1.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS IN OHIO’S HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING PROCESS

1.4.1 INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic conditions affect how a state or community prepares for or responds to a disaster. Consequently, hazard mitigation planning should begin with a consideration of local populations, economies, transportation, and housing. Failure to do this at an early stage of the planning process can lead to misdirected mitigation strategies and financial resources.

Collecting and analyzing socio-economic data can be costly and time-consuming. Consequently, a prudent emergency manager or hazard mitigation planner will forge a link with local land-use planners who also have an interest in these data.

1.4.1.1 Population Analysis

A population analysis sets the stage for both pre and post disaster planning. In short, it determines who is (or will be) most in need of assistance; it examines the impact of a growing community on local infrastructure and whether or not growth is occurring in hazardous areas such as floodplains or landslide-prone areas. It also considers how a diminishing population will affect a community’s ability to finance new hazard mitigation projects or maintain those already underway. Additionally, there are other considerations, such as special populations that warrant special attention, which would include:

- **Ethnic minorities**: Post-disaster analyses indicate that ethnic minorities generally experience longer recovery periods than a predominantly Caucasian population. There are a variety of reasons for this including low incomes, language barriers, absence of insurance, and unfamiliarity with various disaster assistance programs;
- **Elderly**: on fixed-incomes, who are unable to obtain loans, or who have difficulty moving from one place to another;
- **Minors**: Infants, very young, or special-needs children
- **People living at or below poverty levels**: which affects where they live and the of the house in which they live;
- **Patients**: persons housed in nursing homes, hospitals, and mental institutions, as well as,
- **Inmates**: persons housed in state and federal prisons

Although these are the most obvious populations at risk, there are others. Every community is unique. The hazard mitigation planner must identify the special populations and ensure that the community needs or circumstances are addressed during the planning process.
1.4.1.2 Economic Considerations

Economic statistics provide an indication of a community’s ability to prepare for and recover from a disaster. Historically, about 80% of the disaster burden is assumed by the general public. This underscores the importance of understanding just how much of the financial burden a community can be expected to undertake.

Economic factors of most importance in the mitigation planning process as well as response and recovery processes would include:

- How will in or out migration affect local revenues?
- What sort of housing will industry workers be seeking? Manufactured homes in the community’s floodplains or up-scale housing in the hilly sections of town?
- How far will the average worker commute? What will be the impact on local transportation systems (e.g., streets, highways, etc.)
- Does (or will) the industry attract a number of minority workers with low English language skills?
- Can local workers afford to elevate their homes above the Base Flood Elevation or will additional funding be necessary?

1.4.1.3 Housing Stock

A community’s housing stock is an important aspect of pre disaster planning and post disaster recovery. The location of structures and their construction dates provide an insight into how they might withstand a landslide, tornado, flood, etc.

In general, homes constructed before state-building codes became effective are at greater risk than those of more recent construction.

County housing statistics generally provide information on the number of occupied and unoccupied (i.e., vacant) structures. This information can be factored into response and recovery operations. Conceivably, vacant homes might be utilized as temporary housing following a disaster.

1.4.1.4 Transportation

How a community moves is a very important aspect of hazard mitigation planning. There are problems associated with every transportation mode --- whether ground, air or water. These problems magnify with both growing and decreasing populations. Growing populations place greater demand on facilities; decreasing populations mean loss in operational or maintenance revenues.

Emergency operations primarily depend on highway transportation. A large increase in automobile and truck and truck traffic or hazardous road conditions seriously hampers emergency operations. Consequently, emergency managers must plan for a variety of conditions, alternate highway routes, and different transportation options.
1.4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Ohio has elected to address hazard mitigation planning on a regional basis, which is more fully explained in Section 1.1. The largest part, the counties within each region have similar socio-economic characteristics. However, there are a few anomalies, which do not reflect the general socio-economic trends for the host region. For example, the region as a whole may be experiencing population growth but some of the counties within that region may be experiencing significant population decline due to out-migration. Analyses of these types of differences are a necessary process in the development of the risk and vulnerability assessments for each hazard as well as for the development of the hazard mitigation strategies.

1.4.2.1 Socio-Economic History

Statehood Perspective

Ohio, meaning ‘beautiful river’, achieved statehood in 1803, encompassing a population of 42,159. Throughout the next two centuries, Ohio’s terrain expanded from primarily a timbered frontier to a multi-billion dollar agricultural and manufacturing center. The population had grown by the year 2000 to over 11,300,000 making it the seventh most populous state in the United States.

Transportation History

Ohio’s historic transportation routes include roads, canals, railroads and rivers. Initial transportation, by horse or boat, utilized existing Native American paths. The dirt paths evolved becoming the major east-west corridor to the developing Great Plains. Ohio developed some of the earliest limited access roadways. The first roadway was the National Highway, now referred to as US 40.

In the early 1800s, vast amounts of hand laborers dug canals for boat traffic traveling from Lake Erie to what is now Cincinnati, on the Miami and Erie Canal; and from Cleveland to Portsmouth, on the Ohio and Erie Canal. Transportation via steam locomotive began to eclipse water transportation and before the canal system could be completed, it was abandoned for the age of iron and rails.

Rail transportation became the primary method of distance transportation. In 1838, workers built the first railroad in Ohio. The railways created jobs and facilitated commerce between larger cities. In 1860, the state’s railroad system had grown to include 2,946 miles of track, making Ohio’s railways first in the nation. In 1908, the railway system had the most miles of track in Ohio’s history. Trolleys were another type of railway system that operated in Ohio’s larger cities from 1933-1965. By the mid-1900s, personal travel by automobile and commercial air flight would eclipse personal travel by rail.

Between 1900 and 1920, Ohio improved its highway system. Ohio was a leader in the use of concrete to pave streets and roads. The first use of concrete in the United States to pave a street was in Bellefontaine, Ohio in 1891. The federal Highway Act of 1956 authorized the building and improving of a national network
of highways and between 1956-1980, the interstate highway system was expanded to its current state.

