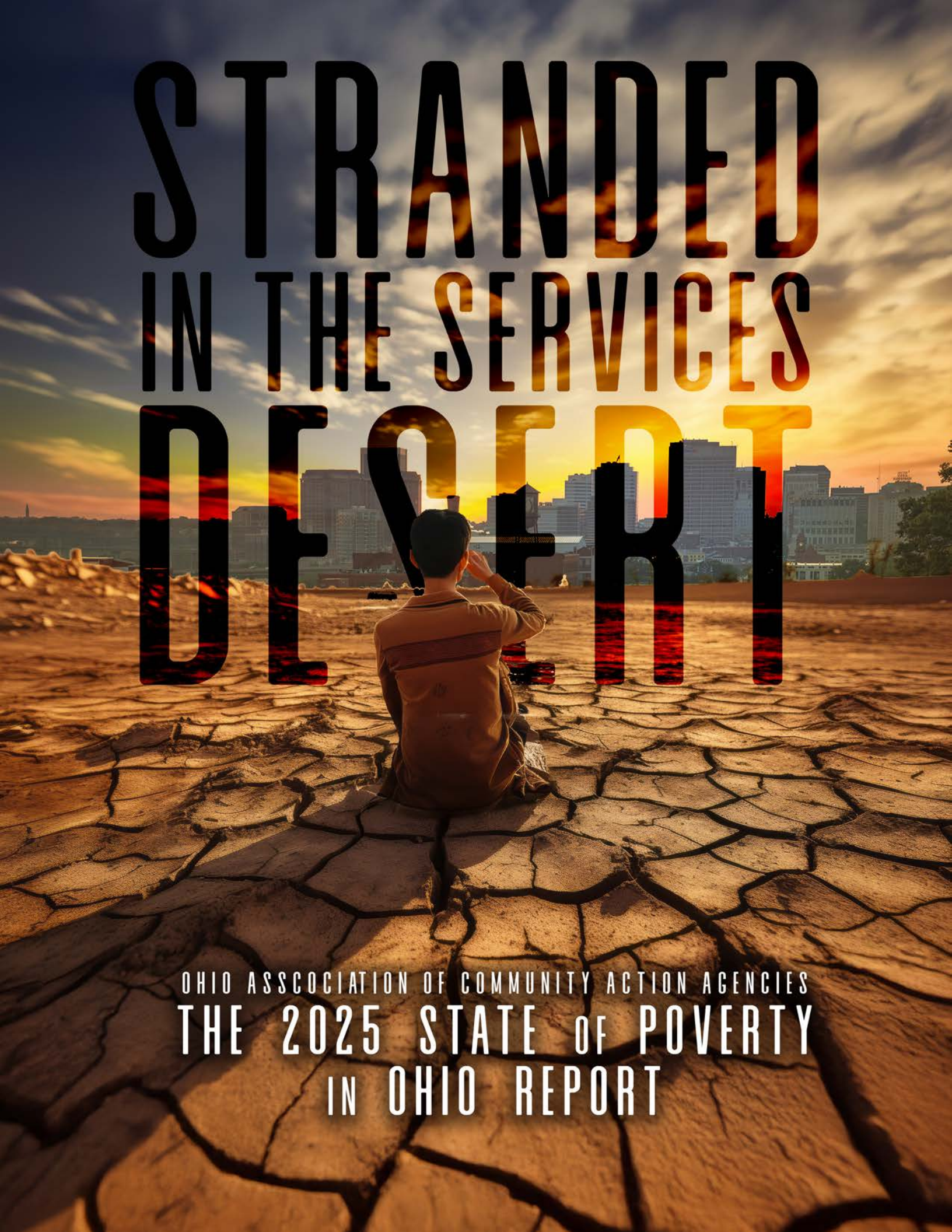


A person is seen from behind, sitting on a vast, cracked, and parched landscape. In the distance, a city skyline is visible under a dramatic sunset sky with orange and yellow hues. The person is holding a camera up to their eye, capturing the scene.

STRANDED IN THE SERVICES DESERT

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES
**THE 2025 STATE OF POVERTY
IN OHIO REPORT**

ABOUT OHIO ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES

140 E. Town St., Suite 1150, Columbus, OH 43215 | PHONE: 614-224-8500 | FAX: 614-224-2587 | www.oacaa.org

The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA) exists to support, unify, and strengthen the Community Action Network in Ohio. Serving the needs of low-income families and individuals, Ohio's 48 Community Action Agencies provide resources and opportunities to alleviate poverty and help all Ohioans become fully self-sufficient. Each independent nonprofit agency is locally controlled and provides services unique to their communities so that low-income households can overcome their unique barriers. Agencies take a holistic approach to assist with their emergency needs of today and to build a foundation for long-term success tomorrow. Our network consists of over 50,000 staff and volunteers across all 88 counties in the state. Agencies regularly administer nearly \$500 million and serve nearly 600,000 Ohioans annually. Our 60-year history of helping people and changing lives not only seeks solutions to strengthen families but also communities.

Philip E. Cole, J.D., Executive Director / Kathryn A. Clausen, Communications Director
Josh Summer, Development Director / Emily Nolan, Communications & Development Specialist



ABOUT STRATEGIC RESEARCH GROUP

995 Goodale Blvd. Columbus, OH, 43212 | PHONE: 614-220-8860 | FAX: 614-220-8845 | strategicresearchgroup.com

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



ABOUT METROPOLIS DESIGN STUDIOS

54 West Water St, Chillicothe, OH 45601 | PHONE: 740-500-0320 | www.metro-ds.com

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



*SOME IMAGES IN
THIS REPORT
WERE CREATED
WITH AI*

SORRY
PHARM
CLO

PLEASE
TO THE
ONE 1

Y THIS MACY IS USED PROCEED NEAREST 0 MILES

The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies' State of Poverty in Ohio report is more than a research report; it is a comprehensive examination of the conditions of poverty affecting our neighbors, families, and communities across the state. To end poverty, we must first understand the factors contributing to it, including lack of access and opportunities. This year's report focuses on service deserts across the state, which impact both low-populated rural counties and heavily-populated urban areas.

A service desert refers to a geographic area where critical resources are scarce or entirely out of reach. Deserts are most commonly linked to low-income areas, creating challenges in accessing health, education, and economic opportunities. The lack of basic infrastructure affects not only one's ability to overcome poverty but also shortens life expectancy. In fact, the gap between the county with the highest life expectancy (Delaware) and the lowest (Vinton) is nearly 12 years.

Among the service deserts highlighted in this report, you will learn about the impact of pharmacy and food access, as well as emerging deserts such as legal aid, behavioral and mental healthcare, and transportation. Scenarios demonstrating Ohio's identified service deserts are included at the end of each section, including one from Vinton County's "super desert."

As the Community Action Network continues our work with local, state, and federal policymakers, alongside our strong partners, volunteers, and community members, we believe the information contained within this report will help guide solutions to obtaining self-sufficiency. I encourage you to join the conversation to improve access to vital services for Ohioans and reduce barriers that prevent our neighbors from reaching their full potential.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Philip E. Cole".

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

INTRODUCTION

In 2023, Ohio saw a slight dip in the overall poverty level, from 13.4% to 13.2%. Despite this improvement, Ohio has continued to have a higher poverty rate than the United States as a whole (12.5%). In fact, Ohio's poverty level has been higher than the national average since 2007, and Ohio's poverty rate in 2023 was the 15th-highest in the nation.

While living in poverty makes a person's life more difficult, there is an increasing body of evidence indicating that living in poverty also makes a person's life shorter. Previous studies have shown that living in lower-income areas is correlated with lower life expectancy.¹ In Ohio, census tracts with low income and lower life expectancy are often located both in urban core areas and in rural Appalachian areas. Recent work by Miami University notes that Delaware County, a suburban county with the lowest poverty rate in the state, also has the highest life expectancy in Ohio at 81.3 years; conversely, Vinton County, a rural county in Appalachia with one of the highest poverty rates in the state, has the lowest life expectancy at just 69.9 years.² That is a nearly twelve-year gap in life expectancy from a wealthy area to a low-income area. And while researchers note that access to healthcare is a major factor in life expectancy, they also identify access to housing, transportation, food, and other elements as having a profound effect as well.

Previous State of Poverty in Ohio reports have noted the impact of lack of access in various areas of life in Ohio, from mass transit to childcare to maternal healthcare to mental healthcare and others. Despite our Midwestern climate, Ohio is a state of deserts. Food deserts. Healthcare deserts. Pharmacy deserts. Lack of access to essential goods and services has a significant impact on poverty in Ohio, and by extension has a significant impact on lifespans in Ohio.

It should be noted that these issues are very much within the power of decision-makers to affect. A Washington Post analysis noted that while Ohio and California were nearly identical in terms of death rates 30 years ago, diverging policy approaches led to differing trends in death rates; while death rates have fallen in California, they have remained unchanged in Ohio.³ Researchers noted differences in Medicaid and safety net spending, as well as legislative decisions about taxes, health, and safety have led to different outcomes. Other researchers have noted the impact of federal policy that led to the creation of food deserts due to suppliers being allowed to offer better pricing to larger chains.⁴ They also note the impact of unregulated pharmacy benefit managers on the creation of pharmacy deserts through differing reimbursement rates.⁵ If policy approaches can contribute to these challenges, then policy approaches can be used to address them as well.

"THROUGHOUT THE STATE, IF YOU LIVE IN A POOR AREA, YOU ARE LIKELY TO LIVE A SHORTER LIFE THAN THOSE WHO LIVE IN WEALTHIER AREAS."¹



DESERTS

In recent years, the concept of “deserts” for resources or benefits has arisen. The term generally refers to a geographic area in which access to a given resource is limited or there are barriers to accessing said resources. The precise definition of a given desert may vary depending on the geography in question or the resources in short supply, but it generally means that there are too few available resources to support the local community.

In geography, deserts are characterized by having very arid conditions; there is little-to-no water available as a resource, leading to a scarcity of drinking water and food sources that themselves require access to water. This forces those living in a desert to go to extreme measures to get the resources they need, often traveling long distances or putting a great deal of time and energy into simply surviving.

The same is true for the resource deserts in Ohio. People living in these deserts are lacking a key resource essential to their well-being, which forces them to put more of their time and energy into getting food or medications or other resources to survive. They either have to travel long ways (if they are able), or put much more effort into acquiring those resources than people who live in more fruitful areas.

In some geographies, communities may experience deserts for multiple resources. This can have an interconnected, or even cumulative effect. For example, living in a food desert can force families to buy less healthy foods, leading to problems with obesity, poor nutrition, and associated health issues. If they live in a healthcare desert, they may not be able to make it to doctor appointments — including preventative care — further exacerbating their health issues. If they are also in a pharmacy desert, they may not be able to get the medications necessary to address their health concerns.

JUST A QUICK NOTE BEFORE WE DIVE IN

One takeaway from this report is that the experience of living in poverty can vary notably across the state. While much of this report focuses on the impact of poverty in Ohio overall, it is important to look at local-level data to better understand what poverty looks like in Ohio. To address this, the Ohio Well-Being Dashboard was developed in 2021 using county-level indicators to identify where potential areas of concern are arising in Ohio.

This dashboard uses four socioeconomic and poverty indicators to examine how a given county is performing in relation to the state as a whole, as well as to the county's performance in the previous year. The four indicators represent reflect social and economic well-being measures that are tracked annually:

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

These measures look at different aspects of a county's economic health; poverty rates and unemployment rates speak to economic challenges among the overall population, while graduation rates and FRPL rates are early indicators of socioeconomic troubles. The four components factor into the county's score equally and are assessed two ways: how the county's data compares to that of the state average, and how the county's change from the previous year compares to the state's change from the previous year. Each "point" awarded to a county indicates that they performed notably worse in the comparison.

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

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

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

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

In this year's data, several counties reached a point where their metrics are notably underperforming relative to the overall state performance. Eight counties were in the "Level 4" category (as opposed to two in the previous report), and 25 counties were in the "Level 3" category (24 in the previous report).

