

**BEFORE
THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO**

In the Matter of the Application of)
Ohio Power Company for Authority to)
Establish a Standard Service Offer) Case No. 13-2385-EL-SSO
Pursuant to Section 4928.143, Ohio Rev.)
Code, in the Form of an Electric Security)
Plan.)

In the Matter of the Application of)
Ohio Power Company for Approval of) Case No. 13-2386-EL-AAM
Certain Accounting Authority.)

**DIRECT TESTIMONY
of
JAMES D. WILLIAMS**

**On Behalf of
The Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel
10 West Broad Street, Suite 1800
Columbus, Ohio 43215-3485**

May 6, 2014

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ATTACHMENTS

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| JDW-1 | List of Previous Testimony Filed at the PUCO by James Williams |
| JDW-2 | The Ohio Poverty Report, Ohio Development Services Agency (February 2014) |
| JDW-3 | Ohio Utility Rate Survey, Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (April 15, 2014) |
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| JDW-6 | AEP Ohio Response to OCC-INT-4-035 |

- JDW-7 Summary of Switch Rates from EDUs to CRES Providers in Terms of Sales for the Month Ending December 31, 2013
- JDW-8 AEP Ohio Response to OCC-INT-10-242
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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2

3 ***Q1. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, BUSINESS ADDRESS, AND POSITION.***

4 ***A1.*** My name is James D. Williams. My business address is 10 West Broad Street,
5 18th Floor, Columbus, Ohio, 43215-3485. I am employed by the Office of the
6 Ohio Consumers' Counsel ("OCC") as a Senior Consumer Protection Research
7 Analyst.

8

9 ***Q2. PLEASE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATION AND***

10 ***PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE***

11 ***A2.*** I am a 1994 graduate of Webster University, in St. Louis, Missouri, with a Master
12 in Business Administration, and a 1978 graduate of Franklin University, in
13 Columbus, Ohio, with a Bachelor of Science, Engineering Technology. My
14 professional experience includes a career in the Air Force and over 18 years of
15 utility regulatory experience with the OCC.

16

17 Initially, I served as a compliance specialist with the OCC and my duties included
18 the development of compliance programs for electric, natural gas, and water
19 industries. Later, I was appointed to manage all of the agency compliance
20 specialists who were developing compliance programs in each of the utility
21 industries. My role evolved into the management of the OCC consumer hotline,
22 the direct service provided to consumers to resolve complaints and inquiries that
23 involve Ohio utilities. More recently as a Senior Consumer Protection Research

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1 Analyst, I am responsible for investigating and recommending policy positions on
2 issues that affect residential consumers. I have been directly involved in the
3 development of comments in various rulemaking proceedings at the Public
4 Utilities Commission of Ohio ("PUCO") and the Ohio Development Services
5 Agency ("ODSA") advocating consumer protections, utility affordability, and the
6 provision of reasonable access to essential utility services for residential
7 consumers.

8
9 Specifically related to this proceeding, my experience has involved helping
10 formulate OCC positions in rulemakings such as the Electric Service Safety
11 Standards,¹ set forth in Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-10, and Metering Options,² set
12 forth in Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-9. Additionally, I have helped formulate OCC
13 positions in the Establishment of Credit Rules and the Disconnection of Gas,
14 Natural Gas, or Electric Service for Residential Customers,³ set forth in Ohio
15 Admin. Code 4901:1-17 and 4901:1-18. I have also participated in OCC case

¹ *In the Matter of the Commission's Review of Chapters 4901:1-10 of the Ohio Administrative Code*, Case No. 12-2050-EL-ORD.

² *In the Matter of the Commission's Review of Chapter 4901:1-9 Ohio Administrative Code Regarding Metering Options*, Case No. 12-2049-EL-ORD.

³ *In the Matter of the Commission's Review of Its Rules for the Establishment of Credit for Residential Utility Services and the Disconnection of Gas, Natural Gas or Electric Services to Residential Customers Contained in Chapters 4901:1-17 and 4901:1-18 of the Ohio Administrative Code*, Case No. 13-274-AU-ORD.

1 teams assigned to review the reasonableness of reliability performance standards
2 proposed by AEP Ohio.⁴

3
4 ***Q3. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TESTIMONY OR TESTIFIED***
5 ***BEFORE THIS COMMISSION?***

6 ***A3.*** Yes. The cases in which I have submitted testimony and/or have testified before
7 the PUCO can be found in attachment JDW-1.

8
9 **II. PURPOSE OF MY TESTIMONY**

10
11 ***Q4. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS***
12 ***PROCEEDING?***

13 ***A4.*** I am providing testimony on behalf of OCC to recommend that the PUCO
14 consider customer affordability and the impact on at-risk populations prior
15 to approving any aspect of the Utility's proposed electric security plan
16 ("ESP III") that will increase the costs of electric service for customers.

17 More specifically, I recommend that the PUCO:

- 18 • Reject the AEP Ohio proposed purchase of receivables
19 ("POR") program that would enable AEP Ohio to
20 disconnect residential customers for the non-payment of

⁴ *In the Matter of the Establishment of 4901:1-10-10(B) Minimum Reliability Performance Standards for Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company, Case Nos. 09-756-EL-ESS and 12-1945-EL-ESS.*

1 unregulated CRES charges and to impose additional
2 deposits;

- 3 • Not authorize the proposed Bad Debt Rider and the
- 4 imposition of stringent late payment charges;
- 5 • Not continue the Distribution Investment Rider ("DIR") or
- 6 the Enhanced Service Reliability Rider ("ESRR");
- 7 • Reject the AEP Ohio proposal to eliminate the standard
- 8 time of use ("TOU") tariff as a standard offer service;
- 9 • Not authorize AEP Ohio to recover costs associated with
- 10 gridSMART Phase II until a sufficient analysis has been
- 11 completed to ensure the benefits of the program exceed its
- 12 costs.

13
14 **III. AFFORDABILITY OF RETAIL ELECTRIC SERVICE**

15
16 ***Q5. DO THE STATE'S ELECTRIC SERVICE POLICIES REQUIRE THE PUCO***
17 ***TO CONSIDER CUSTOMER AFFORDABILITY IN APPROVING AN ESP?***

18 ***A5.*** Yes. It is my understanding that R.C. 4928.02(A) and (L) set forth the State
19 policy concerning reasonably price retail electric service:

20 (A) * * * *the availability to consumers of adequate, reliable,*
21 *safe, efficient, nondiscriminatory, and reasonably priced*
22 *retail electric service;*

1 and
2 (L) ***Protect[ing] at-risk populations, including, but not limited to,***
3 ***when considering implementation of any new advanced energy or***
4 ***renewable energy resources; (Emphasis added.)***

5
6 From this, I conclude that the PUCO has a duty to ensure that the policies
7 specified under this section of the Revised Code are being implemented through
8 the proposed ESP. My understanding has been confirmed by counsel.

9
10 ***Q6. HAS AEP OHIO DEMONSTRATED THAT ITS PROPOSED ESP WILL***
11 ***COMPLY WITH STATE POLICIES OF PROMOTING AFFORDABLE***
12 ***ELECTRIC SERVICE AND PROTECTING AT-RISK POPULATIONS?***

13 ***A6.*** No. Nothing in the AEP Ohio ESP III Application addresses the affordability of
14 rates issue. To the contrary, AEP Ohio appears to be using the ESP III
15 Application as a “catch all” for advancing other initiatives that will ultimately
16 increase the cost of electricity for all residential consumers and without
17 considering the impact on all consumers, including at-risk populations.

18
19 ***Q7. WHAT ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF PROPOSALS IN THE ESP III***
20 ***APPLICATION THAT WILL HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON***
21 ***CUSTOMER AFFORDABILITY?***

22 ***A7.*** There are several new or expanded riders in the proposed ESP that will
23 significantly increase the cost of electric services and make electric services less

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1 affordable and further impact the at-risk population. Specifically, AEP Ohio
2 proposed, as part of the Purchase of Receivables (“POR”) program, a waiver of
3 PUCO rules that would enable the Utility to disconnect the electric service for at-
4 risk customers for non-payment of unregulated Certified Electric Service
5 (“CRES”) providers’ debt.⁵ Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-10-19(A) specifically
6 prohibits AEP Ohio from disconnecting residential electric service for customers
7 who do not pay for non-tariff services, including CRES charges. In addition, the
8 proposed POR program will result in more customers having to pay an additional
9 security deposit.⁶

10
11 AEP Ohio proposed a bad debt rider that shifts the collection risks for bad debt
12 for CRES receivables from the CRES providers to customers.⁷ In addition, AEP
13 Ohio has proposed to implement a late payment penalty without performing any
14 studies or analysis to demonstrate a need for such a charge. This charge will
15 increase the cost of electric service for any residential customer who makes a late
16 payment including at-risk customers.⁸

17
18 Second, related to the distribution system, AEP Ohio proposes to continue and
19 expand the Distribution Investment Rider (“DIR”) program without considering
20 the affordability impact or making a demonstration of quantifiable reliability

⁵ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Stacy Gabbard at 17.

⁶ Id. at 16.

⁷ Id. at 8.

⁸ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Gary Spitznogle at 10.

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1 benefits.⁹ Another OCC witness, David Effron has identified a significant amount
2 of DIR costs that should not be included or collected from customers.¹⁰ AEP
3 Ohio also proposed to continue and expand its Enhanced Service Reliability Rider
4 without regard to taking into consideration the impact of collecting from
5 customers an extra \$25 million in “enhanced” vegetation management charges.¹¹
6

7 Third, the proposed Purchase Power Rider (“PPA”) will significantly increase the
8 cost of electric services to all customers (SSO and shopping) without
9 demonstrating any benefits to customers. Another OCC witness, James Wilson,
10 has estimated that the proposed PPA is likely to increase costs to customers by
11 approximately \$140 million over three years, based on very conservative
12 assumptions.¹² He indicated that the actual cost of the proposed PPA can be
13 much higher.¹³

⁹ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Selwyn Dias at 16.

¹⁰ Direct Testimony of Mr. David Effron at 15.

¹¹ Id. at 19-20

¹² Direct Testimony of Mr. James Wilson at 6.

¹³ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Selwyn Dian at 19-20.

1 ***Q8. SHOULD THIS ESP III APPLICATION BE REVIEWED IN***
2 ***CONJUNCTION WITH AEP OHIO'S OTHER PENDING PROCEEDINGS***
3 ***THAT CAN ALSO AFFECT AFFORDABILITY OF ELECTRIC SERVICE***
4 ***AND THE PROTECTION OF AT-RISK CONSUMERS?***

5 ***A8.*** Yes. Affordability reviews must necessarily examine the impact that the outcome
6 from other cases will have on the total electricity bill paid by the customer. For
7 example, AEP Ohio has filed an Application for approval of its gridSMART
8 Phase II program.¹⁴ The Utility evaluation of the gridSMART Phase I program
9 was expected to be submitted to the PUCO around March 31, 2014.¹⁵ Yet, the
10 Utility claims that it expects to receive approval to collect gridSMART Phase II
11 costs prior to receiving an Order for the ESP III.¹⁶ The Utility further proposes
12 that the current gridSMART Rider be used to recover gridSMART Phase II costs
13 and that remaining gridSMART Phase I costs be rolled into the distribution
14 investment rider.¹⁷ Despite these expectations, the Utility did not offer any
15 analysis of the impact of such rate increases on the affordability of service for
16 customers.

17
18 Considering that an analysis of AEP Ohio's evaluation of the gridSMART Phase I
19 program is crucial in determining if there are sufficient benefits for customers in

¹⁴ *In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Power Company to Initiate Phase 2 of Its gridSMART Project and to Establish the gridSMART Phase 2 Rider*, Case No. 13-1939-EL-RDR, Application (September 13, 2013).

¹⁵ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Selwyn Dias at 10-11.

¹⁶ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Selwyn Dias at 11.

¹⁷ *Id.*

1 gridSMART to support the additional costs, proposals addressing the mechanism
2 to guarantee cost recovery are premature at best. Affordability must be
3 considered by the PUCO in reviewing the Utility's ESP. Moreover, the Utility
4 should be required to demonstrate whether customers are furnished tangible
5 quantifiable benefits through previous gridSMART charges.

6
7 ***Q9. CAN YOU BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE AT-RISK POPULATIONS OF OHIO***
8 ***CUSTOMERS THAT ARE AFFECTED BY THE ESP III?***

9 ***A9.*** Yes. The at-risk populations that are affected by the proposed ESP III are
10 Ohioans living in the AEP Ohio service territory with incomes that are at or below
11 the federal poverty guidelines ("FPL"). A single-person household with a gross
12 annual income of \$11,670 would qualify at 100 percent of the FPL.¹⁸ A
13 household of three persons with a gross annual household income of \$19,790
14 would qualify at 100 percent of the FPL.¹⁹

15
16 A review of The 2014 Ohio Poverty Report²⁰ (attached herein as JDW-2),
17 indicates that there are significant number of individuals and Ohio families who
18 are living in poverty. The number of Ohio families living in poverty is also
19 higher than the national average. Specifically, approximately 16.3 percent of

¹⁸ <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/14poverty.cfm>

¹⁹ Id.

²⁰ <http://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/P7005.pdf>

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1 Ohioans were in poverty compared with a 15.9 percent nationwide.²¹ Even more
2 alarming, the at-risk population of Ohioans living in poverty has increased from
3 10.6 percent since 1999.²² Family poverty has also increased dramatically from
4 8.3 percent in 1999 to 12.0 percent in 2012.²³

5
6 The at-risk population of AEP Ohio customers who live in counties where the
7 poverty levels exceed the state average should be a concern for the PUCO.
8 Poverty levels in many of the Southeastern counties in Ohio have poverty levels
9 well in excess of the statewide poverty level. For example, Athens County has
10 the highest poverty rate in the state with a 32.2 percent level.²⁴ Poverty in Vinton,
11 Meigs, Pike, Scioto, Adams, and Jackson counties are close behind with poverty
12 levels between 22.0 and 24.8 percent.²⁵ However, significant poverty is not
13 limited to the counties in the Southeastern region of the state. In fact, the poverty
14 level in Allen, Franklin, Hardin, Highland, and Ross counties are also well in
15 excess of the statewide poverty level.²⁶

16
17 The at-risk populations of AEP Ohio customers who live in cities should also be
18 of concern to the PUCO because the level of poverty in urban areas has increased

²¹ Id at Table A1.

²² Id at 6.

²³ Id at 8.

²⁴ Id at 14.

²⁵ Id.

²⁶ Id.

1 over the last 15 years in Ohio. For example, one of the largest cities served by
2 AEP Ohio (Columbus) has a population of 771,624 residents and a poverty level
3 of 22.0 percent in 2012, compared to 14.8 percent in 1999.²⁷ Canton has a
4 population of 70,725 and a poverty level of 30.8 percent in 2012 compared to
5 19.2 percent poverty level reflected in 1999.²⁸ Lima is a third example of a city
6 served by AEP Ohio that has a population of 35,712 and a poverty level of 35.9
7 percent compared to 22.7 percent in 1999.²⁹ These are just a few examples of the
8 high poverty rates in cities and counties served by AEP Ohio. The current
9 extreme financial hardship of the many customers in these cities and counties
10 must be considered by the PUCO prior to allowing AEP Ohio to impose even
11 more increases on these at-risk populations. But there is simply no indication in
12 the ESP III Application that AEP Ohio is moderating the financial impact of the
13 proposed ESP III on these at-risk populations.

14
15 ***Q10. ARE THERE OTHER AT-RISK POPULATION CONCERNS THAT THE***
16 ***PUCO SHOULD CONSIDER PRIOR TO APPROVING THE PROPOSED***
17 ***ESP?***

18 ***A10.*** Yes. While high poverty rates throughout the AEP Ohio service territory raise
19 serious concerns regarding the viability of additional rate increases, the PUCO
20 should also consider the affordability in a broader sense. For instance, the PUCO

²⁷ Id at Table A6.

²⁸ Id.

²⁹ Id.

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1 should also consider the effect of the proposed ESP III on those customers whose
2 incomes are close and slightly above the federal poverty level. This is also an at-
3 risk population. I refer to this at-risk population as the “working poor.” This
4 population of working poor can be especially adversely affected by the high costs
5 of electric services (i.e. the lack of affordability for electric service) because they
6 may not qualify for income-based assistance programs as explained later in this
7 testimony. Table 1 provides a summary of the number of Ohioans with incomes
8 close to the poverty level living in several high poverty level counties served by
9 AEP Ohio.

Table 1:

Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Select Counties Served by AEP Ohio³⁰

| Ohio County | Population³¹ | 100 % Poverty | 125 % Poverty | 150 % Poverty | 185 % Poverty | 200 % Poverty |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Athens | 55,609 | 32.2% | 35.5% | 41.7% | 48.7% | 50.2% |
| Adams | 28,204 | 23.1% | 30.9% | 37.5% | 44.2% | 49.1% |
| Allen | 101,754 | 18.8% | 23.3% | 27.9% | 35.1% | 38.0% |
| Franklin | 1,143,075 | 17.7% | 22.0% | 26.2% | 32.3% | 34.7% |
| Hardin | 29,761 | 18.0% | 24.2% | 28.9% | 36.7% | 39.4% |
| Highland | 42,859 | 17.6% | 24.7% | 31.9% | 41.5% | 44.2% |
| Jackson | 32,793 | 24.8% | 31.3% | 36.0% | 45.8% | 49.2% |
| Meigs | 23,340 | 21.6% | 27.4% | 34.5% | 42.4% | 45.9% |
| Pike | 28,191 | 22.0% | 30.4% | 36.0% | 43.5% | 45.8% |
| Ross | 71,418 | 19.1% | 23.7% | 28.6% | 36.9% | 39.4% |
| Scioto | 75,634 | 23.0% | 30.1% | 35.0% | 44.5% | 46.5% |

12
13 As can be seen in Table 1, a significant number of Ohioans living in counties that
14 are served by AEP Ohio have incomes that are close to the poverty level. While

³⁰ Id at Table A7.

³¹ Persons for Whom Poverty Status was Determined.

1 the incomes of these Ohioans may be slightly above the federal poverty level,
2 these people are already facing significant drains on their incomes for basic living
3 expenses such as shelter, food, transportation, health and safety. Increases in the
4 cost of electric service have to be absorbed in budgets that are already stretched
5 thin. There is no indication in the ESP III Application that AEP Ohio moderated
6 the financial impact of the proposed ESP on this at-risk population.

7
8 ***Q11. HOW DOES AEP OHIO'S TOTAL MONTHLY BILL FOR ELECTRIC***
9 ***SERVICE FOR TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS COMPARE WITH***
10 ***THE TOTAL MONTHLY BILLS FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE IN OTHER***
11 ***OHIO CITIES SERVED BY OTHER UTILITIES?***

12 ***A11.*** Currently, AEP Ohio (as shown in the electric bills of the cities of Canton and
13 Columbus) has the highest cost electricity of any other electric utility in the state
14 based on the April 2014 Ohio Utility Rate Survey compiled by the PUCO. Table
15 2 provides a comparison of electric bills for several major Ohio cities combined
16 with relevant poverty information. The electric bill is for a residential customer
17 with a monthly usage of 750 kWh.

Table 2: Electric Bills and Poverty Levels in Ohio Cities

| City³² | Population³³ | Poverty Level³⁴ | Electric Bill³⁵ | Rate per KWH³⁶ |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Akron | 195,182 | 26.8% | \$98.33 | \$0.13 |
| Canton | 70,725 | 30.8% | \$114.06 | \$0.15 |
| Cincinnati | 285,778 | 29.4% | \$91.27 | \$0.12 |
| Cleveland | 388,144 | 34.2% | \$94.65 | \$0.13 |
| Columbus | 771,624 | 22.0% | \$123.10 | \$0.16 |
| Dayton | 128,003 | 33.8% | \$107.36 | \$0.14 |
| Toledo | 280,082 | 26.8% | \$96.97 | \$0.13 |
| Youngstown | 61,943 | 35.6% | \$98.33 | \$0.13 |
| Average | | | \$103.01 | \$0.14 |

Table 2 demonstrates that AEP Ohio's customers in the Columbus area have the highest monthly total electric bills in the State. Bills for Columbus customers are already 19.5 percent higher than the average electric bill in other major Ohio cities. Comparing bills for Columbus and Cincinnati residential customers, the AEP Ohio Columbus customers are paying bills that are 34.8 percent higher. Residential customers in the AEP Ohio service territory in Canton have bills that are 10.7 percent higher than the state average electric bill. Comparing electric bills for AEP Ohio Canton customers with the Ohio Edison served Akron residential customers, the Canton customer bills are 15.9 percent higher.

³² Ohio Utility Rate Survey (April 15, 2014) (Attached herein as JDW-3). Please note that Akron is served by the Ohio Edison Company, Canton by AEP Ohio, Cincinnati by Duke Energy Ohio, Cleveland by Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, Columbus by AEP Ohio, Dayton by Dayton Power and Light, Toledo by Toledo Edison, and Youngstown by Ohio Edison.

³³ Ohio Poverty Report at A6.

³⁴ Id.

³⁵ Ohio Utility Rate Survey (April 15, 2014) (Attached herein as JDW-3).

³⁶ Id.

1 The disparity in total electric bills for residential customers across the state gets
2 even worse considering the recent PUCO approval of an additional \$2.38 per
3 month charge for AEP Ohio's residential customers for Storm Damage Recovery
4 Rider costs.³⁷ With these additional charges, AEP Ohio's Columbus customers
5 are paying bills that are 21.8 percent higher than the average electric bill in Ohio
6 for the same consumption. AEP Ohio's Canton customers are now paying bills
7 that are 13.0 percent higher than the average electric bill. Yet the poverty level in
8 Columbus is 22.0 percent and the number of people with incomes near the
9 poverty level for Franklin County is 34.7 percent. The poverty level for Canton is
10 30.8 percent and the number of persons with incomes near the poverty level for
11 Stark County is 33.7 percent. The approval of the ESP III with the significant
12 additional costs being passed on to AEP Ohio's customers is ill advised,
13 especially during these challenging economic times. In fact, electric prices in
14 Ohio are among the highest in the nation.³⁸

15
16 ***Q12. HOW DO THE ELECTRIC BILLS FOR AEP OHIO'S CUSTOMERS***
17 ***COMPARE WITH OTHER ELECTRIC UTILITIES OVER THE LAST***
18 ***DECADE?***

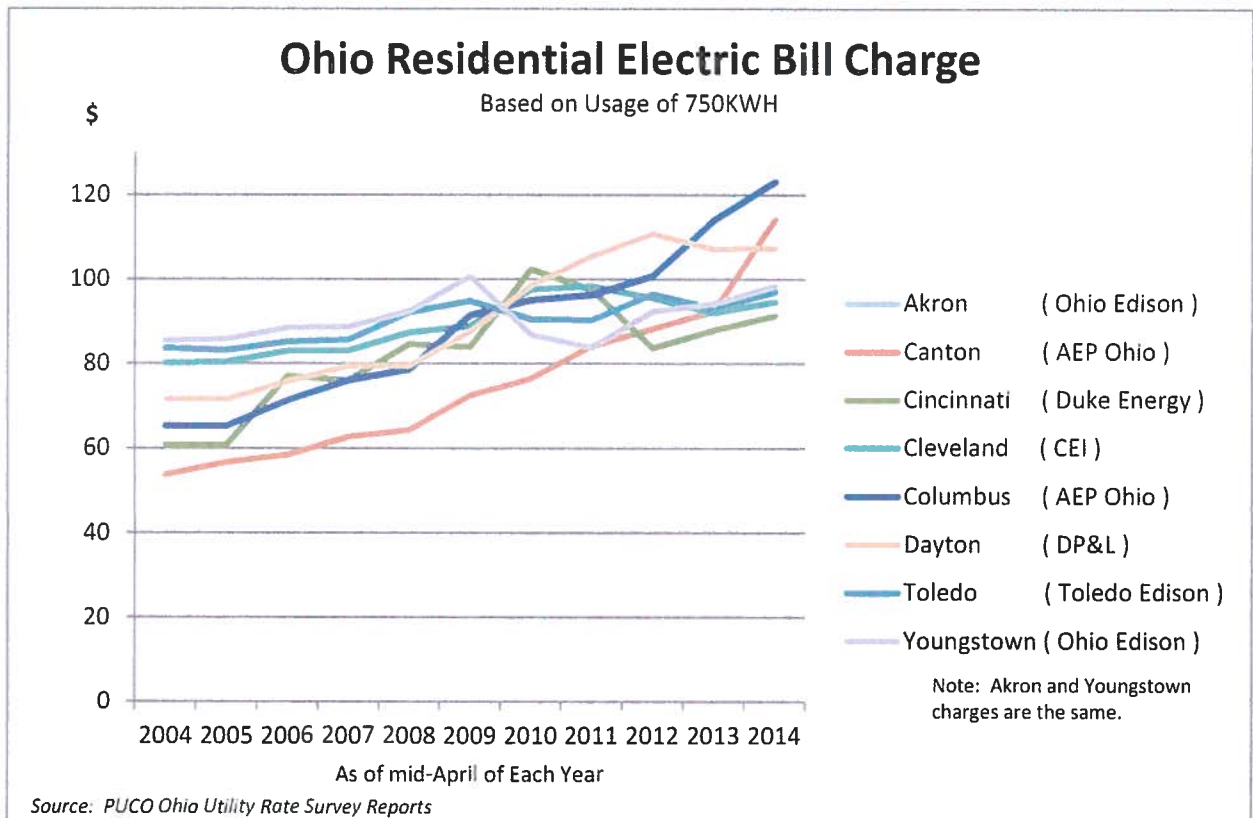
19 ***A12.*** Over the last ten years, AEP Ohio has changed from being one of the lowest-cost
20 utilities a decade ago to the highest cost electric utility today in the state of Ohio.

³⁷ *In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Power Company to Establish Initial Storm Damage Recovery Rider Rates*, Case No. 12-3255-EL-RDR, Revised Tariff Pages PUCO Tariff No. 20 (April 16, 2014).

³⁸ http://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/current_year/february2014.pdf

Chart 1 provides a graphical comparison of the yearly April bill for customers in different locations (and served by different utilities) across Ohio over the last ten years.³⁹

Chart 1: Comparison of Electric Bills April 2004 – April 2014



As seen in Chart 1, AEP Ohio's monthly bills in the Columbus Southern Power and Ohio Power service territories went from being the lowest cost to the highest cost bills in the last ten years. Columbus Southern Power's bills have increased 88.7 percent (from \$65.22 to \$123.10) and Ohio Power's bills have increased 112.8 percent (from \$53.60 to \$114.06). For Duke Energy of Ohio customers, the

³⁹ Summary of April 2004 through April 2014 Residential Bills as Reflected in the PUCO Ohio Utility Rate Survey Reports (Attached herein as JDW-4).

1 monthly electric bill increased 50.3% (from \$60.71 to \$91.27). For CEI
2 customers, the monthly electric bill increased 18.2% (from \$80.08 to \$94.65).
3 For Ohio Edison and Toledo Edison customers, increases of 15.0% and 15.9%
4 respectively occurred over the last decade.

5
6 ***Q13. ARE THERE OTHER INDICATIONS THAT AFFORDABILITY OF RETAIL***
7 ***ELECTRIC SERVICE FOR RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS IN AEP OHIO'S***
8 ***SERVICE TERRITORY IS AN ISSUE THAT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IN***
9 ***DETERMINING RATES IN THIS CASE?***

10 ***A13.*** Yes. As can be seen on Table 3 below, a significant number of AEP Ohio's
11 residential customers are already struggling to afford electric service under
12 existing Modified ESP II rates. The proposed rates under AEP Ohio's ESP III
13 Application will cause customers' rates to increase even more. Table 3 provides a
14 summary based on 2013 data of the number of AEP Ohio customers who were
15 disconnected for non-payment, customers on the low-income Percentage Income
16 Payment Plan ("PIPP") Plus, and the average number of customers on a monthly
17 basis who were on another payment plan compared with 2011. I define these
18 customers as part of the at-risk population that the statute, R.C. 4928.02(L), refers
19 to.

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To qualify for PIPP Plus, customers must have a household income not exceeding 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.⁴⁰ Rather than paying the actual bill, PIPP Plus customers are billed six percent of their monthly household income for electricity (ten percent if all-electric), and the difference from the actual bill accrues as an arrearage.⁴¹ Customers who have household incomes that exceed the PIPP guidelines can apply for another payment plan such as the one-ninth, one-sixth, and one-third payment plans set forth in Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-18-05(B).

Table 3: Disconnections, PIPP Plus, Payment Plans⁴² (2011 - 2013)

| Metrics | 2011 | 2013 | Percentage Change | Percentage of Total Customers ⁴³ |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Disconnections for Non-payment | 68,526 ⁴⁴ | 98,917 ⁴⁵ | 36.1% | 7.6% |
| Average Number on PIPP Plus | 112,395 | 136,085 | 21.1% | 10.6% |
| Average Number of Customers on Payment Plans | 51,270 | 47,245 | (7.8%) | 3.7% |

⁴⁰ Ohio Admin. Code 122:5-3-02(B)(1).

⁴¹ Ohio Admin. Code 122:5-3-04.

⁴² *In the Matter of the Commission's Review of Chapters 4901-1-17 and 4901:1-18, and Rules 4901:1-5-07, 4901:1-10-22, 4901:1-13-11, 4901:1-15-17, 4901:1-21-14, and 4901:1-29-12 of the Ohio Administrative Code*, Case No. 08-723-AU-ORD, PIPP Plus Metrics Data reported to the PUCO Staff.

⁴³ According to the PIPP Plus Metrics data, the average number of residential customer is 1,287,000.

⁴⁴ *In the Matter of the Annual Report of Service Disconnections for Nonpayment Required by Section 4933.123, Ohio Revised Code*, Case No. 11-2682-GE-UNC, Columbus Southern Power Company's and Ohio Power Company's Notice of Filing Service Disconnection for Nonpayment Report at 3 (June 30, 2011).

⁴⁵ *In the Matter of the Annual Report of Service Disconnections for Nonpayment Required by Section 4933.123, ORC*, Case No. 13-1245-GE-UNC, Ohio Power Company's Service Disconnection for Nonpayment Report at 2 (June 25, 2013).

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1 Table 3 demonstrates that approximately 98,918 (7.6%) of AEP Ohio customers
2 were disconnected for non-payment in 2013. This is a 36.1 percent increase from
3 the number of disconnections in 2011. This is a strong indicator that AEP Ohio
4 customers are experiencing increasing difficulty paying their electric bills. In
5 addition, approximately 136,085 (10.6%) of low-income AEP Ohio customers
6 were on the specialized PIPP Plus payment programs to avoid loss of service.⁴⁶
7 This is another strong indicator of the magnitude of AEP Ohio customers who
8 need special assistance to maintain electric service. Another 47,245 (3.7%) of
9 AEP Ohio customers were on other payment plans during an average month in an
10 attempt to avoid disconnection of service.⁴⁷

11
12 Thus, in total approximately 283,000 of AEP Ohio's approximate 1,300,000
13 residential customers are struggling to pay their current electric bills. This
14 represents approximately 21.8 percent of the total residential customers. These
15 numbers show that affordability is a serious issue that the PUCO must address as
16 it determines whether to accept or modify the proposed ESP III. The proposed
17 ESP III will raise rates even higher and may make electric service unaffordable
18 for many AEP Ohio customers. Such a result would be inconsistent with the
19 policies of the state, discussed above.

⁴⁶ Ohio Development Services Agency, Percentage of Income Payment Plan Plus Presentation made to the Public Benefits Advisory Board (April 17, 2014).

⁴⁷ PIPP Plus Metrics Data provided by the PUCO.

**IV. RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENSURE THE AVAILABILITY OF
ADEQUATE AND REASONABLY PRICED ELECTRIC SERVICE**

***Q14. DO YOU RECOMMEND MODIFICATIONS OF AEP OHIO'S ESP III
APPLICATION THAT WILL HELP ENSURE FOR OHIOANS THE
AVAILABILITY OF ADEQUATE AND REASONABLY PRICED ELECTRIC
SERVICE?***

A14. Yes. I make recommendations in addition to the recommendations made by OCC
Witness Kahal that the PUCO should not approve the proposed POR and Bad
Debt Rider that AEP Ohio wants customers to pay. In addition to the reasons
cited in their testimony for disapproving these initiatives, the PUCO should also
not authorize a waiver of PUCO rules that prohibit AEP Ohio from disconnecting
electric service customers for non-payment of unregulated CRES charges.
Furthermore, the PUCO should prohibit AEP Ohio from collecting additional
deposits from CRES customers and from imposing stringent late payment
charges. The PUCO should discontinue the current Distribution Investment Rider
("DIR") and the Enhanced Service Reliability Riders ("ESRR") that are charged
to customers. Furthermore, the PUCO should not approve the Utility's proposal
to eliminate its standard Time of Use ("TOU") tariffs that some customers are
using to purchase electricity. Finally, the PUCO should consider affordability to
customers prior to deciding whether to approve any part of the AEP Ohio
gridSMART Phase II, for the reasons discussed below.

**Q15. DO YOU HAVE GENERAL CONCERNS WITH THE PROPOSED
PURCHASE OF RECIEVABLES PROGRAM?**

A15. Yes. As noted in the OCC Comments in the 12-3151-EL-COI docket, OCC is opposed to the POR program proposed by AEP Ohio for a number of reasons. First, the POR would impose significant costs⁴⁸ on customers without any quantifiable benefits. Second, AEP Ohio failed to include any specific support for the POR program. Instead the Utility relied on general anecdotal evidence to support the proposal. AEP Ohio failed to provide any cost-benefit analysis to demonstrate if the increased costs are supported with quantifiable benefits for customers.

Third, there is no need to jump start competition in the AEP Ohio service territory based on the large number of CRES providers that are currently competing to sign up customers. Fourth, the proposed POR provides regulatory certainty in guaranteeing cost recovery for CRES providers in the collection of their unregulated bad debt and uncollectible expenses. This regulatory certainty in the collection of unregulated bad debt is an anti-competitive subsidy that is contrary to my understanding of the state policy in R. C. 4928.02(H). Charges to distribution customers should not be used to subsidize deregulated generation functions.

⁴⁸ See *In the Matter of the Application of Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company, Individually and, if Their Proposed Merger is Approved, as a Merged Company (collectively, AEP Ohio) for an Increase in Electric Distribution Rates*, Case No. 12-351-EL-COI, Application for Rehearing of Ohio Power Company at 3 (December 14, 2011).

A. Waiver of Disconnection Rules

***Q16. CAN YOU BRIEFLY DISCUSS CUSTOMER AFFORDABILITY
CONCERNS WITH THE AEP OHIO PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A
PURCHASE OF RECEIVABLES PROGRAM?***

A16. Yes. In addition to the discount rate issue discussed in the Testimony of OCC Witness Kahal, the Utility intends to seek a waiver to PUCO rules that would enable disconnection of customers' electric service by AEP Ohio for non-payment of unregulated CRES charges.⁴⁹ Currently, AEP Ohio renders consolidated bills including both regulated and unregulated charges. Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-10-19 prohibits the Utility from disconnecting service for non-payment of non-tariff services, including CRES charges. To the extent that customers do not pay the unregulated charges, their CRES contract can be cancelled and they can be returned to the Utility standard offer service.⁵⁰

Even though electric choice has been available in Ohio since January 1, 2001 and 27.2 percent of the residential electric load is shopping⁵¹ with a CRES provider, AEP Ohio now claims that it needs the additional leverage that is associated with disconnecting customers for non-payment of unregulated charges to make sure

⁴⁹ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Stacy Gabbard at 17.

⁵⁰ Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-10-19(E)(2).

⁵¹ [http://www.puco.ohio.gov/emplibrary/files/util/MktMonitoringElecCustSwitchRates/SWITCH %20RATES%20SALES/2013/4Q2013.pdf](http://www.puco.ohio.gov/emplibrary/files/util/MktMonitoringElecCustSwitchRates/SWITCH%20RATES%20SALES/2013/4Q2013.pdf) (attached herein as JDW-5).

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1 customers pay their bills.⁵² However, the non-payment of CRES charges does not
2 appear to be an issue when, according the PUCO Energy Choice Ohio website
3 (attached herein as JDW-5), there are currently fifty-one different competitive
4 offers being made by twenty CRES providers that are available for customers who
5 are considering shopping. Given that AEP Ohio performed no analysis of the
6 number of additional CRES providers who might enter the Ohio market with a
7 POR program, there is no basis for the PUCO to approve the proposed POR.⁵³
8 Yet, the change proposed by the Utility can increase the number of service
9 disconnections and also the amount of delinquency (reconnection charges and
10 prior balances) that customers must pay in order to have services reconnected.

11
12 To the extent that the delinquent amounts are not ultimately paid, the debt will be
13 included in the Bad Debt Rider paid by all customers as proposed by AEP Ohio
14 and discussed later in this testimony. It is inappropriate that AEP is requesting
15 authority to disconnect customers of its rate-of-return regulated electric
16 distribution utility service for their nonpayment of a separate company's non-
17 tariffed charges. A waiver of Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-10-19 circumvents
18 important consumer protections designed to prevent customers from being
19 disconnected for non-payment of charges that are not rate-regulated by the PUCO.