Industrial History
Ohio's plentiful coal, ore and water resources were the cornerstone of the Industrial Revolution of the 1800s, which drove development of the iron and steel industries. Iron foundries developed along the Ohio River and across Lake Erie. Coal mining grew in the Appalachian Foothill areas of the Southeast. Renowned business moguls such as J.D. Rockefeller (Standard Oil Company), Harvey S. Firestone (Firestone Tire and Rubber) and Frank A. Seiberling (Goodyear Tire and Rubber) complemented the steel industry, making the state a powerhouse for the new automobile industry during the early 1900s. In time, Akron was established as the rubber capital of the world and supported the development of dozens of auto manufacturing facilities across the northern portion of the state.

In the early 1900’s, steel, mining and automobile-related industries flourished until the US stock market crashed in 1929. Demand for goods dropped and the once bustling industries of the state grew silent. Ohio’s industrial base was revived during World War II due to the demands of the war and post-war consumer needs. The industrial-based economy remained strong through the 1960s.

The decline in America’s domestic steel manufacturing, coupled with the pressures of foreign automobile manufacturers significantly impacted the state during the last three decades. The decrease reduced the necessity of Ohio’s main economic resources of rubber and automotive and mass-production domestic steel, allowing large-scale investments by foreign automotive manufacturers as well as acquisition and streamlining of many existing companies. In the wake of these changes, smaller more efficient industries emerged that could adapt and flourish through the economic fluctuation.

Geological History
Large saltwater oceans once covered the State of Ohio. A huge deposit of salt under Lake Erie is one remnant of this event. Glaciers covered the state for several million years. The effects of these glaciers in Ohio are identified by the vast topographical differences between the flat Northwest and the rugged Southeast. The geographical variation makes the regions susceptible to different hazards. The rugged terrain of Southeastern Ohio creates significant landslide and flash flood issues, while the flat plains of the West and Northwest allow for the development of immense and devastating tornadoes.

The Great Lakes were formed when the last ice flow receded. Lake Erie, the shallowest of the five lakes, once inundated the areas that are now Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Wood, Ottawa, Defiance, Paulding, Seneca and Sandusky Counties. The lake is naturally divided into three basins. The western basin is very shallow, with an average depth of 24 feet and a maximum depth of only 62 feet. The central basin is more uniform in depth, with the average depth being 60
feet and a maximum depth of 82 feet. The eastern basin is the deepest of the three, with an average depth of 82 feet and a maximum depth of 210 feet.

The southeastern region of the state did not experience significant glacial activity. The region, referred to as Ohio’s Appalachian Region, is abundant with coal and mineral deposits. Ohio provides the vast majority of these plentiful resources to the oil industry.

1.4.2.2 Socio-Economic Discussion

Population

Ohio is the seventh largest state in the U.S., covering 40,952 square miles and having 11,353,140 inhabitants (based on 2000 census information). The County-based population ranges from Cuyahoga County, which has the highest population density with 3,043 people per square mile to smaller populations such as Vinton County, with only 31 people per square mile. The greatest increase in population, of more than 22% from the previous decade, occurred between 1950 and 1960 when the population increased by over 1.7 million people.

Income

Residents of the State of Ohio earn a median income of $40,956. The median household income, per County, varies from $60,000 in Geauga and Delaware Counties, to $27,287 in Meigs County. The income range exemplifies the partial cause of the 235,023 families in poverty status. Single-mother families represent the majority of these families at 124,213 or 52.9%.

Age

The median age for Ohioans is 36.2 years. The state’s population over 44 is the largest group, at 47% of the population, which suggests that Ohio will see a large segment of its population entering into retirement status over the next several decades. This could potentially cause a strain on the younger population, since Ohio is comprised of only 17.4% of school-age population in the 6 to 17 brackets.

Race

The majority of Ohio’s population (85%) is White. The second largest ethnicity is African American at 11.5%. The urban areas of the state have higher African-American populations. Cuyahoga County is 27% African-American, in contrast to Mercer and Vinton Counties with only .1%. The Asian population consists of 1.2% of the state’s population. The largest Asian concentration of 32,812 in Franklin County represents 25% of the total Asian population in the state. Table 1.4.2.2.a contains the US Census 2000 breakdown by race.
Table 1.4.2.2.a
2000 US Census Data by Race for Ohio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RACE</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One race</td>
<td>11,195,255</td>
<td>9,645,453</td>
<td>9,643,800</td>
<td>9,596,000</td>
<td>9,487,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>9,645,453</td>
<td>8,508,000</td>
<td>8,529,900</td>
<td>8,560,000</td>
<td>8,487,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Indian</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Korean</td>
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<td>Vietnamese</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian 1/</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guamanian or Chamorro</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoan</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Pacific Islander 2/</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some other race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>157,885</td>
<td>17,143</td>
<td>88,627</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

Employment

Table 1.4.2.2.b shows that unemployment rates are on the rise in Ohio. This is most evident in the civilian labor force numbers. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico and provides new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. NAICS lists manufacturing as Ohio's largest employment sector. From 2000 to 2001, the average annual manufacturing employment rate dropped from 1,023,367 to 955,485 or 6.6%.

Table 1.4.2.2.b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>5,662,000</td>
<td>5,764,000</td>
<td>5,762,000</td>
<td>5,643,800</td>
<td>5,628,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>5,449,000</td>
<td>5,508,000</td>
<td>5,529,900</td>
<td>5,596,000</td>
<td>5,487,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>213,000</td>
<td>256,000</td>
<td>233,000</td>
<td>247,000</td>
<td>331,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development
1.4.3 REGION 1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

1.4.3.1 General Population

Region 1 experienced modest population increases between 1980 and 2000, but the average population increase between these two dates (1.18%) was less than half that of the state as a whole (4.7%). Regional growth is expected to continue at a rate of about 0.8% (see Table 1.4.3.1.a).

All communities did not share the same increase in growth even though the region as a whole has experienced an increase in population (see Table 1.4.3.1.b). Six of the ten largest communities experienced population decreases between 1990 and 2000 with Lima (Allen County) having the largest decrease at −13.64%. The final four largest communities saw an increase. The most significant, with an increase of 11.45%, was in Troy (Miami County).

