



SUMMIT COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2000 V. 2006



Summit County Demographic Profile 2000 v. 2006

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide the Summit County Health District and other agencies with a demographic profile of Summit County that may assist in identifying populations in need of targeted interventions to impact health and well-being.

DATA SOURCES

1) Year 2000 Decennial Census

An actual enumeration conducted every 10 years of the entire population of residents in the United States and its territories and island areas. Data is available for a variety of geographical areas, including states, counties, county subdivisions, census tracts and blocks. The Decennial Census consists of:

Short Form – 100% sample

- Age
- Race/Ethnicity
- Gender
- Housing Tenure
- Housing Vacancy

Long Form – Sample of approximately 1 in 6 households

- Other categories

2) Year 2006 American Community Survey (ACS)

An annual nationwide survey of a sample of approximately 3 million households in the United States. Information is available for all states, counties with a population of 65,000 or more, cities of 65,000 or more and congressional districts of 65,000 or more

TECHNICAL NOTES

Comparability of the Data

The base population for the 2000 Decennial Census consisted of all persons living in housing units and/or group quarters. Alternatively, the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) was conducted among a sample of all persons living in housing units and/or group quarters. The group quarters population includes all persons residing in such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, workers' facilities, and facilities for people experiencing homelessness. It is expected that the social, housing, and economic characteristics of many group quarters populations vary greatly from the housing unit population. Further, the U.S. Census Bureau states that “there are global differences that exist between the 2006 ACS and Census 2000”, including “differences in residence rules, universes, and reference periods” (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007). However, subject matter specialists at the U.S. Census Bureau have concluded that, for most populations, valid comparisons can be made between the 2006 ACS and the 2000 Decennial Census.

Accuracy of the Data

Estimations in this document are based on data that may be subject to sampling and/or non-sampling error. The 2006 ACS and the long form of the 2000 Decennial Census (which includes questions regarding occupation, income, housing value, etc.) were conducted among a sample of the population rather than the 100-percent population. Therefore, statistics based on these samples may differ from those that would have been obtained had the entire population been surveyed. This difference is referred to as sampling error and is represented by the margin of error (MOE).

The U.S. Census Bureau provides MOEs with the population estimations obtained from ACS data (the MOEs associated with estimates from the 2000 Census are assumed to be minimal in most comparisons and are not reported). An MOE can be represented in many ways, but for the purposes of this report it is documented as $\pm n$ or $\pm x\%$, the number or percentage that can be subtracted and added to the estimate to form a range of possible true estimates of the 100-percent population. A value of ***** for an MOE indicates that the estimate was controlled by the U.S. Census Bureau during sampling and therefore, an estimation of sampling error is not appropriate.

In this report, changes in the estimates from 2000 to 2006 are identified as statistically significant (Y) or not statistically significant (N). To determine whether or not an observed change is significant, a statistical test was performed that took into account the MOE estimates of the data and the possibility that the difference was observed by chance alone. The result of the statistical test is a two-sided probability value (p-value) that, when less than 0.10 ($p < 0.10$), indicates that there is less than a ten percent chance that the change is being observed in error. Conversely, it indicates that there is a 90 percent chance that the population estimates truly changed from 2000 to 2006. Further information regarding the accuracy of the data is available from the U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and U.S. Census Bureau, 2006).

Estimates in this document are also subject to non-sampling error. Unlike sampling error, non-sampling error can affect both sample data and 100-percent data. Further, it can either be random or systematic. Because random error occurs at random, it tends to increase the range of possible true estimates and, therefore, should be included as part of the MOE. Systematic error, on the other hand, tends to bias the data in one direction because the errors occur in a consistent manner. For instance, if respondents to a survey tend to consistently overestimate their housing value (possibly because of social norms), then the data will reflect erroneously high housing values. Data biases such as this are not reflected in the MOE and usually cannot be measured. Hence, the possibility of various types of non-sampling error should be taken into account when interpreting the estimates provided in this document.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Summit County Health District's Office of Epidemiology and Biostatistics conducted all analyses, constructed all tables and figures, and wrote the commentary for this report. The U.S. Census Bureau's American FactFinder system was utilized to document estimates obtained from both the 2000 Decennial Census and the 2006 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008). All geographical maps were created in ESRI ArcMap, version 9.1 using the 2007 TIGER/Line Shapefile for Summit County available from the U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008).





SECTION I

Social Characteristics

AGE

RACE

HISPANIC ETHNICITY

GENDER

PLACE OF BIRTH

MARITAL STATUS

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

AGE

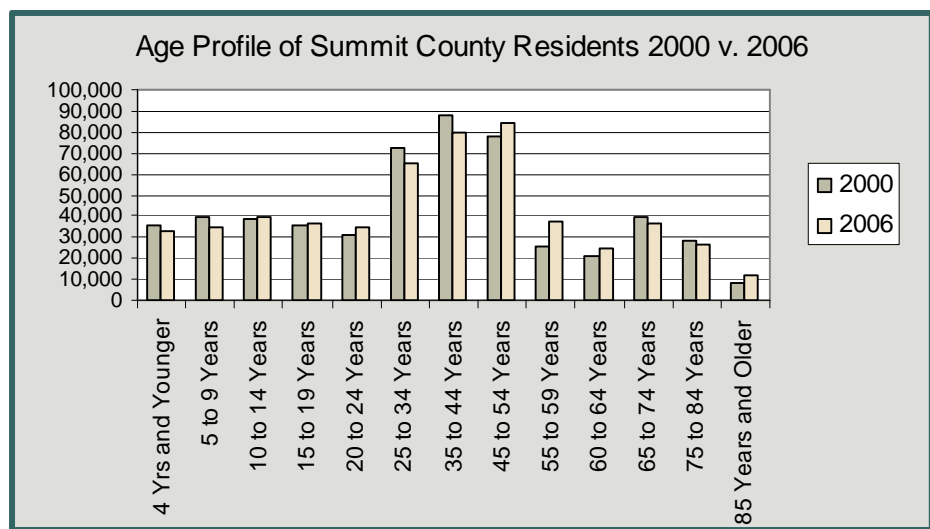
The table below is a profile of the total Summit County population by age. The chart that follows displays the aging trend in the county between 2000 and 2006.

Table 1: Age Profile of Summit County Residents, 2000 v. 2006

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
AGE							
4 Yrs and Younger	36,002	6.6%	33,364	6.1%	494	-7.3%	Yes
5 to 9 Years	39,250	7.2%	34,529	6.3%	2,128	-12.0%	Yes
10 to 14 Years	38,411	7.1%	39,056	7.2%	2,072	1.7%	No
15 to 19 Years	35,709	6.6%	37,114	6.8%	669	3.9%	Yes
20 to 24 Years	31,009	5.7%	34,557	6.3%	2,541	11.4%	Yes
25 to 34 Years	72,667	13.4%	65,379	12.0%	990	-10.0%	Yes
35 to 44 Years	88,146	16.2%	79,425	14.5%	3,205	-9.9%	Yes
45 to 54 Years	77,634	14.3%	84,851	15.5%	281	9.3%	Yes
55 to 59 Years	26,001	4.8%	37,790	6.9%	1,882	45.3%	Yes
60 to 64 Years	21,498	4.0%	24,416	4.5%	1,899	13.6%	Yes
65 to 74 Years	39,594	7.3%	36,457	6.7%	2,069	-7.9%	Yes
75 to 84 Years	28,306	5.2%	26,779	4.9%	1,745	-5.4%	No
85 Years and Older	8,672	1.6%	12,214	2.2%	1,339	40.8%	Yes
Total Population	542,899	100.0%	545,931	100.0%	*****	0.6%	*****
Median Age	37.2	****	38.7	****	0.4	4.0%	Yes

Figure 1:

Age Profile
of Summit
County
Residents
2000 v. 2006



Summit County’s social demographic profile also includes the following:

GENDER

There was no change in the ratio of males to females in Summit County between 2000 and 2006. In both years, males made up 48.2% of the population; females made up 51.8%.

