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# The Ohio Poverty Report

February 2019

Inside front cover

# **THE OHIO POVERTY REPORT**

**FEBRUARY 2019**

Don Larrick, Principal Analyst  
Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency  
P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, Oh. 43216-1001  
Production Support:  
Steven Kelley, Editor  
Robert Schmidley, GIS Specialist

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# **INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## INTRODUCTION

This report provides a general description of trends and variations in poverty in Ohio. Four sections follow this introduction and executive summary. The first shows how poverty rates in Ohio have changed over time, and compares them with rates for the nation. Comparisons and variations with contemporary unemployment rates and inflation-adjusted per capita income are discussed. The second notes variation between counties and other kinds of geographic areas. The third shows variations and trends in poverty rates by social circumstances and personal characteristics such as employment history, public assistance, education, household and family type, age, race, sex and Hispanic status. The fourth has detailed tables and discussions about measuring poverty. The graphs and many of the discussions herein are based on, and refer to, the detailed tables.

Statistics used in this report come from the U.S. Census Bureau – specifically the 2000 decennial census, the Current Population Survey, the American Community Survey (the successor to the 2000 Census long form social and economic survey questions), and the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program. Other sources include the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services' Labor Market Information division for annual unemployment rates, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for per capita income, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for consumer price index data.

Clients of the Ohio Development Service Agency's Research Office frequently request detailed and current information about poverty and the near poor in Ohio. Clients include governmental organizations such as the Departments of Aging, Health, Job and Family Services, Youth Services, other agencies in Development, the Legislative Services Commission and local governments as well as private sector advocacy organizations and the general public. All of them desire information regarding eligibility for programs such as Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance, and Head Start, among others, and Census Bureau data on poverty and the near poor help answer their questions. This report covers changes from 1959 through 2017, although the more in-depth sections focus on 1999 and selected later years.

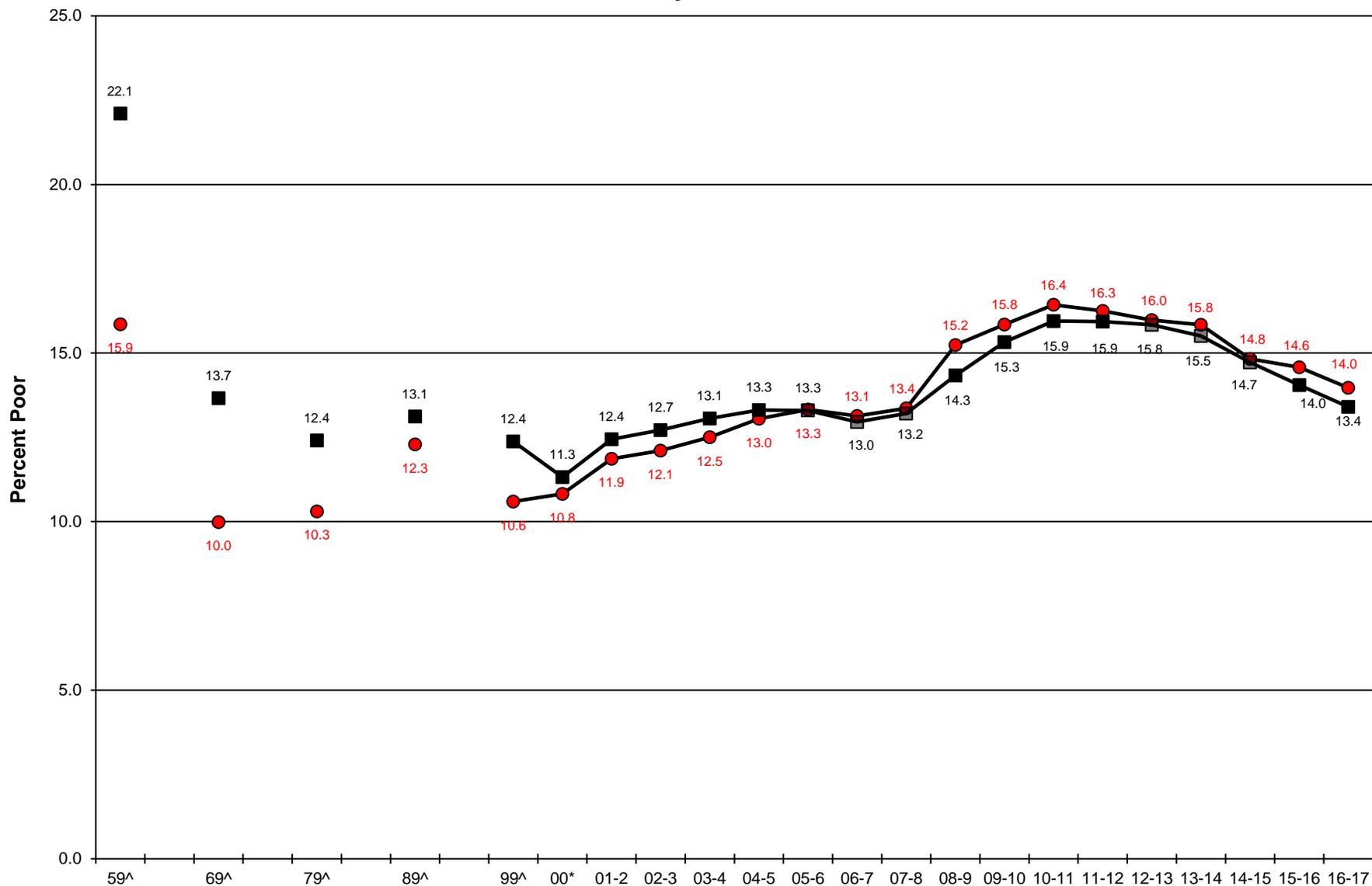
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The latest annual data show:
  - An estimated 1,583,000 people in Ohio were poor – that was 14.0 percent of all persons for whom poverty status was determined, and a poverty rate slightly greater than the national rate of 13.4 percent.
  - An estimated 290,000, or 9.8 percent, of Ohio families were poor; the corresponding U.S. rate was 9.5 percent (family poverty rates are lower because family members share resources, and not all persons are in families).
- The latest American Community Survey data for sub-state areas show:
  - 47 of Ohio's 88 counties had poverty rates below the national average of 14.6 percent; 41 were above the average (averages based on the 2013-2017 five-year dataset).
  - 17.2 percent of the people in Appalachian Ohio, a band of 32 counties stretching across the eastern and southern regions of the state, were poor; the poverty rate for the rest of Ohio averaged 14.4 percent (five-year averages).
  - Delaware, Warren, Medina and Geauga had the lowest poverty rates, ranging from 5.1 to 6.5 percent – all are sub-urban metropolitan area counties; Athens, Scioto, Adams and Meigs had the highest poverty rates, ranging from 30.2 to 22.5 percent – all are Appalachian (five-year averages).
  - 16.2 percent of the people in urban places (densely populated areas of 2,500 or more) were poor, compared with 10.3 percent in rural areas (farms and smaller places); within urban areas, 26.3 percent of those living in the central or principal cities of metropolitan areas were poor, while 10.3 percent of residents of other urban areas were poor (five-year averages of area-type summaries.)
  - 13 cities, including seven metropolitan area central cities and four small college towns, had poverty rates at or above Ohio's metropolitan-area-central-city average of 26.3 percent (five-year averages).
- Poverty rates for families and individuals in Ohio during 2016-2017 vary by circumstances and characteristics:
  - Married couples with a full-time/year-round worker had poverty rates of 4.0 percent or less (under 2.0 if the other worked) compared with poverty rates over 9.0 percent among couples lacking a full-time/year-round worker.
  - Other families headed by a full-time/year-round worker had poverty rates between four and 12 percent, while those without one had poverty rates greater than 29 percent.

- Families with related children had poverty rates ranging from 5.7 percent among married couples to 39.7 percent for those headed by a female single-parent; the corresponding poverty rates for families without children ranged from 2.9 percent to 10.4 percent; male single-parent families had poverty rates between the corresponding endpoints.
- 24.7 percent of poor families received cash public assistance, compared with 6.3 percent of families not in poverty; however, such payments seldom boost families out of poverty.
- Only 3.8 percent of adults with at least bachelor's degrees were poor, while 27.3 percent of those who did not graduate from high school were poor; 13.4 percent of those with just a high school diploma or GED were poor, and 10.0 percent of those with some college or an associate's degree were poor.
- Children ages 0 to 11 years and young adults ages 18 to 24 years had poverty rates exceeding 20 percent; other working-age adults had poverty rates between 10 and 15 percent.
- About 7.6 percent of people ages 65 years and older were poor, but between 43 and 62 percent would have been poor without either pensions or social security or both.
- 10.7 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 14.3 percent of Asians/Pacific Islanders were poor; poverty rates for other races and Hispanics (who may be of any race) ranged between 26 and 29 percent.
- 64.7 percent of minority poverty was located in the central or principal cities of metropolitan areas, while 52.6 percent of non-Hispanic poor whites lived in other urban places.
- Women ages 18 to 34 years have much higher poverty rates than men of comparable ages; the difference essentially disappears in late middle age (55 to 64 years), only to reappear in old age (65 years and over).
- An alternative poverty measure estimated Ohio's poverty rate at 11.4 percent for the 2015-2017 period after adjusting for clothing, shelter, utilities and out-of-pocket medical expenses, living arrangements, regional cost-of-living variations, and non-cash and tax benefits; this is less than Ohio's official rate of 13.4 percent as well as lower than the corresponding alternative and official national rates for the same period.

**OHIO'S POVERTY RATE HISTORY, WITH COMPARISONS TO THE U.S.**

## Percentage of Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined That Were in Poverty, Ohio and the U.S.: 1959-2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

● Ohio

■ U.S.

Notes: \* - CPS; ^ - decennial census; hyphenated - ACS

## POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG INDIVIDUALS

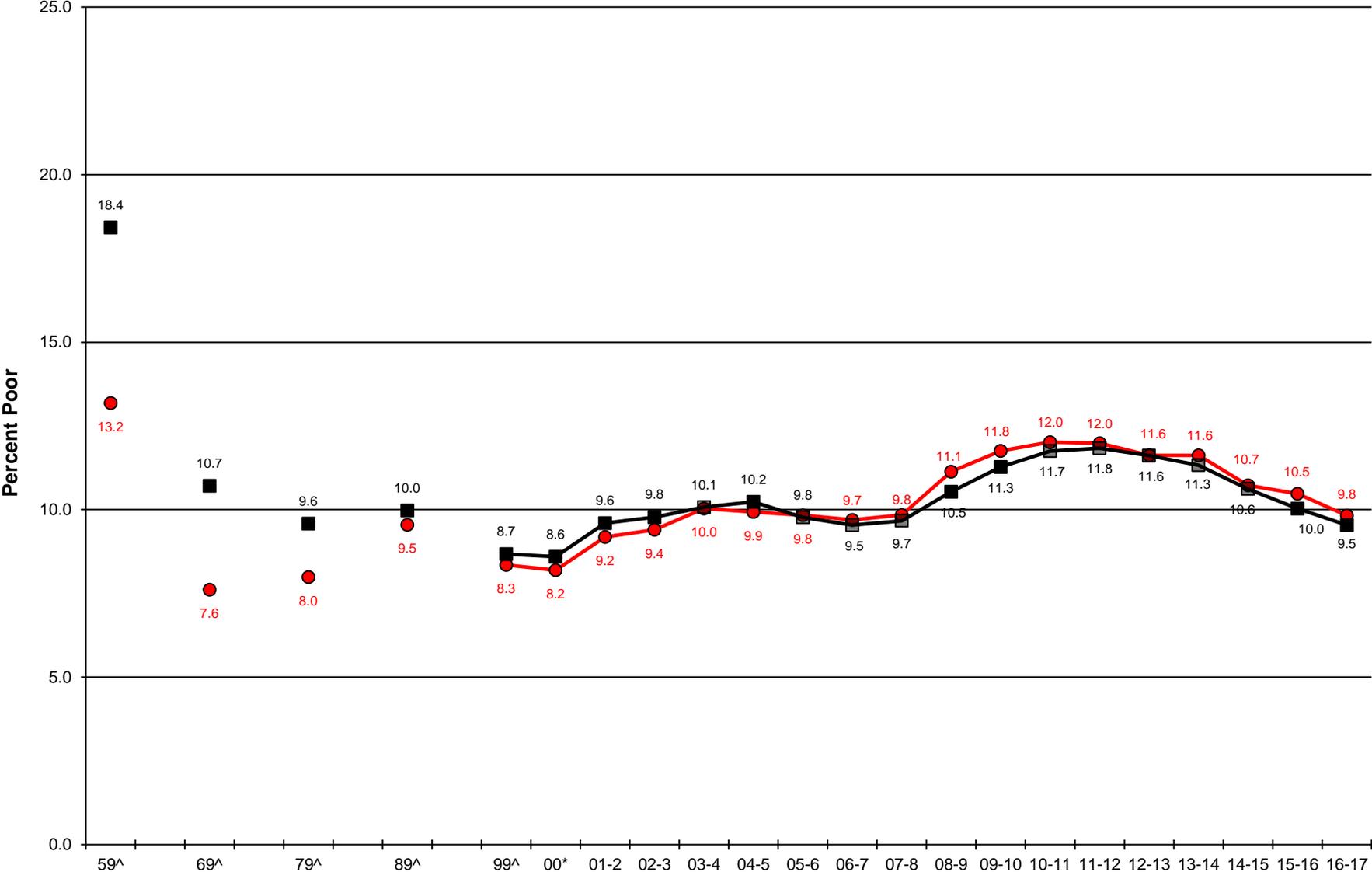
The latest American Community Survey data show that an estimated 1,583,000 people in Ohio were poor during 2016-2017.<sup>1</sup> This figure is 14.0 percent of the 11,331,000 persons for whom poverty status was determined. Both the number and percentage of poor people in Ohio are lower than the 1,846,000 and 16.4 percent seen in 2010-2011, but remain above the 1999 decennial census figures of 1,171,000 and 10.6 percent.

The graph above illustrates variations in Ohio's poverty rate since 1959, and data in Appendix Table A1 chronicle annual estimates beginning in 1969. The poverty rate fell from 15.9 percent to 10.0 percent by the end of the 1960s, and continued diminishing to 8.2 percent in 1974. The poverty rate rose thereafter to 13.3 percent in 1983 and 1984. It fluctuated around 13 percent for the next decade before falling to 10.6 percent in 1999. Ohio's poverty rate after the turn of the century rose almost without interruption from 11.9 to 16.4 percent before gradually decreasing to 14.0 percent.<sup>2</sup>

The graph above and data in Appendix Table A1 also show a gradual convergence of Ohio's poverty rate with that of the nation, which was substantially higher decades ago. The greatest convergence occurred in the 1960s when the gap fell from 6.2 percent (22.1 for the nation vs. 15.9 for Ohio) in 1959 to 3.7 percent (13.7 vs. 10.0, respectively) in 1969. The gap closed to 2.1 percent by 1979, and to 1.0 percent or less in the late 1980s. It widened to nearly 2.0 percent for most of the 1990s only to close after the turn of the century. Ohio's poverty rate is now roughly the same as the national rate. The two poverty rates and their changes over the years almost always tracked one another in the direction, if not the magnitude of change, implying that changes in Ohio are more or less part of changes across the nation.

See Table A1

### Percentage of Families That Were in Poverty, Ohio and the U.S.: 1959-2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

● Ohio      ■ U.S.

Notes: \* - CPS; ^ - decennial census; hyphenated - ACS

## POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG FAMILIES

The latest American Community Survey data also show that about 290,000 families in Ohio were poor during 2016-2017. That figure represents 9.8 percent of approximately 2,951,000 families in the state. Both the number and percentage of poor families here are lower than the 350,000 and 12.0 percent seen in 2010-2011, but remain above the 1999 decennial census figures of 251,000 and 8.3 percent.

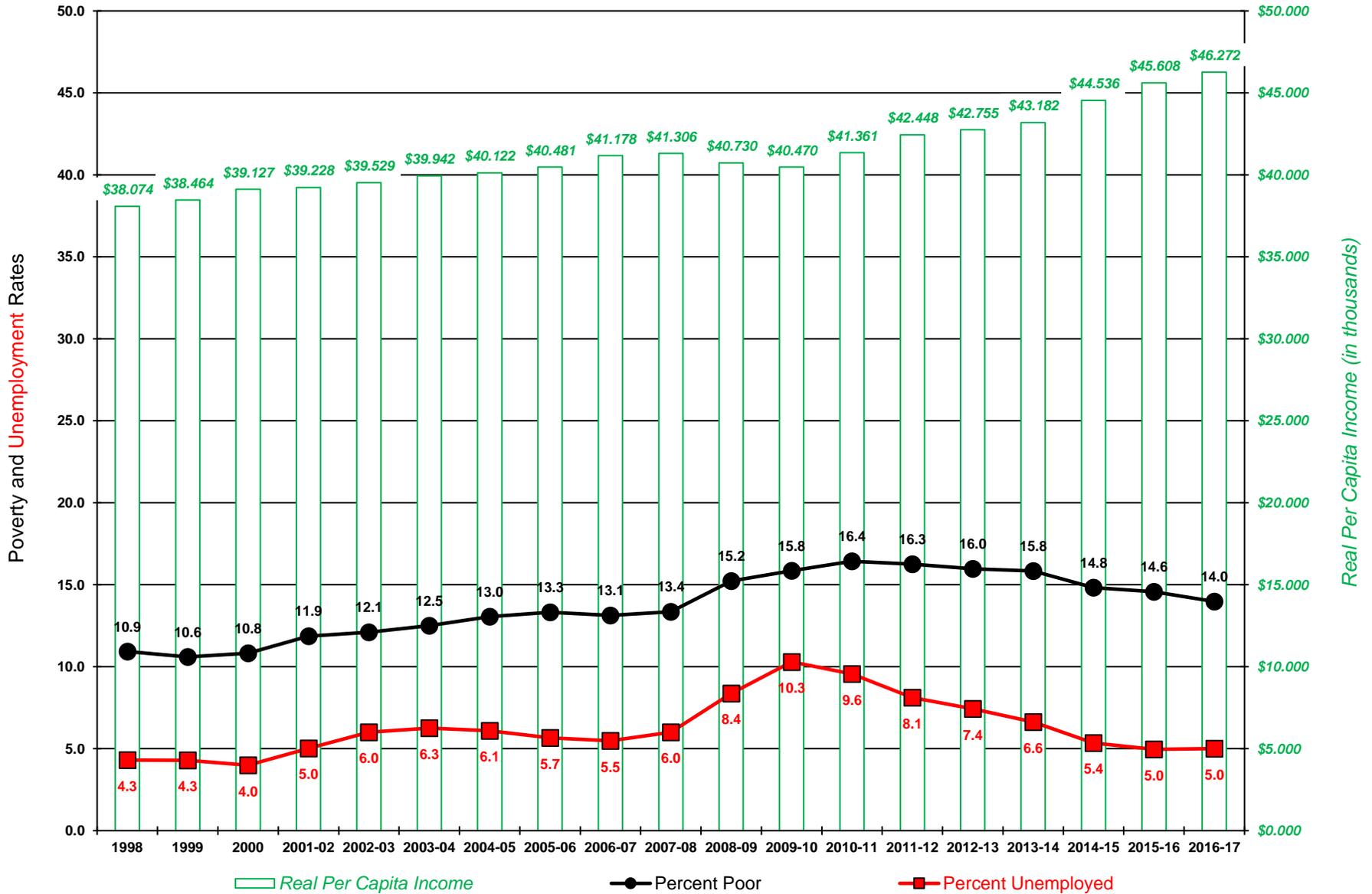
The graph above illustrates variations in Ohio's family poverty rate since 1959, and data in Appendix Table A2 chronicle annual estimates beginning in 1969. Ohio's family poverty rate fell from 13.2 to 7.6 percent during the 1960s, and continued falling to 6.6 percent by 1974. It rose to 10.7 percent by 1982, and stayed above 10 percent for all but two years of the following decade. It peaked at 11.2 percent in 1993 before falling to 8.2 percent in 2000, the lowest level since 1979. Ohio's family poverty rate rose to 12.0 percent in 2010-2012 before declining to 9.8 percent in 2016-2017.

The graph above and data in Appendix Table A2 also show a gradual convergence between the national and state family poverty rates. The greatest convergence occurred in the 1960s when the gap fell from 5.2 percent (18.4 vs. 13.2) in 1959 to 3.1 percent in 1969. The gap closed to 1.6 percent by 1979 and to less than 1.0 in the late 1980s. It widened a bit for most of the 1990s, only to close after the turn of the century. Except for the 2008-2010 period when Ohio's family poverty rate appeared slightly greater than the national rate, it has been nearly indistinguishable from national rate since. The two poverty rates and their changes over the years almost always tracked one another in the direction, if not the magnitude of change, again consistent with the idea that changes in Ohio are part of the changes across the country.

Changes over time in individual and family poverty rates nearly parallel one another because most people live in families. Family poverty rates are lower than poverty rates for individuals because people not in families are assumed not to share their resources – ultimately income(s).<sup>3</sup>

See Table A2

## Ohio's Poverty and Unemployment Rates and Real Per Capita Income, 1998-2017 (Income Standardized on 2017, Figures for Hyphenated Years Are Averages of the Components)



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Economic Analysis, and Labor Statistics, ODJFS/LMI

## THE RELATION OF OHIO'S POVERTY RATE WITH SELECTED ECONOMIC VARIABLES

The graph above illustrates changes in the poverty rate for persons for whom poverty status was determined, the civilian unemployment rate and personal per capita income (PCI, adjusted for inflation and standardized on 2017) beginning with 1998. PCI is the broadest measure of income in a society, and because poverty is defined as income insufficient to avoid inadequate nutrition, it seems reasonable to expect that the poverty rate would decline as PCI increases and rise as PCI declines. This appears to be true for some years, as real PCI fell from \$41,306 to \$40,470 and the poverty rate rose from 13.4 to 15.8 percent during 2007-2010, followed by a rise from \$41,361 to \$46,272 with a decline from 16.4 to 14.0 percent. (The poverty rate change appears to lag the income change from 2009-2011.) However, both PCI and the poverty rate rose during the 1999-2008 period! The implicit assumption underlying the expected inverse relationship – that real income growth is at least equally distributed across the population, if not flowing in greater portion to the poor – is dubious at best. (It appears real PCI growth generally has flowed to the non-poor segments of society.)

On the other hand, a relationship between the unemployment rate and the poverty rate is evident: they rose and fell together, although changes were not proportional and changes in the direction of the poverty rate may lag changes in the direction of the unemployment rate. It seems reasonable that poverty and unemployment rates would move up and down together because jobs are the major source of income for all but the retired and some of the very wealthy.

The less-than-perfect association of changes in poverty rates with changes in unemployment rates and the questionable association with PCI suggests that other factors not incorporated here may come into play and/or the nature of the associations may be more complex than some people might initially think. Regarding the latter, it should be remembered that for most people poverty is defined in a family context, while PCI and unemployment refer to individuals. There are lots of possible combinations of a husband and wife (the most common type of family) and their labor force status – not in the labor force, unemployed, employed to varying degrees (full or part time, full-year or part year) – any change in which may or may not impact the family's poverty status. For example, a husband losing his job will, all other things being equal, increase the unemployment rate (assuming he still looks for work) and decrease the family income. However, it may not put his family into poverty, perhaps depending on how long he is out of work, how much his wife works, her income level, and any unemployment compensation received. Conversely, a husband's new job will reduce the unemployment rate and increase the family income, but it may not pull his family out of poverty – also depending on whether it is a full- or part-time job and how much income is earned. Non-economic factors also may play a role in the risk of poverty. Further complicating matters are segments of the population not in the labor force: children and retirees. These and other factors are discussed in the Circumstances section.

See Table A3

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## **THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY IN OHIO**



## COUNTIES 2013-2017

The map above shows the variation in poverty rates across Ohio during the 2013-17 period according to the latest American Community Survey dataset.<sup>4</sup> The rates ranged from 5.1 percent in Delaware to 30.2 percent in Athens.<sup>5</sup> Altogether, 15 counties had poverty rates less than 10 percent, 35 had rates ranging from 10 to 14.8 percent (less than the state poverty rate for this period), 27 counties had rates above the state average but less than 20 percent, and 11 counties had rates greater than 20 percent. The median county poverty rate in the state was 14.15 percent; 44 counties were below that mark and 44 were above it.

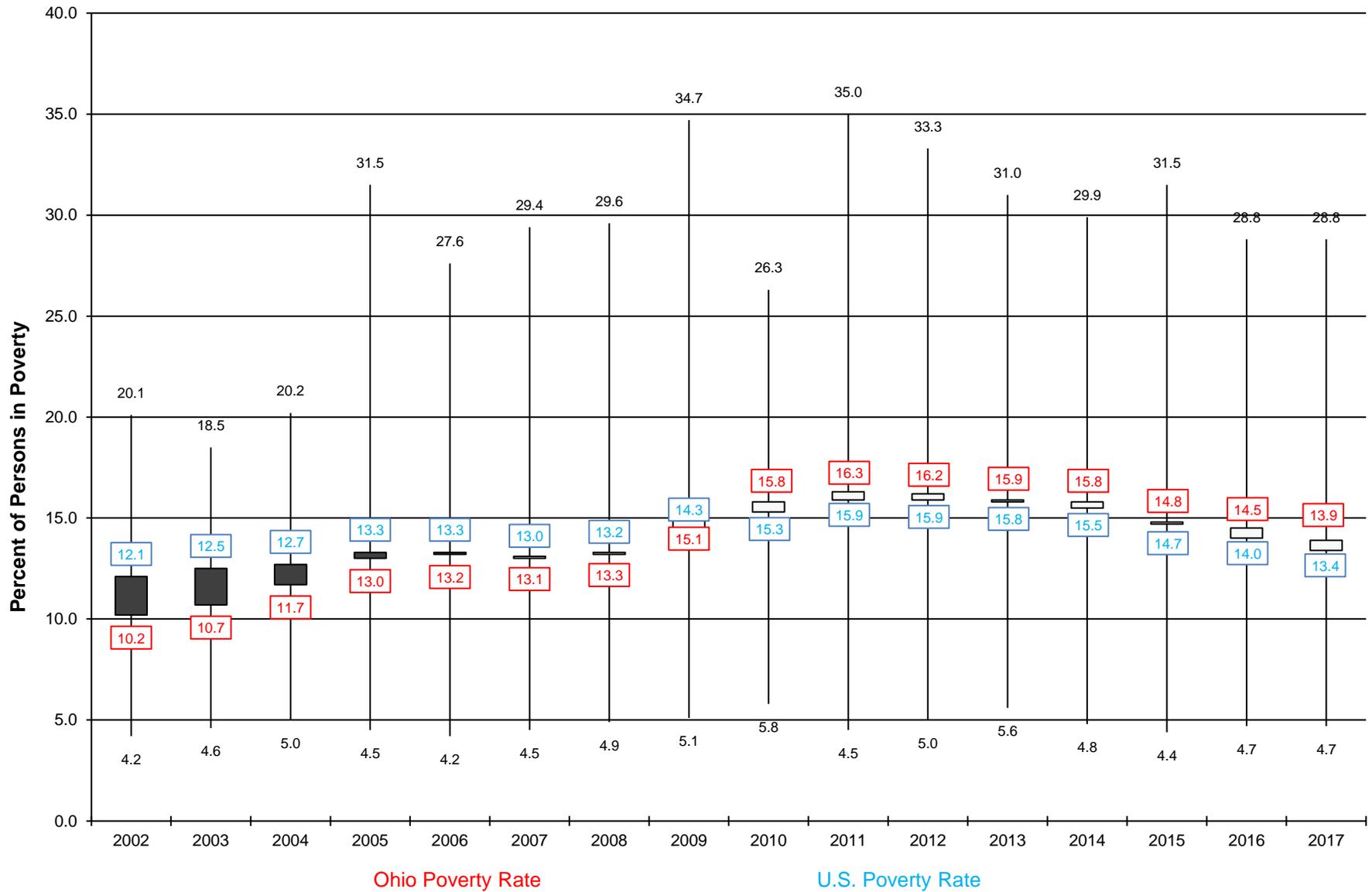
Some types of areas had poverty rates higher than other types. Most notably, the 32-county Appalachian area, outlined above, had a poverty rate of 17.2 percent – 335,100 of its 1,946,000 people in Ohio. Although poverty rates among Appalachian counties range from 9.8 to 30.2 percent, the 11 counties with poverty rates of 20.0 percent or more were Appalachian. The poverty rates for counties in the remainder of Ohio ranged from 5.1 to 19.8 percent, with an area average of 14.4 percent – about 1,349,000 people out of 9,343,000.

