



SHAPING THE STATE:

Overview of Key Demographic Trends Facing Ohio and Implications for Policy-making and Ohio's Future Competitiveness

October 2010

The Greater Ohio Policy Center is pleased to present this comparative analysis of demographic trends in Ohio and the nation from 2000 to 2008¹. It is clear from this analysis that these trends have critical implications for our state and should guide future policy-making. The population stagnation and sprawl that are major trends highlighted here suggest that the cost of ever-increasing layers of local government and depleted tax bases that come with exurban growth will become a burden to a state that is not rapidly gaining population. It also suggests that place-based strategies for improving the quality of existing cities and towns will be an important part of attracting more residents and business to the state and providing places where the state's aging population can grow old while remaining active participants in their communities. It is also clear from this analysis that a central part of this effort will be building from Ohio's existing educational assets, of which there are many, to leverage broad economic gain and investment-worthy communities. It is our contention that the findings in this paper must be incorporated into policy decisions in order to position Ohio to compete successfully in the next economy, which will be low-carbon, export-oriented, metropolitan-lead, and innovation-driven and is discussed in more detail in the Greater Ohio Policy Center and the Brookings Institution's joint report *Restoring Prosperity: Transforming Ohio Communities for the Next Economy*.

Summary

Demographic changes in Ohio reveal a state that is falling behind other states in some areas, but demonstrates strong potential in several others. The state is rapidly aging and experiencing little to no population growth largely due to out-migration of younger residents and children. The data also show that while Ohio's population remained predominantly white during the 2000's, it is slowly diversifying and in-migration from new immigrants and ethnic minorities kept the state from experiencing overall population loss. Nevertheless, Ohio is poised to lose political representation at the federal level and several types of national funding may be reduced as a result of our stagnant population. Despite this sobering trend, this analysis also highlights progress that has been made in the educational arena during the 2000's as well as the state's tremendous educational assets, which can play a significant role in stemming population decline and helping prepare Ohioans to compete in the next economy.

^{1 1} The following analysis builds from the national trends articulated in the Brookings Institution's State of Metropolitan America report : [State of Metropolitan America: On the Front Lines of Demographic Transformation](#). The Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program. 2010.

Comparative analysis of national and Ohio demographic trends

In the *State of Metropolitan America*, the Brookings Institution’s Metropolitan Policy Program identified several significant national demographic trends that occurred in the country’s 100 largest metros between 2000 and 2008 that provide us with a basis upon which to compare demographic trends in Ohio. These trends are presented in Table 1 along with a comparison of how that trend manifested itself in Ohio. In some areas, the Ohio experience was in keeping with the national trend. For example, both Ohio and the nation observed an increasingly aging population. In other areas, the Ohio experience differs from the national average, particularly in the areas of stagnant population growth, suburban sprawl without population growth, and an overall decline in numbers of young people.

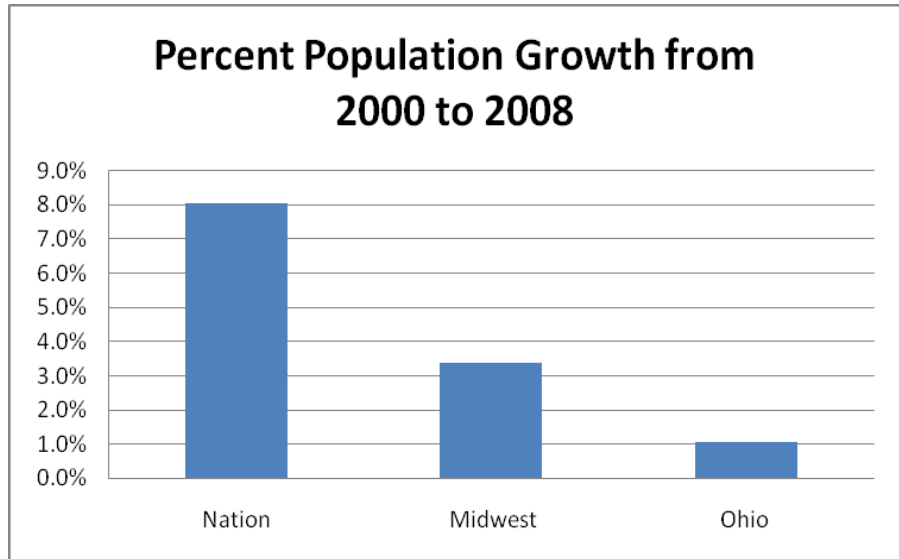
Table 1: Comparison of National and Ohio Demographic Trends, 2000 to 2008

Trend	Nation	Ohio
Population	Growing	Stagnant: <i>Some metros experienced population loss.</i>
Racial and Ethnic Diversification	Steadily increasing	Slowly increasing: <i>Ohio experienced low levels of immigration compared to other states, but growth in racial and ethnic minorities, as well as immigrants account for a slight uptick in the state’s overall growth.</i>
Physical Form of Growth	Outward expansion <u>with</u> population growth	Outward expansion <u>without</u> population growth.
Aging	Overall aging population	Overall aging population: <i>Population aging more rapidly due to combination of increasing number of seniors and loss of young population.</i>
Income	Income polarization	Income polarization: <i>More dramatic declines in average median income and higher growth in the poverty rate.</i>
Education	Uneven levels of educational attainment across races and ages	Uneven levels of educational attainment across races and ages: <i>Increased number of residents with bachelor’s degrees, but still below the national average for higher educational attainment. Decreasing numbers of school-aged kids.</i>

Ohio's Overall Growth Rate has been Very Low and Trails the Nation and Rest of the Midwest; Some Ohio Regions have Lost Population.

Unlike many fast-growing states in the nation's South and West, Ohio is growing at a slow pace. In fact, Ohio ranked 46th out of the nation's 50 states² for population change from 2000 to 2008; during this period of time, Ohio grew by

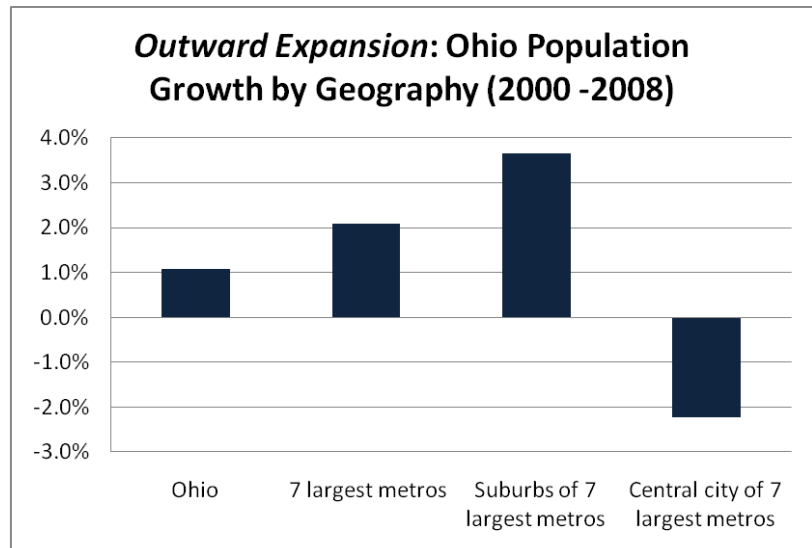
1.1 percent, which was considerably less than both the nation and the Midwest region, which grew by 8 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. Much like the state, the majority of Ohio's metros are experiencing low, and in some cases negative, growth rates. Five of Ohio's largest metros ranked among the bottom 12 of the nation's largest metros based on population growth from 2000 to 2008³.



Ohio's Metros have Sprawled Even without Much New Population Growth.

Most of Ohio's population growth, albeit small, occurred in the suburbs of its largest metros, while the central cities continued to shed population from 2000 to 2008. During this period of time, the suburbs of Ohio's seven largest metros grew by more than three times the rate of the state as a whole (3.7 percent compared with 1.1 percent for the state), combining to add more than 230,000 residents. At the same time their central cities posted a

negative growth rate of -2.2 percent, combining to lose more than 50,000 residents. In essence, suburban sprawl continued to typify the distribution of Ohio's population, as more residents migrated from Ohio's high density cities to lower density suburbs on the metropolitan fringe and people from more rural areas moved into the metro region. As in Ohio, suburban sprawl represents the primary growth pattern nationally; however it is more typically associated with a need to accommodate significant population growth, which is not the case here.



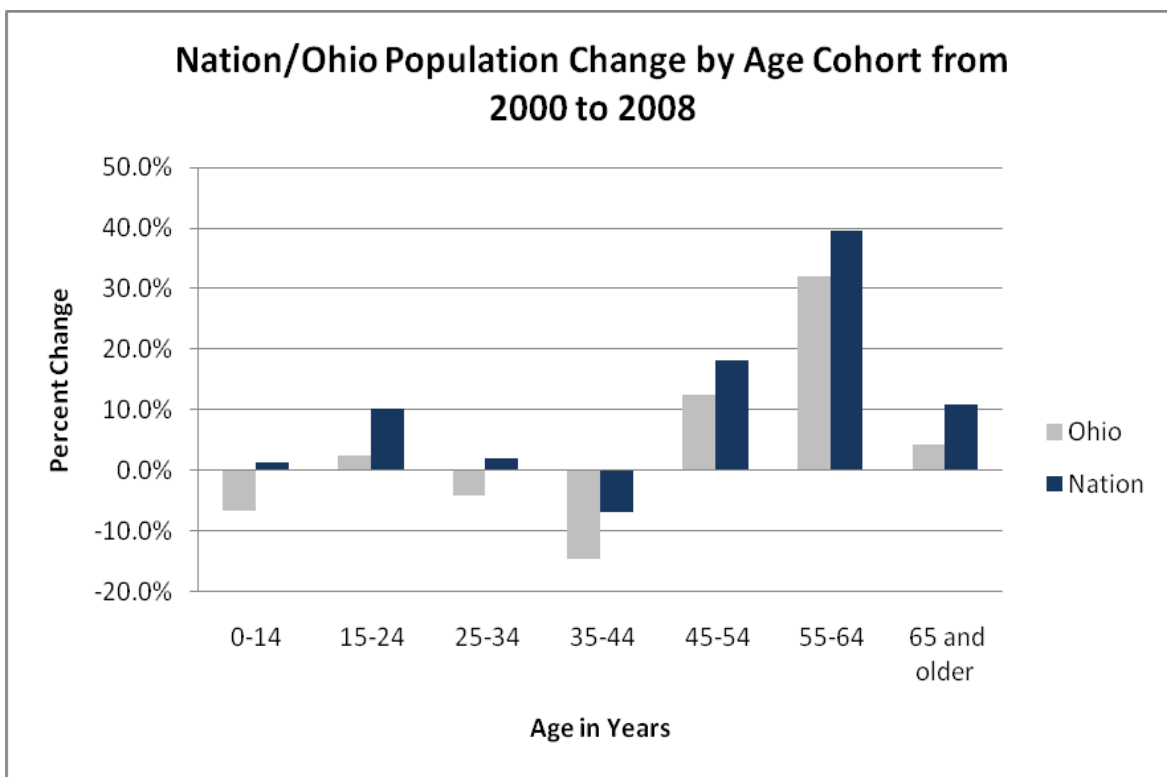
² Including Washington D.C.

³ Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown

Ohio's Population is Rapidly Aging Due to the Combination of Aging Baby Boomers and Loss of Younger Populations.

In 2008, baby boomers (those aged 65 and older) and current seniors made up a greater share of the state's population than the national average, and with the exception of Columbus, this was also true for Ohio's largest metro areas. Although Ohio slightly outpaces the nation in this area, this trend is happening nationwide as the baby boomers age and is to be expected based on the demographic breakdown of the state.

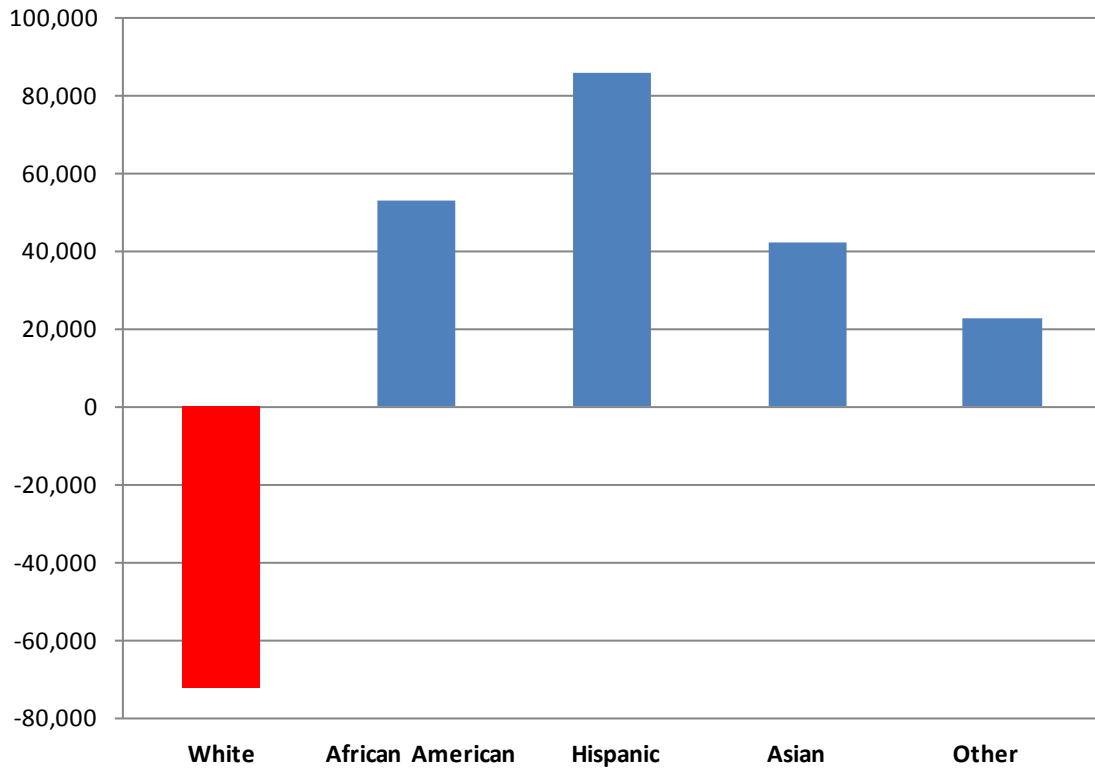
The area where Ohio really exhibited a stark and important difference from the national average is in the lack of growth in its younger population. From 2000 to 2008, the nation posted a modest increase in its population aged 0-14, while this age cohort declined by 6.6 percent in Ohio. Similarly, the percent of population aged 15-24 grew by 2.5 percent in Ohio, significantly less than the national average of 10.2 percent, even despite significant college enrollment in Ohio discussed in more detail later. Thus, Ohio is faced with both a rapidly aging population and a decline in its younger "replacement" population.



Growth in Ohio's Minority and Immigrant Population Resulted in Slight Growth in Ohio's Overall Population and Negated Population Loss in Other Segments.

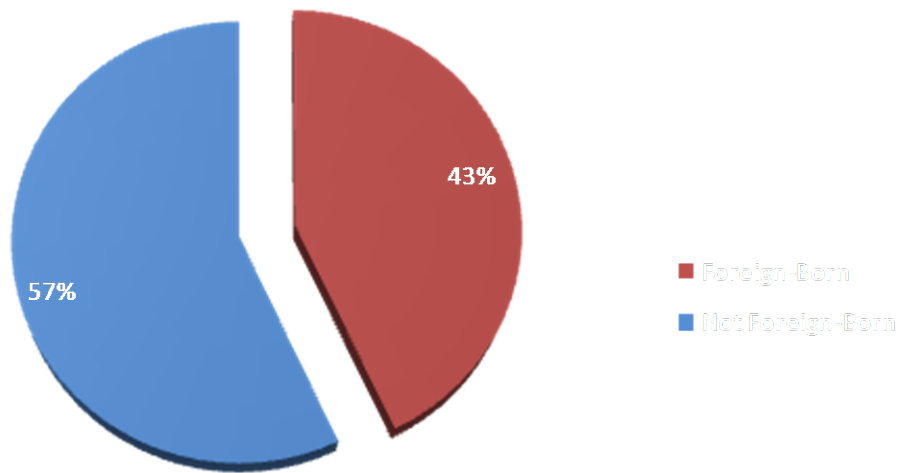
While Ohio and its large metros were significantly less racially- and ethnically-diverse in 2008 than the nation as a whole, growth in minority and immigrant populations was significant here. Between 2000 and 2008, the state lost more than 70,000 White, non-Hispanic residents but gained more than 190,000 new residents in the minority and immigrant population segments, resulting in a net gain for the state of 120,000 residents and buoying what otherwise would have been a net decline in population.

