

THE STATE OF POVERTY IN OHIO

VULNERABLE TO DISRUPTION
2023 REPORT



Ohio Association of
Community Action Agencies

In Ohio, families living in poverty often face greater vulnerability when life takes a turn for the worse. Limited financial resources and lack of access to support systems make it difficult for these families to withstand unexpected disruptions. Without a safety net, they are more likely to experience severe consequences when faced with job loss, medical emergencies, or other life challenges.



OACAA

The State of Poverty in
OHIO
2023 Report

ABOUT OHIO ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES

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

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ABOUT STRATEGIC RESEARCH GROUP

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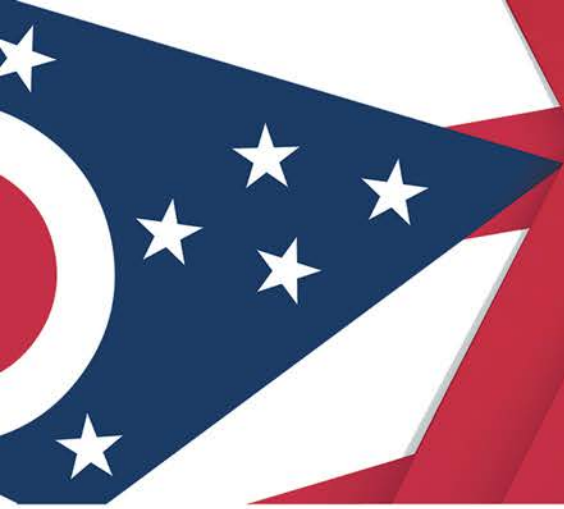
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Before we begin **A LETTER FROM OUR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

It is impossible to solve a problem that isn't fully understood. For those seeking solutions for low-income Ohioans' self-sufficiency, it is crucial to continually evaluate the causes and conditions of poverty. Only when those barriers are identified can the solutions to break them down be developed.

For over 30 years, the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies has researched, evaluated, and presented poverty issues, the barriers they create, and the reliable data demonstrating those findings in this annual State of Poverty in Ohio Report. The published findings shed light on common factors across the state that affect low-income Ohioans, their neighbors, and the communities in which we all live.

As research for this year's report progressed, three critical themes emerged: learning loss caused by the pandemic, access to mental health providers, and access to transportation. Though these issues have been felt in some ways across the income spectrum, they have disproportionately impacted low-income Ohioans. In many cases, when the barriers are presented to households in poverty, they can be severely debilitating and reverse progress.

The Community Action Network believes in Ohioans and our collective ability to reduce obstacles felt by our neighbors. That reduction begins with knowledge. Upon review of this report, its infographics and data tables, I encourage you to engage in discussions surrounding poverty in our state. By creating opportunities to overcome these challenges, together we can continue to build a stronger Ohio.



Sincerely,

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



Ohio Association of
Community Action Agencies



INTRODUCTION

Ohio's poverty rate increased from 12.7% to 13.4%

in 2021, marking the first time in over a decade that the poverty rate increased from year to year in Ohio. This matches a national trend; however, Ohio has consistently experienced a higher poverty rate than the nation as a whole since 2015.

The official poverty measure only tells part of the story. While chronic poverty (defined as being in poverty every month in a 24-month period) has gone down in the United States since 2011-2012, the episodic poverty rate (defined as being in poverty for at least two consecutive months in a 24-month period) has remained unchanged at a rate nearly nine times higher than the chronic poverty rate.

The persistence of episodic poverty reminds us that, for many Ohioans, economic well-being is a precarious situation. Many households are one major expense, one unexpected job loss, or one crisis moment from experiencing poverty. The COVID-19 pandemic showed us how a single unforeseen event can have crippling effects on families; indeed, some of those effects continue to this day, as will be discussed later in this report.

As Ohio works to regain its pre-pandemic state, some of the additional safety nets that families relied upon have ended. Ohio has resumed routine Medicaid eligibility operations as of 2023, and Ohio ended additional Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) pandemic benefits this year, as well. These changes may create financial instabilities for households that have relied upon those programs.

It should be noted that income and poverty can be defined in a number of ways. Some programs use measures such as the Area Median Income (AMI) used in housing assistance programs; there are more comprehensive measures such as the Supplemental Poverty Measure used by policymakers to more fully understand poverty, and the Self-Sufficiency Standard used by Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies and other organizations to show what the actual self-sufficiency wage would be for families of varying sizes in the different counties in Ohio.



Ohio Association of
Community Action Agencies

DEFINING POVERTY

The **Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)** was first developed in 2010 to take into account factors that the official **Federal Poverty Measure (FPM)** does not consider. The FPM, developed in the mid-1960s, considers only the minimum food budget times three. The differences between the official and the supplemental measures include: how needs are measured, local housing costs, and available resources.



Supplemental Poverty Measure considers food, clothing, housing and utilities.

Federal Poverty Measure is based on **3 TIMES** the minimum food budget.

The **Self-Sufficiency Standard** is a measure that identifies the minimum amount of income a given household would need to adequately meet basic needs without receiving any additional public or private assistance. The measure takes into account family composition—including the age of dependent children—and area cost of living to determine the minimum amount of income needed to meet basic needs.



\$21,008

OHIO MINIMUM WAGE

based on one full-time adult schedule, 2080 hours/year



Use the Self-Sufficiency Calculator to determine income needed to meet the basic needs of a particular family type in a specific county in Ohio:

\$55,557

SELF SUFFICIENCY LOW WAGE

Coshocton County



\$62,687

SELF SUFFICIENCY HIGH WAGE

Warren County

A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND TWO SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN OHIO NEEDS AN ANNUAL INCOME OF **AT LEAST 187% OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL** TO BE SELF-SUFFICIENT. TABLE 5

AREAS OF FOCUS



LEARNING LOSS



MENTAL HEALTH

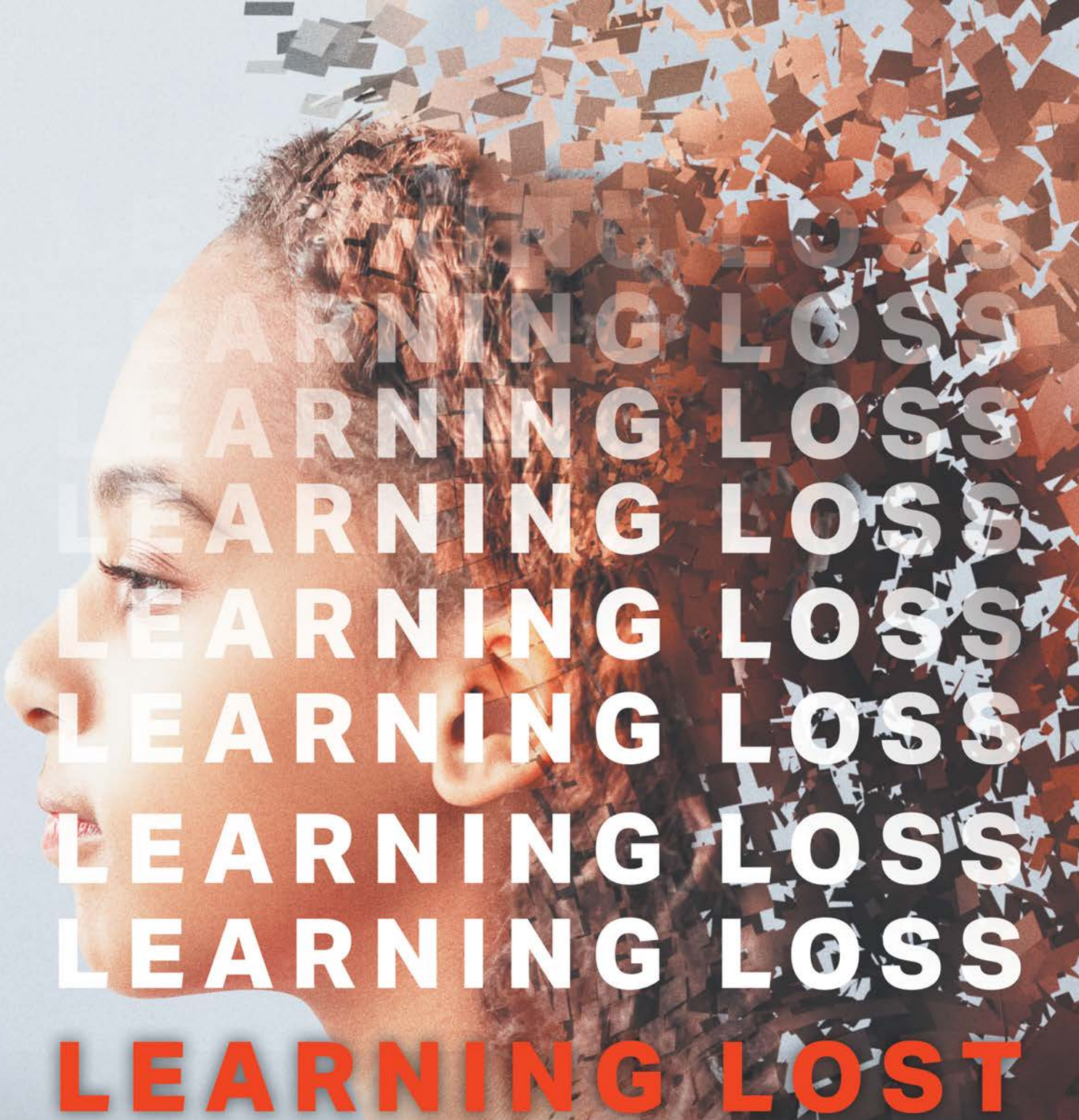


TRANSPORTATION



While this report provides details in general about the state of poverty in Ohio, it also provides a deeper look into some areas of particular pressing challenges for Ohioans. One such area is the ongoing effect of COVID-19 on education, termed “pandemic learning loss”; this area also includes an update from last year’s report on state support for higher education funding. Another area—one which could potentially be affected by changes in Medicaid eligibility—is the availability, or lack thereof, of mental health services. Finally, the third area of focus is the ongoing challenge of private and public transportation. The data show these issues are particularly challenging to those experiencing poverty in Ohio, with impacts beyond what the average Ohioan experiences.

Throughout this report you will see numbers that indicate the reference for that data in the endnotes on page 55. In previous reports, citations have been provided at the bottom of each page.



When the pandemic interrupted access to in-person learning, students and teachers were forced to pivot to remote instruction. The new learning environment, however, impacted high-poverty schools and students the most, with a lack of internet access, technology, and food insecurity among some of the challenges.

PANDEMIC LEARNING LOSS

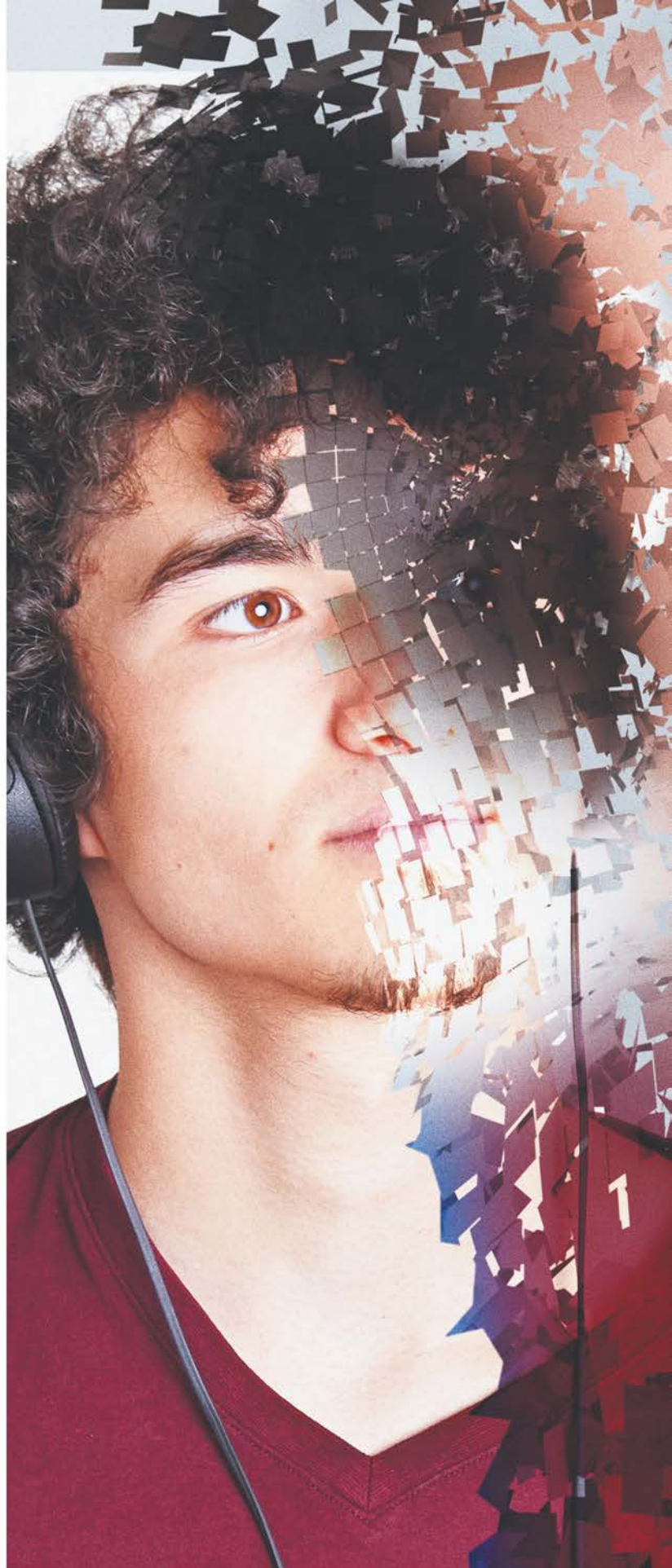
As noted by the Nation's Report Card, numerous districts saw a decline in test scores in reading and math during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹ While Ohio students scored higher than the national averages overall, Ohio students saw a significant decline in test scores in reading and math at both the 4th and 8th grade levels from 2019 to 2022.