A closer look at the map above also reveals relatively high poverty rates in most of the counties with metropolitan area central cities. Allen (Lima), Clark (Springfield), Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Franklin (Columbus), Hamilton (Cincinnati), Jefferson (Steubenville), Lucas (Toledo), Mahoning (Youngstown), Montgomery (Dayton), Richland (Mansfield) and Trumbull (Warren) had poverty rates higher than the state average of 14.9 percent. Stark (Canton-Massillon) and Summit (Akron) were the exceptions. The 13 counties collectively had 1,003,000 poor out of nearly 5,917,000 people for whom poverty status was determined – a poverty rate of 16.9 percent. The 1,003,000 also comprised 59.5 percent of all poor people in Ohio; by comparison, the 13 counties have 52.4 percent of Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined.

The data in Appendix Table A4 show that the poverty rate for the state was significantly higher in 2007-2011 when compared with 1999: 14.8 vs. 10.6 percent, with the rise evident for 72 of the 88 counties. The 14.9 percent state poverty rate for 2013-2017 shows no significant net change, although nine counties appeared to have even higher poverty rates while five have lower poverty rates.<sup>6</sup>

See Table A4

## Ranges of SAIPE County Poverty Rates in Ohio, 2002-2017 Plus Ohio and U.S. Rates



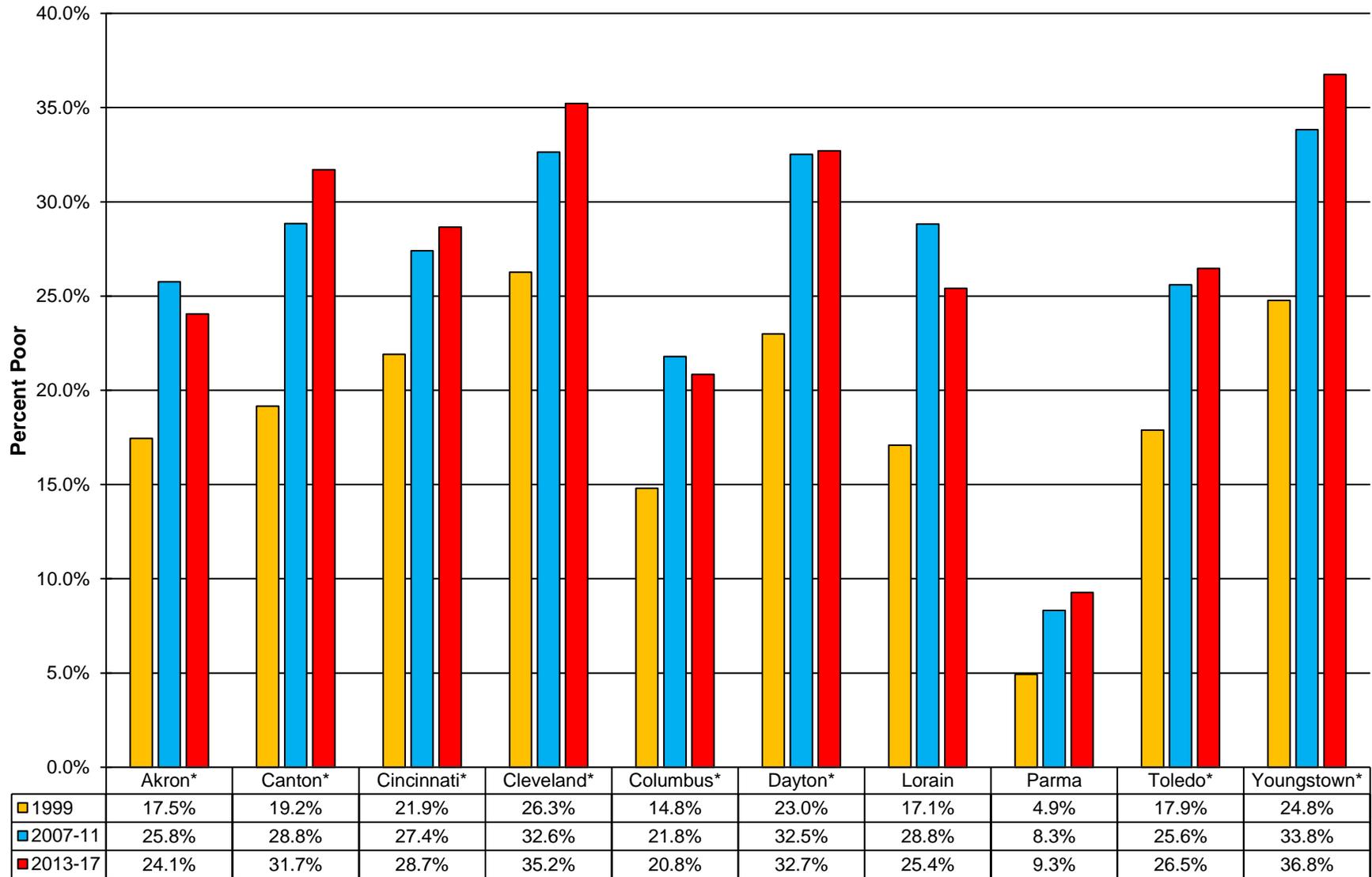
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

## ANNUAL SAIPE ESTIMATES FOR COUNTIES

In contrast to the sample-based five-year county averages in the preceding section, the Census Bureau publishes annual model-based estimates of poverty numbers and rates in its Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program for data users who need such figures. The graph above illustrates the range of the such county poverty rates, with the lowest to highest noted above and below the vertical black lines. The complete list for counties is in Appendix Table A5a. Summary percentages for the state (red) and the nation (blue) are included for comparison. The black boxes illustrate the gap when Ohio's poverty rate was below the national average, the white boxes when it had an above-average rate, and the bars when the rates were nearly identical. The ranges shown above became wider – and the gap between Ohio and the U.S. narrower – with incorporation of American Community Survey data beginning in 2005. The estimated numbers for 2007-2017 are in Appendix Table A5b.<sup>7</sup>

See Tables A5a and A5b

## Changing Poverty Rates in Ohio's 10 Largest Cities 1999, 2007-2011 and 2013-2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

■ 1999

■ 2007-11

■ 2013-17

Note: \* - A metropolitan area central city.

## OTHER TYPES OF AREAS 2013-2017

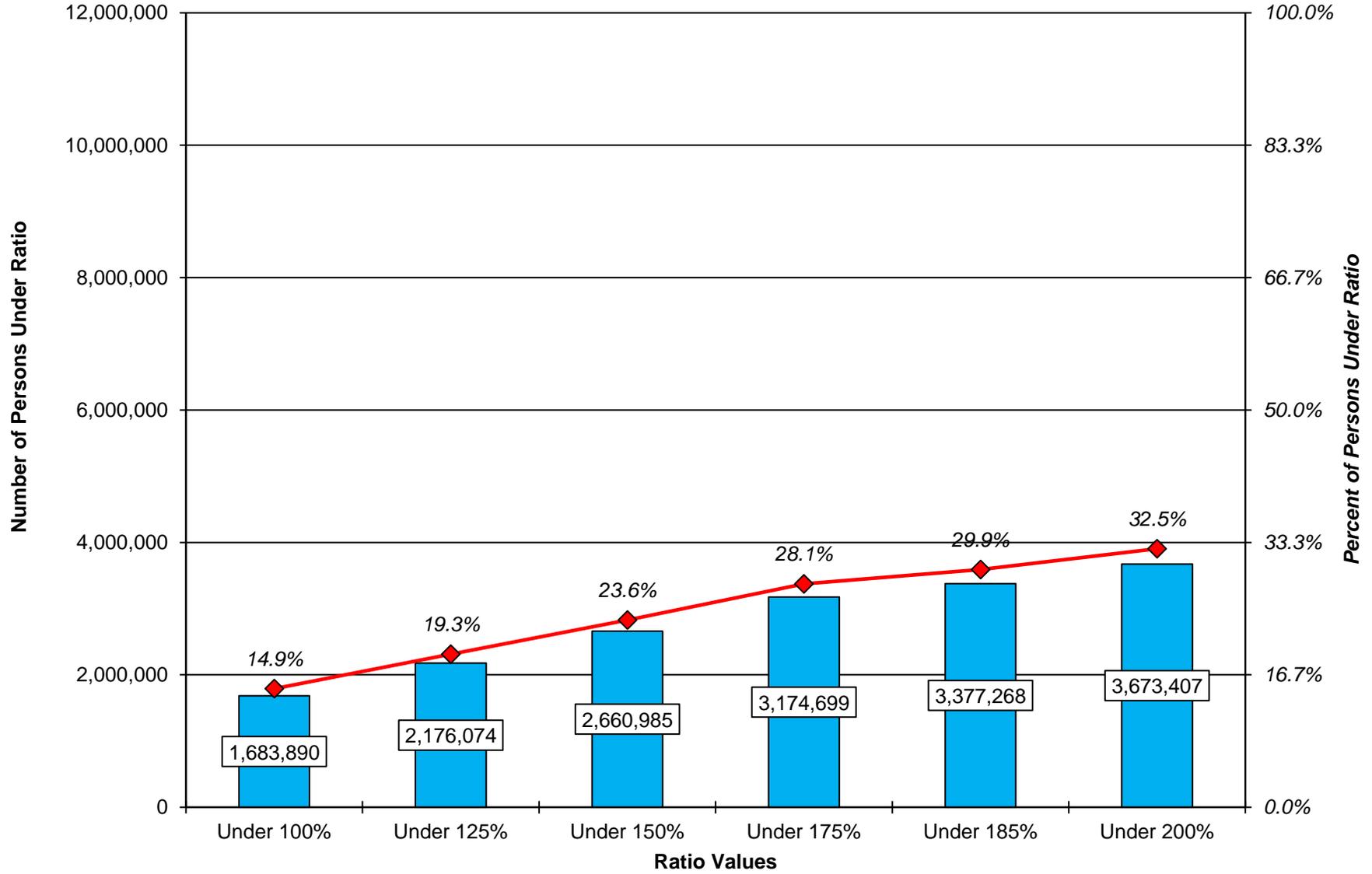
The chart above shows how poverty rates in Ohio's 10 largest cities have changed since 1999: all were significantly higher in 2007-2011 than in 1999. However, significant changes from 2007-2011 to 2013-2017 were seen in only two cities: Cleveland, which moved higher, and Columbus, which appeared lower. Changes in the remaining cities – whether increases or decreases – cannot be measured with the same degree of confidence and may be due to sampling variability. (See Appendix Table A6.) Collectively, the 10 cities have 20.9 percent of all Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined in 2013-2017, and 36.6 percent of all Ohioans in poverty. It also is noteworthy that nine of the 10 cities have higher poverty rates than the counties in which they are located; Parma (in Cuyahoga) is the sole exception.

The central and principal cities of metropolitan areas (i.e., the largest cities for which the metropolitan areas are named) collectively had a higher poverty rate than metropolitan residents not in principal cities: 26.3 vs. 10.3 percent. Both are significantly higher than the corresponding rates of 25.6 and 10.0 during 2007-2011 and 18.9 and 6.5 percent in 1999. The American Community Survey (ACS) and decennial census (DC) data summarize poverty statistics for other types of areas within Ohio. Data in Appendix Table A6 show the summary poverty rate for urban areas (densely populated areas of at least 2,500 people) was estimated at 16.2 percent, not significantly different from the 16.4 rate in 2007-2011 but still higher than the 11.5 rate in 1999; the summary poverty rate for rural areas was estimated at 10.3 percent, also significantly above the 9.8 rate in 2007-2011 and the 7.6 rate in 1999. (Rural areas include people living on farms as well as densely populated areas of less than 2,500 people.) However, caution is warranted for such conclusions.<sup>8</sup>

The summary rise in the urban poverty rate is the aggregation of many local components. ACS and DC data for the 86 cities in Ohio with at least 20,000 people (a subset of all urban residents) show that 75 experienced significant increases in poverty rates from 1999 to 2007-2011, but only nine appear to have even higher rates in 2013-2017, while six appear to have lower rates than in 2007-2011. Beyond these summary statements, the experiences of cities varied widely. Ten cities had poverty rates exceeding 30 percent in 2013-17: Athens, Bowling Green, Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, Kent, Oxford, Portsmouth, Warren and Youngstown; the increased poverty rates since 1999 were significant for all but Athens and Oxford.<sup>9</sup> Ten cities appeared at the other end of the spectrum with poverty rates below five percent: Avon, Avon Lake, Dublin, Hilliard, Hudson, Mason, North Royalton, Solon, Strongsville and Upper Arlington; all are suburbs in the metropolitan areas of Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. See Appendix Table A6 for data for all 86 cities.

See Table A6

## Poor and Near-Poor Persons in Ohio: The Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for 11,289,161 Persons, 2013-17



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

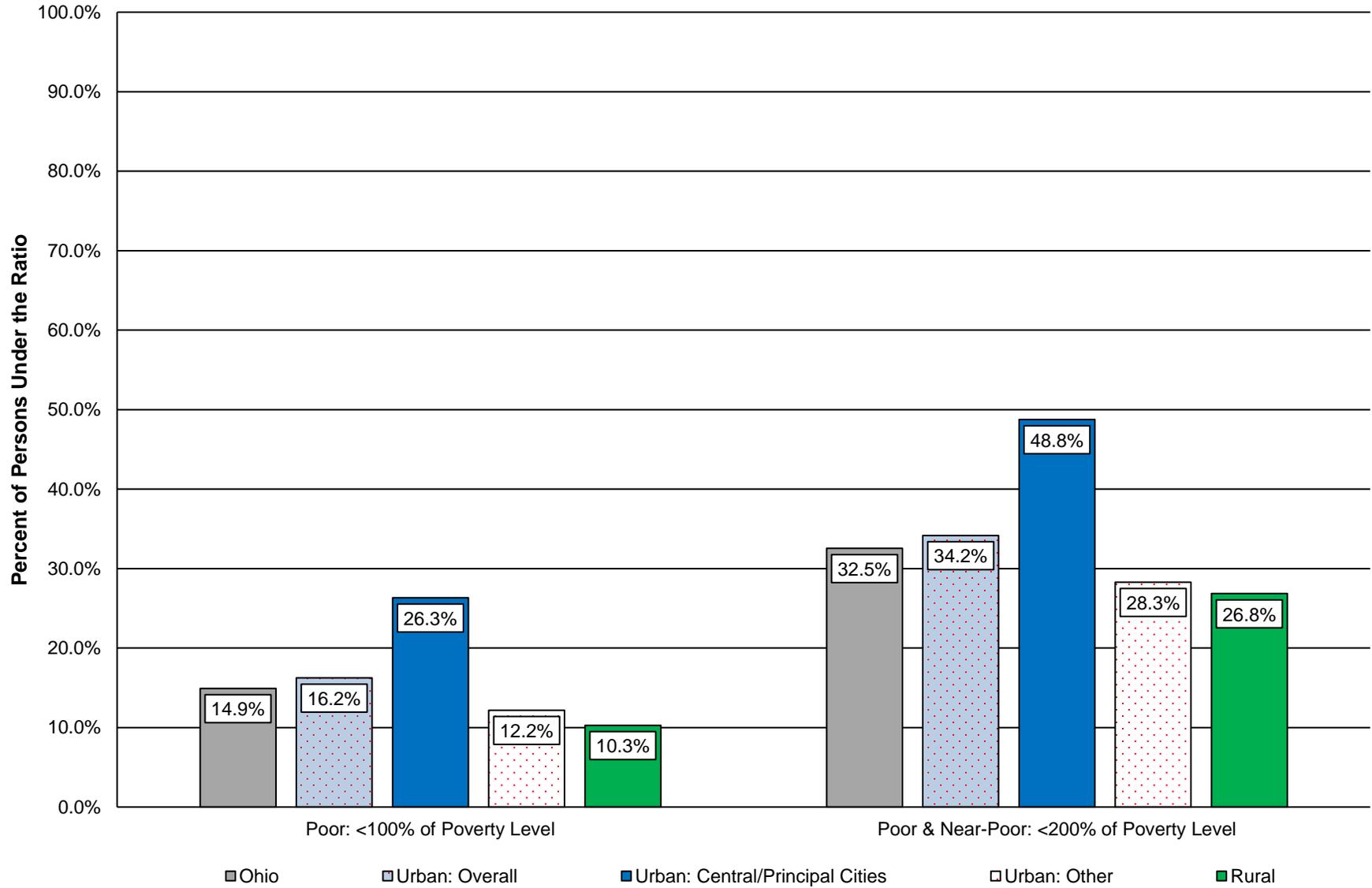
## THE POOR AND THE NEAR-POOR: COUNTY VARIATIONS

In addition to the number and percentage of poor people, there are programmatic needs to know the number and percentage of people who are more or less close to being poor. The chart above illustrates the progressively cumulating figures of Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined who were poor or relatively close to poverty. The left-most column shows the number poor persons (i.e., those whose income was less than 100 percent of the ratio of their income to their poverty level) was estimated to be 1,683,890 during 2013-2017, or 14.9 percent of the estimated 11,289,161 people for whom poverty status was determined. The right-most column shows about 3,673,407 people had incomes less than 200 percent of the poverty level; that was 32.5 percent of the total. The latter figures include the 1,683,890 who were poor and about 1,989,517 – 17.6 percent – more who were not poor, but were more or less close to being poor. The middle four columns show numbers and percentage of Ohioans in other commonly used categories: below 125, 150, 175 and 185 percent of the ratio of income to the poverty level. The percentages shown above all are within 0.4 percent of the corresponding national averages. (See Appendix Table A7a).

As with county poverty rates, the variation of poverty-and-near-poverty rates within Ohio was notable. Appendix Table A7a shows Delaware County had the lowest percentage of those under 200 percent of the poverty level – 12.3 – while Adams County had the highest such percentage – 49.6. Altogether, 15 counties had poverty-and-near-poverty rates of at least 40 percent, 45 counties had rates in the 30-to-39 percent range, 25 counties had rates in the 20s, and three counties had rates less than 20 percent – Medina and Warren were the other two. Appalachian counties collectively had 37.6 percent below 200 percent of the poverty level. The corresponding rate for non-Appalachian counties was 31.5 percent. Appendix Table A7a also shows by county the numbers and percentages of persons below other poverty-and-near-poverty levels of 125, 150, 175 and 185 percent.<sup>10</sup>

See Table A7a

## Poor and Near-Poor Persons by Area Type: The Percentages of Persons Under Selected Ratios of Income to Poverty Level, 2013-17



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## THE POOR AND THE NEAR-POOR: VARIATIONS BY AREA TYPES

The chart above illustrates variations in poverty and near-poverty rates by the area types in which Ohioans live. An average of 14.9 percent of all Ohioans (gray column in the left set) were poor during 2013-2017; up to 32.5 percent were poor or near-poor (gray column in the right set). Poverty and near-poverty rates were noticeably lower in rural areas (green columns) – between four and eight percentage points lower than the corresponding state averages at every level, while urban areas (light blue columns with the red dots) were slightly higher than the state averages – between one and three points above the state averages. (The different magnitudes of departure from the statewide averages reflect the fact 77.8 percent of Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined live in urban areas).

The chart above further subdivides urban areas into summaries for metropolitan area central and principal cities (dark blue columns) and all other urban areas (white columns with red dots). It shows the highest poverty and near-poverty rates generally are found in the former – rates range from 26.3 to 48.8 percent; the latter have rates between the state and rural averages, ranging from 12.2 to 28.3 percent.

Despite these general tendencies, a wide range of variability is evident among individual places. Data in Appendix Table A7b lists poverty and near-poverty rates for the 86 cities with at least 20,000 people. Dublin, Hudson, Mason and Upper Arlington had the lowest percentages of people under 200 percent of the income-to-poverty-level ratio – all less than 10 percent. 20 cities ranged from 10 to 19.4 percent of the same poor and near-poor category, 15 ranged between 20 and 29.9 percent of their population, 12 were in the 30 to 39.9 percent range, 18 were in the 40 to 49.9 percent range, and 17 ranged from 50 to 63.9 percent of their populations under that ratio. Of the 16 metropolitan area central and principal cities in Ohio, only Mentor was below the state average with 16.1 percent of its poverty-status-determined population below 200 percent of the income-to-poverty-level ratio.

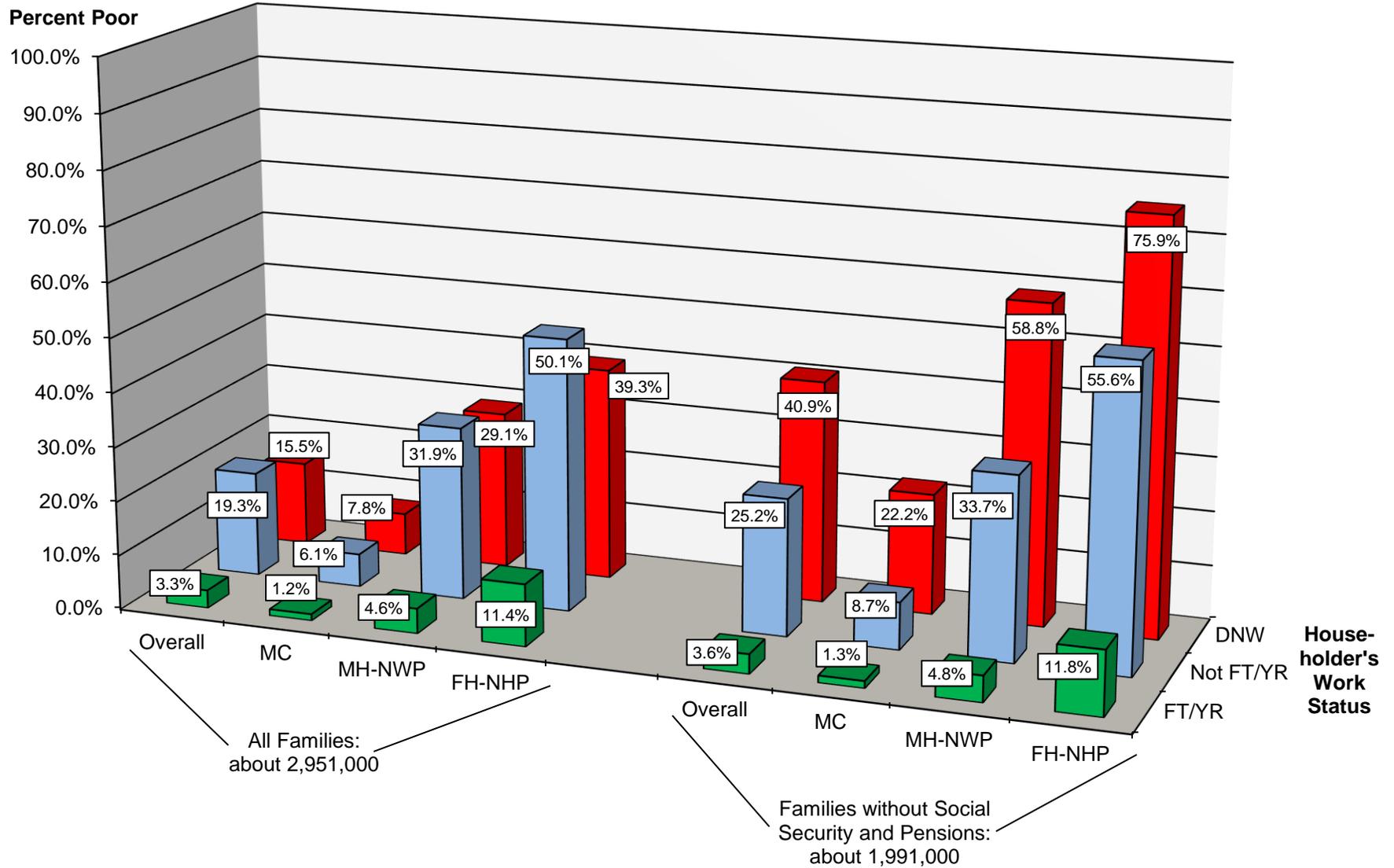
See Table A7b

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**THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF POVERTY: VARIATIONS AND TRENDS IN OHIO**

## 2016-2017 Ohio Poverty Rates by Family Type and Householder's Work Status

All Families vs. Families without Social Security and Pensions



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FAMILY TYPE AND THE WORKING-AGE COHORT

There are two points to be made about employment status and the risk of poverty. The graph above illustrates the first point: there is nothing like a full-time/year-round (FT/YR) job for minimizing the risk of poverty. The overall family poverty rate in Ohio was 9.8 percent in 2016-2017 (from Appendix Table A2). The column at far left shows the overall poverty rate was 3.0 percent when the householder worked full-time/year-round (FT/YR – green column). This contrasts with a 19.3 percent poverty rate for householders working less than full-time/year-round (Not FT/YR – the light blue column). (Householders may be male or female; the Census Bureau’s tables make no distinction by sex among married couples.)

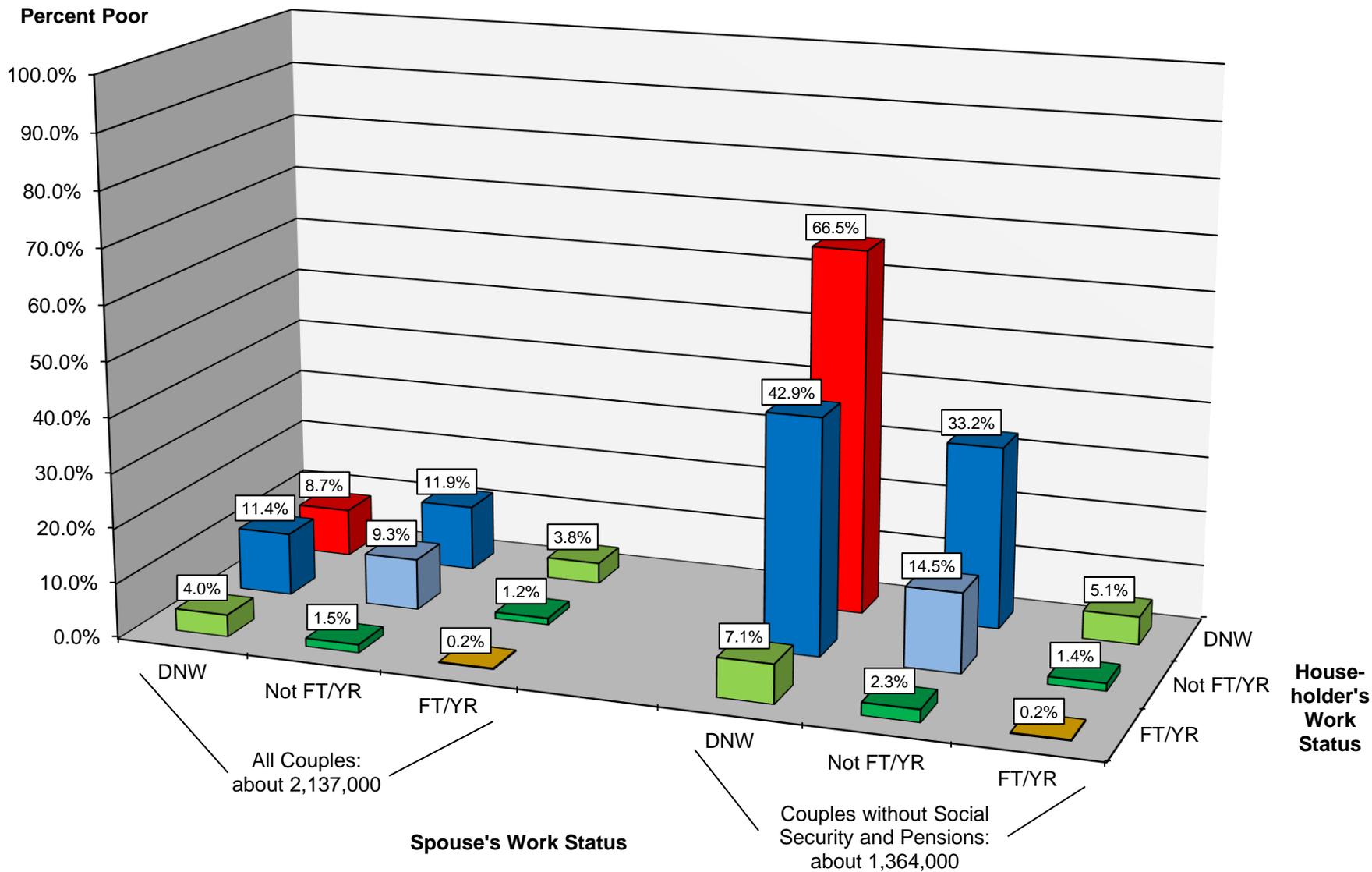
Poverty rates varied with different types of families of FT/YR workers (green columns, left set): 1.2 percent among married couples (MC), 4.6 percent among male-householders-no-wife-present (MH-NWP) and 11.4 percent among female-householders-with-no-husband-present (FH-NHP). These contrast with the poverty rates when the householders worked less than FT/YR (blue columns, left set): 6.1 percent for married couples, 31.9 percent among male-householders-no-wife-present and 50.1 percent among female-householders-no-husband-present. Appendix Table A8a presents corresponding data for 2008-2009 (from the 2010 American Community Survey) and 1999 (from the 2000 decennial census).

