

February 26, 2026

# OUR COUNTY 2026

## A COUNTY PLANNING DATA BOOK



**A PUBLICATION OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION**

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION**

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Cuyahoga  
**COUNTY PLANNING**  
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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



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## OUR VISION

Inspiring all of our communities to thrive

## OUR MISSION

To advance Cuyahoga County's social, economic, and environmental health through equitable community planning

## SPECIAL THANKS

Special thanks to Aleszu Bajak, data scientist; Michael J. Henderson, PhD, of Case Western Reserve University; Patrick Hewitt, AICP, of the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission; Tatyana Khaled, MBA, of the Cuyahoga County Board of Health; Timothy Kovach of the City of Cleveland; and Svetlana Zelenskiy, PhD, of the Cuyahoga County Board of Health for providing valuable feedback on this document.

Cover Image Source: Cuyahoga County

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## A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

# MARY CIEREBIEJ, AICP

Welcome to Our County 2026: A County Planning Data Book!

I am pleased to share with you our latest analysis of Cuyahoga County's strengths and opportunities. We took a deep dive to evaluate how our county compares to ten (10) peer counties. This report provides a comprehensive overview of key indicators shaping the County's future, where we have achieved success, and where we need to focus more attention. This Data Book offers valuable insights into the planning and policy decisions needed to advance Cuyahoga County, building on the amazing work already underway in our communities.

The findings highlight several important dynamics: while our population has declined by more than 36,000 residents since 2015, the number of households has grown, signaling changing housing needs. While we see challenges in labor force participation, educational attainment, household income, and persistent issues of housing affordability, Cuyahoga County remains a leader in prioritizing multi-modal transportation and focusing on development/re-development opportunities where robust infrastructure already exists.

Understanding these trends is critical as we work together to strengthen economic opportunities, improve health outcomes, and ensure equitable access to housing and other resources. We hope this report serves as a resource for informed decision-making and collaborative action at all levels and across a variety of entities.

Thank you for your continued commitment to the future of Cuyahoga County communities and our residents. Please feel free to contact us to discuss how the data included in this report can best support you and your on-going efforts.

Sincerely,

Mary Cierebiej, AICP  
Executive Director  
Cuyahoga County Planning Commission

## WHERE TO START

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### OUR POPULATION IS SHRINKING, BUT HOUSEHOLDS ARE GROWING

Between 2015 and 2024, Cuyahoga County's population declined by over 36,000 people, but the number of households has grown by 3.6%. This trend is mirrored in the 11 peer counties for both measures.



### THE LABOR FORCE IS LARGE, BUT LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IS LOW

Cuyahoga County has the fourth largest labor force among peer counties, but ranks eighth in labor force participation at 65%.



### POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IS LOWER

Cuyahoga County ranks in the bottom half of its peers in the percentage of individuals with some type of post-secondary degree.



### HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS LOW AND THE POVERTY RATE IS HIGH

Cuyahoga County has the second lowest median household income and the fourth highest percentage of its population living below the poverty line. Average poverty rates for the 11 peer counties have also declined.



### EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES JOBS DOMINATE THE COUNTY

The education and health services sector stands as the predominant industry in Cuyahoga County, employing close to 27% of its workforce.



### COST OF HOUSING IS LOW BUT AFFORDABILITY REMAINS A PROBLEM

By several measures, housing costs are relatively low, but lower incomes make affording a home difficult.



### HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IS BEHIND PEERS DESPITE POSITIVE TRENDS

Despite an increase in households, relatively little new housing is being constructed in the County. Multi-family new construction in the County has increased in recent years, but is still below the peer county average.



### CUYAHOGA IS MORE MULTI-MODAL THAN OTHERS

Cuyahoga County ranks above average in the percentage of workers who walk, bike, or take transit to work.



### THE COUNTY IS MORE URBANIZED THAN OTHERS

Cuyahoga County is one of the most urbanized counties with nearly 91% of our land area developed.



### THE COUNTY HAS MORE DOCTORS BUT LOWER HEALTH OUTCOMES

Cuyahoga County ranks second in both Primary Care Physicians and Mental Health Providers per capita, but rates of heart disease, asthma, and obesity are all higher than the 11 peer county average.

# OVERVIEW OF THE DATA BOOK SERIES

## THE DATA BOOK SERIES

Our County 2026 was developed as part of the Cuyahoga County Planning Commission's Data Book Series. The Data Books provide information about our communities and our county in topic areas that are critical to our well-being.

All of the reports in the Data Book Series are available on our website, which includes other resources, additional detail, and downloadable content. Visit [www.CountyPlanning.us/DataBook](http://www.CountyPlanning.us/DataBook) for more information.

## PURPOSE

The Data Book Series was conceived and developed for the following purposes:

**Assist the County in understanding their indicators:** Provide county entities with the data that helps them make funding and programming decisions.

**Provide recent data in an accessible format:** Share data as quickly as possible in ways that are easy to understand and visualize for anyone.

**Update the data regularly:** Select data that can be updated on an annual basis so that communities can see how national, county, or local policies are affecting them.

## DATA SOURCES

Information in this Data Book comes from a variety of sources, which are listed below.

The **2020 Census** was a comprehensive nationwide survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The **Air Quality Index Report** is an annual report published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for counties and metropolitan areas.

**AllTransit** is a project of the Center for Neighborhood Technology. It is the largest source of data on public transit connectivity, access, and frequency in the United States.

The **American Community Survey (ACS)** is an ongoing Census Bureau survey that provides national data on a yearly basis covering more detailed topics than the decennial Census.

The **Building Permits Survey** from the U.S. Census Bureau provides data on the number of new housing units authorized by building permits.

The **Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)** is an agency of the Department of Commerce that produces economic accounts statistics, including Gross Domestic Product.

The **Business Dynamics Statistics** program from the U.S. Census Bureau provides measures of business dynamics such as job creation, establishment births, and firm startups.

**CDC PLACES** is a collaboration between the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the CDC Foundation. It provides health measures for counties, places, census tracts, and ZCTAs in the United States.

**CDC WONDER** (Wide-ranging ONline Data for Epidemiologic Research), provides public health data from the CDC.

The **County Business Patterns** program is an annual Census Bureau series that provides subnational economic data by industry.

The **County Health Rankings** is a program of the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. It compiles data from various sources comparing health disparities and their causes.

The **Fatality Analysis Reporting System**, published by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) reports on

deaths, injuries and economic losses from motor vehicle crashes.

The **Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)** is an annual system of surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics. It collects information from higher education institutions that participate in federal student aid programs.

The **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)** program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics collects employment estimates for over 7,500 areas.

The **Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Program** combines federal, state, and Census Bureau data on employers and employees to provide detailed information to local communities about their economies.

The **National Bridge Inventory** is produced by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and is the preeminent source on bridge quality.

The **National Land Cover Database** is produced by the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, a partnership of federal agencies led by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The **National Risk Index** is published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as an online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards.

The **National Transit Database**, published by the Federal Transit Administration, is the nation's primary source for information and statistics on the transit systems and ridership.

**Nonemployer Statistics** is an annual Census Bureau series that provides subnational economic data for U.S. businesses with no paid employees by industry.

The Census Bureau's **Population Estimates Program** and **Intercensal Estimates** produce annual estimates using current data on births, deaths, and migration to estimate population change between decennial censuses.

The **Toxics Release Inventory** is a resource from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for learning about toxic chemical releases and pollution prevention activities.

**Zillow** and its affiliate companies are a national real estate website, lender, and licensed brokerage that provides housing data.

## DATA ACCURACY

This document uses information collected and shared by external sources, and the data source for each indicator is listed on the appropriate page. The goal of the document is to provide only the most relevant and accurate data available; however, we have not independently verified the information. For questions about data, suggestions for improvements, or identification of errors, please contact County Planning.

## DATA AND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic created disruptions that affected every section of this document. Data for various indicators were collected before, during, and after the pandemic. The Census Bureau was unable to produce 2020 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates because of disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. While trend lines depicting ACS data are unbroken, they do not include data for 2020.

# COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHIES

The Data Book covers 63 indicators in six categories. Each indicator compares Cuyahoga County to ten peer counties and most show the indicator over time. Also listed is an average of the 11 peer counties. In the tables that show data by county, the label for the column used for sorting is displayed in bold.

Peer counties were selected by County Planning based on their proximity, population size, and presence of a core city. These geographies are mapped and described here.

Cuyahoga County is the second-most populous county in Ohio and is home to Cleveland, its core city. Regarded as the economic and cultural center of the Northeast Ohio region,

Cuyahoga County sits on the southern shore of Lake Erie and is home to over 1.24 million residents.

The peer counties (and their core cities) selected for analysis are:

- Allegheny County (Pittsburgh, PA)
- Erie County (Buffalo, NY)
- Franklin County (Columbus, OH)
- Hamilton County (Cincinnati, OH)
- Hennepin County (Minneapolis, MN)
- Jefferson County (Louisville, KY)
- Marion County (Indianapolis, IN)
- Milwaukee County (Milwaukee, WI)
- Monroe County (Rochester, NY)
- Wayne County (Detroit, MI)



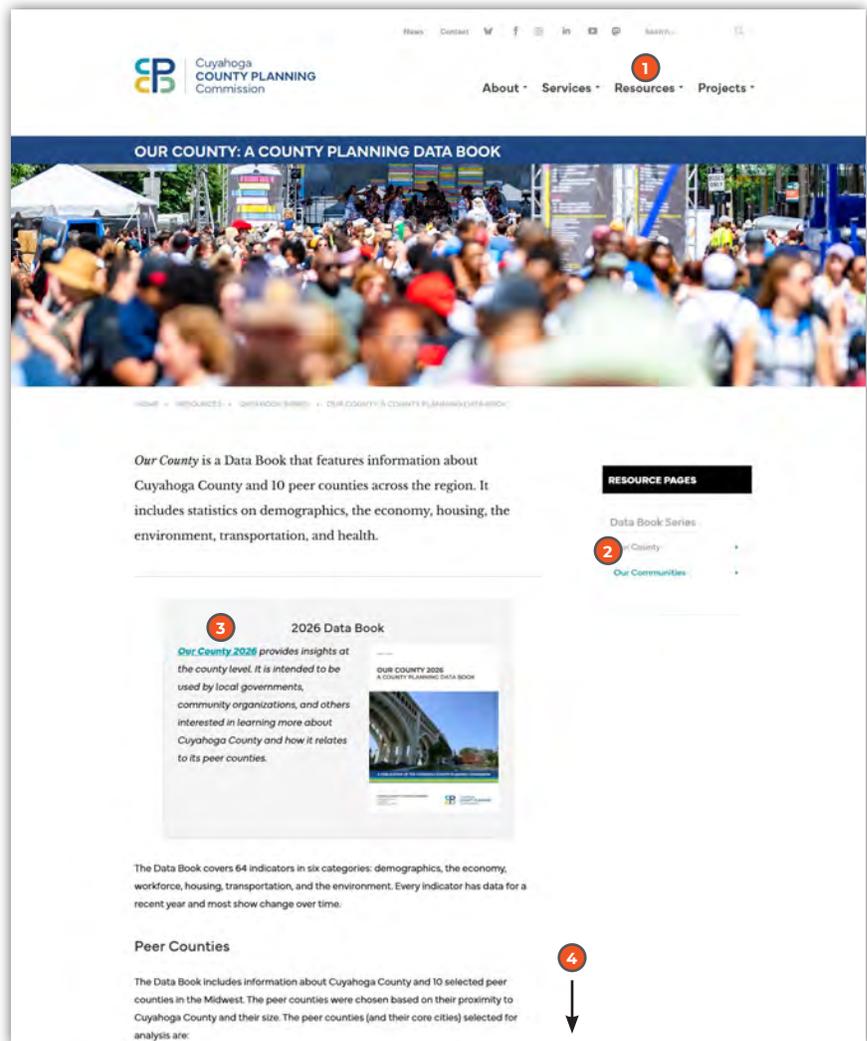
# WEBSITE RESOURCES

County Planning maintains a website housing the Data Book Series. It includes downloadable content and an online version of this data. The website is updated regularly and includes all past versions of the Data Book Series. To access Our County, visit [www.CountyPlanning.us/OurCounty](http://www.CountyPlanning.us/OurCounty)

## OUR COUNTY WEB PAGE

The Our County web page includes downloadable content and links to other resources.

- 1 The location of the Data Book Series and other resources
- 2 Navigate between Our County and Our Communities Data Books
- 3 The most recent Data Book PDF for download
- 4 Data downloads and previous editions of Our County are available further down the page



Visit [www.CountyPlanning.us/OurCounty](http://www.CountyPlanning.us/OurCounty) for more information



# SECTION 1 DEMOGRAPHICS

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# COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Demographic indicators include those covering population change and household change. The data in this section comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program and the American Community Survey.

In many ways, the demographics of Cuyahoga County range greatly in relation to the peer counties. For instance, the County had the third-highest number of households, but ranked tenth in household change.

Cuyahoga County had the greatest numeric population decline among the peer counties. It lost population over the past decade while

many of the peer counties experienced modest population growth. This is also reflected in fewer residents identifying as having moved to the County from a different state or from abroad.

With a median age of 40.4 years, Cuyahoga County's population is one of the oldest of the peer counties. Cuyahoga County does excel in certain areas. It remains among the largest of the peer counties, both in total population and the number of households. It is one of the most diverse counties, with a larger proportion of its population identifying as non-White.



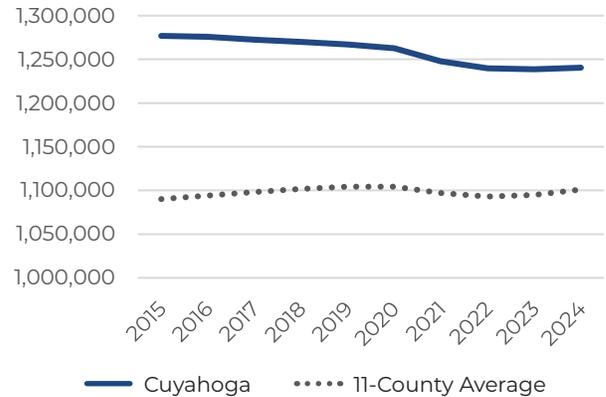
# DEMOGRAPHICS

## TOTAL POPULATION

Population data was drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Population Estimates program, which produces annual estimates of the population based on the demographic components of population change: births, deaths, and migration. These estimates are produced each year between decennial censuses.

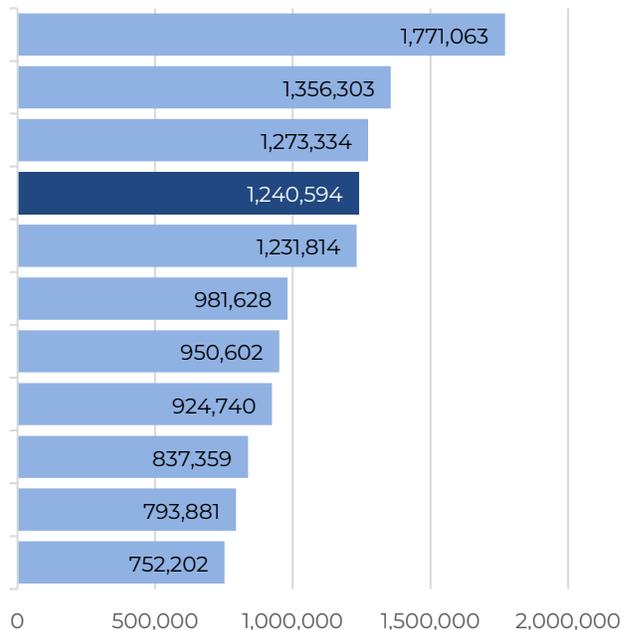
Cuyahoga County's population was among the larger of the peer counties. Its population of 1.24 million people ranked fourth largest.

**TOTAL POPULATION, 2015–2024**  
2015–2024 Population Estimates



**TOTAL POPULATION, 2024**  
2024 Population Estimates

Total Population	County
1,771,063	Wayne
1,356,303	Franklin
1,273,334	Hennepin
<b>1,240,594</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
1,231,814	Allegheny
981,628	Marion
950,602	Erie
924,740	Milwaukee
837,359	Hamilton
793,881	Jefferson
752,202	Monroe
<b>1,101,229</b>	<b>Average</b>



# DEMOGRAPHICS

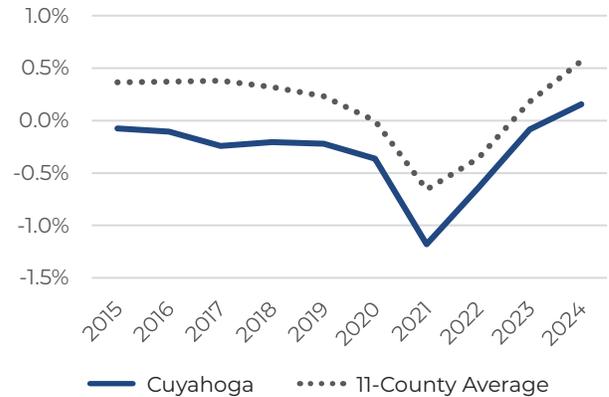
## POPULATION CHANGE

The Population Estimates Program provides the total population for each year between decennial censuses.

Cuyahoga County and the 11-county average showed similar trends over the past decade. They experienced gradual population loss prior to 2020, then a steeper decline during the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by a recovery.

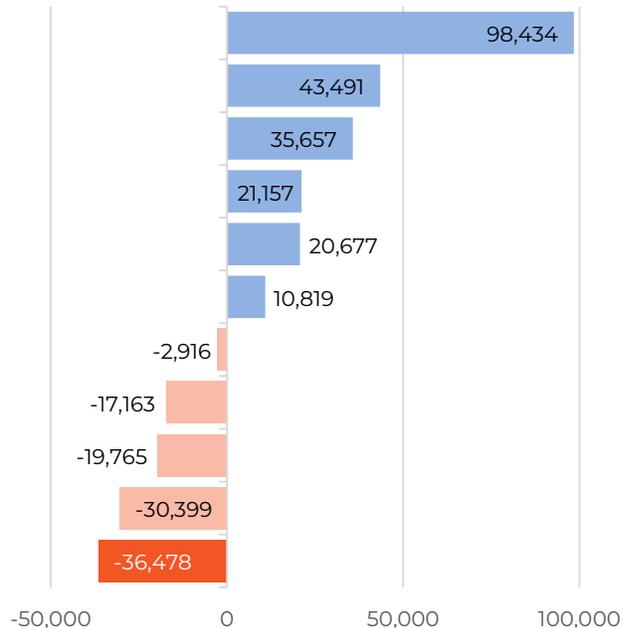
Cuyahoga County had the greatest numeric population decline among the peer counties, losing 36,478 people between 2015 and 2024.

**ANNUAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 2015–2024**  
2015 Intercensal Estimates & 2024 Population Estimates



**CHANGE IN POPULATION, 2015–2024**  
2015 Intercensal Estimates & 2024 Population Estimates

Population Change	% Change	
98,434	7.8%	Franklin
43,491	3.5%	Hennepin
35,657	3.8%	Marion
21,157	2.6%	Hamilton
20,677	2.7%	Jefferson
10,819	1.2%	Erie
-2,916	-0.4%	Monroe
-17,163	-1.4%	Allegheny
-19,765	-1.1%	Wayne
-30,399	-3.2%	Milwaukee
<b>-36,478</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
<b>11,229</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# DEMOGRAPHICS

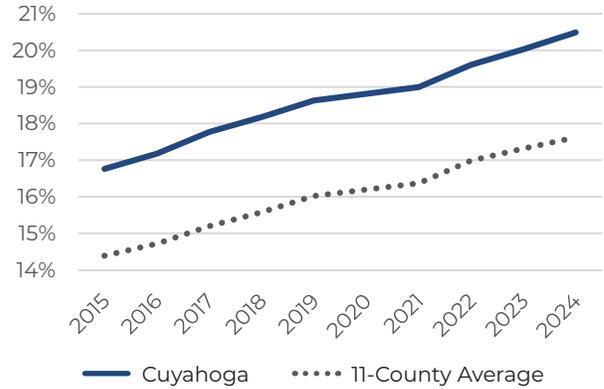
## AGE OF POPULATION

Examining population age groups can show how a community is composed and can indicate needs for schools, employment opportunities, or senior services. For the purposes of this report, populations have been grouped into four age categories: Children (0–17), Young Adults (18–34), Working Age Adults (35–64), and Older Adults (65+).

Cuyahoga County's population was older than most of the peer counties, with a median age of 40.4 compared to the 11-county average of 38.1. It had one of the lowest percentages of children and one of the highest percentages of older adults. From 2015 to 2024, the percentage of older adults increased in Cuyahoga County and the peer counties.

### OLDER ADULTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 2015–2024

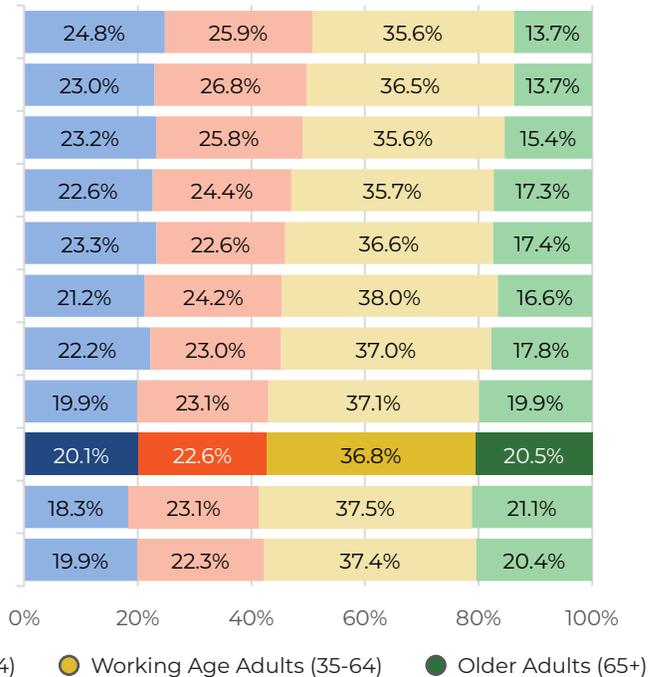
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B01001, 2015–2024



### PERCENT OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B01001 & B01002, 2024

% Children	% Young Adults	% Working Age Adults	% Older Adults	Median Age	
24.8%	25.9%	35.6%	13.7%	34.6	Marion
23.0%	26.8%	36.5%	13.7%	35.1	Franklin
23.2%	25.8%	35.6%	15.4%	35.7	Milwaukee
22.6%	24.4%	35.7%	17.3%	36.9	Hamilton
23.3%	22.6%	36.6%	17.4%	38.0	Wayne
21.2%	24.2%	38.0%	16.6%	38.0	Hennepin
22.2%	23.0%	37.0%	17.8%	38.6	Jefferson
19.9%	23.1%	37.1%	19.9%	40.0	Monroe
<b>20.1%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
18.3%	23.1%	37.5%	21.1%	40.7	Allegheny
19.9%	22.3%	37.4%	20.4%	40.9	Erie
<b>21.7%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>Average</b>



● Children (0-17) ● Young Adults (18-34) ● Working Age Adults (35-64) ● Older Adults (65+)

# DEMOGRAPHICS

## RACE & ETHNICITY

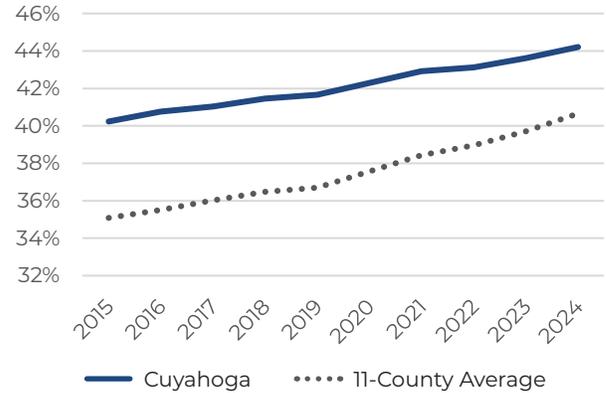
The Census Bureau provides data on the race and ethnicity of residents, and respondents may select both a race and an ethnicity. For this indicator, race and ethnicity have been grouped into six categories:

- **White:** White, non-Hispanic
- **Black:** Black, non-Hispanic
- **Asian:** Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic
- **Other:** Some other race, non-Hispanic
- **Multiracial:** Two or more races, non-Hispanic
- **Hispanic:** Hispanic, any race

Cuyahoga County was more diverse than most of the peer counties, with 44.2% of the population identifying as non-White, compared to the 11-County average of 40.7%. The County has also become more diverse in recent years, with the non-White population increasing by over four percent since 2015.

### NON-WHITE POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, 2015–2024

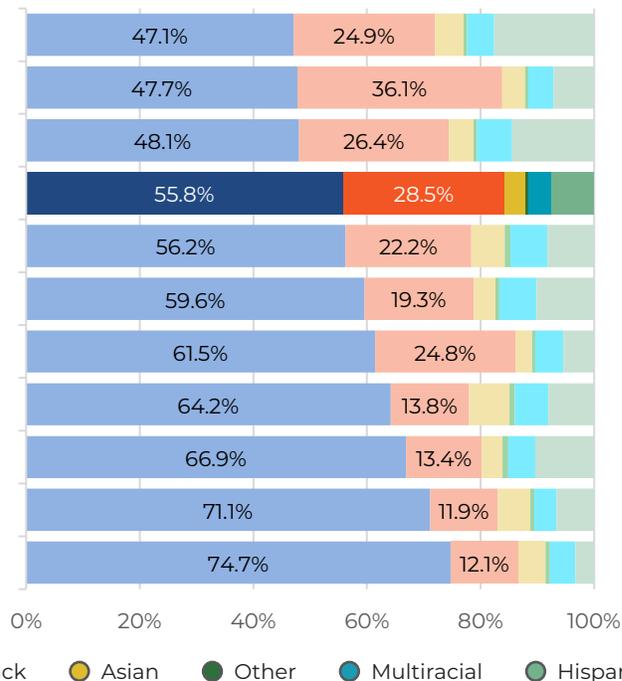
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B03002, 2015–2024



### RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B03002, 2024

% White	% Black	% Asian	% Other	% Multiracial	% Hispanic	
47.1%	24.9%	5.1%	0.6%	4.8%	17.6%	Milwaukee
47.7%	36.1%	4.0%	0.5%	4.4%	7.2%	Wayne
48.1%	26.4%	4.3%	0.6%	6.2%	14.4%	Marion
<b>55.8%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
56.2%	22.2%	5.9%	1.0%	6.5%	8.2%	Franklin
59.6%	19.3%	3.8%	0.6%	6.6%	10.1%	Jefferson
61.5%	24.8%	2.9%	0.5%	5.0%	5.4%	Hamilton
64.2%	13.8%	7.1%	1.0%	5.9%	8.0%	Hennepin
66.9%	13.4%	3.6%	1.0%	4.8%	10.3%	Monroe
71.1%	11.9%	5.7%	0.7%	3.9%	6.6%	Erie
74.7%	12.1%	4.7%	0.8%	4.5%	3.3%	Allegheny
<b>59.3%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# DEMOGRAPHICS

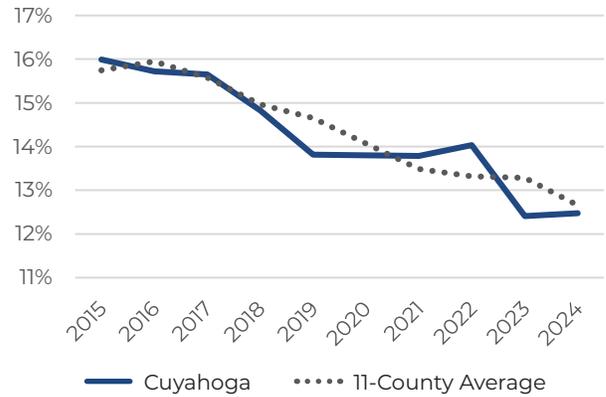
## GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY

Migration, together with births and deaths, help to determine population change, and can also indicate patterns of movement in and out of counties.

The data includes information about geographical mobility and tracks whether people live in the same house as they did one year ago—and if not, where they moved from.

The number of people who moved each year has steadily declined since 2015, both for Cuyahoga County and the 11-county average.

