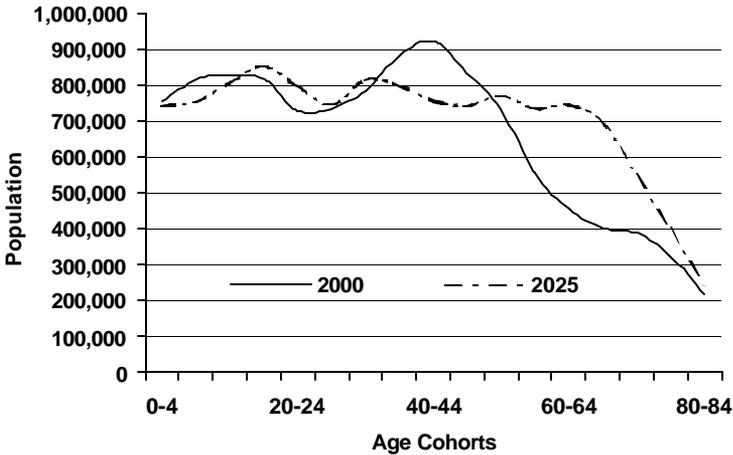


A Snapshot of Ohio's People Census 2000

Population and Age	Ohio	U.S.
Population	11,353,140	281,421,906
Female persons	51.4%	50.9%
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	4.7%	13.1%
Native to state of residence	74.7%	60.0%
Persons under 5 years old	6.6%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old	25.4%	25.7%
Persons 65 years old or over	13.3%	12.4%
Race (Self-Identification)		
Persons who identify themselves as white	85.0%	75.1%
Persons who identify themselves as Black or African-American	11.5%	12.3%
Persons who identify themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2%	0.9%
Persons who identify themselves as Asian	1.2%	3.6%
Persons who identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino	1.9%	12.5%
Education (Persons 25 Years old or over)		
High school graduates	83.0%	80.4%
College graduates	21.1%	24.4%
Homes and Homelife		
Households	4,445,773	105,480,101
Persons per household	2.49	2.59
Households with persons under 18	34.5%	36.0%
Now married, not separated, persons 15 years old or over	54.5%	54.4%
Median household money income	\$40,956	\$41,994
Mean travel to work (minutes)	22.9	25.5
Language other than English spoken at home	6.1%	17.9%

Baby Boomers Impact Ohio Demographics

2000 Census and 2025 Projections of Population by Age Group



- Ohio's Baby Boom generation, those aged between 40 and 58 in 2004, are currently in their prime wage-earning years. They will reach retirement age between the years 2010 and 2030.
- In 2025, the prime wage earners, those aged 35 to 55, will be composed of two different generations: the Baby Boom Echo (children of Baby Boomers) and Generation X (between the Echo and the Boomers). The Baby Boom Echo will be aged 30 to 48 and will be a large proportion of the prime wage earners. Generation X is a significantly smaller demographic segment. They will be nearing retirement age and be between 49 and 60 years old.
- It is estimated that the number of individuals aged 60 to 79 will increase by approximately 818,000, or 52%, between the years 2000 and 2025. Furthermore, the number of people in their prime wage-earning years will decrease by about 303,000, or 9%, during the same period. The shifting demographics suggest that there will be an increase in the number of elderly to care for in the future and a decrease in the number of prime wage earners.

