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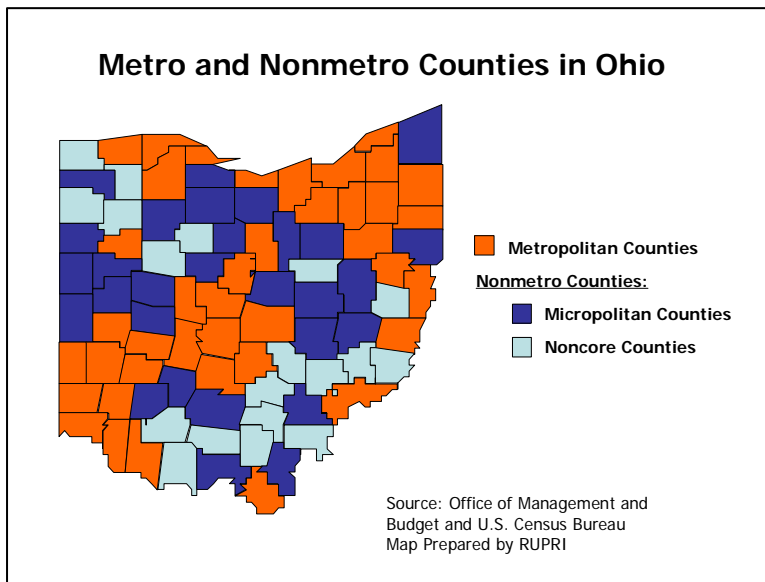
Demographic and Economic Profile

Ohio

Updated June 2006

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Ohio

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (December 2005), 40 counties in Ohio are part of metropolitan areas, and 29 counties are part of micropolitan areas. The micropolitan category defines counties that include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining 19 counties in Ohio are considered noncore counties. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 80.5 percent of Ohio residents live in metropolitan areas, 15.0 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 4.5 percent live in noncore areas.

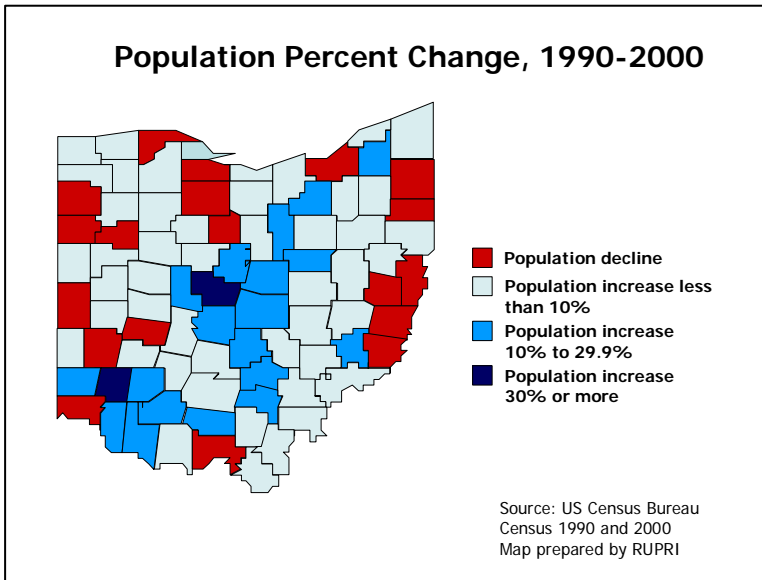


Population

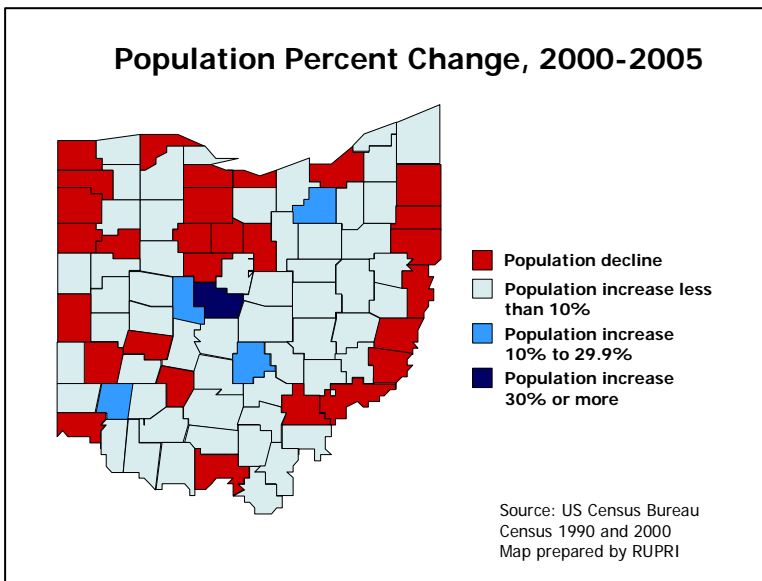
Ohio's population in 2005 was 11,464,042, up 1.0 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in Ohio increased 4.7 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s, and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005. Population growth in Ohio's noncore areas outpaced other areas during both time periods.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
U.S.	13.1%	5.3%
Ohio	4.7%	1.0%
Metropolitan	4.6%	1.0%
Nonmetropolitan	5.1%	1.0%
Micropolitan	4.5%	0.8%
Noncore	7.1%	1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

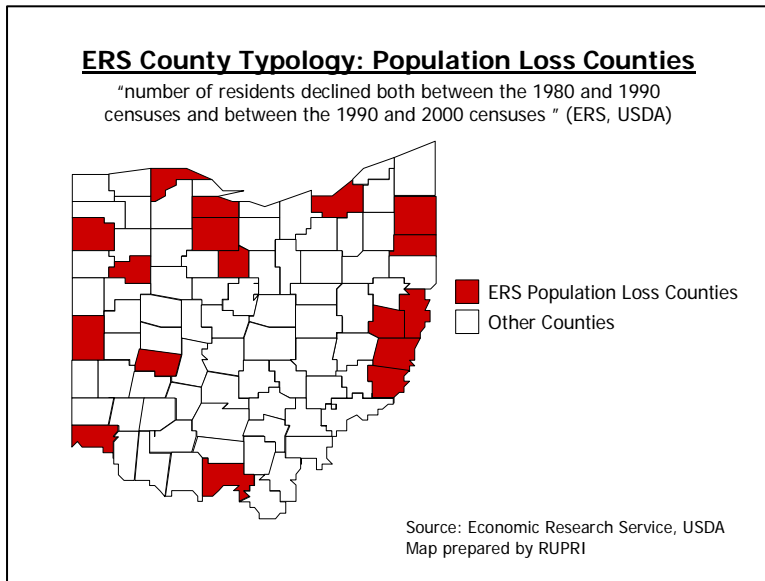


During the 1990s, 19 counties in Ohio lost population (10 metro and 9 nonmetro counties). The fastest growth during this time was in Delaware County in the Columbus Metropolitan Area, with a population increase of 64.3 during the 1990s.



