No Access	Low Access (1-29)
Brown	Moderate Access	No Access	Low Access (1-29)
Butler	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Carroll	MCD	No Access	No Access
Champaign	Moderate Access	No Access	Low Access (1-29)
Clark	Moderate Access	No Access	Moderate Access (30-59)
Clermont	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Clinton	Moderate Access	No Access	Moderate Access (30-59)
Columbiana	Moderate Access	No Access	Moderate Access (30-59)
Coshocton	Low Access	No Access	Low Access (1-29)
Crawford	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Cuyahoga	Full Access	High Access (5+)	High Access (60+)
Darke	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Defiance	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Delaware	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Erie	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Fairfield	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Fayette	MCD	No Access	No Access
Franklin	Full Access	High Access (5+)	High Access (60+)
Fulton	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Gallia	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Geauga	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Greene	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Guernsey	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Hamilton	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Hancock	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Hardin	MCD	No Access	No Access
Harrison	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Henry	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Highland	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Hocking	Moderate Access	No Access	Moderate Access (30-59)
Holmes	Low Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Huron	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Jackson	MCD	No Access	No Access
Jefferson	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Knox	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Lake	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Lawrence	MCD	No Access	No Access
Licking	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Logan	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Lorain	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Lucas	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Madison	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Mahoning	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)

Source: March of Dimes maternity care deserts dashboard, located at <https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/pages/life-sciences-and-health-care/articles/march-of-dimes-maternity-care-deserts-dashboard.html>

Table 25. Access to maternity care by county, 2023, continued

County	Level of Access to Maternity Care	Access to hospital with OB care or birth center	Access to Obstetric provider
Marion	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Medina	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Meigs	MCD	No Access	No Access
Mercer	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Miami	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Monroe	MCD	No Access	No Access
Montgomery	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Morgan	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Morrow	MCD	No Access	No Access
Muskingum	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Noble	MCD	No Access	No Access
Ottawa	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Paulding	MCD	No Access	No Access
Perry	MCD	No Access	No Access
Pickaway	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Pike	Moderate Access	No Access	Low Access (1-29)
Portage	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Preble	Moderate Access	No Access	Moderate Access (30-59)
Putnam	MCD	No Access	No Access
Richland	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Ross	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Sandusky	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Scioto	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Seneca	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Shelby	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Low Access (1-29)
Stark	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Summit	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Trumbull	Moderate Access	No Access	Moderate Access (30-59)
Tuscarawas	Low Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Union	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
VanWert	Moderate Access	Low Access (only 1)	Moderate Access (30-59)
Vinton	MCD	No Access	No Access
Warren	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Washington	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Wayne	Full Access	Moderate Access (2-4)	High Access (60+)
Williams	Full Access	No Access	High Access (60+)
Wood	Full Access	Low Access (only 1)	High Access (60+)
Wyandot	Moderate Access	No Access	Moderate Access (30-59)

Source: March of Dimes maternity care deserts dashboard, located at <https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/pages/life-sciences-and-health-care/articles/march-of-dimes-maternity-care-deserts-dashboard.html>

- Ohio has 13 maternity care deserts (MCD)
- An additional seven counties have low access to an obstetric provider

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[xi] <https://groundworkcollaborative.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/24.01.17-GWC-Corporate-Profits-Report.pdf>

[xii] <https://www.axios.com/local/columbus/2023/02/23/snap-benefits-pull-back-ohio-hunger-columbus>



[xiii] see: <https://www.toledoblade.com/local/city/2023/10/07/food-banks-increase-food-insecure-residents/stories/20230824142>; <https://www.ideastream.org/health/2023-11-22/northeast-ohio-food-banks-are-serving-record-numbers-as-hunger-plagues-working-class-families>;



<https://www.daytondailynews.com/local/local-families-turning-to-food-banks-more-than-ever/GTGDR3DNVD6ZL4PSJ5ROOZSUG/>; <https://abcnews.go.com/US/ohio-food-banks-report-surge-demand-amid-recession/story?id=99168831>

[xiv] <https://ohiofoodbanks.org/site/assets/files/2793/statewide-study-hunger-in-ohio-summary-2023.pdf>



[xv] <https://www.medicaid.gov/sites/default/files/2023-12/medicaid-unwinding-child-data-snapshot.pdf>

[xvi] <https://kidshealthcarereport.ccf.georgetown.edu/states/ohio/>



[xvii] The Ohio Collaborative to Prevent Infant Mortality. The Ohio Infant Mortality Reduction Plan 2015-2020. 2015.

[xviii] Ely DM, Driscoll AK. Infant mortality in the United States: Provisional data from the 2022 period linked birth/infant death file. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Statistics Rapid Release; no 33. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2023. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15620/cdc.133699>.

[xix] Ohio Department of Health. 2021 Ohio Infant Mortality Report. Columbus, OH: Ohio Department of Health. 2022.

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Ohio Association of
Community Action Agencies

SELF SUFFICIENCY CALCULATOR

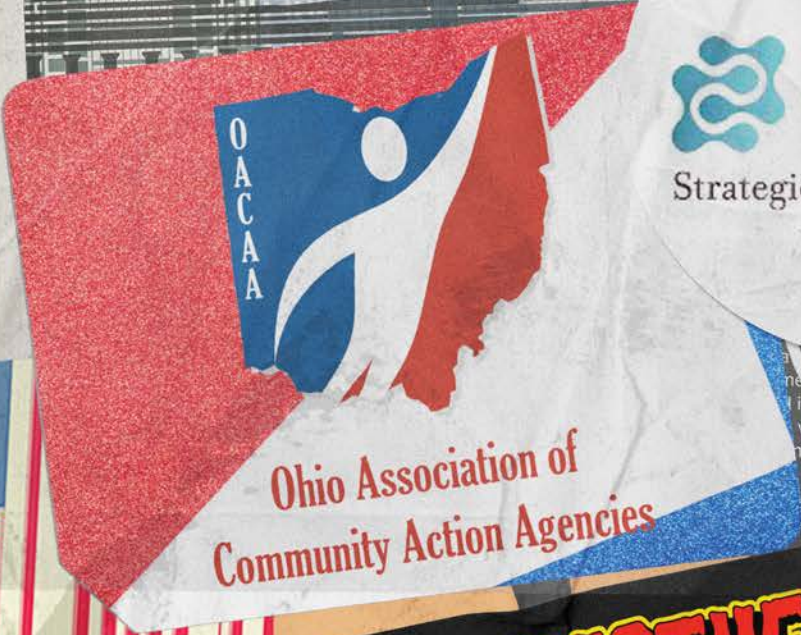
The Self-Sufficiency Calculator can be used to determine the income needed to meet the basic needs of a particular family type in a specific county in Ohio. This calculator can be used to assist with budgeting or by employers, advocates or legislators to evaluate wages, provide career counseling, or create programs that lead to economic self-sufficiency for working families.

**SEE WHERE YOU ARE BY SCANNING THE
QR CODE BELOW**



STATE OF POVERTY IN OHIO

2024



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