Table 1.4.3.1.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>% CHANGE 1980-2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>2,108,373</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2,109,289</td>
<td>(+) 0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,159,494</td>
<td>(+) 2.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (projected)</td>
<td>2,185,992</td>
<td>(+) 1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 (projected)</td>
<td>2,199,559</td>
<td>(+) 0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030 (projected)</td>
<td>2,214,691</td>
<td>(+) 0.68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

Table 1.4.3.1.b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LARGEST AREAS</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>% CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>332,943</td>
<td>313,619</td>
<td>(-) 6.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>70,487</td>
<td>65,358</td>
<td>(-) 7.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima</td>
<td>45,549</td>
<td>40,081</td>
<td>(-) 13.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Findlay</td>
<td>35,703</td>
<td>38,967</td>
<td>(+) 8.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>34,075</td>
<td>35,318</td>
<td>(+) 3.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Green</td>
<td>28,176</td>
<td>29,636</td>
<td>(+) 4.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandusky</td>
<td>29,764</td>
<td>27,844</td>
<td>(-) 6.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troy</td>
<td>19,478</td>
<td>21,999</td>
<td>(+) 11.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney</td>
<td>18,710</td>
<td>18,135</td>
<td>(-) 3.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiffin</td>
<td>18,604</td>
<td>18,135</td>
<td>(-) 2.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development
1.4.3.2 Special Populations

The number of people within the special populations category generally increase with the size of the county or community (see Table 1.4.3.2.a). These special population groups include: infant children, elderly, non-English speaking populations, convalescing populations, assisted living populations, as well as inmates. The number of people with disabilities in the region’s two largest counties Lucas and Clark, is higher than most counties in the region.

Convalescing and Assisted Living Populations

There are a number of facilities in Region 1 that house special or disabled populations. They include 206 nursing homes and 54 hospitals with a total of 27,999 beds. There are also two mental hospitals within the region. Although these facilities have their own contingency plans, they coordinate with state, county and city hazard mitigation planning efforts.

Inmate Populations

There are 7 correctional facilities in Region 1 including 2 prisons in Allen County, 2 in Madison County, 2 in Marion County, and 1 in Lucas County. The combined inmate population in these facilities totals 9,316.

Ethnic / Poverty Level Considerations

Ethnicity, poverty levels, and the ability to comprehend the English language vary throughout the region. Caucasians comprise approximately 94% of the region’s ethnic mix compared to the state’s average of 85%. The region’s largest minority (African-American) exceeds the state average of 11.5% in Allen (12.2%) and Lucas (17%) counties. African-Americans across the region as a whole comprise about 2.97% of the population (see Table 1.4.3.2.b).

Table 1.4.3.2.b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION 1 ETHNIC PROFILE</th>
<th>POPULATION BY RACE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>2,159,494</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Minority</td>
<td>114,179</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>2,029,924</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>38,708</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>25,913</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>4,319</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>10,797</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>24,739</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>31,615</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development
The Hispanic population encompasses the region’s third largest ethnic group at 2.3% of the population. The main cores of Hispanic inhabitants are located in Defiance (7.2%) and Sandusky (7%) counties, which also have the largest number of foreign language speakers. Other ethnic groups in the region total less than 1% of the population. Poverty rates were highest in Lucas (13.9%), Allen (12.1%), Clark (10.7%) and Fayette (10.1%) counties. Three of these counties (Allen, Clark and Lucas) also have the largest ethnic minority populations (see Table 1.4.3.2.b).

**Age Profiles**

The median age group in Region 1 is 35.7. The age population categories, which require the most care after a disaster event are the “under 5 years of age” and over “65 years of age” and are distributed consistently throughout the region. The percentage of children under the age of 5 is about the same throughout Region 1 counties but range from a high of 7.6% of the population in Shelby County to a low of 5.2% in Ottawa County. The percentage of people 65 years of age and older is also consistent with percentages ranging from a low of 10.9% in Madison County to a high of 15.4% in Wyandot County (see Table 1.4.3.2.c).
### Table 1.4.3.2.c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>Population (2000)</th>
<th>Under 5 Years Old</th>
<th>21 yrs. +</th>
<th>65 yrs. +</th>
<th>85 yrs. +</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>108,473</td>
<td>7,258</td>
<td>75,005</td>
<td>15,366</td>
<td>1,293</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auglaize</td>
<td>46,611</td>
<td>3,164</td>
<td>31,970</td>
<td>6,692</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champaign</td>
<td>38,890</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>27,227</td>
<td>4,906</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>144,742</td>
<td>9,480</td>
<td>101,922</td>
<td>21,262</td>
<td>2,593</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>40,543</td>
<td>2,878</td>
<td>27,787</td>
<td>4,932</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>46,966</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>33,507</td>
<td>7,139</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defiance</td>
<td>39,500</td>
<td>2,787</td>
<td>27,222</td>
<td>2,083</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darke</td>
<td>53,309</td>
<td>3,570</td>
<td>37,416</td>
<td>8,132</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>79,551</td>
<td>4,809</td>
<td>57,129</td>
<td>12,383</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>28,433</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>20,207</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>42,084</td>
<td>3,019</td>
<td>28,637</td>
<td>5,353</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>Hancock</td>
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<td>4,827</td>
<td>49,662</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>31,945</td>
<td>2,042</td>
<td>21,623</td>
<td>4,124</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>29,210</td>
<td>1,946</td>
<td>19,971</td>
<td>1,655</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron</td>
<td>59,487</td>
<td>4,452</td>
<td>40,409</td>
<td>7,354</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>46,005</td>
<td>3,169</td>
<td>32,029</td>
<td>6,395</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucas</td>
<td>455,054</td>
<td>31,180</td>
<td>315,838</td>
<td>59,441</td>
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<td>28,632</td>
<td>4,383</td>
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<td>66,217</td>
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<td>47,598</td>
<td>8,857</td>
<td>983</td>
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<td>Morrow</td>
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<td>5,935</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>69,643</td>
<td>13,096</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>40,985</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>30,077</td>
<td>6,710</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paulding</td>
<td>20,293</td>
<td>1,334</td>
<td>14,022</td>
<td>2,555</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preble</td>
<td>42,337</td>
<td>2,682</td>
<td>29,774</td>
<td>5,573</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>34,726</td>
<td>2,541</td>
<td>22,966</td>
<td>4,621</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandusky</td>
<td>61,792</td>
<td>4,016</td>
<td>43,315</td>
<td>8,942</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>58,683</td>
<td>3,664</td>
<td>40,430</td>
<td>8,251</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>47,910</td>
<td>3,639</td>
<td>32,420</td>
<td>5,849</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Wert</td>
<td>29,659</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>20,754</td>
<td>4,592</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>39,188</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>27,381</td>
<td>5,438</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>121,065</td>
<td>7,065</td>
<td>81,362</td>
<td>13,334</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyandot</td>
<td>22,908</td>
<td>1,483</td>
<td>16,132</td>
<td>3,537</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Region Median: 37.6