The family poverty rates when the householder did not work (DNW, red columns, left set) usually are a little less than the corresponding rates for householders not FT/YR: 15.5 vs. 19.3 percent overall, 29.1 vs. 31.9 percent among male-head-no-wife families, 39.3 vs. 50.1 percent among female-head-no-husband families, but 7.8 vs. 6.1 percent among married couples (the exception). This curious set of facts suggests that the relationship between work and family poverty may be more complex than simple summaries can reveal, and that other factors may be involved.

The relationship between the extent of employment and the risk of poverty for families is clarified in the set of columns of the right by *excluding about 960,000 families receiving social security and/or retirement pensions – essentially retirees*, which leaves the working-age cohort. The contrasts between FT/YR and not FT/YR employment this subset are roughly the same magnitudes as among all families: poverty rates of 3.6 vs. 25.3 percent overall, with married couples experiencing 1.3 vs. 8.7 percent, male-head-no-wife families at 4.8 vs. 33.7 percent and female-head-no-wife families at 11.8 vs. 55.6 percent. However, family poverty rates are much higher when the head did not work *and* the family had no social security or pension income. The overall rate among these jobless (red columns, right set) – excluding retirees again – was 40.9 percent, with married couples now at 22.2 percent, male-head-no-wife families at 58.8 percent and female-head-no-husband families at 75.9 percent. These figures indicate the profound impact of under- and unemployment for this segment of society (See Appendix Table 8b).

See Tables A8a & A8b

## 2016-2017 Ohio Poverty Rates Among Married Couples by the Work Status of Both All Couples vs. Couples without Social Security and Pensions



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MARRIED COUPLES AND THE WORKING-AGE COHORT

The preceding section showed that married couples had the lowest family poverty rates for every level of householder employment. A substantial contributing factor is illustrated in the graph above and leads to the second point about employment and poverty: being married to someone working full-time/year-round (FT/YR) also reduces the risk of poverty. Among all married-couple families (the left set of columns) it is at-worst about 4.0 percent (light green columns). The risk of poverty was reduced to 1.5 percent or less when one worked FT/YR and the other worked part-time (Not FT/YR, dark green columns), and the risk of poverty nearly vanishes if both work FT/YR (the gold column). These poverty rates contrast with those for couples lacking a FT/YR job (the blue columns). Poverty rates for the latter ranged from 9.3 to 11.9 percent, depending on whether one (dark blue column) or both (light blue columns) had a part-time job. Appendix Table A8a has comparable figures for 2008-2009 and 1999; the poverty rates seen then for married couples in corresponding circumstances varied little from those shown above.

The chart above also shows an anomalously low poverty rate of 8.7 percent among all couples when neither worked (red column). As in the preceding section, *excluding about 773,000 couples receiving social security and/or pension incomes and focusing on the working-age cohort* clarifies the relationship between the extent of employment and their families' risk of poverty. Poverty rates are still relatively low – 7.1 percent at-worst – when at least one has FT/YR employment: specifically, compare the gold and green columns on the right with those on the left. On the other hand, poverty rates are much higher when FT/YR employment is absent, ranging from 33.2 to 66.5 percent (dark blue and red columns on the right). Excluding retired couples shows the profound effect of under- and unemployment on couples who actually need jobs (see Appendix Table 8b).

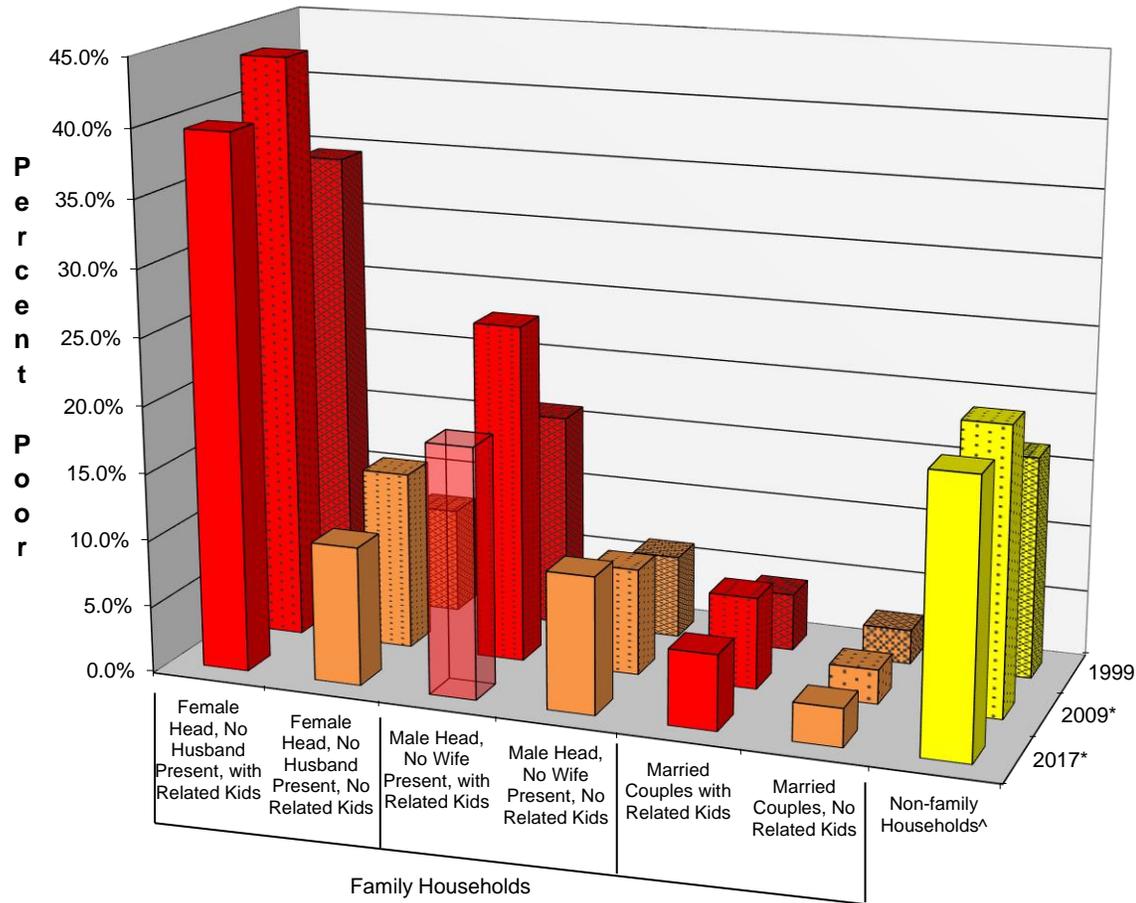
However, it needs to be noted that despite the generally lower poverty rates for married couple families, marriage is not always a solution to poverty and associated problems, particularly for female-head-no-husband-present families.

“The flaw in the argument is the assumption that all marriages are equally beneficial. In fact, however, the pool of potential marriage partners for single mothers in impoverished communities does not include many men with good prospects for becoming stable and helpful partners. Single mothers are especially likely to marry men who have children from other partnerships, who have few economic resources, who lack a high-school diploma, or who have been incarcerated or have substance abuse problems” (Williams, 2014).

Such relationships tend to be of low quality, and are likely to end in divorce, subsequently leaving the women even worse off (cited by Williams, 2014).

See Tables A8a &A8b

## Poverty Rates In Ohio and Presence of Related Children by Household Type, 1999-2017



	Female Head, No Husband Present, with Related Kids	Female Head, No Husband Present, No Related Kids	Male Head, No Wife Present, with Related Kids	Male Head, No Wife Present, No Related Kids	Married Couples with Related Kids	Married Couples, No Related Kids	Non-family Households <sup>^</sup>
2017*	39.7%	10.4%	18.7%	10.3%	5.7%	2.9%	20.4%
2009*	43.6%	13.3%	25.2%	8.0%	6.9%	2.6%	21.4%
1999	34.6%	7.9%	16.1%	6.2%	4.3%	2.6%	16.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Notes: \* - ACS estimates cover January of the prior year through November the listed year.  
<sup>^</sup> - Actually the poverty status of the householder.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND THE PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN

The risk of poverty varies not only by the type of household in which people live, but by the presence or absence of children, too. The chart above shows that regardless of family type – married couple, male- or female-headed – families with at least one child have a greater risk of poverty than families with no children. It also shows that female-headed families have the greatest risk of poverty, while married couples have the lowest risk. One factor contributing to the higher poverty rates of female-headed households is the generally lower incomes women earn.<sup>11</sup>

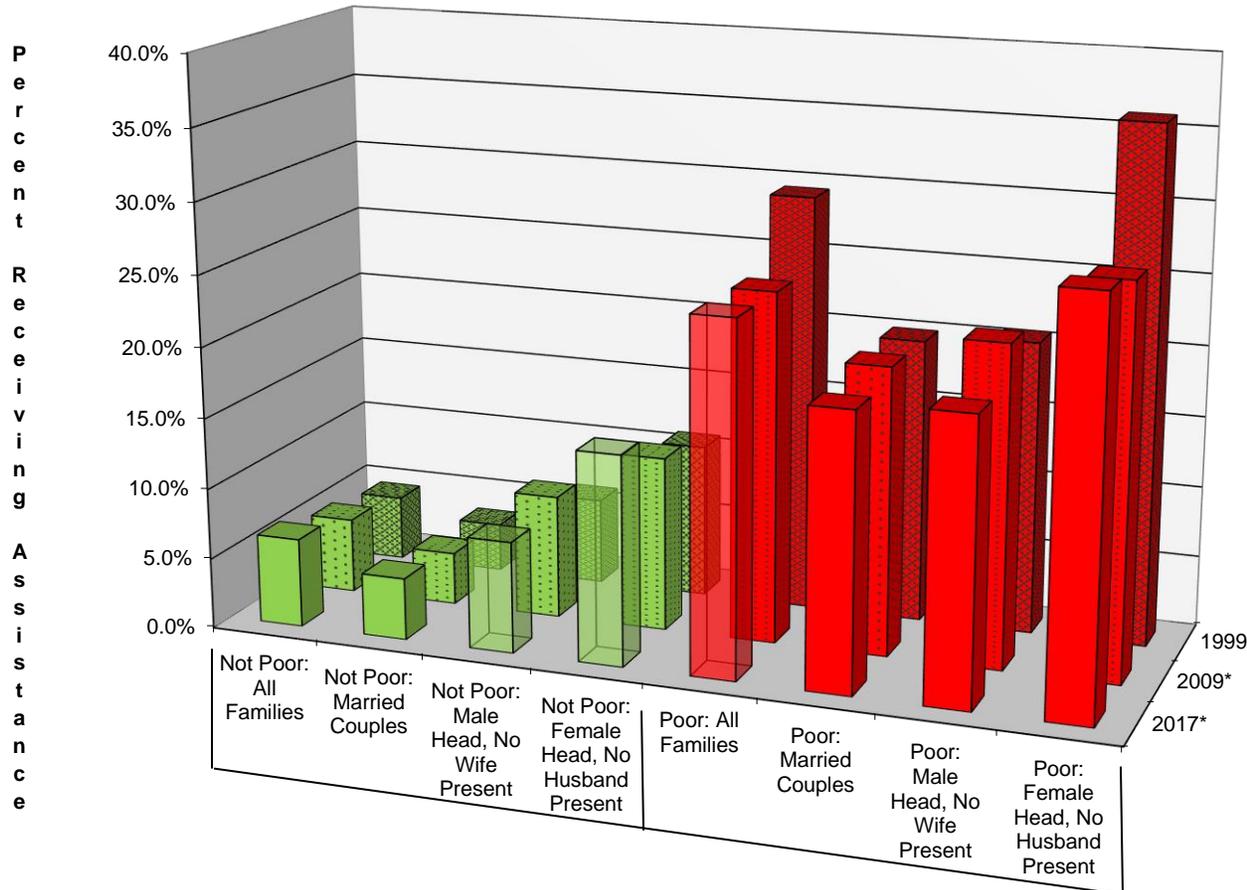
While the various types of households with children experience greater poverty rates than corresponding households with no children, it is difficult to argue that children cause poverty because other factors may come to bear. The oldest children may be employed and contributing to the family's income, and mothers – the principal caretakers of children – are more likely to earn an income if all of their children are in school than are mothers with pre-school children.<sup>12</sup> Both events increase the family's income. In addition, older people (to a point in late middle age) generally have higher earnings than younger people do.<sup>13</sup> Nevertheless – all other things being equal or unchanged – adding a child increases the family size and income threshold for poverty, with the possible consequence that the family income may no longer be adequate to keep the family out of poverty.

The poverty rates for non-family households are similar to those of male-headed families with children, and show the same pattern of a lower risk in 1999 than in 2008-2009 or 2016-2017.<sup>14</sup>

The chart above also shows the variation in poverty rates over time. Poverty rates generally were lower in 1999 than in 2008-2009, while those for 2016-2017 usually were at a similar level or slightly lower than those for 2008-2009 but still greater than those for 1999. Those for households with a male head but no wife and no related children are the notable exception.

See Table A9

## Ohio Families Receiving Cash Public Assistance by Poverty Status and Type, 1999-2017



	Not Poor: All Families	Not Poor: Married Couples	Not Poor: Male Head, No Wife Present	Not Poor: Female Head, No Husband Present	Poor: All Families	Poor: Married Couples	Poor: Male Head, No Wife Present	Poor: Female Head, No Husband Present
2017*	6.3%	4.4%	7.9%	14.8%	24.7%	19.4%	19.9%	28.4%
2009*	5.3%	3.7%	8.7%	12.3%	24.6%	20.2%	22.5%	27.3%
1999	4.6%	3.4%	6.1%	10.9%	29.4%	20.0%	20.6%	36.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: \* - ACS figures cover January of the prior year through November of the listed year.

## CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

About 238,900, or 8.1 percent, of all families in Ohio received some form of cash public assistance (CPA) at some time in the preceding 12 months according to the latest data from the American Community Survey.<sup>15</sup> This is slightly greater than the 7.5 and 6.5 percent rates of 2008-2009 and 1999 (see Appendix Table 10). (Non-cash forms of assistance cannot be included here, but their impact in reducing poverty is evident in Fox (2018: Figure 8 and Tables A-6 and A-7).)

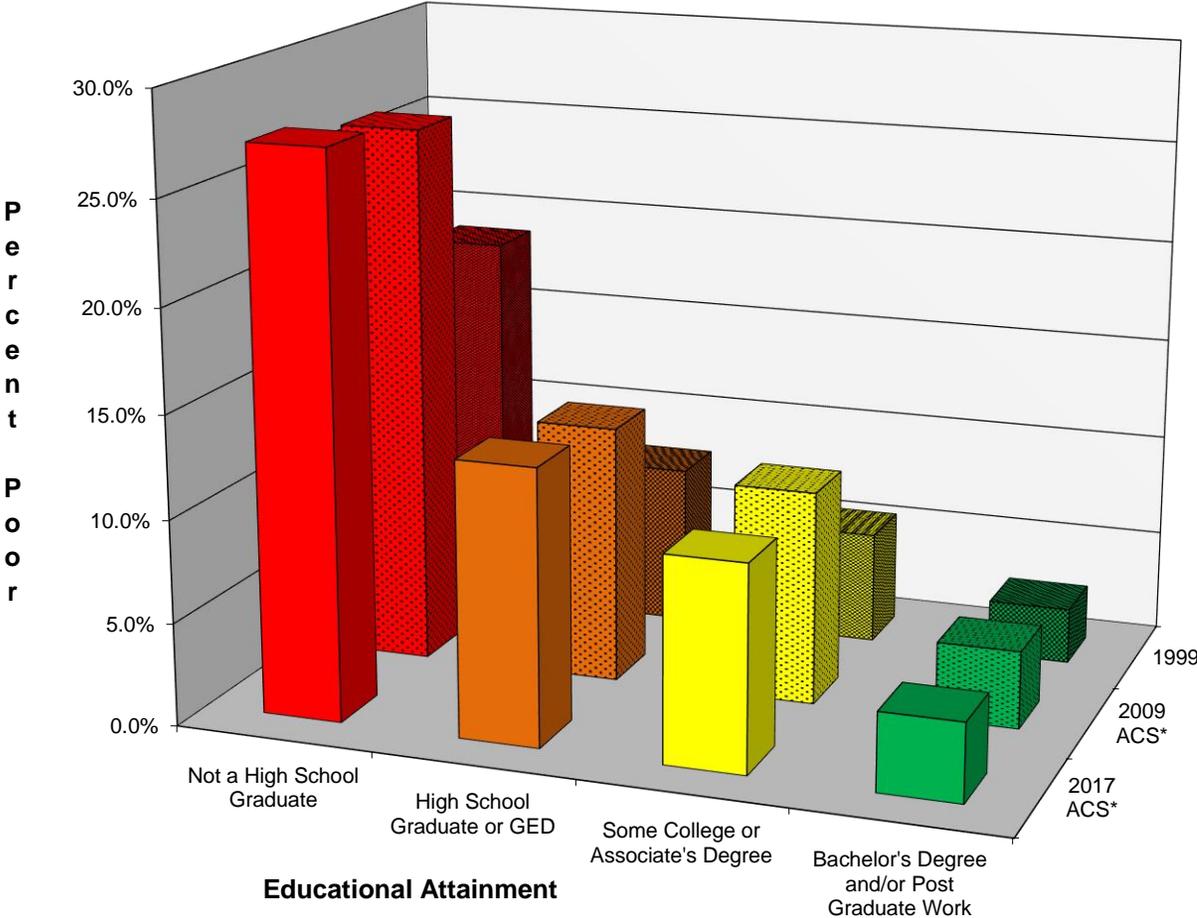
The chart above shows poor families (red columns) uniformly are much more likely to receive CPA than are families at and above the poverty level (green columns), but not all poor families receive CPA. Poor families may not have received CPA because they did not apply for it or did not meet all of the eligibility requirements. The percentage of all *poor* families receiving CPA (left-most of the red columns) was higher in the past, dropping from 29.4 percent in 1999 to 24.6 in 2008-2009 and 24.7 in 2016-2017. On the other hand, less than seven percent of all families *at or above* the poverty level (left-most of the green columns) received CPA in the year preceding the data collection. Families that are near poverty may receive CPA because eligibility may be cut-off above the poverty level, because members may have worked part of the 12 preceding months, or because they were poor and receiving CPA prior to resuming work.

These percentages also vary by family type. Among those *not* in poverty, less than five percent of married couples received CPA during the years shown; at the other end of the spectrum families headed by women with no husband present ranged from 10.9 to 14.8 percent. Still *all* of these percentages are less than those for *poor* families. Among the latter, those headed by women with no husband present had the highest CPA rates – between 27 and 29 percent in 2008-2009 and 2016-2017, down from 36 percent in 1999. These contrast with the rates for families headed by men with no wife present and married couples, which showed relatively small net changes between the years and fluctuated between 19 and 23 percent.

Finally, it is worth noting CPA boosts or keeps only a fraction of families out of poverty. About 238,900 families received CPA in 2016-2017, but CPA relieved the poverty of only 30,500-plus. For the rest, CPA either was insufficient for relieving poverty or was not critical for staying out of poverty (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2018b). Figures for 2008-2009 were about 223,000 receiving CPA, with 24,800 boosted out of poverty (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2010b); figures for 1999 were about 197,000 receiving CPA and 19,500 boosted out of poverty (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 2003). (The same data sources estimated family poverty numbers and rates at almost 290,000 and 9.8 percent in 2016-2017, 348,000 and 11.7 percent in 2008-2009, and 235,000 and 7.8 percent in 1999.)

See Table A10

### Poverty Rates in Ohio by Educational Attainment Among Persons Age 25 Years and Older, 1999-2017



	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate or GED	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work
2017 ACS*	27.3%	13.4%	10.0%	3.8%
2009 ACS*	26.4%	12.6%	10.4%	3.8%
1999	18.8%	7.8%	5.5%	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: \* - ACS data cover January of the prior year through November of the listed year.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The skills and knowledge acquired with greater educational attainment tend to be less common and in greater demand. Consequently, employment is steadier and earnings typically are higher. In this sense, greater educational attainment generally indicates the ability to earn more money over the years and to do so with greater consistency. Therefore, it is not surprising that the risk of poverty falls with more education. The chart above shows that poverty rates are highest among those not completing high school and lacking a general equivalency degree (GED), and lowest among those with a bachelor's degree or more. Getting a high school diploma or GED reduces the risk of poverty more than subsequent educational attainment. Nevertheless, some college or an associate's degree reduces the risk further, and a bachelor's degree or post-graduate work reduces it even more.

Nevertheless, poverty rates change over time regardless of educational level. American Community Survey data show higher poverty rates in 2008-2009 and 2016-2017 when compared with 1999.

See Table A11

## Poverty Rates in Ohio by Age Groups for Selected Years, 1999-2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: \* - ACS data cover from January of the prior year though November of the listed year.

## AGE GROUPS, OVERALL

The risk of poverty varies by age group, and the differences charted above may be best understood as part of life-cycle changes. As mentioned earlier, the addition of a child may tip a family into poverty. Sooner or later, though, children enroll in school and become more capable of caring for themselves. These changes eventually enable more adults to orient their activities more towards earning an income, and it is not uncommon for teenagers to earn money with part-time jobs. (However, the income of children under 15 is excluded from family income calculations.) Consequently, as the chart above illustrates, the poverty rates for children decline as they grow older.

The risk of poverty is greater for 18-to-24-year-olds than for most other age groups for several reasons. Young adults often are living independently for the first time. They often are unmarried, have low-paying or part-time jobs, or may be enrolled in college and living off-campus. (As discussed elsewhere in this report, off-campus college students and unrelated individuals have higher poverty rates as consequences of how income is calculated and poverty status determined.)

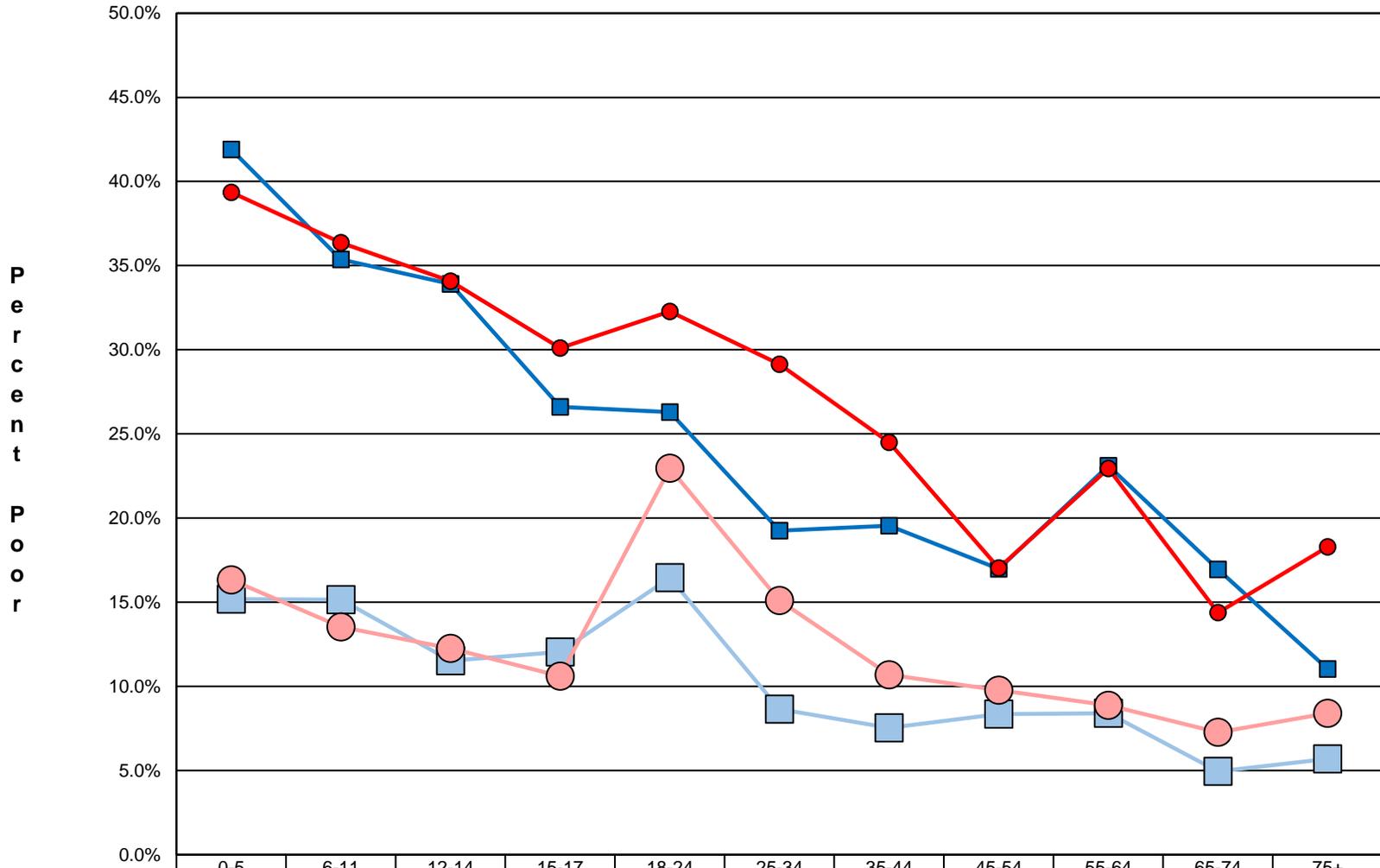
Poverty rates drop substantially with progressively older age groups. This reflects the converse of reasons offered above: there may be older, fewer or no children at home, which simultaneously lowers the poverty thresholds for families and enables more adults (and even older children) to earn more money; middle-age people work more and have higher incomes than young people. Appendix Table A12b summarizes age group figures supporting these explanations. On the other hand, those ages 75 and older are more likely to have lost a spouse – and, perhaps, some or all of any related income.

Perhaps the most unexpected characteristics in the chart above are the consistently low poverty rates for people ages 65 to 74 and 75 and over. These may be partially due to social security and pensions income growth pegged to inflation rates. These little- or no-changed poverty rates seem remarkable given the in-household population of the 75-plus group rose 20.4 percent from 1999 to 2017, and that of the 65-to-74 year-olds rose 40.5 percent (Appendix Table A12a).

