The Ohio Poverty Report

June 2020
Office of Research

Ohio

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 2018, although the more in-depth sections focus on 1999 and selected later years.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The latest annual data show:
  - An estimated 1,579,000 people in Ohio were poor – that was 13.9 percent of all persons for whom poverty status was determined, a poverty rate slightly greater than the national rate of 13.1 percent.

  - An estimated 284,000, or 9.7 percent, of Ohio families were poor; the corresponding U.S. rate was 9.3 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:
  - 48 of Ohio's 88 counties had poverty rates below the national average of 14.1 percent; 40 were above the average (averages based on the 2014-2018 five-year dataset).

  - 17.0 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 14.0 percent (five-year averages).

  - Delaware, Geauga, Medina and Warren had the lowest poverty rates, ranging from 4.6 to 6.4 percent – all are sub-urban metropolitan area counties; Adams, Athens, Gallia, Meigs and Scioto had the highest poverty rates, ranging from 30.6 to 22.4 percent – all are Appalachian (five-year averages).

  - 15.8 percent of the people in urban places (densely populated areas of 2,500 or more) were poor, compared with 10.0 percent in rural areas (farms and smaller places); within metropolitan areas, 25.7 percent of those living in the central or principal cites were poor, while 10.1 percent of residents in other metropolitan urban areas were poor (five-year averages of area-type summaries.)

  - 15 cities, including seven metropolitan area central cities and three small college towns, had poverty rates at or above Ohio's metropolitan-area-central-city average of 25.7 percent (five-year averages).

- Poverty rates for families and individuals in Ohio during 2017-2018 vary by circumstances and characteristics:
  - Overall, married couples with a full-time/year-round worker had poverty rates under 4.0 percent (under 2.0 if the other worked) compared with poverty rates over 7.0 percent among couples lacking a full-time/year-round worker.

  - Overall, 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 27 percent.

3

- Families with related children had poverty rates ranging from 5.2 percent among married couples to 40.1 percent for those headed by a female single-parent; the corresponding poverty rates for families without children ranged from 2.9 percent to 9.4 percent; male single-parent families had poverty rates between the corresponding end-points.

- 22.9 percent of poor families received cash public assistance, compared with 5.8 percent of families not in poverty; however, such payments seldom boost families out of poverty.

- Only 3.9 percent of adults with at least bachelor's degrees were poor, while 28.4 percent of those who did not graduate from high school were poor; 13.5 percent of those with just a high school diploma or GED were poor, and 10.4 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 at or above 20 percent; other working-age adults had poverty rates between 10 and 15 percent.

- About 8.5 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.

- 10.8 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 12.2 percent of Asians/Pacific Islanders were poor; poverty rates for other races, bi- or multi-racial and Hispanics (who may be of any race) ranged between 22 and 29 percent.

- 64.0 percent of minority poverty was located in the central or principal cities of metropolitan areas, while 52.3 percent of non-Hispanic poor whites lived in other urban places (metropolitan and non-metropolitan).

- Women ages 18 to 44 years have notably 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 (75 years and over).

- An alternative poverty measure estimated Ohio's poverty rate at 10.4 percent for the 2016-2018 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 12.9 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.: 1959-2018
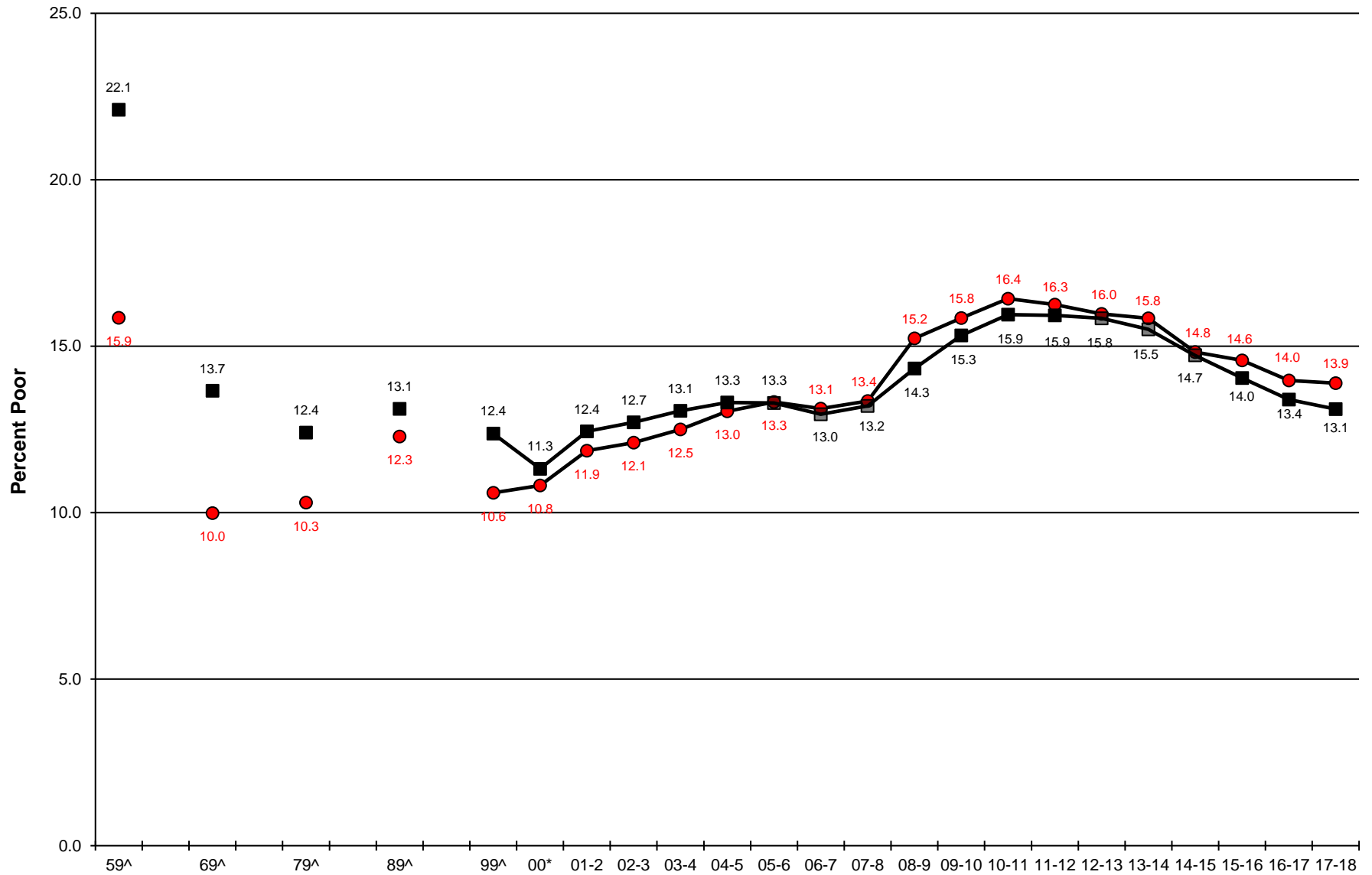
Percent Poor

25.0

20.0

22.1

15.0

15.9
13.7
12.4
13.1
12.4
12.4
12.7
13.1
13.3
13.3
13.4
15.2
15.8
16.4
16.3
16.0
15.8
14.8
14.6
14.0
13.9

10.0
10.0
10.3
12.3
11.3
11.9
12.1
12.5
13.0
13.3
13.1
13.0
13.2
14.3
15.3
15.9
15.9
15.8
15.5
14.7
14.0
13.4
13.1

10.6
10.8

5.0

0.0

59^ 69^ 79^ 89^ 99^ 00* 01-2 02-3 03-4 04-5 05-6 06-7 07-8 08-9 09-10 10-11 11-12 12-13 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17 17-18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau   ●—Ohio   ■—U.S.   Notes: * - CPS; ^ - decennial census; hyphenated - ACS

6

POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG INDIVIDUALS

The latest American Community Survey data show that an estimated 1,579,000 people in Ohio were poor during 2017-2018.[1] This figure is 13.9 percent of the 11,362,000 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 13.9 percent.[2]

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.: 1959-2018

Percent Poor

Year	Values
59^	U.S. 18.4, Ohio 13.2
69^	U.S. 10.7, Ohio 7.6
79^	U.S. 9.6, Ohio 8.0
89^	U.S. 10.0, Ohio 9.5
99^	U.S. 8.7, Ohio 8.3
00*	U.S. 8.6, Ohio 8.2
01-2	U.S. 9.6, Ohio 9.2
02-3	U.S. 9.8, Ohio 9.4
03-4	U.S. 10.1, Ohio 10.0
04-5	U.S. 10.2, Ohio 9.9
05-6	U.S. 9.8, Ohio 9.8
06-7	U.S. 9.5, Ohio 9.7
07-8	U.S. 9.7, Ohio 9.8
08-9	U.S. 10.5, Ohio 11.1
09-10	U.S. 11.3, Ohio 11.8
10-11	U.S. 11.7, Ohio 12.0
11-12	U.S. 11.8, Ohio 12.0
12-13	U.S. 11.6, Ohio 11.6
13-14	U.S. 11.3, Ohio 11.6
14-15	U.S. 10.6, Ohio 10.7
15-16	U.S. 10.0, Ohio 10.5
16-17	U.S. 9.5, Ohio 9.8
17-18	U.S. 9.3, Ohio 9.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

● Ohio   ■ U.S.

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

POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG FAMILIES

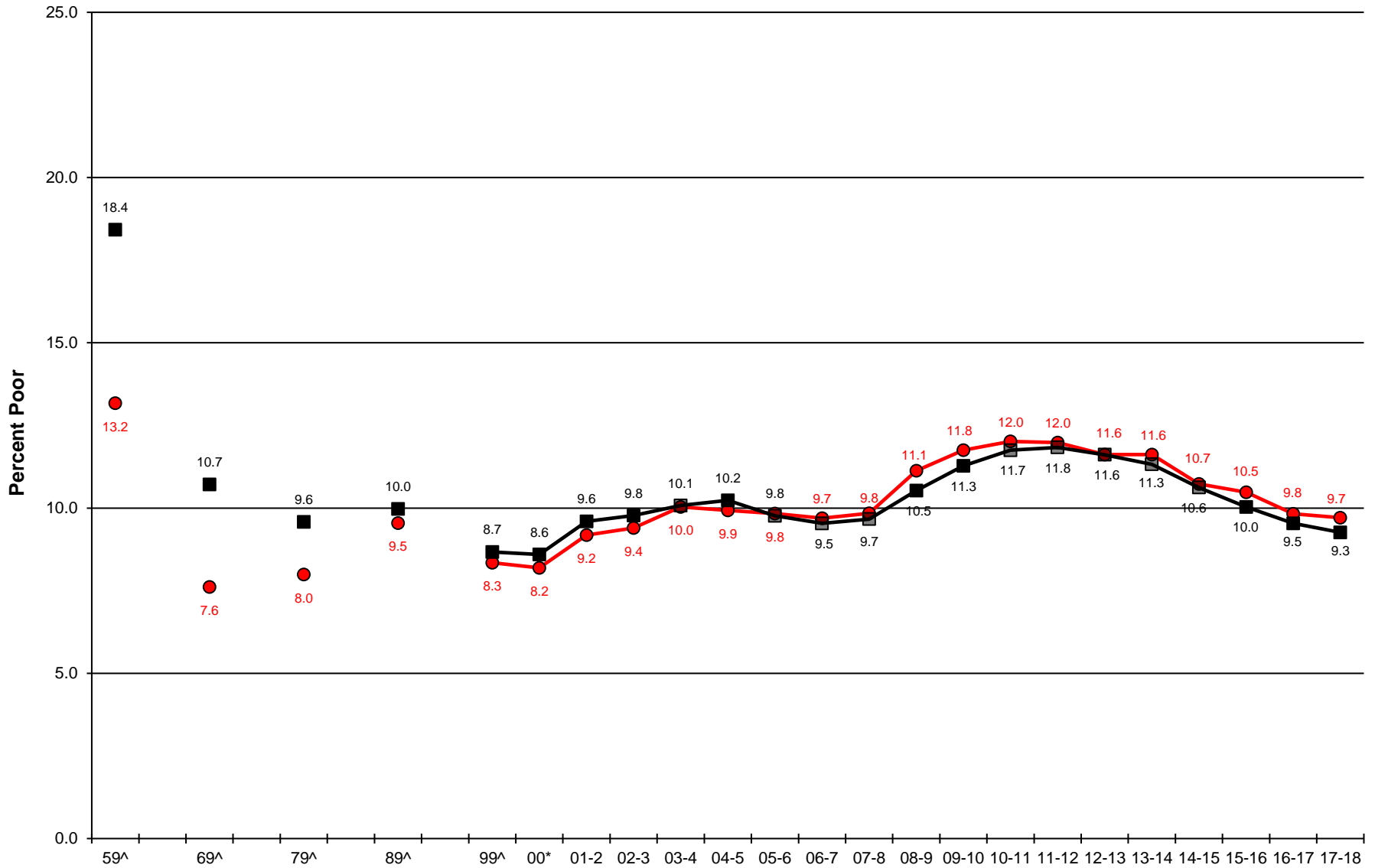The latest American Community Survey data also show that about 284,000 families in Ohio were poor during 2017-2018. That figure represents 9.7 percent of approximately 2,924,000 families in the state. Both the number and percentage of poor families here are lower than the 350,000 and 12.0 percent seen 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 9.7 percent in 2017-2018.

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 (and possibly incomes) when living in the same housing unit.[3]

> See Table A2

Ohio's Poverty and Unemployment Rates and Real Per Capita Income, 1998-2018
(Income Standardized on 2018, Figures for Hyphenated Years Are Averages of the Components)

Year	Real Per Capita Income	Percent Poor	Percent Unemployed
1998	$38.907	10.9	4.3
1999	$39.279	10.6	4.3
2000	$39.913	10.8	4.0
2001-02	$39.831	11.9	5.0
2002-03	$39.883	12.1	6.0
2003-04	$40.175	12.5	6.3
2004-05	$40.660	13.0	6.1
2005-06	$40.512	13.3	5.7
2006-07	$41.464	13.1	5.5
2007-08	$42.004	13.4	6.0
2008-09	$41.746	15.2	8.4
2009-10	$40.795	15.8	10.3
2010-11	$41.188	16.4	9.6
2011-12	$42.627	16.3	8.1
2012-13	$43.452	16.0	7.4
2013-14	$43.340	15.8	6.6
2014-15	$44.435	14.8	5.4
2015-16	$46.334	14.6	5.0
2016-17	$46.669	14.0	5.0
2017-18	$47.547	13.9	4.7

Real Per Capita Income   —●— Percent Poor   —■— Percent Unemployed

Sources: U.S. Bureaus of the Census, Economic Analysis, and Labor Statistics, and 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 2018) 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 $42,004 to $40,795 and the poverty rate rose from 13.4 to 15.8 percent during 2007-2010, followed by a rise from $41,188 to $47,547 with a decline from 16.4 to 13.9 percent during 2010-2018. (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

This page intentionally blank.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY IN OHIO

Ohio

Poverty in Ohio by County
2014-2018 American Community Survey

Statewide Poverty
1,645,986
14.5%

Percentage Population in Poverty

- 4.6% - 9.9%
- 10.0% - 14.9%
- 15.0% - 19.9%
- 20.0% - 30.6%
- Appalachian Ohio

This map shows the 2014-2018 American Community Survey estimates of the number and percentage of persons in poverty by county

Williams 4,886 13.7%
Fulton 3,919 9.4%
Lucas 80,686 19.1%
Lake 18,830 8.3%
Ashtabula 19,216 20.3%
Ottawa 4,181 10.4%
Geauga 5,642 6.1%
Trumbull 34,604 17.5%
Defiance 4,032 10.8%
Henry 2,593 9.7%
Wood 16,365 13.3%
Sandusky 7,872 13.6%
Erie 8,858 12.0%
Lorain 40,799 13.7%
Cuyahoga 221,899 18.1%
Paulding 1,919 10.3%
Putnam 2,265 6.7%
Seneca 7,680 14.7%
Huron 7,845 13.6%
Medina 11,303 6.4%
Summit 69,576 13.1%
Portage 20,346 13.1%
Mahoning 39,441 17.6%
Van Wert 3,100 11.1%
Hancock 8,545 11.6%
Ashland 6,769 13.3%
Wayne 13,885 12.4%
Stark 50,408 13.9%
Columbiana 14,639 14.6%
Allen 14,795 14.8%
Wyandot 2,068 9.5%
Crawford 6,182 15.0%
Richland 16,190 14.3%
Hardin 4,880 16.7%
Mercer 2,788 6.9%
Auglaize 3,906 8.7%
Marion 9,504 16.0%
Morrow 3,524 10.2%
Holmes 4,787 11.1%
Carroll 3,549 13.1%
Jefferson 11,647 18.1%
Logan 5,984 13.4%
Union 3,610 6.9%
Knox 8,222 14.2%
Coshocton 5,899 16.4%
Tuscarawas 11,990 13.2%
Harrison 2,545 17.0%
Shelby 4,384 9.1%
Delaware 8,843 4.6%
Darke 5,124 10.1%
Champaign 4,180 11.0%
Licking 19,101 11.4%
Guernsey 7,815 20.2%
Belmont 8,738 13.6%
Miami 9,764 9.4%
Clark 20,775 15.8%
Franklin 203,044 16.3%
Muskingum 13,669 16.3%
Montgomery 89,854 17.4%
Madison 3,939 10.2%
Noble 1,835 15.4%
Monroe 2,309 16.6%
Preble 4,683 11.6%
Greene 19,065 12.2%
Fairfield 14,142 9.4%
Perry 6,907 19.4%
Morgan 2,765 19.1%
Washington 8,921 15.1%
Butler 47,601 13.0%
Warren 10,100 4.6%
Clinton 5,277 13.0%
Fayette 4,764 17.0%
Pickaway 6,174 11.7%
Hocking 3,785 13.6%
Athens 17,212 30.6%
Hamilton 128,930 16.2%
Ross 12,694 17.9%
Vinton 2,719 20.9%
Clermont 19,204 9.5%
Highland 8,836 20.9%
Pike 5,395 19.4%
Jackson 6,265 19.6%
Meigs 5,130 22.4%
Brown 6,818 15.9%
Adams 6,230 22.6%
Scioto 17,132 23.6%
Gallia 6,608 22.5%
Lawrence 11,082 18.6%

14

R030620A

COUNTIES 2014-2018

The map above shows the variation in poverty rates across Ohio during the 2014-2018 period according to the latest American Community Survey dataset.[4] The rates ranged from 4.6 percent in Delaware and Warren to 30.6 percent in Athens.[5] Altogether, 16 counties had poverty rates less than 10 percent, 34 had rates ranging from 10 to 14.3 percent (less than the state poverty rate for this period), 29 counties had rates above the state average but less than 20 percent, and nine counties had rates greater than 20 percent. The median county poverty rate in the state was 13.6 percent, with four counties at that rate, 41 below it, and 43 above it.

Some types of areas had poverty rates higher than other types. Most notably, the 32-county Appalachian area, outlined above, had an estimated 330,400 poor people, or 17.0 percent of its 1,941,700 persons for whom poverty status was determined.   Although poverty rates among Appalachian counties range from 9.5 to 30.6 percent, the nine counties with poverty rates above 20 percent were Appalachian. The poverty rates for non-Appalachian counties in Ohio ranged from 4.6 to 19.1 percent, with an area average of 14.0 percent – 1,315,600 people out of 9,377,400. (Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.)

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-Elyria), Franklin (Columbus), Hamilton (Cincinnati), Jefferson (Weirton-Steubenville), Lucas (Toledo), Mahoning (Youngstown), Montgomery (Dayton) and Trumbull (Warren) had poverty rates higher than the state average of 14.5 percent. Stark (Canton-Massillon), Summit (Akron) and Richland (Mansfield) were the exceptions. The 13 counties collectively had 981,800 poor out of 5,932,400 people for whom poverty status was determined – a rate of 16.6 percent. The 984,800 also comprised 59.7 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 (a time period centered on 2009 and encompassing a steep, widespread recession) when compared with 1999: 14.8 vs. 10.6 percent, with the rise evident for 72 of the 88 counties. The 14.5 percent state poverty rate for 2014-2018 shows no significant net change from 2007-2011, although four counties appeared to have even higher poverty rates while 10 have lower poverty rates.[6]

See Table A4

Ranges of SAIPE County Poverty Rates in Ohio, 2003-2018
Plus Ohio and U.S. Rates
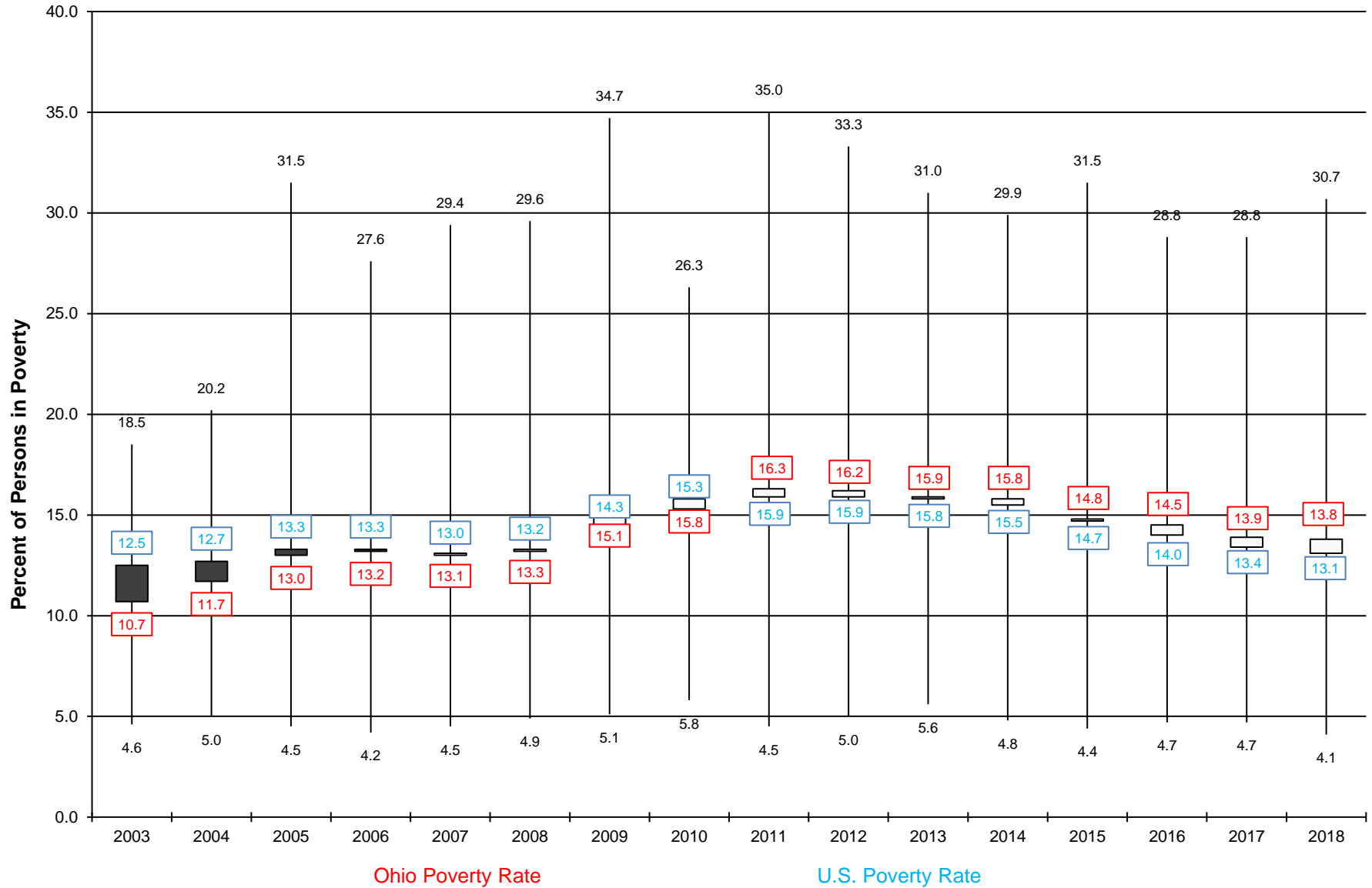
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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 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 Ohio's rate was above the national average, 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 2008-2018 are in Appendix Table A5b.[7]