*Source: OSU Extension Data Center*

### 1.4.3.3 REGIONAL ECONOMY

The economy in Region 1 is firmly based in manufacturing both in terms of work force and wages. Other economic sectors ranked in terms of workforce and wages include (2) State and Local Government, a (3) Health Care and Social Assistance, (4) Retail Trade and (5) Accommodations and food services. An economic downturn in manufacturing from 2000 to 2001 caused concern, but it still remains the region’s principal economic sector (see Table 1.4.3.3.a).
Regional unemployment rates were 4.1% in 2000 and 5.7% in 2002. The highest median incomes were in Defiance ($44,938), Shelby ($44,507), Wood ($44,442), and Madison ($44,212) counties. Several other counties were slightly lower (see Table 1.4.3.3.b).

The median annual income for Region 1 households is $41,204, which exceeds that of the State of Ohio ($40,204). The regional median income is greater, but 19 of its 33 counties are below the state mean (see Table 1.4.3.3.c). There are 8% of the people residing in Region 1 that live below the Ohio poverty level, which is not a high percentage, considering that the state average is about 10.6%. The Region 1 counties that have comparatively high numbers of people living below the poverty level include: Lucas (13.9%), Hardin (13.2%), Allen (12.1%), Crawford (10.4%) and Fayette (10.1%). These counties may warrant special consideration in pre and post disaster planning.

**Table 1.4.3.3.a**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average Annual Employment</th>
<th>Total Wages (Thousands of Dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>260,633</td>
<td>245,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State / Local Government Services</td>
<td>122,949</td>
<td>125,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care / Social Assistance</td>
<td>98,862</td>
<td>101,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>117,691</td>
<td>115,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations / Food Service</td>
<td>74,568</td>
<td>74,148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Ohio Department of Development

**Table 1.4.3.3.b**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>1,013,300</td>
<td>1,070,000</td>
<td>1,053,900</td>
<td>1,070,100</td>
<td>993,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>51,900</td>
<td>50,800</td>
<td>47,600</td>
<td>52,800</td>
<td>67,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Ohio Dept. of Development
### Table 1.4.3.3.c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION 1 HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>831,976</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>68,836</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 - $19,999</td>
<td>107,492</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 - $29,999</td>
<td>118,720</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000 - $39,999</td>
<td>112,606</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 - $49,999</td>
<td>99,910</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 - $59,999</td>
<td>85,423</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60,000 - $74,999</td>
<td>94,263</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 - $99,999</td>
<td>81,395</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 - $149,999</td>
<td>44,473</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 - $199,999</td>
<td>9,217</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 or more</td>
<td>9,641</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Dept. of Development

### 1.4.3.4 HOUSING

Year 2000 statistics indicate that there are approximately 898,925 housing units in Region 1, about 68,451 (7.6%) are vacant (see Table 1.4.3.4.a). Ottawa County has a surprisingly high number of vacant units (9,058) considering that its total number of units is about 25,532. The reasons for such a rate are unknown.

More than half of the houses in Region 1 were constructed before the implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program was implemented, which has important mitigation implications. It is likely that a majority of homes built in the region’s floodplains do not provide adequate flood protection.

### Table 1.4.3.4.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region 1 Housing by Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Housing Units</td>
<td>899,951</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Units</td>
<td>831,500</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Occupied</td>
<td>603,356</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter Occupied</td>
<td>228,144</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Housing Units</td>
<td>68,451</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Dept. of Development
1.4.3.5 TRANSPORTATION

Region 1 has a well-developed transportation system despite the fact that 14 of its 33 counties do not have interstate highways. State and US highway systems coupled with extensive rail networks meets ground transportation needs for residents in Region 1. Every county in Region 1 has at least 1 commercial airport. Four Lake-oriented counties have ports (see Table 1.4.3.5.a).

Table 1.4.3.5.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Interstate Highways</th>
<th>US Highways</th>
<th>Rail Line (Number)</th>
<th>Principal Airport (Number)</th>
<th>Local Airport (Number)</th>
<th>Lakeports (Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auglaize</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champaign</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darke</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defiance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulding</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preble</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandusky</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Wert</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyandot</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development
1.4.4 REGION 2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

1.4.4.1 General Population
The population in Region 2, according to the Ohio Department of Development, was 7,697,425 in 2000. The Region has experienced modest but steady population growth since 1980 (see Table 1.4.4.1.a). The regional growth rate between Y1990 and 2000 was about 4.9%, which is similar to the State of Ohio’s rate of 4.7% for the same period. Regional growth rates are expected to increase until 2020 when the projected rate declines to (-) 95%. The projection differs from the projected growth rate for the State of Ohio by approximately 2.9%.

The counties in Region 1 do not share regional growth trends. Seven of the region’s 10 largest communities registered a population decline in Y1990 and 2000. The minus (-) 9% decline in Cincinnati (Hamilton Co.) contrasts with that of Columbus (Franklin Co.), which gained 11% during the same period (see Table 1.4.4.1.b). Rapid population gains or declines can have an effect on hazard mitigation strategies, but due to the relatively recent history of mitigation projects and the impact of Region 2 population changes on mitigation activities is unknown.