Earlier sections of this report noted how the poverty rates for those not working became much higher after people receiving social security and retirement income were removed from the work/marital/poverty status analyses. This section adds a note on the importance of retirement and social security income in reducing poverty rates for those ages 65-plus. Appendix Table A12a shows removing retirement income alone increases the poverty rate from 7.6 to 43.1 percent; removing social security alone increases the rate to 53.6 percent, and removing both increases it to 61.5 percent (based on U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2018b). Fox (2018: Figure 8 and Tables A-6 and A-7) also demonstrates the impact of social security in reducing poverty rates for this age group.

See Tables A12a & A12b

### Poverty Rates in Ohio, 2016-2017 by Age Group, Sex and Minority Status



	0-5	6-11	12-14	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Non-Hispanic White Males	15.2%	15.2%	11.5%	12.1%	16.5%	8.7%	7.5%	8.3%	8.4%	4.9%	5.7%
Non-Hispanic White Females	16.3%	13.5%	12.3%	10.6%	23.0%	15.1%	10.7%	9.8%	8.9%	7.3%	8.4%
Minority Males	41.9%	35.4%	33.9%	26.6%	26.3%	19.3%	19.5%	17.0%	23.1%	17.0%	11.0%
Minority Females	39.4%	36.4%	34.1%	30.1%	32.3%	29.1%	24.5%	17.0%	22.9%	14.4%	18.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## AGE GROUPS, SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

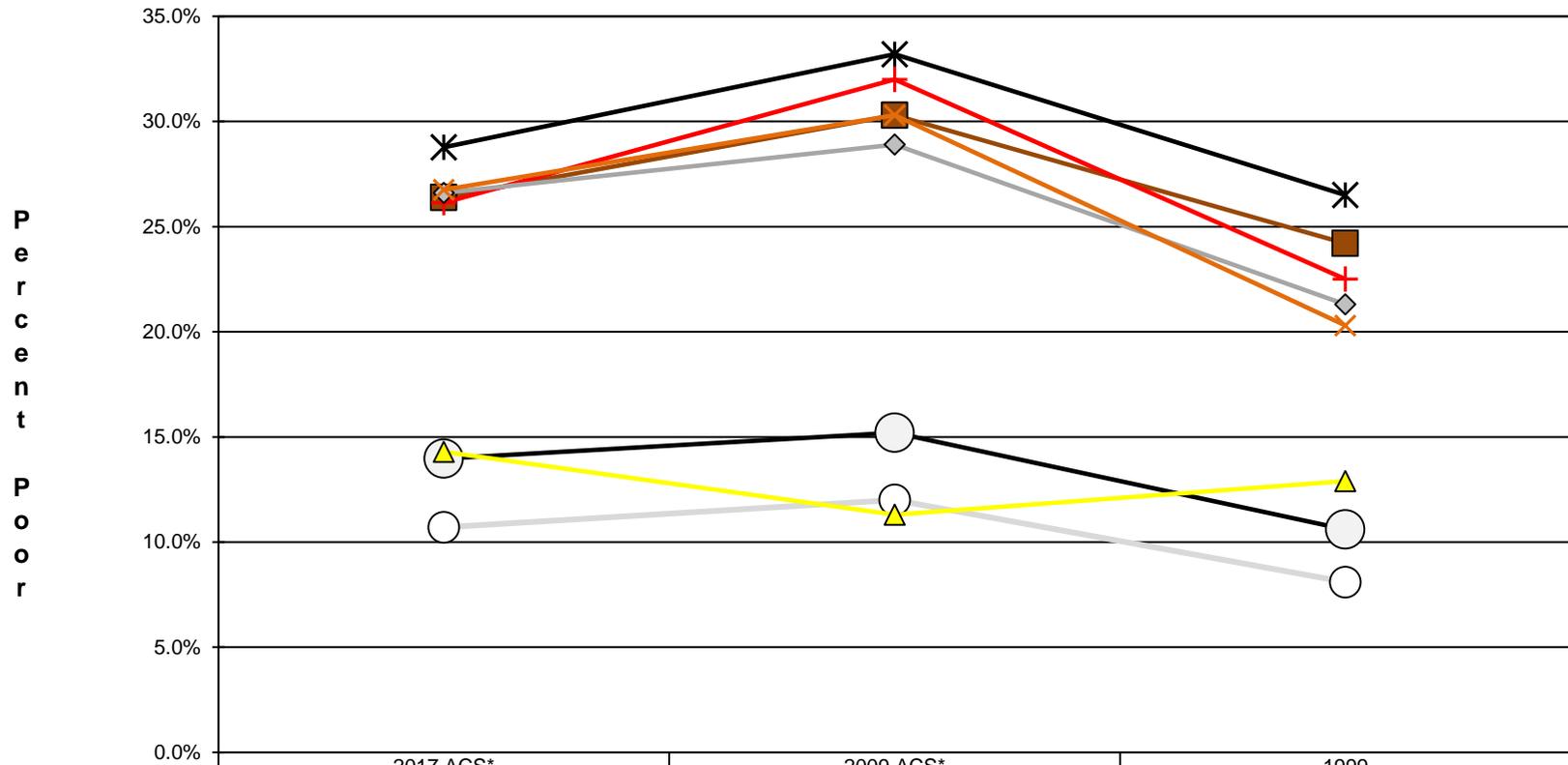
The chart above extends the analysis of the preceding section by illustrating how the risk of poverty varies by sex and majority/minority status within each age group. While the overall life cycle pattern is still evident for each segment, additional points are readily apparent:

- At every age, poverty rates are lower – usually much lower – for the majority (non-Hispanic whites, pink dots and light blue squares for females and males, respectively) than for minorities (everyone else, red dots and dark blue squares for females and males, respectively);
- The poverty rates for minority children are much higher than for majority children, ranging between 26 and 42 percent compared with 10 to 17 percent (children are less than 18 years old); however, there is little or no difference between the sexes within the majority and minority segments, possibly excepting minority females ages 15 to 17;
- Higher poverty rates for women vis-à-vis men first appear in the 18-24 age group and remain in the 25-34 age group, but diminish to the point of insignificance in the 55-64 age group; however, more modest differences re-emerge in old age;
- The declining poverty rates of children coincide with the declining poverty rates of persons 20 to 35 years older (i.e., roughly a generation older) – more so for women than for men.

The last two points seem consistent with the fact 68.0 percent of poor families with related children were headed by women with no husband present in 2017 in contrast with 10.8 percent of such families headed by males with no wife present (approximately 149,700 and 23,700, respectively, out of 220,200 – see Appendix Table A9). Married couples comprise the remaining number and percentage of poor families with related children – 46,800 and 21.2 percent.

See Tables A9 & A12c

## Poverty Rates in Ohio, 1999-2017 by Race and Hispanic Identity



	2017 ACS*	2009 ACS*	1999
○ Total	14.0%	15.2%	10.6%
○ White, Not Hispanic	10.7%	12.0%	8.1%
■ All Minorities Combined	26.4%	30.3%	24.2%
★ Black	28.8%	33.2%	26.5%
▲ Asian/Pacific Islander	14.3%	11.3%	12.9%
◆ Amer. Indian/AK Native/Other^	26.1%	32.0%	22.5%
◇ Bi/Multi-racial	26.6%	28.9%	21.3%
✱ Hispanics~	26.8%	30.3%	20.3%

Notes: \* - ACS data cover January of the prior year through November of the listed year;  
 ^ - Estimates shown separately in Appendix Table A13a; ~ - Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

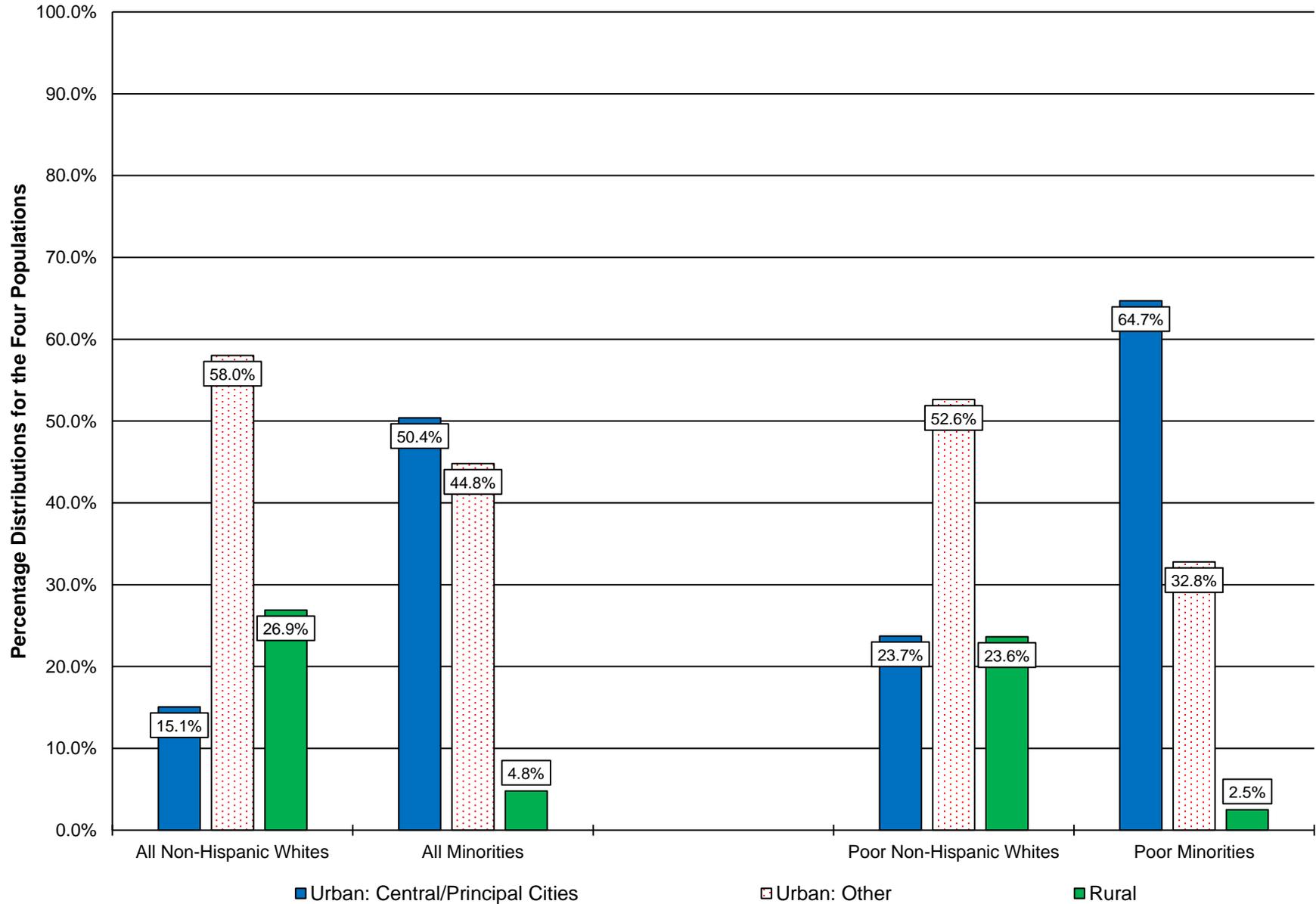
## RACE AND HISPANIC DETAILS

The risk of poverty varies by race and Hispanic status.<sup>16</sup> With the possible exception of Asians-and-Pacific-Islanders (yellow triangles), the chart above shows poverty rates for all other segments rising from 1999 to 2008-2009 and showing little or modest net change by 2016-2017. Non-Hispanic whites (white circles) – the majority segment in society – had the lowest poverty rates, ranging from 8.1 to 12.0 percent. These contrast with the overall poverty rate for minorities (brown squares), which rose from 24.2 to 30.3 percent before declining to 26.4 percent. The overall minority poverty rate largely reflects the experience of blacks (black stars), and blacks had the highest poverty rates in this time period, ranging from 26.5 to 33.2 percent. Similarly, poverty rates for American Indians, Alaskan Natives or some Other race (red crosses – Appendix Table A13 show the rates separately) and those claiming more than one race (gray diamonds) rose from the low 20s to around 30 percent in 2008-2009 with modest apparent declines since. Asians and Pacific Islanders are at the other end of the minority spectrum with rates from 11.3 to 14.3 percent – much closer to the majority.<sup>17</sup> The poverty rate for Hispanics (orange “Xs”), who may be of any race (but choose white most of the time), rose from 20.3 to 30.3 percent in 2008-2009 before decreasing to 26.8 percent in 2016-2017.

While minorities usually have higher poverty rates than the majority, most poor people in Ohio are non-Hispanic whites. The most recent American Community Survey estimated their numbers at 960,000 – 60.7 percent of the 1,583,000 total. Of the remaining 623,000 (minorities, 39.3 percent), blacks are the largest segment – 396,000 (25.0 percent), followed by Hispanics – about 113,000 (7.2 percent), bi- and multi-racial persons – 87,300 (5.5 percent), Asians-and-Pacific-Islanders – 36,600 (2.3 percent), and American Indians and Alaskan Natives – 6,100 (0.4 percent). 28,100 persons identifying as some other race were 1.8 percent of the poor. (The individual minority components sum to more than the 623,000 and 39.3 percent because Hispanics may be of any race.)

See Table A13a

## Distributions of Majority and Minority Populations in Ohio, Persons for Whom Poverty Status Determined and Poor, by Area Type, 2016-2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY POPULATIONS AND POVERTY

The chart above illustrates the differing distributions of majority and minority populations. The six columns on the left show the distributions of *all persons for whom poverty status was determined* (“all,” for short), and the six columns on the right show the distributions of *poor* people. Each is subdivided by the area of residence: central and principal cities of metropolitan areas (blue), other urban places (red dots), and rural (green). 58.0 percent of all non-Hispanic whites – the majority population – live in other urban areas, followed by 26.9 percent in rural areas and 15.1 percent in the central or principal cities of metropolitan areas. This contrasts with the distribution of all minorities, 95.2 percent of whom are urban with 50.4 percent in central or principal cities; only 4.8 percent lived in rural areas. In short, minorities are much more urban than the majority.

The distributions of *poor* majority and minority populations are similar. 52.6 percent of poor non-Hispanic whites are in other urban areas, with the remaining poor almost evenly split between central and principal cities and rural areas – 23.7 vs. 23.6 percent. By contrast, 97.5 percent of poor minorities are urban, with 64.7 percent central and principal cities and 32.8 in other urban areas; only 2.5 percent are in rural areas. Like their total population, minority poor are much more urban than the majority poor.

Absolute numbers from Appendix Table A13b confirm the asymmetric distributions of poverty by area type: in central and principal cities, minority poor out-number majority poor by about 403,000 to 228,000. The composition is reversed elsewhere: in other urban areas majority poor out-number minority poor by about 505,000 to 204,000; and in rural areas majority poor out-number minority poor by about 227,000 to 15,600. In other words, the composition of the poverty population changes from mostly minorities to overwhelmingly non-Hispanic whites as one moves from big cities to the countryside – largely reflecting the urban residence of minorities for whom poverty status was determined.

Still, differences in poverty *rates* by area type are similar – they just are more than doubled for minorities overall, but with 33.9 vs. 16.9 percent in central and principal cities, 19.3 vs. 9.7 percent in other urban areas, and 13.8 vs. 9.4 percent in rural areas.

See Table A13b

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## **APPENDICES**

## DEFINING AND MEASURING POVERTY

The definition of poverty originated in the Social Security Administration in 1964. It has been modified by Federal inter-agency committees since then, with the Office of Management and the Budget now prescribing it as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes. The Census Bureau notes:

“At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department’s 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families [i.e., the minimum income required to avoid inadequate nutrition] was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households” (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992: B-27).

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons related by birth, marriage or adoption living in the same housing unit.<sup>18</sup> Families (and all of the persons in them) with less than the minimum income required for the economy food plan are below the poverty threshold and are poor. Families (and all of the persons in them) at or above the minimum are not poor. The amounts of money needed to stay out of poverty vary by size and, for families of the same size, the number of related children under 18 years old. The threshold table for 2017 is reproduced below.<sup>19</sup>

The Minimum Family Income Needed in 2017 to Stay Out of Poverty, by Family Size and Number of Related Children

Size of Family Unit	Number of Related Children Under 18								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 (unrelated individual):									
Under 65	\$12,752								
65 or older	\$11,756								
2: Householder Under 65	\$16,414	\$16,895							
65 or older	\$14,816	\$16,831							
3	\$19,173	\$19,730	\$19,749						
4	\$25,283	\$25,696	\$24,858	\$24,944					
5	\$30,490	\$30,933	\$29,986	\$29,253	\$28,805				
6	\$35,069	\$35,208	\$34,482	\$33,787	\$32,753	\$32,140			
7	\$40,351	\$40,603	\$39,734	\$39,129	\$38,001	\$36,685	\$35,242		
8	\$45,129	\$45,528	\$44,708	\$43,990	\$42,971	\$41,678	\$40,332	\$39,990	
9 or more	\$54,287	\$54,550	\$53,825	\$53,216	\$52,216	\$50,840	\$49,595	\$49,287	\$47,389

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Altogether, the Bureau uses 48 different family income levels to determine poverty status. Larger families and families with more adults require more money. Between the two criteria, size is far more important than the number of children in determining minimum income levels. Also note the lower income requirements of one- and two-person households/families with householders age 65-plus compared with similar households/families with younger householders. All poverty thresholds are updated each year with the Consumer Price Index data (specifically the CPI-U).

It is important to note how the Census Bureau calculates family income because it is at the core of determining poverty status. The Bureau collects information from every person in the family age 15 years and up regarding income sources. Sources include: wages, salaries, sales commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, bonuses, self-employment (farm and non-farm, net of expenses), interest, dividends, rents, royalties, trust fund payments, social security, retirement pensions or survivor benefits, disability benefits, unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration payments, alimony and child support, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, cash public assistance (including supplemental security), and regular, periodic payment from insurance policies, IRAs and KEOGH plans or a person outside of the family. The family's income is the sum of all money received from the above-mentioned sources by any family member – all before deductions for taxes, payments into retirement funds, union dues, bond purchases, Medicare, etc. (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992).

Not included as income is money received from one-time or irregular transfers. Examples include gifts, inheritances, insurance payments, tax refunds, loans, bank withdrawals, exchanges of money between relatives in the same household, and capital gains or property sales (unless that was the recipient's business). Similarly, non-cash benefits and income-in-kind – food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, or employer contributions for persons – are excluded from income calculations (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992, 2002).<sup>20</sup>

The preceding discussion places poverty in a family context, but not everyone lives in a family. Individuals living by themselves are treated as families of one in the threshold table. Unrelated individuals living in the same housing unit (e.g., roommates) are treated as separate families, with poverty determinations done for each such person. The Bureau assumes unrelated individuals do not share their incomes with one another while family members do (Welniak, n.d.).

Therefore, poverty status is determined for all persons with a few exceptions: those who are institutionalized, in military group quarters or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Institutionalized persons and those in military group quarters or college dormitories are excluded because they receive adequate nutrition even though they may have little or no income. (Recall that dormitory residents are included via their families of orientation in calculations based on the Current Population Survey). Unrelated individuals under 15 years old usually are foster children, for whom some extra-familial financial support may be provided.

## ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF POVERTY

The Census Bureau’s definition of poverty has been criticized on a variety of points, and the Bureau has done extensive research addressing the issues raised. The latest results of its efforts are discussed in “The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2017” (Fox, 2018), which accounts for the impact of various changes made in response to those criticisms. Differences between the official and supplemental measures are highlighted as follows:

Issue	Official Poverty Measure*	Supplemental Poverty Measure
Measurement Units:	Families or unrelated individuals	Treats unrelated and foster children and cohabiting partners and relatives as families
Poverty Threshold:	Three times the cost of the minimum 1963 food diet	Adds clothing, shelter and utility expenses to food costs
Threshold Adjustments:	Varied by size, composition and the householder’s age	Also adjusts for variations in housing costs by geographic region, metropolitan residence and tenure
Updating Thresholds:	Consumer Price Index (CPI-U)	Five-year moving averages of expenditures for food, clothing, shelter and utilities
Resource Measure:	Cash income before taxes	Adds tax credits and the value of non-cash <sup>^</sup> benefits applying to food, clothing, shelter and utilities, then <i>subtracts</i> taxes, work and out-of-pocket medical expenses, and child support paid to another household

Notes: \* - specifics are discussed elsewhere in this report; ^ - non-cash benefits come from programs such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP), National School Lunch, Supplementary Nutrition for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP) and housing assistance.

Using the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS-ASEC, still the official data source for national and state poverty statistics), Fox concluded the overall effect of changing to the supplemental measure raised the 2017 estimated U.S. poverty rate from 12.3 to 13.9 percent of all persons for whom poverty status was determined, a modest but significant increase. The effect was broadly based in many respects; rates were higher regardless of tenure and mortgage status, sex, nativity, educational attainment (for persons ages 25 and up), and the extent of employment among working-age persons (ages 18 to 64). Poverty rates also were higher regardless of race or Hispanic status, although increases among Asians and Hispanics were notably greater than for others (Fox, 2018: Table A-2).

The change also produced divergent results: poverty rates fell for children and rose for adults; they fell for cohabiting partners and rose for all other household types except those with female heads; they fell for those with public health insurance and rose for those with private or no coverage; they fell among the working-age with a disability and rose for those with none; they fell in the Midwest and rose among metropolitan residents (Fox, 2018: Table A-2).

The impact of residential adjustments should not be underestimated. Specifically, the three-year moving average (2015-2017) for Ohio fell 13.4 to 11.4 percent with the switch from the official to supplemental measures, a significant reduction. Seventeen other states also saw significant rate reductions, but 16 states and the District of Columbia saw significant rate increases while 16 states saw no significant change. Overall, the three-year moving average for the U.S. rose from 12.9 to 14.1 percent with the switch from the official to the supplemental measure (Fox, 2018: Table A-5).<sup>21</sup>

It should be mentioned that both official and supplemental measures are limited in assessing a family's ability to meet its needs when they consider only the family's income. Poverty measures ignore any wealth families and individuals may have and use in meeting their needs, such as drawing upon savings to compensate for any short fall of income. However, this is a minor quibble because data show low-income households generally have fewer assets of any sort on which to draw if necessary (U.S. Bureau of the Census – Other, 2001: Table C).

A brief discussion of the low- and moderate-income statistics used by the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development for its programs also is warranted. They may resemble poverty statistics, but should not be interpreted as alternative poverty measures. The poverty thresholds determined by the Bureau concern minimum incomes necessary for adequate nutrition, given family size and composition. The low-moderate income thresholds determined by Housing and Urban Development are essentially modifications of local area median incomes for families of a given size. The local area is either a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or a non-MSA county, and family sizes range from one through eight. Low-moderate income thresholds start with the median-family-income-by-family-size-for-local-area from the decennial census. New estimates of medians are developed for the current fiscal year using mathematical formulas on data from County Business Patterns and the Current Population Survey. (The former is a Census Bureau product; the latter is accessible via a link at the Bureau's website). Housing and Urban Development modifies the new estimates by multiplying them by 30, 50 and 80 percent – the first two are known as the “very low-income” and “low-income” limits. Consequently, any similarity between the three income limits and poverty thresholds is coincidental; in other instances, the income limits are far above or below the corresponding poverty thresholds.

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**DETAILED TABLES**

**Table A1: Number and Percent of Poor Persons in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2017 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)**

Year	Ohio			U.S.			Year(s)	Ohio			U.S.		
	Poor			Poor				Poor			Poor		
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent		Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1959 <sup>^</sup>	9,514	1,508	15.9	175,035	38,685	22.1	1993*	11,178	1,471	13.2	259,278	39,265	15.1
1969 <sup>^</sup>	10,435	1,042	10.0	198,060	27,057	13.7	1994*	11,205	1,439	12.8	261,616	38,059	14.5
1970*	10,874	1,027	9.4	202,183	25,420	12.6	1995*	11,202	1,427	12.7	263,733	36,425	13.8
1971*	11,013	998	9.1	204,554	25,559	12.5	1996*	11,226	1,313	11.7	266,218	36,529	13.7
1972*	10,765	902	8.4	206,004	24,460	11.9	1997*	11,222	1,303	11.6	268,480	35,574	13.3
1973*	10,563	872	8.3	207,621	22,973	11.1	1998*	11,153	1,218	10.9	271,059	34,476	12.7
1974*	10,441	860	8.2	209,362	23,370	11.2	1999 <sup>^</sup>	11,047	1,171	10.6	273,882	33,900	12.4
1975*	10,515	921	8.8	210,864	25,877	12.3	2000*	11,096	1,201	10.8	278,944	31,581	11.3
1976*	10,512	980	9.3	212,303	24,975	11.8	2001-2	11,080	1,314	11.9	279,396	34,763	12.4
1977*	10,503	971	9.2	213,867	24,720	11.6	2002-3	11,092	1,343	12.1	281,858	35,846	12.7
1978*	10,452	996	9.5	215,656	24,497	11.4	2003-4	11,106	1,388	12.5	284,578	37,162	13.1
1979 <sup>^</sup>	10,568	1,089	10.3	220,846	27,393	12.4	2004-5	11,117	1,451	13.0	287,270	38,231	13.3
1980*	10,650	1,168	11.0	225,027	29,272	13.0	2005-6	11,156	1,486	13.3	291,531	38,757	13.3
1981*	10,697	1,260	11.8	227,157	31,822	14.0	2006-7	11,151	1,464	13.1	293,744	38,052	13.0
1982*	10,712	1,394	13.0	229,412	34,398	15.0	2007-8	11,172	1,492	13.4	296,184	39,108	13.2
1983*	10,668	1,414	13.3	231,700	35,303	15.2	2008-9	11,225	1,710	15.2	299,027	42,868	14.3
1984*	10,641	1,412	13.3	233,816	33,700	14.4	2009-10	11,225	1,779	15.8	301,535	46,216	15.3
1985*	10,650	1,387	13.0	236,594	33,064	14.0	2010-11	11,234	1,846	16.4	303,778	48,452	15.9
1986*	10,680	1,401	13.1	238,554	32,370	13.6	2011-12	11,227	1,825	16.3	306,086	48,760	15.9
1987*	10,771	1,399	13.0	240,982	32,221	13.4	2012-13	11,249	1,797	16.0	308,197	48,811	15.8
1988*	10,724	1,375	12.8	243,530	31,745	13.0	2013-14	11,276	1,786	15.8	310,900	48,208	15.5
1989 <sup>^</sup>	10,560	1,298	12.3	241,978	31,743	13.1	2014-15	11,295	1,674	14.8	313,476	46,153	14.7
1990*	10,837	1,347	12.4	248,644	33,585	13.5	2015-16	11,287	1,645	14.6	315,165	44,269	14.0
1991*	11,027	1,375	12.5	251,192	35,708	14.2	2016-17	11,331	1,583	14.0	317,742	42,584	13.4
1992*	11,152	1,443	12.9	256,549	38,014	14.8							

Notes: <sup>^</sup> Data from the decennial censuses; \* - Ohio data are three-year moving averages mostly from the Current Population Surveys (CPSs), but also including data from adjacent decennial censuses; data after 2000 are from the American Community Survey (ACS).

