The Ohio Poverty Report

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THE OHIO POVERTY REPORT

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Clients of the Ohio Development Service Agency's Research Office frequently request detailed and current information about poverty and the near poor in Ohio. Clients include governmental organizations such as the Departments of Aging, Health, Job and Family Services, Youth Services, other agencies in Development, the Legislative Services Commission and local governments as well as private sector advocacy organizations and the general public. All of them desire information regarding eligibility for programs such as Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance, and Head Start, among others, and Census Bureau data on poverty and the near poor help answer their questions. This report covers changes from 1959 through 2016, although the more in-depth sections focus on 1999 and selected later years.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The latest annual data show:
  - An estimated 1,645,000 people in Ohio were poor – that was 14.6 percent of all persons for whom poverty status was determined, and a poverty rate slightly greater than the national rate of 14.0 percent.

  - An estimated 307,000, or 10.5 percent, of Ohio families were poor; the corresponding U.S. rate was 10.0 percent (family poverty rates are lower because family members share resources, and not all persons are in families).

- The latest American Community Survey data for sub-state areas show:
  - 46 of Ohio's 88 counties had poverty rates below the national average of 15.1 percent; 42 were at or above the average (averages based on the 2012-2016 five-year dataset).

  - 17.6 percent of the people in Appalachian Ohio, a band of 32 counties stretching across the eastern and southern regions of the state, were poor; the poverty rate for the rest of Ohio averaged 14.9 percent (five-year averages).

  - Delaware, Warren, Medina and Geauga had the lowest poverty rates, ranging from 4.5 to 6.9 percent – all are sub-urban metropolitan area counties; Athens, Adams, Scioto, Jackson and Meigs had the highest poverty rates, ranging from 31.2 to 22.8 percent – all are Appalachian (five-year averages).

  - 15.9 percent of the people in urban places (densely populated areas of 2,500 or more) were poor, compared with 9.8 percent in rural areas (farms and smaller places); within urban areas, 25.8 percent of those living in the central or principal cites of metropolitan areas were poor, while 12.0 percent of residents of other urban areas were poor (drawn from the 2015-2016 state-wide summaries for area types.)

  - 15 cities, including nine metropolitan area central cities and four small college towns, had poverty rates at or above Ohio's metropolitan-area-central-city average of 27.2 percent (five-year averages).

- Poverty rates for families and individuals in Ohio during 2015-2016 vary by circumstances and characteristics:
  - Married couples with a full-time/year-round worker had poverty rates under 5.0 percent (2.0 percent or less if the other worked) compared with poverty rates over 9.0 percent among couples lacking a full-time/year-round worker.

  - Other families with a full-time/year-round head had poverty rates between five and 11 percent, while those without one had poverty rates greater than 29 percent.

- Families with related children had poverty rates ranging from 6.0 percent among married couples to 41.1 percent for those headed by a female single-parent; the corresponding poverty rates for families without children ranged from 3.2 percent to 11.5 percent; male single-parent families had poverty rates between the corresponding end-points.

- 24.1 percent of poor families received cash public assistance, compared with 6.3 percent of families not in poverty; however, such payments seldom boost families out of poverty.

- Only 3.8 percent of adults with at least bachelor's degrees were poor, while 27.2 percent of those who did not graduate from high school were poor; 13.5 percent of those with just a high school diploma or GED were poor, and 11.2 percent of those with some college or an associate's degree were poor.

- Children ages 0 to 11 years and young adults ages 18 to 24 years had poverty rates exceeding 21 percent; other working-age adults had poverty rates between 10 and 16 percent.

- 8.1 percent of people ages 65 years and older were poor, but 54.2 percent of them would have been poor without social security.

- 11.2 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 15.3 percent of Asians/Pacific Islanders were poor; poverty rates for other races and Hispanics (who may be of any race) ranged between 24 and 31 percent.

- 62.8 percent of minority poverty was located in the central or principal cities of metropolitan areas, while 52.5 percent of non-Hispanic poor whites lived in other urban places.

- Women ages 18 to 34 years have much higher poverty rates than men of comparable ages; the difference essentially disappears in late middle age (55 to 64 years), only to reappear in old age (65 years and over).

- An alternative poverty measure estimated Ohio's poverty rate at 11.8 percent for the 2014-2016 period after adjusting for clothing, shelter, utilities and out-of-pocket medical expenses, living arrangements, regional cost-of-living variations, and non-cash and tax benefits; this is less than Ohio's official rate of 14.3 percent as well as lower than the corresponding alternative and official national rates for the same period.

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

Percentage of Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined That Were in Poverty, Ohio and the U.S.: 1959-2016
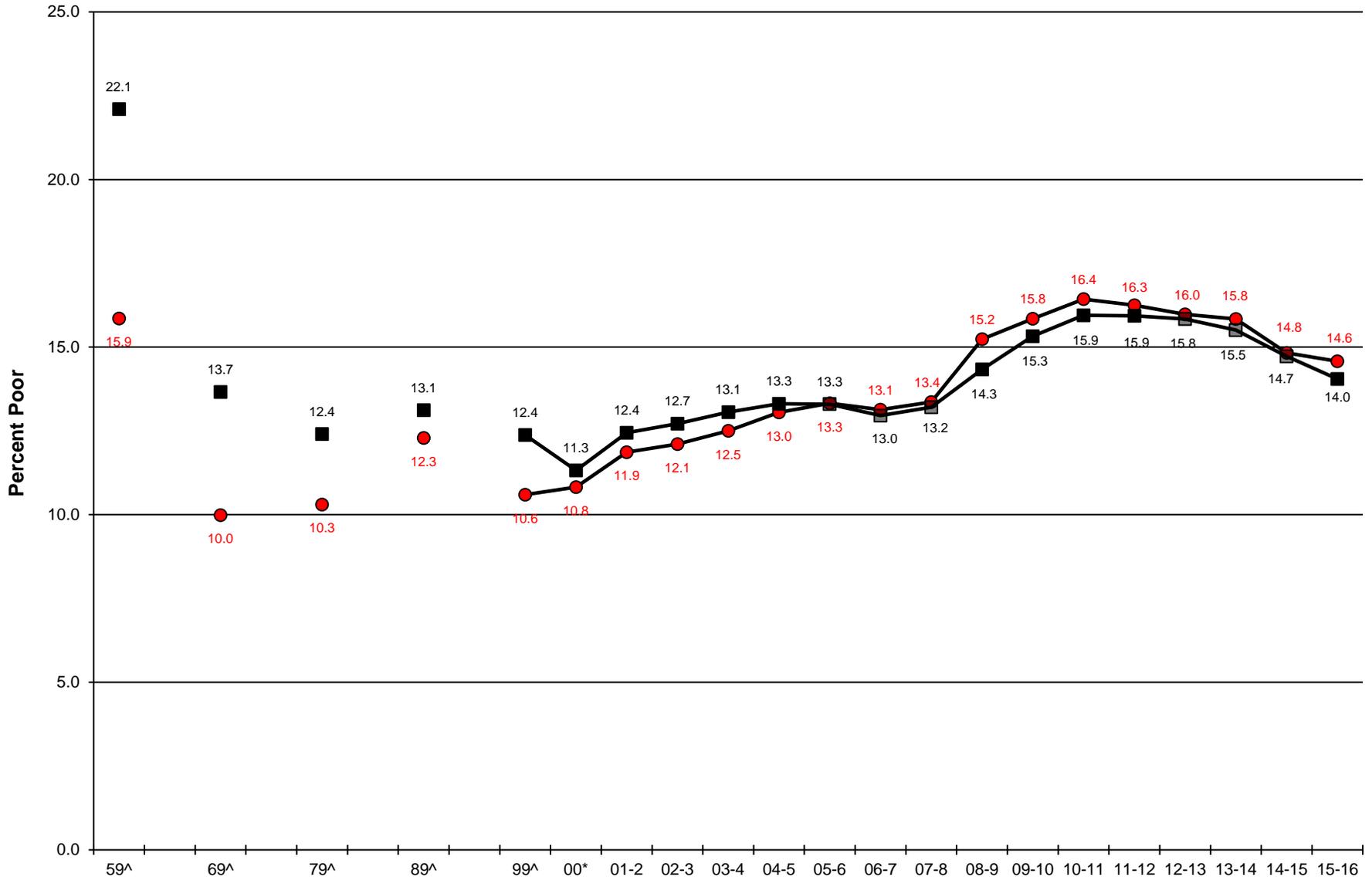
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

● Ohio ■ U.S.

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

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POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG INDIVIDUALS

The latest American Community Survey data show that an estimated 1,645,000 people in Ohio were poor during 2015-2016.[1] This figure is 14.6 percent of the 11,287,000 persons for whom poverty status was determined. Both the number and percentage of poor people in Ohio are lower than the 1,846,000 and 16.4 percent seen in 2010-2011, but remain above the 1999 decennial census figures of 1,171,000 and 10.6 percent.

The graph above illustrates variations in Ohio's poverty rate since 1959, and data in Appendix Table A1 chronicle annual estimates beginning in 1969. The poverty rate fell from 15.9 percent to 10.0 percent by the end of the 1960s, and continued diminishing to 8.2 percent in 1974. The poverty rate rose thereafter to 13.3 percent in 1983 and 1984. It fluctuated around 13 percent for the next decade before falling to 10.6 percent in 1999. Ohio's poverty rate after the turn of the century rose almost without interruption from 11.9 to 16.4 percent before gradually decreasing to 14.6 percent.[2]

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

| See Table A1 |

Percentage of Families That Were in Poverty,
Ohio and the U.S.: 1959-2016
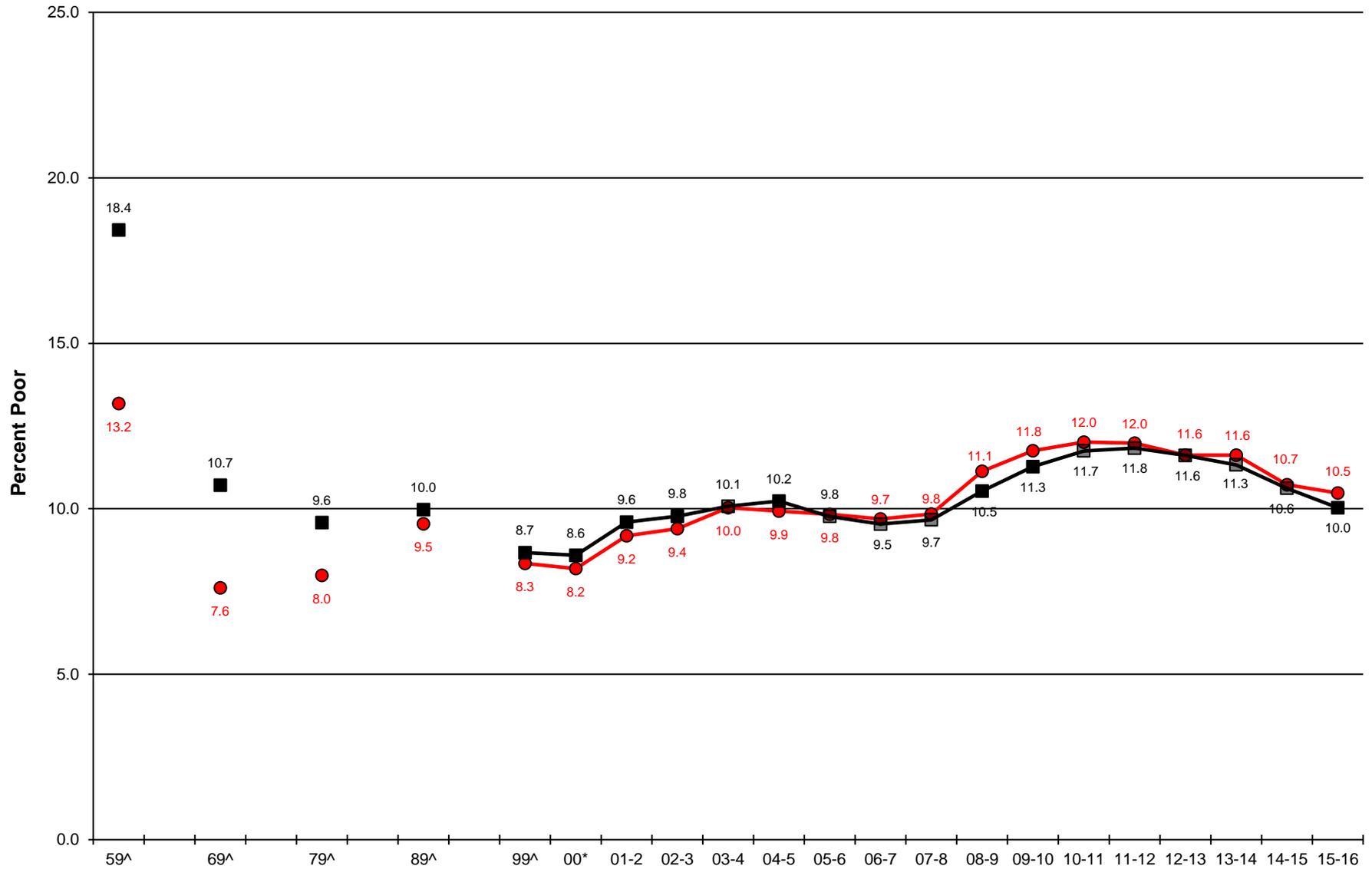
Percent Poor

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

Ohio values: 13.2, 7.6, 8.0, 9.5, 8.3, 8.2, 9.2, 9.4, 10.0, 9.9, 9.8, 9.7, 9.8, 11.1, 11.8, 12.0, 12.0, 11.6, 11.6, 10.7, 10.5

U.S. values: 18.4, 10.7, 9.6, 10.0, 8.7, 8.6, 9.6, 9.8, 10.1, 10.2, 9.8, 9.5, 9.7, 10.5, 11.3, 11.7, 11.8, 11.6, 11.3, 10.6, 10.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

●—Ohio   ■—U.S.

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

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POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG FAMILIES

The latest American Community Survey data also show that about 307,000 families in Ohio were poor during 2015-2016. That figure represents 10.5 percent of approximately 2,930,000 families in the state. Both the number and percentage of poor families here are lower than the 350,000 and 12.0 percent seen in 2010-2011, but remain above the 1999 decennial census figures of 251,000 and 8.3 percent.

The graph above illustrates variations in Ohio's family poverty rate since 1959, and data in Appendix Table A2 chronicle annual estimates beginning in 1969. Ohio's family poverty rate fell from 13.2 to 7.6 percent during the 1960s, and continued falling to 6.6 percent by 1974. It rose to 10.7 percent by 1982, and stayed above 10 percent for all but two years of the following decade. It peaked at 11.2 percent in 1993 before falling to 8.2 percent in 2000, the lowest level since 1979. Ohio's family poverty rate rose to 12.0 percent in 2010-2012 before declining to 10.5 percent in 2015-2016.

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

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

See Table A2

Ohio's Poverty Rate, Unemployment Rate and Real Per Capita Income, 1959-2016
(Income Standardized on 2016, Figures for Hyphenated Years Are Averages of Component)

Real Per Capita Income (green bars, in thousands):
- 59^: $18.7
- 69^: $25.1
- 79^: $28.6
- 89^: $32.5
- 99^: $37.5
- 01-2: $38.2
- 02-3: $38.4
- 03-4: $38.9
- 04-5: $39.2
- 05-6: $39.5
- 06-7: $40.2
- 07-8: $40.3
- 08-9: $39.8
- 09-10: $39.4
- 10-11: $40.1
- 11-12: $41.2
- 12-13: $41.4
- 13-14: $41.7
- 14-15: $42.8
- 15-16: $44.4

Pct. Poor (black line):
- 59^: 15.9
- 69^: 10.0
- 79^: 10.3
- 89^: 12.3
- 99^: 10.6
- 01-2: 11.9
- 02-3: 12.1
- 03-4: 12.5
- 04-5: 13.0
- 05-6: 13.3
- 06-7: 13.1
- 07-8: 13.4
- 08-9: 15.2
- 09-10: 15.8
- 10-11: 16.4
- 11-12: 16.3
- 12-13: 16.0
- 13-14: 15.8
- 14-15: 14.8
- 15-16: 14.6

Pct. Unemployed (red line):
- 59^: 5.5
- 69^: 4.1
- 79^: 5.8
- 89^: 5.5
- 99^: 4.3
- 01-2: 5.0
- 02-3: 6.0
- 03-4: 6.3
- 04-5: 6.1
- 05-6: 5.7
- 06-7: 5.5
- 07-8: 6.0
- 08-9: 8.4
- 09-10: 10.3
- 10-11: 9.6
- 11-12: 8.1
- 12-13: 7.4
- 13-14: 6.6
- 14-15: 5.3
- 15-16: 4.9

Legend: Real Per Capita Income · Pct. Unemployed · Pct. Poor

Sources: U.S. Bureaus of the Census and Economic Analysis, ODJFS/LMI

Note: ^ - poverty rate from decennial census

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

The graph above illustrates changes in the poverty rate for persons, the unemployment rate and per capita income (PCI, adjusted for inflation and standardized on 2015-2016) since 1959, and data in Appendix Table A3 show annual figures beginning in 1969. PCI is the broadest measure of income in a society, and because poverty is defined as insufficient income, it seems reasonable to expect that the poverty rate would decline as PCI increases and rise as PCI declines. The tabular data and graph show that there have been times when this appears to be true: the net change from 1959 to 1969, when PCI (green columns) rose from approximately $18,600 to $24,900 and the poverty rate (black dots) fell from 15.9 to 10.0 percent; also 1970-1973, 1992-1999, and even 2011-2016. Conversely, PCI fell and poverty rates rose during 1974-1975, 1979-1980 and 2007-2010. Yet there are times when the poverty rate and PCI did not move in opposite directions, but rose or fell together: 1969-1970, 1975-1978, 1991-1993, and 1999-2008. Over the long term, though, PCI more than doubled from 1959 to 2016 (from $18,700 to $44,400), while the poverty rate repeatedly fell and rose within the range of 8.2 to 16.4 percent.

Similarly, it seems reasonable that poverty and unemployment rates would move in opposite directions because jobs are the major source of income. There times when this has been seen: 1971-1975, 1978-1982, 1993-2004, 2006-2010, and 2011-2016; sometimes changes in the poverty rate appear to lag changes in the unemployment rate by a year – see 1992-1993 and 2010-2012. Again, though, there are times when the inverse relationship does not appear to hold: 1969-1971, 1975-1978, 1982-1992 and 2004-2006.

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

See Table A3

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THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY IN OHIO

Ohio

Poverty in Ohio by County
2012-2016 American Community Survey

Statewide Poverty
1,732,839
15.4%

Percentage County Population in Poverty

- 4.9% - 9.9%
- 10.0% - 15.4%
- 15.5% - 19.9%
- 20.0% - 31.2%
- Appalachian Ohio

This map shows the 2012-2016 American Community Survey estimates of the number and percentage of persons in poverty by county

Source:
2012-2016 American Community Survey,
U.S. Census Bureau

Prepared by:
Office of Research
Ohio Development Services Agency
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Williams 5,176 14.4%
Fulton 4,688 11.2%
Lucas 87,717 20.7%
Ottawa 4,464 11.1%
Lake 19,231 8.5%
Geauga 6,399 6.9%
Ashtabula 18,735 19.6%
Defiance 5,129 13.6%
Henry 2,783 10.2%
Wood 16,797 13.7%
Sandusky 7,757 13.2%
Erie 9,584 12.8%
Lorain 41,156 14.0%
Cuyahoga 227,740 18.5%
Trumbull 35,115 17.5%
Paulding 2,083 11.0%
Putnam 2,648 7.8%
Hancock 9,877 13.5%
Huron 7,467 12.9%
Medina 11,532 6.6%
Summit 75,894 14.3%
Portage 23,293 15.0%
Mahoning 40,823 18.1%
Van Wert 3,449 12.3%
Allen 16,228 16.1%
Seneca 8,209 15.6%
Wyandot 2,440 11.1%
Crawford 6,566 15.7%
Richland 18,849 16.5%
Ashland 7,859 15.4%
Wayne 14,207 12.7%
Stark 51,534 14.1%
Columbiana 15,946 15.8%
Mercer 3,347 8.3%
Auglaize 3,973 8.8%
Hardin 4,574 15.6%
Marion 10,299 17.4%
Morrow 3,816 11.0%
Holmes 5,504 12.9%
Carroll 3,873 14.0%
Jefferson 11,208 17.2%
Shelby 4,600 9.5%
Logan 6,258 14.0%
Union 3,965 7.9%
Delaware 9,034 4.9%
Knox 8,958 15.6%
Coshocton 5,058 14.0%
Tuscarawas 12,379 13.6%
Harrison 2,756 18.1%
Darke 6,344 12.4%
Miami 11,374 11.1%
Champaign 4,279 11.2%
Licking 20,814 12.6%
Muskingum 14,564 17.4%
Guernsey 7,722 19.8%
Belmont 9,839 15.1%
Clark 23,792 17.9%
Franklin 205,186 17.1%
Madison 4,061 10.6%
Preble 5,536 13.5%
Montgomery 95,684 18.5%
Greene 19,929 12.8%
Fairfield 15,010 10.2%
Perry 7,322 20.6%
Morgan 2,936 20.3%
Noble 1,409 11.9%
Monroe 2,679 18.8%
Fayette 5,207 18.6%
Pickaway 6,324 12.2%
Hocking 4,655 16.6%
Washington 9,275 15.7%
Butler 49,134 13.6%
Warren 11,581 5.4%
Clinton 6,169 15.2%
Ross 13,419 18.8%
Athens 17,301 31.2%
Hamilton 140,334 17.8%
Highland 8,822 20.7%
Vinton 2,767 21.3%
Meigs 5,247 22.8%
Clermont 20,968 10.5%
Pike 5,735 20.7%
Jackson 7,409 23.0%
Brown 7,179 16.7%
Adams 6,770 24.5%
Scioto 17,569 24.0%
Gallia 6,334 21.4%
Lawrence 11,183 18.4%

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COUNTIES 2012-2016

The map above shows the variation in poverty rates across Ohio during the 2012-16 period according to the latest American Community Survey dataset.[4] The rates ranged from 4.9 percent in Delaware to 31.2 percent in Athens.[5] Altogether, 10 counties had poverty rates less than 10 percent, 38 had rates ranging from 10 to 15.2 percent (less than the state poverty rate for this period), 28 counties had rates above the state average but less than 20 percent, and 12 counties had rates greater than 20 percent. The median county poverty rate in the state was 14.35 percent; 44 counties were below that mark and 44 were above it.

Some types of areas had poverty rates higher than other types. Most notably, the 32-county Appalachian area, outlined above, had a poverty rate of 17.6 percent – 342,500 of its 1,951,000 people in Ohio. Although poverty rates among Appalachian counties range from 10.5 to 31.2 percent, 11 of the 12 counties with poverty rates above 20.0 percent were Appalachian. The poverty rates for counties in the remainder of Ohio ranged from 4.9 to 20.7 percent, with an area average of 14.9 percent – about 1,390,000 people out of 9,316,000.

A closer look at the map above also reveals relatively high poverty rates in most of the counties with metropolitan area central cities. Allen (Lima), Clark (Springfield), Cuyahoga (Cleveland-Elyria), Franklin (Columbus), Hamilton (Cincinnati), Jefferson (Steubenville), Lucas (Toledo), Mahoning (Youngstown), Montgomery (Dayton), Richland (Mansfield) and Trumbull (Warren) had poverty rates higher than the state average of 15.4 percent. Stark (Canton-Massillon) and Summit (Akron) were the exceptions. The 13 counties collectively had 1,030,000 poor out of nearly 5,902,000 people for whom poverty status was determined – a poverty rate of 17.5 percent. The 1,030,000 also comprised 59.4 percent of all poor people in Ohio; by comparison, the 13 counties have 52.4 percent of Ohioan for whom poverty status was determined.

