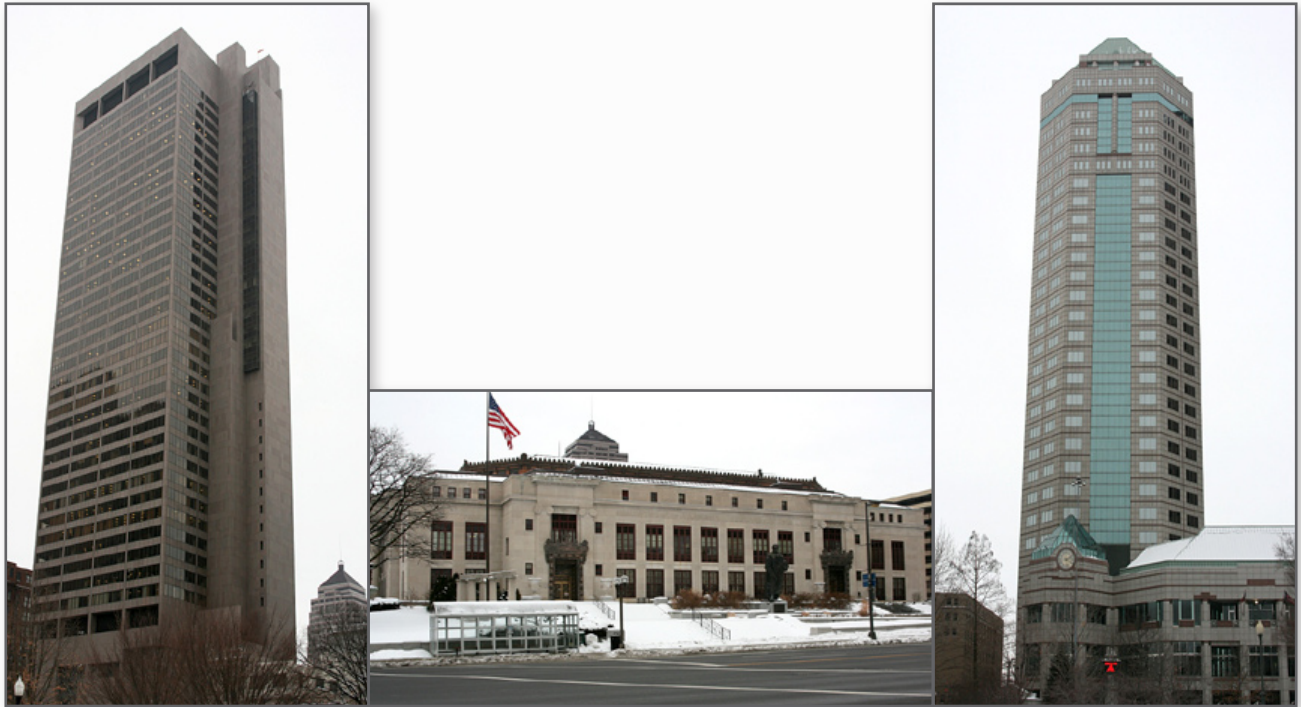


THE BUCKEYE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY SOLUTIONS



# *State of the State*

Two Decades of Weak Job Growth  
and Skyrocketing Government Costs  
Pose Daunting Challenges for Ohioans



Matt Mayer  
Mary McCleary  
FEBRUARY 2010





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## On the Cover

Top Row from Left: James A. Rhodes State Office Tower houses 4,000 state employees and is the tallest building in Columbus; Columbus City Hall; Vern Riffe Center for Government and the Arts houses 2,000 state employees in Columbus, including the Governor and the Members of the Ohio House of Representatives.

Bottom Row from Left: Moraine Assembly Plant opened in 1951 in a suburb of Dayton and closed by General Motors in December 2008; NCR Corporation Headquarters based in Dayton since 1884 and scheduled to close by the end of 2010 as NCR relocates to a suburb of Atlanta, Georgia.



## Why This Report Matters to You

In nineteen years, Ohio's job market only created a net 176,100 new jobs, or just over 9,000 jobs per year. That weak job growth means limited opportunities for you, your family, and your friends. Limited opportunity makes it hard for you to get ahead and attain the American Dream.

As the job market weakened, the taxes and fees you pay to government at all levels rose making your state and local tax burden the 7th highest in the United States. The tax climate for businesses in Ohio is the 47th worst in America.

One of the drivers of our high tax burden is the ever-increasing gold-plated compensation of government workers in Ohio. In the same period of time that Ohio only added 176,100 private-sector jobs, it added 75,100 government jobs.

Today, federal workers in Ohio make

significantly more than their private-sector neighbors in 87 out of 88 counties; state workers make much more than their private-sector neighbors in 85 out of 88 counties; and local workers make more than their private-sector neighbors in 57 out of 88 counties.

The only way to spur robust job creation and lower our taxes is to eliminate Ohio's anti-business job policies and to reduce the cost of government. These actions will not be easy, but failure to make fundamental reforms will render Ohio even less competitive with other states in both job creation and taxes.

Failure to enact pro-growth reforms also will guarantee that more Ohioans and their businesses will vote with their feet by moving to states where prosperity is a priority.



## Executive Summary

The economic condition of Ohio is driven by three key variables: the health of the job market, the overall tax burden on Ohioans, and the cost of government. Politicians and so-called experts might quibble with such a simple view, but fundamentally an Ohio without enough jobs for its citizens who carry both a heavy tax burden and a growing government bureaucracy is an Ohio headed in the wrong direction.

As this report details, the Ohio job market is anemic and has been weak for two decades when compared to other states. The undeniable facts are:

- When the American economy boomed in the 1990s, Ohio's job growth was the 37th best out of all fifty states and the District of Columbia. From 1990 to 2000, Ohio added a total of 720,200 private-sector jobs.
- When the American economy went bust after the Dotcom and technology crashes in 2000, as well as the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack and the housing/financial crash in 2008, Ohio lost more jobs than every state except Michigan. From 2000 to 2009, Ohio lost a total of 544,100 private-sector jobs.
- From 1990 to 2009, Ohio had the 45th worst job market in the United States. Only Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island saw a worse boom-to-bust cycle.
- In roughly nineteen years, the number of non-farm, non-governmental jobs in Ohio increased by a mere

176,100, or 4 percent, which averages just over 9,000 jobs per year in a state of over 11.4 million people.<sup>1</sup>

We found that states with Right to Work laws had stronger and more sustainable job growth over those nineteen years. Specifically, the twenty-eight states that force workers to join a union had an average increase in jobs from 1990 to 2009 of 17.5 percent, which is less than 1 percent per year. In comparison, the twenty-two states with Right to Work laws that protect a worker's economic freedom had an average increase in jobs from 1990 to 2009 of 38.5 percent, or over 2 percent per year and more than twice as much job growth as states that force workers to join unions.<sup>2</sup> The fifteen states with the lowest job growth from 1990 to 2009 were all states that force workers to join unions (from lowest: -4.1 percent to 14.2 percent); whereas, eleven of the fifteen states with the highest job growth from 1990 to 2009 were states that protected a worker's economic freedom (from highest: 90.4 percent to 33.8 percent).<sup>3</sup> These Right to Work states pose long-term challenges to Ohio as it fights for jobs.

On taxes, despite attempts at tax reform that have largely moved around the deck chairs on the Titanic, Ohio's overall tax burden ranks among the most oppressive in America. Ohio's state and local tax burden is the 7th highest in the U.S.—a significant jump from its 29th highest ranking in 1990.<sup>4</sup> Ohio's business tax climate is the 47th worst.<sup>5</sup> In a report that evaluated all of the states' economic outlook based on seven factors, Ohio was ranked 45th with only New Jersey, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York in worse shape.<sup>6</sup>

Finally, on the cost of government, the number of government jobs in Ohio increased by 10.5 percent from 714,000

1 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Economy at a Glance," at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/home.htm> (accessed on February 9, 2010).

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Tax Foundation, "State and Local Tax Burdens, All States 2008," August 7, 2008, at <http://www.taxfoundation.org/taxdata/show/336.html> (accessed on February 9, 2010).

5 Tax Foundation, "State Business Tax Climate Index Ranking, 2006 – 2010," September 22, 2009, at <http://www.taxfoundation.org/taxdata/show/22661.html> (accessed on February 9, 2010).

6 Arthur B. Laffer, Stephen Moore, and Jonathan Williams, "Rich States, Poor States: ALEC-Laffer State Economic Competitiveness Index," American Legislative Exchange Council 126 (2d ed. March 2009). The factors are: gross state product growth, personal income growth, personal income per capita growth, population growth, net domestic in-migration as % of population, non-farm payroll employment growth, and 2007 unemployment rate.

to 789,100 from 1990 to 2009.<sup>7</sup> Even worse, government budgets accelerated at a pace far in excess of inflation, driven in part by gold-plated compensation packages for public employees.<sup>8</sup> As highlighted in this report, federal workers make significantly more than their private-sector neighbor in 87 out of 88 counties; state workers make much more than their private-sector neighbor in 85 out of 88 counties; and local workers make more than their private-sector neighbor in 57 out of 88 counties.<sup>9</sup>

These three data points lead to one sobering conclusion: If Ohio wants a vibrant job market, our elected officials must stop nibbling on the margins and put in place policies that allow businesses of all sizes and industries to grow and create jobs. By making hard choices that defang entrenched interests, our government can send a clear message that unequivocally tells Ohioans and the business community across America that Ohio is a place where businesses and their employees will face low tax burdens and effective, cost-contained government.

The failure to take these prudent actions in the face of sys-

temic economic weakness will only ensure that more Ohio businesses move to states where they create jobs free of artificially expensive labor costs, inflexibility, and an overly burdensome government. Ohio has become a state where private-sector workers live among neighbors who work for government. Those government workers work fewer hours, but make more money, receive better and cheaper health care, have job security, and can retire early on pensions disconnected from economic reality.

These factors—systemically weak job growth, high tax burdens, and exploding government costs—must be fixed.

Amidst all the talk about Wall Street and Washington, let us not forget a simple fact: Ohio does not have a Wall Street or a Beltway. We are comprised of several Main Streets with too many empty stores, too few jobs, and too many costly and ineffective governments. More government and higher taxes will not fix our Main Streets. The only entities that have ever created prosperity are businesses and the jobs they create. If we want to fix our Main Streets, we need businesses—of all sizes and industries—to thrive.

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7 Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Ohio Economy at a Glance,” at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.oh.htm> (accessed on February 9, 2010).

8 Matt A. Mayer, “Ohio’s Budget Needs Big Fix,” *The Columbus Dispatch*, December 24, 2009, at [http://www.dispatch.com/live/content/editorials/stories/2009/12/24/mayer.ART\\_ART\\_12-24-09\\_A9\\_7IG36UL.html](http://www.dispatch.com/live/content/editorials/stories/2009/12/24/mayer.ART_ART_12-24-09_A9_7IG36UL.html) (accessed on February 9, 2010).

9 For data, please see the Appendix, pages 17–110.

# The State of the State

## ***I. Introduction: It Is All About Jobs and Government Costs***

Jobs. When the millions of Joe and Jane Ohioans sit at their kitchen tables after the kids are fast asleep, what matters most to them is whether they will have jobs. Jobs that pay them enough to put a roof over their heads, food on the table, clothes on their backs, and have enough money left over to get ahead and start planning for their futures. Jobs that over the course of their working life place them solidly on the economic ladder of upward mobility. Jobs giving them a shot at the American Dream.

For those Joe or Jane Ohioans who own a small business or sit in the C-Suite of companies, they think about jobs, too, because they know that the need for more jobs means they are selling more goods or services, which leads to profits—profits they can use to reinvest in their companies and reward their investors. They also know that selling fewer goods and services means they need fewer jobs, which in turn means smaller profits or losses.

Another factor that poses significant challenges to these entrepreneurs and executives is uncertainty. Where there is economic uncertainty, businesses small and large move to conserve resources, delay expansion, curb hiring plans, and seek even greater productivity gains.

From the global financial meltdown to the housing crisis to the federal government's push for health care mandates, energy mandates, and expected tax increases due to record deficit spending and the expiration of existing federal tax cuts to state and local government failures to strategically deal with the ever rising cost of government, Ohioans and Ohio businesses face unprecedented levels of uncertainty. Before uncertainty became so high, Ohioans and Ohio businesses were hit with historic job losses, pay cuts, and financial losses.

This economic tsunami, however, did not impact all Ohioans. For those Ohioans working for a government entity, their lives marched onward without missing a beat.

These government workers, unlike their private-sector neighbors, are protected in the bubble of bargained contracts that are totally disconnected from the economic condition hitting the rest of Ohio.

Ask most Ohioans and they likely would tell you that a grand bargain exists between government workers and those of us who fund them. They likely would tell you that the bargain is that government workers are paid less, but receive job security and a comfortable pension. That bargain may have existed in decades past, but it no longer exists today.

The blunt reality is that in 87 out of 88 Ohio counties, federal workers earn far more than their private-sector neighbors; in 85 out of 88 counties, state workers earn much more than their private-sector neighbors; and in 57 out of 88 counties, local workers earn more than their private-sector neighbors.<sup>10</sup> Not only do these government workers earn more, but they have better health care, pay less for that health care, have higher job security except for extreme malfeasance, and then retire early on pensions that place them comfortably in the top half of all income earners. And it is only getting worse as government workers receive raises and step increases completely disconnected from the economic reality facing Joe and Jane Ohioan at their kitchen table, in their small business, and in the C-Suite offices.

As a stunning point of reference, in 2003, state workers making over \$100,000 only totaled 288 employees. These 288 state workers received \$36,215,538.47 in gross pay, which is an average of \$125,748.40. Using the current pension formula,<sup>11</sup> they would earn almost \$83,000 per year in retirement, excluding the full health care costs they also would receive. In the aggregate, assuming an eighteen-year average retirement, the gross pension pay for those 288 state workers would total \$430,240,597.02.<sup>12</sup>

Even worse, just five years later, the number of state workers making over \$100,000 increased by 514 percent to 1,767 people.<sup>13</sup> Their aggregate gross pay skyrocketed to \$205,368,453.74. In the aggregate, the gross pension pay for

10 For all data, please see the Appendix, pages 17–110.

11 The current pension formula is 2.2 percent times the highest three years of pay times service years. For a state worker making \$100,000 per year in her last three years who had worked for 30 years, her pension would be 2.2 percent times \$100,000 times 30 years, or \$66,000 per year for the rest of her life. This yearly pension would place her income near the top 25 percent of all income earners in the United States.

12 Ohio Office of Budget and Management, "State Salary Data 2003-2008," Response to Ohio Public Records Act Request (on file with authors).

13 Ibid.

those 1,767 state workers would explode to \$2.4 billion—yes, billion. This pace is unsustainable, grossly out-of-line with the private-sector, and must come to an end lest we find ourselves ruled by a tyranny of the minority—a minority of Ohio workers who refuse to accept pay cuts, to pay a reasonable share of their health care costs, to live under the same rules and laws as the rest of us, and to retire on a modest pension. They feel entitled to more every year no matter the health of the economy.

Governor Ted Strickland himself unwittingly illustrated the lure of gold-plated government jobs in his 2010 State of the State address. He noted:

In Stark County last year, 835 people applied for one job opening as a janitor at a junior high school. 835 people. Scrambling for one job. One man told the local newspaper that getting the job would be like ‘winning the lottery.’<sup>14</sup>

A government job today is like winning the lottery.

And, it may get even better as President Barack Obama, in his State of the Union address, announced that he wants to forgive the student loans of government workers. Specifically, he stated, “And let’s tell another 1 million students that when they graduate, they will be required to pay only 10 percent of their income on student loans, and all of their debt will be forgiven ... after 10 years if they choose a career in public service.”<sup>15</sup> President Obama also cut a special deal with the unions on his proposed health care package that would have exempted government workers from a tax on health care plans.<sup>16</sup>

The private sector just cannot compete with such lavish pay and benefits.

Contrary to Governor Strickland’s belief that a small percentage of vacancy savings and early retirements is proof of reining in government, it is not necessarily the size of government measured by the number of employees, but the cost of those employees and the blank check promises made to them that truly matters. And it is not certainly

about “a penny here, a dollar there.” If our elected officials continue to protect the costs of government employees, then almost half of the state budget is off the table. Before increasing taxes ever higher or cutting still more services to Ohio’s vulnerable populations, we should cut the costs of government workers who provide those services.

With the rise of this class of gilded government workers and the uncertainty of higher taxes, government mandates, and a global meltdown, it should be no surprise that Ohio, like many other states, is in the proverbial ditch. The problem, however, is not just that Ohio is in the ditch; rather, it is much deeper in the ditch compared to other states. Ohio’s job losses are steeper, so climbing out of the ditch will be much harder.

Contrary to the beliefs of some of our center-right friends, Ohio did not enter the ditch in January 2007. Governor Strickland inherited a mess. Based on the data, he is driving us further into the ditch and has produced few ideas other than more federal government bailouts to solve Ohio’s systemic budget deficit. In fact, Governor Strickland does not appear to understand how to get Ohio back on its feet.

Specifically, in his 2010 State of the State, he spent large amounts of time focusing on government programs aimed at creating “green” jobs in Ohio. We have nothing against green jobs; rather, if a viable market develops for solar panels, wind turbines, biofuels, and ethanol, then we would highlight the growth of the industry and the jobs that came with that growth. Michigan jumped heavily onto the green jobs bandwagon under Governor Jennifer Granholm over the last seven years and has suffered enormous job losses that have led to even higher taxes on the dwindling number of Michiganders still able to pay taxes.

Our problem with the green jobs agenda is with government picking the winners and losers in its marketplace by using mandates and special benefits that are paid for by the losers, which in this case are Ohio’s coal miners and coal companies (not to mention non-green energy producers, manufacturers, their employees, and consumers). Green

14 Ted Strickland, “2010 State of the State Address,” January 26, 2010, at [http://www.governor.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Z\\_Ah2ydDjHY%3d&tabid=148](http://www.governor.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Z_Ah2ydDjHY%3d&tabid=148) (accessed on February 9, 2010).

15 Barack Obama, “Remarks by the President in State of the Union Address,” The White House, January 27, 2010, at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-state-union-address> (accessed on February 9, 2010).

16 Fox News, “Democrats Hammered for ‘Back-Room’ Deal with Unions on Health Care” January 15, 2010, at [http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2010/01/15/democrats-hammered-room-deal-unions-health-care/?utm\\_source=feedburner&utm\\_medium=feed&utm\\_campaign=Feed%253A+foxnews%252Flatest+%2528Text+-+Latest+Headlines%2529](http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2010/01/15/democrats-hammered-room-deal-unions-health-care/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%253A+foxnews%252Flatest+%2528Text+-+Latest+Headlines%2529) (accessed on February 10, 2010).



energy will also result in significant increases in energy costs for consumers. Proclamation or not, long before the push for non-renewable energy, Ohio has been an “American Energy Gateway” given its abundance of coal and natural gas.

The fact is that the Copenhagen Summit was a dismal failure, cap and trade legislation is dead, Americans rate global warming far down their list of concerns, and even T. Boone Pickens has abandoned his planned wind farm. Short of a federal mandate that requires a large percentage of energy to come from renewable sources (excluding nuclear power, of course), the green industry may not survive. Instead of focusing on favored industries at the expense of disfavored industries and placing Ohio’s job market in the hands of the Environmental Protection Agency, Governor Strickland should be focused on improving the overall business and tax environment in Ohio so that any business can grow and create jobs.

Instead of pandering to the labor unions and blaming the loss of Ohio’s manufacturing jobs entirely on outsourcing to low-cost labor markets like China, Governor Strickland should acknowledge that many manufacturing jobs have disappeared because Ohio workers can produce more goods with fewer workers and because other states have far friendlier labor policies. No matter how many protectionist measures are placed on China, many of the manufacturing jobs are not coming back.<sup>17</sup>

In fact, according to a study by Barry T. Hirsch, manufacturing job losses largely came from unionized manufacturing facilities. Hirsch found that “nonunion manufacturing employment remained relatively steady over time, as union employment dropped sharply. [N]onunion employment in manufacturing rose by 1.5 million between 1973 and 2006, despite a 2.5 million decline after 2000. Union members employed in manufacturing fell from 7.8 million in 1973 to only 1.8 million in 2006.”<sup>18</sup> Hirsch found that productivity doubled since 1970 in the general economy with manufacturing gains even higher.<sup>19</sup> In looking at the geographic shift,

Hirsch noted the move to southern states.<sup>20</sup> Fundamentally, the “combination of a union tax [wage increases not offset by productivity gains] and sluggish governance is proving debilitating in economic environments that are highly competitive and dynamic.”<sup>21</sup>

For the last two decades, politicians in Ohio have said many things about making our once great state stronger, better, and more competitive. Despite those words, the actions that followed did very little to create a 21st-century Ohio. Like the little Dutch boy who stood with his finger in the dyke trying to hold back the flood, Ohio’s elected officials opted to fight globalization and the free flow of workers and capital to others part of the United States. Rather than prepare itself and its citizens to compete not just against the cheap labor of China or India, but also against the cheaper labor and greater work flexibility in the southern and western United States, Ohio’s leaders sided with the forces of yesterday. Instead of championing entrepreneurship and the creative class, our politicians championed government and entities better suited for 1910.

As those politicians failed to prepare Ohio’s economy for the challenges of tomorrow, Ohioans saw their incomes decline compared to other states. In the beginning of the 1940s, the per capita income of Ohioans as a percentage of U.S. per capita income was 113 percent. By the beginning of the 1970s, Ohioans’ per capita income had dropped to the average for U.S. citizens. By 2008, it had dropped to 89 percent.<sup>22</sup> In the fight for prosperity, Ohio was losing ground each decade.

No matter how you slice or spin it, Ohio is now in bad shape. We can stand atop the mountain and blame capitalism, globalization, carbon dioxide, the “rich,” or the countless other boogiemens we have created to explain how our state went from prosperous to poor. But, in the end, we can only really blame the politicians who put in place or failed to repeal bad policies and, more fundamentally, ourselves for keeping them in office.

17 Dirk Pilat, Agnes Cimper, Karsten Olsen, and Colin Webb, “The Changing Nature of Manufacturing in OECD Economies,” Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry 10, 23 (October 27, 2009).

18 Barry T. Hirsch, “Sluggish Institutions in a Dynamic World: Can Unions and Industrial Competition Coexist?” IZA Discussion Paper No. 2930, Institute for the Study of Labor, 3 (July 2007).

19 Ibid., at 6.

20 Ibid., at 13–14.

21 Ibid., at 2.

22 Richard Vedder, *The Decline and Fall of the Ohio Economy And What We Can Do About It*, Remarks to the Ohio Receivables Management Association, Columbus, Ohio, September 18, 2009. Richard Vedder, *The Decline and Fall of the Ohio Economy And What We Can Do About It*, Remarks to the Ohio Receivables Management Association, Columbus, Ohio, September 18, 2009.

This report—a first of its kind—is an unvarnished county-by-county look at the condition of Ohio based on the most current data. Our aim with this report is to assess the depth of the problems we face and frame the debates we aim to have over the next year on three key issues: jobs, taxation, and the cost of government. To fully analyze the problem so that we can develop solutions, we felt it was critical to dig a little deeper by looking at each Ohio county and the forty-nine other states. This microanalysis allowed us to compare and contrast counties and states, identify trends, and flesh out broader issues of concern.

Over the next several months, we will follow this report with additional research focused on the impact of Governor Strickland's conversion levy on property taxes (short answer: it will result in large tax hikes without voter approval); the relationship the pay, health care, and pensions of state public employees has with the private sector and fiscal reality (very little); the role of the right to collectively bargain has on the cost of government (a great deal); and the overall business environment in Ohio (not good).

## ***II. Ohio Lagged Behind Most States During Good and Bad Times***

In terms of overall non-farm, non-government jobs, Ohio had 4,122,700 jobs in 1990. Over the next ten years during the irrational exuberance of the Dotcom and technology boom, as well as the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, Ohio added 720,200 jobs—a 17.5 percent increase. Of the nine sectors, Ohio only experienced job losses in two sectors: mining and logging (-4,900) and manufacturing (-13,800). Compared to the other forty-nine states and the District of Columbia, however, Ohio's job growth was the 37th best overall. In seven key sectors, Ohio performed at the mid-to-low end of job growth.<sup>23</sup>

***Compared to other states, Ohio was one of the worst performers over the last decade. In fact, except for Michigan, Ohio had the worst job environment in America.***

After the bursting of the Dotcom and technology bubbles and the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack, as well as the housing/financial crisis in 2008, Ohio experienced much more severe job losses than other states. Specifically, from 2000 to 2009, Ohio lost 544,100 jobs, or 11 percent, with no end in sight. The five sectors that experienced heavy losses were mining and logging (1,600/-12 percent); construction (71,200/-29 percent); manufacturing (417,400/-41 percent); trade, transportation and utilities (143,100/-13 percent); and information (30,800/-29 percent).<sup>24</sup>

The losses in mining and logging, construction, manufacturing, and information were so large that those sectors

had fewer jobs in 2009 than those sectors had in 1990. In financial activities, the losses from 2000-2009 cut in half the gains that were made from 1990-2000. In financial activities, professional and business services, and other services, the job losses from 2000 to 2009 placed the total number of jobs in those sectors below the number of jobs that existed in 2000. The two "bright" spots from the last nine years are that the total number of jobs increased from the 2000 total in both education and health services and leisure and hospitality. The problem is that the former is tied to government spending and the latter tends to represent lower wage jobs.<sup>25</sup>

Compared to other states, Ohio was one of the worst performers over the last decade. In fact, except for Michigan, Ohio had the worst job environment in America. In the seven key sectors, Ohio was largely in the bottom rung among the states. In comparing the total jobs picture from 1990 to 2009, Ohio had the 45th worst environment for jobs in the United States. Only Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island saw a worse boom-to-bust cycle.<sup>26</sup>

In roughly nineteen years, the number of non-farm, non-governmental jobs in Ohio increased by a mere 176,100, or

<sup>23</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Economy at a Glance," at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/home.htm> (accessed on February 9, 2010).

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

4 percent, which is an average of just over 9,000 jobs per year in a state of over 11.4 million people. As a point of reference, as private sector job growth hit 4 percent, the number of government jobs in Ohio increased by 10.5 percent from 714,000 to 789,100 from 1990 to 2009.<sup>27</sup> Even worse, as private sector compensation stagnated, the compensation of government workers skyrocketed.

Other than the six states that had worse job losses than Ohio, only Illinois, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Vermont had job growth from 1990 to 2009 under ten percent. Twenty-eight states had total job growth from 1990 to 2009 over 20 percent even after the large losses of the last two years.<sup>28</sup>

Despite the claims of unions and their political friends, workers' freedom to pursue jobs without being forced to join a union impacts job growth. By using the number of jobs as of October 2009 as compared to January 1990—the boom to bust period—as a metric, we found that states with Right to Work laws had stronger and more sustainable job growth over those nineteen years. Specifically, the twenty-eight states that force workers to join a union had an average increase in jobs from 1990 to 2009 of 17.5 percent, which is less than 1 percent per year. In comparison, the twenty-two states with Right to Work laws that protect a worker's economic freedom had an average increase in jobs from 1990 to 2009 of 38.5 percent, or over 2 percent per year and more than twice as much job growth as states that force workers to join unions.<sup>29</sup>

In fact, the fifteen states with the lowest job growth from 1990 to 2009 were all states that force workers to join unions (from lowest: -4.1 percent to 14.2 percent): Connecticut, Michigan, Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maine, Vermont, Indiana, Hawaii, California, and Missouri.<sup>30</sup> Except for New Hampshire, this group of states forms an unbroken string of states from Missouri to Maine. Given all of the coverage

over the last several years about California's anti-business environment and the power of the public-sector unions, its presence on the list is not a surprise.

In contrast, eleven of the fifteen states with the highest job growth from 1990 to 2009 were states that protected a worker's economic freedom (from highest: 90.4 percent to 33.8 percent): Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Florida, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.<sup>31</sup> These states, along with the other southern Right to Work states, pose long-term challenges to Ohio as it fights for jobs.

For example, in the automobile industry, "the overall growth masks dramatic employment shifts from U.S.-owned union establishments located in north-central states toward a mix of U.S. and foreign-owned (primarily Japanese and European) establishments in locations further south with primarily nonunion workforces."<sup>32</sup> As employment increased from 1.2 million in 1973 to 1.4 million in 2006, union membership decreased substantially from 830,000 to 360,000.<sup>33</sup> "In the late 1970s, motor vehicle and parts manufacturing was concentrated in Michigan (41% of all workers in the industry), Ohio (12%), and several other high-union states. By 2004-2006, most of these states realized large employment share losses," as southern states made gains.<sup>34</sup>

The percentage of workers covered by a union, not surprisingly, is also closely correlated with the presence or absence of economic freedom laws. In states with forced unionization, the average number of workers covered by a union is 16.5 percent. In states protecting a worker's economic freedom, the average number of workers covered by a union is 8 percent, or less than half of the forced unionization states.<sup>35</sup> Many of these union members are, of course, government workers where arguably the "need" for a union is weakest.<sup>36</sup>

27 Ibid.

28 Ibid.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

31 Ibid.

32 Hirsch, "Sluggish Institutions in a Dynamic World," at 13.

33 Ibid.

34 Ibid., at 13-14.

35 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Table 5: Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by state," at <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/pl/print.pl/news.release/union2.t05.htm> (accessed on February 5, 2010).

36 Editorial, "The Public-Union Ascendancy," *The Wall Street Journal*, A16 (February 3, 2010).

This two-decades stretch of weak economic job growth resulted in many Ohioans moving to other states where they could find a job and seek the American Dream. Over the last decade, Ohio's population has been relatively stagnant, growing only 1.17 percent between 2000 and 2008.<sup>37</sup> Unfortunately, this growth is not a product of people moving to Ohio for jobs. Instead, Ohio's population increase can be attributed to the number of births outweighing the losses experienced from both the number of deaths and migration out of the state. Every year between 1990 and 2006, more people moved out of Ohio than moved into Ohio, giving the state a net migration loss of 298,147 people.<sup>38</sup> Since 2003, the losses have increased with each passing year. If it were not for the fact that births outnumbered deaths by 833,385 people during the sixteen-year time period, Ohio would have negative population growth.<sup>39</sup>

Ohio ranks sixth-to-last in population growth among the fifty states and the District of Columbia between 2000 and 2008. Although Ohio has experienced a greater increase in population than Michigan, its growth rate is far below the 6.23 median among the states.<sup>40</sup>

### **III. A Look at County Trends<sup>41</sup>**

In terms of the counties, 41 out of 88 counties had a population decline between 2000 and 2008, 10 out of 88 grew less than 1 percent, and the remaining 37 counties grew more than 1 percent. Franklin County grew 5.62 percent between 2000 and 2008, and all of its surrounding counties have grown. Delaware County had a population growth of over 50 percent, making it the top county in the state for growth. Hamilton County grew by 0.73 percent, and the

**Twenty-nine counties experienced heavy job losses from 2000 to 2009 due to the loss of manufacturing jobs.**

three Ohio counties bordering Hamilton County all grew between 8 percent and 31 percent.<sup>42</sup>

In contrast, Cuyahoga County leads Ohio in population loss with a 7.89 percent decrease in residents between 2000 and 2008. Unlike Franklin County's and Hamilton County's neighboring counties that are experiencing high growth, Cuyahoga County's neighboring counties are experiencing a wide range from negative growth to moderate growth in population. Mahoning County is the second worst in population decline having

lost 7.6 percent of its citizens. Trumbull County lost 6.13 percent of its population. Likewise, Montgomery County, Clark County, and Lucas County were all in the bottom fifteen of Ohio counties for population growth.<sup>43</sup>

The loss of population is tied to the loss of jobs.

Of the 88 counties in Ohio, twenty-nine counties experienced heavy job losses from 2000 to 2009 due to the loss of manufacturing jobs. In eight counties, the job losses stemmed from the manufacturing sector and the trade, transportation, and utilities sector. Clinton County's job losses were due to losses in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector. In Cuyahoga County and Lucas County, the job losses were broad across many of the ten sectors.

On the positive side, three counties (Athens, Auglaize, and Fayette) lost manufacturing jobs, but replaced those with trade, transportation, and utilities sector jobs. Mercer County grew its manufacturing job base resulting in a 17.9 percent increase in total jobs. In nine other counties, job growth exceeded double digits and the job growth spanned many of the ten sectors indicating a solidly diverse job market.<sup>44</sup> The other counties should study closely the nine counties that have created a diverse job market that has allowed them to withstand the economic recession more easily.

<sup>37</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Economy at a Glance."

<sup>38</sup> Ohio Department of Development, "IRS In Migration Flows of Exemption to Ohio: 1980-2006," at [http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/Reports\\_In\\_Population\\_and\\_Housing-Demographic\\_Components.htm](http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/Reports_In_Population_and_Housing-Demographic_Components.htm) (accessed on February 9, 2010).

<sup>39</sup> Ohio Department of Development, "1950-2008 Births and Deaths by County with Graphics," at [http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/Reports\\_In\\_Population\\_and\\_Housing-Demographic\\_Components.htm](http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/Reports_In_Population_and_Housing-Demographic_Components.htm) (accessed on February 9, 2010).

<sup>40</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, "Population Finder," at <http://www.census.gov/> (accessed on February 9, 2010).

<sup>41</sup> For all non-population data, please see the Appendix, pages 17-110.

<sup>42</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, "Population Finder."

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.



Those counties all appear to have benefited from job flight from the large urban counties. Specifically, as Hamilton County lost jobs (-9.5 percent), Butler County (18.1 percent), Warren County (30.1 percent), and Clermont County (14.5 percent) gained jobs; as Montgomery County lost jobs (-15.2 percent), Butler County (18.1 percent), Warren County (30.1 percent), and Greene County (13 percent) gained jobs; as Franklin County lost jobs (-4.7 percent), Union County (18.1 percent), Delaware County (103.8 percent), Knox County (11 percent), and Fairfield County (15.3 percent) gained jobs; and as Cuyahoga County lost jobs (-11.6 percent), Medina County (12.6 percent) gained jobs.

For more specific data, private sector workers in Union County possess the highest average yearly wage in Ohio at \$53,735 and serve as the only example where the private-sector average yearly wage exceeds the federal average yearly wage. In twenty-one other counties, however, federal workers have a higher average yearly wage than private-sector workers in Union County. In fact, in the county where federal workers average the least per year—Vinton County—the federal workers have a higher average yearly wage (\$35,227) than private-sector workers in all but thirty counties.

Meigs County private-sector workers possess the lowest average yearly wage at \$23,424. There is not a single county in Ohio where the federal, state, or local average yearly wage is below \$26,190.

As an example of the sheer difference between federal and state workers and those in the private sector or local government, federal workers average more than \$40,000 per year in 80 counties and state workers average more than \$40,000 in 76 counties. In comparison, local workers average more than \$40,000 per year in only ten counties and private-sector workers average more than \$40,000 per year in only nine counties.

In comparing yearly average wages to the median household income for all 88 counties, the disparity between federal and state workers as compared to local and private sector workers is stunning. Specifically, the federal average yearly wages exceed the median household income in forty-eight counties (55 percent) and the state average yearly

wages exceed the median household income in fifty-one counties (58 percent). If these federal and state employees have working spouses, their household incomes would be comfortably among the wealthiest households in their counties.

In contrast, the local average yearly wages exceed the median household income in only five counties and the private-sector yearly wages exceed the median household income in just four counties.

Sixty-six of 88 Ohio counties have unemployment rates higher than the national rate of 10 percent, and eighteen counties are experiencing unemployment rates above 14 percent.<sup>45</sup>

In Ohio's 88 counties, those who filed tax returns with income over \$60,000 have a significantly higher portion of their incomes paid to government than do those who make under that amount. For example, in Jackson County there are 2,370 households with earnings over \$60,000 annually. These households make 49 percent of the county's total adjusted gross income, yet they pay 66 percent of the total taxes before credits while the 11,407 other households who earn 51 percent of the total adjusted gross income only pay 34 percent of the total tax before credits.

As a point of reference, for tax year 2006, any household with an adjusted gross income of more than \$64,703 was in the top 25 percent of all households in the United States, earned roughly 68.16 percent of all adjusted gross income, and paid roughly 86.26 percent of all federal income taxes, which was the highest percentage since 1980. Other than four years (1989, 1990, 2001, and 2003), the top 25 percent has paid an increasing percentage of all federal income taxes from 1980 (73.02 percent) to 2006 (86.26 percent).<sup>46</sup> Thus, the claims that the top 25 percent do not pay their "fair share" and that they benefited "more" from the Bush tax cuts are utterly disproved by the actual data. The fact of the matter is that the top 25 percent pay taxes well in excess of their share of income at both the state and federal level.

Unfortunately, as politicians push a greater share of taxes at all levels on this small group of citizens, their ability to get ahead diminishes. Because this group of taxpayers represents America's entrepreneurial class of small business owners, it should not be a surprise to anyone that these men and

45 Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, "Local Area Unemployment Statistics," December 2009, at <http://lmi.state.oh.us/laus/laus.html> (accessed on February 9, 2010).

46 2009 Federal Revenue and Spending Book of Charts, "Progressive Taxes Interactive Chart," The Heritage Foundation, at <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Features/BudgetChartbook/-Progressive-Taxes-Interactive-Chart.aspx> (accessed on February 4, 2010).

women seek low tax jurisdictions to start or grow their businesses. Ohio's hostile tax environment encourages these innovators to move to more business-friendly states.

In addition to taxes, the government spends a large portion of its tax revenue on obligatory transfer payments and federal expenditures. Both go toward various expenses, such as retirement and disability, medical payments, and assistance to needy families. Transfer payments additionally include unemployment and veteran benefits while federal expenditures also include highway grants, loans, insurance, and federal wages. For the 88 counties, the median transfer payment per individual in 2008 was \$5,562.48, and the median federal expenditure per person was \$5,568.80. These payments obviously come from taxes that further increase the costs of doing business on owners and consumers who pay them either directly or indirectly.

To illustrate how government is overtaking the private sector, take a look at Athens County. The average private-sector salary is \$25,794 while the local, state, and federal government average salaries are \$32,760, \$57,876, and \$51,269, respectively. If that is not bad enough, consider that the ratio of private-sector jobs to government-sector jobs is just over two-to-one. Statewide, roughly 15 percent of all non-farm jobs are government jobs, whereas in Athens County, government jobs make up almost 36 percent of non-farm jobs. Tax returns with total income equal to or greater than \$60,000 make up 55 percent of all adjusted gross income in the county, yet from this money 71 percent of all taxes before credits are levied. The average transfer payment per individual in 2008 was \$5,116, and the average federal expenditure per person was \$6,140. Athens County, sadly, has become a county dependent upon government for jobs and subsistence.

#### **IV. A Look at Trends in Ohio's Large Urban Areas**<sup>47</sup>

Job growth in the regions around Ohio's large cities is inconsistent.

**Columbus area.** Although the greater Columbus area continues to suffer economically, Franklin County and its six neighboring counties have not been hit as hard as the rest of the state. This outcome should not come as a surprise given that Franklin County is the seat of state govern-

ment and home to The Ohio State University. Only Pickaway County has a higher unemployment rate than the state of Ohio average. Job growth among the seven counties varies as well. While Franklin County, Pickaway County, and Licking County lost jobs between 2000 and 2008, Delaware County, Fairfield County, Madison County, and Union County all experienced job growth. Private-sector jobs in Delaware County more than doubled during the eight-year period.

In spite of central Ohio outperforming the rest of the state, the growing cost of government is still a concern. In five of the seven counties, the government job growth rate exceeds that of the private sector. Only Delaware County and Madison County are the exceptions. Average government wages at all levels are higher than average private-sector wages in all but Union County and Delaware County. Even in Delaware County, state and federal government wages exceed private-sector wages. Only Union County has a private-sector average wage that is higher than the federal, state, and local government averages in the county.

**Cleveland area.** The greater Cleveland area economy is suffering, although it is faring better than average compared to rural Ohio. Cuyahoga County leads the state in population loss with nearly an 8 percent decrease in citizens since 2000. While some of this loss can be attributed to people moving to the suburbs, the decline in jobs is the driving force in the population loss. Between 2000 and 2008, total employment in Cuyahoga County dropped by over 83,000, with the private sector losing over 11 percent of its jobs. Even though Cuyahoga County's surrounding counties all experienced slight population growth, three of the six counties lost private-sector jobs (Lake County, Portage County, and Lorain County). Surprisingly, however, the number of government jobs increased for all of Cuyahoga County's surrounding counties.

The cost of government in the Cleveland area is hindering the region from economic growth. As previously mentioned, the government is creating more jobs, which are funded by the taxpayers. In Portage County, government-sector jobs increased 11.2 percent while private-sector jobs decreased by 2.7 percent between 2000 and 2008. In all seven Cleveland-area counties, average government employees at the federal, state, and local levels all earn more wages

47 For all non-population data, please see the Appendix, pages 17–110.

than that of the average private-sector worker. For example, the average private-sector worker in Lorain County making \$35,647.04 must support the average federal government employee making \$97,884.80 per year.

**Cincinnati area.** Although employment in Hamilton County dropped 9 percent between 2000 and 2008, the greater Cincinnati area is doing relatively well compared to other parts of Ohio. In the same time period, employment increased significantly in the surrounding Ohio counties. Butler County's employment increased by 16.9 percent, Clermont County by 15 percent, and Warren County by an incredible 30.5 percent. In Clermont County, private sector employment grew by 14.5 percent; however, the government grew by 19 percent. The government also grew a greater percentage than the private sector in Warren County. Even though job growth in Hamilton County was negative, the private sector lost a much higher percentage of jobs than the public sector.

Even more concerning is that average government employees at all levels make more than average private-sector employees in Hamilton County's surrounding counties. In Hamilton County, the average private-sector wage is \$48,959 while the average government wages are \$42,172 for local, \$50,076 for state, and \$64,830 for federal government. Additionally, Hamilton County taxpayers with income higher than \$60,000 on their returns made up 74 percent of all adjusted income in the county, yet from this income 86 percent of all taxes before credits were levied.

**Toledo area.** The greater Toledo area has been hit hard economically over the last decade. Employment dropped by 10.8 percent between 2000 and 2008. The private sector lost 11.9 percent of its jobs while the government sector only lost 2.3 percent of its employees. With the decline of jobs has come high unemployment. In December 2009, Lucas County's unemployment rate was 12.3 percent (41st worst out of 88 counties).<sup>48</sup> Other than Wood County, all of Lucas's surrounding counties had worse unemployment rates. Ottawa County ranked third worst in the state with an unemployment rate of 17.3 percent.<sup>49</sup>

Jobs are leaving, unemployment is rising, and the bur-

den of government is growing. Between 2000 and 2008, Fulton County lost 12.1 percent of its private-sector jobs, but government employment grew by an enormous 23.3 percent. In Lucas County, the average private-sector worker earned \$37,769 in 2008 while average government wages were \$46,381 for local, \$48,004 for state, and \$58,963 for federal government. Additionally, in Lucas County tax returns with income higher than \$60,000 made up 65 percent of all adjusted income in the county, yet from this income 79 percent of all taxes before credits were levied. The high cost of government hurts taxpayers and businesses and will not help put the Toledo area back on the road to recovery.

**Akron-Canton area.** Between 2000 and 2008 Summit County remained economically stagnant. Population in the county dropped less than 250 people (nearly 0 percent). Total employment rose 2.8 percent over the eight-year period with a 5.9 percent increase in the government sector and a 2.4 percent increase in the private sector. Although the manufacturing sector was hit hard with a 30 percent decrease in jobs, Summit County had a relatively low 10.8 percent unemployment rate—the 60th-lowest unemployment rate out of the 88 Ohio counties.<sup>50</sup>

Unlike Summit County, Stark County's population grew slightly between 2000 and 2008 and total employment dropped 8.6 percent. The private sector jobs declined 9.8 percent with major losses in manufacturing, yet government employment grew by 2.1 percent. Stark County's unemployment rate has risen to 12.2 percent.<sup>51</sup>

In Summit County, the average private-sector worker makes less than the average government worker. The average private-sector worker earns \$40,802 while the average local government worker makes \$40,895, the average state government worker makes \$51,585, and the average federal government worker makes \$59,062.

Likewise, in Stark County, the average private-sector worker makes \$34,654 while the local, state, and federal government workers average \$36,707, \$50,435, and \$54,387, respectively. In both counties, those who have income higher than \$60,000 on their tax returns also pay much more of the tax burden than those who report making less than \$60,000. In Summit County, individuals and families with

48 Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, "Local Area Unemployment Statistics."

49 Ibid.

50 Ibid.

51 Ibid.

incomes more than \$60,000 earned 69 percent of all adjusted income in the county, yet from that income, 82 percent of all taxes before credits were levied. Similarly, in Stark County, those with incomes higher than \$60,000 earned 61 percent of the total county adjusted gross income, but levied 71 percent of the taxes before credits.

**Dayton area.** Montgomery County took a big hit from the economic downturn. Between 2000 and 2008, the county lost 4.4 percent of its population and 13.8 percent of its jobs. Employment in the private sector dropped 15.2 percent while government employment increased by 0.6 percent (170 jobs). Clark County has a similar story with the exception of government employment decreasing, but still not nearly to the extent of the private sector decline.

Average government employees at all levels in Montgomery County, Greene County, and Clark County earn more than the average private-sector worker. In Greene County, the average private-sector worker only earns \$35,663 annually, yet the average federal employee makes \$80,642—more than twice that of the average private-sector neighbor who must support him. In Montgomery County those who made over \$60,000 according to tax returns earned 64 percent of all adjusted income in the county. From the 64 percent of income, 78 percent of taxes before credits were levied. In Clark County, there is also a 14 percent difference between total Ohio adjusted income and the amount of taxes before credits levied.

**Youngstown area.** Of Ohio's seven major urban regions, Youngstown has suffered the greatest economic decline. Between 2000 and 2008, Mahoning County lost 9.5 percent of its total employment, and Trumbull County lost an enormous 19.5 percent, making it the fifth-worst county in the state for percentage of jobs lost. The decline in both counties' private sectors was much greater percentage-wise than the decline in the government sector. Mahoning lost 10.5 percent of private-sector jobs, while the government sector only lost 2.3 percent. Similarly, Trumbull County's private sector lost 20.6 percent of its jobs, while the government only declined 11.1 percent.

Even worse is that average government employees at all levels earn more than average private-sector workers. In Mahoning County, the average private-sector worker earns \$31,321, yet the average local government worker makes \$36,848, the average state government worker

makes \$45,213, and the average federal government worker makes \$59,081. Likewise, in Trumbull County, the average private-sector worker earns \$37,019, while the average local government employee makes \$37,698, the average state government employee makes \$47,285, and the average federal government employee makes \$52,073. In Mahoning County, those making over \$60,000 earn 61 percent of the county's adjusted gross income, but are levied 76 percent all taxes before credits. In Trumbull County, those making over \$60,000 earn 57 percent of the adjusted gross income, yet are levied 72 percent of the taxes before credits.

## ***V. Conclusion: It Is Time to Make the Hard Choices***

If Ohio wants a vibrant job market, it must solve long-term obstacles to solid and sustainable job growth. Eventually, the global economy will improve. When it does, Ohio needs to be ready. If Ohio's elected officials fail to make tough choices today, Ohio's economy will grow weakly like it did in the 1990s, and when the next recession comes, which it will, Ohio's job losses will be substantial like they have been over the last nine years.

The one sector in Ohio that had job growth from 1990 to 2009 was government. Not only did government grow, but the costs of those jobs also exploded. Government workers now make far more than their private-sector neighbors who pay for their costs. These costs require a level of taxation that overly burdens Ohio's citizens and business.

An Ohio poised for the global economy is one with a diverse job market, low taxation, and low government costs. It also is one where workers have economic freedom and businesses can compete with competitors across the globe and in the southern and western United States. Long-term prosperity for all Ohioans will not come at a bargaining table or in a government building. It will come from entrepreneurs and corporations that can produce the best goods and services at the lowest cost.

Politicians can continue to ignore this basic economic reality, but Ohioans should not let their ideological intransigence render our state a laggard. Ohio played a pivotal role in America's rise as a world power. Our leaders were household names across America: Edison, Goodyear, Wright, and Rickenbacker. With the right leadership and willingness to take on the entrenched interest, Ohio once again can be on the front lines helping America remain a world power.



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Mayer was a senior official at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) where he provided policy and operational advice as the Counselor to the Deputy Secretary. Mayer came to DHS from Colorado where he served Governor Bill Owens as the Deputy Director for the Department of Regulatory Agencies. Mayer co-developed Colorado's Regulatory Notice system that utilizes electronic mail to notify stakeholders of all proposed regulations before those regulations become final. The Regulatory Notice system earned the Denver Business Journal's 2003 Innovative Product/Service Award for making government more transparent and accountable.

Mayer was a 2007 Lincoln Fellow with The Claremont Institute for the Study of Statesmanship and Political Philosophy and a 2006 American Marshall Memorial Fellow with the German Marshall Fund of the United States. In September 2005, The Ohio State University Alumni Association awarded Mayer the William Thompson Oxley Award for early career achievement. He has published a book; written articles for law reviews, public policy journals, and newspapers; given testimony to the U.S. Congress and to the Texas and Ohio legislatures; and appeared on Fox News, C-SPAN, ONN, and other major media outlets. Mayer graduated cum laude from the University of Dayton with a double major in Philosophy and Psychology, and received his law degree from The Ohio State University College of Law.

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Special thanks to **John W. Fleming** for his excellent graphics work in this report.



# Appendix

## County demographic information on population, income, and employment.

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# Adams County



## Population

1990	25,371	<div></div>
2000	27,330	<div></div>
Current	28,213	<div></div>

## Median Household Income

**\$33,769** Rank: 83 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**14.1%** Rank: 9 (1=highest)

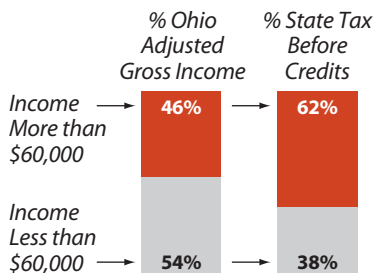


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$28,970
Federal Government	\$37,265
State Government	\$41,757
Local Government	\$31,376

## Income Tax Returns

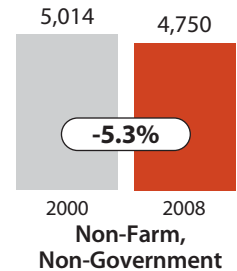
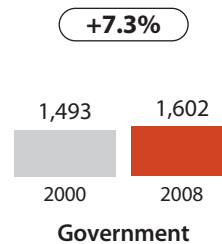
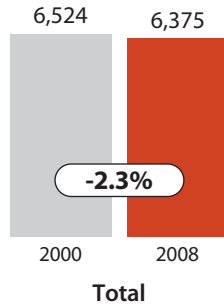
Income More than \$60,000	1,970
Income Less than \$60,000	9,923



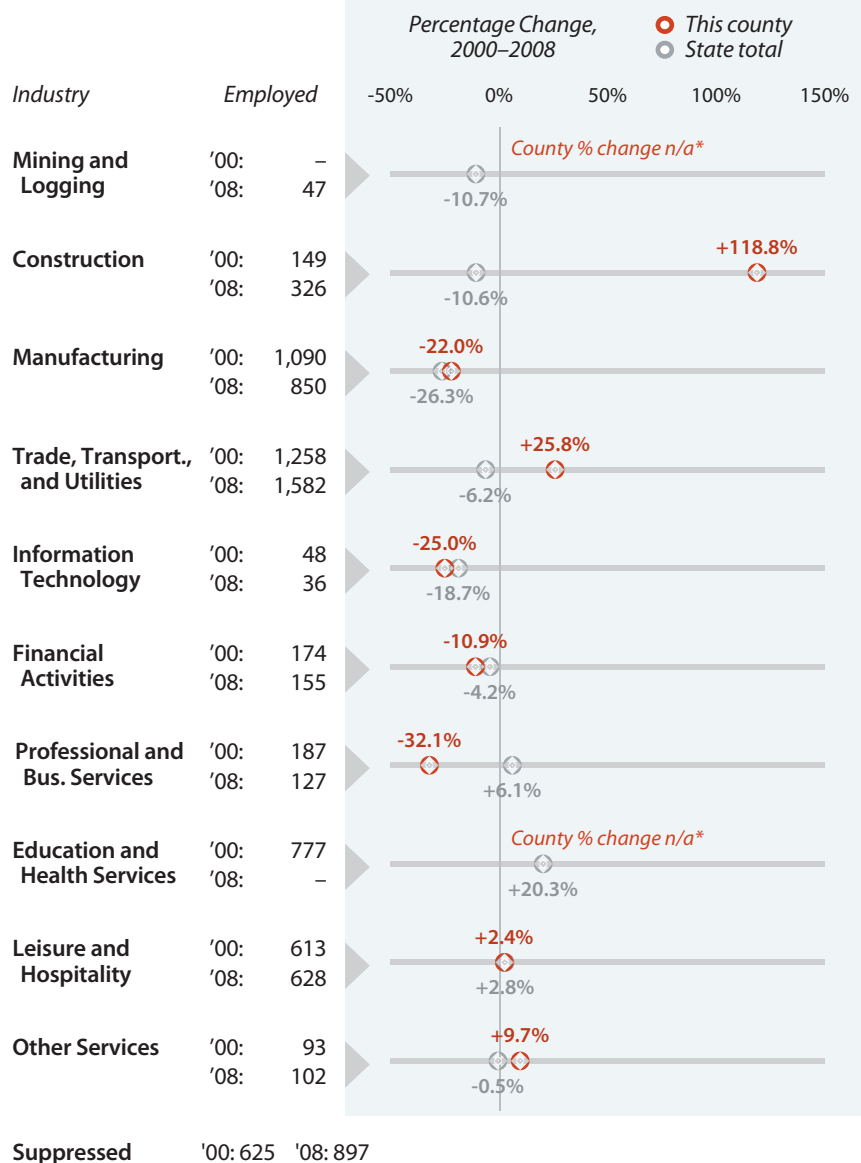
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,821
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$8,430

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Allen County



## Population

1990	109,755	
2000	108,473	
Current	105,168	

## Median Household Income

**\$45,431** Rank: 45 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.8%** Rank: 51 (1=highest)

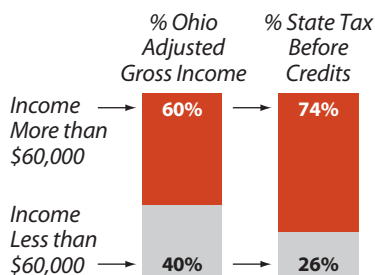


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$34,690
Federal Government	\$56,208
State Government	\$53,996
Local Government	\$35,573

## Income Tax Returns

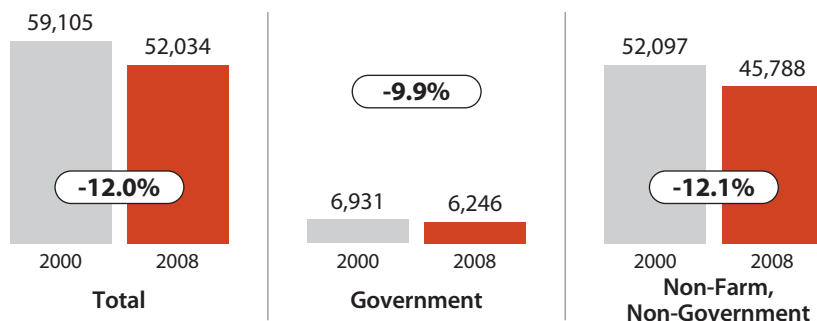
Income More than \$60,000	11,492
Income Less than \$60,000	37,742



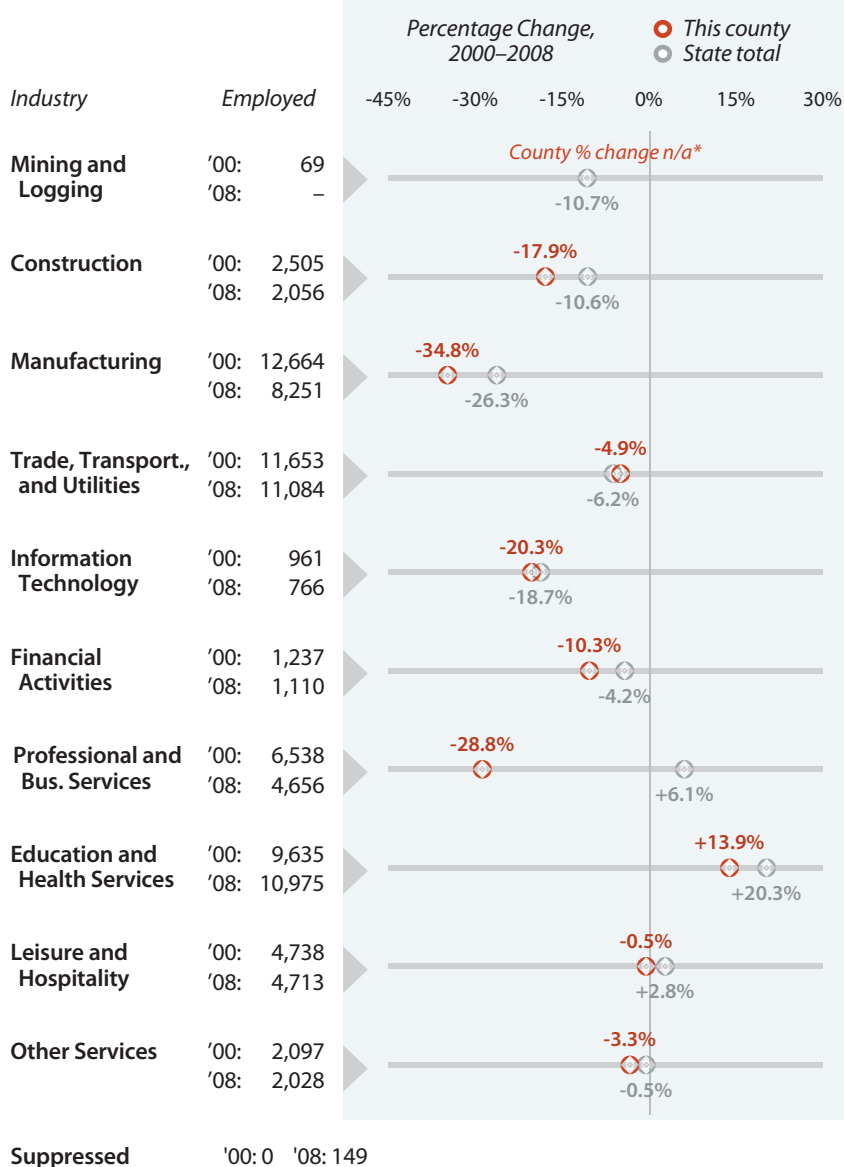
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,726
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$7,527

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Ashland County



## Population

1990	47,507	
2000	52,523	
Current	55,125	

## Median Household Income

**\$47,564** Rank: 38 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.2%** Rank: 27 (1=highest)

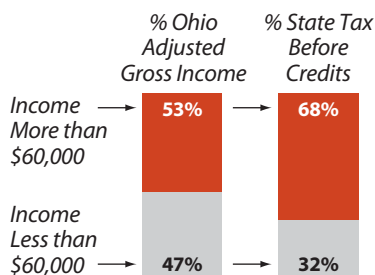


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$31,845
Federal Government	\$42,557
State Government	\$53,807
Local Government	\$34,258

## Income Tax Returns

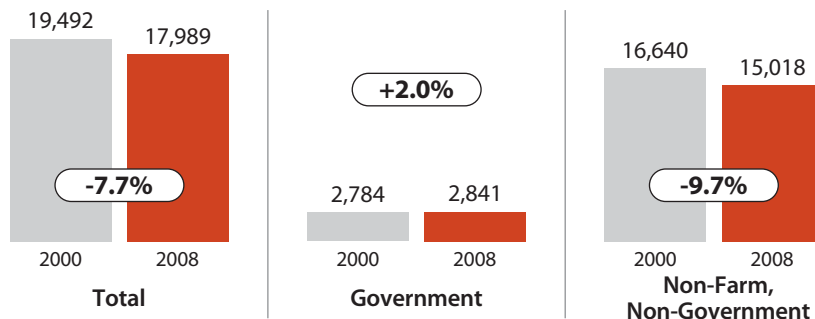
Income More than \$60,000	5,212
Income Less than \$60,000	19,134