Conversely, 26 are in "Level 1," indicating that they are either keeping pace with the state rates or even faring better than the state as a whole. In the last report, 37 counties were in the "Level 1" category, indicating fewer counties this time are on par with, or ahead of, the state average

**THE WELL-BEING DASHBOARD DATA CAN BE FOUND ON
PAGE 53 OF THIS REPORT.**

OHIO'S WELL-BEING DASHBOARD

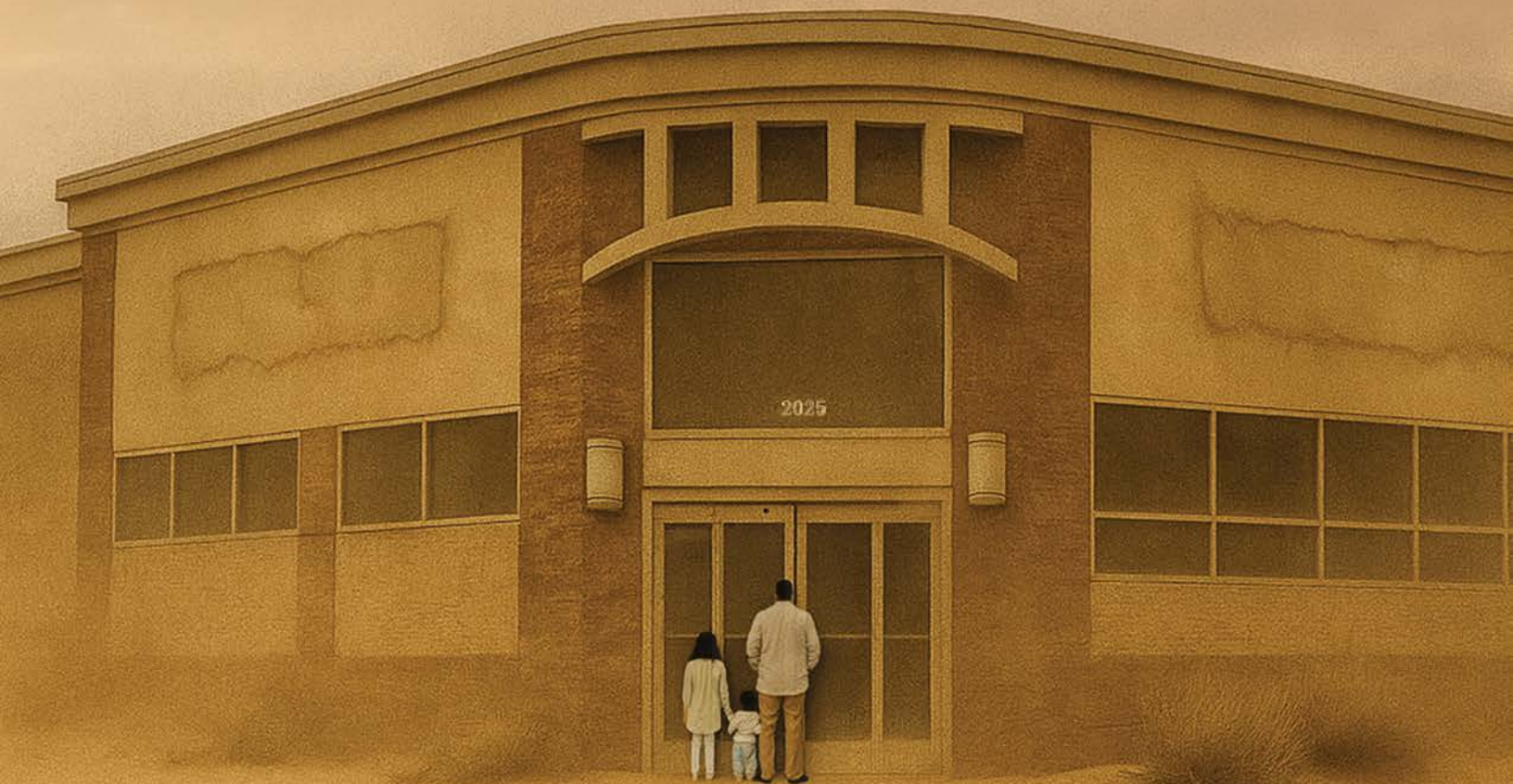


Level One: Indicates that a county has no metrics that are significantly worse in the comparisons.

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

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

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



2025

PHARMACY DESERT

FOCUS ONE:

Big box pharmacies are pushing out local, independent pharmacies across rural Ohio. As these mom-and-pop shops close, some communities are left without nearby access to prescriptions or care, with the closest pharmacy now more than 10 miles away creating a growing healthcare gap for underserved populations across the state.

On the most basic level, pharmacies serve as a place for many people to get medications. However, they also serve a number of other key purposes, especially in places where other healthcare resources are limited. Pharmacies provide vaccinations, screening services, assist with medication management, and other benefits.⁶ These are critical functions that people with limited access to transportation or nearby healthcare providers would otherwise not be able to access. Unfortunately, the rise of big-box pharmacies has led to the loss of many smaller, independent pharmacies that—especially in rural areas—can be a lifeline to people with limited resources.⁷

In more recent times, however, Ohio and other states have seen a rising trend of bigger pharmacies shuttering their stores as well. Between 2015 and 2024, Ohio saw a 16% drop in the number of retail pharmacies across the state.⁸ Moreover, it was found that these closures disproportionately occurred in more vulnerable neighborhoods. Experts in the field, as well as some pharmacies themselves, note the effect that pharmacy benefit managers (PBM) have on pharmacy closures. For smaller independent pharmacies, PBMs often reimburse at lower rates, creating financial challenges and giving larger chains an outsized benefit. Conversely, larger pharmacies now compete against PBM's mail-order services and Amazon's new prescription delivery service. As small pharmacies are squeezed out by bigger pharmacies, and bigger pharmacies are squeezed out by other services, Ohioans—particularly those in low-income areas with limited means of transportation—are left stranded in a pharmacy desert.

A recent Ohio State University study identified 15 areas across 14 predominantly rural counties in Ohio which have no pharmacy within 10 miles⁹; 11 of those 14 counties have poverty rates above the state average.

However, a deeper dive into the Ohio Pharmacy Access dashboard paints a bleaker picture, identifying over 57,700 Census blocks in Ohio that have no pharmacy within 10 miles in rural areas or within one mile in urban areas. Of those, over 12,600 are in high social vulnerability (HSV) areas, or areas with demographic and social risk factors (like poverty, lack of transportation, or overcrowded housing).¹⁰

THE NUMBERS ARE STRIKING:

- Of the 88 counties in Ohio, 67 contain at least one HSV census block that is also a pharmacy desert.
- Of the ten counties with the lowest poverty rates in Ohio, only one (Warren County) contains an HSV pharmacy desert.
- Of the ten counties with the highest poverty rates in Ohio, only one (Adams County) does not contain an HSV pharmacy desert.
- While both rural and urban areas face this issue, 96% of the HSV pharmacy desert Census blocks are in urban settings, indicating that this is not simply an issue for people isolated in rural areas.

Thus, it is clear that these pharmacy deserts can have a notable effect in vulnerable areas with higher poverty levels.

BETWEEN 2015 AND 2024, OHIO SAW A 16% DROP IN THE NUMBER OF RETAIL PHARMACIES ACROSS THE STATE.⁸



PHARMACY

SORRY,
IF YOU'RE
CLOSED

SORRY
WE'RE
CLOSED

TASHA'S STORY

A PHARMACY DESERT IN THE CITY

Tasha is a 32-year-old mother raising her 8-year-old son, Malik, in a densely populated urban neighborhood in the Cincinnati area. On paper, the city offers opportunity and access—but not for Tasha's family. Her zip code is part of a growing pharmacy desert, where corporate closures and rising rents have left entire communities without a single full-service pharmacy nearby.

When Malik came down with strep throat, Tasha walked over a mile to a pharmacy she thought was still open, only to find it permanently closed. The next closest option was a 45-minute bus ride away. Without a car, juggling two part-time jobs, and being reliant on a pharmacy with limited hours, Tasha had to miss a shift to make the trip to pick up her son's antibiotics.

Tasha also has hypertension and takes daily medication, but unreliable pharmacy access means frequent delays and skipped doses. Automatic refills are impossible without consistent service, and her insurance doesn't cover delivery options.

Living in a pharmacy desert, Tasha faces consequences that go beyond inconvenience. Delayed treatment, missed medications, and added financial strain all impact her health and ability to care for her son. Tasha's story is a reminder that even in urban centers, critical healthcare access can disappear, leaving families like hers to navigate complex systems with fewer and fewer lifelines.

Tash's story is a fictional scenario created for illustrative purposes. While the events and characters are not real, the story is informed by real data and research to reflect common challenges and experiences.

Welcome to your neighborhood

FOOD DESERT



FOCUS TWO:

Researchers identified the concept of food deserts as far back as the 1960s¹¹; they are neighborhoods or communities lacking sufficient access to affordable and nutritious foods. As noted in the literature, food deserts often appear in both urban and rural low-income areas.¹² Because they frequently exist in low-income areas, those who live there often have no means of traveling to areas where grocery stores exist and are left to buy food in convenience stores, delis, dollar stores, and fast food restaurants.

A food desert can exist because there are no grocery stores in a community, as when the only grocery store in Rogers, OH closed, leaving residents with the nearest option being over eight miles away.¹³ However, it is important to note that affordability and healthy options are also key components of the definition. A dollar store, which usually provides little-to-no fresh produce and high levels of ultra-processed foods, does not alleviate the burden of a food desert. Similarly, even small stores that enter food deserts to provide healthy options can suffer from affordability concerns, as some communities have found.¹⁴

A key reason for higher prices in small stores is that they suffer from having less buying power than larger chains; since they pay higher prices to suppliers, they have to pass higher prices along to their customers to stay profitable. In fact, the difference in buying power is one of the key reasons food deserts exist. Federal policy in the 1980s created a system in which large chains are allowed to leverage their buying power into cheaper costs for themselves, making smaller stores less able to compete.¹⁵ As the smaller stores were bought out or closed, many communities lost their only viable sources of fresh, healthy, affordable foods.

Often, dollar stores gravitate towards communities with a food desert, finding that they have an audience lacking other options. However, dollar stores themselves sometimes create food deserts by going into rural communities. Researchers have noted that grocery stores often lose sales and have to lay off employees after a dollar store moves into a community, and independent grocery stores are

more likely to close in these scenarios.¹⁶ The problem is further exacerbated once grocery stores are gone in these communities, if the dollar store then leaves. Low-income families are left with even fewer resources, especially those that will accept food benefit payments.¹⁷

The USDA's Food Access Research Atlas provides insight into food access issues in the state of Ohio.¹⁸ When looking at locations lacking food access within one mile of urban areas or within ten miles of rural areas, there are 421 Census tracts across 72 of Ohio's counties that qualify as food deserts. Of those, 91% are in tracts where the poverty rate is above the state average, and 41% are in tracts where the poverty rate is more than double the state average.

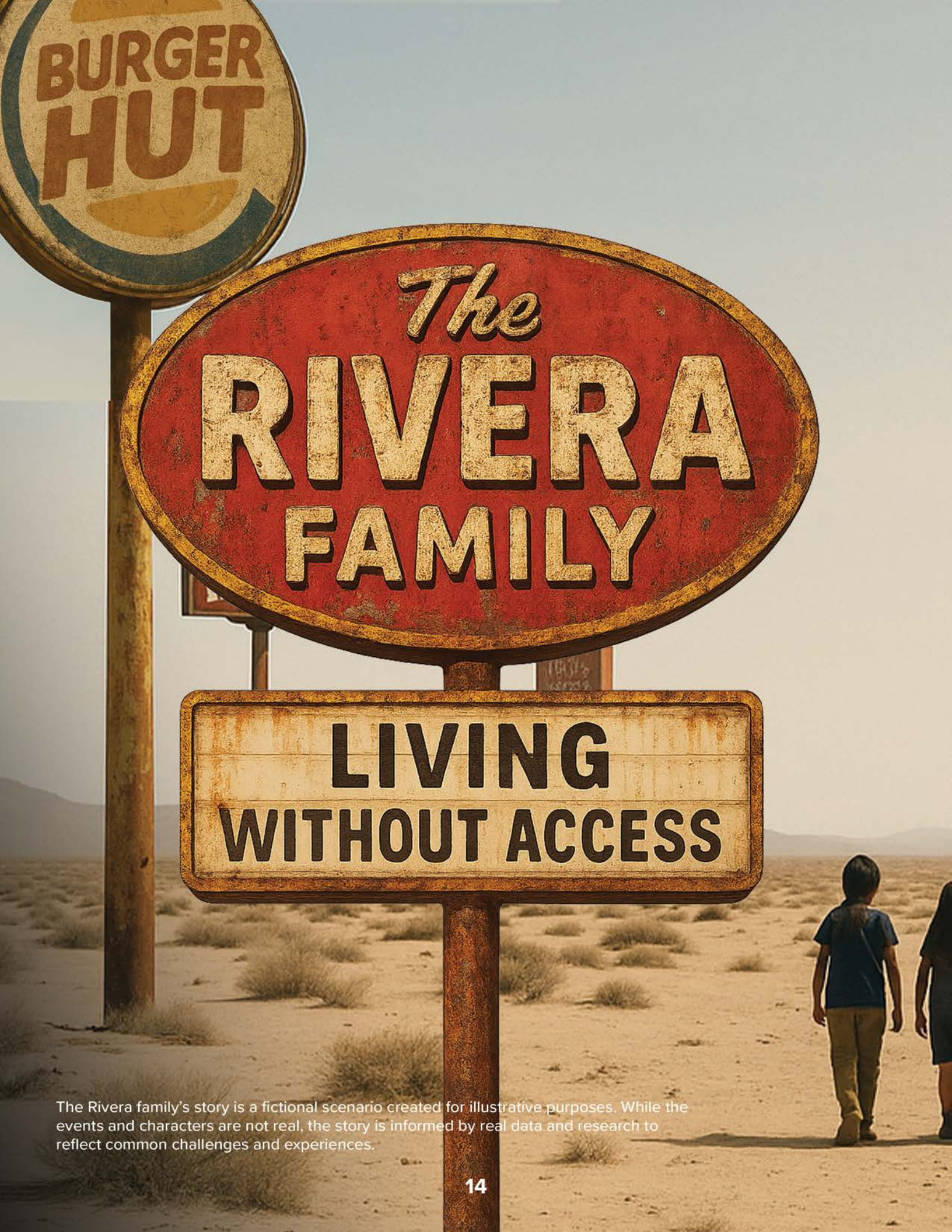
A greater challenge exists when areas have multiple deserts.