Heart Disease and Cancer Leading Causes of Death

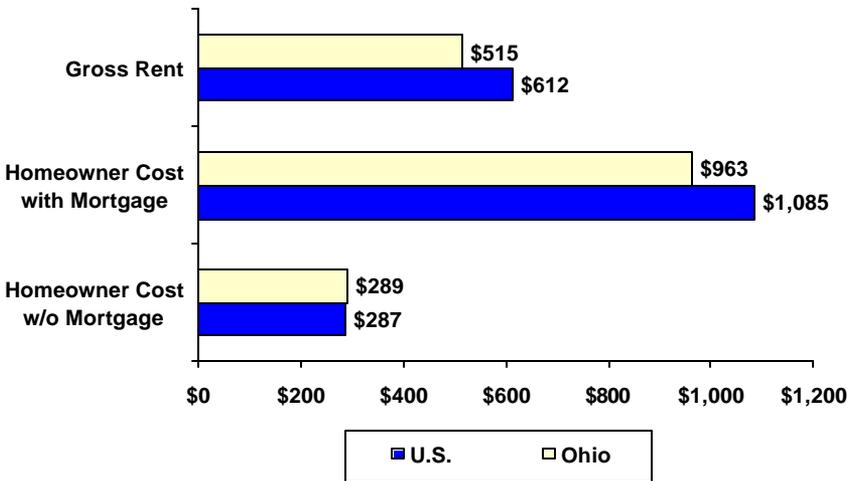
Ohio Health Status Indicators

	Ohio	U.S.
Infant mortality rate, 2001 (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.6	6.8
Annual AIDS rates for cases reported in 2002		
Male adult/adolescent (per 100,000)	13.8	27.5
Female adult/adolescent (per 100,000)	3.2	9.0
Prevalence of obesity (%), 2001	21.8	20.9
Estimated childhood vaccination coverage, 2003		
(% of children 19-35 months receiving 4:3:1:3:3 series)	82.3	79.4
Adult smokers (%), 2002 (U.S. median)	26.6	23.1
Top four leading causes of mortality in Ohio, 2001 (age-adjusted per 100,000)		
Diseases of the heart	271.0	247.8
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	207.8	196.0
Cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	57.4	57.9
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	49.0	43.7
Average annual number of injury deaths, 1999-2001 (age-adjusted per 100,000)		
Unintentional injury (e.g.: poisoning, auto accident)	30.6	35.7
Intentional injury – suicide	10.1	10.7
Intentional injury – homicide and legal intervention	4.3	7.3

- Obesity is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. BMI is calculated by dividing weight (kg) by height (m²). Weight and height data used to calculate BMI were collected from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
- The 4:3:1:3:3 vaccination series includes four or more doses of DTP (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis), three or more doses of poliovirus, one or more doses of MMR (measles-mumps-rubella), three or more doses of Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b), and three or more doses of Hepatitis B vaccine. In addition, the CDC also recommends one or more doses of varicella (chicken pox) vaccine at or after a child's first birthday.

Ohio Housing Costs below National Average

Median Monthly Housing Costs, CY 2000



- All of the above categories include utilities, fuel costs, and where appropriate, fire, hazard, and flood insurance and condominium or mobile home fees. Data from the 2000 Census are the latest authoritative data available.
- In Ohio, 27.4% of the renters had monthly rental payments that were at least 35% of their household income.
- In 2000, the Ohio median value of an owner-occupied unit (e.g., a house or condominium) was \$103,700; the U.S. median value was \$120,496.
- For 2000, Ohio's homeownership rate of 69.1% surpassed the U.S. homeownership rate of 66.2%. Ohio's rental rate of 23.8% was lower than the national rate of 24.8%. Similarly, Ohio's vacancy rate of 7.1% was lower than the national rate of 9.0%.
- Persons per household: 2.49 for Ohio; 2.59 for U.S.

Where Do Ohioans Live?

Ohio's Population by Political Subdivision, 1990 and 2000 (population in thousands)

Subdivision	1990			2000			% Change
	Units	Population	% of State Population	Units	Population	% of State Population	1990- 2000
Counties	88	10,847	100.0%	88	11,353	100.0%	4.7%
Cities	242	6,369	58.7%	243	6,621	58.3%	3.9%
Villages	689	858	7.9%	699	868	7.6%	1.2%
Townships	1,309	3,090	28.5%	1,309	3,341	29.4%	8.1%
CDPs	111	530	4.9%	110	523	4.6%	-1.2%
State		10,847	100.0%		11,353	100.0%	4.7%

Notes:

1. Township numbers reflect unincorporated areas outside municipal corporations.
2. The exact number of townships in Ohio in 1990 is unavailable but was at least 1,309.
3. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
4. Population data was gathered from the 2000 decennial census.

- Ohio's population increased by 506,025 (4.7%) in the 1990s. It grew from 10,847,115 in 1990 to 11,353,140 in 2000.
- A census-designated place (CDP) is a densely populated, yet unincorporated place, as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. A CDP is not a political subdivision. Examples of CDPs in Ohio include Eaton Estates in Lorain County, Holiday Valley in Clark County, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton.
- Townships experienced the biggest gain in population among all political subdivisions. Ohioans living in townships increased by 8.1% in the 1990s. In 2000, 29.4% of Ohioans lived in townships compared with 28.5% in 1990. Cities had the second highest rate of growth (3.9%), followed by villages (1.2%). Ohioans living in CDPs decreased by 1.2%.
- Ohioans living in all *incorporated* areas of the state (cities and villages) totaled approximately 7.2 million or 66.6% of Ohio's 1990 population and 7.5 million or 66.0% of Ohio's 2000 population.
- Ohioans living in all *unincorporated* areas of the state (unincorporated township areas and CDPs) totaled approximately 3.6 million or 33.4% of Ohio's 1990 population and 3.9 million or 34.0% of Ohio's 2000 population.