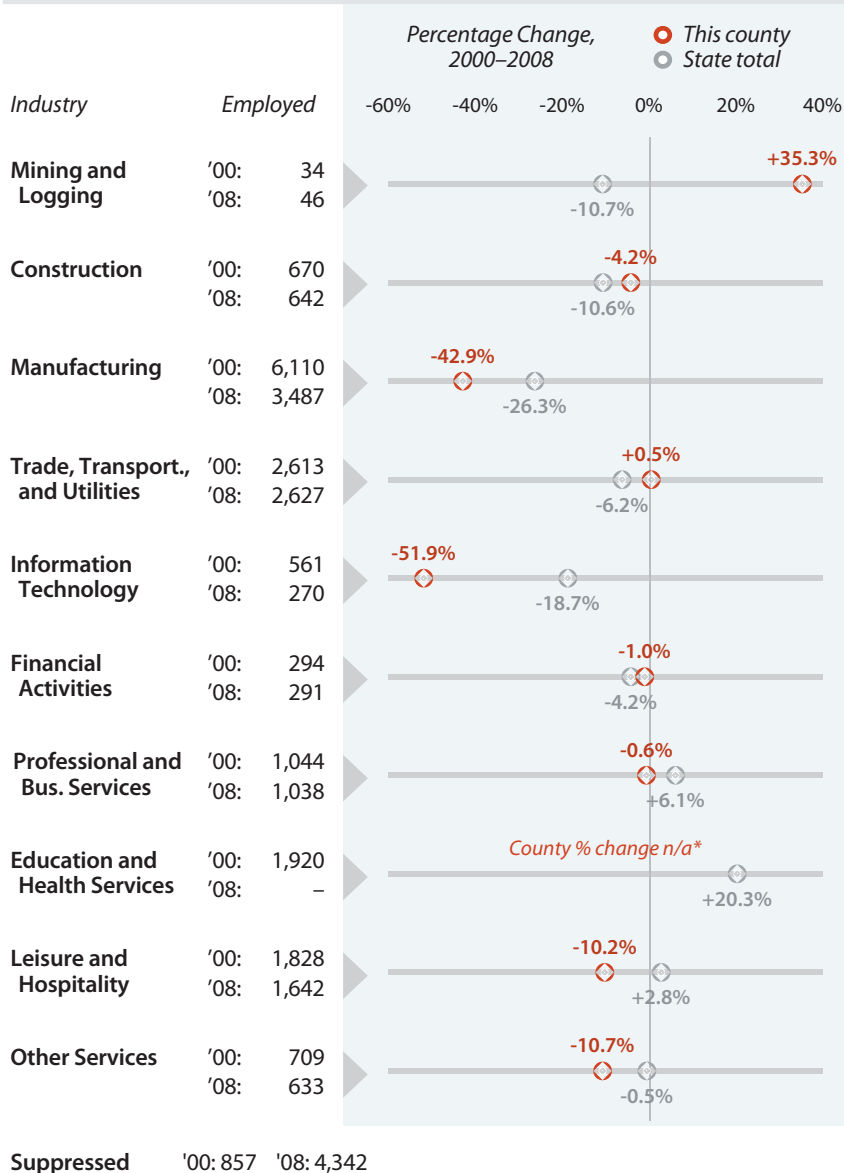
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,817
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,244

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Ashtabula County



## Population

1990	99,821
2000	102,728
Current	100,648

## Median Household Income

**\$41,414** Rank: 65 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**13.1%** Rank: 17 (1=highest)

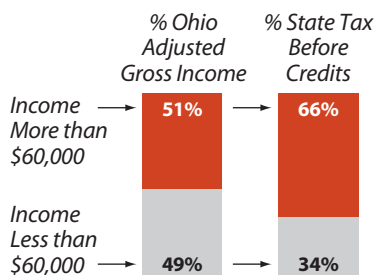


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$30,380
Federal Government	\$49,362
State Government	\$41,348
Local Government	\$33,958

## Income Tax Returns

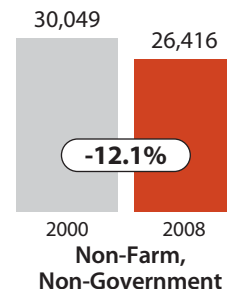
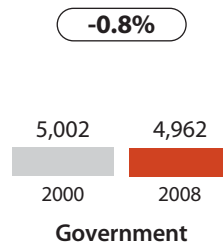
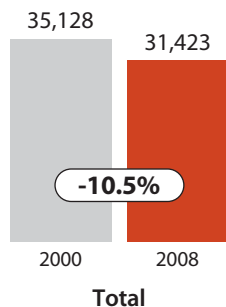
Income More than \$60,000	8,671
Income Less than \$60,000	36,276



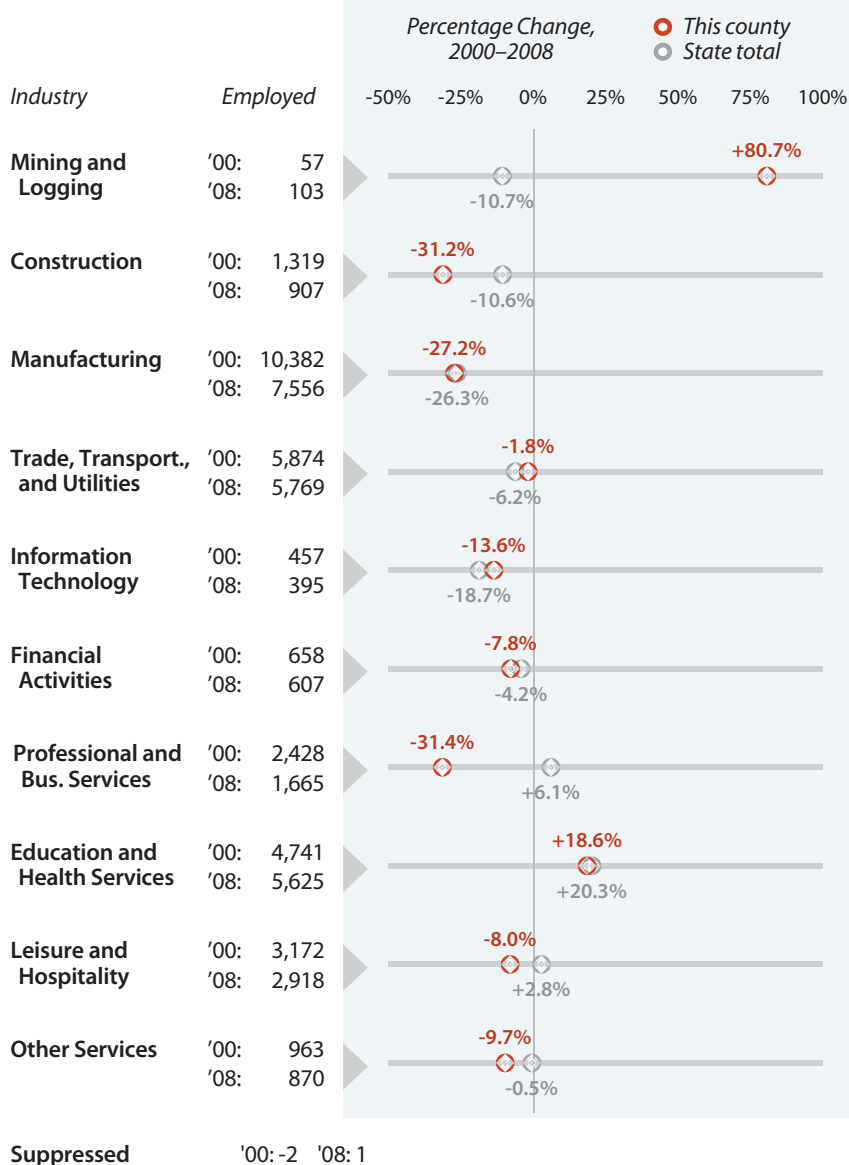
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$7,005
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,462

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Athens County



## Population

1990	59,549	
2000	62,223	
Current	63,255	

## Median Household Income

\$32,372 Rank: 88 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

8.7% Rank: 78 (1=highest)

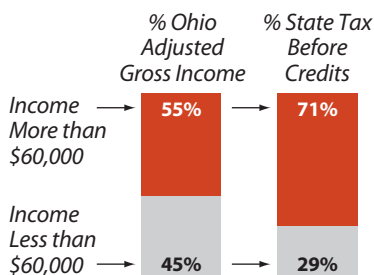


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$25,794
Federal Government	\$51,269
State Government	\$57,876
Local Government	\$32,760

## Income Tax Returns

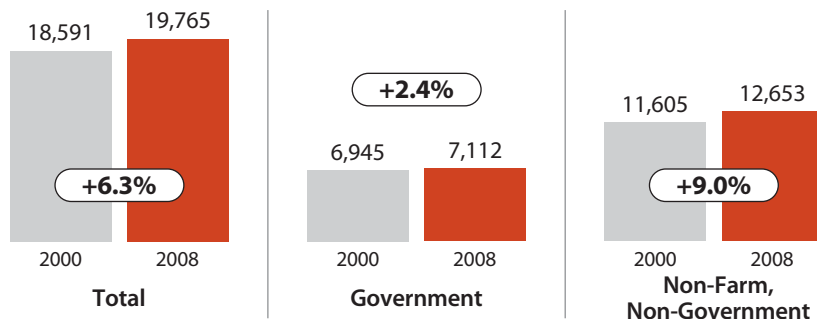
Income More than \$60,000	4,487
Income Less than \$60,000	18,119



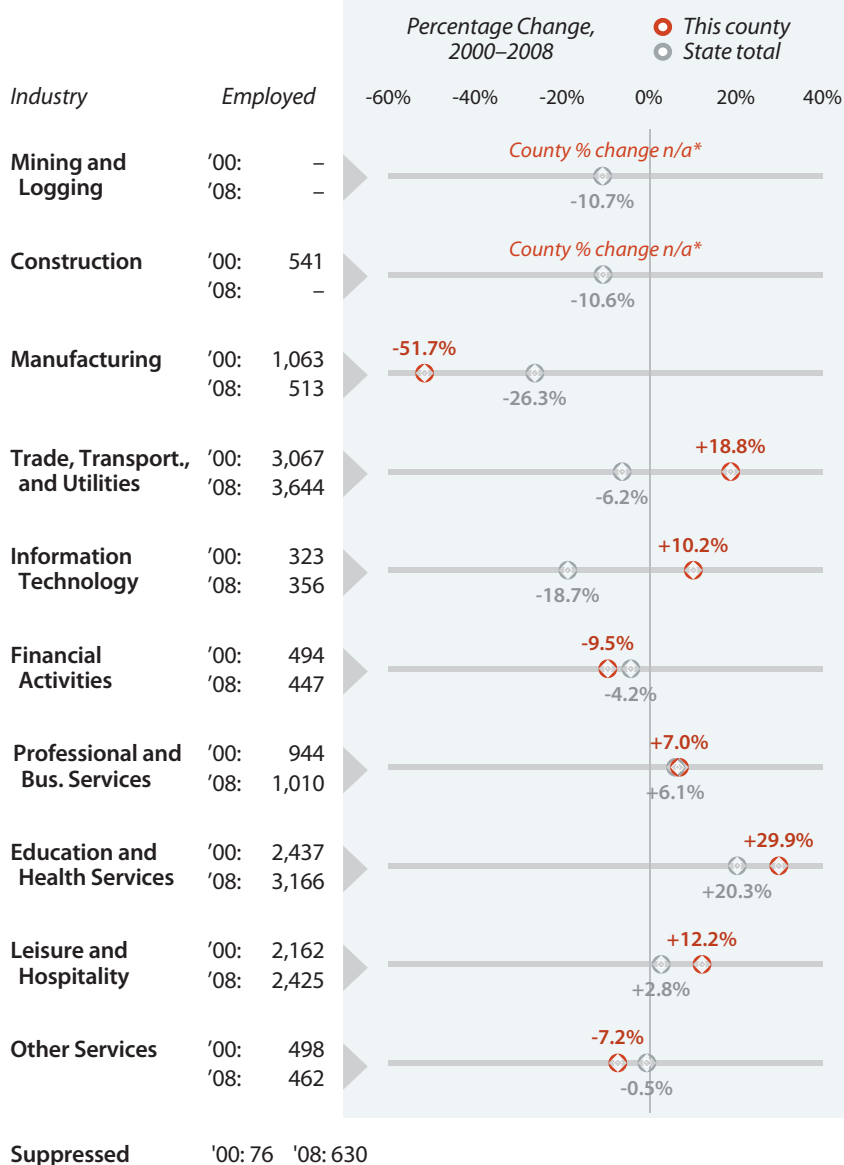
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,116
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,140

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.



# Auglaize County



## Population

1990	44,585
2000	46,611
Current	46,576

## Median Household Income

**\$54,165** Rank: 12 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.0%** Rank: 59 (1=highest)

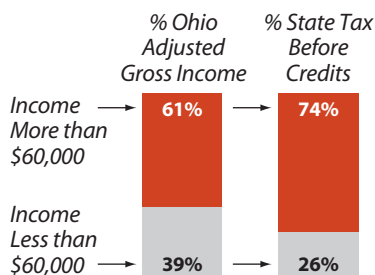


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$35,792
Federal Government	\$46,745
State Government	\$47,940
Local Government	\$34,391

## Income Tax Returns

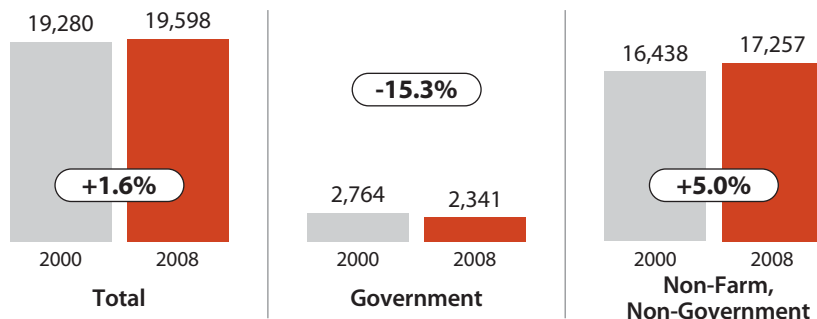
Income More than \$60,000	5,718
Income Less than \$60,000	16,579



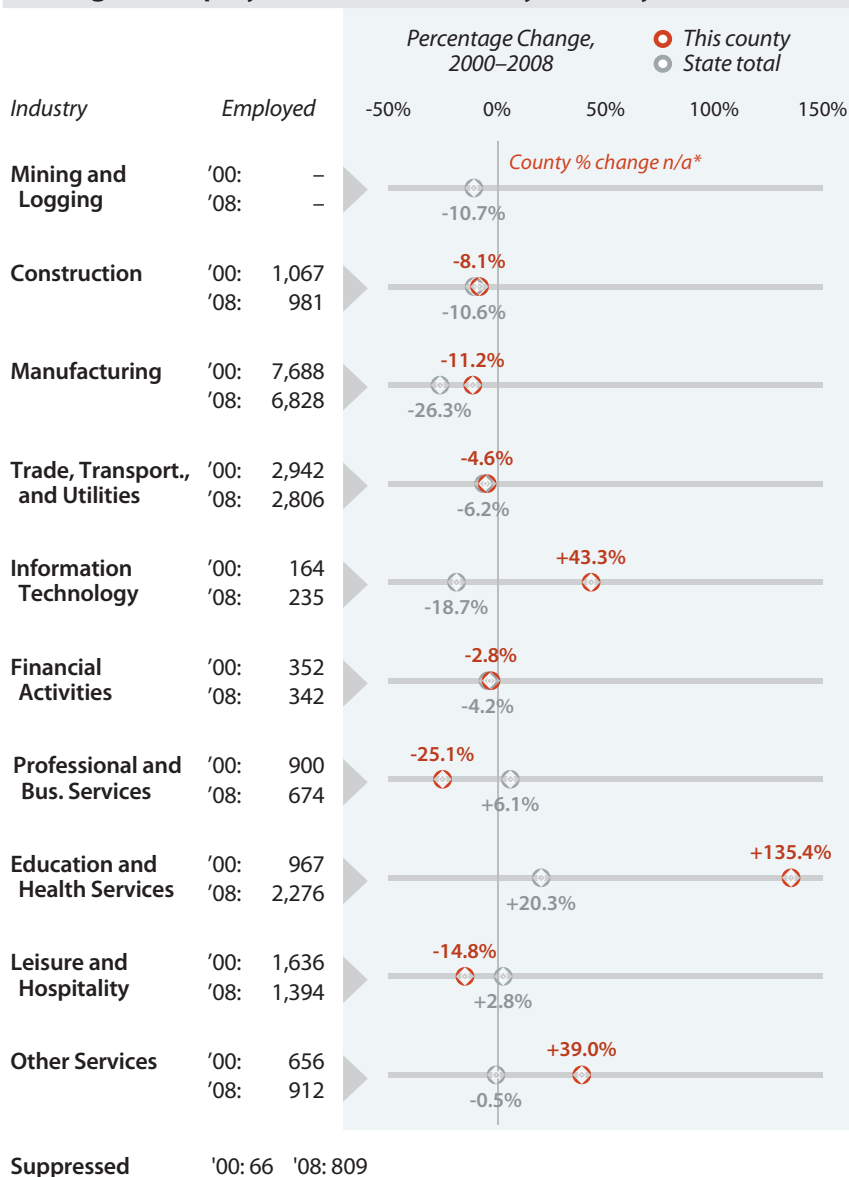
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,236
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,775

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Belmont County



## Population

1990	71,074	
2000	70,226	
Current	67,975	

## Median Household Income

**\$37,705** Rank: 74 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**9.7%** Rank: 65 (1=highest)

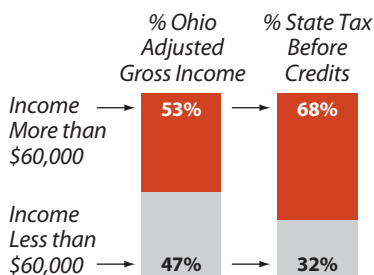


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$29,118
Federal Government	\$48,004
State Government	\$44,618
Local Government	\$30,457

## Income Tax Returns

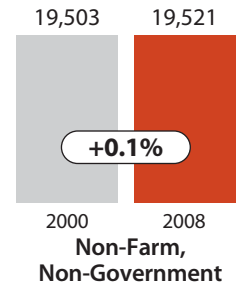
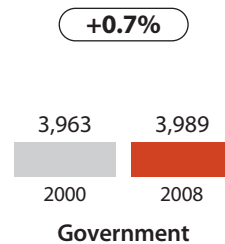
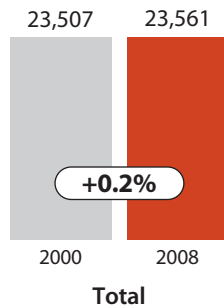
Income More than \$60,000	6,264
Income Less than \$60,000	24,321



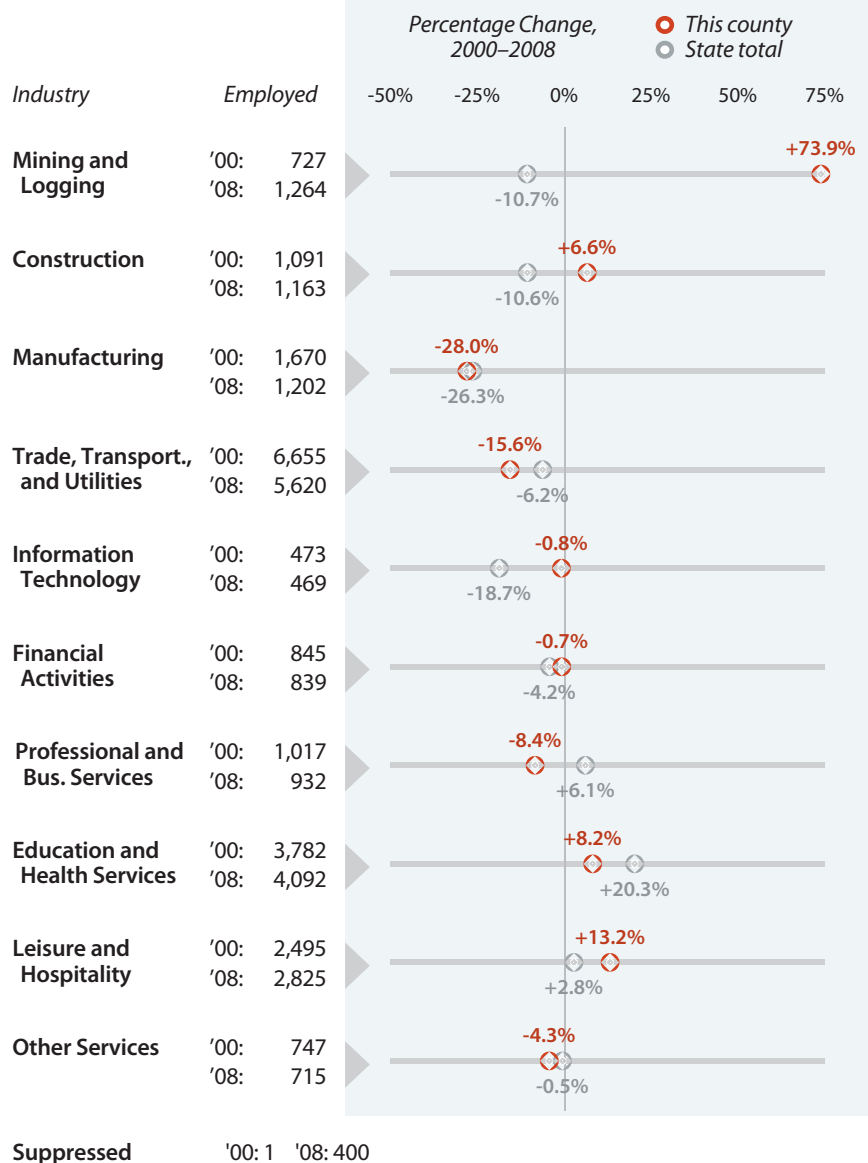
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$7,176
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$7,198

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Brown County



## Population

1990	34,966	
2000	42,285	
Current	43,960	

## Median Household Income

\$45,929 Rank: 43 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

11.5% Rank: 39 (1=highest)

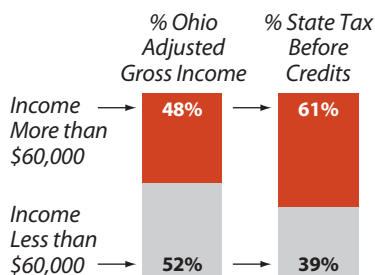


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$28,270
Federal Government	\$42,344
State Government	\$40,526
Local Government	\$35,109

## Income Tax Returns

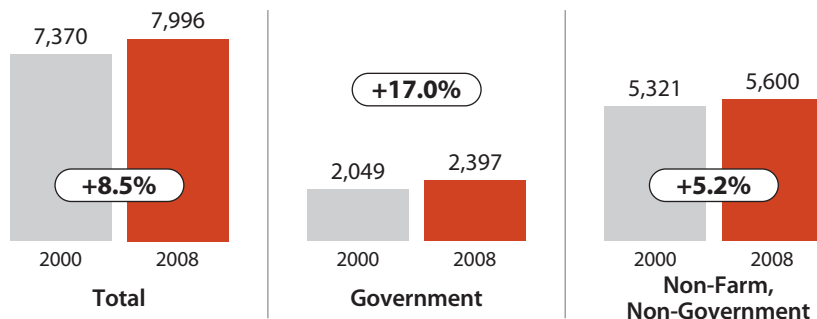
Income More than \$60,000	3,913
Income Less than \$60,000	15,274



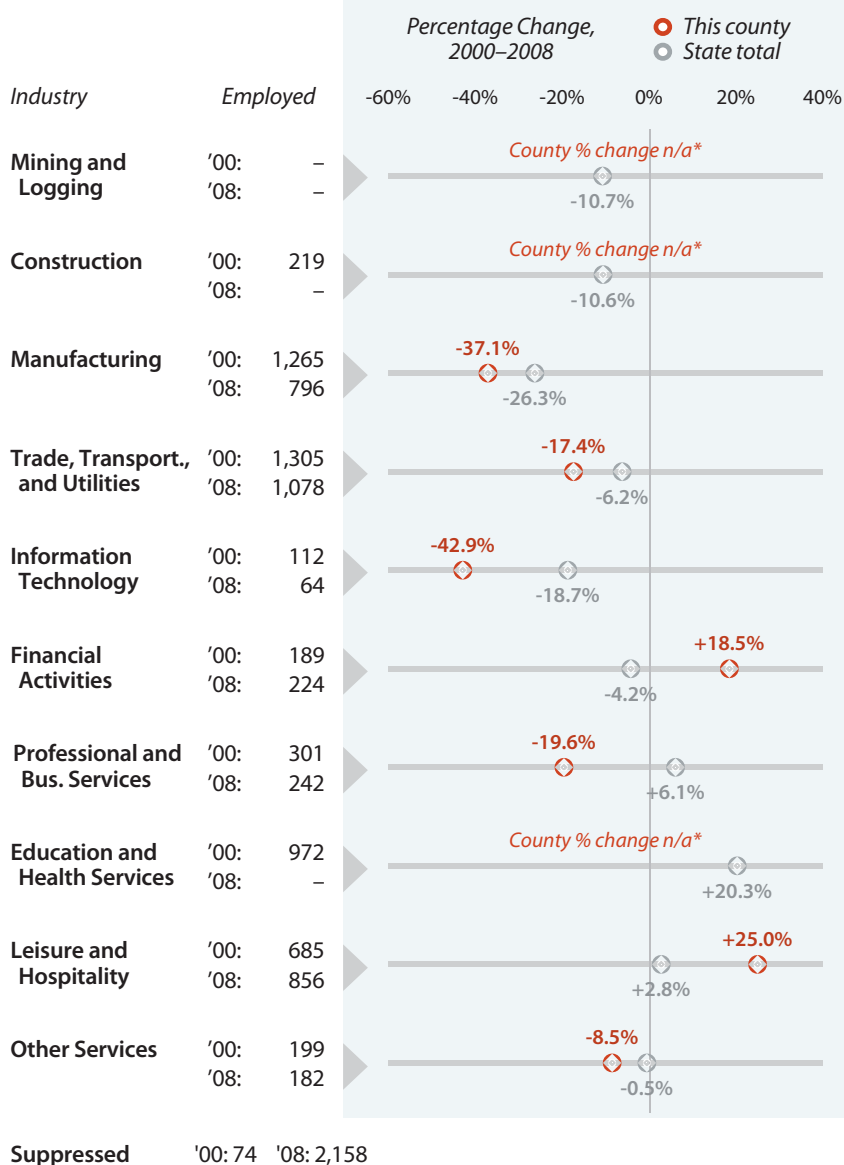
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,859
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,081

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Butler County



## Population

1990	291,479	
2000	332,807	
Current	360,765	

## Median Household Income

\$55,209 Rank: 11 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

9.4% Rank: 67 (1=highest)

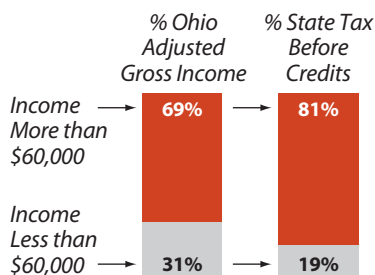


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$39,231
Federal Government	\$53,641
State Government	\$42,026
Local Government	\$42,026

## Income Tax Returns

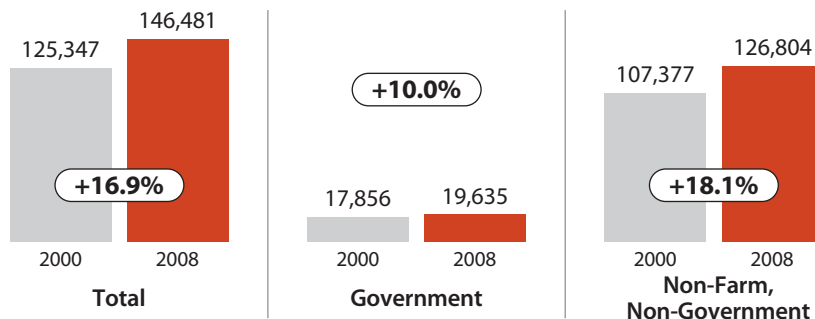
Income More than \$60,000	51,522
Income Less than \$60,000	113,160



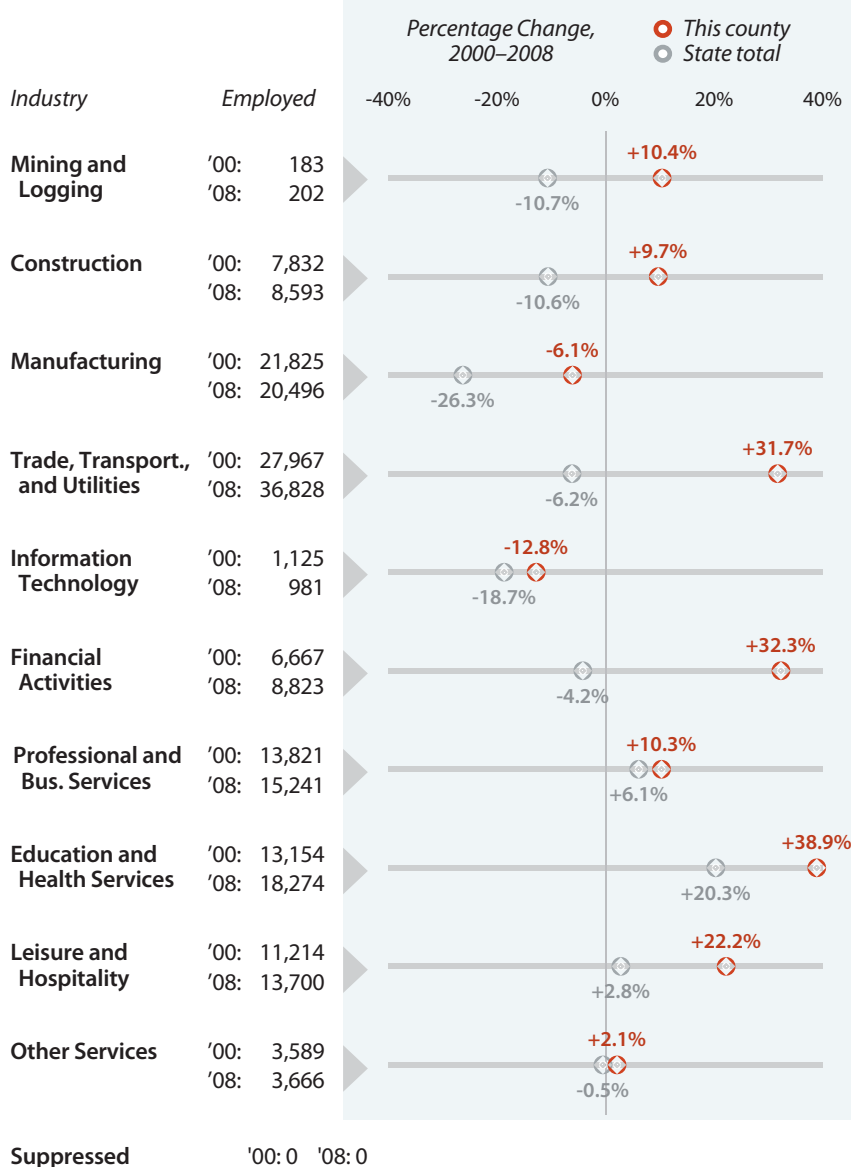
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,934
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,896

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Carroll County



## Population

1990	26,521	
2000	28,836	
Current	28,439	

## Median Household Income

**\$43,649** Rank: 54 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**13.5%** Rank: 13 (1=highest)

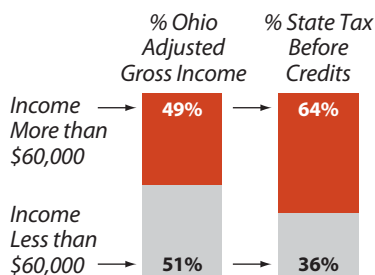


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$27,531
Federal Government	\$40,659
State Government	\$50,557
Local Government	\$29,008

## Income Tax Returns

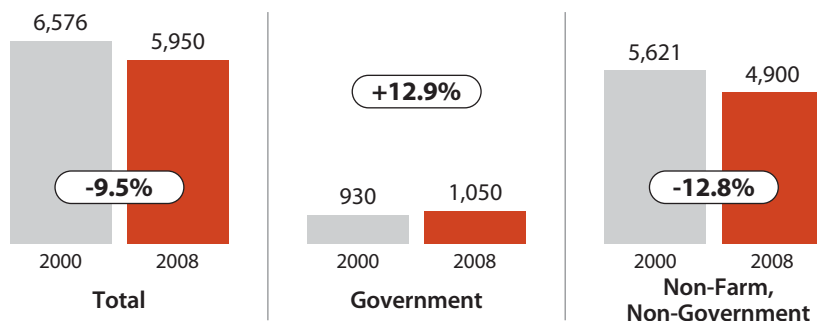
Income More than \$60,000	2,542
Income Less than \$60,000	10,196



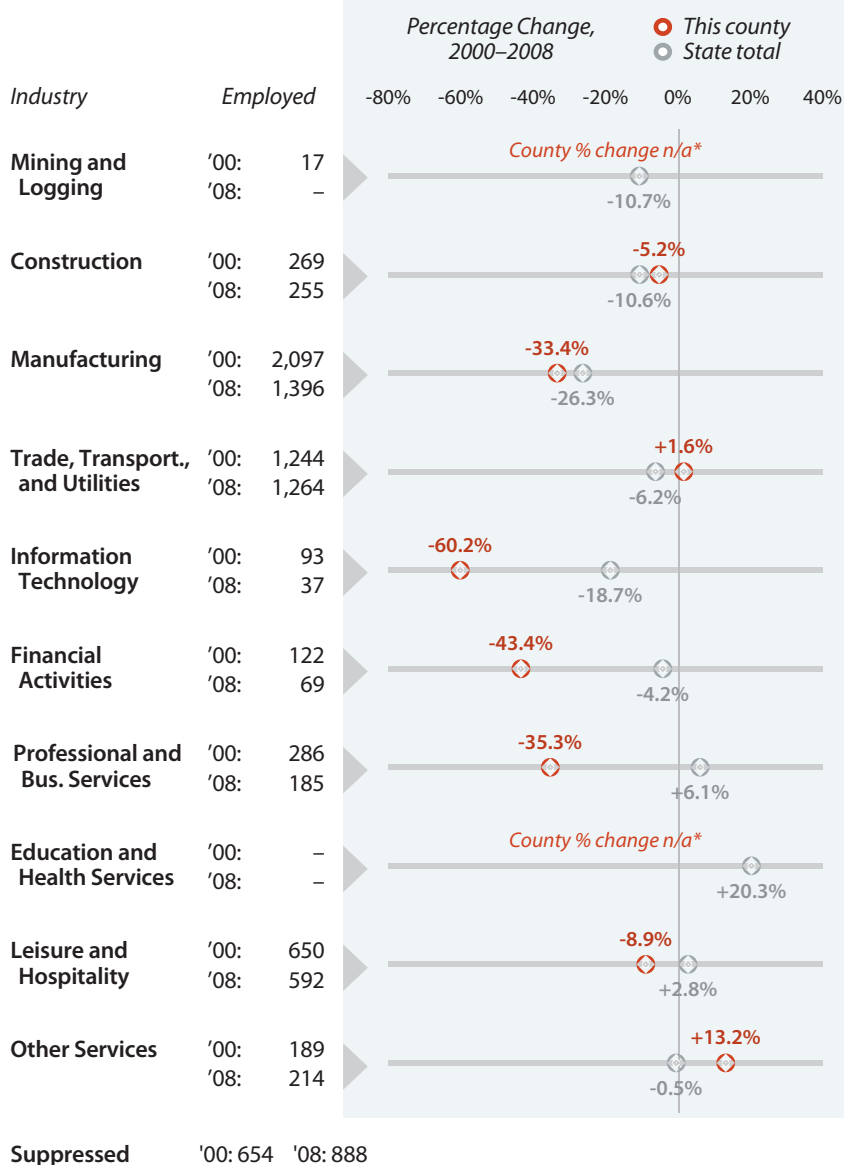
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,293
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,250

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Champaign County



## Population

1990	36,019	
2000	38,890	
Current	39,650	

## Median Household Income

**\$46,534** Rank: 41 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.5%** Rank: 39 (1=highest)

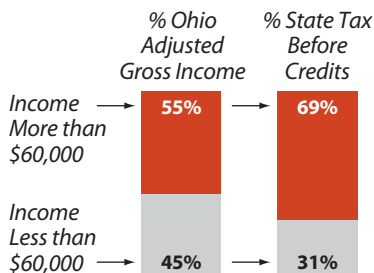


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$34,475
Federal Government	\$41,512
State Government	\$47,143
Local Government	\$33,966

## Income Tax Returns

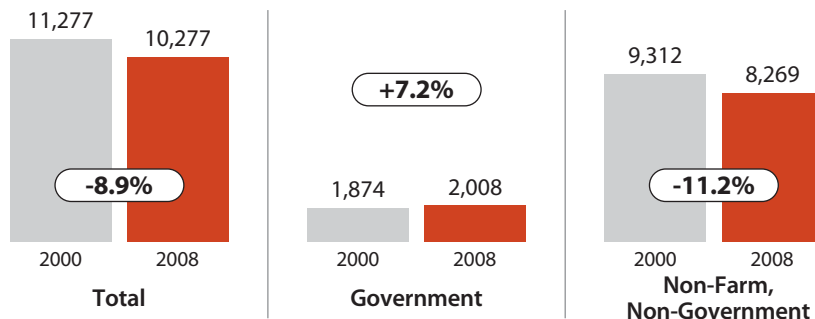
Income More than \$60,000	4,343
Income Less than \$60,000	13,399



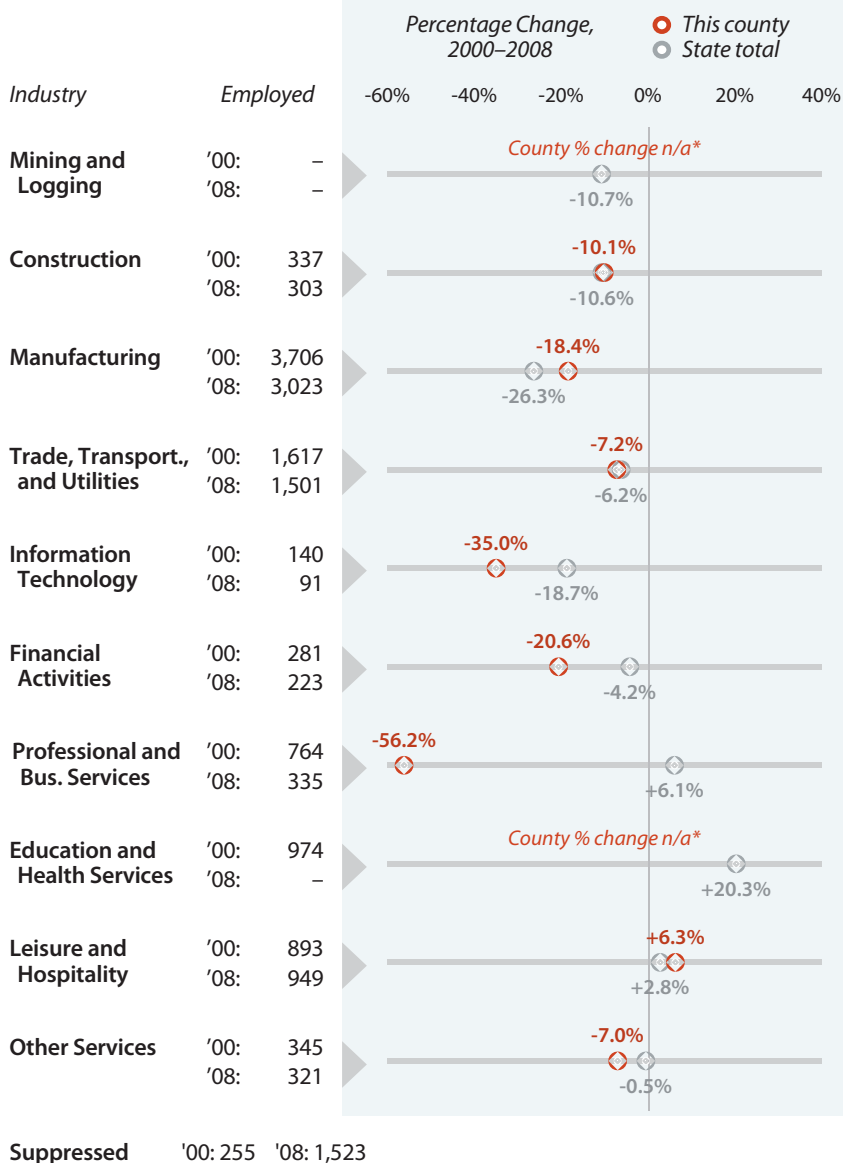
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,169
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,634

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Clark County



## Population

1990	147,548	
2000	144,742	
Current	139,859	

## Median Household Income

\$45,413 Rank: 46 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

10.4% Rank: 57 (1=highest)

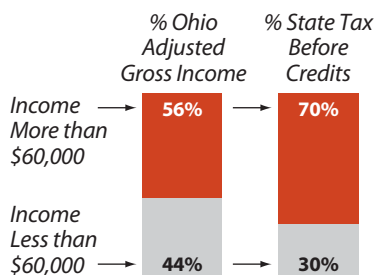


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$32,327
Federal Government	\$57,489
State Government	\$47,938
Local Government	\$35,541

## Income Tax Returns

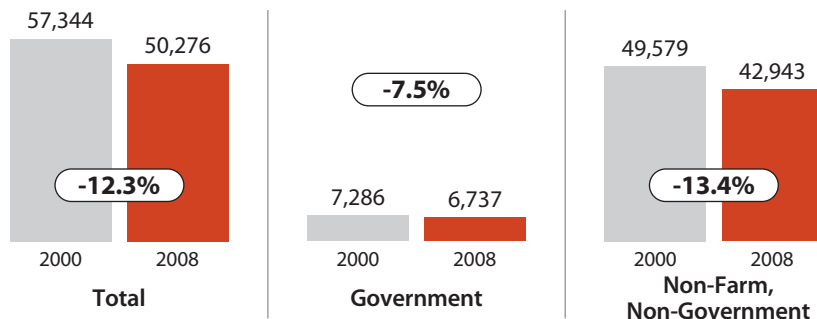
Income More than \$60,000	14,695
Income Less than \$60,000	48,072



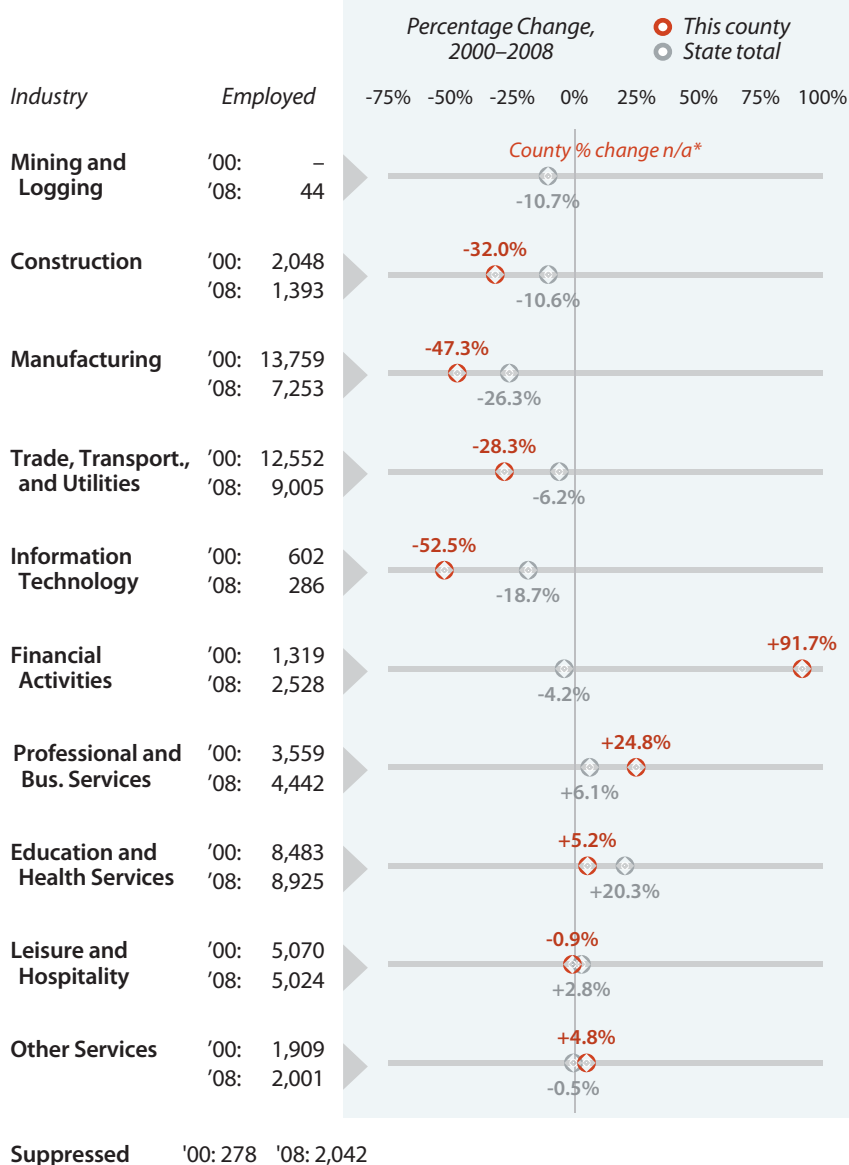
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,559
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$7,287

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Clermont County



## Population

1990	150,187	
2000	177,977	
Current	195,385	

## Median Household Income

**\$57,543** Rank: 8 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**9.8%** Rank: 62 (1=highest)

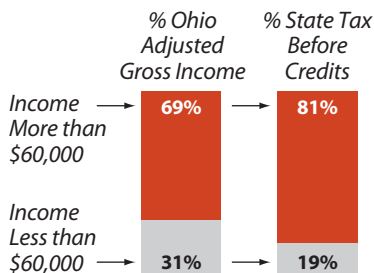


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$37,198
Federal Government	\$55,414
State Government	\$37,190
Local Government	\$39,034

## Income Tax Returns

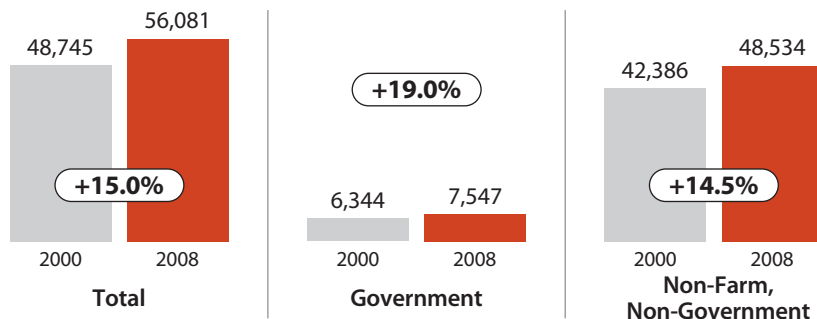
Income More than \$60,000	28,942
Income Less than \$60,000	61,330



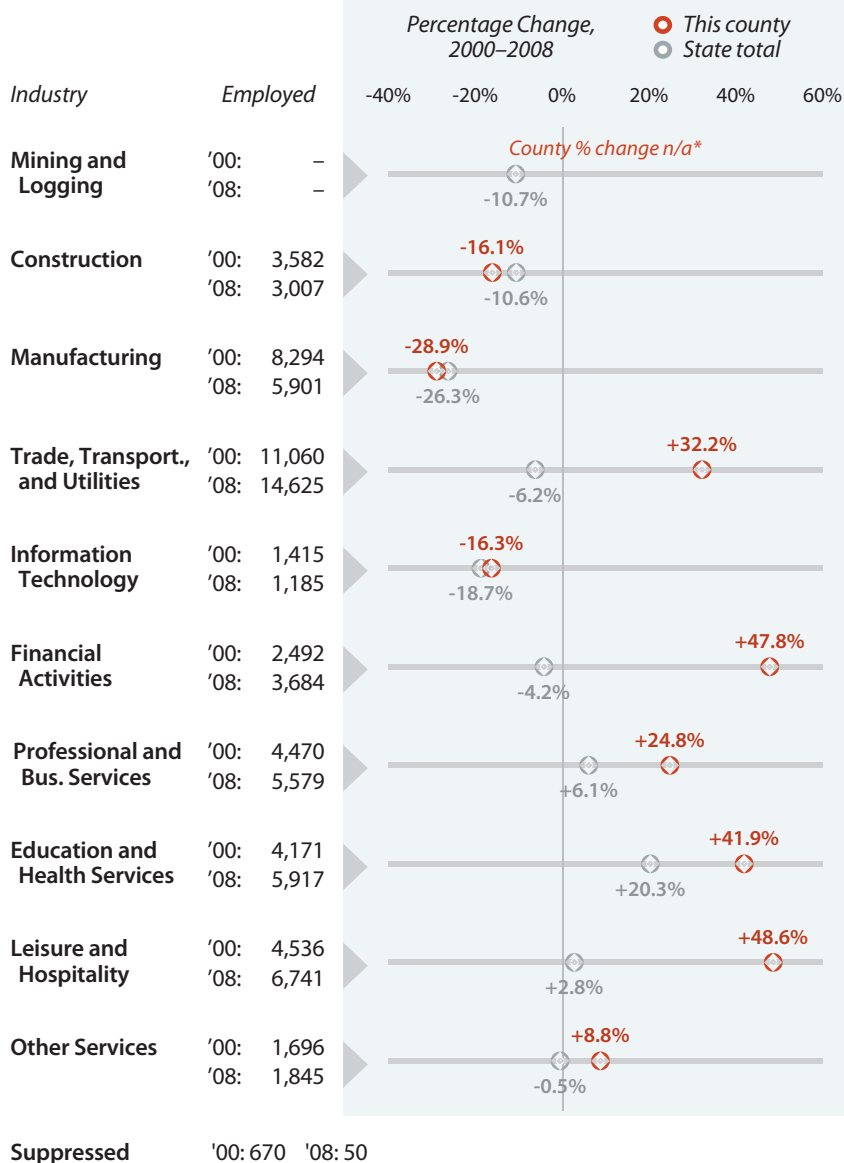
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,532
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$3,259

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.



# Clinton County



## Population

1990	35,415	
2000	40,543	
Current	43,200	

## Median Household Income

\$48,162 Rank: 36 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

15.0% Rank: 4 (1=highest)

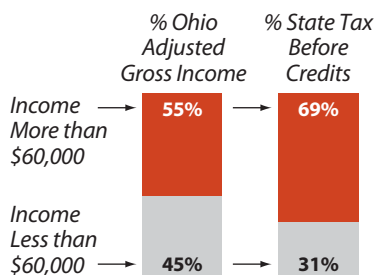


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$43,209
Federal Government	\$63,514
State Government	\$49,909
Local Government	\$36,557

## Income Tax Returns

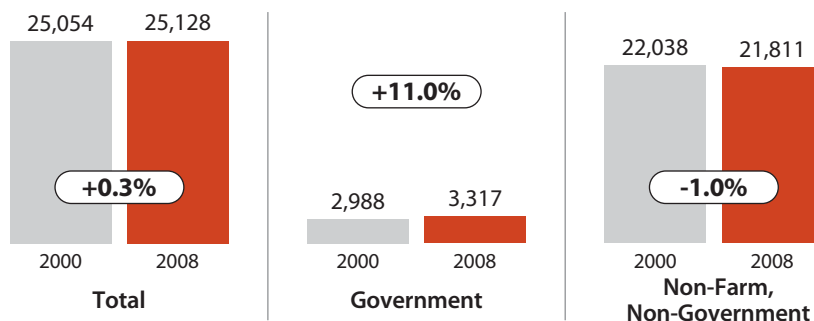
Income More than \$60,000	4,814
Income Less than \$60,000	15,689



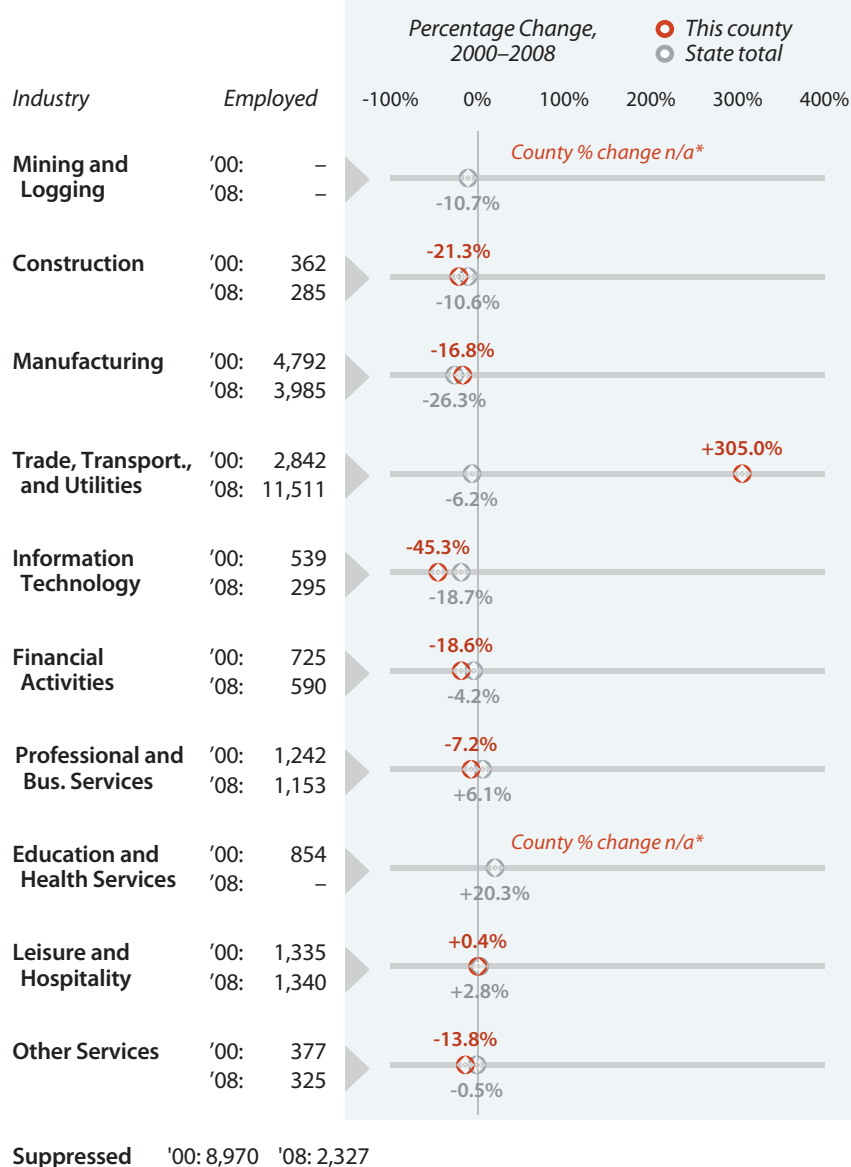
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,226
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,476

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Columbiana County



## Population

1990	108,276
2000	112,075
Current	107,873

## Median Household Income

**\$40,604** Rank: 70 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**13.0%** Rank: 19 (1=highest)

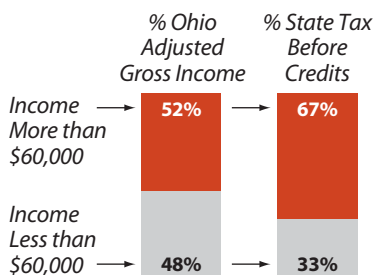


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$28,881
Federal Government	\$56,812
State Government	\$39,508
Local Government	\$32,880

## Income Tax Returns

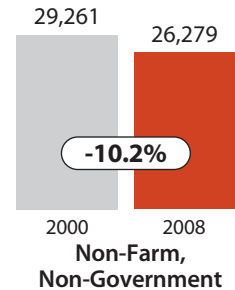
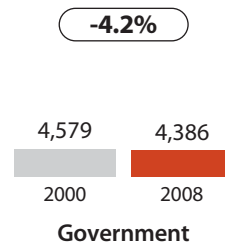
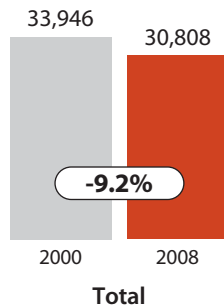
Income More than \$60,000	9,716
Income Less than \$60,000	37,955



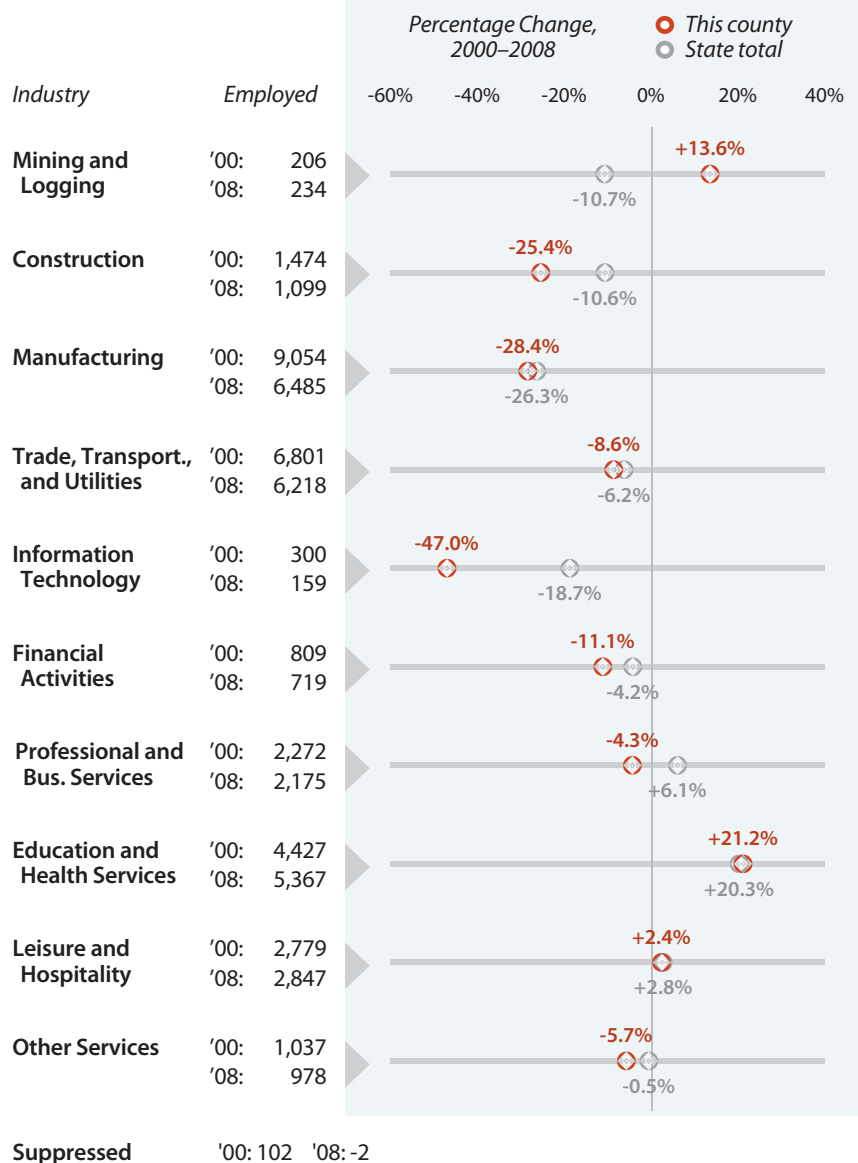
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,417
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,322

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Coshocton County



## Population

1990	35,427
2000	36,655
Current	35,981

## Median Household Income

**\$39,867** Rank: 72 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.4%** Rank: 24 (1=highest)

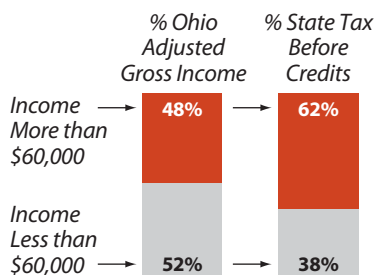


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$33,563
Federal Government	\$49,053
State Government	\$46,644
Local Government	\$31,688

## Income Tax Returns

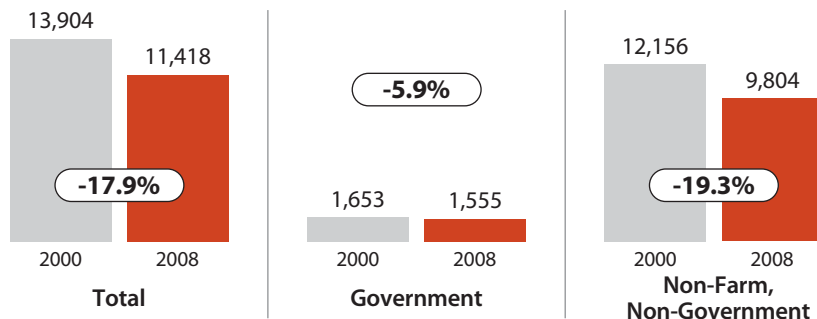
Income More than \$60,000	2,940
Income Less than \$60,000	13,102



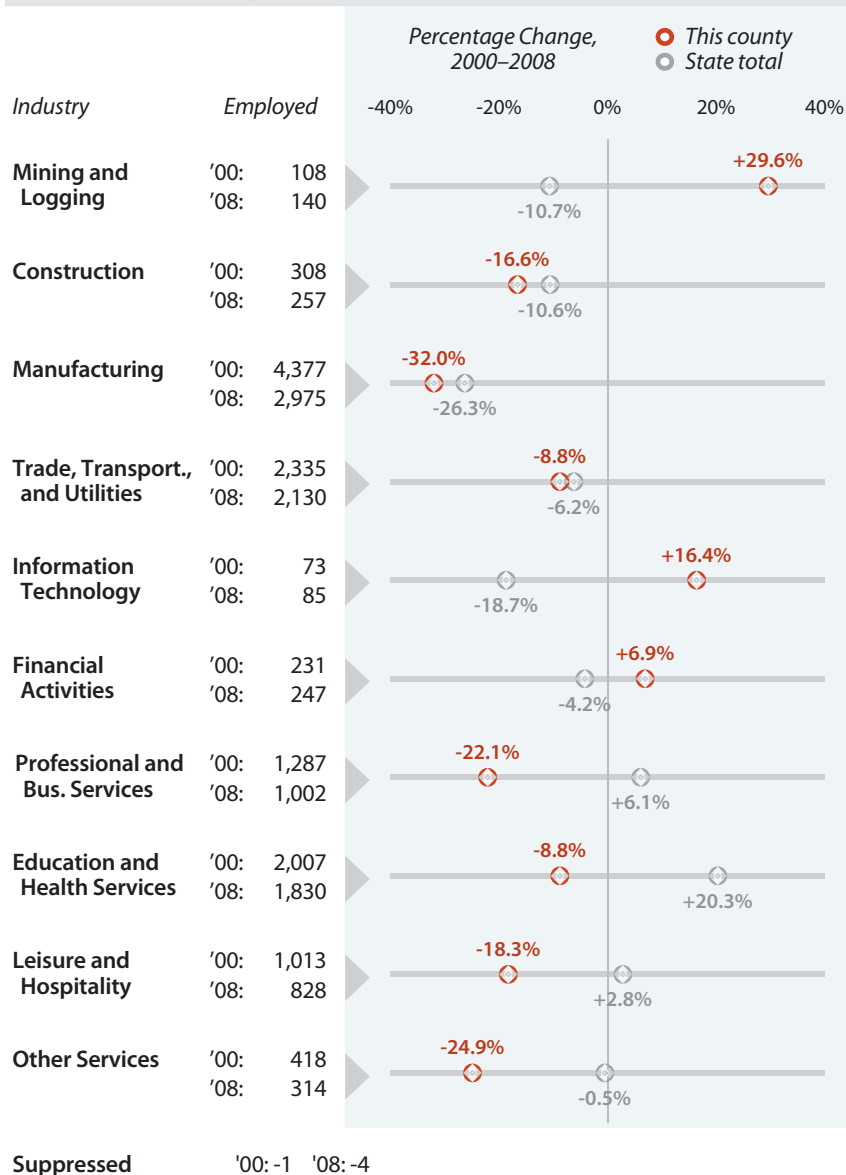
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,066
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,330