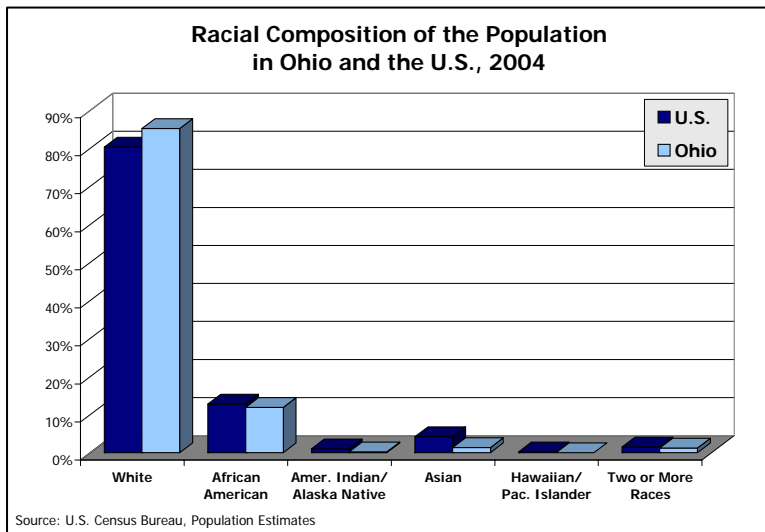
From 2000 to 2005, 28 counties in Ohio lost population (13 metro and 15 nonmetro counties). Again, the fastest growth was in Delaware County, increasing 36.6 percent during this time period.

The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as population loss counties if the population declined from 1980 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. In Ohio, 17 counties are classified as population loss counties, 9 metro counties and 8 nonmetro counties.

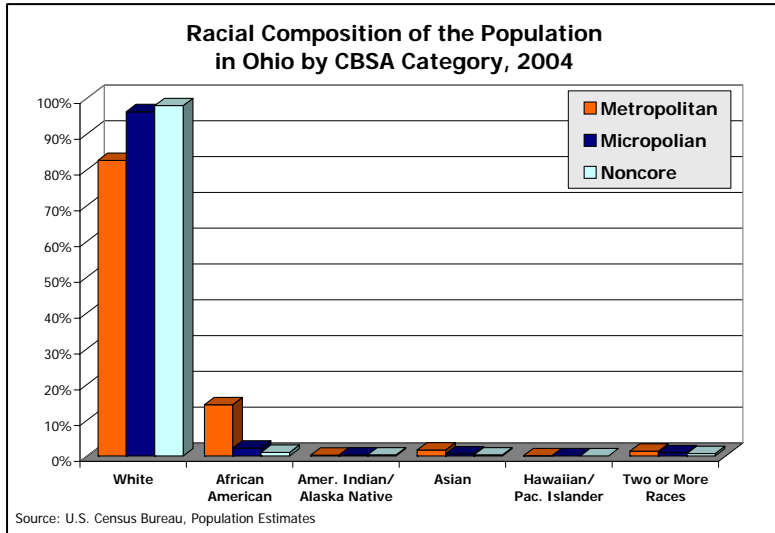


Race / Ethnicity

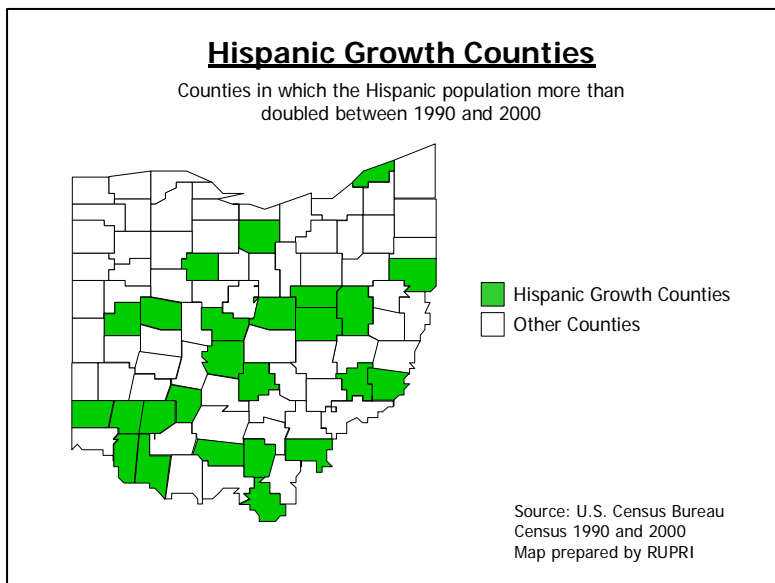
The population in Ohio is 85.2 percent white and 11.9 percent African American. Nationally, the population is 80.4 percent white and 12.8 percent African American (2004 Census Bureau estimates).



Within Ohio, the metropolitan population is 82.5 percent white and 14.3 percent African American. The micropolitan population is 96.1 percent white and 2.2 percent African American, and the noncore population is 97.8 percent white and 1.0 percent African American.