RACE

The table below shows the race profile of Summit County in 2000 and 2006. Summit County remains predominantly Caucasian, with Black or African American, Asian and Other Race populations showing a significant increase between 2000 and 2006.

Table 2: Race Profile of Summit County Residents, 2000 v. 2006

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
RACE							
White	453,336	83.5%	447,532	82.0%	1,562	-1.3%	Yes
Black or African American	71,608	13.2%	76,587	14.0%	1,550	7.0%	Yes
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1,086	0.2%	1,167	0.2%	408	7.5%	No
Asian	7,641	1.4%	10,471	1.9%	553	37.0%	Yes
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100	0.0%	395	0.1%	564	295.0%	No
Other Race	1,590	0.3%	3,598	0.7%	1,596	126.3%	Yes
Two or More Races	7,538	1.4%	6,181	1.1%	1,596	-18.0%	No
Total Population	542,899	100.0%	545,931	100.0%	****	0.6%	****

HISPANIC ETHNICITY

In 2000, 0.9% of Summit County’s population reported their ethnicity as Hispanic, with the remaining 99.1% reporting as Non-Hispanic.

In 2006, Hispanic ethnicity was reported by 1.1% of Summit County’s population and Non-Hispanic ethnicity was reported by 98.9%.

PLACE OF BIRTH

Native-born residents made up 96.7% of Summit County’s population in 2000; in 2006, the percentage was 96.1% (MOE ±0.5%). Conversely, foreign-born individuals made up 3.3% of Summit County’s population in 2000 and 3.9% in 2006 (MOE ±1.9%).

MARITAL STATUS

The table below displays marital status of Summit County residents in 2000 and 2006. The data shows a significant increase in the “Never Married” population and a significant decrease in the “Currently Married” population, as well as a significant increase in the overall population 15 years of age and over.

Table3: Marital Profile of Summit County Residents, 2000 v.2006

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
MARITAL STATUS							
Never Married	111,642	26.0%	126,401	28.8%	3,883	13.2%	Yes
Currently Married	231,752	54.0%	223,883	51.0%	5,929	-3.4%	Yes
Separated	5,793	1.4%	7,185	1.6%	1,421	24.0%	No
Widowed	31,700	7.4%	31,761	7.2%	2,505	0.2%	No
Divorced	48,031	11.2%	49,752	11.3%	3,245	3.6%	No
Population 15 Years and Older	428,918	100.0%	438,982	100.0%	557	2.3%	Yes

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The chart below shows school enrollment figures for those Summit County residents 3 years and over who were enrolled in school in 2000 and 2006. In 2000, 27.2% of the population 3 years and over were enrolled in school; in 2006, 26.5% were enrolled. Significant decreases in enrollment were seen in all levels up through grade 4 and a significant increase was seen in undergraduate college enrollment. Other changes were not statistically significant.

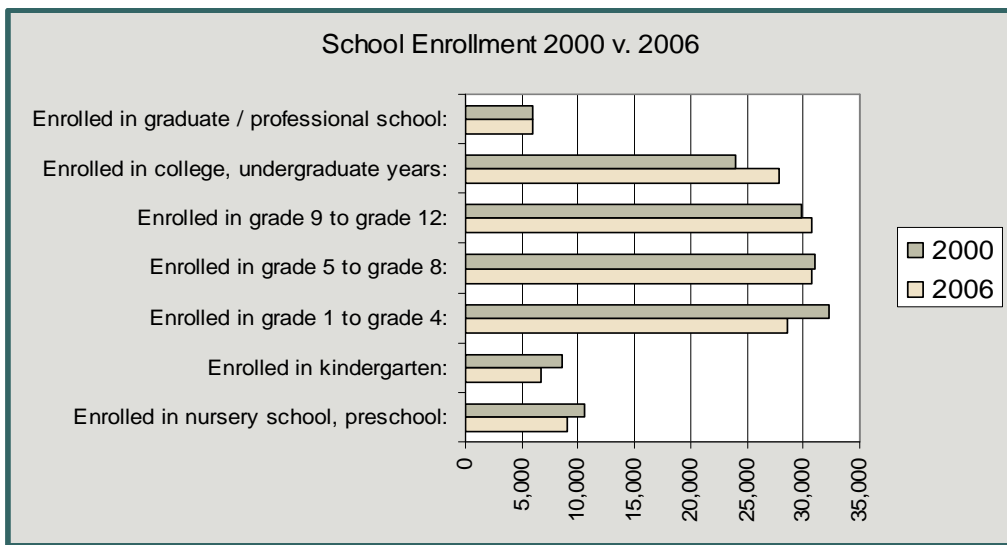


Figure 2:
School Enrollment Profile of Summit County Residents, 2000 v. 2006

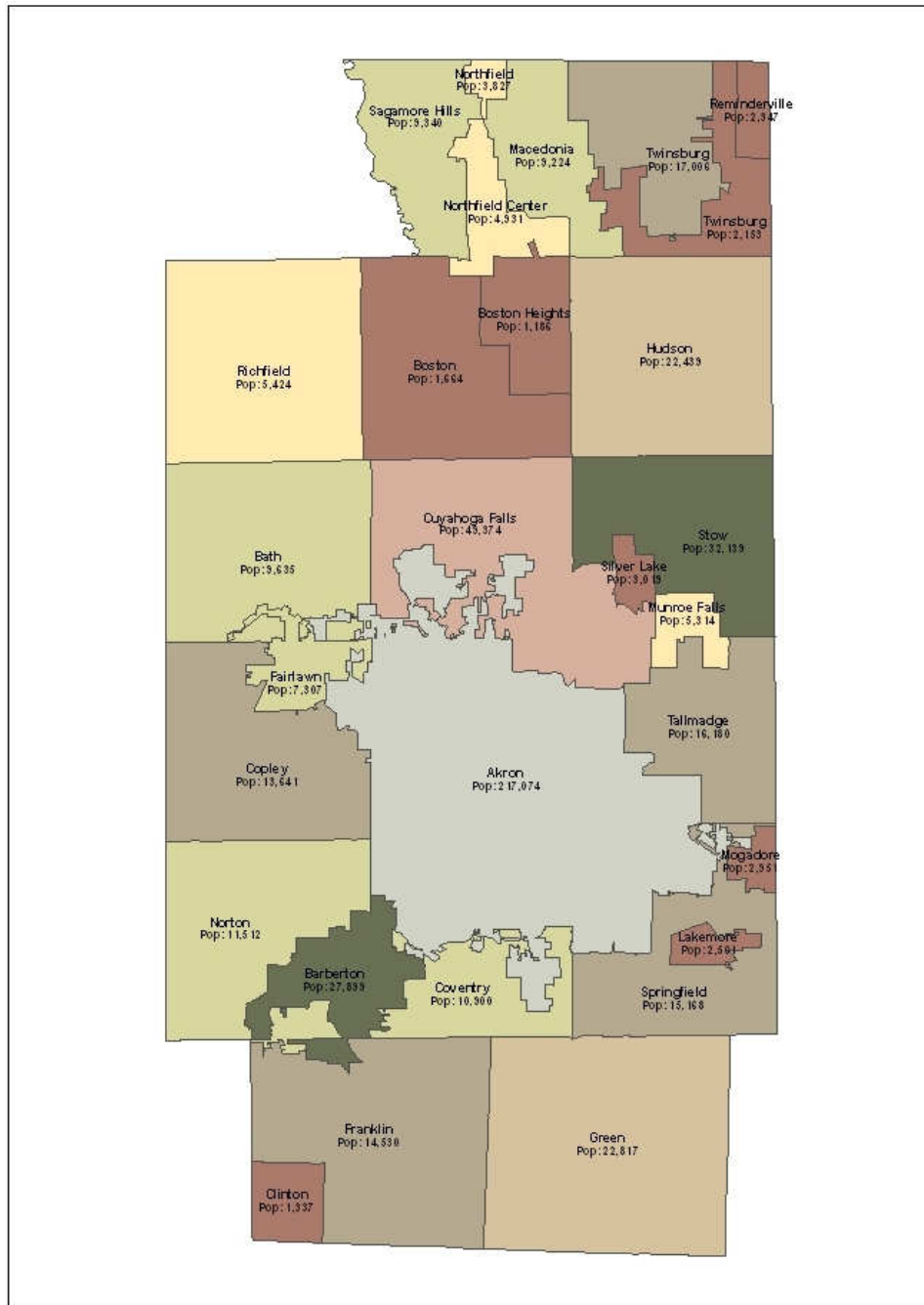
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The table below shows educational attainment among Summit County residents 25 years and older in 2000 and 2006. With the exception of the High School Graduate or Equivalent category, all of the changes were statistically significant, with the greatest decrease seen in those reporting educational attainment Less than 9th Grade and the greatest increase seen in those having attained an Associate's Degree.