⁵² AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Stacy Gabbard at 13.

⁵³ AEP Ohio Response to OCC-INT-4-035 (attached herein as JDW-6).

B. Additional Deposits for CRES Service

AEP Ohio intends to require deposits from customers who have previously switched to a CRES provider, if its proposal for purchase of CRES receivables is approved.⁵⁴ Currently, AEP Ohio collects deposits, when required, on only its distribution portion of the bill when the customer is also served by a CRES provider.⁵⁵ For residential customers served on the standard service offer, AEP Ohio collects deposits on its entire service. Last year, AEP Ohio collected deposits from a total of 383,516 residential customers and an average deposit amount was \$65.50.⁵⁶ Since many of these customers have also likely switched to CRES providers,⁵⁷ the portion of the deposit that AEP Ohio is currently holding applies only to the distribution charges. An additional deposit will now be required for the CRES charges if the PUCO were to approve the proposed POR.

This proposal is troublesome because many of these customers may have already secured their service with a deposit through the CRES provider, or the CRES provider determined that a deposit was unnecessary. CRES providers are required to establish reasonable and nondiscriminatory creditworthiness standards that may

⁵⁴ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Stacy Gabbard at 16.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *In the Matter of the Annual Report of Service Disconnections for Nonpayment Required by Section 4933.123, ORC*, Case No. 13-1245-GE-UNC, Ohio Power Company's Service Disconnection for Nonpayment Report at 3 (June 5, 2013).

⁵⁷ According to the PUCO Summary of Switch Rates to CRES Providers in Terms of Sales for the Month Ending December 31, 2013 (Attached Herein as JDW-7), approximately 27.2% of the residential load is served by CRES providers.

1 require a deposit or other reasonable demonstration of creditworthiness as a
2 condition for serving customers.⁵⁸ CRES providers may consider
3 creditworthiness and bad debt risk in their determination of the rates that
4 customers are being charged for service. It is fundamentally unfair to require
5 customers to pay multiple deposits for the same service. The AEP Ohio
6 additional deposit for CRES charges is just another charge that contributes to the
7 overall unaffordability of service. Finally, the imposition of additional deposits or
8 security for service is not supported by Ohio law to the extent that the request for
9 security is not made within 30 days after the customer initiates service.⁵⁹

10
11 **C. Bad Debt Rider**

12
13 ***Q17. CAN YOU BRIEFLY DISCUSS AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS WITH THE***
14 ***AEP OHIO PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A BAD DEBT RIDER TO***
15 ***CHARGE CUSTOMERS?***

16 ***A17.*** Yes. AEP Ohio proposed the establishment of a Bad Debt Rider concurrent with
17 the POR program without considering the financial impact that a Bad Debt Rider
18 can have on consumers.⁶⁰ Because the Bad Debt Rider is being implemented with
19 an initial discount rate of zero for the POR program,⁶¹ the collection risk for
20 unregulated debt is being shifted from the CRES providers to customers in

⁵⁸ Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-21-07(A).

⁵⁹ R.C. 4933.17(B).

⁶⁰ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony Mr. Gabbard at 7.

⁶¹ Id.

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1 violation of Ohio law. It is my understanding and as advised by counsel, that
2 R.C. 4928.02(H) prohibits subsidies between competitive and noncompetitive
3 services including recovery of generation-related charges through distribution
4 rates. Since the PUCO has no regulatory authority concerning the prices that
5 CRES providers charge for service, the Bad Debt Rider could be used to recover
6 unregulated charges that exceed the AEP Ohio charges for the alternative
7 regulated standard offer service. The AEP Ohio response to OCC-INT-10-242
8 (attached herein as JDW-8) confirmed that regardless of the rate the CRES
9 provider charges for generation service, the Bad Debt Rider can ultimately be
10 used to recover uncollectable costs.

11
12 AEP Ohio currently collects approximately \$12,221,000 in regulated bad debt
13 expenses that are included in the distribution rates.⁶² The Utility proposes to
14 establish an annual true-up where the level of the rider would be based upon
15 under or over-recoveries from the previous year of the baseline bad debt expense.
16 However, the AEP Ohio response to OCC-INT-10-250 (attached herein as JDW-
17 9), claims that the amount of CRES bad debt on consolidated bills that was not
18 collected by AEP Ohio, and was therefore returned to CRES providers for
19 standard collection practices, was approximately \$3,500,000 in 2013.

⁶² Id. at 9.

1 Had the proposed Bad Debt Rider been in effect in 2013 and AEP Ohio's level of
2 current bad debt expense without CRES receivables remained at the \$12,221,000
3 level, the \$3,500,000 of CRES bad debt would be an added expense to the bad
4 debt rider -- meaning increases in electric bills for customers. AEP should not be
5 permitted to render a charge to its distribution customers for CRES providers'
6 uncollectable charges and bad debt costs. CRES providers should be responsible
7 for their own bad debt expenses.

8
9 **D. Late Payment Charge**

10
11 An additional affordability concern with the Bad Debt Rider is the AEP Ohio
12 proposal to establish a Late Payment Charge. The Utility is proposing a Late
13 Payment Charge of 1.5 percent for all residential service tariffs, including CRES
14 receivables that are not paid within five days of the due date.⁶³ The Utility
15 provided no justification for the need for a Late Payment Charge other than the
16 fact that other utilities have late payment charges.⁶⁴ The Utility included no
17 studies or analysis that can be used to determine if the number of payments that
18 are not timely paid on a monthly basis has any negative financial impact on the
19 Utility.⁶⁵ AEP Ohio did not consider the impact of high electric bills and the

⁶³ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Gary Spitznogle at 10.

⁶⁴ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Gary Spitznogle at 11.

⁶⁵ OCC-INT-4-066 (Attached herein as JDW-10).

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1 effect on consumers' ability to pay the bill.⁶⁶ The imposition of an additional
2 1.5% on the unpaid balance just adds to the overall unaffordability of the bill. In
3 addition, AEP Ohio's proposed late payment charge is significant in terms of the
4 number of customers who could be negatively affected, and would go beyond the
5 late payment charges that other Ohio electric utilities have. For example, Duke
6 Energy does not charge for late payments on the unpaid account balances for
7 CRES charges.⁶⁷ FirstEnergy only imposes late payment charges on customers if
8 the bill is not paid five days after the due date as noted in its tariff.⁶⁸ The major
9 natural gas utilities in Ohio only bill late payment charges if there are unpaid
10 balances owed when they generate the next bill.⁶⁹ By comparison, the AEP Ohio
11 proposed Late Payment Charge is assessed much sooner in the collection cycle.

⁶⁶ OCC-INT-13-317 (Attached herein as JDW-11).

⁶⁷ Duke Energy Ohio Tariff, P.U.C.O. Electric No. 19, Sheet No. 30.14, Page 2 of 2.

⁶⁸ Ohio Edison Company Tariff, Original Sheet 4, page 5 of 24.

⁶⁹ Columbia Gas of Ohio Tariff, Second Revised Sheet No. 13. The East Ohio Gas Company Tariff, Fourth Revised Sheet No. K4.

E. DIR and ESRR Riders

Q18. CAN YOU BRIEFLY DISCUSS AFFORDABILITY AND OTHER CONCERNS WITH THE AEP OHIO PROPOSAL TO CONTINUE AND EXPAND THE DIR AND ESRR RIDERS THAT IT CHARGES TO CUSTOMERS?

A18. AEP Ohio proposed the continuance and expansion of the expensive DIR Rider without considering the affordability impact or committing to any quantifiable reliability benefits.⁷⁰ The PUCO approved the DIR in the Modified ESP II for the purpose of expedited recovery of distribution investments that were expected to maintain or improve reliability.⁷¹ The level of the DIR was capped at \$86 million in 2012, \$104 million in 2013, \$124 million in 2014, and \$51.7 million for 5 months in 2015.⁷² AEP Ohio has now requested to expand the expedited recovery of DIR charges to \$241.9 million in 2015, \$214.8 million in 2016, \$235 million in 2017, and 239.2 million in 2018.⁷³ But the original purpose of DIR was to modernize distribution infrastructure where there were quantifiable reliability improvements for customers.⁷⁴ OCC Witness Effron recommends that if the PUCO approves the continuation of the DIR, it should not be expanded to include

⁷⁰ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Selwyn Dias at 16.

⁷¹ *In the Matter of the Application of Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company for Authority to Establish a Standard Service Offer Pursuant to Section 4928.143, Revised Code, in the Form of an Electric Security Plan*, Case No. 12-346-EL-SSO, Opinion and Order at 47 ("Modified ESP II Order") (August 8, 2012).

⁷² *Id.* at 42.

⁷³ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Selwyn Dias at 16.

⁷⁴ Modified ESP II Order 11-346 at 47.

1 additions to general plant.⁷⁵ I recommend that the PUCO not approve
2 continuation of the DIR. The current DIR is 17.15692% of customer's
3 distribution charges.⁷⁶ The DIR currently costs \$4.62 per month for a residential
4 consumer using 750kWh.⁷⁷

5
6 ***Q19. BEYOND THE IMPACT OF THE DIR INCREASE ON CUSTOMERS'***
7 ***BILLS, DO YOU HAVE CONCERNS IN GENERAL WITH THE DIR?***

8 ***A19.*** Yes. Despite the expedited recovery of distribution investments through the DIR,
9 and a requirement to quantify reliability improvements, the Utility has not assured
10 improved reliability for customers.⁷⁸ The Utility is unable or unwilling to commit
11 to any additional reliability improvements that customers should expect to receive
12 as a result of paying for the DIR.⁷⁹ The PUCO required AEP Ohio to quantify the
13 reliability improvements for customers that are expected through the DIR in plans
14 that are filed with the PUCO.⁸⁰

15
16 Yet, while the DIR work plans filed in cases 12-3029-EL-UNC and 13-2394-EL-
17 UNC reflect the DIR investments that the Utility intends to make the following
18 year (and charge to customers), there is no quantification or analysis

⁷⁵ Direct Testimony of OCC Witness David Effron at 18.

⁷⁶ Ohio Power Company Tariff, 7th Revised Sheet No. 489-1.

⁷⁷ <https://www.aepohio.com/account/bills/rates/AEPOhioRatesTariffsOH.aspx>

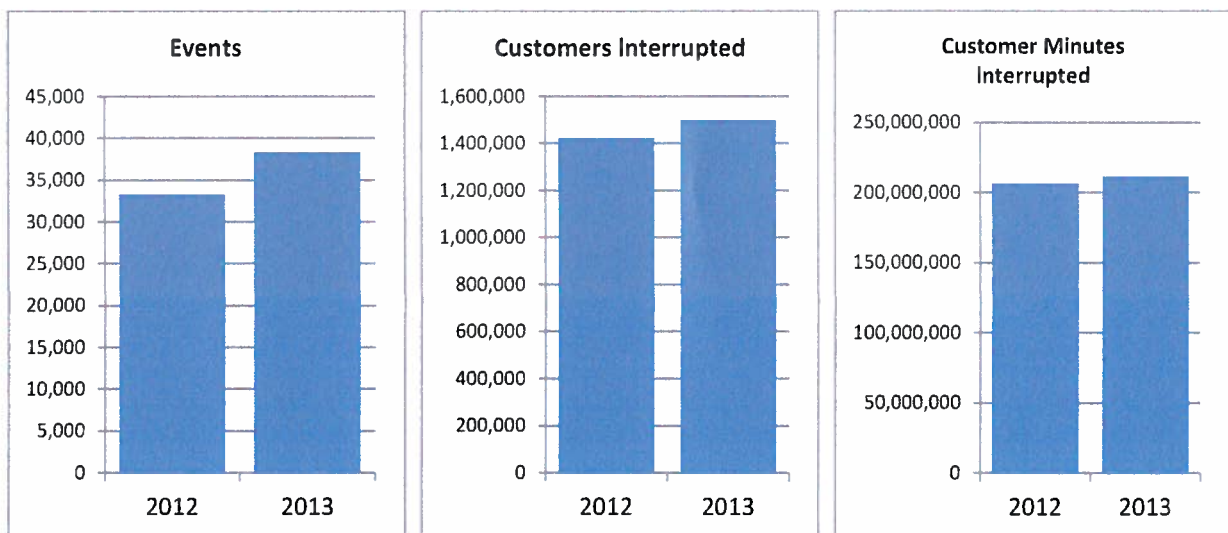
⁷⁸ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Selwyn Dias at 8.

⁷⁹ Case 11-346-EL-SSO, Modified ESP II Order at 47.

⁸⁰ Id.

1 demonstrating improved reliability included in the plans. In response to OCC
2 discovery, AEP Ohio provided information reflecting modest reductions in
3 outages associated with a few components of the DIR work plan.⁸¹ However, as
4 seen in Chart 2, there has not been a reduction in the overall number of outages,
5 number of customers interrupted, and customer minutes interrupted (“CMI”).

7 **Chart 2: AEP Ohio Outages 2012 - 2013⁸²**



8
9 Even with the DIR in 2013, the reliability of the distribution system as measured
10 by number of outages, customer interruptions, and CMI did not significantly
11 change between 2012 and 2013. In fact, there was an approximate 15 percent
12 increase in the number of outages, a 5.03 percent increase in the number of
13 customers interrupted and a 2.4 percent increase in CMI.

⁸¹ AEP Ohio response to OCC INT-4-045 (attached herein as JDW-12).

⁸² Annual Reports filed by AEP Ohio pursuant to Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-10-10(C)(3)(a) for 2012 and 2013 (attached herein as JDW-13).

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1 Since AEP Ohio has not and will not quantify the customers benefits of reliability
2 improvements associated with the DIR, the PUCO is unable to assess the priority
3 of continuing the DIR given the more apparent and immediate need of reducing
4 AEP Ohio's bills. AEP Ohio even acknowledges that there needs to be a balance
5 for customers between low costs and acceptable levels of reliability.⁸³

6
7 There is no indication in the AEP Ohio ESP III Application that the Utility is
8 unable to continue meeting its reliability service standards if the DIR is not
9 continued and expanded to include General Plant Accounts. In addition,
10 according to the Utility response to OCC-INT-13-310 (attached herein as JDW-
11 14), AEP Ohio is not claiming that reliability will decline if the DIR is not
12 continued.

13
14 One final issue is that AEP Ohio proposed the continuance and expansion of the
15 Enhanced Service Reliability Rider without regard to the impact that an
16 incremental \$25 million in "enhanced" vegetation management will have on
17 customers.⁸⁴ The PUCO has authorized and approved sufficient funding for the
18 Utility to transition to a four-year cycle based vegetation management program.⁸⁵
19 Continued recovery of both Operations and Maintenance ("O&M") and capital

⁸³ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Selwyn Dias at 6.

⁸⁴ Id. at 19-20.

⁸⁵ Modified ESP II Order at 64-65.

1 costs related to tree-trimming should be included in the distribution base rates
2 where all AEP Ohio expenses and capital costs can be reviewed.

3
4 **F. Elimination of the Standard Time of Use Tariffs**
5

6 ***Q20. DO YOU HAVE CUSTOMER AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS WITH THE***
7 ***AEP OHIO PROPOSAL TO ELLIMINATE THE STANDARD TOU TARIFF?***

8 ***A20.*** Yes. AEP Ohio proposed to eliminate the standard Time of Use ("TOU") tariffs.
9 TOU rates are a tool that can enable customers to better manage their electric
10 usage to reduce their electric bill.⁸⁶ But AEP recommends taking away a means
11 for customers to control their electric bills.
12

13 AEP Ohio claims that TOU service is more appropriately obtained in the market
14 from CRES providers. However, based upon a review of the PUCO Ohio Energy
15 Choice Website (JDW-5), there are no readily available TOU offers for these
16 customers to enroll in. Upwards of 915 customers who have been on TOU rates
17 for substantial periods of time could be impacted if the PUCO approves the
18 elimination of these tariff offers.⁸⁷ Furthermore, AEP Ohio acknowledges being
19 unaware of any CRES offers for residential TOU service.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Gary Spitznogle at 12-13.

⁸⁷ Id. at 13.

⁸⁸ AEP Ohio Response to OCC-INT-19-350 (attached herein as JDW-15).

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1 OCC has recommended that the Electric Distribution Utilities retain demand,
2 load, or time-differentiated pricing as a tariff-based option to the standard service
3 offer.⁸⁹ Time-differentiated pricing by the utilities, with a level of PUCO
4 oversight that accompanies a tariffed program, is necessary as the market emerges
5 for these more specialized types of offers. Customers could be harmed by
6 elimination of the utility's TOU tariff, as the utility's TOU tariff provides the
7 benefit of PUCO review of a service offering that has the potential for customer
8 confusion. The majority of the electric utilities in the state continue to have tariff-
9 based TOU offers.

10
11 AEP Ohio previously sought PUCO approval to end the opportunity for
12 residential customers to voluntarily participate in the experimental dynamic and
13 time-differentiated pricing options that are available through the gridSMART
14 Phase I initiative.⁹⁰ Elimination of the experimental pricing options can have an
15 immediate impact on the 9,000 customers who are participating in the programs.⁹¹
16 I am concerned about the elimination of these pricing options when AEP Ohio's
17 bills are so high and customers have few options to reduce their bills. TOU rates
18 are supposed to be an alleged benefit of the gridSMART/meter costs that

⁸⁹ *In the Matter of the Commission's Review of Chapter 4901:1-9, Ohio Administrative Code, Regarding Metering Options*, Case No. 12-2049-EL-ORD, OCC Reply Comments at 2-4 (January 2014).

⁹⁰ *In the Matter of the Application Not for an Increase in Rates Pursuant to Section 4909:18, Revised Code, of Ohio Power Company to Establish an Expiration for its gridSMART Experimental Tariffs*, Case No. 13-1937-EL-ATA, Application at 1 (September 13, 2013).

⁹¹ *Id.* at 4.

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1 customers are paying for.⁹² OCC filed comments opposing this waiver on the
2 basis that customers should be obtaining the benefits from the time-differentiated
3 pricing capabilities available from the advanced meters installed as part of the
4 gridSMART Phase I program.⁹³

5
6 Additionally, eliminating the experimental pricing option may thwart the
7 development of these types of competitive pricing options in the future. The
8 Commission should evaluate the experimental pricing programs that were made
9 available to customers in the gridSMART Phase I program to determine the
10 benefits and level of savings (if any) that customers can obtain through time-
11 differentiated offers.

12
13 Part of this evaluation involving data exchange protocols should occur in the
14 ensuing dialogue between the PUCO Staff, EDU's, CRES providers, and
15 consumer representatives in the Market Development Working Group that was
16 recently established by the PUCO.⁹⁴

⁹² *In the Matter of the Application of Columbus Southern Power Company for Approval of an Electric Security Plan; an Amendment to its Corporate Separation Plan; and the Sale or Transfer of Certain Generating Assets*, Case No. 08-917-EL-SSO, Opinion and Order at 35-37 (March 18, 2009).

⁹³ *In the Matter of the Application Not for an Increase in Rates Pursuant to Section 4908.18, Revised Code, of Ohio Power Company to Establish an Expiration for its gridSMART Experimental Tariffs*, Case No. 13-1937-EL-ATA, Motion to Intervene and Objections to the Application by the OCC (November 14, 2013).

⁹⁴ *In the Matter of the Commission's Investigation of Ohio's Retail Electric Service Market*, Case No. 12-3151-EL-COI, Finding and Order at 38 (March 28, 2014).

G. GridSMART Phase II

Q21. DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER CUSTOMER AFFORDABILITY CONCERNS?

A21. Yes. AEP Ohio filed an Application for approval of the gridSMART Phase II program.⁹⁵ The Utility claims that it expects to receive approval to charge customers for gridSMART Phase II costs prior to receiving an Order for the ESP III.⁹⁶ The Utility further proposes that the current gridSMART Rider be used to charge customers for gridSMART Phase II costs and that remaining gridSMART Phase I costs be rolled into the DIR for customers to pay.⁹⁷

I am concerned that charging residential customers several more dollars on a monthly basis to pay for gridSMART Phase II program exacerbates the affordability issues that are addressed in this testimony.⁹⁸ The evaluation of the gridSMART Phase I program was completed and submitted to the PUCO in March 2014. Until there has been a complete review of the Phase I program, the PUCO should not authorize AEP Ohio to begin gridSMART Phase II. Additionally, there should be an opportunity for full vetting of the issues by

⁹⁵ *In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Power Company to Initiate Phase 2 of Its gridSMART Project and to Establish the gridSMART Phase 2 Rider*, Case No. 13-1939-EL-RDR, Application (September 13, 2013).

⁹⁶ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Selwyn Dias at 11.

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ According to the AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Attachment B, Year 5, the projected residential bill impact is approximately \$3.00 per month.

1 stakeholders, including by representatives of the customers that would pay the
2 costs.

3
4 **H. Pilot Throughput Balancing Adjustment Rider**
5

6 ***Q22. DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS WITH THE PILOT THROUGHPUT***
7 ***BALANCING ADJUSTMENT RIDER?***

8 ***A22.*** Yes. AEP Witness Moore proposed continuation of the pilot throughput
9 balancing adjustment through the term of the ESP III.⁹⁹
10

11 ***Q23. DO YOU AGREE WITH THIS PROPOSAL?***

12 ***A23.*** No. This rider was created as part of a Stipulation in AEP's last distribution rate
13 case.¹⁰⁰ It was established on a pilot basis for further evaluation in connection
14 with AEP's Energy Efficiency/Peak Demand Reduction plan. Since it was
15 designed to be assessed as part of AEP's EE/PDR plan, any extension of the pilot
16 should be addressed in connection with extension of AEP's EE/PDR plan.

⁹⁹ AEP Ohio ESP III Application, Direct Testimony of Andrea Moore at 3.

¹⁰⁰ *In the Matter of the Application of Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company, Individually and, if Their Proposed Merger is Approved, as a Merged Company (collectively, AEP Ohio) for an Increase in Electric Distribution Rates*, Case No. 11-351-EL-AIR, Opinion and Order at 7 (December 14, 2011).

1 **V. CONCLUSION**

2

3 ***Q24. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?***

4 ***A24.*** Yes. However, I reserve the right to incorporate new information that may
5 subsequently become available through outstanding discovery or otherwise.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that a true copy of the foregoing *Testimony of James D. Williams on Behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel* has been served via electronic transmission this 6th day of May 2014.

/s/ Maureen R. Grady

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Testimony of James D. Williams
Filed at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

1. *In the Matter of the Application of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company for an Increase in Its Rates for Gas Service to All Jurisdictional Customers, Case No. 95-0656-GA-AIR (August 12, 1996).*
2. *In the Matter of the Application of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company for an Increase in Its Rates for Gas Service to All Jurisdictional Customers, Case No. 01-1228-GA-AIR (February 15, 2002).*
3. *In the Matter of the Commission's Investigation into the Policies and Procedures of Ohio Power Company, Columbus Southern Power Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, Ohio Edison Company, The Toledo Edison Company and Monongahela Power Company regarding installation of new line extensions, Case No. 01-2708-EL-COI (May 30, 2002).*
4. *In the Matter of the Application of The East Ohio Gas Company d/b/a Dominion East Ohio for an Increase in Its Rates for Gas Service to All Jurisdictional Customers, Case No. 07-0829-GA-AIR (June 23, 2008).*
5. *In the Matter of the Application of the Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc. for Authority to Amend Filed Tariffs to Increase the Rates and Charges for Gas Distribution, Case No. 08-072-GA-AIR (September 25, 2008).*
6. *In the Matter of a Settlement Agreement Between the Staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, The Office of the Consumers' Counsel and Aqua Ohio, Inc. Relating to Compliance with Customer Service Terms and Conditions Outlined in the Stipulation and Recommendation in Case No. 07-564-WW-AIR and the Standards for Waterworks Companies and Disposal System Companies, Case No. 08-1125-WW-UNC (February 17, 2009).*
7. *In the Matter of the Application of the Ohio American Water Company to Increase its Rates for water and Sewer Services Provided to its Entire Service Area, Case No. 09-391-WS-AIR (January 4, 2010).*
8. *In the Matter of the Application of Aqua Ohio, Inc. for Authority to Increase its Rates and Charges in its Masury Division, Case No. 09-560-WW-AIR (February 22, 2010).*
9. *In the Matter of the Application of Aqua Ohio, Inc. for Authority to Increase its Rates and Charges in Its Lake Erie Division, Case No. 09-1044-WW-AIR (June 21, 2010).*

10. *In the Matter of the Application of The Ohio American Water Company to Increase its Rates for Water Service and Sewer Service*, Case No. 11-4161-WS-AIR (March 1, 2012).
11. *In the Matter of Columbus Southern Power Company and Ohio Power Company for Authority to Establish a Standard Service Offer Pursuant to Section 4928.143, Ohio Rev. Code, in the Form of an Electric Security Plan*, Case No. 11-346-EL-SSO, et al (May 4, 2012).
12. *In the Matter of the Application of The Dayton Power and Light Company for Approval of its Market Rate Offer*, Case No. 12-426-EL-SSO (June 13, 2012).
13. *In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Power Company to Establish Initial Storm Damage Recovery Rider Rates*, Case No. 12-3255-EL-RDR (December 27, 2013).
14. *In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Power Company for Authority to Establish a Standard Service Offer Pursuant to Section 4928.143, Ohio Rev. Code, in the Form of an Electric Security Plan*, Case No. 13-2385-EL-SSO (May 6, 2014).



Development Services Agency

Research Office
A State Affiliate of the U.S. Census Bureau

The Ohio Poverty Report

February 2014



John R. Kasich, Governor
David Goodman, Director

THE OHIO POVERTY REPORT

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

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 2012, although most of the detailed data analysis is based on the decennial censuses (1989 and 1999) and the American Community Survey data sets (2008-2012 for smaller areas and 2012 for the state summary).

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 and Hispanic status. The fourth is an appendix with detailed tables and discussions of the measurement of poverty and income inequality. The graphs and many of the discussions herein are based on, and refer to, the appendix tables.

Statistics used in this report come principally from the U.S. Census Bureau – specifically the decennial censuses, the annual Current Population Surveys, and the American Community Survey (which replaces the social and economic survey questions from the decennial census). Other sources include the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services for annual unemployment rates, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis for per capita income, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the consumer price index.

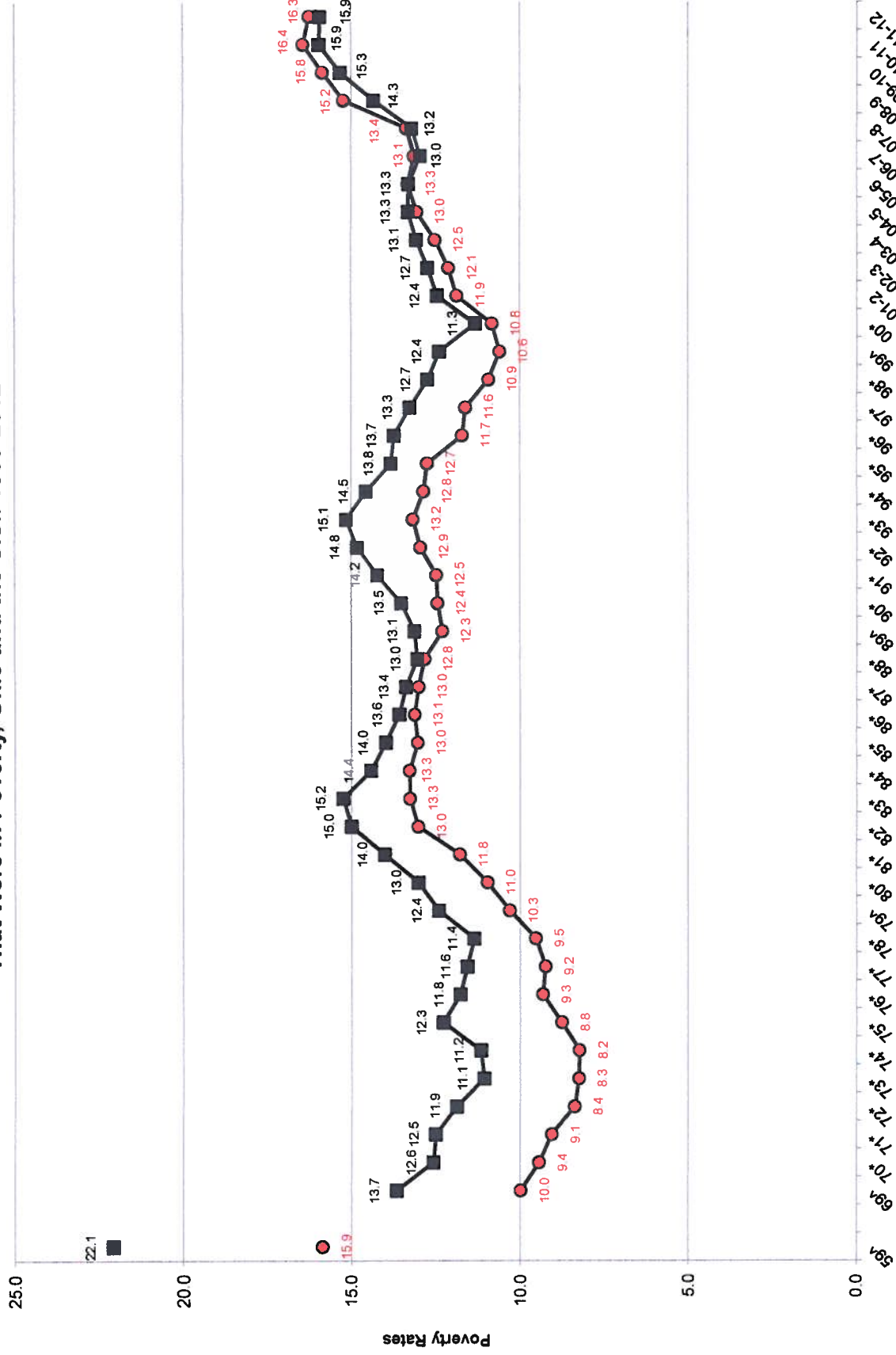
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The latest data show :
 - An estimated 1,825,000 people in Ohio were poor – that is 16.3 percent of all persons for whom poverty status was determined; the corresponding figures for 1999 were 1,171,000 and 10.6 percent.
 - An estimated 349,000 families in Ohio were poor (12.0 percent); the corresponding figures for 1999 were 235,000 and 7.8 percent (both according to the 2012 American Community Survey and the 2000 Census, respectively).
- Ohio's individual and family poverty rates typically were lower than the corresponding national rates in decades past, but gradually converged to the national rates by about 2005; Ohio's rates since then have been nearly equal to or a little higher than the national averages.
- The latest American Community Survey data also show:
 - 16.7 percent of the people in urban places (densely populated areas of 2,500 or more) were poor, and 26.7 percent of those living in the central or principal cities of metropolitan areas were poor. By contrast, 10.7 percent of those in rural areas (farms and smaller places) were poor, while 10.5 percent of metropolitan area residents *outside* of the principal and central cities were poor.
 - 17.1 percent of the people in Appalachian Ohio, a band of 32 counties in south and east, were poor; the poverty rate for the rest of Ohio averaged 15.0 percent.
 - The counties with the lowest poverty rates were Delaware, Warren, Medina, Union, Putnam and Auglaize, ranging from 4.7 to 7.9 percent; all border or are part of metropolitan areas. The counties with the highest poverty rates were Pike, Scioto, Adams, Jackson and Athens, ranging from 22.0 to 32.2 percent; all are in Appalachia.
 - There have been significant increases in poverty rates since 1999 for 78 of Ohio's counties and the vast majority of its larger cities; poverty rates also are higher for summary types of areas: urban, rural, and metropolitan area divisions: both in- and outside of principal and central cities.
- Poverty rates for families and individuals vary by circumstances and characteristics:
 - Families with the lowest poverty rates are married couples, or have no related children in the household, or have at least one full-time, year-round worker. Conversely, poverty rates are higher for families with children, families without a full-time, year-round worker, and single-parent households – especially those with a female head.

- Poor families are more likely to receive cash assistance than are other families, but cash assistance seldom boosts families out of poverty.
- Individuals with the lowest poverty rates are Asians or non-Hispanic whites, persons age 65 and up, or those with four-year college degrees or more. Conversely, poverty rates are highest for other racial minorities and Hispanics, young children and young adults, and those not finishing high school.

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.: 1959-2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG INDIVIDUALS

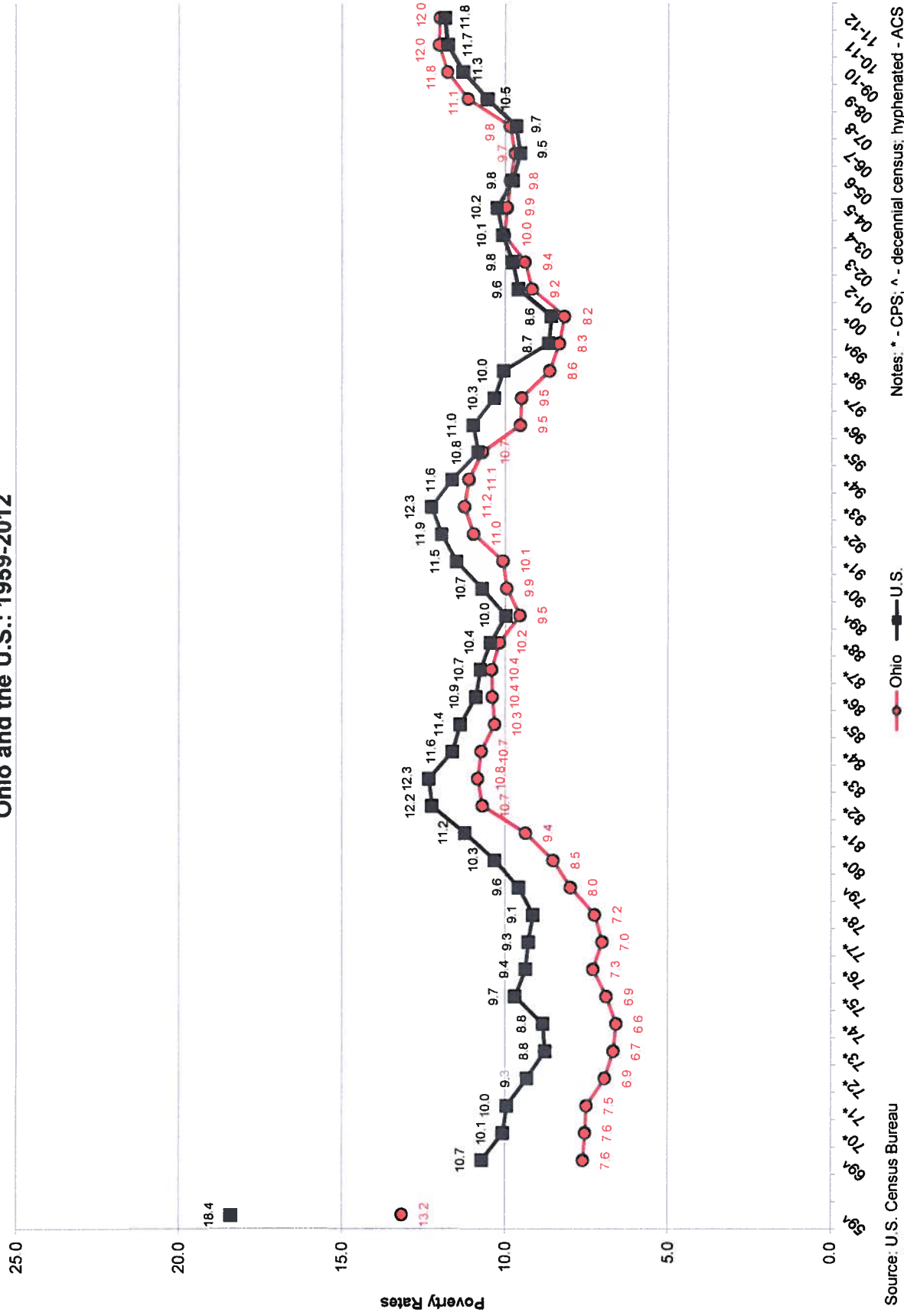
Data from the American Community Survey show that an estimated 1,825,000 people in Ohio were poor during 2011-2012 period.¹ This figure represents 16.3 percent of the 11,227,000 persons for whom poverty status was determined, and is the latest available. Both the number and percentage of poor people in Ohio are to be significantly greater than in 1999 – 1,171,000 and 10.6 percent, the last year for which decennial census data are available.

The graph above illustrates the variation in Ohio's poverty rate since 1959, with 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 13.2 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 since the turn of the century has risen to 16-plus percent, a level not seen for at least 50 years.²

The graph above also illustrates the gradual convergence of Ohio's poverty rate with that of the nation, which had been substantially greater. 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 two 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.: 1959-2012



POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG FAMILIES

American Community Survey data also show that about 349,000 families in Ohio were poor during the 2011-2012 period. That figure represents 12.0 percent of approximately 2,913,000 families in the state. Both the number and percentage of poor families here are significantly greater than the decennial census figures for 1999: 251,000 families, or 8.3 percent of all families at the time.