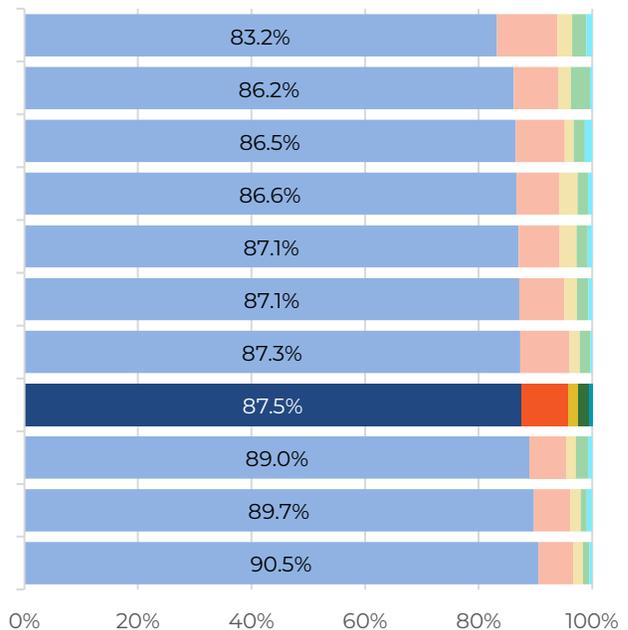
**PERCENT OF POPULATION 1 YEAR AND OVER WHO MOVED IN THE PAST YEAR, 2015–2024**  
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B07001, 2015–2024



### GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY IN THE PAST YEAR, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B07001, 2024

% Living in Same House One Year Ago	% Moved within Same County	% Moved from Different County, same State	% Moved from Different State	% Moved from Abroad	
83.2%	10.7%	2.6%	2.5%	1.0%	Franklin
86.2%	7.8%	2.2%	3.4%	0.4%	Hamilton
86.5%	8.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.3%	Jefferson
86.6%	7.5%	3.3%	1.9%	0.7%	Hennepin
87.1%	7.2%	3.0%	2.0%	0.8%	Marion
87.1%	8.0%	2.2%	2.0%	0.7%	Monroe
87.3%	8.7%	1.8%	1.8%	0.3%	Milwaukee
<b>87.5%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
89.0%	6.4%	1.7%	2.1%	0.7%	Allegheny
89.7%	6.4%	1.9%	1.0%	1.0%	Wayne
90.5%	6.1%	1.7%	1.1%	0.5%	Erie
<b>87.3%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>Average</b>



● Living in Same House 1 Year Ago  
 ● Moved within Same County  
 ● Moved from Different County, Same State  
 ● Moved from Different State  
 ● Moved from Abroad

# DEMOGRAPHICS

## PLACE OF BIRTH

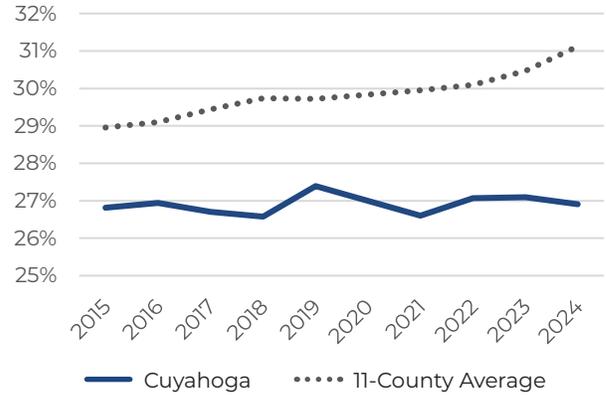
Place of birth data compares people’s birth place with where they lived at the time of the survey. In this report, the data has been grouped into four categories:

- **Born in state of residence**
- **Born in other states**
- **Native-born outside the United States:** includes persons born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, and those born abroad to American parents.
- **Foreign-born**

Cuyahoga County had a lower percentage of its population born outside of the current state of residence than the 11-County average. This indicates lower rates of migration to Cuyahoga County from outside Ohio.

### PERCENT OF POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE STATE OF RESIDENCE, 2015–2024

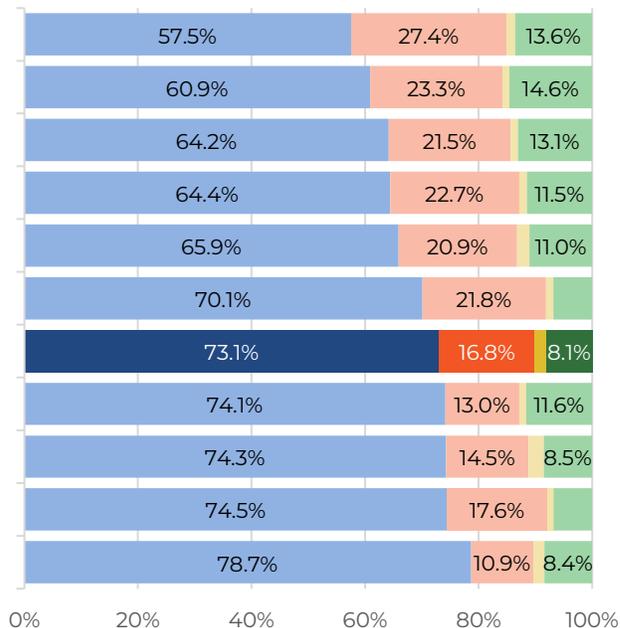
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B05002, 2015–2024



### POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B05002, 2024

% Born in State of Residence	% Born in Another State	% Native-Born Outside of the U.S.	% Foreign Born	
57.5%	27.4%	1.5%	13.6%	Hennepin
60.9%	23.3%	1.2%	14.6%	Marion
64.2%	21.5%	1.3%	13.1%	Franklin
64.4%	22.7%	1.4%	11.5%	Jefferson
65.9%	20.9%	2.2%	11.0%	Milwaukee
70.1%	21.8%	1.3%	6.8%	Hamilton
<b>73.1%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
74.1%	13.0%	1.3%	11.6%	Wayne
74.3%	14.5%	2.7%	8.5%	Monroe
74.5%	17.6%	1.1%	6.8%	Allegheny
78.7%	10.9%	1.9%	8.4%	Erie
<b>68.9%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>Average</b>



● Born in State of Residence ● Born in Another State ● Native, Born Outside the US ● Foreign Born

# DEMOGRAPHICS

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

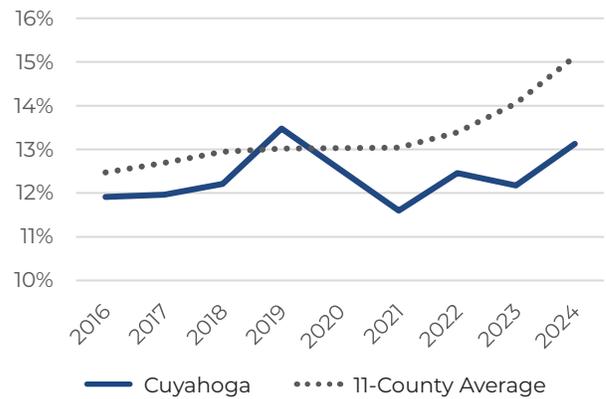
Language spoken at home describes whether a respondent speaks a language other than English at home. This does not indicate one's ability to also speak English if they speak another language. Non-English languages have been grouped into four categories:

- **Spanish**
- **Other Indo-European:** Examples include French, German, Russian, and Slavic languages
- **Asian and Pacific Island:** Examples include Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog languages
- **Other:** Examples include Arabic and Native American languages

Cuyahoga County had a lower percentage of its population that speak a language other than English at home than the average of the peer counties (13.1% compared to 15.1%).

### PERCENT OF POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER SPEAKING LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME, 2016–2024

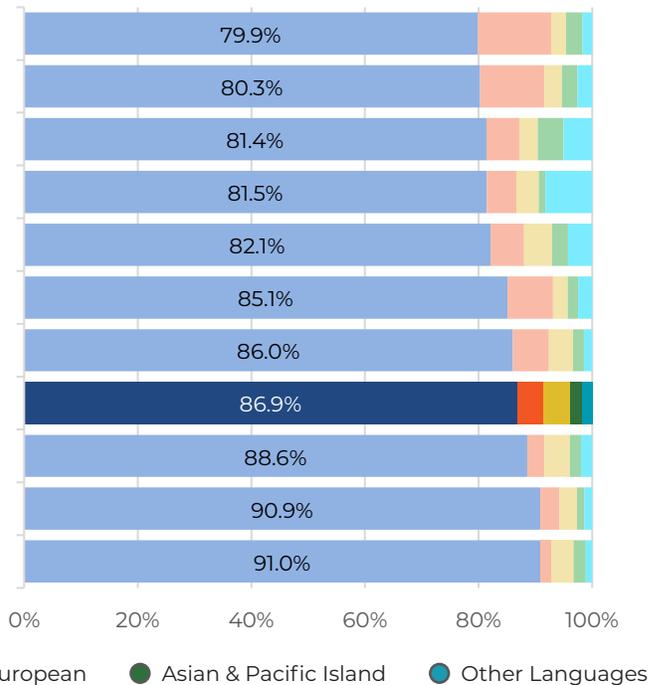
ACS 1-Year Estimates, C16001, 2016–2024



### LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, C16001, 2024

% English Only	% Spanish	% Other Indo-European	% Asian & Pacific Island	% Other Languages	
79.9%	12.9%	2.6%	2.9%	1.6%	Milwaukee
80.3%	11.3%	3.1%	2.8%	2.6%	Marion
81.4%	5.8%	3.3%	4.5%	5.0%	Hennepin
81.5%	5.2%	3.9%	1.2%	8.2%	Wayne
82.1%	5.9%	4.9%	2.8%	4.2%	Franklin
85.1%	8.0%	2.6%	1.9%	2.4%	Jefferson
86.0%	6.3%	4.3%	1.9%	1.4%	Monroe
<b>86.9%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
88.6%	3.0%	4.5%	2.0%	2.0%	Erie
90.9%	3.4%	3.1%	1.4%	1.3%	Hamilton
91.0%	1.9%	3.9%	2.1%	1.1%	Allegheny
<b>84.9%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# DEMOGRAPHICS

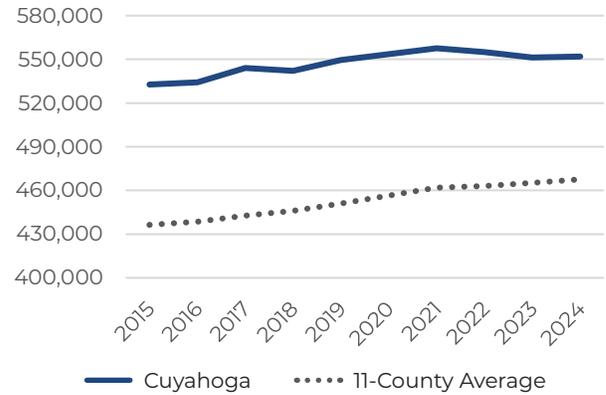
## TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

A household is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as all the people who occupy a housing unit, such as a house or an apartment, regardless of their relationship to one another.

Cuyahoga County had the third largest number of households among the peer counties with 551,960 households. For both Cuyahoga County and the 11-County average, the total number of households has increased since 2015.

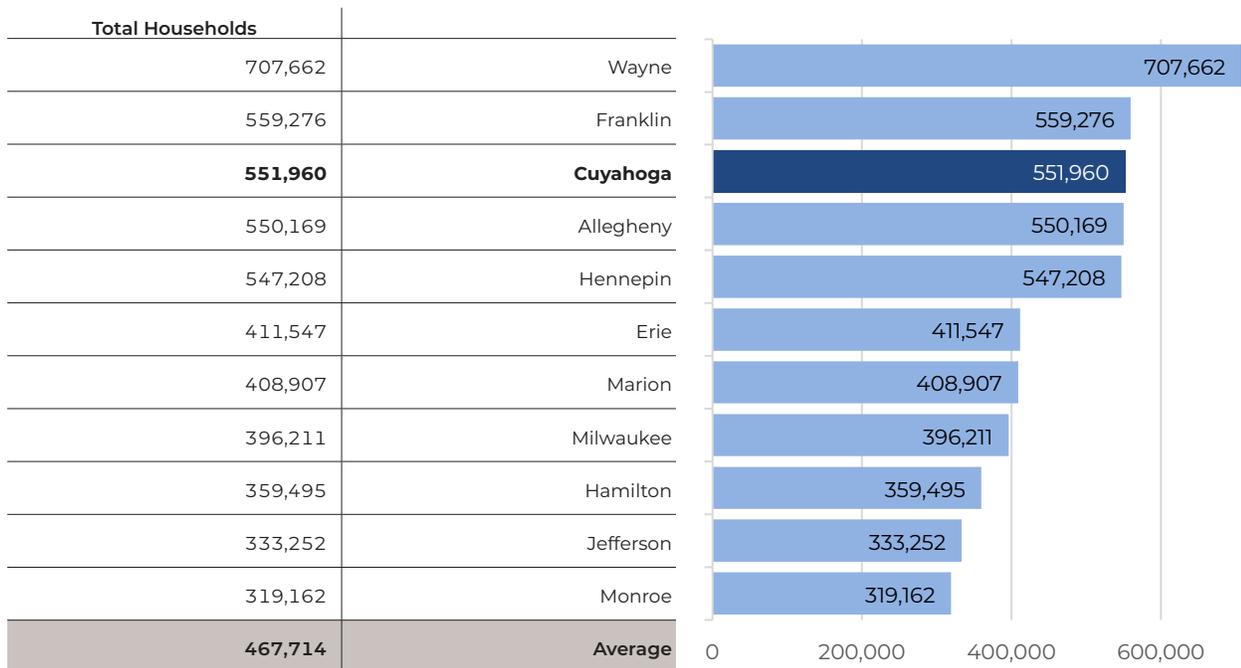
### TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, 2015-2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B11001, 2015-2024



### TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B11001, 2024



# DEMOGRAPHICS

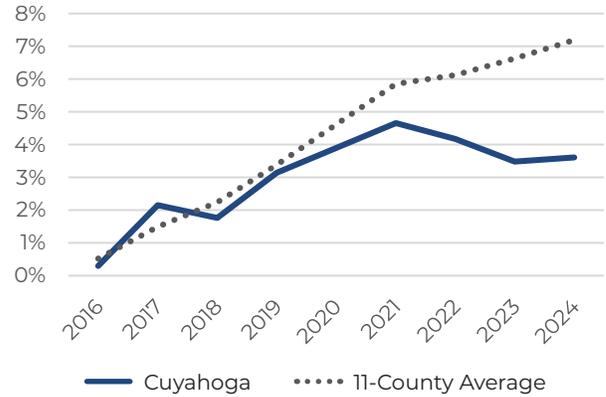
## HOUSEHOLD CHANGE

Household change can show the formation of new households or an increase in migration. Household change does not necessarily follow population change. As households get smaller, for instance, populations may decrease even as the total number of households increase.

The number of households in Cuyahoga County has climbed since 2015, but at a slower rate of growth than the peer county average. Cuyahoga had the second lowest growth in households among the peer counties from 2015 to 2024.

### CUMULATIVE PERCENT CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLDS, 2015-2024

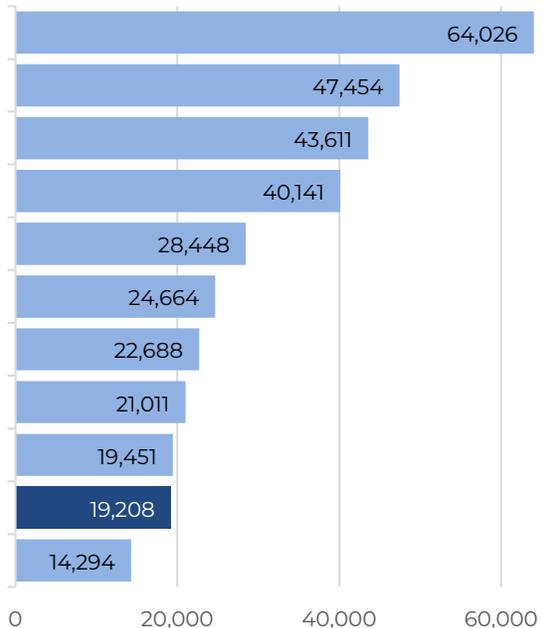
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B11001, 2015-2024



### CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLDS, 2015-2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B11001, 2015-2024

Household Change	% Change	County
64,026	12.9%	Franklin
47,454	9.5%	Hennepin
43,611	11.9%	Marion
40,141	6.0%	Wayne
28,448	7.4%	Erie
24,664	8.0%	Jefferson
22,688	6.7%	Hamilton
21,011	7.0%	Monroe
19,451	3.7%	Allegheny
<b>19,208</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
14,294	3.7%	Milwaukee
<b>31,363</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# DEMOGRAPHICS

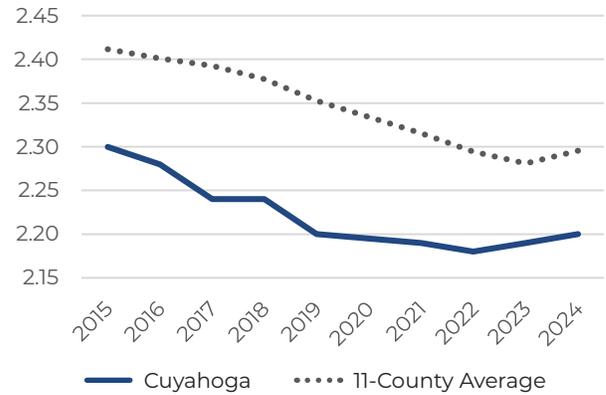
## HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The size of a household refers to the number of people living within each household. Changing household sizes can have dramatic effects on the types of housing needed as larger or smaller households may require different types of units.

Average household size or average persons per household is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in occupied housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

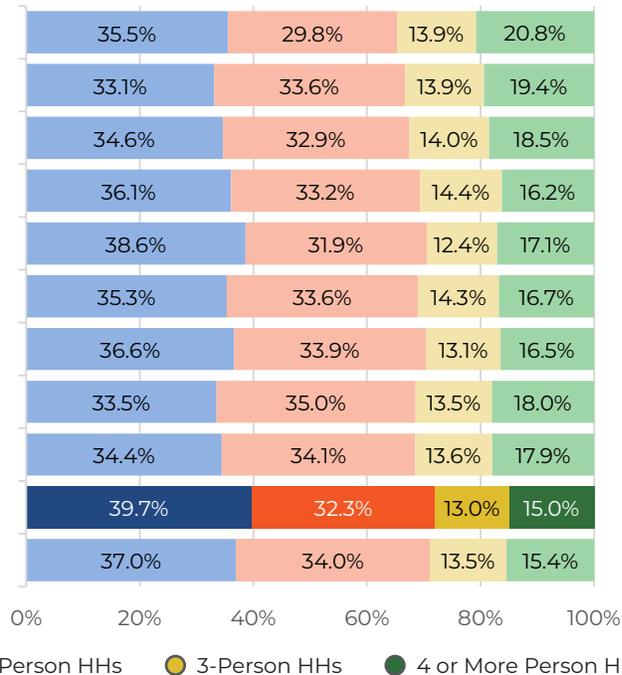
Households in Cuyahoga County were among the smallest of peer counties and have been trending smaller since 2015. The County's average household size saw a slight increase in 2023 and 2024, reversing a long trend of declines for both Cuyahoga County and the peer county average.

**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 2015-2024**  
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25009, 2015-2024



**PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, 2024**  
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25009, 2024

% 1-Person HHs	% 2-Person HHs	% 3-Person HHs	% 4+ Person HHs	Average HH Size	
35.5%	29.8%	13.9%	20.8%	2.48	Wayne
33.1%	33.6%	13.9%	19.4%	2.37	Franklin
34.6%	32.9%	14.0%	18.5%	2.36	Marion
36.1%	33.2%	14.4%	16.2%	2.34	Jefferson
38.6%	31.9%	12.4%	17.1%	2.29	Milwaukee
35.3%	33.6%	14.3%	16.7%	2.27	Hamilton
36.6%	33.9%	13.1%	16.5%	2.27	Hennepin
33.5%	35.0%	13.5%	18.0%	2.26	Monroe
34.4%	34.1%	13.6%	17.9%	2.24	Erie
<b>39.7%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
37.0%	34.0%	13.5%	15.4%	2.17	Allegheny
<b>35.9%</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>Average</b>





## SECTION 2

# ECONOMY

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## COUNTY **ECONOMY** INDICATORS

Economic indicators encompass a range of metrics that provide insights into aspects of the economy, including business statistics, employment, income and poverty, and education. These indicators draw data from sources like the County Business Patterns program and American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau, as well as data from sources including the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Department of Labor Statistics.

Several indicators in this section point to a strong economy in Cuyahoga County. It has one of the highest gross domestic products among the peer counties, and has among

the highest total annual payrolls, number of business establishments, and number of employees. It also ranked highly in the number of self-employed workers, showing a strong entrepreneurial culture

Despite these positive trends, the economic landscape of our county does not translate into a highly prosperous population. Concerning statistics include the poverty rate, child poverty rate, and median household income, all of which place Cuyahoga County near the bottom of the peer counties. Educational attainment in Cuyahoga County lags behind many of the peer counties, as does enrollment in post-secondary education.



# ECONOMY

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

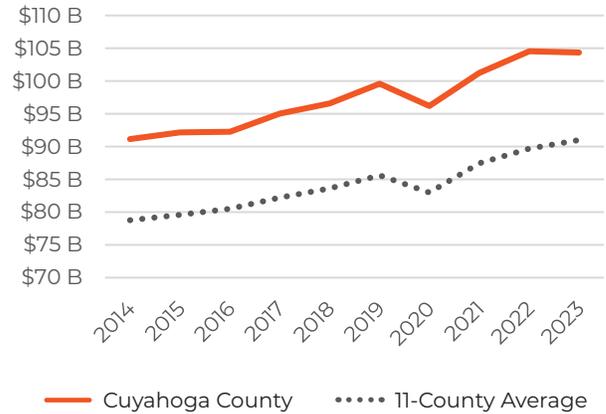
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of goods and services produced by a county's economy less the value of goods and services used in their production. GDP statistics can be used by businesses and policymakers to identify the economic drivers in a county, as information for allocating resources and for designing new economic development strategies.

Cuyahoga County's overall gross domestic product of \$104 billion ranked fifth among the peer counties.

Figures were adjusted for inflation by the Bureau of Labor Statistics using chained 2017 dollars.

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN CHAINED DOLLARS, 2014–2023

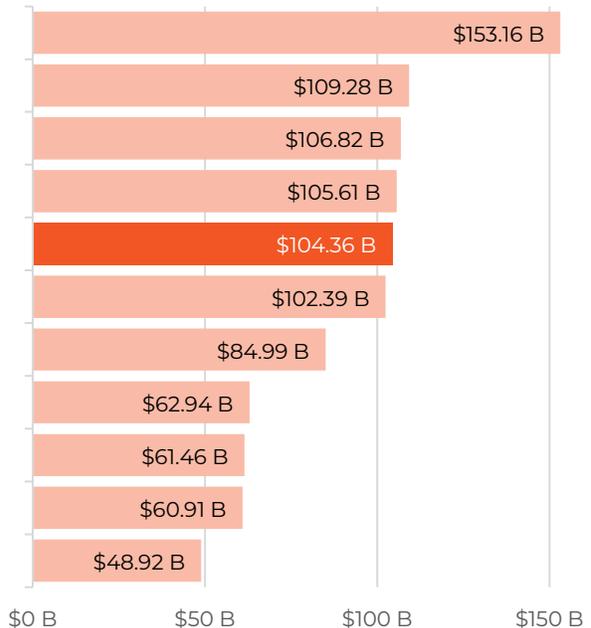
BEA, Gross Domestic Product, CAGDP9, 2014–2023



### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 2023

BEA, Gross Domestic Product, CAGDP9, 2023

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	County
\$153.16 B	Hennepin
\$109.28 B	Franklin
\$106.82 B	Marion
\$105.61 B	Allegheny
<b>\$104.36 B</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
\$102.39 B	Wayne
\$84.99 B	Hamilton
\$62.94 B	Erie
\$61.46 B	Milwaukee
\$60.91 B	Jefferson
\$48.92 B	Monroe
<b>\$90.99 B</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

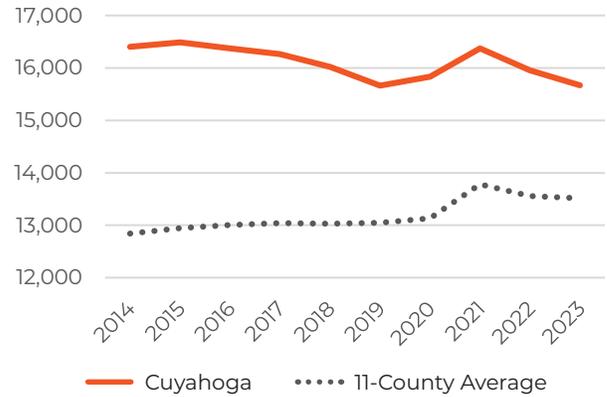
## BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

The County Business Patterns series from the U.S. Census Bureau includes annual data on businesses, including figures by industry, number of establishments, employment, and payroll. It covers most, but not all industry sectors.

Small businesses comprised the majority of establishments in Cuyahoga County and the peer counties. In Cuyahoga County, 68.3% of the establishments employed fewer than 10 people. Approximately 1% of establishments in the County employed more than 250 people.

### ESTABLISHMENTS WITH LESS THAN FIVE EMPLOYEES, 2014–2023

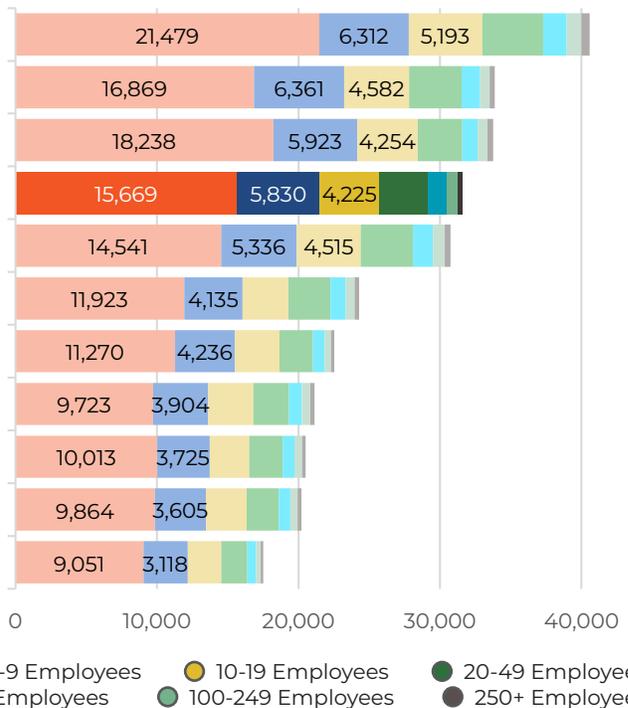
U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2014–2023



### ESTABLISHMENTS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2023

Less than 5 Employees	5-9 Employees	10-19 Employees	20-49 Employees	50-99 Employees	100-249 Employees	250+ Employees	
21,479	6,312	5,193	4,299	1,666	1,039	498	Hennepin
16,869	6,361	4,582	3,708	1,325	655	312	Allegheny
18,238	5,923	4,254	3,163	1,088	678	355	Wayne
<b>15,669</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>4,225</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
14,541	5,336	4,515	3,692	1,419	844	353	Franklin
11,923	4,135	3,239	2,971	1,074	633	273	Marion
11,270	4,236	3,147	2,380	812	456	195	Erie
9,723	3,904	3,194	2,512	913	595	246	Hamilton
10,013	3,725	2,790	2,361	830	542	205	Milwaukee
9,864	3,605	2,883	2,273	808	507	224	Jefferson
9,051	3,118	2,379	1,830	608	335	163	Monroe
<b>13,513</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>3,673</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

## BUSINESS START-UPS

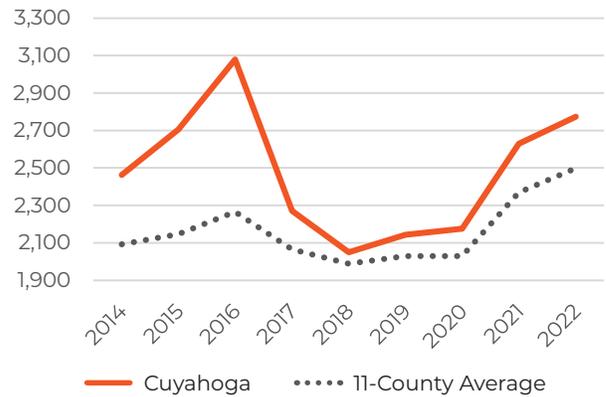
Information on start-ups comes from the U.S. Census Bureau through their Business Dynamics Statistics program. The program measures establishments and firms over time and by the size of the establishment.

An establishment is a fixed physical location where economic activity occurs. For the purposes of this analysis, a start-up is an establishment that was born in a given year.

Cuyahoga County ranked fifth among its peers in its number of establishments born in 2022, with 2,774 new businesses.

### NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS BORN, 2014–2022

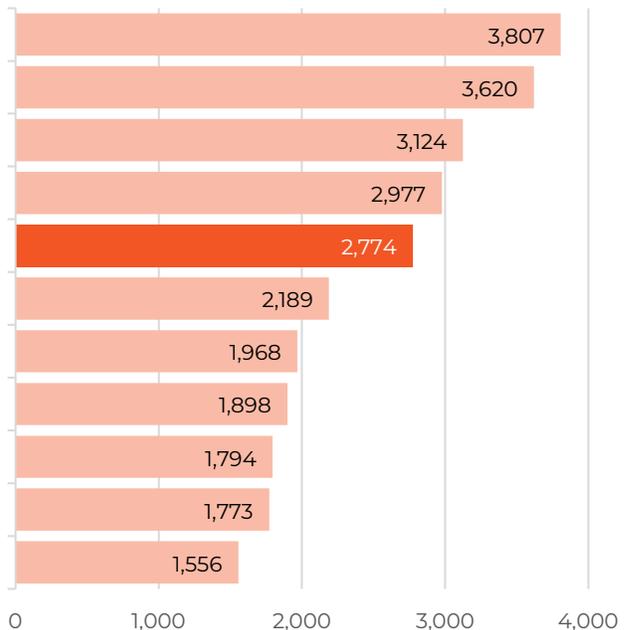
U.S. Census Bureau, Business Dynamics Statistics, 2014–2022



### NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS BORN DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, 2022

U.S. Census Bureau, Business Dynamics Statistics, 2022

Number of Establishments Born During the Last 12 Months	County
3,807	Hennepin
3,620	Wayne
3,124	Allegheny
2,977	Franklin
<b>2,774</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
2,189	Marion
1,968	Milwaukee
1,898	Erie
1,794	Hamilton
1,773	Jefferson
1,556	Monroe
<b>2,498</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

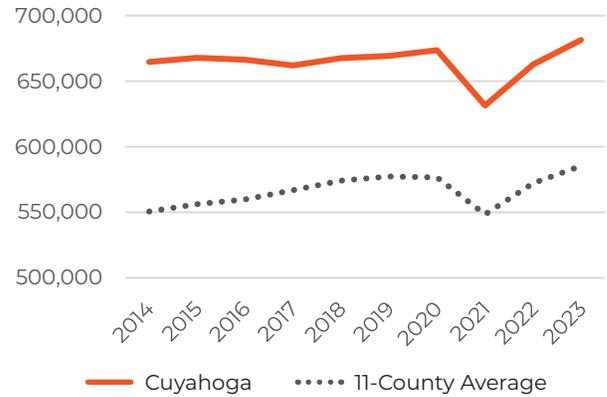
## TOTAL EMPLOYEES

The Census Bureau’s County Business Patterns series provides economic data by industry and employment size. Data is aggregated based on the location of business establishments, not where employees live. Its statistics cover establishments with paid employees for most industries, but does exclude a handful of sectors, most notably public administration.

The labor force in Cuyahoga County was among the largest of the peer counties and ranked fourth overall with 681,543 employees in 2023. The number of employees in the County has remained relatively stable since 2014, with the exception of a pandemic-related dip in 2021.

### TOTAL EMPLOYEES, 2014–2023

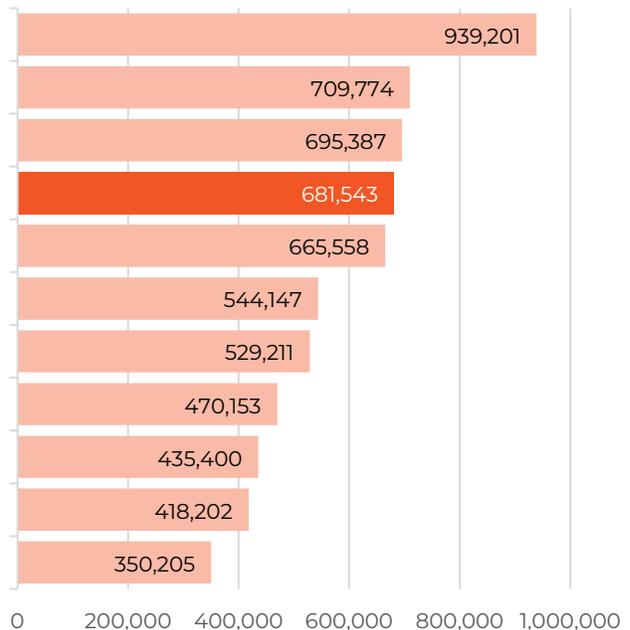
U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2014–2023



### TOTAL EMPLOYEES, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2023

Number of Employees	County
939,201	Hennepin
709,774	Allegheny
695,387	Franklin
<b>681,543</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
665,558	Wayne
544,147	Marion
529,211	Hamilton
470,153	Jefferson
435,400	Milwaukee
418,202	Erie
350,205	Monroe
<b>585,344</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

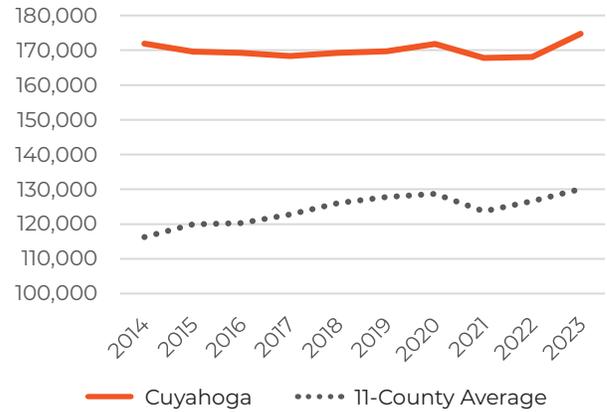
## JOBS BY INDUSTRY

In this section, employment counts by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code from the County Business Patterns have been consolidated into six industry categories:

- **Goods-Producing:** construction and manufacturing
- **Financial Activities:** finance, insurance, and real estate
- **Professional & Business Services:** professional services, management, support, and public administration
- **Educational & Health Services:** educational services, healthcare, and social assistance
- **Trade, Transportation, & Utilities:** retail trade, wholesale trade, transportation, and utilities
- **Other:** any other type of employment

### JOBS IN EDUCATION & HEALTH SERVICES, 2014–2023

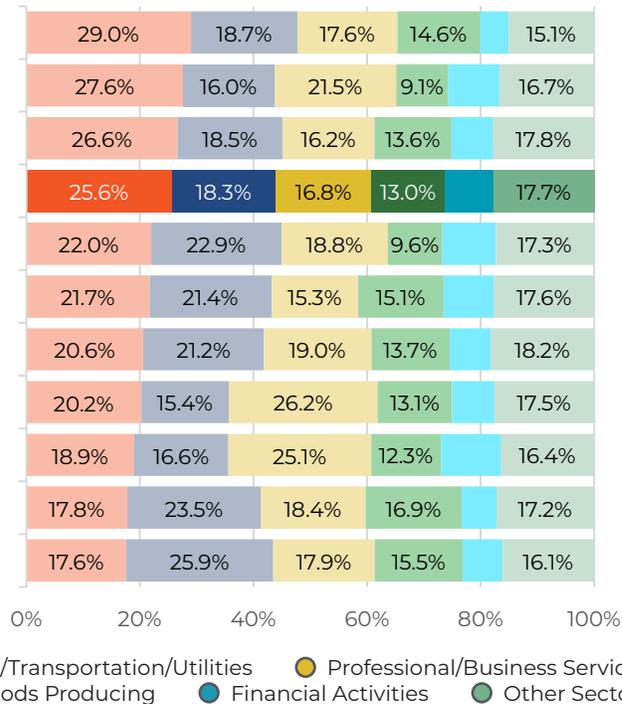
U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2014–2023



### JOBS BY INDUSTRY, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2023

% Education & Health Services	% Trade Transportation Utilities	% Professional Business Services	% Goods Producing	% Financial Activities	% All Others	
29.0%	18.7%	17.6%	14.6%	5.0%	15.1%	Monroe
27.6%	16.0%	21.5%	9.1%	9.0%	16.7%	Allegheny
26.6%	18.5%	16.2%	13.6%	7.3%	17.8%	Milwaukee
<b>25.6%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
22.0%	22.9%	18.8%	9.6%	9.4%	17.3%	Franklin
21.7%	21.4%	15.3%	15.1%	8.9%	17.6%	Erie
20.6%	21.2%	19.0%	13.7%	7.3%	18.2%	Marion
20.2%	15.4%	26.2%	13.1%	7.5%	17.5%	Hamilton
18.9%	16.6%	25.1%	12.3%	10.6%	16.4%	Hennepin
17.8%	23.5%	18.4%	16.9%	6.1%	17.2%	Wayne
17.6%	25.9%	17.9%	15.5%	7.0%	16.1%	Jefferson
<b>22.5%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

## JOB FLOWS

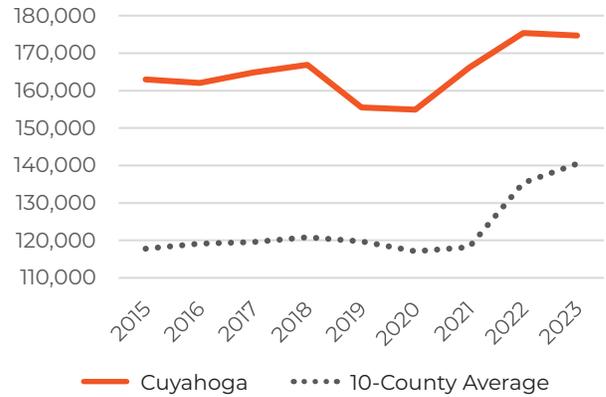
Job flows describe whether workers are employed within the same county where they live. Net job inflow is the difference between workers coming into a county and those leaving the county for work. Net job inflow is calculated by combining the following:

- **Job Inflow:** Those workers who live outside of the county and commute into the county for work
- **Internal Flow:** Those workers both living and working in the same county
- **Job Outflow:** Those workers living in the county, but commuting out of the county for work

Cuyahoga County had a higher net job inflow than its most of the peer counties.

### NET JOB INFLOW, 2015–2023

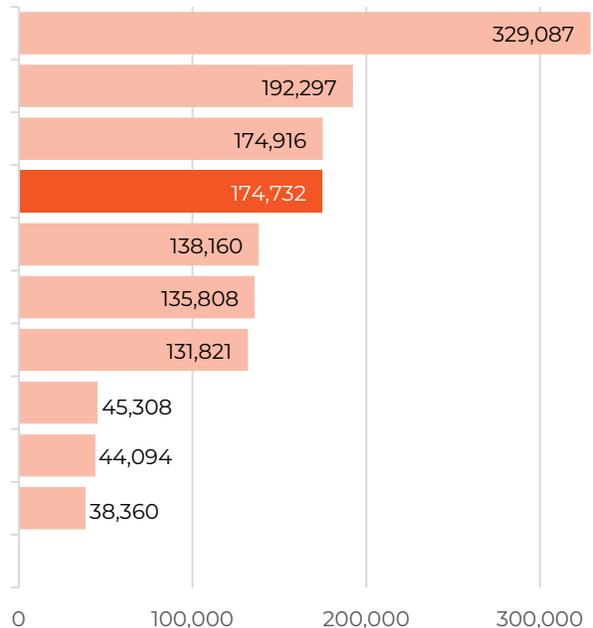
US Census Bureau LEHD, 2015–2023



### JOB FLOWS, 2023

US Census Bureau LEHD, 2023

Job Inflow	Job Outflow	Job Internal Flow	Net Job Inflow	
512,230	183,143	457,673	329,087	Hennepin
358,204	165,907	304,432	192,297	Marion
341,037	166,121	473,682	174,916	Franklin
<b>313,262</b>	<b>138,530</b>	<b>437,925</b>	<b>174,732</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
275,835	137,675	259,021	138,160	Hamilton
257,867	122,059	470,178	135,808	Allegheny
208,130	76,309	295,866	131,821	Jefferson
196,575	151,267	300,360	45,308	Milwaukee
118,920	74,826	359,555	44,094	Erie
111,691	73,331	279,288	38,360	Monroe
		No Data		Wayne
<b>269,375</b>	<b>128,917</b>	<b>363,798</b>	<b>140,458</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

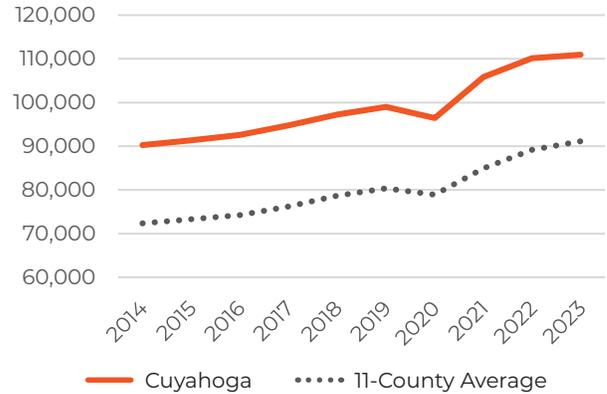
## SELF-EMPLOYMENT

The Census Bureau collects information on those who earn an income through self-employment, such as those who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade. Workers in the gig economy are also considered to be self-employed. Self-employment can be used as a measure of entrepreneurship.

Cuyahoga County ranked in the top half of the peer counties for its number of self-employed workers. This number has increased steadily each year and has consistently remained above the 11-county average since 2014.

### SELF-EMPLOYMENT, 2014-2023

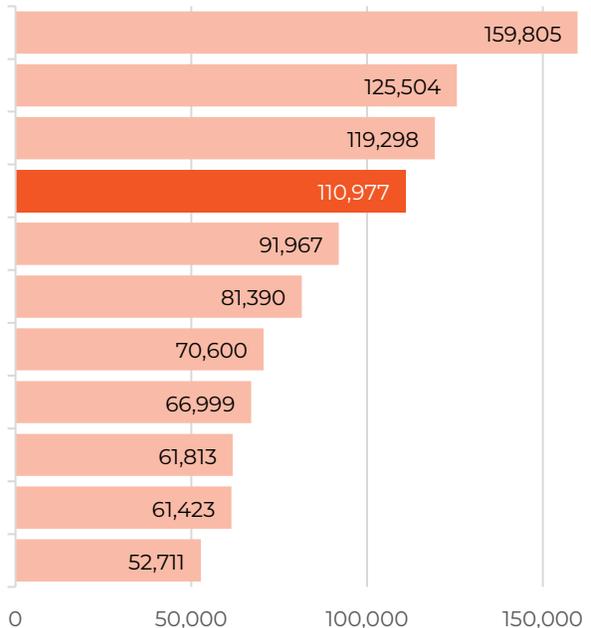
U.S. Census Bureau, Nonemployer Statistics, NS2300NONEMP



### SELF EMPLOYMENT, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, Nonemployer Statistics, NS2300NONEMP

Self-Employment	County
159,805	Wayne
125,504	Franklin
119,298	Hennepin
<b>110,977</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
91,967	Allegheny
81,390	Marion
70,600	Jefferson
66,999	Hamilton
61,813	Milwaukee
61,423	Erie
52,711	Monroe
<b>91,135</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

## ANNUAL PAYROLL

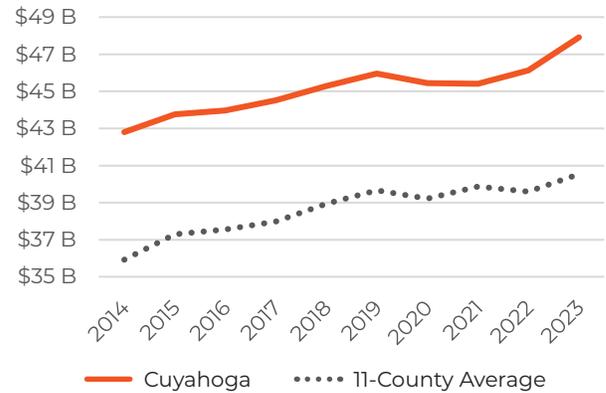
The total annual payroll measure from the County Business Patterns represents the overall sum of money paid to employees by business establishments over the course of a year. This measure provides a comprehensive view of the financial resources allocated to employee compensation.

Cuyahoga County remains a strong jobs center, and its total payroll was higher than most of the peer counties, with a total annual payroll of \$49.3 billion. This figure underscores the County's economic significance and highlights its role as a major job center.

Figures were adjusted for inflation to 2023 dollars, using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### TOTAL ANNUAL PAYROLL, 2014–2023

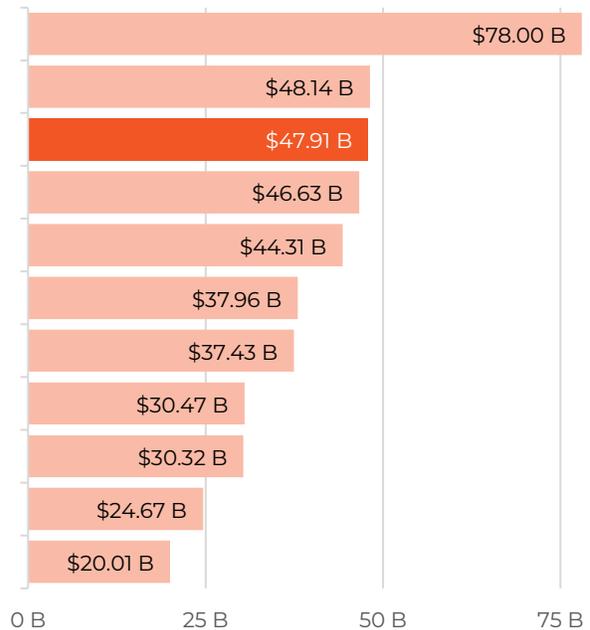
U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2014–2023



### TOTAL ANNUAL PAYROLL, 2023

U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2023

Total Annual Payroll	County
\$78.00 B	Hennepin
\$48.14 B	Allegheny
<b>\$47.91 B</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
\$46.63 B	Wayne
\$44.31 B	Franklin
\$37.96 B	Marion
\$37.43 B	Hamilton
\$30.47 B	Milwaukee
\$30.32 B	Jefferson
\$24.67 B	Erie
\$20.01 B	Monroe
<b>\$40.53 B</b>	<b>Average</b>



## ECONOMY

# LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

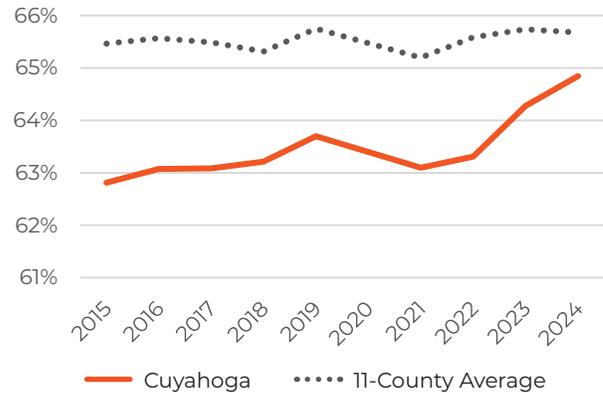
The employment status table in the American Community Survey measures labor force participation by tracking the number of people age 16 years and over who are working or actively seeking work.

Cuyahoga County had a lower labor force participation rate than the 11-county average and ranked eighth out of 11. The County's participation rate has fluctuated annually since 2015, but has grown closer to the 11-county average in recent years.

Labor force participation rates often correlate with the age of an area's population. Cuyahoga County had a higher proportion of seniors, who are less likely to participate in the labor force.

### LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2015-2024

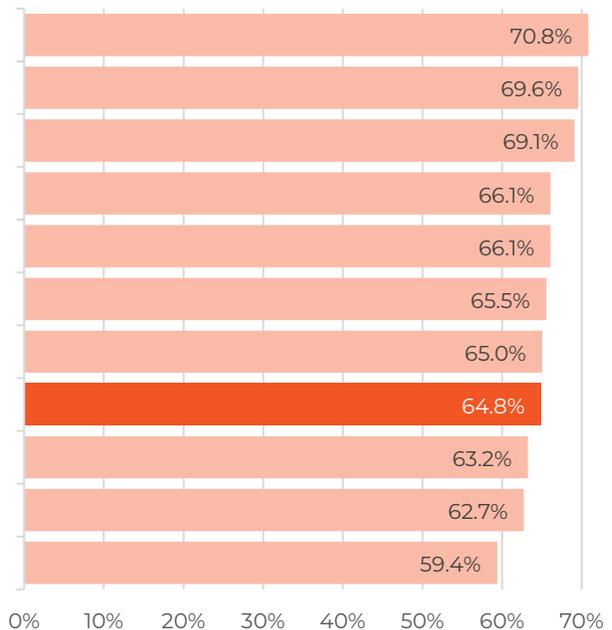
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B23025, 2015-2024



### LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B23025, 2024

Percent in Labor Force	
70.8%	Hennepin
69.6%	Marion
69.1%	Franklin
66.1%	Milwaukee
66.1%	Hamilton
65.5%	Jefferson
65.0%	Allegheny
<b>64.8%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
63.2%	Monroe
62.7%	Erie
59.4%	Wayne
<b>65.7%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

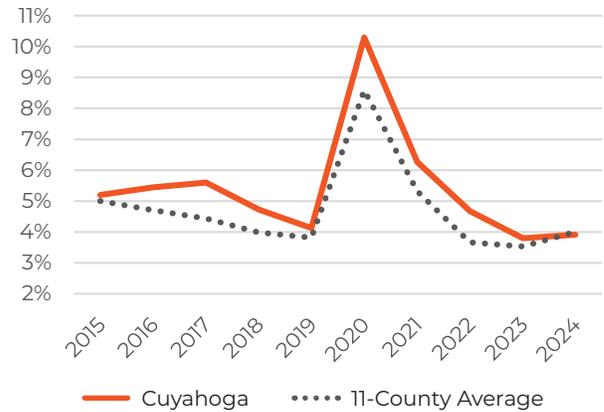
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Unemployment rate data is provided by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The unemployment rate in Cuyahoga County and the 11-county average followed similar trends between 2015 and 2024. It gradually declined between 2015 and 2019, spiked in 2020, and then declined to pre-pandemic levels.

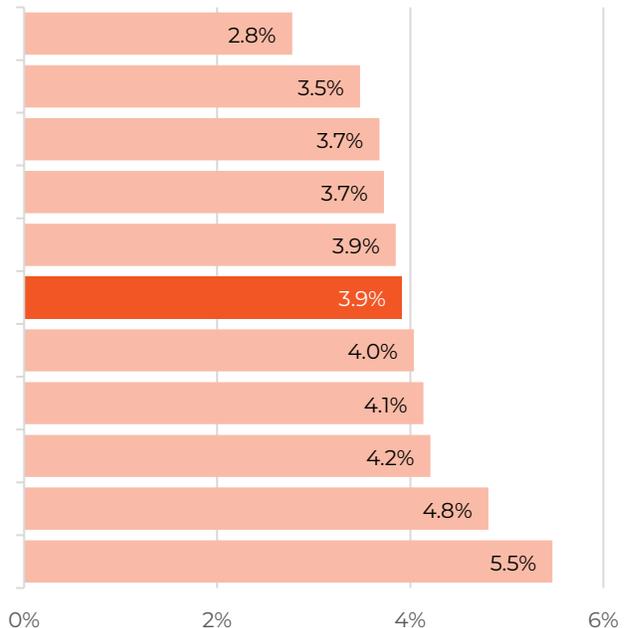
Cuyahoga County's unemployment rate was 3.9% in 2024, very close to the 11-county average of 4.0%.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2015–2024**  
Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS, 2015–2024



**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2024**  
Bureau of Labor Statistics, LAUS, 2024

Percent Unemployed	County
2.8%	Hennepin
3.5%	Allegheny
3.7%	Monroe
3.7%	Milwaukee
3.9%	Erie
<b>3.9%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
4.0%	Franklin
4.1%	Hamilton
4.2%	Marion
4.8%	Jefferson
5.5%	Wayne
<b>4.0%</b>	<b>Average</b>



## ECONOMY

# MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

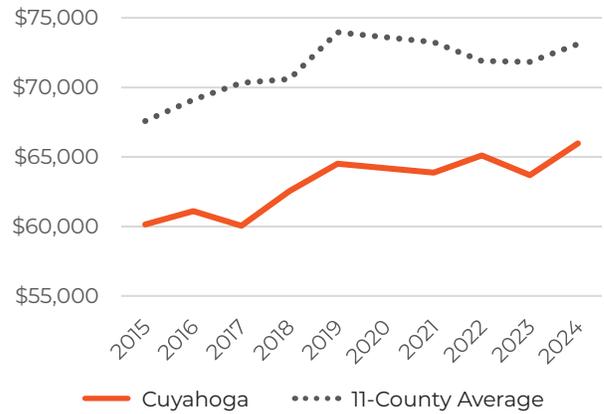
Median household income (MHI) measures the median income of all members of households ages 15 years or older. It can be used to understand the economic health of communities, including the buying power of residents and their ability to support public services.

Cuyahoga County ranked tenth among the peer counties in median household income, with an MHI of \$65,974. This MHI has risen most years since 2015, following a similar pattern as its peers.

Figures were adjusted for inflation to 2024 dollars, using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2024 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS, 2015-2024

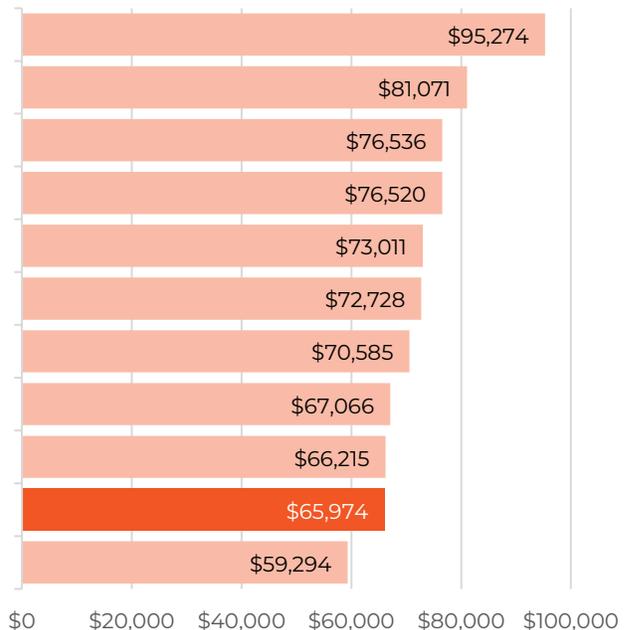
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B19013, 2015-2024



### MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B19013, 2024

Median Household Income	
\$95,274	Hennepin
\$81,071	Allegheny
\$76,536	Franklin
\$76,520	Monroe
\$73,011	Erie
\$72,728	Hamilton
\$70,585	Jefferson
\$67,066	Marion
\$66,215	Milwaukee
<b>\$65,974</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
\$59,294	Wayne
<b>\$73,116</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

## POVERTY

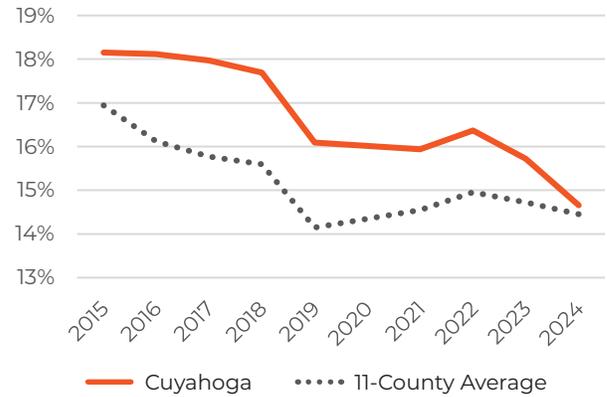
The US Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine the number of people living below the poverty level. Official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation.

In 2024, Cuyahoga County had the fourth-highest poverty rate among the peer counties with only Wayne, Milwaukee, and Marion counties having higher rates.

Cuyahoga County's poverty rate has generally trended down from a high of 18.2% in 2015 to a low of 14.7% in 2024, closing the gap to the 11-county average.

### PERCENT OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 2015-2024

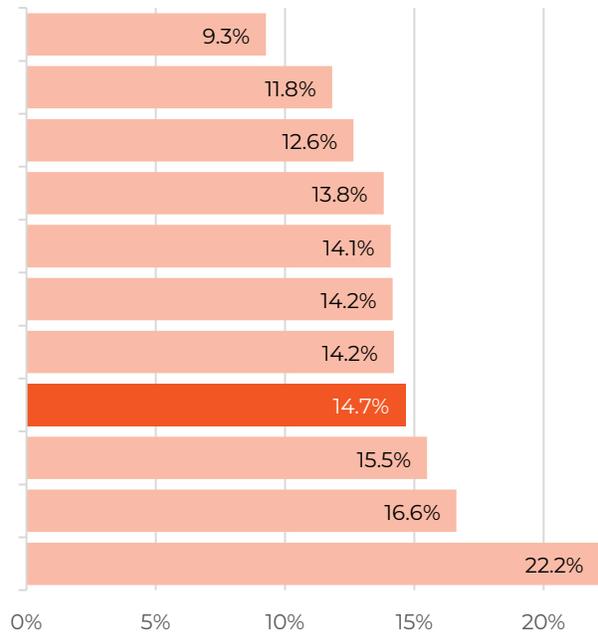
ACS 1-Year Estimates, C17001, 2015-2024



### POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, C17001, 2024

Population Below Poverty Level	% Below Poverty Level	
115,408	9.3%	Hennepin
141,279	11.8%	Allegheny
117,254	12.6%	Erie
182,891	13.8%	Franklin
115,211	14.1%	Hamilton
110,258	14.2%	Jefferson
103,378	14.2%	Monroe
<b>178,230</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
149,306	15.5%	Marion
150,646	16.6%	Milwaukee
388,714	22.2%	Wayne
<b>159,325</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

## CHILD POVERTY

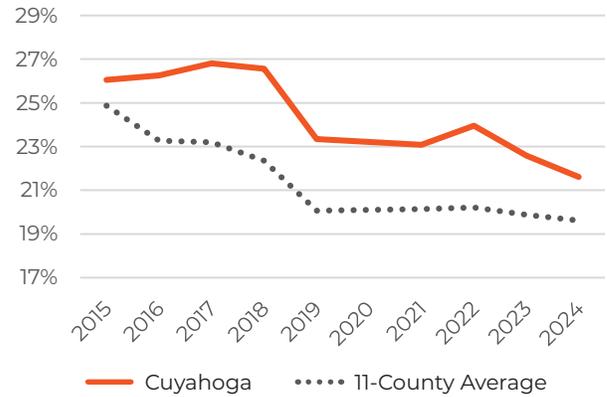
Poverty can affect children in a variety of ways including substandard housing, homelessness, lack of access to healthcare, and food insecurity. The child poverty rate tracks the percent of those under the age of 18 living in households that fall below the federal poverty level.

