

THE BUCKEYE INSTITUTE *for* PUBLIC POLICY SOLUTIONS

State *of the* State

Ohio's Weak Economy Struggles to Prop Up
an Oversized Government



By Mary McCleary
April 2011

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Why This Report Matters to You

Ohio has been plagued by a systematically weak private sector for the past two decades. In the boom years of the 1990s, Ohio gained fewer jobs than all but 13 states. In the 2000s, Ohio lost more jobs than every state except Michigan. Today there are 537,500 fewer taxpayers supporting roughly the same size government Ohio had in 2000.

Though nearly the same size as 10 years ago, Ohio's government today is more costly than ever. Public-sector workers at the local, state, and federal levels now earn higher salaries than their private-sector neighbors who pay the taxes to support them. This does not include the Cadillac benefit plans or the gold-plated retirement packages guaranteed to our public-sector workers.

While the average government worker at all levels experienced a generous pay increase given the economic times, the average private-sector worker made less money in 2009 than he did in 2008. Additionally, Ohio's median household income fell nearly \$3,000 to \$45,467 and is well below the national

median household income of \$50,221.

Ohio currently has the 18th-highest state and local tax burden and the fifth-worst business environment. Not only do high taxes and anti-business policies keep companies out of Ohio, they encourage the state's existing businesses to move South and West to reduce costs.

With the loss of companies and high taxes, opportunities for Ohio's best and brightest citizens to get ahead are fleeting. It is no coincidence that the Ohio Board of Regents estimates one third of Ohio's college graduates move out of the state within three years of graduation.

Without pro-growth reforms that reduce the cost of government and strengthen the business climate, Ohio's economic problems will only perpetuate. Even as the national economy begins to recover, Ohio will lag behind other states like it did in the 1990s, and people will keep voting with their feet by moving to states where they and their families can prosper.

Executive Summary

As last year's State of the State report highlighted, over the past two decades Ohio has been plagued by weak private-sector job growth and run away government costs coupled with high taxes.¹ Unfortunately, not much has changed. Government costs are still rising, and the private sector is still weak.

The average government employee at all levels now makes more than his private-sector neighbor. From 2008 to 2009, the average private-sector Ohioan experienced a decrease in earnings from \$40,216.80 to \$40,127.88 while the average government worker received a generous pay raise given the economic climate. The average salary for local government employees jumped almost \$1,000 from \$40,202.76 to \$41,160.08. The average state government salary increased over \$1,500 from \$48,676.16 to \$50,188.84, and the average federal government salary increased nearly \$800 to \$65,005.20.²

Local government employees now make more than their private-sector peers in 69 of 88 counties (up from 57), state workers earn more than private-sector workers in 83 of 88 counties (down from 85), and federal government workers make more than the average private-sector worker in 87 of 88 counties (no

change). Only in Union County, which has the highest private-sector income, does the average private-sector worker earn more money than his average government-employee peer.³

Just as the average private-sector wage fell from 2008 to 2009, the median household income in Ohio decreased from \$48,011 to \$45,467, well below the national median of \$50,221.⁴

While government salaries were increasing from 2008 to 2009, Ohio's private sector lost jobs in every single county. The majority of counties also shed government jobs. However, a comparison of the percentage of private-sector jobs lost to the percentage of government jobs lost shows that the private sector experienced greater losses than government in all but three counties.⁵

In addition to rising government costs and a suffering private sector, Ohio suffers from having the 18th-highest state and local tax burden.⁶ Currently, only 23 percent of Ohio households have an annual income over \$60,000. While these people earn 67 percent of all income in Ohio, they pay 81 percent of total income taxes, which leaves the 77 percent of Ohioans making under \$60,000 only paying 19 percent of all

- 1 Matt Mayer and Mary McCleary, "State of the State: Two Decades of Weak Job Growth and Skyrocketing Government Costs Pose Daunting Challenges for Ohioans," The Buckeye Institute for Public Policy Solutions, February 2010, at <http://www.buckeyeinstitute.org/docs/2010StateoftheState.pdf> (March 14, 2011).
- 2 Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.3-BN," December 10, 2009, at http://ohiolmi.com/cep/CEP_NAICS.htm (March 14, 2011), and Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.3-BN," December 2, 2010, at http://ohiolmi.com/cep/CEP_NAICS.htm (March 14, 2011).
- 3 *Ibid.*
- 4 U.S. Census Bureau, "Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates: State and County Estimates for 2009, Table est09ALL.xls," December 2010, at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2009.html> (March 14, 2011), and U.S. Census Bureau, "Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates: State and County Estimates for 2009, Table est08ALL.xls," December 2009, at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2008.html> (March 14, 2011).
- 5 Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.1-BN," December 10, 2009, and Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.1-BN," December 2, 2010.
- 6 Mark Robyn and Gerald Prante, "State-Local Tax Burdens Fall in 2009 as Tax Revenues Shrink Faster than Income," The Tax Foundation, February 23, 2011, at <http://www.taxfoundation.org/research/show/22320.html> (March 14, 2011).

income taxes.⁷

These problems are not new to Ohio. The growing cost of government has been an issue for the past two decades. Between 1990 and 2009, Ohio's state budget grew 131 percent or 41 percent once controlling for inflation and population growth.⁸ While the average private-sector salary increased with inflation from 2000 to 2009, average salaries for local, state, and federal government employees all increased anywhere from 6 to 16 percent beyond inflation.⁹

The cost of government has risen even during periods of economic downturn due to the power of public-sector unions. In spite of private-sector employees taking pay cuts and losing their jobs, the unions have negotiated contracts that guarantee their employees significant pay raises at a time when Ohio taxpayers cannot afford the cost.

Weak job growth also has been a long-term problem for the state. From 1990 to 2011, Ohio's private sector only added a net of 176,900 jobs, or about 696 jobs per month. During these years, the size of Ohio's government increased by 63,400 jobs. Consequently, Ohio has the seventh-worst ratio for private-sector/public-sector job creation during this 21-year period.¹⁰

From 2000 to 2011, Ohio lost 537,500 private-sector jobs, second only to Michigan. The two industry sectors that have more jobs today than they did in 2000 are Education & Health Services and Leisure & Hospitality. Leisure & Hospitality has just over the

number of jobs it had in 2000. Education & Health Services, which is funded largely by the government, grew by nearly 185,000 jobs.¹¹

Aside from lowering the cost of government and lowering taxes, Ohio must pursue policies that will create jobs, primarily through taking on the special interests in the private sector. From 1990 to 2011, states that protect a worker's right to choose whether or not to join a union to obtain employment added private-sector jobs at three times the rate of forced-unionization states (34 percent vs. 11 percent). In terms of net jobs, the 22 states that protect worker freedom added 10,628,400 net private-sector jobs—60 percent more jobs than the 6,634,800 net private-sector jobs gained in the 28 forced-unionization states. To put these numbers in perspective, from 1990 to 2010, forced-unionization states added one job per 33 people while worker freedom states added one job per 12 people. The states in the top five for job growth from 1990 to 2011 are all worker freedom states while the bottom fifteen states are all forced-unionization states that form a pack stretching from Missouri to Maine, plus California and Hawaii.¹²

If Ohio's leaders fail to make big changes and enact game-changing reforms, Ohio will continue to experience the same economic problems that have plagued it for years even as the national economy begins to recover. However, with sound policies in place, Ohio can be a state where all its citizens and businesses have the ability to thrive and prosper.

7 Ohio Department of Taxation, Individual Income Tax, "Table 23: All Returns by Ohio Taxable Income," at http://www.tax.ohio.gov/divisions/tax_analysis/tax_data_series/individual_income/unpublished/IT_08.stm (March 14, 2011).

8 Matt A. Mayer, "Six Principles for Fixing Ohio," The Buckeye Institute for Public Policy Solutions, February 2011, at [http://www.buckeyeinstitute.org/uploads/files/BUCKEYE-six-principles-fixing-ohio-1\(1\).pdf](http://www.buckeyeinstitute.org/uploads/files/BUCKEYE-six-principles-fixing-ohio-1(1).pdf) (March 14, 2011).

9 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "CPI Inflation Calculator," at http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm (March 14, 2011).

10 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Economy at a Glance," March 11, 2011, at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/home.htm> (March 14, 2011).

11 *Ibid.*

12 *Ibid.*

Ohio's Weak Economy Struggles to Prop Up an Oversized Government

Last year in our first annual State of the State report, *Two Decades of Weak Job Growth and Skyrocketing Government Costs Pose Daunting Challenges for Ohioans*, the Buckeye Institute measured the health of Ohio's economy in 2010 compared to the health of Ohio's economy in 1990 and 2000.¹³ Unfortunately, as the title of this year's State of the State suggests, weak job growth and the high cost of government still hold Ohio's economy captive.

State Trends

During the 1990s, Ohio's booming economy with 17 percent job growth was only 37th-best compared to the other 49 states. During the economic downturn of the 2000s, Ohio busted worse than any other state besides Michigan. From January 2000 to February 2011, Ohio lost 537,500 private-sector jobs (over 11 percent).¹⁴

From 1990 to 2011, Ohio's private sector performed 46th-best among the 50 states and Washington, D.C. with only Connecticut, Rhode Island, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York lagging behind. In these 21 years, Ohio's private sector only grew 4.3 percent, adding just 176,900 jobs total or roughly 696 jobs per month in a state of 11.5 million people.¹⁵

While the private sector suffered, the size and the cost of Ohio's government grew. From 1990 to 2011, Ohio added 63,400 government jobs to its payroll.

For every government job created during these two decades, Ohio added 2.79 private-sector jobs. Only Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, North Carolina, Hawaii, Vermont, and Missouri had worse private-sector/public-sector job creation ratios. During these years, government employment grew 8.9 percent—more than twice the percentage of Ohio's private sector.¹⁶

Of Ohio's industries in the private sector, five of ten (Mining & Logging; Construction; Manufacturing; Trade, Transportation & Utilities; and Information) have fewer jobs today than they did in 1990. Another three of ten (Financial Activities; Professional & Business Services; and Other Services) have fewer jobs today than they did in 2000. The only two private industry sectors that have added jobs since 2000 are Leisure & Hospitality and Education & Health Services. Leisure & Hospitality has just over the number of jobs it had in 2000. On the other hand, Education & Health Services has grown by nearly 185,000 jobs. While both health care and education are important and are vital to a prosperous society, it is important to realize that this industry sector, though considered private, is largely funded by the government through programs like Medicaid, Medicare, and public education.¹⁷

Ohio's government was largely insulated from the effects of the recession. Since 2000, government em-

13 Matt Mayer and Mary McCleary, "State of the State: Two Decades of Weak Job Growth and Skyrocketing Government Costs Pose Daunting Challenges for Ohioans," The Buckeye Institute for Public Policy Solutions, February 2010, at <http://www.buckeyeinstitute.org/docs/2010StateoftheState.pdf> (March 14, 2011).

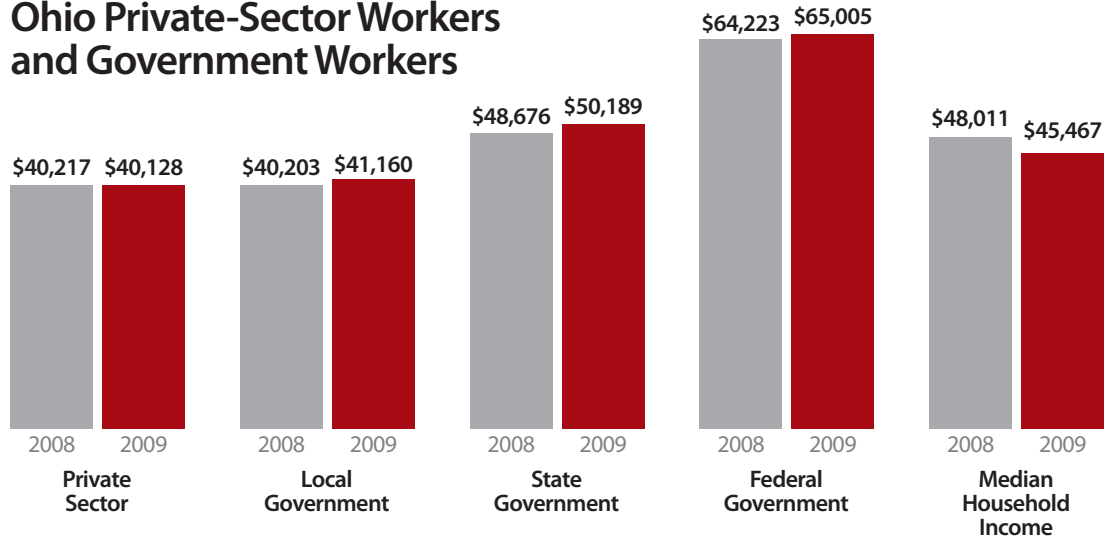
14 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Economy at a Glance," March 11, 2011, at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/home.htm> (March 14, 2011).

15 *Ibid.*

16 *Ibid.*

17 *Ibid.*

Average Salaries for Ohio Private-Sector Workers and Government Workers



ployment in Ohio has declined slightly by 300 jobs, but this decline does not even begin to offset the losses in the private sector. Government losses were essentially 0 percent when private-sector losses were 11.1 percent.¹⁸

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Ohio's job market improved dramatically from January 2010 to February 2011 adding 76,800 private-sector jobs while losing 4,000 government jobs.¹⁹ These numbers are based on recent revisions to the BLS data and do not accurately depict the health of Ohio's job market. Given the December 2010 to January 2011 increase of 33,100 private-sector jobs, these numbers cannot be taken as a true reflection of reality.²⁰

As Ohio's job market and private-sector employees suffered over the last two decades, the cost of

government in Ohio continued to rise. From 1990 to 2009, Ohio's state budget grew 131 percent and outpaced inflation by 41 percent after controlling for population growth.²¹ Not only does Ohio have more government employees than it did 20 years ago, but the cost of these employees has also risen.

Since 2000, average salaries at all levels of government have increased well beyond the rate of inflation.²² Unlike last year when the average private-sector employee earned just over the amount made by the average local government employee, government employees at all levels now make more than their private-sector neighbors. Since last year, the average private-sector salary dropped from \$40,216.80 to \$40,127.88. In spite of the economy, the average local government salary jumped from \$40,202.76 to \$41,160.08. Like-

18 *Ibid.*

19 *Ibid.*

20 Upon further analyzing the revisions, the Buckeye Institute discovered Ohio lost 3,200 private-sector jobs that it previously had in the 1990s while gaining 29,000 net jobs from 2000 to 2010. In 2009 and 2010, the revisions included an additional 29,500 private-sector jobs for Ohio and an additional 380,600 jobs for the United States as a whole. Overall, the revisions softened the boom of the 1990s and softened the bust of the 2000s, especially in the past two years.

21 Matt A. Mayer, "Six Principles for Fixing Ohio," The Buckeye Institute for Public Policy Solutions, February 2011, at [http://www.buckeyeinstitute.org/uploads/files/BUCKEYE-six-principles-fixing-ohio-1\(1\).pdf](http://www.buckeyeinstitute.org/uploads/files/BUCKEYE-six-principles-fixing-ohio-1(1).pdf) (March 14, 2011).

22 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "CPI Inflation Calculator," at http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm (March 14, 2011).

wise, the average state salary rose from \$48,676.16 to \$50,188.84, and the average federal government salary rose from \$64,223.12 to \$65,005.20.²³

Large increases in government employee compensation over the years can largely be attributed to the power of public-sector unions in Ohio. Since legislation was passed in 1983 giving public-sector workers the right to collectively bargain, government costs have exploded as salaries, benefits, and retirement packages have become increasingly generous.

To support the high cost of government in Ohio, citizens bear the 18th-highest state and local tax burden in the country. The 23 percent of Ohio's households that make over \$60,000 per year pay a disproportionate share of taxes. These households earned 67 percent of Ohio's adjusted gross income, but paid over 81 percent of the total income tax burden. Thus, 23 percent of Ohio's households paid 81 percent of the income tax burden.²⁴

Along with high taxes, a strong private-sector union presence and regulations give Ohio the fifth-worst business climate in the United States. Needless to say, Ohio is less than an attractive place for business owners looking to relocate their companies. Ohio does not need to worry about competing with China and India when it cannot even compete with the South and West in our own country.

States that protect a worker's right to choose whether or not to join a union to obtain employment experienced job growth at three times the rate of forced-unionization states from 1990 to 2011. Dur-

ing the boom of the 1990s, the 28 forced-unionization states added a net of 9,162,600 private-sector jobs. In the same 10-year period, the 22 Right-to-Work states grew an even greater amount adding a net of 9,613,800 jobs. Right-to-Work states added 451,200 more jobs than forced-unionization states even though the total population of forced-unionization states was 65

From 1990 to 2011, Right-to-Work states added 10.6 million jobs—a 34 percent increase. Forced-unionization states grew just 11 percent, adding only 6.6 million jobs.

million greater than Right-to-Work states at this time. To put these numbers in perspective, in the 1990s forced-unionization states added one job for every 19 people. At the same time, Right-to-Work states added one job for every 11 people. From 1990 to 2011, Right-to-Work states added a total of 10,628,400 jobs growing 34 percent while forced-unionization states, including Ohio, only added 6,634,800 jobs and grew just 11 percent.²⁵ During this period, Right-to-

Work states gained about four million more jobs than forced-unionization states even though forced-unionization states had roughly 60 million more people than Right-to-Work states. In other words, from 1990 to 2010, forced unionization states added one job for every 33 people while Right-to-Work states added one job for every 12 people.²⁶

Besides Right-to-Work, companies also leave Ohio because of costly regulations with which they must comply. In 2010, Continental Plastics of Wood County moved just across the border into Indiana to avoid a regulation, costing the state 214 jobs. Continental Plastics estimated the move would save the company \$500,000 per year because the use of an incinerator would not be necessary to meet Indiana's

23 Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.3-BN," December 10, 2009, at http://ohiolmi.com/cep/CEP_NAICS.htm (March 14, 2011), and Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.3-BN," December 2, 2010, at http://ohiolmi.com/cep/CEP_NAICS.htm (March 14, 2011).

24 Ohio Department of Taxation, Individual Income Tax, "Table 23: All Returns by Ohio Taxable Income," at http://www.tax.ohio.gov/divisions/tax_analysis/tax_data_series/individual_income/unpublished/IT_08.stm (March 14, 2011).

25 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Economy at a Glance."

26 For this metric, we use the years 1990 to 2010 because population data is not available for 2011. Also, from 2000 to 2010, forced-unionization states lost one job for every 52 people while Right-to-Work states gained one job for every 273 people.

emission levels standard. Additionally, Continental Plastics cited that labor costs would be lower in Indiana. Thus, the good business decision for this company was leaving the state.²⁷

County Trends

Jobs. From 2008 to 2009, all 88 counties lost private-sector jobs while only 65 counties lost government jobs. Although both sectors lost jobs, the private sector fared much worse than the government in terms of percentage of jobs lost. The private sector outperformed government only in Delaware, Morgan, and Brown Counties. Just 18 counties shed more than 100 government jobs. In contrast, nearly one fourth of the counties (21/88) lost over 10 percent of their private-sector jobs.²⁸

Cuyahoga County lost 1,870 government jobs, more than any other county. While it sounds impressive, this number only represents a 2 percent loss in government employment. This 2 percent loss seems pale in comparison to the 6 percent of private-sector jobs lost (36,908) in Cuyahoga County.²⁹

Since 2000, only 16 counties have experienced private-sector job growth. Delaware County (31,176) added almost triple the number of jobs that second-place Warren County (12,278) did. Of the 88 counties, 56 lost over 10 percent of their private-sector jobs, with five counties losing over 30 percent of their jobs. Morgan County fared the worst losing 38 percent of its private-sector jobs from 2000 to 2009.

Urban counties with large populations were hit hard as well. Cuyahoga County lost over 120,000 jobs,

Hamilton County lost over 71,000 jobs, and Franklin County lost almost 56,000 jobs. Montgomery, Lucas, Trumbull, Mahoning, and Summit also experienced large losses.³⁰

While 72 counties lost private-sector jobs from 2000 to 2009, only 45 counties lost government jobs during this time period. When comparing percentage growth or decline in the private sector versus government, government performed better (i.e., grew more or shrunk less) than the private sector in 78 of 88 counties.³¹

With the great loss of jobs, it is no surprise that Ohio has the fifth-worst business environment compared to the 49 other states.³² Between 2007 and 2008 (the most recently available data), Ohio lost over 5,500 active businesses. This can be attributed to businesses either leaving the state or closing down. All counties except Richland, Carroll, and Williams lost businesses during this time frame. As would be expected, the urban areas with large populations lost the greatest number of businesses. However, in terms of percentage of businesses lost, Harrison County led the way with a loss of 8.6 percent. Nine counties lost more than 5 percent of their businesses.³³

Unemployment. From January 2010 to January 2011, Ohio's unemployment rate dropped from 10.6 percent to 9.4 percent. The unemployment rate improved in all counties except Gallia and Lawrence. Seventy-five counties improved by a whole percentage point or more with Van Wert and Williams both improving by 4.4 percent. Mercer County had the lowest unemployment in January 2011 at 6.8 percent. Ottawa

27 Tom Troy, "Wood Co. Plant May Send 214 Jobs to Indiana: Continental Plastics Meet with State, Local Officials," *The Toledo Blade*, June 20, 2010, at <http://www.allbusiness.com/government/government-bodies-offices-regional/14667895-1.html> (March 14, 2011).

28 Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.1-BN," December 10, 2009, and Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.1-BN," December 2, 2010.

29 *Ibid.*

30 *Ibid.*

31 *Ibid.*

32 Kail Padgitt, "2011 State Business Tax Climate Index (Eighth Edition)," *The Tax Foundation*, October 26, 2010, at <http://www.taxfoundation.org/research/show/22658.html> (March 14, 2011).

33 Ohio Department of Development, "Ohio County Profiles," July 2010, at <http://development.ohio.gov/research/files/s0.htm> (March 14, 2011).

County was on the other end of the spectrum with unemployment at 18.9 percent.³⁴

In January 2010, Ohio's unemployment was almost a whole point above the national rate of 9.7 percent. Over the past year, the gap has closed with Ohio's unemployment rate only 0.4 above the national rate of 9.0 percent. In spite of Ohio's significant improvement in unemployment, only 10 counties were below the national rate.³⁵

With the decline in the unemployment rate, 75,100 additional people were put to work in 2010. It is also important to note, however, that the state's civilian labor force declined by 10,200 people.³⁶ This number reflects both those who have become discouraged and have quit looking for jobs and those who have moved out of state to find better opportunities for themselves and their families.

Population. With high unemployment and significant job losses, one would expect Ohio's population to be relatively stagnant or declining. Although the state's population grew from 11,528,072 in 2008 to 11,542,645 in 2009, the population growth of 14,573 people is most likely a product of births outweighing deaths in the state.³⁷ Birth and death data is not yet available for 2009. However, the yearly average from 2000 to 2008 for net population growth based solely on births minus deaths is 42,188 people.³⁸

While Ohio's population grew from 2008 to 2009, the reality is that people are leaving the state. In fact,

according to IRS migration flows, more people have moved out of Ohio than have moved into Ohio every single year going back to 1980. From 1980 to 2008, the IRS estimates Ohio's net population loss was just under 865,000 people due to more people moving out of the state than moving into the state.³⁹

Between 2008 and 2009, 52 of 88 counties experienced population loss. Cuyahoga led the way with a net population loss of 7,171 people, followed by Montgomery with a loss of 2,339, Mahoning with a loss of 1,874, and Lucas with a loss of 1,445. Franklin County led the way in population growth adding a net of 14,479 people from 2008 to 2009. Delaware County (just north of Columbus) came in second with a net gain of 3,795 people. Interestingly, the counties that make up the Cincinnati area all were among the highest ranked for net population growth. Warren was third with a growth of 3,287 people, and Butler was fourth with a growth of 2,409.

From 2000 to 2009, Ohio's population grew only 1.7 percent, ranking 6th-worst among the 50 states and Washington, D.C. Over this time period, the national population growth rate was 9.1 percent.⁴⁰

Income and Wages. As the state has lost jobs and people, Ohioans have experienced a decline in household income and in private-sector wages. In 2008, Ohio's median household income was \$48,011.⁴¹ One year later, it dropped 5.3 percent to \$45,467. Ohio's median household income is significantly below the

34 Ohio Labor Market Information, "Civilian Labor Force Estimates Query," at <http://ohiolmi.com/asp/laus/vbLaus.htm> (March 14, 2011).

35 *Ibid.*

36 *Ibid.*

37 U.S. Census Bureau, "Ohio by County—GCT-T1. Population Estimates," January 2010, at http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/GCTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=04000US39&-_box_head_nbr=GCT-T1&-ds_name=PEP_2009_EST&-_lang=en&-format=ST-2&-sse=on (March 14, 2011).

38 Ohio Department of Development, "Reports in Population & Housing: Demographic Components, 1950-2008 Births and Deaths by County with Graphics," January 2010, at http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/Reports_In_Population_and_Housing-Demographic_Components.htm (March 14, 2011).

39 Ohio Department of Development, "Reports in Population & Housing: Demographic Components, IRS In Migration Flows of Exemptions to Ohio: 1980 to 2008," May 2010, at http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/Reports_In_Population_and_Housing-Demographic_Components.htm (March 14, 2011).

40 U.S. Census Bureau, "Ohio by County—GCT-T1. Population Estimates."

41 U.S. Census Bureau, "Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates: State and County Estimates for 2009, Table est08ALL.xls," December 2009, at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2008.html> (March 14, 2011).

national median household income, which is \$50,221. Compared to the other states, Ohio has the 19th-lowest median household income.⁴²

From 2008 to 2009, the median household income fell in 75 of 88 counties. Sixty-two of these counties experienced declines in income by over \$1,000. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Wyandot and Fayette Counties were hit the hardest both losing over \$7,000 in median household income. Seven counties dropped by over \$5,000, and another nine counties lost over \$4,000. Of the 13 counties where median household income increased, only three (Marion, Champaign, and Noble) experienced gains over \$2,000, with Marion leading the way with an increase of \$2,896.⁴³

In terms of wages, Ohio also experienced a decline in average private-sector salary while the average salaries for all levels of government continued to increase. The average private-sector yearly pay dropped to \$40,127.88 from \$40,216.80. The average local government salary increased from \$40,202.76 to \$41,160.08—nearly a \$1,000 jump. Likewise, the average salary for state workers climbed over \$1,500 from \$48,676.16 to \$50,188.84. The average federal employee salary increased from \$64,223.12 to \$65,005.20.⁴⁴

In last year's State of the State report, we found that local government workers made more than their private-sector neighbors in 57 of 88 counties, state government workers made more than their private-sector neighbors in 85 of 88 counties, and federal workers made more than their private-sector neighbors in 87 of 88 counties.⁴⁵

Local government employees now make more

than their private-sector peers in 69 of 88 counties, state workers earn more than private-sector workers in 83 of 88 counties, and federal government workers make more than the average private-sector worker in 87 of 88 counties. As was the case last year, only in Union County does the average private-sector worker earn more money than average government workers at the local, state, and federal levels. However, it is important to note that Union County has the highest average private-sector salary at \$52,771.16.⁴⁶

The average private-sector salary in 22 counties is under \$30,000, with Meigs County having the lowest at \$25,500.80. In 78 counties, the average private-sector salary is below \$40,000 even though the statewide private-sector average is \$40,127.88. This fact can largely be attributed to high private-sector salaries in the dense populations of Ohio's urban areas.⁴⁷

Statewide the average local government salary increased from \$40,202.76 to \$41,160.08. At the county level, all but six counties (Van Wert, Meigs, Hardin, Highland, Morgan, and Greene) experienced an increase in the average local government salary. In half of the counties, the average local salary increased by over \$1,000. As one might expect, the highest paid local government employees are from urban counties. Franklin County is at the top with its average local government worker earning \$48,964.24. Lucas, Cuyahoga, and Hamilton Counties are close behind.⁴⁸

As already mentioned, Ohio's average state-worker salary jumped from \$48,676.16 to \$50,188.84. Sixty-five of 88 counties experienced an increase in average state-worker salaries. Athens County has the highest average yearly pay for state workers at \$63,524.76.

42 U.S. Census Bureau, "Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates: State and County Estimates for 2009, Table est09ALL.xls," December 2010, at <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2009.html> (March 14, 2011).

43 *Ibid.*

44 Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.3-BN," December 10, 2009, and Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.3-BN," December 2, 2010.

45 Mayer and McCleary, "State of the State: Two Decades of Weak Job Growth and Skyrocketing Government Costs Pose Daunting Challenges for Ohioans."

46 Ohio Labor Market Information, "Employment and Wages Publications—2000 to Present: Table RS 203.3-BN," December 2, 2010.

47 *Ibid.*

48 *Ibid.*

State workers in Athens earn \$36,824.84 more than their private-sector neighbors. In 68 counties, state workers earn at least \$10,000 more than those in the private sector.⁴⁹

The average federal-worker salary increased by just under \$800 from \$64,223.12 to \$65,005.20. The average wage for federal workers went up in 47 of 88 counties, with the Erie County average rising by \$4,128.80. Lorain County still has the highest paid federal workers even though the average salary dropped from \$97,884.80 in 2008 to \$96,760.04. The average federal worker in Lorain earns \$62,057.84 more than his average private-sector neighbor.⁵⁰

Comparing the average salaries for private sector, local government, state government, and federal government with the median household incomes in each county, it is clear many government workers in Ohio bring in more income than most households do. In fact, in 61 counties, state workers earn more income than the median households in those counties. In 56 counties, the average federal worker earns more income than the median household. In contrast, only in six counties do average local government workers earn more than their respective median households. Likewise, the median household income is greater than the average private-sector salary in all but five counties.⁵¹

Last year's State of the State looked at incomes above and below \$40,000 to illustrate the difference between private and local government workers compared to state and federal workers. In 2009, average federal workers made more than \$40,000 in 81 counties, up from 80 last year. Similarly, state workers earned an average above \$40,000 in 79 counties compared with

76 counties the previous year. For private and local government workers, the numbers are nearly opposite. In local government, the average salary in 74 counties was under \$40,000, and in the private sector, the average salary in 78 counties was under \$40,000.⁵²

Taxes and Transfer Payments. Ohio's high tax burden provides a disincentive for companies and people to settle in the state. Ohio has the 18th-highest state and local tax burden in the nation with those earning over \$60,000 paying a disproportionate share of taxes.⁵³ According to the most recent data available regarding Ohioans' tax returns, 77 percent of Ohioans had household earnings less than \$60,000 per year. Those in this category earned 33 percent of Ohio's income, but only paid 19 percent of income taxes before credits. On the other hand, 23 percent of households had earnings that exceeded \$60,000. These households earned 67 percent of Ohio's adjusted gross income, but paid over 81 percent of the total income tax burden.⁵⁴

From 2007 to 2008, Ohio's aggregate adjusted gross income fell from roughly \$363 billion to \$318 billion. Additionally, the number of returns dropped by just over 94,000 during this one-year time frame.⁵⁵

At the county level, those making over \$60,000 always pay a greater share of the tax burden than those making below this amount. Delaware County has the least variance in percentage of income earned versus percentage of income paid in taxes. In Delaware County, households earning over \$60,000 made 85 percent of the county's income, and they paid 92 percent of county's total income tax.⁵⁶

In Holmes County, however, there was an 18 per-

49 *Ibid.*

50 *Ibid.*

51 *Ibid.*

52 *Ibid.*

53 Mark Robyn and Gerald Prante, "State-Local Tax Burdens Fall in 2009 as Tax Revenues Shrink Faster than Income," The Tax Foundation, February 23, 2011, at <http://www.taxfoundation.org/research/show/22320.html> (March 14, 2011).

54 Ohio Department of Taxation, Individual Income Tax, "Table 23: All Returns by Ohio Taxable Income," at http://www.tax.ohio.gov/divisions/tax_analysis/tax_data_series/individual_income/unpublished/IT_08.stm (March 14, 2011).

55 *Ibid.*

56 Ohio Department of Taxation, Individual Income Tax, "Table 33: Components of Income by County and Income Level," at http://www.tax.ohio.gov/divisions/tax_analysis/tax_data_series/individual_income/unpublished/IT_08.stm (March 14, 2011).

cent difference in amount of income earned versus taxes paid. Households making over \$60,000 earned 50 percent of the county's income, but they paid 68 percent of the county's total income taxes. Conversely, half of the income in the county was earned by households making under \$60,000. Though these individuals earned 50 percent of the income, they only paid 32 percent of the taxes.⁵⁷

Ohio's tax burden is so high in part because of the obligatory transfer payments that go toward various expenses, such as retirement and disability, medical payments, unemployment benefits, and assistance to needy families. Since last year's State of the State, the average transfer payment per person increased in every county except Gallia, where the average transfer payment dropped \$38 from \$8,287 to \$8,250 per person. Delaware and Holmes Counties are the only counties where the average transfer payment per person is under \$4,000. Eight counties (primarily in Appalachia) have average transfer payments over \$8,000 per person. Jefferson County has the highest average transfer payment per person at \$9,022. Nearly \$600 million a year is poured into Jefferson County just in transfer payments to individuals.⁵⁸

In addition to individual transfer payments, the federal government also spends a significant amount of money in each county. Federal expenditures include retirement and disability, medical programs, highway planning and construction, assistance to needy families, salaries and wages, loans, and insurance. Federal expenditures per person increased in all but five counties. Again, Holmes and Delaware received the least amount of money with federal expenditures per person in these counties totaling under \$3,000. In four counties, per person federal expenditures were over \$10,000, with almost \$17,500 per person spent in Greene County.⁵⁹

Urban Area Trends⁶⁰

Columbus Area. The most prosperous area in the state is undoubtedly Franklin County and its six neighboring counties. This is due to the fact that Columbus is home to The Ohio State University and is the seat of state government. Thus, many of the other counties subsidize Columbus's economic health. All seven counties experienced population growth from 2008 to 2009. Franklin County's population growth of 14,479 far exceeded that of the other counties in the area.

In terms of jobs, government grew faster than the private sector in all counties except Delaware from 2000 to 2009. The same was true from 2008 to 2009, with government employment declining less rapidly than private-sector employment. All counties lost private-sector jobs. Delaware only lost 208 jobs, which was under 1 percent. Fairfield lost 3 percent of its private-sector jobs while Madison, Union, Franklin, and Pickaway all lost 5 percent. Licking County lost 6 percent of its private-sector jobs from 2008 to 2009. All counties except Franklin also lost a small percentage of government jobs. From 2008 to 2009, Franklin County gained 348 government jobs. In terms of job growth, the public sector out-performed the private sector in every county except Delaware.

In 2009, Franklin County's average salaries were \$44,110 in the private sector, \$48,964 in local government, \$48,981 in state government, and \$64,545 in federal government. The average private-sector yearly wage declined in Union, Delaware, Pickaway, and Licking Counties and improved slightly in Franklin, Madison, and Fairfield Counties. At the federal government level, the average yearly wage increased in all counties but Delaware and Madison. The average state government and local government salaries increased in all seven central Ohio counties.

Median household income fell rather substan-

57 *Ibid.*

58 Ohio Department of Development, "Ohio County Profiles," July 2010, at <http://development.ohio.gov/research/files/s0.htm> (March 14, 2011).

59 *Ibid.*

60 Please see the appendix for data.

tially in every county from \$1,057 in Union County to \$5,729 in Fairfield County. The average transfer payment per person increased in all seven counties, whereas the average federal expenditure only increased in five of the seven counties with Union and Delaware as the exceptions.

Cleveland Area. The Cleveland area has suffered greatly in the last decade. Cuyahoga County leads the state in population decline having lost over 118,000 people in the past 10 years and specifically losing 7,171 people from 2008 to 2009. In contrast over the past year, all of Cuyahoga's surrounding counties except Summit have gained population, albeit by very small amounts. While some of this can be attributed to people moving out to the suburbs, the primary driver behind the loss of population is the loss of jobs.

The greater Cleveland area has been plagued by job loss. Between 2000 and 2009, every county except Medina lost jobs. During this time Cuyahoga County lost over 120,000 jobs. From 2008 to 2009, every county in the area lost between 7 and 9 percent of private-sector jobs for a collective one-year private-sector job loss of 75,894. While the private sector suffered enormous losses, the government grew in every county between 2000 and 2009 except in Cuyahoga. In the past year, government added more employees to its rolls in Geauga and Lorain Counties while barely trimming any workers in Medina, Portage, Summit, and Lake Counties. Cuyahoga lost 2 percent of its government workers. In all counties from 2000 to 2009 and from 2008 to 2009, government outperformed the private sector.

In 2009, the average private-sector worker earned less money than his average government employee neighbor. In Cuyahoga County, the average salaries were as follows: \$45,088 in the private sector, \$47,197 in local government, \$57,523 in state government, and \$67,279 in the federal government. Average wages in the private sector decreased in every county except Lake County, where wages increased slightly. Local

government wages in all counties increased rather significantly from over \$400 in Lorain County up to \$3,665 in Portage County. State government salaries grew tremendously in several counties (Geauga: \$7,904, Lake: \$6,287, and Portage: \$2,030). Medina was the only county to experience a decrease in average state salary pay. Average federal salaries decreased in three counties and rose in four counties with the Lorain average federal salary (-\$1,125) decreasing the most and Geauga County increasing the greatest amount.

With the exception of Medina and Geauga Counties, all counties in the Cleveland area experienced large drops in median household income. Cuyahoga's median household income declined by \$4,070. Additionally, transfer payments per person and federal expenditures per person increased in all counties.

Cincinnati Area. Compared to most other urban areas in Ohio, greater Cincinnati has not suffered nearly as much economically. In the past ten years, all four counties in the greater Cincinnati area experienced population growth. Hamilton County grew by just 1 percent while Butler and Clermont grew roughly 10 percent and Warren grew 33 percent. In the past year, all counties grew by very small numbers with only Warren County growing above 1 percent.

From 2000 to 2009, government employment and private-sector employment increased in every county except Hamilton County where private-sector employment shrunk more than twice as much as government employment percentage-wise. In Clermont and Warren Counties, government growth far outpaced private-sector growth. One bright spot is Butler County where the private-sector actually grew twice as much as the government over the past ten years.

From 2008 to 2009, government employment decreased. However, private-sector employment decreased by an even greater percentage in each of the four counties. Hamilton and Clermont had nearly a 0 percent loss in government jobs while the private sec-

The Cleveland area has been hit particularly hard. Cuyahoga County lost more than 120,000 jobs from 2000 to 2009.

tor lost 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Warren County's government shrunk in terms of employees by 1 percent. However, the private sector lost 5 percent of its jobs. Butler's government employment decreased by 4 percent, but its private sector lost 7 percent of its jobs. With the job losses, government transfer payments per person increased in every county. Federal expenditures also increased in every county except Butler.

In Hamilton County, the average private-sector worker (\$49,153) actually earned more than the average local and state government workers who earned \$44,659 and \$48,757, respectively. The average federal worker in Hamilton County earned \$65,303. Average salary increases across counties in the greater Cincinnati area were not consistent. Average private-sector salaries changed very little from 2008 to 2009, with Hamilton and Warren making small increases and Butler decreasing slightly. On the other hand, Clermont's average private-sector salary dropped \$745. Local government salaries rose significantly in all four counties from \$952 (Clermont) to \$2,487 (Hamilton). The average state salary decreased by \$1,318 in Hamilton County and by \$413 in Clermont County and increased by \$513 in Warren County and by \$1,774 in Butler County. Average federal salary increased in Hamilton and Clermont Counties by \$473 and \$1,162, respectively. Whereas, federal salary decreased by \$829 in Butler County and by \$2,394 in Warren County.

Median household income also dropped significantly in Hamilton, Clermont, and Warren Counties while it increased by \$687 in Butler County. Government per-person transfer payments increased in every county, and per-person federal expenditures increased in every county except Butler.

Toledo Area. From 2000 to 2009, population in the greater Toledo area was relatively stagnant with small declines or increases in all counties except for Wood, which grew nearly 4 percent. From 2008 to 2009, population in all counties declined slightly except in Wood County.

The Toledo area lost many private-sector jobs

over the past decade. Wood County fared best only losing 8 percent of its jobs. Lucas County lost 18 percent of its jobs, and Fulton County lost 23 percent of its jobs. While the private sector was suffering mightily during this time, three counties added government jobs, and Henry County only lost 40 government jobs. Fulton County, though it lost 23 percent of its private-sector jobs, gained government jobs at a 19 percent rate. From 2008 to 2009, all five counties experienced private-sector job losses ranging from 6 percent in Ottawa County to 13 percent in Fulton County. During this time, Wood County gained one government job, and the other four counties lost 1 to 3 percent of their government jobs. The private sector suffered more serious job losses than the government.

Government employees greatly out-earned their private-sector neighbors in Lucas County. The average private-sector worker only earned \$38,193 while the average government workers earned \$47,530 at the local level, \$55,954 at the state level, and \$60,028 at the federal level. Yearly private-sector wages fell notable amounts in every county but Lucas County, which experienced an increase of \$424. Local government salaries rose in every county anywhere from \$746 a year in Fulton County to \$2,775 in Wood County. State government salaries increased in every county minus Henry County. The average Fulton County and Lucas County state-government workers received pay increases of nearly \$3,200 and \$7,950, respectively. The average federal-worker pay jumped over \$1,000 in Lucas County, but it dropped significantly in Wood, Henry, and Fulton Counties. There was almost no change in Ottawa County.

The median household income fell anywhere from \$1,130 in Lucas County to \$4,800 in Henry County. Fulton County experienced an increase of \$654 in median household income. The per-person government transfer payment and the per-person federal expenditure increased in all counties.

Akron-Canton Area. From 2000 to 2009, the populations in Stark and Summit Counties changed almost 0 percent, with a minute decrease in Summit and a small increase in Stark. From 2008 to 2009, the

population remained relatively constant.

Between 2000 and 2009, government in Summit County grew 2 percent, but the private sector declined by 5 percent. In Stark County, government declined by 2 percent. However, the private sector experienced losses of 16 percent. From 2008 to 2009, both Summit and Stark lost a small number of government jobs, but the private sector in both counties lost 7 percent of its jobs.

From 2008 to 2009, private-sector wages experienced a slight decline in both counties. Average private-sector wages in Stark (\$34,654) were much lower than they were in Summit (\$40,802). Average local government wages increased in both counties by just over \$1,340. However, local government workers earn about \$4,000 less in Stark (\$38,048) than they do in Summit (\$42,236). The average state-government salaries increased \$553 in Summit and \$1,774 in Stark, both up to over \$52,000 per year. Federal salaries in both counties increased—Stark by \$12 and Summit by \$558. The average federal-employee salaries in Stark and Summit Counties are \$54,399 and \$59,620, respectively.

The median household income decreased in both counties. Summit dropped \$2,486 down to \$47,042, and Stark only dropped \$319 down to \$44,363. Government transfer payments per person and federal expenditures per person increased in both counties.

Dayton Area. Over the past ten years, Montgomery County lost 5 percent of its population. However, neighboring Greene County experienced 8 percent population growth during this time. From 2008 to 2009, Montgomery lost 2,339 citizens, Clark lost 147, and Greene gained 467. Overall, the area is losing population.

From 2000 to 2009, government shrunk in both Montgomery and Clark Counties, but the private sector suffered even greater losses. Percentage-wise, Montgomery lost over four times the amount of private-sector jobs than it did government jobs (5 percent vs. 22 percent). Clark also lost many jobs both in the private sector (18 percent) and in government (9 percent). Greene County's private sector out-performed

government growing 9 percent and 7 percent, respectively. From 2008 to 2009, government out-performed the private sector in all three counties. Montgomery County experienced very little change in government employment; however, it lost 8 percent of its private-sector jobs. In Greene County, the government grew by 5 percent while the private sector shrunk by 3 percent. In Clark County, government employment decreased by 2 percent and private-sector employment decreased by 6 percent.

Average private-sector wages in Montgomery County declined \$677 from 2008 to 2009. On the contrary, they actually increased in both Greene and Clark Counties by \$1,668 and \$382. Average local government salaries increased in both Clark and Montgomery Counties, but decreased slightly in Greene. Average state salaries increased by roughly \$3,500 in both Montgomery and Clark Counties and decreased slightly in Greene County. Federal government salaries increased in all counties from \$513 in Clark County to \$1,842 in Montgomery County.