See Tables A5a and A5b

Changing Poverty Rates in Ohio's 10 Largest Cities
1999, 2007-2011 and 2014-2018

	Akron*	Canton*	Cincinnati*	Cleveland*	Columbus*	Dayton*	Lorain	Parma	Toledo*	Youngstown*
1999	17.5%	19.2%	21.9%	26.3%	14.8%	23.0%	17.1%	4.9%	17.9%	24.8%
2007-11	25.8%	28.8%	27.4%	32.6%	21.8%	32.5%	28.8%	8.3%	25.6%	33.8%
2014-18	23.3%	31.5%	27.2%	34.6%	20.4%	32.1%	25.7%	9.0%	25.6%	36.2%
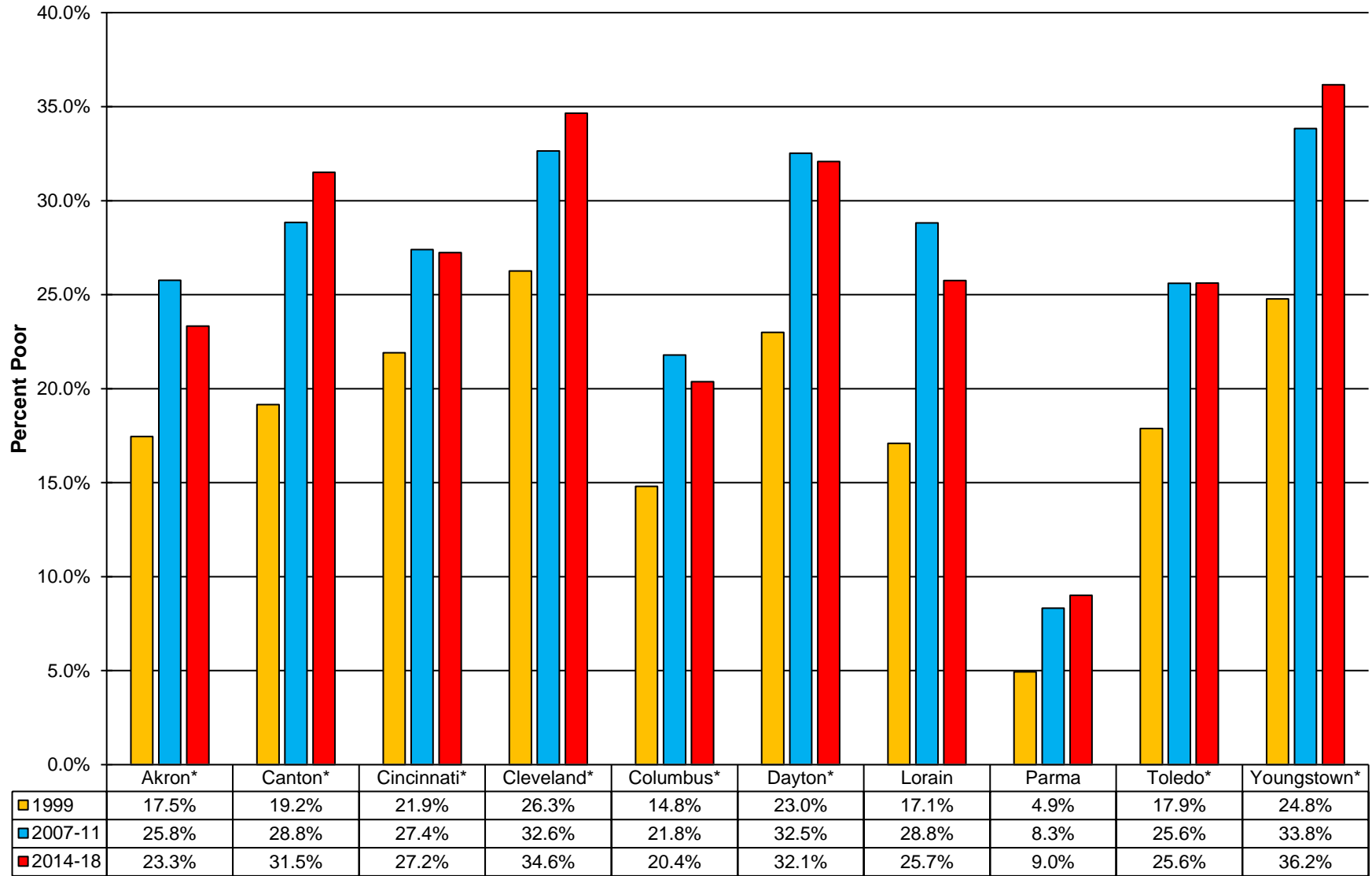
Source: U.S. Census Bureau   ☐ 1999   ☐ 2007-11   ☐ 2014-18   Note: * - A metropolitan area central city.

18

OTHER TYPES OF AREAS 2014-2018

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 2014-2018 were seen in just three: Cleveland, which moved higher, and Akron 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 21.0 percent of all Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined in 2014-2018, and 36.7 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: 25.7 vs. 10.1 percent. Both are little changed from the 2007-2011, which encompasses the recession, but are significantly higher than the corresponding rates of 18.9 and 6.5 percent in 1999. The American Community Survey (ACS) and decennial census (DC) data summarize poverty statistic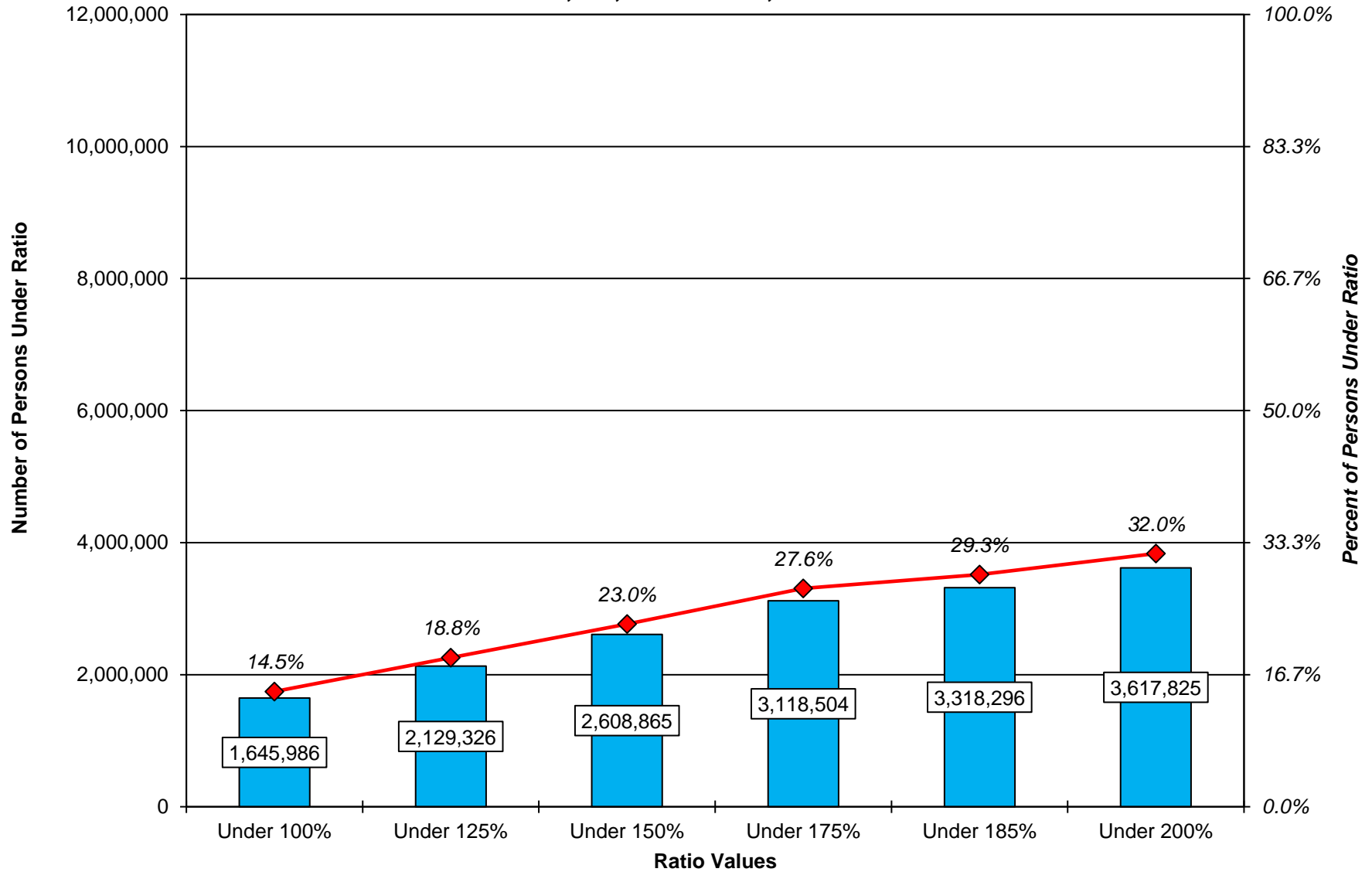s for other types of areas within Ohio. Data in Appendix Table A6 show the summary poverty rate for urban areas (densely populated areas of at least 2,500 people) was estimated at 15.8 percent, significantly lower than the 16.4 rate in 2007-2011 but still higher than the 11.5 rate in 1999; the summary poverty rate for rural areas was estimated at 10.0 percent, not significantly different from the 9.8 rate in 2007-2011 but still significantly higher than 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.[8]

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 eight appear to have even higher rates in 2014-2018, while another eight 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 2014-18: 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.[9] Thirteen cities appeared at the other end of the spectrum with poverty rates below five percent: Avon, Avon Lake, Dublin, Hilliard, Hudson, Mason, Mentor, North Royalton, Perrysburg, Rocky River, Solon, Strongsville and Upper Arlington; all are suburbs in the metropolitan areas of Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. 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 11,319,092 Persons, 2014-18

Ratio Values	Number of Persons Under Ratio	Percent of Persons Under Ratio
Under 100%	1,645,986	14.5%
Under 125%	2,129,326	18.8%
Under 150%	2,608,865	23.0%
Under 175%	3,118,504	27.6%
Under 185%	3,318,296	29.3%
Under 200%	3,617,825	32.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

20

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 family income was less than 100 percent of their poverty threshold) was estimated to be 1,645,986 during 2014-2018, or 14.5 percent of the estimated 11,319,092 people for whom poverty status was determined. The right-most column shows about 3,617,825 people had incomes less than 200 percent of the ratio of their income to their poverty threshold; that was 32.0 percent of the total. The latter figures include the 1,645,986 who were poor and about 1,971,839 – 17.4 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 threshold. The percentages shown above all are within 0.4 percent of the corresponding national averages. (See Appendix Table A7a). Appendix Table A7a also shows by county the numbers and percentages of persons below other poverty-plus-near-poverty levels of 125, 150, 175 and 185 percent.[10]

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 – 11.5 – while Adams County had the highest such percentage – 49.6. Altogether, 15 counties had poverty-and-near-poverty rates of at least 40 percent, 42 counties had rates in the 30-to-39 percent range, 30 counties had rates in the 20s, and five counties had rates less than 20 percent – Geauga, Medina, Union and Warren were the other four.

The 15 counties with the highest percentages of poor and near poor residents also are Appalachian. The overall regional poverty-and-near-poverty rate was 37.1 percent – an estimated 720,169 out of 1,941,714. The corresponding numbers for non-Appalachian Ohio are 30.9 percent, or 2,897,656 out of 9,377,378. While the overall Appalachian rate was notably higher, counties in the region ranged between 24 and 50 percent. The overlapping range for non-Appalachian counties was between 11 and 40 percent.

See Table A7a

Poor and Near-Poor Persons by Area Type:
The Percentages of Persons Under Selected
Ratios of Income to Poverty Level, 2014-18

Percent of Persons Under the Ratio

	Poor: <100% of Poverty Level	Poor & Near-Poor: <200% of Poverty Level
Ohio	14.5%	32.0%
Urban: Overall	15.8%	33.6%
Urban: Central/Principal Cities	25.7%	48.1%
Urban: Other	11.9%	27.7%
Rural	10.0%	26.2%

■ Ohio   ▨ Urban: Overall   ■ Urban: Central/Principal Cities   ▢ Urban: Other   ■ Rural

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

22
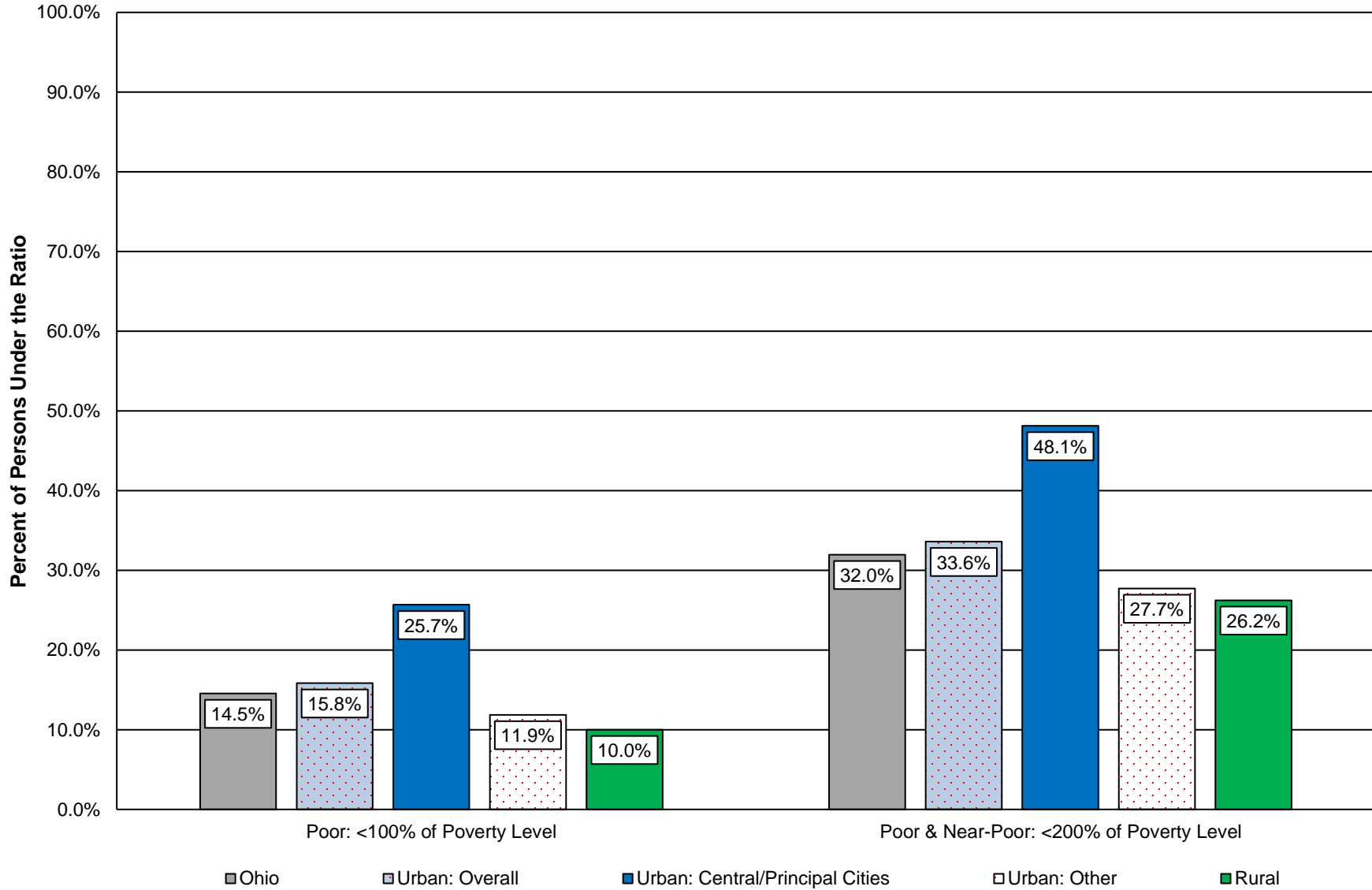
THE POOR AND THE NEAR-POOR: VARIATIONS BY AREA TYPES

The chart above illustrates variations in poverty and near-poverty rates by the area types in which Ohioans live. An average of 14.5 percent of all Ohioans (gray column in the left set) were poor during 2014-2018; up to 32.0 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 six 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 two 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 – metropolitan or not (white columns with red dots). It shows the highest poverty and near-poverty rates generally are found in the former – rates range from 25.7 to 48.1 percent; the latter have rates between the state and rural averages, ranging from 11.9 to 27.7 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. Avon, Dublin, Hudson, Mason, Solon and Upper Arlington had the lowest percentages of people under 200 percent of the income-to-poverty-level ratio – all less than 10 percent. 18 cities ranged between 10 and 19.9 percent of the same poor and near-poor category, 15 ranged between 20 and 29.9 percent of their population, 14 were in the 30 to 39.9 percent range, 18 were in the 40 to 49.9 percent range, and 15 ranged from 50 to 62.7 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 15.4 percent of its poverty-status-determined population below 200 percent of the income-to-poverty-level ratio. The other cities ranged from 34.9 percent – Cleveland – to 62.7 percent – Toledo.

See Table A7b

23

This page intentionally blank.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF POVERTY: VARIATIONS AND TRENDS IN OHIO

2017-2018 Ohio Poverty Rates by Family Type and Householder's Work Status
All Families vs. Families without Social Security and Pensions

Percent Poor

Chart data:

All Families: about 2,924,000

Family Type	FT/YR	Not FT/YR	DNW
Overall	3.2%	18.8%	15.7%
MC	1.1%	5.3%	7.9%
MH-NWP	4.0%	33.0%	27.8%
FH-NHP	11.8%	48.5%	41.2%

Families without Social Security and Pensions: about 1,989,000

Family Type	FT/YR	Not FT/YR	DNW
Overall	3.6%	25.5%	42.0%
MC	1.2%	7.7%	19.4%
MH-NWP	4.4%	37.6%	60.4%
FH-NHP	12.4%	55.5%	80.4%

House-holder's Work Status

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

26
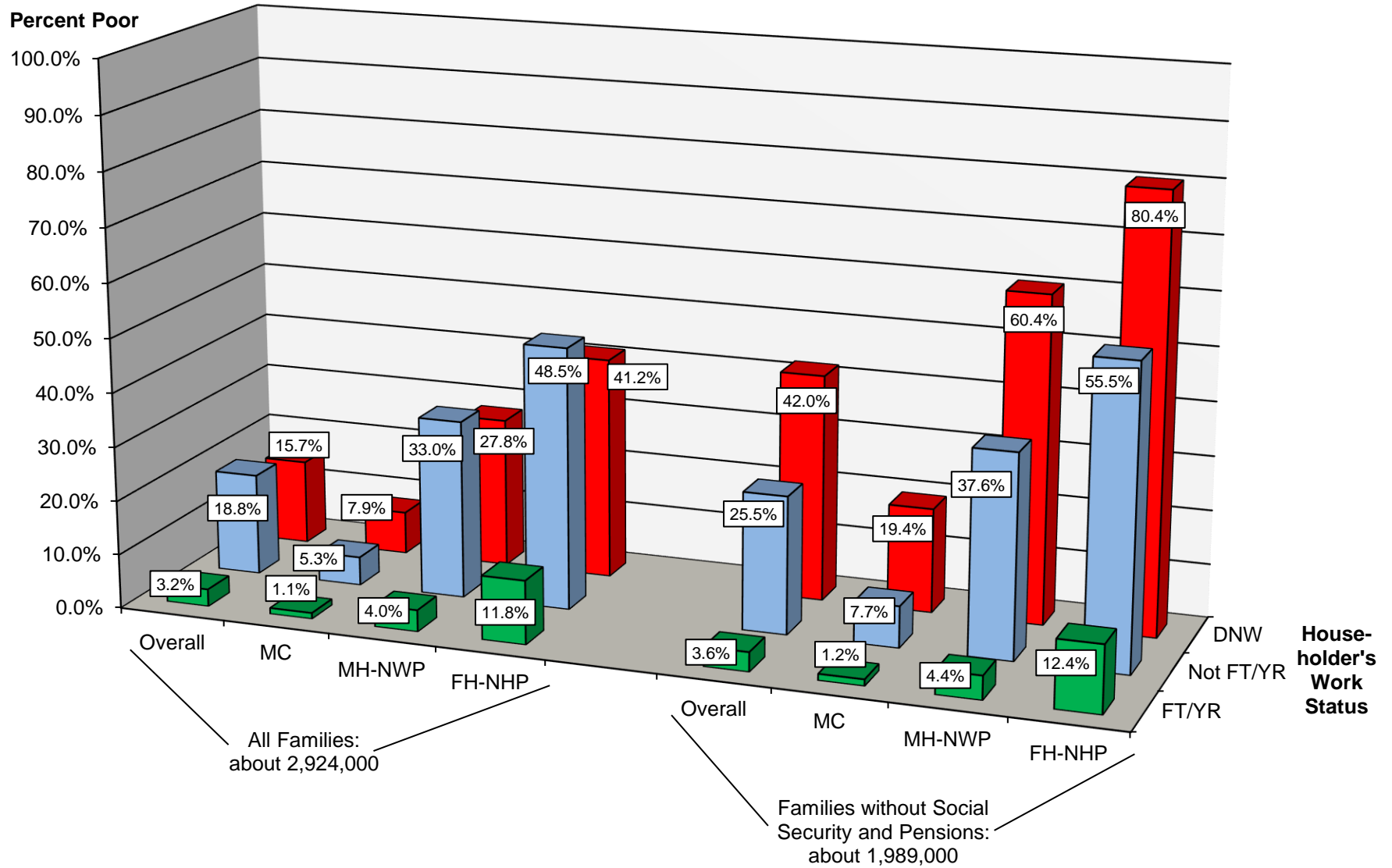
EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FAMILY TYPE AND THE WORKING-AGE COHORT

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 9.7 percent in 2017-2018 (from Appendix Table A2). The column at far left shows the overall poverty rate was 3.2 percent when the householder worked full-time/year-round (FT/YR – green column). This contrasts with a 18.8 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): 1.1 percent among married couples (MC), 4.0 percent among male-householders-no-wife-present (MH-NWP) and 11.8 percent among female-house-holders-with-no-husband-present (FH-NHP). These contrast with the poverty rates when the householders worked less than FT/YR (blue columns, left set): 5.3 percent for married couples, 33.0 percent among male-householders-no-wife-pre-sent and 48.5 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: 15.7 vs. 18.8 percent overall, 27.8 vs. 33.0 percent among male-head-no-wife families, 41.2 vs. 48.5 percent among female-head-no-husband families; the exception is 7.9 vs. 5.3 percent among married couples. 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 935,000 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. 25.5 percent overall, with married couples experien-cing 1.2 vs. 7.7 percent, male-head-no-wife families at 4.4 vs. 37.6 percent and female-head-no-wife families at 12.4 vs. 55.5 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 householders (red columns, right set) – again excluding retirees – was 42.0 percent, with married couples now at 19.4 percent, male-head-no-wife families at 60.4 percent and female-head-no-husband families at 80.4 percent. These figures indicate the profound impact of under- and unemploy-ment for this segment of society (See Appendix Table 8b).