The data in Appendix Table A4 show that the poverty rate for the state was significantly higher in 2007-2011 when compared with 1999: 14.8 vs. 10.6 percent, with the rise evident for 72 of the 88 counties. The 15.4 percent state poverty rate for 2012-2016 was, in turn, significantly higher than that for 2007-2011 period, but seemly clear increases were discernable in only seven counties, and the poverty rate for one county (Champaign) appeared to fall.[6]

See Table A4

Ranges of SAIPE County Poverty Rates in Ohio, 2001-2016
Plus Ohio and U.S. Rates

Ohio Poverty Rate   **U.S. Poverty Rate**
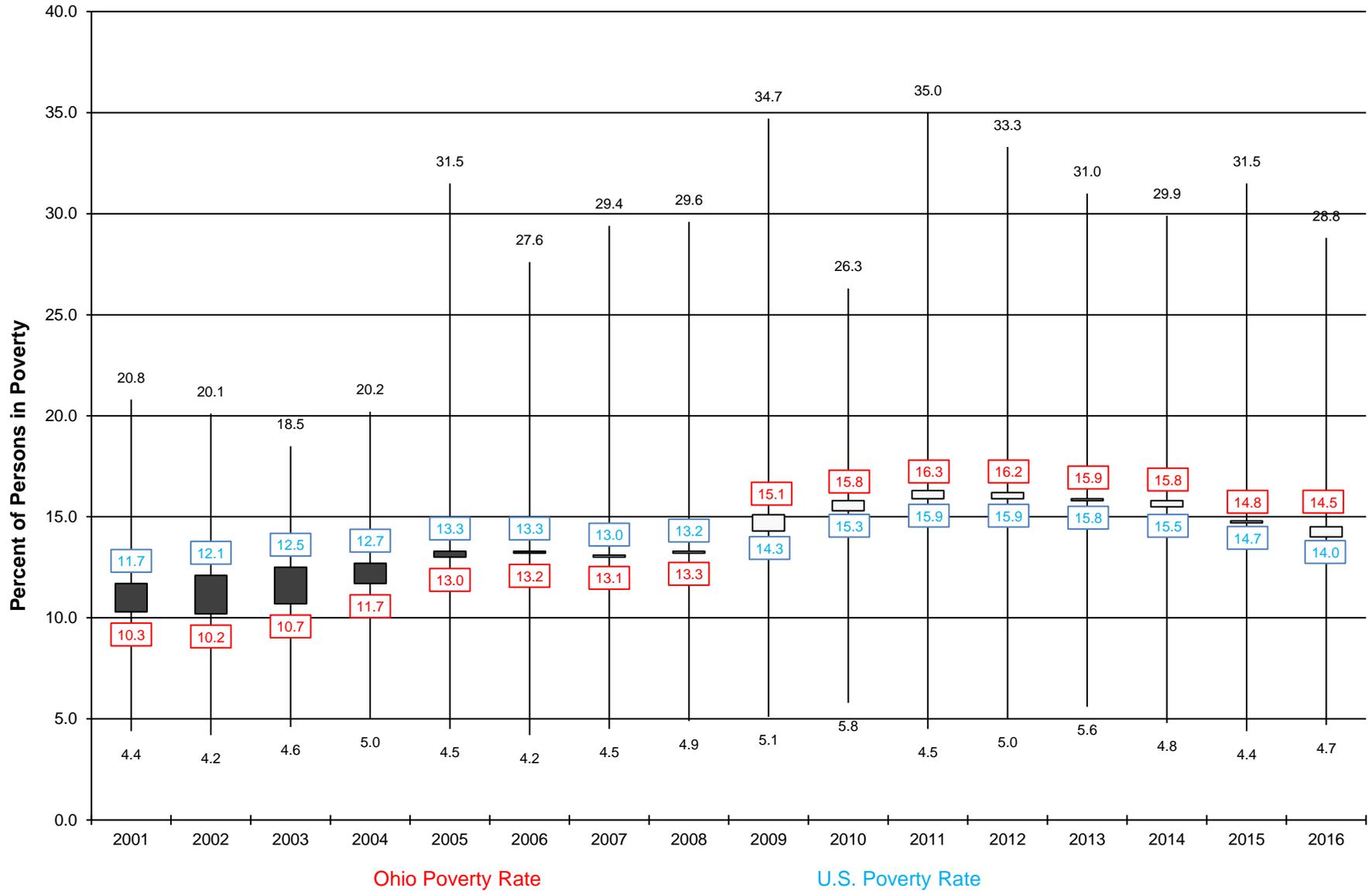
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

ANNUAL SAIPE ESTIMATES FOR COUNTIES

In contrast to the sample-based five-year county averages in the preceding section, the Census Bureau publishes annual model-based estimates of poverty numbers and rates in its Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program for data users who need such figures. The graph above illustrates the range of the such county poverty rates, with the lowest to highest noted above and below the vertical black lines. The complete list for counties is in Appendix Table A5a. Summary percentages for the state (red) and the nation (blue) are included for comparison. The black boxes illustrate the gap when Ohio's poverty rate was below the national average, the white boxes when it had an above-average rate, and the bars when the rates were nearly identical. The ranges shown above became wider – and the gap between Ohio and the U.S. narrower – with incorporation of American Community Survey data beginning in 2005. The estimated numbers for 2006-2016 are in Appendix Table A5b.[7]

See Tables A5a and A5b

Changing Poverty Rates in Ohio's 10 Largest Cities
1999, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016

	Akron*	Canton*	Cincinnati*	Cleveland*	Columbus*	Dayton*	Lorain	Parma	Toledo*	Youngstown*
1999	17.5%	19.2%	21.9%	26.3%	14.8%	23.0%	17.1%	4.9%	17.9%	24.8%
2007-11	25.8%	28.8%	27.4%	32.6%	21.8%	32.5%	28.8%	8.3%	25.6%	33.8%
2012-16	25.4%	31.8%	29.9%	36.0%	21.2%	34.5%	26.2%	10.2%	27.5%	38.0%
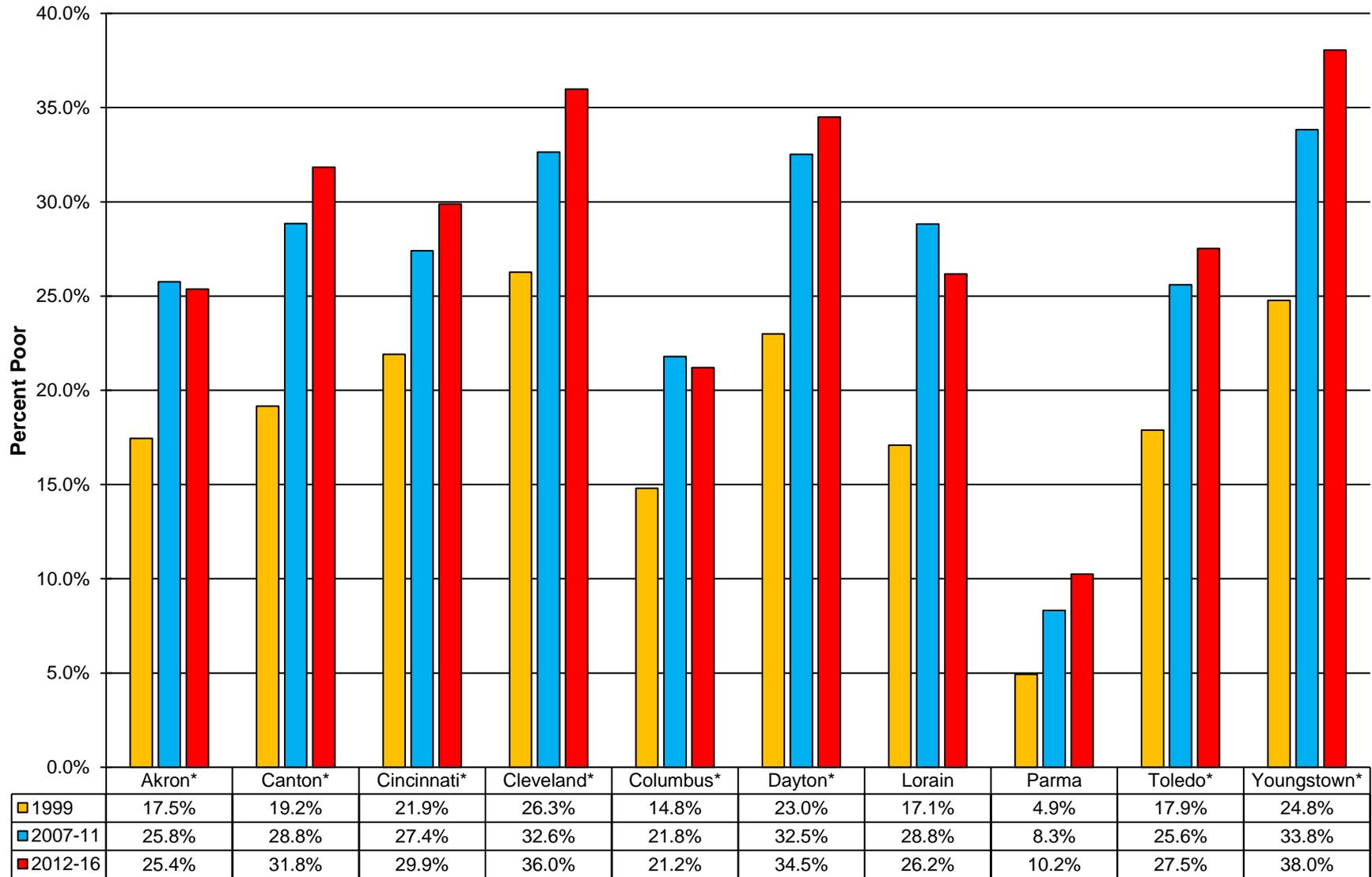
Source: U.S. Census Bureau   ■1999   ■2007-11   ■2012-16   Note: * - A metropolitan area central city.

OTHER TYPES OF AREAS 2012-2016

The chart above shows how poverty rates in Ohio's 10 largest cities have changed since 1999: all were significantly higher in 2007-2011 than in 1999. However, significant increases from 2007-2011 to 2012-2016 were seen in just four cities: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Youngstown. Changes in the remaining cities – whether increases or decreases – cannot be measured with the same degree of confidence, and may reflect sampling variability differences more than the four. (See Appendix Table A6.) Collectively, the 10 cities have 20.8 percent of all Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined in 2012-2016, and 36.5 percent of all Ohioans in poverty. It also is noteworthy that nine of the 10 cities have higher poverty rates than the counties in which they are located; Parma (in Cuyahoga) is the sole exception.

The central and principal cities of metropolitan areas (i.e., the largest cities for which the metropolitan areas are named) collectively had a higher poverty rate than metropolitan residents not in principal cities: 27.2 vs. 10.7 percent. Both are significantly higher than the corresponding rates of 25.6 and 10.0 during 2007-2011 and 18.9 and 6.5 percent in 1999. The American Community Survey (ACS) and decennial census (DC) data summarize poverty statistics for other types of areas within Ohio. Data in Appendix Table A6 show the poverty rate in urban areas (densely populated areas of at least 2,500 people) was estimated at 16.8 percent, higher than the 16.4 rate in 2007-2011 and the 11.5 rate in 1999; the poverty rate for rural areas was estimated at 10.5 percent, also higher than the 9.8 rate in 2007-2011 and the 7.6 rate in 1999. (Rural areas include people living on farms as well as densely populated areas of less than 2,500 people.) All of these summary percentage increases from 1999 to 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 appear to be statistically significant. However, caution is warranted for such conclusions.[8]

The summary rise in the urban poverty rate is the aggregation of many local components. ACS and DC data for the 86 cities in Ohio with at least 20,000 people (a subset of all urban residents) show that 75 experienced significant increases in poverty rates from 1999 to 2007-2011, but only 13 saw poverty rates climb further during 2012-2016, while two appear to have lower rates than in 2007-2011: Marion and Mason. Beyond these summary statements, the experiences of cities varied widely. Eleven cities had poverty rates exceeding 30 percent in 2012-16: Athens, Bowling Green, Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, Kent, Oxford, Portsmouth, Warren, Youngstown and Zanesville; the increased poverty rates since 1999 were significant for all but Athens and Oxford.[9] Twelve cities appeared at the other end of the spectrum with poverty rates below five percent: Avon, Avon Lake, Beavercreek, Dublin, Hilliard, Hudson, Mason, North Ridgeville, Rocky River, Solon, Strongsville and Westlake; all are suburbs in the metropolitan areas of Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton. See Appendix Table A6 for data for all 86 cities.

> See Table A6

Poor and Near-Poor Persons in Ohio:
The Ratio of Income to Poverty Level
for 11,267,500 Persons, 2012-16

Ratio Values	Number of Persons Under Ratio	Percent
Under 100%	1,732,839	15.4%
Under 125%	2,237,016	19.9%
Under 150%	2,733,035	24.3%
Under 175%	3,251,318	28.9%
Under 185%	3,451,995	30.6%
Under 200%	3,750,345	33.3%
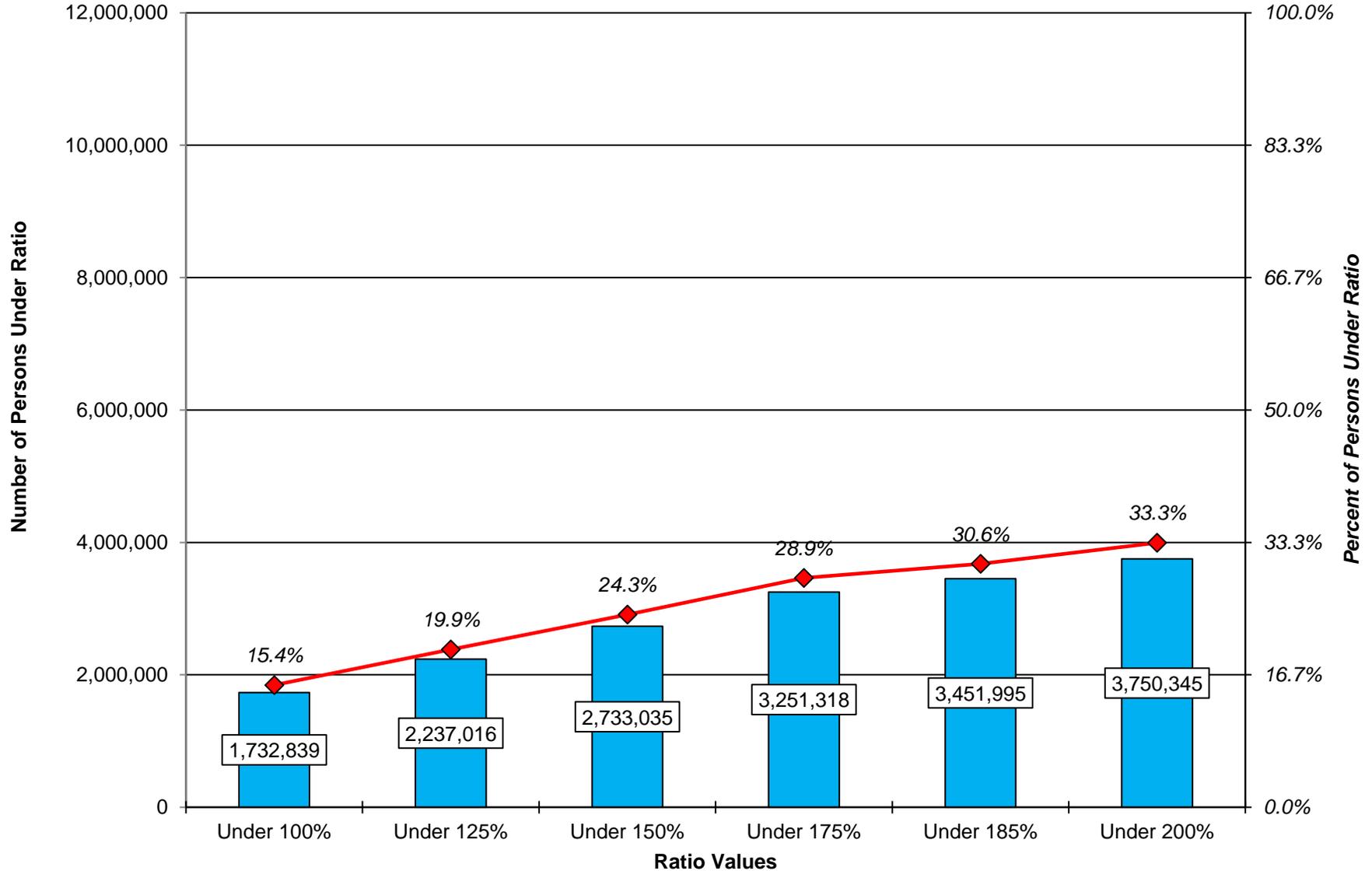
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

THE POOR AND THE NEAR-POOR: COUNTY VARIATIONS

In addition to the number and percentage of poor people, there are programmatic needs to know the number and percent-age of people who are more or less close to being poor. The chart above illustrates the progressively cumulating figures of Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined who were poor or relatively close to poverty. The left-most column shows the number poor persons (i.e., those whose income was less than 100 percent of the ratio of their income to their poverty level) was estimated to be about 1,732,800 during 2012-2016. That figure was 15.4 percent of the 11,267,500 people for whom poverty status was determined. The right-most column shows about 3,750,300 people had incomes less than 200 percent of the poverty level; that was 33.3 percent of the total. The latter figures include the 1,732,800 who were poor and about 2,017,500 – 17.9 percent – more who were not poor, but were more or less close to being poor. The middle four columns show numbers and percentage of Ohioans in other commonly used categories: below 125, 150, 175 and 185 percent of the ratio of income to the poverty level. The percentages shown above all are within 0.4 percent of the corresponding national averages. (See Appendix Table A7a).

As with county poverty rates, the variation of poverty-and-near-poverty rates within Ohio was notable. Appendix Table A7a shows Delaware County had the lowest percentage of those under 200 percent of the poverty level – 12.9 – while Adams County had the highest such percentage – 51.8. Altogether, 18 counties had poverty-and-near-poverty rates of at least 40 percent, 46 counties had rates in the 30s, 21 counties had rates in the 20s, and three counties had rates less than 20 percent; Medina and Warren were the other two. Appalachian counties collectively had 38.3 percent below 200 percent of the poverty level. The corresponding rate for non-Appalachian counties was 32.2 percent. Appendix Table A7a also shows by county the numbers and percentages of persons below other poverty-and-near-poverty levels of 125, 150, 175 and 185 percent.[10]

See Table A7a

Poor and Near-Poor Persons by Area Type:
The Percentages of Persons Under Selected
Ratios of Income to Poverty Level, 2012-16

Percent of Persons Under the Ratio

	Poor: <100% of Poverty Level	Poor & Near-Poor: <200% of Poverty Level
Ohio	15.4%	33.3%
Urban: Overall	16.8%	34.9%
Urban: Central/Principal Cities	27.2%	49.4%
Urban: Other	12.6%	29.0%
Rural	10.5%	27.7%

■ Ohio　　■ Urban: Overall　　■ Urban: Central/Principal Cities　　□ Urban: Other　　■ Rural
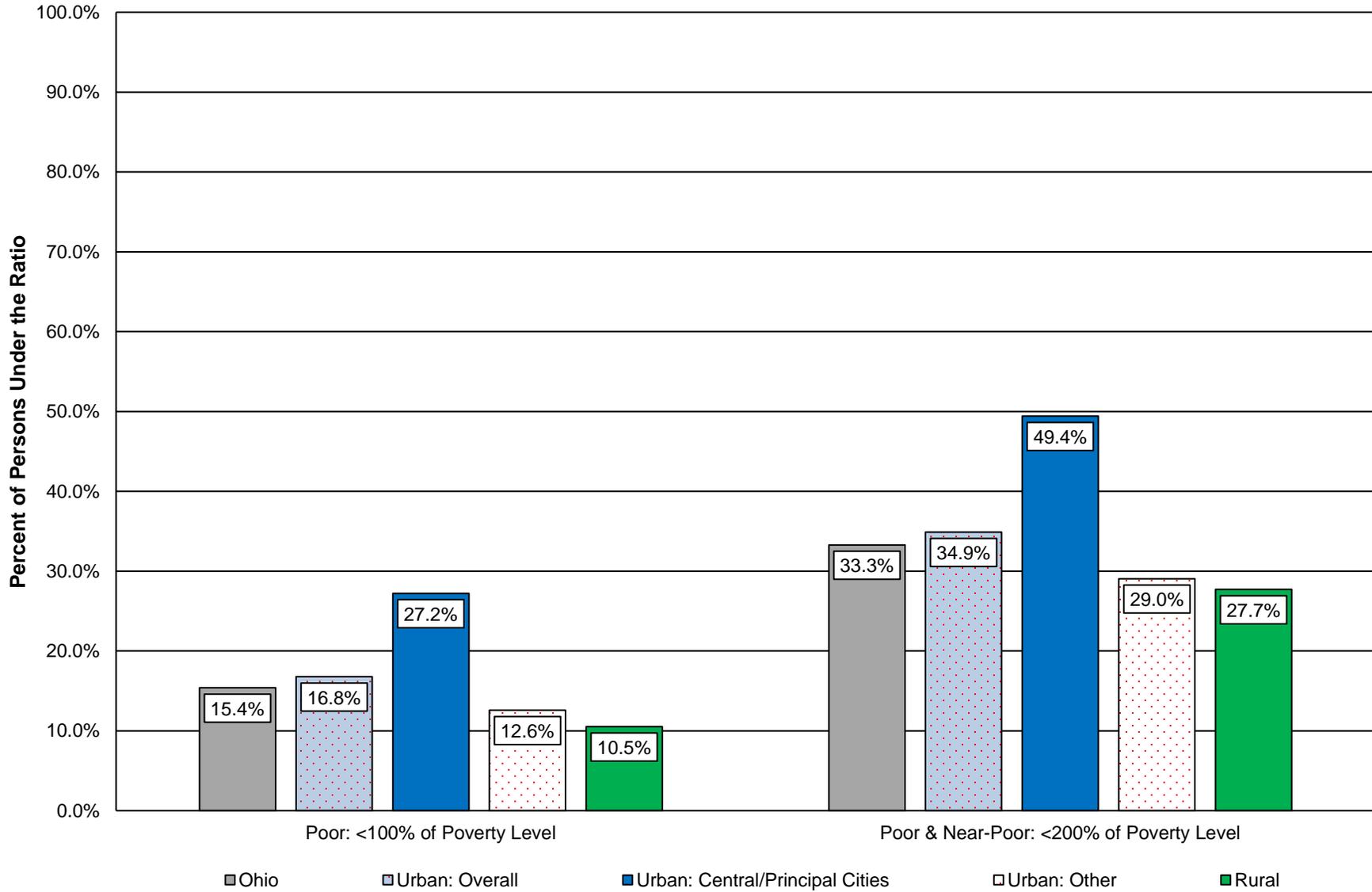
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

The chart above illustrates variations in poverty and near-poverty rates by the area types in which Ohioans live. An average of 15.4 percent of all Ohioans (gray column in the left set) were poor during 2012-2016; up to 33.3 percent were poor or near-poor (gray column in the right set). Poverty and near-poverty rates were noticeably lower in rural areas (green columns) – about five or six percentage points lower than the corresponding state averages at every level, and slightly higher than the state averages in urban areas (light blue columns with the red dots) – about two or three points above the state averages. (The different degrees of departure for the overall averages reflect the fact 77.8 percent of Ohioans live in urban areas).

The chart above also subdivides urban areas into summaries for metropolitan area central and principal cities (dark blue columns) and all other urban areas (white columns with red dots). It shows the highest poverty and near-poverty rates generally are found in the former – rates range from 27.2 to 49.4 percent; the latter have rates between the state and rural averages, ranging from 12.6 to 29.0 percent.

Despite these general tendencies, a wide range of variability is evident among individual places. Data in Appendix Table A7b lists poverty and near-poverty rates for the 86 cities with at least 20,000 people. Dublin, Hudson and Mason had the lowest percentages of people under 200 percent of the income-to-poverty-level ratio – all less than 10 percent. 18 cities ranged from 10 to 19.6 percent of the same poor and near-poor category, 16 ranged between 20 and 29.9 percent of their population, 11 were in the 30 to 39.9 percent range, 20 were in the 40 to 49.9 percent range, and 18 ranged from 50 to 66.4 percent of their populations under that ratio. Of the 16 metropolitan area central and principal cities in Ohio, only Mentor was below the state average with 15.8 percent of its poverty-status-determined population below 200 percent of the income-to-poverty-level ratio.

See Table A7b

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THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF POVERTY: VARIATIONS AND TRENDS IN OHIO

2015-2016 Ohio Poverty Rates by Family Type
and Householder's Work Status
All Families vs. Families without Social Security and Pensions

Percent Poor

All Families: about 2,930,000

Families without Social Security and Pensions: about 1,984,000

Householder's Work Status
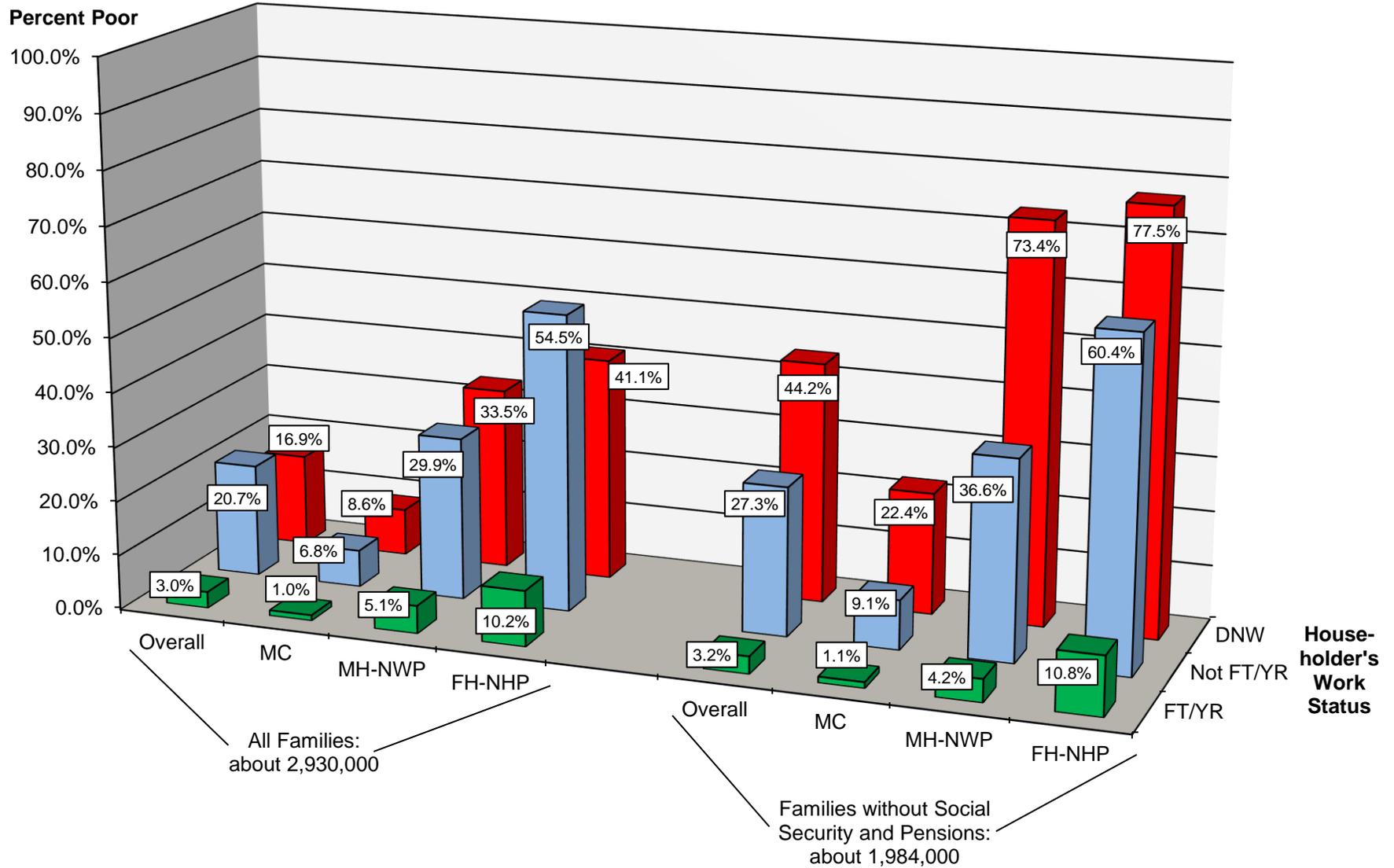
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FAMILY TYPE AND THE WORKING-AGE COHORT

There are two points to be made about employment status and the risk of poverty. The graph above illustrates the first point: there is nothing like a full-time/year-round (FT/YR) job for minimizing the risk of poverty. The overall family poverty rate in Ohio was 10.5 percent in 2015-2016. The column at far left shows the overall poverty rate was 3.0 percent when the householder worked full-time/year-round (FT/YR – green column). This contrasts with a 20.7 percent poverty rate for householders working less than full-time/year-round (Not FT/YR – the light blue column). (Householders may be male or female, but the Census Bureau's tabular data make no distinction by sex among married couples.)

