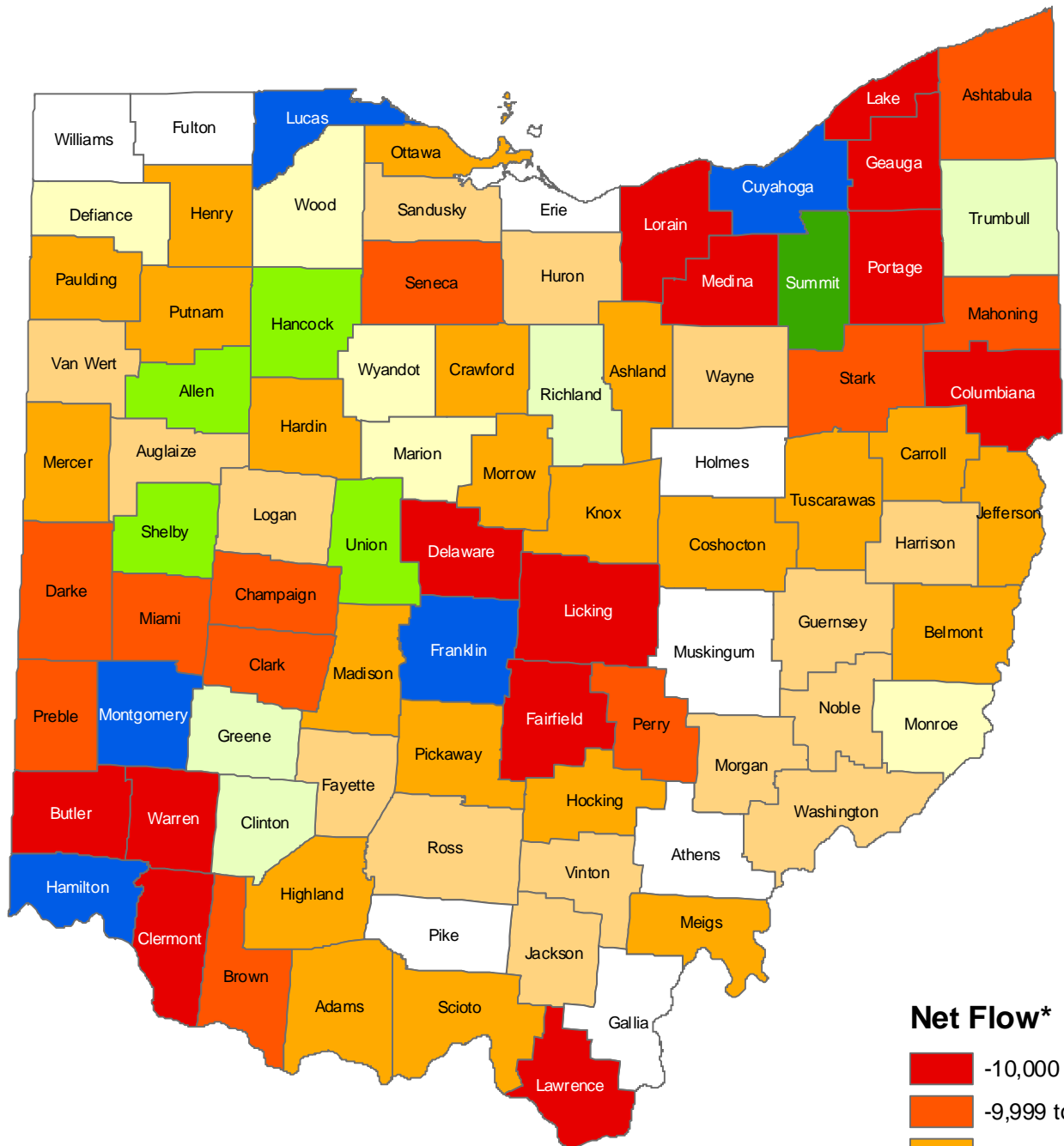


Net Flow* of Ohio Commuters To and From Counties, 2000 Census



*Net flow equals incommuters minus outcommuters. A negative number means more people are commuting to work outside of the county than are incommuting. For actual county to county worker flow, visit the Ohio Department of Development at <http://www.odod.state.oh.us/research/files/p0005.htm>

Workforce Commuting Patterns Ohio Counties, Based on 2000 Census

County	InCommuters			OutCommuters			Net Comparison Statistics		
	Working in the County	In- Commuters	Percent of In- Commuters	Employed Living in the County	Out- Commuters	Percent of Out- Commuters	Commuting Balance Net flow	Percent of Total Commuters	Percent of Working in the County
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Adams	7,882	1,215	15.4	11,133	4,466	40.1	(3,251)	-57.2	41.2
Allen	54,177	14,479	26.7	47,096	7,398	15.7	7,081	32.4	13.1
Ashland	21,760	4,982	22.9	24,737	7,959	32.2	(2,977)	-23.0	13.7
Ashtabula	37,925	4,961	13.1	45,689	12,725	27.9	(7,764)	-43.9	20.5
Athens	26,145	4,866	18.6	25,586	4,307	16.8	559	6.1	2.1
Auglaize	21,159	7,029	33.2	23,282	9,152	39.3	(2,123)	-13.1	10.0
Belmont	23,944	6,097	25.5	27,889	10,042	36.0	(3,945)	-24.4	16.5
Brown	9,569	2,809	29.4	18,691	11,931	63.8	(9,122)	-61.9	95.3
Butler	133,727	43,246	32.3	160,314	69,833	43.6	(26,587)	-23.5	19.9
Carroll	7,947	2,412	30.4	12,882	7,347	57.0	(4,935)	-50.6	62.1
Champaign	12,897	4,028	31.2	18,905	10,036	53.1	(6,008)	-42.7	46.6
Clark	57,637	12,500	21.7	65,887	20,750	31.5	(8,250)	-24.8	14.3
Clermont	55,884	20,430	36.6	88,372	52,918	59.9	(32,488)	-44.3	58.1
Clinton	24,277	10,398	42.8	19,949	6,070	30.4	4,328	26.3	17.8
Columbiana	37,705	7,790	20.7	49,461	19,546	39.5	(11,756)	-43.0	31.2
Coshocton	13,993	1,912	13.7	16,585	4,504	27.2	(2,592)	-40.4	18.5
Crawford	18,335	4,270	23.3	21,442	7,377	34.4	(3,107)	-26.7	16.9
Cuyahoga	748,630	182,725	24.4	622,876	56,971	9.1	125,754	52.5	16.8
Darke	19,871	3,885	19.6	25,303	9,317	36.8	(5,432)	-41.1	27.3
Defiance	19,013	5,990	31.5	19,540	6,517	33.4	(527)	-4.2	2.8
Delaware	43,463	22,325	51.4	57,840	36,702	63.5	(14,377)	-24.4	33.1
Erie	37,497	9,847	26.3	37,016	9,366	25.3	481	2.5	1.3
Fairfield	36,957	10,214	27.6	60,465	33,722	55.8	(23,508)	-53.5	63.6
Fayette	11,415	2,697	23.6	13,433	4,715	35.1	(2,018)	-27.2	17.7
Franklin	652,261	143,868	22.1	548,655	40,262	7.3	103,606	56.3	15.9
Fulton	21,516	8,785	40.8	20,855	8,124	39.0	661	3.9	3.1
Gallia	12,073	3,242	26.9	11,813	2,982	25.2	260	4.2	2.2
Geauga	34,417	15,379	44.7	44,499	25,461	57.2	(10,082)	-24.7	29.3
Greene	76,312	35,806	46.9	72,958	32,452	44.5	3,354	4.9	4.4
Guernsey	15,528	3,276	21.1	16,644	4,392	26.4	(1,116)	-14.6	7.2
Hamilton	519,981	183,735	35.3	398,465	62,219	15.6	121,516	49.4	23.4
Hancock	41,331	12,174	29.5	35,845	6,688	18.7	5,486	29.1	13.3
Hardin	11,044	2,164	19.6	14,390	5,510	38.3	(3,346)	-43.6	30.3
Harrison	4,416	1,282	29.0	6,585	3,451	52.4	(2,169)	-45.8	49.1
Henry	11,170	3,236	29.0	13,911	5,977	43.0	(2,741)	-29.8	24.5
Highland	13,240	3,211	24.3	17,662	7,633	43.2	(4,422)	-40.8	33.4
Hocking	7,632	1,885	24.7	11,829	6,082	51.4	(4,197)	-52.7	55.0
Holmes	17,493	5,340	30.5	16,456	4,303	26.1	1,037	10.8	5.9
Huron	26,012	7,702	29.6	27,571	9,261	33.6	(1,559)	-9.2	6.0
Jackson	11,892	3,094	26.0	13,026	4,228	32.5	(1,134)	-15.5	9.5
Jefferson	25,922	6,150	23.7	28,793	9,021	31.3	(2,871)	-18.9	11.1
Knox	20,823	3,160	15.2	25,064	7,401	29.5	(4,241)	-40.2	20.4
Lake	102,913	30,045	29.2	116,830	43,962	37.6	(13,917)	-18.8	13.5
Lawrence	12,671	2,957	23.3	23,136	13,422	58.0	(10,465)	-63.9	82.6
Licking	56,215	13,805	24.6	71,213	28,803	40.4	(14,998)	-35.2	26.7

