

Chapter 3

Population and Economic Profiles for Mahoning and Trumbull Counties

In updating Eastgate’s AWTMP, a population distribution at the sub-county level was needed. The deindustrialization of the Eastgate Region has had an impact not only on the population of the area, but the economic situation of the communities as well. Some goals of the 208 plan are to evaluate the current wastewater treatment capacity, determine future capacity needed in the next 20 years, and evaluate the future wastewater treatment capacity options. Identifying and recognizing the population and demographic changes of the Eastgate Region will allow us to better understand the wastewater treatment needs. When looking at the future infrastructure needs, the AWTMP must use population projections from the Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Research.

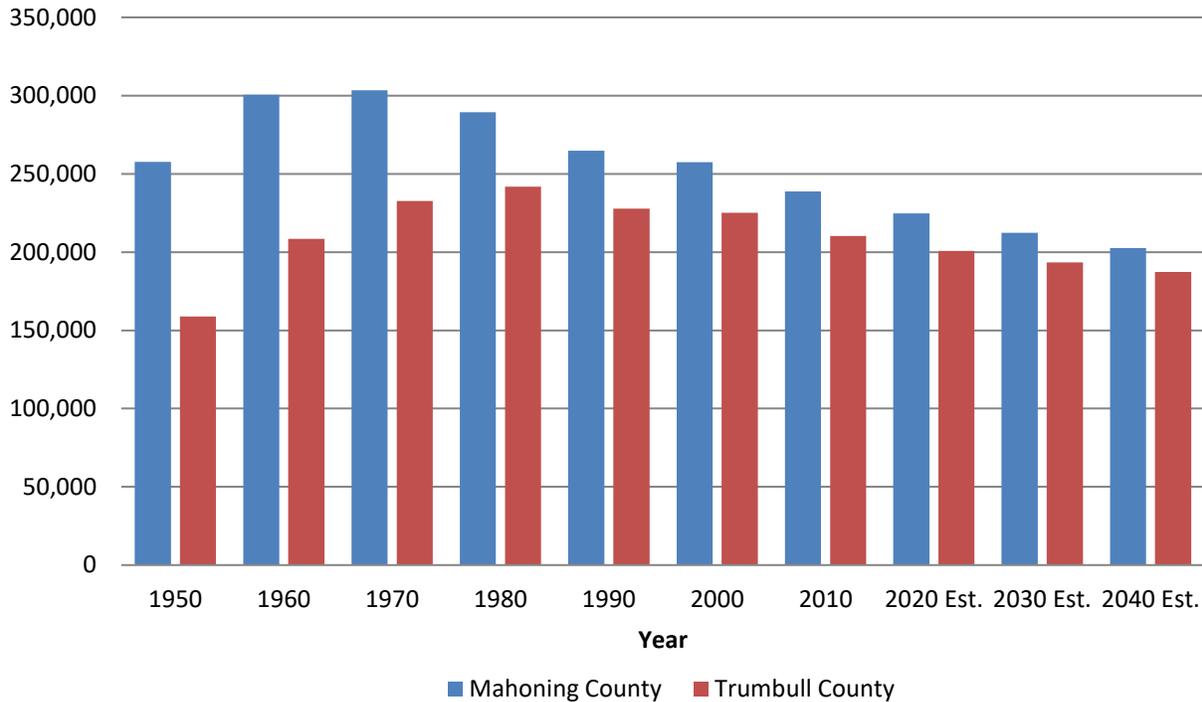
3.1 Population Profile for Mahoning and Trumbull Counties

The demographic history of the Eastgate region, Mahoning and Trumbull counties, begins with the rapid growth of the steel industry. Youngstown was the second largest producer of steel by 1920 and had a population over 130,000. Ten years later in 1930, Youngstown had hit its peak population of over 170,000 residents. Youngstown’s growth took a hit due to the onset of the Great Depression, but the city rebounded at the beginning of World War II, by revitalizing the steel industry to contribute to the American war effort. The decades following the war introduced a period of deindustrialization for many regions across the United States, but had hit Cities like Youngstown and Pittsburgh particularly hard. The most significant event, known locally as “Black Monday”, occurred on September 19th, 1977, when Youngstown Sheet and Tube announced that it was closing its doors. That decision instantly put 5,000 people out of work and caused U.S. Steel to pull out of the area.