Poverty rates varied with different types of families of FT/YR workers (green columns, left set): 1.0 percent among married couples (MC), 5.1 percent among male-householders-no-wife-present (MH-NWP) and 10.2 percent among female-house-holders-with-no-husband-present (FH-NHP). These contrast with the poverty rates when the householders worked less than FT/YR (blue columns, left set): 6.8 percent for married couples, 29.9 percent among male-householders-no-wife-pre-sent and 54.5 percent among female-householders-no-husband-present. Appendix Table A8a presents corresponding data for 2008-2009 (from the 2010 American Community Survey) and 1999 (from the 2000 decennial census).

The family poverty rates when the householder did not work (DNW, red columns, left set) are relatively close to the corre-sponding rates for householders not FT/YR: 16.9 vs. 20.7 percent overall, 8.6 vs. 6.8 percent among married couples, 33.5 vs. 29.9 percent among male-head-no-wife families, and 41.1 vs. 54.5 percent among female-head-no-husband families. This curious set of facts suggests that the relationship between work and family poverty may be more complex than simple summaries can reveal, and that other factors may be involved.

The relationship between the extent of employment and the risk of poverty for families is clarified in the set of columns of the right by *excluding the 946,000 families receiving social security and/or retirement pensions – essentially retirees,* which leaves the working-age cohort. The contrasts between FT/YR and not FT/YR employment this subset are roughly the same magnitudes as among all families: poverty rates of 3.2 vs. 27.3 percent overall, with married couples experien-cing 1.1 vs. 9.1 percent, male-head-no-wife families at 4.2 vs. 36.6 percent and female-head-no-wife families at 10.8 vs. 60.4 percent. However, family poverty rates are much higher when the head did not work *and* the family had no social security or pension income. The overall rate among these jobless (red columns, right set), which excludes retirees, was 44.2 percent, with married couples now at 22.4 percent, male-head-no-wife families at 73.4 percent and female-head-no-husband families at 77.5 percent. These figures indicate the profound impact of under- and unemployment for this seg-ment of society (See Appendix Table 8b).

See Tables A8a & A8b

2015-2016 Ohio Poverty Rates Among Married Couples
by the Work Status of Both
All Couples vs. Couples without Social Security and Pensions

Percent Poor
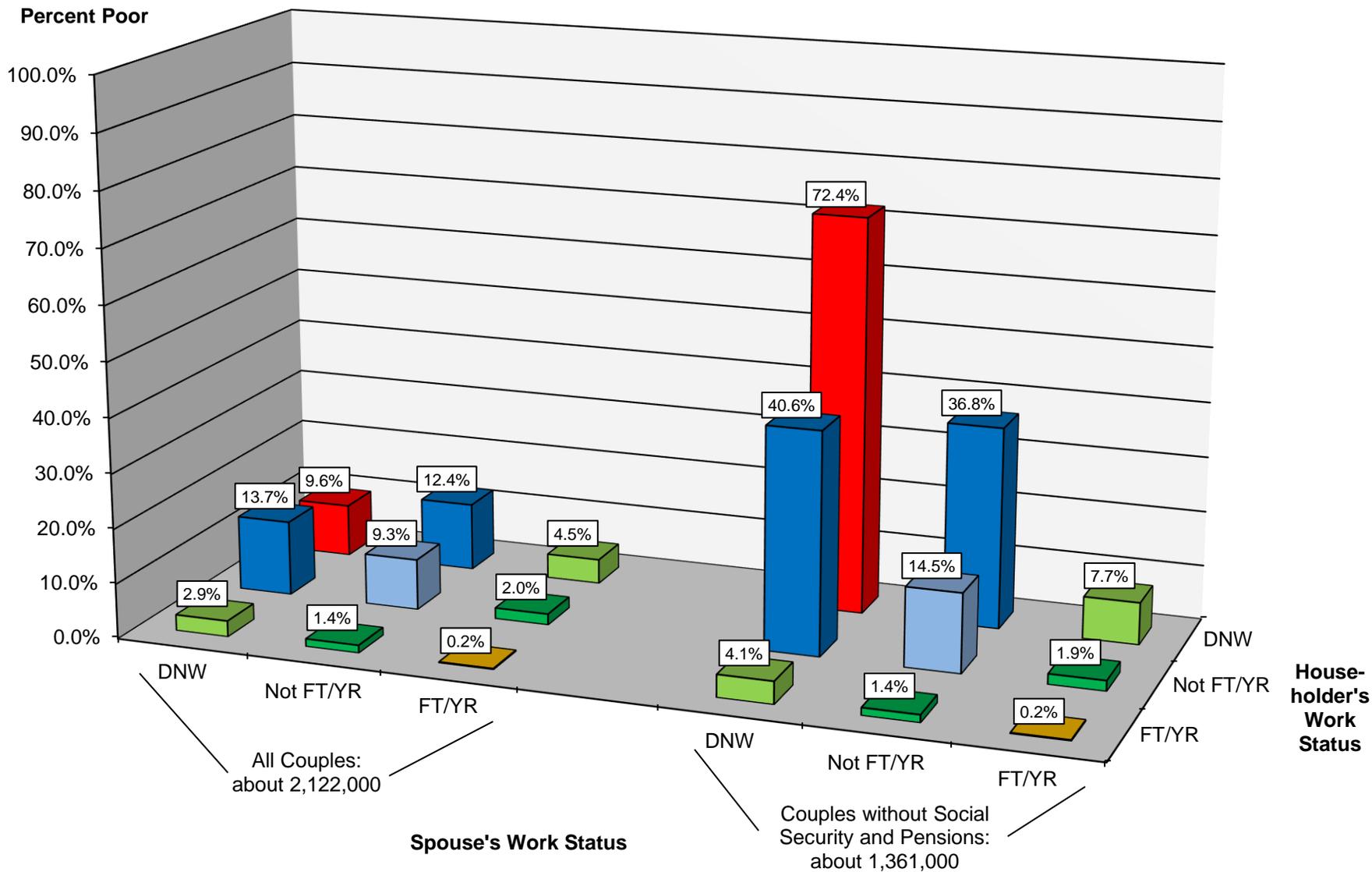
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MARRIED COUPLES AND THE WORKING-AGE COHORT

The preceding section showed that married couples had the lowest family poverty rates for every level of householder employment. A substantial contributing factor is illustrated in the graph above and leads to the second point about employment and poverty: being married to someone working full-time/year-round (FT/YR) also reduces the risk of poverty. Among all married-couple families (the left set of columns) it is at-worst about 4.5 percent (light green columns). The risk of poverty was reduced to 2.0 percent or less when one worked FT/YR and the other worked part-time (Not FT/YR, dark green columns), and the risk of poverty nearly vanishes if both work FT/YR (the gold column). These poverty rates contrast with those for couples lacking a FT/YR job (the blue columns). Poverty rates for the latter ranged between nine and 14 percent, depending on whether one (dark blue column) or both (light blue columns) had a part-time job. Appendix Table A8a has comparable figures for 2008-2009 and 1999; the poverty rates seen then for married couples in corresponding circumstances varied little from those shown above.

The chart above also shows an anomalously low poverty rate of 9.6 percent among all couples when neither worked (red column). As in the preceding section, *excluding the 761,000 couples receiving social security and/or pension incomes and focusing on the working-age cohort* clarifies the relationship between the extent of employment and their families' risk of poverty. Poverty rates are still relatively low – 7.7 percent at-worst – when at least one has FT/YR employment: specifically, compare the gold and green columns on the right with those on the left. On the other hand, poverty rates are much higher when FT/YR employment is absent, ranging from 36.8 to 72.4 percent (dark blue and red columns on the right). Excluding retired couples shows the profound effect of under- and unemployment on couples who actually need jobs (see Appendix Table 8b).

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

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

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

See Tables A8a &A8b

Poverty Rates In Ohio and Presence of Related Children
by Household Type, 1999-2016
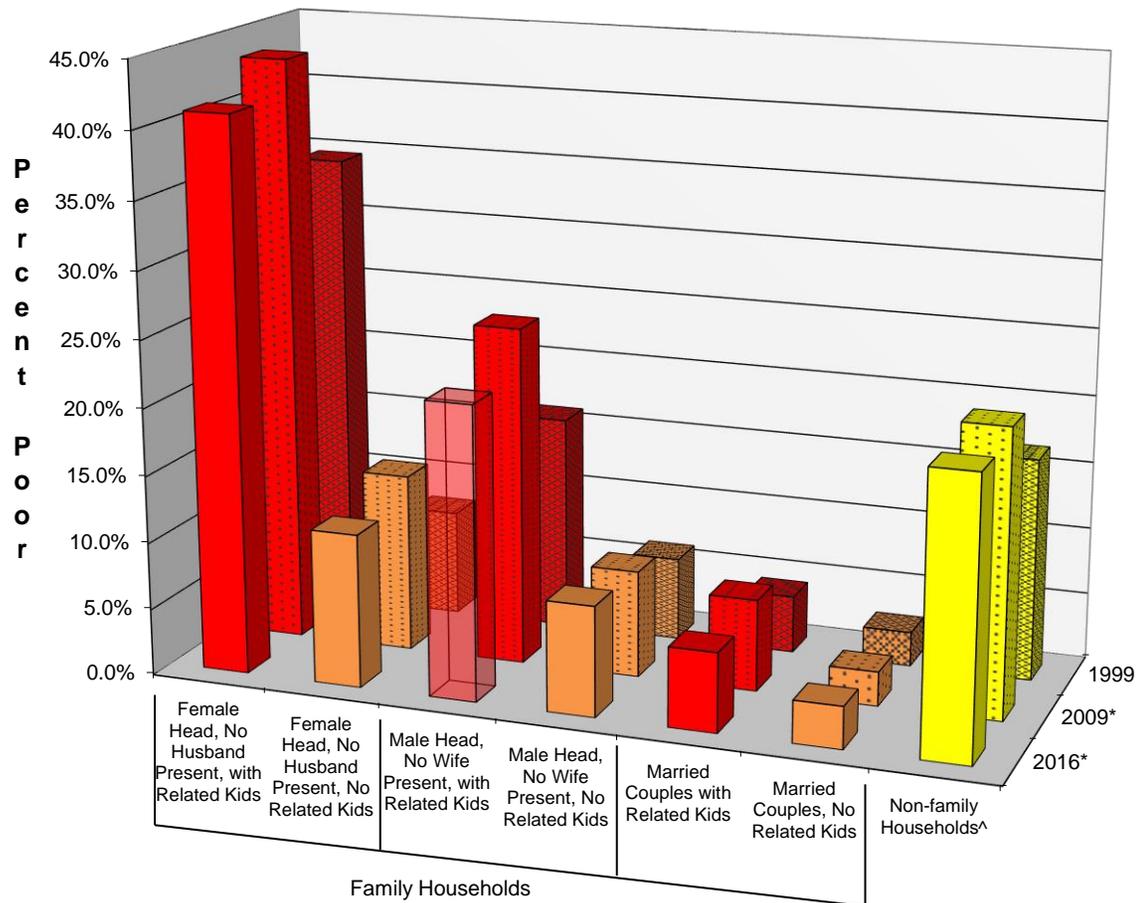
	Female Head, No Husband Present, with Related Kids	Female Head, No Husband Present, No Related Kids	Male Head, No Wife Present, with Related Kids	Male Head, No Wife Present, No Related Kids	Married Couples with Related Kids	Married Couples, No Related Kids	Non-family Households^
☐2016*	41.1%	11.5%	21.9%	8.3%	6.0%	3.2%	20.7%
☐2009*	43.6%	13.3%	25.2%	8.0%	6.9%	2.6%	21.4%
⊠1999	34.6%	7.9%	16.1%	6.2%	4.3%	2.6%	16.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND THE PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN

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

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

The poverty rates for non-family households are similar to those of male-headed families with children, and show the same pattern of a lower risk in 1999 than in 2008-2009 or 2015-2016.[14]

The chart above also shows the variation in poverty rates over time. Poverty rates were lower in 1999 than in 2008-2009 and 2015-2016.

See Table A9

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Ohio Families Receiving Cash Public Assistance
by Poverty Status and Type, 1999-2016
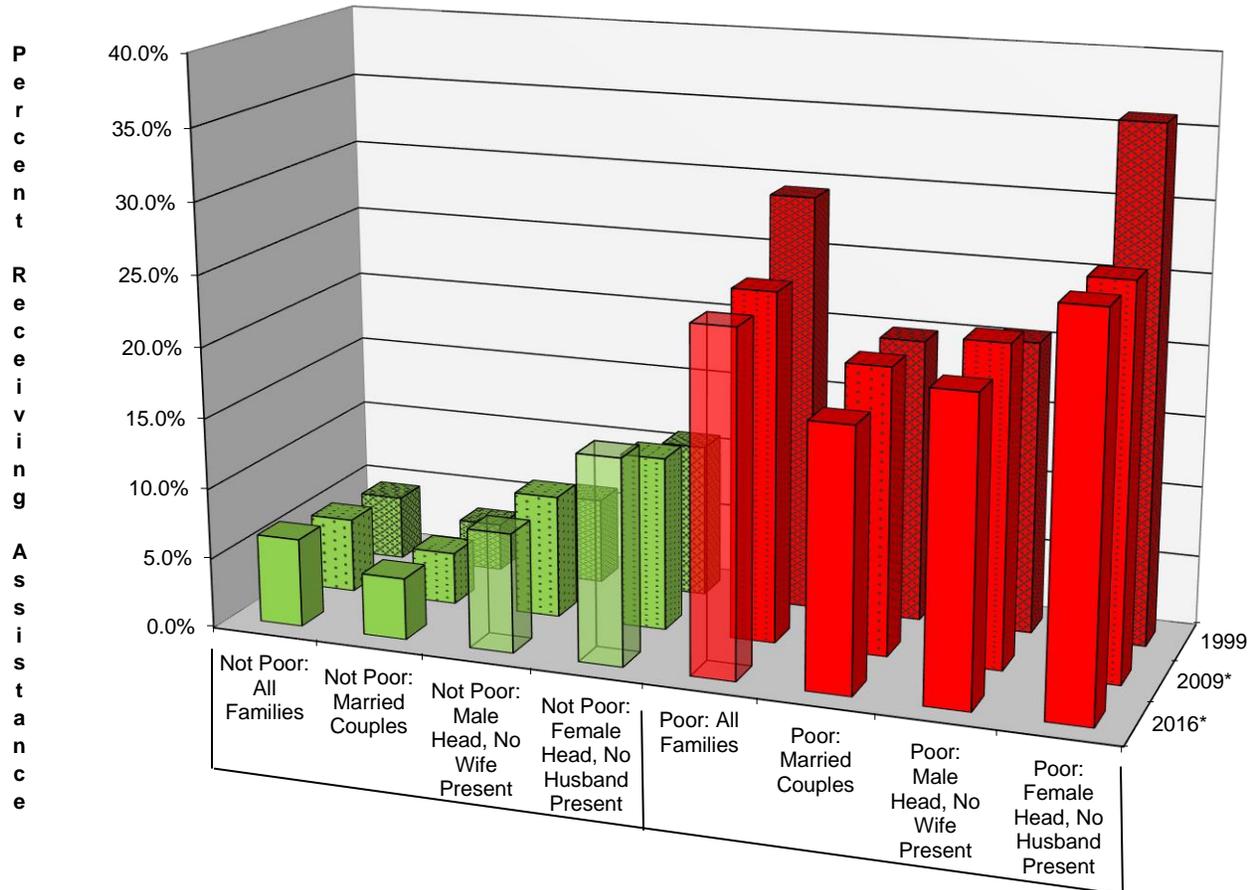
	Not Poor: All Families	Not Poor: Married Couples	Not Poor: Male Head, No Wife Present	Not Poor: Female Head, No Husband Present	Poor: All Families	Poor: Married Couples	Poor: Male Head, No Wife Present	Poor: Female Head, No Husband Present
2016*	6.3%	4.4%	8.5%	14.6%	24.1%	18.4%	21.3%	27.4%
2009*	5.3%	3.7%	8.7%	12.3%	24.6%	20.2%	22.5%	27.3%
1999	4.6%	3.4%	6.1%	10.9%	29.4%	20.0%	20.6%	36.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

About 238,500, or 8.1 percent, of all families in Ohio received some form of cash public assistance (CPA) at some time in the preceding 12 months according to the latest data from the American Community Survey.[15] This is slightly greater than the 7.5 and 6.5 percent rates of 2008-2009 and 1999 (see Appendix Table 10). (Non-cash forms of assistance have been excluded. However, the impact of the latter in reducing poverty is evident in Fox (2017: Figure 2 & Appendix Tables A-6 & A-7).)

The chart above shows poor families (red columns) uniformly are much more likely to receive CPA than are families at and above the poverty level (green columns), but not all poor families receive CPA. Poor families may not have received CPA because they did not apply for it or did not meet all of the eligibility requirements. The percentage of all *poor* families receiving CPA (left-most of the red columns) was higher in the past, dropping from 29.4 percent in 1999 to 24.6 in 2008-2009 and 24.1 in 2015-2016. On the other hand, less than seven percent of all families *at or above* the poverty level (left-most of the green columns) received CPA in the year preceding the data collection. Families that are near poverty may receive CPA because eligibility may be cut-off above the poverty level, because members may have worked part of the 12 preceding months, or because they were poor and receiving CPA prior to resuming work.

These percentages also vary by family type. Among those *not* in poverty, less than five percent of married couples received CPA during the years shown; at the other end of the spectrum families headed by women with no husband present ranged from 10.9 to 14.6 percent. Still all of these percentages are less than those for *poor* families. Among the latter, those headed by women with no husband present had the highest CPA rates – between 27 and 28 percent in 2008-2009 and 2015-2016, down from 36 percent in 1999. These contrast with the rates for families headed by men with no wife present, which showed relatively small net changes between the years, and married couples, which fluctuated between 18 and 21 percent.

Finally, it is worth noting CPA boosts or keeps only a fraction of families out of poverty. About 238,500 families received CPA in 2015-2016, but CPA relieved the poverty of only 29,500-plus. For the rest, CPA either was insufficient for relieving poverty or was not critical for staying out of poverty (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2017b). Figures for 2008-2009 were about 223,000 receiving CPA, with 24,800 boosted out of poverty (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2010b); figures for 1999 were about 197,000 receiving CPA and 19,500 boosted out of poverty (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 2003). (The same data sources estimated family poverty numbers and rates at about 305,500 and 10.4 percent in 2015-2016, 348,000 and 11.7 percent in 2008-2009, and 235,000 and 7.8 percent in 1999.)

See Table A10

Poverty Rates in Ohio by Educational Attainment
Among Persons Age 25 Years and Older, 1999-2016
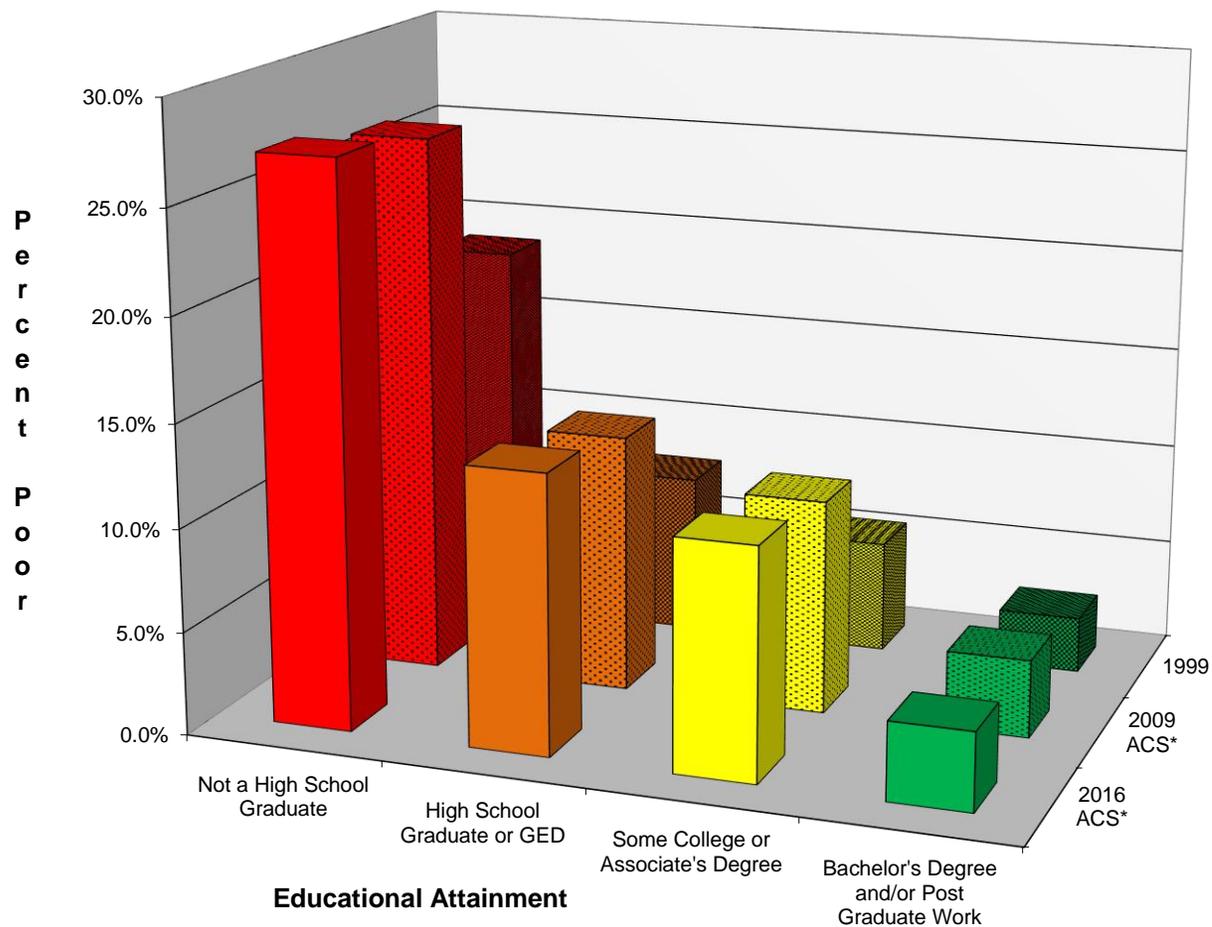
	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate or GED	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work
☐2016 ACS*	27.2%	13.5%	11.2%	3.8%
☐2009 ACS*	26.4%	12.6%	10.4%	3.8%
▨1999	18.8%	7.8%	5.5%	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The skills and knowledge acquired with greater educational attainment tend to be less common and in greater demand. Consequently, employment is steadier and earnings typically are higher. In this sense, greater educational attainment generally indicates the ability to earn more money over the years. Therefore, it is not surprising that the risk of poverty falls with more education. The chart above shows that poverty rates are highest among those without a high school education and lowest among those with a bachelor's degree or more. Getting a high school diploma reduces the risk of poverty more than subsequent educational attainment. Nevertheless, some college or an associate's degree reduces the risk further, and a bachelor's degree or post-graduate work reduces it even more.

However, even among the most highly-educated, poverty rates fluctuate over time. American Community Survey data show the highest poverty rates across all educational levels in 2015-2016, while poverty rates generally were slightly lower in 2008-2009 and much lower for each level in 1999.

See Table A11

Poverty Rates in Ohio by Age Groups
for Selected Years, 1999-2016

	0-4	5	6-11	12-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & Over
2016 (ACS)*	23.9%	23.3%	21.7%	16.5%	24.1%	15.7%	12.9%	10.6%	10.8%	7.5%	9.0%
2009 (ACS)*	26.8%	23.7%	21.8%	17.8%	26.4%	17.0%	12.3%	10.5%	9.2%	7.4%	9.5%
1999 (DC)	17.3%	15.8%	14.8%	11.6%	19.5%	10.1%	7.7%	6.1%	7.8%	7.0%	9.6%
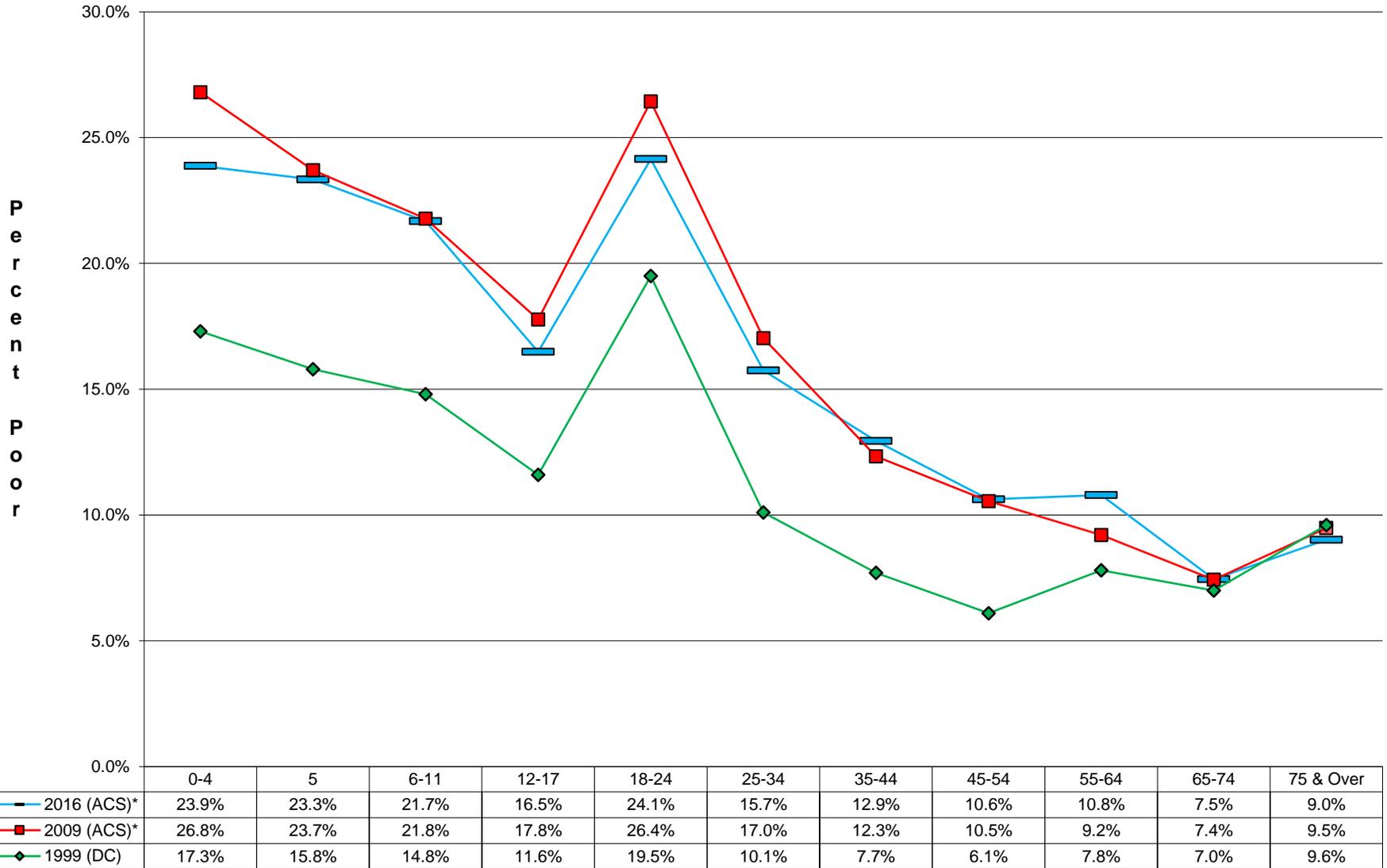
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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

AGE GROUPS, OVERALL

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

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

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

Perhaps the most unexpected characteristics in the chart above are the consistently low poverty rates for people ages 65 to 74 and 75 and over. These may be partially due to social security and pensions income growth pegged to inflation rates. These little- or no-changed poverty rates seem remarkable given the in-household population of the 75-plus group rose 17.8 percent from 1999 to 2016, and that of the 65-to-74 year-olds rose 35.7 percent (see Appendix Table A12a).