Table 1.4.4.1.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>%CHANGE 1980-2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>7,283,925</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>7,332,975 (+) 0.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7,697,425 (+) 4.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (projected)</td>
<td>9,043,250 (+) 17.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 (projected)</td>
<td>8,959,300 (-) 0.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030 (projected)</td>
<td>9,275,575 (+) 3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development
Table 1.4.4.1.b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region 2: Largest Areas</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>%CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>632,270</td>
<td>702,132</td>
<td>(+)11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>505,616</td>
<td>478,403</td>
<td>(-)5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>364,040</td>
<td>331,285</td>
<td>(-)9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akron</td>
<td>223,019</td>
<td>217,019</td>
<td>(-)2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>182,044</td>
<td>166,179</td>
<td>(-)8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youngstown</td>
<td>95,706</td>
<td>82,076</td>
<td>(+)4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>84,161</td>
<td>80,806</td>
<td>(-)4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorain</td>
<td>71,245</td>
<td>68,652</td>
<td>(-)3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>61,368</td>
<td>60,960</td>
<td>(-)0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentor</td>
<td>47,358</td>
<td>50,278</td>
<td>(+)6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

1.4.4.2 Special Populations

Region 2 shares the same special population concerns as Regions 1 and 3. The large number of people warranting special consideration coincides with the region’s most populous areas. Nine of Ohio’s ten most-populated counties are in Region 2.

Emergency managers and mitigation planners must pay particular attention to counties having large numbers of disabled people (e.g., Cuyahoga, Hamilton, and Montgomery counties), large numbers of people living below the state’s poverty level (e.g., Cuyahoga, Mahoning, Ashtabula, and Montgomery counties), and those with limited English capabilities (e.g., Cuyahoga, Geauga, and Wayne counties). The age of the population is also an important factor. Each county is unique and must be treated accordingly (see Table 1.4.4.2.a).

Convalescing and Assisted Living Populations

There are a large number of hospitals and nursing homes in Region 2. They account for over 92,000 beds (see Table 1.4.4.2.a). The average availability of these beds is yet to be determined, but they figure prominently in pre- and post-disaster considerations. There also are 6 mental hospitals within the region. Although these facilities have their own contingency plans, they must be coordinated with state, county and city hazard mitigation planning efforts.

Inmate Populations

There are 12 prisons within Region 2 with a total inmate population of about 16,000 (see Table 1.4.4.2.a). Each prison doubtlessly has an operational plan that addresses a variety of circumstances. The challenge then, is coordination with prison officials. The large inmate population and associated special considerations cannot be ignored.
**Ethnic / Poverty Level Considerations**

The minority population in Region 2 is about 10.7% of the regional total (7,697,425) (Table 1.4.4.2.c). African-Americans are the largest minority (7.7%) followed by Hispanic (1.5%), Asians (1%) and Native Americans (0.2%). Their concentrations are within the largest communities may be linked to the availability of jobs in the area. The greatest concentration of people with limited English skills is in those counties with the greatest Hispanic populations (Lorain, Cuyahoga, and Warren). There also appears to be a correlation with counties having the greatest number of people living below the state’s poverty level and those counties having the greatest minority populations (see Table 1.4.4.2.b).

**Table 1.4.4.2.b**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population by Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>7,697,425</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>6,873,800</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>592,701</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>115,461</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>76,974</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>15,394</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>23,095</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Ohio Department of Development*