- As mentioned previously, 67 Ohio counties have at least one pharmacy desert in HSV areas.
- Similarly, 67 Ohio counties have at least one food desert.
- As a result, 60 Ohio counties have at least one pharmacy desert and one food desert, compounding residents' access issues.

Thus, some low-income Ohioans face the challenge of living in a food desert and a pharmacy desert at the same time. However, they might face even more difficulties than that, as these deserts are not just limited to grocery stores and pharmacies.

Check this Out! 

91% OF FOOD DESERTS ARE IN CENSUS TRACTS WHERE THE POVERTY RATE IS ABOVE THE STATE AVERAGE, AND 41% ARE IN TRACTS WHERE THE POVERTY RATE IS MORE THAN DOUBLE THE STATE AVERAGE.



The Rivera family's story is a fictional scenario created for illustrative purposes. While the events and characters are not real, the story is informed by real data and research to reflect common challenges and experiences.

The Rivera family—Janelle, her husband Carlos, and their two children—live in a low-income neighborhood on the edge of a small city in Clinton County. Although fast food restaurants and corner stores surround them, their community is a designated food desert, with no nearby grocery store offering fresh fruits, vegetables, or affordable staples.

Carlos works full-time in construction, and Janelle stays home with their youngest, juggling childcare and part-time gig work. Without a car, the family relies on a weekly ride from a neighbor to reach the nearest full-service grocery store, which is nearly 10 miles away. When that falls through, they're forced to stretch meals with processed, high-sodium foods from convenience stores.

Despite using SNAP benefits, high prices and limited selection leave their fridge sparse by the end of each week. Their oldest child, Mateo, struggles with attention in school—something Janelle worries may be tied to poor nutrition.

The Riveras do everything they can to make ends meet, but the lack of access to healthy, affordable food creates a daily struggle for them. Their story illustrates how living in poverty within a food desert renders health, dignity, and opportunity inaccessible to families who are working hard to build a better life.



LURKING DESERTS



FOCUS THREE:

While Ohio faces significant challenges with the well-established and identified deserts that we have discussed, there are also other types of services that experiencing deserts as well. There are fewer data points relating to these other deserts, but there are indications that issues might be emerging that would disproportionately affect Ohioans experiencing poverty.



LEGAL ASSISTANCE DESERTS:

According to the Ohio Bar Association, 82 of 88 counties in Ohio have fewer than one attorney per 700 residents, making them underserved areas for legal representation.



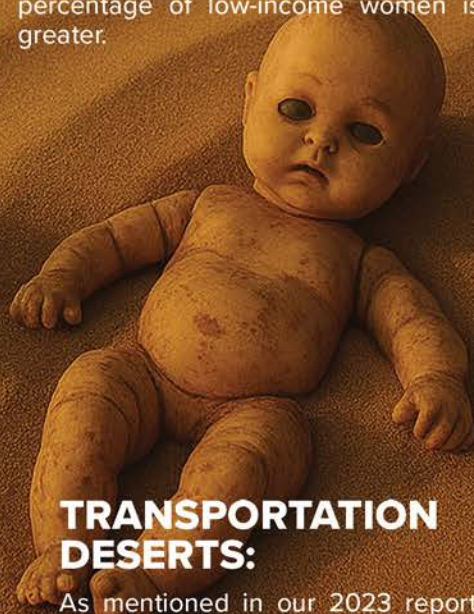
BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE DESERTS:

As we noted in our 2024 report, 22 of Ohio's 88 counties have no mental health providers registered with Medicaid. Another eight counties have a ratio of less than one mental health provider registered with Medicaid per 5,000 residents.



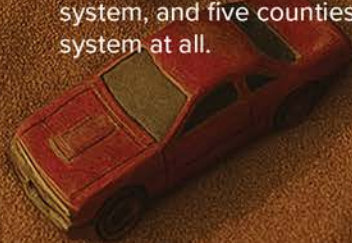
MATERNAL CARE DESERTS:

As we noted in last year's report, Ohio has 13 maternity care deserts, counties in which there is limited or no access to maternity health care services; nine of those are counties in which the percentage of low-income women is 55% or greater.



TRANSPORTATION DESERTS:

As mentioned in our 2023 report, only 65 of Ohio's 88 counties are served by a mass transit system, and five counties lack any kind of transit system at all.



It should be noted that, while these deserts are generally defined by geographic distance from a given resource, transportation is a key factor. Whether the nearest grocery store is fifteen miles away or five miles away, they are equally inaccessible if someone does not have a vehicle or some other means of transportation. As we pointed out in our 2023 report, low-income families are much more likely to rely on public transit and own fewer cars on average than higher-income families; as such, transportation is a chronic concern for those attempting to survive while living in poverty, and this makes living in a resource desert that much more difficult.

The Thompson Super Deser

DIME STORE



The Thompson family—Marcus, Alana, and their 5-year-old daughter Layla—live in a small, rural town surrounded by empty fields and shuttered storefronts. Alana is six months pregnant, and Marcus works long hours at a warehouse 40 minutes away. The rural Vinton County town in which they live is considered a "super desert"—a location lacking multiple services necessary to access basic needs.

The only place for the Thompsons to buy groceries is a dollar store that sells canned goods and snacks, but offers little to no fresh produce or meat, leaving them in a food desert. Not having a second vehicle and the lack of a public bus system—also making their town a transportation desert—Alana must rely on neighbors or wait for Marcus's day off to reach a grocery store with healthier options.

Because there is no pharmacy in town, whenever Layla has an asthma flare-up, Marcus must miss work to drive an hour round trip to pick up her medication. With no urgent care or maternity services nearby, Alana also hasn't had regular prenatal appointments. Mental health care is also virtually inaccessible. Marcus, who has shown signs of untreated PTSD since his military service, can't find a therapist within 60 miles.

The family also lives in a legal desert, and when their landlord failed to make the necessary repairs to their home's heating system, they had no access to legal aid to assert their rights as tenants to habitable rental property that meets health and safety codes. Fearful of retaliation or eviction, they stayed silent.

Despite working hard and doing everything within their power, the Thompsons are surrounded by deserts of food, health care, transportation, maternal and mental healthcare, and legal support. Their story reflects a larger crisis: how systemic gaps in basic services compound poverty and put entire families at risk during life's most vulnerable moments.

The Thompson family's story is a fictional scenario created for illustrative purposes. While the events and characters are not real, the story is informed by real data and research to reflect common challenges and experiences.



As we noted in the beginning of this report, living in lower-income areas means having a lower life expectancy for many Ohioans. One important reason for this is that low-income areas lack key resources that people need to live long and productive lives: sources of healthy and affordable food, sources of essential medications and medical services, and even other critical services like legal representation and mental health care.

In the desert, a person has to expend a lot of time and energy into gathering the resources that are essential to survival. In Ohio's resource deserts, the same holds true: individuals have to work harder just to get food, medication, and other resources they need for everyday living. Ohioans living in poverty have to work even harder, as they are often limited in terms of transportation options that are necessary to seek out resources outside of the desert they live in. It is essential to identify and address these deserts before the hopes, dreams, and opportunities of Ohioans experiencing poverty have evaporated.



THE FOLLOWING SECTION PROVIDES MORE
DETAIL AND DATA REGARDING THE STATE
OF POVERTY IN OHIO. IT PROVIDES THE
MOST RECENTLY-AVAILABLE DATA FROM
THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCES TO PROVIDE
A STATE-LEVEL VIEW-AND, WHEN POSSIBLE,
A COUNTY-LEVEL VIEW-OF WHAT IS
HAPPENING IN OHIO.

Table 1. Federal poverty level thresholds by household size and number of children, 2024

Household size	Number of related children under age 18								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
One person, under age 65	\$15,852								
Age 65 and over	\$14,614								
Two people, under age 65	\$20,404	\$21,002							
Age 65 and over	\$18,418	\$20,923							
Three people	\$23,834	\$24,526	\$24,549						
Four people	\$31,428	\$31,942	\$30,900	\$31,008					
Five people	\$37,901	\$38,452	\$37,275	\$36,363	\$35,807				
Six people	\$43,593	\$43,766	\$42,864	\$41,999	\$40,714	\$39,952			
Seven people	\$50,159	\$50,472	\$49,393	\$48,640	\$47,238	\$45,602	\$43,808		
Eight people	\$56,099	\$56,594	\$55,575	\$54,683	\$53,416	\$51,809	\$50,136	\$49,710	
Nine people or more	\$67,483	\$67,810	\$66,908	\$66,151	\$64,908	\$63,198	\$61,651	\$61,268	\$58,907

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

Table 2. Comparison between the Official and Supplemental Poverty Measures

	Official Poverty Measure	Supplemental Poverty Measure
Measurement Units	Families (individuals related by birth, marriage, or adoption) or unrelated individuals	Resource units (official family definition plus any co-resident unrelated children, foster children and unmarried partners and their relatives) or unrelated individuals (not otherwise included in the family definition)
Poverty Threshold	Three times the cost of a minimum food diet in 1963	Based on recent expenditures of food, clothing, shelter, utilities, telephone, and internet (FCSUti)
Threshold Adjustments	Vary by family size, composition, and age of householder	Vary by family size, composition and tenure, with geographic adjustments for differences in housing costs
Updating Thresholds	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: all items	Most recent five-year moving average of expenditures on FCSUti, lagged by one year
Resource Measure	Gross before-tax cash income	Sum of cash income, plus noncash benefits that resource units can use to meet their FCSUti needs, minus taxes (or plus tax credits), minus work expenses, medical expenses, and child support paid to another household

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

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

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

- Using a monthly poverty threshold as opposed to an annual one allows for a deeper understanding of the duration of poverty
- While the chronic poverty rate decreased between the 2011–2012 and 2017–2019 time periods, the episodic poverty rate remained unchanged
- Episodic poverty rates capture the many people who filter in and out of poverty, unlike the overall annual poverty rate

Table 4. Items included in the Self-Sufficiency Standard, Ohio

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

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

- The Self-Sufficiency Standard is a measure that identifies the minimum amount of income a given household needs to adequately meet basic needs without receiving any additional public or private assistance
- It only provides the minimum to meet daily needs and does not include any allowance for savings, college tuition, debt payments, or emergencies