Workforce Commuting Patterns Ohio Counties, Based on 2000 Census

County	InCommuters			OutCommuters			Net Comparison Statistics		
	Working in the County	In- Commuters	Percent of In- Commuters	Employed Living in the County	Out- Commuters	Percent of Out- Commuters	Commuting Balance Net flow	Percent of Total Commuters	Percent of Working in the County
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Logan	20,355	5,240	25.7	21,962	6,847	31.2	(1,607)	-13.3	7.9
Lorain	108,001	19,185	17.8	132,895	44,079	33.2	(24,894)	-39.3	23.0
Lucas	226,840	51,466	22.7	207,585	32,211	15.5	19,255	23.0	8.5
Madison	13,180	5,605	42.5	17,828	10,253	57.5	(4,648)	-29.3	35.3
Mahoning	102,992	26,310	25.5	109,102	32,420	29.7	(6,110)	-10.4	5.9
Marion	29,138	6,447	22.1	29,138	6,447	22.1	0	0.0	0.0
Medina	55,311	19,627	35.5	76,548	40,864	53.4	(21,237)	-35.1	38.4
Meigs	5,031	800	15.9	8,752	4,521	51.7	(3,721)	-69.9	74.0
Mercer	15,850	2,840	17.9	19,742	6,732	34.1	(3,892)	-40.7	24.6
Miami	44,378	13,203	29.8	49,799	18,624	37.4	(5,421)	-17.0	12.2
Monroe	5,346	1,797	33.6	5,768	2,219	38.5	(422)	-10.5	7.9
Montgomery.....	288,140	76,946	26.7	259,419	48,225	18.6	28,721	22.9	10.0
Morgan	3,632	528	14.5	5,858	2,754	47.0	(2,226)	-67.8	61.3
Morrow	10,435	5,460	52.3	15,083	10,108	67.0	(4,648)	-29.9	44.5
Muskingum	37,875	8,000	21.1	37,774	7,899	20.9	101	0.6	0.3
Noble	3,796	1,044	27.5	5,028	2,276	45.3	(1,232)	-37.1	32.5
Ottawa	15,208	4,284	28.2	19,434	8,510	43.8	(4,226)	-33.0	27.8
Paulding	5,752	1,216	21.1	9,640	5,104	52.9	(3,888)	-61.5	67.6
Perry	7,732	1,742	22.5	14,385	8,395	58.4	(6,653)	-65.6	86.0
Pickaway	17,332	7,557	43.6	21,921	12,146	55.4	(4,589)	-23.3	26.5
Pike	11,837	5,171	43.7	10,208	3,542	34.7	1,629	18.7	13.8
Portage	60,123	20,772	34.5	78,023	38,672	49.6	(17,900)	-30.1	29.8
Preble	12,119	2,833	23.4	20,226	10,940	54.1	(8,107)	-58.9	66.9
Putnam	12,059	2,393	19.8	16,905	7,239	42.8	(4,846)	-50.3	40.2
Richland	59,733	11,943	20.0	57,131	9,341	16.4	2,602	12.2	4.4
Ross	28,140	6,725	23.9	30,409	8,994	29.6	(2,269)	-14.4	8.1
Sandusky	28,184	7,548	26.8	29,971	9,335	31.1	(1,787)	-10.6	6.3
Scioto	25,573	3,653	14.3	28,356	6,436	22.7	(2,783)	-27.6	10.9
Seneca	23,261	5,491	23.6	28,274	10,504	37.2	(5,013)	-31.3	21.6
Shelby	29,169	10,982	37.6	23,582	5,395	22.9	5,587	34.1	19.2
Stark	171,642	31,105	18.1	177,234	36,697	20.7	(5,592)	-8.2	3.3
Summit	270,431	76,719	28.4	258,414	64,702	25.0	12,017	8.5	4.4
Trumbull	100,101	29,040	29.0	97,485	26,424	27.1	2,616	4.7	2.6
Tuscarawas	37,247	6,440	17.3	42,093	11,286	26.8	(4,846)	-27.3	13.0
Union	26,376	14,678	55.6	20,416	8,718	42.7	5,960	25.5	22.6
Van Wert	12,653	3,234	25.6	14,375	4,956	34.5	(1,722)	-21.0	13.6
Vinton	2,800	870	31.1	4,795	2,865	59.7	(1,995)	-53.4	71.3
Warren.....	62,714	33,244	53.0	76,548	47,078	61.5	(13,834)	-17.2	22.1
Washington.....	26,792	6,857	25.6	28,171	8,236	29.2	(1,379)	-9.1	5.1
Wayne.....	52,259	12,520	24.0	54,487	14,748	27.1	(2,228)	-8.2	4.3
Williams	19,714	4,731	24.0	19,641	4,658	23.7	73	0.8	0.4
Wood	60,992	26,884	44.1	61,207	27,099	44.3	(215)	-0.4	0.4
Wyandot	10,338	2,823	27.3	11,317	3,802	33.6	(979)	-14.8	9.5

(a) Persons who reported working in the county. (b) Persons working in the county but living in another Ohio county or out of state.
(c) Incommuters as a percentage of persons working in the county. (d) Employed persons living in the county who reported place of work.
(e) Persons living in the county who commuted to jobs outside the county. (f) Outcommuters as a percentage of persons living in the county.
(g) Incommuters less outcommuters. (h) Net flow as a percentage of total commuters. (i) Net flow as a percentage of persons working in the county.
All statistics based on those reporting place of work and county of residency on the 2000 Census.