Earlier sections of this report noted how the poverty rates for those not working became much higher after people receiv-ing social security and retirement income were removed from the work/marital/poverty status analyses. This section adds a note on the importance of retirement and social security income in reducing poverty rates for those ages 65-plus. Ap-pendix Table A12a shows removing retirement income alone increases the poverty rate 8.1 to 43.7 percent; removing social security alone increases the rate to 54.2 percent, and removing both increases it to 61.8 percent (based on U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2017b). Fox (2017: Figure 8 and Appendix Tables A-6 & A-7) also demonstrates the im-pact of social security in reducing poverty rates for this age group.

See Tables A12a & A12b

Poverty Rates in Ohio, 2015-2016
by Age Group, Sex and Minority Status
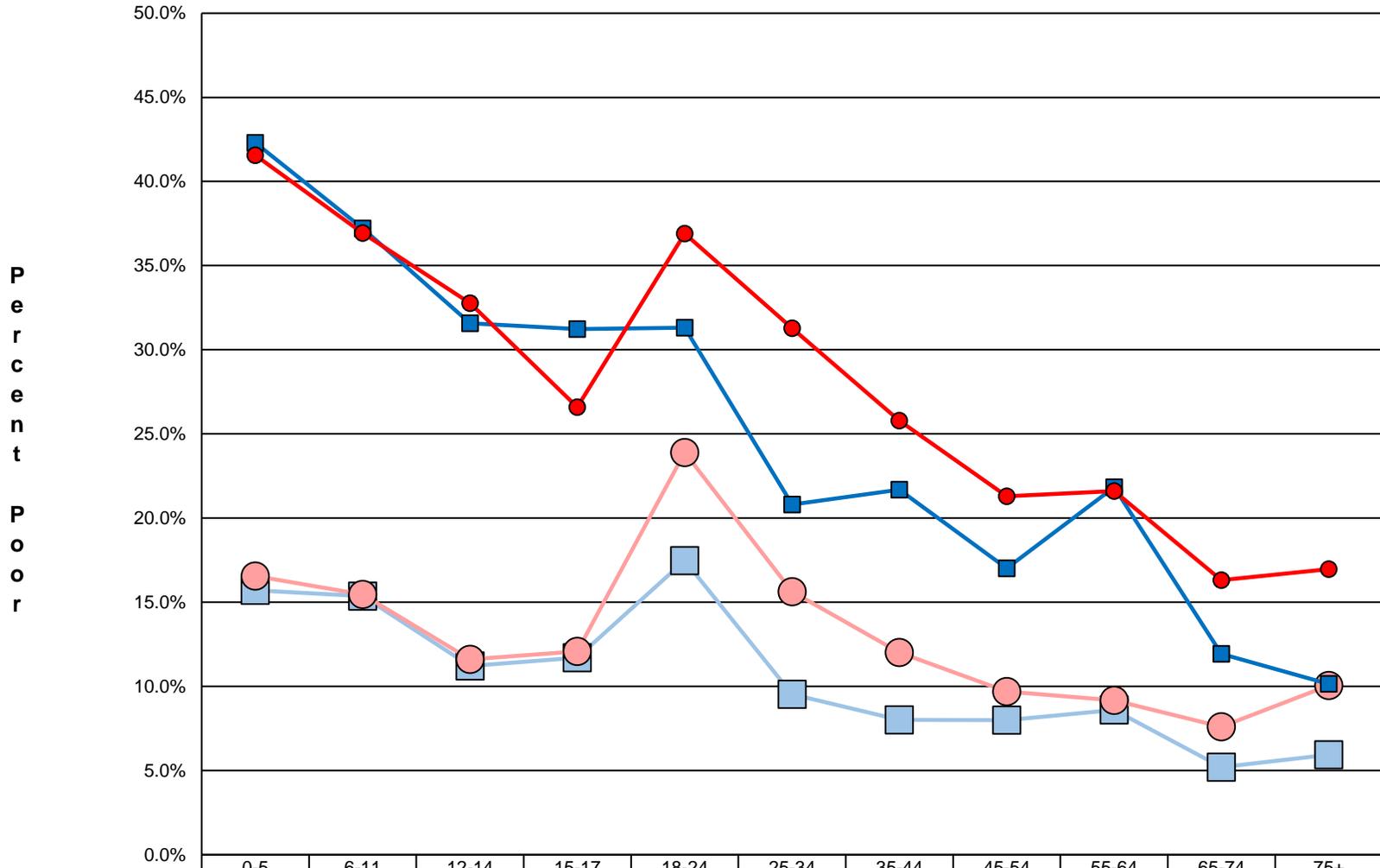
	0-5	6-11	12-14	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Non-Hispanic White Males	15.7%	15.4%	11.2%	11.7%	17.5%	9.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.6%	5.2%	5.9%
Non-Hispanic White Females	16.6%	15.5%	11.6%	12.1%	23.9%	15.6%	12.0%	9.7%	9.2%	7.6%	10.1%
Minority Males	42.3%	37.2%	31.6%	31.2%	31.3%	20.8%	21.7%	17.0%	21.8%	11.9%	10.1%
Minority Females	41.6%	36.9%	32.8%	26.6%	36.9%	31.3%	25.8%	21.3%	21.6%	16.3%	17.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

AGE GROUPS, SEX AND MINORITY STATUS

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

- At every age, poverty rates are much lower for the majority (non-Hispanic whites, pink dots and light blue squares for females and males, respectively) than for minorities (everyone else, red dots and dark blue squares for females and males, respectively), with the partial exception of majority females ages 75 and over.
- The poverty rates for minority children are much higher than for majority children, ranging between 26 and 43 percent compared with 11 to 17 percent; however, there is little or no difference between the sexes within the majority and minority segments (children are less than 18 years old), possibly excepting minority females ages 15 to 17.
- Higher poverty rates for women first appear in the 18-24 age group and remain in the 25-34 age group, but diminish to the point of insignificance in the 55-64 age group; however, more modest differences re-emerge thereafter.
- The declining poverty rates of children coincide with the declining poverty rates of persons 20 to 35 years older (i.e., roughly a generation older) – more so for women than for men.

The last two points seem consistent with the fact 67.1 percent of poor families with related children were headed by women with no husband present in 2016 in contrast with 12.0 percent of such families headed by males with no wife present (approximately 157,000 and 28,000, respectively, out of 234,000 – see Appendix Table A9). Married couples comprise the remaining number and percentage of poor families with related children – 49,000 and 20.9 percent.

See Tables A9 & A12c

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Poverty Rates in Ohio, 1999-2016
by Race and Hispanic Identity
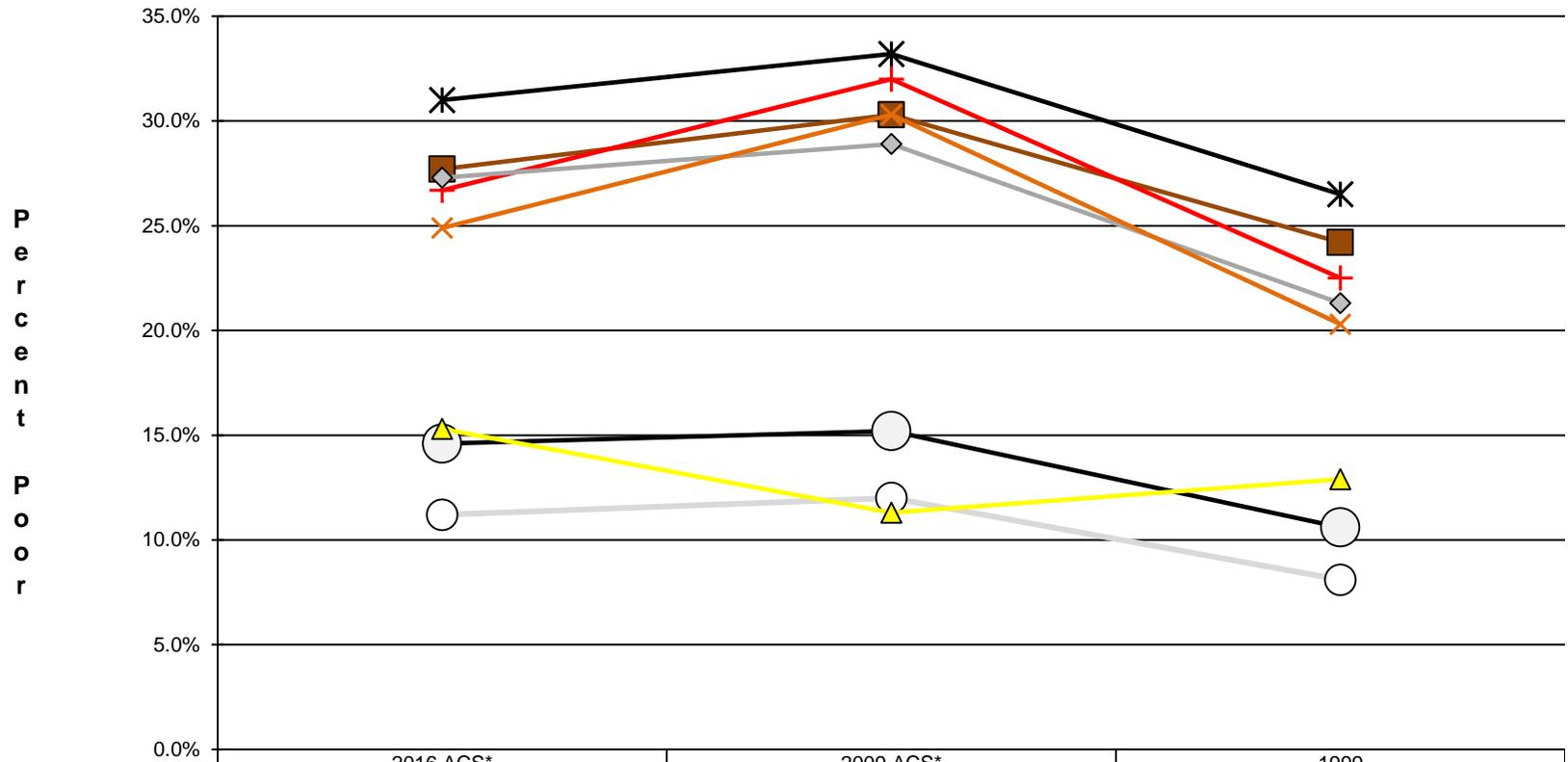
	2016 ACS*	2009 ACS*	1999
Total	14.6%	15.2%	10.6%
White, Not Hispanic	11.2%	12.0%	8.1%
All Minorities Combined	27.7%	30.3%	24.2%
Black	31.0%	33.2%	26.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	15.3%	11.3%	12.9%
Amer. Indian/AK Native/Other^	26.7%	32.0%	22.5%
Bi/Multi-racial	27.3%	28.9%	21.3%
Hispanics~	24.9%	30.3%	20.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

RACE AND HISPANIC DETAILS

The risk of poverty varies by race and Hispanic status.[16] With the possible exception of Asians-and-Pacific Islanders (yellow triangles), the chart above shows poverty rates for all other segments rising from 1999 to 2008-2009 and showing little net change by 2015-2016. Non-Hispanic whites (white circles) – the majority segment in society – had the lowest poverty rates, ranging from 8.1 to 12.0 percent. These contrast with the overall poverty rate for minorities (brown squares), which rose from 24.2 to 30.3 percent before modestly declining to 27.7 percent. The overall minority poverty rate largely reflects the experience of blacks (black stars), and blacks had the highest poverty rates in this time period, ranging from 26.5 to 33.2 percent. Similarly, poverty rates for American Indians, Alaskan Natives or some Other race (red crosses – Appendix Table A13 show the rates separately) and those claiming more than one race (gray diamonds) rose from the low 20s to around 30 percent in 2008-2009 with modest apparent declines since. Asians and Pacific Islanders are at the other end of the minority spectrum with rates from 11.3 to 15.3 percent – much closer to the majority.[17] The poverty rate for Hispanics (orange "Xs"), who may be of any race (but choose white most of the time), rose from 20.3 to 30.3 percent in 2008-2009 before decreasing to 24.9 percent in 2015-2016.

While minorities generally have higher poverty rates than the majority, most poor people in Ohio are non-Hispanic whites. The most recent American Community Survey estimated their numbers at 1,007,000 – 61.2 percent of the 1,645,000 total. Of the remaining 638,000 (minorities, 38.8 percent), blacks are the largest segment – 428,000 (26.0 percent), followed by Hispanics – about 102,000 (6.2 percent), bi- and multi-racial persons – 85,200 (5.2 percent), Asians and Pacific Islanders – 36,200 (2.2 percent), and American Indians and Alaskan Natives – 4,500 (0.3 percent). 28,400 persons identifying as some other race were 1.7 percent of the poor. (The individual minority components sum to more than the 638,000 and 38.8 percent because Hispanics may be of any race.)

See Table A13a

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Distributions of Majority and Minority Populations in Ohio,
Persons for Whom Poverty Status Determined and Poor, by Area Type, 2015-2016

Percentage Distributions for the Four Populations

All Non-Hispanic Whites: 15.2%, 58.2%, 26.6%

All Minorities: 50.3%, 45.5%, 4.2%

Poor Non-Hispanic Whites: 24.9%, 52.5%, 22.6%

Poor Minorities: 62.8%, 34.8%, 2.4%

■ Urban: Central/Principal Cities   ▫ Urban: Other   ■ Rural
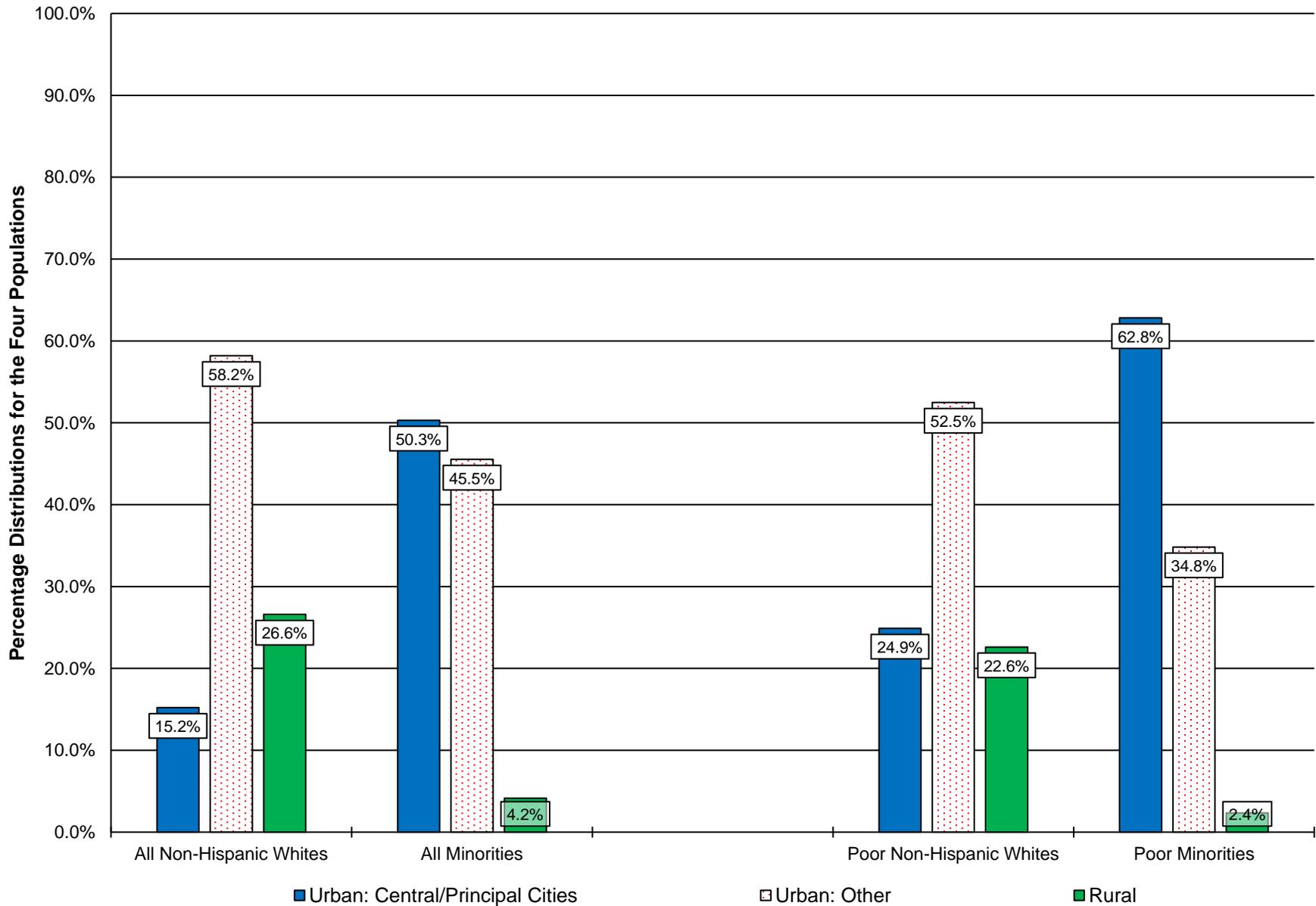
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY POPULATIONS AND POVERTY

The chart above illustrates the differing distributions of majority and minority populations. The six columns on the left show the distributions of *all persons for whom poverty status was determined* ("all," for short), and the six columns on the right show the distributions of *poor* people. Each is subdivided by the area of residence: central and principal cities of metropolitan areas (blue), other urban places (red dots), and rural (green). 58.2 percent of all non-Hispanic whites – the majority population – live in other urban areas, followed by 26.6 percent in rural areas and 15.2 percent in the central or principal cities of metropolitan areas. This contrasts with the distribution of all minorities, 95.8 percent of whom are urban with 50.3 percent in central or principal cities; only 4.2 percent lived in rural areas. In short, minorities are much more urban than the majority.

The distributions of *poor* majority and minority populations are similar. 52.5 percent of poor non-Hispanic whites are in other urban areas, with the remaining poor are roughly equally split between central and principal cities and rural areas – 24.9 vs. 22.6 percent. By contrast, 97.8 percent of poor minorities are urban, with 62.8 percent central and principal cities and 34.8 in other urban areas; only 2.4 percent are in rural areas. Like their total population, minority poor are much more urban than the majority poor.

Absolute numbers from Appendix Table A13b confirm the asymmetric distributions of poverty by area type: in central and principal cities, minority poor out-number majority poor by about 401,000 to 251,000. The composition is reversed else-where: in other urban areas majority poor out-number minority poor by about 529,000 to 222,000; and in rural areas ma-jority poor out-number minority poor by about 228,000 to 15,000. In other words, the composition of the poverty popula-tion changes from mostly minorities to overwhelmingly non-Hispanic whites as one moves from big cities to the country-side – largely reflecting the urban residence of minorities for whom poverty status was determined.

Still, differences in poverty *rates* by area type are similar – they just are more than doubled for minorities overall, but with 34.6 vs. 18.4 percent in central and principal cities, 21.2 vs. 10.1 percent in other urban areas, and 15.7 vs. 9.5 percent in rural areas.

See Table A13b

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APPENDICES

DEFINING AND MEASURING POVERTY

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

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

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons related by birth, marriage or adoption living in the same housing unit.[18] Families (and all of the persons in them) with less than the minimum income required for the economy food plan are below the poverty threshold and are poor. Families (and all of the persons in them) at or above the minimum are not poor. The amounts of money needed to stay out of poverty vary by size and, for families of the same size, the number of related children under 18 years old. The threshold table for 2016 is reproduced below.[19]

The Minimum Family Income Needed in 2016 to Stay Out of Poverty, by Family Size and Number of Related Children

	Number of Related Children Under 18								
Size of Family Unit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 (unrelated individual):									
Under 65	$12,486								
65 or older	$11,511								
2: Householder Under 65	$16,072	$16,543							
65 or older	$14,507	$16,480							
3	$18,774	$19,318	$19,337						
4	$24,755	$25,160	$24,339	$24,424					
5	$29,854	$30,288	$29,360	$28,643	$28,205				
6	$34,337	$34,473	$33,763	$33,082	$32,070	$31,470			
7	$39,509	$39,756	$38,905	$38,313	$37,208	$35,920	$34,507		
8	$44,188	$44,578	$43,776	$43,072	$42,075	$40,809	$39,491	$39,156	
9 or more	$53,155	$53,413	$52,702	$52,106	$51,127	$49,779	$48,561	$48,259	$46,400

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

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

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

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

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

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF POVERTY

The Census Bureau's definition of poverty has been criticized on a variety of points, and the Bureau has done extensive research addressing the issues raised. The latest results of its efforts are discussed in "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2016" (Fox, 2017), which accounts for the impact of various changes made in response to those criticisms. Differences between the official and supplemental measures are highlighted as follows:

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

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

Using the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS-ASEC, still the official data source for national and state-level poverty statistics), Fox concluded the overall effect of changing to the supplemental measure raised the 2016 estimated U.S. poverty rate from 12.7 to 14.0 percent of all persons for whom poverty status was determined, a modest but significant increase. The effect was broadly based in some respects; rates were higher regardless of sex, nativity and educational attainment. The effect was more focused in other respects. The highest rate increase was among ages 65-plus. Other segments for whom rates rose were workers and working-age able-bodied adults, married couples, male-headed families, unrelated individuals, home owners, the uninsured and privately insured, and whites,

Asians and Hispanics. The steepest reduction was among unmarried partners. Rates also were lower for children, disabled working-age adults, and those with public insurance. Rates were unchanged for female-headed families, blacks, renters and working-age adults not working (Fox, 2017: Appendix Table A-2).

The impact of residential adjustments should not be underestimated. Midwestern and non-metropolitan residents had lower rates. Specifically, the three-year moving average (2014-2016) for Ohio fell 14.3 to 11.8 percent with the switch from the official to supplemental measures, a significant reduction. Nineteen other states also saw significant rate reductions, but 13 states and the District of Columbia saw significant rate increases while 17 states saw no significant change. Overall, the three-year moving average for the U.S. rose from 13.7 to 14.7 percent with the switch from the official to the supplemental measure (Fox, 2017: Appendix Tables A-2 & A-5).[21]

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

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

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Table A1: Number and Percent of Poor Persons in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2016 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)

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

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2017); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); and U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1975, 1983, 1993, 2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A2: Number and Percent of Poor Families in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2016 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)

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

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2017); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); and U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1975, 1983, 1993, 2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A3: Poverty, Unemployment and Per Capita Income in Ohio, 1959, 1969-2016

Year	Percent Poor	Unem- ployment Rate[1]	Per Capita Income[2] (1,000)	Year(s)	Percent Poor	Unem- ployment Rate[3]	Per Capita Income[2] (1,000)[3]
1959^	15.9	5.5	$18.692	1993*	13.2	6.6	$33.368
				1994*	12.8	5.6	$33.983
1969^	10.0	4.1	$25.100	1995*	12.7	4.8	$34.546
1970*	9.4	5.4	$24.715	1996*	11.7	5.0	$35.167
1971*	9.1	6.5	$25.271	1997*	11.6	4.6	$36.348
1972*	8.4	5.5	$26.506	1998*	10.9	4.3	$37.461
1973*	8.3	4.3	$27.674	1999^	10.6	4.3	$37.792
1974*	8.2	4.8	$27.363	2000*	10.8	4.0	$38.355
1975*	8.8	9.1	$26.815	2001-2	11.9	5.0	$38.444
1976*	9.3	7.8	$27.931	2002-3	12.1	6.0	$38.716
1977*	9.2	6.5	$28.853	2003-4	12.5	6.3	$39.234
1978*	9.5	5.5	$29.316	2004-5	13.0	6.1	$39.477
1979^	10.3	5.8	$28.841	2005-6	13.3	5.7	$39.800
1980*	11.0	8.4	$27.510	2006-7	13.1	5.5	$40.477
1981*	11.8	9.4	$27.555	2007-8	13.4	6.0	$40.640
1982*	13.0	12.7	$26.753	2008-9	15.2	8.4	$40.130
1983*	13.3	12.4	$26.593	2009-10	15.8	10.3	$39.729
1984*	13.3	9.5	$28.366	2010-11	16.4	9.6	$40.439
1985*	13.0	8.9	$29.398	2011-12	16.3	8.1	$41.465
1986*	13.1	8.3	$30.421	2012-13	16.0	7.4	$41.692
1987*	13.0	7.1	$30.745	2013-14	15.8	6.6	$42.013
1988*	12.8	6.0	$31.698	2014-15	14.8	5.3	$43.285
1989^	12.3	5.5	$32.513	2015-16	14.6	4.9	$44.366
1990*	12.4	5.6	$32.713				
1991*	12.5	6.5	$31.886				
1992*	12.9	7.4	$33.077				

Notes: ^ Poverty rates from the decennial censuses; * - poverty rates are three-year moving averages mostly from the Current Population Surveys (CPSs), but also including data from adjacent decennial censuses (DC); poverty rates after 2000 are from the American Community Survey (ACS).

