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The Ohio Poverty Report

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Inside Front Cover

THE OHIO POVERTY REPORT

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Don Larrick, Principal Analyst
Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency
P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, Oh. 43216-1001
Production Support:
Steven Kelley, Editor
Robert Schmidley, GIS Specialist

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Clients of the Ohio Development Service Agency's Research Office frequently request detailed and current information about poverty and the near poor in Ohio. Clients include governmental organizations such as the Departments of Aging, Health, Job and Family Services, Youth Services, other agencies in Development, the Legislative Services Commission and local governments as well as private sector advocacy organizations and the general public. All of them desire information regarding eligibility for programs such as Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance, and Head Start, among others, and Census Bureau data on poverty and the near poor help answer their questions. This report covers changes from 1959 through 2014, although most of the detailed data analysis is based on the decennial censuses (1990 and 2000, which look back to 1989 and 1999 for income data used in generating poverty figures) and the American Community Survey data sets (2010-2014 for smaller areas and 2014 for the state summary).

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

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

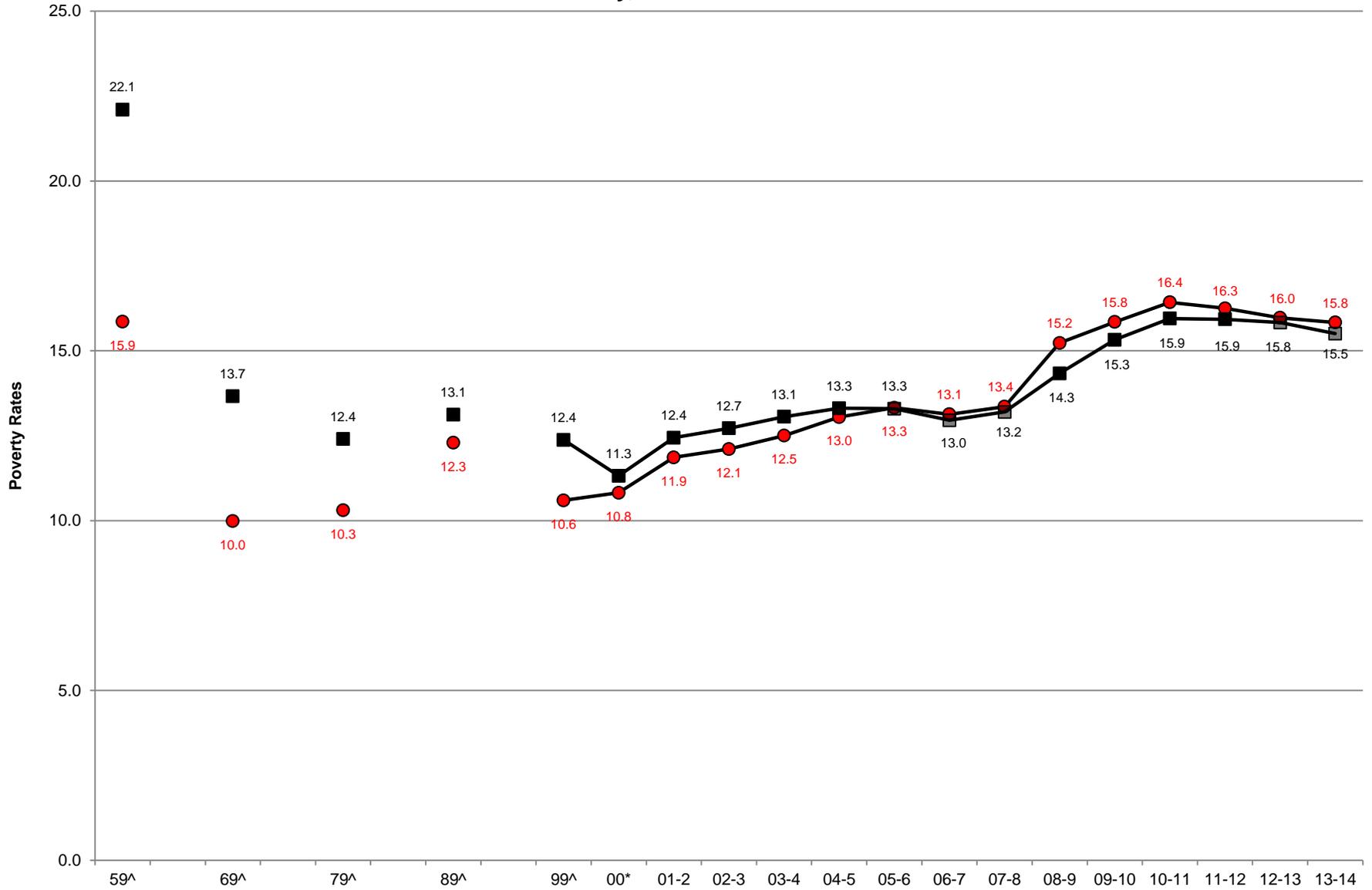
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The latest annual data show:
 - An estimated 1,786,000 people in Ohio were poor – that is 15.8 percent of all persons for whom poverty status was determined.
 - An estimated 340,000, or 11.6 percent, of Ohio families were poor.
- Ohio's individual and family poverty rates typically were lower than the corresponding national rates in decades past, but gradually converged to the national rates by about 2005; Ohio's rates since then have been nearly equal to or a little higher than the national averages.
- The latest American Community Survey data for sub-state areas show:
 - 17.3 percent of the people in urban places (densely populated areas of 2,500 or more) were poor, and 28.0 percent of those living in the central or principal cities of metropolitan areas were poor. By contrast, 11.1 percent of those in rural areas (farms and smaller places) were poor, while 11.1 percent of metropolitan area residents *outside* of the principal and central cities were poor.
 - 17.8 percent of the people in Appalachian Ohio, a band of 32 counties stretching across the eastern and southern regions of the state, were poor; the poverty rate for the rest of Ohio averaged 15.5 percent.
 - The counties with the lowest poverty rates were Delaware, Warren, Putnam, Medina, Geauga and Union, ranging from 4.9 to 7.9 percent; all border or are part of metropolitan areas. The counties with the highest poverty rates were Athens, Adams, Scioto, Pike, Jackson and Meigs, ranging from 31.6 to 23.0 percent; all are in Appalachia.
 - 80 of Ohio's 88 counties and the vast majority of its larger cities had significantly higher poverty rates during 2010-2014 than they had in 1999.
- Poverty rates for families and individuals in Ohio during 2013-2014 vary by circumstances and characteristics:
 - Married couples with a full-time/year-round worker had poverty rates under 5.5 percent (under 2.0 percent if the other worked) compared with poverty rates over 9.0 percent among couples lacking a full-time/year-round worker.
 - Other families with a full-time/year-round head had poverty rates between three and 12 percent, while those without one had poverty rates greater than 30 percent.

- Families with related children had poverty rates ranging from 6.6 percent among married couples to 45.4 percent for those headed by a female single-parent; the corresponding poverty rates for families without children ranged from 3.2 percent to 13.7 percent; male single-parent families had poverty rates between these end points.
- 23.5 percent of poor families received cash public assistance, compared with just 5.9 percent of families not in poverty; however, such payments seldom boost families out of poverty.
- Only four percent of adults with at least bachelor's degrees were poor, while 29.8 percent of those who did not graduate from high school were poor; high school graduates and those with some college or an associate's degree had poverty rates between these two extremes.
- Children ages 0 to 11 and young adults 18 to 24 had poverty rates exceeding 23 percent; other working-age adults had poverty rates between 10 and 18 percent.
- While less than nine percent of people ages 65 and older were poor, as many as 63.5 percent of them would have been poor without social security and pension incomes.
- 12.2 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 13.9 percent of Asians/Pacific islanders were poor; poverty rates for other races and Hispanics (who may be of any race) ranged between 27 and 35 percent.

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

Percentage of Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined That Were in Poverty, Ohio and the U.S.: 1959-2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

—●— Ohio —■— U.S.

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

POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG INDIVIDUALS

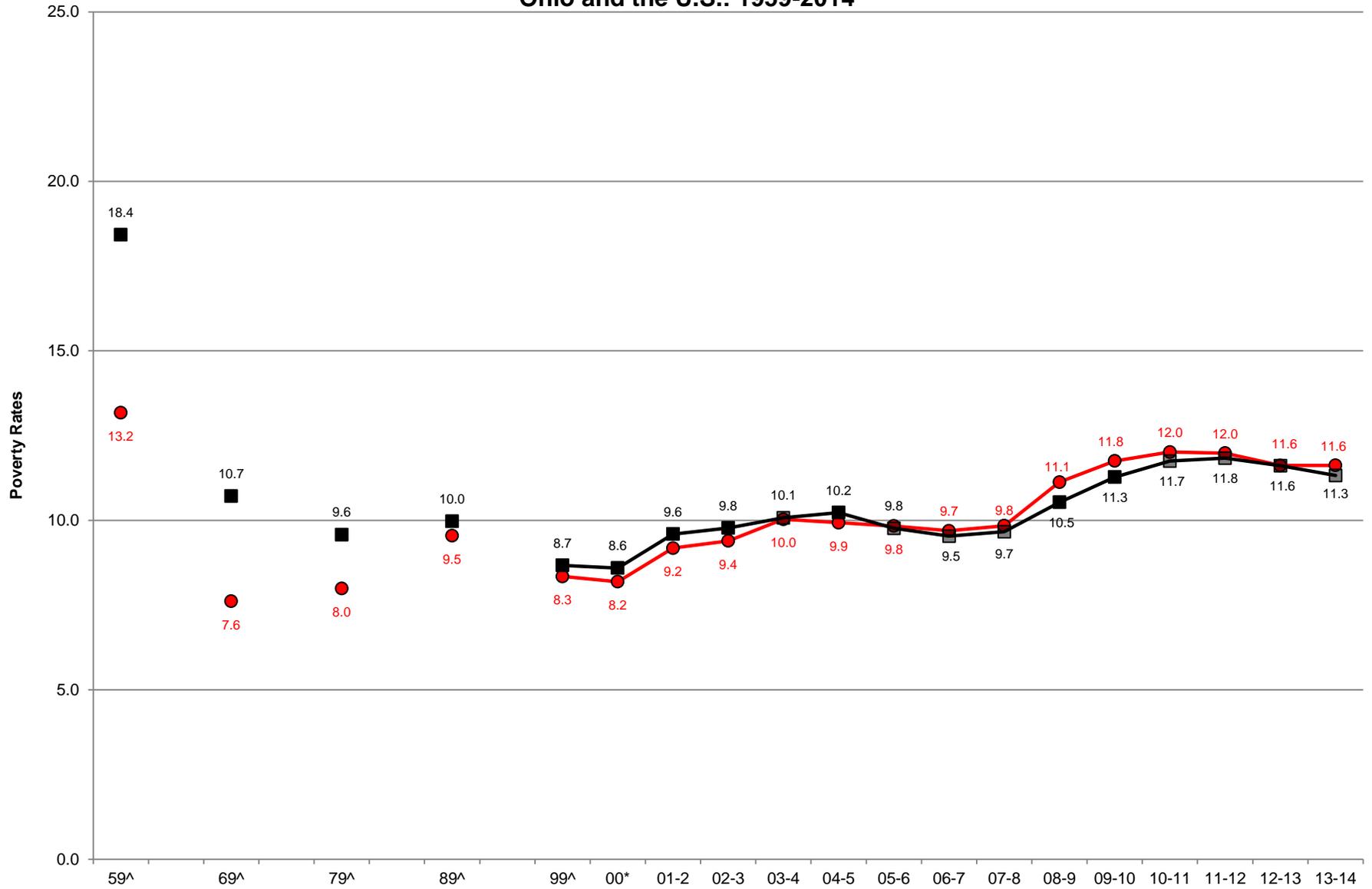
The latest American Community Survey data show that an estimated 1,786,000 people in Ohio were poor during 2013-2014.¹ This figure is 15.8 percent of the 11,276,000 persons for whom poverty status was determined. Both the number and percentage of poor people in Ohio are significantly greater than in 1999 (the last year for decennial census data): 1,171,000 and 10.6 percent.

The graph above illustrates variations in Ohio's poverty rate since 1959, and data in Appendix Table A1 chronicle annual estimates beginning in 1969. The poverty rate fell from 15.9 percent to 10.0 percent by the end of the 1960s, and continued diminishing to 8.2 percent in 1974. The poverty rate rose thereafter to 13.2 percent in 1983 and 1984. It fluctuated around 13 percent for the next decade before falling to 10.6 percent in 1999. Ohio's poverty rate since the turn of the century has risen to approximately 16 percent.²

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

See Table A1

Percentage of Families That Were in Poverty, Ohio and the U.S.: 1959-2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

—●— Ohio —■— U.S.

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

POVERTY RATE TRENDS AMONG FAMILIES

The latest American Community Survey data also show that about 340,000 families in Ohio were poor during 2013-2014. That figure represents 11.6 percent of approximately 2,923,000 families in the state. Both the number and percentage of poor families here are significantly greater than the decennial census figures for 1999: 251,000 families, or 8.3 percent of all families at the time.

The graph above illustrates variations in Ohio's family poverty rate since 1959, and data in Appendix Table A2 chronicle annual estimates beginning in 1969. Ohio's family poverty rate fell from 13.2 to 7.6 percent during the 1960s, and continued falling to 6.6 percent by 1974. It rose to 10.7 percent by 1982, and stayed above 10 percent for all but two years of the following decade. It peaked at 11.2 percent in 1993 before falling to 8.2 percent in 2000, the lowest level since 1980. Ohio's family poverty rate rose to 12.0 percent in 2010-2012 before declining 0.4 percent in the most recent years.

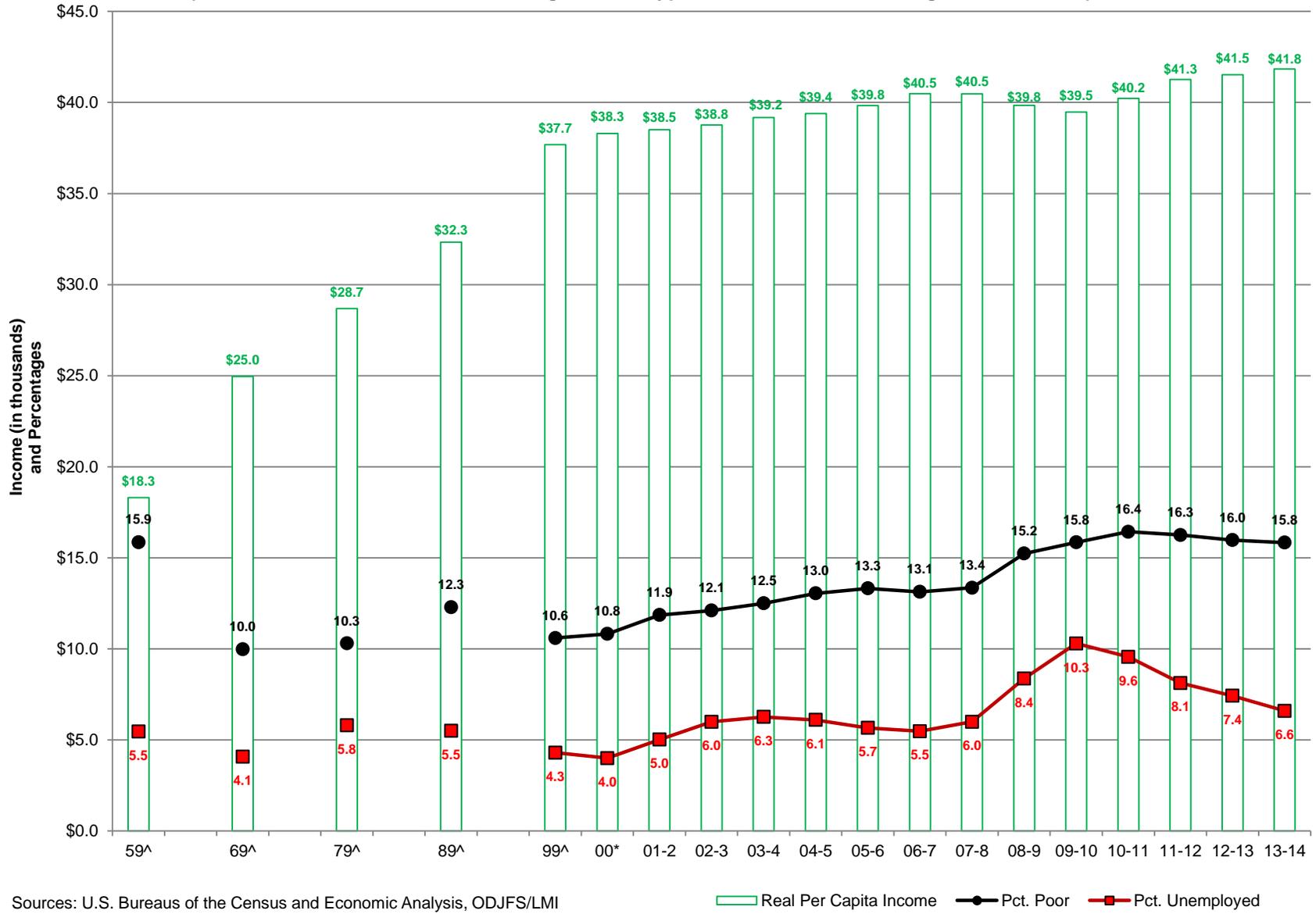
The graph above and data in Appendix Table A2 also show a gradual convergence between the state and national family poverty rates. The greatest convergence occurred in the 1960s when the gap fell from 5.2 percent (18.4 vs. 13.2) in 1959 to 3.1 percent in 1969. The gap closed to 1.6 percent by 1979 and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

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

See Table A2

Ohio's Poverty Rate, Unemployment Rate and Real Per Capita Income, 1959-2014

(Income Standardized on 2013-14, Figures for Hyphenated Years Are Averages of the Years)



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

█ Real Per Capita Income
 ● Pct. Poor
 ■ Pct. Unemployed

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

The graph above illustrates changes in the poverty rate for persons, the unemployment rate and per capita income (PCI, adjusted for inflation and standardized on 2013-2014) since 1959, and data in Appendix Table A3 show annual figures beginning in 1969. PCI is the broadest measure of income in a society, and because poverty is defined as insufficient income, it seems reasonable to expect that the poverty rate would decline as PCI increases and rise as PCI declines. The tabular data and graph show that there have been times when this appears to be true: the net change from 1959 to 1969, when PCI (green columns) rose from approximately \$18,300 to \$25,000 and the poverty rate (black dots) fell from 15.9 to 10.0 percent; also 1970-1973 or 1974, 1993-1999, and even 2011-2014. Conversely, PCI fell and poverty rates rose during 1973-1975, 1978-1983 and 2007-2010. Yet there are times when the poverty rate and PCI rose or fell together: 1969-1970, 1975-1978, 1991-1993, and 1999-2007. Over the long term, though, PCI more than doubled from 1959 to 2012 (from \$18,300 to \$41,800), while the poverty rate repeatedly fell and rose within a relatively narrow range.

Similarly, it seems reasonable that poverty and unemployment rates would move in tandem because jobs are the major source of income. There times when this is true: 1971-1975, 1978-1982, 1993-2004, 2006-2010, and 2011-2014; sometimes changes in the poverty rate appear to lag changes in the unemployment rate by a year – see 1992-1993 and 2010-2012. However, there also are times when the relationship does not hold: 1969-1971, 1975-1978, 1982-1992 and 2004-2007.

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

See Table A3

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THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY IN OHIO

COUNTIES 2010-2014

The map above shows the variation in poverty rates across Ohio during the 2010-14 period according to the latest American Community Survey dataset.⁴ The rates ranged from 4.9 percent in Delaware to 31.6 percent in Athens.⁵ Altogether, nine counties had poverty rates less than 10 percent, 38 had rates ranging from 10 to 15.9 percent (the state poverty rate for this period), 32 counties had rates above the state average but less than 20 percent, and nine counties had rates greater than 20 percent. The median county poverty rate in the state was 15.2 percent; 44 counties were below that mark and 44 were above.

Some types of areas had poverty rates higher than other types. Most notably, the 32-county Appalachian area, outlined above, had a poverty rate of 17.8 percent – about 348,700 of its 1,963,900 people in Ohio. Although poverty rates among Appalachian counties range from 10.5 to 31.6 percent, nine of the 10 counties with the highest poverty rates in Ohio were Appalachian. The poverty rates for counties in the remainder of Ohio ranged from 4.9 to 21.1 percent, with an area average of 15.5 percent – about 1,441,900 people out of 9,279,600.