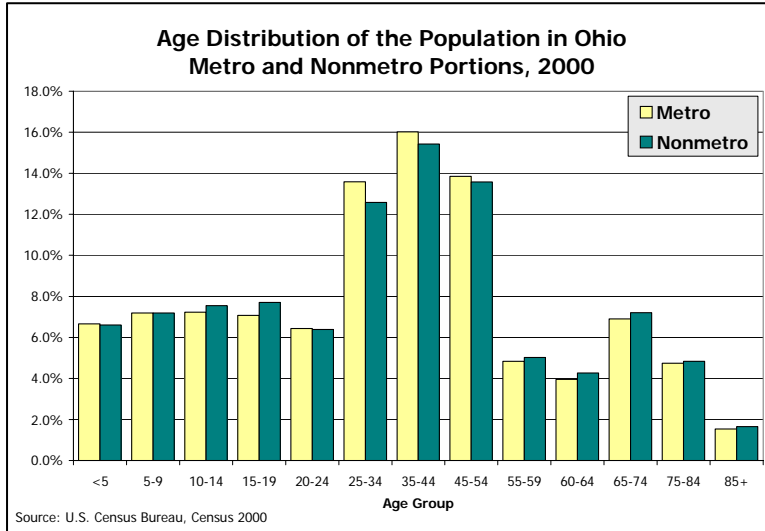


People of Hispanic origin make up 2.2 percent of Ohio’s population, compared to 14.1 percent of the total U.S. population. Many counties have experienced significant increases in the Hispanic population over the past decade and a half. The map below shows the counties in which the Hispanic population more than doubled during the 1990s. In many of these counties, though, these numbers still represent small portions of total population. In only five Ohio counties did the Hispanic population account for over 5 percent of total population: Sandusky (7.5%), Defiance (7.5%), Lorain (7.2%), Fulton (6.0%) and Henry (5.8%).

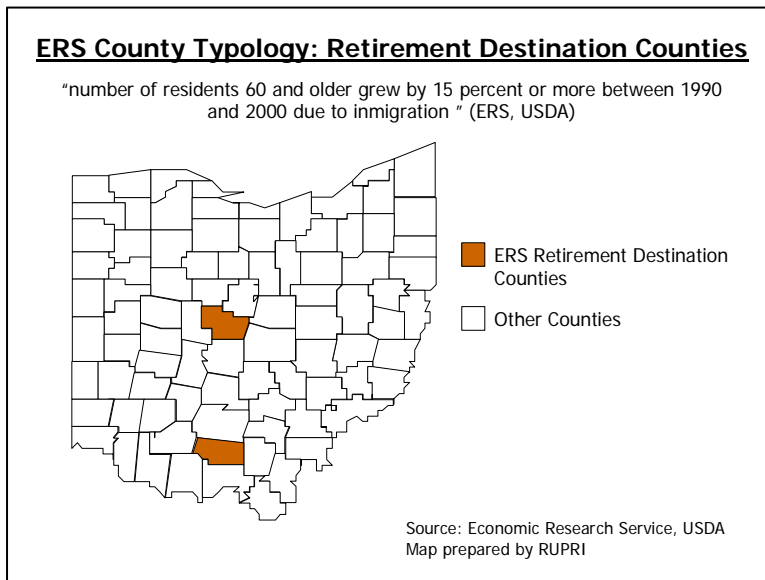


Age

The age distribution of the metro and nonmetro population in Ohio is shown in the chart below. The percent of the population in the 25 to 44 age groups is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population age 55 and over is greater in the nonmetro areas.

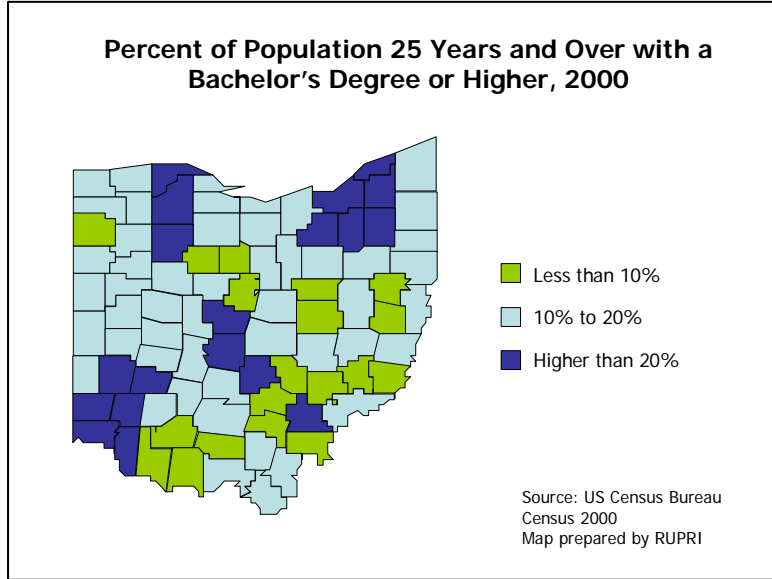


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on population change due to immigration. Two counties in Ohio are classified as retirement destination counties (Pike and Delaware Counties).

