



Policy Research and Strategic Planning Office
A State Affiliate of the U.S. Census Bureau

The background of the lower half of the page features a map of Ohio composed of a grid of small, light gray circles. A magnifying glass with a black handle and a silver rim is positioned over the map, with its lens centered on the word "Ohio".

Charting the Changes Ohio Demographic Profile

June 2011

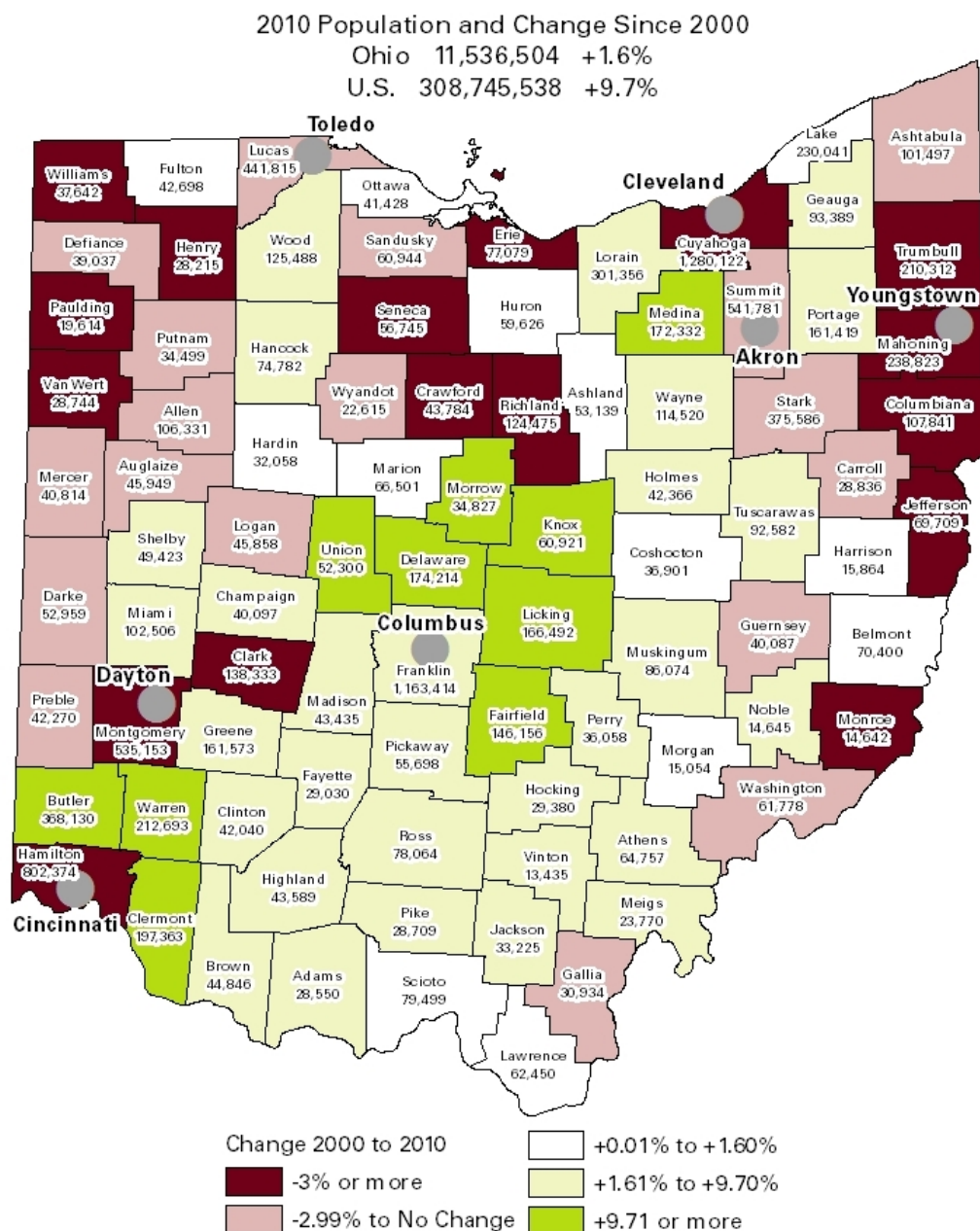
Ohio

Charting Ohio's Changes



Department of
Development

Ohio's population is 11,536,504, an increase of 183,364 persons from 2000 to 2010. This 1.6 percent growth was less than the 9.7 percent increase that the nation experienced. Consequently, Ohio's proportion of the nation's population decreased and Ohio will now have two fewer Representatives in Congress. The median age for the state increased 2.6 years over the decade. The aging of the population will have implications in terms of schools, services, labor force, and many other aspects of life in Ohio. The following report is a demographic snapshot of Ohio. New data, drawn from the recently released 2010 decennial census produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, was put together with data from previous censuses to show how the face of Ohio is changing and how these changes compare to the U.S.