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Crawford County



## Population

1990	47,870	
2000	46,966	
Current	43,696	

## Median Household Income

**\$40,022** Rank: 71 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**13.3%** Rank: 14 (1=highest)

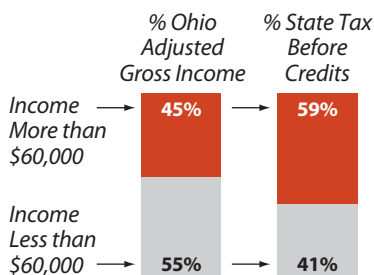


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$29,256
Federal Government	\$43,501
State Government	\$52,205
Local Government	\$33,426

## Income Tax Returns

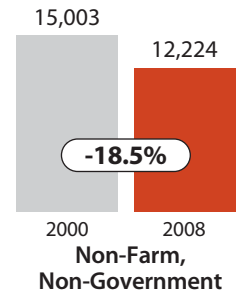
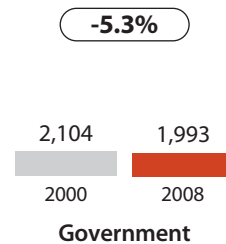
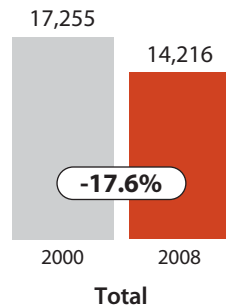
Income More than \$60,000	3,831
Income Less than \$60,000	17,496



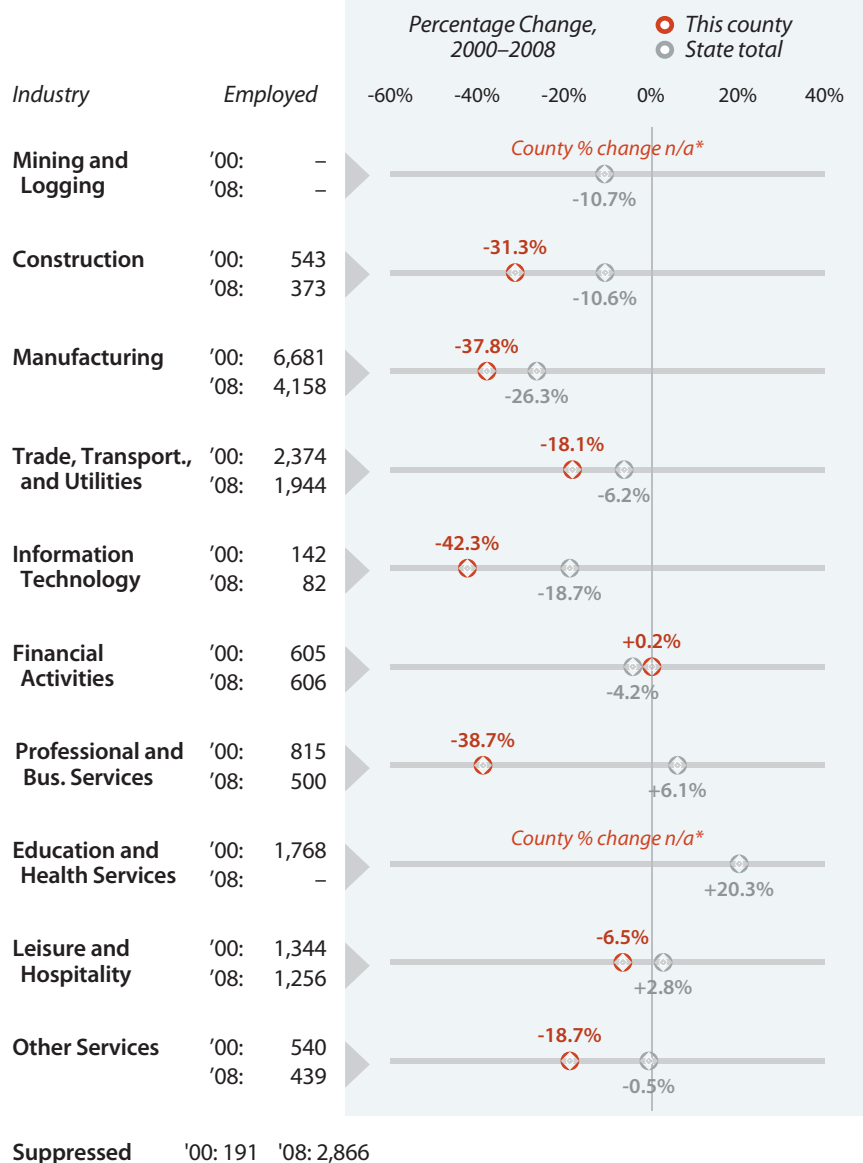
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,437
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,112

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Cuyahoga County



## Population

1990	1,412,140
2000	1,393,978
Current	1,283,925

## Median Household Income

**\$44,943** Rank: 49 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**9.2%** Rank: 68 (1=highest)

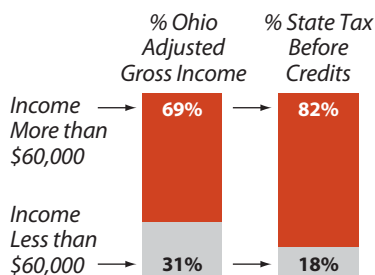


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$45,602
Federal Government	\$67,458
State Government	\$56,461
Local Government	\$46,065

## Income Tax Returns

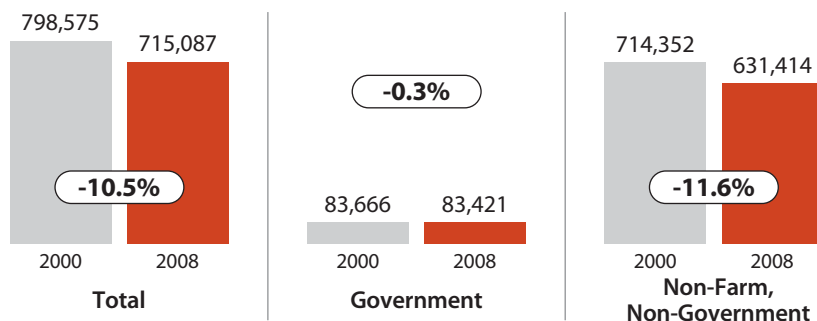
Income More than \$60,000	155,416
Income Less than \$60,000	449,504



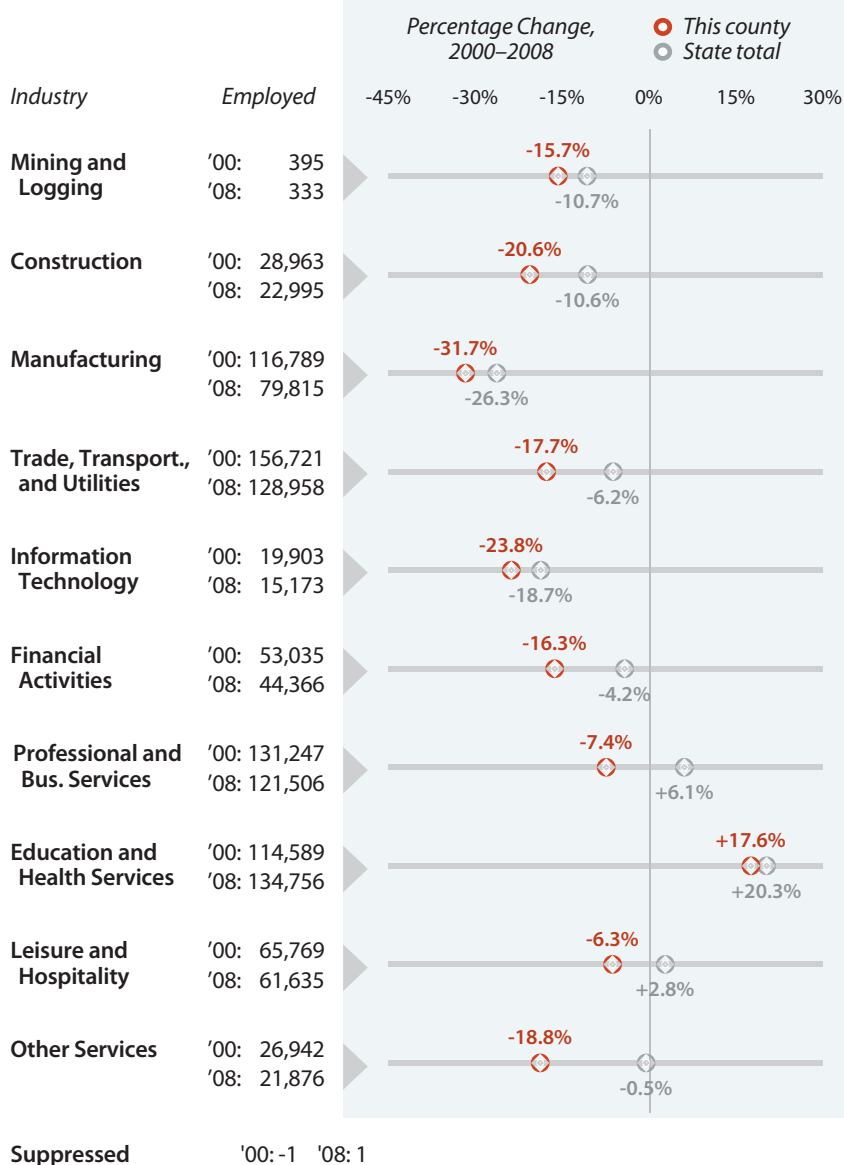
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,913
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$8,576

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Darke County



## Population

1990	53,619
2000	53,309
Current	52,027

## Median Household Income

**\$46,556** Rank: 40 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.8%** Rank: 51 (1=highest)

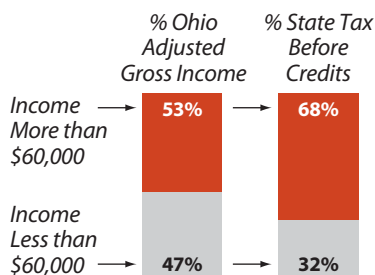


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$30,986
Federal Government	\$43,887
State Government	\$42,369
Local Government	\$33,276

## Income Tax Returns

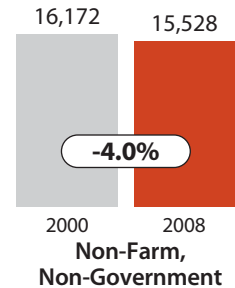
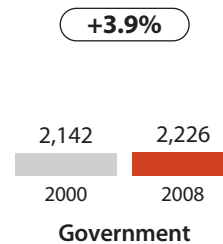
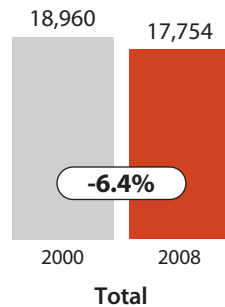
Income More than \$60,000	4,995
Income Less than \$60,000	20,059



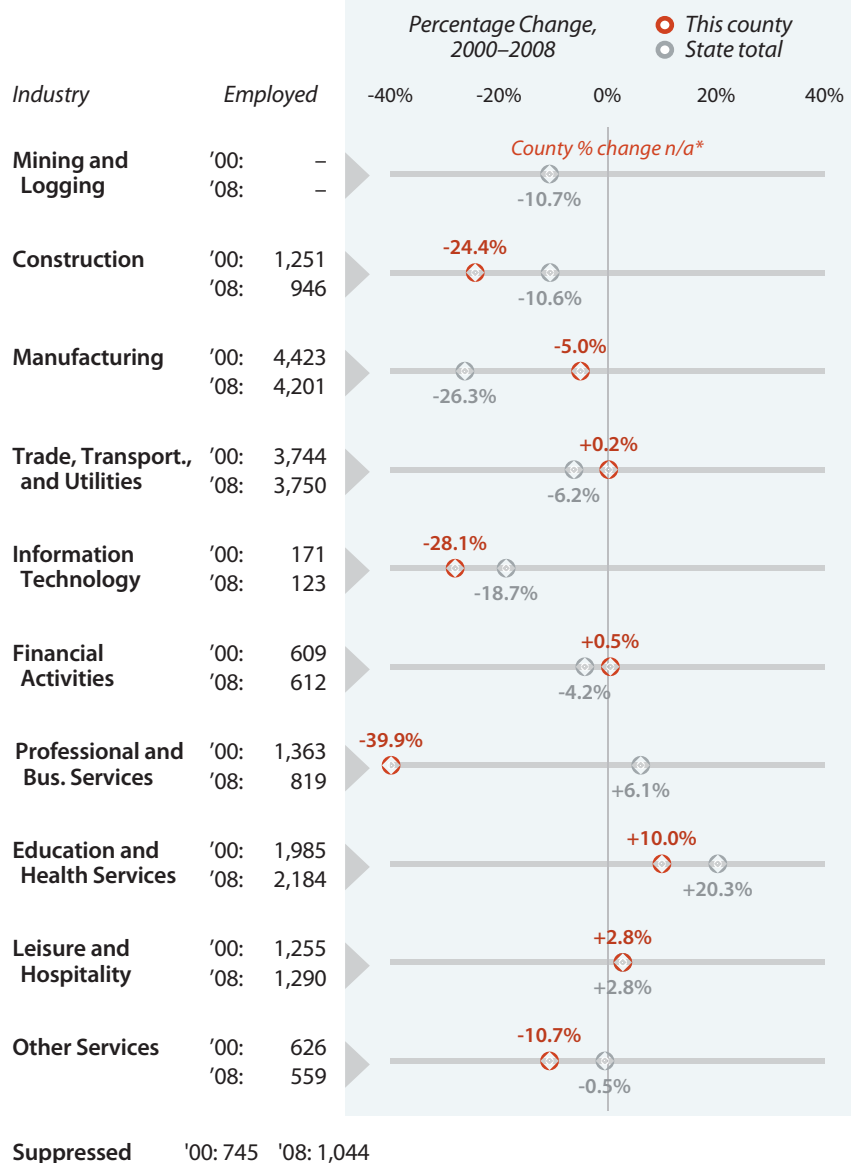
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,273
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,290

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Defiance County



## Population

1990	39,350
2000	39,500
Current	38,637

## Median Household Income

**\$46,909** Rank: 39 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.2%** Rank: 27 (1=highest)

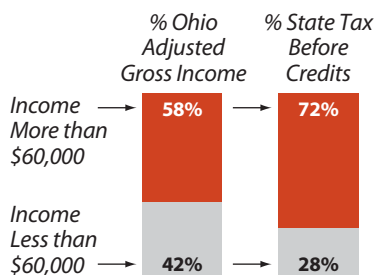


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$36,193
Federal Government	\$47,097
State Government	\$47,546
Local Government	\$34,542

## Income Tax Returns

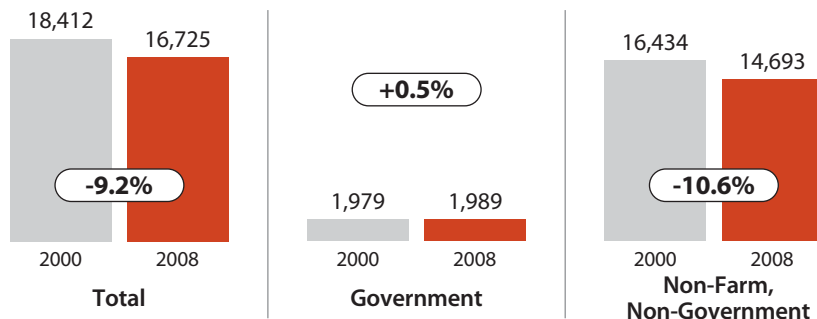
Income More than \$60,000	4,758
Income Less than \$60,000	14,330



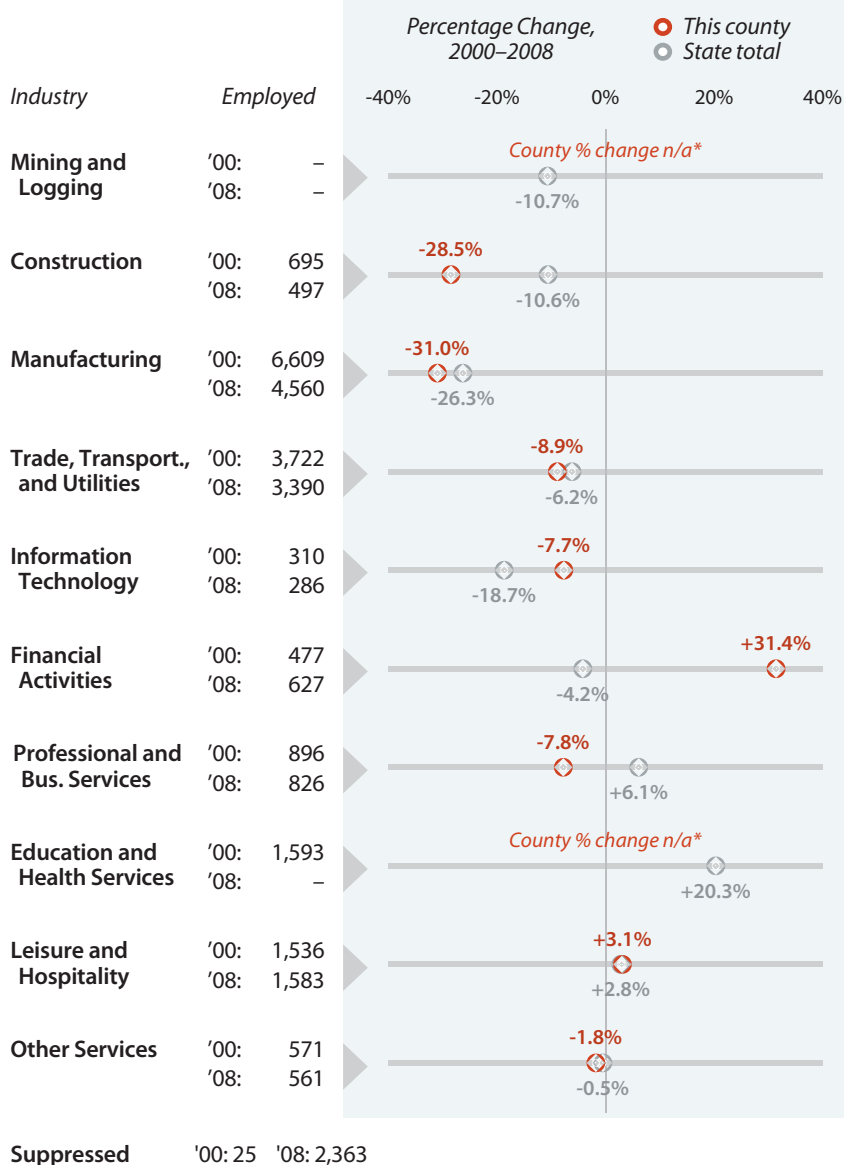
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,448
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,487

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Delaware County



## Population

1990	66,929	
2000	109,989	
Current	165,026	

## Median Household Income

**\$84,710** Rank: 1 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**7.2%** Rank: 87 (1=highest)

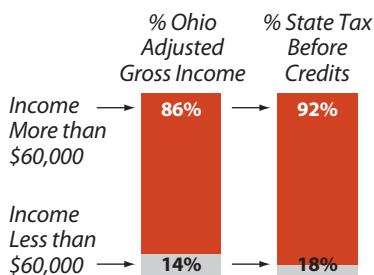


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$46,121
Federal Government	\$50,739
State Government	\$49,221
Local Government	\$40,972

## Income Tax Returns

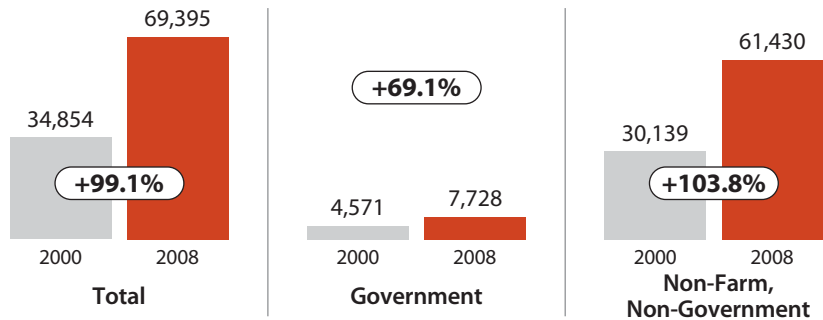
Income More than \$60,000	37,149
Income Less than \$60,000	38,806



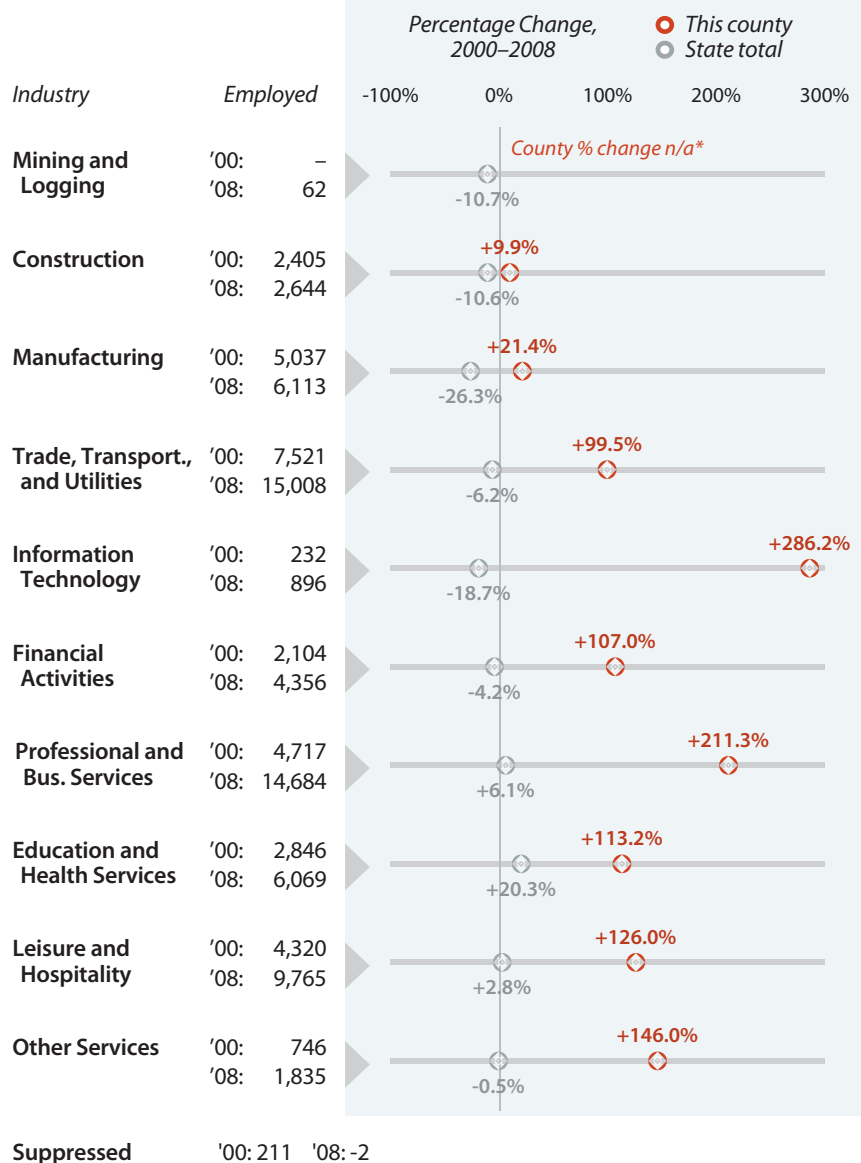
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$3,197
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,398

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.



# Erie County



## Population

1990	76,779	
2000	79,551	
Current	77,062	

## Median Household Income

**\$48,266** Rank: 35 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.0%** Rank: 49 (1=highest)

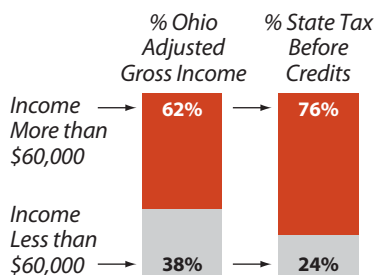


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$32,572
Federal Government	\$56,070
State Government	\$39,607
Local Government	\$40,192

## Income Tax Returns

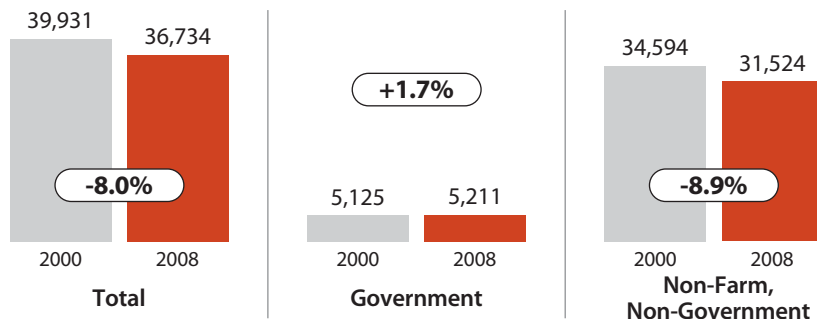
Income More than \$60,000	9,598
Income Less than \$60,000	28,339



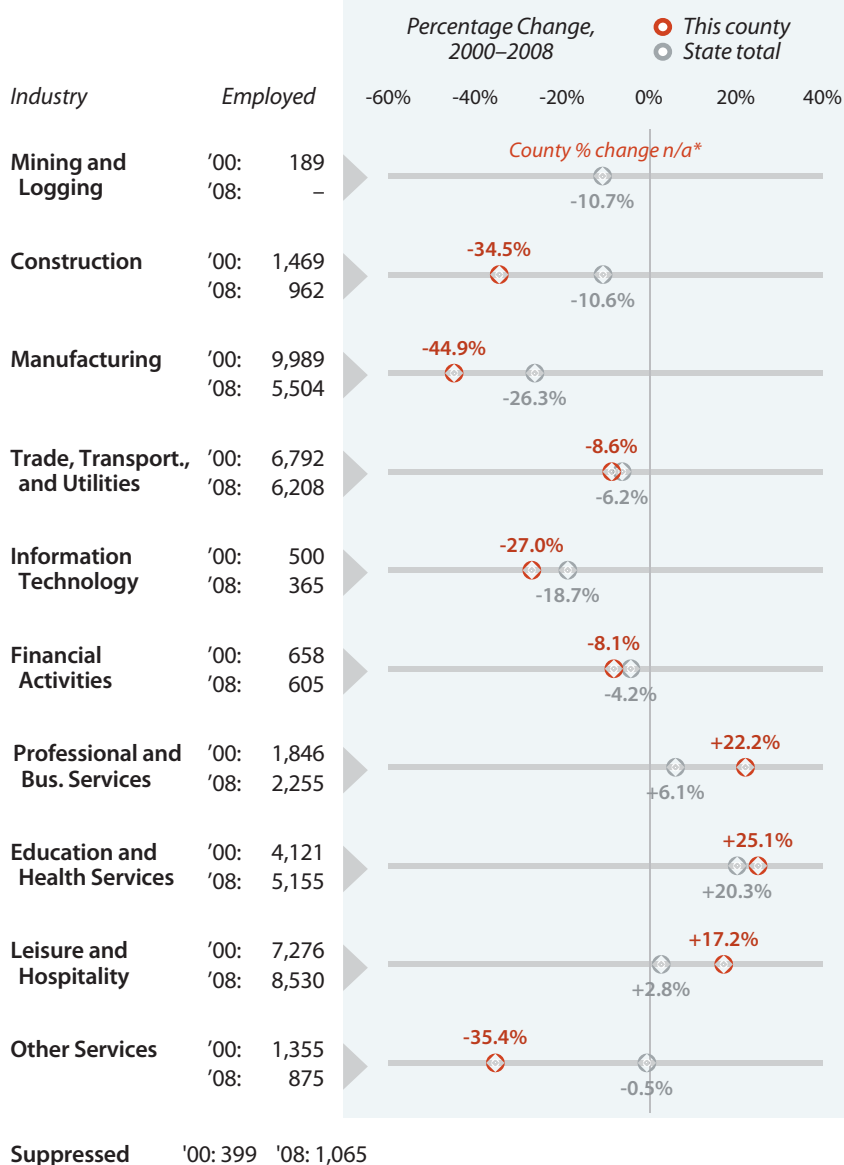
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,239
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,213

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Fairfield County



## Population

1990	103,461	
2000	122,759	
Current	142,223	

## Median Household Income

**\$59,115** Rank: 6 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**8.6%** Rank: 79 (1=highest)

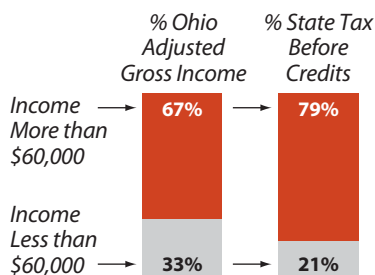


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$29,365
Federal Government	\$48,738
State Government	\$44,488
Local Government	\$38,919

## Income Tax Returns

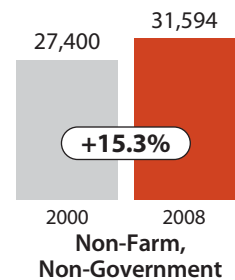
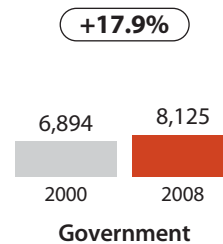
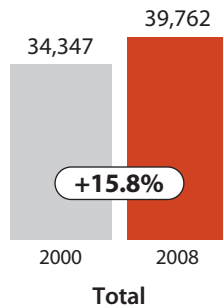
Income More than \$60,000	20,479
Income Less than \$60,000	43,701



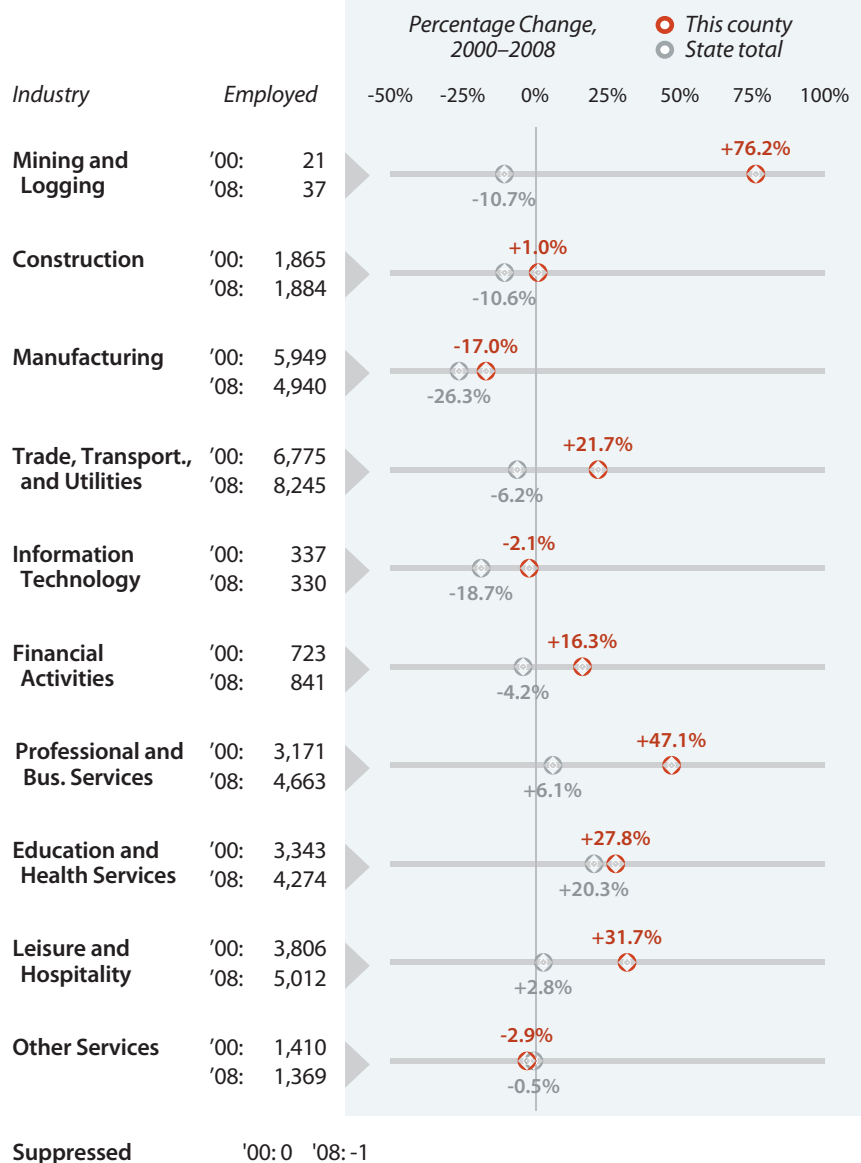
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,603
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$3,913

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Fayette County



## Population

1990	27,466	
2000	28,433	
Current	28,319	

## Median Household Income

**\$42,323** Rank: 59 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.9%** Rank: 34 (1=highest)

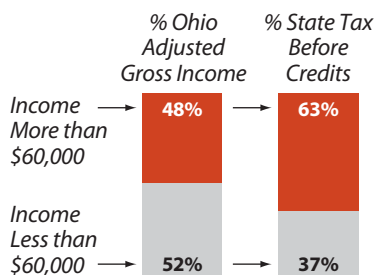


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$28,583
Federal Government	\$46,740
State Government	\$45,235
Local Government	\$34,656

## Income Tax Returns

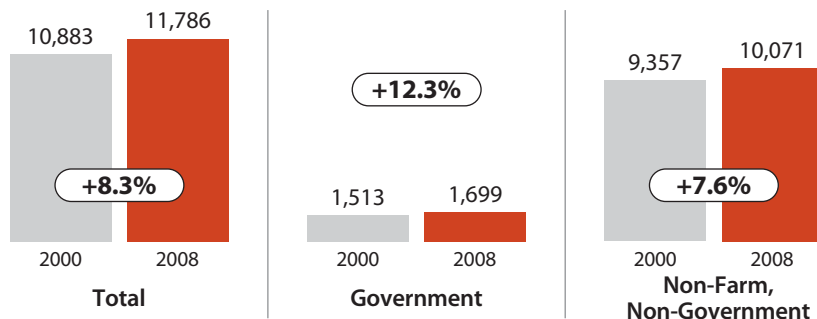
Income More than \$60,000	2,357
Income Less than \$60,000	10,843



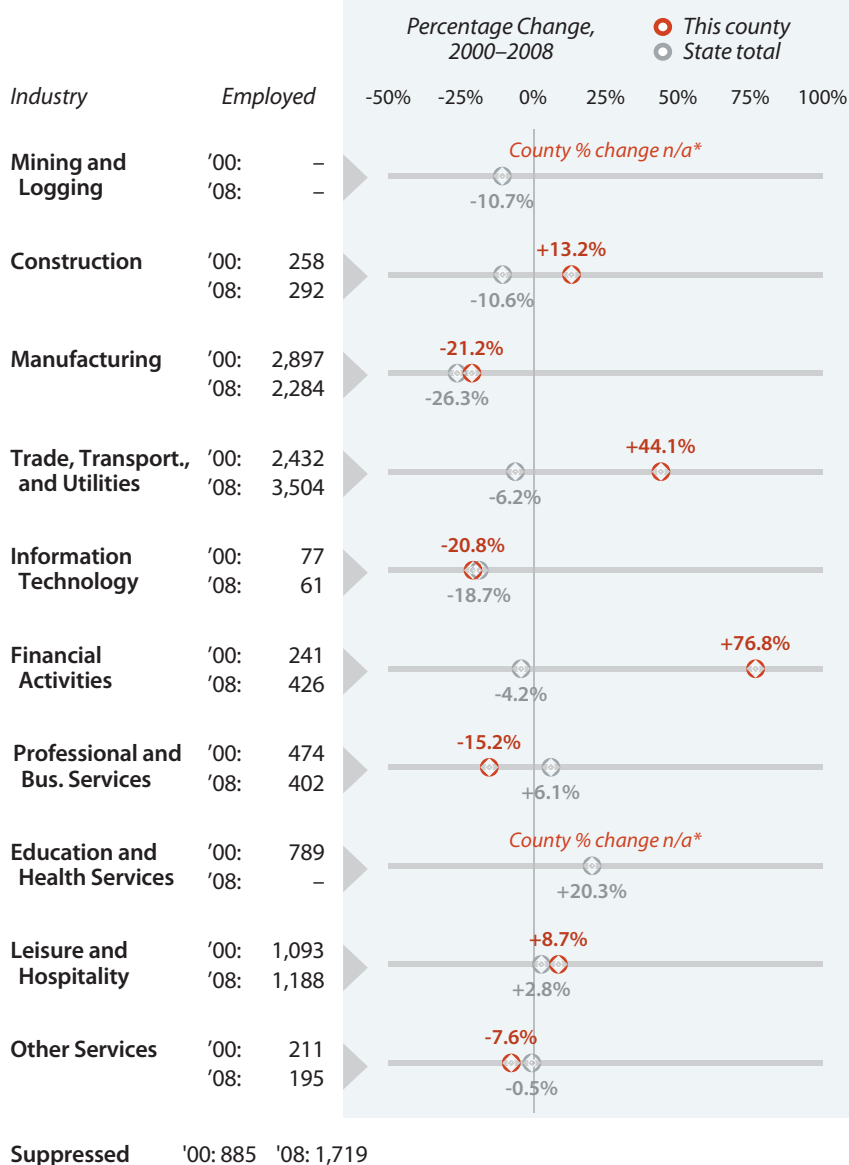
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,092
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,820

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Franklin County



## Population

1990	961,437	
2000	1,068,978	
Current	1,129,067	

## Median Household Income

**\$50,179** Rank: 23 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**8.4%** Rank: 82 (1=highest)

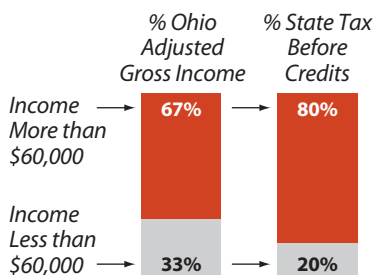


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$43,867
Federal Government	\$62,896
State Government	\$48,235
Local Government	\$47,959

## Income Tax Returns

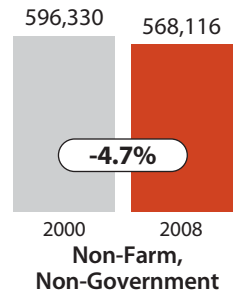
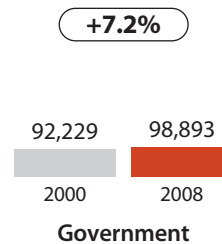
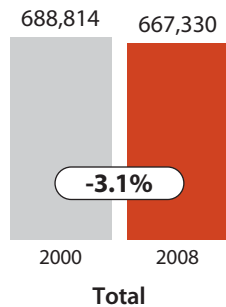
Income More than \$60,000	146,018
Income Less than \$60,000	393,248



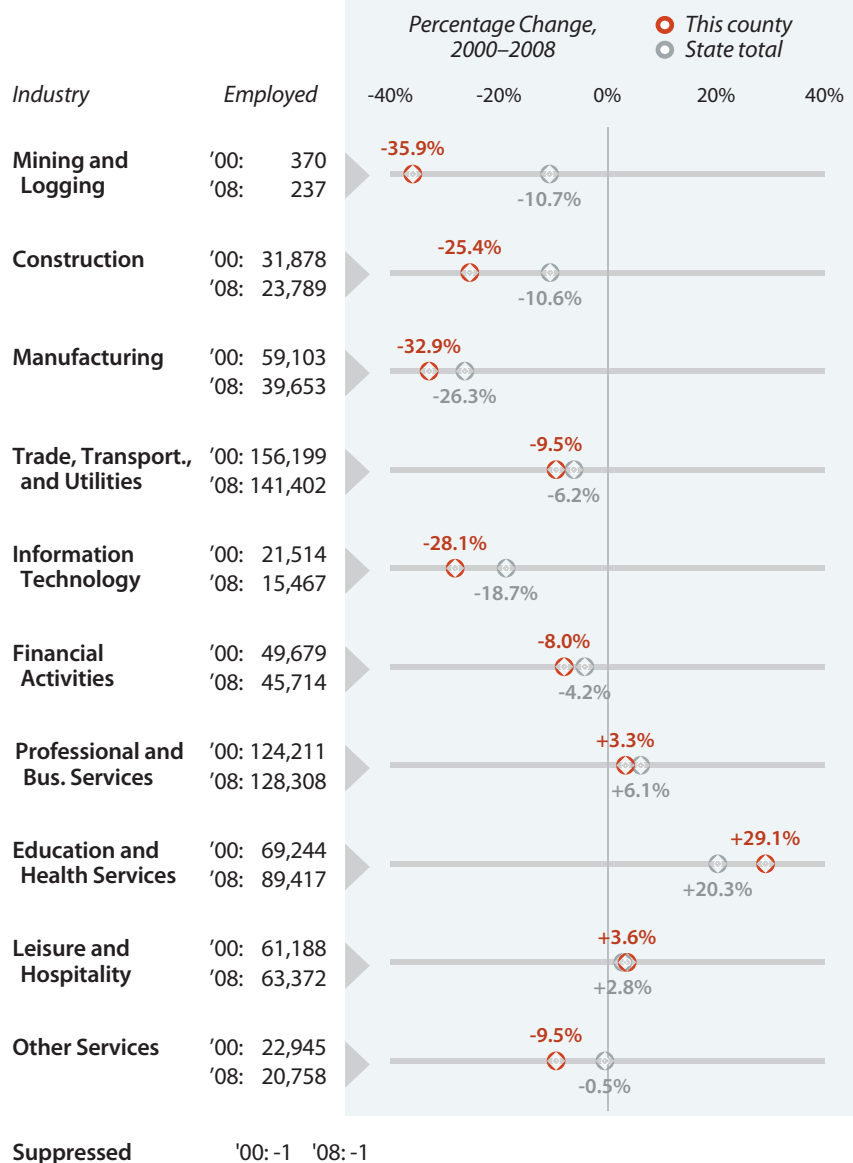
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,089
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$7,793

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Fulton County



## Population

1990	38,498	
2000	42,084	
Current	42,485	

## Median Household Income

**\$49,562** Rank: 28 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**13.0%** Rank: 19 (1=highest)

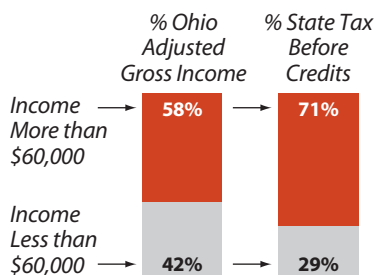


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$33,189
Federal Government	\$47,443
State Government	\$50,590
Local Government	\$31,434

## Income Tax Returns

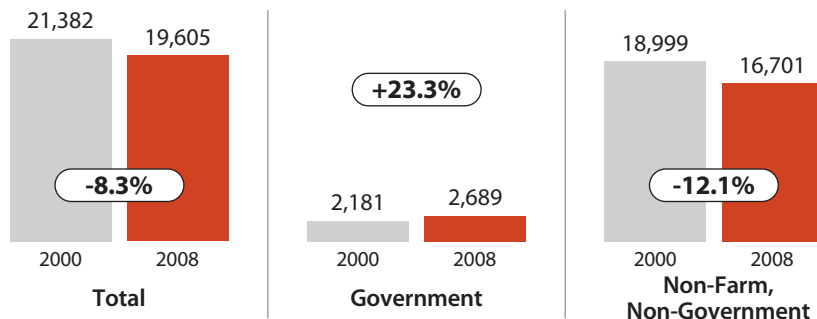
Income More than \$60,000	5,451
Income Less than \$60,000	15,541



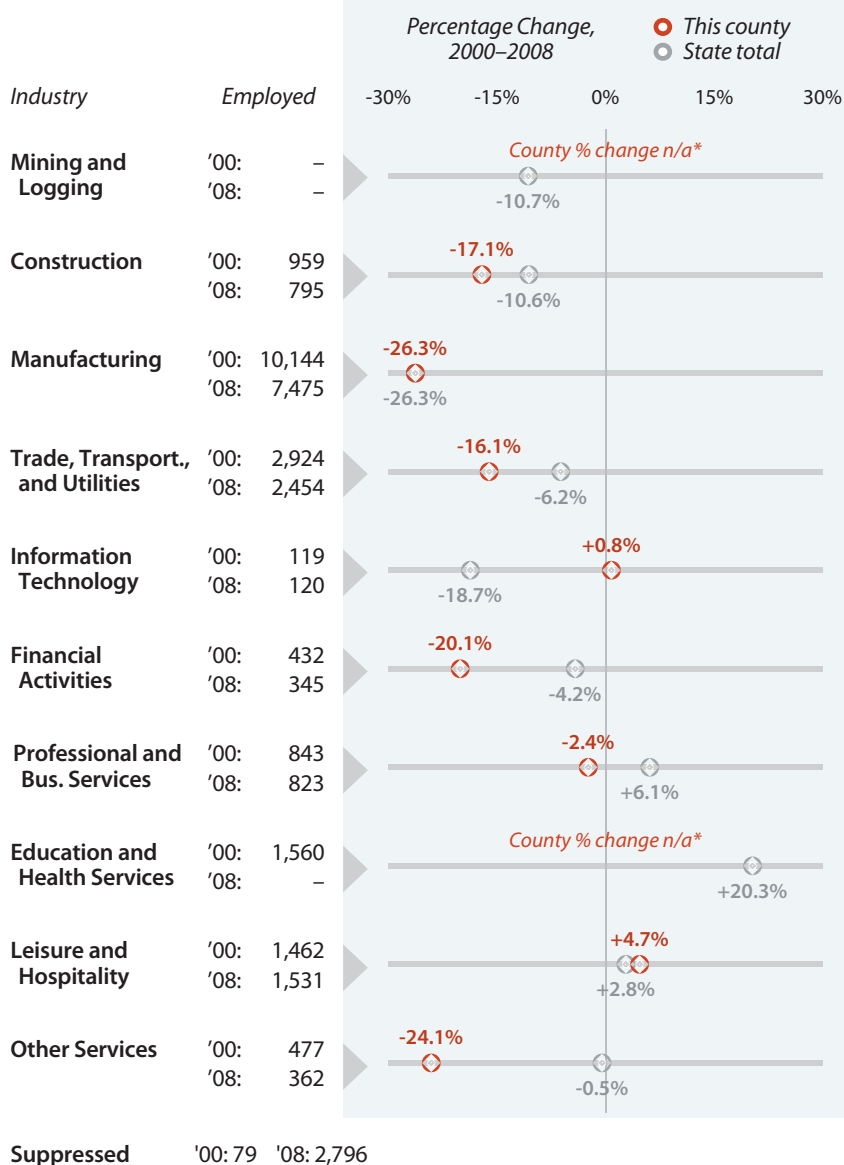
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,159
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,848

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Gallia County



## Population

1990	30,954
2000	31,069
Current	30,912

## Median Household Income

**\$37,609** Rank: 76 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**9.2%** Rank: 68 (1=highest)

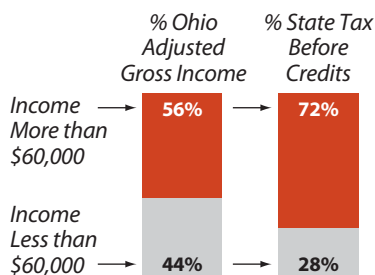


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$36,757
Federal Government	\$41,787
State Government	\$37,284
Local Government	\$31,876

## Income Tax Returns

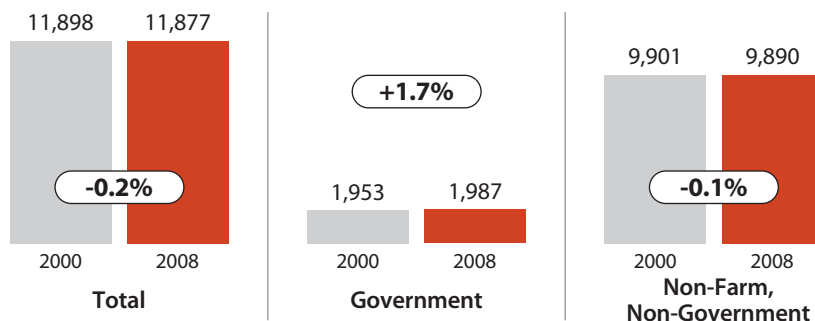
Income More than \$60,000	2,545
Income Less than \$60,000	9,740



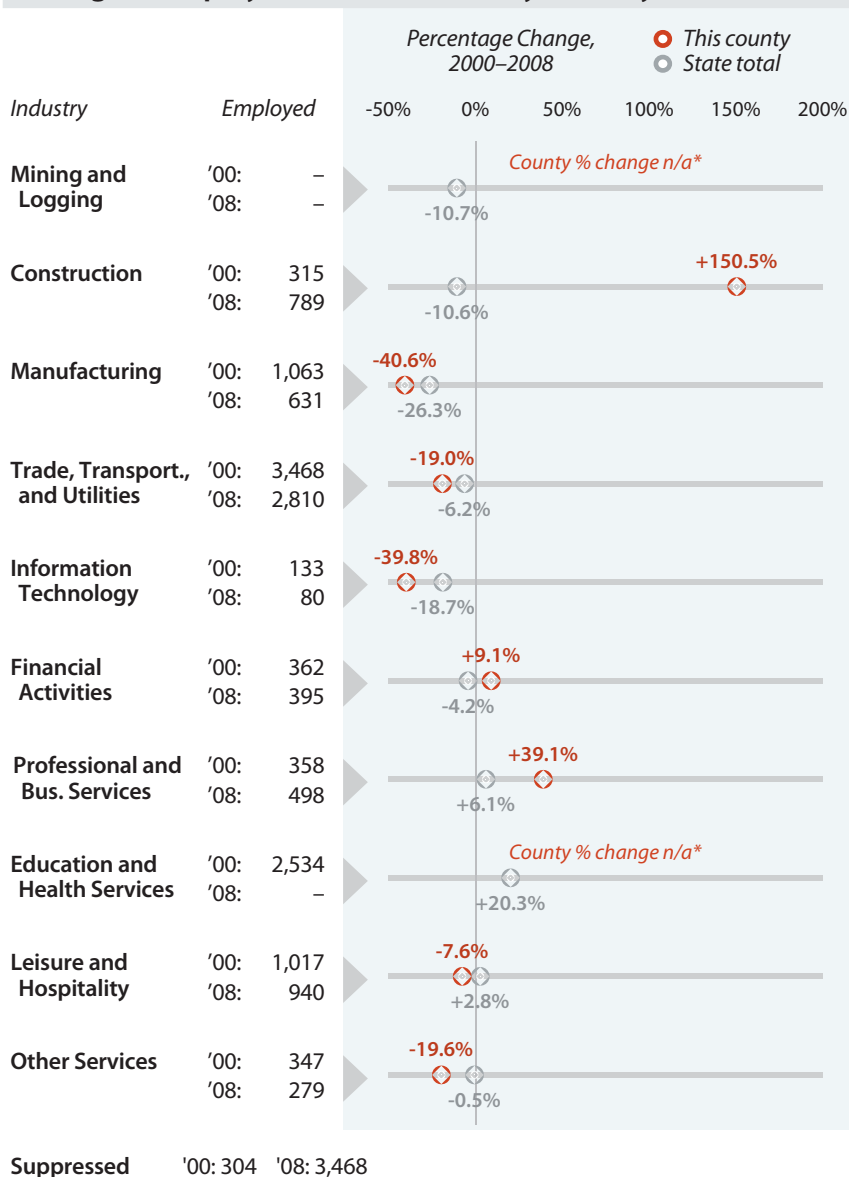
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$8,288
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$7,426

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Geauga County



## Population

1990	81,129	
2000	90,895	
Current	94,753	

## Median Household Income

**\$65,835** Rank: 5 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**7.4%** Rank: 86 (1=highest)

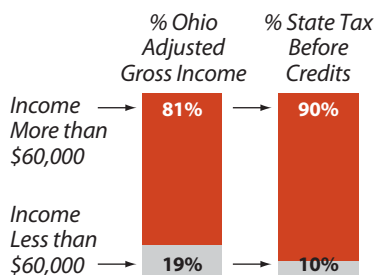


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$35,539
Federal Government	\$44,796
State Government	\$40,685
Local Government	\$37,434

## Income Tax Returns

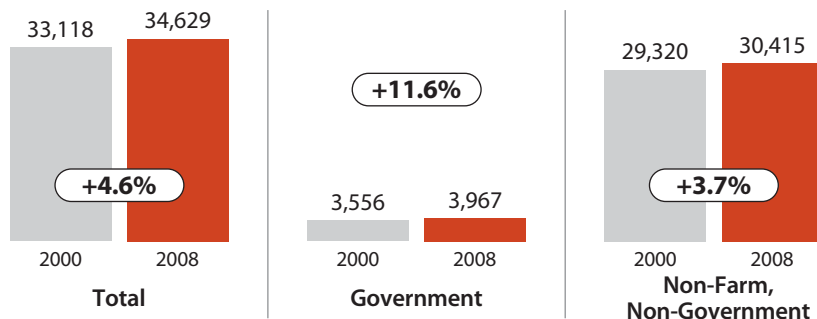
Income More than \$60,000	16,964
Income Less than \$60,000	28,409



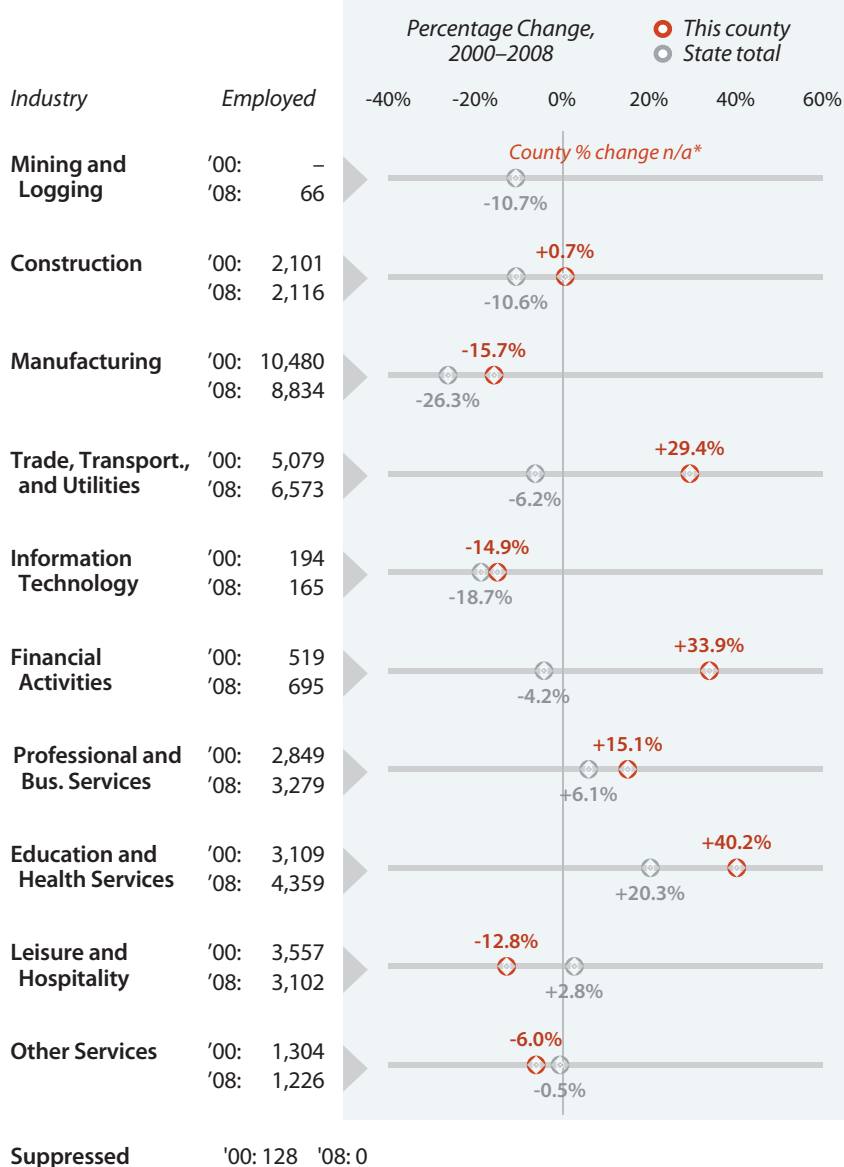
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,411
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$3,131

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.