Table 4: Educational Attainment Profile of Summit County Residents, 2000 v. 2006

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Less than 9th Grade	11,214	3.1%	8,673	2.4%	1,322	-22.7%	Yes
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	40,662	11.2%	33,161	9.0%	2,546	-18.4%	Yes
High School Graduate or Equivalent	121,705	33.6%	120,464	32.8%	4,250	-1.0%	No
Some College, No Degree	78,808	21.7%	74,176	20.2%	3,483	-5.9%	Yes
Associate's Degree	19,160	5.3%	26,492	7.2%	2,574	38.3%	Yes
Bachelor's Degree	60,675	16.7%	69,549	18.9%	3,446	14.6%	Yes
Graduate or Professional Degree	30,421	8.4%	34,796	9.5%	2,176	14.4%	Yes
Population 25 Years and Older	362,645	100.0%	367,311	100.0%	791	1.3%	Yes
High School Graduate	310,769	85.7%	325,477	88.6%	7,309	4.7%	Yes
Not High School Graduate	51,876	14.3%	41,834	11.4%	2,868	-19.4%	Yes
Population 25 Years and Older	362,645	100.0%	367,311	100.0%	791	1.3%	Yes
College Graduate	110,256	30.4%	130,837	35.6%	4,821	18.7%	Yes
Not College Graduate	252,389	69.6%	236,474	64.4%	6,198	-6.3%	Yes
Population 25 Years and Older	362,645	100.0%	367,311	100.0%	791	1.3%	Yes

Map 1: Residential Population in Summit County Subdivisions, Year 2000*



LEGEND			
Population:	Under 3,500	Population:	18,001 – 25,000
Population:	3,501 – 7,000	Population:	25,001 – 35,000
Population:	7,001 – 12,000	Population:	35,001 – 50,000
Population:	12,001 – 18,000	Population:	Over 50,000

* This map reflects the population and subdivision structure that existed in 2000. ACS data from 2006 is not available at the geographic subdivision level for Summit County. Comparisons may be available at a later date.



SECTION II

Housing Characteristics

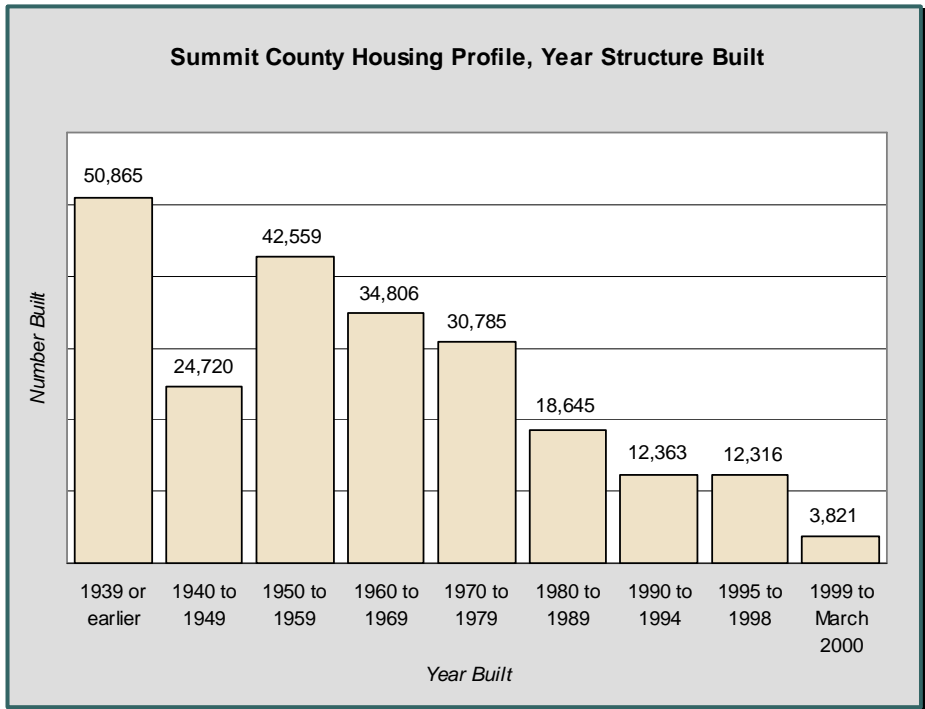
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
HOUSING OCCUPANCY
HOUSING TENURE
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM
VEHICLES AVAILABLE
HOUSE HEATING FUEL
HOUSING VALUE
MORTGAGE STATUS
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (VALUE)
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS V. INCOME
MONTHLY RENTER COSTS (VALUE)
MONTHLY RENTER COSTS V. INCOME

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Summit County's housing profile shows that:

Figure 3: Year Structure Built, Summit County 2000

- **22.0%** of housing structures were built in **1939 or earlier**
- **10.7%** of housing structures were built between **1940 and 1949**
- **18.4%** of housing structures were built between **1950 and 1959**
- **15.1%** of housing structures were built between **1960 and 1969**
- **13.3%** of housing structures were built between **1970 and 1979**
- **8.1%** of housing structures were built between **1980 and 1989**
- **5.4%** of housing structures were built between **1990 and 1994**
- **5.3%** of housing structures were built between **1995 and 1998**
- **1.7%** of housing structures were built between **1999 and March 2000**



HOUSING OCCUPANCY

Summit County census data showed a total of 230,880 **housing units** in 2000, and an estimated 241,892 (MOE ± 254) in 2006, revealing a statistically significant increase of 4.8% in the total number of housing units. Of the total housing units in 2000, 217,788 (94.3%) were **occupied** and 13,092 (5.7%) were **vacant**. In 2006, 221,148 units (91.4%) were **occupied** (MOE $\pm 2,572$) and 20,744 (8.6%) were **vacant** (MOE $\pm 2,543$).