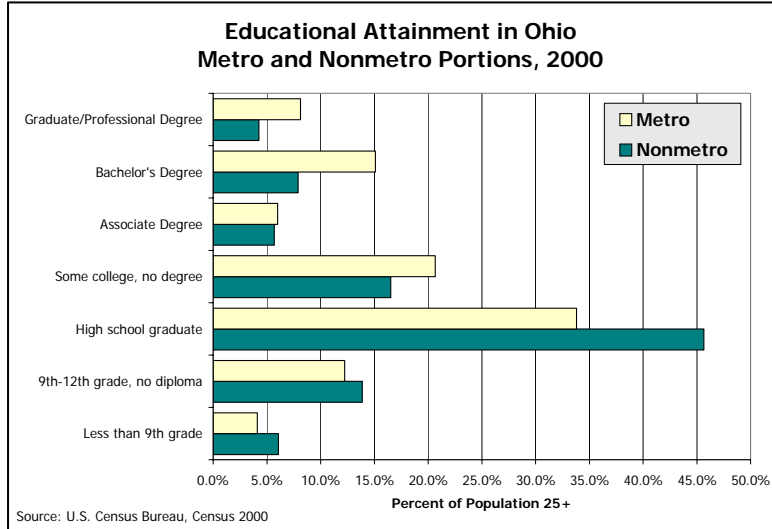


Educational Attainment

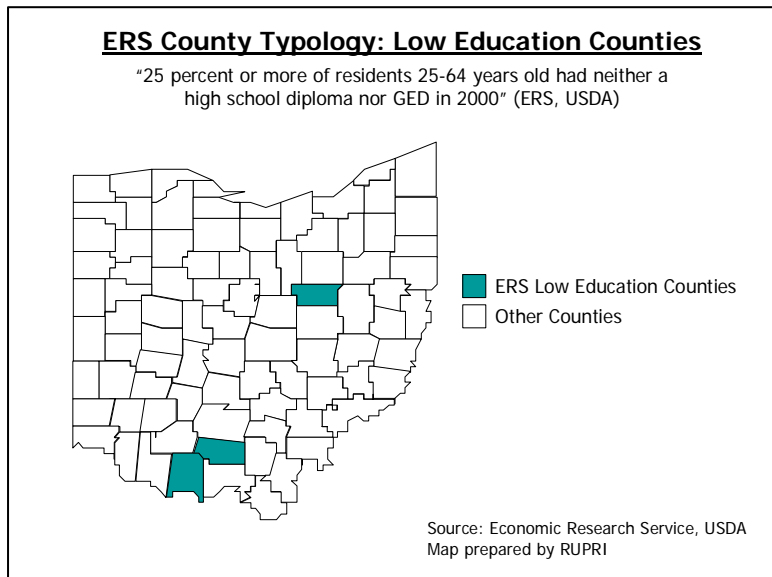
The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 21.1 percent in Ohio. In metro areas of Ohio, this percentage is 23.2 percent, compared to only 12.2 percent in nonmetro areas.



The chart to the right compares the educational attainment of Ohio's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (B.S. degree or higher) is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population with low educational attainment (high school degree or lower) is greater in the nonmetro areas.

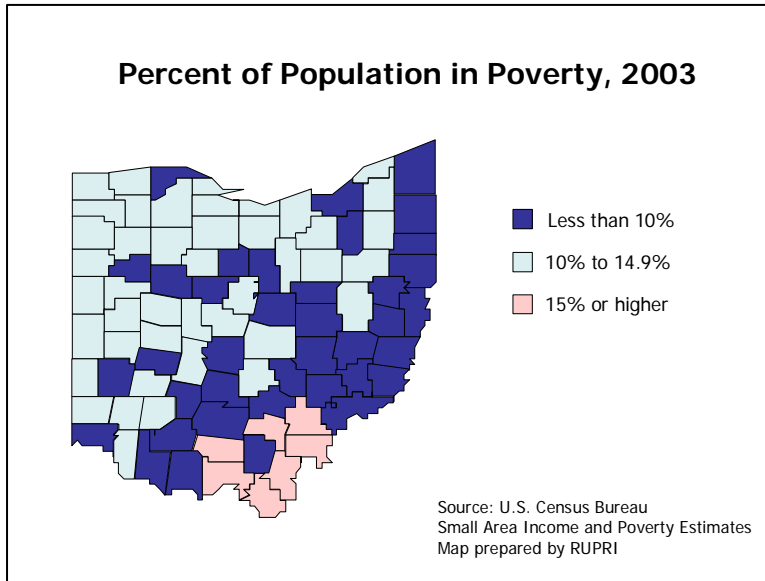


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low education counties if "25 percent or more of residents 25-64 years old had neither a high school diploma nor GED in 2000." In Ohio, three counties, all nonmetro, are classified as low education counties.



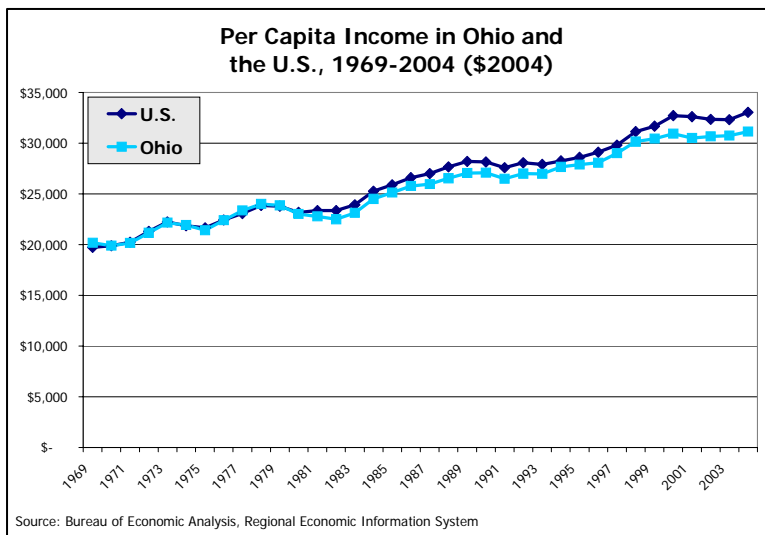
Poverty

The poverty rate in Ohio in 2003 was 10.6 percent, compared to 12.5 percent for the U.S. (Census Bureau estimates). The poverty rate in Ohio counties ranged from 4.6 percent in Delaware County to 18.3 percent in Athens County.