# Greene County



## Population

1990	136,731	
2000	147,886	
Current	159,190	

## Median Household Income

**\$57,953** Rank: 7 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.0%** Rank: 59 (1=highest)

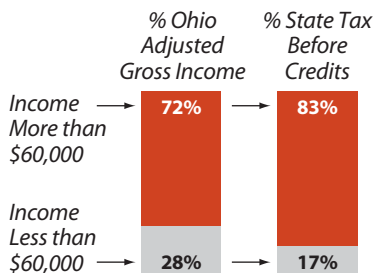


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$35,663
Federal Government	\$80,642
State Government	\$44,003
Local Government	\$44,003

## Income Tax Returns

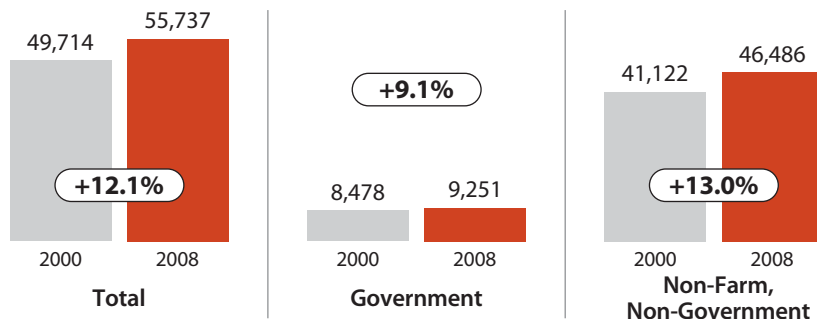
Income More than \$60,000	24,381
Income Less than \$60,000	47,502



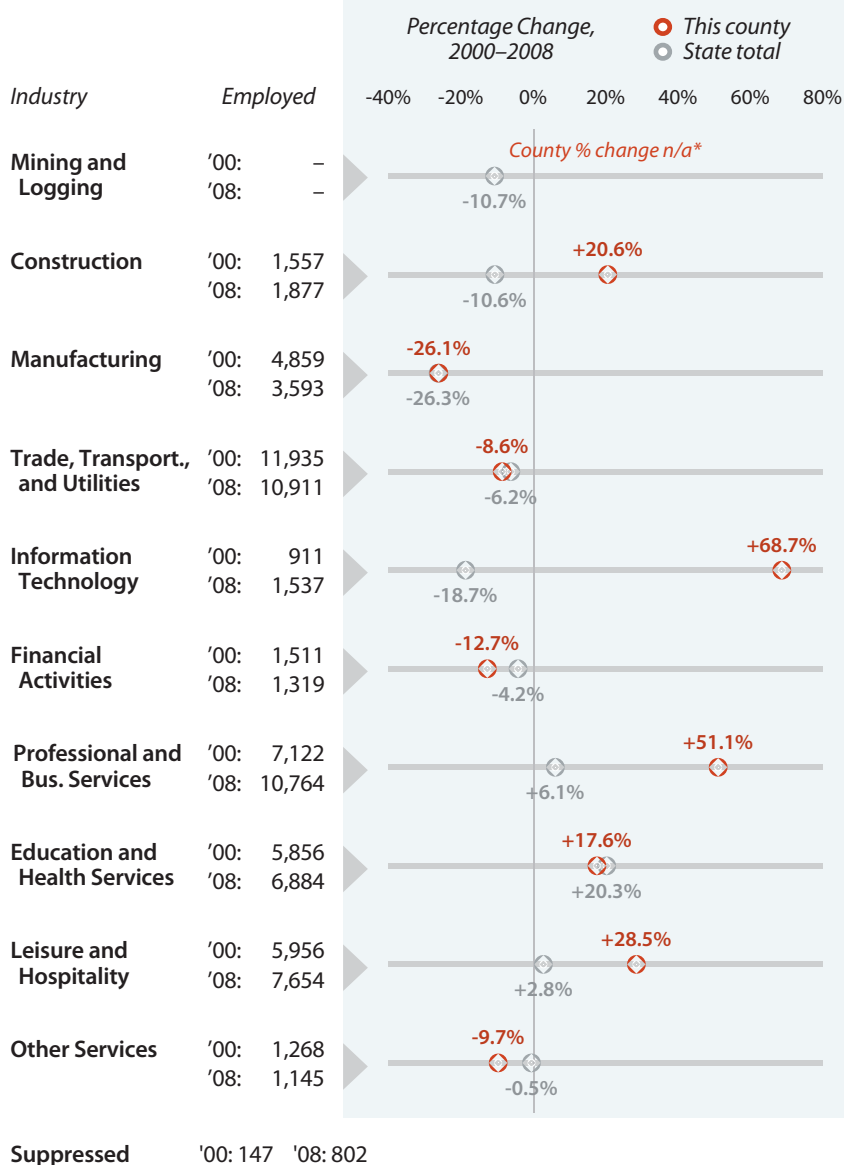
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,401
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$16,843

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Guernsey County



## Population

1990	39,024
2000	40,792
Current	40,177

## Median Household Income

**\$37,972** Rank: 73 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.6%** Rank: 36 (1=highest)

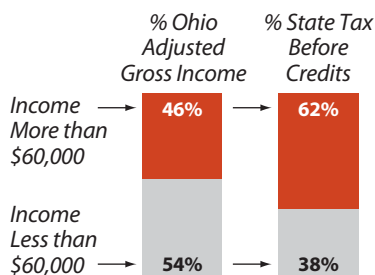


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$30,801
Federal Government	\$43,756
State Government	\$44,699
Local Government	\$31,602

## Income Tax Returns

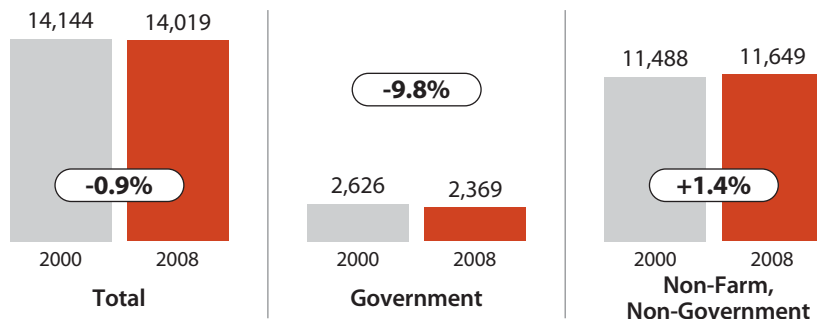
Income More than \$60,000	2,904
Income Less than \$60,000	14,765



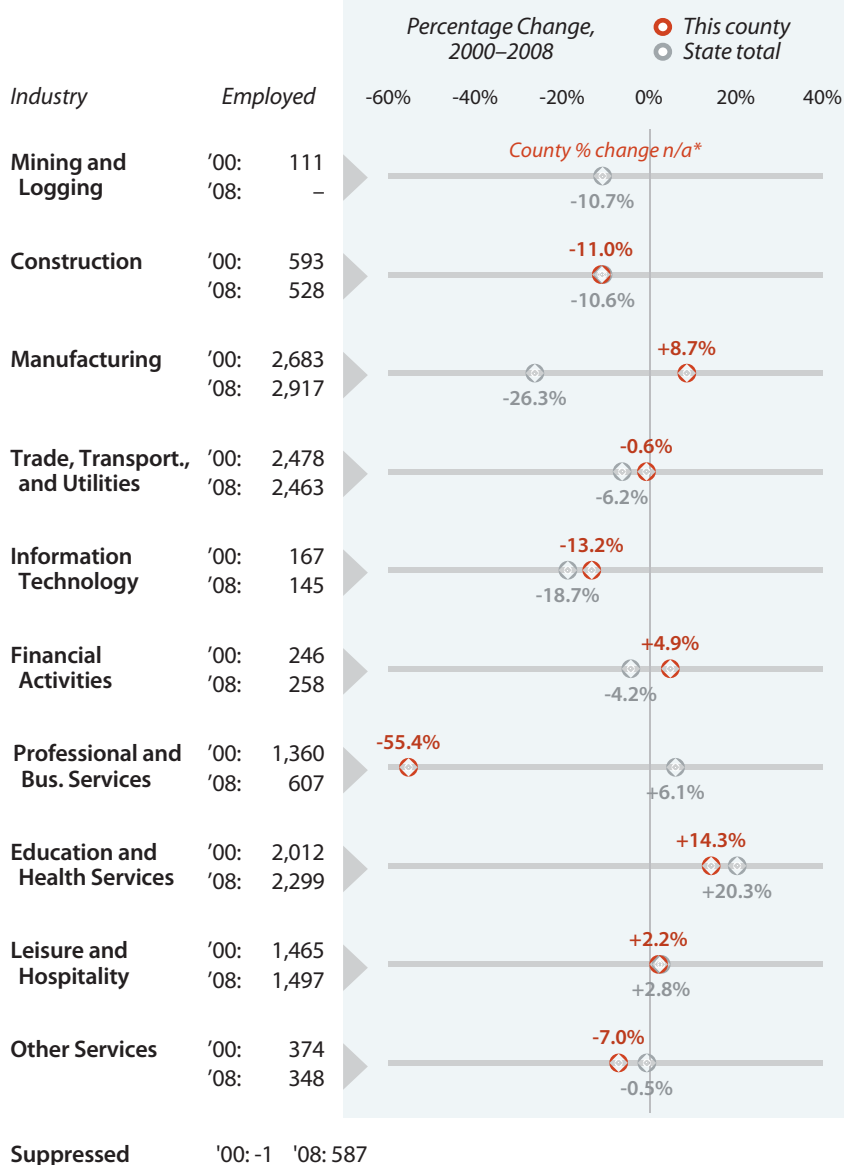
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,895
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,383

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Hamilton County



## Population

1990	866,228	
2000	845,303	
Current	851,494	

## Median Household Income

**\$49,343** Rank: 29 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**9.2%** Rank: 68 (1=highest)

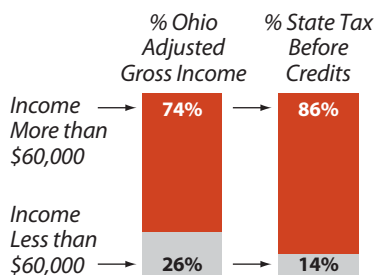


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$48,959
Federal Government	\$64,830
State Government	\$50,076
Local Government	\$42,172

## Income Tax Returns

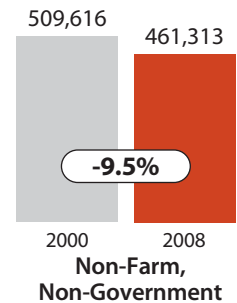
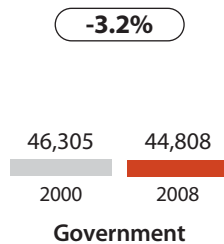
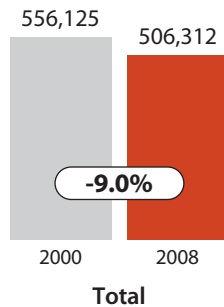
Income More than \$60,000	109,557
Income Less than \$60,000	273,666



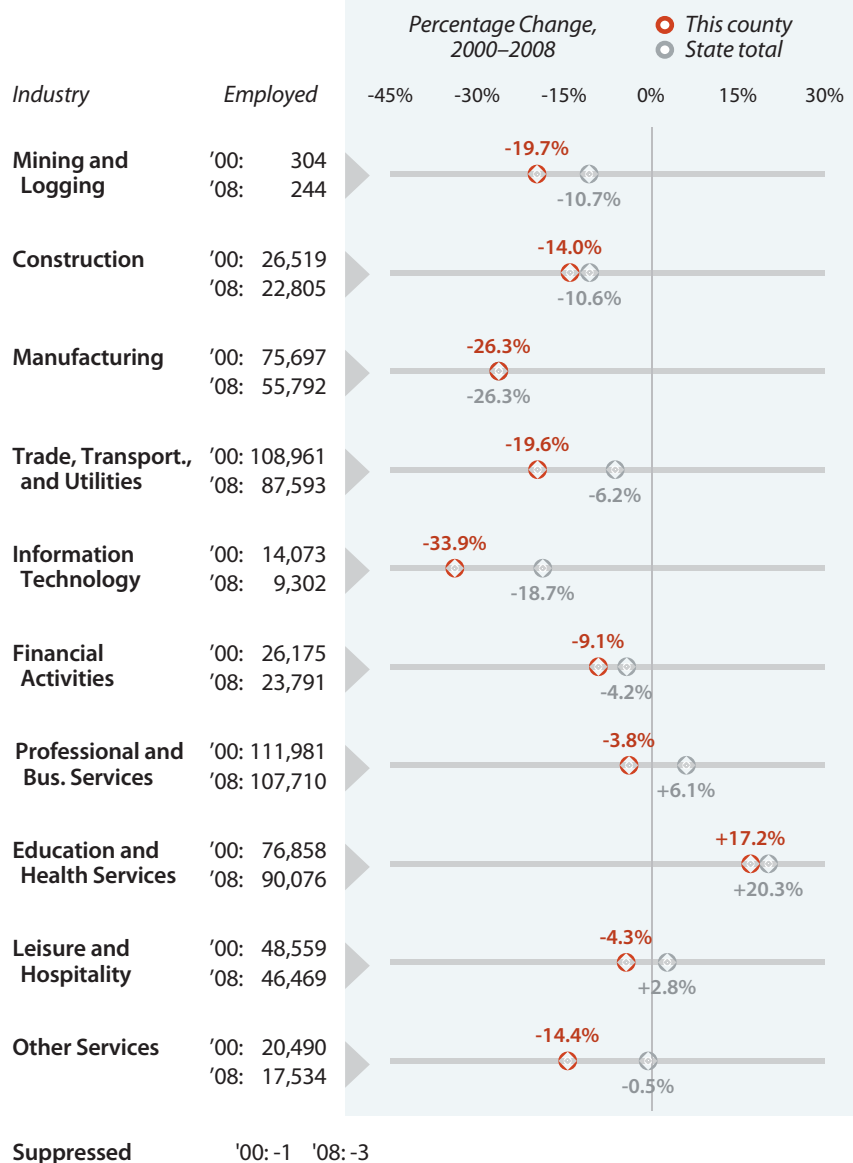
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,805
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$10,050

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Hancock County



## Population

1990	65,536
2000	71,295
Current	74,273

## Median Household Income

\$49,192 Rank: 30 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

9.2% Rank: 68 (1=highest)

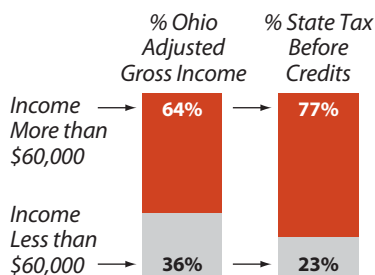


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$38,183
Federal Government	\$52,180
State Government	\$51,097
Local Government	\$35,079

## Income Tax Returns

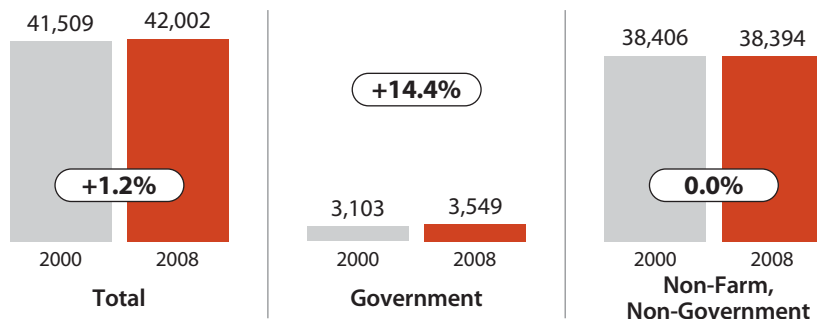
Income More than \$60,000	9,234
Income Less than \$60,000	25,413



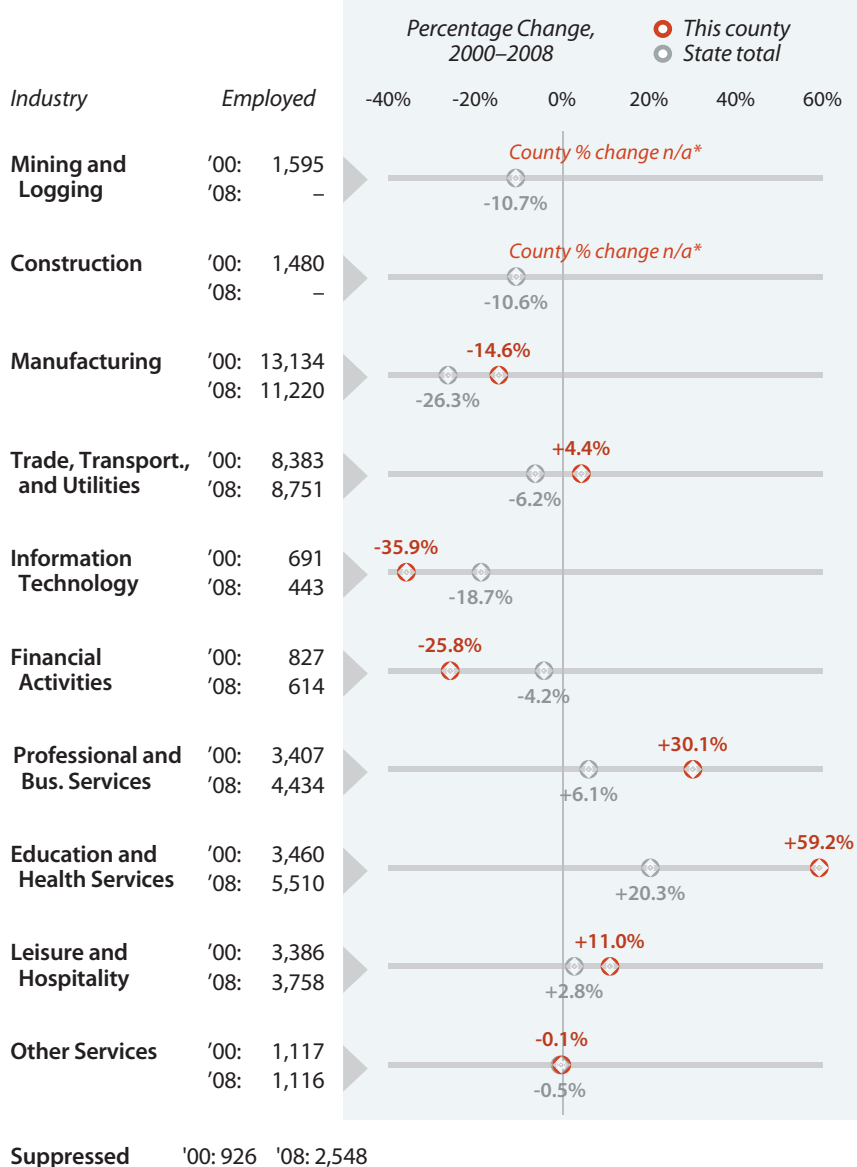
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,588
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,626

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Hardin County



## Population

1990	31,111	
2000	31,945	
Current	31,948	

## Median Household Income

**\$43,362** Rank: 56 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.5%** Rank: 39 (1=highest)

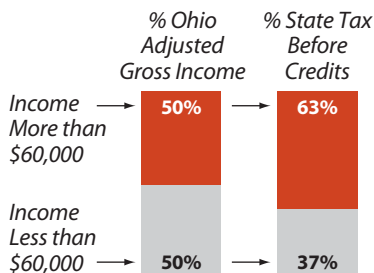


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$32,438
Federal Government	\$41,105
State Government	\$45,316
Local Government	\$29,836

## Income Tax Returns

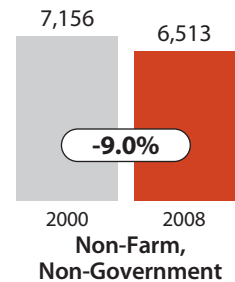
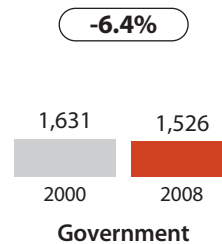
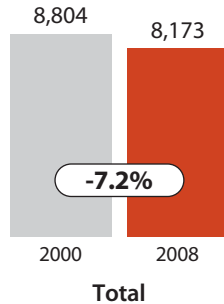
Income More than \$60,000	2,796
Income Less than \$60,000	10,675



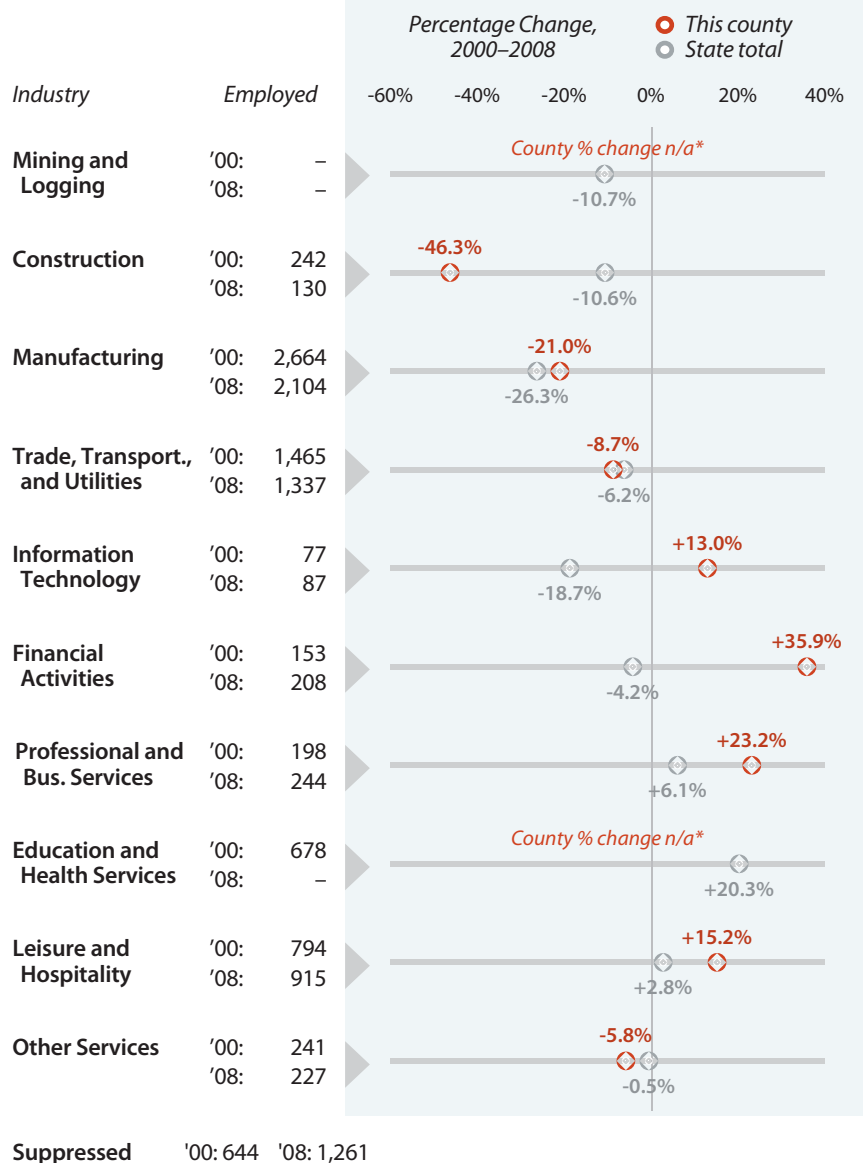
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,030
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,620

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Harrison County



## Population

1990	16,085
2000	15,856
Current	15,387

## Median Household Income

**\$36,275** Rank: 79 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.6%** Rank: 36 (1=highest)

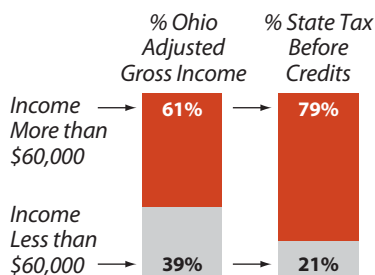


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$30,177
Federal Government	\$39,067
State Government	\$45,418
Local Government	\$26,190

## Income Tax Returns

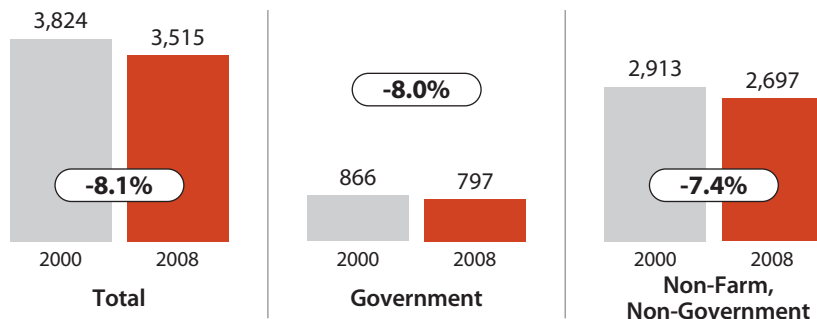
Income More than \$60,000	1,106
Income Less than \$60,000	5,674



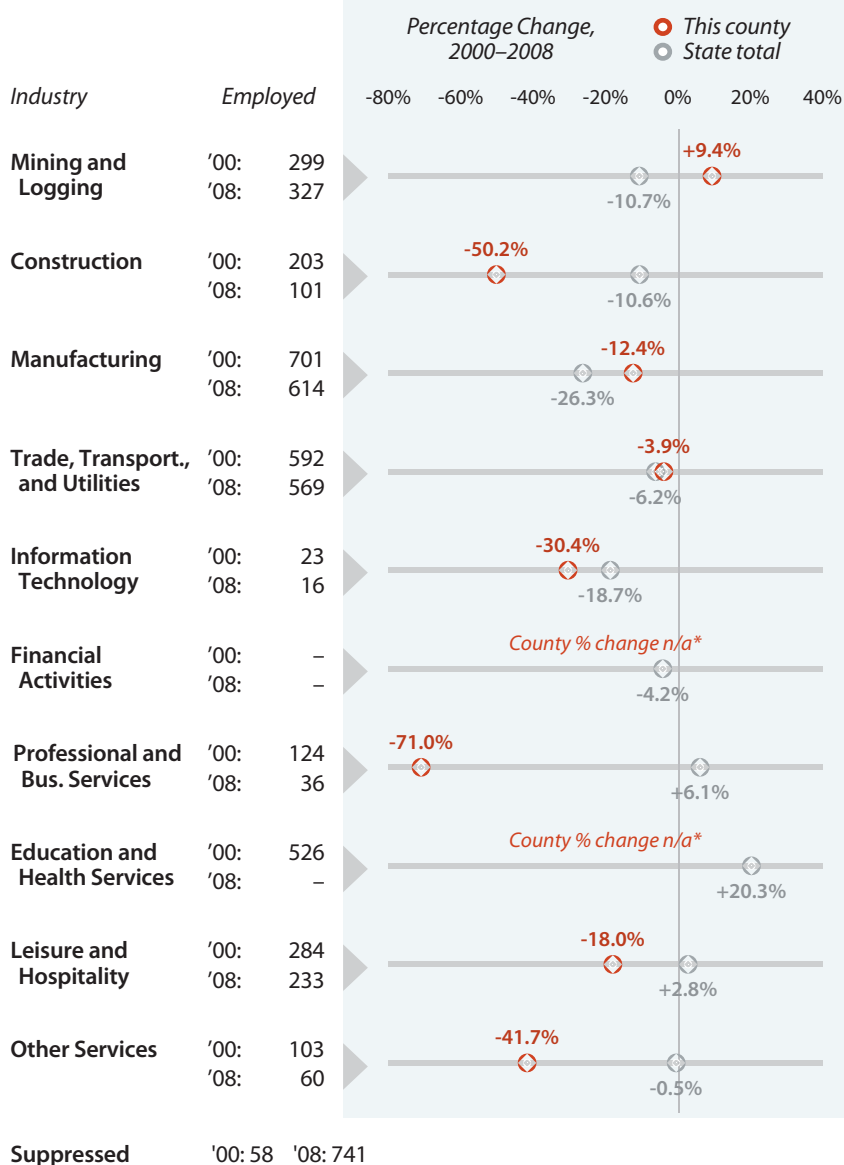
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$7,003
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$7,203

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Henry County



## Population

1990	29,108	
2000	29,210	
Current	28,841	

## Median Household Income

**\$49,037** Rank: 31 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.3%** Rank: 25 (1=highest)

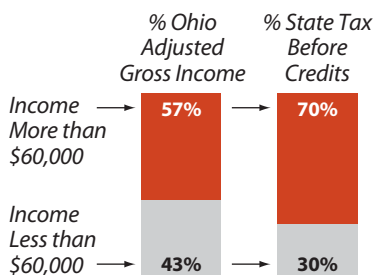


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$35,023
Federal Government	\$45,539
State Government	\$46,689
Local Government	\$33,314

## Income Tax Returns

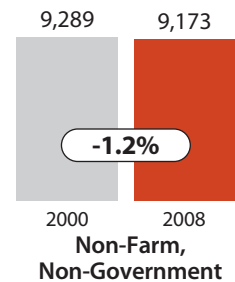
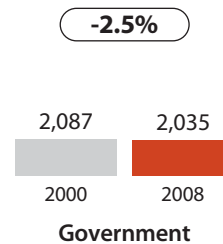
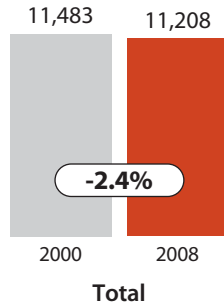
Income More than \$60,000	3,518
Income Less than \$60,000	10,256



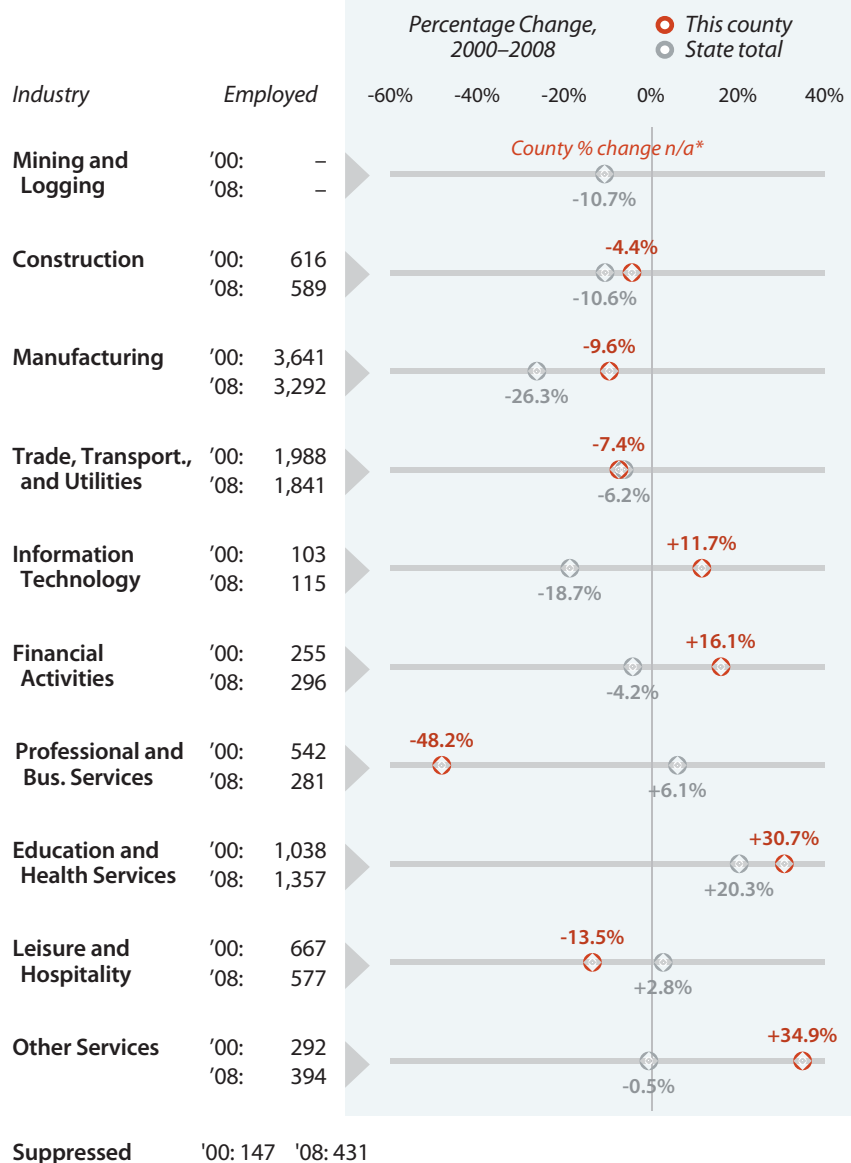
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,410
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,111

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.



# Highland County



## Population

1990	35,728	
2000	40,875	
Current	42,349	

## Median Household Income

**\$42,073** Rank: 63 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**16.1%** Rank: 1 (1=highest)

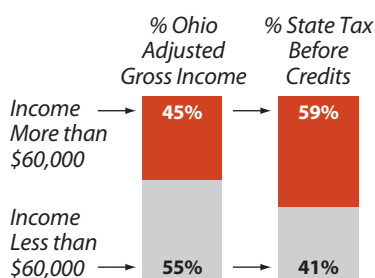


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$27,602
Federal Government	\$45,249
State Government	\$40,070
Local Government	\$34,230

## Income Tax Returns

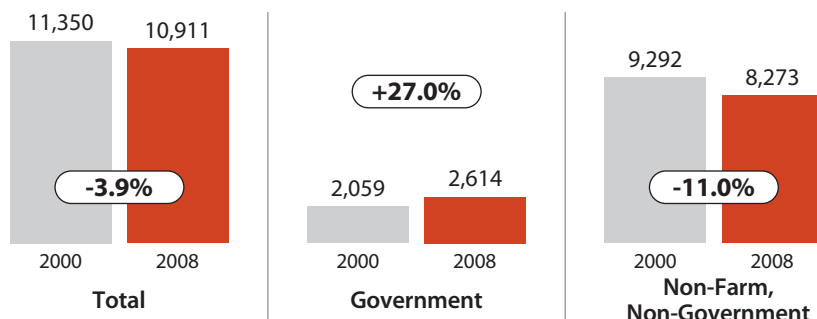
Income More than \$60,000	3,208
Income Less than \$60,000	15,449



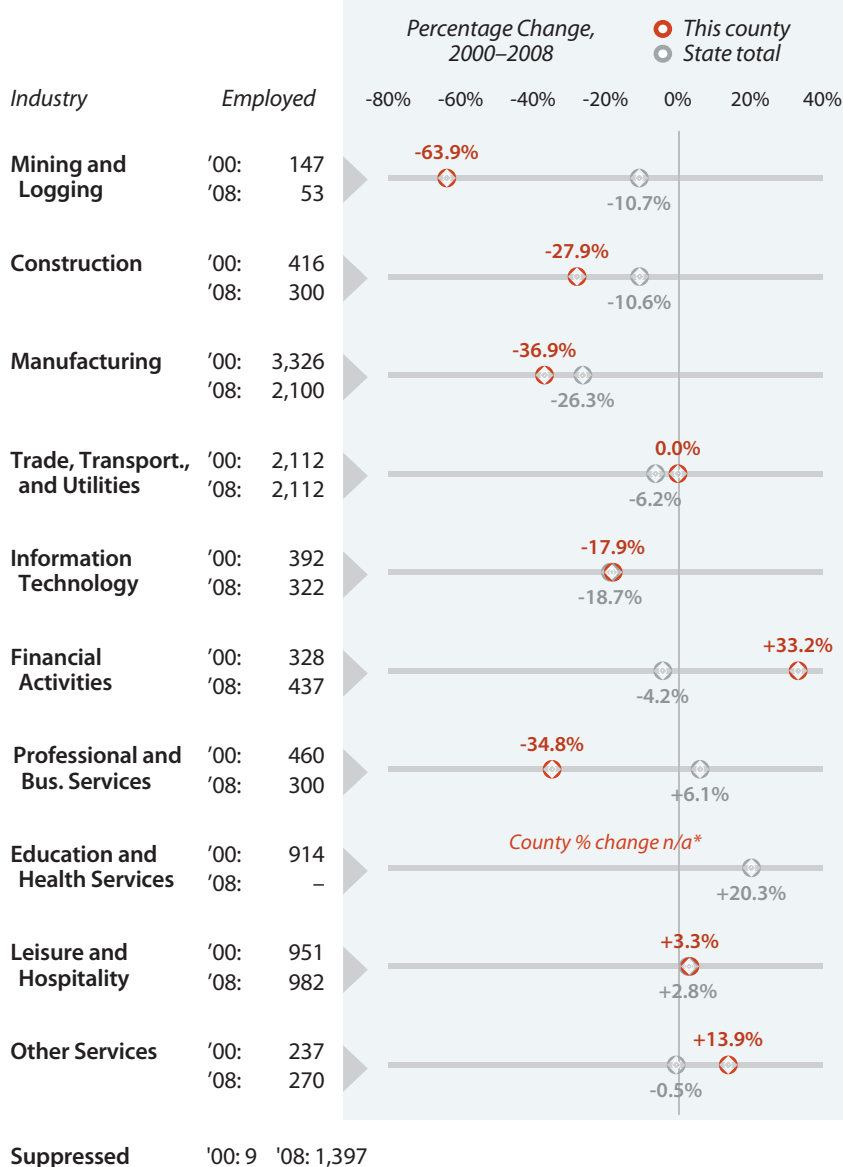
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,917
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,616

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Hocking County



## Population

1990	25,533	
2000	28,241	
Current	28,975	

## Median Household Income

**\$41,764** Rank: 64 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.3%** Rank: 47 (1=highest)

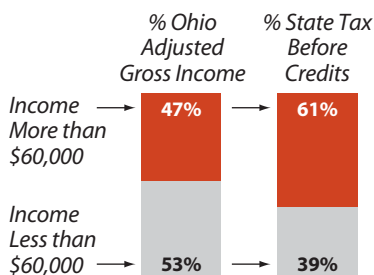


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$25,555
Federal Government	\$41,446
State Government	\$54,150
Local Government	\$33,959

## Income Tax Returns

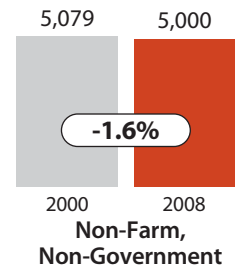
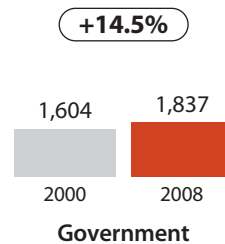
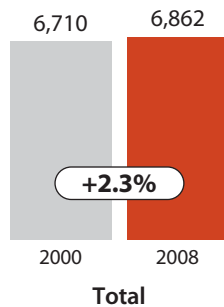
Income More than \$60,000	2,260
Income Less than \$60,000	10,135



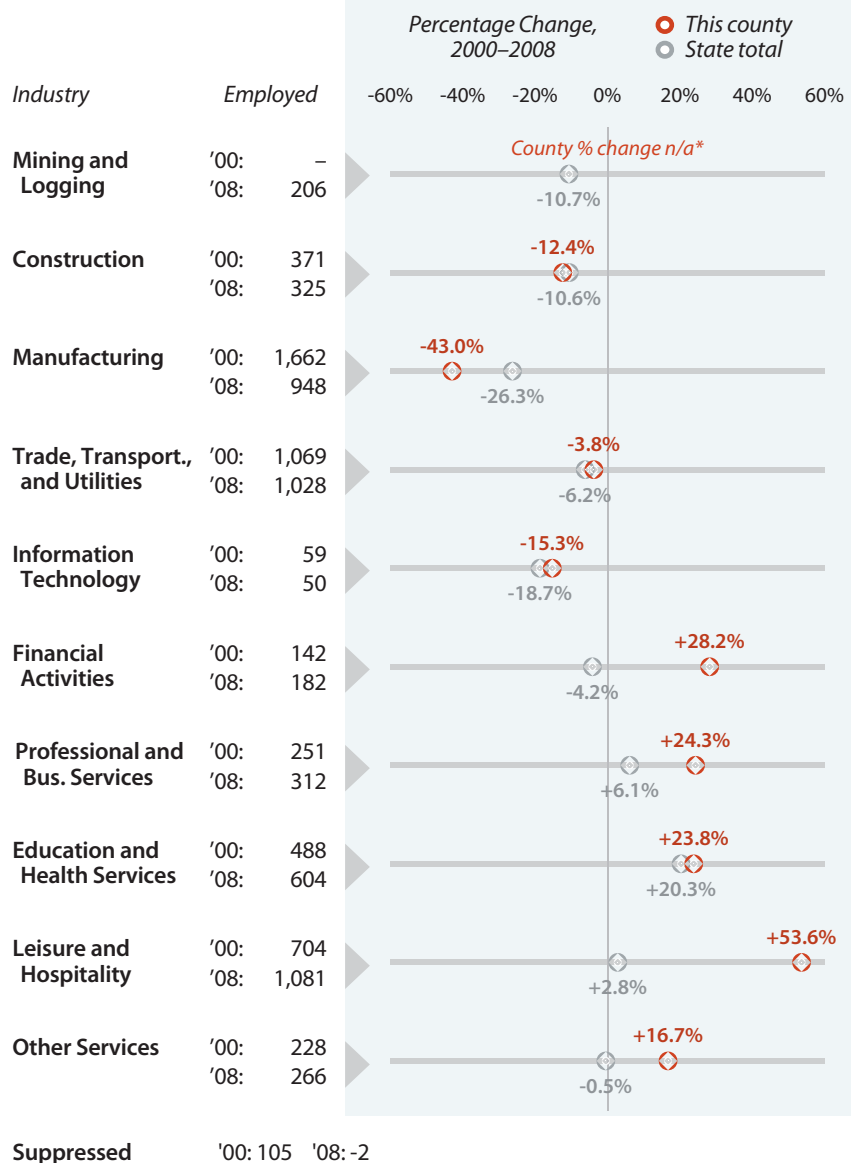
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,124
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,087

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Holmes County



## Population

1990	32,849	
2000	38,943	
Current	41,445	

## Median Household Income

**\$45,239** Rank: 48 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**7.2%** Rank: 87 (1=highest)

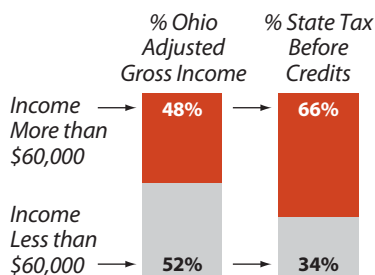


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$28,587
Federal Government	\$43,014
State Government	\$42,134
Local Government	\$32,378

## Income Tax Returns

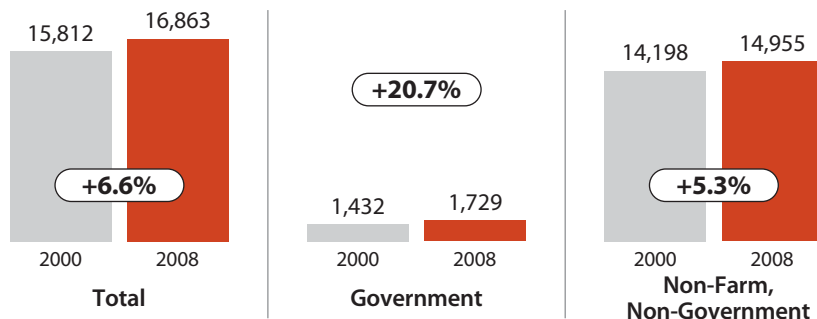
Income More than \$60,000	2,305
Income Less than \$60,000	12,240



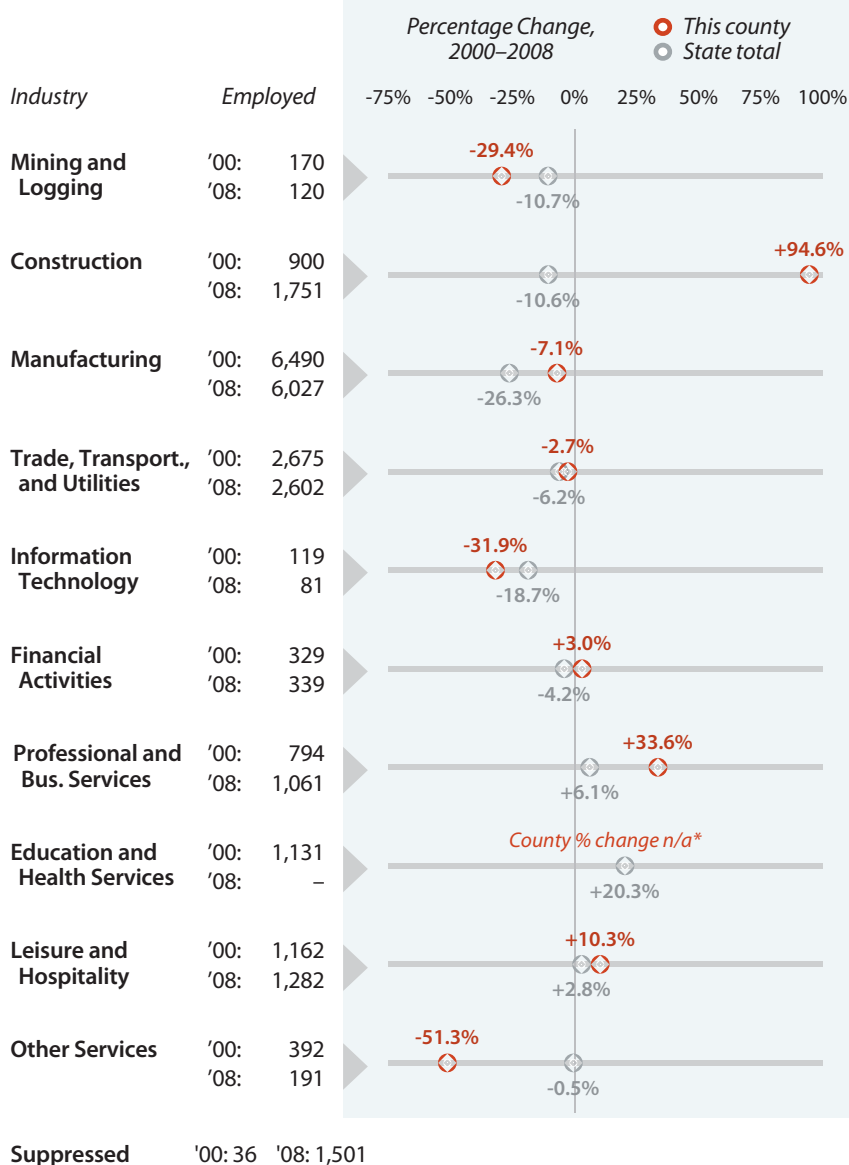
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$2,995
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$2,235

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Huron County



## Population

1990	56,240	
2000	59,487	
Current	59,659	

## Median Household Income

\$48,571 Rank: 34 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

13.7% Rank: 11 (1=highest)

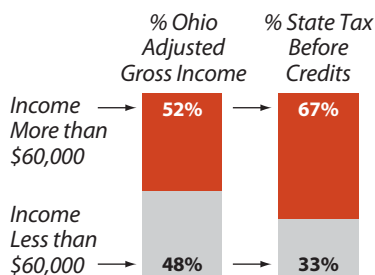


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$34,060
Federal Government	\$42,703
State Government	\$50,381
Local Government	\$33,500

## Income Tax Returns

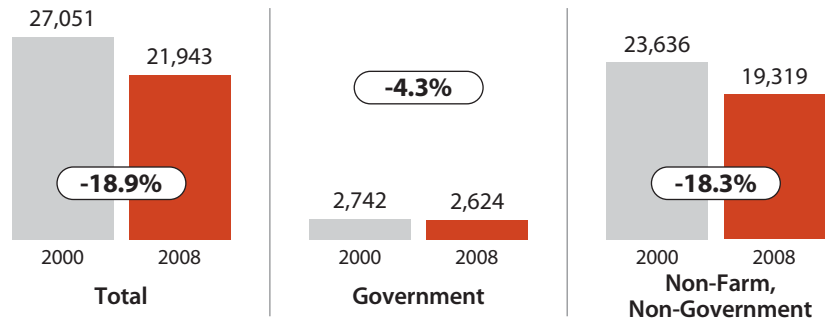
Income More than \$60,000	6,183
Income Less than \$60,000	22,772



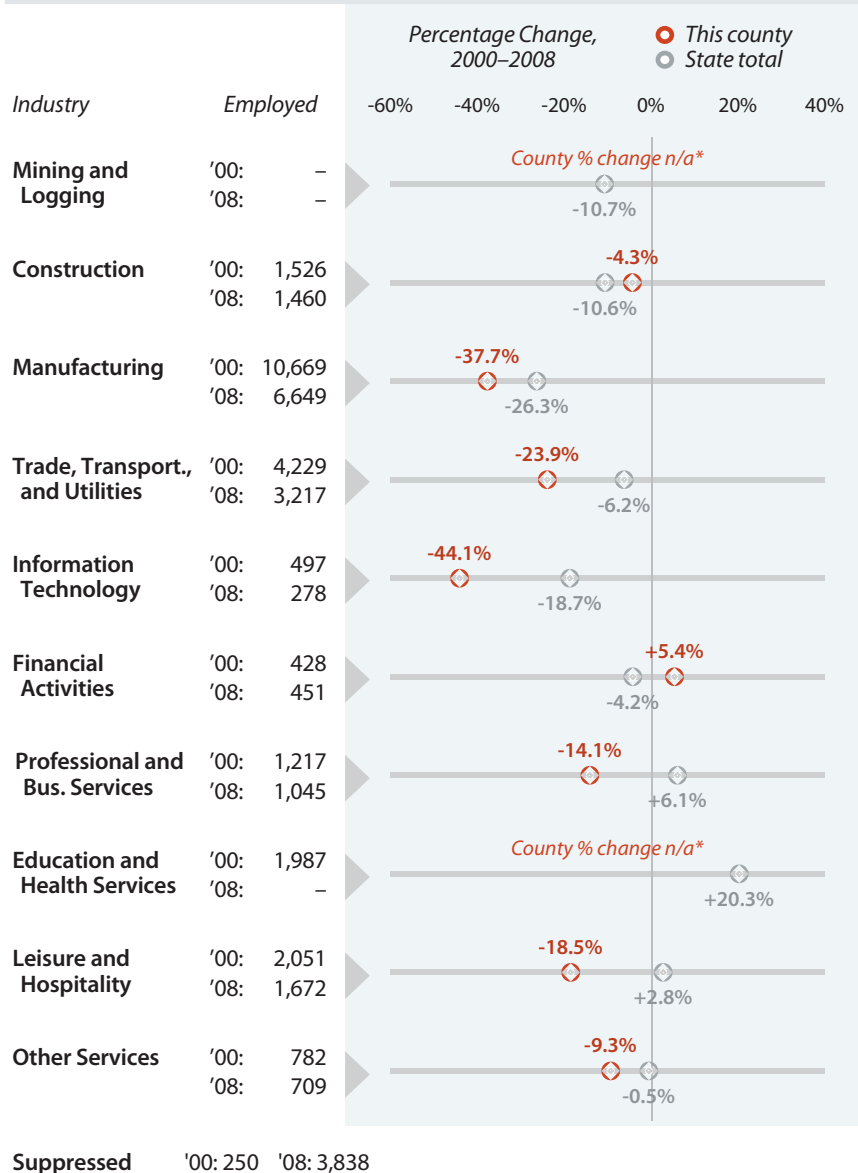
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,471
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,403

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Jackson County



## Population

1990	30,230	
2000	32,641	
Current	33,270	

## Median Household Income

**\$33,977** Rank: 82 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.7%** Rank: 53 (1=highest)

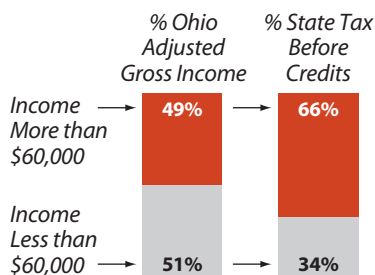


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$28,988
Federal Government	\$44,237
State Government	\$50,751
Local Government	\$32,235

## Income Tax Returns

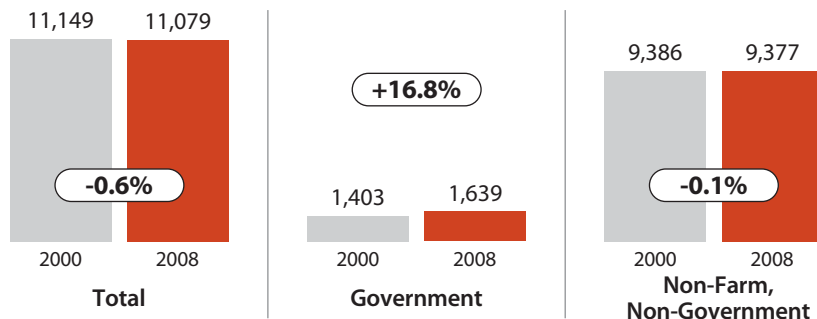
Income More than \$60,000	2,370
Income Less than \$60,000	11,407



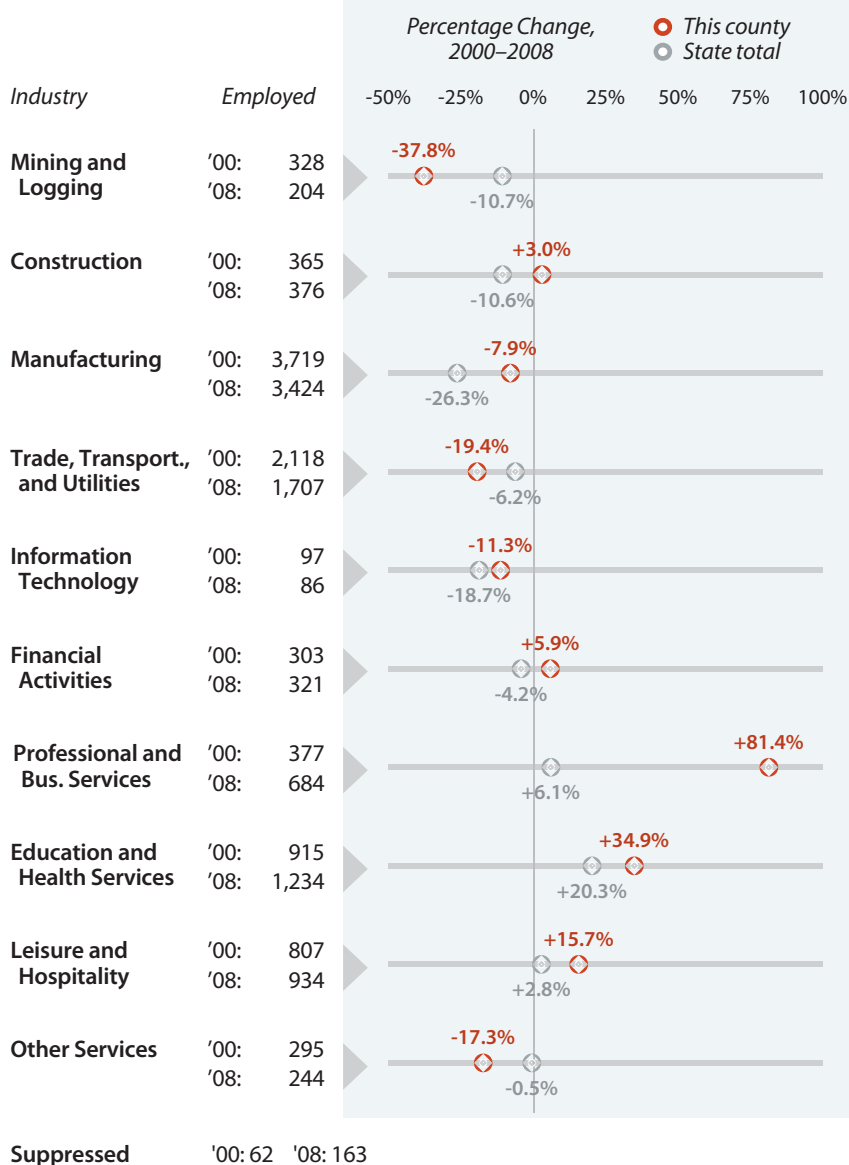
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,508
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,510

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Jefferson County



## Population

1990	80,298	
2000	73,894	
Current	68,526	

## Median Household Income

\$36,817 Rank: 78 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

13.7% Rank: 11 (1=highest)

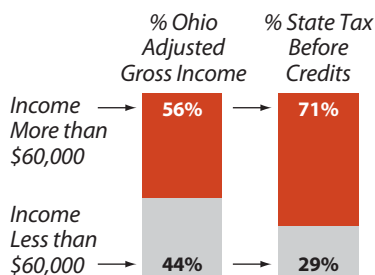


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$37,985
Federal Government	\$50,316
State Government	\$51,847
Local Government	\$29,796

## Income Tax Returns

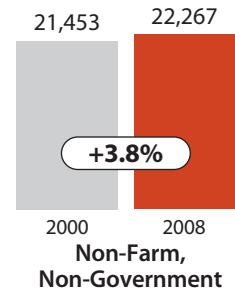
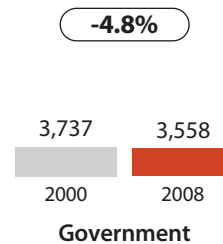
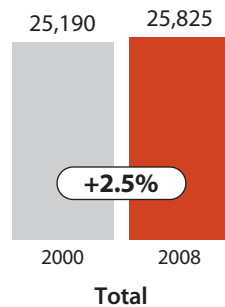
Income More than \$60,000	6,762
Income Less than \$60,000	24,001



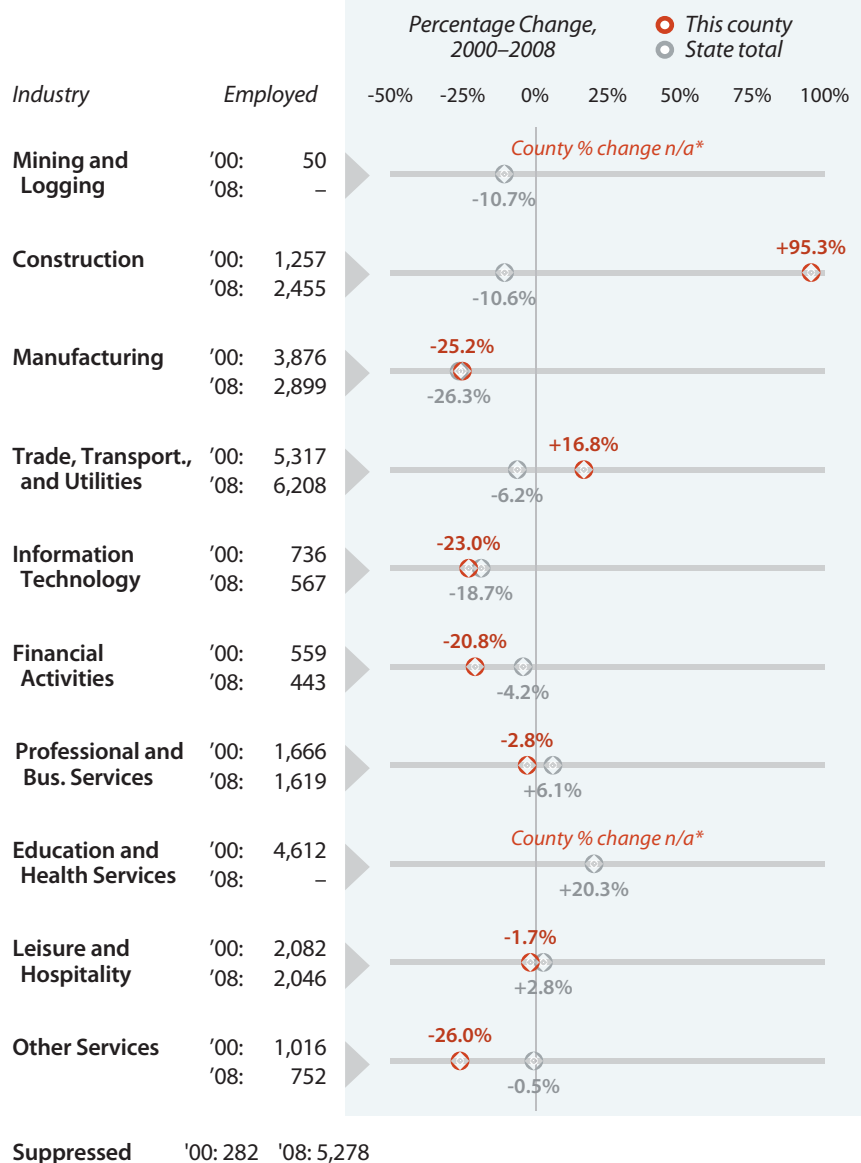
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$8,020
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$8,977

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Knox County



## Population

1990	47,473	
2000	54,500	
Current	59,324	

## Median Household Income

**\$44,055** Rank: 52 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**9.1%** Rank: 74 (1=highest)

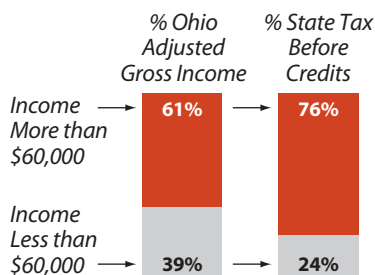


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$35,815
Federal Government	\$45,234
State Government	\$36,400
Local Government	\$32,188

## Income Tax Returns

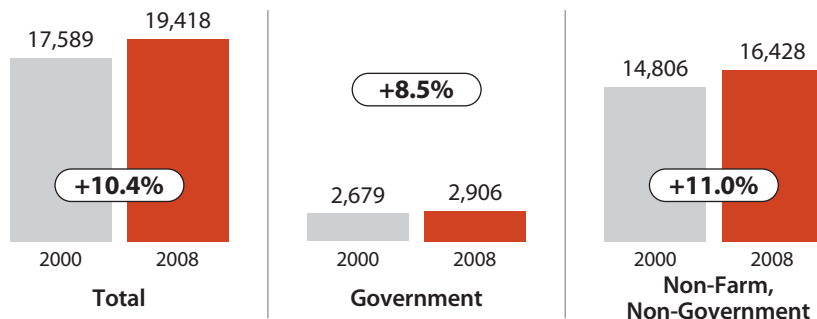
Income More than \$60,000	6,059
Income Less than \$60,000	19,728



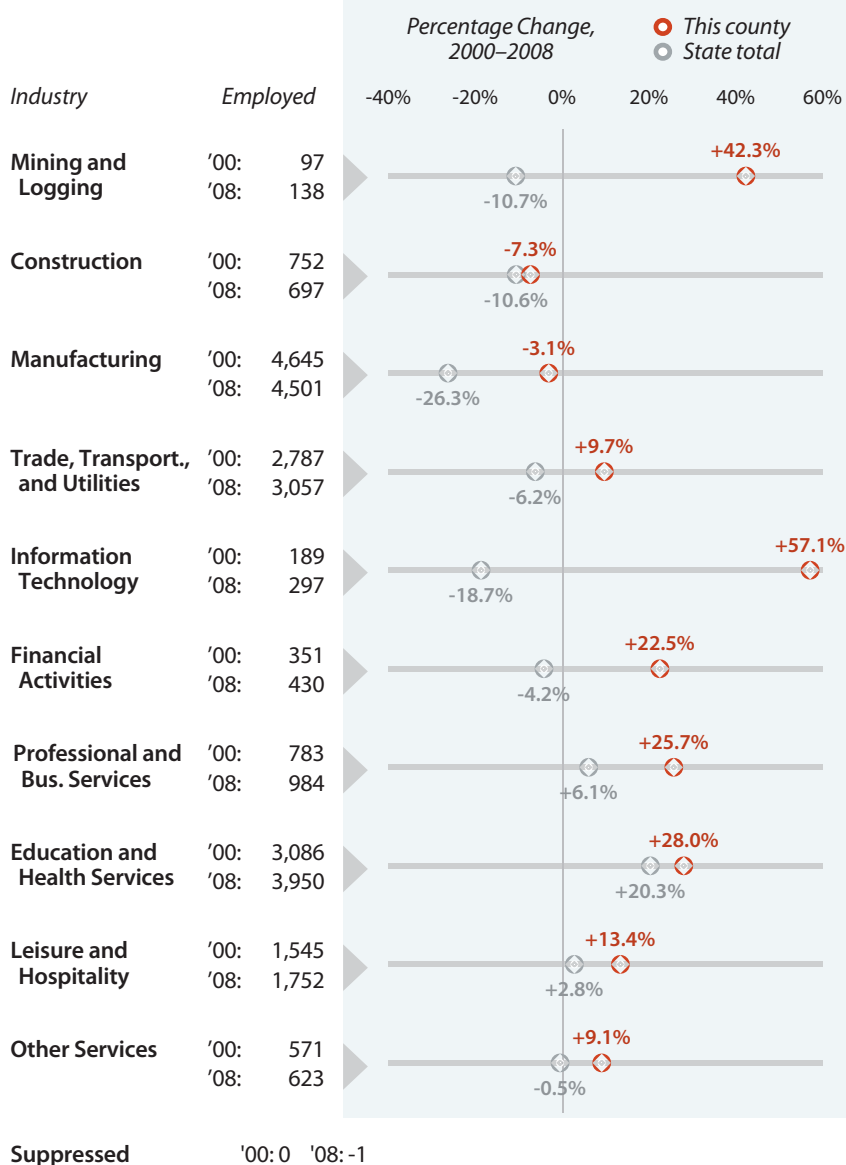
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,867
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,924