**Age Profiles**

Region 2 age profiles are similar to those of the other two regions, i.e., median ages are about the same. The largest number of elderly people (65+) and children under 6 years of age coincides with the region’s largest communities (see Table 1.4.4.2.c). These two populations warrant special considerations in pre and post disaster planning.
Table 1.4.4.2.c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>Population (2000)</th>
<th>Under 6 Years Old</th>
<th>6 to 17 yrs.</th>
<th>18 to 24 yrs.</th>
<th>25 to 44 yrs.</th>
<th>45 to 64 yrs.</th>
<th>65 yrs and more</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashland</td>
<td>52,523</td>
<td>4,174</td>
<td>9,386</td>
<td>5,624</td>
<td>13,865</td>
<td>12,144</td>
<td>7,330</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashtabula</td>
<td>102,728</td>
<td>7,831</td>
<td>18,986</td>
<td>7,917</td>
<td>28,714</td>
<td>24,231</td>
<td>15,049</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>332,807</td>
<td>27,809</td>
<td>58,435</td>
<td>39,350</td>
<td>99,695</td>
<td>72,050</td>
<td>35,468</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga</td>
<td>1,393,978</td>
<td>109,351</td>
<td>238,028</td>
<td>110,451</td>
<td>410,675</td>
<td>308,296</td>
<td>217,177</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>109,989</td>
<td>10,669</td>
<td>20,366</td>
<td>8,337</td>
<td>35,965</td>
<td>25,781</td>
<td>8,871</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>122,759</td>
<td>10,415</td>
<td>22,494</td>
<td>9,902</td>
<td>36,992</td>
<td>29,227</td>
<td>13,729</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>1,068,978</td>
<td>91,743</td>
<td>176,113</td>
<td>124,804</td>
<td>357,916</td>
<td>214,118</td>
<td>104,284</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geauga</td>
<td>90,895</td>
<td>7,390</td>
<td>18,323</td>
<td>5,966</td>
<td>24,051</td>
<td>24,307</td>
<td>10,858</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>147,886</td>
<td>10,495</td>
<td>24,773</td>
<td>20,204</td>
<td>40,256</td>
<td>34,797</td>
<td>17,361</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>845,303</td>
<td>68,237</td>
<td>149,904</td>
<td>81,114</td>
<td>251,146</td>
<td>180,887</td>
<td>114,015</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox</td>
<td>54,500</td>
<td>4,145</td>
<td>9,390</td>
<td>6,480</td>
<td>14,639</td>
<td>12,332</td>
<td>7,514</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>227,511</td>
<td>16,677</td>
<td>38,301</td>
<td>16,356</td>
<td>68,088</td>
<td>55,996</td>
<td>32,093</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licking</td>
<td>145,491</td>
<td>12,113</td>
<td>25,737</td>
<td>12,632</td>
<td>42,889</td>
<td>34,805</td>
<td>17,315</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorain</td>
<td>284,664</td>
<td>24,179</td>
<td>50,438</td>
<td>24,556</td>
<td>83,636</td>
<td>66,140</td>
<td>35,715</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahoning</td>
<td>257,555</td>
<td>18,628</td>
<td>42,263</td>
<td>21,861</td>
<td>68,328</td>
<td>60,719</td>
<td>45,756</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medina</td>
<td>151,095</td>
<td>12,963</td>
<td>28,516</td>
<td>10,611</td>
<td>46,210</td>
<td>36,900</td>
<td>15,895</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>559,062</td>
<td>44,533</td>
<td>93,185</td>
<td>54,245</td>
<td>162,977</td>
<td>127,336</td>
<td>76,786</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickaway</td>
<td>52,727</td>
<td>3,763</td>
<td>8,921</td>
<td>4,785</td>
<td>17,260</td>
<td>12,301</td>
<td>5,697</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portage</td>
<td>152,061</td>
<td>11,214</td>
<td>24,795</td>
<td>21,979</td>
<td>43,651</td>
<td>33,717</td>
<td>16,705</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland</td>
<td>128,852</td>
<td>10,010</td>
<td>22,003</td>
<td>10,655</td>
<td>36,862</td>
<td>31,131</td>
<td>18,191</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark</td>
<td>378,098</td>
<td>28,668</td>
<td>65,080</td>
<td>31,379</td>
<td>105,259</td>
<td>90,512</td>
<td>57,200</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>542,899</td>
<td>43,099</td>
<td>92,902</td>
<td>44,253</td>
<td>161,502</td>
<td>124,398</td>
<td>76,745</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumbull</td>
<td>225,116</td>
<td>16,889</td>
<td>37,849</td>
<td>17,334</td>
<td>61,865</td>
<td>55,860</td>
<td>35,319</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>158,383</td>
<td>14,681</td>
<td>29,218</td>
<td>11,178</td>
<td>54,016</td>
<td>34,357</td>
<td>14,933</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>111,564</td>
<td>9,467</td>
<td>21,159</td>
<td>10,985</td>
<td>31,135</td>
<td>25,184</td>
<td>13,634</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>7,697,424</td>
<td>619,143</td>
<td>1,326,565</td>
<td>712,958</td>
<td>2,297,592</td>
<td>1,727,526</td>
<td>1,013,640</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

1.4.4.3 REGIONAL ECONOMY

Manufacturing is the region’s principal economic sector. Other sectors, in order of economic importance, include (2) state and local government services, (3) health care / social assistance (4) retail trade, and (5) accommodations and food service (see Table 14.4.3.a).

Region 2 unemployment rates fluctuated between a high of 5.4% in 2002 to a low of 3.7% in 1998 (see Table 1.4.4.3.b). There is a correlation between unemployment rates and the fortunes of the manufacturing sector. Government and health care services have generated a large number of jobs in Region 2 after the manufacturing sector. The median household income in Region 2 is between $40,000 and $50,000 a year (see Table 1.4.3.c).
Table 1.4.4.3.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>$652,221</td>
<td>$606,989</td>
<td>$28,996,458</td>
<td>$26,871,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State / Local Govt. Services</td>
<td>$447,267</td>
<td>$459,445</td>
<td>$15,406,840</td>
<td>$16,291,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care / Social Assistance</td>
<td>$428,338</td>
<td>$442,757</td>
<td>$13,557,070</td>
<td>$14,505,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>$478,173</td>
<td>$468,025</td>
<td>$10,150,100</td>
<td>$10,303,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations / Food Service</td>
<td>$293,794</td>
<td>$294,624</td>
<td>$3,333,391</td>
<td>$3,437,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

Table 1.4.4.3.b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>3,746,700</td>
<td>3,786,800</td>
<td>3,809,400</td>
<td>3,857,200</td>
<td>3,786,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>253,600</td>
<td>257,200</td>
<td>250,800</td>
<td>261,500</td>
<td>317,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

Table 1.4.4.3.c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>3,044,182</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>271,392</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 - $19,999</td>
<td>372,913</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 - $29,999</td>
<td>401,931</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000 - $39,999</td>
<td>385,905</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 - $49,999</td>
<td>329,588</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 - $59,999</td>
<td>288,736</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60,000 - $74,999</td>
<td>332,233</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 - $99,999</td>
<td>320,546</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 - $149,999</td>
<td>222,733</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 - $199,999</td>
<td>56,999</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 or more</td>
<td>61,236</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

1.4.4.4 HOUSING

About one half of Region 2's housing stock was constructed prior to 1969 when the National Flood Insurance Program was created (see Table 1.4.4.4.a). This implies that a large number of houses constructed in the region's floodplains do not have adequate flood protection. Most of the homes in Region 2 are owner occupied (62.8%) as opposed to those occupied by renters (30.7%). The number of vacant homes is relatively low (6.5%) (see Table 1.4.4.4.a), but livability of these vacant homes is unknown.
Table 1.4.4.4.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region 2 Housing By Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Units</td>
<td>3,255,251</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Units</td>
<td>3,043,664</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Occupied</td>
<td>2,043,508</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter Occupied</td>
<td>1,000,156</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Housing Units</td>
<td>211,587</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

1.4.4.5 TRANSPORTATION

Region 2 has a well-developed transportation system, which includes 6 principal airports and 65 local airports. Geauga and Knox Counties are the only Region 2 counties that do not have interstate highways. All are served by the US Highway system and a variety of rail lines. The region possesses both lake and river port facilities (see Table 1.4.4.5.a).