Median household income in Montgomery County declined from \$45,237 in 2008 to \$41,611 in 2009. Greene and Clark experienced similar losses. The average transfer payment per person increased by just under \$1,000 in Montgomery and Clark Counties, with Greene County not too far behind. Likewise, the average federal expenditure increased in each county ranging from \$654 to \$827.

Youngstown Area. Mahoning and Trumbull Counties lost 8 and 7 percent, respectively, of their populations from 2000 to 2009. From 2008 to 2009, both experienced less than a 1 percent decline in population.

The private sector and the government in both counties lost a large number of jobs from 2000 to 2009. In Mahoning County, the private sector lost four times the number of jobs percentage-wise as the government. Surprisingly, in Trumbull County, the government experienced a greater percentage in job loss than the private sector. However, in Trumbull County from 2008 to 2009, the government only lost 1 percent of its employees while the private sector lost

12 percent. Similarly, from 2008 to 2009, Mahoning County lost almost 0 percent of its government jobs, but lost 6 percent of its private-sector jobs.

In Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, government employees made far more than their private-sector neighbors. In Mahoning County, the average private sector salary increased slightly to \$31,452 in 2009. Local government salary increased almost \$1,000 to \$37,796. The average state salary decreased by nearly \$900 to \$44,319, whereas, the average federal salary increased by just over \$900. In Trumbull County, private-sector wages fell by nearly \$3,000 to \$34,105 in 2009. The average local government-employee salary increased over \$1,100 to \$38,807. The average state-government salary increased from \$47,285 to \$53,409. The average federal salary increased just over \$900 to \$52,980.

The median household income decreased in both Mahoning and Trumbull Counties to \$39,339 and \$40,980, respectively. Each county experienced an increase of over \$1,150 in average transfer payments per person. Likewise, the average federal expenditure per person increased \$994 in Mahoning County and \$835 in Trumbull County.

Conclusion: Real Reforms Can Improve Ohio's Economic Condition

In the past 21 years, Ohio's government has grown both in terms of size and cost at a rate that the private sector can no longer adequately support. Unless real reforms are enacted, jobs will continue to leave the state, as will our best and brightest citizens who must look outside Ohio for opportunity.

Ohio, no doubt, will benefit as the national economy begins to recover. However, Ohio is poised to experience the kind of growth it did in the 1990s when it ranked 37th-best in terms of new private-sector jobs. Even if Ohio's job market grew in this decade as it did in the 1990s, the best case for a full economic recovery would not be until June 2017. More realistically speaking, this date will not come until the early-2020s. Enacting true policy reforms in Ohio can buy forward this date.

The cost of government must decrease beginning with one of the biggest driver of the cost: employee compensation. Government employees out-earn their private-sector neighbors in almost every county. Cur-tailing the collective bargaining rights of public workers as reflected in Senate Bill 5 is a good start, but it may not drive down the cost curve to the necessary extent. Even without taking all the other perquisites and benefits into consideration, government salaries alone top private-sector pay. This is not the grand bargain taxpayers agreed to.

In addition to salaries, the terms of Ohio's gold-plated government retirement packages need to be revisited. Is it fair to private-sector taxpayers to make our public servants millionaires when they retire? Ultimately, raising the retirement age by several years and increasing the employee contribution to the pension fund by 1 or 2 percent will not solve the problems inherent with the system. These "nibbling on the margins" solutions do not solve the cost problem for taxpayers.

Ohio should follow the leads of Michigan and Illinois who moved their government employees from defined-benefit plans to defined-contribution plans. As evidenced by Democrat-led Illinois in 2011, pension reform is not a partisan issue: it is a taxpayer issue. With states facing large budget deficits, taxpayers cannot afford to be saddled with gold-plated pension obligations any longer.

In addition to reducing the financial burden of Ohio's government on over-taxed private-sector workers, Ohio needs policies that will bring jobs to the state. While JobsOhio and the Common Sense Initiative are steps in the right direction, they likely will not be enough to push Ohio into the top 15 or even top half of states for business climate rankings (46th currently).

Ohio will not recovery as quickly without becoming a Right-to-Work state. From 1990 to 2011, states that protect a worker's freedom to choose whether or not to join a union added jobs at over three times the rate of forced-unionization states like Ohio, even after the severe housing and construction busts in those

states. During this time period, Right-to-Work states grew 34 percent while forced-unionization states only grew 11 percent.

Public-sector unions drive up the cost of government at the expense of private-sector taxpayers while private-sector unions drive up the cost of doing business for private-sector employers. Until the power of unions is reduced, high taxes needed to fund the gov-

ernment will continue and businesses will continue to leave the state. The private sector loses in both cases.

Ohio can return to the great, prosperous state that it once was. However, the road to low taxes, low government costs, and high household wealth will not be paved through timid tweaks to a broken system. As Ronald Reagan said, our leaders must paint “a banner of bold colors—not pale pastels.”

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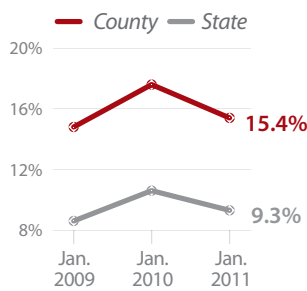


Adams County

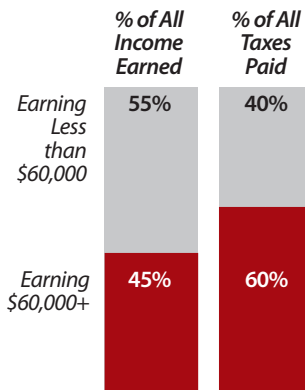
Population:	28,043	Rank: 79	▼0.6% since 2008	▲2.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$34,044	▼1.5% since 2008 (\$34,564)		
Median Home Value:	\$67,400	Rank: 78	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	691	▼6.1% (45 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

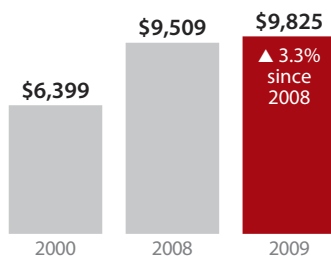
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

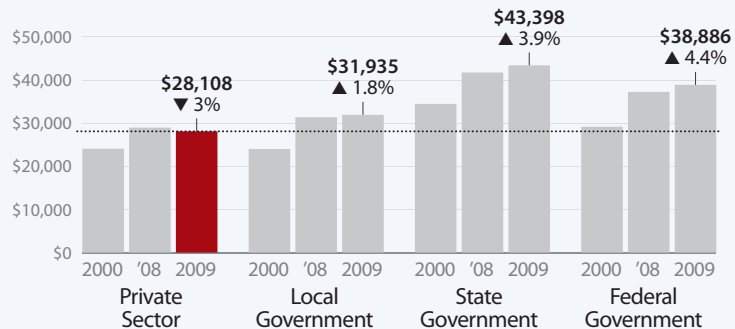


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

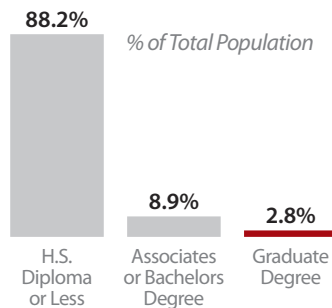
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 5,031	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼5.1%	2000: 1,493	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲7.3%	2000: 88	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13.6%
2008: 4,773	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼11.1%	2008: 1,602	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.6%	2008: 76	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.3%
2009: 4,241		2009: 1,612		2009: 75	

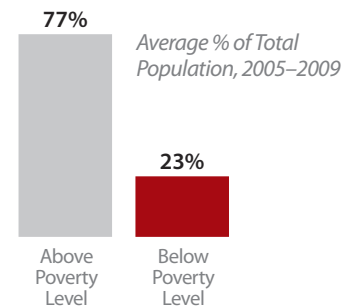
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



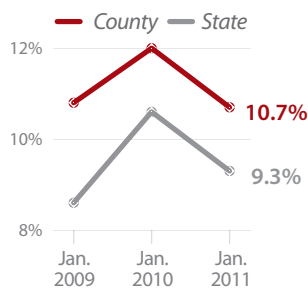


Allen County

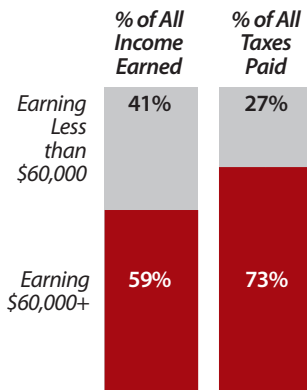
Population:	104,357	Rank: 26	▼0.4% since 2008	▼3.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$39,318	▼11.4% since 2008 (\$44,360)		
Median Home Value:	\$81,800	Rank: 62	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	2,150	▼1.7% (37 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

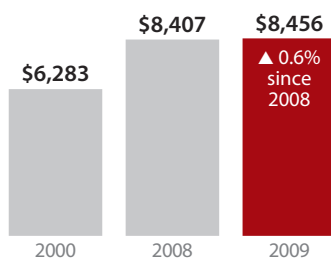
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

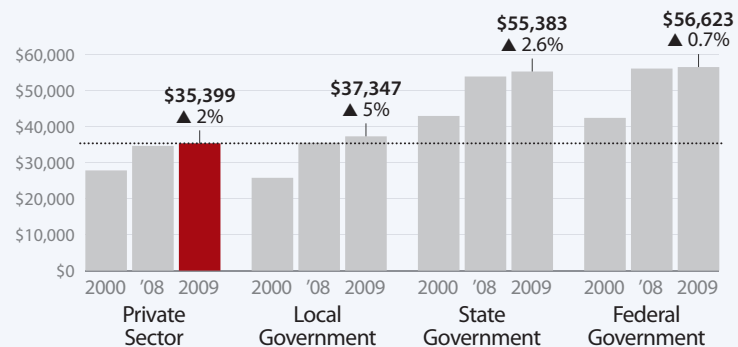


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

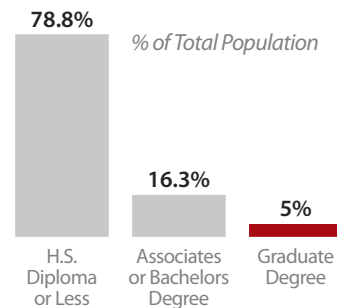
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 52,174	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼12.2%	2000: 6,931	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼9.9%	2000: 501	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼20%
2008: 45,788	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4.9%	2008: 6,246	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.9%	2008: 401	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.5%
2009: 43,530		2009: 6,128		2009: 403	

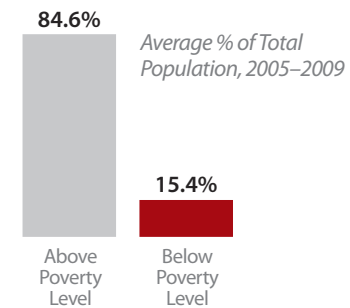
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



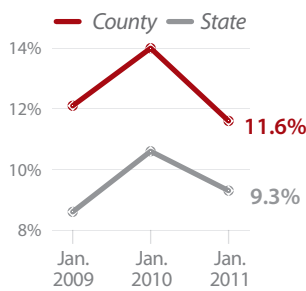


Ashland County

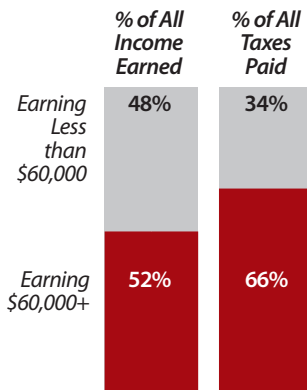
Population:	55,044	Rank: 46	▲0.1% since 2008	▲4.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$43,794	▲1.5% since 2008 (\$43,151)		
Median Home Value:	\$95,900	Rank: 32	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,019	▼2.6% (27 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

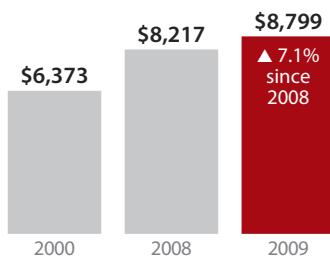
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

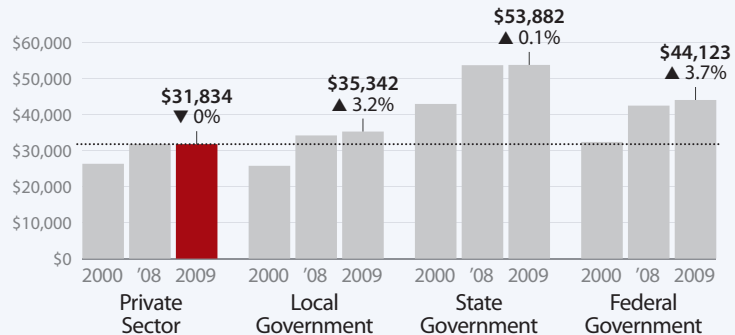


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

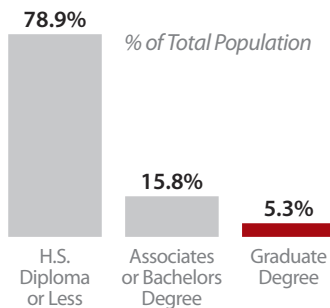
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 16,709	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼9.3%	2000: 2,784	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲2%	2000: 136	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼20.6%
2008: 15,148	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼6%	2008: 2,841	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.1%	2008: 108	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.9%
2009: 14,237		2009: 2,782		2009: 107	

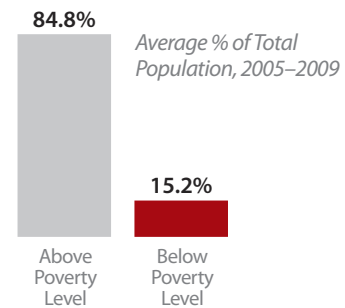
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



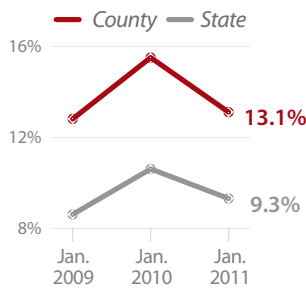


Ashtabula County

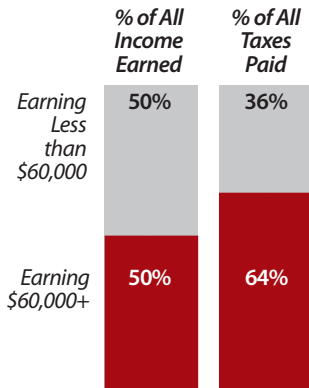
Population:	100,767	Rank: 28	▼0.2% since 2008	▼1.9% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$39,501	▼5.7% since 2008 (\$41,899)		
Median Home Value:	\$85,300	Rank: 56	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,859	▼1.2% (22 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

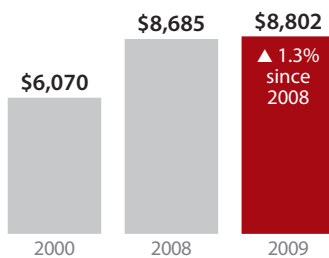
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

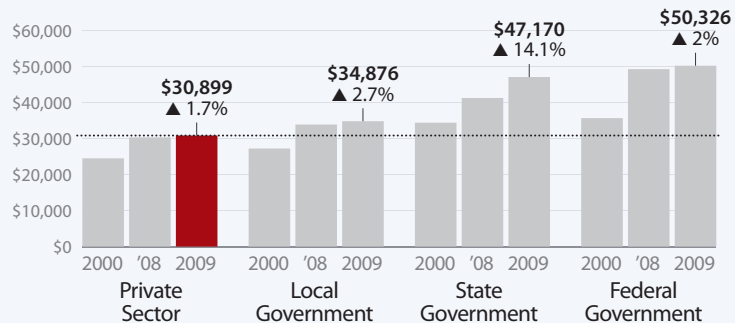


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

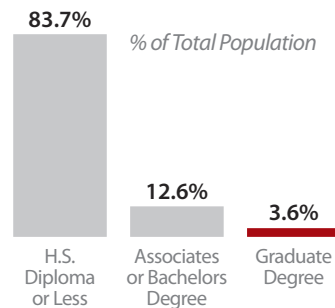
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 30,126	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼12.2%	2000: 5,002	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼0.8%	2000: 303	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼24.4%
2008: 26,461	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼9.1%	2008: 4,962	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.5%	2008: 229	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3.9%
2009: 24,042		2009: 4,889		2009: 220	

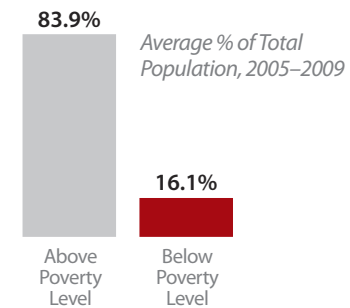
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



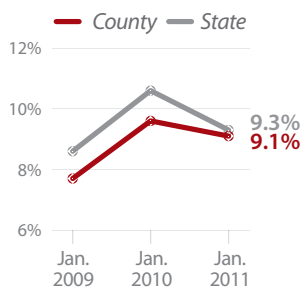


Athens County

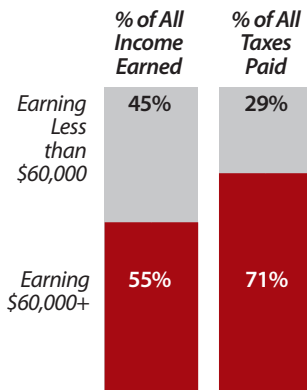
Population:	63,026	Rank: 39	▼0.3% since 2008	▲1.3% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$30,823	▼12.7% since 2008 (\$35,301)		
Median Home Value:	\$84,300	Rank: 57	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,000	▼4% (42 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

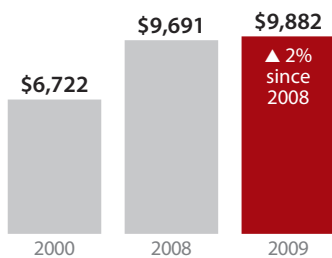
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

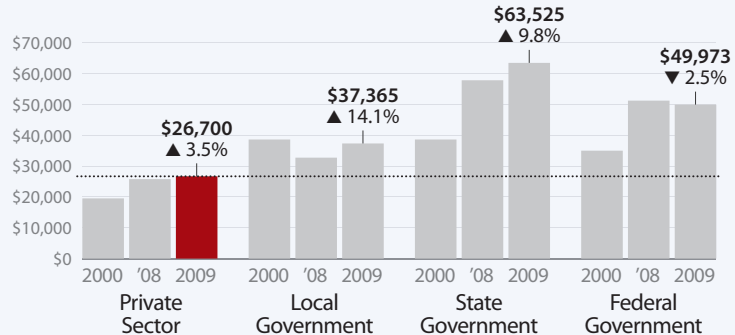


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

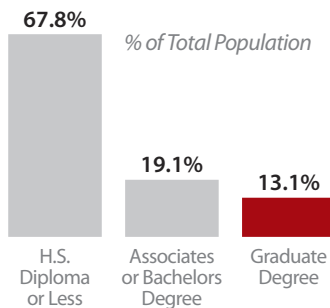
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 11,646	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲8.6%	2000: 6,945	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲2.4%	2000: 269	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼8.9%
2008: 12,653	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.1%	2008: 7,112	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2%	2008: 245	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3.7%
2009: 12,391		2009: 6,969		2009: 236	

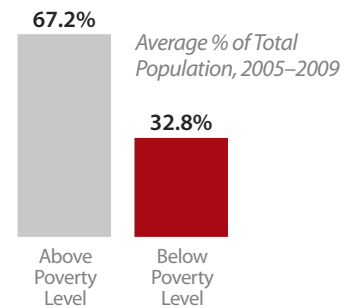
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



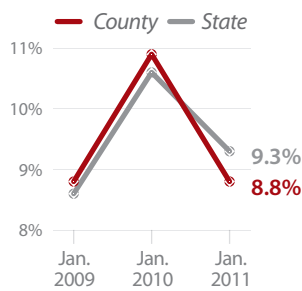


Auglaize County

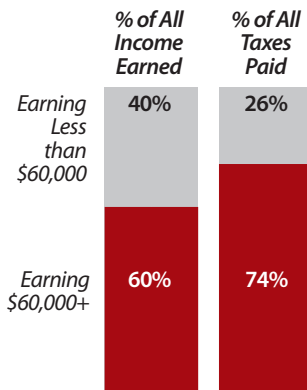
Population:	46,699	Rank: 51	▼0.1% since 2008	▲0.2% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$48,797	▼6.4% since 2008 (\$52,152)		
Median Home Value:	\$90,600	Rank: 42	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	926	▼2.3% (22 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

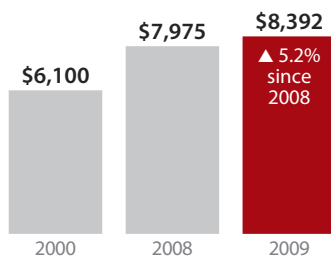
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

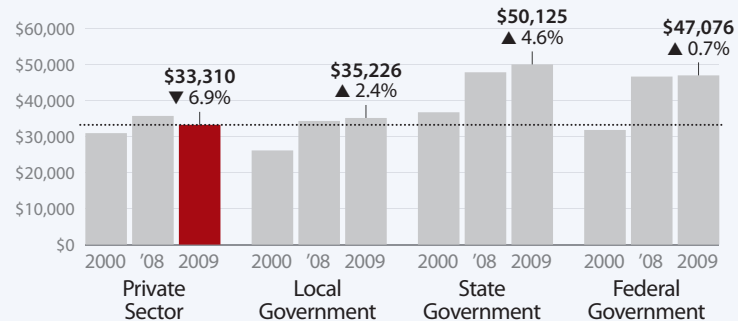


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

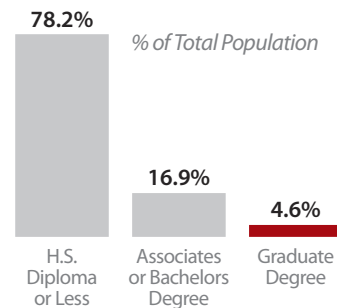
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 16,517	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲4.5%	2000: 2,764	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼15.3%	2000: 115	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲9.6%
2008: 17,257	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.5%	2008: 2,341	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.6%	2008: 126	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.6%
2009: 15,964		2009: 2,327		2009: 128	

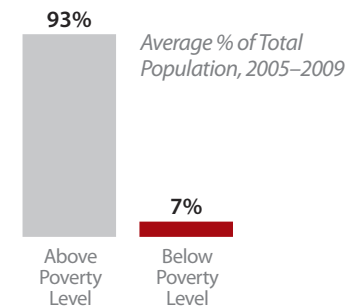
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



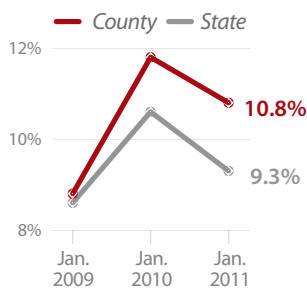


Belmont County

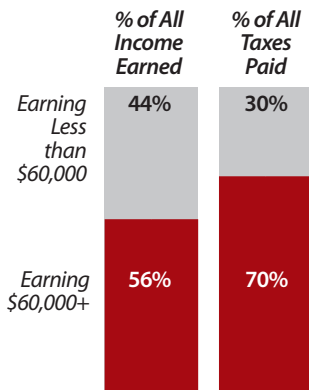
Population:	68,066	Rank: 36	▲0% since 2008	▼3.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$37,473	▼1.2% since 2008 (\$37,941)		
Median Home Value:	\$64,600	Rank: 82	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,239	▼4.9% (64 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

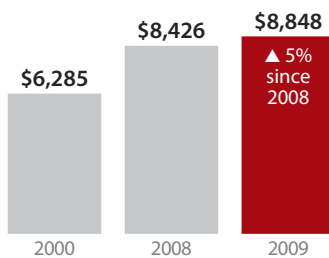
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

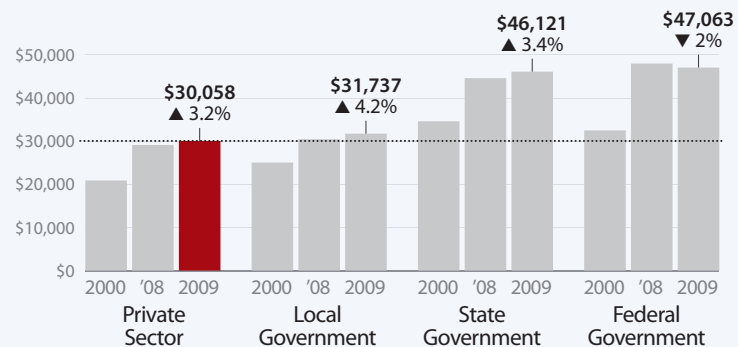


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

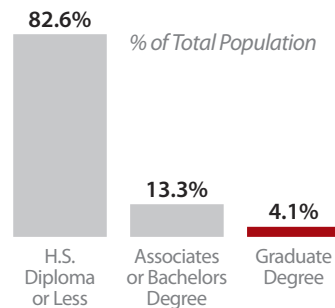
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 19,544	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲0.1%	2000: 3,963	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲0.7%	2000: 192	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼1%
2008: 19,573	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4.5%	2008: 3,989	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3.5%	2008: 190	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4.2%
2009: 18,701		2009: 3,851		2009: 182	

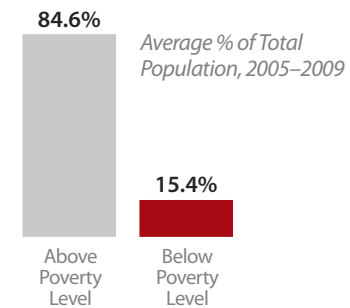
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



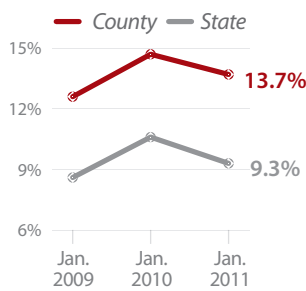


Brown County

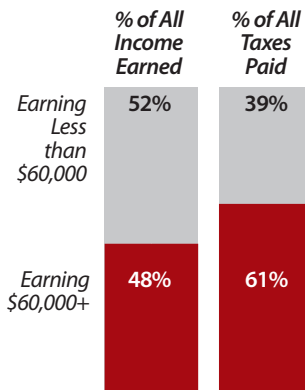
Population:	44,003	Rank: 53	▲ 0.2% since 2008	▲ 4.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$44,796		▼ 0.3% since 2008 (\$44,912)	
Median Home Value:	\$89,900	Rank: 45		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	781		▼ 2.6% (21 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

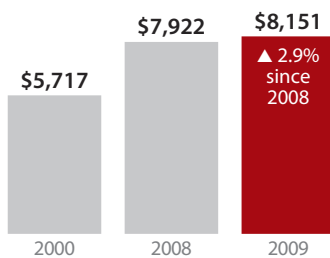
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

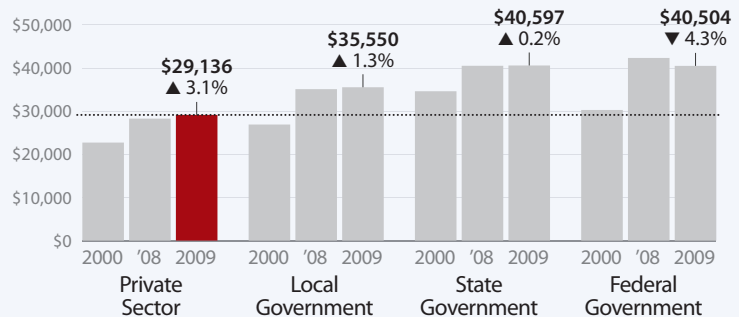


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

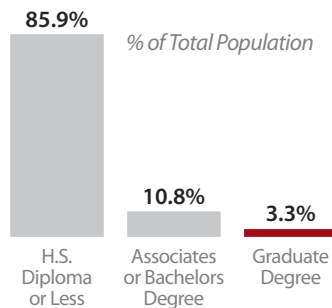
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 5,321	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 5.2%	2000: 2,049	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 17%	2000: 114	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 18.4%
2008: 5,600	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 3.4%	2008: 2,397	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 3.8%	2008: 93	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 5,410		2009: 2,307		2009: 93	

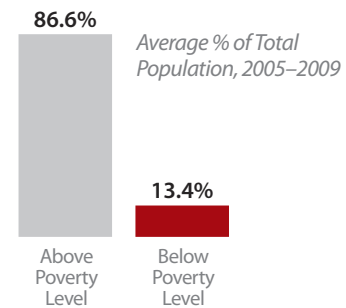
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



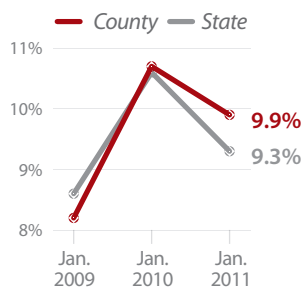


Butler County

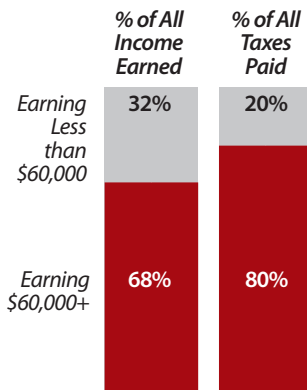
Population:	363,184	Rank: 8	▲0.7% since 2008	▲9.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$53,543		▲1.3% since 2008 (\$52,856)	
Median Home Value:	\$123,200	Rank: 8	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	5,871		▼3.1% (188 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

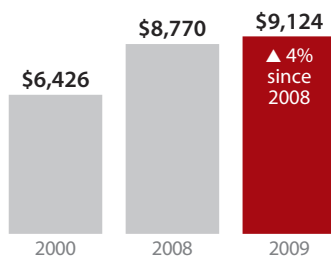
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

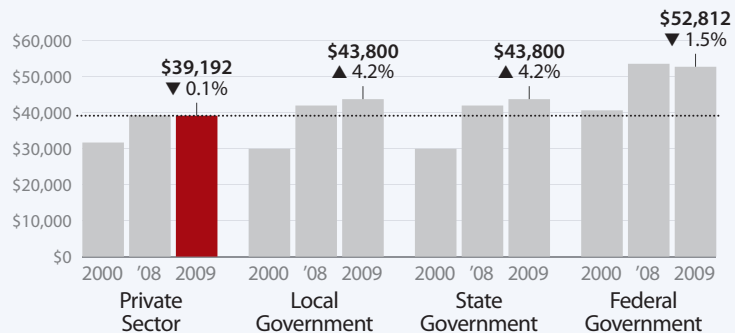


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

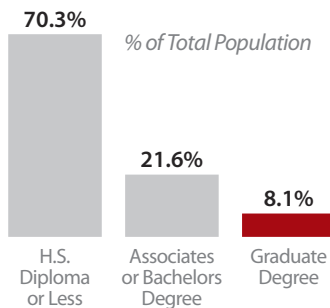
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 107,492	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲18%	2000: 17,856	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲10%	2000: 666	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.3%
2008: 126,846	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7%	2008: 19,635	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4%	2008: 591	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲2.5%
2009: 118,015		2009: 18,840		2009: 606	

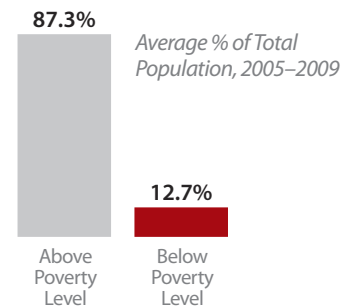
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



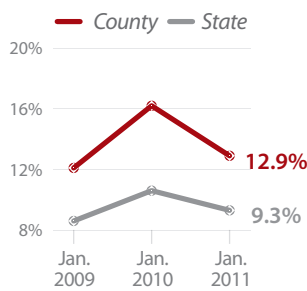


Carroll County

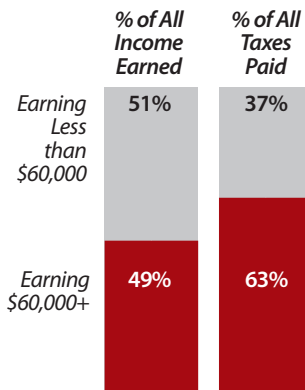
Population:	28,539	Rank: 76	▼0.5% since 2008	▼1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$40,277		▼8.2% since 2008 (\$43,889)	
Median Home Value:	\$89,700	Rank: 46		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	406		▲1.5% (6 more businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

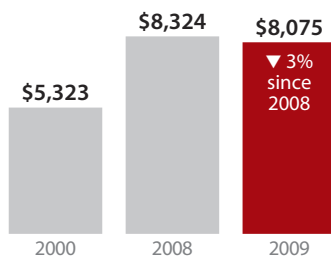
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

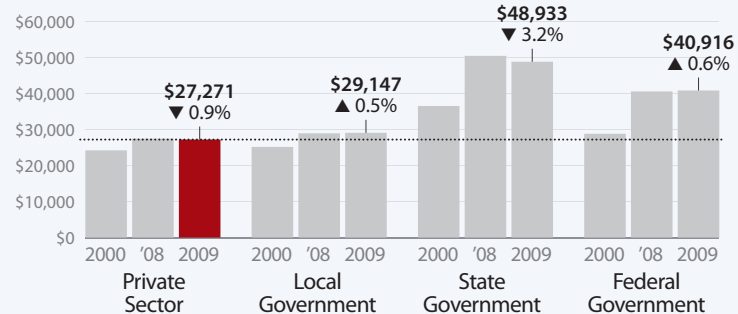


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

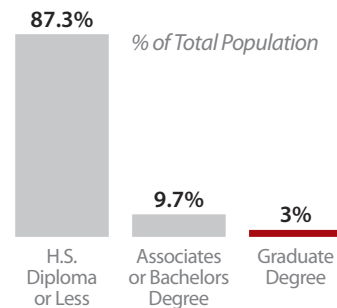
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 5,645	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13.2%	2000: 930	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲12.9%	2000: 61	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼14.8%
2008: 4,900	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼10.6%	2008: 1,050	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2%	2008: 52	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.9%
2009: 4,381		2009: 1,029		2009: 53	

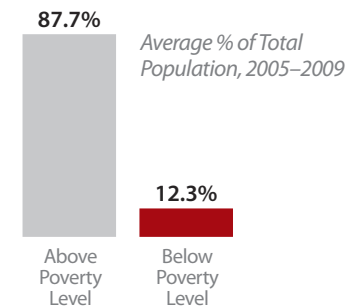
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



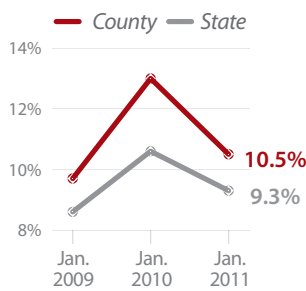


Champaign County

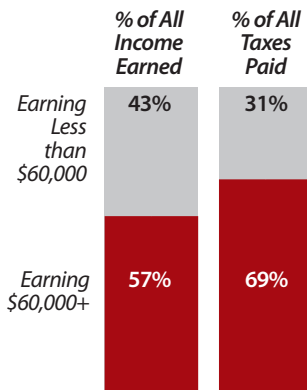
Population:	39,713	Rank: 64	▼0% since 2008	▲2.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$49,500	▲4.8% since 2008 (\$47,225)		
Median Home Value:	\$95,500	Rank: 34	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	688	▼2.8% (20 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

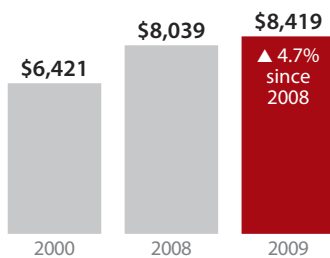
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

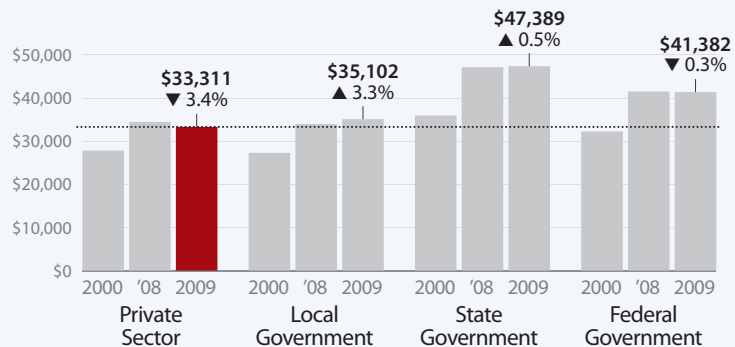


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

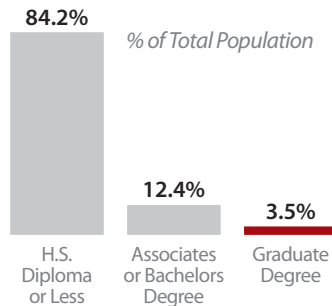
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 9,403	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼12.1%	2000: 1,874	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲7.2%	2000: 93	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼15.1%
2008: 8,269	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼9.1%	2008: 2,008	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.7%	2008: 79	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 7,516		2009: 1,953		2009: 79	

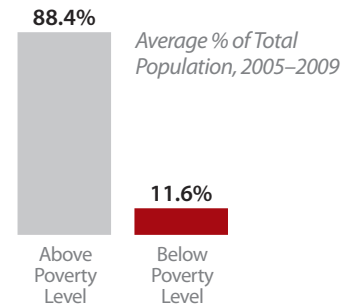
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



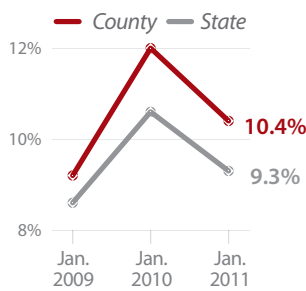


Clark County

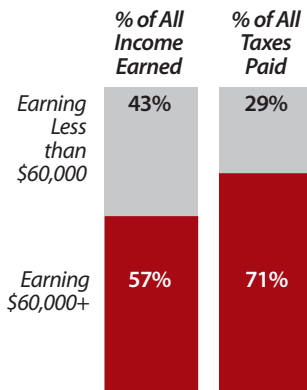
Population:	139,671	Rank: 21	▼0.1% since 2008	▼3.5% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$42,458		▼6.6% since 2008 (\$45,480)	
Median Home Value:	\$90,500	Rank: 43		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	2,265		▼1.4% (33 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

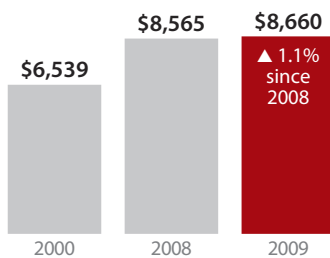
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

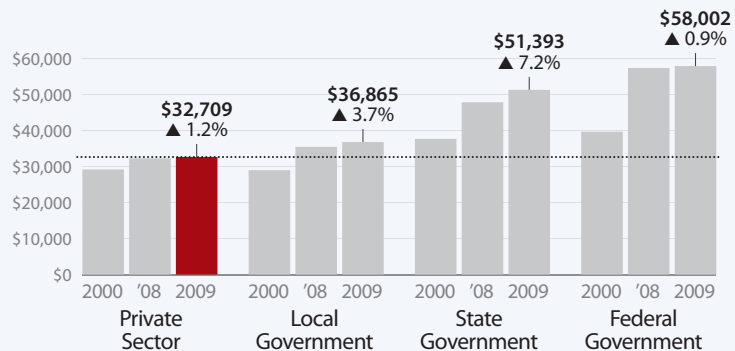


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

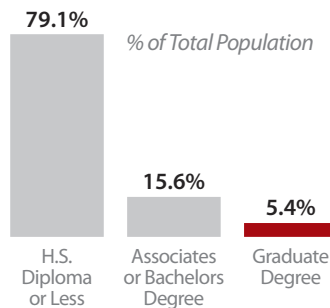
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 50,058	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13%	2000: 7,286	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼7.5%	2000: 706	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼1.1%
2008: 43,539	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼6.1%	2008: 6,737	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.2%	2008: 698	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲2.4%
2009: 40,894		2009: 6,590		2009: 715	

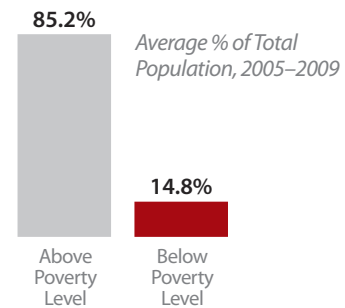
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



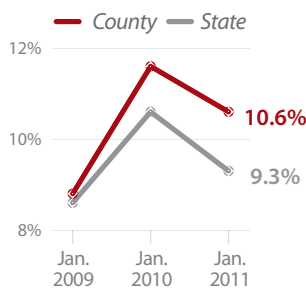


Clermont County

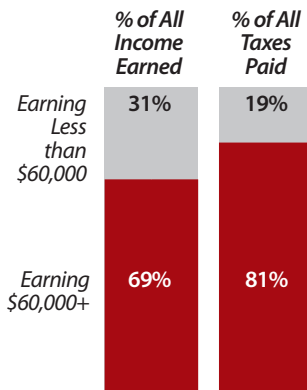
Population:	196,364	Rank: 14	▲0.5% since 2008	▲10.3% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$57,877		▼4.7% since 2008 (\$60,735)	
Median Home Value:	\$122,900	Rank: 10		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	2,525		▼2% (52 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

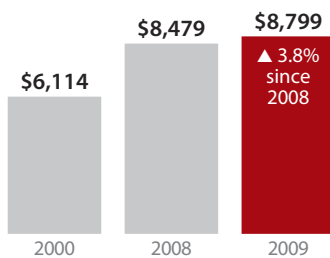
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

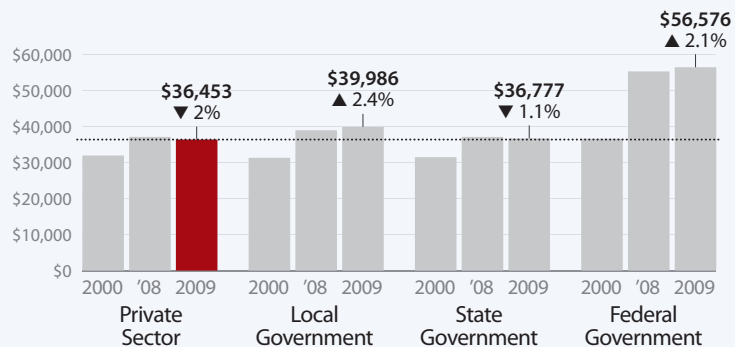


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

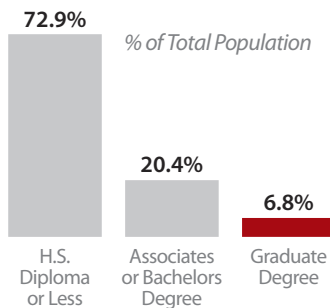
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 42,402	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲14.5%	2000: 6,344	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲19%	2000: 364	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲4.1%
2008: 48,534	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼6.8%	2008: 7,547	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.4%	2008: 379	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼16.4%
2009: 45,248		2009: 7,574		2009: 317	

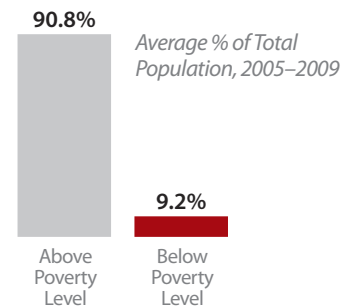
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



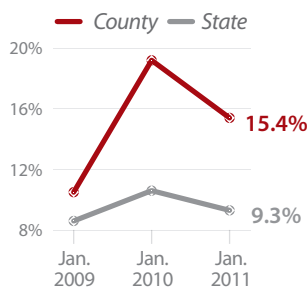


Clinton County

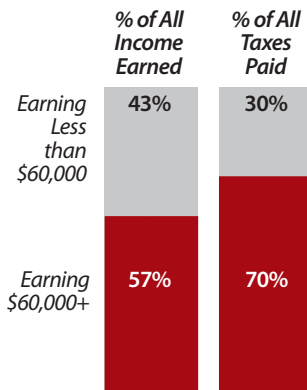
Population:	43,058	Rank: 55	▼0.2% since 2008	▲6.2% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$49,453	▲0% since 2008 (\$49,440)		
Median Home Value:	\$96,800	Rank: 31	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	870	▼3.8% (34 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

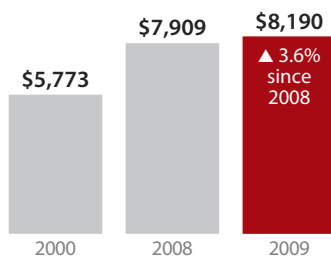
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

