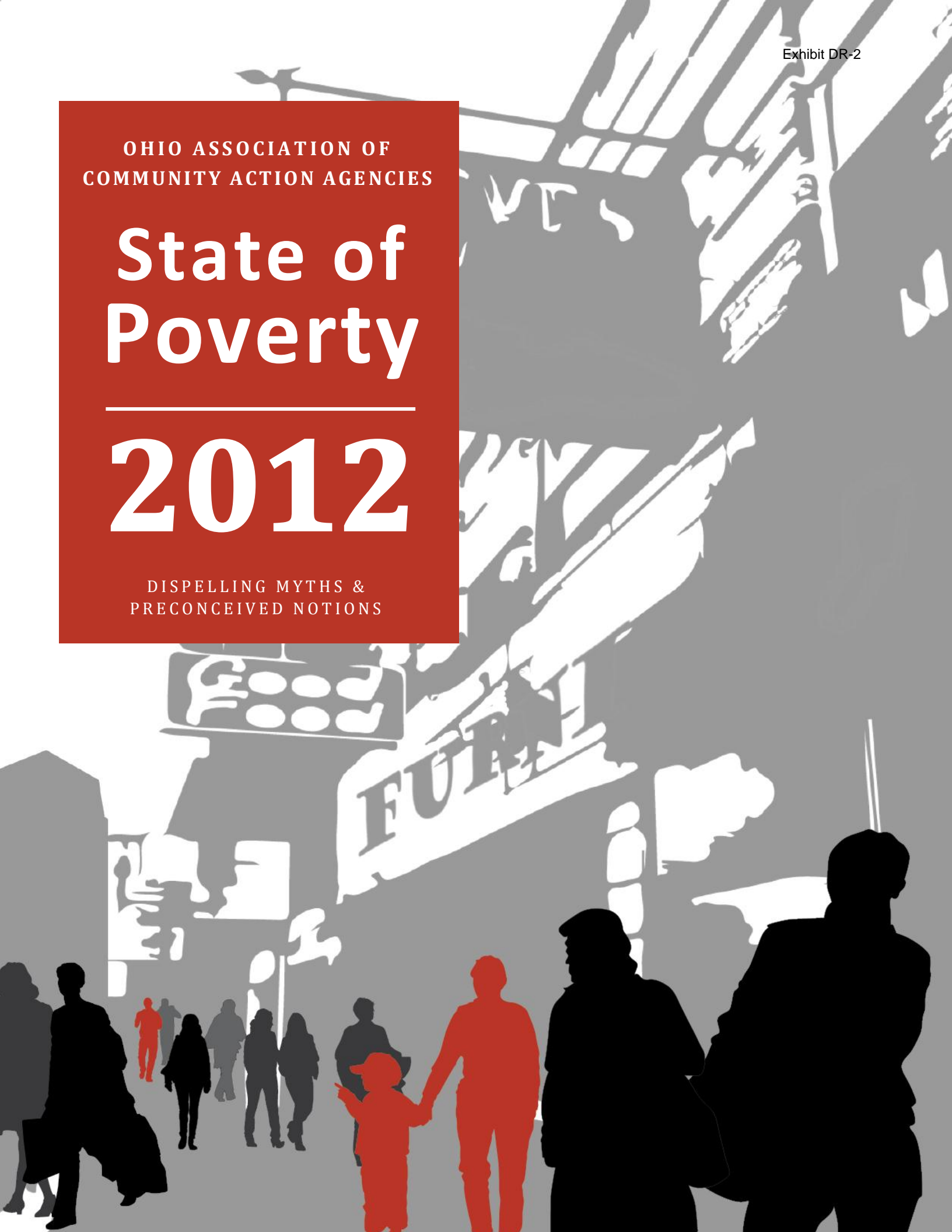


OHIO ASSOCIATION OF
COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES

State of Poverty

2012

DISPELLING MYTHS &
PRECONCEIVED NOTIONS





The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies

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The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA) exists to support and strengthen the network of Community Action Agencies that serve the needs of low-income people in all of Ohio's 88 counties. Fifty locally-governed, private non-profit Community Action Agencies make up the network, which administers over \$480,000 in resources aimed at eliminating the problems of poverty in Ohio's communities. The agencies employ more than 6,000 people and provide services to over 800,000 Ohioans. Programs include Head Start, home heating assistance, weatherization, food pantries, emergency shelters, affordable housing, transportation, meals, health clinics, and much more. The holistic approach of Community Action helps thousands of Ohioans become self-sufficient every year.



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Community Research Partners is a nonprofit research center that strengthens Ohio communities through data, information, and knowledge. CRP is a partnership of the City of Columbus, United Way of Central Ohio, The Ohio State University, and the Franklin County Commissioners. CRP is the Ohio partner in the National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership.

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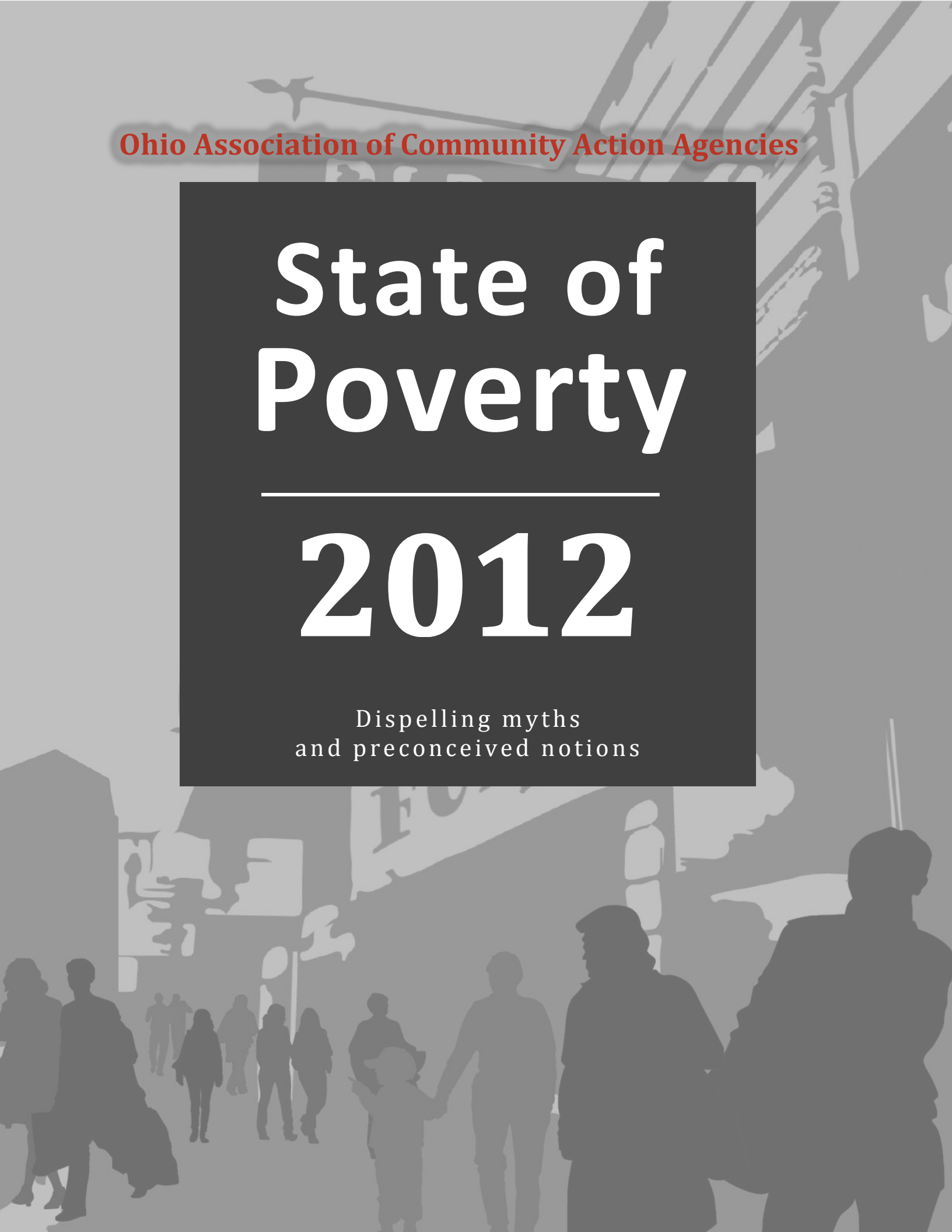
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Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies

State of Poverty

2012

Dispelling myths
and preconceived notions



The background of the entire page is a photograph of rows of empty, dark-colored stadium seats. The seats are arranged in a tiered fashion, receding into the distance towards a central aisle. The lighting is even, highlighting the texture of the seats and the perspective of the rows.

More than 1.8 million people in Ohio live in poverty.

It's a hard number to picture.

So imagine this:

The number of Ohioans now in poverty would fill the Ohio State University football stadium more than **17** times.

Think of all those seats.

Now think of *each* seat filled with 17 people: your neighbors, your friends, and the people you see in the voting line. The people who ticket you at a football game and the ones who check out your library books. Teachers in day care centers and the children your kids giggle with on the playground.

Then think of yourself.

Most of us are one catastrophe away from poverty, even if we've done all the "right" things like serve our country or complete our education. Poverty affects every neighborhood from inner city blocks to rural towns and farms to the streets of the suburbs. It hits our very youngest Ohioans and our oldest citizens. **One in three Americans will experience poverty at some time during his or her life.**

This report packs in a lot of data. The next dozen pages give you an overview of some of the Ohio people and places affected by poverty. The appendix contains information about each county in the state and provides the background detail for the facts we share. Find more information on our website at www.oacaa.org.

Table 4

You'll find out in this report that poverty happens everywhere in Ohio. But you'll also learn about a few programs from local Community Action Agencies and other organizations that can make a real difference in Ohio's communities. With supportive programs, the Ohio economy grows and businesses and people prosper because individuals and families are self-sufficient.

Defining Poverty



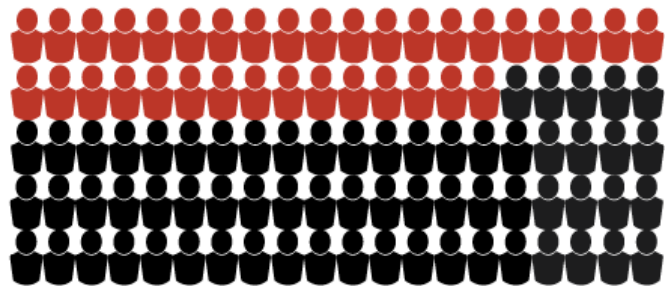
1 in 6 Ohioans lives below the federal poverty level—that's almost 2 million people.

The federal government defines the **Federal Poverty Level** each year. Created in 1965, the FPL calculations are based on the common food budgets of different household compositions (based on the number of adults in the home and the children and their ages).

Table 1, Table 4

Most programs rely on the federal definition of poverty to make decisions. But some economists argue that those standards don't reflect recent changes in the lives and necessities of Americans.

Many advocates urge the use of the **Self-Sufficiency Standard** as a measure of poverty. Self-sufficiency is the amount of income a household needs to adequately meet its basic needs without public or private assistance. This standard also takes into account an area's cost of living.



35% of all Ohio citizens have incomes below the self-sufficiency level. That's almost 4 million people.

Table 2, Table 4

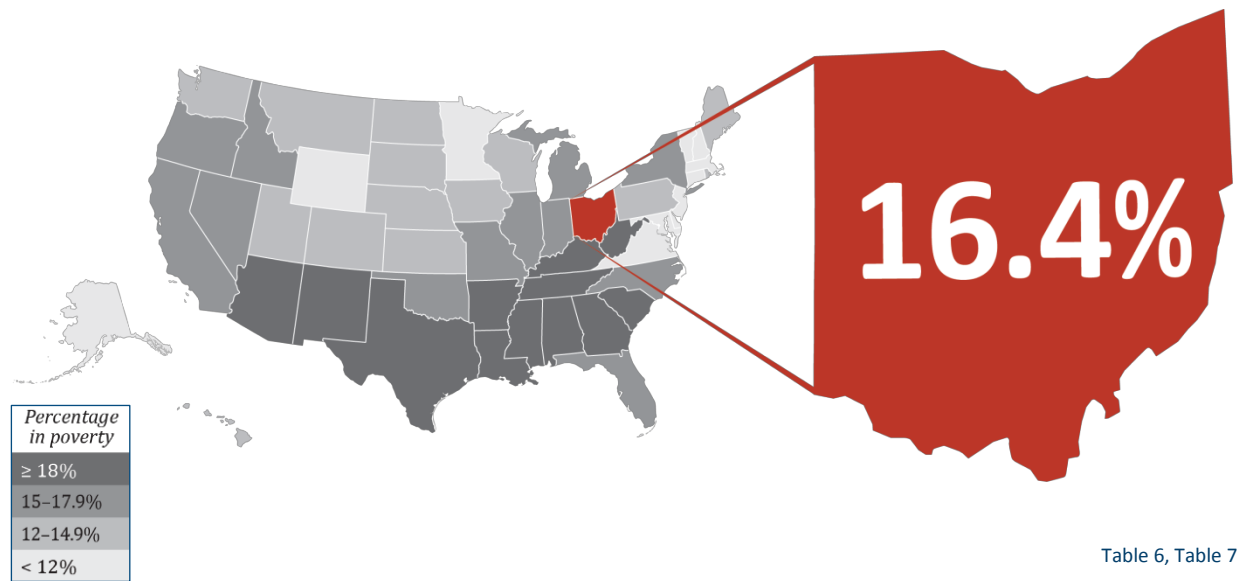


More than 1 in 4 Ohio households' savings, retirement accounts, and other assets add up to fewer than 3 months' living expenses. A job loss with extended unemployment makes survival difficult for these Ohioans.

Asset Poverty is another measure used to gauge poverty. This means a household's net worth is low enough that it cannot survive at the poverty level for three months if it loses its income. These households lack economic security.

Table 5

Ohio Poverty



Ohio's statewide poverty rate exceeds the overall national rate of 15.9%.

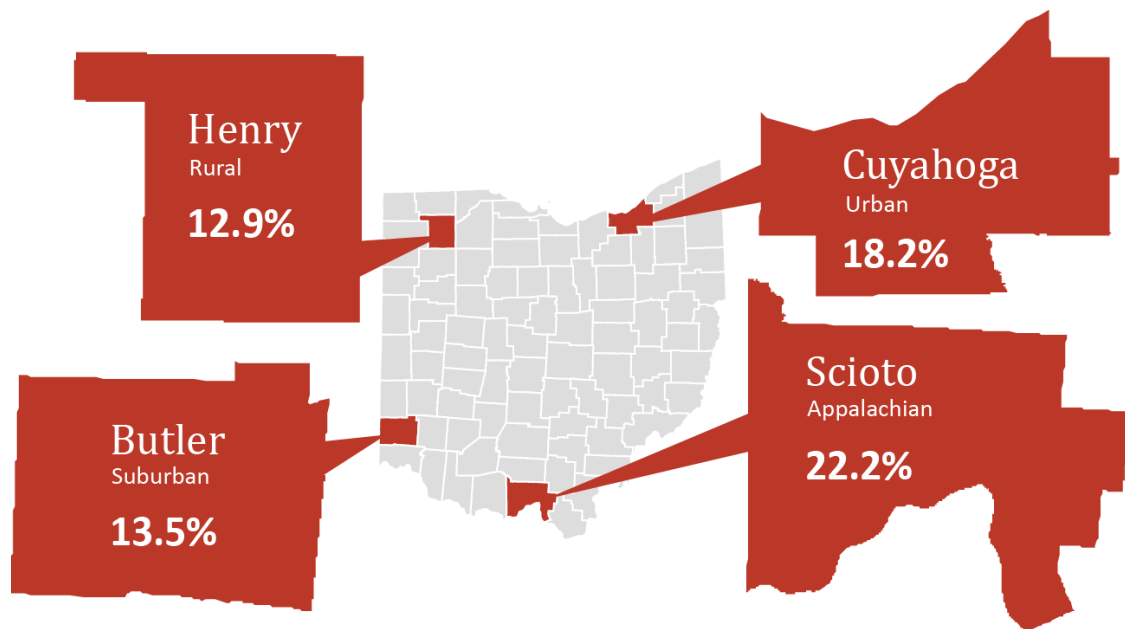


Table 9

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of people living below the poverty line in suburban counties increased by 69.9%—a larger growth than in other counties.