Table 1.4.4.5.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION 2 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS</th>
<th>Interstate Highways (X)</th>
<th>US Hwys (X)</th>
<th>Rail Lines (number)</th>
<th>Principal Airport (number)</th>
<th>Local Airport (number)</th>
<th>Lake/River Ports (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashtabula</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geauga</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licking</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorain</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahoning</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medina</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickaway</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portage</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumbull</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Ohio Department of Transporation - Ohio Department of Development
1.4.5 REGION 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

1.4.5.1 General Population

The population in Region 3 of 1,455,313, according to the Ohio Department of Development, demonstrated an increase of 82,620 people over a 10-year period (1990-2000). The 6% growth rate exceeds that of Ohio (4%) for the same period. Since 1950 the regional growth has increased steadily (see Table 1.4.5.1.a).

The region as a whole has seen an increase in population but some of the region’s largest areas have experienced losses in population between 1990 and 2000 (see Table 1.4.5.1.b). These areas include Chillicothe (Ross County), Portsmouth (Scioto County), New Philadelphia (Tuscarawas County), Marietta (Washington County), and most notably Steubenville (Jefferson County), which experienced a 16% decrease.

Table 1.4.5.1.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>% CHANGE 1950-2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1,376,130</td>
<td>(+) 10.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1,372,893</td>
<td>(-) 0.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,455,313</td>
<td>(+) 5.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (projected)</td>
<td>1,515,136</td>
<td>(+) 3.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 (projected)</td>
<td>1,571.19</td>
<td>(+) 3.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030 (projected)</td>
<td>1,610,301</td>
<td>(+) 2.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

Table 1.4.5.1.b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LARGEST AREAS</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union twp., Clermont County</td>
<td>33,368</td>
<td>42,332</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami twp., Clermont County</td>
<td>28,199</td>
<td>36,632</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanesville, Muskingum County</td>
<td>26,778</td>
<td>25,586</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillicothe, Ross County</td>
<td>21,923</td>
<td>21,796</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens, Athens County</td>
<td>21,265</td>
<td>21,342</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth, Scioto County</td>
<td>22,676</td>
<td>20,909</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steubenville, Jefferson County</td>
<td>22,125</td>
<td>19,015</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County</td>
<td>15,698</td>
<td>15,039</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batavia twp., Clermont County</td>
<td>11,254</td>
<td>15,039</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marietta, Washington County</td>
<td>15,026</td>
<td>14,515</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development
1.4.5.2 Special Populations

There is a significant part of the population in Region 3 that could require higher levels of assistance before and after a disaster occurs. These special population groups include: infant children, elderly, non-English speaking populations, convalescing populations, assisted living populations, as well as inmates.

Convalescing and Assisted Living Populations

The convalescing and assisted living populations include hospitals, nursing homes, and mental institutions. The combined number of nursing homes and hospitals in Region 3 is 169 with a total 16,704 beds. There also are two mental institutions (see Table 1.4.5.2.a). The number of beds in these facilities is unavailable but will be provided at the three-year update.

Inmate Populations

Region 3 also contains 6 prisons, which are divided among Belmont, Hocking, Noble, Ross, and Scioto counties. The inmate population at any point and time could be as high as 10,000. Most notably is Ross County, which contains 2 of the 6 prisons but approximately 48% of the population.

Ethnic / Poverty Level Considerations

Approximately 95.9% of the region’s 1,455,313 people are Caucasian. This leaves a total minority population of 64,883, many who may not be fluent in the English language (see Tables 1.4.5.2.b). Athens and Coshocton counties have significantly large populations that speak languages other than English in the home (5.4 and 6.7% respectively). By comparison, the average for the State of Ohio is about 6.1% (see Table 1.4.5.2.b).

Table 1.4.5.2.b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION 3 ETHNIC PROFILE</th>
<th>POPULATION BY RACE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>1,455,313</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Minority</td>
<td>64,883</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>1,396,320</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>29,877</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>9,385</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>4,314</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>5,829</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,955</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>15,745</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development
The African-American (2.1%) and Hispanic (0.6%) populations in Region 3 are comparatively small (see Table 1.4.5.2.b. The largest percentages of African Americans reside in Nobel and Ross counties (6.7% and 6.2%). The majority of Hispanics reside in Athens (1.0%) and Columbiana (6.2%) counties.

Approximately 10.6% of Ohio’s populations live below the poverty level. Twenty-six counties within the region are above the state average. In comparison, three of the Region 3 counties have poverty levels less than that of the state average: Clermont: 7.1%, Coshocton: 9.1%, and Tuscarawas: 9.4%. Counties listed as below poverty level face potentially severe implications of ensuring mitigation actions are implemented and often must depend on outside resources.

Age Profiles

The median age in Region 3 is 35.7 years, which does not vary significantly from that in Region 1 (35.4) or Region 2 (36.4). However, the highest median age for any of Ohio’s counties occurs in Region 3 (42 in Jefferson County) (see Table 1.4.5.2.c).