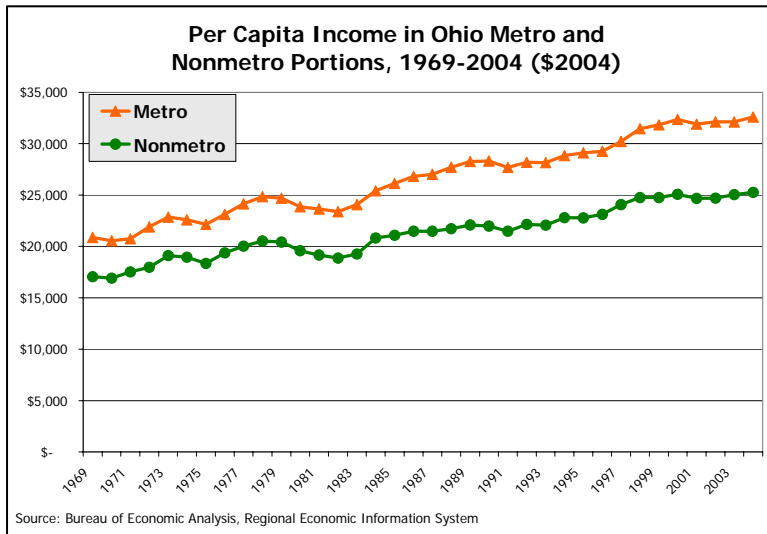


Per Capita Income

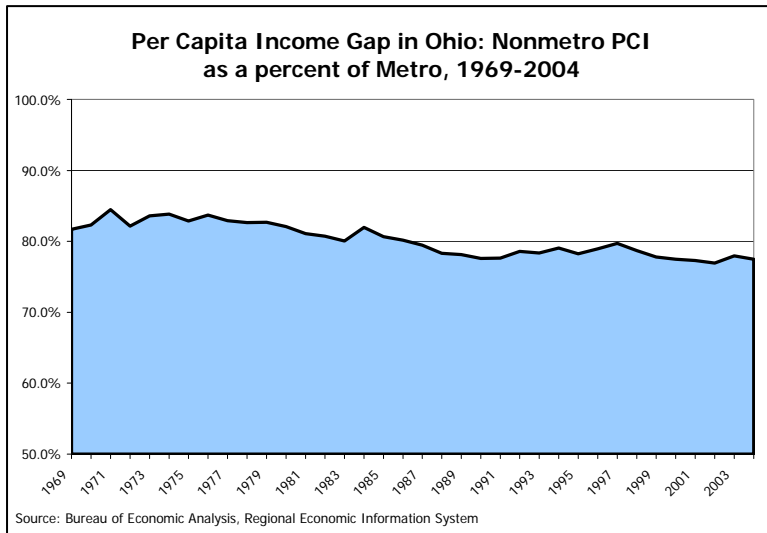
Trends in per capita income in Ohio have closely mirrored national trends over the past several decades. In 2004, per capita income in Ohio was \$31,161, compared to \$33,050 for the nation.



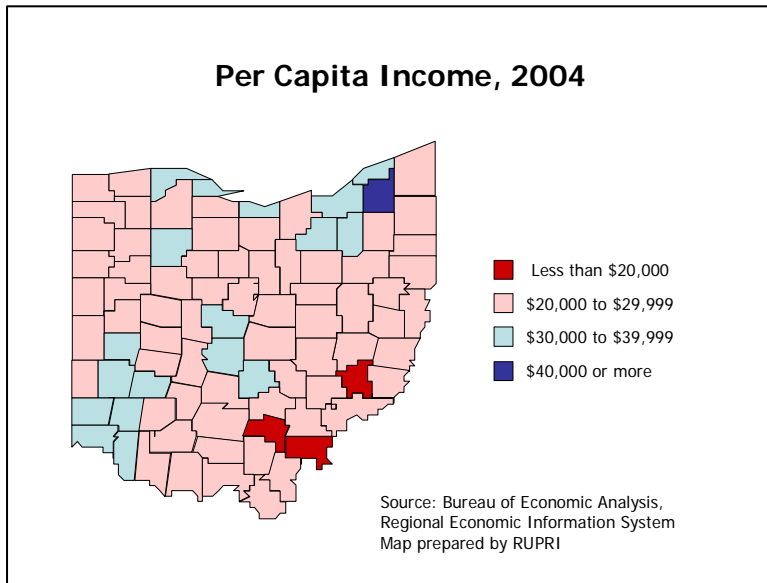
Nonmetro per capita income in Ohio has lagged behind metro throughout the past several decades. In 2004, metro per capita income was \$32,591, compared to \$25,251 in nonmetro areas.



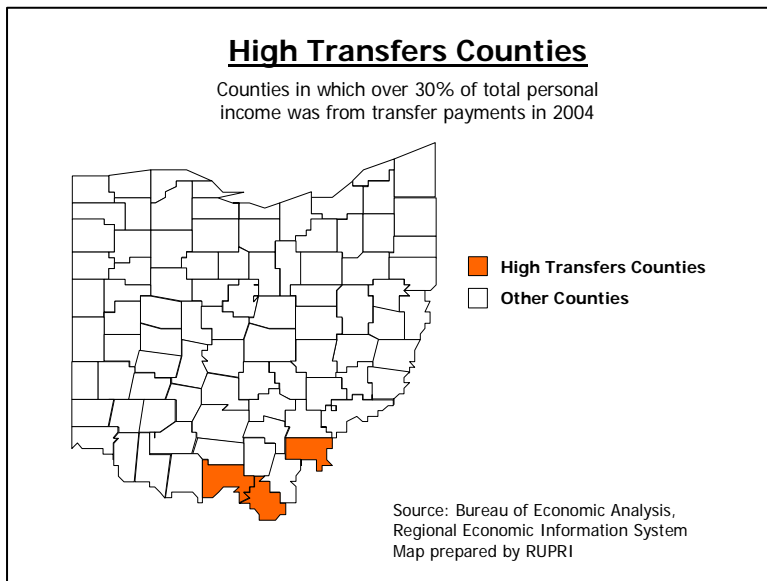
The per capita income gap is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro per capita income. In Ohio, the gap was at its smallest in 1971 and at its greatest in 2002. In 2004, nonmetro per capita income was 77.5 percent of metro per capita income.



Within Ohio, 2004 per capita income ranged from \$17,145 in Noble County to \$40,113 in Geauga County. Three counties had per capita income under \$20,000 in 2004, all of them nonmetro.

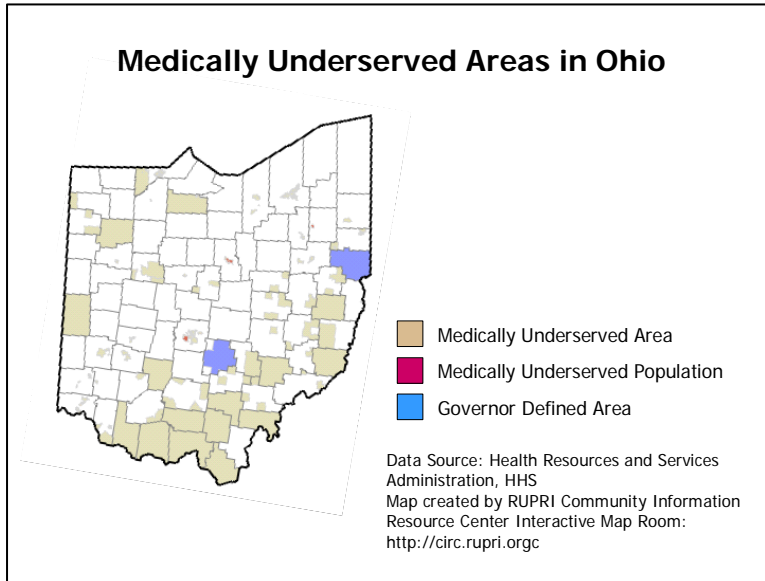


Transfer payments include retirement and disability payments, social security benefits, public assistance, and medical benefits. In Ohio, three counties' incomes rely significantly on transfer payments. In these counties, shown in the map below, transfer payments account for over 30 percent of total personal income in the county.