A closer look at the map above also reveals relatively high poverty rates in most of the counties with metropolitan area central cities. Allen (Lima), Clark (Springfield), Cuyahoga (Cleveland-Elyria), Franklin (Columbus), Hamilton (Cincinnati), Jefferson (Steubenville), Lucas (Toledo), Mahoning (Youngstown), Montgomery (Dayton), Richland (Mansfield) and Trumbull (Warren) had poverty rates higher than the state average of 15.9 percent, and one of the two remaining counties with a metropolitan area central city – Stark (Canton) – had a poverty rate below-but-within-a-point of the state average. Summit (Akron) had a poverty rate of 14.7 percent. The 13 counties collectively had 1,055,300 poor out of 5,889,700 people for whom poverty status was determined – a poverty rate of 17.9 percent. The 1,055,300 also comprised 58.9 percent of all poor people in Ohio.

The data in Appendix Table A4 show that the poverty rate for the state was significantly higher for the 2010-2014 period than in 1999: 15.9 vs. 10.6 percent. The increase was widespread across the state with significantly higher rates evident in 80 counties. (Although there is an overlap in ranges of population sizes, counties where significant increases were noted tend to be larger than those where no significant changes were observed.)⁶

See Table A4

Range of SAIPE County Poverty Rates in Ohio, 2000-2014 Plus Ohio and U.S. Rates



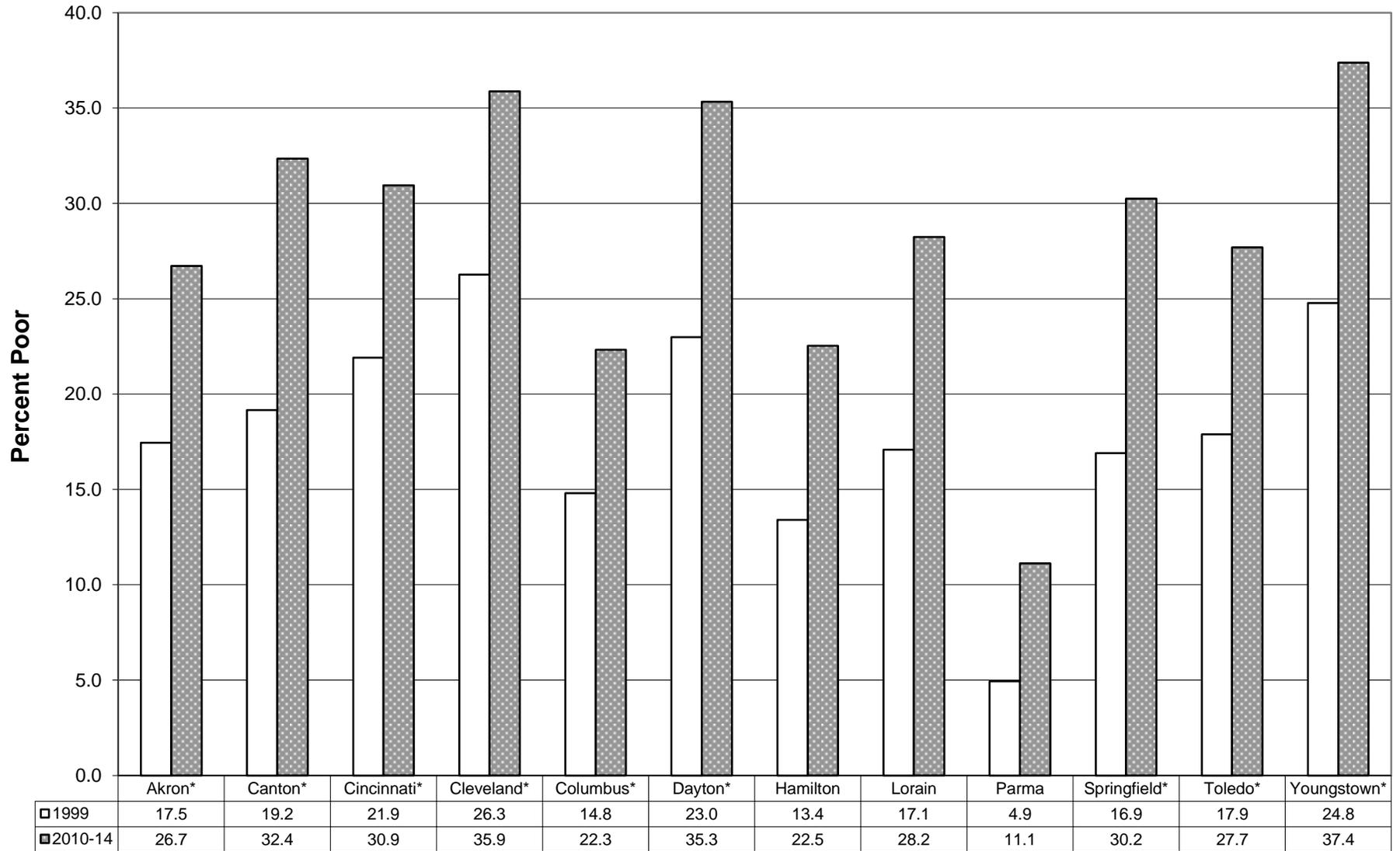
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

ANNUAL SAIPE ESTIMATES FOR COUNTIES

The Census Bureau, through its Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program, publishes annual model-based estimates of the number and percentage of persons in poverty by county for data users who need such figures. The graph above illustrates the range of the percent of persons in poverty from the lowest to highest for the ranges based on the SAIPE program beginning in 2000. The highest and lowest county poverty rates are noted above and below the vertical black lines, with the complete list of counties in Appendix Table A5a. Percentages for Ohio (red) and the nation (blue) are included for comparison. The black boxes illustrate the gap when Ohio's poverty rate was below the national average, the white boxes when it had an above-average rate and the bars when the rates were nearly identical. The ranges shown above became wider – and the gap between Ohio and the U.S. narrower – with incorporation of American Community Survey data beginning in 2005. The estimated numbers for 2004-2014 are in Appendix Table A5b.⁷

See Tables A5a and A5b

Changes in Poverty Rates in Ohio's 12 Largest Cities: 1999 to 2010-14



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - A metropolitan area central city.

OTHER TYPES OF AREAS 2010-2014

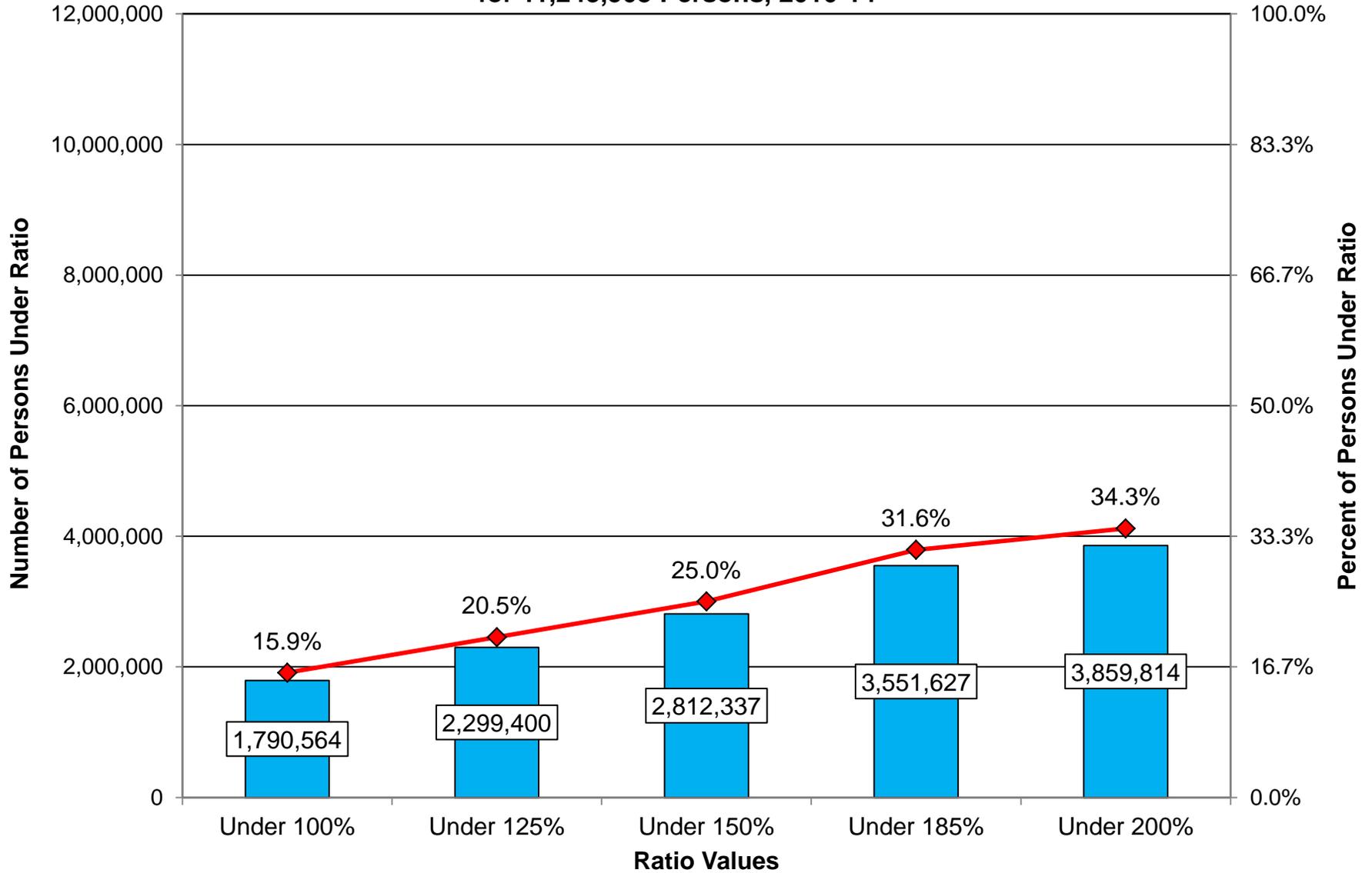
The chart above shows how the poverty rates of the 12 largest cities in Ohio have changed since 1999: all were significantly higher in 2010-14 than in 1999. Collectively, the cities have 21.8 percent of all Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined in 2010-14, and 37.9 percent of all Ohioans in poverty. It should also be noted that 11 of the 12 cities have higher poverty rates than the counties in which they are located. This is true of Akron (Summit), Canton (Stark), Cincinnati (Hamilton), Cleveland (Cuyahoga), Columbus (Franklin), Dayton (Montgomery), Hamilton (Butler), Lorain (Lorain), Springfield (Clark), Toledo (Lucas) and Youngstown (Mahoning). The only exception is Parma (Cuyahoga).

The principal cities of metropolitan areas (i.e., the large cities for which the metropolitan areas are named) collectively had a higher poverty rate than metropolitan residents not in principal cities: 28.0 vs. 11.1 percent. Both were higher than the corresponding rates of 18.9 and 6.5 percent for 1999. The American Community Survey data summarize poverty statistics for other types of areas within Ohio. Data in Appendix Table A6 show the poverty rate in urban areas (densely populated areas with at least 2,500 people) was estimated at 17.3 percent, up from 11.5 percent in 1999; the poverty rate for rural areas was estimated at 11.1 percent, also up from 7.6 percent in 1999. (Rural areas include people living on farms and in densely populated areas of less than 2,500 people.) The poverty rate for metropolitan areas was 15.8 percent, up from 10.6 percent in 1999. All of these summary percentage increases from 1999 to 2010-14 appear to be statistically significant. However, caution is warranted for such conclusions.⁸

The summary rise in the urban poverty rate is the aggregation of many local components. American Community Survey data for the 86 cities in Ohio with at least 20,000 people show that 78 experienced significant increases in their poverty rates after 1999. None of these cities had a significantly lower poverty rate during 2010-14 than it had in 1999. Beyond these summary statements, the experiences of cities varied widely. 14 cities had poverty rates exceeding 30 percent in 2010-14: Athens, Bowling Green, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Kent, Lima, Oxford, Portsmouth, Springfield, Warren, Youngstown and Zanesville; the increased poverty rates since 1999 were significant for all but Athens and Oxford.⁹ There were nine cities with poverty rates below five percent: Avon Lake, Dublin, Hudson, Mason, N. Royalton, Solon, Strongsville, Upper Arlington and Westlake. (All of these cities are suburbs in the state's four largest metropolitan areas: Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus.) Yet even in Avon Lake, Hudson, N. Royalton, Strongsville, Upper Arlington and Westlake, the poverty rates were significantly higher than in 1999. See Appendix Table A6 for data for all 86 cities.

See Table A6

**Poor and Near-Poor Persons in Ohio:
The Ratio of Income to Poverty Level
for 11,243,508 Persons, 2010-14**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

THE POOR AND THE NEAR-POOR

In addition to the number and percentage of poor people, there are programmatic needs to know the number and percentage of people who are more or less close to being poor. The chart above illustrates the progressively cumulating figures of Ohioans for whom poverty status was determined who were poor or relatively close to poverty. The left-most column shows the number poor persons (i.e., those whose income was less than 100 percent of the ratio of their income to their poverty level) was estimated to be over 1,790,500 during the 2010-14 data collection period. That figure was 15.9 percent of the 11,243,500 people for whom poverty status was determined. The right-most column shows 3,859,800 people had incomes less than 200 percent of the poverty level; that is 34.3 percent of the 11,243,500. The latter figures include the 1,790,500-plus who were poor and an additional 2,069,250 – 18.4 percent – who were not poor, but were more or less close to being poor. The middle three columns show numbers and percentage of Ohioans in other commonly requested categories: below 125, 150, and 185 percent of the ratio of income to the poverty level. The percentages shown above differ only slightly from the national averages. The corresponding figures for the U.S. were 15.6, 20.4, 25.2, 31.9 and 34.5 percent (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2015c).

As with county poverty rates, the variation of poverty-and-near-poverty rates within Ohio was notable. Appendix Table A7 shows Delaware County had the lowest percentage of those under 200 percent of the poverty level – 14.1, and Adams County had the highest such percentage – 50.8. Altogether, 25 counties had poverty-and-near-poverty rates of at least 40 percent, 46 counties had rates in the 30s, 15 counties had rates in the 20s, and two counties had rates less than 20 percent (Warren was the other one). Appalachian counties collectively had 39.3 percent below 200 percent of the poverty level. The corresponding rate for non-Appalachian counties was 33.3 percent. Appendix Table A7 also shows by county the numbers and percentages of persons below other poverty-and-near-poverty levels of 125, 150 and 185 percent.¹⁰

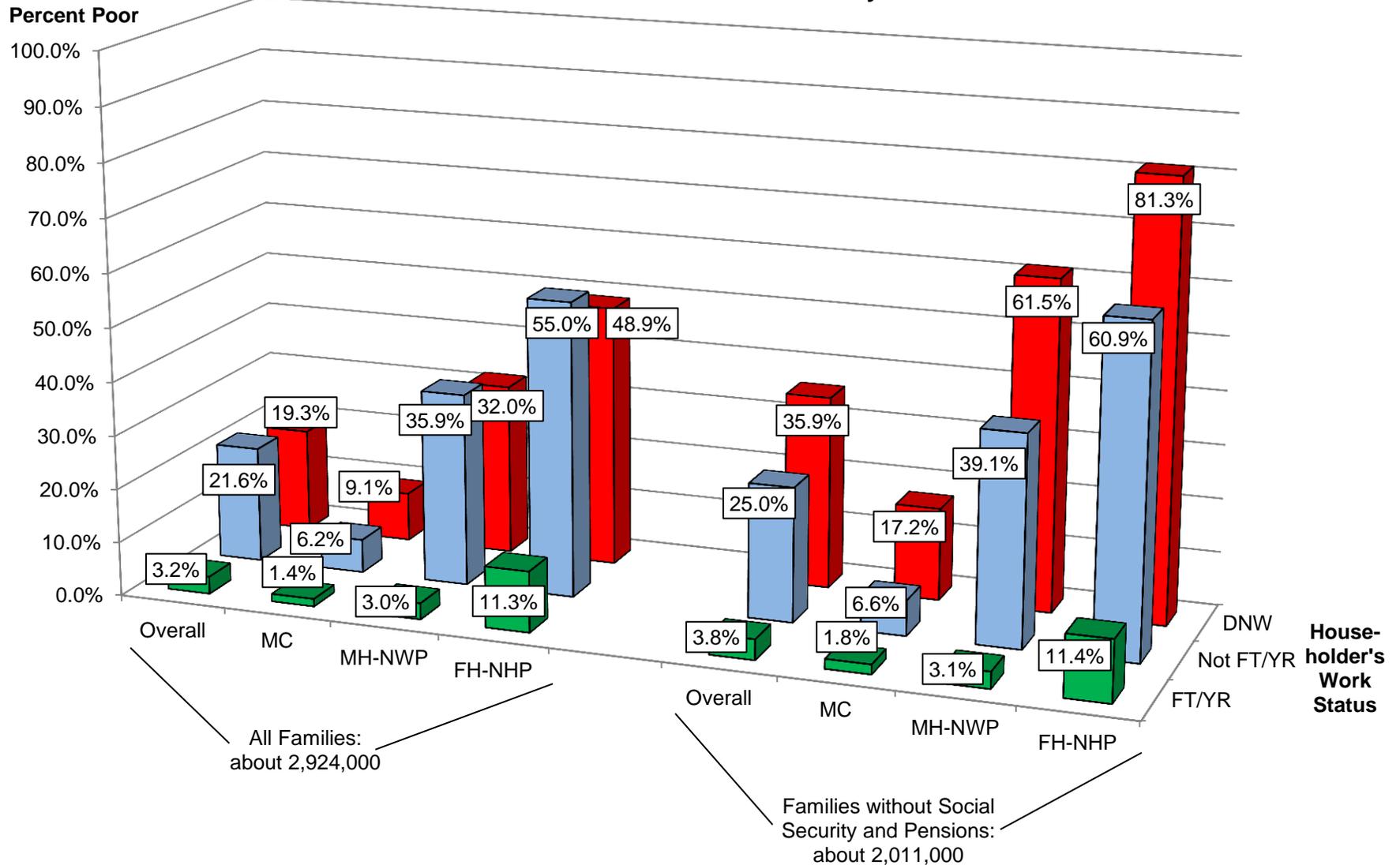
See Table A7

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THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF POVERTY: VARIATIONS AND TRENDS IN OHIO

2014 Ohio Poverty Rates by Family Type and Householder's Work Status

All Families vs. Those without Social Security and Pensions



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FAMILY TYPE AND THE WORKING-AGE COHORT

There are two points to be made about employment status and the risk of poverty. The graph above illustrates the first point: there is nothing like a full-time/year-round (FT/YR) job for minimizing the risk of poverty. The overall family poverty rate in Ohio was 11.3 percent in 2013-14. The column at far left shows the overall poverty rate was 3.2 percent when the householder worked full-time/year-round (FT/YR – green column). This contrasts with a 21.6 percent poverty rate for householders working less than full-time/year-round (Not FT/YR – the light blue column). (Householders may be male or female, and the Census Bureau’s tabular data make no distinction by sex among married couples.)

Poverty rates varied with different types of families of full-time/year-round workers: 1.4 percent among married couples (MC), 3.0 percent among male-householders-no-wife-present (MH-NWP) and 11.3 percent among female-householders-with-no-husband-present (FH-NHP). These contrast with the poverty rates when the householders worked part time: 6.2 percent for married couples, 35.9 percent among male-householders-no-wife-present and 55.0 percent among female-householders-no-husband-present. Appendix Table A8a presents the corresponding data from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses.