Cuyahoga County's 21.6% child poverty rate was the fourth-highest of the 11 peer counties. This figure was just above the 11-county average of 20.6%.

The child poverty rate, like the overall poverty rate, has been trending down since 2015.

### PERCENT OF CHILDREN LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 2015–2024

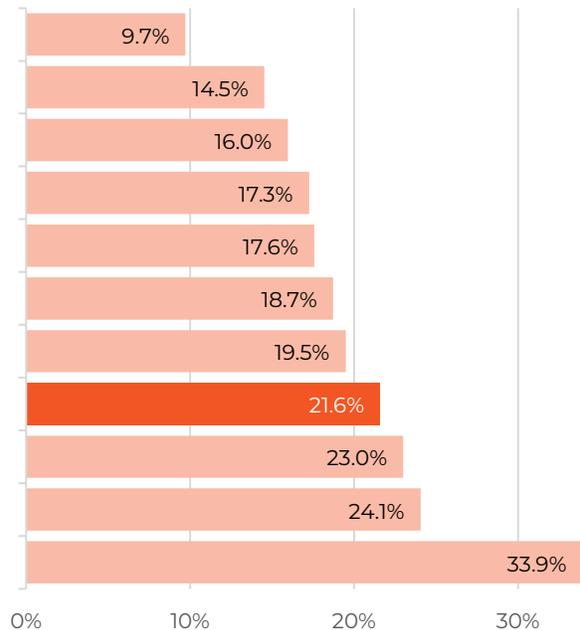
ACS 1-Year Estimates, C17001, 2015–2024



### CHILDREN LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, C17001, 2024

Population Under 18 Below Poverty Level	% Under 18 Below Poverty Level	
25,636	9.7%	Hennepin
32,213	14.5%	Allegheny
29,705	16.0%	Erie
25,512	17.3%	Monroe
53,703	17.6%	Franklin
35,001	18.7%	Hamilton
33,694	19.5%	Jefferson
<b>53,005</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
55,120	23.0%	Marion
50,827	24.1%	Milwaukee
138,356	33.9%	Wayne
<b>235,365</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ECONOMY

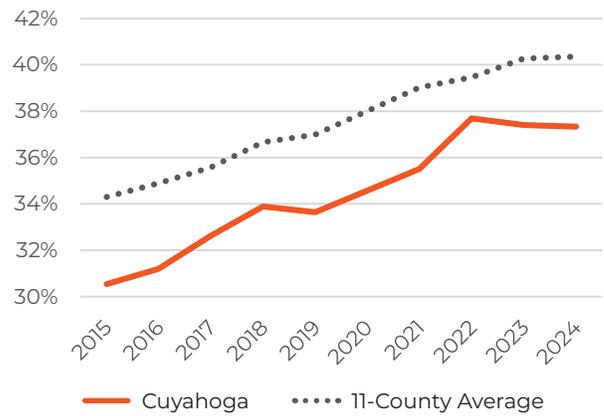
## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is defined as the highest level of education that an individual has completed for people 25 years and over. Levels of educational attainment have been grouped into five categories:

- **Less than High School Diploma:** have not completed High School
- **High School Diploma or Equivalent:** received High School diploma, GED, or alternative credential
- **Some College or Associates:** have some college credits, but no degree; or a two year degree
- **Bachelor's Degree:** generally four year degree
- **Master's Degree or Higher:** received Master's, Professional, or Doctorate degree

### PERCENT OF POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER, 2015-2024

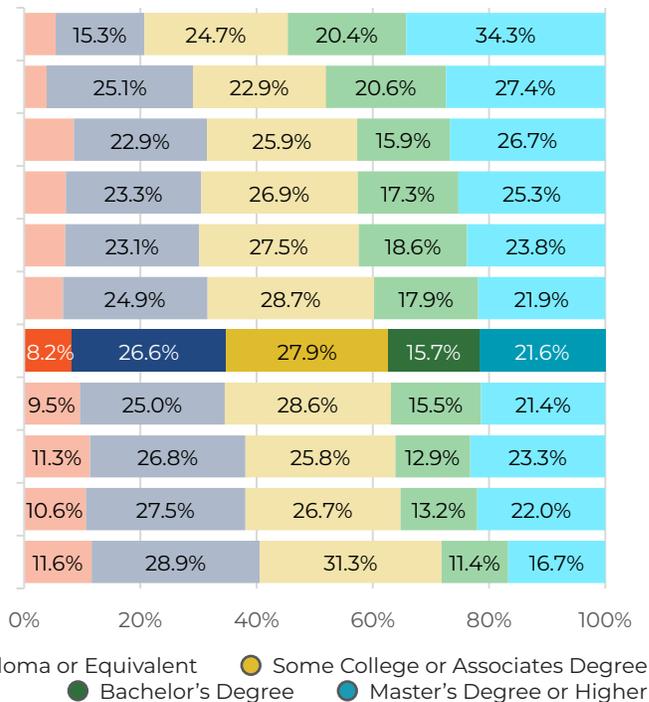
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B15002, 2015-2024



### HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B15002, 2024

	% No High School Diploma	% High School Diploma/Equivalent	% Some College/Associates Degree	% Bachelors Degree	% Master's Degree or Higher	
5.4%	15.3%	24.7%	20.4%	34.3%	Hennepin	
4.0%	25.1%	22.9%	20.6%	27.4%	Allegheny	
8.5%	22.9%	25.9%	15.9%	26.7%	Franklin	
7.2%	23.3%	26.9%	17.3%	25.3%	Hamilton	
7.0%	23.1%	27.5%	18.6%	23.8%	Monroe	
6.6%	24.9%	28.7%	17.9%	21.9%	Erie	
<b>8.2%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>	
9.5%	25.0%	28.6%	15.5%	21.4%	Jefferson	
11.3%	26.8%	25.8%	12.9%	23.3%	Milwaukee	
10.6%	27.5%	26.7%	13.2%	22.0%	Marion	
11.6%	28.9%	31.3%	11.4%	16.7%	Wayne	
<b>8.2%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>Average</b>	



● Less than H.S. Diploma   
 ● H.S. Diploma or Equivalent   
 ● Some College or Associates Degree   
 ● Bachelor's Degree   
 ● Master's Degree or Higher

## ECONOMY

# POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT

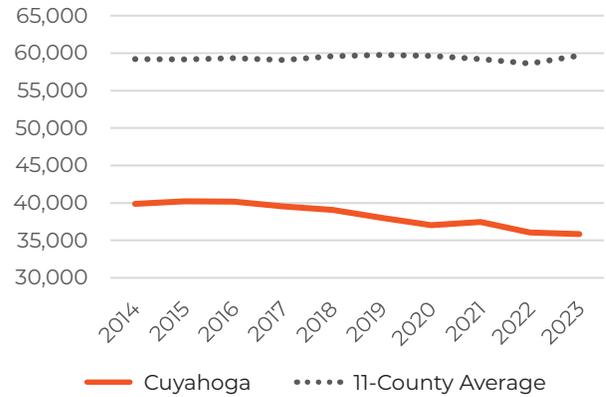
Post-secondary enrollment at junior colleges, technical and trade schools, and universities describes the number of full or part time students taking classes as of fall enrollment at a local institution. Post-secondary enrollment is part of a broad education system that can bring new ideas and people to a community while enhancing human capital for the future.

Enrollment data comes from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System at the National Center for Education Statistics.

Cuyahoga County ranked ninth among the peer counties in total number of students enrolled at a post-secondary education institution.

### POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT, 2014–2023

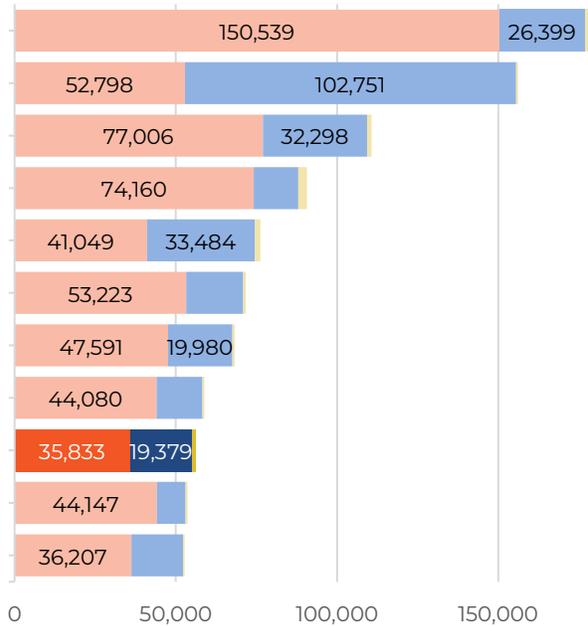
National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, 2014–2023



### POST-SECONDARY ENROLLMENT, 2023

National Center for Education Statistics, IPEDS, 2023

Universities & Colleges	Junior Colleges	Technical & Trade Schools	
150,539	26,399	1,149	Hennepin
52,798	102,751	603	Marion
77,006	32,298	1,380	Franklin
74,160	13,868	2,610	Allegheny
41,049	33,484	1,752	Wayne
53,223	17,641	836	Hamilton
47,591	19,980	680	Erie
44,080	14,215	520	Milwaukee
<b>35,833</b>	<b>19,379</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
44,147	8,863	652	Monroe
36,207	16,039	464	Jefferson
<b>59,694</b>	<b>27,720</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>Average</b>



● Universities & Colleges ● Junior Colleges ● Technical & Trade Schools

# ECONOMY

## DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

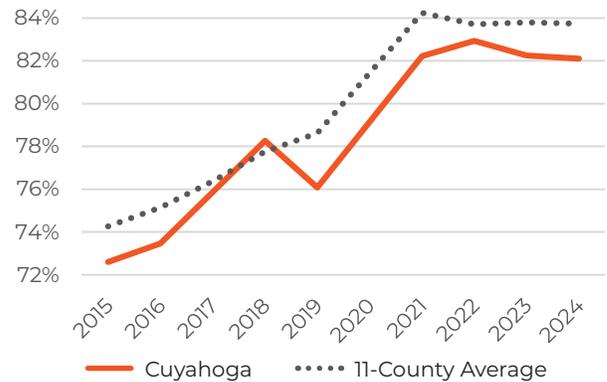
The Census Bureau asks respondents about the presence of a computer and type of internet subscription for the population. A computer includes a desktop, laptop, smartphone, tablet, or some other type of computer.

- **Fixed Broadband Internet Subscription:** has cable, fiber optic, DSL, or satellite subscription
- **Dial-Up and/or Cellular Internet Subscription Only:** has dial-up internet subscription and/or cellular data plan, without a fixed broadband internet subscription
- **With Computer, No Internet Subscription:** has computer in the home but no internet
- **No Computer:** no computer in the home

Cuyahoga County ranked eighth among the peer counties in percent with fixed broadband, which increased by 9.5% from 2015 to 2024.

### PERCENT WITH FIXED BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS, 2015–2024

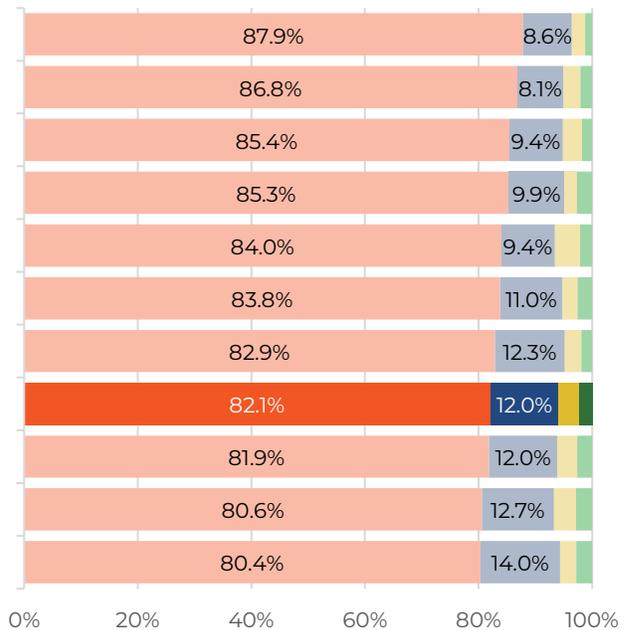
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B28008, 2015–2024



### DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B28008, 2024

% With Fixed Broadband Subscription	% With Cellular and/or Dial-up Internet Subscription	% With Computer No Internet Subscription	% With No Computer	
87.9%	8.6%	2.3%	1.2%	Franklin
86.8%	8.1%	3.0%	2.0%	Hamilton
85.4%	9.4%	3.4%	1.8%	Hennepin
85.3%	9.9%	2.2%	2.7%	Allegheny
84.0%	9.4%	4.4%	2.1%	Monroe
83.8%	11.0%	2.6%	2.5%	Milwaukee
82.9%	12.3%	2.9%	1.9%	Marion
<b>82.1%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
81.9%	12.0%	3.5%	2.6%	Erie
80.6%	12.7%	3.9%	2.8%	Jefferson
80.4%	14.0%	2.9%	2.8%	Wayne
<b>83.7%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>Average</b>



● Fixed Broadband Subscription    
 ● Cellular and/or Dial-up Internet Subscription Only    
 ● Computer, No Internet Subscription    
 ● No Computer



Source: Cuyahoga County

## SECTION 3 HOUSING

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# COUNTY HOUSING INDICATORS

Housing data shows the physical composition of where we live and how those places are changing, what they cost us, and what we are building.

The majority of the data in this section comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. It also includes data from the Zillow real estate service, and the Census Bureau's Building Permits Survey.

Cuyahoga County has one of the larger and more affordable housing stocks among the peer counties, ranking second in number of units and second in housing affordability.

Despite these positives, other County housing indicators are below average. The County is ranked near the bottom in vacancy rate, typical

home value, and housing diversity. It also has one of the oldest housing stocks among the peer counties.

While Cuyahoga County ranked near the bottom for new multi-family housing permits in the 2023 edition of this Data Book, numbers in those categories have improved considerably since then.

Together, the indicators depict a large, diverse housing stock that can offer affordable options to new households but that is not growing or changing as quickly as most of the peer counties.



# HOUSING

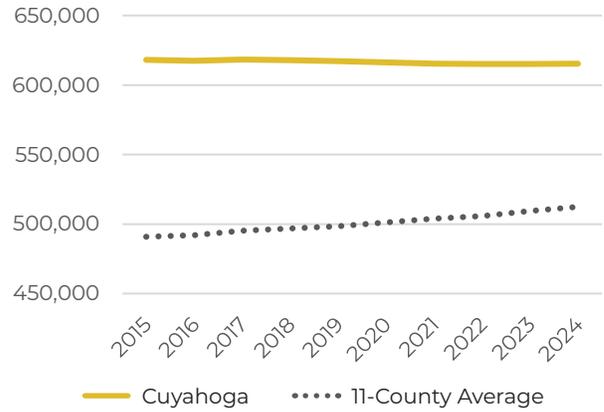
## HOUSING UNITS

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

Cuyahoga County ranked second in total housing units, despite ranking fourth in total population. As seen in the time series chart, the total number of housing units in Cuyahoga County was fairly stable between 2015 and 2024, diverging from the general increase seen among the peer counties.

### CUMULATIVE CHANGE IN TOTAL HOUSING UNITS, 2015-2024

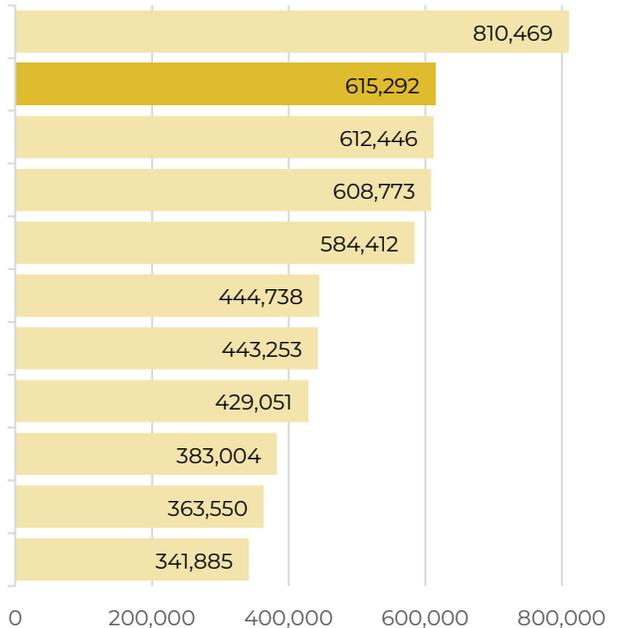
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25002, 2015-2024



### TOTAL HOUSING UNITS, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25002, 2024

Total Units	County
810,469	Wayne
<b>615,292</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
612,446	Allegheny
608,773	Franklin
584,412	Hennepin
444,738	Marion
443,253	Erie
429,051	Milwaukee
383,004	Hamilton
363,550	Jefferson
341,885	Monroe
<b>512,443</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HOUSING

## HOUSING OCCUPANCY

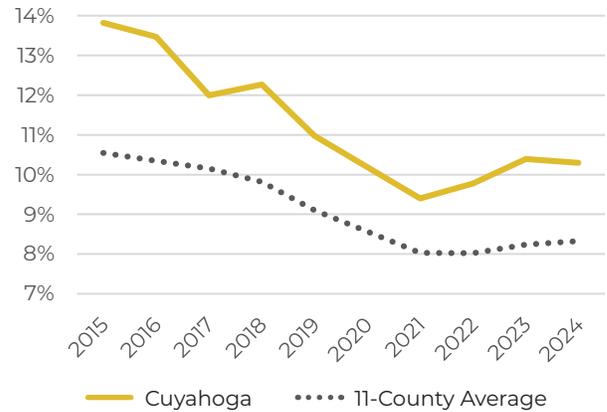
A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it, if it is temporarily occupied, or if it is a new unit that is not yet occupied. Vacancy rates have long been used as a basic indicator of the housing market and provide information on the stability and quality of an area’s housing stock. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to target areas for revitalization.

Vacancy in Cuyahoga County was higher than most of the peer counties, with 63,332 vacant housing units. This accounted for 10.3% of all housing units in the County.

The vacancy rate decreased by 4.4% from 2015 to 2021, but rose slightly by 0.9% from 2021 to 2024. The overall decrease between 2015 and 2024 was 3.5%.

### HOUSING VACANCY RATE, 2015–2024

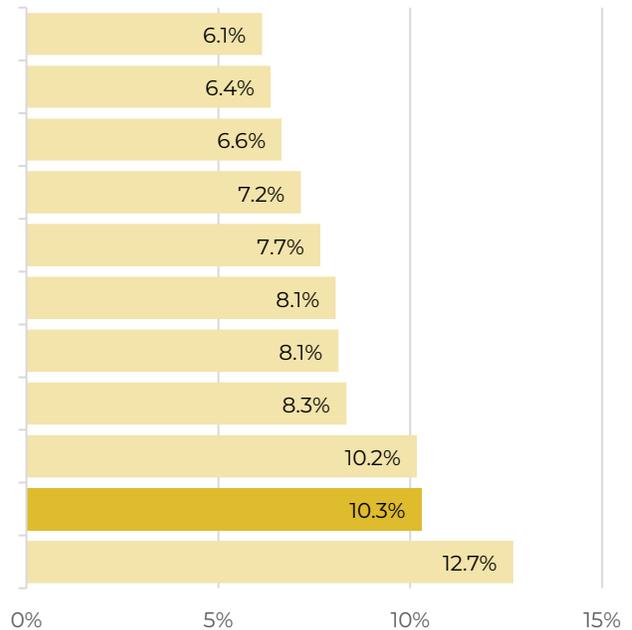
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25002, 2015–2024



### HOUSING OCCUPANCY, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25002, 2024

Occupied Units	Vacant Units	Vacancy Rate	
359,495	23,509	6.1%	Hamilton
547,208	37,204	6.4%	Hennepin
319,162	22,723	6.6%	Monroe
411,547	31,706	7.2%	Erie
396,211	32,840	7.7%	Milwaukee
408,907	35,831	8.1%	Marion
559,276	49,497	8.1%	Franklin
333,252	30,298	8.3%	Jefferson
550,169	62,277	10.2%	Allegheny
<b>551,960</b>	<b>63,332</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
707,662	102,807	12.7%	Wayne
<b>467,714</b>	<b>44,729</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HOUSING

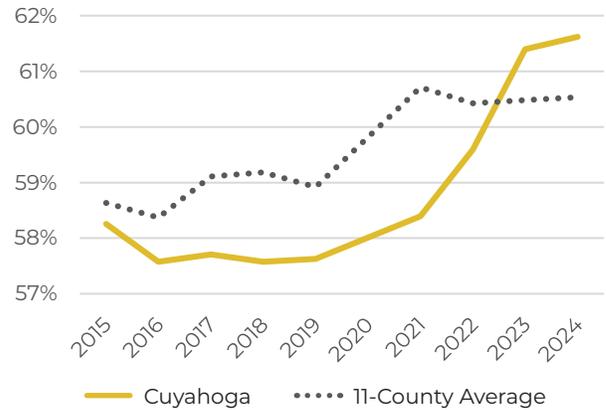
## HOUSING TENURE

A unit is considered to be owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as renter-occupied. Governments have encouraged owner occupancy, also called homeownership, as a way to build equity and enhance community ties. Renting can provide shorter term living environments at lower costs and with fewer maintenance requirements.

The homeownership rate in Cuyahoga County ranked in the middle of the peer counties, and was higher than the 11-county average.

### OWNER OCCUPANCY RATE, 2015-2024

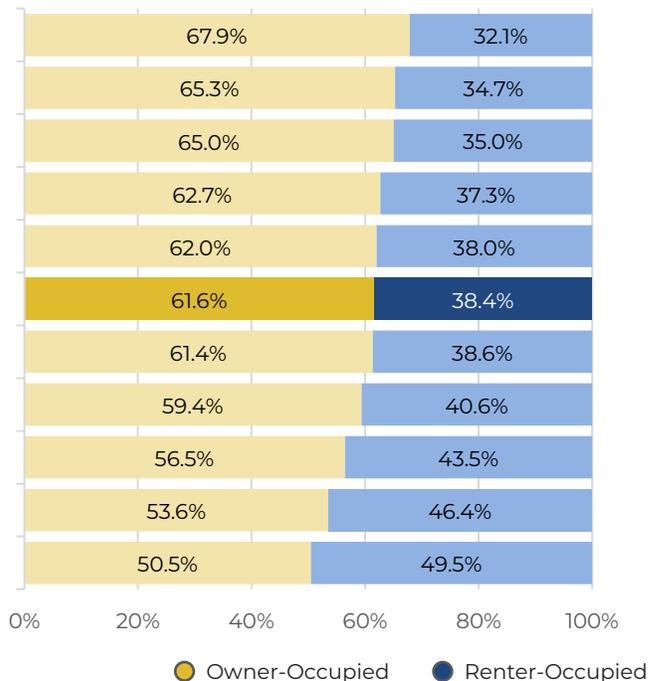
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25003, 2015-2024



### HOUSING TENURE, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25003, 2024

% Owner-Occupied Units	% Renter-Occupied Units	
67.9%	32.1%	Erie
65.3%	34.7%	Allegheny
65.0%	35.0%	Wayne
62.7%	37.3%	Monroe
62.0%	38.0%	Jefferson
<b>61.6%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
61.4%	38.6%	Hennepin
59.4%	40.6%	Hamilton
56.5%	43.5%	Marion
53.6%	46.4%	Franklin
50.5%	49.5%	Milwaukee
<b>60.5%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HOUSING

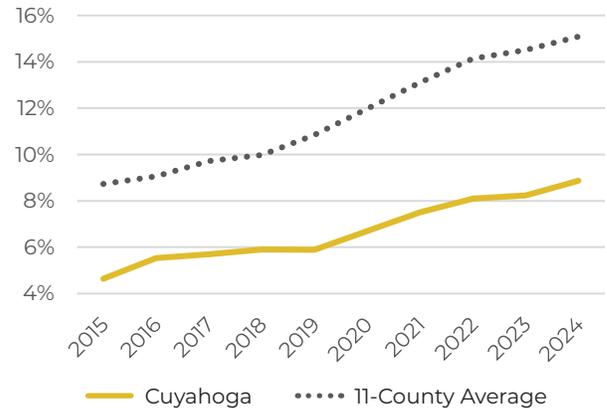
## HOUSING AGE

Housing age is determined by the date when the structure was originally completed and does not account for any later remodeling, addition, or conversion.

Cuyahoga County's housing stock was among the oldest of the peer counties, with 27.3% of its housing built in 1939 or earlier. Among the peer counties, Cuyahoga County had the smallest percentage of new construction. Only 8.9% of its housing units were built in 2000 or later.

### CUMULATIVE HOUSING UNITS BUILT IN 2000 OR LATER, 2015-2024

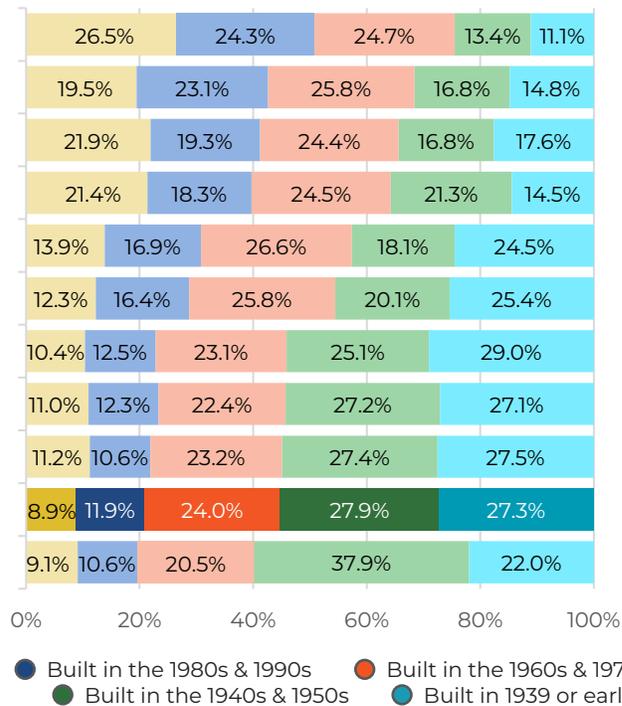
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25034, 2015-2024



### HOUSING UNITS BY YEAR BUILT, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25034, 2024

% Built 2000 or Later	% Built in the 1980s or 1990s	% Built in the 1960s and 1970s	% Built in the 1940s and 1950s	% Built 1939 or Earlier	Median Year Built	
26.5%	24.3%	24.7%	13.4%	11.1%	1981	Franklin
19.5%	23.1%	25.8%	16.8%	14.8%	1974	Marion
21.9%	19.3%	24.4%	16.8%	17.6%	1973	Hennepin
21.4%	18.3%	24.5%	21.3%	14.5%	1971	Jefferson
13.9%	16.9%	26.6%	18.1%	24.5%	1966	Monroe
12.3%	16.4%	25.8%	20.1%	25.4%	1963	Hamilton
10.4%	12.5%	23.1%	25.1%	29.0%	1958	Erie
11.0%	12.3%	22.4%	27.2%	27.1%	1958	Allegheny
11.2%	10.6%	23.2%	27.4%	27.5%	1957	Milwaukee
<b>8.9%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>1957</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
9.1%	10.6%	20.5%	37.9%	22.0%	1956	Wayne
<b>15.1%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>Average</b>



● Built 2000 or Later    
 ● Built in the 1980s & 1990s    
 ● Built in the 1960s & 1970s  
● Built in the 1940s & 1950s    
 ● Built in 1939 or earlier

# HOUSING

## HOUSING MIX

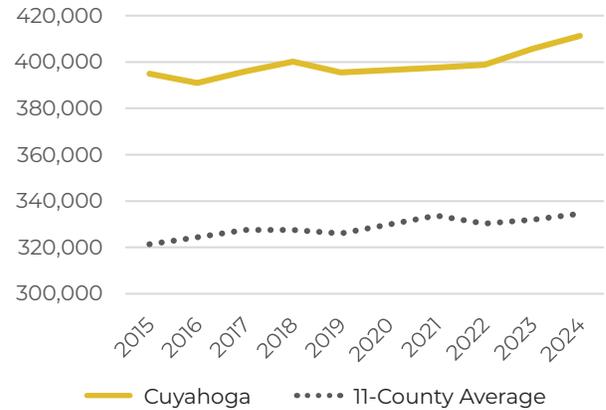
Housing type is defined by the number of units located within a structure. In this report, housing types have been grouped into five categories:

- **Single-family:** a single-unit structure such as a single-family home or a townhouse
- **Small Building:** two to four units in a structure
- **Medium Building:** five to 19 units in a structure
- **Large Building:** 20 or more units in a structure
- **Other:** mobile homes, houseboats, campers, or other types of residences

Cuyahoga County's housing diversity was lower than most peer counties, with single-family housing comprising 66.8% of all residential units.

### SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES, 2015-2024

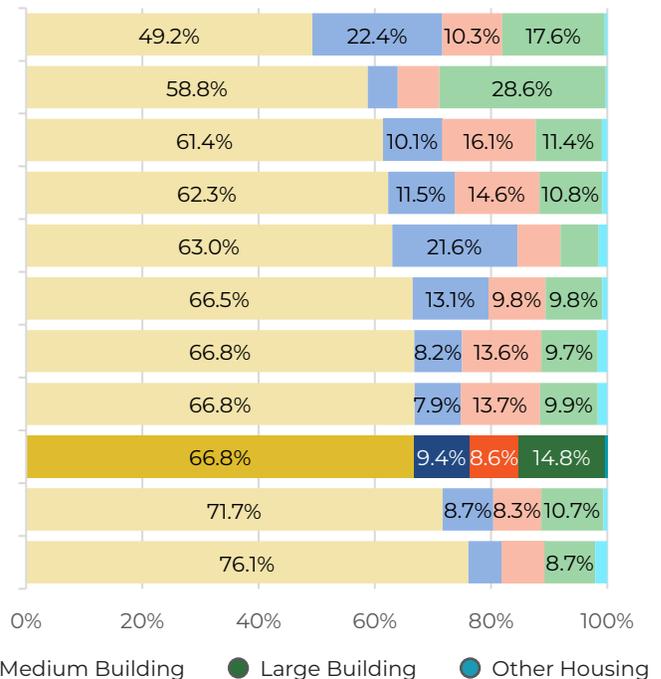
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25024, 2015-2024



### PERCENT OF HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE OF BUILDING, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25024, 2024

% Single-Family	% Small Building (2-4 units)	% Medium Building (5-19 units)	% Large Building (20+ units)	% Other Housing	
49.2%	22.4%	10.3%	17.6%	0.4%	Milwaukee
58.8%	5.2%	7.1%	28.6%	0.3%	Hennepin
61.4%	10.1%	16.1%	11.4%	0.9%	Franklin
62.3%	11.5%	14.6%	10.8%	0.9%	Hamilton
63.0%	21.6%	7.4%	6.6%	1.5%	Erie
66.5%	13.1%	9.8%	9.8%	0.9%	Monroe
66.8%	8.2%	13.6%	9.7%	1.7%	Jefferson
66.8%	7.9%	13.7%	9.9%	1.7%	Marion
<b>66.8%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
71.7%	8.7%	8.3%	10.7%	0.7%	Allegheny
76.1%	5.7%	7.4%	8.7%	2.1%	Wayne
<b>64.5%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>Average</b>



● Single-Family ● Small Building ● Medium Building ● Large Building ● Other Housing

# HOUSING

## HOME VALUE

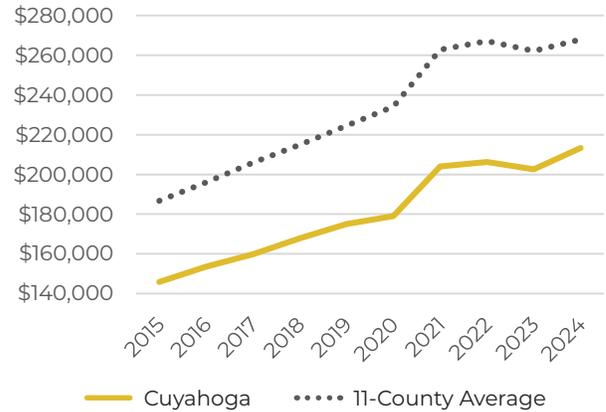
Home value is defined using the Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI), which shows the “typical” home value for each county. It shows the typical value in the middle tier of homes and is smoothed and seasonally adjusted. The data shown here is represented by the ZHVI from July of each year.

Prices were adjusted for inflation, using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The typical home value in Cuyahoga County was among the lowest of peer counties, and while it followed the same trends as the peer counties, the prices remained below the average of the peer counties. Lower home values make the County more affordable, but can also indicate lower demand.

### TYPICAL HOME VALUE, IN 2024 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS, 2015–2024

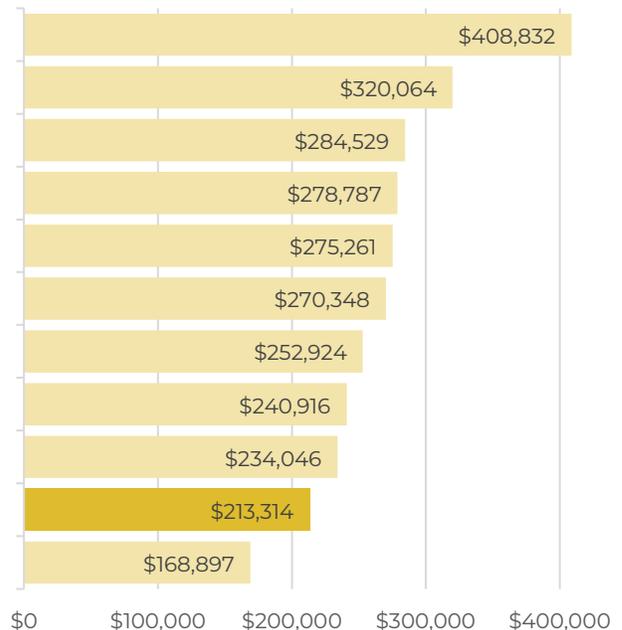
Zillow Home Value Index, 2015–2024



### TYPICAL HOME VALUE, 2024

Zillow Home Value Index, 2024

Typical Home Value	County
\$408,832	Hennepin
\$320,064	Franklin
\$284,529	Erie
\$278,787	Milwaukee
\$275,261	Hamilton
\$270,348	Monroe
\$252,924	Jefferson
\$240,916	Allegheny
\$234,046	Marion
<b>\$213,314</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
\$168,897	Wayne
<b>\$267,993</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HOUSING

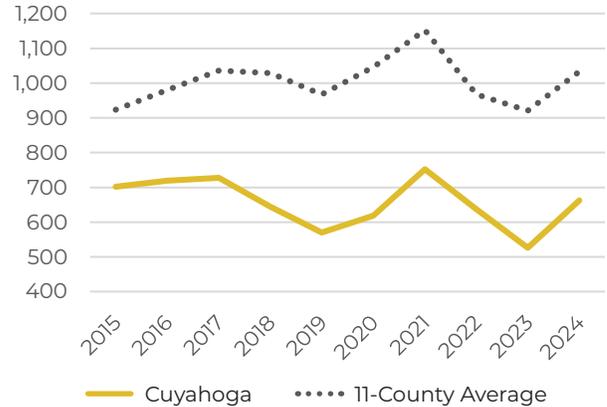
## SINGLE-FAMILY PERMITS

Single-family building permits count the total number of units permitted, meaning a single-family home would count as one permit while a 50-unit multi-family building would count as 50 permits. Single-family housing units include one-unit structures such as a single-family home or townhouse.

Cuyahoga County ranked seventh in single-family housing permits, and saw 663 single-family permits issued in 2024. In comparison, builders in Franklin County were issued over 2,000 permits in 2024, more than three times as many.

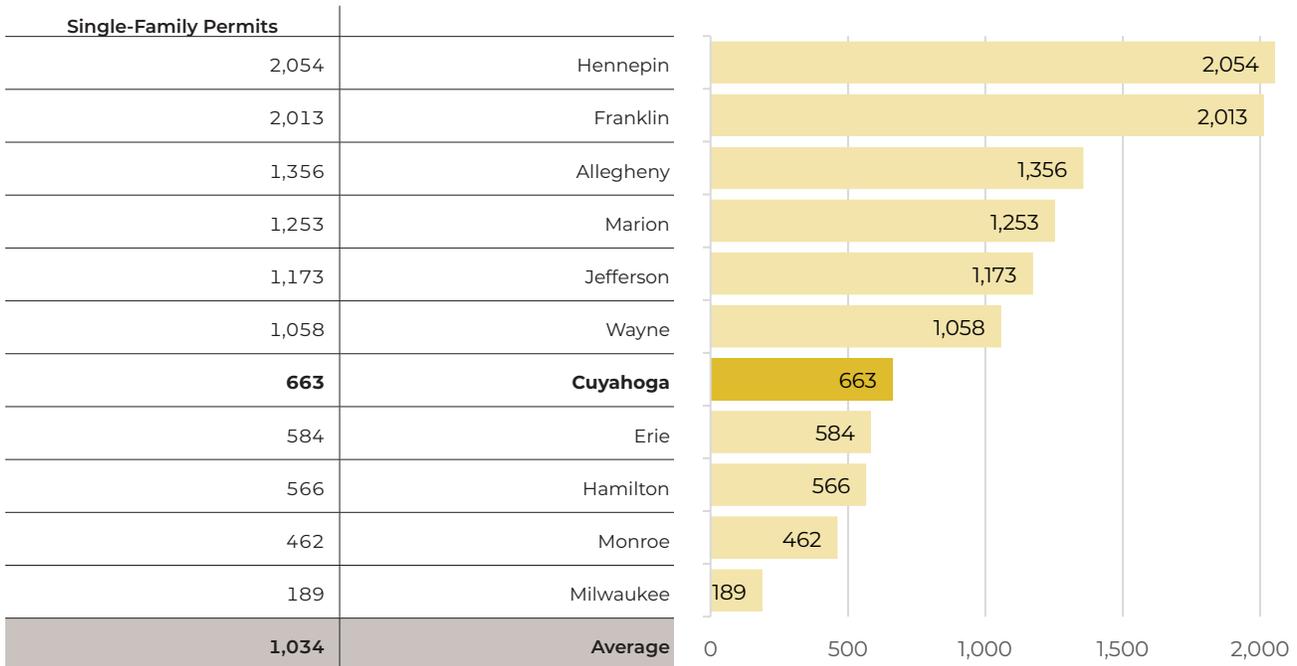
### SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING PERMITS, 2015-2024

US Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey, 2015-2024



### SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING PERMITS, 2024

US Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey, 2024



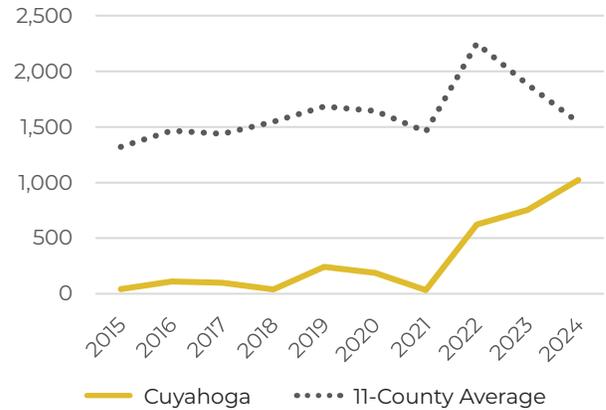
# HOUSING

## MULTI-FAMILY PERMITS

Multi-family building permits count the total number of units permitted. Multi-family housing permits include all permits in structures containing more than one unit. Permit data only counts newly constructed units, and does not include renovations of existing units.

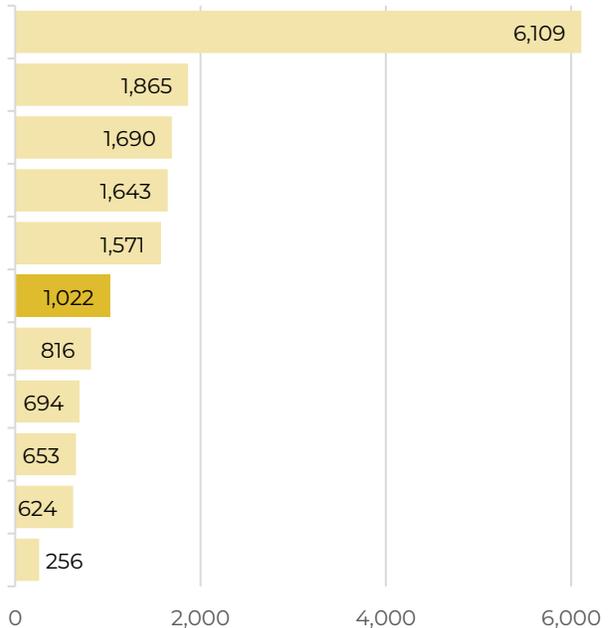
After several years where Cuyahoga County communities issued very few permits for multi-family units, the number rose to 623 units in 2022, and further increased to 1,022 in 2024. This positive trend puts Cuyahoga County sixth in new multi-family building permits, up from 10th in the 2023 edition of this data book.

**MULTI-FAMILY BUILDING PERMITS, 2015–2024**  
*US Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey, 2015–2024*



**MULTI-FAMILY BUILDING PERMITS, 2024**  
*US Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey, 2024*

New 2-Family Units	New Units in 3-4 Unit Buildings	New Units in 5+ Unit Buildings	New Multi-Family Units (Total)	
80	89	5,940	6,109	Franklin
72	54	1,739	1,865	Hennepin
62	30	1,598	1,690	Jefferson
18	22	1,603	1,643	Allegheny
268	76	1,227	1,571	Wayne
<b>22</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
28	0	788	816	Milwaukee
46	95	553	694	Monroe
14	18	621	653	Marion
10	36	578	624	Erie
24	15	217	256	Hamilton
<b>59</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HOUSING

## HOMEOWNERSHIP BURDEN

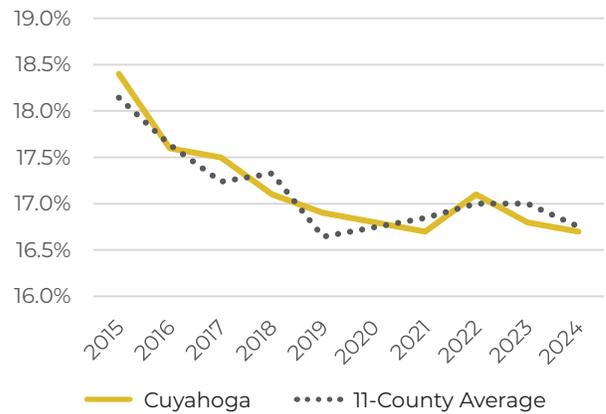
Homeownership affordability is shown here as a percentage of monthly income devoted to housing expenses. Households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing are considered burdened.

For both Cuyahoga County and the 11-county average, the percentage has been decreasing, indicating housing costs have become less expensive relative to income.

Median monthly housing costs for homeowners in Cuyahoga County have tracked very closely with the 11-county average and were within 0.1% in 2024.

### MEDIAN MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2015-2024

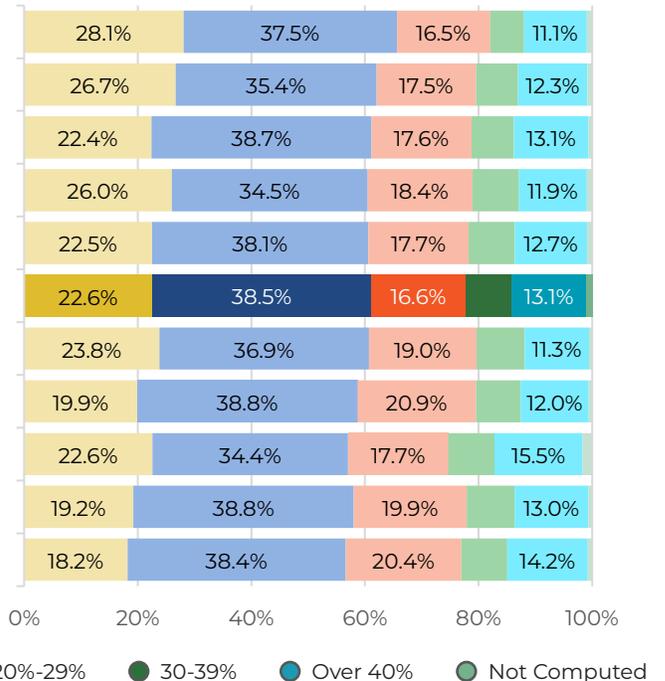
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25092, 2015-2024



### MONTHLY OWNER-OCCUPIED COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25091 & B25092, 2024

	Under 10%	10%-19%	20%-29%	30%-39%	Over 40%	Median Monthly Costs as a % of HH Income	
28.1%	37.5%	16.5%	5.9%	11.1%	15.2%	Allegheny	
26.7%	35.4%	17.5%	7.4%	12.3%	15.9%	Erie	
22.4%	38.7%	17.6%	7.5%	13.1%	16.4%	Monroe	
26.0%	34.5%	18.4%	8.2%	11.9%	16.4%	Jefferson	
22.5%	38.1%	17.7%	8.1%	12.7%	16.5%	Hamilton	
<b>22.6%</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>	
23.8%	36.9%	19.0%	8.5%	11.3%	16.8%	Marion	
19.9%	38.8%	20.9%	7.9%	12.0%	17.4%	Franklin	
22.6%	34.4%	17.7%	8.1%	15.5%	17.4%	Wayne	
19.2%	38.8%	19.9%	8.4%	13.0%	17.6%	Hennepin	
18.2%	38.4%	20.4%	8.0%	14.2%	18.0%	Milwaukee	
<b>22.9%</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>Average</b>	



# HOUSING RENTAL BURDEN

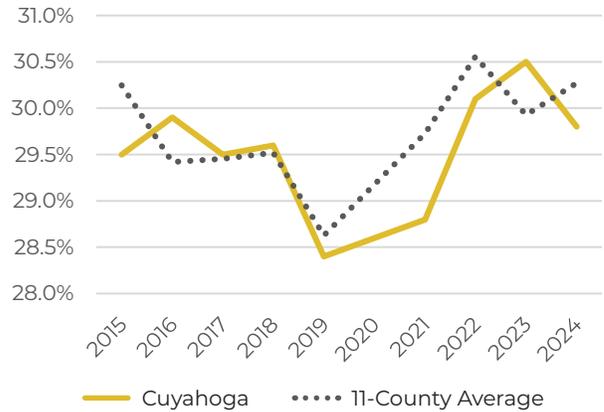
Median gross rent includes housing and utility expenses. Households that spend more than 30% of their monthly income on rent are considered to be burdened.

For both Cuyahoga County and the 11-county average, the ratio generally declined between 2015 and 2019, and has climbed since then. On the whole, renters tend to spend a higher portion of their income on housing than homeowners, and a greater percentage of them are burdened by housing costs.

In Cuyahoga County, those households who are considered rent burdened account for 46.3% of all renter-occupied households, which was below the 11-county average.

## MEDIAN GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2015-2024

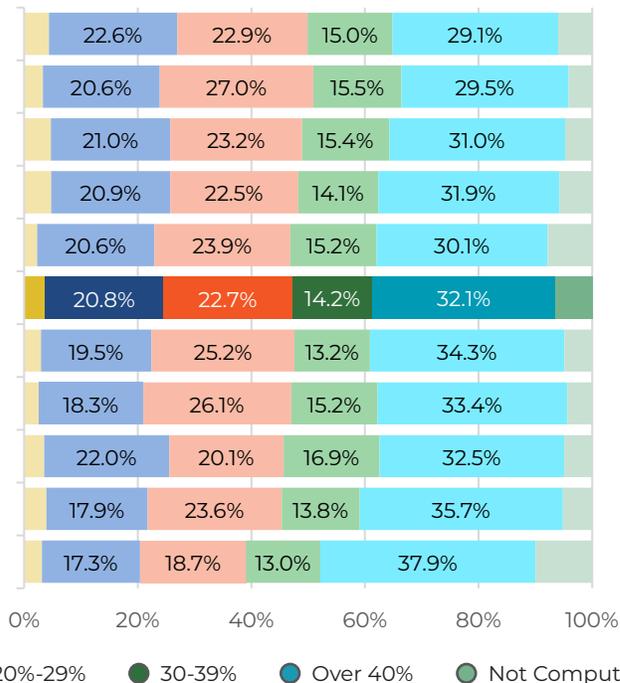
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25071, 2015-2024



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25070 & B25071, 2024

Under 10%	10%-19%	20%-29%	30%-39%	Over 40%	Median Gross Rent as a % of HH Income	
4.4%	22.6%	22.9%	15.0%	29.1%	28.7%	Allegheny
3.3%	20.6%	27.0%	15.5%	29.5%	28.9%	Hennepin
4.7%	21.0%	23.2%	15.4%	31.0%	29.4%	Milwaukee
4.8%	20.9%	22.5%	14.1%	31.9%	29.5%	Erie
2.3%	20.6%	23.9%	15.2%	30.1%	29.6%	Jefferson
<b>3.7%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
3.0%	19.5%	25.2%	13.2%	34.3%	30.0%	Marion
2.6%	18.3%	26.1%	15.2%	33.4%	30.5%	Franklin
3.5%	22.0%	20.1%	16.9%	32.5%	31.0%	Hamilton
3.9%	17.9%	23.6%	13.8%	35.7%	31.4%	Monroe
3.1%	17.3%	18.7%	13.0%	37.9%	34.2%	Wayne
<b>3.6%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HOUSING

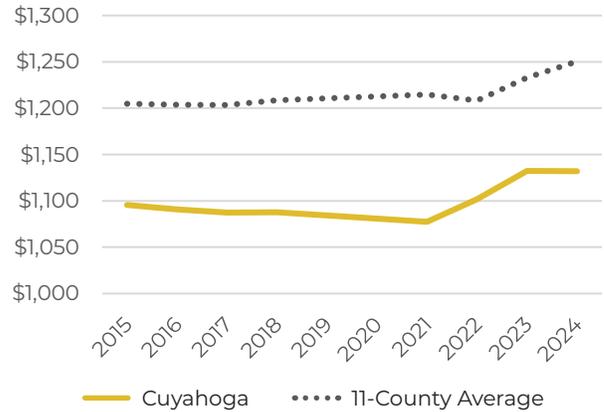
## HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Housing affordability includes costs for both owner- and renter-occupied housing, and is shown here as monthly housing expenses. Housing costs include mortgage payments, utilities, real estate taxes, insurance, and condominium fees, among other expenses.

Cuyahoga County had the second-lowest median monthly housing costs at \$1,132. Around 30% of Cuyahoga County residents spent more than \$1,500 per month on housing costs in 2024. Cuyahoga County offers among the most affordable housing of the 11 peer counties.

### MEDIAN MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS, 2015–2024

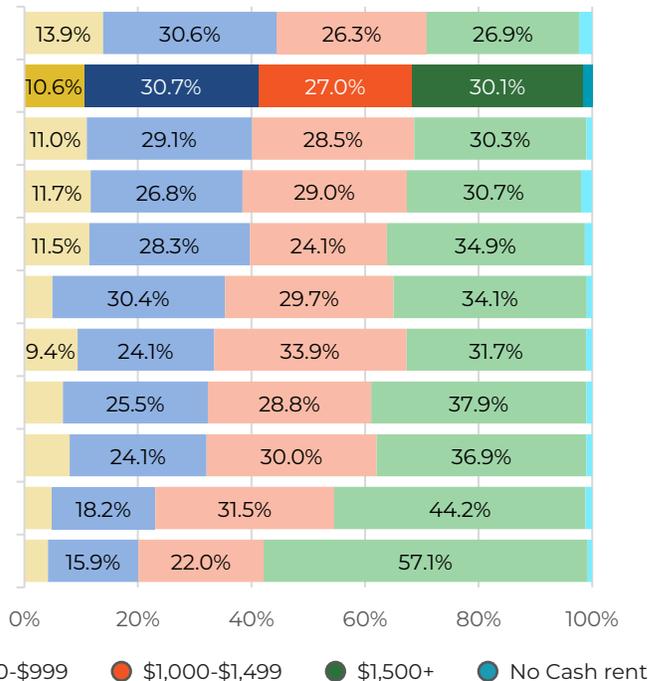
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25105, 2015–2024



### MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B25104 & B25105, 2024

% Under \$500	% \$500-\$999	% \$1000-\$1499	% \$1500+	% No Cash Rent	Median Monthly Housing Costs	
13.9%	30.6%	26.3%	26.9%	2.3%	\$1,076	Wayne
<b>10.6%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>\$1,132</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
11.0%	29.1%	28.5%	30.3%	1.0%	\$1,152	Erie
11.7%	26.8%	29.0%	30.7%	2.0%	\$1,172	Jefferson
11.5%	28.3%	24.1%	34.9%	1.3%	\$1,182	Allegheny
5.0%	30.4%	29.7%	34.1%	0.9%	\$1,205	Milwaukee
9.4%	24.1%	33.9%	31.7%	1.0%	\$1,212	Marion
6.8%	25.5%	28.8%	37.9%	1.0%	\$1,267	Hamilton
8.0%	24.1%	30.0%	36.9%	1.0%	\$1,275	Monroe
4.8%	18.2%	31.5%	44.2%	1.1%	\$1,423	Franklin
4.2%	15.9%	22.0%	57.1%	0.7%	\$1,659	Hennepin
<b>8.8%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>\$1,250</b>	<b>Average</b>



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## SECTION 4 ENVIRONMENT

### SECTION CONTENTS

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# COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Available environmental data includes land cover, air quality, toxic releases, and natural hazards. Land cover data comes from remote sensing data assembled by the U.S. Geological Survey while related urbanized area data is provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Air quality, and toxic releases information comes from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and statistics about natural hazards are provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The land cover and urbanized area data illustrate that Cuyahoga County is among the more fully developed peer counties, and suggests that future development opportunities will need to focus on reuse instead of greenfield development.

In 2024, Cuyahoga County had the lowest percentage of good air quality days among the peer counties.

In the natural hazard risk scores, Cuyahoga County is well-prepared to withstand and recover from a calamity, but has a significant population that is susceptible to the adverse impacts of natural hazards.



# ENVIRONMENT

## LAND COVER

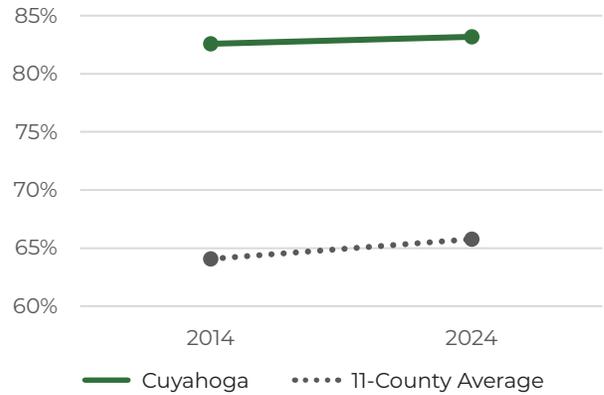
The federal Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium provides land cover data for the United States. Land cover data classifies the physical makeup of selected areas and is derived from Landsat satellite imagery. Categories include:

- **Developed:** low, medium, and high intensity areas
- **Forest:** deciduous and evergreen forests
- **Planted/Cultivated:** areas used as cropland or for livestock grazing forests
- **Wetlands:** Vegetated areas where the surface is periodically saturated with or covered with water
- **Other:** Includes areas that are classified as herbaceous, shrub land, or barren

Developed land is the primary land cover in Cuyahoga County and most of the peer counties. Cuyahoga County had the second-highest percentage of developed land among the peer counties.

### CHANGE IN DEVELOPED AREA, 2014–2024

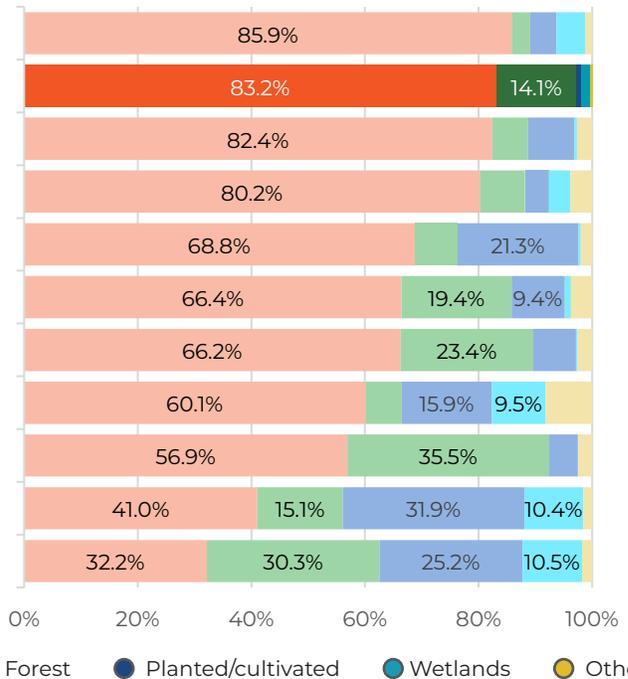
*Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics, 2014–2024*



### LAND COVER, 2024

*Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics, 2024*

% Developed	% Forest	% Planted/Cultivated	% Wetlands	% Other	
85.9%	3.2%	4.6%	5.1%	1.2%	Milwaukee
<b>83.2%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
82.4%	6.3%	8.2%	0.5%	2.6%	Marion
80.2%	8.0%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	Wayne
68.8%	7.5%	21.3%	0.4%	2.0%	Franklin
66.4%	19.4%	9.4%	1.1%	3.7%	Jefferson
66.2%	23.4%	7.5%	0.3%	2.5%	Hamilton
60.1%	6.4%	15.9%	9.5%	8.2%	Hennepin
56.9%	35.5%	5.1%	0.0%	2.4%	Allegheny
41.0%	15.1%	31.9%	10.4%	1.5%	Monroe
32.2%	30.3%	25.2%	10.5%	1.8%	Erie
<b>65.8%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ENVIRONMENT

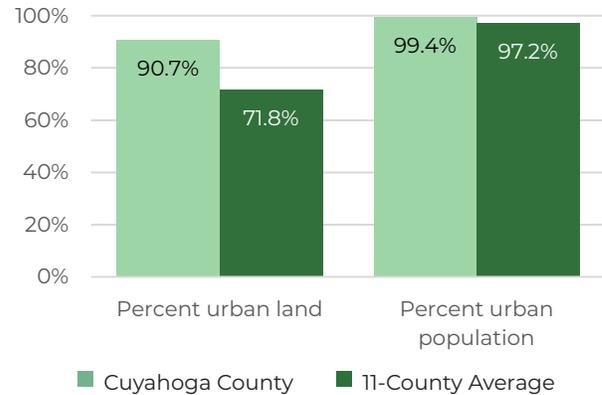
## URBAN AND RURAL

The U.S. Census Bureau designates urban and rural areas following each decennial census. Urban areas have densely settled cores that meet minimum housing unit density and/or population density requirements. These delineations illustrate the extent of urban areas and populations, and are distinct from the land cover data presented earlier. Some federal agencies employ the urban/rural classifications to determine program eligibility and in their funding formulas, among other uses.

All of the peer counties are heavily urbanized, and the overwhelming majority of populations live in the designated urban areas. Some of the peer counties, however, are not fully built-out and have lower percentages of their land area within urban areas. Cuyahoga County had one of the highest rates for both indicators, with 99.4% of its population and 90.7% of its land within its urban area.

### URBAN LAND AND POPULATION, 2020

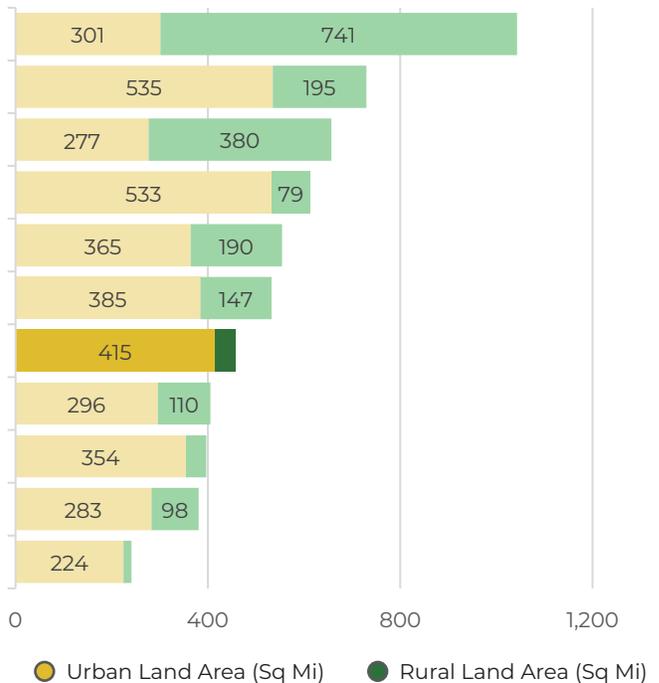
US Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census



### URBANIZED LAND AREA, 2020

US Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census

Land Area (Sq Mi)	Urban Area (Sq Mi)	Rural Area (Sq Mi)	Pop Density (per Sq Mi)	% Urban Land	% Urban Pop	
1,042.7	301.3	741.4	915.1	28.9%	89.7%	Erie
729.9	535.0	195.0	1,713.2	73.3%	97.6%	Allegheny
656.9	277.0	380.0	1,156.0	42.2%	91.9%	Monroe
611.8	533.3	78.5	2,931.4	87.2%	99.1%	Wayne
554.0	364.5	189.5	2,313.2	65.8%	97.6%	Hennepin
532.4	385.2	147.2	2,486.4	72.3%	98.6%	Franklin
<b>457.2</b>	<b>414.7</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>2,766.4</b>	<b>90.7%</b>	<b>99.4%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
405.4	295.9	109.5	2,048.9	73.0%	97.6%	Hamilton
396.6	354.4	42.2	2,463.9	89.4%	99.1%	Marion
380.8	282.6	98.2	2,056.1	74.2%	98.4%	Jefferson
241.5	224.3	17.1	3,890.5	92.9%	99.7%	Milwaukee
<b>546.3</b>	<b>360.7</b>	<b>185.6</b>	<b>2,249.2</b>	<b>71.8%</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ENVIRONMENT

## AIR QUALITY

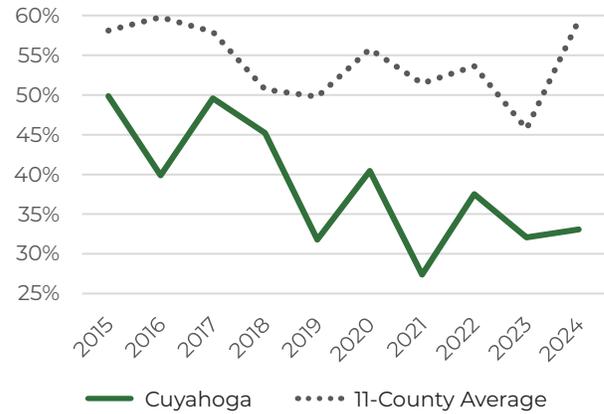
Maintaining good air quality is important for public health, quality of life, and for protecting sensitive ecosystems. Air quality data is represented by the Air Quality Index (AQI) from the U.S. EPA, which categorizes days based on their levels of air pollution:

- **Good:** AQI of 0 to 50
- **Moderate:** AQI of 51 to 100
- **Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups:** AQI of 101 to 150
- **Very Unhealthy:** AQI of 201 to 300
- **Hazardous:** AQI of 301 or higher

Almost all of Cuyahoga County's days were categorized as having good or moderate air quality in 2024, but all of the other peer counties had a higher percentage of days with good air quality. Since 2014, Cuyahoga County has experienced a decrease in the percentage of days with good air quality.

### PERCENT OF DAYS WHERE AIR QUALITY IS GOOD, 2014-2024

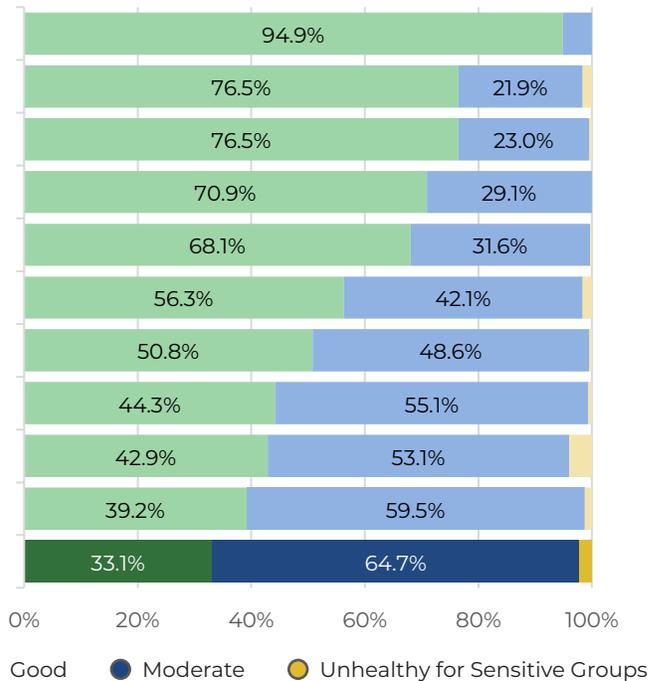
US EPA, Air Quality Index 2015-2024



### DAYS BY AIR QUALITY, 2024

US EPA, Air Quality Index 2024

% Good	% Moderate	% Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	% Unhealthy	% Very Unhealthy/Hazardous	
94.9%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Wayne
76.5%	21.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	Hennepin
76.5%	23.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	Milwaukee
70.9%	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Monroe
68.1%	31.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	Erie
56.3%	42.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	Jefferson
50.8%	48.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	Allegheny
44.3%	55.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	Marion
42.9%	53.1%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Hamilton
39.2%	59.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	Franklin
<b>33.1%</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
<b>59.4%</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# ENVIRONMENT

## TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY

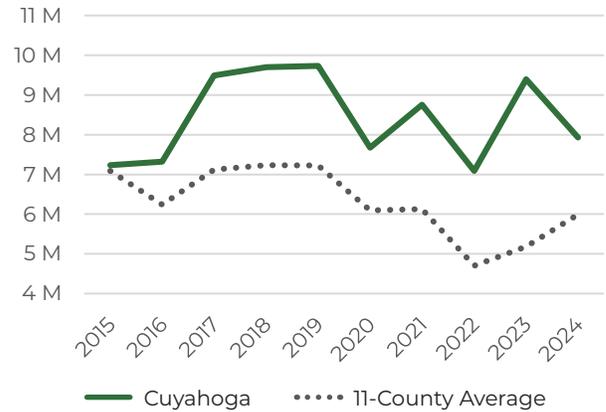
The U.S. EPA's Toxics Release Inventory tracks the ways that chemicals that may pose threats to human health and the environment enter the environment from industrial facilities.

Discharges are grouped into four categories:

- **Off-site releases:** includes transfers of chemical-containing waste to physically separate facilities
- **On-site disposal to land:** includes holding areas, injection wells, and landfills
- **On-site air emissions:** includes point source and fugitive (non-point source) emissions into the air
- **On-site water discharges:** includes releases to streams, rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water

### TOTAL POUNDS OF TOXIC RELEASES, 2015-2024

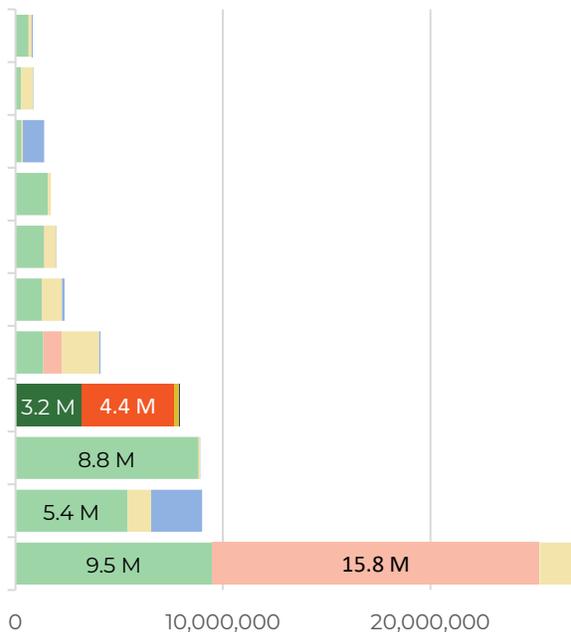
US EPA, Toxics Release Inventory, 2015-2024



### POUNDS OF TOXIC RELEASES, 2024

US EPA, Toxics Release Inventory, 2024

Off-Site Releases	On-Site Disposal to Land	On-Site Air Emissions	On-Site Water Discharges	
623,149	6,044	175,547	156	Franklin
257,686	8,605	597,600	3,569	Erie
288,130	3,140	66,858	1,028,768	Monroe
1,548,162	1,140	161,582	0	Hennepin
1,360,553	32,717	564,526	1,911	Milwaukee
1,276,400	2,327	970,284	119,386	Hamilton
1,338,153	905,883	1,795,961	54,692	Jefferson
<b>3,197,800</b>	<b>4,443,319</b>	<b>280,685</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
8,822,303	40	73,513	1,125	Marion
5,402,875	3	1,140,533	2,458,129	Allegheny
9,482,392	15,781,476	1,635,104	7,507	Wayne
<b>3,054,328</b>	<b>1,925,881</b>	<b>678,381</b>	<b>334,563</b>	<b>Average</b>



● Off-Site Releases ● On-Site Disposal to Land ● On-Site Air Emissions ● On-Site Water Discharge

# ENVIRONMENT

## NATURAL HAZARDS RISK

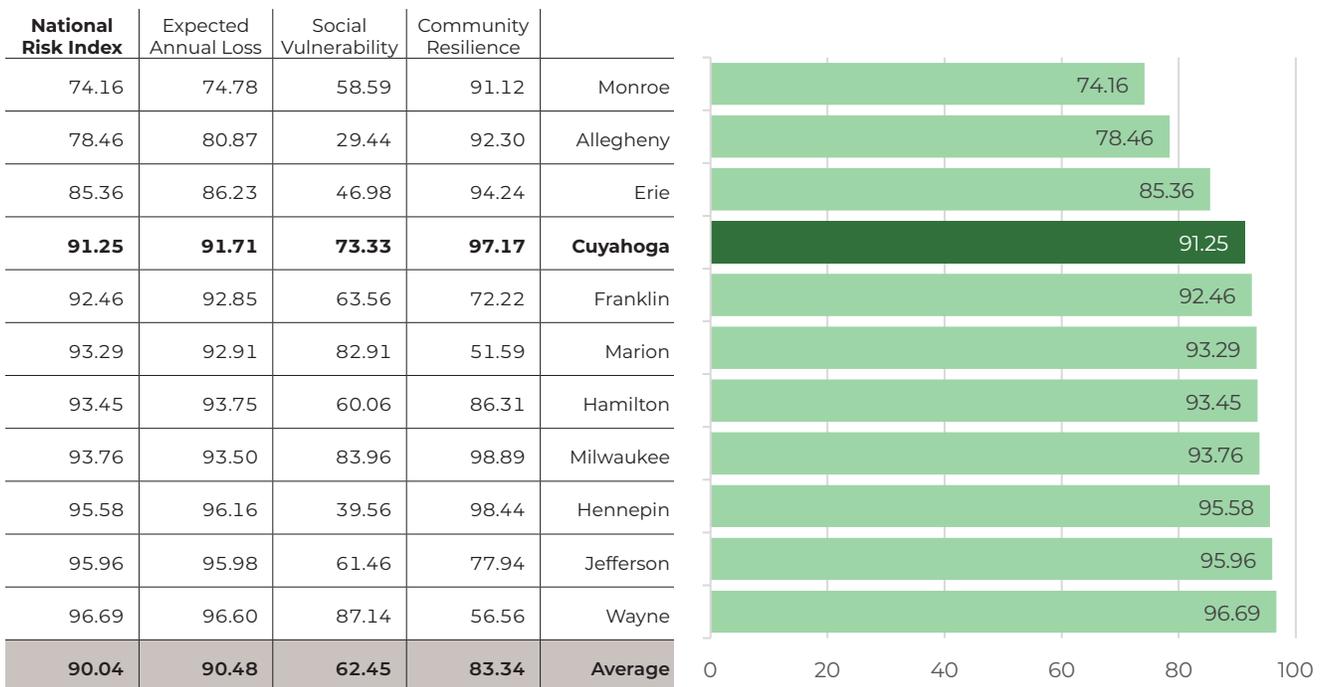
Data covering natural hazards is provided by FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Their National Risk Index illustrates risks to communities from 18 types of natural hazards, including coastal flooding, cold and heat waves, and wildfires, among others. The overall Risk Index has three components:

- **Expected Annual Loss:** represents the average economic loss resulting from natural hazards each year
- **Social Vulnerability:** illustrates the susceptibility of social groups to the adverse impacts of natural hazards
- **Community Resilience:** describes the ability of a community to prepare for anticipated natural hazards

FEMA classified Cuyahoga County's overall Risk Index as moderate, with a moderate amount of Expected Annual Loss, a high Social Vulnerability score, and a very high level of Community Resilience.

### NATIONAL RISK INDEX, 2025\*

FEMA, National Risk Index, 2025



\*The FEMA Natural Hazard Risk Index is updated on a rolling basis. This information was exported in 2025, but the underlying data for individual risk factors was collected over varying time frames. This shows the most up-to-date data available.

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# SECTION 5 TRANSPORTATION

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# COUNTY TRANSPORTATION INDICATORS

Transportation illustrates the methods we use to get around our communities. Individual transportation decisions may be based on personal preferences, infrastructure investments, and individual economic realities. The transportation indicators show how transportation is getting us to the places we want to go and whether our systems are doing so in ways that are safe, efficient, and sustainable.

Data used in this section comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, the Federal Transit Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Center for Neighborhood Technology

The transportation indicators show that Cuyahoga County has robust multi-modal transportation options. Cuyahoga County was near the top of the peer counties in the public transit indicators and commute time rankings. On the other hand, Cuyahoga County had the fourth-highest percentage of households without a vehicle and the second-highest percentage of deficient bridges.



# TRANSPORTATION

## VEHICLE AVAILABILITY

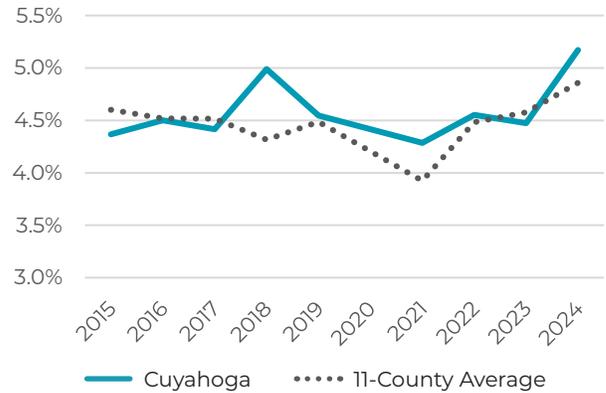
Data on vehicle availability shows the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup trucks kept at home and available for use by household members.

Low vehicle ownership points to the need for investments in active transportation and public transit.

Cuyahoga County had a higher percentage of households that do not have access to a vehicle than most of the peer counties, with 5.2% of households without access. The percentage of households without access to a vehicle in Cuyahoga County and the peer counties has fluctuated over much of the past decade, but has increased since 2021.

### PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE, 2015-2024

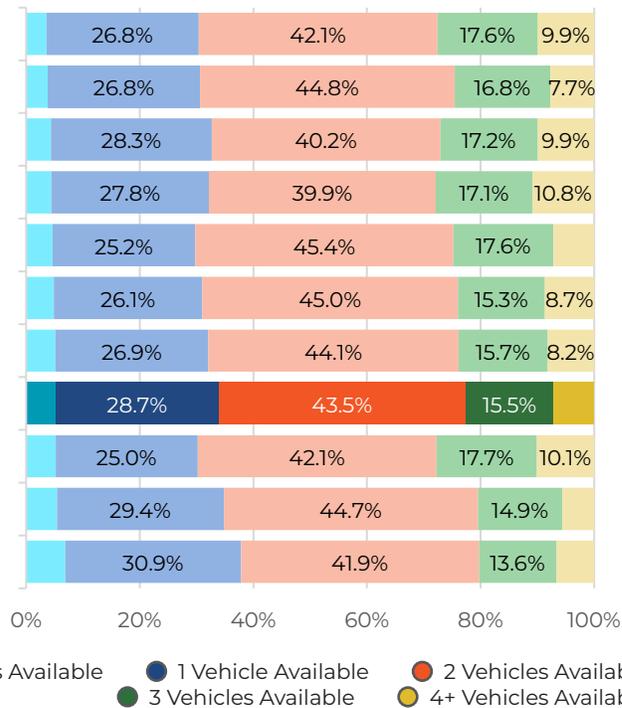
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B08014, 2015-2024



### HOUSEHOLD VEHICLE AVAILABILITY, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B08014, 2024

% No Vehicles Available	% 1 Vehicle Available	% 2 Vehicles Available	% 3 Vehicles Available	% 4+ Vehicles Available	
3.5%	26.8%	42.1%	17.6%	9.9%	Jefferson
3.8%	26.8%	44.8%	16.8%	7.7%	Franklin
4.4%	28.3%	40.2%	17.2%	9.9%	Marion
4.4%	27.8%	39.9%	17.1%	10.8%	Wayne
4.6%	25.2%	45.4%	17.6%	7.1%	Monroe
4.9%	26.1%	45.0%	15.3%	8.7%	Erie
5.1%	26.9%	44.1%	15.7%	8.2%	Hennepin
<b>5.2%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
5.2%	25.0%	42.1%	17.7%	10.1%	Hamilton
5.4%	29.4%	44.7%	14.9%	5.6%	Allegheny
6.9%	30.9%	41.9%	13.6%	6.6%	Milwaukee
<b>4.9%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# TRANSPORTATION

## COMMUTE METHOD

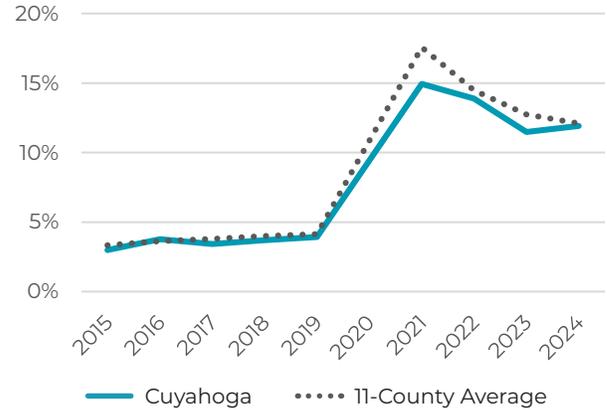
Commute method describes the main form of transportation workers used to get to work. The data can assist in determining needs for infrastructure, parking, bus routes, and other investments; however, commute method is only one measure of transportation need.

Driving alone is the most common way workers travel to work, but it has negative externalities. Driving alone increases the number of vehicles on the road, heightening congestion and emissions, making it less sustainable.

The percentage of people working from home spiked in 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, the percentage has declined, but has remained well above pre-pandemic levels. The percentage of people working from home in Cuyahoga County has tracked closely with the 11-county average.

### PERCENT OF WORKERS THAT WORKED FROM HOME, 2015–2024

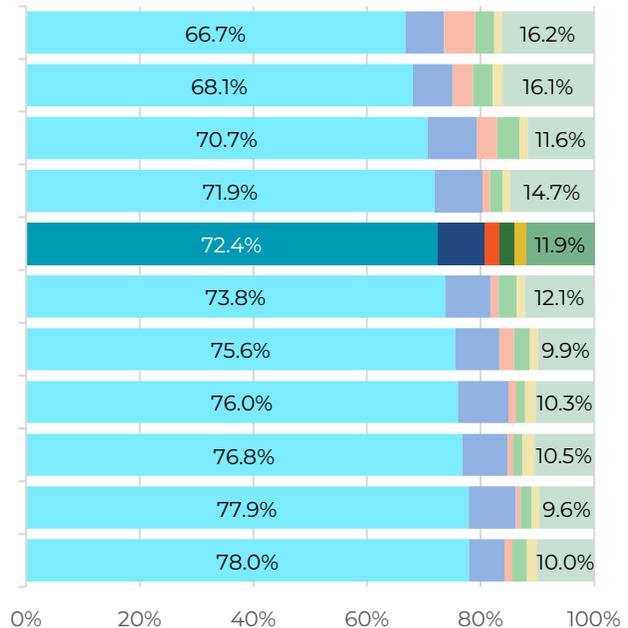
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B08601, 2015–2024



### COMMUTE METHOD TO WORK, 2024

ACS 1-Year Estimates, B08601, 2024

% Drove Alone	% Carpooled	% Public Transit	% Walked or Biked	% Other Mode	% Worked From Home	
66.7%	6.9%	5.5%	3.3%	1.4%	16.2%	Allegheny
68.1%	7.0%	3.7%	3.4%	1.8%	16.1%	Hennepin
70.7%	8.6%	3.6%	3.9%	1.6%	11.6%	Milwaukee
71.9%	8.4%	1.3%	2.3%	1.4%	14.7%	Franklin
<b>72.4%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
73.8%	8.0%	1.5%	3.2%	1.5%	12.1%	Monroe
75.6%	7.7%	2.6%	2.8%	1.4%	9.9%	Erie
76.0%	9.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	10.3%	Wayne
76.8%	8.0%	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%	10.5%	Jefferson
77.9%	8.3%	0.8%	2.0%	1.4%	9.6%	Marion
78.0%	6.3%	1.4%	2.6%	1.8%	10.0%	Hamilton
<b>73.5%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>Average</b>



● Drove Alone ● Carpooled ● Public Transit ● Walked or Biked ● Other Mode ● Worked From Home

# TRANSPORTATION

## LENGTH OF COMMUTE

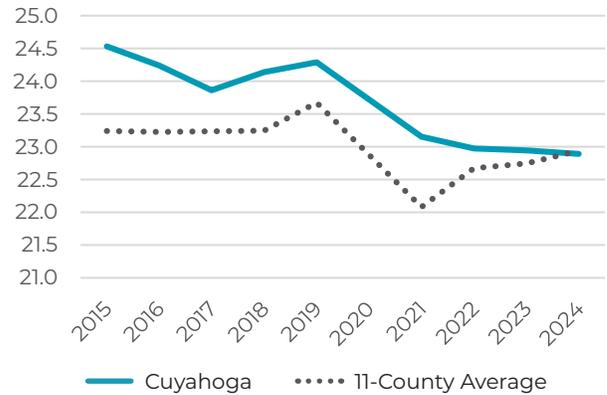
Longer commutes can be a result of transportation system limitations such as congestion or due to land use patterns such as sprawl. In either case, long commutes can limit time for family, can be harmful to the environment, and can be a significant added cost for households.

Nearly 30% of Cuyahoga County commuters had commutes of 30 minutes or more, which was higher than most of the peer counties.

Average commute times in Cuyahoga County decreased between 2015 and 2024. Cuyahoga County and the 11-county average were both 22.9 minutes in 2024.

### AVERAGE COMMUTE TIME, 2024

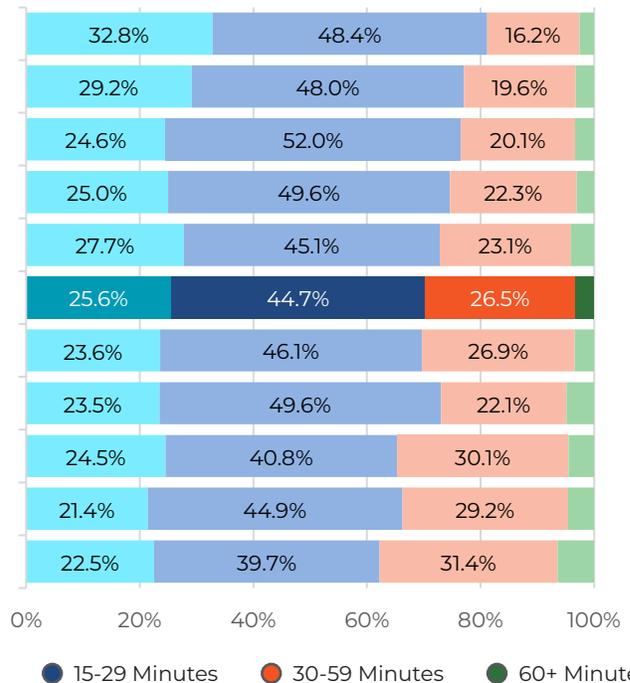
ACS 1-Year Estimates, B08303, 2015–2024



### PERCENT OF WORKERS BY LENGTH OF COMMUTE, 2024

ACS 1-year estimates, B08303, 2024

% Under 15 Minutes	% 15-29 Minutes	% 30-59 Minutes	% 60+ Minutes	Average Commute Time (Min)	
32.8%	48.4%	16.2%	2.6%	19.9	Monroe
29.2%	48.0%	19.6%	3.3%	21.2	Erie
24.6%	52.0%	20.1%	3.3%	21.9	Franklin
25.0%	49.6%	22.3%	3.1%	22.3	Hennepin
27.7%	45.1%	23.1%	4.0%	22.4	Milwaukee
<b>25.6%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
23.6%	46.1%	26.9%	3.4%	22.9	Hamilton
23.5%	49.6%	22.1%	4.9%	23.5	Jefferson
24.5%	40.8%	30.1%	4.5%	24.6	Wayne
21.4%	44.9%	29.2%	4.6%	24.6	Marion
22.5%	39.7%	31.4%	6.4%	26.1	Allegheny
<b>25.5%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>Average</b>



# TRANSPORTATION

## PUBLIC TRANSIT RIDERSHIP

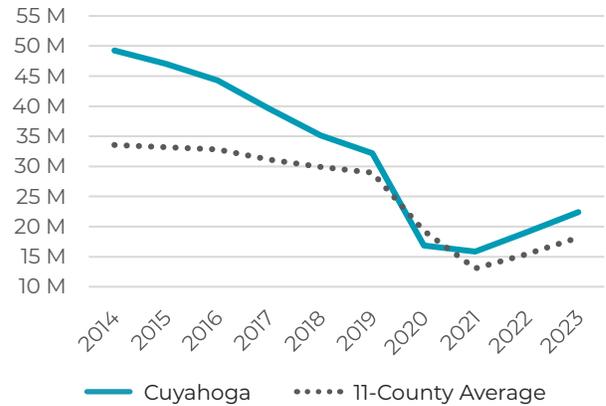
Ridership data is collected from individual transit agencies by the Federal Transit Administration, which tracks ridership by mode for transit agencies within urbanized areas. In this report, transit modes have been generalized into the following categories:

- **Bus:** passenger vehicles operating on fixed routes and schedules over roads
- **Rail:** commuter rail, heavy rail, and light rail vehicles
- **Bus Rapid Transit:** busses that emulate services provided by fixed rail systems
- **Demand Response & Vanpool:** automobiles, vans, or small buses operating in response to calls from passengers

Cuyahoga County had the fourth-highest transit ridership among the peer counties, was one of two peer counties to provide substantial bus rapid transit service (e.g., the HealthLine), and was one of four counties to provide rail service.