Change in Ohio Population by Race, 2000-2008



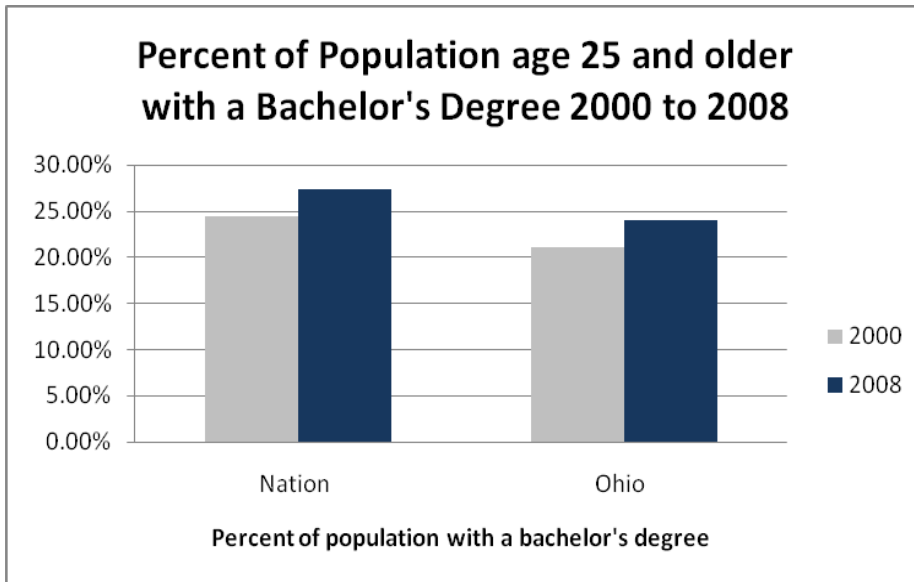
Though the state’s overall immigration numbers are small, immigrants accounted for forty-three percent of all new residents to the state.

Share of Total New Ohioans from 2000 to 2008 Who Were Foreign-Born



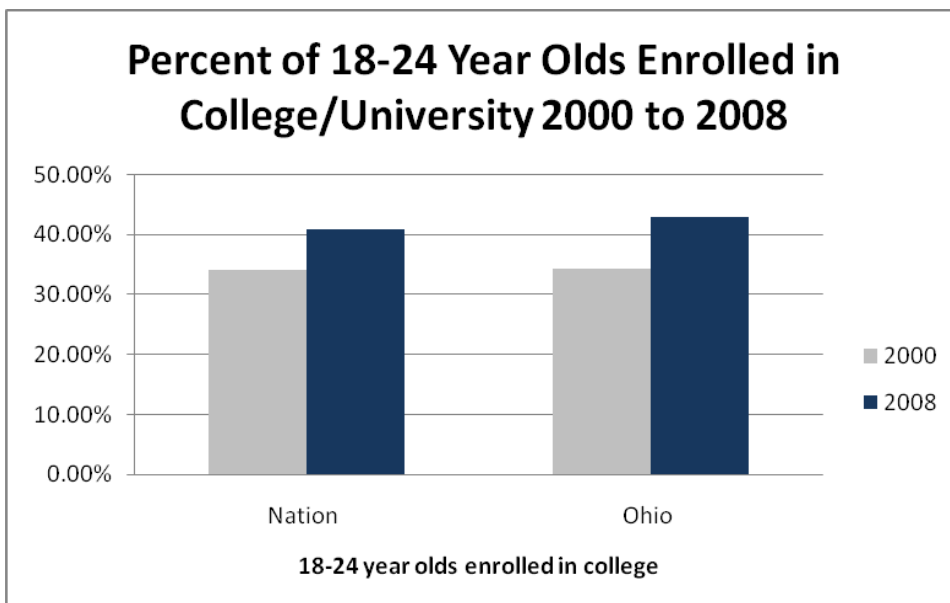
Ohio Gained Ground Nationally in the Area of Educational Attainment, but More Work is Needed.

Since 2000, both higher educational attainment and enrollment increased in Ohio; however, Ohio still has considerable ground to cover, as the state ranked 38th in the nation in 2008 for the percent of adults 25 years or older with a bachelor's degree. In 2008, 24.1 percent of Ohio's population held a bachelor's degree in 2008, which is a slight increase from 21.1 percent in 2000, but still less than the national averages of 28 and 24 percent in 2008 and 2000, respectively.



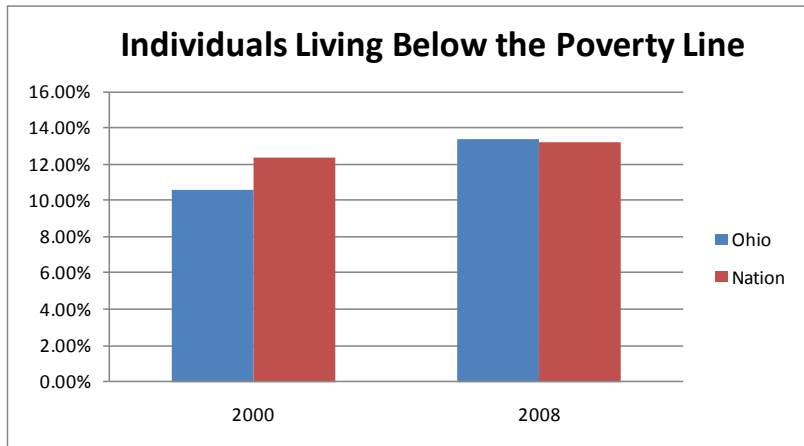
Ohio Experienced Notable Growth in Higher Education Enrollment.

In addition to growth in educational attainment, the percent of the population, aged 18 to 24 enrolled in a college or university increased in Ohio from 2000 to 2008. The state ranked 7th in the nation for *growth* in 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college during this time. Further, the state ranked 16th in 2008 for its percent of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college.



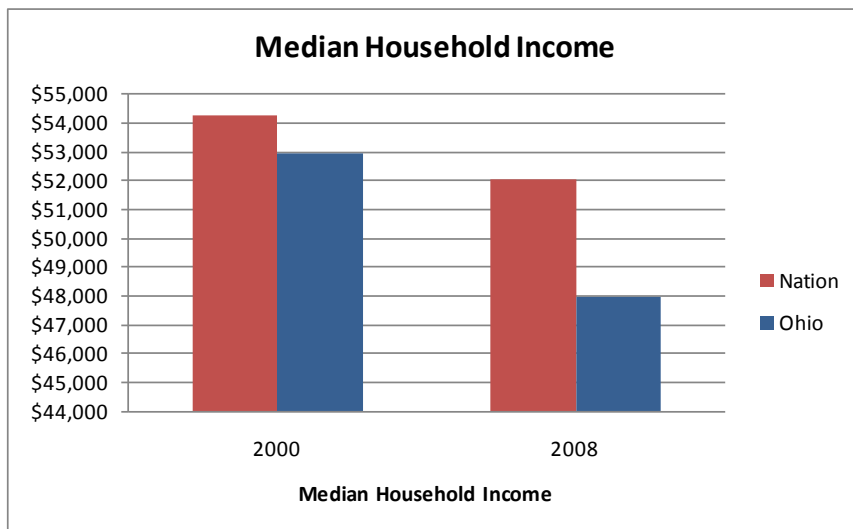
Ohio's Growth in Residents Living in Poverty Significantly Exceeded that of the Rest of the Nation.

While the nation and nearly all states and metros experienced an increase in poverty from 2000 to 2008, Ohio's increase was more severe. The percent of the population living below the poverty line increased by 2.8 percentage points in Ohio from 2000 to 2008, which ranked as the nation's 3rd largest increase. In contrast, the nation recorded a 0.8 percent point increase during the same time. Also notable, in 2000 Ohio's poverty rate was 1.8 percentage points *below* the national average, but by 2008, Ohio surpassed the nation's poverty rate, with more than 13 percent of its residents living below the poverty line, the 18th highest in the nation. The state also saw a growing gap between the rich and the poor between 2000 and 2008 as hourly wages for Ohio's high-wage workers increased by 0.9 percent, while wages for Ohio's low-wage and middle-wage earners declined by 10.2 percent and 6 percent, respectively during this time period.



Incomes in Ohio have Declined more than in the Nation as a Whole.

In 2000, Ohio's median household income was \$1,341 below the nation's median household income. By 2008, the gap between Ohio's median household income and the nation's median household income had ballooned to \$4,941. While the nation and Ohio both experienced a decline in median household income between 2000 and 2008, Ohio's decline was more than double the national decline of \$2,241. Most of Ohio's metros also experienced a large decline in their median household income. In all, five of the state's largest seven metros ranked in the top ten of the nation's 100 largest metros for the greatest decline in median household income from 2000 to 2008.



Why Do These Trends Matter?

The trends highlighted in this report underscore many of the recommendations in the Greater Ohio Policy Center and Brookings Institution's report *Restoring Prosperity: Transforming Ohio Communities for the Next Economy* released in February 2010, which highlighted the need for deliberate and thoughtful policy to ensure a competitive economic future for Ohio. The *Restoring Prosperity* report urged state, local, and even federal leaders to implement numerous policy changes to position Ohio to be more economically competitive as the state prepares for the next economy, which is expected to be export-oriented, lower-carbon, metropolitan-led, and innovation-fueled. This new analysis helps illustrate again the case for these reforms by providing further data showing that in many areas, Ohio is falling behind other states in regards to some national trends. A proactive approach at the state level to address many of the issues this analysis raises would improve Ohio's future economic competitiveness and desirability as a place to live. The following suggestions are crafted with that in mind.

Public policy-makers must consider mechanisms for stemming population loss and sprawl without growth.

- Slow or negative growth in most of Ohio's metros has significant policy implications for allocating resources, land use decision-making, infrastructure funding, and local organization of government.
- Population loss will affect the state's political influence at the national level as Ohio will most likely see a reduction in the number of Congressional members once U.S. Census numbers are released later this year.
- A declining and ever dispersing tax base incentivizes unhealthy competition within and among metros, which, in turn, undercuts overall economic competitiveness.
- Continued sprawl to the urban fringe without growth has left inner cities with extensive legacy costs, social and economic disparities, and underutilized infrastructure as well as an inability for the State to realize a return on investment from former infrastructure expenditures. It has also meant losses of farmland and open space.

Ohio's educational institutions and the students they teach represent a tremendous asset that policy-makers could better leverage as anchors to generate economic re-growth, community redevelopment, and stem population loss.

- The number of colleges and universities throughout Ohio and their relative vitality, as measured by the large numbers of enrollees, can serve the metro region and state as anchors and economic engines by generating jobs, creating local business opportunities, and contributing in significant ways to the development of human, social and cultural capital.
- Efforts to retain students as Ohio residents after graduation must be sustained. Improving our performance in capturing this demographic will help reverse the "brain drain" trend and will help balance some of the large projected growth in the senior demographic, as well as spawn new state economic growth and metro and neighborhood vitality.
- Increasing levels of educational attainment in residents 25 and older suggest that the state is starting to retrain its residents for the modern skill sets that are needed to better position Ohio's workforce for the next economy. The state and the educational institutions should continue to build on these efforts.
- Demographic data showing the decline in Ohio's school age-children raises new questions about how we plan for K-12 education.

The need to make the state and its cities more attractive to younger Ohioans, to plan for an aging population, and to stem the “sprawl without growth” phenomenon all underscore the need for concerted place-making efforts in existing Ohio neighborhoods.

- Changing demographics and the demand for walkable neighborhoods from both senior and younger demographics suggest that investments need to be targeted to make neighborhoods healthier and more attractive to these populations. Incentives need to encourage fully integrating housing, transportation, safety, and school construction.
- Re-creating vibrant neighborhoods within the core of the metro region is a critical component to helping attract new populations and to reverse sprawling growth patterns.
- Strategies for addressing the projected increases in Ohio’s senior population need to be studied and considered, particularly in the areas of mobility and services.

This report highlights new information about the role of immigrant populations in buoying the state’s population, economy, and metropolitan growth patterns. Further research and exploration of this issue is warranted.

ANNOTATED APPENDIX

Population

Quick Glimpse



Ohio is the nation's 7th largest state with nearly 11.5 million residents



The suburbs housed nearly 80% of the total metro population in 4 of 7 Ohio metros



Five of Ohio's 7 largest cities lost population between 2000 -2008

2008 PICTURE:

Ohio ranks¹ in the nation's top ten states for population size at seventh with nearly 11.5 million residents. Cincinnati is Ohio's largest metropolitan area with more than 2.1 million people and Youngstown is the smallest² with nearly 566,000 residents (both metros extend into neighboring states gaining some population from outside Ohio's borders: Indiana and Kentucky, and Pennsylvania, respectively). Three Ohio metros ranked in the top-third of the nation's largest metros by population (Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus), while Dayton ranked in the middle-third, and Akron, Toledo, and Youngstown ranked in the bottom-third.

TRENDS (2000 – 2008):

Ohio grew at a rate slower than almost all other states, recording a 1.1 percent increase in population, which ranked 46th in the nation. Four of Ohio's 7 metros lost population between 2000 and 2008 (Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown). Between 2000 and 2008, Cleveland's population declined by more people than any other Ohio metro with a decline of 59,653 residents. On the other hand, Youngstown lost the greatest percent of its total metropolitan population among Ohio's largest metros, recording a decline of 6 percent. Of the three metros that gained population since 2000, Columbus led in terms of both absolute numbers, adding 153,615 people, and percent increase as it grew

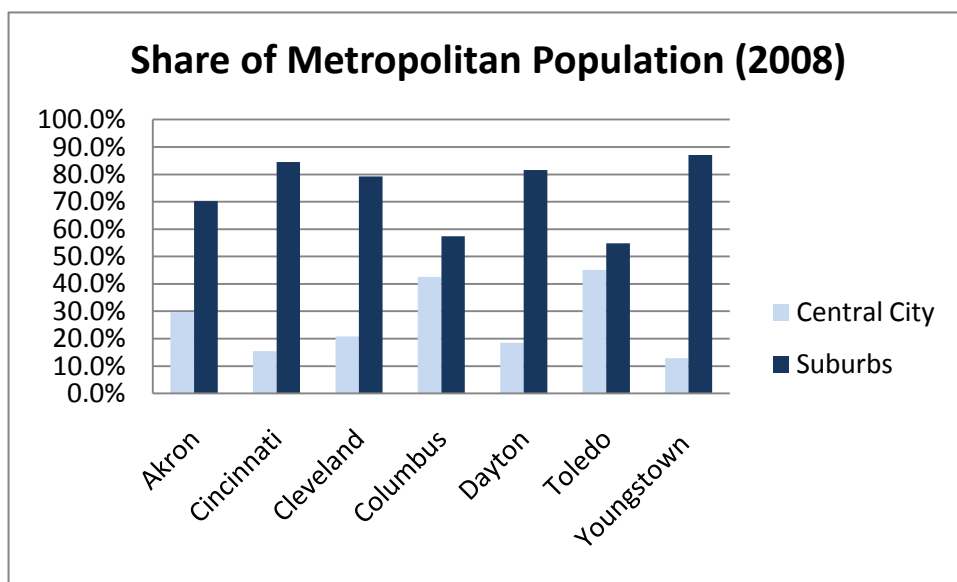
¹ State rank is relative to the nation's 50 states, but also includes Washington, D.C. for a total of 51 places being ranked. Metro/city/suburb rank is relative to the largest 100 (by population) metropolitan areas (and the central cities and suburbs that make them up) in the United States. **Note:** in many cases ACS 2008 data is not available for the geography of "city" and "suburb" for five of the nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas (i.e. Bradenton, FL; Greenville, SC; Harrisburg, PA; Portland, ME; and Poughkeepsie, NY); in these instances "city" and "suburbs" are ranked from 1 to 95 instead of 1 to 100, because there is not data for the "city" and "suburbs" of the five metropolitan areas listed above. Situations in which the city and suburb rankings are ranked out of 95 will be identified with an *asterisk* * in "rank" column of the data table. However, this lack of data does not affect the metropolitan rankings, meaning the metros are ranked from 1 to 100.