Students in economically-challenged households and high-poverty districts, however, fared much worse. While Ohio students overall saw a 6.4% decrease in test scores between 2019 and 2022, students who were economically disadvantaged had test scores that dropped 10.2%. Similarly, while students in suburban districts with very low poverty saw a 3.3% reduction in test scores, those in very high-poverty urban districts saw reductions of 13.5%, more than four times higher.² (See infographic on page 10)

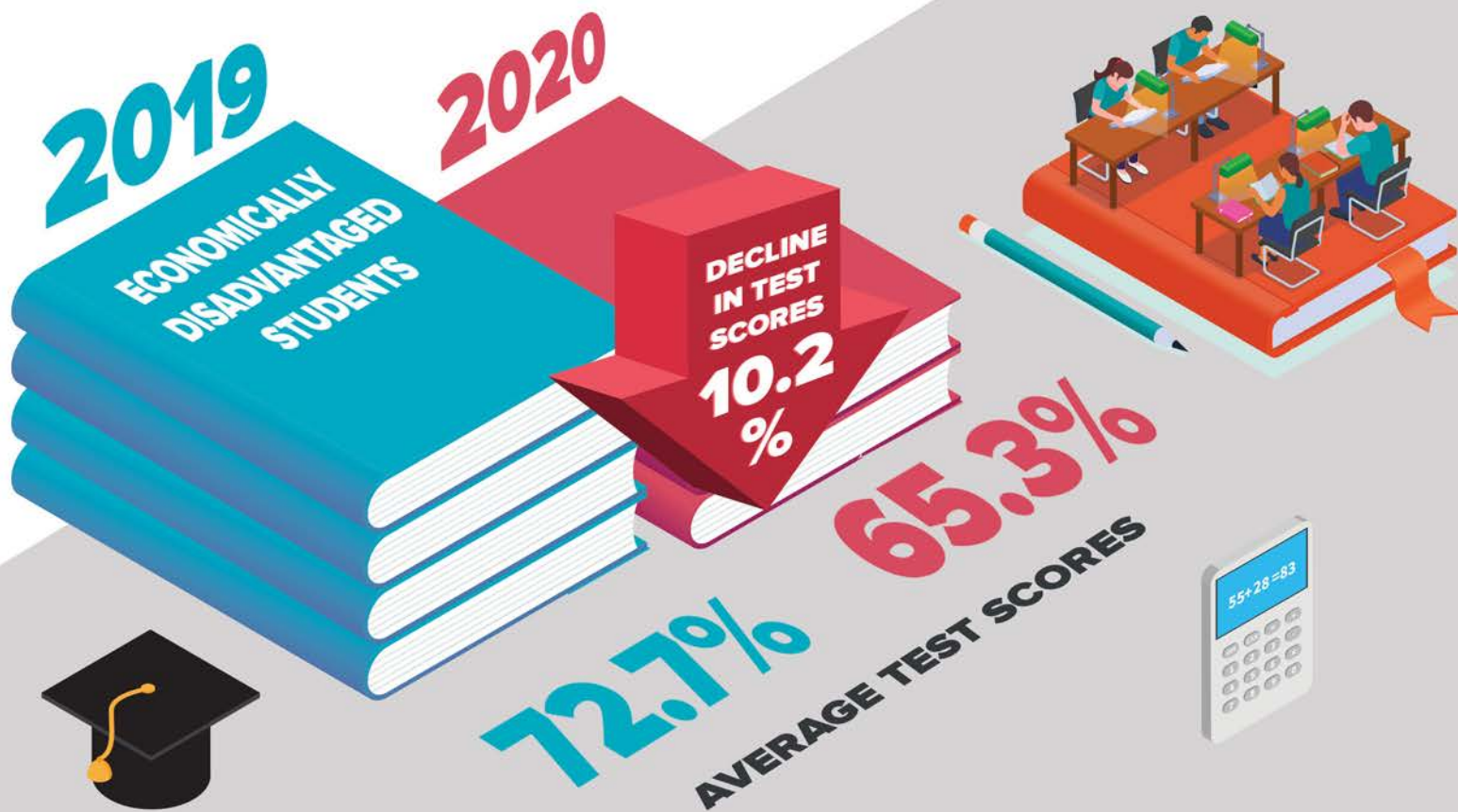
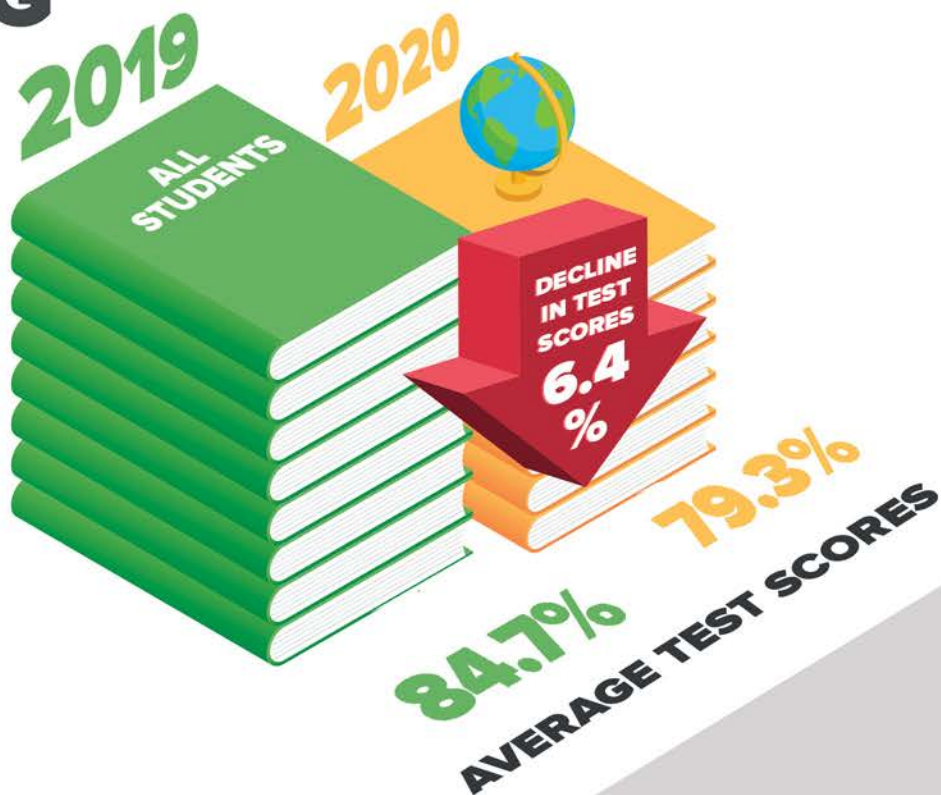
Students faced several challenges during that period that may have disproportionately affected low-income learners: school closures, switches to remote learning, food insecurity, broadband access, and others. While many of those issues may have been resolved in the short-term or long-term, the score drops indicate that there is significant ground to be made up:

“Students remain a third of a year to a half year behind in English, but [a] full recovery could come soon... but the drop in math is between a half year and a year’s worth of learning, which will take longer to recover.”³

These findings highlight that students in low-income households were more vulnerable to the disruptions brought about by COVID-19, and their recovery from those disruptions may last longer as well.



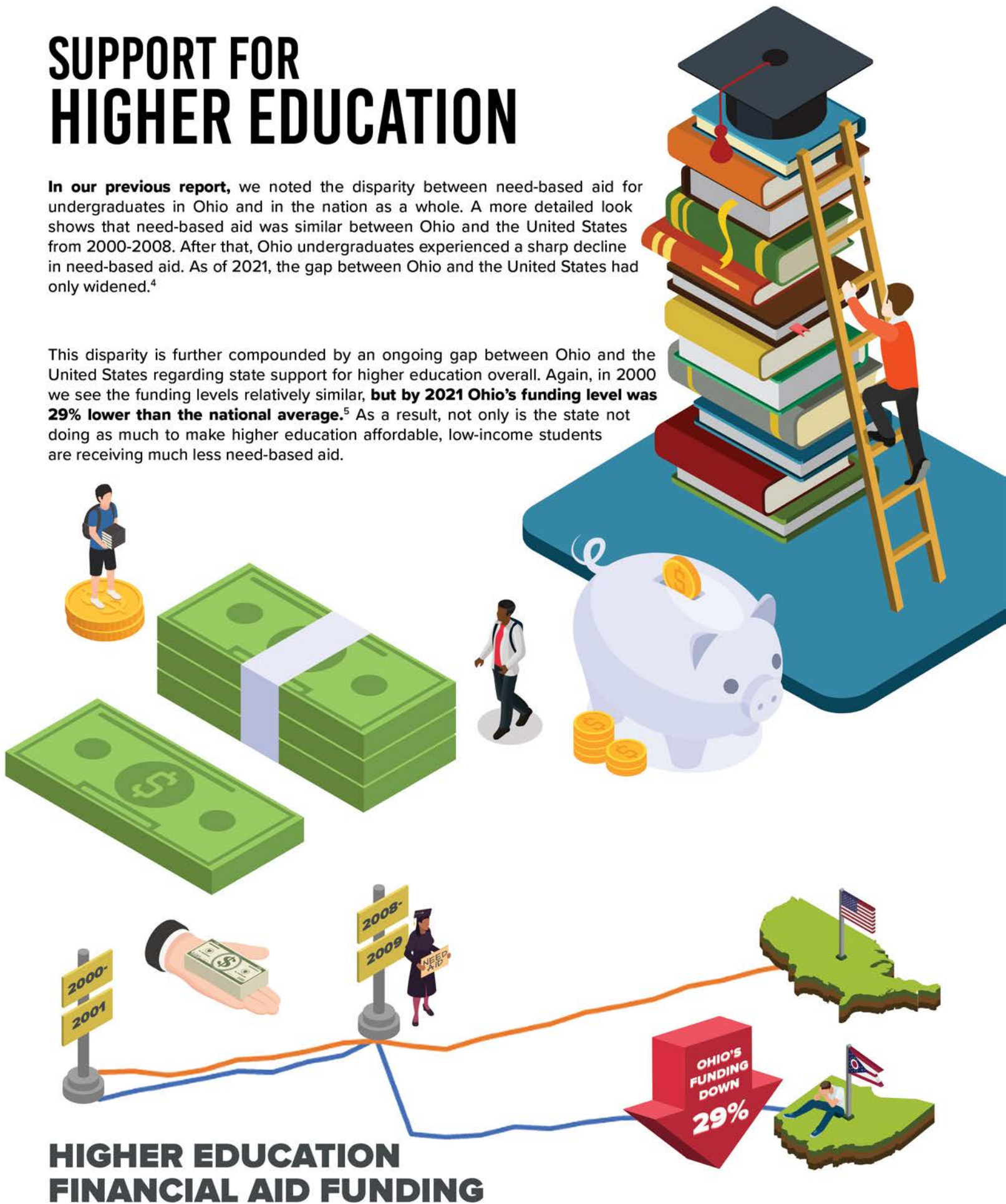
PANDEMIC LEARNING LOSS TEST SCORES



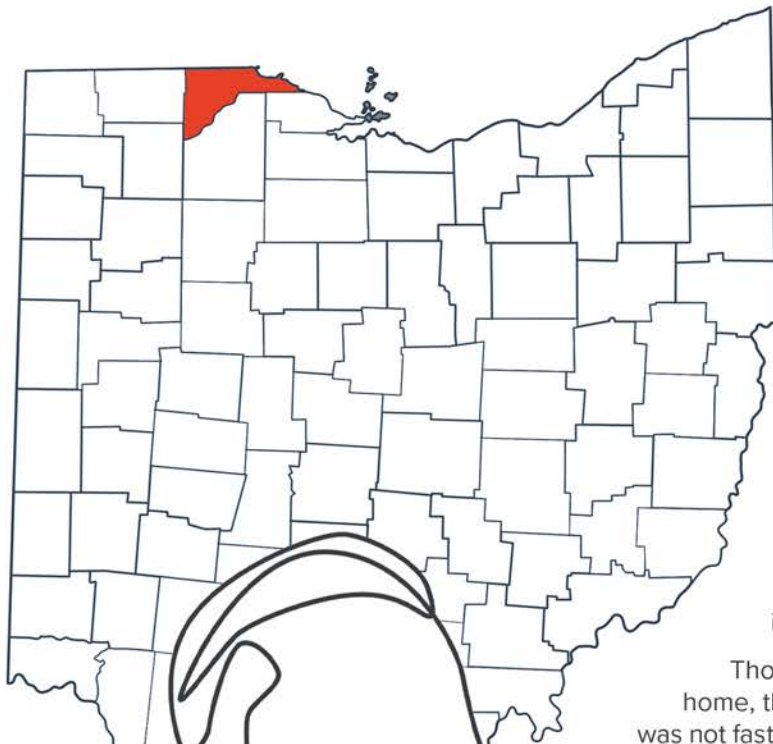
SUPPORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

In our previous report, we noted the disparity between need-based aid for undergraduates in Ohio and in the nation as a whole. A more detailed look shows that need-based aid was similar between Ohio and the United States from 2000-2008. After that, Ohio undergraduates experienced a sharp decline in need-based aid. As of 2021, the gap between Ohio and the United States had only widened.⁴

This disparity is further compounded by an ongoing gap between Ohio and the United States regarding state support for higher education overall. Again, in 2000 we see the funding levels relatively similar, **but by 2021 Ohio's funding level was 29% lower than the national average.**⁵ As a result, not only is the state not doing as much to make higher education affordable, low-income students are receiving much less need-based aid.



HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCIAL AID FUNDING



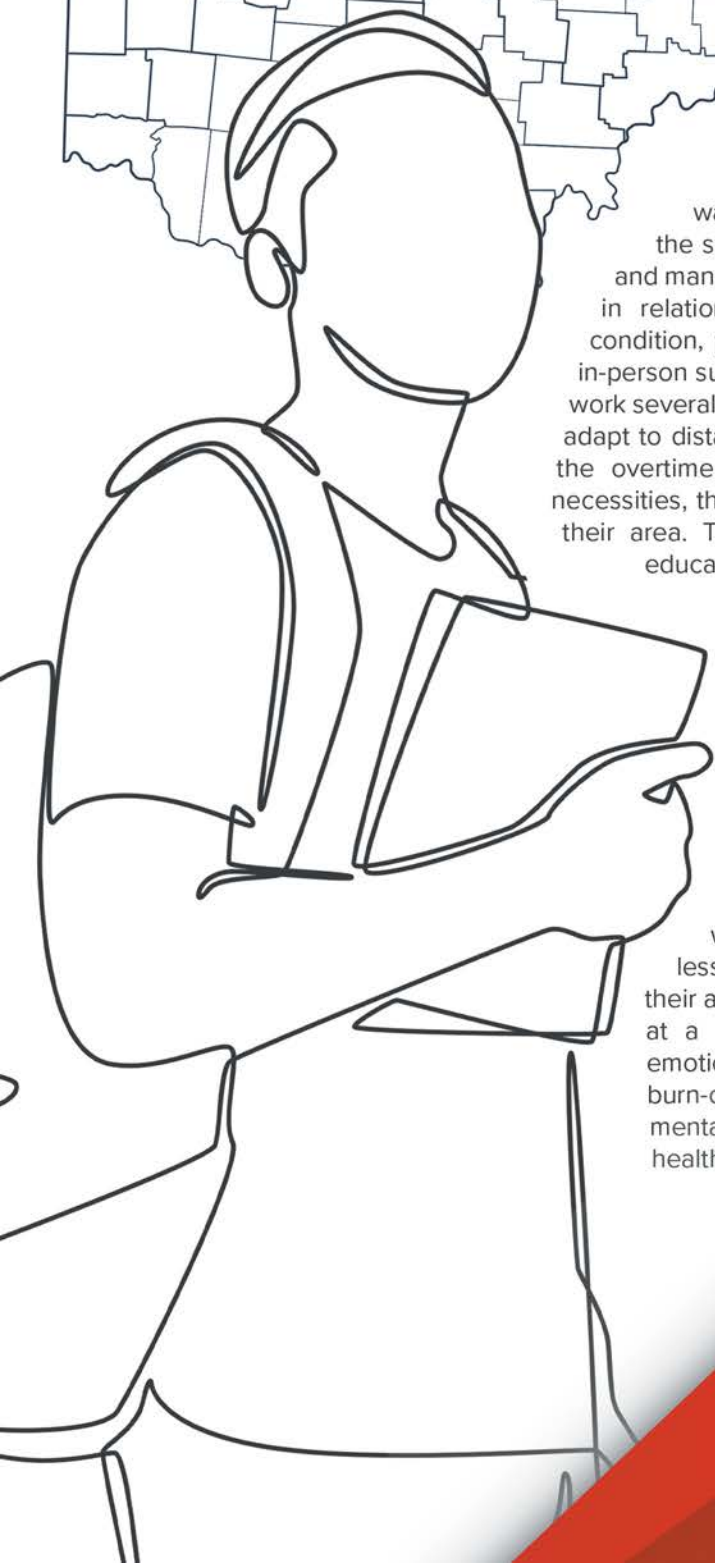
MEET ROBERT

OCCUPATION: HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT
LOCATION: LUCAS COUNTY, OH
SCENARIO: LEARNING LOSS

In 2020, Robert* was a high school freshman in Lucas County when the pandemic closures began. His single mother was employed as a medical assistant—an essential job field during the pandemic—and could not work from home. Robert struggled to adapt to at-home learning while also caring for his 6th-grade sister, Sarai, while their mom was at work. The annual household income is \$43,792.

Though the family had a low-cost, entry-level Internet plan in their home, the connection was unstable at best. Many times, the Internet was not fast or strong enough for both children to attend virtual classes at the same time. Robert and Sarai struggled with learning in a virtual setting and managing the expectations of their coursework from a distance. While close in relationship and proximity, their grandmother suffered from a medical condition, putting her at high risk of COVID-19 complications and rendering her in-person support risky. The medical professional shortage caused their mother to work several hours of overtime each week, impacting her ability to help manage and adapt to distance learning while managing other household responsibilities. While the overtime income helped the family better provide food and other basic necessities, the household income remained under the self-sufficiency standard for their area. They could not afford private tutoring or other services to boost education support.

Both Robert's and his sister's grades declined, and they struggled to improve them, putting them both at high risk of being held back in school, not meeting graduation requirements, or dropping out of school. The consequences of decreased academic support and performance could impact their emotional state and limit their earning potential well into the future, causing them to remain in a cycle of poverty. Their mother's increased work schedule leaves her not only less time in the day to support their academic needs but puts her at a higher risk of suffering emotional and physical burn-out, impacting her mental and physical health.



*SCENARIO WRITTEN FROM ANECDOTAL ACCOUNTS



AREA OF FOCUS

MENTAL HEALTH

There is a documented shortage of mental health workers in Ohio. With services limited, priority may go to those with the most resources. So, how are the others impacted?

THERE IS
A WELL
ESTABLISHED
LINK
BETWEEN
POVERTY &
MENTAL
HEALTH...

...one that goes both ways: experiencing poverty can increase the likelihood of experiencing mental health issues, and experiencing mental health issues can increase the likelihood of experiencing poverty.⁶ This trend is reflected in Ohio's population; data from Ohio's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System shows that 42% of individuals diagnosed with depression, for example, make less than \$15,000 per year.⁷

To compound the situation, Ohio is suffering from a shortage of mental health workers. 75 of 88 Ohio counties are either partially or entirely considered a "shortage area" in terms of mental health workers.⁸ Fifty-six Ohio counties have a ratio of just one mental health worker per 500 residents, and 18 counties have a ratio of one mental health worker per 1,000 residents.⁹

The shortage of mental health providers is even worse for low-income Ohioans. According to the Ohio Department of Medicaid, 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.¹⁰ This means that a significant number of Ohioans who rely upon Medicaid have no access, or extremely limited access, to mental health providers.

The lack of providers and limits on services may be contributing to Ohio having the highest rate of emergency room visits for mental health per 1,000 Medicaid member-months (the number of individuals enrolled in Medicaid in a month) for the entire nation.¹¹ Researchers consider these emergency room visits a proxy for unmet mental health care needs, where outpatient services are unavailable or insufficient, and thus the need for services spills over into emergency rooms. Additionally, such services may fall under "crisis intervention," which does not have the same limitations in terms of hours of service allowed in Ohio that individual or group counseling (52 hours per year, or one hour per week on average) or case management (104 hours per year, or two hours per week on average) do.¹²

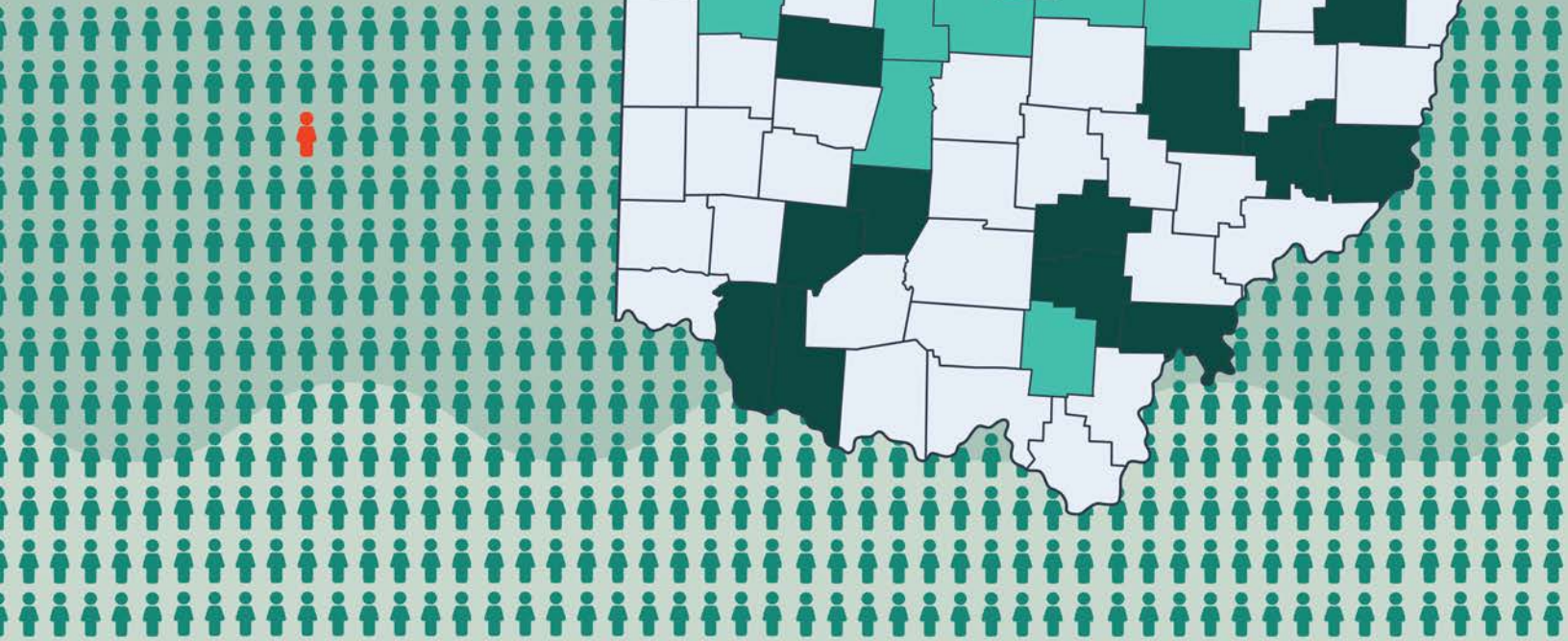
It bears mentioning that many of the areas with the worst ratios of mental health workers to population are in rural areas. Because populations in these areas tend to be geographically dispersed, it can mean that someone suffering from mental health issues might have to travel a significant distance to receive services; as such, they would need some form of reliable transportation to access those services.



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.



“POVERTY IS BOTH A CAUSE OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AND A CONSEQUENCE. POVERTY IN CHILDHOOD AND AMONG ADULTS CAN CAUSE POOR MENTAL HEALTH THROUGH SOCIAL STRESSES, STIGMA, AND TRAUMA. EQUALLY, MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS CAN LEAD TO IMPOVERISHMENT THROUGH LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT OR UNDEREMPLOYMENT, OR FRAGMENTATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS. THIS VICIOUS CYCLE IS, IN REALITY, EVEN MORE COMPLEX, AS MANY PEOPLE WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS MOVE IN AND OUT OF POVERTY, LIVING PRECARIOUS LIVES.”¹³

DID YOU KNOW?

“THE LACK OF PROVIDERS AND LIMITS ON SERVICES MAY BE CONTRIBUTING TO OHIO HAVING THE HIGHEST RATE OF EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS FOR MENTAL HEALTH PER 1,000 MEDICAID MEMBER-MONTHS (THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN MEDICAID IN A MONTH) FOR THE ENTIRE NATION.”¹¹