HOUSING TENURE

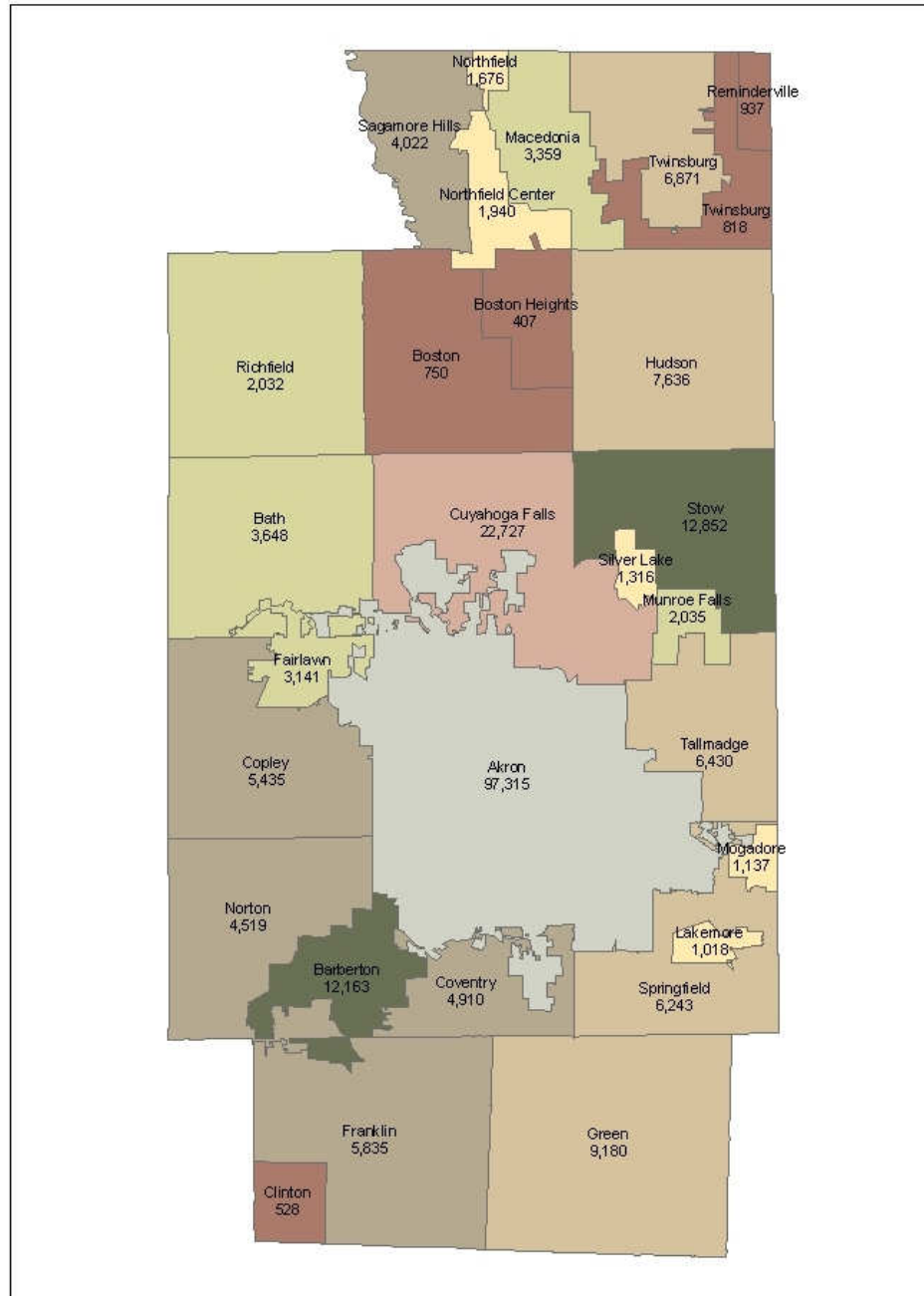
There were 217,788 **occupied housing units** reported in Summit County in 2000, and 221,148 units (MOE $\pm 2,572$) reported in 2006. The majority of these were **owner-occupied**: 152,974 (70.2%) in 2000 and 154,822 (70.0%) in 2006 (MOE $\pm 2,936$). The number of **renter-occupied** units in 2000 was 64,814 (29.8%) and in 2006 the number was 66,326 (30.0%, MOE $\pm 3,461$). Although increases were shown in both categories, neither is statistically significant.

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM

Among the 217,788 **occupied housing units** in 2000, 214,831 (98.6%) had an occupancy rate of **1.0 or fewer** occupants per room. There were 2,096 units (1.0%) which had an occupancy rate of **1.1 to 1.5** occupants per room and there were 861 units (0.4%) with an occupancy rate of **1.6 or more** occupants per room.

In 2006, among the 221,148 **occupied housing units** (MOE $\pm 2,572$), 219,294 units (99.2% - MOE $\pm 5,323$) had an occupancy rate of **1.0 or fewer** occupants per room. There were 1,511 units (0.7% - MOE ± 647) which had an occupancy rate of **1.1 to 1.5** occupants per room and there were 343 units (0.2% - MOE ± 369) with an occupancy rate of **1.6 or more** occupants per room.

Map 2: Housing Density in Summit County Subdivisions, Year 2000*



LEGEND	
Number of Housing Units: 1,000 or fewer	Number of Housing Units: 6,001 – 10,000
Number of Housing Units: 1,001 – 2,000	Number of Housing Units: 10,001 – 15,000
Number of Housing Units: 2,001 – 4,000	Number of Housing Units: 15,001 – 25,000
Number of Housing Units: 4,001 – 6,000	Number of Housing Units: 25,000 or more

* This map reflects the housing density and subdivision structure that existed in 2000. ACS data from 2006 is not available at the geographic subdivision level for Summit County. Comparisons may be available at a later date.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The table below shows the number of vehicles available among occupied housing units in Summit County in 2000 and 2006.

Table 5: Vehicles Available Among Occupied Housing Units in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	17,821	8.2%	16,151	7.3%	2,177	-9.4%	No
1	73,794	33.9%	79,787	36.1%	4,167	8.1%	Yes
2	88,731	40.7%	84,384	38.2%	3601	-4.9%	Yes
3 or More	37,442	17.2%	40,826	18.5%	2,630	9.0%	Yes
Occupied Housing Units	217,788	100.0%	221,148	100.0%	2,572	1.5%	Yes

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

Utility gas continues to be the predominant source of house heating fuel in Summit County. In the 2000 census, 192,837 households (88.5%) reported using utility gas and in 2006, the numbers increased to 200,256 (90.6%, MOE $\pm 2,996$). The figures for utility gas and other types of heating fuel utilized by Summit County residents are shown in the chart below.