Table 5. Monthly expenses and self-sufficiency wages, sample counties, 2025

Monthly expenses	Vinton County (low)	Sandusky County (middle)	Delaware County (high)
Housing	\$884	\$884	\$1,621
Child care	\$1,101	\$1,363	\$1,709
Food	\$953	\$996	\$1,147
Transportation	\$752	\$716	\$739
Health Care	\$749	\$749	\$876
Miscellaneous	\$593	\$620	\$758
Taxes	\$658	\$940	\$1,300
Self-sufficiency wages			
Hourly wage per working adult	\$14.85	\$16.57	\$21.92
Monthly household income	\$5,226	\$5,833	\$7,716
Annual household income	\$62,713	\$69,991	\$92,596
Minimum wage and poverty threshold (for comparison)			
2024 Ohio Minimum Wage (hourly)	\$10.70	\$10.70	\$10.70
Disparity between Ohio Minimum Wage and self-sufficiency wage	-\$4.15	-\$5.87	-\$11.22
2024 federal poverty level threshold (annual)	\$30,900	\$30,900	\$30,900
Disparity between federal poverty level threshold and self-sufficiency wage	-\$31,813	-\$39,091	-\$61,696

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

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

- The Self-Sufficiency Standard calculates the full costs of basic needs without help from public subsidies or informal assistance
- The measure takes into account an area's cost of living to determine the minimum amount of income needed to meet basic needs
- A family of two adults and two school-age children in Ohio needs an annual household income of at least 203% FPL to be self-sufficient (Vinton); in the most expensive county (Delaware) they need an income of at least 300% FPL to be self-sufficient
- In no county in Ohio can a single minimum wage worker earn enough for a family of four to maintain self-sufficiency

Table 6. Asset poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2011–2021

	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019	2021
Ohio	23.7%	27.5%	27.3%	28.2%	25.2%	27.0%	20.0%
United States	25.4%	25.5%	25.3%	24.5%	24.1%	24.0%	19.0%

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

- Asset poverty is a measure of the financial cushion needed to withstand a financial crisis (i.e. medical emergency, job loss, etc.)
- About one out of every five households in Ohio does not have enough combined assets to cover three months' living expenses at the FPL threshold; Ohio's asset poverty rate continues to be higher than the national rate

Table 7. Liquid asset poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2011–2021

	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019	2021
Ohio	44.7%	37.0%	40.3%	36.9%	34.9%	34.0%	29.0%
United States	43.5%	37.0%	40.0%	37.6%	36.9%	32.0%	27.0%

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

- Liquid assets are those which can be easily exchanged for cash (e.g., gold, savings accounts, government bonds)
- Nearly three in ten Ohio households lack the liquid assets needed to stay out of poverty for three months, higher than the national rate

Table 8. Poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2018-2023

	2018	2019	2020*	2021	2022	2023
Ohio	13.9%	13.1%	12.7%	13.4%	13.4%	13.3%
United States	13.1%	12.3%	11.9%	12.8%	12.6%	12.5%

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

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

- In 2015, the Ohio and US poverty rates were nearly identical (14.8% and 14.7%, respectively); since then, the gap has increased and Ohio's poverty rate has consistently been almost a full percent higher than the national rate

Table 9. Change in poverty, Ohio, 2018-2023

	2018	2023	Change 2018-2023	% Change 2018-2023
Population for whom poverty status is determined	11,362,304	11,479,820	117,516	1.0%
Persons below the poverty level	1,578,673	1,527,904	-50,769	-3.2%

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

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

- Ohio's population is growing and nearly 51,000 fewer people were in poverty in 2023 than in 2018
- There are still over 1.5 million Ohioans living below the poverty line

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

	Ohio	Adams	Allen	Ashland	Ashtabula
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	11,689,442	27,724	102,663	53,745	97,493
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	19.4%	3.3%	17.2%	3.7%	7.8%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	96,493	-203	-1,825	-1,555	-648
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	0.8%	-0.7%	-1.8%	-2.9%	-0.7%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	1,518,116	5,151	13,724	6,888	16,603
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	13.2%	19.0%	14.1%	13.5%	17.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	17.5%	25.8%	18.6%	18.9%	27.9%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	9.5%	14.0%	8.5%	7.6%	12.6%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	10.3%	20.1%	9.7%	13.2%	17.2%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	26.9%	N	30.7%	39.0%	28.2%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	11.5%	N	4.4%	N	16.5%
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	21.7%	N	19.9%	34.9%	27.2%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	273,358	1,072	2,409	1,005	3,377
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	9.2%	14.8%	9.8%	7.5%	13.7%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	4.9%	13.3%	5.8%	7.2%	10.5%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	38.4%	61.8%	35.4%	42.0%	44.1%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	6.2%	8.4%	5.9%	6.7%	7.0%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	29.4%	44.4%	33.1%	33.6%	40.4%
2 Median household income, 2023	67,873	55,693	65,665	66,149	58,152
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	5.4%	8.1%	3.2%	11.0%	7.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	31.7%	34.1%	38.5%	23.7%	33.3%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	19.8%	26.8%	21.6%	17.4%	22.2%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	6.1%	4.0%	5.8%	2.4%	1.6%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	38.9%	60.2%	43.2%	37.1%	63.9%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	11.8%	20.7%	12.0%	8.6%	17.0%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	26.0%	38.7%	27.8%	21.0%	31.5%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	6.4%	7.8%	6.3%	8.6%	9.5%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	3.5%	5.0%	3.7%	3.4%	4.0%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	5.3%	19.4%	8.1%	2.7%	10.8%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	45.1%	52.7%	41.4%	42.7%	52.7%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	17.3%	20.2%	15.0%	17.6%	18.0%

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

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

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

	Athens	Auglaize	Belmont	Brown	Butler
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	65,818	45,804	67,505	43,602	382,378
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	8.9%	3.2%	7.4%	3.2%	18.9%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	-3,112	246	-2,587	175	10,665
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	-4.7%	0.5%	-3.8%	0.4%	2.8%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	13,648	3,877	9,327	6,498	45,064
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	25.3%	8.5%	15.3%	15.1%	11.9%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	21.2%	10.2%	21.0%	22.5%	13.3%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	8.4%	6.5%	8.3%	11.9%	8.6%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	21.4%	7.0%	12.8%	17.0%	9.7%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	33.2%	N	19.5%	N	16.5%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	29.6%	N	N	N	15.0%
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	27.6%	10.9%	32.6%	40.2%	20.9%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	913	685	1,631	1,400	7,434
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	7.7%	5.5%	9.7%	11.8%	7.6%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	7.6%	2.2%	4.9%	10.3%	4.3%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	33.1%	45.3%	43.6%	40.8%	34.0%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	12.5%	3.6%	6.8%	6.8%	6.1%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	42.3%	20.8%	34.1%	32.2%	26.6%
2 Median household income, 2023	53,616	73,542	56,716	68,289	80,066
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980-2012	8.4%	11.3%	13.7%	7.2%	5.4%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980-2012	38.7%	22.7%	23.7%	25.2%	39.8%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	20.0%	12.9%	20.9%	20.6%	16.4%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	5.6%	5.8%	4.6%	5.8%	5.2%
6 Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	48.6%	33.5%	48.6%	46.8%	39.2%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	12.7%	5.7%	12.6%	13.7%	9.7%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	23.0%	14.8%	26.0%	29.8%	25.3%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	5.8%	3.9%	6.0%	6.6%	6.3%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	4.4%	2.6%	4.4%	4.1%	3.2%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	11.2%	3.2%	8.0%	7.8%	2.5%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	58.6%	33.5%	46.2%	46.8%	46.2%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	15.5%	13.1%	13.7%	17.5%	16.5%

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

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

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

	Carroll	Champaign	Clark	Clermont	Clinton
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	27,081	38,754	134,585	205,466	42,057
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	3.4%	5.8%	14.2%	5.9%	5.9%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	-323	91	25	6,506	-119
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	-1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	3.2%	-0.3%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	3,150	3,385	19,949	18,649	5,080
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	11.9%	8.8%	15.2%	8.9%	12.5%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	18.7%	12.3%	21.4%	11.3%	15.9%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	7.7%	6.6%	10.6%	7.0%	11.8%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	12.8%	8.2%	12.5%	8.6%	13.5%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	N	6.7%	33.6%	13.0%	35.8%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	N	N	4.4%	8.8%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	N	0.0%	32.2%	13.7%	41.7%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	708	656	3,978	3,348	1,208
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	9.5%	6.0%	11.3%	5.9%	11.3%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	6.0%	1.3%	4.8%	2.7%	9.1%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	51.9%	23.1%	42.0%	32.4%	49.1%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	5.8%	3.2%	7.7%	4.4%	5.8%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	32.3%	23.2%	34.8%	22.8%	32.5%
2 Median household income, 2023	67,044	70,230	58,684	82,143	67,813
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	8.9%	5.0%	4.8%	9.1%	7.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	35.7%	36.3%	42.3%	37.2%	36.6%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	19.9%	17.2%	23.0%	14.3%	20.7%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	6.6%	5.2%	5.1%	6.0%	3.1%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	46.0%	45.0%	44.2%	36.7%	48.3%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	9.9%	10.8%	17.0%	7.0%	11.8%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	21.6%	22.4%	37.4%	19.4%	24.8%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	9.2%	5.1%	6.8%	5.7%	6.2%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	3.9%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%	4.0%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	6.4%	6.4%	6.0%	2.0%	8.2%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	34.4%	37.7%	44.1%	39.5%	40.4%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	19.2%	15.8%	16.5%	17.1%	15.6%

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

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

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

	Columbiana	Coshocton	Crawford	Cuyahoga	Darke
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	102,665	36,629	41,550	1,243,857	51,323
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	5.1%	3.8%	3.9%	37.0%	3.4%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	-2,483	240	-21	-10,769	92
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	-2.4%	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.9%	0.2%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	15,127	5,915	5,082	193,220	4,962
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	15.7%	16.2%	12.4%	16.0%	9.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	20.3%	21.5%	17.3%	23.0%	11.3%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	10.0%	11.4%	9.8%	12.3%	10.3%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	13.6%	17.5%	12.9%	9.0%	10.5%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	15.1%	N	N	28.1%	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	N	N	N	13.2%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	11.1%	N	15.2%	23.9%	23.5%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	2,790	1,321	1,090	34,202	1,176
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	10.8%	13.3%	9.5%	11.5%	8.3%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	7.2%	13.0%	5.5%	5.1%	4.8%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	41.7%	46.1%	42.5%	37.9%	44.7%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	6.9%	11.0%	5.3%	7.5%	4.3%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	34.0%	37.8%	37.2%	32.4%	31.5%
2 Median household income, 2023	55,744	57,694	58,982	61,912	67,609
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.5%	3.5%	7.9%	3.9%	12.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	29.9%	40.3%	34.5%	39.9%	23.3%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	20.5%	23.0%	22.2%	26.7%	16.9%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	4.7%	5.1%	2.0%	8.8%	1.0%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	45.5%	57.3%	54.6%	35.2%	40.1%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	13.1%	14.3%	14.6%	14.2%	8.0%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	25.7%	28.9%	30.2%	30.7%	19.8%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	6.9%	10.9%	6.3%	5.5%	6.5%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	4.2%	4.5%	4.3%	3.8%	3.1%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	9.2%	10.7%	9.4%	4.5%	4.4%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	44.6%	47.2%	42.1%	47.5%	36.3%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	15.2%	15.3%	13.7%	20.7%	14.6%

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

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

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

	Defiance	Delaware	Erie	Fairfield	Fayette
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	38,165	204,826	74,615	155,782	28,666
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	5.2%	17.1%	14.0%	17.1%	6.7%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	150	26,810	-580	9,578	151
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	0.4%	13.1%	-0.8%	6.1%	0.5%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	3,332	11,360	8,994	13,584	4,064
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	8.9%	5.0%	12.4%	8.4%	14.4%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	12.9%	5.5%	18.6%	11.1%	18.4%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	5.6%	5.3%	10.3%	7.5%	12.1%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	8.8%	4.4%	9.4%	7.9%	15.6%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	49.3%	13.1%	28.4%	8.4%	17.6%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	N	3.0%	1.0%	7.9%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	12.0%	13.2%	15.5%	15.8%	9.6%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	556	2,075	1,772	2,249	785
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	5.4%	3.4%	8.7%	5.2%	10.7%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	3.7%	2.1%	3.2%	2.7%	6.2%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	27.2%	21.5%	45.5%	22.8%	44.7%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	4.0%	2.3%	6.7%	3.6%	9.2%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	25.7%	10.4%	28.3%	23.3%	36.0%
2 Median household income, 2023	72,241	128,300	62,547	84,701	63,348
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	11.8%	7.5%	5.8%	6.0%	2.5%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	27.1%	27.4%	37.3%	34.6%	51.3%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	16.4%	7.7%	21.3%	15.8%	22.4%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	4.6%	4.9%	5.8%	6.3%	4.7%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	41.9%	18.0%	39.3%	40.8%	61.6%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	10.0%	3.3%	11.7%	9.5%	14.1%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	22.3%	9.3%	23.2%	22.7%	29.6%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	8.8%	4.5%	5.4%	6.3%	7.8%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	3.5%	2.8%	4.4%	3.1%	3.6%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	7.2%	1.3%	5.9%	4.8%	13.2%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	35.6%	39.4%	42.5%	47.5%	35.1%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	14.1%	16.1%	15.4%	17.6%	19.0%

