

**THE STATE OF POVERTY IN OHIO
2004**

**OHIO ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY
ACTION AGENCIES**

2004 ANNUAL REPORT



About OACAA

The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies represents most of the State's 52 locally governed community action organizations, covering all 88 counties. Community Action Agencies are governed by boards made up of low-income people, local political leaders and representatives of the private sector. They provide a comprehensive menu of cost-effective, one-stop services to help Ohioans on the path to self-sufficiency. Ohio's CAAs collectively, for example, provide Head Start services to roughly 75 percent of all enrolled children; prepare over 7 million meals for low income residents and direct health care to over 231,000 patients a year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Executive Summary

Income Inequality Still High in Ohio. Like the rest of the United States, Ohio benefited from eight years of a growing economy during most of the 1990's. This was the longest economic expansion that the United States has ever experienced. The income of an average Ohio taxpayer rose 10.3% between 1989 and 2000. Very welcome growth in both jobs and earnings had an anti-poverty impact in Ohio during much of the decade. But, this growth was unevenly distributed among the state's residents. Incomes skyrocketed in communities that already were affluent. At the same time, incomes fell during a record economic growth period in most of Ohio's low income districts, and in a large majority of Ohio's large cities. Middle income sections of the state saw income stability or modest income growth. During the best economic growth period ever measured, Ohio's rich got richer, but its poor got poorer. A rising tide did not lift all boats.

Ohio's Current Recession Cuts Jobs, Incomes, and Paychecks. Economic expansion ended in the United States in March 2001. Ohio preceded the nation into the recession, and was in recession throughout 2001. The state remains in recession during early 2004. Most parts of Ohio were previously in recession during several months of 2000. All but five Ohio counties were losing employment by mid-2001; these job losses got worse through the most recently available data in mid-2003. More than 233,000 Ohio workers lost their jobs. The loss of hundreds of thousands of Ohio jobs quickly caused incomes to plunge in households across the state.

The Rich Get Poorer. Incomes fell most sharply during the 2001-2004 recession in affluent areas of Ohio, reversing a pattern seen during the 1990's when low income areas suffered from Ohio's most rapid income declines. As incomes fell among Ohio's affluent during the recession, incomes continued to fall in Ohio's low income communities.

1990's Ohio Poverty Declines Are Reversing. The 2000 census measured a decline in Ohio's poverty rate to 10.6% of Ohio's residents, in comparison to a comparable 12.5% rate found by the 1990 census. But, this report finds that the census poverty figures contained a large undercount. The census figures significantly underestimated poverty in Ohio when the census was taken. In addition, the current recession started after the census was conducted. So, none of the job, paycheck, and income losses caused by the current recession were measured by the 2000 census. Poverty has certainly risen significantly in Ohio during 2001, 2002 and 2003, and it continues to rise during early 2004. None of this increasing poverty is measured by 2000 census data, which are now obsolete.

The Relationship Between Welfare Caseload Change and Job Growth Has Disappeared in Ohio. For many decades, there has always been a relationship between trends in job growth and trends in the number of Ohio families who participate in cash welfare programs. In the past, welfare caseloads have grown during recessions when jobs disappeared, but they subsequently fell during periods of economic recovery. That

relationship no longer exists. With only one exception (Delaware County), all Ohio counties have had periods during the current recession when their welfare caseload declines exceeded total growth in the number of local jobs. In fact, statewide welfare caseloads have continued to decline even as the state lost hundreds of thousands of jobs during the recession. Those caseload declines have been associated with structural features of Ohio's welfare reform legislation, notably the three year time limit, not with movement from welfare to work as a result of job creation, since the state was simultaneously *losing* hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Making Work Pay. During most years of the 1960's and early 1970's, a worker with a job generating earnings at the Federal Minimum Wage had a paycheck that brought a typical worker's family out of poverty. In today's dollars, the value of the federal minimum wage reached a peak of \$8.49 per hour in 1968. This was more than enough money to lift a typical family's income above poverty. Since then, the value of the federal minimum wage has been repeatedly cut. The 1968-2003 cut was more than -39%. The minimum wage is cut in the United States virtually every year, since it is not indexed to inflation. A full time all year minimum wage job now leaves a typical Ohio family at only 70% of the poverty level. The federal policy of continually cutting the value of the minimum wage contributes to a constant rise in the number of working poor families in Ohio.

Income Inequality Still High in Ohio.

Poverty in Ohio, as it is throughout the continental United States, is federally defined as incomes that fall below official Federal poverty standards. For a typical family of three, Ohio families are poor if their current annual income falls below \$15,260. The obvious way to end poverty in any family is for a worker in that family to get and hold a job that pays earnings sufficient to exceed the poverty income standard. A full time year-round job must pay at least \$7.34 per hour to reach this level, a figure 43% higher than the current minimum wage.

Ohio fortunately participated in the positive national economy for eight years between the winter of 1992 and the end of 2000. Although Ohio's job growth was below the United States national average during most of this period, the state consistently gained new jobs during a lengthy growth period in the business cycle. Real earnings of the average Ohio job rose 7% during the 1990's from \$31,538 in 1990 to \$33,647 in 2000. The combination of continual job growth and mean earnings growth created circumstances that should have raised incomes and reduced the extent of poverty in the state. Figures on the mean income of an Ohio taxpayer from the Ohio Department of Taxation confirm that the average income of an Ohio taxpayer rose 14% from \$39,300 in 1990 to \$44,766 in 2000.

Despite the favorable 1990's trends in jobs, earnings and incomes, newly available data show that all Ohio residents did not participate in the growing 1990's economy. Two major factors are associated with this problem. Year by year income gains have been clearly associated with the business cycle, with widespread income growth during

economic recovery and widespread income loss during economic recession. Few communities experienced income growth during the 1990's recession, but large majorities of Ohio's localities experienced income gains during recovery years. As the current economic recession drew closer, the proportion of Ohio's communities with increases in average income fell steadily. New data for the first year of the recession in 2001 confirm that the number of Ohio's communities where incomes are growing have dropped sharply. In fact, with Ohio in recession, 81% of Ohio's school districts saw the income of their average taxpayer fall in 2001.

**Ohio Districts with One Year Gain in Real Mean Income of a Tax Return
1987-2001, # of Districts and % of All 612 School Districts
Source: Ohio Department of Taxation and CEOGC**

<u>YEAR</u>	<u># OF DISTRICTS WITH INCOME GAIN</u>	<u>% OF DISTRICTS WITH INCOME GAIN</u>
1987	421	69%
1988	265	43%
1989	111	18%
1990	69	11%
1991	83	14%
1992	411	67%
1993	242	40%
1994	473	77%
1995	424	69%
1996	435	71%
1997	574	94%
1998	561	92%
1999	414	68%
2000	329	54%
2001	119	19%

Unfortunately, income growth was not evenly distributed across Ohio even during favorable economic times. Over time, average incomes have soared in a spectacular fashion in Ohio's most affluent districts, while incomes simultaneously fell in many low income Ohio districts. This pattern is clearly visible in Ohio's 15 richest school districts, all of whom enjoyed very substantial income gains during the last 15 years. Among a huge majority Ohio's 15 lowest income districts, the economic position of the average taxpayer fell at the same time that incomes were rising rapidly in the affluent communities. The pattern was repeated on a widespread basis across all 612 Ohio school districts, with robust and healthy income gains at the top, modest income gains or stagnation in the middle, and moderate income growth or losses at the bottom. As a result of these trends, income inequality has increased sharply across the state.

Ohio's 30 most affluent school districts experienced spectacular income growth during the last fifteen years. All thirty districts where the average taxpayer makes more than

\$68,800 experienced income gains during the last 15 years. Incomes more than tripled in Franklin County's Plain Local (New Albany) school district. Incomes rose during the last 15 years by double digit rates in 27 of the thirty richest school districts in the state of Ohio. Among all taxpayers, incomes rose by only 6% during this period.

15 Year Trend in Real Mean Income of a Tax Return, 1986-2001
30 Richest Ohio School Districts; 2001 dollars, CPI Deflator
Showing 2001 Mean Income Rank among 612 Ohio School Districts
Ranked by Largest 1986-2001 Mean Income Increase
Source: Ohio Department of Taxation and CEOGC

<u>#</u>	<u>RANK OF 612</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>86-01 % INCR</u>
1	3	FRANKLIN	PLAIN LOCAL	\$44,363	\$151,534	241.6%
2	1	HAMILTON	INDIAN HILL	\$130,135	\$216,263	66.2%
3	12	DELAWARE	OLENTANGY LOCAL	\$60,427	\$95,245	57.6%
4	15	LICKING	GRANVILLE	\$55,796	\$85,268	52.8%
5	2	CUYAHOGA	ORANGE	\$117,544	\$176,511	50.2%
6	17	LAKE	KIRTLAND LOCAL	\$55,161	\$82,479	49.5%
7	6	CUYAHOGA	CHAGRIN FALLS	\$75,051	\$109,477	45.9%
8	10	SUMMIT	REVERE LOCAL	\$66,066	\$96,154	45.5%
9	25	WARREN	SPRINGBORO	\$53,155	\$75,525	42.1%
10	28	HAMILTON	LOVELAND	\$49,536	\$70,347	42.0%
11	18	GEAUGA	KENSTON LOCAL	\$58,201	\$80,198	37.8%
12	24	HAMILTON	FOREST HILLS LOCAL	\$55,231	\$76,013	37.6%
13	7	SUMMIT	HUDSON LOCAL	\$75,244	\$103,305	37.3%
14	23	CUYAHOGA	OLON	\$57,370	\$76,035	32.5%
15	26	HAMILTON	MARIEMONT	\$55,316	\$73,167	32.3%
16	9	FRANKLIN	UPPER ARLINGTON	\$73,373	\$96,533	31.6%
17	27	GEAUGA	WEST GEAUGA LOCAL	\$54,907	\$72,219	31.5%
18	16	HAMILTON	SYCAMORE	\$64,357	\$84,317	31.0%
19	5	FRANKLIN	BEXLEY	\$93,180	\$121,037	29.9%
20	11	MONTGOMERY	OAKWOOD	\$77,062	\$96,005	24.6%
21	13	HAMILTON	WYOMING	\$78,346	\$94,988	21.2%
22	22	CUYAHOGA	WESTLAKE	\$63,618	\$76,357	20.0%
23	21	CUYAHOGA	BAY VILLAGE	\$63,726	\$76,400	19.9%
24	19	FRANKLIN	DUBLIN LOCAL	\$66,737	\$79,502	19.1%
25	29	CUYAHOGA	ROCKY RIVER	\$59,094	\$69,614	17.8%
26	20	PORTAGE	AURORA	\$67,613	\$77,995	15.4%
27	8	CUYAHOGA	SHAKER HEIGHTS	\$88,965	\$100,695	13.2%
28	14	CUYAHOGA	BEACHWOOD	\$84,010	\$91,434	8.8%
29	4	LUCAS	OTTAWA HILLS LOCAL	\$131,863	\$143,123	8.5%
30	30	MONTGOMERY	CENTERVILLE	\$64,292	\$68,836	7.1%
OHIO TOTAL				\$40,212	\$42,602	5.9%

During the same period of time when incomes were soaring in Ohio's affluent school districts, incomes fell in a large majority of Ohio's low income school districts. During the last fifteen years, between 1986 and 2001, the income of an average taxpayer *fell* in

24 of Ohio's 30 lowest income communities. The average taxpayer makes less than \$29,344 per year in each of these thirty low income communities. While incomes were more than tripling in the New Albany school district in Franklin County, they simultaneously fell by -11.5% in the Harrison Hills district of Harrison County. For a decade and a half, the rich have gotten richer while the poor got poorer in Ohio.

**15 Year Trend in Real Mean Income of a Tax Return, 1986-2001
30 Poorest Ohio School Districts; 2001 dollars, CPI Deflator
Showing 2001 Mean Income Rank among 612 Ohio School Districts
Ranked by Largest 1986-2001 Mean Income Increase
Source: Ohio Department of Taxation and CEOGC**

<u>#</u>	<u>RANK OF 612</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>86-01 % INCR</u>
1	607	PIKE	WESTERN LOCAL	\$23,884	\$27,019	13.1%
2	602	LAWRENCE	SYMMES VALLEY LOCAL	\$26,862	\$28,004	4.3%
3	593	MAHONING	STRUTHERS	\$28,077	\$28,786	2.5%
4	587	ADAMS	OHIO VALLEY LOCAL	\$28,527	\$29,238	2.5%
5	591	KNOX	DANVILLE LOCAL	\$28,339	\$28,935	2.1%
6	589	GUERNSEY	ROLLING HILLS LOCAL	\$28,808	\$29,006	0.7%
7	596	PERRY	SOUTHERN LOCAL	\$28,690	\$28,555	-0.5%
8	595	HIGHLAND	GREENFIELD	\$29,041	\$28,624	-1.4%
9	592	GUERNSEY	EAST GUERNSEY LOCAL	\$29,460	\$28,902	-1.9%
10	605	TUSCARAWAS	CLAYMONT	\$27,983	\$27,424	-2.0%
11	600	BELMONT	BELLAIRE	\$29,004	\$28,204	-2.8%
12	603	LAWRENCE	ROCK HILL LOCAL	\$28,525	\$27,711	-2.9%
13	598	BELMONT	BRIDGEPORT	\$29,279	\$28,270	-3.4%
14	604	TUSCARAWAS	NEWCOMERSTOWN	\$28,917	\$27,673	-4.3%
15	588	WASHINGTON	FRONTIER LOCAL	\$30,602	\$29,048	-5.1%
16	590	SCIOTO	BLOOM LOCAL	\$30,573	\$28,965	-5.3%
17	610	ATHENS	TRIMBLE LOCAL	\$27,293	\$25,827	-5.4%
18	583	MORGAN	MORGAN LOCAL	\$31,013	\$29,343	-5.4%
19	586	BELMONT	BARNESVILLE	\$31,105	\$29,254	-6.0%
20	609	ATHENS	NELSONVILLE-YORK	\$27,739	\$25,989	-6.3%
21	612	SCIOTO	NEW BOSTON LOCAL	\$25,028	\$23,408	-6.5%
22	601	STARK	CANTON	\$30,103	\$28,117	-6.6%
23	597	COLUMBIANA	WELLSVILLE	\$30,458	\$28,306	-7.1%
24	584	PORTAGE	WINDHAM	\$31,497	\$29,262	-7.1%
25	599	PERRY	CROOKSVILLE	\$30,691	\$28,245	-8.0%
26	594	NOBLE	CALDWELL	\$31,512	\$28,701	-8.9%
27	606	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND	\$29,935	\$27,250	-9.0%
28	611	MAHONING	YOUNGSTOWN	\$28,626	\$25,823	-9.8%
29	608	CUYAHOGA	EAST CLEVELAND	\$29,430	\$26,331	-10.5%
30	585	HARRISON	HARRISON HILLS	\$33,071	\$29,260	-11.5%
OHIO TOTAL				\$40,212	\$42,602	5.9%

The problem of income losses even during positive business cycles has been particularly acute in Ohio's urban areas, where income losses during the last 14 years have been much

more common than income gains. Among Ohio's 18 urban school districts only Cincinnati saw income growth both during the late 1980's and the 1990's. The 1990's growth in Columbus was near zero, in contrast to much faster growth figures in suburban Franklin County. Over the 1986-2001 period, the income of an average taxpayer *fell* in Columbus. In 11 of Ohio's 18 large cities, average incomes actually *fell* both during the late 1980's and the years since 1990, regardless of business cycle conditions. Youngstown, Cleveland, and Canton now rank among the 12 lowest income communities in the state of Ohio. In Cleveland, incomes fell even as they grew in a spectacular fashion in affluent suburban Cuyahoga County communities where the average taxpayer's income exceeds \$100,000, such as Orange, Chagrin Falls and Shaker Heights. But, Cleveland was joined in its declining taxpayer incomes since 1986 by the inner ring suburban Cuyahoga County communities of Warrensville Heights, East Cleveland, Fairview Park, Euclid, Maple Heights, Bedford, Garfield Heights, Brooklyn, and Berea.