See Tables A8a & A8b

2017-2018 Ohio Poverty Rates Among Married Couples by the Work Status of Both

All Couples vs. Couples without Social Security and Pensions

Percent Poor

Spouse's Work Status

All Couples: about 2,113,000

Couples without Social Security and Pensions: about 1,353,000

Householder's Work Status

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

28
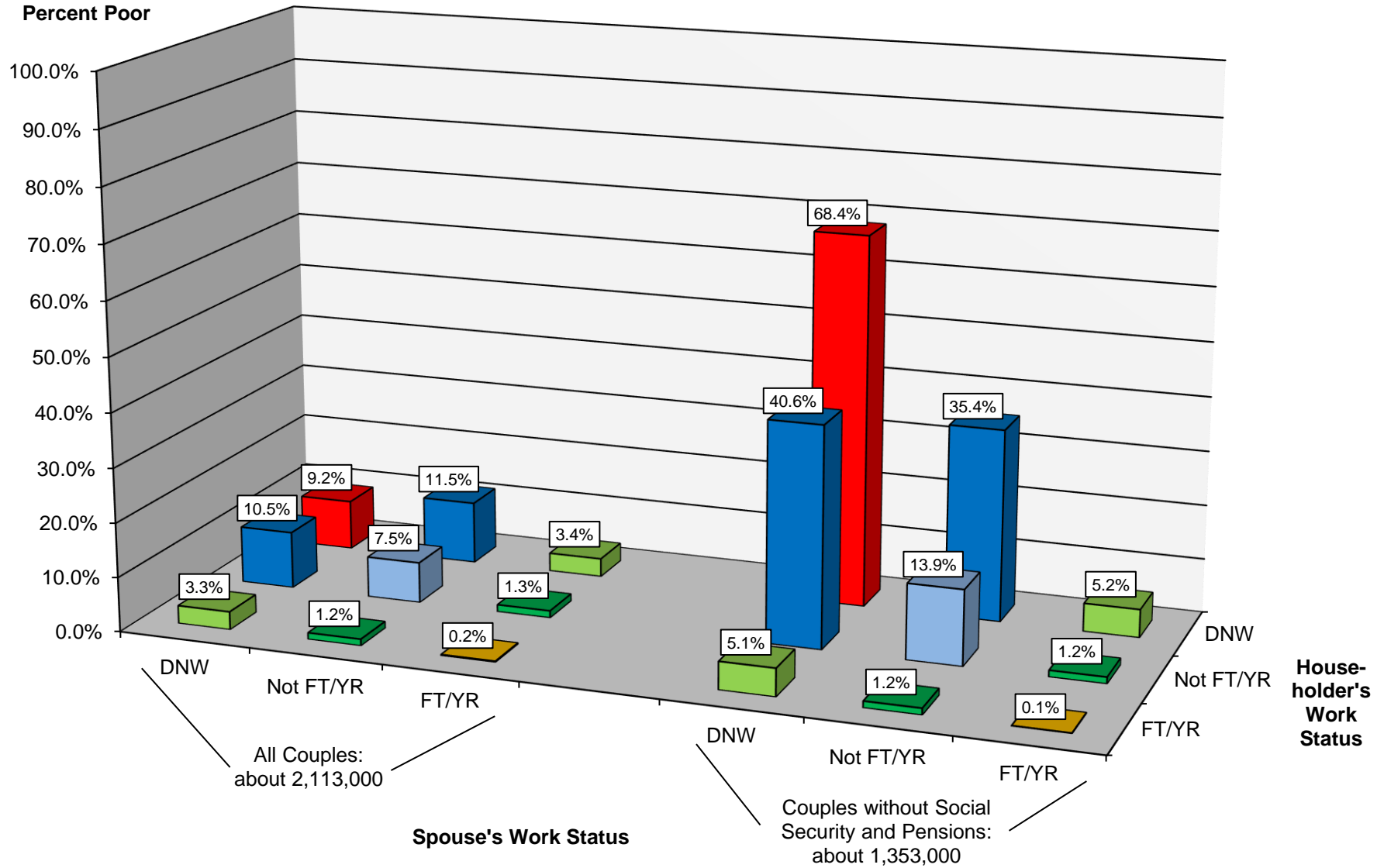
EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MARRIED COUPLES AND THE WORKING-AGE COHORT

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 3.4 percent (light green columns). The risk of poverty was reduced to 1.3 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 7.5 to 11.5 percent, depending on whether one (dark blue columns) or both (light blue column) 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 a seemingly anomalously low poverty rate of 9.2 percent among all couples when neither worked (red column). As in the preceding section, *excluding about 760,000 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 – 5.2 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 35.4 to 68.4 percent (dark blue and red columns on the right), and the poverty rate for couples where both are Not FT/YR (light blue) almost doubled to 13.9 percent. Excluding retired couples shows the often-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, 1999-2018
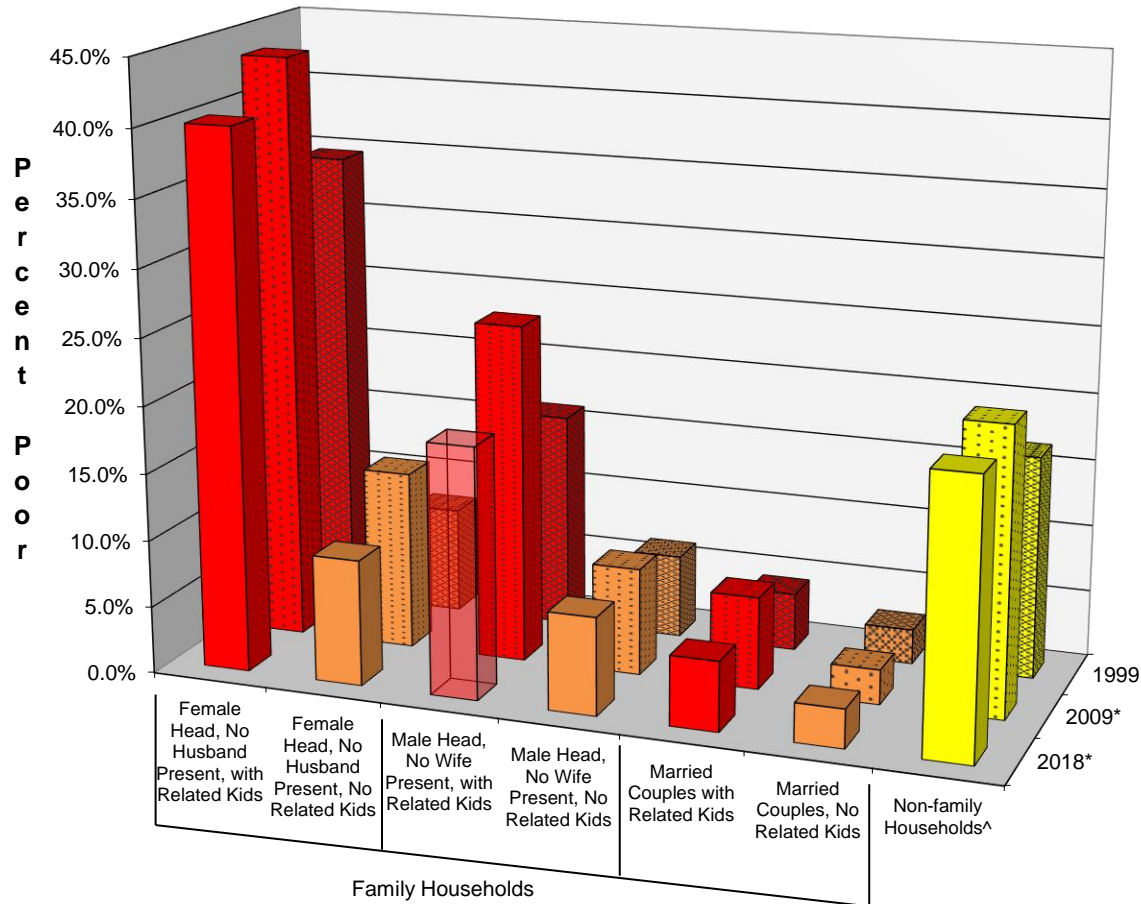
	Female Head, No Husband Present, with Related Kids	Female Head, No Husband Present, No Related Kids	Male Head, No Wife Present, with Related Kids	Male Head, No Wife Present, No Related Kids	Married Couples with Related Kids	Married Couples, No Related Kids	Non-family Households^
▢2018*	40.1%	9.4%	18.7%	7.3%	5.2%	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.
^ - Actually the poverty status of the householder.

30

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 also by the presence or absence of children. 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.[11]

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.[12] Both events in-crease the family's income. In addition, older people (to a point in late middle age) generally have higher earnings than younger people do.[13] 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 2017-2018.[14]

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 2017-2018 usually were at a similar level or slightly lower than those for 2008-2009 but still greater than those for 1999.

See Table A9

31

Ohio Families Receiving Cash Public Assistance
by Poverty Status and Type, 1999-2018
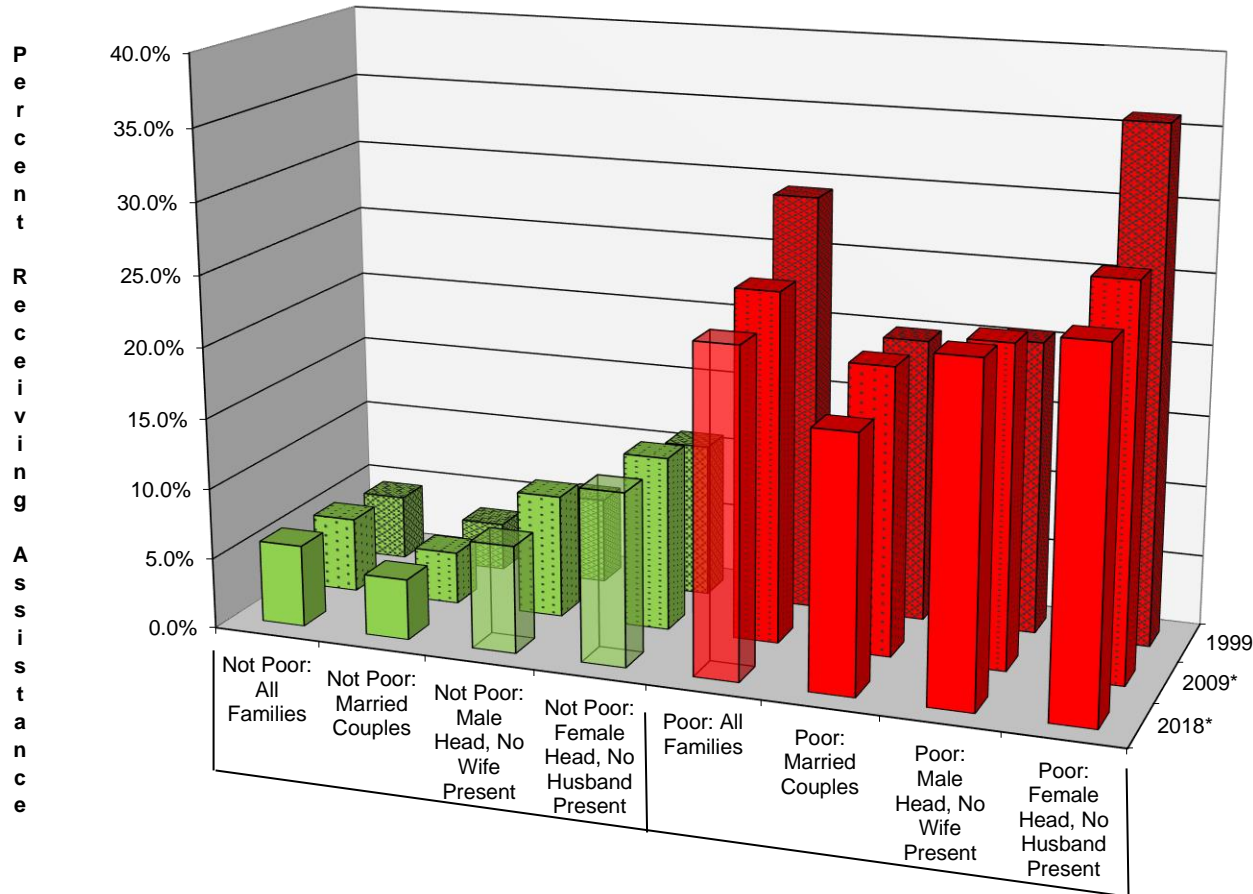
	Not Poor: All Families	Not Poor: Married Couples	Not Poor: Male Head, No Wife Present	Not Poor: Female Head, No Husband Present	Poor: All Families	Poor: Married Couples	Poor: Male Head, No Wife Present	Poor: Female Head, No Husband Present
2018*	5.8%	4.3%	7.6%	12.2%	22.9%	17.9%	23.5%	25.2%
2009*	5.3%	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 218,700, or 7.5 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.[15] This was the same as the 2008-2009 rate and slightly greater than the 6.5 percent rate of 1999 (see Appendix Table 10). (Non-cash forms of assistance cannot be included here, but their impact in reducing poverty is evident in Fox (2019: 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 22.9 in 2017-2018. On the other hand, less than six 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 between 10 and 13 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 25 and 29 percent in 2008-2009 and 2017-2018, 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 smaller net changes between the years and fluctuated between 17 and 24 percent.

Finally, it is worth noting CPA boosts or keeps only a fraction of families out of poverty. About 218,700 families received CPA in 2017-2018, but CPA relieved the poverty of only 27,300-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, 2019b). 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 286,400 and 9.8 percent in 2017-2018, 347,600 and 11.7 percent in 2008-2009, and 234,700 and 7.8 percent in 1999.)

See Table A10

Poverty Rates in Ohio by Educational Attainment
Among Persons Age 25 Years and Older, 1999-2018
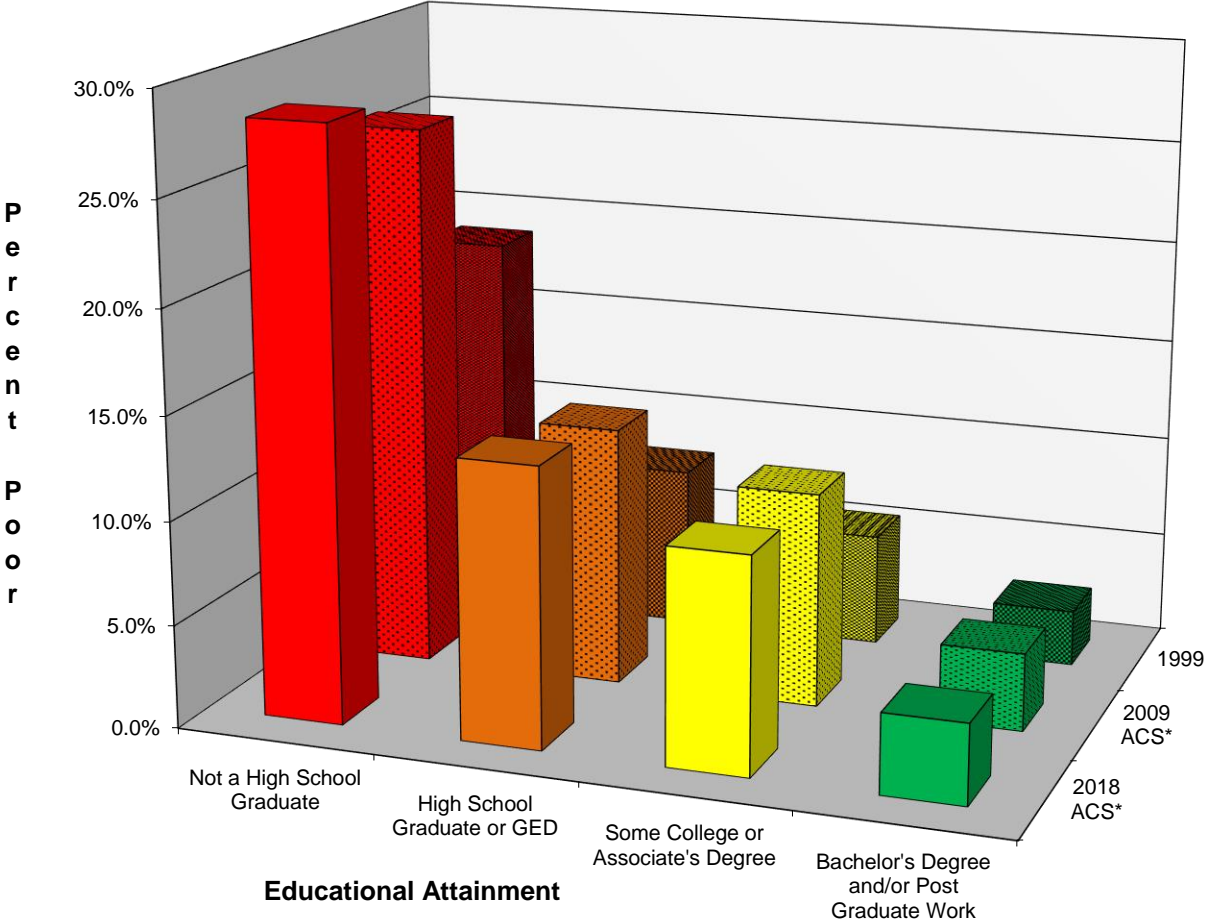
	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate or GED	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work
☐2018 ACS*	28.4%	13.5%	10.4%	3.9%
☐2009 ACS*	26.4%	12.6%	10.4%	3.8%
⊞1999	18.8%	7.8%	5.5%	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - ACS data cover January of the prior year through Novemer 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 can change over time regardless of educational level. American Community Survey data show higher poverty rates in 2008-2009 across all educational levels when compared with 1999, and the 2017-18 rates show essentially no net change from nine years ago.

See Table A11

Poverty Rates in Ohio by Age Groups
for Selected Years, 1999-2018

	0-4	5	6-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & Over
2018 (ACS)*	22.5%	21.6%	20.1%	16.4%	21.9%	14.7%	11.5%	10.5%	11.0%	8.2%	9.3%
2009 (ACS)*	26.8%	23.7%	21.8%	17.8%	26.4%	17.0%	12.3%	10.5%	9.2%	7.4%	9.5%
1999 (DC)	17.3%	15.8%	14.8%	11.6%	19.5%	10.1%	7.7%	6.1%	7.8%	7.0%	9.6%
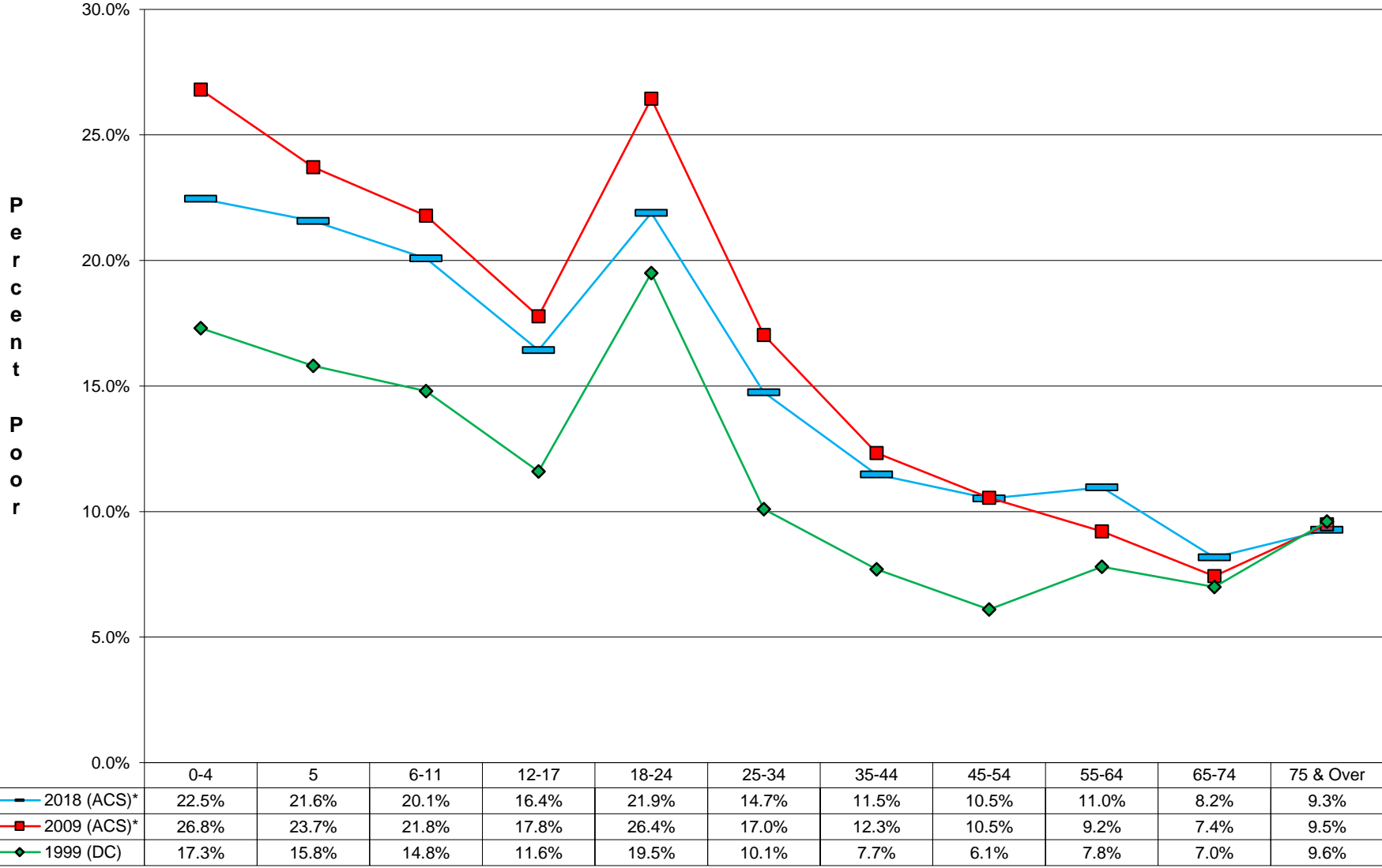
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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 unre-lated 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 en-ables 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 24.3 percent from 1999 to 2018, and that of the 65-to-74-year-olds rose 44.8 percent (Appendix Table A12a).