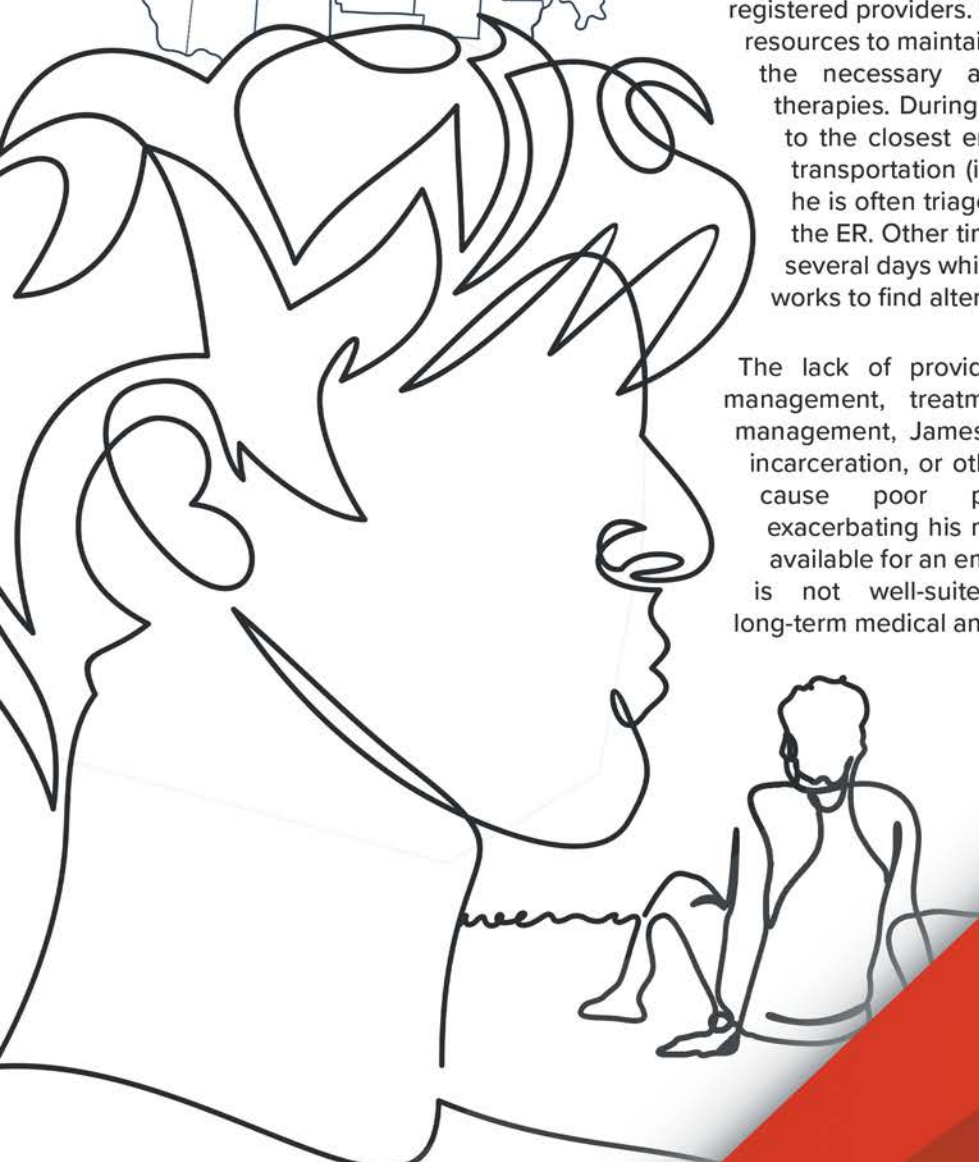
MEET JAMES

OCCUPATION: DISABLED/NOT EMPLOYED
LOCATION: VINTON COUNTY, OH
SCENARIO: MENTAL HEALTH

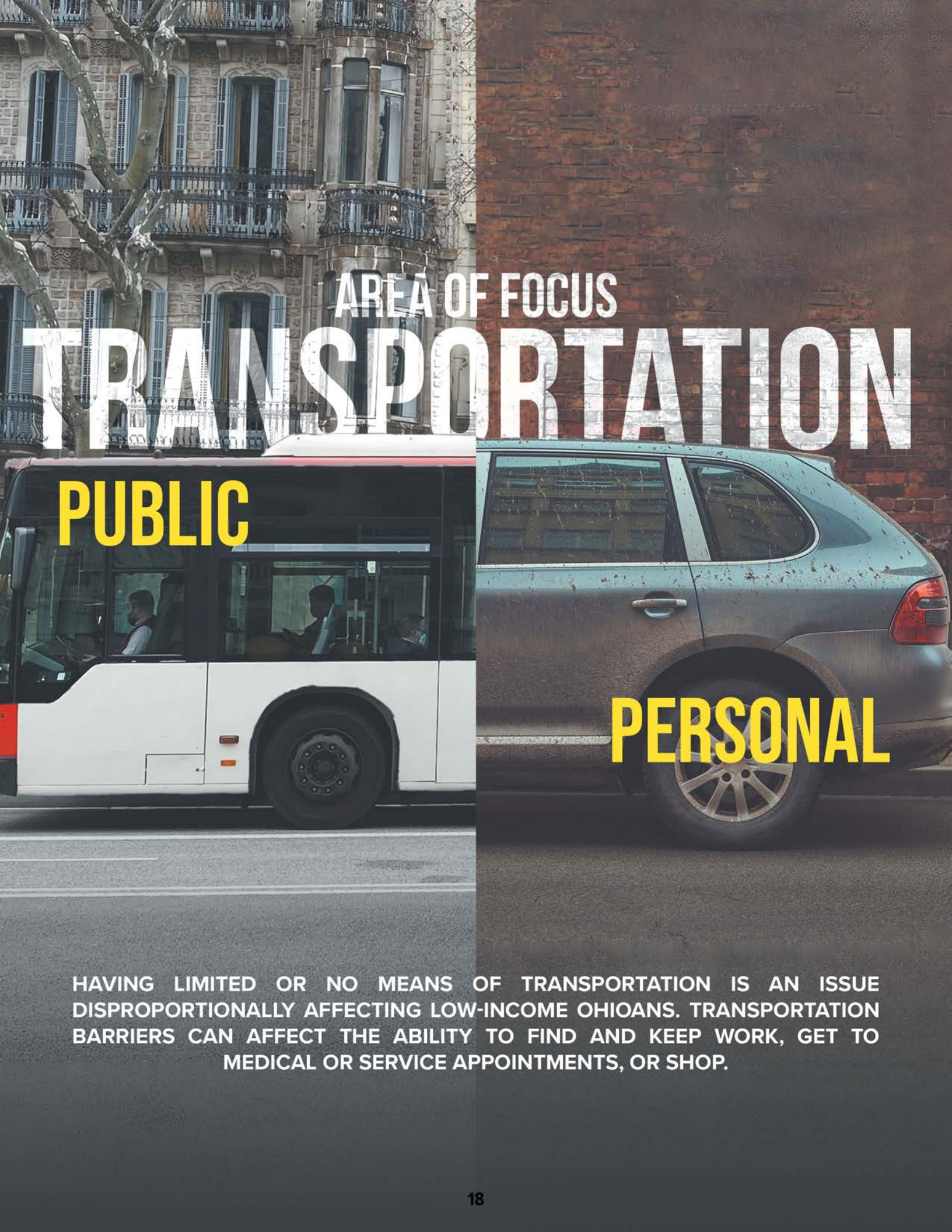
James* lives in Vinton County and has endured clinical depression and bipolar disorder for many years. His conditions severely impact his ability to work. He was approved for Social Security Disability benefits in 2019 and his annual income is \$17,796.

Vinton County is among 22 Ohio counties with zero Medicaid-registered mental health providers. To attend an appointment with a provider, James must travel to either Athens or Ross County—approximately 30 miles—to the nearest location with registered providers. With limited public transportation and a lack of resources to maintain a personal vehicle, James struggles to get to the necessary appointments to manage medication and therapies. During mental health crises, James has often turned to the closest emergency room for help, utilizing emergency transportation (i.e., ambulance) to get there. Once he arrives, he is often triaged as a lower priority due to long wait times in the ER. Other times he has been admitted and hospitalized for several days while his medication is balanced and hospital staff works to find alternate care options.

The lack of providers has affected James' mental health management, treatment, and recovery. Without proper management, James is at risk for self-harm or suicide, incarceration, or other well-being concerns that may cause poor physical health outcomes exacerbating his mental health issues. While available for an emergency, the hospital ER is not well-suited to manage his long-term medical and mental needs.



*SCENARIO WRITTEN FROM ANECDOTAL ACCOUNTS



AREA OF FOCUS

TRANSPORTATION

PUBLIC

PERSONAL

HAVING LIMITED OR NO MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IS AN ISSUE DISPROPORTIONALLY AFFECTING LOW-INCOME OHIOANS. TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS CAN AFFECT THE ABILITY TO FIND AND KEEP WORK, GET TO MEDICAL OR SERVICE APPOINTMENTS, OR SHOP.



For example, it is clear that SNAP participants grocery shop less often because they cannot as easily get to a grocery store to buy fresh foods:

“Borrowing someone else’s car or sharing a ride to a store is likely to mean less frequent trips to the grocery store. Another analysis [...] found that 28 percent of SNAP participants indicated they made major food shopping trips just once a month or less frequently compared to eight percent of those with incomes above 185 percent of the poverty threshold. Seventy percent of SNAP participants rated *“how well food keeps”* as being very important to them in their food shopping selections—the second most highly rated attribute, and ahead of price, nutrition, and convenience.”¹⁴

PUBLIC TRANSIT

Despite being the seventh most populated state in the United States, Ohio’s availability and use of public transit options lag behind the nation as a whole. This deeply affects families experiencing poverty. Lower-income families are less able to afford the costs of owning and maintaining one or more vehicles, and factors such as urban sprawl and lack of affordable housing can push those families into areas far removed from employment opportunities and economic

centers.¹⁵ Given that a quarter of Ohioans work outside their county of residence, a significant number of low-income families may be far removed from work centers.¹⁶

Only 63 of Ohio’s 88 counties are served by a public transit system. While the remaining counties have some level of service offered by specialized transportation programs or mobility management programs, five counties are completely unserved in terms of transit programs, and many more rely on on-demand services rather than a consistent transit system.¹⁷

A lack of transportation access translates into a lack of use. US News ranked Ohio 33rd in the United States in public transit use, and the Bureau of Transportation Statistics data shows that Ohioans use public transportation about a third as often as the national average.^{18 19}

While the nationwide average of public transit funding is around \$60 per capita, Ohio spends a meager \$6 per capita.²⁰ The lack of transit funding can mean fewer routes, less frequent service, and fewer transit vehicles providing service. When considering that workers in retail and service industries tend to rely heavily on transit, this means that workers in lower-paying jobs are more reliant on these options.



70%

of SNAP participants rated *“how well food keeps”* as being very important to them in their food shopping selections—the second most highly rated attribute ahead of price, nutrition, and convenience.¹⁴

While the nationwide average of public transit funding is around **\$60 PER CAPITA**, Ohio spends a **MEAGER \$6 PER CAPITA**.²⁰



We also know that in Ohio, six percent of workers fall below the poverty line, **but 21 percent of workers who use public transportation fall below the poverty line;** thus, a higher proportion of low-income workers rely on public transit.¹⁶

BUY HERE
PAY HERE

PERSONAL

AUTO

For low-income families, buying and maintaining a personal vehicle can be a challenge. Average used-car prices in Ohio are the third-highest in the entire nation.²¹ Used vehicles are generally cheaper than new cars and, as such, tend to be more feasible purchases for low-income families.

When buying used vehicles, shoppers usually see interest rates of .25% to .3% higher than those for new vehicles. However, the real barrier for low-income families is the interest rate difference between good and bad credit borrowers. The difference between an “excellent credit” borrower’s interest rate and that of a “deep subprime credit” borrower is 14% on average. A report from the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau noted that these interest rate differences could cost a typical low-credit-score borrower an additional \$900 to \$1,350 over the life of their loan.²²

Of course, higher interest rates can easily lead to higher delinquency and default rates. The highest interest rates are often found at “buy here, pay here” institutions that will agree to serve borrowers with poor credit. The combination of high used car prices, high interest rates, and the predatory practices of the “buy here, pay here” lenders can make it difficult for financially vulnerable borrowers to repay their loans.²³

As might be expected, low-income households tend to own fewer vehicles than other households.

The lowest tenth of households (in terms of income) on average own one vehicle, versus 1.8 per household in the middle tenth and 2.8 per household in the highest tenth. As such, when a problem occurs with a vehicle, it affects families in poverty more than those in good financial standing.

Recent data shows that the average repair time on a vehicle is 12 days, two days longer than the repair time in 2020.²⁴ That means that a low-income family might lose their only means of transportation for nearly two weeks, keeping them from getting to their job, childcare provider, or grocery store for an extended period of time.

Moreover, low-income families may only be able to afford basic auto insurance and not have coverage that includes rental car coverage for when their car is unavailable. On the other hand, higher-income families often have a second or even third car to rely upon during repair times. Once again, the family struggling to make ends meet is more vulnerable to disruption than other families in Ohio.

This is further reinforced by data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Pulse Survey, which shows that lower-income households in Ohio were more likely to report having the cost of gasoline affect their driving behavior; price fluctuations were also reportedly more likely to lead low-income drivers to take alternate transportation (whether mass transit, walking/biking, or getting a ride from others).²⁵



“These interest rate differences could cost a typical low-credit-score borrower an additional \$900 to \$1,350 over the life of their loan.”²²

MEET AMALIE & GALE

OCCUPATION: SKILLED TRADES
LOCATION: FRANKLIN COUNTY, OH
SCENARIO: TRANSPORTATION

Amalie and Gale live in a southeastern suburb of Columbus in Franklin County. They have three children ages 6, 3, and 1. Amalie commutes to Fairfield County and Gale works in the construction industry with many of his assignments on the west side of Columbus. The family has two vehicles—one with a modest monthly payment and the other which was gifted to them by family. With both adults working full-time, their annual household income is \$64,480, just under the Area Median Income.

Amalie and Gale work the same day-shift schedule, and when one of their vehicles broke down, the family was thrown into a crisis. Though both were employed full-time, the \$600 repair estimate was more than they could cover. Because public transportation is unavailable from Franklin to Fairfield County, Amalie covered transporting the children back and forth to school and daycare, all household errands such as grocery shopping, and used the car available to get back and forth to work, while Gale navigated the local public transit system to get as close as he could to his various assigned locations.

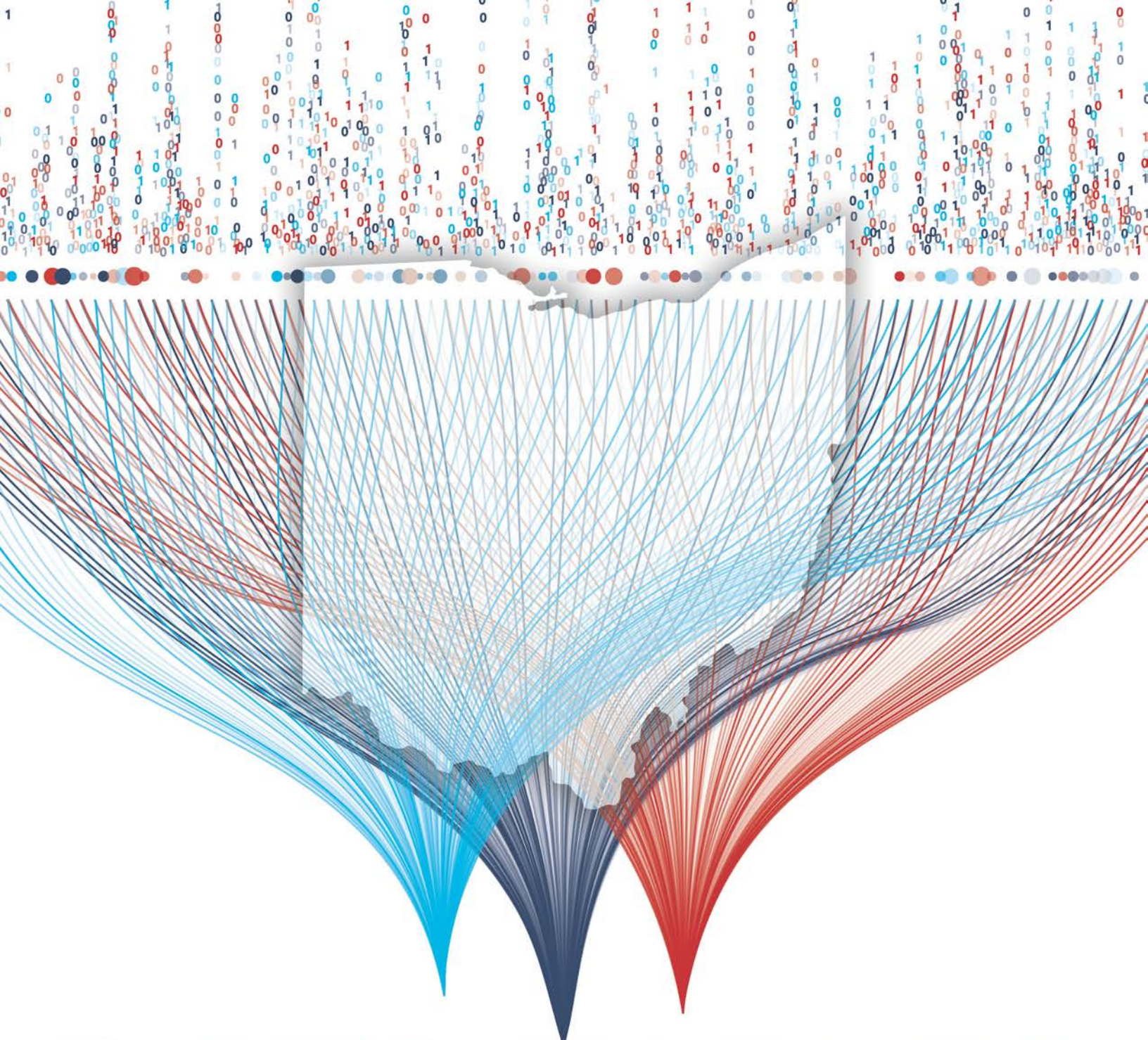
To get to work on time, Gale started his 3-mile walk to the COTA Park and Ride at 5:45 a.m.—the nearest access point to his home—to catch the first bus that would, on most days, get him within a few miles of his assigned location for the day. From there, co-workers were sometimes able to pick him up, and when unavailable, he called a ride-share service for the final stretch. With his shift ending at various times based on the work assigned that day, Gale did not always have enough time to get to the nearest express rush-hour service leaving him to take a different route home, many times extending his commute by several hours.

