

## Ohio

A Hunger and Poverty Snapshot

Between 2019-2021:

- Food insecurity in Ohio averaged 10.8%.<sup>1</sup>
- Ohio's food insecurity rate was 4% higher than the national average of 10.4%.<sup>2</sup>
- The official poverty rate (which does not account for income from safety-net and tax-support programs such as SNAP, EITC, and others) in the state averaged 12.3%.<sup>3</sup>
- But using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (which does include safety-net and tax-support income), the poverty rate falls to 8.1%.<sup>4</sup> In other words, these programs reduced the poverty rate in Ohio by 34% and the number of people living in poverty by 492,000.<sup>5</sup>
- SNAP, alone, lifted 317,000 people above the poverty line in Ohio, including 132,000 children, per year between 2013 and 2017, on average.<sup>6</sup>



## Why Bread for the World is Focused on the Farm Bill

The Farm bill is scheduled to be reauthorized in 2023. No legislation has more impact than a farm bill on the US food system and the nation's ability to provide healthy food at affordable prices to everyone.

Bread for the World's farm bill priorities include a focus on nutrition, equity, and sustainability. We believe Ohio has a lot to gain from a farm bill legislated with these priorities in mind.

Nutrition	Equity	Sustainability
<ul> <li>Bread for the World supports strengthening SNAP in Ohio.</li> <li>Not only is SNAP the flagship food security and nutrition program, it is indispensable to better health outcomes and economic prosperity.</li> <li>In 2021, 13% of Ohio residents were helped by SNAP.<sup>11</sup></li> <li>Roughly 496,100 workers in Ohio live in households that participated in SNAP in 2021.<sup>12</sup></li> <li>SNAP helps 1 in 11 workers in Ohio put food on the table.<sup>13</sup></li> <li>65% of SNAP participants were in families with children, and 40% in families with members who are older adults or are disabled.<sup>14</sup> 85% of all SNAP-eligible</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Bread for the World supports farm policies that promote a more equitable food system in Ohio.</li> <li>The Ohio population is 77.7% white. According to the most recent Census of Agriculture, 98% of farmers and ranchers (producers) in Ohio are white and occupy 99% of all farmland.<sup>16</sup></li> <li>Black producers represent &lt;1% and occupy &lt;1% of farmland.</li> <li>Hispanic producers represent &lt;1% and occupy &lt;1% of farmland.</li> <li>Asian producers represent &lt;1% and occupy &lt;1% of farmland.</li> <li>Indigenous producers represent &lt;1% and occupy &lt;1% of farmland.</li> <li>Indigenous producers represent &lt;1% and occupy &lt;1% of farmland.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Bread for the World is committed to eradicating food insecurity by building a more sustainable food system in Ohio.</li> <li>Reducing unnecessary food waste is one way to build a more sustainable food system.</li> <li>In 2019, 2.47 million tons<sup>17</sup> of surplus food in Ohio went to waste instead of reaching those who needed it, an amount equal to: <ul> <li>3.96 billion meals unsold or uneaten.<sup>18</sup></li> <li>\$14.2 billion in lost sales.<sup>19</sup></li> <li>Annual CO2 emissions produced by 2,176,239 gasoline-powered cars.<sup>20</sup>,<sup>21</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Footnotes

people in Ohio participate in the program.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/104656/err-309.pdf?v=9924.5</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bread for the World, based on USDA reporting, See Note 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> <u>https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Ohio

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> <u>https://diabetes.org/about-us/statistics/by-state</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Diabetes/state/OH

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> <u>https://diabetes.org/about-us/statistics/by-state</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> <u>https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7101a1.htm?s\_cid=mm7101a1\_w#T1\_down</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Ohio

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> <u>https://www.cbpp.org/snap-helps-low-wage-workers-in-every-state#Ohio</u>

<sup>13</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/snap-helps-low-wage-workers-in-every-state#Ohio

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> <u>https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Ohio</u> <sup>15</sup> https://www.fns.usda.gov/usamap

<sup>&</sup>lt;u>intips://www.ins.usua.gov/usamap</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full Report/Census by State/Ohio/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\_by=food\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> <u>https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\_by=food\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> <u>https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\_by=food\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\_by=food\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> <u>https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator</u>