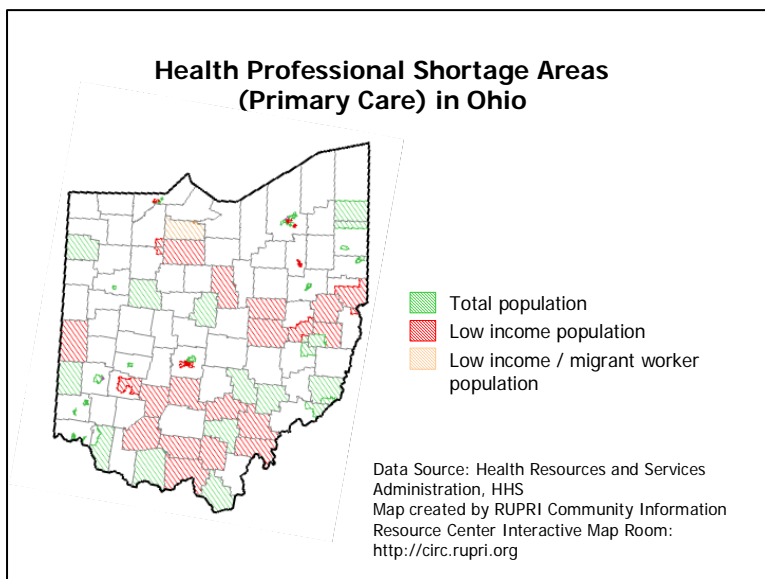


Health Services

The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Ohio, several areas of the state are considered medically underserved, shown in the map below.

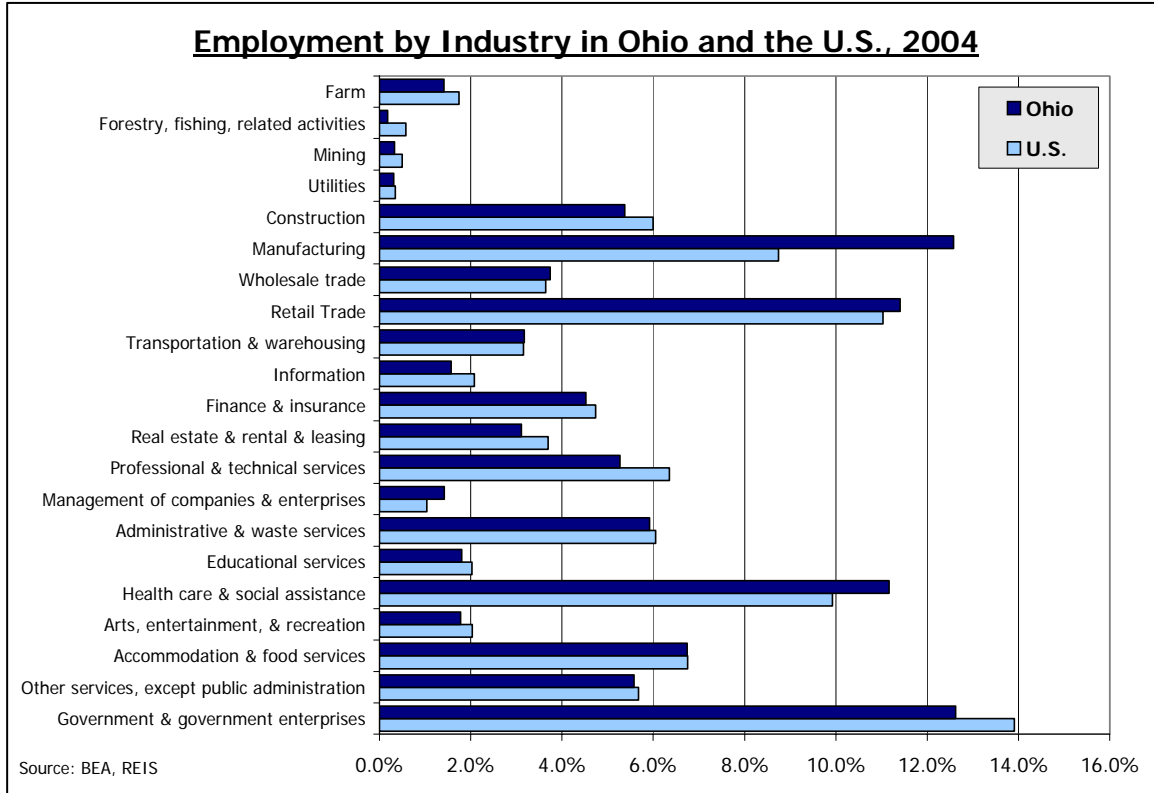


Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that “may have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities” (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Ohio, several areas in the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total or low income populations.

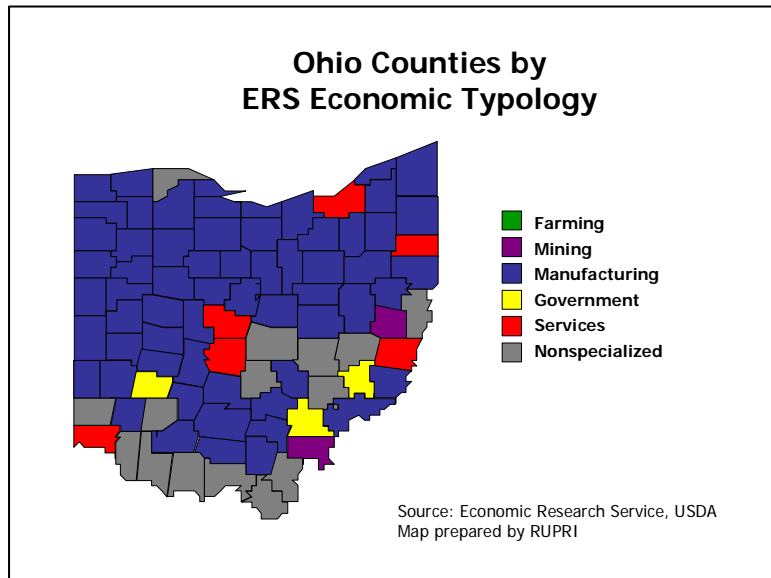


Employment Structure

In 2004, the largest shares of employment in Ohio were in manufacturing (12.6%) and government and government enterprises (12.6%). Nationally, government and government enterprises was the largest employment sector (13.9%).