Earlier sections of this report noted how the poverty rates for those not working became much higher after people receiv-ing 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. Ap-pendix Table A12a shows removing retirement income alone increases the poverty rate from 8.5 to 43.7 percent; re-moving social security alone increases the rate to 54.0 percent, and removing both increases it to 61.7 percent (based on U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2019b). Fox (2019: 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, 2017-2018
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	15.1%	15.3%	11.6%	11.2%	17.1%	9.3%	7.3%	8.2%	8.5%	5.9%	6.6%
Non-Hispanic White Females	16.1%	12.9%	12.4%	10.7%	20.6%	14.7%	11.4%	9.5%	9.3%	7.6%	10.0%
Minority Males	37.8%	31.4%	31.2%	27.9%	27.5%	16.1%	16.1%	15.6%	23.2%	16.6%	12.8%
Minority Females	38.2%	37.0%	28.0%	31.5%	33.5%	29.8%	21.7%	20.1%	21.9%	18.2%	15.4%
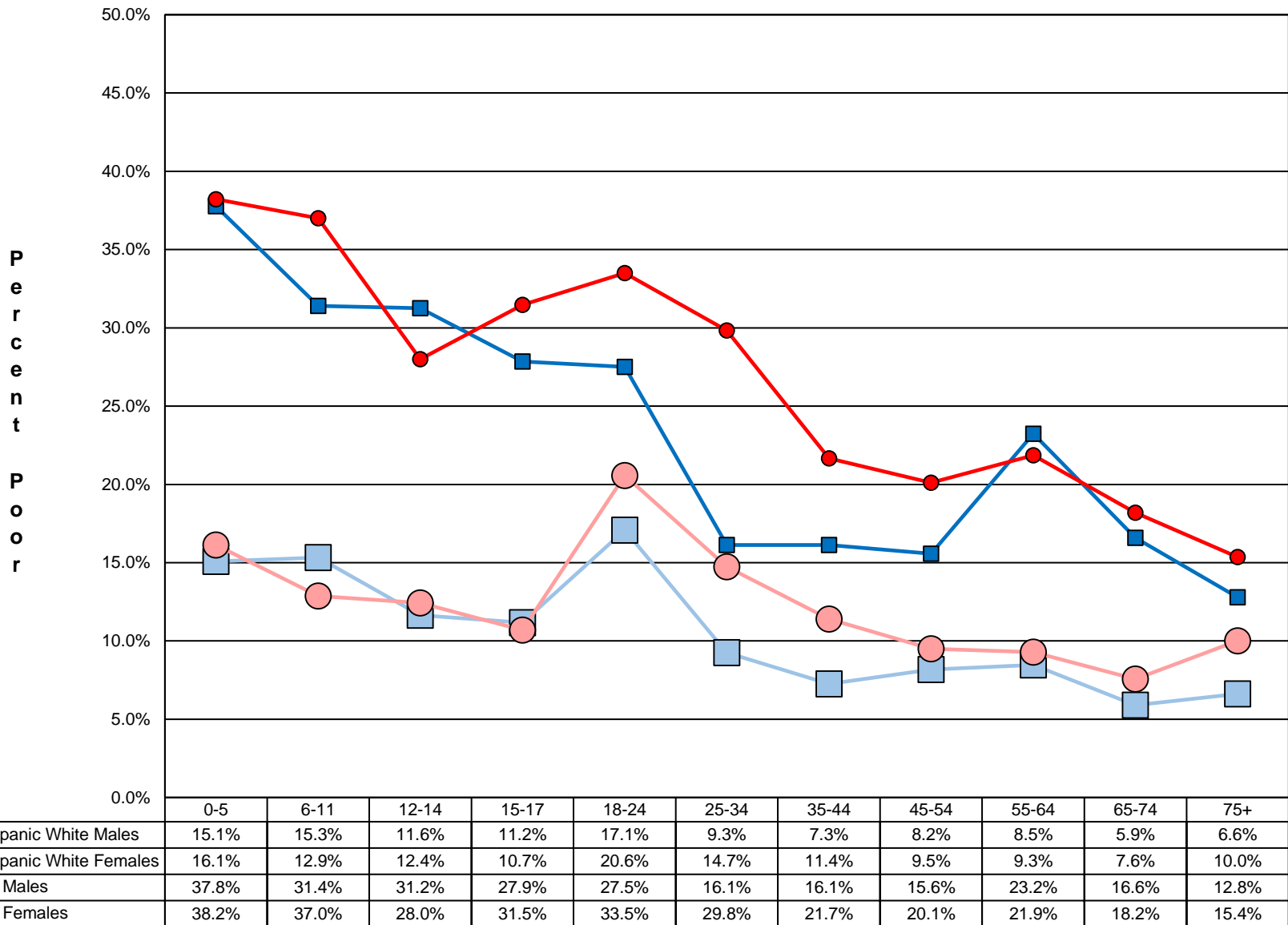
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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 27 and 39 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 6 to 11 and 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 69.8 percent of poor families with related children were headed by women with no husband present in 2018 (about 153,300 out of 219,700). This contrasts with 11.2 percent of poor families with related children headed by males with no wife present (24,500). Married couples comprise the remaining number and percentage of poor families with related children – 41,900 and 19.0 percent (drawn from Appendix Table A9).

See Tables A9 & A12c

Poverty Rates in Ohio, 1999-2018
by Race and Hispanic Identity
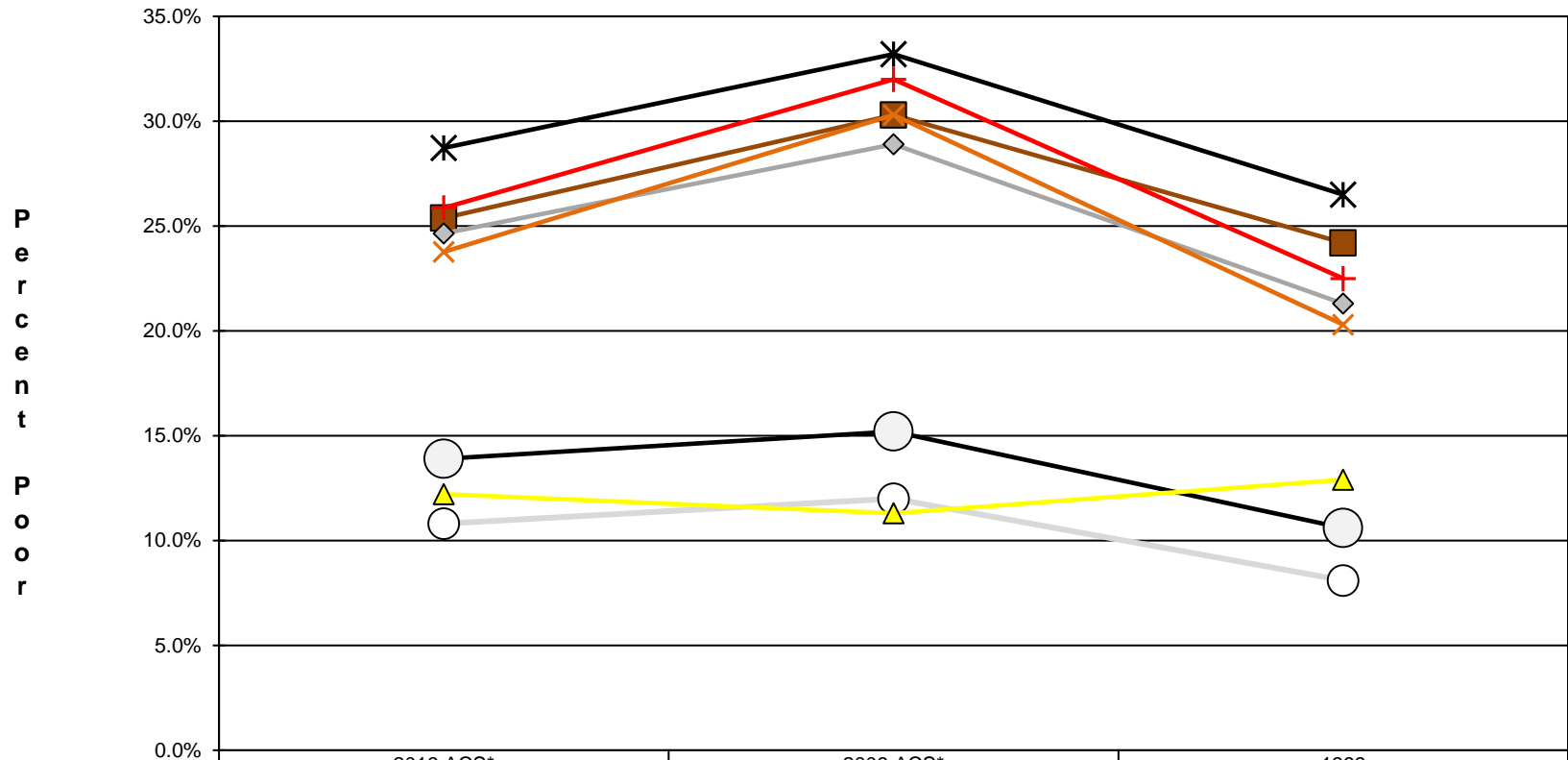
	2018 ACS*	2009 ACS*	1999
Total	13.9%	15.2%	10.6%
White, Not Hispanic	10.8%	12.0%	8.1%
All Minorities Combined	25.4%	30.3%	24.2%
Black	28.7%	33.2%	26.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	12.2%	11.3%	12.9%
Amer. Indian/AK Native/Other^	25.9%	32.0%	22.5%
Bi/Multi-racial	24.6%	28.9%	21.3%
Hispanics~	23.8%	30.3%	20.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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.

RACE AND HISPANIC DETAILS

The risk of poverty varies by race and Hispanic status.[16] 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 declines by 2017-2018. 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 25.4 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 between 11 and 13 percent – much closer to the majority.[17] 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 23.8 percent in 2017-2018.

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 966,800 – 61.2 percent of the 1,578,700 total. Of the remaining 611,900 (minorities, 38.8 percent), blacks are the largest segment – 397,600 (25.2 percent), followed by Hispanics – about 105,000 (6.7 percent), bi- and multi-racial persons – 85,400 (5.4 percent), Asians-and-Pacific-Islanders – 32,500 (2.1 percent), and American Indians and Alaskan Natives – 6,300 (0.4 percent). 28,600 persons identifying as some other race were 1.8 percent of the poor. (All numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100. The individual minority components sum to more than the 611,900 and 38.8 percent because Hispanics may be of any race.)

See Table A13a

41

Distributions of Majority and Minority Populations in Ohio,
Persons for Whom Poverty Status Determined and Poor, by Area Type, 2017-2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

42
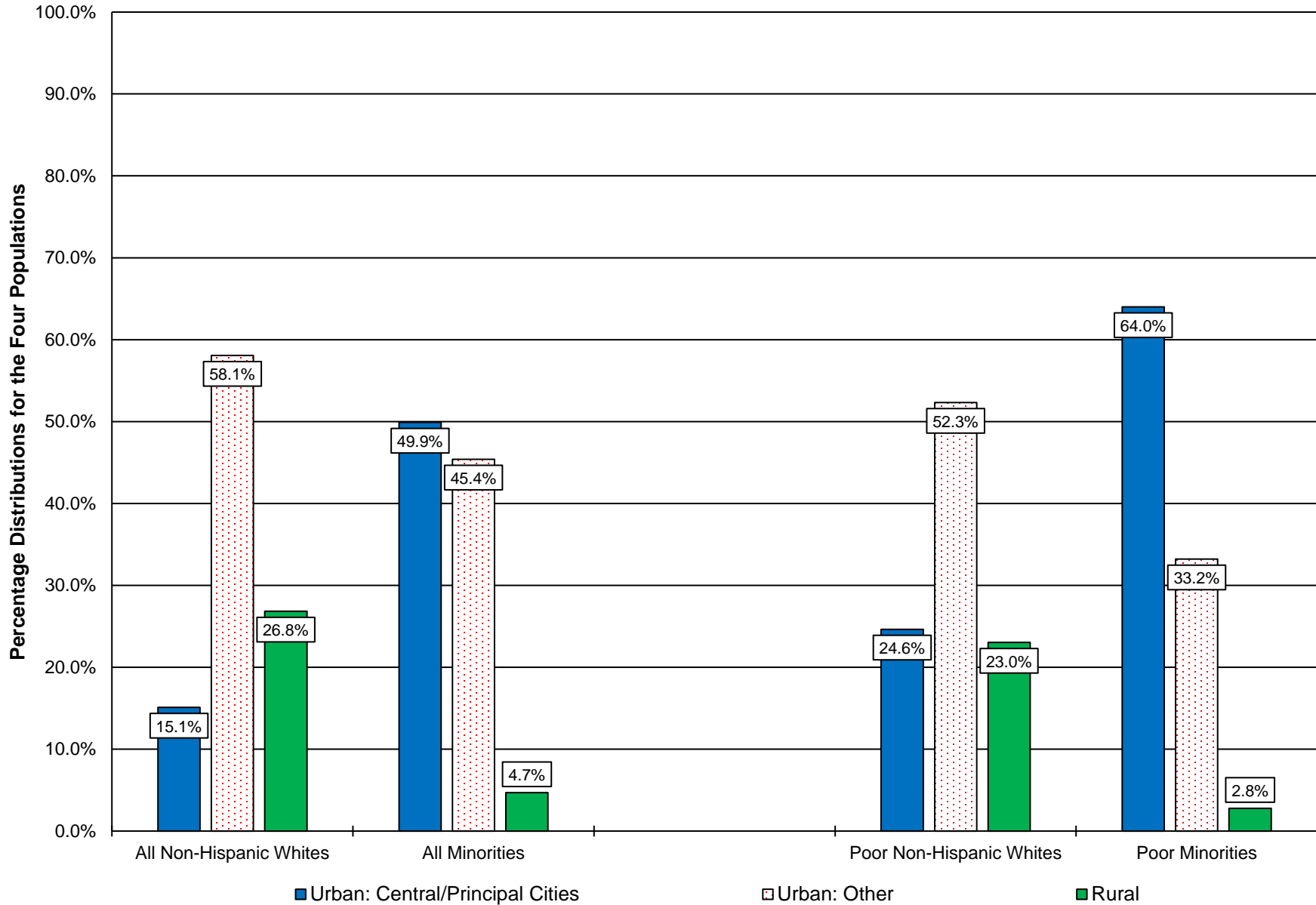
THE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY POPULATIONS AND POVERTY

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). 15.1 percent of all non-Hispanic whites – the majority population – live in the central or principal cities of metropolitan areas, with 58.1 percent in other urban areas (metropolitan and non-metropolitan combined) and 26.8 percent in rural areas (both farm and non-farm). This contrasts with the distribution of all minorities, 95.3 percent of whom are urban with 49.9 percent in central or principal cities; only 4.7 percent lived in rural areas. In short, minorities are much more urban than the majority.

The distributions of *poor* majority and minority populations are roughly similar. 52.3 percent of poor non-Hispanic whites are in other urban areas, with the remaining poor nearly evenly split between central and principal cities and rural areas – 24.6 vs. 23.0 percent. By contrast, 97.2 percent of poor minorities are urban, with 64.0 percent central and principal cities and 33.2 in other urban areas; only 2.8 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 392,000 to 238,000. The composition is reversed else-where: in other urban areas majority poor out-number minority poor by about 506,000 to 203,000; and in rural areas ma-jority poor out-number minority poor by about 223,000 to 17,000. In other words, the composition of the poverty popula-tion changes from mostly minorities to overwhelmingly non-Hispanic whites as one moves from big cities to the country-side – largely reflecting the urban residence of minorities for whom poverty status was determined.

Still, differences in poverty *rates* by area type are roughly similar. They are 32.6 vs. 17.6 percent in central and principal cities (1.85::1), 18.6 vs. 9.7 percent in other urban areas (1.92::1), and 15.0 vs. 9.3 percent in rural areas (1.61::1).

See Table A13b

This page intentionally blank.

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.[18] 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 2018 is reproduced below.[19]

The Minimum Family Income Needed in 2018 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	$13,064								
65 or older	$12,043								
2: Householder Under 65	$16,815	$17,308							
65 or older	$15,178	$17,242							
3	$19,642	$20,212	$20,231						
4	$25,900	$26,324	$25,465	$25,554					
5	$31,234	$31,689	$30,718	$29,967	$29,509				
6	$35,925	$36,068	$35,324	$34,612	$33,553	$32,925			
7	$41,336	$41,594	$40,705	$40,085	$38,929	$37,581	$36,102		
8	$46,231	$46,640	$45,800	$45,064	$44,021	$42,696	$41,317	$40,967	
9 or more	$55,613	$55,883	$55,140	$54,516	$53,491	$52,082	$50,807	$50,491	$48,546

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).[20]

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: 2018" (Fox, 2019), 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^ benefits applying to food, clothing, shelter and utilities, then *subtracts* 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 from the official to the supplemental measure raised the 2018 estimated U.S. poverty rate of all persons for whom poverty status was determined from 11.8 to 12.8 percent, a modest but significant increase. The effect was broadly based in many respects; rates were higher regardless of sex, nativity, educational attainment (for persons ages 25 and up), the extent of employment among working-age persons (ages 18 to 64) and mortgage status among homeowners (Fox, 2019: 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 but rose in all other regions, and rose among metropolitan residents but fell among non-metropolitan residents (Fox, 2019: Table A-2).

The impact of residential adjustments should not be underestimated. Specifically, the three-year moving average (2016-2018) for Ohio fell from 12.9 to 10.4 percent with the switch from the official to supplemental measures, a significant reduction. Twenty-three other states also saw significant rate reductions, but 15 states and the District of Columbia saw significant rate increases while 11 states saw no significant change. Overall, the three-year moving average for the U.S. rose from 12.3 to 13.1 percent with the switch from the official to the supplemental measure (Fox, 2019: Table A-5).[21]

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.

This page intentionally blank.

DETAILED TABLES

Table A1: Number and Percent of Poor Persons in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2018 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)

	Ohio			U.S.				Ohio			U.S.		
		Poor			Poor				Poor			Poor	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Year(s)	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1959^	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
							1994*	11,205	1,439	12.8	261,616	38,059	14.5
1969^	10,435	1,042	10.0	198,060	27,057	13.7	1995*	11,202	1,427	12.7	263,733	36,425	13.8
1970*	10,874	1,027	9.4	202,183	25,420	12.6	1996*	11,226	1,313	11.7	266,218	36,529	13.7
1971*	11,013	998	9.1	204,554	25,559	12.5	1997*	11,222	1,303	11.6	268,480	35,574	13.3
1972*	10,765	902	8.4	206,004	24,460	11.9	1998*	11,153	1,218	10.9	271,059	34,476	12.7
1973*	10,563	872	8.3	207,621	22,973	11.1	1999^	11,047	1,171	10.6	273,882	33,900	12.4
1974*	10,441	860	8.2	209,362	23,370	11.2	2000*	11,096	1,201	10.8	278,944	31,581	11.3
1975*	10,515	921	8.8	210,864	25,877	12.3	2001-2	11,080	1,314	11.9	279,396	34,763	12.4
1976*	10,512	980	9.3	212,303	24,975	11.8	2002-3	11,092	1,343	12.1	281,858	35,846	12.7
1977*	10,503	971	9.2	213,867	24,720	11.6	2003-4	11,106	1,388	12.5	284,578	37,162	13.1
1978*	10,452	996	9.5	215,656	24,497	11.4	2004-5	11,117	1,451	13.0	287,270	38,231	13.3
1979^	10,568	1,089	10.3	220,846	27,393	12.4	2005-6	11,156	1,486	13.3	291,531	38,757	13.3
1980*	10,650	1,168	11.0	225,027	29,272	13.0	2006-7	11,151	1,464	13.1	293,744	38,052	13.0
1981*	10,697	1,260	11.8	227,157	31,822	14.0	2007-8	11,172	1,492	13.4	296,184	39,108	13.2
1982*	10,712	1,394	13.0	229,412	34,398	15.0	2008-9	11,225	1,710	15.2	299,027	42,868	14.3
1983*	10,668	1,414	13.3	231,700	35,303	15.2	2009-10	11,225	1,779	15.8	301,535	46,216	15.3
1984*	10,641	1,412	13.3	233,816	33,700	14.4	2010-11	11,234	1,846	16.4	303,778	48,452	15.9
1985*	10,650	1,387	13.0	236,594	33,064	14.0	2011-12	11,227	1,825	16.3	306,086	48,760	15.9
1986*	10,680	1,401	13.1	238,554	32,370	13.6	2012-13	11,249	1,797	16.0	308,197	48,811	15.8
1987*	10,771	1,399	13.0	240,982	32,221	13.4	2013-14	11,276	1,786	15.8	310,900	48,208	15.5
1988*	10,724	1,375	12.8	243,530	31,745	13.0	2014-15	11,295	1,674	14.8	313,476	46,153	14.7
1989^	10,560	1,298	12.3	241,978	31,743	13.1	2015-16	11,287	1,645	14.6	315,165	44,269	14.0
1990*	10,837	1,347	12.4	248,644	33,585	13.5	2016-17	11,331	1,583	14.0	317,742	42,584	13.4
1991*	11,027	1,375	12.5	251,192	35,708	14.2	2017-18	11,362	1,579	13.9	319,184	41,852	13.1
1992*	11,152	1,443	12.9	256,549	38,014	14.8							

Notes: ^ 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 (2003-2019); 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, 3/20).

Table A2: Number and Percent of Poor Families in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2018 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)

	Ohio			U.S.				Ohio			U.S.		
		Poor			Poor				Poor			Poor	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Year(s)	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
1959^	2,465	325	13.2	45,128	8,315	18.4	1993*	3,011	338	11.2	68,506	8,393	12.3
							1994*	3,020	335	11.1	69,313	8,053	11.6
1969^	2,691	205	7.6	51,169	5,483	10.7	1995*	2,998	321	10.7	69,597	7,532	10.8
1970*	2,850	215	7.6	52,227	5,260	10.1	1996*	2,983	284	9.5	70,241	7,708	11.0
1971*	2,906	218	7.5	53,296	5,303	10.0	1997*	2,979	283	9.5	70,884	7,324	10.3
1972*	2,860	199	6.9	54,373	5,075	9.3	1998*	3,000	259	8.6	71,551	7,186	10.0
1973*	2,826	189	6.7	55,053	4,828	8.8	1999^	3,007	251	8.3	73,778	6,400	8.7
1974*	2,810	185	6.6	55,698	4,922	8.8	2000*	4,536	371	8.2	72,388	6,222	8.6
1975*	2,820	194	6.9	56,245	5,450	9.7	2001-2	2,969	273	9.2	72,453	6,952	9.6
1976*	2,810	205	7.3	56,710	5,311	9.4	2002-3	2,982	280	9.4	73,058	7,143	9.8
1977*	2,831	199	7.0	57,215	5,311	9.3	2003-4	3,004	301	10.0	73,886	7,444	10.1
1978*	2,842	206	7.2	57,804	5,280	9.1	2004-5	2,987	297	9.9	74,341	7,605	10.2
1979^	2,864	229	8.0	59,190	5,670	9.6	2005-6	2,953	290	9.8	74,564	7,283	9.8
1980*	2,898	247	8.5	60,309	6,217	10.3	2006-7	2,962	287	9.7	75,119	7,162	9.5
1981*	2,930	274	9.4	61,019	6,851	11.2	2007-8	2,936	289	9.8	75,031	7,252	9.7
1982*	2,936	314	10.7	61,393	7,512	12.2	2008-9	2,947	328	11.1	75,531	7,956	10.5
1983*	2,919	316	10.8	62,015	7,647	12.3	2009-10	2,960	348	11.8	76,089	8,580	11.3
1984*	2,902	311	10.7	62,706	7,277	11.6	2010-11	2,916	350	12.0	76,084	8,939	11.7
1985*	2,885	297	10.3	63,558	7,223	11.4	2011-12	2,913	349	12.0	76,509	9,054	11.8
1986*	2,882	299	10.4	64,491	7,023	10.9	2012-13	2,923	340	11.6	76,680	8,905	11.6
1987*	2,900	302	10.4	65,204	7,005	10.7	2013-14	2,924	340	11.6	77,152	8,738	11.3
1988*	2,911	296	10.2	65,837	6,874	10.4	2014-15	2,922	314	10.7	77,531	8,233	10.6
1989^	2,909	278	9.5	65,049	6,488	10.0	2015-16	2,930	307	10.5	77,786	7,805	10.0
1990*	2,924	291	9.9	66,322	7,098	10.7	2016-17	2,951	290	9.8	78,631	7,501	9.5
1991*	2,952	297	10.1	67,175	7,712	11.5	2017-18	2,924	284	9.7	79,242	7,343	9.3
1992*	2,988	327	11.0	68,216	8,144	11.9							

Notes: ^ 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 (2003-2019); 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, 3/20).