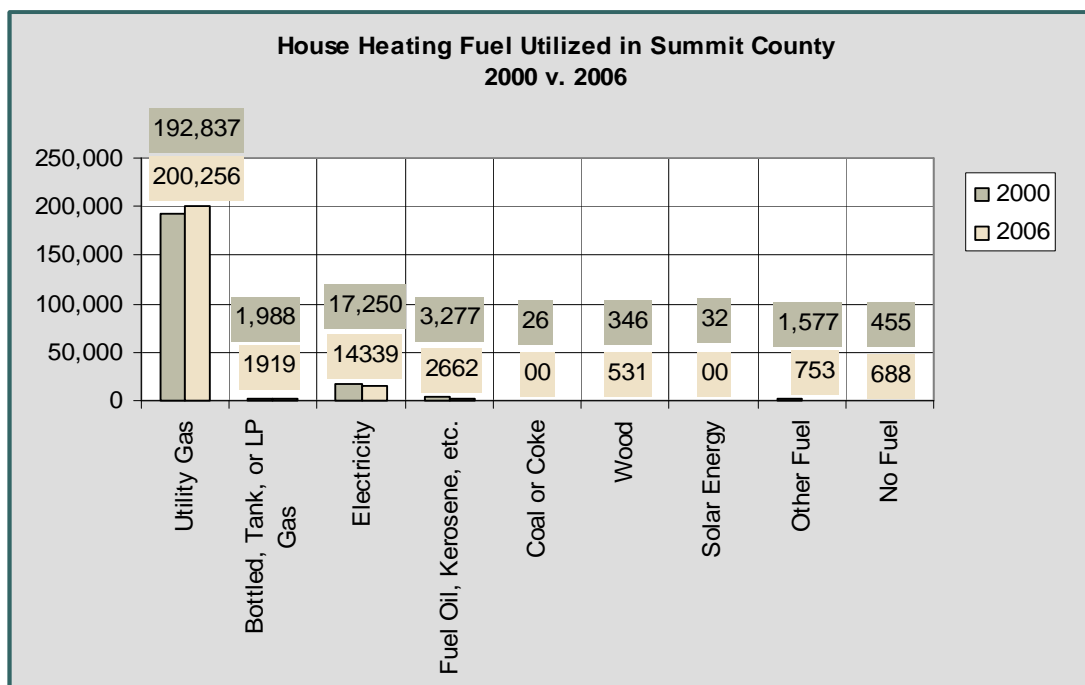


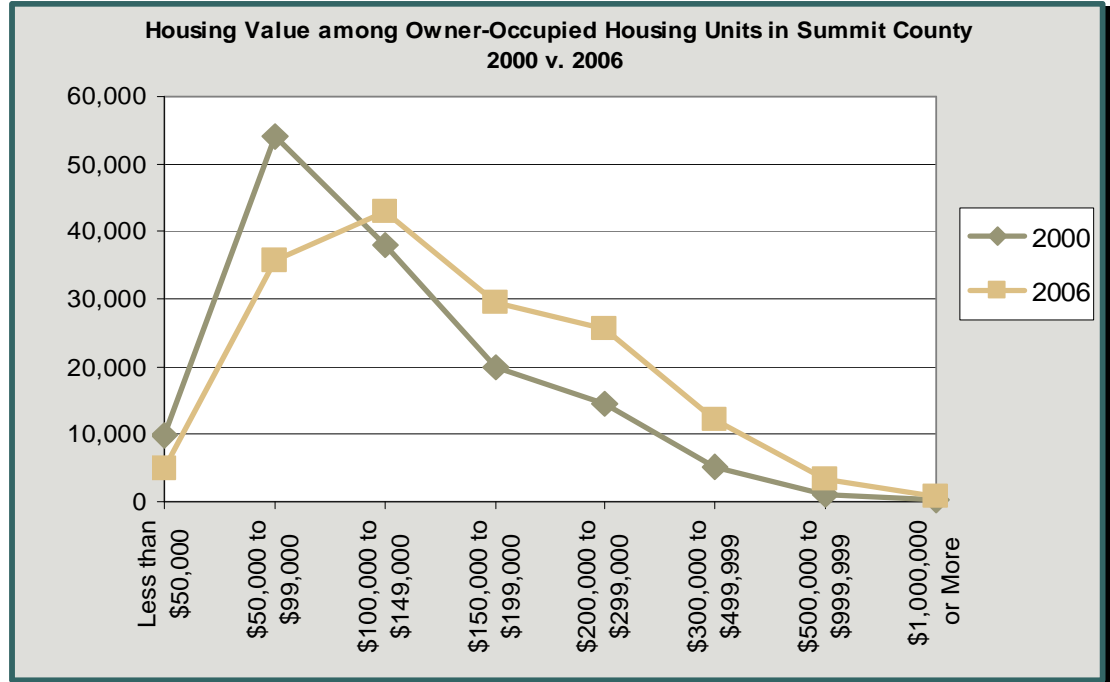
Figure 4:

House Heating Fuel Utilized in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006

HOUSING VALUE

The chart below is a comparison of the value of owner-occupied units in Summit County in 2000 and 2006. The median value of owner-occupied housing units in 2000 was \$109,100; in 2006, the median value was \$142,800 (MOE \pm \$2,737). The increase of 30.9% was statistically significant.

Figure 5:
Housing Value
among
Owner-Occupied
Housing Units
in Summit
County,
2000 v. 2006



MORTGAGE STATUS

AMONG OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN 2000:

- 99,861 (70.1%) reported having a **mortgage**
- 42,599 (29.9%) reporting having **no mortgage**

AMONG OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN 2006:

- 108,559 (70.1%) reported having a **mortgage** (MOE \pm 3,164)
- 46,263 (29.9%) reported having **no mortgage** (MOE \pm 2,501)

Although the statistical percentages remained the same between 2000 and 2006, the change in the number of housing units was statistically significant.

MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

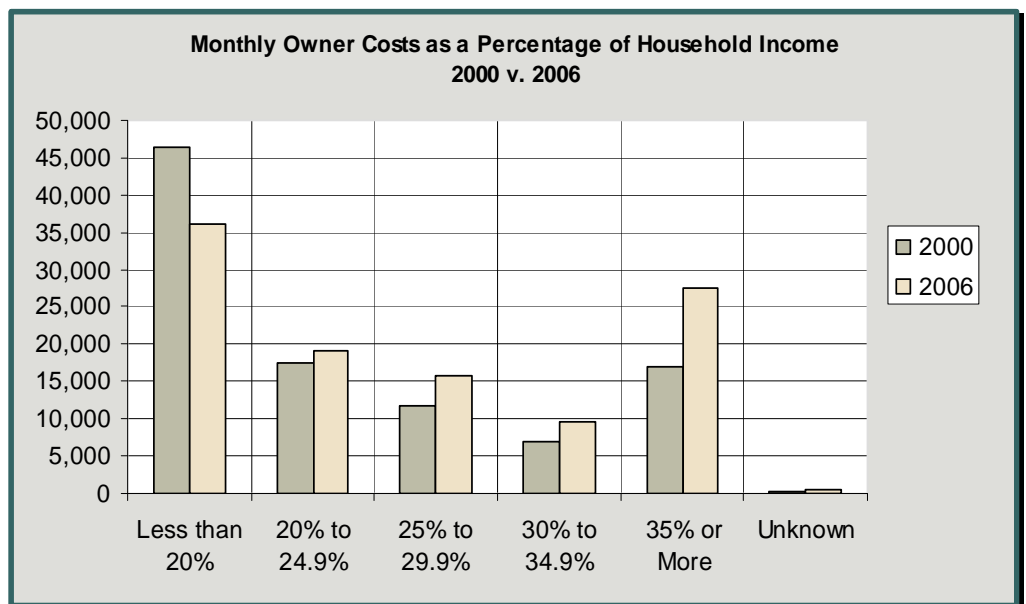
The table below lists selected monthly owner costs for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage. The median monthly owner cost in 2000 was \$991; in 2006 it was \$1,264, with a MOE of \pm \$37. Median monthly owner costs increased 27.5% between 2000 and 2006, which was statistically significant.

Table 6: Monthly Owner Costs among Owner-Occupied Housing Units in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (VALUE)							
Less than \$300	575	0.6%	499	0.5%	277	-13.2%	No
\$300 to \$499	5,845	5.9%	2,859	2.6%	826	-51.1%	Yes
\$500 to \$699	14,873	14.9%	7,343	6.8%	1,426	-50.6%	Yes
\$700 to \$999	29,465	29.5%	22,016	20.3%	1,963	-25.3%	Yes
\$1,000 to \$1,499	29,495	29.5%	37,700	34.7%	2,801	27.8%	Yes
\$1,500 to \$1,999	12,141	12.2%	20,947	19.3%	1,683	72.5%	Yes
\$2,000 or More	7,467	7.5%	17,195	15.8%	1,712	130.3%	Yes
Owner Occupied Housing Units with a Mortgage	99,861	100.0%	108,559	100.0%	3,164	8.7%	Yes
Median Monthly Owner Cost	\$991	--	\$1,264	--	\$37	27.5%	Yes

Figure 7: Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income among Owner-Occupied Housing Units in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006

The chart to the right illustrates monthly owner costs for owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage as a percentage of household income. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, the number of households in Summit County spending 35% or more of household income on housing costs between 2000 and 2006 rose significantly by 61.4%.



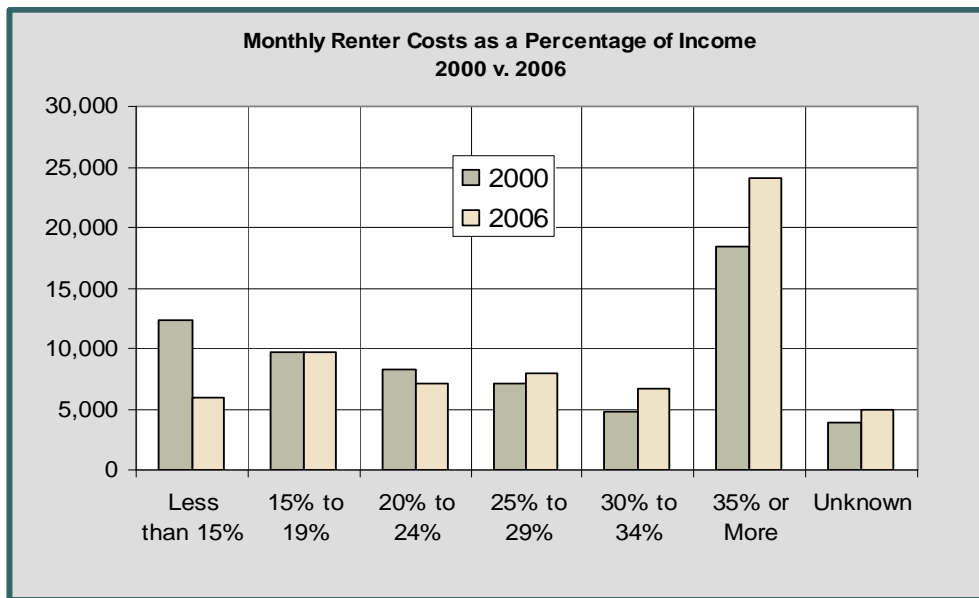
MONTHLY RENTER COSTS

The table below details a comparison of gross rent between 2000 and 2006 in Summit County. The median monthly renter cost reported in 2000 was \$546; in 2006 it was \$699, with a MOE of ±\$22. This reflects an increase of 28.0%, which is statistically significant.

