Federally Funded Health and Human Services

**Medicare**

- **Recipients in Ohio (2011):** 1,909,462
- Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.
  - In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
  - Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

**Food Stamp Program**

- **Recipients in Ohio (May 2011):** 1,781,161
  - Commonly known as the **food stamp program**, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.
  - From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
  - More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
  - Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).

**Medicaid**

- **Recipients in Ohio (May 2011):** 2,086,220
  - Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.
  - Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
  - Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.

**Source:** State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011

Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities across Ohio, where 30% of the state population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

**Source:** Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report
Earned Income Tax Credit

Recipients in Ohio (Tax Year 2008): 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Recipients in Ohio (2010): 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio (Aug. 2011): 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.

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Helping People in Butler County

Federally Funded Health and Human Services

Total County Population (2010 Census): 368,130
Total State Population: 11,536,504

Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Butler County, where 27% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

Food Stamp Program

Recipients in Butler County (May 2011): 45,950
Recipients in Ohio: 1,781,161

- Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.
- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


Medicaid

Recipients in Butler County (May 2011): 56,848
Recipients in Ohio: 2,086,220

- Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.
- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


Medicare

Recipients in Butler County (2011): 51,896
Recipients in Ohio: 1,909,462

- Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.
- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

Recipients in Butler County (Tax Year 2008): 23,861
Recipients in Ohio: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Recipients in Butler County (2010): 59,520
Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

Regular Benefit Recipients in Butler County (Aug. 2011): 3,721
Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.
Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Clermont County, where 23% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Clermont County** (May 2011): 21,293  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


### Medicaid

**Recipients in Clermont County** (May 2011): 28,780  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,086,220

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


### Medicare

**Recipients in Clermont County** (2011): 28,782  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,909,462

Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

Recipients in Clermont County (Tax Year 2008): 11,964
Recipients in Ohio: 879,580
The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.
- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Recipients in Clermont County (2010): 33,080
Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650
Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.
- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

Regular Benefit Recipients in Clermont County (Aug. 2011): 1,959
Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472
Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.
- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.
Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Cuyahoga County, where 34% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Cuyahoga County** (May 2011): 264,676  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the **food stamp program**, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


### Medicaid

**Recipients in Cuyahoga County** (May 2011): 271,216  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,086,220

**Medicaid** is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


### Medicare

**Recipients in Cuyahoga County** (2011): 225,681  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,909,462

**Medicare** is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
**Earned Income Tax Credit**

**Recipients in Cuyahoga County (Tax Year 2008):** 115,110

**Recipients in Ohio:** 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

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**Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)**

**Recipients in Cuyahoga County (2010):** 242,570

**Recipients in Ohio:** 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


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**Unemployment Compensation**

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Cuyahoga County (Aug. 2011):** 12,658

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio:** 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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Outreach Director: Will Petrik | 614-602-2464 | wpetrik@advocatesforohio.org
www.advocatesforohio.org
Federally Funded Health and Human Services

Total County Population (2010 Census): 174,214
Total State Population: 11,536,504

**Helping People in Delaware County**

**Federally Funded Health and Human Services**

Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Delaware County, where 12% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

**Food Stamp Program**

**Recipients in Delaware County** (May 2011): 8,415
Recipients in Ohio: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the **food stamp program**, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


**Medicaid**

**Recipients in Delaware County** (May 2011): 11,076
Recipients in Ohio: 2,086,220

**Medicaid** is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


**Medicare**

**Recipients in Delaware County** (2011): 19,141
Recipients in Ohio: 1,909,462

**Medicare** is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

Recipients in Delaware County (Tax Year 2008): 5,774
Recipients in Ohio: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Recipients in Delaware County (2010): 20,870
Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

Regular Benefit Recipients in Delaware County (Aug. 2011): 868
Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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www.advocatesforohio.org
Helping People in Fairfield County

Federally Funded Health and Human Services

Total County Population (2010 Census): 146,156
Total State Population: 11,536,504

Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Fairfield County, where 23% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