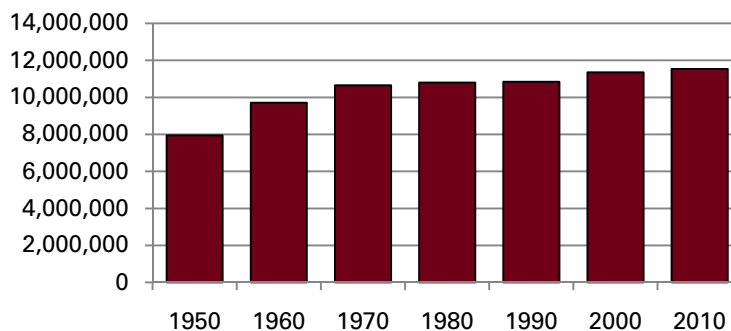


Total Population

Ohio added more than 180,000 persons since 2000. This continues the leveling-off of growth that started in 1970. In the 40 years from 1970 to 2010, Ohio's population increased by roughly 900,000. In the 20 years prior to that, Ohio grew by 2.7 million persons. Ohio accounted for 5.4 percent of the U.S. population in 1960. In 2010, the figure dropped to 3.7 percent.

Suburban counties of Columbus and Cincinnati had the highest growth rates with Delaware, in central Ohio, and Warren, in southwestern Ohio, having the highest at 58 and 34 percent respectively. Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) had the largest rate of decline at 8 percent.

Total Population



Change in Population

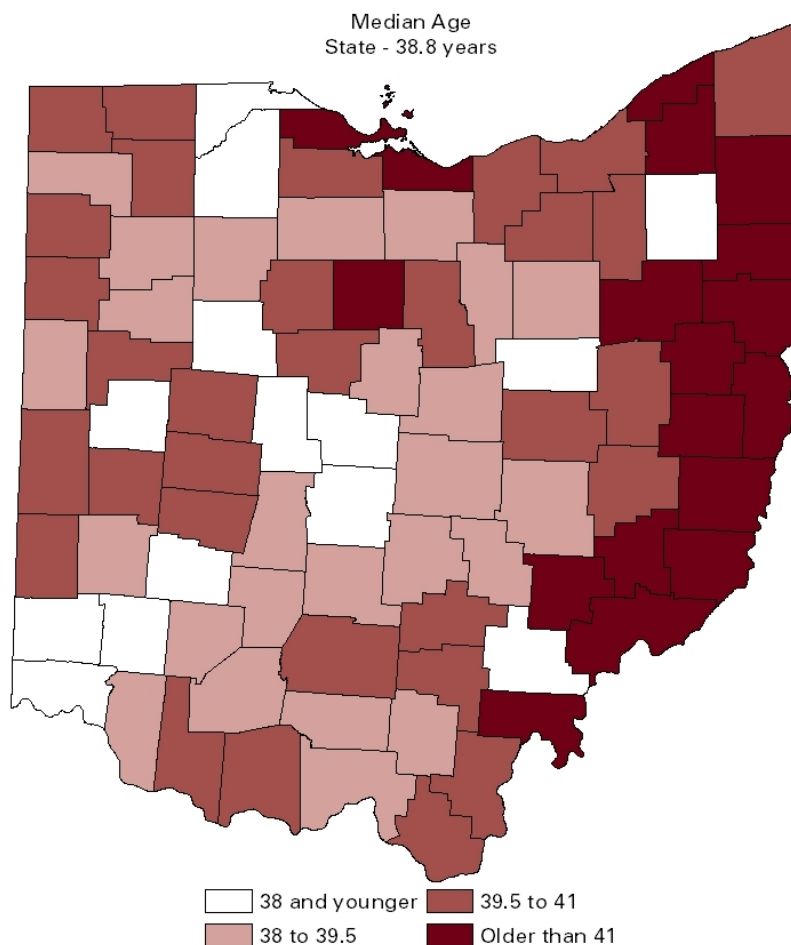
	Ohio	U.S.
1950 to 1960	22.2%	18.5%
1960 to 1970	9.7%	13.3%
1970 to 1980	1.4%	11.5%
1980 to 1990	0.5%	9.8%
1990 to 2000	4.7%	13.2%
2000 to 2010	1.6%	9.7%

Median Age

Ohio's median age increased 2.6 years to 38.8 years, 2000 to 2010. Ohio's median age was 27.7 in 1970, its lowest in recent years. Since then it has increased roughly two years a decade. The U.S. median age is 37.2 years, an increase 1.9 years since 2000. The nation is aging but at a slower rate.