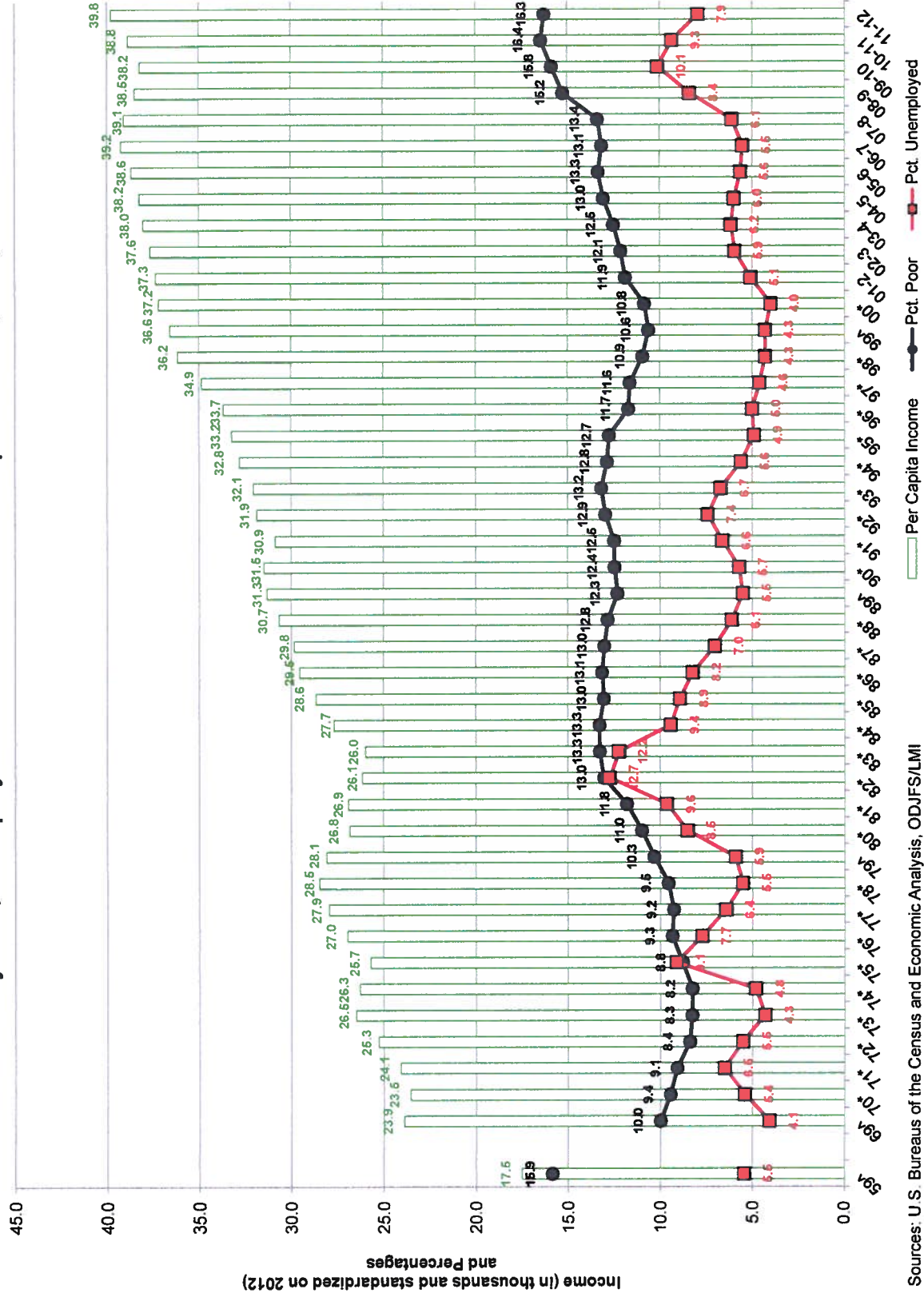
The graph above illustrates changes in family poverty rates since 1959. Ohio's family poverty rate fell from 13.2 to 7.6 percent during the 1960s, and continued falling to 6.6 percent by 1974. It rose to 10.7 percent by 1982, and stayed above 10 percent for all but two years of the following decade. It peaked at 11.2 percent in 1993 before falling to 8.2 percent in 2000, the lowest level since 1980. Ohio's family poverty rate has risen to 12.0 percent since the turn of the century, a level not seen since sometime in the 1960s.

The graph above also illustrates the 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. Ohio's family 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, 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, 1959-2012



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 2011-2012) from 1959 through 2012. 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 graph above shows 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 \$17,500 to \$23,900 and the poverty rate (black dots) fell from 15.9 to 10.0 percent; also 1970-1973 or 1974, and 1993-1999. Conversely, PCI fell and poverty rates rose during 1973-1975, 1978-1983 and 2007-2010. Yet there are times when the poverty rate and PCI rose or fell together: 1969-1970, 1975-1978, 1991-1993, and 1999-2007. Over the long term, though, PCI more than doubled from 1959 to 2012 (from \$17,500 to \$39,800), while the poverty rate fell, rose, declined a bit, then rose some more with little net change.

Similarly, it seems reasonable that poverty and unemployment rates would move in tandem because jobs are the major source of income. There times when this is true: 1971-1975, 1978-1982, 1993-2004, and 2006-2010, and sometimes changes in the poverty rate appear to lag changes in the unemployment rate by a year – see 1992-1993 and 2010-2012. However, there also are times when the relationship does not hold: 1969-1971, 1975-1978, 1982-1992 and 2004-2007.

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 tenuous 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 or 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 or 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. There are non-economic factors that also may play a role in the risk of poverty. These are discussed in the circumstances of poverty section.

See Table A3

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY IN OHIO

Ohio

Poverty in Ohio by County

2008-2012 American Community Survey

Statewide Poverty
1,723,485
15.4%

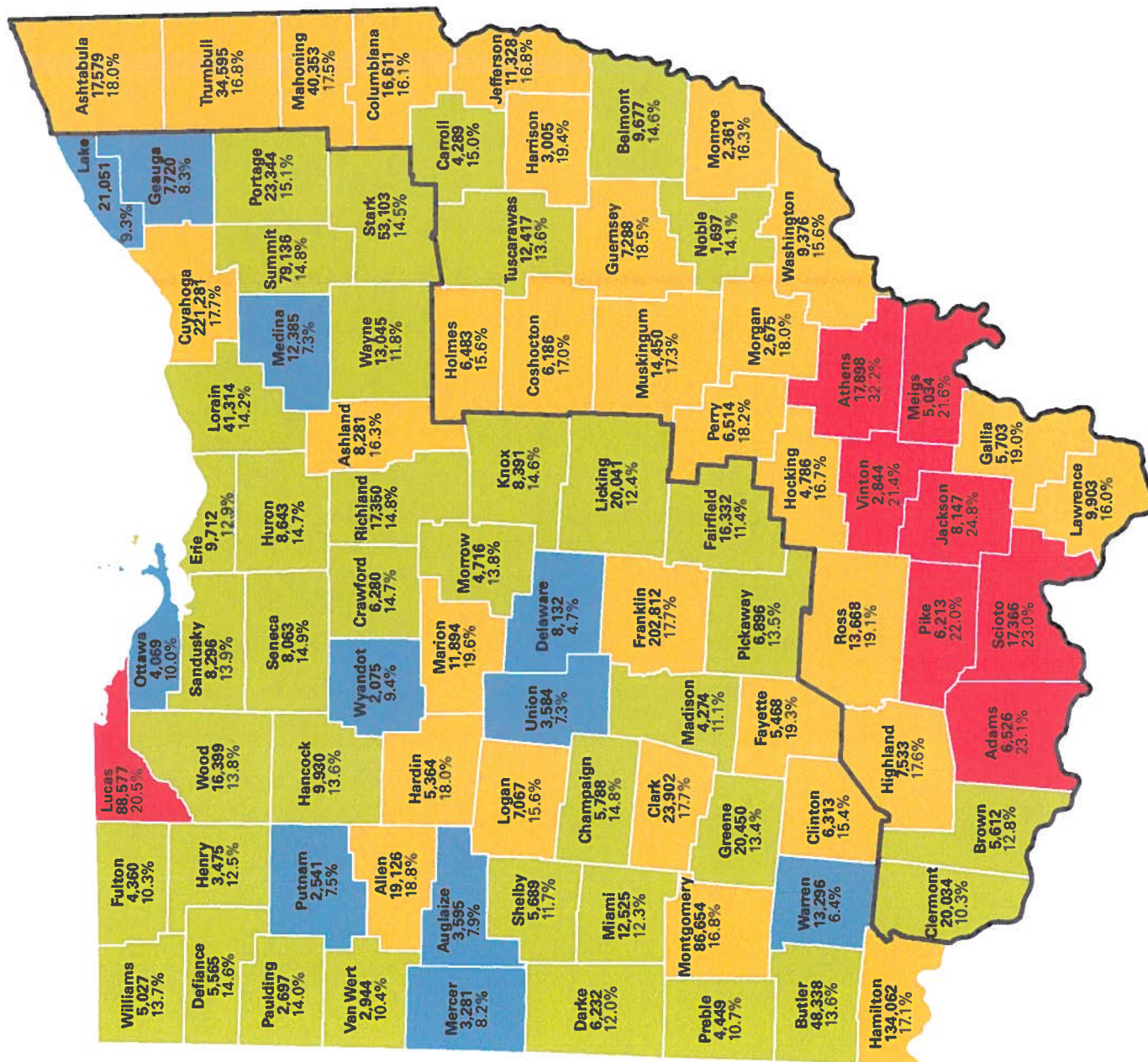
**Percentage
County Population
in Poverty**



This map shows the 2008-2012 American Community Survey estimates of the number and percentage of persons in poverty by county

Source:
2008-2012 American Community Survey,
U.S. Census Bureau

Prepared by:
Office of Research
Ohio Development Services Agency
February 2014



COUNTIES 2008-2012

The map above shows the variation in poverty rates across Ohio during the 2008-12 period according to the latest American Community Survey dataset.⁴ The rates ranged from 4.7 percent in Delaware to 32.2 percent in Athens.⁵ Altogether, 10 counties had poverty rates less than 10 percent, 40 had rates ranging from 10 to 15.4 percent (the state poverty rate), 30 counties had rates above the state average but less than 20 percent, and eight counties had rates greater than 20 percent. The median county poverty rate in the state was 14.8 percent; 43 counties were below that mark, three were at the mark and 42 were above.

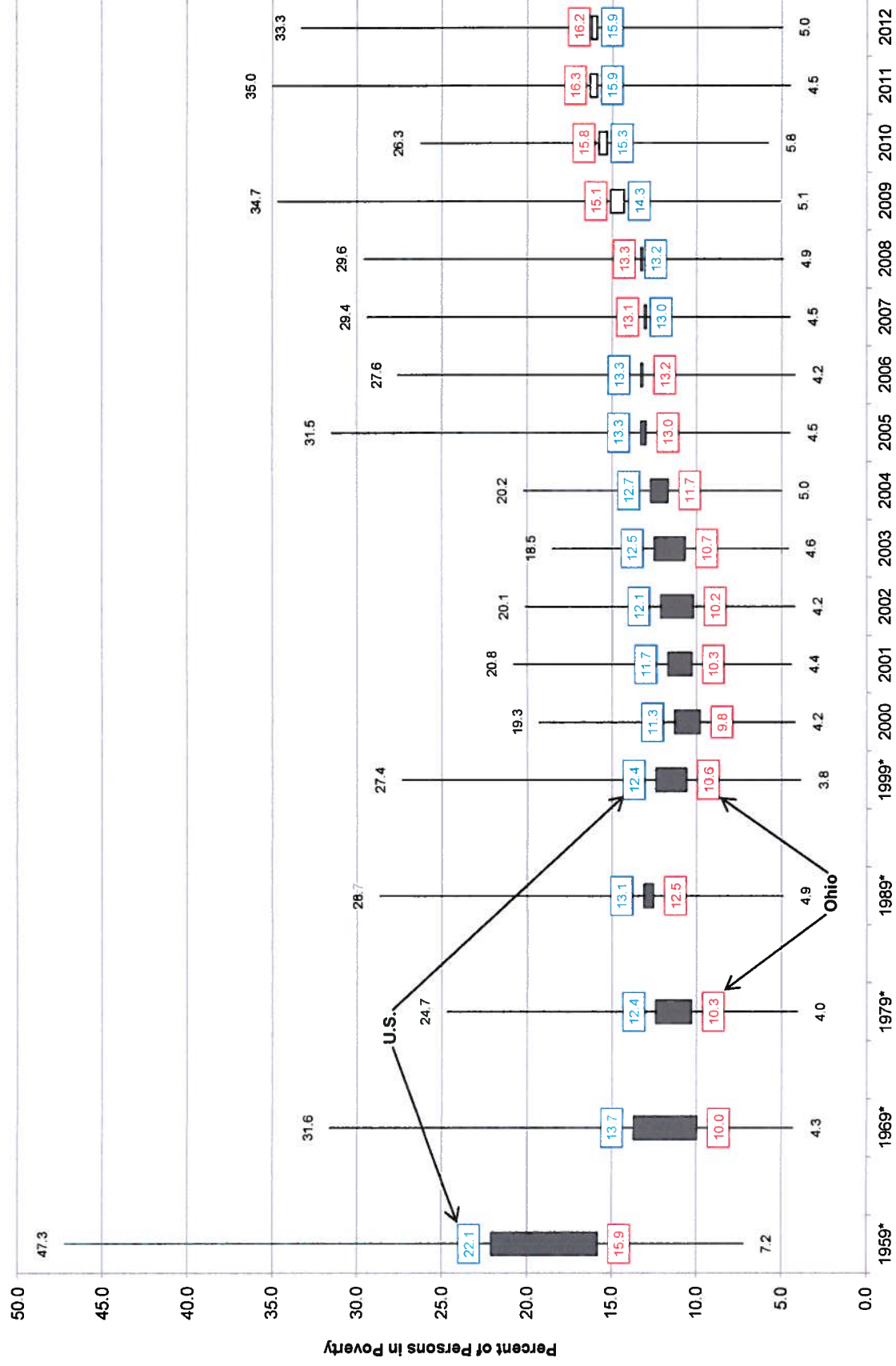
Some types of areas had poverty rates higher than other types. Most notably, the 32-county Appalachian area⁶ had a poverty rate of 17.1 percent – about 338,100 of its nearly 1,976,000 people in Ohio. Although poverty rates among Appalachian counties range from 10.3 to 32.2 percent, the eight counties with the highest poverty rates in Ohio were Appalachian. The poverty rates for counties in the remainder of Ohio ranged from 4.7 to 20.5 percent, with an area average of 15.0 percent – about 1,385,000 people out of 9,247,000.

A closer look at the map above also reveals relatively high poverty rates in most of the counties with metropolitan area central cities. Allen (Lima), Clark (Springfield), Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Franklin (Columbus), Hamilton (Cincinnati), Jefferson (Steubenville), Lucas (Toledo), Mahoning (Youngstown), Montgomery (Dayton) and Trumbull all had poverty rates higher than the state average of 15.4 percent. The remaining counties with metropolitan area central cities – Richland (Mansfield), Stark (Canton) and Summit (Akron) – had poverty rates below the state average. The 13 counties collectively had 1,012,300 poor out of 5,884,300 people for whom poverty status was determined – a poverty rate of 17.2 percent. The 1,012,300 also comprise 58.7 percent of all poor people in Ohio.

The data in Appendix Table A4 show that the poverty rate for the state rose significantly from 10.6 percent in 1999 to 15.4 percent for the 2008-2012 period. The increase was widespread across the state with significant increases evident in 76 counties. (Although there is an overlap in ranges of population sizes, counties where significant increases were noted tend to be larger than those where no significant changes were observed.) Only Lawrence County had a significant decrease in its poverty rate.⁷

See Table A4

Distribution of Poverty Rates for Ohio's Counties, 1959-2012 Decennial Censuses and SAIP



* - Decennial census; SAIP beginning in 2000

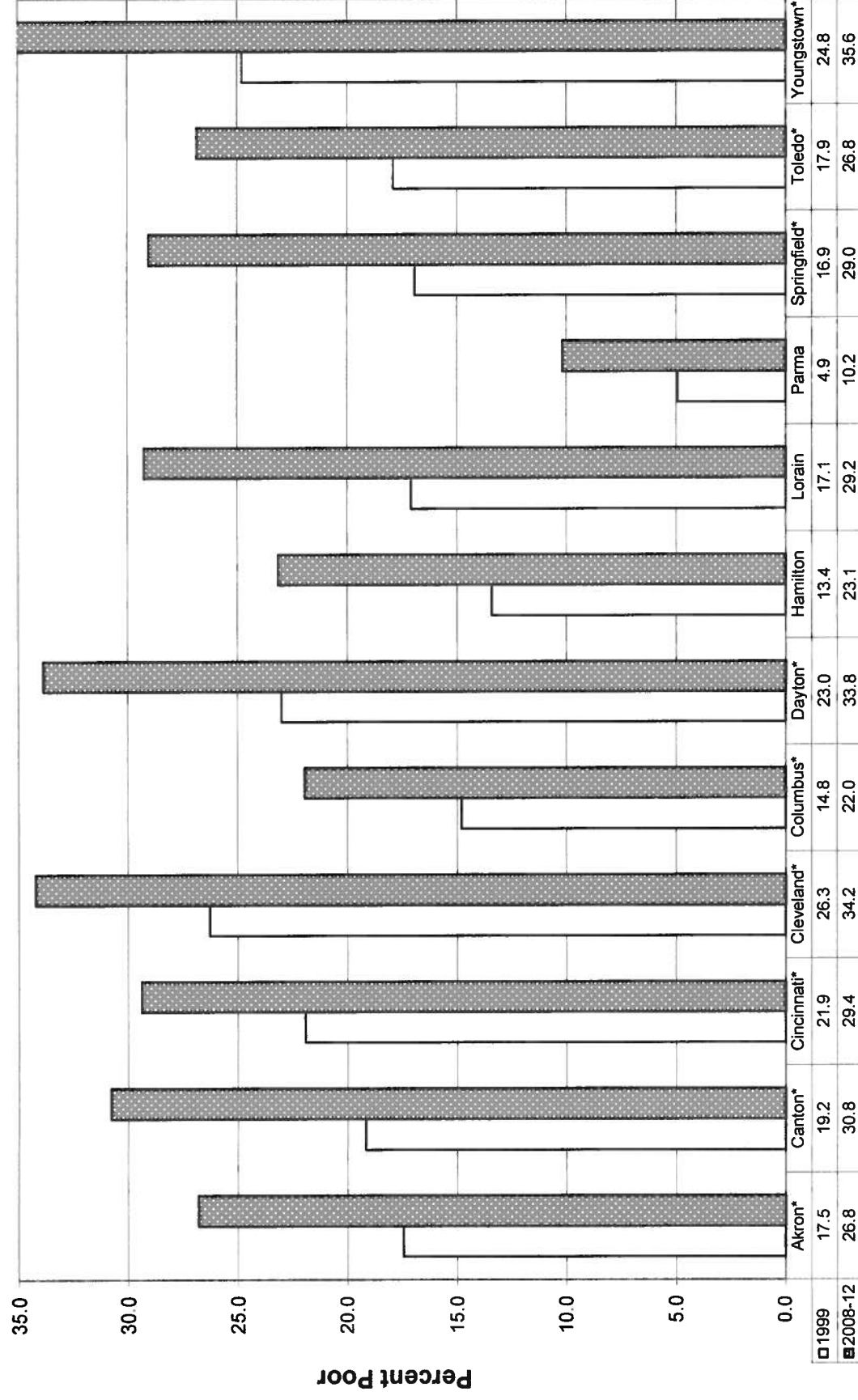
DECENNIAL AND ANNUAL SAIPE ESTIMATES FOR COUNTIES

The Census Bureau, through its Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program, publishes annual model-based estimates of the number and percentage of persons in poverty by county for data users who need such. The graph above illustrates the range of the percent of person in poverty from the lowest to highest for five decennial censuses – 1959-1999, all direct measurements – and the ranges based on the SAIPE program beginning in 2000.⁸ The highest and lowest county poverty rates are noted above and below the black lines. Percentages for Ohio (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.)

The graph above illustrates the reduced range of county poverty rates from 40.1 percent (47.3 minus 7.2) in 1959 to 20.7 percent in 1979. The ranges increased a bit in 1989 and 1999 – 23.8 and 24.1 percent, respectively. Except for the 2000-2004 period, the ranges usually are a bit wider as the state and national poverty rates have edged up.⁹ The graph also illustrates the aforementioned convergence of the state and national poverty rates.

See Tables A5a and A5b

Changes in Poverty Rates in Ohio's 12 Largest Cities: 1999 to 2008-12



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - A metropolitan area central city.

OTHER TYPES OF AREAS 2008-2012

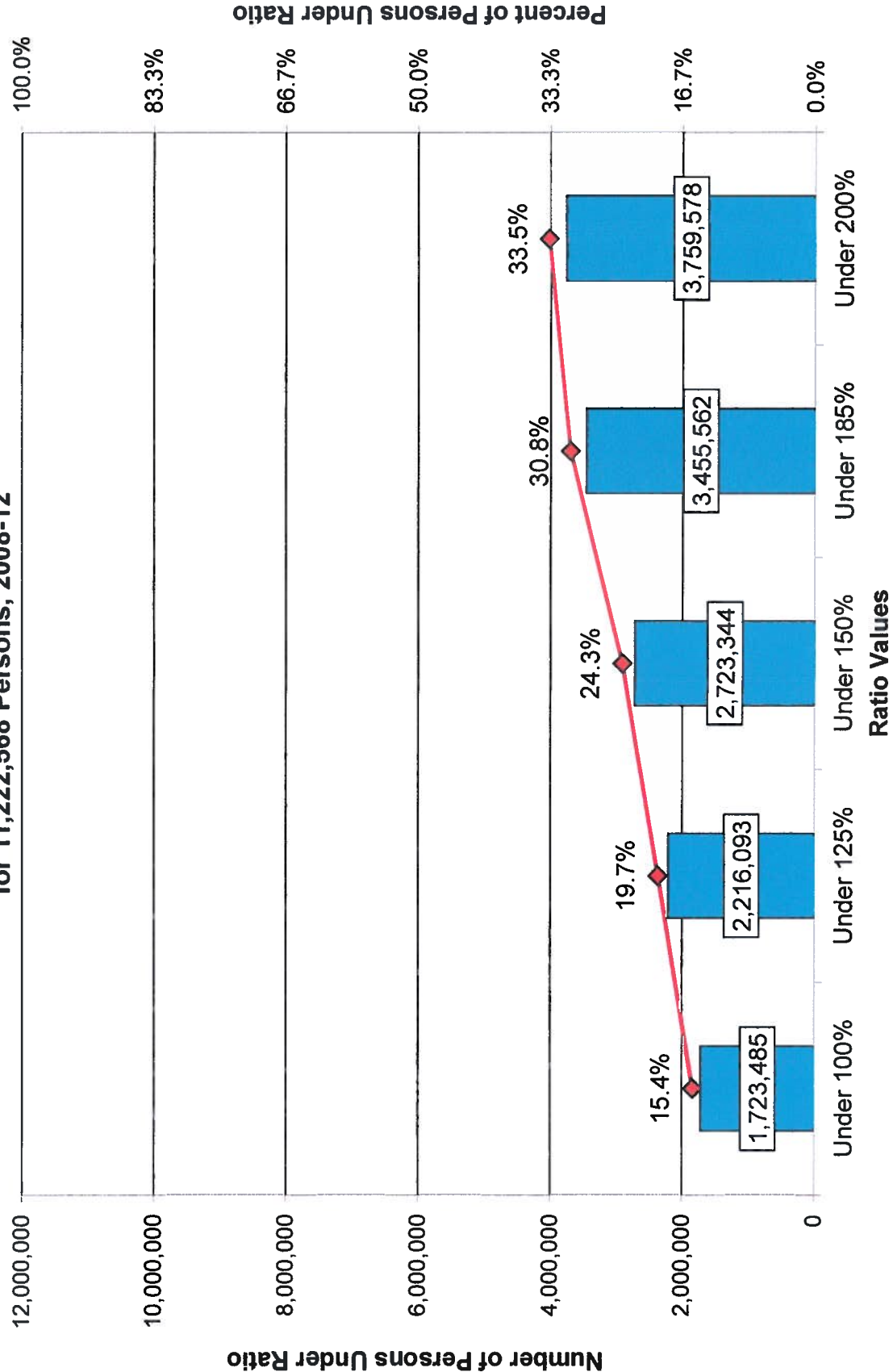
The chart above shows how the poverty rates of the 12 largest cities in Ohio have changed since 1999: all were significantly higher in 2008-12 than in 1999. Collectively, the cities have 21.8 percent of all Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined in 2008-12, and 38.2 percent of all Ohioans in poverty. It should also be noted that 11 of the 12 cities have higher poverty rates than the counties in which they are located. This is true of Akron (Summit), Canton (Stark), Cincinnati (Hamilton), Cleveland (Cuyahoga), Columbus (Franklin), Dayton (Montgomery), Hamilton (Butler), Lorain (Lorain), Springfield (Clark), Toledo (Lucas) and Youngstown (Mahoning). The only exception is Parma (Cuyahoga).

The principal cities of metropolitan areas (i.e., the large cities for which the metropolitan areas are named) collectively had a higher poverty rate than metropolitan residents not in principal cities: 26.7 vs. 10.5 percent. Both were higher than the corresponding rates of 18.9 and 6.5 percent for 1999. The American Community Survey 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 with at least 2,500 people) was estimated at 16.7 percent, up from 11.5 percent in 1999; the poverty rate for rural areas was estimated at 10.7 percent, also up from 7.6 percent in 1999. (Rural areas include people living on farms and in densely populated areas of less than 2,500 people.) The poverty rate for metropolitan areas was 15.2 percent, up from 10.6 percent in 1999. All of these summary percentage increases from 1999 to 2008-12 appear to be statistically significant. However, caution is warranted for such conclusions.¹⁰

The summary rise in the urban poverty rate is the aggregation of many local components. American Community Survey data for the 86 cities in Ohio with at least 20,000 people show that 71 experienced significant increases in their poverty rates after 1999. None of these cities had a significantly lower poverty rate during 2008-12 than it had in 1999. Beyond these summary statements, the experiences of cities varied widely. 11 cities had poverty rates exceeding 30 percent in 2008-12: Athens, Bowling Green, Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, Kent, Lima, Oxford, Portsmouth, Warren and Youngstown; the increased poverty rates since 1999 were significant for all but Athens and Oxford.¹¹ There were 12 cities with poverty rates below five percent: Avon Lake, Dublin, Gahanna, Hudson, Mason, N. Royalton, Perrysburg, Rocky River, Solon, Strongsville, Upper Arlington and Westlake. (All of these cities are suburbs in the state's five largest metropolitan areas: Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo.) Yet even in Avon Lake, Mason, N. Royalton, Rocky River, Strongsville and Westlake the poverty rates were significantly higher than in 1999. 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 11,222,568 Persons, 2008-12



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

THE POOR AND THE NEAR-POOR

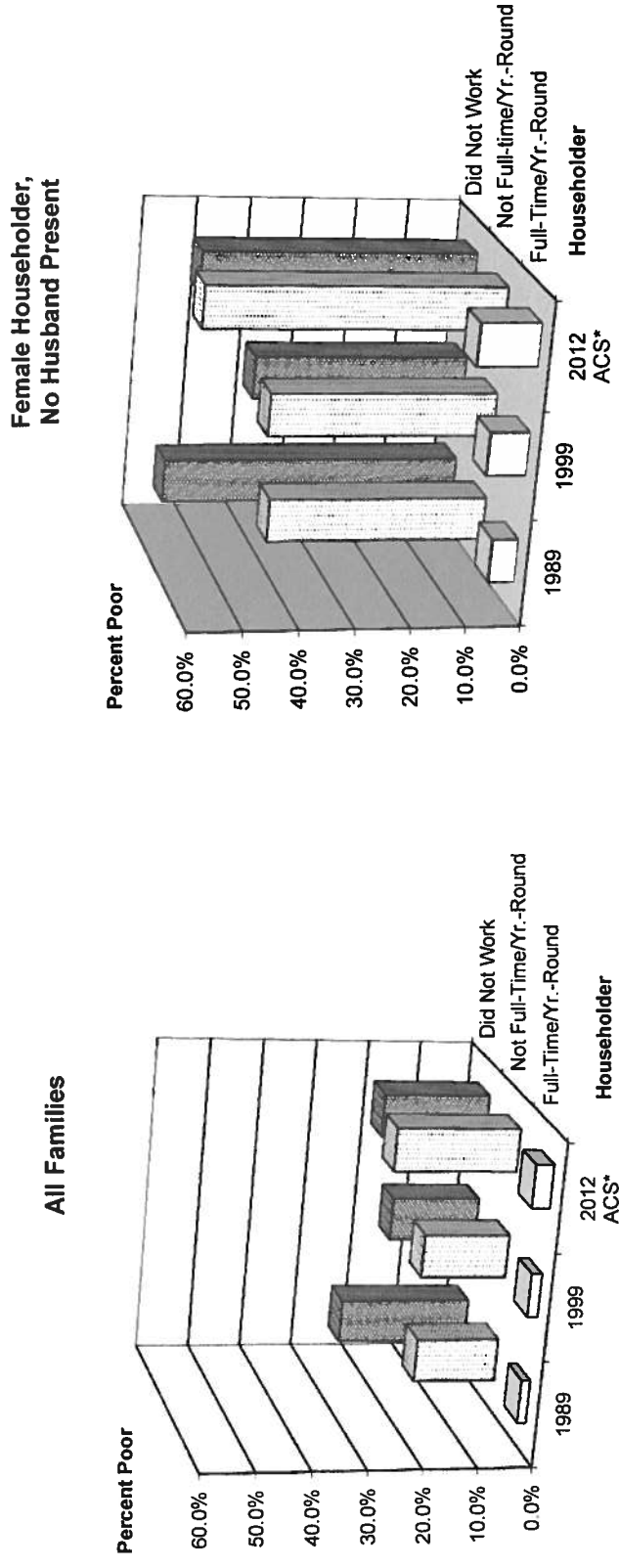
In addition to the number of poor people, there are programmatic needs to know the number of people who are more or less close to being poor. The chart above illustrates how many people in Ohio are poor or relatively close to poverty. The left-most column shows the number of poor persons (i.e., those whose income was less than 100 percent of the ratio of their income to their poverty level) exceeded 1,723,000 during the 2008-12 period of data collection. That figure was 15.4 percent of the 11,222,000-plus people for whom poverty status was determined. The right-most column shows more than 3,759,000 people had incomes less than 200 percent of the poverty level; that is 33.5 percent of the 11,222,000. Those figures include the 1,723,000 who were poor and an additional 2,036,000 – 18.1 percent – who were not poor, but were more or less close to being poor. The middle three columns show numbers and percentage of Ohioans in other commonly requested categories: below 125, 150, and 185 percent of the ratio of income to the poverty level. The percentages shown above differ only slightly from the national averages. The corresponding figures for the U.S. were 14.9, 19.6, 24.3, 30.9 and 33.6 percent (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2013c).

As with county poverty rates, the variation of poverty-and-near-poverty rates within Ohio was notable. Delaware County had the lowest percentage of those under 200 percent of the poverty level – 13.8, and Vinton County had the highest such percentage – 50.9. Altogether, 19 counties had poverty-and-near-poverty rates of at least 40 percent, 49 counties had rates in the 30s, 18 counties had rates in the 20s, and three counties had rates less than 20 percent. Appalachian counties collectively had 38.6 percent below 200 percent of the poverty level. The corresponding rate for non-Appalachian counties was 32.4 percent. Appendix Table A7 also shows by county the numbers and percentages of persons at other poverty-and-near-poverty rates of 125, 150 and 185 percent.¹²

See Table A7

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF POVERTY: VARIATIONS AND TRENDS

Poverty Status by Employment Status



| | 1989 | 1999 | 2012 ACS* |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Full-Time/Yr.-Round | 1.6% | 1.9% | 3.3% |
| Not Full-Time/Yr.-Round | 15.3% | 15.8% | 22.8% |
| Did Not Work | 24.5% | 16.5% | 19.9% |

| | 1989 | 1999 | 2012 ACS* |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Full-Time/Yr.-Round | 4.8% | 7.2% | 11.0% |
| Not Full-Time/Yr.-Round | 40.4% | 41.8% | 55.2% |
| Did Not Work | 55.6% | 40.1% | 51.5% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - 2012 American Community Survey data actually cover January 2011 through November 2012.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

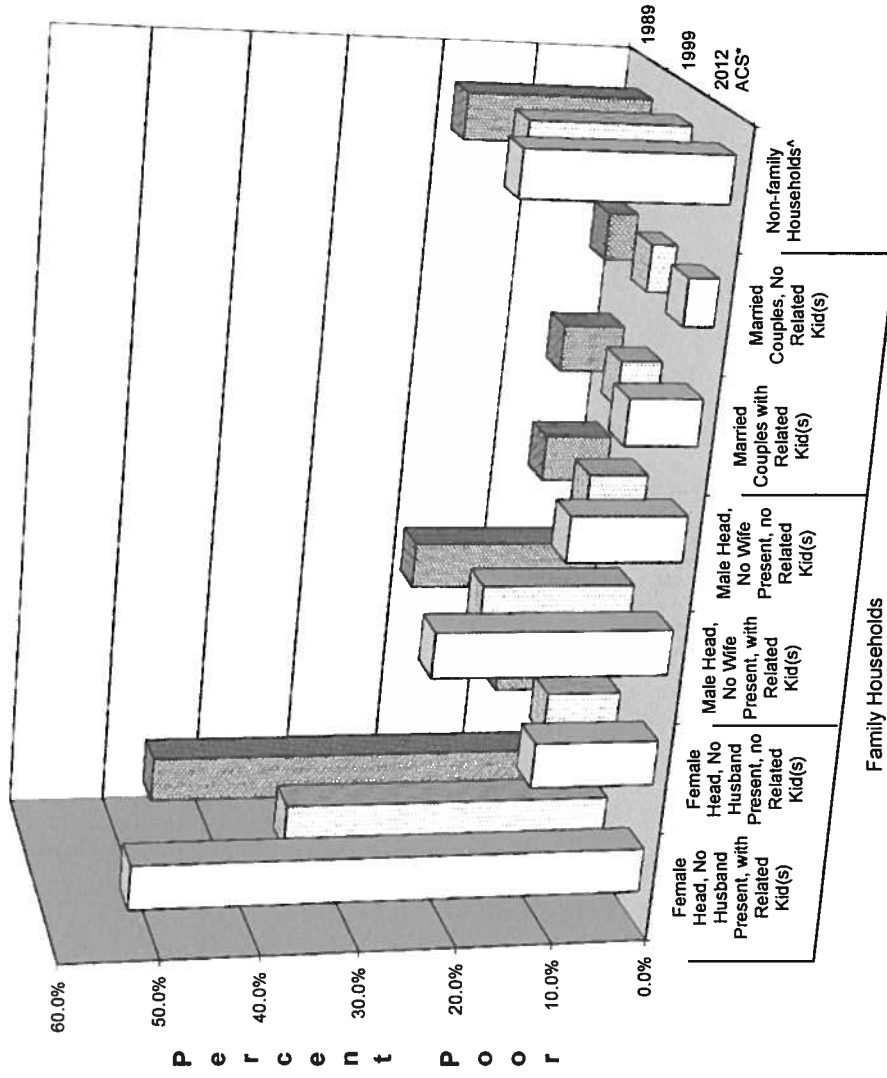
There are two points to be made about employment status and the risk of poverty. First, there is nothing like a full-time, year-round job for minimizing the risk of poverty. The chart above on the left shows that the family of a householder with such a job generally has had no more than one chance in 50 of being poor in good times (starting with the 1990 Census) and less than one chance in 30 of being poor in bad times (based on the 2012 American Community Survey). (Householders may be male or female. Among married couples, the Census Bureau's tabular data make no distinction by sex.) By contrast, 15 to 23 percent of the families of householders that worked less than full-time, year-round, were poor. Poverty rates among families of householders that did not work at all were nearly the same range: 16 to 25 percent. (Undoubtedly some of the householders that did not work at all were retired and received pensions and/or social security. The poverty rates for householders that did not work at all and received neither pension nor social security income(s) were even higher than shown. See Appendix Table A8b for comparisons with those not retired.)¹³

A full-time, year-round job goes a long way towards alleviating poverty among higher risk families. The chart above on the right shows that those headed by a woman with no husband present had poverty rates ranging from 4.8 to 11.0 percent – again dating from the 1990 Census to the 2012 American Community Survey. Data in Appendix Table A8a show that families of a man with no wife present have had corresponding poverty rates ranging from 2.4 to 5.8 percent. By comparison, family poverty rates ranged from 40 to 56 percent when the female-householders-with-no-husband present did not work full-time, year-round, and from 21 to 39 percent for male-householder-with-no-wife-present families in the same set of circumstances.