Table A3: Poverty and Unemployment Rates and Per Capita Income in Ohio, 1998-2018

Year(s)	Percent Poor[1]	Unem- ployment Rates[2]	Per Capita Income ($1,000s)[3]	Details
1998	10.9	4.3	$38.907	Notes: 1 - From Table A1; 2 - The civilian unemployment rate;
1999	10.6	4.3	$39.279	for hyphenated years, it's the sum of the average number un-
2000	10.8	4.0	$39.913	employed for the two years divided by the sum of the average
2001-02	11.9	5.0	$39.831	size of the civilian labor force for the two years; 3 - Total per-
2002-03	12.1	6.0	$39.883	sonal income divided by the estimated population size, in
2003-04	12.5	6.3	$40.175	thousands of dollars adjusted for inflation and standardized
2004-05	13.0	6.1	$40.660	on 2017 by using the unweighted means of the Cincinnati and
2005-06	13.3	5.7	$40.512	Cleveland Consumer Price Indexes - All Urban Consumers
2006-07	13.1	5.5	$41.464	(CPI-U) for 2017 and the year; for hyphenated years, the sums
2007-08	13.4	6.0	$42.004	of incomes, population estimates and consumer price indexes
2008-09	15.2	8.4	$41.746	for the years were used.
2009-10	15.8	10.3	$40.795	
2010-11	16.4	9.6	$41.188	Sources: ODJFS/LMI (2020); U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS
2011-12	16.3	8.1	$42.627	(2003-2019); U.S. Burea of the Census - CPS (1998-2001);
2012-13	16.0	7.4	$43.452	U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002); U.S. Bureau of Labor
2013-14	15.8	6.6	$43.340	Statistics (2020); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (2020).
2014-15	14.8	5.4	$44.435	
2015-16	14.6	5.0	$46.334	
2016-17	14.0	5.0	$46.669	Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services
2017-18	13.9	4.7	$47.547	Agency. Telephone 614-466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

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

Area	2014-18 (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)	314,943.2	44,258.0	14.1 L	298,788.0	42,739.9	14.3 H	273,882.2	33,899.8	12.4
Ohio	11,319,092	1,645,986	14.5	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	9,373,059	1,310,869	14.0 ^	9,232,174	1,323,046	14.3 ^	9,065,484	912,918	10.1
Adams*	27,523	6,230	22.6	28,266	6,450	22.8 H	27,002	4,687	17.4
Allen	99,786	14,795	14.8 L	101,989	18,378	18.0 H	102,300	12,374	12.1
Ashland	51,000	6,769	13.3	50,993	7,439	14.6 H	50,238	4,755	9.5
Ashtabula*	94,804	19,216	20.3 H	98,098	16,852	17.2 H	100,870	12,162	12.1
Athens*	56,175	17,212	30.6	55,557	17,515	31.5 H	53,844	14,728	27.4
Auglaize	44,997	3,906	8.7	45,257	3,254	7.2	45,636	2,814	6.2
Belmont*	64,451	8,738	13.6	66,449	9,404	14.2	66,997	9,768	14.6
Brown*	42,893	6,818	15.9 H	44,134	5,386	12.2	41,684	4,856	11.6
Butler	365,627	47,601	13.0	353,575	45,335	12.8 H	321,387	27,946	8.7
Carroll*	27,158	3,549	13.1	28,584	3,960	13.9 H	28,404	3,245	11.4
Champaign	37,883	4,180	11.0 L	39,302	5,924	15.1 H	38,096	2,890	7.6
Clark	131,773	20,775	15.8	135,054	22,844	16.9 H	141,106	15,054	10.7
Clermont*	201,463	19,204	9.5	194,858	18,790	9.6 H	176,027	12,462	7.1
Clinton	40,503	5,277	13.0	41,163	6,079	14.8 H	39,397	3,386	8.6
Columbiana*	100,118	14,639	14.6	103,884	16,515	15.9 H	108,138	12,478	11.5
Coshocton*	36,030	5,899	16.4	36,467	6,095	16.7 H	36,240	3,301	9.1
Crawford	41,314	6,182	15.0	43,259	6,394	14.8 H	46,296	4,831	10.4
Cuyahoga	1,227,475	221,899	18.1 H	1,260,508	215,531	17.1 H	1,365,658	179,372	13.1
Darke	50,857	5,124	10.1	52,210	5,993	11.5 H	52,534	4,212	8.0
Defiance	37,505	4,032	10.8	38,335	4,835	12.6 H	38,723	2,180	5.6
Delaware	194,144	8,843	4.6	167,439	7,578	4.5 H	107,078	4,118	3.8
Erie	73,963	8,858	12.0	75,443	9,507	12.6 H	77,628	6,439	8.3
Fairfield	149,796	14,142	9.4 L	142,269	16,307	11.5 H	119,747	7,064	5.9
Fayette	28,034	4,764	17.0	28,355	5,251	18.5 H	27,822	2,810	10.1
Franklin	1,245,433	203,044	16.3 L	1,129,154	196,105	17.4 H	1,045,966	121,843	11.6
Fulton	41,706	3,919	9.4	42,204	4,353	10.3 H	41,597	2,255	5.4
Gallia*	29,356	6,608	22.5	30,150	6,087	20.2	30,069	5,454	18.1
Geauga	92,976	5,642	6.1 L	92,731	7,432	8.0 H	89,980	4,096	4.6
Greene	156,553	19,065	12.2	152,196	19,472	12.8 H	140,103	11,847	8.5
Guernsey*	38,696	7,815	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	2014-18 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent
Hamilton	794,226	128,930	16.2	784,093	124,841	15.9 H	826,628	97,692	11.8
Hancock	73,543	8,545	11.6	72,864	8,699	11.9 H	69,451	5,176	7.5
Hardin	29,156	4,880	16.7	29,960	5,571	18.6 H	29,825	3,928	13.2
Harrison*	14,977	2,545	17.0	15,539	3,124	20.1 H	15,551	2,069	13.3
Henry	26,790	2,593	9.7	27,904	3,263	11.7 H	28,649	1,992	7.0
Highland*	42,337	8,836	20.9	43,006	7,435	17.3 H	40,286	4,760	11.8
Hocking*	27,774	3,785	13.6	28,570	4,495	15.7 H	27,447	3,711	13.5
Holmes*	42,934	4,787	11.1	41,350	6,086	14.7	37,953	4,884	12.9
Huron	57,733	7,845	13.6	58,894	8,841	15.0 H	58,652	4,998	8.5
Jackson*	31,980	6,265	19.6	32,841	7,621	23.2 H	32,103	5,286	16.5
Jefferson*	64,473	11,647	18.1	67,651	11,463	16.9 H	71,820	10,862	15.1
Knox	57,764	8,222	14.2	57,259	7,431	13.0 H	50,963	5,159	10.1
Lake	226,827	18,830	8.3	226,805	19,217	8.5 H	224,680	11,372	5.1
Lawrence*	59,685	11,082	18.6	61,825	10,787	17.4	61,639	11,645	18.9
Licking	167,957	19,101	11.4	161,125	18,700	11.6 H	141,726	10,602	7.5
Logan	44,738	5,984	13.4	45,345	6,769	14.9 H	45,208	4,186	9.3
Lorain	297,220	40,799	13.7	290,849	39,590	13.6 H	275,784	24,809	9.0
Lucas	422,440	80,686	19.1	432,916	84,479	19.5 H	446,417	62,026	13.9
Madison	38,767	3,939	10.2	38,539	4,028	10.5 H	35,612	2,790	7.8
Mahoning*	223,948	39,441	17.6	233,118	39,758	17.1 H	250,542	31,328	12.5
Marion	59,521	9,504	16.0 L	61,307	11,352	18.5 H	61,415	5,963	9.7
Medina	175,650	11,303	6.4	169,702	12,168	7.2 H	149,347	6,849	4.6
Meigs*	22,924	5,130	22.4	23,375	4,985	21.3	22,768	4,506	19.8
Mercer	40,268	2,788	6.9	40,423	3,562	8.8 H	40,359	2,571	6.4
Miami	103,504	9,764	9.4	101,069	11,378	11.3 H	97,256	6,531	6.7
Monroe*	13,918	2,309	16.6	14,564	2,641	18.1 H	14,995	2,085	13.9
Montgomery	514,983	89,854	17.4 H	515,734	82,499	16.0 H	542,982	61,440	11.3
Morgan*	14,465	2,765	19.1	14,898	2,899	19.5	14,614	2,691	18.4
Morrow	34,583	3,524	10.2	34,223	4,068	11.9 H	31,172	2,820	9.0
Muskingum*	83,619	13,669	16.3	83,570	14,139	16.9 H	81,903	10,565	12.9
Noble*	11,929	1,835	15.4	12,073	1,970	16.3 H	11,829	1,346	11.4
Ottawa	40,123	4,181	10.4	40,924	4,181	10.2 H	40,239	2,374	5.9
Paulding	18,683	1,919	10.3 L	19,315	2,601	13.5 H	20,156	1,546	7.7
Perry*	35,582	6,907	19.4	35,526	6,272	17.7 H	33,741	3,970	11.8
Pickaway	52,554	6,174	11.7	50,665	6,641	13.1 H	46,174	4,402	9.5
Pike*	27,843	5,395	19.4	28,256	6,356	22.5 H	27,226	5,061	18.6
Portage	155,187	20,346	13.1	153,554	21,977	14.3 H	144,317	13,395	9.3

56

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

Area	2014-18 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	2007-11 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	1999 (DC) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent
Preble	40,492	4,683	11.6	41,770	4,286	10.3 H	41,755	2,552	6.1
Putnam	33,604	2,265	6.7	34,099	2,153	6.3	34,353	1,908	5.6
Richland	113,502	16,190	14.3	118,257	15,844	13.4 H	122,277	12,941	10.6
Ross*	71,061	12,694	17.9	71,291	12,495	17.5 H	67,870	8,120	12.0
Sandusky	58,050	7,872	13.6	60,043	8,179	13.6 H	60,823	4,542	7.5
Scioto*	72,649	17,132	23.6	75,859	16,522	21.8 H	75,683	14,600	19.3
Seneca	52,243	7,680	14.7	54,442	7,672	14.1 H	57,264	5,140	9.0
Shelby	48,148	4,384	9.1 L	48,510	5,836	12.0 H	46,961	3,161	6.7
Stark	363,764	50,408	13.9	366,939	49,834	13.6 H	368,573	33,865	9.2
Summit	532,648	69,576	13.1 L	534,074	77,375	14.5 H	533,162	52,991	9.9
Trumbull*	197,981	34,604	17.5	207,276	33,896	16.4 H	220,572	22,788	10.3
Tuscarawas*	91,069	11,990	13.2	91,354	12,526	13.7 H	89,481	8,405	9.4
Union	52,158	3,610	6.9	48,452	3,211	6.6 H	38,511	1,763	4.6
Van Wert	27,856	3,100	11.1	28,201	2,568	9.1 H	29,168	1,595	5.5
Vinton*	12,987	2,719	20.9	13,275	2,767	20.8	12,643	2,529	20.0
Warren	218,841	10,100	4.6 L	204,586	12,869	6.3 H	152,000	6,425	4.2
Washington*	58,912	8,921	15.1	60,160	9,109	15.1 H	61,383	7,002	11.4
Wayne	112,072	13,885	12.4	110,966	11,754	10.6 H	108,474	8,698	8.0
Williams	35,656	4,886	13.7	36,694	4,183	11.4 H	37,996	2,286	6.0
Wood	123,052	16,365	13.3	118,018	15,695	13.3 H	113,406	10,903	9.6
Wyandot	21,750	2,068	9.5	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 2014 through December 2018 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, 2019c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2003-2018

Name	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
United States	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	13.1
Ohio	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	13.8
Adams	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	19.7
Allen	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	14.4
Ashland	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	10.4
Ashtabula	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	17.4
Athens	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	30.7
Auglaize	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	6.9
Belmont	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	13.0
Brown	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	11.8
Butler	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	12.4
Carroll	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	12.9
Champaign	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	10.0
Clark	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	14.9
Clermont	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	8.2
Clinton	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	11.8
Columbiana	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	15.1
Coshocton	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	15.4
Crawford	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	14.0
Cuyahoga	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	17.9
Darke	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	9.5
Defiance	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	9.1
Delaware	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	4.1
Erie	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	10.6
Fairfield	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	9.3
Fayette	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	15.1
Franklin	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	15.5
Fulton	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	7.9

58

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2003-2018

Name	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gallia	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	22.1
Geauga	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	5.7
Greene	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	11.6
Guernsey	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	18.8
Hamilton	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	15.4
Hancock	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	9.9
Hardin	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	14.7
Harrison	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	15.3
Henry	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	10.8
Highland	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	15.4
Hocking	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	14.1
Holmes	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	9.4
Huron	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	11.1
Jackson	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	16.8
Jefferson	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	19.0
Knox	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	13.8
Lake	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	7.5
Lawrence	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	18.8
Licking	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	9.1
Logan	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	11.4
Lorain	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	14.2
Lucas	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	18.7
Madison	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	10.7
Mahoning	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	16.5
Marion	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	16.5
Medina	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	6.5
Meigs	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	17.8
Mercer	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	7.6
Miami	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	7.9

59

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2003-2018

Name	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monroe	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	14.1
Montgomery	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	16.9
Morgan	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	17.0
Morrow	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	11.9
Muskingum	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	16.6
Noble	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	18.1
Ottawa	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	9.5
Paulding	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	10.3
Perry	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	16.4
Pickaway	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	12.1
Pike	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	20.5
Portage	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	11.3
Preble	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	9.7
Putnam	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	5.5
Richland	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	14.4
Ross	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	18.4
Sandusky	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	10.0
Scioto	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	22.6
Seneca	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	12.1
Shelby	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	9.0
Stark	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	14.4
Summit	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	12.0
Trumbull	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	17.6
Tuscarawas	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	12.3
Union	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	5.0
Van Wert	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	8.4
Vinton	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	19.0
Warren	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	5.2
Washington	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	15.9

60

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2003-2018

Name	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Wayne	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	9.4
Williams	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	9.7
Wood	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	11.9
Wyandot	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	8.0

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2004-2019).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

Table A5b: Annual SAIPE* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2008-2018

Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
United States	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	41,852,315
Ohio	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	1,568,586
Adams	6,127	5,949	6,428	6,310	6,171	6,670	6,864	5,893	5,543	5,092	5,382
Allen	14,749	18,751	18,766	19,203	19,903	15,963	17,839	15,229	15,101	14,723	13,901
Ashland	6,302	8,781	7,943	6,672	7,671	6,526	7,400	7,190	6,235	5,837	5,308
Ashtabula	15,304	17,245	15,771	19,891	19,670	18,129	20,547	17,636	17,202	18,127	16,353
Athens	16,134	18,756	13,710	19,353	18,338	17,112	16,630	17,573	16,044	16,259	17,237
Auglaize	3,583	3,874	4,260	4,455	4,399	4,401	3,744	3,920	4,165	3,936	3,132
Belmont	10,276	10,763	10,809	10,418	10,698	11,014	10,537	9,524	10,135	7,114	8,272
Brown	5,747	5,638	5,744	6,855	7,328	7,724	6,503	6,424	7,196	7,219	5,064
Butler	41,659	46,350	48,197	49,749	50,091	47,855	52,128	52,356	45,165	39,242	45,821
Carroll	3,500	3,810	4,701	4,639	4,175	4,330	3,742	3,559	3,475	3,518	3,431
Champaign	4,575	3,963	5,132	5,424	5,100	4,612	4,309	4,109	4,194	4,190	3,809
Clark	18,870	22,130	26,991	25,642	26,589	24,381	24,315	20,019	20,643	20,082	19,467
Clermont	16,994	20,330	18,790	21,474	22,582	19,151	22,370	19,052	21,281	17,597	16,745
Clinton	4,608	4,989	6,392	6,375	6,303	7,047	5,584	5,513	5,426	5,314	4,802
Columbiana	15,088	17,056	18,389	17,719	16,310	18,157	16,171	14,814	17,130	14,948	14,938
Coshocton	4,675	5,142	7,409	6,184	5,581	5,208	6,527	5,452	4,581	5,665	5,559
Crawford	5,436	6,388	7,088	7,356	6,952	7,629	6,441	6,858	5,753	6,357	5,688
Cuyahoga	199,694	235,014	227,716	233,438	233,101	237,268	241,829	224,256	223,636	221,287	217,166
Darke	5,007	6,058	6,342	6,732	6,493	7,532	6,281	4,949	5,438	4,693	4,800
Defiance	3,725	4,484	4,397	4,442	5,706	4,278	4,392	3,830	3,876	3,547	3,372
Delaware	7,877	8,433	10,037	7,946	8,885	10,290	8,952	8,353	9,083	9,502	8,271
Erie	9,044	10,981	11,220	9,640	9,146	11,166	10,343	9,422	9,171	9,065	7,769
Fairfield	12,397	16,569	16,062	16,328	15,463	17,067	14,147	13,478	14,445	13,614	14,172
Fayette	3,622	5,589	4,607	5,090	4,991	5,020	4,440	4,575	4,489	4,370	4,227
Franklin	166,917	207,183	213,899	216,974	210,197	210,322	208,629	208,972	205,476	201,260	198,207
Fulton	3,283	3,806	4,581	4,105	4,452	4,523	4,414	3,573	3,719	3,430	3,303
Gallia	6,092	6,250	5,463	6,346	6,242	6,033	7,667	6,349	5,995	5,528	6,407
Geauga	6,467	7,789	7,207	7,383	7,416	6,944	7,299	6,298	5,451	5,933	5,341
Greene	16,162	18,620	20,032	23,980	19,994	19,773	20,447	19,772	18,975	15,587	18,567
Guernsey	6,786	8,090	7,551	7,658	7,526	8,868	6,729	7,203	7,161	7,042	7,232
Hamilton	113,411	126,872	144,741	144,388	155,194	146,764	138,939	130,935	126,002	128,431	122,843
Hancock	7,025	7,910	8,671	9,688	10,732	9,280	9,313	7,788	7,385	7,150	7,370
Hardin	4,309	4,733	5,102	5,854	4,771	4,602	5,586	4,837	3,906	4,613	4,327
Harrison	2,669	2,643	2,765	2,711	2,787	2,538	2,578	2,356	2,521	1,916	2,285
Henry	2,451	3,038	3,572	2,858	3,070	3,090	2,808	2,566	2,258	2,194	2,865
Highland	5,376	6,848	7,972	9,190	7,477	9,030	8,199	7,598	8,410	7,134	6,550
Hocking	4,382	4,703	4,635	4,947	5,714	4,568	4,944	4,411	4,054	4,074	3,944

Table A5b: Annual SAIPE* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2008-2018

Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Holmes	4,392	6,154	6,858	6,401	5,711	5,291	5,348	4,657	5,041	3,885	4,054
Huron	8,070	7,349	8,202	8,572	7,743	8,459	7,759	7,569	7,043	8,555	6,376
Jackson	6,771	7,534	7,377	6,668	7,034	6,919	6,450	6,541	5,780	5,707	5,350
Jefferson	11,879	11,524	12,532	11,200	11,077	12,079	13,050	11,547	10,469	11,251	12,052
Knox	7,336	7,383	9,490	8,382	9,144	8,307	8,724	8,510	7,294	6,165	8,039
Lake	19,629	19,274	21,826	23,042	22,037	21,402	20,156	18,884	19,364	19,693	16,970
Lawrence	11,257	12,168	13,149	11,684	11,042	12,594	10,643	12,680	10,771	11,563	11,093
Licking	15,727	18,030	20,190	21,273	22,848	18,467	22,272	20,933	19,680	15,130	15,591
Logan	4,913	6,399	7,644	6,150	6,685	5,910	7,637	4,902	5,420	4,951	5,095
Lorain	36,331	42,750	41,612	44,755	42,107	42,733	43,499	39,833	36,828	40,404	42,562
Lucas	80,006	84,797	85,269	100,123	96,810	92,013	87,923	82,814	83,600	75,376	78,398
Madison	4,091	5,280	5,726	4,506	4,772	4,671	4,890	3,614	4,576	3,743	4,215
Mahoning	38,690	42,135	39,360	40,663	43,325	40,786	42,601	37,640	41,625	40,879	36,520
Marion	10,159	10,361	11,776	11,171	11,180	9,746	12,683	10,778	8,673	9,699	9,772
Medina	9,764	11,432	12,951	15,308	13,079	11,524	12,230	12,287	11,394	10,629	11,474
Meigs	4,521	4,510	5,518	5,236	5,230	4,781	5,199	5,227	4,815	4,531	4,064
Mercer	2,906	3,637	3,857	3,668	3,802	3,783	3,577	3,141	3,308	2,793	3,066
Miami	7,901	11,591	12,047	14,133	12,752	10,330	10,920	10,992	9,860	9,387	8,329
Monroe	2,105	2,304	2,496	2,409	2,176	2,404	2,232	2,602	2,130	2,080	1,917
Montgomery	77,813	83,595	93,697	96,053	96,985	97,443	101,914	91,879	93,949	81,984	87,187
Morgan	3,021	2,760	2,889	3,096	2,725	3,342	2,646	2,765	2,714	2,961	2,443
Morrow	3,775	4,388	4,709	4,716	4,895	4,608	4,197	3,914	4,214	3,849	4,106
Muskingum	13,937	13,811	14,964	15,836	16,743	17,249	15,955	13,932	12,435	12,470	13,996
Noble	1,934	2,147	2,059	2,172	2,073	2,042	1,888	1,741	1,744	1,893	2,109
Ottawa	3,602	4,319	4,146	4,433	4,559	4,207	4,110	3,901	4,160	3,561	3,807
Paulding	2,076	2,048	2,610	2,651	2,290	2,347	2,320	2,052	2,004	1,902	1,922
Perry	5,530	5,979	6,813	6,353	6,874	6,316	6,276	6,675	6,029	5,585	5,846
Pickaway	6,123	7,059	6,508	7,666	7,486	6,990	6,833	6,474	6,905	6,355	6,413
Pike	5,370	5,880	7,401	6,376	6,469	6,752	6,061	5,907	5,660	5,536	5,648
Portage	17,385	21,367	23,146	24,200	22,736	25,907	21,810	20,927	20,743	18,263	17,564
Preble	3,443	4,190	5,022	4,829	5,091	5,390	5,340	5,160	4,494	4,017	3,936
Putnam	2,601	2,557	3,062	2,179	2,773	2,419	2,621	2,416	2,796	2,146	1,835
Richland	17,332	17,367	17,202	20,024	21,200	20,198	18,246	17,265	17,904	15,169	16,416
Ross	11,388	12,740	13,798	13,914	13,997	13,869	13,658	12,668	13,224	11,584	13,099
Sandusky	5,992	7,209	7,355	8,461	6,924	7,636	8,592	7,142	6,750	6,477	5,769
Scioto	14,675	16,987	16,781	19,671	18,245	18,263	20,049	16,881	16,051	15,481	16,288
Seneca	6,083	6,775	7,887	8,928	8,835	7,412	9,254	7,187	6,782	7,146	6,372
Shelby	4,405	5,053	5,921	5,595	4,944	4,836	5,167	4,264	4,490	3,897	4,293
Stark	45,898	54,614	53,502	59,598	53,788	56,543	54,744	48,889	48,072	51,852	52,330
Summit	66,372	78,762	82,194	87,840	84,399	78,879	71,490	76,554	72,687	68,434	63,889
Trumbull	32,109	32,904	37,359	33,943	35,991	37,805	34,593	35,069	34,839	30,109	34,413