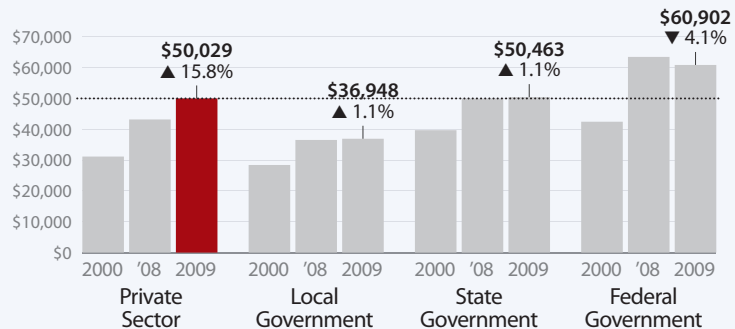


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

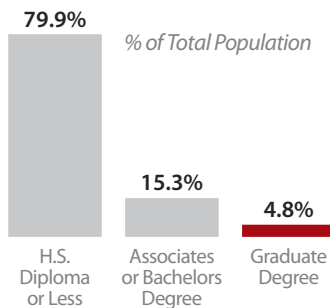
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 22,066	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼1.2%	2000: 2,988	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲11%	2000: 160	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲10%
2008: 21,811	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼28.1%	2008: 3,317	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.6%	2008: 176	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.8%
2009: 15,682		2009: 3,263		2009: 171	

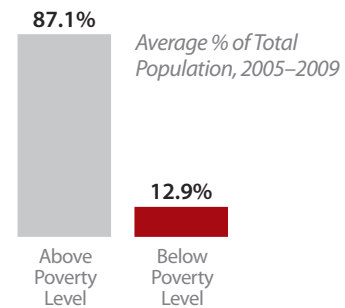
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



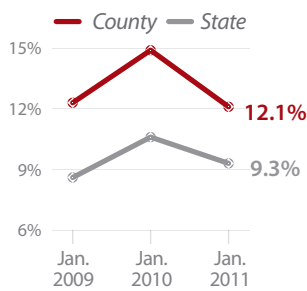


Columbiana County

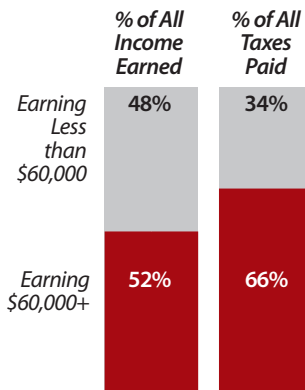
Population:	107,722	Rank: 25	▼0.4% since 2008	▼3.9% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$38,004	▼6.6% since 2008 (\$40,700)		
Median Home Value:	\$79,800	Rank: 65	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,931	▼0.6% (11 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

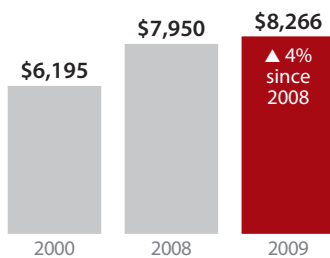
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

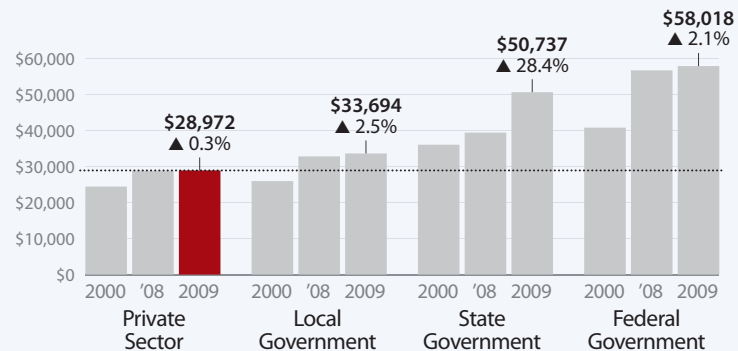


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

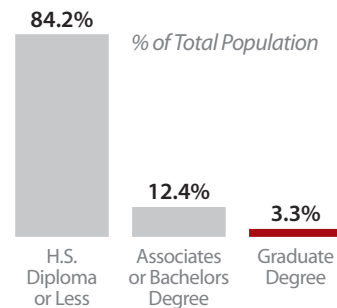
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 29,367	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼10%	2000: 4,579	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.2%	2000: 623	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼3.9%
2008: 26,422	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼8.6%	2008: 4,386	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.1%	2008: 599	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.8%
2009: 24,162		2009: 4,389		2009: 588	

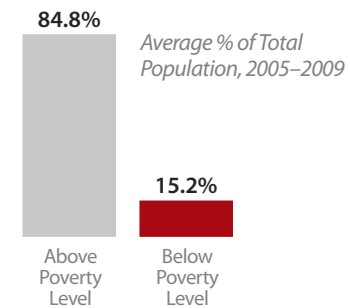
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



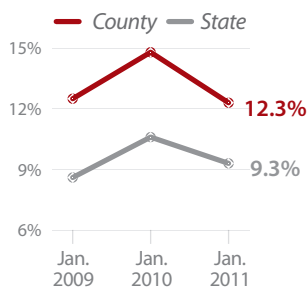


Coshocton County

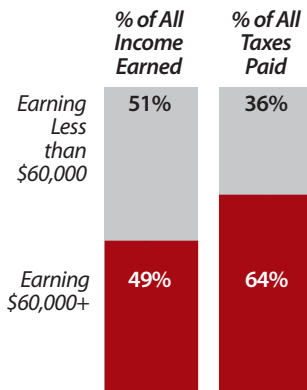
Population:	35,767	Rank: 67	▼0.4% since 2008	▼2.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$38,887	▼6.2% since 2008 (\$41,451)		
Median Home Value:	\$79,300	Rank: 67	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	591	▼3.4% (21 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

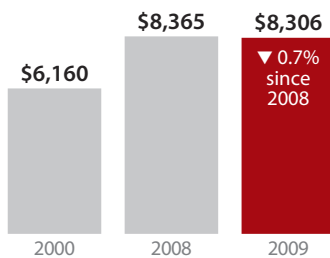
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

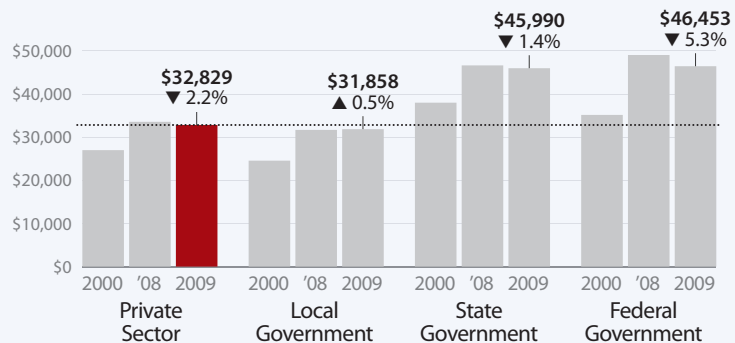


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

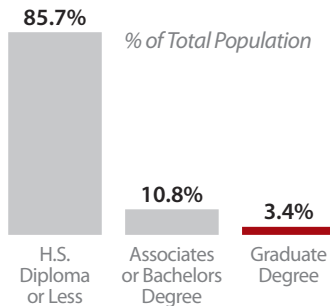
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 12,252	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼19.5%	2000: 1,653	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼5.9%	2000: 115	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼21.7%
2008: 9,863	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼9%	2008: 1,555	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.4%	2008: 90	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 8,971		2009: 1,561		2009: 90	

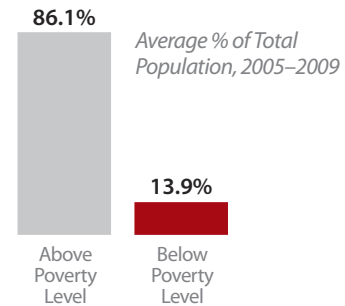
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



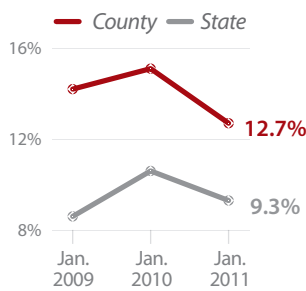


Crawford County

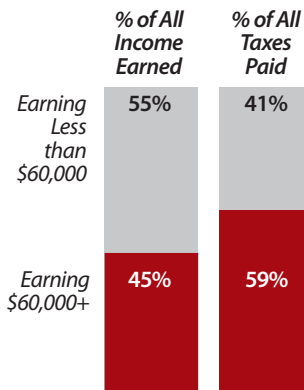
Population:	43,403	Rank: 54	▼0.8% since 2008	▼7.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$38,110	▼9.6% since 2008 (\$42,146)		
Median Home Value:	\$79,200	Rank: 68	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	842	▼0.9% (8 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

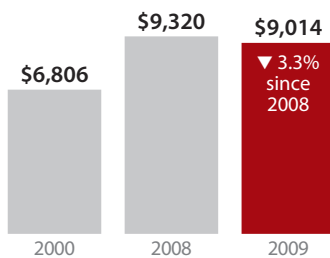
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

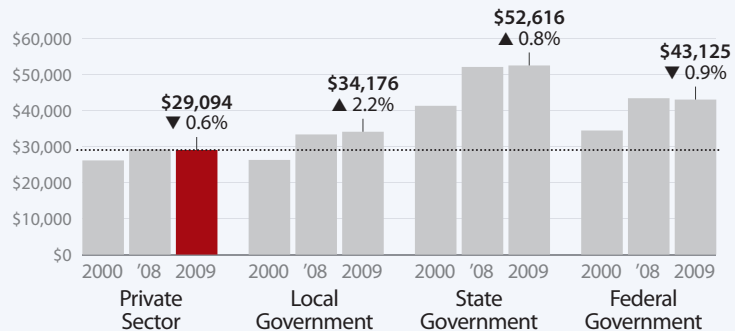


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

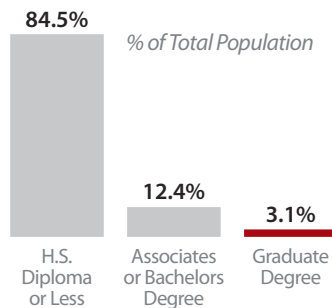
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 15,151	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼19.3%	2000: 2,104	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼5.3%	2000: 101	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17.8%
2008: 12,224	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼9.4%	2008: 1,993	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.2%	2008: 83	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲14.5%
2009: 11,077		2009: 1,996		2009: 95	

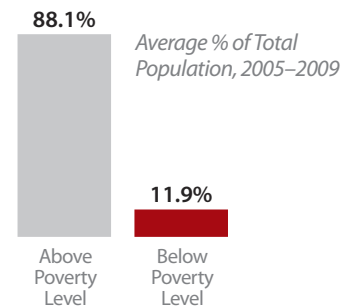
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



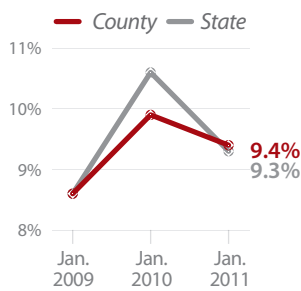


Cuyahoga County

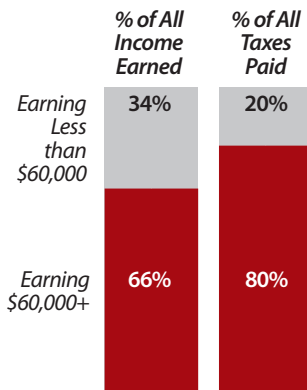
Population:	1,275,709	Rank: 1	▼0.6% since 2008	▼8.5% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$40,254		▼9.2% since 2008 (\$44,324)	
Median Home Value:	\$113,800	Rank: 15		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	27,166		▼2.7% (763 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

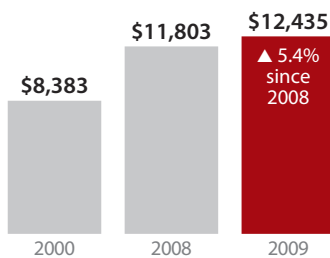
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

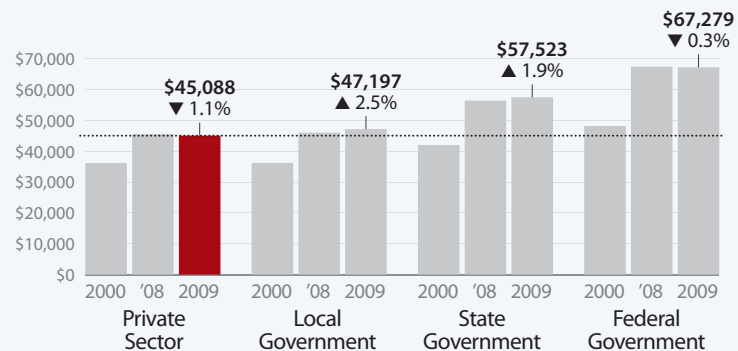


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

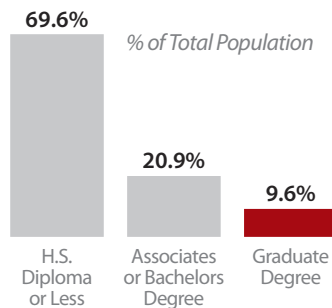
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 714,909	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.6%	2000: 83,666	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼0.3%	2000: 18,022	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼6.9%
2008: 631,666		2008: 83,421		2008: 16,787	
2009: 594,758	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5.8%	2009: 81,478	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.3%	2009: 16,860	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.4%

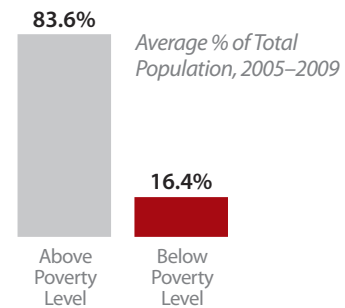
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



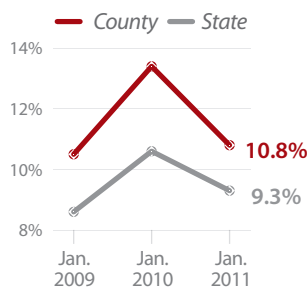


Darke County

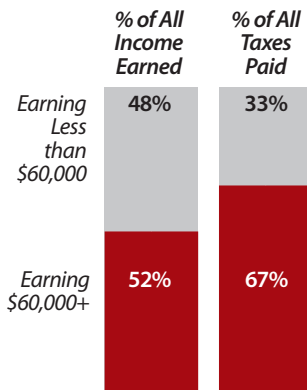
Population:	51,814	Rank: 48	▼0.3% since 2008	▼2.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$40,879	▼8.5% since 2008 (\$44,662)		
Median Home Value:	\$91,100	Rank: 40	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,243	▼2.6% (33 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

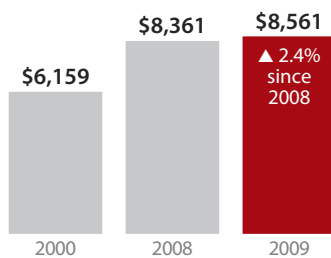
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

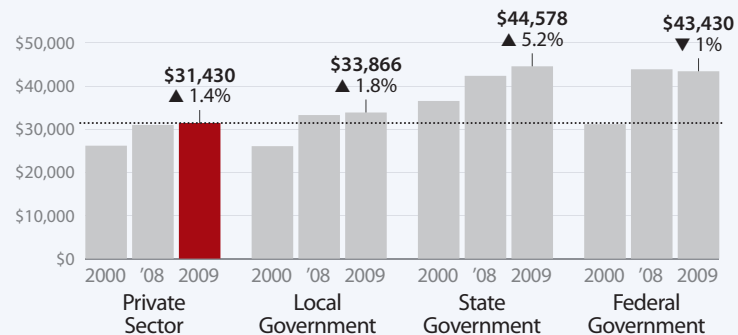


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

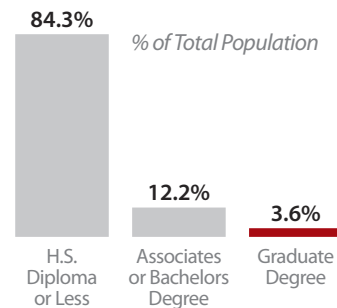
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 16,818	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼7.7%	2000: 2,142	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲3.9%	2000: 141	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17%
2008: 15,528	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5.9%	2008: 2,226	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.1%	2008: 117	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 14,609		2009: 2,201		2009: 117	

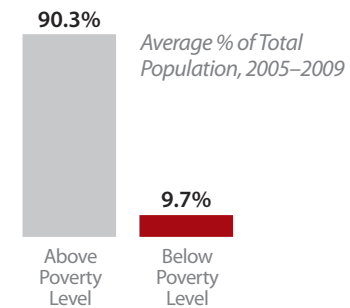
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



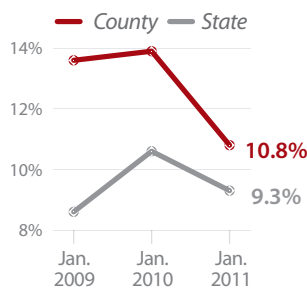


Defiance County

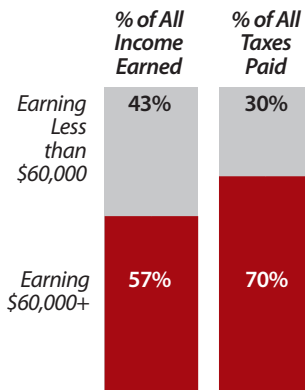
Population:	38,432	Rank: 65	▼0.2% since 2008	▼2.7% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$45,229		▼8.8% since 2008 (\$49,614)	
Median Home Value:	\$86,800	Rank: 51		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	628		▼2.3% (15 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

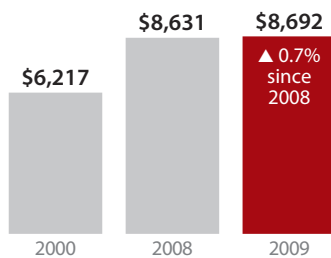
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

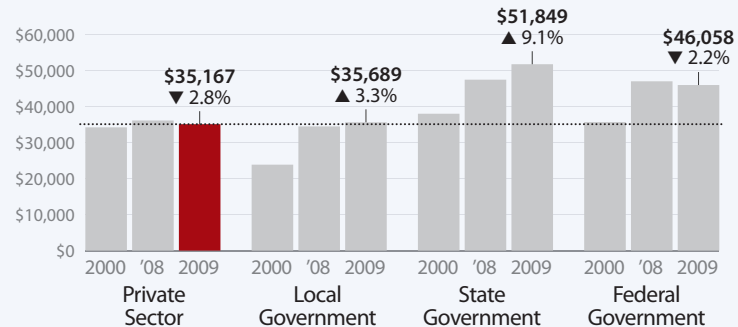


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

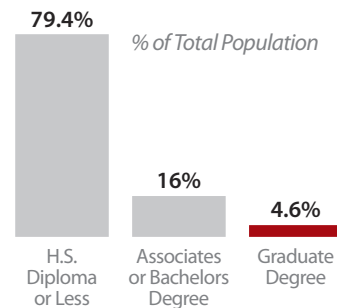
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 16,434	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼10.3%	2000: 1,979	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲0.5%	2000: 122	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼9%
2008: 14,736	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼10.5%	2008: 1,989	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.4%	2008: 111	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲6.3%
2009: 13,187		2009: 1,961		2009: 118	

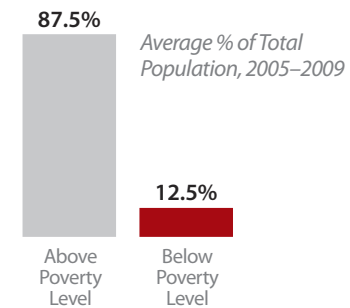
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



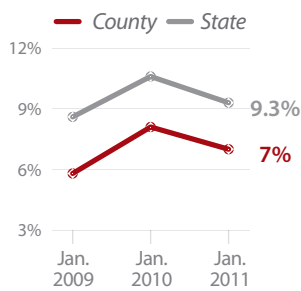


Delaware County

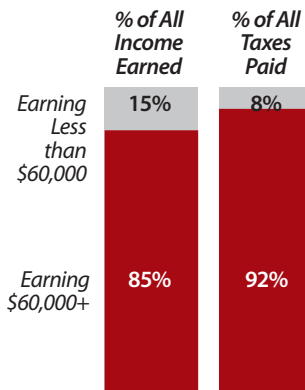
Population:	168,708	Rank: 16	▲ 2.3% since 2008	▲ 53.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$84,762	▼ 4.4% since 2008 (\$88,645)		
Median Home Value:	\$190,400	Rank: 1	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	3,142	▼ 1.3% (40 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

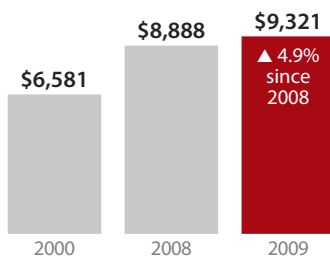
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

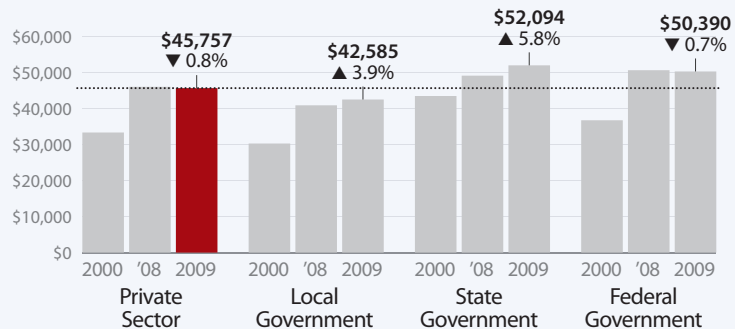


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

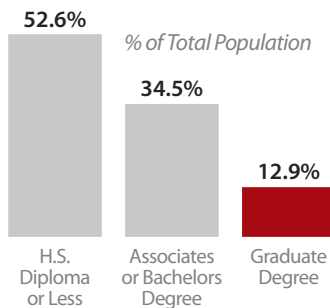
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 30,283	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 103.6%	2000: 4,571	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 69.1%	2000: 251	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 2.4%
2008: 61,667	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 0.3%	2008: 7,728	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 2.6%	2008: 257	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 0.4%
2009: 61,459		2009: 7,527		2009: 256	

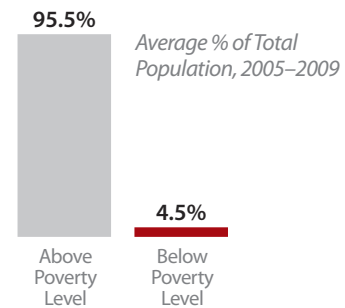
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



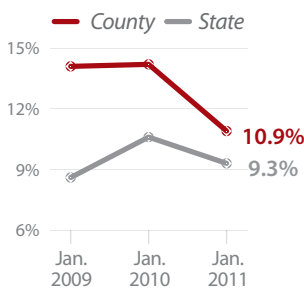


Erie County

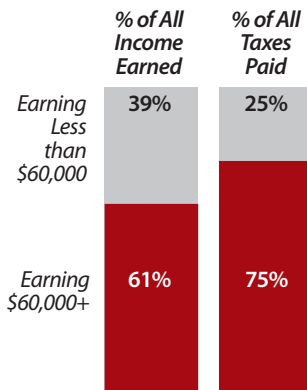
Population:	76,963	Rank: 32	▼0.5% since 2008	▼3.3% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$44,499	▼5.5% since 2008 (\$47,093)		
Median Home Value:	\$109,800	Rank: 20	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,675	▼1.6% (27 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

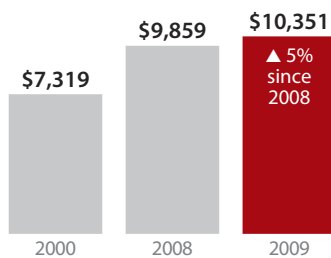
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

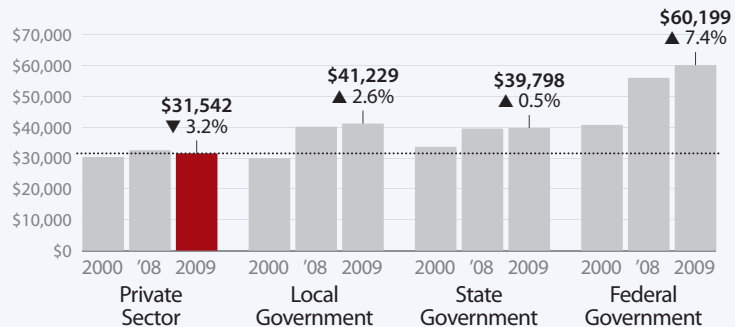


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

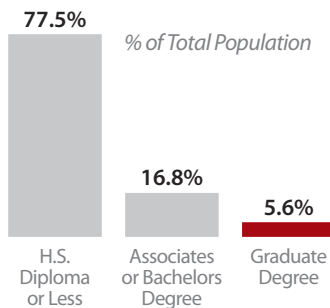
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 34,806	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼9.4%	2000: 5,125	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲1.7%	2000: 216	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.6%
2008: 31,524	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5.5%	2008: 5,211	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.2%	2008: 206	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲15%
2009: 29,804		2009: 5,201		2009: 237	

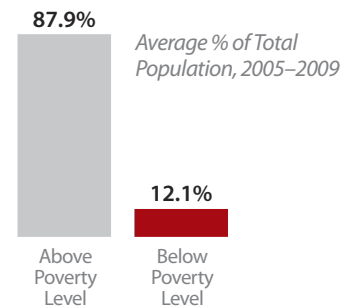
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



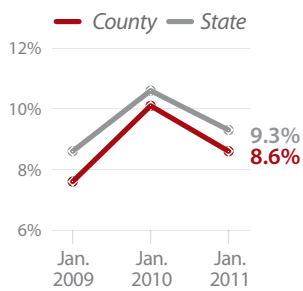


Fairfield County

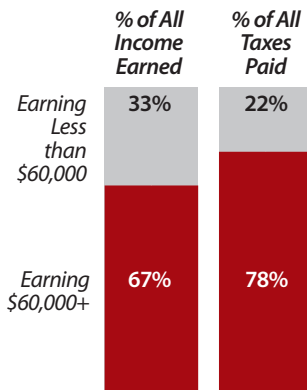
Population:	143,712	Rank: 20	▲ 1% since 2008	▲ 17.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$52,290	▼ 9.9% since 2008 (\$58,019)		
Median Home Value:	\$129,500	Rank: 5	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	2,950	▼ 3.1% (93 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

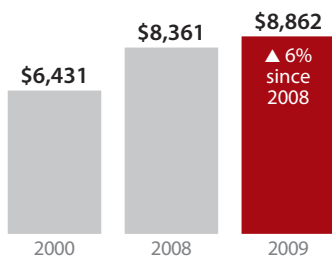
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

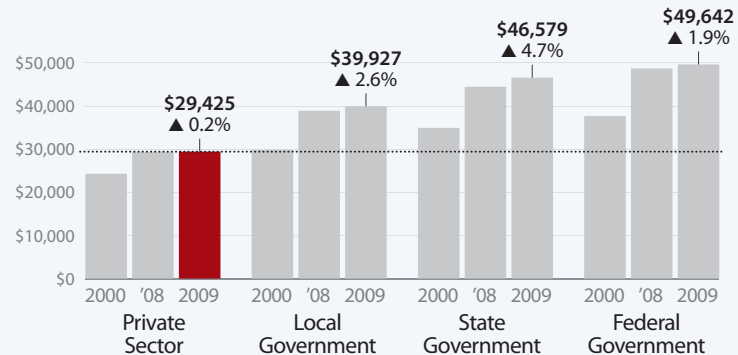


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

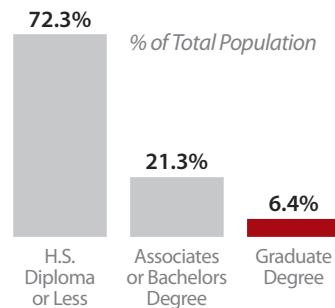
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 27,453	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 15.2%	2000: 6,894	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 17.9%	2000: 291	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 10.7%
2008: 31,637	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 2.6%	2008: 8,125	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 1.4%	2008: 260	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 0.8%
2009: 30,814		2009: 8,014		2009: 258	

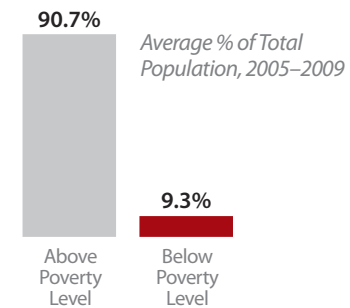
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



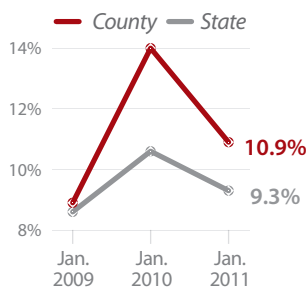


Fayette County

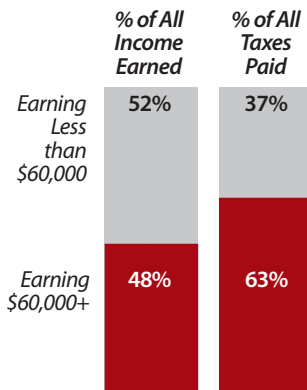
Population:	28,117	Rank: 78	▼0.3% since 2008	▼1.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$37,614		▼15.9% since 2008 (\$44,703)	
Median Home Value:	\$85,800	Rank: 53		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	522		▼4.4% (24 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

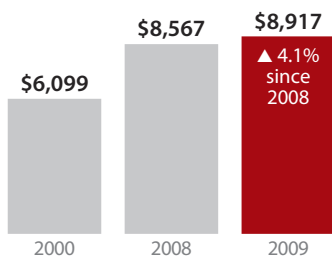
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

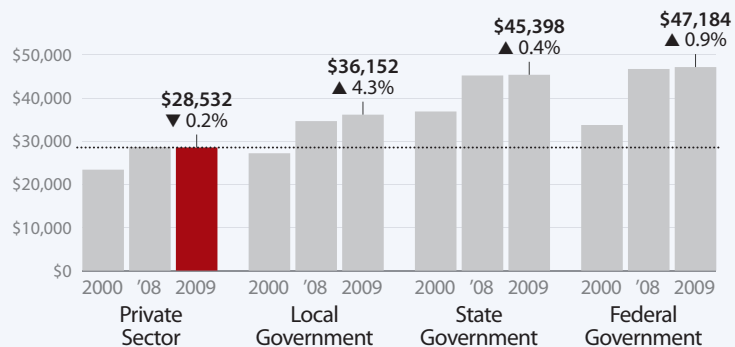


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

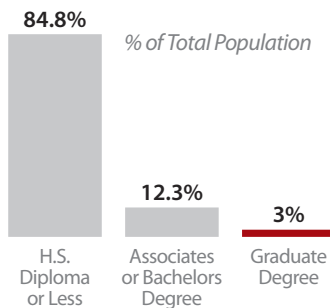
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 9,370	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲7.6%	2000: 1,513	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲12.3%	2000: 68	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17.6%
2008: 10,086	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.1%	2008: 1,699	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.1%	2008: 56	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 9,372		2009: 1,700		2009: 56	

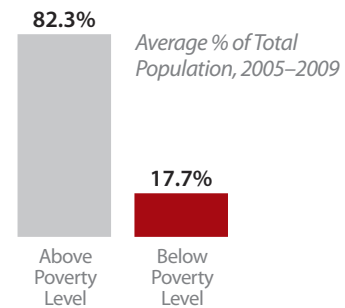
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



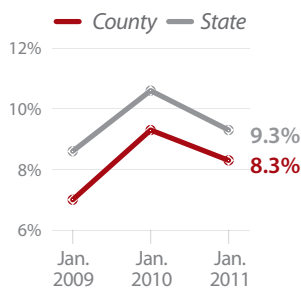


Franklin County

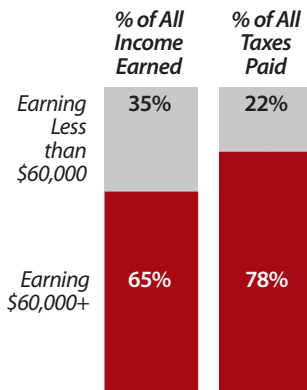
Population:	1,150,122	Rank: 2	▲ 1.3% since 2008	▲ 7.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$47,460		▼ 7.4% since 2008 (\$51,246)	
Median Home Value:	\$116,200	Rank: 13		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	22,442		▼ 3.2% (730 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

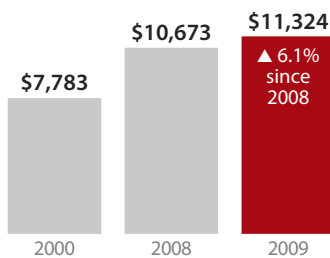
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

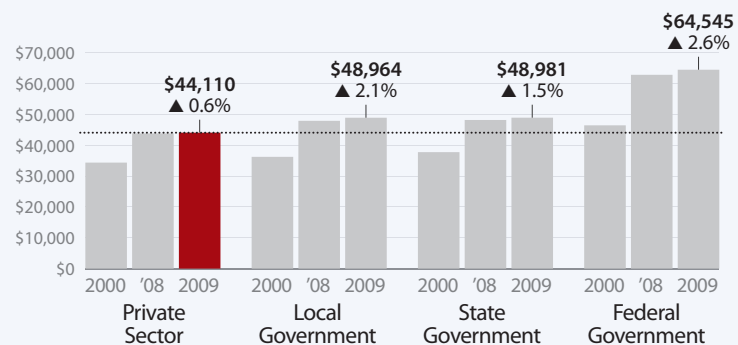


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

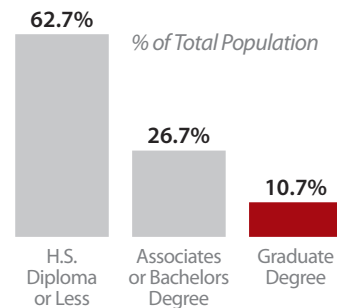
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 596,584	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 4.7%	2000: 92,229	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 7.2%	2000: 13,075	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 4.5%
2008: 568,437		2008: 98,893		2008: 12,484	
2009: 540,628	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 4.9%	2009: 99,070	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲ 0.2%	2009: 12,655	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲ 1.4%

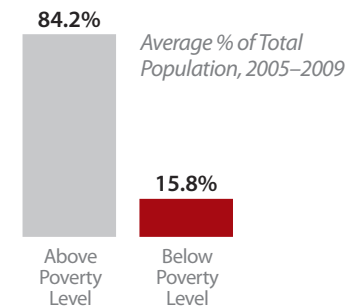
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



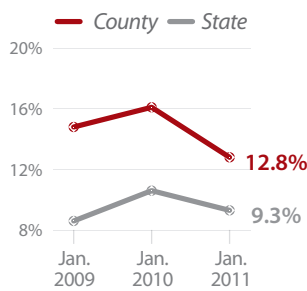


Fulton County

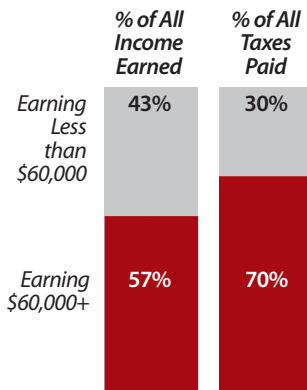
Population:	42,402	Rank: 57	▼0.1% since 2008	▲0.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$52,426		▲1.3% since 2008 (\$51,772)	
Median Home Value:	\$108,300	Rank: 23	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,145		▼1.9% (22 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

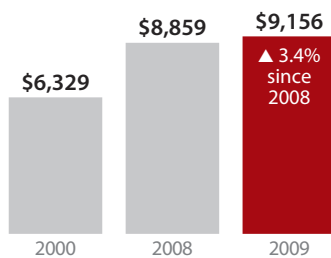
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

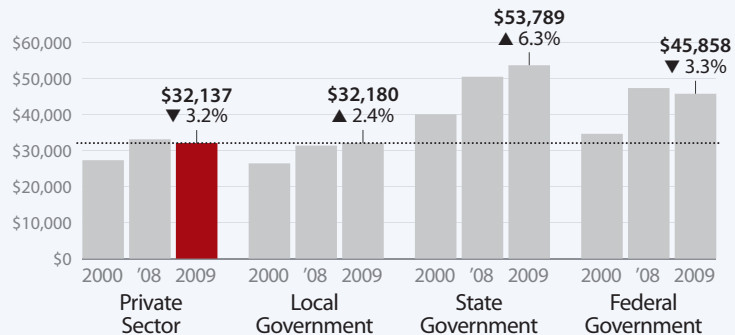


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

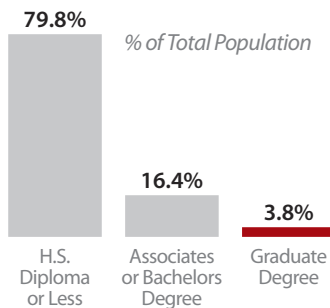
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 19,201	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.9%	2000: 2,181	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲23.3%	2000: 120	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼18.3%
2008: 16,915	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼12.9%	2008: 2,689	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.8%	2008: 98	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲2%
2009: 14,740		2009: 2,641		2009: 100	

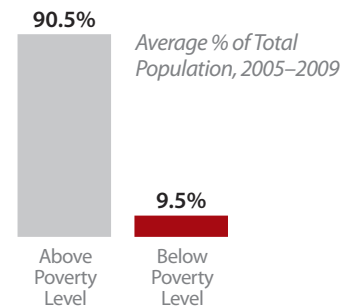
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



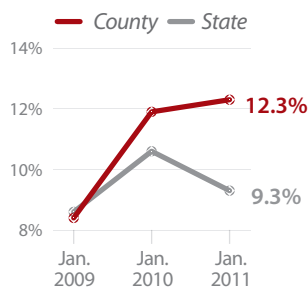


Gallia County

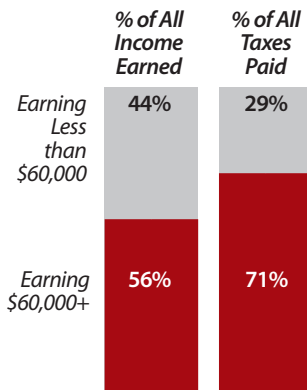
Population:	30,694	Rank: 73	▼0.6% since 2008	▼1.2% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$36,575	▼6.2% since 2008 (\$38,997)		
Median Home Value:	\$77,600	Rank: 70	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	535	▼5% (28 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

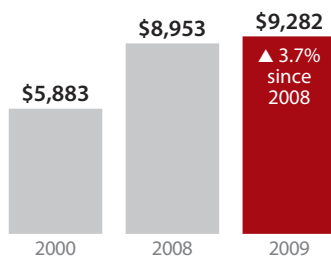
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

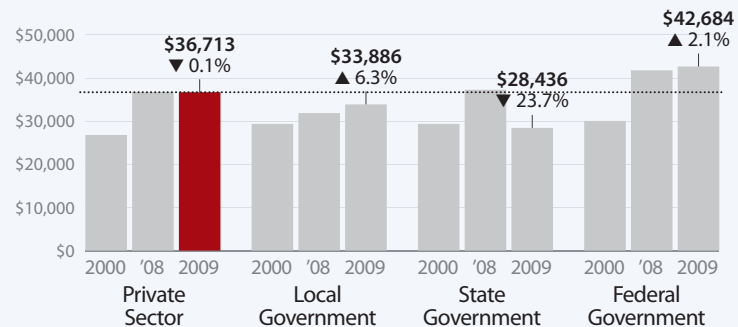


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

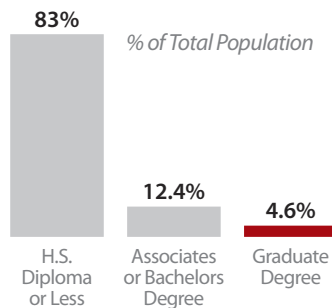
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 9,945	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼0.6%	2000: 1,953	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲1.7%	2000: 99	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼8.1%
2008: 9,890	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3%	2008: 1,987	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.1%	2008: 91	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲2.2%
2009: 9,593		2009: 1,966		2009: 93	

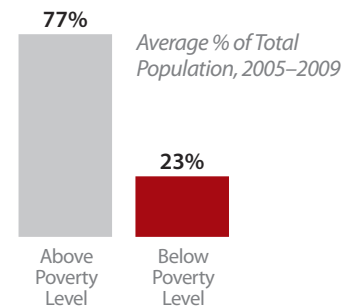
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



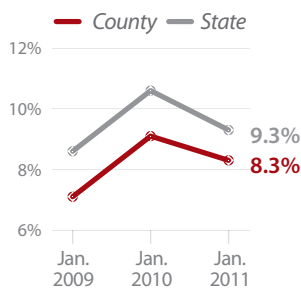


Geauga County

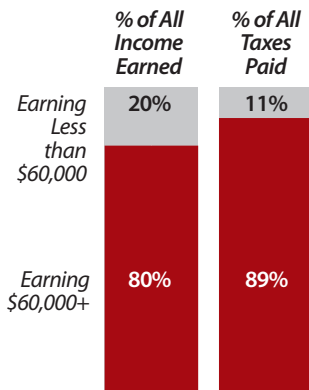
Population:	99,060	Rank: 29	▲ 0.2% since 2008	▲ 9% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$62,407		▲ 0.3% since 2008 (\$62,223)	
Median Home Value:	\$182,400	Rank: 2	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	2,029		▼ 1.7% (35 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009

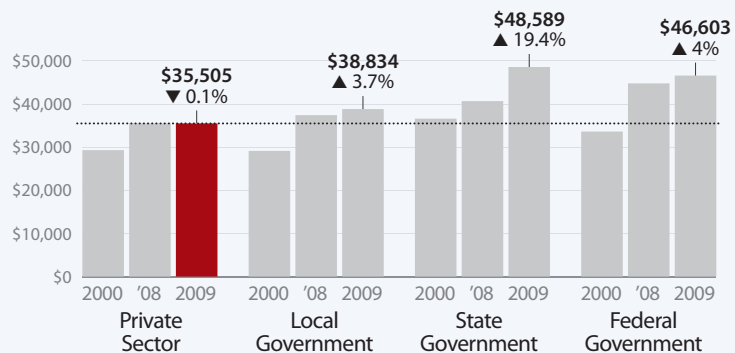


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

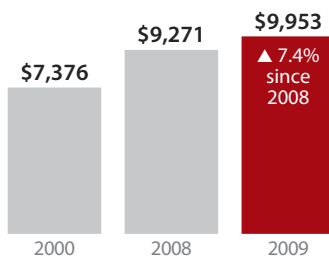
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 29,562	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 3.7%	2000: 3,556	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 11.6%	2000: 165	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 23%
2008: 30,663	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 8.9%	2008: 3,967	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲ 0.5%	2008: 127	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲ 27.6%
2009: 27,935		2009: 3,987		2009: 162	

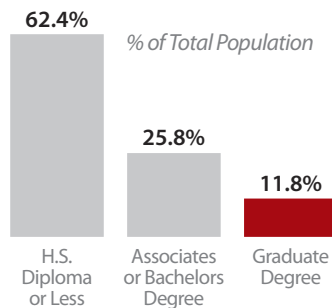
Annual Wages by Sector



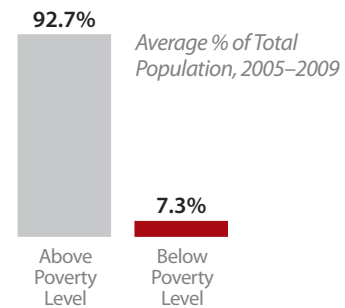
Per-Student Public School Expenditures



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



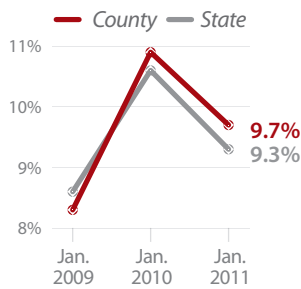


Greene County

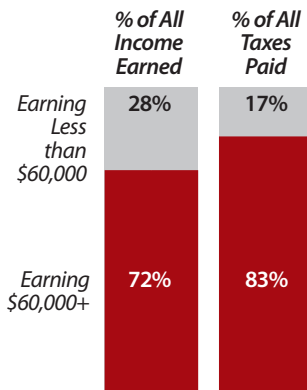
Population:	159,823	Rank: 17	▲0.3% since 2008	▲8.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$55,615	▼4.4% since 2008 (\$58,153)		
Median Home Value:	\$121,200	Rank: 11	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,542	▼3.3% (52 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