This leads to the second point: being married to someone with a full-time, year-round job also reduces the risk of poverty for a family to at-worst one chance in 20, and often far less than that. If one works full-time, year-round, and the other has work – but not full-time, year-round – there has been less than one chance in nearly 50 that the family will be poor. If both husband and wife work full-time, year-round, the risk nearly vanishes. Poverty rates rise above 10 percent when one spouse worked less than full-time, year-round, and the other spouse did not work at all. Poverty rates for couples where neither one worked never rose above 14 percent during this time period. (Again, an explanation for the comparatively low poverty rate for this last circumstance is that a number of the couples were retired and received pension and social security income(s); see Appendix Table A8b.)

See Tables A8a & A8b

Poverty Status by Household Type and Presence of Related Child(ren)



| | Family Households | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Female Head, No Husband Present, with Related Kid(s) | Female Head, No Husband Present, no Related Kid(s) | Male Head, No Wife Present, with Related Kid(s) | Male Head, No Wife Present, no Related Kid(s) | Married Couples with Related Kid(s) | Married Couples, No Related Kid(s) | Non-family Households^ |
| | 2012 ACS* | 12.9% | 24.4% | 12.0% | 7.5% | 3.1% | 20.8% |
| | 1999 | 34.6% | 16.1% | 6.2% | 4.3% | 2.6% | 16.6% |
| | 1989 | 46.4% | 20.1% | 7.1% | 6.5% | 3.1% | 19.4% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Notes: * - 2012 ACS covers January 2011 through November 2012, ^ - Actually the poverty status of the householder.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND THE PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN

The risk of poverty varies by the type of household in which people live and if children are present. 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. Factors contributing to the higher poverty rates of female-headed households include the lower labor force participation rates of women with children – especially preschool children – and the generally lower incomes women earn.

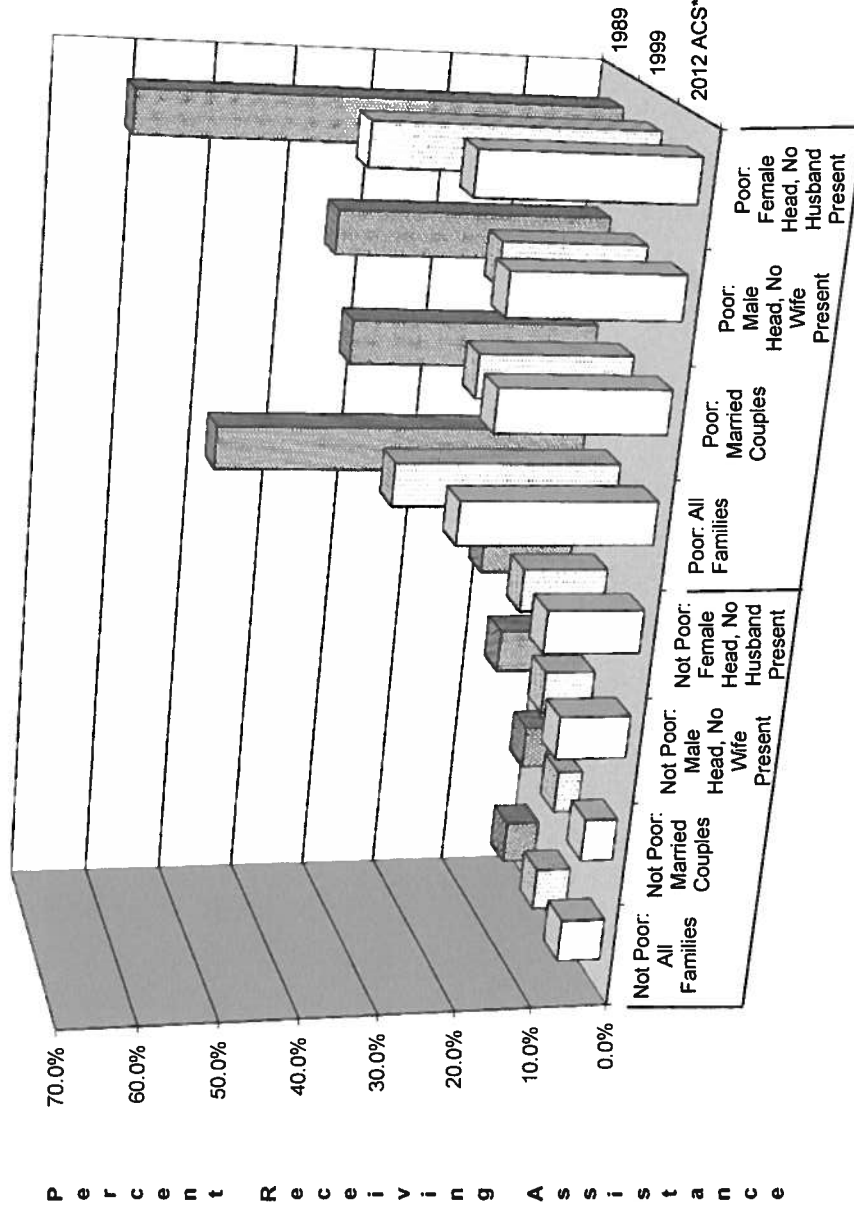
While households with children experience greater rates of poverty, it is difficult to argue that children cause poverty because other factors may come to bear. The oldest children may be employed and contributing to the family's income, and women – the principal caretakers of children – are more likely to earn an income if all of their children are in school than are women in other circumstances. Both events increase the family's income. In addition, older people (to a point in late middle age) generally have higher incomes than younger people do.¹⁴ 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 usually fall between those of male-headed families with children and female-headed households with no children, and show a similar pattern of a slight decline from 1989 to 1999 followed by a return to a higher level in 2012.¹⁵

The chart above also shows the variation in poverty rates over time. Poverty rates were higher in 1989 and 2012 and lower in 1999.

See Table A9

Families Receiving Cash Public Assistance by Poverty Status and Type



| | 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 |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2012 ACS* | 5.7% | 4.2% | 9.2% | 12.4% | 24.9% | 21.7% | 21.8% | 27.1% |
| 1999 | 4.6% | 3.3% | 6.6% | 11.1% | 29.2% | 19.9% | 18.5% | 36.0% |
| 1989 | 4.5% | 3.3% | 8.4% | 12.1% | 48.6% | 32.3% | 35.4% | 61.4% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - 2012 ACS covers January 2011 through November 2012.

CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

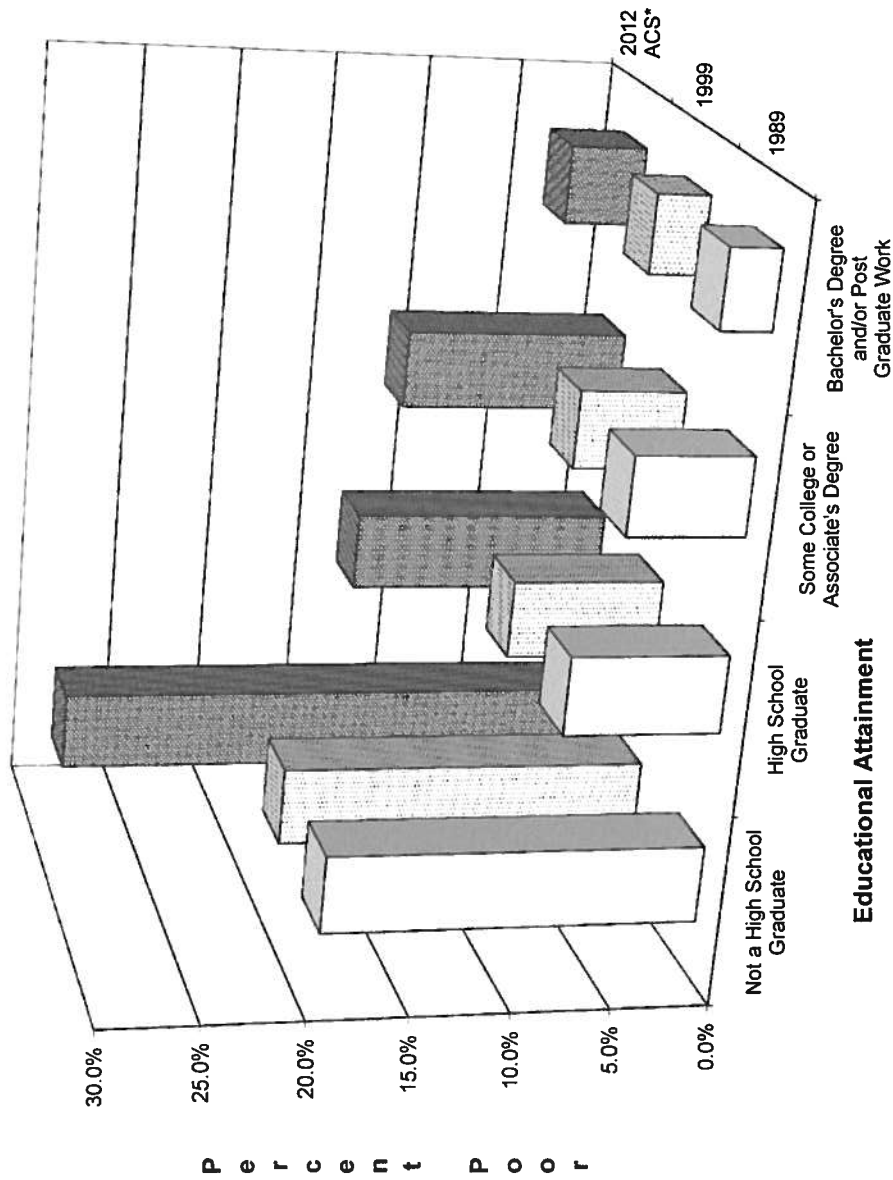
Poor families are much more likely to receive cash public assistance (CPA) than are families above the poverty level.¹⁶ The chart above shows that fewer than 6 percent of *all* families at or above the poverty level received CPA in the year preceding the data collection. On the other hand, the percentage of *all poor* families receiving CPA has been much higher, although it has dropped from 48.6 percent in 1989 to 24.9 percent in 2012. (This may be due to the welfare reform of the 1990s.)

These percentages also vary by family type. Among those not in poverty, less than 5 percent of married couples received CPA, while families headed by women with no husband present are around 11 or 12 percent. Families headed by men with no wife present fell in between. Among poor families, families headed by women with no husband present had the highest reciprocity rates – 27.1 percent in 2012 (down from 61.4 percent in 1989), while the rates for families headed by men with no wife present and married couples were similar during the same year: 32 to 35 percent in 1989, around 19 percent in 1999, and 22 percent in 2012.

While poor families are much more likely to receive CPA than are families at or above the poverty level, CPA boosts or keeps only a fraction of families out of poverty. An estimated 256,986 families received CPA in 1989, but it boosted only 21,305 of them out of poverty (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1993b). These numbers decline in later years. Figures for 1999 were an estimated 196,887 receiving CPA and 19,814 boosted out of poverty by it, and figures for 2012 were, respectively, estimates of 104,739 and 7,125 (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 2003b; U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2013b). (The same data sources estimated family poverty numbers and rates at 277,706 and 9.6 percent in 1989, 234,667 and 7.8 percent in 1999, and 351,232 and 12.1 percent in 2012.)

See Table A10

Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment Among Persons Age 25 Years and Older



| | Educational Attainment | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Not a High School Graduate | High School Graduate | Some College or Associate's Degree | Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work |
| | 1989 | 1999 | 2012 ACS* | |
| | 28.4% | 13.5% | 11.7% | 4.0% |
| | 18.8% | 7.8% | 5.5% | 2.7% |
| | 18.9% | 7.9% | 5.9% | 2.6% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - 2012 ACS covers January 2011 through November 2012.

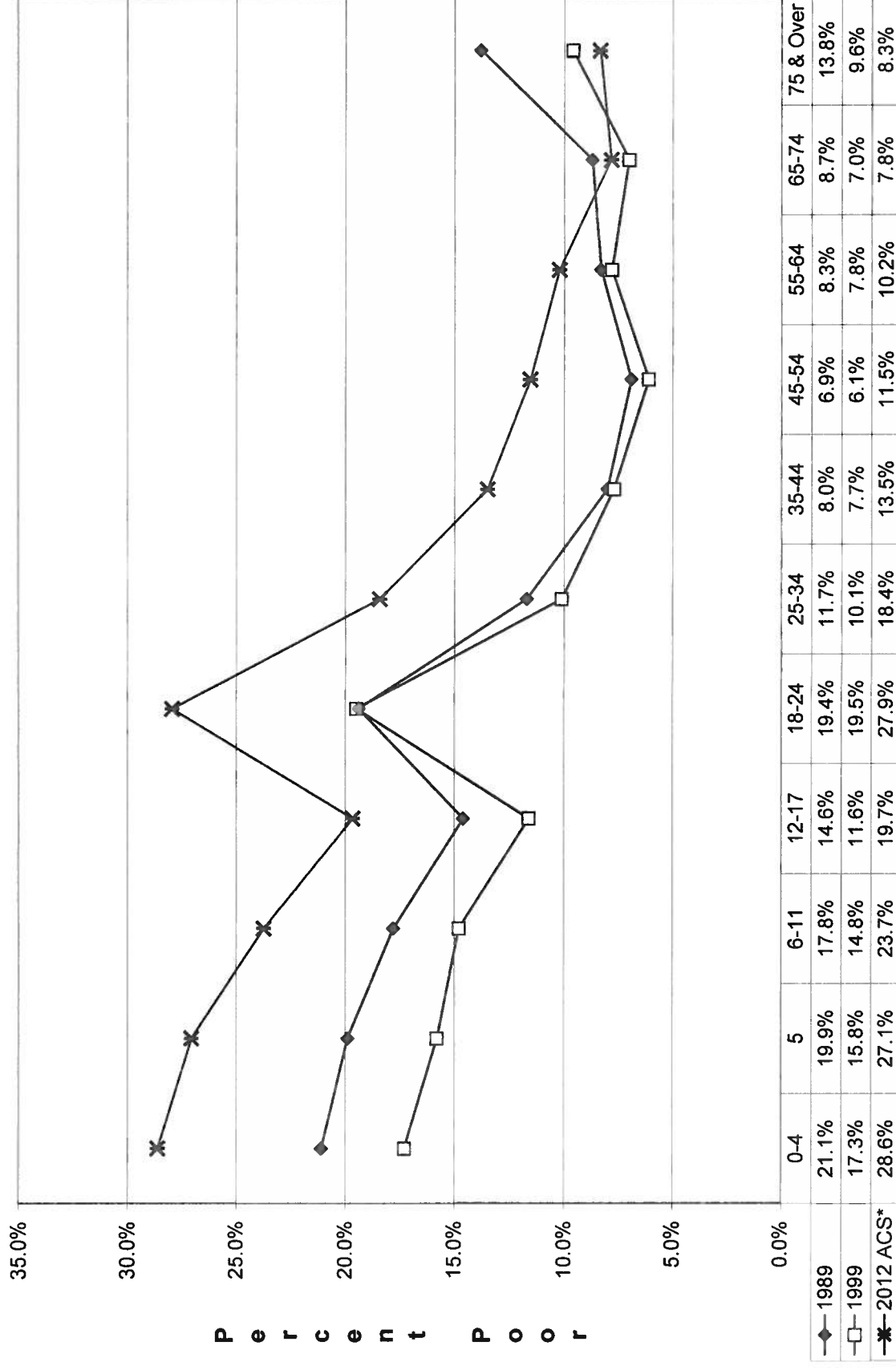
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The skills and knowledge acquired with greater educational attainment tend to be less common and in greater demand. Consequently, employment is steadier and earnings generally are higher. In this sense, greater educational attainment indicates the ability to earn more money over the years. Therefore, it is not surprising that the risk of poverty is lower for more educated people. 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. The greatest reduction in the risk of poverty happens when people get their high school degrees. Some college or an associate's degree reduces the risk further, but not as far as a bachelor's degree or post-graduate work.

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 2012, while poverty rates were lower for each level in 1989 and 1999.

See Table A11

Poverty Rates by Age Groups



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - 2012 ACS covers January 2011 through November 2012.

AGE GROUPS

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 – either by itself or because the family's income is reduced. 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 common for 16- and 17-year-olds to earn money with part-time jobs. Consequently, as the chart above illustrates, the poverty rates for children decline as they grow older.

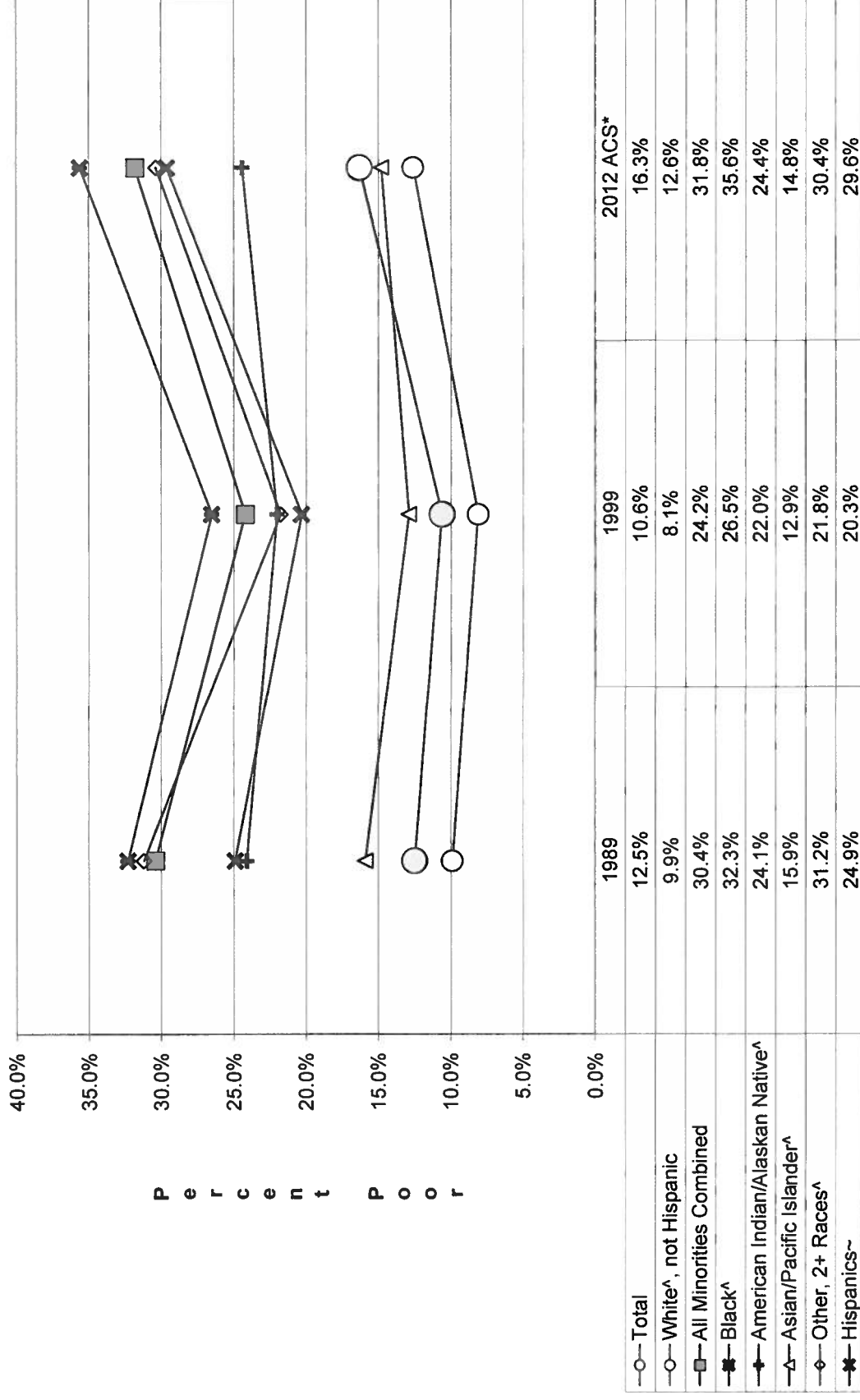
The risk of poverty is greater for 18-to-24-year-olds than for most other age groups for several reasons. Young adults often are on their own for the first time. They may have low-paying jobs, be enrolled in college and living off-campus, and/or are unmarried. (As discussed elsewhere in this report, off-campus college students and unrelated individuals have higher poverty rates.) In addition, some may just be starting childbearing – which means they have young children and are less likely to be employed.

Poverty rates drop substantially with progressively older age groups. This probably reflects the converse of reasons suggested above: there may be older, fewer or no children at home, which simultaneously lowers the poverty thresholds for families and enables more adults (and even older children) to earn more money; people also earn more with work experience, seniority or career advancement, and older adults are more likely to be married. This trend holds until late middle-age (55-64) or early old-age (65-74), when people are less likely to work and increasingly likely to have lost a spouse – and any associated income.

Nevertheless, the most surprising change evident above may be the reduced poverty rates of the elderly, especially those age 75 and older. For most age groups, the poverty rate fell from 1989 to 1999 and rose from 1999 to 2012. However, the poverty rates for people 65-plus appear to remain close to or less than 1999 levels. What makes this remarkable is that the number of people age 75-plus for whom poverty status was determined rose from 501,000 to about 724,000 in 23 years.

See Table A12

Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Notes: [^] - Races are not completely comparable across time; ~ - Hispanics may be of any race; * - 2012 ACS covers January 2011 through November 2012.

RACE AND HISPANIC STATUS

The risk of poverty varies by race and Hispanic status.¹⁷ The chart above shows that non-Hispanic whites – the majority segment in society – have had the lowest poverty rates, ranging from 8.1 to 12.6 percent. This contrasts with the overall poverty rate for minorities, which fell from 30.4 percent in 1989 to 24.2 percent in 1999, but has since risen to 31.8 percent. The overall minority poverty rate in Ohio largely reflects the experience of blacks, and blacks have had the highest poverty rates in this time period, ranging between 26.5 and 35.6 percent. These rates contrast with the experience of Asians and Pacific Islanders, whose poverty rates, the lowest of any minority group, ranged between 15.9 and 12.9 percent – close to non-Hispanic whites. The poverty rates for American Indians, Alaskan natives, and persons of other races – including those of two or more races – fluctuated in the 21-to-32 percent range over the decades. Hispanics, who may be of any race, also were in the 20 to 30 percent range at the same times.

The most recent data show that non-Hispanic whites comprised the majority of the nearly 1,825,000 poor people in Ohio: 1,142,000, or 62.6 percent. Of the remaining nearly 683,000 (37.4 percent), blacks are the largest segment – about 481,000 (26.4 percent), followed by Hispanics – 108,000 (5.9 percent), persons of two or more races – 79,300 (4.3 percent), Asian and Pacific Islanders – about 29,100 (1.6 percent), American Indians and Alaskan Natives – 5,000 (.3 percent), and persons of some other race – 25,100 (1.4 percent). (The component numbers sum to more than the total and the percentages sum to more than 100 because Hispanics can be of any race.)

See Table A13

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 malnutrition] 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).¹⁸

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption living in the same housing unit.¹⁹ 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 2012 is reproduced below.

| The Minimum Family Income Needed in 2012 to Stay Out of Poverty, by Family Size and Number of Related Children | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Size of Family Unit | Number of Related Children Under 18 | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 or more |
| 1 (an unrelated individual) | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 65 | | \$11,945 | | | | | | | |
| 65 or older | | \$11,011 | | | | | | | |
| 2 Householder: Under 65 | \$15,374 | \$15,825 | | | | | | | |
| 65 or older | \$13,878 | \$15,765 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | \$17,959 | \$18,480 | \$18,498 | | | | | | |
| 4 | \$23,681 | \$24,069 | \$23,283 | \$23,364 | | | | | |
| 5 | \$28,558 | \$28,974 | \$28,087 | \$27,400 | \$26,981 | | | | |
| 6 | \$32,847 | \$32,978 | \$32,282 | \$31,647 | \$30,678 | \$30,104 | | | |
| 7 | \$37,795 | \$38,031 | \$37,217 | \$36,551 | \$35,594 | \$34,362 | \$33,009 | | |
| 8 | \$42,271 | \$42,644 | \$41,876 | \$41,204 | \$40,249 | \$39,038 | \$37,777 | \$37,457 | |
| 9 or more | \$50,849 | \$51,095 | \$50,416 | \$49,845 | \$48,908 | \$47,620 | \$46,454 | \$46,165 | \$44,387 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS (2013c: 51).

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 adults in determining minimum income levels. The poverty thresholds are updated each year with the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) data.

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, types of 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 living in the same household, and capital gains or property sales (unless that was the recipient's business). Similarly, "income in kind," – food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, or employer contributions for persons – is excluded from income calculations (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992, 2002b).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. 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 that 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. Unrelated individuals under 15 years old usually are foster children, for whom some extra-familial financial support may be provided.

EXPERIMENTAL MEASURES OF POVERTY

The Census Bureau's definition of poverty has been criticized on a variety of points. In response, the Bureau has done extensive research with experimental measures of poverty addressing the issues raised. Recent experimental measures all do two basic things: they alter the definition of income, and they change the benchmark for need. Family income is still the sum of all family members living together. However, the experimental measures have used after-tax income, include non-cash benefits such as food stamps and housing subsidies, and deducted work-related expenses (e.g., transportation and child care).

The benchmark was changed by starting with expenditures for food, clothing, shelter, and utilities for a family of two adults and two children. Also included are small amounts for additional expenses. These expenditures (the sum of which is the poverty threshold) are adjusted for larger and smaller families with three principles: children generally consume less than adults, doubling the family size does not mean that every expense doubles, and the first child in a single-adult family has a greater impact on expenses than the first child in a two-adult family.

Three variations are generated after these two changes. Medical out-of-pocket expenses may be subtracted from family income, built into the benchmark, or a selective combination of two. Three more are added by adjusting the initial three for geographic variations in housing costs (U.S. Bureau of the Census – Other, 2002).

The overall effect of these changes has been to increase the estimated percentage of poor people in the nation by as much as 1.5 points, depending on which variation is used for which year. No variation produced a general reduction in the poverty rate. In particular, the experimental definitions produced higher poverty rates among adults, Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites, and persons in either married-couple or male-headed (no wife present) families. Slightly lower poverty rates were noted for children, blacks, and people in families with a female head (no husband present).

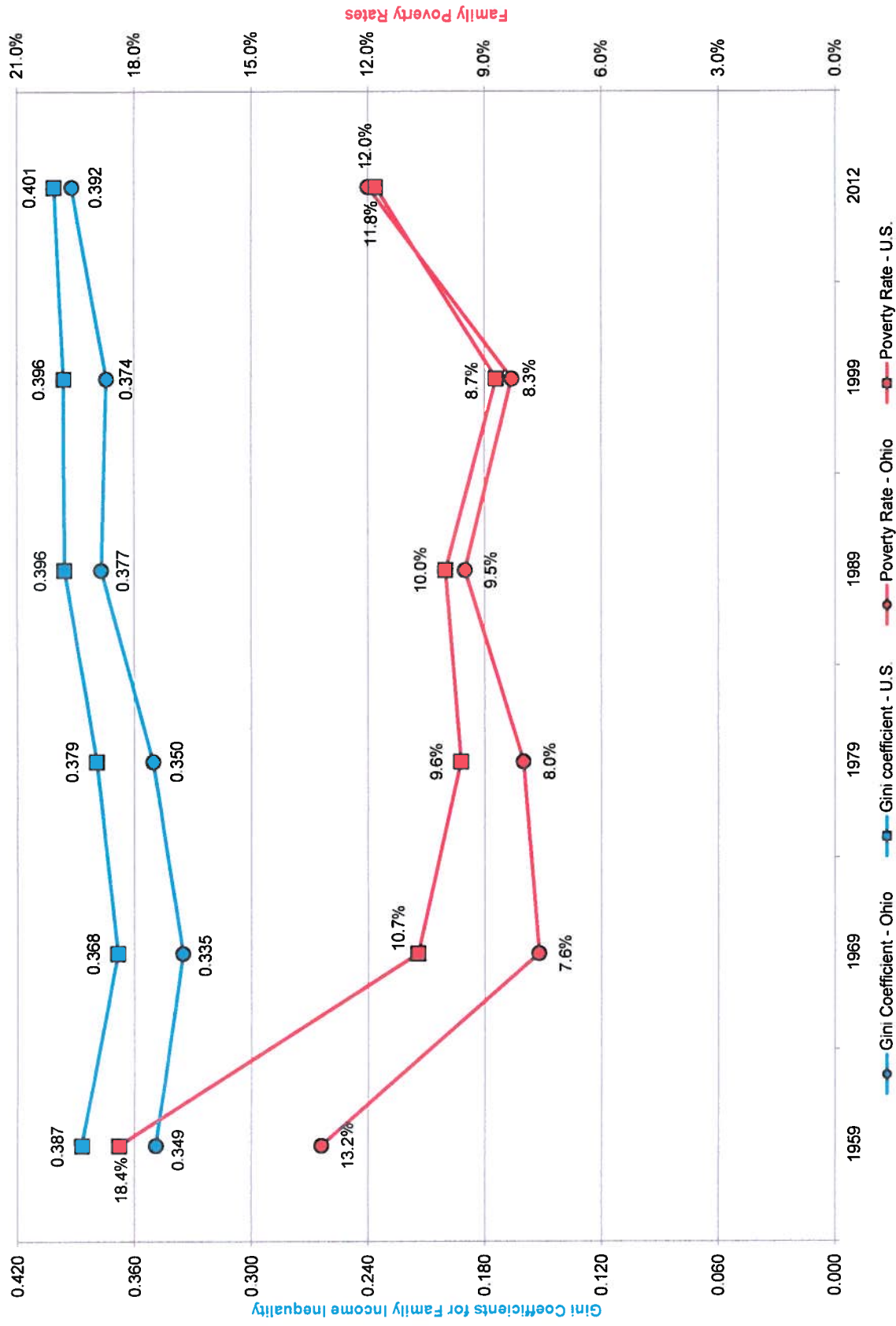
The reasons for these changes are reflected in the re-definitions of poverty thresholds. Rates varied by type of family "because the official measure does not add non-cash benefits or deduct taxes and work-related expenses from income" (U.S. Bureau of the Census – Other, 2002: 17). Rates were lower for female-headed families because such families received more income-in-kind benefits, paid fewer taxes and had fewer work-related expenses than others. Similarly, including medical expenses – regardless of how – altered poverty rates by age. The most pronounced increases in poverty rates occurred among adults age 65 years and older. The slightly lower rates among children are due in part to their generally better health when compared with adults, even adults under 65.

The experimental poverty rates for Hispanics were higher than the official measure in part because they tend to live in

regions of the country with greater housing costs. Other than that, adjustments for housing costs had little if any effect on the overall poverty rate (U.S. Bureau of the Census – Other, 2002). More details may be found in Census publications and at the Bureau's web site: <http://www.census.gov>.²¹

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 income 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-and-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. (Both are Census Bureau data sets). 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 three income limits and poverty thresholds is coincidental; in other instances, the income limits are far above or below the corresponding poverty thresholds.

Poverty Rates and Gini Income Coefficients for Families in Ohio and the U.S., 1969-2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

FAMILY INCOME INEQUALITY AND POVERTY RATES

Gini coefficients may be used to measure the inequality of an income distribution. The closer the coefficient is to 1.000, the greater the inequality of the distribution. Conversely, a coefficient of 0.000 indicates an equal distribution (Greenwald, 1973). In this analysis, a value of 1.000 would mean that only one family would have all the income, while a 0.000 value would mean that every family makes the same income.

The chart above illustrates how Gini coefficients²² and family poverty rates have varied in Ohio and the nation from 1959 through 2012. In Ohio, the poverty rate (red circles) fell from 13.2 percent in 1959 to 7.6 percent 1969, rose to 9.5 percent in 1989, declined to 8.3 percent by 1999, and rose to 12.0 percent in 2012. The corresponding changes in family income inequality (blue circles) were in the same direction at each interval – decline, increase, increase, decline, increase – but were only slight in magnitude. This suggests a weak tendency for the two to co-vary.

The national experience appears quite different. The family poverty (red squares) rate fell substantially from 18.4 percent in 1959 to 8.7 percent in 1999, interrupted by a slight rise to 10.0 percent in 1989. It has rose to 11.8 percent in 2012. This contrasts with the slight decrease in family inequality (blue squares) from 1959 to 1969, its reversal over the next two decades and the near absence of change since 1989. The decade-by-decade directional changes of the two appear unrelated.

Nevertheless, the movement of Ohio's family poverty rate and family income inequality toward the corresponding national averages is notable.

Table A1: Number and Percent of Poor Persons in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2012 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)

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

Notes: ^a 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 (2003-2013); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); and U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1975, 1983a, 1983b, 1993c, 1993d, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

Table A2: Number and Percent of Poor Families in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2012 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)

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

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

Table A3: Percentage of Persons in Poverty, Unemployment Rate, and Per Capita Income in Ohio, 1959, 1969-2012

| Year | Unem- Per Capita | | Year(s) | Unem- Per Capita | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Percent | Income ² | | Percent | Income ² |
| | Poor | Rate ¹ | | Poor | Rate ³ |
| 1959 ^A | 15.9 | 5.5 | 1959* | 13.2 | 6.7 |
| 1969 ^A | 10.0 | 4.1 | 1994* | 12.8 | 5.6 |
| 1970* | 9.4 | 5.4 | 1995* | 12.7 | 4.9 |
| 1971* | 9.1 | 6.5 | 1996* | 11.7 | 5.0 |
| 1972* | 8.4 | 5.5 | 1997* | 11.6 | 4.6 |
| 1973* | 8.3 | 4.3 | 1998* | 10.9 | 4.3 |
| 1974* | 8.2 | 4.8 | 1999 ^A | 10.6 | 4.3 |
| 1975* | 8.8 | 9.1 | 2000* | 10.8 | 4.0 |
| 1976* | 9.3 | 7.7 | 2001-2 | 11.9 | 5.1 |
| 1977* | 9.2 | 6.4 | 2002-3 | 12.1 | 5.9 |
| 1978* | 9.5 | 5.5 | 2003-4 | 12.5 | 6.2 |
| 1979 ^A | 10.3 | 5.9 | 2004-5 | 13.0 | 6.0 |
| 1980* | 11.0 | 8.5 | 2005-6 | 13.3 | 5.6 |
| 1981* | 11.8 | 9.6 | 2006-7 | 13.1 | 5.5 |
| 1982* | 13.0 | 12.7 | 2007-8 | 13.4 | 6.1 |
| 1983* | 13.3 | 12.2 | 2008-9 | 15.2 | 8.4 |
| 1984* | 13.3 | 9.4 | 2009-10 | 15.8 | 10.1 |
| 1985* | 13.0 | 8.9 | 2010-11 | 16.4 | 9.3 |
| 1986* | 13.1 | 8.2 | 2011-12 | 16.3 | 7.9 |
| 1987* | 13.0 | 7.0 | | | |
| 1988* | 12.8 | 6.1 | | | |
| 1989 ^A | 12.3 | 5.5 | | | |
| 1990* | 12.4 | 5.7 | | | |
| 1991* | 12.5 | 6.6 | | | |
| 1992* | 12.9 | 7.4 | | | |

Notes: ^A Poverty rates from the decennial censuses; * - poverty rates are three-year moving averages mostly from the Current Population Surveys (CPS), 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 (1973b, table 46); otherwise from ODJFS/LMI (2014).

2 - Adjusted for inflation using CPI-U for Cleveland and Cincinnati, and standardized on 2012 (U.S. BEA, 2014; U.S. BLS, n.d.).