² of those Ohio metros that rank among the 100 largest in the nation

by 9.5 percent. Five of the 7 metros posted growth rates that ranked in the bottom 11 of the nation's 100 largest metros, while Columbus and Cincinnati ranked 46th and 58th on this measure. With the exception of Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio's metropolitan areas are no longer adding people, but instead suffering population loss.

CITY AND SUBURBS:

In all Ohio metros, the suburbs contained a greater share of the total metropolitan population than that of the central city, and in 5 of 7 metros (Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, and Youngstown), the suburbs accounted for more than 70 percent of the total metropolitan population. The central city made up less than one-fifth of the total metropolitan population in Cincinnati, Dayton, and Youngstown, while the central cities of both Columbus and Toledo made up a greater share of their metro's total population by housing more than 40 percent of all residents.



Between 2000 and 2008, the central cities of all Ohio metros experienced slower growth rates than their suburbs. In fact, 5 of Ohio's largest 7 central cities experienced population decline, with Youngstown losing the greatest percent of its total central city population (-10.8%) and Cleveland's central city losing the largest number of people (42,823). The central city of Columbus experienced the highest growth rate of Ohio cities at 5.5 percent. While Ohio's cities declined in population, the suburbs of 4 of the 7 of these cities experienced growth (Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo), and Dayton's suburbs neither statistically gained nor lost population (technically, Dayton's suburbs grew by 65 people, which represents only a fraction of a one percent growth). The growth of Columbus and Cincinnati's metro areas both outpaced the average growth for metros in the Midwest, while Columbus metro's growth also outpaced the national average. Conversely, the suburbs of both Cleveland and Youngstown experienced population decline.

Population 2008

Geography	Population in 2008	Share of metropolitan population	Rank: population (2008)
100 largest metros in the nation	199,179,635		
<i>Primary Cities</i>	63,193,662	31.7%	
<i>Suburbs</i>	135,985,973	68.3%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	37,411,041		
State of Ohio	11,485,910		7
Ohio metros in the top 100			
Akron metropolitan	698,553		72
<i>Akron city</i>	207,510	29.7%	64
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	491,043	70.3%	72
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,155,137		24
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	333,336	15.5%	52
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,821,801	84.5%	22
Cleveland metropolitan	2,088,291		26
<i>Cleveland city</i>	433,748	20.8%	44
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,654,543	79.2%	24
Columbus metropolitan	1,773,120		32
<i>Columbus city</i>	754,885	42.6%	20
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	1,018,235	57.4%	33
Dayton metropolitan	836,544		61
<i>Dayton city</i>	154,200	18.4%	80
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,344	81.6%	48
Toledo metropolitan	649,104		79
<i>Toledo city</i>	293,201	45.2%	56
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	355,903	54.8%	91
Youngstown metropolitan	565,947		88
<i>Youngstown city</i>	72,925	12.9%	94

<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	493,022	87.1%	71
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Population Change since 2000

Geography	Population in 2000	Population in 2008	Change in population since 2000	Percent change since 2000	Rank: percent change in population since 2000
100 largest metros in the nation	182,422,050	199,179,635	16,757,585	9.2%	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	59,968,681	63,193,662	3,224,981	5.4%	
<i>Suburbs</i>	122,453,369	135,985,973	13,532,604	11.1%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	35,793,462	37,411,041	1,617,579	4.5%	
State of Ohio	11,363,719	11,485,910	122,191	1.1%	46
Ohio metros in the top 100					
Akron metropolitan	695,961	698,553	2,592	0.4%	89
<i>Akron city</i>	216,862	207,510	-9,352	-4.3%	87
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	479,099	491,043	11,944	2.5%	87
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,014,615	2,155,137	140,522	7.0%	58
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	331,259	333,336	2,077	0.6%	66
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,683,356	1,821,801	138,445	8.2%	62
Cleveland metropolitan	2,147,944	2,088,291	-59,653	-2.8%	96
<i>Cleveland city</i>	476,571	433,748	-42,823	-9.0%	98
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,671,373	1,654,543	-16,830	-1.0%	95
Columbus metropolitan	1,619,505	1,773,120	153,615	9.5%	46
<i>Columbus city</i>	715,555	754,885	39,330	5.5%	43
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	903,950	1,018,235	114,285	12.6%	45
Dayton metropolitan	848,056	836,544	-11,512	-1.4%	93
<i>Dayton city</i>	165,777	154,200	-11,577	-7.0%	95

<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,279	682,344	65	0.0%	94
Toledo metropolitan	659,202	649,104	-10,098	-1.5%	94
<i>Toledo city</i>	313,157	293,201	-19,956	-6.4%	94
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	346,045	355,903	9,858	2.8%	85
Youngstown metropolitan	602,157	565,947	-36,210	-6.0%	99
<i>Youngstown city</i>	81,718	72,925	-8,793	-10.8%	99
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	520,439	493,022	-27,417	-5.3%	100

Household Makeup

Quick Glimpse



Individuals living alone are the most common household type in Ohio and represent a growing share of all households.



The number of married couples with children households declined in 6 Ohio metros



Ohio's cities and metros have experienced a greater increase in individuals living alone and decrease in married couples than most of the nations other metros.

2008 PICTURE:

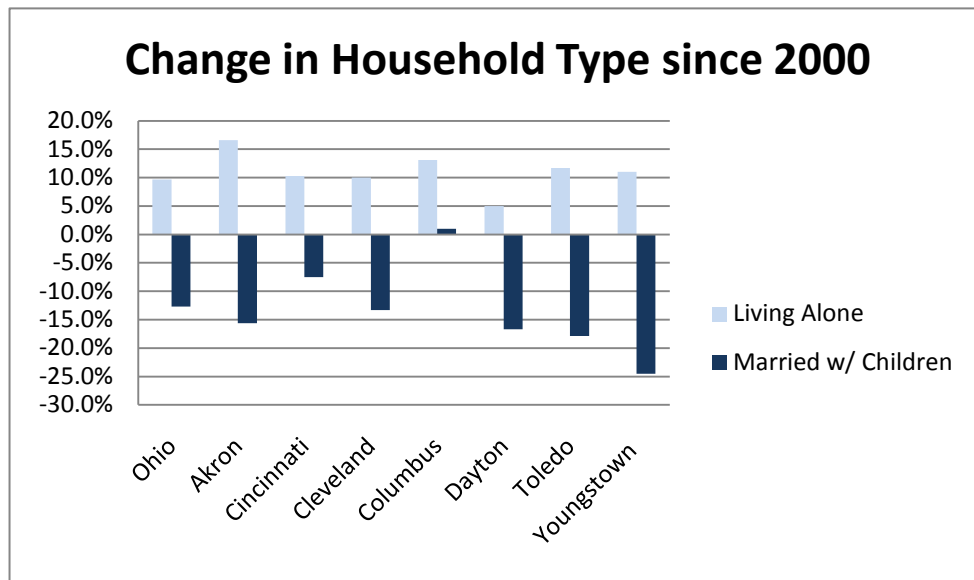
The most common household³ composition in Ohio consisted of an individual living alone, which accounted for nearly 30 percent of the state's households; this composition was followed closely by married couples without children (29.0%), and married couples with children at 19.3 percent. The other three household types collected by the census include: other families with children; other families without children; and non-families, which collectively accounted for 22.1 percent of households in the state. Ohio ranked 37th in the nation in terms of average household size with 2.48 people per household – smaller than both the Midwest (2.57) and 100 metro average (2.68). Ohio's metros had a high percent of households made up of individuals living alone, with 4 metros (Akron, Cleveland, Toledo, and Youngstown) ranking in the top 20 of the 100 largest metros for the largest percent of households consisting of a person living alone; Cleveland ranked first in the nation on this measure. Another notable trend is that households consisting of married couples with children made up a smaller portion of the total households in Ohio's metros than the 100 metro national average; Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown ranked in the bottom 20 metros on this measure. As a whole, the average household size of Ohio metros was much smaller than the 100 metro average with 5 metros (Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown) ranking in the bottom quartile of the 100 largest metros.

³ According to Brookings, “[h]ousehold/family types are organized into six categories within this topic area: Married couples with children include households headed by a married couple that contain one or more sons or daughters by birth, marriage, or adoption, who are under age 18. Married couples without children include all other households headed by a married couple. Other families with children include households headed by an individual with no spouse present that contain one or more sons or daughters by birth, marriage, or adoption, who are under age 18. Typically, these households are “single-parent” families. Other families without children include all other households with individuals related to the head of the household by birth, marriage, or adoption. These households may include, for example, a single parent living with an adult child, or an unmarried adult caring for an elderly parent within the household. Individuals living alone occupy their housing units alone. Other nonfamilies include households with two or more unrelated individuals, such as roommates or unmarried partners.” (Brookings Institution’s *User Guide* available at

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/Programs/Metro/state_of_metro_america/metro_america_user_guide.pdf

TRENDS (2000 – 2008):

The average household size in Ohio remained virtually unchanged between 2000 and 2008. The household type that grew by the greatest percent was individuals living alone (9.7%), followed by other



families with children (7.9%) and other families without children (6.1%); the household type that declined the most was married couples with children (-12.7%). The 100 metro average household size increased between 2000 and 2008, but decreased slightly in 5 Ohio metros (Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown); the average household size increased in Cincinnati by more than the 100 metro average. Generally, Ohio metros followed state trends on changes in the composition of household types, displaying declines in married couples with children households (except for Columbus) and significant growth in households made up of individuals living alone. These trends suggest that an aging population may account for the growth in the number of households made up of individuals living alone.

CITY AND SUBURBS:

The size of the average household was larger in the suburbs in all 7 Ohio metros than it was in the central city. In 2008, a greater percent of married couples, both with and without children, lived in the suburbs than the central city. Since the suburbs have a much larger percent of households made up of married couples with children, this may partially explain why they had a larger average household size than the central cities. Conversely, households composed of individuals living alone made up a greater share of the central cities' households in all 7 metros than they did in the suburbs. Non-married families, both with and without children, made up a greater percent of the central cities' total households than the suburbs' in Ohio's 7 largest metros.

The average household size decreased between 2000 and 2008 for both the central cities and suburbs of 4 Ohio metros (Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown). The central city of Cincinnati is a notable exception where the average household size increased by 0.08 persons, which ranked 24th among the central cities of the nation's largest 100 metros. The central cities and suburbs of all Ohio's

largest metros (although less pronounced in Columbus) experienced a more significant decline of households made up of married couples with children, and greater increases of households composed of individuals living alone than most all of the nation's other large metros.

Household Types as Percent of Total Households 2008

Geography	Total number of households in 2008	Living alone in 2008	Married with children in 2008	Married without children in 2008	Other families with children in 2008	Other families without children in 2008	Non-families in 2008
100 largest metros in the nation	72,714,399	28.0%	21.8%	26.6%	9.7%	8.0%	6.0%
<i>Primary Cities</i>	23,153,953	34.0%	16.7%	20.5%	11.4%	9.7%	7.7%
<i>Suburbs</i>	48,374,485	25.1%	24.2%	29.4%	8.9%	7.2%	5.2%
Midwest metros in the top 100 largest	14,265,066	29.2%	21.4%	26.9%	9.6%	7.3%	5.5%
State of Ohio	4,508,871	29.6%	19.3%	29.0%	9.9%	6.9%	5.3%
Ohio metros in the top 100 largest							
Akron metropolitan	281,731	30.6%	18.1%	29.2%	8.8%	7.6%	5.7%
<i>Akron city</i>	83,352	36.3%	13.0%	22.5%	12.0%	10.5%	5.8%
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	198,379	28.3%	20.2%	32.1%	7.5%	6.4%	5.6%
Cincinnati metropolitan	814,608	28.7%	21.4%	28.0%	9.8%	6.9%	5.2%
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	126,103	46.8%	8.5%	16.2%	13.4%	8.4%	6.7%
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	688,505	25.4%	23.8%	30.2%	9.1%	6.6%	4.9%
Cleveland metropolitan	837,158	33.0%	18.3%	26.5%	9.7%	7.9%	4.6%
<i>Cleveland city</i>	168,628	40.2%	9.2%	15.1%	16.6%	12.8%	6.1%
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	668,530	31.2%	20.5%	29.4%	8.0%	6.6%	4.2%
Columbus metropolitan	690,139	28.9%	21.3%	26.2%	10.2%	6.4%	7.0%
<i>Columbus city</i>	309,255	36.1%	14.8%	19.0%	12.0%	8.2%	10.0%
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	380,884	23.1%	26.5%	31.9%	8.9%	5.0%	4.6%
Dayton metropolitan	338,958	29.3%	17.6%	30.3%	10.4%	6.7%	5.6%

<i>Dayton city</i>	59,495	39.6%	9.5%	18.5%	14.1%	9.5%	8.7%
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	279,463	27.1%	19.3%	32.9%	9.7%	6.1%	4.9%
Toledo metropolitan	261,088	31.7%	17.3%	26.7%	10.2%	7.7%	6.3%
<i>Toledo city</i>	118,986	36.7%	12.0%	20.9%	14.5%	9.4%	6.4%
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	142,102	27.5%	21.8%	31.6%	6.6%	6.3%	6.3%
Youngstown metropolitan	234,938	31.4%	15.5%	30.3%	10.1%	8.2%	4.5%
<i>Youngstown city</i>	29,236	38.0%	5.4%	18.2%	19.6%	12.0%	6.9%
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	205,702	30.4%	17.0%	32.0%	8.7%	7.7%	4.1%

Rank: Household Types as Percent of Total Households 2008

Geography	Rank: living alone in 2008*	Rank: married with children in 2008*	Rank: married without children in 2008*	Rank: other families with children in 2008*	Rank: other families without children in 2008*	Rank: non- families in 2008*
100 largest metros in the nation						
<i>Primary Cities</i>						
<i>Suburbs</i>						
Midwest metros in the top 100 largest State of Ohio	8	37	30	15	30	39
Ohio metros in the top 100 largest						
Akron metropolitan	16	85	18	74	48	59
<i>Akron city</i>	35	62	29	44	25	81
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	14	81	21	81	64	27
Cincinnati metropolitan	46	47	37	48	69	73
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	3	88	83	29	58	59
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	37	49	47	42	54	55
Cleveland metropolitan	1	83	67	50	37	88
<i>Cleveland city</i>	15	85	90	12	6	71
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	2	78	62	69	53	73
Columbus metropolitan	40	48	76	31	75	18
<i>Columbus city</i>	37	54	68	45	63	19
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	66	26	23	51	84	61
Dayton metropolitan	31	91	11	26	71	63

<i>Dayton city</i>	21	84	71	24	36	30
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	23	86	15	30	67	52
Toledo metropolitan	6	92	63	32	40	30
<i>Toledo city</i>	33	68	47	21	40	68
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	19	67	28	94	65	12
Youngstown metropolitan	8	99	12	36	27	90
<i>Youngstown city</i>	27	95	72	3	13	54
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	3	93	22	53	27	75

* *Cities* and *suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Change in Households by Type Since 2000

Geography	Total number of households in 2008	Change in total number of households	Change in living alone	Change in married with children	Change in married without children change since 2000	Change in other families with children change since 2000	Change in other families without children change since 2000	Change in non-family change since 2000
100 largest metros in the nation	72,714,399	7.8%	16.1%	-1.5%	7.9%	11.1%	11.2%	-0.4%
<i>Primary Cities</i>	23,153,953	1.8%	11.1%	-7.2%	0.6%	0.7%	3.3%	-5.2%
<i>Suburbs</i>	48,374,485	8.2%	19.5%	0.6%	10.6%	18.6%	16.9%	3.0%
Midwest metros in the top 100	14,265,066	4.7%	12.9%	-5.1%	5.2%	8.1%	6.0%	-2.3%
State of Ohio	4,508,871	1.4%	9.7%	-12.7%	1.5%	7.9%	6.1%	0.9%
Ohio metros in the top 100								
Akron metropolitan	281,731	2.7%	16.6%	-15.6%	2.6%	0.3%	15.4%	-2.2%
<i>Akron city</i>	83,352	-7.5%	1.6%	-22.1%	-6.1%	-15.7%	8.3%	-27.0%
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	198,379	7.7%	26.6%	-13.7%	5.5%	15.0%	20.8%	14.6%
Cincinnati metropolitan	814,608	4.5%	10.3%	-7.5%	6.7%	7.4%	14.3%	1.8%
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	126,103	-14.8%	-6.9%	-33.4%	-12.3%	-20.0%	-11.4%	-30.9%
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	688,505	9.1%	17.6%	-5.1%	9.1%	18.3%	22.6%	15.4%
Cleveland metropolitan	837,158	-1.9%	10.0%	-13.3%	-4.7%	-1.3%	-4.2%	-6.9%
<i>Cleveland city</i>	168,628	-11.5%	0.9%	-32.7%	-18.3%	-17.3%	-9.7%	-9.8%
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	668,530	0.9%	13.3%	-10.3%	-2.6%	9.9%	-1.2%	-5.8%
Columbus metropolitan	690,139	8.4%	13.1%	1.0%	8.0%	16.4%	14.7%	-0.1%
<i>Columbus city</i>	309,255	2.6%	8.4%	-8.4%	0.0%	6.6%	15.4%	-7.1%
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	380,884	13.7%	19.6%	6.0%	12.4%	29.4%	13.7%	15.2%

