

## TYPES OF ANALYSIS

AREA PROFILE
AREA COMPARISON
INFLOW/OUTFLOW

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## I. INTRODUCTION

## A. Piqua and Miami County, Ohio

Piqua is located in Miami County near the intersection of I-75 and Highway 36 in western Ohio. It has a population of 20,649 according to the 2014 census estimate. It is a labor magnet with 610 more workers employed in Piqua than employed workers residing in Piqua.

The primary goal in assisting Piqua and the larger area labor market is to communicate Labor Commuting information clearly and effectively through graphical means and address the ongoing development and labor needs of area employers, entrepreneurs, and other stakeholders. The focus is to show Piqua as a labor magnet in the area labor market and to identify the sources, destinations, and characteristics of the workforce.

The availability, skills, talents, and education of an area's workforce is becoming more and more a community's most important asset for economic activity. This profile is about measuring and quantifying workforce availability in a labor market from which the employment center draws its commuting workers, with data drawn from the US Census.

The retained consultant, The Growth Services Group (GSG), is a nationally recognized labor market research and economic development company that has served clients in business, industry, and government since 1994. Growth Services has become known for its primary and secondary research in local labor markets and the competitive realities of Labor Quality, Skill Availability, and Labor Costs.

Piqua Area Map


## B. Understanding Local Labor Markets

Labor economists define a labor market as a geographic area in which both the demand and supply for labor are met primarily within that region. In other words, it is an area where there are jobs and the majority of workers needed for those jobs. Imbalance of the labor market, such as plant closings, can cause changes in worker flows, both into and out of the community or labor market. Highly skilled and talented workers tend to find opportunities faster than unskilled workers, either inside or outside of the labor market, impacting population and social change. An important first step in identifying local labor markets is to examine the commuting patterns of individuals who live or work in the area. Those patterns are one of the primary factors used by the U.S. Department of Commerce to define metropolitan and micropolitan areas.

The following table provides population and labor force data starting with the city, county, state, and nation. The Labor Commuting Certification will focus on the city, county, and region.

2014 Estimated Population and Labor Force

| Entity | Population | Labor Force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piqua | 20,649 | $9,703^{*}$ |
| Miami County | 103,145 | 52,069 |
| Ohio | $11,560,380$ | $5,702,698$ |
| USA | $314,107,084$ | $135,128,260$ |

Source: U.S. Census \& Bureau of Labor Statistics
*Source: U.S. Census LED (Work in Piqua Statistical Area)

## C. Overview And Methodology

The "Labor Commuting Certification" provides a quick overview of the Commuting Worker Flows and the sources, destinations, and characteristics for Piqua/Miami County, Ohio. This data is available from public sources such as the U.S. Census and the Local Employment Dynamics (LED). Where possible, this review makes direct comparisons with the local Area Labor Market (ALM) and a larger region identified by a 30 -mile and a 60 -mile radius area.

The presentation in the following charts and tables is used to analyze the local labor market for trends and indicators of available workforce. By doing this, it highlights the area's unique characteristics and also answers important questions about the local resident workforce and the local employed workforce. (Caution: the data from the Labor Commuting Certification lags the current market realities from 24 to 36 months. This profile won't address the characteristics of the unemployed or the underemployed labor force who are otherwise also available for employment in the area. While this study provides information at the industry level for employed individuals, it does not address the same at the occupation level. For more information about the unemployed, underemployed, and occupational data, call about the GSG Labor Supply Certification Study and the GSG Labor Demand Certification Study.)

Questions and Answers for Piqua and the Area Labor Market:
Is Piqua primarily a labor force supplier or a magnet for employment?
(See pages 5, 6, and 7)
How does Piqua compare in terms of worker origin patterns, worker ages, monthly earnings, and industry sector employment?
(See pages 5 through 15, and Appendices A, B, G, H, and I)
How is Piqua changing over time and among different demographics?
(See pages 8 and 9 and Appendices C, D, E, and F)

## II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Piqua is located in Miami County in Western Ohio. It is situated west of Columbus and north of Dayton near the intersection of I-75 and Highway 36. The 2014 census estimate showed it with a population of 20,649 . The number of employed Piqua residents is 9,093 , or 44.0 percent of the population. The number of residents who are employed in Piqua is 2,506 , or 12.1 percent of the population. Of Piqua's total employed workforce $(9,703)$, 25.8 percent $(2,506)$ live in Piqua and 74.2 percent $(7,197)$ live outside of Piqua. The total inflow of workers for Piqua is 7,197 , and with an outflow of 6,587 resident workers, leaves a net inflow of 610 workers for Piqua for a daytime population of 21,259 . Piqua is a labor magnet with slightly more workers working in Piqua than residents commuting outside of the city.

## Live/Work Data Profile Summary

Workforce Magnet or Provider
(Magnet (Work/Live Ratio >1.00), Provider (Work/Live Ratio <1.00))

| Entity | Population <br> $(\mathbf{2 0 1 4})^{* * *}$ | Employed Labor Force 2014* |  |  |  | Work/ <br> Live <br> Ratio | Travel <br> Time** |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Live | Live/ <br> POP \% | Work | Work/ <br> POP \% |  |  |
| Piqua | 20,649 | 9,093 | $44.0 \%$ | 9,703 | $47.0 \%$ | 1.07 | 17.3 |
| Miami County | 103,145 | 48,715 | $47.2 \%$ | 41,007 | $39.8 \%$ | 0.84 | 20.7 |
| Ohio | $11,560,380$ | $5,111,887$ | $44.2 \%$ | $5,107,339$ | $44.2 \%$ | 1.00 | 23.1 |
| USA | $314,107,084$ | $135,128,260$ | $43.0 \%$ | $135,128,260$ | $43.0 \%$ | 1.00 | 25.7 |

*Source: U.S. Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics
${ }^{* *}$ Source: U.S. Census-mean travel time to work (minutes)
***Source: U.S. Census

## Findings

## Live and Work Employment

- Total Piqua resident employment decreased 13.4 percent from 2004 to 2014. Within the 30 -mile radius of Piqua, the resident employment decreased 8.8 percent, whereas the employment of residents living in the 60 -mile radius increased 3.0 percent.

2014 Piqua Live/Work Profile


- Total employment of workers working in Piqua increased 2.8 percent from 2004 to 2014. Within the 30 -mile radius of Piqua, the number of workers or jobs decreased 5.3 percent. Within the 60 -mile radius, the number of workers or jobs increased 0.8 percent.
- In 2014, the 30 -mile radius of Piqua had 401,496 employed residents and 409,787 workers employed in the area for a net inflow of 8,291 workers.
- In 2014, the 60 -mile radius of Piqua had 1,335,899 employed residents and 1,285,116 workers employed in the area for a net outflow of 50,783 workers. The bulk of both Cincinnati and Columbus lie just outside of the 60 -mile radius, which contributes to the outflow of workers.


## Industry Concentrations

- The five largest industry sectors for Piqua residents' employment are (in order): Manufacturing; Health Care and Social Assistance; Retail Trade; Accommodation and Food Services; and Educational Services. Nearly 29 percent of Piqua's employed residents work in Manufacturing.
- Since 2004, the number of Piqua residents working in each industry sector has decreased, with Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, followed by Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, decreasing the most. However, several sectors have grown since 2009. The five fastest growing industries for the resident employment population since 2009 are (in order): Administration \& Support, Waste Management and Remediation (+44\%); Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (+7\%); Manufacturing (+6\%); Accommodation and Food Services (+4\%); and Construction (+1\%). This compares to Ohio resident employment growth since 2009 (in order): Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction ( $+41 \%$ ); Management of Companies and Enterprises (+26\%); Administration \& Support, Waste Management and Remediation (+24\%); Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (+19\%); and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (+15\%).
- The five largest industry sectors for employed workers in Piqua are (in order): Manufacturing; Retail Trade; Accommodation and Food Services; Educational Services; and Health Care and Social Assistance. Nearly 27 percent of Piqua's employed workers work in Manufacturing.


## Employment Characteristics

- The five industry sectors with the highest employment of Piqua residents earning more than $\$ 3,333$ per month are (in order): Manufacturing; Health Care and Social Assistance; Educational Services; Wholesale Trade; and Construction. Thirty-nine percent of Piqua resident workers earning more than $\$ 3,333$ work in Manufacturing.
- The five industry sectors with the highest employment of Piqua residents age 29 or younger are (in order): Accommodation and Food Services; Manufacturing; Retail Trade; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Administration \& Support, Waste Management and Remediation.
- The five industry sectors with the highest employment of Piqua residents age 55 or older are (in order): Manufacturing; Retail Trade; Health Care and Social Assistance; Educational Services; and Wholesale Trade.
- Of workers who live in Piqua age 30 years and older, 25.0 percent have some college education or an Associate's degree and 16.2 percent have a Bachelor's degree or higher.


## III. MARKET ANALYSIS OF LIVE/WORK CHARACTERISTICS

## A. Introduction

The purpose of this section is to provide an analysis of Piqua and the areas of the 30 -mile and 60 -mile radius from Piqua through maps, tables, and charts of where workers live and where workers are employed. To present a better measure of the available workforce, a detailed analysis is provided for these three areas.

In the maps below, worker flows are symbolized by the green arrows. Workers employed in the area but living outside the area are represented by the dark green arrow entering the area. Workers employed outside the area but living in the area are represented by the light green arrow leaving the area. Workers that live and work within the area are represented by the circular medium green arrow. The arrows are labeled with the count of workers for each type of flow. Note: The flow arrows do not indicate directionality of worker flows. The tables under each map show the worker concentrations by worker residence and worker employment.

Worker Demographic Characteristics for the three areas presented here-Piqua, its 30 -mile radius, and its 60 -mile radius-are presented in the next section.

Piqua is a labor magnet within Miami County with 7,197 workers entering Piqua for employment and 6,587 leaving Piqua for work while residing in the city. This results in a net inflow of 610 workers to Piqua. Of the 9,093 employed residents living in Piqua, 72.4 percent are employed outside of Piqua and 27.6 percent both live and work in Piqua. Seventy-four percent of the employed workers in Piqua come from outside the boundaries of Piqua.

## Worker Flow-Piqua

Residence of Piqua Workers


Employment of Piqua Workers


| Piqua 2014 | Residents | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Living in Piqua | 9,093 | $100.0 \%$ |
| Living but Employed Outside | 6,587 | $72.4 \%$ |
| Living and Employed | 2,506 | $27.6 \%$ |


| Piqua 2014 | Jobs | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Employed in Piqua | 9,703 | $100.0 \%$ |
| Employed but Living Outside | 7,197 | $74.2 \%$ |
| Employed and Living | 2,506 | $25.8 \%$ |

The number of employed residents within a 30 -mile radius of Piqua is 401,496 , whereas the number of workers employed in the area is 409,787 . Thus, there is a net inflow of 8,291 workers into the region. Nearly 67 percent of employed residents within this 30 -mile radius both live and work in the area, which is much higher than the 27.6 percent of employed Piqua residents who both live and work there. At the 30 -mile radius, Dayton also competes with Piqua for some of the available workforce.

The travel time to work for Piqua and Miami County residents of 17.3 and 20.7 minutes is less than the travel times of 23.1 minutes for Ohio and 25.7 minutes at the national level and provides a commuting advantage.

## Worker Flow-30-mile Radius

Residence of 30-mile Radius Workers


| 30-mile Radius 2014 | Residents | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Living in area | 401,496 | $100.0 \%$ |
| Living but Employed Outside | 133,831 | $33.3 \%$ |
| Living and Employed | 267,665 | $66.7 \%$ |

Employment of 30-mile Radius Workers
 a pre-defined geographic layer. Thus, the points are from the boundary not the center.

At the 60 -mile radius of Piqua, the employed resident workforce is $1,335,899$, whereas $1,285,116$ workers are employed in the area. Here the net worker outflow is 50,783 workers. This outflow signals workforce competition from the other labor magnets in Ohio, such as Columbus and Cincinnati.

Similar to the 30 -mile radius, the percentage of employed residents who work within the 60-mile radius is much higher than that of workers who both live and work within Piqua.

## Worker Flow-60-mile Radius

Residence of 60 -mile Radius Workers


| 60-mile Radius 2014 | Residents | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Living in area | $1,335,899$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| Living but Employed Outside | 426,333 | $31.9 \%$ |
| Living and Employed | 909,566 | $68.1 \%$ |

## Employment of 60-mile Radius Workers



| 60-mile Radius 2014 | Jobs | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Employed in area | $1,285,116$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| Employed but Living Outside | 375,550 | $29.2 \%$ |
| Employed and Living | 909,566 | $70.8 \%$ |

[^0]
## B. Worker Demographic Characteristics

## Area Profile Analysis By Live Or Residence Area

This area profile analysis shows the location and characteristics of workers living in Piqua and those living within commuting distance of a $30-$ mile and a 60 -mile radius from Piqua. The three locations show the available employed workforce residing within each of the areas and the characteristics by age, earnings, industry, race, and education attainment. Further, a trend comparison (2004-2014) is made showing an increase or decrease of the employed residents for the area and the demographic changes for each of the characteristics, except for race and education attainment. An expanded trend change is presented in Appendix $C$ for Piqua residents by industry sector. Piqua shows a decrease in the
 residential workforce of 13.4 percent. The 30-mile residential workforce declined at 8.8 percent while the 60-mile residential workforce grew 3.0 percent since 2004.

## Total Jobs By Home Area (Age, Earnings, Industry, Race, and Education)

| Employment Characteristics | Piqua |  |  | Live In 30-mile Radius |  |  | Live In 60-mile Radius |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2004 | 2014 | \% Change | 2004 | 2014 | \% Change | 2004 | 2014 | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Change } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total All Jobs | 10,501 | 9,093 | -13.4\% | 440,043 | 401,496 | -8.8\% | 1,296,760 | 1,335,899 | 3.0\% |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 29 or younger | 2,698 | 2,212 | -18.0\% | 113,054 | 96,116 | -15.0\% | 329,431 | 309,920 | -5.9\% |
| Age 30 to 54 | 6,090 | 4,864 | -20.1\% | 256,842 | 213,826 | -16.8\% | 768,753 | 730,855 | -4.9\% |
| Age 55 or Older | 1,713 | 2,017 | 17.8\% | 70,147 | 91,554 | 30.5\% | 198,576 | 295,124 | 48.6\% |
| Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,250 per month or less | 3,212 | 2,354 | -26.7\% | 136,070 | 107,568 | -21.0\% | 378,802 | 335,329 | -11.5\% |
| \$1,251 to \$3,333 monthly | 4,875 | 3,843 | -21.2\% | 184,348 | 153,412 | -16.8\% | 518,065 | 469,448 | -9.4\% |
| More than \$3,333 monthly | 2,414 | 2,896 | 20.0\% | 119,625 | 140,516 | 17.5\% | 399,893 | 531,122 | 32.8\% |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods Producing | 3,428 | 3,023 | -11.8\% | 108,821 | 87,869 | -19.3\% | 294,219 | 250,435 | -14.9\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 2,245 | 1,805 | -19.6\% | 86,936 | 77,933 | -10.4\% | 261,650 | 263,059 | 0.5\% |
| All Other Services | 4,828 | 4,265 | -11.7\% | 244,286 | 235,694 | -3.5\% | 740,891 | 822,405 | 11.0\% |
| Race |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White Alone | N/A | 8,528 | N/A | N/A | 346,148 | N/A | N/A | 1,189,149 | N/A |
| Black or African American Alone | N/A | 363 | N/A | N/A | 45,435 | N/A | N/A | 102,314 | N/A |
| Other Minorities | N/A | 94 | N/A | N/A | 5,831 | N/A | N/A | 32,178 | N/A |
| Two or More Race Groups | N/A | 108 | N/A | N/A | 4,082 | N/A | N/A | 12,258 | N/A |
| Education Attainment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school | N/A | 641 | N/A | N/A | 28,154 | N/A | N/A | 88,858 | N/A |
| High school or equivalent, no college | N/A | 2,494 | N/A | N/A | 101,050 | N/A | N/A | 317,381 | N/A |
| Some college or Associate degree | N/A | 2,271 | N/A | N/A | 102,489 | N/A | N/A | 336,571 | N/A |
| Bachelor's or advanced degree | N/A | 1,475 | N/A | N/A | 73,687 | N/A | N/A | 283,169 | N/A |
| Under 29 Not Available | N/A | 2,212 | N/A | N/A | 96,116 | N/A | N/A | 309,920 | N/A |

## Area Profile Analysis By Work Or Job Area

This area profile analysis shows the location and characteristics of workers employed in Piqua and those working within commuting distance of a 30 -mile and a 60 -mile radius from Piqua. The three locations show the workforce employed within each of the areas and the characteristics by age, earnings, industry, race, and education attainment. Further, a trend comparison (2004-2014) is made showing an increase or decrease of the employed residents for the area and the demographic changes for each of the characteristics except for race and education attainment. An expanded trend change is presented in Appendix D for Piqua workers by industry sector. Piqua has seen 2.8 percent job growth since 2004, whereas the 30 -mile radius experienced job loss of 5.3 percent. The job gain within the 60 -mile radius has increased 0.8 percent since 2004.


Total Jobs By Work Area (Age, Earnings, Industry, Race, and Education)

| Employment Characteristics | Piqua |  |  | Live In 30-mile Radius |  |  | Live In 60-mile Radius |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2004 | 2014 | \% Change | 2004 | 2014 | \% Change | 2004 | 2014 | \% Change |
| Total All Jobs | 9,442 | 9,703 | 2.8\% | 432,608 | 409,787 | -5.3\% | 1,275,376 | 1,285,116 | 0.8\% |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 29 or younger | 2,352 | 2,519 | 7.1\% | 105,030 | 92,762 | -11.7\% | 331,809 | 307,203 | -7.4\% |
| Age 30 to 54 | 5,530 | 4,970 | -10.1\% | 255,503 | 220,300 | -13.8\% | 749,183 | 696,582 | -7.0\% |
| Age 55 or Older | 1,560 | 2,214 | 41.9\% | 72,075 | 96,725 | 34.2\% | 194,384 | 281,331 | 44.7\% |
| Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,250 per month or less | 3,120 | 3,081 | -1.3\% | 127,330 | 104,117 | -18.2\% | 378,931 | 332,368 | -12.3\% |
| \$1,251 to \$3,333 monthly | 4,199 | 3,559 | -15.2\% | 177,587 | 152,131 | -14.3\% | 521,253 | 467,126 | -10.4\% |
| More than $\$ 3,333$ monthly | 2,123 | 3,063 | 44.3\% | 127,691 | 153,539 | 20.2\% | 375,192 | 485,622 | 29.4\% |
| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods Producing | 3,571 | 2,980 | -16.6\% | 111,846 | 91,555 | -18.1\% | 300,701 | 253,737 | -15.6\% |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 2,072 | 2,396 | 15.6\% | 78,976 | 77,120 | -2.4\% | 274,726 | 272,977 | -0.6\% |
| All Other Services | 3,799 | 4,327 | 13.9\% | 241,786 | 241,112 | -0.3\% | 699,949 | 758,402 | 8.4\% |
| Race |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White Alone | N/A | 9,079 | N/A | N/A | 358,351 | N/A | N/A | 1,134,600 | N/A |
| Black or African American Alone | N/A | 436 | N/A | N/A | 41,175 | N/A | N/A | 113,992 | N/A |
| Other Minorities | N/A | 109 | N/A | N/A | 6,434 | N/A | N/A | 24,762 | N/A |
| Two or More Race Groups | N/A | 79 | N/A | N/A | 3,827 | N/A | N/A | 11,762 | N/A |
| Education Attainment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school | N/A | 711 | N/A | N/A | 28,750 | N/A | N/A | 88,036 | N/A |
| High school or equivalent, no college | N/A | 2,591 | N/A | N/A | 103,893 | N/A | N/A | 312,289 | N/A |
| Some college or Associate degree | N/A | 2,386 | N/A | N/A | 106,427 | N/A | N/A | 322,785 | N/A |
| Bachelor's or advanced degree | N/A | 1,496 | N/A | N/A | 77,955 | N/A | N/A | 254,803 | N/A |
| Under 29 Not Available | N/A | 2,519 | N/A | N/A | 92,762 | N/A | N/A | 307,203 | N/A |

Source: U.S. Census LED

## Live and Work Characteristics

Methodology: Index Weighted Average Approach with weightings of 1, 2, and 3. A higher index favors the category on the right while a lower index favors to the left. The state index serves as a good benchmark for comparisons. With the three-step indexing approach, it is easier to understand and make comparisons of locations in the critical workforce areas of age, earnings, industry, and education.

Indexing

| Index Weight | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Age | Age 29 or younger | Age 30-54 | Age 55 or older |
| Earnings | $\$ 1,250$ PM or less | $\$ 1,251-\$ 3,333$ PM | More than $\$ 3,333$ |
| Industry | Goods Producing | Trade and Transportation | All Other Services |
| Education | High School or Less | Some College or Associates | Bachelors or higher |

Live Indexes

| Ohio | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 |
| Earnings | 2.00 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.13 |
| Industry | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.41 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.45 |
| Education | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.87 |
| Miami | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| Age | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.01 | 2.01 |
| Earnings | 1.99 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.13 |
| Industry | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.23 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.26 |
| Education | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 |
| Piqua | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| Age | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.98 |
| Earnings | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.06 |
| Industry | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 2.14 | 2.14 |
| Education | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.76 |

Work Indexes

| Ohio | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 |
| Earnings | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.13 |
| Industry | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.41 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.45 |
| Education | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.88 |
| Miami | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| Age | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 2.00 |
| Earnings | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.98 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.07 |
| Industry | 2.14 | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.19 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.17 |
| Education | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.76 |
| Piqua | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| Age | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.97 |
| Earnings | 1.89 | 1.87 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.96 | 1.94 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 2.00 |
| Industry | 2.02 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.14 |
| Education | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.75 |

## Age Analysis

The age analysis shows an aging workforce at all three levels of employment (State, County, and City). Indexing the three age categories for the labor force shows both the degree of difference to the state benchmark and the degree of change. Indexing was weighted as follows: Age 29 or younger as 1; Age $30-54$ as 2; and Age 55 or older as 3.

| Live Age | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piqua | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.98 |
| Miami | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.01 | 2.01 |
| Ohio | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 |

Live: The Live labor force represents those living within the designated entity of state, county, or city and employed anywhere.

| Work Age | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piqua | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.97 | 1.97 |
| Miami | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 2.00 |
| Ohio | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 1.99 |

Work: The Work labor force represents those employed within the designated entity of state, county, or city and living anywhere.


Summary: The Piqua resident workforce is younger than that of Miami County and has trended similarly to Ohio, with the resident workforce slightly younger at the city level in 2014. The employed workforce in Piqua and Ohio on the whole is younger than Miami County.

## Earnings Analysis

The earnings analysis shows the earnings index for all three levels of employment (State, County, and City), which has trended upward since 2004. Indexing the three earnings categories for the labor force shows both the degree of difference to the state benchmark and the degree of change. Indexing was weighted as follows: $\$ 1,250 /$ month or less as $1 ; \$ 1,251-\$ 3,333 /$ month as 2 ; and More than $\$ 3,333 /$ month as 3 .

| Live Earn | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piqua | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.01 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.06 |
| Miami | 1.99 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.13 |
| Ohio | 2.00 | 2.01 | 2.03 | 2.04 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.13 |

Live: The Live labor force represents those living within the designated entity of state, county, or city and employed anywhere.

| Work Earn | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piqua | 1.89 | 1.87 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.96 | 1.94 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 1.97 | 1.96 | 2.00 |
| Miami | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.98 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 2.04 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.07 |
| Ohio | 2.00 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.12 | 2.13 |

Work: The Work labor force represents those employed within the designated entity of state, county, or city and living anywhere.


Summary: The earnings for resident workers in the City of Piqua have increased since 2004 but are significantly less than Miami County and the State of Ohio, which are trending similarly. Earnings for workers employed in Ohio as a whole are significantly higher than in Miami County, which in turn are significantly higher than in Piqua.

## Industry Analysis

The industry analysis shows the industry index for all three levels of employment (State, County, and City). Indexing the three industry categories for the labor force shows both the degree of difference to the state benchmark and the degree of change. Indexing was weighted as follows: Goods Producing as 1; Trade and Transportation as 2; and All Other Services as 3. The lower the index, the more oriented it is to Goods Producing industries, such as Manufacturing. The higher the index, the more oriented to Service.

| Live Ind. | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piqua | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.15 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.16 | 2.15 | 2.14 | 2.14 |
| Miami | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.23 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.26 |
| Ohio | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.41 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.45 |

Live: The Live labor force represents those living within the designated entity of state, county, or city and employed anywhere.

| Work Ind. | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piqua | 2.02 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.05 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.07 | 2.12 | 2.13 | 2.14 |
| Miami | 2.14 | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.19 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.21 | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.17 |
| Ohio | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.40 | 2.41 | 2.44 | 2.46 | 2.46 | 2.45 | 2.46 | 2.45 |

Work: The Work labor force represents those employed within the designated entity of state, county, or city and living anywhere.


Summary: The index for Goods Producing verses Other Services shows the City of Piqua has a higher concentration of employment in the Goods Producing Industries than Miami County and a significantly higher concentration than the State of Ohio. Piqua and Miami County both employ a much higher percentage of the workforce in Manufacturing, compared to the state level where the Health Care and Social Assistance industries employ the greatest percentage of workers.

## Education Attainment Analysis

The education analysis shows the education attainment index for all three levels of employment (State, County, and City). Indexing the three education categories for the labor force shows both the degree of difference to the state benchmark and the degree of change. Indexing was weighted as follows: High School or Less as 1; Some College or Associate's as 2; and Bachelor's or higher as 3.

| Live Edu. | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4 - 2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piqua | N/A | 1.76 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.76 |
| Miami | N/A | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 |
| Ohio | N/A | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.87 |

Live: The Live labor force represents those living within the designated entity of state, county, or city and employed anywhere.

| Work Edu. | 2004-2008 | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piqua | N/A | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| Miami | N/A | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.78 | 1.77 | 1.77 | 1.76 |
| Ohio | N/A | 1.89 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 1.88 | 1.88 |

Work: The Work labor force represents those employed within the designated entity of state, county, or city and living anywhere.


Summary: The education attainment level for the City of Piqua is lower than Miami County, which is lower than the State of Ohio. The gap between the city and county levels is smaller for workers employed in Piqua versus Piqua's employed residents.

## C. Commuting Live Work Patterns

## City/County Analysis

Piqua is a magnet for workers with 9,703 workers employed in Piqua and 9,093 employed residents living in Piqua.
Commuting patterns are important when evaluating Labor and Commercial Markets. Highways and transportation networks, as well as commercial and industrial development, all contribute to this factor. As the following tables suggest show 25.8 percent of employed Piqua residents work in Piqua and 27.6 percent of those employed in Piqua reside there as well. The data further suggests that 74.2 percent of the workforce employed in Piqua come from outside the city boundaries and 48.7 percent come from outside of Miami County.

Piqua, with its proximity to I-75 and Highway 36 has opportunity for further commercial and industrial development based on the workforce assets in the 30 -mile and 60 -mile radius centered on Piqua with shorter travel times than state and national averages.

Piqua Commuting By City

| Work In | Live in Piqua |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | $\%$ |
| Piqua, OH | 2,506 | $27.6 \%$ |
| Troy, OH | 1,137 | $12.5 \%$ |
| Sidney, OH | 759 | $8.3 \%$ |
| Dayton, OH | 347 | $3.8 \%$ |
| Columbus, OH | 189 | $2.1 \%$ |
| Tipp City, OH | 185 | $2.0 \%$ |
| Springfield, OH | 143 | $1.6 \%$ |
| Vandalia, OH | 122 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Covington, OH | 121 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Huber Heights, OH | 121 | $1.3 \%$ |
| All Other Locations | 3,463 | $38.1 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Census 2014

| Live In | Work in Piqua |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | $\%$ |
| Piqua, OH | 2,506 | $25.8 \%$ |
| Troy, OH | 795 | $8.2 \%$ |
| Sidney, OH | 423 | $4.4 \%$ |
| Tipp City, OH | 162 | $1.7 \%$ |
| Greenville, OH | 156 | $1.6 \%$ |
| Covington, OH | 122 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Dayton, OH | 118 | $1.2 \%$ |
| Bradford, OH | 107 | $1.1 \%$ |
| Springfield, OH | 87 | $0.9 \%$ |
| Huber Heights, OH | 83 | $0.9 \%$ |
| All Other Locations | 5,144 | $53.0 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Census 2014

Piqua Commuting By County

| W. Work In | Live in Piqua |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | $\%$ |
| Miami County, OH | 4,729 | $52.0 \%$ |
| Montgomery County, OH | 1,135 | $12.5 \%$ |
| Shelby County, OH | 1,029 | $11.3 \%$ |
| Franklin County, OH | 260 | $2.9 \%$ |
| Clark County, OH | 224 | $2.5 \%$ |
| Hamilton County, OH | 219 | $2.4 \%$ |
| Darke County, OH | 189 | $2.1 \%$ |
| Greene County, OH | 179 | $2.0 \%$ |
| Champaign County, OH | 116 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Butler County, OH | 101 | $1.1 \%$ |
| All Other Locations | 912 | $10.0 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Census 2014

| Live In | Work in Piqua |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | $\%$ |
| Miami County, OH | 4,974 | $51.3 \%$ |
| Shelby County, OH | 935 | $9.6 \%$ |
| Montgomery County, OH | 644 | $6.6 \%$ |
| Darke County, OH | 617 | $6.4 \%$ |
| Champaign County, OH | 213 | $2.2 \%$ |
| Clark County, OH | 207 | $2.1 \%$ |
| Franklin County, OH | 139 | $1.4 \%$ |
| Butler County, OH | 130 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Hamilton County, OH | 129 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Greene County, OH | 128 | $1.3 \%$ |
| All Other Locations | 1,587 | $16.4 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Census 2014

## Direction/Distance Analysis

## Direction Distance—Live



| Direction-Live |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total All Jobs $\mathbf{9 , 0 9 3}$ <br> $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$  <br> North 857 <br> North East 1,044 <br> East 1,384 <br> South East 1,046 <br> South 3,482 <br> South West 418 <br> West 550 <br> North West 312 | $3.5 \%$ |  |

Distance—Live

| Total All Jobs | $\mathbf{9 , 0 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 10 miles | 4,780 | $52.6 \%$ |
| 10 to 24 miles | 1,874 | $20.6 \%$ |
| 25 to 50 miles | 1,306 | $14.4 \%$ |
| Greater than 50 miles | 1,133 | $12.5 \%$ |

## Direction Distance-Work



Direction-Work

| Total All Jobs | $\mathbf{9 , 7 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| North | 1,213 | $12.5 \%$ |
| North East | 990 | $10.2 \%$ |
| East | 1,002 | $10.3 \%$ |
| South East | 997 | $10.3 \%$ |
| South | 2,334 | $24.1 \%$ |
| South West | 870 | $9.0 \%$ |
| West | 1,493 | $15.4 \%$ |
| North West | 804 | $8.3 \%$ |

Distance—Work

| Total All Jobs | $\mathbf{9 , 7 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 10 miles | 4,727 | $48.7 \%$ |
| 10 to 24 miles | 2,277 | $23.5 \%$ |
| 25 to 50 miles | 1,226 | $12.6 \%$ |
| Greater than 50 miles | 1,473 | $15.2 \%$ |

## IV. CONCLUSION

While many factors impact local competitiveness, the focus of a labor market analysis is the availability of a competent and reliable workforce for the effective operations of growing businesses in Piqua or other labor markets. Commuting time/distance, age, earnings, industry profile, and education attainment are all important considerations when making an investment requiring a competent workforce. Piqua, a labor magnet, has an employed workforce of 9,703 with an inflow of 610 workers from outside of Piqua. The 30-mile radius centered on Piqua has an employed workforce of 409,787 with an inflow of 8,291 resident workers to locations inside the 30 -mile radius. The 60 -mile radius centered on Piqua has an employed workforce of $1,285,116$ with more workers leaving the region than entering it for work. This means that skilled and talented workers have options as to whether they travel to Piqua, or within its 60mile radius, for employment or go to other areas for employment opportunities, such as neighboring cities or larger magnet cities like Columbus and Cincinnati. For the employed residents within the labor market to change, the Piqua market would have to provide employment opportunities with wages and benefits at least equal or better than the Piqua market is currently providing. An advantage for the Piqua area labor market is the proximity to I-75 and Highway 36 and community college education opportunities available in the area. Another advantage is the 17.3 and 20.7 minute travel times to work for Piqua and Miami County workers, compared to Ohio with 23.1 minutes and 25.7 minutes at the national level.

Appendix A-Piqua Area Resident Characteristics Paired To Ohio

| 2014 | Piqua |  | Miami |  | Ohio |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |
| Total All Jobs | 9,093 | 100.0\% | 48,715 | 100.0\% | 5,111,887 | 100.0\% |
| Jobs by Worker Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 29 or younger | 2,212 | 24.3\% | 11,003 | 22.6\% | 1,195,572 | 23.4\% |
| Age 30 to 54 | 4,864 | 53.5\% | 26,246 | 53.9\% | 2,764,590 | 54.1\% |
| Age 55 or older | 2,017 | 22.2\% | 11,466 | 23.5\% | 1,151,725 | 22.5\% |
| Jobs by Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,250 per month or less | 2,354 | 25.9\% | 12,178 | 25.0\% | 1,312,589 | 25.7\% |
| \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month | 3,843 | 42.3\% | 17,804 | 36.5\% | 1,824,100 | 35.7\% |
| More than \$3,333 per month | 2,896 | 31.8\% | 18,733 | 38.5\% | 1,975,198 | 38.6\% |
| Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 23 | 0.3\% | 178 | 0.4\% | 15,295 | 0.3\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 3 | 0.0\% | 39 | 0.1\% | 16,148 | 0.3\% |
| Utilities | 50 | 0.5\% | 251 | 0.5\% | 28,360 | 0.6\% |
| Construction | 410 | 4.5\% | 2,125 | 4.4\% | 193,183 | 3.8\% |
| Manufacturing | 2,587 | 28.5\% | 10,843 | 22.3\% | 681,400 | 13.3\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 491 | 5.4\% | 2,405 | 4.9\% | 231,229 | 4.5\% |
| Retail Trade | 977 | 10.7\% | 5,162 | 10.6\% | 558,873 | 10.9\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 287 | 3.2\% | 2,002 | 4.1\% | 185,297 | 3.6\% |
| Information | 91 | 1.0\% | 637 | 1.3\% | 87,578 | 1.7\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 195 | 2.1\% | 1,217 | 2.5\% | 205,385 | 4.0\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 61 | 0.7\% | 408 | 0.8\% | 59,813 | 1.2\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 262 | 2.9\% | 1,921 | 3.9\% | 255,941 | 5.0\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 98 | 1.1\% | 757 | 1.6\% | 141,866 | 2.8\% |
| Administration \& Support, Waste Management and Remediation | 510 | 5.6\% | 2,802 | 5.8\% | 321,803 | 6.3\% |
| Educational Services | 594 | 6.5\% | 4,035 | 8.3\% | 441,919 | 8.6\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 1,068 | 11.7\% | 6,379 | 13.1\% | 831,721 | 16.3\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 90 | 1.0\% | 479 | 1.0\% | 74,942 | 1.5\% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 834 | 9.2\% | 4,201 | 8.6\% | 449,272 | 8.8\% |
| Other Services (excluding Public Administration) | 301 | 3.3\% | 1,601 | 3.3\% | 154,619 | 3.0\% |
| Public Administration | 161 | 1.8\% | 1,273 | 2.6\% | 177,243 | 3.5\% |
| Jobs by Worker Race |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White Alone | 8,528 | 93.8\% | 46,418 | 95.3\% | 4,418,267 | 86.4\% |
| Black or African American Alone | 363 | 4.0\% | 1,297 | 2.7\% | 549,293 | 10.7\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native Alone | 27 | 0.3\% | 116 | 0.2\% | 11,447 | 0.2\% |
| Asian Alone | 67 | 0.7\% | 509 | 1.0\% | 83,541 | 1.6\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone | 0 | 0.0\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 1,951 | 0.0\% |
| Two or More Race Groups | 108 | 1.2\% | 368 | 0.8\% | 47,388 | 0.9\% |
| Jobs by Worker Ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 8,967 | 98.6\% | 48,101 | 98.7\% | 4,981,260 | 97.4\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 126 | 1.4\% | 614 | 1.3\% | 130,627 | 2.6\% |
| Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school | 641 | 7.0\% | 3,258 | 6.7\% | 349,639 | 6.8\% |
| High school or equivalent, no college | 2,494 | 27.4\% | 12,804 | 26.3\% | 1,211,252 | 23.7\% |
| Some college or Associate degree | 2,271 | 25.0\% | 12,473 | 25.6\% | 1,293,919 | 25.3\% |
| Bachelor's degree or advanced degree | 1,475 | 16.2\% | 9,177 | 18.8\% | 1,061,505 | 20.8\% |
| Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger) | 2,212 | 24.3\% | 11,003 | 22.6\% | 1,195,572 | 23.4\% |
| Jobs by Worker Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 4,676 | 51.4\% | 25,180 | 51.7\% | 2,547,667 | 49.8\% |
| Female | 4,417 | 48.6\% | 23,535 | 48.3\% | 2,564,220 | 50.2\% |

[^1]Appendix B—Piqua Area Worker Characteristics Paired To Ohio

| 2014 | Piqua |  | Miami |  | Ohio |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |
| Total All Jobs | 9,703 | 100.0\% | 41,007 | 100.0\% | 5,107,339 | 100.0\% |
| Jobs by Worker Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 29 or younger | 2,519 | 26.0\% | 9,648 | 23.5\% | 1,188,119 | 23.3\% |
| Age 30 to 54 | 4,970 | 51.2\% | 21,731 | 53.0\% | 2,766,279 | 54.2\% |
| Age 55 or older | 2,214 | 22.8\% | 9,628 | 23.5\% | 1,152,941 | 22.6\% |
| Jobs by Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,250 per month or less | 3,081 | 31.8\% | 11,165 | 27.2\% | 1,305,140 | 25.6\% |
| \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month | 3,559 | 36.7\% | 15,980 | 39.0\% | 1,814,871 | 35.5\% |
| More than \$3,333 per month | 3,063 | 31.6\% | 13,862 | 33.8\% | 1,987,328 | 38.9\% |
| Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 13 | 0.1\% | 109 | 0.3\% | 14,908 | 0.3\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 0 | 0.0\% | 47 | 0.1\% | 14,381 | 0.3\% |
| Utilities | 67 | 0.7\% | 211 | 0.5\% | 28,188 | 0.6\% |
| Construction | 394 | 4.1\% | 1,475 | 3.6\% | 194,560 | 3.8\% |
| Manufacturing | 2,573 | 26.5\% | 10,728 | 26.2\% | 681,436 | 13.3\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 488 | 5.0\% | 2,017 | 4.9\% | 231,748 | 4.5\% |
| Retail Trade | 1,495 | 15.4\% | 5,058 | 12.3\% | 556,912 | 10.9\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 346 | 3.6\% | 2,111 | 5.1\% | 180,988 | 3.5\% |
| Information | 73 | 0.8\% | 234 | 0.6\% | 87,958 | 1.7\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 237 | 2.4\% | 627 | 1.5\% | 206,301 | 4.0\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 80 | 0.8\% | 222 | 0.5\% | 59,916 | 1.2\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 117 | 1.2\% | 1,102 | 2.7\% | 257,574 | 5.0\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 8 | 0.1\% | 583 | 1.4\% | 146,108 | 2.9\% |
| Administration \& Support, Waste Management and Remediation | 370 | 3.8\% | 2,423 | 5.9\% | 320,120 | 6.3\% |
| Educational Services | 1,000 | 10.3\% | 3,299 | 8.0\% | 442,163 | 8.7\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 656 | 6.8\% | 4,342 | 10.6\% | 833,385 | 16.3\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 31 | 0.3\% | 316 | 0.8\% | 75,065 | 1.5\% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 1,234 | 12.7\% | 3,795 | 9.3\% | 445,658 | 8.7\% |
| Other Services (excluding Public Administration) | 378 | 3.9\% | 1,393 | 3.4\% | 154,373 | 3.0\% |
| Public Administration | 143 | 1.5\% | 915 | 2.2\% | 175,597 | 3.4\% |
| Jobs by Worker Race |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White Alone | 9,079 | 93.6\% | 38,231 | 93.2\% | 4,422,252 | 86.6\% |
| Black or African American Alone | 436 | 4.5\% | 1,979 | 4.8\% | 542,951 | 10.6\% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native Alone | 19 | 0.2\% | 83 | 0.2\% | 10,973 | 0.2\% |
| Asian Alone | 88 | 0.9\% | 389 | 0.9\% | 82,551 | 1.6\% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone | 2 | 0.0\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 1,837 | 0.0\% |
| Two or More Race Groups | 79 | 0.8\% | 318 | 0.8\% | 46,775 | 0.9\% |
| Jobs by Worker Ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 9,580 | 98.7\% | 40,378 | 98.5\% | 4,978,360 | 97.5\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 123 | 1.3\% | 629 | 1.5\% | 128,979 | 2.5\% |
| Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than high school | 711 | 7.3\% | 2,947 | 7.2\% | 346,929 | 6.8\% |
| High school or equivalent, no college | 2,591 | 26.7\% | 11,393 | 27.8\% | 1,208,862 | 23.7\% |
| Some college or Associate degree | 2,386 | 24.6\% | 10,323 | 25.2\% | 1,295,071 | 25.4\% |
| Bachelor's degree or advanced degree | 1,496 | 15.4\% | 6,696 | 16.3\% | 1,068,358 | 20.9\% |
| Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger) | 2,519 | 26.0\% | 9,648 | 23.5\% | 1,188,119 | 23.3\% |
| Jobs by Worker Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 5,046 | 52.0\% | 21,461 | 52.3\% | 2,543,988 | 49.8\% |
| Female | 4,657 | 48.0\% | 19,546 | 47.7\% | 2,563,351 | 50.2\% |

[^2]
## Appendix C—Piqua Resident Trend Change 2004-2014

|  | 2004 |  | 2009 |  | 2014 |  | 2004-2014 <br> \%change | 2009-2014 \%change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |  |  |
| Total All Jobs | 10,501 | 100.0\% | 9,632 | 100.0\% | 9,093 | 100.0\% | -13.4\% | -5.6\% |
| Jobs by Worker Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 29 or younger | 2,698 | 25.7\% | 2,250 | 23.4\% | 2,212 | 24.3\% | -18.0\% | -1.7\% |
| Age 30 to 54 | 6,090 | 58.0\% | 5,470 | 56.8\% | 4,864 | 53.5\% | -20.1\% | -11.1\% |
| Age 55 or older | 1,713 | 16.3\% | 1,912 | 19.9\% | 2,017 | 22.2\% | 17.7\% | 5.5\% |
| Jobs by Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,250 per month or less | 3,212 | 30.6\% | 2,637 | 27.4\% | 2,354 | 25.9\% | -26.7\% | -10.7\% |
| \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month | 4,875 | 46.4\% | 4,393 | 45.6\% | 3,843 | 42.3\% | -21.2\% | -12.5\% |
| More than \$3,333 per month | 2,414 | 23.0\% | 2,602 | 27.0\% | 2,896 | 31.8\% | 20.0\% | 11.3\% |
| Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 32 | 0.3\% | 25 | 0.3\% | 23 | 0.3\% | -28.1\% | -8.0\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 9 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | -66.7\% | -40.0\% |
| Utilities | 65 | 0.6\% | 58 | 0.6\% | 50 | 0.5\% | -23.1\% | -13.8\% |
| Construction | 437 | 4.2\% | 406 | 4.2\% | 410 | 4.5\% | -6.2\% | 1.0\% |
| Manufacturing | 2,950 | 28.1\% | 2,430 | 25.2\% | 2,587 | 28.5\% | -12.3\% | 6.5\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 587 | 5.6\% | 528 | 5.5\% | 491 | 5.4\% | -16.4\% | -7.0\% |
| Retail Trade | 1,284 | 12.2\% | 1,167 | 12.1\% | 977 | 10.7\% | -23.9\% | -16.3\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 309 | 2.9\% | 314 | 3.3\% | 287 | 3.2\% | -7.1\% | -8.6\% |
| Information | 147 | 1.4\% | 168 | 1.7\% | 91 | 1.0\% | -38.1\% | -45.8\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 204 | 1.9\% | 243 | 2.5\% | 195 | 2.1\% | -4.4\% | -19.8\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 115 | 1.1\% | 74 | 0.8\% | 61 | 0.7\% | -47.0\% | -17.6\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 265 | 2.5\% | 310 | 3.2\% | 262 | 2.9\% | -1.1\% | -15.5\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 104 | 1.0\% | 133 | 1.4\% | 98 | 1.1\% | -5.8\% | -26.3\% |
| Administration \& Support, Waste Management and Remediation | 562 | 5.4\% | 355 | 3.7\% | 510 | 5.6\% | -9.3\% | 43.7\% |
| Educational Services | 670 | 6.4\% | 711 | 7.4\% | 594 | 6.5\% | -11.3\% | -16.5\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 1,258 | 12.0\% | 1,285 | 13.3\% | 1,068 | 11.7\% | -15.1\% | -16.9\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 92 | 0.9\% | 84 | 0.9\% | 90 | 1.0\% | -2.2\% | 7.1\% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 869 | 8.3\% | 804 | 8.3\% | 834 | 9.2\% | -4.0\% | 3.7\% |
| Other Services (excluding Public Administration) | 319 | 3.0\% | 310 | 3.2\% | 301 | 3.3\% | -5.6\% | -2.9\% |
| Public Administration | 223 | 2.1\% | 222 | 2.3\% | 161 | 1.8\% | -27.8\% | -27.5\% |

Source: U.S. Census LED

## Appendix D—Piqua Worker Trend Change 2004-2014

|  | 2004 |  | 2009 |  | 2014 |  | 2004-2014 <br> \%change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2009-2014 } \\ & \text { \%change } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |  |  |
| Total All Jobs | 9,442 | 100.0\% | 9,259 | 100.0\% | 9,703 | 100.0\% | 2.8\% | 4.8\% |
| Jobs by Worker Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 29 or younger | 2,352 | 24.9\% | 2,242 | 24.2\% | 2,519 | 26.0\% | 7.1\% | 12.4\% |
| Age 30 to 54 | 5,530 | 58.6\% | 5,189 | 56.0\% | 4,970 | 51.2\% | -10.1\% | -4.2\% |
| Age 55 or older | 1,560 | 16.5\% | 1,828 | 19.7\% | 2,214 | 22.8\% | 41.9\% | 21.1\% |
| Jobs by Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,250 per month or less | 3,120 | 33.0\% | 2,990 | 32.3\% | 3,081 | 31.8\% | -1.3\% | 3.0\% |
| \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month | 4,199 | 44.5\% | 3,873 | 41.8\% | 3,559 | 36.7\% | -15.2\% | -8.1\% |
| More than \$3,333 per month | 2,123 | 22.5\% | 2,396 | 25.9\% | 3,063 | 31.6\% | 44.3\% | 27.8\% |
| Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 20 | 0.2\% | 27 | 0.3\% | 13 | 0.1\% | -35.0\% | -51.9\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 1 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | -100.0\% | -100.0\% |
| Utilities | 74 | 0.8\% | 82 | 0.9\% | 67 | 0.7\% | -9.5\% | -18.3\% |
| Construction | 381 | 4.0\% | 377 | 4.1\% | 394 | 4.1\% | 3.4\% | 4.5\% |
| Manufacturing | 3,169 | 33.6\% | 2,758 | 29.8\% | 2,573 | 26.5\% | -18.8\% | -6.7\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 357 | 3.8\% | 349 | 3.8\% | 488 | 5.0\% | 36.7\% | 39.8\% |
| Retail Trade | 1,441 | 15.3\% | 1,465 | 15.8\% | 1,495 | 15.4\% | 3.7\% | 2.0\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 200 | 2.1\% | 216 | 2.3\% | 346 | 3.6\% | 73.0\% | 60.2\% |
| Information | 136 | 1.4\% | 109 | 1.2\% | 73 | 0.8\% | -46.3\% | -33.0\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 125 | 1.3\% | 195 | 2.1\% | 237 | 2.4\% | 89.6\% | 21.5\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 73 | 0.8\% | 67 | 0.7\% | 80 | 0.8\% | 9.6\% | 19.4\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 141 | 1.5\% | 143 | 1.5\% | 117 | 1.2\% | -17.0\% | -18.2\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 2 | 0.0\% | 7 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 300.0\% | 14.3\% |
| Administration \& Support, Waste Management and Remediation | 339 | 3.6\% | 169 | 1.8\% | 370 | 3.8\% | 9.1\% | 118.9\% |
| Educational Services | 735 | 7.8\% | 954 | 10.3\% | 1,000 | 10.3\% | 36.1\% | 4.8\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 726 | 7.7\% | 719 | 7.8\% | 656 | 6.8\% | -9.6\% | -8.8\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 46 | 0.5\% | 42 | 0.5\% | 31 | 0.3\% | -32.6\% | -26.2\% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 938 | 9.9\% | 1,053 | 11.4\% | 1,234 | 12.7\% | 31.6\% | 17.2\% |
| Other Services (excluding Public Administration) | 404 | 4.3\% | 329 | 3.6\% | 378 | 3.9\% | -6.4\% | 14.9\% |
| Public Administration | 134 | 1.4\% | 197 | 2.1\% | 143 | 1.5\% | 6.7\% | -27.4\% |

Source: U.S. Census LED

Appendix E-Ohio Resident Trend Change 2004-2014

|  | 2004 |  | 2009 |  | 2014 |  | 2004-2014 <br> \%change | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2009-2014 } \\ \text { \%change } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |  |  |
| Total All Jobs | 5,038,656 | 100.0\% | 4,823,847 | 100.0\% | 5,111,887 | 100.0\% | 1.5\% | 6.0\% |
| Jobs by Worker Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 29 or younger | 1,258,835 | 25.0\% | 1,142,596 | 23.7\% | 1,195,572 | 23.4\% | -5.0\% | 4.6\% |
| Age 30 to 54 | 2,999,075 | 59.5\% | 2,775,883 | 57.5\% | 2,764,590 | 54.1\% | -7.8\% | -0.4\% |
| Age 55 or older | 780,746 | 15.5\% | 905,368 | 18.8\% | 1,151,725 | 22.5\% | 47.5\% | 27.2\% |
| Jobs by Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,250 per month or less | 1,511,021 | 30.0\% | 1,336,792 | 27.7\% | 1,312,589 | 25.7\% | -13.1\% | -1.8\% |
| \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month | 2,037,755 | 40.4\% | 1,859,654 | 38.6\% | 1,824,100 | 35.7\% | -10.5\% | -1.9\% |
| More than \$3,333 per month | 1,489,880 | 29.6\% | 1,627,401 | 33.7\% | 1,975,198 | 38.6\% | 32.6\% | 21.4\% |
| Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 14,061 | 0.3\% | 13,342 | 0.3\% | 15,295 | 0.3\% | 8.8\% | 14.6\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 12,157 | 0.2\% | 11,432 | 0.2\% | 16,148 | 0.3\% | 32.8\% | 41.3\% |
| Utilities | 29,187 | 0.6\% | 33,086 | 0.7\% | 28,360 | 0.6\% | -2.8\% | -14.3\% |
| Construction | 218,612 | 4.3\% | 179,928 | 3.7\% | 193,183 | 3.8\% | -11.6\% | 7.4\% |
| Manufacturing | 813,705 | 16.1\% | 643,823 | 13.3\% | 681,400 | 13.3\% | -16.3\% | 5.8\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 226,332 | 4.5\% | 223,900 | 4.6\% | 231,229 | 4.5\% | 2.2\% | 3.3\% |
| Retail Trade | 591,765 | 11.7\% | 563,983 | 11.7\% | 558,873 | 10.9\% | -5.6\% | -0.9\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 167,003 | 3.3\% | 176,308 | 3.7\% | 185,297 | 3.6\% | 11.0\% | 5.1\% |
| Information | 104,482 | 2.1\% | 99,053 | 2.1\% | 87,578 | 1.7\% | -16.2\% | -11.6\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 218,994 | 4.3\% | 208,060 | 4.3\% | 205,385 | 4.0\% | -6.2\% | -1.3\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 68,080 | 1.4\% | 59,872 | 1.2\% | 59,813 | 1.2\% | -12.1\% | -0.1\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 219,974 | 4.4\% | 244,635 | 5.1\% | 255,941 | 5.0\% | 16.4\% | 4.6\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 97,626 | 1.9\% | 112,311 | 2.3\% | 141,866 | 2.8\% | 45.3\% | 26.3\% |
| Administration \& Support, Waste Management and Remediation | 285,884 | 5.7\% | 259,251 | 5.4\% | 321,803 | 6.3\% | 12.6\% | 24.1\% |
| Educational Services | 456,624 | 9.1\% | 459,767 | 9.5\% | 441,919 | 8.6\% | -3.2\% | -3.9\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 690,630 | 13.7\% | 731,971 | 15.2\% | 831,721 | 16.3\% | 20.4\% | 13.6\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 68,152 | 1.4\% | 63,208 | 1.3\% | 74,942 | 1.5\% | 10.0\% | 18.6\% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 409,171 | 8.1\% | 409,896 | 8.5\% | 449,272 | 8.8\% | 9.8\% | 9.6\% |
| Other Services (excluding Public Administration) | 169,498 | 3.4\% | 154,037 | 3.2\% | 154,619 | 3.0\% | -8.8\% | 0.4\% |
| Public Administration | 176,719 | 3.5\% | 175,984 | 3.6\% | 177,243 | 3.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% |

Source: U.S. Census LED

## Appendix F-Ohio Worker Trend Change 2004-2014

|  | 2004 |  | 2009 |  | 2014 |  | 2004-2014 <br> \%change | 2009-2014\%change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | Share | Count | Share | Count | Share |  |  |
| Total All Jobs | 5,084,756 | 100.0\% | 4,824,233 | 100.0\% | 5,107,339 | 100.0\% | 0.4\% | 5.9\% |
| Jobs by Worker Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 29 or younger | 1,266,159 | 24.9\% | 1,137,041 | 23.6\% | 1,188,119 | 23.3\% | -6.2\% | 4.5\% |
| Age 30 to 54 | 3,027,396 | 59.5\% | 2,779,884 | 57.6\% | 2,766,279 | 54.2\% | -8.6\% | -0.5\% |
| Age 55 or older | 791,201 | 15.6\% | 907,308 | 18.8\% | 1,152,941 | 22.6\% | 45.7\% | 27.1\% |
| Jobs by Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,250 per month or less | 1,518,841 | 29.9\% | 1,328,374 | 27.5\% | 1,305,140 | 25.6\% | -14.1\% | -1.7\% |
| \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month | 2,051,188 | 40.3\% | 1,854,065 | 38.4\% | 1,814,871 | 35.5\% | -11.5\% | -2.1\% |
| More than \$3,333 per month | 1,514,727 | 29.8\% | 1,641,794 | 34.0\% | 1,987,328 | 38.9\% | 31.2\% | 21.0\% |
| Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 13,927 | 0.3\% | 13,020 | 0.3\% | 14,908 | 0.3\% | 7.0\% | 14.5\% |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 11,798 | 0.2\% | 10,456 | 0.2\% | 14,381 | 0.3\% | 21.9\% | 37.5\% |
| Utilities | 29,636 | 0.6\% | 33,034 | 0.7\% | 28,188 | 0.6\% | -4.9\% | -14.7\% |
| Construction | 222,337 | 4.4\% | 180,948 | 3.8\% | 194,560 | 3.8\% | -12.5\% | 7.5\% |
| Manufacturing | 817,312 | 16.1\% | 643,122 | 13.3\% | 681,436 | 13.3\% | -16.6\% | 6.0\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 230,236 | 4.5\% | 224,906 | 4.7\% | 231,748 | 4.5\% | 0.7\% | 3.0\% |
| Retail Trade | 597,915 | 11.8\% | 562,177 | 11.7\% | 556,912 | 10.9\% | -6.9\% | -0.9\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 167,046 | 3.3\% | 173,830 | 3.6\% | 180,988 | 3.5\% | 8.3\% | 4.1\% |
| Information | 106,323 | 2.1\% | 99,685 | 2.1\% | 87,958 | 1.7\% | -17.3\% | -11.8\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 221,586 | 4.4\% | 209,800 | 4.3\% | 206,301 | 4.0\% | -6.9\% | -1.7\% |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 68,762 | 1.4\% | 59,841 | 1.2\% | 59,916 | 1.2\% | -12.9\% | 0.1\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 223,520 | 4.4\% | 247,134 | 5.1\% | 257,574 | 5.0\% | 15.2\% | 4.2\% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 101,251 | 2.0\% | 115,314 | 2.4\% | 146,108 | 2.9\% | 44.3\% | 26.7\% |
| Administration \& Support, Waste Management and Remediation | 289,402 | 5.7\% | 259,558 | 5.4\% | 320,120 | 6.3\% | 10.6\% | 23.3\% |
| Educational Services | 461,100 | 9.1\% | 460,680 | 9.5\% | 442,163 | 8.7\% | -4.1\% | -4.0\% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 697,091 | 13.7\% | 733,019 | 15.2\% | 833,385 | 16.3\% | 19.6\% | 13.7\% |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 66,922 | 1.3\% | 62,507 | 1.3\% | 75,065 | 1.5\% | 12.2\% | 20.1\% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 410,485 | 8.1\% | 405,755 | 8.4\% | 445,658 | 8.7\% | 8.6\% | 9.8\% |
| Other Services (excluding Public Administration) | 170,955 | 3.4\% | 153,983 | 3.2\% | 154,373 | 3.0\% | -9.7\% | 0.3\% |
| Public Administration | 177,152 | 3.5\% | 175,464 | 3.6\% | 175,597 | 3.4\% | -0.9\% | 0.1\% |

[^3]Appendix G-Piqua Resident Characteristics By Age

| 20214 | Overall |  | Age 29 or younger |  | Age 55 or older |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | Percent | Count | Share | Count | Share |
|  | 9,093 | $100.0 \%$ | 2,212 | $100.0 \%$ | 2,017 | $100.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Jobs by Worker Age

| Age 29 or younger | 2,212 | $24.3 \%$ | 2,212 | $100.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age 30 to 54 | 4,864 | $53.5 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Age 55 or older | 2,017 | $22.2 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 2,017 | $100.0 \%$ |

Jobs by Earnings

| $\$ 1,250$ per month or less | 2,354 | $25.9 \%$ | 1,052 | $47.6 \%$ | 478 | $23.7 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1,251$ to $\$ 3,333$ per month | 3,843 | $42.3 \%$ | 893 | $40.4 \%$ | 796 | $39.5 \%$ |
| More than $\$ 3,333$ per month | 2,896 | $31.8 \%$ | 267 | $12.1 \%$ | 743 | $36.8 \%$ |

## Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 23 | $0.3 \%$ | 4 | $0.2 \%$ | 2 | $0.1 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 3 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Utilities | 50 | $0.5 \%$ | 8 | $0.4 \%$ | 13 | $0.6 \%$ |
| Construction | 410 | $4.5 \%$ | 70 | $3.2 \%$ | 82 | $4.1 \%$ |
| Manufacturing | 2,587 | $28.5 \%$ | 493 | $22.3 \%$ | 594 | $29.4 \%$ |
| Wholesale Trade | 491 | $5.4 \%$ | 67 | $3.0 \%$ | 106 | $5.3 \%$ |
| Retail Trade | 977 | $10.7 \%$ | 315 | $14.2 \%$ | 239 | $11.8 \%$ |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 287 | $3.2 \%$ | 47 | $2.1 \%$ | 73 | $3.6 \%$ |
| Information | 91 | $1.0 \%$ | 16 | $0.7 \%$ | 25 | $1.2 \%$ |
| Finance and Insurance | 195 | $2.1 \%$ | 35 | $1.6 \%$ | 45 | $2.2 \%$ |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 61 | $0.7 \%$ | 16 | $0.7 \%$ | 15 | $0.7 \%$ |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 262 | $2.9 \%$ | 57 | $2.6 \%$ | 68 | $3.4 \%$ |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 98 | $1.1 \%$ | 13 | $0.6 \%$ | 37 | $1.8 \%$ |
| Administration \& Support, Waste Management and | 510 | $5.6 \%$ | 161 | $7.3 \%$ | 86 | $4.3 \%$ |
| Remediation |  | 594 | $6.5 \%$ | 65 | $2.9 \%$ | 207 |
| Educational Services | 1,068 | $11.7 \%$ | 200 | $9.0 \%$ | 228 | $11.3 \%$ |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 90 | $1.0 \%$ | 33 | $1.5 \%$ | 14 | $0.7 \%$ |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 834 | $9.2 \%$ | 506 | $22.9 \%$ | 56 | $2.8 \%$ |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 301 | $3.3 \%$ | 90 | $4.1 \%$ | 81 | $4.0 \%$ |
| Other Services (excluding Public Administration) | 161 | $1.8 \%$ | 16 | $0.7 \%$ | 46 | $2.3 \%$ |
| Public Administration |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jos |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Jobs by Worker Race | 8,528 | $93.8 \%$ | 2,027 | $91.6 \%$ | 1,926 | $95.5 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White Alone | 363 | $4.0 \%$ | 103 | $4.7 \%$ | 57 | $2.8 \%$ |
| Black or African American Alone | 27 | $0.3 \%$ | 7 | $0.3 \%$ | 4 | $0.2 \%$ |
| American Indian or Alaska Native Alone | 67 | $0.7 \%$ | 11 | $0.5 \%$ | 18 | $0.9 \%$ |
| Asian Alone | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone | 108 | $1.2 \%$ | 64 | $2.9 \%$ | 12 | $0.6 \%$ |
| Two or More Race Groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Jobs by Worker Ethnicity

| Not Hispanic or Latino | 8,967 | $98.6 \%$ | 2,181 | $98.6 \%$ | 1,997 | $99.0 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hispanic or Latino | 126 | $1.4 \%$ | 31 | $1.4 \%$ | 20 | $1.0 \%$ |

## Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

| Less than high school | 641 | $7.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 197 | $9.8 \%$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High school or equivalent, no college | 2,494 | $27.4 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 749 | $37.1 \%$ |  |
| Some college or Associate degree | 2,271 | $25.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 617 | $30.6 \%$ |  |
| Bachelor's degree or advanced degree | 1,475 | $16.2 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 454 | $22.5 \%$ |  |
| Under 29 Excluded | 2,212 | $24.3 \%$ | 2,212 | $100.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| Jobs by Worker Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 4,676 | $51.4 \%$ | 1,137 | $51.4 \%$ | 1,015 | $50.3 \%$ |  |
| Female | 4,417 | $48.6 \%$ | 1,075 | $48.6 \%$ | 1,002 | $49.7 \%$ |  |

[^4]Appendix H—Piqua Resident Characteristics By Earnings

| 2014 | Overall |  | $\$ 1,250$ or less |  | $\$ 3,333$ or more |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | Percent | Count | Share | Count | Share |
| Total All Jobs | 9,093 | $100.0 \%$ | 2,354 | $100.0 \%$ | 2,896 | $100.0 \%$ |

Jobs by Worker Age

| Age 29 or younger | 2,212 | $24.3 \%$ | 1,052 | $44.7 \%$ | 267 | $9.2 \%$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age 30 to 54 | 4,864 | $53.5 \%$ | 824 | $35.0 \%$ | 1,886 | $65.1 \%$ |  |
| Age 55 or older | 2,017 | $22.2 \%$ | 478 | $20.3 \%$ | 743 | $25.7 \%$ |  |
| Jobs by Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 1,250$ per month or less | 2,354 | $25.9 \%$ | 2,354 | $100.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| $\$ 1,251$ to $\$ 3,333$ per month | 3,843 | $42.3 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| More than $\$ 3,333$ per month | 2,896 | $31.8 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 2,896 | $100.0 \%$ |  |

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 23 | $0.3 \%$ | 6 | $0.3 \%$ | 2 | $0.1 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 3 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 3 | $0.1 \%$ |
| Utilities | 50 | $0.5 \%$ | 1 | $0.0 \%$ | 44 | $1.5 \%$ |
| Construction | 410 | $4.5 \%$ | 46 | $2.0 \%$ | 223 | $7.7 \%$ |
| Manufacturing | 2,587 | $28.5 \%$ | 186 | $7.9 \%$ | 1,130 | $39.0 \%$ |
| Wholesale Trade | 491 | $5.4 \%$ | 42 | $1.8 \%$ | 223 | $7.7 \%$ |
| Retail Trade | 977 | $10.7 \%$ | 386 | $16.4 \%$ | 114 | $3.9 \%$ |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 287 | $3.2 \%$ | 45 | $1.9 \%$ | 111 | $3.8 \%$ |
| Information | 91 | $1.0 \%$ | 23 | $1.0 \%$ | 41 | $1.4 \%$ |
| Finance and Insurance | 195 | $2.1 \%$ | 27 | $1.1 \%$ | 84 | $2.9 \%$ |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 61 | $0.7 \%$ | 17 | $0.7 \%$ | 15 | $0.5 \%$ |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 262 | $2.9 \%$ | 44 | $1.9 \%$ | 113 | $3.9 \%$ |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 98 | $1.1 \%$ | 7 | $0.3 \%$ | 54 | $1.9 \%$ |
| Administration \& Support, Waste Management and | 510 | $5.6 \%$ | 238 | $10.1 \%$ | 54 | $1.9 \%$ |
| Remediation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Educational Services | 594 | $6.5 \%$ | 186 | $7.9 \%$ | 229 | $7.9 \%$ |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 1,068 | $11.7 \%$ | 264 | $11.2 \%$ | 274 | $9.5 \%$ |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 90 | $1.0 \%$ | 55 | $2.3 \%$ | 12 | $0.4 \%$ |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 834 | $9.2 \%$ | 601 | $25.5 \%$ | 22 | $0.8 \%$ |
| Other Services (excluding Public Administration) | 301 | $3.3 \%$ | 163 | $6.9 \%$ | 48 | $1.7 \%$ |
| Public Administration | 161 | $1.8 \%$ | 17 | $0.7 \%$ | 100 | $3.5 \%$ |


| Jobs by Worker Race | 8,528 | $93.8 \%$ | 2,149 | $91.3 \%$ | 2,782 | $96.1 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White Alone | 363 | $4.0 \%$ | 133 | $5.6 \%$ | 73 | $2.5 \%$ |
| Black or African American Alone | 27 | $0.3 \%$ | 6 | $0.3 \%$ | 6 | $0.2 \%$ |
| American Indian or Alaska Native Alone | 67 | $0.7 \%$ | 20 | $0.8 \%$ | 21 | $0.7 \%$ |
| Asian Alone | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone | 108 | $1.2 \%$ | 46 | $2.0 \%$ | 14 | $0.5 \%$ |
| Two or More Race Groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Jobs by Worker Ethnicity

| Not Hispanic or Latino | 8,967 | $98.6 \%$ | 2,312 | $98.2 \%$ | 2,867 | $99.0 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hispanic or Latino | 126 | $1.4 \%$ | 42 | $1.8 \%$ | 29 | $1.0 \%$ |

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

| Less than high school | 641 | $7.0 \%$ | 142 | $6.0 \%$ | 166 | $5.7 \%$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High school or equivalent, no college | 2,494 | $27.4 \%$ | 472 | $20.1 \%$ | 811 | $28.0 \%$ |  |  |
| Some college or Associate degree | 2,271 | $25.0 \%$ | 409 | $17.4 \%$ | 893 | $30.8 \%$ |  |  |
| Bachelor's degree or advanced degree | 1,475 | $16.2 \%$ | 279 | $11.9 \%$ | 759 | $26.2 \%$ |  |  |
| Under 29 Excluded | 2,212 | $24.3 \%$ | 1,052 | $44.7 \%$ | 267 | $9.2 \%$ |  |  |
| Jobs by Worker Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 4,676 | $51.4 \%$ | 935 | $39.7 \%$ | 1,935 | $66.8 \%$ |  |  |
| Female | 4,417 | $48.6 \%$ | 1,419 | $60.3 \%$ | 961 | $33.2 \%$ |  |  |

[^5]Appendix I—Piqua Resident Characteristics By Industry

| 2014 | Overall |  | Goods Producing |  | All other services |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Count | Percent | Count | Share | Count | Share |
| Total All Jobs | 9,093 | $100.0 \%$ | 3,023 | $100.0 \%$ | 4,265 | $100.0 \%$ |

Jobs by Worker Age

| Age 29 or younger | 2,212 | $24.3 \%$ | 567 | $18.8 \%$ | 1,208 | $28.3 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age 30 to 54 | 4,864 | $53.5 \%$ | 1,778 | $58.8 \%$ | 2,149 | $50.4 \%$ |
| Age 55 or older | 2,017 | $22.2 \%$ | 678 | $22.4 \%$ | 908 | $21.3 \%$ |

Jobs by Earnings

| $\$ 1,250$ per month or less | 2,354 | $25.9 \%$ | 238 | $7.9 \%$ | 1,642 | $38.5 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1,251$ to $\$ 3,333$ per month | 3,843 | $42.3 \%$ | 1,427 | $47.2 \%$ | 1,577 | $37.0 \%$ |
| More than $\$ 3,333$ per month | 2,896 | $31.8 \%$ | 1,358 | $44.9 \%$ | 1,046 | $24.5 \%$ |

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | 23 | $0.3 \%$ | 23 | $0.8 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction | 3 | $0.0 \%$ | 3 | $0.1 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Utilities | 50 | $0.5 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Construction | 410 | $4.5 \%$ | 410 | $13.6 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Manufacturing | 2,587 | $28.5 \%$ | 2,587 | $85.6 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Wholesale Trade | 491 | $5.4 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Retail Trade | 977 | $10.7 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 287 | $3.2 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Information | 91 | $1.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 91 | $2.1 \%$ |
| Finance and Insurance | 195 | $2.1 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 195 | $4.6 \%$ |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 61 | $0.7 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 61 | $1.4 \%$ |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 262 | $2.9 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 262 | $6.1 \%$ |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 98 | $1.1 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 98 | $2.3 \%$ |
| Administration \& Support, Waste Management and | 510 | $5.6 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 510 | $12.0 \%$ |
| Remediation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Educational Services | 594 | $6.5 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 594 | $13.9 \%$ |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 1,068 | $11.7 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 1,068 | $25.0 \%$ |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 90 | $1.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 90 | $2.1 \%$ |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 834 | $9.2 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 834 | $19.6 \%$ |
| Other Services (excluding Public Administration) | 301 | $3.3 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 301 | $7.1 \%$ |
| Public Administration | 161 | $1.8 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 161 | $3.8 \%$ |
| $J$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Jobs by Worker Race

| White Alone | 8,528 | $93.8 \%$ | 2,874 | $95.1 \%$ | 3,953 | $92.7 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black or African American Alone | 363 | $4.0 \%$ | 95 | $3.1 \%$ | 201 | $4.7 \%$ |
| American Indian or Alaska Native Alone | 27 | $0.3 \%$ | 5 | $0.2 \%$ | 17 | $0.4 \%$ |
| Asian Alone | 67 | $0.7 \%$ | 22 | $0.7 \%$ | 37 | $0.9 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Two or More Race Groups | 108 | $1.2 \%$ | 27 | $0.9 \%$ | 57 | $1.3 \%$ |

Jobs by Worker Ethnicity

| Not Hispanic or Latino | 8,967 | $98.6 \%$ | 2,985 | $98.7 \%$ | 4,199 | $98.5 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hispanic or Latino | 126 | $1.4 \%$ | 38 | $1.3 \%$ | 66 | $1.5 \%$ |

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

| Less than high school | 641 | $7.0 \%$ | 271 | $9.0 \%$ | 242 | $5.7 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High school or equivalent, no college | 2,494 | $27.4 \%$ | 992 | $32.8 \%$ | 922 | $21.6 \%$ |
| Some college or Associate degree | 2,271 | $25.0 \%$ | 804 | $26.6 \%$ | 1,055 | $24.7 \%$ |
| Bachelor's degree or advanced degree | 1,475 | $16.2 \%$ | 389 | $12.9 \%$ | 838 | $19.6 \%$ |
| Under 29 Excluded | 2,212 | $24.3 \%$ | 567 | $18.8 \%$ | 1,208 | $28.3 \%$ |
| Jobs by Worker Sex | 4,676 | $51.4 \%$ | 2,101 | $69.5 \%$ | 1,562 | $36.6 \%$ |
| Male | 4,417 | $48.6 \%$ | 922 | $30.5 \%$ | 2,703 | $63.4 \%$ |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Color code designates the specific characteristic, such as industry groups, for further cross tabulation of data for all the other characteristics and then a comparison to all industry sectors

Appendix J—Attributes of Outside Workers for Piqua

| $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | Live in <br> Piqua | Within 10 <br> Miles | $\mathbf{1 0 - 2 0}$ <br> Miles | $\mathbf{2 0 - 6 0}$ <br> Miles | Outside <br> $\mathbf{6 0 ~ M i l e s ~}$ | Total <br> Work in <br> Piqua | Total <br> Outside <br> Piqua |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total All Jobs | 2,506 | 2,956 | 1,346 | 1,753 | 1,142 | 9,703 | 7,197 |  |
| Jobs by Worker Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age 29 or younger | $24.1 \%$ | $22.9 \%$ | $24.8 \%$ | $28.2 \%$ | $35.7 \%$ | $26.0 \%$ | $26.6 \%$ |  |
| Age 30 to 54 | $52.0 \%$ | $53.6 \%$ | $51.1 \%$ | $50.1 \%$ | $45.1 \%$ | $51.2 \%$ | $50.9 \%$ |  |
| Age 55 or older | $23.9 \%$ | $23.5 \%$ | $24.1 \%$ | $21.6 \%$ | $19.2 \%$ | $22.8 \%$ | $22.5 \%$ |  |
| Jobs by Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 1,250$ per month or less | $29.9 \%$ | $25.8 \%$ | $31.9 \%$ | $35.6 \%$ | $45.0 \%$ | $31.8 \%$ | $32.4 \%$ |  |
| $\$ 1,251$ to $\$ 3,333$ per month | $41.1 \%$ | $38.2 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | $32.2 \%$ | $33.9 \%$ | $36.7 \%$ | $35.1 \%$ |  |
| More than $\$ 3,333$ per month | $28.9 \%$ | $36.0 \%$ | $34.8 \%$ | $32.2 \%$ | $21.1 \%$ | $31.6 \%$ | $32.5 \%$ |  |
| Jobs by Industry Segment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods Producing | $37.6 \%$ | $37.1 \%$ | $31.7 \%$ | $22.4 \%$ | $10.7 \%$ | $30.7 \%$ | $28.3 \%$ |  |
| Trade, Transportation, and <br> Utilities | $20.3 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $20.4 \%$ | $31.3 \%$ | $46.8 \%$ | $24.7 \%$ | $26.2 \%$ |  |
| All Other Services | $42.1 \%$ | $44.9 \%$ | $47.8 \%$ | $46.4 \%$ | $42.6 \%$ | $44.6 \%$ | $45.4 \%$ |  |

Source: U.S. Census LED

## How far and by what numbers are outside workers willing to commute to Piqua for employment and how else are they different by age, earnings, and industry employment?

There are a total of 7,197 outside workers filling jobs in Piqua for a total of 74.2 percent of the total employed workforce of 9,703 in Piqua. Of the 9,093 employed residents living in Piqua, 2,506 ( 27.6 percent) work there after 6,587 leave for employment to other areas. Opportunities for job growth in Piqua continue with employed residents living in the 60 -mile radius including Piqua increasing by 3.0 percent from 2004 to 2014.

- 2,956 employed residents who live within 10 miles of the Piqua boundary work in or for a Piqua employer and comprise of 30.5 percent of the 9,703 workforce.
- 1,346 employed residents who live 10 to 20 miles from the Piqua boundary work in or for Piqua employers and comprise of 13.9 percent of the total workforce.
- 1,753 employed residents who live 20 to 60 miles from the Piqua boundary work in or for Piqua employers and comprise of 18.1 percent of the total workforce. More incoming Piqua workers travel from 20 to 60 miles to Piqua than those incoming from 10 to 20 miles.
- 1,142 employed residents who live 60 or more miles from the Piqua boundary work in or for Piqua employers and comprise of 11.8 percent of the total workforce.
- Workers who travel more than 60 miles to Piqua tend to be younger, earn less, and are more likely to work in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities industries compared to workers who commute shorter distances.
- Workers who live and work in Piqua tend to be similar in age distribution as well as industry classification as those who live up to 10 miles outside of Piqua's city limit, but they tend to earn less per month. As the travel distance to Piqua increases from 10 to 60 miles, the workers tend to get younger, earn less and be less likely to work in Goods Producing industries.
- Those who live and work in Piqua are more likely to work in Goods Producing industries than those who work in Piqua but live outside of the city.


## Largest Employment Ranking, Private Firms Only

| Rank | Group: NAICS 3-digit industry name | Average Quarterly <br> Employment | Average <br> Quarterly New <br> Hire <br> Employment | Average <br> Monthly <br> Earnings (\$) | New Hire <br> Earnings (\$) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All NAICS Subsectors | 35,575 | 5,703 | $\$ 3,411$ | $\$ 1,962$ |
| 1 | 722 Food Services and Drinking Places | 3,640 | 999 | $\$ 1,284$ | $\$ 825$ |
| 2 | 561 Administrative and Support Services | 2,413 | 1,560 | $\$ 2,133$ | $\$ 1,591$ |
| 3 | 336 Transportation Equipment Mfg | 2,119 | 74 | $\$ 6,282$ | $\$ 4,498$ |
| 4 | 332 Fabricated Metal Product Mfg | 1,915 | 186 | $\$ 4,273$ | $\$ 2,600$ |
| 5 | 333 Machinery Manufacturing | 1,608 | 101 | $\$ 4,258$ | $\$ 3,515$ |

Average Monthly Earnings, Private Firms Only

| Rank | Group: NAICS 3-digit industry name | Average Monthly <br> Earnings (\$) | Average <br> Quarterly <br> Employment | Average <br> Quarterly New <br> Hire <br> Employment | New Hire <br> Earnings (\$) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 All NAICS Subsectors | $\$ 3,411$ | 35,575 | 5,703 | $\$ 1,962$ |
| 1 | 481 Air Transportation | $\$ 7,525$ | 0 | 0 | $\$ 0$ |
| 2 | 711 Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and <br> Related Industries | $\$ 6,762$ | 9 | 0 | $\$ 12,762$ |
| 3 | 335 Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and <br> Component Manufacturing | $\$ 6,311$ | 319 | 16 | $\$ 3,711$ |
| 4 | 336 Transportation Equipment Mfg | $\$ 6,282$ | 2,119 | 74 | $\$ 4,498$ |
| 5 | 533 Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets <br> (except Copyrighted Works) | $\$ 6,226$ | 0 | 0 | $\$ 2,951$ |

New Hire Employment, Private Firms Only

| Rank | Group: NAICS 3-digit industry name | Average Quarterly <br> New Hire <br> Employment | Average <br> Quarterly <br> Employment | Average <br> Monthly <br> Earnings (\$) | New Hire <br> Earnings (\$) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 All NAICS Subsectors | 5,703 | 35,575 | $\$ 3,411$ | $\$ 1,962$ |
| 1 | 561 Administrative and Support Services | 1,560 | 2,413 | $\$ 2,133$ | $\$ 1,591$ |
| 2 | 722 Food Services and Drinking Places | 999 | 3,640 | $\$ 1,284$ | $\$ 825$ |
| 3 | 452 General Merchandise Stores | 202 | 1,189 | $\$ 1,902$ | $\$ 1,133$ |
| 4 | 332 Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 186 | 1,915 | $\$ 4,273$ | $\$ 2,600$ |
| 5 | 238 Specialty Trade Contractors | 176 | 1,125 | $\$ 3,902$ | $\$ 2,843$ |

*All data is from 2014 Q1 through Q4
What is the ranking of the top five (5) industries of private firms for Miami County by: Largest Employment, Average Monthly Earnings, and New Hire Employment?

The industry ranking is for private firms only and at the NAICS 3-digit industry name. The highest employment of 3,640 is for Food Services and Drinking Places. The highest average monthly earnings is for Air Transportation at $\$ 7,525$. The third table shows the highest new hire employment of 1,560 is for Administrative and Support Services. The lowest new hire earnings is $\$ 180$ for Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing.

## EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS OVERALL

The table below shows comparisons for the first quarter for four different years (2005, 2008, 2011, and 2014) for the State of Ohio and Miami County. The employment indicators for Miami County show both employment and new hires have decreased from 2005 levels by 1.1 and 10.1 percent, respectively. This compares to the State of Ohio with a 1.9 percent loss of jobs and a 14.5 percent decrease in New Hires. The turnover rates for the same years indicates turnover rates have decreased for both Miami County and at the State level. This data is not available for cities.

The table provides timelines, employment indicators, and area data comparisons. It is another way to differentiate the local area with other areas as it relates to new hires, turnover, new hire earnings and average earnings. Overall, Miami County had a smaller percent loss in total employment and new hires than the State of Ohio between 2005 and 2014. In addition, it had a greater percent gain in both total employment and new hires than the state level since 2011. Miami County has also had a lower turnover each year than Ohio as a state. When compared to the state level, average monthly earnings are less for Miami County.

## Employment Indicators-Overall

|  | Total <br> Employment | New Hires | Separations | Turnover | Avg. Monthly <br> Earnings | Avg. New Hire <br> Earnings |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miami 2005 Q1 | 35,107 | 4,897 | 5,679 | $8.5 \%$ | $\$ 2,705$ | $\$ 1,508$ |
| Miami 2008 Q1 | 35,785 | 4,995 | 5,926 | $8.5 \%$ | $\$ 2,960$ | $\$ 1,663$ |
| Miami 2011 Q1 | 32,490 | 3,624 | 3,693 | $7.6 \%$ | $\$ 3,110$ | $\$ 1,615$ |
| Miami 2014 Q1 | 34,719 | 4,403 | 5,000 | $8.3 \%$ | $\$ 3,360$ | $\$ 1,816$ |
| $\%$ Change 2005-2014 | $-1.1 \%$ | $-10.1 \%$ | $-12.0 \%$ | $-2.4 \%$ | $24.2 \%$ | $20.4 \%$ |
| $\%$ Change 2011-2014 | $6.9 \%$ | $21.5 \%$ | $35.4 \%$ | $9.2 \%$ | $8.0 \%$ | $12.4 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio 2005 Q1 | $4,401,290$ | 631,762 | 719,511 | $9.2 \%$ | $\$ 3,150$ | $\$ 1,635$ |
| Ohio 2008 Q1 | $4,413,142$ | 598,484 | 775,395 | $9.3 \%$ | $\$ 3,373$ | $\$ 1,861$ |
| Ohio 2011 Q1 | $4,087,678$ | 461,754 | 514,980 | $9.4 \%$ | $\$ 3,634$ | $\$ 1,987$ |
| Ohio 2014 Q1 | $4,317,724$ | 539,992 | 591,362 | $8.5 \%$ | $\$ 4,028$ | $\$ 2,106$ |
| \% Change 2005-2014 | $-1.9 \%$ | $-14.5 \%$ | $-17.8 \%$ | $-7.6 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ | $28.8 \%$ |
| $\%$ Change 2011-2014 | $5.6 \%$ | $16.9 \%$ | $14.8 \%$ | $-9.6 \%$ | $10.8 \%$ | $6.0 \%$ |

## EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS BY INDUSTRY

Miami County's top five industries in Providing Job Creation and Earnings Growth from 2005 to 2014 are shown by chart on the following page. Local cities and communities can vary widely in employment from state and national norms. Understanding the dynamics of local employment indicators can help in assessing and adjusting strategic Direction.

The following charts will answer the two following questions: What is the employment trend of top Industry Sectors? What are the Average Monthly Earnings of Employees from Miami Industry Sectors?


- The Manufacturing industry had a decrease of 483 jobs (a 4.4 percent loss) in Miami County since 2005. This compares to an overall employment decrease of 1.1 percent since 2005 in the county.
- Of the top five industries by employment, the Accommodation/Food Services and Administrative/Support/Waste Management/Remediation Services industries increased in employment from 2005 to 2014. The gains were 21.2 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively.

What are the Average Monthly Earnings of Employees from Miami Industry Sectors? Average Monthly Earnings By The Top 5 Industries


- The Utilities industry has the highest average monthly earnings. It grew by $\$ 1,640$, or 36.9 percent, since 2005.
- The average monthly earnings in the Manufacturing industry increased by $\$ 837$ in Miami County since 2005 for a 23.0 percent increase. This compares to an overall average monthly earnings increase of $\$ 655$, or 24.2 percent, for Miami County since 2005.


[^0]:    The Simple/Ring buffer offers the most basic option, the entered radius value is added to the active feature in the map viewer from a pre-defined geographic layer. Thus, the points are from the boundary not the center.

[^1]:    Source: U.S. Census LED

[^2]:    Source: U.S. Census LED

[^3]:    Source: U.S. Census LED

[^4]:    *Color code designates the specific characteristic, such as age, for further cross tabulation of data for all the other characteristics and then a comparison to all age groups

[^5]:    *Color code designates the specific characteristic, such as earnings, for further cross tabulation of data for all the other characteristics and then a comparison to all earning categories