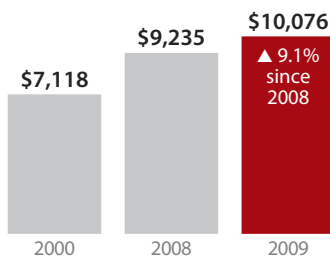
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

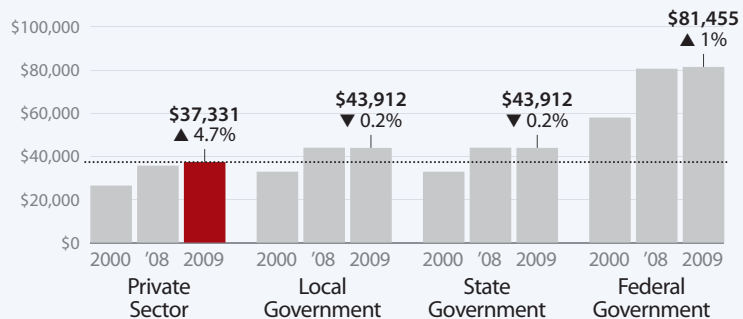


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

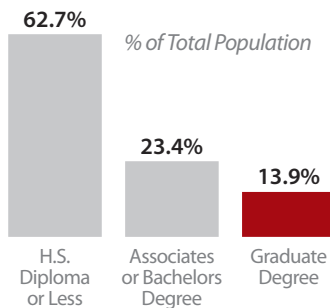
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 41,237	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲12.7%	2000: 8,478	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲9.1%	2000: 11,389	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼3.3%
2008: 46,486	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3.2%	2008: 9,251	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.2%	2008: 11,009	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲8.1%
2009: 44,996		2009: 9,270		2009: 11,903	

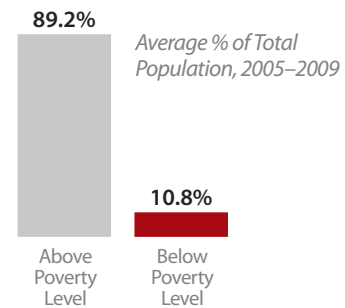
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



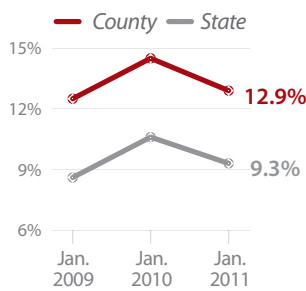


Guernsey County

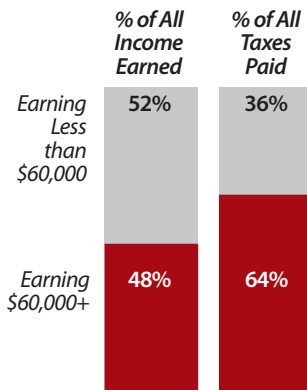
Population:	40,054	Rank: 63	▼0.3% since 2008	▼1.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$34,826	▼6.7% since 2008 (\$37,325)		
Median Home Value:	\$65,500	Rank: 80	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	783	▼3.2% (26 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

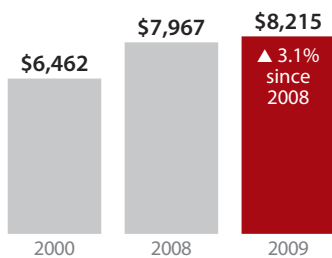
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

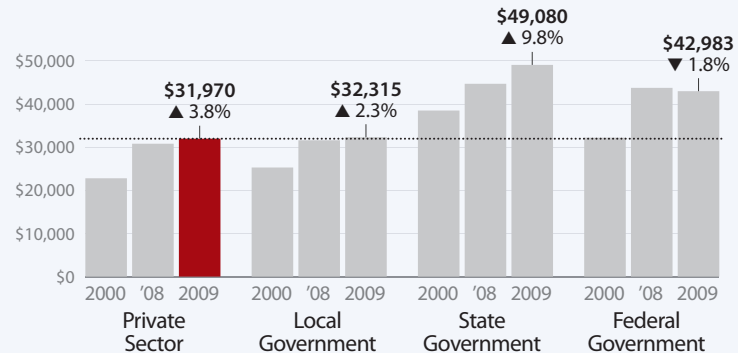


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

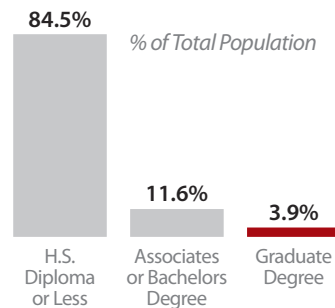
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 11,518	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲1.1%	2000: 2,626	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼9.8%	2000: 133	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼12%
2008: 11,649	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4.4%	2008: 2,369	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3.2%	2008: 117	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲4.3%
2009: 11,139		2009: 2,293		2009: 122	

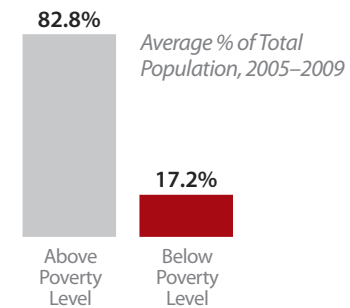
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



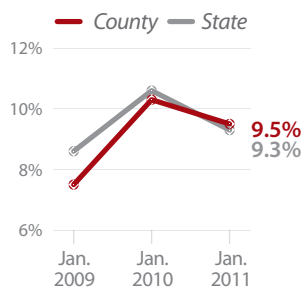


Hamilton County

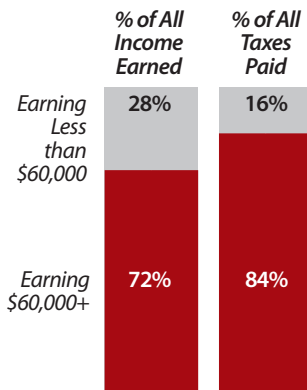
Population:	855,062	Rank: 3	▲0.2% since 2008	▲1.2% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$46,509	▼7.5% since 2008 (\$50,285)		
Median Home Value:	\$111,400	Rank: 18	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	18,697	▼2.7% (528 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009

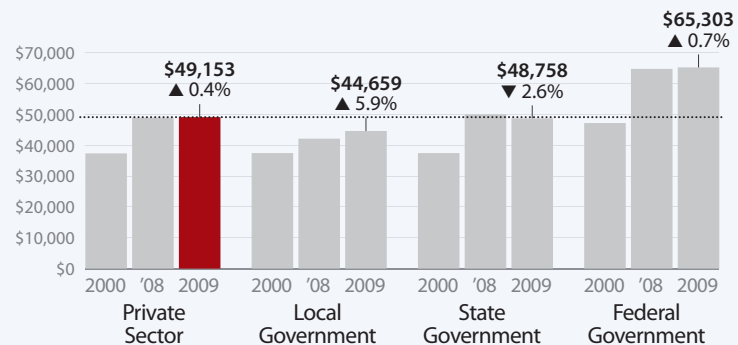


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

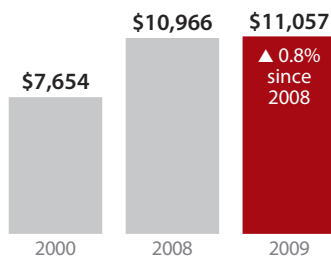
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 509,821	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼9.5%	2000: 46,305	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼3.2%	2000: 10,893	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼14.4%
2008: 461,503	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4.9%	2008: 44,808	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.7%	2008: 9,319	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.6%
2009: 438,736		2009: 44,496		2009: 9,373	

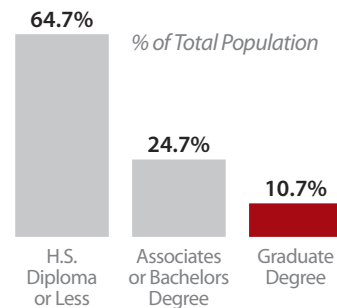
Annual Wages by Sector



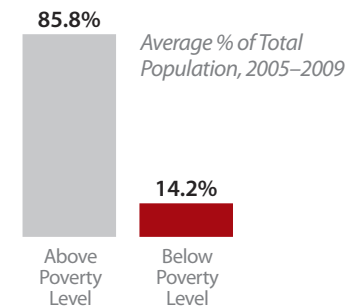
Per-Student Public School Expenditures



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



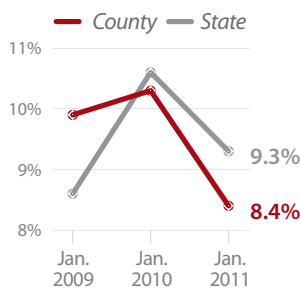


Hancock County

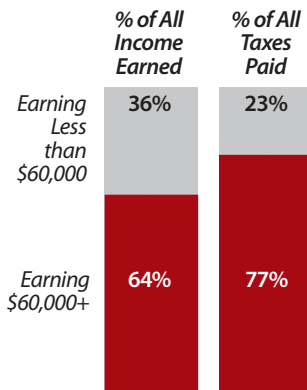
Population:	74,538	Rank: 35	▲0.2% since 2008	▲4.5% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$48,676		▼6.1% since 2008 (\$51,823)	
Median Home Value:	\$100,400	Rank: 27		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	1,303		▼4.5% (61 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

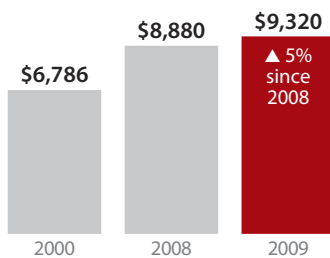
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

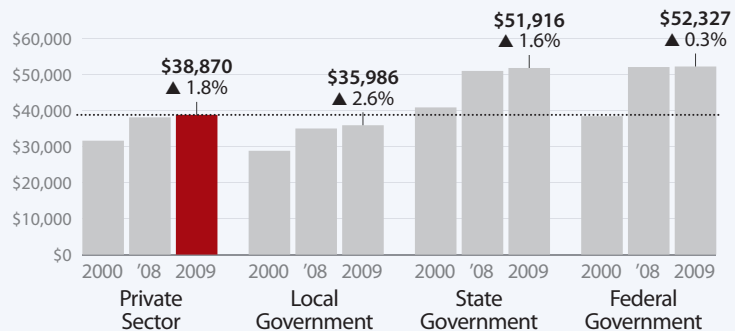


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

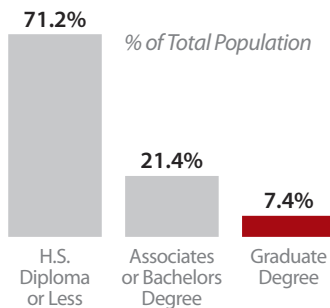
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 38,406	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲0.1%	2000: 3,103	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲14.4%	2000: 202	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼12.9%
2008: 38,453	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.9%	2008: 3,549	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.5%	2008: 176	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.1%
2009: 35,421		2009: 3,497		2009: 174	

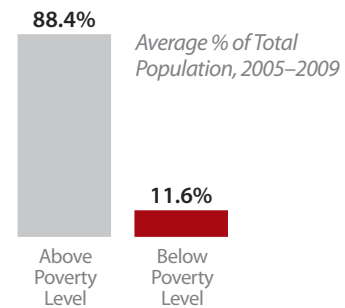
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



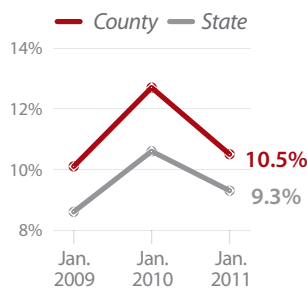


Hardin County

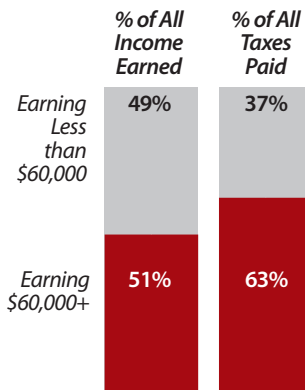
Population:	31,818	Rank: 72	▲0% since 2008	▼0.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$39,596	▼7.2% since 2008 (\$42,670)		
Median Home Value:	\$73,800	Rank: 73	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	462	▼0.9% (4 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

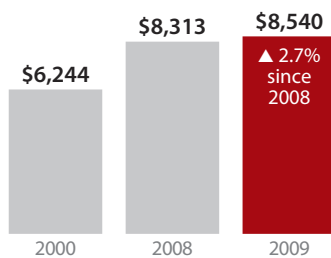
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

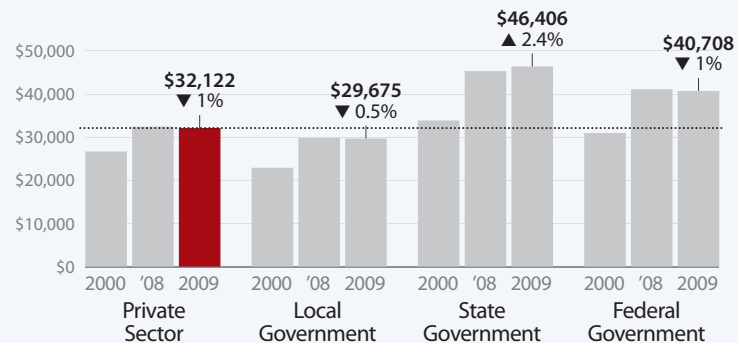


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

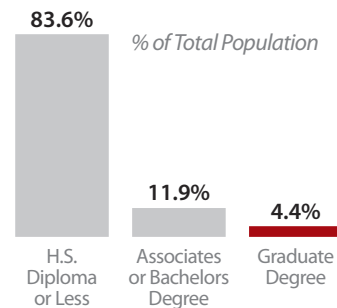
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 7,173	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼7.3%	2000: 1,631	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼6.4%	2000: 101	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼19.8%
2008: 6,648	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼6.5%	2008: 1,526	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%	2008: 81	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.2%
2009: 6,218		2009: 1,526		2009: 82	

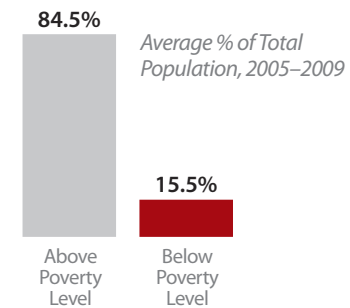
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



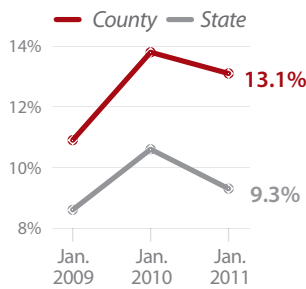


Harrison County

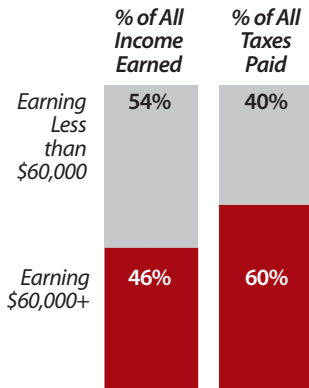
Population:	15,268	Rank: 84	▼0.6% since 2008	▼3.7% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$34,917	▼2.1% since 2008 (\$35,655)		
Median Home Value:	\$58,400	Rank: 88	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	298	▼8.6% (28 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

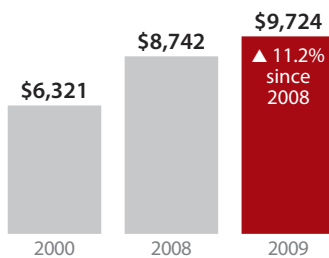
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

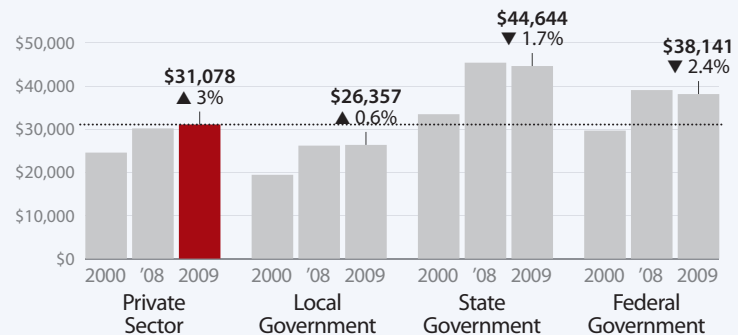


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

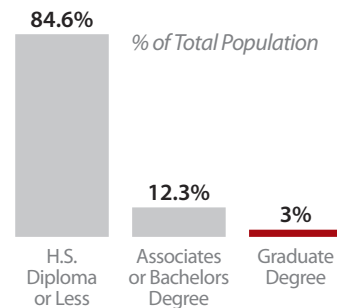
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 2,958	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼8.1%	2000: 866	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼8%	2000: 71	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼8.5%
2008: 2,718	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.1%	2008: 797	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.8%	2008: 65	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲6.2%
2009: 2,524		2009: 775		2009: 69	

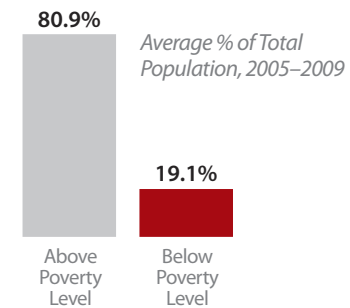
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



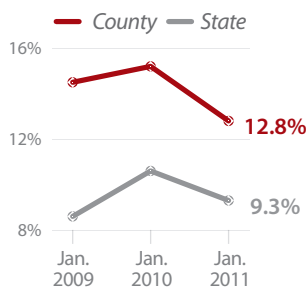


Henry County

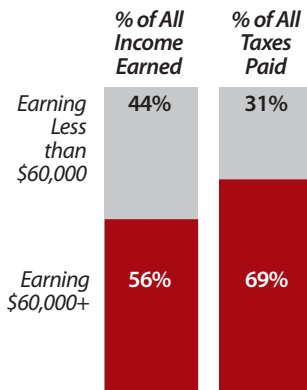
Population:	28,648	Rank: 75	▼0.6% since 2008	▼1.9% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$45,659	▼9.5% since 2008 (\$50,459)		
Median Home Value:	\$86,800	Rank: 51	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	567	▼3.1% (18 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

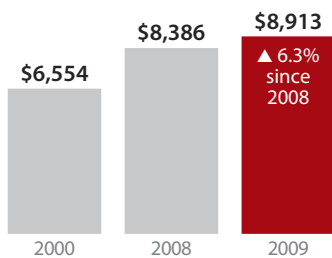
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

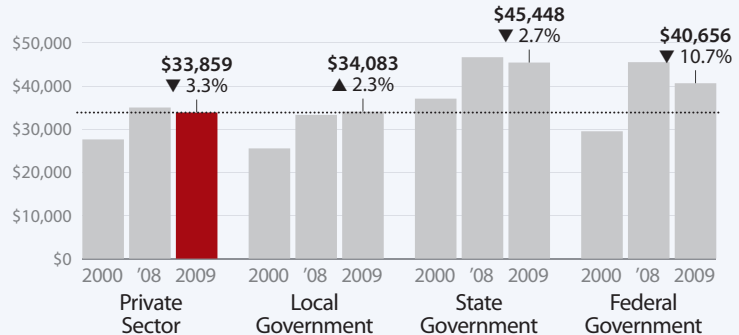


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

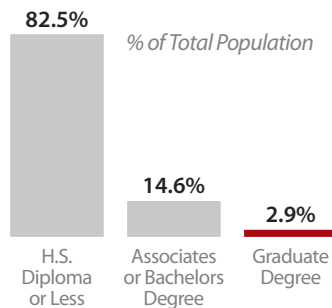
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 9,397	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.4%	2000: 2,087	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.5%	2000: 94	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲36.2%
2008: 9,173	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.2%	2008: 2,035	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.4%	2008: 128	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼39.1%
2009: 8,509		2009: 2,063		2009: 78	

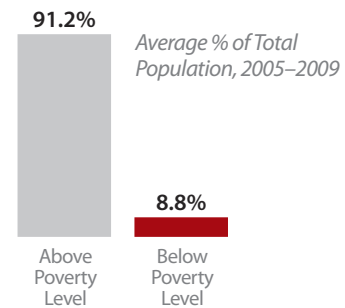
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



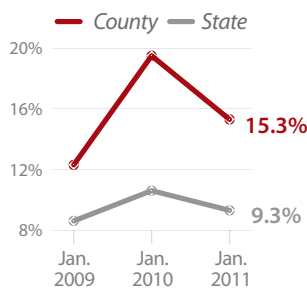


Highland County

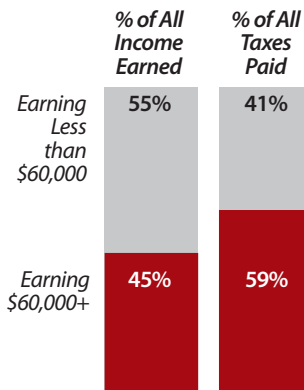
Population:	42,178	Rank: 58	▼0.5% since 2008	▲3.2% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$39,961	▼9% since 2008 (\$43,895)		
Median Home Value:	\$82,100	Rank: 61	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	787	▼2.5% (20 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

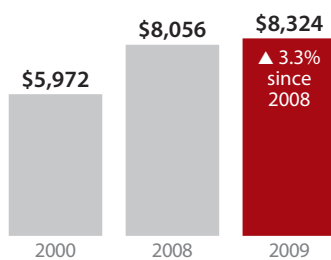
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

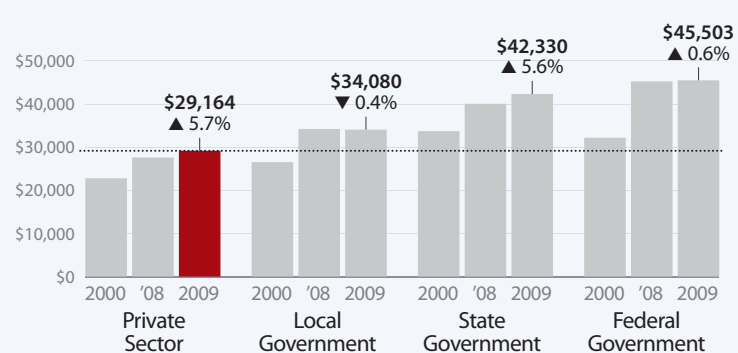


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

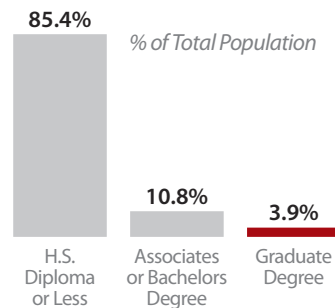
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 9,292	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼10.7%	2000: 2,059	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲27%	2000: 130	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13.8%
2008: 8,297	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.8%	2008: 2,614	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.1%	2008: 112	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.9%
2009: 7,649		2009: 2,611		2009: 111	

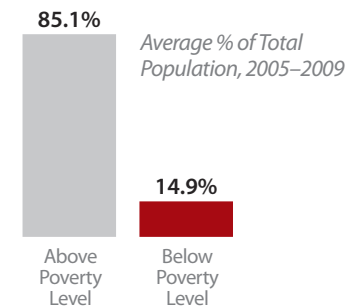
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



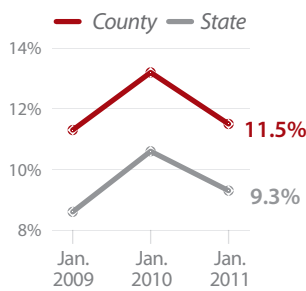


Hocking County

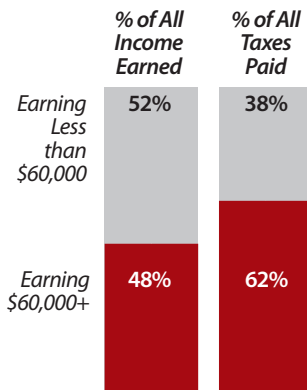
Population:	28,912	Rank: 74	▼0.2% since 2008	▲2.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$37,841	▼6.7% since 2008 (\$40,564)		
Median Home Value:	\$83,300	Rank: 58	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	488	▼4.5% (23 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

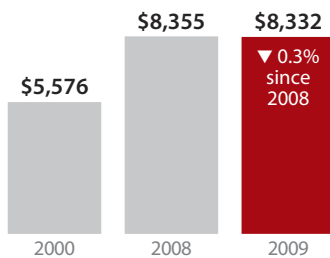
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

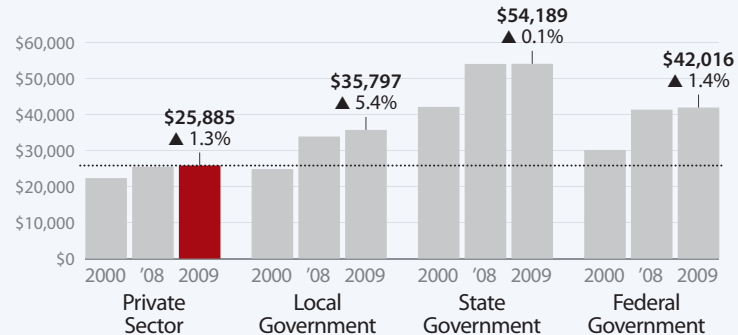


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

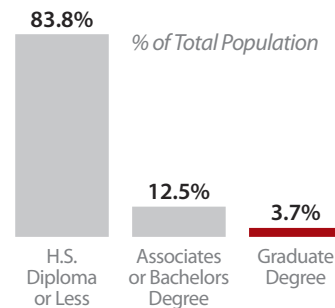
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 5,106	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼1.6%	2000: 1,604	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲14.5%	2000: 60	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.7%
2008: 5,026	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼6.6%	2008: 1,837	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.9%	2008: 53	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3.8%
2009: 4,693		2009: 1,821		2009: 51	

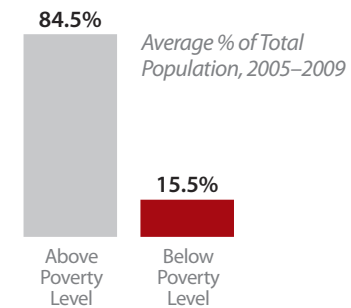
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



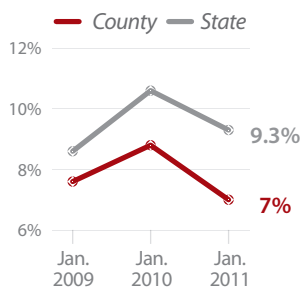


Holmes County

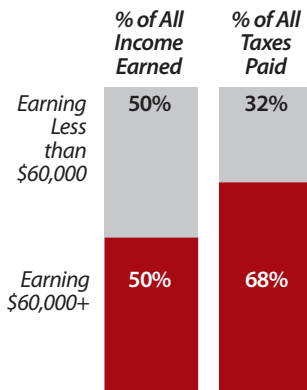
Population:	41,854	Rank: 59	▲ 0.9% since 2008	▲ 7.5% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$42,757		▼ 2.7% since 2008 (\$43,956)	
Median Home Value:	\$107,700	Rank: 25		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	879		▼ 3.2% (29 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

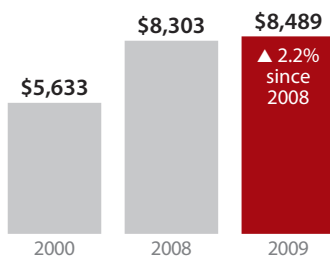
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

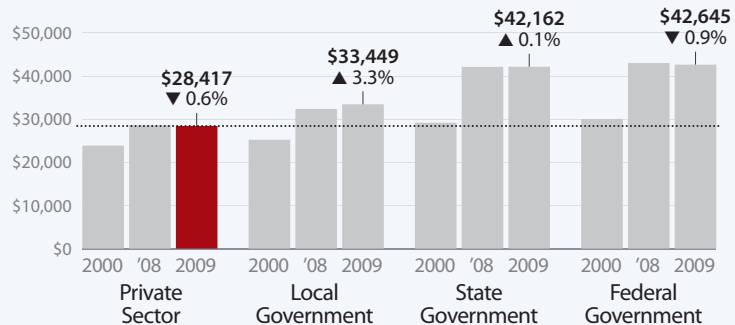


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

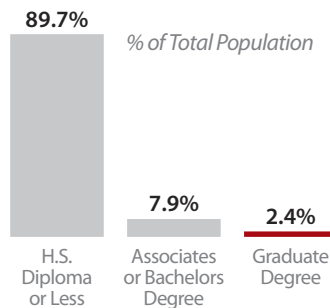
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 14,381	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 5.2%	2000: 1,432	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 20.7%	2000: 95	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 24.2%
2008: 15,134	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 4.1%	2008: 1,729	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 4%	2008: 72	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 14,507		2009: 1,659		2009: 72	

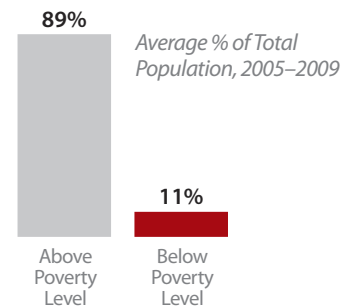
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



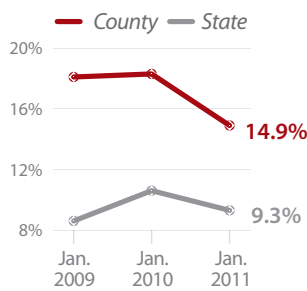


Huron County

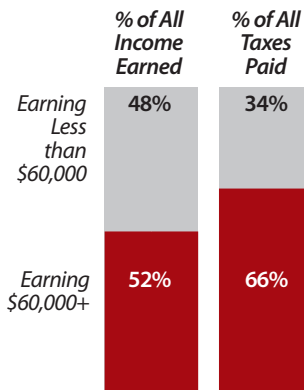
Population:	59,849	Rank: 43	▼0.4% since 2008	▲0.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$46,542	▼0.1% since 2008 (\$46,586)		
Median Home Value:	\$95,100	Rank: 35	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,313	▼3.3% (45 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

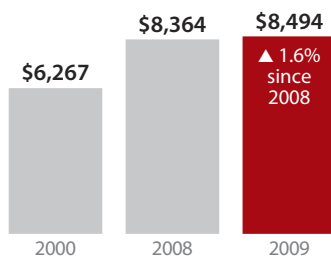
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

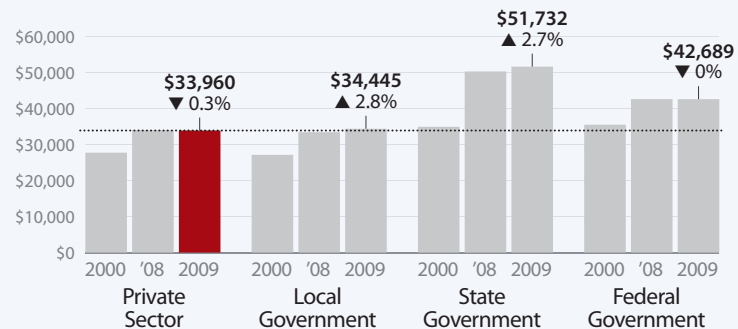


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

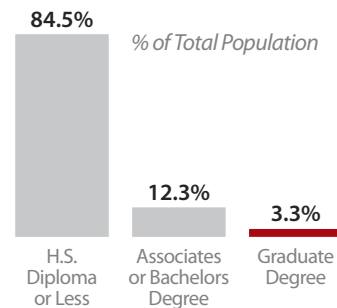
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 24,309	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼20.5%	2000: 2,742	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.3%	2000: 162	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼12.3%
2008: 19,319	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼9.6%	2008: 2,624	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.6%	2008: 142	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲4.2%
2009: 17,465		2009: 2,581		2009: 148	

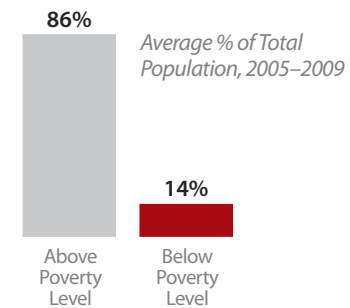
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



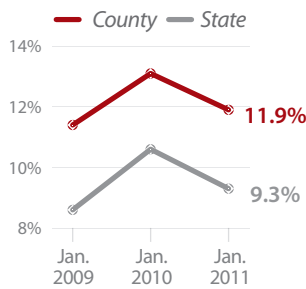


Jackson County

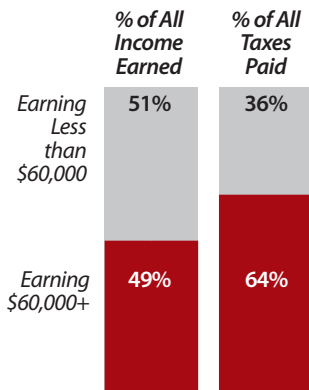
Population:	33,440	Rank: 71	▲0.2% since 2008	▲2.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$34,307		▼7% since 2008 (\$36,888)	
Median Home Value:	\$70,400	Rank: 76		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	532		▼3.6% (20 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

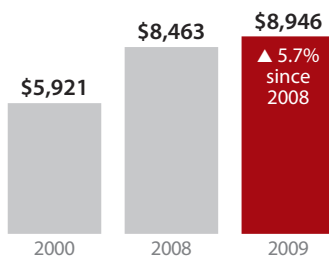
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

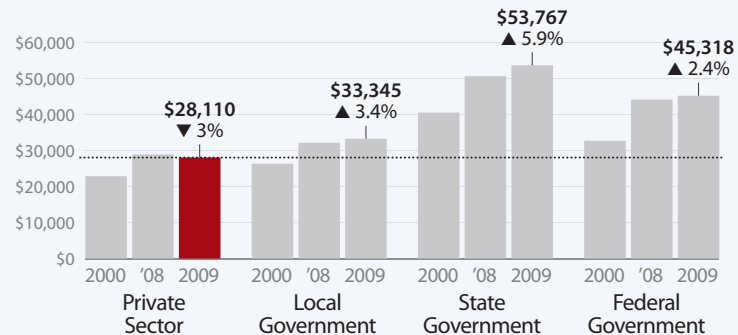


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

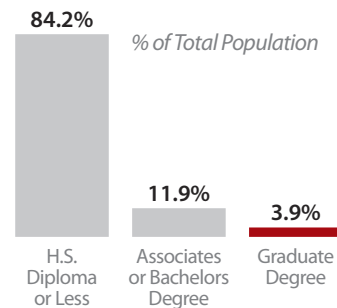
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 9,746	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼3.1%	2000: 1,403	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲16.8%	2000: 83	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼10.8%
2008: 9,440	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.7%	2008: 1,639	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.7%	2008: 74	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲2.7%
2009: 9,183		2009: 1,611		2009: 76	

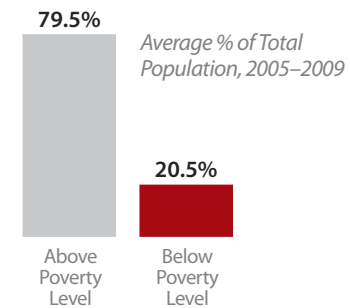
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



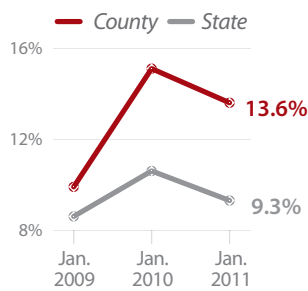


Jefferson County

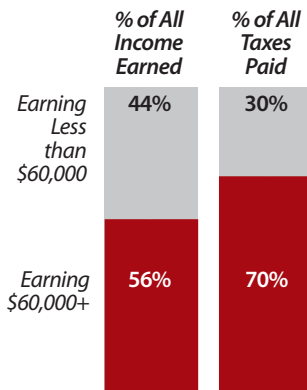
Population:	67,691	Rank: 37	▼0.8% since 2008	▼8.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$37,057	▲0.9% since 2008 (\$36,738)		
Median Home Value:	\$65,400	Rank: 81	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,154	▼1.5% (18 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

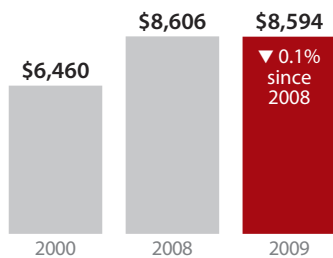
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

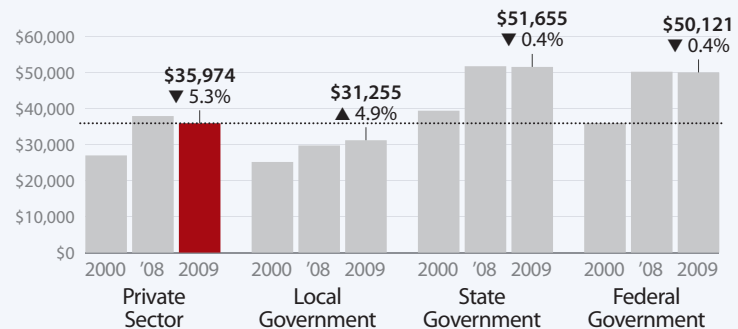


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

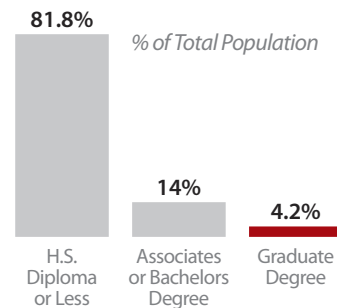
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 21,453	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲3.8%	2000: 3,737	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.8%	2000: 316	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼28.2%
2008: 22,267	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼9.5%	2008: 3,558	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.7%	2008: 227	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.3%
2009: 20,141		2009: 3,462		2009: 230	

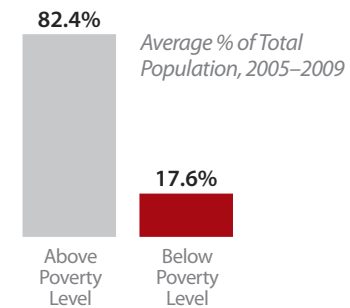
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



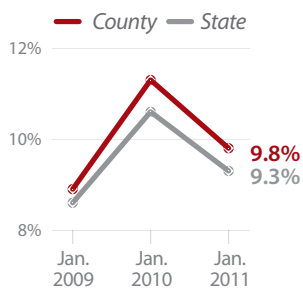


Knox County

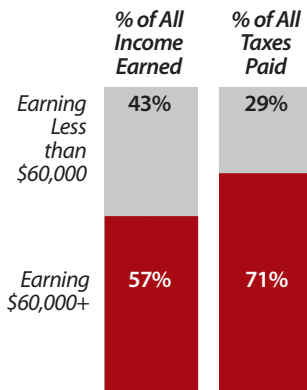
Population:	59,637	Rank: 44	▲0.4% since 2008	▲9.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$45,374		▼0.8% since 2008 (\$45,745)	
Median Home Value:	\$92,100	Rank: 39		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	1,185		▼0.3% (4 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

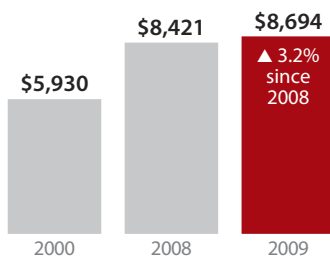
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

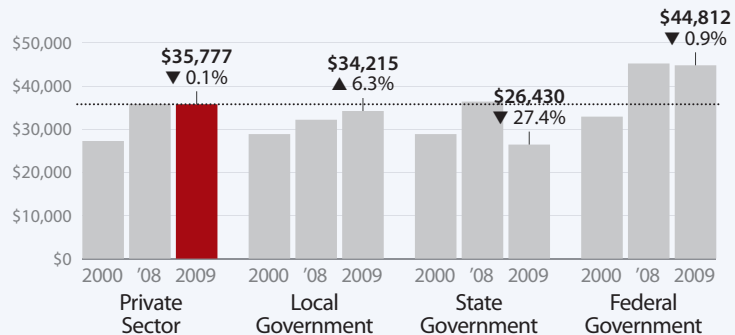


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

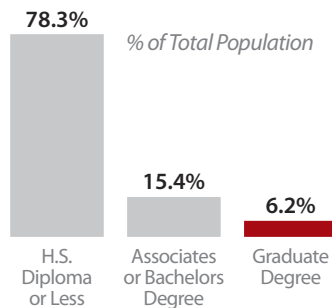
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 14,910	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲10.7%	2000: 2,679	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲8.5%	2000: 128	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼8.6%
2008: 16,512	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5%	2008: 2,906	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1%	2008: 117	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.6%
2009: 15,681		2009: 2,934		2009: 114	

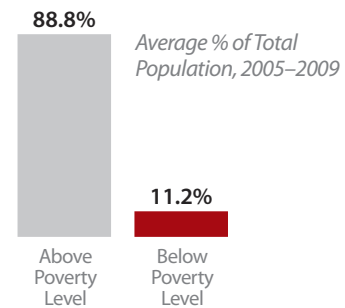
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



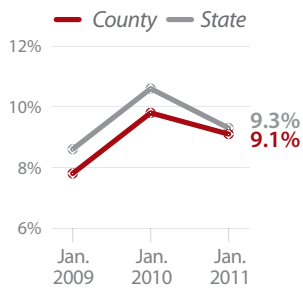


Lake County

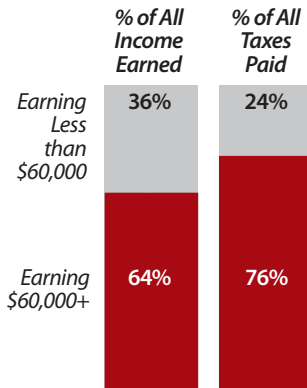
Population:	236,775	Rank: 10 ▲ 0.4% since 2008 ▲ 4.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$53,880	▼ 7.5% since 2008 (\$58,228)
Median Home Value:	\$127,900	Rank: 7 Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	5,330	▼ 2.3% (126 fewer businesses) since 2007

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

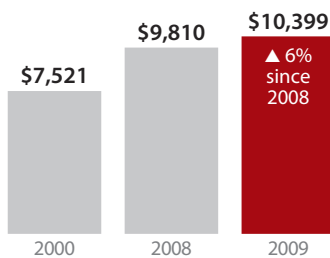
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

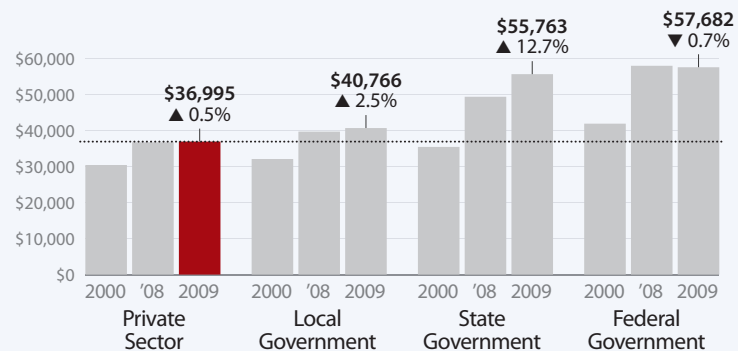


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

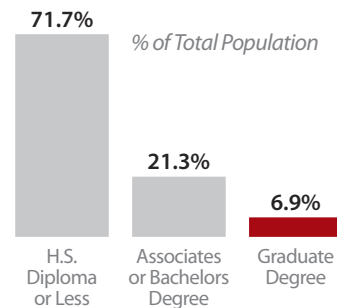
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 89,706	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 1.9%	2000: 11,399	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 5.5%	2000: 559	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 19.7%
2008: 88,025	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 7.5%	2008: 12,027	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 0.8%	2008: 449	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 0.9%
2009: 81,385		2009: 11,930		2009: 445	

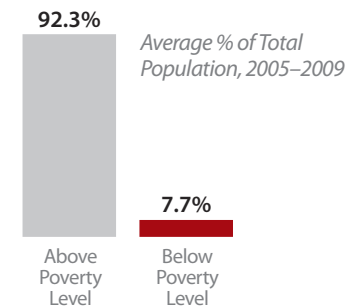
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