Dayton metropolitan	338,958	0.0%	5.0%	-16.7%	3.2%	8.1%	3.1%	3.6%
<i>Dayton city</i>	59,495	-11.7%	-5.1%	-31.4%	-8.6%	-16.6%	-21.1%	3.6%
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	279,463	2.9%	8.6%	-14.8%	4.8%	19.1%	14.8%	3.6%
Toledo metropolitan	261,088	0.4%	11.7%	-17.9%	-1.0%	-0.5%	17.8%	0.8%
<i>Toledo city</i>	118,986	-7.7%	3.1%	-31.7%	-12.0%	-0.4%	4.3%	-17.4%
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	142,102	8.4%	23.0%	-9.5%	6.4%	-0.7%	40.6%	24.3%
Youngstown metropolitan	234,938	-1.4%	11.0%	-24.5%	-4.5%	12.4%	2.2%	16.4%
<i>Youngstown city</i>	29,236	-9.1%	1.6%	-59.0%	-22.6%	16.2%	-15.1%	34.0%
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	205,702	-0.2%	12.9%	-21.5%	-2.6%	11.2%	7.1%	12.9%




Change in Average Household Size since 2000

Geography	Average house hold size 2008	Rank: average house hold size 2008*	Average household size 2000	Change in average household size since 2000	Rank: change in average household size since 2000*
100 largest metros	2.68		2.63	0.05	
<i>Primary Cities share</i>	2.59		2.55	0.04	
<i>Suburbs share</i>	2.73		2.68	0.05	
Midwest largest metros	2.57		2.57	0	
State of Ohio	2.48	37	2.49	-0.01	33
Ohio metros in the top 100					
Akron metropolitan	2.41	88	2.47	-0.06	90
<i>Akron city</i>	2.36	61	2.35	0.01	51
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	2.44	87	2.53	-0.09	87
Cincinnati metropolitan	2.58	45	2.52	0.06	28
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	2.23	86	2.15	0.08	24
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	2.65	46	2.61	0.04	40
Cleveland metropolitan	2.44	82	2.47	-0.03	75
<i>Cleveland city</i>	2.35	66	2.44	-0.09	83
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	2.46	84	2.47	-0.01	61
Columbus metropolitan	2.50	66	2.46	0.04	37
<i>Columbus city</i>	2.33	71	2.3	0.03	41
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	2.64	48	2.61	0.03	42
Dayton metropolitan	2.38	93	2.43	-0.05	86
<i>Dayton city</i>	2.23	82	2.3	-0.07	77
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	2.41	89	2.46	-0.05	77
Toledo metropolitan	2.41	87	2.47	-0.06	89
<i>Toledo city</i>	2.32	74	2.38	-0.06	74
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	2.49	78	2.55	-0.06	83
Youngstown metropolitan	2.33	96	2.46	-0.13	99
<i>Youngstown city</i>	2.24	80	2.39	-0.15	95
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	2.34	93	2.47	-0.13	91

* *Cities* and *suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

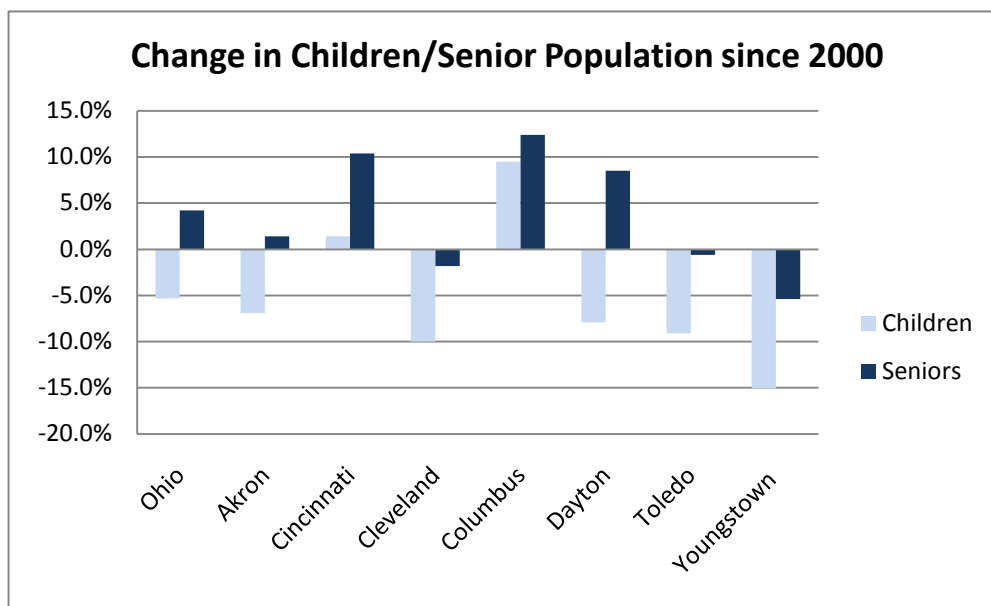
Age Profile

Quick Glimpse

-  Since 2000, the number of children in Ohio declined by 5.3 percent and the state ranks 44th in the nation in numbers of children.
-  From 2000 to 2008, Ohio's senior population grew by 4.2 percent
-  In all Ohio metros, seniors make up a greater share of the population than in the national 100 metro average.

2008 PICTURE:

In 2008, the vast majority of Ohioans were working age (62.5%), defined as individuals between the ages of 18 and 64, followed by children (individuals under 18) making up more than 23 percent of the state's population, and the final 13.7 percent of residents were seniors (individuals 65 years and older). Cincinnati and Columbus were the only Ohio metros where children made up a greater portion of the metro population than the nation's 100 metro average; conversely, in Ohio's other 5 metros children made up a smaller portion of the total metro population than the national average. In all Ohio metros, with the exception of Columbus, seniors made up a greater share of the total metropolitan population, than 100 metro average. The data reveal that, on the whole, Ohio metros have proportionally fewer children and more senior residents than the nation's other large metro areas.



TRENDS (2000 – 2008):

Since 2000, Ohio's child population has declined by 5.3 percent, ranking the state near the bottom (44th) in the nation on this measure. Between 2000 and 2008, the number of children declined in 5 of 7 Ohio metros; Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown metros ranked in the bottom 10 metros in the nation for growth in their child population. Conversely, the number of children increased in both Cincinnati and Columbus. Similarly, Ohio's working age and senior populations grew at a slower rate than most other states at 3.2 percent (48th) and 4.2 percent (39th), respectively. The growth of both seniors and working age residents in Ohio's metros lagged behind the 100 metro average, which is likely attributed to the slow overall growth rate of Ohio's largest metros.

CITY AND SUBURBS:

In 2008, data on the cities and suburbs of Ohio's metros revealed two trends that challenge some commonly held notions about the typical age profile of city and suburban residents – namely that suburbs are comprised mostly of families with school-age children and that cities are comprised of empty nesters and young professionals. The data prove both of these common assumptions untrue. First, the data showed that children do not make up a greater percent of the suburb's total population than the central city's; in fact, in Cleveland, Toledo, and Youngstown children made up a greater share of the central city population than the suburban population. Conversely, children made up a greater portion of the suburban population in Cincinnati, Dayton, and Columbus than they did the central cities of these metros. Secondly, seniors actually made up a greater share of the suburban population in all 7 Ohio metros than they do in the central city. And seniors made a significantly higher portion of the suburbs' total population in three of Ohio's older industrial metros (Cleveland, Dayton, and Youngstown) than the 100 metro average.

Between 2000 and 2008, Columbus was the only Ohio metro in which children increased in both the central city and suburbs. In general, the decline of children in Ohio metros has been more severe in the central cities than it has been in the suburbs. In fact, all Ohio central cities, with the exception of Columbus, ranked in the bottom quartile of the nation's 100 largest metros based on the largest decline in children between 2000 and 2008. A final city/suburb trend that stands out relates to decline and growth of their senior population; in all Ohio metros except for Youngstown, central cities and suburbs displayed divergent trends in which the number of seniors grew in the suburbs, but declined in the central cities.

Age Distribution by Percent Population 2008

Geography	Total population in 2008	Age Under 5	Age 5 to 14	Age 15 to 24	Age 25 to 34	Age 35 to 44	Age 45 to 54	Age 55 to 64	Age 65 to 74	Age Over 75
100 largest metros in the nation	199,179,635	7.1%	13.5%	13.9%	13.4%	14.6%	14.8%	10.9%	6.2%	5.7%
<i>Primary Cities</i>	63,193,662	7.5%	12.9%	14.7%	15.2%	14.9%	13.7%	10.1%	5.7%	5.3%
<i>Suburbs</i>	135,985,973	6.90%	13.80%	13.50%	12.60%	14.50%	15.30%	11.20%	6.40%	5.80%
Midwest metros in the top 100 largest	37,411,041	6.90%	13.70%	13.70%	13.00%	14.40%	15.30%	11.10%	6.20%	5.60%
State of Ohio	11,485,910	6.50%	13.00%	13.70%	12.60%	13.60%	15.30%	11.60%	7.10%	6.60%
Ohio metros in the top 100 largest										
Akron metropolitan	698,553	5.9%	12.7%	14.5%	12.1%	13.6%	15.8%	11.8%	7.0%	6.6%
<i>Akron city</i>	207,510	6.4%	13.0%	16.2%	13.7%	13.3%	14.4%	10.3%	6.5%	6.2%
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	491,043	5.8%	12.6%	13.7%	11.5%	13.7%	16.4%	12.4%	7.2%	6.7%
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,155,137	7.0%	13.7%	13.8%	12.9%	14.2%	15.4%	11.0%	6.4%	5.7%
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	333,336	7.0%	11.4%	15.5%	14.3%	14.1%	14.6%	11.2%	5.6%	6.5%
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,821,801	7.0%	14.1%	13.5%	12.7%	14.2%	15.5%	11.0%	6.5%	5.6%
Cleveland metropolitan	2,088,291	6.1%	13.0%	13.0%	11.2%	13.8%	16.1%	12.2%	7.4%	7.3%
<i>Cleveland city</i>	433,748	7.1%	14.0%	14.5%	11.9%	14.2%	15.4%	10.8%	6.1%	6.1%
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,654,543	5.9%	12.7%	12.6%	11.1%	13.7%	16.3%	12.5%	7.7%	7.6%
Columbus metropolitan	1,773,120	7.5%	13.8%	14.0%	14.6%	15.1%	14.6%	10.2%	5.7%	4.6%
<i>Columbus city</i>	754,885	8.3%	12.7%	15.7%	17.2%	15.0%	13.5%	9.3%	4.5%	3.8%
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	1,018,235	6.9%	14.6%	12.8%	12.7%	15.1%	15.4%	10.9%	6.5%	5.1%
Dayton metropolitan	836,544	6.3%	12.6%	14.3%	12.1%	13.0%	15.0%	12.1%	7.7%	6.9%

<i>Dayton city</i>	154,200	7.8%	10.4%	19.9%	12.6%	12.7%	15.0%	10.9%	5.7%	4.9%
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,344	6.0%	13.1%	13.2%	12.0%	13.1%	14.9%	12.3%	8.1%	7.4%
Toledo metropolitan	649,104	6.5%	12.9%	16.0%	12.2%	12.8%	15.1%	11.5%	6.5%	6.6%
<i>Toledo city</i>	293,201	7.5%	13.2%	15.7%	14.0%	12.8%	13.4%	10.6%	6.2%	6.5%
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	355,903	5.7%	12.6%	16.3%	10.8%	12.8%	16.3%	12.1%	6.6%	6.6%
Youngstown metropolitan	565,947	5.5%	12.1%	13.0%	11.1%	12.5%	15.6%	13.1%	8.3%	8.9%
<i>Youngstown city</i>	72,925	5.9%	13.4%	17.1%	13.3%	9.6%	14.5%	11.7%	6.7%	7.8%
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	493,022	5.4%	11.9%	12.5%	10.8%	12.9%	15.7%	13.3%	8.5%	9.1%

Change in Children (under 18) since 2000

Geography	Total population in 2008	Number of children: (under 18) 2008	Share of metro population (under 18)	Percent change children (under 18) since 2000	Rank: percent change children (under 18) since 2000*
100 largest metros	199,179,635	49,377,306	24.8%	4.9%	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	63,193,662	15,007,908	30.4%	-0.4%	
<i>Suburbs</i>	135,985,973	33,703,273	68.3%	5.4%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	37,411,041	9,353,807	25.0%	-0.6%	
State of Ohio	11,485,910	2,731,804	23.8%	-5.3%	44
Ohio metros in the top 100					
Akron metropolitan	698,553	160,079	22.9%	-6.9%	86
<i>Akron city</i>	207,510	47,503	29.7%	-13.6%	80
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	491,043	112,576	70.3%	-3.8%	80
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,155,137	538,930	25.0%	1.4%	63
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	333,336	64,383	11.9%	-20.5%	86
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,821,801	474,547	88.1%	5.3%	52
Cleveland metropolitan	2,088,291	489,988	23.5%	-10.0%	93
<i>Cleveland city</i>	433,748	104,667	21.4%	-23.1%	91
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,654,543	385,321	78.6%	-5.6%	84
Columbus metropolitan	1,773,120	451,131	25.4%	9.5%	31
<i>Columbus city</i>	754,885	181,317	40.2%	5.6%	33
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	1,018,235	269,814	59.8%	12.2%	32
Dayton metropolitan	836,544	193,066	23.1%	-7.9%	91
<i>Dayton city</i>	154,200	32,229	16.7%	-22.5%	90
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,344	160,837	83.3%	-4.3%	81
Toledo metropolitan	649,104	153,798	23.7%	-9.1%	92
<i>Toledo city</i>	293,201	70,520	45.9%	-14.0%	81
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	355,903	83,278	54.1%	-4.6%	82
Youngstown metropolitan	565,947	122,123	21.6%	-15.1%	98
<i>Youngstown city</i>	72,925	16,453	13.5%	-22.0%	89
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	493,022	105,670	86.5%	-13.9%	95

* *Cities and suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Change in Working Age (18 to 64) since 2000

Geography	Total population in 2008	Number of working age (18 -64) 2008	Share of metro population (18-64)	Percent change working age (18 -64) since 2000	Rank: percent change working age (18 -64) since 2000*
100 largest metros	199,179,635	126,133,730	63.3%	11.1%	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	63,193,662	39,783,648	31.7%	4.7%	
<i>Suburbs</i>	135,985,973	84,473,806	68.3%	11.8%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	37,411,041	23,629,258	63.2%	6.7%	
State of Ohio	11,485,910	7,182,453	62.5%	3.2%	48
Ohio metros in the top 100					
Akron metropolitan	698,553	443,679	63.5%	3.3%	89
<i>Akron city</i>	207,510	128,625	29.0%	-3.0%	83
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	491,043	315,054	71.0%	6.1%	79
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,155,137	1,356,812	63.0%	9.2%	56
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	333,336	194,763	14.4%	-6.8%	88
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,821,801	1,162,049	85.6%	12.4%	55
Cleveland metropolitan	2,088,291	1,292,260	61.9%	0.0%	97
<i>Cleveland city</i>	433,748	253,776	19.6%	-10.1%	93
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,654,543	1,038,484	80.4%	2.8%	89
Columbus metropolitan	1,773,120	1,139,975	64.3%	9.8%	52
<i>Columbus city</i>	754,885	497,230	43.6%	4.2%	50
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	1,018,235	642,745	56.4%	14.5%	48
Dayton metropolitan	836,544	521,103	62.3%	-0.9%	98
<i>Dayton city</i>	154,200	96,411	18.5%	-7.9%	91
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,344	424,692	81.5%	0.8%	93
Toledo metropolitan	649,104	410,816	63.3%	1.5%	94
<i>Toledo city</i>	293,201	177,167	43.1%	-6.9%	89
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	355,903	233,649	56.9%	8.8%	68
Youngstown metropolitan	565,947	346,544	61.2%	-2.8%	99
<i>Youngstown city</i>	72,925	42,529	12.3%	-8.9%	92
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	493,022	304,015	87.7%	-1.8%	95