While navigating the long-distance commute without the additional personal vehicle to get them to work on time, both Gale and Amalie had negative mental and physical health impacts. Both suffered from a lack of sleep and added stress. Amalie was the sole transporter for the children to and from school and daycare. The lack of

transportation options caused their household to fall into episodic poverty when Amalie was fired from her full-time job for being late and for decreased performance. The household income fell below the Federal Poverty Level to \$33,280 until she secured a part-time minimum wage job on an opposite shift from Gale making minimum wage. Their income then grew to just over the FPL at \$43,784.



*SCENARIO WRITTEN FROM ANECDOTAL ACCOUNTS



DATA TABLES

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

Table 1. Federal poverty level thresholds by household size and number of children, 2022

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

Table 2. Comparison between the Official and Supplemental Poverty Measures

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Monthly expenses and self-sufficiency wages, sample counties, 2022

Monthly expenses	Coshocton County	Tuscarawas County	Warren County
	(low)	(middle)	(high)
Housing	\$738	\$811	\$1,132
Child care	\$918	\$1,178	\$1,385
Food	\$768	\$868	\$932
Transportation	\$594	\$587	\$592
Health Care	\$735	\$735	\$712
Miscellaneous	\$520	\$562	\$620
Taxes	\$791	\$916	\$1,091
Self-sufficiency wages			
Hourly wage per working adult	\$13.15	\$14.84	\$17.13
Monthly household income	\$4,630	\$5,224	\$6,031
Annual household income	\$55,557	\$62,687	\$72,372
Minimum wage and poverty threshold (for comparison)			
2023 Ohio Minimum Wage (hourly)	\$10.10	\$10.10	\$10.10
Disparity between Ohio Minimum Wage and self-sufficiency wage	-\$3.05	-\$4.74	-\$7.03
2022 federal poverty level threshold (annual)	\$29,678	\$29,678	\$29,678
Disparity between federal poverty level threshold and self-sufficiency wage	-\$25,879	-\$33,009	-\$42,694

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 187% FPL to be self-sufficient (Coshocton)
- In no county in Ohio can a single minimum wage worker earn enough for a family to maintain self-sufficiency

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8. Poverty rates, Ohio and the United States, 2015-2021

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021
Ohio	14.8%	14.6%	14.0%	13.9%	13.1%	12.7%	13.4%
United States	14.7%	14.0%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%	11.9%	12.8%

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

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

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

Table 9. Change in poverty, Ohio, 2015-2021

	2016	2021	Change 2016-2021	% Change 2016-2021
Population for whom poverty status is determined	11,287,401	11,470,517	183,116	1.6%
Persons below the poverty level	1,645,382	1,536,524	-108,858	-6.6%

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

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

- Ohio’s population is growing and about 109,000 fewer people are in poverty in 2021 than were in poverty in 2016

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, 2021	11,780,017	27,542	101,670	52,316	97,337
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	23.2%	3.3%	20.9%	3.7%	7.9%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	145,647	-265	-1,943	-1204	-834
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	1.3%	-1.0%	-1.9%	-2.2%	-0.8%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	1,523,366	5,136	14,686	5,494	14,787
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	13.3%	18.9%	15.3%	10.9%	15.7%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	18.2%	27.5%	20.1%	14.9%	22%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	8.5%	12.5%	7.4%	6.2%	13.5%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	10.3%	19.1%	9.5%	12.0%	17.8%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	27.7%	N	31.2%	N	31.1%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	12.1%	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	23.1%	N	17.8%	30.7%	29.7%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	275,741	1,047	2,518	934	3,460
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	9.3%	14.6%	9.9%	6.7%	14.4%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	5.0%	13.1%	4.7%	7.8%	11.2%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	38.4%	52.4%	39.0%	30.3%	45.1%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	6.1%	7.6%	6.1%	5.9%	7.5%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	29.9%	43.8%	32.7%	32.8%	41.0%
2	Median household income, 2021	62,286	47,001	52,518	59,117	48,916
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, 2020	15.9%	23.9%	20.2%	14.9%	20.8%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	3.0%	2.4%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Percentage of public school students K-12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	33.3%	53.2%	35.3%	38.3%	53.1%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	12.4%	21.1%	12.8%	7.8%	18.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	30.1%	44.5%	33.7%	23.8%	37.2%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	6.3%	8.6%	6.6%	8.6%	9.6%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	5.1%	6.3%	5.7%	4.3%	5.5%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	4.9%	20.6%	6.6%	2.8%	11.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	43.8%	51.3%	44.0%	38.1%	53.6%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	17.2%	21.9%	14.5%	16.2%	18.5%

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 2020, ACS one-year data are experimental. For items noted with an asterisk, data are not available for 2020. 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. For (7) Defiance and Paulding were listed together in the dataset so the same percentage was applied to both counties; the same approach applies to Hocking, Ross, and Vinton, which were also listed together.

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

	Athens	Auglaize	Belmont	Brown	Butler	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2021	62,056	46,141	65,849	43,662	390,234
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	9.6%	3.2%	7.3%	3.1%	20.9%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	-4,296	375	-2,757	24	11,880
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	-6.5%	0.8%	-4.0%	0.1%	3.1%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	11,068	3,607	9,903	7,227	43,595
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	20.9%	7.9%	15.9%	16.8%	11.6%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	23.3%	10.1%	21.2%	22.6%	12.8%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	8.4%	5.5%	8.3%	11.5%	7.4%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	24.8%	6.7%	10.5%	15.7%	9.3%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	27.3%	N	15.0%	N	15.2%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	38.7%	N	N	N	19.5%
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	27.8%	25.0%	25.2%	23.6%	23.1%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	1,289	702	1,186	1,305	6,859
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	11.0%	5.5%	7.4%	11.2%	7.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	10.0%	2.5%	4.5%	7.8%	4.4%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	37.5%	39.2%	33.5%	41.2%	30.1%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	14.8%	2.6%	5.1%	5.7%	5.7%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	43.5%	21.7%	31.6%	32.6%	26.3%
2	Median household income, 2021	49,023	64,942	50,602	58,990	72,859
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, 2020	18.1%	11.5%	18.2%	18.6%	14.3%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	4.8%	3.1%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	38.5%	31.2%	41.6%	47.1%	35.3%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	14.7%	6.3%	12.9%	14.7%	10.5%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	29.5%	18.3%	30.5%	35.3%	28.7%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	6.0%	4.0%	6.0%	7.0%	6.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	5.6%	3.7%	6.1%	5.3%	4.5%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	10.5%	3.0%	8.0%	7.5%	2.4%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	59.4%	31.3%	36.3%	46.8%	45.4%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	17.4%	11.9%	12.3%	18.0%	16.5%

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

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

	Carroll	Champaign	Clark	Clermont	Clinton
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2021	26,691	38,699	135,633	209,642	42,004
1 Percentage minority population, 2021	3.1%	5.9%	15.8%	5.7%	6.2%
1 Population change, 2016-2021	-930	-42	910	6,477	117
1 Percentage population change, 2016-2021	-3.4%	-0.1%	0.7%	3.2%	0.3%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2021	3,500	4,013	21,066	19,702	4,908
2 Overall poverty rate, 2021	13.3%	10.6%	16.0%	9.5%	12.0%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	19.8%	14.7%	22.8%	10.1%	15.8%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	6.1%	5.9%	9.1%	7.2%	9.7%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	13.5%	10.0%	12.5%	8.6%	12.6%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	N	20.2%	24.7%	9.8%	37.6%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	N	N	13.8%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	N	3.2%	43.0%	12.9%	32.4%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2021	782	888	4,011	3,630	1,275
3 Family poverty rate, 2021	10.6%	8.3%	11.3%	6.5%	11.3%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	11.4%	1.3%	5.7%	2.0%	6.5%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	57.7%	37.2%	39.4%	32.5%	43.5%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	5.9%	4.5%	7.2%	4.7%	5.6%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	31.8%	26.6%	34.8%	23.5%	33.0%
2 Median household income, 2021	56,287	64,876	59,077	70,789	62,999
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, 2020	18.3%	16.4%	20.1%	12.4%	19.3%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	3.3%	3.1%	2.0%	3.2%	1.4%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	51.4%	37.4%	36.7%	33.2%	39.9%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	10.3%	10.4%	17.2%	6.9%	12.4%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	27.2%	26.6%	38.4%	22.0%	30.5%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	9.4%	4.9%	6.5%	5.6%	6.2%
9 Unemployment rate, 2021	5.7%	4.4%	5.3%	4.3%	5.5%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	6.5%	5.5%	5.1%	1.9%	7.7%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	37.9%	36.6%	38.9%	39.4%	44.4%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	16.1%	16.1%	17.0%	17.5%	14.1%

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*

	Columbiana	Coshocton	Crawford	Cuyahoga	Darke	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2021	101,310	36,618	41,754	1,249,387	51,597
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	5.3%	3.8%	3.8%	58.3%	3.0%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	-2,507	1	-341	-4,757	-27
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	-2.4%	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.4%	-0.1%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	16,236	5,033	5,552	197,374	5,295
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	16.7%	13.9%	13.5%	16.2%	10.4%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	24.3%	19.0%	20.3%	23.1%	13.6%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	7.5%	9.4%	8.4%	11.5%	10.1%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	12.3%	18.7%	13.8%	9.1%	9.9%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	22.1%	N	N	29.9%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	N	N	12.4%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	6.7%	N	10.6%	25.3%	22.4%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	2,426	1,381	1,070	36,027	1,029
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	9.4%	14.1%	9.2%	12.0%	7.4%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	7.5%	13.4%	6.8%	5.6%	3.6%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	40.5%	48.9%	45.4%	39.8%	42.7%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	6.3%	9.0%	5.8%	7.7%	3.6%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	33.2%	38.9%	38.2%	33.6%	33.5%
2	Median household income, 2021	51,019	50,135	50,656	55,250	59,456
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, 2020	19.5%	20.6%	20.4%	25.8%	14.7%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	3.3%	2.1%	1.0%	7.5%	0.3%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	42.3%	52.1%	46.8%	31.6%	32.8%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	14.2%	15.1%	15.9%	16.2%	7.9%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	32.4%	34.9%	35.5%	36.8%	24.7%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	6.4%	11.2%	6.5%	5.5%	7.0%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	6.5%	3.9%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	8.8%	10.4%	9.3%	4.4%	3.9%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	42.7%	38.7%	41.5%	46.8%	33.8%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	14.5%	16.0%	14.0%	20.6%	13.7%

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

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

	Defiance	Delaware	Erie	Fairfield	Fayette	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2021	38,144	220,740	74,852	161,064	28,906
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	5.2%	18.1%	15.9%	17.5%	6.9%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	4	23,596	-147	8,275	236
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	0.0%	12.0%	-0.2%	5.4%	0.8%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	3,773	9,056	9,229	12,969	4,622
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	10.1%	4.1%	12.6%	8.2%	16.3%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	13.6%	4.0%	20.4%	10.9%	24.6%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	3.9%	4.4%	7.7%	5.8%	8.9%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	8.6%	4.3%	9.4%	8.1%	15.5%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	22.9%	8.9%	27.5%	11.9%	16.6%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	1.8%	N	1.8%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	14.6%	10.2%	19.7%	18.7%	27.8%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	688	1,751	1,812	2,199	842
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	6.7%	3.0%	8.9%	5.3%	11.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	2.9%	1.7%	3.9%	3.2%	7.1%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	36.2%	16.6%	40.0%	28.1%	49.1%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	3.9%	2.2%	6.0%	3.2%	8.0%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	25.5%	10.2%	29.5%	23.1%	36.4%
2	Median household income, 2021	66,697	118,661	59,226	80,245	58,020
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, 2020	14.9%	4.9%	20.3%	13.0%	18.9%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	1.9%	1.8%	4.7%	4.3%	3.2%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	35.8%	11.9%	32.3%	33.3%	44.5%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	10.3%	2.7%	12.4%	9.3%	15.2%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	27.4%	9.8%	27.9%	25.9%	35.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	6.3%	4.3%	5.8%	6.2%	7.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	4.7%	3.6%	6.3%	4.3%	4.8%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	7.5%	1.2%	6.0%	4.5%	12.0%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	34.0%	32.6%	42.8%	48.3%	38.2%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	13.5%	16.3%	15.9%	16.8%	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*

	Franklin	Fulton	Gallia	Geauga	Greene	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2021	1,321,414	42,450	29,158	95,565	168,412
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	52.1%	3.7%	6.2%	3.4%	16.6%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	46,964	144	-1,028	1,720	3,122
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	3.7%	0.3%	-3.4%	1.8%	1.9%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	184,504	3,412	5,086	5,915	16,474
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	14.3%	8.1%	18.0%	6.2%	10.3%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	19.9%	11.3%	25.6%	7.1%	12.1%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	8.9%	7.3%	9.3%	6.5%	6.7%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	9.8%	7.6%	15.6%	5.3%	9.7%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	25.5%	N	22.0%	16.0%	20.4%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	13.2%	N	N	N	10.1%
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	22.7%	17.1%	N	9.8%	11.5%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	33,012	780	867	879	2,929
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	10.6%	6.6%	11.6%	3.4%	6.8%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	6.8%	4.4%	12.8%	2.9%	2.5%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	33.9%	32.5%	41.8%	20.3%	42.0%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	6.7%	3.7%	6.0%	2.6%	5.4%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	30.7%	25.1%	35.8%	18.2%	24.5%
2	Median household income, 2021	66,056	68,985	49,575	91,701	79,035
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, 2020	20.0%	13.7%	20.2%	8.0%	13.6%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	5.4%	3.0%	5.5%	1.3%	4.2%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	35.6%	30.2%	52.5%	16.2%	21.9%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	12.4%	7.1%	21.2%	2.9%	8.0%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	33.5%	21.2%	41.3%	11.1%	21.1%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	7.8%	5.4%	10.6%	8.4%	4.9%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	5.0%	4.7%	5.6%	4.1%	4.3%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	4.0%	5.1%	12.3%	2.5%	2.2%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	42.8%	35.9%	43.6%	42.8%	40.0%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	19.1%	14.3%	19.4%	18.0%	14.9%