Table 7: Gross Rent among Renter-Occupied Housing Units in Summit County

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
Less than \$200	5,338	8.3%	2,365	3.6%	707	-55.7%	Yes
\$200 to \$299	3,608	5.6%	2,895	4.4%	1,054	-19.8%	No
\$300 to \$499	16,933	26.3%	8,864	13.4%	1,610	-47.7%	Yes
\$500 to \$749	24,325	37.7%	21,847	32.9%	2,755	-10.2%	No
\$750 to \$999	8,697	13.5%	20,160	30.4%	2,291	131.8%	Yes
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2,231	3.5%	5,160	7.8%	1,041	131.3%	Yes
\$1,500 or More	764	1.2%	1,404	2.1%	541	83.8%	Yes
None	2,604	4.0%	3,631	5.5%	716	39.4%	Yes
Renter Occupied Housing Units	64,500	100.0%	66,326	100.0%	3,461	2.8%	No
Median Monthly Renter Cost	\$546	--	\$699	--	\$22	28.0%	Yes

Figure 8: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income among Renter-Occupied Housing Units in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006



The chart to the left shows gross rent as a percentage of household income and reveals that the majority of renters continue to spend 35% or more of their household income on rent. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, the percentage of renters in Summit County spending 35% or more of their income on rent has increased by 30.6% between 2000 and 2006, which is statistically significant.



SECTION III

Economic Characteristics

HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS

FAMILY EARNINGS

INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS

FAMILY POVERTY

INDIVIDUAL POVERTY

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

OCCUPATION

INDUSTRY

EARNINGS

The tables that follow show comparison data for Summit County residents’ yearly income and benefits (in inflation-adjusted dollars) as reported in 2000 and 2006.

Table 8: Household Earnings in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS							
Less than \$10,000	19,044	8.7%	20,019	9.1%	2,241	5.1%	No
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13,736	6.3%	13,170	6.0%	1,541	-4.1%	No
\$15,000 to \$24,999	27,965	12.8%	23,356	10.6%	2,306	-16.5%	Yes
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28,748	13.2%	30,080	13.6%	2,693	4.6%	No
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36,205	16.6%	33,278	15.0%	2,653	-8.1%	Yes
\$50,000 to \$74,999	44,616	20.5%	42,281	19.1%	2,871	-5.2%	No
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22,854	10.5%	27,493	12.4%	2,292	20.3%	Yes
\$100,000 to \$149,000	15,636	7.2%	19,730	8.9%	1,859	26.2%	Yes
\$150,000 to \$199,000	4,391	2.0%	6,461	2.9%	1,136	47.1%	Yes
\$200,000 or More	4,670	2.1%	5,280	2.4%	890	13.1%	No
Total Households	217,865	100.0%	221,148	100.0%	2,572	1.5%	Yes
Median Household Earnings	42,304	--	44,747	--	1,449	5.8%	Yes

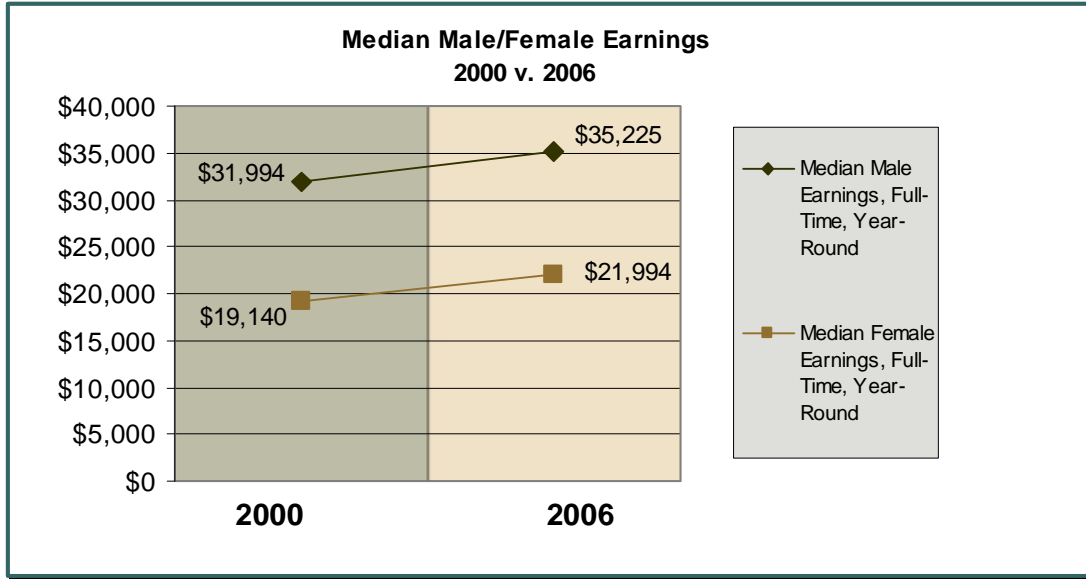
Table 9: Family Earnings in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
FAMILY EARNINGS							
Less than \$10,000	7,582	5.2%	6,703	4.7%	1,299	-11.6%	No
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4,901	3.4%	5,585	3.9%	1,303	14.0%	No
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13,867	9.6%	10,096	7.1%	1,403	-27.2%	Yes
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16,680	11.5%	16,733	11.8%	1,918	0.3%	No
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25,218	17.4%	19,689	13.9%	2,118	-21.9%	Yes
\$50,000 to \$74,999	34,999	24.1%	30,777	21.7%	2,536	-12.1%	Yes
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19,909	13.7%	23,537	16.6%	2,056	18.2%	Yes
\$100,000 to \$149,000	13,936	9.6%	18,109	12.7%	1,800	29.9%	Yes
\$150,000 to \$199,000	3,932	2.7%	6,112	4.3%	1,080	55.4%	Yes
\$200,000 or More	4,034	2.8%	4,811	3.4%	834	19.3%	No
Total Families	145,058	100.0%	142,152	100.0%	3,550	-2.0%	No
Median Family Earnings	52,200	--	59,184	--	2,132	13.4%	Yes

INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS

The chart below shows a comparison of earnings of male and female, full-time, year-round workers between 2000 and 2006. Earnings for males increased by 10.1%; earnings for females increased by 14.9%. Both increases were statistically significant.