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2018); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); and U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1975, 1983, 1993, 2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A2: Number and Percent of Poor Families in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2017 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)**

Year	Ohio			U.S.			Year(s)	Ohio			U.S.		
	Poor			Poor				Poor			Poor		
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent		Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1959 <sup>^</sup>	2,465	325	13.2	45,128	8,315	18.4	1993*	3,011	338	11.2	68,506	8,393	12.3
1969 <sup>^</sup>	2,691	205	7.6	51,169	5,483	10.7	1994*	3,020	335	11.1	69,313	8,053	11.6
1970*	2,850	215	7.6	52,227	5,260	10.1	1995*	2,998	321	10.7	69,597	7,532	10.8
1971*	2,906	218	7.5	53,296	5,303	10.0	1996*	2,983	284	9.5	70,241	7,708	11.0
1972*	2,860	199	6.9	54,373	5,075	9.3	1997*	2,979	283	9.5	70,884	7,324	10.3
1973*	2,826	189	6.7	55,053	4,828	8.8	1998*	3,000	259	8.6	71,551	7,186	10.0
1974*	2,810	185	6.6	55,698	4,922	8.8	1999 <sup>^</sup>	3,007	251	8.3	73,778	6,400	8.7
1975*	2,820	194	6.9	56,245	5,450	9.7	2000*	4,536	371	8.2	72,388	6,222	8.6
1976*	2,810	205	7.3	56,710	5,311	9.4	2001-2	2,969	273	9.2	72,453	6,952	9.6
1977*	2,831	199	7.0	57,215	5,311	9.3	2002-3	2,982	280	9.4	73,058	7,143	9.8
1978*	2,842	206	7.2	57,804	5,280	9.1	2003-4	3,004	301	10.0	73,886	7,444	10.1
1979 <sup>^</sup>	2,864	229	8.0	59,190	5,670	9.6	2004-5	2,987	297	9.9	74,341	7,605	10.2
1980*	2,898	247	8.5	60,309	6,217	10.3	2005-6	2,953	290	9.8	74,564	7,283	9.8
1981*	2,930	274	9.4	61,019	6,851	11.2	2006-7	2,962	287	9.7	75,119	7,162	9.5
1982*	2,936	314	10.7	61,393	7,512	12.2	2007-8	2,936	289	9.8	75,031	7,252	9.7
1983*	2,919	316	10.8	62,015	7,647	12.3	2008-9	2,947	328	11.1	75,531	7,956	10.5
1984*	2,902	311	10.7	62,706	7,277	11.6	2009-10	2,960	348	11.8	76,089	8,580	11.3
1985*	2,885	297	10.3	63,558	7,223	11.4	2010-11	2,916	350	12.0	76,084	8,939	11.7
1986*	2,882	299	10.4	64,491	7,023	10.9	2011-12	2,913	349	12.0	76,509	9,054	11.8
1987*	2,900	302	10.4	65,204	7,005	10.7	2012-13	2,923	340	11.6	76,680	8,905	11.6
1988*	2,911	296	10.2	65,837	6,874	10.4	2013-14	2,924	340	11.6	77,152	8,738	11.3
1989 <sup>^</sup>	2,909	278	9.5	65,049	6,488	10.0	2014-15	2,922	314	10.7	77,531	8,233	10.6
1990*	2,924	291	9.9	66,322	7,098	10.7	2015-16	2,930	307	10.5	77,786	7,805	10.0
1991*	2,952	297	10.1	67,175	7,712	11.5	2016-17	2,951	290	9.8	78,631	7,501	9.5
1992*	2,988	327	11.0	68,216	8,144	11.9							

Notes: <sup>^</sup> Data from the decennial censuses; \* - Ohio data are three-year moving averages mostly from the Current Population Surveys (CPSs), but also including data from adjacent decennial censuses; data after 2000 are from the American Community Survey (ACS).

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2018); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); and U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1975, 1983, 1993, 2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A3: Poverty and Unemployment Rates and Per Capita Income in Ohio, 1998-2017**

Year(s)	Percent Poor <sup>1</sup>	Unem- ployment Rates <sup>2</sup>	Per Capita Income (\$1,000s) <sup>3</sup>	Details
1998	10.9	4.3	\$38.074	<p>Notes: 1 - From Table A1; 2 - The civilian unemployment rate; for hyphenated years, it's the sum of the average number unemployed for the two years divided by the sum of the average size of the civilian labor force for the two years; 3 - Total personal income divided by the estimated population size, in thousands of dollars adjusted for inflation and standardized on 2017 by using the unweighted means of the Cincinnati and Cleveland Consumer Price Indexes - All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for 2017 and the year; for hyphenated years, the sums of incomes, population estimates and consumer price indexes for the years were used.</p> <p>Sources: ODJFS/LMI (2019); U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2018); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1998-2001); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2018); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (2019).</p> <p>Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614-466-2116 (DL, 1/19).</p>
1999	10.6	4.3	\$38.464	
2000	10.8	4.0	\$39.127	
2001-02	11.9	5.0	\$39.228	
2002-03	12.1	6.0	\$39.529	
2003-04	12.5	6.3	\$39.942	
2004-05	13.0	6.1	\$40.122	
2005-06	13.3	5.7	\$40.481	
2006-07	13.1	5.5	\$41.178	
2007-08	13.4	6.0	\$41.306	
2008-09	15.2	8.4	\$40.730	
2009-10	15.8	10.3	\$40.470	
2010-11	16.4	9.6	\$41.361	
2011-12	16.3	8.1	\$42.448	
2012-13	16.0	7.4	\$42.755	
2013-14	15.8	6.6	\$43.182	
2014-15	14.8	5.4	\$44.536	
2015-16	14.6	5.0	\$45.608	
2016-17	14.0	5.0	\$46.272	

**Table A4: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons by Ohio County for Selected Years**

Area	2013-17 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
U.S. (numbers in thousands)	313,048.6	45,650.3	14.6 H	298,788.0	42,739.9	14.3 H	273,882.2	33,899.8	12.4
Ohio	11,289,161	1,683,890	14.9	11,213,528	1,654,193	14.8 H	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6
Appalachia*	1,946,033	335,117	17.2 ^	1,981,354	331,147	16.7 ^	1,981,503	257,780	13.0
Not Appalachia	9,343,128	1,348,773	14.4 ^	9,232,174	1,323,046	14.3 ^	9,065,484	912,918	10.1
Adams*	27,484	6,537	23.8	28,266	6,450	22.8 H	27,002	4,687	17.4
Allen	100,283	15,088	15.0 L	101,989	18,378	18.0 H	102,300	12,374	12.1
Ashland	50,941	7,230	14.2	50,993	7,439	14.6 H	50,238	4,755	9.5
Ashtabula*	95,196	18,854	19.8 H	98,098	16,852	17.2 H	100,870	12,162	12.1
Athens*	55,811	16,837	30.2	55,557	17,515	31.5 H	53,844	14,728	27.4
Auglaize	45,115	4,079	9.0	45,257	3,254	7.2	45,636	2,814	6.2
Belmont*	64,843	9,153	14.1	66,449	9,404	14.2	66,997	9,768	14.6
Brown*	43,022	7,641	17.8 H	44,134	5,386	12.2	41,684	4,856	11.6
Butler	363,257	47,018	12.9	353,575	45,335	12.8 H	321,387	27,946	8.7
Carroll*	27,405	4,053	14.8	28,584	3,960	13.9 H	28,404	3,245	11.4
Champaign	38,088	4,211	11.1 L	39,302	5,924	15.1 H	38,096	2,890	7.6
Clark	132,134	21,956	16.6	135,054	22,844	16.9 H	141,106	15,054	10.7
Clermont*	200,346	19,660	9.8	194,858	18,790	9.6 H	176,027	12,462	7.1
Clinton	40,526	5,962	14.7	41,163	6,079	14.8 H	39,397	3,386	8.6
Columbiana*	100,743	15,538	15.4	103,884	16,515	15.9 H	108,138	12,478	11.5
Coshocton*	36,133	5,424	15.0	36,467	6,095	16.7 H	36,240	3,301	9.1
Crawford	41,551	6,751	16.2	43,259	6,394	14.8 H	46,296	4,831	10.4
Cuyahoga	1,230,956	225,265	18.3	1,260,508	215,531	17.1 H	1,365,658	179,372	13.1
Darke	51,089	5,919	11.6	52,210	5,993	11.5 H	52,534	4,212	8.0
Defiance	37,514	4,113	11.0	38,335	4,835	12.6 H	38,723	2,180	5.6
Delaware	190,141	9,625	5.1	167,439	7,578	4.5 H	107,078	4,118	3.8
Erie	74,219	9,636	13.0	75,443	9,507	12.6 H	77,628	6,439	8.3
Fairfield	148,545	14,776	9.9	142,269	16,307	11.5 H	119,747	7,064	5.9
Fayette	28,005	4,944	17.7	28,355	5,251	18.5 H	27,822	2,810	10.1
Franklin	1,223,993	203,877	16.7 L	1,129,154	196,105	17.4 H	1,045,966	121,843	11.6
Fulton	41,713	4,417	10.6	42,204	4,353	10.3 H	41,597	2,255	5.4
Gallia*	29,364	6,143	20.9	30,150	6,087	20.2	30,069	5,454	18.1
Geauga	93,031	6,076	6.5	92,731	7,432	8.0 H	89,980	4,096	4.6
Greene	155,842	19,093	12.3	152,196	19,472	12.8 H	140,103	11,847	8.5
Guernsey*	38,809	7,857	20.2	39,530	6,747	17.1	40,179	6,426	16.0

**Table A4: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons by Ohio County for Selected Years**

Area	2013-17 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Hamilton	791,027	134,499	17.0 H	784,093	124,841	15.9 H	826,628	97,692	11.8
Hancock	73,093	8,878	12.1	72,864	8,699	11.9 H	69,451	5,176	7.5
Hardin	29,208	4,844	16.6	29,960	5,571	18.6 H	29,825	3,928	13.2
Harrison*	15,107	2,371	15.7	15,539	3,124	20.1 H	15,551	2,069	13.3
Henry	26,943	2,437	9.0	27,904	3,263	11.7 H	28,649	1,992	7.0
Highland*	42,354	9,150	21.6 H	43,006	7,435	17.3 H	40,286	4,760	11.8
Hocking*	27,823	3,947	14.2	28,570	4,495	15.7 H	27,447	3,711	13.5
Holmes*	42,882	5,132	12.0	41,350	6,086	14.7	37,953	4,884	12.9
Huron	57,822	8,224	14.2	58,894	8,841	15.0 H	58,652	4,998	8.5
Jackson*	32,108	6,627	20.6	32,841	7,621	23.2 H	32,103	5,286	16.5
Jefferson*	64,873	11,413	17.6	67,651	11,463	16.9 H	71,820	10,862	15.1
Knox	57,533	7,914	13.8	57,259	7,431	13.0 H	50,963	5,159	10.1
Lake	226,389	18,837	8.3	226,805	19,217	8.5 H	224,680	11,372	5.1
Lawrence*	60,149	11,201	18.6	61,825	10,787	17.4	61,639	11,645	18.9
Licking	166,495	19,591	11.8	161,125	18,700	11.6 H	141,726	10,602	7.5
Logan	44,684	6,116	13.7	45,345	6,769	14.9 H	45,208	4,186	9.3
Lorain	296,057	40,477	13.7	290,849	39,590	13.6 H	275,784	24,809	9.0
Lucas	423,275	83,744	19.8	432,916	84,479	19.5 H	446,417	62,026	13.9
Madison	38,471	3,926	10.2	38,539	4,028	10.5 H	35,612	2,790	7.8
Mahoning*	224,710	39,616	17.6	233,118	39,758	17.1 H	250,542	31,328	12.5
Marion	59,446	9,846	16.6	61,307	11,352	18.5 H	61,415	5,963	9.7
Medina	174,745	10,764	6.2	169,702	12,168	7.2 H	149,347	6,849	4.6
Meigs*	23,002	5,179	22.5	23,375	4,985	21.3	22,768	4,506	19.8
Mercer	40,213	2,989	7.4	40,423	3,562	8.8 H	40,359	2,571	6.4
Miami	102,781	10,150	9.9	101,069	11,378	11.3 H	97,256	6,531	6.7
Monroe*	14,055	2,772	19.7	14,564	2,641	18.1 H	14,995	2,085	13.9
Montgomery	515,805	92,085	17.9 H	515,734	82,499	16.0 H	542,982	61,440	11.3
Morgan*	14,451	3,110	21.5	14,898	2,899	19.5	14,614	2,691	18.4
Morrow	34,520	3,347	9.7	34,223	4,068	11.9 H	31,172	2,820	9.0
Muskingum*	83,570	13,877	16.6	83,570	14,139	16.9 H	81,903	10,565	12.9
Noble*	11,917	1,534	12.9	12,073	1,970	16.3 H	11,829	1,346	11.4
Ottawa	40,229	4,219	10.5	40,924	4,181	10.2 H	40,239	2,374	5.9
Paulding	18,783	2,006	10.7	19,315	2,601	13.5 H	20,156	1,546	7.7
Perry*	35,555	6,838	19.2	35,526	6,272	17.7 H	33,741	3,970	11.8
Pickaway	52,093	6,253	12.0	50,665	6,641	13.1 H	46,174	4,402	9.5
Pike*	27,763	5,565	20.0	28,256	6,356	22.5 H	27,226	5,061	18.6
Portage	154,907	22,493	14.5	153,554	21,977	14.3 H	144,317	13,395	9.3

**Table A4: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons by Ohio County for Selected Years**

Area	2013-17 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Preble	40,596	5,017	12.4	41,770	4,286	10.3 H	41,755	2,552	6.1
Putnam	33,688	2,416	7.2	34,099	2,153	6.3	34,353	1,908	5.6
Richland	113,627	17,674	15.6 H	118,257	15,844	13.4 H	122,277	12,941	10.6
Ross*	71,020	12,925	18.2	71,291	12,495	17.5 H	67,870	8,120	12.0
Sandusky	58,345	7,916	13.6	60,043	8,179	13.6 H	60,823	4,542	7.5
Scioto*	72,911	17,432	23.9	75,859	16,522	21.8 H	75,683	14,600	19.3
Seneca	52,490	7,954	15.2	54,442	7,672	14.1 H	57,264	5,140	9.0
Shelby	48,191	4,286	8.9 L	48,510	5,836	12.0 H	46,961	3,161	6.7
Stark	364,660	50,921	14.0	366,939	49,834	13.6 H	368,573	33,865	9.2
Summit	532,372	72,232	13.6	534,074	77,375	14.5 H	533,162	52,991	9.9
Trumbull*	199,476	34,254	17.2	207,276	33,896	16.4 H	220,572	22,788	10.3
Tuscarawas*	91,132	12,610	13.8	91,354	12,526	13.7 H	89,481	8,405	9.4
Union	51,313	3,799	7.4	48,452	3,211	6.6 H	38,511	1,763	4.6
Van Wert	27,887	3,538	12.7 H	28,201	2,568	9.1 H	29,168	1,595	5.5
Vinton*	13,024	2,747	21.1	13,275	2,767	20.8	12,643	2,529	20.0
Warren	216,399	11,016	5.1 L	204,586	12,869	6.3 H	152,000	6,425	4.2
Washington*	58,995	9,120	15.5	60,160	9,109	15.1 H	61,383	7,002	11.4
Wayne	112,016	14,611	13.0 H	110,966	11,754	10.6 H	108,474	8,698	8.0
Williams	35,743	4,835	13.5	36,694	4,183	11.4 H	37,996	2,286	6.0
Wood	122,541	16,409	13.4	118,018	15,695	13.3 H	113,406	10,903	9.6
Wyandot	21,798	2,474	11.3 H	22,218	1,720	7.7 H	22,457	1,241	5.5

Notes: ACS - American Community Survey; DC - Decennial Census; ACS estimates are from sample data collected from January 2013 through December 2017 and January 2007 through December 2011; DC sample data were collected in April 2000, and refer to calendar year 1999; ACS estimates use family income of the 12 months preceding the month in which the data were collected, and have been adjusted for inflation; single-person households and unrelated adults with no children are considered one-person families; H & L - the odds are less than one in 20 that the percentage change from the earlier time moved higher (H) or lower (L) by sampling variability alone - *i.e.*, the change *appears* real; ^ - significance testing would be unreliable; \* - an Appalachian county.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2012c, 2018c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A5a: Annual SAIPE\* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2002-2017**

Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
United States	12.1	12.5	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.2	14.3	15.3	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.5	14.7	14.0	13.4
Ohio	10.2	10.7	11.7	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.3	15.1	15.8	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.8	14.8	14.5	13.9
Adams	15.8	14.8	16.1	20.5	19.9	19.6	21.9	21.4	22.8	22.5	22.1	24.1	24.8	21.3	20.2	18.6
Allen	10.8	11.3	12.2	13.4	12.8	14.5	14.7	18.8	18.7	19.2	20.1	16.1	18.0	15.5	15.5	15.2
Ashland	8.6	9.0	9.7	12.7	11.6	10.0	12.0	16.7	15.6	13.1	15.2	12.9	14.6	14.1	12.2	11.4
Ashtabula	12.1	12.0	12.7	15.3	15.9	15.5	15.6	17.5	16.1	20.3	20.3	18.9	21.5	18.6	18.2	19.3
Athens	20.1	18.5	20.2	31.5	27.6	29.4	29.6	34.7	24.8	35.0	33.3	31.0	29.9	31.5	28.8	28.8
Auglaize	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	8.1	7.2	7.8	8.5	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.7	8.3	8.7	9.2	8.7
Belmont	14.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	16.0	15.3	16.1	16.8	16.3	15.7	16.3	16.8	16.1	14.6	15.7	11.1
Brown	10.3	10.5	11.9	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.0	13.0	15.6	16.8	17.8	15.0	14.9	16.7	16.9
Butler	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.9	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.3	14.4	14.4	12.4	10.7
Carroll	10.3	10.7	10.9	12.6	13.9	11.5	12.5	13.5	16.6	16.4	14.8	15.5	13.5	13.0	12.8	13.0
Champaign	8.0	8.2	8.9	9.1	11.1	11.0	11.8	10.2	13.1	14.0	13.2	12.0	11.3	10.8	11.1	11.0
Clark	11.2	11.3	12.8	15.0	14.2	15.5	13.8	16.3	20.0	19.1	19.9	18.2	18.2	15.1	15.7	15.4
Clermont	6.8	6.9	7.8	8.4	9.1	9.0	8.8	10.4	9.6	10.9	11.5	9.7	11.2	9.5	10.6	8.7
Clinton	8.7	8.9	9.8	10.9	11.8	13.0	10.9	11.9	15.7	15.7	15.5	17.3	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.0
Columbiana	12.4	11.5	12.2	15.3	16.2	15.1	14.5	16.4	17.7	17.1	15.9	17.8	15.9	14.7	17.2	15.1
Coshocton	10.3	10.2	11.3	12.4	14.5	12.8	13.2	14.6	20.4	17.0	15.4	14.4	18.1	15.1	12.7	15.7
Crawford	9.9	10.4	11.4	11.2	12.4	12.8	12.6	14.9	16.5	17.3	16.5	18.2	15.4	16.5	13.9	15.5
Cuyahoga	12.7	13.6	15.0	17.1	15.1	15.7	15.9	18.9	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.6	18.2	18.3	18.1
Darke	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.6	9.6	9.1	9.8	11.9	12.1	12.9	12.6	14.6	12.2	9.6	10.7	9.2
Defiance	6.9	7.2	7.9	8.4	8.7	9.5	9.8	11.9	11.5	11.7	15.1	11.4	11.7	10.2	10.4	9.5
Delaware	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.8
Erie	9.1	9.0	9.6	11.6	10.5	11.1	12.0	14.6	14.9	12.8	12.2	15.0	13.9	12.7	12.5	12.4
Fairfield	6.7	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.9	8.9	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.7	11.8	9.6	9.1	9.7	9.0
Fayette	10.7	10.6	12.0	13.4	13.1	13.6	13.1	20.3	16.2	18.0	17.7	17.9	15.8	16.3	16.0	15.6
Franklin	11.0	12.0	13.1	14.7	16.4	16.2	15.1	18.4	18.8	18.8	18.0	17.7	17.3	17.1	16.6	16.0
Fulton	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.6	8.1	7.8	9.1	10.9	9.8	10.6	10.8	10.5	8.5	8.9	8.2

**Table A5a: Annual SAIPE\* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2002-2017**

Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gallia	16.3	15.5	17.4	22.8	20.5	23.1	20.3	20.9	18.2	21.2	21.0	20.3	26.1	21.7	20.6	19.0
Geauga	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.8	6.7	5.8	6.4
Greene	7.5	8.2	9.4	9.4	10.9	9.2	10.7	12.3	13.1	15.6	12.9	12.8	13.2	12.7	12.1	9.8
Guernsey	14.0	14.0	15.2	17.2	19.6	15.5	17.1	20.5	19.1	19.4	19.1	22.6	17.2	18.6	18.6	18.2
Hamilton	10.8	11.6	13.1	14.0	14.7	13.0	13.6	15.2	18.5	18.5	19.8	18.7	17.6	16.6	16.0	16.2
Hancock	7.4	7.5	7.9	9.6	10.7	8.9	9.8	11.0	11.9	13.3	14.6	12.6	12.7	10.6	10.0	9.7
Hardin	10.7	10.6	11.6	15.4	14.9	15.0	14.7	16.2	17.2	19.8	16.3	15.7	19.0	16.5	13.3	15.8
Harrison	12.0	12.1	13.0	15.0	15.3	17.0	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.4	18.1	16.5	16.9	15.5	16.8	12.8
Henry	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.1	8.1	8.1	8.6	10.8	12.9	10.4	11.1	11.2	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2
Highland	11.5	11.4	12.2	12.3	17.8	14.1	12.9	16.5	18.6	21.5	17.6	21.2	19.3	17.9	19.8	16.8
Hocking	11.8	12.2	13.3	15.5	15.1	16.0	15.6	16.8	16.2	17.3	20.1	16.2	17.5	15.7	14.5	14.5
Holmes	10.5	9.8	9.7	11.5	11.5	10.7	10.8	15.0	16.5	15.3	13.5	12.4	12.4	10.8	11.7	9.0
Huron	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.9	11.1	11.1	13.7	12.4	14.0	14.6	13.2	14.6	13.4	13.1	12.2	14.8
Jackson	14.5	14.3	15.5	16.5	18.5	17.2	20.7	22.9	22.5	20.4	21.7	21.4	20.0	20.4	18.1	17.9
Jefferson	13.0	13.6	14.7	16.3	17.7	16.9	17.9	17.6	18.6	16.8	16.8	18.4	20.0	17.8	16.3	17.6
Knox	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.6	12.1	11.3	13.2	13.2	16.5	14.5	15.9	14.5	15.1	14.8	12.7	10.7
Lake	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.8	6.9	6.8	8.5	8.2	9.6	10.2	9.7	9.4	8.9	8.3	8.6	8.7
Lawrence	17.1	16.6	17.4	20.3	23.2	21.9	18.2	19.6	21.4	18.9	18.0	20.6	17.5	21.0	17.9	19.5
Licking	8.0	8.4	9.5	10.2	9.7	11.0	10.2	11.7	12.4	13.0	14.0	11.2	13.5	12.6	11.7	8.9
Logan	9.1	9.2	10.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	14.0	16.9	13.6	14.9	13.2	17.0	10.9	12.2	11.1
Lorain	9.3	9.8	10.9	11.7	13.4	11.2	12.3	14.4	14.3	15.3	14.4	14.6	14.7	13.5	12.4	13.5
Lucas	12.2	12.9	14.7	17.5	16.9	16.9	18.6	18.7	19.8	23.3	22.7	21.6	20.7	19.5	19.8	17.9
Madison	9.0	8.3	9.6	9.7	11.2	10.1	11.0	14.2	15.0	11.8	12.5	12.2	12.6	9.3	11.8	9.6
Mahoning	12.7	12.9	14.3	14.3	16.3	16.6	16.7	18.3	17.1	17.7	19.0	18.0	18.9	16.8	18.7	18.4
Marion	11.0	11.0	12.0	14.7	13.0	14.6	16.9	17.3	19.3	18.4	18.6	16.3	21.3	18.2	14.8	16.5
Medina	4.9	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.7	5.8	6.6	7.6	8.9	7.6	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.0
Meigs	16.5	16.8	18.1	19.9	21.4	19.8	20.1	20.0	23.5	22.4	22.5	20.6	22.6	22.8	21.1	19.9
Mercer	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.2	7.1	8.4	7.2	9.1	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.9	7.8	8.2	6.9
Miami	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.0	7.9	11.6	11.9	13.9	12.5	10.1	10.6	10.7	9.5	9.0

**Table A5a: Annual SAIPE\* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2002-2017**

Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Monroe	13.2	11.7	12.4	18.3	15.1	15.9	15.0	16.6	17.4	16.8	15.2	16.7	15.7	18.3	15.2	15.2
Montgomery	10.7	11.2	12.5	14.7	15.0	14.8	15.0	16.2	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.8	19.7	17.7	18.2	15.9
Morgan	14.3	14.2	14.8	18.0	18.4	20.2	21.1	19.6	19.6	20.9	18.6	22.8	18.1	19.0	18.7	20.5
Morrow	9.6	9.1	9.8	9.9	10.7	10.2	11.1	12.8	13.7	13.7	14.2	13.3	12.1	11.3	12.2	11.2
Muskingum	12.6	13.1	14.2	15.2	16.1	16.4	16.9	16.8	17.8	18.9	20.0	20.6	19.1	16.5	14.8	14.8
Noble	14.0	12.1	13.2	14.5	16.2	16.4	16.5	18.4	17.3	18.1	17.5	17.3	16.3	15.0	15.1	16.2
Ottawa	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.9	8.5	9.0	10.7	10.2	10.9	11.2	10.4	10.1	9.7	10.4	8.9
Paulding	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.4	11.0	10.9	13.5	13.8	12.0	12.3	12.3	10.9	10.7	10.2
Perry	12.8	12.2	13.2	14.1	17.5	14.8	15.8	17.1	19.1	17.7	19.3	17.8	17.8	18.8	17.0	15.7
Pickaway	10.0	10.3	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.9	12.4	14.2	12.7	14.9	14.6	13.6	13.2	12.4	13.2	12.0
Pike	16.3	15.7	17.2	21.4	23.4	22.9	19.6	21.6	26.3	22.7	23.2	24.3	21.9	21.4	20.5	20.0
Portage	8.6	8.7	9.7	10.9	12.7	10.8	11.8	14.3	15.1	15.8	14.9	16.9	14.2	13.6	13.5	11.8
Preble	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.3	12.1	11.6	12.3	13.1	13.0	12.7	11.0	9.9
Putnam	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.9	6.4	7.6	7.5	9.0	6.4	8.2	7.2	7.8	7.2	8.3	6.4
Richland	10.8	11.1	12.0	12.1	13.3	11.9	14.7	14.8	14.7	17.2	18.4	17.6	15.9	15.1	15.8	13.4
Ross	13.0	12.1	13.1	14.5	16.1	13.8	16.3	18.3	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.2	17.8	18.6	16.3
Sandusky	7.9	8.2	8.9	8.9	10.1	9.7	10.0	12.2	12.3	14.2	11.7	12.9	14.5	12.2	11.6	11.1
Scioto	18.4	17.4	18.9	25.3	22.8	20.6	20.2	23.5	22.2	26.1	24.4	24.5	27.2	23.0	22.1	21.4
Seneca	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.8	10.8	12.0	11.1	12.5	14.6	16.6	16.6	13.9	17.5	13.6	12.9	13.6
Shelby	7.0	7.3	7.8	9.2	8.5	9.5	9.2	10.5	12.2	11.5	10.2	10.0	10.7	8.9	9.4	8.1
Stark	9.4	9.8	10.7	12.0	12.3	10.9	12.4	14.8	14.6	16.3	14.7	15.4	14.9	13.4	13.2	14.3
Summit	10.2	11.1	12.3	11.6	12.6	14.0	12.5	14.8	15.4	16.5	15.9	14.8	13.4	14.4	13.7	12.9
Trumbull	10.6	11.0	12.1	11.5	11.9	14.6	15.5	16.0	18.2	16.5	17.7	18.7	17.2	17.6	17.6	15.4
Tuscarawas	9.4	9.6	10.1	9.6	12.3	12.0	11.4	14.1	14.7	14.5	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.0	12.7	12.8
Union	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.2	5.1	7.1	8.0	8.2	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.1	5.2
Van Wert	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.0	8.1	8.6	12.5	10.5	11.0	13.3	10.1	11.2	8.9	11.4
Vinton	15.8	15.0	16.8	20.6	19.0	18.9	23.0	19.8	21.8	23.5	21.9	22.2	23.7	18.9	20.8	19.8
Warren	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.9	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.2	5.4	4.7
Washington	11.1	11.2	12.2	13.3	14.6	13.5	16.9	13.9	15.7	14.8	16.2	16.3	15.7	15.0	13.7	14.6