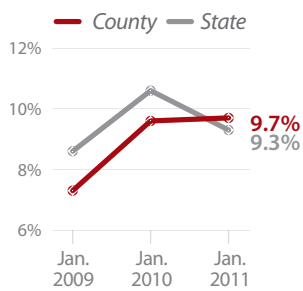


Lawrence County

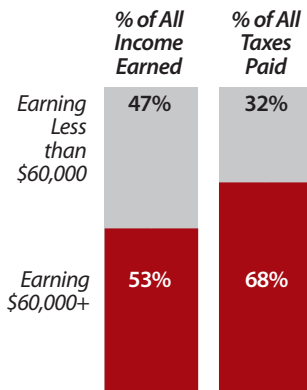
Population:	62,744	Rank: 40	▲ 0.1% since 2008	▲ 0.7% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$36,701		▲ 1.1% since 2008 (\$36,289)	
Median Home Value:	\$69,400	Rank: 77		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	688		▼ 4.2% (30 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

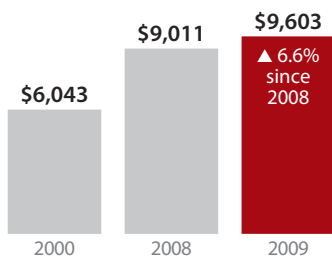
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

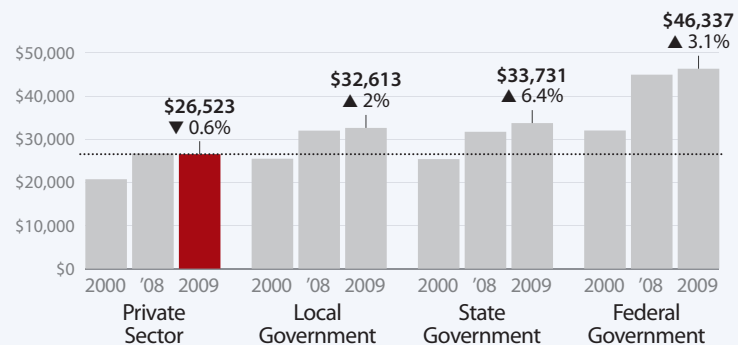


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

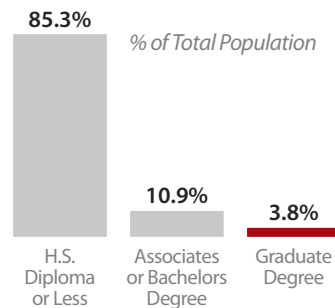
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 8,875	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 9.4%	2000: 3,408	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 12.5%	2000: 163	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 17.2%
2008: 9,711	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 5%	2008: 2,981	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 1.2%	2008: 135	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 9,227		2009: 2,945		2009: 135	

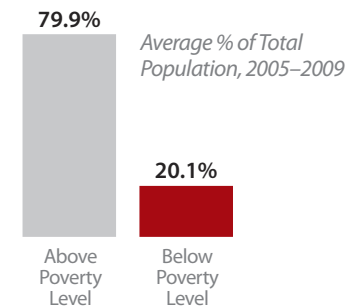
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



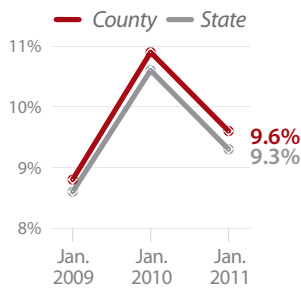


Licking County

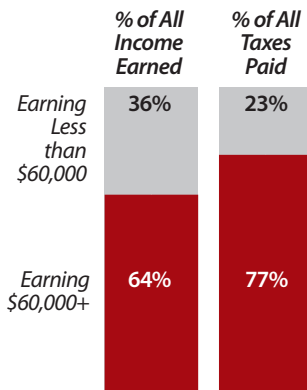
Population:	158,488	Rank: 18	▲0.6% since 2008	▲8.9% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$51,060	▼2.1% since 2008 (\$52,148)		
Median Home Value:	\$110,700	Rank: 19	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	2,759	▼1.2% (33 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

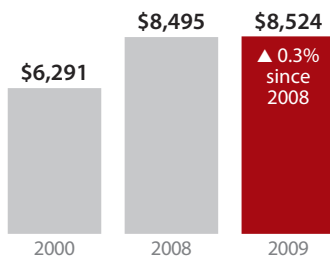
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

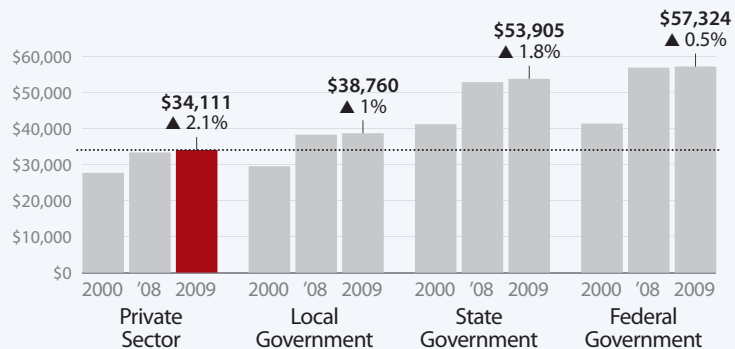


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

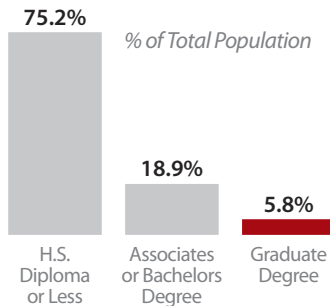
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 47,081	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.6%	2000: 6,637	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲15%	2000: 584	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼14.2%
2008: 45,868	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5.6%	2008: 7,635	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.6%	2008: 501	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲2.6%
2009: 43,303		2009: 7,756		2009: 514	

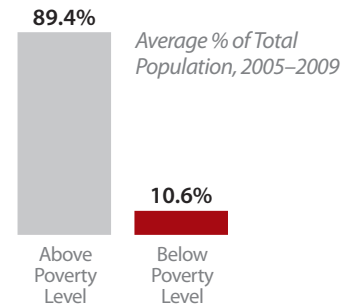
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



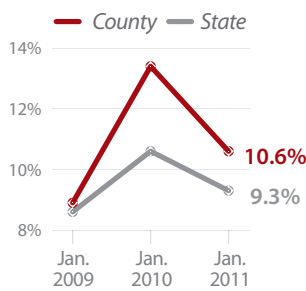


Logan County

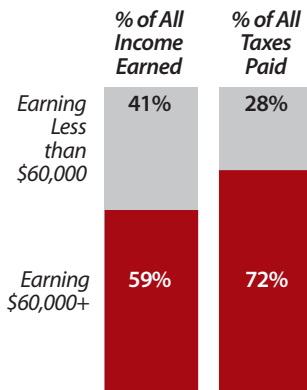
Population:	46,582	Rank: 52	▲0.1% since 2008	▲1.3% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$45,756	▼7.8% since 2008 (\$49,622)		
Median Home Value:	\$88,300	Rank: 47	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	851	▼3.4% (30 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

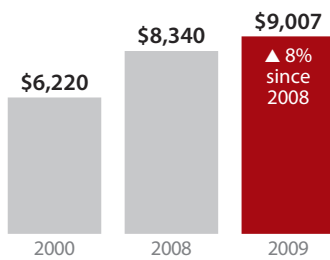
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

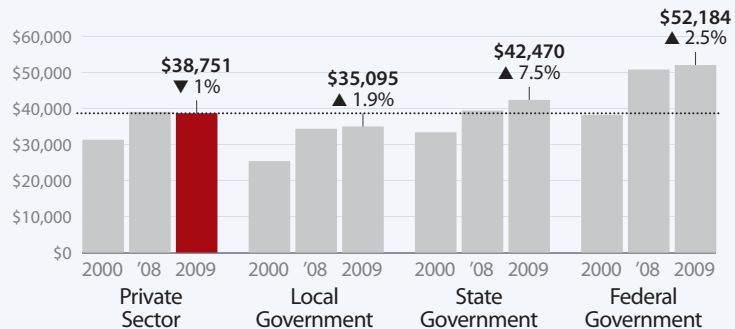


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

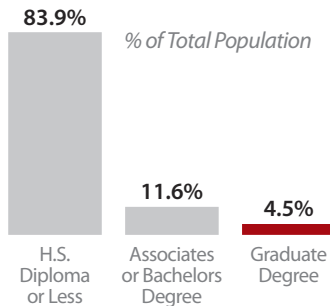
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 18,600	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.2%	2000: 2,192	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲6.4%	2000: 162	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼8.6%
2008: 17,821	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼11.4%	2008: 2,333	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.5%	2008: 148	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.4%
2009: 15,794		2009: 2,299		2009: 146	

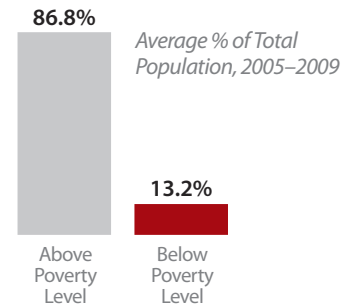
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



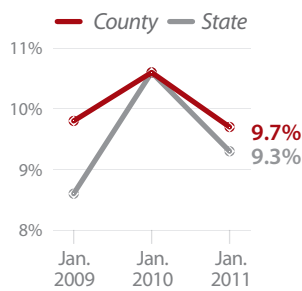


Lorain County

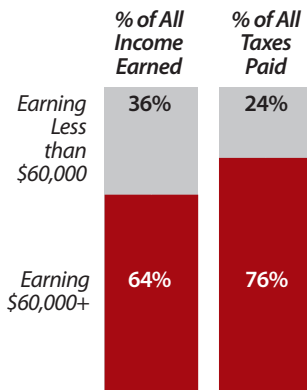
Population:	305,707	Rank: 9	▲0.4% since 2008	▲7.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$48,439	▼8.4% since 2008 (\$52,878)		
Median Home Value:	\$115,100	Rank: 14	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	5,328	▼1.6% (85 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

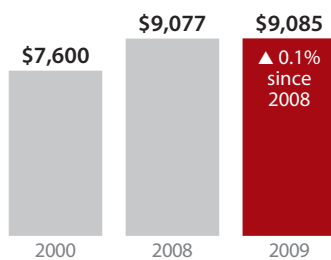
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

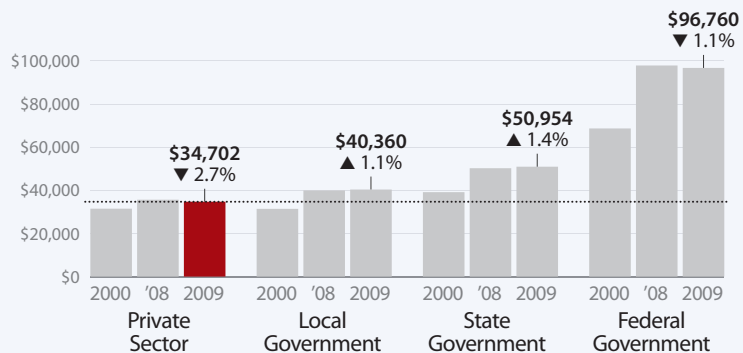


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

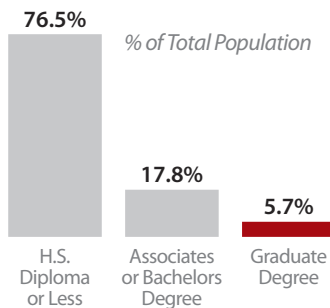
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 91,061	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼9%	2000: 13,623	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲6.4%	2000: 1,326	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13%
2008: 82,899	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.4%	2008: 14,494	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.6%	2008: 1,154	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.3%
2009: 76,780		2009: 14,575		2009: 1,158	

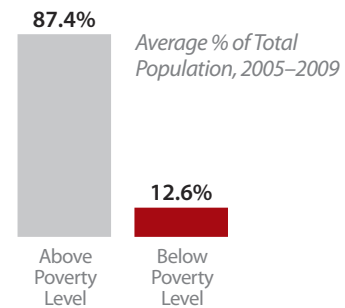
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



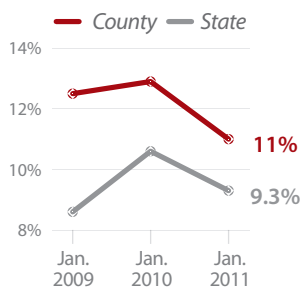


Lucas County

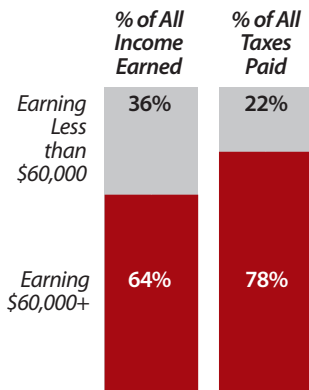
Population:	463,493	Rank: 6	▼0.3% since 2008	▲1.9% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$40,161	▼2.7% since 2008 (\$41,291)		
Median Home Value:	\$90,700	Rank: 41	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	7,728	▼3.3% (266 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

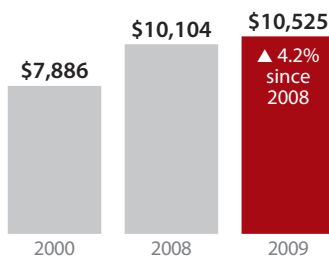
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

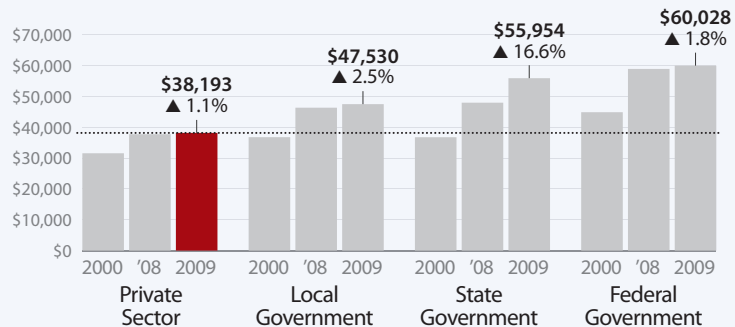


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

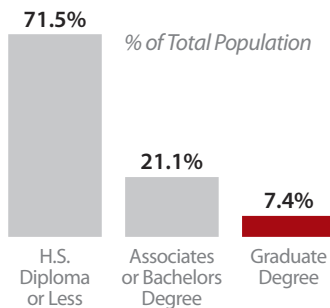
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 209,566	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.9%	2000: 26,483	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.3%	2000: 2,287	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼15.3%
2008: 184,670	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.1%	2008: 25,867	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.6%	2008: 1,937	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.4%
2009: 171,572		2009: 25,192		2009: 1,909	

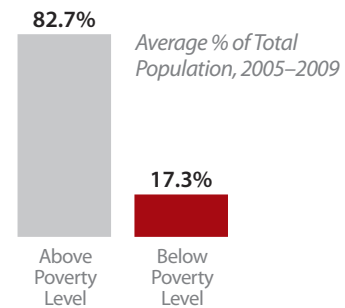
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



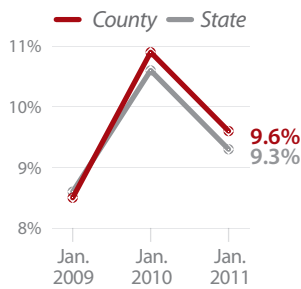


Madison County

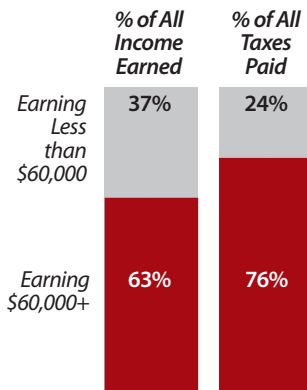
Population:	42,539	Rank: 56	▲ 1.6% since 2008	▲ 5.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$50,465	▼ 3% since 2008 (\$52,035)		
Median Home Value:	\$104,300	Rank: 26	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,084	▼ 2.2% (24 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

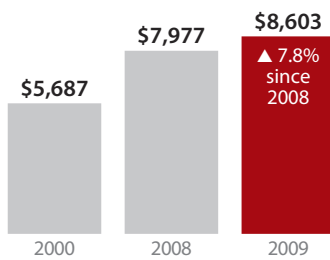
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

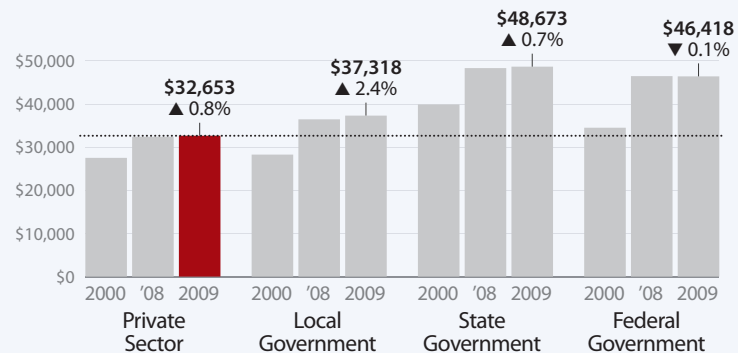


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

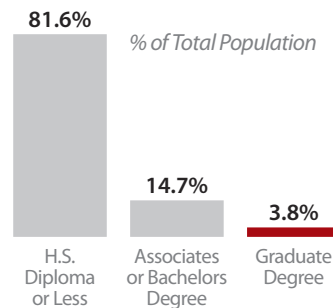
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 9,954	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 7.5%	2000: 2,971	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 5.5%	2000: 102	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 14.7%
2008: 10,704	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 4.9%	2008: 3,133	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 1.4%	2008: 87	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 10,177		2009: 3,089		2009: 87	

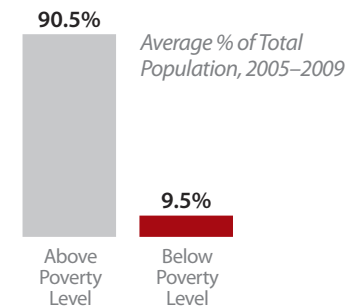
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



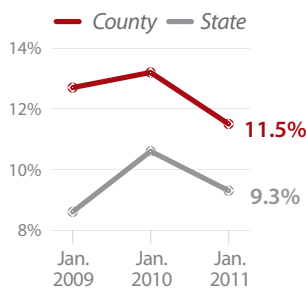


Mahoning County

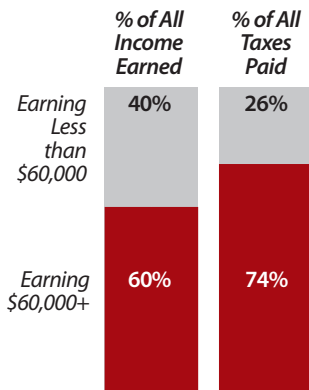
Population:	236,735	Rank: 11	▼0.8% since 2008	▼8.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$39,339	▼2.9% since 2008 (\$40,508)		
Median Home Value:	\$79,700	Rank: 66	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	5,573	▼1.8% (101 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

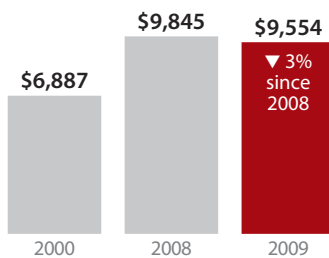
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

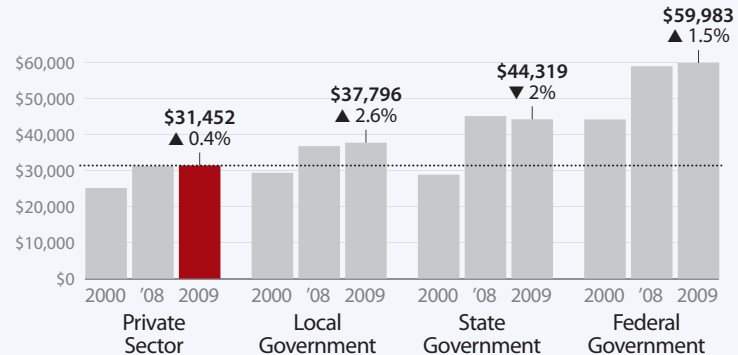


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

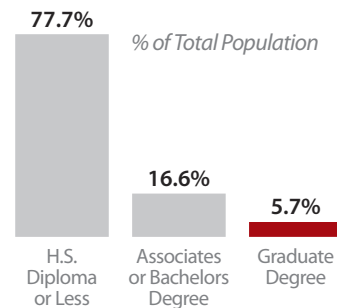
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 97,359	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼10.6%	2000: 13,685	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.3%	2000: 1,651	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼19.8%
2008: 87,076	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5.6%	2008: 13,365	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.6%	2008: 1,324	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.9%
2009: 82,217		2009: 13,449		2009: 1,286	

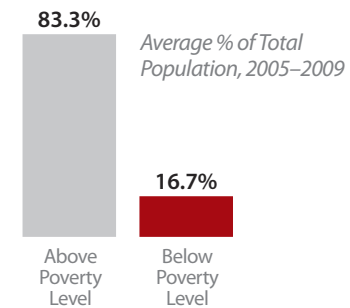
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



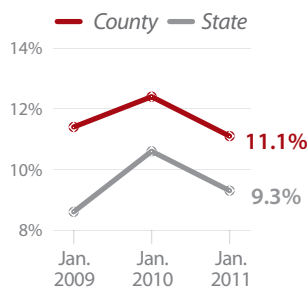


Marion County

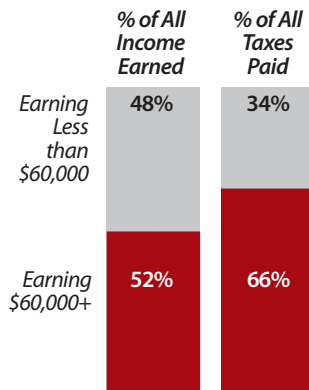
Population:	65,655	Rank: 38	▲0% since 2008	▼0.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$41,000	▲7.6% since 2008 (\$38,104)		
Median Home Value:	\$78,500	Rank: 69	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,066	▼0.5% (5 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

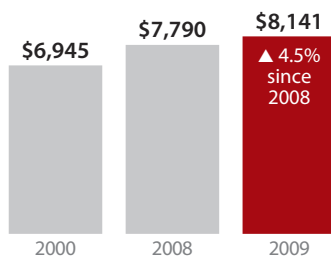
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

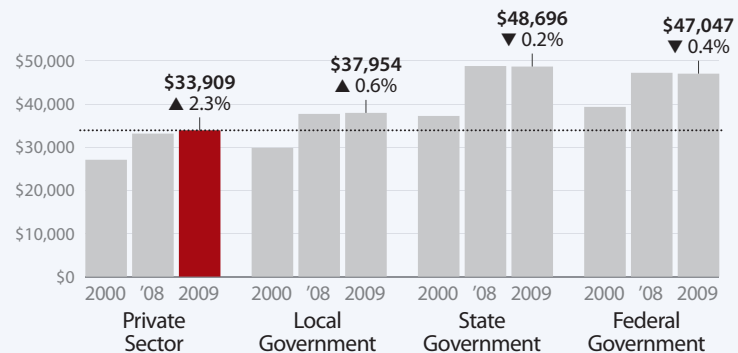


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

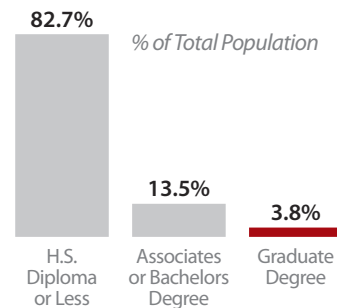
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 22,732	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼5.6%	2000: 5,754	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼1.3%	2000: 179	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼19.6%
2008: 21,455	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼10.2%	2008: 5,680	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.3%	2008: 144	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.1%
2009: 19,257		2009: 5,550		2009: 141	

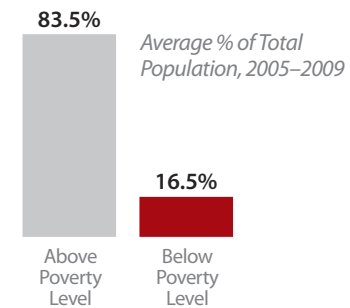
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



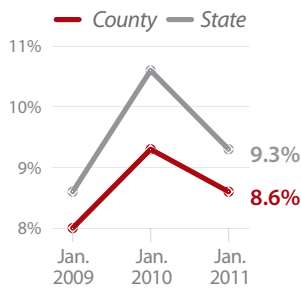


Medina County

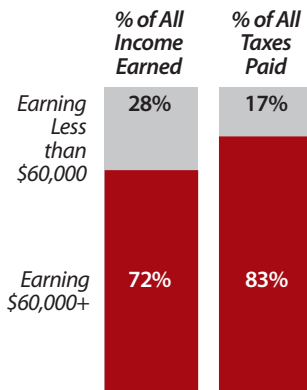
Population:	174,035	Rank: 15	▲ 1.3% since 2008	▲ 15.2% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$65,927		▲ 0.5% since 2008 (\$65,621)	
Median Home Value:	\$144,400	Rank: 3		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	3,657		▼ 2.2% (84 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

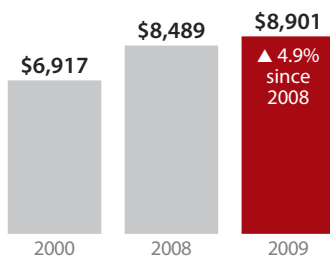
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

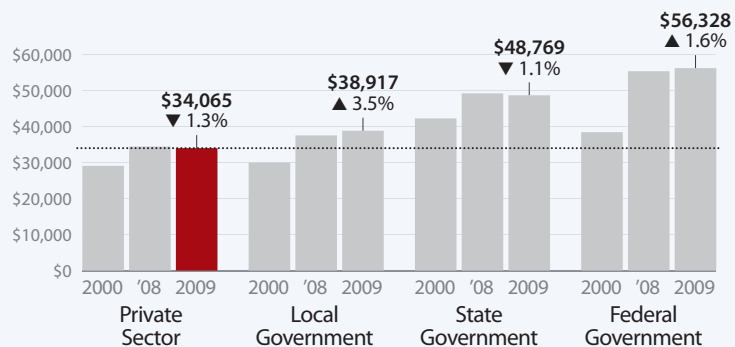


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

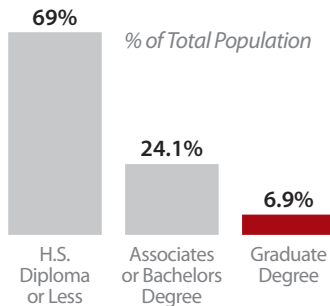
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 46,646	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 12.4%	2000: 6,165	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 17%	2000: 348	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 8%
2008: 52,445	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 5.9%	2008: 7,214	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 1%	2008: 376	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 6.1%
2009: 49,330		2009: 7,141		2009: 353	

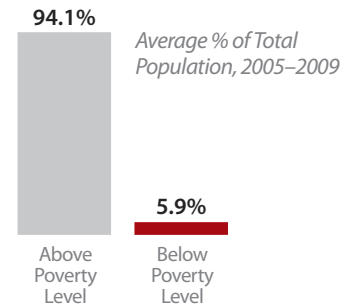
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



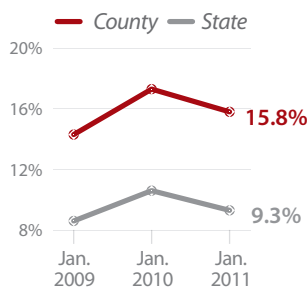


Meigs County

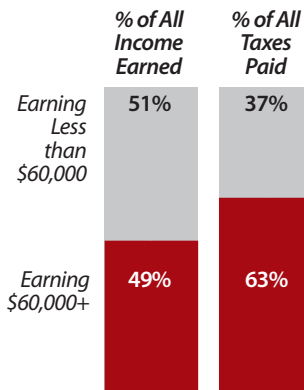
Population:	22,838	Rank: 81	▲0.5% since 2008	▼1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$34,359	▲2% since 2008 (\$33,683)		
Median Home Value:	\$59,600	Rank: 87	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	302	▼5.9% (19 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

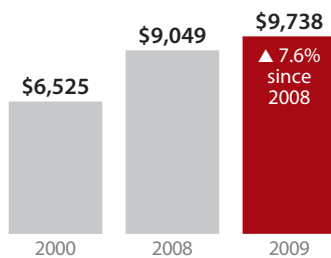
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

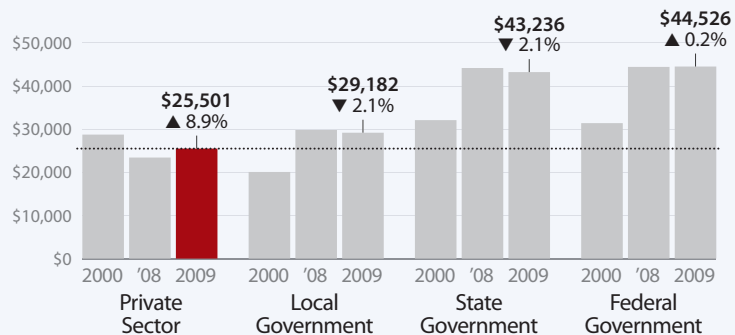


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

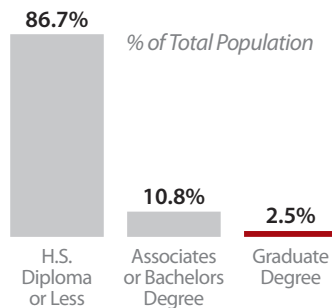
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 3,712	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼34.5%	2000: 1,212	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13.6%	2000: 90	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼14.4%
2008: 2,433	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3.2%	2008: 1,047	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.2%	2008: 77	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲3.9%
2009: 2,354		2009: 1,045		2009: 80	

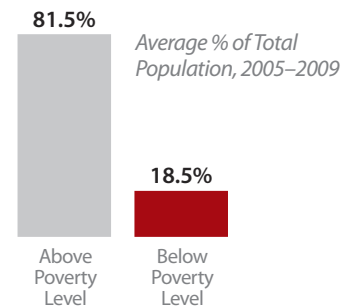
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



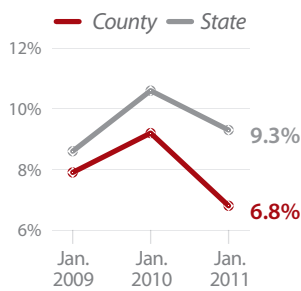


Mercer County

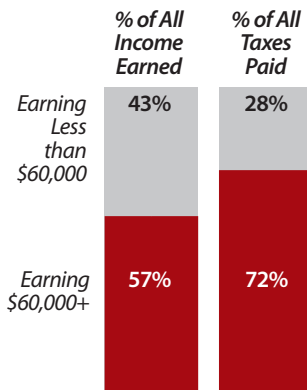
Population:	40,666	Rank: 62	▼0.2% since 2008	▼0.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$50,029	▼2.5% since 2008 (\$51,293)		
Median Home Value:	\$94,000	Rank: 36	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,161	▼2.4% (28 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

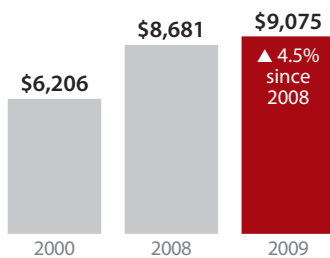
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

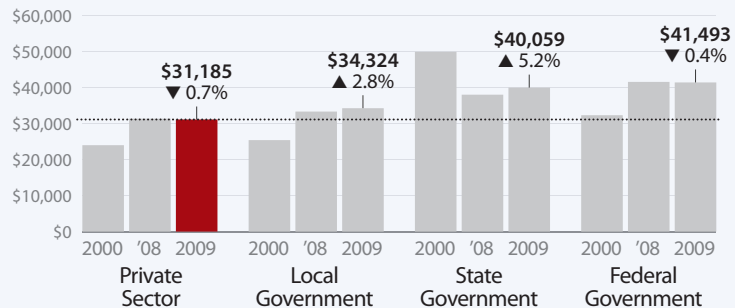


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

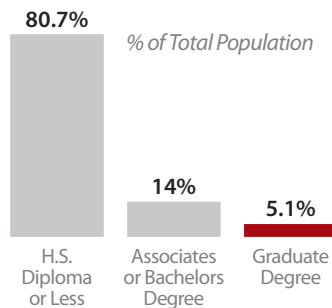
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 12,747	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲15%	2000: 2,506	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲5%	2000: 122	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13.1%
2008: 14,659	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼6%	2008: 2,631	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1%	2008: 106	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.9%
2009: 13,781		2009: 2,605		2009: 107	

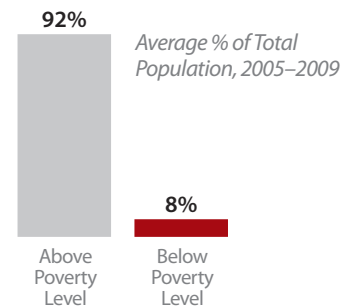
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



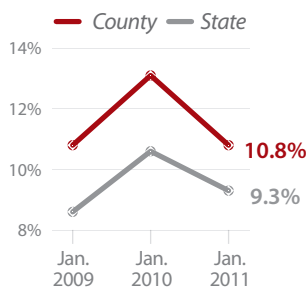


Miami County

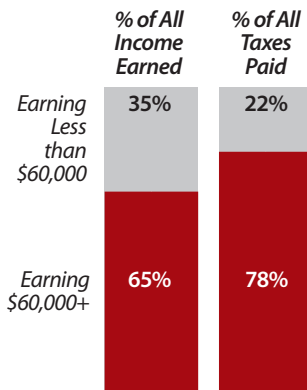
Population:	101,256	Rank: 27	▲0.1% since 2008	▲2.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$49,514	▼6.1% since 2008 (\$52,735)		
Median Home Value:	\$109,600	Rank: 21	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,928	▼0.9% (17 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

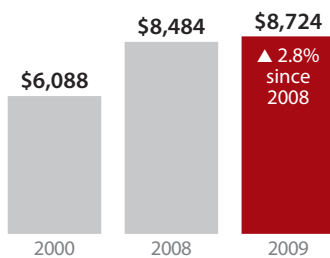
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

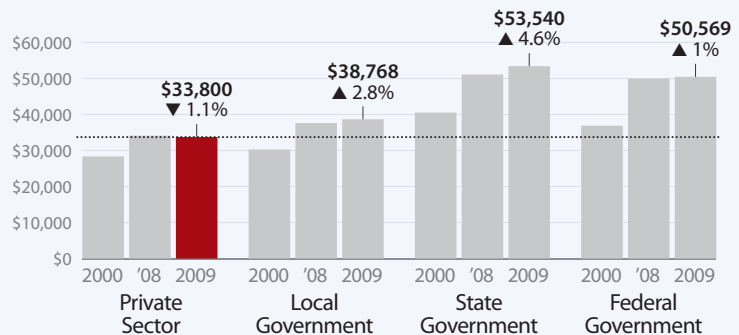


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

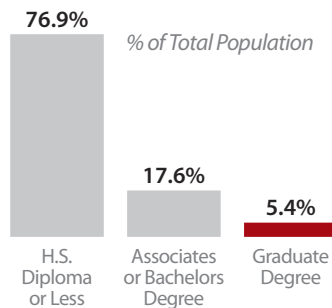
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 39,889	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.4%	2000: 4,603	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲8.7%	2000: 253	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17.4%
2008: 35,345	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼8.8%	2008: 5,004	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.3%	2008: 209	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 32,228		2009: 4,987		2009: 209	

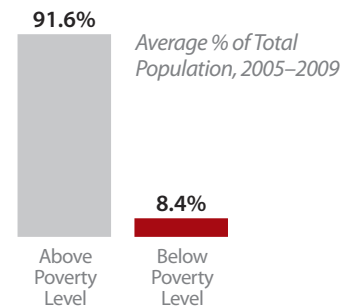
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



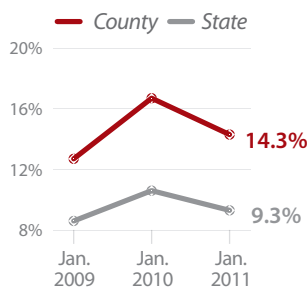


Monroe County

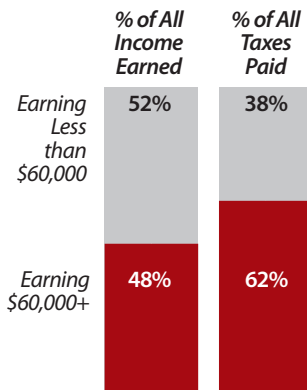
Population:	14,058	Rank: 87	▼1.1% since 2008	▼7.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$36,729	▼8.4% since 2008 (\$40,089)		
Median Home Value:	\$62,500	Rank: 86	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	309	▼5.8% (19 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

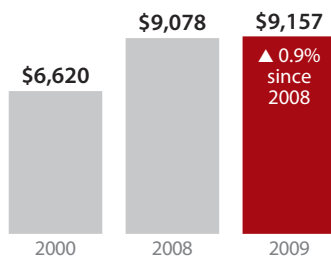
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

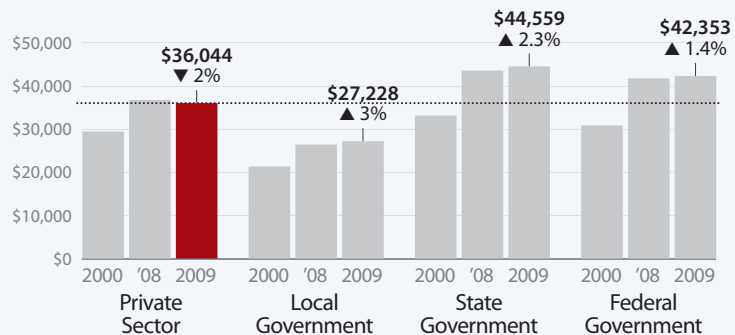


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

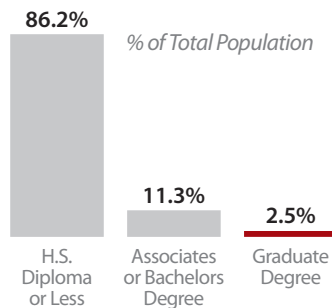
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 3,916	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼23.4%	2000: 875	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼10.9%	2000: 69	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼21.7%
2008: 3,001	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼10.3%	2008: 780	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.3%	2008: 54	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲3.7%
2009: 2,691		2009: 790		2009: 56	

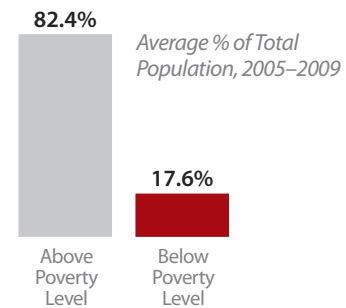
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



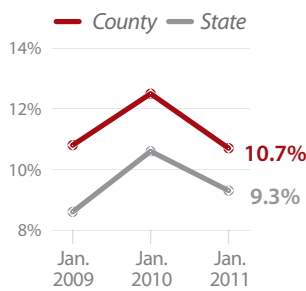


Montgomery County

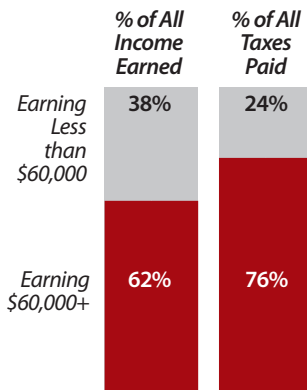
Population:	532,562	Rank: 5	▼0.4% since 2008	▼4.7% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$41,611	▼8% since 2008 (\$45,237)		
Median Home Value:	\$95,900	Rank: 32	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	10,009	▼2.8% (290 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

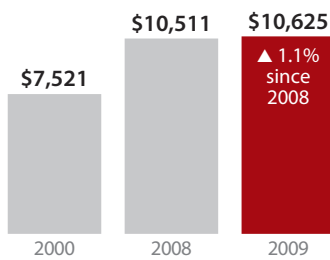
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

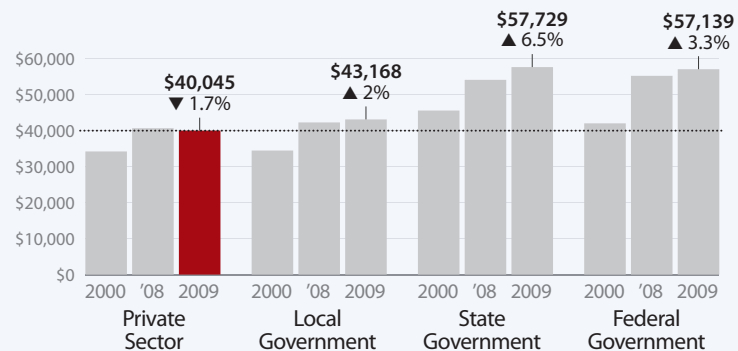


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

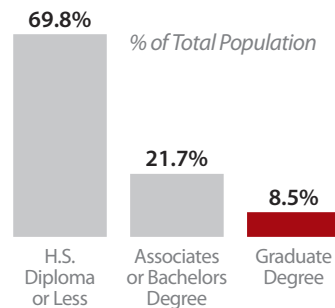
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 268,314	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼15.3%	2000: 28,607	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲0.6%	2000: 6,688	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼24.2%
2008: 227,244	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.9%	2008: 28,777	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.1%	2008: 5,068	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3.4%
2009: 209,365		2009: 28,798		2009: 4,896	

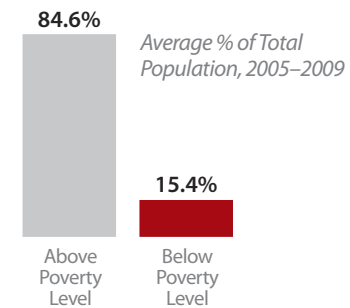
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



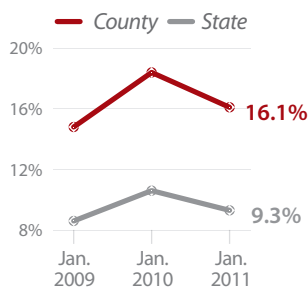


Morgan County

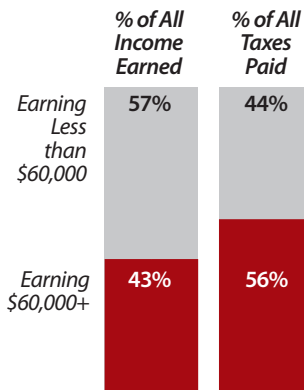
Population:	14,288	Rank: 86	▼0.5% since 2008	▼4.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$33,083		▼1.8% since 2008 (\$33,695)	
Median Home Value:	\$66,800	Rank: 79		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	215		▼6.5% (15 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

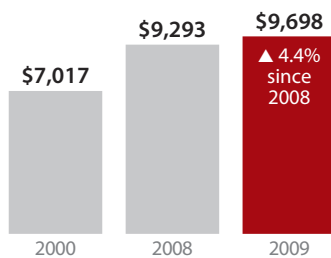
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

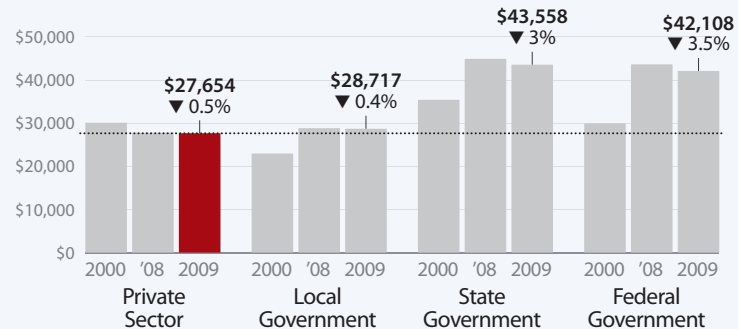


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

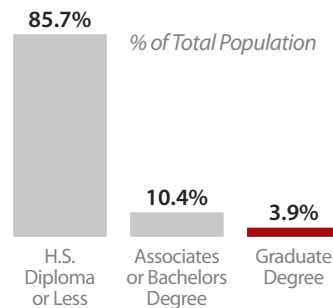
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 2,721	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼36.7%	2000: 703	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.3%	2000: 56	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼26.8%
2008: 1,722	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.4%	2008: 687	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.3%	2008: 41	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲9.8%
2009: 1,698		2009: 671		2009: 45	