Table 11

Ohio Poverty

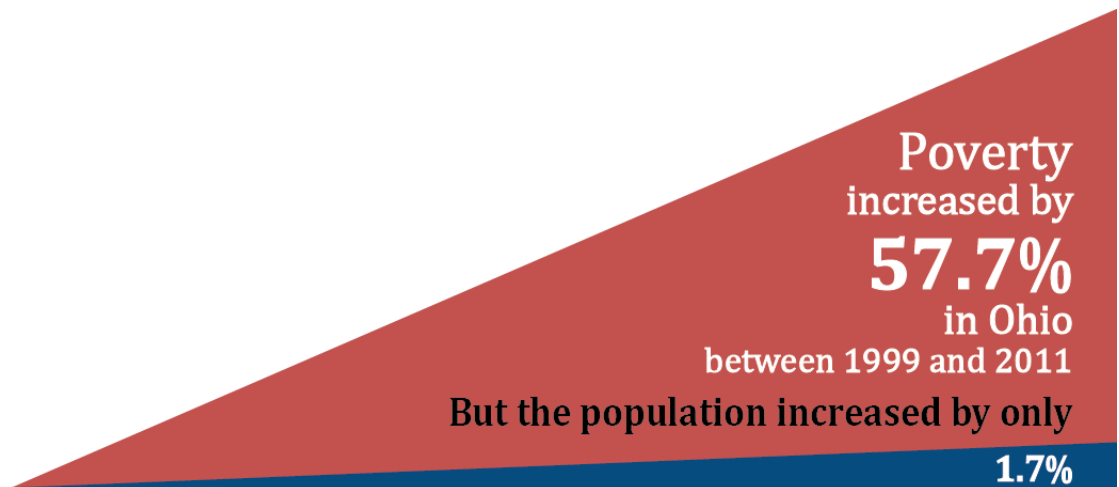


Table 8

Wages for Ohio's richest 10% increased by \$3.99 per hour in the last 22 years. At the same time, wages for Ohio's poorest workers decreased by 71¢ per hour, and wages for middle-income workers decreased by \$1.34 per hour.

Figure 4

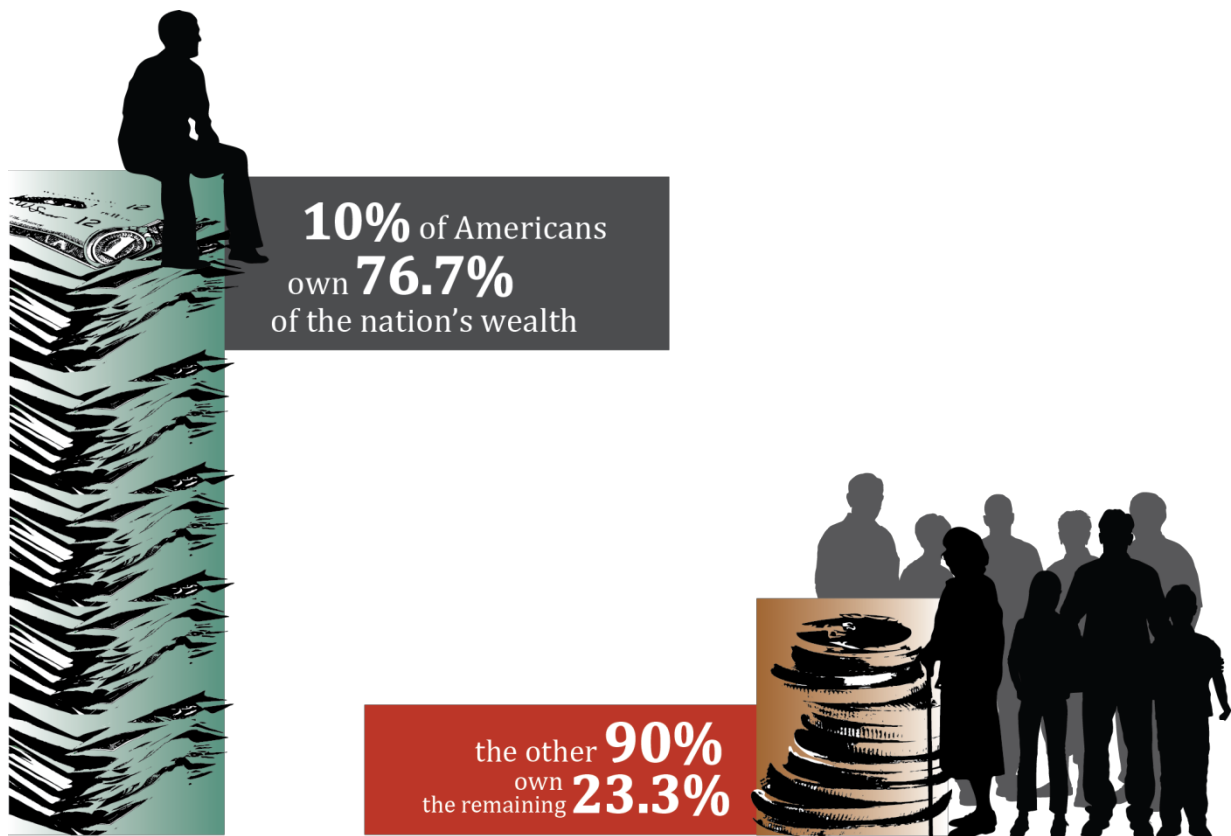


Table 15

Rising Costs

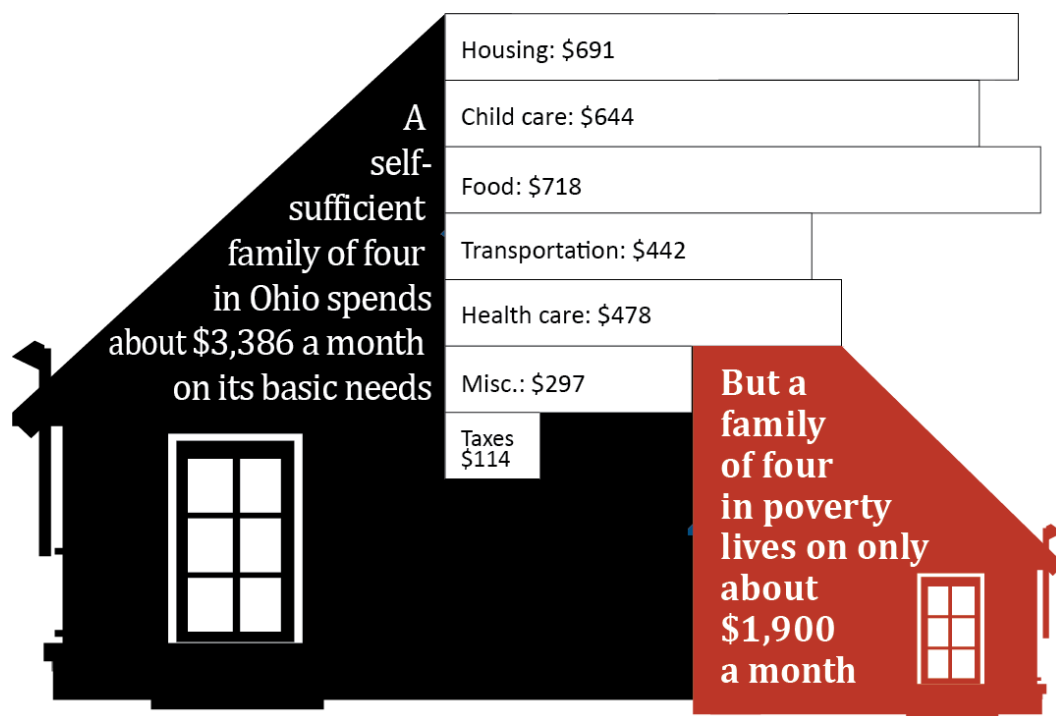


Table 2, Table 3

“Basic needs” don’t include luxuries like going to the movies, eating out, or owning extra vehicles. Nor do they include contributions to the savings accounts that might provide a cushion for any unexpected expenses.

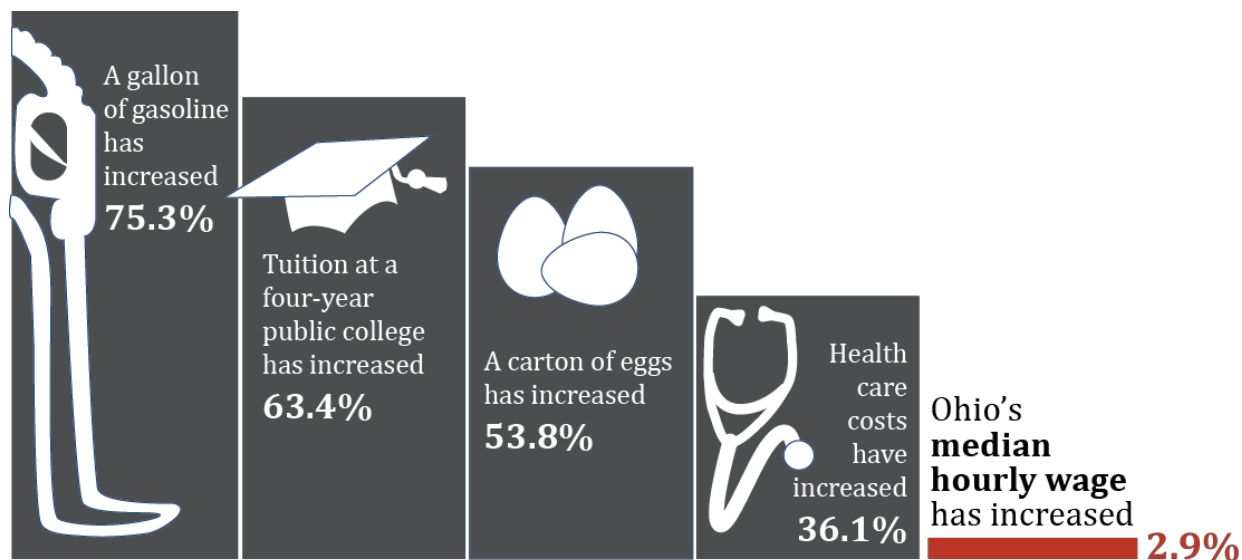


Table 18

In the last decade, costs of necessities rose by varying amounts, but Ohio’s median hourly wage did not keep pace.

Nearly 1 in 6 Ohioans lives in poverty. For a family of four, that's a household income of about \$1,900 a month. Although \$1,900 may sound like a livable wage, it fails to cover the costs of the basic necessities.

Debbie is a single mother of two young children, ages 3 and 6, in Georgetown, Ohio. She has a good job at a local restaurant, but she still struggles to support her family.

Debbie didn't own a car, which forced her to rely on others to help run errands or take her children to school activities. She caught a ride to work every day, but that meant she could not work extra hours to earn more money for her bills or to save for a car of her own.

Debbie enrolled in the By-Car program at Adams/Brown Counties Economic Opportunities Inc., her local Community Action Agency. The By-Car program is a matched savings fund: for every \$1 a participant saves toward the purchase of a used vehicle, the program contributes \$2.

As part of the program, Debbie also enrolled in the Finance Fitness program and completed Adams/Brown's three-day personal

OHIO POVERTY WORKING

In Ohio, 42.3% of people living below the federal poverty line are working either part time or full time. 100,159 individuals in poverty in Ohio work full time.

Table 16

financial literacy and consumer education training. Armed with the tools and knowledge she gained after she completed these requirements, Debbie purchased a used van for her family.

Now Debbie can rest assured that she can get to and from work as needed, she can work extra hours to earn more money, and she can take her family to and from enriching activities.

More than 115,000 Ohio single women with children worked full or part time, yet their wages did not pull them out of poverty.

Table 17

Higher Education



Table 19

1 in 12 Ohioans in poverty has a bachelor's degree or higher.

Even Ohioans who do the “right” thing by earning a college degree can find themselves faced with poverty because of circumstances beyond their control, such as a job loss, an illness, or an accident.

Frank and Jennifer worked hard to provide for their two children. Frank had a good teaching position, but his job was eliminated, and the only work he could find was as a part time pizza delivery worker. Jennifer worked irregular hours demonstrating products in retail outlets. But their dramatic reduction in income meant they fell behind in their mortgage payments.

The couple turned to the Community Action Partnership of the Greater Dayton Area for help and met with housing counselor Vicki Rish. “They came into the program at just the right time,” Ms. Rish explained. “Previously, his part time employment delivering pizzas meant that they couldn’t get mortgage assistance. The program changes allowed them to get mortgage payment assistance and rescue payment funds.” Rescue payments brought their mortgage up to date, and assistance payments will help for

up to 12 months or until their job status changes for the better. “Under the old rules, if you were unemployed and returned to work,

OHIO POVERTY UNCERTAINTY

76,907 Ohioans age 25 and older with a bachelor’s degree or higher are in poverty.

Table 19

even part time, you lost your benefit,” explained Rish. “Under the new rules, you are considered underemployed and that made Frank and Jennifer eligible to receive mortgage payment assistance.”

With the help of Community Action Agencies such as CAPGDA, families can stay in their homes while they look for work. That stabilizes families, neighborhoods, and communities in economic downturns. Thanks to the program, the couple has some peace of mind as they go through this difficult period in their lives. They don’t have to worry about losing their home any more.

Despite their service, many Ohio veterans lack access to good jobs and a comfortable living and struggle to make ends meet.

60,791
Ohio veterans live in poverty.

Table 22

David, a Navy veteran of the first Gulf War, found himself homeless after losing his job and going through a divorce. He was staying at a homeless shelter, where he could not bring his two children to visit, when he turned to WSOS Community Action for help. WSOS is one of six pilot Community Action Agencies in Ohio participating in the Ohio Vocation, Education, Training & Services (Ohio V.E.T.S.) program that offers education and training to assist veterans in finding meaningful employment at a living wage, and providing them and their families with other supportive services to help them attain self-sufficiency.

David had a background in manufacturing and through the Ohio VETS program, WSOS was able to help him

find a good job at an auto parts manufacturing plant.

"He's doing fantastic," Ken Sayre, veteran's family advocate with WSOS, said. "We have set him up to succeed. He was very motivated; he just needed to be led down the right path."

WSOS also set David up with short-term housing. Through that program, David will receive assistance with the rent for a short time, until he is financially ready to take over the payments.

"Now that David is in a stable environment, he is able to see his kids again," Ken explained. "It was so great to see the look on his face when they were reunited."

Now David has a good job and home and is with his family—all things he fought for when he served his country.



More than 10% of all homeless Ohioans are veterans.

Table 23

Children



Table 24

Nearly one out of every four Ohio children lives in poverty.



OHIO CONNECTION CHILDREN

From 1999 to 2010, the number of children in poverty grew by 232,199 children. But in 2010, there were actually 189,158 *fewer* children overall than in 1999.

Table 25

Table 24

Almost one in three Ohio children under age 6 lives in poverty.

Providing Ohio's low-income children with tools to help them excel is a crucial first step in improving their lives.

