

Employment

Miami Valley Industrial Development Assessment

In the period from 1980 to 2000, Montgomery County was the only county to show a decrease in manufacturing employment (Table 11). That decrease was enough to cause a decrease at the regional level between 1980 and 1990. Between 1990 and 2000, however, gains in manufacturing employment by Greene and Miami counties were enough to bring the regional total up slightly. However, between 2000 and 2005 that total decreased again, taking the regional industrial employment total to its lowest level since 1980.

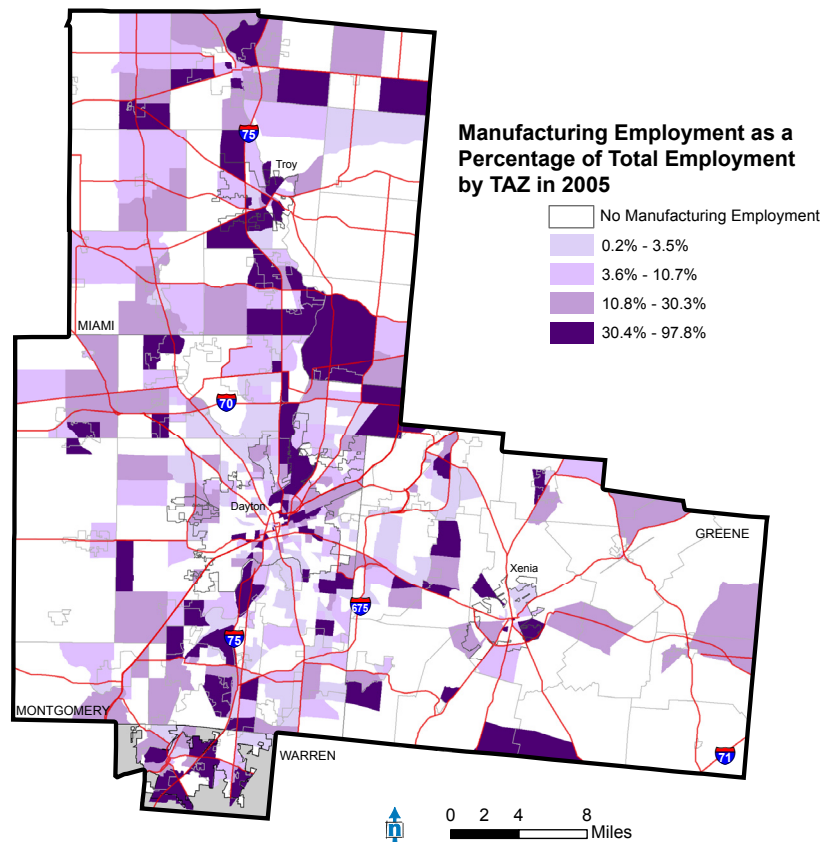
Table 11. Manufacturing Employment from 1980 to 2005

	1980	1990	2000	2005
Greene	3,852	4,248	5,343	5,384
Miami	14,390	13,700	15,323	14,727
Montgomery	65,461	59,865	59,165	52,454
Warren*			3,287	3,271
Regional Total**	83,703	77,813	79,831	72,565

Source: MVRPC, 2008; Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Council of Governments, 2008
 Note: * No data available for Carlisle, Franklin, and Springboro for 1980 and 1990
 ** The 2000 regional total does not include data from Warren County

Manufacturing employment in 2005 was scattered throughout the Region, although the largest concentrations occur in Miami and Montgomery counties (Figure 14). Greene County has a few small areas where there are higher concentrations of manufacturing employment, but they are mostly concentrated along the western section of US 35 and in and around the City of Xenia. Most of northern Warren County has high concentrations of manufacturing employment. In Montgomery County the highest concentrations are located, for the most part, west of I-75 in the southern portion of the County and east of I-75 in the northern portion. The Miami County side of the border between Miami and Montgomery counties has some heavier concentrations, as well as a few scattered areas in northern Miami County. Otherwise, in Miami County, the highest concentrations follow I-75 through the middle portion of the county.

Figure 14. Manufacturing Employment Concentrations for 2005



Source: MVRPC, 2008; Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Council of Governments, 2008

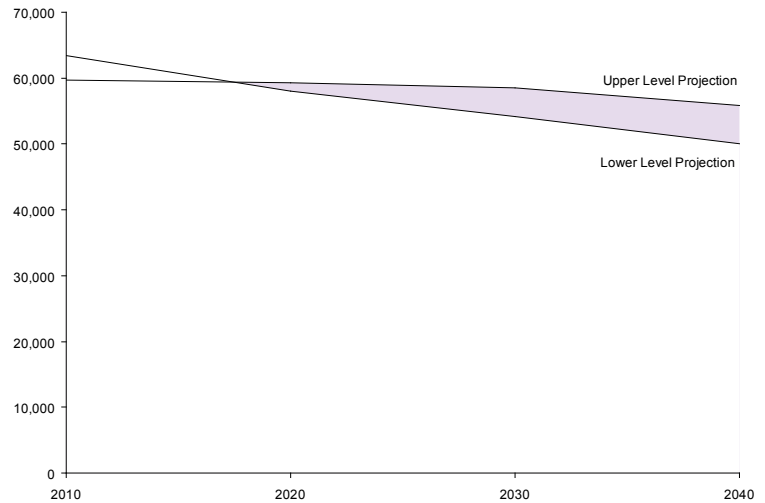
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MVRPC staff have developed manufacturing sector employment projections to 2040 (Figure 15). In doing so, MVRPC staff developed upper and lower level projections in order to provide insight as to what the manufacturing employment range could be in the future. In both cases, manufacturing employment is projected to decrease between 2010 and 2040.

In the upper level projection numbers, it is expected that there will be a regional decrease of almost 4,000 employees (Table 12). Greene County and northern Warren County both are expected to increase during the projection period, but the decreases in Miami and Montgomery counties bring the 2040 total down from its 2010 level.

In the case of the lower level projection numbers, the regional total is expected to decrease by 13,421 (Table 13). The only county in this projection that is not expected to register a decrease during the projection period is northern Warren County.

Figure 15. Manufacturing Employment Projection Range



Source: MVRPC, 2008; Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Council of Governments, 2008

Table 12. Upper Level Industrial Employment Projections

	2010	2020	2030	2040
Greene	4,055	4,157	4,189	4,125
Miami	11,318	11,368	11,142	10,742
Montgomery	40,553	39,390	37,900	34,890
Warren*	3,741	4,449	5,331	6,097
Regional Total	59,667	59,363	58,562	55,854

Source: MVRPC, 2008; Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Council of Governments, 2008

Note: * Warren County includes only the cities of Carlisle, Franklin, and Springboro

Table 13. Lower Level Industrial Employment Projections

	2010	2020	2030	2040
Greene	4,329	4,057	3,845	3,642
Miami	12,084	11,095	10,228	9,484
Montgomery	43,295	38,446	34,789	30,804
Warren*	3,741	4,449	5,331	6,097
Regional Total	63,448	58,046	54,193	50,027

Source: MVRPC, 2008; Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Council of Governments, 2008

Note: * Warren County includes only the cities of Carlisle, Franklin, and Springboro