**Table A5a: Annual SAIPE\* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2002-2017**

Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Wayne	8.4	8.6	9.1	10.5	10.8	8.8	11.1	11.2	12.6	13.7	12.2	13.1	13.9	11.3	11.9	12.9
Williams	7.5	7.6	8.3	9.2	9.7	8.9	9.7	12.1	12.2	12.5	13.9	12.1	14.2	12.0	9.7	10.7
Wood	7.2	7.8	8.0	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.1	13.5	12.8	13.9	13.7	13.0	13.5	11.7	11.4	10.8
Wyandot	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.8	8.0	7.4	8.4	9.9	9.4	9.5	10.1	11.2	10.0	8.8	8.6	8.8

Note: \* - SAIPE: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2003-2018).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A5b: Annual SAIPE\* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2007-2017**

Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
United States	38,052,247	39,108,422	42,868,163	46,215,956	48,452,035	48,760,123	48,810,868	48,208,387	46,153,077	44,268,996	42,583,651
Ohio	1,458,625	1,489,314	1,699,288	1,771,404	1,836,098	1,818,886	1,793,523	1,778,288	1,670,487	1,639,636	1,575,401
Adams	5,468	6,127	5,949	6,428	6,310	6,171	6,670	6,864	5,893	5,543	5,092
Allen	14,529	14,749	18,751	18,766	19,203	19,903	15,963	17,839	15,229	15,101	14,723
Ashland	5,216	6,302	8,781	7,943	6,672	7,671	6,526	7,400	7,190	6,235	5,837
Ashtabula	15,322	15,304	17,245	15,771	19,891	19,670	18,129	20,547	17,636	17,202	18,127
Athens	16,051	16,134	18,756	13,710	19,353	18,338	17,112	16,630	17,573	16,044	16,259
Auglaize	3,269	3,583	3,874	4,260	4,455	4,399	4,401	3,744	3,920	4,165	3,936
Belmont	9,856	10,276	10,763	10,809	10,418	10,698	11,014	10,537	9,524	10,135	7,114
Brown	5,897	5,747	5,638	5,744	6,855	7,328	7,724	6,503	6,424	7,196	7,219
Butler	41,421	41,659	46,350	48,197	49,749	50,091	47,855	52,128	52,356	45,165	39,242
Carroll	3,234	3,500	3,810	4,701	4,639	4,175	4,330	3,742	3,559	3,475	3,518
Champaign	4,234	4,575	3,963	5,132	5,424	5,100	4,612	4,309	4,109	4,194	4,190
Clark	21,236	18,870	22,130	26,991	25,642	26,589	24,381	24,315	20,019	20,643	20,082
Clermont	17,172	16,994	20,330	18,790	21,474	22,582	19,151	22,370	19,052	21,281	17,597
Clinton	5,467	4,608	4,989	6,392	6,375	6,303	7,047	5,584	5,513	5,426	5,314
Columbiana	15,864	15,088	17,056	18,389	17,719	16,310	18,157	16,171	14,814	17,130	14,948
Coshocton	4,577	4,675	5,142	7,409	6,184	5,581	5,208	6,527	5,452	4,581	5,665
Crawford	5,562	5,436	6,388	7,088	7,356	6,952	7,629	6,441	6,858	5,753	6,357
Cuyahoga	198,810	199,694	235,014	227,716	233,438	233,101	237,268	241,829	224,256	223,636	221,287
Darke	4,681	5,007	6,058	6,342	6,732	6,493	7,532	6,281	4,949	5,438	4,693
Defiance	3,603	3,725	4,484	4,397	4,442	5,706	4,278	4,392	3,830	3,876	3,547
Delaware	7,137	7,877	8,433	10,037	7,946	8,885	10,290	8,952	8,353	9,083	9,502
Erie	8,360	9,044	10,981	11,220	9,640	9,146	11,166	10,343	9,422	9,171	9,065
Fairfield	12,280	12,397	16,569	16,062	16,328	15,463	17,067	14,147	13,478	14,445	13,614
Fayette	3,766	3,622	5,589	4,607	5,090	4,991	5,020	4,440	4,575	4,489	4,370
Franklin	177,575	166,917	207,183	213,899	216,974	210,197	210,322	208,629	208,972	205,476	201,260
Fulton	3,424	3,283	3,806	4,581	4,105	4,452	4,523	4,414	3,573	3,719	3,430
Gallia	6,919	6,092	6,250	5,463	6,346	6,242	6,033	7,667	6,349	5,995	5,528
Geauga	5,072	6,467	7,789	7,207	7,383	7,416	6,944	7,299	6,298	5,451	5,933
Greene	13,344	16,162	18,620	20,032	23,980	19,994	19,773	20,447	19,772	18,975	15,587
Guernsey	6,147	6,786	8,090	7,551	7,658	7,526	8,868	6,729	7,203	7,161	7,042
Hamilton	107,256	113,411	126,872	144,741	144,388	155,194	146,764	138,939	130,935	126,002	128,431
Hancock	6,438	7,025	7,910	8,671	9,688	10,732	9,280	9,313	7,788	7,385	7,150
Hardin	4,393	4,309	4,733	5,102	5,854	4,771	4,602	5,586	4,837	3,906	4,613
Harrison	2,579	2,669	2,643	2,765	2,711	2,787	2,538	2,578	2,356	2,521	1,916
Henry	2,312	2,451	3,038	3,572	2,858	3,070	3,090	2,808	2,566	2,258	2,194
Highland	5,930	5,376	6,848	7,972	9,190	7,477	9,030	8,199	7,598	8,410	7,134
Hocking	4,491	4,382	4,703	4,635	4,947	5,714	4,568	4,944	4,411	4,054	4,074

**Table A5b: Annual SAIPE\* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2007-2017**

Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Holmes	4,322	4,392	6,154	6,858	6,401	5,711	5,291	5,348	4,657	5,041	3,885
Huron	6,524	8,070	7,349	8,202	8,572	7,743	8,459	7,759	7,569	7,043	8,555
Jackson	5,618	6,771	7,534	7,377	6,668	7,034	6,919	6,450	6,541	5,780	5,707
Jefferson	11,286	11,879	11,524	12,532	11,200	11,077	12,079	13,050	11,547	10,469	11,251
Knox	6,242	7,336	7,383	9,490	8,382	9,144	8,307	8,724	8,510	7,294	6,165
Lake	15,681	19,629	19,274	21,826	23,042	22,037	21,402	20,156	18,884	19,364	19,693
Lawrence	13,566	11,257	12,168	13,149	11,684	11,042	12,594	10,643	12,680	10,771	11,563
Licking	16,815	15,727	18,030	20,190	21,273	22,848	18,467	22,272	20,933	19,680	15,130
Logan	5,498	4,913	6,399	7,644	6,150	6,685	5,910	7,637	4,902	5,420	4,951
Lorain	32,828	36,331	42,750	41,612	44,755	42,107	42,733	43,499	39,833	36,828	40,404
Lucas	72,712	80,006	84,797	85,269	100,123	96,810	92,013	87,923	82,814	83,600	75,376
Madison	3,732	4,091	5,280	5,726	4,506	4,772	4,671	4,890	3,614	4,576	3,743
Mahoning	38,641	38,690	42,135	39,360	40,663	43,325	40,786	42,601	37,640	41,625	40,879
Marion	8,781	10,159	10,361	11,776	11,171	11,180	9,746	12,683	10,778	8,673	9,699
Medina	11,233	9,764	11,432	12,951	15,308	13,079	11,524	12,230	12,287	11,394	10,629
Meigs	4,472	4,521	4,510	5,518	5,236	5,230	4,781	5,199	5,227	4,815	4,531
Mercer	3,384	2,906	3,637	3,857	3,668	3,802	3,783	3,577	3,141	3,308	2,793
Miami	8,980	7,901	11,591	12,047	14,133	12,752	10,330	10,920	10,992	9,860	9,387
Monroe	2,238	2,105	2,304	2,496	2,409	2,176	2,404	2,232	2,602	2,130	2,080
Montgomery	77,040	77,813	83,595	93,697	96,053	96,985	97,443	101,914	91,879	93,949	81,984
Morgan	2,899	3,021	2,760	2,889	3,096	2,725	3,342	2,646	2,765	2,714	2,961
Morrow	3,453	3,775	4,388	4,709	4,716	4,895	4,608	4,197	3,914	4,214	3,849
Muskingum	13,552	13,937	13,811	14,964	15,836	16,743	17,249	15,955	13,932	12,435	12,470
Noble	1,932	1,934	2,147	2,059	2,172	2,073	2,042	1,888	1,741	1,744	1,893
Ottawa	3,425	3,602	4,319	4,146	4,433	4,559	4,207	4,110	3,901	4,160	3,561
Paulding	1,784	2,076	2,048	2,610	2,651	2,290	2,347	2,320	2,052	2,004	1,902
Perry	5,088	5,530	5,979	6,813	6,353	6,874	6,316	6,276	6,675	6,029	5,585
Pickaway	5,845	6,123	7,059	6,508	7,666	7,486	6,990	6,833	6,474	6,905	6,355
Pike	6,262	5,370	5,880	7,401	6,376	6,469	6,752	6,061	5,907	5,660	5,536
Portage	15,933	17,385	21,367	23,146	24,200	22,736	25,907	21,810	20,927	20,743	18,263
Preble	3,757	3,443	4,190	5,022	4,829	5,091	5,390	5,340	5,160	4,494	4,017
Putnam	2,189	2,601	2,557	3,062	2,179	2,773	2,419	2,621	2,416	2,796	2,146
Richland	14,188	17,332	17,367	17,202	20,024	21,200	20,198	18,246	17,265	17,904	15,169
Ross	9,543	11,388	12,740	13,798	13,914	13,997	13,869	13,658	12,668	13,224	11,584
Sandusky	5,795	5,992	7,209	7,355	8,461	6,924	7,636	8,592	7,142	6,750	6,477
Scioto	14,971	14,675	16,987	16,781	19,671	18,245	18,263	20,049	16,881	16,051	15,481
Seneca	6,632	6,083	6,775	7,887	8,928	8,835	7,412	9,254	7,187	6,782	7,146
Shelby	4,537	4,405	5,053	5,921	5,595	4,944	4,836	5,167	4,264	4,490	3,897
Stark	40,204	45,898	54,614	53,502	59,598	53,788	56,543	54,744	48,889	48,072	51,852
Summit	74,483	66,372	78,762	82,194	87,840	84,399	78,879	71,490	76,554	72,687	68,434
Trumbull	30,561	32,109	32,904	37,359	33,943	35,991	37,805	34,593	35,069	34,839	30,109

**Table A5b: Annual SAIPE\* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2007-2017**

Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Tuscarawas	10,840	10,298	12,647	13,381	13,181	12,234	13,014	12,252	11,873	11,525	11,589
Union	2,291	3,234	3,678	4,064	3,722	3,972	3,930	3,924	3,890	3,194	2,780
Van Wert	1,984	2,302	2,411	3,535	2,960	3,101	3,703	2,837	3,155	2,489	3,147
Vinton	2,496	3,027	2,586	2,891	3,114	2,872	2,923	3,110	2,443	2,661	2,566
Warren	10,182	13,204	12,051	12,316	14,477	13,862	15,483	12,441	11,375	11,823	10,548
Washington	8,047	10,063	8,204	9,399	8,849	9,655	9,667	9,307	8,906	8,100	8,560
Wayne	9,653	12,249	12,435	14,006	15,193	13,562	14,584	15,491	12,727	13,372	14,456
Williams	3,300	3,602	4,418	4,461	4,569	5,068	4,420	5,125	4,342	3,496	3,830
Wood	12,679	11,863	16,031	15,265	16,617	16,533	15,799	16,448	14,385	14,060	13,328
Wyandot	1,634	1,837	2,176	2,086	2,124	2,236	2,482	2,208	1,930	1,881	1,912

Note: \* - SAIPE: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2008-2018).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A6: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons in Selected Ohio Areas for Selected Years**

Area	2013-17 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
U.S. (numbers in thousands)	313,048.6	45,650.3	14.6 H	298,788.0	42,739.9	14.3 H	273,882.2	33,899.8	12.4
Ohio	11,289,161	1,683,890	14.9	11,213,528	1,654,193	14.8 H	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6
Ohio Metropolitan Area Summary	9,005,574	1,333,184	14.8	9,048,911	1,318,276	14.6 H	8,975,271	951,243	10.6
In Central or Principal City*	2,522,022	663,871	26.3 H	2,629,435	674,270	25.6 H	2,950,534	559,016	18.9
Not in Central or Principal City	6,483,552	669,313	10.3 H	6,419,476	644,006	10.0 H	6,024,737	392,227	6.5
Urban	8,778,988	1,425,930	16.2	8,361,714	1,374,153	16.4 H	8,504,728	977,155	11.5
Rural	2,510,173	257,960	10.3 H	2,851,814	280,040	9.8 H	2,542,259	193,543	7.6
Akron*	193,133	46,450	24.1	196,655	50,669	25.8 H	211,891	36,975	17.5
Alliance	20,214	4,824	23.9	20,440	4,623	22.6 H	21,344	3,835	18.0
Ashland	18,253	2,802	15.4	18,488	2,867	15.5 H	19,302	2,031	10.5
Athens	16,092	8,301	51.6	15,917	8,483	53.3	13,955	7,247	51.9
Avon	22,282	646	2.9	19,932	1,254	6.3 H	11,170	208	1.9
Avon Lake	23,355	964	4.1	22,161	997	4.5 H	18,093	416	2.3
Barberton	25,875	4,675	18.1	26,218	5,343	20.4 H	27,517	3,656	13.3
Beavercreek	45,898	2,359	5.1	44,062	2,458	5.6 H	37,665	886	2.4
Bowling Green	25,378	8,605	33.9	23,293	7,161	30.7 H	22,796	5,761	25.3
Brunswick	34,320	2,431	7.1	34,077	2,316	6.8 H	33,062	1,513	4.6
Canton*	69,199	21,937	31.7	71,192	20,536	28.8 H	78,073	14,957	19.2
Centerville (Montgomery Co.)	23,231	1,457	6.3	23,500	2,083	8.9 H	22,767	929	4.1
Chillicothe	20,820	4,511	21.7	21,426	4,279	20.0 H	21,437	2,668	12.4
Cincinnati*	287,371	82,356	28.7	286,940	78,629	27.4 H	318,152	69,722	21.9
Cleveland*	377,997	133,144	35.2 H	393,493	128,463	32.6 H	466,305	122,479	26.3
Cleveland Heights	44,077	8,226	18.7	45,655	8,802	19.3 H	49,597	5,276	10.6
Columbus*	828,296	172,653	20.8 L	760,414	165,662	21.8 H	693,771	102,723	14.8
Cuyahoga Falls	48,895	5,105	10.4	49,225	5,602	11.4 H	48,928	2,991	6.1
Dayton*	129,585	42,382	32.7	128,979	41,950	32.5 H	155,531	35,756	23.0
Delaware	35,956	3,372	9.4	31,877	3,233	10.1 H	23,213	1,704	7.3
Dublin	44,265	1,265	2.9	40,180	1,234	3.1	31,400	845	2.7
Elyria*	53,222	11,767	22.1 H	53,983	8,890	16.5 H	54,739	6,393	11.7
Euclid	47,147	10,318	21.9 H	48,490	8,222	17.0 H	52,094	5,055	9.7
Fairborn	32,438	6,783	20.9	31,148	7,050	22.6 H	30,904	4,358	14.1
Fairfield	41,989	2,949	7.0	42,165	3,680	8.7 H	41,416	1,757	4.2
Findlay	39,335	6,308	16.0	39,628	6,551	16.5 H	37,692	3,444	9.1

**Table A6: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons in Selected Ohio Areas for Selected Years**

Area	2013-17 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Gahanna	34,353	2,038	5.9	32,926	1,484	4.5	32,210	1,184	3.7
Garfield Heights	27,622	5,021	18.2 H	28,529	3,820	13.4 H	30,266	2,586	8.5
Green	25,556	2,608	10.2	25,183	1,730	6.9	22,603	1,136	5.0
Grove City	38,852	2,473	6.4	34,300	2,721	7.9 H	26,721	1,218	4.6
Hamilton	60,408	12,184	20.2	60,691	12,655	20.9 H	59,430	7,969	13.4
Hilliard	34,171	1,369	4.0	27,609	1,322	4.8 H	23,887	514	2.2
Huber Heights	38,705	4,749	12.3 H	37,605	2,912	7.7 H	38,000	2,234	5.9
Hudson	22,136	576	2.6	22,048	673	3.1 H	22,098	372	1.7
Kent	24,679	8,167	33.1	23,654	8,354	35.3 H	22,280	5,622	25.2
Kettering	54,990	6,531	11.9 H	55,704	5,101	9.2 H	57,121	2,656	4.6
Lakewood	50,413	7,339	14.6	51,899	8,852	17.1 H	55,939	4,956	8.9
Lancaster	38,910	7,622	19.6	38,046	6,588	17.3 H	34,667	3,675	10.6
Lebanon	19,969	1,725	8.6	19,527	2,179	11.2 H	15,092	971	6.4
Lima*	34,924	9,005	25.8 L	35,843	12,133	33.9 H	37,526	8,509	22.7
Lorain	63,152	16,052	25.4	64,173	18,492	28.8 H	67,784	11,582	17.1
Mansfield*	39,846	9,491	23.8	42,122	8,572	20.4 H	46,181	7,540	16.3
Maple Heights	22,480	4,976	22.1	23,168	4,384	18.9 H	25,877	1,531	5.9
Marion	30,682	6,387	20.8 L	32,001	9,081	28.4 H	32,931	4,540	13.8
Marysville	19,660	1,832	9.3	19,038	1,525	8.0	13,666	782	5.7
Mason	32,122	731	2.3 L	30,129	1,392	4.6 H	21,839	601	2.8
Massillon*	31,503	5,562	17.7	31,273	4,911	15.7 H	30,447	3,249	10.7
Medina	25,915	2,371	9.1	26,212	3,482	13.3 H	24,494	1,408	5.7
Mentor*	46,589	2,490	5.3	46,909	2,878	6.1 H	49,840	1,366	2.7
Miamisburg	19,801	2,584	13.0 H	19,675	1,621	8.2	19,285	1,183	6.1
Middletown*	47,508	11,456	24.1	48,137	11,145	23.2 H	51,057	6,444	12.6
Newark	47,400	9,711	20.5	46,562	9,372	20.1 H	45,061	5,858	13.0
North Olmsted	31,647	2,370	7.5	32,448	2,034	6.3 H	33,811	1,376	4.1
North Ridgeville	31,993	1,828	5.7	28,523	1,628	5.7 H	22,154	706	3.2
North Royalton	30,023	1,444	4.8	29,788	1,345	4.5 H	28,449	662	2.3
Oregon	19,691	2,157	11.0	19,789	1,509	7.6 H	18,970	918	4.8
Oxford	14,826	6,975	47.0	13,473	6,321	46.9	14,419	6,296	43.7
Parma	78,667	7,296	9.3	80,525	6,704	8.3 H	84,231	4,157	4.9
Parma Heights	20,075	2,003	10.0	20,479	2,281	11.1 H	21,426	1,620	7.6
Perrysburg	21,133	1,064	5.0	20,319	911	4.5 H	16,993	476	2.8
Piqua	20,465	3,097	15.1	20,350	3,688	18.1 H	20,398	2,489	12.2
Portsmouth	18,979	6,666	35.1	19,283	6,264	32.5 H	19,925	4,701	23.6
Reynoldsburg	37,084	3,435	9.3 L	35,343	4,758	13.5 H	32,011	1,767	5.5

**Table A6: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons in Selected Ohio Areas for Selected Years**

Area	2013-17 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Riverside	24,989	3,536	14.2	25,230	3,709	14.7 H	23,479	2,373	10.1
Rocky River	20,025	1,021	5.1	19,945	1,233	6.2 H	20,554	478	2.3
Sandusky	24,718	5,660	22.9	25,390	5,698	22.4 H	27,503	4,201	15.3
Shaker Heights	27,602	2,363	8.6	28,187	2,609	9.3 H	29,234	2,004	6.9
Sidney	20,438	2,981	14.6	20,706	3,628	17.5 H	19,846	2,291	11.5
Solon	22,869	1,020	4.5	22,953	1,005	4.4 H	21,767	553	2.5
South Euclid	21,096	2,762	13.1 H	21,918	1,691	7.7 H	23,383	1,063	4.5
Springfield*	56,590	14,486	25.6	58,133	16,055	27.6 H	62,595	10,577	16.9
Stow	34,260	1,915	5.6	34,188	2,459	7.2 H	31,567	1,260	4.0
Strongsville	44,326	1,907	4.3	44,123	2,298	5.2 H	43,592	947	2.2
Toledo*	271,789	71,924	26.5	282,108	72,215	25.6 H	306,933	54,903	17.9
Trotwood	23,647	6,054	25.6 H	24,003	4,296	17.9	26,836	4,105	15.3
Troy	25,329	2,801	11.1 L	24,292	3,753	15.4 H	21,545	1,776	8.2
Upper Arlington	34,800	1,288	3.7	33,551	1,128	3.4	33,275	800	2.4
Wadsworth	22,467	1,585	7.1	21,141	1,254	5.9	18,346	985	5.4
Warren*	37,856	13,108	34.6	39,574	12,869	32.5 H	45,658	8,847	19.4
Westerville	36,636	2,504	6.8	34,385	2,151	6.3 H	33,846	1,179	3.5
Westlake	31,660	1,716	5.4	31,391	1,185	3.8	30,730	765	2.5
Willoughby	22,311	1,831	8.2	21,948	1,805	8.2 H	22,235	1,284	5.8
Wooster	23,847	4,403	18.5	23,394	3,482	14.9 H	23,154	2,412	10.4
Xenia	25,420	5,787	22.8	24,916	5,247	21.1 H	23,591	2,726	11.6
Youngstown*	60,336	22,174	36.8	63,606	21,518	33.8 H	77,197	19,127	24.8
Zanesville	24,705	7,043	28.5	24,770	7,064	28.5 H	25,090	5,623	22.4

Notes: ACS - American Community Survey; DC - Decennial Census; ACS estimates are from sample data collected from January 2012 through December 2016 and January 2007 through December 2011; DC sample data were collected in April 2000, and refer to calendar year 1999; ACS estimates use family income of the 12 months preceding the month in which the data were collected, and have been adjusted for inflation; single-person households and unrelated adults with no children are considered one-person families; H & L - the odds are less than one in 20 that the percentage change from the earlier time moved higher (H) or lower (L) by sampling variability alone - *i.e.*, the change *appears* real; ^ - significance testing would be unreliable; \* - a central or principal city of a metropolitan area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2012c, 2018c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A7a: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2013-2017^**

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	313,048,563	45,650,345	14.6%	60,018,198	19.2%	74,202,606	23.7%	88,741,566	28.3%	94,262,439	30.1%	102,523,670	32.8%
Ohio	11,289,161	1,683,890	14.9%	2,176,074	19.3%	2,660,985	23.6%	3,174,699	28.1%	3,377,268	29.9%	3,673,407	32.5%
Appalachia*	1,946,033	335,117	17.2%	433,376	22.3%	530,212	27.2%	631,279	32.4%	670,662	34.5%	731,193	37.6%
Not Appalachia	9,343,128	1,348,773	14.4%	1,742,698	18.7%	2,130,773	22.8%	2,543,420	27.2%	2,706,606	29.0%	2,942,214	31.5%
Adams*	27,484	6,537	23.8%	8,530	31.0%	10,634	38.7%	12,060	43.9%	12,988	47.3%	13,628	49.6%
Allen	100,283	15,088	15.0%	21,102	21.0%	25,700	25.6%	30,813	30.7%	32,718	32.6%	35,374	35.3%
Ashland	50,941	7,230	14.2%	9,578	18.8%	12,269	24.1%	14,342	28.2%	15,214	29.9%	16,931	33.2%
Ashtabula*	95,196	18,854	19.8%	24,925	26.2%	29,725	31.2%	35,836	37.6%	38,478	40.4%	40,912	43.0%
Athens*	55,811	16,837	30.2%	19,659	35.2%	22,443	40.2%	24,862	44.5%	26,305	47.1%	27,584	49.4%
Auglaize	45,115	4,079	9.0%	6,352	14.1%	7,880	17.5%	9,734	21.6%	10,537	23.4%	11,633	25.8%
Belmont*	64,843	9,153	14.1%	12,349	19.0%	14,989	23.1%	18,391	28.4%	19,957	30.8%	21,672	33.4%
Brown*	43,022	7,641	17.8%	10,060	23.4%	11,617	27.0%	14,002	32.5%	14,527	33.8%	16,093	37.4%
Butler	363,257	47,018	12.9%	59,834	16.5%	72,470	20.0%	85,676	23.6%	92,007	25.3%	100,524	27.7%
Carroll*	27,405	4,053	14.8%	5,067	18.5%	6,582	24.0%	8,058	29.4%	8,625	31.5%	9,612	35.1%
Champaign	38,088	4,211	11.1%	6,043	15.9%	7,587	19.9%	9,402	24.7%	10,232	26.9%	11,226	29.5%
Clark	132,134	21,956	16.6%	29,350	22.2%	37,019	28.0%	44,231	33.5%	46,770	35.4%	50,640	38.3%
Clermont*	200,346	19,660	9.8%	26,898	13.4%	34,161	17.1%	41,123	20.5%	44,116	22.0%	49,043	24.5%
Clinton	40,526	5,962	14.7%	7,730	19.1%	9,864	24.3%	11,872	29.3%	13,315	32.9%	14,609	36.0%
Columbiana*	100,743	15,538	15.4%	20,639	20.5%	26,582	26.4%	31,301	31.1%	34,061	33.8%	37,830	37.6%
Coshocton*	36,133	5,424	15.0%	8,105	22.4%	10,309	28.5%	12,452	34.5%	13,557	37.5%	14,763	40.9%
Crawford	41,551	6,751	16.2%	9,360	22.5%	11,342	27.3%	13,772	33.1%	14,903	35.9%	16,018	38.6%
Cuyahoga	1,230,956	225,265	18.3%	283,536	23.0%	338,264	27.5%	393,965	32.0%	415,525	33.8%	447,443	36.3%
Darke	51,089	5,919	11.6%	8,657	16.9%	11,627	22.8%	14,201	27.8%	15,415	30.2%	16,806	32.9%
Defiance	37,514	4,113	11.0%	5,518	14.7%	6,971	18.6%	8,165	21.8%	8,907	23.7%	10,145	27.0%
Delaware	190,141	9,625	5.1%	12,101	6.4%	14,708	7.7%	18,948	10.0%	21,066	11.1%	23,442	12.3%
Erie	74,219	9,636	13.0%	13,041	17.6%	15,775	21.3%	19,684	26.5%	20,657	27.8%	22,224	29.9%
Fairfield	148,545	14,776	9.9%	20,683	13.9%	26,048	17.5%	32,637	22.0%	35,459	23.9%	38,695	26.0%
Fayette	28,005	4,944	17.7%	6,506	23.2%	7,676	27.4%	9,071	32.4%	9,606	34.3%	10,738	38.3%
Franklin	1,223,993	203,877	16.7%	255,977	20.9%	305,857	25.0%	361,384	29.5%	381,034	31.1%	412,395	33.7%
Fulton	41,713	4,417	10.6%	5,699	13.7%	7,449	17.9%	9,152	21.9%	9,823	23.5%	11,064	26.5%
Gallia*	29,364	6,143	20.9%	7,454	25.4%	8,945	30.5%	10,449	35.6%	11,044	37.6%	11,914	40.6%
Geauga	93,031	6,076	6.5%	9,048	9.7%	12,380	13.3%	15,279	16.4%	16,963	18.2%	18,792	20.2%
Greene	155,842	19,093	12.3%	24,021	15.4%	29,524	18.9%	34,512	22.1%	36,164	23.2%	39,470	25.3%
Guernsey*	38,809	7,857	20.2%	9,559	24.6%	11,704	30.2%	13,855	35.7%	14,595	37.6%	15,877	40.9%
Hamilton	791,027	134,499	17.0%	168,418	21.3%	199,506	25.2%	234,153	29.6%	247,851	31.3%	265,613	33.6%
Hancock	73,093	8,878	12.1%	11,854	16.2%	14,541	19.9%	18,699	25.6%	19,938	27.3%	21,716	29.7%
Hardin	29,208	4,844	16.6%	6,362	21.8%	8,103	27.7%	9,638	33.0%	10,040	34.4%	10,825	37.1%
Harrison*	15,107	2,371	15.7%	2,957	19.6%	3,925	26.0%	4,814	31.9%	5,141	34.0%	5,438	36.0%
Henry	26,943	2,437	9.0%	3,299	12.2%	4,371	16.2%	5,277	19.6%	5,736	21.3%	6,640	24.6%