Workforce Commuting Patterns

A Review of the Numbers: The workforce commuting patterns report (attached) presents a range of statistics about commuters. To present definitions and review of these statistics, each of the columns of the table will be presented using Adams County as an example.

Incommuters

1. The number in column (a) represents the number of persons (7,882) who reported **working** in Adams County on the 2000 census, regardless of their place of residence.
2. Column (b) represents the number of incommuters to Adams County or 1,215 persons **working** in the county but living in another county or out of state.
3. Column (c) is incommuters as a percentage of persons **working** in the county. For Adams County, incommuters account for 15.4 % of those working in Adams County.

Outcommuters

1. Column (d) presents the number of employed persons **living** in the county regardless of the place or location of their work. For Adams County, there are 11,133 employed persons living in the county.
2. The column (e) number is 4,466 persons **living** in Adams County who commute to jobs outside the county.
3. Column (f) or 40.1 % is outcommuters from Adams County as a percentage of persons **living** in the county.

Net Comparison Statistics

1. Incommuters minus outcommuters or the commuting balance net flow, for Adams County, is presented in column (g). A negative number indicates that more people outcommute than incommute to county. A positive number would indicate more incommuting than outcommuting. Adams County has a net loss of 3,251 workers to outcommuting. A net loss is typical for most of Ohio Counties.
2. Column (h) presents a measure of how dependent counties are for labor from other counties or how dependent they are for employment and worker income from other counties. A negative percent indicates a dependence on other counties for employment and income for their residents. A positive number indicates a reliance on other counties for meeting their labor force needs. The formula for this column is the commuting balance net flow as a percentage of total commuters (in or out), or Column (g) divided by the sum of columns (b) and (e). If in and out commuters were equal, the result would be zero. Theoretically, one

could have a range of +100 percent (if there were zero outcommuting for the county) to – 100 percent (if there were zero incommuters). Adams County, at - 57.2 percent, is dependent on other counties for employment and income of its residents. Sixty-five of Ohio's counties have a negative number indicating a relatively greater reliance on other counties for employment and income for their citizens, as opposed to needing workers from other counties. The exceptions tend to be the major metro counties, which attract large numbers of workers.

3. Finally, column (i) presents the absolute value of the commuting balance net flow as a percentage of persons working in the county. In short, how significant is the commuting balance net flow to the overall size of the labor force working in the county. In the case of Adams County it is quite high at 41.2 percent. Sixty-one Ohio counties have 10% or higher for this statistic, indicating commuting is a significant factor in the labor force and economies of many Ohio counties.

“No County is an Island:” It has long been recognized that, in a free market economy, labor markets do not adhere to civil jurisdictions or any other arbitrary boundary. By definition, the fluid movements of markets are necessary to have a free market economy. “... workers, businesses and consumers readily move across jurisdictional boundaries, taking their economic impacts with them.”¹ Unfortunately, this means that there is an inherent strain in our political/economic systems, where local citizens, leaders and office holders do not have, within their jurisdictional boundaries, the authority nor resources to fully control or influence the economic destiny and well being of their communities. It is not uncommon for citizens and decision makers to want economic data on their neighborhood, city or county. However, if this becomes too focused and turns into a myopic view or perspective, their good intentions are likely to fail to serve their communities well. Rather, the labor and economic dynamics of one's local jurisdiction are best understood in the context of a larger or regional economy. Success for one's community is more often than not the result of leadership, which is engaged in building relationships, sustained partnerships and strategic focus across jurisdictional boundaries.

Workforce commuting patterns are a major example of how fluid labor markets can be and how much the local economic well being of a county is dependent on regional patterns of economic activity. The wealth of most counties is heavily dependent on the in and out flow of workers. The text above and the accompanying report demonstrate the need to think beyond one's civil jurisdiction.

These data are from the 2000 decennial census. The growth of our economy over the decade and expansion of transportation systems and highways encourage increased flows and economic and labor market interdependence of our counties.

¹ Cortright, Joseph and Reamer, Andrew, Socioeconomic Data for Understanding Your Regional Economy: A User Guide, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1998.