1 - Ohio's unemployment rates for 1959 and 1969 are from U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1973, table 46); otherwise from ODJFS/LMI (2018).

2 - Adjusted for inflation using CPI-U for Cleveland and Cincinnati, and standardized on 2016 (U.S. BEA, 2018; U.S. BLS, 2018).

3 - Data for hyphenated years are averages of the two component years from the original sources.

Sources: ODJFS/LMI, 2018; U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2017); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1973, 1975, 1983, 1993, 2002); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2018); and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (2018).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

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

Area	2012-16 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	2007-11 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	1999 (DC) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent
U.S. (numbers in thousands)	310,629.6	46,932.2	15.1 #	298,788.0	42,739.9	14.3 #	273,882.2	33,899.8	12.4
Ohio	11,267,500	1,732,839	15.4 #	11,213,528	1,654,193	14.8 #	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6
Appalachia*	1,951,090	342,501	17.6 ^	1,981,354	331,147	16.7 ^	1,981,503	257,780	13.0
Not Appalachia	9,316,410	1,390,338	14.9 ^	9,232,174	1,323,046	14.3 ^	9,065,484	912,918	10.1
Adams*	27,657	6,770	24.5	28,266	6,450	22.8 #	27,002	4,687	17.4
Allen	100,683	16,228	16.1	101,989	18,378	18.0 #	102,300	12,374	12.1
Ashland	51,027	7,859	15.4	50,993	7,439	14.6 #	50,238	4,755	9.5
Ashtabula*	95,570	18,735	19.6 #	98,098	16,852	17.2 #	100,870	12,162	12.1
Athens*	55,368	17,301	31.2	55,557	17,515	31.5 #	53,844	14,728	27.4
Auglaize	45,200	3,973	8.8	45,257	3,254	7.2	45,636	2,814	6.2
Belmont*	65,224	9,839	15.1	66,449	9,404	14.2	66,997	9,768	14.6
Brown*	43,108	7,179	16.7 #	44,134	5,386	12.2	41,684	4,856	11.6
Butler	361,674	49,134	13.6	353,575	45,335	12.8 #	321,387	27,946	8.7
Carroll*	27,717	3,873	14.0	28,584	3,960	13.9 #	28,404	3,245	11.4
Champaign	38,229	4,279	11.2 #	39,302	5,924	15.1 #	38,096	2,890	7.6
Clark	132,847	23,792	17.9	135,054	22,844	16.9 #	141,106	15,054	10.7
Clermont*	199,067	20,968	10.5	194,858	18,790	9.6 #	176,027	12,462	7.1
Clinton	40,597	6,169	15.2	41,163	6,079	14.8 #	39,397	3,386	8.6
Columbiana*	101,206	15,946	15.8	103,884	16,515	15.9 #	108,138	12,478	11.5
Coshocton*	36,173	5,058	14.0	36,467	6,095	16.7 #	36,240	3,301	9.1
Crawford	41,775	6,566	15.7	43,259	6,394	14.8 #	46,296	4,831	10.4
Cuyahoga	1,232,253	227,740	18.5 #	1,260,508	215,531	17.1 #	1,365,658	179,372	13.1
Darke	51,361	6,344	12.4	52,210	5,993	11.5 #	52,534	4,212	8.0
Defiance	37,701	5,129	13.6	38,335	4,835	12.6 #	38,723	2,180	5.6
Delaware	186,236	9,034	4.9	167,439	7,578	4.5 #	107,078	4,118	3.8
Erie	74,772	9,584	12.8	75,443	9,507	12.6 #	77,628	6,439	8.3
Fairfield	147,210	15,010	10.2	142,269	16,307	11.5 #	119,747	7,064	5.9
Fayette	28,041	5,207	18.6	28,355	5,251	18.5 #	27,822	2,810	10.1
Franklin	1,203,356	205,186	17.1	1,129,154	196,105	17.4 #	1,045,966	121,843	11.6
Fulton	41,932	4,688	11.2	42,204	4,353	10.3 #	41,597	2,255	5.4
Gallia*	29,549	6,334	21.4	30,150	6,087	20.2	30,069	5,454	18.1
Geauga	93,201	6,399	6.9	92,731	7,432	8.0 #	89,980	4,096	4.6
Greene	155,180	19,929	12.8	152,196	19,472	12.8 #	140,103	11,847	8.5
Guernsey*	38,905	7,722	19.8	39,530	6,747	17.1	40,179	6,426	16.0

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

Area	2012-16 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	2007-11 (ACS) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	1999 (DC) Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent
Hamilton	787,878	140,334	17.8 #	784,093	124,841	15.9 #	826,628	97,692	11.8
Hancock	73,352	9,877	13.5	72,864	8,699	11.9 #	69,451	5,176	7.5
Hardin	29,273	4,574	15.6	29,960	5,571	18.6 #	29,825	3,928	13.2
Harrison*	15,238	2,756	18.1	15,539	3,124	20.1 #	15,551	2,069	13.3
Henry	27,366	2,783	10.2	27,904	3,263	11.7 #	28,649	1,992	7.0
Highland*	42,540	8,822	20.7	43,006	7,435	17.3 #	40,286	4,760	11.8
Hocking*	27,997	4,655	16.6	28,570	4,495	15.7 #	27,447	3,711	13.5
Holmes*	42,806	5,504	12.9	41,350	6,086	14.7	37,953	4,884	12.9
Huron	57,994	7,467	12.9	58,894	8,841	15.0 #	58,652	4,998	8.5
Jackson*	32,206	7,409	23.0	32,841	7,621	23.2 #	32,103	5,286	16.5
Jefferson*	65,132	11,208	17.2	67,651	11,463	16.9 #	71,820	10,862	15.1
Knox	57,551	8,958	15.6	57,259	7,431	13.0 #	50,963	5,159	10.1
Lake	226,093	19,231	8.5	226,805	19,217	8.5 #	224,680	11,372	5.1
Lawrence*	60,659	11,183	18.4	61,825	10,787	17.4	61,639	11,645	18.9
Licking	165,642	20,814	12.6	161,125	18,700	11.6 #	141,726	10,602	7.5
Logan	44,763	6,258	14.0	45,345	6,769	14.9 #	45,208	4,186	9.3
Lorain	294,509	41,156	14.0	290,849	39,590	13.6 #	275,784	24,809	9.0
Lucas	424,631	87,717	20.7 #	432,916	84,479	19.5 #	446,417	62,026	13.9
Madison	38,280	4,061	10.6	38,539	4,028	10.5 #	35,612	2,790	7.8
Mahoning*	225,694	40,823	18.1	233,118	39,758	17.1 #	250,542	31,328	12.5
Marion	59,109	10,299	17.4	61,307	11,352	18.5 #	61,415	5,963	9.7
Medina	173,981	11,532	6.6	169,702	12,168	7.2 #	149,347	6,849	4.6
Meigs*	23,052	5,247	22.8	23,375	4,985	21.3	22,768	4,506	19.8
Mercer	40,300	3,347	8.3	40,423	3,562	8.8 #	40,359	2,571	6.4
Miami	102,555	11,374	11.1	101,069	11,378	11.3 #	97,256	6,531	6.7
Monroe*	14,245	2,679	18.8	14,564	2,641	18.1 #	14,995	2,085	13.9
Montgomery	516,898	95,684	18.5 #	515,734	82,499	16.0 #	542,982	61,440	11.3
Morgan*	14,485	2,936	20.3	14,898	2,899	19.5	14,614	2,691	18.4
Morrow	34,626	3,816	11.0	34,223	4,068	11.9 #	31,172	2,820	9.0
Muskingum*	83,591	14,564	17.4	83,570	14,139	16.9 #	81,903	10,565	12.9
Noble*	11,815	1,409	11.9	12,073	1,970	16.3 #	11,829	1,346	11.4
Ottawa	40,377	4,464	11.1	40,924	4,181	10.2 #	40,239	2,374	5.9
Paulding	18,878	2,083	11.0	19,315	2,601	13.5 #	20,156	1,546	7.7
Perry*	35,496	7,322	20.6	35,526	6,272	17.7 #	33,741	3,970	11.8
Pickaway	52,003	6,324	12.2	50,665	6,641	13.1 #	46,174	4,402	9.5
Pike*	27,729	5,735	20.7	28,256	6,356	22.5 #	27,226	5,061	18.6
Portage	154,946	23,293	15.0	153,554	21,977	14.3 #	144,317	13,395	9.3

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

	2012-16 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Percent
Preble	40,909	5,536	13.5 #	41,770	4,286	10.3 #	41,755	2,552	6.1
Putnam	33,813	2,648	7.8	34,099	2,153	6.3	34,353	1,908	5.6
Richland	113,957	18,849	16.5	118,257	15,844	13.4 #	122,277	12,941	10.6
Ross*	71,189	13,419	18.8	71,291	12,495	17.5 #	67,870	8,120	12.0
Sandusky	58,761	7,757	13.2	60,043	8,179	13.6 #	60,823	4,542	7.5
Scioto*	73,304	17,569	24.0	75,859	16,522	21.8 #	75,683	14,600	19.3
Seneca	52,779	8,209	15.6	54,442	7,672	14.1 #	57,264	5,140	9.0
Shelby	48,224	4,600	9.5	48,510	5,836	12.0 #	46,961	3,161	6.7
Stark	365,197	51,534	14.1	366,939	49,834	13.6 #	368,573	33,865	9.2
Summit	532,511	75,894	14.3	534,074	77,375	14.5 #	533,162	52,991	9.9
Trumbull*	200,895	35,115	17.5	207,276	33,896	16.4 #	220,572	22,788	10.3
Tuscarawas*	91,235	12,379	13.6	91,354	12,526	13.7 #	89,481	8,405	9.4
Union	50,417	3,965	7.9	48,452	3,211	6.6 #	38,511	1,763	4.6
Van Wert	28,019	3,449	12.3	28,201	2,568	9.1 #	29,168	1,595	5.5
Vinton*	13,019	2,767	21.3	13,275	2,767	20.8	12,643	2,529	20.0
Warren	215,347	11,581	5.4	204,586	12,869	6.3 #	152,000	6,425	4.2
Washington*	59,219	9,275	15.7	60,160	9,109	15.1 #	61,383	7,002	11.4
Wayne	111,893	14,207	12.7	110,966	11,754	10.6 #	108,474	8,698	8.0
Williams	35,946	5,176	14.4	36,694	4,183	11.4 #	37,996	2,286	6.0
Wood	122,376	16,797	13.7	118,018	15,695	13.3 #	113,406	10,903	9.6
Wyandot	21,981	2,440	11.1	22,218	1,720	7.7 #	22,457	1,241	5.5

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2012c, 2017c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2001-2016

Name	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
United States	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.2	14.3	15.3	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.5	14.7	14.0
Ohio	10.3	10.2	10.7	11.7	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.3	15.1	15.8	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.8	14.8	14.5
Adams	16.7	15.8	14.8	16.1	20.5	19.9	19.6	21.9	21.4	22.8	22.5	22.1	24.1	24.8	21.3	20.2
Allen	11.1	10.8	11.3	12.2	13.4	12.8	14.5	14.7	18.8	18.7	19.2	20.1	16.1	18.0	15.5	15.5
Ashland	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.7	12.7	11.6	10.0	12.0	16.7	15.6	13.1	15.2	12.9	14.6	14.1	12.2
Ashtabula	12.7	12.1	12.0	12.7	15.3	15.9	15.5	15.6	17.5	16.1	20.3	20.3	18.9	21.5	18.6	18.2
Athens	20.8	20.1	18.5	20.2	31.5	27.6	29.4	29.6	34.7	24.8	35.0	33.3	31.0	29.9	31.5	28.8
Auglaize	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	8.1	7.2	7.8	8.5	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.7	8.3	8.7	9.2
Belmont	15.1	14.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	16.0	15.3	16.1	16.8	16.3	15.7	16.3	16.8	16.1	14.6	15.7
Brown	10.8	10.3	10.5	11.9	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.0	13.0	15.6	16.8	17.8	15.0	14.9	16.7
Butler	7.9	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.9	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.3	14.4	14.4	12.4
Carroll	11.2	10.3	10.7	10.9	12.6	13.9	11.5	12.5	13.5	16.6	16.4	14.8	15.5	13.5	13.0	12.8
Champaign	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.9	9.1	11.1	11.0	11.8	10.2	13.1	14.0	13.2	12.0	11.3	10.8	11.1
Clark	10.8	11.2	11.3	12.8	15.0	14.2	15.5	13.8	16.3	20.0	19.1	19.9	18.2	18.2	15.1	15.7
Clermont	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.8	8.4	9.1	9.0	8.8	10.4	9.6	10.9	11.5	9.7	11.2	9.5	10.6
Clinton	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.8	10.9	11.8	13.0	10.9	11.9	15.7	15.7	15.5	17.3	13.7	13.6	13.4
Columbiana	12.7	12.4	11.5	12.2	15.3	16.2	15.1	14.5	16.4	17.7	17.1	15.9	17.8	15.9	14.7	17.2
Coshocton	11.0	10.3	10.2	11.3	12.4	14.5	12.8	13.2	14.6	20.4	17.0	15.4	14.4	18.1	15.1	12.7
Crawford	10.1	9.9	10.4	11.4	11.2	12.4	12.8	12.6	14.9	16.5	17.3	16.5	18.2	15.4	16.5	13.9
Cuyahoga	12.3	12.7	13.6	15.0	17.1	15.1	15.7	15.9	18.9	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.6	18.2	18.3
Darke	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.6	9.6	9.1	9.8	11.9	12.1	12.9	12.6	14.6	12.2	9.6	10.7
Defiance	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.9	8.4	8.7	9.5	9.8	11.9	11.5	11.7	15.1	11.4	11.7	10.2	10.4
Delaware	4.4	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.7
Erie	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.6	11.6	10.5	11.1	12.0	14.6	14.9	12.8	12.2	15.0	13.9	12.7	12.5
Fairfield	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.9	8.9	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.7	11.8	9.6	9.1	9.7
Fayette	10.9	10.7	10.6	12.0	13.4	13.1	13.6	13.1	20.3	16.2	18.0	17.7	17.9	15.8	16.3	16.0
Franklin	10.4	11.0	12.0	13.1	14.7	16.4	16.2	15.1	18.4	18.8	18.8	18.0	17.7	17.3	17.1	16.6
Fulton	6.4	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.6	8.1	7.8	9.1	10.9	9.8	10.6	10.8	10.5	8.5	8.9

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Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2001-2016

Name	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gallia	17.3	16.3	15.5	17.4	22.8	20.5	23.1	20.3	20.9	18.2	21.2	21.0	20.3	26.1	21.7	20.6
Geauga	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.8	6.7	5.8
Greene	7.6	7.5	8.2	9.4	9.4	10.9	9.2	10.7	12.3	13.1	15.6	12.9	12.8	13.2	12.7	12.1
Guernsey	14.5	14.0	14.0	15.2	17.2	19.6	15.5	17.1	20.5	19.1	19.4	19.1	22.6	17.2	18.6	18.6
Hamilton	10.6	10.8	11.6	13.1	14.0	14.7	13.0	13.6	15.2	18.5	18.5	19.8	18.7	17.6	16.6	16.0
Hancock	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.9	9.6	10.7	8.9	9.8	11.0	11.9	13.3	14.6	12.6	12.7	10.6	10.0
Hardin	11.4	10.7	10.6	11.6	15.4	14.9	15.0	14.7	16.2	17.2	19.8	16.3	15.7	19.0	16.5	13.3
Harrison	12.5	12.0	12.1	13.0	15.0	15.3	17.0	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.4	18.1	16.5	16.9	15.5	16.8
Henry	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.1	8.1	8.1	8.6	10.8	12.9	10.4	11.1	11.2	10.2	9.4	8.3
Highland	12.0	11.5	11.4	12.2	12.3	17.8	14.1	12.9	16.5	18.6	21.5	17.6	21.2	19.3	17.9	19.8
Hocking	12.9	11.8	12.2	13.3	15.5	15.1	16.0	15.6	16.8	16.2	17.3	20.1	16.2	17.5	15.7	14.5
Holmes	11.7	10.5	9.8	9.7	11.5	11.5	10.7	10.8	15.0	16.5	15.3	13.5	12.4	12.4	10.8	11.7
Huron	8.8	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.9	11.1	11.1	13.7	12.4	14.0	14.6	13.2	14.6	13.4	13.1	12.2
Jackson	15.2	14.5	14.3	15.5	16.5	18.5	17.2	20.7	22.9	22.5	20.4	21.7	21.4	20.0	20.4	18.1
Jefferson	13.5	13.0	13.6	14.7	16.3	17.7	16.9	17.9	17.6	18.6	16.8	16.8	18.4	20.0	17.8	16.3
Knox	10.4	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.6	12.1	11.3	13.2	13.2	16.5	14.5	15.9	14.5	15.1	14.8	12.7
Lake	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.8	6.9	6.8	8.5	8.2	9.6	10.2	9.7	9.4	8.9	8.3	8.6
Lawrence	18.1	17.1	16.6	17.4	20.3	23.2	21.9	18.2	19.6	21.4	18.9	18.0	20.6	17.5	21.0	17.9
Licking	8.1	8.0	8.4	9.5	10.2	9.7	11.0	10.2	11.7	12.4	13.0	14.0	11.2	13.5	12.6	11.7
Logan	9.1	9.1	9.2	10.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	14.0	16.9	13.6	14.9	13.2	17.0	10.9	12.2
Lorain	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.9	11.7	13.4	11.2	12.3	14.4	14.3	15.3	14.4	14.6	14.7	13.5	12.4
Lucas	12.3	12.2	12.9	14.7	17.5	16.9	16.9	18.6	18.7	19.8	23.3	22.7	21.6	20.7	19.5	19.8
Madison	9.3	9.0	8.3	9.6	9.7	11.2	10.1	11.0	14.2	15.0	11.8	12.5	12.2	12.6	9.3	11.8
Mahoning	12.7	12.7	12.9	14.3	14.3	16.3	16.6	16.7	18.3	17.1	17.7	19.0	18.0	18.9	16.8	18.7
Marion	11.2	11.0	11.0	12.0	14.7	13.0	14.6	16.9	17.3	19.3	18.4	18.6	16.3	21.3	18.2	14.8
Medina	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.7	5.8	6.6	7.6	8.9	7.6	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.5
Meigs	17.8	16.5	16.8	18.1	19.9	21.4	19.8	20.1	20.0	23.5	22.4	22.5	20.6	22.6	22.8	21.1
Mercer	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.2	7.1	8.4	7.2	9.1	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.9	7.8	8.2
Miami	7.7	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.0	7.9	11.6	11.9	13.9	12.5	10.1	10.6	10.7	9.5

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Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2001-2016

Name	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monroe	14.5	13.2	11.7	12.4	18.3	15.1	15.9	15.0	16.6	17.4	16.8	15.2	16.7	15.7	18.3	15.2
Montgomery	10.4	10.7	11.2	12.5	14.7	15.0	14.8	15.0	16.2	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.8	19.7	17.7	18.2
Morgan	15.8	14.3	14.2	14.8	18.0	18.4	20.2	21.1	19.6	19.6	20.9	18.6	22.8	18.1	19.0	18.7
Morrow	10.3	9.6	9.1	9.8	9.9	10.7	10.2	11.1	12.8	13.7	13.7	14.2	13.3	12.1	11.3	12.2
Muskingum	13.3	12.6	13.1	14.2	15.2	16.1	16.4	16.9	16.8	17.8	18.9	20.0	20.6	19.1	16.5	14.8
Noble	15.0	14.0	12.1	13.2	14.5	16.2	16.4	16.5	18.4	17.3	18.1	17.5	17.3	16.3	15.0	15.1
Ottawa	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.9	8.5	9.0	10.7	10.2	10.9	11.2	10.4	10.1	9.7	10.4
Paulding	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.4	11.0	10.9	13.5	13.8	12.0	12.3	12.3	10.9	10.7
Perry	13.4	12.8	12.2	13.2	14.1	17.5	14.8	15.8	17.1	19.1	17.7	19.3	17.8	17.8	18.8	17.0
Pickaway	10.0	10.0	10.3	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.9	12.4	14.2	12.7	14.9	14.6	13.6	13.2	12.4	13.2
Pike	17.4	16.3	15.7	17.2	21.4	23.4	22.9	19.6	21.6	26.3	22.7	23.2	24.3	21.9	21.4	20.5
Portage	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.7	10.9	12.7	10.8	11.8	14.3	15.1	15.8	14.9	16.9	14.2	13.6	13.5
Preble	7.7	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.3	12.1	11.6	12.3	13.1	13.0	12.7	11.0
Putnam	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.9	6.4	7.6	7.5	9.0	6.4	8.2	7.2	7.8	7.2	8.3
Richland	11.1	10.8	11.1	12.0	12.1	13.3	11.9	14.7	14.8	14.7	17.2	18.4	17.6	15.9	15.1	15.8
Ross	13.3	13.0	12.1	13.1	14.5	16.1	13.8	16.3	18.3	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.2	17.8	18.6
Sandusky	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.9	8.9	10.1	9.7	10.0	12.2	12.3	14.2	11.7	12.9	14.5	12.2	11.6
Scioto	19.0	18.4	17.4	18.9	25.3	22.8	20.6	20.2	23.5	22.2	26.1	24.4	24.5	27.2	23.0	22.1
Seneca	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.8	10.8	12.0	11.1	12.5	14.6	16.6	16.6	13.9	17.5	13.6	12.9
Shelby	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.8	9.2	8.5	9.5	9.2	10.5	12.2	11.5	10.2	10.0	10.7	8.9	9.4
Stark	9.6	9.4	9.8	10.7	12.0	12.3	10.9	12.4	14.8	14.6	16.3	14.7	15.4	14.9	13.4	13.2
Summit	10.0	10.2	11.1	12.3	11.6	12.6	14.0	12.5	14.8	15.4	16.5	15.9	14.8	13.4	14.4	13.7
Trumbull	10.6	10.6	11.0	12.1	11.5	11.9	14.6	15.5	16.0	18.2	16.5	17.7	18.7	17.2	17.6	17.6
Tuscarawas	9.7	9.4	9.6	10.1	9.6	12.3	12.0	11.4	14.1	14.7	14.5	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.0	12.7
Union	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.2	5.1	7.1	8.0	8.2	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.1
Van Wert	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.0	8.1	8.6	12.5	10.5	11.0	13.3	10.1	11.2	8.9
Vinton	17.3	15.8	15.0	16.8	20.6	19.0	18.9	23.0	19.8	21.8	23.5	21.9	22.2	23.7	18.9	20.8
Warren	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.9	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.2	5.4
Washington	11.6	11.1	11.2	12.2	13.3	14.6	13.5	16.9	13.9	15.7	14.8	16.2	16.3	15.7	15.0	13.7

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2001-2016

Name	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Wayne	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.1	10.5	10.8	8.8	11.1	11.2	12.6	13.7	12.2	13.1	13.9	11.3	11.9
Williams	7.8	7.5	7.6	8.3	9.2	9.7	8.9	9.7	12.1	12.2	12.5	13.9	12.1	14.2	12.0	9.7
Wood	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.0	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.1	13.5	12.8	13.9	13.7	13.0	13.5	11.7	11.4
Wyandot	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.8	8.0	7.4	8.4	9.9	9.4	9.5	10.1	11.2	10.0	8.8	8.6

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2003-2017).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A5b: Annual SAIPE* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2006-2016

