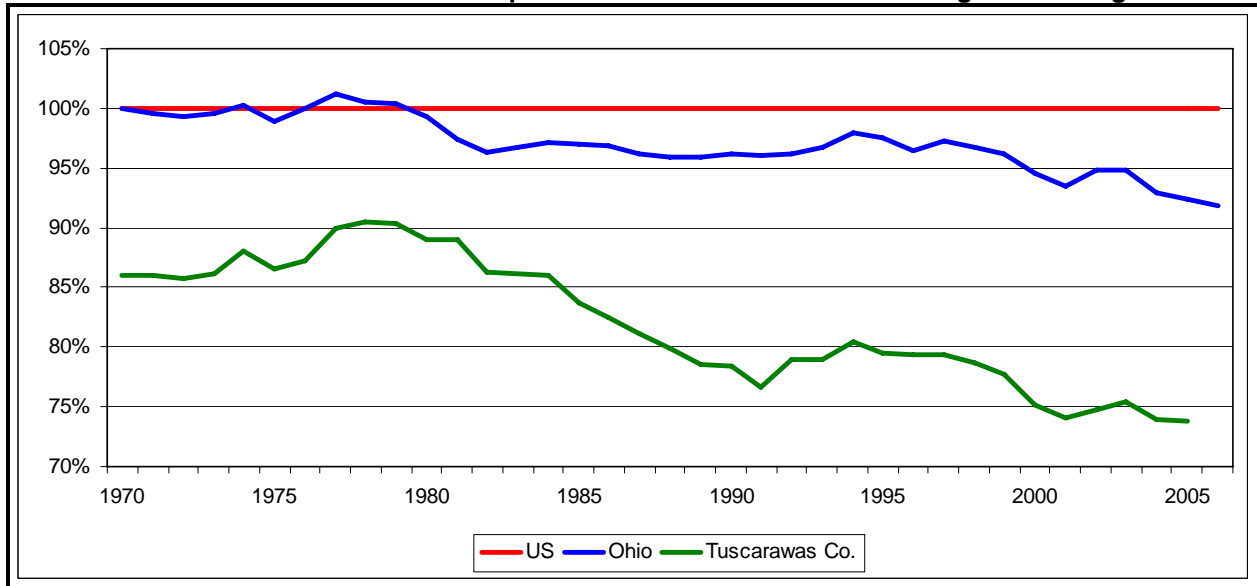


BEA Per Capita Personal Income Tuscarawas County

Per Capita Personal Income; Selected Years

| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| US | \$4,085 | \$10,114 | \$19,477 | \$29,843 | \$30,562 | \$30,795 | \$31,466 | \$33,090 | \$34,471 | \$36,276 |
| Ohio | \$4,086 | \$10,046 | \$18,743 | \$28,205 | \$28,583 | \$29,187 | \$29,826 | \$30,763 | \$31,860 | \$33,338 |
| Tuscarawas | \$3,513 | \$9,002 | \$15,266 | \$22,434 | \$22,652 | \$23,029 | \$23,741 | \$24,469 | \$25,461 | --- |

Ohio and Tuscarawas Co. Per Capita Personal Income as a Percentage of U.S. Figure



Composition of Personal Income; Selected Years

| | Type of Income | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| U.S. | Net Earnings | 77.2% | 71.8% | 67.7% | 68.9% | 68.6% | 68.8% | 69.2% | 69.3% | 69.5% | 69.3% |
| | Dividends, etc. | 13.8% | 16.0% | 20.0% | 18.2% | 17.7% | 16.7% | 16.1% | 16.0% | 15.6% | 16.0% |
| | Transfer rcpts. | 9.0% | 12.2% | 12.3% | 12.9% | 13.7% | 14.5% | 14.8% | 14.7% | 14.9% | 14.8% |
| Ohio | Net Earnings | 79.3% | 71.9% | 66.2% | 67.8% | 67.5% | 67.9% | 68.4% | 68.9% | 68.6% | 68.2% |
| | Dividends, etc. | 12.9% | 15.4% | 19.7% | 17.8% | 17.1% | 16.0% | 15.0% | 14.4% | 14.3% | 14.6% |
| | Transfer rcpts. | 7.8% | 12.7% | 14.1% | 14.4% | 15.5% | 16.1% | 16.6% | 16.7% | 17.1% | 17.2% |
| Tusc. | Net Earnings | 77.2% | 70.3% | 63.4% | 64.8% | 64.0% | 64.2% | 64.1% | 65.3% | 65.1% | --- |
| | Dividends, etc. | 12.8% | 15.7% | 19.4% | 18.0% | 17.2% | 16.1% | 15.7% | 14.4% | 14.2% | --- |
| | Transfer rcpts. | 10.1% | 14.0% | 17.2% | 17.3% | 18.7% | 19.6% | 20.1% | 20.3% | 20.7% | --- |

Care should be taken when using county-level per capita personal income. Unusually high or low per capita personal income may be the result of unusual conditions, such as a major construction project or a natural disaster. Counties with a large agricultural sector may display erratic patterns due to multi-year contracts. Also, a large institutional population, such as colleges and prisons, tends to depress per capita income.

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.