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

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

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

	Franklin	Fulton	Gallia	Geauga	Greene
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	1,310,300	42,276	29,979	94,031	167,995
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	35.3%	3.9%	5.8%	3.5%	14.4%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	15,763	-269	-993	1,376	1,696
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	1.2%	-0.6%	-3.3%	1.5%	1.0%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	195,004	3,333	4,911	5,953	15,986
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	15.1%	8.0%	17.4%	6.3%	9.9%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	19.8%	11.0%	23.7%	6.4%	10.7%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	9.5%	7.5%	11.3%	7.2%	6.8%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	10.1%	7.8%	13.6%	5.3%	8.7%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	24.1%	N	29.3%	8.8%	15.1%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	10.9%	N	N	2.6%	10.5%
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	21.3%	9.6%	N	10.6%	10.6%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	32,832	763	885	1,022	2,659
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	10.5%	6.6%	11.6%	3.9%	6.2%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	6.5%	4.5%	10.7%	2.4%	1.9%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	34.9%	30.1%	36.5%	22.1%	37.2%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	6.7%	2.9%	6.5%	2.5%	4.9%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	30.7%	23.2%	39.2%	17.9%	22.4%
2 Median household income, 2023	71,730	70,724	53,956	99,863	84,015
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980-2012	3.6%	11.4%	6.3%	10.0%	4.8%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980-2012	41.8%	22.9%	37.7%	18.9%	38.8%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	22.5%	15.1%	22.2%	10.2%	16.2%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	7.2%	6.2%	4.2%	3.3%	6.5%
6 Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	41.2%	33.0%	61.6%	19.1%	27.8%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	12.2%	7.0%	19.6%	2.7%	8.2%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	30.8%	16.9%	33.9%	9.1%	18.6%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	8.4%	5.7%	10.4%	8.6%	5.1%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	3.1%	3.5%	4.3%	3.1%	3.2%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	4.8%	4.9%	12.5%	2.5%	2.7%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	44.7%	32.5%	38.3%	41.0%	41.2%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	19.2%	15.9%	15.2%	17.4%	14.2%

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

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

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

	Guernsey	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	39,022	816,684	75,930	31,480	15,174
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	4.8%	32.9%	7.1%	4.8%	4.8%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	-933	10,374	-1,226	-1,112	-1,015
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	-2.4%	1.3%	-1.6%	-3.5%	-6.7%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	5,810	109,421	7,684	4,200	2,011
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	15.4%	13.6%	10.6%	14.8%	14.5%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	21.6%	16.9%	10.8%	17.9%	19.7%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	10.5%	9.9%	7.0%	11.0%	12.3%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	15.4%	8.7%	9.8%	17.5%	13.3%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	20.1%	27.4%	17.0%	N	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	N	12.1%	9.3%	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	N	25.4%	9.5%	16.0%	N
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	1,183	19,999	1,135	857	354
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	11.7%	10.1%	5.9%	11.4%	9.6%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	8.5%	4.0%	5.6%	10.6%	10.3%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	50.5%	41.7%	29.8%	56.4%	37.1%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	8.2%	7.6%	4.3%	7.1%	4.5%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	35.7%	30.1%	26.6%	35.9%	35.3%
2 Median household income, 2023	54,757	68,810	72,065	59,713	57,050
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	9.5%	3.7%	13.2%	8.4%	8.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	31.4%	43.6%	25.7%	27.4%	21.7%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	23.7%	22.6%	15.8%	20.8%	21.1%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	5.5%	8.1%	5.1%	2.9%	5.1%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	41.5%	39.4%	33.7%	52.8%	50.6%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	14.4%	12.2%	8.3%	10.9%	11.8%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	29.5%	27.9%	18.6%	22.9%	24.3%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	10.0%	5.8%	4.6%	11.9%	12.7%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	4.3%	3.2%	2.9%	3.8%	4.1%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	11.1%	1.9%	6.4%	8.8%	11.7%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	50.2%	47.8%	37.9%	36.6%	40.4%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	16.6%	19.2%	15.7%	15.4%	17.5%

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

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

	Henry	Highland	Hocking	Holmes	Huron
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	27,086	43,058	28,385	43,892	58,504
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	3.7%	4.4%	3.3%	1.6%	4.3%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	434	556	-845	494	-305
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	1.6%	1.3%	-3.0%	1.1%	-0.5%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	2,299	5,225	4,335	3,813	7,576
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	8.5%	12.1%	15.9%	8.8%	13.2%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	10.8%	18.0%	21.5%	10.1%	20.0%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	4.5%	14.4%	11.5%	11.5%	9.5%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	8.0%	14.1%	16.1%	8.8%	10.2%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	N	N	N	N	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	N	N	N	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	9.7%	N	N	N	25.4%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	418	1,204	935	736	1,311
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	5.7%	10.5%	11.4%	6.9%	8.9%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	4.5%	6.4%	13.3%	6.4%	4.4%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	37.4%	48.8%	33.5%	32.0%	29.3%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	4.3%	4.6%	7.0%	2.9%	6.2%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	25.4%	38.5%	36.0%	27.4%	29.8%
2 Median household income, 2023	81,899	61,760	58,018	74,490	64,331
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980-2012	12.2%	14.1%	7.6%	10.0%	7.2%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980-2012	12.2%	30.4%	39.1%	17.9%	29.3%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	16.9%	20.9%	21.8%	12.2%	17.8%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	3.4%	2.1%	3.1%	1.7%	4.3%
6 Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	34.7%	56.8%	26.9%	28.9%	46.6%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	5.6%	14.5%	17.0%	2.3%	11.1%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	15.2%	30.9%	28.1%	8.6%	24.7%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	5.3%	8.9%	6.3%	42.3%	6.9%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	4.2%	4.6%	3.7%	2.8%	4.5%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	4.6%	11.6%	11.6%	2.7%	6.2%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	33.0%	41.8%	47.0%	32.6%	37.8%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	14.2%	15.5%	15.8%	19.5%	17.7%

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

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

	Jackson	Jefferson	Knox	Lake	Lawrence
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	32,384	65,767	61,893	230,514	59,866
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	3.7%	9.2%	3.6%	9.7%	5.0%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	222	-1,741	1,427	1,126	-3,748
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	0.7%	-2.6%	2.3%	0.5%	-6.3%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	5,553	9,884	6,835	23,146	9,382
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	17.3%	16.1%	11.4%	10.1%	16.9%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	22.4%	22.0%	14.1%	15.1%	20.9%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	13.9%	10.4%	7.7%	7.2%	13.7%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	17.4%	14.9%	10.5%	7.0%	17.7%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	N	39.1%	13.4%	17.4%	16.6%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	N	N	N	10.1%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	N	31.8%	9.6%	13.2%	15.8%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	903	2,087	1,245	3,182	2,047
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	10.4%	12.6%	7.9%	5.2%	13.7%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	16.7%	7.3%	7.6%	3.3%	6.3%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	36.9%	46.1%	40.1%	26.0%	46.6%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	6.7%	8.6%	4.5%	3.3%	7.2%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	36.2%	34.3%	29.0%	22.1%	37.9%
2 Median household income, 2023	54,431	56,276	66,844	73,559	56,879
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980-2012	11.9%	6.6%	9.4%	10.0%	5.7%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980-2012	37.1%	34.7%	20.6%	27.5%	35.1%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	22.5%	25.0%	18.2%	15.7%	24.3%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	5.2%	5.8%	3.3%	6.3%	4.9%
6 Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	51.5%	63.9%	41.3%	35.4%	50.9%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	19.0%	16.8%	8.3%	7.2%	19.0%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	35.1%	30.4%	19.7%	16.6%	36.1%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	6.5%	5.3%	11.2%	4.9%	5.1%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	4.6%	5.1%	3.3%	3.4%	4.1%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	14.7%	9.7%	6.3%	2.5%	16.0%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	42.0%	46.8%	48.5%	46.0%	44.3%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	15.8%	14.0%	13.7%	17.2%	19.6%

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

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

	Licking	Logan	Lorain	Lucas	Madison
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	175,769	45,358	309,461	429,899	44,413
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	12.3%	5.9%	14.6%	26.9%	10.6%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	7,432	699	8,449	-4,415	189
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	4.2%	1.5%	2.7%	-1.0%	0.4%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	17,281	5,101	34,018	75,810	3,714
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	9.7%	11.2%	11.0%	18.2%	9.3%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	11.9%	14.5%	14.9%	24.2%	11.8%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	8.1%	8.8%	10.3%	11.0%	8.9%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	9.7%	11.2%	8.4%	12.0%	9.3%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	19.5%	11.6%	34.5%	32.9%	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	2.1%	N	11.9%	22.5%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	11.2%	7.5%	26.5%	24.7%	14.4%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	3,425	1,083	7,158	13,691	669
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	7.2%	8.3%	9.1%	13.1%	6.6%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	3.3%	3.7%	3.4%	5.2%	3.3%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	37.8%	32.8%	42.5%	46.3%	37.5%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	4.5%	6.8%	5.9%	9.0%	4.6%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	23.7%	28.8%	27.8%	35.2%	24.0%
2 Median household income, 2023	76,496	68,964	75,496	60,525	81,836
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980-2012	6.7%	6.5%	5.0%	4.4%	9.7%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980-2012	33.5%	30.9%	38.4%	44.4%	35.5%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	16.3%	16.6%	19.9%	25.2%	16.7%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	6.0%	3.7%	6.6%	7.1%	4.0%
6 Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	44.1%	48.2%	36.4%	44.5%	40.5%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	10.1%	10.1%	11.0%	15.6%	9.5%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	21.7%	22.4%	23.3%	32.4%	19.9%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	5.4%	5.8%	5.3%	5.3%	7.6%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	3.1%	3.0%	3.8%	4.2%	3.0%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	5.0%	7.3%	4.7%	7.9%	6.1%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	40.3%	38.9%	46.3%	44.9%	39.0%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	17.8%	16.9%	19.5%	18.0%	16.1%

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

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

		Mahoning	Marion	Medina	Meigs	Mercer
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2023	229,642	65,256	179,146	23,106	40,959
1	Percentage minority population, 2023	19.9%	10.4%	5.1%	3.0%	3.9%
1	Population change, 2018-2023	-4,046	-405	4,896	-1,339	1,480
1	Percentage population change, 2018-2023	-1.8%	-0.6%	2.7%	-5.8%	3.6%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2023	42,602	9,444	13,795	4,476	3,165
2	Overall poverty rate, 2023	19.5%	16.0%	7.6%	20.8%	7.6%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	27.7%	20.3%	8.7%	29.5%	8.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	11.3%	10.1%	5.8%	15.6%	6.7%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	12.0%	13.4%	5.5%	22.6%	5.9%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	39.4%	18.7%	27.2%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2023	13.9%	N	1.5%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	39.6%	49.9%	14.5%	N	3.5%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2023	8,072	1,572	2,055	763	463
3	Family poverty rate, 2023	13.9%	10.3%	4.0%	13.9%	4.3%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	7.5%	7.8%	2.0%	9.6%	2.1%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	48.2%	30.7%	24.4%	43.7%	29.5%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	8.4%	6.6%	3.1%	8.6%	2.9%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	36.4%	35.9%	17.3%	45.1%	20.1%
2	Median household income, 2023	52,914	56,991	90,211	50,127	79,974
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.0%	6.0%	11.3%	10.0%	12.2%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	33.8%	39.1%	29.4%	25.0%	19.4%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2022	25.0%	23.2%	11.9%	23.8%	11.5%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	6.5%	3.2%	5.7%	5.0%	3.9%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	44.1%	44.9%	26.4%	49.5%	25.8%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	17.7%	16.6%	5.1%	18.4%	4.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	34.1%	33.7%	12.6%	32.9%	14.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	4.8%	5.3%	4.1%	7.1%	3.7%
9	Unemployment rate, 2023	4.2%	3.4%	3.1%	5.4%	2.3%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	8.6%	10.9%	2.3%	14.4%	3.4%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	49.0%	48.3%	43.7%	49.2%	35.7%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	17.4%	15.4%	15.4%	17.6%	12.3%