1986-2001 Income Growth in Ohio's 18 Urban School Districts
Real Mean Income of a Tax Return, 2001 Dollars, Consumer Price Index Deflator
Showing Rank in 2001 Income Among Ohio's 612 School Districts
Source: Ohio Department of Taxation and CEOGC

<u>86-01</u> <u>RANK</u>	<u>2001</u> <u>RANK</u> <u>OF 612</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u> <u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>INCOME</u> <u>1986</u>	<u>INCOME</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>INCOME</u> <u>2001</u>	<u>1990-2001</u> <u>% INCR</u>	<u>1986-2001</u> <u>% INCR</u>
1	164	CINCINNATI	HAMILTON	\$39,422	\$38,383	\$41,991	9.4%	6.5%
2	426	COLUMBUS	FRANKLIN	\$34,706	\$32,706	\$34,275	4.8%	-1.2%
3	366	HAMILTON	BUTLER	\$36,212	\$33,677	\$35,743	6.1%	-1.3%
4	384	ELYRIA	LORAIN	\$37,067	\$34,372	\$35,342	2.8%	-4.7%
5	342	MIDDLETOWN	BUTLER	\$38,422	\$36,547	\$36,382	-0.5%	-5.3%
6	531	ZANESVILLE	MUSKINGUM	\$33,657	\$31,044	\$31,677	2.0%	-5.9%
7	601	CANTON	STARK	\$30,103	\$27,809	\$28,117	1.1%	-6.6%
8	522	STEUBENVILLE	JEFFERSON	\$34,646	\$35,191	\$32,007	-9.0%	-7.6%
9	558	LORAIN	LORAIN	\$33,391	\$31,780	\$30,599	-3.7%	-8.4%
10	606	CLEVELAND	CUYAHOGA	\$29,935	\$27,681	\$27,250	-1.6%	-9.0%
11	569	DAYTON	MONTGOMERY	\$33,018	\$30,340	\$29,865	-1.6%	-9.5%
12	611	YOUNGSTOWN	MAHONING	\$28,626	\$26,405	\$25,823	-2.2%	-9.8%
13	519	SPRINGFIELD	CLARK	\$35,547	\$32,479	\$32,051	-1.3%	-9.8%
14	581	LIMA	ALLEN	\$32,673	\$29,997	\$29,359	-2.1%	-10.1%
15	516	MANSFIELD	RICHLAND	\$35,803	\$33,372	\$32,110	-3.8%	-10.3%
16	451	AKRON	SUMMIT	\$37,730	\$34,369	\$33,831	-1.6%	-10.3%
17	448	TOLEDO	LUCAS	\$37,847	\$33,744	\$33,845	0.3%	-10.6%
18	553	WARREN	TRUMBULL	\$35,546	\$34,088	\$30,823	-9.6%	-13.3%
OHIO AVERAGE				\$39,718	\$38,817	\$42,602	9.8%	7.3%

These income data indicate that progress against poverty through income growth was not successful in many parts of Ohio, even when the economy was expanding. But, when Ohio's economy entered a recession in 2001, the recession immediately ended the pattern of net job creation and earnings increases across the state. Surprisingly, the state's

sharpest income losses from the 2001-2003 recession were experienced in Ohio's most affluent communities. During the recession in Ohio, the rich have gotten poorer and the poor have gotten poorer. Incomes fell during 2001 in 26 of Ohio's 30 most affluent school districts. The steepest income declines took place in affluent northern Ohio communities.

**One Year Trend in Real Mean Income of a Tax Return, 2000-2001
30 Richest Ohio School Districts; 2001 dollars, CPI Deflator
Showing 2001 Mean Income Rank among 612 Ohio School Districts
Ranked by Largest 2000-2001 Mean Income Increase
Source: Ohio Department of Taxation and CEOGC**

<u>#</u>	<u>RANK OF 612</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SCHOOL DISTRICT</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>00-01 % INCR</u>
1	17	LAKE	KIRTLAND LOCAL	\$80,631	\$82,479	2.3%
2	25	WARREN	SPRINGBORO	\$74,170	\$75,525	1.8%
3	15	LICKING	GRANVILLE	\$84,335	\$85,268	1.1%
4	1	HAMILTON	INDIAN HILL	\$214,070	\$216,263	1.0%
5	5	FRANKLIN	BEXLEY	\$121,176	\$121,037	-0.1%
6	21	CUYAHOGA	BAY VILLAGE	\$76,676	\$76,400	-0.4%
7	7	SUMMIT	HUDSON LOCAL	\$105,335	\$103,305	-1.9%
8	19	FRANKLIN	DUBLIN LOCAL	\$82,397	\$79,502	-3.5%
9	24	HAMILTON	FOREST HILLS LOCAL	\$78,888	\$76,013	-3.6%
10	3	FRANKLIN	PLAIN LOCAL	\$157,320	\$151,534	-3.7%
11	28	HAMILTON	LOVELAND	\$73,133	\$70,347	-3.8%
12	12	DELAWARE	OLENTANGY LOCAL	\$99,287	\$95,245	-4.1%
13	23	CUYAHOGA	OLON	\$79,570	\$76,035	-4.4%
14	22	CUYAHOGA	WESTLAKE	\$80,151	\$76,357	-4.7%
15	20	PORTAGE	AURORA	\$82,470	\$77,995	-5.4%
16	16	HAMILTON	SYCAMORE	\$89,314	\$84,317	-5.6%
17	30	MONTGOMERY	CENTERVILLE	\$72,937	\$68,836	-5.6%
18	27	GEAUGA	WEST GEAUGA LOCAL	\$76,756	\$72,219	-5.9%
19	29	CUYAHOGA	ROCKY RIVER	\$74,157	\$69,614	-6.1%
20	9	FRANKLIN	UPPER ARLINGTON	\$103,007	\$96,533	-6.3%
21	11	MONTGOMERY	OAKWOOD	\$102,484	\$96,005	-6.3%
22	26	HAMILTON	MARIEMONT	\$78,142	\$73,167	-6.4%
23	13	HAMILTON	WYOMING	\$101,996	\$94,988	-6.9%
24	14	CUYAHOGA	BEACHWOOD	\$99,202	\$91,434	-7.8%
25	4	LUCAS	OTTAWA HILLS LOCAL	\$156,082	\$143,123	-8.3%
26	18	GEAUGA	KENSTON LOCAL	\$88,342	\$80,198	-9.2%
27	2	CUYAHOGA	ORANGE	\$197,099	\$176,511	-10.4%
28	8	CUYAHOGA	SHAKER HEIGHTS	\$113,764	\$100,695	-11.5%
29	6	CUYAHOGA	CHAGRIN FALLS	\$124,063	\$109,477	-11.8%
30	10	SUMMIT	REVERE LOCAL	\$116,562	\$96,154	-17.5%
OHIO TOTAL				\$44,766	\$42,602	-4.8%

Income declines during the 2001-2004 recession were not limited to Ohio's affluent residents. Incomes also fell on a widespread basis in Ohio's low income communities. The income of an average Ohio taxpayer fell during 2001, in both high income and low income communities. On a short term basis, during the recession, the rich are getting poorer and the poor are getting poorer in Ohio. Incomes fell during the first year of the current recession in most of Ohio's 30 lowest income school districts, just as they fell in a large majority of Ohio's 30 highest income school districts.

**One Year Trend in Real Mean Income of a Tax Return, 2000-2001
30 Poorest Ohio School Districts; 2001 dollars, CPI Deflator
Showing 2001 Mean Income Rank among 612 Ohio School Districts
Ranked by Largest 2000-2001 Mean Income Increase
Source: Ohio Department of Taxation and CEOGC**

	RANK					00-01
	OF					%
#	612	COUNTY	SCHOOL DISTRICT	2000	2001	INCR
1	590	SCIOTO	BLOOM LOCAL	\$28,141	\$28,965	2.9%
2	602	LAWRENCE	SYMMES VALLEY LOCAL	\$27,255	\$28,004	2.7%
3	599	PERRY	CROOKSVILLE	\$27,604	\$28,245	2.3%
4	589	GUERNSEY	ROLLING HILLS LOCAL	\$28,459	\$29,006	1.9%
5	603	LAWRENCE	ROCK HILL LOCAL	\$27,282	\$27,711	1.6%
6	600	BELMONT	BELLAIRE	\$27,952	\$28,204	0.9%
7	610	ATHENS	TRIMBLE LOCAL	\$25,655	\$25,827	0.7%
8	586	BELMONT	BARNESVILLE	\$29,166	\$29,254	0.3%
9	612	SCIOTO	NEW BOSTON LOCAL	\$23,341	\$23,408	0.3%
10	595	HIGHLAND	GREENFIELD	\$28,555	\$28,624	0.2%
11	605	TUSCARAWAS	CLAYMONT	\$27,412	\$27,424	0.0%
12	585	HARRISON	HARRISON HILLS	\$29,248	\$29,260	0.0%
13	607	PIKE	WESTERN LOCAL	\$27,114	\$27,019	-0.3%
14	583	MORGAN	MORGAN LOCAL	\$29,621	\$29,343	-0.9%
15	609	ATHENS	NELSONVILLE-YORK	\$26,241	\$25,989	-1.0%
16	587	ADAMS	OHIO VALLEY LOCAL	\$29,583	\$29,238	-1.2%
17	594	NOBLE	CALDWELL	\$29,061	\$28,701	-1.2%
18	598	BELMONT	BRIDGEPORT	\$28,646	\$28,270	-1.3%
19	606	CUYAHOGA	CLEVELAND	\$27,614	\$27,250	-1.3%
20	597	COLUMBIANA	WELLSVILLE	\$28,743	\$28,306	-1.5%
21	601	STARK	CANTON	\$28,587	\$28,117	-1.6%
22	588	WASHINGTON	FRONTIER LOCAL	\$29,544	\$29,048	-1.7%
23	611	MAHONING	YOUNGSTOWN	\$26,277	\$25,823	-1.7%
24	608	CUYAHOGA	EAST CLEVELAND	\$26,842	\$26,331	-1.9%
25	591	KNOX	DANVILLE LOCAL	\$29,558	\$28,935	-2.1%
26	593	MAHONING	STRUTHERS	\$29,578	\$28,786	-2.7%
27	604	TUSCARAWAS	NEWCOMERSTOWN	\$28,466	\$27,673	-2.8%
28	592	GUERNSEY	EAST GUERNSEY LOCAL	\$29,771	\$28,902	-2.9%
29	584	PORTAGE	WINDHAM	\$30,229	\$29,262	-3.2%
30	596	PERRY	SOUTHERN LOCAL	\$30,326	\$28,555	-5.8%
		OHIO TOTAL		\$44,766	\$42,602	-4.8%

Ohio's Current Recession Cuts Jobs, Incomes and Paychecks

Complete count data on jobs and earnings by county have now established that Ohio was in a recession during the entire years of 2001, 2002, and 2003. Much of Ohio, especially northern Ohio, experienced recessionary job losses during the fourth quarter of 2000. 48 of Ohio's 88 counties lost jobs during the second quarter of 2003, still the most recent time period when complete counts of jobs are available (See Tables 3, 4 and 5). By the first quarter of 2001, Ohio lost jobs on a statewide basis, with 75 of its 88 counties losing employment. The state lost 76,958 jobs in 1Q 2002 figures. Employment losses continued during the second quarter of 2001, with 68 of 88 counties losing employment. Statewide, 68,783 jobs were lost relative to 2Q 2000. The recession was firmly in place in Ohio *before* September 11, 2001, but the blow from that conflict deepened the recession that had already gripped the state. Throughout 2001, 2002, and 2003, Ohio lost jobs on a virtually statewide basis. **During the three year period between the second quarters of 2000 and 2003, Ohio lost 233,448 jobs from the recession. Overall, 4.4% of all the jobs in the state of Ohio disappeared.** One out of every 23 Ohio jobs vanished, resulting in staggering levels of lost paychecks on a statewide basis.

During the three year 2000-2003 period, Cuyahoga County alone, the Cleveland area, accounted for 62,403 of the jobs lost in Ohio. Cuyahoga County lost 7.7% of its employment. One out of every 13 Cuyahoga County jobs vanished. Table 5 finds that Cuyahoga County's job losses exceeded those of all other Ohio counties during the recession. Hamilton County, the Cincinnati area, lost 24,514 jobs during the last three years, a -4.4% loss. During the three year period, Franklin County (Columbus) lost 19,003 jobs, a -2.7% growth rate. Although Franklin County entered the recession more slowly than some other parts of the state, it currently remains mired in Ohio's sharp recession. In fact, during the one year periods between both the first and second quarters of 2002 and 2003, Franklin County's job loss exceeded the simultaneous job loss in Cuyahoga County. Obviously, Franklin County is *not* "recession proof," since its labor market is losing jobs during the recession. Other 2000-2003 job losses exceeding 10,000 during the last three years in Ohio took place in Montgomery County (Dayton), Lucas County (Toledo), and Trumbull County (Warren). Six additional counties lost more than 5,000 jobs during the last three years, including Stark (Canton), Mahoning (Youngstown), Summit (Akron), Lake (Mentor), Lorain (Lorain), and Clark (Springfield). Well over 200,000 Ohio workers lost their jobs as the jobs vanished from the recession. Many hundreds of thousands of their family members suddenly confronted sharp income losses and poverty.

Table 3 finds that no Ohio county lost jobs during all 14 quarters of 2000, 2001, 2002, and the first half of 2003. But, 87 of Ohio's 88 counties have had at least some quarters when they have lost employment as a result of the current recession. Delaware County is the only exception to this pattern across the state. Table 3 documents that job losses from the recession have been virtually universal in all areas of Ohio. Table 4 finds that a full one-fourth of all jobs disappeared during the recession in Meigs County. More than a tenth of all local jobs disappeared in nine counties, including Trumbull and Clark.

During most of 2001, official ODJFS figures showed that Ohio's unemployment rate was virtually or literally unchanged from 2000 levels. But, throughout 2001 the state experienced soaring claims for unemployment insurance. For the entire year of 2001, unemployment claims rose 44.5% on a statewide basis in Ohio. This rate of layoffs was more rapid than any year during the 1990's recession. A comparable 1982 figure was a slower rise of 26.5%. The state did not experience unemployment claim increases at the vigorous 2001 pace in any other year since 1980, more than twenty years ago. Ohio's unchanging official unemployment rates failed measure these huge rises in layoffs, clearly a significant data inadequacy. For the entire year of 2001, 785,281 Ohio workers filed new unemployment claims. In 2002, 776,422 Ohio workers filed new claims for unemployment. During 2003 another 762,027 Ohio workers filed new unemployment claims. Thus, during 2002 and 2003 Ohio experienced its second and third highest levels of new unemployment claims in decades. Only 1980 figures during the severe Ohio recession of 1979-1983 were higher, along with the 2001 figure.

Alarming, during January 2004, although the enormous devastation of increasing layoffs in Ohio slowed slightly, weekly layoff levels in Ohio remained at 23,746 in a four week moving average, a figure 16% higher than the pre-recession level of 21,283 that Ohio suffered in mid-January of 1999. Thus, it has been clear that even during 2004, Ohio's labor market remains in recession, as the state continues to lose jobs. This has been true, despite the official end of the United States recession, given increases in the national Gross Domestic Product during the second half of 2003.