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

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

	Guernsey	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2021	38,287	826,139	74,656	30,621	14,477
1 Percentage minority population, 2021	4.9%	48.5%	7.4%	4.3%	5.0%
1 Population change, 2016-2021	-924	14,807	-1,175	-777	-775
1 Percentage population change, 2016-2021	-2.4%	1.8%	-1.5%	-2.5%	-5.1%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2021	5,748	126,383	7,294	4,853	2,008
2 Overall poverty rate, 2021	15.2%	15.7%	10.0%	16.9%	14.1%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	22.2%	22.1%	12.5%	24.5%	21.4%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	10.0%	8.9%	6.9%	9.2%	13.0%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	17.7%	8.8%	10.3%	18.0%	13.9%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	36.6%	27.7%	21.2%	N	N
3 Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	12.6%	11.0%	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	N	27.3%	13.2%	N	N
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2021	1,282	19,915	1,245	969	332
3 Family poverty rate, 2021	12.7%	10.1%	6.6%	12.6%	9.0%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	8.6%	3.4%	6.8%	8.3%	5.8%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	59.4%	41.9%	24.2%	55.0%	43.9%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	9.0%	7.4%	4.6%	7.0%	5.9%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	37.6%	30.6%	27.9%	36.3%	34.0%
2 Median household income, 2021	50,599	64,087	65,866	53,940	50,691
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, 2020	22.3%	20.5%	12.5%	16.7%	19.2%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	4.0%	6.2%	2.1%	2.5%	3.8%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	43.5%	34.5%	30.5%	45.5%	34.5%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	15.4%	12.8%	8.0%	11.5%	14.2%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	36.6%	32.0%	22.2%	28.5%	31.9%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	10.4%	5.7%	4.7%	10.9%	12.3%
9 Unemployment rate, 2021	5.6%	4.9%	4.1%	5.2%	6.2%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	10.3%	1.9%	5.6%	7.6%	12.0%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	49.4%	45.7%	36.3%	34.0%	43.7%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	18.0%	18.9%	14.3%	17.4%	18.5%

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, 2021	27,538	43,354	28,097	44,271	58,367
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	3.3%	4.6%	3.4%	1.6%	4.3%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	256	348	-296	424	0
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	0.9%	0.8%	-1.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	2,424	5,969	4,583	4,388	6,440
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	8.9%	13.9%	16.5%	10.1%	11.2%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	11.9%	20.2%	23.7%	13.1%	16.8%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	4.3%	13.9%	8.2%	9.7%	8.4%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	8.8%	15.9%	15.1%	9.0%	11.1%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	N	38.2%	N	N	45.8%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	17.9%	16.6%	N	N	19.2%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	520	1,385	829	699	1,273
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	7.1%	12.0%	10.1%	6.6%	8.5%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	3.2%	10.0%	10.6%	6.7%	4.8%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	46.4%	46.0%	37.4%	43.6%	33.7%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	4.2%	6.2%	7.5%	3.3%	5.0%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	28.7%	38.6%	34.3%	28.1%	31.5%
2	Median household income, 2021	69,634	56,772	55,814	70,027	62,153
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, 2020	14.5%	21.1%	17.9%	8.8%	17.4%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	1.7%	3.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.9%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	29.5%	47.6%	44.3%	32.1%	44.5%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	5.0%	15.3%	16.1%	2.5%	12.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	20.2%	36.8%	32.8%	10.3%	30.3%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	5.4%	10.5%	6.4%	41.9%	6.3%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	5.2%	5.6%	4.8%	2.8%	5.8%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	4.6%	11.9%	10.8%	2.8%	6.2%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	34.3%	40.3%	45.5%	28.7%	37.6%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	13.6%	17.1%	14.8%	17.9%	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*

	Jackson	Jefferson	Knox	Lake	Lawrence	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2021	32,511	64,789	62,897	232,023	57,445
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	3.5%	9.7%	3.6%	10.0%	5.1%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	-17	-2,155	1,988	2,498	-3,246
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	-0.1%	-3.2%	3.3%	1.1%	-5.3%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	5,676	10,783	7,421	16,007	9,767
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	17.7%	17.2%	12.5%	7%	17.2%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	24.6%	23.7%	16.7%	10.6%	22.4%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	13.4%	9.8%	8.4%	6.5%	11.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	16.9%	15.6%	12.1%	6.5%	19.0%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	N	35.5%	N	13.0%	18.5%
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	N	N	8.3%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	N	37.1%	9.6%	17.4%	12.9%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	1,025	2,157	1,418	2,692	2,289
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	11.6%	12.7%	8.8%	4.4%	15.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	15.4%	8.7%	7.9%	3.4%	7.9%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	43.7%	46.5%	46.2%	19.4%	42.5%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	6.9%	8.2%	5.5%	2.9%	7.7%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	38.7%	36.5%	31.1%	21.7%	38.2%
2	Median household income, 2021	48,745	50,442	61,642	74,208	49,916
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, 2020	20.2%	22.3%	14.8%	14.7%	22.7%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	1.6%	4.0%	1.9%	4.9%	3.9%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	48.3%	53.2%	36.6%	28.6%	46.7%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	19.8%	18.6%	8.7%	7.2%	21.5%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	40.7%	37.4%	24.8%	19.9%	42.4%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	6.6%	5.4%	9.6%	5.1%	5.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	6.1%	6.5%	4.0%	5.1%	5.1%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	15.0%	8.9%	6.1%	2.5%	14.8%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	39.5%	44.3%	45.8%	40.6%	46.3%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	19.3%	13.7%	13.9%	17.1%	20.3%

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*

	Licking	Logan	Lorain	Lucas	Madison	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2021	180,401	46,035	315,595	429,191	44,386
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	12.0%	6.0%	16.6%	35.9%	11.5%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	8,408	907	8,988	-3,688	1,009
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	4.9%	2.0%	2.9%	-0.9%	2.3%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	19,460	4,597	39,308	73,260	5,356
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	11%	10.1%	12.8%	17.4%	13.4%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	15.5%	15.0%	19.9%	24.5%	17.0%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	6.0%	8.8%	8.9%	9.9%	7.9%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	9.3%	9.2%	8.9%	11.9%	9.5%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	14.7%	11.8%	33.8%	32.4%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	0.6%	N	10.0%	19.2%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	6.5%	9.7%	27.9%	25.2%	18.3%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	3,041	833	7,698	13,125	660
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	6.5%	6.4%	9.8%	12.4%	6.5%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	4.2%	3.6%	3.2%	5.7%	3.5%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	32.3%	31.4%	47.6%	43.4%	31.5%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	4.4%	4.8%	6.0%	8.7%	4.6%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	23.5%	27.3%	28.1%	35.5%	23.1%
2	Median household income, 2021	72,936	65,499	63,348	53,379	71,958
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, 2020	14.0%	14.5%	19.3%	25.2%	13.4%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	3.9%	1.3%	5.4%	6.6%	2.5%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	37.2%	39.1%	28.8%	34.4%	30.3%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	9.7%	10.9%	11.4%	16.1%	9.5%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	25.9%	26.2%	27.2%	38.0%	22.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	5.7%	4.9%	5.3%	6.0%	6.2%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	4.1%	4.1%	5.8%	6.2%	3.8%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	4.1%	6.7%	4.4%	7.0%	6.2%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	40.1%	34.0%	46.9%	44.2%	31.3%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	15.6%	15.3%	18.9%	18.5%	16.4%

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

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

	Mahoning	Marion	Medina	Meigs	Mercer	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2021	226,762	65,291	183,092	22,049	42,309
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	24.9%	11.2%	5.0%	3.0%	3.7%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	-3,507	-176	6,216	-1,117	1,594
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	-1.5%	-0.3%	3.5%	-4.8%	3.9%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	42,174	9,443	11,016	4,603	3,054
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	19.3%	15.8%	6.1%	21.1%	7.3%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	28.5%	21.5%	7.7%	29.3%	9.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	9.2%	8.7%	5.2%	13.6%	4.6%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	11.2%	13.8%	5.2%	20.1%	5.2%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	37.0%	20.2%	14.8%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	8.5%	N	5.3%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	40.8%	45.2%	17.9%	N	6.2%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	7,595	1,498	1,891	741	332
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	13.0%	9.8%	3.7%	13.6%	3.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	6.9%	8.0%	2.2%	9.3%	1.4%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	47.7%	34.5%	23.3%	47.5%	33.2%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	7.3%	8.2%	2.6%	8.3%	2.2%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	35.8%	36.8%	16.8%	42.4%	20.7%
2	Median household income, 2021	50,216	53,172	86,880	45,935	67,958
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, 2020	24.0%	18.8%	10.1%	21.9%	8.6%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	5.5%	1.7%	4.0%	3.5%	1.7%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	37.7%	43.2%	19.9%	50.1%	23.0%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	19.5%	16.9%	5.1%	20.2%	4.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	39.7%	40.9%	15.2%	40.8%	16.9%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	5.0%	5.6%	3.5%	7.9%	4.1%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	6.3%	4.7%	4.3%	6.6%	3.1%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	7.9%	10.7%	2.2%	14.3%	3.1%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	47.8%	46.5%	40.1%	52.4%	31.6%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	16.6%	15.1%	16.0%	18.1%	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.

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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, 2021	109,264	13,329	535,840	13,682	35,151
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	7.6%	2.8%	38.1%	8.3%	3.3%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	4,711	-754	4,022	-1,051	229
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	4.5%	-5.4%	0.8%	-7.1%	0.7%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	8,915	1,874	79,459	2,211	3,911
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	8.2%	14.2%	15.2%	16.4%	11.3%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	11.5%	21.8%	22.5%	23.8%	16.8%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	5.8%	10.1%	8.2%	12.6%	7.2%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	7.2%	13.8%	10.9%	17.0%	10.2%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	9.7%	N	28.9%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	5.0%	N	11.1%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	9.3%	N	23.0%	N	0.4%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	1,348	415	14,483	524	581
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	4.7%	11.6%	10.9%	14.1%	6.1%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	2.3%	11.1%	5.4%	8.9%	5.4%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	33.9%	53.2%	37.5%	49.4%	26.3%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	3.6%	6.0%	7.1%	6.3%	4.3%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	23.8%	37.6%	33.0%	42.3%	27.7%
2	Median household income, 2021	65,537	53,036	56,636	46,327	62,516
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, 2020	12.4%	21.1%	22.7%	22.7%	13.8%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	3.0%	4.6%	5.9%	1.1%	2.5%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	33.0%	45.4%	36.2%	NA*	38.9%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	8.4%	12.9%	15.2%	16.0%	8.8%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	25.0%	32.4%	35.6%	35.0%	25.4%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	4.9%	8.2%	6.8%	6.9%	11.0%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	4.3%	7.3%	5.6%	6.2%	4.5%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	4.5%	10.0%	3.0%	16.8%	6.9%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	35.7%	48.4%	43.7%	50.3%	32.6%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	15.4%	12.1%	18.2%	17.1%	16.9%

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

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

	Muskingum	Noble	Ottawa	Paulding	Perry	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2021	86,408	14,176	40,104	18,871	35,460
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	8.8%	5.5%	3.5%	3.8%	3.0%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	415	-265	-384	32	-538
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	0.5%	-1.8%	-0.9%	0.2%	-1.5%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	13,347	1,877	3,318	1,925	4,871
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	15.8%	16.3%	8.4%	10.3%	13.9%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	22.3%	17.0%	12.3%	15.6%	21.1%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	8.4%	10.9%	7.5%	5.7%	9.7%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	14.3%	16.7%	7.9%	10.1%	15.0%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	30.6%	N	N	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	N	N	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	15.3%	N	5.4%	9.7%	N
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	2,725	308	561	368	973
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	12.4%	10.8%	4.8%	7.2%	10.2%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	7.9%	7.2%	0.9%	4.2%	6.7%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	45.3%	41.5%	36.5%	20.0%	45.4%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	6.9%	5.0%	3.6%	4.0%	6.9%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	34.3%	33.4%	22.7%	28.7%	33.4%
2	Median household income, 2021	52,806	50,109	71,409	60,274	63,329
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, 2020	18.7%	21.5%	15.3%	15.0%	20.0%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	3.2%	5.2%	5.4%	3.2%	3.2%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	38.7%	42.0%	32.4%	38.3%	34.2%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	17.4%	9.2%	7.7%	10.3%	17.3%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	37.8%	24.9%	20.5%	24.7%	37.1%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	6.3%	7.5%	4.0%	5.5%	6.7%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	5.1%	6.8%	6.1%	4.3%	5.6%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	9.6%	9.3%	3.8%	8.0%	13.5%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	47.7%	23.0%	42.1%	41.6%	42.4%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	17.2%	18.9%	15.2%	12.9%	15.4%

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

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

	Pickaway	Pike	Portage	Preble	Putnam	
Population and population change						
1	Total population, 2021	59,333	27,089	162,382	40,867	34,318
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	7.2%	4.9%	10.8%	3.4%	2.3%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	1,788	-1,004	-139	-290	311
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	3.1%	-3.6%	-0.1%	-0.7%	0.9%
Individual poverty rates						
2	Population in poverty, 2021	5,573	5,112	19,241	4,448	2,401
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	10.2%	19.2%	12.4%	11%	7.1%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	13.3%	27.7%	15.7%	15.3%	7.2%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	7.2%	14.5%	6.5%	8.2%	9.0%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	13.4%	19.6%	9.6%	9.8%	5.1%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	20.8%	N	24.8%	N	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	N	27.6%	N	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	9.5%	N	16.9%	N	23.0%
Family poverty rates						
3	Families in poverty, 2021	1,433	1,169	2,734	877	455
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	9.7%	16.1%	6.9%	7.7%	4.7%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	6.6%	11.4%	3.5%	3.9%	2.8%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	41.6%	50.2%	32.5%	34.3%	33.0%
Other measures of economic need						
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	6.2%	8.6%	5.0%	4.0%	3.1%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	27.4%	45.2%	27.4%	26.0%	18.0%
2	Median household income, 2021	72,652	49,357	65,445	56,134	72,588
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, 2020	16.6%	22.5%	13.8%	13.7%	9.1%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	4.2%	2.5%	3.3%	4.2%	2.5%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	30.8%	24.4%	29.8%	37.7%	22.1%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	11.3%	25.4%	8.8%	9.2%	4.9%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	26.4%	48.5%	23.4%	26.7%	15.4%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	5.9%	4.1%	5.7%	5.1%	2.7%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	4.5%	6.3%	4.7%	4.1%	3.4%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	6.4%	22.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.1%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	44.1%	41.5%	53.6%	35.0%	32.3%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	17.9%	18.5%	16.8%	16.6%	11.4%