When Tristan's parents brought him to Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland Community Action Commission for Head Start—a free preschool class offered to low-income children—he was three years old and the staff was unable to understand one word that he tried to speak.

Tristan was given the National Reporting System Assessment Test, a standardized assessment for Head Start students. The test, instituted by the federal government, demonstrates whether a young child can recognize certain words, identify letters, recognize geometric shapes, and solve simple addition and subtraction problems. Tristan failed the picture naming test because the staff could not understand him. Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland had him tested and he qualified for speech therapy.

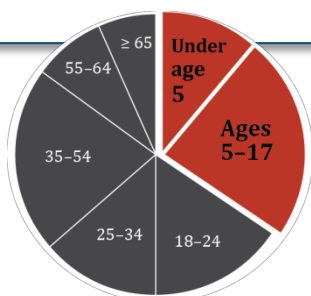
Tristan's speech therapy began right away; by the middle of his first year, the staff began to understand him and realized he was an intelligent little guy. He continued with his speech therapy for that school year and the next one. At

that time he was old enough for kindergarten, but his parents decided to keep him in Head Start for another year.

Tristan excelled in his third year of Head Start, learning every letter and their sounds and counting to 100. He was ready to move on to kindergarten.

After the first parent-teacher conference for kindergarten, Tristan's mom came back to tell the Head Start staff what his teacher had said. The teacher had told her that in all her years of teaching, she had never had a student so well prepared to start kindergarten. She also said that he was at the top of his class in all subjects and was reading at a very high level. Tristan's mom told the teacher that it was thanks to his Head Start teachers at Kno-Ho-Co-Ashland Community Action Commission.

Community programs such as Head Start provide low-income children like Tristan with a firm foundation for primary school, forming the groundwork for their successful completion of the education that prepares them for productive lives.



Children make up more than one third of Ohioans who live in poverty.

Table 13

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Defining Poverty

Table 1. Federal poverty thresholds in dollars, 2011

Household size	Number of related children under age 18								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
One person—under age 65	11,702								
Age 65 and over	10,788								
Two people—under age 65	15,063	15,504							
Age 65 and over	13,596	15,446							
Three people	17,595	18,106	18,123						
Four people	23,201	23,581	22,811	22,891					
Five people	27,979	28,386	27,517	26,844	26,434				
Six people	32,181	32,309	31,643	31,005	30,056	29,494			
Seven people	37,029	37,260	36,463	35,907	34,872	33,665	32,340		
Eight people	41,414	41,779	41,027	40,368	39,433	38,247	37,011	36,697	
Nine people or more	49,818	50,059	49,393	48,835	47,917	46,654	45,512	45,229	43,487

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Many federal and state programs use the federal poverty level (FPL) as a guide for determining who receives benefits or support. The federal poverty guidelines are based on the number of adults and related children in a household. The FPL is calculated every year for the entire country.

Table 2. Items included in the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio, 2011

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

Source: Diana M. Pearce. The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio 2011. Prepared for the Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies. Seattle, WA: University of Washington School of Social Work, May 2011, Table 1.

Defining Poverty, *continued*

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio 2011 defines the amount of income necessary to meet the basic needs of specific family types in each Ohio county. The Standard calculates the costs of six basic needs and includes the impact of taxes and tax credits. It assumes the full costs of each need, without help from public subsidies (e.g., public housing, Medicaid, or child care assistance) or private/informal assistance (e.g., unpaid babysitting by a relative or friend, food from food banks, or shared housing).

The Standard is a conservative measure. That is, it only provides the minimum to meet daily needs, and does not include any allowance for long-term needs (such as savings or college tuition), credit card or other debt repayment, purchases of major items (such as a car or refrigerator), or emergency expenses. It is a bare bones budget that provides the *minimum* income, not the average, to meet each basic need. Costs are set at a minimally adequate level to be self-sufficient, with no extras. For example, the food budget has no take-out or restaurant food, not even a pizza.

Excerpted from Pearce, pp. 1–2

Table 3. Self-sufficiency standard, Miami County, 2011

Expense	Monthly cost
Housing	\$691
Child care	\$644
Food	\$718
Transportation	\$442
Health care	\$478
Misc.	\$297
Taxes	\$114

Source: www.selfsufficiencystandard.org, Ohio data sheet, Table 55

Notes: Figures represent the self-sufficiency amounts for each expenditure for a family of two adults and two school-age children. Miami County, Ohio, was chosen because it is near the middle of the range from most to least expensive rates of self-sufficiency for this family type; that is, 44 Ohio counties were more expensive and 43 counties were less expensive. Taxes were calculated as total tax burden (\$453) minus tax credits (\$62, Earned Income Tax Credit; \$110, child care tax credit; \$167, child tax credit).

Table 4. Income to poverty ratio by age group in Ohio, 2011

	Under age 6	%	Under age 18	%	Age 18–64	%	≥ age 65	%	Total all ages	%
Total	845,830	7.5%	2,649,180	23.6%	7,005,215	62.4%	1,579,676	14.1%	11,234,071	100.0%
Under .50 (FPL)	125,781	14.9%	306,512	11.6%	511,352	7.3%	32,758	2.1%	850,622	7.6%
Under 1.00 (FPL)	249,530	29.5%	640,884	24.2%	1,082,781	15.5%	122,135	7.7%	1,845,800	16.4%
Under 2.00 (below self-sufficiency)	426,919	50.5%	1,204,451	45.5%	2,230,804	31.8%	498,542	31.6%	3,933,797	35.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- In 2011, more than 1.8 million Ohioans were in poverty.
- 3,933,797 Ohioans had incomes below the self-sufficiency level (which is roughly less than 200% FPL) in 2011.
- 850,622 persons had incomes less than half the federal poverty level for their family type—these Ohioans are in extreme poverty.

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Defining Poverty, *continued*

Table 5. State rank by asset poverty rate, 2009

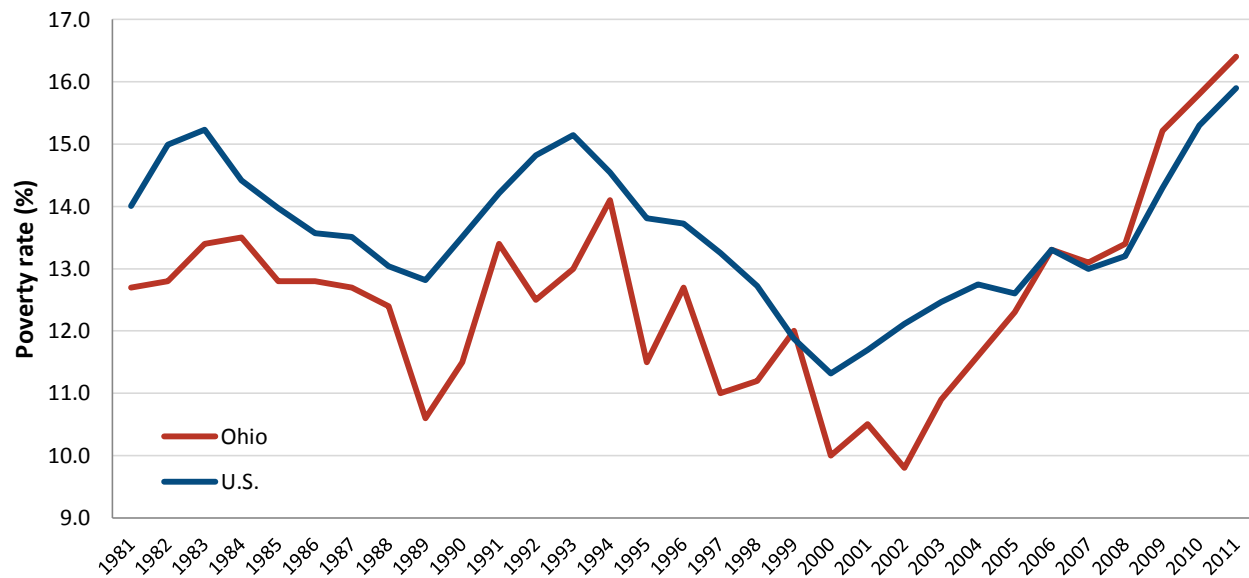
State	Percentage in asset poverty	Rank	State	Percentage in asset poverty	Rank
Vermont	15.70%	1	Connecticut	24.9%	26
Hawaii	18.70%	2	South Carolina	25.1%	27
West Virginia	18.7%	3	Arkansas	25.6%	28
Delaware	19.8%	4	Tennessee	25.8%	29
North Dakota	20.0%	5	Michigan	25.9%	30
New Hampshire	20.10%	6	Montana	26.1%	31
Maryland	20.2%	7	New Jersey	26.1%	32
Pennsylvania	20.6%	8	Indiana	26.2%	33
Virginia	20.9%	9	Illinois	26.4%	34
Wyoming	20.9%	10	Massachusetts	26.4%	35
Alaska	21.7%	11	Oklahoma	26.9%	36
South Dakota	21.70%	12	Florida	27.2%	37
Rhode Island	21.8%	13	Ohio	27.3%	38
Utah	22.0%	14	Kentucky	27.5%	39
Wisconsin	22.0%	15	North Carolina	27.6%	40
Kansas	22.2%	16	Texas	27.7%	41
Minnesota	22.5%	17	Oregon	28.2%	42
Iowa	22.9%	18	Colorado	28.9%	43
Washington	23.2%	19	New Mexico	29.4%	44
Nebraska	23.5%	20	Georgia	30.8%	45
Louisiana	23.6%	21	California	30.9%	46
Alabama	24.1%	22	Mississippi	31.9%	47
Maine	24.1%	23	Arizona	33.9%	48
Missouri	24.3%	24	New York	35.5%	49
Idaho	24.8%	25	Nevada	45.2%	50

Source: Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 4. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2009. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute.

- Asset poverty means that a household does not have sufficient net worth to subsist at the federal poverty level for three months in the absence of income (in 2009, 27.3% or more than one in four Ohio households were in asset poverty, according to the Corporation for Enterprise Development). “Assets” include a family’s home, vehicles, businesses owned, and material goods that can be sold for money to live on.
- Ohio is ranked 38 out of all 50 states and the District of Columbia for its high rate of asset poverty.
- *The 2012 Assets & Opportunity Scorecard* also shows that 44% of Ohio households are *liquid asset poor*. Liquid asset poverty is a more realistic picture of the resources families have to meet emergency needs because it excludes assets such as a home, car, or business that are not easily converted to cash (scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2012/state/oh)

Ohio Poverty

Figure 1. Poverty rate trends for Ohio and United States, 1981–2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (1981–2005) and American Community Survey 2006–2011)

Table 6. Poverty rates for Ohio and United States, 1981–2011

Year	Ohio	U.S.	Year	Ohio	U.S.
1981	12.7	14.0	1997	11.0	13.3
1982	12.8	15.0	1998	11.2	12.7
1983	13.4	15.2	1999	12.0	11.9
1984	13.5	14.4	2000	10.0	11.3
1985	12.8	14.0	2001	10.5	11.7
1986	12.8	13.6	2002	9.8	12.1
1987	12.7	13.5	2003	10.9	12.5
1988	12.4	13.0	2004	11.6	12.7
1989	10.6	12.8	2005	12.3	12.6
1990	11.5	13.5	2006	13.3	13.3
1991	13.4	14.2	2007	13.1	13.0
1992	12.5	14.8	2008	13.4	13.2
1993	13.0	15.1	2009	15.2	14.3
1994	14.1	14.5	2010	15.8	15.3
1995	11.5	13.8	2011	16.4	15.9
1996	12.7	13.7			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (1981–2005) and American Community Survey 2006–2011)

Ohio's poverty rate has generally been lower than the U.S. rate. However, in 2006, Ohio matched the nationwide rate; in 2007 and beyond, Ohio's poverty rate has been higher than the U.S. rate. In 2011, the poverty rates for both the United States and Ohio reached their highest points of the last 30 years.

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Poverty, *continued*

Table 7. State rank by poverty rate, 2011

State	Total population	Below poverty level	Poverty rate	Rank	State	Total population	Below poverty level	Poverty rate	Rank
New Hampshire	1,279,118	112,715	8.8%	1	Missouri	5,831,530	920,118	15.8%	27
Maryland	5,685,412	571,887	10.1%	2	Nevada	2,684,536	426,741	15.9%	28
New Jersey	8,646,606	897,376	10.4%	3	New York	18,954,044	3,027,342	16.0%	29
Alaska	706,860	73,905	10.5%	4	Indiana	6,318,942	1,011,017	16.0%	30
Connecticut	3,471,802	377,856	10.9%	5	Ohio	11,234,071	1,845,800	16.4%	31
Wyoming	554,314	62,629	11.3%	6	Idaho	1,550,082	255,027	16.5%	32
Vermont	601,236	69,075	11.5%	7	California	36,941,931	6,118,803	16.6%	33
Virginia	7,854,282	905,914	11.5%	8	Florida	18,652,057	3,173,456	17.0%	34
Massachusetts	6,367,148	738,514	11.6%	9	Oklahoma	3,678,924	633,298	17.2%	35
Delaware	882,353	104,831	11.9%	10	Oregon	3,794,213	662,283	17.5%	36
Minnesota	5,222,556	621,970	11.9%	11	Michigan	9,656,260	1,693,294	17.5%	37
Hawaii	1,338,543	161,290	12.0%	12	North Carolina	9,406,091	1,680,963	17.9%	38
North Dakota	660,473	80,882	12.2%	13	Tennessee	6,246,380	1,142,299	18.3%	39
Iowa	2,963,602	378,864	12.8%	14	Texas	25,071,125	4,628,758	18.5%	40
Wisconsin	5,554,349	725,797	13.1%	15	West Virginia	1,802,655	334,885	18.6%	41
Nebraska	1,789,275	234,710	13.1%	16	South Carolina	4,538,298	856,938	18.9%	42
Colorado	5,002,128	674,195	13.5%	17	Arizona	6,336,449	1,203,501	19.0%	43
Utah	2,771,344	374,859	13.5%	18	Alabama	4,687,363	892,483	19.0%	44
Pennsylvania	12,328,566	1,695,996	13.8%	19	Georgia	9,550,271	1,827,743	19.1%	45
Kansas	2,786,855	383,467	13.8%	20	Kentucky	4,238,283	811,277	19.1%	46
Washington	6,687,073	929,258	13.9%	21	Arkansas	2,856,663	555,876	19.5%	47
South Dakota	794,872	110,681	13.9%	22	Louisiana	4,445,400	908,375	20.4%	48
Maine	1,291,650	182,448	14.1%	23	New Mexico	2,042,530	439,914	21.5%	49
Rhode Island	1,009,941	148,819	14.7%	24	Mississippi	2,884,215	650,524	22.6%	50
Montana	974,025	144,054	14.8%	25					
Illinois	12,566,914	1,879,965	15.0%	26					

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 8. Change in poverty in Ohio, 1999–2011

	1999	2005	2011	Change 1999–2011	% change 1999–2011
Population for whom poverty status is determined	11,046,987	11,117,437	11,234,071	187,084	1.7%
Persons below the poverty level	1,170,698	1,450,650	1,845,800	675,102	57.7%

Source: U.S. Decennial Census, 2000; American Community Survey, 2005, 2011

Although the Ohio population has increased by 187,084 persons—only 1.7%—since 1999, the number of persons in Ohio who live below the poverty level has increased by 675,102 persons—a 57.7% increase since 1999.