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

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

		Miami	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Morrow
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2023	106,222	13,790	532,331	14,604	35,112
1	Percentage minority population, 2023	7.5%	3.2%	28.3%	7.9%	3.6%
1	Population change, 2018-2023	4,654	-637	1,465	-958	483
1	Percentage population change, 2018-2023	4.4%	-4.6%	0.3%	-6.6%	1.4%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2023	10,565	1,930	79,116	2,051	3,812
2	Overall poverty rate, 2023	9.6%	14.8%	15.2%	15.2%	10.8%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	11.4%	22.1%	21.5%	22.0%	13.1%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	7.3%	9.9%	9.6%	13.7%	11.9%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	7.7%	14.6%	10.5%	14.0%	11.0%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	18.4%	N	26.5%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2023	4.4%	N	12.6%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	6.0%	N	23.9%	N	4.8%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2023	1,683	421	14,132	361	741
3	Family poverty rate, 2023	5.7%	11.5%	10.7%	9.8%	7.7%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	2.0%	10.8%	5.0%	5.4%	4.6%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	36.1%	53.7%	40.8%	35.4%	30.9%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	3.6%	5.7%	7.6%	6.1%	4.9%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	24.1%	39.1%	32.2%	36.0%	28.0%
2	Median household income, 2023	75,735	54,285	62,650	52,585	70,109
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	4.4%	16.4%	3.5%	7.0%	8.3%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	30.2%	29.1%	40.9%	28.1%	25.0%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2022	14.5%	20.9%	24.3%	24.1%	17.1%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	4.8%	1.5%	6.8%	1.4%	6.3%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	40.6%	54.2%	42.5%	76.4%	42.6%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	8.8%	12.2%	14.6%	14.9%	8.3%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	20.9%	26.3%	32.0%	27.0%	20.4%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	5.0%	7.8%	6.5%	6.6%	8.9%
9	Unemployment rate, 2023	3.2%	5.5%	3.8%	4.5%	3.5%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	4.8%	9.7%	3.9%	18.5%	6.6%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	42.4%	46.9%	45.5%	50.1%	40.4%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	15.2%	16.5%	18.0%	20.0%	16.5%

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

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

		Muskingum	Noble	Ottawa	Paulding	Perry
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2023	86,183	14,354	40,769	18,760	36,033
1	Percentage minority population, 2023	8.2%	5.4%	3.6%	4.1%	3.2%
1	Population change, 2018-2023	122	-43	-966	-54	-482
1	Percentage population change, 2018-2023	0.1%	-0.3%	-2.4%	-0.3%	-1.3%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2023	14,612	1,733	3,440	1,869	4,817
2	Overall poverty rate, 2023	17.3%	15.0%	8.8%	10.1%	13.7%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	24.2%	15.2%	12.0%	13.9%	18.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	10.0%	12.8%	8.6%	7.3%	12.3%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	14.9%	11.8%	8.0%	9.9%	14.8%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	33.0%	N	N	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2023	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	11.6%	N	6.3%	7.6%	N
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2023	2,662	249	573	328	944
3	Family poverty rate, 2023	12.1%	8.5%	5.0%	6.6%	9.9%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	7.3%	5.1%	2.1%	1.1%	4.5%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	40.6%	26.4%	33.0%	27.1%	45.5%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	7.0%	3.1%	4.0%	2.8%	7.6%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	34.3%	28.3%	21.5%	28.8%	34.2%
2	Median household income, 2023	58,806	61,751	76,582	67,692	62,677
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	6.3%	18.4%	11.2%	14.6%	8.3%
4	Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	33.9%	16.3%	18.7%	14.6%	31.4%
5	Child food insecurity rate, 2022	21.5%	23.8%	16.8%	16.9%	20.9%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	5.4%	5.7%	7.9%	4.4%	5.0%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	41.0%	47.3%	37.3%	47.3%	40.0%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	16.5%	8.9%	7.3%	10.0%	16.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	31.5%	19.3%	15.1%	21.4%	31.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	5.9%	7.2%	4.3%	5.6%	8.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2023	3.8%	4.9%	4.8%	3.1%	4.0%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	10.5%	9.1%	3.9%	8.3%	14.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	48.7%	22.8%	43.4%	46.0%	41.2%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	18.0%	18.4%	15.5%	12.3%	17.1%

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

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

	Pickaway	Pike	Portage	Preble	Putnam
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	58,086	28,067	162,927	40,997	33,780
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	6.9%	4.8%	10.6%	3.6%	2.4%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	3,000	-1,066	-262	-441	419
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	5.2%	-3.8%	-0.2%	-1.1%	1.2%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	6,596	5,189	20,077	4,192	2,201
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	11.6%	19.5%	12.9%	10.4%	6.5%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	14.5%	25.9%	15.1%	14.5%	6.0%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	7.3%	19.8%	7.0%	8.5%	11.0%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	11.9%	20.1%	9.2%	11.0%	5.8%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	N	N	28.1%	N	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	N	N	33.1%	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	9.7%	N	23.5%	N	23.2%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	1,288	1,102	2,795	1,009	503
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	8.7%	15.7%	7.0%	8.7%	5.3%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	6.1%	9.8%	2.7%	6.5%	3.5%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	37.0%	39.5%	36.7%	41.9%	34.2%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	5.2%	8.1%	5.0%	5.0%	3.7%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	26.7%	43.8%	27.9%	25.9%	19.1%
2 Median household income, 2023	76,471	54,256	73,911	76,621	79,412
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	3.3%	4.4%	8.4%	10.6%	9.5%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	45.8%	38.6%	29.6%	29.2%	9.5%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	19.1%	26.0%	15.7%	17.4%	9.8%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	6.3%	3.9%	5.2%	5.7%	4.7%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	39.7%	43.8%	35.5%	45.3%	24.0%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	11.5%	23.1%	8.3%	8.9%	4.7%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	23.0%	41.0%	19.0%	22.2%	12.5%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	5.6%	5.6%	5.2%	5.2%	3.6%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	3.3%	4.6%	3.5%	3.1%	2.6%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	7.4%	21.5%	5.2%	5.7%	4.2%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	41.1%	47.2%	56.6%	36.7%	34.2%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	18.4%	21.6%	15.9%	16.3%	13.2%

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

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

	Richland	Ross	Sandusky	Scioto	Seneca
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	121,099	76,931	58,799	75,502	55,207
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	13.5%	9.7%	7.6%	6.1%	6.9%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	3,965	-430	-90	-3,533	-680
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	3.3%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-4.7%	-1.2%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	16,972	11,723	5,939	12,775	6,661
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	14.4%	16.5%	10.3%	18.6%	12.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	20.3%	22.8%	13.9%	24.1%	17.1%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	9.1%	12.2%	10.4%	14.5%	7.4%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	11.3%	16.3%	11.8%	21.6%	10.9%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	32.8%	14.1%	37.3%	30.5%	49.7%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	11.1%	N	N	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	19.1%	17.3%	18.8%	34.1%	10.8%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	3,046	2,058	1,445	3,225	1,166
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	10.1%	11.1%	9.1%	17.6%	8.3%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	4.1%	9.4%	7.0%	13.8%	2.4%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	54.6%	43.0%	42.4%	53.0%	42.0%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	6.5%	7.1%	6.7%	9.7%	5.2%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	35.0%	35.9%	30.6%	42.8%	30.9%
2 Median household income, 2023	57,261	61,651	64,744	52,447	62,966
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980-2012	5.3%	5.1%	10.4%	9.0%	7.5%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980-2012	36.1%	36.5%	30.6%	38.2%	33.2%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	21.4%	21.8%	19.2%	26.8%	18.8%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	4.3%	5.7%	5.6%	4.3%	4.1%
6 Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	45.3%	48.7%	45.6%	50.5%	38.0%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	13.8%	17.0%	9.6%	22.5%	12.3%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	28.7%	32.4%	23.2%	39.8%	23.7%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	6.9%	6.3%	5.7%	5.2%	5.3%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	4.1%	3.4%	3.5%	4.8%	3.6%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	7.4%	12.7%	5.8%	19.7%	6.0%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	44.6%	51.1%	40.3%	54.0%	39.9%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	16.8%	16.1%	15.8%	16.1%	13.0%

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

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

	Shelby	Stark	Summit	Trumbull	Tuscarawas
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	48,627	371,574	541,918	198,627	92,176
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	6.5%	12.8%	23.3%	12.3%	4.1%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	-862	1,142	-6,185	1,746	-302
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	-1.8%	0.3%	-1.1%	0.9%	-0.3%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	4,924	45,043	68,166	33,696	12,127
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	10.4%	12.3%	12.9%	17.2%	13.4%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	14.9%	16.8%	19.7%	25.4%	17.0%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	9.2%	8.0%	8.6%	9.8%	11.2%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	10.8%	10.0%	9.1%	13.9%	12.2%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	17.7%	32.3%	27.7%	38.9%	27.4%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	N	9.6%	17.8%	22.9%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	12.9%	22.1%	17.7%	28.9%	26.0%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	1,071	8,632	12,504	6,612	2,326
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	8.5%	8.9%	9.0%	12.6%	9.3%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	5.5%	4.0%	4.9%	9.2%	3.1%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	37.0%	39.1%	36.9%	47.0%	46.1%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	3.5%	6.0%	5.8%	7.4%	6.1%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	27.7%	30.3%	28.3%	36.1%	31.3%
2 Median household income, 2023	67,351	63,673	69,786	51,668	62,098
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	9.5%	5.0%	5.8%	6.3%	8.3%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	26.3%	37.6%	40.3%	34.2%	26.1%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	16.6%	20.5%	20.3%	25.1%	18.1%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	5.3%	5.5%	6.9%	4.3%	4.9%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	36.1%	38.0%	32.7%	50.3%	47.8%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	8.6%	12.0%	14.1%	15.5%	10.4%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	19.6%	25.6%	26.9%	30.6%	22.6%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	4.7%	5.7%	5.6%	6.9%	8.7%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	3.1%	3.7%	3.7%	4.4%	3.6%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2023	6.1%	4.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.5%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	38.8%	42.4%	46.6%	45.5%	45.9%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	15.0%	15.6%	17.1%	15.4%	15.8%

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

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

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

	Union	Van Wert	Vinton	Warren	Washington
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2023	57,835	28,281	13,139	232,173	60,155
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	11.9%	3.9%	3.2%	14.0%	4.5%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	11,802	423	-665	19,975	-1,578
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	20.4%	1.5%	-5.1%	8.6%	-2.6%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2023	3,617	3,071	2,329	14,544	7,334
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	5.4%	10.9%	18.8%	5.9%	12.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	5.3%	14.4%	27.0%	6.1%	16.1%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	5.8%	6.9%	10.5%	6.5%	10.1%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	5.3%	8.8%	16.9%	4.9%	12.2%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	3.1%	N	N	4.3%	18.9%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	0.4%	N	N	4.9%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	5.2%	19.1%	N	14.3%	33.0%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2023	685	600	335	2,696	1,516
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	3.9%	7.5%	9.6%	4.0%	9.7%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	1.1%	3.9%	2.3%	2.2%	5.4%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	22.9%	24.8%	41.6%	22.9%	43.5%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	2.1%	3.3%	7.4%	2.8%	6.0%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	13.4%	28.8%	36.4%	14.5%	32.5%
2 Median household income, 2023	104,592	60,555	52,999	107,973	59,646
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980–2012	10.2%	4.7%	10.9%	9.6%	10.2%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980–2012	34.7%	34.9%	25.5%	29.4%	30.9%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	10.0%	15.6%	23.1%	10.6%	21.4%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	6.0%	4.8%	7.2%	5.5%	5.4%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	23.3%	39.0%	NA	23.1%	48.2%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	5.4%	8.2%	17.0%	4.6%	12.7%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	13.6%	20.9%	29.0%	13.4%	25.4%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	4.3%	3.5%	7.1%	3.7%	6.3%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	2.8%	2.8%	4.8%	3.0%	4.2%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	3.0%	7.3%	18.6%	1.6%	9.2%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	33.2%	36.0%	37.7%	38.3%	50.0%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	14.3%	12.1%	13.3%	15.2%	14.6%