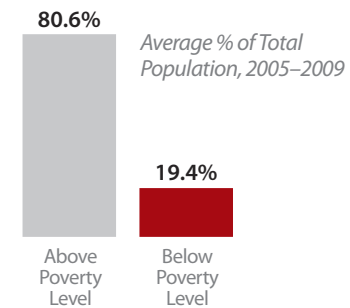
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



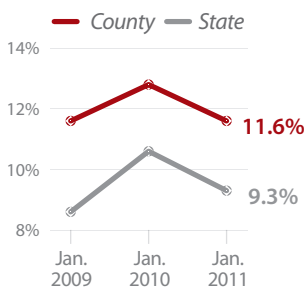


Morrow County

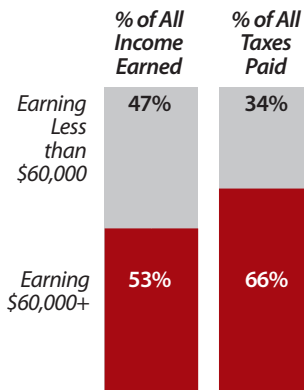
Population:	34,642	Rank: 69	▲0.2% since 2008	▲9.5% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$47,645	▼1.4% since 2008 (\$48,312)		
Median Home Value:	\$97,400	Rank: 29	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	432	▼7.1% (33 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

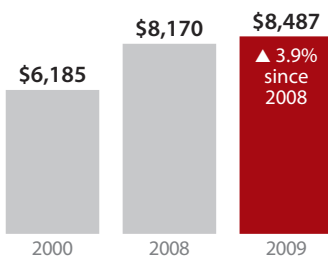
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

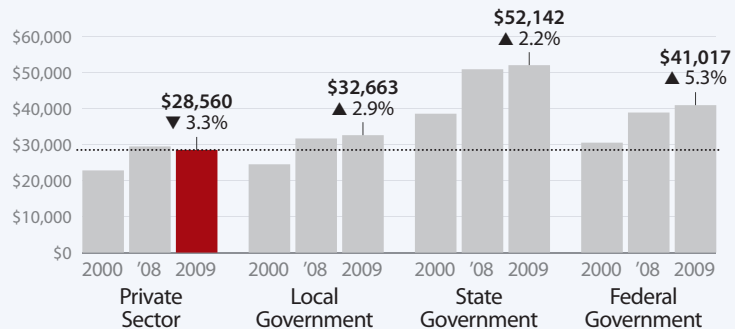


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

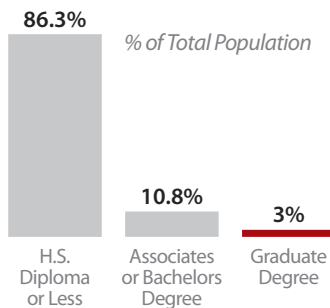
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 4,619	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼18.1%	2000: 1,431	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲14.9%	2000: 69	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.6%
2008: 3,781	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼11.6%	2008: 1,644	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.3%	2008: 61	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲3.3%
2009: 3,344		2009: 1,606		2009: 63	

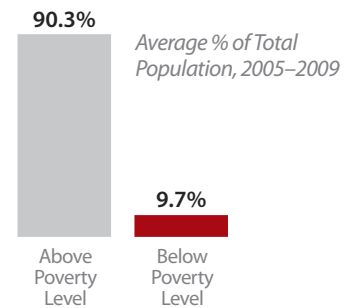
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



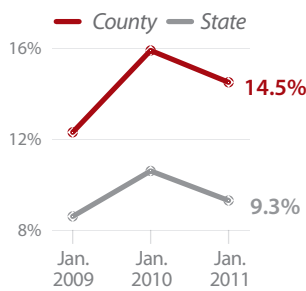


Muskingum County

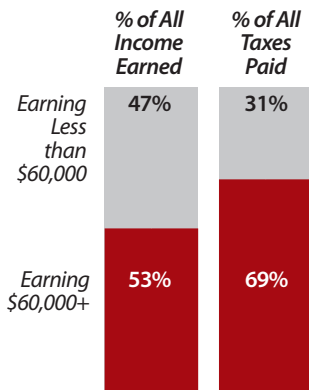
Population:	84,884	Rank: 31	▼0.1% since 2008	▲0.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$37,748	▼8.3% since 2008 (\$41,185)		
Median Home Value:	\$83,300	Rank: 58	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,645	▼4.2% (73 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

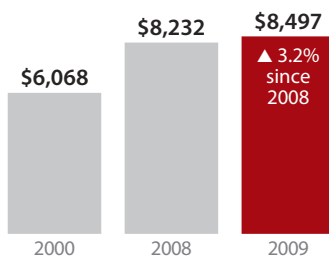
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

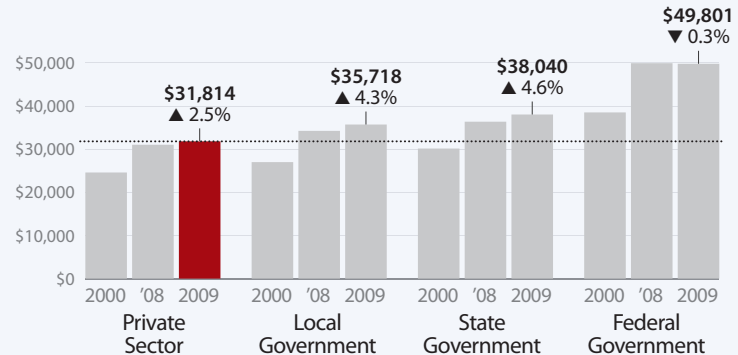


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

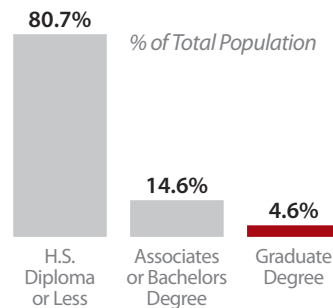
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 36,113	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼20.9%	2000: 4,661	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲3.8%	2000: 330	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13.3%
2008: 28,552	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5.3%	2008: 4,840	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.4%	2008: 286	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.1%
2009: 27,050		2009: 4,822		2009: 280	

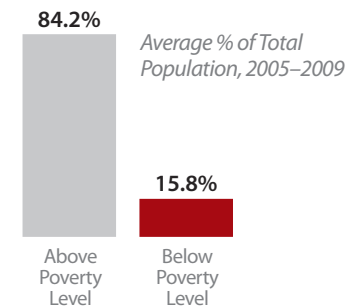
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



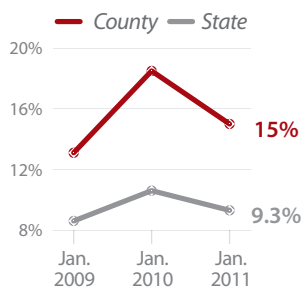


Noble County

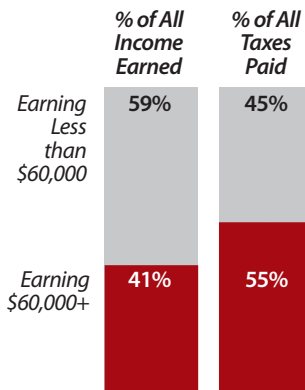
Population:	14,311	Rank: 85	▲0.3% since 2008	▲1.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$42,509	▲5% since 2008 (\$40,493)		
Median Home Value:	\$63,700	Rank: 84	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	204	▼1% (2 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

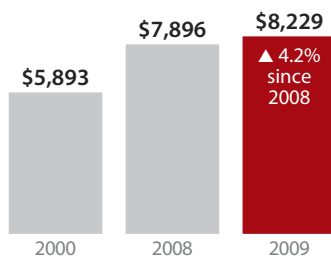
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

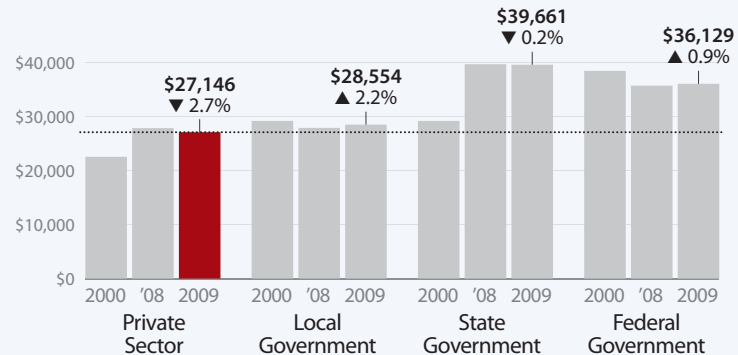


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

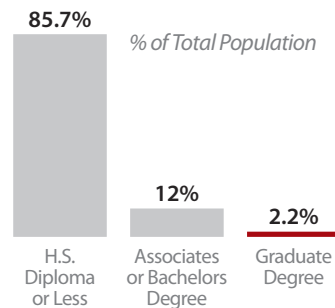
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 2,273	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.4%	2000: 1,111	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼7.9%	2000: 34	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼14.7%
2008: 2,172	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼9.6%	2008: 1,023	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.4%	2008: 29	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼6.9%
2009: 1,963		2009: 1,009		2009: 27	

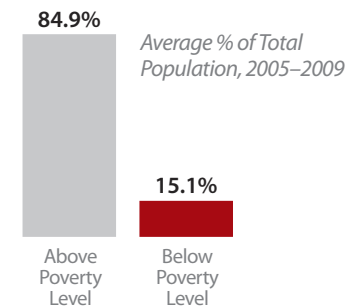
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



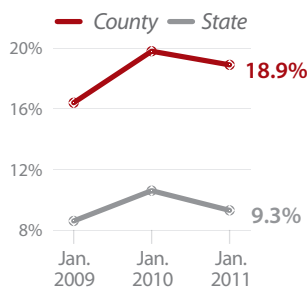


Ottawa County

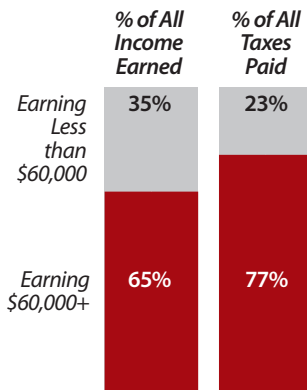
Population:	40,945	Rank: 61	▼0.1% since 2008	▼0.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$50,104		▼4.2% since 2008 (\$52,281)	
Median Home Value:	\$113,000	Rank: 16		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	981		▼2.7% (27 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

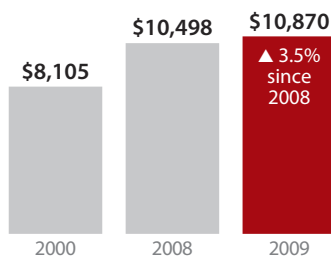
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

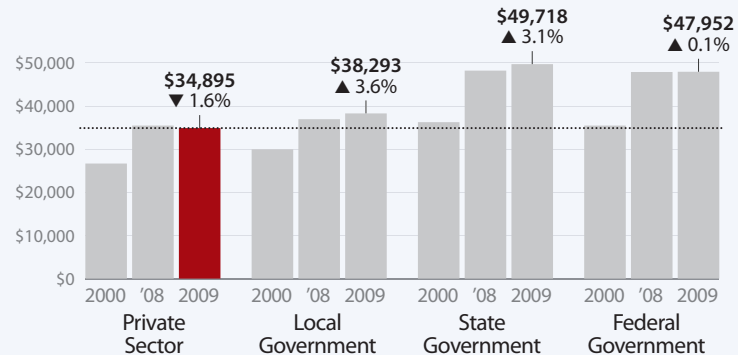


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

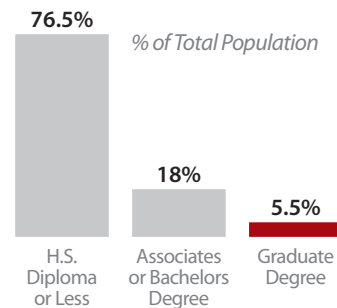
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 13,181	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.8%	2000: 2,054	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲3.1%	2000: 196	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼6.6%
2008: 11,621	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5.8%	2008: 2,117	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.2%	2008: 183	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲8.7%
2009: 10,948		2009: 2,071		2009: 199	

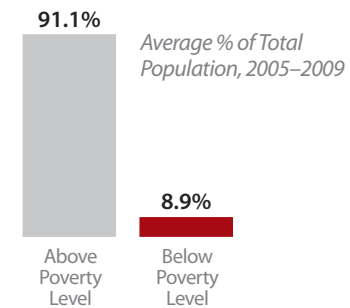
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



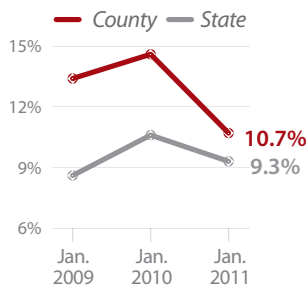


Paulding County

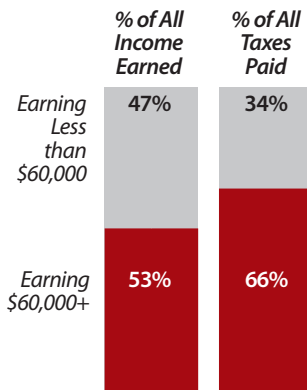
Population:	18,994	Rank: 83	▼0.5% since 2008	▼6.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$46,383	▼1.3% since 2008 (\$46,974)		
Median Home Value:	\$73,800	Rank: 73	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	341	▼5.5% (20 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

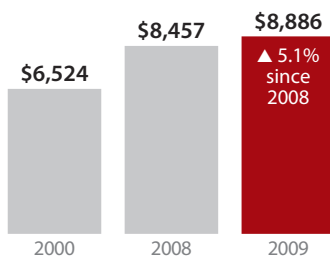
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

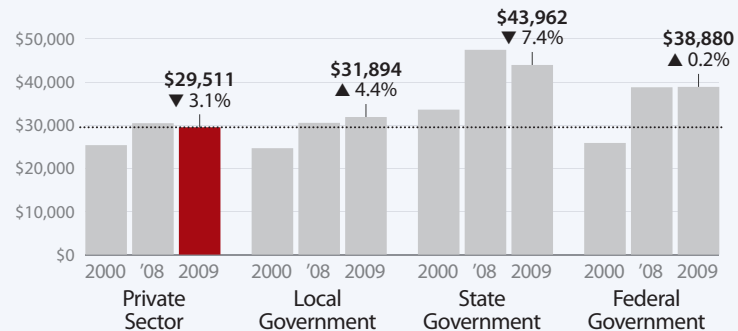


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

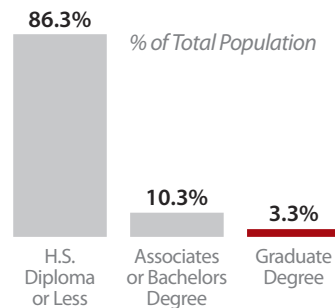
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 4,008	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲0.1%	2000: 1,180	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.8%	2000: 66	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼19.7%
2008: 4,011	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼15.2%	2008: 1,123	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.1%	2008: 53	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.9%
2009: 3,403		2009: 1,099		2009: 54	

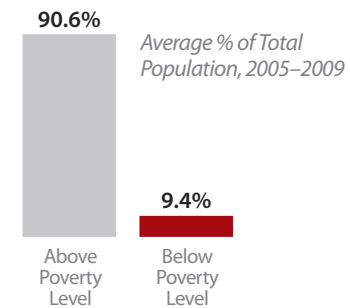
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



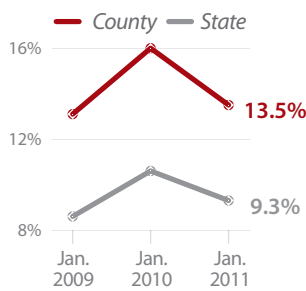


Perry County

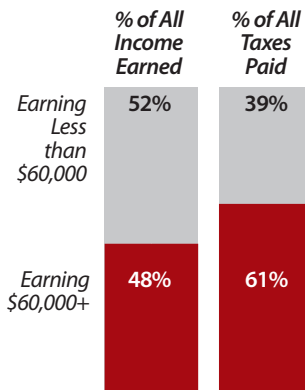
Population:	35,359	Rank: 68	▼0.2% since 2008	▲3.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$42,625	▲4.4% since 2008 (\$40,841)		
Median Home Value:	\$72,500	Rank: 75	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	589	▼3.1% (19 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

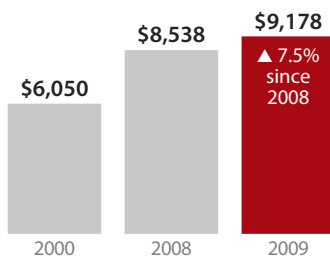
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

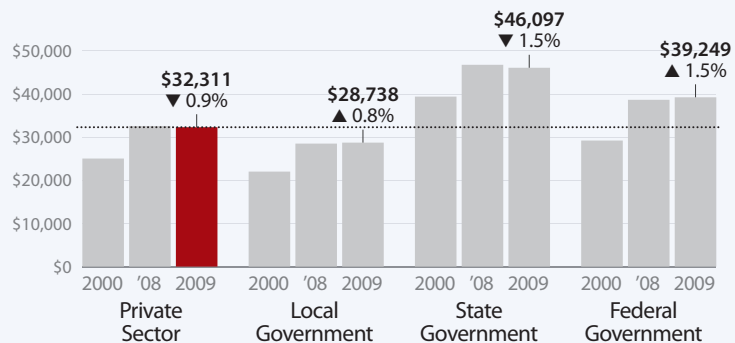


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

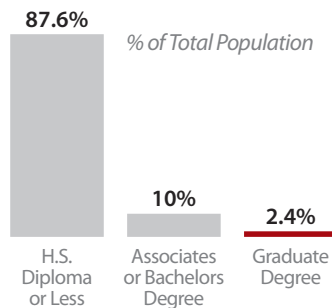
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 5,059	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼19%	2000: 1,696	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲11.1%	2000: 88	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼21.6%
2008: 4,097	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4.7%	2008: 1,885	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.3%	2008: 69	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4.3%
2009: 3,904		2009: 1,891		2009: 66	

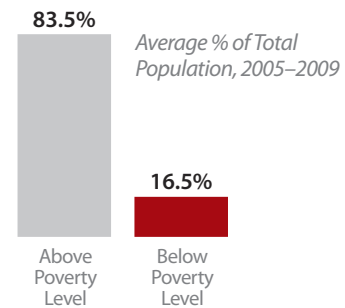
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



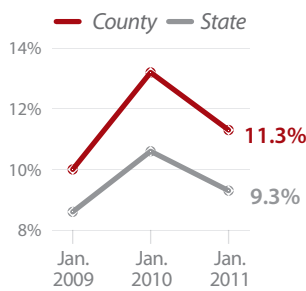


Pickaway County

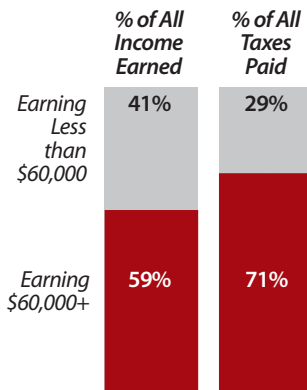
Population:	54,734	Rank: 47	▲0.3% since 2008	▲3.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$47,120	▼7.6% since 2008 (\$50,989)		
Median Home Value:	\$112,400	Rank: 17	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	921	▼1.8% (17 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

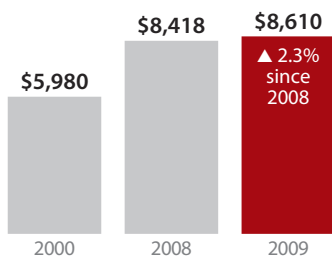
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

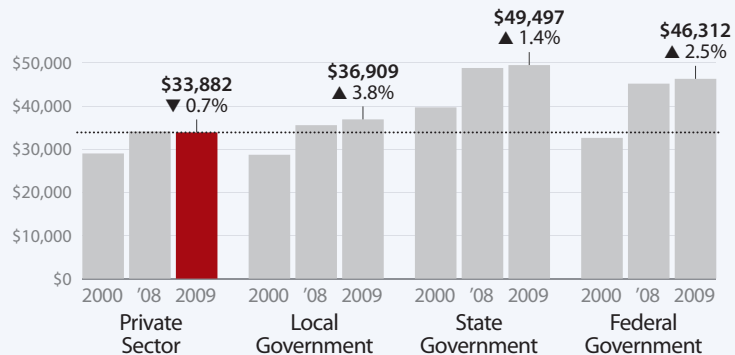


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

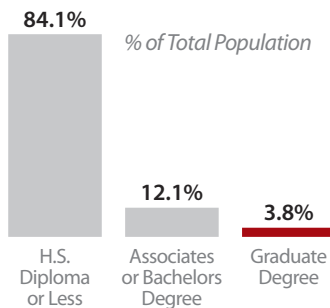
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 12,373	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17.4%	2000: 4,294	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼0.4%	2000: 108	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13.9%
2008: 10,225	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5.3%	2008: 4,275	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2%	2008: 93	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲3.2%
2009: 9,681		2009: 4,189		2009: 96	

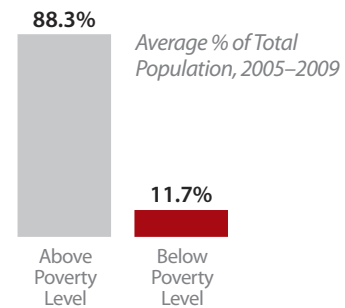
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



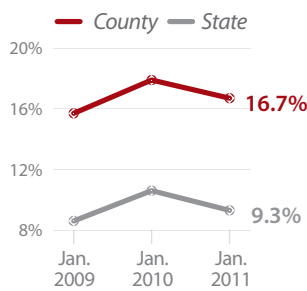


Pike County

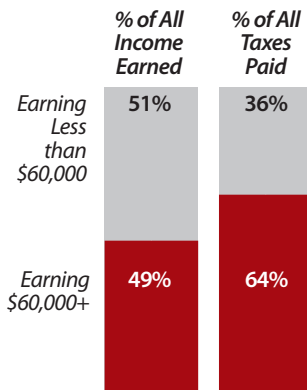
Population:	27,722	Rank: 80	▼0.7% since 2008	▲0.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$38,982	▲4.9% since 2008 (\$37,151)		
Median Home Value:	\$77,400	Rank: 71	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	392	▼6.4% (27 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

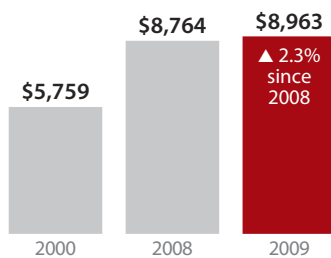
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

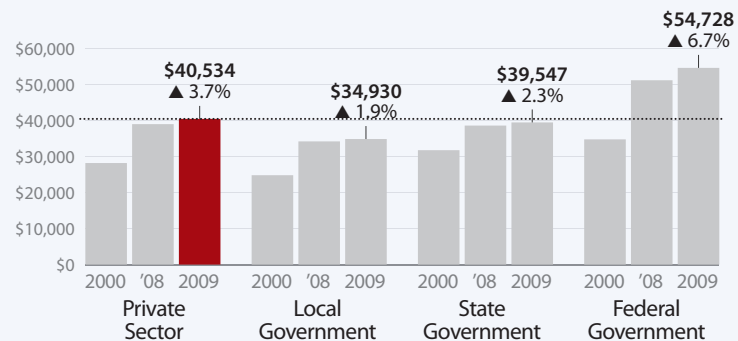


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

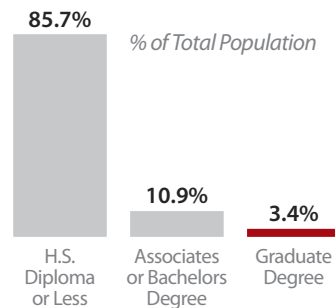
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 9,819	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼19%	2000: 1,691	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲0.8%	2000: 79	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼6.3%
2008: 7,958	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4.3%	2008: 1,705	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.6%	2008: 74	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.4%
2009: 7,616		2009: 1,678		2009: 75	

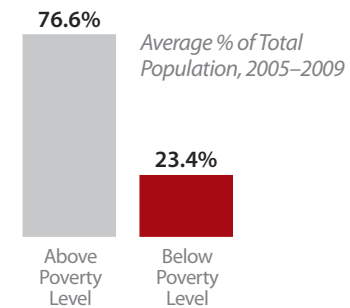
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



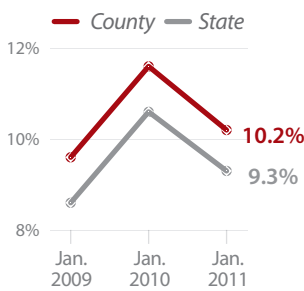


Portage County

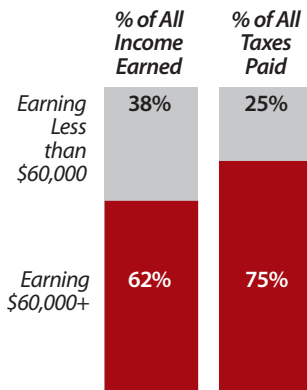
Population:	157,530	Rank: 19	▲0.6% since 2008	▲3.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$49,089		▼6.9% since 2008 (\$52,725)	
Median Home Value:	\$123,000	Rank: 9	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	2,732		▼0.8% (22 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

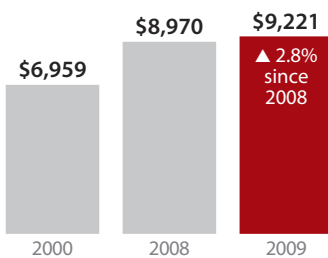
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

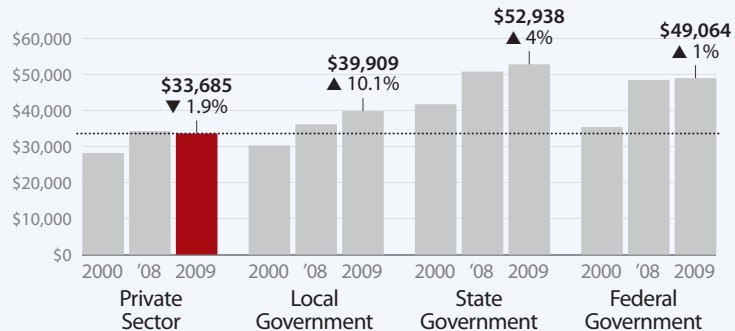


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

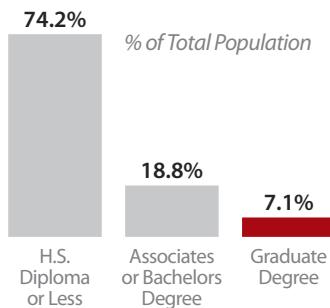
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 41,314	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.3%	2000: 11,038	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲11.2%	2000: 365	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17.3%
2008: 40,367	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼8.1%	2008: 12,275	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.6%	2008: 302	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.3%
2009: 37,105		2009: 12,201		2009: 303	

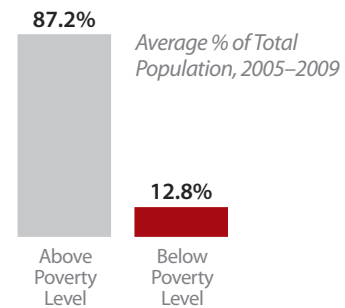
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



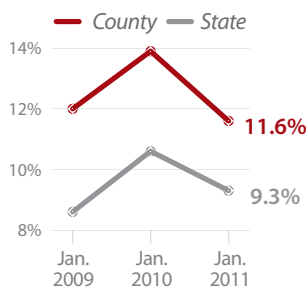


Preble County

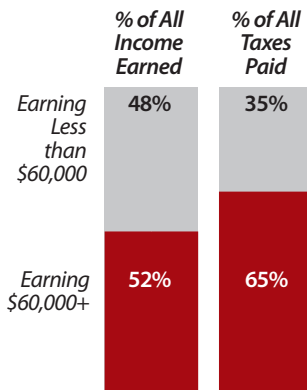
Population:	41,422	Rank: 60	▼0.5% since 2008	▼2.2% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$47,018		▼4.5% since 2008 (\$49,237)	
Median Home Value:	\$93,500	Rank: 37		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	727		▼2.7% (20 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

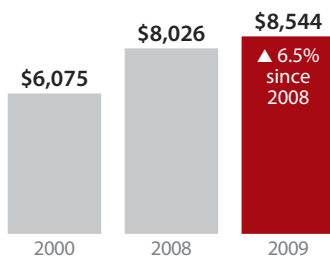
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

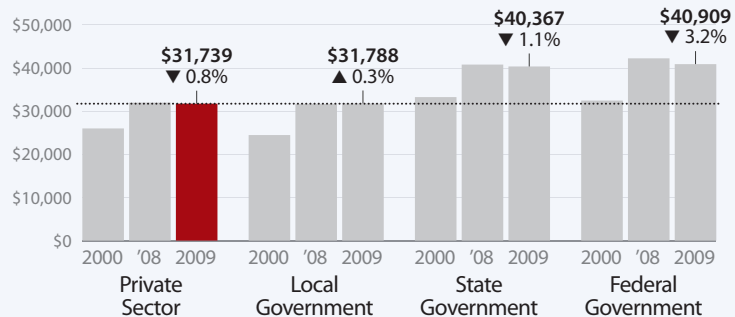


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

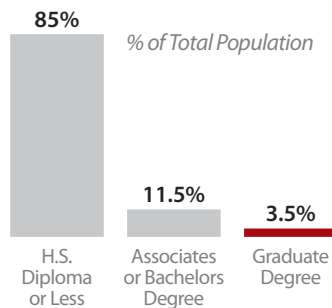
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 9,053	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼0.3%	2000: 1,947	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼6.7%	2000: 113	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼20.4%
2008: 9,026	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼11.5%	2008: 1,817	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.3%	2008: 90	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 7,985		2009: 1,841		2009: 90	

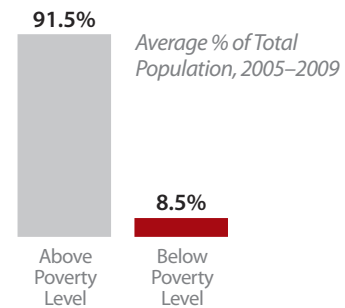
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



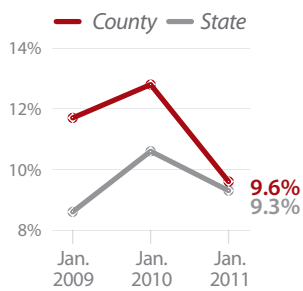


Putnam County

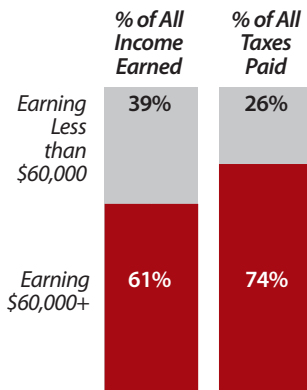
Population:	34,377	Rank: 70	▼0.2% since 2008	▼1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$54,761	▼3.4% since 2008 (\$56,708)		
Median Home Value:	\$93,300	Rank: 38	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	847	▼2.4% (21 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

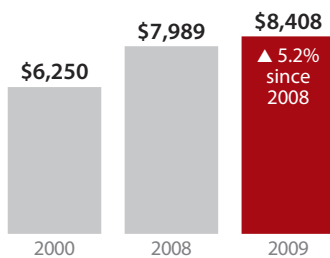
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

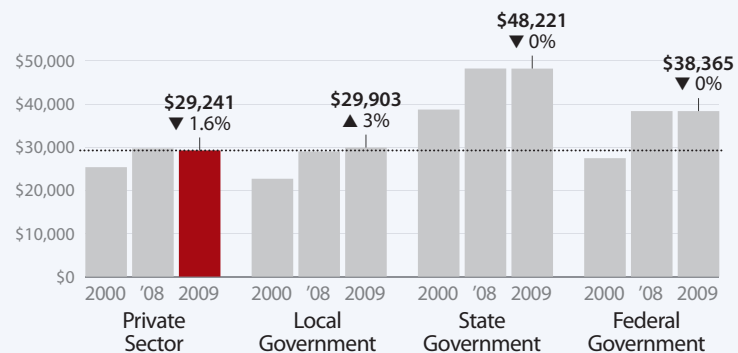


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

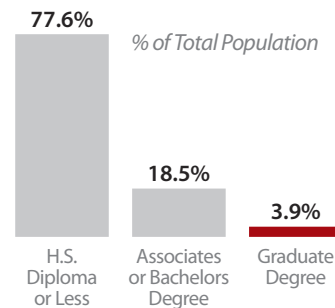
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 10,517	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼6%	2000: 1,848	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.7%	2000: 103	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼20.4%
2008: 9,891	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼8.5%	2008: 1,798	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.7%	2008: 82	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.2%
2009: 9,052		2009: 1,768		2009: 83	

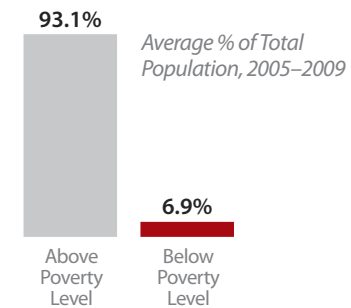
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



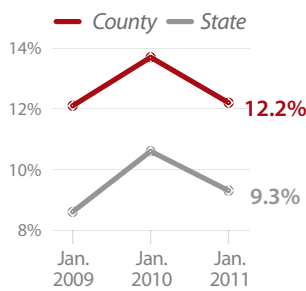


Richland County

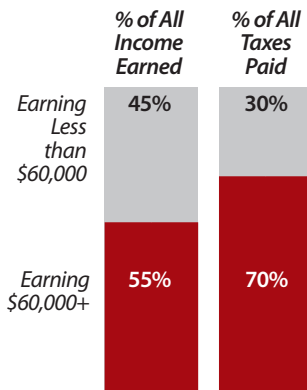
Population:	124,490	Rank: 23	▼0.5% since 2008	▼3.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$39,798		▼7.2% since 2008 (\$42,891)	
Median Home Value:	\$88,100	Rank: 48		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	2,333		0% (0 more businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

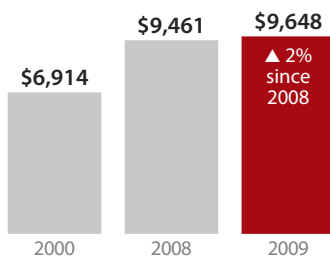
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

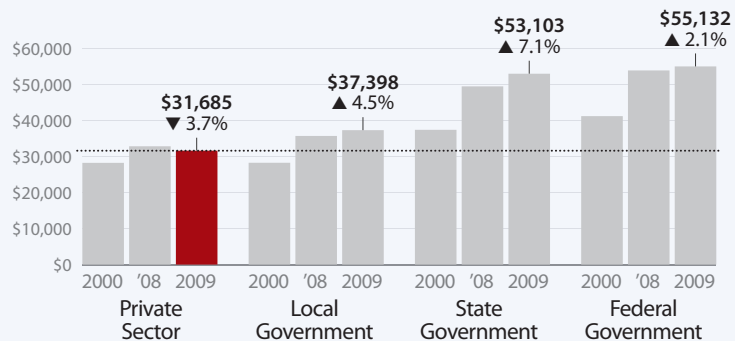


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

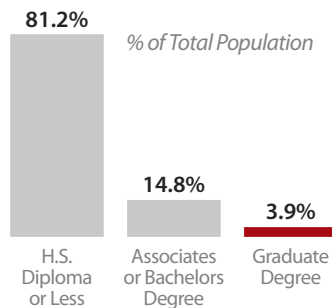
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 52,592	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼10.2%	2000: 8,204	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼5.8%	2000: 748	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13.5%
2008: 47,223	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼8.2%	2008: 7,732	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼3.4%	2008: 647	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.2%
2009: 43,333		2009: 7,469		2009: 633	

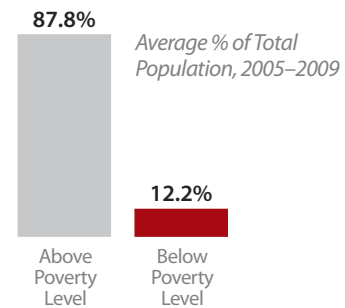
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



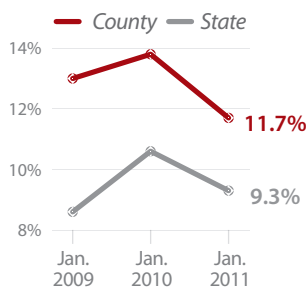


Ross County

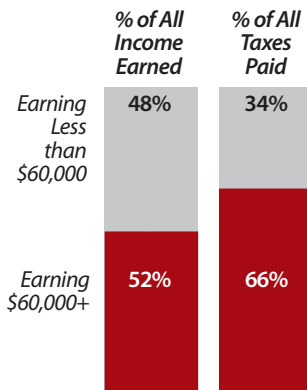
Population:	75,972	Rank: 34	▼ 0.2% since 2008	▲ 3.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$41,672	▼ 5.4% since 2008 (\$44,028)		
Median Home Value:	\$87,000	Rank: 50	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,243	▼ 3.2% (41 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

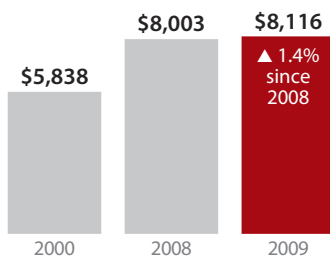
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

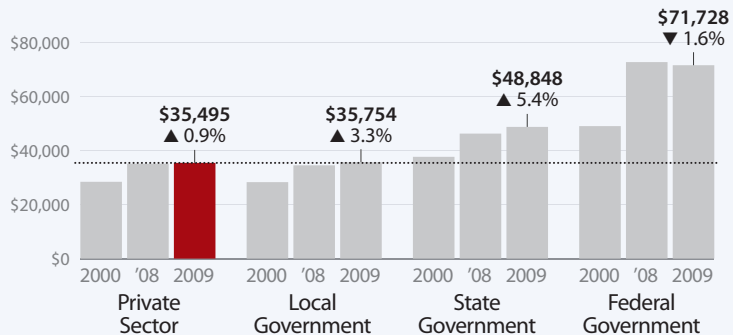


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

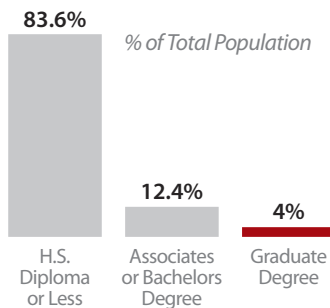
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 20,992	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 5.8%	2000: 4,944	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 0.6%	2000: 1,449	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 1%
2008: 19,779	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 5.2%	2008: 4,975	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 1.9%	2008: 1,463	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲ 3.9%
2009: 18,751		2009: 4,880		2009: 1,520	

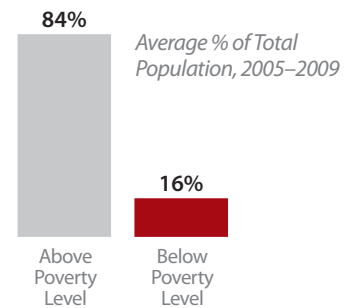
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



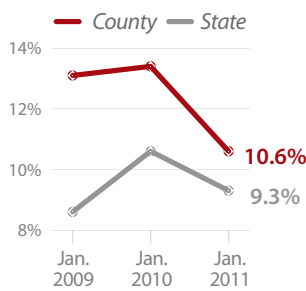


Sandusky County

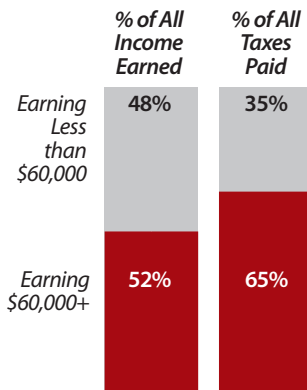
Population:	60,071	Rank: 42	▼0.3% since 2008	▼2.8% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$45,402		▼3.4% since 2008 (\$47,020)	
Median Home Value:	\$90,100	Rank: 44		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	1,005		▼3.1% (32 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

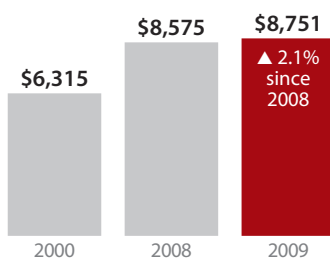
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

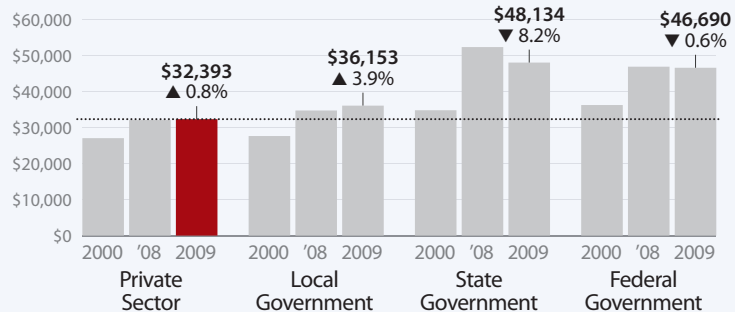


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

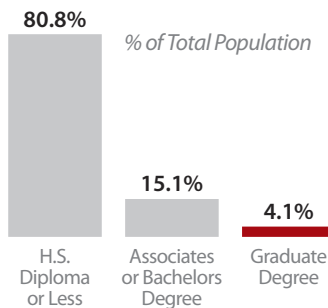
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 23,713	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.1%	2000: 3,368	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.8%	2000: 139	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.5%
2008: 22,738	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼6.9%	2008: 3,208	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5%	2008: 123	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.6%
2009: 21,168		2009: 3,047		2009: 121	

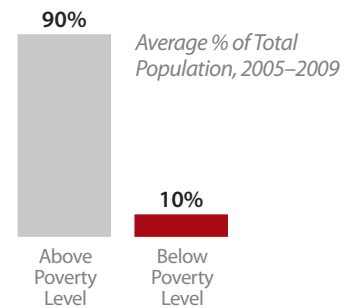
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



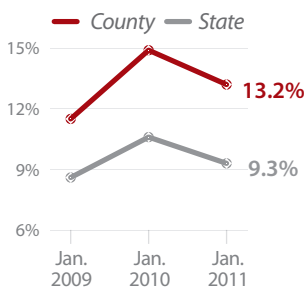


Scioto County

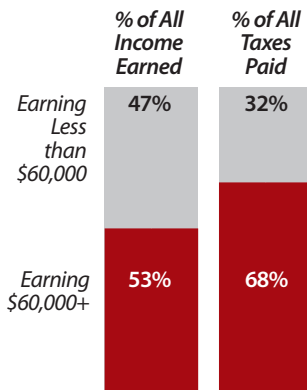
Population:	76,334	Rank: 33	▼0.2% since 2008	▼3.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$32,454	▼9.9% since 2008 (\$36,020)		
Median Home Value:	\$63,400	Rank: 85	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,181	▼1.2% (14 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

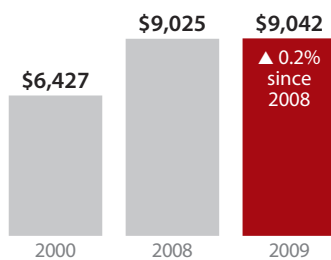
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

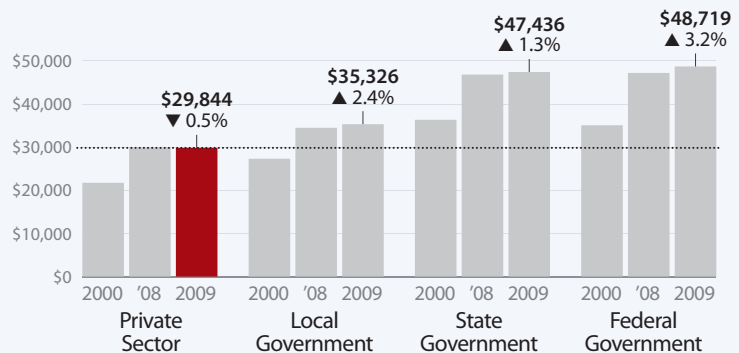


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

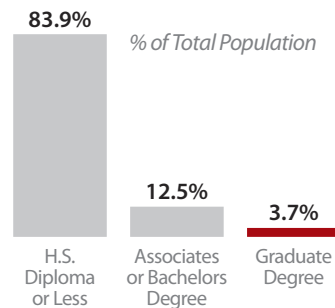
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 19,637	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼4.9%	2000: 5,209	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲1.3%	2000: 215	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17.7%
2008: 18,673	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼5.4%	2008: 5,275	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.5%	2008: 177	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼4%
2009: 17,671		2009: 5,250		2009: 170	