Name	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
United States	38,757,253	38,052,247	39,108,422	42,868,163	46,215,956	48,452,035	48,760,123	48,810,868	48,208,387	46,153,077	44,268,996
Ohio	1,475,788	1,458,625	1,489,314	1,699,288	1,771,404	1,836,098	1,818,886	1,793,523	1,778,288	1,670,487	1,639,636
Adams	5,602	5,468	6,127	5,949	6,428	6,310	6,171	6,670	6,864	5,893	5,543
Allen	12,963	14,529	14,749	18,751	18,766	19,203	19,903	15,963	17,839	15,229	15,101
Ashland	6,019	5,216	6,302	8,781	7,943	6,672	7,671	6,526	7,400	7,190	6,235
Ashtabula	15,977	15,322	15,304	17,245	15,771	19,891	19,670	18,129	20,547	17,636	17,202
Athens	14,900	16,051	16,134	18,756	13,710	19,353	18,338	17,112	16,630	17,573	16,044
Auglaize	3,751	3,269	3,583	3,874	4,260	4,455	4,399	4,401	3,744	3,920	4,165
Belmont	10,410	9,856	10,276	10,763	10,809	10,418	10,698	11,014	10,537	9,524	10,135
Brown	6,058	5,897	5,747	5,638	5,744	6,855	7,328	7,724	6,503	6,424	7,196
Butler	38,678	41,421	41,659	46,350	48,197	49,749	50,091	47,855	52,128	52,356	45,165
Carroll	4,002	3,234	3,500	3,810	4,701	4,639	4,175	4,330	3,742	3,559	3,475
Champaign	4,322	4,234	4,575	3,963	5,132	5,424	5,100	4,612	4,309	4,109	4,194
Clark	19,628	21,236	18,870	22,130	26,991	25,642	26,589	24,381	24,315	20,019	20,643
Clermont	17,332	17,172	16,994	20,330	18,790	21,474	22,582	19,151	22,370	19,052	21,281
Clinton	4,971	5,467	4,608	4,989	6,392	6,375	6,303	7,047	5,584	5,513	5,426
Columbiana	17,300	15,864	15,088	17,056	18,389	17,719	16,310	18,157	16,171	14,814	17,130
Coshocton	5,278	4,577	4,675	5,142	7,409	6,184	5,581	5,208	6,527	5,452	4,581
Crawford	5,512	5,562	5,436	6,388	7,088	7,356	6,952	7,629	6,441	6,858	5,753
Cuyahoga	193,620	198,810	199,694	235,014	227,716	233,438	233,101	237,268	241,829	224,256	223,636
Darke	4,977	4,681	5,007	6,058	6,342	6,732	6,493	7,532	6,281	4,949	5,438
Defiance	3,350	3,603	3,725	4,484	4,397	4,442	5,706	4,278	4,392	3,830	3,876
Delaware	6,514	7,137	7,877	8,433	10,037	7,946	8,885	10,290	8,952	8,353	9,083
Erie	7,998	8,360	9,044	10,981	11,220	9,640	9,146	11,166	10,343	9,422	9,171
Fairfield	10,813	12,280	12,397	16,569	16,062	16,328	15,463	17,067	14,147	13,478	14,445
Fayette	3,638	3,766	3,622	5,589	4,607	5,090	4,991	5,020	4,440	4,575	4,489
Franklin	175,371	177,575	166,917	207,183	213,899	216,974	210,197	210,322	208,629	208,972	205,476
Fulton	3,219	3,424	3,283	3,806	4,581	4,105	4,452	4,523	4,414	3,573	3,719
Gallia	6,233	6,919	6,092	6,250	5,463	6,346	6,242	6,033	7,667	6,349	5,995
Geauga	5,410	5,072	6,467	7,789	7,207	7,383	7,416	6,944	7,299	6,298	5,451
Greene	15,652	13,344	16,162	18,620	20,032	23,980	19,994	19,773	20,447	19,772	18,975
Guernsey	7,871	6,147	6,786	8,090	7,551	7,658	7,526	8,868	6,729	7,203	7,161
Hamilton	117,686	107,256	113,411	126,872	144,741	144,388	155,194	146,764	138,939	130,935	126,002
Hancock	7,691	6,438	7,025	7,910	8,671	9,688	10,732	9,280	9,313	7,788	7,385
Hardin	4,421	4,393	4,309	4,733	5,102	5,854	4,771	4,602	5,586	4,837	3,906
Harrison	2,365	2,579	2,669	2,643	2,765	2,711	2,787	2,538	2,578	2,356	2,521
Henry	2,350	2,312	2,451	3,038	3,572	2,858	3,070	3,090	2,808	2,566	2,258
Highland	7,523	5,930	5,376	6,848	7,972	9,190	7,477	9,030	8,199	7,598	8,410
Hocking	4,235	4,491	4,382	4,703	4,635	4,947	5,714	4,568	4,944	4,411	4,054

Table A5b: Annual SAIPE* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2006-2016

Name	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Holmes	4,677	4,322	4,392	6,154	6,858	6,401	5,711	5,291	5,348	4,657	5,041
Huron	6,610	6,524	8,070	7,349	8,202	8,572	7,743	8,459	7,759	7,569	7,043
Jackson	6,110	5,618	6,771	7,534	7,377	6,668	7,034	6,919	6,450	6,541	5,780
Jefferson	12,055	11,286	11,879	11,524	12,532	11,200	11,077	12,079	13,050	11,547	10,469
Knox	6,623	6,242	7,336	7,383	9,490	8,382	9,144	8,307	8,724	8,510	7,294
Lake	15,926	15,681	19,629	19,274	21,826	23,042	22,037	21,402	20,156	18,884	19,364
Lawrence	14,487	13,566	11,257	12,168	13,149	11,684	11,042	12,594	10,643	12,680	10,771
Licking	14,821	16,815	15,727	18,030	20,190	21,273	22,848	18,467	22,272	20,933	19,680
Logan	5,345	5,498	4,913	6,399	7,644	6,150	6,685	5,910	7,637	4,902	5,420
Lorain	39,141	32,828	36,331	42,750	41,612	44,755	42,107	42,733	43,499	39,833	36,828
Lucas	73,405	72,712	80,006	84,797	85,269	100,123	96,810	92,013	87,923	82,814	83,600
Madison	4,116	3,732	4,091	5,280	5,726	4,506	4,772	4,671	4,890	3,614	4,576
Mahoning	38,750	38,641	38,690	42,135	39,360	40,663	43,325	40,786	42,601	37,640	41,625
Marion	7,841	8,781	10,159	10,361	11,776	11,171	11,180	9,746	12,683	10,778	8,673
Medina	9,374	11,233	9,764	11,432	12,951	15,308	13,079	11,524	12,230	12,287	11,394
Meigs	4,874	4,472	4,521	4,510	5,518	5,236	5,230	4,781	5,199	5,227	4,815
Mercer	2,876	3,384	2,906	3,637	3,857	3,668	3,802	3,783	3,577	3,141	3,308
Miami	8,372	8,980	7,901	11,591	12,047	14,133	12,752	10,330	10,920	10,992	9,860
Monroe	2,175	2,238	2,105	2,304	2,496	2,409	2,176	2,404	2,232	2,602	2,130
Montgomery	78,701	77,040	77,813	83,595	93,697	96,053	96,985	97,443	101,914	91,879	93,949
Morgan	2,677	2,899	3,021	2,760	2,889	3,096	2,725	3,342	2,646	2,765	2,714
Morrow	3,643	3,453	3,775	4,388	4,709	4,716	4,895	4,608	4,197	3,914	4,214
Muskingum	13,427	13,552	13,937	13,811	14,964	15,836	16,743	17,249	15,955	13,932	12,435
Noble	1,911	1,932	1,934	2,147	2,059	2,172	2,073	2,042	1,888	1,741	1,744
Ottawa	3,194	3,425	3,602	4,319	4,146	4,433	4,559	4,207	4,110	3,901	4,160
Paulding	1,721	1,784	2,076	2,048	2,610	2,651	2,290	2,347	2,320	2,052	2,004
Perry	6,110	5,088	5,530	5,979	6,813	6,353	6,874	6,316	6,276	6,675	6,029
Pickaway	5,554	5,845	6,123	7,059	6,508	7,666	7,486	6,990	6,833	6,474	6,905
Pike	6,477	6,262	5,370	5,880	7,401	6,376	6,469	6,752	6,061	5,907	5,660
Portage	18,612	15,933	17,385	21,367	23,146	24,200	22,736	25,907	21,810	20,927	20,743
Preble	3,795	3,757	3,443	4,190	5,022	4,829	5,091	5,390	5,340	5,160	4,494
Putnam	2,369	2,189	2,601	2,557	3,062	2,179	2,773	2,419	2,621	2,416	2,796
Richland	16,017	14,188	17,332	17,367	17,202	20,024	21,200	20,198	18,246	17,265	17,904
Ross	11,245	9,543	11,388	12,740	13,798	13,914	13,997	13,869	13,658	12,668	13,224
Sandusky	6,103	5,795	5,992	7,209	7,355	8,461	6,924	7,636	8,592	7,142	6,750
Scioto	16,707	14,971	14,675	16,987	16,781	19,671	18,245	18,263	20,049	16,881	16,051
Seneca	6,015	6,632	6,083	6,775	7,887	8,928	8,835	7,412	9,254	7,187	6,782
Shelby	4,061	4,537	4,405	5,053	5,921	5,595	4,944	4,836	5,167	4,264	4,490
Stark	45,796	40,204	45,898	54,614	53,502	59,598	53,788	56,543	54,744	48,889	48,072
Summit	67,414	74,483	66,372	78,762	82,194	87,840	84,399	78,879	71,490	76,554	72,687
Trumbull	25,251	30,561	32,109	32,904	37,359	33,943	35,991	37,805	34,593	35,069	34,839

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Table A5b: Annual SAIPE* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2006-2016

Name	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tuscarawas	11,117	10,840	10,298	12,647	13,381	13,181	12,234	13,014	12,252	11,873	11,525
Union	2,722	2,291	3,234	3,678	4,064	3,722	3,972	3,930	3,924	3,890	3,194
Van Wert	2,347	1,984	2,302	2,411	3,535	2,960	3,101	3,703	2,837	3,155	2,489
Vinton	2,539	2,496	3,027	2,586	2,891	3,114	2,872	2,923	3,110	2,443	2,661
Warren	10,371	10,182	13,204	12,051	12,316	14,477	13,862	15,483	12,441	11,375	11,823
Washington	8,720	8,047	10,063	8,204	9,399	8,849	9,655	9,667	9,307	8,906	8,100
Wayne	11,980	9,653	12,249	12,435	14,006	15,193	13,562	14,584	15,491	12,727	13,372
Williams	3,635	3,300	3,602	4,418	4,461	4,569	5,068	4,420	5,125	4,342	3,496
Wood	12,582	12,679	11,863	16,031	15,265	16,617	16,533	15,799	16,448	14,385	14,060
Wyandot	1,758	1,634	1,837	2,176	2,086	2,124	2,236	2,482	2,208	1,930	1,881

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2007-2017).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

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

	2012-16 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status	Poor	
Area	Was Determined	Number	Percent	Was Determined	Number	Percent	Was Determined	Number	Percent
U.S. (numbers in thousands)	310,629.6	46,932.2	15.1 #	298,788.0	42,739.9	14.3 #	273,882.2	33,899.8	12.4
Ohio	11,267,500	1,732,839	15.4 #	11,213,528	1,654,193	14.8 #	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6
Ohio Metropolitan Area Summary	8,977,408	1,373,261	15.3 #	9,048,911	1,318,276	14.6 #	8,975,271	951,243	10.6
In Central or Principal City*	2,510,454	683,250	27.2 #	2,629,435	674,270	25.6 #	2,950,534	559,016	18.9
Not in Central or Principal City	6,466,954	690,011	10.7 #	6,419,476	644,006	10.0 #	6,024,737	392,227	6.5
Urban	8,760,769	1,469,168	16.8 #	8,361,714	1,374,153	16.4 #	8,504,728	977,155	11.5
Rural	2,506,731	263,671	10.5 #	2,851,814	280,040	9.8 #	2,542,259	193,543	7.6
Akron*	193,345	49,051	25.4	196,655	50,669	25.8 #	211,891	36,975	17.5
Alliance	20,308	4,755	23.4	20,440	4,623	22.6 #	21,344	3,835	18.0
Ashland	18,402	3,013	16.4	18,488	2,867	15.5 #	19,302	2,031	10.5
Athens	16,028	8,761	54.7	15,917	8,483	53.3	13,955	7,247	51.9
Avon	21,715	832	3.8	19,932	1,254	6.3 #	11,170	208	1.9
Avon Lake	23,085	881	3.8	22,161	997	4.5 #	18,093	416	2.3
Barberton	25,897	4,650	18.0	26,218	5,343	20.4 #	27,517	3,656	13.3
Beavercreek	45,729	2,211	4.8	44,062	2,458	5.6 #	37,665	886	2.4
Bowling Green	25,442	9,112	35.8 #	23,293	7,161	30.7 #	22,796	5,761	25.3
Brunswick	34,214	2,735	8.0	34,077	2,316	6.8 #	33,062	1,513	4.6
Canton*	69,550	22,145	31.8	71,192	20,536	28.8 #	78,073	14,957	19.2
Centerville (Montgomery Co.)	23,292	1,499	6.4	23,500	2,083	8.9 #	22,767	929	4.1
Chillicothe	21,086	4,738	22.5	21,426	4,279	20.0 #	21,437	2,668	12.4
Cincinnati*	286,411	85,595	29.9 #	286,940	78,629	27.4 #	318,152	69,722	21.9
Cleveland*	378,371	136,134	36.0 #	393,493	128,463	32.6 #	466,305	122,479	26.3
Cleveland Heights	44,233	8,955	20.2	45,655	8,802	19.3 #	49,597	5,276	10.6
Columbus*	813,793	172,592	21.2	760,414	165,662	21.8 #	693,771	102,723	14.8
Cuyahoga Falls	48,893	5,307	10.9	49,225	5,602	11.4 #	48,928	2,991	6.1
Dayton*	130,184	44,916	34.5	128,979	41,950	32.5 #	155,531	35,756	23.0
Delaware	35,334	3,448	9.8	31,877	3,233	10.1 #	23,213	1,704	7.3
Dublin	43,674	1,184	2.7	40,180	1,234	3.1	31,400	845	2.7
Elyria*	53,196	11,802	22.2 #	53,983	8,890	16.5 #	54,739	6,393	11.7
Euclid	47,173	10,134	21.5 #	48,490	8,222	17.0 #	52,094	5,055	9.7
Fairborn	32,777	7,238	22.1	31,148	7,050	22.6 #	30,904	4,358	14.1
Fairfield	42,043	3,196	7.6	42,165	3,680	8.7 #	41,416	1,757	4.2
Findlay	39,562	7,311	18.5	39,628	6,551	16.5 #	37,692	3,444	9.1

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

Area	2012-16 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Gahanna	34,037	2,157	6.3	32,926	1,484	4.5	32,210	1,184	3.7
Garfield Heights	27,710	4,833	17.4	28,529	3,820	13.4 #	30,266	2,586	8.5
Green	25,536	2,445	9.6	25,183	1,730	6.9	22,603	1,136	5.0
Grove City	37,984	2,975	7.8	34,300	2,721	7.9 #	26,721	1,218	4.6
Hamilton	60,627	13,282	21.9	60,691	12,655	20.9 #	59,430	7,969	13.4
Hilliard	32,921	1,301	4.0	27,609	1,322	4.8 #	23,887	514	2.2
Huber Heights	38,685	5,039	13.0 #	37,605	2,912	7.7 #	38,000	2,234	5.9
Hudson	22,167	699	3.2	22,048	673	3.1 #	22,098	372	1.7
Kent	24,830	8,532	34.4	23,654	8,354	35.3 #	22,280	5,622	25.2
Kettering	55,092	6,969	12.6 #	55,704	5,101	9.2 #	57,121	2,656	4.6
Lakewood	50,528	7,297	14.4	51,899	8,852	17.1 #	55,939	4,956	8.9
Lancaster	38,659	7,929	20.5	38,046	6,588	17.3 #	34,667	3,675	10.6
Lebanon	20,026	2,035	10.2	19,527	2,179	11.2 #	15,092	971	6.4
Lima*	35,107	9,992	28.5 #	35,843	12,133	33.9 #	37,526	8,509	22.7
Lorain	63,048	16,502	26.2	64,173	18,492	28.8 #	67,784	11,582	17.1
Mansfield*	40,043	10,250	25.6 #	42,122	8,572	20.4 #	46,181	7,540	16.3
Maple Heights	22,542	4,749	21.1	23,168	4,384	18.9 #	25,877	1,531	5.9
Marion	30,356	6,644	21.9 #	32,001	9,081	28.4 #	32,931	4,540	13.8
Marysville	19,625	1,831	9.3	19,038	1,525	8.0	13,666	782	5.7
Mason	31,847	813	2.6 #	30,129	1,392	4.6 #	21,839	601	2.8
Massillon*	31,485	5,765	18.3	31,273	4,911	15.7 #	30,447	3,249	10.7
Medina	26,027	2,560	9.8	26,212	3,482	13.3 #	24,494	1,408	5.7
Mentor*	46,544	2,614	5.6	46,909	2,878	6.1 #	49,840	1,366	2.7
Miamisburg	19,759	2,974	15.1 #	19,675	1,621	8.2	19,285	1,183	6.1
Middletown*	47,784	11,584	24.2	48,137	11,145	23.2 #	51,057	6,444	12.6
Newark	47,275	10,290	21.8	46,562	9,372	20.1 #	45,061	5,858	13.0
North Olmsted	31,747	2,278	7.2	32,448	2,034	6.3 #	33,811	1,376	4.1
North Ridgeville	31,421	1,536	4.9	28,523	1,628	5.7 #	22,154	706	3.2
North Royalton	29,999	1,587	5.3	29,788	1,345	4.5 #	28,449	662	2.3
Oregon	19,700	2,109	10.7	19,789	1,509	7.6 #	18,970	918	4.8
Oxford	14,232	6,556	46.1	13,473	6,321	46.9	14,419	6,296	43.7
Parma	78,982	8,095	10.2	80,525	6,704	8.3 #	84,231	4,157	4.9
Parma Heights	20,082	2,242	11.2	20,479	2,281	11.1 #	21,426	1,620	7.6
Perrysburg	21,161	1,063	5.0	20,319	911	4.5 #	16,993	476	2.8
Piqua	20,380	4,027	19.8	20,350	3,688	18.1 #	20,398	2,489	12.2
Portsmouth	18,976	6,486	34.2	19,283	6,264	32.5 #	19,925	4,701	23.6
Reynoldsburg	36,886	3,625	9.8	35,343	4,758	13.5 #	32,011	1,767	5.5

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

Area	2012-16 (ACS)			2007-11 (ACS)			1999 (DC)		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Riverside	24,972	3,721	14.9	25,230	3,709	14.7 #	23,479	2,373	10.1
Rocky River	19,988	933	4.7	19,945	1,233	6.2 #	20,554	478	2.3
Sandusky	24,968	5,589	22.4	25,390	5,698	22.4 #	27,503	4,201	15.3
Shaker Heights	27,634	2,228	8.1	28,187	2,609	9.3 #	29,234	2,004	6.9
Sidney	20,450	3,012	14.7	20,706	3,628	17.5 #	19,846	2,291	11.5
Solon	22,883	1,102	4.8	22,953	1,005	4.4 #	21,767	553	2.5
South Euclid	21,227	1,948	9.2	21,918	1,691	7.7 #	23,383	1,063	4.5
Springfield*	56,978	15,924	27.9	58,133	16,055	27.6 #	62,595	10,577	16.9
Stow	34,279	1,869	5.5	34,188	2,459	7.2 #	31,567	1,260	4.0
Strongsville	44,208	1,864	4.2	44,123	2,298	5.2 #	43,592	947	2.2
Toledo*	273,269	75,227	27.5 #	282,108	72,215	25.6 #	306,933	54,903	17.9
Trotwood	23,746	6,151	25.9 #	24,003	4,296	17.9	26,836	4,105	15.3
Troy	25,342	3,100	12.2	24,292	3,753	15.4 #	21,545	1,776	8.2
Upper Arlington	34,525	1,771	5.1	33,551	1,128	3.4	33,275	800	2.4
Wadsworth	22,213	1,503	6.8	21,141	1,254	5.9	18,346	985	5.4
Warren*	37,950	13,238	34.9	39,574	12,869	32.5 #	45,658	8,847	19.4
Westerville	36,162	2,357	6.5	34,385	2,151	6.3 #	33,846	1,179	3.5
Westlake	31,662	1,546	4.9	31,391	1,185	3.8	30,730	765	2.5
Willoughby	22,169	1,676	7.6	21,948	1,805	8.2 #	22,235	1,284	5.8
Wooster	23,986	4,628	19.3	23,394	3,482	14.9 #	23,154	2,412	10.4
Xenia	25,148	6,192	24.6	24,916	5,247	21.1 #	23,591	2,726	11.6
Youngstown*	60,301	22,943	38.0 #	63,606	21,518	33.8 #	77,197	19,127	24.8
Zanesville	24,749	7,617	30.8	24,770	7,064	28.5 #	25,090	5,623	22.4

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2012c, 2017c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A7a: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2012-2016^

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	310,629,645	46,932,225	15.1%	61,429,423	19.8%	75,977,113	24.5%	90,640,421	29.2%	96,139,377	30.9%	104,390,198	33.6%
Ohio	11,267,500	1,732,839	15.4%	2,237,016	19.9%	2,733,035	24.3%	3,251,318	28.9%	3,451,995	30.6%	3,750,345	33.3%
Appalachia*	1,951,090	342,501	17.6%	443,869	22.7%	543,362	27.8%	648,452	33.2%	687,949	35.3%	747,957	38.3%
Not Appalachia	9,316,410	1,390,338	14.9%	1,793,147	19.2%	2,189,673	23.5%	2,602,866	27.9%	2,764,046	29.7%	3,002,388	32.2%
Adams*	27,657	6,770	24.5%	8,887	32.1%	11,027	39.9%	12,495	45.2%	13,372	48.3%	14,318	51.8%
Allen	100,683	16,228	16.1%	22,255	22.1%	27,249	27.1%	32,623	32.4%	34,714	34.5%	37,449	37.2%
Ashland	51,027	7,859	15.4%	10,282	20.2%	13,085	25.6%	15,241	29.9%	16,101	31.6%	17,871	35.0%
Ashtabula*	95,570	18,735	19.6%	24,701	25.8%	29,493	30.9%	35,735	37.4%	38,324	40.1%	40,943	42.8%
Athens*	55,368	17,301	31.2%	20,241	36.6%	23,071	41.7%	25,504	46.1%	27,026	48.8%	28,173	50.9%
Auglaize	45,200	3,973	8.8%	6,323	14.0%	8,211	18.2%	10,706	23.7%	11,404	25.2%	12,553	27.8%
Belmont*	65,224	9,839	15.1%	13,036	20.0%	15,814	24.2%	19,359	29.7%	20,749	31.8%	22,503	34.5%
Brown*	43,108	7,179	16.7%	9,819	22.8%	11,663	27.1%	14,024	32.5%	14,767	34.3%	16,415	38.1%
Butler	361,674	49,134	13.6%	61,794	17.1%	74,205	20.5%	87,782	24.3%	93,784	25.9%	102,196	28.3%
Carroll*	27,717	3,873	14.0%	5,037	18.2%	6,839	24.7%	8,180	29.5%	8,857	32.0%	9,771	35.3%
Champaign	38,229	4,279	11.2%	5,916	15.5%	7,601	19.9%	9,492	24.8%	10,239	26.8%	11,348	29.7%
Clark	132,847	23,792	17.9%	30,761	23.2%	38,746	29.2%	45,934	34.6%	48,408	36.4%	51,806	39.0%
Clermont*	199,067	20,968	10.5%	28,295	14.2%	35,739	18.0%	42,765	21.5%	45,673	22.9%	51,099	25.7%
Clinton	40,597	6,169	15.2%	8,025	19.8%	9,883	24.3%	12,178	30.0%	13,309	32.8%	14,714	36.2%
Columbiana*	101,206	15,946	15.8%	20,993	20.7%	26,842	26.5%	31,610	31.2%	34,298	33.9%	38,054	37.6%
Coshocton*	36,173	5,058	14.0%	8,015	22.2%	10,202	28.2%	12,145	33.6%	13,195	36.5%	14,399	39.8%
Crawford	41,775	6,566	15.7%	9,252	22.1%	11,607	27.8%	14,027	33.6%	15,139	36.2%	16,242	38.9%
Cuyahoga	1,232,253	227,740	18.5%	287,388	23.3%	343,513	27.9%	399,937	32.5%	421,212	34.2%	453,299	36.8%
Darke	51,361	6,344	12.4%	8,892	17.3%	12,200	23.8%	15,136	29.5%	16,392	31.9%	17,749	34.6%
Defiance	37,701	5,129	13.6%	6,774	18.0%	8,778	23.3%	10,379	27.5%	11,201	29.7%	12,456	33.0%
Delaware	186,236	9,034	4.9%	11,910	6.4%	15,021	8.1%	19,362	10.4%	21,463	11.5%	23,989	12.9%
Erie	74,772	9,584	12.8%	13,064	17.5%	16,421	22.0%	20,902	28.0%	22,082	29.5%	23,568	31.5%
Fairfield	147,210	15,010	10.2%	21,188	14.4%	26,614	18.1%	33,500	22.8%	36,494	24.8%	39,527	26.9%
Fayette	28,041	5,207	18.6%	6,711	23.9%	7,777	27.7%	9,314	33.2%	9,994	35.6%	11,204	40.0%
Franklin	1,203,356	205,186	17.1%	258,729	21.5%	308,733	25.7%	364,709	30.3%	384,238	31.9%	414,175	34.4%
Fulton	41,932	4,688	11.2%	6,103	14.6%	7,786	18.6%	9,262	22.1%	9,921	23.7%	11,336	27.0%
Gallia*	29,549	6,334	21.4%	7,941	26.9%	9,591	32.5%	11,124	37.6%	11,652	39.4%	12,502	42.3%
Geauga	93,201	6,399	6.9%	9,407	10.1%	12,965	13.9%	16,082	17.3%	17,436	18.7%	19,658	21.1%
Greene	155,180	19,929	12.8%	24,773	16.0%	30,364	19.6%	35,134	22.6%	37,345	24.1%	41,271	26.6%
Guernsey*	38,905	7,722	19.8%	9,476	24.4%	11,918	30.6%	14,371	36.9%	14,923	38.4%	16,202	41.6%
Hamilton	787,878	140,334	17.8%	175,161	22.2%	206,278	26.2%	239,748	30.4%	253,481	32.2%	272,091	34.5%
Hancock	73,352	9,877	13.5%	12,709	17.3%	15,651	21.3%	19,684	26.8%	20,914	28.5%	22,603	30.8%
Hardin	29,273	4,574	15.6%	6,204	21.2%	8,234	28.1%	9,698	33.1%	10,001	34.2%	10,766	36.8%
Harrison*	15,238	2,756	18.1%	3,307	21.7%	4,052	26.6%	4,904	32.2%	5,293	34.7%	5,697	37.4%
Henry	27,366	2,783	10.2%	3,655	13.4%	4,775	17.4%	5,750	21.0%	6,261	22.9%	7,156	26.1%

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Table A7a: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2012-2016^