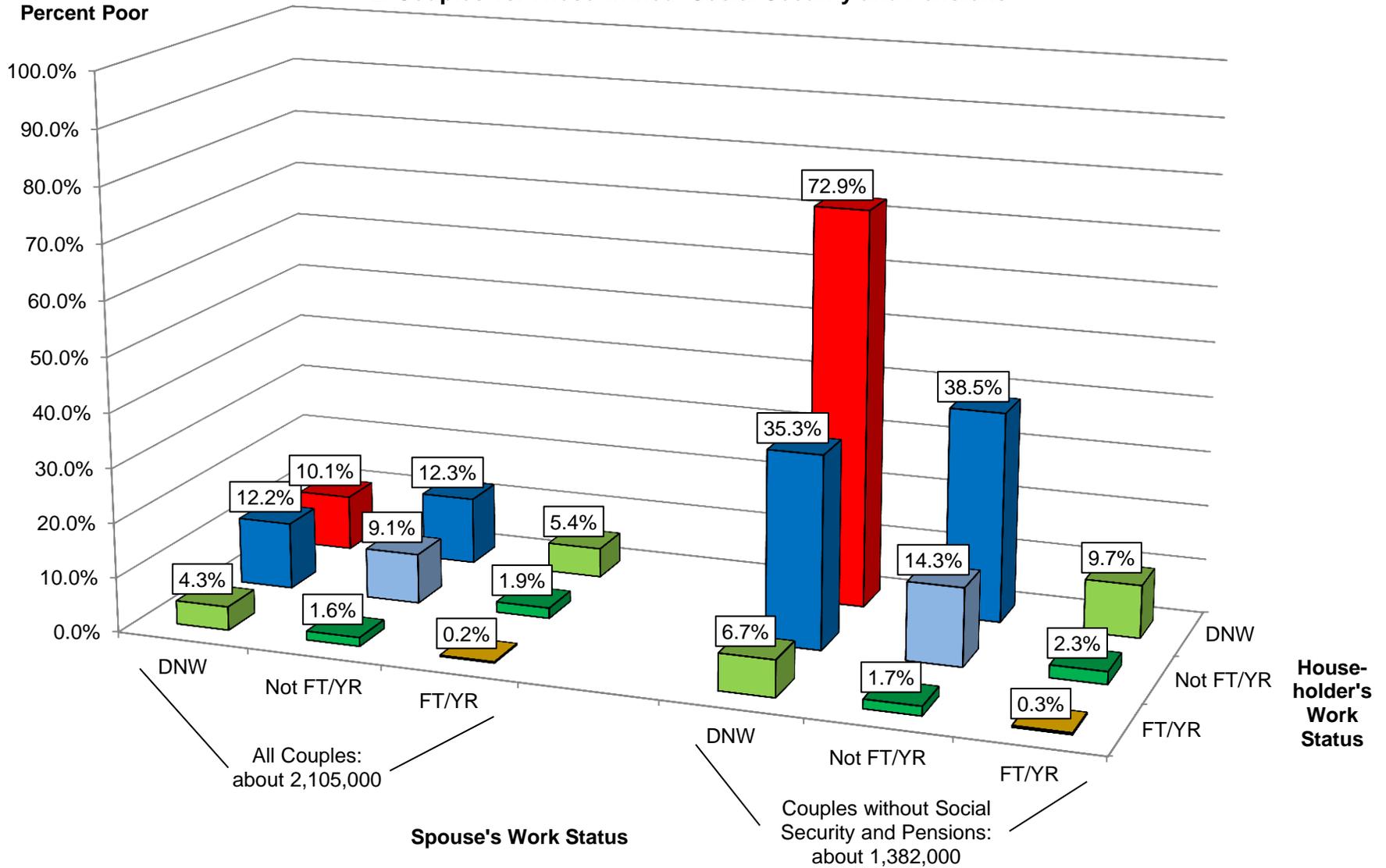
The family poverty rates when the householder did not work (DNW – red columns) are relatively close to the corresponding rates when the householder worked part-time: 19.3 vs. 21.6 percent overall, 9.1 vs. 6.2 percent among married couples, 32.0 vs. 35.9 percent among male-head-no-wife families, and 48.9 vs. 55.0 percent among female-head-no-husband families. This curious set of facts suggests that the relationship between work and family poverty may be more complex than simple summaries can reveal, and that other factors may be involved.

The relationship between the extent of employment and the risk of poverty for families is clarified in the set of columns of the right by *excluding the 900,000-plus families receiving social security and/or retirement pensions* (essentially retirees). The contrasts between full-time/year-round employment and part-time employment in this subset are roughly the same magnitudes as among all families: 3.8 vs. 25.0 percent overall, with married couples experiencing 1.8 vs. 6.6 percent, male-head-no-wife families at 3.1 vs. 39.1 percent and female-head-no-wife families at 11.4 vs. 60.9 percent. However, family poverty rates are much higher when the head did not work *and* the family had no social security or pension income. The overall rate among these jobless, which excludes retirees, was 35.9 percent, with married couples now at 17.2 percent, male-head-no-wife families at 61.5 percent and female-head-no-husband families at 81.3 percent. These figures indicate the profound impact of under- and unemployment for this segment of society.

See Tables A8a & A8b

2014 Ohio Poverty Rates Among Married Couples by the Work Status of Both

All Couples vs. Those without Social Security and Pensions



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MARRIED COUPLES AND THE WORKING-AGE COHORT

The preceding section showed that married couples had the lowest family poverty rates for every level of householder employment. A substantial contributing factor is illustrated in the graph above and leads to the second point about employment and poverty: being married to someone with a full-time/year-round job also reduces the risk of poverty. Among all married-couple families (the set of columns on the left) it is at-worst about 5.4 percent (light green columns). The risk of poverty was reduced to less than two percent when one worked full-time/year-round and the other worked part-time (dark green columns), and the risk of poverty nearly vanishes if both work full-time/year-round (the gold column). These poverty rates contrast with those for couples lacking a full-time/year-round job (the blue columns). Poverty rates for the latter ranged between 10 and 16 percent, depending on whether both (light blue column) or only one (dark blue columns) had a part-time job. Appendix Table A8a has comparable figures from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses; the poverty rates seen then for married couples in corresponding circumstances usually were a little less than those shown above.

The chart above also shows an anomalously low poverty rate of 10.3 percent among all couples when neither worked (red column). As in the preceding section, *excluding couples receiving social security and pension incomes* clarifies the relationship between the extent of employment among married couples and the families' risks of poverty. Poverty rates are still relatively low – at-worst 9.7 percent – when at least one has full-time/year round employment: specifically, compare the gold and green columns on the right with those on the left. On the other hand, poverty rates are much higher when full-time/year-round employment is absent, ranging from 35.3 to 72.9 percent (dark blue and red columns on the right). Excluding retired couples shows the profound effect of under- and unemployment on couples who actually need jobs.

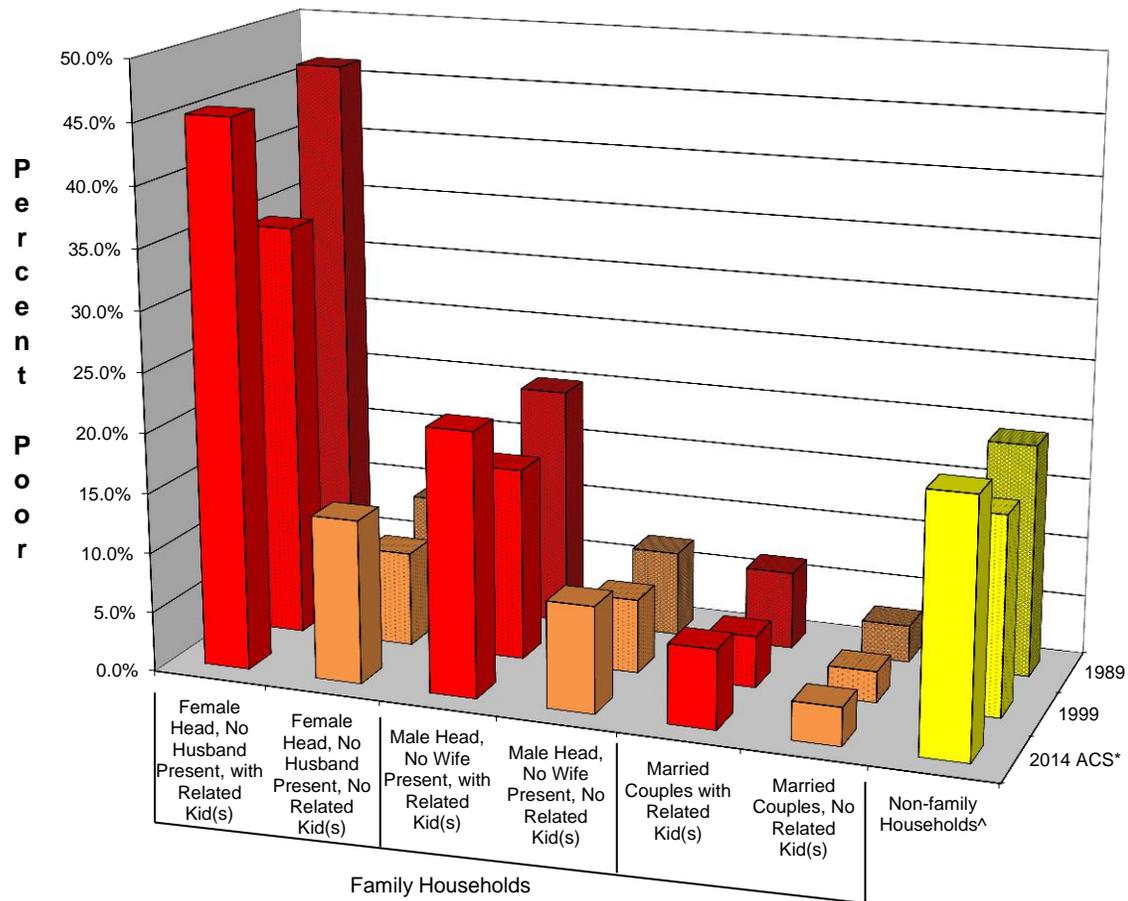
Finally, it needs to be noted that despite the generally lower poverty rates for married couple families, marriage is not always a solution to the poverty and associated problems, particularly for female-head-no-husband-present families.

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

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

See Tables A8a & A8b

Poverty Rates In Ohio and Presence of Related Child(ren) by Household Type



	Female Head, No Husband Present, with Related Kid(s)	Female Head, No Husband Present, No Related Kid(s)	Male Head, No Wife Present, with Related Kid(s)	Male Head, No Wife Present, No Related Kid(s)	Married Couples with Related Kid(s)	Married Couples, No Related Kid(s)	Non-family Households [^]
2014 ACS*	45.4%	13.7%	22.0%	8.9%	6.6%	3.2%	21.1%
1999	34.6%	7.9%	16.1%	6.2%	4.3%	2.6%	16.6%
1989	46.4%	9.6%	20.1%	7.1%	6.5%	3.1%	19.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Notes: * - 2014 ACS covers January 2013 through November 2014; ^ - Actually the poverty status of the householder.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND THE PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN

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

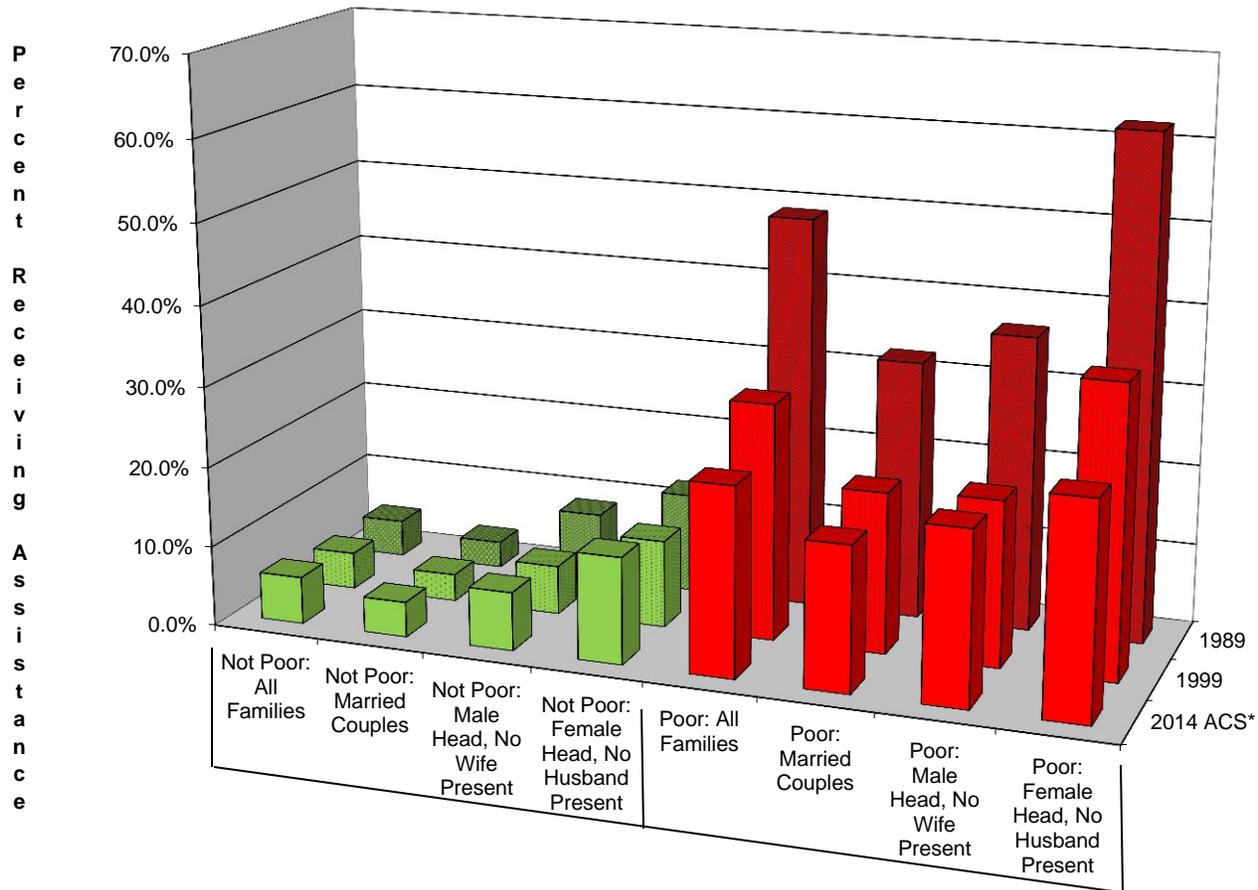
While the various types of households with children experience greater poverty rates than corresponding households with no children, it is difficult to argue that children cause poverty because other factors may come to bear. The oldest children may be employed and contributing to the family's income,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

The poverty rates for non-family households are similar to those of male-headed families with children, and show the same pattern of a slight decline from 1989 to 1999 followed by a return to a higher level in 2014.¹⁴

The chart above also shows the variation in poverty rates over time. Poverty rates were higher in 1989 and 2014 and lower in 1999.

See Table A9

Ohio Families Receiving Cash Public Assistance by Poverty Status and Type



	Not Poor: All Families	Not Poor: Married Couples	Not Poor: Male Head, No Wife Present	Not Poor: Female Head, No Husband Present	Poor: All Families	Poor: Married Couples	Poor: Male Head, No Wife Present	Poor: Female Head, No Husband Present
2014 ACS*	5.9%	4.4%	7.3%	13.3%	23.5%	18.0%	21.5%	26.5%
1999	4.6%	3.4%	6.1%	10.9%	29.4%	20.0%	20.6%	36.0%
1989	4.6%	3.3%	8.5%	12.4%	48.8%	32.2%	36.6%	62.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - 2014 ACS covers January 2013 through November 2014.

CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

An estimated 233,053, or 8.0 percent, of all families in Ohio received some form of cash public assistance (CPA) at some time in the preceding 12 months according to the latest data from the American Community Survey.¹⁵ This is greater than the 6.5 percent rate of 1999, but slightly less than the 8.8 percent rate of 1989 (see Appendix Table 10). (Non-cash forms of assistance have been excluded. However, the impact of the latter in reducing poverty is evident in Short (2015: 5).)

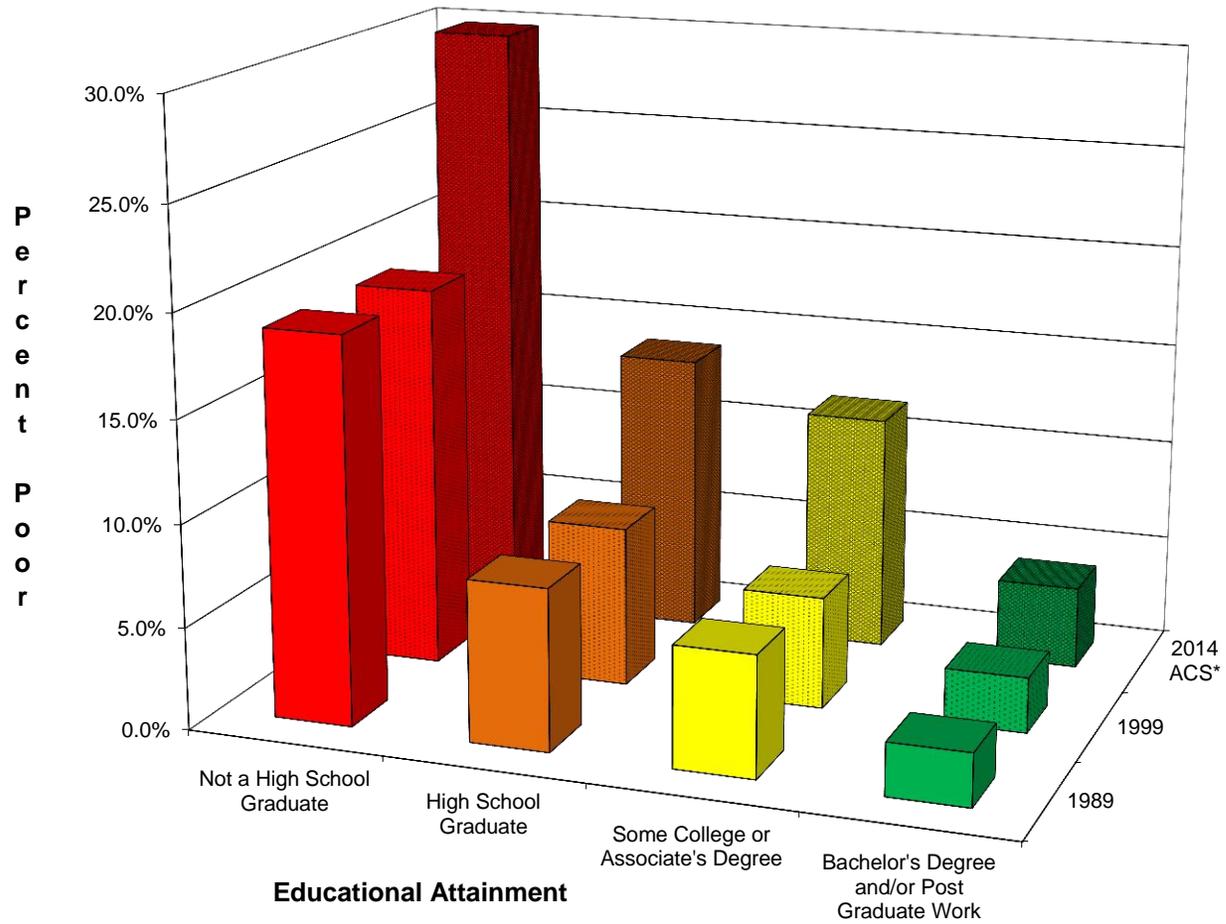
The chart above shows poor families (red columns) are much more likely to receive CPA than are families at and above the poverty level (green columns), but not all poor families receive CPA. Poor families may not have received CPA because they did not apply for it or did not meet all of the eligibility requirements. The percentage of all poor families receiving CPA (left-most of the red columns) was higher in the past, dropping from 48.8 percent in 1989 to 23.5 percent in 2013-2014. (This may be partially due to welfare rule changes during the mid-1990s, which limited eligibility to a lifetime total of five years.) On the other hand, less than six percent of all families at or above the poverty level (left-most of the green columns) received CPA in the year preceding the data collection. Families that are near poverty may receive CPA because eligibility may be cut-off close to – but above – the poverty level, because members worked part of the 12 preceding months, or because they were poor prior to receiving CPA.

These percentages also vary by family type. Among those *not* in poverty, less than five percent of married couples received CPA during the years shown; at the other end of the spectrum families headed by women with no husband present ranged from 10.9 to 13.3 percent. Among *poor* families, those headed by women with no husband present had the highest CPA rates – 26.5 percent in 2014 (down from 62.1 percent in 1989 and 36.0 percent in 1999); these contrast with the rates for families headed by men with no wife present and married couples, which were similar during the same year: between 32 and 37 percent in 1989, and between 18 and 21 percent in more recent years.