Ohio Counties

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties

	Ohio	Adams	Allen	Ashland	Ashtabula	Athens
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	11,544,951	28,456	106,094	53,153	101,345	64,769
² Population living in group quarters	306,063	326	4,236	2,932	3,184	10,028
² Minority population (%)	18.4	2.8	17.2	3.3	9.0	8.8
¹ Population change 2002–2011	143,522	369	-4,490	2,142	-2,402	396
¹ Percentage change (%)	1.3	1.3	-4.2	4.0	-2.3	0.6
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	10.0	31.6	8.8	8.4	9.6	20.0
³ In 1979 (%)	10.3	24.7	10.5	8.8	9.1	21.6
³ In 1989 (%)	12.5	28.5	12.7	11.3	16.1	28.7
³ In 1999 (%)	10.6	17.4	12.1	9.5	12.1	27.4
⁴ In 2009 (%)	15.2	21.4	18.8	16.7	17.5	34.7
⁴ In 2010 (%)	15.8	22.8	18.7	15.6	16.1	24.8
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	1,779,032	6,428	18,766	7,943	15,771	13,710
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	14.2	23.0	16.3	15.6	15.7	30.3
² Male (%)	12.8	22.1	15.0	14.8	14.3	30.9
² Female (%)	15.5	23.8	17.6	16.3	17.0	29.8
² Under age 5 (%)	25.0	36.3	31.3	30.7	27.8	39.1
² Under age 18 (%)	20.2	30.0	25.1	26.6	21.7	29.6
² Age 65 and over (%)	8.3	16.8	6.8	7.9	9.2	9.2
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	11.0	22.5	12.1	15.1	14.0	29.2
² Black/African American (%)	31.4	43.9	40.5	24.1	42.5	52.4
² Asian (%)	12.1	-	30.0	55.8	21.5	39.7
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	26.8	14.1	28.4	20.9	34.8	44.4
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	6.5	9.0	8.1	5.2	8.1	16.8
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	31.8	48.4	34.3	36.1	39.3	51.1
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	397,000	1,200	3,600	1,800	4,000	2,100
⁵ Unemployment rate	6.8	10.0	7.1	6.9	8.4	8.0
⁶ SNAP recipients	1,756,386	7,244	15,746	6,036	19,850	10,662
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	2,068,876	9,000	19,903	7,991	23,220	11,425
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	666,342	5,876	6,921	2,026	7,568	5,120
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	23,186	1,943	2,359	1,486	2,286	2,126
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	17.0	47.4	18.9	15.8	18.9	18.8
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	529,745	978	4,677	1,547	3,997	5,081
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	40.9	42.9	43.8	41.7	42.3	59.9
⁹ Foreclosure filings	71,556	95	472	249	708	147
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	14.0	7.4	10.5	11.3	15.4	5.6

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE); (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011; (7) Ohio Department of Development, Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011; (8) Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Family Health Survey 2008; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, “Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Auglaize	Belmont	Brown	Butler	Carroll	Champaign
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	45,838	70,151	44,687	369,999	28,782	39,795
² Population living in group quarters	723	4831	368	14669	632	424
² Minority population (%)	2.8	6.3	2.8	14.7	2.5	5.6
¹ Population change 2002–2011	-71	-2,071	1,062	28,271	-515	220
¹ Percentage change (%)	-0.2	-3.0	2.5	8.4	-1.8	0.6
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	7.3	12.8	17.7	9.2	12.6	9.0
³ In 1979 (%)	6.5	9.3	15.0	9.8	9.9	9.9
³ In 1989 (%)	6.3	17.4	14.2	10.6	11.7	8.8
³ In 1999 (%)	6.2	14.6	11.6	8.7	11.4	7.6
⁴ In 2009 (%)	8.5	16.8	13.0	13.2	13.5	10.2
⁴ In 2010 (%)	9.4	16.3	13.0	13.5	16.6	13.1
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	4,260	10,809	5,744	48,197	4,701	5,132
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	7.2	15.2	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.9
² Male (%)	6.1	12.7	11.3	11.4	10.8	11.0
² Female (%)	8.3	17.6	13.5	14.1	14.4	14.7
² Under age 5 (%)	14.1	28.9	24.9	19.9	18.3	26.4
² Under age 18 (%)	9.5	24.4	18.2	16.1	18.7	18.4
² Age 65 and over (%)	4.6	9.1	8.4	6.8	7.1	6.3
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	6.9	14.4	12.3	11.3	12.3	12.0
² Black/African American (%)	63.9	28.3	2.9	23.3	33.1	21.7
² Asian (%)	1.1	5.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	12.1	42.8	8.8	21.0	6.4	27.7
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	3.0	5.9	5.3	6.4	4.7	5.2
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	24.3	36.9	32.8	28.3	34.7	28.9
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	1,400	2,500	1,800	12,800	1,000	1,400
⁵ Unemployment rate	5.2	7.3	7.9	6.6	6.9	7.4
⁶ SNAP recipients	4,477	10,257	7,620	45,844	4,139	5,142
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	6,269	13,443	9,948	56,624	5,368	6,695
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	2,053	5,573	4,238	11,759	2,607	2,710
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	972	2,105	1,195	3,500	1,139	1,342
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	12.0	21.9	18.3	12.4	22.1	18.7
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	1,260	2,094	1,016	15,728	703	1,257
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	33.7	32.6	35.4	42.8	38.7	37.9
⁹ Foreclosure filings	216	205	294	2,544	132	224
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	11.1	6.3	15.5	17.3	9.7	13.4

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Clark	Clermont	Clinton	Columbiana	Coshocton	Crawford
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	137,691	199,139	41,927	107,570	36,955	43,389
² Population living in group quarters	3018	1633	916	4162	210	578
² Minority population (%)	14.2	5.0	6.2	5.0	3.4	3.4
¹ Population change 2002–2011	-5,648	17,480	1,677	-4,056	-1,101	-3,786
¹ Percentage change (%)	-3.9	9.6	4.1	-3.7	-3.0	-8.2
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	9.6	8.3	13.2	10.0	14.4	9.2
³ In 1979 (%)	11.6	8.1	11.2	9.6	10.2	10.4
³ In 1989 (%)	13.4	8.7	12.3	15.9	13.2	11.6
³ In 1999 (%)	10.7	7.1	8.6	11.5	9.1	10.4
⁴ In 2009 (%)	16.3	10.4	11.9	16.4	14.6	14.9
⁴ In 2010 (%)	20.0	9.6	15.7	17.7	20.4	16.5
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	26,991	18,790	6,392	18,389	7,409	7,088
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	15.9	9.3	14.0	16.0	17.0	13.0
² Male (%)	14.3	8.5	13.5	14.8	14.8	11.2
² Female (%)	17.4	10.0	14.5	17.1	19.2	14.7
² Under age 5 (%)	30.8	15.3	28.3	30.7	36.1	34.5
² Under age 18 (%)	24.5	12.6	18.6	25.6	26.0	21.3
² Age 65 and over (%)	7.4	5.5	7.9	6.4	8.3	6.2
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	13.5	8.9	12.5	15.5	16.7	12.9
² Black/African American (%)	30.4	16.9	30.3	25.5	11.0	7.4
² Asian (%)	6.6	12.2	0.4	0.0	90.7	0.0
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	31.6	13.5	58.3	31.2	13.3	24.3
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	7.3	4.3	6.2	6.7	7.9	5.9
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	36.1	23.6	34.0	37.9	40.3	35.8
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	4,900	6,700	1,700	3,900	1,500	1,600
⁵ Unemployment rate	7.2	6.2	9.8	7.6	9.2	8.0
⁶ SNAP recipients	26,974	20,845	6,976	17,482	6,649	7,946
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	31,733	28,447	8,800	21,091	7,635	9,567
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	8,796	6,778	4,162	8,740	3,607	3,753
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	2,906	2,634	1,661	2,816	1,237	1,904
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	20.1	15.5	21.1	25.6	19.7	31.1
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	6,355	5,500	1,748	3,956	1,194	1,390
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	41.6	35.2	39.1	43	35.9	31.2
⁹ Foreclosure filings	881	1,153	264	534	317	262
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	14.3	14.4	14.6	11.3	19.1	12.9

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Cuyahoga	Darke	Defiance	Delaware	Erie	Fairfield
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	1,270,294	52,809	38,884	178,341	76,751	147,066
² Population living in group quarters	28758	629	667	2915	1736	2414
² Minority population (%)	37.8	2.9	11.8	11.2	14.6	10.3
¹ Population change 2002–2011	-119,770	-1,306	-1,271	56,535	-2,693	19,081
¹ Percentage change (%)	-8.7	-2.5	-3.3	44.5	-3.4	14.8
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	9.9	9.7	8.7	7.8	7.9	10.8
³ In 1979 (%)	11.5	9.0	7.1	6.7	8.0	7.2
³ In 1989 (%)	13.8	9.0	8.8	5.7	9.0	8.8
³ In 1999 (%)	13.1	8.0	5.6	3.8	8.3	5.9
⁴ In 2009 (%)	18.9	11.9	11.9	5.1	14.6	11.8
⁴ In 2010 (%)	18.2	12.1	11.5	5.8	14.9	11.2
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	227,716	6,342	4,397	10,037	11,220	16,062
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	16.4	10.6	12.7	4.6	12.5	10.4
² Male (%)	14.8	8.9	11.2	4.2	11.0	9.3
² Female (%)	17.8	12.3	14.1	4.9	13.9	11.5
² Under age 5 (%)	28.3	14.3	27.0	5.0	23.4	16.4
² Under age 18 (%)	24.7	14.5	18.0	4.8	17.1	14.7
² Age 65 and over (%)	10.9	8.1	7.1	5.4	8.5	6.7
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	8.9	10.3	11.7	4.5	10.3	9.9
² Black/African American (%)	30.4	15.7	22.4	8.3	26.9	13.6
² Asian (%)	12.2	10.6	7.1	1.8	4.3	5.4
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	29.5	26.2	24.0	8.3	19.9	18.0
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	7.6	4.2	5.3	2.1	4.9	4.5
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	34.2	31.2	31.4	13.0	29.6	25.3
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	46,800	1,600	1,300	4,600	2,500	4,500
⁵ Unemployment rate	7.3	6.1	6.8	4.9	5.5	6.0
⁶ SNAP recipients	260,658	5,210	5,195	8,197	11,592	18,688
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	268,277	7,412	6,919	10,795	13,215	22,342
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	90,950	2,945	2,601	2,682	4,874	7,846
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	8,401	1,716	1,171	2,085	1,841	2,123
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	17.6	21.3	14.3	7.6	17.8	10.2
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	82,333	1,298	1,112	2,921	3,286	4,802
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	43.7	31.9	39.7	30.2	41.7	39
⁹ Foreclosure filings	11,544	198	191	886	444	795
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	18.5	8.7	11.4	13.8	11.7	13.7

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Fayette	Franklin	Fulton	Gallia	Geauga	Greene
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	28,985	1,178,799	42,510	30,970	93,228	162,846
² Population living in group quarters	409	22405	374	1020	1722	9631
² Minority population (%)	5.9	31.6	9.1	5.7	3.7	14.3
¹ Population change 2002–2011	-3	90,692	-52	-182	6,596	11,028
¹ Percentage change (%)	0.0	8.3	-0.1	-0.6	7.1	7.3
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	16.1	10.7	6.2	22.8	5.9	7.4
³ In 1979 (%)	14.4	12.3	8.1	14.9	4.7	7.9
³ In 1989 (%)	16.2	13.0	6.2	22.5	5.6	9.5
³ In 1999 (%)	10.1	11.6	5.4	18.1	4.6	8.5
⁴ In 2009 (%)	20.3	18.4	9.1	20.9	7.9	12.3
⁴ In 2010 (%)	16.2	18.8	10.9	18.2	7.8	13.1
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	4,607	213,899	4,581	5,463	7,207	20,032
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	17.4	17.0	10.5	21.3	7.6	11.4
² Male (%)	17.1	16.0	9.4	19.5	6.6	10.2
² Female (%)	17.7	18.0	11.5	23.0	8.6	12.6
² Under age 5 (%)	34.4	27.0	19.0	38.7	13.6	20.6
² Under age 18 (%)	22.6	23.0	14.4	30.7	10.8	15.3
² Age 65 and over (%)	9.6	9.4	5.4	14.9	6.4	5.1
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	18.1	12.0	9.3	20.6	7.3	9.7
² Black/African American (%)	5.1	30.6	15.4	44.5	28.0	35.6
² Asian (%)	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	6.5
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	5.5	28.7	24.3	27.8	14.4	10.2
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	6.0	9.0	4.5	8.2	3.2	5.7
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	37.6	33.8	29.2	44.6	21.9	24.1
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	1,100	37,700	1,500	1,100	2,700	5,300
⁵ Unemployment rate	6.9	6.0	6.7	8.4	5.3	6.7
⁶ SNAP recipients	5,466	198,835	3,994	6,915	3,859	13,589
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	6,958	235,648	5,990	8,146	5,915	18,875
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	2,530	54,357	2,124	3,647	2,148	4,994
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	911	8,073	827	955	1,839	1,972
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	20.2	18.9	7.5	20.9	10.7	7.8
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	1,289	73,479	905	1,310	1,493	8,011
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	35.4	40	32.7	51.8	36.6	44.2
⁹ Foreclosure filings	181	7,834	222	100	463	765
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	14.3	15.0	12.8	7.2	12.8	11.4

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Guernsey	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison	Henry
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	39,927	800,362	75,056	32,020	15,850	28,064
² Population living in group quarters	276	17679	1936	2248	205	741
² Minority population (%)	4.6	31.6	9.0	3.8	4.1	8.1
¹ Population change 2002–2011	-1,069	4,482	2,713	-180	-459	-694
¹ Percentage change (%)	-2.6	0.5	3.7	-0.6	-2.9	-2.4
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	14.7	11.2	7.2	14.5	17.3	7.9
³ In 1979 (%)	12.6	11.3	6.5	12.9	11.0	5.7
³ In 1989 (%)	17.5	13.3	7.3	16.4	19.7	7.0
³ In 1999 (%)	16.0	11.8	7.5	13.2	13.3	7.0
⁴ In 2009 (%)	20.5	15.2	11.0	16.2	17.7	10.8
⁴ In 2010 (%)	19.1	18.5	11.9	17.2	17.8	12.9
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	7,551	144,741	8,671	5,102	2,765	3,572
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	17.3	15.4	11.4	16.2	18.4	10.6
² Male (%)	14.9	13.8	10.2	16.2	16.4	9.6
² Female (%)	19.6	16.8	12.4	16.2	20.4	11.6
² Under age 5 (%)	33.4	28.9	22.5	24.9	34.4	18.0
² Under age 18 (%)	26.7	22.9	15.2	18.5	26.3	13.5
² Age 65 and over (%)	9.5	9.0	5.7	6.0	12.6	5.9
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	16.9	8.6	9.9	15.7	17.5	9.6
² Black/African American (%)	27.9	31.6	37.6	26.3	28.6	23.1
² Asian (%)	4.3	12.1	7.3	6.4	53.8	0.0
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	0.0	34.7	30.2	36.9	30.0	21.5
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	8.2	7.3	5.0	9.0	5.5	4.4
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	38.2	30.9	29.7	35.5	37.6	29.1
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	1,400	28,100	2,200	1,000	600	1,000
⁵ Unemployment rate	7.4	6.8	5.6	7.0	8.0	6.5
⁶ SNAP recipients	8,101	130,662	7,622	3,753	2,838	2,715
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	10,063	149,185	10,404	5,427	3,434	4,100
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	5,297	28,052	3,952	2,052	2,010	1,639
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	1,702	6,521	1,812	303	908	797
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	27.6	16.4	17.1	5.6	33.3	11.1
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	1,611	49,756	3,079	1,367	572	551
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	41.4	41.7	38	44.1	46.1	27.7
⁹ Foreclosure filings	198	5,834	336	172	56	111
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	10.3	15.4	10.2	13.1	6.9	9.3