Figure 9: Median Earnings among Males and Females in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006



FAMILY POVERTY

Table 10: Family Poverty in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006

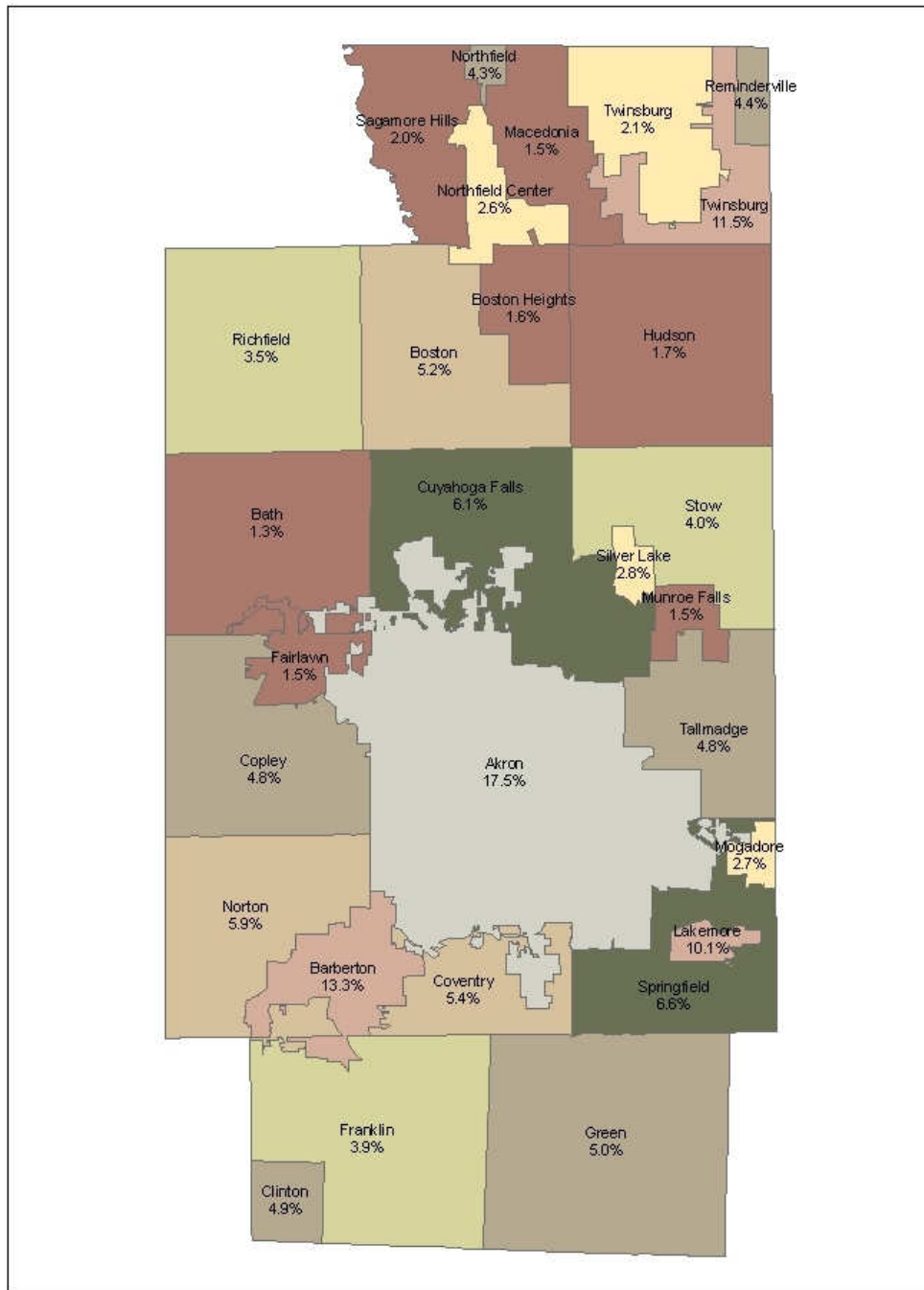
	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
FAMILY POVERTY							
Living Below Poverty Level	10,896	7.5%	12,972	9.1%	1,802	19.1%	Yes
Living Above Poverty Level	134,162	92.5%	129,180	90.9%	3,242	-3.7%	Yes
Total Families	145,058	100.0%	142,152	100.0%	3,550	-2.0%	No

INDIVIDUAL POVERTY

Table 11: Individual Poverty in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006

	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
INDIVIDUAL POVERTY							
Living Below Poverty Level	52,991	9.9%	66,810	12.4%	5,813	26.1%	Yes
Living Above Poverty Level	480,171	90.1%	470,539	87.6%	5,852	-2.0%	Yes
Total Population with poverty level determined	533,162	100.0%	537,349	100.0%	721	0.8%	Yes

Map 3: Poverty in Summit County Subdivisions, Year 2000*



LEGEND	
Percentage of Poverty: 2.0% or less	Percentage of Poverty: 5.1% - 6.0%
Percentage of Poverty: 2.1% - 3.0%	Percentage of Poverty: 6.1% - 10.0%
Percentage of Poverty: 3.1% - 4.0%	Percentage of Poverty: 10.1% - 15.0%
Percentage of Poverty: 4.1% - 5.0%	Percentage of Poverty: Greater than 15%

* This map reflects the poverty levels and subdivision structure that existed in 2000. ACS data from 2006 is not available at the geographic subdivision level for Summit County. Comparisons may be available at a later date.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Table 12: Employment Status of Summit County Residents 16 Years and Older, 2000 v. 2006

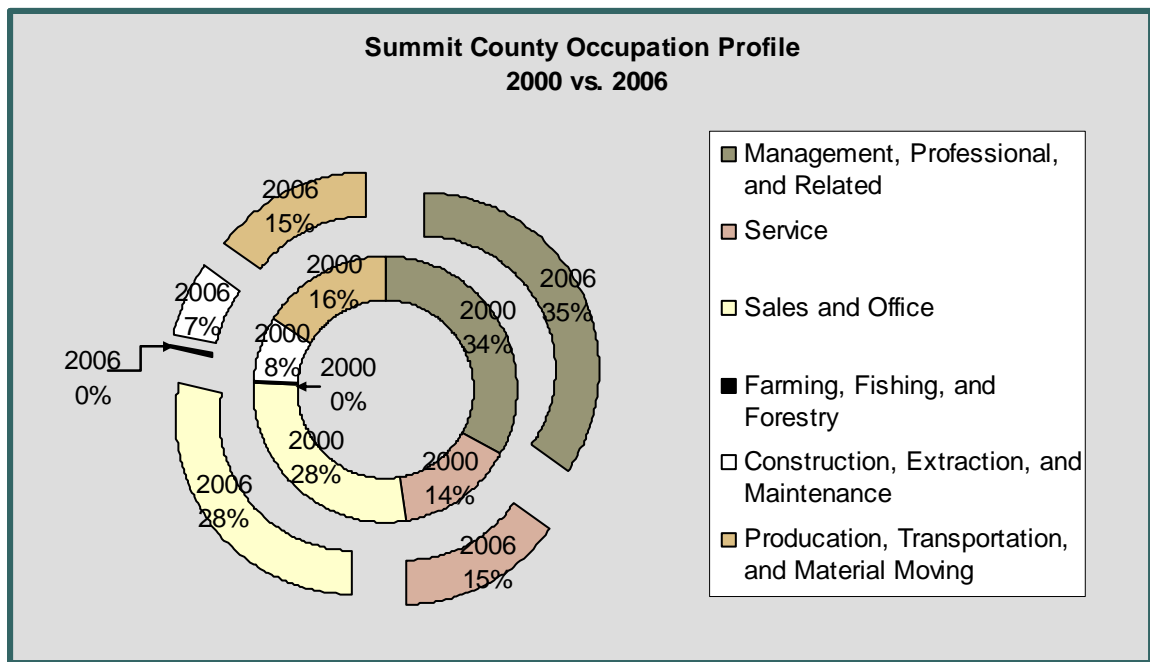
	2000		2006			2000 to 2006	
	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Number (n)	Percent (%)	Margin of Error (+/-n)	Percent Change (+/-%)	Significant Change (p < 0.10)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS							
Employed	263,097	62.4%	268,254	62.4%	4,332	2.0%	Yes
Unemployed	13,912	3.3%	17,862	4.2%	2,065	28.4%	Yes
Armed Forces	231	0.1%	438	0.1%	770	89.6%	No
Not in the Labor Force	144,167	34.2%	143,559	33.4%	4,161	-0.4%	No
Population 16 Years and Older	421,407	100.0%	430,113	100.0%	1,078	2.1%	Yes

OCCUPATIONS

The chart below shows a dissection of occupations reported by the employed population 16 and over in Summit County. The percentages for 2000 are reflected in the inner ring and the 2006 percentages are shown in the outer ring.

The predominant category in Summit County is Management/Professional and Related Occupations, followed by Sales/Office Occupations. Significant increases were seen between 2000 and 2006 in the Management/Professional category and the Service category; other changes were not statistically significant.