Finally, it is worth noting CPA boosts or keeps only a fraction of families out of poverty. An estimated 233,053 families received CPA in 2013-2014, but CPA boosted only 31,977 of them out of poverty. Figures for 1999 were an estimated 196,887 receiving CPA and 19,486 boosted out of poverty, and figures for 1989 were, respectively, estimates of 256,986 and 21,234 (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2015b; U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1993b, 2003b). (The same data sources estimated family poverty numbers and rates at 336,877 and 11.5 percent in 2014, 234,667 and 7.8 percent in 1999, and 277,706 and 9.6 percent in 1989.)

See Table A10

Poverty Rates in Ohio by Educational Attainment Among Persons Age 25 Years and Older



	Not a High School Graduate	High School Graduate	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work
□ 1989	18.9%	7.9%	5.9%	2.6%
□ 1999	18.8%	7.8%	5.5%	2.7%
■ 2014 ACS*	29.8%	13.8%	11.6%	4.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - 2014 ACS covers January 2013 through November 2014.

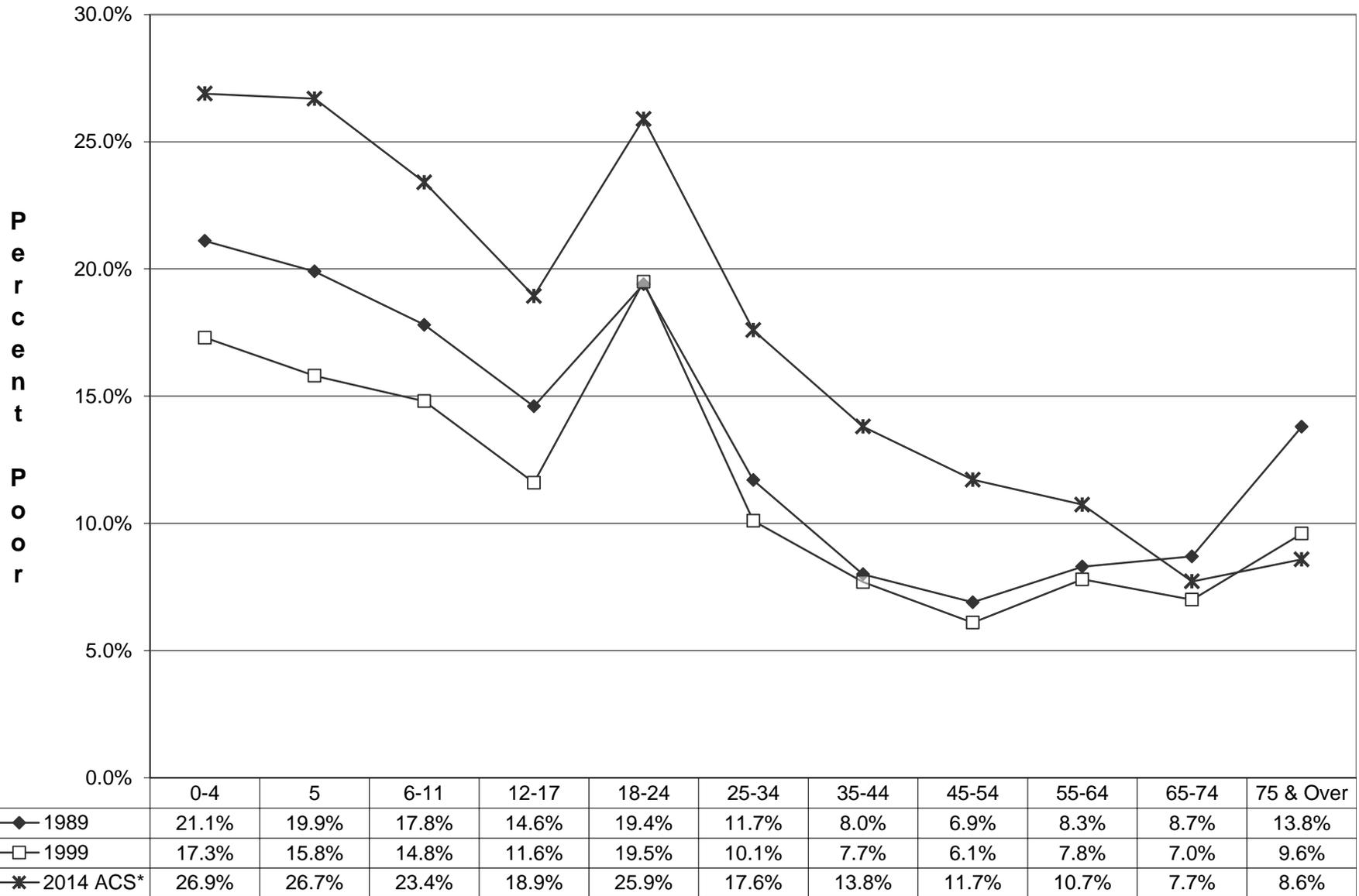
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

However, even among the most highly-educated, poverty rates fluctuate over time. American Community Survey data show the highest poverty rates across all educational levels in 2013-2014, while poverty rates were lower for each level in 1989 and 1999.

See Table A11

Poverty Rates in Ohio by Age Groups



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: * - 2014 ACS covers January 2013 through November 2014.

AGE GROUPS

The risk of poverty varies by age group, and the differences charted above may be best understood as part of life-cycle changes. As mentioned earlier, the addition of a child may tip a family into poverty – either by itself or because the family’s income is reduced. Sooner or later, though, children enroll in school and become more capable of caring for themselves. These changes eventually enable more adults to orient their activities more towards earning an income, and it is not uncommon for 16- and 17-year-olds to earn money with part-time jobs. (Income for younger children is excluded from calculations.) Consequently, as the chart above illustrates, the poverty rates for children decline as they grow older.

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

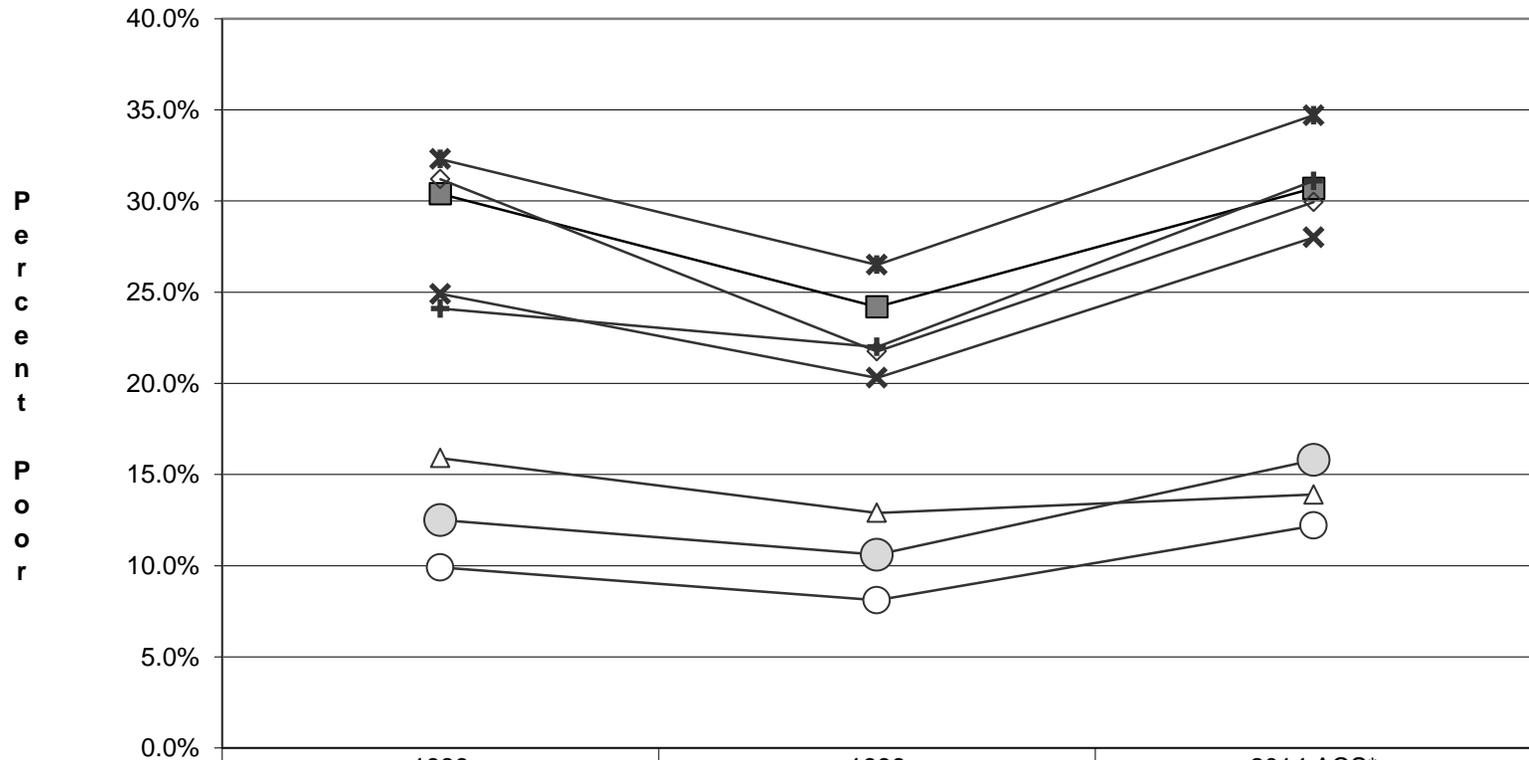
Poverty rates drop substantially with progressively older age groups. This probably reflects the converse of reasons suggested above: there may be older, fewer or no children at home, which simultaneously lowers the poverty thresholds for families and enables more adults (and even older children) to earn more money; middle-age people also earn more than young people. On the other hand, those ages 75 and older are more likely to have lost a spouse – and, perhaps, some or all of any associated income.

In this context, the most surprising change evident above may be the reduced poverty rates of the elderly, especially those ages 75 and older. For most age groups, the poverty rate fell from 1989 to 1999 and rose from 1999 to 2014. However, the 2014 poverty rates for people 65-plus remains close to 1999 levels, and the poverty rate for people 75-plus continued falling even as their in-household numbers rose 15.6 percent from 638,500 to 738,300 (see Appendix Table A12).

Earlier sections of this report noted how the poverty rates for those not working became much higher after people receiving social security and retirement income were removed from the work/marital/poverty status analysis. This section adds a note on the importance of retirement and social security income in reducing poverty rates for those ages 65-plus. Appendix Table A12 shows removing retirement income alone increases the poverty rate 8.0 to 43.5 percent; removing social security alone increases the rate to 55.5 percent, and removing both increases it to 63.5 percent (based on U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2015c).

See Table A12

Poverty Rates in Ohio by Race and Hispanic Status



	1989	1999	2014 ACS*
○ Total	12.5%	10.6%	15.8%
○ White^, not Hispanic	9.9%	8.1%	12.2%
■ All Minorities Combined	30.4%	24.2%	30.7%
✱ Black^	32.3%	26.5%	34.7%
✱ American Indian/Alaskan Native^	24.1%	22.0%	31.1%
△ Asian/Pacific Islander^	15.9%	12.9%	13.9%
◇ Other, 2+ Races^	31.2%	21.8%	29.9%
✱ Hispanics~	24.9%	20.3%	28.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Notes: ^ - Races are not completely comparable across time; ~ - Hispanics may be of any race; * - 2014 ACS covers January 2013 through November 2014.

RACE AND HISPANIC STATUS

The risk of poverty varies by race and Hispanic status.¹⁶ The chart above shows that non-Hispanic whites (white circles) – the majority segment in society – had the lowest poverty rates, ranging from 8.1 to 12.2 percent. This contrasts with the overall poverty rate for minorities (gray squares), which fell from 30.4 percent in 1989 to 24.2 percent in 1999, but rose to 30.7 percent. The overall minority poverty rate in Ohio largely reflects the experience of blacks (black asterisks), and blacks had the highest poverty rates in this time period, ranging between 26.5 and 34.7 percent. These rates contrast with the experience of Asians-and-Pacific Islanders (white triangles), whose poverty rates, the lowest of any minority group, ranged between 15.9 and 13.9 percent – close to non-Hispanic whites. The poverty rates for American Indians and Alaskan natives (black crosses) as well as persons of other races (white diamonds) – including those of two or more races – fell and rose in the 21-to-32 percent range over the decades. Hispanics (black “Xs”), who may be of any race (but are mostly white), similarly ranged between 20 and 28 percent at the same times.

The most recent data show that 1,101,900 non-Hispanic whites comprised 61.7 percent of the 1,785,800 poor people in Ohio. Of the remaining 683,900 (38.3 percent), blacks are the largest segment – 471,700 (26.4 percent), followed by Hispanics – 108,400 (6.1 percent), persons of two or more races – 88,400 (5.0 percent), Asian and Pacific Islanders – close to 30,700 (1.7 percent), American Indians and Alaskan Natives – 6,800 (.4 percent), and persons of some other race – 27,400 (1.5 percent). (The component numbers sum to more than the total and the percentages sum to more than 100 because Hispanics can be of any race.)

See Table A13

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APPENDICES

DEFINING AND MEASURING POVERTY

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

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

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons related by birth, marriage or adoption living in the same housing unit.¹⁷ Families (and all of the persons in them) with less than the minimum income required for the economy food plan are below the poverty threshold and are poor. Families (and all of the persons in them) at or above the minimum are not poor. The amounts of money needed to stay out of poverty vary by size and, for families of the same size, the number of related children under 18 years old. The threshold table for 2014 is reproduced below.

The Minimum Family Income Needed in 2014 to Stay Out of Poverty, by Family Size and Number of Related Children

Size of Family Unit	Number of Related Children Under 18								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 (an unrelated individual)									
Under 65	\$12,316								
65 or older	\$11,354								
2 Householder: Under 65	\$15,853	\$16,317							
65 or older	\$14,309	\$16,256							
3	\$18,518	\$19,055	\$19,073						
4	\$24,418	\$24,817	\$24,008	\$24,091					
5	\$29,447	\$29,875	\$28,960	\$28,252	\$27,820				
6	\$33,869	\$34,004	\$33,303	\$32,631	\$31,633	\$31,041			
7	\$38,971	\$39,214	\$38,375	\$37,791	\$36,701	\$35,431	\$34,036		
8	\$43,586	\$43,970	\$43,179	\$42,485	\$41,501	\$40,252	\$38,953	\$38,622	
9 or more	\$52,430	\$52,685	\$51,984	\$51,396	\$50,430	\$49,101	\$47,899	\$47,601	\$45,768

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census website.

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

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

Not included as income is money received from one-time or irregular transfers. Examples include gifts, inheritances, insurance payments, tax refunds, loans, bank withdrawals, exchanges of money between relatives in the same household, and capital gains or property sales (unless that was the recipient's business). Similarly, non-cash benefits and income-in-kind – food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, or employer contributions for persons – are excluded from income calculations (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992, 2002b).¹⁸

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

Therefore, poverty status is determined for all persons with a few exceptions: those who are institutionalized, in military group quarters or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Institutionalized persons and those in military group quarters or college dormitories are excluded because they receive adequate nutrition even though they may have little or no income. Unrelated individuals under 15 years old usually are foster children, for whom some extra-familial financial support may be provided.

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF POVERTY

The Census Bureau's definition of poverty has been criticized on a variety of points. In response, the Bureau has done extensive research with alternative measures of poverty addressing the issues raised. The latest such measure, "The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2014" (Short, 2015), accounts for the impact of non-cash benefits received and non-discretionary expenses that must be paid. These alterations to family income include the addition of benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the National School Lunch Program, the Supplementary Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and housing assistance. They also subtract taxes, medical out-of-pocket expenses, work-related and child care expenses – in addition to child support paid to another household. Furthermore, poverty thresholds were based on expenditures for food, clothing, shelter and utilities instead of the official three-times-the-cost-of-a-minimum-food-plan (as adjusted by the all-items Consumer Price Index), and adjusted for geographic variations. Finally, the unit measured was broadened from the official family (two or more individuals related by blood, marriage or adoption) to include cohabiters and any relatives, unrelated children (e.g., foster children) and non-cohabiting persons (e.g., roommates).

The overall effect of these changes raised the 2014 estimated national poverty rate from 14.9 to 15.3 percent of all persons for whom poverty status was determined, a slight but significant increase. Changes varied by population segments. Supplemental poverty rates were **higher** for males, adults, married couples, male householders, whites, Asians, Hispanics, the foreign-born, mortgaged owners, those living in metropolitan areas or the Northeast or West, those with private insurance, the employed and those not disabled. Supplemental poverty rates were **lower** for children, blacks, the native-born, renters, those living outside of metropolitan areas or in the Midwest or South, those with public-but-no-private insurance, those of working age but not working, and the disabled. Some of the higher and lower rates were just fractions of a percentage point, while others were more pronounced. The most dramatic reduction in poverty rates occurred when cohabiters and non-relatives were assumed to share resources; that rate fell from 30.8 to 16.6 percent. Supplemental poverty rates were **not significantly different** from official rates among women and female householders, non-mortgaged owners and the rent-free, and the uninsured. See Short (2015) for more specific details.

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

A brief discussion of the low- and moderate-income statistics used by the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

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

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DETAILED TABLES

Table A1: Number and Percent of Poor Persons in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2014 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)

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

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2015); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); and U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1975, 1983a, 1983b, 1993c, 1993d, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

Table A2: Number and Percent of Poor Families in Ohio and the U.S., 1959, 1969-2014 (in Thousands, Except for Percentages)

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

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2015); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); and U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1975, 1983a, 1983b, 1993c, 1993d, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

Table A3: Percentage of Persons in Poverty, Unemployment Rate, and Per Capita Income in Ohio, 1959, 1969-2014

Year	Unem- Per Capita			Year(s)	Unem- Per Capita		
	Percent Poor	ployment Rate ¹	Income ² (1,000)		Percent Poor	ployment Rate ³	Income ² (1,000) ³
1959 [^]	15.9	5.5	\$18.304	1993*	13.2	6.6	\$33.183
				1994*	12.8	5.6	\$33.793
1969 [^]	10.0	4.1	\$24.961	1995*	12.7	4.8	\$34.354
1970*	9.4	5.4	\$24.578	1996*	11.7	5.0	\$34.971
1971*	9.1	6.5	\$25.131	1997*	11.6	4.6	\$36.146
1972*	8.4	5.5	\$26.360	1998*	10.9	4.3	\$37.298
1973*	8.3	4.3	\$27.521	1999 [^]	10.6	4.3	\$37.679
1974*	8.2	4.8	\$27.212	2000*	10.8	4.0	\$38.304
1975*	8.8	9.1	\$26.667	2001-2	11.9	5.0	\$38.499
1976*	9.3	7.8	\$27.776	2002-3	12.1	6.0	\$38.770
1977*	9.2	6.5	\$28.693	2003-4	12.5	6.3	\$39.172
1978*	9.5	5.5	\$29.154	2004-5	13.0	6.1	\$39.394
1979 [^]	10.3	5.8	\$28.682	2005-6	13.3	5.7	\$39.834
1980*	11.0	8.4	\$27.358	2006-7	13.1	5.5	\$40.490
1981*	11.8	9.4	\$27.403	2007-8	13.4	6.0	\$40.475
1982*	13.0	12.7	\$26.605	2008-9	15.2	8.4	\$39.841
1983*	13.3	12.4	\$26.446	2009-10	15.8	10.3	\$39.476
1984*	13.3	9.5	\$28.209	2010-11	16.4	9.6	\$40.221
1985*	13.0	8.9	\$29.235	2011-12	16.3	8.1	\$41.261
1986*	13.1	8.3	\$30.253	2012-13	16.0	7.4	\$41.523
1987*	13.0	7.1	\$30.573	2013-14	15.8	6.6	\$41.831
1988*	12.8	6.0	\$31.520				
1989 [^]	12.3	5.5	\$32.332				
1990*	12.4	5.6	\$32.530				
1991*	12.5	6.5	\$31.709				
1992*	12.9	7.4	\$32.893				

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

1 - Ohio's unemployment rates for 1959 and 1969 are from U.S. Bureau of the Census (1973b, table 46); otherwise from ODJFS/LMI (2015).

2 - Adjusted for inflation using CPI-U for Cleveland and Cincinnati, and standardized on 2014 (U.S. BEA, 2015; U.S. BLS, n.d.).

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

Sources: ODJFS/LMI, 2015; U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2003-2015); U.S. Bureau of the Census - CPS (1971-1979, 1981-1989, 1991-1999, 2001); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1973, 1975, 1983a, 1993c, 2002a); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (n.d.); and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (2015).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

Table A4: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons by Ohio County, 1989-2014

Area	2010-14 ACS^			1999			1989		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Ohio	11,243,508	1,790,564	15.9 *	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6	10,574,315	1,325,768	12.5
Appalachia~	1,963,948	348,696	17.8 ~	1,981,503	257,780	13.0	1,917,596	315,138	16.4
Not Appalachia	9,279,560	1,441,868	15.5 ~	9,065,484	912,918	10.1	8,656,719	1,010,630	11.7
Adams County	27,902	7,051	25.3 *	27,002	4,687	17.4	25,028	7,140	28.5
Allen County	101,506	18,629	18.4 *	102,300	12,374	12.1	104,543	13,242	12.7
Ashland County	50,886	7,825	15.4 *	50,238	4,755	9.5	45,486	5,160	11.3
Ashtabula County	96,528	18,357	19.0 *	100,870	12,162	12.1	97,541	15,721	16.1
Athens County	55,293	17,485	31.6 *	53,844	14,728	27.4	51,002	14,624	28.7
Auglaize County	45,144	4,148	9.2 *	45,636	2,814	6.2	43,911	2,753	6.3
Belmont County	65,751	9,555	14.5	66,997	9,768	14.6	69,952	12,185	17.4
Brown County	43,471	6,327	14.6 *	41,684	4,856	11.6	34,439	4,875	14.2
Butler County	359,321	49,512	13.8 *	321,387	27,946	8.7	279,692	29,787	10.6
Carroll County	28,196	4,494	15.9 *	28,404	3,245	11.4	26,075	3,063	11.7
Champaign County	38,666	4,868	12.6 *	38,096	2,890	7.6	35,404	3,125	8.8
Clark County	133,892	25,498	19.0 *	141,106	15,054	10.7	143,046	19,192	13.4
Clermont County	197,374	20,766	10.5 *	176,027	12,462	7.1	148,417	12,903	8.7
Clinton County	40,555	6,855	16.9 *	39,397	3,386	8.6	34,521	4,229	12.3
Columbiana County	102,586	16,627	16.2 *	108,138	12,478	11.5	106,943	16,995	15.9
Coshocton County	36,306	6,579	18.1 *	36,240	3,301	9.1	34,833	4,594	13.2
Crawford County	42,199	6,869	16.3 *	46,296	4,831	10.4	47,189	5,470	11.6
Cuyahoga County	1,241,330	230,111	18.5 *	1,365,658	179,372	13.1	1,388,547	191,149	13.8
Darke County	51,743	7,209	13.9 *	52,534	4,212	8.0	52,557	4,723	9.0
Defiance County	37,885	5,119	13.5 *	38,723	2,180	5.6	38,386	3,362	8.8
Delaware County	178,707	8,751	4.9 *	107,078	4,118	3.8	63,986	3,630	5.7
Erie County	75,133	9,543	12.7 *	77,628	6,439	8.3	75,406	6,776	9.0
Fairfield County	145,145	15,791	10.9 *	119,747	7,064	5.9	100,916	8,858	8.8
Fayette County	28,183	5,142	18.2 *	27,822	2,810	10.1	26,886	4,361	16.2
Franklin County	1,170,641	210,472	18.0 *	1,045,966	121,843	11.6	935,142	121,475	13.0
Fulton County	42,094	5,036	12.0 *	41,597	2,255	5.4	37,995	2,367	6.2
Gallia County	29,949	5,962	19.9	30,069	5,454	18.1	29,824	6,707	22.5
Geauga County	93,101	7,367	7.9 *	89,980	4,096	4.6	80,419	4,465	5.6
Greene County	154,241	22,039	14.3 *	140,103	11,847	8.5	130,134	12,351	9.5
Guernsey County	39,224	7,332	18.7 *	40,179	6,426	16.0	38,112	6,659	17.5

Table A4: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons by Ohio County, 1989-2014

Area	2010-14 ACS^			1999			1989		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor		Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Hamilton County	785,362	144,831	18.4 *	826,628	97,692	11.8	846,909	112,575	13.3
Hancock County	73,161	10,862	14.8 *	69,451	5,176	7.5	64,198	4,672	7.3
Hardin County	29,498	5,588	18.9 *	29,825	3,928	13.2	29,111	4,769	16.4
Harrison County	15,368	2,752	17.9 *	15,551	2,069	13.3	15,808	3,114	19.7
Henry County	27,593	3,492	12.7 *	28,649	1,992	7.0	28,491	1,984	7.0
Highland County	42,723	8,665	20.3 *	40,286	4,760	11.8	35,314	5,821	16.5
Hocking County	28,365	4,773	16.8 *	27,447	3,711	13.5	24,857	3,905	15.7
Holmes County	42,280	6,084	14.4	37,953	4,884	12.9	31,830	5,489	17.2
Huron County	58,437	8,115	13.9 *	58,652	4,998	8.5	55,535	5,278	9.5
Jackson County	32,515	7,689	23.6 *	32,103	5,286	16.5	29,874	7,226	24.2
Jefferson County	66,128	11,564	17.5 *	71,820	10,862	15.1	78,510	13,464	17.1
Knox County	57,695	8,950	15.5 *	50,963	5,159	10.1	44,269	5,512	12.5
Lake County	226,785	20,848	9.2 *	224,680	11,372	5.1	213,036	10,433	4.9
Lawrence County	61,209	10,652	17.4	61,639	11,645	18.9	61,007	14,361	23.5
Licking County	163,947	20,271	12.4 *	141,726	10,602	7.5	124,678	13,091	10.5
Logan County	44,916	7,606	16.9 *	45,208	4,186	9.3	41,566	4,351	10.5
Lorain County	292,688	42,680	14.6 *	275,784	24,809	9.0	265,062	30,459	11.5
Lucas County	428,014	90,339	21.1 *	446,417	62,026	13.9	454,351	69,374	15.3
Madison County	38,606	4,476	11.6 *	35,612	2,790	7.8	32,904	2,773	8.4
Mahoning County	228,086	40,784	17.9 *	250,542	31,328	12.5	260,264	41,433	15.9
Marion County	59,947	11,438	19.1 *	61,415	5,963	9.7	61,526	7,822	12.7
Medina County	172,547	13,015	7.5 *	149,347	6,849	4.6	121,055	6,683	5.5
Meigs County	23,237	5,346	23.0 *	22,768	4,506	19.8	22,665	5,895	26.0
Mercer County	40,132	3,541	8.8 *	40,359	2,571	6.4	38,961	2,612	6.7
Miami County	101,967	13,076	12.8 *	97,256	6,531	6.7	92,127	7,694	8.4
Monroe County	14,403	2,705	18.8 *	14,995	2,085	13.9	15,276	3,283	21.5
Montgomery County	517,174	95,667	18.5 *	542,982	61,440	11.3	561,952	70,967	12.6
Morgan County	14,649	2,851	19.5	14,614	2,691	18.4	13,924	2,953	21.2
Morrow County	34,380	4,608	13.4 *	31,172	2,820	9.0	27,440	3,039	11.1
Muskingum County	83,487	16,058	19.2 *	81,903	10,565	12.9	80,009	11,778	14.7
Noble County	11,953	1,641	13.7	11,829	1,346	11.4	11,176	1,830	16.4
Ottawa County	40,714	4,204	10.3 *	40,239	2,374	5.9	39,392	2,605	6.6
Paulding County	18,992	2,666	14.0 *	20,156	1,546	7.7	20,298	1,987	9.8
Perry County	35,641	6,689	18.8 *	33,741	3,970	11.8	31,255	5,959	19.1
Pickaway County	51,615	6,597	12.8 *	46,174	4,402	9.5	42,392	5,120	12.1

Table A4: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons by Ohio County, 1989-2014

Area	2010-14 ACS [^]			1999			1989		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent
Pike County	27,939	6,765	24.2 *	27,226	5,061	18.6	23,830	6,333	26.6
Portage County	154,763	24,686	16.0 *	144,317	13,395	9.3	133,447	15,892	11.9
Preble County	41,232	5,280	12.8 *	41,755	2,552	6.1	39,614	4,036	10.2
Putnam County	33,862	2,253	6.7	34,353	1,908	5.6	33,390	1,922	5.8
Richland County	115,397	18,834	16.3 *	122,277	12,941	10.6	122,328	13,764	11.3
Ross County	71,266	13,820	19.4 *	67,870	8,120	12.0	63,449	11,262	17.7
Sandusky County	59,442	8,725	14.7 *	60,823	4,542	7.5	60,811	5,471	9.0
Scioto County	74,570	18,284	24.5 *	75,683	14,600	19.3	76,736	19,792	25.8
Seneca County	53,171	9,068	17.1 *	57,264	5,140	9.0	57,655	6,199	10.8
Shelby County	48,525	5,553	11.4 *	46,961	3,161	6.7	44,127	3,418	7.7
Stark County	365,918	54,931	15.0 *	368,573	33,865	9.2	359,231	39,733	11.1
Summit County	532,863	78,494	14.7 *	533,162	52,991	9.9	506,100	61,491	12.1
Trumbull County	203,421	35,147	17.3 *	220,572	22,788	10.3	225,230	25,687	11.4
Tuscarawas County	91,361	13,033	14.3 *	89,481	8,405	9.4	82,852	9,215	11.1
Union County	49,554	3,923	7.9 *	38,511	1,763	4.6	30,117	2,238	7.4
Van Wert County	28,095	3,747	13.3 *	29,168	1,595	5.5	30,007	2,128	7.1
Vinton County	13,222	3,000	22.7	12,643	2,529	20.0	10,937	2,582	23.6
Warren County	211,511	12,162	5.8 *	152,000	6,425	4.2	109,393	6,949	6.4
Washington County	59,545	9,859	16.6 *	61,383	7,002	11.4	60,627	8,290	13.7
Wayne County	111,162	14,888	13.4 *	108,474	8,698	8.0	98,285	11,456	11.7
Williams County	36,273	5,257	14.5 *	37,996	2,286	6.0	36,499	2,757	7.6
Wood County	121,155	17,923	14.8 *	113,406	10,903	9.6	104,553	11,054	10.6
Wyandot County	22,095	2,490	11.3 *	22,457	1,241	5.5	21,743	1,847	8.5

Notes: ^ - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2010 through December 2014, and are based on inflation-adjusted family income of the preceding 12 months; * - the odds are less than one in 20 that the percentage change from 1999 occurred by chance of sampling variability alone - i.e., the change appears real; ~ - the 32 Appalachian counties are Adams, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Carroll, Clermont, Columbiana, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mahoning, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Vinton and Washington; statistical significance tests were not performed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2015c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993c, 2002a, 2002b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2000-2014

Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.2	14.3	15.3	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.5
Ohio	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.7	11.7	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.3	15.1	15.8	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.8
Adams	16.4	16.7	15.8	14.8	16.1	20.5	19.9	19.6	21.9	21.4	22.8	22.5	22.1	24.1	24.8
Allen	10.6	11.1	10.8	11.3	12.2	13.4	12.8	14.5	14.7	18.8	18.7	19.2	20.1	16.1	18.0
Ashland	8.1	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.7	12.7	11.6	10.0	12.0	16.7	15.6	13.1	15.2	12.9	14.6
Ashtabula	11.9	12.7	12.1	12.0	12.7	15.3	15.9	15.5	15.6	17.5	16.1	20.3	20.3	18.9	21.5
Athens	19.3	20.8	20.1	18.5	20.2	31.5	27.6	29.4	29.6	34.7	24.8	35.0	33.3	31.0	29.9
Auglaize	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	8.1	7.2	7.8	8.5	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.7	8.3
Belmont	14.6	15.1	14.6	14.3	14.8	16.1	16.0	15.3	16.1	16.8	16.3	15.7	16.3	16.8	16.1
Brown	10.4	10.8	10.3	10.5	11.9	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.2	13.0	13.0	15.6	16.8	17.8	15.0
Butler	7.2	7.9	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.8	11.3	11.9	11.9	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.3	14.4
Carroll	10.5	11.2	10.3	10.7	10.9	12.6	13.9	11.5	12.5	13.5	16.6	16.4	14.8	15.5	13.5
Champaign	7.8	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.9	9.1	11.1	11.0	11.8	10.2	13.1	14.0	13.2	12.0	11.3
Clark	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.3	12.8	15.0	14.2	15.5	13.8	16.3	20.0	19.1	19.9	18.2	18.2
Clermont	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.8	8.4	9.1	9.0	8.8	10.4	9.6	10.9	11.5	9.7	11.2
Clinton	8.4	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.8	10.9	11.8	13.0	10.9	11.9	15.7	15.7	15.5	17.3	13.7
Columbiana	11.9	12.7	12.4	11.5	12.2	15.3	16.2	15.1	14.5	16.4	17.7	17.1	15.9	17.8	15.9
Coshocton	10.0	11.0	10.3	10.2	11.3	12.4	14.5	12.8	13.2	14.6	20.4	17.0	15.4	14.4	18.1
Crawford	9.5	10.1	9.9	10.4	11.4	11.2	12.4	12.8	12.6	14.9	16.5	17.3	16.5	18.2	15.4
Cuyahoga	12.0	12.3	12.7	13.6	15.0	17.1	15.1	15.7	15.9	18.9	18.2	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.6
Darke	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.6	9.6	9.1	9.8	11.9	12.1	12.9	12.6	14.6	12.2
Defiance	6.2	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.9	8.4	8.7	9.5	9.8	11.9	11.5	11.7	15.1	11.4	11.7
Delaware	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.6	4.8
Erie	8.6	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.6	11.6	10.5	11.1	12.0	14.6	14.9	12.8	12.2	15.0	13.9
Fairfield	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.9	8.9	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.7	11.8	9.6
Fayette	10.0	10.9	10.7	10.6	12.0	13.4	13.1	13.6	13.1	20.3	16.2	18.0	17.7	17.9	15.8

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2000-2014

Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Franklin	9.9	10.4	11.0	12.0	13.1	14.7	16.4	16.2	15.1	18.4	18.8	18.8	18.0	17.7	17.3
Fulton	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.6	8.1	7.8	9.1	10.9	9.8	10.6	10.8	10.5
Gallia	16.8	17.3	16.3	15.5	17.4	22.8	20.5	23.1	20.3	20.9	18.2	21.2	21.0	20.3	26.1
Geauga	5.2	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.8
Greene	7.1	7.6	7.5	8.2	9.4	9.4	10.9	9.2	10.7	12.3	13.1	15.6	12.9	12.8	13.2
Guernsey	14.4	14.5	14.0	14.0	15.2	17.2	19.6	15.5	17.1	20.5	19.1	19.4	19.1	22.6	17.2
Hamilton	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.6	13.1	14.0	14.7	13.0	13.6	15.2	18.5	18.5	19.8	18.7	17.6
Hancock	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.9	9.6	10.7	8.9	9.8	11.0	11.9	13.3	14.6	12.6	12.7
Hardin	10.3	11.4	10.7	10.6	11.6	15.4	14.9	15.0	14.7	16.2	17.2	19.8	16.3	15.7	19.0
Harrison	12.3	12.5	12.0	12.1	13.0	15.0	15.3	17.0	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.4	18.1	16.5	16.9
Henry	6.1	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.1	8.1	8.1	8.6	10.8	12.9	10.4	11.1	11.2	10.2
Highland	11.2	12.0	11.5	11.4	12.2	12.3	17.8	14.1	12.9	16.5	18.6	21.5	17.6	21.2	19.3
Hocking	12.4	12.9	11.8	12.2	13.3	15.5	15.1	16.0	15.6	16.8	16.2	17.3	20.1	16.2	17.5
Holmes	10.7	11.7	10.5	9.8	9.7	11.5	11.5	10.7	10.8	15.0	16.5	15.3	13.5	12.4	12.4
Huron	8.1	8.8	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.9	11.1	11.1	13.7	12.4	14.0	14.6	13.2	14.6	13.4
Jackson	15.0	15.2	14.5	14.3	15.5	16.5	18.5	17.2	20.7	22.9	22.5	20.4	21.7	21.4	20.0
Jefferson	13.4	13.5	13.0	13.6	14.7	16.3	17.7	16.9	17.9	17.6	18.6	16.8	16.8	18.4	20.0
Knox	9.5	10.4	9.8	10.0	10.6	11.6	12.1	11.3	13.2	13.2	16.5	14.5	15.9	14.5	15.1
Lake	5.6	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.8	6.9	6.8	8.5	8.2	9.6	10.2	9.7	9.4	8.9
Lawrence	18.0	18.1	17.1	16.6	17.4	20.3	23.2	21.9	18.2	19.6	21.4	18.9	18.0	20.6	17.5
Licking	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.4	9.5	10.2	9.7	11.0	10.2	11.7	12.4	13.0	14.0	11.2	13.5
Logan	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.2	10.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	14.0	16.9	13.6	14.9	13.2	17.0
Lorain	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.9	11.7	13.4	11.2	12.3	14.4	14.3	15.3	14.4	14.6	14.7
Lucas	11.9	12.3	12.2	12.9	14.7	17.5	16.9	16.9	18.6	18.7	19.8	23.3	22.7	21.6	20.7
Madison	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.3	9.6	9.7	11.2	10.1	11.0	14.2	15.0	11.8	12.5	12.2	12.6
Mahoning	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.9	14.3	14.3	16.3	16.6	16.7	18.3	17.1	17.7	19.0	18.0	18.9
Marion	10.5	11.2	11.0	11.0	12.0	14.7	13.0	14.6	16.9	17.3	19.3	18.4	18.6	16.3	21.3
Medina	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.7	5.8	6.6	7.6	8.9	7.6	6.6	7.0

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2000-2014

Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Meigs	18.0	17.8	16.5	16.8	18.1	19.9	21.4	19.8	20.1	20.0	23.5	22.4	22.5	20.6	22.6
Mercer	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.2	7.1	8.4	7.2	9.1	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.4	8.9
Miami	6.8	7.7	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	9.0	7.9	11.6	11.9	13.9	12.5	10.1	10.6
Monroe	14.9	14.5	13.2	11.7	12.4	18.3	15.1	15.9	15.0	16.6	17.4	16.8	15.2	16.7	15.7
Montgomery	9.9	10.4	10.7	11.2	12.5	14.7	15.0	14.8	15.0	16.2	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.8	19.7
Morgan	15.5	15.8	14.3	14.2	14.8	18.0	18.4	20.2	21.1	19.6	19.6	20.9	18.6	22.8	18.1
Morrow	9.5	10.3	9.6	9.1	9.8	9.9	10.7	10.2	11.1	12.8	13.7	13.7	14.2	13.3	12.1
Muskingum	12.7	13.3	12.6	13.1	14.2	15.2	16.1	16.4	16.9	16.8	17.8	18.9	20.0	20.6	19.1
Noble	14.5	15.0	14.0	12.1	13.2	14.5	16.2	16.4	16.5	18.4	17.3	18.1	17.5	17.3	16.3
Ottawa	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.9	8.5	9.0	10.7	10.2	10.9	11.2	10.4	10.1
Paulding	7.4	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.4	11.0	10.9	13.5	13.8	12.0	12.3	12.3
Perry	12.9	13.4	12.8	12.2	13.2	14.1	17.5	14.8	15.8	17.1	19.1	17.7	19.3	17.8	17.8
Pickaway	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.3	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.9	12.4	14.2	12.7	14.9	14.6	13.6	13.2
Pike	16.7	17.4	16.3	15.7	17.2	21.4	23.4	22.9	19.6	21.6	26.3	22.7	23.2	24.3	21.9
Portage	8.2	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.7	10.9	12.7	10.8	11.8	14.3	15.1	15.8	14.9	16.9	14.2
Preble	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.1	9.1	8.4	10.3	12.1	11.6	12.3	13.1	13.0
Putnam	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.9	6.4	7.6	7.5	9.0	6.4	8.2	7.2	7.8
Richland	10.4	11.1	10.8	11.1	12.0	12.1	13.3	11.9	14.7	14.8	14.7	17.2	18.4	17.6	15.9
Ross	12.8	13.3	13.0	12.1	13.1	14.5	16.1	13.8	16.3	18.3	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.2
Sandusky	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.9	8.9	10.1	9.7	10.0	12.2	12.3	14.2	11.7	12.9	14.5
Scioto	18.5	19.0	18.4	17.4	18.9	25.3	22.8	20.6	20.2	23.5	22.2	26.1	24.4	24.5	27.2
Seneca	8.3	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.8	10.8	12.0	11.1	12.5	14.6	16.6	16.6	13.9	17.5
Shelby	6.5	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.8	9.2	8.5	9.5	9.2	10.5	12.2	11.5	10.2	10.0	10.7
Stark	9.1	9.6	9.4	9.8	10.7	12.0	12.3	10.9	12.4	14.8	14.6	16.3	14.7	15.4	14.9
Summit	9.6	10.0	10.2	11.1	12.3	11.6	12.6	14.0	12.5	14.8	15.4	16.5	15.9	14.8	13.4
Trumbull	9.9	10.6	10.6	11.0	12.1	11.5	11.9	14.6	15.5	16.0	18.2	16.5	17.7	18.7	17.2
Tuscarawas	9.2	9.7	9.4	9.6	10.1	9.6	12.3	12.0	11.4	14.1	14.7	14.5	13.5	14.3	13.4
Union	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.2	5.1	7.1	8.0	8.2	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.7

Table A5a: Annual SAIPE* Percentages of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2000-2014

Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Van Wert	6.2	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.2	8.2	7.0	8.1	8.6	12.5	10.5	11.0	13.3	10.1
Vinton	17.1	17.3	15.8	15.0	16.8	20.6	19.0	18.9	23.0	19.8	21.8	23.5	21.9	22.2	23.7
Warren	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.9	6.6	7.3	5.8
Washington	11.2	11.6	11.1	11.2	12.2	13.3	14.6	13.5	16.9	13.9	15.7	14.8	16.2	16.3	15.7
Wayne	8.0	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.1	10.5	10.8	8.8	11.1	11.2	12.6	13.7	12.2	13.1	13.9
Williams	6.7	7.8	7.5	7.6	8.3	9.2	9.7	8.9	9.7	12.1	12.2	12.5	13.9	12.1	14.2
Wood	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.8	8.0	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.1	13.5	12.8	13.9	13.7	13.0	13.5
Wyandot	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.6	6.8	8.0	7.4	8.4	9.9	9.4	9.5	10.1	11.2	10.0

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2003-2015).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300,
or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

Table A5b: Annual SAIPE* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2004-2014

Name	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States	37,039,804	38,231,474	38,757,253	38,052,247	39,108,422	42,868,163	46,215,956	48,452,035	48,760,123	48,810,868	48,208,387
Ohio	1,313,682	1,442,421	1,475,788	1,458,625	1,489,314	1,699,288	1,771,404	1,836,098	1,818,886	1,793,523	1,778,288
Adams	4,581	5,735	5,602	5,468	6,127	5,949	6,428	6,310	6,171	6,670	6,864
Allen	12,505	13,587	12,963	14,529	14,749	18,751	18,766	19,203	19,903	15,963	17,839
Ashland	5,053	6,515	6,019	5,216	6,302	8,781	7,943	6,672	7,671	6,526	7,400
Ashtabula	12,943	15,370	15,977	15,322	15,304	17,245	15,771	19,891	19,670	18,129	20,547
Athens	11,051	17,064	14,900	16,051	16,134	18,756	13,710	19,353	18,338	17,112	16,630
Auglaize	3,290	3,272	3,751	3,269	3,583	3,874	4,260	4,455	4,399	4,401	3,744
Belmont	9,800	10,535	10,410	9,856	10,276	10,763	10,809	10,418	10,698	11,014	10,537
Brown	5,259	6,145	6,058	5,897	5,747	5,638	5,744	6,855	7,328	7,724	6,503
Butler	33,372	39,779	38,678	41,421	41,659	46,350	48,197	49,749	50,091	47,855	52,128
Carroll	3,182	3,638	4,002	3,234	3,500	3,810	4,701	4,639	4,175	4,330	3,742
Champaign	3,476	3,513	4,322	4,234	4,575	3,963	5,132	5,424	5,100	4,612	4,309
Clark	17,911	20,730	19,628	21,236	18,870	22,130	26,991	25,642	26,589	24,381	24,315
Clermont	14,881	15,853	17,332	17,172	16,994	20,330	18,790	21,474	22,582	19,151	22,370
Clinton	4,112	4,517	4,971	5,467	4,608	4,989	6,392	6,375	6,303	7,047	5,584
Columbiana	13,208	16,295	17,300	15,864	15,088	17,056	18,389	17,719	16,310	18,157	16,171
Coshocton	4,146	4,492	5,278	4,577	4,675	5,142	7,409	6,184	5,581	5,208	6,527
Crawford	5,174	5,031	5,512	5,562	5,436	6,388	7,088	7,356	6,952	7,629	6,441
Cuyahoga	197,957	222,892	193,620	198,810	199,694	235,014	227,716	233,438	233,101	237,268	241,829
Darke	4,357	4,435	4,977	4,681	5,007	6,058	6,342	6,732	6,493	7,532	6,281
Defiance	3,041	3,228	3,350	3,603	3,725	4,484	4,397	4,442	5,706	4,278	4,392
Delaware	7,392	6,558	6,514	7,137	7,877	8,433	10,037	7,946	8,885	10,290	8,952
Erie	7,447	8,847	7,998	8,360	9,044	10,981	11,220	9,640	9,146	11,166	10,343
Fairfield	10,530	10,389	10,813	12,280	12,397	16,569	16,062	16,328	15,463	17,067	14,147
Fayette	3,342	3,658	3,638	3,766	3,622	5,589	4,607	5,090	4,991	5,020	4,440
Franklin	140,838	156,226	175,371	177,575	166,917	207,183	213,899	216,974	210,197	210,322	208,629
Fulton	3,037	2,989	3,219	3,424	3,283	3,806	4,581	4,105	4,452	4,523	4,414
Gallia	5,345	6,943	6,233	6,919	6,092	6,250	5,463	6,346	6,242	6,033	7,667
Geauga	5,202	5,055	5,410	5,072	6,467	7,789	7,207	7,383	7,416	6,944	7,299
Greene	13,658	13,459	15,652	13,344	16,162	18,620	20,032	23,980	19,994	19,773	20,447
Guernsey	6,200	6,955	7,871	6,147	6,786	8,090	7,551	7,658	7,526	8,868	6,729
Hamilton	103,923	110,189	117,686	107,256	113,411	126,872	144,741	144,388	155,194	146,764	138,939
Hancock	5,710	6,826	7,691	6,438	7,025	7,910	8,671	9,688	10,732	9,280	9,313
Hardin	3,474	4,556	4,421	4,393	4,309	4,733	5,102	5,854	4,771	4,602	5,586
Harrison	2,048	2,348	2,365	2,579	2,669	2,643	2,765	2,711	2,787	2,538	2,578
Henry	2,121	2,034	2,350	2,312	2,451	3,038	3,572	2,858	3,070	3,090	2,808
Highland	5,213	5,164	7,523	5,930	5,376	6,848	7,972	9,190	7,477	9,030	8,199
Hocking	3,794	4,358	4,235	4,491	4,382	4,703	4,635	4,947	5,714	4,568	4,944
Holmes	3,966	4,683	4,677	4,322	4,392	6,154	6,858	6,401	5,711	5,291	5,348

Table A5b: Annual SAIPE* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2004-2014

Name	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Huron	5,704	6,514	6,610	6,524	8,070	7,349	8,202	8,572	7,743	8,459	7,759
Jackson	5,159	5,436	6,110	5,618	6,771	7,534	7,377	6,668	7,034	6,919	6,450
Jefferson	10,162	11,154	12,055	11,286	11,879	11,524	12,532	11,200	11,077	12,079	13,050
Knox	5,845	6,319	6,623	6,242	7,336	7,383	9,490	8,382	9,144	8,307	8,724
Lake	15,354	17,758	15,926	15,681	19,629	19,274	21,826	23,042	22,037	21,402	20,156
Lawrence	10,932	12,649	14,487	13,566	11,257	12,168	13,149	11,684	11,042	12,594	10,643
Licking	14,512	15,454	14,821	16,815	15,727	18,030	20,190	21,273	22,848	18,467	22,272
Logan	4,615	5,227	5,345	5,498	4,913	6,399	7,644	6,150	6,685	5,910	7,637
Lorain	31,655	33,603	39,141	32,828	36,331	42,750	41,612	44,755	42,107	42,733	43,499
Lucas	64,840	76,191	73,405	72,712	80,006	84,797	85,269	100,123	96,810	92,013	87,923
Madison	3,541	3,553	4,116	3,732	4,091	5,280	5,726	4,506	4,772	4,671	4,890
Mahoning	34,848	34,264	38,750	38,641	38,690	42,135	39,360	40,663	43,325	40,786	42,601
Marion	7,381	8,951	7,841	8,781	10,159	10,361	11,776	11,171	11,180	9,746	12,683
Medina	9,795	8,959	9,374	11,233	9,764	11,432	12,951	15,308	13,079	11,524	12,230
Meigs	4,196	4,563	4,874	4,472	4,521	4,510	5,518	5,236	5,230	4,781	5,199
Mercer	2,607	2,918	2,876	3,384	2,906	3,637	3,857	3,668	3,802	3,783	3,577
Miami	8,289	8,193	8,372	8,980	7,901	11,591	12,047	14,133	12,752	10,330	10,920
Monroe	1,823	2,661	2,175	2,238	2,105	2,304	2,496	2,409	2,176	2,404	2,232
Montgomery	67,302	77,722	78,701	77,040	77,813	83,595	93,697	96,053	96,985	97,443	101,914
Morgan	2,202	2,655	2,677	2,899	3,021	2,760	2,889	3,096	2,725	3,342	2,646
Morrow	3,361	3,343	3,643	3,453	3,775	4,388	4,709	4,716	4,895	4,608	4,197
Muskingum	11,904	12,543	13,427	13,552	13,937	13,811	14,964	15,836	16,743	17,249	15,955
Noble	1,572	1,707	1,911	1,932	1,934	2,147	2,059	2,172	2,073	2,042	1,888
Ottawa	3,079	2,977	3,194	3,425	3,602	4,319	4,146	4,433	4,559	4,207	4,110
Paulding	1,699	1,762	1,721	1,784	2,076	2,048	2,610	2,651	2,290	2,347	2,320
Perry	4,641	4,916	6,110	5,088	5,530	5,979	6,813	6,353	6,874	6,316	6,276
Pickaway	5,420	5,442	5,554	5,845	6,123	7,059	6,508	7,666	7,486	6,990	6,833
Pike	4,785	5,900	6,477	6,262	5,370	5,880	7,401	6,376	6,469	6,752	6,061
Portage	14,406	15,991	18,612	15,933	17,385	21,367	23,146	24,200	22,736	25,907	21,810
Preble	3,412	3,656	3,795	3,757	3,443	4,190	5,022	4,829	5,091	5,390	5,340
Putnam	2,248	2,069	2,369	2,189	2,601	2,557	3,062	2,179	2,773	2,419	2,621
Richland	14,703	14,658	16,017	14,188	17,332	17,367	17,202	20,024	21,200	20,198	18,246
Ross	9,161	10,053	11,245	9,543	11,388	12,740	13,798	13,914	13,997	13,869	13,658
Sandusky	5,448	5,361	6,103	5,795	5,992	7,209	7,355	8,461	6,924	7,636	8,592
Scioto	14,021	18,523	16,707	14,971	14,675	16,987	16,781	19,671	18,245	18,263	20,049
Seneca	5,549	6,019	6,015	6,632	6,083	6,775	7,887	8,928	8,835	7,412	9,254
Shelby	3,758	4,396	4,061	4,537	4,405	5,053	5,921	5,595	4,944	4,836	5,167
Stark	40,132	44,264	45,796	40,204	45,898	54,614	53,502	59,598	53,788	56,543	54,744
Summit	66,691	62,043	67,414	74,483	66,372	78,762	82,194	87,840	84,399	78,879	71,490
Trumbull	26,190	24,770	25,251	30,561	32,109	32,904	37,359	33,943	35,991	37,805	34,593
Tuscarawas	9,269	8,714	11,117	10,840	10,298	12,647	13,381	13,181	12,234	13,014	12,252
Union	2,911	2,661	2,722	2,291	3,234	3,678	4,064	3,722	3,972	3,930	3,924

Table A5b: Annual SAIPE* Numbers of Persons in Poverty by Ohio County, 2004-2014

Name	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Van Wert	2,017	2,067	2,347	1,984	2,302	2,411	3,535	2,960	3,101	3,703	2,837
Vinton	2,246	2,722	2,539	2,496	3,027	2,586	2,891	3,114	2,872	2,923	3,110
Warren	10,242	9,501	10,371	10,182	13,204	12,051	12,316	14,477	13,862	15,483	12,441
Washington	7,443	7,990	8,720	8,047	10,063	8,204	9,399	8,849	9,655	9,667	9,307
Wayne	10,155	11,541	11,980	9,653	12,249	12,435	14,006	15,193	13,562	14,584	15,491
Williams	3,119	3,444	3,635	3,300	3,602	4,418	4,461	4,569	5,068	4,420	5,125
Wood	9,308	13,261	12,582	12,679	11,863	16,031	15,265	16,617	16,533	15,799	16,448
Wyandot	1,491	1,520	1,758	1,634	1,837	2,176	2,086	2,124	2,236	2,482	2,208

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

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - SAIPE (2005-2015).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

Table A6: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 1989-2014

Area	2010-14 ACS [^]			1999			1989		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent
Ohio	11,243,508	1,790,564	15.9 *	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6	10,574,315	1,325,768	12.5
Metropolitan Areas	8,941,866	1,411,318	15.8 *	8,975,271	951,243	10.6	8,358,048	1,020,945	12.2
In Central or Principal City	2,495,467	698,808	28.0 *	2,950,534	559,016	18.9	3,024,135	655,276	21.7
Not in Central or Principal City	6,446,399	712,510	11.1 *	6,024,737	392,227	6.5	5,333,913	365,669	6.9
Urban	8,737,839	1,511,798	17.3 *	8,504,728	977,155	11.5	7,827,252	1,049,544	13.4
Rural	2,505,669	278,766	11.1 *	2,542,259	193,543	7.6	2,747,063	276,224	10.1
Akron ¹	193,478	51,696	26.7 *	211,891	36,975	17.5	217,484	44,544	20.5
Alliance	20,295	5,312	26.2 *	21,344	3,835	18.0	21,863	4,235	19.4
Ashland ²	18,350	3,000	16.3 *	19,302	2,031	10.5	18,538	2,248	12.1
Athens ²	15,981	9,057	56.7	13,955	7,247	51.9	13,516	6,036	44.7
Avon	21,164	1,078	5.1 *	11,170	208	1.9	7,000	374	5.3
Avon Lake	22,792	1,049	4.6 *	18,093	416	2.3	15,060	452	3.0
Barberton	26,041	4,822	18.5 *	27,517	3,656	13.3	27,329	4,626	16.9
Beavercreek	45,369	2,389	5.3 *	37,665	886	2.4	33,215	1,165	3.5
Bowling Green	25,181	8,159	32.4 *	22,796	5,761	25.3	20,266	5,474	27.0
Brunswick	34,167	2,559	7.5 *	33,062	1,513	4.6	27,949	1,166	4.2
Canton ¹	69,950	22,630	32.4 *	78,073	14,957	19.2	81,725	17,864	21.9
Centerville (Montgomery Co.)	23,386	1,626	7.0	22,767	929	4.1	20,720	774	3.7
Chillicothe ²	21,179	4,688	22.1 *	21,437	2,668	12.4	21,420	4,250	19.8
Cincinnati ¹	285,416	88,335	30.9 *	318,152	69,722	21.9	350,575	85,319	24.3
Cleveland ¹	381,531	136,860	35.9 *	466,305	122,479	26.3	496,089	142,217	28.7
Cleveland Heights	44,884	8,172	18.2 *	49,597	5,276	10.6	52,957	4,482	8.5
Columbus ¹	790,894	176,575	22.3 *	693,771	102,723	14.8	611,747	105,494	17.2
Cuyahoga Falls	48,832	5,583	11.4 *	48,928	2,991	6.1	48,538	3,206	6.6
Dayton ¹	129,185	45,633	35.3 *	155,531	35,756	23.0	175,189	46,480	26.5
Delaware	33,760	3,203	9.5 *	23,213	1,704	7.3	17,931	1,757	9.8
Dublin	42,180	1,126	2.7	31,400	845	2.7	16,282	169	1.0
Elyria ¹	53,395	10,848	20.3 *	54,739	6,393	11.7	55,805	7,661	13.7
Euclid	47,663	9,607	20.2 *	52,094	5,055	9.7	54,099	4,201	7.8
Fairborn	31,951	7,988	25.0 *	30,904	4,358	14.1	30,724	4,728	15.4
Fairfield	42,075	3,571	8.5 *	41,416	1,757	4.2	39,027	1,473	3.8
Findlay ²	39,545	8,459	21.4 *	37,692	3,444	9.1	34,608	2,957	8.5
Gahanna	33,452	1,885	5.6 *	32,210	1,184	3.7	27,322	1,370	5.0
Garfield Heights	27,859	4,667	16.8 *	30,266	2,586	8.5	31,589	1,862	5.9
Green	25,606	1,891	7.4 *	22,603	1,136	5.0	3,545	83	2.3

Table A6: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 1989-2014

Area	2010-14 ACS [^]			1999			1989		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent
Grove City	36,598	3,223	8.8 *	26,721	1,218	4.6	19,342	1,125	5.8
Hamilton	60,642	13,664	22.5 *	59,430	7,969	13.4	60,462	10,179	16.8
Hilliard	30,543	1,588	5.2 *	23,887	514	2.2	11,613	486	4.2
Huber Heights	38,287	4,506	11.8 *	38,000	2,234	5.9	38,392	1,661	4.3
Hudson	22,212	729	3.3 *	22,098	372	1.7	5,045	99	2.0
Kent	24,547	8,590	35.0 *	22,280	5,622	25.2	21,666	5,956	27.5
Kettering	55,541	6,733	12.1 *	57,121	2,656	4.6	59,962	2,502	4.2
Lakewood	51,124	8,170	16.0 *	55,939	4,956	8.9	59,328	5,043	8.5
Lancaster	38,330	7,685	20.0 *	34,667	3,675	10.6	33,959	4,791	14.1
Lebanon	19,882	2,012	10.1 *	15,092	971	6.4	10,190	881	8.6
Lima ¹	35,671	12,000	33.6 *	37,526	8,509	22.7	41,797	9,016	21.6
Lorain	63,253	17,861	28.2 *	67,784	11,582	17.1	70,433	13,980	19.8
Mansfield ¹	40,717	10,381	25.5 *	46,181	7,540	16.3	47,514	8,474	17.8
Maple Heights	22,746	4,824	21.2 *	25,877	1,531	5.9	26,813	1,069	4.0
Marion ²	30,785	8,215	26.7 *	32,931	4,540	13.8	33,636	5,667	16.8
Marysville	19,534	1,889	9.7 *	13,666	782	5.7	7,956	605	7.6
Mason	31,161	991	3.2	21,839	601	2.8	11,307	301	2.7
Massillon ¹	31,530	6,078	19.3 *	30,447	3,249	10.7	30,063	4,341	14.4
Medina	26,130	3,308	12.7 *	24,494	1,408	5.7	18,928	1,589	8.4
Mentor ¹	46,672	3,296	7.1 *	49,840	1,366	2.7	47,072	1,351	2.9
Miamisburg	19,838	2,709	13.7 *	19,285	1,183	6.1	17,320	1,339	7.7
Middletown ¹	47,662	11,398	23.9 *	51,057	6,444	12.6	45,382	7,000	15.4
Newark	46,607	10,293	22.1 *	45,061	5,858	13.0	43,207	6,723	15.6
North Olmsted	32,034	2,130	6.6 *	33,811	1,376	4.1	33,875	1,041	3.1
North Ridgeville	30,355	2,194	7.2 *	22,154	706	3.2	21,307	874	4.1
North Royalton	30,060	1,382	4.6 *	28,449	662	2.3	22,813	581	2.5
Oregon	19,824	2,354	11.9 *	18,970	918	4.8	17,938	1,375	7.7
Oxford	13,799	6,671	48.3	14,419	6,296	43.7	12,718	5,301	41.7
Parma	79,472	8,841	11.1 *	84,231	4,157	4.9	86,730	3,541	4.1
Parma Heights	20,253	2,667	13.2 *	21,426	1,620	7.6	21,185	792	3.7
Perrysburg	20,950	1,446	6.9 *	16,993	476	2.8	12,534	266	2.1
Piqua	20,475	4,541	22.2 *	20,398	2,489	12.2	20,339	2,884	14.2
Portsmouth	18,960	6,117	32.3 *	19,925	4,701	23.6	22,174	6,201	28.0
Reynoldsburg	36,282	3,849	10.6 *	32,011	1,767	5.5	25,697	1,133	4.4
Riverside	25,056	3,810	15.2 *	23,479	2,373	10.1	1,460	178	12.2
Rocky River	19,958	989	5.0 *	20,554	478	2.3	20,358	744	3.7
Sandusky ²	25,186	5,541	22.0 *	27,503	4,201	15.3	29,381	4,524	15.4
Shaker Heights	27,921	2,420	8.7	29,234	2,004	6.9	30,715	1,060	3.5