2000 Census Finds Sharp Ohio Poverty Declines

The 1990 census found that Ohio's poverty rate was 12.5%, meaning that fully one-eighth of the state's residents lived in poverty. The 2000 census found that Ohio's statewide poverty rate fell sharply to 10.6%, meaning that one-ninth of Ohio's population remains in poverty by these official census measures (see Table 1). This poverty rate decline was highly welcome news. It certainly was associated with growth in jobs and paychecks across Ohio during the 1990's. Poverty rates fell in 86 of Ohio's 88 counties in a comparison of 1990 and 2000 census data, with Lake and Hancock Counties being the only two exceptions.

2000 Census Missed Many Thousands of Poor Children

OACAA's *The State of Poverty in Ohio* reports have shown for the last three years that 406,372 Ohio children were living in a family that was poor *and* were receiving some form of public assistance in April 2000. A comparison of this unduplicated count of all poor children in Ohio's welfare system with the poverty results in the 2000 census finds a variety of discrepancies (see Table 2). The unduplicated count of poor children in the welfare system is certainly a smaller figure than the number of poor children in Ohio, since all counties contain some families who are poor but who do not participate in any public assistance programs.

Nevertheless, Table 2 finds that in 36 Ohio counties the number of poor children on welfare in 1990 exceeded the number of children that were reported as living in poverty by the 2000 census. The largest of these discrepancies was in Cuyahoga County. In Cleveland and its Cuyahoga County suburbs the 2000 census found 67,314 poor children. At the same time, when the census was taken, there were 74,865 poor Cuyahoga County children receiving public assistance. Thus, at least 7,551 poor Cuyahoga County children were not counted by the 2000 census. More than 1,000 children known to be both poor and receiving public assistance were missed by the census in three other counties: Franklin, Summit, and Mahoning. More than half of Ohio's counties had more poor children in their public assistance systems than were detected in the count of poor children in the 2000 census.

It has been known for many years that the US Census Bureau has had severe problems as it attempts to count the entire population of the United States. A substantial undercount of the poor was definitely present in the 1990 census. Litigation and political disputes about the census have worked their way through our court system, the federal administration, and the Congress. Proposals have emerged that would improve the accuracy of the census by adjusting for known undercount errors in census figures. These proposals have been rejected, and the 2000 census figures in Table 1 remain the official measures of poverty in Ohio counties, even though it is known with certainty that these official measures omitted many thousands of poor children.

It should be recognized that Ohio's 14.3% official child poverty rate is lower than the 14.8% percentage of Ohio's children who are both poor and within the state's system of public assistance. All of those children within the state's system have had their incomes verified by paper income documentation that is required in the public assistance intake process, but none of the responses by Ohio citizens to the 2000 census have been verified. Since many poor children do not receive any form of public assistance in Ohio, it is also certain that Ohio's real child poverty rate in 1990 was excess of 15%, not the 14.3% reported by the 2000 census.

In addition, the 233,448 jobs that Ohio has lost during its 2001-2004 recession have caused large increases in poverty across the state. None of this soaring level of Ohio poverty was measured by the 2000 census. The combination of a poverty undercount in the 2000 census and the large poverty increases in Ohio since the census was taken mean that 2000 census figures on poverty and income in Ohio are utterly obsolete.

Welfare Cuts Unrelated to Labor Market Trends

A job with good wages and fringe benefits remains the best way to escape poverty for any household. Welfare was never a realistic alternative for escaping poverty, given the microscopic size of Ohio's cash welfare benefits. In current dollars, a typical Ohio family of three on cash welfare for an entire year received \$10,997 in 1970, placing them at 72% of the poverty level. In 2004 that same family receives \$4,476, a 59% cut in benefit size during three decades that currently places a typical Ohio cash welfare family in severe destitution at only 29% of the poverty level. Any full-time job, even at minimum wage,

provides more than twice as much cash as an Ohio welfare benefit. Cash welfare benefits to low income Ohio families provide no economic incentive to remain on assistance because it is virtually impossible to raise two children in Ohio with an annual income of \$4,476. This microscopic size of cash welfare benefits has been caused by drastic cuts in the size of public assistance benefits in Ohio during the last three decades.

In current dollars, Ohio provided \$913 per month to families on cash public assistance in 1970. The state has slashed those welfare benefits to \$373 per month in 2004. This -63% cut in the size of public assistance payments in Ohio contrasts sharply with the 6% increase in the income of an average Ohio taxpayer just during the last 15 years. As the income of Ohio taxpayers rose, the income of Ohio welfare recipients fell drastically as a result of these cuts in the size of welfare benefits in the state. This welfare reform process started back in the 1970's, when Ohio decided to begin drastic cuts in the size of welfare benefits.

Ohio's implementation of welfare reform policies since 2000 has been another significant factor impacting low income people in the state. Along with the rest of the United States, Ohio's cash welfare caseloads in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program have declined sharply during the period of welfare reform. The philosophy of the program, moving low income people from welfare to work, has enjoyed extraordinarily broad support across the state and country. Ohio's version of TANF included a short three year lifetime time limit for cash welfare recipients, a significantly stiffer requirement than was legislated by the Federal Government.

The recessionary conditions in Ohio's local labor markets have been inconsistent with the slogan of welfare reform, "moving people from welfare to work." Instead, Ohio has been moving people from welfare to "not welfare," whether or not they find work. No Ohio county checks to verify that all of its families who leave cash welfare have acquired a job to support their families. Further, no Ohio county verifies that all of its families who leave cash welfare caseload have incomes that are above the poverty level.

When Ohio implemented its version of the federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, the state indicated repeatedly that it would design local public assistance plans to reflect realities of local labor markets. Ohio did not follow through with these admirable intentions. Instead, as labor markets rapidly deteriorated across Ohio in 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004, Ohio's counties continued to terminate families from TANF cash welfare assistance. This was done with no consideration to the condition of local labor markets, which were losing jobs on a virtually statewide basis.

OHIO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS 1970-2003
AFDC AND OWF CASH WELFARE PAYMENTS
MAXIMUM MONTHLY BENEFIT FOR A FAMILY OF THREE
2003 DOLLARS, CONSUMER PRICE INDEX DEFLATOR
(Source: CEOGC AND ODJFS)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>REAL MAXIMUM MONTHLY AFDC \$ BENEFIT</u>	<u>REAL MAXIMUM ANNUAL AFDC BENEFIT</u>	<u>% INCREASE SINCE 1970</u>	<u>FAMILY OF 3 % OF POVERTY</u>
1970	\$913	\$10,962	0.0%	72%
1971	\$807	\$9,681	-11.7%	63%
1972	\$782	\$9,380	-14.4%	61%
1973	\$740	\$8,881	-19.0%	58%
1974	\$689	\$8,268	-24.6%	54%
1975	\$700	\$8,400	-23.4%	55%
1976	\$662	\$7,942	-27.5%	52%
1977	\$656	\$7,872	-28.2%	52%
1978	\$665	\$7,984	-27.2%	52%
1979	\$669	\$8,025	-26.8%	53%
1980	\$589	\$7,070	-35.5%	46%
1981	\$534	\$6,409	-41.5%	42%
1982	\$503	\$6,037	-44.9%	40%
1983	\$487	\$5,849	-46.6%	38%
1984	\$490	\$5,884	-46.3%	39%
1985	\$498	\$5,970	-45.5%	39%
1986	\$509	\$6,104	-44.3%	40%
1987	\$502	\$6,026	-45.0%	39%
1988	\$482	\$5,786	-47.2%	38%
1989	\$478	\$5,735	-47.7%	38%
1990	\$472	\$5,661	-48.4%	37%
1991	\$451	\$5,416	-50.6%	35%
1992	\$439	\$5,274	-51.9%	35%
1993	\$436	\$5,228	-52.3%	34%
1994	\$425	\$5,097	-53.5%	33%
1995	\$413	\$4,957	-54.8%	32%
1996	\$401	\$4,814	-56.1%	32%
1997	\$392	\$4,706	-57.1%	31%
1998	\$386	\$4,634	-57.7%	30%
1999	\$378	\$4,534	-58.6%	30%
2000	\$366	\$4,387	-60.0%	29%
2001	\$355	\$4,265	-61.1%	28%
2002	\$350	\$4,199	-61.7%	28%
2003	\$341	\$4,092	-62.7%	27%

Much is now known about the nature of welfare caseload declines in Ohio as a result of the welfare reform experiment. There has been virtually no relationship between welfare caseload declines and trends in the job market within Ohio counties. Welfare caseloads

have continually declined, even after the onset of the sharp recession in Ohio. Table 6 documents that 86 of Ohio's 88 counties have had quarters during 2001, 2002, and 2003 when their welfare caseload declines exceeded the total growth of jobs within the county. Delaware and Knox Counties were the only exception to this pattern. Families left cash welfare when local labor markets were creating job growth, and they also left welfare when local economies were losing jobs in large numbers.

The worst example of this unanticipated problem was in Cuyahoga County. During all ten quarters during the 2001-2003 period for which data are available, the size of cash welfare caseload declines exceeded local Cuyahoga County job growth by more than 18,000 families. The Cuyahoga County cash welfare caseload continued its trend of sharp declines as the recession deepened, even while the county lost tens of thousands of jobs.

During prior recessions, it was inevitable that welfare caseload figures would rise. Recessions create job losses, and cash welfare payments became part of the safety net that sustained household income maintenance during periods of economic shrinkage. The data in Table 6 indicate that this pattern has been destroyed. There is no longer any relationship between trends in jobs and trends in cash welfare caseloads in the state of Ohio and its counties.

In 2004, the state of poverty in Ohio is steadily deteriorating. The sharp 2001-2004 recession, in combination with the longer term trend of growing income inequality across Ohio is causing serious hardship and real human suffering for many hundreds of thousands of Ohio's low income families.

Making Sure that Work Pays

Since 1938 the United States federal government has mandated a minimum level of hourly compensation that must be paid to USA workers. That wage level has been cut on a continual basis for three decades.

When the federal minimum wage was initially created in 1938, its value was 25 cents per hour. In current inflation-adjusted dollars, that wage was \$3.28 per hour in 1938. The value of the minimum wage was "raised" from time to time since then. At first, the "raises" kept pace with inflation, and even exceeded inflation for the most part during the 1950's and 1960's. The maximum real value of the federal minimum wage was reached in 1968. In that year, the \$8.51 value of the minimum wage generated \$16,794 to a full time all year worker with a job paying the minimum wage. This 1968 level of earnings from a minimum wage job was sufficient to move a typical family of three above the poverty level to 116% of poverty. With the exceptions of 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1966, a full time all year minimum wage job lifted a typical American family out of poverty during all years of the 1960's.

**History of USA Federal Minimum Wage, 2003 Dollars, CPI Deflator
Including Earnings of a Full Time Year Round Minimum Wage Job
And % of Family of Three Poverty at Minimum Wage Earnings
(Source: CEOGC)**

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>REAL MINIMUM WAGE</u>	<u>REAL MINIMUM WAGE AT 2080 HOURS EARNINGS</u>	<u>REAL % INCREASE SINCE 1968</u>	<u>FAMILY OF 3 % OF POVERTY</u>
1938	\$3.27	\$6,807.94	-61.4%	45%
1939	\$3.98	\$8,287.08	-53.1%	54%
1940	\$3.96	\$8,227.89	-53.4%	54%
1941	\$3.77	\$7,836.08	-55.6%	51%
1942	\$3.40	\$7,066.90	-60.0%	46%
1943	\$3.20	\$6,658.40	-62.3%	44%
1944	\$3.15	\$6,544.91	-62.9%	43%
1945	\$4.10	\$8,532.62	-51.7%	56%
1946	\$3.79	\$7,876.27	-55.4%	52%
1947	\$3.31	\$6,887.32	-61.0%	45%
1948	\$3.06	\$6,372.91	-63.9%	42%
1949	\$3.10	\$6,453.24	-63.4%	42%
1950	\$5.74	\$11,949.21	-32.3%	78%
1951	\$5.33	\$11,076.00	-37.3%	73%
1952	\$5.22	\$10,867.02	-38.4%	71%
1953	\$5.19	\$10,785.62	-38.9%	71%
1954	\$5.15	\$10,705.43	-39.4%	70%
1955	\$5.17	\$10,745.37	-39.1%	70%
1956	\$6.79	\$14,116.47	-20.0%	93%
1957	\$6.57	\$13,664.34	-22.6%	90%
1958	\$6.39	\$13,286.09	-24.7%	87%
1959	\$6.34	\$13,194.78	-25.3%	86%
1960	\$6.24	\$12,971.89	-26.5%	85%
1961	\$7.10	\$14,768.00	-16.3%	97%
1962	\$7.03	\$14,621.30	-17.2%	96%
1963	\$7.54	\$15,684.97	-11.2%	103%
1964	\$7.44	\$15,482.58	-12.3%	101%
1965	\$7.33	\$15,236.83	-13.7%	100%
1966	\$7.12	\$14,813.58	-16.1%	97%
1967	\$7.74	\$16,094.47	-8.8%	105%
1968	\$8.49	\$17,653.70	0.0%	116%
1969	\$8.05	\$16,739.75	-5.2%	110%
1970	\$7.61	\$15,833.73	-10.3%	104%
1971	\$7.29	\$15,169.11	-14.1%	99%
1972	\$7.07	\$14,697.34	-16.7%	96%
1973	\$6.65	\$13,836.68	-21.6%	91%
1974	\$7.49	\$15,576.80	-11.8%	102%
1975	\$7.21	\$14,987.60	-15.1%	98%
1976	\$7.46	\$15,520.67	-12.1%	102%
1977	\$7.02	\$14,597.13	-17.3%	96%
1978	\$7.50	\$15,606.06	-11.6%	102%
1979	\$7.37	\$15,337.56	-13.1%	101%
1980	\$6.94	\$14,445.40	-18.2%	95%
1981	\$6.80	\$14,150.64	-19.8%	93%
1982	\$6.41	\$13,329.46	-24.5%	87%
1983	\$6.21	\$12,914.59	-26.8%	85%
1984	\$5.95	\$12,380.10	-29.9%	81%
1985	\$5.75	\$11,954.39	-32.3%	78%
1986	\$5.64	\$11,736.25	-33.5%	77%
1987	\$5.44	\$11,323.00	-35.9%	74%
1988	\$5.23	\$10,873.14	-38.4%	71%
1989	\$4.99	\$10,373.33	-41.2%	68%
1990	\$5.37	\$11,163.57	-36.8%	73%
1991	\$5.76	\$11,981.38	-32.1%	79%
1992	\$5.59	\$11,631.25	-34.1%	76%
1993	\$5.43	\$11,293.18	-36.0%	74%
1994	\$5.29	\$11,011.23	-37.6%	72%
1995	\$5.15	\$10,707.77	-39.3%	70%
1996	\$5.59	\$11,624.27	-34.2%	76%
1997	\$5.92	\$12,320.47	-30.2%	81%
1998	\$5.85	\$12,168.83	-31.1%	80%
1999	\$5.71	\$11,869.36	-32.8%	78%
2000	\$5.52	\$11,483.36	-35.0%	75%
2001	\$5.37	\$11,165.64	-36.8%	73%
2002	\$5.28	\$10,991.86	-37.7%	72%
2003	\$5.15	\$10,712.00	-39.3%	70%

Since 1968, very irregular “increases” in the nominal value of the federal minimum wage have been insufficient to keep up with inflation. As a result, the real value of the Federal minimum wage has been cut by 39.5% since 1968. A worker from a typical family of three who currently holds a full-time all year minimum wage job receives earnings that bring the worker’s family up to only 70% of the poverty level. The \$10,712 generated by full time all year minimum wage jobs remains substantially below the \$15,260 poverty level for a family of three. During all years of the 1980’s and the 1990’s, a minimum wage job generated insufficient earnings to lift a typical family out of poverty. This remains true in 2004. It is the policy of the United States of America that a minimum wage job should not lift a family out of poverty. This was not the policy of this country during the 1960’s, but it is a policy that is in effect today.