* *Cities and suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Change in Seniors (65 and older) since 2000

Geography	Total population in 2008	Number of seniors (65 and older) 2008	Senior share of metro population (65 and older)	Percent change in seniors (65 and older) since 2000	Rank: percent change in seniors (65 and older) since 2000*
100 largest metros	199,179,635	23,638,476	11.9%	11.7%	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	63,193,662	6,788,343	28.7%	3.2%	
<i>Suburbs</i>	135,985,973	16,362,298	69.2%	12.2%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	37,411,041	4,419,754	11.8%	6.3%	
State of Ohio	11,485,910	1,571,653	13.7%	4.2%	39
Ohio metros in the top 100					
Akron metropolitan	698,553	94,795	13.6%	1.4%	85
<i>Akron city</i>	207,510	25,679	27.1%	-13.1%	74
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	491,043	69,116	72.9%	8.1%	74
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,155,137	259,693	12.0%	10.4%	60
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	333,336	35,625	13.7%	-12.7%	70
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,821,801	224,068	86.3%	15.3%	59
Cleveland metropolitan	2,088,291	306,043	14.7%	-1.8%	94
<i>Cleveland city</i>	433,748	49,658	16.2%	-17.3%	84
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,654,543	256,385	83.8%	1.9%	89
Columbus metropolitan	1,773,120	182,014	10.3%	12.4%	55
<i>Columbus city</i>	754,885	61,539	33.8%	-1.8%	56
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	1,018,235	120,475	66.2%	21.5%	43
Dayton metropolitan	836,544	122,375	14.6%	8.5%	68
<i>Dayton city</i>	154,200	15,334	12.5%	-23.2%	92
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,344	107,041	87.5%	15.3%	57
Toledo metropolitan	649,104	84,490	13.0%	-0.6%	90
<i>Toledo city</i>	293,201	36,085	42.7%	-12.8%	71
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	355,903	48,405	57.3%	11.0%	68
Youngstown metropolitan	565,947	97,280	17.2%	-5.4%	96
<i>Youngstown city</i>	72,925	10,023	10.3%	-29.8%	94
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	493,022	87,257	89.7%	-1.4%	93

* *Cities and suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Race and Ethnicity

Quick Glimpse



While still predominantly white, Ohio's population has diversified since 2000.



The number of White, non-Hispanics declined in Ohio & all 7 cities since 2000



Hispanics were Ohio's fastest growing racial/ethnic group, growing by 40.2%

2008 PICTURE:

White, non-Hispanics make up the majority of Ohio's population at roughly 82 percent, followed by African American (11.6%), Hispanic (2.6%) and Asian (1.5%) residents. Most Ohio metros have a racial and ethnic profile⁴ similar to that of the state – Cleveland metro is a notable exception with a considerably lower percent of White, non-Hispanic (73.1%) residents and a considerably higher percentage of African American (19.2%) and Hispanic residents (4.3%) than the state profile. Other exceptions include: Columbus' larger Asian population (3.0 %); Toledo's larger Hispanic population (5.2%); and Youngstown's smaller Asian population (0.5%) as compared to the state as a whole.

TRENDS (2000 – 2008):

Ohio's Hispanic population grew by 40.2 percent, more than all other groups analyzed by this study; the state's Asian and African American populations grew by 32.3 and 4.2 percent, respectively, while Ohio's White, non-Hispanic population declined by 0.8 percent.⁵ In all but one metro, Hispanics were the fastest growing racial/ethnic group with a growth rate ranging from 14.9 percent in Youngstown to 106.7 percent in Cincinnati; Toledo's Asian population grew by 27.8 percent, which registered as the largest increase of any ethnic group in the metro. In 5 of 7 metros (Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown), the number of White, non-Hispanic individuals declined, while the percent of African American individuals declined in 3 metros (Cleveland, Dayton, and Youngstown);

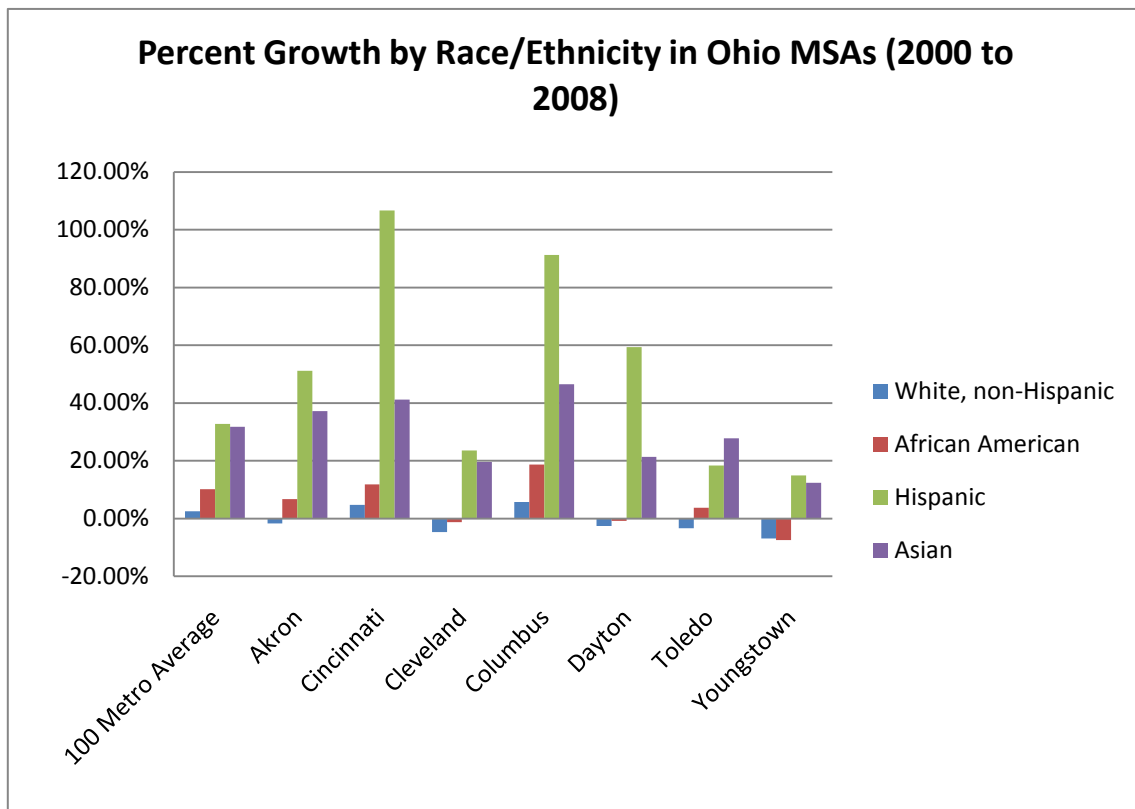
⁴ In this report, Ohio's "racial and ethnic profile" consists of these groups: White, non-Hispanic; African American; Hispanic and Asian. Together these four groups make up 98 percent of the Ohio's population. While Ohio has other residents of racial and ethnic backgrounds different from the above groups, they make up a small subset of the state's population. For example, Ohio's American Indian/Alaskan Native population is very small (0.2%). While recognizing all of Ohio's racial and ethnic groups is important, this report's analysis is limited to the four racial and ethnic groups listed above in order to provide a more succinct analysis.

⁵ However, it should be noted that the high growth rate of Asians and Hispanics may be partially inflated due to the small population base of these two groups, whereas the larger population base of White, non-Hispanics and African Americans essentially buffers against a situation in which the addition of a small number of individuals causes a large increase in growth rate.

outside of these exceptions, all other racial and ethnic groups continued to grow between 2000 and 2008 in Ohio's largest metros.

CITY AND SUBURBS:

When comparing the racial and ethnic profiles of Ohio's central cities to that of the suburbs one trend in particular sticks out – the statistical overrepresentation of African Americans in the central city and their underrepresentation in the suburbs. This trend applies to all Ohio metros, but is most pronounced in Youngstown where African Americans make up more than four times their metropolitan share of the population in the central city. Conversely, White, non-Hispanics are overrepresented in the suburbs and underrepresented in the central city of all Ohio metros. Overall, in Ohio metros' Hispanic and Asian residents are distributed more evenly between city and suburbs than either their African American or White, non-Hispanic counterparts. Dayton is the only Ohio metro where the majority of all racial and ethnic groups live in the suburbs.



Between 2000 and 2008, the central city of all Ohio metros lost White, non-Hispanic residents at rates ranging from -3.5 percent in Columbus to more than -22 percent in both Cleveland and Youngstown. Yet, interestingly, the number of White, non-Hispanics grew in 5 out of 7 metros, which suggests that many have left the central city and relocated to the metro's suburban areas. The African American population declined in the central city of 4 metros (Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, and Youngstown), while it grew in the suburbs of 6 out of 7 metros; again this trends suggests outmigration from the city to suburbs. In general, Ohio suburbs' racial and ethnic profile grew more diverse from 2000 to 2008.

Race and Ethnicity by Place of Residence 2008

Geography	Population in 2008	Metro share of White, Non-Hispanic population	Metro share of African American population	Metro share of Hispanic population	Metro share of Asian population
100 largest metros in the nation	199,179,635	118,037,138	27,077,234	37,345,760	11,693,964
<i>Primary Cities</i>	63,193,662	24.6%	51.4%	43.7%	38.6%
<i>Suburbs</i>	135,985,973	75.4%	48.6%	56.3%	61.4%
Midwest metros in the top 100	37,411,041	26,783,790	5,509,415	3,149,663	1,204,262
State of Ohio	11,485,910	9,465,227	1,332,330	299,778	173,768
Ohio metros in the top 100					
Akron metropolitan	698,553	583,522	80,505	8,339	12,175
<i>Akron city</i>	207,510	21.7%	78.4%	40.8%	38.5%
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	491,043	78.3%	21.6%	59.2%	61.5%
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,155,137	1,785,389	257,199	43,224	33,510
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	333,336	8.3%	51.0%	14.4%	9.4%
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,821,801	91.7%	49.0%	85.6%	90.6%
Cleveland metropolitan	2,088,291	1,526,879	401,211	89,150	37,223
<i>Cleveland city</i>	433,748	9.5%	52.8%	43.5%	16.9%
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,654,543	90.5%	47.2%	56.5%	83.1%
Columbus metropolitan	1,773,120	1,382,197	240,184	54,595	53,683
<i>Columbus city</i>	754,885	33.3%	79.8%	67.5%	58.4%
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	1,018,235	66.7%	20.2%	32.5%	41.6%
Dayton metropolitan	836,544	672,678	120,814	14,533	13,383
<i>Dayton city</i>	154,200	11.6%	49.2%	22.1%	7.2%
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,344	88.4%	50.8%	77.9%	92.8%
Toledo metropolitan	649,104	515,634	80,738	33,897	8,528
<i>Toledo city</i>	293,201	35.2%	91.2%	55.6%	47.1%
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	355,903	64.8%	8.8%	44.4%	52.9%
Youngstown metropolitan	565,947	482,566	58,072	11,878	2,936
<i>Youngstown city</i>	72,925	6.2%	53.9%	48.9%	1.8%
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	493,022	93.8%	46.1%	51.1%	98.2%

Race and Ethnicity as Percent of Total Population 2008

Geography	Population in 2008	Percent of population <i>Non-Hispanic White</i>	Percent of population <i>African American</i>	Percent of population <i>Hispanic</i>	Percent of population <i>Asian</i>
100 largest metros in the nation	199,179,635	59.3%	13.6%	18.7%	5.9%
<i>Primary Cities</i>	63,193,662	41.5%	21.2%	24.4%	7.0%
<i>Suburbs</i>	135,985,973	65.5%	9.7%	15.5%	5.3%
Midwest metros in the top 100	37,411,041	71.6%	14.7%	8.4%	3.2%
State of Ohio	11,485,910	82.4%	11.6%	2.6%	1.5%
Ohio metros in the top 100					
Akron metropolitan	698,553	83.5%	11.5%	1.2%	1.7%
<i>Akron city</i>	207,510	61.0%	30.4%	1.6%	2.3%
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	491,043	93.1%	3.5%	1.0%	1.5%
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,155,137	82.8%	11.9%	2.0%	1.6%
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	333,336	44.6%	39.4%	1.9%	0.9%
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,821,801	89.8%	6.9%	2.0%	1.7%
Cleveland metropolitan	2,088,291	73.1%	19.2%	4.3%	1.8%
<i>Cleveland city</i>	433,748	33.3%	48.8%	8.9%	1.4%
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,654,543	83.6%	11.5%	3.0%	1.9%
Columbus metropolitan	1,773,120	78.0%	13.5%	3.1%	3.0%
<i>Columbus city</i>	754,885	60.9%	25.4%	4.9%	4.2%
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	1,018,235	90.6%	4.8%	1.7%	2.2%
Dayton metropolitan	836,544	80.4%	14.4%	1.7%	1.6%
<i>Dayton city</i>	154,200	50.5%	38.6%	2.1%	0.6%
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,344	87.2%	9.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Toledo metropolitan	649,104	79.4%	12.4%	5.2%	1.3%
<i>Toledo city</i>	293,201	61.9%	25.1%	6.4%	1.4%
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	355,903	93.9%	2.0%	4.2%	1.3%
Youngstown metropolitan	565,947	85.3%	10.3%	2.1%	0.5%
<i>Youngstown city</i>	72,925	40.9%	42.9%	8.0%	0.1%
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	493,022	91.8%	5.4%	1.2%	0.6%

Percent Change of Race and Ethnicity since 2000

Geography	Population in 2008	Percent change White , Non-Hispanic since 2000	Percent change African American since 2000	Percent change Hispanic since 2000	Percent change Asian since 2000
100 largest metros in the nation	199,179,635	2.5%	10.1%	32.8%	31.7%
<i>Primary Cities</i>	63,193,662	-1.5%	-2.3%	19.4%	17.3%
<i>Suburbs</i>	135,985,973	3.7%	26.1%	44.4%	42.3%
Midwest metros in the top 100	37,411,041	1.2%	3.5%	35.6%	34.0%
State of Ohio	11,485,910	-0.8%	4.2%	40.2%	32.3%
Ohio metros in the top 100					
Akron metropolitan	698,553	-1.7%	6.7%	51.1%	37.2%
<i>Akron city</i>	207,510	-12.7%	3.3%	43.9%	49.1%
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	491,043	1.9%	21.1%	56.5%	30.6%
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,155,137	4.7%	11.8%	106.7%	41.2%
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	333,336	-14.2%	-7.1%	51.8%	-35.9%
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,821,801	6.8%	41.7%	120.0%	61.4%
Cleveland metropolitan	2,088,291	-4.7%	-1.3%	23.6%	19.6%
<i>Cleveland city</i>	433,748	-22.5%	-11.9%	12.2%	-7.3%
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,654,543	-2.4%	14.2%	34.2%	27.0%
Columbus metropolitan	1,773,120	5.7%	18.7%	91.3%	46.5%
<i>Columbus city</i>	754,885	-3.5%	12.4%	112.3%	27.2%
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	1,018,235	10.9%	52.2%	58.5%	86.3%
Dayton metropolitan	836,544	-2.6%	-0.8%	59.4%	21.3%
<i>Dayton city</i>	154,200	-11.0%	-17.0%	54.2%	-5.7%
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,344	-1.4%	22.4%	61.0%	24.0%
Toledo metropolitan	649,104	-3.4%	3.7%	18.3%	27.8%
<i>Toledo city</i>	293,201	-14.7%	1.5%	9.3%	37.1%
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	355,903	4.1%	33.1%	32.1%	20.6%
Youngstown metropolitan	565,947	-6.9%	-7.5%	14.9%	12.4%
<i>Youngstown city</i>	72,925	-25.8%	-10.3%	42.1%	-81.4%
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	493,022	-5.3%	-4.0%	-2.9%	24.2%

Immigration

Quick Glimpse



Ohio ranked 40th in the nation for % of population that is foreign-born, but 30th nationally for the growth in its foreign-born population.