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry





# Lake County



## Population

1990	215,499	
2000	227,511	
Current	234,030	

## Median Household Income

**\$56,560** Rank: 9 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**8.5%** Rank: 80 (1=highest)

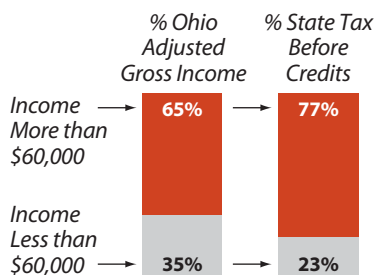


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$36,803
Federal Government	\$58,091
State Government	\$49,476
Local Government	\$39,771

## Income Tax Returns

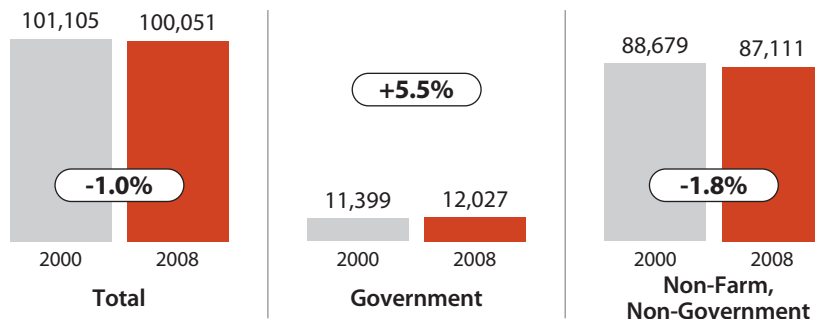
Income More than \$60,000	34,389
Income Less than \$60,000	82,641



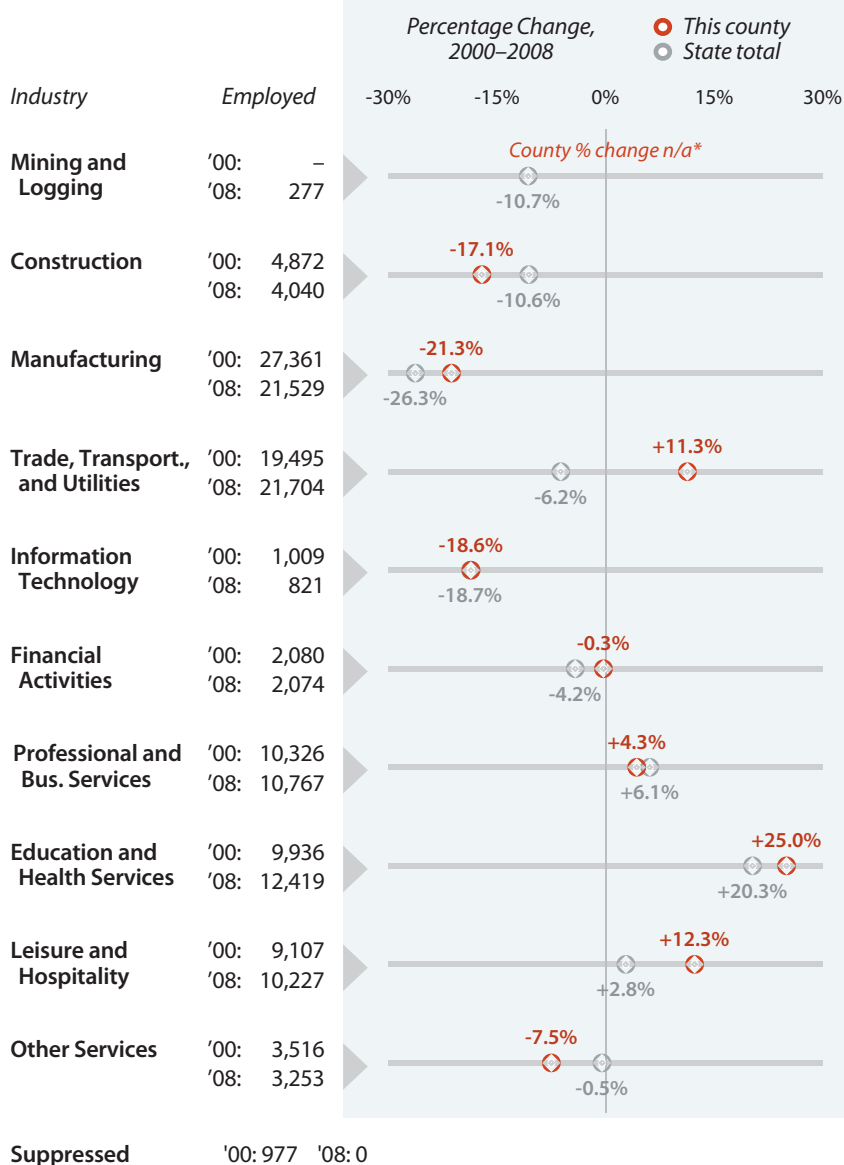
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,543
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,941

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Lawrence County



## Population

1990	61,834
2000	62,319
Current	62,573

## Median Household Income

**\$34,454** Rank: 81 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**7.9%** Rank: 85 (1=highest)

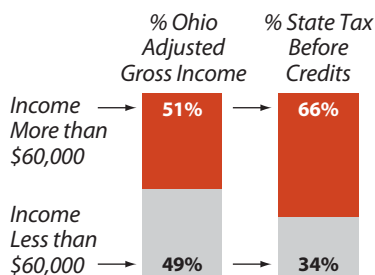


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$26,683
Federal Government	\$44,961
State Government	\$31,716
Local Government	\$31,986

## Income Tax Returns

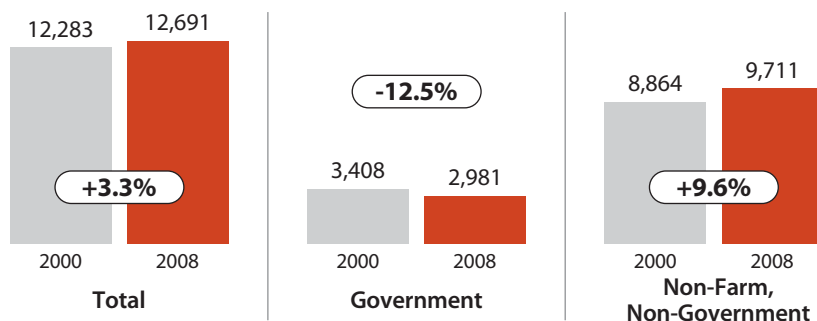
Income More than \$60,000	4,957
Income Less than \$60,000	20,699



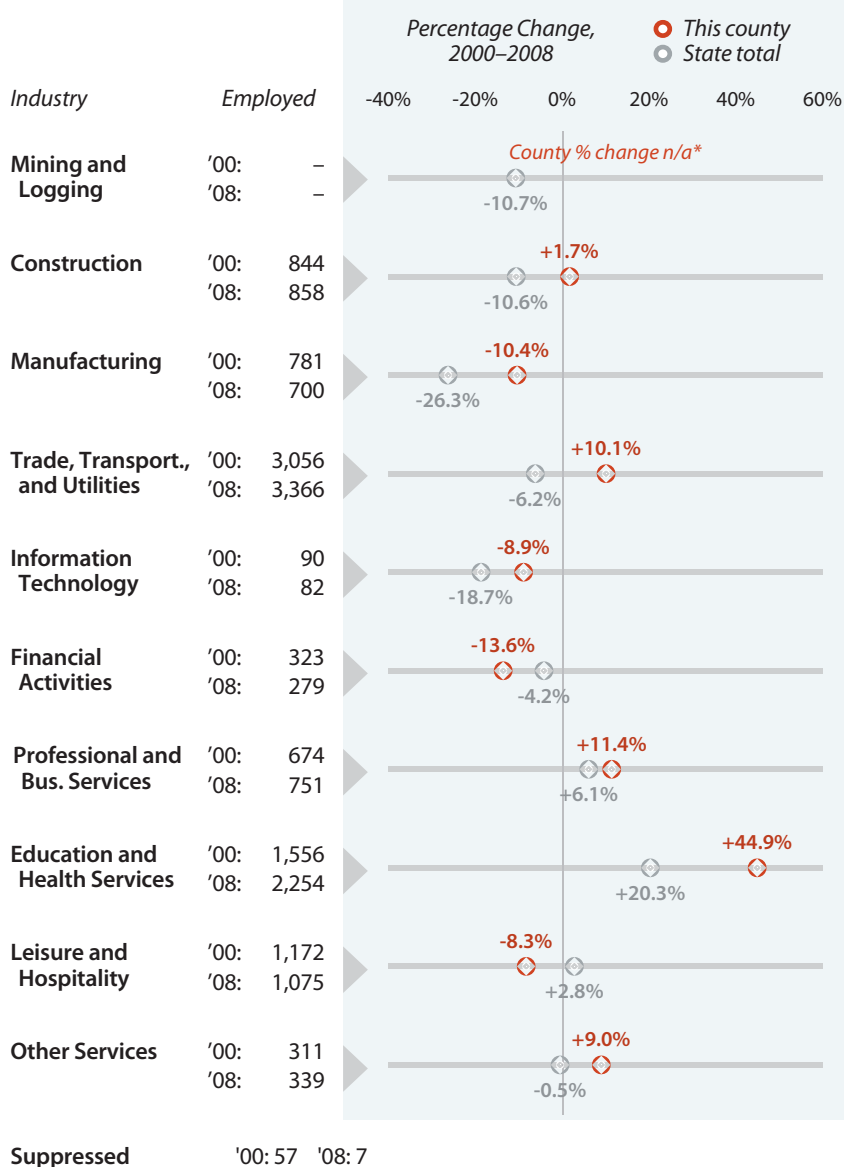
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$7,663
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$8,028

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Licking County



## Population

1990	128,300	
2000	145,491	
Current	157,721	

## Median Household Income

**\$53,757** Rank: 15 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**8.9%** Rank: 75 (1=highest)

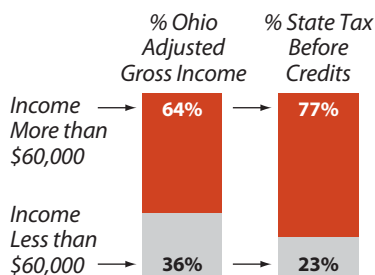


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$33,421
Federal Government	\$57,020
State Government	\$52,970
Local Government	\$38,366

## Income Tax Returns

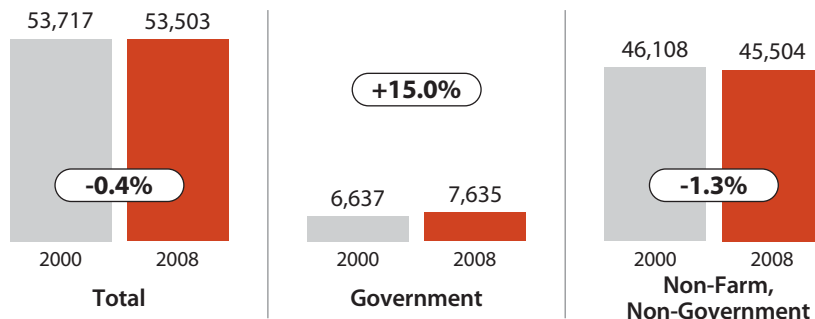
Income More than \$60,000	21,772
Income Less than \$60,000	53,914



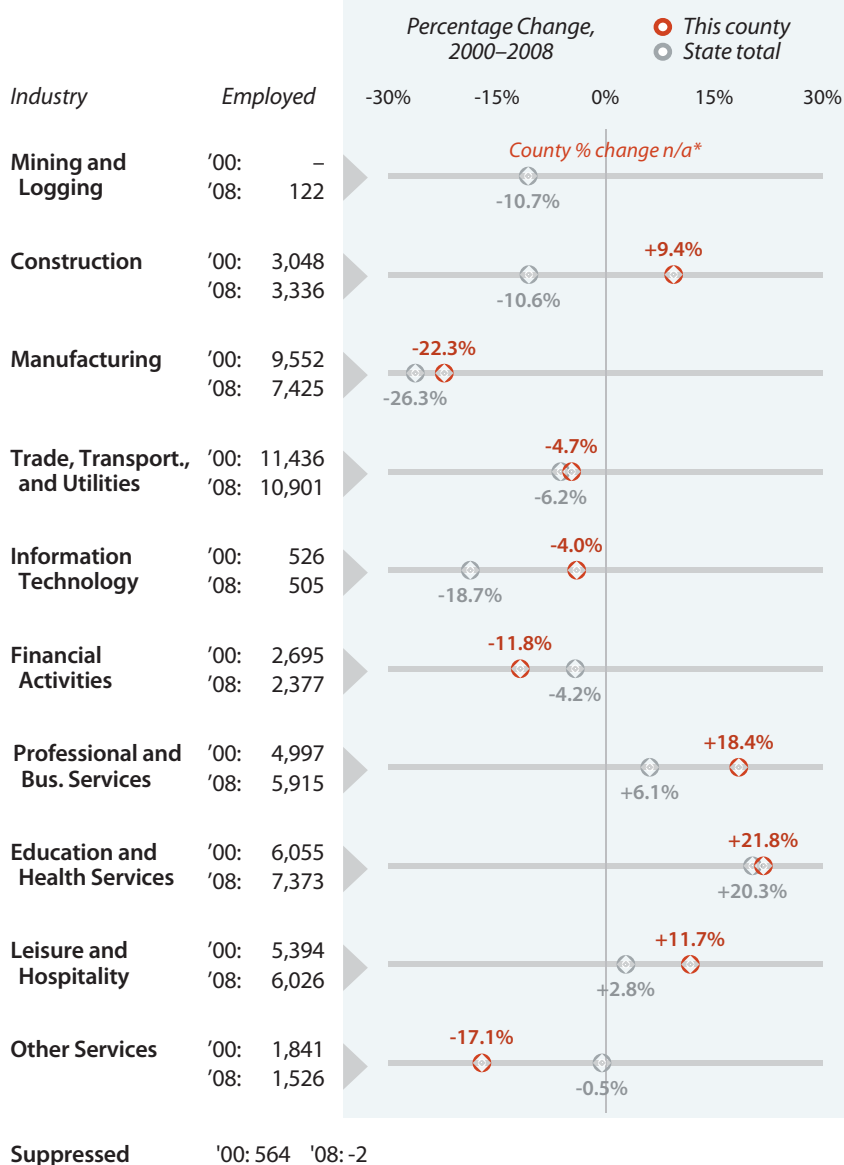
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,030
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,448

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Logan County



## Population

1990	42,310	
2000	46,005	
Current	46,220	

## Median Household Income

\$50,102 Rank: 24 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

11.5% Rank: 39 (1=highest)

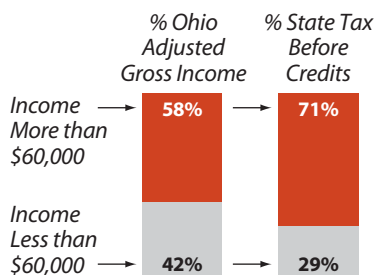


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$39,141
Federal Government	\$50,921
State Government	\$39,509
Local Government	\$34,447

## Income Tax Returns

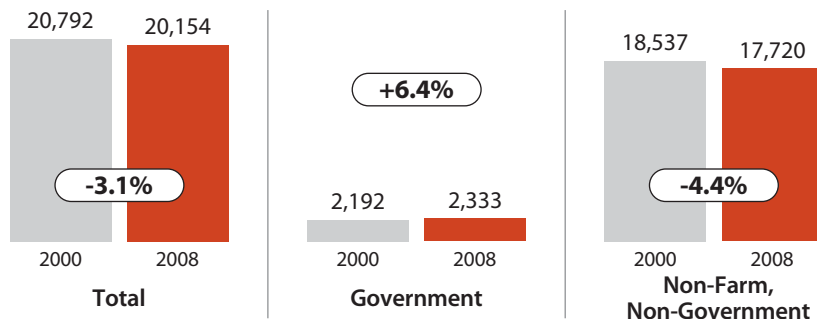
Income More than \$60,000	5,748
Income Less than \$60,000	16,609



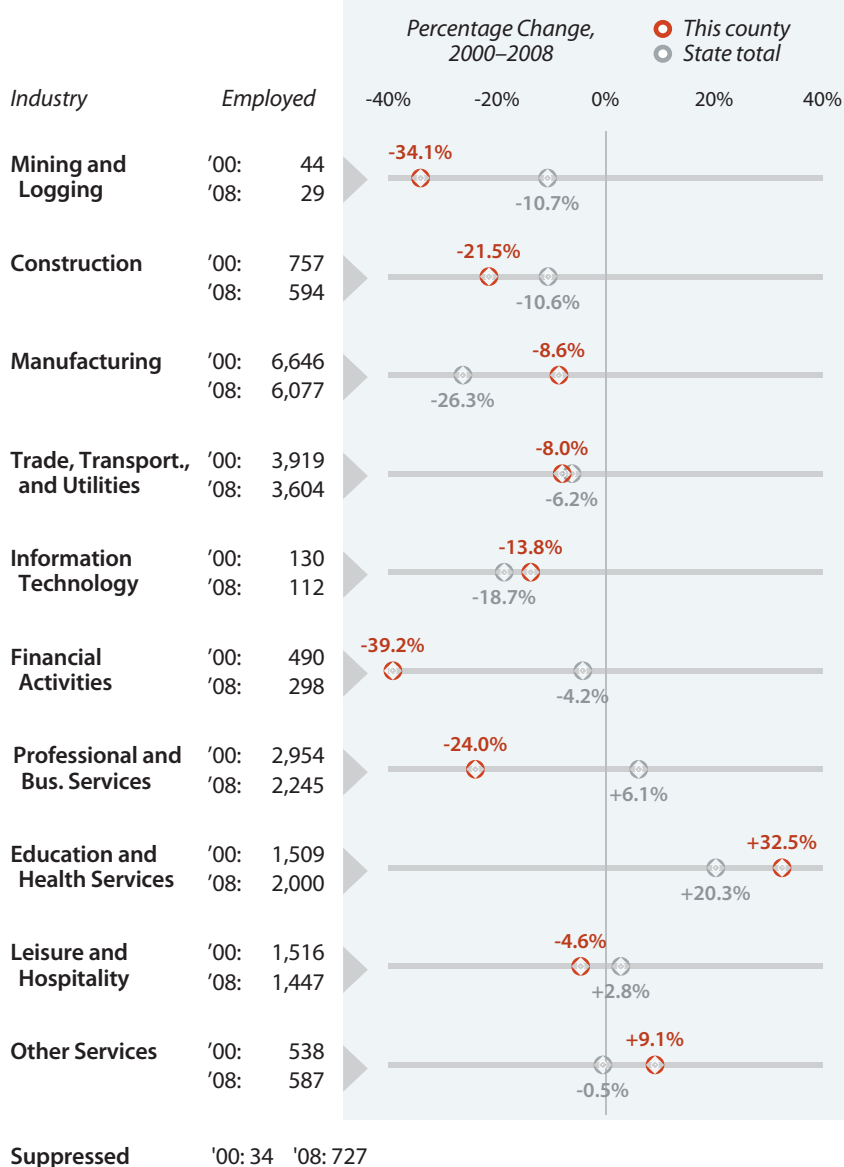
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,382
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,478

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Lorain County



## Population

1990	271,126	
2000	284,664	
Current	304,373	

## Median Household Income

\$52,738 Rank: 17 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

9.5% Rank: 66 (1=highest)

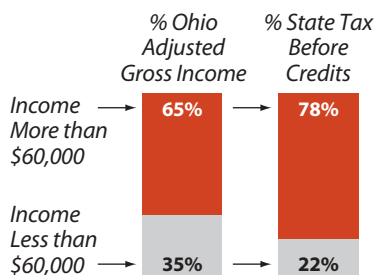


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$35,647
Federal Government	\$97,885
State Government	\$50,245
Local Government	\$39,938

## Income Tax Returns

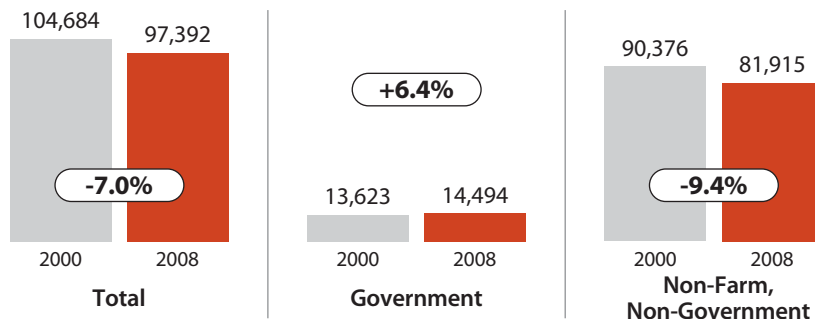
Income More than \$60,000	40,104
Income Less than \$60,000	99,898



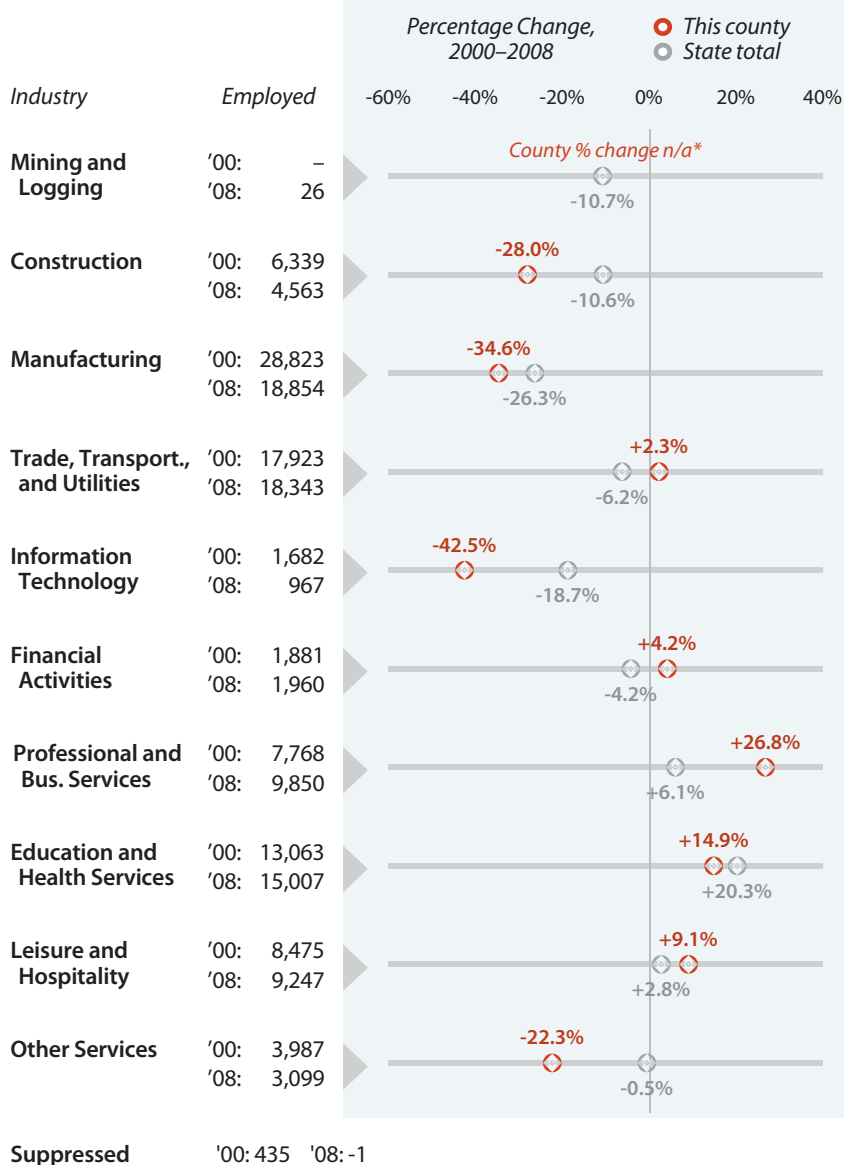
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,534
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,170

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Lucas County



## Population

1990	462,361	
2000	455,054	
Current	440,456	

## Median Household Income

**\$43,562** Rank: 55 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.8%** Rank: 35 (1=highest)

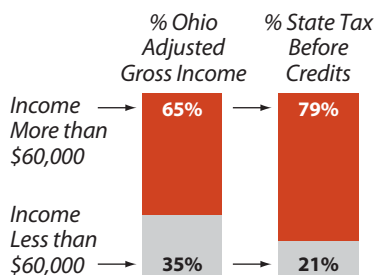


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$37,769
Federal Government	\$58,963
State Government	\$48,004
Local Government	\$46,381

## Income Tax Returns

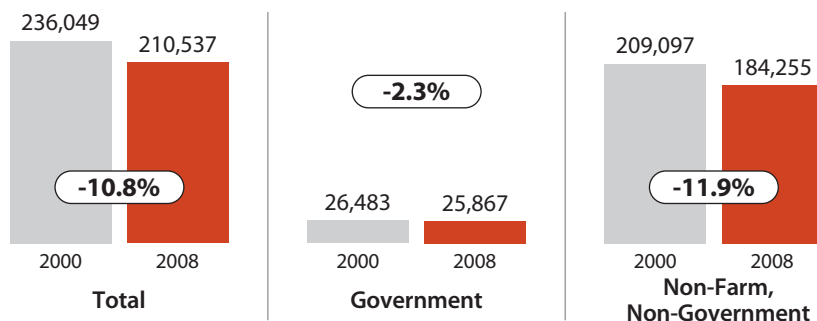
Income More than \$60,000	50,825
Income Less than \$60,000	145,497



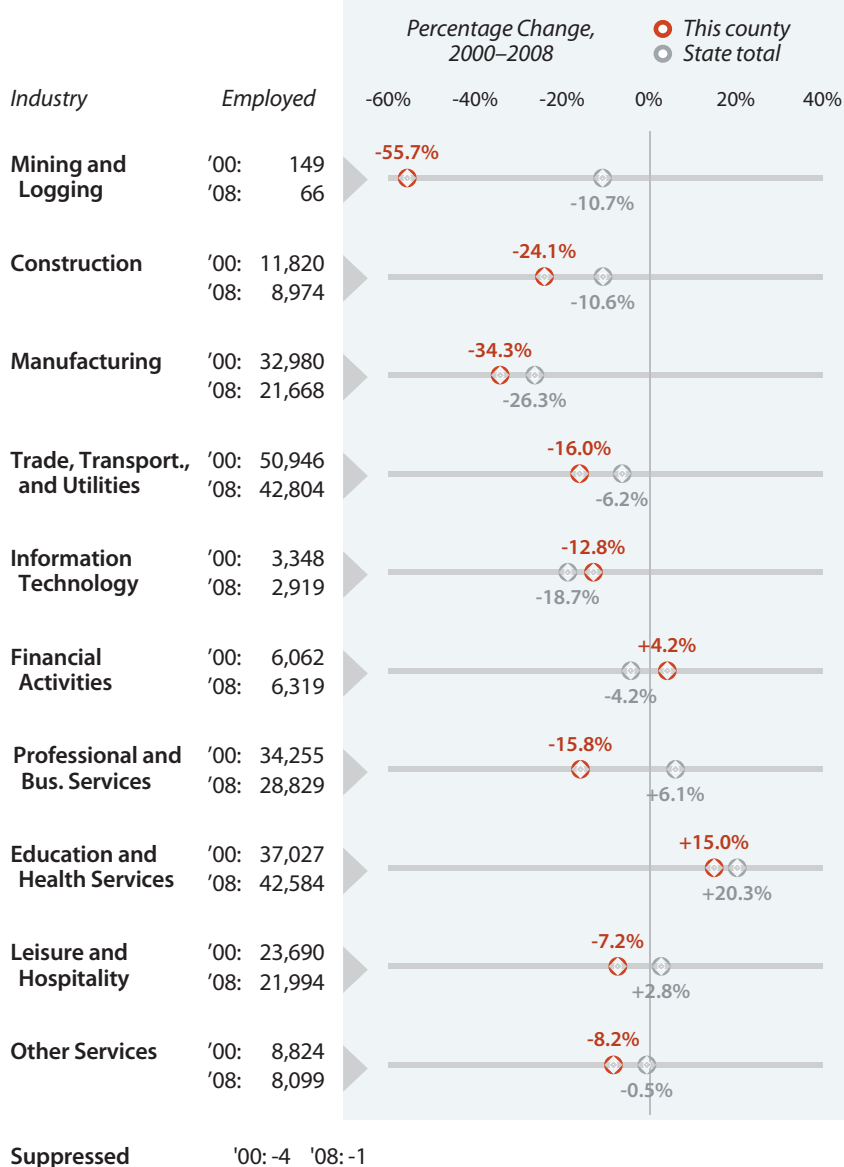
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,629
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,514

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Madison County



## Population

1990	37,068	
2000	40,213	
Current	41,861	

## Median Household Income

\$51,684 Rank: 18 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

8.9% Rank: 75 (1=highest)

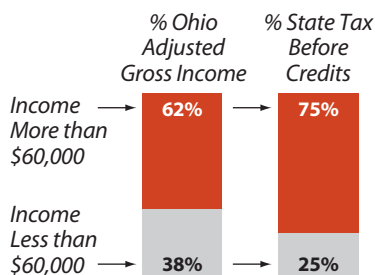


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$32,405
Federal Government	\$46,476
State Government	\$48,336
Local Government	\$36,457

## Income Tax Returns

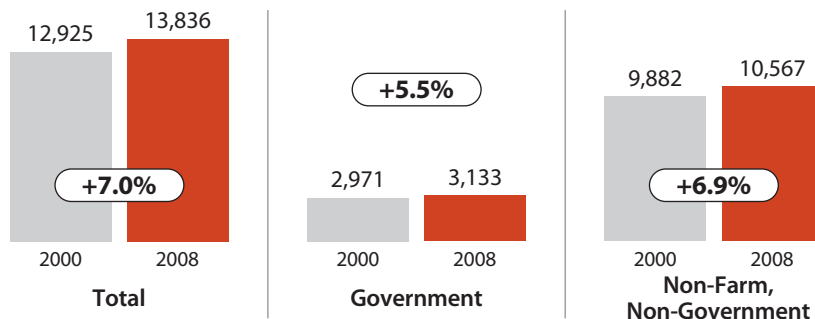
Income More than \$60,000	5,025
Income Less than \$60,000	13,378



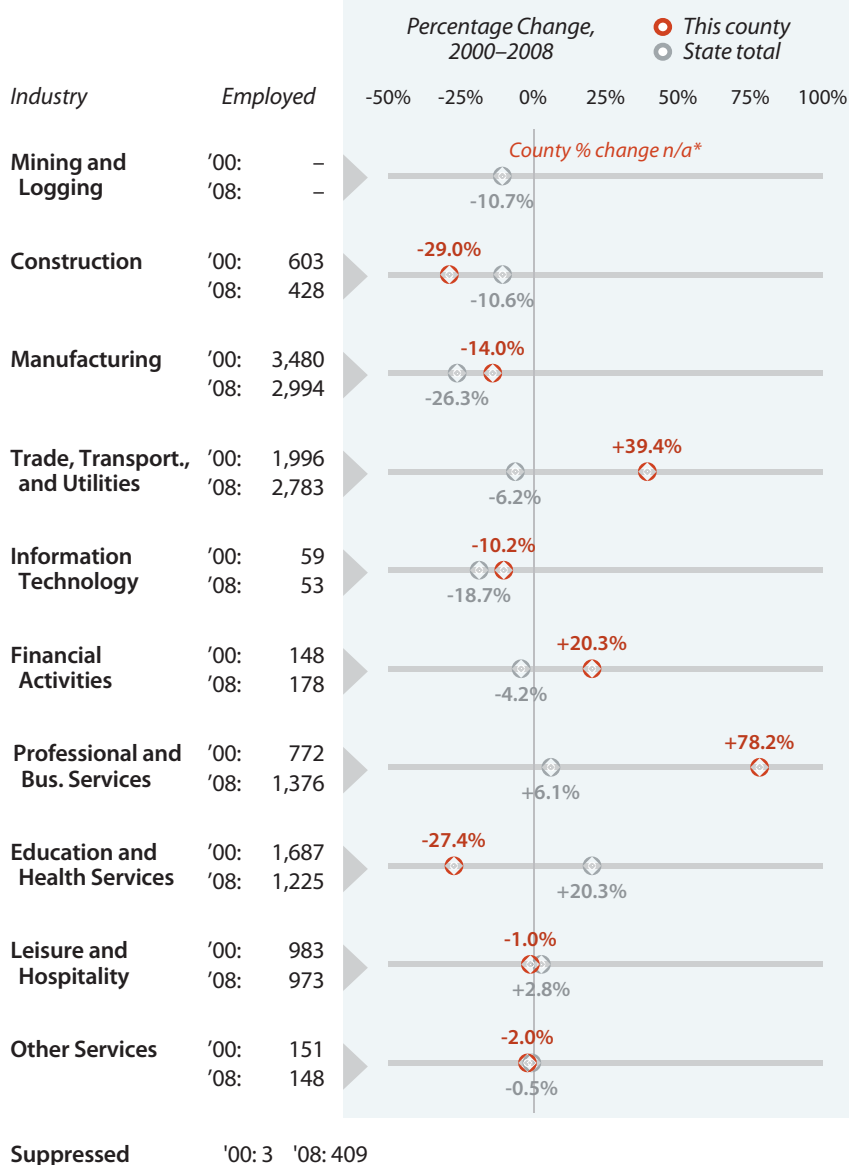
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,997
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,631

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.



# Mahoning County



## Population

1990	264,806	
2000	257,555	
Current	237,978	

## Median Household Income

**\$40,726** Rank: 68 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**13.2%** Rank: 15 (1=highest)

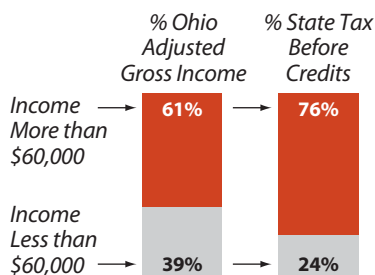


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$31,321
Federal Government	\$59,081
State Government	\$45,213
Local Government	\$36,848

## Income Tax Returns

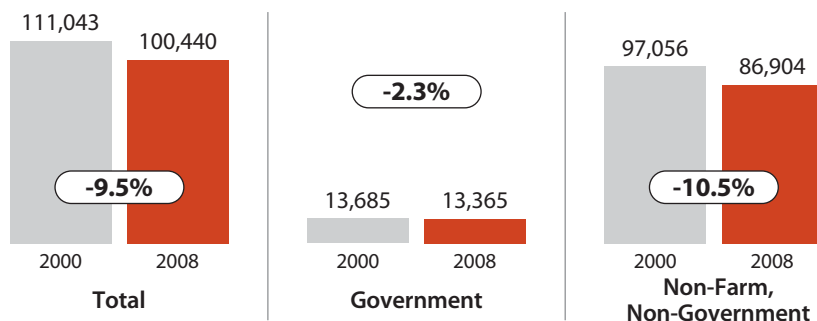
Income More than \$60,000	25,089
Income Less than \$60,000	84,313



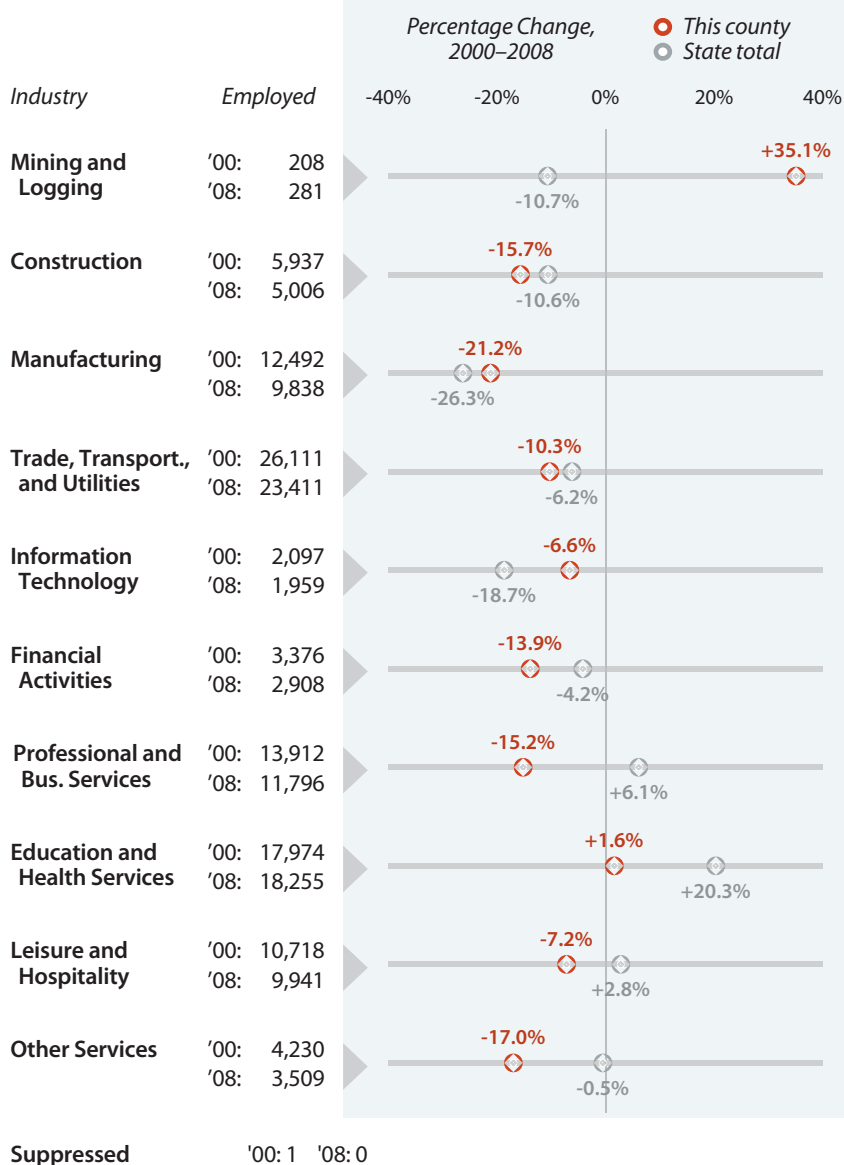
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$7,223
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$7,613

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Marion County



## Population

1990	64,274	
2000	66,217	
Current	65,768	

## Median Household Income

**\$40,995** Rank: 66 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.6%** Rank: 55 (1=highest)

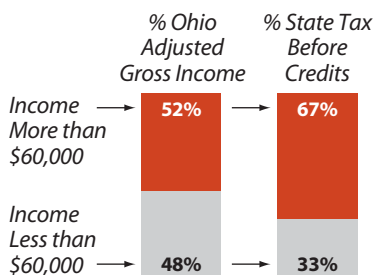


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$33,148
Federal Government	\$47,248
State Government	\$48,816
Local Government	\$37,718

## Income Tax Returns

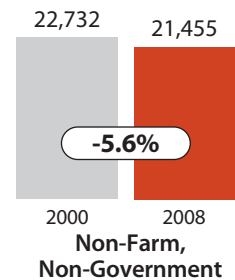
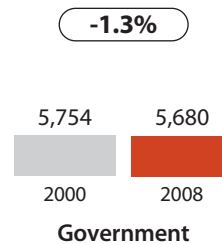
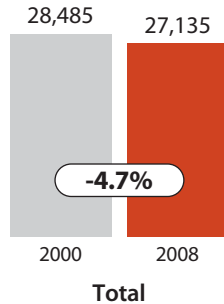
Income More than \$60,000	5,855
Income Less than \$60,000	22,484



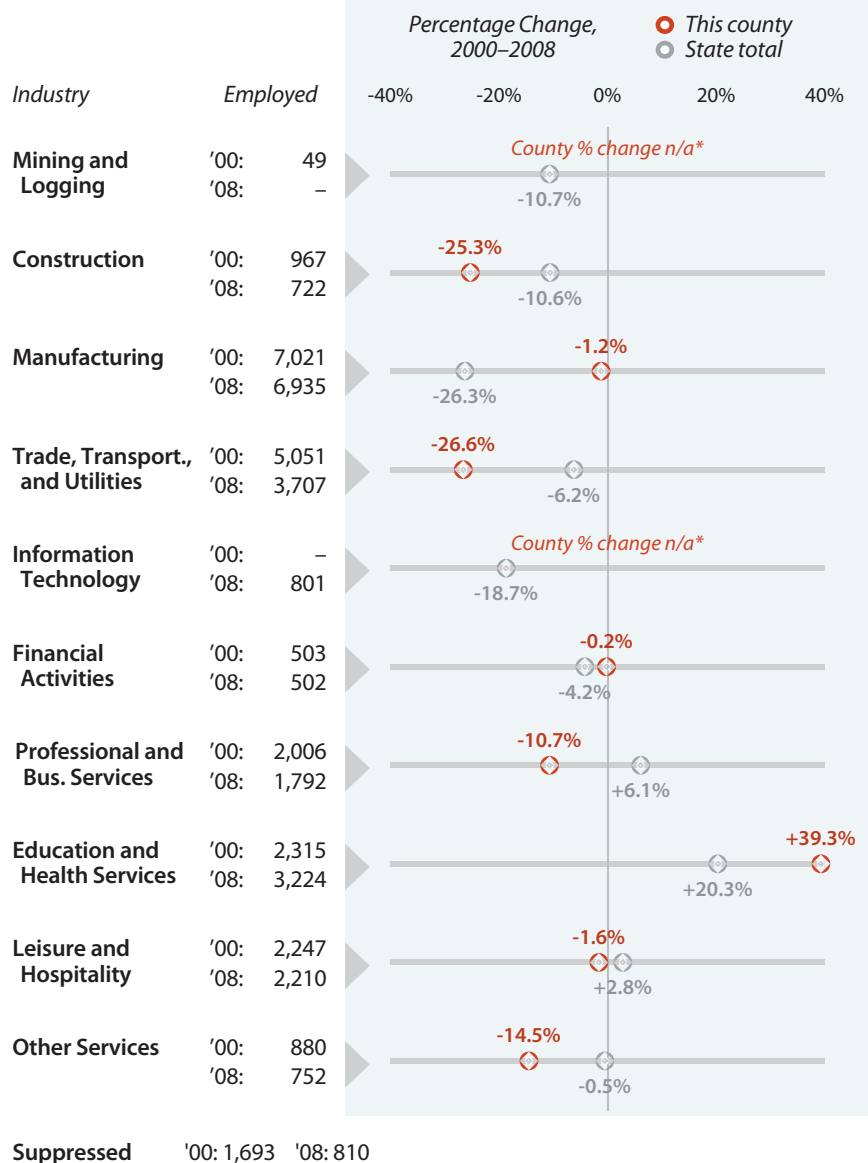
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,944
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,695

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Medina County



## Population

1990	122,354	
2000	151,095	
Current	171,210	

## Median Household Income

**\$66,214** Rank: 4 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**8.0%** Rank: 83 (1=highest)

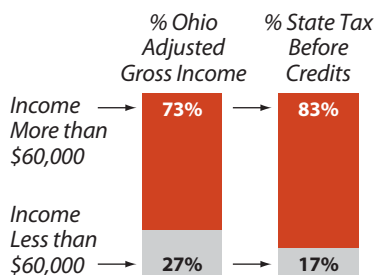


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$34,504
Federal Government	\$55,464
State Government	\$49,305
Local Government	\$37,618

## Income Tax Returns

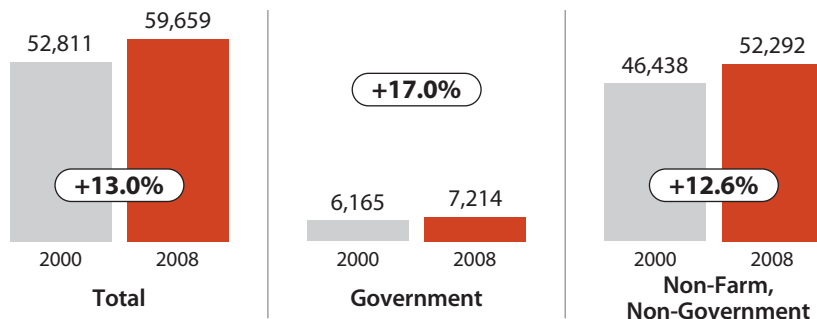
Income More than \$60,000	29,873
Income Less than \$60,000	53,192



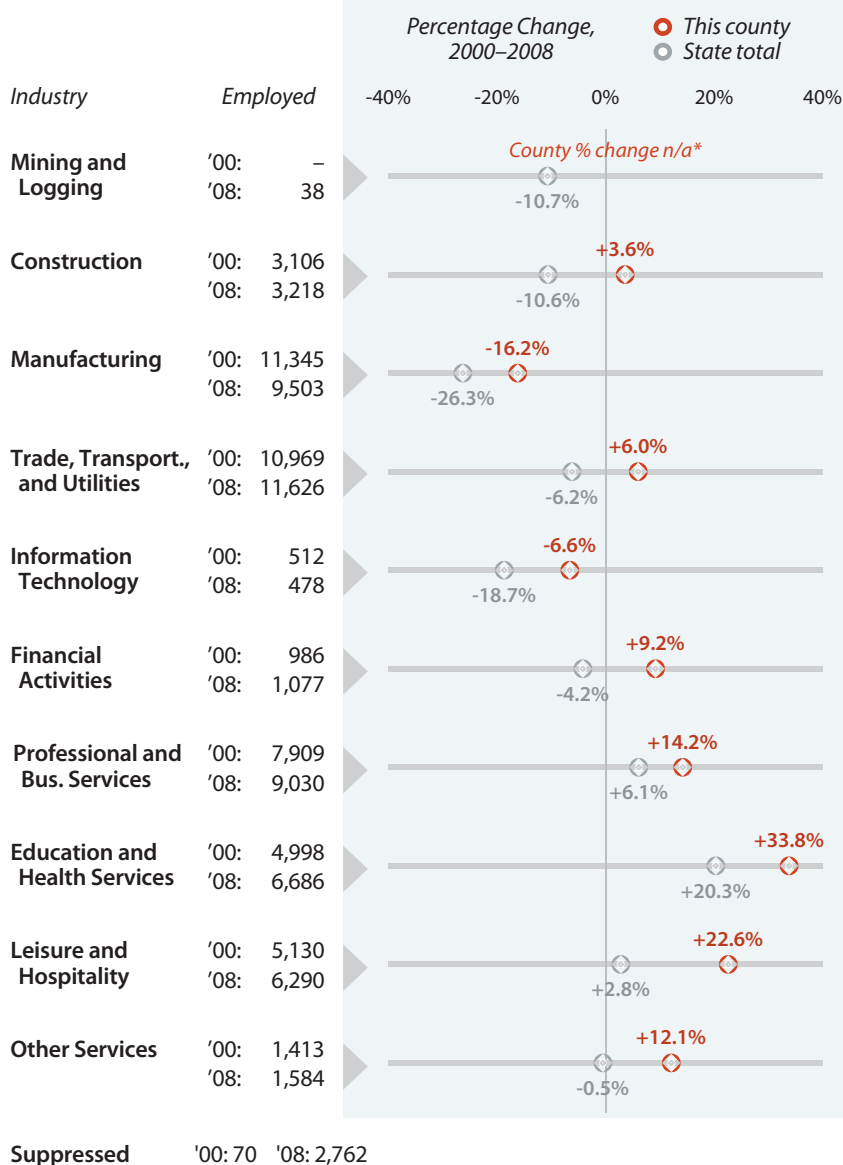
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,449
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$3,734

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Meigs County



## Population

1990	22,987	
2000	23,072	
Current	22,722	

## Median Household Income

\$32,839 Rank: 87 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

14.7% Rank: 6 (1=highest)

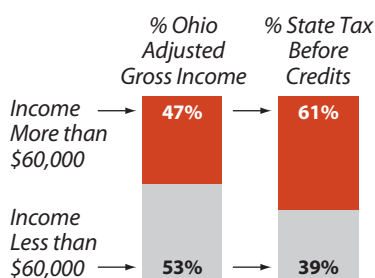


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$23,424
Federal Government	\$44,439
State Government	\$44,185
Local Government	\$29,812

## Income Tax Returns

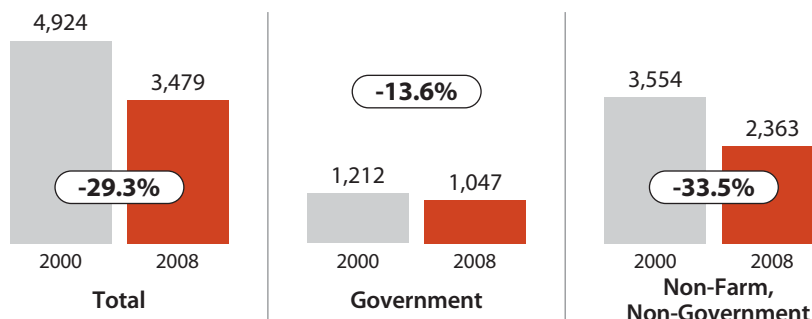
Income More than \$60,000	1,732
Income Less than \$60,000	7,343



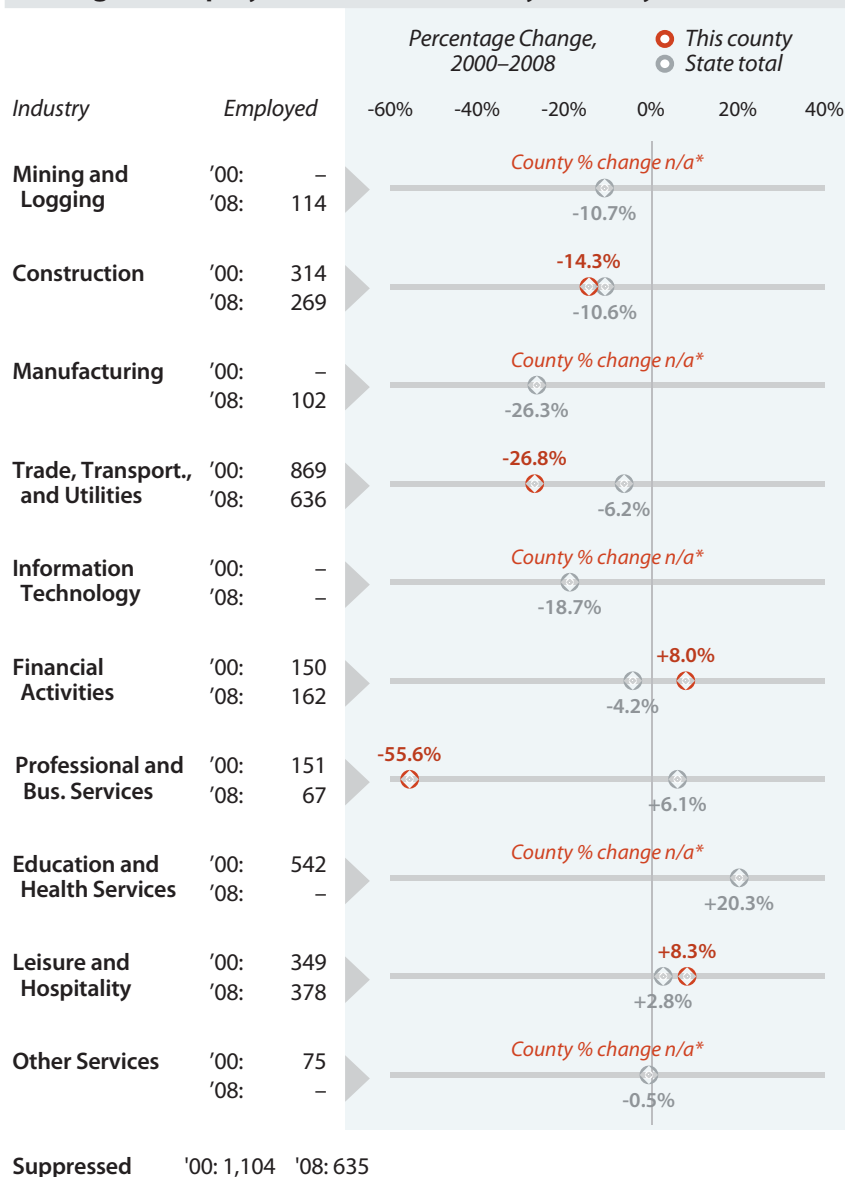
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,783
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$8,136

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Mercer County



## Population

1990	39,443	
2000	40,924	
Current	40,818	

## Median Household Income

\$50,632 Rank: 20 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

8.0% Rank: 83 (1=highest)

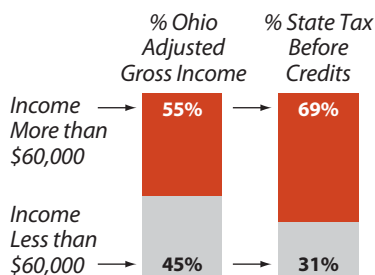


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$31,418
Federal Government	\$41,646
State Government	\$38,089
Local Government	\$33,391

## Income Tax Returns

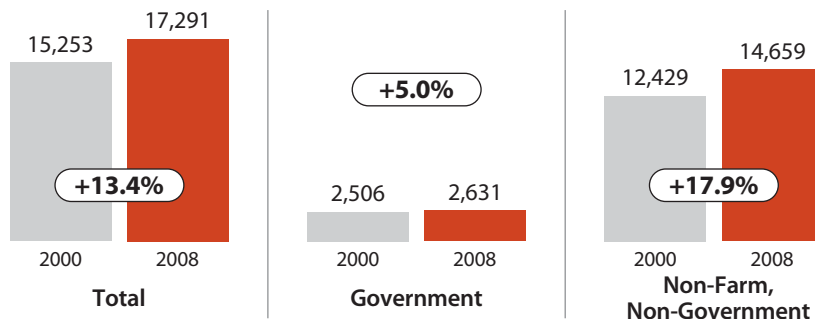
Income More than \$60,000	4,606
Income Less than \$60,000	15,897



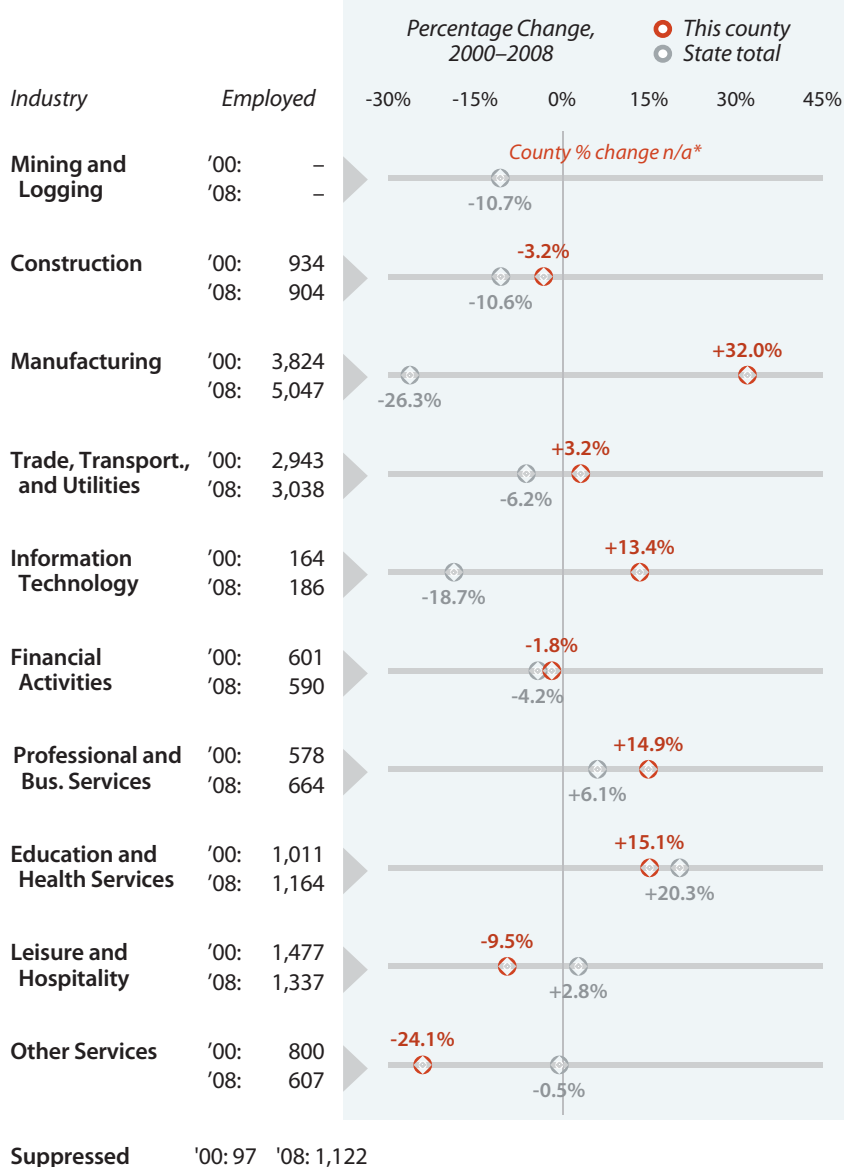
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,845
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$3,227

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Miami County



## Population

1990	93,182
2000	98,868
Current	101,085

## Median Household Income

**\$52,861** Rank: 16 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.5%** Rank: 39 (1=highest)

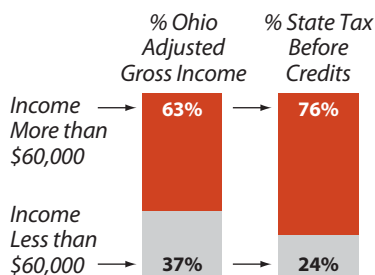


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$34,193
Federal Government	\$50,050
State Government	\$51,207
Local Government	\$37,711

## Income Tax Returns

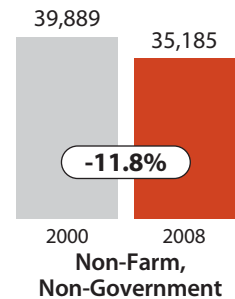
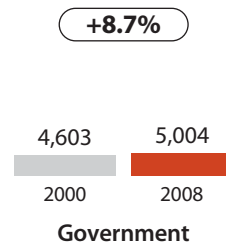
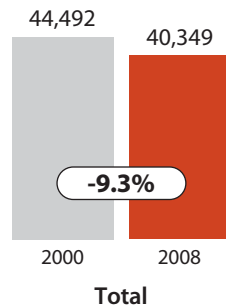
Income More than \$60,000	13,292
Income Less than \$60,000	36,199



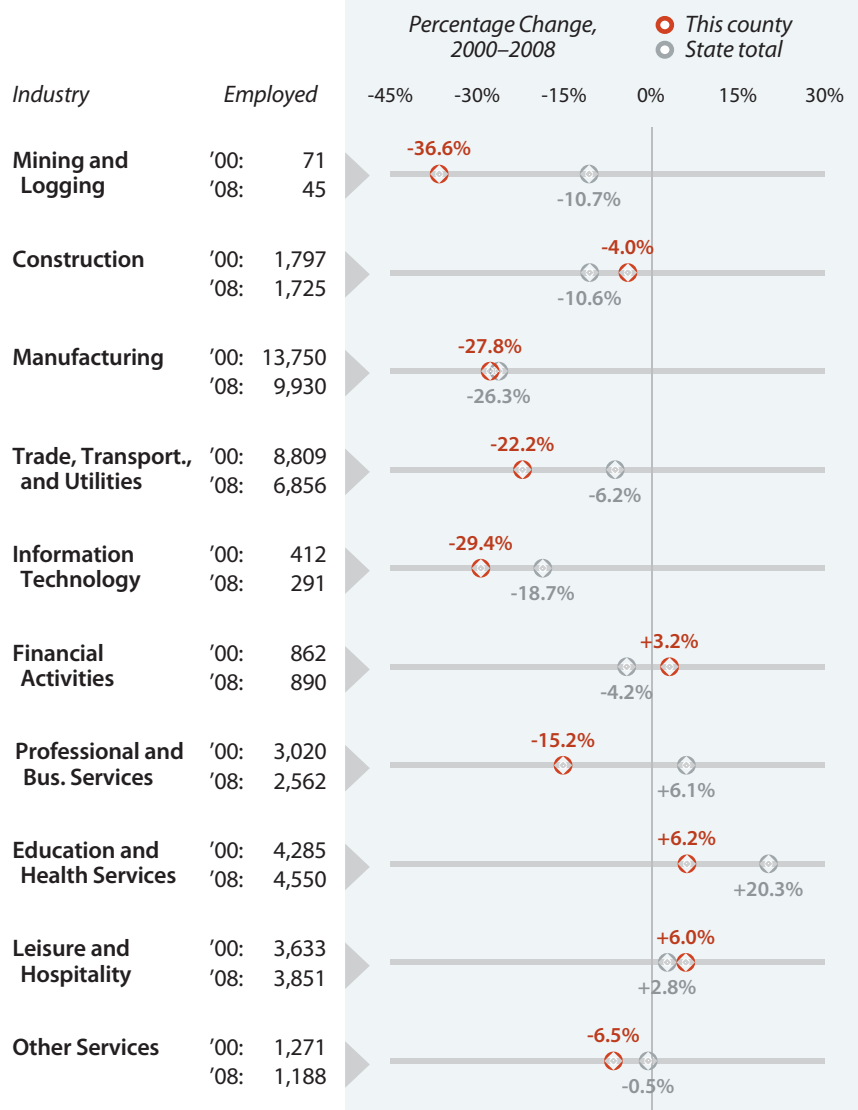
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,290
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,522

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Monroe County



## Population

1990	15,497	
2000	15,180	
Current	14,221	

## Median Household Income

**\$35,762** Rank: 80 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**13.1%** Rank: 17 (1=highest)

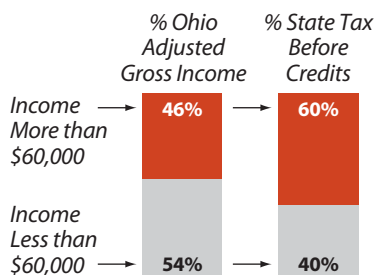


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$36,768
Federal Government	\$41,769
State Government	\$43,574
Local Government	\$26,424

## Income Tax Returns

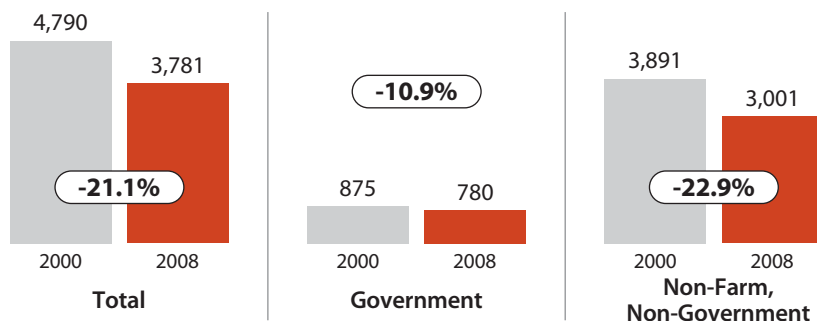
Income More than \$60,000	1,211
Income Less than \$60,000	5,220



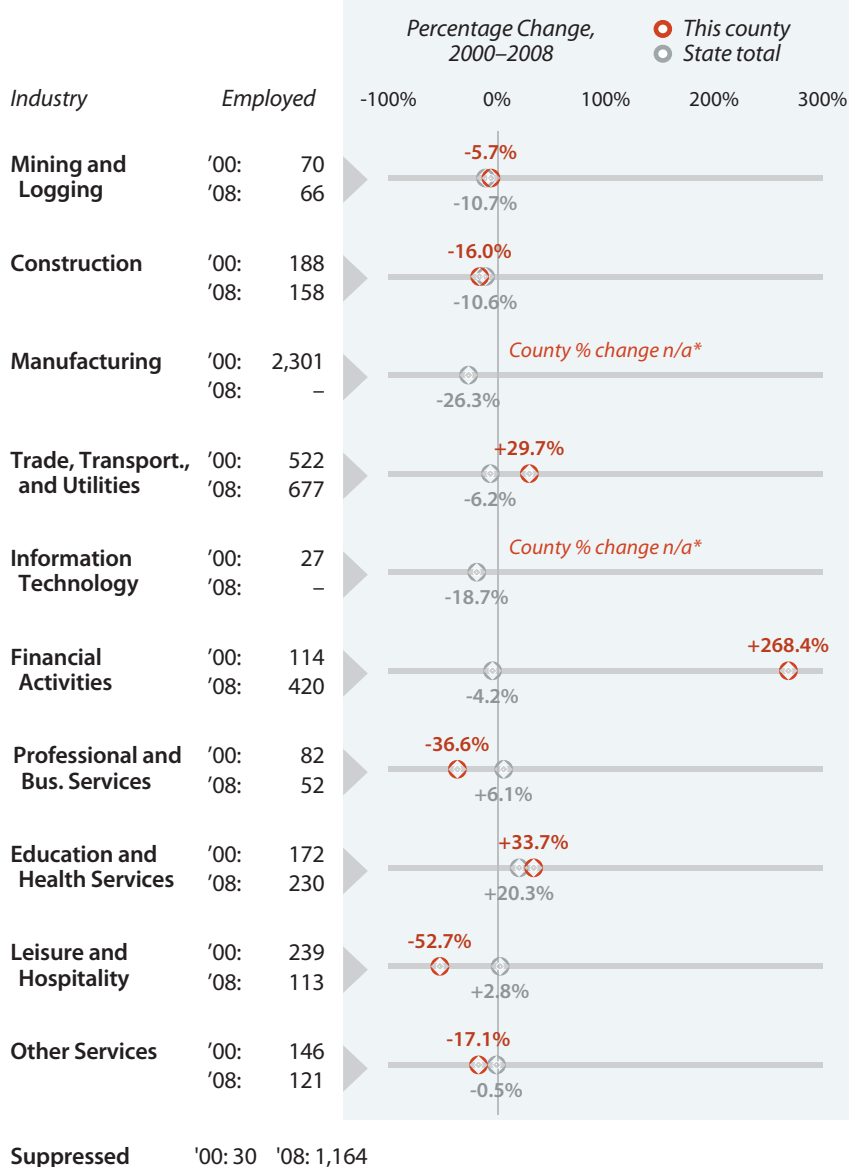
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,827
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$7,541

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.