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

Sources: ODJFS/LMI, 2014; U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2013); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1973b, 1975, 1983a, 1993c, 2002a); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (n.d.); and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (2014).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

Table A4: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons by County, 1989-2012

| Area | 2008-12 ACS^ | | | | 1999 | | | | 1989 | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------|--------|---------|--|-----------|--------|---------|--|-----------|--------|---------|
| | 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 | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Ohio | 11,222,568 | 1,723,485 | 15.4 * | | 11,046,987 | 1,170,698 | 10.6 | | 10,574,315 | 1,325,768 | 12.5 | |
| Appalachia~ | 1,975,725 | 338,151 | 17.1 ~ | | 1,981,503 | 257,780 | 13.0 | | 1,917,596 | 315,138 | 16.4 | |
| Not Appalachia | 9,246,843 | 1,385,334 | 15.0 ~ | | 9,065,484 | 912,918 | 10.1 | | 8,656,719 | 1,010,630 | 11.7 | |
| Adams County | 28,204 | 6,526 | 23.1 * | | 27,002 | 4,687 | 17.4 | | 25,028 | 7,140 | 28.5 | |
| Allen County | 101,754 | 19,126 | 18.8 * | | 102,300 | 12,374 | 12.1 | | 104,543 | 13,242 | 12.7 | |
| Ashland County | 50,871 | 8,281 | 16.3 * | | 50,238 | 4,755 | 9.5 | | 45,486 | 5,160 | 11.3 | |
| Ashtabula County | 97,676 | 17,579 | 18.0 * | | 100,870 | 12,162 | 12.1 | | 97,541 | 15,721 | 16.1 | |
| Athens County | 55,609 | 17,898 | 32.2 * | | 53,844 | 14,728 | 27.4 | | 51,002 | 14,624 | 28.7 | |
| Auglaize County | 45,244 | 3,595 | 7.9 * | | 45,636 | 2,814 | 6.2 | | 43,911 | 2,753 | 6.3 | |
| Belmont County | 66,235 | 9,677 | 14.6 | | 66,997 | 9,768 | 14.6 | | 69,952 | 12,185 | 17.4 | |
| Brown County | 43,969 | 5,612 | 12.8 | | 41,684 | 4,856 | 11.6 | | 34,439 | 4,875 | 14.2 | |
| Butler County | 355,778 | 48,338 | 13.6 * | | 321,387 | 27,946 | 8.7 | | 279,692 | 29,787 | 10.6 | |
| Carroll County | 28,505 | 4,289 | 15.0 * | | 28,404 | 3,245 | 11.4 | | 26,075 | 3,063 | 11.7 | |
| Champaign County | 39,126 | 5,788 | 14.8 * | | 38,096 | 2,890 | 7.6 | | 35,404 | 3,125 | 8.8 | |
| Clark County | 134,773 | 23,902 | 17.7 * | | 141,106 | 15,054 | 10.7 | | 143,046 | 19,192 | 13.4 | |
| Clermont County | 195,403 | 20,034 | 10.3 * | | 176,027 | 12,462 | 7.1 | | 148,417 | 12,903 | 8.7 | |
| Clinton County | 40,990 | 6,313 | 15.4 * | | 39,397 | 3,386 | 8.6 | | 34,521 | 4,229 | 12.3 | |
| Columbiana County | 103,288 | 16,611 | 16.1 * | | 108,138 | 12,478 | 11.5 | | 106,943 | 16,995 | 15.9 | |
| Coshocton County | 36,401 | 6,186 | 17.0 * | | 36,240 | 3,301 | 9.1 | | 34,833 | 4,594 | 13.2 | |
| Crawford County | 42,786 | 6,280 | 14.7 * | | 46,296 | 4,831 | 10.4 | | 47,189 | 5,470 | 11.6 | |
| Cuyahoga County | 1,253,110 | 221,281 | 17.7 * | | 1,365,658 | 179,372 | 13.1 | | 1,388,547 | 191,149 | 13.8 | |
| Darke County | 52,079 | 6,232 | 12.0 * | | 52,534 | 4,212 | 8.0 | | 52,557 | 4,723 | 9.0 | |
| Defiance County | 38,176 | 5,565 | 14.6 * | | 38,723 | 2,180 | 5.6 | | 38,386 | 3,362 | 8.8 | |
| Delaware County | 171,399 | 8,132 | 4.7 * | | 107,078 | 4,118 | 3.8 | | 63,986 | 3,630 | 5.7 | |
| Erie County | 75,415 | 9,712 | 12.9 * | | 77,628 | 6,439 | 8.3 | | 75,406 | 6,776 | 9.0 | |
| Fairfield County | 143,284 | 16,332 | 11.4 * | | 119,747 | 7,064 | 5.9 | | 100,916 | 8,858 | 8.8 | |
| Fayette County | 28,339 | 5,468 | 19.3 * | | 27,822 | 2,810 | 10.1 | | 26,886 | 4,361 | 16.2 | |
| Franklin County | 1,143,075 | 202,812 | 17.7 * | | 1,045,966 | 121,843 | 11.6 | | 935,142 | 121,475 | 13.0 | |
| Fulton County | 42,151 | 4,360 | 10.3 * | | 41,597 | 2,255 | 5.4 | | 37,995 | 2,367 | 6.2 | |
| Gallia County | 30,066 | 5,703 | 19.0 | | 30,069 | 5,454 | 18.1 | | 29,824 | 6,707 | 22.5 | |
| Geauga County | 92,702 | 7,720 | 8.3 * | | 89,980 | 4,096 | 4.6 | | 80,419 | 4,465 | 5.6 | |
| Greene County | 153,137 | 20,450 | 13.4 * | | 140,103 | 11,847 | 8.5 | | 130,134 | 12,351 | 9.5 | |
| Guernsey County | 39,422 | 7,288 | 18.5 | | 40,179 | 6,426 | 16.0 | | 38,112 | 6,659 | 17.5 | |

Table A4: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons by County, 1989-2012

| Area | 2008-12 ACS ^a | | | | 1999 | | | | 1989 | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|--------|---------|--|---------|--------|---------|
| | 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 | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Hamilton County | 783,912 | 17.1 * | 134,062 | 17.1 * | 826,628 | 11.8 | 97,692 | 11.8 | 846,909 | 112,575 | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| Hancock County | 73,158 | 13.6 * | 9,930 | 13.6 * | 69,451 | 7.5 | 5,176 | 7.5 | 64,198 | 4,672 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Hardin County | 29,761 | 18.0 * | 5,364 | 18.0 * | 29,825 | 13.2 | 3,928 | 13.2 | 29,111 | 4,769 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| Harrison County | 15,486 | 19.4 * | 3,005 | 19.4 * | 15,551 | 13.3 | 2,069 | 13.3 | 15,808 | 3,114 | 19.7 | 19.7 |
| Henry County | 27,815 | 12.5 * | 3,475 | 12.5 * | 28,649 | 7.0 | 1,992 | 7.0 | 28,491 | 1,984 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Highland County | 42,859 | 17.6 * | 7,533 | 17.6 * | 40,286 | 11.8 | 4,760 | 11.8 | 35,314 | 5,821 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| Hocking County | 28,630 | 16.7 * | 4,786 | 16.7 * | 27,447 | 13.5 | 3,711 | 13.5 | 24,857 | 3,905 | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| Holmes County | 41,621 | 15.6 | 6,483 | 15.6 | 37,953 | 12.9 | 4,884 | 12.9 | 31,830 | 5,489 | 17.2 | 17.2 |
| Huron County | 58,761 | 14.7 * | 8,643 | 14.7 * | 58,652 | 8.5 | 4,998 | 8.5 | 55,535 | 5,278 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Jackson County | 32,793 | 24.8 * | 8,147 | 24.8 * | 32,103 | 16.5 | 5,286 | 16.5 | 29,874 | 7,226 | 24.2 | 24.2 |
| Jefferson County | 67,274 | 16.8 * | 11,328 | 16.8 * | 71,820 | 15.1 | 10,862 | 15.1 | 78,510 | 13,464 | 17.1 | 17.1 |
| Knox County | 57,596 | 14.6 * | 8,391 | 14.6 * | 50,963 | 10.1 | 5,159 | 10.1 | 44,269 | 5,512 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Lake County | 226,996 | 9.3 * | 21,051 | 9.3 * | 224,680 | 5.1 | 11,372 | 5.1 | 213,036 | 10,433 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Lawrence County | 61,760 | 16.0 * | 9,903 | 16.0 * | 61,639 | 18.9 | 11,645 | 18.9 | 61,007 | 14,361 | 23.5 | 23.5 |
| Licking County | 162,155 | 12.4 * | 20,041 | 12.4 * | 141,726 | 7.5 | 10,602 | 7.5 | 124,678 | 13,091 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Logan County | 45,194 | 15.6 * | 7,067 | 15.6 * | 45,208 | 9.3 | 4,186 | 9.3 | 41,566 | 4,351 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Lorain County | 291,093 | 14.2 * | 41,314 | 14.2 * | 275,784 | 9.0 | 24,809 | 9.0 | 265,062 | 30,459 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Lucas County | 431,372 | 20.5 * | 88,577 | 20.5 * | 446,417 | 13.9 | 62,026 | 13.9 | 454,351 | 69,374 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| Madison County | 38,464 | 11.1 * | 4,274 | 11.1 * | 35,612 | 7.8 | 2,790 | 7.8 | 32,904 | 2,773 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Mahoning County | 231,033 | 17.5 * | 40,353 | 17.5 * | 250,542 | 12.5 | 31,328 | 12.5 | 260,264 | 41,433 | 15.9 | 15.9 |
| Marion County | 60,693 | 19.6 * | 11,894 | 19.6 * | 61,415 | 9.7 | 5,963 | 9.7 | 61,526 | 7,822 | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| Medina County | 170,786 | 7.3 * | 12,385 | 7.3 * | 149,347 | 4.6 | 6,849 | 4.6 | 121,055 | 6,683 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Meigs County | 23,340 | 21.6 | 5,034 | 21.6 | 22,768 | 19.8 | 4,506 | 19.8 | 22,665 | 5,895 | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| Mercer County | 40,223 | 8.2 * | 3,281 | 8.2 * | 40,359 | 6.4 | 2,571 | 6.4 | 38,961 | 2,612 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Miami County | 101,418 | 12.3 * | 12,525 | 12.3 * | 97,256 | 6.7 | 6,531 | 6.7 | 92,127 | 7,694 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Monroe County | 14,524 | 16.3 | 2,361 | 16.3 | 14,995 | 13.9 | 2,085 | 13.9 | 15,276 | 3,283 | 21.5 | 21.5 |
| Montgomery County | 514,957 | 16.8 * | 86,654 | 16.8 * | 542,982 | 11.3 | 61,440 | 11.3 | 561,952 | 70,967 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| Morgan County | 14,844 | 18.0 | 2,675 | 18.0 | 14,614 | 18.4 | 2,691 | 18.4 | 13,924 | 2,953 | 21.2 | 21.2 |
| Morrow County | 34,251 | 13.8 * | 4,716 | 13.8 * | 31,172 | 9.0 | 2,820 | 9.0 | 27,440 | 3,039 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Muskingum County | 83,441 | 17.3 * | 14,450 | 17.3 * | 81,903 | 12.9 | 10,565 | 12.9 | 80,009 | 11,778 | 14.7 | 14.7 |
| Noble County | 12,078 | 14.1 | 1,697 | 14.1 | 11,829 | 11.4 | 1,346 | 11.4 | 11,176 | 1,830 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| Ottawa County | 40,848 | 10.0 * | 4,069 | 10.0 * | 40,239 | 5.9 | 2,374 | 5.9 | 39,392 | 2,605 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Paulding County | 19,204 | 14.0 * | 2,697 | 14.0 * | 20,156 | 7.7 | 1,546 | 7.7 | 20,298 | 1,987 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| Perry County | 35,723 | 18.2 * | 6,514 | 18.2 * | 33,741 | 11.8 | 3,970 | 11.8 | 31,255 | 5,959 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Pickaway County | 51,160 | 13.5 * | 6,896 | 13.5 * | 46,174 | 9.5 | 4,402 | 9.5 | 42,392 | 5,120 | 12.1 | 12.1 |

Table A4: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons by County, 1989-2012

| Area | 2008-12 ACS [^] | | | | 1999 | | | | 1989 | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|--|---------|--------|---------|
| | 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 | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Pike County | 28,191 | 22.0 | 6,213 | 22.0 | 27,226 | 18.6 | 5,061 | 18.6 | 23,830 | 6,333 | 26.6 | |
| Portage County | 154,300 | 15.1 * | 23,344 | 15.1 * | 144,317 | 9.3 | 13,395 | 9.3 | 133,447 | 15,892 | 11.9 | |
| Preamble County | 41,677 | 4,449 | 10.7 * | 41,755 | 6.1 | 2,552 | 39,614 | 4,036 | 33,390 | 1,922 | 5.8 | |
| Putnam County | 34,050 | 2,541 | 7.5 * | 34,353 | 5.6 | 1,908 | 122,328 | 13,764 | 11,262 | 17.7 | | |
| Richland County | 117,111 | 17,350 | 14.8 * | 122,277 | 10.6 | 12,941 | 63,449 | 11,262 | 60,811 | 5,471 | 9.0 | |
| Ross County | 71,418 | 13,668 | 19.1 * | 67,870 | 12.0 | 8,120 | 76,736 | 19,792 | 57,655 | 6,199 | 10.8 | |
| Sandusky County | 59,805 | 8,296 | 13.9 * | 60,823 | 7.5 | 4,542 | 44,127 | 3,418 | 359,231 | 39,733 | 11.1 | |
| Scioto County | 75,634 | 17,366 | 23.0 * | 75,683 | 19.3 | 14,600 | 506,100 | 61,491 | 225,230 | 25,687 | 11.4 | |
| Seneca County | 54,091 | 8,063 | 14.9 * | 57,264 | 9.0 | 5,140 | 82,852 | 9,215 | 30,117 | 2,238 | 7.4 | |
| Shelby County | 48,528 | 5,689 | 11.7 * | 46,961 | 6.7 | 3,161 | 30,007 | 2,128 | 10,937 | 2,582 | 23.6 | |
| Stark County | 366,714 | 53,103 | 14.5 * | 368,573 | 9.2 | 33,865 | 109,393 | 6,949 | 60,627 | 8,290 | 13.7 | |
| Summit County | 533,377 | 79,136 | 14.8 * | 533,162 | 9.9 | 52,991 | 98,285 | 11,456 | 36,499 | 2,757 | 7.6 | |
| Trumbull County | 205,847 | 34,595 | 16.8 * | 220,572 | 10.3 | 22,788 | 104,553 | 11,054 | 21,743 | 1,847 | 8.5 | |
| Tuscarawas County | 91,214 | 12,417 | 13.6 * | 89,481 | 9.4 | 8,405 | 82,852 | 9,215 | 30,117 | 2,238 | 7.4 | |
| Union County | 48,814 | 3,584 | 7.3 * | 38,511 | 4.6 | 1,763 | 30,007 | 2,128 | 10,937 | 2,582 | 23.6 | |
| Van Wert County | 28,278 | 2,944 | 10.4 * | 29,168 | 5.5 | 1,595 | 109,393 | 6,949 | 60,627 | 8,290 | 13.7 | |
| Vinton County | 13,287 | 2,844 | 21.4 | 12,643 | 20.0 | 2,529 | 98,285 | 11,456 | 36,499 | 2,757 | 7.6 | |
| Warren County | 207,350 | 13,296 | 6.4 * | 152,000 | 4.2 | 6,425 | 104,553 | 11,054 | 21,743 | 1,847 | 8.5 | |
| Washington County | 59,950 | 9,376 | 15.6 * | 61,383 | 11.4 | 7,002 | 60,627 | 8,290 | 109,393 | 6,949 | 6.4 | |
| Wayne County | 111,015 | 13,045 | 11.8 * | 108,474 | 8.0 | 8,698 | 98,285 | 11,456 | 36,499 | 2,757 | 7.6 | |
| Williams County | 36,568 | 5,027 | 13.7 * | 37,996 | 6.0 | 2,286 | 104,553 | 11,054 | 21,743 | 1,847 | 8.5 | |
| Wood County | 118,987 | 16,399 | 13.8 * | 113,406 | 9.6 | 10,903 | 104,553 | 11,054 | 21,743 | 1,847 | 8.5 | |
| Wyandot County | 22,172 | 2,075 | 9.4 * | 22,457 | 5.5 | 1,241 | 21,743 | 1,847 | 21,743 | 1,847 | 8.5 | |

Notes: [^] - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2008 through December 2012, and are based on inflation-adjusted family income of the preceding 12 months; * - the odds are less than one in 20 that the percentage change from 1999 occurred by chance of sampling variability alone - i.e., the change appears real; ~ - the 32 Appalachian counties are Adams, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Carroll, Clermont, Columbiana, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mahoning, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton and Washington; statistical significance tests were not performed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2013c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993c, 2002a, 2002b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

Table A5a: Annual Estimates of Percentages of Persons in Poverty by County, 1959-2012

| Name | Decennial Census Estimates | | | | | | | | | | SAIPE* | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | |
| United States | 22.1 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 15.9 | | |
| Ohio | 15.9 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.2 | | |
| Adams | 47.3 | 31.6 | 24.7 | 28.5 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 20.5 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 21.9 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 22.1 | | |
| Allen | 19.0 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 19.2 | 20.1 | | |
| Ashtabula | 15.7 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 13.1 | 15.2 | | |
| Athens | 16.7 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 16.1 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 17.5 | 16.1 | 20.3 | 20.3 | | |
| Auglaize | 32.4 | 20.0 | 21.6 | 28.7 | 27.4 | 19.3 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 20.2 | 31.5 | 27.6 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 34.7 | 24.8 | 35.0 | 33.3 | | |
| Belmont | 16.6 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | | |
| Brown | 23.3 | 12.8 | 9.3 | 17.4 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 16.3 | | |
| Butler | 31.8 | 17.7 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 16.8 | | |
| Carroll | 13.2 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.0 | | |
| Champaign | 21.3 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 14.8 | | |
| Clark | 24.0 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 13.2 | | |
| Clermont | 17.4 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 16.3 | 20.0 | 19.1 | 19.9 | | |
| Clinton | 15.3 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 11.5 | | |
| Columbiana | 25.2 | 13.3 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.5 | | |
| Coshocton | 19.1 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 15.9 | | |
| Crawford | 23.7 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 13.2 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 20.4 | 17.0 | 15.4 | | |
| Cuyahoga | 15.7 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 17.3 | 16.5 | | |
| Darke | 12.2 | 9.9 | 11.5 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 17.1 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 18.8 | | |
| Defiance | 20.4 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 12.6 | | |
| Delaware | 16.0 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 15.1 | | |
| Erie | 18.9 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 | | |
| Fairfield | 14.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 12.8 | 12.2 | | |
| Fayette | 17.7 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.7 | | |
| Franklin | 30.6 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 20.3 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 17.7 | | |
| Fulton | 15.3 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.0 | | |
| Gallia | 14.0 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 10.6 | | |
| Geauga | 35.3 | 22.8 | 14.9 | 22.5 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 17.4 | 22.8 | 20.5 | 23.1 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 18.2 | 21.2 | 21.0 | | |
| Greene | 13.2 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | | |
| | 13.1 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 15.6 | 12.9 | | |

Table A5a: Annual Estimates of Percentages of Persons in Poverty by County, 1959-2012

| Name | Decennial Census Estimates | | | | | | | | | | SAIPE* | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | |
| Guernsey | 25.2 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 17.5 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 17.2 | 19.6 | 15.5 | 17.1 | 20.5 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 19.1 | | |
| Hamilton | 16.0 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 15.2 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 19.8 | | |
| Hancock | 15.7 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 14.6 | | |
| Hardin | 27.1 | 14.5 | 12.9 | 16.4 | 13.2 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 19.8 | 16.3 | | |
| Harrison | 26.7 | 17.3 | 11.0 | 19.7 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 18.1 | | |
| Henry | 15.2 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 10.4 | 11.1 | | |
| Highland | 34.7 | 18.7 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 17.8 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 21.5 | 17.6 | | |
| Hocking | 28.9 | 18.2 | 12.4 | 15.7 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 20.1 | | |
| Holmes | 35.8 | 20.2 | 18.2 | 17.2 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 13.5 | | |
| Huron | 16.9 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 13.2 | | |
| Jackson | 33.5 | 24.6 | 16.6 | 24.2 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 20.7 | 22.9 | 22.5 | 20.4 | 21.7 | | |
| Jefferson | 16.4 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 17.1 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 16.3 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 16.8 | 16.8 | | |
| Knox | 18.2 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 16.5 | 14.5 | 15.9 | | |
| Lake | 7.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.7 | | |
| Lawrence | 28.5 | 20.2 | 15.2 | 23.5 | 18.9 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 20.3 | 23.2 | 21.9 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 18.9 | 18.0 | | |
| Licking | 15.6 | 10.9 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 14.0 | | |
| Logan | 22.5 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 14.0 | 16.9 | 13.6 | 14.9 | | |
| Lorain | 13.4 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 14.4 | | |
| Lucas | 14.7 | 9.8 | 11.5 | 15.3 | 13.9 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 14.7 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 23.3 | 22.7 | | |
| Madison | 22.2 | 11.2 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 12.5 | | |
| Mahoning | 14.6 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 19.0 | | |
| Marion | 16.8 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 17.3 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 18.6 | | |
| Medina | 11.8 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 7.6 | | |
| Meigs | 39.0 | 23.9 | 16.7 | 26.0 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 18.1 | 19.9 | 21.4 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 22.5 | | |
| Mercer | 21.6 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.4 | | |
| Miami | 14.2 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 12.5 | | |
| Monroe | 34.9 | 18.1 | 13.5 | 21.5 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 18.3 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 16.6 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 15.2 | | |
| Montgomery | 13.2 | 8.2 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 18.6 | | |
| Morgan | 30.0 | 19.8 | 14.8 | 21.2 | 18.4 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 20.2 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 18.6 | | |
| Morrow | 18.8 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 14.2 | | |
| Muskingum | 21.0 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 17.8 | 18.9 | 20.0 | | |
| Noble | 32.8 | 22.6 | 13.0 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 18.4 | 17.3 | 18.1 | 17.5 | | |
| Ottawa | 15.7 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.2 | | |

Table A5a: Annual Estimates of Percentages of Persons in Poverty by County, 1959-2012

| Name | Decennial Census Estimates | | | | | | | | | | SAIPE* | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | |
| Paulding | 21.8 | 11.7 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 12.0 | | |
| Perry | 28.1 | 17.0 | 12.5 | 19.1 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 14.1 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 17.1 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 19.3 | | |
| Pickaway | 24.4 | 13.6 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 14.9 | 14.6 | | |
| Pike | 40.5 | 28.1 | 20.6 | 26.6 | 18.6 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 17.2 | 21.4 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 19.6 | 21.6 | 26.3 | 22.7 | 23.2 | | |
| Portage | 13.5 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 14.9 | | |
| Preble | 19.4 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 12.3 | | |
| Putnam | 24.7 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 8.2 | | |
| Richland | 13.7 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 17.2 | 18.4 | | |
| Ross | 25.0 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 17.7 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 13.8 | 16.3 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.6 | | |
| Sandusky | 15.2 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 11.7 | | |
| Scioto | 30.0 | 20.5 | 17.9 | 25.8 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 18.9 | 25.3 | 22.8 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 23.5 | 22.2 | 26.1 | 24.4 | | |
| Seneca | 17.6 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | | |
| Shelby | 20.4 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.2 | | |
| Stark | 13.8 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 16.3 | 14.7 | | |
| Summit | 11.1 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 15.9 | | |
| Trumbull | 13.2 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 18.2 | 16.5 | 17.7 | | |
| Tuscarawas | 18.4 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 13.5 | | |
| Union | 20.6 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 8.0 | | |
| Van Wert | 17.8 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 11.0 | | |
| Vinton | 46.1 | 23.5 | 17.6 | 23.6 | 20.0 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 16.8 | 20.6 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 23.0 | 19.8 | 21.8 | 23.5 | 21.9 | | |
| Warren | 16.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.6 | | |
| Washington | 25.7 | 13.7 | 9.8 | 13.7 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 16.9 | 13.9 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 16.2 | | |
| Wayne | 16.6 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 12.2 | | |
| Williams | 17.1 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 13.9 | | |
| Wood | 14.0 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 13.9 | 13.7 | | |
| Wyandot | 20.7 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 10.1 | | |

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1975, 1983a, 1983b, 1993c, 1993d, 2002a); U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2003-2013).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 2/14).

Table A5b: Annual Estimates of Numbers of Persons in Poverty by County, 1959-2012

| Name | Decennial Census Estimates | | | | | | | | | | SAIPE* | |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------|--|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | | |
| United States | 38,684,545 | 27,124,985 | 27,392,580 | 31,742,864 | 33,899,812 | 39,108,422 | 42,868,163 | 46,215,956 | 48,452,035 | 48,760,123 | | |
| Ohio | 1,508,475 | 1,041,348 | 1,088,962 | 1,325,768 | 1,170,698 | 1,489,314 | 1,699,288 | 1,771,404 | 1,836,098 | 1,818,886 | | |
| Adams | 9,374 | 5,952 | 5,966 | 7,140 | 4,687 | 6,127 | 5,949 | 6,428 | 6,310 | 6,171 | | |
| Allen | 19,195 | 9,594 | 11,549 | 13,242 | 12,374 | 14,749 | 18,751 | 18,766 | 19,203 | 19,903 | | |
| Ashtabula | 6,034 | 3,460 | 3,877 | 5,160 | 4,755 | 6,302 | 8,781 | 7,943 | 6,672 | 7,671 | | |
| Athens | 15,380 | 9,290 | 9,290 | 15,721 | 12,162 | 15,304 | 17,245 | 15,771 | 19,891 | 19,670 | | |
| Auglaize | 12,901 | 9,024 | 10,440 | 14,624 | 14,728 | 16,134 | 18,756 | 13,710 | 19,353 | 18,338 | | |
| Belmont | 5,953 | 2,786 | 2,737 | 2,753 | 2,814 | 3,583 | 3,874 | 4,260 | 4,455 | 4,399 | | |
| Brown | 19,355 | 10,311 | 7,640 | 12,185 | 9,768 | 10,276 | 10,763 | 10,809 | 10,418 | 10,698 | | |
| Butler | 8,084 | 4,684 | 4,745 | 4,875 | 4,856 | 5,747 | 5,638 | 5,744 | 6,855 | 7,328 | | |
| Carroll | 25,370 | 20,072 | 24,324 | 29,787 | 27,946 | 41,659 | 46,350 | 48,197 | 49,749 | 50,091 | | |
| Champaign | 4,529 | 2,666 | 2,502 | 3,063 | 3,245 | 3,500 | 3,810 | 4,701 | 4,639 | 4,175 | | |
| Clark | 7,084 | 2,727 | 3,292 | 3,125 | 2,890 | 4,575 | 3,963 | 5,132 | 5,424 | 5,100 | | |
| Clermont | 22,199 | 14,755 | 16,972 | 19,192 | 15,054 | 18,870 | 22,130 | 26,991 | 25,642 | 26,589 | | |
| Clinton | 12,221 | 7,899 | 10,382 | 12,903 | 12,462 | 16,994 | 20,330 | 18,790 | 21,474 | 22,582 | | |
| Columbiana | 7,414 | 4,050 | 3,795 | 4,229 | 3,386 | 4,608 | 4,989 | 6,392 | 6,375 | 6,303 | | |
| Coshocton | 20,452 | 10,743 | 10,789 | 16,995 | 12,478 | 15,088 | 17,056 | 18,389 | 17,719 | 16,310 | | |
| Crawford | 7,705 | 4,766 | 3,615 | 4,594 | 3,301 | 4,675 | 5,142 | 7,409 | 6,184 | 5,581 | | |
| Cuyahoga | 7,306 | 4,574 | 5,156 | 5,470 | 4,831 | 5,436 | 6,388 | 7,088 | 7,356 | 6,952 | | |
| Darke | 197,446 | 168,147 | 169,240 | 191,149 | 179,372 | 199,694 | 235,014 | 227,716 | 233,438 | 233,101 | | |
| Defiance | 9,175 | 4,736 | 4,850 | 4,723 | 4,212 | 5,007 | 6,058 | 6,342 | 6,732 | 6,493 | | |
| Delaware | 4,945 | 3,126 | 2,790 | 3,362 | 2,180 | 3,725 | 4,484 | 4,397 | 4,442 | 5,706 | | |
| Erie | 6,376 | 3,132 | 3,394 | 3,630 | 4,118 | 7,877 | 8,433 | 10,037 | 7,946 | 8,885 | | |
| Fairfield | 9,258 | 5,938 | 6,319 | 6,776 | 6,439 | 9,044 | 10,981 | 11,220 | 9,640 | 9,146 | | |
| Fayette | 11,016 | 7,767 | 6,656 | 8,858 | 7,064 | 12,397 | 16,569 | 16,062 | 16,328 | 15,463 | | |
| Franklin | 7,434 | 4,043 | 3,891 | 4,361 | 2,810 | 3,622 | 5,589 | 4,607 | 5,090 | 4,991 | | |
| Fulton | 99,907 | 85,592 | 103,750 | 121,475 | 121,843 | 166,917 | 207,183 | 213,899 | 216,974 | 210,197 | | |
| Gallia | 4,086 | 2,047 | 3,019 | 2,367 | 2,255 | 3,283 | 3,806 | 4,581 | 4,105 | 4,452 | | |
| Geauga | 8,125 | 5,190 | 4,298 | 6,707 | 5,454 | 6,092 | 6,250 | 5,463 | 6,346 | 6,242 | | |
| Greene | 6,341 | 3,688 | 3,481 | 4,465 | 4,096 | 6,467 | 7,789 | 7,207 | 7,383 | 7,416 | | |
| Guernsey | 11,808 | 8,810 | 9,827 | 12,351 | 11,847 | 16,162 | 18,620 | 20,032 | 23,980 | 19,994 | | |
| Hamilton | 9,116 | 5,208 | 5,154 | 6,659 | 6,426 | 6,786 | 8,090 | 7,551 | 7,658 | 7,526 | | |
| Hancock | 134,802 | 101,489 | 96,546 | 112,575 | 97,692 | 113,411 | 126,872 | 144,741 | 144,388 | 155,194 | | |
| | 8,430 | 4,356 | 4,106 | 4,672 | 5,176 | 7,025 | 7,910 | 8,671 | 9,688 | 10,732 | | |

Table A5b: Annual Estimates of Numbers of Persons in Poverty by County, 1959-2012

| Name | Decennial Census Estimates | | | | | | | SAIPE* | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | |
| Hardin | 7,897 | 4,236 | 3,985 | 4,769 | 3,928 | 4,309 | 4,733 | 5,102 | 5,854 | 4,771 | |
| Harrison | 4,786 | 2,902 | 1,965 | 3,114 | 2,069 | 2,669 | 2,643 | 2,765 | 2,711 | 2,787 | |
| Henry | 3,840 | 2,110 | 1,582 | 1,984 | 1,992 | 2,451 | 3,038 | 3,572 | 2,858 | 3,070 | |
| Highland | 10,310 | 5,392 | 4,968 | 5,821 | 4,760 | 5,376 | 6,848 | 7,972 | 9,190 | 7,477 | |
| Hocking | 5,835 | 3,672 | 2,971 | 3,905 | 3,711 | 4,382 | 4,703 | 4,635 | 4,947 | 5,714 | |
| Holmes | 7,677 | 4,519 | 5,188 | 5,489 | 4,884 | 4,392 | 6,154 | 6,858 | 6,401 | 5,711 | |
| Huron | 7,866 | 4,201 | 4,074 | 5,278 | 4,998 | 8,070 | 7,349 | 8,202 | 8,572 | 7,743 | |
| Jackson | 9,961 | 6,625 | 5,042 | 7,226 | 5,286 | 6,771 | 7,534 | 7,377 | 6,668 | 7,034 | |
| Jefferson | 16,241 | 10,214 | 9,232 | 13,464 | 10,862 | 11,879 | 11,524 | 12,532 | 11,200 | 11,077 | |
| Knox | 6,796 | 4,235 | 5,016 | 5,512 | 5,159 | 7,336 | 7,383 | 9,490 | 8,382 | 9,144 | |
| Lake | 10,535 | 8,395 | 8,505 | 10,433 | 11,372 | 19,629 | 19,274 | 21,826 | 23,042 | 22,037 | |
| Lawrence | 15,783 | 11,392 | 9,607 | 14,361 | 11,645 | 11,257 | 12,168 | 13,149 | 11,684 | 11,042 | |
| Licking | 13,877 | 11,445 | 9,521 | 13,091 | 10,602 | 15,727 | 18,030 | 20,190 | 21,273 | 22,848 | |
| Logan | 7,792 | 4,427 | 4,296 | 4,351 | 4,186 | 4,913 | 6,399 | 7,644 | 6,150 | 6,685 | |
| Lorain | 28,653 | 18,861 | 22,642 | 30,459 | 24,809 | 36,331 | 42,750 | 41,612 | 44,755 | 42,107 | |
| Lucas | 65,991 | 46,738 | 53,569 | 69,374 | 62,026 | 80,006 | 84,797 | 85,269 | 100,123 | 96,810 | |
| Madison | 5,432 | 2,979 | 3,009 | 2,773 | 2,790 | 4,091 | 5,280 | 5,726 | 4,506 | 4,772 | |
| Mahoning | 43,496 | 27,791 | 31,566 | 41,433 | 31,328 | 38,690 | 42,135 | 39,360 | 40,663 | 43,325 | |
| Marion | 9,919 | 5,753 | 7,056 | 7,822 | 5,963 | 10,159 | 10,361 | 11,776 | 11,171 | 11,180 | |
| Medina | 7,660 | 4,293 | 4,876 | 6,683 | 6,849 | 9,764 | 11,432 | 12,951 | 15,308 | 13,079 | |
| Meigs | 8,723 | 4,720 | 3,928 | 5,895 | 4,506 | 4,521 | 4,510 | 5,518 | 5,236 | 5,230 | |
| Mercer | 6,879 | 2,692 | 2,812 | 2,612 | 2,571 | 2,906 | 3,637 | 3,857 | 3,668 | 3,802 | |
| Miami | 10,380 | 6,729 | 6,755 | 7,694 | 6,531 | 7,901 | 11,591 | 12,047 | 14,133 | 12,752 | |
| Monroe | 5,374 | 2,837 | 2,326 | 3,283 | 2,085 | 2,105 | 2,304 | 2,496 | 2,409 | 2,176 | |
| Montgomery | 68,156 | 48,553 | 61,900 | 70,967 | 61,440 | 77,813 | 83,595 | 93,697 | 96,053 | 96,985 | |
| Morgan | 3,704 | 2,411 | 2,076 | 2,953 | 2,691 | 3,021 | 2,760 | 2,889 | 3,096 | 2,725 | |
| Morrow | 3,634 | 2,293 | 2,666 | 3,039 | 2,820 | 3,775 | 4,388 | 4,709 | 4,716 | 4,895 | |
| Muskingum | 16,218 | 10,595 | 9,767 | 11,778 | 10,565 | 13,937 | 13,811 | 14,964 | 15,836 | 16,743 | |
| Noble | 3,737 | 2,352 | 1,452 | 1,830 | 1,346 | 1,934 | 2,147 | 2,059 | 2,172 | 2,073 | |
| Ottawa | 5,492 | 3,189 | 2,433 | 2,605 | 2,374 | 3,602 | 4,319 | 4,146 | 4,433 | 4,559 | |
| Paulding | 3,641 | 2,253 | 1,521 | 1,987 | 1,546 | 2,076 | 2,048 | 2,610 | 2,651 | 2,290 | |
| Perry | 7,879 | 4,614 | 3,863 | 5,959 | 3,970 | 5,530 | 5,979 | 6,813 | 6,353 | 6,874 | |
| Pickaway | 7,810 | 4,978 | 4,490 | 5,120 | 4,402 | 6,123 | 7,059 | 6,508 | 7,666 | 7,486 | |
| Pike | 7,888 | 5,271 | 4,605 | 6,333 | 5,061 | 5,370 | 5,880 | 7,401 | 6,376 | 6,469 | |
| Portage | 11,892 | 11,525 | 12,228 | 15,892 | 13,395 | 17,385 | 21,367 | 23,146 | 24,200 | 22,736 | |
| Preble | 6,211 | 2,656 | 3,479 | 4,036 | 2,552 | 3,443 | 4,190 | 5,022 | 4,829 | 5,091 | |

Table A5b: Annual Estimates of Numbers of Persons in Poverty by County, 1959-2012

| Name | Decennial Census Estimates | | | | | | | SAIPE* | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| | 1959 | 1969 | 1979 | 1989 | 1999 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | |
| Putnam | 7,120 | 2,951 | 2,190 | 1,922 | 1,908 | 2,601 | 2,557 | 3,062 | 2,179 | 2,773 | |
| Richland | 15,810 | 11,566 | 11,958 | 13,764 | 12,941 | 17,332 | 17,367 | 17,202 | 20,024 | 21,200 | |
| Ross | 14,395 | 9,207 | 7,210 | 11,262 | 8,120 | 11,388 | 12,740 | 13,798 | 13,914 | 13,997 | |
| Sandusky | 8,651 | 5,326 | 4,707 | 5,471 | 4,542 | 5,992 | 7,209 | 7,355 | 8,461 | 6,924 | |
| Scioto | 25,477 | 15,719 | 14,632 | 19,792 | 14,600 | 14,675 | 16,987 | 16,781 | 19,671 | 18,245 | |
| Seneca | 10,067 | 5,099 | 5,114 | 6,199 | 5,140 | 6,083 | 6,775 | 7,887 | 8,928 | 8,835 | |
| Shelby | 6,851 | 3,439 | 3,487 | 3,418 | 3,161 | 4,405 | 5,053 | 5,921 | 5,595 | 4,944 | |
| Stark | 46,147 | 28,368 | 31,688 | 39,733 | 33,865 | 45,898 | 54,614 | 53,502 | 59,598 | 53,788 | |
| Summit | 56,732 | 45,539 | 48,695 | 61,491 | 52,991 | 66,372 | 78,762 | 82,194 | 87,840 | 84,399 | |
| Trumbull | 27,496 | 16,238 | 19,450 | 25,687 | 22,788 | 32,109 | 32,904 | 37,359 | 33,943 | 35,991 | |
| Tuscarawas | 13,974 | 8,438 | 7,506 | 9,215 | 8,405 | 10,298 | 12,647 | 13,381 | 13,181 | 12,234 | |
| Union | 4,586 | 2,119 | 2,411 | 2,238 | 1,763 | 3,234 | 3,678 | 4,064 | 3,722 | 3,972 | |
| Van Wert | 5,104 | 3,018 | 2,025 | 2,128 | 1,595 | 2,302 | 2,411 | 3,535 | 2,960 | 3,101 | |
| Vinton | 4,707 | 2,182 | 2,001 | 2,582 | 2,529 | 3,027 | 2,586 | 2,891 | 3,114 | 2,872 | |
| Warren | 10,456 | 5,984 | 7,039 | 6,949 | 6,425 | 13,204 | 12,051 | 12,316 | 14,477 | 13,862 | |
| Washington | 13,036 | 7,611 | 6,122 | 8,290 | 7,002 | 10,063 | 8,204 | 9,399 | 8,849 | 9,655 | |
| Wayne | 11,885 | 7,173 | 8,346 | 11,456 | 8,698 | 12,249 | 12,435 | 14,006 | 15,193 | 13,562 | |
| Williams | 5,158 | 3,167 | 2,826 | 2,757 | 2,286 | 3,602 | 4,418 | 4,461 | 4,569 | 5,068 | |
| Wood | 9,610 | 7,528 | 9,932 | 11,054 | 10,903 | 11,863 | 16,031 | 15,265 | 16,617 | 16,533 | |
| Wyandot | 4,427 | 2,206 | 2,260 | 1,847 | 1,241 | 1,837 | 2,176 | 2,086 | 2,124 | 2,236 | |

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1975, 1983a, 1983b, 1993c, 1993d, 2002a); U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2009-2013).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 2/14).

Table A6: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons in Selected Areas, 1989-2012

| Area | 2008-12 ACS ^a | | | | 1999 | | | | 1989 | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------|-----------|---------|--|---------|-----------|---------|--|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 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 | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Ohio | 11,222,568 | 15.4 * | 1,723,485 | 15.4 * | 11,046,987 | 10.6 | 1,170,698 | 10.6 | 10,574,315 | 12.5 | 1,325,768 | 12.5 |
| Metropolitan Areas | 9,062,296 | 15.2 * | 1,374,557 | 15.2 * | 8,975,271 | 10.6 | 951,243 | 10.6 | 8,358,048 | 12.2 | 1,020,945 | 12.2 |
| In Central or Principal City | 2,624,610 | 26.7 * | 699,709 | 26.7 * | 2,950,534 | 18.9 | 559,016 | 18.9 | 3,024,135 | 21.7 | 655,276 | 21.7 |
| Not in Central or Principal City | 6,437,686 | 10.5 * | 674,848 | 10.5 * | 6,024,737 | 6.5 | 392,227 | 6.5 | 5,333,913 | 6.9 | 365,669 | 6.9 |
| Urban | 8,708,095 | 16.7 * | 1,454,432 | 16.7 * | 8,504,728 | 11.5 | 977,155 | 11.5 | 7,827,252 | 13.4 | 1,049,544 | 13.4 |
| Rural | 2,514,473 | 10.7 * | 269,053 | 10.7 * | 2,542,259 | 7.6 | 193,543 | 7.6 | 2,747,063 | 10.1 | 276,224 | 10.1 |
| Akron ¹ | 195,182 | 26.8 * | 52,305 | 26.8 * | 211,891 | 17.5 | 36,975 | 17.5 | 217,484 | 20.5 | 44,544 | 20.5 |
| Alliance | 20,373 | 26.0 * | 5,303 | 26.0 * | 21,344 | 18.0 | 3,835 | 18.0 | 21,863 | 19.4 | 4,235 | 19.4 |
| Ashland ² | 18,367 | 16.4 * | 3,015 | 16.4 * | 19,302 | 10.5 | 2,031 | 10.5 | 18,538 | 12.1 | 2,248 | 12.1 |
| Athens ² | 16,264 | 56.8 | 9,233 | 56.8 | 13,955 | 51.9 | 7,247 | 51.9 | 13,516 | 44.7 | 6,036 | 44.7 |
| Avon | 20,338 | 6.3 * | 1,277 | 6.3 * | 11,170 | 1.9 | 208 | 1.9 | 7,000 | 5.3 | 374 | 5.3 |
| Avon Lake | 22,464 | 4.5 * | 1,010 | 4.5 * | 18,093 | 2.3 | 416 | 2.3 | 15,060 | 3.0 | 452 | 3.0 |
| Barberton | 26,043 | 19.7 * | 5,133 | 19.7 * | 27,517 | 13.3 | 3,656 | 13.3 | 27,329 | 16.9 | 4,626 | 16.9 |
| Beavercreek | 44,647 | 5.1 * | 2,298 | 5.1 * | 37,665 | 2.4 | 886 | 2.4 | 33,215 | 3.5 | 1,165 | 3.5 |
| Bowling Green | 23,909 | 32.2 * | 7,702 | 32.2 * | 22,796 | 25.3 | 5,761 | 25.3 | 20,266 | 27.0 | 5,474 | 27.0 |
| Brunswick | 34,085 | 7.1 * | 2,415 | 7.1 * | 33,062 | 4.6 | 1,513 | 4.6 | 27,949 | 4.2 | 1,166 | 4.2 |
| Canton ¹ | 70,725 | 30.8 * | 21,768 | 30.8 * | 78,073 | 19.2 | 14,957 | 19.2 | 81,725 | 21.9 | 17,864 | 21.9 |
| Centerville (Montgomery Co.) | 23,226 | 8.2 * | 1,900 | 8.2 * | 22,767 | 4.1 | 929 | 4.1 | 20,720 | 3.7 | 774 | 3.7 |
| Chillicothe ² | 21,359 | 20.9 * | 4,456 | 20.9 * | 21,437 | 12.4 | 2,668 | 12.4 | 21,420 | 19.8 | 4,250 | 19.8 |
| Cincinnati ¹ | 285,778 | 29.4 * | 83,918 | 29.4 * | 318,152 | 21.9 | 69,722 | 21.9 | 350,575 | 24.3 | 85,319 | 24.3 |
| Cleveland ¹ | 388,144 | 34.2 * | 132,844 | 34.2 * | 466,305 | 26.3 | 122,479 | 26.3 | 496,089 | 28.7 | 142,217 | 28.7 |
| Cleveland Heights | 45,336 | 19.6 * | 8,883 | 19.6 * | 49,597 | 10.6 | 5,276 | 10.6 | 52,957 | 8.5 | 4,482 | 8.5 |
| Columbus ¹ | 771,624 | 22.0 * | 169,372 | 22.0 * | 693,771 | 14.8 | 102,723 | 14.8 | 611,747 | 17.2 | 105,494 | 17.2 |
| Cuyahoga Falls | 49,049 | 11.7 * | 5,755 | 11.7 * | 48,928 | 6.1 | 2,991 | 6.1 | 48,538 | 6.6 | 3,206 | 6.6 |
| Dayton ¹ | 128,003 | 33.8 * | 43,323 | 33.8 * | 155,531 | 23.0 | 35,756 | 23.0 | 175,189 | 26.5 | 46,480 | 26.5 |
| Delaware | 32,611 | 10.1 * | 3,299 | 10.1 * | 23,213 | 7.3 | 1,704 | 7.3 | 17,931 | 9.8 | 1,757 | 9.8 |
| Dublin | 40,795 | 2.4 | 976 | 2.4 | 31,400 | 2.7 | 845 | 2.7 | 16,282 | 1.0 | 169 | 1.0 |
| Elyria ¹ | 53,673 | 18.2 * | 9,773 | 18.2 * | 54,739 | 11.7 | 6,393 | 11.7 | 55,805 | 13.7 | 7,661 | 13.7 |
| Euclid | 48,135 | 18.7 * | 8,989 | 18.7 * | 52,094 | 9.7 | 5,055 | 9.7 | 54,099 | 7.8 | 4,201 | 7.8 |
| Fairborn | 31,441 | 23.8 * | 7,469 | 23.8 * | 30,904 | 14.1 | 4,358 | 14.1 | 30,724 | 15.4 | 4,728 | 15.4 |
| Fairfield | 42,111 | 9.6 * | 4,051 | 9.6 * | 41,416 | 4.2 | 1,757 | 4.2 | 39,027 | 3.8 | 1,473 | 3.8 |
| Findlay ² | 39,680 | 19.0 * | 7,534 | 19.0 * | 37,692 | 9.1 | 3,444 | 9.1 | 34,608 | 8.5 | 2,957 | 8.5 |
| Gahanna | 33,077 | 14.9 * | 1,472 | 14.9 * | 32,210 | 3.7 | 1,184 | 3.7 | 27,322 | 5.0 | 1,370 | 5.0 |
| Garfield Heights | 28,313 | 6.9 | 4,217 | 6.9 | 30,266 | 8.5 | 2,586 | 8.5 | 31,589 | 5.9 | 1,862 | 5.9 |
| Green | 25,365 | | 1,761 | | 22,603 | 5.0 | 1,136 | 5.0 | 3,545 | 2.3 | 83 | 2.3 |

Table A6: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons in Selected Areas, 1989-2012

| Area | 2008-12 ACS ^a | | | | 1999 | | | | 1989 | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|--|---------|--------|---------|--|---------|--------|---------|
| | 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 | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Grove City | 35,128 | 3.093 | 8.8 * | | 26,721 | 1,218 | 4.6 | | 19,342 | 1,125 | 5.8 | |
| Hamilton | 60,658 | 14,039 | 23.1 * | | 59,430 | 7,969 | 13.4 | | 60,462 | 10,179 | 16.8 | |
| Hilliard | 28,733 | 1,469 | 5.1 * | | 23,887 | 514 | 2.2 | | 11,613 | 486 | 4.2 | |
| Huber Heights | 37,901 | 3,568 | 9.4 * | | 38,000 | 2,234 | 5.9 | | 38,392 | 1,661 | 4.3 | |
| Hudson | 22,092 | 682 | 3.1 | | 22,098 | 372 | 1.7 | | 5,045 | 99 | 2.0 | |
| Kent | 24,092 | 8,099 | 33.6 * | | 22,280 | 5,622 | 25.2 | | 21,666 | 5,956 | 27.5 | |
| Kettering | 55,573 | 5,953 | 10.7 * | | 57,121 | 2,656 | 4.6 | | 59,962 | 2,502 | 4.2 | |
| Lakewood | 51,667 | 8,250 | 16.0 * | | 55,939 | 4,956 | 8.9 | | 59,328 | 5,043 | 8.5 | |
| Lancaster | 38,121 | 7,339 | 19.3 * | | 34,667 | 3,675 | 10.6 | | 33,959 | 4,791 | 14.1 | |
| Lebanon | 19,692 | 2,190 | 11.1 * | | 15,092 | 971 | 6.4 | | 10,190 | 881 | 8.6 | |
| Lima ¹ | 35,712 | 12,818 | 35.9 * | | 37,526 | 8,509 | 22.7 | | 41,797 | 9,016 | 21.6 | |
| Lorain | 63,616 | 18,594 | 29.2 * | | 67,784 | 11,582 | 17.1 | | 70,433 | 13,980 | 19.8 | |
| Mansfield ¹ | 41,518 | 9,957 | 24.0 * | | 46,181 | 7,540 | 16.3 | | 47,514 | 8,474 | 17.8 | |
| Maple Heights | 22,998 | 3,817 | 16.6 * | | 25,877 | 1,531 | 5.9 | | 26,813 | 1,069 | 4.0 | |
| Marion ² | 31,344 | 9,250 | 29.5 * | | 32,931 | 4,540 | 13.8 | | 33,636 | 5,667 | 16.8 | |
| Marysville | 19,394 | 1,599 | 8.2 | | 13,666 | 782 | 5.7 | | 7,956 | 605 | 7.6 | |
| Mason | 30,479 | 1,278 | 4.2 | | 21,839 | 601 | 2.8 | | 11,307 | 301 | 2.7 | |
| Massillon ¹ | 31,385 | 5,512 | 17.6 * | | 30,447 | 3,249 | 10.7 | | 30,063 | 4,341 | 14.4 | |
| Medina | 26,131 | 3,467 | 13.3 * | | 24,494 | 1,408 | 5.7 | | 18,928 | 1,589 | 8.4 | |
| Mentor ¹ | 46,843 | 3,195 | 6.8 * | | 49,840 | 1,366 | 2.7 | | 47,072 | 1,351 | 2.9 | |
| Miamisburg | 19,760 | 2,407 | 12.2 * | | 19,285 | 1,183 | 6.1 | | 17,320 | 1,339 | 7.7 | |
| Middletown ¹ | 47,919 | 11,389 | 23.8 * | | 51,057 | 6,444 | 12.6 | | 45,382 | 7,000 | 15.4 | |
| Newark | 46,500 | 9,916 | 21.3 * | | 45,061 | 5,858 | 13.0 | | 43,207 | 6,723 | 15.6 | |
| North Olmsted | 32,340 | 2,346 | 7.3 * | | 33,811 | 1,376 | 4.1 | | 33,875 | 1,041 | 3.1 | |
| North Ridgeville | 29,274 | 1,788 | 6.1 * | | 22,154 | 706 | 3.2 | | 21,307 | 874 | 4.1 | |
| North Royalton | 29,955 | 1,133 | 3.8 * | | 28,449 | 662 | 2.3 | | 22,813 | 581 | 2.5 | |
| Oregon | 19,819 | 1,690 | 8.5 * | | 18,970 | 918 | 4.8 | | 17,938 | 1,375 | 7.7 | |
| Oxford | 13,548 | 6,565 | 48.5 | | 14,419 | 6,296 | 43.7 | | 12,718 | 5,301 | 41.7 | |
| Parma | 80,198 | 8,158 | 10.2 * | | 84,231 | 4,157 | 4.9 | | 86,730 | 3,541 | 4.1 | |
| Parma Heights | 20,371 | 2,245 | 11.0 * | | 21,426 | 1,620 | 7.6 | | 21,185 | 792 | 3.7 | |
| Perrysburg | 20,607 | 826 | 4.0 | | 16,993 | 476 | 2.8 | | 12,534 | 266 | 2.1 | |
| Piqua | 20,433 | 4,519 | 22.1 * | | 20,398 | 2,489 | 12.2 | | 20,339 | 2,884 | 14.2 | |
| Portsmouth | 19,216 | 5,966 | 31.0 * | | 19,925 | 4,701 | 23.6 | | 22,174 | 6,201 | 28.0 | |
| Reynoldsburg | 35,648 | 4,682 | 13.1 * | | 32,011 | 1,767 | 5.5 | | 25,697 | 1,133 | 4.4 | |
| Riverside | 25,121 | 4,131 | 16.4 * | | 23,479 | 2,373 | 10.1 | | 1,460 | 178 | 12.2 | |
| Rocky River | 19,971 | 871 | 4.4 * | | 20,554 | 478 | 2.3 | | 20,358 | 744 | 3.7 | |
| Sandusky ² | 25,287 | 6,004 | 23.7 * | | 27,503 | 4,201 | 15.3 | | 29,381 | 4,524 | 15.4 | |
| Shaker Heights | 28,107 | 2,623 | 9.3 * | | 29,234 | 2,004 | 6.9 | | 30,715 | 1,060 | 3.5 | |

Table A6: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons in Selected Areas, 1989-2012

| Area | 2008-12 ACS [^] | | | | 1999 | | | | 1989 | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|--|---------|--------|---------|--|---------|--------|---------|
| | 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 | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Sidney ² | 20,770 | 3,332 | 16.0 * | 11.5 | 19,846 | 2,291 | 11.5 | 18,485 | 1,999 | 10.8 | 1,999 | 10.8 |
| Solon | 23,042 | 1,020 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 21,767 | 553 | 2.5 | 18,540 | 459 | 2.5 | 459 | 2.5 |
| South Euclid | 21,770 | 2,018 | 9.3 * | 4.5 | 23,383 | 1,063 | 4.5 | 23,659 | 773 | 3.3 | 773 | 3.3 |
| Springfield ¹ | 57,955 | 16,817 | 29.0 * | 16.9 | 62,595 | 10,577 | 16.9 | 67,078 | 13,999 | 20.9 | 13,999 | 20.9 |
| Stow | 34,269 | 2,460 | 7.2 * | 4.0 | 31,567 | 1,260 | 4.0 | 27,325 | 836 | 3.1 | 836 | 3.1 |
| Strongsville | 44,225 | 2,029 | 4.6 * | 2.2 | 43,592 | 947 | 2.2 | 35,192 | 810 | 2.3 | 810 | 2.3 |
| Toledo ¹ | 280,082 | 75,158 | 26.8 * | 17.9 | 306,933 | 54,903 | 17.9 | 327,074 | 62,426 | 19.1 | 62,426 | 19.1 |
| Trotwood | 23,995 | 4,263 | 17.8 | 15.3 | 26,836 | 4,105 | 15.3 | 8,782 | 523 | 6.0 | 523 | 6.0 |
| Troy | 24,506 | 3,612 | 14.7 * | 8.2 | 21,545 | 1,776 | 8.2 | 19,181 | 1,885 | 9.8 | 1,885 | 9.8 |
| Upper Arlington | 33,611 | 1,378 | 4.1 * | 2.4 | 33,275 | 800 | 2.4 | 33,830 | 466 | 1.4 | 466 | 1.4 |
| Wadsworth | 21,252 | 1,424 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 18,346 | 985 | 5.4 | 15,494 | 1,202 | 7.8 | 1,202 | 7.8 |
| Warren ¹ | 39,080 | 12,273 | 31.4 * | 19.4 | 45,658 | 8,847 | 19.4 | 49,720 | 9,949 | 20.0 | 9,949 | 20.0 |
| Westerville | 34,600 | 2,498 | 7.2 * | 3.5 | 33,846 | 1,179 | 3.5 | 28,923 | 804 | 2.8 | 804 | 2.8 |
| Westlake | 31,494 | 1,249 | 4.0 * | 2.5 | 30,730 | 765 | 2.5 | 26,186 | 541 | 2.1 | 541 | 2.1 |
| Willoughby | 22,001 | 1,866 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 22,235 | 1,284 | 5.8 | 20,258 | 973 | 4.8 | 973 | 4.8 |
| Wooster ² | 23,427 | 3,859 | 16.5 * | 10.4 | 23,154 | 2,412 | 10.4 | 20,520 | 2,603 | 12.7 | 2,603 | 12.7 |
| Xenia | 24,710 | 5,712 | 23.1 * | 11.6 | 23,591 | 2,726 | 11.6 | 24,009 | 3,718 | 15.5 | 3,718 | 15.5 |
| Youngstown ¹ | 61,943 | 22,021 | 35.6 * | 24.8 | 77,197 | 19,127 | 24.8 | 93,344 | 27,109 | 29.0 | 27,109 | 29.0 |
| Zanesville ² | 24,657 | 7,077 | 28.7 * | 22.4 | 25,090 | 5,623 | 22.4 | 26,214 | 6,779 | 25.9 | 6,779 | 25.9 |

Notes: [^] - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2008 through December 2012, and are based on inflation-adjusted family income of the preceding 12 months; * - the odds are less than one in 20 that the percentage change from 1999 occurred by chance of sampling variability alone - i.e., the change appears real; 1 - a principal city of a metropolitan area; 2 - the principal city of a micropolitan area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2013c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993a, 1993c, 2002a, 2002b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

Table A7: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by County, 2008-2012*

| Area | Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined | Ratio of Income to Poverty Level | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------|--|------------|---------|--|------------|---------|--|------------|---------|--|
| | | Under 100% | | | Under 125% | | | Under 150% | | | Under 185% | | |
| | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | |
| U.S. | 301,333,410 | 44,852,527 | 14.9% | | 58,916,292 | 19.6% | | 73,323,254 | 24.3% | | 93,198,680 | 30.9% | |
| Ohio | 11,222,568 | 1,723,485 | 15.4% | | 2,216,093 | 19.7% | | 2,723,344 | 24.3% | | 3,455,562 | 30.8% | |
| Appalachian Summary | 1,975,725 | 338,151 | 17.1% | | 441,405 | 22.3% | | 548,916 | 27.8% | | 701,114 | 35.5% | |
| Non-Appalachian Summary | 9,246,843 | 1,385,334 | 15.0% | | 1,774,688 | 19.2% | | 2,174,428 | 22.7% | | 2,754,448 | 29.8% | |
| Adams County | 28,204 | 6,526 | 23.1% | | 8,713 | 30.9% | | 10,575 | 37.5% | | 12,467 | 44.2% | |
| Allen County | 101,754 | 19,126 | 18.8% | | 23,697 | 23.3% | | 28,384 | 27.9% | | 35,757 | 35.1% | |
| Ashland County | 50,871 | 8,281 | 16.3% | | 10,918 | 21.5% | | 13,510 | 26.6% | | 17,842 | 35.1% | |
| Ashtabula County | 97,676 | 17,579 | 18.0% | | 23,711 | 24.3% | | 29,062 | 29.8% | | 36,775 | 37.6% | |
| Athens County | 55,609 | 17,898 | 32.2% | | 20,272 | 36.5% | | 23,212 | 41.7% | | 27,061 | 48.7% | |
| Auglaize County | 45,244 | 3,595 | 7.9% | | 5,669 | 12.5% | | 7,770 | 17.2% | | 11,072 | 24.5% | |
| Belmont County | 66,235 | 9,677 | 14.6% | | 12,802 | 19.3% | | 16,358 | 24.7% | | 21,408 | 32.3% | |
| Brown County | 43,969 | 5,612 | 12.8% | | 8,322 | 18.9% | | 10,674 | 24.3% | | 14,411 | 32.8% | |
| Butler County | 355,778 | 48,338 | 13.6% | | 62,822 | 17.7% | | 76,366 | 21.5% | | 96,532 | 27.1% | |
| Carroll County | 28,505 | 4,289 | 15.0% | | 5,502 | 19.3% | | 7,557 | 26.5% | | 9,816 | 34.4% | |
| Champaign County | 39,126 | 5,788 | 14.8% | | 7,294 | 18.6% | | 8,904 | 22.8% | | 11,467 | 29.3% | |
| Clark County | 134,773 | 23,902 | 17.7% | | 29,978 | 22.2% | | 38,127 | 28.3% | | 48,447 | 35.9% | |
| Clermont County | 195,403 | 20,034 | 10.3% | | 26,991 | 13.8% | | 34,130 | 17.5% | | 43,970 | 22.5% | |
| Clinton County | 40,990 | 6,313 | 15.4% | | 8,205 | 20.0% | | 10,583 | 25.8% | | 13,768 | 33.6% | |
| Columbiana County | 103,288 | 16,611 | 16.1% | | 22,007 | 21.3% | | 27,682 | 26.8% | | 35,444 | 34.3% | |
| Coshocton County | 36,401 | 6,186 | 17.0% | | 8,351 | 22.9% | | 10,429 | 28.7% | | 13,219 | 36.3% | |
| Crawford County | 42,786 | 6,280 | 14.7% | | 8,808 | 20.6% | | 11,625 | 27.2% | | 14,723 | 34.4% | |
| Cuyahoga County | 1,253,110 | 221,281 | 17.7% | | 281,628 | 22.5% | | 336,204 | 26.8% | | 420,080 | 33.5% | |
| Darke County | 52,079 | 6,232 | 12.0% | | 8,764 | 16.8% | | 11,905 | 22.9% | | 16,343 | 31.4% | |
| Defiance County | 38,176 | 5,565 | 14.6% | | 6,928 | 18.1% | | 8,932 | 23.4% | | 12,336 | 32.3% | |
| Delaware County | 171,399 | 8,132 | 4.7% | | 11,144 | 6.5% | | 14,846 | 8.7% | | 20,888 | 12.2% | |
| Erie County | 75,415 | 9,712 | 12.9% | | 12,822 | 17.0% | | 15,994 | 21.2% | | 20,975 | 27.8% | |
| Fairfield County | 143,284 | 16,332 | 11.4% | | 21,672 | 15.1% | | 26,993 | 18.8% | | 34,989 | 24.4% | |
| Fayette County | 28,339 | 5,468 | 19.3% | | 6,949 | 24.5% | | 8,436 | 29.8% | | 10,704 | 37.8% | |
| Franklin County | 1,143,075 | 202,812 | 17.7% | | 250,992 | 22.0% | | 299,589 | 26.2% | | 369,663 | 32.3% | |
| Fulton County | 42,151 | 4,360 | 10.3% | | 6,069 | 14.4% | | 8,122 | 19.3% | | 10,791 | 25.6% | |
| Gallia County | 30,066 | 5,703 | 19.0% | | 7,573 | 25.2% | | 9,478 | 31.5% | | 11,909 | 39.6% | |
| Geauga County | 92,702 | 7,720 | 8.3% | | 10,442 | 11.3% | | 14,503 | 15.6% | | 18,828 | 20.3% | |
| Greene County | 153,137 | 20,450 | 13.4% | | 24,934 | 16.3% | | 30,776 | 20.1% | | 37,845 | 24.7% | |
| Guernsey County | 39,422 | 7,288 | 18.5% | | 9,399 | 23.8% | | 11,682 | 29.6% | | 14,809 | 37.6% | |

Table A7: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by County, 2008-2012*

| Area | Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined | Ratio of Income to Poverty Level | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Under 100% | | Under 125% | | Under 150% | | Under 185% | | Under 200% | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | |
| Hamilton County | 783,912 | 134,062 | 17.1% | 166,927 | 21.3% | 198,084 | 25.3% | 242,151 | 30.9% | 259,964 | 33.2% | 259,964 | 33.2% |
| Hancock County | 73,158 | 9,930 | 13.6% | 12,765 | 17.4% | 16,041 | 21.9% | 20,576 | 28.1% | 23,060 | 31.5% | 23,060 | 31.5% |
| Hardin County | 29,761 | 5,364 | 18.0% | 7,198 | 24.2% | 8,593 | 28.9% | 10,925 | 36.7% | 11,729 | 39.4% | 11,729 | 39.4% |
| Harrison County | 15,486 | 3,005 | 19.4% | 3,643 | 23.5% | 4,468 | 28.9% | 5,860 | 37.8% | 6,470 | 41.8% | 6,470 | 41.8% |
| Henry County | 27,815 | 3,475 | 12.5% | 4,561 | 16.4% | 5,899 | 21.2% | 7,800 | 28.0% | 8,824 | 31.7% | 8,824 | 31.7% |
| Highland County | 42,859 | 7,533 | 17.6% | 10,595 | 24.7% | 13,678 | 31.9% | 17,797 | 41.5% | 18,963 | 44.2% | 18,963 | 44.2% |
| Hocking County | 28,630 | 4,786 | 16.7% | 6,347 | 22.2% | 7,823 | 27.3% | 9,996 | 34.9% | 11,273 | 39.4% | 11,273 | 39.4% |
| Holmes County | 41,621 | 6,483 | 15.6% | 8,796 | 21.1% | 12,496 | 30.0% | 16,967 | 40.8% | 19,119 | 45.9% | 19,119 | 45.9% |
| Huron County | 58,761 | 8,643 | 14.7% | 11,963 | 20.4% | 14,299 | 24.3% | 18,649 | 31.7% | 20,995 | 35.7% | 20,995 | 35.7% |
| Jackson County | 32,793 | 8,147 | 24.8% | 10,250 | 31.3% | 11,821 | 36.0% | 15,034 | 45.8% | 16,136 | 49.2% | 16,136 | 49.2% |
| Jefferson County | 67,274 | 11,328 | 16.8% | 14,775 | 22.0% | 18,186 | 27.0% | 22,937 | 34.1% | 25,022 | 37.2% | 25,022 | 37.2% |
| Knox County | 57,596 | 8,391 | 14.6% | 11,156 | 19.4% | 13,388 | 23.2% | 17,513 | 30.4% | 19,795 | 34.4% | 19,795 | 34.4% |
| Lake County | 226,996 | 21,051 | 9.3% | 28,022 | 12.3% | 35,634 | 15.7% | 49,267 | 21.7% | 54,580 | 24.0% | 54,580 | 24.0% |
| Lawrence County | 61,760 | 9,903 | 16.0% | 13,563 | 22.0% | 16,950 | 27.4% | 22,036 | 35.7% | 24,120 | 39.1% | 24,120 | 39.1% |
| Licking County | 162,155 | 20,041 | 12.4% | 25,522 | 15.7% | 31,996 | 19.7% | 42,224 | 26.0% | 46,776 | 28.8% | 46,776 | 28.8% |
| Logan County | 45,194 | 7,067 | 15.6% | 9,251 | 20.5% | 11,768 | 26.0% | 14,810 | 32.8% | 16,648 | 36.8% | 16,648 | 36.8% |
| Lorain County | 291,093 | 41,314 | 14.2% | 53,256 | 18.3% | 65,408 | 22.5% | 82,232 | 28.2% | 89,407 | 30.7% | 89,407 | 30.7% |
| Lucas County | 431,372 | 88,577 | 20.5% | 109,570 | 25.4% | 131,517 | 30.5% | 160,821 | 37.3% | 173,306 | 40.2% | 173,306 | 40.2% |
| Madison County | 38,464 | 4,274 | 11.1% | 5,637 | 14.7% | 7,252 | 18.9% | 9,810 | 25.5% | 10,886 | 28.3% | 10,886 | 28.3% |
| Mahoning County | 231,033 | 40,353 | 17.5% | 51,263 | 22.2% | 63,235 | 27.4% | 80,836 | 35.0% | 87,402 | 37.8% | 87,402 | 37.8% |
| Marion County | 60,693 | 11,894 | 19.6% | 15,232 | 25.1% | 18,030 | 29.7% | 22,794 | 37.6% | 24,403 | 40.2% | 24,403 | 40.2% |
| Medina County | 170,786 | 12,385 | 7.3% | 17,548 | 10.3% | 22,210 | 13.0% | 29,919 | 17.5% | 33,450 | 19.6% | 33,450 | 19.6% |
| Meigs County | 23,340 | 5,034 | 21.6% | 6,389 | 27.4% | 8,045 | 34.5% | 9,893 | 42.4% | 10,718 | 45.9% | 10,718 | 45.9% |
| Mercer County | 40,223 | 3,281 | 8.2% | 4,586 | 11.4% | 5,951 | 14.8% | 8,670 | 21.6% | 10,196 | 25.3% | 10,196 | 25.3% |
| Miami County | 101,418 | 12,525 | 12.3% | 16,319 | 16.1% | 21,205 | 20.9% | 26,764 | 26.4% | 30,086 | 29.7% | 30,086 | 29.7% |
| Monroe County | 14,524 | 2,361 | 16.3% | 3,059 | 21.1% | 3,763 | 25.9% | 4,977 | 34.3% | 5,609 | 38.6% | 5,609 | 38.6% |
| Montgomery County | 514,957 | 86,654 | 16.8% | 111,931 | 21.7% | 138,181 | 26.8% | 173,712 | 33.7% | 187,710 | 36.5% | 187,710 | 36.5% |
| Morgan County | 14,844 | 2,675 | 18.0% | 3,381 | 22.8% | 4,596 | 31.0% | 5,745 | 38.7% | 6,319 | 42.6% | 6,319 | 42.6% |
| Morrow County | 34,251 | 4,716 | 13.8% | 5,674 | 16.6% | 7,713 | 22.5% | 10,216 | 29.8% | 11,692 | 34.1% | 11,692 | 34.1% |
| Muskingum County | 83,441 | 14,450 | 17.3% | 19,028 | 22.8% | 24,637 | 29.5% | 32,507 | 39.0% | 35,263 | 42.3% | 35,263 | 42.3% |
| Noble County | 12,078 | 1,697 | 14.1% | 2,367 | 19.6% | 3,303 | 27.3% | 4,471 | 37.0% | 4,953 | 41.0% | 4,953 | 41.0% |
| Ottawa County | 40,848 | 4,069 | 10.0% | 5,128 | 12.6% | 7,037 | 17.2% | 9,201 | 22.5% | 10,267 | 25.1% | 10,267 | 25.1% |
| Paulding County | 19,204 | 2,697 | 14.0% | 3,605 | 18.8% | 4,802 | 25.0% | 6,293 | 32.8% | 7,135 | 37.2% | 7,135 | 37.2% |
| Perry County | 35,723 | 6,514 | 18.2% | 8,339 | 23.3% | 9,939 | 27.8% | 13,047 | 36.5% | 14,128 | 39.5% | 14,128 | 39.5% |
| Pickaway County | 51,160 | 6,896 | 13.5% | 8,549 | 16.7% | 10,791 | 21.1% | 13,980 | 27.3% | 15,084 | 29.5% | 15,084 | 29.5% |
| Pike County | 28,191 | 6,213 | 22.0% | 8,571 | 30.4% | 10,147 | 36.0% | 12,257 | 43.5% | 12,921 | 45.8% | 12,921 | 45.8% |
| Portage County | 154,300 | 23,344 | 15.1% | 29,331 | 19.0% | 35,503 | 23.0% | 44,663 | 28.9% | 47,777 | 31.0% | 47,777 | 31.0% |

Table A7: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by County, 2008-2012*

| Area | Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined | Ratio of Income to Poverty Level | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | | Under 100% | | Under 125% | | Under 150% | | Under 185% | | Under 200% | |
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Preble County | 41,677 | 4,449 | 10.7% | 6,404 | 15.4% | 9,034 | 21.7% | 12,266 | 29.4% | 13,201 | 31.7% |
| Putnam County | 34,050 | 2,541 | 7.5% | 3,538 | 10.4% | 4,649 | 13.7% | 6,286 | 18.5% | 7,554 | 22.2% |
| Richland County | 117,111 | 17,350 | 14.8% | 23,355 | 19.9% | 29,090 | 24.8% | 37,912 | 32.4% | 41,515 | 35.4% |
| Ross County | 71,418 | 13,668 | 19.1% | 16,908 | 23.7% | 20,447 | 28.6% | 26,357 | 36.9% | 28,119 | 39.4% |
| Sandusky County | 59,805 | 8,296 | 13.9% | 11,862 | 19.8% | 14,724 | 24.6% | 18,800 | 31.4% | 20,399 | 34.1% |
| Scioto County | 75,634 | 17,366 | 23.0% | 22,766 | 30.1% | 26,482 | 35.0% | 33,651 | 44.5% | 35,145 | 46.5% |
| Seneca County | 54,091 | 8,063 | 14.9% | 10,461 | 19.3% | 14,008 | 25.9% | 17,781 | 32.9% | 20,079 | 37.1% |
| Shelby County | 48,528 | 5,689 | 11.7% | 7,870 | 16.2% | 10,180 | 21.0% | 13,826 | 28.5% | 15,619 | 32.2% |
| Stark County | 366,714 | 53,103 | 14.5% | 70,263 | 19.2% | 87,769 | 23.9% | 113,615 | 31.0% | 123,690 | 33.7% |
| Summit County | 533,377 | 79,136 | 14.8% | 99,772 | 18.7% | 122,047 | 22.9% | 153,980 | 28.9% | 168,593 | 31.6% |
| Trumbull County | 205,847 | 34,595 | 16.8% | 44,149 | 21.4% | 54,722 | 26.6% | 70,065 | 34.0% | 76,999 | 37.4% |
| Tuscarawas County | 91,214 | 12,417 | 13.6% | 17,240 | 18.9% | 22,399 | 24.6% | 28,913 | 31.7% | 31,621 | 34.7% |
| Union County | 48,814 | 3,584 | 7.3% | 5,323 | 10.9% | 7,035 | 14.4% | 9,285 | 19.0% | 10,804 | 22.1% |
| Van Wert County | 28,278 | 2,944 | 10.4% | 4,273 | 15.1% | 5,583 | 19.7% | 8,098 | 28.6% | 9,183 | 32.5% |
| Vinton County | 13,287 | 2,844 | 21.4% | 3,812 | 28.7% | 4,939 | 37.2% | 6,352 | 47.8% | 6,758 | 50.9% |
| Warren County | 207,350 | 13,296 | 6.4% | 18,349 | 8.8% | 23,553 | 11.4% | 32,080 | 15.5% | 35,554 | 17.1% |
| Washington County | 59,950 | 9,376 | 15.6% | 12,521 | 20.9% | 16,001 | 26.7% | 20,127 | 33.6% | 21,818 | 36.4% |
| Wayne County | 111,015 | 13,045 | 11.8% | 19,037 | 17.1% | 24,933 | 22.5% | 34,316 | 30.9% | 38,194 | 34.4% |
| Williams County | 36,568 | 5,027 | 13.7% | 7,042 | 19.3% | 9,255 | 25.3% | 12,552 | 34.3% | 13,901 | 38.0% |
| Wood County | 118,987 | 16,399 | 13.8% | 20,922 | 17.6% | 25,743 | 21.6% | 32,121 | 27.0% | 34,652 | 29.1% |
| Wyandot County | 22,172 | 2,075 | 9.4% | 2,751 | 12.4% | 3,954 | 17.8% | 5,490 | 24.8% | 6,761 | 30.5% |