63

Table A5b: Annual SAIPE* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2008-2018

Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tuscarawas	10,298	12,647	13,381	13,181	12,234	13,014	12,252	11,873	11,525	11,589	11,107
Union	3,234	3,678	4,064	3,722	3,972	3,930	3,924	3,890	3,194	2,780	2,724
Van Wert	2,302	2,411	3,535	2,960	3,101	3,703	2,837	3,155	2,489	3,147	2,344
Vinton	3,027	2,586	2,891	3,114	2,872	2,923	3,110	2,443	2,661	2,566	2,474
Warren	13,204	12,051	12,316	14,477	13,862	15,483	12,441	11,375	11,823	10,548	11,709
Washington	10,063	8,204	9,399	8,849	9,655	9,667	9,307	8,906	8,100	8,560	9,251
Wayne	12,249	12,435	14,006	15,193	13,562	14,584	15,491	12,727	13,372	14,456	10,496
Williams	3,602	4,418	4,461	4,569	5,068	4,420	5,125	4,342	3,496	3,830	3,482
Wood	11,863	16,031	15,265	16,617	16,533	15,799	16,448	14,385	14,060	13,328	14,733
Wyandot	1,837	2,176	2,086	2,124	2,236	2,482	2,208	1,930	1,881	1,912	1,723

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2009-2019).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

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

Area	2014-18 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	2007-11 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	1999 (DC) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent
U.S. (numbers in thousands)	314,943.2	44,258.0	14.1 L	298,788.0	42,739.9	14.3 H	273,882.2	33,899.8	12.4
Ohio	11,319,092	1,645,986	14.5	11,213,528	1,654,193	14.8 H	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6
Ohio Metropolitan Area Summary	9,038,540	1,304,999	14.4	9,048,911	1,318,276	14.6 H	8,975,271	951,243	10.6
In Central or Principal City*	2,534,053	650,632	25.7	2,629,435	674,270	25.6 H	2,950,534	559,016	18.9
Not in Central or Principal City	6,504,487	654,367	10.1	6,419,476	644,006	10.0 H	6,024,737	392,227	6.5
Urban	8,804,906	1,394,471	15.8 L	8,361,714	1,374,153	16.4 H	8,504,728	977,155	11.5
Rural	2,514,186	251,515	10.0	2,851,814	280,040	9.8 H	2,542,259	193,543	7.6
Akron*	193,181	45,062	23.3 L	196,655	50,669	25.8 H	211,891	36,975	17.5
Alliance	20,128	4,825	24.0	20,440	4,623	22.6 H	21,344	3,835	18.0
Ashland	18,308	2,326	12.7	18,488	2,867	15.5 H	19,302	2,031	10.5
Athens	16,369	7,883	48.2	15,917	8,483	53.3	13,955	7,247	51.9
Avon	22,546	779	3.5	19,932	1,254	6.3 H	11,170	208	1.9
Avon Lake	23,637	1,112	4.7	22,161	997	4.5 H	18,093	416	2.3
Barberton	25,849	4,175	16.2	26,218	5,343	20.4 H	27,517	3,656	13.3
Beavercreek	46,118	2,733	5.9	44,062	2,458	5.6 H	37,665	886	2.4
Bowling Green	25,413	8,493	33.4	23,293	7,161	30.7 H	22,796	5,761	25.3
Brunswick	34,412	2,627	7.6	34,077	2,316	6.8 H	33,062	1,513	4.6
Canton*	68,779	21,672	31.5	71,192	20,536	28.8 H	78,073	14,957	19.2
Centerville (Montgomery Co.)	23,209	1,385	6.0	23,500	2,083	8.9 H	22,767	929	4.1
Chillicothe	20,945	3,886	18.6	21,426	4,279	20.0 H	21,437	2,668	12.4
Cincinnati*	288,868	78,685	27.2	286,940	78,629	27.4 H	318,152	69,722	21.9
Cleveland*	376,795	130,548	34.6 H	393,493	128,463	32.6 H	466,305	122,479	26.3
Cleveland Heights	43,910	7,739	17.6	45,655	8,802	19.3 H	49,597	5,276	10.6
Columbus*	843,325	171,834	20.4 L	760,414	165,662	21.8 H	693,771	102,723	14.8
Cuyahoga Falls	48,887	4,887	10.0	49,225	5,602	11.4 H	48,928	2,991	6.1
Dayton*	128,740	41,304	32.1	128,979	41,950	32.5 H	155,531	35,756	23.0
Delaware	37,006	3,325	9.0	31,877	3,233	10.1 H	23,213	1,704	7.3
Dublin	45,370	1,125	2.5	40,180	1,234	3.1	31,400	845	2.7
Elyria*	53,174	12,055	22.7 H	53,983	8,890	16.5 H	54,739	6,393	11.7
Euclid	46,909	10,325	22.0 H	48,490	8,222	17.0 H	52,094	5,055	9.7
Fairborn	32,530	6,887	21.2	31,148	7,050	22.6 H	30,904	4,358	14.1
Fairfield	42,001	3,126	7.4	42,165	3,680	8.7 H	41,416	1,757	4.2
Findlay	39,553	5,560	14.1	39,628	6,551	16.5 H	37,692	3,444	9.1

65

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

Area	2014-18 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	2007-11 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	1999 (DC) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent
Gahanna	34,781	1,752	5.0	32,926	1,484	4.5	32,210	1,184	3.7
Garfield Heights	27,512	5,050	18.4 H	28,529	3,820	13.4 H	30,266	2,586	8.5
Green	25,520	2,797	11.0	25,183	1,730	6.9	22,603	1,136	5.0
Grove City	39,748	2,613	6.6	34,300	2,721	7.9 H	26,721	1,218	4.6
Hamilton	60,504	11,726	19.4	60,691	12,655	20.9 H	59,430	7,969	13.4
Hilliard	35,451	1,567	4.4	27,609	1,322	4.8 H	23,887	514	2.2
Huber Heights	39,025	4,290	11.0 H	37,605	2,912	7.7 H	38,000	2,234	5.9
Hudson	22,192	534	2.4	22,048	673	3.1 H	22,098	372	1.7
Kent	24,560	7,361	30.0	23,654	8,354	35.3 H	22,280	5,622	25.2
Kettering	54,912	6,207	11.3 H	55,704	5,101	9.2 H	57,121	2,656	4.6
Lakewood	50,198	7,158	14.3 L	51,899	8,852	17.1 H	55,939	4,956	8.9
Lancaster	39,064	7,555	19.3	38,046	6,588	17.3 H	34,667	3,675	10.6
Lebanon	20,039	1,581	7.9	19,527	2,179	11.2 H	15,092	971	6.4
Lima*	34,678	9,181	26.5 L	35,843	12,133	33.9 H	37,526	8,509	22.7
Lorain	63,069	16,239	25.7	64,173	18,492	28.8 H	67,784	11,582	17.1
Mansfield*	39,849	9,351	23.5	42,122	8,572	20.4 H	46,181	7,540	16.3
Maple Heights	22,375	5,015	22.4	23,168	4,384	18.9 H	25,877	1,531	5.9
Marion	30,768	6,314	20.5 L	32,001	9,081	28.4 H	32,931	4,540	13.8
Marysville	20,128	1,696	8.4	19,038	1,525	8.0	13,666	782	5.7
Mason	32,517	772	2.4 L	30,129	1,392	4.6 H	21,839	601	2.8
Massillon*	31,523	5,396	17.1	31,273	4,911	15.7 H	30,447	3,249	10.7
Medina	25,716	2,358	9.2	26,212	3,482	13.3 H	24,494	1,408	5.7
Mentor*	46,691	2,213	4.7	46,909	2,878	6.1 H	49,840	1,366	2.7
Miamisburg	19,728	2,366	12.0	19,675	1,621	8.2	19,285	1,183	6.1
Middletown*	47,627	12,119	25.4	48,137	11,145	23.2 H	51,057	6,444	12.6
Newark	47,771	9,217	19.3	46,562	9,372	20.1 H	45,061	5,858	13.0
North Olmsted	31,550	2,588	8.2	32,448	2,034	6.3 H	33,811	1,376	4.1
North Ridgeville	32,499	1,849	5.7	28,523	1,628	5.7 H	22,154	706	3.2
North Royalton	30,001	1,474	4.9	29,788	1,345	4.5 H	28,449	662	2.3
Oregon	19,679	1,925	9.8	19,789	1,509	7.6 H	18,970	918	4.8
Oxford	14,890	7,034	47.2	13,473	6,321	46.9	14,419	6,296	43.7
Parma	78,408	7,064	9.0	80,525	6,704	8.3 H	84,231	4,157	4.9
Parma Heights	19,935	1,881	9.4	20,479	2,281	11.1 H	21,426	1,620	7.6
Perrysburg	21,241	846	4.0	20,319	911	4.5 H	16,993	476	2.8
Piqua	20,546	2,901	14.1	20,350	3,688	18.1 H	20,398	2,489	12.2
Portsmouth	19,062	6,579	34.5	19,283	6,264	32.5 H	19,925	4,701	23.6
Reynoldsburg	37,501	3,700	9.9	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	2014-18 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	2007-11 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	1999 (DC) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent
Riverside	24,990	3,784	15.1	25,230	3,709	14.7 H	23,479	2,373	10.1
Rocky River	20,029	915	4.6	19,945	1,233	6.2 H	20,554	478	2.3
Sandusky	24,588	5,399	22.0	25,390	5,698	22.4 H	27,503	4,201	15.3
Shaker Heights	27,477	2,447	8.9	28,187	2,609	9.3 H	29,234	2,004	6.9
Sidney	20,316	2,971	14.6	20,706	3,628	17.5 H	19,846	2,291	11.5
Solon	22,818	1,051	4.6	22,953	1,005	4.4 H	21,767	553	2.5
South Euclid	20,949	3,345	16.0 H	21,918	1,691	7.7 H	23,383	1,063	4.5
Springfield*	56,467	13,701	24.3 L	58,133	16,055	27.6 H	62,595	10,577	16.9
Stow	34,347	1,740	5.1	34,188	2,459	7.2 H	31,567	1,260	4.0
Strongsville	44,399	2,111	4.8	44,123	2,298	5.2 H	43,592	947	2.2
Toledo*	270,660	69,322	25.6	282,108	72,215	25.6 H	306,933	54,903	17.9
Trotwood	23,657	6,381	27.0 H	24,003	4,296	17.9	26,836	4,105	15.3
Troy	25,540	2,753	10.8 L	24,292	3,753	15.4 H	21,545	1,776	8.2
Upper Arlington	35,084	984	2.8	33,551	1,128	3.4	33,275	800	2.4
Wadsworth	22,826	1,617	7.1	21,141	1,254	5.9	18,346	985	5.4
Warren*	37,312	13,268	35.6	39,574	12,869	32.5 H	45,658	8,847	19.4
Westerville	37,228	2,770	7.4	34,385	2,151	6.3 H	33,846	1,179	3.5
Westlake	31,683	1,633	5.2	31,391	1,185	3.8	30,730	765	2.5
Willoughby	22,435	1,880	8.4	21,948	1,805	8.2 H	22,235	1,284	5.8
Wooster	23,806	3,819	16.0	23,394	3,482	14.9 H	23,154	2,412	10.4
Xenia	25,449	5,272	20.7	24,916	5,247	21.1 H	23,591	2,726	11.6
Youngstown*	60,487	21,871	36.2	63,606	21,518	33.8 H	77,197	19,127	24.8
Zanesville	24,690	7,234	29.3	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 2014 through December 2018 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, 2019c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

Table A7a: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2014-2018^

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.	314,943,184	44,257,979	14.1%	58,418,702	18.5%	72,282,772	23.0%	86,656,822	27.5%	92,202,319	29.3%	100,490,740	31.9%
Ohio	11,319,092	1,645,986	14.5%	2,129,326	18.8%	2,608,865	23.0%	3,118,504	27.6%	3,318,296	29.3%	3,617,825	32.0%
Appalachia*	1,941,714	330,386	17.0%	427,844	22.0%	523,226	26.9%	621,072	32.0%	660,196	34.0%	720,169	37.1%
Not Appalachia	9,377,378	1,315,600	14.0%	1,701,482	18.1%	2,085,639	22.2%	2,497,432	26.6%	2,658,100	28.3%	2,897,656	30.9%
Adams*	27,523	6,230	22.6%	8,323	30.2%	10,536	38.3%	12,082	43.9%	12,922	46.9%	13,645	49.6%
Allen	99,786	14,795	14.8%	20,321	20.4%	24,533	24.6%	29,446	29.5%	31,313	31.4%	33,479	33.6%
Ashland	51,000	6,769	13.3%	8,969	17.6%	11,361	22.3%	13,874	27.2%	14,972	29.4%	16,439	32.2%
Ashtabula*	94,804	19,216	20.3%	25,502	26.9%	29,988	31.6%	35,151	37.1%	37,819	39.9%	40,284	42.5%
Athens*	56,175	17,212	30.6%	19,719	35.1%	22,669	40.4%	24,888	44.3%	26,315	46.8%	27,570	49.1%
Auglaize	44,997	3,906	8.7%	5,771	12.8%	7,012	15.6%	8,764	19.5%	9,689	21.5%	10,942	24.3%
Belmont*	64,451	8,738	13.6%	11,683	18.1%	14,306	22.2%	17,681	27.4%	18,899	29.3%	20,852	32.4%
Brown*	42,893	6,818	15.9%	9,137	21.3%	10,691	24.9%	12,944	30.2%	13,453	31.4%	14,911	34.8%
Butler	365,627	47,601	13.0%	60,380	16.5%	73,473	20.1%	86,734	23.7%	92,986	25.4%	101,555	27.8%
Carroll*	27,158	3,549	13.1%	4,647	17.1%	6,000	22.1%	7,525	27.7%	8,074	29.7%	9,114	33.6%
Champaign	37,883	4,180	11.0%	5,900	15.6%	7,560	20.0%	9,142	24.1%	10,021	26.5%	11,128	29.4%
Clark	131,773	20,775	15.8%	27,698	21.0%	35,054	26.6%	42,388	32.2%	45,184	34.3%	49,471	37.5%
Clermont*	201,463	19,204	9.5%	26,692	13.2%	34,587	17.2%	41,964	20.8%	44,936	22.3%	49,524	24.6%
Clinton	40,503	5,277	13.0%	7,064	17.4%	9,145	22.6%	11,226	27.7%	12,587	31.1%	13,707	33.8%
Columbiana*	100,118	14,639	14.6%	20,002	20.0%	25,874	25.8%	30,519	30.5%	33,144	33.1%	36,779	36.7%
Coshocton*	36,030	5,899	16.4%	8,622	23.9%	10,611	29.5%	12,848	35.7%	13,689	38.0%	15,194	42.2%
Crawford	41,314	6,182	15.0%	8,605	20.8%	10,711	25.9%	13,535	32.8%	14,676	35.5%	15,879	38.4%
Cuyahoga	1,227,475	221,899	18.1%	281,080	22.9%	335,152	27.3%	388,986	31.7%	410,468	33.4%	442,990	36.1%
Darke	50,857	5,124	10.1%	7,695	15.1%	10,784	21.2%	13,954	27.4%	15,240	30.0%	16,900	33.2%
Defiance	37,505	4,032	10.8%	5,366	14.3%	6,653	17.7%	7,817	20.8%	8,660	23.1%	9,748	26.0%
Delaware	194,144	8,843	4.6%	11,356	5.8%	14,207	7.3%	17,994	9.3%	19,763	10.2%	22,248	11.5%
Erie	73,963	8,858	12.0%	12,452	16.8%	15,548	21.0%	19,601	26.5%	20,524	27.7%	22,039	29.8%
Fairfield	149,796	14,142	9.4%	19,978	13.3%	25,881	17.3%	32,506	21.7%	35,604	23.8%	38,847	25.9%
Fayette	28,034	4,764	17.0%	6,196	22.1%	7,673	27.4%	8,891	31.7%	9,407	33.6%	10,536	37.6%
Franklin	1,245,433	203,044	16.3%	254,365	20.4%	306,043	24.6%	361,190	29.0%	381,245	30.6%	412,871	33.2%
Fulton	41,706	3,919	9.4%	5,508	13.2%	7,372	17.7%	9,370	22.5%	9,922	23.8%	11,595	27.8%
Gallia*	29,356	6,608	22.5%	8,062	27.5%	9,181	31.3%	10,551	35.9%	11,055	37.7%	11,863	40.4%
Geauga	92,976	5,642	6.1%	8,525	9.2%	11,632	12.5%	14,334	15.4%	15,788	17.0%	18,051	19.4%
Greene	156,553	19,065	12.2%	23,488	15.0%	29,034	18.5%	34,614	22.1%	36,354	23.2%	39,980	25.5%
Guernsey*	38,696	7,815	20.2%	9,407	24.3%	11,628	30.0%	13,782	35.6%	14,560	37.6%	15,576	40.3%
Hamilton	794,226	128,930	16.2%	162,205	20.4%	193,696	24.4%	227,546	28.7%	240,210	30.2%	257,874	32.5%
Hancock	73,543	8,545	11.6%	11,296	15.4%	13,889	18.9%	17,851	24.3%	19,019	25.9%	21,148	28.8%
Hardin	29,156	4,880	16.7%	6,385	21.9%	7,897	27.1%	9,456	32.4%	9,814	33.7%	10,606	36.4%
Harrison*	14,977	2,545	17.0%	3,047	20.3%	3,869	25.8%	4,641	31.0%	4,891	32.7%	5,274	35.2%
Henry	26,790	2,593	9.7%	3,555	13.3%	4,524	16.9%	5,461	20.4%	5,987	22.3%	6,870	25.6%

68

Table A7a: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2014-2018^

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*	42,337	8,836	20.9%	10,745	25.4%	12,818	30.3%	14,681	34.7%	15,876	37.5%	17,148	40.5%
Hocking*	27,774	3,785	13.6%	5,422	19.5%	6,820	24.6%	8,006	28.8%	8,580	30.9%	9,566	34.4%
Holmes*	42,934	4,787	11.1%	6,125	14.3%	8,306	19.3%	10,884	25.4%	11,724	27.3%	13,206	30.8%
Huron	57,733	7,845	13.6%	10,919	18.9%	14,147	24.5%	17,312	30.0%	18,572	32.2%	19,918	34.5%
Jackson*	31,980	6,265	19.6%	8,784	27.5%	10,035	31.4%	11,787	36.9%	12,499	39.1%	14,346	44.9%
Jefferson*	64,473	11,647	18.1%	14,787	22.9%	17,976	27.9%	21,066	32.7%	22,274	34.5%	24,238	37.6%
Knox	57,764	8,222	14.2%	10,373	18.0%	12,224	21.2%	15,374	26.6%	16,474	28.5%	17,840	30.9%
Lake	226,827	18,830	8.3%	25,348	11.2%	33,386	14.7%	41,673	18.4%	45,900	20.2%	51,126	22.5%
Lawrence*	59,685	11,082	18.6%	13,874	23.2%	17,807	29.8%	22,108	37.0%	22,959	38.5%	24,640	41.3%
Licking	167,957	19,101	11.4%	25,245	15.0%	31,883	19.0%	38,881	23.1%	42,173	25.1%	46,099	27.4%
Logan	44,738	5,984	13.4%	8,250	18.4%	9,656	21.6%	11,953	26.7%	12,726	28.4%	14,108	31.5%
Lorain	297,220	40,799	13.7%	51,738	17.4%	62,947	21.2%	74,767	25.2%	79,335	26.7%	86,013	28.9%
Lucas	422,440	80,686	19.1%	102,698	24.3%	122,616	29.0%	141,748	33.6%	150,233	35.6%	162,568	38.5%
Madison	38,767	3,939	10.2%	5,168	13.3%	6,591	17.0%	8,148	21.0%	8,515	22.0%	9,510	24.5%
Mahoning*	223,948	39,441	17.6%	50,426	22.5%	61,686	27.5%	72,878	32.5%	76,835	34.3%	83,562	37.3%
Marion	59,521	9,504	16.0%	12,942	21.7%	16,368	27.5%	19,554	32.9%	21,116	35.5%	23,328	39.2%
Medina	175,650	11,303	6.4%	14,988	8.5%	18,671	10.6%	24,527	14.0%	26,923	15.3%	30,813	17.5%
Meigs*	22,924	5,130	22.4%	6,196	27.0%	7,468	32.6%	8,730	38.1%	9,259	40.4%	9,873	43.1%
Mercer	40,268	2,788	6.9%	4,107	10.2%	6,830	17.0%	8,552	21.2%	9,197	22.8%	10,047	25.0%
Miami	103,504	9,764	9.4%	14,082	13.6%	19,452	18.8%	24,495	23.7%	25,967	25.1%	28,226	27.3%
Monroe*	13,918	2,309	16.6%	3,099	22.3%	3,906	28.1%	4,742	34.1%	4,943	35.5%	5,295	38.0%
Montgomery	514,983	89,854	17.4%	113,733	22.1%	137,289	26.7%	164,393	31.9%	173,550	33.7%	186,448	36.2%
Morgan*	14,465	2,765	19.1%	4,108	28.4%	5,025	34.7%	5,760	39.8%	6,094	42.1%	6,704	46.3%
Morrow	34,583	3,524	10.2%	4,699	13.6%	6,498	18.8%	8,107	23.4%	9,253	26.8%	9,946	28.8%
Muskingum*	83,619	13,669	16.3%	18,481	22.1%	23,012	27.5%	27,619	33.0%	28,944	34.6%	31,386	37.5%
Noble*	11,929	1,835	15.4%	2,270	19.0%	2,731	22.9%	3,339	28.0%	3,652	30.6%	3,963	33.2%
Ottawa	40,123	4,181	10.4%	5,624	14.0%	7,202	17.9%	9,048	22.6%	9,855	24.6%	10,712	26.7%
Paulding	18,683	1,919	10.3%	2,566	13.7%	3,281	17.6%	4,518	24.2%	4,948	26.5%	5,381	28.8%
Perry*	35,582	6,907	19.4%	8,116	22.8%	9,641	27.1%	12,379	34.8%	13,103	36.8%	14,238	40.0%
Pickaway	52,554	6,174	11.7%	7,577	14.4%	9,678	18.4%	12,236	23.3%	12,979	24.7%	14,434	27.5%
Pike*	27,843	5,395	19.4%	7,309	26.3%	8,581	30.8%	10,272	36.9%	11,290	40.5%	11,963	43.0%
Portage	155,187	20,346	13.1%	25,777	16.6%	31,507	20.3%	37,802	24.4%	40,856	26.3%	45,439	29.3%
Preble	40,492	4,683	11.6%	6,328	15.6%	7,852	19.4%	10,005	24.7%	10,714	26.5%	12,051	29.8%
Putnam	33,604	2,265	6.7%	3,009	9.0%	4,176	12.4%	5,353	15.9%	6,345	18.9%	7,324	21.8%
Richland	113,502	16,190	14.3%	22,909	20.2%	28,788	25.4%	35,317	31.1%	37,952	33.4%	41,729	36.8%
Ross*	71,061	12,694	17.9%	16,526	23.3%	19,887	28.0%	23,050	32.4%	24,502	34.5%	26,636	37.5%
Sandusky	58,050	7,872	13.6%	10,373	17.9%	12,920	22.3%	15,830	27.3%	16,818	29.0%	18,369	31.6%
Scioto*	72,649	17,132	23.6%	21,961	30.2%	25,547	35.2%	28,986	39.9%	30,401	41.8%	32,633	44.9%
Seneca	52,243	7,680	14.7%	9,709	18.6%	12,678	24.3%	15,139	29.0%	16,244	31.1%	17,935	34.3%
Shelby	48,148	4,384	9.1%	6,720	14.0%	8,785	18.2%	10,758	22.3%	11,703	24.3%	12,950	26.9%
Stark	363,764	50,408	13.9%	65,513	18.0%	81,076	22.3%	97,729	26.9%	105,195	28.9%	117,131	32.2%
Summit	532,648	69,576	13.1%	93,347	17.5%	115,651	21.7%	139,822	26.3%	147,667	27.7%	162,791	30.6%