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Highland*	42,540	8,822	20.7%	11,466	27.0%	13,854	32.6%	16,414	38.6%	17,630	41.4%	18,564	43.6%
Hocking*	27,997	4,655	16.6%	6,617	23.6%	7,854	28.1%	9,201	32.9%	9,917	35.4%	11,001	39.3%
Holmes*	42,806	5,504	12.9%	7,287	17.0%	9,839	23.0%	12,866	30.1%	13,828	32.3%	15,244	35.6%
Huron	57,994	7,467	12.9%	10,698	18.4%	13,747	23.7%	16,841	29.0%	18,061	31.1%	20,227	34.9%
Jackson*	32,206	7,409	23.0%	9,335	29.0%	10,762	33.4%	13,105	40.7%	13,596	42.2%	14,895	46.2%
Jefferson*	65,132	11,208	17.2%	14,616	22.4%	18,015	27.7%	21,784	33.4%	23,142	35.5%	25,152	38.6%
Knox	57,551	8,958	15.6%	11,621	20.2%	13,397	23.3%	17,009	29.6%	18,143	31.5%	19,756	34.3%
Lake	226,093	19,231	8.5%	26,675	11.8%	34,468	15.2%	43,611	19.3%	47,445	21.0%	53,208	23.5%
Lawrence*	60,659	11,183	18.4%	13,884	22.9%	17,419	28.7%	21,973	36.2%	22,716	37.4%	24,366	40.2%
Licking	165,642	20,814	12.6%	26,938	16.3%	34,041	20.6%	40,382	24.4%	43,861	26.5%	48,503	29.3%
Logan	44,763	6,258	14.0%	8,389	18.7%	9,976	22.3%	12,151	27.1%	12,907	28.8%	14,520	32.4%
Lorain	294,509	41,156	14.0%	53,887	18.3%	66,460	22.6%	78,228	26.6%	82,615	28.1%	88,775	30.1%
Lucas	424,631	87,717	20.7%	109,001	25.7%	129,102	30.4%	148,892	35.1%	156,621	36.9%	167,957	39.6%
Madison	38,280	4,061	10.6%	5,529	14.4%	7,149	18.7%	8,680	22.7%	9,257	24.2%	10,381	27.1%
Mahoning*	225,694	40,823	18.1%	51,965	23.0%	63,699	28.2%	76,213	33.8%	80,103	35.5%	86,925	38.5%
Marion	59,109	10,299	17.4%	14,355	24.3%	16,880	28.6%	19,986	33.8%	21,561	36.5%	23,491	39.7%
Medina	173,981	11,532	6.6%	16,155	9.3%	20,225	11.6%	26,440	15.2%	29,257	16.8%	32,729	18.8%
Meigs*	23,052	5,247	22.8%	6,440	27.9%	7,569	32.8%	9,242	40.1%	9,611	41.7%	10,200	44.2%
Mercer	40,300	3,347	8.3%	4,325	10.7%	6,561	16.3%	8,162	20.3%	8,756	21.7%	10,074	25.0%
Miami	102,555	11,374	11.1%	15,853	15.5%	21,378	20.8%	25,724	25.1%	27,421	26.7%	29,868	29.1%
Monroe*	14,245	2,679	18.8%	3,246	22.8%	4,034	28.3%	5,036	35.4%	5,382	37.8%	5,735	40.3%
Montgomery	516,898	95,684	18.5%	122,657	23.7%	147,835	28.6%	174,464	33.8%	183,491	35.5%	197,203	38.2%
Morgan*	14,485	2,936	20.3%	4,267	29.5%	5,108	35.3%	5,839	40.3%	5,934	41.0%	6,460	44.6%
Morrow	34,626	3,816	11.0%	5,126	14.8%	7,006	20.2%	8,457	24.4%	8,910	25.7%	9,919	28.6%
Muskingum*	83,591	14,564	17.4%	19,734	23.6%	25,417	30.4%	29,938	35.8%	31,146	37.3%	33,412	40.0%
Noble*	11,815	1,409	11.9%	1,973	16.7%	2,736	23.2%	3,465	29.3%	3,701	31.3%	4,145	35.1%
Ottawa	40,377	4,464	11.1%	6,016	14.9%	7,894	19.6%	9,469	23.5%	10,246	25.4%	11,133	27.6%
Paulding	18,878	2,083	11.0%	2,865	15.2%	3,799	20.1%	4,855	25.7%	5,351	28.3%	6,208	32.9%
Perry*	35,496	7,322	20.6%	8,977	25.3%	10,728	30.2%	13,146	37.0%	13,891	39.1%	15,278	43.0%
Pickaway	52,003	6,324	12.2%	7,983	15.4%	10,213	19.6%	12,530	24.1%	13,372	25.7%	14,825	28.5%
Pike*	27,729	5,735	20.7%	7,534	27.2%	9,351	33.7%	10,828	39.0%	11,784	42.5%	12,435	44.8%
Portage	154,946	23,293	15.0%	29,708	19.2%	35,314	22.8%	41,309	26.7%	44,012	28.4%	47,799	30.8%
Preble	40,909	5,536	13.5%	7,357	18.0%	9,247	22.6%	11,445	28.0%	12,452	30.4%	13,404	32.8%
Putnam	33,813	2,648	7.8%	3,724	11.0%	5,438	16.1%	6,498	19.2%	7,219	21.3%	8,079	23.9%
Richland	113,957	18,849	16.5%	25,756	22.6%	30,749	27.0%	37,204	32.6%	39,899	35.0%	44,067	38.7%
Ross*	71,189	13,419	18.8%	17,761	24.9%	20,827	29.3%	24,807	34.8%	26,260	36.9%	28,638	40.2%
Sandusky	58,761	7,757	13.2%	10,685	18.2%	13,523	23.0%	16,264	27.7%	17,214	29.3%	18,686	31.8%
Scioto*	73,304	17,569	24.0%	22,248	30.4%	25,657	35.0%	29,421	40.1%	31,159	42.5%	33,219	45.3%
Seneca	52,779	8,209	15.6%	10,217	19.4%	12,741	24.1%	15,010	28.4%	16,229	30.7%	17,555	33.3%
Shelby	48,224	4,600	9.5%	6,468	13.4%	8,841	18.3%	10,608	22.0%	11,667	24.2%	13,050	27.1%
Stark	365,197	51,534	14.1%	66,491	18.2%	83,406	22.8%	99,899	27.4%	107,466	29.4%	118,868	32.5%
Summit	532,511	75,894	14.3%	98,971	18.6%	122,310	23.0%	145,304	27.3%	153,491	28.8%	167,385	31.4%

Table A7a: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2012-2016^

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Trumbull*	200,895	35,115	17.5%	43,853	21.8%	53,149	26.5%	63,793	31.8%	67,578	33.6%	74,033	36.9%
Tuscarawas*	91,235	12,379	13.6%	17,676	19.4%	21,754	23.8%	26,125	28.6%	28,466	31.2%	31,918	35.0%
Union	50,417	3,965	7.9%	5,810	11.5%	7,547	15.0%	9,457	18.8%	10,180	20.2%	11,128	22.1%
Van Wert	28,019	3,449	12.3%	4,522	16.1%	6,058	21.6%	7,825	27.9%	9,043	32.3%	9,621	34.3%
Vinton*	13,019	2,767	21.3%	3,307	25.4%	4,240	32.6%	5,201	39.9%	5,407	41.5%	5,750	44.2%
Warren	215,347	11,581	5.4%	16,250	7.5%	22,336	10.4%	28,735	13.3%	30,461	14.1%	34,211	15.9%
Washington*	59,219	9,275	15.7%	11,935	20.2%	15,099	25.5%	17,839	30.1%	18,569	31.4%	20,511	34.6%
Wayne	111,893	14,207	12.7%	19,531	17.5%	25,845	23.1%	32,282	28.9%	34,572	30.9%	38,631	34.5%
Williams	35,946	5,176	14.4%	7,143	19.9%	9,388	26.1%	11,729	32.6%	12,421	34.6%	13,895	38.7%
Wood	122,376	16,797	13.7%	21,775	17.8%	26,357	21.5%	31,020	25.3%	32,655	26.7%	35,169	28.7%
Wyandot	21,981	2,440	11.1%	3,390	15.4%	4,745	21.6%	5,816	26.5%	6,257	28.5%	7,036	32.0%

Notes: * - Appalachian county; ^ - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2012 through December 2016; income for the preceding 12 months, from which the ratio of income to the poverty level was derived, was adjusted for inflation and standardized on 2016.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2017c).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A7b: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 2012-2016^

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level											
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S. (numbers in thousands)	310,629.6	46,932.2	15.1%	61,429.4	19.8%	75,977.1	24.5%	90,640.4	29.2%	96,139.4	30.9%	104,390.2	33.6%
Ohio	11,267,500	1,732,839	15.4%	2,237,016	19.9%	2,733,035	24.3%	3,251,318	28.9%	3,451,995	30.6%	3,750,345	33.3%
Ohio Metropolitan Area Summary	8,977,408	1,373,261	15.3%	1,760,133	19.6%	2,138,289	23.8%	2,534,847	28.2%	2,686,303	29.9%	2,915,335	32.5%
In Central or Principal City*	2,510,454	683,250	27.2%	839,466	33.4%	980,857	39.1%	1,119,310	44.6%	1,169,453	46.6%	1,240,394	49.4%
Not in Central or Principal City	6,466,954	690,011	10.7%	920,667	14.2%	1,157,432	17.9%	1,415,537	21.9%	1,516,850	23.5%	1,674,941	25.9%
Urban	8,760,769	1,469,168	16.8%	1,876,247	21.4%	2,266,568	25.9%	2,672,568	30.5%	2,827,234	32.3%	3,055,989	34.9%
Rural	2,506,731	263,671	10.5%	360,769	14.4%	466,467	18.6%	578,750	23.1%	624,761	24.9%	694,356	27.7%
Akron*	193,345	49,051	25.4%	62,287	32.2%	74,747	38.7%	86,124	44.5%	90,088	46.6%	95,911	49.6%
Alliance	20,308	4,755	23.4%	6,310	31.1%	7,968	39.2%	9,562	47.1%	10,029	49.4%	10,938	53.9%
Ashland	18,402	3,013	16.4%	4,156	22.6%	5,351	29.1%	6,119	33.3%	6,495	35.3%	7,149	38.8%
Athens	16,028	8,761	54.7%	9,339	58.3%	9,631	60.1%	10,123	63.2%	10,387	64.8%	10,645	66.4%
Avon	21,715	832	3.8%	1,832	8.4%	1,972	9.1%	2,413	11.1%	2,565	11.8%	2,599	12.0%
Avon Lake	23,085	881	3.8%	1,195	5.2%	1,833	7.9%	2,350	10.2%	2,669	11.6%	2,932	12.7%
Barberton	25,897	4,650	18.0%	6,532	25.2%	8,407	32.5%	10,506	40.6%	11,079	42.8%	11,694	45.2%
Beavercreek	45,729	2,211	4.8%	3,365	7.4%	4,220	9.2%	4,992	10.9%	5,632	12.3%	6,309	13.8%
Bowling Green	25,442	9,112	35.8%	10,409	40.9%	11,328	44.5%	12,225	48.1%	12,463	49.0%	13,075	51.4%
Brunswick	34,214	2,735	8.0%	3,603	10.5%	4,537	13.3%	5,778	16.9%	6,226	18.2%	6,699	19.6%
Canton*	69,550	22,145	31.8%	26,662	38.3%	31,063	44.7%	35,361	50.8%	36,944	53.1%	39,145	56.3%
Centerville (Montgomery Co.)	23,292	1,499	6.4%	2,574	11.1%	3,204	13.8%	4,264	18.3%	4,434	19.0%	4,740	20.4%
Chillicothe	21,086	4,738	22.5%	5,851	27.7%	6,956	33.0%	8,587	40.7%	9,148	43.4%	9,569	45.4%
Cincinnati*	286,411	85,595	29.9%	102,490	35.8%	117,771	41.1%	131,219	45.8%	135,894	47.4%	143,363	50.1%
Cleveland*	378,371	136,134	36.0%	165,828	43.8%	191,048	50.5%	213,241	56.4%	221,303	58.5%	231,229	61.1%
Cleveland Heights	44,233	8,955	20.2%	11,162	25.2%	12,667	28.6%	14,077	31.8%	14,432	32.6%	15,438	34.9%
Columbus*	813,793	172,592	21.2%	215,201	26.4%	253,963	31.2%	297,550	36.6%	313,329	38.5%	335,712	41.3%
Cuyahoga Falls	48,893	5,307	10.9%	7,556	15.5%	9,604	19.6%	11,482	23.5%	12,429	25.4%	14,367	29.4%
Dayton*	130,184	44,916	34.5%	54,057	41.5%	61,930	47.6%	70,041	53.8%	72,822	55.9%	76,502	58.8%
Delaware	35,334	3,448	9.8%	4,997	14.1%	6,046	17.1%	7,713	21.8%	8,422	23.8%	9,643	27.3%
Dublin	43,674	1,184	2.7%	1,748	4.0%	1,958	4.5%	2,354	5.4%	2,361	5.4%	2,744	6.3%
Elyria*	53,196	11,802	22.2%	14,588	27.4%	17,086	32.1%	19,517	36.7%	20,428	38.4%	22,254	41.8%
Euclid	47,173	10,134	21.5%	12,986	27.5%	15,749	33.4%	18,356	38.9%	19,250	40.8%	20,631	43.7%
Fairborn	32,777	7,238	22.1%	8,297	25.3%	10,114	30.9%	11,645	35.5%	12,291	37.5%	13,628	41.6%
Fairfield	42,043	3,196	7.6%	5,342	12.7%	6,195	14.7%	8,280	19.7%	9,083	21.6%	10,328	24.6%
Findlay	39,562	7,311	18.5%	8,782	22.2%	10,603	26.8%	12,590	31.8%	13,371	33.8%	14,351	36.3%
Gahanna	34,037	2,157	6.3%	2,923	8.6%	3,754	11.0%	4,563	13.4%	4,827	14.2%	5,518	16.2%
Garfield Heights	27,710	4,833	17.4%	6,291	22.7%	7,706	27.8%	9,560	34.5%	10,253	37.0%	11,222	40.5%
Green	25,536	2,445	9.6%	3,174	12.4%	3,681	14.4%	4,080	16.0%	4,373	17.1%	5,229	20.5%
Grove City	37,984	2,975	7.8%	3,929	10.3%	5,211	13.7%	6,862	18.1%	7,316	19.3%	8,058	21.2%
Hamilton	60,627	13,282	21.9%	16,467	27.2%	20,210	33.3%	23,196	38.3%	25,126	41.4%	26,740	44.1%
Hilliard	32,921	1,301	4.0%	2,288	6.9%	2,729	8.3%	3,682	11.2%	3,892	11.8%	4,369	13.3%

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Table A7b: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 2012-2016^

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 175%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Huber Heights	38,685	5,039	13.0%	7,311	18.9%	9,018	23.3%	11,260	29.1%	11,753	30.4%	13,135	34.0%
Hudson	22,167	699	3.2%	786	3.5%	995	4.5%	1,202	5.4%	1,230	5.5%	1,422	6.4%
Kent	24,830	8,532	34.4%	10,142	40.8%	11,055	44.5%	11,958	48.2%	12,254	49.4%	12,846	51.7%
Kettering	55,092	6,969	12.6%	8,960	16.3%	11,680	21.2%	14,287	25.9%	15,092	27.4%	16,688	30.3%
Lakewood	50,528	7,297	14.4%	9,770	19.3%	12,034	23.8%	14,335	28.4%	15,414	30.5%	16,276	32.2%
Lancaster	38,659	7,929	20.5%	9,815	25.4%	11,591	30.0%	14,175	36.7%	15,138	39.2%	16,241	42.0%
Lebanon	20,026	2,035	10.2%	2,879	14.4%	4,210	21.0%	5,052	25.2%	5,455	27.2%	5,753	28.7%
Lima*	35,107	9,992	28.5%	13,362	38.1%	15,849	45.1%	18,149	51.7%	19,051	54.3%	20,019	57.0%
Lorain	63,048	16,502	26.2%	20,731	32.9%	25,201	40.0%	28,093	44.6%	29,357	46.6%	30,767	48.8%
Mansfield*	40,043	10,250	25.6%	13,107	32.7%	15,418	38.5%	17,470	43.6%	18,359	45.8%	19,770	49.4%
Maple Heights	22,542	4,749	21.1%	6,259	27.8%	7,565	33.6%	8,494	37.7%	8,845	39.2%	10,261	45.5%
Marion	30,356	6,644	21.9%	9,783	32.2%	11,589	38.2%	13,501	44.5%	14,494	47.7%	15,681	51.7%
Marysville	19,625	1,831	9.3%	2,614	13.3%	3,456	17.6%	4,264	21.7%	4,641	23.6%	5,081	25.9%
Mason	31,847	813	2.6%	1,076	3.4%	1,416	4.4%	1,909	6.0%	2,186	6.9%	2,868	9.0%
Massillon*	31,485	5,765	18.3%	7,214	22.9%	8,957	28.4%	10,559	33.5%	11,273	35.8%	12,116	38.5%
Medina	26,027	2,560	9.8%	3,287	12.6%	4,168	16.0%	5,501	21.1%	5,832	22.4%	6,410	24.6%
Mentor*	46,544	2,614	5.6%	3,432	7.4%	4,520	9.7%	5,731	12.3%	6,432	13.8%	7,356	15.8%
Miamisburg	19,759	2,974	15.1%	3,477	17.6%	4,573	23.1%	5,413	27.4%	5,781	29.3%	6,007	30.4%
Middletown*	47,784	11,584	24.2%	14,479	30.3%	17,169	35.9%	19,672	41.2%	20,743	43.4%	22,657	47.4%
Newark	47,275	10,290	21.8%	13,442	28.4%	16,680	35.3%	18,833	39.8%	20,287	42.9%	21,681	45.9%
North Olmsted	31,747	2,278	7.2%	3,322	10.5%	4,276	13.5%	5,641	17.8%	6,081	19.2%	6,657	21.0%
North Ridgeville	31,421	1,536	4.9%	2,309	7.3%	3,403	10.8%	4,318	13.7%	4,919	15.7%	5,494	17.5%
North Royalton	29,999	1,587	5.3%	1,931	6.4%	2,928	9.8%	3,757	12.5%	4,050	13.5%	4,812	16.0%
Oregon	19,700	2,109	10.7%	2,856	14.5%	3,631	18.4%	4,322	21.9%	4,659	23.6%	5,153	26.2%
Oxford	14,232	6,556	46.1%	6,947	48.8%	7,447	52.3%	8,349	58.7%	8,423	59.2%	8,561	60.2%
Parma	78,982	8,095	10.2%	10,727	13.6%	14,023	17.8%	19,030	24.1%	20,725	26.2%	23,060	29.2%
Parma Heights	20,082	2,242	11.2%	3,387	16.9%	4,282	21.3%	5,620	28.0%	6,021	30.0%	6,904	34.4%
Perrysburg	21,161	1,063	5.0%	1,600	7.6%	1,986	9.4%	2,411	11.4%	2,588	12.2%	2,865	13.5%
Piqua	20,380	4,027	19.8%	5,146	25.3%	6,634	32.6%	7,877	38.7%	8,118	39.8%	8,420	41.3%
Portsmouth	18,976	6,486	34.2%	7,834	41.3%	8,833	46.5%	9,697	51.1%	10,248	54.0%	10,724	56.5%
Reynoldsburg	36,886	3,625	9.8%	5,004	13.6%	6,230	16.9%	7,583	20.6%	7,966	21.6%	8,505	23.1%
Riverside	24,972	3,721	14.9%	5,602	22.4%	7,559	30.3%	8,894	35.6%	9,598	38.4%	10,406	41.7%
Rocky River	19,988	933	4.7%	1,469	7.3%	1,848	9.2%	2,413	12.1%	2,623	13.1%	2,894	14.5%
Sandusky	24,968	5,589	22.4%	7,804	31.3%	9,552	38.3%	11,726	47.0%	12,173	48.8%	12,806	51.3%
Shaker Heights	27,634	2,228	8.1%	2,853	10.3%	3,320	12.0%	4,284	15.5%	4,532	16.4%	5,078	18.4%
Sidney	20,450	3,012	14.7%	4,121	20.2%	5,359	26.2%	6,043	29.6%	6,738	32.9%	7,314	35.8%
Solon	22,883	1,102	4.8%	1,624	7.1%	1,992	8.7%	2,285	10.0%	2,541	11.1%	2,883	12.6%
South Euclid	21,227	1,948	9.2%	2,323	10.9%	2,974	14.0%	3,937	18.5%	4,354	20.5%	4,846	22.8%
Springfield*	56,978	15,924	27.9%	19,912	34.9%	23,600	41.4%	27,387	48.1%	28,579	50.2%	30,444	53.4%
Stow	34,279	1,869	5.5%	2,455	7.2%	3,382	9.9%	4,080	11.9%	4,462	13.0%	5,285	15.4%
Strongsville	44,208	1,864	4.2%	2,645	6.0%	3,787	8.6%	5,050	11.4%	5,453	12.3%	5,944	13.4%
Toledo*	273,269	75,227	27.5%	91,939	33.6%	107,955	39.5%	122,318	44.8%	128,413	47.0%	136,392	49.9%
Trotwood	23,746	6,151	25.9%	8,148	34.3%	9,719	40.9%	11,197	47.2%	11,544	48.6%	12,255	51.6%

Table A7b: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 2012-2016^

| Area | Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined | Ratio of Income to Poverty Level | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Under 100% | | Under 125% | | Under 150% | | Under 175% | | Under 185% | | Under 200% | |
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Troy	25,342	3,100	12.2%	4,903	19.3%	6,236	24.6%	7,397	29.2%	7,777	30.7%	8,232	32.5%
Upper Arlington	34,525	1,771	5.1%	2,141	6.2%	2,478	7.2%	2,982	8.6%	3,077	8.9%	3,628	10.5%
Wadsworth	22,213	1,503	6.8%	2,445	11.0%	3,128	14.1%	3,988	18.0%	4,483	20.2%	4,844	21.8%
Warren*	37,950	13,238	34.9%	15,295	40.3%	17,466	46.0%	19,881	52.4%	20,363	53.7%	21,691	57.2%
Westerville	36,162	2,357	6.5%	2,989	8.3%	3,613	10.0%	4,501	12.4%	5,103	14.1%	5,461	15.1%
Westlake	31,662	1,546	4.9%	2,181	6.9%	3,089	9.8%	3,864	12.2%	4,435	14.0%	4,918	15.5%
Willoughby	22,169	1,676	7.6%	2,470	11.1%	3,172	14.3%	4,023	18.1%	4,400	19.8%	4,883	22.0%
Wooster	23,986	4,628	19.3%	5,759	24.0%	7,089	29.6%	8,254	34.4%	8,656	36.1%	9,672	40.3%
Xenia	25,148	6,192	24.6%	7,391	29.4%	8,873	35.3%	10,050	40.0%	10,455	41.6%	11,291	44.9%
Youngstown*	60,301	22,943	38.0%	27,541	45.7%	31,898	52.9%	35,040	58.1%	36,233	60.1%	38,032	63.1%
Zanesville	24,749	7,617	30.8%	10,181	41.1%	12,269	49.6%	13,800	55.8%	14,048	56.8%	14,814	59.9%

Notes: * - A central or principal city of a metropolitan area; ^ - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2012 through December 2016; income for the preceding 12 months, from which the ratio of income to the poverty level was derived, was adjusted for inflation and standardized on 2016.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2017c).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

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

	`16 (ACS)*	`09 (ACS)*	`99 (DC)*
All Families	2,929,661	2,947,214	3,007,207
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,510,362	1,504,851	1,757,621
Number Poor	44,673	44,750	33,183
Percent Poor	3.0%	3.0%	1.9%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	590,866	675,009	606,518
Number Poor	122,145	134,339	95,657
Percent Poor	20.7%	19.9%	15.8%
Householder Did Not Work	828,433	767,354	643,068
Number Poor	140,058	148,943	106,186
Percent Poor	16.9%	19.4%	16.5%
Married Couples	2,121,616	2,171,033	2,319,012
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,119,741	1,155,013	1,432,786
Number Poor	11,409	14,488	13,788
Percent Poor	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	631,766	583,899	633,663
Number Poor	1,018	761	879
Percent Poor	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	254,512	331,812	482,172
Number Poor	3,532	3,572	3,711
Percent Poor	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%
Spouse Did Not Work	233,463	239,302	316,951
Number Poor	6,859	10,155	9,198
Percent Poor	2.9%	4.2%	2.9%

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

	`16 (ACS)*	`09 (ACS)*	`99 (DC)*
Married Couples (continued)			
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	397,009	458,020	415,954
Number Poor	26,851	30,346	23,451
Percent Poor	6.8%	6.6%	5.6%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	201,632	212,812	135,158
Number Poor	4,014	3,513	1,184
Percent Poor	2.0%	1.7%	0.9%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	89,777	129,660	155,834
Number Poor	8,320	11,704	9,185
Percent Poor	9.3%	9.0%	5.9%
Spouse Did Not Work	105,600	115,548	124,962
Number Poor	14,517	15,129	13,082
Percent Poor	13.7%	13.1%	10.5%
Householder Did Not Work	604,866	558,000	470,272
Number Poor	51,955	50,067	40,521
Percent Poor	8.6%	9.0%	8.6%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	161,110	137,341	71,197
Number Poor	7,298	7,057	2,120
Percent Poor	4.5%	5.1%	3.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	75,393	83,139	68,602
Number Poor	9,341	12,286	6,884
Percent Poor	12.4%	14.8%	10.0%

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

	`16 (ACS)*	`09 (ACS)*	`99 (DC)*
Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued)			
Spouse Did Not Work	368,363	337,520	330,473
Number Poor	35,316	30,724	31,517
Percent Poor	9.6%	9.1%	9.5%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	221,513	190,221	166,791
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	129,499	102,048	98,153
Number Poor	6,659	5,012	3,114
Percent Poor	5.1%	4.9%	3.2%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	42,220	46,453	35,957
Number Poor	12,635	16,119	7,624
Percent Poor	29.9%	34.7%	21.2%
Householder Did Not Work	49,794	41,720	32,681
Number Poor	16,666	13,385	9,476
Percent Poor	33.5%	32.1%	29.0%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	586,532	585,960	521,404
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	261,122	247,790	226,682
Number Poor	26,605	25,250	16,281
Percent Poor	10.2%	10.2%	7.2%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	151,637	170,536	154,607
Number Poor	82,659	87,874	64,582
Percent Poor	54.5%	51.5%	41.8%

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

	`16 (ACS)*	`09 (ACS)*	`99 (DC)*
Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued)			
Householder Did Not Work	173,773	167,634	140,115
Number Poor	71,437	85,491	56,189
Percent Poor	41.1%	51.0%	40.1%

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010, 2017); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2015-2016*