5 Ohio metros ranked in nation's bottom 20 for % of population that is foreign-born



Foreign-born growth rate was greater in the suburbs than cities in 5 Ohio metros

2008 PICTURE:

In 2008, 3.7 percent of Ohio's population –or more than 400,000 residents– were foreign-born, placing the state at 40th in the nation for number of foreign-born residents. As a percent of total population, Ohio's foreign-born population was less than half the average for the Midwest and less than one-fourth of the average of nation's 100 largest metros. Like the state, the percent of total population that was foreign-born in Ohio's largest metros ranked near the bottom among the nation's 100 largest metros. Five of 7 Ohio metros (Akron, Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown) ranked in the bottom 15 metros for percent of population that was foreign-born, and Youngstown recorded the lowest percent of foreign born residents of all 100 metros. Columbus had the highest percent foreign born-population of Ohio's 7 largest metros at 6.4 percent, which translates to more than 100,000 individuals.

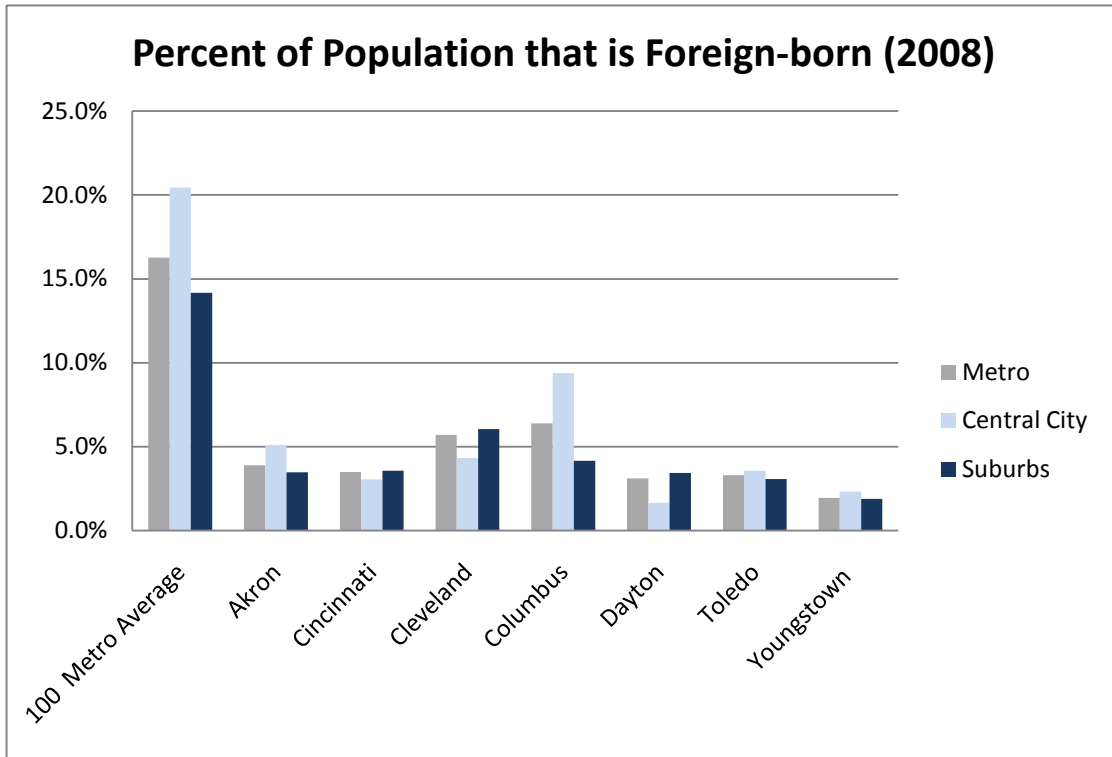
TRENDS (2000 – 2008):

From 2000 to 2008, Ohio's foreign-born population increased by more than 87,000 people, which represented a 25.9 percent increase, ranking Ohio 30th in the country for growth in its foreign-born population. Growth in the percent of foreign-born residents varied among Ohio's largest metros; Cincinnati and Columbus ranked in the top third of the 100 largest metros for growth in foreign-born residents, while Dayton and Akron ranked in the middle, and Cleveland, Toledo, and Youngstown ranked in the bottom third on this measure. With a decline of 8.9 percent in its foreign-born population, Youngstown recorded the largest percent decline of all 100 metros.

CITY AND SUBURBS:

No central city or suburb of the 7 Ohio metros met or exceeded the 100 metro average for percent of the population that was foreign-born. Generally, Ohio's cities and suburbs had significantly fewer, as measured by a share of the total metropolitan population, foreign-born residents than the central cities and suburbs of the nation's other major metropolitan areas. In Cleveland and Dayton, foreign-born residents made up a greater share of the suburban population than they did in the central city, while the reverse was true for Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, and Youngstown. This might suggest

that in Cleveland and Dayton older immigrant populations have relocated to the suburbs over time and/or new immigrants are skipping the central city and locating directly to the suburbs.



Columbus was the only Ohio metro where both the central city and suburbs displayed large growth in its foreign-born population between 2000 and 2008, with Columbus' central city ranking 21st and its suburbs 13th in the nation; the central city of Akron and the suburbs of Cincinnati also ranked high on this measure. In contrast, the central city of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Dayton all experienced decline in the number of foreign-born residents between 2000 and 2008, and each ranked in the bottom 10 of the nation's 100 largest metros for growth in foreign-born population. Again, these trends suggests that many Ohio central cities may no longer be a first point of contact for new immigrants and/or that older more established immigrant populations that once lived in the central city have relocated to the suburbs over time.

Foreign-born Population 2008

Geography	Population in 2008	Number of foreign-born 2008	Foreign-born as share of metro population 2008	Rank: foreign-born as share of total population 2008*
100 largest metros in the nation	199,179,635	32,425,888	16.3%	
<i>Primary Cities share</i>	63,193,662	12,922,710	20.4%	
<i>Suburbs share</i>	135,985,973	19,269,538	14.2%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	37,411,041	3,353,370	9.0%	
State of Ohio	11,485,910	427,040	3.7%	40
Ohio metros in the top 100				
Akron metropolitan	698,553	27,571	3.9%	85
<i>Akron city</i>	207,510	10,545	38.2%	80
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	491,043	17,026	61.8%	81
Cincinnati metropolitan	2,155,137	75,348	3.5%	90
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	333,336	10,198	13.5%	90
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,821,801	65,150	86.5%	80
Cleveland metropolitan	2,088,291	118,961	5.7%	73
<i>Cleveland city</i>	433,748	18,808	15.8%	86
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,654,543	100,153	84.2%	54
Columbus metropolitan	1,773,120	113,340	6.4%	62
<i>Columbus city</i>	754,885	70,925	62.6%	54
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	1,018,235	42,415	37.4%	68
Dayton metropolitan	836,544	25,994	3.1%	95
<i>Dayton city</i>	154,200	2,555	9.8%	95
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	682,344	23,439	90.2%	82
Toledo metropolitan	649,104	21,433	3.3%	93
<i>Toledo city</i>	293,201	10,475	48.9%	88
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	355,903	10,958	51.1%	85
Youngstown metropolitan	565,947	11,032	1.9%	100
<i>Youngstown city</i>	72,925	1,693	15.3%	93
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	493,022	9,339	84.7%	95

* *Cities and suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Change in Foreign-born since 2000

Geography	Number of foreign-born 2008	Number of foreign-born 2000	Change in foreign-born since 2000	Rank: change in foreign-born since 2000*
100 largest metros in the nation	32,425,888	26,725,876	21.3%	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	12,922,710	11,732,898	10.1%	
<i>Suburbs</i>	19,269,538	14,831,665	29.9%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	3,353,370	2,776,642	20.8%	
State of Ohio	427,040	339,279	25.9%	30
Ohio metros in the top 100				
Akron metropolitan	27,571	20,772	32.7%	58
<i>Akron city</i>	10,545	6,911	52.6%	17
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	17,026	13,861	22.8%	72
Cincinnati metropolitan	75,348	51,400	46.6%	30
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	10,198	12,461	-18.2%	92
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	65,150	38,939	67.3%	23
Cleveland metropolitan	118,961	113,006	5.3%	95
<i>Cleveland city</i>	18,808	21,372	-12.0%	90
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	100,153	91,634	9.3%	90
Columbus metropolitan	113,340	71,953	57.5%	20
<i>Columbus city</i>	70,925	47,713	48.6%	21
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	42,415	24,240	75.0%	13
Dayton metropolitan	25,994	20,637	26.0%	67
<i>Dayton city</i>	2,555	3,245	-21.3%	95
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	23,439	17,392	34.8%	62
Toledo metropolitan	21,433	18,393	16.5%	77
<i>Toledo city</i>	10,475	9,475	10.6%	59
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	10,958	8,918	22.9%	71
Youngstown metropolitan	11,032	12,106	-8.9%	100
<i>Youngstown city</i>	1,693	1,605	5.5%	72
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	9,339	10,501	-11.1%	95

Income

Quick Glimpse



Ohio ranks 32nd in the nation for median income.



Ohio experienced the nation's 3rd largest decline in median income from 2000 to 2008



Median income was \$18,000 to \$28,000 more in Ohio suburbs than central cities

2008 PICTURE:

Ohio's median income of \$47,988 ranked 32nd in the nation, trailing the national median income by more than \$4,000 and it was nearly \$10,000 less than the 100 metro average median income. In general, the median hourly wage for low-wage workers in Ohio's metros was on par with or higher than that of the 100 metro average, but middle and high-wage earners fell significantly below the 100 metro median hourly wages. Three Ohio metros (Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown) fell in the bottom quartile nationally based on median income; Toledo and Youngstown displayed the 8th and 3rd lowest median income among the nation's 100 largest metros. Cincinnati (52nd) and Columbus (49th) ranked highest among Ohio's metros for median income with each metro having a median income of more than \$54,000.

TRENDS (1999⁶ – 2008):

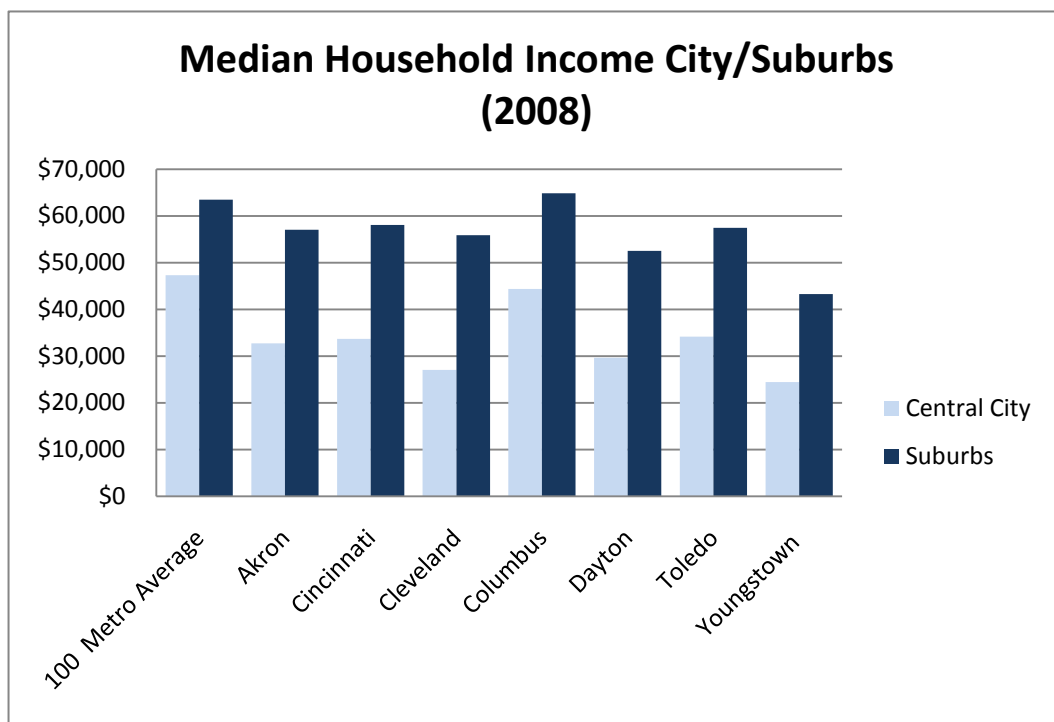
Between 1999 and 2008, the median income declined across a vast majority of the nation's states and metropolitan areas, but Ohio experienced a greater drop in median income (-9.3%) than all but two states, Michigan and Indiana. This translated to a decline of nearly \$5,000 in the median annual income of Ohio residents. Overall, the gap between the median hourly wage of low-wage and high-wage earners has widened in both the nation and Ohio since 1999; during this time the median hourly wage of Ohio's low and middle-wage earners declined by 10.2 and 6.0 percent, respectively while it increased by 0.9 percent for Ohio's high-wage earners. By examining the relationship between change in median hourly wage since 1999 and educational attainment, it was revealed that those with lower levels of education experienced a sharper decline in their hourly wage than individuals with high levels of educational attainment. In general, Ohio metros followed state and national trends of economic polarization and absolute decline in median income from 1999 to 2008. Five of Ohio's 7 largest metros (Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown) ranked among the bottom 10 metros in the nation for the largest decline in median income since 1999, which translated to a loss of wealth that ranged from

⁶ Wage data collected by the 2000 Census represents earnings from the previous year and thus is referred to as representing 1999, not 2000.

-\$5,624 in Akron to -\$7,450 in Toledo. Generally, Columbus fared best of all major Ohio metros on nearly all measures of income and hourly wages, and in fact, Columbus ranked in the top third of the nation's 100 largest metros in terms of change in the hourly wage for low, middle and high-wage workers between 1999 and 2008 (with only low-wage workers experiencing a slight decline in their wages).

CITY AND SUBURBS:

Overall, Ohio's central cities ranked considerably lower than the suburbs in terms of median annual income; all central cities of Ohio's largest metros, with the exception of Columbus, ranked in the bottom 20 in the nation for median income – meaning they displayed some of the lowest median incomes in the country. However, Ohio's suburbs ranked much better, with the suburbs of only one metro (Youngstown) ranking among the bottom 20 in the nation on this measure. The median income



for all 7 Ohio suburban areas was higher than that of their central city; the difference in median annual income between Ohio central cities and suburbs ranged from a low of \$18,846 in Youngstown to a high of \$28,827 in Cleveland – meaning the median income was nearly \$30,000 higher in Cleveland's suburbs than it was in the central city. The suburbs of Columbus were the only place in Ohio (i.e. metro, city, or suburb) that recorded a median household income greater than the national average in its associated category.

The median household income of the central cities of Ohio's largest metros declined by a greater percent than it did in the suburbs from 2000 to 2008. Five of 7 Ohio central cities (Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown) ranked in the bottom quartile for change in median household income – each experienced a sharper decline in median income than almost all other central cities of the nation's largest metros. Similarly, all Ohio suburbs with the exception of Columbus' ranked in the bottom quartile, based on change in median income; however, Ohio central cities experienced a

relatively greater decline in income than the suburbs, based on percent decline. In Ohio central cities the decline in median household income ranged from a low of -\$4,475 in Cincinnati to a high of -\$8,905 in Akron; for the suburbs it ranged from a low of -\$2,589 in Columbus to a high of -\$6,885 in Dayton.