Table A6: Number and Percentage of Poor Persons in Selected Ohio Areas, 1989-2014

Area	2010-14 ACS [^]			1999			1989		
	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Poor Number	Poor Percent
Sidney ²	20,830	3,725	17.9 *	19,846	2,291	11.5	18,485	1,999	10.8
Solon	23,049	820	3.6	21,767	553	2.5	18,540	459	2.5
South Euclid	21,487	1,934	9.0 *	23,383	1,063	4.5	23,659	773	3.3
Springfield ¹	57,455	17,378	30.2 *	62,595	10,577	16.9	67,078	13,999	20.9
Stow	34,309	2,151	6.3 *	31,567	1,260	4.0	27,325	836	3.1
Strongsville	44,261	2,097	4.7 *	43,592	947	2.2	35,192	810	2.3
Toledo ¹	276,336	76,518	27.7 *	306,933	54,903	17.9	327,074	62,426	19.1
Trotwood	23,784	5,706	24.0 *	26,836	4,105	15.3	8,782	523	6.0
Troy	24,907	3,967	15.9 *	21,545	1,776	8.2	19,181	1,885	9.8
Upper Arlington	33,981	1,642	4.8 *	33,275	800	2.4	33,830	466	1.4
Wadsworth	21,419	1,731	8.1 *	18,346	985	5.4	15,494	1,202	7.8
Warren ¹	38,459	13,056	33.9 *	45,658	8,847	19.4	49,720	9,949	20.0
Westerville	35,205	2,391	6.8 *	33,846	1,179	3.5	28,923	804	2.8
Westlake	31,621	1,483	4.7 *	30,730	765	2.5	26,186	541	2.1
Willoughby	22,088	1,526	6.9	22,235	1,284	5.8	20,258	973	4.8
Wooster ²	23,479	4,522	19.3 *	23,154	2,412	10.4	20,520	2,603	12.7
Xenia	24,971	6,488	26.0 *	23,591	2,726	11.6	24,009	3,718	15.5
Youngstown ¹	60,706	22,691	37.4 *	77,197	19,127	24.8	93,344	27,109	29.0
Zanesville ²	24,704	7,654	31.0 *	25,090	5,623	22.4	26,214	6,779	25.9

Notes: ^ - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2010 through December 2014, and are based on inflation-adjusted family income of the preceding 12 months; * - the odds are less than one in 20 that the percentage change from 1999 occurred by chance of sampling variability alone - i.e., the change appears real; 1 - a principal city of a metropolitan area; 2 - the principal city of a micropolitan area.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2015c); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993a, 1993c, 2002a, 2002b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

Table A7: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2010-2014*

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level									
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
U.S.	306,226,394	47,755,606	15.6%	62,405,082	20.4%	77,227,348	25.2%	97,583,178	31.9%	105,773,407	34.5%
Ohio	11,243,508	1,790,564	15.9%	2,299,400	20.5%	2,812,337	25.0%	3,551,627	31.6%	3,859,814	34.3%
Appalachian Summary	1,963,948	348,696	17.8%	453,155	23.1%	561,009	28.6%	707,933	36.0%	771,495	39.3%
Non-Appalachian Summary	9,279,560	1,441,868	15.5%	1,846,245	19.9%	2,251,328	24.3%	2,843,694	30.6%	3,088,319	33.3%
Adams County	27,902	7,051	25.3%	9,430	33.8%	10,964	39.3%	13,127	47.0%	14,165	50.8%
Allen County	101,506	18,629	18.4%	24,153	23.8%	28,880	28.5%	36,816	36.3%	40,250	39.7%
Ashland County	50,886	7,825	15.4%	10,743	21.1%	13,481	26.5%	16,971	33.4%	19,348	38.0%
Ashtabula County	96,528	18,357	19.0%	24,640	25.5%	29,547	30.6%	37,901	39.3%	41,197	42.7%
Athens County	55,293	17,485	31.6%	20,099	36.3%	23,185	41.9%	27,101	49.0%	27,976	50.6%
Auglaize County	45,144	4,148	9.2%	6,023	13.3%	8,571	19.0%	11,850	26.2%	13,088	29.0%
Belmont County	65,751	9,555	14.5%	12,487	19.0%	15,951	24.3%	21,156	32.2%	22,883	34.8%
Brown County	43,471	6,327	14.6%	9,484	21.8%	11,748	27.0%	15,482	35.6%	17,231	39.6%
Butler County	359,321	49,512	13.8%	63,139	17.6%	75,700	21.1%	96,650	26.9%	104,341	29.0%
Carroll County	28,196	4,494	15.9%	5,669	20.1%	7,760	27.5%	9,580	34.0%	10,574	37.5%
Champaign County	38,666	4,868	12.6%	6,589	17.0%	8,356	21.6%	10,935	28.3%	11,835	30.6%
Clark County	133,892	25,498	19.0%	31,975	23.9%	40,683	30.4%	50,441	37.7%	53,486	39.9%
Clermont County	197,374	20,766	10.5%	28,766	14.6%	35,928	18.2%	45,477	23.0%	51,923	26.3%
Clinton County	40,555	6,855	16.9%	8,720	21.5%	10,794	26.6%	13,819	34.1%	15,004	37.0%
Columbiana County	102,586	16,627	16.2%	22,066	21.5%	28,287	27.6%	35,785	34.9%	39,784	38.8%
Coshocton County	36,306	6,579	18.1%	8,765	24.1%	11,227	30.9%	13,828	38.1%	15,551	42.8%
Crawford County	42,199	6,869	16.3%	9,354	22.2%	11,876	28.1%	15,149	35.9%	16,297	38.6%
Cuyahoga County	1,241,330	230,111	18.5%	291,394	23.5%	346,631	27.9%	428,551	34.5%	461,140	37.1%
Darke County	51,743	7,209	13.9%	9,794	18.9%	12,765	24.7%	17,167	33.2%	18,715	36.2%
Defiance County	37,885	5,119	13.5%	7,000	18.5%	9,093	24.0%	11,946	31.5%	12,888	34.0%
Delaware County	178,707	8,751	4.9%	11,897	6.7%	15,853	8.9%	22,868	12.8%	25,277	14.1%
Erie County	75,133	9,543	12.7%	13,185	17.5%	16,568	22.1%	22,114	29.4%	23,987	31.9%
Fairfield County	145,145	15,791	10.9%	22,316	15.4%	27,572	19.0%	36,325	25.0%	39,786	27.4%
Fayette County	28,183	5,142	18.2%	6,925	24.6%	8,346	29.6%	10,553	37.4%	12,022	42.7%
Franklin County	1,170,641	210,472	18.0%	260,684	22.3%	309,590	26.4%	386,206	33.0%	415,231	35.5%
Fulton County	42,094	5,036	12.0%	6,363	15.1%	8,408	20.0%	10,864	25.8%	12,388	29.4%
Gallia County	29,949	5,962	19.9%	7,912	26.4%	10,281	34.3%	12,314	41.1%	13,341	44.5%
Geauga County	93,101	7,367	7.9%	10,336	11.1%	14,004	15.0%	18,546	19.9%	20,705	22.2%
Greene County	154,241	22,039	14.3%	26,845	17.4%	32,740	21.2%	40,293	26.1%	43,385	28.1%
Guernsey County	39,224	7,332	18.7%	9,544	24.3%	11,883	30.3%	14,746	37.6%	15,856	40.4%

Table A7: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2010-2014*

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level									
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hamilton County	785,362	144,831	18.4%	178,743	22.8%	209,905	26.7%	256,867	32.7%	275,286	35.1%
Hancock County	73,161	10,862	14.8%	13,898	19.0%	17,139	23.4%	22,005	30.1%	23,896	32.7%
Hardin County	29,498	5,588	18.9%	6,976	23.6%	8,651	29.3%	10,871	36.9%	11,622	39.4%
Harrison County	15,368	2,752	17.9%	3,435	22.4%	4,352	28.3%	5,687	37.0%	6,163	40.1%
Henry County	27,593	3,492	12.7%	4,388	15.9%	5,749	20.8%	7,061	25.6%	8,095	29.3%
Highland County	42,723	8,665	20.3%	12,111	28.3%	14,578	34.1%	18,432	43.1%	19,628	45.9%
Hocking County	28,365	4,773	16.8%	6,367	22.4%	7,675	27.1%	9,855	34.7%	11,060	39.0%
Holmes County	42,280	6,084	14.4%	8,390	19.8%	12,175	28.8%	16,424	38.8%	18,200	43.0%
Huron County	58,437	8,115	13.9%	11,220	19.2%	13,690	23.4%	18,476	31.6%	20,494	35.1%
Jackson County	32,515	7,689	23.6%	9,831	30.2%	11,472	35.3%	14,144	43.5%	15,499	47.7%
Jefferson County	66,128	11,564	17.5%	15,027	22.7%	18,690	28.3%	23,794	36.0%	26,133	39.5%
Knox County	57,695	8,950	15.5%	11,751	20.4%	13,644	23.6%	18,748	32.5%	20,651	35.8%
Lake County	226,785	20,848	9.2%	28,165	12.4%	36,325	16.0%	50,180	22.1%	56,045	24.7%
Lawrence County	61,209	10,652	17.4%	13,461	22.0%	17,407	28.4%	22,727	37.1%	24,504	40.0%
Licking County	163,947	20,271	12.4%	26,581	16.2%	33,652	20.5%	43,903	26.8%	49,382	30.1%
Logan County	44,916	7,606	16.9%	10,168	22.6%	12,000	26.7%	14,615	32.5%	16,338	36.4%
Lorain County	292,688	42,680	14.6%	54,557	18.6%	66,774	22.8%	82,971	28.3%	89,684	30.6%
Lucas County	428,014	90,339	21.1%	111,889	26.1%	132,643	31.0%	162,635	38.0%	175,428	41.0%
Madison County	38,606	4,476	11.6%	6,203	16.1%	7,993	20.7%	10,229	26.5%	11,255	29.2%
Mahoning County	228,086	40,784	17.9%	52,601	23.1%	64,761	28.4%	82,183	36.0%	89,093	39.1%
Marion County	59,947	11,438	19.1%	15,396	25.7%	18,017	30.1%	22,269	37.1%	24,303	40.5%
Medina County	172,547	13,015	7.5%	18,535	10.7%	23,172	13.4%	31,890	18.5%	35,121	20.4%
Meigs County	23,237	5,346	23.0%	6,566	28.3%	7,839	33.7%	10,043	43.2%	10,790	46.4%
Mercer County	40,132	3,541	8.8%	4,719	11.8%	6,748	16.8%	9,715	24.2%	11,300	28.2%
Miami County	101,967	13,076	12.8%	17,512	17.2%	22,586	22.2%	29,037	28.5%	32,307	31.7%
Monroe County	14,403	2,705	18.8%	3,261	22.6%	4,114	28.6%	5,287	36.7%	5,821	40.4%
Montgomery County	517,174	95,667	18.5%	122,609	23.7%	150,494	29.1%	185,633	35.9%	200,036	38.7%
Morgan County	14,649	2,851	19.5%	3,642	24.9%	4,772	32.6%	5,783	39.5%	6,211	42.4%
Morrow County	34,380	4,608	13.4%	5,816	16.9%	7,523	21.9%	9,697	28.2%	10,872	31.6%
Muskingum County	83,487	16,058	19.2%	20,630	24.7%	26,428	31.7%	33,270	39.9%	35,628	42.7%
Noble County	11,953	1,641	13.7%	2,352	19.7%	3,272	27.4%	4,563	38.2%	5,126	42.9%
Ottawa County	40,714	4,204	10.3%	5,411	13.3%	7,556	18.6%	10,159	25.0%	11,116	27.3%
Paulding County	18,992	2,666	14.0%	3,462	18.2%	4,448	23.4%	6,037	31.8%	7,013	36.9%
Perry County	35,641	6,689	18.8%	8,618	24.2%	10,485	29.4%	13,604	38.2%	14,768	41.4%
Pickaway County	51,615	6,597	12.8%	8,553	16.6%	10,843	21.0%	14,271	27.6%	15,569	30.2%
Pike County	27,939	6,765	24.2%	8,557	30.6%	10,699	38.3%	12,868	46.1%	13,461	48.2%
Portage County	154,763	24,686	16.0%	30,851	19.9%	36,474	23.6%	44,855	29.0%	48,371	31.3%

Table A7: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level for Persons by Ohio County, 2010-2014*

Area	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined	Ratio of Income to Poverty Level									
		Under 100%		Under 125%		Under 150%		Under 185%		Under 200%	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Preble County	41,232	5,280	12.8%	7,381	17.9%	9,733	23.6%	12,940	31.4%	13,875	33.7%
Putnam County	33,862	2,253	6.7%	3,361	9.9%	4,947	14.6%	6,494	19.2%	7,719	22.8%
Richland County	115,397	18,834	16.3%	25,612	22.2%	31,392	27.2%	40,821	35.4%	44,939	38.9%
Ross County	71,266	13,820	19.4%	18,303	25.7%	21,867	30.7%	27,348	38.4%	29,494	41.4%
Sandusky County	59,442	8,725	14.7%	12,350	20.8%	15,411	25.9%	19,746	33.2%	21,355	35.9%
Scioto County	74,570	18,284	24.5%	22,864	30.7%	26,276	35.2%	32,327	43.4%	34,091	45.7%
Seneca County	53,171	9,068	17.1%	10,929	20.6%	13,605	25.6%	17,305	32.5%	18,779	35.3%
Shelby County	48,525	5,553	11.4%	7,850	16.2%	10,239	21.1%	12,971	26.7%	14,684	30.3%
Stark County	365,918	54,931	15.0%	70,928	19.4%	89,157	24.4%	114,722	31.4%	125,731	34.4%
Summit County	532,863	78,494	14.7%	100,746	18.9%	124,333	23.3%	157,312	29.5%	171,746	32.2%
Trumbull County	203,421	35,147	17.3%	43,933	21.6%	53,604	26.4%	67,802	33.3%	73,911	36.3%
Tuscarawas County	91,361	13,033	14.3%	17,611	19.3%	22,675	24.8%	29,245	32.0%	33,102	36.2%
Union County	49,554	3,923	7.9%	5,896	11.9%	7,797	15.7%	10,596	21.4%	11,990	24.2%
Van Wert County	28,095	3,747	13.3%	4,952	17.6%	6,470	23.0%	9,134	32.5%	9,897	35.2%
Vinton County	13,222	3,000	22.7%	3,711	28.1%	4,843	36.6%	6,141	46.4%	6,407	48.5%
Warren County	211,511	12,162	5.8%	16,919	8.0%	23,601	11.2%	32,083	15.2%	35,816	16.9%
Washington County	59,545	9,859	16.6%	13,022	21.9%	16,264	27.3%	19,909	33.4%	21,924	36.8%
Wayne County	111,162	14,888	13.4%	20,456	18.4%	26,293	23.7%	35,643	32.1%	39,180	35.2%
Williams County	36,273	5,257	14.5%	7,691	21.2%	10,494	28.9%	13,568	37.4%	15,394	42.4%
Wood County	121,155	17,923	14.8%	23,077	19.0%	27,375	22.6%	34,065	28.1%	36,543	30.2%
Wyandot County	22,095	2,490	11.3%	3,259	14.7%	4,544	20.6%	6,106	27.6%	7,314	33.1%

Note: * - Estimates are based on sample data collected from January 2010 through December 2014, reflecting inflation-adjusted family and/or personal income of the preceding 12 months.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2015c).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

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

	2014 ACS*	1999	1989
All Families	2,923,523	3,007,207	2,915,439
Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	1,483,582	1,757,621	1,628,600
Number Poor	47,956	33,183	26,295
Percent Poor	3.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	607,585	606,518	625,743
Number Poor	131,057	95,657	95,912
Percent Poor	21.6%	15.8%	15.3%
Householder Did Not Work	832,356	643,068	661,096
Number Poor	160,757	106,186	161,699
Percent Poor	19.3%	16.5%	24.5%
Married Couples	2,104,719	2,319,012	2,331,908
Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	1,107,090	1,432,786	1,403,599
Number Poor	15,588	13,788	16,933
Percent Poor	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%
Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	612,883	633,663	501,764
Number Poor	1,428	879	1,237
Percent Poor	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	256,028	482,172	526,190
Number Poor	4,036	3,711	4,895
Percent Poor	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%
Spouse Did Not Work	238,179	316,951	375,645
Number Poor	10,124	9,198	10,801
Percent Poor	4.3%	2.9%	2.9%

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

	2014 ACS*	1999	1989
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	399,707	415,954	471,015
Number Poor	24,756	23,451	38,223
Percent Poor	6.2%	5.6%	8.1%
Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	204,200	135,158	124,061
Number Poor	3,962	1,184	1,590
Percent Poor	1.9%	0.9%	1.3%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	97,108	155,834	185,663
Number Poor	8,827	9,185	14,961
Percent Poor	9.1%	5.9%	8.1%
Spouse Did Not Work	98,399	124,962	161,291
Number Poor	11,967	13,082	21,672
Percent Poor	12.2%	10.5%	13.4%
Householder Did Not Work	597,922	470,272	457,294
Number Poor	54,662	40,521	55,685
Percent Poor	9.1%	8.6%	12.2%
Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	156,993	71,197	58,803
Number Poor	8,479	2,120	2,047
Percent Poor	5.4%	3.0%	3.5%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	80,044	68,602	64,877
Number Poor	9,835	6,884	8,891
Percent Poor	12.3%	10.0%	13.7%

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

	2014 ACS*	1999	1989
Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued)			
Spouse Did Not Work	360,885	330,473	333,614
Number Poor	36,348	31,517	44,747
Percent Poor	10.1%	9.5%	13.4%
Male Householder, No Wife Present			
Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	214,341	166,791	117,090
Number Poor	121,831	98,153	61,490
Percent Poor	3,683	3,114	1,469
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	41,911	35,957	28,173
Number Poor	15,037	7,624	6,559
Percent Poor	35.9%	21.2%	23.3%
Householder Did Not Work	50,599	32,681	27,427
Number Poor	16,175	9,476	7,894
Percent Poor	32.0%	29.0%	28.8%
Female Householder, No Husband Present			
Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	604,463	521,404	466,441
Number Poor	254,661	226,682	163,511
Percent Poor	28,685	16,281	7,893
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	165,967	154,607	126,555
Number Poor	91,264	64,582	51,130
Percent Poor	55.0%	41.8%	40.4%

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

	2014 ACS*	1999	1989
Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued)			
Householder Did Not Work	183,835	140,115	176,375
Number Poor	89,920	56,189	98,120
Percent Poor	48.9%	40.1%	55.6%

Note: * - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2013 through November 2014.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2015); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993e, 2002a).