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Highland	Hocking	Holmes	Huron	Jackson	Jefferson	Knox
Population and population change							
¹ Total population 2011	43,433	29,394	42,746	59,496	33,186	68,828	61,275
² Population living in group quarters	491	793	841	830	181	2651	3368
² Minority population (%)	3.9	2.8	1.7	8.0	3.2	8.7	3.7
¹ Population change 2002–2011	721	471	2,329	-94	797	-5,912	4,767
¹ Percentage change (%)	1.7	1.7	5.8	-0.2	2.4	-8.2	8.5
Poverty rates, historic and recent							
³ In 1969 (%)	18.7	18.2	20.2	8.5	24.6	10.7	10.7
³ In 1979 (%)	15.0	12.4	18.2	7.5	16.6	10.2	11.6
³ In 1989 (%)	16.5	15.7	17.2	9.5	24.2	17.1	12.5
³ In 1999 (%)	11.8	13.5	12.9	8.5	16.5	15.1	10.1
⁴ In 2009 (%)	16.5	16.8	15.0	12.4	22.9	17.6	13.2
⁴ In 2010 (%)	18.6	16.2	16.5	14.0	22.5	18.6	16.5
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	7,972	4,635	6,858	8,202	7,377	12,532	9,490
Poverty rates, 5-year averages							
² Overall (%)	16.2	15.3	13.3	14.5	23.3	17.7	13.1
² Male (%)	14.8	13.1	12.0	13.0	20.3	15.4	11.9
² Female (%)	17.5	17.5	14.6	16.0	26.2	19.8	14.2
² Under age 5 (%)	27.9	31.9	23.5	27.3	37.5	35.6	23.4
² Under age 18 (%)	22.2	20.7	18.9	23.3	36.5	29.5	18.8
² Age 65 and over (%)	12.7	10.8	6.9	7.0	11.5	7.7	9.5
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	14.9	15.1	13.3	12.7	22.9	15.5	12.9
² Black/African American (%)	48.4	7.7	16.1	19.8	25.9	42.5	42.9
² Asian (%)	0.0	14.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	6.1	4.0
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	40.5	16.7	18.5	45.9	46.8	40.0	11.7
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	6.6	5.6	5.0	6.0	10.1	9.1	5.9
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	40.7	37.8	42.0	34.3	48.5	38.3	33.7
Other measures of economic need							
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	1,700	1,000	900	2,200	1,200	3,300	1,900
⁵ Unemployment rate	9.3	7.2	4.5	8.0	8.5	10.6	6.5
⁶ SNAP recipients	9,122	5,921	2,041	9,036	7,440	12,287	8,106
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	10,707	7,053	3,958	11,475	9,471	14,197	10,360
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	5,221	3,518	1,267	5,141	5,096	7,702	3,525
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	1,660	1,106	1,607	2,150	1,232	2,145	1,604
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	25.4	18.0	26.9	28.4	18.8	19.5	16.2
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	1,532	915	596	1,979	1,333	2,945	2,136
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	39.6	37.1	29	37.8	37.6	43.5	42.2
⁹ Foreclosure filings	262	152	105	303	157	280	421
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	13.7	11.5	7.8	12.1	10.8	8.5	17.0

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Lake	Lawrence	Licking	Logan	Lorain	Lucas
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	229,885	62,489	167,248	45,688	301,614	440,005
² Population living in group quarters	2754	1118	3589	873	10097	8469
² Minority population (%)	8.5	4.5	7.1	5.2	19.3	28.1
¹ Population change 2002–2011	6,255	596	12,215	311	18,442	1,679
¹ Percentage change (%)	2.7	1.0	8.2	0.7	6.4	0.4
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	4.3	20.2	10.9	12.7	7.5	9.8
³ In 1979 (%)	4.0	15.2	8.1	11.1	8.4	11.5
³ In 1989 (%)	4.9	23.5	10.5	10.5	11.5	15.3
³ In 1999 (%)	5.1	18.9	7.5	9.3	9.0	13.9
⁴ In 2009 (%)	8.2	19.6	11.7	14.0	14.4	18.7
⁴ In 2010 (%)	9.6	21.4	12.4	16.9	14.3	19.8
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	21,826	13,149	20,190	7,644	41,612	85,269
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	8.1	19.4	11.1	14.8	13.1	18.0
² Male (%)	7.4	18.1	10.0	12.8	11.9	16.3
² Female (%)	8.7	20.7	12.2	16.7	14.3	19.6
² Under age 5 (%)	17.5	36.9	22.0	34.5	26.3	30.7
² Under age 18 (%)	13.0	28.0	15.7	25.3	20.5	25.4
² Age 65 and over (%)	4.4	11.9	6.5	7.1	8.0	8.7
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	6.4	19.3	10.3	13.8	8.9	12.0
² Black/African American (%)	25.7	22.1	22.3	24.4	39.8	37.4
² Asian (%)	1.5	0.0	3.1	5.7	3.5	16.7
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	35.2	0.0	18.8	36.7	30.5	28.6
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	3.9	6.8	4.5	5.1	6.1	8.7
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	22.3	42.6	27.4	33.9	28.8	37.0
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	7,800	2,100	5,200	1,500	11,200	15,900
⁵ Unemployment rate	6.0	7.4	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.6
⁶ SNAP recipients	21,221	13,967	20,993	7,305	41,431	90,386
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	25,208	16,961	26,367	8,359	49,061	101,310
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	6,962	8,030	7,238	3,691	12,611	30,895
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	3,346	1,916	2,755	1,652	3,752	4,851
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	14.2	23.6	12.9	19.2	15.9	19.5
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	7,715	1,996	5,386	1,718	11,280	26,065
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	37.7	35.9	36.7	38.7	41.7	44.9
⁹ Foreclosure filings	1,609	216	983	278	1,742	3,237
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	16.0	7.8	14.4	12.0	13.9	16.0

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Madison	Mahoning	Marion	Medina	Meigs	Mercer
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	43,401	237,270	66,212	173,262	23,680	40,838
² Population living in group quarters	5476	6538	5668	1161	0	327
² Minority population (%)	9.8	22.0	9.9	5.0	2.7	3.0
¹ Population change 2002–2011	2,418	-21,320	-844	20,429	-275	-253
¹ Percentage change (%)	6.0	-8.5	-1.3	12.9	-1.2	-0.6
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	11.2	9.2	9.1	5.2	23.9	7.7
³ In 1979 (%)	9.7	11.0	10.7	4.4	16.7	7.4
³ In 1989 (%)	8.4	15.9	12.7	5.5	26.0	6.7
³ In 1999 (%)	7.8	12.5	9.7	4.6	19.8	6.4
⁴ In 2009 (%)	14.2	18.3	17.3	6.6	20.0	9.1
⁴ In 2010 (%)	15.0	17.1	19.3	7.6	23.5	9.6
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	5,726	39,360	11,776	12,951	5,518	3,857
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	11.7	16.6	17.3	6.3	20.8	8.3
² Male (%)	12.1	14.6	15.5	5.1	18.3	7.3
² Female (%)	11.3	18.4	19.1	7.4	23.3	9.3
² Under age 5 (%)	19.9	32.4	36.4	10.1	44.2	15.1
² Under age 18 (%)	16.1	25.9	24.6	8.6	31.9	8.9
² Age 65 and over (%)	6.1	10.0	9.4	5.6	12.3	7.7
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	10.2	11.0	16.0	5.5	20.2	8.3
² Black/African American (%)	46.1	39.6	39.5	34.9	50.8	0.0
² Asian (%)	12.3	24.4	5.8	11.8	66.7	7.4
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	45.7	31.5	29.9	11.1	58.4	8.8
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	5.3	6.9	6.4	2.5	7.9	2.9
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	29.6	36.0	39.6	17.9	47.0	25.2
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	1,300	8,200	2,200	5,500	1,000	1,000
⁵ Unemployment rate	6.3	7.3	7.5	5.7	11.1	4.1
⁶ SNAP recipients	5,152	46,566	11,886	10,432	5,530	3,224
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	6,275	49,946	13,853	14,643	6,299	4,549
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	2,461	19,730	4,576	4,818	3,017	1,994
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	1,183	3,066	1,614	2,555	1,249	665
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	16.0	15.0	16.3	10.5	29.4	8.7
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	1,200	11,137	2,841	4,230	634	1,033
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	31.2	45	43	38.4	45.1	37.4
⁹ Foreclosure filings	146	1,381	388	906	60	117
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	9.2	12.3	14.0	13.4	5.4	6.7

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Miami	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Morrow	Muskingum
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	102,857	14,585	537,602	15,034	34,855	86,237
² Population living in group quarters	1262	180	15030	10	529	1427
² Minority population (%)	6.1	2.0	26.9	6.7	6.0	7.1
¹ Population change 2002–2011	2,239	-1,148	-21,262	-639	2,091	538
¹ Percentage change (%)	2.3	-7.7	-3.8	-4.3	6.4	0.6
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	8.0	18.1	8.2	19.8	10.8	13.9
³ In 1979 (%)	7.5	13.5	11.0	14.8	10.2	12.0
³ In 1989 (%)	8.4	21.5	12.6	21.2	11.1	14.7
³ In 1999 (%)	6.7	13.9	11.3	18.4	9.0	12.9
⁴ In 2009 (%)	11.6	16.6	16.2	19.6	12.8	16.8
⁴ In 2010 (%)	11.9	17.4	18.0	19.6	13.7	17.8
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	12,047	2,496	93,697	2,889	4,709	14,964
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	9.5	17.3	15.7	19.1	10.8	16.6
² Male (%)	8.4	13.7	13.9	16.6	10.8	15.4
² Female (%)	10.6	20.9	17.3	21.5	10.8	17.8
² Under age 5 (%)	15.2	34.9	29.3	27.0	13.4	30.2
² Under age 18 (%)	14.0	26.7	22.7	25.2	13.9	24.6
² Age 65 and over (%)	4.8	12.3	8.7	12.6	9.5	9.3
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	9.2	16.5	11.2	18.1	11.0	15.7
² Black/African American (%)	15.9	100.0	30.9	35.3	0.0	26.8
² Asian (%)	3.3	-	7.9	0.0	0.0	36.4
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	2.0	0.0	23.7	67.7	23.5	16.1
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	3.9	7.5	7.4	8.3	3.5	6.7
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	27.4	39.4	34.2	46.1	30.8	40.3
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	3,400	500	19,300	600	1,100	3,300
⁵ Unemployment rate	6.5	9.1	7.6	9.9	6.4	8.9
⁶ SNAP recipients	9,212	2,286	86,207	2,582	5,258	19,606
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	13,715	2,903	103,912	3,516	6,445	21,622
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	4,666	1,781	30,617	2,550	2,791	9,184
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	2,145	1,015	5,470	1,182	1,294	1,748
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	15.1	25.7	17.9	36.4	18.5	13.1
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	4,057	344	32,161	391	861	3,853
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	36.2	38.8	43.1	38.4	40.1	42
⁹ Foreclosure filings	543	31	3,924	48	207	425
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	12.4	4.1	15.4	6.1	14.9	11.3

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Noble	Ottawa	Paulding	Perry	Pickaway	Pike
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	14,702	41,396	19,420	36,303	55,990	28,628
² Population living in group quarters	2739	342	118	136	5077	565
² Minority population (%)	9.4	6.2	6.3	2.2	6.5	3.7
¹ Population change 2002–2011	495	-269	-1,379	1,146	2,764	-121
¹ Percentage change (%)	3.6	-0.7	-7.0	3.3	5.4	-0.4
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	22.6	8.6	11.7	17.0	13.6	28.1
³ In 1979 (%)	13.0	6.1	7.2	12.5	10.9	20.6
³ In 1989 (%)	16.4	6.6	9.8	19.1	12.1	26.6
³ In 1999 (%)	11.4	5.9	7.7	11.8	9.5	18.6
⁴ In 2009 (%)	18.4	10.7	10.9	17.1	14.2	21.6
⁴ In 2010 (%)	17.3	10.2	13.5	19.1	12.7	26.3
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	2,059	4,146	2,610	6,813	6,508	7,401
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	14.9	9.0	11.0	18.5	12.4	23.6
² Male (%)	13.7	7.8	9.3	17.2	11.3	21.3
² Female (%)	16.3	10.2	12.6	19.9	13.4	25.9
² Under age 5 (%)	26.8	11.9	20.5	32.6	27.1	38.3
² Under age 18 (%)	22.9	11.9	17.6	26.4	19.3	32.7
² Age 65 and over (%)	13.8	6.5	8.9	8.6	6.8	15.2
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	14.5	8.3	10.8	18.1	12.4	23.7
² Black/African American (%)	100.0	38.2	36.9	0.0	5.6	22.0
² Asian (%)	-	28.5	3.3	97.5	13.6	0.0
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	0.0	16.6	7.3	18.8	10.0	16.4
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	4.6	3.7	4.9	7.2	5.4	9.6
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	35.0	22.9	31.8	40.2	29.1	47.4
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	500	1,400	600	1,400	1,700	1,200
⁵ Unemployment rate	9.2	7.1	6.4	8.5	7.1	12.1
⁶ SNAP recipients	1,594	4,037	2,737	7,801	8,391	7,606
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	2,360	5,275	3,475	9,221	9,569	8,949
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	1,519	1,732	1,505	4,441	4,249	5,973
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	451	1,266	813	1,425	1,338	1,654
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	16.5	15.8	13.9	26.6	11.7	35.4
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	375	1,226	500	1,306	1,542	1,396
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	46.1	42	39.4	43.2	35.2	50.9
⁹ Foreclosure filings	48	183	77	214	272	94
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	8.0	6.6	8.8	14.2	13.0	7.6

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE); (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011; (7) Ohio Department of Development, Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011; (8) Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Family Health Survey 2008; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, “Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, *continued*

	Portage	Preble	Putnam	Richland	Ross	Sandusky
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	161,624	42,083	34,294	123,510	78,249	60,734
² Population living in group quarters	7767	491	200	7073	6774	832
² Minority population (%)	8.3	2.5	6.3	13.2	9.8	13.2
¹ Population change 2002–2011	4,397	-1,441	-640	-5,652	2,753	-2,028
¹ Percentage change (%)	2.9	-3.4	-1.8	-4.4	3.7	-3.3
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	9.7	7.7	9.5	9.1	15.8	8.8
³ In 1979 (%)	9.4	9.2	6.7	9.4	11.7	7.5
³ In 1989 (%)	11.9	10.2	5.8	11.3	17.7	9.0
³ In 1999 (%)	9.3	6.1	5.6	10.6	12.0	7.5
⁴ In 2009 (%)	14.3	10.3	7.5	14.8	18.3	12.2
⁴ In 2010 (%)	15.1	12.1	9.0	14.7	19.3	12.3
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	23,146	5,022	3,062	17,202	13,798	7,355
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	13.5	9.4	7.1	12.4	17.3	10.9
² Male (%)	11.7	8.9	5.8	10.2	16.7	9.8
² Female (%)	15.2	9.9	8.4	14.5	17.9	11.9
² Under age 5 (%)	26.8	14.3	13.1	21.0	31.1	24.4
² Under age 18 (%)	16.2	13.1	9.8	18.9	24.7	15.8
² Age 65 and over (%)	4.4	6.8	7.0	8.2	8.2	6.5
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	12.4	8.8	5.5	11.1	16.4	8.9
² Black/African American (%)	26.0	63.6	44.4	22.4	14.6	31.8
² Asian (%)	22.0	6.4	0.0	29.7	17.0	6.7
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	27.1	36.1	34.8	21.3	21.2	23.4
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	6.7	4.3	2.8	4.7	6.1	5.2
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	29.1	29.6	20.9	32.7	37.8	29.8
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	5,500	1,400	1,000	4,500	2,700	2,100
⁵ Unemployment rate	6.0	7.0	5.2	7.7	7.7	6.3
⁶ SNAP recipients	16,974	5,257	2,533	20,152	16,580	7,079
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	19,679	6,959	3,635	24,140	18,309	10,281
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	7,139	2,418	1,617	9,258	8,840	2,930
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	2,655	1,217	692	2,637	2,050	1,421
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	11.6	19.6	10.2	18.2	17.6	14.6
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	7,707	1,086	468	4,407	2,698	1,840
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	43.4	34.7	26.6	34.1	42.5	34.9
⁹ Foreclosure filings	792	330	86	717	349	268
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	11.8	18.4	6.3	13.1	10.9	10.2

