

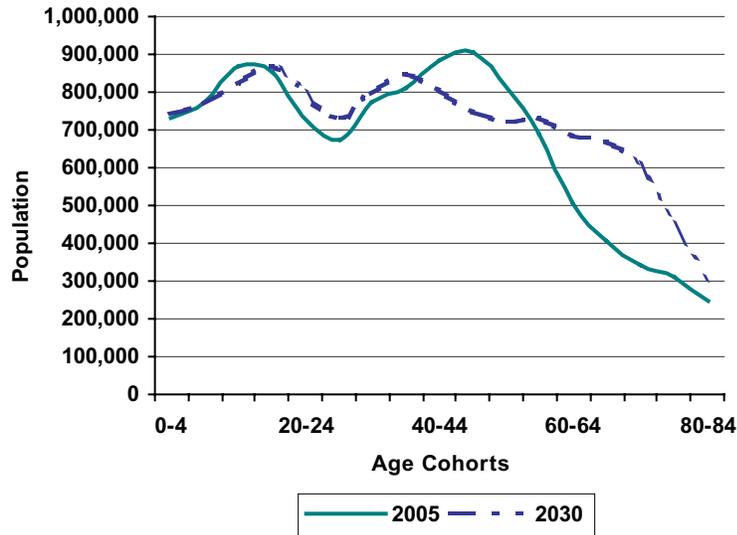
A Snapshot of Ohio's Population in 2005

Population and Age	Ohio	United States	Ohio's Rank
Total population	11,464,042	296,410,404	7
Household population	11,155,606	288,378,137	7
Female persons	51.4%	51.0%	13
Foreign born	3.5%	12.4%	39
Median age	37.6	36.4	18
Persons under 5 years old	6.6%	7.0%	32
Persons under 18 years old	24.7%	25.4%	24
Persons 65 years old or over	12.8%	12.1%	17
Race and National Origin (Selected Groups, Race Self-Identified)			
White	84.3%	74.7%	21
Black or African-American	11.5%	12.1%	17
American Indian or Alaska native	0.2%	0.8%	39
Asian	1.5%	4.3%	30
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.3%	14.5%	40
Education (Persons 25 Years Old or Over)			
High school graduates	86.3%	84.2%	25
College graduates	23.3%	27.2%	37
Homes and Home Life			
Households	4,507,821	111,090,617	7
Persons per household	2.47	2.60	33
Households with persons under 18	33.6%	34.9%	35
Now married, not separated, persons 15 years old or over	49.4%	49.7%	36
Median household money income	\$43,493	\$46,242	29
Median family money income	\$54,086	\$55,832	26
Mean travel to work (minutes)	22.4	25.1	33
Language other than English spoken at home	6.1%	19.4%	37

Source: United States Census Bureau

Baby Boomers Impact Ohio Demographics

2005 Estimates and 2030 Projections of Population by Age Group



Source: Ohio Department of Development

- Most of Ohio's Baby Boom generation, those aged between 42 and 60 in 2006, are in their prime wage-earning years. They will reach retirement age between the years 2010 and 2030.
- In 2030, the vast majority of prime wage earners, those aged 35 to 55, will be from the Baby Boom Echo generation (children of Baby Boomers).
- It is estimated that the number of individuals aged 60 to 79 will increase by approximately 841,000, or 53%, between the years 2005 and 2030. Furthermore, the number of people in their prime wage-earning years will decrease by about 290,000, or 8%, 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