Note: * - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2008 through December 2012, reflecting inflation-adjusted family and/or personal income of the preceding 12 months.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2013c).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

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

| | 2012 ACS* | 1999 | 1989 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| All Families | | | |
| Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | 2,913,312 | 3,007,207 | 2,915,439 |
| Number Poor | 1,489,527 | 1,757,621 | 1,628,600 |
| Percent Poor | 48,751 3.3% | 33,183 1.9% | 26,295 1.6% |
| Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 592,816 | 606,518 | 625,743 |
| Percent Poor | 135,226 22.8% | 95,657 15.8% | 95,912 15.3% |
| Householder Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 830,969 | 643,068 | 661,096 |
| Percent Poor | 165,104 19.9% | 106,186 16.5% | 161,699 24.5% |
| Married Couples | | | |
| Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | 2,131,425 | 2,319,012 | 2,331,908 |
| Number Poor | 1,137,706 | 1,432,786 | 1,403,599 |
| Percent Poor | 15,870 1.4% | 13,788 1.0% | 16,933 1.2% |
| Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 586,025 | 633,663 | 501,764 |
| Percent Poor | 1,316 0.2% | 879 0.1% | 1,237 0.2% |
| Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 294,288 | 482,172 | 526,190 |
| Percent Poor | 3,301 1.1% | 3,711 0.8% | 4,895 0.9% |
| Spouse Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 257,393 | 316,951 | 375,645 |
| Percent Poor | 11,253 4.4% | 9,198 2.9% | 10,801 2.9% |

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

| | 2012 ACS* | 1999 | 1989 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 397,935 | 415,954 | 471,015 |
| Percent Poor | 34,143 8.6% | 23,451 5.6% | 38,223 8.1% |
| Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 192,151 | 135,158 | 124,061 |
| Percent Poor | 4,077 2.1% | 1,184 0.9% | 1,590 1.3% |
| Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 99,749 | 155,834 | 185,663 |
| Percent Poor | 13,817 13.9% | 9,185 5.9% | 14,961 8.1% |
| Spouse Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 106,035 | 124,962 | 161,291 |
| Percent Poor | 16,249 15.3% | 13,082 10.5% | 21,672 13.4% |
| Householder Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 595,784 | 470,272 | 457,294 |
| Percent Poor | 52,411 8.8% | 40,521 8.6% | 55,685 12.2% |
| Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 150,688 | 71,197 | 58,803 |
| Percent Poor | 7,453 4.9% | 2,120 3.0% | 2,047 3.5% |
| Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 83,789 | 68,602 | 64,877 |
| Percent Poor | 10,012 11.9% | 6,884 10.0% | 8,891 13.7% |

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

| | 2012 ACS* | 1999 | 1989 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued) | | | |
| Spouse Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 361,307 | 330,473 | 333,614 |
| Percent Poor | 34,946 9.7% | 31,517 9.5% | 44,747 13.4% |
| Male Householder, No Wife Present | | | |
| Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | 203,016 | 166,791 | 117,090 |
| Number Poor | 113,946 | 98,153 | 61,490 |
| Percent Poor | 6,622 5.8% | 3,114 3.2% | 1,469 2.4% |
| Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 39,941 | 35,957 | 28,173 |
| Percent Poor | 15,558 39.0% | 7,624 21.2% | 6,559 23.3% |
| Householder Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 49,129 | 32,681 | 27,427 |
| Percent Poor | 16,934 34.5% | 9,476 29.0% | 7,894 28.8% |
| Female Householder, No Husband Present | | | |
| Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | 578,871 | 521,404 | 466,441 |
| Number Poor | 237,875 | 226,682 | 163,511 |
| Percent Poor | 26,259 11.0% | 16,281 7.2% | 7,893 4.8% |
| Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 154,940 | 154,607 | 126,555 |
| Percent Poor | 85,525 55.2% | 64,582 41.8% | 51,130 40.4% |

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

| | 2012 ACS* | 1999 | 1989 |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|
| Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued) | | | |
| Householder Did Not Work | 186,056 | 140,115 | 176,375 |
| Number Poor | 95,759 | 56,189 | 98,120 |
| Percent Poor | 51.5% | 40.1% | 55.6% |

Note: * - 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2011 through November 2012.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2013); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993e, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300,
or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

Table A8b: Poverty by Family Type and Work Experience for 2012

| | B17016 | PUMS | PUMS-XRS |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| All Families | | | |
| Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | 2,913,312 | 2,907,211 | 2,001,596 |
| Number Poor | 1,489,527 | 1,478,757 | 1,328,678 |
| Percent Poor | 48,751 3.3% | 50,289 3.4% | 49,659 3.7% |
| Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 592,816 | 596,555 | 435,420 |
| Percent Poor | 135,226 22.8% | 134,788 22.6% | 127,478 29.3% |
| Householder Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 830,969 | 831,899 | 237,498 |
| Percent Poor | 165,104 19.9% | 166,155 20.0% | 114,839 48.4% |
| Married Couples | | | |
| Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | 2,131,425 | 2,130,328 | 1,390,640 |
| Number Poor | 1,137,706 | 1,129,228 | 994,835 |
| Percent Poor | 15,870 1.4% | 16,167 1.4% | 15,778 1.6% |
| Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 586,025 | 584,504 | 554,751 |
| Percent Poor | 1,316 0.2% | 1,295 0.2% | 1,295 0.2% |
| Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 294,288 | 286,997 | 256,450 |
| Percent Poor | 3,301 1.1% | 3,246 1.1% | 3,246 1.3% |
| Spouse Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 257,393 | 257,727 | 183,634 |
| Percent Poor | 11,253 4.4% | 11,626 4.5% | 11,237 6.1% |

Table A8b: Poverty by Family Type and Work Experience for 2012

| | B17016 | PUMS | PUMS-XRS |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 397,935 | 404,007 | 265,093 |
| Percent Poor | 34,143 8.6% | 35,263 8.7% | 31,782 12.0% |
| Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 192,151 | 191,918 | 161,520 |
| Percent Poor | 4,077 2.1% | 3,581 1.9% | 3,581 2.2% |
| Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 99,749 | 101,093 | 66,730 |
| Percent Poor | 13,817 13.9% | 13,695 13.5% | 13,060 19.6% |
| Spouse Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 106,035 | 110,996 | 36,843 |
| Percent Poor | 16,249 15.3% | 17,987 16.2% | 15,141 41.1% |
| Householder Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 595,784 | 597,093 | 130,712 |
| Percent Poor | 52,411 8.8% | 53,455 9.0% | 30,457 23.3% |
| Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 150,688 | 153,917 | 85,301 |
| Percent Poor | 7,453 4.9% | 7,388 4.8% | 6,600 7.7% |
| Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 83,789 | 86,309 | 23,091 |
| Percent Poor | 10,012 11.9% | 11,093 12.9% | 9,424 40.8% |

Table A8b: Poverty by Family Type and Work Experience for 2012

| | B17016 | PUMS | PUMS-XRS |
|--|---------|---------|----------|
| Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued) | | | |
| Spouse Did Not Work | 361,307 | 356,867 | 22,320 |
| Number Poor | 34,946 | 34,974 | 14,433 |
| Percent Poor | 9.7% | 9.8% | 64.7% |
| Male Householder, No Wife Present | | | |
| Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | 203,016 | 206,379 | 166,126 |
| Number Poor | 113,946 | 113,173 | 109,576 |
| Percent Poor | 6,622 | 6,735 | 6,735 |
| | 5.8% | 6.0% | 6.1% |
| Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 39,941 | 41,127 | 37,369 |
| Percent Poor | 15,558 | 16,609 | 16,318 |
| | 39.0% | 40.4% | 43.7% |
| Householder Did Not Work | | | |
| Number Poor | 49,129 | 52,079 | 19,181 |
| Percent Poor | 16,934 | 18,958 | 12,883 |
| | 34.5% | 36.4% | 67.2% |
| Female Householder, No Husband Present | | | |
| Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round | 578,871 | 570,504 | 444,830 |
| Number Poor | 237,875 | 236,356 | 224,267 |
| Percent Poor | 26,259 | 27,387 | 27,146 |
| | 11.0% | 11.6% | 12.1% |
| Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round | | | |
| Number Poor | 154,940 | 151,421 | 132,958 |
| Percent Poor | 85,525 | 82,916 | 79,378 |
| | 55.2% | 54.8% | 59.7% |

Table A8b: Poverty by Family Type and Work Experience for 2012

| | B17016 | PUMS | PUMS-XRS |
|--|---------|---------|----------|
| Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued) | | | |
| Householder Did Not Work | 186,056 | 182,727 | 87,605 |
| Number Poor | 95,759 | 93,742 | 71,499 |
| Percent Poor | 51.5% | 51.3% | 81.6% |

Note: B17016 is from the 2012 ACS summary files, and repeats the same column from A8a; PUMS - is equivalent to B17016, but from the 2012 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample; XRS - PUMS, eXcluding those with Retirement and/or Social security income - i.e., retirees are dropped from the sample.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2013, 2013b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300,
or 614/466-2116 (DL, 2/14).

Table A9: Poverty by Household Type and Presence of Related Child(ren) for Selected Years

| Household Type | 2012 ACS* | | | 1999 | | | 1989 | | |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Poor | | | Poor | | | Poor | | |
| | Total | Number | Percent | Total | Number | Percent | Total | Number | Percent |
| All Households ^a | 4,554,672 | 691,295 | 15.2% | 4,446,621 | 474,607 | 10.7% | 4,089,312 | 512,172 | 12.5% |
| All Families with Related Child(ren) | 2,913,312 | 349,081 | 12.0% | 3,007,207 | 235,026 | 7.8% | 2,915,439 | 283,906 | 9.7% |
| No Related Child(ren) | 1,350,099 | 296,963 | 22.0% | 1,528,839 | 185,813 | 12.2% | 1,490,651 | 227,253 | 15.2% |
| | 1,563,213 | 74,120 | 4.7% | 1,478,368 | 49,213 | 3.3% | 1,424,788 | 56,653 | 4.0% |
| Married Couples with Related Child(ren) | 2,131,425 | 102,424 | 4.8% | 2,319,012 | 77,760 | 3.4% | 2,331,908 | 110,841 | 4.8% |
| No Related Child(ren) | 843,067 | 63,009 | 7.5% | 1,070,155 | 45,556 | 4.3% | 1,126,427 | 73,745 | 6.5% |
| | 1,288,358 | 39,415 | 3.1% | 1,248,857 | 32,204 | 2.6% | 1,205,481 | 37,096 | 3.1% |
| Male Head, No Wife Present with Related Child(ren) | 203,016 | 39,114 | 19.3% | 166,791 | 20,214 | 12.1% | 117,090 | 15,922 | 13.6% |
| No Related Child(ren) | 119,322 | 29,098 | 24.4% | 99,938 | 16,044 | 16.1% | 58,550 | 11,760 | 20.1% |
| | 83,694 | 10,016 | 12.0% | 66,853 | 4,170 | 6.2% | 58,540 | 4,162 | 7.1% |
| Female Head, No Husband Present with Related Child(ren) | 578,871 | 207,543 | 35.9% | 521,404 | 137,052 | 26.3% | 466,441 | 157,143 | 33.7% |
| No Related Child(ren) | 387,710 | 204,856 | 52.8% | 358,746 | 124,213 | 34.6% | 305,674 | 141,748 | 46.4% |
| | 191,161 | 24,689 | 12.9% | 162,658 | 12,839 | 7.9% | 160,767 | 15,395 | 9.6% |
| Non-family Households ^a | 1,641,360 | 342,214 | 20.8% | 1,439,414 | 239,581 | 16.6% | 1,173,873 | 228,266 | 19.4% |

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

* - The 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2011 through November 2012.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2013); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993c, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

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

| | 2012 ACS* | | | | 1999 | | | | 1989 | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------------|---------|--|
| | Total | Recip- ients | Percent | | Total | Recip- ients | Percent | | Total | Recip- ients | Percent | |
| Families Above Poverty Level | 2,564,231 | 145,399 | 5.7% | | 2,772,181 | 127,213 | 4.6% | | 2,631,533 | 119,591 | 4.5% | |
| Poor Families | 349,081 | 86,977 | 24.9% | | 235,026 | 68,567 | 29.2% | | 283,906 | 137,940 | 48.6% | |
| Married Couples Above Poverty | 2,029,001 | 84,405 | 4.2% | | 2,241,252 | 74,752 | 3.3% | | 2,221,067 | 73,623 | 3.3% | |
| Poor Married Couples | 102,424 | 22,256 | 21.7% | | 77,760 | 15,509 | 19.9% | | 110,841 | 35,792 | 32.3% | |
| Male Head, No Wife Present, Above Poverty | 163,902 | 15,065 | 9.2% | | 146,577 | 9,743 | 6.6% | | 101,168 | 8,463 | 8.4% | |
| Poor Male Head, No Wife Present | 39,114 | 8,516 | 21.8% | | 20,214 | 3,738 | 18.5% | | 15,922 | 5,630 | 35.4% | |
| Female Head, No Husband Present, Above Poverty | 371,328 | 45,929 | 12.4% | | 384,352 | 42,718 | 11.1% | | 309,298 | 37,505 | 12.1% | |
| Poor Female Head, No Husband Present | 207,543 | 56,205 | 27.1% | | 137,052 | 49,320 | 36.0% | | 157,143 | 96,518 | 61.4% | |

Note: * - The 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2011 through November 2012.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2013); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993e, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

Table A11: Poverty by Educational Attainment Among Persons Age 25 and Older for Selected Years

| Status | 2012 ACS* | 1999 | 1989 |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Persons Age 25 Years and Older for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined | Total Number Number Poor Percent Poor | 7,251,494 576,622 8.0% | 6,773,558 620,946 9.2% |
| Not a High School Graduate | Total Number Number Poor Percent Poor | 1,199,702 225,531 18.8% | 1,613,378 304,791 18.9% |
| High School Graduate | Total Number Number Poor Percent Poor | 2,622,343 205,676 7.8% | 2,484,002 196,242 7.9% |
| Some College or Associate's Degree | Total Number Number Poor Percent Poor | 1,887,319 103,481 5.5% | 1,522,216 90,110 5.9% |
| Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work | Total Number Number Poor Percent Poor | 1,542,130 41,934 2.7% | 1,153,962 29,803 2.6% |

Note: * - The 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2011 through November 2012.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - ACS (2013); U.S. Census Bureau - DC (1993b, 2003b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

Table A12: Poverty by Age Group for Selected Years

| Age Group | 2012 ACS* | | | 1999 | | | 1989 | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | Poor | | | Poor | | | Poor | | |
| | All | Number | Percent | All | Number | Percent | All | Number | Percent |
| All Ages | 11,227,482 | 1,824,628 | 16.3% | 11,046,987 | 1,170,698 | 10.6% | 10,574,315 | 1,325,768 | 12.5% |
| 0-4 | 678,215 | 194,045 | 28.6% | 741,303 | 128,266 | 17.3% | 773,866 | 163,177 | 21.1% |
| 5 | 152,124 | 41,165 | 27.1% | 152,275 | 24,107 | 15.8% | 158,458 | 31,594 | 19.9% |
| 6-11 | 865,626 | 205,471 | 23.7% | 979,410 | 144,635 | 14.8% | 941,949 | 167,776 | 17.8% |
| 12-17 | 916,545 | 180,240 | 19.7% | 965,350 | 111,677 | 11.6% | 892,390 | 130,659 | 14.6% |
| 18-24 | 992,790 | 277,456 | 27.9% | 949,809 | 185,119 | 19.5% | 1,019,145 | 197,449 | 19.4% |
| 25-34 | 1,402,732 | 258,515 | 18.4% | 1,488,244 | 150,317 | 10.1% | 1,781,247 | 208,492 | 11.7% |
| 35-44 | 1,409,413 | 190,085 | 13.5% | 1,800,163 | 138,657 | 7.7% | 1,606,133 | 128,682 | 8.0% |
| 45-54 | 1,653,641 | 190,819 | 11.5% | 1,548,046 | 94,275 | 6.1% | 1,109,017 | 76,591 | 6.9% |
| 55-64 | 1,517,892 | 154,954 | 10.2% | 1,000,322 | 77,903 | 7.8% | 971,144 | 80,550 | 8.3% |
| 65-74 | 914,351 | 71,503 | 7.8% | 783,511 | 54,571 | 7.0% | 819,933 | 71,672 | 8.7% |
| 75 & Over | 724,153 | 60,375 | 8.3% | 638,554 | 61,171 | 9.6% | 501,033 | 69,126 | 13.8% |

Note: * - The 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2011 through November 2012.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2013); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993c, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

Table A13: Poverty by Race and Hispanic Status for Selected Years

| Race/Hispanic Status | Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 2012 ACS* | | | Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 1999 | | | Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 1989 | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|--|-----------|---------|--|-----------|---------|
| | Poor | | | Poor | | | Poor | | |
| | Totals | Number | Percent | Totals | Number | Percent | Totals | Number | Percent |
| Total | 11,227,482 | 1,824,628 | 16.3% | 11,046,987 | 1,170,698 | 10.6% | 10,574,315 | 1,325,768 | 12.5% |
| By race [^] : | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 9,315,761 | 1,204,940 | 12.9% | 9,407,672 | 766,827 | 8.2% | 9,304,054 | 931,822 | 10.0% |
| Black | 1,350,299 | 481,252 | 35.6% | 1,227,364 | 325,857 | 26.5% | 1,105,410 | 357,250 | 32.3% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 20,444 | 4,986 | 24.4% | 25,769 | 5,678 | 22.0% | 21,587 | 5,199 | 24.1% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander [#] | 197,283 | 29,119 | 14.8% | 131,912 | 17,022 | 12.9% | 86,643 | 13,803 | 15.9% |
| Other | 88,450 | 25,073 | 28.3% | 86,596 | 19,640 | 22.7% | 56,621 | 17,694 | 31.2% |
| Two or More Races | 255,245 | 79,258 | 31.1% | 167,674 | 35,674 | 21.3% | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Hispanics~ | 363,466 | 107,675 | 29.6% | 207,134 | 42,104 | 20.3% | 128,370 | 31,995 | 24.9% |
| White, not Hispanic | 9,083,844 | 1,142,080 | 12.6% | 9,307,054 | 749,760 | 8.1% | 9,232,594 | 918,161 | 9.9% |
| All Minorities Combined | 2,143,638 | 682,548 | 31.8% | 1,739,933 | 420,938 | 24.2% | 1,341,721 | 407,607 | 30.4% |

Notes: * - The 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2011 through November 2012; ^ - races are one race alone in 1999 and 2012, and are not entirely comparable with 1989; those of two or more races in 1989 were included in "Other;" n.a. - not available; # - calculated by subtraction for 2012; ~ - Hispanics may be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2013); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993c, 1993f, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/14).

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 2013 American Community Survey data were collected each month of that year, and poverty statistics refer to the 12 months preceding the month the survey was completed. Consequently, the actual time period covered by the Survey extends from January 2011 through November 2012. The 2012 datasets were released in the last quarter of 2013.
- 2 Numbers 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. With a larger sample size, this procedure produces more reliable estimates – especially for percentages. 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 refers to a three-year period centered on 1991. CPS calculations exclude unrelated children under 15 years old and many group quarters residents. Unlike the decennial census, CPS data include 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 poverty. See the Appendix section on Defining and Measuring Poverty and how it varies with the size and compositions of families.
- 4 The five-year dataset covering 2008-2012 is the only one which has data for all 88 counties in Ohio. The estimates from this dataset may be analogized to a time-exposure photograph or a five-year average.
- 5 The high poverty rate in Athens may be partially explained by the large portion of the population that is college and graduate students living off-campus. Students often rely on various combinations of familial support, irregular gifts,

savings, loans, grants and scholarships – none of which count as income – to meet expenses.

6 Starting at the southwestern end, the 32 include Clermont, Brown, Highland, Adams, Scioto, Pike, Ross, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Athens, Perry, Morgan, Washington, Monroe, Noble, Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Belmont, Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning, Trumbull and Ashtabula. Ten are in metropolitan areas: Belmont, Brown, Carroll, Clermont, Columbiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mahoning, Trumbull and Washington.

7 This *could* be a statistical fluke: a change that appears to be significant but may not be true due to sampling error. That sort of thing happens once in a while.

8 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 SAIGE percentages and numbers in tables A5a and A5b.

9 The narrow ranges for 2000-2004 may reflect the use of Current Population Survey data, a labor force survey whose state data are more-or-less reliable, while those 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.

10 Several things need to be remembered when comparing the 2000 Census data with the 2008-12 American Community Survey data. First, metropolitan areas often were redefined as a result of the 2000 Census. Specific geographic areas compared 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 Appendix Table A6. Second, the validity of testing for significant changes in poverty rates is questionable to the extent that the geographic areas – and their populations – differ. Finally, the urban/rural and metropolitan/non-metropolitan dichotomies are not identical. Metropolitan areas have rural sections, and urban places are found in non-metropolitan areas.

11 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 sources of money they may receive and use – loans and irregular gifts – are not counted as income by the Census Bureau. Consequently, their proportionately large presence in small towns may drive the communities' poverty rates to high levels. In this circumstance, a community'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 – 23.0, 12.5, 16.2 and 15.4 percent, respectively – are 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, 2013c).

12 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.)

13 These ideas were tested using data from the American Community Survey's Public Use Microdata Sample (ACS PUMS), which allowed the construction of a corresponding table *excluding* those with retirement and/or social security income: Table A8b. Data from that table show the poverty rate for *families* in which the householder did not work averaged 48.4 percent. More specifically, among married couples where one worked less than full-time year-round and the other did not work at all, the poverty rates were exceeded 40 percent; among those where neither worked at all, the poverty rate was 64.7 percent; among male householders with no wife present, the poverty rate was 67.2 percent; and among female householders with no husband present, the poverty rate was 81.6 percent. All of these statistics give even greater weight to the importance of a full-time year round job for avoiding poverty among those not retired.

14 See the U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC (2002a: table P45) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS (2013b; and 2013c: table B23003).

15 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. In practice, unrelated people have roommates to reduce housing-related expenses, thereby leaving larger portions of their incomes for food, other expenditures and/or savings.

16 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). Families that are not poor may receive CPA because eligibility is not always cut-off at 100 percent of the poverty level, because a member worked part of the year during which the family received CPA, or because they

were poor during the preceding year. Those that had incomes below the poverty level may not have received CPA because they did not apply for it, or because they did not meet all of the eligibility requirements.

17 Race is a matter of 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 2012 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, 2002b: Appendix B).

18 An exception to this last statement is the consideration of the householder’s age. Families of one or two persons with householders age 65 years and older have lower income requirements than do corresponding families with younger householders (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2013c: 51).

19 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 (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992).

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. Also, it is possible to calculate a ratio of income to poverty level:

$$\text{Ratio} = \text{Family's Income} / \text{Family's Poverty Threshold.}$$

Some data tables in this report present statistics by the ratio of income to poverty level. The poor have a ratio value less than 1.00. Those at or above 1.00 – but still close to it – are regarded as the near-poor.

21 It should be mentioned that both official and experimental measures of poverty 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 minimum needs; a family may use 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).

- 22 Gini coefficients were calculated from tabular data compiled by the Census Bureau from the decennial censuses and the American Community Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1962, 1973a, 1973b, 1983a, 1983b, 1993c, 1993d, 2002a; U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2013). They are slightly lower than what would have been obtained from public use microdata samples for the same years.

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**A report by the Staff of the
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio**

Ohio Utility Rate Survey

April 15, 2014

Ohio Utility Bills - Residential Customers

Comparison of Utility Bills 16 Major Ohio Cities

| Rank | Cities | Combined Bill 01/15/13 | Combined Bill 04/15/14 | Electric Standard Service Offer* 04/15/14 | Gas ** 04/15/14 | Telephone*** 04/15/14 |
|---------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Ashtabula | \$187.10 | \$196.32 | \$94.65 | \$82.08 | \$19.59 |
| 2 | Cleveland | 191.00 | 200.22 | 94.65 | 82.08 | 23.49 |
| 3 | Youngstown | 191.42 | 201.95 | 98.33 | 82.08 | 21.54 |
| 4 | Akron | 193.37 | 203.90 | 98.33 | 82.08 | 23.49 |
| 5 | Toledo | 191.87 | 216.01 | 96.97 | 95.55 | 23.49 |
| 6 | Marion | 194.18 | 217.72 | 98.33 | 95.55 | 23.84 |
| 7 | Dayton | 206.59 | 217.97 | 107.36 | 87.12 | 23.49 |
| 8 | Lorain | 195.35 | 218.89 | 98.33 | 95.55 | 25.01 |
| 9 | Canton | 200.17 | 219.63 | 114.06 | 82.08 | 23.49 |
| 10 | Cincinnati | 213.39 | 221.27 | 91.27 | 99.23 | 30.77 |
| 11 | Mansfield | 197.95 | 221.49 | 98.33 | 95.55 | 27.61 |
| 12 | Lima | 204.29 | 223.75 | 114.06 | 82.08 | 27.61 |
| 13 | Marietta | 210.17 | 228.67 | 123.10 | 82.08 | 23.49 |
| 14 | Zanesville | 200.63 | 233.10 | 114.06 | 95.55 | 23.49 |
| 15 | Columbus | 210.63 | 242.14 | 123.10 | 95.55 | 23.49 |
| 16 | Chillicothe | \$214.57 | \$246.08 | \$123.10 | \$95.55 | \$27.43 |
| Average | | \$200.17 | \$219.32 | \$105.50 | \$89.36 | \$24.46 |

Based on 750 KWH, 10 MCF, and Flat Rate Telephone Service

* Price does not reflect savings available to customers participating in electric choice programs

** Price does not reflect savings available to customers participating in gas choice programs

*** Price reflects incumbent local exchange carrier's flat rate, USF, SLC and 911

Combined Bill = Electric Standard Service Offer + Gas + Telephone

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Ohio Utility Bills - Commercial Customers

Comparison of Utility Bills 8 Major Ohio Cities

| Rank | Cities | Combined Bill 01/15/13 | Combined Bill 04/15/14 | Electric Standard Service Offer* 04/15/14 | Gas ** 04/15/14 | Telephone*** 04/15/14 |
|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Cincinnati | \$28,939.98 | \$30,782.06 | \$30,312.47 | \$414.52 | \$55.07 |
| 2 | Youngstown | 30,227.23 | 30,970.36 | 30,536.38 | 396.40 | 37.58 |
| 3 | Akron | 30,207.95 | 30,970.80 | 30,536.38 | 396.40 | 38.02 |
| 4 | Dayton | 32,120.39 | 31,847.94 | 31,422.90 | 387.02 | 38.02 |
| 5 | Toledo | 32,298.84 | 33,020.69 | 32,570.07 | 412.60 | 38.02 |
| 6 | Cleveland | 32,553.82 | 33,504.37 | 33,069.95 | 396.40 | 38.02 |
| 7 | Canton | 33,847.42 | 37,601.39 | 37,166.97 | 396.40 | 38.02 |
| 8 | Columbus | \$38,104.76 | \$41,065.08 | \$40,614.46 | \$412.60 | \$38.02 |
| Average | | \$32,311.43 | \$33,720.34 | \$33,278.70 | \$401.55 | \$40.10 |

Based on 300,000 KWH, 1,000 KWD, 46 MCF, and Business Rate Telephone Service

* Price does not reflect savings available to customers participating in electric choice programs

** Price does not reflect savings available to customers participating in gas choice programs

*** Price reflects incumbent local exchange carrier's flat rate, USF, SLC and 911

Combined Bill = Electric Standard Service Offer + Gas + Telephone

Ohio Utility Bills - Industrial Customers

Comparison of Utility Bills 8 Major Ohio Cities

| Rank | Cities | Combined Bill 01/15/13 | Combined Bill 04/15/14 | Electric Standard Service Offer* 04/15/14 | Gas ** 04/15/14 | Telephone*** 04/15/14 |
|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Cincinnati | \$475,801.74 | \$499,210.88 | \$496,534.14 | \$2,621.67 | \$55.07 |
| 2 | Toledo | 492,410.98 | 501,558.59 | 498,733.69 | 2,786.88 | 38.02 |
| 3 | Akron | 492,317.93 | 522,973.51 | 519,830.61 | 3,104.88 | 38.02 |
| 4 | Youngstown | 492,318.74 | 522,974.32 | 519,830.61 | 3,104.88 | 38.83 |
| 5 | Cleveland | 488,470.08 | 530,776.61 | 527,633.71 | 3,104.88 | 38.02 |
| 6 | Columbus | 457,003.87 | 544,944.47 | 542,119.57 | 2,786.88 | 38.02 |
| 7 | Dayton | 572,163.98 | 578,326.60 | 575,597.92 | 2,690.66 | 38.02 |
| 8 | Canton | \$533,250.20 | \$608,742.18 | \$605,599.28 | \$3,104.88 | \$38.02 |
| Average | | \$500,467.19 | \$538,688.40 | \$535,734.94 | \$2,913.20 | \$40.25 |

Based on 6,000,000 KWH, 20,000 KWD, 350 MCF, and Business Rate Telephone Service

* Price does not reflect savings available to customers participating in electric choice programs

** Price does not reflect savings available to customers participating in gas choice programs

*** Price reflects incumbent local exchange carrier's flat rate, USF, SLC and 911

Combined Bill = Electric Standard Service Offer + Gas + Telephone

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**Ohio Energy Bills - Residential Customers
Major Ohio Cities
As of April 15, 2014**

| Cities | 2010 Population | Electric Bill | Per KWH | Gas Bill | Per MCF | GCR Rate |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Akron | 199,110.00 | \$98.33 | \$0.13 | \$82.08 | \$8.21 | \$5.01 |
| Canton | 73,007.00 | 114.06 | 0.15 | 82.08 | 8.21 | 5.01 |
| Cincinnati | 296,943.00 | 91.27 | 0.12 | 99.23 | 9.92 | 5.35 |
| Cleveland | 396,815.00 | 94.65 | 0.13 | 82.08 | 8.21 | 5.01 |
| Columbus | 787,033.00 | 123.10 | 0.16 | 95.55 | 9.56 | 5.98 |
| Dayton | 141,527.00 | 107.36 | 0.14 | 87.12 | 8.71 | 5.73 |
| Toledo | 287,208.00 | 96.97 | 0.13 | 95.55 | 9.56 | 5.98 |
| Youngstown | 66,982.00 | \$98.33 | \$0.13 | \$82.08 | \$8.21 | \$5.01 |
| Average | | \$103.01 | \$0.14 | \$88.22 | \$8.82 | \$5.387 |

Based on Usage of 750KWH and 10 MCF

**Ohio Energy Bills - Commercial Customers
Major Ohio Cities
As of April 15, 2014**

| Cities | 2010 Population | Electric Bill | Per KWH | Gas Bill | Per MCF | GCR Rate |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Akron | 199,110.00 | \$30,536.38 | \$0.10 | \$396.40 | \$8.62 | \$5.01 |
| Canton | 73,007.00 | 37,166.97 | 0.12 | 396.40 | 8.62 | 5.01 |
| Cincinnati | 296,943.00 | 30,312.47 | 0.10 | 414.52 | 9.01 | 5.35 |
| Cleveland | 396,815.00 | 33,069.95 | 0.11 | 396.40 | 8.62 | 5.01 |
| Columbus | 787,033.00 | 40,614.46 | 0.14 | 412.60 | 8.97 | 5.98 |
| Dayton | 141,527.00 | 31,422.90 | 0.10 | 387.02 | 8.41 | 5.73 |
| Toledo | 287,208.00 | 32,570.07 | 0.11 | 412.60 | 8.97 | 5.98 |
| Youngstown | 66,982.00 | \$30,536.38 | \$0.10 | \$396.40 | \$8.62 | \$5.01 |
| Average | | \$33,278.70 | \$0.11 | \$401.55 | \$8.73 | \$5.387 |

Based on Usage of 300,000 KWH, 1,000 KWD and 46MCF

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Ohio Energy Bills - Industrial Customers

Major Ohio Cities

As of April 15, 2014

| Cities | 2010 Population | Electric Bill | Per KWH | Gas Bill | Per MCF | GCR Rate |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Akron | 199,110.00 | \$519,830.61 | \$0.09 | \$3,104.88 | \$8.87 | \$5.01 |
| Canton | 73,007.00 | 605,599.28 | 0.10 | 3,104.88 | 8.87 | 5.01 |
| Cincinnati | 296,943.00 | 496,534.14 | 0.08 | 2,621.67 | 7.49 | 5.35 |
| Cleveland | 396,815.00 | 527,633.71 | 0.09 | 3,104.88 | 8.87 | 5.01 |
| Columbus | 787,033.00 | 542,119.57 | 0.09 | 2,786.88 | 7.96 | 5.98 |
| Dayton | 141,527.00 | 575,597.92 | 0.10 | 2,690.66 | 7.69 | 5.73 |
| Toledo | 287,208.00 | 498,733.69 | 0.08 | 2,786.88 | 7.96 | 5.98 |
| Youngstown | 66,982.00 | \$519,830.61 | \$0.09 | \$3,104.88 | \$8.87 | \$5.01 |
| Average | | \$535,734.94 | \$0.09 | \$2,913.20 | \$8.32 | \$5.387 |

Based on Usage of 6,000,000KWH, 20,000 KWD and 350 MCF

| Cities | Electric | Gas | Telephone |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Akron | Ohio Edison | Dominion | AT&T Ohio |
| Ashtabula | Cleveland Electric Illuminating | Dominion | Windstream |
| Canton | Ohio Power | Dominion | AT&T Ohio |
| Chillicothe | Columbus Southern Power | Columbia Gas | Horizon Chillicothe |
| Cincinnati | Duke Energy | Duke Energy | Cincinnati Bell |
| Cleveland | Cleveland Electric Illuminating | Dominion | AT&T Ohio |
| Columbus | Columbus Southern Power | Columbia Gas | AT&T Ohio |
| Dayton | Dayton Power & Light | Vectren | AT&T Ohio |
| Lima | Ohio Power | Dominion | Embarq |
| Lorain | Ohio Edison | Columbia Gas | CenturyTel |
| Mansfield | Ohio Edison | Columbia Gas | Embarq |
| Marietta | Columbus Southern Power | Dominion | AT&T Ohio |
| Marion | Ohio Edison | Columbia Gas | Verizon |
| Toledo | Toledo Edison | Columbia Gas | AT&T Ohio |
| Youngstown | Ohio Edison | Dominion | AT&T Ohio |
| Zanesville | Ohio Power | Columbia Gas | AT&T Ohio |

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The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
John R. Kasich, Governor
Thomas W. Johnson, Chairman

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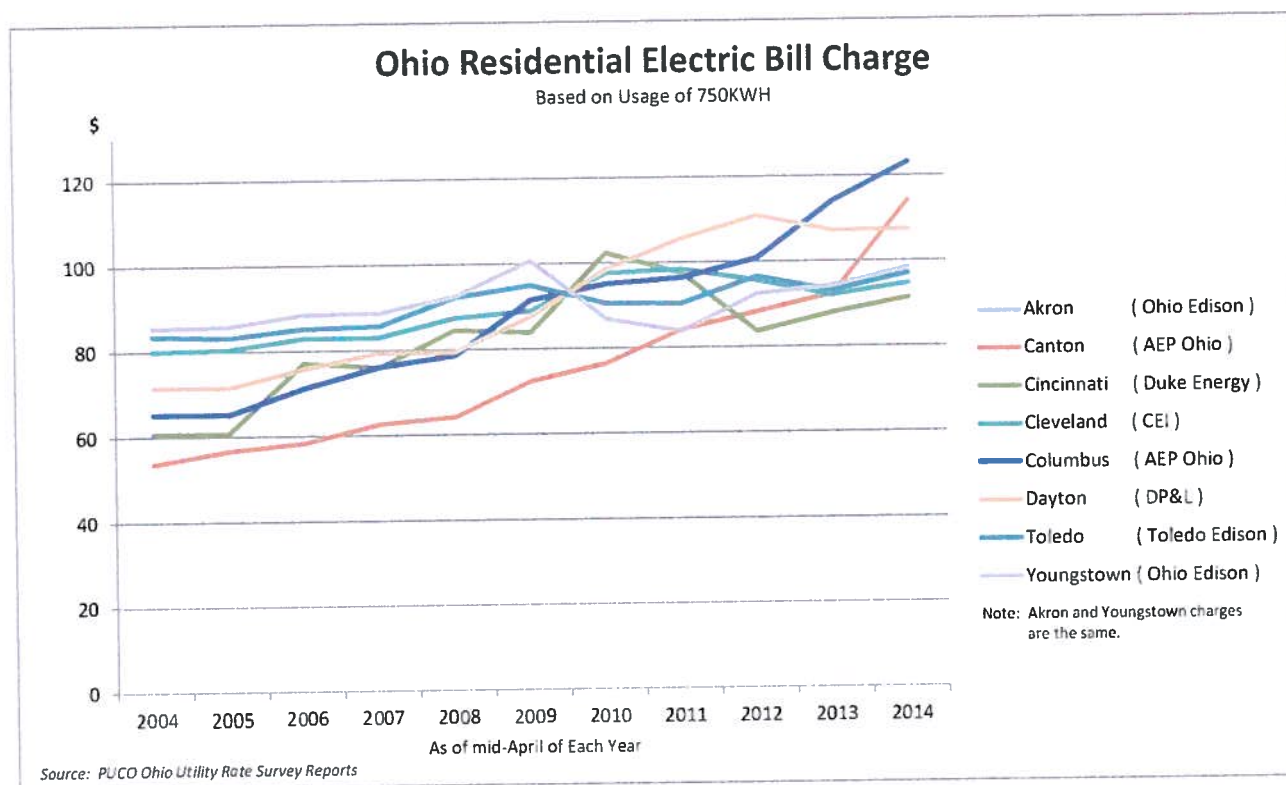
Ohio Energy Bills - Residential Customers
Major Ohio Cities
As of mid-April of Each Year

Based on usage of 750KWH.