Food Stamp Program

Recipients in Fairfield County (May 2011): 19,159
Recipients in Ohio: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


Medicaid

Recipients in Fairfield County (May 2011): 22,720
Recipients in Ohio: 2,086,220

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


Medicare

Recipients in Fairfield County (2011): 21,475
Recipients in Ohio: 1,909,462

Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
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**Earned Income Tax Credit**

**Recipients in Fairfield County** (Tax Year 2008): 9,185
**Recipients in Ohio**: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low-to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

**Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)**

**Recipients in Fairfield County** (2010): 24,740
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


**Unemployment Compensation**

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Fairfield County** (Aug. 2011): 1,116
**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio**: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.
Helping People in Franklin County

Federally Funded Health and Human Services

Total County Population (2010 Census): 1,163,414
Total State Population: 11,536,504

Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Franklin County, where 31% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

Food Stamp Program

Recipients in Franklin County (May 2011): 202,564
Recipients in Ohio: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


Medicaid

Recipients in Franklin County (May 2011): 238,331
Recipients in Ohio: 2,086,220

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


Medicare

Recipients in Franklin County (2011): 140,691
Recipients in Ohio: 1,909,462

Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
**Earned Income Tax Credit**

**Recipients in Franklin County** (Tax Year 2008): 97,004  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 879,580  

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.  
- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.  
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.  

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

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**Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)**

**Recipients in Franklin County** (2010): 152,615  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 2,124,650  

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.  
- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.  
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.  


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**Unemployment Compensation**

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Franklin County** (Aug. 2011): 10,040  
**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio:** 107,472  

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.  
- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).  
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.  
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.  

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.
Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Greene County, where 22% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Greene County** (May 2011): 14,034  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


### Medicaid

**Recipients in Greene County** (May 2011): 18,975  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,086,220

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


### Medicare

**Recipients in Greene County** (2011): 24,709  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,909,462

Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
**Earned Income Tax Credit**

**Recipients in Greene County (Tax Year 2008): 9,310**

**Recipients in Ohio: 879,580**

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

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**Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)**

**Recipients in Greene County (2010): 26,325**

**Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650**

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


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**Unemployment Compensation**

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Greene County (Aug. 2011): 1,089**

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472**

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.

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Advocates for Ohio’s Future is a statewide coalition that works to maintain vital public services – health, human services, and early care & education – at a level that meets people’s basic needs and protects our state’s most vulnerable populations.

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Outreach Director: Will Petrik | 614-602-2464 | wpetrik@advocatesforohio.org
www.advocatesforohio.org
**Federally Funded Health and Human Services**

**Total County Population** (2010 Census): 802,374  
**Total State Population:** 11,536,504

*Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Hamilton County, where 29% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.*

*Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report*

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Hamilton County** (May 2011): 132,189  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 1,781,161

Commonly known as the **food stamp program**, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).

*Source: ODJFS Public Assistance Monthly Statistics, December 2007 and May 2011*

### Medicaid

**Recipients in Hamilton County** (May 2011): 151,319  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 2,086,220

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.

*Source: ODJFS Public Assistance Monthly Statistics, December 2007 and May 2011*

### Medicare

**Recipients in Hamilton County** (2011): 126,253  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 1,909,462

**Medicare** is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

*Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011*
**Earned Income Tax Credit**

**Recipients in Hamilton County (Tax Year 2008): 65,942**

**Recipients in Ohio: 879,580**

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

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**Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)**

**Recipients in Hamilton County (2010): 137,900**

**Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650**

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


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**Unemployment Compensation**

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Hamilton County (Aug. 2011): 7,398**

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472**

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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**The Center for Community Solutions** compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.