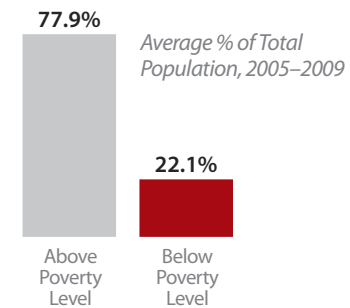
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



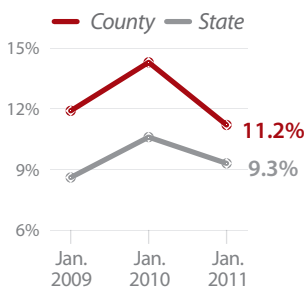


Seneca County

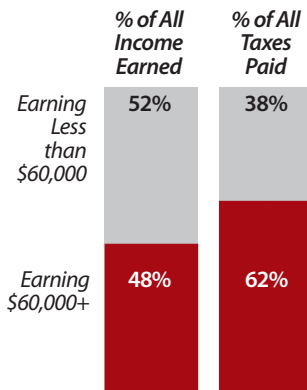
Population:	56,152	Rank: 45	▼0.7% since 2008	▼4.3% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$39,481	▼11.3% since 2008 (\$44,529)		
Median Home Value:	\$81,300	Rank: 63	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,228	▼1.5% (19 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

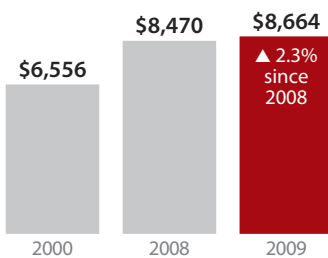
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

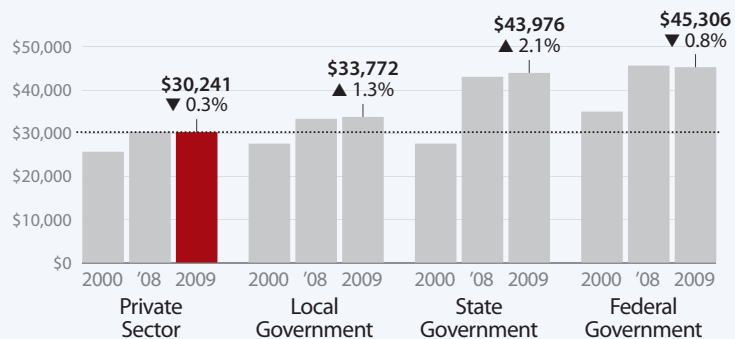


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

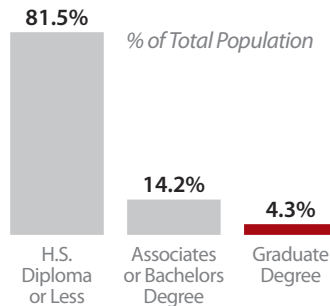
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 19,408	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼8.8%	2000: 3,082	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼6.7%	2000: 160	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼14.4%
2008: 17,702	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.4%	2008: 2,874	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.3%	2008: 137	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 16,392		2009: 2,912		2009: 137	

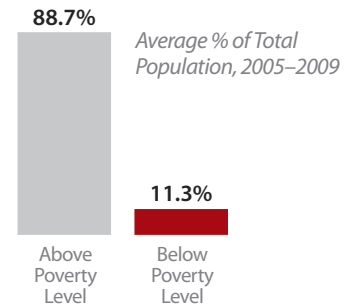
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



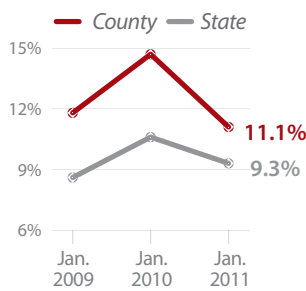


Shelby County

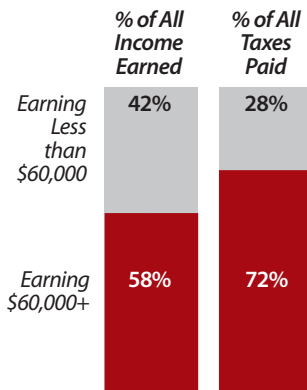
Population:	48,990	Rank: 49	▲0.3% since 2008	▲2.3% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$47,083		▼9.7% since 2008 (\$52,152)	
Median Home Value:	\$97,000	Rank: 30		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	910		▼2.6% (24 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

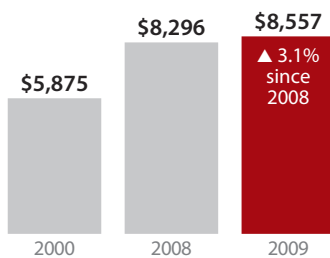
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

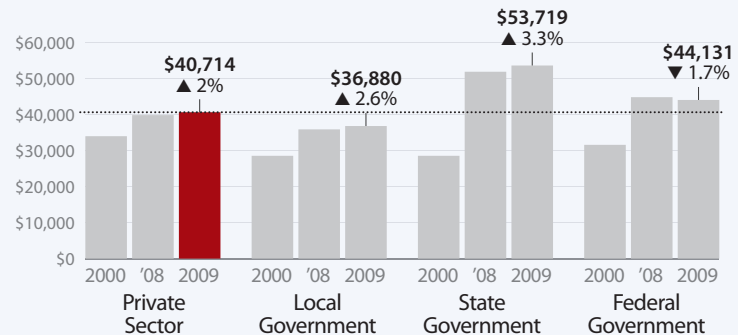


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

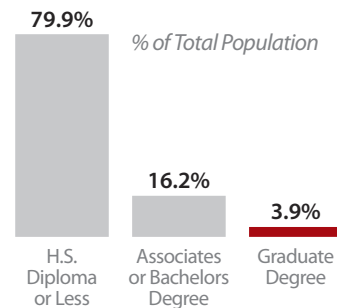
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 26,023	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲2.5%	2000: 2,588	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲4.5%	2000: 113	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17.7%
2008: 26,686	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼14.8%	2008: 2,704	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.7%	2008: 93	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.1%
2009: 22,732		2009: 2,631		2009: 94	

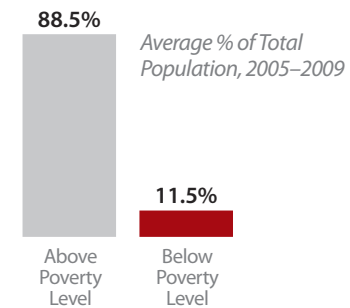
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



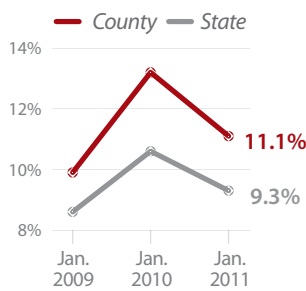


Stark County

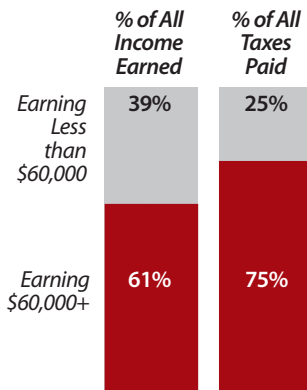
Population:	379,466	Rank: 7	▼ 0.2% since 2008	▲ 0.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$44,363		▼ 0.7% since 2008 (\$44,682)	
Median Home Value:	\$100,300	Rank: 28		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	7,389		▼ 2.2% (165 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

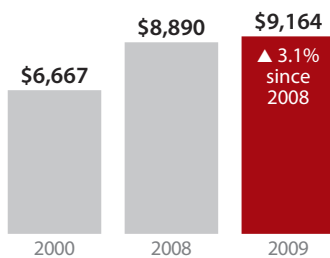
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

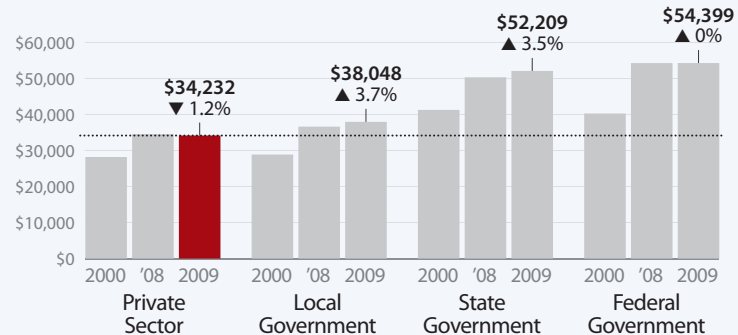


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

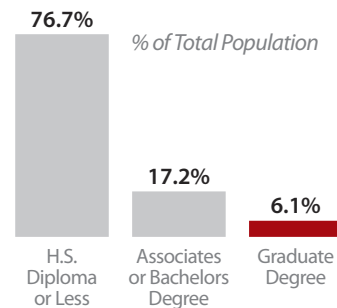
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 156,362	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 9.8%	2000: 17,866	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 2.1%	2000: 1,396	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 19.2%
2008: 141,055	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 6.8%	2008: 18,246	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 2.3%	2008: 1,128	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 1.5%
2009: 131,429		2009: 17,822		2009: 1,111	

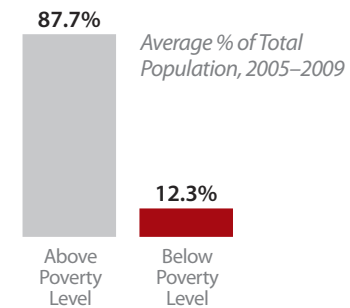
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



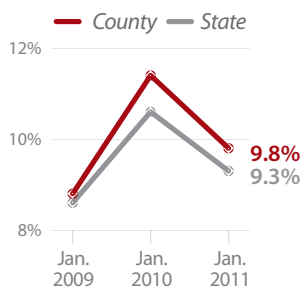


Summit County

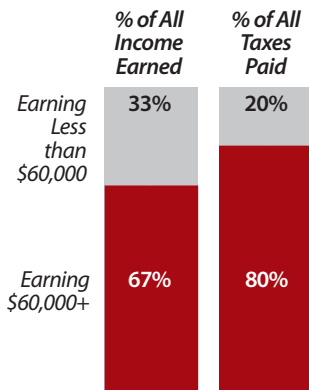
Population:	542,405	Rank: 4	▼0.2% since 2008	▼0.1% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$47,042	▼5% since 2008 (\$49,528)		
Median Home Value:	\$109,100	Rank: 22	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	11,247	▼2% (225 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

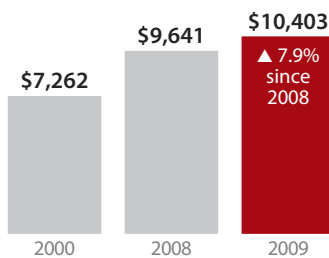
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

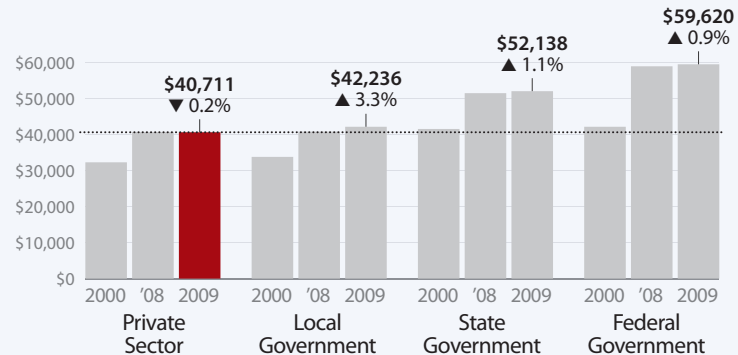


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

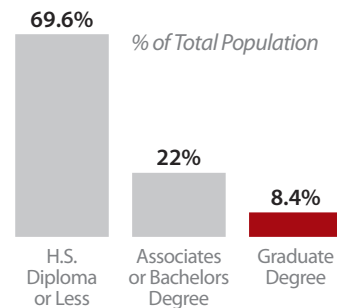
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 235,741	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲2.4%	2000: 27,580	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲5.9%	2000: 2,788	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼28.7%
2008: 241,364	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼7.1%	2008: 29,210	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.3%	2008: 1,987	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.2%
2009: 224,242		2009: 29,136		2009: 1,943	

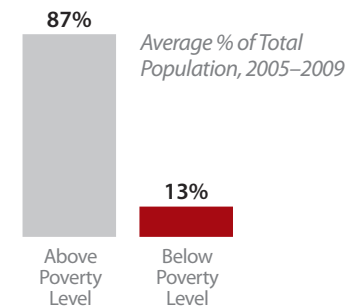
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



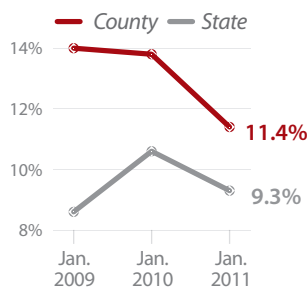


Trumbull County

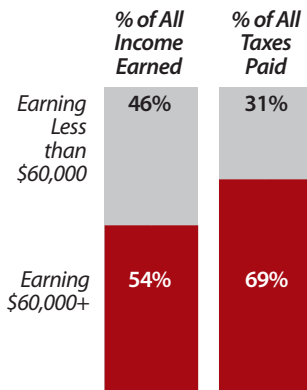
Population:	210,157	Rank: 13	▼0.5% since 2008	▼6.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$40,980	▼1.1% since 2008 (\$41,419)		
Median Home Value:	\$85,500	Rank: 55	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	3,444	▼2.1% (73 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

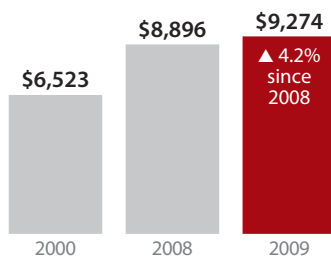
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

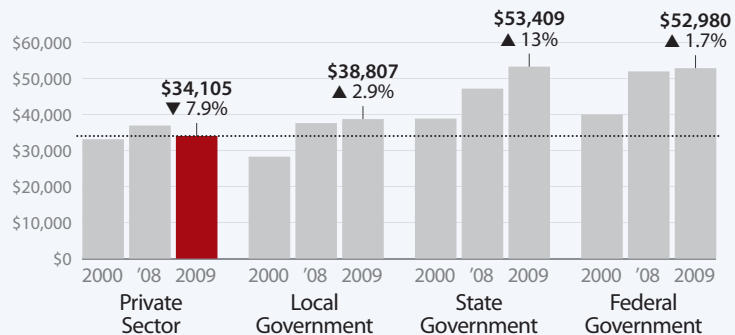


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

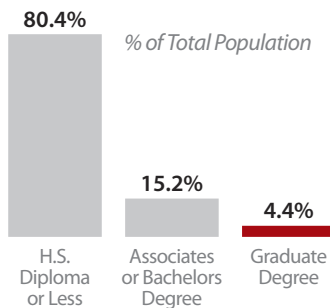
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 83,207	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼20.6%	2000: 10,588	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼11.1%	2000: 565	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17.5%
2008: 66,099	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼11.8%	2008: 9,415	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.4%	2008: 466	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲3.2%
2009: 58,267		2009: 9,285		2009: 481	

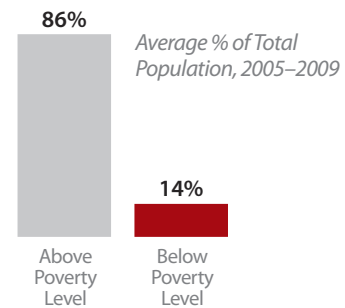
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



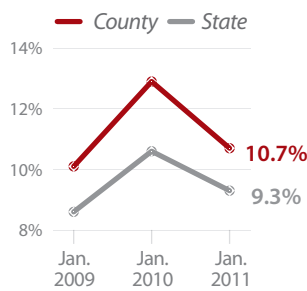


Tuscarawas County

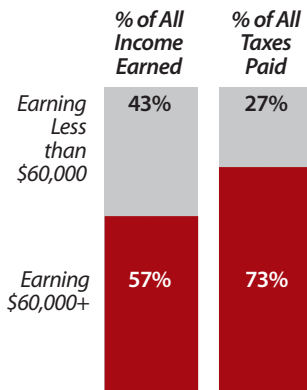
Population:	91,137	Rank: 30	▼0.1% since 2008	▲0.2% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$40,933	▼4.7% since 2008 (\$42,959)		
Median Home Value:	\$88,100	Rank: 48	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	2,175	▼0.8% (17 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

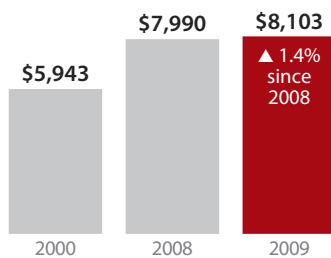
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

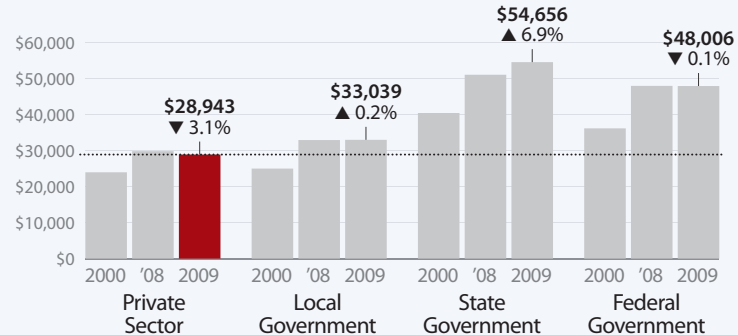


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

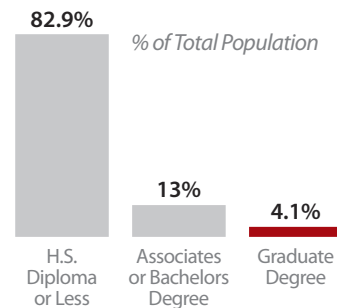
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 31,933	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.9%	2000: 4,580	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼0.9%	2000: 245	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼12.2%
2008: 30,995	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼8.9%	2008: 4,537	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲1.1%	2008: 215	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲2.8%
2009: 28,249		2009: 4,589		2009: 221	

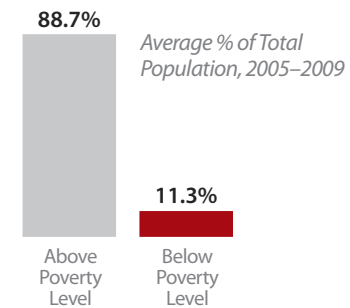
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



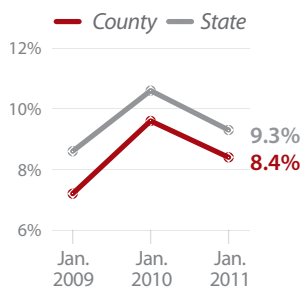


Union County

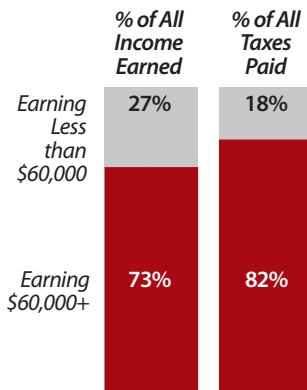
Population:	48,903	Rank: 50	▲ 1.2% since 2008	▲ 19.5% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$63,122		▼ 1.6% since 2008 (\$64,179)	
Median Home Value:	\$128,800	Rank: 6		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	718		▼ 3.2% (24 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

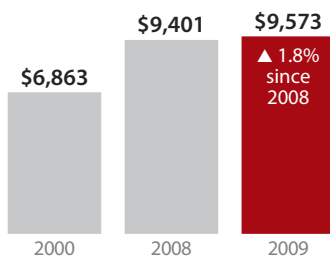
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

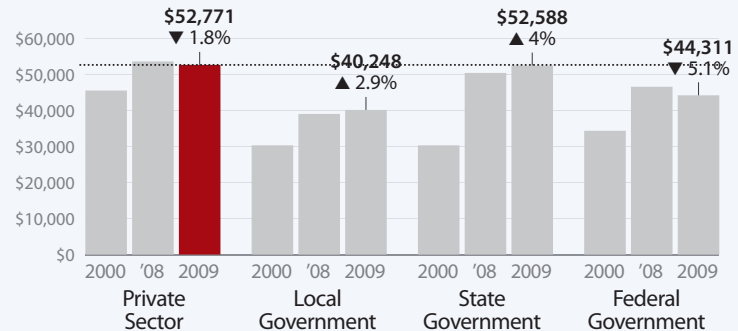


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

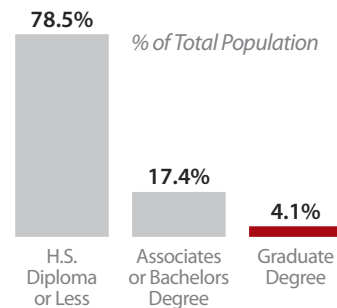
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 20,769	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 16%	2000: 2,852	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 20.5%	2000: 85	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 11.8%
2008: 24,101	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 4.8%	2008: 3,437	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 2.1%	2008: 75	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 4%
2009: 22,946		2009: 3,366		2009: 72	

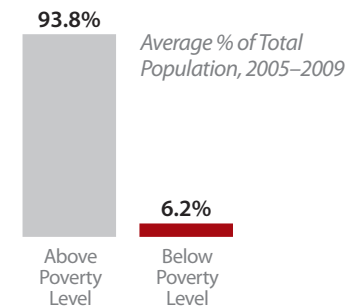
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



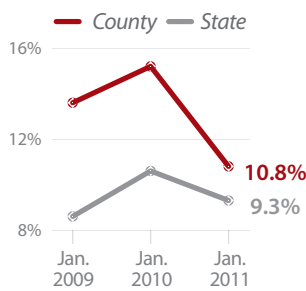


Van Wert County

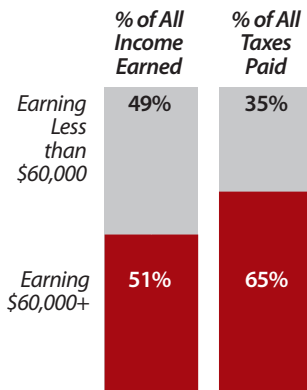
Population:	28,496	Rank: 77	▼0.8% since 2008	▼3.9% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$42,595	▼8.9% since 2008 (\$46,734)		
Median Home Value:	\$76,000	Rank: 72	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	469	▼5.6% (28 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

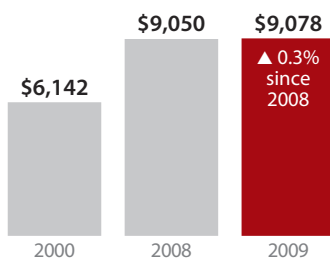
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

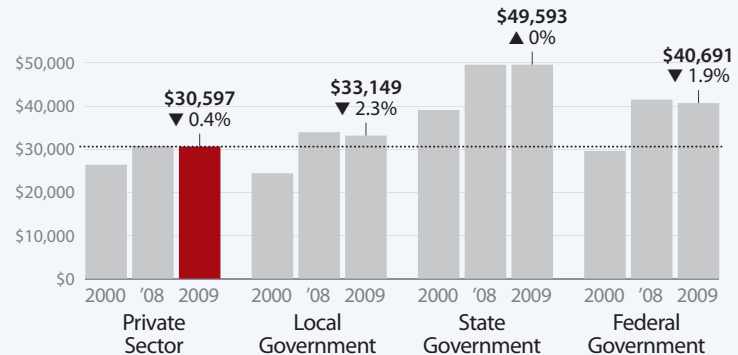


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

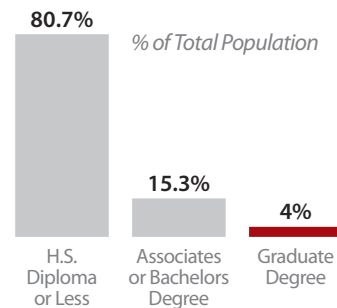
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 10,953	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼13.9%	2000: 1,380	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲2.9%	2000: 85	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼24.7%
2008: 9,436	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼10.3%	2008: 1,420	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲2.2%	2008: 64	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲6.2%
2009: 8,468		2009: 1,451		2009: 68	

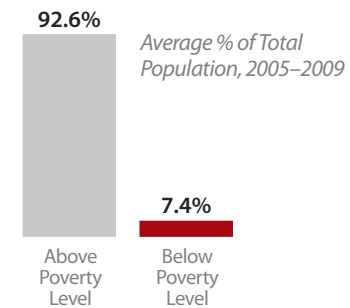
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



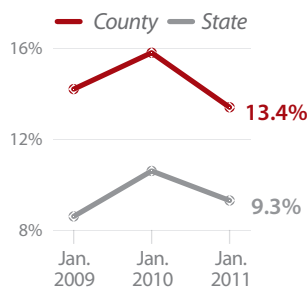


Vinton County

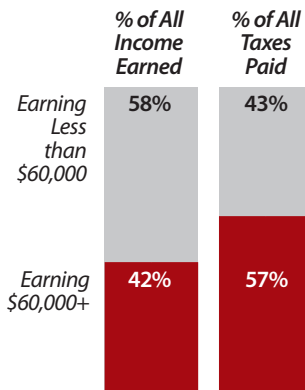
Population:	13,228	Rank: 88	▲0.1% since 2008	▲3.3% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$34,275		▼0.1% since 2008 (\$34,306)	
Median Home Value:	\$64,400	Rank: 83		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	191		▼2.1% (4 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

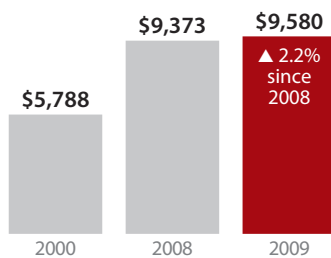
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

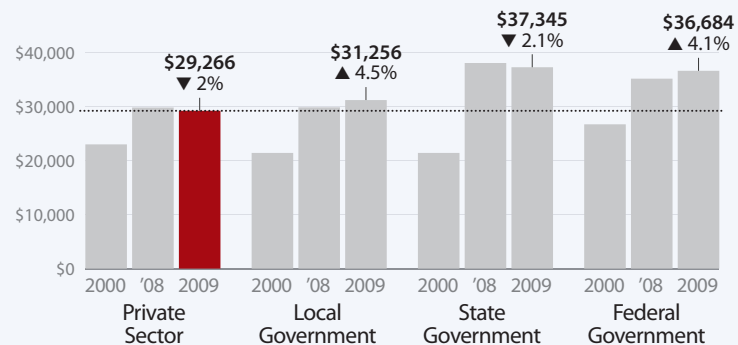


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

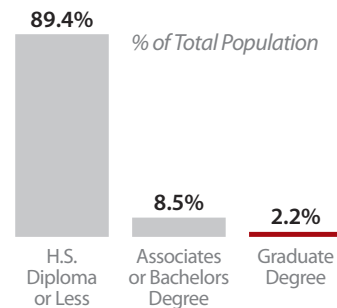
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 1,550	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼0.6%	2000: 810	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼7.7%	2000: 30	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼10%
2008: 1,541	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼9.9%	2008: 748	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.7%	2008: 27	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 1,388		2009: 753		2009: 27	

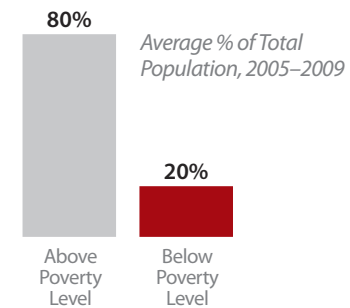
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



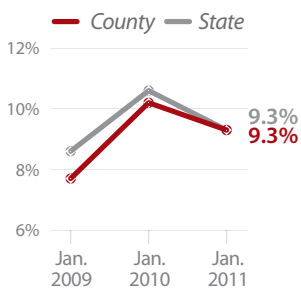


Warren County

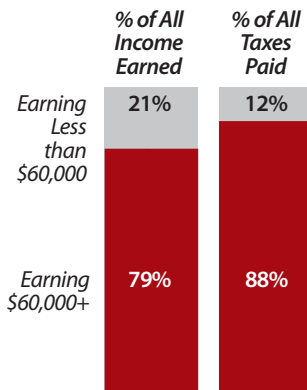
Population:	210,712	Rank: 12	▲ 1.6% since 2008	▲ 33% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$68,798		▼ 3.3% since 2008 (\$71,139)	
Median Home Value:	\$142,200	Rank: 4		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	3,224		▼ 0.6% (21 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

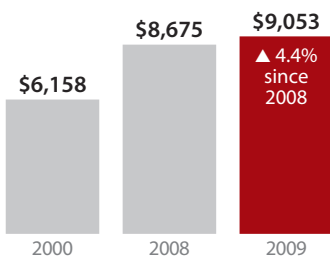
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

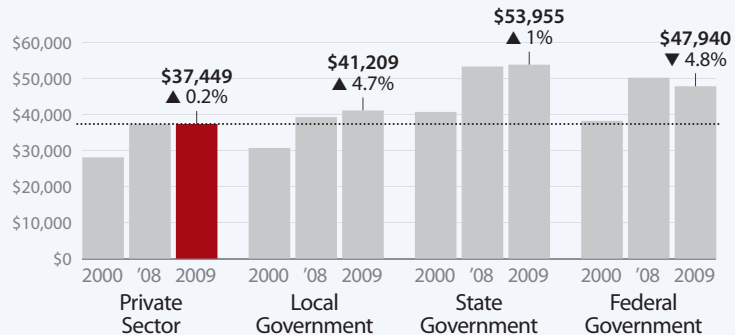


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

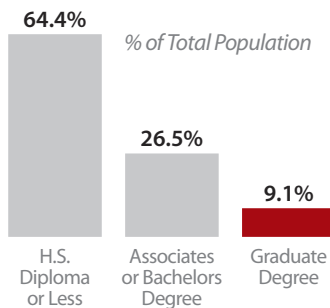
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 52,155	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 30.3%	2000: 6,932	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲ 32.2%	2000: 316	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼ 3.2%
2008: 67,936	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 5.2%	2008: 9,165	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 0.9%	2008: 306	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼ 0.7%
2009: 64,433		2009: 9,082		2009: 304	

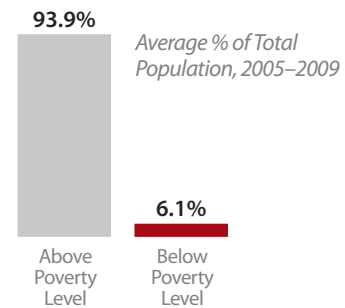
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



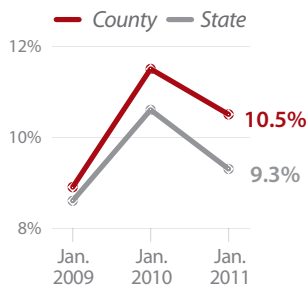


Washington County

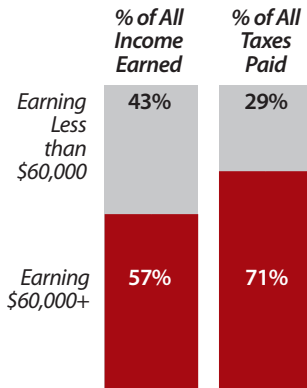
Population:	61,048	Rank: 41	▼0.2% since 2008	▼3.5% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$41,345	▼1.1% since 2008 (\$41,800)		
Median Home Value:	\$80,400	Rank: 64	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	1,396	▼1.8% (25 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

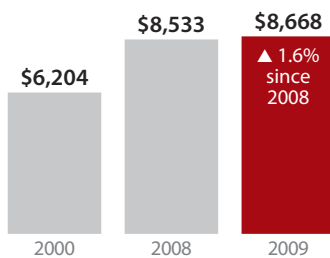
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

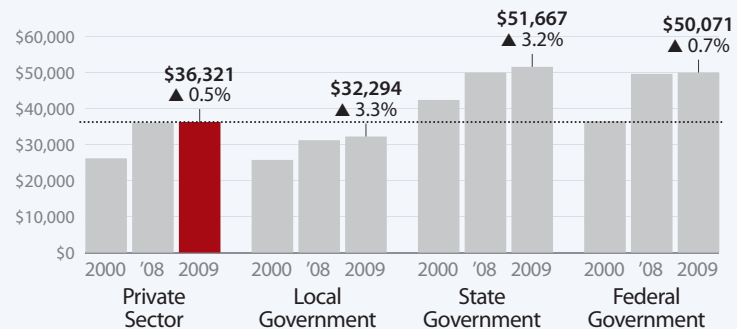


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

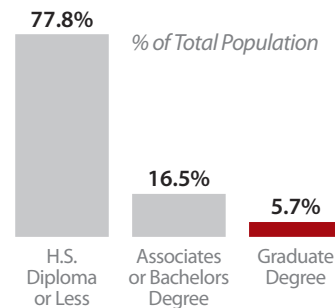
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 21,391	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲3.4%	2000: 3,124	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.5%	2000: 269	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼20.1%
2008: 22,109	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼6.7%	2008: 3,046	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.5%	2008: 215	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲5.1%
2009: 20,637		2009: 2,969		2009: 226	

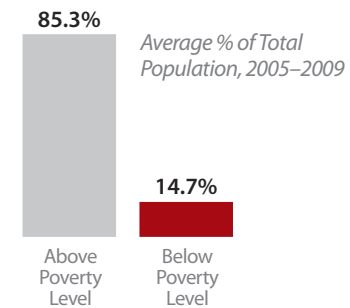
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



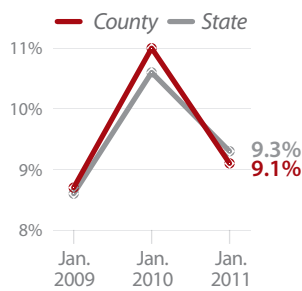


Wayne County

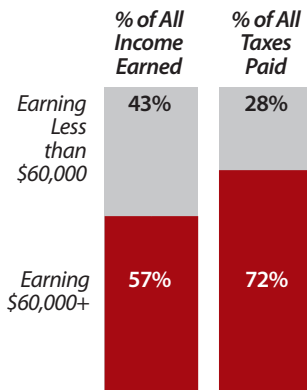
Population:	114,222	Rank: 24	▲0.1% since 2008	▲2.4% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$47,200		▼2.6% since 2008 (\$48,453)	
Median Home Value:	\$108,100	Rank: 24		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	2,430		▼2% (49 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

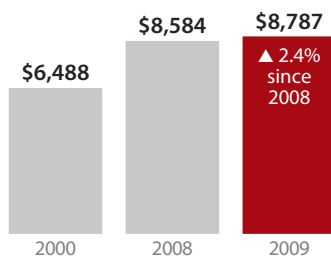
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

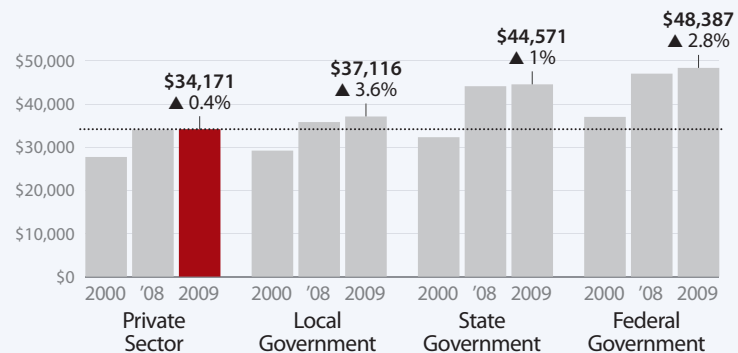


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

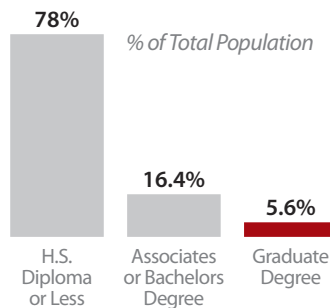
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 41,319	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼5.9%	2000: 6,629	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼2.1%	2000: 299	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼33.1%
2008: 38,876	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼9.1%	2008: 6,493	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼0.7%	2008: 200	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲31.5%
2009: 35,327		2009: 6,447		2009: 263	

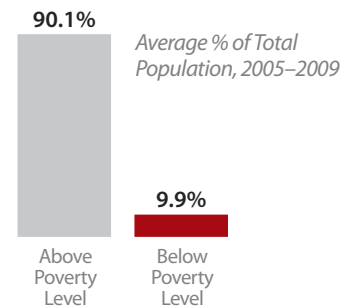
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



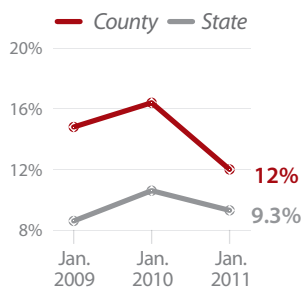


Williams County

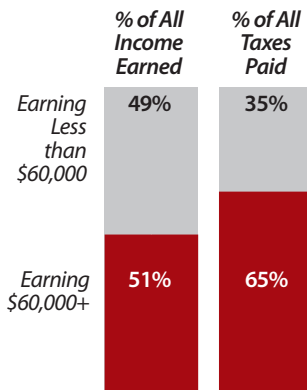
Population:	37,816	Rank: 66	▼0.8% since 2008	▼3.5% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$41,079	▼12.4% since 2008 (\$46,904)		
Median Home Value:	\$85,700	Rank: 54	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	827	▲1.1% (9 more businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

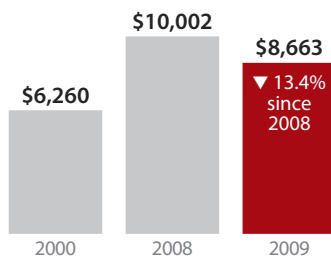
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

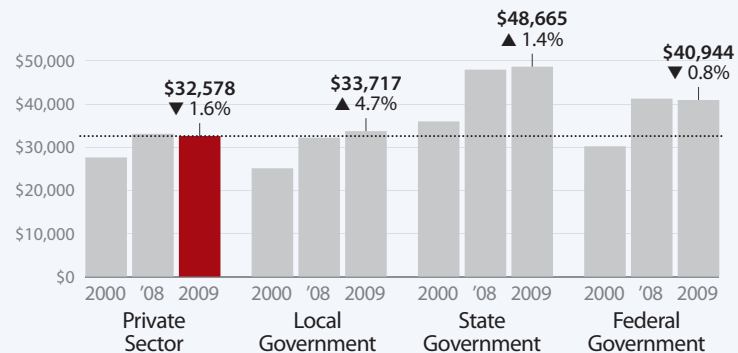


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

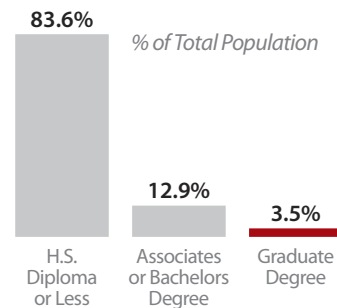
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 17,444	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼16.6%	2000: 2,108	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲2.6%	2000: 113	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼21.2%
2008: 14,548	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼10.2%	2008: 2,163	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼2.4%	2008: 89	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲2.2%
2009: 13,060		2009: 2,111		2009: 91	

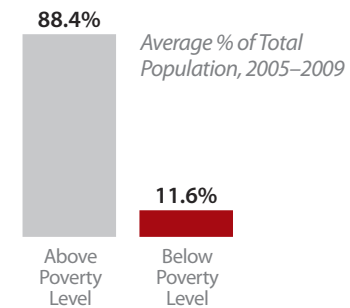
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



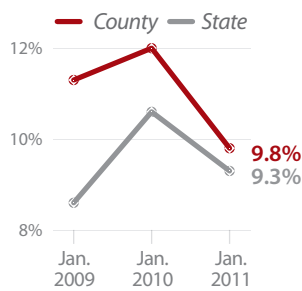


Wood County

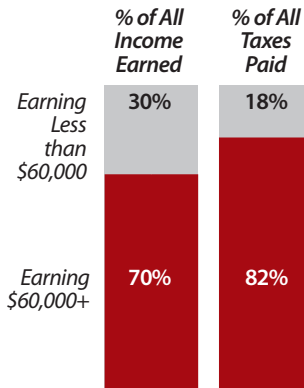
Population:	125,380	Rank: 22	▲0.3% since 2008	▲3.6% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$50,727		▼7.5% since 2008 (\$54,831)	
Median Home Value:	\$120,000	Rank: 12		Median State Home Value: \$103,700
Number of Businesses:	2,083		▼0.1% (3 fewer businesses) since 2007	

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

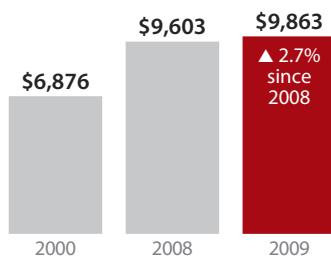
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

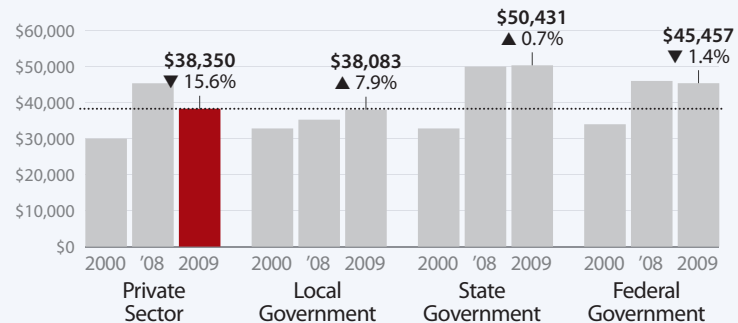


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

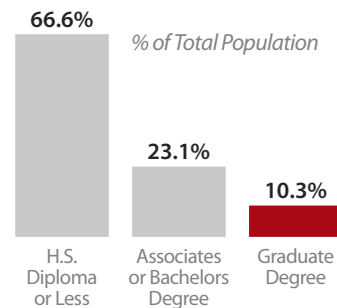
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 47,508	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲2.3%	2000: 9,754	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲8.8%	2000: 293	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼17.7%
2008: 48,584	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼10%	2008: 10,609	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%	2008: 241	Chg. 2008-'09: ▲0.4%
2009: 43,710		2009: 10,609		2009: 242	

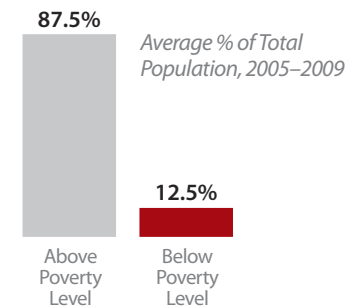
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment



Poverty Level



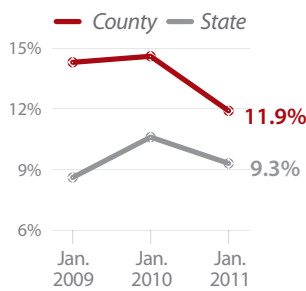


Wyandot County

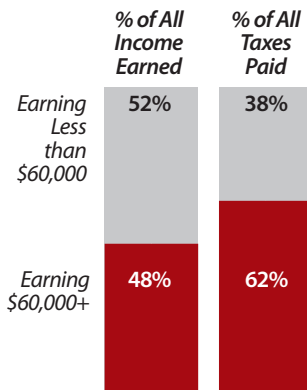
Population:	22,394	Rank: 82	▼0.1% since 2008	▼2.2% since 2000
Median Household Income:	\$39,792	▼15.6% since 2008 (\$47,168)		
Median Home Value:	\$82,300	Rank: 60	Median State Home Value: \$103,700	
Number of Businesses:	547	▼3.4% (19 fewer businesses) since 2007		

Note: Figures for population, median household income, and median home value are for 2009. Number of businesses is for 2008.

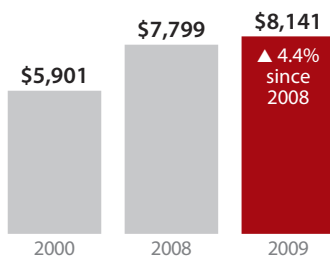
Unemployment Rate



Income and Taxes, 2009



Per-Student Public School Expenditures

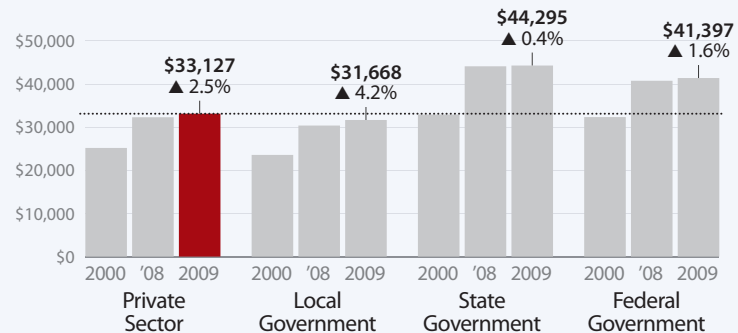


PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

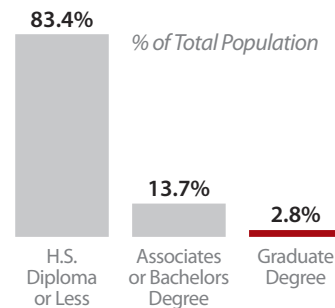
Change in Employment

Private Sector		Local and State		Federal	
2000: 8,971	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼21.2%	2000: 1,250	Chg. 2000-'08: ▲10%	2000: 78	Chg. 2000-'08: ▼12.8%
2008: 7,069	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼12.2%	2008: 1,375	Chg. 2008-'09: ▼1.9%	2008: 68	Chg. 2008-'09: 0%
2009: 6,205		2009: 1,349		2009: 68	

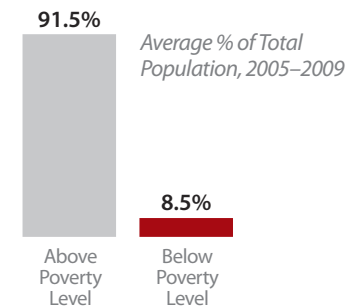
Annual Wages by Sector



Education Attainment

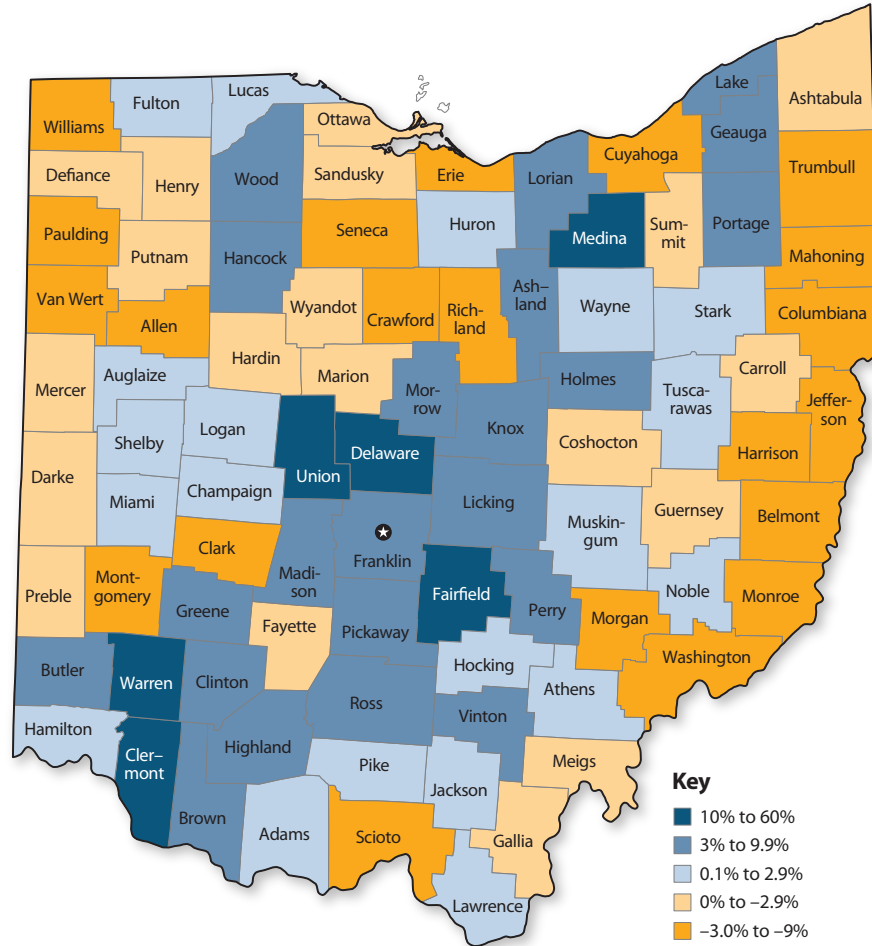


Poverty Level



Population Change, 2000–2009

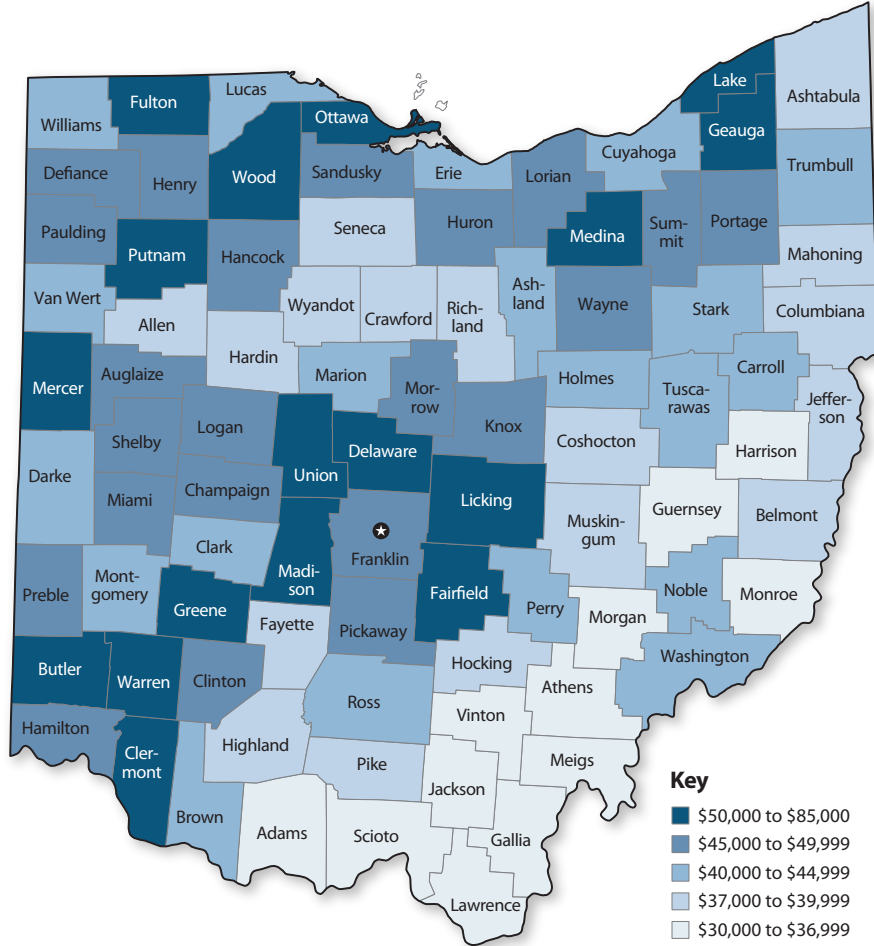
Rank	County	Change
1	Delaware	53.4%
2	Warren	33.0%
3	Union	19.5%
4	Fairfield	17.1%
5	Medina	15.2%
6	Clermont	10.3%
7	Morrow	9.5%
8	Knox	9.4%
9	Butler	9.1%
10	Geauga	9.0%
11	Licking	8.9%
12	Greene	8.1%
13	Franklin	7.6%
14	Holmes	7.5%
15	Lorain	7.4%
16	Clinton	6.2%
17	Madison	5.8%
18	Ashland	4.8%
19	Hancock	4.5%
20	Lake	4.1%
21	Brown	4.1%
22	Pickaway	3.8%
23	Perry	3.8%
24	Portage	3.6%
25	Ross	3.6%
26	Wood	3.6%
27	Vinton	3.3%
28	Highland	3.2%
29	Adams	2.6%
30	Jackson	2.4%
31	Miami	2.4%
32	Wayne	2.4%
33	Hocking	2.4%
34	Shelby	2.3%
35	Champaign	2.1%
36	Lucas	1.9%
37	Noble	1.8%
38	Athens	1.3%
39	Logan	1.3%
40	Hamilton	1.2%
41	Fulton	0.8%
42	Lawrence	0.7%
43	Huron	0.6%
44	Stark	0.4%
45	Muskingum	0.4%
46	Tuscarawas	0.2%
47	Auglaize	0.2%
48	Pike	0.1%



Rank	County	Change	Rank	County	Change	Rank	County	Change
49	Summit	-0.1%	63	Wyandot	-2.2%	77	Columbiana	-3.9%
50	Ottawa	-0.1%	64	Coshocton	-2.4%	78	Van Wert	-3.9%
51	Hardin	-0.4%	65	Defiance	-2.7%	79	Morgan	-4.1%
52	Mercer	-0.6%	66	Sandusky	-2.8%	80	Seneca	-4.3%
53	Marion	-0.8%	67	Darke	-2.8%	81	Montgomery	-4.7%
54	Putnam	-1.0%	68	Belmont	-3.1%	82	Paulding	-6.4%
55	Meigs	-1.0%	69	Erie	-3.3%	83	Trumbull	-6.6%
56	Carroll	-1.0%	70	Richland	-3.4%	84	Monroe	-7.4%
57	Fayette	-1.1%	71	Washington	-3.5%	85	Crawford	-7.6%
58	Gallia	-1.2%	72	Williams	-3.5%	86	Mahoning	-8.1%
59	Guernsey	-1.8%	73	Clark	-3.5%	87	Jefferson	-8.4%
60	Ashtabula	-1.9%	74	Scioto	-3.6%	88	Cuyahoga	-8.5%
61	Henry	-1.9%	75	Harrison	-3.7%			
62	Preble	-2.2%	76	Allen	-3.8%			

Median Household Income, 2009

Rank	County	Income
1	Delaware	\$84,762
2	Warren	\$68,798
3	Medina	\$65,927
4	Union	\$63,122
5	Geauga	\$62,407
6	Clermont	\$57,877
7	Greene	\$55,615
8	Putnam	\$54,761
9	Lake	\$53,880
10	Butler	\$53,543
11	Fulton	\$52,426
12	Fairfield	\$52,290
13	Licking	\$51,060
14	Wood	\$50,727
15	Madison	\$50,465
16	Ottawa	\$50,104
17	Mercer	\$50,029
18	Miami	\$49,514
19	Champaign	\$49,500
20	Clinton	\$49,453
21	Portage	\$49,089
22	Auglaize	\$48,797
23	Hancock	\$48,676
24	Lorain	\$48,439
25	Morrow	\$47,645
26	Franklin	\$47,460
27	Wayne	\$47,200
28	Pickaway	\$47,120
29	Shelby	\$47,083
30	Summit	\$47,042
31	Preble	\$47,018
32	Huron	\$46,542
33	Hamilton	\$46,509
34	Paulding	\$46,383
35	Logan	\$45,756
36	Henry	\$45,659
37	Sandusky	\$45,402
38	Knox	\$45,374
39	Defiance	\$45,229
40	Brown	\$44,796
41	Erie	\$44,499
42	Stark	\$44,363
43	Ashland	\$43,794
44	Holmes	\$42,757
45	Perry	\$42,625
46	Van Wert	\$42,595
47	Noble	\$42,509
48	Clark	\$42,458



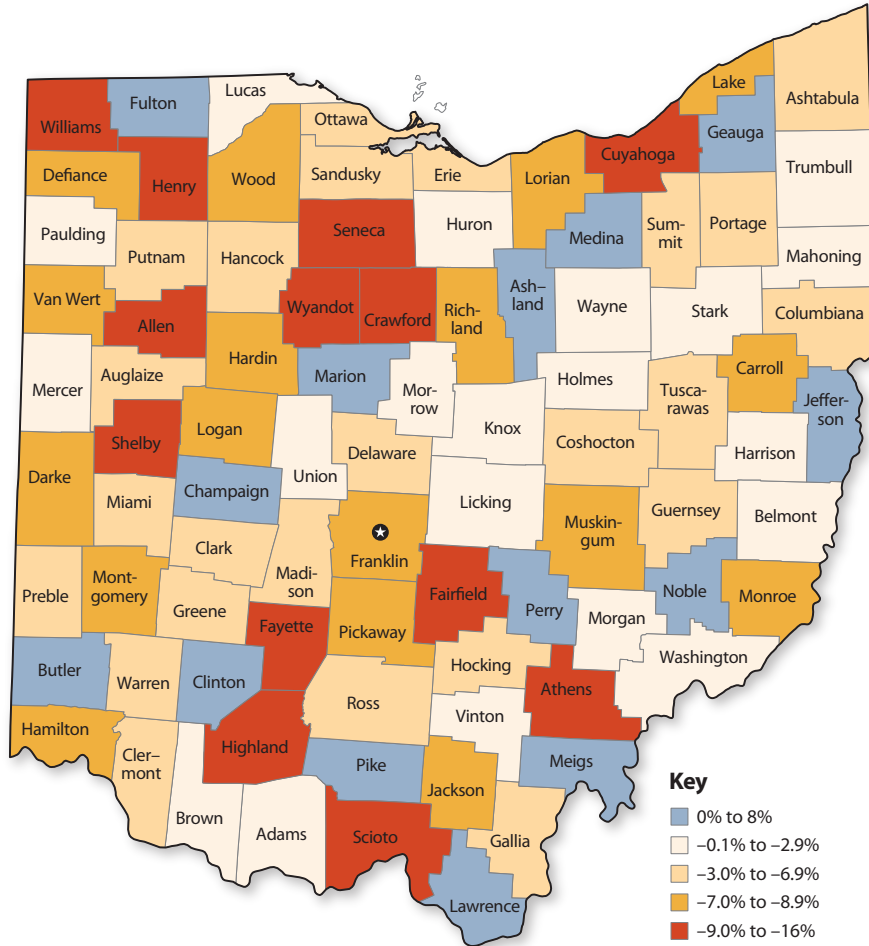
Rank	County	Income
49	Ross	\$41,672
50	Montgomery	\$41,611
51	Washington	\$41,345
52	Williams	\$41,079
53	Marion	\$41,000
54	Trumbull	\$40,980
55	Tuscarawas	\$40,933
56	Darke	\$40,879
57	Carroll	\$40,277
58	Cuyahoga	\$40,254
59	Lucas	\$40,161
60	Highland	\$39,961
61	Richland	\$39,798
62	Wyandot	\$39,792

Rank	County	Income
63	Hardin	\$39,596
64	Ashtabula	\$39,501
65	Seneca	\$39,481
66	Mahoning	\$39,339
67	Allen	\$39,318
68	Pike	\$38,982
69	Coshocton	\$38,887
70	Crawford	\$38,110
71	Columbiana	\$38,004
72	Hocking	\$37,841
73	Muskingum	\$37,748
74	Fayette	\$37,614
75	Belmont	\$37,473
76	Jefferson	\$37,057

Rank	County	Income
77	Monroe	\$36,729
78	Lawrence	\$36,701
79	Gallia	\$36,575
80	Harrison	\$34,917
81	Guernsey	\$34,826
82	Meigs	\$34,359
83	Jackson	\$34,307
84	Vinton	\$34,275
85	Adams	\$34,044
86	Morgan	\$33,083
87	Scioto	\$32,454
88	Athens	\$30,823

Median Household Income, Percentage Change, 2008–2009

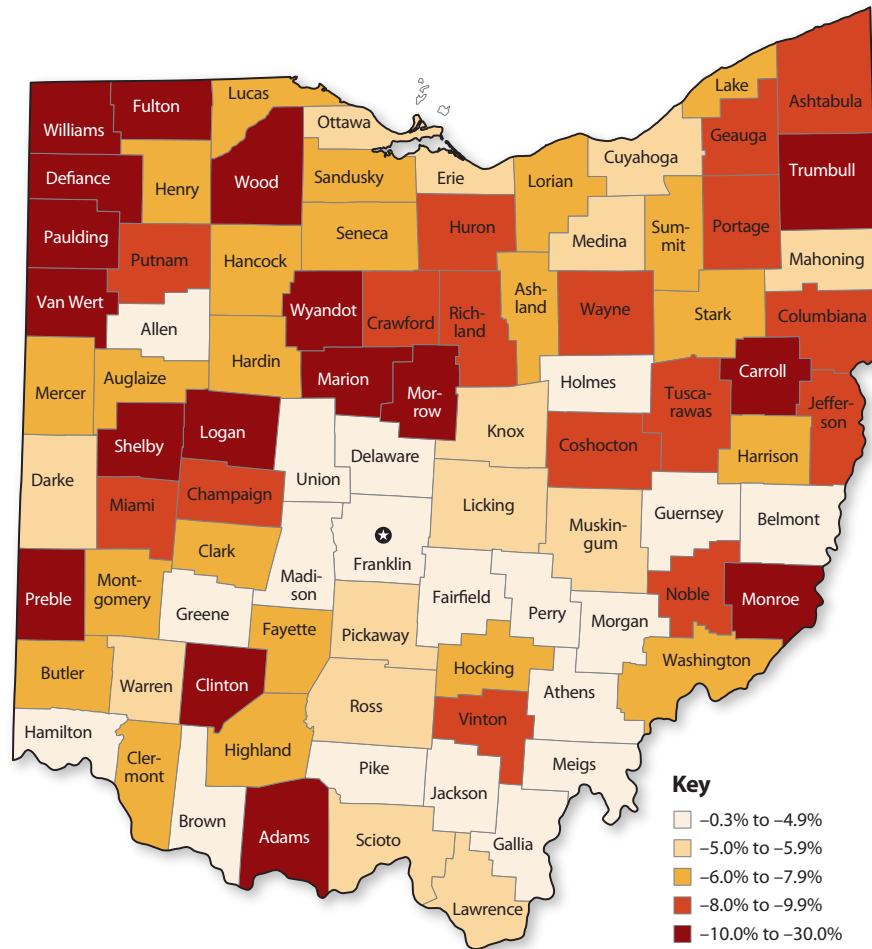
Rank	County	Change
1	Marion	7.6%
2	Noble	5.0%
3	Pike	4.9%
4	Champaign	4.8%
5	Perry	4.4%
6	Meigs	2.0%
7	Ashland	1.5%
8	Butler	1.3%
9	Fulton	1.3%
10	Lawrence	1.1%
11	Jefferson	0.9%
12	Medina	0.5%
13	Geauga	0.3%
14	Clinton	0.0%
15	Vinton	-0.1%
16	Huron	-0.1%
17	Brown	-0.3%
18	Stark	-0.7%
19	Knox	-0.8%
20	Trumbull	-1.1%
21	Washington	-1.1%
22	Belmont	-1.2%
23	Paulding	-1.3%
24	Morrow	-1.4%
25	Adams	-1.5%
26	Union	-1.6%
27	Morgan	-1.8%
28	Harrison	-2.1%
29	Licking	-2.1%
30	Mercer	-2.5%
31	Wayne	-2.6%
32	Holmes	-2.7%
33	Lucas	-2.7%
34	Mahoning	-2.9%
35	Madison	-3.0%
36	Warren	-3.3%
37	Putnam	-3.4%
38	Sandusky	-3.4%
39	Ottawa	-4.2%
40	Greene	-4.4%
41	Delaware	-4.4%
42	Preble	-4.5%
43	Clermont	-4.7%
44	Tuscarawas	-4.7%
45	Summit	-5.0%
46	Ross	-5.4%
47	Erie	-5.5%
48	Ashtabula	-5.7%
49	Hancock	-6.1%
50	Miami	-6.1%
51	Coshocton	-6.2%
52	Gallia	-6.2%
53	Auglaize	-6.4%
54	Columbiana	-6.6%
55	Clark	-6.6%
56	Guernsey	-6.7%
57	Hocking	-6.7%
58	Portage	-6.9%
59	Jackson	-7.0%
60	Hardin	-7.2%
61	Richland	-7.2%
62	Franklin	-7.4%
63	Lake	-7.5%
64	Wood	-7.5%
65	Hamilton	-7.5%
66	Pickaway	-7.6%
67	Logan	-7.8%
68	Montgomery	-8.0%
69	Carroll	-8.2%
70	Muskingum	-8.3%
71	Monroe	-8.4%
72	Lorain	-8.4%
73	Darke	-8.5%
74	Defiance	-8.8%
75	Van Wert	-8.9%
76	Highland	-9.0%
77	Cuyahoga	-9.2%
78	Henry	-9.5%
79	Crawford	-9.6%
80	Shelby	-9.7%
81	Fairfield	-9.9%
82	Scioto	-9.9%
83	Seneca	-11.3%
84	Allen	-11.4%
85	Williams	-12.4%
86	Athens	-12.7%
87	Wyandot	-15.6%
88	Fayette	-15.9%



Rank	County	Change	Rank	County	Change	Rank	County	Change
49	Hancock	-6.1%	63	Lake	-7.5%	77	Cuyahoga	-9.2%
50	Miami	-6.1%	64	Wood	-7.5%	78	Henry	-9.5%
51	Coshocton	-6.2%	65	Hamilton	-7.5%	79	Crawford	-9.6%
52	Gallia	-6.2%	66	Pickaway	-7.6%	80	Shelby	-9.7%
53	Auglaize	-6.4%	67	Logan	-7.8%	81	Fairfield	-9.9%
54	Columbiana	-6.6%	68	Montgomery	-8.0%	82	Scioto	-9.9%
55	Clark	-6.6%	69	Carroll	-8.2%	83	Seneca	-11.3%
56	Guernsey	-6.7%	70	Muskingum	-8.3%	84	Allen	-11.4%
57	Hocking	-6.7%	71	Monroe	-8.4%	85	Williams	-12.4%
58	Portage	-6.9%	72	Lorain	-8.4%	86	Athens	-12.7%
59	Jackson	-7.0%	73	Darke	-8.5%	87	Wyandot	-15.6%
60	Hardin	-7.2%	74	Defiance	-8.8%	88	Fayette	-15.9%
61	Richland	-7.2%	75	Van Wert	-8.9%			
62	Franklin	-7.4%	76	Highland	-9.0%			

Private-Sector Jobs, Percentage Change, 2008–2009

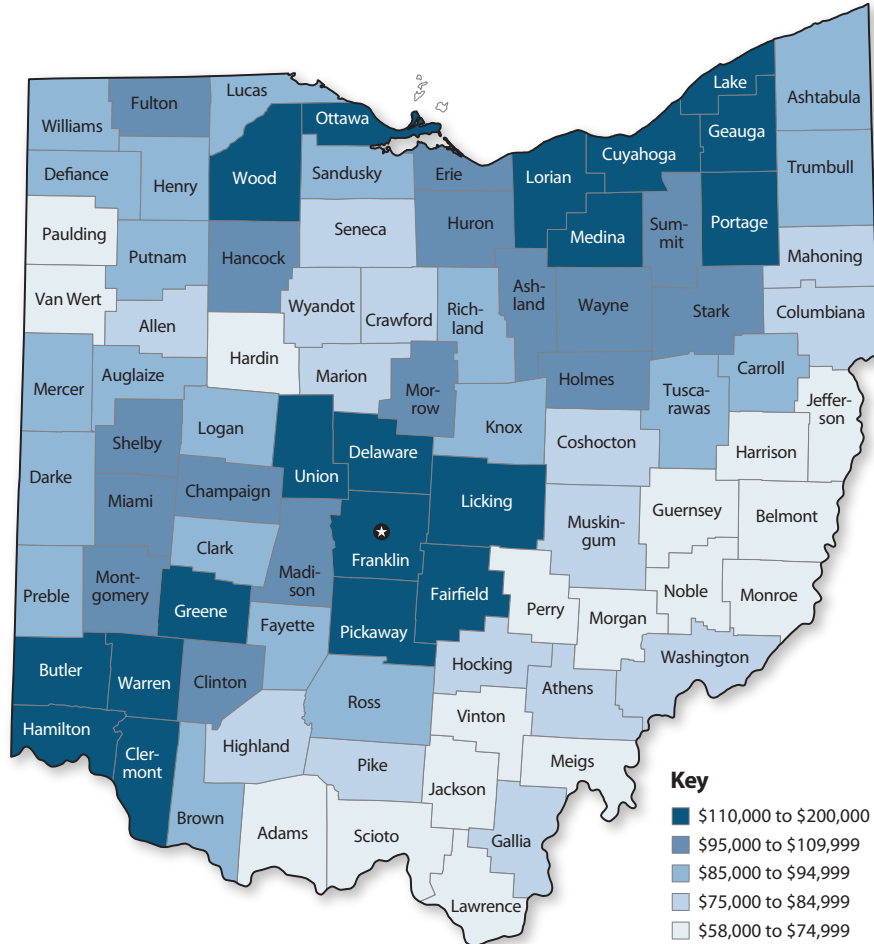
Rank	County	Change
1	Delaware	-0.3%
2	Morgan	-1.4%
3	Athens	-2.1%
4	Fairfield	-2.6%
5	Jackson	-2.7%
6	Gallia	-3.0%
7	Greene	-3.2%
8	Meigs	-3.2%
9	Brown	-3.4%
10	Holmes	-4.1%
11	Pike	-4.3%
12	Guernsey	-4.4%
13	Belmont	-4.5%
14	Perry	-4.7%
15	Union	-4.8%
16	Franklin	-4.9%
17	Madison	-4.9%
18	Allen	-4.9%
19	Hamilton	-4.9%
20	Lawrence	-5.0%
21	Knox	-5.0%
22	Warren	-5.2%
23	Ross	-5.2%
24	Muskingum	-5.3%
25	Pickaway	-5.3%
26	Scioto	-5.4%
27	Erie	-5.5%
28	Mahoning	-5.6%
29	Licking	-5.6%
30	Ottawa	-5.8%
31	Cuyahoga	-5.8%
32	Darke	-5.9%
33	Medina	-5.9%
34	Mercer	-6.0%
35	Ashland	-6.0%
36	Clark	-6.1%
37	Hardin	-6.5%
38	Hocking	-6.6%
39	Washington	-6.7%
40	Clermont	-6.8%
41	Stark	-6.8%
42	Sandusky	-6.9%
43	Butler	-7.0%
44	Fayette	-7.1%
45	Lucas	-7.1%
46	Summit	-7.1%
47	Harrison	-7.1%
48	Henry	-7.2%
49	Lorain	-7.4%
50	Seneca	-7.4%
51	Auglaize	-7.5%
52	Lake	-7.5%
53	Highland	-7.8%
54	Montgomery	-7.9%
55	Hancock	-7.9%
56	Portage	-8.1%
57	Richland	-8.2%
58	Putnam	-8.5%
59	Columbiana	-8.6%
60	Miami	-8.8%
61	Tuscarawas	-8.9%
62	Geauga	-8.9%
63	Coshocton	-9.0%
64	Champaign	-9.1%
65	Wayne	-9.1%
66	Ashtabula	-9.1%
67	Crawford	-9.4%
68	Jefferson	-9.5%
69	Huron	-9.6%
70	Noble	-9.6%
71	Vinton	-9.9%
72	Wood	-10.0%
73	Williams	-10.2%
74	Marion	-10.2%
75	Van Wert	-10.3%
76	Monroe	-10.3%
77	Defiance	-10.5%
78	Carroll	-10.6%
79	Adams	-11.1%
80	Logan	-11.4%
81	Preble	-11.5%
82	Morrow	-11.6%
83	Trumbull	-11.8%
84	Wyandot	-12.2%
85	Fulton	-12.9%
86	Shelby	-14.8%
87	Paulding	-15.2%
88	Clinton	-28.1%



Rank	County	Change	Rank	County	Change	Rank	County	Change
49	Lorain	-7.4%	63	Coshocton	-9.0%	77	Defiance	-10.5%
50	Seneca	-7.4%	64	Champaign	-9.1%	78	Carroll	-10.6%
51	Auglaize	-7.5%	65	Wayne	-9.1%	79	Adams	-11.1%
52	Lake	-7.5%	66	Ashtabula	-9.1%	80	Logan	-11.4%
53	Highland	-7.8%	67	Crawford	-9.4%	81	Preble	-11.5%
54	Montgomery	-7.9%	68	Jefferson	-9.5%	82	Morrow	-11.6%
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56	Portage	-8.1%	70	Noble	-9.6%	84	Wyandot	-12.2%
57	Richland	-8.2%	71	Vinton	-9.9%	85	Fulton	-12.9%
58	Putnam	-8.5%	72	Wood	-10.0%	86	Shelby	-14.8%
59	Columbiana	-8.6%	73	Williams	-10.2%	87	Paulding	-15.2%
60	Miami	-8.8%	74	Marion	-10.2%	88	Clinton	-28.1%
61	Tuscarawas	-8.9%	75	Van Wert	-10.3%			
62	Geauga	-8.9%	76	Monroe	-10.3%			

Median Home Value

Rank	County	Value
1	Delaware	\$190,400
2	Geauga	\$182,400
3	Medina	\$144,400
4	Warren	\$142,200
5	Fairfield	\$129,500
6	Union	\$128,800
7	Lake	\$127,900
8	Butler	\$123,200
9	Portage	\$123,000
10	Clermont	\$122,900
11	Greene	\$121,200
12	Wood	\$120,000
13	Franklin	\$116,200
14	Lorain	\$115,100
15	Cuyahoga	\$113,800
16	Ottawa	\$113,000
17	Pickaway	\$112,400
18	Hamilton	\$111,400
19	Licking	\$110,700
20	Erie	\$109,800
21	Miami	\$109,600
22	Summit	\$109,100
23	Fulton	\$108,300
24	Wayne	\$108,100
25	Holmes	\$107,700
26	Madison	\$104,300
27	Hancock	\$100,400
28	Stark	\$100,300
29	Morrow	\$97,400
30	Shelby	\$97,000
31	Clinton	\$96,800
32	Ashland	\$95,900
33	Montgomery	\$95,900
34	Champaign	\$95,500
35	Huron	\$95,100
36	Mercer	\$94,000
37	Preble	\$93,500
38	Putnam	\$93,300
39	Knox	\$92,100
40	Darke	\$91,100
41	Lucas	\$90,700
42	Auglaize	\$90,600
43	Clark	\$90,500
44	Sandusky	\$90,100
45	Brown	\$89,900
46	Carroll	\$89,700
47	Logan	\$88,300
48	Richland	\$88,100



Rank	County	Value
49	Tuscarawas	\$88,100
50	Ross	\$87,000
51	Henry	\$86,800
52	Defiance	\$86,800
53	Fayette	\$85,800
54	Williams	\$85,700
55	Trumbull	\$85,500
56	Ashtabula	\$85,300
57	Athens	\$84,300
58	Muskingum	\$83,300
59	Hocking	\$83,300
60	Wyandot	\$82,300
61	Highland	\$82,100
62	Allen	\$81,800

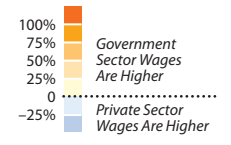
Rank	County	Value
63	Seneca	\$81,300
64	Washington	\$80,400
65	Columbiana	\$79,800
66	Mahoning	\$79,700
67	Coshocton	\$79,300
68	Crawford	\$79,200
69	Marion	\$78,500
70	Gallia	\$77,600
71	Pike	\$77,400
72	Van Wert	\$76,000
73	Hardin	\$73,800
74	Paulding	\$73,800
75	Perry	\$72,500
76	Jackson	\$70,400

Rank	County	Value
77	Lawrence	\$69,400
78	Adams	\$67,400
79	Morgan	\$66,800
80	Guernsey	\$65,500
81	Jefferson	\$65,400
82	Belmont	\$64,600
83	Vinton	\$64,400
84	Noble	\$63,700
85	Scioto	\$63,400
86	Monroe	\$62,500
87	Meigs	\$59,600
88	Harrison	\$58,400

Wage Comparisons by County, Private Sector and Government Sector

Average Yearly Wages in 2009

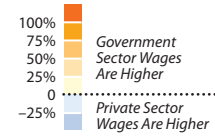
	Wages				Difference in Wages, Government Sector to Private Sector		
	Private	Local	State	Federal	Local to Private	State to Private	Federal to Private
Adams	\$28,108.08	\$31,934.76	\$43,398.16	\$38,886.12	13.6%	54.4%	38.3%
Allen	\$35,399.00	\$37,346.92	\$55,383.12	\$56,622.80	5.5%	56.5%	60.0%
Ashland	\$31,833.88	\$35,341.80	\$53,881.88	\$44,123.04	11.0%	69.3%	38.6%
Ashtabula	\$30,898.92	\$34,875.88	\$47,170.24	\$50,326.12	12.9%	52.7%	62.9%
Athens	\$26,699.92	\$37,365.12	\$63,524.76	\$49,973.04	39.9%	137.9%	87.2%
Auglaize	\$33,310.16	\$35,225.84	\$50,124.88	\$47,076.12	5.8%	50.5%	41.3%
Belmont	\$30,058.08	\$31,737.16	\$46,120.88	\$47,063.12	5.6%	53.4%	56.6%
Brown	\$29,136.12	\$35,549.80	\$40,596.92	\$40,503.84	22.0%	39.3%	39.0%
Butler	\$39,191.88	\$43,800.12	\$43,800.12	\$52,812.24	11.8%	11.8%	34.8%
Carroll	\$27,270.88	\$29,147.04	\$48,933.04	\$40,916.20	6.9%	79.4%	50.0%
Champaign	\$33,311.20	\$35,102.08	\$47,389.16	\$41,382.12	5.4%	42.3%	24.2%
Clark	\$32,709.04	\$36,864.88	\$51,393.16	\$58,001.84	12.7%	57.1%	77.3%
Clermont	\$36,453.04	\$39,985.92	\$36,777.00	\$56,576.00	9.7%	0.9%	55.2%
Clinton	\$50,029.20	\$36,948.08	\$50,462.88	\$60,901.88	-26.1%	0.9%	21.7%
Columbiana	\$28,971.80	\$33,693.92	\$50,736.92	\$58,017.96	16.3%	75.1%	100.3%
Coshocton	\$32,829.16	\$31,857.80	\$45,989.84	\$46,453.16	-3.0%	40.1%	41.5%
Crawford	\$29,094.00	\$34,175.96	\$52,616.20	\$43,125.16	17.5%	80.8%	48.2%
Cuyahoga	\$45,088.16	\$47,196.76	\$57,522.92	\$67,279.16	4.7%	27.6%	49.2%
Darke	\$31,429.84	\$33,866.04	\$44,578.04	\$43,429.88	7.8%	41.8%	38.2%
Defiance	\$35,167.08	\$35,689.16	\$51,849.20	\$46,057.96	1.5%	47.4%	31.0%
Delaware	\$45,756.88	\$42,584.88	\$52,094.12	\$50,390.08	-6.9%	13.8%	10.1%
Erie	\$31,542.16	\$41,229.24	\$39,798.20	\$60,198.84	30.7%	26.2%	90.9%
Fairfield	\$29,425.24	\$39,927.16	\$46,579.00	\$49,641.80	35.7%	58.3%	68.7%
Fayette	\$28,531.88	\$36,151.96	\$45,398.08	\$47,183.76	26.7%	59.1%	65.4%
Franklin	\$44,110.04	\$48,964.24	\$48,980.88	\$64,545.00	11.0%	11.0%	46.3%
Fulton	\$32,137.04	\$32,180.20	\$53,788.80	\$45,857.76	0.1%	67.4%	42.7%
Gallia	\$36,713.04	\$33,885.80	\$28,436.20	\$42,684.20	-7.7%	-22.5%	16.3%
Geauga	\$35,505.08	\$38,834.12	\$48,588.80	\$46,602.92	9.4%	36.9%	31.3%
Greene	\$37,330.80	\$43,912.44	\$43,912.44	\$81,454.88	17.6%	17.6%	118.2%
Guernsey	\$31,970.12	\$32,314.88	\$49,080.20	\$42,983.20	1.1%	53.5%	34.4%
Hamilton	\$49,153.00	\$44,659.16	\$48,757.80	\$65,303.16	-9.1%	-0.8%	32.9%
Hancock	\$38,870.00	\$35,986.08	\$51,915.76	\$52,327.08	-7.4%	33.6%	34.6%
Hardin	\$32,121.96	\$29,674.84	\$46,405.84	\$40,708.20	-7.6%	44.5%	26.7%
Harrison	\$31,077.80	\$26,357.24	\$44,644.08	\$38,140.96	-15.2%	43.7%	22.7%
Henry	\$33,858.76	\$34,082.88	\$45,448.00	\$40,656.20	0.7%	34.2%	20.1%
Highland	\$29,164.20	\$34,079.76	\$42,330.08	\$45,503.12	16.9%	45.1%	56.0%
Hocking	\$25,885.08	\$35,796.80	\$54,189.20	\$42,016.00	38.3%	109.3%	62.3%
Holmes	\$28,416.96	\$33,449.00	\$42,162.12	\$42,645.20	17.7%	48.4%	50.1%
Huron	\$33,960.16	\$34,444.80	\$51,732.20	\$42,688.88	1.4%	52.3%	25.7%
Jackson	\$28,110.16	\$33,345.00	\$53,766.96	\$45,318.00	18.6%	91.3%	61.2%
Jefferson	\$35,974.12	\$31,255.12	\$51,655.24	\$50,121.24	-13.1%	43.6%	39.3%
Knox	\$35,777.04	\$34,214.96	\$26,430.04	\$44,812.04	-4.4%	-26.1%	25.3%
Lake	\$36,994.88	\$40,765.92	\$55,763.24	\$57,682.04	10.2%	50.7%	55.9%
Lawrence	\$26,523.12	\$32,612.84	\$33,730.84	\$46,337.20	23.0%	27.2%	74.7%



Wage Comparisons by County, Private Sector and Government Sector (continued)

Average Yearly Wages in 2009

	Wages				Difference in Wages, Government Sector to Private Sector		
	Private	Local	State	Federal	Local to Private	State to Private	Federal to Private
Licking	\$34,110.96	\$38,759.76	\$53,904.76	\$57,323.76	13.6%	58.0%	68.1%
Logan	\$38,750.92	\$35,094.80	\$42,469.96	\$52,184.08	-9.4%	9.6%	34.7%
Lorain	\$34,702.20	\$40,359.80	\$50,953.76	\$96,760.04	16.3%	46.8%	178.8%
Lucas	\$38,192.96	\$47,530.08	\$55,954.08	\$60,027.76	24.4%	46.5%	57.2%
Madison	\$32,652.88	\$37,317.80	\$48,673.04	\$46,417.80	14.3%	49.1%	42.2%
Mahoning	\$31,452.20	\$37,796.20	\$44,319.08	\$59,983.04	20.2%	40.9%	90.7%
Marion	\$33,909.20	\$37,953.76	\$48,695.92	\$47,047.00	11.9%	43.6%	38.7%
Medina	\$34,065.20	\$38,916.80	\$48,769.24	\$56,327.96	14.2%	43.2%	65.4%
Meigs	\$25,500.80	\$29,181.88	\$43,235.92	\$44,526.04	14.4%	69.5%	74.6%
Mercer	\$31,184.92	\$34,324.16	\$40,059.24	\$41,492.88	10.1%	28.5%	33.1%
Miami	\$33,800.00	\$38,768.08	\$53,540.24	\$50,568.96	14.7%	58.4%	49.6%
Monroe	\$36,043.80	\$27,228.24	\$44,558.80	\$42,352.96	-24.5%	23.6%	17.5%
Montgomery	\$40,045.20	\$43,167.80	\$57,728.84	\$57,139.16	7.8%	44.2%	42.7%
Morgan	\$27,654.12	\$28,717.00	\$43,557.80	\$42,108.04	3.8%	57.5%	52.3%
Morrow	\$28,559.96	\$32,662.76	\$52,141.96	\$41,017.08	14.4%	82.6%	43.6%
Muskingum	\$31,814.12	\$35,717.76	\$38,040.08	\$49,800.92	12.3%	19.6%	56.5%
Noble	\$27,146.08	\$28,554.24	\$39,660.92	\$36,129.08	5.2%	46.1%	33.1%
Ottawa	\$34,895.12	\$38,292.80	\$49,718.24	\$47,951.80	9.7%	42.5%	37.4%
Paulding	\$29,511.04	\$31,894.20	\$43,961.84	\$38,879.88	8.1%	49.0%	31.7%
Perry	\$32,311.24	\$28,737.80	\$46,096.96	\$39,249.08	-11.1%	42.7%	21.5%
Pickaway	\$33,882.16	\$36,909.08	\$49,497.24	\$46,312.24	8.9%	46.1%	36.7%
Pike	\$40,534.00	\$34,929.96	\$39,547.04	\$54,727.92	-13.8%	-2.4%	35.0%
Portage	\$33,685.08	\$39,908.96	\$52,938.08	\$49,064.08	18.5%	57.2%	45.7%
Preble	\$31,739.24	\$31,788.12	\$40,367.08	\$40,908.92	0.2%	27.2%	28.9%
Putnam	\$29,241.16	\$29,903.12	\$48,221.16	\$38,365.08	2.3%	64.9%	31.2%
Richland	\$31,685.16	\$37,397.88	\$53,102.92	\$55,131.96	18.0%	67.6%	74.0%
Ross	\$35,495.20	\$35,754.16	\$48,847.76	\$71,727.76	0.7%	37.6%	102.1%
Sandusky	\$32,392.88	\$36,153.00	\$48,133.80	\$46,689.76	11.6%	48.6%	44.1%
Scioto	\$29,843.84	\$35,326.20	\$47,435.96	\$48,718.80	18.4%	58.9%	63.2%
Seneca	\$30,241.12	\$33,771.92	\$43,975.88	\$45,306.04	11.7%	45.4%	49.8%
Shelby	\$40,713.92	\$36,879.96	\$53,719.12	\$44,130.84	-9.4%	31.9%	8.4%
Stark	\$34,232.12	\$38,047.88	\$52,209.04	\$54,398.76	11.1%	52.5%	58.9%
Summit	\$40,710.80	\$42,235.96	\$52,137.80	\$59,620.08	3.7%	28.1%	46.4%
Trumbull	\$34,105.24	\$38,807.08	\$53,409.20	\$52,980.20	13.8%	56.6%	55.3%
Tuscarawas	\$28,943.20	\$33,039.24	\$54,656.16	\$48,005.88	14.2%	88.8%	65.9%
Union	\$52,771.16	\$40,248.00	\$52,588.12	\$44,310.76	-23.7%	-0.3%	-16.0%
Van Wert	\$30,596.80	\$33,148.96	\$49,592.92	\$40,691.04	8.3%	62.1%	33.0%
Vinton	\$29,266.12	\$31,256.16	\$37,344.84	\$36,683.92	6.8%	27.6%	25.3%
Warren	\$37,448.84	\$41,208.96	\$53,955.20	\$47,939.84	10.0%	44.1%	28.0%
Washington	\$36,320.96	\$32,294.08	\$51,667.20	\$50,070.80	-11.1%	42.3%	37.9%
Wayne	\$34,170.76	\$37,116.04	\$44,570.76	\$48,387.04	8.6%	30.4%	41.6%
Williams	\$32,578.00	\$33,716.80	\$48,665.24	\$40,943.76	3.5%	49.4%	25.7%
Wood	\$38,350.00	\$38,083.24	\$50,431.16	\$45,456.84	-0.7%	31.5%	18.5%
Wyandot	\$33,127.12	\$31,668.00	\$44,295.16	\$41,397.20	-4.4%	33.7%	25.0%



About the Author

Mary McCleary is a Policy Analyst at the Buckeye Institute. She is the author of *Dipped in Gold: Upper-Management Police and Fire Retirees become Public-Service Millionaires* and a coauthor of the Buckeye Institute's 2010 State of the State report *Two Decades of Weak Job Growth and Skyrocketing Government Costs Pose Daunting Challenges for Ohioans*. McCleary has been published in major newspapers around the state of Ohio and has appeared on radio programs for her work.

McCleary graduated *magna cum laude* from

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State of the State: Ohio's Weak Economy Struggles to Prop Up an Oversized Government

Mary McCleary

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