# Montgomery County



## Population

1990	573,809
2000	559,062
Current	534,626

## Median Household Income

**\$44,749** Rank: 50 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.4%** Rank: 46 (1=highest)

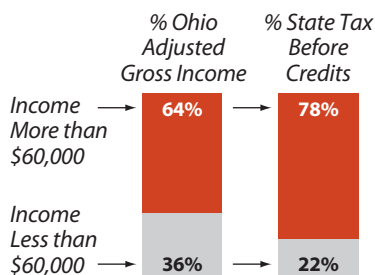


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$40,722
Federal Government	\$55,297
State Government	\$54,181
Local Government	\$42,332

## Income Tax Returns

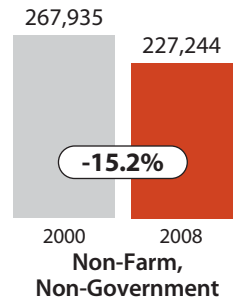
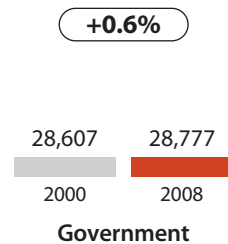
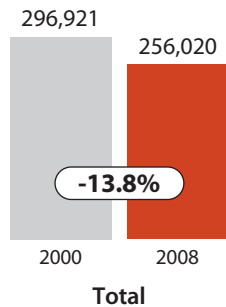
Income More than \$60,000	63,311
Income Less than \$60,000	184,862



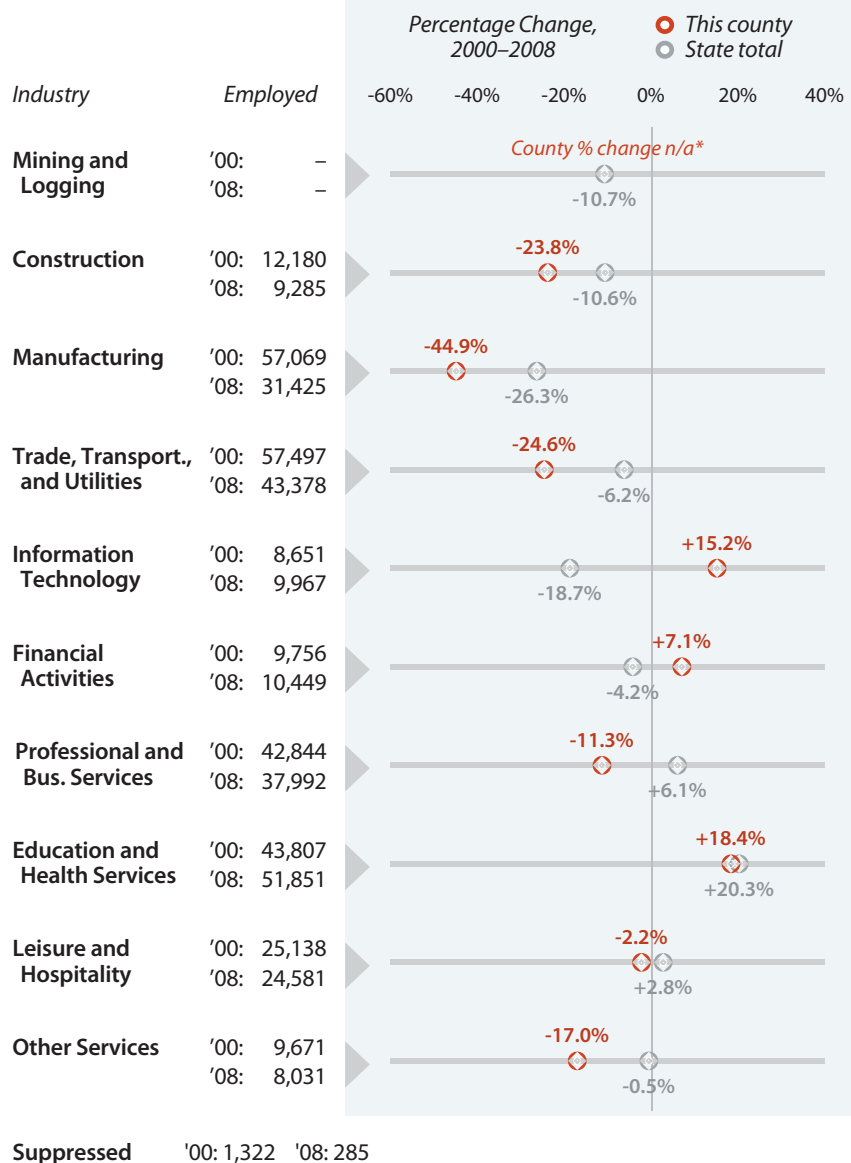
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,310
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$8,506

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Morgan County



## Population

1990	14,194
2000	14,897
Current	14,510

## Median Household Income

**\$33,087** Rank: 86 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**15.5%** Rank: 2 (1=highest)

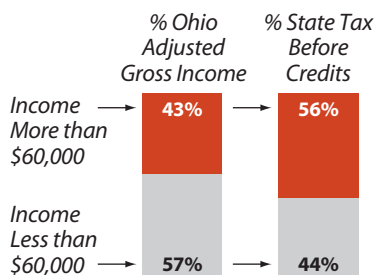


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$27,785
Federal Government	\$43,641
State Government	\$44,923
Local Government	\$28,840

## Income Tax Returns

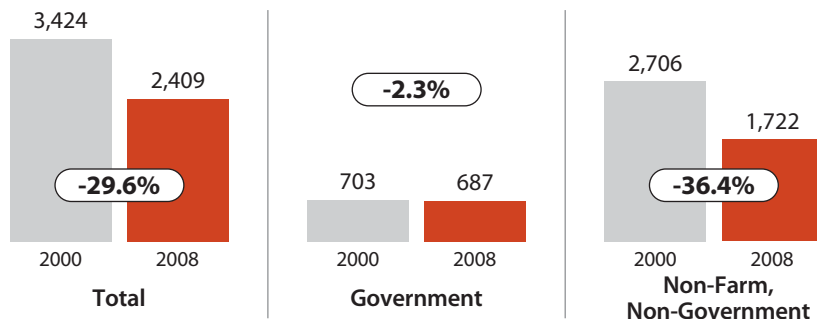
Income More than \$60,000	965
Income Less than \$60,000	4,707



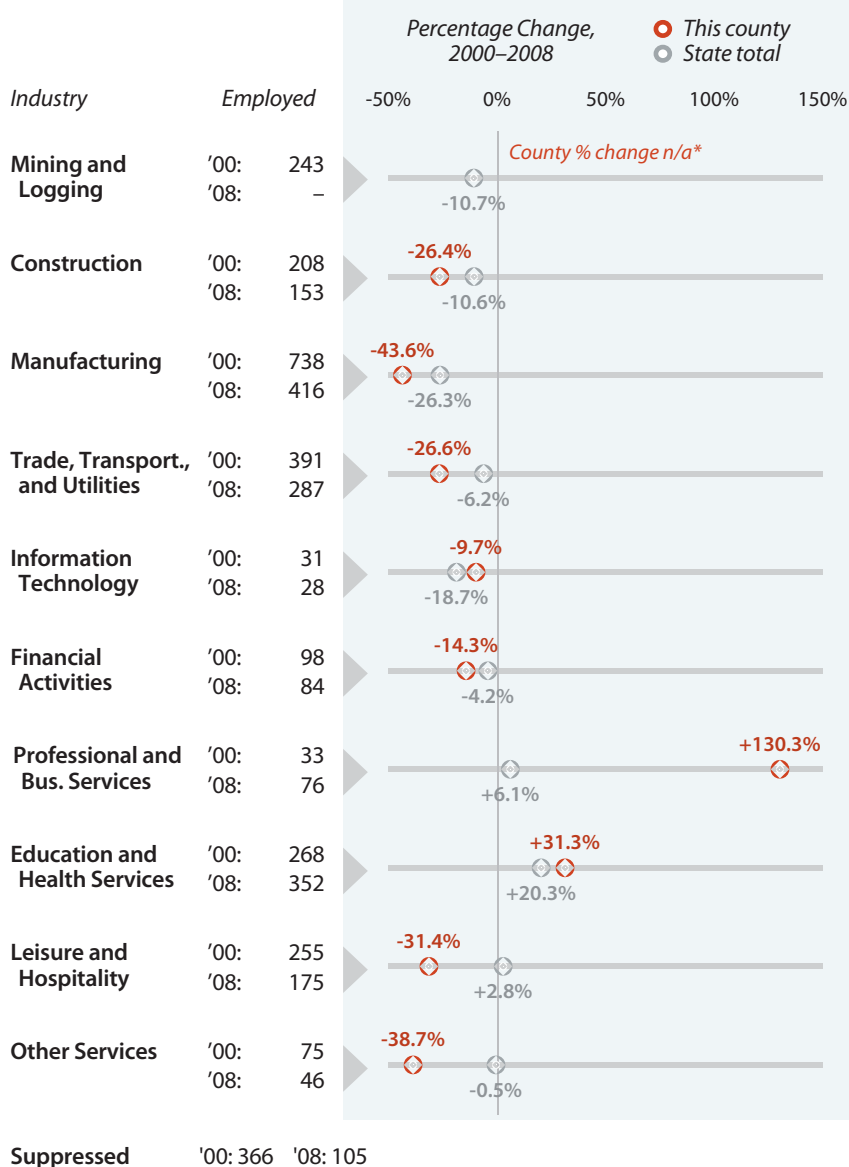
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,311
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,311

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Morrow County



## Population

1990	27,749	
2000	31,628	
Current	34,455	

## Median Household Income

\$49,927 Rank: 27 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

10.5% Rank: 56 (1=highest)

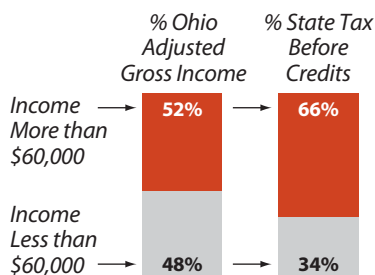


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$29,541
Federal Government	\$38,966
State Government	\$51,006
Local Government	\$31,747

## Income Tax Returns

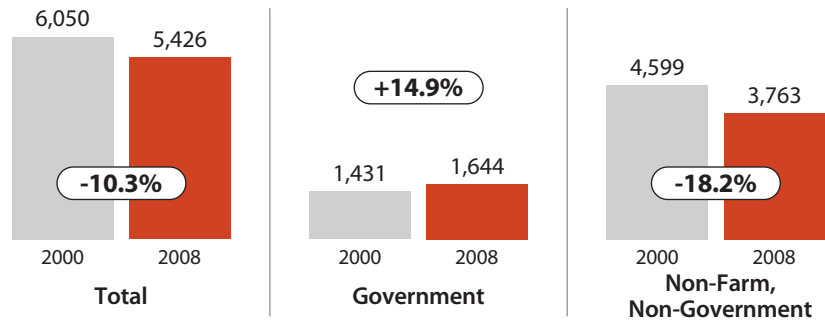
Income More than \$60,000	3,309
Income Less than \$60,000	11,336



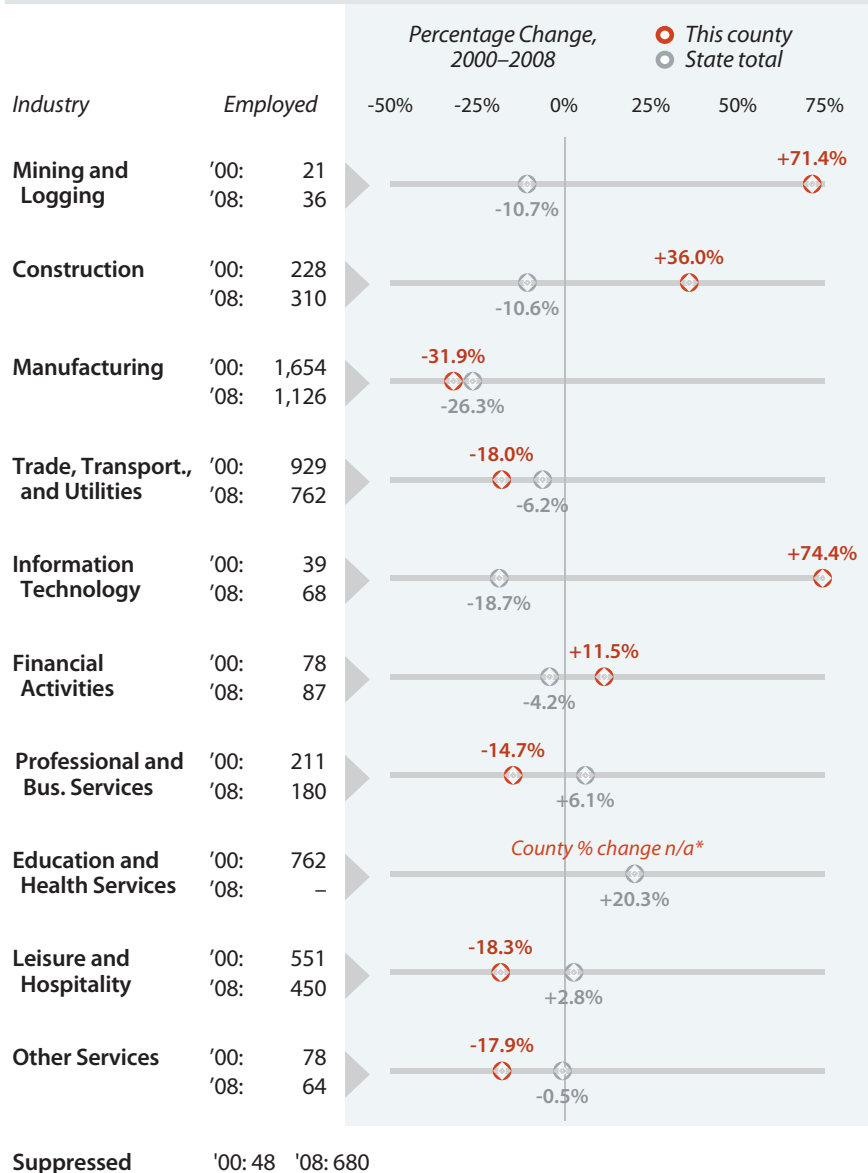
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,466
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$3,460

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Muskingum County



## Population

1990	82,068	
2000	84,585	
Current	85,087	

## Median Household Income

**\$40,672** Rank: 69 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.3%** Rank: 25 (1=highest)

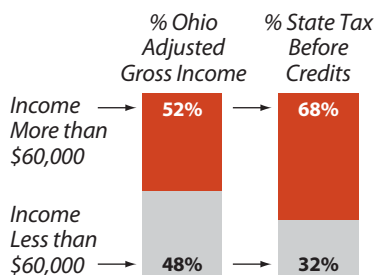


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$31,028
Federal Government	\$49,938
State Government	\$36,374
Local Government	\$34,245

## Income Tax Returns

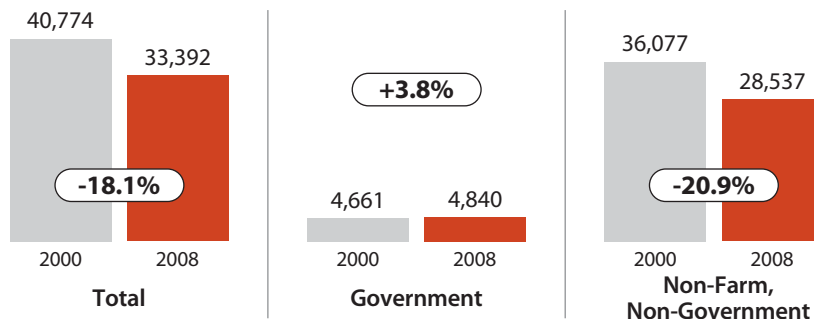
Income More than \$60,000	7,427
Income Less than \$60,000	30,836



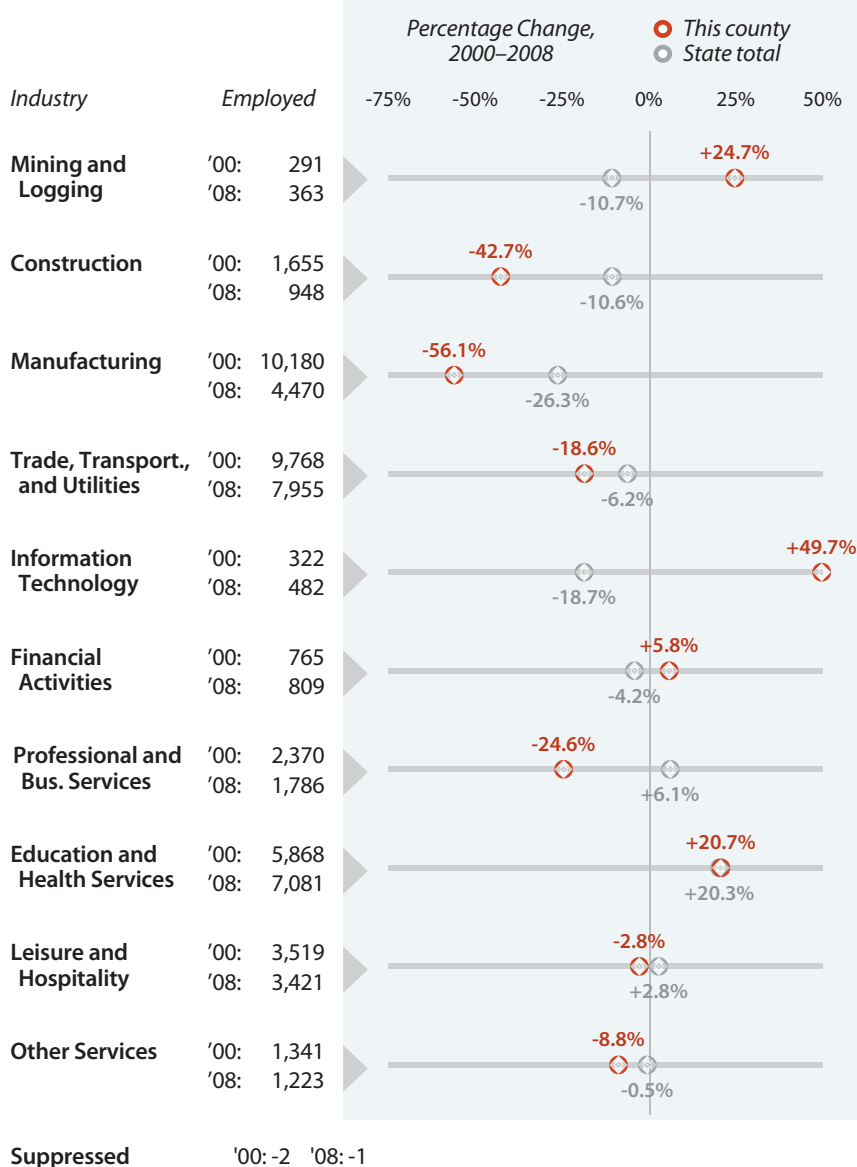
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,304
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,052

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Noble County



## Population

1990	11,336	
2000	14,058	
Current	14,333	

## Median Household Income

**\$37,043** Rank: 77 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**14.8%** Rank: 5 (1=highest)

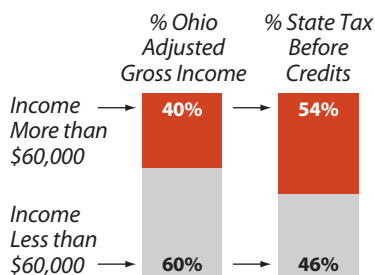


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$27,907
Federal Government	\$35,795
State Government	\$39,759
Local Government	\$27,949

## Income Tax Returns

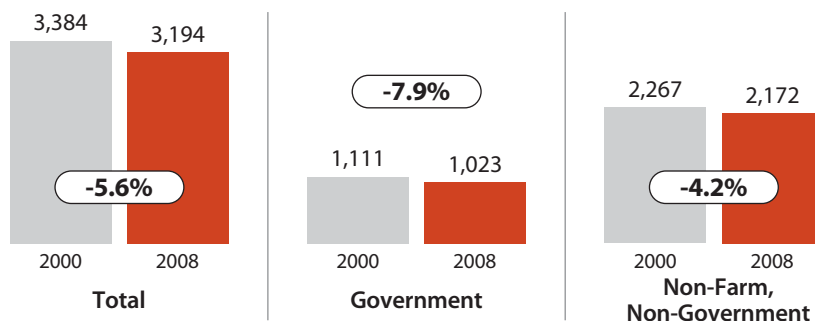
Income More than \$60,000	841
Income Less than \$60,000	4,545



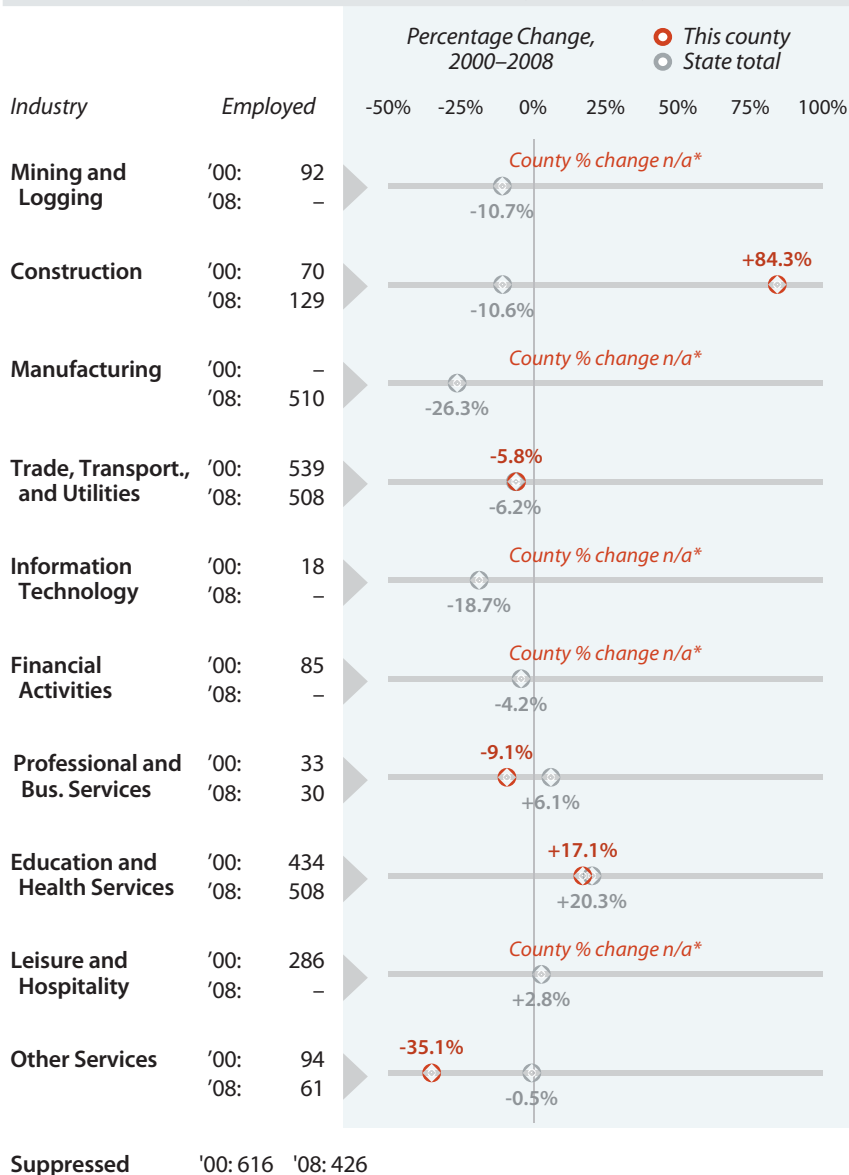
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,712
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,123

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Ottawa County



## Population

1990	40,029	
2000	40,985	
Current	40,823	

## Median Household Income

**\$54,105** Rank: 13 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**14.6%** Rank: 7 (1=highest)

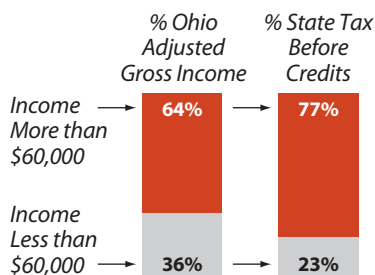


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$35,476
Federal Government	\$47,896
State Government	\$48,216
Local Government	\$36,952

## Income Tax Returns

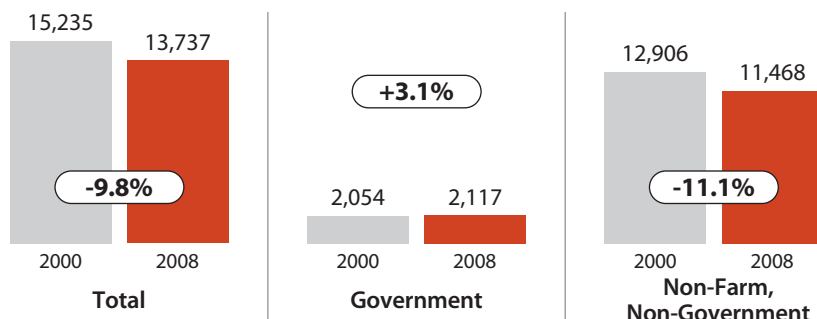
Income More than \$60,000	5,992
Income Less than \$60,000	15,113



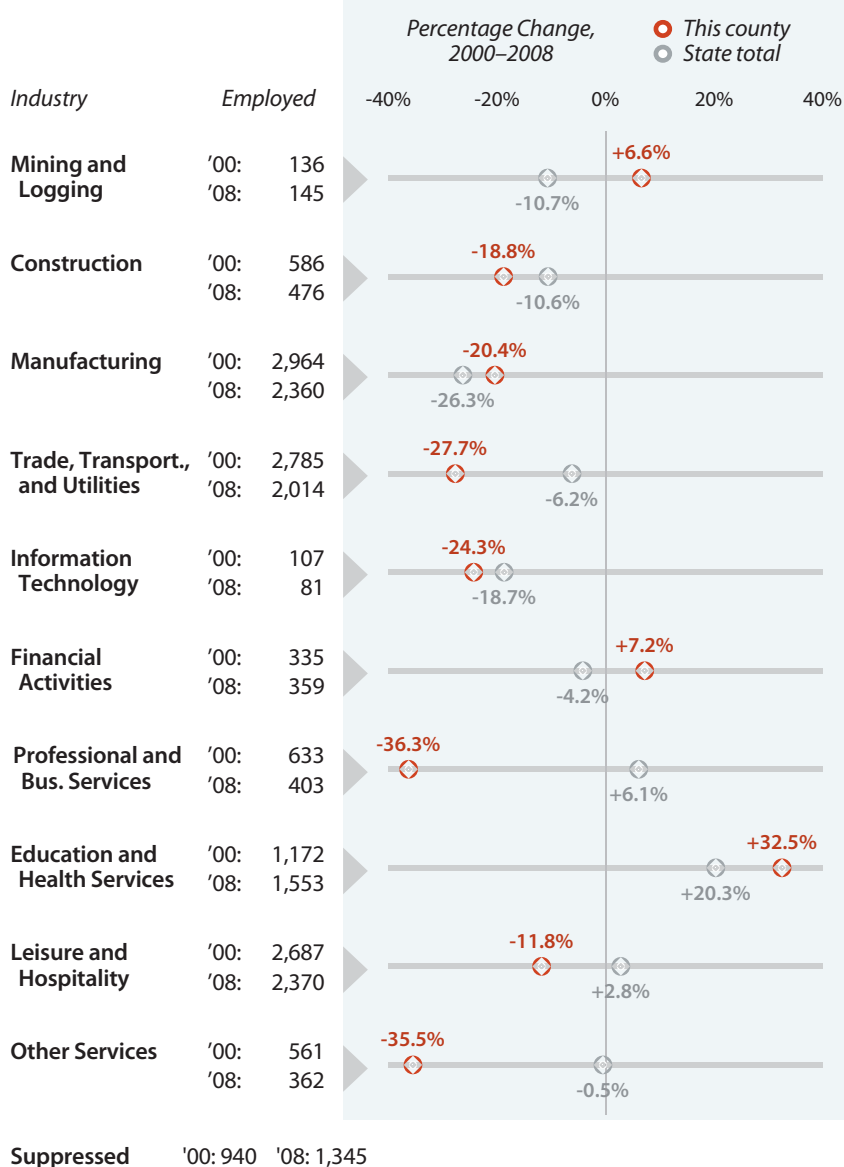
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,631
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,064

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Paulding County



## Population

1990	20,488	
2000	20,293	
Current	19,096	

## Median Household Income

**\$45,541** Rank: 44 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.0%** Rank: 32 (1=highest)

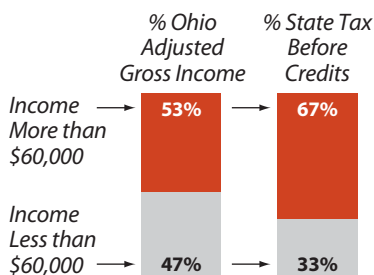


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$30,463
Federal Government	\$38,793
State Government	\$47,474
Local Government	\$30,542

## Income Tax Returns

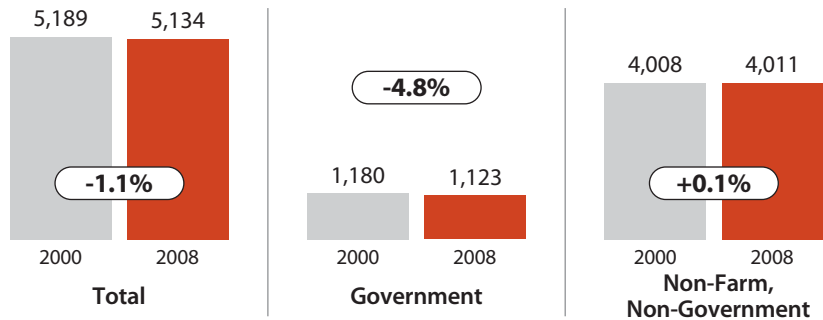
Income More than \$60,000	1,967
Income Less than \$60,000	7,005



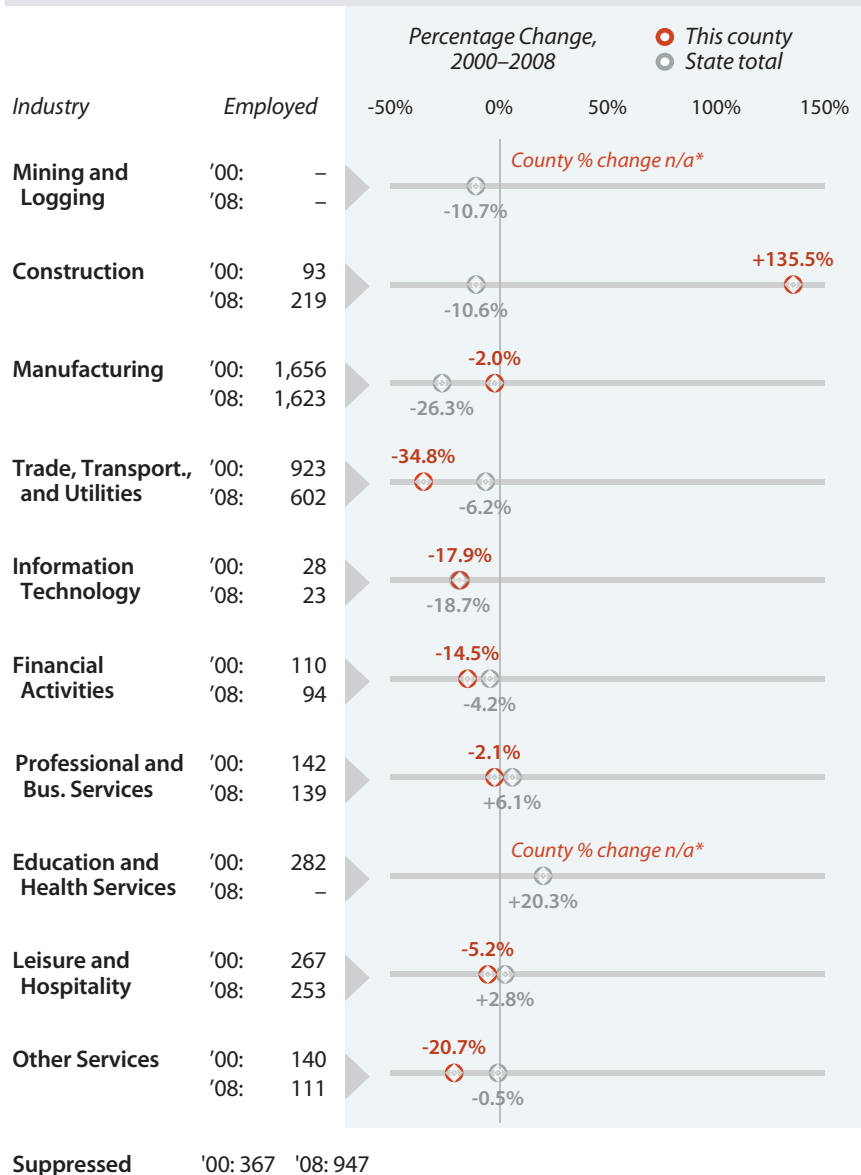
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,333
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,627

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.



# Perry County



## Population

1990	31,557	
2000	34,078	
Current	35,241	

## Median Household Income

**\$42,309** Rank: 60 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.9%** Rank: 21 (1=highest)

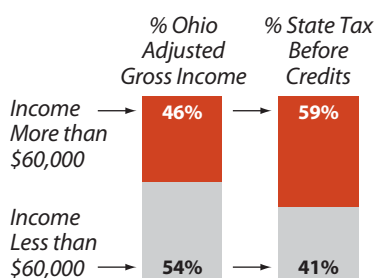


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$32,599
Federal Government	\$38,665
State Government	\$46,785
Local Government	\$28,513

## Income Tax Returns

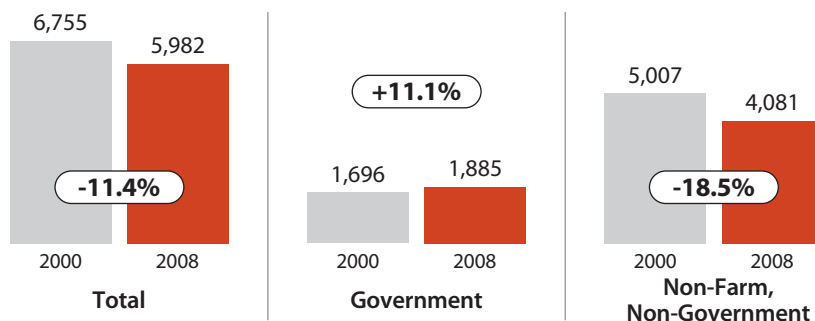
Income More than \$60,000	2,724
Income Less than \$60,000	12,009



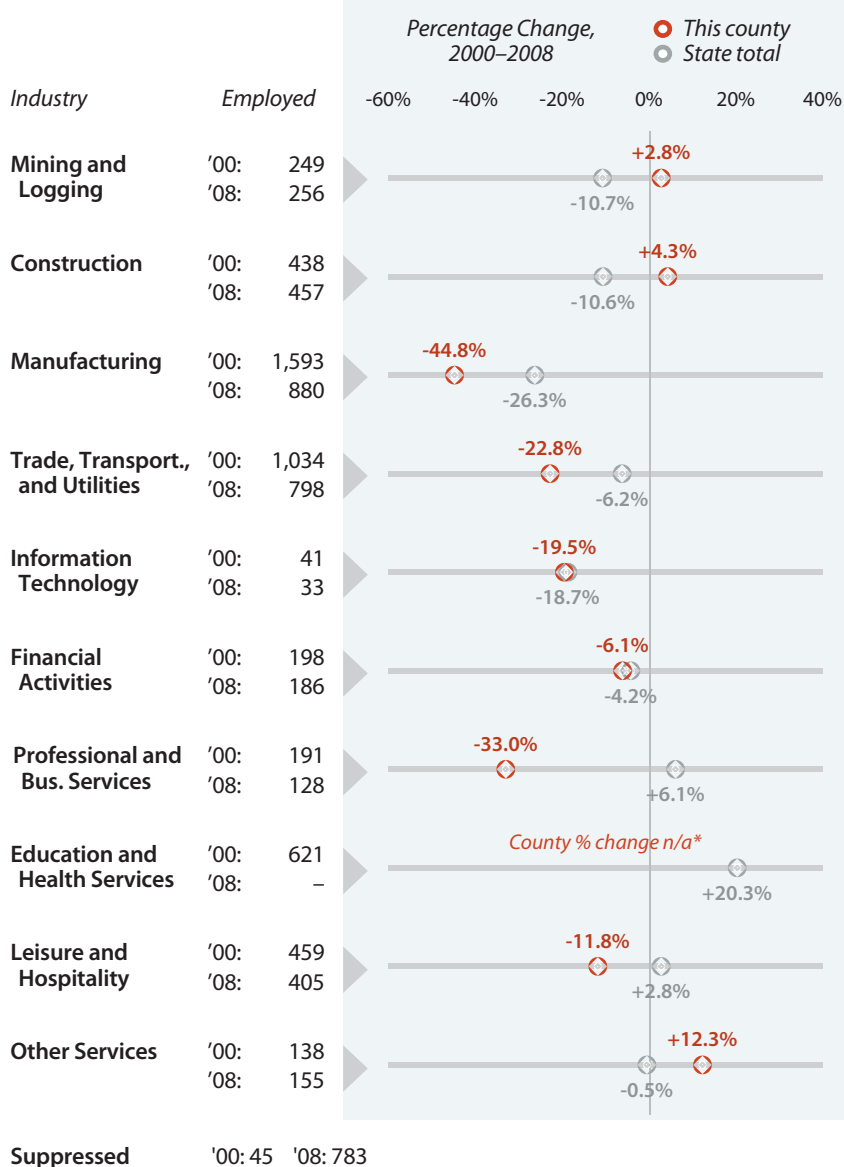
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,049
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,703

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Pickaway County



## Population

1990	48,255	
2000	52,727	
Current	54,544	

## Median Household Income

\$50,079 Rank: 25 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

11.1% Rank: 48 (1=highest)

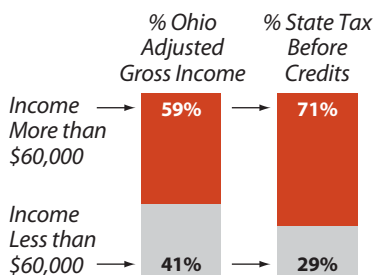


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$34,122
Federal Government	\$45,199
State Government	\$48,828
Local Government	\$35,568

## Income Tax Returns

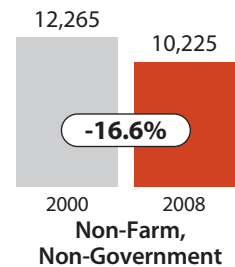
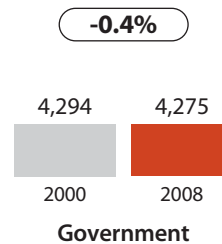
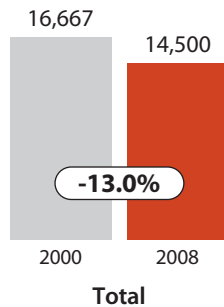
Income More than \$60,000	6,267
Income Less than \$60,000	16,753



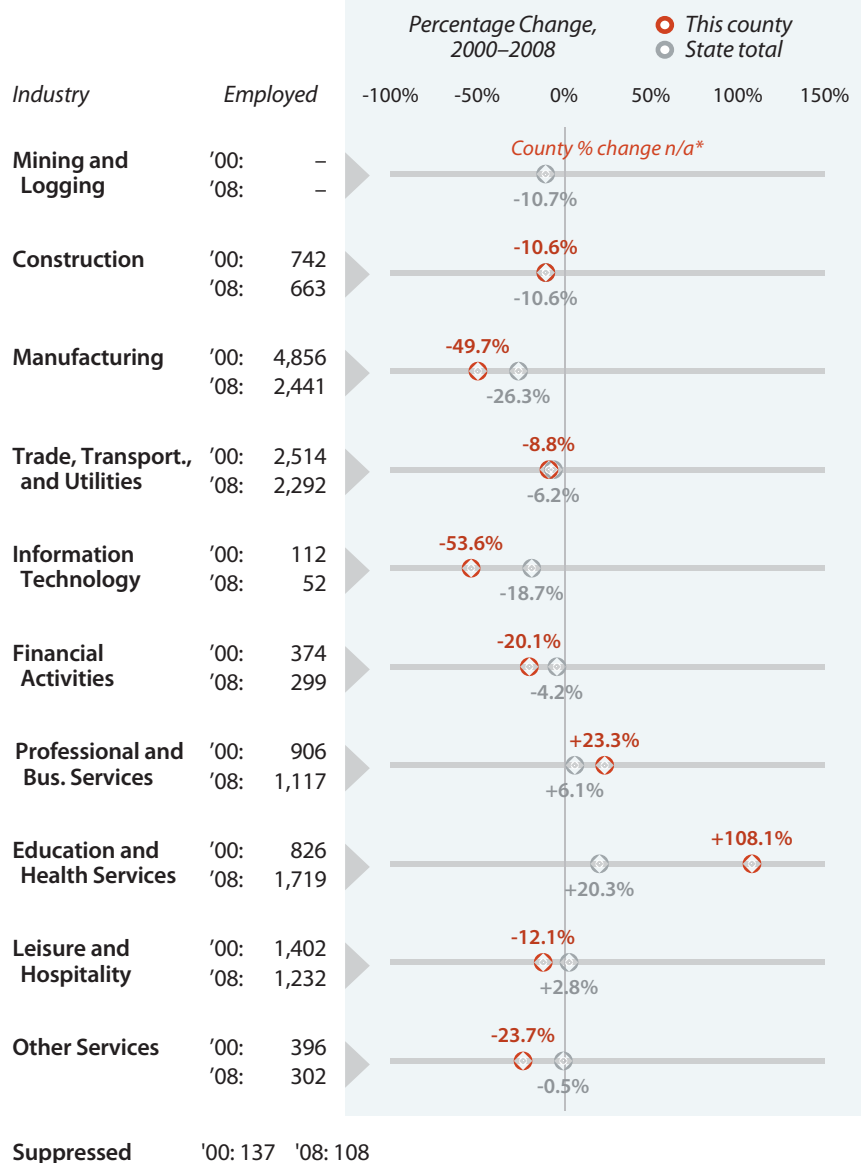
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,994
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,047

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Pike County



## Population

1990	24,249	
2000	27,695	
Current	27,967	

## Median Household Income

**\$33,493** Rank: 84 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**15.3%** Rank: 3 (1=highest)

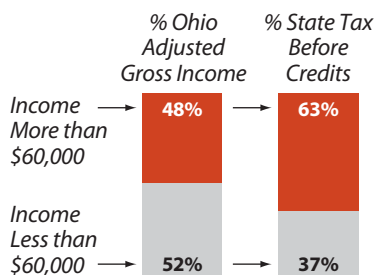


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$39,073
Federal Government	\$51,282
State Government	\$38,673
Local Government	\$34,271

## Income Tax Returns

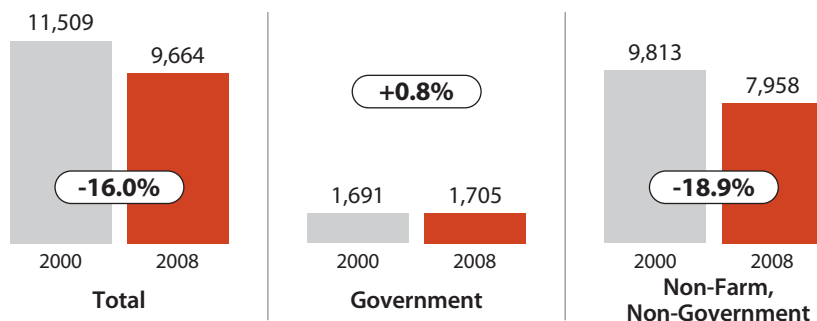
Income More than \$60,000	2,163
Income Less than \$60,000	9,519



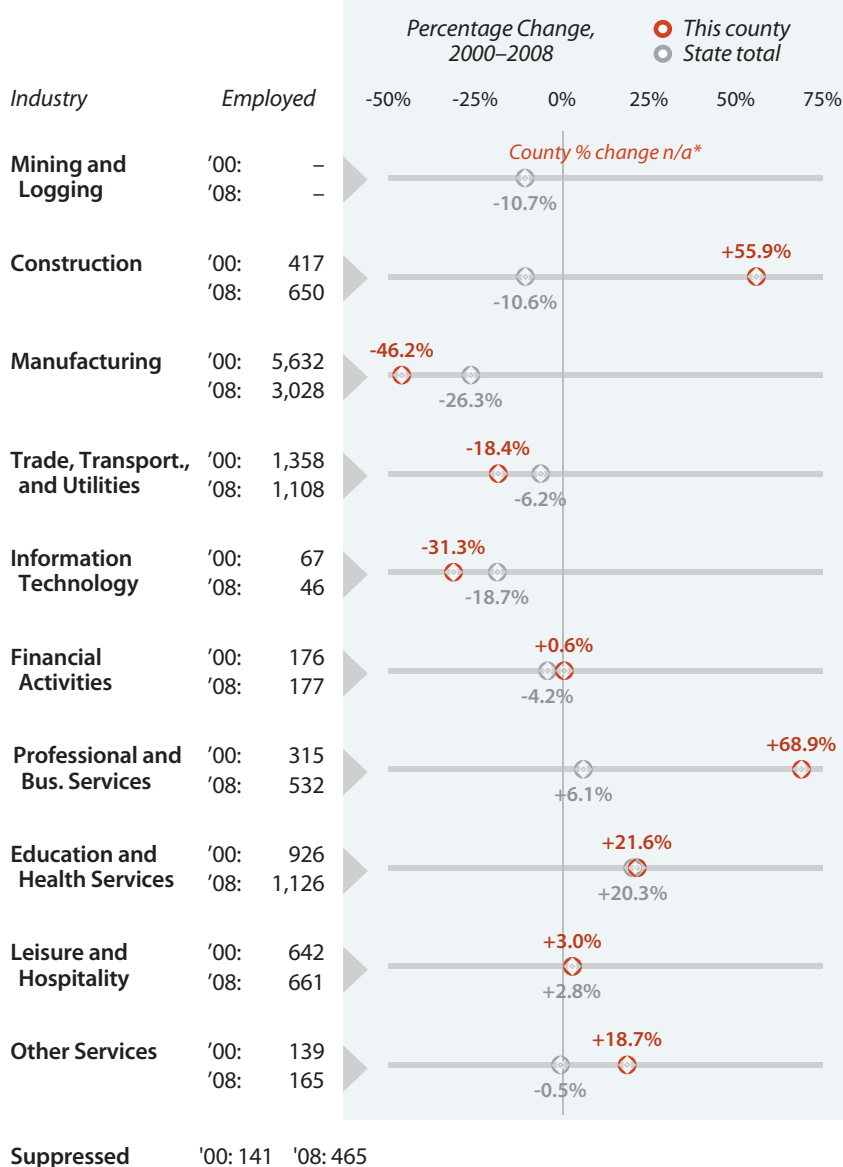
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$7,057
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$13,877

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Portage County



## Population

1990	142,585	
2000	152,061	
Current	155,991	

## Median Household Income

\$50,025 Rank: 26 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

9.8% Rank: 62 (1=highest)

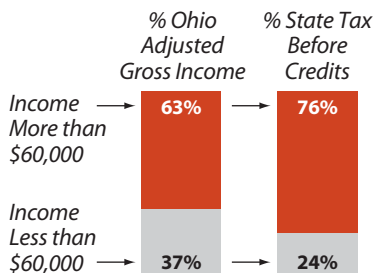


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$34,326
Federal Government	\$48,590
State Government	\$50,908
Local Government	\$36,244

## Income Tax Returns

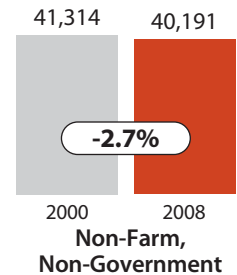
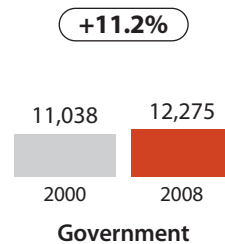
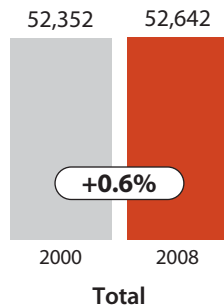
Income More than \$60,000	19,833
Income Less than \$60,000	52,715



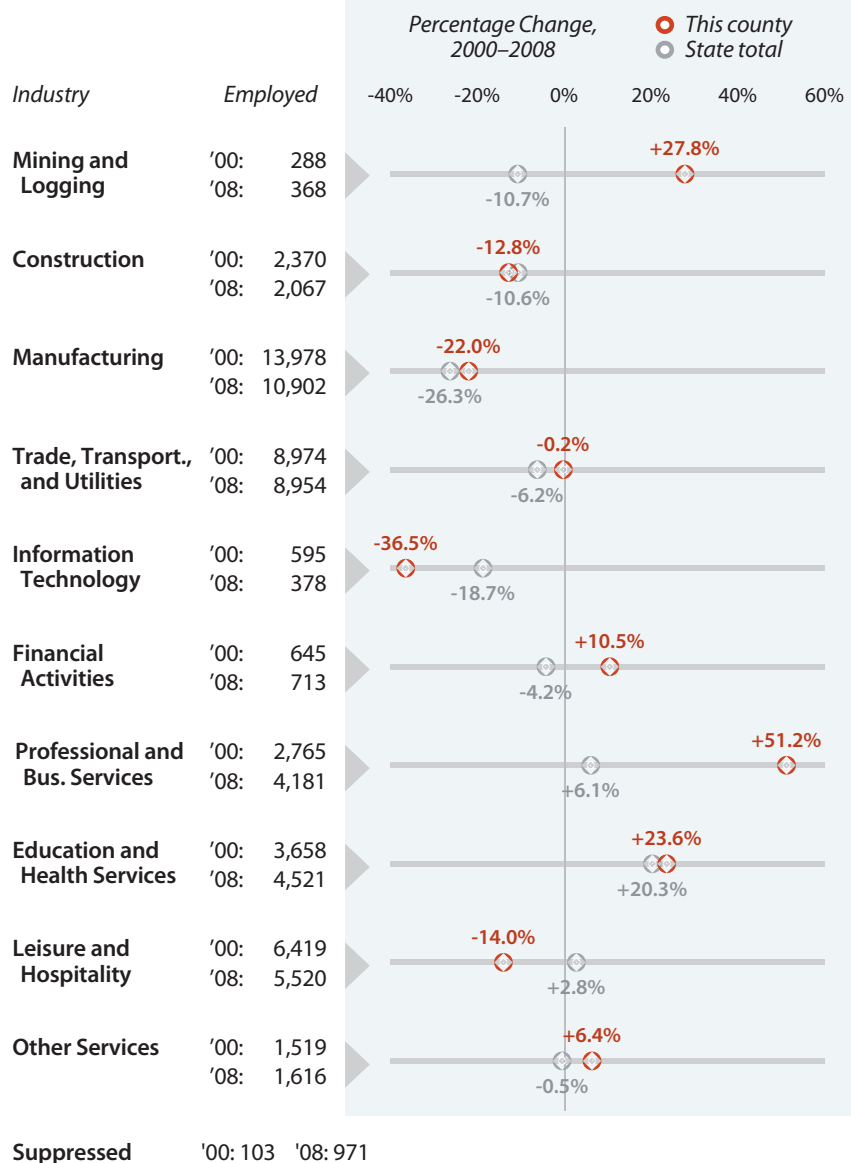
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,036
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,385

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Preble County



## Population

1990	40,113	
2000	42,337	
Current	41,643	

## Median Household Income

**\$50,396** Rank: 21 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.5%** Rank: 39 (1=highest)

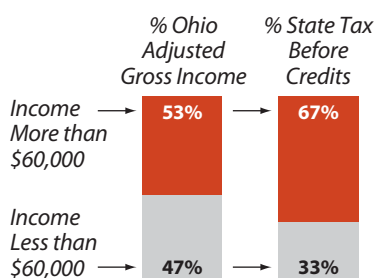


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$31,993
Federal Government	\$42,254
State Government	\$40,808
Local Government	\$31,705

## Income Tax Returns

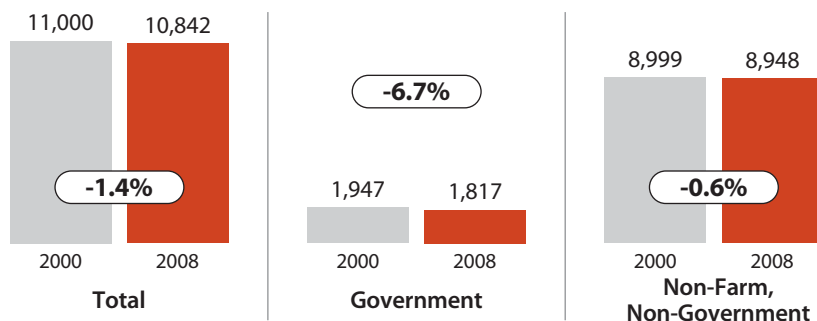
Income More than \$60,000	4,258
Income Less than \$60,000	14,468



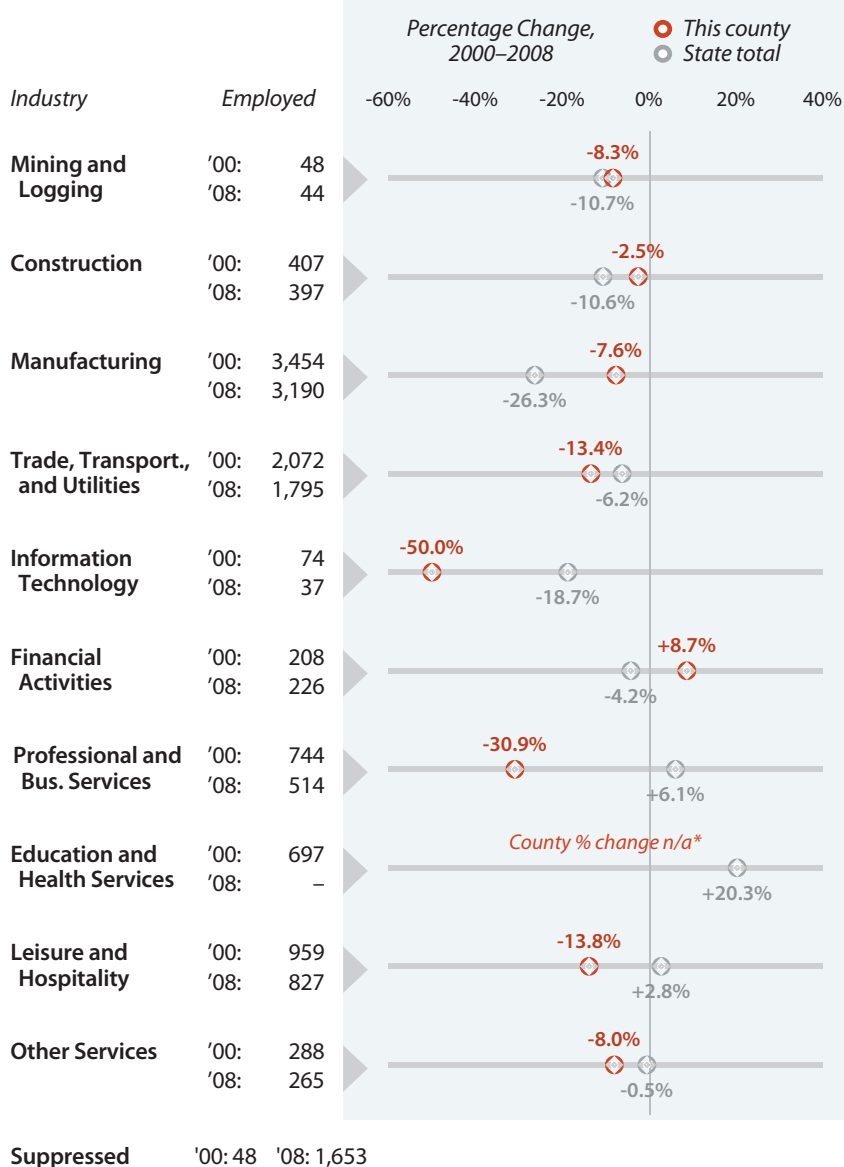
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,354
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,798

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Putnam County



## Population

1990	33,819
2000	34,726
Current	34,543

## Median Household Income

**\$56,557** Rank: 10 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**9.8%** Rank: 62 (1=highest)

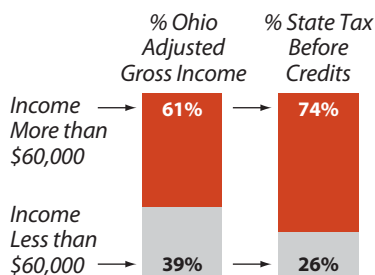


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$29,714
Federal Government	\$38,367
State Government	\$48,240
Local Government	\$29,018

## Income Tax Returns

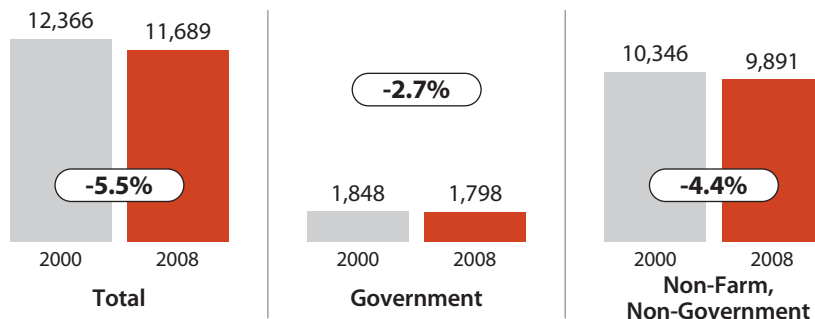
Income More than \$60,000	4,558
Income Less than \$60,000	12,540



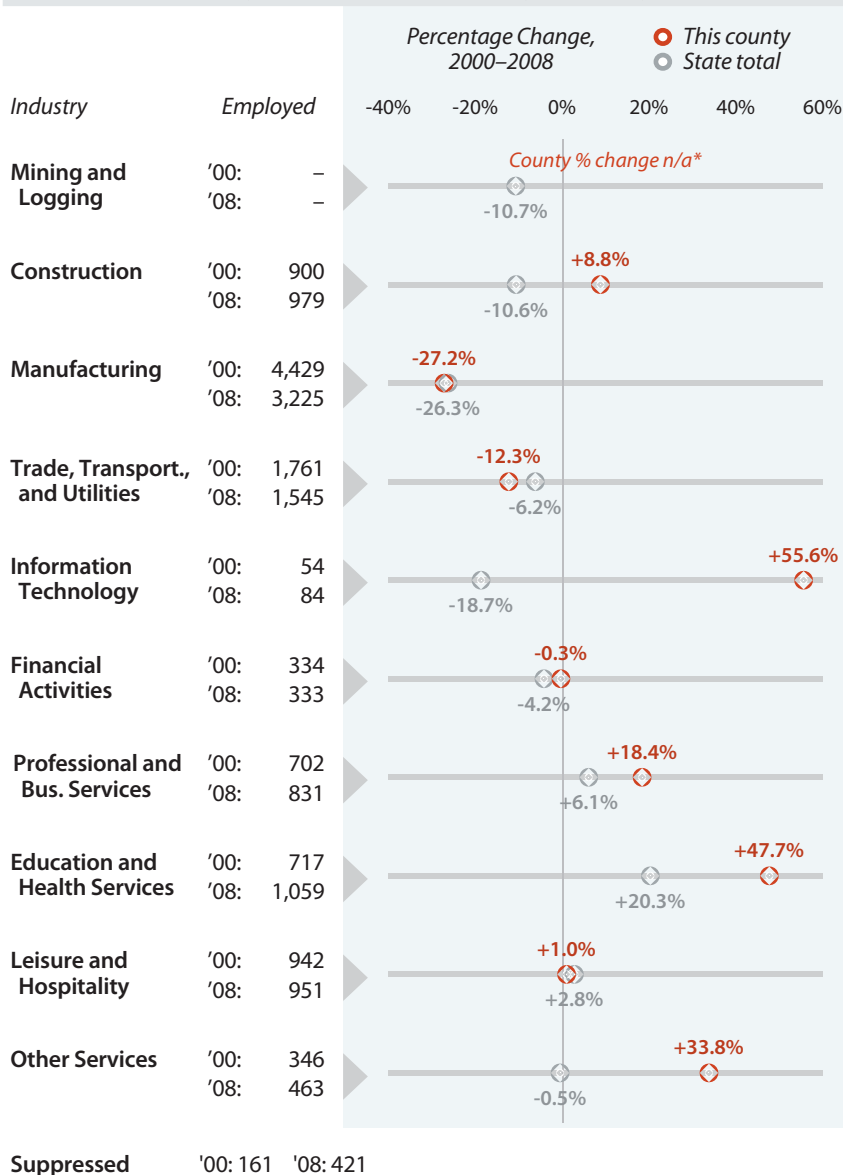
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,654
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$3,603

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Richland County



## Population

1990	126,137	
2000	128,852	
Current	124,999	

## Median Household Income

**\$42,444** Rank: 58 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.1%** Rank: 30 (1=highest)

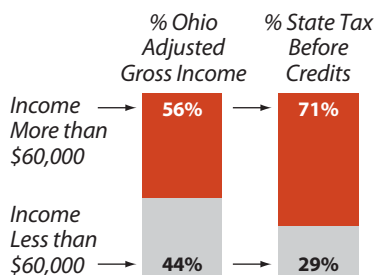


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$32,914
Federal Government	\$54,016
State Government	\$49,583
Local Government	\$35,791

## Income Tax Returns

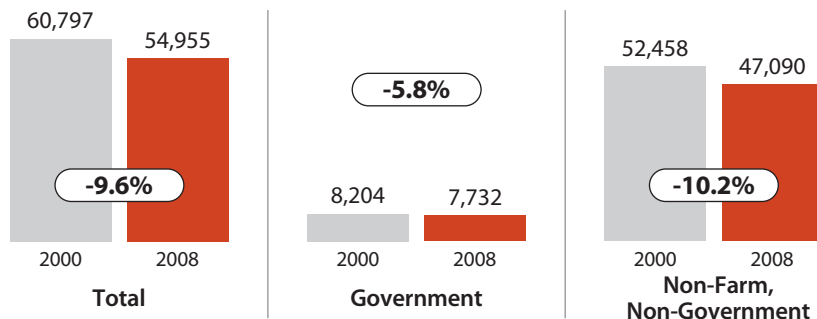
Income More than \$60,000	12,542
Income Less than \$60,000	44,005



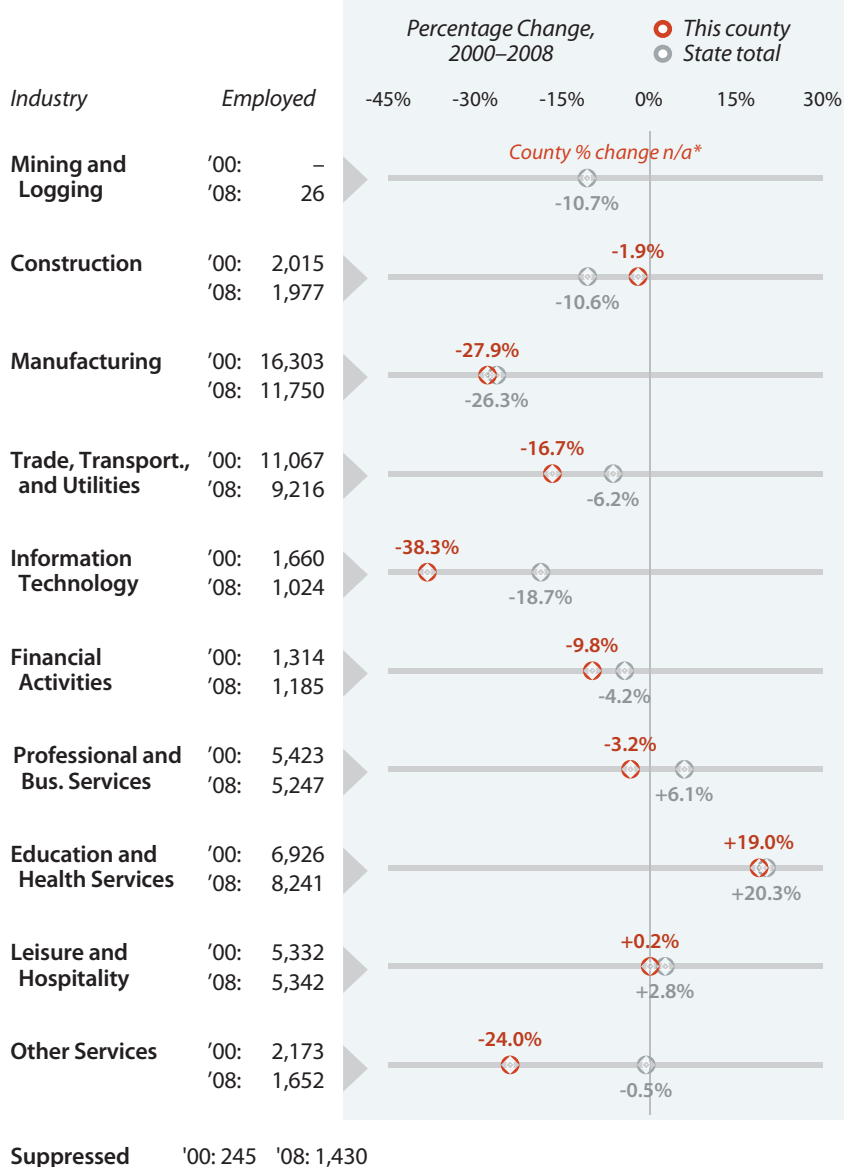
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,041
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,861

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.