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Outreach Director: Will Petrik | 614-602-2464 | wpetrik@advocatesforohio.org
www.advocatesforohio.org
### Federally Funded Health and Human Services

**Total County Population** (2010 Census): 230,041  
**Total State Population**: 11,536,504

_Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Lake County, where 21% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget._

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

### Food Stamp Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipients in Lake County (May 2011): 21,565</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipients in Ohio: 1,781,161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Commonly known as the _food stamp program_, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.
- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


### Medicaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipients in Lake County (May 2011): 25,604</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipients in Ohio: 2,086,220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.
- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


### Medicare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipients in Lake County (2011): 42,176</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recipients in Ohio: 1,909,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.
- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
**Earned Income Tax Credit**

**Recipients in Lake County** (Tax Year 2008): 12,731
**Recipients in Ohio**: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

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**Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)**

**Recipients in Lake County** (2010): 46,305
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


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**Unemployment Compensation**

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Lake County** (Aug. 2011): 2,114
**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio**: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.
Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Licking County, where 25% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Licking County** (May 2011): 20,941  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,781,161  
Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


Medicaid

**Recipients in Licking County** (May 2011): 26,701  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,086,220  
Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


Medicare

**Recipients in Licking County** (2011): 26,445  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,909,462  
Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

Recipients in Licking County (Tax Year 2008): 12,106
Recipients in Ohio: 879,580
The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Recipients in Licking County (2010): 30,170
Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650
Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

Regular Benefit Recipients in Licking County (Aug. 2011): 1,430
Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472
Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.
### Federally Funded Health and Human Services

**Total County Population** (2010 Census): 301,356  
**Total State Population:** 11,536,504

*Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Lorain County, where 27% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.*

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Lorain County** (May 2011): 41,825  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 1,781,161  

Commonly known as the **food stamp program**, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


### Medicaid

**Recipients in Lorain County** (May 2011): 49,318  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 2,086,220  

**Medicaid** is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


### Medicare

**Recipients in Lorain County** (2011): 50,705  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 1,909,462  

**Medicare** is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

**Recipients in Lorain County** (Tax Year 2008): 21,628
**Recipients in Ohio**: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

**Recipients in Lorain County** (2010): 56,865
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Lorain County** (Aug. 2011): 3,001
**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio**: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.
Federally Funded Health and Human Services

Total County Population (2010 Census): 441,815
Total State Population: 11,536,504

Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Lucas County, where 35% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

Food Stamp Program

Recipients in Lucas County (May 2011): 90,996
Recipients in Ohio: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


Medicaid

Recipients in Lucas County (May 2011): 101,805
Recipients in Ohio: 2,086,220

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


Medicare

Recipients in Lucas County (2011): 71,022
Recipients in Ohio: 1,909,462

Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

**Recipients in Lucas County** (Tax Year 2008): 38,928

**Recipients in Ohio**: 879,580

The **Earned Income Tax Credit** (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

**Recipients in Lucas County** (2010): 79,260

**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Lucas County** (Aug. 2011): 4,258

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio**: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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Helping People in Mahoning County

Federally Funded Health and Human Services

Total County Population (2010 Census): 238,823
Total State Population: 11,536,504

Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Mahoning County, where 35% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

Food Stamp Program

Recipients in Mahoning County (May 2011): 47,253
Recipients in Ohio: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


Medicaid

Recipients in Mahoning County (May 2011): 50,085
Recipients in Ohio: 2,086,220

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


Medicare

Recipients in Mahoning County (2011): 49,060
Recipients in Ohio: 1,909,462

Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

Recipients in Mahoning County (Tax Year 2008): 20,283
Recipients in Ohio: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Recipients in Mahoning County (2010): 54,950
Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

Regular Benefit Recipients in Mahoning County (Aug. 2011): 1,996
Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.

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Federally Funded Health and Human Services

Total County Population (2010 Census): 172,332
Total State Population: 11,536,504

Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Medina County, where 16% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

Food Stamp Program

Recipients in Medina County (May 2011): 11,146
Recipients in Ohio: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


Medicaid

Recipients in Medina County (May 2011): 14,852
Recipients in Ohio: 2,086,220

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


Medicare

Recipients in Medina County (2011): 25,891
Recipients in Ohio: 1,909,462

Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

Recipients in Medina County (Tax Year 2008): 7,806
Recipients in Ohio: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Recipients in Medina County (2010): 29,195
Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

Regular Benefit Recipients in Medina County (Aug. 2011): 1,311
Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.