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

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

	Richland	Ross	Sandusky	Scioto	Seneca
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2021	125,195	76,891	58,715	73,346	54,906
1 Percentage minority population, 2021	15.1%	10.5%	7.9%	6.2%	6.8%
1 Population change, 2016-2021	3,953	43	-602	-3,090	-561
1 Percentage population change, 2016-2021	3.3%	0.1%	-1.0%	-4.0%	-1.0%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2021	15,871	13,510	7,568	16,807	6,327
2 Overall poverty rate, 2021	13.4%	18.9%	13.1%	23.9%	12%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	19.1%	26.5%	18.0%	32.2%	16.7%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	9.0%	10.8%	8.8%	14.3%	6.9%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	11.0%	15.8%	11.3%	23.5%	11.0%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	32.1%	17.5%	42.0%	39.8%	42.8%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	N	N	N	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	30.1%	20.1%	15.6%	31.2%	14.3%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2021	2,979	2,266	1,294	3,313	1,183
3 Family poverty rate, 2021	9.8%	11.8%	8.4%	18.0%	8.4%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	3.6%	8.5%	4.8%	14.3%	3.5%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	51.3%	44.5%	46.0%	63.7%	42.6%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	5.7%	7.1%	7.3%	11.0%	5.3%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	34.8%	34.1%	31.1%	45.3%	31.7%
2 Median household income, 2021	51,733	53,068	54,399	43,981	59,292
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, 2020	19.8%	19.7%	16.8%	23.8%	17.6%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	2.0%	5.3%	3.2%	3.8%	2.6%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	41.5%	44.1%	39.5%	41.2%	37.9%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	15.2%	16.1%	10.0%	25.5%	12.0%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	32.8%	39.8%	28.1%	46.0%	28.0%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	7.7%	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%	5.3%
9 Unemployment rate, 2021	5.6%	4.8%	5.2%	6.2%	4.7%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	6.9%	12.4%	5.4%	18.4%	5.4%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	44.8%	51.5%	40.3%	48.7%	41.5%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	16.7%	16.5%	15.0%	18.7%	12.7%

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*

	Shelby	Stark	Summit	Trumbull	Tuscarawas
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2021	47,977	373,834	537,633	201,335	92,500
1 Percentage minority population, 2021	6.7%	14.2%	29.3%	13.6%	3.9%
1 Population change, 2016-2021	-788	387	-3,370	-380	-60
1 Percentage population change, 2016-2021	-1.6%	0.1%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2021	5,052	46,583	65,938	30,583	11,331
2 Overall poverty rate, 2021	10.7%	12.8%	12.5%	15.5%	12.4%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	14.0%	17.0%	16.1%	22.3%	16.1%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	8.4%	7.5%	7.8%	8.6%	10.7%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	10.6%	10.3%	9.3%	14.4%	12.0%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	23.7%	34.5%	27.3%	36.7%	14.2%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2021	N	5.9%	18.9%	26.5%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	22.3%	33.6%	12.9%	35.3%	37.8%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2021	1,073	9,410	12,283	6,509	2,460
3 Family poverty rate, 2021	8.6%	9.6%	8.9%	12.5%	9.9%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	5.3%	3.9%	4.6%	9.0%	5.2%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	35.6%	43.5%	36.4%	47.2%	50.2%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	3.5%	5.9%	5.6%	7.4%	5.1%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	26.7%	30.7%	28.8%	36.9%	32.8%
2 Median household income, 2021	63,848	59,205	63,191	51,838	58,282
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, 2020	15.0%	18.0%	18.5%	24.1%	16.4%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	3.8%	3.2%	4.8%	4.6%	1.6%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	27.9%	33.4%	27.8%	44.2%	37.5%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	8.4%	13.0%	14.2%	16.0%	10.6%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	23.2%	29.9%	30.7%	35.0%	26.8%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	4.9%	6.2%	5.5%	7.0%	8.3%
9 Unemployment rate, 2021	4.2%	5.2%	5.4%	6.4%	4.6%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	5.2%	4.1%	4.3%	5.3%	4.8%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	34.9%	43.8%	46.1%	47.7%	44.9%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	14.6%	15.1%	17.2%	15.3%	15.4%

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

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

	Union	Van Wert	Vinton	Warren	Washington
Population and population change					
1 Total population, 2021	64,971	28,732	12,696	246,553	59,423
1 Percentage minority population, 2021	11.6%	3.7%	3.1%	15.1%	4.5%
1 Population change, 2016-2021	9,390	555	-326	20,014	-1,175
1 Percentage population change, 2016-2021	16.9%	2.0%	-2.5%	8.8%	-1.9%
Individual poverty rates					
2 Population in poverty, 2021	3,440	2,521	2,436	14,184	7,871
2 Overall poverty rate, 2021	5.5%	8.9%	19.3%	5.9%	13.6%
2 Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	5.5%	13.1%	28.7%	6.3%	19.4%
3 Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	5.5%	6.5%	8.3%	4.5%	8.0%
3 White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	4.8%	9.3%	19.2%	4.4%	13.2%
3 Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	5.3%	N	N	3.8%	31.1%
3 Asian poverty rate, 2021	0.6%	N	N	4.4%	N
3 Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	5.9%	22.3%	N	10.0%	19.0%
Family poverty rates					
3 Families in poverty, 2021	469	553	456	2,370	1,711
3 Family poverty rate, 2021	2.9%	6.8%	12.8%	3.6%	11.0%
3 Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	2.6%	8.3%
3 Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	14.7%	34.3%	55.7%	20.8%	41.6%
Other measures of economic need					
3 Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	1.9%	4.8%	8.0%	2.3%	6.0%
3 Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	13.7%	27.8%	38.2%	14.0%	33.6%
2 Median household income, 2021	98,167	61,842	46,511	97,011	55,133
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, 2020	7.6%	13.5%	22.4%	8.2%	19.2%
5 Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	2.7%	1.9%	4.0%	2.7%	4.4%
6 Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	20.8%	37.7%	NA*	16.1%	42.9%
7 Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	4.5%	8.9%	16.1%	4.0%	13.1%
8 Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	13.3%	24.9%	35.2%	14.1%	29.0%
3 Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	4.7%	4.0%	8.8%	3.6%	7.0%
9 Unemployment rate, 2021	3.5%	3.9%	6.2%	4.0%	5.5%
10 Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	3.2%	6.5%	18.1%	1.6%	8.3%
3 Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	31.9%	39.5%	49.4%	35.5%	47.2%
3 Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	13.9%	12.2%	14.6%	14.5%	14.8%

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

	Wayne	Williams	Wood	Wyandot	
Population and population change					
1	Total population, 2021	116,710	36,716	132,472	21,708
1	Percentage minority population, 2021	5.0%	3.7%	7.8%	2.8%
1	Population change, 2016-2021	97	-221	2,704	-363
1	Percentage population change, 2016-2021	0.1%	-0.6%	2.1%	-1.6%
Individual poverty rates					
2	Population in poverty, 2021	10,916	3,232	13,773	1,703
2	Overall poverty rate, 2021	9.6%	9%	10.9%	7.9%
2	Child (under age 18) poverty rate, 2021	12.8%	13.6%	10.1%	10.9%
3	Senior (age 65 and older) poverty rate, 2021	8.5%	4.6%	7.5%	10.3%
3	White (non-Hispanic) poverty rate, 2021	9.5%	10.7%	11.5%	7.1%
3	Black or African American poverty rate, 2021	12.9%	N	19.4%	N
3	Asian poverty rate, 2021	13.9%	N	13.1%	N
3	Hispanic/Latino (of any race) poverty rate, 2021	25.3%	11.0%	18.6%	4.2%
Family poverty rates					
3	Families in poverty, 2021	1,806	833	2,164	361
3	Family poverty rate, 2021	6.0%	8.7%	6.8%	5.9%
3	Married couples with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	4.0%	4.4%	3.9%	0.5%
3	Single women with related children in their care, poverty rate, 2021	32.5%	43.7%	35.0%	19.8%
Other measures of economic need					
3	Percentage of population below 50% FPL, 2021	3.5%	4.6%	5.7%	2.6%
3	Percentage of population below 200% FPL, 2021	29.6%	31.8%	26.3%	25.7%
2	Median household income, 2021	60,709	57,131	64,702	65,757
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, 2020	12.7%	16.5%	12.3%	11.7%
5	Percentage of children who are both food insecure and ineligible for food assistance, 2020	0.5%	4.1%	3.3%	1.8%
6	Percentage of public school students K–12, free or reduced-price lunch, 2019	36.5%	36.3%	26.6%	26.6%
7	Percentage of population receiving SNAP benefits, 2021	7.9%	9.3%	5.2%	8.6%
8	Percentage of population who are enrolled in Medicaid, 2021	21.8%	27.7%	16.2%	23.1%
3	Percentage of population with no health insurance, 2021	14.1%	5.3%	4.3%	4.0%
9	Unemployment rate, 2021	3.6%	4.3%	4.3%	3.5%
10	Percentage of households receiving HEAP benefits, 2021	4.6%	4.6%	2.5%	6.7%
3	Percentage of renters cost-burdened, 2021	34.5%	36.8%	40.4%	29.1%
3	Percentage of owners cost-burdened, 2021	15.5%	15.2%	15.8%	13.6%

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 11. Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2010 to 2021

Geography	2010			2021			Change, 2010 to 2021	
	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%	11,451,346	3,421,371	29.9%	3.4%	13.0%
Adams	27,002	11,422	42.3%	27,121	11,891	43.8%	1.5%	3.6%
Allen	102,300	31,103	30.4%	98,199	32,136	32.7%	2.3%	7.6%
Ashland	50,238	13,315	26.5%	50,519	16,557	32.8%	6.3%	23.7%
Ashtabula	100,870	32,803	32.5%	94,675	38,813	41.0%	8.5%	26.1%
Athens	53,844	25,513	47.4%	53,889	23,464	43.5%	-3.8%	-8.1%
Auglaize	45,636	9,263	20.3%	45,628	9,897	21.7%	1.4%	6.9%
Belmont	66,997	24,728	36.9%	63,062	19,923	31.6%	-5.3%	-14.4%
Brown	41,684	13,185	31.6%	42,981	14,006	32.6%	1.0%	3.0%
Butler	321,387	68,274	21.2%	375,648	98,909	26.3%	5.1%	23.9%
Carroll	28,404	9,054	31.9%	26,409	8,406	31.8%	0.0%	-0.1%
Champaign	38,096	8,940	23.5%	37,814	10,048	26.6%	3.1%	13.2%
Clark	141,106	37,904	26.9%	132,463	46,060	34.8%	7.9%	29.4%
Clermont	176,027	34,425	19.6%	205,643	48,267	23.5%	3.9%	20.0%
Clinton	39,397	9,878	25.1%	40,636	13,403	33.0%	7.9%	31.5%
Columbiana	108,138	35,283	32.6%	98,693	32,732	33.2%	0.5%	1.6%
Coshocton	36,240	11,579	32.0%	36,090	14,022	38.9%	6.9%	21.6%
Crawford	46,296	14,069	30.4%	40,935	15,634	38.2%	7.8%	25.7%
Cuyahoga	1,365,658	397,268	29.1%	1,238,405	416,566	33.6%	4.5%	15.6%
Darke	52,534	13,752	26.2%	51,125	17,146	33.5%	7.4%	28.1%
Defiance	38,723	7,573	19.6%	37,547	9,593	25.5%	6.0%	30.6%
Delaware	107,078	11,895	11.1%	208,242	21,254	10.2%	-0.9%	-8.1%
Erie	77,628	17,993	23.2%	74,425	21,967	29.5%	6.3%	27.3%
Fairfield	119,747	23,068	19.3%	154,351	35,642	23.1%	3.8%	19.9%
Fayette	27,822	8,122	29.2%	28,466	10,358	36.4%	7.2%	24.6%
Franklin	1,045,966	273,900	26.2%	1,284,007	394,576	30.7%	4.5%	17.4%
Fulton	41,597	8,384	20.2%	42,192	10,581	25.1%	4.9%	24.4%
Gallia	30,069	12,278	40.8%	28,663	10,272	35.8%	-5.0%	-12.2%
Geauga	89,980	14,404	16.0%	94,375	17,168	18.2%	2.2%	13.6%
Greene	140,103	29,478	21.0%	158,129	38,717	24.5%	3.4%	16.4%
Guernsey	40,179	16,658	41.5%	38,044	14,305	37.6%	-3.9%	-9.3%

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

Notes: The percent change is not the same figure represented in the map. The map shows the raw change in percentage of people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. For Wyandot, the raw change is 24.1% to 30.4%, or an 6.2% increase. Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: $(2020 \text{ Data} - 2010 \text{ Data}) / 2010 \text{ Data}$.

Table 11. Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2010 to 2021, *continued*

Geography	2010			2021			Change, 2010 to 2021	
	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw change	Percent change at 200% FP
Hamilton	826,628	214,755	26.0%	808,469	247,749	30.6%	4.7%	18.0%
Hancock	69,451	15,123	21.8%	73,109	20,378	27.9%	6.1%	28.0%
Hardin	29,825	9,503	31.9%	28,185	10,244	36.3%	4.5%	14.1%
Harrison	15,551	5,772	37.1%	14,280	4,858	34.0%	-3.1%	-8.3%
Henry	28,649	6,254	21.8%	27,171	7,785	28.7%	6.8%	31.3%
Highland	40,286	13,362	33.2%	42,445	16,395	38.6%	5.5%	16.5%
Hocking	27,447	9,068	33.0%	27,720	9,519	34.3%	1.3%	3.9%
Holmes	37,953	15,195	40.0%	43,371	12,183	28.1%	-11.9%	-29.8%
Huron	58,652	15,445	26.3%	57,919	18,238	31.5%	5.2%	19.6%
Jackson	32,103	12,532	39.0%	31,905	12,341	38.7%	-0.4%	-0.9%
Jefferson	71,820	25,103	35.0%	63,377	23,118	36.5%	1.5%	4.4%
Knox	50,963	15,027	29.5%	58,692	18,225	31.1%	1.6%	5.3%
Lake	224,680	36,556	16.3%	229,106	49,631	21.7%	5.4%	33.1%
Lawrence	61,639	25,968	42.1%	57,638	22,024	38.2%	-3.9%	-9.3%
Licking	141,726	31,863	22.5%	173,045	40,662	23.5%	1.0%	4.5%
Logan	45,208	10,974	24.3%	45,535	12,433	27.3%	3.0%	12.5%
Lorain	275,784	64,023	23.2%	302,300	84,914	28.1%	4.9%	21.0%
Lucas	446,417	135,038	30.2%	421,428	149,449	35.5%	5.2%	17.2%
Madison	35,612	8,155	22.9%	38,754	8,943	23.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Mahoning	250,542	77,925	31.1%	222,537	79,743	35.8%	4.7%	15.2%
Marion	61,415	16,780	27.3%	59,829	22,034	36.8%	9.5%	34.8%
Medina	149,347	21,430	14.3%	179,829	30,178	16.8%	2.4%	17.0%
Meigs	22,768	10,189	44.8%	22,008	9,332	42.4%	-2.3%	-5.2%
Mercer	40,359	8,503	21.1%	41,379	8,576	20.7%	-0.3%	-1.6%
Miami	97,256	21,045	21.6%	106,811	25,437	23.8%	2.2%	10.1%
Monroe	14,995	5,700	38.0%	13,364	5,025	37.6%	-0.4%	-1.1%
Montgomery	542,982	145,454	26.8%	517,512	170,638	33.0%	6.2%	23.1%
Morgan	14,614	6,315	43.2%	13,777	5,834	42.3%	-0.9%	-2.0%
Morrow	31,172	8,119	26.0%	34,449	9,535	27.7%	1.6%	6.3%
Muskingum	81,903	26,560	32.4%	83,933	28,752	34.3%	1.8%	5.6%
Noble	11,829	4,236	35.8%	11,870	3,962	33.4%	-2.4%	-6.8%

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

Notes: The percent change is not the same figure represented in the map. The map shows the raw change in percentage of people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. For Wyandot, the raw change is 24.1% to 30.4%, or an 6.2% increase. Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: (2020 Data Minus 2010 Data)/2010 Data.