Since the 1970’s and 1980’s, both Mahoning and Trumbull Counties have experienced significant reductions in population. A majority of the population losses occur in the cities of Youngstown and Warren, while most of the outlying suburbs have remained fairly stable. These population declines have created situations in cities where the infrastructure is optimized for a larger population than currently exists. This makes it difficult for a city to maintain the vital aspects of its infrastructure. Using data provided by the Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Research as well as the U.S. Census, an assessment of the changes in population over a

period of time can be observed and inferences about the influences on the population can be drawn.

Figure 3-1: Population Change for Mahoning and Trumbull Counties from 1950 to 2010 with estimates through 2040¹



Population in Mahoning County peaked in 1970 with a population count of 303,424 and Trumbull County hit its peak in 1980 with a population count of 241,863. Since 1970, Mahoning County has lost 27% of its residents, with a population of 238,823 in 2010 while Trumbull County, from 1980-2010, saw a 13% reduction in population to a count of 210,312. Overall, the Eastgate planning area has experienced a net loss of 86,868 residents from 1970 to 2010. Table 3-1 shows the population figures from 1970 thru 2010.

¹ <http://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1051.pdf> and <http://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1079.pdf>

Table 3-1: Population Figures for Eastgate’s Planning Region and the State of Ohio 1970 - 2010

	Census Population				Population Change 1970 to 2010
	2010	2000	1990	1970	
Ohio	11,538,514	11,355,140	10,849,105	10,652,017	888,990
Mahoning County	238,823	257,555	264,806	303,424	-66,154
Youngstown	66,982	82,026	95,732	139,759	-73,188
Trumbull County	210,312	225,116	227,813	232,579	-23,315
Warren	41,557	46,832	50,793	63,494	-22,136

A different perspective on this information allows us to see a trend other than continual population losses. By assessing a smaller time frame and observing the data from one period to the next (e.g., from 1980-1990), a trend of reduced losses in population can be seen when using the estimated populations for the years 2020, 2030, and 2040.

Figure 3-2: Interval Population Changes from 1950 to 2010 with Estimates through 2040