A combination of the current economic recession in Ohio and our policies toward low income families has resulted in an enormous level of human suffering across the state. Ohio has lost over 233,000 jobs. At the same time, our state and nation cut the value of the minimum wage, so that minimum wage jobs will not lift typical families out of poverty. The state of Ohio also terminated many tens of thousands of low income families from cash welfare benefits, on the theory that individuals in those families would instead find work, even as Ohio lost over 233,000 jobs. Ohio, previously a national leader in the Head Start program, decided to cut its funding for comprehensive Head Start child development for poor children from 18,000 children to 11,600 children. As a result of this pattern of massive job and paycheck losses in Ohio and a series of large cuts in Ohio’s programs that assist low income people, hundreds of thousands of Ohio households have been struggling. They were joined by many hundreds of thousands of high income families, whose incomes also declined as a result of the recession.

This difficult combination of very unfavorable circumstances has generated intolerable levels of human suffering in the state of Ohio. The Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies very strongly recommends that Ohio implement a variety of locally based strategies to reduce this suffering among the people of Ohio.

Recommendations

Ohio should quickly implement a variety of public policy responses to currently intolerable and rising levels of human suffering among Ohio’s poor. These emergency assistance measures should not be controversial, since a documented need for urgent help is clearly established.

* During the current economic emergency that has been caused by the ongoing and still lingering recession in Ohio, income assistance to families of workers who have lost their jobs and paychecks must become a top priority of public policy.

* Ohio should establish an earned income tax credit on Ohio state income tax returns. This credit encourages work, not dependence, and it would provide urgently needed cash for Ohio’s poorest workers and families. The very successful federal EITC can be a model for this program.

* The United States and the state of Ohio should quit cutting the minimum wage for jobs in our state. Current policies do not encourage work, since the federal minimum wage has been cut from 116% of poverty in 1968 to its current level of 70% of poverty. Workers who hold a job on a full time all year basis should not be mired in poverty.

* Historically, Ohio has been the national leader in its support for the Head Start program. The state should continue to fund the diverse set of services to low income children and their families that Head Start provides. These include a preschool child development curriculum, nutrition, medical and dental services, and a strong empowerment role of Head Start parents in the operation of the program We should not cut these desperately needed services to poor children during a recession, or at any other time.

* Ohio should provide greater incentives to the corporations in this state who assist nonprofit organizations that serve Ohio's poor, its children, and its unemployed. Tax incentives and credits can encourage financial contributions by organizations who drive our economy to the most needy families of our state.

* Given the hundreds of thousands of jobs that have been lost in Ohio, the state should greatly increase its level of proactive action to prevent unemployment of its workers. This should include significant increases in the state's efforts to retrain its workers for new jobs that may replace the massive number of jobs that have disappeared, especially in light of the very large numbers of high wage blue collar jobs that have already been lost in Ohio.

Data Sources and Definitions

Mean Income- Figures on mean income of a taxpayer are calculated as the total adjusted gross income on Ohio state income tax returns divided by the total number of returns. School districts are defined based on the residence of taxpayers. All AGI figures are in 2001 dollars, adjusted for inflation by the Consumer Price Index. Raw data are from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

Unemployment Claims- New claims for unemployment, the RS-236.C-W series for Ohio counties, are based on the residence of workers filing new claims. Raw data are from the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services.

“Welfare” Poor Children- Data on poor children who are both on welfare and who are living below the federal poverty level in Ohio counties are from an valuable and unique unduplicated count of Ohio's CRIS-E public assistance database. This database contains recipients of Ohio Works First (OWF/TANF) cash welfare, disability assistance, food stamps, and all forms of Medicaid medical insurance. The recipients are identified by age and by income status below 100% of the official poverty standard. The counts measure only those poor children in CRIS-E, so they do not include other poor children who

receive no form of public assistance. Percentages of poor children are calculated by dividing the unduplicated number of poor children on public assistance by the total number of children who live in a poor household where poverty status was determined by the 2000 census. Data are based upon the residence of public assistance recipients. Raw data are from the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services, with the 2000 census figure from the US Census Bureau.

Census Poverty Undercount- The “poor children missed” figures in Table 2 of this report are the difference between the unduplicated “Welfare” Poor Children figure in the unduplicated CRIS-E public assistance count of poor children and the number of children aged 0-17 who were counted as poor in the 2000 census. The actual undercount of poor children in the 2000 census certainly exceeds this figure, since not all poor children participate in public assistance programs.

Jobs - Data on employment in Ohio are from the quarterly ES-202 series. This database provides a complete count of jobs in Ohio by industry within all Ohio counties. The count is not a survey. Job loss data for the recession are calculated as the difference between Ohio jobs during the second quarter of 2000 and the second quarter of 2003. Data are based on the location of jobs, regardless of where workers who hold the jobs live. Raw data are from the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services.

OWF Cash Welfare Household Reductions Exceeding Job Growth- Table 6 figures are a quarterly comparison in Ohio counties between the number of families (assistance groups) cut from the OWF/TANF caseload in Ohio and the number of jobs generated during the same one year period. Counties where job gains exceeded welfare caseload cuts are reported as zero in this statistic.

Census Poverty Rate- Census poverty rates are calculated as the number of persons poor divided by the total population for whom poverty status was determined by the 2000 census. The “persons for whom poverty status was determined” figure is smaller than the total population of jurisdictions, since it excludes persons in institutional housing, such as prisons and college dormitories, who are otherwise counted in the census but who are excluded from poverty calculations.

**TABLE 1: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census Poverty Rates in Ohio Counties
Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined and Poor Person:
Not Adjusted for Census Poverty Undercount
Source: US Census Bureau and CEOGC**

<u>RANK</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>LARGEST CITY</u>	<u># POOR</u> <u>1970</u>	<u># POOR</u> <u>1980</u>	<u># POOR</u> <u>1990</u>	<u># POOR</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>TOTAL WHOM</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>TOTAL WHOM</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>TOTAL WHOM</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>TOTAL WHOM</u> <u>2000</u>	<u>POV RATE</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>POV RATE</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>POV RATE</u> <u>1990</u>	<u>POV RATE</u> <u>2000</u>
1	Athens	Athens	9,024	10,440	14,624	14,728	45,120	48,407	51,002	53,844	20.0%	21.6%	28.7%	27.4%
2	Vinton	McArthur	2,182	2,001	2,582	2,529	9,285	11,385	10,937	12,643	23.5%	17.6%	23.6%	20.0%
3	Meigs	Middleport	4,720	3,928	5,895	4,506	19,749	23,504	22,665	22,768	23.9%	16.7%	26.0%	19.8%
4	Scioto	Portsmouth	15,719	14,632	19,792	14,600	76,678	81,933	76,736	75,683	20.5%	17.9%	25.8%	19.3%
5	Lawrence	Ironton	11,392	9,607	14,361	11,645	56,396	63,222	61,007	61,639	20.2%	15.2%	23.5%	18.9%
6	Pike	Waverly	5,271	4,605	6,333	5,061	18,758	22,348	23,830	27,226	28.1%	20.6%	26.6%	18.6%
7	Morgan	McConnelsville	2,411	2,076	2,953	2,691	12,177	14,022	13,924	14,614	19.8%	14.8%	21.2%	18.4%
8	Gallia	Gallipolis	5,190	4,298	6,707	5,454	22,763	28,837	29,824	30,069	22.8%	14.9%	22.5%	18.1%
9	Adams	West Union	5,952	5,966	7,140	4,687	18,835	24,148	25,028	27,002	31.6%	24.7%	28.5%	17.4%
10	Jackson	Jackson	6,625	5,042	7,226	5,286	26,931	30,312	29,874	32,103	24.6%	16.6%	24.2%	16.5%
11	Guemsey	Cambridge	5,208	5,154	6,659	6,426	35,429	40,921	38,112	40,179	14.7%	12.6%	17.5%	16.0%
12	Jefferson	Steubenville	10,214	9,232	13,464	10,862	95,458	90,382	78,510	71,820	10.7%	10.2%	17.1%	15.1%
13	Belmont	Martins Ferry	10,311	7,640	12,185	9,768	80,555	82,073	69,952	66,997	12.8%	9.3%	17.4%	14.6%
14	Monroe	Woodsfield	2,837	2,326	3,283	2,085	15,674	17,293	15,276	14,995	18.1%	13.5%	21.5%	13.9%
15	Lucas	Toledo	46,738	53,569	69,374	62,026	476,918	463,903	454,351	446,417	9.8%	11.5%	15.3%	13.9%
16	Hocking	Logan	3,672	2,971	3,905	3,711	20,176	24,046	24,857	27,447	18.2%	12.4%	15.7%	13.5%
17	Harrison	Cadiz	2,902	1,965	3,114	2,069	16,775	17,863	15,808	15,551	17.3%	11.0%	19.7%	13.3%
18	Hardin	Kenton	4,236	3,985	4,769	3,928	29,214	30,775	29,111	29,825	14.5%	12.9%	16.4%	13.2%
19	Cuyahoga	Cleveland	168,147	169,240	191,149	179,372	1,698,455	1,477,260	1,388,547	1,365,658	9.9%	11.5%	13.8%	13.1%
20	Muskingum	Zanesville	10,595	9,767	11,778	10,565	76,223	81,708	80,009	81,903	13.9%	12.0%	14.7%	12.9%
21	Holmes	Millersburg	4,519	5,188	5,489	4,884	22,371	28,470	31,830	37,953	20.2%	18.2%	17.2%	12.9%
22	Mahoning	Youngstown	27,791	31,566	41,433	31,328	302,076	286,435	260,264	250,542	9.2%	11.0%	15.9%	12.5%
23	Allen	Lima	9,594	11,549	13,242	12,374	109,023	109,858	104,543	102,300	8.8%	10.5%	12.7%	12.1%
24	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	9,290	9,290	15,721	12,162	96,771	102,578	97,541	100,870	9.6%	9.1%	16.1%	12.1%
25	Ross	Chillicothe	9,207	7,210	11,262	8,120	58,272	61,763	63,449	67,870	15.8%	11.7%	17.7%	12.0%
26	Hamilton	Cincinnati	101,489	96,546	112,575	97,692	906,152	855,001	846,909	826,628	11.2%	11.3%	13.3%	11.8%
27	Highland	Hillsboro	5,392	4,968	5,821	4,760	28,834	33,143	35,314	40,286	18.7%	15.0%	16.5%	11.8%
28	Perry	New Lexington	4,614	3,863	5,959	3,970	27,141	30,823	31,255	33,741	17.0%	12.5%	19.1%	11.8%
29	Brown	Georgetown	4,684	4,745	4,875	4,856	26,463	31,564	34,439	41,684	17.7%	15.0%	14.2%	11.6%
30	Franklin	Columbus	85,592	103,750	121,475	121,843	799,925	841,506	935,142	1,045,966	10.7%	12.3%	13.0%	11.6%
31	Columbiana	East Liverpool	10,743	10,789	16,995	12,478	107,430	112,775	106,943	108,138	10.0%	9.6%	15.9%	11.5%
32	Carroll	Carrollton	2,666	2,502	3,063	3,245	21,159	25,219	26,075	28,404	12.6%	9.9%	11.7%	11.4%
33	Washington	Marietta	7,611	6,122	8,290	7,002	55,555	62,660	60,627	61,383	13.7%	9.8%	13.7%	11.4%
34	Noble	Caldwell	2,352	1,452	1,830	1,346	11,176	11,176	11,176	11,829	22.6%	13.0%	16.4%	11.4%
35	Montgomery	Dayton	48,553	61,900	70,967	61,440	592,110	560,877	561,952	542,982	8.2%	11.0%	12.6%	11.3%
36	Clark	Springfield	14,755	16,972	19,192	15,054	153,698	146,545	143,046	141,106	9.6%	11.6%	13.4%	10.7%
37	Richland	Mansfield	11,566	11,958	13,764	12,941	127,099	127,833	122,328	122,277	9.1%	9.4%	11.3%	10.6%
38	Crawford	Bucyrus	4,574	5,156	5,470	4,831	49,717	49,448	47,189	46,296	9.2%	10.4%	11.6%	10.4%
39	Trumbull	Warren	16,238	19,450	25,687	22,788	231,971	239,936	225,230	220,572	7.0%	8.1%	11.4%	10.3%
40	Knox	Mount Vernon	4,235	5,016	5,512	5,159	39,579	43,189	44,269	50,963	10.7%	11.6%	12.5%	10.1%
41	Fayette	Washington CH	4,043	3,891	4,361	2,810	25,112	27,035	26,886	27,822	16.1%	14.4%	16.2%	10.1%
42	Summit	Akron	45,539	48,695	61,491	52,991	548,663	517,227	506,100	533,162	8.3%	9.4%	12.1%	9.9%