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Scioto	Seneca	Shelby	Stark	Summit	Trumbull
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	79,277	56,469	49,307	375,087	539,832	209,264
² Population living in group quarters	3146	1909	672	9020	7811	3902
² Minority population (%)	6.0	8.3	6.0	11.9	19.8	11.6
¹ Population change 2002–2011	-2,217	-2,516	451	-873	-5,487	-16,368
¹ Percentage change (%)	-2.8	-4.3	0.9	-0.2	-1.0	-7.4
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	20.5	8.7	9.2	7.8	8.3	7.0
³ In 1979 (%)	17.9	8.5	8.2	8.5	9.4	8.1
³ In 1989 (%)	25.8	10.8	7.7	11.1	12.1	11.4
³ In 1999 (%)	19.3	9.0	6.7	9.2	9.9	10.3
⁴ In 2009 (%)	23.5	12.5	10.5	14.8	14.8	16.0
⁴ In 2010 (%)	22.2	14.6	12.2	14.6	15.4	18.2
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	16,781	7,887	5,921	53,502	82,194	37,359
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	20.8	11.9	11.9	12.7	13.8	15.4
² Male (%)	18.9	9.9	9.4	11.4	11.9	14.0
² Female (%)	22.5	14.0	14.5	14.0	15.5	16.6
² Under age 5 (%)	33.5	20.0	17.5	25.9	25.1	30.7
² Under age 18 (%)	28.4	17.9	18.1	19.5	19.8	24.9
² Age 65 and over (%)	11.8	8.3	7.5	6.7	8.0	8.1
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	20.1	10.7	11.7	10.1	10.0	13.0
² Black/African American (%)	37.9	27.5	7.5	35.9	31.7	36.7
² Asian (%)	16.9	45.8	1.5	8.1	17.8	31.4
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	40.6	26.0	11.8	23.9	22.3	18.7
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	8.9	5.3	4.5	5.3	6.6	6.8
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	45.4	34.3	30.8	31.5	29.9	35.2
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	3,300	1,900	1,600	12,800	18,500	8,400
⁵ Unemployment rate	10.4	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.5	8.2
⁶ SNAP recipients	19,749	8,560	5,358	56,890	83,051	32,567
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	23,158	10,312	7,729	66,196	90,534	40,435
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	10,424	2,931	3,148	20,893	25,690	10,895
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	2,536	1,422	870	4,209	5,440	3,165
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	27.3	14.5	8.9	15.4	19.6	14.2
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	3,575	1,585	1,544	15,676	26,028	7,754
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	46.7	31.6	35.7	38.2	41.2	39
⁹ Foreclosure filings	273	296	274	2,124	3,658	1,161
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	7.9	12.2	13.7	12.9	15.0	12.0

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Tuscarawas	Union	Van Wert	Vinton	Warren	Washington
Population and population change						
¹ Total population 2011	92,508	52,764	28,601	13,367	214,910	61,755
² Population living in group quarters	1083	2956	337	132	6621	1674
² Minority population (%)	3.9	7.3	4.6	2.4	10.2	3.8
¹ Population change 2002–2011	-168	7,021	-1,142	195	47,058	-1,998
¹ Percentage change (%)	-0.2	16.4	-3.9	1.5	26.9	-3.2
Poverty rates, historic and recent						
³ In 1969 (%)	11.0	9.1	10.4	23.5	7.2	13.7
³ In 1979 (%)	9.0	8.4	6.7	17.6	7.3	9.8
³ In 1989 (%)	11.1	7.4	7.1	23.6	6.4	13.7
³ In 1999 (%)	9.4	4.6	5.5	20.0	4.2	11.4
⁴ In 2009 (%)	14.1	8.0	8.6	19.8	5.9	13.9
⁴ In 2010 (%)	14.7	8.2	12.5	21.8	5.9	15.7
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	13,381	4,064	3,535	2,891	12,316	9,399
Poverty rates, 5-year averages						
² Overall (%)	12.8	6.4	8.8	19.5	6.0	15.2
² Male (%)	11.2	5.3	9.0	18.1	4.9	14.4
² Female (%)	14.3	7.5	8.6	21.0	7.0	16.0
² Under age 5 (%)	22.0	10.3	11.7	18.8	8.9	30.9
² Under age 18 (%)	17.7	7.9	12.7	25.8	7.6	22.5
² Age 65 and over (%)	10.2	6.2	6.6	13.3	5.2	10.0
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	12.0	6.5	8.6	19.0	5.9	14.7
² Black/African American (%)	53.8	0.0	44.6	-	6.6	44.5
² Asian (%)	0.0	0.8	3.5	100.0	1.4	4.1
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	34.5	4.0	10.4	100.0	9.3	20.9
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	5.2	3.3	3.7	9.3	2.6	6.4
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	34.7	19.2	32.7	46.3	16.1	35.5
Other measures of economic need						
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	2,900	1,500	1,000	500	6,700	2,000
⁵ Unemployment rate	6.2	5.4	6.8	9.9	6.0	6.1
⁶ SNAP recipients	13,129	3,966	3,186	3,804	10,378	7,770
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	16,346	5,376	4,463	4,312	16,470	11,001
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	6,214	2,205	1,787	2,365	4,176	5,040
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	2,106	1,451	1,146	867	2,635	1,693
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	20.6	14.3	16.4	32.1	12.4	18.2
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	3,185	1,062	556	561	4,905	2,344
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	38.4	28.4	31.7	55.9	35	41.3
⁹ Foreclosure filings	340	291	133	41	1,242	152
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	8.5	15.2	10.5	6.6	15.7	5.4

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE); (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011; (7) Ohio Department of Development, Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011; (8) Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Family Health Survey 2008; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, “Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)

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Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 9. Population, poverty rates, and economic need data, Ohio counties, continued

	Wayne	Williams	Wood	Wyandot
Population and population change				
¹ Total population 2011	114,611	37,597	126,355	22,692
² Population living in group quarters	2473	933	8706	276
² Minority population (%)	5.0	5.9	9.3	3.6
¹ Population change 2002–2011	2,137	-1,658	3,955	-369
¹ Percentage change (%)	1.9	-4.3	3.2	-1.6
Poverty rates, historic and recent				
³ In 1969 (%)	8.6	9.5	9.1	10.3
³ In 1979 (%)	8.9	7.9	10.0	10.2
³ In 1989 (%)	11.7	7.6	10.6	8.5
³ In 1999 (%)	8.0	6.0	9.6	5.5
⁴ In 2009 (%)	11.2	12.1	13.5	9.9
⁴ In 2010 (%)	12.6	12.2	12.8	9.4
⁴ Poverty count in 2010	14,006	4,461	15,265	2,086
Poverty rates, 5-year averages				
² Overall (%)	9.9	11.8	12.2	8.2
² Male (%)	7.9	9.5	10.8	6.5
² Female (%)	11.8	14.0	13.5	9.9
² Under age 5 (%)	18.0	22.2	11.8	8.2
² Under age 18 (%)	14.9	17.6	10.5	11.0
² Age 65 and over (%)	6.3	8.6	6.3	8.2
² White, non-Hispanic (%)	9.2	11.3	11.4	8.0
² Black/African American (%)	37.9	28.4	40.5	0.0
² Asian (%)	15.2	14.4	8.5	7.4
² Hispanic or Latino (%)	5.6	18.2	17.7	8.9
² < 50% FPL, i.e., severe poverty (%)	4.0	4.8	6.0	4.0
² < 200% FPL, i.e., below self-sufficiency (%)	31.0	33.7	27.2	28.9
Other measures of economic need				
⁵ Unemployed persons, August 2012	3,300	1,400	4,300	700
⁵ Unemployment rate	5.9	7.5	6.6	6.7
⁶ SNAP recipients	12,805	5,398	8,191	1,876
⁶ Medicaid eligible persons	15,768	6,659	12,684	3,152
⁷ LI-HEAP recipients	6,066	2,126	3,335	1,357
⁸ Uninsured working-age (18-64) persons	2,475	1,588	2,291	544
⁸ Uninsured rate for working-age (%)	20.9	26.2	13.4	13.6
² Renters paying 35%+ of income on rent	3,212	1,157	5,483	573
² Cost-burdened renter households (%)	33.8	38.2	38.9	27.1
⁹ Foreclosure filings	356	143	610	84
⁹ Foreclosure rate per 1000 units	7.8	8.6	11.5	8.5

Sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Population Estimates*; (2) U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates for 2006–2010*; (3) U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*; (4) U.S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Population Estimates (SAIPE)*; (5) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), August 2012*; (6) Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, *Ohio LMI, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics (PAMS), state fiscal year 2011*; (7) Ohio Department of Development, *Office of Community Services, LI-HEAP program year 2011*; (8) Ohio Department of Health, *Ohio Family Health Survey 2008*; (9) Policy Matters Ohio, *“Home Insecurity: Foreclosures and Housing in 2012” (2011 filings)*

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Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 10. Ohio counties by type

County	Metro/micro/rural	Metro/micro primary city	Appalachian/non-Appalachian
Adams	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Allen	Metropolitan	Lima	Non-Appalachian
Ashland	Micropolitan	Ashland	Non-Appalachian
Ashtabula	Micropolitan	Ashtabula	Appalachian
Athens	Micropolitan	Athens	Appalachian
Auglaize	Micropolitan	Wapakoneta	Non-Appalachian
Belmont	Metropolitan	Wheeling	Appalachian
Brown	Metropolitan	Cincinnati	Appalachian
Butler	Metropolitan	Cincinnati	Non-Appalachian
Carroll	Metropolitan	Canton-Massillon	Appalachian
Champaign	Micropolitan	Urbana	Non-Appalachian
Clark	Metropolitan	Springfield	Non-Appalachian
Clermont	Metropolitan	Cincinnati	Appalachian
Clinton	Micropolitan	Wilmington	Non-Appalachian
Columbiana	Micropolitan	East Liverpool-Salem	Appalachian
Coshocton	Micropolitan	Coshocton	Appalachian
Crawford	Micropolitan	Bucyrus	Non-Appalachian
Cuyahoga	Metropolitan	Cleveland	Non-Appalachian
Darke	Micropolitan	Greenville	Non-Appalachian
Defiance	Micropolitan	Defiance	Non-Appalachian
Delaware	Metropolitan	Columbus	Non-Appalachian
Erie	Metropolitan	Sandusky	Non-Appalachian
Fairfield	Metropolitan	Columbus	Non-Appalachian
Fayette	Micropolitan	Washington Court House	Non-Appalachian
Franklin	Metropolitan	Columbus	Non-Appalachian
Fulton	Metropolitan	Toledo	Non-Appalachian
Gallia	Micropolitan	Point Pleasant	Appalachian
Geauga	Metropolitan	Cleveland	Non-Appalachian
Greene	Metropolitan	Dayton	Non-Appalachian
Guernsey	Micropolitan	Cambridge	Appalachian
Hamilton	Metropolitan	Cincinnati	Non-Appalachian
Hancock	Micropolitan	Findlay	Non-Appalachian
Hardin	Rural	N/A	Non-Appalachian

Source: Community Research Partners analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data

Notes: Each metropolitan or micropolitan area consists of one or more counties, including the counties containing the core urban area as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core. Metropolitan areas contain a core urban area with 50,000 or more persons. Micropolitan areas contain an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) population. Rural designates those counties that are neither metropolitan nor micropolitan. Appalachian counties are those counties included in the Appalachian Regional Development Act (PL 89-4). The 205,000-square-mile region follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West Virginia and parts of 12 other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. In Ohio, 29 counties are designated as part of the Appalachian region.

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 10. Ohio counties by type, continued

County	Metro/micro/rural	Metro/micro primary city	Appalachian/non-Appalachian
Harrison	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Henry	Rural	N/A	Non-Appalachian
Highland	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Hocking	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Holmes	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Huron	Micropolitan	Norwalk	Non-Appalachian
Jackson	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Jefferson	Metropolitan	Wheeling	Appalachian
Knox	Micropolitan	Mount Vernon	Non-Appalachian
Lake	Metropolitan	Cleveland	Non-Appalachian
Lawrence	Metropolitan	Huntington-Ashland	Appalachian
Licking	Metropolitan	Columbus	Non-Appalachian
Logan	Micropolitan	Bellefontaine	Non-Appalachian
Lorain	Metropolitan	Cleveland	Non-Appalachian
Lucas	Metropolitan	Toledo	Non-Appalachian
Madison	Metropolitan	Columbus	Non-Appalachian
Mahoning	Metropolitan	Youngstown	Appalachian
Marion	Micropolitan	Marion	Non-Appalachian
Medina	Metropolitan	Cleveland	Non-Appalachian
Meigs	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Mercer	Micropolitan	Celina	Non-Appalachian
Miami	Metropolitan	Dayton	Non-Appalachian
Monroe	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Montgomery	Metropolitan	Dayton	Non-Appalachian
Morgan	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Morrow	Metropolitan	Columbus	Non-Appalachian
Muskingum	Micropolitan	Zanesville	Appalachian
Noble	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Ottawa	Metropolitan	Toledo	Non-Appalachian
Paulding	Rural	N/A	Non-Appalachian
Perry	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Pickaway	Metropolitan	Columbus	Non-Appalachian
Pike	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Portage	Metropolitan	Akron	Non-Appalachian
Preble	Metropolitan	Dayton	Non-Appalachian
Putnam	Rural	N/A	Non-Appalachian

Source: Community Research Partners analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data

Notes: Each metropolitan or micropolitan area consists of one or more counties, including the counties containing the core urban area as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core. Metropolitan areas contain a core urban area with 50,000 or more persons. Micropolitan areas contain an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) population. Rural designates those counties that are neither metropolitan nor micropolitan. Appalachian counties are those counties included in the Appalachian Regional Development Act (PL 89-4)

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 10. Ohio counties by type, continued

County	Metro/micro/rural	Metro/micro primary city	Appalachian/non-Appalachian
Richland	Metropolitan	Mansfield	Non-Appalachian
Ross	Micropolitan	Chillicothe	Appalachian
Sandusky	Micropolitan	Fremont	Non-Appalachian
Scioto	Micropolitan	Portsmouth	Appalachian
Seneca	Micropolitan	Tiffin	Non-Appalachian
Shelby	Micropolitan	Sidney	Non-Appalachian
Stark	Metropolitan	Canton-Massillon	Non-Appalachian
Summit	Metropolitan	Akron	Non-Appalachian
Trumbull	Metropolitan	Youngstown	Appalachian
Tuscarawas	Micropolitan	New Philadelphia-Dover	Appalachian
Union	Metropolitan	Columbus	Non-Appalachian
Van Wert	Micropolitan	Van Wert	Non-Appalachian
Vinton	Rural	N/A	Appalachian
Warren	Metropolitan	Cincinnati	Non-Appalachian
Washington	Metropolitan	Parkersburg-Marietta	Appalachian
Wayne	Micropolitan	Wooster	Non-Appalachian
Williams	Rural	N/A	Non-Appalachian
Wood	Metropolitan	Toledo	Non-Appalachian
Wyandot	Rural	N/A	Non-Appalachian

Source: Community Research Partners analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data

Notes: Each metropolitan or micropolitan area consists of one or more counties, including the counties containing the core urban area as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core. Metropolitan areas contain a core urban area with 50,000 or more persons. Micropolitan areas contain an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) population. Rural designates those counties that are neither metropolitan nor micropolitan. Appalachian counties are those counties included in the Appalachian Regional Development Act (PL 89-4).

Ohio Counties, *continued*

Table 11. Change in poverty in Ohio counties by county type, 2000–2010

	Total below poverty line 2000	Total below poverty line 2010	Change 2010–2000	% change 2000–2010
Ohio	1,088,381	1,771,404	683,023	62.8%
MSA counties	862,372	1,422,684	560,312	65.0%
Core urban	622,159	1,014,557	392,398	63.1%
Suburban	240,213	408,127	167,914	69.9%
Non-MSA counties	226,009	348,717	122,708	54.3%
Micropolitan	169,016	261,722	92,706	54.9%
Rural (non-micropolitan)	56,993	86,995	30,002	52.6%
Appalachian counties	245,534	345,162	99,628	40.6%
Metropolitan counties	108,916	151,843	42,927	39.4%
Non-metropolitan counties	136,618	193,319	56,701	29.3%

Source: CRP analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Notes: Each metropolitan (MSA) or micropolitan area consists of one or more counties, including the counties containing the core urban area as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core. Core urban counties contain the MSA's core urban area of 50,000 or more persons. Suburban counties are part of the MSA but do not contain the metropolitan area's primary city. Micropolitan areas contain an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) population. Rural designates those counties that are neither metropolitan nor micropolitan. Appalachian counties are those counties included in the Appalachian Regional Development Act (PL 89-4).

- Between 2000 and 2010 the number of people living below the poverty line in suburban Ohio counties increased by 167,914 people or 69.9%. This was a larger percentage increase than urban or rural/micropolitan counties.
- Ohio's 12 core urban counties (each contains the primary city of Ohio's 12 MSAs) experienced the largest increase in number of people below the poverty line, gaining an additional 392,398 persons between 2000 and 2010. These 12 counties contained 57.3% of Ohio's population below the poverty line in 2010.

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Ohio Cities

Table 12. Change in persons in poverty in Ohio's 10 largest cities, 1999–2011

City	Population in poverty 1999	Poverty rate 1999	Population 2011*	Population in poverty 2011	Poverty rate 2011	Percentage change 1999–2011
Akron	36,975	17.5	192,834	55,764	28.9	50.8
Canton	14,957	19.2	70,889	26,820	37.8	79.3
Cincinnati	69,722	21.9	286,319	84,558	29.5	21.3
Cleveland	122,479	26.3	383,333	131,430	34.3	7.3
Columbus	102,723	14.8	776,593	180,449	23.2	75.7
Dayton	35,756	23.0	127,601	45,501	35.7	27.3
Lorain	11,582	17.1	63,836	18,233	28.6	57.4
Parma	4,157	4.9	79,605	10,164	12.8	144.5
Toledo	54,903	17.9	279,195	84,154	30.1	53.3
Youngstown	19,127	24.8	61,233	20,328	33.2	6.3

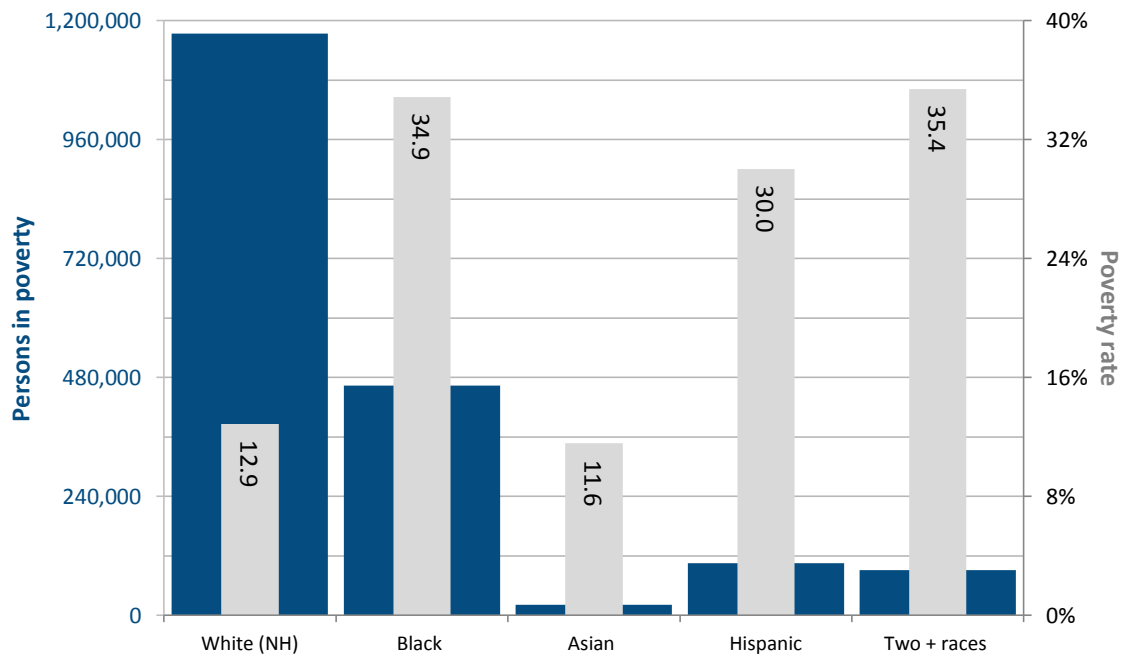
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey

* Persons for whom poverty status is determined

Half of Ohio's 10 largest cities had a poverty rate greater than 30%. Of Ohio's 10 largest cities, only Parma, with 12.8% of its population in poverty, had a poverty rate lower than 23%.

Ohioans in Poverty

Figure 2. Poverty by race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Note: (NH) = non-Hispanic

- In 2011, more white, non-Hispanic persons lived in poverty in Ohio than any other race or ethnicity.
- Ohioans of two or more races had the highest rate of poverty: 35.4% of this population group lived in poverty in 2011.
- Blacks/African Americans and Hispanics also had high rates of poverty at 34.9% and 30.0%, respectively.
- Asians had the lowest rate of poverty of these population groups (11.6%).

Appendix: Tables and Figures

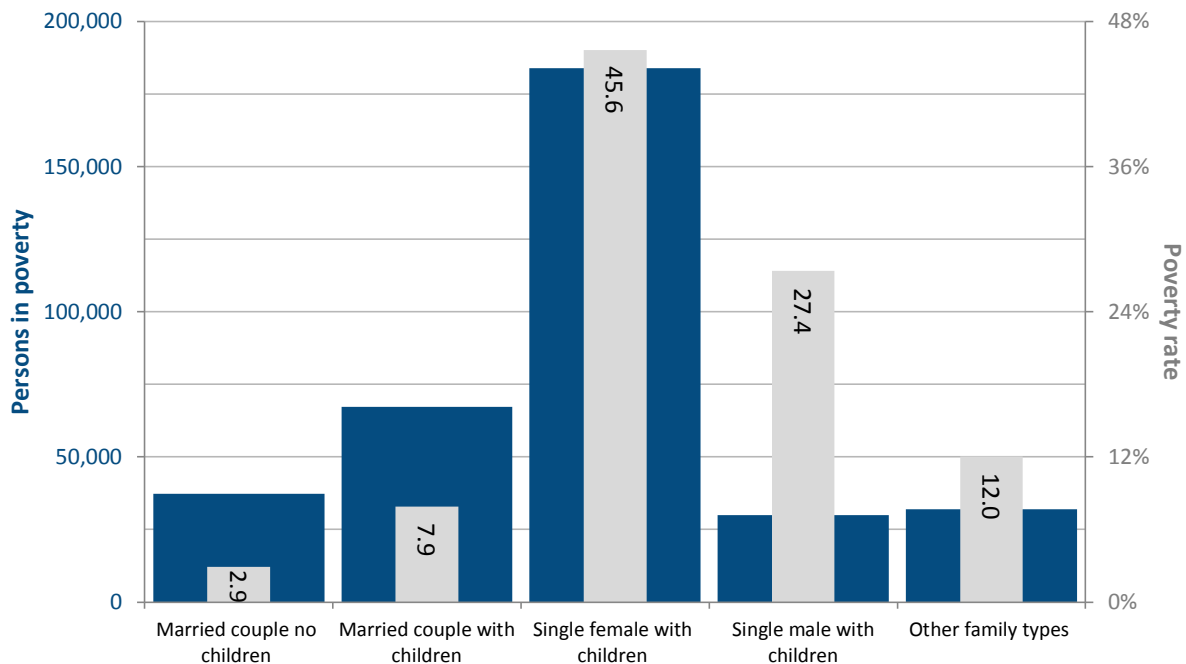
Ohioans in Poverty, *continued*

Table 13. Poverty by race/ethnicity and age in Ohio, 2011

Persons in poverty	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black	Asian	Hispanic, any race	Two or more races
All age groups	1,845,800	1,173,683	463,914	22,027	105,410	91,404
Under 5	207,813	107,261	59,232	919	18,859	24,933
5 to 17	433,071	238,086	129,380	3,725	32,845	33,952
18 to 24	282,276	190,564	59,649	7,408	15,779	10,050
25 to 34	253,323	163,582	61,470	4,372	16,867	9,207
35 to 54	395,101	268,785	96,631	3,901	15,485	9,540
55 to 64	152,081	110,594	34,216	669	4,172	2,379
65 and over	122,135	94,811	23,336	1,033	1,403	1,343
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%	%
All age groups	16.4	12.9	34.9	11.6	30.0	35.4
Under 5	29.7	21.5	59.5	7.5	44.9	47.2
5 to 17	22.2	16.2	47.2	11.3	35.7	35.8
18 to 24	28.7	25.2	40.9	41.5	37.8	40.6
25 to 34	18.2	14.8	36.1	12.0	29.4	31.9
35 to 54	12.6	10.4	26.9	6.7	19.4	25.4
55 to 64	10.1	8.5	22.9	3.8	18.8	23.9
65 and over	7.7	6.7	17.7	7.1	8.7	14.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Figure 3. Poverty by family type, Ohio, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Ohioans in Poverty, *continued*

As Figure 3 shows, married couples with no children had the lowest poverty rate at 2.9%, whereas single females with children had the highest rate of poverty at 45.6%. The poverty rate of single females with children was more than five times greater than the poverty rate among married couples with children.

Table 14. Poverty by race/ethnicity and family type, Ohio, 2011

Persons in poverty	Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black	Asian	Hispanic, any race
All family households	350,368	226,047	94,601	2,644	18,263
Married no children	37,310	30,980	4,172	625	943
Married with children	67,249	51,332	9,164	1,293	3,985
With children under age 5	33,060	24,494	4,921	530	2,279
Single male with children	29,915	19,763	7,292	194	1,842
With children under age 5	12,440	8,284	2,119	172	941
Single female with children	183,924	102,632	65,473	363	10,531
With children under age 5	96,905	52,293	35,016	215	7,277
Poverty rates	%	%	%	%	%
All family households	12.0	9.2	30.3	5.8	25.8
Married no children	2.9	2.6	6.1	3.6	6.0
Married with children	7.9	6.9	17.5	5.5	15.7
With children under age 5	10.2	8.9	24.2	4.8	20.7
Single male with children	27.4	23.1	44.7	37.5	38.7
With children under age 5	33.3	29.4	42.1	53.9	36.1
Single female with children	45.6	41.0	53.3	14.3	55.7
With children under age 5	62.9	58.7	68.4	29.6	71.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- In 2011, family households had an overall poverty rate of 12.0%.
- Families with a black/African American individual as the head of the household had the highest rate of poverty at 30.3%, followed by Hispanic headed families (25.8%) and white, non-Hispanic headed families (9.2%). Families headed by an individual of Asian descent had the lowest poverty rate (5.8%).

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Wealth, Wages, and Rising Costs

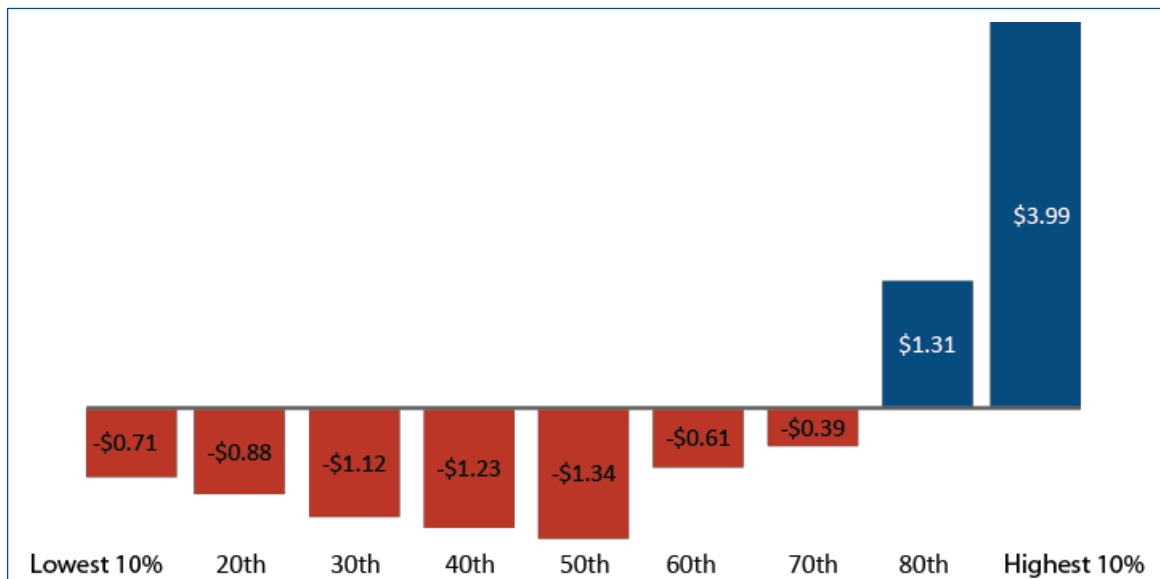
Table 15. Distribution of income compared with distribution of wealth, United States, 2010

	Distribution of household income	Distribution of wealth (net worth)
Bottom 90%	55.5	23.3
90th to < 99th percentile	27.3	41.3
Top 1%	17.2	35.4
All	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Economic Policy Institute, Table 6.1 Distribution of income compared with distribution of wealth, 2010. *The State of Working America*. Washington, DC: EPI. Accessed Dec. 13, 2012, at <http://stateofworkingamerica.org/subjects/wealth/?reader>.

- In 2010, the top 1% of households received 17.2% of all income in the economy, in addition to holding 35.4% of all wealth.
- In 2010, the bottom 90% received only 55.5% of all income and held just 23.3% of all wealth.

Figure 4. Changes in Ohio wages by income percentiles, 1979–2000



Source: Recreated from Policy Matters Ohio, *State of Working Ohio 2012*, Figure 1. Accessed Dec. 13, 2012, at <http://www.policymattersohio.org/productivity-grows-family-income-does-not>

Note: Expressed in 2011 dollars

- Between 1979 and 2011, wages for Ohioans in the 10th (poorest 10%) and 50th (median) percentile *decreased* by 8.3% and 8.1%, respectively, whereas incomes for those in the 90th percentile *increased* by 13.8%.
- Wages for Ohio's richest 10% increased by \$3.99 per hour while wages for Ohio's poorest and middle-income workers decreased by \$0.71 and \$1.34 per hour, respectively.

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Wealth, Wages, and Rising Costs, *continued*

Table 16. Work experience of Ohio persons 16 years and older living below federal poverty level, 2011

	Total	Number below FPL	%	Share of Ohioans 16 years and older below FPL
Worked full time	3,551,133	100,159	2.8%	7.9%
Worked part time	2,238,168	434,105	19.4%	34.3%
Worked	5,789,301	534,264	9.2%	42.3%
Did not work	3,105,201	729,825	23.5%	57.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Note: FPL = federal poverty level

42.3% of Ohioans living below the federal poverty level were employed (part or full time), and 7.9% of Ohioans below the poverty level worked full time.

Table 17. Work experience by family type, 2011

Family type	Total number	Number below FPL	Poverty rate	Share of all Ohio families below FPL
Married couple working families				
Both householder and spouse worked full time, year round	578,305	1,121	0.2%	0.3%
1 worked full time, year round/1 worked part time or part year	488,343	7,055	1.4%	2.0%
Both worked part time or part year	106,281	10,141	9.5%	2.9%
1 worked full time, year round/ 1 did not work	408,857	19,759	4.8%	5.6%
1 worked part time or part year/ 1 did not work	192,758	29,640	15.4%	8.5%
Neither worked	363,420	36,843	10.5%	10.5%
Working families with no spouse present				
Male worked full time, year round	99,621	6,071	6.1%	1.7%
Male worked part time or part year	43,393	14,526	33.5%	4.1%
Male did not work	48,164	17,760	36.9%	5.1%
Female worked full time, year round	244,232	27,705	11.3%	7.9%
Female worked part time or part year	159,328	87,417	54.9%	25.0%
Female did not work	183,225	92,330	50.4%	26.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

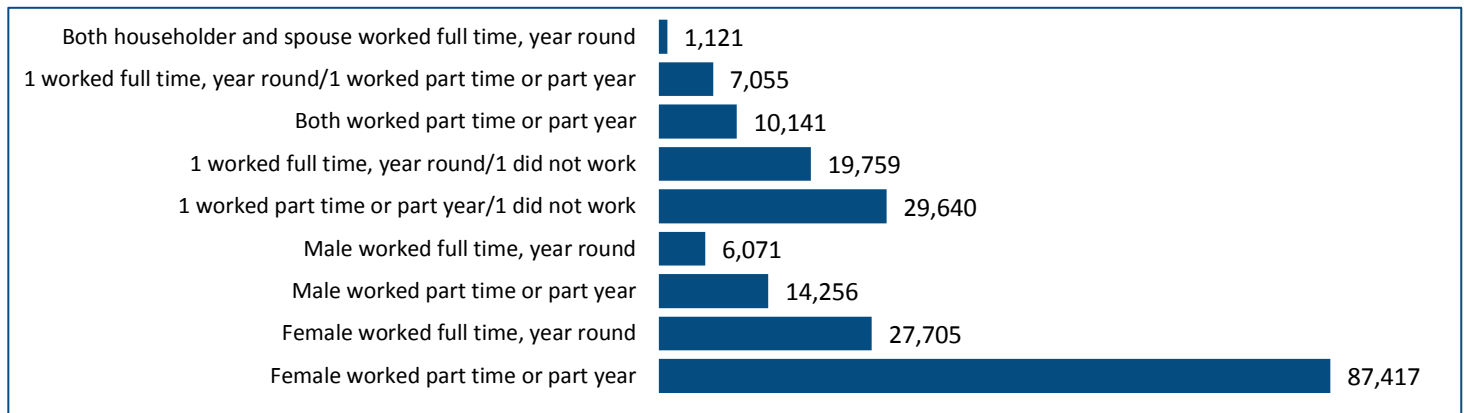
Note: FPL = federal poverty level

- Married couple working families with one or two full time workers had the lowest rates of poverty and made up less than 10% of families in poverty.
- In 2011, of the married couple families in poverty 18,317 had two workers (at least part time), 19,759 had one worker (part or full time), and 36,843 had no workers.
- Single Ohio women with children who worked part time had higher rates of poverty (54.9%) than did single women with children who did not work at all (50.4%). This finding could be a result of the lack of benefits in low paying jobs, which can make it economically difficult for single mothers to accept part time employment.
- Single women with children have higher levels of poverty than single men with children even if they have the same work status (part or full time).

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Wealth, Wages, and Rising Costs, *continued*

Figure 5. Ohio working families with incomes below federal poverty level, 2011



- More than 27,000 Ohio single women with children worked full time, yet their wages did not pull them out of poverty.
- In 2011, more than half of the single female families in poverty worked part time or full time (115,122).
- In 2011, of the single male families in poverty, 20,597 worked part time or full time.

Table 18. Rising costs of goods and services vs. growth in Ohio median hourly wage, 2000–2011

	2000	2011	Change 2000-2010	% Change 2000-2011
Ohio median hourly wage	\$14.77	\$15.20	\$0.43	2.9%
1 dozen grade A large eggs*	\$1.09	\$1.68	\$0.59	53.8%
Unleaded regular gasoline per gallon*	\$2.11	\$3.70	\$1.59	75.3%
National health care expenditures per capita	\$6,176	\$8,402	\$2,226	36.1%
Public four-year in-state college (net tuition and fees)	\$1,340	\$2,190	\$850	63.4%

Source: BLS Consumer Price Index, June 2011; CollegeBoard Advocacy and Policy Center, Trends in College Pricing 2011; The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Health Care Cost: A Primer

*These numbers do not represent an actual price paid for these goods; they represent a price index. These data come from the Consumer Price Index (CPI), provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). According to the BLS, the CPI is a "measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services."

Between 2000 and 2011, Ohio's median hourly wage increased by 2.9%, but the cost of other goods and services increased by a much higher percentage.

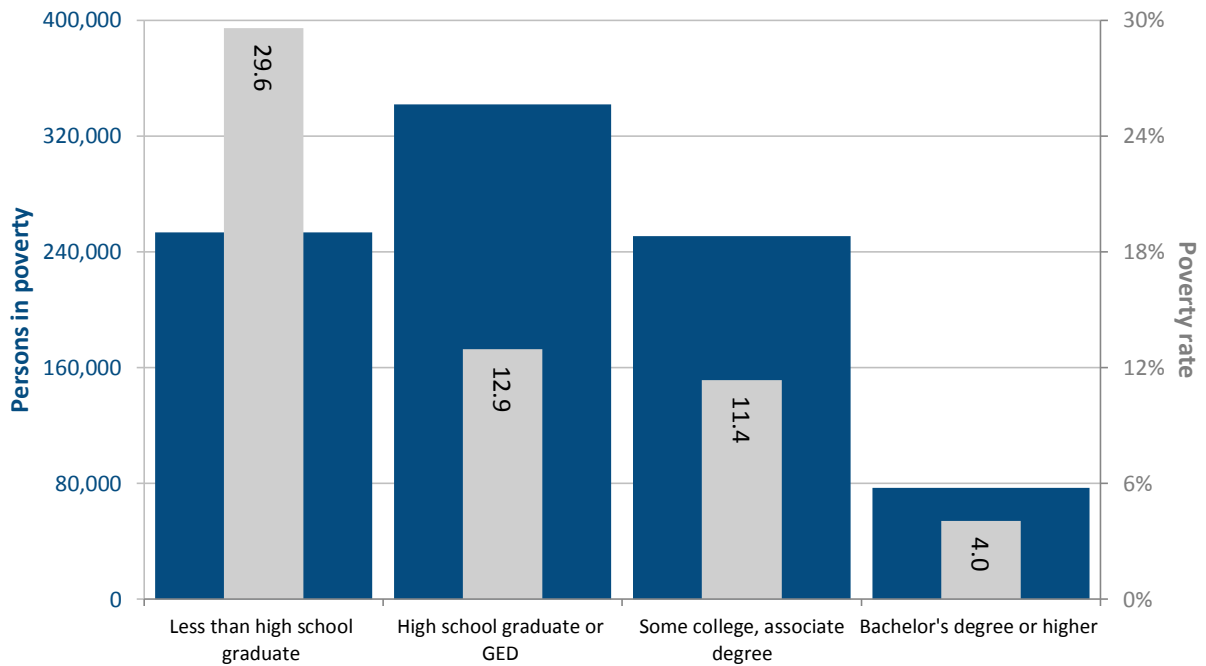
Education and Higher Education

Table 19. Poverty by educational attainment (ages 25 and older) in Ohio, 2011

Highest level of educational attainment	Total	In poverty	Poverty rate	Share of poverty
Less than high school graduate	855,807	253,306	29.6%	27.5%
High school graduate or GED	2,639,384	341,703	12.9%	37.0%
Some college or associate degree	2,206,200	250,724	11.4%	27.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,900,572	76,907	4.0%	8.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Figure 6. Poverty by educational attainment (ages 25 and older) in Ohio, 2011



- Ohioans with greater levels of education were less likely to be in poverty than were Ohioans without a high school diploma.
- Individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher had the lowest rate of poverty. However, 1 in 12 Ohioans who were in poverty, age 25 years and over, had a bachelor's degree or higher.
- The poverty rate among individuals without a high school degree or equivalent was more than double the rate of those with a high school degree and more than seven times greater than those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Education and Higher Education, *continued*

Table 20. Average hourly wage for young workers, 1989–2011

Year	High school graduates			College graduates		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
2000	\$10.63	\$11.37	\$9.75	\$17.77	\$18.58	\$17.21
2007	\$10.51	\$11.31	\$9.47	\$17.61	\$19.27	\$16.41
2011	\$9.45	\$10.00	\$8.73	\$16.81	\$18.29	\$15.74
Change 2000–2007	-1.1%	-0.5%	-2.8%	-0.9%	3.7%	-4.6%
Change 2007–2011	-10.1%	-11.6%	-7.9%	-4.6%	-5.1%	-4.1%
Change 2000–2011	-11.1%	-12.0%	-10.5%	-5.4%	-1.6%	-8.5%

Source: Economic Policy Institute's analysis of Current Population Survey Outgoing Rotation Group Microdata

Note: Data are for college graduates age 21–24 and high school graduates age 17–20 who are not enrolled in further schooling.

The average hourly wages for younger workers fell over the last dozen years. Men ages 17 to 20 who were high school graduates had the steepest decline in average hourly wages between 1989 and 2011.

Table 21. Change in average college debt school year 2000–2001 to school year 2009–2010 in the United States

College type	Year	Average debt of graduates	Percentage of graduates with debt
Public, 4-year or above	2000–2001	\$14,896	55%
Public, 4-year or above	2009–2010	\$21,740	56%
Private nonprofit, 4-year or above	2000–2001	\$16,978	63%
Private nonprofit, 4-year or above	2009–2010	\$27,712	65%

Source: The Institute for College Access and Success, College InSight, <http://www.college-insight.org>

- Recent college graduates are facing higher education debts along with higher unemployment compared to less-recent graduates.
- According to the Institute for College Access and Success, in 2010 the average student loan debt for graduates in Ohio was \$27,713; this ranked as the seventh highest average among all states.
- 68% of Ohio graduates have student loan debt.

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Veterans

Table 22. Poverty among veterans and non-veterans 18 years and over, 2011

	Total	In poverty	Poverty rate
All veterans 18 years and older	859,103	60,791	7.1%
Veterans ages 18 to 64	492,187	46,246	9.4%
With a disability	89,219	15,675	17.6%
No disability	402,968	30,571	7.6%
Veterans 65 and older	366,916	14,545	4.0%
With a disability	135,297	6,987	5.2%
No disability	231,619	7,558	3.3%
All non-veterans 18 years and older	7,716,591	1,144,004	14.8%
Non-veterans ages 18 to 64	6,503,831	1,036,414	15.9%
With a disability	724,353	240,493	33.2%
No disability	5,779,478	795,921	13.8%
Non-veterans 65 and older	1,212,760	107,590	8.9%
With a disability	437,533	55,014	12.6%
No disability	775,227	52,576	6.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Overall, veterans have a much lower rate of poverty in the United States and Ohio than do non-veterans.
- In 2011, Ohio had 60,791 veterans below the poverty line.
- 37.3% of veterans below the poverty line have a disability (a much higher rate of poverty than the rate of non-veterans with a disability, which was 25.8%).

Table 23. Veteran homelessness in Ohio, 2011

Continuum of care geography	Total homeless 2011	% of total all Ohio homeless	Homeless veterans 2011	Share of all Ohio homeless	Share of Ohio homeless veterans
Akron/Barberton/Summit County	857	7%	165	1.3%	11.9%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County	482	4%	20	0.2%	1.4%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County	1,275	10%	192	1.5%	13.9%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	2,235	17%	345	2.7%	25.0%
Columbus/Franklin County	1,418	11%	187	1.4%	13.5%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County	986	8%	156	1.2%	11.3%
Toledo/Lucas County	1,096	8%	104	0.8%	7.5%
Youngstown/Mahoning County	223	2%	12	0.1%	0.9%
Balance of state	4,431	34%	200	1.5%	14.5%
Total	13,003	100%	1381	10.6%	100.0%

Source: Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio, Ohio Homelessness Report, 2011

Appendix: Tables and Figures

Children

Table 24. Income to poverty ratio by age group in Ohio, 2011

	Under age 6	%	Under age 18	%	Age 18–64	%	≥ age 65	%
Total	845,830	7.5%	2,649,180	23.6%	7,005,215	62.4%	1,579,676	14.1%
Under .50 (FPL)	125,781	14.9%	306,512	11.6%	511,352	7.3%	32,758	2.1%
Under 1.00 (FPL)	249,530	29.5%	640,884	24.2%	1,082,781	15.5%	122,135	7.7%
Under 2.00 (below self-sufficiency level*)	426,919	50.5%	1,204,451	45.5%	2,230,804	31.8%	498,542	31.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Note: FPL = federal poverty level.

*Self-sufficiency level means earnings of less than 200% of the federal poverty level. It is used as a benchmark to roughly identify households that lack economic security statewide. It is distinct from the Self-Sufficiency Standard (see pages 12–13), which is calculated for each Ohio county individually.

- 14.9% of Ohio children under age 6 (125,781 children) lived in extreme poverty (< 50% FPL) in 2011.
- Nearly 1 in 4 Ohio children under age 18 lived in poverty in 2011.
- Nearly 1 in 3 children under age 6 lived in poverty.
- Half (50.5%) of Ohio children under age 6 lived below the self-sufficiency level in 2011, and 45.5% of all Ohio children lived under the self-sufficiency level in 2011.
- In 2011, the poverty rate for all children was 24.2%—much greater than the rate for adults ages 18 to 64 (15.5%) and more than three times greater than the poverty rate for adults age 65 and older (7.7%).

Table 25. Change in the number of children in poverty in Ohio, 1999–2011

Children in poverty	1999	2005	2011	Change 1999–2011	% change
Total number of children (under 18 years)	2,838,338	2,715,439	2,649,180	-189,158	-6.7%
Number of children in poverty	408,685	505,642	640,884	232,199	56.8%
Poverty rate of all children	14.4%	18.6%	24.2%	9.8%	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2000; American Community Survey, one-year estimate, 2005 and 2011

- In 2011, there were 189,158 fewer children in Ohio than in 1999, but 232,199 more children were in poverty than in 1999.
- Children's rate of poverty increased by 9.8 percentage points, from 14.4% in 1999 to 24.2% in 2011.
- The total number of children in poverty increased by 56.8% from 1999 to 2011.



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This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

3/1/2013 5:06:00 PM

in

Case No(s). 12-0426-EL-SSO, 12-0427-EL-ATA, 12-0428-EL-AAM, 12-0429-EL-WVR, 12-0672-EL-RDR

Summary: Exhibit DR 2 to Testimony of David C. Rinebolt electronically filed by Colleen L Mooney on behalf of Ohio Partners for Affordable Energy