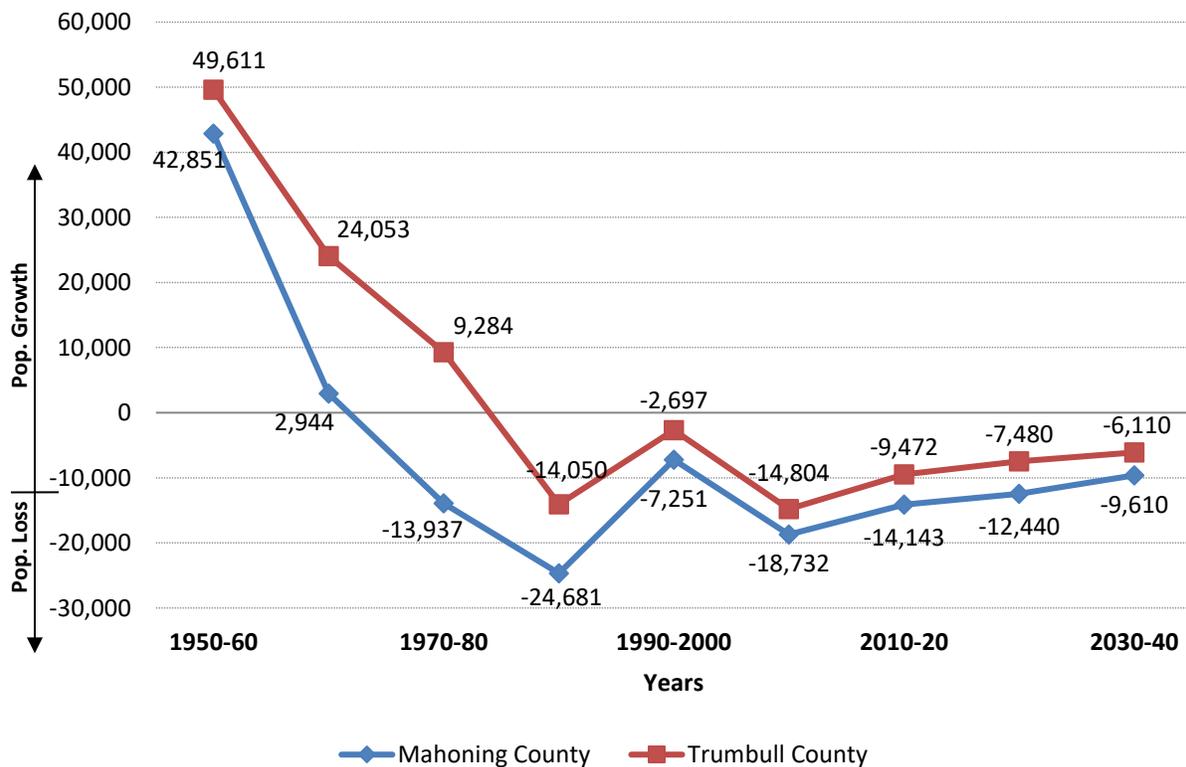


Figure 3-2 illustrates population change in intervals of 10 years. For Mahoning County, population growth had stopped after 1970 and a reduction in population has occurred and is estimated to continue through 2040. In Trumbull County, the population growth ended in 1980 and for every period following, there has been a reduction. An interesting trend can be identified when observing the change in population for the estimated periods 2010-2020, 2020-2030, and 2030-2040. While both counties are projected to have reducing populations, the amount by which they are reducing is becoming smaller. This could be an indicator of eventual economic growth for the area and perhaps the first increase in population for either county in several decades.

Throughout the planning region are areas where sewers are desperately needed, especially in areas with failing septic systems. These areas should be a priority when looking at infrastructure needs. What should not be mistaken as a priority is housing developments further away from existing sewer lines. Mahoning and Trumbull counties have abundant open space to accommodate the increasing demands of home buyers. This move outward places stressors on the local environment. The land's ability to absorb and filter water naturally is greatly diminished due to an increase in the amount of non-pervious surfaces. Nonpoint source pollution in waterways, a by-product of developing/developed areas, places overall water quality in jeopardy. The expense to the natural environment and to citizens of the region only increases as the decreasing population moves further out into rural areas.

3.2 Economic Profile

The state of this region's economy is rooted in the loss of the steel industry and overall erosion of manufacturing in the nation. After the steel mills closed in the Youngstown-Warren area the employment in the region changed from manufacturing to service based. Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4 provide detailed employment data for both Mahoning and Trumbull counties. Also shown is a percent change of those statistics from 2008 to 2013.

Figure 3.3: Employment Summary for Mahoning County²

Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector: 2013

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	5,724	84,855	\$2,867,174,376	\$650
Goods-Producing	875	14,125	\$685,449,441	\$933
Natural Resources and Mining	34	357	\$17,269,026	\$930
Construction	500	4,615	\$239,223,533	\$997
Manufacturing	341	9,154	\$428,956,882	\$901
Service-Providing	4,849	70,730	\$2,181,724,935	\$593
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1,435	20,823	\$671,331,382	\$620
Information	91	1,123	\$49,572,830	\$849
Financial Services	556	3,006	\$137,729,147	\$881
Professional and Business Services	856	13,110	\$455,771,168	\$669
Education and Health Services	849	18,603	\$654,662,603	\$677
Leisure and Hospitality	593	10,982	\$143,820,891	\$252
Other Services	458	3,062	\$68,081,735	\$428
Federal Government		1,207	\$76,403,653	\$1,217
State Government		2,639	\$136,380,661	\$994
Local Government		9,164	\$365,876,335	\$768

Private Sector total includes Unclassified establishments not shown.