Table 11. Change in 200% Federal Poverty Level, Ohio and counties, 2010 to 2021, *continued*

Geography	2010			2021			Change, 2010 to 2021	
	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Population	Population below 200% FPL	Percent below 200% FPL	Raw change	Percent change at 200% FP
Ottawa	40,239	7,919	19.7%	39,851	9,035	22.7%	3.0%	15.2%
Paulding	20,156	5,234	26.0%	18,676	5,365	28.7%	2.8%	10.6%
Perry	33,741	11,570	34.3%	35,059	11,700	33.4%	-0.9%	-2.7%
Pickaway	46,174	12,065	26.1%	53,970	14,776	27.4%	1.2%	4.8%
Pike	27,226	11,211	41.2%	26,806	12,129	45.2%	4.1%	9.9%
Portage	144,317	34,149	23.7%	153,879	42,170	27.4%	3.7%	15.8%
Preble	41,755	9,394	22.5%	40,598	10,557	26.0%	3.5%	15.6%
Putnam	34,353	6,715	19.5%	33,990	6,135	18.0%	-1.5%	-7.7%
Richland	122,277	36,372	29.7%	117,021	40,665	34.8%	5.0%	16.8%
Ross	67,870	21,422	31.6%	71,389	24,346	34.1%	2.5%	8.0%
Sandusky	60,823	14,556	23.9%	57,935	17,995	31.1%	7.1%	29.8%
Scioto	75,683	32,219	42.6%	70,905	32,125	45.3%	2.7%	6.4%
Seneca	57,264	16,102	28.1%	51,941	16,491	31.7%	3.6%	12.9%
Shelby	46,961	9,938	21.2%	47,605	12,707	26.7%	5.5%	26.1%
Stark	368,573	95,337	25.9%	365,421	112,275	30.7%	4.9%	18.8%
Summit	533,162	130,220	24.4%	531,210	153,129	28.8%	4.4%	18.0%
Trumbull	220,572	62,432	28.3%	198,305	73,081	36.9%	8.5%	30.2%
Tuscarawas	89,481	27,490	30.7%	91,608	30,080	32.8%	2.1%	6.9%
Union	38,511	6,359	16.5%	58,429	8,022	13.7%	-2.8%	-16.9%
Van Wert	29,168	6,853	23.5%	28,400	7,885	27.8%	4.3%	18.2%
Vinton	12,643	5,409	42.8%	12,752	4,871	38.2%	-4.6%	-10.7%
Warren	152,000	20,637	13.6%	231,645	32,541	14.0%	0.5%	3.5%
Washington	61,383	20,328	33.1%	58,211	19,569	33.6%	0.5%	1.5%
Wayne	108,474	27,855	25.7%	112,363	33,252	29.6%	3.9%	15.2%
Williams	37,996	9,157	24.1%	35,879	11,392	31.8%	7.7%	31.7%
Wood	113,406	26,012	22.9%	125,774	33,083	26.3%	3.4%	14.7%
Wyandot	22,457	5,420	24.1%	21,601	5,547	25.7%	1.5%	6.4%

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

Notes: The percent change is not the same figure represented in the map. The map shows the raw change in percentage of people below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. For Wyandot, the raw change is 24.1% to 30.4%, or an 6.2% increase. Percent change shown in the table above represents the percent difference between two numbers and is calculated as: $(2020 \text{ Data} - 2010 \text{ Data}) / 2010 \text{ Data}$.

Table 12. Child poverty by age group, Ohio, 2021

	Under age 6		Ages 6 to 11		Ages 12 to 17		All children under 18	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	785,739		856,451		917,112		2,559,302	
In poverty	163,237	20.8%	162,442	19.0%	149,274	16.3%	474,953	18.6%

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

- Younger children have consistently experienced higher rates of poverty than older children, and higher rates than adults
- The poverty rate for children under age 6 is 21% compared to 16% for middle and high school age children in Ohio

Table 13. Child food insecurity, Ohio and the United States, 2021

	Population under age 18, 2021	Number of children experiencing food insecurity	Child food insecurity rate	Food insecure children likely eligible for any federal food assistance	Food insecure children likely ineligible for any federal food assistance
Ohio	2,603,410	412,670	15.9%	81.0%	19.0%
United States	73,475,278	10,732,000	16.1%	79.0	21.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates; Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2018 report (data from 2016)

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

- The child food insecurity rate in Ohio remains similar to the child food insecurity rate for the country as a whole

Table 14. Income to poverty ratio by age group, Ohio, 2021

	Under age 6		Under age 18		Ages 18 to 64		Age 65 and over		Total all ages	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	785,739		2,559,302		6,869,990		2,041,225		11,470,517	
Below 50% FPL	88,002	11.2%	244,135	9.5%	436,632	6.4%	71,500	3.5%	752,267	6.6%
Below 100% FPL	163,237	20.8%	474,953	18.6%	867,786	12.6%	193,785	9.5%	1,536,524	13.4%
Below 200% FPL	324,795	41.3%	966,080	37.7%	1,821,835	26.5%	548,281	26.9%	3,336,196	29.1%

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
- Nearly three out of every ten Ohioans live below 200% of the federal poverty level

Table 15. Poverty by race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2021

	White (non-Hispanic)		Black or African American		Asian		Two or more races		Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total	8,801,726		1,343,330		277,094		742,865		492,710	
In poverty	924,181	10.5%	369,416	27.5%	31,589	11.4%	141,887	19.1%	101,006	20.5%

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

- Black or African American residents have the highest poverty rate at 28%, nearly three times the rate of White residents
- The poverty rate for Hispanic Ohioans is twice that of White Ohioans

Table 16. Poverty by race/ethnicity and age, Ohio, 2021

Persons in poverty	Total	White (non-Hispanic)	Black or African American	Asian	Two or more races	Hispanic/Latino (of any race)
All age groups	1,536,524	928,011	369,290	31,612	141,955	101,003
Under age 6	163,237	78,442	50,439	1,801	24,261	13,974
Under age 18	474,953	228,871	144,595	5,960	68,567	42,160
Ages 18 to 64	867,786	552,876	191,600	22,229	65,935	53,519
Age 65 and older	193,785	146,264	33,095	3,423	7,453	5,324
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%	%
All age groups	13.4%	10.5%	27.5%	11.4%	19.1%	20.5%
Under age 6	20.8%	14.8%	44.3%	10.3%	25.7%	26.7%
Under age 18	18.6%	13.1%	40.3%	10.2%	23.0%	24.1%
Ages 18 to 64	12.6%	10.4%	23.6%	11.7%	16.8%	18.7%
Age 65 and older	9.5%	8.3%	19.0%	12.3%	14.2%	16.6%

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

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

Table 17. Poverty by family type, Ohio, 2021

	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	1,333,826		828,342		129,813		376,705	
In poverty	40,247	3.0%	40,462	4.9%	23,238	17.9%	147,478	39.1%

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 (39% 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, 2021

Families in poverty	Total	White (non-Hispanic)	Black or African American	Asian	Two or more races	Hispanic/Latino (of any race)
All families	281,534	165,525	75,594	5,448	22,522	18,737
Married couples with no related children in their care	40,247	33,286	2,873	1,306	1,858	896
Married couples with related children in their care	40,462	27,352	5,056	2,240	2,667	3,836
Single men with related children in their care	23,238	12,892	5,404	469	3,329	1,769
Single women with related children in their care	147,478	72,845	54,784	901	12,585	10,720
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%	%
All families	9.4%	6.9%	24.1%	7.9%	16.4%	18.9%
Married couples with no related children in their care	1.9%	1.8%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	1.6%
Married couples with related children in their care	4.9%	4.0%	9.4%	6.7%	6.8%	12.0%
Single men with related children in their care	17.9%	14.5%	27.9%	15.4%	26.0%	19.1%
Single women with related children in their care	39.1%	34.0%	46.9%	22.3%	44.6%	48.9%

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

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

Table 19. Poverty by employment type, Ohio, 2021

	Worked full-time, year-round		Worked part-time or part-year		Unemployed	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total persons age 16 and older	3,751,572		1,895,805		1,523,126	
In poverty	78,783	2.1%	333,662	17.6%	501,108	32.9%

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

- The poverty rate among people employed part-time or part-year is nearly nine 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, 2021

	Total families	Families in poverty	Poverty rate
Married couple	2,162,168	80,709	3.7%
Both work, full or part time	1,189,307	12,538	1.1%
One spouse work	577,035	32,391	5.6%
Neither work	395,826	35,780	9.0%
Single male householder	230,594	32,059	13.9%
Works full time	133,595	3,520	2.6%
Works part time	45,960	12,866	28.0%
Does not work	51,039	15,673	30.7%
Single female householder	593,693	168,766	28.4%
Works full time	252,748	22,688	9.0%
Works part time	158,137	68,583	43.4%
Does not work	182,808	77,495	42.4%

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

- There are twice as many single female householders in poverty than married couple families in poverty (168,766 compared to 80,709) although there are over three and a half times as many married couple families than there are single female householders

Table 21. Poverty by educational attainment, Ohio, 2021

	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	640,027		2,588,623		2,263,882		2,481,075	
In poverty	172,807	27.0%	367,584	14.2%	233,180	10.3%	106,686	4.3%

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

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

Table 22. Seniors living in poverty by sex, Ohio, 2021

	Female, 65 and older		Male, 65 and older		Total, age 65 and older	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total seniors	1,122,563		918,662		2,041,225	
In poverty	119,711	10.7%	74,074	8.1%	193,785	9.5%

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

- One in ten Ohioans aged 65 and older lives in poverty
- The poverty rate for women age 65 and older is one-third 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, 2020

Income Threshold	Shortage of Affordable and Available Rental Units	Affordable and Available Units per 100 Renter Households
At or below 30% AMI	-254,545	43
At or below 50% AMI	-150,463	79

Source: 2022 The Gap Report, National Low Income Housing Coalition; due to data challenges in conducting 2020 ACS survey, data for the Gap Report in this year use five-year ACS data rather than one-year as in years past.

- For the lowest-income renter households in Ohio, there are only 43 affordable and available rental units for every 100 households

Table 24. Eviction filing rates, 2018

Geography	Eviction filings	Eviction filing rate
Ohio	106,250	6.2%
Adams	153	4.3%
Allen	925	6.4%
Ashland	123	2.1%
Ashtabula	613	4.9%
Athens	236	2.0%
Auglaize	117	2.4%
Belmont	223	2.5%
Brown	201	4.2%
Butler	4,976	10.4%
Carroll	44	1.6%
Champaign	209	4.7%
Clark	1,361	6.9%
Clermont	1,531	6.6%
Clinton	264	4.4%
Columbiana	354	2.7%
Coshocton	137	3.1%
Crawford	220	3.6%
Cuyahoga	18,236	7.7%
Darke	176	2.9%
Defiance	151	3.7%
Delaware	522	3.4%
Erie	720	6.6%
Fairfield	912	5.4%
Fayette	145	3.1%
Franklin	17,837	7.0%
Fulton	145	3.6%
Gallia	123	3.3%
Geauga	134	2.3%
Greene	768	3.3%
Guernsey	121	2.3%

Source: Eviction Lab, Princeton University

Table 24. Eviction filing rates, 2018, continued

Geography	Eviction filings	Eviction filing rate
Hamilton	12,165	7.9%
Hancock	328	3.2%
Hardin	113	2.9%
Harrison	33	1.7%
Henry	88	3.4%
Highland	200	3.7%
Hocking	91	2.6%
Holmes	45	1.2%
Huron	384	5.2%
Jackson	128	3.0%
Jefferson	312	3.4%
Knox	265	3.7%
Lake	1,312	4.9%
Lawrence	258	3.3%
Licking	1,077	5.3%
Logan	231	4.1%
Lorain	2,329	6.2%
Lucas	7,842	10.5%
Madison	168	3.5%
Mahoning	2,087	6.4%
Marion	662	7.5%
Medina	387	2.5%
Meigs	74	2.9%
Mercer	117	3.1%
Miami	516	3.7%
Monroe	15	1.0%
Montgomery	5,882	6.3%
Morgan	36	2.1%
Morrow	111	3.6%
Muskingum	536	4.4%
Noble	18	1.4%

Source: Eviction Lab, Princeton University

Table 24. Eviction filing rates, 2018, continued

Geography	Eviction filings	Eviction filing rate
Ottawa	137	3.2%
Paulding	69	3.7%
Perry	99	2.5%
Pickaway	319	5.4%
Pike	117	3.0%
Portage	882	4.1%
Preble	131	3.0%
Putnam	32	1.2%
Richland	1,132	6.7%
Ross	477	4.9%
Sandusky	308	4.3%
Scioto	458	4.2%
Seneca	286	4.3%
Shelby	248	4.2%
Stark	2,890	5.6%
Summit	4,815	5.9%
Trumbull	1,453	5.4%
Tuscarawas	368	3.1%
Union	181	3.6%
Van Wert	NA	NA
Vinton	41	2.7%
Warren	862	4.3%
Washington	193	2.5%
Wayne	490	3.7%
Williams	183	4.1%
Wood	539	2.9%
Wyandot	53	1.9%

Source: Eviction Lab, Princeton University

- Statewide, there were approximately 6 eviction filings per 1000 renter households in Ohio

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