Median Income 2008

Geography	Median household income 2008	Rank: median household income 2008*
100 largest metros in the nation	\$57,970	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	\$47,317	
<i>Suburbs</i>	\$63,525	
Midwest metros in the top 100	\$56,135	
State of Ohio	\$47,988	32
Ohio metros in the top 100		
Akron metropolitan	\$50,045	63
<i>Akron city</i>	\$32,754	85
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	\$57,065	56
Cincinnati metropolitan	\$54,512	52
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	\$33,714	82
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	\$58,083	53
Cleveland metropolitan	\$49,302	69
<i>Cleveland city</i>	\$27,086	94
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	\$55,913	61
Columbus metropolitan	\$54,833	49
<i>Columbus city</i>	\$44,415	44
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	\$64,859	27
Dayton metropolitan	\$48,283	75
<i>Dayton city</i>	\$29,645	92
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	\$52,552	70
Toledo metropolitan	\$44,548	93
<i>Toledo city</i>	\$34,167	81
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	\$57,476	54
Youngstown metropolitan	\$40,707	98
<i>Youngstown city</i>	\$24,441	95
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	\$43,287	92

* *Cities* and *suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Change in Median Household Income since 2000

Geography	Median household income 2008	Median household income 2000	Dollar change in median household income since 2000	Percent change in median household income since 2000	Rank: percent change in median household income since 2000*
100 largest metros in the nation	\$57,970	\$60,080	-\$2,110	-3.5%	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	\$47,317	\$49,317	-\$2,000	-4.1%	
<i>Suburbs</i>	\$63,525	\$66,345	-\$2,820	-4.3%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	\$56,135	\$61,181	-\$5,046	-8.2%	
State of Ohio	\$47,988	\$52,929	-\$4,941	-9.3%	49
Ohio metros in the top 100					
Akron metropolitan	\$50,045	\$55,669	-\$5,624	-10.1%	91
<i>Akron city</i>	\$32,754	\$41,659	-\$8,905	-21.4%	93
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	\$57,065	\$63,677	-\$6,612	-10.4%	88
Cincinnati metropolitan	\$54,512	\$57,972	-\$3,460	-6.0%	68
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	\$33,714	\$38,189	-\$4,475	-11.7%	73
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	\$58,083	\$63,136	-\$5,053	-8.0%	82
Cleveland metropolitan	\$49,302	\$55,281	-\$5,979	-10.8%	93
<i>Cleveland city</i>	\$27,086	\$33,629	-\$6,543	-19.5%	91
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	\$55,913	\$62,721	-\$6,808	-10.9%	90
Columbus metropolitan	\$54,833	\$58,029	-\$3,196	-5.5%	63
<i>Columbus city</i>	\$44,415	\$49,397	-\$4,982	-10.1%	66
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	\$64,859	\$67,448	-\$2,589	-3.8%	51
Dayton metropolitan	\$48,283	\$54,380	-\$6,097	-11.2%	95
<i>Dayton city</i>	\$29,645	\$35,897	-\$6,252	-17.4%	89
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	\$52,552	\$59,437	-\$6,885	-11.6%	92
Toledo metropolitan	\$44,548	\$51,998	-\$7,450	-14.3%	98
<i>Toledo city</i>	\$34,167	\$42,572	-\$8,405	-19.7%	92
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	\$57,476	\$62,113	-\$4,637	-7.5%	78
Youngstown metropolitan	\$40,707	\$47,097	-\$6,390	-13.6%	96
<i>Youngstown city</i>	\$24,441	\$31,380	-\$6,939	-22.1%	94
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	\$43,287	\$49,927	-\$6,640	-13.3%	93

* *Cities* and *suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Hourly Wage by Percentile 2008*

Geography	Low-wage (10th Percentile)	Rank: low-wage	Middle- wage (50th Percentile)	Rank: middle- wage	High-wage (90th Percentile)	Rank: high- wage
100 largest metros	\$8.39		\$19.58		\$44.06	
Midwest largest metros	\$8.81		\$19.58		\$41.39	
State of Ohio	\$8.37	22	\$17.52	22	\$36.23	25
Ohio metros in top 100						
Akron metropolitan	\$8.32	50	\$17.63	50	\$39.17	43
Cincinnati metropolitan	\$8.81	31	\$18.80	36	\$39.56	37
Cleveland metropolitan	\$8.70	43	\$18.47	44	\$37.86	57
Columbus metropolitan	\$9.79	17	\$19.58	30	\$40.15	30
Dayton metropolitan	\$9.01	27	\$18.07	48	\$37.70	58
Toledo metropolitan	\$8.30	52	\$17.14	64	\$34.27	89
Youngstown metropolitan	\$7.83	69	\$16.32	83	\$31.82	97

*Data was not available at the geographic level of city or suburb.

Change in Hourly Wage by Percentile since 1999*

Geography	Low-wage (10th Percentile) change since 1999:	Rank: low-wage change since 1999:	Middle-wage (50th Percentile) change since 1999:	Rank: middle-wage change since 1999:	High-wage (90th Percentile) change since 1999:	Rank: high-wage change since 1999:
100 largest metros	-9.9%		-1.5%		4.3%	
Midwest largest metros	-11.3%		-1.5%		2.5%	
State of Ohio	-10.2%	41	-6.0%	49	0.9%	38
Ohio metros in top 100						
Akron metropolitan	-10.9%	75	-5.4%	85	5.1%	36
Cincinnati metropolitan	-11.3%	76	-2.7%	66	2.3%	65
Cleveland metropolitan	-9.9%	70	-4.5%	75	-0.1%	82
Columbus metropolitan	-1.5%	15	1.7%	20	5.9%	29
Dayton metropolitan	-3.3%	24	-3.1%	70	1.1%	76
Toledo metropolitan	-8.6%	59	-8.1%	96	-2.9%	96
Youngstown metropolitan	-6.6%	44	-7.6%	94	-4.0%	98

*Data was not available at the geographic level of city or suburb.

Median Hourly Wage by Educational Attainment 2008*

Geography	Median hourly wage: Less Than High School	Rank: median hourly wage Less Than High School	Median hourly wage HS Grad/GED	Rank: median hourly wage HS Grad/GED	Median hourly wage: Some College	Rank: median hourly wage Some College	Median hourly wage: Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Rank: median hourly wage Bachelor's Degree or Higher
100 largest metros	\$11.32		\$15.07		\$18.28		\$27.91	
Midwest largest metros	\$11.79		\$15.45		\$18.19		\$26.93	
State of Ohio	\$12.46	14	\$14.69	19	\$17.14	21	\$24.97	18
Ohio metros in the top 100								
Akron metropolitan	\$12.24	26	\$14.20	64	\$17.14	47	\$25.46	45
Cincinnati metropolitan	\$12.24	26	\$15.12	41	\$17.80	38	\$27.09	27
Cleveland metropolitan	\$12.24	26	\$14.69	48	\$17.14	47	\$25.46	45
Columbus metropolitan	\$12.46	24	\$15.23	36	\$18.02	35	\$25.96	40
Dayton metropolitan	\$10.01	87	\$14.49	62	\$17.14	47	\$26.93	31
Toledo metropolitan	\$13.71	8	\$15.18	37	\$16.16	75	\$23.50	78
Youngstown metropolitan	\$14.29	5	\$13.71	76	\$16.49	69	\$22.63	91

*Data was not available at the geographic level of city or suburb.

Change in Median Hourly Wage by Educational Attainment since 1999*

Geography	Change in median hourly wage since 1999: Less Than High School	Rank: change in median hourly wage since 1999: Less Than High School	Change in median hourly wage since 1999: HS Grad/GED	Rank: change in median hourly wage since 1999: HS Grad/GED	Change in median hourly wage since 1999: Some College	Rank: change in median hourly wage since 1999: Some College	Change in median hourly wage since 1999: Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Rank: change in median hourly wage since 1999: Bachelor's Degree or Higher
100 largest metros	-8.9%		-6.7%		-5.1%		-0.2%	
Midwest largest metros	-13.7%		-7.9%		-6.3%		-1.1%	
State of Ohio	-7.5%	28	-8.1%	46	-8.1%	48	-2.0%	30
Ohio metros in the top 100								
Akron metropolitan	-10.5%	64	-11.3%	93	-6.4%	76	-4.7%	86
Cincinnati metropolitan	-11.1%	68	-7.8%	64	-7.6%	82	0.2%	39
Cleveland metropolitan	-9.7%	58	-11.6%	94	-9.5%	92	-2.4%	66
Columbus metropolitan	-8.9%	49	-6.1%	58	-3.3%	38	0.4%	38
Dayton metropolitan	-19.4%	92	-8.9%	80	-7.1%	79	-1.5%	50
Toledo metropolitan	-1.9%	19	-7.1%	61	-13.3%	100	-5.4%	87
Youngstown metropolitan	9.5%	2	-13.5%	98	-5.2%	60	-3.1%	76

*Data was not available at the geographic level of city or suburb.

Poverty

Quick Glimpse



Since 2000, Ohio experienced the 3rd largest poverty rate increase in the nation



In 2008, Ohio had 5 cities with poverty rates among the nation's 20 highest



Poverty in both Ohio's cities and suburbs is growing faster than it is in the majority of the nation's largest metros

2008 PICTURE:

At 13.4 percent, Ohio's poverty rate ranked near the nation's middle (21st), which translates to nearly 1.5 million Ohioans earning incomes that fall below the poverty line. All Ohio metros had a double digit poverty rate, with Toledo and Youngstown's poverty rate ranking among the highest in the nation. Five of Ohio's 7 metros –Akron and Cincinnati being the exception – displayed poverty rates that exceeded the 100 metro national average. Cincinnati recorded the lowest poverty rate of Ohio's metros at 11.3 percent, while Youngstown's poverty rate of 15.9 percent ranked highest in the state. Five of Ohio's 7 metros had poverty rates lower than the state's average rate of poverty; the poverty rates of Toledo and Youngstown were greater than Ohio's overall poverty rate. In general, the data reveals that Ohio's major metros had a lower percent of their population falling below the poverty line than the state as a whole. The discrepancy between state and metro poverty rates is likely caused by the much higher levels of poverty found in many of the state's non-metropolitan and more rural areas, such as the Appalachian region, which more than likely elevated the state's poverty rate above that of its metros.

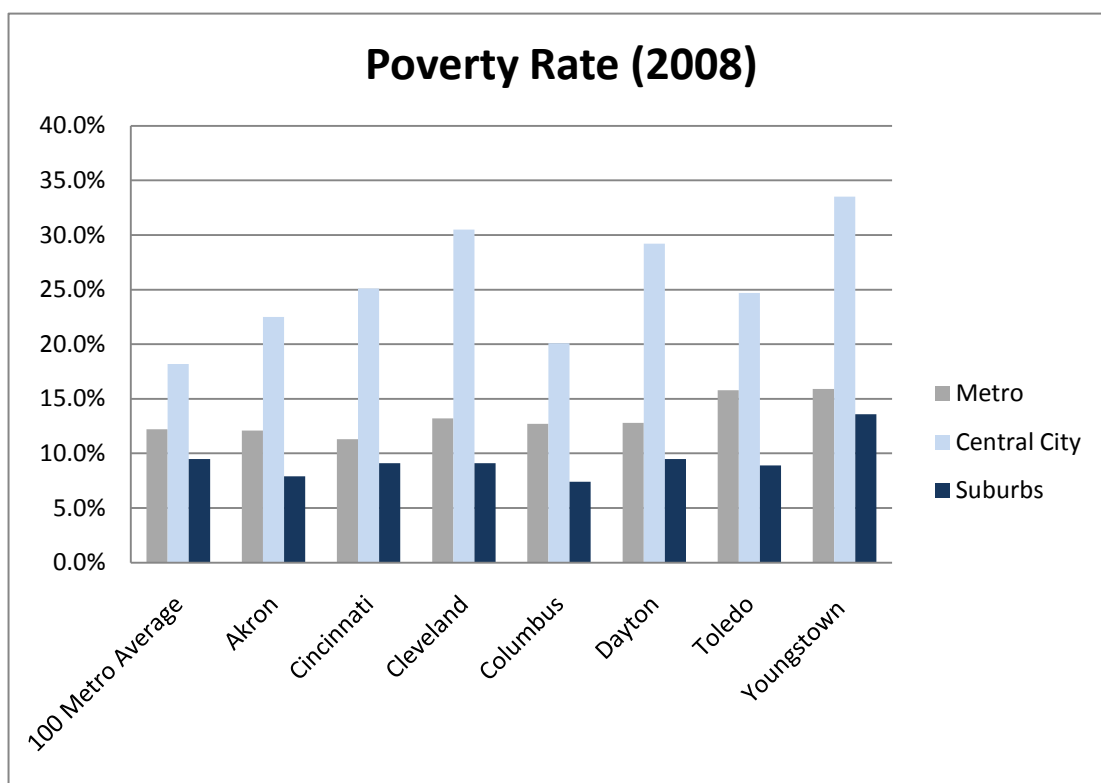
TRENDS (2000 TO 2008):

Ohio's poverty rate increased from 10.6 in 2000 to 13.4 in 2008, which ranks as the 3rd largest increase in the nation. The poverty rate of all 7 Ohio metros grew, between 2000 and 2008, significantly greater than the 100 metro average, which suggests that residents of Ohio's metros are more quickly becoming impoverished than residents of many of the nation's other large metros. In fact, all of Ohio's largest metros ranked in the nation's top third metros in terms of greatest increase in poverty since 2000. Significantly, as of 2008, Ohio's metros did not have poverty rates (with the exception of Toledo and Youngstown) that ranked among the nation's highest, but between 2000 and 2008 poverty grew much faster in Ohio metros than most other large metros; however, if this trend continues and is not reversed in the foreseeable future, then Ohio's metros will eventually rank among the nation's poorest.

CITY AND SUBURBS:

In 2008, the suburbs of 4 of 7 Ohio metros (Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, and Toledo) housed more of the metropolitan's total poor population than the central city; in both Cincinnati and

Youngstown, more than 70 percent of the metro’s poor population resided in the suburbs. This data suggests that in terms of absolute numbers, poverty is a more extensive problem in the suburbs of many of Ohio’s largest metros, than their central city; however, this by no means is intended to imply that poverty is a *worse* problem in the suburbs, rather it is merely intended to bring attention to the issue of poverty in the suburbs. It is appropriate to note that Ohio’s suburbs account for a larger portion of their metro’s total population than their associated central cities, this means that the number of people living below the poverty line actually make up a smaller percentage of the total suburban population than the total population of the central city. For example, the poverty rate in Ohio’s 7 central cities is more than double the poverty rate of their associated suburbs, which means higher concentrations of poverty are found in the city than the suburbs. Cleveland represents an extreme example of this discrepancy between concentrated poverty in Ohio’s cities and suburbs, as the poverty rate in its suburbs was 9.1 percent in 2008 while the central city’s poverty rate was 30.5 percent.



Between 2000 and 2008, growth in poverty varied considerably between the suburbs and central cities of Ohio’s 7 largest metropolitan areas. However, one trend that applied to all 7 Ohio metros is that poverty grew by a greater percent in the central cities than the suburbs. This trend in Ohio’s metros bucked the national metropolitan trend in which poverty rates grew faster in the suburbs of the nation’s 100 largest metros than their central cities. This suggests that Ohio’s central cities are becoming more impoverished relative to other large U.S. cities. However, like their central cities, the growth in poverty of the suburbs of 5 of 7 Ohio metros (Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown) significantly outpaced the national average. In general, it is safe to say that poverty in both Ohio’s cities and suburbs is growing faster than it is in the majority of the nation’s largest metros.