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

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

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

	Wayne	Williams	Wood	Wyandot
Population and population change				
1 Total population, 2023	115,967	36,804	130,696	21,935
1 Percentage minority population, 2023	5.0%	3.9%	7.7%	3.0%
1 Population change, 2018-2023	543	-213	1,954	-478
1 Percentage population change, 2018-2023	0.5%	-0.6%	1.5%	-2.2%
Individual poverty rates				
2 Population in poverty, 2023	10,366	3,951	12,420	1,861
2 Overall poverty rate, 2023	9.2%	11.1%	9.8%	8.8%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2023	11.6%	13.9%	9.3%	11.5%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2023	10.0%	7.6%	7.5%	10.6%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2023	8.5%	12.0%	11.2%	7.6%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2023	9.7%	N	13.8%	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2023	6.2%	N	7.2%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2023	17.3%	9.4%	17.2%	5.4%
Family poverty rates				
3 Families in poverty, 2023	1,493	921	1,919	320
3 Family poverty rate, 2023	5.0%	9.4%	6.1%	5.3%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	3.6%	4.0%	2.7%	2.5%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2023	27.7%	43.3%	32.6%	19.5%
Other measures of economic need				
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2023	3.2%	5.8%	5.6%	3.2%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2023	28.7%	32.4%	24.8%	23.5%
2 Median household income, 2023	69,834	61,183	73,906	69,913
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth rose to the top fifth, 1980-2012	7.1%	9.4%	9.1%	11.8%
4 Probability a child raised in the bottom fifth stayed in the bottom fifth, 1980-2012	25.2%	22.4%	26.8%	11.8%
5 Child food insecurity rate, 2022	14.6%	19.0%	14.0%	13.4%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2022	2.3%	4.9%	6.0%	5.0%
6 Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2023	40.7%	44.4%	31.0%	35.1%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2024	7.5%	9.5%	5.6%	10.0%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2024	17.6%	21.2%	13.9%	19.6%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2023	14.0%	5.3%	4.1%	3.1%
9 Unemployment rate, 2023	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%	2.6%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2024	5.0%	4.9%	2.7%	7.4%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2023	35.2%	40.8%	41.4%	27.6%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2023	15.7%	16.8%	15.0%	13.4%

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

Notes: The first column identifies the source of the data by number. For (3), Ohio numbers and percentages represent ACS one-year estimates, whereas all county numbers and percentages represent ACS five-year estimates. For county poverty rates by race, ethnicity, and family type, data are suppressed if the denominator is less than 500 individuals, as indicated with the letter "N." For (4), probabilities are based on the current family income of a cohort of adults born between 1980 and 1982 whose family income 30 years ago was in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution at that time. State-level probability is derived by weighting county-level probabilities based on annual birth data from the U.S. Census Bureau. For (6) data include applications at traditional schools only.

Table 11. Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2010 to 2023

Geography	2010			2023			Change, 2010 to 2023	
	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw change	Percent change at 200% FP
Ohio	11,046,987	2,919,858	26.4%	11,478,861	3,377,683	29.4%	3.0%	11.3%
Adams	27,002	11,422	42.3%	27,094	12,043	44.4%	2.1%	5.1%
Allen	102,300	31,103	30.4%	97,786	32,355	33.1%	2.7%	8.8%
Ashland	50,238	13,315	26.5%	50,716	17,033	33.6%	7.1%	26.7%
Ashtabula	100,870	32,803	32.5%	94,199	38,027	40.4%	7.8%	24.1%
Athens	53,844	25,513	47.4%	53,885	22,767	42.3%	-5.1%	-10.8%
Auglaize	45,636	9,263	20.3%	45,601	9,507	20.8%	0.6%	2.7%
Belmont	66,997	24,728	36.9%	62,167	21,168	34.1%	-2.9%	-7.7%
Brown	41,684	13,185	31.6%	43,065	13,850	32.2%	0.5%	1.7%
Butler	321,387	68,274	21.2%	378,278	100,569	26.6%	5.3%	25.1%
Carroll	28,404	9,054	31.9%	26,271	8,478	32.3%	0.4%	1.2%
Champaign	38,096	8,940	23.5%	38,183	8,871	23.2%	-0.2%	-1.0%
Clark	141,106	37,904	26.9%	132,172	46,005	34.8%	7.9%	29.6%
Clermont	176,027	34,425	19.6%	207,559	47,242	22.8%	3.2%	16.4%
Clinton	39,397	9,878	25.1%	40,731	13,220	32.5%	7.4%	29.4%
Columbiana	108,138	35,283	32.6%	97,788	33,200	34.0%	1.3%	4.1%
Coshocton	36,240	11,579	32.0%	36,062	13,629	37.8%	5.8%	18.3%
Crawford	46,296	14,069	30.4%	41,017	15,251	37.2%	6.8%	22.4%
Cuyahoga	1,365,658	397,268	29.1%	1,224,797	397,315	32.4%	3.3%	11.5%
Darke	52,534	13,752	26.2%	50,979	16,069	31.5%	5.3%	20.4%
Defiance	38,723	7,573	19.6%	37,422	9,630	25.7%	6.2%	31.6%
Delaware	107,078	11,895	11.1%	218,562	22,756	10.4%	-0.7%	-6.3%
Erie	77,628	17,993	23.2%	73,666	20,849	28.3%	5.1%	22.1%
Fairfield	119,747	23,068	19.3%	157,583	36,760	23.3%	4.1%	21.1%
Fayette	27,822	8,122	29.2%	28,308	10,192	36.0%	6.8%	23.3%
Franklin	1,045,966	273,900	26.2%	1,292,184	396,360	30.7%	4.5%	17.1%
Fulton	41,597	8,384	20.2%	41,948	9,741	23.2%	3.1%	15.2%
Gallia	30,069	12,278	40.8%	28,495	11,176	39.2%	-1.6%	-3.9%
Geauga	89,980	14,404	16.0%	94,505	16,885	17.9%	1.9%	11.6%
Greene	140,103	29,478	21.0%	161,157	36,080	22.4%	1.3%	6.4%
Guernsey	40,179	16,658	41.5%	37,822	13,511	35.7%	-5.7%	-13.8%

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

Notes: Raw change is the difference between the percent of the population below 200% of FPL in 2010 and 2023 calculated as (2023 Data minus 2010 Data). Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2023 Data Minus 2010 Data)/2010 Data.

Table 11. Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2010 to 2023, *continued*

Geography	Population	2010		2023			Change, 2010 to 2023	
		Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw change	Percent change at 200% FP
Hamilton	826,628	214,755	26.0%	809,231	243,414	30.1%	4.1%	15.8%
Hancock	69,451	15,123	21.8%	72,990	19,410	26.6%	4.8%	22.1%
Hardin	29,825	9,503	31.9%	28,330	10,160	35.9%	4.0%	12.6%
Harrison	15,551	5,772	37.1%	14,144	4,991	35.3%	-1.8%	-4.9%
Henry	28,649	6,254	21.8%	27,190	6,905	25.4%	3.6%	16.3%
Highland	40,286	13,362	33.2%	42,780	16,489	38.5%	5.4%	16.2%
Hocking	27,447	9,068	33.0%	27,640	9,955	36.0%	3.0%	9.0%
Holmes	37,953	15,195	40.0%	43,496	11,902	27.4%	-12.7%	-31.7%
Huron	58,652	15,445	26.3%	57,747	17,220	29.8%	3.5%	13.2%
Jackson	32,103	12,532	39.0%	32,037	11,605	36.2%	-2.8%	-7.2%
Jefferson	71,820	25,103	35.0%	62,623	21,464	34.3%	-0.7%	-1.9%
Knox	50,963	15,027	29.5%	59,148	17,179	29.0%	-0.4%	-1.5%
Lake	224,680	36,556	16.3%	229,009	50,553	22.1%	5.8%	35.7%
Lawrence	61,639	25,968	42.1%	56,514	21,433	37.9%	-4.2%	-10.0%
Licking	141,726	31,863	22.5%	176,361	41,765	23.7%	1.2%	5.3%
Logan	45,208	10,974	24.3%	45,667	13,138	28.8%	4.5%	18.5%
Lorain	275,784	64,023	23.2%	305,901	85,124	27.8%	4.6%	19.9%
Lucas	446,417	135,038	30.2%	419,602	147,644	35.2%	4.9%	16.3%
Madison	35,612	8,155	22.9%	39,326	9,451	24.0%	1.1%	4.9%
Mahoning	250,542	77,925	31.1%	221,146	80,427	36.4%	5.3%	16.9%
Marion	61,415	16,780	27.3%	59,589	21,400	35.9%	8.6%	31.4%
Medina	149,347	21,430	14.3%	181,474	31,307	17.3%	2.9%	20.2%
Meigs	22,768	10,189	44.8%	21,661	9,777	45.1%	0.4%	0.9%
Mercer	40,359	8,503	21.1%	41,634	8,387	20.1%	-0.9%	-4.4%
Miami	97,256	21,045	21.6%	108,428	26,163	24.1%	2.5%	11.5%
Monroe	14,995	5,700	38.0%	13,183	5,158	39.1%	1.1%	2.9%
Montgomery	542,982	145,454	26.8%	518,197	166,958	32.2%	5.4%	20.3%
Morgan	14,614	6,315	43.2%	13,551	4,879	36.0%	-7.2%	-16.7%
Morrow	31,172	8,119	26.0%	34,782	9,731	28.0%	1.9%	7.4%
Muskingum	81,903	26,560	32.4%	84,075	28,857	34.3%	1.9%	5.8%
Noble	11,829	4,236	35.8%	11,999	3,397	28.3%	-7.5%	-20.9%

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

Notes: Raw change is the difference between the percent of the population below 200% of FPL in 2010 and 2023 calculated as (2023 Data minus 2010 Data). Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2023 Data Minus 2010 Data)/2010 Data.

Table 11. Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2010 to 2023, *continued*

Geography	Population	2010		2023		Change, 2010 to 2023	
		Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw change	Percent change at 200% FP
Ottawa	40,239	7,919	19.7%	39,546	8,503	21.5%	1.8%
Paulding	20,156	5,234	26.0%	18,582	5,353	28.8%	2.8%
Perry	33,741	11,570	34.3%	34,977	11,976	34.2%	-0.1%
Pickaway	46,174	12,065	26.1%	55,117	14,723	26.7%	0.6%
Pike	27,226	11,211	41.2%	26,651	11,665	43.8%	2.6%
Portage	144,317	34,149	23.7%	154,107	42,992	27.9%	4.2%
Preble	41,755	9,394	22.5%	40,475	10,464	25.9%	3.4%
Putnam	34,353	6,715	19.5%	33,993	6,487	19.1%	-0.5%
Richland	122,277	36,372	29.7%	117,888	41,278	35.0%	5.3%
Ross	67,870	21,422	31.6%	71,490	25,660	35.9%	4.3%
Sandusky	60,823	14,556	23.9%	57,801	17,677	30.6%	6.7%
Scioto	75,683	32,219	42.6%	69,830	29,855	42.8%	0.2%
Seneca	57,264	16,102	28.1%	51,998	16,060	30.9%	2.8%
Shelby	46,961	9,938	21.2%	47,439	13,141	27.7%	6.5%
Stark	368,573	95,337	25.9%	365,306	110,816	30.3%	4.5%
Summit	533,162	130,220	24.4%	529,093	149,508	28.3%	3.8%
Trumbull	220,572	62,432	28.3%	197,357	71,285	36.1%	7.8%
Tuscarawas	89,481	27,490	30.7%	91,329	28,618	31.3%	0.6%
Union	38,511	6,359	16.5%	62,579	8,410	13.4%	-3.1%
Van Wert	29,168	6,853	23.5%	28,476	8,190	28.8%	5.3%
Vinton	12,643	5,409	42.8%	12,460	4,534	36.4%	-6.4%
Warren	152,000	20,637	13.6%	239,974	34,894	14.5%	1.0%
Washington	61,383	20,328	33.1%	57,645	18,759	32.5%	-0.6%
Wayne	108,474	27,855	25.7%	112,277	32,259	28.7%	3.1%
Williams	37,996	9,157	24.1%	35,698	11,578	32.4%	8.3%
Wood	113,406	26,012	22.9%	125,940	31,185	24.8%	1.8%
Wyandot	22,457	5,420	24.1%	21,376	5,031	23.5%	-0.6%

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

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

Table 12. Child poverty by age group, Ohio, 2023

	Under age 6		Ages 6 to 11		Ages 12 to 17		All children under 18	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	775,772		846,731		902,903		2,525,406	
In poverty	145,430	18.7%	150,172	17.7%	151,675	16.8%	447,277	17.7%

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

- Nearly 18% of children in Ohio are living in poverty
- Younger children have consistently experienced higher rates of poverty than older children, and higher rates than adults