	`16 ACSSF	`16 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
All Families	2,929,661	2,931,467	1,983,680	947,787
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,510,362	1,508,582	1,343,097	165,485
Number Poor	44,673	44,063	42,379	1,684
Percent Poor	3.0%	2.9%	3.2%	1.0%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	590,866	599,666	429,230	170,436
Number Poor	122,145	122,905	117,060	5,845
Percent Poor	20.7%	20.5%	27.3%	3.4%
Householder Did Not Work	828,433	823,219	211,353	611,866
Number Poor	140,058	138,560	93,335	45,225
Percent Poor	16.9%	16.8%	44.2%	7.4%
Married Couples	2,121,616	2,121,709	1,360,600	761,109
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	1,119,741	1,118,283	972,591	145,692
Number Poor	11,409	12,261	10,709	1,552
Percent Poor	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	631,766	622,833	591,567	31,266
Number Poor	1,018	1,221	1,221	0
Percent Poor	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	254,512	264,061	228,247	35,814
Number Poor	3,532	4,252	3,184	1,068
Percent Poor	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	3.0%
Spouse Did Not Work	233,463	231,389	152,777	78,612
Number Poor	6,859	6,788	6,304	484
Percent Poor	2.9%	2.9%	4.1%	0.6%

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2015-2016*

	`16 ACSSF	`16 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
Married Couples (continued)				
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	397,009	406,488	261,313	145,175
Number Poor	26,851	27,094	23,872	3,222
Percent Poor	6.8%	6.7%	9.1%	2.2%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	201,632	210,045	175,066	34,979
Number Poor	4,014	3,523	3,389	134
Percent Poor	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	0.4%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	89,777	91,273	55,676	35,597
Number Poor	8,320	9,248	8,077	1,171
Percent Poor	9.3%	10.1%	14.5%	3.3%
Spouse Did Not Work	105,600	105,170	30,571	74,599
Number Poor	14,517	14,323	12,406	1,917
Percent Poor	13.7%	13.6%	40.6%	2.6%
Householder Did Not Work	604,866	596,938	126,696	470,242
Number Poor	51,955	49,461	28,356	21,105
Percent Poor	8.6%	8.3%	22.4%	4.5%
Spouse Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	161,110	156,659	89,390	67,269
Number Poor	7,298	7,575	6,878	697
Percent Poor	4.5%	4.8%	7.7%	1.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	75,393	74,789	15,539	59,250
Number Poor	9,341	7,733	5,723	2,010
Percent Poor	12.4%	10.3%	36.8%	3.4%

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2015-2016*

	`16 ACSSF	`16 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued)				
Spouse Did Not Work	368,363	365,490	21,767	343,723
Number Poor	35,316	34,153	15,755	18,398
Percent Poor	9.6%	9.3%	72.4%	5.4%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	221,513	221,793	177,164	44,629
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	129,499	131,658	126,517	5,141
Number Poor	6,659	5,333	5,333	0
Percent Poor	5.1%	4.1%	4.2%	0.0%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	42,220	41,990	34,498	7,492
Number Poor	12,635	13,146	12,615	531
Percent Poor	29.9%	31.3%	36.6%	7.1%
Householder Did Not Work	49,794	48,145	16,149	31,996
Number Poor	16,666	16,892	11,858	5,034
Percent Poor	33.5%	35.1%	73.4%	15.7%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	586,532	587,965	445,916	142,049
Householder Worked Full-Time, Year-Round	261,122	258,641	243,989	14,652
Number Poor	26,605	26,469	26,337	132
Percent Poor	10.2%	10.2%	10.8%	0.9%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time, Year-Round	151,637	151,188	133,419	17,769
Number Poor	82,659	82,665	80,573	2,092
Percent Poor	54.5%	54.7%	60.4%	11.8%

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2015-2016*

	`16 ACSSF	`16 PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS
Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued)				
Householder Did Not Work	173,773	178,136	68,508	109,628
Number Poor	71,437	72,207	53,121	19,086
Percent Poor	41.1%	40.5%	77.5%	17.4%

Notes: * - "`16 ASCSF" is a repeat of the first data column in table A8a - table B17016 from the 2016 American Community Survey Summary Files; "`16 PUMS" conceptually matches "`16 ACSSF," but is drawn from the 2016 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample; "PUMS-XRS" is a subset of "`16 PUMS" eXcluding families with either Retirement or Social security income; "PUMS-RS" estimates families with either Retirement or Social security income; figures are obtained by subtracting "PUMS-XRS" from "`16 PUMS."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2017, 2017b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

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

| Household Type | 2016 (ACS)* | | | 2009 (ACS)* | | | 1999 (DC)* | | |
| | | Poor | | | Poor | | | Poor | |
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
All Households^	4,624,669	657,350	14.2%	4,526,404	666,492	14.7%	4,446,621	474,607	10.7%
All Families	2,929,661	306,876	10.5%	2,947,214	328,032	11.1%	3,007,207	235,026	7.8%
with Related Children	1,333,397	234,446	17.6%	1,413,842	264,004	18.7%	1,528,839	185,813	12.2%
No Related Children	1,596,264	72,430	4.5%	1,533,372	64,028	4.2%	1,478,368	49,213	3.3%
Married Couples	2,121,616	90,215	4.3%	2,171,033	94,901	4.4%	2,319,012	77,760	3.4%
with Related Children	822,566	49,047	6.0%	903,105	62,125	6.9%	1,070,155	45,556	4.3%
No Related Children	1,299,050	41,168	3.2%	1,267,928	32,776	2.6%	1,248,857	32,204	2.6%
Male Head, No Wife Present	221,513	35,960	16.2%	190,221	34,516	18.1%	166,791	20,214	12.1%
with Related Children	128,494	28,193	21.9%	112,093	28,237	25.2%	99,938	16,044	16.1%
No Related Children	93,019	7,767	8.3%	78,128	6,279	8.0%	66,853	4,170	6.2%
Female Head, No Husband Present	586,532	180,701	30.8%	585,960	198,615	33.9%	521,404	137,052	26.3%
with Related Children	382,337	157,206	41.1%	398,644	173,642	43.6%	358,746	124,213	34.6%
No Related Children	204,195	23,495	11.5%	187,316	24,973	13.3%	162,658	12,839	7.9%
Non-family Households^	1,695,008	350,474	20.7%	1,579,190	338,460	21.4%	1,439,414	239,581	16.6%

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

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010, 2017); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

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

	2016 (ACS)*			2009 (ACS)*			1999 (DC)*		
	Total	Recip-ients	Percent	Total	Recip-ients	Percent	Total	Recip-ients	Percent
Total	2,931,467	238,528	8.1%	2,961,051	223,284	7.5%	3,005,957	196,887	6.5%
Families Above Poverty Level	2,625,939	165,007	6.3%	2,613,485	137,632	5.3%	2,771,290	127,875	4.6%
Poor Families	305,528	73,521	24.1%	347,566	85,652	24.6%	234,667	69,012	29.4%
Married Couple Subtotal	2,121,709	106,195	5.0%	2,171,081	97,247	4.5%	2,316,984	92,382	4.0%
Married Couples Above Poverty	2,032,893	89,883	4.4%	2,066,021	76,005	3.7%	2,238,711	76,703	3.4%
Poor Married Couples	88,816	16,312	18.4%	105,060	21,242	20.2%	78,273	15,679	20.0%
Male Head, No Wife Present Subtotal	221,793	23,382	10.5%	198,698	22,295	11.2%	163,419	12,833	7.9%
Male Head, No Wife Present, Above Poverty	186,422	15,857	8.5%	162,804	14,231	8.7%	143,865	8,810	6.1%
Poor Male Head, No Wife Present	35,371	7,525	21.3%	35,894	8,064	22.5%	19,554	4,023	20.6%
Female Head, No Husband Present Subtotal	587,965	108,951	18.5%	591,272	103,742	17.5%	525,554	91,672	17.4%
Female Head, No Husband Present, Above Poverty	406,624	59,267	14.6%	384,660	47,396	12.3%	388,714	42,362	10.9%
Poor Female Head, No Husband Present	181,341	49,684	27.4%	206,612	56,346	27.3%	136,840	49,310	36.0%
Counts and Distributions Among the Small Percentage of Ohio Families Receiving Cash Public Assistance:									
Total Recipients		238,528	100.0%		223,284	100.0%		196,887	100.0%
Families Above Poverty Level		165,007	69.2%		137,632	61.6%		127,875	64.9%
Poor Families		73,521	30.8%		85,652	38.4%		69,012	35.1%
Married Couples Above Poverty		89,883	37.7%		76,005	34.0%		76,703	39.0%
Poor Married Couples		16,312	6.8%		21,242	9.5%		15,679	8.0%
Male Head, No Wife Present, Above Poverty		15,857	6.6%		14,231	6.4%		8,810	4.5%
Poor Male Head, No Wife Present		7,525	3.2%		8,064	3.6%		4,023	2.0%
Female Head, No Husband Present, Above Poverty		59,267	24.8%		47,396	21.2%		42,362	21.5%
Poor Female Head, No Husband Present		49,684	20.8%		56,346	25.2%		49,310	25.0%

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010b, 2017b); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2003).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

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

Status		2016 (ACS)*	2009 (ACS)*	1999 (DC)*
Persons Age 25 Years and Older for Whom	Total Number	7,771,713	7,580,659	7,251,494
Poverty Status Is Determined	Number Poor	889,494	868,970	576,622
	Percent Poor	11.4%	11.5%	8.0%
Not a High School Graduate	Total Number	749,993	903,135	1,199,702
	Number Poor	204,143	238,427	225,531
	Percent Poor	27.2%	26.4%	18.8%
High School Graduate	Total Number	2,574,914	2,663,416	2,622,343
	Number Poor	348,208	335,394	205,676
	Percent Poor	13.5%	12.6%	7.8%
Some College or Associate's Degree	Total Number	2,279,023	2,158,168	1,887,319
	Number Poor	255,015	224,934	103,481
	Percent Poor	11.2%	10.4%	5.5%
Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work	Total Number	2,167,783	1,855,940	1,542,130
	Number Poor	82,128	70,215	41,934
	Percent Poor	3.8%	3.8%	2.7%

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - ACS (2010, 2017); U.S. Census Bureau - DC (2003).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

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

Age Group	2016 (ACS)* All	Poor Number	Poor Percent	2009 (ACS)* All	Poor Number	Poor Percent	1999 (DC)* All	Poor Number	Poor Percent
All Ages	11,287,401	1,645,382	14.6%	11,225,133	1,709,971	15.2%	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6%
0-4	678,815	162,124	23.9%	727,864	195,089	26.8%	741,303	128,266	17.3%
5	130,490	30,447	23.3%	139,332	33,038	23.7%	152,275	24,107	15.8%
6-11	842,342	182,589	21.7%	875,568	190,708	21.8%	979,410	144,635	14.8%
12-17	906,485	149,500	16.5%	930,963	165,475	17.8%	965,350	111,677	11.6%
18-24	957,556	231,228	24.1%	970,747	256,691	26.4%	949,809	185,119	19.5%
25-34	1,469,281	231,293	15.7%	1,444,535	246,096	17.0%	1,488,244	150,317	10.1%
35-44	1,359,762	176,032	12.9%	1,509,282	186,131	12.3%	1,800,163	138,657	7.7%
45-54	1,531,990	162,849	10.6%	1,733,379	182,871	10.5%	1,548,046	94,275	6.1%
55-64	1,595,135	172,236	10.8%	1,373,943	126,571	9.2%	1,000,322	77,903	7.8%
65+	1,815,545	147,084	8.1%	1,519,520	127,301	8.4%	1,422,065	115,742	8.1%
65-74	1,062,886	79,222	7.5%	817,372	60,719	7.4%	783,511	54,571	7.0%
75 & Over	752,659	67,862	9.0%	702,148	66,582	9.5%	638,554	61,171	9.6%

65+ (PUMS):	1,812,128	146,507	8.1%	with social security and retirement income;
	1,812,128	792,132	43.7%	with social security but no retirement income;
	1,812,128	981,843	54.2%	with retirement income but no social security;
	1,812,128	1,119,714	61.8%	with neither social security nor retirement income.

Note: * - 2009 and 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates - whether from the summary files or the public use micro-data sample (PUMS) - are based on data collected from January of the prior year through November of the year listed; decennial census (DC) estimates are for the calendar year.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010, 2017, 2017b); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A12b: Individual and Family Characteristics of Ohioans by Age Group, 2016

| | Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined | | | | | | | | | |
| | Work in Previous 12 Months* | | | | Married | | Enrolled in Educational Organization | | Primary Families With At Least One Related Child | |
Age Group^	None	Part-Time and/or Part-Year	Full-Time Full-Year	Median Income*	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
18-24	18.1%	54.4%	27.5%	$8,161	93.2%	6.8%	55.2%	44.8%	27.4%	72.6%
25-34	14.0%	26.5%	59.4%	$26,701	58.3%	41.7%	89.1%	10.9%	21.2%	78.8%
35-44	15.3%	21.9%	62.7%	$35,266	39.9%	60.1%	94.6%	5.4%	17.0%	83.0%
45-54	17.4%	19.4%	63.1%	$36,273	37.9%	62.1%	97.2%	2.8%	49.1%	50.9%
55-64	31.6%	20.6%	47.8%	$31,235	36.5%	63.5%	99.1%	0.9%	84.3%	15.7%
65+	78.9%	13.1%	8.0%	$23,175	43.6%	56.4%	99.5%	0.5%	94.3%	5.7%

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

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2017b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A12c: Poverty in Ohio by Age, Sex and Majority/Minority Status, 2015-2016

Categories		All Ages	0-5	6-11	12-14	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
								Age Group					
All Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined													
Males	Total	5,512,480	416,519	430,153	224,486	235,443	487,714	727,950	669,231	749,831	770,460	494,902	305,791
	Poor	729,976	98,150	92,884	36,618	38,851	102,588	87,674	72,437	71,056	80,778	29,518	19,422
	Pct. Poor	13.2%	23.6%	21.6%	16.3%	16.5%	21.0%	12.0%	10.8%	9.5%	10.5%	6.0%	6.4%
Females	Total	5,774,921	392,786	412,189	220,885	225,671	469,842	741,331	690,531	782,159	824,675	567,984	446,868
	Poor	915,406	94,421	89,705	38,281	35,750	128,640	143,619	103,595	91,793	91,458	49,704	48,440
	Pct. Poor	15.9%	24.0%	21.8%	17.3%	15.8%	27.4%	19.4%	15.0%	11.7%	11.1%	8.8%	10.8%
Non-Hispanic Whites (Majority)													
Males	Total	4,407,672	293,420	307,600	168,264	177,607	362,415	566,022	531,487	626,597	660,380	438,795	275,085
	Poor	438,857	46,079	47,286	18,861	20,786	63,350	53,978	42,552	50,093	56,738	22,827	16,307
	Pct. Poor	10.0%	15.7%	15.4%	11.2%	11.7%	17.5%	9.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.6%	5.2%	5.9%
Females	Total	4,574,395	275,239	291,269	161,072	167,183	344,135	563,886	540,588	644,310	697,189	493,070	396,454
	Poor	568,484	45,565	45,037	18,682	20,201	82,247	88,118	64,914	62,442	63,910	37,483	39,885
	Pct. Poor	12.4%	16.6%	15.5%	11.6%	12.1%	23.9%	15.6%	12.0%	9.7%	9.2%	7.6%	10.1%
Minorities*													
Males	Total	1,104,808	123,099	122,553	56,222	57,836	125,299	161,928	137,744	123,234	110,080	56,107	30,706
	Poor	291,119	52,071	45,598	17,757	18,065	39,238	33,696	29,885	20,963	24,040	6,691	3,115
	Pct. Poor	26.4%	42.3%	37.2%	31.6%	31.2%	31.3%	20.8%	21.7%	17.0%	21.8%	11.9%	10.1%
Females	Total	1,200,526	117,547	120,920	59,813	58,488	125,707	177,445	149,943	137,849	127,486	74,914	50,414
	Poor	346,922	48,856	44,668	19,599	15,549	46,393	55,501	38,681	29,351	27,548	12,221	8,555
	Pct. Poor	28.9%	41.6%	36.9%	32.8%	26.6%	36.9%	31.3%	25.8%	21.3%	21.6%	16.3%	17.0%

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2017).

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

Race/Hispanic Status	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 2016 ACS*			Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 2009 ACS*			Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 1999*		
		Poor			Poor			Poor	
	Totals	Number	Percent	Totals	Number	Percent	Totals	Number	Percent
Total	11,287,401	1,645,382	14.6%	11,225,133	1,709,971	15.2%	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6%
Only One Race Claimed:									
White	9,234,467	1,063,241	11.5%	9,455,790	1,171,222	12.4%	9,407,672	766,827	8.2%
Black	1,380,553	427,746	31.0%	1,301,667	431,791	33.2%	1,227,364	325,857	26.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander^	236,285	36,235	15.3%	176,853	20,027	11.3%	131,912	17,022	12.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	17,026	4,514	26.5%	19,361	5,864	30.3%	25,769	5,678	22.0%
Others	106,449	28,412	26.7%	74,401	24,121	32.4%	86,596	19,640	22.7%
Bi- or Multi-racial Claimed	312,621	85,234	27.3%	197,061	56,946	28.9%	167,674	35,674	21.3%
Hispanics˜	407,709	101,588	24.9%	313,206	94,871	30.3%	207,134	42,104	20.3%
White	252,400	55,900	22.1%	213,795	61,908	29.0%	100,618	17,067	17.0%
All Other Races	155,309	45,688	29.4%	99,411	32,963	33.2%	106,516	25,037	23.5%
White, Not Hispanic (Majority)	8,982,067	1,007,341	11.2%	9,241,995	1,109,314	12.0%	9,307,054	749,760	8.1%
All Minorities Combined	2,305,334	638,041	27.7%	1,983,138	600,657	30.3%	1,739,933	420,938	24.2%

Notes: * - American Community Survey (ACS) data cover January of the prior year through November of the listed year; 1999 data are from the 2000 decennial census; ^ - calculated by subtraction for 2009 and 2016; ~ - Hispanics may be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2010, 2017); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (2002).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

Table A13b: Number and Percent of Poor by Majority/Minority Status and Area Type, 2015-2016

Area - Component Summary	Total			Non-Hispanic Whites (Majority)			Minorities Subtotals		
	Persons for Whom Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Comparative Poverty Rates:									
Ohio	11,287,401	1,645,382	14.6%	8,982,067	1,007,341	11.2%	2,305,334	638,041	27.7%
All Urban Areas	8,802,566	1,402,495	15.9%	6,592,978	779,497	11.8%	2,209,588	622,998	28.2%
All in Central or Principal Cities	2,526,313	651,552	25.8%	1,366,442	250,785	18.4%	1,159,871	400,767	34.6%
Other Urban Areas*	6,276,253	750,943	12.0%	5,226,536	528,712	10.1%	1,049,717	222,231	21.2%
Rural	2,484,835	242,887	9.8%	2,389,089	227,844	9.5%	95,746	15,043	15.7%
Percentage Distributions of the Populations:									
Ohio	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	
All Urban Areas	78.0%	85.2%		73.4%	77.4%		95.8%	97.6%	
All in Central or Principal Cities	22.4%	39.6%		15.2%	24.9%		50.3%	62.8%	
Other Urban Areas*	55.6%	45.6%		58.2%	52.5%		45.5%	34.8%	
Rural	22.0%	14.8%		26.6%	22.6%		4.2%	2.4%	

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2017).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/18).

NOTES

1   Poverty status is determined for all people except those in institutions, military group quarters or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old (children who are not related family members – typically foster children). The 2016 American Community Survey data were collected throughout 2016, and income data, from which poverty statistics are derived, refer to the 12 months prior to the month in which the survey was completed. Consequently, the time period covered by the Survey for income and poverty extends from January 2015 through November 2016. Release of datasets with 2016 Survey results began in the last quarter of 2017.

2   Numbers and percentages throughout the report frequently are rounded to avoid the impression of greater precision than warranted. Following the procedure recommended by the U.S. Bureau of the Census – Other (2002), all of the estimates for Ohio based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) data are three-year moving averages. That means that the estimates of poor in Ohio for any non-decennial census year are based not only on the Survey for that year, but on the data covering the preceding and following years as well. For example, the estimates for 1990 are based on data gathered for the years 1989 (from the decennial census) through 1991, and the estimates for 1991 are based on data gathered for the years 1990 through 1992. This procedure produces more reliable estimates – particularly percentages – because the sample sizes are larger. It also reduces the erratic changes seen when only one year of data is used. However, what is gained in reliability is lost in specificity; a three-year moving average for 1991, for example, refers to a three-year period centered on 1991. Furthermore, while CPS calculations exclude unrelated children under 15 years old and many group quarters residents, it – unlike the decennial census – counts college students in dorms as parts of their families of orientation, and therefore as persons for whom poverty status is determined. There is nothing that can be done to change this and its reduction of comparability with estimates from other Census Bureau programs. Fortunately, the effect is small.

3   This assumption is not always correct. Even when it is, unrelated persons sharing a housing unit (e.g., roommates) may split expenses such as utilities and rent, permitting more of their income(s) to be devoted to food and avoiding inadequate nutrition, which is at the core of the definition of poverty (see the Appendices section on Defining and Measuring Poverty).

4   The five-year dataset is the most recent covering areas of all sizes. The estimates are averages for the period, analogous to long-exposure photos, as opposed to the 2000 census "snap shot" seen elsewhere.

5   The high poverty rate in Athens County is partially explained by the large portion of the population comprised of students living off-campus. Students often rely on various combinations of familial support, irregular gifts, savings,

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

6   Significant changes from 2007-11 in some larger counties rely on the greater confidence in larger sample sizes producing more reliable estimates, but changes – or lack thereof – also may be due to random sampling variability.

7   Model based estimates are based on mathematical formulas, incorporating data from the most recent surveys. Such estimates are highly reliable for large areas like states and the nation, but are much less so for small sub-state areas. The reader should be cautious with the SAIPE percentages and numbers in tables A5a and A5b. The narrow ranges for 2000-2004 may reflect a greater reliance on the Current Population Survey data, a labor force survey whose state-level data are more-or-less reliable, while ranges after 2004 probably include county-level data from the American Community Surveys, which are more representative of the general population and also are much larger and more reliable samples.

8   Several things need to be remembered when comparing the 2000 census data with American Community Survey data. First, metropolitan areas often were redefined as a result of the 2000 census, which means specific geo-graphic areas may not be exactly the same. (This is certainly true for the summary figures.) The same may be true of the urban/rural dichotomy and one or more places listed in the Appendix Tables. Second, the validity of testing for significant changes in poverty rates is questionable to the extent that the geographic areas differ – but this is seldom a big problem. Finally, the urban/rural and metropolitan/non-metropolitan dichotomies are not identical because urban places and rural areas are located in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.

9   Similar to Athens County, the cities of Athens, Bowling Green, Kent and Oxford are small college towns in which off-campus students comprise relatively large portions of the populations. Off-campus students not living with their families of orientation frequently qualify as poor because some money they may receive is not counted as income by the Census Bureau, driving the communities' person poverty rates to higher levels. In this circumstance, a place's family poverty rate may be a more useful measure of the extent of poverty because students are less likely to be married. Indeed, the family poverty rates of Athens, Bowling Green, Kent and Oxford – 26.4, 15.4, 24.9 and 11.7 percent, respectively – are more-or-less closer to the state's family poverty rate of 11.2 percent than are the corresponding poverty rates for persons (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2017c).

10   More extensive ratio-of-income-to-poverty-level categories for persons and families are found in other tables from the American Community Survey summary files. However, such categories are few for households. (There are two types of households: families and non-family households; families are the more common type.) It also is pos-sible to calculate other ratios of income to poverty level for customized research using the Public Use Microdata

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

11   Among those working at least 35 hours per week and 50 weeks in the preceding 12 months (i.e., full-time/year-round), women in every age group from under 20 to 70-plus generally earn less money than comparable men (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2017b); reasons why are beyond the scope of this report.

12   See the U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS (2017c: table B23003).

13   For people working at least 35 hours per week and 50 weeks in the preceding year, median earnings (wage and salary plus self-employment income) reach a plateau no later than their 40s and remain there through their 60s; mean earnings (the arithmetic averages) exceed medians (which divide distributions in half) by at least 20 percent beginning in people's 30s (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2017b).

14   These data points may be artifacts of the Census Bureau's methodology. Members of family households are assumed to share the income of all members, while members of non-family households are not. Consequently, the poverty rate of non-family households is really the poverty rate of the householder, regardless of how many other people may live in the household and what their incomes may be. As mentioned earlier, unrelated people may have roommates to reduce housing-related expenses, thereby leaving larger portions of their incomes for food, other expenditures and/or savings. See the section on Alternative Measures of Poverty in the Appendices for the impact changing this assumption has on the risk of poverty.

15   Cash public assistance (CPA) includes payments received from various programs such as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) and general assistance (GA). It also includes supplemental security income (SSI) payments made to low income persons who are at least 65 years old, blind or otherwise disabled. Payments received for medical care are excluded (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992).

16   Race and Hispanic status are based on self-identification. "Hispanic" is an ethnic status, and Hispanics may be of any race. Bi- and multi-racial categories were used for the first time in the 2000 Census. While only a small percentage of people identify themselves as such, the addition of this category means that the racial categories of 2000 and later are not entirely comparable with those of previous censuses. Similarly, data on Hispanics may not be entirely comparable over time due to slight differences in the ways the questions were asked during different censuses (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 2002: Appendix B).

17   American Indian and Alaskan Native poverty rates are similar to Other rates; they are combined for ease of presentation in the graph, but shown separately in Appendix Table A13a. Asian/Pacific Islander figures often are shown separately in national statistics, but are combined here because reliable figures solely for Pacific Islanders in Ohio are not available.

18   The householder is the person in whose name the occupied housing unit is owned or rented. Persons related to one another by birth, marriage or adoption – but living with a householder to whom they are *not* related – comprise (specifically) an unrelated subfamily. Separate poverty status calculations are made for each for official poverty statistics (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992), but an alternative measure of poverty would not. See the Alternative Measures of Poverty section and Fox (2017) for the impact of this change on poverty rates.

19   *Thresholds* for prior years are available at the Census Bureau's website. The current poverty *guidelines* used for program eligibility determination are available at the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services' website.

20   This definition of income has much in common with those used by the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, but it is not identical with the definitions used by the latter two. Consequently, area statistics produced by the latter may strongly correlate with poverty statistics, but do not substitute for them.

21   Ohio's lower supplemental poverty rate is consistent with U.S. BEA (2018) data showing Ohio's 2015 per capita personal income above the U.S. average after adjusting inflation and regional price differences.

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