<u>RANK</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>LARGEST CITY</u>	# POOR <u>1970</u>	# POOR <u>1980</u>	# POOR <u>1990</u>	# POOR <u>2000</u>	TOTAL WHOM <u>1970</u>	TOTAL WHOM <u>1980</u>	TOTAL WHOM <u>1990</u>	TOTAL WHOM <u>2000</u>	POV RATE <u>1970</u>	POV RATE <u>1980</u>	POV RATE <u>1990</u>	POV RATE <u>2000</u>
43	Marion	Marion	5,753	7,056	7,822	5,963	63,220	65,965	61,526	61,415	9.1%	10.7%	12.7%	9.7%
44	Wood	Bowling Green	7,528	9,932	11,054	10,903	82,725	98,832	104,553	113,406	9.1%	10.0%	10.6%	9.6%
45	Pickaway	Circleville	4,978	4,490	5,120	4,402	36,603	41,305	42,392	46,174	13.6%	10.9%	12.1%	9.5%
46	Ashland	Ashland	3,460	3,877	5,160	4,755	41,190	44,219	45,486	50,238	8.4%	8.8%	11.3%	9.5%
47	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	8,438	7,506	9,215	8,405	76,709	83,692	82,852	89,481	11.0%	9.0%	11.1%	9.4%
48	Portage	Kent	11,525	12,228	15,892	13,395	118,814	129,556	133,447	144,317	9.7%	9.4%	11.9%	9.3%
49	Logan	Bellefontaine	4,427	4,296	4,351	4,186	34,858	38,680	41,566	45,208	12.7%	11.1%	10.5%	9.3%
50	Stark	Canton	28,368	31,688	39,733	33,865	363,692	371,708	359,231	368,573	7.8%	8.5%	11.1%	9.2%
51	Coshocton	Coshocton	4,766	3,615	4,594	3,301	33,097	35,567	34,833	36,240	14.4%	10.2%	13.2%	9.1%
52	Morrow	Mount Gilead	2,293	2,666	3,039	2,820	21,231	26,180	27,440	31,172	10.8%	10.2%	11.1%	9.0%
53	Lorain	Lorain	18,861	22,642	30,459	24,809	251,480	269,995	265,062	275,784	7.5%	8.4%	11.5%	9.0%
54	Seneca	Tiffin	5,099	5,114	6,199	5,140	58,609	59,988	57,655	57,264	8.7%	8.5%	10.8%	9.0%
55	Butler	Hamilton	20,072	24,324	29,787	27,946	218,174	247,389	279,692	321,387	9.2%	9.8%	10.6%	8.7%
56	Clinton	Wilmington	4,050	3,795	4,229	3,386	30,682	33,841	34,521	39,397	13.2%	11.2%	12.3%	8.6%
57	Huron	Norwalk	4,201	4,074	5,278	4,998	49,424	54,134	55,535	58,652	8.5%	7.5%	9.5%	8.5%
58	Greene	Beavercreek	8,810	9,827	12,351	11,847	119,054	124,019	130,134	140,103	7.4%	7.9%	9.5%	8.5%
59	Erie	Sandusky	5,938	6,319	6,776	6,439	75,165	78,573	75,406	77,628	7.9%	8.0%	9.0%	8.3%
60	Wayne	Wooster	7,173	8,346	11,456	8,698	83,407	93,909	98,285	108,474	8.6%	8.9%	11.7%	8.0%
61	Darke	Greenville	4,736	4,850	4,723	4,212	48,825	54,162	52,557	52,534	9.7%	9.0%	9.0%	8.0%
62	Madison	London	2,979	3,009	2,773	2,790	26,598	30,966	32,904	35,612	11.2%	9.7%	8.4%	7.8%
63	Paulding	London	2,253	1,521	1,987	1,546	19,256	21,126	20,298	20,156	11.7%	7.2%	9.8%	7.7%
64	Champaign	Urbana	2,727	3,292	3,125	2,890	30,300	33,123	35,404	38,096	9.0%	9.9%	8.8%	7.6%
65	Licking	Newark	11,445	9,521	13,091	10,602	105,000	117,866	124,678	141,726	10.9%	8.1%	10.5%	7.5%
66	Sandusky	Fremont	5,326	4,707	5,471	4,542	60,523	62,771	60,811	60,823	8.8%	7.5%	9.0%	7.5%
67	Hancock	Findlay	4,356	4,106	4,672	5,176	60,500	63,337	64,198	69,451	7.2%	6.5%	7.3%	7.5%
68	Clermont	Milford	7,899	10,382	12,903	12,462	95,169	127,649	148,417	176,027	8.3%	8.1%	8.7%	7.1%
69	Henry	Napoleon	2,110	1,582	1,984	1,992	26,709	27,879	28,491	28,649	7.9%	5.7%	7.0%	7.0%
70	Shelby	Sidney	3,439	3,487	3,418	3,161	37,380	42,399	44,127	46,961	9.2%	8.2%	7.7%	6.7%
71	Miami	Piqua	6,729	6,755	7,694	6,531	84,113	89,608	92,127	97,256	8.0%	7.5%	8.4%	6.7%
72	Mercer	Celina	2,692	2,812	2,571	2,571	34,961	37,916	38,961	40,359	7.7%	7.4%	6.7%	6.4%
73	Auglaize	Saint Marys	2,786	2,737	2,753	2,814	38,164	42,054	43,911	45,636	7.3%	6.5%	6.3%	6.2%
74	Preble	Eaton	2,656	3,479	4,036	2,552	34,494	37,906	39,614	41,755	7.7%	9.2%	10.2%	6.1%
75	Williams	Bryan	3,167	2,826	2,757	2,286	33,337	35,969	36,499	37,996	9.5%	7.9%	7.6%	6.0%
76	Ottawa	Port Clinton	3,189	2,433	2,605	2,374	37,081	39,645	39,392	40,239	8.6%	6.1%	6.6%	5.9%
77	Fairfield	Lancaster	7,767	6,656	8,858	7,064	71,917	92,709	100,916	119,747	10.8%	7.2%	8.8%	5.9%
78	Defiance	Defiance	3,126	2,790	3,362	2,180	35,931	39,148	38,386	38,723	8.7%	7.1%	8.8%	5.6%
79	Putnam	Ottawa	2,951	1,922	1,922	1,908	31,063	32,619	33,390	34,353	9.5%	6.7%	5.8%	5.6%
80	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	2,206	2,260	1,847	1,241	21,417	22,185	21,743	22,457	10.3%	10.3%	8.5%	5.5%
81	Van Wert	Van Wert	3,018	2,025	2,128	1,595	29,019	30,048	30,007	29,168	10.4%	6.7%	7.1%	5.5%
82	Fulton	Wauseon	2,047	3,019	2,367	2,255	33,016	37,428	37,995	41,597	6.2%	8.1%	6.2%	5.4%
83	Lake	Mentor	8,395	8,505	10,433	11,372	195,233	210,811	213,036	224,680	4.3%	4.0%	4.9%	5.1%
84	Medina	Brunswick	4,293	4,876	6,683	6,849	82,558	112,075	121,055	149,347	5.2%	4.4%	5.5%	4.6%
85	Union	Marysville	2,119	2,411	2,238	1,763	23,286	28,686	30,117	38,511	9.1%	8.4%	7.4%	4.6%
86	Geauga	Chardon	3,688	3,481	4,465	4,096	62,508	74,019	80,419	89,980	5.9%	4.7%	5.6%	4.6%
87	Warren	Franklin	5,984	7,039	6,949	6,425	83,111	95,858	109,393	152,000	7.2%	7.3%	6.4%	4.2%
88	Delaware	Delaware	3,132	3,394	3,630	4,118	40,154	50,941	63,986	107,078	7.8%	6.7%	5.7%	3.8%
OHIO TOTAL			1,043,318	1,090,942	1,327,758	1,172,698	10,432,824	10,569,838	10,576,305	11,048,987	10.0%	10.3%	12.6%	10.6%

TABLE 2: 1990 and 2000 Child Poverty Rates, Ohio Counties
1990 Census, April 1999 Poor Children Aged 0-17 on Public Assistance, and 2000 Census
Welfare = Unduplicated OWF, DA, Food Stamps, Healthy Start, and Medicaid Below Poverty
All = Children Aged 0-17 for Whom Poverty Is Determined (Total Child Population)
Ranked by % of Poor Children Aged 0-17 on Welfare in Unduplicated April 1999 Count Exceeding 2000 Census
Source: ODJFS, Census Bureau, and CEOGC

RANK	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	90			90			APRIL 2000			APRIL 2000			2000 vs. 2000		
			POOR AGE 0-17	CENSUS ALL AGE 0-17	POV RATE	POOR AGE 0-17	CENSUS ALL AGE 0-17	POV RATE	WELFARE CHILD	WELFARE WELFARE	WELFARE WELFARE	WELFARE WELFARE	WELFARE WELFARE	WELFARE WELFARE	WELFARE WELFARE	WELFARE WELFARE	WELFARE WELFARE
1	Union	Marysville	810	8,555	9.5%	505	11,017	4.6%	674	674	6.1%	169	169	33.5%			
2	Coshocton	Coshocton	1,716	9,667	17.8%	1,014	9,490	10.7%	1,237	1,237	13.0%	223	223	22.0%			
3	Ross	Chillicothe	4,274	17,187	24.9%	2,618	17,118	15.3%	3,141	3,141	18.3%	523	523	20.0%			
4	Defiance	Defiance	1,258	11,004	11.4%	686	10,246	6.7%	822	822	8.0%	136	136	19.8%			
5	Scioto	Portsmouth	8,000	21,247	37.7%	4,855	18,820	25.8%	5,773	5,773	30.7%	918	918	18.9%			
6	Adams	West Union	2,354	7,292	35.0%	1,487	7,067	21.0%	1,763	1,763	24.9%	276	276	18.6%			
7	Meigs	Middleport	2,133	6,099	35.0%	1,443	5,419	26.6%	1,692	1,692	31.2%	249	249	17.3%			
8	Lawrence	Ironton	5,467	16,452	33.2%	4,156	15,033	27.6%	4,772	4,772	31.7%	616	616	14.8%			
9	Fayette	Washington CH	1,571	7,157	22.0%	889	7,008	12.7%	1,012	1,012	14.4%	123	123	13.8%			
10	Athens	Athens	3,506	11,983	29.3%	2,435	11,101	21.9%	2,748	2,748	24.8%	313	313	12.9%			
11	Clark	Springfield	7,615	37,180	20.5%	5,531	35,586	15.5%	6,239	6,239	17.5%	708	708	12.8%			
12	Williams	Bryan	1,116	10,443	10.7%	665	10,062	6.6%	744	744	7.4%	79	79	11.9%			
13	Preble	Eaton	1,694	10,883	15.6%	814	10,787	7.5%	909	909	8.4%	95	95	11.7%			
14	Cuyahoga	Cleveland	72,268	334,869	21.6%	67,314	342,156	19.7%	74,865	74,865	21.9%	7,551	7,551	11.2%			
15	Monroe	Woodsfield	1,125	3,905	28.8%	655	3,517	18.6%	725	725	20.6%	70	70	10.7%			
16	Mahoning	Youngstown	16,111	64,374	25.0%	11,600	59,777	19.4%	12,812	12,812	21.4%	1,212	1,212	10.4%			
17	Muskingum	Zanesville	4,624	21,651	21.4%	3,982	21,549	18.5%	4,333	4,333	20.1%	351	351	8.8%			
18	Gallia	Gallipolis	2,315	8,134	28.5%	1,947	7,601	25.6%	2,113	2,113	27.8%	166	166	8.5%			
19	Summit	Akron	22,442	124,117	18.1%	19,170	133,465	14.4%	20,683	20,683	15.5%	1,513	1,513	7.9%			
20	Ottawa	Port Clinton	930	9,745	9.5%	712	9,362	7.6%	763	763	8.1%	51	51	7.2%			
21	Belmont	Martins Ferry	4,311	16,677	25.8%	3,120	15,038	20.7%	3,334	3,334	22.2%	214	214	6.9%			
22	Licking	Newark	4,913	33,207	14.8%	3,582	37,216	9.6%	3,827	3,827	10.3%	245	245	6.8%			
23	Stark	Canton	14,950	91,163	16.4%	12,189	91,641	13.3%	12,883	12,883	14.1%	694	694	5.7%			
24	Delaware	Delaware	1,171	17,817	6.6%	1,367	30,413	4.5%	1,435	1,435	4.7%	68	68	5.0%			
25	Perry	New Lexington	2,317	9,126	25.4%	1,473	9,444	15.6%	1,540	1,540	16.3%	67	67	4.5%			
26	Trumbull	Warren	9,714	57,258	17.0%	8,494	53,969	15.7%	8,871	8,871	16.4%	377	377	4.4%			
27	Pike	Waverly	2,556	6,924	36.9%	1,805	7,409	24.4%	1,883	1,883	25.4%	78	78	4.3%			
28	Franklin	Columbus	40,980	232,341	17.6%	38,477	264,141	14.6%	39,997	39,997	15.1%	1,520	1,520	4.0%			
29	Greene	Beavercreek	4,158	34,439	12.1%	3,115	34,830	8.9%	3,221	3,221	9.2%	106	106	3.4%			
30	Hocking	Logan	1,400	6,739	20.8%	1,140	7,058	16.2%	1,178	1,178	16.7%	38	38	3.3%			
31	Harrison	Cadiz	1,189	4,052	29.3%	650	3,617	18.0%	668	668	18.5%	18	18	2.8%			
32	Guernsey	Cambridge	2,536	10,427	24.3%	2,290	10,499	21.8%	2,335	2,335	22.2%	45	45	2.0%			
33	Noble	Caldwell	728	3,202	22.7%	454	3,172	14.3%	461	461	14.5%	7	7	1.5%			
34	Jefferson	Steubenville	4,938	18,811	26.3%	3,530	15,613	22.6%	3,575	3,575	22.9%	45	45	1.3%			
35	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	602	6,025	10.0%	325	5,867	5.5%	328	328	5.6%	3	3	0.9%			
36	Sandusky	Fremont	2,066	17,173	12.0%	1,500	15,777	9.5%	1,510	1,510	9.6%	10	10	0.7%			
37	Jackson	Tokson	2,502	8,292	30.2%	1,707	8,344	20.5%	1,691	1,691	20.3%	0	0	-0.9%			
38	Lucas	Toledo	25,966	120,819	21.5%	23,434	117,338	20.0%	23,050	23,050	19.6%	0	0	-1.6%			
39	Columbiana	East Liverpool	6,637	28,583	23.2%	4,483	26,738	16.8%	4,383	4,383	16.4%	0	0	-2.2%			
40	Marion	Marion	3,120	17,065	18.3%	2,198	15,849	13.9%	2,138	2,138	13.5%	0	0	-2.7%			
41	Seneca	Tiffin	2,397	16,742	14.3%	1,481	14,900	9.9%	1,436	1,436	9.6%	0	0	-3.0%			
42	Morgan	McConnelsville	1,253	4,000	31.3%	933	3,672	25.4%	897	897	24.4%	0	0	-3.9%			
43	Washington	Marietta	2,831	15,737	18.0%	2,359	14,658	16.1%	2,263	2,263	15.4%	0	0	-4.1%			
44	Huron	Norwalk	2,107	16,161	13.0%	1,875	16,501	11.4%	1,798	1,798	10.9%	0	0	-4.1%			
45	Lake	Mentor	3,816	53,438	7.1%	3,681	54,376	6.8%	3,491	3,491	6.4%	0	0	-5.2%			

RANK	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	90			90			00			APRIL 2000			POOR CHILDREN		
			POOR AGE 0-17	90 CENSUS ALL AGE 0-17	CENSUS AGE 0-17 POY RATE	00 CENSUS POOR AGE 0-17	00 CENSUS ALL AGE 0-17	00 CENSUS AGE 0-17 POY RATE	2000 WELFARE CHILDP	2000 WELFARE POY RATE	2000 MISSED CENSUS	2000 vs. CENSUS % INCR					
46	Portage	Kent	4,617	34,503	13.4%	3,598	35,423	10.2%	3,375	9.5%	0	-6.2%					
47	Hamilton	Cincinnati	43,486	222,201	19.6%	35,706	215,113	16.6%	33,295	15.5%	0	-6.8%					
48	Vinton	McArthur	976	3,072	31.8%	965	3,409	28.3%	898	26.3%	0	-6.9%					
49	Erie	Sandusky	2,522	19,908	12.7%	2,333	19,239	12.1%	2,168	11.3%	0	-7.1%					
50	Montgomery	Dayton	27,414	140,931	19.5%	21,443	135,317	15.8%	19,876	14.7%	0	-7.3%					
51	Richland	Mansfield	5,343	32,394	16.5%	4,947	31,126	15.9%	4,557	14.6%	0	-7.9%					
52	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	6,356	26,685	23.8%	4,587	26,326	17.4%	4,222	16.0%	0	-8.0%					
53	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	3,156	21,923	14.4%	2,848	22,672	12.6%	2,617	11.5%	0	-8.1%					
54	Butler	Hamilton	9,935	75,419	13.2%	8,033	85,189	9.4%	7,371	8.7%	0	-8.2%					
55	Clinton	Wilmingon	1,427	9,683	14.7%	1,060	10,532	10.1%	950	9.0%	0	-10.4%					
56	Van Wert	Van Wert	634	8,341	7.6%	490	7,604	6.4%	439	5.8%	0	-10.4%					
57	Clermont	Milford	5,196	43,635	11.9%	4,458	48,836	9.1%	3,894	8.0%	0	-12.7%					
58	Pickaway	Circleville	1,905	11,654	16.3%	1,757	12,482	14.1%	1,521	12.2%	0	-13.4%					
59	Crawford	Bucyrus	1,945	12,615	15.4%	1,667	11,525	14.5%	1,443	12.5%	0	-13.4%					
60	Fairfield	Lancaster	3,237	27,709	11.7%	2,475	32,403	7.6%	2,139	6.6%	0	-13.6%					
61	Shelby	Sidney	1,386	13,142	10.5%	1,183	13,414	8.8%	1,011	7.5%	0	-14.5%					
62	Champaign	Urbana	1,183	9,556	12.4%	1,035	10,032	10.3%	880	8.8%	0	-15.0%					
63	Morrow	Mount Gilead	1,382	7,954	17.4%	1,076	8,509	12.6%	905	10.6%	0	-15.9%					
64	Brown	Georgetown	1,852	9,909	18.7%	1,769	11,437	15.5%	1,471	12.9%	0	-16.8%					
65	Warren	Franklin	2,636	30,245	8.7%	2,036	43,409	4.7%	1,683	3.9%	0	-17.3%					
66	Highland	Hillsboro	1,883	9,687	19.4%	1,728	10,776	16.0%	1,398	13.0%	0	-19.1%					
67	Allen	Lima	5,294	29,645	17.9%	4,836	27,684	17.5%	3,844	13.9%	0	-20.5%					
68	Fulton	Wauseon	853	11,251	7.6%	780	11,772	6.6%	620	5.3%	0	-20.5%					
69	Knox	Mount Vernon	2,123	11,683	18.2%	1,875	13,271	14.1%	1,467	11.1%	0	-21.8%					
70	Logan	Bellefontaine	1,549	11,433	13.5%	1,497	11,998	12.5%	1,146	9.6%	0	-23.4%					
71	Paulding	Paulding	726	6,065	12.0%	537	5,354	10.0%	407	7.6%	0	-24.2%					
72	Hancock	Findlay	1,478	17,491	8.5%	1,652	18,062	9.1%	1,248	6.9%	0	-24.5%					
73	Wood	Bowling Green	2,381	27,179	8.8%	2,203	28,192	7.8%	1,657	5.9%	0	-24.8%					
74	Madison	London	1,030	9,134	11.3%	1,041	9,612	10.8%	777	8.1%	0	-25.4%					
75	Miami	Piqua	3,046	24,716	12.3%	2,357	25,152	9.4%	1,747	6.9%	0	-25.9%					
76	Mercer	Celina	926	12,141	7.6%	940	11,992	7.8%	684	5.7%	0	-27.2%					
77	Darke	Greenville	1,789	14,743	12.1%	1,438	13,628	10.6%	1,033	7.6%	0	-28.2%					
78	Wayne	Wooster	4,904	28,490	17.2%	3,301	30,233	10.9%	2,350	7.8%	0	-28.8%					
79	Putnam	Ottawa	762	10,672	7.1%	666	10,235	6.5%	467	4.6%	0	-29.9%					
80	Medina	Brunswick	2,723	34,681	7.9%	2,567	40,960	6.3%	1,761	4.3%	0	-31.4%					
81	Auglaize	Saint Marys	1,055	12,956	8.1%	942	12,615	7.5%	646	5.1%	0	-31.4%					
82	Carroll	Carrollton	1,061	7,258	14.6%	1,253	7,105	17.6%	844	11.9%	0	-32.6%					
83	Hardin	Kenton	1,727	7,916	21.8%	1,200	7,525	15.9%	777	10.3%	0	-35.3%					
84	Ashland	Ashland	2,206	12,804	17.2%	1,785	13,252	13.5%	1,070	8.1%	0	-40.1%					
85	Henry	Napoleon	715	8,244	8.7%	784	7,800	10.1%	468	6.0%	0	-40.3%					
86	Lorain	Lorain	12,836	73,829	17.4%	19,797	73,571	26.9%	10,016	13.6%	0	-49.4%					
87	Geauga	Chardon	1,970	23,200	8.5%	1,597	25,502	6.3%	692	2.7%	0	-56.7%					
88	Holmes	Millersburg	2,894	11,804	24.5%	2,403	13,789	17.4%	525	3.8%	0	-78.2%					
OHIO TOTAL			493,206	2,766,663	17.8%	418,785	2,838,338	14.8%	408,372	14.4%	20,877						