Table 13. Child food insecurity, Ohio and the United States, 2023

	Population under age 18, 2023	Number of children experiencing food insecurity	Child food insecurity rate	Food insecure children likely eligible for any federal food assistance	Food insecure children likely ineligible for any federal food assistance
Ohio	2,525,406	386,430	19.8%	69.0%	31.0%
United States	71,559,990	13,394,000	18.5%	70.0%	30.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates; Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2022 data

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

- The child food insecurity rate in Ohio increased from 14.8% to 19.8% between 2021 and 2022, with an additional 119,000 children experiencing food insecurity
- Ohio's child food insecurity rate has been higher than the US rate for every year this measure has existed (since 2017)

Table 14. Income to poverty ratio by age group, Ohio, 2023

	Under age 6		Under age 18		Ages 18 to 64		Age 65 and over		Total all ages	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	775,772		2,525,406		6,813,360		2,141,054		12,255,592	
Below 50% FPL	75,914	9.8%	217,919	8.6%	428,531	6.3%	84,842	4.0%	807,206	6.6%
Below 100% FPL	145,430	18.7%	447,277	17.7%	852,553	12.5%	228,074	10.7%	1,673,334	13.7%
Below 200% FPL	314,802	40.6%	967,164	38.3%	1,817,712	26.7%	608,488	28.4%	3,708,166	30.3%

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

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

Table 15. Poverty by race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2023

	White (non-Hispanic)		Black or African American		Asian		Two or more races		Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	8,700,685		1,350,443		293,261		783,265		551,545	
In poverty	913,572	10.5%	348,414	25.8%	35,778	12.2%	152,737	19.5%	110,309	20.0%

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

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

Table 16. Poverty by race/ethnicity and age, Ohio, 2023

Persons in poverty	Total	White (non-Hispanic)	Black or African American	Asian	Two or more races	Hispanic/Latino (of any race)
All age groups	1,673,334	985,698	386,052	37,581	178,500	124,184
Under age 6	145,430	70,452	37,623	1,845	26,139	14,080
Under age 18	447,277	214,384	121,183	8,474	73,758	44,519
Ages 18 to 64	852,553	532,753	185,788	23,763	67,216	59,055
Age 65 and older	228,074	168,109	41,458	3,499	11,387	6,530
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%	%
All age groups	13.7%	10.7%	26.4%	12.1%	20.2%	20.3%
Under age 6	18.7%	13.7%	34.3%	11.4%	26.0%	23.7%
Under age 18	17.7%	12.6%	34.4%	13.5%	24.4%	23.9%
Ages 18 to 64	12.5%	10.3%	23.1%	11.9%	16.0%	18.1%
Age 65 and older	10.7%	9.2%	21.6%	11.5%	18.4%	17.0%

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

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

Table 17. Poverty by family type, Ohio, 2023

	Married couples with no related children in their care		Married couples with related children in their care		Single men with related children in their care		Single women with related children in their care	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	1,354,707		817,689		134,156		355,591	
In poverty	43,888	3.2%	39,273	4.8%	24,468	18.2%	133,642	37.6%

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

- Married couples with no children have the lowest poverty rate of any family structure (3%)
- Single women with children under 18 have a poverty rate over twice that of single men with children under 18 (38% and 18% respectively), and nearly eight times that of married couples with children under 18 (5%)

Table 18. Poverty by race/ethnicity of householder and family type, Ohio, 2023

Families in poverty	Total	White (non- Hispanic)	Black or African American	Asian	Two or more races	Hispanic/ Latino (of any race)
All families	274,485	166,866	66,829	5,693	20,208	19,596
Married couples with no related children in their care	43,888	35,501	3,780	1,136	2,107	1,884
Married couples with related children in their care	39,273	26,149	4,233	3,019	2,944	3,854
Single men with related children in their care	23,376	15,312	6,476	170	631	2,233
Single women with related children in their care	133,642	69,878	44,695	785	11,951	9,116
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%	%
All families	9.2%	7.0%	21.8%	7.7%	13.9%	17.4%
Married couples with no related children in their care	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	3.2%	2.4%	3.0%
Married couples with related children in their care	4.8%	3.9%	8.6%	8.2%	6.9%	10.7%
Single men with related children in their care	17.6%	16.1%	31.2%	13.1%	6.6%	19.9%
Single women with related children in their care	37.6%	34.1%	43.0%	22.6%	43.9%	40.3%

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

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

Table 19. Poverty by employment type, Ohio, 2023

	Worked full-time, year-round		Worked part-time or part-year		Unemployed	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total persons age 16 and older	3,980,137		1,768,417		1,367,485	
In poverty	95,523	2.4%	341,304	19.3%	462,210	33.8%

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

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

Table 20. Poverty by number of wage-earners, work experience, and family type, Ohio, 2023

	Total families	Families in poverty	Poverty rate
Married couple	2,172,396	83,161	3.8%
Both work, full or part time	1,217,696	13,835	1.1%
One spouse work	557,303	30,357	5.4%
Neither work	397,397	38,969	9.8%
Single male householder	237,512	32,281	13.6%
Works full time	145,249	6,428	4.4%
Works part time	44,386	12,644	28.5%
Does not work	47,877	13,209	27.6%
Single female householder	584,204	159,043	27.2%
Works full time	266,129	24,547	9.2%
Works part time	150,246	65,639	43.7%
Does not work	167,829	68,857	41.0%

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

- The poverty rate for single female householder families is seven times higher than that of married households, and twice the rate of single male householder families
- Nearly 14% of single male householder families are below the poverty line, up from 11.1% in the previous year

Table 21. Poverty by educational attainment, Ohio, 2023

	No high school diploma or GED		High school diploma or GED		Some college or associate degree		Bachelor's degree or higher	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total persons age 25 and older	632,473		2,535,472		2,256,169		2,602,692	
In poverty	182,152	28.8%	365,108	14.4%	230,129	10.2%	111,916	4.3%

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

- Poverty rates decrease as educational attainment increases
- Nearly three in ten Ohioans without a high school diploma or equivalent live in poverty

Table 22. Seniors living in poverty by sex, Ohio, 2023

	Female, 65 and older		Male, 65 and older		Total, age 65 and older	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total seniors	1,032,676		880,304		1,912,980	
In poverty	142,686	13.8%	85,388	9.7%	228,074	11.9%

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

- About 12% of seniors of Ohio are living in poverty, up from 10.3% in the prior year
- The poverty rate for women age 65 and older is 42% higher than the poverty rate for men of the same age

Table 23. Supply of Rental Units Affordable and Available to Low-Income Renters by Income, 2022

Income Threshold	Shortage of Affordable and Available Rental Units	Affordable and Available Units per 100 Renter Households
At or below 30% AMI	-267,382	40
At or below 50% AMI	-168,083	76

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

- For the lowest-income renter households in Ohio, there are only 40 affordable and available rental units for every 100 households
- For those at or below 50% of AMI, there were 20,000 fewer affordable and available units than there were in the previous year

Table 24. Presence of High Poverty/High Vulnerability Desert by County

Geography	Pharmacy	Food	Both
Adams	N	Y	N
Allen	Y	Y	Y
Ashland	N	Y	N
Ashtabula	Y	Y	Y
Athens	Y	Y	Y
Auglaize	N	N	N
Belmont	Y	Y	Y
Brown	Y	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	Y
Carroll	N	N	N
Champaign	Y	N	N
Clark	Y	Y	Y
Clermont	Y	Y	Y
Clinton	Y	Y	Y
Columbiana	Y	Y	Y
Coshocton	Y	Y	Y
Crawford	Y	Y	Y
Cuyahoga	Y	Y	Y
Darke	Y	Y	Y
Defiance	Y	Y	Y
Delaware	N	Y	N
Erie	Y	Y	Y
Fairfield	Y	Y	Y
Fayette	Y	Y	Y
Franklin	Y	Y	Y
Fulton	N	N	N
Gallia	Y	Y	Y
Geauga	N	N	N
Greene	Y	Y	Y
Guernsey	Y	Y	Y
Hamilton	Y	Y	Y
Hancock	Y	Y	Y
Hardin	Y	N	N
Harrison	Y	Y	Y
Henry	Y	N	N
Highland	Y	Y	Y
Hocking	Y	Y	Y
Holmes	N	N	N
Huron	Y	Y	Y
Jackson	Y	Y	Y
Jefferson	Y	Y	Y
Knox	Y	Y	Y
Lake	Y	Y	Y
Lawrence	Y	Y	Y
Licking	Y	Y	Y
Logan	Y	Y	Y
Lorain	Y	Y	Y
Lucas	Y	Y	Y
Madison	N	Y	N
Mahoning	Y	Y	Y

Source: Ohio Pharmacy Access, DataOhio; Food Access Research Atlas, USDA.

Geography	Pharmacy	Food	Both
Marion	Y	Y	Y
Medina	N	Y	N
Meigs	Y	Y	Y
Mercer	N	N	N
Miami	Y	Y	Y
Monroe	N	N	N
Montgomery	Y	Y	Y
Morgan	Y	Y	Y
Morrow	N	N	N
Muskingum	Y	Y	Y
Noble	N	Y	N
Ottawa	N	N	N
Paulding	N	N	N
Perry	Y	Y	Y
Pickaway	Y	Y	Y
Pike	Y	N	N
Portage	Y	Y	Y
Preble	N	N	N
Putnam	N	N	N
Richland	Y	Y	Y
Ross	Y	Y	Y
Sandusky	Y	N	N
Scioto	Y	Y	Y
Seneca	Y	Y	Y
Shelby	Y	Y	Y
Stark	Y	Y	Y
Summit	Y	Y	Y
Trumbull	Y	Y	Y
Tuscarawas	Y	Y	Y
Union	N	N	N
VanWert	Y	N	N
Vinton	Y	Y	Y
Warren	Y	N	N
Washington	Y	Y	Y
Wayne	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	N
Wood	Y	Y	Y
Wyandot	N	N	N

Source: Ohio Pharmacy Access, DataOhio; Food Access Research Atlas, USDA.

- 60 of Ohio's 88 counties contain at least one pharmacy desert and one food desert in a high poverty or high social vulnerability area

2025 WELL-BEING DASHBOARD RATINGS

Geography	Rating Level
Adams	Level 4
Allen	Level 2
Ashland	Level 2
Ashtabula	Level 3
Athens	Level 4
Auglaize	Level 2
Belmont	Level 2
Brown	Level 1
Butler	Level 1
Carroll	Level 1
Champaign	Level 1
Clark	Level 2
Clermont	Level 1
Clinton	Level 2
Columbiana	Level 1
Coshocton	Level 3
Crawford	Level 3
Cuyahoga	Level 2
Darke	Level 2
Defiance	Level 1
Delaware	Level 3
Erie	Level 2
Fairfield	Level 1
Fayette	Level 4
Franklin	Level 2
Fulton	Level 1
Gallia	Level 4
Geauga	Level 2
Greene	Level 1
Guernsey	Level 2
Hamilton	Level 1
Hancock	Level 2
Hardin	Level 2
Harrison	Level 1
Henry	Level 2
Highland	Level 3
Hocking	Level 1
Holmes	Level 3
Huron	Level 3
Jackson	Level 3
Jefferson	Level 3
Knox	Level 2
Lake	Level 2
Lawrence	Level 1
Licking	Level 1
Logan	Level 2
Lorain	Level 1
Lucas	Level 3
Madison	Level 1
Mahoning	Level 3

Geography	Rating Level
Marion	Level 2
Medina	Level 3
Meigs	Level 4
Mercer	Level 1
Miami	Level 2
Monroe	Level 3
Montgomery	Level 3
Morgan	Level 4
Morrow	Level 2
Muskingum	Level 3
Noble	Level 3
Ottawa	Level 3
Paulding	Level 1
Perry	Level 1
Pickaway	Level 3
Pike	Level 3
Portage	Level 2
Preble	Level 2
Putnam	Level 3
Richland	Level 1
Ross	Level 2
Sandusky	Level 1
Scioto	Level 4
Seneca	Level 1
Shelby	Level 2
Stark	Level 1
Summit	Level 1
Trumbull	Level 3
Tuscarawas	Level 4
Union	Level 3
VanWert	Level 2
Vinton	Level 3
Warren	Level 2
Washington	Level 2
Wayne	Level 1
Williams	Level 3
Wood	Level 2
Wyandot	Level 3

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Ohio Association of
Community Action Agencies

SELF SUFFICIENCY CALCULATOR

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

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STATE OF POVERTY IN OHIO

2025