**Table A7a: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2013-2017^**

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Highland*	42,354	9,150	21.6%	11,256	26.6%	13,529	31.9%	15,339	36.2%	16,325	38.5%	17,605	41.6%
Hocking*	27,823	3,947	14.2%	5,666	20.4%	6,851	24.6%	8,106	29.1%	8,686	31.2%	9,633	34.6%
Holmes*	42,882	5,132	12.0%	6,791	15.8%	8,804	20.5%	11,296	26.3%	12,275	28.6%	13,871	32.3%
Huron	57,822	8,224	14.2%	11,555	20.0%	14,613	25.3%	17,593	30.4%	18,936	32.7%	20,590	35.6%
Jackson*	32,108	6,627	20.6%	9,107	28.4%	10,608	33.0%	12,722	39.6%	13,377	41.7%	14,584	45.4%
Jefferson*	64,873	11,413	17.6%	14,523	22.4%	17,838	27.5%	21,368	32.9%	22,483	34.7%	24,364	37.6%
Knox	57,533	7,914	13.8%	10,280	17.9%	12,021	20.9%	15,638	27.2%	16,947	29.5%	18,156	31.6%
Lake	226,389	18,837	8.3%	25,751	11.4%	33,602	14.8%	42,921	19.0%	47,098	20.8%	52,943	23.4%
Lawrence*	60,149	11,201	18.6%	13,816	23.0%	17,578	29.2%	21,992	36.6%	22,751	37.8%	24,611	40.9%
Licking	166,495	19,591	11.8%	25,959	15.6%	33,246	20.0%	39,642	23.8%	43,295	26.0%	47,282	28.4%
Logan	44,684	6,116	13.7%	8,248	18.5%	9,653	21.6%	11,831	26.5%	12,716	28.5%	14,038	31.4%
Lorain	296,057	40,477	13.7%	52,392	17.7%	63,902	21.6%	75,768	25.6%	80,306	27.1%	86,629	29.3%
Lucas	423,275	83,744	19.8%	105,502	24.9%	125,704	29.7%	144,630	34.2%	152,982	36.1%	164,927	39.0%
Madison	38,471	3,926	10.2%	5,231	13.6%	6,776	17.6%	8,174	21.2%	8,627	22.4%	9,618	25.0%
Mahoning*	224,710	39,616	17.6%	51,738	23.0%	62,961	28.0%	74,676	33.2%	78,510	34.9%	85,785	38.2%
Marion	59,446	9,846	16.6%	13,875	23.3%	17,019	28.6%	19,995	33.6%	21,386	36.0%	23,215	39.1%
Medina	174,745	10,764	6.2%	14,604	8.4%	18,375	10.5%	24,797	14.2%	27,131	15.5%	30,769	17.6%
Meigs*	23,002	5,179	22.5%	6,309	27.4%	7,528	32.7%	9,239	40.2%	9,723	42.3%	10,322	44.9%
Mercer	40,213	2,989	7.4%	4,033	10.0%	6,340	15.8%	8,017	19.9%	8,601	21.4%	9,632	24.0%
Miami	102,781	10,150	9.9%	15,029	14.6%	20,586	20.0%	25,634	24.9%	27,505	26.8%	29,966	29.2%
Monroe*	14,055	2,772	19.7%	3,262	23.2%	4,080	29.0%	4,951	35.2%	5,172	36.8%	5,520	39.3%
Montgomery	515,805	92,085	17.9%	116,799	22.6%	142,602	27.6%	169,298	32.8%	178,887	34.7%	191,773	37.2%
Morgan*	14,451	3,110	21.5%	4,325	29.9%	5,127	35.5%	5,906	40.9%	6,064	42.0%	6,692	46.3%
Morrow	34,520	3,347	9.7%	4,700	13.6%	6,925	20.1%	8,531	24.7%	9,209	26.7%	10,041	29.1%
Muskingum*	83,570	13,877	16.6%	18,639	22.3%	23,806	28.5%	28,586	34.2%	29,795	35.7%	32,093	38.4%
Noble*	11,917	1,534	12.9%	1,951	16.4%	2,542	21.3%	3,228	27.1%	3,676	30.8%	4,166	35.0%
Ottawa	40,229	4,219	10.5%	5,938	14.8%	7,462	18.5%	9,312	23.1%	10,159	25.3%	10,888	27.1%
Paulding	18,783	2,006	10.7%	2,666	14.2%	3,466	18.5%	4,527	24.1%	4,965	26.4%	5,801	30.9%
Perry*	35,555	6,838	19.2%	8,365	23.5%	10,108	28.4%	12,812	36.0%	13,661	38.4%	15,007	42.2%
Pickaway	52,093	6,253	12.0%	7,806	15.0%	9,736	18.7%	11,987	23.0%	12,946	24.9%	14,428	27.7%
Pike*	27,763	5,565	20.0%	7,104	25.6%	8,719	31.4%	10,305	37.1%	11,153	40.2%	12,104	43.6%
Portage	154,907	22,493	14.5%	28,057	18.1%	33,639	21.7%	39,647	25.6%	42,576	27.5%	46,797	30.2%
Preble	40,596	5,017	12.4%	6,679	16.5%	8,591	21.2%	10,793	26.6%	11,611	28.6%	12,846	31.6%
Putnam	33,688	2,416	7.2%	3,411	10.1%	5,004	14.9%	6,075	18.0%	6,962	20.7%	7,728	22.9%
Richland	113,627	17,674	15.6%	24,621	21.7%	29,926	26.3%	36,527	32.1%	39,252	34.5%	43,224	38.0%
Ross*	71,020	12,925	18.2%	17,149	24.1%	20,665	29.1%	24,161	34.0%	25,475	35.9%	27,423	38.6%
Sandusky	58,345	7,916	13.6%	10,758	18.4%	13,316	22.8%	16,305	27.9%	17,236	29.5%	18,761	32.2%
Scioto*	72,911	17,432	23.9%	21,960	30.1%	25,530	35.0%	29,077	39.9%	30,229	41.5%	32,454	44.5%
Seneca	52,490	7,954	15.2%	9,997	19.0%	12,394	23.6%	14,800	28.2%	15,927	30.3%	17,434	33.2%
Shelby	48,191	4,286	8.9%	6,420	13.3%	8,485	17.6%	10,335	21.4%	11,455	23.8%	12,758	26.5%
Stark	364,660	50,921	14.0%	66,482	18.2%	83,247	22.8%	100,296	27.5%	108,148	29.7%	119,020	32.6%
Summit	532,372	72,232	13.6%	94,937	17.8%	118,803	22.3%	142,918	26.8%	150,912	28.3%	165,678	31.1%

**Table A7a: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2013-2017<sup>^</sup>**

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Trumbull*	199,476	34,254	17.2%	42,527	21.3%	51,901	26.0%	61,886	31.0%	65,801	33.0%	72,703	36.4%
Tuscarawas*	91,132	12,610	13.8%	17,355	19.0%	21,204	23.3%	25,833	28.3%	28,452	31.2%	31,906	35.0%
Union	51,313	3,799	7.4%	5,408	10.5%	7,054	13.7%	8,981	17.5%	9,593	18.7%	10,360	20.2%
Van Wert	27,887	3,538	12.7%	4,834	17.3%	6,282	22.5%	8,131	29.2%	9,129	32.7%	9,921	35.6%
Vinton*	13,024	2,747	21.1%	3,478	26.7%	4,330	33.2%	4,967	38.1%	5,166	39.7%	5,579	42.8%
Warren	216,399	11,016	5.1%	15,841	7.3%	21,104	9.8%	27,792	12.8%	29,264	13.5%	32,632	15.1%
Washington*	58,995	9,120	15.5%	11,853	20.1%	14,887	25.2%	17,626	29.9%	18,494	31.3%	20,405	34.6%
Wayne	112,016	14,611	13.0%	19,600	17.5%	24,583	21.9%	30,598	27.3%	32,541	29.1%	36,298	32.4%
Williams	35,743	4,835	13.5%	6,450	18.0%	8,414	23.5%	10,699	29.9%	11,405	31.9%	13,001	36.4%
Wood	122,541	16,409	13.4%	21,414	17.5%	25,942	21.2%	30,488	24.9%	32,388	26.4%	34,970	28.5%
Wyandot	21,798	2,474	11.3%	3,352	15.4%	5,030	23.1%	6,133	28.1%	6,631	30.4%	7,127	32.7%

Notes: \* - Appalachian county; ^ - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2013 through December 2017; income for the preceding 12 months, from which the ratio of income to the poverty level was derived, was adjusted for inflation and standardized on 2017.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2018c).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A7b: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 2013-2017<sup>^</sup>**

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S. (numbers in thousands)	313,048.6	45,650.3	14.6%	60,018.2	19.2%	74,202.6	23.7%	88,741.6	28.3%	94,262.4	30.1%	102,523.7	32.8%
Ohio	11,289,161	1,683,890	14.9%	2,176,074	19.3%	2,660,985	23.6%	3,174,699	28.1%	3,377,268	29.9%	3,673,407	32.5%
Ohio Metropolitan Area Summary	9,005,574	1,333,184	14.8%	1,711,311	19.0%	2,084,680	23.1%	2,481,195	27.6%	2,634,616	29.3%	2,863,032	31.8%
In Central or Principal City*	2,522,022	663,871	26.3%	821,388	32.6%	965,315	38.3%	1,102,475	43.7%	1,155,055	45.8%	1,229,653	48.8%
Not in Central or Principal City	6,483,552	669,313	10.3%	889,923	13.7%	1,119,365	17.3%	1,378,720	21.3%	1,479,561	22.8%	1,633,379	25.2%
Urban	8,778,988	1,425,930	16.2%	1,826,315	20.8%	2,209,074	25.2%	2,615,397	29.8%	2,771,138	31.6%	2,999,509	34.2%
Rural	2,510,173	257,960	10.3%	349,759	13.9%	451,911	18.0%	559,302	22.3%	606,130	24.1%	673,898	26.8%
Akron*	193,133	46,450	24.1%	59,872	31.0%	73,198	37.9%	85,394	44.2%	89,112	46.1%	95,754	49.6%
Alliance	20,214	4,824	23.9%	6,394	31.6%	7,889	39.0%	9,427	46.6%	9,980	49.4%	10,729	53.1%
Ashland	18,253	2,802	15.4%	4,077	22.3%	5,201	28.5%	5,989	32.8%	6,407	35.1%	6,983	38.3%
Athens	16,092	8,301	51.6%	8,865	55.1%	9,235	57.4%	9,742	60.5%	9,977	62.0%	10,284	63.9%
Avon	22,282	646	2.9%	1,626	7.3%	1,814	8.1%	2,266	10.2%	2,398	10.8%	2,466	11.1%
Avon Lake	23,355	964	4.1%	1,276	5.5%	1,754	7.5%	2,468	10.6%	2,670	11.4%	2,974	12.7%
Barberton	25,875	4,675	18.1%	6,468	25.0%	8,092	31.3%	10,407	40.2%	11,070	42.8%	11,761	45.5%
Beavercreek	45,898	2,359	5.1%	3,527	7.7%	4,235	9.2%	5,051	11.0%	5,516	12.0%	5,873	12.8%
Bowling Green	25,378	8,605	33.9%	10,398	41.0%	11,214	44.2%	12,242	48.2%	12,486	49.2%	13,103	51.6%
Brunswick	34,320	2,431	7.1%	3,062	8.9%	3,768	11.0%	4,997	14.6%	5,352	15.6%	5,897	17.2%
Canton*	69,199	21,937	31.7%	26,451	38.2%	30,843	44.6%	35,157	50.8%	37,243	53.8%	39,406	56.9%
Centerville (Montgomery Co.)	23,231	1,457	6.3%	2,283	9.8%	2,845	12.2%	3,589	15.4%	3,779	16.3%	4,030	17.3%
Chillicothe	20,820	4,511	21.7%	5,724	27.5%	6,792	32.6%	8,146	39.1%	8,476	40.7%	8,898	42.7%
Cincinnati*	287,371	82,356	28.7%	99,501	34.6%	115,003	40.0%	128,808	44.8%	133,626	46.5%	141,136	49.1%
Cleveland*	377,997	133,144	35.2%	162,182	42.9%	187,204	49.5%	208,432	55.1%	217,243	57.5%	227,744	60.3%
Cleveland Heights	44,077	8,226	18.7%	10,772	24.4%	12,441	28.2%	13,757	31.2%	14,202	32.2%	15,083	34.2%
Columbus*	828,296	172,653	20.8%	214,336	25.9%	253,140	30.6%	296,312	35.8%	312,501	37.7%	335,462	40.5%
Cuyahoga Falls	48,895	5,105	10.4%	7,096	14.5%	8,888	18.2%	10,745	22.0%	11,536	23.6%	13,329	27.3%
Dayton*	129,585	42,382	32.7%	51,196	39.5%	60,296	46.5%	69,087	53.3%	72,241	55.7%	76,008	58.7%
Delaware	35,956	3,372	9.4%	4,549	12.7%	5,548	15.4%	7,320	20.4%	7,997	22.2%	8,862	24.6%
Dublin	44,265	1,265	2.9%	1,632	3.7%	1,849	4.2%	2,251	5.1%	2,421	5.5%	2,839	6.4%
Elyria*	53,222	11,767	22.1%	14,592	27.4%	16,875	31.7%	19,322	36.3%	20,271	38.1%	22,097	41.5%
Euclid	47,147	10,318	21.9%	13,039	27.7%	15,663	33.2%	18,373	39.0%	19,226	40.8%	20,645	43.8%
Fairborn	32,438	6,783	20.9%	8,059	24.8%	10,007	30.8%	11,751	36.2%	12,223	37.7%	13,110	40.4%
Fairfield	41,989	2,949	7.0%	5,129	12.2%	6,136	14.6%	7,635	18.2%	8,344	19.9%	9,459	22.5%
Findlay	39,335	6,308	16.0%	7,947	20.2%	9,506	24.2%	11,693	29.7%	12,516	31.8%	13,575	34.5%
Gahanna	34,353	2,038	5.9%	2,688	7.8%	3,424	10.0%	4,083	11.9%	4,530	13.2%	5,337	15.5%
Garfield Heights	27,622	5,021	18.2%	6,196	22.4%	7,831	28.4%	9,848	35.7%	10,522	38.1%	11,635	42.1%
Green	25,556	2,608	10.2%	3,223	12.6%	3,695	14.5%	4,111	16.1%	4,344	17.0%	5,127	20.1%
Grove City	38,852	2,473	6.4%	3,710	9.5%	4,847	12.5%	6,485	16.7%	6,923	17.8%	7,527	19.4%
Hamilton	60,408	12,184	20.2%	15,551	25.7%	19,210	31.8%	22,177	36.7%	23,960	39.7%	25,790	42.7%
Hilliard	34,171	1,369	4.0%	2,240	6.6%	2,834	8.3%	3,901	11.4%	4,083	11.9%	4,706	13.8%

**Table A7b: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 2013-2017^**

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Huber Heights	38,705	4,749	12.3%	6,931	17.9%	8,749	22.6%	10,521	27.2%	11,359	29.3%	12,789	33.0%
Hudson	22,136	576	2.6%	729	3.3%	855	3.9%	1,064	4.8%	1,092	4.9%	1,278	5.8%
Kent	24,679	8,167	33.1%	9,627	39.0%	10,578	42.9%	11,550	46.8%	11,991	48.6%	12,572	50.9%
Kettering	54,990	6,531	11.9%	8,377	15.2%	10,795	19.6%	13,364	24.3%	14,193	25.8%	15,534	28.2%
Lakewood	50,413	7,339	14.6%	9,801	19.4%	11,765	23.3%	13,898	27.6%	15,056	29.9%	15,916	31.6%
Lancaster	38,910	7,622	19.6%	9,460	24.3%	11,405	29.3%	14,172	36.4%	14,909	38.3%	16,142	41.5%
Lebanon	19,969	1,725	8.6%	2,549	12.8%	3,686	18.5%	4,427	22.2%	4,762	23.8%	5,031	25.2%
Lima*	34,924	9,005	25.8%	12,436	35.6%	14,638	41.9%	16,826	48.2%	17,661	50.6%	18,699	53.5%
Lorain	63,152	16,052	25.4%	20,271	32.1%	24,692	39.1%	27,924	44.2%	29,155	46.2%	30,705	48.6%
Mansfield*	39,846	9,491	23.8%	12,727	31.9%	15,421	38.7%	17,202	43.2%	18,250	45.8%	19,573	49.1%
Maple Heights	22,480	4,976	22.1%	6,374	28.4%	7,428	33.0%	8,334	37.1%	8,745	38.9%	10,049	44.7%
Marion	30,682	6,387	20.8%	9,505	31.0%	11,669	38.0%	13,545	44.1%	14,176	46.2%	15,450	50.4%
Marysville	19,660	1,832	9.3%	2,448	12.5%	3,370	17.1%	4,146	21.1%	4,450	22.6%	4,773	24.3%
Mason	32,122	731	2.3%	1,270	4.0%	1,687	5.3%	2,168	6.7%	2,416	7.5%	2,994	9.3%
Massillon*	31,503	5,562	17.7%	6,940	22.0%	8,916	28.3%	10,665	33.9%	11,432	36.3%	12,324	39.1%
Medina	25,915	2,371	9.1%	3,268	12.6%	4,199	16.2%	5,787	22.3%	6,039	23.3%	6,666	25.7%
Mentor*	46,589	2,490	5.3%	3,347	7.2%	4,404	9.5%	5,799	12.4%	6,647	14.3%	7,488	16.1%
Miamisburg	19,801	2,584	13.0%	3,074	15.5%	3,971	20.1%	4,726	23.9%	5,131	25.9%	5,559	28.1%
Middletown*	47,508	11,456	24.1%	14,145	29.8%	16,835	35.4%	19,001	40.0%	20,064	42.2%	21,896	46.1%
Newark	47,400	9,711	20.5%	12,895	27.2%	16,396	34.6%	18,971	40.0%	20,639	43.5%	22,009	46.4%
North Olmsted	31,647	2,370	7.5%	3,478	11.0%	4,455	14.1%	6,035	19.1%	6,489	20.5%	7,144	22.6%
North Ridgeville	31,993	1,828	5.7%	2,806	8.8%	3,464	10.8%	4,398	13.7%	5,056	15.8%	5,660	17.7%
North Royalton	30,023	1,444	4.8%	1,851	6.2%	2,607	8.7%	3,363	11.2%	3,552	11.8%	4,313	14.4%
Oregon	19,691	2,157	11.0%	2,836	14.4%	3,597	18.3%	4,356	22.1%	4,678	23.8%	5,269	26.8%
Oxford	14,826	6,975	47.0%	7,460	50.3%	7,853	53.0%	8,920	60.2%	9,034	60.9%	9,210	62.1%
Parma	78,667	7,296	9.3%	10,018	12.7%	13,347	17.0%	18,229	23.2%	19,822	25.2%	22,380	28.4%
Parma Heights	20,075	2,003	10.0%	3,083	15.4%	3,975	19.8%	5,309	26.4%	5,798	28.9%	6,488	32.3%
Perrysburg	21,133	1,064	5.0%	1,418	6.7%	1,898	9.0%	2,482	11.7%	2,780	13.2%	3,079	14.6%
Piqua	20,465	3,097	15.1%	4,482	21.9%	5,848	28.6%	7,366	36.0%	7,574	37.0%	7,871	38.5%
Portsmouth	18,979	6,666	35.1%	8,181	43.1%	9,171	48.3%	10,077	53.1%	10,392	54.8%	10,974	57.8%
Reynoldsburg	37,084	3,435	9.3%	5,053	13.6%	6,254	16.9%	7,463	20.1%	7,907	21.3%	8,493	22.9%
Riverside	24,989	3,536	14.2%	4,921	19.7%	6,512	26.1%	8,467	33.9%	9,242	37.0%	9,840	39.4%
Rocky River	20,025	1,021	5.1%	1,556	7.8%	1,799	9.0%	2,418	12.1%	2,695	13.5%	2,878	14.4%
Sandusky	24,718	5,660	22.9%	8,061	32.6%	9,400	38.0%	11,201	45.3%	11,674	47.2%	12,390	50.1%
Shaker Heights	27,602	2,363	8.6%	3,082	11.2%	3,505	12.7%	4,202	15.2%	4,416	16.0%	4,925	17.8%
Sidney	20,438	2,981	14.6%	4,369	21.4%	5,548	27.1%	6,274	30.7%	7,010	34.3%	7,484	36.6%
Solon	22,869	1,020	4.5%	1,313	5.7%	1,537	6.7%	1,843	8.1%	2,044	8.9%	2,397	10.5%
South Euclid	21,096	2,762	13.1%	3,103	14.7%	3,764	17.8%	4,709	22.3%	5,128	24.3%	5,568	26.4%
Springfield*	56,590	14,486	25.6%	19,027	33.6%	22,655	40.0%	26,288	46.5%	27,656	48.9%	29,911	52.9%
Stow	34,260	1,915	5.6%	2,543	7.4%	3,544	10.3%	4,301	12.6%	4,671	13.6%	5,563	16.2%
Strongsville	44,326	1,907	4.3%	2,544	5.7%	3,547	8.0%	4,432	10.0%	4,968	11.2%	5,313	12.0%
Toledo*	271,789	71,924	26.5%	89,450	32.9%	106,113	39.0%	119,852	44.1%	126,369	46.5%	134,926	49.6%
Trotwood	23,647	6,054	25.6%	7,997	33.8%	9,773	41.3%	11,148	47.1%	11,501	48.6%	12,207	51.6%

**Table A7b: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 2013-2017<sup>^</sup>**

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Troy	25,329	2,801	11.1%	4,730	18.7%	6,223	24.6%	7,576	29.9%	7,968	31.5%	8,519	33.6%
Upper Arlington	34,800	1,288	3.7%	1,587	4.6%	1,886	5.4%	2,427	7.0%	2,495	7.2%	3,195	9.2%
Wadsworth	22,467	1,585	7.1%	2,010	8.9%	2,808	12.5%	3,587	16.0%	3,927	17.5%	4,233	18.8%
Warren*	37,856	13,108	34.6%	15,521	41.0%	17,639	46.6%	19,889	52.5%	20,406	53.9%	22,048	58.2%
Westerville	36,636	2,504	6.8%	3,113	8.5%	3,769	10.3%	4,660	12.7%	5,045	13.8%	5,408	14.8%
Westlake	31,660	1,716	5.4%	2,139	6.8%	2,997	9.5%	3,817	12.1%	4,481	14.2%	4,993	15.8%
Willoughby	22,311	1,831	8.2%	2,773	12.4%	3,511	15.7%	4,426	19.8%	4,812	21.6%	5,417	24.3%
Wooster	23,847	4,403	18.5%	5,524	23.2%	6,561	27.5%	7,551	31.7%	7,855	32.9%	8,903	37.3%
Xenia	25,420	5,787	22.8%	7,113	28.0%	8,679	34.1%	9,925	39.0%	10,230	40.2%	11,203	44.1%
Youngstown*	60,336	22,174	36.8%	27,340	45.3%	31,310	51.9%	34,301	56.8%	35,435	58.7%	37,409	62.0%
Zanesville	24,705	7,043	28.5%	9,472	38.3%	11,428	46.3%	13,289	53.8%	13,576	55.0%	14,319	58.0%

Notes: \* - A central or principal city of a metropolitan area; ^ - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2013 through December 2017; income for the preceding 12 months, from which the ratio of income to the poverty level was derived, was adjusted for inflation and standardized on 2017.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2018c).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A8a: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for Selected Years**

	'17 (ACS)*	'09 (ACS)*	'99 (DC)*
All Families	2,951,170	2,947,214	3,007,207
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,547,518	1,504,851	1,757,621
Number Poor	50,358	44,750	33,183
Percent Poor	3.3%	3.0%	1.9%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	579,656	675,009	606,518
Number Poor	111,656	134,339	95,657
Percent Poor	19.3%	19.9%	15.8%
Householder Did Not Work	823,996	767,354	643,068
Number Poor	127,941	148,943	106,186
Percent Poor	15.5%	19.4%	16.5%
Married Couples	2,136,801	2,171,033	2,319,012
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,141,714	1,155,013	1,432,786
Number Poor	13,339	14,488	13,788
Percent Poor	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	649,496	583,899	633,663
Number Poor	1,146	761	879
Percent Poor	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	245,465	331,812	482,172
Number Poor	2,935	3,572	3,711
Percent Poor	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%
Spouse Did Not Work	246,753	239,302	316,951
Number Poor	9,258	10,155	9,198
Percent Poor	3.8%	4.2%	2.9%

**Table A8a: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for Selected Years**

	'17 (ACS)*	'09 (ACS)*	'99 (DC)*
Married Couples (continued)			
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	389,230	458,020	415,954
Number Poor	23,612	30,346	23,451
Percent Poor	6.1%	6.6%	5.6%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	195,592	212,812	135,158
Number Poor	2,940	3,513	1,184
Percent Poor	1.5%	1.7%	0.9%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	93,222	129,660	155,834
Number Poor	8,679	11,704	9,185
Percent Poor	9.3%	9.0%	5.9%
Spouse Did Not Work	100,416	115,548	124,962
Number Poor	11,993	15,129	13,082
Percent Poor	11.9%	13.1%	10.5%
Householder Did Not Work	605,857	558,000	470,272
Number Poor	47,452	50,067	40,521
Percent Poor	7.8%	9.0%	8.6%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	153,876	137,341	71,197
Number Poor	6,176	7,057	2,120
Percent Poor	4.0%	5.1%	3.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	75,592	83,139	68,602
Number Poor	8,580	12,286	6,884
Percent Poor	11.4%	14.8%	10.0%

**Table A8a: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for Selected Years**

	'17 (ACS)*	'09 (ACS)*	'99 (DC)*
Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued)			
Spouse Did Not Work	376,389	337,520	330,473
Number Poor	32,696	30,724	31,517
Percent Poor	8.7%	9.1%	9.5%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	228,915	190,221	166,791
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	137,022	102,048	98,153
Number Poor	6,366	5,012	3,114
Percent Poor	4.6%	4.9%	3.2%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	40,556	46,453	35,957
Number Poor	12,920	16,119	7,624
Percent Poor	31.9%	34.7%	21.2%
Householder Did Not Work	51,337	41,720	32,681
Number Poor	14,938	13,385	9,476
Percent Poor	29.1%	32.1%	29.0%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	585,454	585,960	521,404
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	268,782	247,790	226,682
Number Poor	30,653	25,250	16,281
Percent Poor	11.4%	10.2%	7.2%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	149,870	170,536	154,607
Number Poor	75,124	87,874	64,582
Percent Poor	50.1%	51.5%	41.8%

**Table A8a: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for Selected Years**

	'17 (ACS)*	'09 (ACS)*	'99 (DC)*
Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued)			
Householder Did Not Work	166,802	167,634	140,115
Number Poor	65,551	85,491	56,189
Percent Poor	39.3%	51.0%	40.1%

Note: \* - American Community Survey (ACS) estimates based on the 12 months of income prior to the month collected in the listed year; decennial census (DC) estimates are for the calendar year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010, 2018); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2016-2017\***