TABLE 3: # Increase in Jobs by County, First Quarter 2000 to Second Quarter 2003; Compared with Same Quarter in Prior Year
Showing the Total Number of Counties with Quarterly Job Losses
Also Showing Three Year Second Quarter 2000-2003 Job Growth
Source: ODJFS ES-202 and CEOGC

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	JOB GAIN 1Q 2000	JOB GAIN 2Q 2000	JOB GAIN 3Q 2000	JOB GAIN 4Q 2000	JOB GAIN 1Q 2001	JOB GAIN 2Q 2001	JOB GAIN 3Q 2001	JOB GAIN 4Q 2001	JOB GAIN 1Q 2002	JOB GAIN 2Q 2002	JOB GAIN 3Q 2002	JOB GAIN 4Q 2002	JOB GAIN 1Q 2003	JOB GAIN 2Q 2003	2Q 00-03 GAIN
1	Adams	West Union	68	2	-134	-264	-233	-144	-282	-268	-228	-298	-103	-298	-114	-31	-473
2	Allen	Lima	1,334	1,766	376	750	-1,434	-1,913	-1,956	-2,976	-1,927	-1,770	-596	-1,770	-933	-710	-4,393
3	Ashland	Ashland	255	198	233	229	-354	-197	-525	-670	-855	-901	-486	-901	-296	-418	-1,516
4	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	373	801	-575	-1,641	-2,151	-2,235	-2,035	-1,673	106	98	1,030	98	-706	-900	-3,037
5	Athens	Athens	-161	-737	384	477	355	418	364	122	-458	152	137	152	638	414	984
6	Auglaize	Saint Marys	353	254	60	-79	-933	-956	-981	-1,192	-785	-802	-299	-802	305	455	-1,303
7	Belmont	Martins Ferry	336	129	65	-289	-673	313	214	148	201	72	298	72	194	98	483
8	Brown	Georgetown	454	289	-213	-138	-425	-498	-213	-288	-328	-41	-28	-41	320	271	-268
9	Butler	Hamilton	6,698	3,831	4,908	1,651	414	-368	-368	-746	-2,757	-1,687	-1,232	-1,687	1,347	3,391	3,208
10	Carroll	Carrillon	-28	156	-36	-121	-195	-129	-94	-103	-349	-347	-296	-347	-647	-735	-1,211
11	Champaign	Urbana	725	618	264	319	-141	-176	-119	-172	-608	-441	-126	-441	-140	105	-512
12	Clark	Springfield	695	356	-74	-757	-1,368	-1,358	-2,096	-3,322	-3,586	-3,014	-1,962	-3,014	-2,070	-2,012	-6,384
13	Clermont	Milford	1,452	2,206	1,205	1,320	85	-86	198	-1,135	403	239	1,464	239	-299	142	295
14	Clinton	Wilmingon	174	942	710	1,677	222	-497	-905	-1,493	-1,786	-1,142	-597	-1,142	374	118	-1,521
15	Columbiana	East Liverpool	527	369	-53	-86	-1,269	-1,152	-1,506	-1,053	-1,333	-1,131	-124	-1,131	397	495	-1,788
16	Coshocton	Coshocton	277	179	-133	-220	-892	-970	-1,022	-1,190	-768	-431	-370	-431	-56	-21	-1,422
17	Crawford	Bucyrus	469	85	87	202	-223	-262	-818	-1,170	-1,429	-1,077	-798	-1,077	-565	-519	-1,858
18	Cuyahoga	Cleveland	2,253	4,981	1,501	-2,742	-12,495	-18,708	-24,385	-33,927	-33,062	-36,424	-18,809	-36,424	-11,758	-7,271	-62,403
19	Darke	Greenville	189	270	140	-182	-802	-3	252	212	-392	-507	-403	-507	-147	96	-414
20	Defiance	Defiance	307	125	142	-399	-538	-940	-912	-667	-613	-301	-144	-613	-274	-322	-1,563
21	Delaware	Delaware	4,583	4,724	4,329	2,661	2,086	2,236	3,098	4,880	5,534	5,719	6,076	5,719	5,222	5,296	13,251
22	Erie	Sandusky	259	1,065	438	158	-716	-794	-854	-1,360	-1,080	-3,075	2,286	-3,075	491	27	-3,842
23	Fairfield	Lancaster	323	130	264	258	518	-361	-506	-867	-374	-63	81	-63	1,112	1,044	620
24	Fayette	Washington CH	-396	-392	-127	69	-734	998	105	-274	-621	-532	-59	-532	174	116	582
25	Franklin	Columbus	20,387	18,411	15,238	13,607	4,169	4,611	-5,696	-13,849	-12,119	-10,512	-372	-10,512	-14,861	-13,102	-19,003
26	Fulton	Wauseon	839	596	-148	-480	-490	-564	-236	20	-840	-383	236	-383	-244	-475	-1,422
27	Gallia	Gallipolis	504	468	290	176	-81	-5	-221	-176	83	199	567	199	141	114	308
28	Geauga	Chardon	467	1,654	742	209	-597	-1,502	-441	-296	-1,413	-1,395	-512	-1,395	668	673	-2,224
29	Greene	Beavercreek	1,041	1,014	1,161	1,509	-359	357	-306	-518	2,663	682	1,656	682	-1,842	-318	721
30	Guernsey	Cambridge	302	402	-82	-182	-276	-202	224	635	664	684	414	684	-57	-9	473
31	Hamilton	Cincinnati	7,257	4,951	-2,989	-4,850	-8,030	-6,385	-9,693	-16,406	-17,480	-17,782	-7,036	-17,782	-4,748	-347	-24,514
32	Hancock	Findlay	1,576	1,330	629	-110	-2,391	-879	-451	-398	-168	245	-439	245	-898	-1,327	-1,961
33	Hardin	Kenton	89	-37	-180	-153	-255	-92	-243	-381	-381	-169	-236	-169	39	-56	-317
34	Harrison	Kadiz	102	106	-89	-169	-352	81	328	353	-264	-23	-109	-23	-10	-223	-165
35	Henry	Napoleon	123	261	-52	-110	-375	-329	-299	32	158	263	63	263	421	284	218
36	Highland	Hillsboro	-206	-310	-264	-329	-467	-317	-456	-322	41	186	404	186	254	349	218
37	Hocking	Logan	-261	-423	-433	-154	-339	-135	-33	507	180	372	228	372	-67	-159	78
38	Holmes	Millersburg	570	1,180	281	227	-189	-308	40	193	-135	-151	197	-151	89	228	-231
39	Huron	Norwalk	570	-144	-553	-347	-1,403	-868	-476	-1,034	-1,267	-1,440	-669	-1,440	-950	-969	-3,277
40	Jackson	Jackson	68	3	-137	-299	-1,128	-258	25	85	349	217	26	217	-109	-119	-160
41	Jefferson	Stuebenville	-349	-431	-199	-908	127	-391	-703	-742	-1,468	-269	817	-269	1,914	925	265
42	Knox	Mount Vernon	-627	187	89	105	517	81	79	450	330	60	60	60	-591	-106	35
43	Lake	Mentor	1,966	2,265	1,124	-377	-1,828	-2,817	-3,835	-5,264	-6,074	-4,516	-1,229	-4,516	-390	22	-7,311
44	Lawrence	Ironton	-252	-728	-410	-614	-96	-574	-879	-605	-804	-150	-277	-150	-179	63	-661
45	Licking	Newark	1,533	2,779	1,523	1,150	-1,864	-1,349	-1,606	-1,718	-2,781	-3,016	-1,610	-3,016	550	874	-3,491
46	Logan	Bellefontaine	-335	-73	-462	-513	91	-392	-119	-423	-716	-917	-293	-917	-46	109	-1,200
47	Lorain	Lorain	4,167	3,909	2,292	926	-4,217	-3,770	-5,963	-4,054	-4,753	-3,423	78	-3,423	-347	349	-6,844

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	JOB GAIN 1Q 2000	JOB GAIN 2Q 2000	JOB GAIN 3Q 2000	JOB GAIN 4Q 2000	JOB GAIN 1Q 2001	JOB GAIN 2Q 2001	JOB GAIN 3Q 2001	JOB GAIN 4Q 2001	JOB GAIN 1Q 2002	JOB GAIN 2Q 2002	JOB GAIN 3Q 2002	JOB GAIN 4Q 2002	JOB GAIN 1Q 2003	JOB GAIN 2Q 2003	JOB GAIN 3Q 2003	JOB GAIN 4Q 2003	2Q 00-03 GAIN
48	Lucas	Toledo	-1,305	920	737	-1,446	-392	-2,671	-7,171	-8,536	-8,790	-8,294	-6,681	-8,294	-2,548	-3,406	-2,548	-2,548	-14,371
49	Madison	London	1,075	772	627	450	267	451	28	-214	-540	-504	-27	-504	165	497	165	165	444
50	Mahoning	Youngstown	-1,50	-936	-975	-5,118	-3,286	-3,601	-3,615	-2,768	-3,115	-3,577	-2,337	-3,577	-1,963	-1,286	-1,963	-1,963	-8,464
51	Marion	Marion	632	228	-134	-212	-467	-286	89	-362	-408	-233	-307	-233	-749	-496	-749	-749	-1,015
52	Medina	Brunswick	1,519	975	722	59	-874	507	-232	-507	-571	-655	1,024	-655	2,505	2,442	2,505	2,505	2,294
53	Meigs	Middleport	82	7	-3	-125	-1,279	-225	73	-60	-292	-290	-731	-290	-649	-675	-649	-649	-1,190
54	Mercer	Celina	150	70	-40	171	-452	-133	-152	-340	-180	-224	528	-224	517	596	517	517	239
55	Miami	Piqua	-593	58	223	140	-1,475	-790	-1,755	-2,507	-2,548	-1,740	-561	-1,740	-737	-817	-737	-737	-3,347
56	Monroe	Woodsfield	-79	-205	-213	-159	-330	-346	-296	-309	-254	-178	156	-178	21	170	21	21	-354
57	Montgomery	Dayton	2,325	2,392	638	752	-2,413	-3,074	-6,745	-11,466	-12,287	-10,278	-5,409	-10,278	-4,443	-3,402	-4,443	-4,443	-16,754
58	Morgan	McConnelsville	-139	-200	-110	53	-221	-203	-302	-143	-52	16	66	16	-187	-152	-187	-187	-339
59	Morrow	Mount Gilead	94	104	234	330	-29	-161	-78	26	-267	382	114	382	24	-126	24	24	95
60	Muskingum	Zanesville	1,896	2,111	2,146	564	-118	394	-785	-1,920	-1,899	-2,252	-997	-2,252	-1,175	-1,245	-1,175	-1,175	-3,103
61	Noble	Caldwell	228	138	36	35	-59	-33	-4	-5	-75	-51	21	-51	-115	-24	-115	-115	-108
62	Ottawa	Port Clinton	452	671	424	544	-107	-186	-634	-1,178	-1,142	-1,692	66	-1,692	-58	184	-58	-58	-1,694
63	Paulding	Paulding	-35	-142	-128	-84	-219	240	178	190	-151	-101	-97	-101	-96	-160	-96	-96	-21
64	Perry	New Lexington	58	45	11	286	-232	-237	-138	-269	-113	-112	162	-112	-55	-86	-55	-55	-435
65	Pickaway	Circleville	883	55	13	354	-913	-724	-496	-567	-796	-1,084	-1,240	-1,084	-986	-246	-986	-986	-2,054
66	Pike	Waverly	282	200	-213	-279	-146	104	175	-237	-685	-799	-609	-799	-182	-37	-799	-799	-732
67	Portage	Kent	1,871	879	-4	-270	-855	-2,041	-1,553	-1,224	-1,892	371	1,506	371	201	342	201	201	-1,328
68	Preble	Eaton	271	519	317	-21	-303	-543	-8	155	184	275	-223	275	-250	-335	-250	-250	-603
69	Putnam	Ottawa	238	475	53	149	-875	-767	-717	-750	-91	-285	-43	-285	4	-217	4	4	-1,269
70	Richland	Mansfield	-1,046	-323	1,045	993	-598	-261	-1,607	-1,618	-1,531	-1,293	737	-1,293	-341	-1,039	-341	-341	-2,593
71	Ross	Chillicothe	935	1,203	-114	-697	-1,048	-1,213	-40	133	-111	101	398	101	-324	-296	-324	-324	-1,408
72	Sandusky	Fremont	-512	-1,007	-1,233	-613	-1,158	-767	-473	-695	-455	-63	431	-63	164	-261	164	164	-1,091
73	Scioto	Portsmouth	110	669	249	726	207	487	-199	-601	294	12	626	12	-811	-849	-811	-811	-350
74	Seneca	Tiffin	-92	80	-129	-30	-512	-530	-177	-594	-1,180	-1,167	-999	-1,167	366	116	366	366	-1,581
75	Shelby	Sidney	1,316	584	-252	-509	-797	143	162	-371	-30	-362	714	-362	472	442	472	472	223
76	Stark	Canton	2,697	3,607	2,672	2,166	-1,363	-1,242	-2,088	-3,785	-3,225	-4,010	-2,870	-4,010	-4,431	-4,388	-4,431	-4,431	-9,640
77	Summit	Akron	3,387	958	-363	-749	-6,281	-4,984	-6,412	-8,077	-2,340	-1,391	679	-1,391	-1,317	-1,811	-1,317	-1,317	-8,186
78	Trumbull	Warren	1,359	125	-200	-1,168	-4,627	-3,718	-5,535	-4,799	-3,758	-3,673	-2,313	-3,673	-998	-3,062	-998	-998	-10,453
79	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	963	1,167	495	429	-1,012	-574	-728	-729	-1,024	-1,132	-633	-1,132	1,044	927	1,044	1,044	-779
80	Union	Marysville	899	1,281	915	687	-129	871	759	668	568	462	949	462	1,009	736	1,009	1,009	2,069
81	Van Wert	Van Wert	226	191	11	-294	-598	-670	-512	-793	-274	-1,154	-263	-1,154	-713	72	-713	-713	-1,752
82	Vinton	McArthur	34	-11	-53	89	-41	-39	16	-10	90	158	220	158	396	-136	396	396	-17
83	Warren	Franklin	2,025	1,835	2,161	-322	-518	-420	-1,476	-1,948	785	243	1,705	243	1,236	2,143	1,236	1,236	1,966
84	Washington	Marietta	269	308	-209	352	54	-127	338	-534	369	1,466	1,421	1,466	917	209	917	917	1,548
85	Wayne	Wooster	1,152	-100	585	-297	-701	311	-823	-69	-1,085	-997	1,084	-997	239	270	239	239	-416
86	Williams	Bryan	591	371	-59	-599	-965	-1,236	-1,322	-1,049	-1,238	-958	-541	-958	-456	-661	-456	-456	-2,855
87	Wood	Bowling Green	2,494	61	386	-597	-613	752	693	1,607	-1,090	132	-1,018	132	-820	-787	-820	-820	97
88	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	354	4	96	35	-183	676	475	346	-119	-556	-125	-556	679	709	679	679	829
OHIO TOTAL			87,966	79,856	41,496	6,942	-76,958	-68,783	-109,393	-149,004	-144,518	-134,429	-38,643	-134,429	-43,139	-30,236	-43,139	-43,139	-233,448
COUNTIES LOSING JOBS			18	16	39	47	75	68	66	69	70	63	50	63	52	48	52	52	63