The two populations, which often require special attention during disaster times, are children under 5 and those over 65. At present approximately 7.7% of the region’s population is less than 5 years of age (112,477) and 13.7% of the population is 65 or more (198,859). Within the region Columbiana and Clermont counties contain the largest population above 65 years of age. Additionally Clermont County also contains the highest number of minor population under the age of 5.
Table 1.4.5.2.c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>Population (2000)</th>
<th>Under 5 Years Old</th>
<th>21 yrs. +</th>
<th>65 yrs. +</th>
<th>85 yrs. +</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>27,330</td>
<td>1,756</td>
<td>19,067</td>
<td>3,643</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>62,223</td>
<td>2,972</td>
<td>40,721</td>
<td>5,793</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>70,226</td>
<td>3,531</td>
<td>52,526</td>
<td>12,758</td>
<td>1,503</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>42,285</td>
<td>2,979</td>
<td>29,024</td>
<td>4,914</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>28,836</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td>20,578</td>
<td>1,809</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbiana</td>
<td>112,075</td>
<td>6,618</td>
<td>80,752</td>
<td>16,843</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clermont</td>
<td>177,977</td>
<td>13,550</td>
<td>121,525</td>
<td>16,747</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coshocton</td>
<td>36,655</td>
<td>2,351</td>
<td>25,608</td>
<td>5,375</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallia</td>
<td>31,069</td>
<td>1,963</td>
<td>21,811</td>
<td>4,211</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guernsey</td>
<td>40,792</td>
<td>2,748</td>
<td>28,569</td>
<td>5,896</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>15,856</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>11,713</td>
<td>2,804</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland</td>
<td>40,875</td>
<td>2,906</td>
<td>28,241</td>
<td>5,649</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes</td>
<td>38,943</td>
<td>4,003</td>
<td>23,233</td>
<td>4,092</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hocking</td>
<td>28,241</td>
<td>1,879</td>
<td>20,023</td>
<td>3,708</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>32,641</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>22,867</td>
<td>4,439</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>73,894</td>
<td>3,860</td>
<td>55,001</td>
<td>13,752</td>
<td>1,516</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>62,319</td>
<td>3,839</td>
<td>44,559</td>
<td>8,966</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meigs</td>
<td>23,072</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>16,625</td>
<td>3,406</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>15,108</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>11,060</td>
<td>2,467</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>14,897</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>10,548</td>
<td>2,327</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskingham</td>
<td>84,585</td>
<td>5,637</td>
<td>58,767</td>
<td>12,092</td>
<td>1,536</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noble</td>
<td>14,058</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>10,229</td>
<td>1,836</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry</td>
<td>34,078</td>
<td>2,505</td>
<td>23,095</td>
<td>4,093</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>27,695</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>19,054</td>
<td>3,756</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross</td>
<td>73,345</td>
<td>4,544</td>
<td>53,040</td>
<td>8,928</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scioto</td>
<td>79,195</td>
<td>5,025</td>
<td>56,391</td>
<td>11,826</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscarawas</td>
<td>90,914</td>
<td>6,002</td>
<td>64,447</td>
<td>13,599</td>
<td>1,686</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinton</td>
<td>12,806</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>8,807</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>63,251</td>
<td>3,691</td>
<td>45,586</td>
<td>3,925</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region Median</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

1.4.5.3 REGIONAL ECONOMY

Region 3 is Ohio’s most forested region containing 5,284,888 acres of woodland. The remaining acreage, 9,197,677 acres are committed to urban development. The economic base of Region 3 is deeply rooted in its land use.

Manufacturing was the primary source of regional income in 2000 and 2001, followed by (2) State / Local Government services, (3) Health Care, and (4) retail trade, and (5) Accommodations and Food Services. Despite a small down trend in 2001, manufacturing continues to be the principal source of regional employment and income. Of the five economic sectors, Retail Trade has experienced the greatest loss both in terms of work force and income. Approximately, half of the jobs lost in manufacturing and retail trade in 2001 were offset by new jobs in State / Local Government, Health Care, and Accommodations / Food Services (see Table 1.4.5.3.a).
Regional unemployment rates fluctuated between 1998 and 2002, but the rates differed only by a percentage point or less. In 2002, unemployment rates reached a high of 6.3% leaving 42,900 workers in Region 3 without jobs (see Table 1.4.5.3.b).

The state median income for that year was $40,459 and for the U.S., $41,994 (see Table 1.4.5.3.c). In 1999, the median household income in Region 3 was $34,452 that is considerably lower than the state or national median income.

### Table 1.4.5.3.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION 3 EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY SECTOR</th>
<th>Average Annual Employment</th>
<th>Total Wages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000  2001</td>
<td>2000  2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>96,437 90,446</td>
<td>$3,319,399  $3,163,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State / Local Govt. Services</td>
<td>77,660 78,424</td>
<td>$2,209,606  $2,314,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care / Social Assistance</td>
<td>56,320 58,217</td>
<td>$1,371,890  $1,495,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>67,541 66,372</td>
<td>$1,158,953  $1,184,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations / Food Services</td>
<td>37,944 37,944</td>
<td>$350,399    $357,216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development

### Table 1.4.5.3.b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region 3 Unemployment Rate</th>
<th>labor Force</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>628,600</td>
<td>623,100</td>
<td>631,700</td>
<td>640,600</td>
<td>636,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>39,500</td>
<td>41,400</td>
<td>38,200</td>
<td>35,500</td>
<td>42,900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ohio Department of Development
1.4.5.4 HOUSING

There were over 612,000 housing units in Region 3 (see Table 1.4.5.4.a). The majority of the homes (68%) are owner-occupied and about 23% are rentals. There were 9% of the region’s stocks that were vacant.

According to the Ohio Department of Development, approximately 71% of the region’s housing stock was built before 1970, which indicates most construction, occurred prior to the federal floodplain mapping initiative. The structural integrity of the region’s housing stock improved with the implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Communities participating in the NFIP are routinely visited to ensure compliance with building and floodplain management standards, which ensures reduction in the vulnerability to flood related damage.

1.4.5.5 TRANSPORTATION

Table 1.4.5.5.a provides a general overview of Region 3 transportation systems, which include interstate highways, US highways, rail lines, local airports, and river ports. There are no large (i.e., principal) airports in the Region.
Only six of twenty-nine counties are served by the interstate system, but most counties have at least one US highway. A major rail line serves all counties except Noble and eight counties have Ports along the Ohio River. Knowledge of transportation systems provides a basis for regional hazard mitigation and emergency response strategies.

Table 1.4.5.5.a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Interstate Highways</th>
<th>US Hwys</th>
<th>Rail Line (Number)</th>
<th>Principal Airport (Number)</th>
<th>Local Airport (Number)</th>
<th>Riverports (Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont</td>
<td>I-70</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbiana</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clermont</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coshocton</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guernsey</td>
<td>I-70; I-77</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hocking</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawerence</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meigs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Source: Ohio Department of Development
Table 1.4.3.2.a
Region 1 Special Population Considerations

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Source: Ohio Department of Development
# Table 1.4.4.2.a

Region 2 Special Population Considerations

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<th># of Nursing Home Beds</th>
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