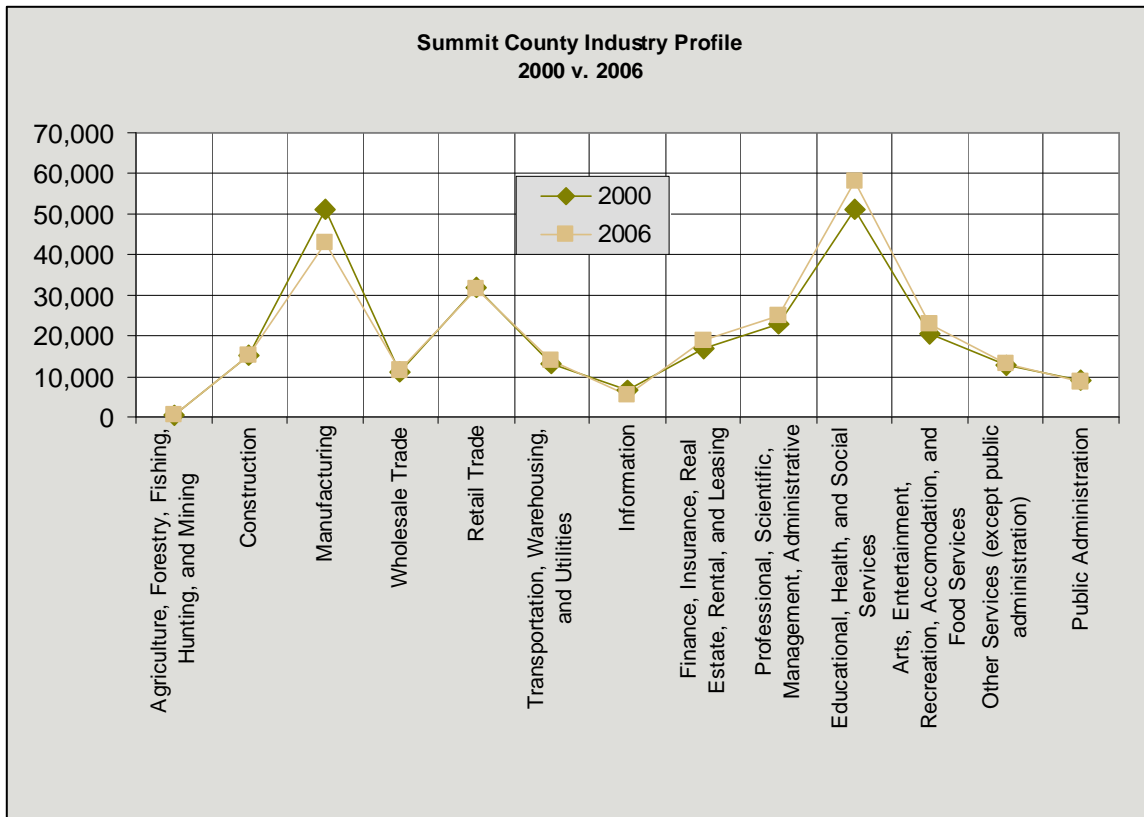
Figure 10: Occupations in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006



INDUSTRY

The graph below shows industry categories reported in Summit County. A significant decrease is seen in Manufacturing (-15.8%) and Information (-17.6%), while significant increases are seen in Education, Health and Social Services (13.2%) and in Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (12.5%). Other changes were not statistically significant.

Figure 11: Industry in Summit County, 2000 v. 2006



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The population in Summit County increased by 0.6% between 2000 and 2006, however it appears to be aging. In 2000, 30% of the population was in the age group 35-54, mostly due to the postwar Baby Boom generation born from 1946-1964. The same group was in the age range 42-60 in 2006, resulting in considerable increase in population age group 55 to 59. Indeed, this age group showed the largest increase (45.3%) between 2000 and 2006, followed by the age group of 85 and older (40.8%). There was also an increase of 11.4% for the ages 20-24, which is consistent with the 10.5% increase for the U.S. population in this age group. There is a statistically significant decrease in the population in the age intervals of 0-4, 5-9, 25-44 and 65-74.

There are several statistically significant changes in the racial profile of Summit County from 2000 to 2006:

- The population of Caucasians decreased by 1.3% (approximately 5,804 fewer residents).
- The population of Blacks or African Americans increased by 7% (approximately 4,979 more residents).
- The Asian population increased by 37% (approximately 2,830 more residents).
This increase is largest in the 35-44 age group for males and 30-34 year age group for females. It is interesting that while the Asian male population increased by 25%, the female population increased by 49% between 2000 and 2006.
- Another interesting finding was the increase of 126% (approximately 2,008 more residents) who reported their race to be of other than the standard 5 races (two or more races was a separate category).
- The number of people who identified themselves to have Hispanic ethnicity increased by 27% (approximately 1,302 more individuals).

There was an increase of 13.2% (approximately 14,759 residents) in the number of never-married residents and a decrease of 3.4% (approximately 7,869 residents) of currently-married residents. This follows the national trend of individuals marrying later in life than previous generations. There was no statistically significant difference in the number of people who are divorced, separated or widowed.

There were significant changes in the educational attainment of the residents of the county older than 25 years. The number of college graduates increased by 18.7%, equating to approximately 20,581 more degree holders. There was an increase of 38.3%, 14.6%, and 14.4% in Associate's, Bachelor's, and Graduate or Professional degrees, respectively. These improvements likely reflect changing attitudes toward education and changes in the job market. Other improvements include a 22.7% decrease in the number of residents with less than a 9th grade education and a 19.4% decrease in the number of residents that did not complete high school.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

In general, the change in housing characteristics from 2000 to 2006 in Summit County followed a similar pattern to the national trend. Although the total number of housing units in Summit County increased by 4.8% between 2000 and 2006 (approximately 11,012 more housing units), the occupancy rate dropped slightly and the ratio of owner to renter-occupied units essentially remained the same.

Traditionally, housing in the state of Ohio has been considered affordable, especially in the metropolitan and suburban counties of the northeast when compared to other areas in the United States. Nonetheless, with the national housing boom that began in the 1990s, the median value of the housing stock in Northeast Ohio increased markedly faster than it did nationally, undoubtedly increasing the cost of living for the residents of the region. In Summit County the median value of owner-occupied housing units increased 30.9% from \$109,100 to \$142,800 in the period 2000 to 2006. As a consequence, owners spent a greater percentage of their income on their mortgages. In comparison, while 17.1% of the owners spent 35% or more of their income in 2000, this percentage rose to 25.4% in 2006. A similar trend was seen among renters in Summit County, with a change from 28.5% to 36.2% of residents spending 35% or more on monthly housing renter costs from 2000 to 2006.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The most noticeable changes in household income between 2000 and 2006 were seen in the \$75,000 to \$150,000 range. The percentage of households with income in this category increased from 17.9% in 2000 to 21.3% in 2006. The percentage of households earning between \$150,000 and \$199,000 also increased from 2% in 2000 to 2.9% in 2006. However, most Summit County households earn substantially less. The median household income was \$42,304 in 2000 and \$44,747 in 2006, which constitutes a 5.8% increase.

Individually, the income of Summit County residents appeared to increase between 2000 and 2006. Although a large disparity is evident between the individual earnings of male and female full-time, year-round workers, females saw a greater rise in median income (14.9%) over the six-year span than did males (10.1%). However, individual poverty increased significantly from 7.5% of families living below the poverty level in 2000 to 9.1% in 2006, an increase of 19.1%. This fact suggests that the income classes in Summit County are polarizing.

Unemployment in Summit County rose from 3.3% to 4.2% between 2000 and 2006. However, unemployment in Summit County was still slightly lower than the national average which increased from 3.7% in 2000 to 4.7% in 2006. Although the distribution of occupations in Portage County remained essentially unchanged from 2000 to 2006, there were fluctuations in particular categories. Significant increases were seen in the service and management occupations. Changes in industry in Summit County followed the national and regional trends for the period. There were significant drops in manufacturing jobs (15.8%) and in the information sector (17.6%). The number of jobs in Health, Education and Social Services increased by 13.2%. Similarly, there was a 12.5% increase in the area of Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services.