

## Appendix A: Notes

The County Profiles are meant to be a snapshot of the state and counties. In most cases, comparing data from different years of the County Profiles can be done without concern. Occasionally data collection techniques of the Office of Policy, Research, and Strategic Planning or the source agency may change. This should be kept in mind if a comparison is done.

**Appalachia:** Data for the Appalachian Region was calculated from county-level data. In some cases, rounded county figures were used to produce the region figure. Figures for the table, Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector, are underreported due to suppression at the county level. Suppressed data were treated as zero when summing to the region.

### For Page 1

**Map:** The boundaries for the townships and places are from the 2000 TIGER/Line files created by the Census Bureau. The Highways are from 2007 Road Inventory created by the Ohio Department of Transportation.

**Largest Places 2000 and 2010:** UB – unincorporated balance. The term applies to townships that contain incorporated places. The population count is for the portion of the township outside the incorporated place.

### For Page 2 & 3

**2006-2010 American Community Survey:** The tables from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) in the County Profiles may be modified versions of what appears in the tables provided by the Census Bureau. To conserve space some data fields, and in one case tables, were combined. More detailed categories may be available in 2006-2010 ACS.

Estimates from the ACS, as is the case with all estimates, have an associated margin of error (MOE). The MOE quantifies the precision of the estimate. Depending on the use, precision of the data may be a consideration. Generally speaking, an estimate for a more populous county will have a higher level of precision with a smaller MOE than a less populated county. Also, if the table is a subset of the total population, there may be a corresponding decrease in the precision of the data. Lastly, tables with many categories will have less precision for an individual category compared to tables with fewer categories. This is somewhat dependent on the distribution of the data among the categories.

**Population by Race:** Total minority is the sum of all non-white racial categories and whites of Hispanic origin.

### For Page 4

**Health Care:** Hospital counts include facilities registered as general medical/surgical or children's. During the collection of the data, some hospitals were not "Registered" and their paperwork was listed as "Pending". In such cases, bed counts were used from the 2009 Registration. Due to differences in data collection, figures for health care facilities should not be compared with previous County Profiles.

**Crime:** Data represent only those reported by local agencies to the FBI for the Uniform Crime Report, therefore, may not reflect true total numbers for the county. The types of crimes reported

include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

**Transfer Payments:** A transfer payment is a payment to a person, usually in a monetary form, for which that person does not render a service. Examples include unemployment benefits, social security and other retirement benefits, and the value of food stamps, among other things. Dependency Ratio is the total transfer payments as a percentage of total personal income for the same year.

**Federal Expenditures:** The Census Bureau obtains procurement data from the Postal Service and the Federal Procurement Data Center (FPDC). The FPDC collects data on a quarterly basis from most Federal departments and organizes these data according to the county of performance, not the location of the prime contractor. Excluded from the procurement totals are the amounts for the judicial and legislative branches, as well as intergovernmental transfers of funds.

State and county do not distribute most contract actions provided by the FPDC with values under \$25,000. FPDC data represent the value of obligations for contract actions, and do not reflect actual expenditures. In general, only current obligations may be reflected for contracts of less than three years duration. Contractual actions for service often not generally associated with procurement, such as the purchase of utilities and building leases, are included in the database.

**Education:** Universities and Colleges listed are a subset of those listed on the Ohio Board of Regents web site. Due to space limitations specialized institutions with enrollments under 2000 and/or satellite campus locations with limited curriculum were not listed.

## For Page 5

**Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector:** Limited or concentrated establishment numbers may suppress sector data.

**Residential Construction:** Estimates include imputed data. Statistics on new housing units authorized by building permits are based upon reports submitted to the Bureau of the Census by local building permit officials in response to a mail survey. It should be noted that not all local areas in Ohio require permits for construction, and therefore, numbers for those counties may not reflect the true volume of construction.

**Major Employers:** Information used to compile the major employers lists was obtained from a variety of sources, including business directories, business newspapers, chambers of commerce, and trade associations. We apologize for any errors or omissions. Each county list is in alphabetical order.