Metropolitan Poverty 2008

Geography	Number of poor 2008	Share of metropolitan's poor 2008	Poverty Rate 2008	Rank: Poverty Rate 2008*
100 largest metros in the nation	23,783,662		12.2%	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	10,969,243	46.1%	18.2%	
<i>Suburbs</i>	12,491,486	52.5%	9.5%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	4,342,610		11.8%	
State of Ohio	1,492,154		13.4%	21
Ohio metros in the top 100				
Akron metropolitan	82,736		12.1%	50
<i>Akron city</i>	44,590	53.9%	22.5%	32
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	38,146	46.1%	7.9%	70
Cincinnati metropolitan	236,685		11.3%	64
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	70,491	29.8%	25.1%	18
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	166,194	70.2%	9.1%	53
Cleveland metropolitan	271,226		13.2%	34
<i>Cleveland city</i>	121,397	44.8%	30.5%	4
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	149,829	55.2%	9.1%	54
Columbus metropolitan	219,857		12.7%	43
<i>Columbus city</i>	145,959	66.4%	20.1%	41
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	73,898	33.6%	7.4%	76
Dayton metropolitan	102,707		12.8%	41
<i>Dayton city</i>	38,936	37.9%	29.2%	8
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	63,771	62.1%	9.5%	50
Toledo metropolitan	99,413		15.8%	12
<i>Toledo city</i>	68,210	68.6%	24.7%	20
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	31,203	31.4%	8.9%	59
Youngstown metropolitan	87,108		15.9%	11
<i>Youngstown city</i>	21,825	25.1%	33.5%	2
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	65,283	74.9%	13.6%	11

* *Cities* and *suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Change in Poverty Rate since 2000


Geography	Number of poor 2008	Number of poor 2000	Poverty Rate 2008	Poverty Rate 2000	Change in poverty rate since 2000	Rank: change in poverty rate since 2000*
100 largest metros in the nation	23,783,662	20,625,433	12.2%	11.6%	0.6	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	10,969,243	10,429,867	18.2%	18.0%	0.2	
<i>Suburbs</i>	12,491,486	10,195,566	9.5%	8.5%	1.0	
Midwest metros in the top 100	4,342,610	3,412,809	11.8%	9.8%	2.0	
State of Ohio	1,492,154	1,170,698	13.4%	10.6%	2.8	3
Ohio metros in the top 100						
Akron metropolitan	82,736	66,386	12.1%	9.8%	2.3	18
<i>Akron city</i>	44,590	36,975	22.5%	17.5%	5.1	8
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	38,146	29,411	7.9%	6.3%	1.6	33
Cincinnati metropolitan	236,685	186,697	11.3%	9.5%	1.8	31
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	70,491	69,722	25.1%	21.9%	3.2	29
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	166,194	116,975	9.1%	7.1%	2.0	22
Cleveland metropolitan	271,226	226,498	13.2%	10.8%	2.5	15
<i>Cleveland city</i>	121,397	122,479	30.5%	26.3%	4.2	15
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	149,829	104,019	9.1%	6.3%	2.7	9
Columbus metropolitan	219,857	155,402	12.7%	9.9%	2.8	12
<i>Columbus city</i>	145,959	102,723	20.1%	14.8%	5.3	7
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	73,898	52,679	7.4%	6.0%	1.3	38
Dayton metropolitan	102,707	82,370	12.8%	10.0%	2.7	13
<i>Dayton city</i>	38,936	35,756	29.2%	23.0%	6.2	5
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	63,771	46,614	9.5%	7.0%	2.5	11

Toledo metropolitan	99,413	77,558	15.8%	12.1%	3.7	3
<i>Toledo city</i>	68,210	54,903	24.7%	17.9%	6.8	4
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	31,203	22,655	8.9%	6.8%	2.1	19
Youngstown metropolitan	87,108	67,208	15.9%	11.5%	4.4	2
<i>Youngstown city</i>	21,825	19,127	33.5%	24.8%	8.7	2
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	65,283	48,081	13.6%	9.5%	4.1	2

* *Cities* and *suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Higher Education

Quick Glimpse

-  Ohio ranked 38th in the nation for % of population with a bachelor's degree, but improved in this area since 2000
-  5 Ohio metros ranked in nation's top 35 for % of 18-24 year olds enrolled in college
-  The vast majority of Ohio metro residents with a bachelor's live in the suburbs

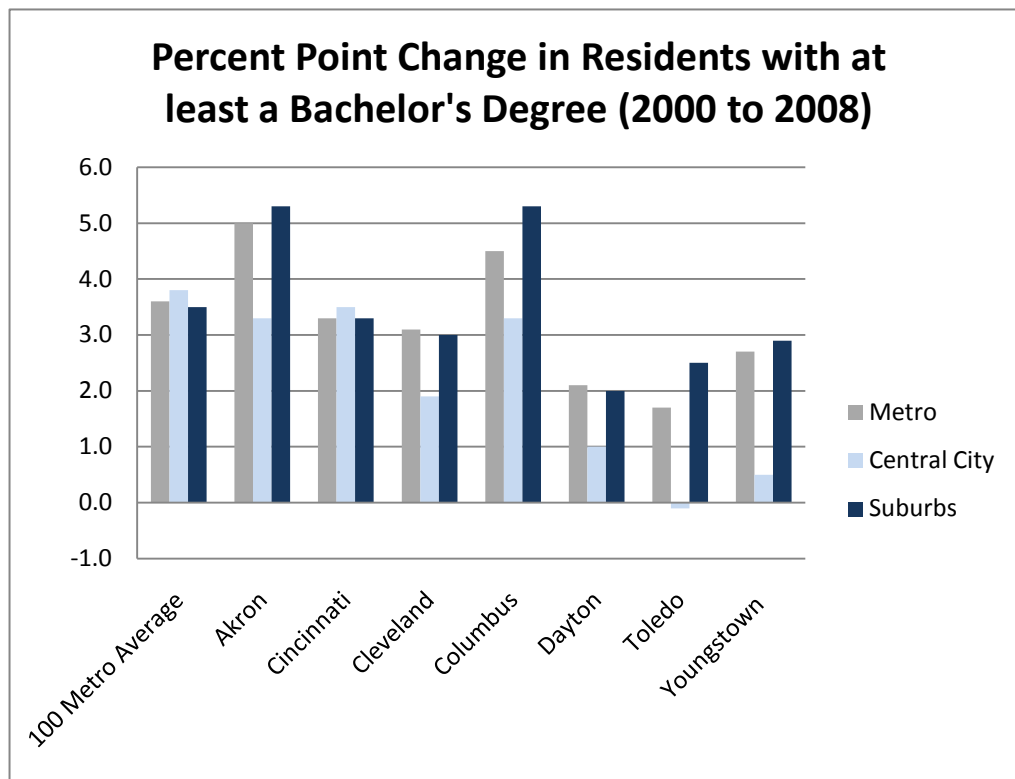
2008 PICTURE:

In 2008, Ohio trailed most states on measures of higher educational attainment, ranking 38th in the nation with only 24.1 percent of its population 25 years or older possessing a bachelor's degree or higher. However, in terms of higher education enrollment, the state ranked relatively high (16th), with nearly 43 percent of its 18 to 24 year olds enrolled in college or graduate school. The relationship between these two seemingly contradictory trends might be explained by one or more of the following conditions: 1) a significant number of 18 to 24 years are enrolling in college, but not graduating; 2) a significant number of graduates from Ohio colleges are leaving the state post-graduation; or 3) data on educational attainment lags data on educational enrollment and will therefore not accurately reflect an increase associated with increased enrollment for another few years. The degree to which Ohio's metros are educated varied considerably: 3 metros (Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown) ranked in the bottom quarter of the nation's 100 largest metros based on the percent of their population with a bachelor's degree; 3 metros (Akron, Cincinnati, and Cleveland) ranked near the middle; and Columbus ranked near the top of the nation's largest metros on this measure of educational attainment. Much like the state, Ohio metros ranked higher on the percent of 18 to 24 year olds enrolled in college than they did on the percent of their population with a bachelor's degree. Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo all ranked in the top 35 metros for the highest percent of 18 to 24 year olds enrolled in college. In fact, Toledo ranked first in the nation with nearly 60 percent of its 18 to 24 year olds enrolled in higher education.

TRENDS (2000 – 2008):

Between 2000 and 2008, Ohio experienced positive growth in the percent of residents with a bachelor's degree, ranking 28th in the nation on the increase in the population with bachelor's degrees, but the state's growth still trails the 100 metro average. Nationally, Ohio ranked high (7th) for growth in enrollment of 18 to 24 year olds in college and graduate school. At the metropolitan level, Columbus and Akron both ranked high (19th and 7th) among the 100 metros for growth in the number of residents with a bachelor's degree; Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown ranked in the bottom quartile on this measure. Three Ohio metros (Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo) ranked in the top 11 metros in the

nation for growth in enrollment of 18 to 24 year olds in college; conversely, Akron, Columbus, and Youngstown ranked in the bottom quartile on this measure. Akron and Columbus' low rank for growth in college enrollment between 2000 and 2008 is likely due to the relatively high enrollment rates of



these metros in 2000.

CITY AND SUBURBS:

In terms of higher education, the central cities and suburbs of Ohio's metros are distinguished from one another by the large gap in educational attainment levels of their residents. Based on the average⁷ of the nation's 100 largest metros, the central city would house 30 percent of residents with a bachelor's degree, while the other 70 percent would live in its suburbs. Compared to the average metro, a significantly greater percent of Ohio metros' highly educated population lived in the suburbs. In fact, in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, and Youngstown more than 85 percent of all persons with a bachelor's degree lived in the suburbs, and less than 15 percent lived in the central city. Columbus was a notable exception where 40 percent of the metro's college educated population lived in the city and 60 percent live in the suburbs. However, it should be noted that, in general, the suburbs of Ohio's metros housed a greater percent of the metropolitan population than most large metros in the nation and this partially explains why Ohio's suburbs contain a much larger share of the metro's highly educated population than the central city. Despite this, the number of highly educated residents living in the suburbs was

⁷Note: an "average" metropolitan area does not refer to any one metropolitan area that exists in reality, rather it represents a theoretical metropolitan area that exhibits the characteristics of the average(s) of the nation's 100 largest metros.

proportionally overrepresented in Akron, Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown, which means they were also underrepresented in the central cities of these metros. In terms of the percent of 18 to 24 year olds *enrolled* in college, Ohio's central cities ranked better than they did on educational attainment; the central cities of four Ohio metros (Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo) ranked among the top 35 metros in the nation on this measure.

One especially positive trend in higher education for many Ohio central cities is that the percent of 18 to 24 year olds enrolled in college grew significantly between 2000 and 2008. In the central cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo enrollment grew by more than it did in three-fourths of the nation's other large central cities. However, in terms of growth in educational attainment, a number of Ohio central cities (namely Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown) experienced very modest growth in the number of people with a bachelor's degree. In contrast, the suburbs of Akron and Columbus ranked among the top in the nation on this measure.

Share of Metro Population age 25 and that have attained a Bachelor's Degree 2008

Geography	Total population age 25 and over (2008)	Population age 25 and over with at least a bachelor's degree (2008)	Share of metro population age 25 and over with at least a bachelor's degree (2008)
100 largest metros in the nation	130,618,283	40,231,225	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	39,940,061	12,229,244	30.4%
<i>Suburbs</i>	88,590,951	28,001,981	69.6%
Midwest metros in the top 100	24,538,479	7,520,743	
State of Ohio	7,664,309	1,847,054	
Ohio metros in the top 100			
Akron metropolitan	467,320	136,782	
<i>Akron city</i>	130,011	27,680	20.2%
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	337,309	109,102	79.8%
Cincinnati metropolitan	1,412,068	397,209	
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	195,186	58,841	14.8%
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,216,882	338,368	85.2%
Cleveland metropolitan	1,419,796	383,714	
<i>Cleveland city</i>	263,053	35,043	9.1%
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,156,743	348,671	90.9%
Columbus metropolitan	1,147,076	376,080	
<i>Columbus city</i>	467,974	151,331	40.2%
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	679,102	224,749	59.8%
Dayton metropolitan	558,373	138,983	
<i>Dayton city</i>	89,053	13,717	9.9%
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	469,320	125,266	90.1%
Toledo metropolitan	419,277	96,088	
<i>Toledo city</i>	180,503	30,071	31.3%
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	238,774	66,017	68.7%
Youngstown metropolitan	393,056	74,903	
<i>Youngstown city</i>	43,909	4,493	6.0%
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	349,147	70,410	94.0%

Change in Bachelor's Degree Attainment since 2000

Geography	Total population age 25 and over (2008)	Percent age 25 and over with bachelor's degree (2008)	Rank: percent age 25 and over with bachelor's degree (2008)*	Change in age 25 and over with bachelor's degree since 2000	Rank: percent change in age 25 and over with bachelor's degree since 2000*
100 largest metros	130,618,283	31.3%		3.6	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	39,940,061	30.6%		3.8	
<i>Suburbs</i>	88,590,951	31.6%		3.5	
Midwest largest metros	24,538,479	30.6%		3.9	
State of Ohio	7,664,309	24.1%	38	3.0	28
Ohio metros in top 100					
Akron metropolitan	467,320	29.3%	46	5.0	7
<i>Akron city</i>	130,011	21.3%	75	3.3	44
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	337,309	32.3%	28	5.3	7
Cincinnati metropolitan	1,412,068	28.1%	55	3.3	55
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	195,186	30.1%	36	3.5	36
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	1,216,882	27.8%	57	3.3	51
Cleveland metropolitan	1,419,796	27.0%	62	3.1	59
<i>Cleveland city</i>	263,053	13.3%	93	1.9	64
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	1,156,743	30.1%	38	3.0	62
Columbus metropolitan	1,147,076	32.8%	25	4.5	19
<i>Columbus city</i>	467,974	32.3%	28	3.3	43
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	679,102	33.1%	25	5.3	8
Dayton metropolitan	558,373	24.9%	81	2.1	82
<i>Dayton city</i>	89,053	15.4%	91	1.0	78
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	469,320	26.7%	66	2.0	81
Toledo metropolitan	419,277	22.9%	88	1.7	88
<i>Toledo city</i>	180,503	16.7%	87	-0.1	90
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	238,774	27.6%	58	2.5	77
Youngstown metropolitan	393,056	19.1%	93	2.7	77
<i>Youngstown city</i>	43,909	10.2%	95	0.5	86
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	349,147	20.2%	86	2.9	65

* *Cities and suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

College/Graduate School Enrollment for 18 to 24 Year Olds 2008

Geography	College/graduate school enrollment, population 18 to 24 (2008)	Rank: college/graduate school enrollment, population 18 to 24 (2008)*
100 largest metros in the nation	41.5%	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	42.6%	
<i>Suburbs</i>	40.8%	
Midwest metros in the top 100	41.8%	
State of Ohio	42.9%	16
Ohio metros in the top 100		
Akron metropolitan	46.6%	24
<i>Akron city</i>	31.5%	82
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	54.4%	3
Cincinnati metropolitan	44.5%	32
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	51.2%	23
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	43.1%	30
Cleveland metropolitan	40.9%	52
<i>Cleveland city</i>	32.5%	79
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	43.3%	28
Columbus metropolitan	44.2%	35
<i>Columbus city</i>	49.0%	30
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	39.0%	42
Dayton metropolitan	48.7%	18
<i>Dayton city</i>	58.1%	15
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	45.3%	21
Toledo metropolitan	59.9%	1
<i>Toledo city</i>	47.0%	35
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	69.6%	1
Youngstown metropolitan	36.5%	65
<i>Youngstown city</i>	29.5%	90
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	37.9%	46

* *Cities* and *suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100.

Change in College/Graduate School Enrollment for 18 to 24 Year Olds since 2000

Geography	College/graduate school enrollment, population 18 to 24 (2008)	College/graduate school enrollment, population 18 to 24 (2000)	Change in college/graduate school enrollment, population 18 to 24 since 2000	Rank: change in college/graduate school enrollment, population 18 to 24 since 2000*
100 largest metros in the nation	41.5%	33.6%	7.9	
<i>Primary Cities</i>	42.6%	34.9%	7.7	
<i>Suburbs</i>	40.8%	32.7%	8.1	
Midwest largest metros in the top 100	41.8%	32.5%	9.3	
State of Ohio	42.9%	34.2%	8.7	7
Ohio metros in the top 100				
Akron metropolitan	46.6%	41.2%	5.4	79
<i>Akron city</i>	31.5%	35.8%	-4.3	94
<i>Akron suburbs</i>	54.4%	44.0%	10.5	18
Cincinnati metropolitan	44.5%	34.0%	10.4	11
<i>Cincinnati city</i>	51.2%	40.7%	10.5	19
<i>Cincinnati suburbs</i>	43.1%	32.1%	11.0	13
Cleveland metropolitan	40.9%	29.0%	11.9	7
<i>Cleveland city</i>	32.5%	22.6%	9.9	25
<i>Cleveland suburbs</i>	43.3%	31.3%	12.0	9
Columbus metropolitan	44.2%	38.9%	5.2	83
<i>Columbus city</i>	49.0%	45.4%	3.5	80
<i>Columbus suburbs</i>	39.0%	29.9%	9.1	28
Dayton metropolitan	48.7%	40.5%	8.2	38
<i>Dayton city</i>	58.1%	47.9%	10.2	21
<i>Dayton suburbs</i>	45.3%	37.7%	7.6	52
Toledo metropolitan	59.9%	44.6%	15.3	2
<i>Toledo city</i>	47.0%	36.9%	10.0	24
<i>Toledo suburbs</i>	69.6%	51.7%	17.9	3
Youngstown metropolitan	36.5%	31.3%	5.2	85
<i>Youngstown city</i>	29.5%	30.1%	-0.6	91
<i>Youngstown suburbs</i>	37.9%	31.6%	6.3	68

* *Cities* and *suburbs* are ranked out of a total of 95. *Metropolitan* rankings are out of a total of 100