Table A7a: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2014-2018^

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*	197,981	34,604	17.5%	43,159	21.8%	53,082	26.8%	62,920	31.8%	66,299	33.5%	73,471	37.1%
Tuscarawas*	91,069	11,990	13.2%	16,791	18.4%	20,232	22.2%	25,298	27.8%	28,089	30.8%	31,176	34.2%
Union	52,158	3,610	6.9%	5,206	10.0%	7,113	13.6%	8,858	17.0%	9,309	17.8%	10,246	19.6%
Van Wert	27,856	3,100	11.1%	4,376	15.7%	5,693	20.4%	7,382	26.5%	8,259	29.6%	9,059	32.5%
Vinton*	12,987	2,719	20.9%	3,543	27.3%	4,433	34.1%	5,035	38.8%	5,184	39.9%	5,622	43.3%
Warren	218,841	10,100	4.6%	14,956	6.8%	20,131	9.2%	27,447	12.5%	29,096	13.3%	32,250	14.7%
Washington*	58,912	8,921	15.1%	11,279	19.1%	14,293	24.3%	16,956	28.8%	17,932	30.4%	19,917	33.8%
Wayne	112,072	13,885	12.4%	18,357	16.4%	23,309	20.8%	30,216	27.0%	32,048	28.6%	35,884	32.0%
Williams	35,656	4,886	13.7%	6,291	17.6%	7,728	21.7%	9,629	27.0%	10,290	28.9%	11,590	32.5%
Wood	123,052	16,365	13.3%	21,472	17.4%	26,089	21.2%	30,393	24.7%	32,268	26.2%	34,884	28.3%
Wyandot	21,750	2,068	9.5%	2,924	13.4%	4,590	21.1%	5,786	26.6%	6,187	28.4%	6,604	30.4%

Notes: * - Appalachian county; ^ - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2014 through December 2018; 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 2018.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2019c).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

Table A7b: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 2014-2018^

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)	314,943.2	44,258.0	14.1%	58,418.7	18.5%	72,282.8	23.0%	86,656.8	27.5%	92,202.3	29.3%	100,490.7	31.9%
Ohio	11,319,092	1,645,986	14.5%	2,129,326	18.8%	2,608,865	23.0%	3,118,504	27.6%	3,318,296	29.3%	3,617,825	32.0%
Ohio Metropolitan Area Summary	9,038,540	1,304,999	14.4%	1,677,303	18.6%	2,048,039	22.7%	2,440,922	27.0%	2,591,420	28.7%	2,822,730	31.2%
In Central or Principal City*	2,534,053	650,632	25.7%	807,954	31.9%	951,567	37.6%	1,088,520	43.0%	1,142,054	45.1%	1,219,411	48.1%
Not in Central or Principal City	6,504,487	654,367	10.1%	869,349	13.4%	1,096,472	16.9%	1,352,402	20.8%	1,449,366	22.3%	1,603,319	24.6%
Urban	8,804,906	1,394,471	15.8%	1,787,164	20.3%	2,168,260	24.6%	2,571,316	29.2%	2,724,887	30.9%	2,958,043	33.6%
Rural	2,514,186	251,515	10.0%	342,162	13.6%	440,605	17.5%	547,188	21.8%	593,409	23.6%	659,782	26.2%
Akron*	193,181	45,062	23.3%	59,110	30.6%	71,929	37.2%	84,530	43.8%	88,655	45.9%	95,464	49.4%
Alliance	20,128	4,825	24.0%	6,448	32.0%	7,915	39.3%	9,387	46.6%	9,858	49.0%	10,902	54.2%
Ashland	18,308	2,326	12.7%	3,521	19.2%	4,644	25.4%	5,557	30.4%	6,057	33.1%	6,491	35.5%
Athens	16,369	7,883	48.2%	8,474	51.8%	8,900	54.4%	9,445	57.7%	9,648	58.9%	10,092	61.7%
Avon	22,546	779	3.5%	1,318	5.8%	1,491	6.6%	1,916	8.5%	1,930	8.6%	2,007	8.9%
Avon Lake	23,637	1,112	4.7%	1,469	6.2%	1,970	8.3%	2,640	11.2%	2,868	12.1%	3,176	13.4%
Barberton	25,849	4,175	16.2%	6,025	23.3%	7,538	29.2%	9,817	38.0%	10,337	40.0%	11,163	43.2%
Beavercreek	46,118	2,733	5.9%	3,588	7.8%	4,534	9.8%	5,082	11.0%	5,583	12.1%	5,963	12.9%
Bowling Green	25,413	8,493	33.4%	10,092	39.7%	11,126	43.8%	12,061	47.5%	12,247	48.2%	13,066	51.4%
Brunswick	34,412	2,627	7.6%	3,224	9.4%	4,088	11.9%	5,196	15.1%	5,614	16.3%	6,427	18.7%
Canton*	68,779	21,672	31.5%	25,992	37.8%	30,022	43.6%	33,850	49.2%	35,986	52.3%	38,085	55.4%
Centerville (Montgomery Co.)	23,209	1,385	6.0%	2,097	9.0%	2,969	12.8%	3,554	15.3%	3,714	16.0%	3,983	17.2%
Chillicothe	20,945	3,886	18.6%	5,120	24.4%	6,228	29.7%	7,553	36.1%	7,873	37.6%	8,366	39.9%
Cincinnati*	288,868	78,685	27.2%	96,305	33.3%	112,626	39.0%	126,478	43.8%	131,156	45.4%	138,405	47.9%
Cleveland*	376,795	130,548	34.6%	160,186	42.5%	184,268	48.9%	205,150	54.4%	213,644	56.7%	225,349	59.8%
Cleveland Heights	43,910	7,739	17.6%	10,422	23.7%	12,481	28.4%	13,793	31.4%	14,249	32.5%	15,303	34.9%
Columbus*	843,325	171,834	20.4%	212,215	25.2%	251,798	29.9%	294,659	34.9%	311,487	36.9%	335,818	39.8%
Cuyahoga Falls	48,887	4,887	10.0%	7,191	14.7%	9,171	18.8%	11,057	22.6%	11,749	24.0%	13,527	27.7%
Dayton*	128,740	41,304	32.1%	50,169	39.0%	58,756	45.6%	67,404	52.4%	70,283	54.6%	74,228	57.7%
Delaware	37,006	3,325	9.0%	4,528	12.2%	5,417	14.6%	7,072	19.1%	7,824	21.1%	8,770	23.7%
Dublin	45,370	1,125	2.5%	1,421	3.1%	1,644	3.6%	2,007	4.4%	2,181	4.8%	2,628	5.8%
Elyria*	53,174	12,055	22.7%	14,542	27.3%	16,545	31.1%	18,976	35.7%	20,175	37.9%	21,770	40.9%
Euclid	46,909	10,325	22.0%	13,366	28.5%	16,169	34.5%	18,746	40.0%	19,589	41.8%	21,114	45.0%
Fairborn	32,530	6,887	21.2%	8,133	25.0%	9,575	29.4%	11,549	35.5%	12,052	37.0%	13,020	40.0%
Fairfield	42,001	3,126	7.4%	5,293	12.6%	6,757	16.1%	8,052	19.2%	9,276	22.1%	10,549	25.1%
Findlay	39,553	5,560	14.1%	7,199	18.2%	8,649	21.9%	10,901	27.6%	11,794	29.8%	13,101	33.1%
Gahanna	34,781	1,752	5.0%	2,349	6.8%	3,162	9.1%	3,851	11.1%	4,273	12.3%	5,000	14.4%
Garfield Heights	27,512	5,050	18.4%	6,074	22.1%	7,900	28.7%	9,692	35.2%	10,422	37.9%	11,615	42.2%
Green	25,520	2,797	11.0%	3,382	13.3%	3,967	15.5%	4,339	17.0%	4,561	17.9%	5,227	20.5%
Grove City	39,748	2,613	6.6%	3,814	9.6%	4,890	12.3%	6,664	16.8%	7,011	17.6%	7,792	19.6%
Hamilton	60,504	11,726	19.4%	15,385	25.4%	18,853	31.2%	22,239	36.8%	23,850	39.4%	25,680	42.4%
Hilliard	35,451	1,567	4.4%	2,536	7.2%	3,214	9.1%	4,201	11.9%	4,272	12.1%	4,898	13.8%

Table A7b: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 2014-2018^

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	39,025	4,290	11.0%	6,292	16.1%	7,674	19.7%	9,694	24.8%	10,465	26.8%	11,885	30.5%
Hudson	22,192	534	2.4%	727	3.3%	910	4.1%	1,058	4.8%	1,066	4.8%	1,311	5.9%
Kent	24,560	7,361	30.0%	8,787	35.8%	9,841	40.1%	10,744	43.7%	11,300	46.0%	11,983	48.8%
Kettering	54,912	6,207	11.3%	7,816	14.2%	10,056	18.3%	12,390	22.6%	13,329	24.3%	14,784	26.9%
Lakewood	50,198	7,158	14.3%	9,509	18.9%	11,531	23.0%	13,495	26.9%	14,605	29.1%	15,615	31.1%
Lancaster	39,064	7,555	19.3%	9,234	23.6%	11,645	29.8%	14,457	37.0%	15,221	39.0%	16,318	41.8%
Lebanon	20,039	1,581	7.9%	2,496	12.5%	3,660	18.3%	4,251	21.2%	4,592	22.9%	4,840	24.2%
Lima*	34,678	9,181	26.5%	12,423	35.8%	14,488	41.8%	16,556	47.7%	17,252	49.7%	18,038	52.0%
Lorain	63,069	16,239	25.7%	20,265	32.1%	24,614	39.0%	27,970	44.3%	29,197	46.3%	30,709	48.7%
Mansfield*	39,849	9,351	23.5%	12,592	31.6%	15,494	38.9%	17,690	44.4%	18,741	47.0%	19,972	50.1%
Maple Heights	22,375	5,015	22.4%	6,065	27.1%	7,442	33.3%	8,465	37.8%	8,935	39.9%	10,375	46.4%
Marion	30,768	6,314	20.5%	8,961	29.1%	11,201	36.4%	13,317	43.3%	13,937	45.3%	15,142	49.2%
Marysville	20,128	1,696	8.4%	2,453	12.2%	3,534	17.6%	4,249	21.1%	4,423	22.0%	4,892	24.3%
Mason	32,517	772	2.4%	1,322	4.1%	1,635	5.0%	2,266	7.0%	2,551	7.8%	2,912	9.0%
Massillon*	31,523	5,396	17.1%	6,800	21.6%	8,510	27.0%	10,142	32.2%	11,154	35.4%	12,112	38.4%
Medina	25,716	2,358	9.2%	3,234	12.6%	3,962	15.4%	5,233	20.3%	5,540	21.5%	6,139	23.9%
Mentor*	46,691	2,213	4.7%	2,966	6.4%	4,211	9.0%	5,479	11.7%	6,360	13.6%	7,181	15.4%
Miamisburg	19,728	2,366	12.0%	2,862	14.5%	3,299	16.7%	4,197	21.3%	4,601	23.3%	5,028	25.5%
Middletown*	47,627	12,119	25.4%	14,547	30.5%	17,268	36.3%	19,431	40.8%	20,423	42.9%	22,030	46.3%
Newark	47,771	9,217	19.3%	12,122	25.4%	15,197	31.8%	17,693	37.0%	19,351	40.5%	20,774	43.5%
North Olmsted	31,550	2,588	8.2%	3,681	11.7%	4,503	14.3%	5,958	18.9%	6,452	20.5%	7,155	22.7%
North Ridgeville	32,499	1,849	5.7%	2,706	8.3%	3,239	10.0%	4,036	12.4%	4,579	14.1%	5,363	16.5%
North Royalton	30,001	1,474	4.9%	2,061	6.9%	2,664	8.9%	3,438	11.5%	3,592	12.0%	4,348	14.5%
Oregon	19,679	1,925	9.8%	2,747	14.0%	3,515	17.9%	4,249	21.6%	4,661	23.7%	5,348	27.2%
Oxford	14,890	7,034	47.2%	7,433	49.9%	7,808	52.4%	8,665	58.2%	8,878	59.6%	9,138	61.4%
Parma	78,408	7,064	9.0%	9,775	12.5%	12,295	15.7%	16,830	21.5%	18,462	23.5%	20,749	26.5%
Parma Heights	19,935	1,881	9.4%	2,830	14.2%	3,978	20.0%	4,899	24.6%	5,388	27.0%	6,001	30.1%
Perrysburg	21,241	846	4.0%	1,129	5.3%	1,559	7.3%	2,098	9.9%	2,444	11.5%	2,785	13.1%
Piqua	20,546	2,901	14.1%	4,374	21.3%	5,688	27.7%	7,246	35.3%	7,461	36.3%	7,730	37.6%
Portsmouth	19,062	6,579	34.5%	8,123	42.6%	9,059	47.5%	10,023	52.6%	10,347	54.3%	11,076	58.1%
Reynoldsburg	37,501	3,700	9.9%	5,302	14.1%	6,805	18.1%	8,110	21.6%	8,579	22.9%	9,236	24.6%
Riverside	24,990	3,784	15.1%	5,140	20.6%	6,597	26.4%	8,385	33.6%	9,098	36.4%	9,536	38.2%
Rocky River	20,029	915	4.6%	1,388	6.9%	1,650	8.2%	2,537	12.7%	2,721	13.6%	2,892	14.4%
Sandusky	24,588	5,399	22.0%	7,565	30.8%	9,190	37.4%	11,073	45.0%	11,503	46.8%	12,148	49.4%
Shaker Heights	27,477	2,447	8.9%	3,214	11.7%	3,673	13.4%	4,457	16.2%	4,650	16.9%	5,145	18.7%
Sidney	20,316	2,971	14.6%	4,392	21.6%	5,641	27.8%	6,482	31.9%	6,960	34.3%	7,460	36.7%
Solon	22,818	1,051	4.6%	1,385	6.1%	1,567	6.9%	1,900	8.3%	2,095	9.2%	2,240	9.8%
South Euclid	20,949	3,345	16.0%	3,718	17.7%	4,514	21.5%	5,441	26.0%	5,672	27.1%	6,019	28.7%
Springfield*	56,467	13,701	24.3%	17,924	31.7%	21,746	38.5%	25,514	45.2%	26,998	47.8%	29,512	52.3%
Stow	34,347	1,740	5.1%	2,315	6.7%	3,233	9.4%	4,029	11.7%	4,220	12.3%	5,103	14.9%
Strongsville	44,399	2,111	4.8%	2,835	6.4%	3,610	8.1%	4,558	10.3%	5,142	11.6%	5,603	12.6%
Toledo*	270,660	69,322	25.6%	87,303	32.3%	103,893	38.4%	118,288	43.7%	124,704	46.1%	133,776	49.4%
Trotwood	23,657	6,381	27.0%	7,938	33.6%	9,423	39.8%	10,990	46.5%	11,333	47.9%	11,994	50.7%

Table A7b: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 2014-2018^

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	25,540	2,753	10.8%	4,258	16.7%	5,966	23.4%	7,642	29.9%	7,989	31.3%	8,444	33.1%
Upper Arlington	35,084	984	2.8%	1,241	3.5%	1,524	4.3%	2,281	6.5%	2,390	6.8%	2,909	8.3%
Wadsworth	22,826	1,617	7.1%	2,162	9.5%	2,902	12.7%	3,682	16.1%	4,054	17.8%	4,408	19.3%
Warren*	37,312	13,268	35.6%	15,818	42.4%	17,962	48.1%	20,100	53.9%	20,662	55.4%	22,215	59.5%
Westerville	37,228	2,770	7.4%	3,680	9.9%	4,528	12.2%	5,303	14.2%	5,681	15.3%	6,110	16.4%
Westlake	31,683	1,633	5.2%	2,077	6.6%	3,044	9.6%	3,749	11.8%	4,358	13.8%	4,894	15.4%
Willoughby	22,435	1,880	8.4%	2,683	12.0%	3,453	15.4%	4,146	18.5%	4,621	20.6%	5,090	22.7%
Wooster	23,806	3,819	16.0%	4,805	20.2%	5,929	24.9%	7,247	30.4%	7,653	32.1%	8,681	36.5%
Xenia	25,449	5,272	20.7%	6,487	25.5%	8,271	32.5%	9,861	38.7%	10,220	40.2%	11,475	45.1%
Youngstown*	60,487	21,871	36.2%	26,779	44.3%	31,195	51.6%	34,616	57.2%	35,994	59.5%	37,932	62.7%
Zanesville	24,690	7,234	29.3%	9,616	38.9%	11,049	44.8%	12,714	51.5%	13,058	52.9%	13,794	55.9%

Notes: * - A central or principal city of a metropolitan area; ^ - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2014 through December 2018; 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 2018.

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

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

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

	`18 (ACS)*	`09 (ACS)*	`99 (DC)*
All Families	2,924,244	2,947,214	3,007,207
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,546,943	1,504,851	1,757,621
Number Poor	49,915	44,750	33,183
Percent Poor	3.2%	3.0%	1.9%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	558,769	675,009	606,518
Number Poor	105,102	134,339	95,657
Percent Poor	18.8%	19.9%	15.8%
Householder Did Not Work	818,532	767,354	643,068
Number Poor	128,804	148,943	106,186
Percent Poor	15.7%	19.4%	16.5%
Married Couples	2,112,567	2,171,033	2,319,012
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,135,643	1,155,013	1,432,786
Number Poor	12,457	14,488	13,788
Percent Poor	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	656,955	583,899	633,663
Number Poor	1,430	761	879
Percent Poor	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	245,111	331,812	482,172
Number Poor	3,193	3,572	3,711
Percent Poor	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%
Spouse Did Not Work	233,577	239,302	316,951
Number Poor	7,834	10,155	9,198
Percent Poor	3.4%	4.2%	2.9%

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

	`18 (ACS)*	`09 (ACS)*	`99 (DC)*
Married Couples (continued)			
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	370,217	458,020	415,954
Number Poor	19,631	30,346	23,451
Percent Poor	5.3%	6.6%	5.6%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	190,370	212,812	135,158
Number Poor	2,290	3,513	1,184
Percent Poor	1.2%	1.7%	0.9%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	82,518	129,660	155,834
Number Poor	6,176	11,704	9,185
Percent Poor	7.5%	9.0%	5.9%
Spouse Did Not Work	97,329	115,548	124,962
Number Poor	11,165	15,129	13,082
Percent Poor	11.5%	13.1%	10.5%
Householder Did Not Work	606,707	558,000	470,272
Number Poor	47,936	50,067	40,521
Percent Poor	7.9%	9.0%	8.6%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	151,287	137,341	71,197
Number Poor	5,023	7,057	2,120
Percent Poor	3.3%	5.1%	3.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	76,355	83,139	68,602
Number Poor	8,045	12,286	6,884
Percent Poor	10.5%	14.8%	10.0%

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

	`18 (ACS)*	`09 (ACS)*	`99 (DC)*
Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued)			
Spouse Did Not Work	379,065	337,520	330,473
Number Poor	34,868	30,724	31,517
Percent Poor	9.2%	9.1%	9.5%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	227,620	190,221	166,791
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	141,390	102,048	98,153
Number Poor	5,650	5,012	3,114
Percent Poor	4.0%	4.9%	3.2%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	38,151	46,453	35,957
Number Poor	12,578	16,119	7,624
Percent Poor	33.0%	34.7%	21.2%
Householder Did Not Work	48,079	41,720	32,681
Number Poor	13,361	13,385	9,476
Percent Poor	27.8%	32.1%	29.0%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	584,057	585,960	521,404
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	269,910	247,790	226,682
Number Poor	31,808	25,250	16,281
Percent Poor	11.8%	10.2%	7.2%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	150,401	170,536	154,607
Number Poor	72,893	87,874	64,582
Percent Poor	48.5%	51.5%	41.8%

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

	`18 (ACS)*	`09 (ACS)*	`99 (DC)*
Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued)			
Householder Did Not Work	163,746	167,634	140,115
Number Poor	67,507	85,491	56,189
Percent Poor	41.2%	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, 2019); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2017-2018*

	`18 ACSSF	`18 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
All Families	2,924,244	2,930,967	1,988,524	942,443
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,546,943	1,558,371	1,397,508	160,863
Number Poor	49,915	50,754	50,237	517
Percent Poor	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	0.3%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	558,769	556,246	394,764	161,482
Number Poor	105,102	104,668	100,526	4,142
Percent Poor	18.8%	18.8%	25.5%	2.6%
Householder Did Not Work	818,532	816,350	196,252	620,098
Number Poor	128,804	130,986	82,505	48,481
Percent Poor	15.7%	16.0%	42.0%	7.8%
Married Couples	2,112,567	2,112,455	1,352,555	759,900
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,135,643	1,137,653	998,559	139,094
Number Poor	12,457	11,885	11,760	125
Percent Poor	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	0.1%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	656,955	660,282	623,795	36,487
Number Poor	1,430	763	763	0
Percent Poor	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	245,111	246,387	213,042	33,345
Number Poor	3,193	2,779	2,654	125
Percent Poor	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	0.4%
Spouse Did Not Work	233,577	230,984	161,722	69,262
Number Poor	7,834	8,343	8,343	0
Percent Poor	3.4%	3.6%	5.2%	0.0%