Change Since 2008

Private Sector	-7.0%	-2.6%	5.1%	8.0%
Goods-Producing	-17.8%	-7.7%	6.6%	15.5%
Natural Resources and Mining	-12.8%	-21.2%	-12.3%	11.4%
Construction	-20.0%	-7.8%	8.1%	17.3%
Manufacturing	-15.0%	-7.0%	6.6%	14.6%
Service-Producing	-4.7%	-1.5%	4.7%	6.3%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	-5.5%	-11.1%	-4.2%	7.6%
Information	-3.2%	-42.7%	-38.7%	6.9%
Financial Services	-9.0%	-24.8%	-13.8%	14.7%
Professional and Business Services	-1.7%	22.5%	26.9%	3.7%
Education and Health Services	1.1%	1.9%	9.9%	7.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	-6.9%	10.5%	23.5%	12.0%
Other Services	-9.5%	-12.4%	-3.7%	10.0%
Federal Government		-8.8%	-2.3%	7.1%
State Government		-20.7%	-9.3%	14.4%
Local Government		-8.7%	-1.1%	8.3%

In Mahoning County, from 2008 to 2013, only three industries increased in average employment: Professional and Business Services (+22.5%), Leisure and Hospitality (+10.5%), and Education and Health Services (+1.9%). The data also shows that while total wages increased in six industries and decreased in five, the average weekly wage increased in every category. Both goods producing and service producing industries saw an overall increase in both total wages and average weekly wage.

² <http://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1051.pdf>

Figure 3.4: Employment Summary for Trumbull County³

Establishments, Employment, and Wages by Sector: 2013

Industrial Sector	Number of Establishments	Average Employment	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Private Sector	4,068	59,777	\$2,219,019,732	\$714
Goods-Producing	636	15,432	\$876,115,002	\$1,092
Natural Resources and Mining	33	185	\$6,150,175	\$639
Constuction	362	2,685	\$118,987,356	\$852
Manufacturing	241	12,562	\$750,977,471	\$1,150
Service-Providing	3,433	44,344	\$1,342,904,730	\$582
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	1,004	14,300	\$441,847,000	\$594
Information	31	457	\$18,525,407	\$780
Financial Services	398	2,306	\$87,959,585	\$733
Professional and Business Services	592	6,578	\$262,740,090	\$768
Education and Health Services	559	11,373	\$393,827,484	\$666
Leisure and Hospitality	450	7,139	\$89,172,702	\$240
Other Services	391	2,188	\$48,750,662	\$428
Federal Government		498	\$27,215,380	\$1,051
State Government		947	\$46,275,553	\$940
Local Government		8,163	\$316,699,630	\$746

Private Sector total includes Unclassified establishments not shown.

Change Since 2008

Private Sector	-8.4%	-9.6%	-9.3%	0.3%
Goods-Producing	-18.4%	-16.3%	-22.6%	-7.5%
Natural Resources and Mining	57.1%	90.7%	113.7%	12.3%
Construction	-24.4%	-0.9%	15.5%	16.6%
Manufacturing	-13.6%	-19.6%	-26.8%	-8.9%
Service-Producing	-6.2%	-7.0%	2.1%	9.6%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	-7.7%	-6.9%	0.3%	7.6%
Information	-38.0%	-32.4%	-41.8%	-13.7%
Financial Services	-11.6%	-18.8%	-4.3%	17.8%
Professional and Business Services	-2.5%	2.2%	40.6%	37.6%
Education and Health Services	-0.5%	-10.1%	-10.3%	-0.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	-10.0%	-4.8%	4.5%	9.6%
Other Services	-1.5%	-0.1%	24.1%	24.1%
Federal Government		6.9%	12.2%	5.0%
State Government		19.9%	23.9%	3.4%
Local Government		-5.4%	-2.6%	2.9%

From 2008 to 2013, Trumbull County saw four industries increase in average employment, two of which were State and Federal Government. Changes in total wages for this period saw six industries increase and four decrease. The goods producing industry saw an overall decrease of 22.6% while service producing industries increased total wages by 2.1%. The average weekly wage follow the same trend with goods producing industries decreasing by 7.5% and service producing industries increasing by 9.6%.