### PUBLIC TRANSIT RIDERSHIP, 2014–2023

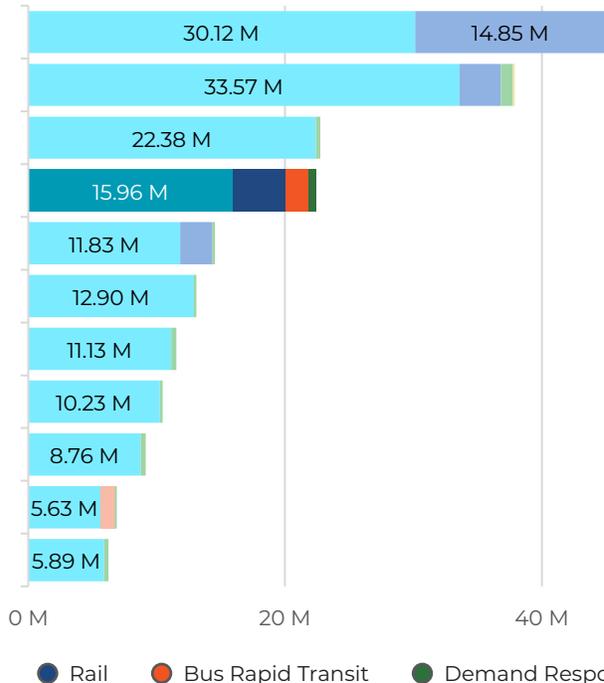
FTA, National Transit Database, TS2.1, 2014–2023



### PUBLIC TRANSIT RIDERSHIP BY MODE, 2023

FTA, Federal Transit Database, TS2.1, 2023

Bus	Rail	Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	Demand Response	
30.12 M	14.85 M	0.00 M	0.00 M	Hennepin
33.57 M	3.24 M	0.00 M	0.93 M	Allegheny
22.38 M	0.00 M	0.00 M	0.35 M	Milwaukee
<b>15.96 M</b>	<b>4.13 M</b>	<b>1.71 M</b>	<b>0.60 M</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
11.83 M	2.48 M	0.00 M	0.22 M	Erie
12.90 M	0.00 M	0.00 M	0.18 M	Hamilton
11.13 M	0.00 M	0.00 M	0.40 M	Franklin
10.23 M	0.00 M	0.00 M	0.24 M	Wayne
8.76 M	0.00 M	0.00 M	0.40 M	Monroe
5.63 M	0.00 M	1.10 M	0.16 M	Marion
5.89 M	0.00 M	0.00 M	0.36 M	Jefferson
<b>15.31 M</b>	<b>2.25 M</b>	<b>0.26 M</b>	<b>0.35 M</b>	<b>Average</b>



# TRANSPORTATION

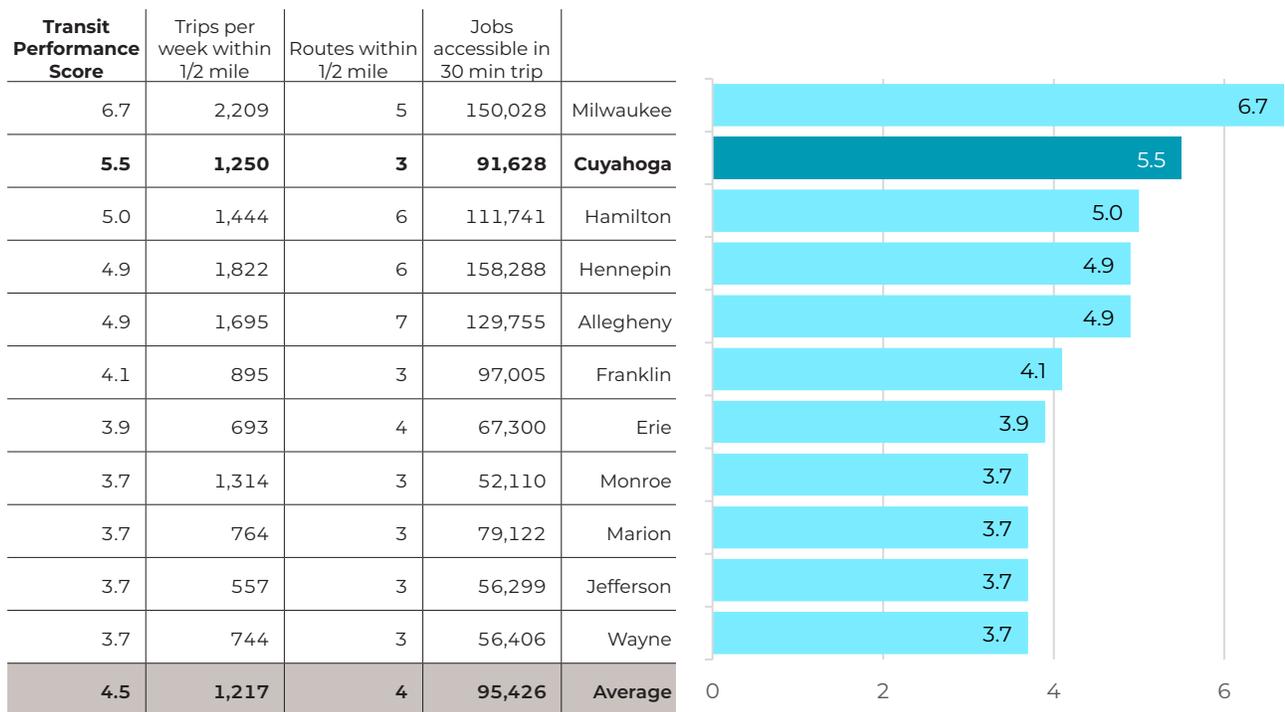
## PUBLIC TRANSIT PERFORMANCE

Data on public transit performance is provided by AllTransit from the Center for Neighborhood Technologies. Available metrics include:

- **Transit Performance Score:** an overall transit score that looks at connectivity, access to jobs, and frequency of service
- **Trips per week within 1/2 mile:** the average number of transit trips available to households in the county
- **Routes within 1/2 mile:** the average number of transit routes available to households in the county
- **Jobs accessible in 30-minute trip:** the average number of jobs that households in the county can reach via transit

Cuyahoga County's Transit Performance Score of 5.5 was the second-highest among the peer counties.

**TRANSIT PERFORMANCE SCORE, 2024**  
Center for Neighborhood Technology, AllTransit, 2024



# TRANSPORTATION

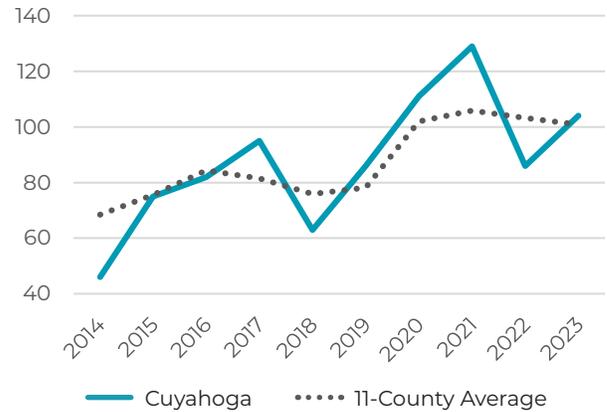
## TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Data on traffic fatalities comes from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Fatality Analysis Reporting System. There are a number of factors that contribute to traffic fatalities, including vehicle design, roadway design, speed, distracted driving, and impaired driving. Measuring traffic fatalities can help us understand how dangerous our streets are for people inside and outside of motor vehicles.

Cuyahoga County had the fifth-highest number of traffic fatalities among the peer counties. This number has trended upwards in recent years.

### TOTAL FATALITIES, 2014-2023

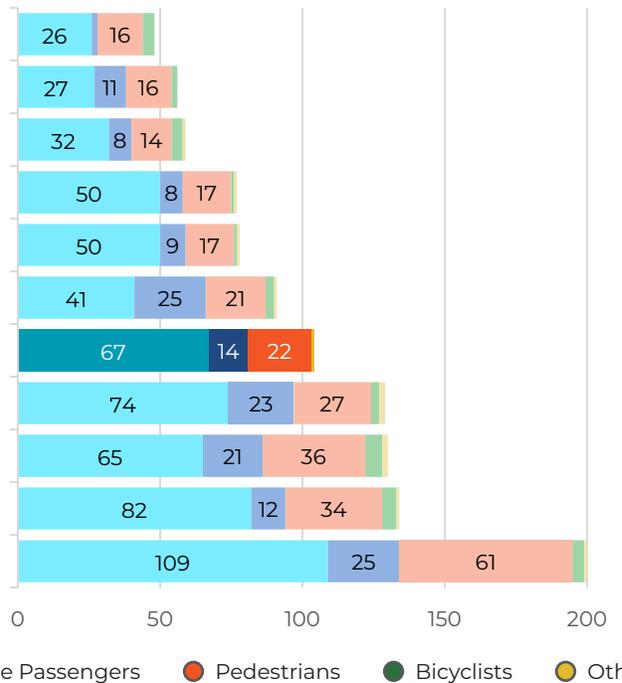
NHTSA, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2014-2023



### TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY TYPE, 2023

NHTSA, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2023

Motor Vehicle Drivers	Motor Vehicle Passengers	Pedestrians	Bicyclists	Others	Total Fatalities	Fatalities Per 100,000 People	
26	2	16	4	0	48	6.4	Monroe
27	11	16	2	0	56	4.4	Hennepin
32	8	14	4	1	59	6.2	Erie
50	8	17	1	1	77	6.3	Allegheny
50	9	17	1	1	80	9.6	Hamilton
41	25	21	3	1	91	9.9	Milwaukee
<b>67</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
74	23	27	3	2	129	9.6	Franklin
65	21	36	6	2	131	13.4	Marion
82	12	34	5	1	134	17.1	Jefferson
109	25	61	4	1	200	11.3	Wayne
<b>57</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>Average</b>



# TRANSPORTATION

## BRIDGE CONDITION

The Federal Highway Administration’s National Bridge Inventory (NBI) provides information on the location, description, classification, and general condition of individual bridges across the country.

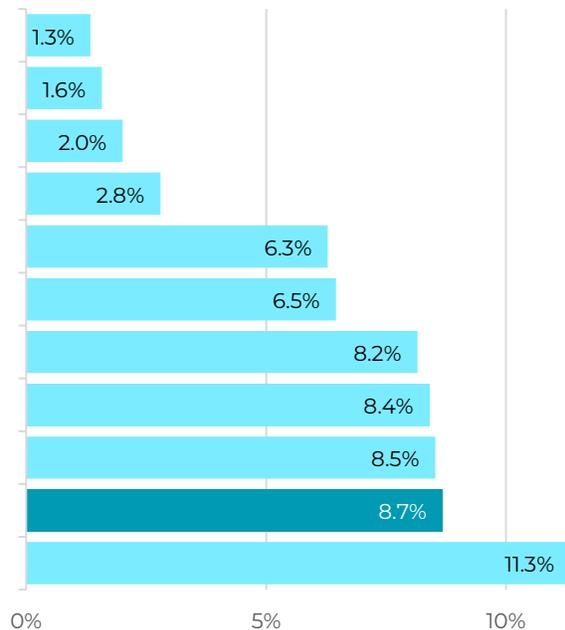
By evaluating the condition of bridges, the NBI can identify those that require repair or replacement. Comparing the number and percentage of structurally deficient bridges in each county provides a view of needed infrastructure investments.

Cuyahoga County had of the second-highest percentage and fourth-highest number of structurally deficient bridges among the peer counties, with 67 bridges that had key elements in poor or worse condition.

### BRIDGE CONDITION, 2023

*FHWA, National Bridge Inventory, 2023*

All Bridges	Deficient Bridges	Percent Deficient Bridges	
822	11	1.3%	Franklin
699	11	1.6%	Hamilton
847	17	2.0%	Hennepin
787	22	2.8%	Milwaukee
541	34	6.3%	Jefferson
728	47	6.5%	Erie
834	68	8.2%	Marion
916	77	8.4%	Wayne
563	48	8.5%	Monroe
<b>772</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
1,120	127	11.3%	Allegheny
<b>784</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>Average</b>



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Source: Cuyahoga County

## SECTION 6

# HEALTH

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## COUNTY HEALTH INDICATORS

A wide variety of health data is available thanks in part to extensive national programs that collect vital statistics, causes of death, and disease prevalence data. The Centers for Disease Control's CDC PLACES program provides data on health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and the availability and use of preventive services, while cause of death data is sourced from the CDC WONDER database.

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey provides estimates about the population with disabilities, as well as social determinants of health that are covered in other sections of the Data Book. Other indicators were compiled by the University of Wisconsin's County Health Rankings.

Despite ranking highly in the rates of primary care physicians and mental health providers, Cuyahoga County had among the highest rates of coronary heart disease and diabetes among the peer counties. Cuyahoga County's percentage of the population with a disability was the second-highest among the peer counties.

Asthma rates have climbed, and Cuyahoga County had one of the higher rates among the peer counties. While smoking rates have dropped in all peer counties, Cuyahoga County had among the highest rates.



# HEALTH

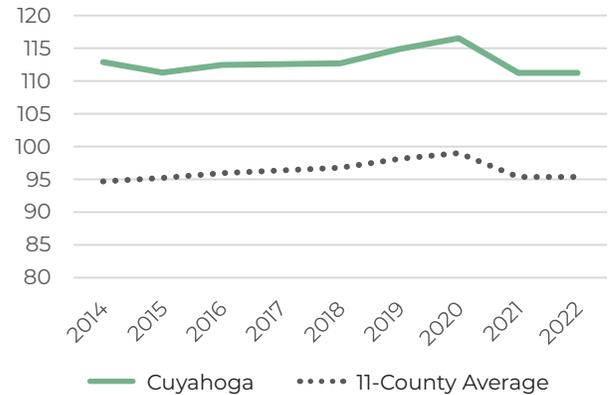
## PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

Access to primary care physicians is an important part of community health, as increasing the number of providers makes it more likely that residents will receive routine medical care. Availability of primary care physicians is vital for preventive care and referrals for specialists. Information about the number of physicians is drawn from the American Medical Association’s Area Health Resource File.

Cuyahoga County had the second-highest rate of primary care physicians per 100,000 people among the peer counties, substantially above the 11-county average.

### PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS PER 100,000 PEOPLE, 2014–2022

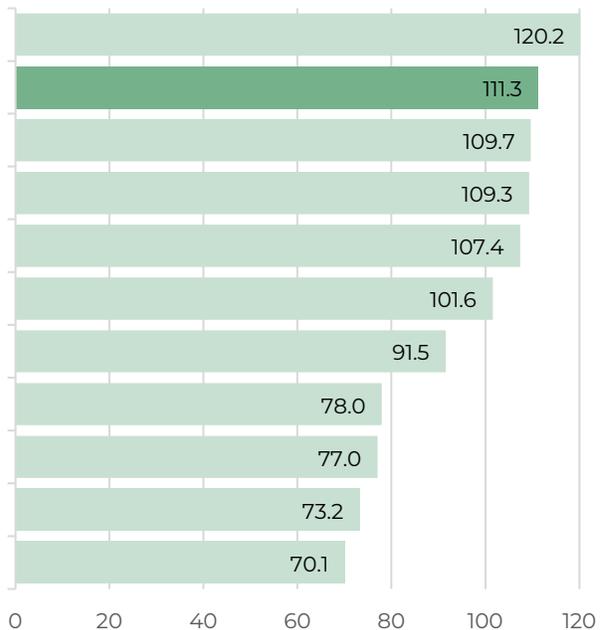
County Health Rankings, 2014–2022



### PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS, 2022

County Health Rankings, 2022

Number of Primary Care Physicians	Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 People	
1,524	120.2	Hennepin
<b>1,390</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
906	109.7	Hamilton
1,353	109.3	Allegheny
811	107.4	Monroe
1,342	101.6	Franklin
712	91.5	Jefferson
757	78.0	Marion
715	77.0	Milwaukee
696	73.2	Erie
1,245	70.1	Wayne
<b>1,041</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HEALTH

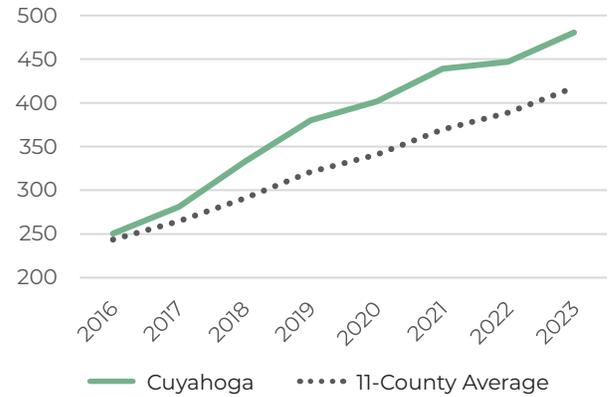
## MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

Data on mental health providers is compiled by the National Plan and Provider Enumeration System from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Mental health professionals provide care for people with mental or behavioral disorders. Many people with mental disorders are not receiving treatment, and ready access to providers can help provide opportunities for mental health care.

Among the 11 peer counties, Cuyahoga County had the second-highest rate of mental health providers per 100,000 people. The County's rate nearly doubled between 2016 and 2023.

### MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS PER 100,000 PEOPLE, 2016-2023

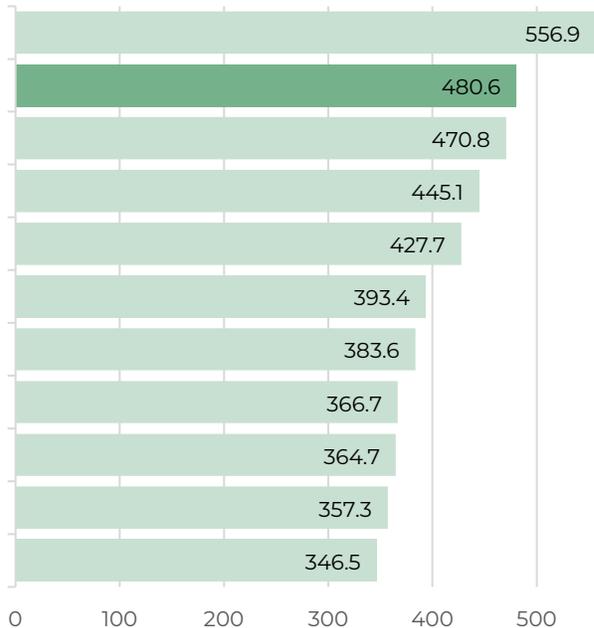
County Health Rankings, 2016-2023



### MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS, 2023

County Health Rankings, 2023

Number of Mental Health Providers	Mental Health Providers per 100,000 People	County
7,018	556.9	Hennepin
<b>5,941</b>	<b>480.6</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
3,884	470.8	Hamilton
5,489	445.1	Allegheny
5,653	427.7	Franklin
3,739	393.4	Erie
2,967	383.6	Jefferson
3,369	366.7	Milwaukee
3,536	364.7	Marion
2,687	357.3	Monroe
6,089	346.5	Wayne
<b>4,579</b>	<b>417.6</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HEALTH

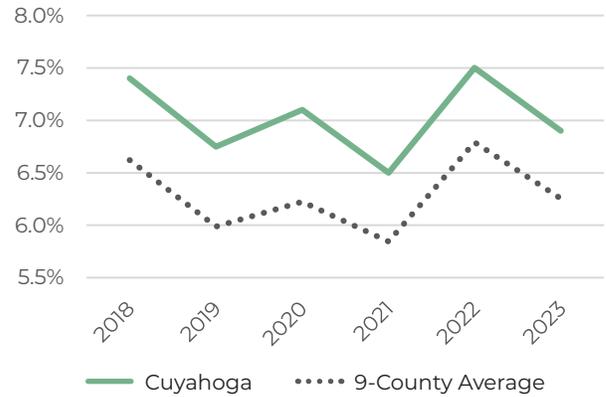
## CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Coronary Heart Disease is the leading cause of death for both men and women in the United States. Risk factors for heart disease include high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, and smoking.

Since 2018, the rate of heart disease in Cuyahoga County has been above the 9-county average. In 2023, it was 6.9%, higher than the 9-county average of 6.3%

### ADULTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE, 2018-2023

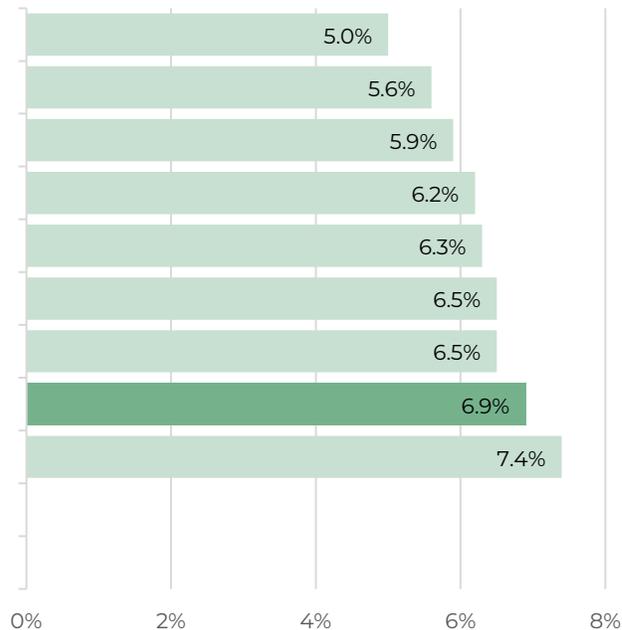
CDC PLACES, 2018-2023



### ADULTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE, 2023

CDC PLACES, 2023

% Adults with Heart Disease	
5.0%	Hennepin
5.6%	Franklin
5.9%	Marion
6.2%	Milwaukee
6.3%	Monroe
6.5%	Hamilton
6.5%	Erie
<b>6.9%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
7.4%	Wayne
No Data	Allegheny*
No Data	Jefferson*
<b>6.3%</b>	<b>Average</b>



\*CDC Places data is not available for Pennsylvania or Kentucky in 2023.

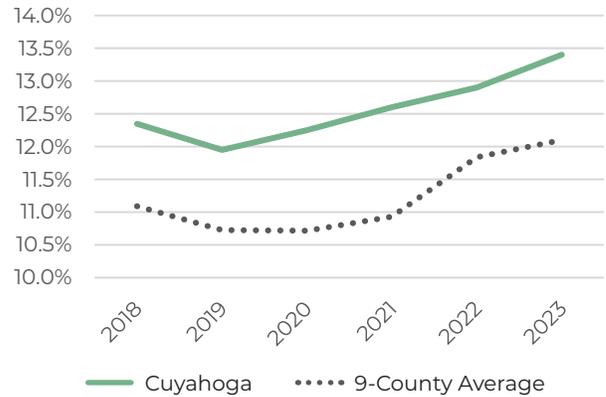
# HEALTH DIABETES

People with diabetes have too much blood sugar in their bloodstreams, which can cause serious health problems over time. According to the CDC, about 1 in 10 Americans have diabetes, and 90% to 95% of them have type 2 diabetes.

Cuyahoga County's diabetes rate of 13.4% was just above the 9-county average of 12.1%. Diabetes diagnoses increased steadily from 2019 to 2023.

## ADULTS DIAGNOSED WITH DIABETES, 2018–2023

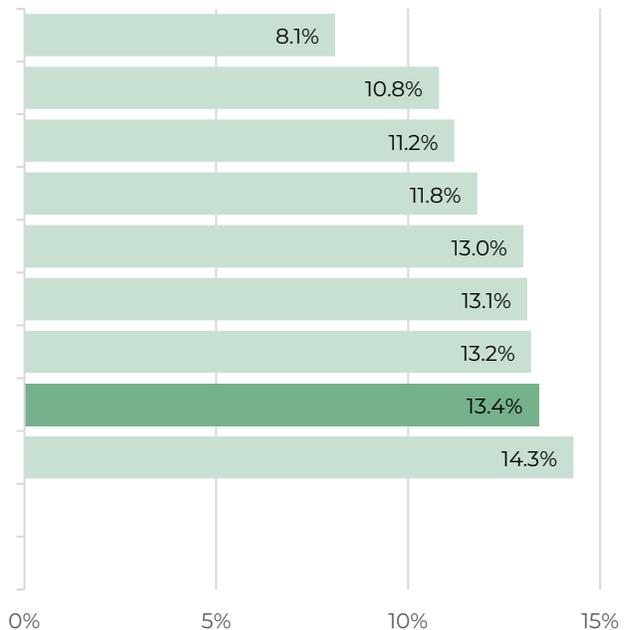
CDC PLACES, 2018–2023



## ADULTS DIAGNOSED WITH DIABETES, 2023

CDC PLACES, 2023

% Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes	
8.1%	Hennepin
10.8%	Erie
11.2%	Monroe
11.8%	Franklin
13.0%	Marion
13.1%	Milwaukee
13.2%	Hamilton
<b>13.4%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
14.3%	Wayne
No Data	Allegheny*
No Data	Jefferson*
<b>12.1%</b>	<b>Average</b>



\*CDC Places data is not available for Pennsylvania or Kentucky in 2023.

# HEALTH OBESITY

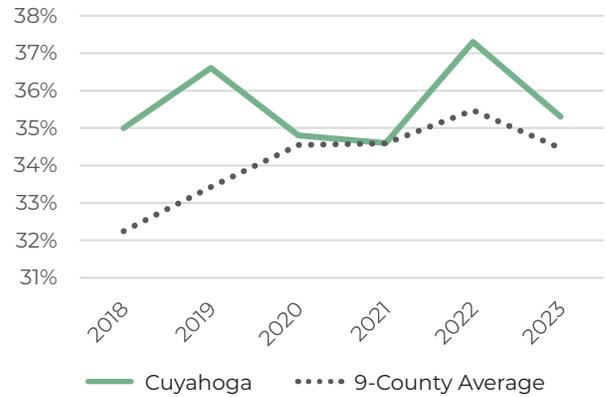
The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines obesity as having a body mass index of 30 or higher. Adults with obesity have a higher risk of developing other diseases. About two in five American adults are obese, according to the CDC.

Cuyahoga County's 35.3% obesity rate was above the 9-county average of 34.5%.

Cuyahoga County's obesity rate has varied, while the 9-county average steadily increased until 2022.