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2017-2018*

	`18 ACSSF	`18 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
Married Couples (continued)				
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	370,217	371,065	235,327	135,738
Number Poor	19,631	19,887	18,028	1,859
Percent Poor	5.3%	5.4%	7.7%	1.4%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	190,370	189,533	161,811	27,722
Number Poor	2,290	2,019	2,019	0
Percent Poor	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	82,518	82,327	46,586	35,741
Number Poor	6,176	6,617	6,465	152
Percent Poor	7.5%	8.0%	13.9%	0.4%
Spouse Did Not Work	97,329	99,205	26,930	72,275
Number Poor	11,165	11,251	9,544	1,707
Percent Poor	11.5%	11.3%	35.4%	2.4%
Householder Did Not Work	606,707	603,737	118,669	485,068
Number Poor	47,936	49,998	23,004	26,994
Percent Poor	7.9%	8.3%	19.4%	5.6%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	151,287	148,370	85,293	63,077
Number Poor	5,023	4,915	4,326	589
Percent Poor	3.3%	3.3%	5.1%	0.9%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	76,355	76,113	14,973	61,140
Number Poor	8,045	8,692	6,082	2,610
Percent Poor	10.5%	11.4%	40.6%	4.3%

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2017-2018*

	`18 ACSSF	`18 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued)				
Spouse Did Not Work	379,065	379,254	18,403	360,851
Number Poor	34,868	36,391	12,596	23,795
Percent Poor	9.2%	9.6%	68.4%	6.6%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	227,620	231,899	183,923	47,976
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	141,390	141,935	136,032	5,903
Number Poor	5,650	6,352	5,983	369
Percent Poor	4.0%	4.5%	4.4%	6.3%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	38,151	38,195	33,642	4,553
Number Poor	12,578	12,694	12,639	55
Percent Poor	33.0%	33.2%	37.6%	1.2%
Householder Did Not Work	48,079	51,769	14,249	37,520
Number Poor	13,361	13,858	8,607	5,251
Percent Poor	27.8%	26.8%	60.4%	14.0%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	584,057	586,613	452,046	134,567
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	269,910	278,783	262,917	15,866
Number Poor	31,808	32,517	32,494	23
Percent Poor	11.8%	11.7%	12.4%	0.1%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	150,401	146,986	125,795	21,191
Number Poor	72,893	72,087	69,859	2,228
Percent Poor	48.5%	49.0%	55.5%	10.5%

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2017-2018*

	`18 ACSSF	`18 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued)				
Householder Did Not Work	163,746	160,844	63,334	97,510
Number Poor	67,507	67,130	50,894	16,236
Percent Poor	41.2%	41.7%	80.4%	16.7%

Notes: * - "`18 ASCSF" is a repeat of the first data column in table A8a - table B17016 from the 2018 American Community Survey Summary Files; "`18 PUMS" conceptually matches "`18 ACSSF," but is drawn from the 2018 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample; "PUMS-XRS" is a subset of "`18 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 "`18 PUMS."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2019, 2019b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

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

Household Type	2018 (ACS)* Total	Poor Number	Poor Percent	2009 (ACS)* Total	Poor Number	Poor Percent	1999 (DC)* Total	Poor Number	Poor Percent
All Households^	4,685,447	643,024	13.7%	4,526,404	666,492	14.7%	4,446,621	474,607	10.7%
All Families	2,924,244	283,821	9.7%	2,947,214	328,032	11.1%	3,007,207	235,026	7.8%
with Related Children	1,320,810	219,727	16.6%	1,413,842	264,004	18.7%	1,528,839	185,813	12.2%
No Related Children	1,603,434	64,094	4.0%	1,533,372	64,028	4.2%	1,478,368	49,213	3.3%
Married Couples	2,112,567	80,024	3.8%	2,171,033	94,901	4.4%	2,319,012	77,760	3.4%
with Related Children	806,954	41,855	5.2%	903,105	62,125	6.9%	1,070,155	45,556	4.3%
No Related Children	1,305,613	38,169	2.9%	1,267,928	32,776	2.6%	1,248,857	32,204	2.6%
Male Head, No Wife Present	227,620	31,589	13.9%	190,221	34,516	18.1%	166,791	20,214	12.1%
with Related Children	131,313	24,549	18.7%	112,093	28,237	25.2%	99,938	16,044	16.1%
No Related Children	96,307	7,040	7.3%	78,128	6,279	8.0%	66,853	4,170	6.2%
Female Head, No Husband Present	584,057	172,208	29.5%	585,960	198,615	33.9%	521,404	137,052	26.3%
with Related Children	382,543	153,323	40.1%	398,644	173,642	43.6%	358,746	124,213	34.6%
No Related Children	201,514	18,885	9.4%	187,316	24,973	13.3%	162,658	12,839	7.9%
Non-family Households^	1,761,203	359,203	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, 2019); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

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

	2018 (ACS)*			2009 (ACS)*			1999 (DC)*		
	Total	Recip-ients	Percent	Total	Recip-ients	Percent	Total	Recip-ients	Percent
Total	2,930,967	218,693	7.5%	2,961,051	223,284	7.5%	3,005,957	196,887	6.5%
Families Above Poverty Level	2,644,559	153,028	5.8%	2,613,485	137,632	5.3%	2,771,290	127,875	4.6%
Poor Families	286,408	65,665	22.9%	347,566	85,652	24.6%	234,667	69,012	29.4%
Married Couple Subtotal	2,112,455	102,124	4.8%	2,171,081	97,247	4.5%	2,316,984	92,382	4.0%
Married Couples Above Poverty	2,030,685	87,466	4.3%	2,066,021	76,005	3.7%	2,238,711	76,703	3.4%
Poor Married Couples	81,770	14,658	17.9%	105,060	21,242	20.2%	78,273	15,679	20.0%
Male Head, No Wife Present Subtotal	231,899	22,864	9.9%	198,698	22,295	11.2%	163,419	12,833	7.9%
Male Head, No Wife Present, Above Poverty	198,995	15,131	7.6%	162,804	14,231	8.7%	143,865	8,810	6.1%
Poor Male Head, No Wife Present	32,904	7,733	23.5%	35,894	8,064	22.5%	19,554	4,023	20.6%
Female Head, No Husband Present Subtotal	586,613	93,705	16.0%	591,272	103,742	17.5%	525,554	91,672	17.4%
Female Head, No Husband Present, Above Poverty	414,879	50,431	12.2%	384,660	47,396	12.3%	388,714	42,362	10.9%
Poor Female Head, No Husband Present	171,734	43,274	25.2%	206,612	56,346	27.3%	136,840	49,310	36.0%
Counts and Distributions Among the Small Percentage of Ohio Families Receiving Cash Public Assistance:									
Total Recipients		218,693	100.0%		223,284	100.0%		196,887	100.0%
Families Above Poverty Level		153,028	70.0%		137,632	61.6%		127,875	64.9%
Poor Families		65,665	30.0%		85,652	38.4%		69,012	35.1%
Married Couples Above Poverty		87,466	40.0%		76,005	34.0%		76,703	39.0%
Poor Married Couples		14,658	6.7%		21,242	9.5%		15,679	8.0%
Male Head, No Wife Present, Above Poverty		15,131	6.9%		14,231	6.4%		8,810	4.5%
Poor Male Head, No Wife Present		7,733	3.5%		8,064	3.6%		4,023	2.0%
Female Head, No Husband Present, Above Poverty		50,431	23.1%		47,396	21.2%		42,362	21.5%
Poor Female Head, No Husband Present		43,274	19.8%		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, 2019b); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2003).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

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

Status		2018 (ACS)*	2009 (ACS)*	1999 (DC)*
Persons Age 25 Years and Older for Whom	Total Number	7,874,759	7,580,659	7,251,494
Poverty Status Is Determined	Number Poor	875,662	868,970	576,622
	Percent Poor	11.1%	11.5%	8.0%
Not a High School Graduate	Total Number	709,388	903,135	1,199,702
	Number Poor	201,239	238,427	225,531
	Percent Poor	28.4%	26.4%	18.8%
High School Graduate or GED	Total Number	2,557,850	2,663,416	2,622,343
	Number Poor	345,510	335,394	205,676
	Percent Poor	13.5%	12.6%	7.8%
Some College or Associate's Degree	Total Number	2,296,016	2,158,168	1,887,319
	Number Poor	239,443	224,934	103,481
	Percent Poor	10.4%	10.4%	5.5%
Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work	Total Number	2,311,505	1,855,940	1,542,130
	Number Poor	89,470	70,215	41,934
	Percent Poor	3.9%	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, 2019); U.S. Census Bureau - DC (2003).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

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

Age Group	2018 (ACS)* All	Poor Number	Percent	2009 (ACS)* All	Poor Number	Percent	1999 (DC)* All	Poor Number	Percent
All Ages	11,362,304	1,578,673	13.9%	11,225,133	1,709,971	15.2%	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6%
0-4	678,936	152,478	22.5%	727,864	195,089	26.8%	741,303	128,266	17.3%
5	131,477	28,359	21.6%	139,332	33,038	23.7%	152,275	24,107	15.8%
6-11	836,555	168,029	20.1%	875,568	190,708	21.8%	979,410	144,635	14.8%
12-17	893,302	146,750	16.4%	930,963	165,475	17.8%	965,350	111,677	11.6%
18-24	947,275	207,395	21.9%	970,747	256,691	26.4%	949,809	185,119	19.5%
25-34	1,503,781	221,745	14.7%	1,444,535	246,096	17.0%	1,488,244	150,317	10.1%
35-44	1,375,574	157,923	11.5%	1,509,282	186,131	12.3%	1,800,163	138,657	7.7%
45-54	1,471,246	154,832	10.5%	1,733,379	182,871	10.5%	1,548,046	94,275	6.1%
55-64	1,595,394	174,827	11.0%	1,373,943	126,571	9.2%	1,000,322	77,903	7.8%
65+	1,928,764	166,335	8.6%	1,519,520	127,301	8.4%	1,422,065	115,742	8.1%
65-74	1,134,833	92,749	8.2%	817,372	60,719	7.4%	783,511	54,571	7.0%
75 & Over	793,931	73,586	9.3%	702,148	66,582	9.5%	638,554	61,171	9.6%

65+ (PUMS):	1,918,528	163,920	8.5%	with social security and retirement income;
	1,918,528	838,909	43.7%	with social security but no retirement income;
	1,918,528	1,035,961	54.0%	with retirement income but no social security;
	1,918,528	1,184,108	61.7%	with neither social security nor retirement income.

Note: * - 2009 and 2018 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, 2019, 2019b); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

Table A12b: Individual and Family Characteristics of Ohioans by Age Group, 2018

	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined									
	Work in Previous 12 Months*				Married		Enrolled in Educational Organization		Primary Families With At Least One Related Child	
		Part-Time and/or	Full-Time	Median						
Age Group^	None	Part-Year	Full-Year	Income*	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
18-24	17.7%	51.7%	30.7%	$10,131	93.0%	7.0%	55.2%	44.8%	29.9%	70.1%
25-34	12.6%	25.8%	61.6%	$30,393	61.2%	38.8%	89.9%	10.1%	21.9%	78.1%
35-44	14.2%	21.2%	64.7%	$36,471	41.1%	58.9%	95.6%	4.4%	15.7%	84.3%
45-54	16.4%	18.3%	65.3%	$40,524	37.9%	62.1%	97.4%	2.6%	47.7%	52.3%
55-64	31.2%	18.9%	49.9%	$34,800	37.8%	62.2%	98.7%	1.3%	84.5%	15.5%
65+	78.5%	13.1%	8.4%	$24,112	43.4%	56.6%	99.3%	0.7%	93.2%	6.8%

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 regardless of the amount of "Work in Previous 12 months.

^ - "Age Group" covers all individuals except for "Primary Families," in which case is refers to the householder for primary families; unrelated subfamilies living with a non-family householder are excluded.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2019b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 4/20).

Table A12c: Poverty in Ohio by Age, Sex and Majority/Minority Status, 2017-2018

Categories		All Ages	0-5	6-11	12-14	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
							Age Group						

Categories		All Ages	0-5	6-11	12-14	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
All Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined														
Males	Total	5,551,151	409,753	427,117	231,682	229,501	484,882	745,800	676,765	721,684	769,661	529,930	324,376
	Poor	701,321	89,177	85,557	40,341	35,393	96,156	81,094	61,998	68,471	81,708	37,886	23,540
	Pct. Poor	12.6%	21.8%	20.0%	17.4%	15.4%	19.8%	10.9%	9.2%	9.5%	10.6%	7.1%	7.3%
Females	Total	5,811,153	400,660	409,438	211,449	220,670	462,393	757,981	698,809	749,562	825,733	604,903	469,555
	Poor	877,352	91,660	82,472	35,000	36,016	111,239	140,651	95,925	86,361	93,119	54,863	50,046
	Pct. Poor	15.1%	22.9%	20.1%	16.6%	16.3%	24.1%	18.6%	13.7%	11.5%	11.3%	9.1%	10.7%
Non-Hispanic Whites (Majority)														
Males	Total	4,393,023	289,118	302,067	163,445	171,058	356,889	570,345	531,203	593,232	657,335	467,863	290,468
	Poor	431,188	43,620	46,297	19,019	19,115	60,960	52,783	38,515	48,476	55,613	27,587	19,203
	Pct. Poor	9.8%	15.1%	15.3%	11.6%	11.2%	17.1%	9.3%	7.3%	8.2%	8.5%	5.9%	6.6%
Females	Total	4,558,909	278,263	286,038	155,406	160,868	337,695	566,366	540,434	606,892	694,917	519,149	412,881
	Poor	535,608	44,884	36,811	19,314	17,199	69,472	83,503	61,620	57,678	64,522	39,263	41,342
	Pct. Poor	11.7%	16.1%	12.9%	12.4%	10.7%	20.6%	14.7%	11.4%	9.5%	9.3%	7.6%	10.0%
Minorities*														
Males	Total	1,158,128	120,635	125,050	68,237	58,443	127,993	175,455	145,562	128,452	112,326	62,067	33,908
	Poor	270,133	45,557	39,260	21,322	16,278	35,196	28,311	23,483	19,995	26,095	10,299	4,337
	Pct. Poor	23.3%	37.8%	31.4%	31.2%	27.9%	27.5%	16.1%	16.1%	15.6%	23.2%	16.6%	12.8%
Females	Total	1,252,244	122,397	123,400	56,043	59,802	124,698	191,615	158,375	142,670	130,816	85,754	56,674
	Poor	341,744	46,776	45,661	15,686	18,817	41,767	57,148	34,305	28,683	28,597	15,600	8,704
	Pct. Poor	27.3%	38.2%	37.0%	28.0%	31.5%	33.5%	29.8%	21.7%	20.1%	21.9%	18.2%	15.4%

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 (2019).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

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

Race/Hispanic Status	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 2018 ACS*			Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 2009 ACS*			Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 1999*		
		Poor			Poor			Poor	
	Totals	Number	Percent	Totals	Number	Percent	Totals	Number	Percent
Total	11,362,304	1,578,673	13.9%	11,225,133	1,709,971	15.2%	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6%
Only One Race Claimed:									
White	9,230,771	1,028,308	11.1%	9,455,790	1,171,222	12.4%	9,407,672	766,827	8.2%
Black	1,384,012	397,619	28.7%	1,301,667	431,791	33.2%	1,227,364	325,857	26.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander^	266,245	32,506	12.2%	176,853	20,027	11.3%	131,912	17,022	12.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	24,858	6,282	25.3%	19,361	5,864	30.3%	25,769	5,678	22.0%
Others	109,857	28,554	26.0%	74,401	24,121	32.4%	86,596	19,640	22.7%
Bi- or Multi-racial Claimed	346,561	85,404	24.6%	197,061	56,946	28.9%	167,674	35,674	21.3%
Hispanics˜	441,653	104,992	23.8%	313,206	94,871	30.3%	207,134	42,104	20.3%
White	278,839	61,512	22.1%	213,795	61,908	29.0%	100,618	17,067	17.0%
All Other Races	162,814	43,480	26.7%	99,411	32,963	33.2%	106,516	25,037	23.5%
White, Not Hispanic (Majority)	8,951,932	966,796	10.8%	9,241,995	1,109,314	12.0%	9,307,054	749,760	8.1%
All Minorities Combined	2,410,372	611,877	25.4%	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 2018; ~ - Hispanics may be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010, 2019); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 3/20).

Table A13b: Number and Percent of Poor by Majority/Minority Status and Area Type, 2017-2018

Area - Component Summary	Total			Non-Hispanic Whites (Majority)			Minorities Subtotals		
	Persons for Whom Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	Persons for Whom Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	Persons for Whom Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent
Comparative Poverty Rates:									
Ohio	11,362,304	1,578,673	13.9%	8,951,932	966,796	10.8%	2,410,372	611,877	25.4%
All Urban Areas	8,846,957	1,338,964	15.1%	6,549,930	744,132	11.4%	2,297,027	594,832	25.9%
All in Central or Principal Cities	2,554,936	629,892	24.7%	1,352,159	238,241	17.6%	1,202,777	391,651	32.6%
Other Urban Areas*	6,292,021	709,072	11.3%	5,197,771	505,891	9.7%	1,094,250	203,181	18.6%
Rural	2,515,347	239,709	9.5%	2,402,002	222,664	9.3%	113,345	17,045	15.0%
Percentage Distributions of the Populations:									
Ohio	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	
All Urban Areas	77.9%	84.8%		73.2%	77.0%		95.3%	97.2%	
All in Central or Principal Cities	22.5%	39.9%		15.1%	24.6%		49.9%	64.0%	
Other Urban Areas*	55.4%	44.9%		58.1%	52.3%		45.4%	33.2%	
Rural	22.1%	15.2%		26.8%	23.0%		4.7%	2.8%	

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2019).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 4/20).

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 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data were collected throughout 2018, 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 2017 through November 2018; hence the use of hyphenated years. Release of datasets with 2018 ACS results began in the last quarter of 2019.

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 (see Appendix Tables A1 and A2 in particular). That means 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. It should also be noted the CPS covers a slightly different universe than the decennial census and the ACS: CPS counts college students in dorms as parts of their families of orientation, and therefore as persons for whom poverty status is determined. This and the much larger sample sizes are why the ACS figures are preferred after 2000. 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 for further discussion).

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 provided by larger sample sizes, in turn 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 2003-2004 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 – 10.3 and 10.8 percent, respectively – are closer to the state's family poverty rate of 10.4 percent than are the corresponding poverty rates for persons; family poverty rates for Athens and Kent were 17.5 and 21.0 percent, which still were far lower than their persons' poverty rates of 48.2 and 30.0 percent (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2019c).

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, 2019b); reasons why are beyond the scope of this report.

12   Employment rates are about seven to 12 percent higher (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2019c: 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 the first half of 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, 2019b).

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 per-

centage 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 pre-sentation 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 (2019) 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 (2020) data showing Ohio's 2008-2017 per capita personal income rising from below to above the U.S. average (with recovery from the 2008-2009 recession) after adjusting inflation and regional price differences.

SOURCES AND REFERENCES CITED

Fox, Liana, 2019
The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2018, <u>Current Population Reports</u> (P60-268 (RV)). Report found at: <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-268.pdf>.

ODJFS/LMI (Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services/Labor Market Information), 2020
Unemployment rates found at <http://lmi.state.oh.us>.

U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2003-2019
2002-2018 American Community Survey Summary Files (Ohio and the U.S., 1-yr.) [machine-readable data files] and Technical Documentation / prepared by the Census Bureau. Washington, D.C.: the Bureau [producer and distributor]. Summary file tables P114 and P116 for 2002 and 2003, and summary file tables B17001, B17001h, B17002, B17010, B17015, B17016, B19101, C17001-C17003, C17010, and C17001A-I for subsequent years. Some tables also are available at <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

_____, 2010b, 2019b
2009 and 2018 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples (Ohio, 1-yr.) [machine-readable data files] and Technical Documentation / prepared by the Census Bureau. Washington, D.C.: the Bureau [producer and distributor].

_____, 2012c, 2019c
2007-2011 and 2014-2018 American Community Survey Summary Files (Ohio and the U.S., 5-yr. periods) [machine-readable data files] and Technical Documentation / prepared by the Census Bureau. Washington, D.C.: the Bureau [producer and distributor]. Tables B17001, B23003 and C17002. Tables S1701 and S1702 from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/> also were used.

U.S. Bureau of the Census – CPS, 1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001
1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999 and 2001 Current Population Survey: March Supplement [machine-readable data files] and Technical Documentation / prepared by the Census Bureau. Washington, D.C.: the Bureau [producer and distributor]. The file also is known as the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC).

U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1975
<u>1970 Census of Population Supplementary Report: Poverty Status in 1969 and 1959 of Persons and Families, for</u>

 States, SMSA's, Central Cities, and Counties: 1970 and 1960 [PC(S1)-105]. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. Table 10.

_____, 1983
Census of Population and Housing, 1980: STF3a (Ohio) & STF3c (U.S.) [machine-readable data files] and Technical Documentation / prepared by the Census Bureau. Washington, D.C.: the Bureau [producer and distributor]. Tables 73, 86 and 91.

_____, 1992
1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics (Ohio) CPH-5-37). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. Appendices A and B.

_____, 1993
Census of Population and Housing, 1990: STF3a (Ohio) & STF3c (U.S.) [machine-readable data files] and Technical Documentation / prepared by the Census Bureau. Washington, D.C.: the Bureau [producer and distributor]. Tables P107, P117, P119-P121, P124 and P127.

_____, 2002
Census of Population and Housing, 2000: SF3 (Ohio & U.S.) [machine-readable data files] and Technical Documentation / prepared by the Census Bureau. Washington, D.C.: the Bureau [producer and distributor]. Tables P45, P76, P88, P90, P92, PCT49, PCT50, PCT60, and PCT75a through PCT75i.

_____, 2003
Census of Population and Housing, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample A (Ohio) [machine-readable data file] and Technical Documentation / prepared by the Census Bureau. Washington, D.C.: the Bureau [producer and distributor].

U.S. Bureau of the Census – Other, 2001
Current Population Reports, P70-71, Household Net Worth and Asset Ownership: 1995. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____, 2002
Current Population Reports, P60-219, Poverty in the United States: 2001. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Bureau of the Census – SAIPE, 2003-2019
    Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates found at <https://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/>.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2020
    Adjusted and unadjusted U.S. and Ohio personal per capita income found at <https://www.bea.doc>.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020
    Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) data for Cleveland and Cincinnati found at
    <https://www.bls.gov>.

Welniak, Ed, n.d.
    U.S. Bureau of the Census, specialist in income and poverty subjects – phone conversation.

Williams, Kristi, 2014
    "Promoting marriage among single mothers: An ineffective weapon in the war on poverty?" Council on Contem-
    porary Families. Found at <https://contemporaryfamilies.org/marriage-ineffective-in-war-on-poverty-report/>.