Figure 3.5 breaks down the occupational categories and shows projected employment statistics for the year 2020.

³ <http://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1079.pdf>

Figure 3.5: 2020 Employment projections for the Youngstown-Warren-Boardman Metropolitan Statistical Area

Occupational Title	Employment		Change in Employment	
	2010	2020	2010 - 2020	Percent
Total, All Occupations	227,700	245,800	18,100	8.0%
Management Occupations	10,620	10,830	210	2.0%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	6,120	6,840	720	11.8%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	1,790	2,040	250	14.1%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	1,620	1,640	20	1.4%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	580	640	60	10.3%
Community and Social Services Occupations	8,000	9,010	1,010	12.7%
Legal Occupations	1,150	1,250	100	8.5%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	11,940	12,950	1,010	8.5%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	2,540	2,670	130	5.2%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	14,340	16,350	2,010	14.0%
Healthcare Support Occupations	10,730	13,380	2,650	24.7%
Protective Service Occupations	5,170	5,300	130	2.7%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	21,710	23,310	1,600	7.4%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	7,710	8,390	680	8.8%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	5,170	6,190	1,020	19.7%
Sales and Related Occupations	27,480	28,920	1,440	5.2%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	33,500	35,480	1,980	5.9%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	330	320	-10	-3.6%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	9,350	10,470	1,120	12.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	8,950	9,210	260	2.9%
Production Occupations	22,220	22,540	320	1.5%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	16,690	18,060	1,370	8.2%

From 2010 to 2020, the economy is projected to create approximately 18,000 new jobs. The service sector industries are projected to account for a large portion of the new jobs. Construction and transportation are expected to add a significant number of jobs to in the goods producing industries.

What Eastgate’s region offers to prospective employers is abundant, low-cost land in the cities that is ripe for redevelopment as well as an underutilized workforce. While the service sector jobs follow the population out of the cities, vacant land is plentiful and available for competitive industrial districts in the urban areas. The population of Youngstown and surrounding municipalities as described above has been hungry for new jobs. There are hurdles

remaining in the cities, most common of which is clean-up of the contaminated brownfields. With help from the state, these issues are being dealt with. With the land, infrastructure, and workforce in place the attractiveness of the cities to businesses leave little reason to develop rural green spaces.

Water quality is affected by the new trends in rural living. Attention shifted from the water quality issues of the 1970's, mainly controlling pollutants from point sources in surface waters, to nonpoint source pollution caused by runoff from impervious surfaces and from land disturbances from residential and commercial construction. The rapidly developing rural areas are home to sources of clean drinking water—places once thought secure from threats of pollution (upland drinking water reservoirs, headwater areas, and high quality streams). Due to encroaching populations, these sources face an unsecured future, as do all of the streams and rivers from increased water flow and velocity from nonporous surfaces and loss of clarity from soil erosion in construction sites. All of these impacts form new threats to water quality, cumulating from the outward migration trends of the new century.

3.3 Policies

Policy 3-1: Eastgate will more closely align the Population and Economic Profiles for the AWTMP with the agency's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy and the Environmental Justice Reports compiled for the Transportation Improvement Program.

This action will allow for the analysis of the existing sanitary sewer infrastructure as it relates to key components of development and environmental justice, such as:

- Services for low-income individuals and households;
- Services for areas with high minority populations; and
- Services that can facilitate planned development

This new reporting style will focus on analyzing data within a GIS and creating maps and charts that can display the results. These results will be provided in an appendix to this chapter.