# Ross County



## Population

1990	69,330	
2000	73,345	
Current	76,073	

## Median Household Income

**\$42,214** Rank: 61 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.1%** Rank: 30 (1=highest)

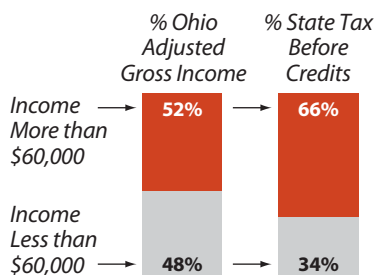


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$35,169
Federal Government	\$72,887
State Government	\$46,361
Local Government	\$34,599

## Income Tax Returns

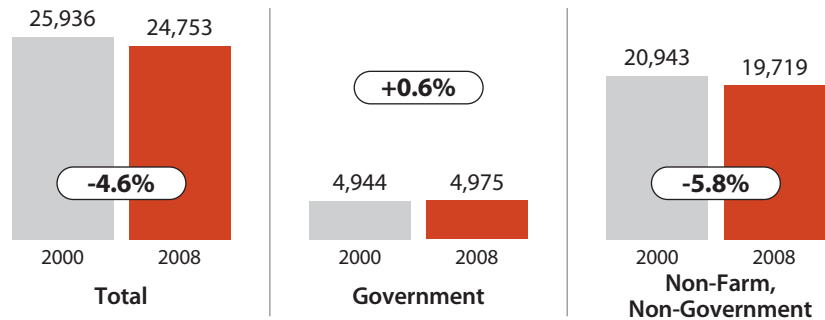
Income More than \$60,000	6,972
Income Less than \$60,000	25,662



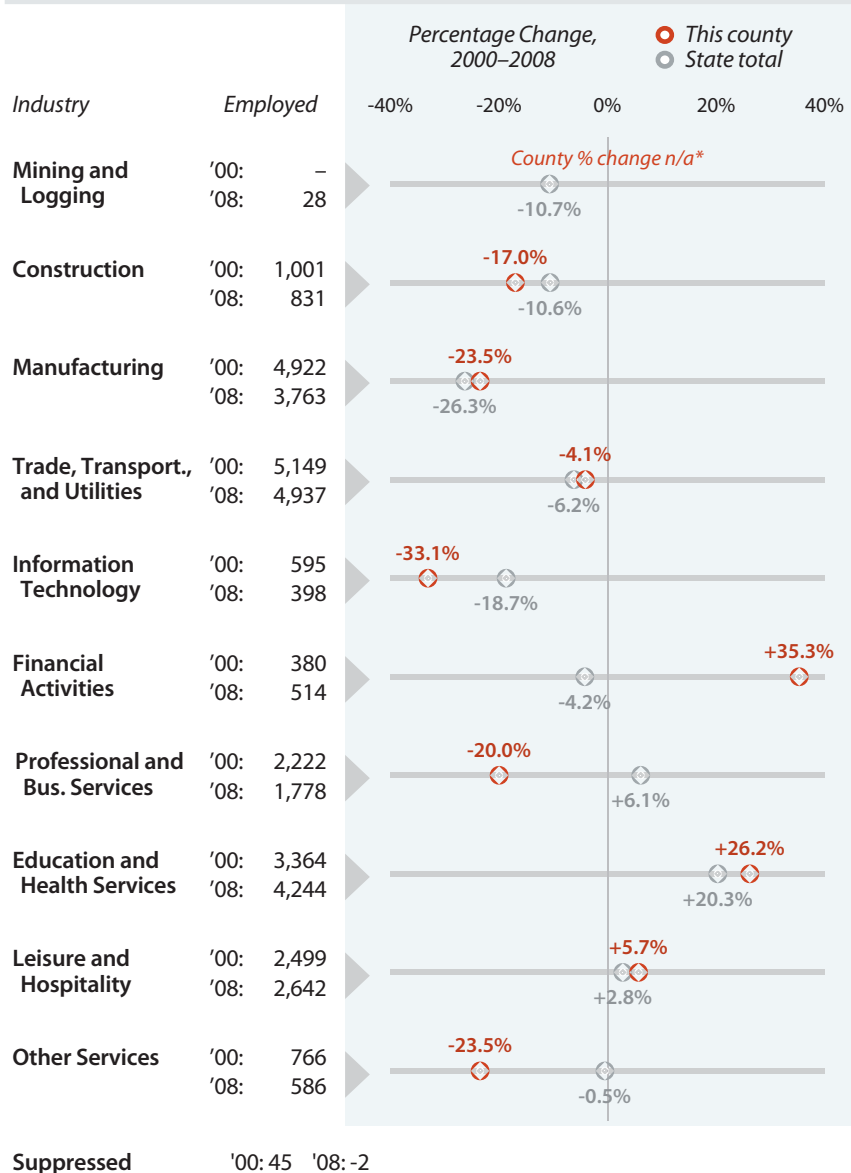
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,789
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$7,018

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Sandusky County



## Population

1990	61,963
2000	61,792
Current	60,637

## Median Household Income

**\$47,573** Rank: 37 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.9%** Rank: 50 (1=highest)

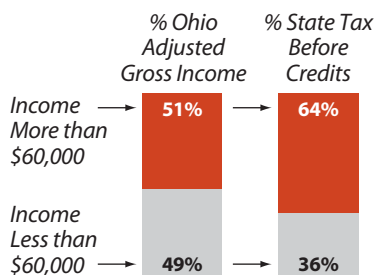


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$32,148
Federal Government	\$46,989
State Government	\$52,446
Local Government	\$34,801

## Income Tax Returns

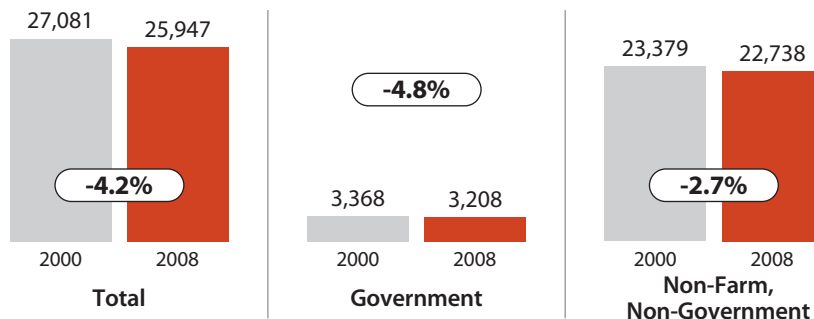
Income More than \$60,000	6,415
Income Less than \$60,000	23,717



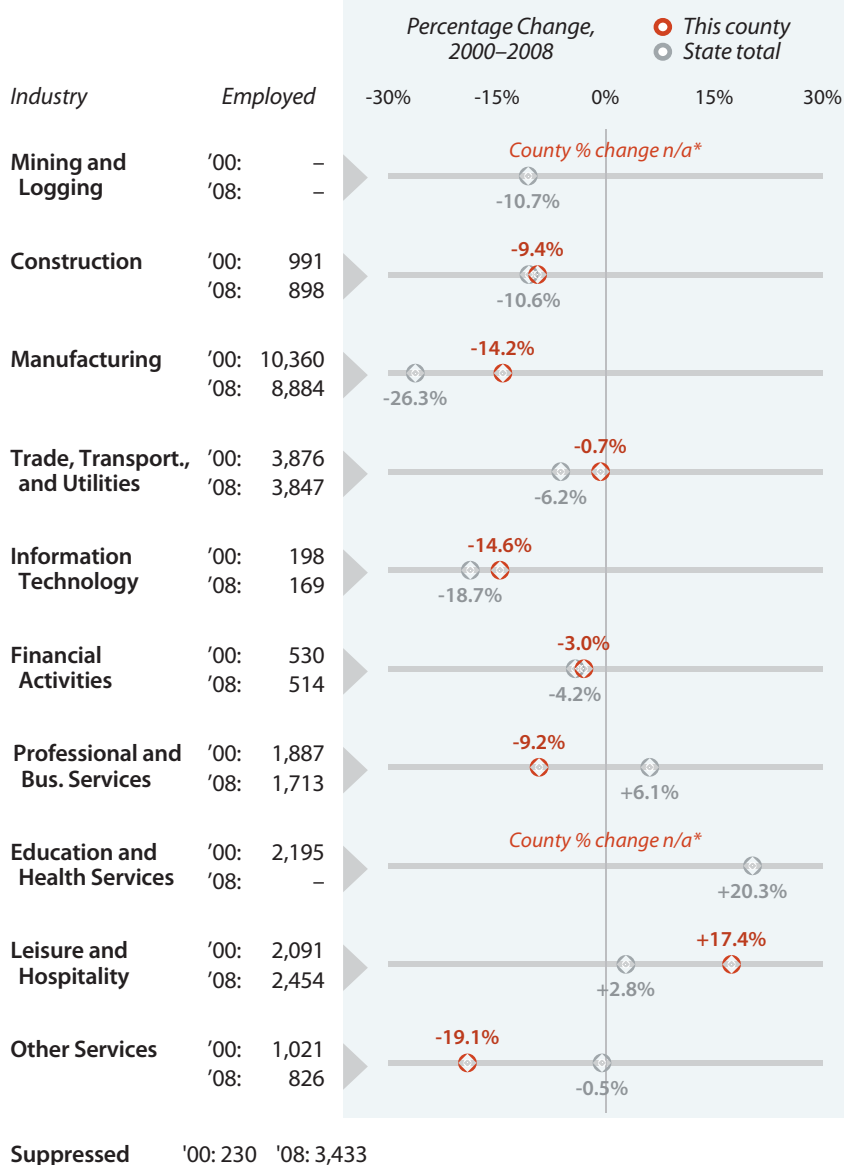
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,629
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,136

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Scioto County



## Population

1990	80,327	
2000	79,195	
Current	76,587	

## Median Household Income

\$33,263 Rank: 85 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

12.7% Rank: 22 (1=highest)

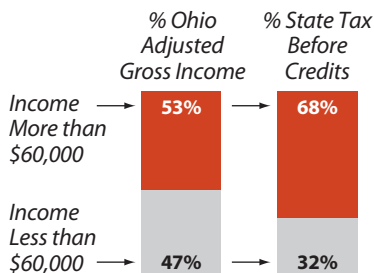


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$29,987
Federal Government	\$47,216
State Government	\$46,840
Local Government	\$34,492

## Income Tax Returns

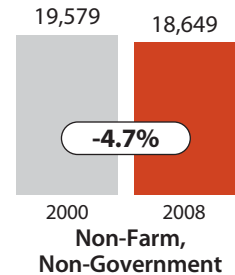
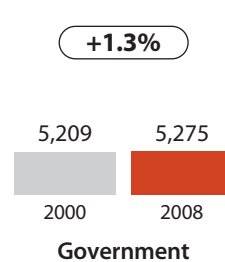
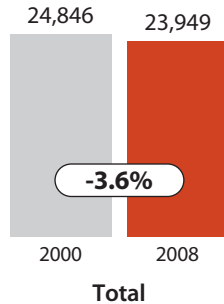
Income More than \$60,000	5,697
Income Less than \$60,000	22,102



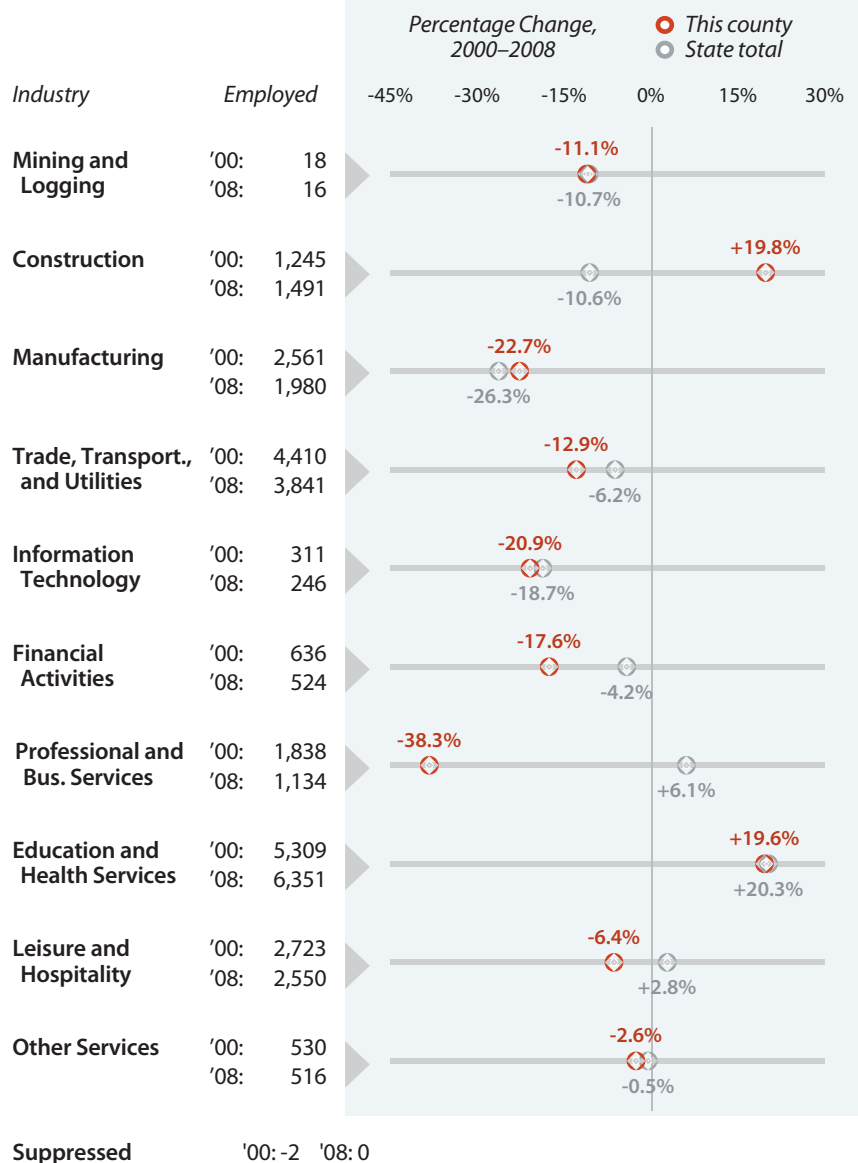
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$8,006
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$8,399

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Seneca County



## Population

1990	59,733	
2000	58,683	
Current	56,461	

## Median Household Income

**\$44,614** Rank: 51 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**12.2%** Rank: 27 (1=highest)

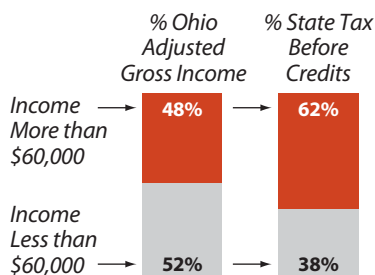


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$30,334
Federal Government	\$45,665
State Government	\$43,073
Local Government	\$33,329

## Income Tax Returns

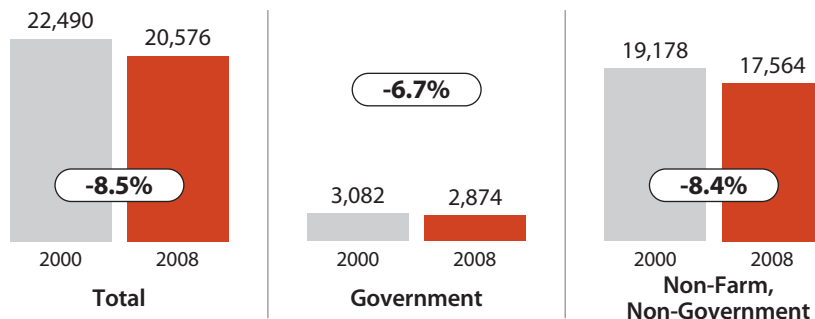
Income More than \$60,000	5,262
Income Less than \$60,000	21,811



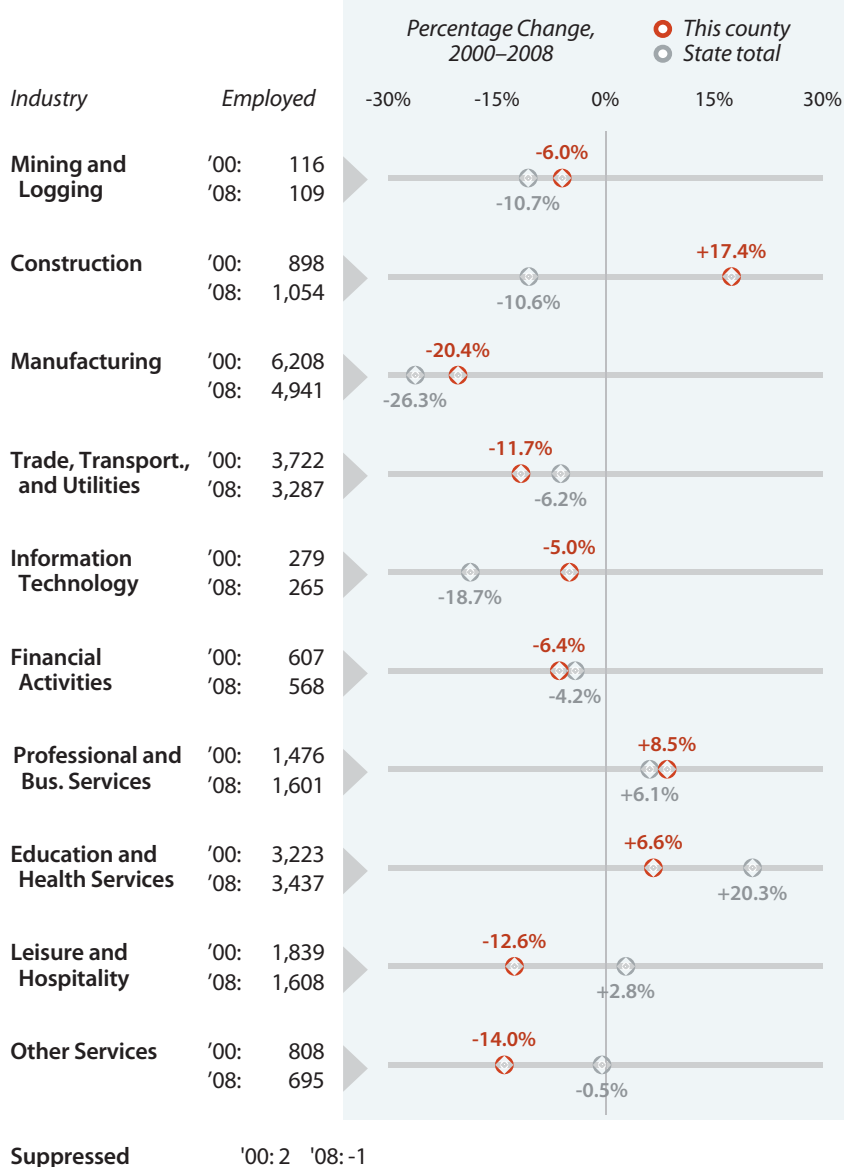
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,297
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,756

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Shelby County



## Population

1990	44,915	
2000	47,910	
Current	48,919	

## Median Household Income

\$50,728 Rank: 19 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

12.0% Rank: 32 (1=highest)

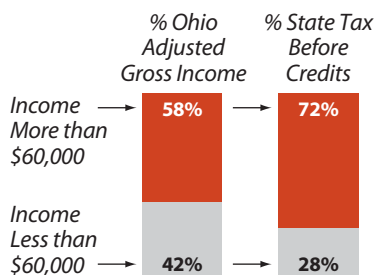


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$39,913
Federal Government	\$44,905
State Government	\$51,982
Local Government	\$35,945

## Income Tax Returns

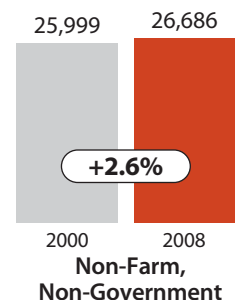
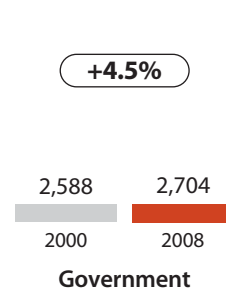
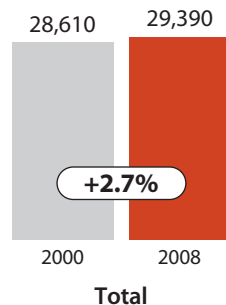
Income More than \$60,000	5,582
Income Less than \$60,000	18,377



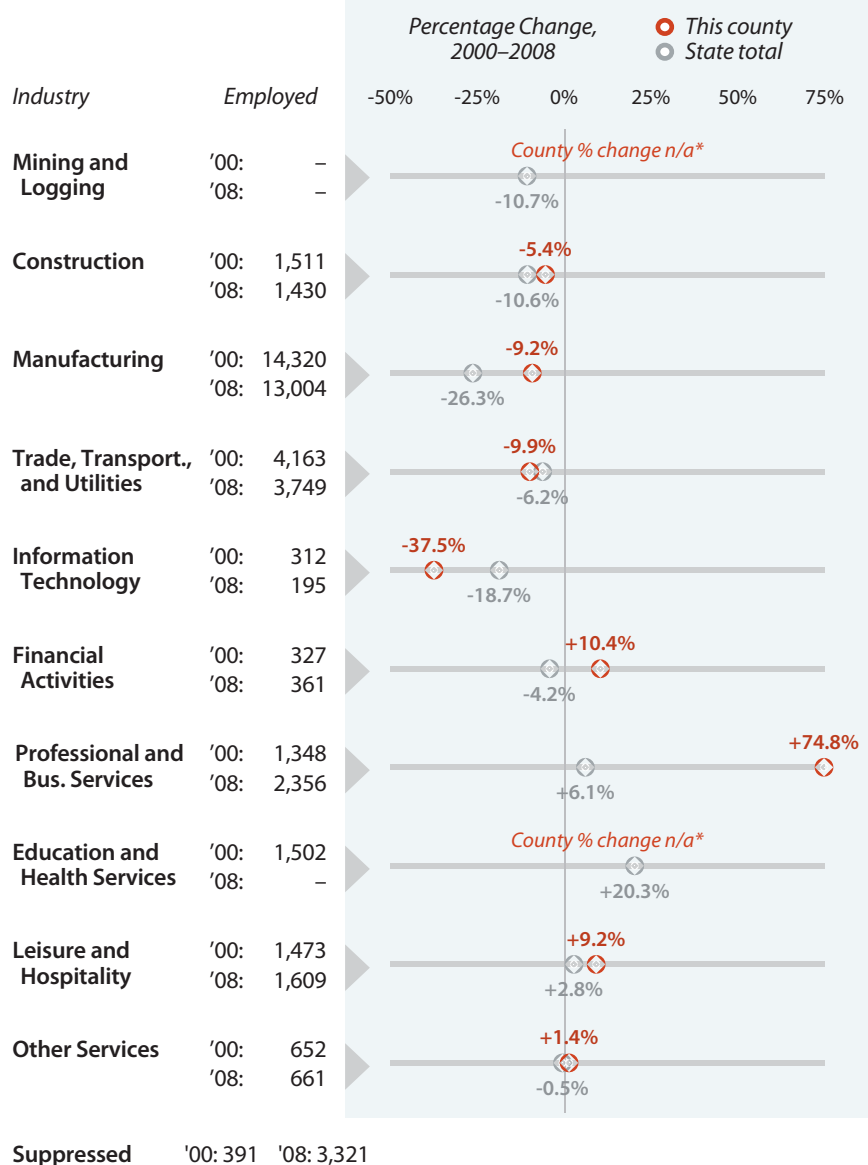
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,577
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,010

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Stark County



## Population

1990	367,585	
2000	378,098	
Current	379,214	

## Median Household Income

**\$45,306** Rank: 47 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.5%** Rank: 39 (1=highest)

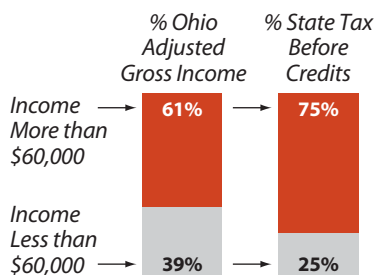


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$34,654
Federal Government	\$54,387
State Government	\$50,435
Local Government	\$36,707

## Income Tax Returns

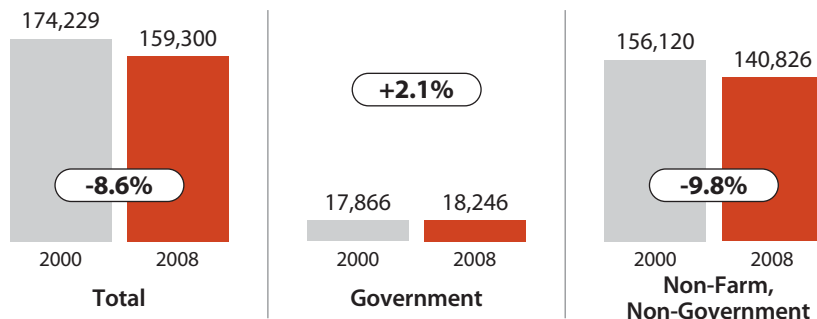
Income More than \$60,000	42,668
Income Less than \$60,000	135,366



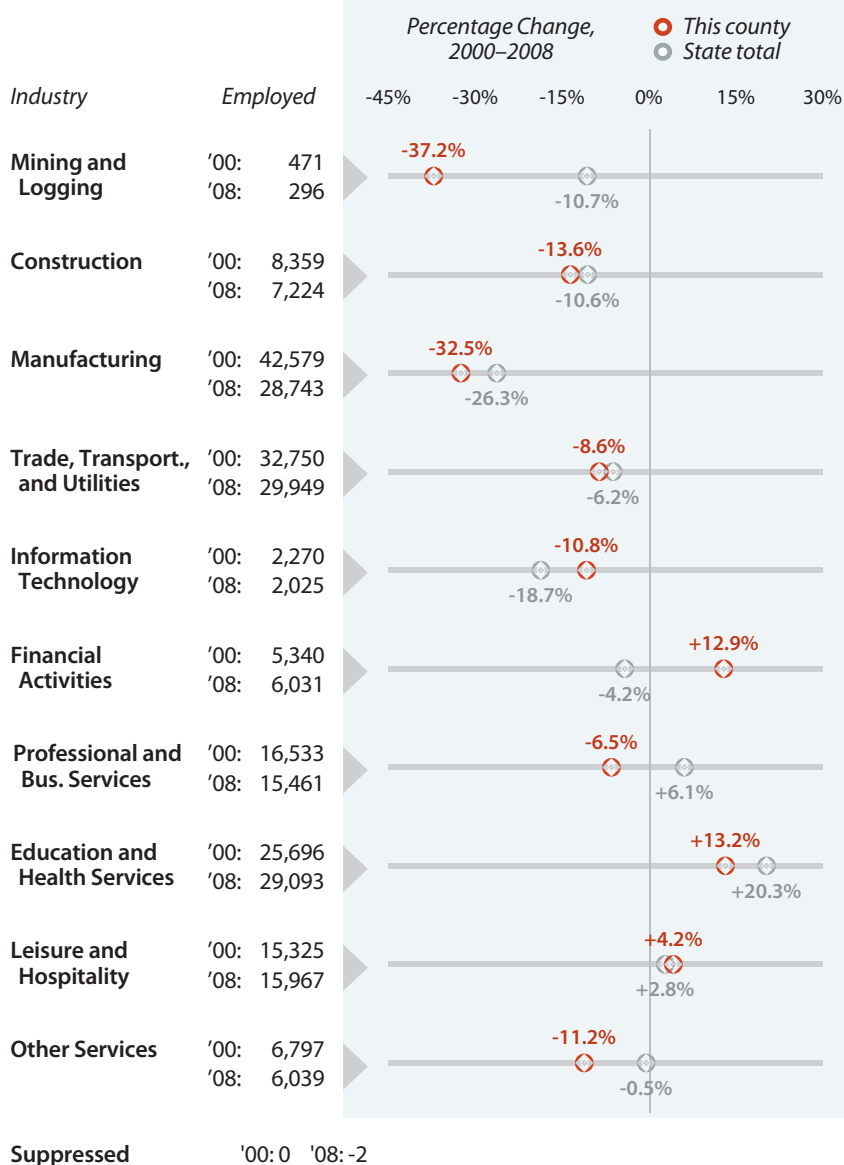
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,027
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,814

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Summit County



## Population

1990	514,990	
2000	542,899	
Current	542,562	

## Median Household Income

**\$48,943** Rank: 33 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.0%** Rank: 59 (1=highest)

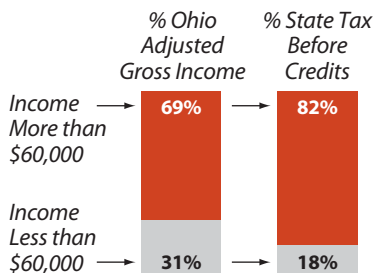


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$40,802
Federal Government	\$59,062
State Government	\$51,585
Local Government	\$40,895

## Income Tax Returns

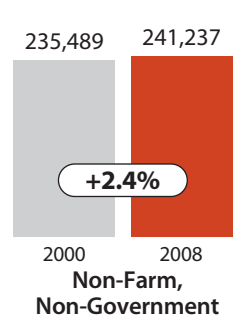
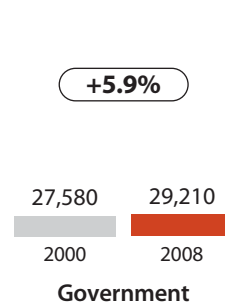
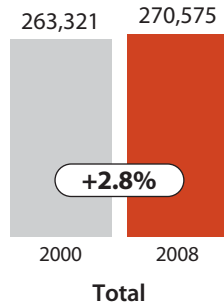
Income More than \$60,000	71,440
Income Less than \$60,000	185,302



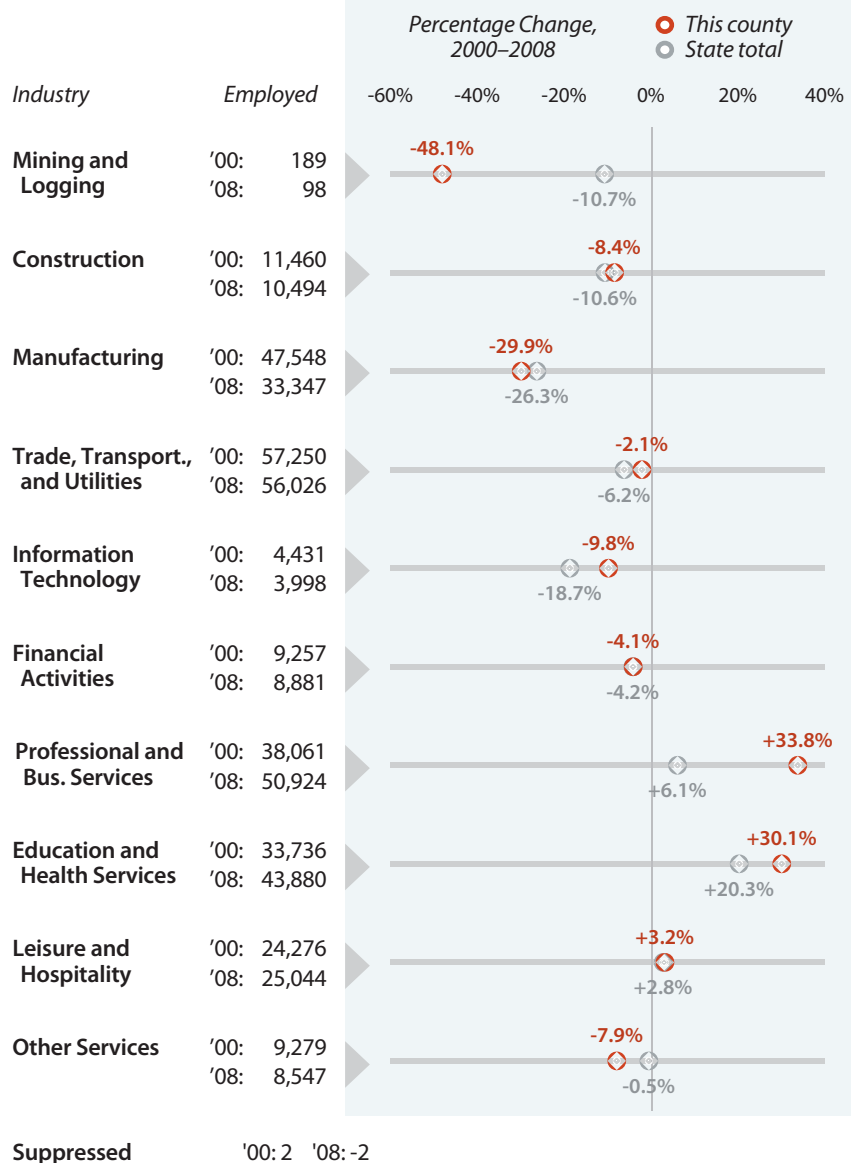
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,068
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,317

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry





# Trumbull County



## Population

1990	227,813
2000	225,116
Current	211,317

## Median Household Income

**\$42,483** Rank: 57 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**13.8%** Rank: 10 (1=highest)

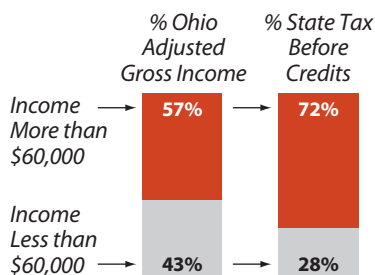


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$37,019
Federal Government	\$52,073
State Government	\$47,285
Local Government	\$37,698

## Income Tax Returns

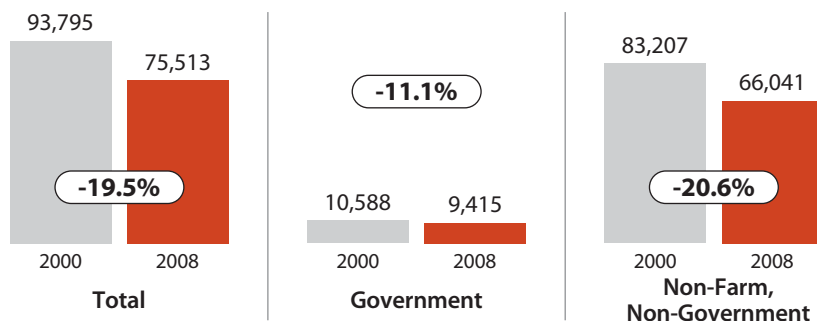
Income More than \$60,000	22,225
Income Less than \$60,000	77,928



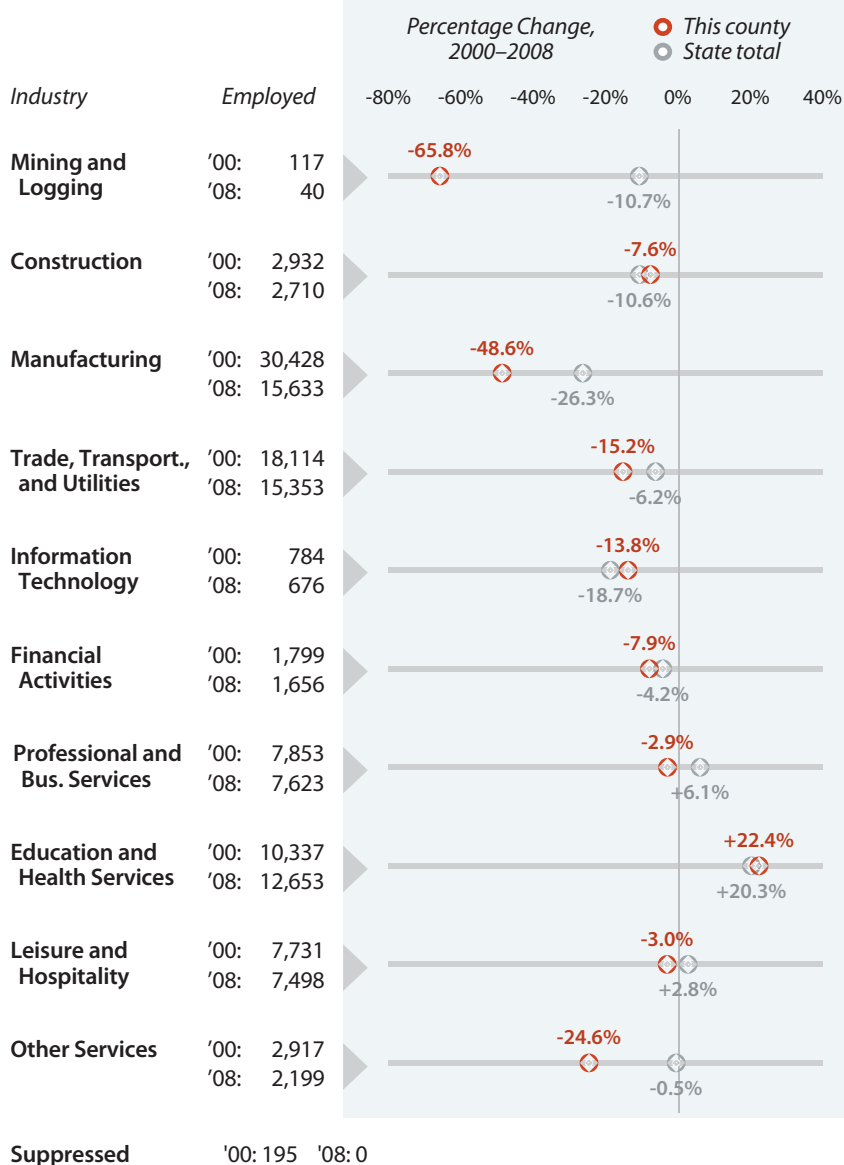
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,764
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,181

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Tuscarawas County



## Population

1990	84,090
2000	90,914
Current	91,348

## Median Household Income

**\$42,143** Rank: 62 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.7%** Rank: 53 (1=highest)

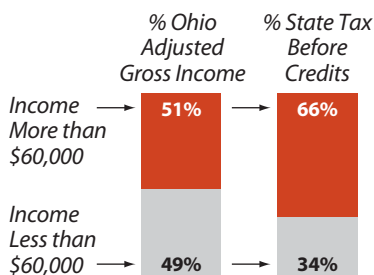


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$29,878
Federal Government	\$48,051
State Government	\$51,149
Local Government	\$32,978

## Income Tax Returns

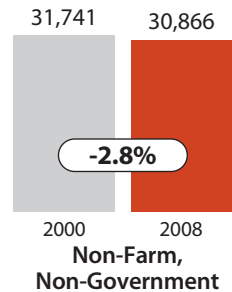
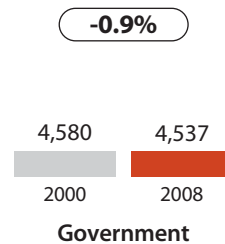
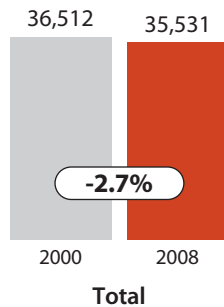
Income More than \$60,000	8,561
Income Less than \$60,000	35,775



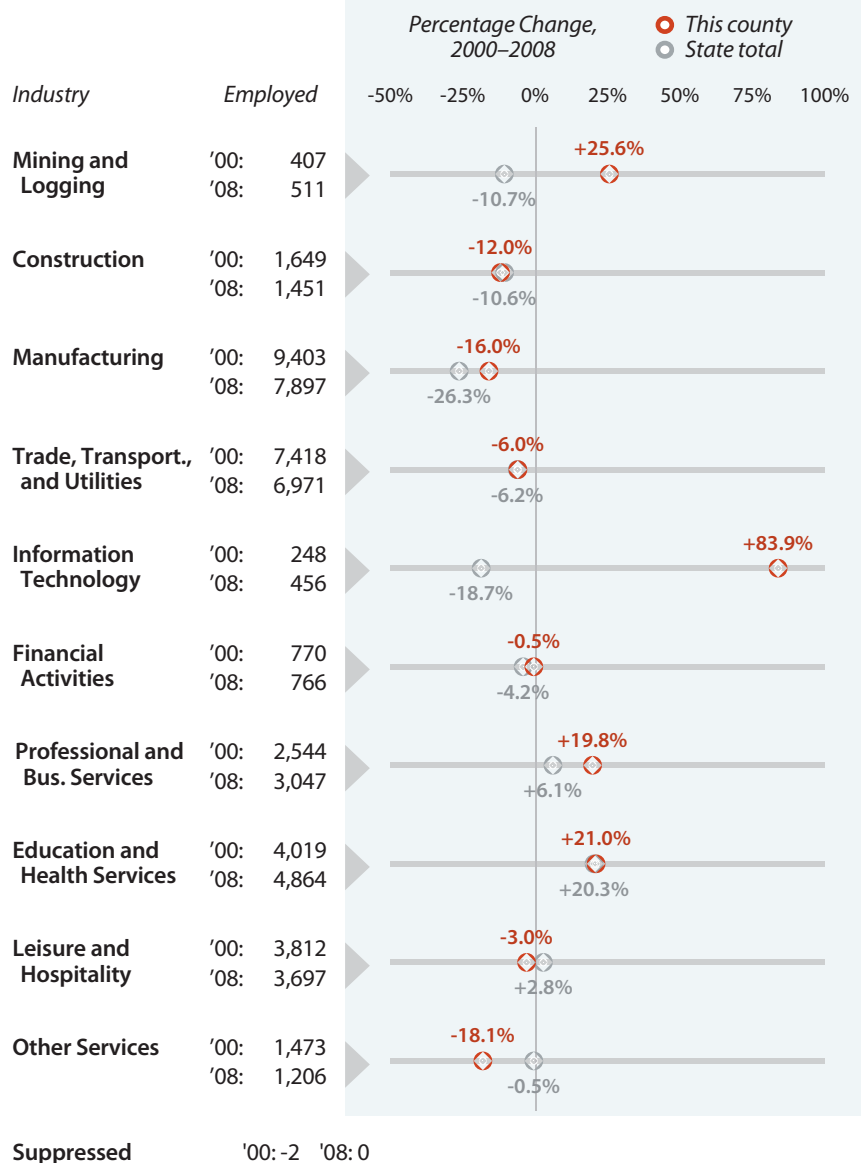
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,582
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,144

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Union County



## Population

1990	31,969	
2000	40,909	
Current	48,223	

## Median Household Income

**\$67,879** Rank: 3 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**8.5%** Rank: 80 (1=highest)

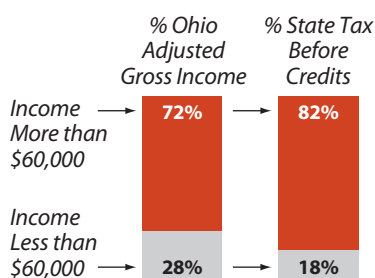


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$53,735
Federal Government	\$46,695
State Government	\$50,544
Local Government	\$39,132

## Income Tax Returns

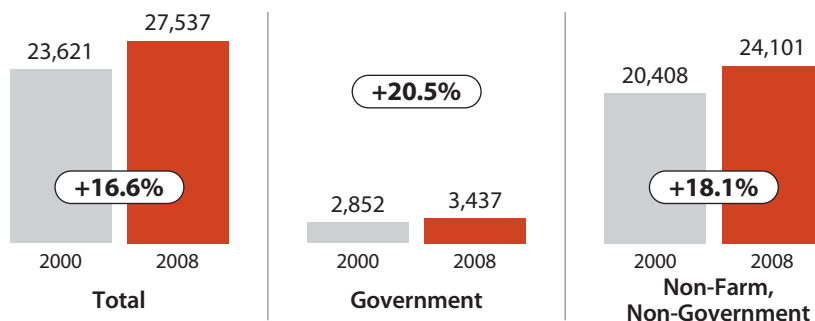
Income More than \$60,000	8,155
Income Less than \$60,000	13,948



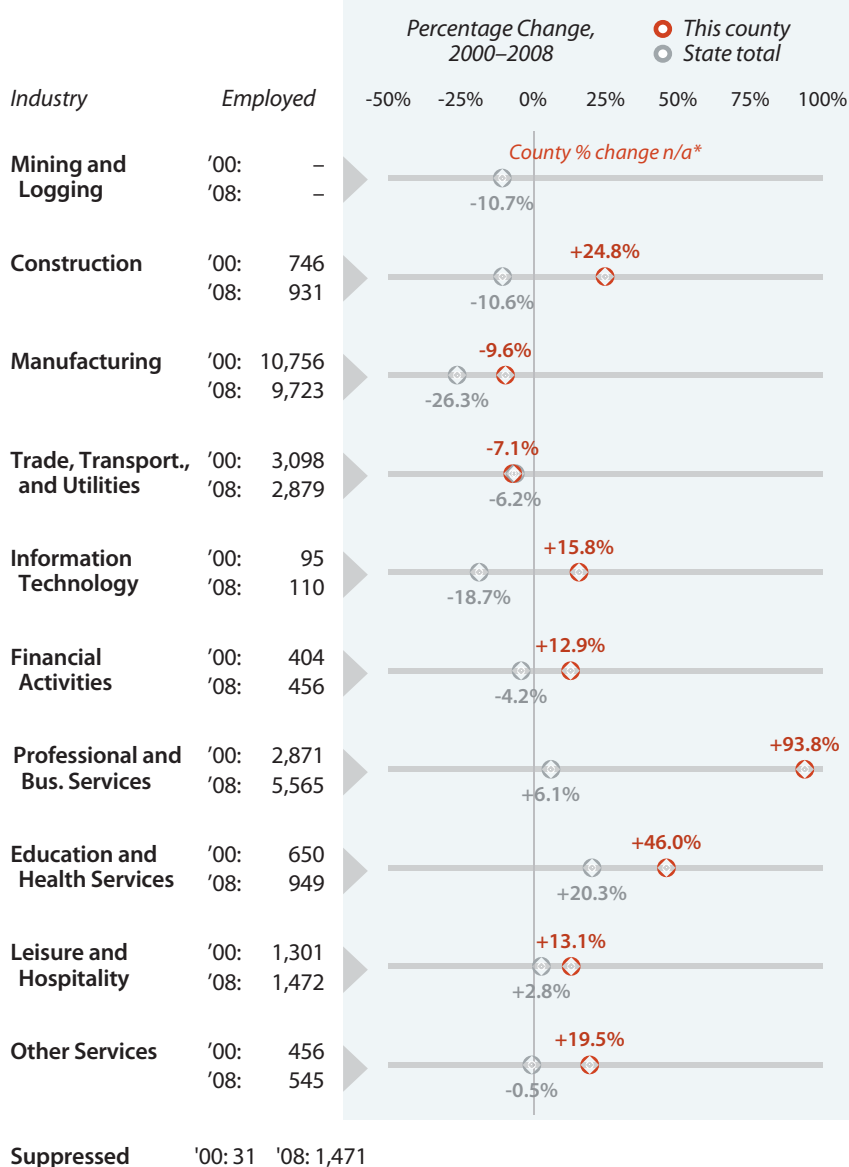
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$3,824
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$3,078

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Van Wert County



## Population

1990	30,464	
2000	29,659	
Current	28,748	

## Median Household Income

**\$44,045** Rank: 53 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**13.2%** Rank: 15 (1=highest)

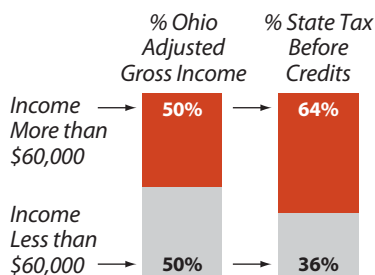


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$30,722
Federal Government	\$41,491
State Government	\$49,588
Local Government	\$33,930

## Income Tax Returns

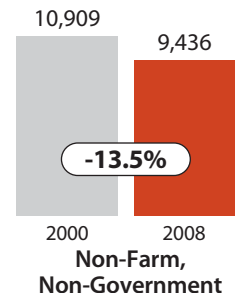
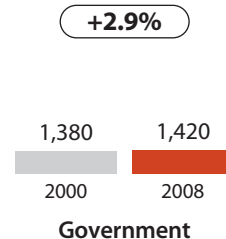
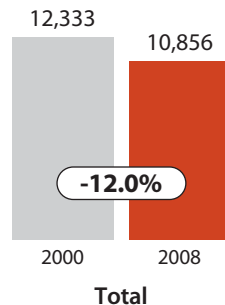
Income More than \$60,000	2,969
Income Less than \$60,000	11,316



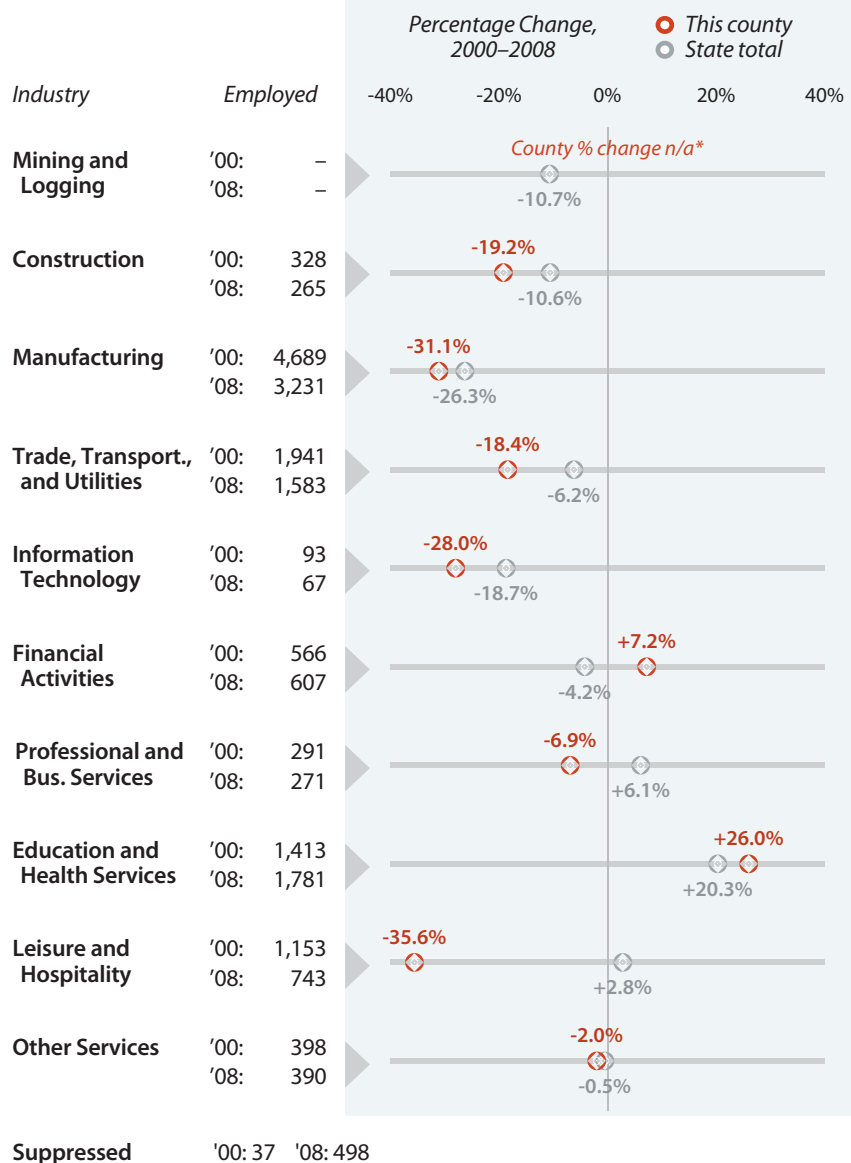
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,080
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,401

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Vinton County



## Population

1990	11,098	
2000	12,806	
Current	13,281	

## Median Household Income

\$37,627 Rank: 75 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

12.5% Rank: 23 (1=highest)

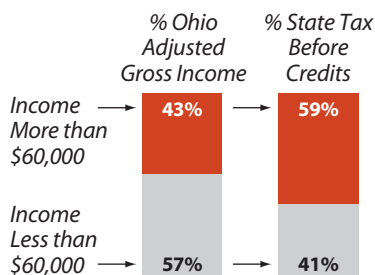


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$29,874
Federal Government	\$35,227
State Government	\$38,130
Local Government	\$29,907

## Income Tax Returns

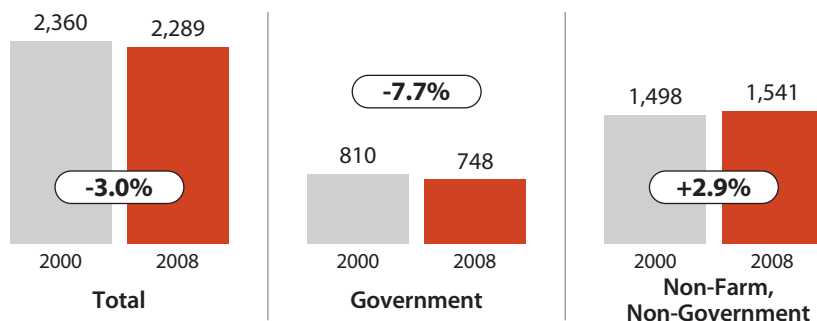
Income More than \$60,000	712
Income Less than \$60,000	4,035