	'17 ACSSF	'17 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
All Families	2,951,170	2,945,114	1,990,702	954,412
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,547,518	1,540,243	1,379,379	160,864
Number Poor	50,358	49,952	49,421	531
Percent Poor	3.3%	3.2%	3.6%	0.3%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	579,656	576,840	406,989	169,851
Number Poor	111,656	109,176	102,737	6,439
Percent Poor	19.3%	18.9%	25.2%	3.8%
Householder Did Not Work	823,996	828,031	204,334	623,697
Number Poor	127,941	130,843	83,571	47,272
Percent Poor	15.5%	15.8%	40.9%	7.6%
Married Couples	2,136,801	2,136,111	1,363,810	772,301
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,141,714	1,132,956	987,753	145,203
Number Poor	13,339	12,979	12,674	305
Percent Poor	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.2%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	649,496	650,886	613,013	37,873
Number Poor	1,146	1,279	1,279	0
Percent Poor	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	245,465	239,194	207,469	31,725
Number Poor	2,935	2,958	2,882	76
Percent Poor	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	0.2%
Spouse Did Not Work	246,753	242,876	167,271	75,605
Number Poor	9,258	8,742	8,513	229
Percent Poor	3.8%	3.6%	5.1%	0.3%

**Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2016-2017\***

	'17 ACSSF	'17 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
Married Couples (continued)				
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	389,230	392,252	247,427	144,825
Number Poor	23,612	24,338	21,559	2,779
Percent Poor	6.1%	6.2%	8.7%	1.9%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	195,592	195,406	160,459	34,947
Number Poor	2,940	3,629	3,629	0
Percent Poor	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%	0.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	93,222	92,228	58,536	33,692
Number Poor	8,679	8,927	8,490	437
Percent Poor	9.3%	9.7%	14.5%	1.3%
Spouse Did Not Work	100,416	104,618	28,432	76,186
Number Poor	11,993	11,782	9,440	2,342
Percent Poor	11.9%	11.3%	33.2%	3.1%
Householder Did Not Work	605,857	610,903	128,630	482,273
Number Poor	47,452	49,951	28,544	21,407
Percent Poor	7.8%	8.2%	22.2%	4.4%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	153,876	157,317	89,685	67,632
Number Poor	6,176	6,585	6,395	190
Percent Poor	4.0%	4.2%	7.1%	0.3%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	75,592	76,069	15,931	60,138
Number Poor	8,580	9,045	6,834	2,211
Percent Poor	11.4%	11.9%	42.9%	3.7%

**Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2016-2017\***

	'17 ACSSF	'17 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued)				
Spouse Did Not Work	376,389	377,517	23,014	354,503
Number Poor	32,696	34,321	15,315	19,006
Percent Poor	8.7%	9.1%	66.5%	5.4%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	228,915	228,233	183,982	44,251
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	137,022	140,188	135,275	4,913
Number Poor	6,366	6,470	6,470	0
Percent Poor	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%	0.0%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	40,556	39,265	34,408	4,857
Number Poor	12,920	12,212	11,609	603
Percent Poor	31.9%	31.1%	33.7%	12.4%
Householder Did Not Work	51,337	48,780	14,299	34,481
Number Poor	14,938	15,083	8,413	6,670
Percent Poor	29.1%	30.9%	58.8%	19.3%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	585,454	580,770	442,910	137,860
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	268,782	267,099	256,351	10,748
Number Poor	30,653	30,503	30,277	226
Percent Poor	11.4%	11.4%	11.8%	2.1%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	149,870	145,323	125,154	20,169
Number Poor	75,124	72,626	69,569	3,057
Percent Poor	50.1%	50.0%	55.6%	15.2%

**Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2016-2017\***

	'17 ACSSF	'17 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued)				
Householder Did Not Work	166,802	168,348	61,405	106,943
Number Poor	65,551	65,809	46,614	19,195
Percent Poor	39.3%	39.1%	75.9%	17.9%

Notes: \* - "'17 ACSSF" is a repeat of the first data column in table A8a - table B17016 from the 2017 American Community Survey Summary Files; "'17 PUMS" conceptually matches "'17 ACSSF," but is drawn from the 2017 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample; "PUMS-XRS" is a subset of "'17 PUMS" eXcluding families with either Retirement or Social security income; "PUMS-RS" estimates families with either Retirement or Social security income; figures are obtained by subtracting "PUMS-XRS" from "'17 PUMS."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2018, 2018b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A9: Poverty in Ohio by Household Type and Presence of Related Children for Selected Years**

Household Type	2017 (ACS)*			2009 (ACS)*			1999 (DC)*		
	Total	Poor		Total	Poor		Total	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All Households^	4,667,192	640,484	13.7%	4,526,404	666,492	14.7%	4,446,621	474,607	10.7%
All Families	2,951,170	289,955	9.8%	2,947,214	328,032	11.1%	3,007,207	235,026	7.8%
with Related Children	1,324,754	220,205	16.6%	1,413,842	264,004	18.7%	1,528,839	185,813	12.2%
No Related Children	1,626,416	69,750	4.3%	1,533,372	64,028	4.2%	1,478,368	49,213	3.3%
Married Couples	2,136,801	84,403	3.9%	2,171,033	94,901	4.4%	2,319,012	77,760	3.4%
with Related Children	820,620	46,778	5.7%	903,105	62,125	6.9%	1,070,155	45,556	4.3%
No Related Children	1,316,181	37,625	2.9%	1,267,928	32,776	2.6%	1,248,857	32,204	2.6%
Male Head, No Wife Present	228,915	34,224	15.0%	190,221	34,516	18.1%	166,791	20,214	12.1%
with Related Children	126,855	23,691	18.7%	112,093	28,237	25.2%	99,938	16,044	16.1%
No Related Children	102,060	10,533	10.3%	78,128	6,279	8.0%	66,853	4,170	6.2%
Female Head, No Husband Present	585,454	171,328	29.3%	585,960	198,615	33.9%	521,404	137,052	26.3%
with Related Children	377,279	149,736	39.7%	398,644	173,642	43.6%	358,746	124,213	34.6%
No Related Children	208,175	21,592	10.4%	187,316	24,973	13.3%	162,658	12,839	7.9%
Non-family Households^	1,716,022	350,529	20.4%	1,579,190	338,460	21.4%	1,439,414	239,581	16.6%

Notes: \* - American Community Survey (ACS) estimates are based on data collected from January of the prior year through November of the year listed; decennial census (DC) estimates are for the calendar year.

^ - Poverty status for non-family households is the poverty status of the householder, and not necessarily that of any others in the household.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010, 2018); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A10: Cash Public Assistance in Ohio by Poverty Status and Family Type for Selected Years**

	2017 (ACS)*			2009 (ACS)*			1999 (DC)*		
	Total	Recip- ients	Percent	Total	Recip- ients	Percent	Total	Recip- ients	Percent
Total	2,945,114	238,926	8.1%	2,961,051	223,284	7.5%	3,005,957	196,887	6.5%
Families Above Poverty Level	2,655,143	167,210	6.3%	2,613,485	137,632	5.3%	2,771,290	127,875	4.6%
Poor Families	289,971	71,716	24.7%	347,566	85,652	24.6%	234,667	69,012	29.4%
Married Couple Subtotal	2,136,111	108,109	5.1%	2,171,081	97,247	4.5%	2,316,984	92,382	4.0%
Married Couples Above Poverty	2,048,843	91,137	4.4%	2,066,021	76,005	3.7%	2,238,711	76,703	3.4%
Poor Married Couples	87,268	16,972	19.4%	105,060	21,242	20.2%	78,273	15,679	20.0%
Male Head, No Wife Present Subtotal	228,233	21,992	9.6%	198,698	22,295	11.2%	163,419	12,833	7.9%
Male Head, No Wife Present, Above Poverty	194,468	15,271	7.9%	162,804	14,231	8.7%	143,865	8,810	6.1%
Poor Male Head, No Wife Present	33,765	6,721	19.9%	35,894	8,064	22.5%	19,554	4,023	20.6%
Female Head, No Husband Present Subtotal	580,770	108,825	18.7%	591,272	103,742	17.5%	525,554	91,672	17.4%
Female Head, No Husband Present, Above Poverty	411,832	60,802	14.8%	384,660	47,396	12.3%	388,714	42,362	10.9%
Poor Female Head, No Husband Present	168,938	48,023	28.4%	206,612	56,346	27.3%	136,840	49,310	36.0%
<i>Counts and Distributions Among the Small Percentage of Ohio Families Receiving Cash Public Assistance:</i>									
Total Recipients		238,926	100.0%		223,284	100.0%		196,887	100.0%
Families Above Poverty Level		167,210	70.0%		137,632	61.6%		127,875	64.9%
Poor Families		71,716	30.0%		85,652	38.4%		69,012	35.1%
Married Couples Above Poverty		91,137	38.1%		76,005	34.0%		76,703	39.0%
Poor Married Couples		16,972	7.1%		21,242	9.5%		15,679	8.0%
Male Head, No Wife Present, Above Poverty		15,271	6.4%		14,231	6.4%		8,810	4.5%
Poor Male Head, No Wife Present		6,721	2.8%		8,064	3.6%		4,023	2.0%
Female Head, No Husband Present, Above Poverty		60,802	25.4%		47,396	21.2%		42,362	21.5%
Poor Female Head, No Husband Present		48,023	20.1%		56,346	25.2%		49,310	25.0%

Note: \* - American Community Survey (ACS) estimates are based on 12 months of income prior to the month collected in the listed year; decennial census (DC) estimates are for the calendar year; cash public assistance includes supplemental security income and excludes non-cash assistance.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010b, 2018b); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2003).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A11: Poverty in Ohio by Educational Attainment for Selected Years (Persons Age 25-Plus)**

Status		2017 (ACS)*	2009 (ACS)*	1999 (DC)*
Persons Age 25 Years and Older for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined	Total Number	7,831,806	7,580,659	7,251,494
	Number Poor	860,109	868,970	576,622
	Percent Poor	11.0%	11.5%	8.0%
Not a High School Graduate	Total Number	738,029	903,135	1,199,702
	Number Poor	201,196	238,427	225,531
	Percent Poor	27.3%	26.4%	18.8%
High School Graduate or GED	Total Number	2,599,197	2,663,416	2,622,343
	Number Poor	347,263	335,394	205,676
	Percent Poor	13.4%	12.6%	7.8%
Some College or Associate's Degree	Total Number	2,277,725	2,158,168	1,887,319
	Number Poor	227,126	224,934	103,481
	Percent Poor	10.0%	10.4%	5.5%
Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work	Total Number	2,216,855	1,855,940	1,542,130
	Number Poor	84,524	70,215	41,934
	Percent Poor	3.8%	3.8%	2.7%

Note: \* - American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January of the prior year through November of the listed year; Decennial Census (DC) data are for the calendar year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - ACS (2010, 2018); U.S. Census Bureau - DC (2003).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A12a: Poverty in Ohio by Age Group for Selected Years**

Age Group	2017 (ACS)*			2009 (ACS)*			1999 (DC)*		
	All	Poor		All	Poor		All	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All Ages	11,330,762	1,582,931	14.0%	11,225,133	1,709,971	15.2%	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6%
0-4	681,962	158,169	23.2%	727,864	195,089	26.8%	741,303	128,266	17.3%
5	125,213	29,273	23.4%	139,332	33,038	23.7%	152,275	24,107	15.8%
6-11	852,309	177,458	20.8%	875,568	190,708	21.8%	979,410	144,635	14.8%
12-17	894,238	148,338	16.6%	930,963	165,475	17.8%	965,350	111,677	11.6%
18-24	945,234	209,584	22.2%	970,747	256,691	26.4%	949,809	185,119	19.5%
25-34	1,498,613	223,580	14.9%	1,444,535	246,096	17.0%	1,488,244	150,317	10.1%
35-44	1,362,720	162,753	11.9%	1,509,282	186,131	12.3%	1,800,163	138,657	7.7%
45-54	1,502,497	157,277	10.5%	1,733,379	182,871	10.5%	1,548,046	94,275	6.1%
55-64	1,597,788	172,475	10.8%	1,373,943	126,571	9.2%	1,000,322	77,903	7.8%
65+	1,870,188	144,024	7.7%	1,519,520	127,301	8.4%	1,422,065	115,742	8.1%
65-74	1,101,186	80,784	7.3%	817,372	60,719	7.4%	783,511	54,571	7.0%
75 & Over	769,002	63,240	8.2%	702,148	66,582	9.5%	638,554	61,171	9.6%
65+ (PUMS):	1,859,436	141,990	7.6%	with social security and retirement income;					
	1,859,436	802,059	43.1%	with social security but no retirement income;					
	1,859,436	997,576	53.6%	with retirement income but no social security;					
	1,859,436	1,144,079	61.5%	with neither social security nor retirement income.					

Note: \* - 2009 and 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates - whether from the summary files or the public use micro-data sample (PUMS) - are based on data collected from January of the prior year through November of the year listed; decennial census (DC) estimates are for the calendar year.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010, 2018, 2018b); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A12b: Individual and Family Characteristics of Ohioans by Age Group, 2017**

Age Group^	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined									
	Work in Previous 12 Months*			Median Income*	Married		Enrolled in Educational Organization		Primary Families With At Least One Related Child	
	None	Part-Time and/or Part-Year	Full-Time Full-Year		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
18-24	18.2%	53.1%	28.6%	\$8,898	92.5%	7.5%	55.6%	44.4%	34.6%	65.4%
25-34	12.8%	26.6%	60.7%	\$28,111	58.8%	41.2%	88.7%	11.3%	22.3%	77.7%
35-44	14.8%	20.6%	64.6%	\$36,403	39.6%	60.4%	95.2%	4.8%	15.9%	84.1%
45-54	17.5%	18.8%	63.7%	\$38,425	38.2%	61.8%	97.5%	2.5%	48.5%	51.5%
55-64	31.8%	20.0%	48.2%	\$32,358	36.7%	63.3%	99.0%	1.0%	84.6%	15.4%
65+	79.0%	13.0%	8.0%	\$24,167	43.4%	56.6%	99.5%	0.5%	93.4%	6.6%

Notes: \* - "Full-Time Full-Year" is at least 50 weeks with usual hours per week 35 or more; "None" is 0 weeks of work; "Part-Time and/or Part-Year" is everyone else; "median income" - half above and half below that amount.

^ - "Age Group" refers to the age of the householder for primary families with related children; unrelated subfamilies living with a non-family householder are excluded.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2018b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A12c: Poverty in Ohio by Age, Sex and Majority/Minority Status, 2016-2017**

Categories		All Ages	Age Group										
			0-5	6-11	12-14	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<u>All Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined</u>													
Males	Total	5,525,013	411,055	434,489	227,874	232,893	475,647	743,807	669,798	735,493	769,097	513,843	311,017
	Poor	708,021	95,058	91,995	39,393	36,746	90,040	82,961	67,274	72,145	80,550	32,505	19,354
	Pct. Poor	12.8%	23.1%	21.2%	17.3%	15.8%	18.9%	11.2%	10.0%	9.8%	10.5%	6.3%	6.2%
Females	Total	5,805,749	396,120	417,820	211,026	222,445	469,587	754,806	692,922	767,004	828,691	587,343	457,985
	Poor	874,910	92,384	85,463	37,621	34,578	119,544	140,619	95,479	85,132	91,925	48,279	43,886
	Pct. Poor	15.1%	23.3%	20.5%	17.8%	15.5%	25.5%	18.6%	13.8%	11.1%	11.1%	8.2%	9.6%
<u>Non-Hispanic Whites (Majority)</u>													
Males	Total	4,397,521	288,862	305,098	169,169	173,345	356,021	568,583	529,694	611,120	660,617	454,959	280,053
	Poor	423,102	43,855	46,226	19,483	20,898	58,584	49,218	39,886	51,017	55,479	22,520	15,936
	Pct. Poor	9.6%	15.2%	15.2%	11.5%	12.1%	16.5%	8.7%	7.5%	8.3%	8.4%	4.9%	5.7%
Females	Total	4,574,433	275,764	291,102	157,173	166,082	343,989	565,285	537,793	626,574	698,112	508,865	403,694
	Poor	537,249	45,013	39,381	19,272	17,610	78,994	85,382	57,475	61,210	61,961	36,996	33,955
	Pct. Poor	11.7%	16.3%	13.5%	12.3%	10.6%	23.0%	15.1%	10.7%	9.8%	8.9%	7.3%	8.4%
<u>Minorities*</u>													
Males	Total	1,127,492	122,193	129,391	58,705	59,548	119,626	175,224	140,104	124,373	108,480	58,884	30,964
	Poor	284,919	51,203	45,769	19,910	15,848	31,456	33,743	27,388	21,128	25,071	9,985	3,418
	Pct. Poor	25.3%	41.9%	35.4%	33.9%	26.6%	26.3%	19.3%	19.5%	17.0%	23.1%	17.0%	11.0%
Females	Total	1,231,316	120,356	126,718	53,853	56,363	125,598	189,521	155,129	140,430	130,579	78,478	54,291
	Poor	337,661	47,371	46,082	18,349	16,968	40,550	55,237	38,004	23,922	29,964	11,283	9,931
	Pct. Poor	27.4%	39.4%	36.4%	34.1%	30.1%	32.3%	29.1%	24.5%	17.0%	22.9%	14.4%	18.3%

Note: \* - Estimated numbers derived by subtracting "Non-Hispanic Whites (Majority)" from "All Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2018).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A13a: Poverty in Ohio by Race and Hispanic Status for Selected Years**

Race/Hispanic Status	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 2017 ACS*			Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 2009 ACS*			Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 1999*		
	Totals	Poor		Totals	Poor		Totals	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	11,330,762	1,582,931	14.0%	11,225,133	1,709,971	15.2%	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6%
Only One Race Claimed:									
White	9,239,891	1,029,100	11.1%	9,455,790	1,171,222	12.4%	9,407,672	766,827	8.2%
Black	1,375,348	395,660	28.8%	1,301,667	431,791	33.2%	1,227,364	325,857	26.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander^	256,399	36,645	14.3%	176,853	20,027	11.3%	131,912	17,022	12.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	22,700	6,056	26.7%	19,361	5,864	30.3%	25,769	5,678	22.0%
Others	108,162	28,147	26.0%	74,401	24,121	32.4%	86,596	19,640	22.7%
Bi- or Multi-racial Claimed	328,262	87,323	26.6%	197,061	56,946	28.9%	167,674	35,674	21.3%
Hispanics~	423,405	113,301	26.8%	313,206	94,871	30.3%	207,134	42,104	20.3%
White	267,937	68,749	25.7%	213,795	61,908	29.0%	100,618	17,067	17.0%
All Other Races	155,468	44,552	28.7%	99,411	32,963	33.2%	106,516	25,037	23.5%
White, Not Hispanic (Majority)	8,971,954	960,351	10.7%	9,241,995	1,109,314	12.0%	9,307,054	749,760	8.1%
All Minorities Combined	2,358,808	622,580	26.4%	1,983,138	600,657	30.3%	1,739,933	420,938	24.2%

Notes: \* - American Community Survey (ACS) data cover January of the prior year through November of the listed year; 1999 data are from the 2000 decennial census; ^ - numbers calculated by subtraction for 2009 and 2017; ~ - Hispanics may be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010, 2018); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

**Table A13b: Number and Percent of Poor by Majority/Minority Status and Area Type, 2016-2017**

Area - Component Summary	Total			Non-Hispanic Whites (Majority)			Minorities Subtotals		
	Persons for Whom Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
<u>Comparative Poverty Rates:</u>									
Ohio	11,330,762	1,582,931	14.0%	8,971,954	960,351	10.7%	2,358,808	622,580	26.4%
All Urban Areas	8,803,166	1,340,301	15.2%	6,557,415	733,302	11.2%	2,245,751	606,999	27.0%
All in Central or Principal Cities	2,540,662	630,788	24.8%	1,351,722	227,961	16.9%	1,188,940	402,827	33.9%
Other Urban Areas*	6,262,504	709,513	11.3%	5,205,693	505,341	9.7%	1,056,811	204,172	19.3%
Rural	2,527,596	242,630	9.6%	2,414,539	227,049	9.4%	113,057	15,581	13.8%
<u>Percentage Distributions of the Populations:</u>									
Ohio	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	
All Urban Areas	77.7%	84.7%		73.1%	76.4%		95.2%	97.5%	
All in Central or Principal Cities	22.4%	39.8%		15.1%	23.7%		50.4%	64.7%	
Other Urban Areas*	55.3%	44.8%		58.0%	52.6%		44.8%	32.8%	
Rural	22.3%	15.3%		26.9%	23.6%		4.8%	2.5%	

Note: \* - Estimated counts obtained by subtracting "All in Central or Principal Cities" from "All Urban Areas."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2018).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/19).

## NOTES

- 1 Poverty status is determined for all people except those in institutions, military group quarters or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old (children who are not related family members – typically foster children). The 2017 American Community Survey data were collected throughout 2017, and income data, from which poverty statistics are derived, refer to the 12 months prior to the month in which the survey was completed. Consequently, the time period covered by the Survey for income and poverty extends from January 2016 through November 2017. Release of datasets with 2017 Survey results began in the last quarter of 2018.
- 2 Numbers and percentages throughout the report frequently are rounded to avoid the impression of greater precision than warranted. Following the procedure recommended by the U.S. Bureau of the Census – Other (2002), all of the estimates for Ohio based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) data are three-year moving averages. That means that the estimates of poor in Ohio for any non-decennial census year are based not only on the Survey for that year, but on the data covering the preceding and following years as well. For example, the estimates for 1990 are based on data gathered for the years 1989 (from the decennial census) through 1991, and the estimates for 1991 are based on data gathered for the years 1990 through 1992. This procedure produces more reliable estimates – particularly percentages – because the sample sizes are larger. It also reduces the erratic changes seen when only one year of data is used. However, what is gained in reliability is lost in specificity; a three-year moving average for 1991, for example, refers to a three-year period centered on 1991. Furthermore, while CPS calculations exclude unrelated children under 15 years old and many group quarters residents, it – unlike the decennial census – counts college students in dorms as parts of their families of orientation, and therefore as persons for whom poverty status is determined. There is nothing that can be done to change this and its reduction of comparability with estimates from other Census Bureau programs. Fortunately, the effect is small.
- 3 This assumption is not always correct. Even when it is, unrelated persons sharing a housing unit (e.g., roommates) may split expenses such as utilities and rent, permitting more of their income(s) to be devoted to food and avoiding inadequate nutrition, which is at the core of the definition of poverty (see the Appendices section on Defining and Measuring Poverty).
- 4 The five-year dataset is the most recent covering areas of all sizes. The estimates are averages for the period, analogous to long-exposure photos, as opposed to the 2000 Census “snap shot” seen elsewhere.
- 5 The high poverty rate in Athens County is partially explained by the large portion of the population comprised of students living off-campus. Students often rely on various combinations of familial support, irregular gifts, savings,

loans, grants and scholarships – which may or may not count as income – to meet expenses.

- 6 Significant changes from 2007-11 in some larger counties rely on the greater confidence in larger sample sizes producing more reliable estimates, but changes – or lack thereof – also may be due to random sampling variability.
- 7 Model based estimates are based on mathematical formulas, incorporating data from the most recent surveys. Such estimates are highly reliable for large areas like states and the nation, but are much less so for small sub-state areas. The reader should be cautious with the SAIPE percentages and numbers in tables A5a and A5b. The narrow ranges for 2002-2004 may reflect a greater reliance on the Current Population Survey data, a labor force survey whose state-level data are more-or-less reliable, while ranges after 2004 probably include county-level data from the American Community Surveys, which are more representative of the general population and also are much larger and more reliable samples.
- 8 Several things need to be remembered when comparing the 2000 census data with American Community Survey data. First, metropolitan areas often were redefined as a result of the 2000 census, which means specific geographic areas may not be exactly the same. (This is certainly true for the summary figures.) The same may be true of the urban/rural dichotomy and one or more places listed in the Appendix Tables. Second, the validity of testing for significant changes in poverty rates is questionable to the extent that the geographic areas differ – but this is seldom a big problem. Finally, the urban/rural and metropolitan/non-metropolitan dichotomies are not identical because urban places and rural areas are located in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.
- 9 Similar to Athens County, the cities of Athens, Bowling Green, Kent and Oxford are small college towns in which off-campus students comprise relatively large portions of the populations. Off-campus students not living with their families of orientation frequently qualify as poor because some money they may receive is not counted as income by the Census Bureau, driving the communities' person poverty rates to higher levels. In this circumstance, a place's family poverty rate may be a more useful measure of the extent of poverty because students are less likely to be married. Indeed, the family poverty rates of Bowling Green and Oxford – 12.0 and 11.1 percent, respectively – are closer to the state's family poverty rate of 11.1 percent than are the corresponding poverty rates for persons; family poverty rates for Athens and Kent were 25.9 and 23.3 percent (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2018c).
- 10 More extensive ratio-of-income-to-poverty-level categories for persons and families are found in other tables from the American Community Survey summary files. However, such categories are few for households. (There are two types of households: families and non-family households; families are the more common type.) It also is possible to calculate other ratios of income to poverty level for customized research using the Public Use Microdata

Samples (PUMS): Ratio = Income / Poverty Threshold. As noted elsewhere, the poor have a ratio value less than 1.00; those at or above 1.00 are not poor.

- 11 Among those working at least 35 hours per week and 50 weeks in the preceding 12 months (i.e., full-time/year-round), women in every age group from under 20 to 70-plus generally earn less money than men in the same age group (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2018b); reasons why are beyond the scope of this report.
- 12 See the U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS (2018c: table B23003).
- 13 For people working at least 35 hours per week and 50 weeks in the preceding year, median earnings (wage and salary plus self-employment income) reach a plateau no later than their 40s and remain there through their 60s; mean earnings (the arithmetic averages) exceed medians (which divide distributions in half) by at least 20 percent beginning in people’s 30s (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2018b).
- 14 These data points may be artifacts of the Census Bureau’s methodology. Members of family households are assumed to share the income of all members, while members of non-family households are not. Consequently, the poverty rate of non-family households is really the poverty rate of the householder, regardless of how many other people may live in the household and what their incomes may be. As mentioned earlier, unrelated people may have roommates to reduce housing-related expenses, thereby leaving larger portions of their incomes for food, other expenditures and/or savings. See the section on Alternative Measures of Poverty in the Appendices for the impact changing this assumption has on the risk of poverty.
- 15 Cash public assistance (CPA) includes payments received from various programs such as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) and general assistance (GA). It also includes supplemental security income (SSI) payments made to low income persons who are at least 65 years old, blind or otherwise disabled. Payments received for medical care are excluded (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992).
- 16 Race and Hispanic status are based on self-identification. “Hispanic” is an ethnic status, and Hispanics may be of any race. Bi- and multi-racial categories were used for the first time in the 2000 Census. While only a small percentage of people identify themselves as such, the addition of this category means that the racial categories of 2000 and later are not entirely comparable with those of previous censuses. Similarly, data on Hispanics may not be entirely comparable over time due to slight differences in the ways the questions were asked during different censuses (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 2002: Appendix B).

- 17 American Indian and Alaskan Native poverty rates are similar to Other rates; they are combined for ease of presentation in the graph, but shown separately in Appendix Table A13a. Asian/Pacific Islander figures often are shown separately in national statistics, but are combined here because reliable figures solely for Pacific Islanders in Ohio are not available.
- 18 The householder is the person in whose name the occupied housing unit is owned or rented. Persons related to one another by birth, marriage or adoption – but living with a householder to whom they are *not* related – comprise (specifically) an unrelated subfamily. Separate poverty status calculations are made for each for official poverty statistics (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992), but an alternative measure of poverty would not. See the Alternative Measures of Poverty section and Fox (2018) for the impact of this change on poverty rates.
- 19 *Thresholds* for prior years are available at the Census Bureau’s website. The current poverty *guidelines* used for program eligibility determination are available at the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services’ website.
- 20 This definition of income has much in common with those used by the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, but it is not identical with the definitions used by the latter two. Consequently, area statistics produced by the latter may strongly correlate with poverty statistics, but do not substitute for them.
- 21 Ohio’s lower supplemental poverty rate is consistent with U.S. BEA (2019) data showing Ohio’s 2008-2016 per capita personal income at or above the U.S. average after adjusting inflation and regional price differences.

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