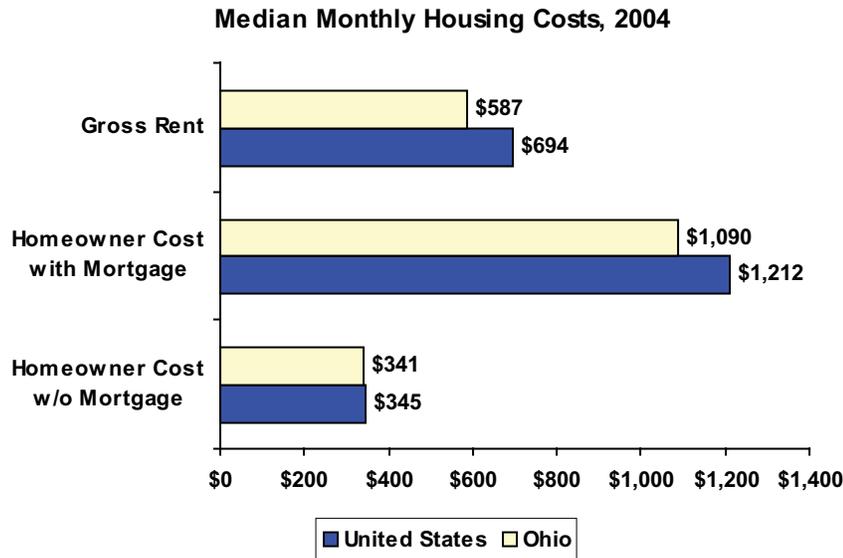
Ohio Health Status Indicators

	Ohio	United States
Infant mortality rate, 2002 (deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.9	7.0
Obesity: By Body Mass Index (%), 2002	23.0	22.1
Overweight: By Body Mass Index (%), 2002	35.8	37.0
No leisure-time physical activity (%), 2002	25.4	24.4
Not eating enough fruits and vegetables (%), 2002	79.5	77.3
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	23.0
Top five leading causes of mortality in Ohio, 2000-2002 (age-adjusted per 100,000)		
Diseases of the Heart	267.1	232.3
Malignant Neoplasms (cancer)	208.0	190.1
Cerebrovascular Disease (stroke)	58.8	53.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	49.5	43.3
Diabetes Mellitus	31.3	25.3
Average annual number of injury deaths, 2000-2002 (age-adjusted per 100,000)		
Unintentional injury (e.g., poisoning, auto accident)	31.5	37.3
Intentional injury – suicide	10.4	10.8
Intentional injury – homicide and legal intervention	4.5	6.0

Sources: Ohio Department of Health; Centers for Disease Control

- Obesity is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or more. Being overweight is defined as having a BMI of between 25.0 and 29.9. BMI is calculated by dividing weight (kg) by height (m²) for all respondents over 18. Weight and height data used to calculate BMI were collected from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).
- Data regarding the percentage of respondents that had no leisure-time physical activity and did not eat enough fruits and vegetables was obtained from the BRFSS. Respondents 18 years of age or older who had no leisure-time physical activity in the month previous were included in this category. Respondents 18 years of age or older who did not report eating five or more fruits and vegetables per day were included in this category.
- 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



Source: United States Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey

- In 2004, the median value of an owner-occupied house or condominium in Ohio was \$122,384; the U.S. median value was \$151,366.
- In 2004, 33.9% of Ohio renters had monthly rental payments that were at least 35% of their household income, less than the U.S. rate of 35.9%.
- For 2004, Ohio's homeownership rate of 69.8% surpassed the U.S. homeownership rate of 67.1%. Ohio's rental rate of 30.2% was lower than the national rate of 32.9%. Similarly, Ohio's vacancy rate of 9.1% for all uses was lower than the national rate of 10.4%.
- 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 2004 American Community Survey are the latest authoritative data available and represent estimates based on a sample of the population.
- In 2004, Ohio had 2.47 persons per household; the U.S. had 2.60.

Where Do Ohioans Live?

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

Subdivision	1990			2000			% Change 1990- 2000
	Units	Population	% of State Population	Units	Population	% of State Population	
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 ¹	111	530	4.9%	110	523	4.6%	-1.2%
<i>State</i>		<i>10,847</i>	<i>100.0%</i>		<i>11,353</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>4.7%</i>

Notes:

- (1) Township numbers reflect unincorporated areas outside municipal corporations.
- (2) Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
- (3) Population data are from the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses.

Sources: Ohio Department of Development's Office of Strategic Research 2006;
United States Census Bureau 2000

- Ohio's population was 11,353,140 in 2000. The latest 2005 census data update from the Office of Strategic Research shows Ohio's population has grown to 11,464,042, an increase of 1.0%. The statewide population estimate for 2010 is 11,666,850.
- Townships experienced the biggest gain in population between census years 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.

¹A 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. Ohio examples include Eaton Estates in Lorain County, Holiday Valley in Clark County, and Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton.