

Population

Long Range Plan Update Population Policies

- Protect the Village from unanticipated significant changes in the population levels and significant changes in the rate of population change.
- Require development of vacant residential properties to be compatible in scale and massing with the character of existing Village residential areas.
- Provide support services to enable Village residents to remain in their homes as they age; assess the future need for elderly housing in the Village.

Population Analysis. As part of the long-range planning process, population characteristics and trends were analyzed. The Village of Peninsula's population and demographic characteristics were compared with those of neighboring communities, Summit County and the State of Ohio to gain insight into the Village's past, present, and future.

In this section, a number of different aspects of Peninsula's population are investigated. The Village's population is compared with data provided from the 1990, 2000, and 2010 U.S. Census and the 2016 and 2017 estimates from the U.S. Census, where appropriate, for surrounding communities and the County. In addition, occupational characteristics, income and educational attainment are evaluated. The following paragraphs and tables provide insight into the characteristics of the Village and how they may impact the Village's future.

The 2010 population of Peninsula, as reported by in the 2010 U.S. Census, is 565. This is a decrease of 37 persons (approximately 6%) from the 2000 U.S. Census. The 2017 U.S. Census estimate is 562, which is identical to the Village's total population in 1990. Over the last 100, years the Village's population has been between as low as 510 and as high as 692.

Table 1 indicates Peninsula's flat or slightly decreasing population is not consistent with other communities immediately north and west of Cuyahoga Falls, such as Bath and Richfield Townships. Several communities to the north and east of the Village of Peninsula, such as Northfield Center and Sagamore Hills Townships, the City of Hudson, and the Village of Boston Heights, experienced significant growth over the last two decades. However, the rate of growth in many of the surrounding communities has slowed from the dramatic increases experienced in the 1990's.

Table 1

Population Change: 1900-2010 with 2017 Estimate

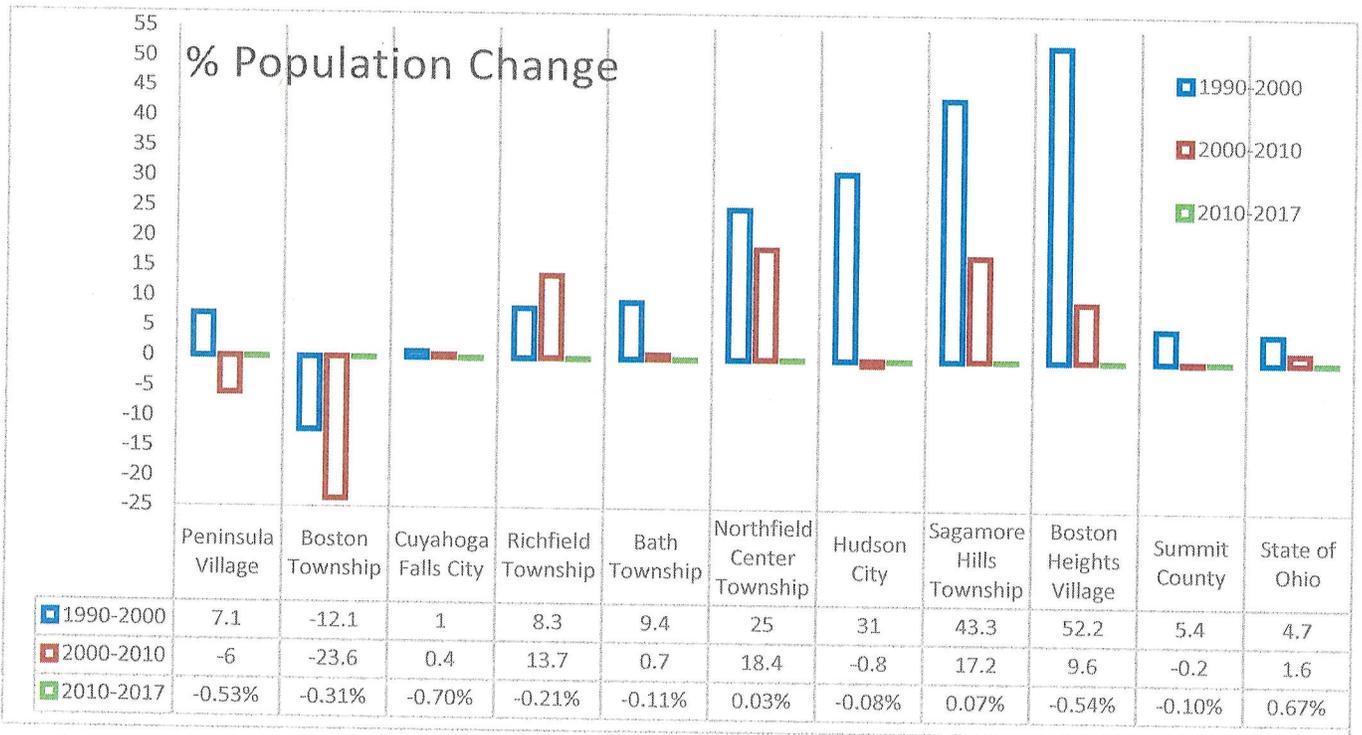
Governmental Unit	1990	2000	2010	2017 Estimate
<i>Peninsula Village</i>	562	602	565	562
Boston Township	1,892	1,664	1,272	1,268
Cuyahoga Falls City	48,867	49,374	49,594	49,247
Richfield Township	5,010	5,424	6,165	6,152
Bath Township	8,804	9,635	9,702	9,691
Northfield Center Township	3,944	4,931	5,839	5,841
Hudson City	17,128	22,439	22,262	22,245
Sagamore Hills Township	6,520	9,340	10,947	10,955
Boston Heights Village	779	1,186	1,300	1,298
Summit County	514,990	542,899	541,781	54,1228
State of Ohio	10,847,115	11,353,140	11,536,504	11,614,373

The population loss in surrounding Boston Township has continued to decline since the 2000 U.S. Census and is likely due to Cuyahoga Valley Park acquisition, lack of new development, decreasing household size, and other factors over the past decade. The population gain in adjacent Boston Heights is largely due to continued residential developments on vacant land just beyond the Cuyahoga Valley National Park boundaries. Little or no population growth is estimated for the regions based on the 2017 U.S. Census estimates. (Table 2)

The Village of Peninsula’s future population will likely remain fairly flat or stable unless a significant new development occurs within the Village. The 2003 Long Range Plan population projection indicated a significant increase in population by 2010. This did not occur, as no significant housing development materialized.

A significant population increase is unlikely to occur in the future given household sizes that continue to slowly decrease and the minimal level of new residential development. As previously noted, the Village of Peninsula's population has hovered between 500 and 600 persons for the past century, and several outside factors - including decisions related to the availability of municipal water and sewer - could drastically impact the growth of the community.

Table 2



Source: U.S. Census

Demographic Characteristics. The age structure of any community can have significant implications for a variety of issues, including housing demand, service demands, and the need for senior housing, etc. Results from the 2000 and 2010 Census age bracket data are provided in Table 3 for the Village, Summit County, and the State of Ohio. Five age categories are based on different life stages, as follows:

- Under 5 years Pre-school
- 5 to 19 years Public School
- 20 to 44 years Family Forming
- 45 to 64 years Mature Families
- 65 and over Retirement

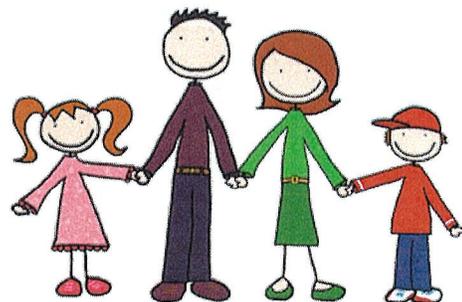
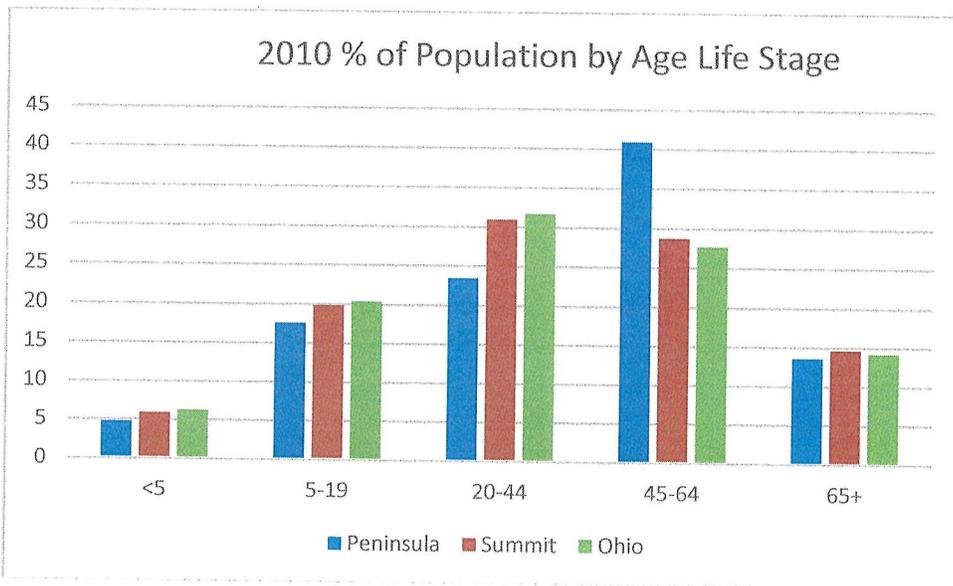
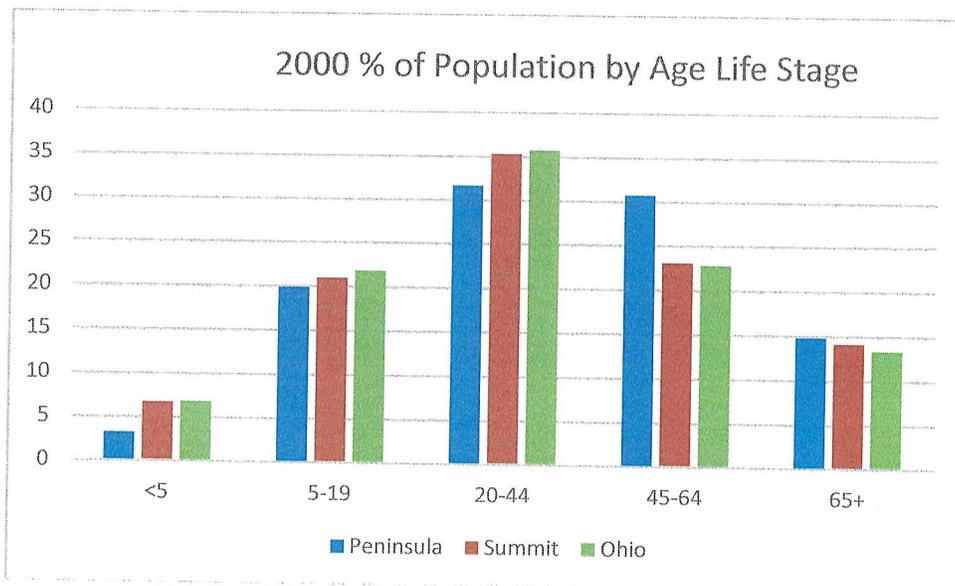


Table 3



Source: US Census



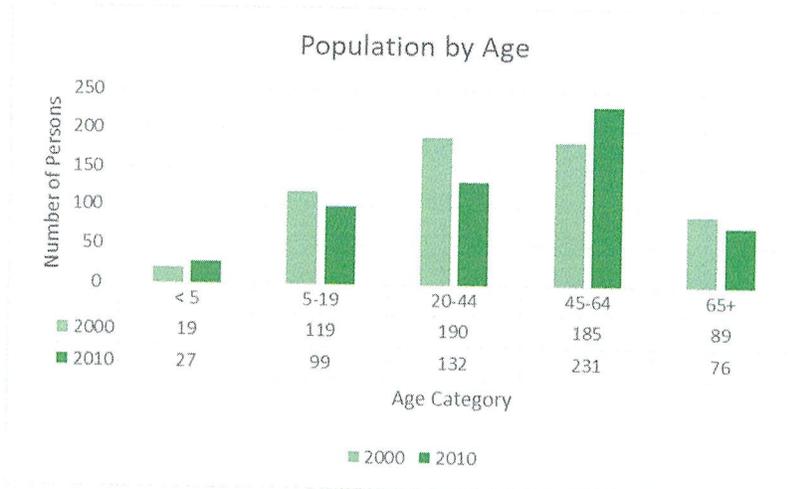
Source: US Census

Comparative age data shows that Peninsula has the characteristics of an aging community. When compared with the State and County averages, the Village of Peninsula has a significantly higher proportion of residents in the mature family category (45-64 yrs.). The percentage of population in this mature family category continued to increase from 2000 to 2010, Table 4. Not surprisingly, the Village has a smaller percentage of people in the family forming (20-44 yrs.) and pre-school (under 5yrs.) categories. Despite the above, the pre-school category has increased in both total numbers and as a percentage of the total from 2000 to 2010 from 3.2% to 4.7%. At 47.3 years

in 2010, the median age of the Village is significantly higher than the State and County averages and continues to age. However, the number of seniors in the community is consistent with the norm. This data indicates that a larger percentage of residents have already raised young children, either have children in school or are entering the "empty nester" phase of life, but have not yet reached retirement age.

An analysis of historical age data indicates that the mature family category grew the fastest between 2000 and 2010, at a rate of 25%. This is comparable to the growth rate of that category in both the County and the State. However, the Village's family forming and retirement categories lost population. There was an over 30% decline in the family forming category and an almost 15% decline in the retirement category. While Summit County also saw a decline in the family forming category, its decline was at a rate less than half of that of the Village. While, the retirement category continues to rise both regionally and nationally, the Village is experiencing a loss. The loss of population in this category could be the result of the lack of suitable senior housing in the community. The interesting dynamic is the increase in children in the under-five

Table 4



Source: U. S. Census

pre-school category while at the same time a significant reduction in the family forming age group exists. This could imply larger families; that families are older when they are having children and therefore are now in the mature family category; or grandparents are raising grandchildren.

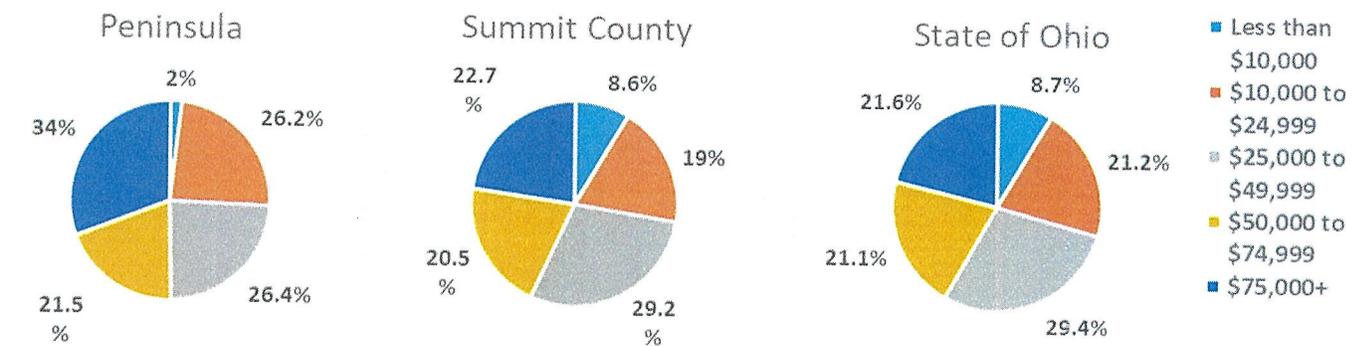
An older population can have an impact on services and housing types. For example, increases in older populations often place additional demands on EMS and rescue service. The decrease in the number of younger residents will also have an impact on schools and future services such as parks and recreational programming. For example, older residents tend to prefer passive recreational uses such as walking trails, as opposed to active recreational uses such as ball fields.

These impacts on the Village are diluted, however, due both to the influx of outside visitors and tourists of all ages, combined with the presence of regional recreation resources within and immediately surrounding the Village. Additionally, an older population may have implications on future economic resources available to the Village. Current local taxing structures often exempt retirement income from taxation. Without significant local businesses to provide income tax revenue, other methods of revenue generation such as property taxes will be important.

Table 5 shows the distribution of household income levels for residents of the Village of

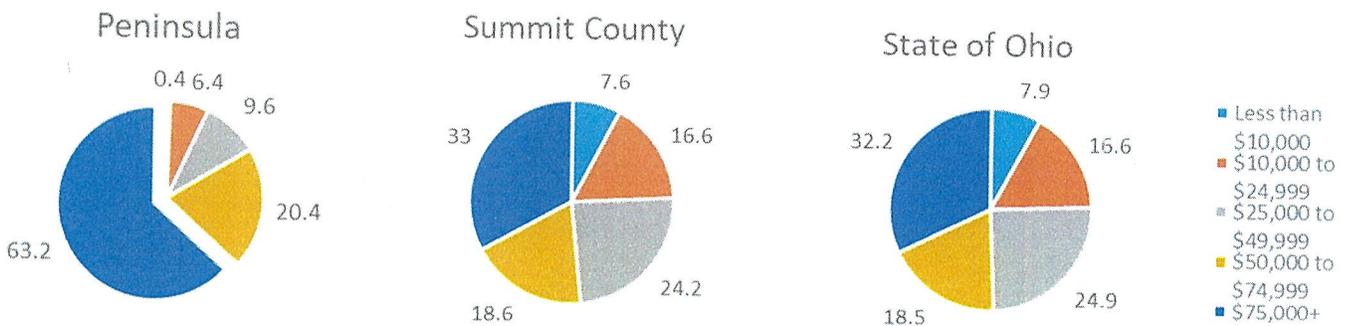
Table 5

Annual Household Income 2001



Source: U. S. Census

Annual Household Income 2016 Estimate



Source: U. S. Census

Peninsula, Summit County, and the State of Ohio. The information in the table indicates that there are proportionally fewer residents earning below \$10,000, and a significantly greater proportion of Village residents earning over \$75,000 per year when compared to the State and

County. The comparison over time from 2001 to the 2017 estimate indicates that the growth in the over \$75,000 category is growing faster in the Village than in the other jurisdictions.

As Table 6 indicates, the estimated median household income for Peninsula residents has continued to increase. In raw numbers, the Village’s median household income increased by \$54,948 between 1990 and the 2016 estimate, while the County's and State's increased by only \$22,490 and \$21,922, respectively. Measured in percentage terms, the Village's median household income increased at a rate of more than double the rate of either the County or the State. The most significant change in the median income in the Village occurred between 2000 and 2010 when it increased by 47% while the County and State only grew by 11%. While the actual numbers are not adjusted for inflation, the relative comparison between the Village, County and State indicates that the Village is becoming a more affluent community over time.

Table 6 **Median Household Income: 1990 - 2010 with 2016 estimate**

<i>Income Range</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<i>Village of Peninsula</i>	<i>\$39,219</i>	<i>\$56,071</i>	<i>\$16,852</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>\$82,614</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>\$94,167</i>	<i>13.9</i>
<i>Summit County</i>	<i>\$29,072</i>	<i>\$43,060</i>	<i>\$13,988</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>\$47,926</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>\$51,562</i>	<i>7.6</i>
<i>State of Ohio</i>	<i>\$28,752</i>	<i>\$42,617</i>	<i>\$13,865</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>\$47,358</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>\$50,674</i>	<i>7.0</i>

Source: U.S. Census

Resident occupation gives a clear indication of the types of jobs in which people in the community are currently engaged. The 2010 Census and the 2016 Census estimates are the nearest benchmark for reporting these characteristics. Table 7 includes information for the Village, the County, and the State for both years. For clarification, the persons reflected in this table include Village residents who are employed, regardless of workplace location.

Census data reflects 295 persons in the labor force in 2000; 351 persons in the Village’s labor force in 2010 and an estimated 360 persons in the Village's labor force in 2016. Professional jobs represented the largest percentage (79.7%) of the labor force in the Village of Peninsula, leaving approximately 21% in other professions in 2016.

Peninsula has a significantly higher proportion of its labor force working in the management, professional, and related occupations category than either the State or County. (Table 7) Jobs in this category tend to be in higher income brackets than most other categories and include architects, engineers, physicians, and teachers. Peninsula has a significantly lower percentage of workers in the service occupations category, and the percentage of workers in this category has

decreased since the 2000 Census. Jobs in this category often pay moderate to high wages and include jobs ranging from computer programmers to nurses and dental hygienists. The percentage of workers in the relatively low paying professional fields of sales and office occupations also continues to decrease as compared to the County and the State. Sales and office jobs often involve clerical work, and service-oriented jobs include waiters, cooks and barbers.

Table 7

Composition of Labor Force 2000 to 2016 (% of Total)

Occupation: Employed Persons Over 16 Years of Age	Village of Peninsula			Summit County			Ohio		
	2000	2010	2016 Est.	2000	2010	2016 Est.	2000	2010	2016 Est.
Management, Professional and Related Occupations	40.4	52.7	57.5	33.1	36.3	37.5	31.0	33.4	35.4
Service Occupations	9.8	8.8	3.3	14.4	16.5	17.1	14.6	17.1	17.5
Sales and Office Occupations	27.3	19.7	18.9	28.4	26.3	26.0	26.4	25.3	23.7
Natural Resources, Construction, And Maintenance Occupations*	11.8	12.3	9.4	8.0	7.2	6.4	9.0	8.2	7.6
Production, Transportation, And Material Moving Occupations	10.8	6.6	10.8	16.1	13.7	12.9	19.0	16.0	15.8

*Combined Farming, Forestry and Fishing with Construction, Extraction and Maintenance beginning 2010

Source: U.S. Census

On average, fewer Peninsula residents are employed in almost every non-professional category, when compared to the State or County. Peninsula has a slightly higher percentage of residents employed in construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations, and fewer in the

production, transportation, and material moving occupations category. Jobs in the former category include auto mechanics and construction workers, and jobs in the latter category include assembly line workers and freight handlers. The lack of residents in the service category may require the tourist related industries to import employees from surrounding communities.

Table 8 Highest Educational Attainment of Population Over 25 Years: 2000-2016 (% of Total)

	Village of Peninsula			Summit County			State of Ohio		
	2000	2010	2016	2000	2010	2016	2000	2010	2016
Elementary (0-8)	2.4	0	0.4	3.1	2.5	2.5	4.5	3.4	3.0
Some High School (no diploma)	9.3	1.9	1.3	11.2	8.0	6.5	12.6	9.2	7.5
High School Graduate	26.1	24.3	24.1	33.6	32.8	32.1	36.1	35.8	33.8
Some College (no degree)	20.3	24.1	14.4	21.7	19.9	19.4	19.9	20.1	20.6
Associates Degree	3.2	7.5	4.3	5.3	7.7	8.8	5.9	7.3	8.4
Bachelor's Degree	21.1	19.9	33.8	16.7	19.2	19.7	13.7	15.3	16.7
Graduate or Professional Degree	17.6	22.4	21.7	8.4	10.0	11.0	7.4	8.8	10.0

Source: U.S. Census

According to the 2010 Census, and as shown in Table 8, 98.2% of the population had at least completed high school, and 42.3% had at least a bachelor's degree. This is a significant increase over the 2000 Census with 87.3% and 38.7% respectively. This is significantly higher than County and State averages, which indicated roughly 89.6% and 87.3% of residents with a high school degree, and 29.2% and 24.1% of residents with a bachelor's degree, respectively. This trend is expected to continue based on the data obtained in the 2016 U.S. Census estimates.

The information in this table indicates several things. Higher educational attainment levels often correlate with higher income levels. Persons with college degrees have been shown to have greater personal mobility and tend to migrate at a greater rate than people with lower educational attainment levels. High educational attainment levels can be, but are not always, a

locational consideration for businesses, because they indicate the presence of a skilled labor force.

Table 9 indicates that there has been a decrease in the total number of households in the Village from 2000 to 2010, reversing the trend from 1990 to 2000. Peninsula’s over 6% decline in households is in contrast to the over two percent increase in both the County and the State. This is significant when coupled with the fact that the decline in persons per household was less than the State and County rates for 1990 through 2010. This correlates with the previously discussed population loss in the Village during the same time period. Peninsula is not growing at a rate close to the County or the State, which implies that changes will need to be considered to continue to sustain the stable population desired by the Village.

Table 9

Total Households

	1990	2000	% Change	2010	% Change
Village of Peninsula	244	254	4.1	237	-6.6
Summit County	199,998	217,788	8.2	222,781	2.3
State of Ohio	4,087,546	4,445,773	8.1	4,603,435	3.5

Source: U.S. Census

Persons per Household

	1990	2000	% Change	2010	% Change
Village of Peninsula	2.43	2.40	-1.2	2.38	-0.8
Summit County	2.54	2.45	-3.5	2.39	-2.4
State of Ohio	2.59	2.49	-3.9	2.44	-2.0

Source: U.S. Census

The U.S. Census Bureau uses the following definition for the term "family": "A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone." Source: US. Census Bureau

The Census Bureau further classifies families by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to gender of the householder and presence of relatives. The data on family type is based on answers to questions on gender and relationship which were asked of all residents of the Village, County, and State, respectively.

Keeping these terms and definitions in mind, the Village of Peninsula, Summit County, and the State of Ohio each have approximately 67% of households in the family category in 2000. The 2010 U. S. Census indicates that the percentage of family households in the County and the State declined by over 10%, while the Village's decline in family households was just over 4%.

Table 10

Government Unit	Family and Non-Family Heads of Households - 2000 -2010									
	Family						Non-Family			
	Married Couple		Female Householder with children		Other		Living Alone		Elderly Living Alone	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Village of Peninsula	56.3	55.3	3.3	4.2	7.1	3.0	25.0	25.3	7.5	6.7
Summit County	50.1	45.3	7.6	4.5	8.9	4.5	28.0	30.0	10.3	10.8
State of Ohio	51.4	47.2	7.3	7.5	8.6	4.7	27.3	35.0	10.0	10.4

However, the manner in which Peninsula's family and non-family households are distributed continues to vary somewhat from the County and State. For example, the Village consists of more married couples and fewer single parent households. Also, there are fewer elderly (65+ years)

living alone in the Village. In fact, the number of elderly living alone in 2010 actually decreased by almost 1% in the Village. By contrast, the percentage of elderly living alone in the County and State increased. This could be an indication that the housing styles and types in the Village are not conducive to elderly persons continuing to live alone. It also appears to correlate with the decline in population over 65 as previously discussed. A breakdown of significant categories is displayed in Table 10.

Summary: Population Policies

- ❖ Undertake land use planning to protect the Village from unanticipated significant changes in the population levels and significant changes in the rate of population change. Tools to implement this policy would include but not be limited to the preservation and enhancement of zoning requirements to control density and protect and conserve natural resources and other features.
- ❖ Require development of vacant residential properties to be compatible in scale and massing with the character of existing Village residential areas.
- ❖ Provide support services to enable Village residents to remain in their homes as they age; assess the future need for elderly housing in the Village; and if demand is found to exist, explore feasibility and available options.