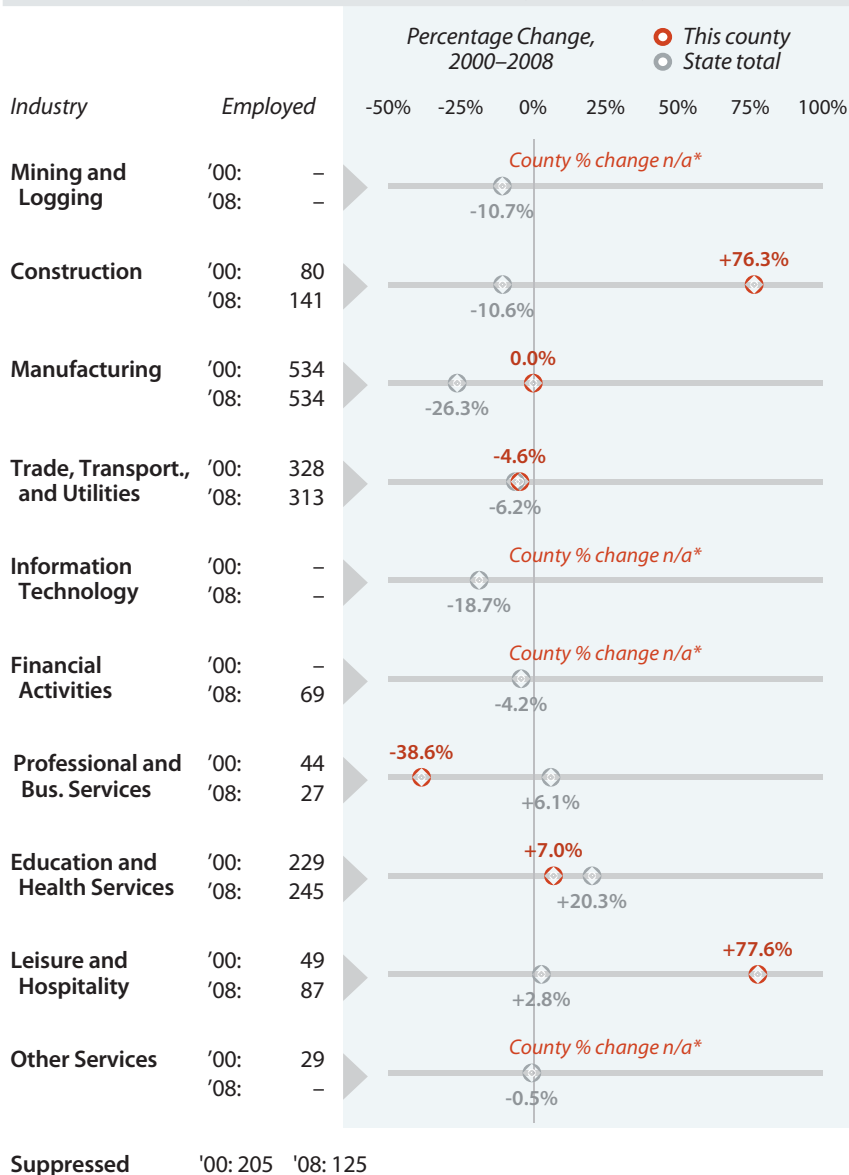
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,157
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,620

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Warren County



## Population

1990	113,909	
2000	158,383	
Current	207,353	

## Median Household Income

\$71,521 Rank: 2 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

8.8% Rank: 77 (1=highest)

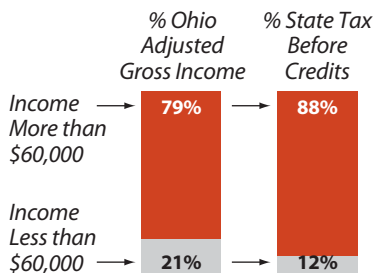


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$37,386
Federal Government	\$50,334
State Government	\$53,442
Local Government	\$39,359

## Income Tax Returns

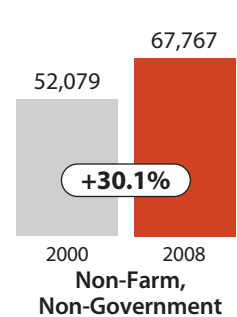
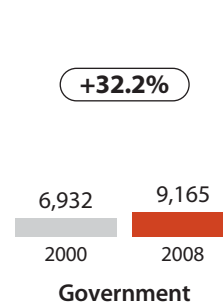
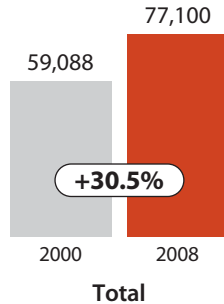
Income More than \$60,000	39,077
Income Less than \$60,000	54,904



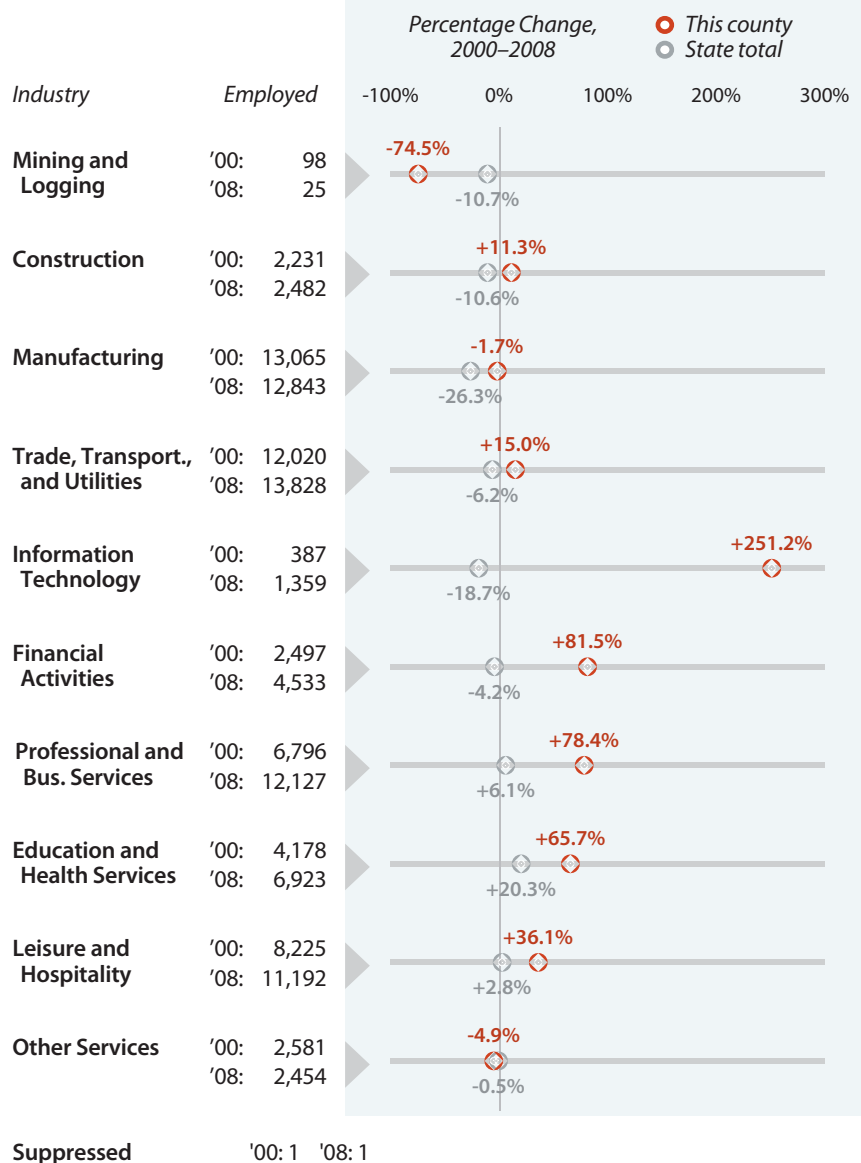
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$3,870
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$2,966

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



# Washington County



## Population

1990	62,254
2000	63,251
Current	61,567

## Median Household Income

**\$40,805** Rank: 67 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**9.2%** Rank: 68 (1=highest)

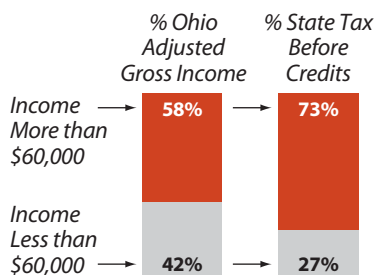


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$36,146
Federal Government	\$49,734
State Government	\$50,085
Local Government	\$31,263

## Income Tax Returns

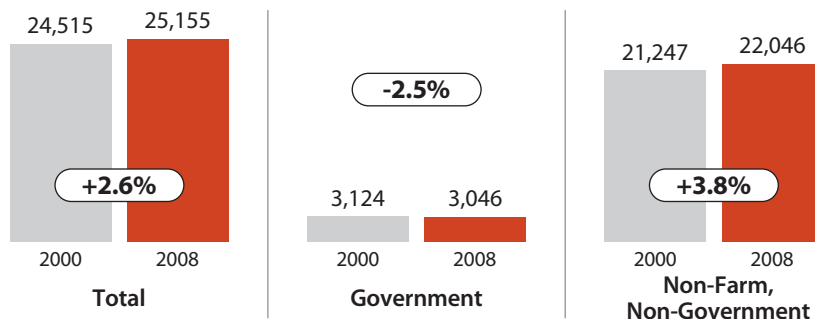
Income More than \$60,000	6,355
Income Less than \$60,000	21,405



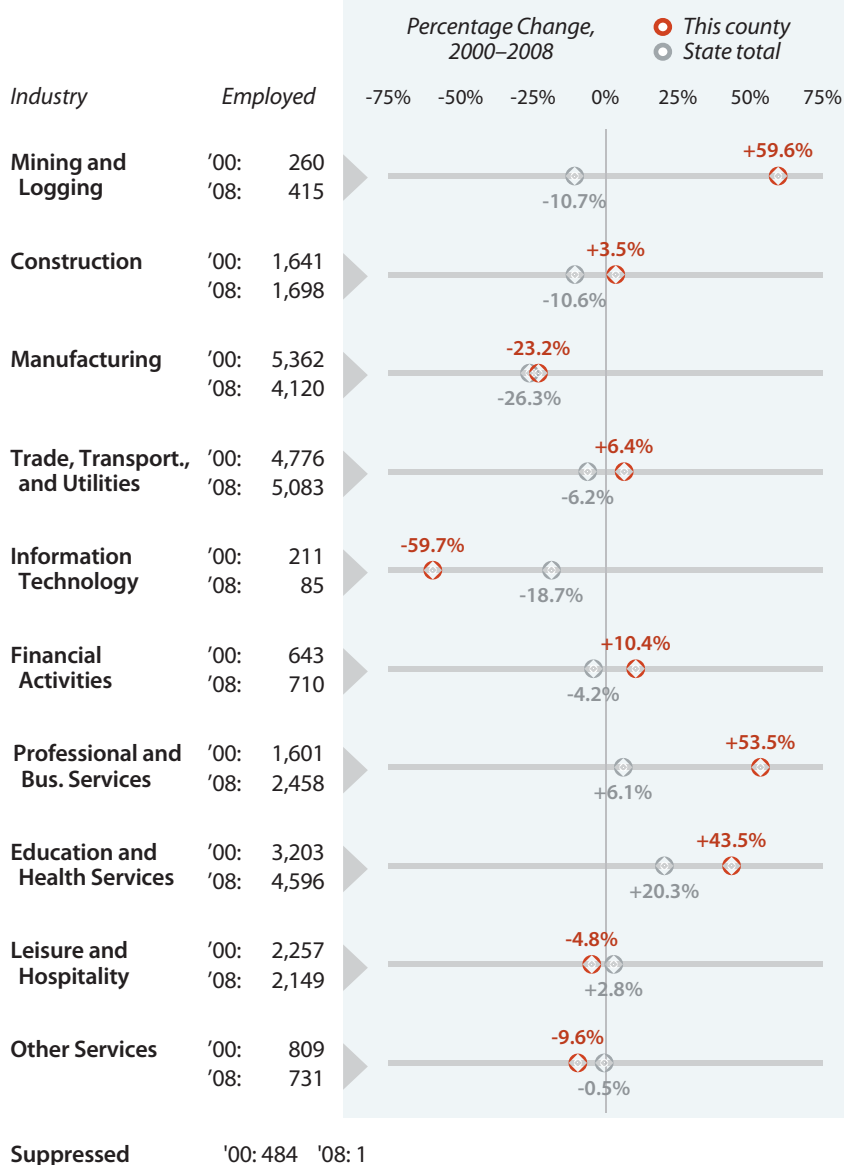
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$6,403
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$6,633

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry





# Wayne County



## Population

1990	101,461	
2000	111,564	
Current	113,812	

## Median Household Income

**\$48,948** Rank: 32 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**9.2%** Rank: 68 (1=highest)

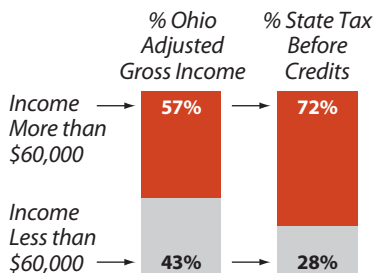


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$34,031
Federal Government	\$47,054
State Government	\$44,138
Local Government	\$35,828

## Income Tax Returns

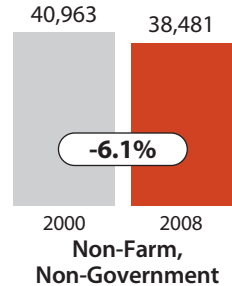
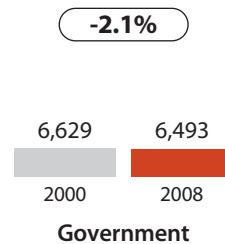
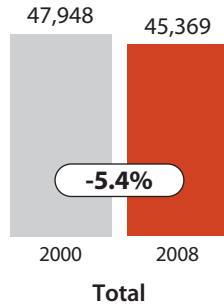
Income More than \$60,000	11,982
Income Less than \$60,000	41,112



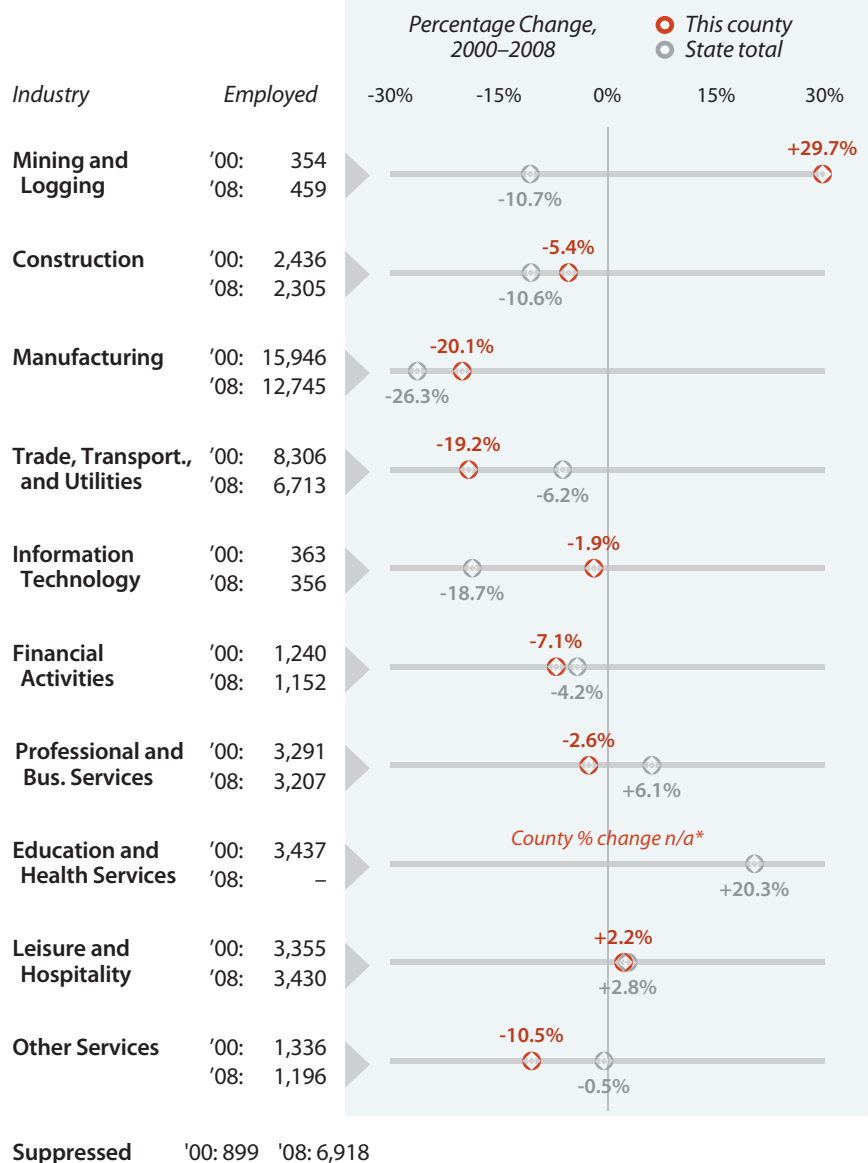
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,811
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,742

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Williams County



## Population

1990	36,956
2000	39,188
Current	38,158

## Median Household Income

**\$45,940** Rank: 42 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**14.3%** Rank: 8 (1=highest)

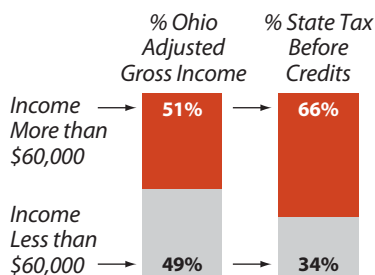


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$33,107
Federal Government	\$41,258
State Government	\$47,983
Local Government	\$32,211

## Income Tax Returns

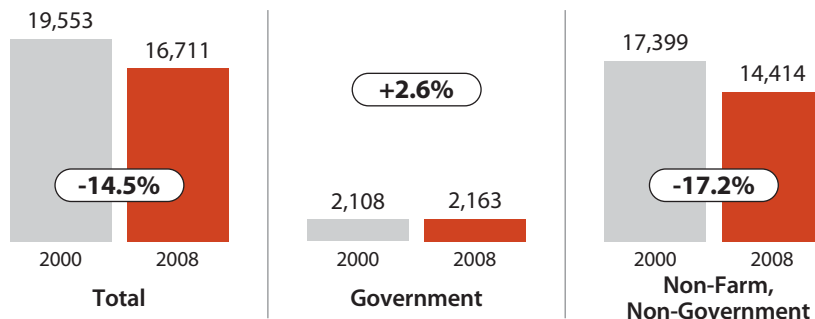
Income More than \$60,000	3,632
Income Less than \$60,000	14,788



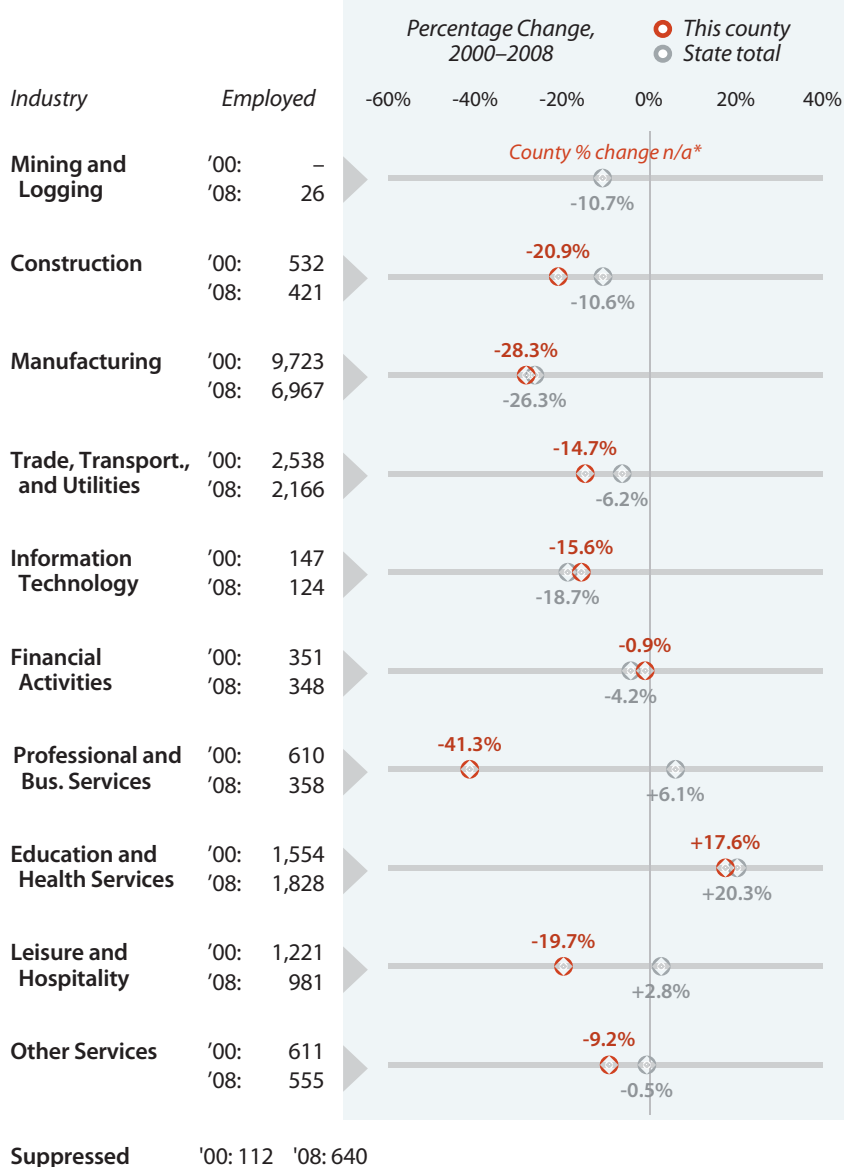
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,459
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,882

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Wood County



## Population

1990	113,269	
2000	121,065	
Current	125,340	

## Median Household Income

**\$54,057** Rank: 14 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**10.3%** Rank: 58 (1=highest)

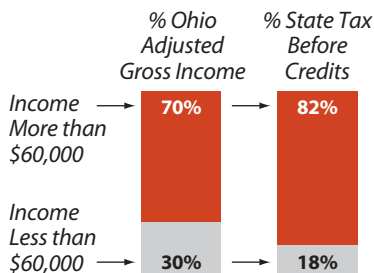


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$45,436
Federal Government	\$46,086
State Government	\$50,076
Local Government	\$35,308

## Income Tax Returns

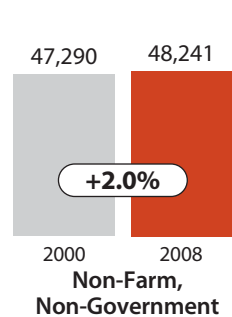
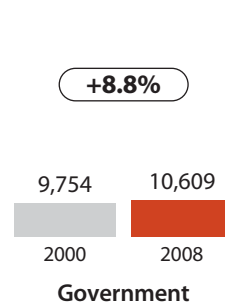
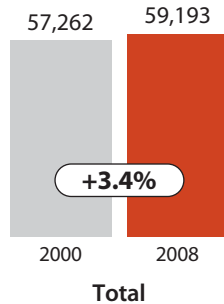
Income More than \$60,000	18,116
Income Less than \$60,000	39,888



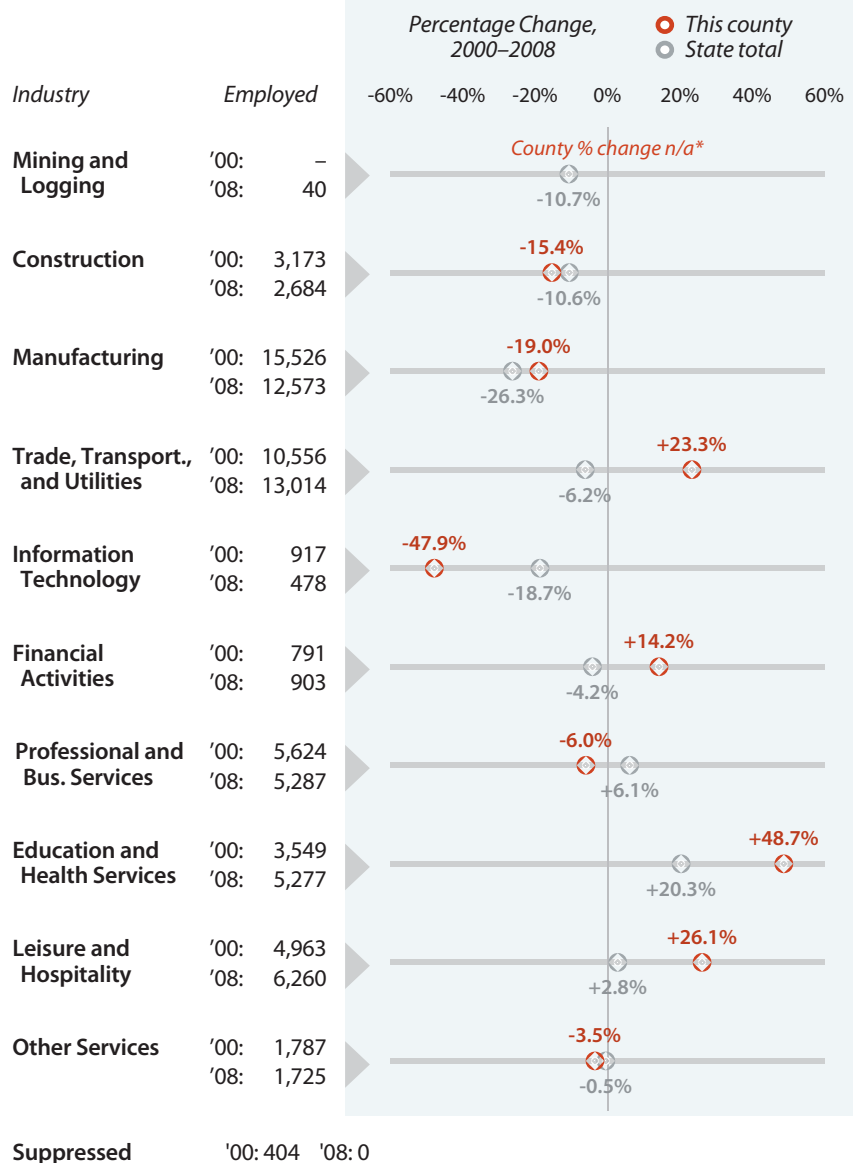
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$4,583
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$4,145

## Employment Overview



## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Wyandot County



## Population

1990	22,254	
2000	22,908	
Current	22,354	

## Median Household Income

**\$50,279** Rank: 22 (1=highest)



## Unemployment Rate

**11.6%** Rank: 36 (1=highest)

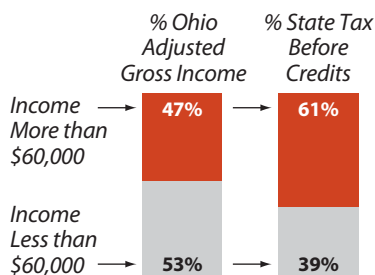


## Average Yearly Wages

Private Sector	\$32,306
Federal Government	\$40,763
State Government	\$44,118
Local Government	\$30,380

## Income Tax Returns

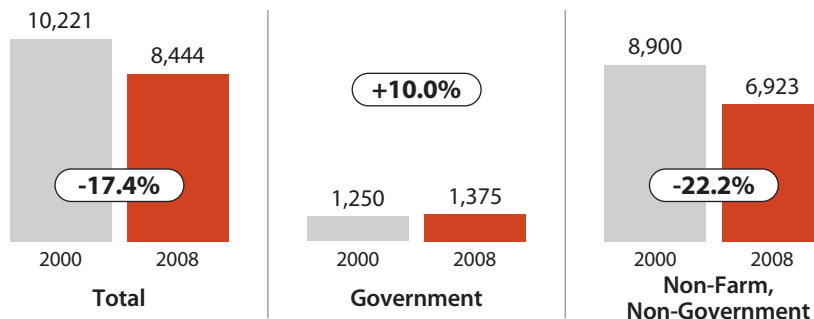
Income More than \$60,000	2,077
Income Less than \$60,000	8,777



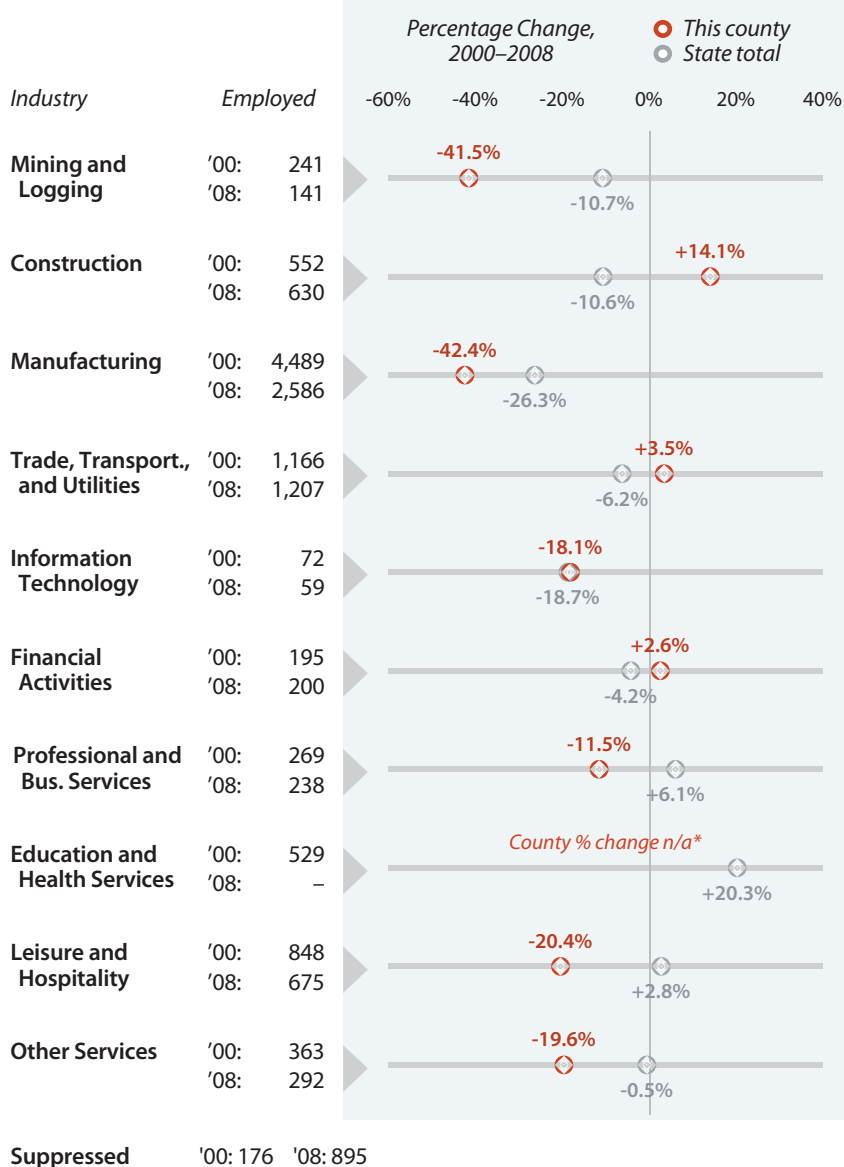
## Other Indicators

Average Transfer Payment per Capita	\$5,390
Average Federal Expenditure per Capita	\$5,463

## Employment Overview



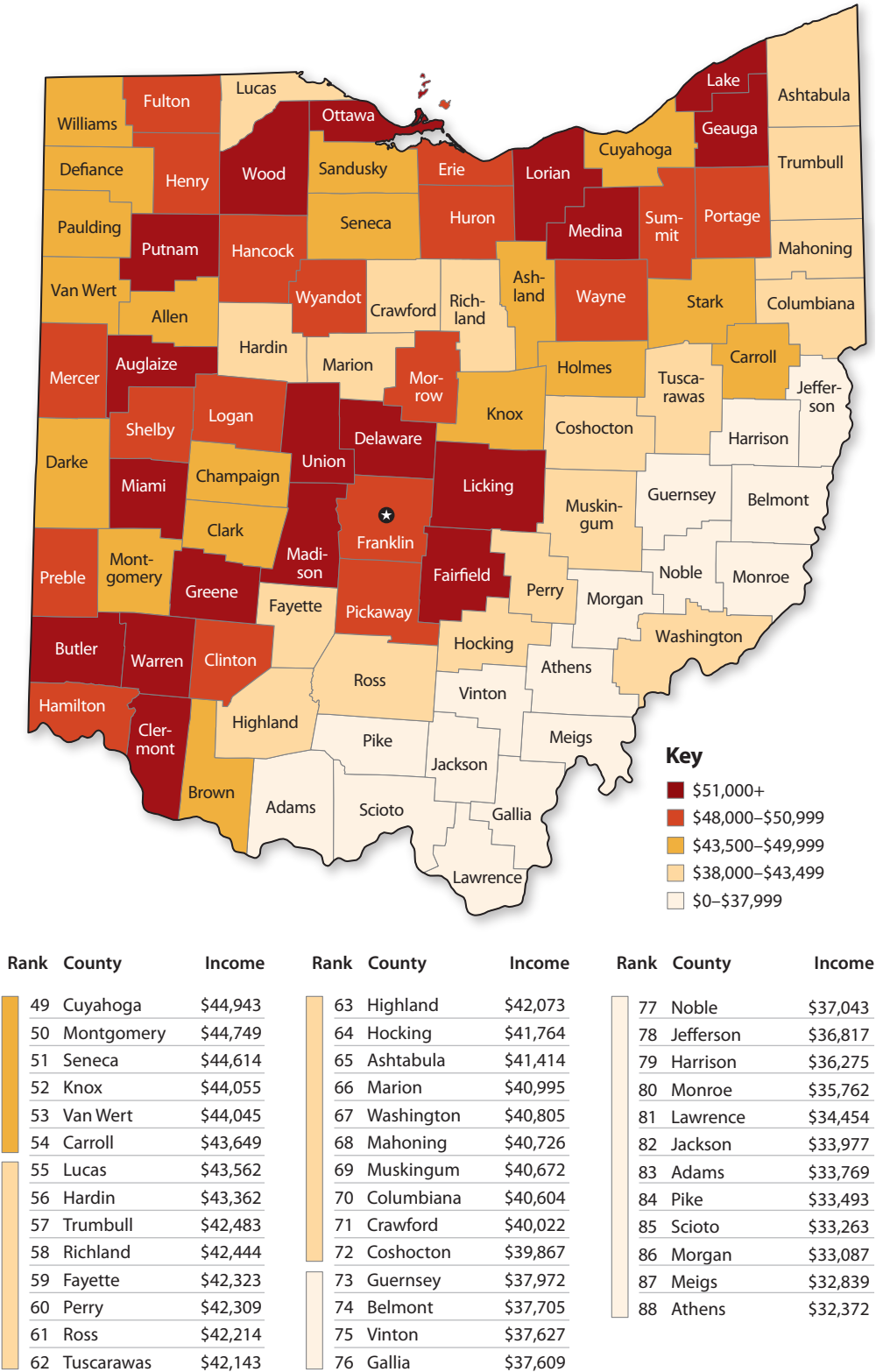
## Change in Employment, 2000–2008, by Industry



\* Percentage change data not available because 2000 and/or 2008 figure was suppressed.

# Median Household Income

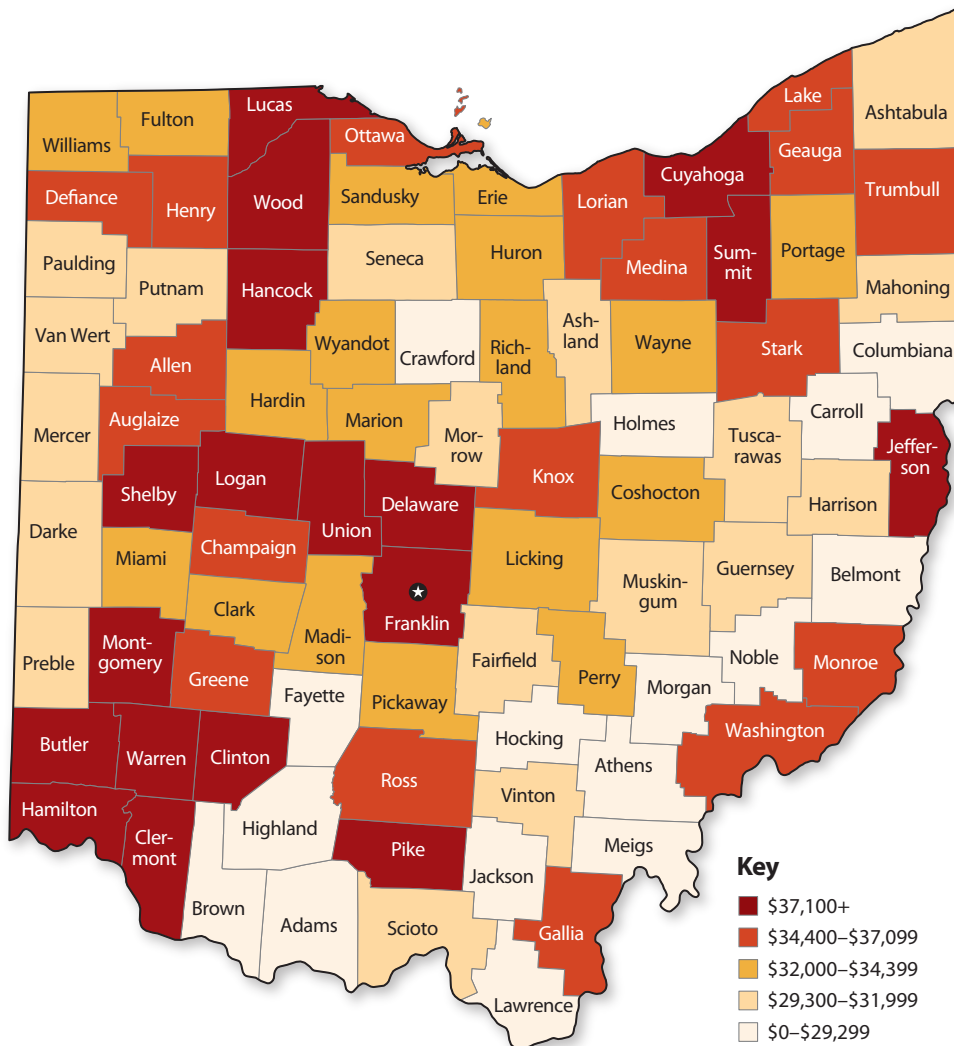
Rank	County	Income
1	Delaware	\$84,710
2	Warren	\$71,521
3	Union	\$67,879
4	Medina	\$66,214
5	Geauga	\$65,835
6	Fairfield	\$59,115
7	Greene	\$57,953
8	Clermont	\$57,543
9	Lake	\$56,560
10	Putnam	\$56,557
11	Butler	\$55,209
12	Auglaize	\$54,165
13	Ottawa	\$54,105
14	Wood	\$54,057
15	Licking	\$53,757
16	Miami	\$52,861
17	Lorain	\$52,738
18	Madison	\$51,684
19	Shelby	\$50,728
20	Mercer	\$50,632
21	Preble	\$50,396
22	Wyandot	\$50,279
23	Franklin	\$50,179
24	Logan	\$50,102
25	Pickaway	\$50,079
26	Portage	\$50,025
27	Morrow	\$49,927
28	Fulton	\$49,562
29	Hamilton	\$49,343
30	Hancock	\$49,192
31	Henry	\$49,037
32	Wayne	\$48,948
33	Summit	\$48,943
34	Huron	\$48,571
35	Erie	\$48,266
36	Clinton	\$48,162
37	Sandusky	\$47,573
38	Ashland	\$47,564
39	Defiance	\$46,909
40	Darke	\$46,556
41	Champaign	\$46,534
42	Williams	\$45,940
43	Brown	\$45,929
44	Paulding	\$45,541
45	Allen	\$45,431
46	Clark	\$45,413
47	Stark	\$45,306
48	Holmes	\$45,239



# Private Sector, Current Average Yearly Wage

Rank County Income

1	Union	\$53,735
2	Hamilton	\$48,959
3	Delaware	\$46,121
4	Cuyahoga	\$45,602
5	Wood	\$45,436
6	Franklin	\$43,867
7	Clinton	\$43,209
8	Summit	\$40,802
9	Montgomery	\$40,722
10	Shelby	\$39,913
11	Butler	\$39,231
12	Logan	\$39,141
13	Pike	\$39,073
14	Hancock	\$38,183
15	Jefferson	\$37,985
16	Lucas	\$37,769
17	Warren	\$37,386
18	Clermont	\$37,198
19	Trumbull	\$37,019
20	Lake	\$36,803
21	Monroe	\$36,768
22	Gallia	\$36,757
23	Defiance	\$36,193
24	Washington	\$36,146
25	Knox	\$35,815
26	Auglaize	\$35,792
27	Greene	\$35,663
28	Lorain	\$35,647
29	Geauga	\$35,539
30	Ottawa	\$35,476
31	Ross	\$35,169
32	Henry	\$35,023
33	Allen	\$34,690
34	Stark	\$34,654
35	Medina	\$34,504
36	Champaign	\$34,475
37	Portage	\$34,326
38	Miami	\$34,193
39	Pickaway	\$34,122
40	Huron	\$34,060
41	Wayne	\$34,031
42	Coshocton	\$33,563
43	Licking	\$33,421
44	Fulton	\$33,189
45	Marion	\$33,148
46	Williams	\$33,107
47	Richland	\$32,914
48	Perry	\$32,599



**Key**

- \$37,100+
- \$34,400–\$37,099
- \$32,000–\$34,399
- \$29,300–\$31,999
- \$0–\$29,299

Rank	County	Income
49	Erie	\$32,572
50	Hardin	\$32,438
51	Madison	\$32,405
52	Clark	\$32,327
53	Wyandot	\$32,306
54	Sandusky	\$32,148
55	Preble	\$31,993
56	Ashland	\$31,845
57	Mercer	\$31,418
58	Mahoning	\$31,321
59	Muskingum	\$31,028
60	Darke	\$30,986
61	Guernsey	\$30,801
62	Van Wert	\$30,722

Rank	County	Income
63	Paulding	\$30,463
64	Ashtabula	\$30,380
65	Seneca	\$30,334
66	Harrison	\$30,177
67	Scioto	\$29,987
68	Tuscarawas	\$29,878
69	Vinton	\$29,874
70	Putnam	\$29,714
71	Morrow	\$29,541
72	Fairfield	\$29,365
73	Crawford	\$29,256
74	Belmont	\$29,118
75	Jackson	\$28,988
76	Adams	\$28,970

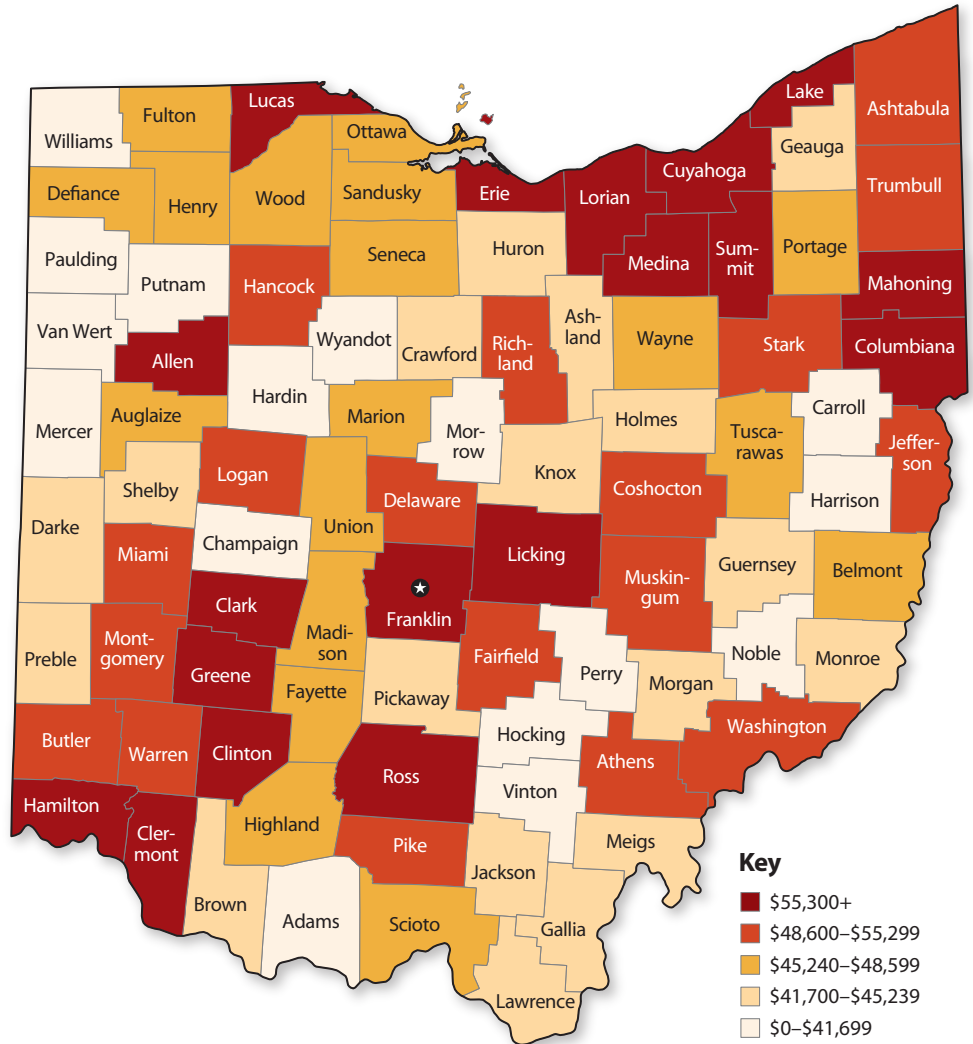
Rank	County	Income
77	Columbiana	\$28,881
78	Holmes	\$28,587
79	Fayette	\$28,583
80	Brown	\$28,270
81	Noble	\$27,907
82	Morgan	\$27,785
83	Highland	\$27,602
84	Carroll	\$27,531
85	Lawrence	\$26,683
86	Athens	\$25,794
87	Hocking	\$25,555
88	Meigs	\$23,424



# Federal Government, Current Average Yearly Wage

Rank County Income

1	Lorain	\$97,885
2	Greene	\$80,642
3	Ross	\$72,887
4	Cuyahoga	\$67,458
5	Hamilton	\$64,830
6	Clinton	\$63,514
7	Franklin	\$62,896
8	Mahoning	\$59,081
9	Summit	\$59,062
10	Lucas	\$58,963
11	Lake	\$58,091
12	Clark	\$57,489
13	Licking	\$57,020
14	Columbiana	\$56,812
15	Allen	\$56,208
16	Erie	\$56,070
17	Medina	\$55,464
18	Clermont	\$55,414
19	Montgomery	\$55,297
20	Stark	\$54,387
21	Richland	\$54,016
22	Butler	\$53,641
23	Hancock	\$52,180
24	Trumbull	\$52,073
25	Pike	\$51,282
26	Athens	\$51,269
27	Logan	\$50,921
28	Delaware	\$50,739
29	Warren	\$50,334
30	Jefferson	\$50,316
31	Miami	\$50,050
32	Muskingum	\$49,938
33	Washington	\$49,734
34	Ashtabula	\$49,362
35	Coshocton	\$49,053
36	Fairfield	\$48,738
37	Portage	\$48,590
38	Tuscarawas	\$48,051
39	Belmont	\$48,004
40	Ottawa	\$47,896
41	Fulton	\$47,443
42	Marion	\$47,248
43	Scioto	\$47,216
44	Defiance	\$47,097
45	Wayne	\$47,054
46	Sandusky	\$46,989
47	Auglaize	\$46,745
48	Fayette	\$46,740



Rank	County	Income
49	Union	\$46,695
50	Madison	\$46,476
51	Wood	\$46,086
52	Seneca	\$45,665
53	Henry	\$45,539
54	Highland	\$45,249
55	Knox	\$45,234
56	Pickaway	\$45,199
57	Lawrence	\$44,961
58	Shelby	\$44,905
59	Geauga	\$44,796
60	Meigs	\$44,439
61	Jackson	\$44,237
62	Darke	\$43,887

Rank	County	Income
63	Guernsey	\$43,756
64	Morgan	\$43,641
65	Crawford	\$43,501
66	Holmes	\$43,014
67	Huron	\$42,703
68	Ashland	\$42,557
69	Brown	\$42,344
70	Preble	\$42,254
71	Gallia	\$41,787
72	Monroe	\$41,769
73	Mercer	\$41,646
74	Champaign	\$41,512
75	Van Wert	\$41,491
76	Hocking	\$41,446

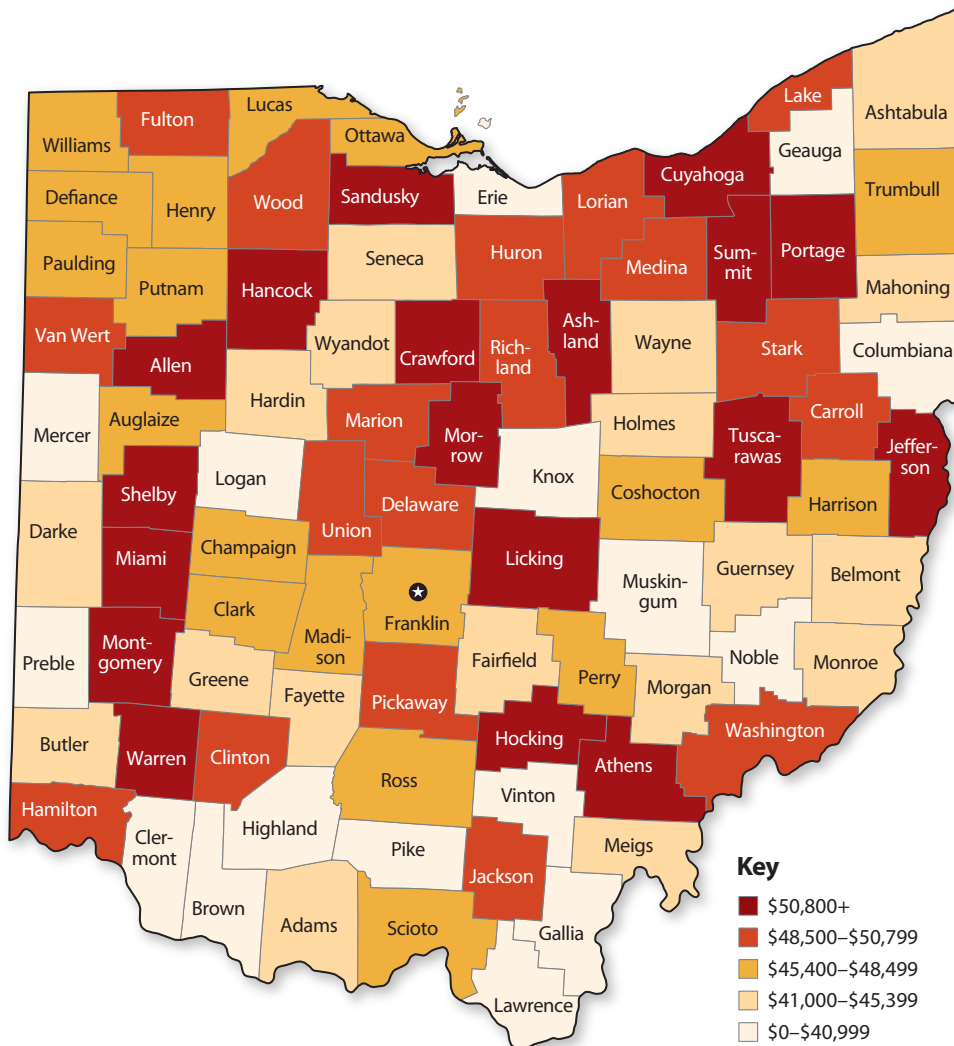
Rank	County	Income
77	Williams	\$41,258
78	Hardin	\$41,105
79	Wyandot	\$40,763
80	Carroll	\$40,659
81	Harrison	\$39,067
82	Morrow	\$38,966
83	Paulding	\$38,793
84	Perry	\$38,665
85	Putnam	\$38,367
86	Adams	\$37,265
87	Noble	\$35,795
88	Vinton	\$35,227



# State Government, Current Average Yearly Wage

Rank County Income

1	Athens	\$57,876
2	Cuyahoga	\$56,461
3	Montgomery	\$54,181
4	Hocking	\$54,150
5	Allen	\$53,996
6	Ashland	\$53,807
7	Warren	\$53,442
8	Licking	\$52,970
9	Sandusky	\$52,446
10	Crawford	\$52,205
11	Shelby	\$51,982
12	Jefferson	\$51,847
13	Summit	\$51,585
14	Miami	\$51,207
15	Tuscarawas	\$51,149
16	Hancock	\$51,097
17	Morrow	\$51,006
18	Portage	\$50,908
19	Jackson	\$50,751
20	Fulton	\$50,590
21	Carroll	\$50,557
22	Union	\$50,544
23	Stark	\$50,435
24	Huron	\$50,381
25	Lorain	\$50,245
26	Washington	\$50,085
27	Hamilton	\$50,076
28	Wood	\$50,075
29	Clinton	\$49,909
30	Van Wert	\$49,588
31	Richland	\$49,583
32	Lake	\$49,476
33	Medina	\$49,305
34	Delaware	\$49,221
35	Pickaway	\$48,828
36	Marion	\$48,816
37	Madison	\$48,336
38	Putnam	\$48,240
39	Franklin	\$48,235
40	Ottawa	\$48,216
41	Lucas	\$48,004
42	Williams	\$47,983
43	Auglaize	\$47,940
44	Clark	\$47,938
45	Defiance	\$47,546
46	Paulding	\$47,474
47	Trumbull	\$47,285
48	Champaign	\$47,143



## Key

- \$50,800+
- \$48,500–\$50,799
- \$45,400–\$48,499
- \$41,000–\$45,399
- \$0–\$40,999

Rank County Income

49	Scioto	\$46,840
50	Perry	\$46,785
51	Henry	\$46,689
52	Coshocton	\$46,644
53	Ross	\$46,361
54	Harrison	\$45,418
55	Hardin	\$45,316
56	Fayette	\$45,235
57	Mahoning	\$45,213
58	Morgan	\$44,923
59	Guernsey	\$44,699
60	Belmont	\$44,618
61	Fairfield	\$44,488
62	Meigs	\$44,185

Rank County Income

63	Wayne	\$44,138
64	Wyandot	\$44,118
65	Greene	\$44,003
66	Monroe	\$43,574
67	Seneca	\$43,073
68	Darke	\$42,369
69	Holmes	\$42,134
70	Butler	\$42,026
71	Adams	\$41,757
72	Ashtabula	\$41,348
73	Preble	\$40,808
74	Geauga	\$40,685
75	Brown	\$40,526
76	Highland	\$40,070

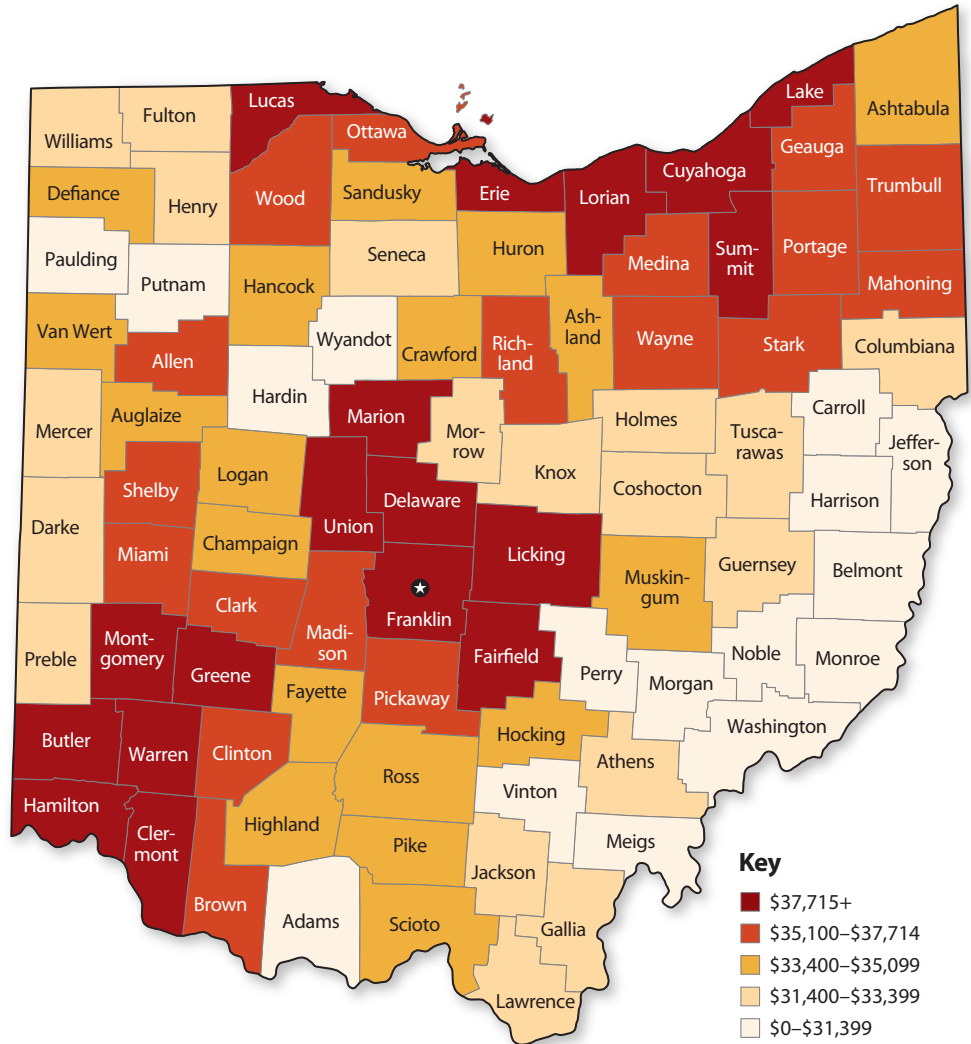
Rank County Income

77	Noble	\$39,759
78	Erie	\$39,607
79	Logan	\$39,509
80	Columbiana	\$39,508
81	Pike	\$38,673
82	Vinton	\$38,130
83	Mercer	\$38,089
84	Gallia	\$37,284
85	Clermont	\$37,190
86	Knox	\$36,400
87	Muskingum	\$36,374
88	Lawrence	\$31,716

# Local Government, Current Average Yearly Wage

Rank County Income

1	Franklin	\$47,959
2	Lucas	\$46,381
3	Cuyahoga	\$46,065
4	Greene	\$44,003
5	Montgomery	\$42,332
6	Hamilton	\$42,172
7	Butler	\$42,026
8	Delaware	\$40,972
9	Summit	\$40,895
10	Erie	\$40,192
11	Lorain	\$39,938
12	Lake	\$39,771
13	Warren	\$39,359
14	Union	\$39,132
15	Clermont	\$39,034
16	Fairfield	\$38,919
17	Licking	\$38,366
18	Marion	\$37,718
19	Miami	\$37,711
20	Trumbull	\$37,698
21	Medina	\$37,618
22	Geauga	\$37,434
23	Ottawa	\$36,952
24	Mahoning	\$36,848
25	Stark	\$36,707
26	Clinton	\$36,557
27	Madison	\$36,457
28	Portage	\$36,244
29	Shelby	\$35,945
30	Wayne	\$35,828
31	Richland	\$35,791
32	Allen	\$35,573
33	Pickaway	\$35,568
34	Clark	\$35,541
35	Wood	\$35,308
36	Brown	\$35,109
37	Hancock	\$35,079
38	Sandusky	\$34,801
39	Fayette	\$34,656
40	Ross	\$34,599
41	Defiance	\$34,542
42	Scioto	\$34,492
43	Logan	\$34,447
44	Auglaize	\$34,391
45	Pike	\$34,271
46	Ashland	\$34,258
47	Muskingum	\$34,245
48	Highland	\$34,230



Rank	County	Income
49	Champaign	\$33,966
50	Hocking	\$33,959
51	Ashtabula	\$33,958
52	Van Wert	\$33,930
53	Huron	\$33,500
54	Crawford	\$33,426
55	Mercer	\$33,391
56	Seneca	\$33,329
57	Henry	\$33,314
58	Darke	\$33,276
59	Tuscarawas	\$32,978
60	Columbiana	\$32,880
61	Athens	\$32,760
62	Holmes	\$32,378

Rank	County	Income
63	Jackson	\$32,235
64	Williams	\$32,211
65	Knox	\$32,188
66	Lawrence	\$31,986
67	Gallia	\$31,876
68	Morrow	\$31,747
69	Preble	\$31,705
70	Coshocton	\$31,688
71	Guernsey	\$31,602
72	Fulton	\$31,434
73	Adams	\$31,376
74	Washington	\$31,263
75	Paulding	\$30,542
76	Belmont	\$30,457

Rank	County	Income
77	Wyandot	\$30,380
78	Vinton	\$29,907
79	Hardin	\$29,836
80	Meigs	\$29,812
81	Jefferson	\$29,796
82	Putnam	\$29,018
83	Carroll	\$29,008
84	Morgan	\$28,840
85	Perry	\$28,513
86	Noble	\$27,949
87	Monroe	\$26,424
88	Harrison	\$26,190

## Sources

### **County Profiles**

Ohio Department of Development, “Ohio County Profile,” January 2009, at <http://development.ohio.gov/research/files/s0.htm> (February 11, 2010).

### **Migration**

Ohio Department of Development, Reports in Population & Housing: Demographic Components, “IRS In Migration Flows of Exemptions to Ohio: 1980-2006,” May 2007, at [http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/Reports\\_In\\_Population\\_and\\_Housing-Demographic\\_Components.htm](http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/Reports_In_Population_and_Housing-Demographic_Components.htm) (February 11, 2010).

### **Poverty Levels**

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### **Population**

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