TABLE 4: Trend in Total Employment During Second Quarter 2000-2003
Ohio Counties, Ranked by Fastest 2000-2003 % Increase
Source: ODJFS ES-202 and CEOGC

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	JOBS 20 2000	JOBS 20 2001	JOBS 20 2002	JOBS 20 2003	2000-2003 # INCREASE	2000-2003 % INCREASE
1	Delaware	Delaware	36,281	38,517	44,236	49,532	13,251	36.5%
2	Union	Marysville	23,968	24,839	25,301	26,037	2,069	8.6%
3	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	10,368	11,044	10,488	11,197	829	8.0%
4	Washington	Marietta	24,932	24,805	26,271	26,480	1,548	6.2%
5	Fayette	Washington CH	10,421	11,419	10,887	11,003	582	5.6%
6	Athens	Athens	18,463	18,881	19,033	19,447	984	5.3%
7	Medina	Brunswick	53,889	54,396	53,741	56,183	2,294	4.3%
8	Madison	London	13,159	13,610	13,106	13,603	444	3.4%
9	Guernsey	Cambridge	14,673	14,471	15,155	15,146	473	3.2%
10	Warren	Franklin	61,695	61,275	61,518	63,661	1,966	3.2%
11	Gallia	Gallipolis	12,068	12,063	12,262	12,376	308	2.6%
12	Butler	Hamilton	126,227	127,731	126,044	129,435	3,208	2.5%
13	Belmont	Martins Ferry	23,738	24,051	24,123	24,221	483	2.0%
14	Highland	Hillsboro	11,439	11,122	11,308	11,657	218	1.9%
15	Henry	Napoleon	11,695	11,366	11,629	11,913	218	1.9%
16	Fairfield	Lancaster	34,589	34,228	34,165	35,209	620	1.8%
17	Morrow	Mount Gilead	6,124	5,963	6,345	6,219	95	1.6%
18	Mercer	Celina	15,782	15,649	15,425	16,021	239	1.5%
19	Greene	Beavercreek	50,134	50,491	51,173	50,855	721	1.4%
20	Hocking	Logan	6,772	6,637	7,009	6,850	78	1.2%
21	Jefferson	Staubenville	25,678	25,287	25,018	25,943	265	1.0%
22	Shelby	Sidney	28,995	29,138	28,776	29,218	223	0.8%
23	Clermont	Milford	49,887	49,801	50,040	50,182	295	0.6%
24	Knox	Mount Vernon	17,991	18,072	18,132	18,026	35	0.2%
25	Wood	Bowling Green	57,265	58,017	58,149	57,362	97	0.2%
26	Paulding	Paulding	5,127	5,367	5,266	5,106	-21	-0.4%
27	Vinton	McArthur	2,358	2,319	2,477	2,341	-17	-0.7%
28	Wayne	Wooster	48,742	49,053	48,056	48,326	-416	-0.9%
29	Scioto	Portsmouth	25,102	25,589	25,601	24,752	-350	-1.4%
30	Holmes	Millersburg	16,492	16,184	16,033	16,261	-231	-1.4%
31	Jackson	Jackson	11,320	11,062	11,279	11,160	-160	-1.4%
32	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	37,495	36,921	35,789	36,716	-779	-2.1%
33	Darke	Greenville	19,422	19,419	18,912	19,008	-414	-2.1%
34	Portage	Kent	54,256	52,215	52,586	52,928	-1,328	-2.4%
35	Franklin	Columbus	691,049	695,660	685,148	672,046	-19,003	-2.7%
36	Summit	Akron	265,513	260,529	259,138	257,327	-8,186	-3.1%
37	Noble	Caldwell	3,452	3,419	3,368	3,344	-108	-3.1%
38	Brown	Georgetown	7,611	7,113	7,072	7,343	-268	-3.5%
39	Marion	Marion	28,553	28,267	28,034	27,538	-1,015	-3.6%
40	Hardin	Kenton	8,755	8,663	8,494	8,438	-317	-3.6%
41	Sandusky	Fremont	27,693	26,926	26,863	26,602	-1,091	-3.9%
42	Richland	Mansfield	61,490	61,229	59,936	58,897	-2,593	-4.2%
43	Harrison	Cadiz	3,904	3,985	3,962	3,739	-165	-4.2%
44	Hamilton	Cincinnati	564,051	557,666	539,884	539,537	-24,514	-4.3%
45	Champaign	Urbana	11,535	11,359	10,918	11,023	-512	-4.4%
46	Hancock	Findlay	42,128	41,249	41,494	40,167	-1,961	-4.7%
47	Columbiana	East Liverpool	34,813	33,661	32,530	33,025	-1,788	-5.1%
48	Ross	Chillicothe	26,941	25,728	25,829	25,533	-1,408	-5.2%

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	JOBS 20,2000	JOBS 20,2001	JOBS 20,2002	JOBS 20,2003	2000-2003 # INCREASE	2000-2003 % INCREASE
49	Preble	Eaton	11,418	10,875	11,150	10,815	-603	-5.3%
50	Lawrence	Ironton	12,388	11,814	11,664	11,727	-661	-5.3%
51	Stark	Canton	176,833	175,591	171,581	167,193	-9,640	-5.5%
52	Montgomery	Dayton	299,671	296,597	286,319	282,917	-16,754	-5.6%
53	Logan	Bellefontaine	21,354	20,962	20,045	20,154	-1,200	-5.6%
54	Clinton	Wilmingon	25,266	24,769	23,627	23,745	-1,521	-6.0%
55	Lucas	Toledo	238,588	235,917	227,623	224,217	-14,371	-6.0%
56	Perry	New Lexington	7,004	6,767	6,655	6,569	-435	-6.2%
57	Geauga	Chardon	35,405	33,903	32,508	33,181	-2,224	-6.3%
58	Pike	Waverly	11,592	11,696	10,897	10,860	-732	-6.3%
59	Licking	Newark	54,854	53,505	50,489	51,363	-3,491	-6.4%
60	Lorain	Lorain	107,527	103,757	100,334	100,683	-6,844	-6.4%
61	Fulton	Wauseon	22,007	21,443	21,060	20,585	-1,422	-6.5%
62	Auglaize	Saint Marys	19,731	18,775	17,973	18,428	-1,303	-6.6%
63	Seneca	Tiffin	23,162	22,632	21,465	21,581	-1,581	-6.8%
64	Lake	Mentor	104,812	101,995	97,479	97,501	-7,311	-7.0%
65	Adams	West Union	6,672	6,528	6,230	6,199	-473	-7.1%
66	Monroe	Woodsfield	4,870	4,524	4,346	4,516	-354	-7.3%
67	Allen	Lima	59,886	57,973	56,203	55,493	-4,393	-7.3%
68	Miami	Piqua	45,277	44,487	42,747	41,930	-3,347	-7.4%
69	Muskingum	Zanesville	41,536	41,930	39,678	38,433	-3,103	-7.5%
70	Mahoning	Youngstown	112,667	109,066	105,489	104,203	-8,464	-7.5%
71	Ashland	Ashland	19,939	19,742	18,841	18,423	-1,516	-7.6%
72	Cuyahoga	Cleveland	812,334	793,626	757,202	749,931	-62,403	-7.7%
73	Ashtabula	Cleveland	36,524	34,289	34,387	33,487	-3,037	-8.3%
74	Defiance	Defiance	18,788	17,848	17,547	17,225	-1,563	-8.3%
75	Erie	Sandusky	44,502	43,708	40,633	40,660	-3,842	-8.6%
76	Morgan	McConnelsville	3,528	3,325	3,341	3,189	-339	-9.6%
77	Putnam	Ottawa	12,827	12,060	11,775	11,558	-1,269	-9.9%
78	Coshocton	Coshocton	14,189	13,219	12,788	12,767	-1,422	-10.0%
79	Ottawa	Port Clinton	16,634	16,448	14,756	14,940	-1,694	-10.2%
80	Crawford	Bucyrus	17,477	17,215	16,138	15,619	-1,858	-10.6%
81	Trumbull	Warren	95,626	91,908	88,235	85,173	-10,453	-10.9%
82	Clark	Springfield	58,080	56,722	53,708	51,696	-6,384	-11.0%
83	Huron	Norwalk	28,198	27,330	25,890	24,921	-3,277	-11.6%
84	Pickaway	Circleville	16,942	16,218	15,134	14,888	-2,054	-12.1%
85	Van Wert	Van Wert	12,594	11,924	10,770	10,842	-1,752	-13.9%
86	Williams	Bryan	20,031	18,795	17,837	17,176	-2,855	-14.3%
87	Carroll	Carrollton	6,899	6,770	6,423	5,688	-1,211	-17.6%
88	Meigs	Middleport	4,950	4,725	4,435	3,760	-1,190	-24.0%
OHIO TOTAL			5,426,617	5,357,834	5,223,405	5,193,169	-233,448	-4.3%

TABLE 5: Trend in Total Employment During Second Quarter 2000-2003
Ohio Counties, Ranked by Fastest 2000-2003 Increase in # of Jobs
Source: ODJFS ES-202 and CEOGC

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	JOBS 20 2000	JOBS 20 2001	JOBS 20 2002	JOBS 20 2003	2000-2003 % INCREASE	2000-2003 # INCREASE
1	Delaware	Delaware	36,281	38,517	44,236	49,532	36.5%	13,251
2	Butler	Hamilton	126,227	127,731	126,044	129,435	2.5%	3,208
3	Medina	Brunswick	53,889	54,396	53,741	56,183	4.3%	2,294
4	Union	Marysville	23,968	24,839	25,301	26,037	8.6%	2,069
5	Warren	Franklin	61,695	61,275	61,518	63,661	3.2%	1,966
6	Washington	Marietta	24,932	24,805	26,271	26,480	6.2%	1,548
7	Athens	Athens	18,463	18,881	19,033	19,447	5.3%	984
8	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	10,368	11,044	10,488	11,197	8.0%	829
9	Greene	Beavercreek	50,134	50,491	51,173	50,855	1.4%	721
10	Fairfield	Lancaster	34,589	34,228	34,165	35,209	1.8%	620
11	Fayette	Washington CH	10,421	11,419	10,887	11,003	5.6%	582
12	Belmont	Martins Ferry	23,738	24,051	24,123	24,221	2.0%	483
13	Guemsey	Cambridge	14,673	14,471	15,155	15,146	3.2%	473
14	Madison	London	13,159	13,610	13,106	13,376	3.4%	444
15	Gallia	Gallipolis	12,068	12,063	12,262	12,376	2.6%	308
16	Clermont	Milford	49,887	49,801	50,040	50,182	0.6%	295
17	Jefferson	Stuebenville	25,678	25,287	25,018	25,943	1.0%	265
18	Mercer	Celina	15,782	15,649	15,425	16,021	1.5%	239
19	Shelby	Sidney	28,995	29,138	28,776	29,218	0.8%	223
20	Highland	Hillsboro	11,439	11,122	11,308	11,657	1.9%	218
21	Henry	Napoleon	11,695	11,366	11,629	11,913	1.9%	218
22	Wood	Bowling Green	57,265	58,017	58,149	57,362	0.2%	97
23	Morrow	Mount Gilead	6,124	5,963	6,345	6,219	1.6%	95
24	Hocking	Logan	6,772	6,637	7,009	6,850	1.2%	78
25	Knox	Mount Vernon	17,991	18,072	18,132	18,026	0.2%	35
26	Vinton	McArthur	2,358	2,319	2,477	2,341	-0.7%	-17
27	Paulding	Paulding	5,127	5,367	5,266	5,106	-0.4%	-21
28	Noble	Caldwell	3,452	3,419	3,368	3,344	-3.1%	-108
29	Jackson	Jackson	11,320	11,062	11,279	11,160	-1.4%	-160
30	Harrison	Cadiz	3,904	3,985	3,962	3,739	-4.2%	-165
31	Holmes	Millersburg	16,492	16,184	16,033	16,261	-1.4%	-231
32	Brown	Georgetown	7,611	7,113	7,072	7,343	-3.5%	-268
33	Hardin	Kenton	8,755	8,663	8,494	8,438	-3.6%	-317
34	Morgan	McConnelsville	3,528	3,325	3,341	3,189	-9.6%	-339
35	Scioto	Portsmouth	25,102	25,589	25,601	24,752	-1.4%	-350
36	Monroe	Woodsfield	4,870	4,524	4,346	4,516	-7.3%	-354
37	Darke	Greenville	19,422	19,419	18,912	19,008	-2.1%	-414
38	Wayne	Wooster	48,742	49,053	48,056	48,326	-0.9%	-416
39	Perry	New Lexington	7,004	6,767	6,655	6,569	-6.2%	-435
40	Adams	West Union	6,672	6,528	6,230	6,199	-7.1%	-473
41	Champaign	Urbana	11,535	11,359	10,918	11,023	-4.4%	-512
42	Preble	Eaton	11,418	10,875	11,150	10,815	-5.3%	-603
43	Lawrence	Ironton	12,388	11,814	11,664	11,727	-5.3%	-661
44	Pike	Waverly	11,592	11,696	10,897	10,860	-6.3%	-732
45	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	37,495	36,921	35,789	36,716	-2.1%	-779
46	Marion	Marion	28,553	28,267	28,034	27,538	-3.6%	-1,015
47	Sandusky	Fremont	27,693	26,926	26,863	26,602	-3.9%	-1,091
48	Meigs	Middleport	4,950	4,725	4,435	3,760	-24.0%	-1,190