Electric Bills

| Cities | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Akron (Ohio Edison) | 85.48 | 85.78 | 88.50 | 88.72 | 92.40 | 100.69 | 86.83 | 83.76 | 92.38 | 94.18 | 98.33 |
| Canton (AEP Ohio) | 53.60 | 56.55 | 58.33 | 62.58 | 64.18 | 72.34 | 76.39 | 84.13 | 88.19 | 92.33 | 114.06 |
| Cincinnati (Duke Energy) | 60.71 | 60.73 | 77.09 | 75.93 | 84.53 | 83.86 | 102.33 | 97.46 | 83.63 | 87.92 | 91.27 |
| Cleveland (CEI) | 80.08 | 80.41 | 82.93 | 83.03 | 87.39 | 88.90 | 97.60 | 98.31 | 95.54 | 92.02 | 94.65 |
| Columbus (AEP Ohio) | 65.22 | 65.10 | 71.21 | 76.03 | 78.56 | 91.41 | 95.00 | 96.27 | 100.74 | 114.01 | 123.10 |
| Dayton (DP&L) | 71.54 | 71.44 | 75.69 | 79.38 | 79.38 | 87.48 | 98.48 | 105.47 | 110.71 | 107.08 | 107.36 |
| Toledo (Toledo Edison) | 83.64 | 83.15 | 85.16 | 85.63 | 92.15 | 94.88 | 90.53 | 90.32 | 96.45 | 93.09 | 96.97 |
| Youngstown (Ohio Edison) | 85.48 | 85.78 | 88.50 | 88.72 | 92.40 | 100.69 | 86.83 | 83.76 | 92.38 | 94.18 | 98.33 |
| Average | 71.47 | 73.62 | 78.43 | 80.00 | 83.87 | 93.38 | 91.75 | 92.44 | 95.00 | 96.85 | 103.01 |

Toledo 2009 figure is calculated.





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Apples to Apples Comparison Chart

American Electric Power (AEP)

To best utilize this offer comparison tool, it is suggested that you have your most current utility bill available for reference. Compare the supplier offers contained in the chart with the "Price to Compare" shown on your electric bill.

The offer prices below reflect that of the generation portion of your bill. Your distribution and transmission rates are determined through your local utility company.

[EDU Chart Archive](#)

Helpful Resources

[Steps to Switching](#)

[What to Ask Suppliers](#)

[What is Aggregation?](#)

[Glossary of Terms](#)

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American Electric Power : Residential

Search

50 RECORDS FOUND

☒ American Electric Power

My Current Rate (Optional)

Price per kWh:

From \$ to \$

Term Length (months):

From to

Early Termination Fee:

From \$ to \$

Monthly Fee

From \$ to \$

Renewable Content

All








Rate Type








All








Electric Supplier Listing








All








| Click to Compare | Supplier | \$/KWh | Rate Type | Renew. Content | Intro. Price | Term. Length | Early Term. Fee | Monthly Fee | Promo. Offers |
|--------------------------|--|--------|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Verde Energy USA Ohio LLC 101 Merritt 7 Second Floor Norwalk, CT 06851 (800) 388-3862 Company Uri Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0699 | Fixed | 100% | No | 6 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | DP&L Energy 1065 Woodman Dr Dayton, OH 45432 (800) 319-1356 Company Uri Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0779 | Fixed | 0% | No | 12 mo. | \$99 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | North American Power And Gas LLC 20 Glover Avenue No Norwalk, CT 06902 (888) 313-9086 Company Uri Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0894 | Fixed | 100% | No | 6 mo. | \$10 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Duke Energy Retail Sales LLC 139 East 4th Street EX320 Cincinnati, OH 45202 (855) 289-7012 | 0.0819 | Fixed | 0% | No | 19 mo. | \$75 details | \$0 | No |








| | Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------|---|------|----|--------|----------------------------------|-----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FTR Energy Services LLC 1055 Washington Blvd Stamford,CT 06901 (877) 811-7023 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0999 |  Variable | 100% | No | 0 mo. | \$0 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | XOOM Energy Ohio LLC 11208 Statesville Road Suite 200 Huntersville,NC 28078 (888) 997-8979 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0859 |  Fixed | 50% | No | 12 mo. | \$100 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Just Energy PO Box 2210 Buffalo,OH 14240-2210 (866) 587-8674 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0999 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 12 mo. | \$50 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | DP&L Energy 1085 Woodman Dr Dayton,OH 45432 (800) 319-1356 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0749 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 36 mo. | \$199 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Titan Gas And Power 3355 W. Alabama Houston,TX 77098 (888) 251-7006 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0750 |  Fixed | 5% | No | 3 mo. | \$10 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Perigee Energy LLC 3 Sugar Creek Center Blvd Suite 450 Sugar Land,TX 77478 (866) 878-3492 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0905 |  Fixed | 12% | No | 12 mo. | \$25 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Constellation NewEnergy Inc 4 Houston Center , 1221 Lamar Street , Suite 750 Houston,TX 77010 (888) 898-4323 Company Url | 0.0809 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 12 mo. | \$25 | \$0 | No |





| | Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------|---|------|---|--------|---------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AEP Energy Inc 155 West Nationwide Blvd. Suite 500 Columbus, OH 43215 (855) 300-7192 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0739 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 8 mo. | \$10 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AEP Energy Inc 155 West Nationwide Blvd. Suite 500 Columbus, OH 43215 (855) 300-7192 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0769 |  Fixed | 100% | No | 8 mo. | \$10 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | North American Power And Gas LLC 20 Glover Avenue No Norwalk, CT 06902 (888) 313-9086 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0699 |  Fixed | 25% | No | 6 mo. | \$10 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | XOOM Energy Ohio LLC 11208 Statesville Road Suite 200 Huntersville, NC 28078 (888) 997-8979 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0839 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 24 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | XOOM Energy Ohio LLC 11208 Statesville Road Suite 200 Huntersville, NC 28078 (888) 997-8979 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0699 |  Variable | 0% | Yes 1 mo. details | 1 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | Yes details |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Constellation NewEnergy Inc 4 Houston Center , 1221 Lamar Street , Suite 750 Houston, TX 77010 (888) 898-4323 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0799 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 36 mo. | \$25 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AP Gas & Electric OH LLC 6161 Savoy Drive Suite 500 Houston, OH 77036 | 0.0649 |  Fixed | 3% | Yes 3 mo. details | 3 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | Yes details |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|---|------|---|--------|---------------------------------|-----|----|
| | (877) 544-4857 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FTR Energy Services LLC 1055 Washington Blvd Stamford, CT 06901 (877) 811-7023 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0800 |  Fixed | 100% | No | 6 mo. | \$0 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Just Energy PO Box 2210 Buffalo, OH 14240-2210 (866) 587-8674 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0825 |  Variable | 0% | Yes 1 mo. details | 1 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | North American Power And Gas LLC 20 Glover Avenue No Norwalk, CT 06902 (888) 313-9086 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.1094 |  Variable | 100% | No | 0 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | AEP Energy Inc 155 West Nationwide Blvd. Suite 500 Columbus, OH 43215 (855) 300-7192 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0749 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 18 mo. | \$10 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | IGS Energy 6100 Emerald Parkway Dublin, OH 43016 (800) 280-4474 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0749 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 12 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | North American Power And Gas LLC 20 Glover Avenue No Norwalk, CT 06902 (888) 313-9086 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0899 |  Variable | 25% | No | 0 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Titan Gas And Power 3355 W. Alabama Houston, TX 77098 (888) 251-7006 | 0.0770 |  Fixed | 5% | No | 12 mo. | \$10 details | \$0 | No |

| | Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|---|------|---|--------|---------------------------------|-----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | XOOM Energy Ohio LLC 11208 Statesville Road Suite 200 Huntersville, NC 28078 (888) 997-8979 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0709 |  Variable | 50% | No | 1 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Just Energy PO Box 2210 Buffalo, OH 14240-2210 (866) 587-8674 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0913 |  Variable | 0% | Yes 1 mo. details | 1 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FTR Energy Services LLC 1055 Washington Blvd Samford, CT 06901 (877) 811-7023 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0799 |  Fixed | 100% | No | 6 mo. | \$0 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Star Energy Partners LLC 3340 W. Market Street Akron, OH 44333 (855) 427-7827 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0879 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 12 mo. | \$50 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | SmartEnergy Holdings LLC 575 Lexington Avenue 4th Floor New York, NY 10022 (212) 779-7000 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0810 |  Variable | 4% | Yes 1 mo. details | 1 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Titan Gas And Power 3355 W. Alabama Houston, TX 77098 (888) 251-7006 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0750 |  Fixed | 5% | No | 6 mo. | \$60 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | SmartEnergy Holdings LLC 575 Lexington Avenue 4th Floor New York, NY 10022 (212) 779-7000 Company Url | 0.0737 |  Variable | 4% | Yes 1 mo. details | 1 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |

| | Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|--|------|----|--------|---------------------------------|-----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Border Energy Electric Services Inc 4145 Powell Rd Powell, OH 43065 (888) 901-8461 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | Custom |  Fixed | 3% | No | 25 mo. | \$100 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | DP&L Energy 1065 Woodman Dr Dayton, OH 45432 (800) 319-1356 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0769 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 24 mo. | \$99 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | IGS Energy 6100 Emerald Parkway Dublin, OH 43016 (800) 280-4474 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0779 |  Fixed | 100% | No | 12 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Integrus Energy Services Inc 300 West Wilson Bridge Road Suite 350 Worthington, OH 43085 (800) 397-8072 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0854 |  Fixed | 5% | No | 24 mo. | \$25 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Verde Energy USA Ohio LLC 101 Merritt 7 Second Floor Norwalk, CT 06851 (800) 388-3862 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0699 |  Fixed | 100% | No | 6 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FirstEnergy Solutions Corp 341 White Pond Dr Akron, OH 44320 (866) 271-2265 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0701 |  Fixed | 3% | No | 26 mo. | \$100 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Star Energy Partners LLC 3340 W. Market Street Akron, OH 44333 (855) 427-7827 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0879 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 24 mo. | \$95 | \$0 | No |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------|---|------|---|--------|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Direct Energy Services LLC PO Box 180 Tulsa,OK 74101-0180 (888) 566-9988 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0799 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 18 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Integrus Energy Services Inc 300 West Wilson Bridge Road Suite 350 Worthington,OH 43085 (800) 397-8072 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0859 |  Fixed | 5% | No | 12 mo. | \$25 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FTR Energy Services LLC 1055 Washington Blvd Stamford,CT 06901 (877) 811-7023 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0899 |  Variable | 100% | Yes 1 mo. details | 1 mo. | \$0 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Power LLC 1055 Washington Blvd Stamford,CT 06901 (888) 354-4415 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0799 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 3 mo. | \$0 details | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Perigee Energy LLC 3 Sugar Creek Center Blvd Suite 450 Sugar Land,TX 77478 (866) 878-3492 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0890 |  Fixed | 12% | No | 18 mo. | \$25 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Power LLC 1055 Washington Blvd Suite 700 Stamford,CT 06901 (888) 354-4415 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.1399 |  Variable | 0% | No | 0 mo. | \$0 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Border Energy Electric Services Inc 4145 Powell Rd Powell,OH 43065 (888) 901-8461 Company Url Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0739 |  Fixed | 3% | No | 25 mo. | \$100 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Integrus Energy Services Inc | 0.0829 | | 5% | No | 6 mo. | \$25 | \$0 | No |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------|--|-----|----|--------|-------|-----|----|
| | 300 West Wilson Bridge Road Suite 350 Worthington, OH 43085 (800) 397-8072 Company Uri Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | |  Fixed | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Perigee Energy LLC 3 Sugar Creek Center Blvd Suite 450 Sugar Land, TX 77478 (866) 878-3492 Company Uri Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0900 |  Fixed | 12% | No | 24 mo. | \$25 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | XOOM Energy Ohio LLC 11208 Statesville Road Suite 200 Huntersville, NC 28078 (888) 997-8979 Company Uri Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0849 |  Fixed | 0% | No | 12 mo. | \$100 | \$0 | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Perigee Energy LLC 3 Sugar Creek Center Blvd Suite 450 Sugar Land, TX 77478 (866) 878-3492 Company Uri Offer Details Terms of Service Sign Up | 0.0900 |  Fixed | 12% | No | 14 mo. | \$25 | \$0 | No |

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Printing only applies to offers which have the checkbox selected under the "click to compare" column header. Filtering applies to XML and CSV export files.

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OHIO POWER COMPANY'S RESPONSE TO
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL'S
DISCOVERY REQUEST
PUCO CASE NO. 13-2385-EL-SSO et al.
FOURTH SET

INTERROGATORIES

INT-4-035 Referring to the Direct Testimony of Pablo Vegas at page 7, how many additional CRES providers do you expect to attract as a result of the establishment of a POR program?

RESPONSE

AEP Ohio has not prepared a forecast for increase in CRES Provider entrants into the market as a result of a POR program. However, the Company maintains that its position is just and reasonable and is already adequately supported and explained in testimony. In addition, it was clearly the position of some CRES providers in Case No. 11-346-EL-SSO that a POR program will promote competition. Further, in Docket No. 12-3151-EL-COI, the Staff's Report of Investigation fully supports a POR program and CRES providers advocate the same.

Prepared by: Stacey D. Gabbard

**Summary of Switch Rates from EDUs to CRES Providers in Terms of Sales
For the Month Ending December 31, 2013
(MWh)**

| Provider Name | EDU Service Area | Quarter Ending | Year | Residential Sales | Commercial Sales | Industrial Sales | Total Sales |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company | CEI | 31-Dec | 2013 | 120877 | 47523 | 48510 | 228568 |
| CRES Providers | CEI | 31-Dec | 2013 | 360642 | 496936 | 454212 | 1312107 |
| Total Sales | CEI | 31-Dec | 2013 | 481519 | 544459 | 502722 | 1540675 |
| EDU Share | CEI | 31-Dec | 2013 | 25.10% | 8.73% | 9.65% | 14.84% |
| Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates | CEI | 31-Dec | 2013 | 74.90% | 91.27% | 90.36% | 85.16% |

| Provider Name | EDU Service Area | Quarter Ending | Year | Residential Sales | Commercial Sales | Industrial Sales | Total Sales |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Duke Energy Ohio | DUKE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 348067 | 87162 | 14739 | 457660 |
| CRES Providers | DUKE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 335007 | 438815 | 421915 | 1314223 |
| Total Sales | DUKE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 683074 | 525977 | 436654 | 1771883 |
| EDU Share | DUKE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 50.96% | 16.57% | 3.38% | 25.83% |
| Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates | DUKE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 49.04% | 83.43% | 96.62% | 74.17% |

| Provider Name | EDU Service Area | Quarter Ending | Year | Residential Sales | Commercial Sales | Industrial Sales | Total Sales |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| AEP - Ohio | AEP | 31-Dec | 2013 | 1015544 | 242958 | 230193 | 1493773 |
| CRES Providers | AEP | 31-Dec | 2013 | 379722 | 955035 | 1007334 | 2349176 |
| Total Sales | AEP | 31-Dec | 2013 | 1395266 | 1197993 | 1237527 | 3842949 |
| EDU Share | AEP | 31-Dec | 2013 | 72.785% | 20.280% | 18.601% | 38.870% |
| Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates | AEP | 31-Dec | 2013 | 27.215% | 79.720% | 81.399% | 61.130% |

| Provider Name | EDU Service Area | Quarter Ending | Year | Residential Sales | Commercial Sales | Industrial Sales | Total Sales |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| The Dayton Power and Light Company | DPL | 31-Dec | 2013 | 267654 | 52026 | 5998 | 361273 |
| CRES Providers | DPL | 31-Dec | 2013 | 207358 | 238272 | 260676 | 773120 |
| Total Sales | DPL | 31-Dec | 2013 | 475012 | 290298 | 266674 | 1134393 |
| EDU Share | DPL | 31-Dec | 2013 | 56.35% | 17.92% | 2.25% | 31.85% |
| Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates | DPL | 31-Dec | 2013 | 43.65% | 82.08% | 97.75% | 68.15% |

Source: PUCO, Energy & Environment

Note1: Total sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and other sales.

Note2: The switch rate calculation is intended to present the broadest possible picture of the state of retail electric competition in Ohio.

Appropriate calculations made for other purposes may be based on different data, and may yield different results.

Note3: "Total Sales" include "Other Sales" (e.g. street lighting).

Note4: CSP and OP have merged into AEP-Ohio

**Summary of Switch Rates from EDUs to CRES Providers in Terms of Sales
For the Month Ending December 31, 2013
(MWh)**

| Provider Name | EDU Service Area | Quarter Ending | Year | Residential Sales | Commercial Sales | Industrial Sales | Total Sales |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Ohio Edison Company | OEC | 31-Dec | 2013 | 249799 | 51986 | 147153 | 460487 |
| CRES Providers | OEC | 31-Dec | 2013 | 582031 | 500438 | 523541 | 1606930 |
| Total Sales | OEC | 31-Dec | 2013 | 831830 | 552424 | 670694 | 2067417 |
| EDU Share | OEC | 31-Dec | 2013 | 30.03% | 9.41% | 21.94% | 22.27% |
| Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates | OEC | 31-Dec | 2013 | 69.97% | 90.59% | 78.06% | 77.73% |

| Provider Name | EDU Service Area | Quarter Ending | Year | Residential Sales | Commercial Sales | Industrial Sales | Total Sales |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Toledo Edison Company | TE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 63059 | 13112 | 103750 | 181740 |
| CRES Providers | TE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 162771 | 154199 | 363313 | 680332 |
| Total Sales | TE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 225830 | 167311 | 467063 | 862072 |
| EDU Share | TE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 27.92% | 7.84% | 22.21% | 21.08% |
| Electric Choice Sales Switch Rates | TE | 31-Dec | 2013 | 72.08% | 92.16% | 77.79% | 78.92% |

Source: PUCO, Energy & Environment

Note1: Total sales includes residential, commercial, industrial and other sales.

Note2: The switch rate calculation is intended to present the broadest possible picture of the state of retail electric competition in Ohio.

Appropriate calculations made for other purposes may be based on different data, and may yield different results.

Note3: "Total Sales" include "Other Sales" (e.g. street lighting).

Note4: CSP and OP have merged into AEP-Ohio

OHIO POWER COMPANY'S RESPONSE
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL'S
DISCOVERY REQUEST
PUCO CASE NO. 13-2385-EL-SSO et al.
TENTH SET

INTERROGATORY

INT-10-242 Referring to the Direct Testimony of Stacey Gabbard at page 7, if CRES providers are charging more than the standard service offer rate, can any bad debt that is associated with these high rates be recovered through the proposed bad debt rider?

RESPONSE

Yes. If the billed revenue is part of the POR program, and is unpaid and ultimately written off, any bad debt associated from the write-off can be recovered through the bad debt rider.

Prepared by: Stacey D. Gabbard

OHIO POWER COMPANY'S RESPONSE
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL'S
DISCOVERY REQUEST
PUCO CASE NO. 13-2385-EL-SSO et al.
TENTH SET

INTERROGATORY

INT-10-250 Referring to the Direct Testimony of Stacey Gabbard at page 9, what is the total amount of bad debt associated with customers taking service from CRES Providers, by year for 2011, 2012 and 2013?

RESPONSE

The following amounts represent the amount of consolidated billed CRES provider receivables billed by AEP Ohio, that were unpaid and subsequently "charged back" to the CRES provider. CRES providers may have made further attempts at collection after "charge back," so the total amount the CRES providers may have finally written off is unknown to AEP Ohio.

| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 86,272.05 | 2,094,766.37 | 3,119,430.95 |

Prepared by: Stacey D. Gabbard

OHIO POWER COMPANY'S RESPONSE TO
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL'S
DISCOVERY REQUEST
PUCO CASE NO. 13-2385-EL-SSO et al.
FOURTH SET

INTERROGATORIES

INT-4-066 Have you done any studies or analysis to quantify the costs incurred as a result of residential customers not paying their bills on time?

RESPONSE

The Company has not performed an analysis on the actual costs incurred as a result of customers not paying their bills on time. However, customers have received a service for which is payable and to the extent the bill is not paid, the Company is required to carry the debt associated with the Customer's unpaid bill which could ultimately increase the cost of service for all other customers that pay on time.

Prepared By: Gary Spitznogle

OHIO POWER COMPANY'S RESPONSE
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL'S
DISCOVERY REQUEST
PUCO CASE NO. 13-2385-EL-SSO et al.
THIRTEENTH SET

INTERROGATORY

INT-13-317 Referring to the Company response to OCC Interrogatory No. 64, has the Company performed any study or analysis of the impact that the proposed late payment charge will have on the ability of residential customers to pay their electric bills?

RESPONSE

The Company did not perform any study or analysis beyond the review detailed in the response to OCC-INT-4-64.

Prepared by: Gary O. Spitznogle

OHIO POWER COMPANY'S RESPONSE TO
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL'S
DISCOVERY REQUEST
PUCO CASE NO. 13-2385-EL-SSO et al.
FOURTH SET

INTERROGATORIES

INT-4-045 Referring to the Direct Testimony of Pablo Vegas at page 7, have you quantified the service reliability impact from the DIR program to date?

RESPONSE

See the response to IEU INT-4-013. As previously indicated, the goals of the DIR are presented in the DIR filing, Case No. 12-3129-EL-UNC. Each program can contribute to the composite reliability total. As a whole, the DIR includes capital costs for projects that may not have an immediate impact on reliability. AEP Ohio has not conducted an analysis on impacts regarding system SAIFI or CAIDI. With that said, the following DIR programs are demonstrating improvements in specific areas:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Animal Mitigation - Station | Outage information for stations completed under Animal Mitigation Station projects reflect results of 1-11 months of actual outage data from the project completion date. With that said, results currently reflect an improvement factor of 100%. |
| Lightning Mitigation | Outage information for circuits completed under Lightning Mitigation projects reflect results of 2-9 months of actual outage data from the project completion date. With that said, results currently reflect an improvement factor of 42.54%. |
| Underground Cable Replacement | Outage information for segments completed under Underground Cable Replacement projects reflect results of 2-12 months of actual outage data from the project completion date. With that said, results currently reflect an improvement factor of 100%. |
| Small Wire Replacement | Outage information for line segments completed under Small Wire projects reflect results of 2-12 months of actual outage data from the project completion date. With that said, results currently reflect an improvement factor of 100%. |

OHIO POWER COMPANY'S RESPONSE TO
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL'S
DISCOVERY REQUEST
PUCO CASE NO. 13-2385-EL-SSO et al.
FOURTH SET

| | |
|---|---|
| OVHD Circuit Inspection and Repair | Outage information for repairs completed under Overhead Circuit Inspection and Repair projects reflect results of 1-12 months of actual outage data from the project completion date. With that said, results currently reflect an improvement factor of 22.02% |
|---|---|

Prepared by: Selwyn J. Dias

AEP OHIO OUTAGES 2012 - 2013

| Outage Cause | Events | | Customers Interrupted | | Customer Interrupted Minutes | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------------------------|------------|
| | 2012 ¹ | 2013 ² | 2012 | 2013 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Accidental Ground | 218 | 276 | 15,101 | 32,105 | 1,160,363 | 1,959,686 |
| Animal/Bird | 3,888 | 4,107 | 69,454 | 123,227 | 6,023,982 | 12,997,657 |
| Blast/Explosion/Fire | 1 | 1 | 27 | 2 | 11,880 | 426 |
| Contamination/Flashover | 53 | 41 | 1,948 | 2,658 | 435,053 | 333,312 |
| Customer Equipment | 103 | 101 | 944 | 827 | 103,558 | 88,884 |
| Distribution Source | 30 | 26 | 21,106 | 17,814 | 2,127,967 | 1,870,850 |
| Equipment/Hardware Failure | 8,533 | 8,466 | 371,807 | 458,533 | 51,328,665 | 61,732,503 |
| Fire/Police | 104 | 90 | 9,321 | 5,037 | 809,577 | 591,008 |
| Flooding/Slide | 9 | 4 | 1,694 | 430 | 59,921 | 138,944 |
| High Winds | 504 | 210 | 7,361 | 10,235 | 3,239,157 | 3,117,505 |
| Ice/Sleet/Snow | 112 | 18 | 6,970 | 419 | 1,470,960 | 68,645 |
| Lightning | 1,554 | 1,179 | 73,769 | 60,143 | 12,434,624 | 10,320,548 |
| Object on Line | 105 | 100 | 7,957 | 5,900 | 939,217 | 572,155 |
| Operations Incident | 43 | 50 | 593 | 66 | 22,690 | 7,431 |
| Other | 282 | 242 | 24,318 | 37,468 | 2,758,417 | 2,683,696 |
| Other Utility | 45 | 28 | 4,441 | 4,290 | 649,937 | 572,812 |
| Overload | 266 | 198 | 9,932 | 7,870 | 1,474,952 | 733,887 |
| Scheduled/Planned Outage | 7,115 | 13,652 | 127,868 | 172,019 | 10,255,418 | 16,311,250 |
| Station Distribution | 166 | | 137,968 | | 21,363,650 | |
| Tree/Vegetation Removal | 168 | 188 | 4,449 | 8,997 | 574,276 | 1,029,293 |
| Trees Inside ROW | 1,837 | 1,121 | 69,194 | 36,161 | 13,387,987 | 8,409,376 |
| Trees Out of ROW | 3,653 | 3,723 | 181,749 | 177,454 | 37,839,136 | 38,032,324 |
| UG, Const./Dig-Ins | 200 | 219 | 8,663 | 15,352 | 1,187,594 | 1,775,802 |
| Unbalance | 4 | 2 | 12 | 981 | 1,109 | 18,660 |
| Unknown | 2,336 | 2,422 | 84,567 | 85,835 | 8,952,639 | 9,075,224 |
| Unknown By Weather | 596 | 575 | 48,829 | 55,921 | 7,571,373 | 8,694,354 |
| Vandalism | 236 | 222 | 1,808 | 19,956 | 311,497 | 5,911,466 |
| Vehicle Accident/Auto Damage | 878 | 1,007 | 121,890 | 158,532 | 17,143,515 | 24,163,297 |
| Weather Wind Related | 247 | | 9,067 | | 2,730,650 | |

33,286 38,268 1,422,807 1,498,232 206,369,764 211,210,995

Increase from 2012 to 2013: 14.97% 5.30% 2.35%

¹ In the Matter of the Annual Report of Ohio Power Company Pursuant to Rule 10 of the Electric Service and Safety Standards, Case No. 14-0517-EL-ESS, March 31, 2014 at Pg. 80. (Attachment JDW - XXX-A.)

² In the Matter of the Annual Report of Ohio Power Company Pursuant to Rule 10 of the Electric Service and Safety Standards, Case 13-0780-EL-ESS, 4/1/2013, at Page 68, and In the Matter of the Annual Report of Columbus Southern Power Company Pursuant to Rule 10 of the Electric Service and Safety Standards, Case 13-0780-EL-ESS, 4/1/2013, at Page 40. (Attachment JDW - XXX-B.)

American Electric Power
Ohio Power Company
Rule #10
2013
Distribution System Reliability Report

6.a. 4901:1-10-10(C)(3)(a) Data Excluding Major Events And Transmission Outages

| Outage Cause | Events | Customers Interrupted | Customer Minutes Interrupted |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Accidental Ground | 276 | 32,105 | 1,959,686 |
| Animal/Bird | 4,107 | 123,227 | 12,997,657 |
| Blast/Explosion/Fire | 1 | 2 | 426 |
| Contamination/Flashover | 41 | 2,658 | 333,312 |
| Customer Equipment | 101 | 827 | 88,884 |
| Distribution Source | 26 | 17,814 | 1,870,850 |
| Equipment/Hardware Failure | 8,466 | 458,533 | 61,732,503 |
| Fire/Police | 90 | 5,037 | 591,008 |
| Flooding/Slide | 4 | 430 | 138,944 |
| High Winds | 210 | 10,235 | 3,117,505 |
| Ice/Sleet/Snow | 18 | 419 | 68,645 |
| Lightning | 1,179 | 60,143 | 10,320,548 |
| Object on Line | 100 | 5,900 | 572,155 |
| Operations Incident | 50 | 66 | 7,431 |
| Other | 242 | 37,468 | 2,683,696 |
| Other Utility | 28 | 4,290 | 572,812 |
| Overload | 198 | 7,870 | 733,887 |
| Scheduled/Planned Outage | 13,652 | 172,019 | 16,311,250 |

American Electric Power
Ohio Power Company
Rule #10
2013

Distribution System Reliability Report

6.a. 4901:1-10-10(C)(3)(a) Data Excluding Major Events And Transmission Outages ... Continued ...

| Outage Cause | Events | Customers Interrupted | Customer Minutes Interrupted |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Tree/Vegetation Removal | 188 | 8,997 | 1,029,293 |
| Trees Inside ROW | 1,121 | 36,161 | 8,409,376 |
| Trees Out of ROW | 3,723 | 177,454 | 38,032,324 |
| UG, Const./Dig-Ins | 219 | 15,352 | 1,775,802 |
| Unbalance | 2 | 981 | 18,660 |
| Unknown | 2,422 | 85,835 | 9,075,224 |
| Unknown By Weather | 575 | 55,921 | 8,694,354 |
| Vandalism | 222 | 19,956 | 5,911,466 |
| Vehicle Accident/Auto Damage | 1,007 | 158,532 | 24,163,297 |

American Electric Power
Ohio Power Company
Rule #10
2012
Distribution System Reliability Report

6.a. 4901:1-10-10(C)(3)(a) Data Excluding Major Events And Transmission Outages

| Outage Cause | Events | Customers Interrupted | Customer Minutes Interrupted |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Accidental Ground | 114 | 7,008 | 401,211 |
| Animal/Bird | 1,977 | 15,680 | 1,554,939 |
| Contamination/Flashover | 17 | 431 | 151,305 |
| Customer Equipment | 41 | 209 | 19,348 |
| Distribution Source | 6 | 7,244 | 529,335 |
| Equipment/Hardware Failure | 4,012 | 125,981 | 16,070,552 |
| Fire/Police | 55 | 5,432 | 375,351 |
| Flooding/Slide | 5 | 202 | 37,727 |
| High Winds | 504 | 7,361 | 3,239,157 |
| Ice/Sleet/Snow | 36 | 2,341 | 421,773 |
| Lightning | 869 | 29,064 | 4,851,831 |
| Load Shed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Object on Line | 66 | 4,071 | 516,492 |
| Operations Incident | 7 | 29 | 4,422 |
| Other | 99 | 6,212 | 764,177 |
| Other Utility | 24 | 1,699 | 133,444 |
| Overload | 143 | 4,270 | 559,548 |
| Scheduled/Planned Outage | 4,617 | 64,872 | 5,650,954 |

American Electric Power
Ohio Power Company
Rule #10
2012

Distribution System Reliability Report

6.a. 4901:1-10-10(C)(3)(a) Data Excluding Major Events And Transmission Outages ... Continued ...

| Outage Cause | Events | Customers Interrupted | Customer Minutes Interrupted |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Station Distribution | 106 | 82,278 | 14,773,149 |
| Tree/Vegetation Removal | 109 | 3,318 | 448,175 |
| Trees Inside ROW | 1,073 | 29,502 | 4,832,380 |
| Trees Out of ROW | 2,336 | 91,910 | 18,453,827 |
| UG, Const./Dig-Ins | 73 | 432 | 114,736 |
| Unbalance | 2 | 9 | 893 |
| Unknown | 1,120 | 22,626 | 2,344,199 |
| Unknown By Weather | 304 | 23,631 | 4,118,881 |
| Vandalism | 41 | 534 | 134,975 |
| Vehicle Accident/Auto Damage | 598 | 60,296 | 9,913,623 |

American Electric Power
AEP Ohio Transmission Company
Rule #10
2012
Distribution System Reliability Report

6.a. 4901:1-10-10(C)(3)(a) Data Excluding Major Events And Transmission Outages

| Outage Cause | Events | Customers Interrupted | Customer Minutes Interrupted |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Accidental Ground | 104 | 8,093 | 759,152 |
| Animal/Bird | 1,911 | 53,774 | 4,469,043 |
| Blast/Explosion/Fire | 1 | 27 | 11,880 |
| Contamination/Flashover | 36 | 1,517 | 283,748 |
| Customer Equipment | 62 | 735 | 84,210 |
| Distribution Source | 24 | 13,862 | 1,598,632 |
| Equipment/Hardware Failure | 4,521 | 245,826 | 35,258,113 |
| Fire/Police | 49 | 3,889 | 434,226 |
| Flooding/Slide | 4 | 1,492 | 22,194 |
| Ice/Sleet/Snow | 76 | 4,629 | 1,049,187 |
| Lightning | 685 | 44,705 | 7,582,793 |
| Load Shed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Object on Line | 39 | 3,886 | 422,725 |
| Operations Incident | 36 | 564 | 18,268 |
| Other | 183 | 18,106 | 1,994,240 |
| Other Utility | 21 | 2,742 | 516,493 |
| Overload | 123 | 5,662 | 915,404 |
| Scheduled/Planned Outage | 2,498 | 62,996 | 4,604,464 |

American Electric Power
AEP Ohio Transmission Company
Rule #10
2012
Distribution System Reliability Report

6.a. 4901:1-10-10(C)(3)(a) Data Excluding Major Events And Transmission Outages ... Continued ...

| Outage Cause | Events | Customers Interrupted | Customer Minutes Interrupted |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Station Distribution | 60 | 55,690 | 6,590,501 |
| Tree/Vegetation Removal | 59 | 1,131 | 126,101 |
| Trees Inside ROW | 764 | 39,692 | 8,555,607 |
| Trees Out of ROW | 1,317 | 89,839 | 19,385,309 |
| UG, Const./Dig-Ins | 127 | 8,231 | 1,072,858 |
| Unbalance | 2 | 3 | 216 |
| Unknown | 1,216 | 61,941 | 6,608,440 |
| Unknown By Weather | 292 | 25,198 | 3,452,492 |
| Vandalism | 195 | 1,274 | 176,522 |
| Vehicle Accident/Auto Damage | 280 | 61,594 | 7,229,892 |
| Weather, Wind Related | 247 | 9,067 | 2,730,650 |

OHIO POWER COMPANY'S RESPONSE
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL'S
DISCOVERY REQUEST
PUCO CASE NO. 13-2385-EL-SSO et al.
THIRTEENTH SET

INTERROGATORY

INT-13-310 Referring to the Company response to OCC Interrogatory No. 55, is the Company's position that it is unable to provide reliable service as measured by the current reliability performance indices in Ohio Admin. Code 4901:1-10-10 if expedited recovery of capital investments is not approved through the proposed DIR?

RESPONSE

No. The DIR will allow pro-active replacement of an aging system while providing timely investment and recovery without the time consuming process and expense of a distribution case. This pro-active replacement will benefit customers by allowing for some improved reliability in the future. Without the DIR in place reliability could decline overtime while staying in compliance with the standard.

Prepared By: Andrea E. Moore

OHIO POWER COMPANY'S RESPONSE
THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL'S
DISCOVERY REQUEST
PUCO CASE NO. 13-2385-EL-SSO et al.
NINETEENTH SET

INTERROGATORY

INT-19-350 Referring to the Direct Testimony of Mr. Spitznogle at page 12, is AEP Ohio aware of any CRES offers for residential customers currently served on the standard TOU service? If so, please identify each current offer of which AEP Ohio is aware.

RESPONSE

AEP Ohio is unaware of any CRES offers for residential TOU service.

Prepared by: Stacey D. Gabbard

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

5/6/2014 3:46:15 PM

in

Case No(s). 13-2385-EL-SSO, 13-2386-EL-AAM

Summary: Testimony Direct Testimony of James D. Williams on Behalf of the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel electronically filed by Ms. Deb J. Bingham on behalf of Grady, Maureen R. Ms.