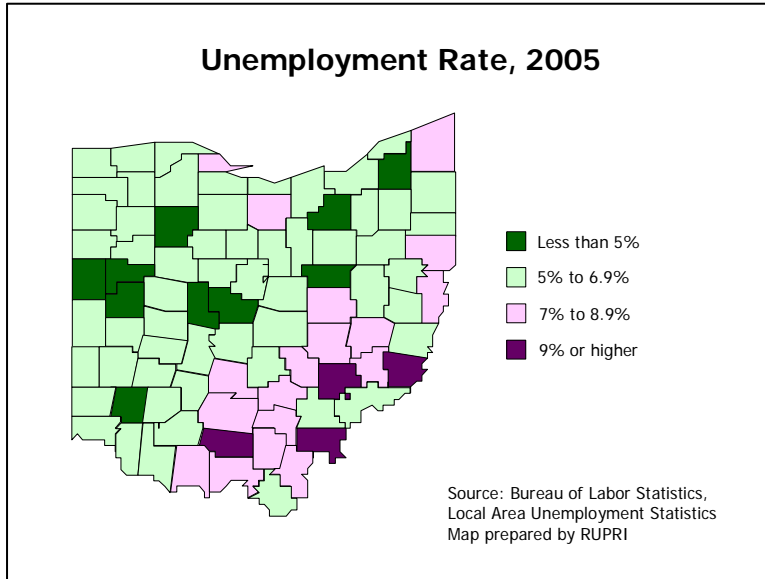


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of Ohio counties by this typology, illustrating the importance of manufacturing in the state.

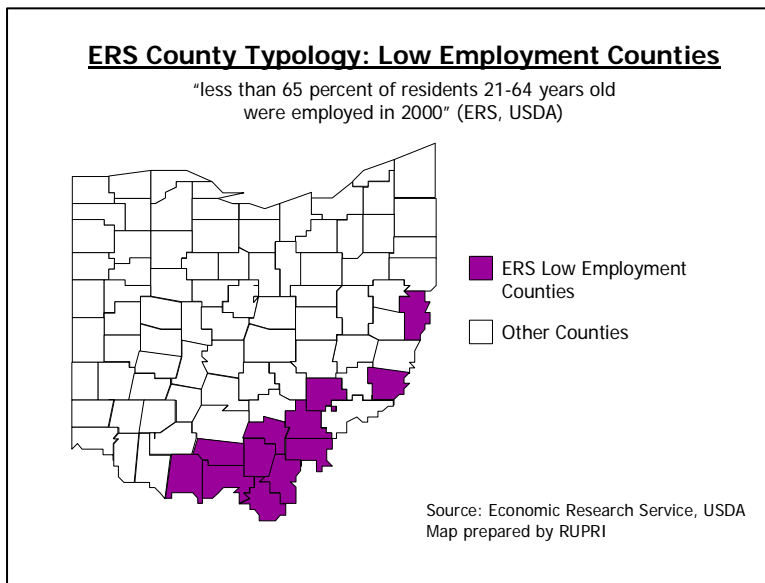


Unemployment

In 2005 the unemployment rate in Ohio was 5.9 percent, compared to 5.1 percent for the nation. Within Ohio, the unemployment rate ranged from 3.8 percent in Delaware County to 13.3 percent in Monroe County. Two counties in Ohio had unemployment rates over 10 percent in 2005 (Pike and Monroe Counties).

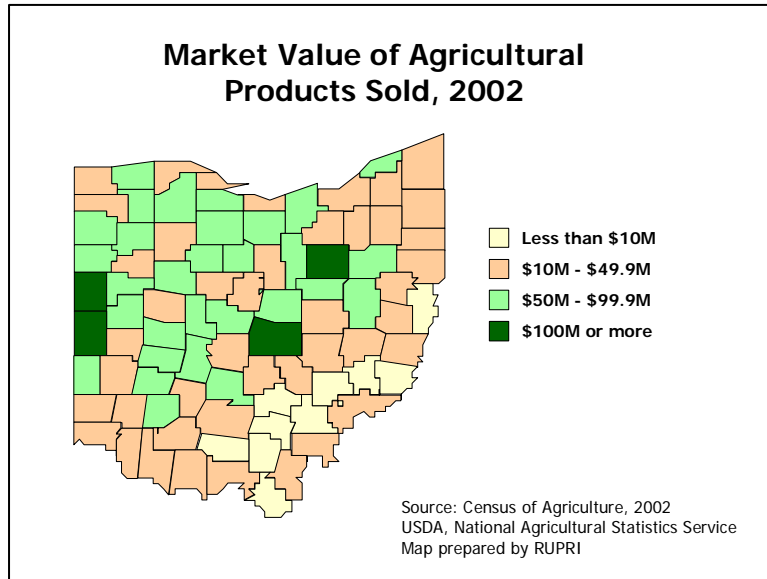


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low employment counties if “less than 65 percent of residents 21-64 years old were employed in 2000.” In Ohio, 12 counties are classified as low employment counties (2 metro and 10 nonmetro counties).

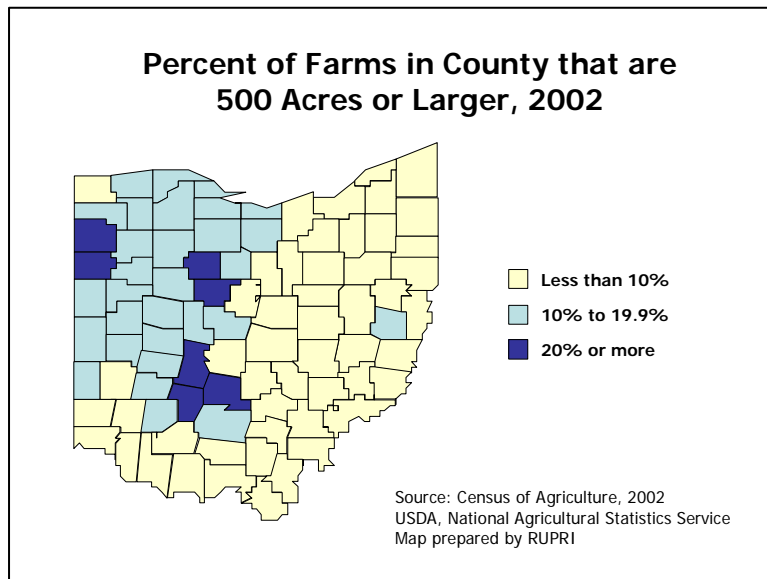


Agriculture

Agriculture is an important industry in several parts of Ohio. The map below shows the value of agricultural products sold in 2002 for Ohio counties. In four counties, the value was over \$100 million.