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or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2014

	B17016	PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS*
All Families	2,923,523	2,925,899	2,014,092	911,807
Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	1,483,582	1,487,129	1,332,831	154,298
Number Poor	47,956	49,343	47,941	1,402
Percent Poor	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	0.9%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	607,585	611,017	446,393	164,624
Number Poor	131,057	130,236	124,873	5,363
Percent Poor	21.6%	21.3%	28.0%	3.3%
Householder Did Not Work	832,356	827,561	232,192	595,369
Number Poor	160,757	157,298	107,290	50,008
Percent Poor	19.3%	19.0%	46.2%	8.4%
Married Couples	2,104,719	2,113,476	1,382,417	731,059
Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	1,107,090	1,116,068	979,079	136,989
Number Poor	15,588	18,093	16,988	1,105
Percent Poor	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	0.8%
Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	612,883	621,104	590,448	30,656
Number Poor	1,428	2,053	2,053	0
Percent Poor	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	256,028	254,861	222,593	32,268
Number Poor	4,036	4,331	3,881	450
Percent Poor	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%
Spouse Did Not Work	238,179	240,103	166,038	74,065
Number Poor	10,124	11,709	11,054	655
Percent Poor	4.3%	4.9%	6.7%	0.9%

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2014

	B17016	PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS*
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	399,707	404,960	267,802	137,158
Number Poor	24,756	25,885	24,095	1,790
Percent Poor	6.2%	6.4%	9.0%	1.3%
Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	204,200	205,004	173,921	31,083
Number Poor	3,962	3,974	3,974	0
Percent Poor	1.9%	1.9%	2.3%	0.0%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	97,108	101,619	62,095	39,524
Number Poor	8,827	9,512	8,889	623
Percent Poor	9.1%	9.4%	14.3%	1.6%
Spouse Did Not Work	98,399	98,337	31,786	66,551
Number Poor	11,967	12,399	11,232	1,167
Percent Poor	12.2%	12.6%	35.3%	1.8%
Householder Did Not Work	597,922	592,448	135,536	456,912
Number Poor	54,662	53,659	31,724	21,935
Percent Poor	9.1%	9.1%	23.4%	4.8%
Spouse Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	156,993	159,412	96,071	63,341
Number Poor	8,479	10,045	9,307	738
Percent Poor	5.4%	6.3%	9.7%	1.2%
Spouse Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	80,044	78,772	18,457	60,315
Number Poor	9,835	9,309	7,100	2,209
Percent Poor	12.3%	11.8%	38.5%	3.7%

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2014

	B17016	PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS*
Married Couples/Householder Did Not Work (continued)				
Spouse Did Not Work	360,885	354,264	21,008	333,256
Number Poor	36,348	34,305	15,317	18,988
Percent Poor	10.1%	9.7%	72.9%	5.7%
Male Householder, No Wife Present	214,341	208,235	165,478	42,757
Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	121,831	118,903	113,671	5,232
Number Poor	3,683	3,525	3,525	0
Percent Poor	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	0.0%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	41,911	41,567	36,587	4,980
Number Poor	15,037	14,521	14,307	214
Percent Poor	35.9%	34.9%	39.1%	4.3%
Householder Did Not Work	50,599	47,765	15,220	32,545
Number Poor	16,175	13,941	9,354	4,587
Percent Poor	32.0%	29.2%	61.5%	14.1%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	604,463	603,996	463,521	140,475
Householder Worked Full-Time/Year-Round	254,661	252,158	240,081	12,077
Number Poor	28,685	27,725	27,428	297
Percent Poor	11.3%	11.0%	11.4%	2.5%
Householder Worked Less Than Full-Time/Year-Round	165,967	164,490	142,004	22,486
Number Poor	91,264	89,830	86,471	3,359
Percent Poor	55.0%	54.6%	60.9%	14.9%

Table A8b: Poverty in Ohio by Family Type and Work Experience for 2014

	B17016	PUMS	PUMS-XRS	PUMS-RS*
Female Householder, No Husband Present (continued)				
Householder Did Not Work	183,835	187,348	81,436	105,912
Number Poor	89,920	89,698	66,212	23,486
Percent Poor	48.9%	47.9%	81.3%	22.2%

Notes: B17016 is a table from the 2014 ACS Summary Files, a repeat of the first data column in table A8a; PUMS conceptually matches B17016, but is drawn from the 2014 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample; PUMS-XRS is a subset eXcluding families with either Retirement or Social security income; PUMS-RS figures are obtained by subtraction and represent families with either Retirement or Social security income; * - the Number Poor and Percent Poor often are unreliable due to small sample sizes.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2015, 2015b).

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

Household Type	2014 ACS*			1999			1989		
	Poor			Poor			Poor		
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
All Households^	4,593,172	691,475	15.1%	4,446,621	474,607	10.7%	4,089,312	512,172	12.5%
All Families	2,923,523	339,770	11.6%	3,007,207	235,026	7.8%	2,915,439	283,906	9.7%
with Related Child(ren)	1,345,444	263,004	19.5%	1,528,839	185,813	12.2%	1,490,651	227,253	15.2%
No Related Child(ren)	1,578,079	76,766	4.9%	1,478,368	49,213	3.3%	1,424,788	56,653	4.0%
Married Couples	2,104,719	95,006	4.5%	2,319,012	77,760	3.4%	2,331,908	110,841	4.8%
with Related Child(ren)	823,117	54,342	6.6%	1,070,155	45,556	4.3%	1,126,427	73,745	6.5%
No Related Child(ren)	1,281,602	40,664	3.2%	1,248,857	32,204	2.6%	1,205,481	37,096	3.1%
Male Head, No Wife Present	214,341	34,895	16.3%	166,791	20,214	12.1%	117,090	15,922	13.6%
with Related Child(ren)	120,736	26,534	22.0%	99,938	16,044	16.1%	58,550	11,760	20.1%
No Related Child(ren)	93,605	8,361	8.9%	66,853	4,170	6.2%	58,540	4,162	7.1%
Female Head, No Husband Present	604,463	209,869	34.7%	521,404	137,052	26.3%	466,441	157,143	33.7%
with Related Child(ren)	401,591	182,128	45.4%	358,746	124,213	34.6%	305,674	141,748	46.4%
No Related Child(ren)	202,872	27,741	13.7%	162,658	12,839	7.9%	160,767	15,395	9.6%
Non-family Households^	1,669,649	351,705	21.1%	1,439,414	239,581	16.6%	1,173,873	228,266	19.4%

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

* - The 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2013 through November 2014.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2015); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993c, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

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

	2014 ACS*			1999			1989		
	Total	Recip- ients	Percent	Total	Recip- ients	Percent	Total	Recip- ients	Percent
Total	2,925,707	233,053	8.0%	3,005,957	196,887	6.5%	2,909,192	256,986	8.8%
Families Above Poverty Level	2,588,830	153,762	5.9%	2,771,290	127,875	4.6%	2,631,486	121,413	4.6%
Poor Families	336,877	79,291	23.5%	234,667	69,012	29.4%	277,706	135,573	48.8%
Married Couple Sub-total	2,113,476	105,495	5.0%	2,316,984	92,382	4.0%	2,329,561	109,682	4.7%
Married Couples Above Poverty	2,015,839	87,964	4.4%	2,238,711	76,703	3.4%	2,219,271	74,205	3.3%
Poor Married Couples	97,637	17,531	18.0%	78,273	15,679	20.0%	110,290	35,477	32.2%
Male Head, No Wife Present Sub-total	208,235	19,812	9.5%	163,419	12,833	7.9%	116,797	14,107	12.1%
Male Head, No Wife Present, Above Poverty	176,248	12,942	7.3%	143,865	8,810	6.1%	101,830	8,633	8.5%
Poor Male Head, No Wife Present	31,987	6,870	21.5%	19,554	4,023	20.6%	14,967	5,474	36.6%
Female Head, No Husband Present Sub-total	603,996	107,746	17.8%	525,554	91,672	17.4%	462,834	133,197	28.8%
Female Head, No Husband Present, Above Poverty	396,743	52,856	13.3%	388,714	42,362	10.9%	310,385	38,575	12.4%
Poor Female Head, No Husband Present	207,253	54,890	26.5%	136,840	49,310	36.0%	152,449	94,622	62.1%
<i>Among the Small Percentages of Ohio Families Receiving CPA:</i>									
Total Recipients		233,053	100.0%		196,887	100.0%		256,986	100.0%
Families Above Poverty Level		153,762	66.0%		127,875	64.9%		121,413	47.2%
Poor Families		79,291	34.0%		69,012	35.1%		135,573	52.8%
Married Couples Above Poverty		87,964	37.7%		76,703	39.0%		74,205	28.9%
Poor Married Couples		17,531	7.5%		15,679	8.0%		35,477	13.8%
Male Head, No Wife Present, Above Poverty		12,942	5.6%		8,810	4.5%		8,633	3.4%
Poor Male Head, No Wife Present		6,870	2.9%		4,023	2.0%		5,474	2.1%
Female Head, No Husband Present, Above Poverty		52,856	22.7%		42,362	21.5%		38,575	15.0%
Poor Female Head, No Husband Present		54,890	23.6%		49,310	25.0%		94,622	36.8%

Note: * - The 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2013 through November 2014.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2015b); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993b, 2003b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 11/16).

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

Status		2014 ACS*	1999	1989
Persons Age 25 Years and Older for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined	Total Number	7,708,658	7,251,494	6,773,558
	Number Poor	938,825	576,622	620,946
	Percent Poor	12.2%	8.0%	9.2%
Not a High School Graduate	Total Number	795,664	1,199,702	1,613,378
	Number Poor	236,991	225,531	304,791
	Percent Poor	29.8%	18.8%	18.9%
High School Graduate	Total Number	2,602,128	2,622,343	2,484,002
	Number Poor	358,744	205,676	196,242
	Percent Poor	13.8%	7.8%	7.9%
Some College or Associate's Degree	Total Number	2,229,802	1,887,319	1,522,216
	Number Poor	259,343	103,481	90,110
	Percent Poor	11.6%	5.5%	5.9%
Bachelor's Degree and/or Post Graduate Work	Total Number	2,081,064	1,542,130	1,153,962
	Number Poor	83,747	41,934	29,803
	Percent Poor	4.0%	2.7%	2.6%

Note: * - The 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2013 through November 2014.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - ACS (2015); U.S. Census Bureau - DC (1993b, 2003b).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116
(DL, 1/16).

Table A12: Poverty in Ohio by Age Group for Selected Years

Age Group	2014 ACS*			1999			1989		
	All	Poor		All	Poor		All	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All Ages	11,276,403	1,785,780	15.8%	12,469,052	1,286,440	10.3%	11,895,281	1,466,566	12.3%
0-4	676,897	181,987	26.9%	741,303	128,266	17.3%	773,866	163,177	21.1%
5	137,374	36,665	26.7%	152,275	24,107	15.8%	158,458	31,594	19.9%
6-11	870,229	203,650	23.4%	979,410	144,635	14.8%	941,949	167,776	17.8%
12-17	905,764	171,529	18.9%	965,350	111,677	11.6%	892,390	130,659	14.6%
18-24	977,481	253,124	25.9%	949,809	185,119	19.5%	1,019,145	197,449	19.4%
25-34	1,439,259	253,186	17.6%	1,488,244	150,317	10.1%	1,781,247	208,492	11.7%
35-44	1,396,807	192,795	13.8%	1,800,163	138,657	7.7%	1,606,133	128,682	8.0%
45-54	1,582,569	185,400	11.7%	1,548,046	94,275	6.1%	1,109,017	76,591	6.9%
55-64	1,561,832	167,679	10.7%	1,000,322	77,903	7.8%	971,144	80,550	8.3%
65+	1,728,191	139,765	8.1%	1,422,065	115,742	8.1%	1,320,966	140,798	10.7%
65-74	989,862	76,373	7.7%	783,511	54,571	7.0%	819,933	71,672	8.7%
75 & Over	738,329	63,392	8.6%	638,554	61,171	9.6%	501,033	69,126	13.8%
PUMS 65+:	1,723,742	137,609	8.0%	with social security and retirement income;					
	1,723,742	750,459	43.5%	after taking out only retirement income;					
	1,723,742	955,889	55.5%	after taking out only social security income;					
	1,723,742	1,094,742	63.5%	after taking out both.					

Note: * - The 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data - whether from the summary files or the public use microdata sample (PUMS) - actually cover January 2013 through November 2014.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2015, 2016b); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993c, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

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

Race/Hispanic Status	Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 2014 ACS*			Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 1999			Persons for Whom Poverty Status Was Determined, 1989		
	Totals	Poor		Totals	Poor		Totals	Poor	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	11,276,403	1,785,780	15.8%	11,046,987	1,170,698	10.6%	10,574,315	1,325,768	12.5%
By race^:									
White	9,286,588	1,160,770	12.5%	9,407,672	766,827	8.2%	9,304,054	931,822	10.0%
Black	1,359,798	471,652	34.7%	1,227,364	325,857	26.5%	1,105,410	357,250	32.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	22,006	6,835	31.1%	25,769	5,678	22.0%	21,587	5,199	24.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander#	221,110	30,681	13.9%	131,912	17,022	12.9%	86,643	13,803	15.9%
Other	101,016	27,420	27.1%	86,596	19,640	22.7%	56,621	17,694	31.2%
Two or More Races	285,885	88,422	30.9%	167,674	35,674	21.3%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hispanics~	386,934	108,414	28.0%	207,134	42,104	20.3%	128,370	31,995	24.9%
White, not Hispanic	9,049,045	1,101,899	12.2%	9,307,054	749,760	8.1%	9,232,594	918,161	9.9%
All Minorities Combined	2,227,358	683,881	30.7%	1,739,933	420,938	24.2%	1,341,721	407,607	30.4%

Notes: * - The 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data actually cover January 2013 through November 2014; ^ - races are one race alone in 1999 and 2014, and are not entirely comparable with 1989; those of two or more races in 1989 were included in "Other;" n.a. - not available; # - calculated by subtraction for 2014; ~ - Hispanics may be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census - ACS (2015); U.S. Bureau of the Census - DC (1993c, 1993f, 2002a).

Prepared by: Office of Research, Ohio Development Services Agency. Telephone 800/848-1300, or 614/466-2116 (DL, 1/16).

NOTES

- 1 Poverty status is determined for all people except those in institutions, military group quarters or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old (children who are not related family members – typically foster children). The 2014 American Community Survey data were collected throughout 2014, and poverty statistics refer to the 12 months prior to the month in which the survey was completed. Consequently, the actual time period covered by the Survey extends from January 2013 through November 2014. Release of datasets with 2014 Survey results began in the last quarter of 2015.
- 2 Numbers throughout the report frequently are rounded to avoid the impression of greater precision than warranted. Following the procedure recommended by the U.S. Bureau of the Census – Other (2002), all of the estimates for Ohio based on the Current Population Survey (CPS) data are three-year moving averages. That means that the estimates of poor in Ohio for any non-decennial census year are based not only on the Survey for that year, but on the data covering the preceding and following years as well. For example, the estimates for 1990 are based on data gathered for the years 1989 (from the decennial census) through 1991, and the estimates for 1991 are based on data gathered for the years 1990 through 1992. With a larger sample size, this procedure produces more reliable estimates – especially for percentages. It also reduces the erratic changes seen when only one year of data is used. However, what is gained in reliability is lost in specificity. A three-year moving average for 1991 refers to a three-year period centered on 1991. CPS calculations exclude unrelated children under 15 years old and many group quarters residents. Unlike the decennial census, CPS data include college students in dorms as parts of their families of orientation, and therefore as persons for whom poverty status is determined. There is nothing that can be done to change this and its reduction of comparability with estimates from other Census Bureau programs. Fortunately, the effect is small.
- 3 This assumption is not always correct. Even when it is, unrelated persons sharing a housing unit (e.g., roommates) may split expenses such as utilities and rent, permitting more of their income(s) to be devoted to food and avoiding inadequate nutrition, which is at the core of the definition of poverty (see the Appendices section on Defining and Measuring Poverty).
- 4 The five-year dataset covering 2010-2014 is the only one covering all 88 counties in Ohio. The estimates from this dataset are averages, analogous to long-exposure photos, as opposed to snap shots from the decennial censuses.
- 5 The high poverty rate in Athens may be partially explained by the large portion of the population that is college and graduate students living off-campus. Students often rely on various combinations of familial support, irregular gifts,

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

- 6 Consequently, it is possible that real increases actually occurred in some of the other eight counties. Conversely, it is possible that a few of 80 counties actually had no increases. Both may be due to sampling variability.
- 7 Model based estimates are based on mathematical formulas, incorporating data from the most recent surveys. Such estimates are highly reliable for large areas like states and the nation, but are much less so for small sub-state areas. The reader should be cautious with the SAIPE percentages and numbers in tables A5a and A5b. The narrow ranges for 2000-2004 may reflect a greater reliance on the Current Population Survey data, a labor force survey whose state-level data are more-or-less reliable, while ranges after 2004 probably include county-level data from the American Community Surveys, which are more representative of the general population and also are much larger and more reliable samples.
- 8 Several things need to be remembered when comparing the 2000 Census data with the 2010-14 American Community Survey data. First, metropolitan areas often were redefined as a result of the 2000 Census. Specific geographic areas compared may not be exactly the same. (This is certainly true for the summary figures.) The same may be true of the urban/rural dichotomy and one or more places listed in Appendix Table A6. Second, the validity of testing for significant changes in poverty rates is questionable to the extent that the geographic areas – and their populations – differ. Finally, the urban/rural and metropolitan/non-metropolitan dichotomies are not identical because metropolitan areas have rural sections and urban places are found in non-metropolitan areas.
- 9 Athens, Bowling Green, Kent and Oxford are small college towns in which off-campus students comprise relatively large portions of the populations. Off-campus students not living with their families of orientation frequently qualify as poor because some money they may receive or use is not counted as income by the Census Bureau. Consequently, their proportionately large presence in small towns may drive the communities' poverty rates to high levels. In this circumstance, a community's family poverty rate may be a more useful measure of the extent of poverty because students are less likely to be married. Indeed, the family poverty rates of Athens, Bowling Green, Kent and Oxford – 23.4, 16.5, 21.3 and 15.5 percent, respectively – are closer to the state's family poverty rate of 11.7 percent than are the corresponding poverty rates for persons (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2015c).
- 10 More extensive ratio-of-income-to-poverty-level categories for persons and families are found in other tables from the American Community Survey summary files. However, such categories are few for households. (There are two types of households: families and non-family households; families are the more common type.) It also is possible to calculate an exact ratio of income to poverty level for customized research using the public use microdata

samples (PUMS): Ratio = Income / Poverty Threshold. The poor have a ratio value less than 1.00. Those at or above 1.00 – but still close to it – are regarded as the near-poor.

- 11 Among those working at least 35 hours per week and 50 weeks in the preceding year, women in every age group generally earn less money than men in the same groups and circumstance (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2015b); reasons why are beyond the scope of this report.
- 12 See the U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS (2015c: table B23003).
- 13 Among those working at least 35 hours per week and 50 weeks in the preceding year: earnings generally are highest among those ages 40 to 59; the peaks of those decades usually are slightly greater than the means and medians of those in their 30s and 60s; however, they are notably higher than the means and medians of those younger than 30 or age 70 and older (U.S. Bureau of the Census – ACS, 2015b).
- 14 These data points may be artifacts of the Census Bureau’s methodology. Members of family households are assumed to share the income of all members, while members of non-family households are not. Consequently, the poverty rate of non-family households is really the poverty rate of the householder, regardless of how many other people may live in the household and what their incomes may be. In practice, unrelated people have roommates to reduce housing-related expenses, thereby leaving larger portions of their incomes for food, other expenditures and/or savings. Also see the section on Alternative Measures of Poverty in the Appendices for the impact of changing this assumption.
- 15 Cash public assistance (CPA) includes payments received from various programs such as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) and general assistance (GA). It also includes supplemental security income (SSI) payments made to low income persons who are at least 65 years old, blind or otherwise disabled. Payments received for medical care are excluded (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992).
- 16 Race is a matter of self-identification. “Hispanic” is an ethnic status, and Hispanics may be of any race. Bi- and multi-racial categories were used for the first time in the 2000 Census. While only a small percentage of people identify themselves as such, the addition of this category means that the racial categories of 2000 and later are not entirely comparable with those of previous censuses. Similarly, data on Hispanics may not be entirely comparable over time due to slight differences in the ways the questions were asked during different censuses (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 2002b: Appendix B).

- 17 The householder is the person in whose name the occupied housing unit is owned or rented. Persons related to one another by birth, marriage or adoption – but living with a householder to whom they are *not* related – comprise (specifically) an unrelated subfamily. Separate poverty status calculations are made for each for official poverty statistics (U.S. Bureau of the Census – DC, 1992), but an alternative measure of poverty would not. See Short (2015: 5) for the impact of this change on poverty rates.
- 18 This definition of income has much in common with those used by the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, but it is not identical with the definitions used by the latter two. Consequently, area statistics produced by the latter may strongly correlate with poverty statistics, but do not substitute for them.

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