#	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	JOBS 20,2000	JOBS 20,2001	JOBS 20,2002	JOBS 20,2003	2000-2003 % INCREASE	2000-2003 # INCREASE
49	Logan	Bellefontaine	21,354	20,962	20,045	20,154	-5.6%	-1,200
50	Carroll	Carrollton	6,899	6,770	6,423	5,688	-17.6%	-1,211
51	Putnam	Ottawa	12,827	12,060	11,775	11,558	-9.9%	-1,269
52	Auglaize	Saint Marys	19,731	18,775	17,973	18,428	-6.6%	-1,303
53	Portage	Kent	54,256	52,215	52,586	52,928	-2.4%	-1,328
54	Ross	Chillicothe	26,941	25,728	25,829	25,533	-5.2%	-1,408
55	Fulton	Wauseon	22,007	21,443	21,060	20,585	-6.5%	-1,422
56	Coshocton	Coshocton	14,189	13,219	12,788	12,767	-10.0%	-1,422
57	Ashland	Ashland	19,939	19,742	18,841	18,423	-7.6%	-1,516
58	Clinton	Wilmingon	25,266	24,769	23,627	23,745	-6.0%	-1,521
59	Defiance	Defiance	18,788	17,848	17,547	17,225	-8.3%	-1,563
60	Seneca	Tiffin	23,162	22,632	21,465	21,581	-6.8%	-1,581
61	Ottawa	Port Clinton	16,634	16,448	14,756	14,940	-10.2%	-1,694
62	Van Wert	Van Wert	12,594	11,924	10,770	10,842	-13.9%	-1,752
63	Columbiana	East Liverpool	34,813	33,661	32,530	33,025	-5.1%	-1,788
64	Crawford	Bucyrus	17,477	17,215	16,138	15,619	-10.6%	-1,858
65	Hancock	Findlay	42,128	41,249	41,494	40,167	-4.7%	-1,961
66	Pickaway	Cireleville	16,942	16,218	15,134	14,888	-12.1%	-2,054
67	Geauga	Chardon	35,405	33,903	32,508	33,181	-6.3%	-2,224
68	Richland	Mansfield	61,490	61,229	59,936	58,897	-4.2%	-2,593
69	Williams	Bryan	20,031	18,795	17,837	17,176	-14.3%	-2,855
70	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	36,524	34,289	34,387	33,487	-8.3%	-3,037
71	Muskingum	Zanesville	41,536	41,930	39,678	38,433	-7.5%	-3,103
72	Huron	Norwalk	28,198	27,330	25,890	24,921	-11.6%	-3,277
73	Miami	Piqua	45,277	44,487	42,747	41,930	-7.4%	-3,347
74	Licking	Newark	54,854	53,505	50,489	51,363	-6.4%	-3,491
75	Erie	Sandusky	44,502	43,708	40,633	40,660	-8.6%	-3,842
76	Allen	Lima	59,886	57,973	56,203	55,493	-7.3%	-4,393
77	Clark	Springfield	58,080	56,722	53,708	51,696	-11.0%	-6,384
78	Lorain	Lorain	107,527	103,757	100,334	100,683	-6.4%	-6,844
79	Lake	Mentor	104,812	101,995	97,479	97,501	-7.0%	-7,311
80	Summit	Akron	265,513	260,529	259,138	257,327	-3.1%	-8,186
81	Mahoning	Youngstown	112,667	109,066	105,489	104,203	-7.5%	-8,464
82	Stark	Canton	176,833	175,591	171,581	167,193	-5.5%	-9,640
83	Trumbull	Warren	95,626	91,908	88,235	85,173	-10.9%	-10,453
84	Lucas	Toledo	238,588	235,917	227,623	224,217	-6.0%	-14,371
85	Montgomery	Dayton	299,671	296,597	286,319	282,917	-5.6%	-16,754
86	Franklin	Columbus	691,049	695,660	685,148	672,046	-2.7%	-19,003
87	Hamilton	Cincinnati	564,051	557,666	539,884	539,537	-4.3%	-24,514
88	Cuyahoga	Cleveland	812,334	793,626	757,202	749,931	-7.7%	-62,403
OHIO TOTAL			5,426,617	5,357,834	5,223,405	5,193,169	-4.3%	-233,448

**TABLE 6: Ohio OWF Cash Welfare Household Reductions Exceeding Job Growth
Ohio Counties by Quarter; 2001-2003
Source: ODJFS ES-202/PAMS and CEOGC**

RANK	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	1Q 2001		2Q 2001		3Q 2001		4Q 2001		1Q 2002		2Q 2002		3Q 2002		4Q 2002		1Q 2003		2Q 2003	
			WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN
1	Adams	West Union	278	207	321	321	321	321	321	321	258	313	119	126	112	112	112	126	112	112	26	26
2	Allen	Lima	1,541	2,063	2,069	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062	3,062	2,007	1,803	622	444	929	929	929	444	929	929	703	703
3	Ashland	Ashland	354	208	535	667	667	667	667	667	853	904	492	369	302	302	302	369	302	302	423	423
4	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	2,162	2,182	1,976	1,562	1,562	1,562	1,562	1,562	47	0	0	0	658	658	658	0	658	658	808	808
5	Athens	Athens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Auglaize	Saint Marys	938	961	1,001	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	1,203	793	811	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Belmont	Martins Ferry	983	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Brown	Georgetown	434	519	228	297	297	297	297	297	332	26	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Butler	Hamilton	0	0	252	539	539	539	539	539	2,604	1,689	1,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Carroll	Carrollton	249	166	131	122	122	122	122	122	353	1,683	274	268	634	634	634	268	634	634	726	726
11	Champaign	Urbana	148	177	127	170	170	170	170	170	616	1,132	115	190	120	120	120	190	120	120	0	0
12	Clark	Springfield	1,507	1,504	2,218	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,498	1,038	1,857	1,354	2,055	2,055	2,055	1,354	2,055	2,055	1,878	1,878
13	Clermont	Milford	0	142	0	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	0	0	0	0	307	307	307	0	307	307	0	0
14	Clinton	Wilmingon	0	502	904	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,497	1,785	1,106	589	54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
15	Columbiana	East Liverpool	1,307	1,169	1,506	995	995	995	995	995	1,253	206	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Coshocton	Coshocton	890	943	1,003	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,134	1,134	704	431	321	0	87	87	0	0	0	0	52	52
17	Crawford	Bucyrus	277	276	814	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,157	1,377	1,089	803	743	579	579	579	743	579	579	478	478
18	Cuyahoga	Cleveland	18,689	24,630	29,757	36,486	36,486	36,486	36,486	36,486	34,677	37,718	19,859	16,391	12,712	12,712	12,712	16,391	12,712	12,712	8,015	8,015
19	Darke	Greenville	804	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	220	400	279	135	135	279	0	135	135	0	0
20	Defiance	Defiance	541	929	908	666	666	666	666	666	615	315	139	409	262	262	409	0	262	262	301	301
21	Delaware	Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Erie	Sandusky	701	786	843	1,358	1,358	1,358	1,358	1,358	1,106	3,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Fairfield	Lancaster	527	357	482	833	833	833	833	833	348	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Fayette	Washington CH	0	0	0	239	239	239	239	239	586	493	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Franklin	Columbus	0	0	6,181	13,117	13,117	13,117	13,117	13,117	10,867	9,164	0	4,919	14,400	14,400	14,400	4,919	14,400	14,400	12,710	12,710
26	Fulton	Wauseon	475	550	235	0	0	0	0	0	843	413	0	0	261	261	0	0	261	261	465	465
27	Gallia	Gallipolis	201	104	278	157	157	157	157	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Gauga	Chardon	599	1,515	461	299	299	299	299	299	1,421	1,399	512	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
29	Greene	Beavercreek	396	0	329	518	518	518	518	518	0	0	0	0	1,930	1,930	0	0	1,930	1,930	440	440
30	Guernsey	Cambridge	288	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	0	0	40	40	0	0
31	Hamilton	Cincinnati	8,283	6,531	9,712	16,353	16,353	16,353	16,353	16,353	17,485	17,844	7,147	4,852	5,034	5,034	4,852	4,852	5,034	5,034	279	279
32	Hancock	Findlay	2,383	874	482	409	409	409	409	409	155	97	439	460	930	930	460	460	930	930	65	65
33	Hardin	Kenton	253	110	242	373	373	373	373	373	384	44	238	116	0	0	0	116	0	0	178	178
34	Harrison	Cadiz	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Henry	Napoleon	378	333	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Highland	Hillsboro	490	347	464	330	330	330	330	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Hocking	Logan	317	134	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	57	57	57	0	121	57	57	130	130
38	Holmes	Millersburg	186	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Huron	Norwalk	1,389	864	470	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,265	4,480	656	54	948	948	54	54	948	948	965	965
40	Jackson	Jackson	1,130	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	153	153	0	0	153	153	119	119
41	Jefferson	Steubenville	0	437	819	833	833	833	833	833	1,553	404	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Knox	Mount Vernon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	598	598	171	171	598	598	124	124	
43	Lake	Mentor	1,902	2,821	3,843	5,230	5,230	5,230	5,230	5,230	5,994	8,237	1,229	0	384	384	0	0	384	384	0	0
44	Lawrence	Ironton	292	757	1,120	730	730	730	730	730	963	246	324	219	157	157	219	219	157	157	0	0
45	Licking	Newark	1,950	1,467	1,656	1,745	1,745	1,745	1,745	1,745	2,767	3,031	1,681	2,549	0	0	2,549	2,549	0	0	0	0
46	Logan	Bellefontaine	0	403	107	397	397	397	397	397	689	347	290	0	37	37	0	0	37	37	0	0

RANK	COUNTY	LARGEST CITY	1Q 2001			2Q 2001			3Q 2001			4Q 2001			1Q 2002			2Q 2002			3Q 2002			4Q 2002			1Q 2003			2Q 2003		
			WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN	WELFARE CUT MORE THAN JOB GAIN				
47	Lorain	Lorain	4,340	3,929	6,018	4,058	4,691	2,963	0	2,206	0	2,206	0	4,691	2,963	0	2,206	0	4,691	2,963	0	2,206	0	4,691	2,963	0	2,206	0				
48	Lucas	Toledo	1,787	4,098	8,279	8,767	8,798	1,064	8,798	8,798	8,798	8,767	8,798	8,798	1,064	1,064	5,407	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623	3,307				
49	Madison	London	0	0	0	235	542	521	9	0	0	235	542	521	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
50	Mahoning	Youngstown	4,202	4,497	4,369	3,143	3,317	3,749	2,438	2,438	2,438	3,143	3,317	3,749	2,438	2,438	958	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,096				
51	Marion	Marion	494	290	0	320	378	1,433	312	312	312	320	378	1,433	312	312	0	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	487				
52	Medina	Brunswick	951	0	251	486	565	682	0	0	0	486	565	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
53	Meigs	Middleport	1,437	321	0	108	299	327	743	743	743	108	299	327	743	743	802	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	659				
54	Mercer	Celina	476	155	166	339	158	498	0	0	0	339	158	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
55	Miami	Piqua	1,465	795	1,750	2,489	2,534	1,701	542	542	542	2,489	2,534	1,701	1,701	546	546	729	729	729	729	729	729	729	729	729	793					
56	Monroe	Woodsfield	369	395	326	334	266	1,149	0	0	0	334	266	1,149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
57	Montgomery	Dayton	2,945	3,322	6,719	11,223	11,856	9,901	4,914	4,914	4,914	11,223	11,856	9,901	9,901	1,461	1,461	4,074	4,074	4,074	4,074	4,074	4,074	4,074	4,074	4,074	4,074	3,066				
58	Morgan	McConnelsville	257	236	315	146	65	0	0	0	146	65	0	0	0	139	139	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	148				
59	Morrow	Mount Gilead	71	177	75	0	244	0	0	0	0	244	0	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107				
60	Muskingum	Zanesville	145	0	810	1,914	1,828	2,321	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,914	1,828	2,321	0	0	0	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,237				
61	Noble	Caldwell	59	35	17	28	89	63	0	0	28	89	63	0	48	48	0	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	14				
62	Ottawa	Port Clinton	106	187	645	1,160	1,141	1,354	0	0	0	1,160	1,141	1,354	0	0	0	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	0				
63	Paulding	Paulding	205	0	0	0	132	167	96	96	96	0	132	167	96	0	0	0	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	139				
64	Perry	New Lexington	246	254	165	288	128	137	0	0	0	288	128	137	0	0	0	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	58				
65	Pickaway	Circleville	953	742	505	529	746	162	1,218	1,218	1,218	529	746	162	162	1,130	1,130	925	925	925	925	925	925	925	925	925	925	171				
66	Pike	Waverly	156	0	0	203	709	833	648	648	648	203	709	833	648	288	288	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	43				
67	Portage	Kent	857	1,984	1,513	1,188	1,858	0	0	0	1,188	1,858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
68	Preble	Eaton	298	538	2	0	0	0	181	181	181	0	0	0	369	369	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	335				
69	Putnam	Ottawa	875	754	670	717	81	289	72	72	72	717	81	289	72	0	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	245					
70	Richland	Mansfield	622	296	1,711	1,747	1,747	1,747	0	0	0	1,747	1,747	1,747	0	0	0	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	982				
71	Ross	Chillicothe	1,041	1,216	39	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	70	70	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	401				
72	Sandusky	Fremont	1,183	776	474	676	434	56	1,858	1,858	1,858	676	434	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235				
73	Scioto	Portsmouth	14	0	426	774	0	67	0	0	0	774	0	67	0	0	0	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	858	856				
74	Seneca	Tiffin	511	552	198	606	1,214	1,206	1,026	1,026	1,026	606	1,214	1,206	1,026	512	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
75	Shelby	Sidney	800	0	0	357	13	337	0	0	0	357	13	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
76	Stark	Canton	1,953	1,678	2,434	3,901	3,209	4,129	2,931	2,931	2,931	3,901	3,209	4,129	1,854	1,854	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,527	4,249					
77	Summit	Akron	7,924	6,498	7,840	8,611	2,521	396	0	0	0	8,611	2,521	396	0	0	0	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,905					
78	Trumbull	Warren	4,943	3,969	5,733	4,976	3,936	3,871	2,451	2,451	2,451	4,976	3,936	3,871	2,006	2,006	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	3,029					
79	Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	1,070	615	767	725	968	898	547	547	547	725	968	898	229	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
80	Union	Marysville	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
81	Van Wert	Van Wert	591	663	514	800	279	3,394	263	263	263	800	279	3,394	97	97	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	713	0					
82	Vinton	McArthur	78	65	1	29	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100				
83	Warren	Franklin	509	430	1,491	1,948	0	0	0	0	1,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
84	Washington	Marietta	0	142	0	531	0	0	0	0	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
85	Wayne	Wooster	762	0	856	17	1,063	1,000	0	0	0	17	1,063	1,000	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
86	Williams	Bryan	941	1,196	1,270	993	1,203	956	537	537	537	993	1,203	956	548	548	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	636					
87	Wood	Bowling Green	633	0	0	0	1,048	0	991	991	991	0	1,048	0	196	196	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	783				
88	Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	181	0	0	0	122	566	133	133	133	0	122	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
OHIO TOTAL			100,171	96,588	128,182	162,719	157,750	147,669	67,738	53,004	68,553	55,268	68,553	55,268	68,553	53,004	67,738	147,669	157,750	147,669	67,738	53,004	68,553	55,268	68,553	55,268	68,553	55,268				