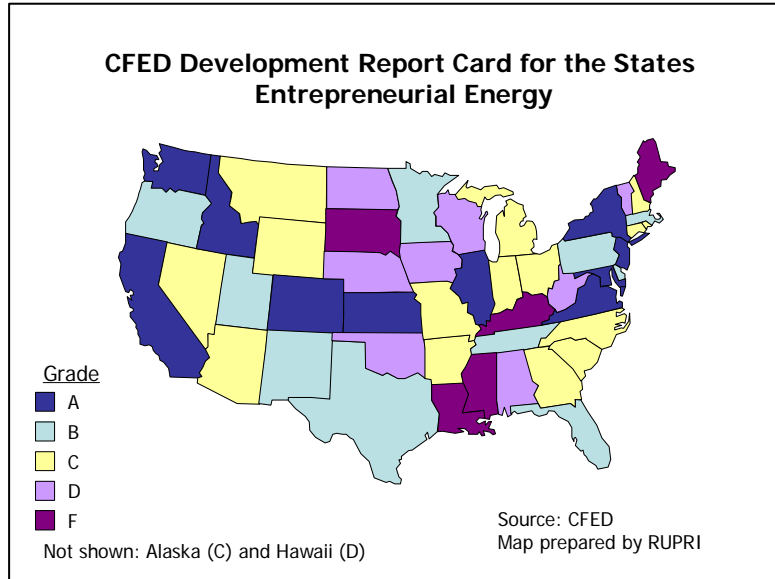


Average farm size in Ohio is 187 acres, and 9.0 percent of farms are 500 acres or larger.

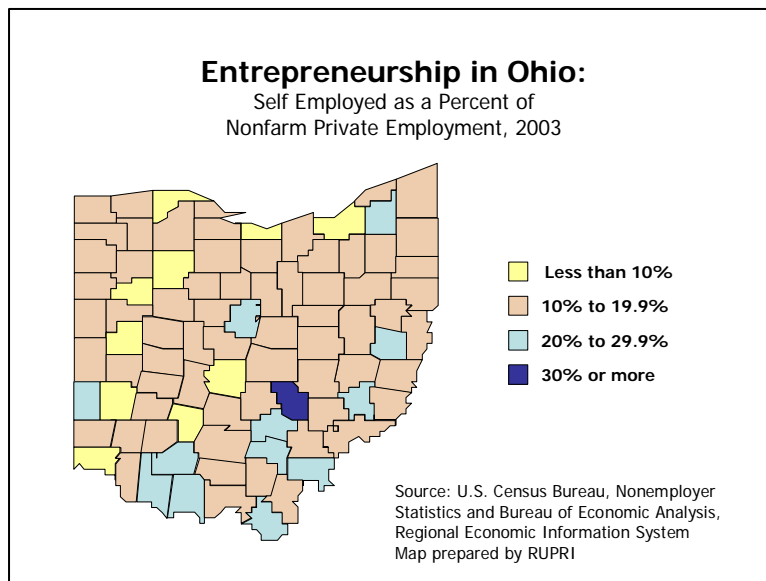


Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important component to economic development today. Unfortunately, data that allow us to measure entrepreneurial activity and trends is difficult to ascertain, particularly at the county level. The CFED *Development Report Card for the States* rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, “evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth.” While this is a state-level ranking, it provides useful insight as to how a state is performing. Ohio’s ranking on this indicator is “C”.

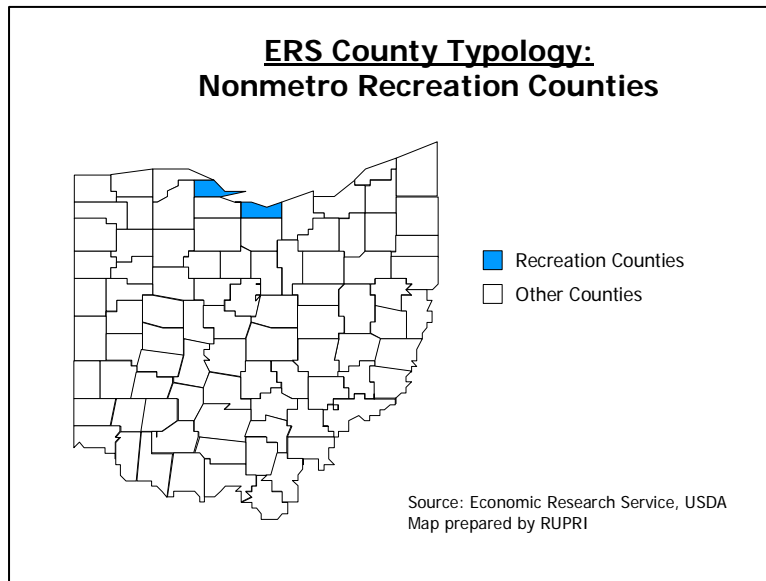


As mentioned, county level indicators of entrepreneurship are difficult to ascertain, but a good indicator is the proportion of workers that are self employed. The map below shows self employed workers as a percent of nonfarm private employment in the county.



Nonmetro Recreation Counties

The Economic Research Service's classification of nonmetro recreation counties captures the recreational opportunities and development in many rural parts of the nation. The classification is based on a number of factors, including employment and income derived from recreation-related activities, seasonal housing units within the county, and receipts from hotels and motels. Nationally, 334 counties are classified as nonmetro recreation counties, and two are located in Ohio. Counties that were nonmetro in 1993 or in 2003 are classified. Erie and Ottawa counties were both nonmetro in the 1993 classifications, and changed to metro for the 2003 classifications.



Data Sources and References

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/ea/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

CFED Development Report Card for the States

<http://drc.cfed.org/>

Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Designations of Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

2002 Census of Agriculture

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp

Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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