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Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Montgomery County, where 33% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Montgomery County** (May 2011): 86,183  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 1,781,161  
Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).

**Source:** ODJFS Public Assistance Monthly Statistics, December 2007 and May 2011

### Medicaid

**Recipients in Montgomery County** (May 2011): 104,725  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 2,086,220  
Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.

**Source:** ODJFS Public Assistance Monthly Statistics, December 2007 and May 2011

### Medicare

**Recipients in Montgomery County** (2011): 94,781  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 1,909,462  
Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

**Source:** State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

**Recipients in Montgomery County** (Tax Year 2008): 45,894

**Recipients in Ohio:** 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low-to-moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

**Recipients in Montgomery County** (2010): 104,785

**Recipients in Ohio:** 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Montgomery County** (Aug. 2011): 5,064

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio:** 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.
Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Portage County, where 27% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Portage County** (May 2011): 17,334  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the **food stamp program**, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


### Medicaid

**Recipients in Portage County** (May 2011): 19,907  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,086,220

**Medicaid** is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


### Medicare

**Recipients in Portage County** (2011): 24,372  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,909,462

**Medicare** is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
**Earned Income Tax Credit**

**Recipients in Portage County** (Tax Year 2008): 9,661

**Recipients in Ohio**: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

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**Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)**

**Recipients in Portage County** (2010): 27,065

**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


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**Unemployment Compensation**

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Portage County** (Aug. 2011):

1,302

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio**: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Stark County, where 30% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Stark County** (May 2011): 57,638  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 1,781,161  
Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


### Medicaid

**Recipients in Stark County** (May 2011): 66,628  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 2,086,220  
Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


### Medicare

**Recipients in Stark County** (2011): 71,596  
**Recipients in Ohio:** 1,909,462  
Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

Recipients in Stark County (Tax Year 2008): 28,799
Recipients in Ohio: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Recipients in Stark County (2010): 79,605
Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Summit County, where 29% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

**Food Stamp Program**

- **Recipients in Summit County** (May 2011): 81,948
- **Recipients in Ohio**: 1,781,161

  Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

  - From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
  - More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
  - Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).

  *Source: ODJFS Public Assistance Monthly Statistics, December 2007 and May 2011*

**Medicaid**

- **Recipients in Summit County** (May 2011): 90,742
- **Recipients in Ohio**: 2,086,220

  Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

  - Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
  - Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.

  *Source: ODJFS Public Assistance Monthly Statistics, December 2007 and May 2011*

**Medicare**

- **Recipients in Summit County** (2011): 90,762
- **Recipients in Ohio**: 1,909,462

  Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

  - In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
  - Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

  *Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011*
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## Earned Income Tax Credit

### Recipients in Summit County (Tax Year 2008): 39,814

### Recipients in Ohio: 879,580

The **Earned Income Tax Credit** (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive [http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx]

## Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

### Recipients in Summit County (2010): 100,665

### Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650

Social Security’s **Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income** (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.

Source: SSA, [http://www.ssa.gov]

## Unemployment Compensation

### Regular Benefit Recipients in Summit County (Aug. 2011): 4,567

### Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472

Regular **unemployment compensation benefits** provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years [http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm]; data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.
Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Trumbull County, where 34% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Trumbull County** (May 2011): 33,313  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,781,161

Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


### Medicaid

**Recipients in Trumbull County** (May 2011): 40,540  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,086,220

Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


### Medicare

**Recipients in Trumbull County** (2011): 43,280  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,909,462

Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

**Recipients in Trumbull County** (Tax Year 2008): 17,448
**Recipients in Ohio**: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

**Recipients in Trumbull County** (2010): 50,410
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

**Regular Benefit Recipients in Trumbull County** (Aug. 2011): 1,961
**Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio**: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

- In Ohio, the average weekly benefit is $283 (no dependents).
- Over 300,000 newly unemployed Ohioans accessed regular benefits during 2010.
- From August 2010 to July 2011, nearly 130,000 Ohioans started federal extended unemployment compensation, meaning that they had been unemployed for at least 27 weeks.

Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

The Center for Community Solutions compiled the data and gave presentation recommendations for this fact sheet.

**Advocates for Ohio’s Future** is a statewide coalition that works to maintain vital public services – health, human services, and early care & education – at a level that meets people’s basic needs and protects our state’s most vulnerable populations.

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Federally funded health and human service programs are crucial for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities — across the state and in Warren County, where 15% of the county population survives at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (also known as the self-sufficiency standard). With statewide unemployment hovering around 9% for most of 2011, more people are seeking support to meet their basic needs. That’s why these safety-net programs must be preserved in the federal budget.

Source: Ohio Department of Development April 2011 Ohio Poverty Report

### Food Stamp Program

**Recipients in Warren County** (May 2011): 10,569  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,781,161  
Commonly known as the food stamp program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program administered through the states and counties that provides low-income people with money to purchase food.

- From December 2007 to May 2011, the number of food stamp recipients statewide increased by 58%.
- More than 1 in 4 families with children did not have enough money to buy food in the last year.
- Ohio ranks 20th in the nation for food hardship (struggling to afford food).


### Medicaid

**Recipients in Warren County** (May 2011): 16,553  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 2,086,220  
Medicaid is a health insurance program for low-income families, children, seniors, and some people with disabilities that is jointly funded by the federal and state governments and administered by the state.

- Medicaid is the single largest payer of health care services in the state and the largest insurer for low-income children.
- Medicaid covers 38% of children and 40% of births in Ohio.


### Medicare

**Recipients in Warren County** (2011): 26,422  
**Recipients in Ohio**: 1,909,462  
Medicare is the federal health insurance program available to all people age 65 and over, regardless of income or health status, established in 1965 and expanded in 1972 to cover people younger than 65 with permanent disabilities.

- In 2009, nearly 97% of Ohio’s seniors were enrolled in Medicare.
- Almost half of all people enrolled in Medicare have incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: State-level data from Kaiser State Health Facts Total Number of Medicare Beneficiaries, 2011
Earned Income Tax Credit

Recipients in Warren County (Tax Year 2008): 8,765
Recipients in Ohio: 879,580

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable federal tax credit that primarily benefits low- to moderate-income working families with children by offsetting social security taxes and providing an incentive to work.

- Half of all families with children receive the EITC at some point.
- In 2009, the EITC lifted an estimated 6.6 million people across the nation out of poverty, including 3.3 million children.

Source: Brookings EITC Interactive (http://www.brookings.edu/projects/EITC.aspx)

Social Security Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Recipients in Warren County (2010): 30,290
Recipients in Ohio: 2,124,650

Social Security’s Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Income (OASDI) provides monthly benefits to workers after retirement. Benefits are provided by the federal government and funded through a payroll tax.

- In 2008, nationally Social Security was the primary source of income for 64% of retirees, and one-third of retirees relied on Social Security for at least 90% of their income.
- This program has reduced poverty among seniors in Ohio from 35% in 1960 to 8% today.


Unemployment Compensation

Regular Benefit Recipients in Warren County (Aug. 2011): 1,584
Regular Benefit Recipients in Ohio: 107,472

Regular unemployment compensation benefits provide up to 26 weeks of support to workers who lose their jobs. Normally, unemployment compensation benefits are financed by a state payroll tax paid by employers, but during the recession Ohio has borrowed $2.3 billion from the federal government to pay regular benefits. In addition, since the recession started, the federal government has paid for extended benefits beyond the regular 26 weeks. Eligibility for extended benefits is scheduled to expire December 31, 2011, unless Congress renews the program.

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Sources: UC 236 C.W. Weekly Claims by County, All Available Years (http://ohiolmi.com/uc/UCReports.htm); data for 2nd week of August 2007 and 2011; U.S. Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Admin., EUC Aggregate Program Activity, Data from 2008-Present

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