## ADULTS WITH OBESITY, 2018–2023

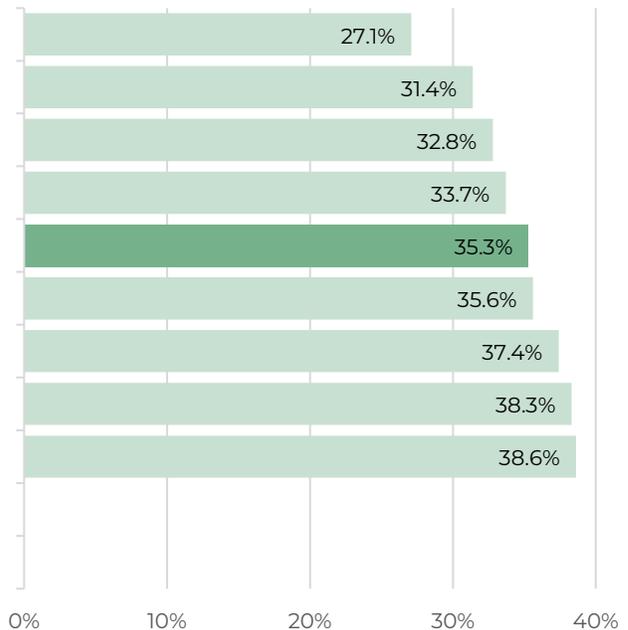
CDC PLACES, 2018–2023



## ADULTS WITH OBESITY, 2023

CDC PLACES, 2023

% Adults with Obesity	
27.1%	Hennepin
31.4%	Monroe
32.8%	Erie
33.7%	Franklin
<b>35.3%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
35.6%	Hamilton
37.4%	Wayne
38.3%	Marion
38.6%	Milwaukee
No Data	Allegheny*
No Data	Jefferson*
<b>34.5%</b>	<b>Average</b>



\*CDC Places data is not available for Pennsylvania or Kentucky in 2023.

# HEALTH

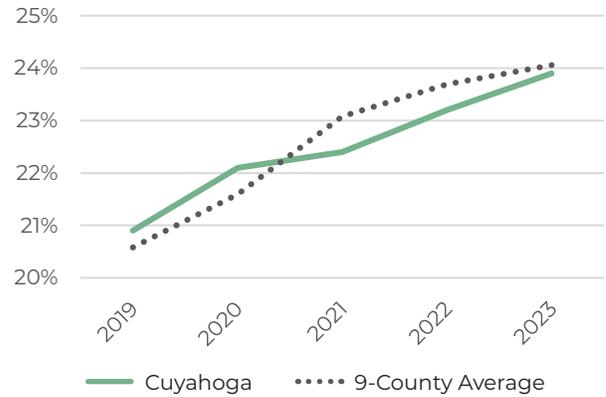
## DEPRESSION

The CDC reports that about one out of every six adult Americans will have depression at some point in their lifetimes and it can affect how a person handles daily activities.

In Cuyahoga County, 23.9% of adults have been diagnosed with depressive disorder at some point in their lives, which is just below the 9-county average of 24.1%.

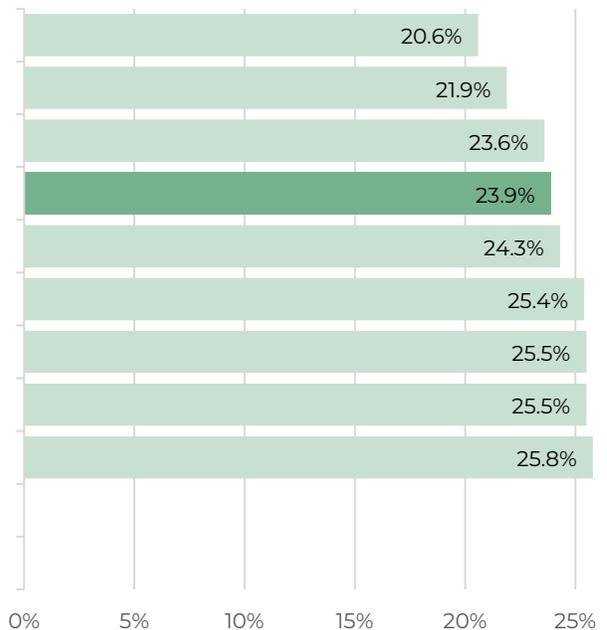
Trends for both Cuyahoga County and the peer counties showed a steady increase in rates of depression from 2019 to 2023.

**DEPRESSION AMONG ADULTS, 2019–2023**  
CDC PLACES, 2019–2023



**DEPRESSION AMONG ADULTS, 2023**  
CDC PLACES, 2023

% Adults with Depression	
20.6%	Erie
21.9%	Monroe
23.6%	Milwaukee
<b>23.9%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
24.3%	Wayne
25.4%	Hamilton
25.5%	Marion
25.5%	Hennepin
25.8%	Franklin
No Data	Allegheny*
No Data	Jefferson*
<b>24.1%</b>	<b>Average</b>



\*CDC Places data is not available for Pennsylvania or Kentucky in 2023.

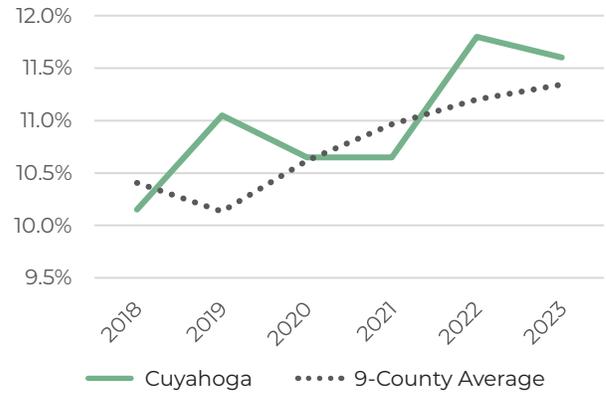
# HEALTH ASTHMA

Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease that causes wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing. Adverse outcomes from asthma can include emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and death.

In Cuyahoga County, 11.6% of adults had asthma, exceeding the 9-county average of 11.3%. Asthma rates have generally increased since 2018 in both Cuyahoga County and the peer counties.

## ADULTS WITH ASTHMA, 2018–2023

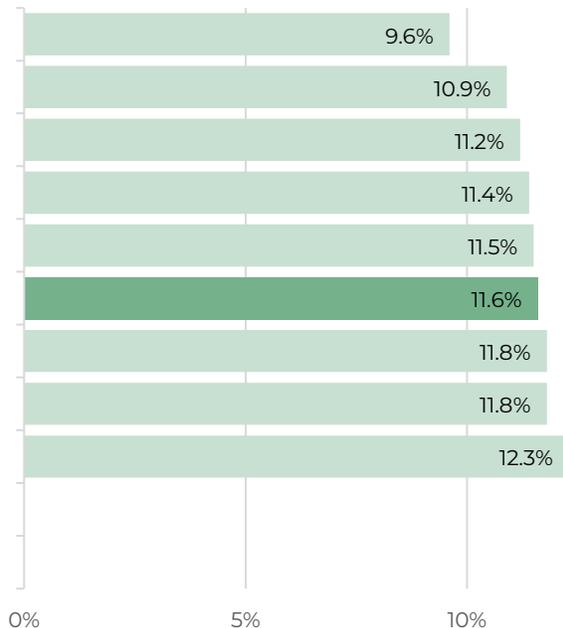
CDC PLACES, 2018–2023



## ADULTS WITH ASTHMA, 2023

CDC PLACES, 2023

% Adults with Asthma	
9.6%	Hennepin
10.9%	Monroe
11.2%	Franklin
11.4%	Hamilton
11.5%	Erie
<b>11.6%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
11.8%	Milwaukee
11.8%	Marion
12.3%	Wayne
No Data	Allegheny*
No Data	Jefferson*
<b>11.3%</b>	<b>Average</b>



\*CDC Places data is not available for Pennsylvania or Kentucky in 2023.

# HEALTH

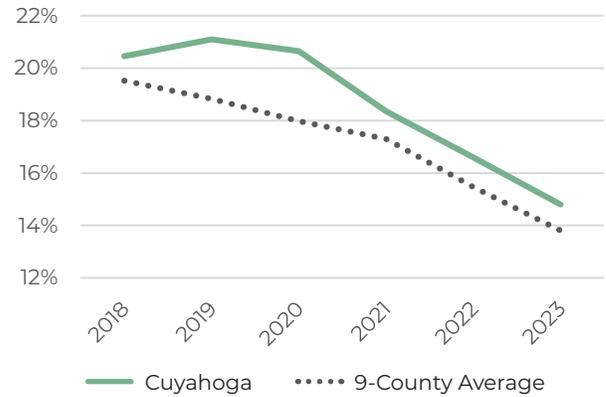
## CIGARETTE SMOKERS

The CDC reports that cigarette smoking is the leading preventable cause of disease, death, and disability in the United States.

Cuyahoga County has a higher proportion of smokers than the 9-county average. In 2023, 14.8% of Cuyahoga County adults were cigarette smokers, while 13.8% of peer county adults were smokers.

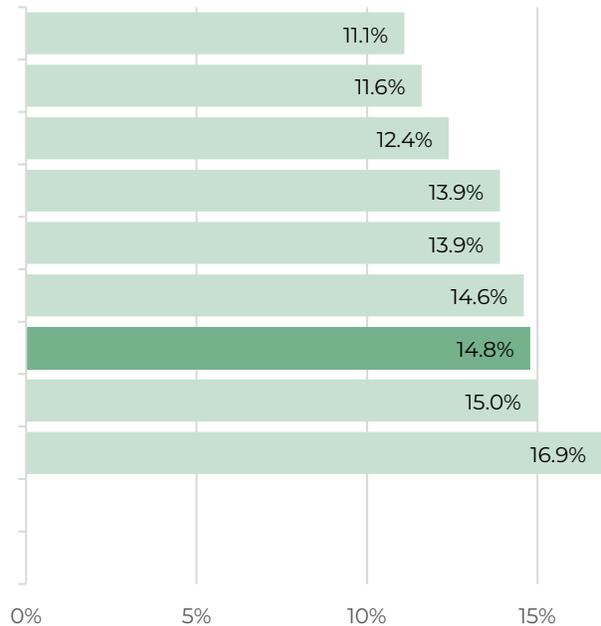
Cigarette smoking has declined significantly between 2018 and 2023, decreasing from 20.5% in 2018 to 14.8% in 2023.

**ADULTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE, 2018–2023**  
CDC PLACES, 2018–2023



**ADULTS WHO CURRENTLY SMOKE, 2023**  
CDC PLACES, 2023

% Adults who Currently Smoke	
11.1%	Hennepin
11.6%	Monroe
12.4%	Erie
13.9%	Hamilton
13.9%	Franklin
14.6%	Milwaukee
<b>14.8%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
15.0%	Marion
16.9%	Wayne
No Data	Allegheny*
No Data	Jefferson*
<b>13.8%</b>	<b>Average</b>



\*CDC Places data is not available for Pennsylvania or Kentucky in 2023.

# HEALTH

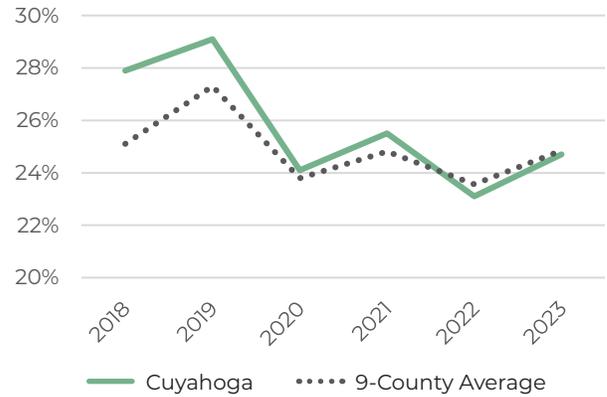
## PHYSICAL INACTIVITY

Physical inactivity is one of the leading risk factors for noncommunicable diseases in the United States. People are considered inactive if they report not participating in physical activities or exercise outside of their regular jobs.

In Cuyahoga County, 24.7% of adults reported having no leisure-time physical activity in the past month, which was just below the peer county average of 24.9%. Rates of physical inactivity generally declined between 2018 and 2023.

### ADULTS WITH NO LEISURE TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, 2018–2023

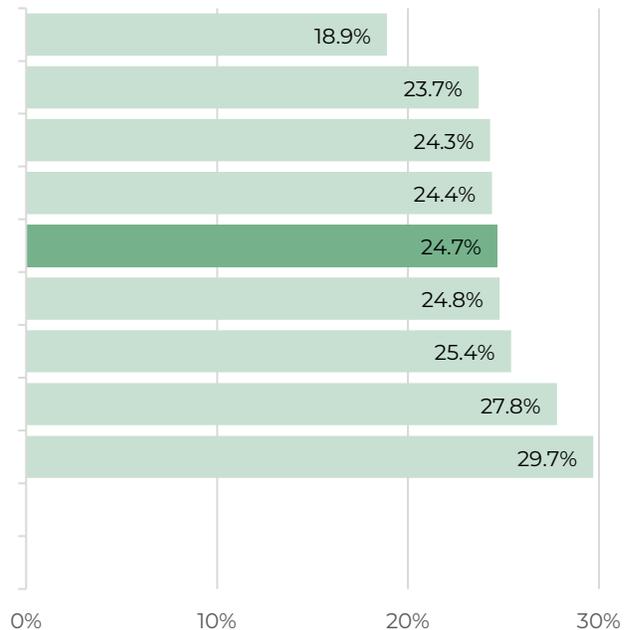
CDC PLACES, 2018–2023



### ADULTS WITH NO LEISURE TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, 2023

CDC PLACES, 2023

% Adults Physically Inactive	
18.9%	Hennepin
23.7%	Franklin
24.3%	Marion
24.4%	Hamilton
<b>24.7%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
24.8%	Erie
25.4%	Monroe
27.8%	Milwaukee
29.7%	Wayne
No Data	Allegheny
No Data	Jefferson
<b>24.9%</b>	<b>Average</b>



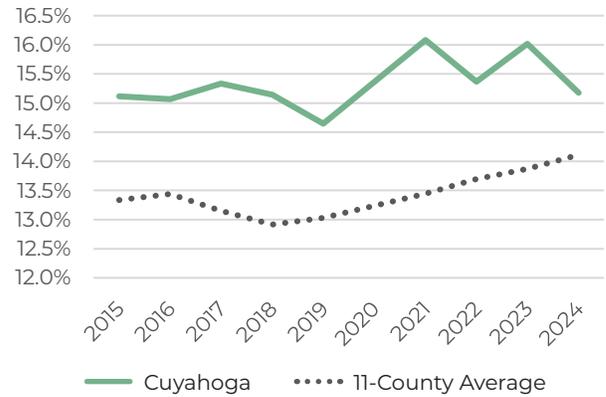
\*CDC Places data is not available for Pennsylvania or Kentucky in 2023.

# HEALTH DISABILITIES

Leaders who understand how many of their residents have a disability can provide support for their independence and opportunities for civic involvement. The Census Bureau considers people to have a disability if they have one or more of these types: a hearing difficulty, a vision difficulty, a cognitive difficulty, an ambulatory difficulty, a self-care difficulty, or an independent living difficulty.

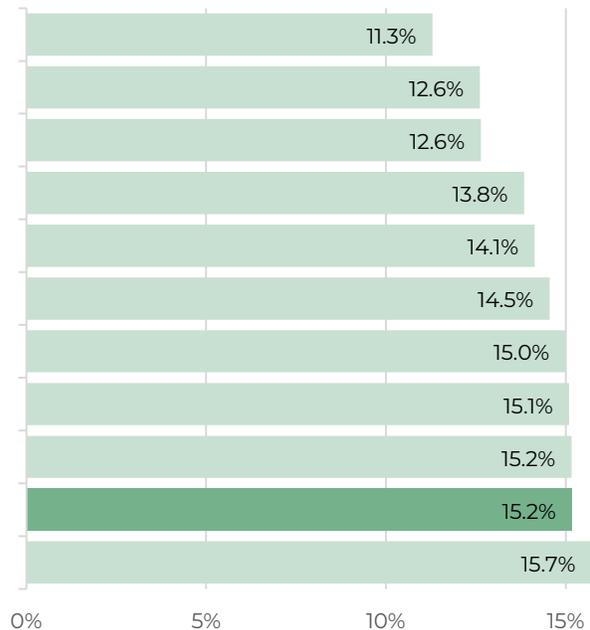
Cuyahoga county's overall disability rate of 15.2% exceeded the 11-county average of 14.1%. The trend among peer counties was a slight increase in the prevalence of disabilities.

**POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY, 2015–2024**  
ACS 1-year estimates, S1810, 2015–2024



**POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY, 2024**  
ACS 1-year estimates, S1810, 2024

% with a Disability	
11.3%	Hennepin
12.6%	Hamilton
12.6%	Franklin
13.8%	Milwaukee
14.1%	Erie
14.5%	Allegheny
15.0%	Jefferson
15.1%	Marion
15.2%	Monroe
<b>15.2%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
15.7%	Wayne
14.1%	<b>Average</b>



# HEALTH

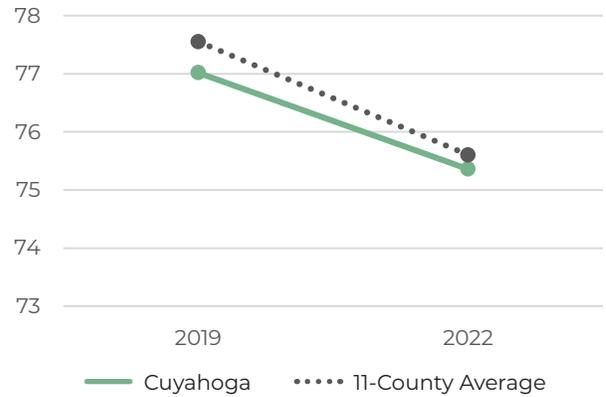
## LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth measures the average number of years people are expected to live. The estimates are calculated by the National Center for Health Statistics using data from the Natality and Mortality Files and the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program, and are averaged over three-year periods.

Life expectancy was higher prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. In Cuyahoga County, the life expectancy in the 2020–2022 period was 75.4 years compared to 77.0 years in the 2017–2019 period.

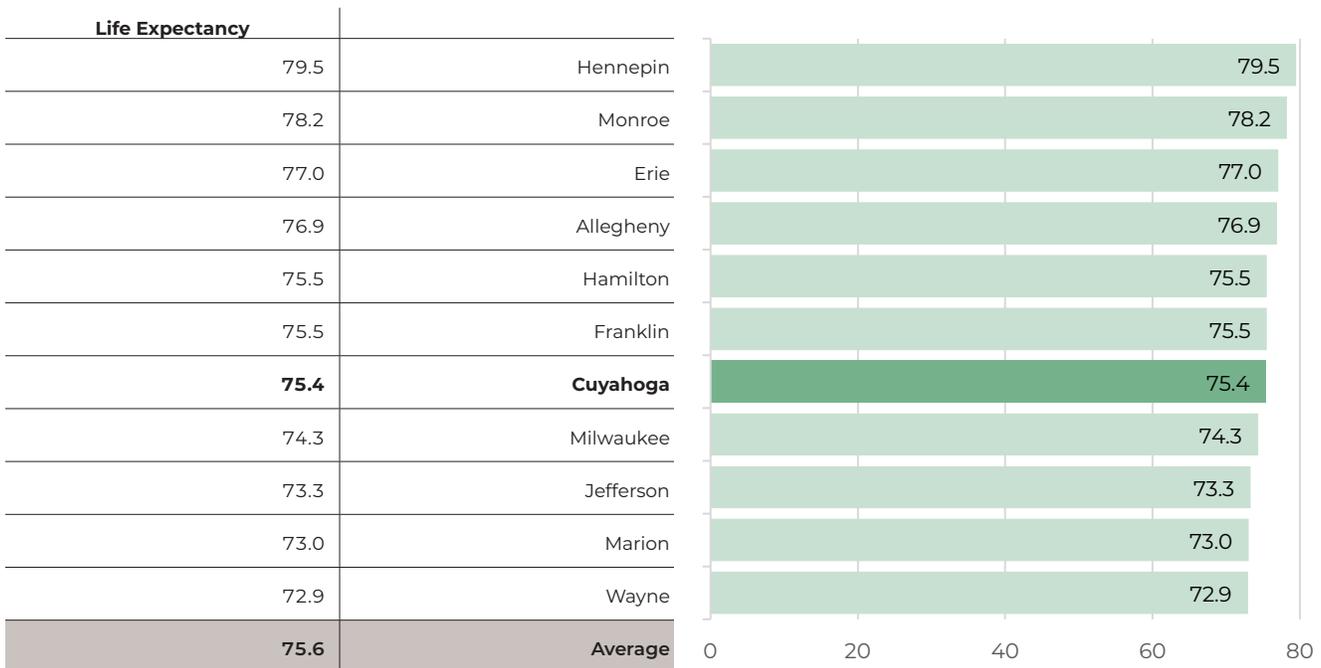
### LIFE EXPECTANCY, 2019 & 2022

County Health Rankings, 2017–2019 & 2020–2022



### LIFE EXPECTANCY, 2022

County Health Rankings, 2020–2022



# HEALTH

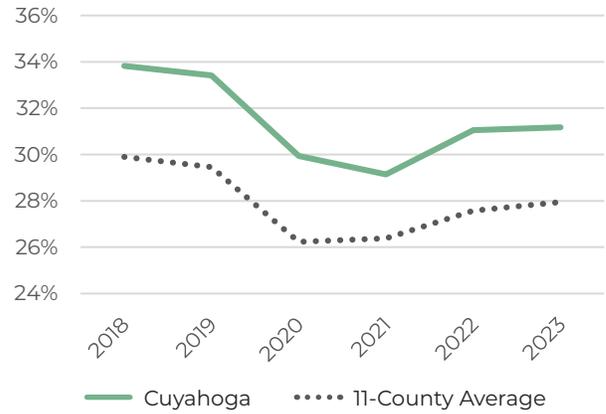
## CAUSES OF DEATH

Underlying cause of death is defined by the World Health Organization as “the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death.”

Categories are from the ICD-10-CM (International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification) diagnosis codes. The top categories include:

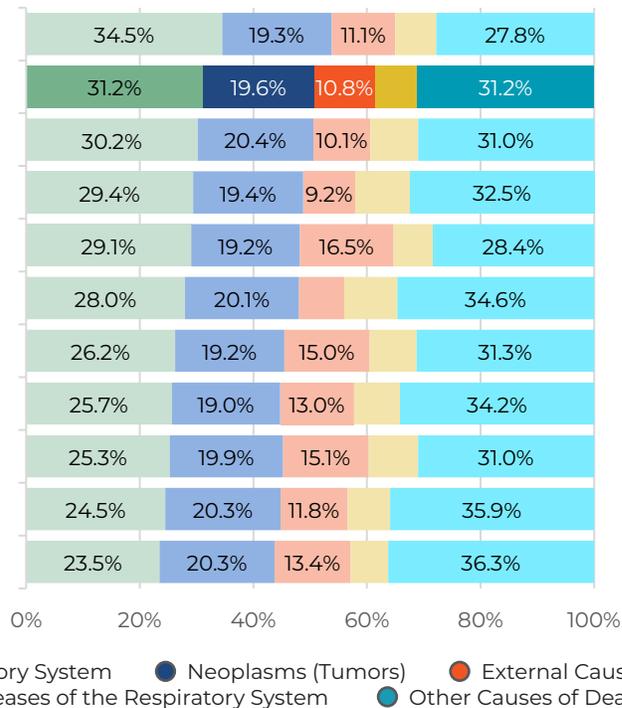
- **Diseases of the circulatory system:** includes heart diseases, diseases of the veins and arteries, and rheumatic fever
- **Neoplasms:** includes malignant and benign tumors
- **External causes of morbidity:** includes falls, accidents, exposure, self-harm, and assault
- **Diseases of the respiratory system:** includes influenza, pneumonia, respiratory infections, and lung disease. It does not include COVID-19

**PERCENT OF DEATHS CAUSED BY DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, 2018–2023**  
CDC WONDER, 2023



**CAUSES OF DEATH, 2023**  
CDC WONDER, 2023

% Diseases of the Circulatory System	% Neoplasms (Tumors)	% External Causes	% Diseases of the Respiratory System	% Other Causes of Death	
34.5%	19.3%	11.1%	7.2%	27.8%	Wayne
<b>31.2%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
30.2%	20.4%	10.1%	8.4%	31.0%	Allegheny
29.4%	19.4%	9.2%	9.5%	32.5%	Hamilton
29.1%	19.2%	16.5%	6.9%	28.4%	Milwaukee
28.0%	20.1%	8.0%	9.3%	34.6%	Erie
26.2%	19.2%	15.0%	8.2%	31.3%	Franklin
25.7%	19.0%	13.0%	8.2%	34.2%	Jefferson
25.3%	19.9%	15.1%	8.7%	31.0%	Marion
24.5%	20.3%	11.8%	7.4%	35.9%	Monroe
23.5%	20.3%	13.4%	6.6%	36.3%	Hennepin
<b>28.0%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HEALTH

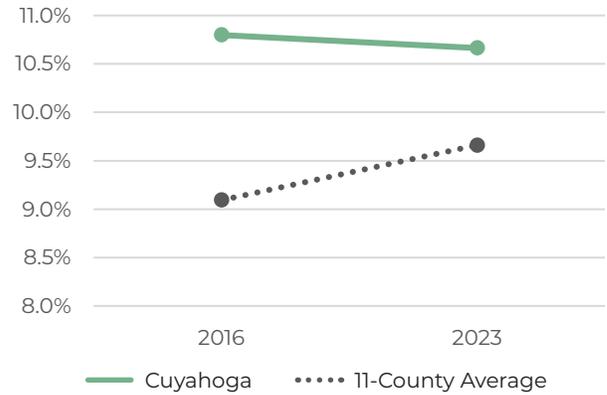
## LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight represents the percentage of live births with a birth weight of under 2,500 grams, and is drawn from the National Center for Health Statistics' Natality Files. It can help evaluate maternal health, nutrition, healthcare delivery, and poverty. The figures reported here have been averaged by the CDC over six-year periods.

The percentage of infants in Cuyahoga County with low birth weight has improved in recent years. It was lower in the 2017–2023 period than it was in the 2010–2016 period. Cuyahoga County had one of the highest rates among the peer counties.

### PERCENT OF BABIES BORN WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, 2016 & 2023

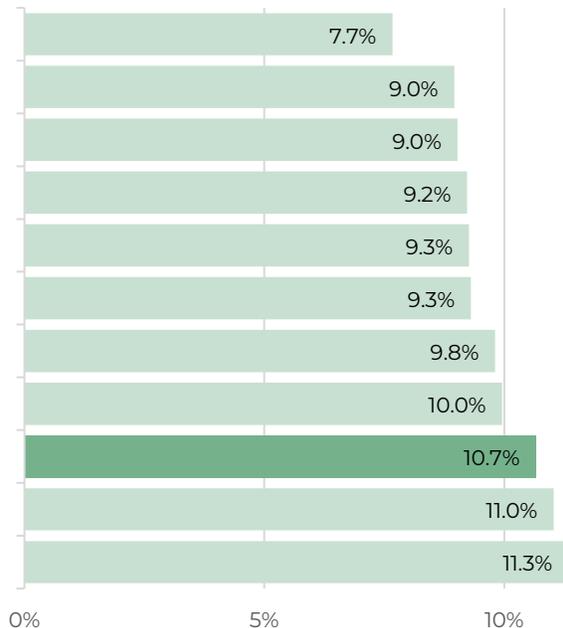
County Health Rankings, 2010–2016 & 2017–2023



### LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, 2023

County Health Rankings, 2017–2023

Percent of Live Births with a Birth Weight under 2,500 Grams	County
7.7%	Hennepin
9.0%	Allegheny
9.0%	Erie
9.2%	Franklin
9.3%	Monroe
9.3%	Jefferson
9.8%	Hamilton
10.0%	Marion
<b>10.7%</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
11.0%	Milwaukee
11.3%	Wayne
<b>9.7%</b>	<b>Average</b>



# HEALTH

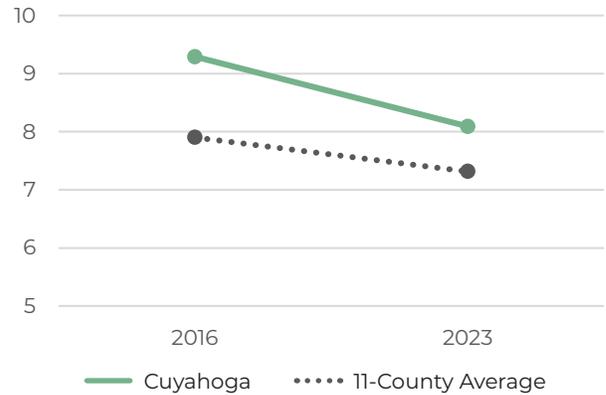
## INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate measures the number of infant deaths (within one year) per 1,000 live births. The figures are derived from the Natality and Mortality Files of the National Center for Health Statistics.

Similar to the low birth weight indicator, infant mortality figures are averaged over six-year periods. The rates were lower in the 2017–2023 period than in the 2010–2016 period, and Cuyahoga County's infant mortality rate was above the 11-county average.

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, 2016 & 2023

County Health Rankings, 2010–2016 & 2017–2023



### INFANT MORTALITY, 2023

County Health Rankings, 2017–2023

Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Morality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
541	5.00	Hennepin
541	6.15	Allegheny
416	6.17	Erie
416	6.18	Jefferson
361	6.65	Monroe
986	7.75	Franklin
792	8.03	Marion
<b>779</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>Cuyahoga</b>
747	8.39	Milwaukee
624	8.42	Hamilton
1,506	9.65	Wayne
<b>701</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>Average</b>