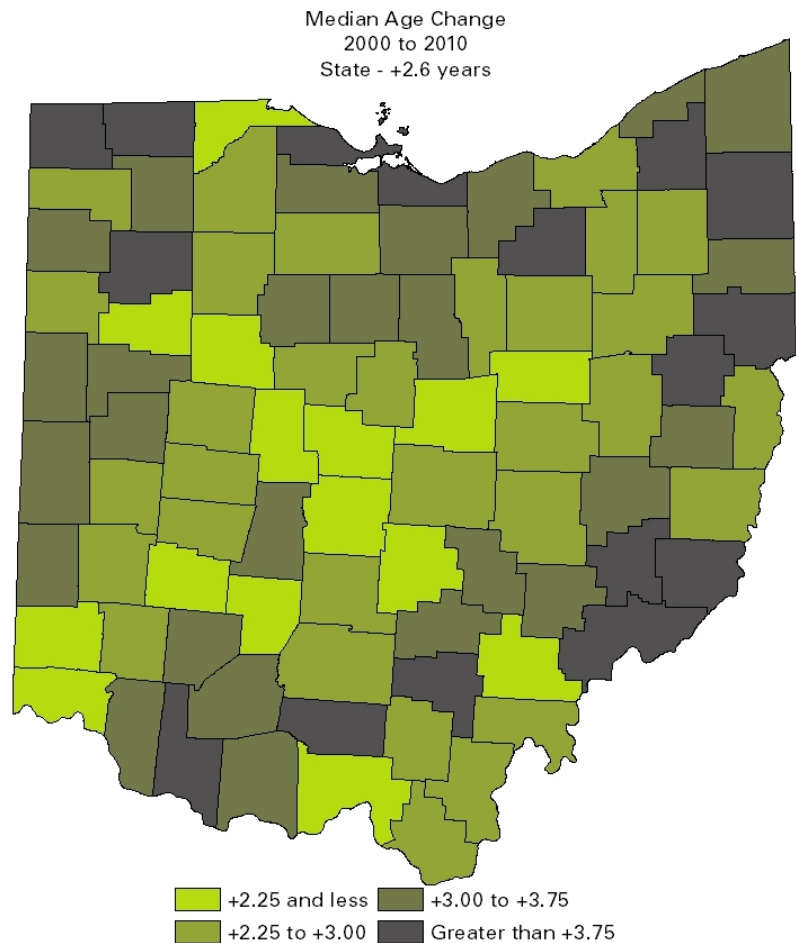
	Median Age	
	Ohio	U.S.
1950	31.2	30.2
1960	29.4	29.5
1970	27.7	28.1
1980	29.9	30.0
1990	33.3	32.9
2000	36.2	35.3
2010	38.8	37.2

Within Ohio, the eastern portion of the state tends to be older while the central and southwestern portion tends to be younger. Seven of the ten highest county median ages can be found in eastern



Appalachian counties. Noble County in the southeast portion of the state is the highest at 48.6 years. Monroe and Harrison County, also in the east, have median ages above 44 years. The lowest median age is 26.3 years in Athens County mainly due to the university population. Franklin County, which contains Columbus city, has the 3rd lowest median age at 33.4 years.

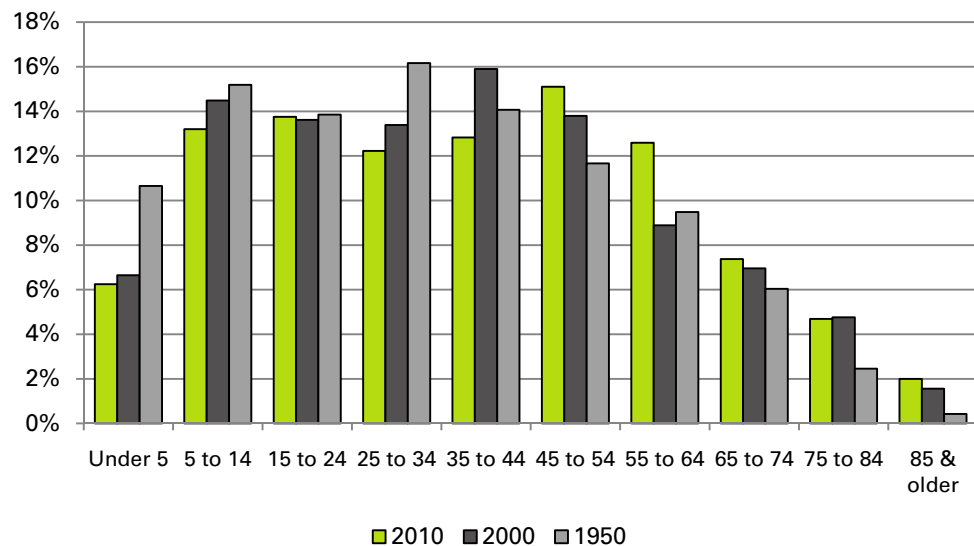
The median age increased for all Ohio counties from 2000 to 2010. In general, counties in central Ohio saw less of an increase when compared to the rest of the state. In central Ohio, Franklin County's median age increased only 0.9 years. Overall, Athens had the smallest increase of 0.6 years. Again, this is mainly due to the large influence of the university.



Age Structure

Roughly 28 percent of the population is aged 45 to 64, the Baby Boom Generation. Ohio will see a sharp increase in the retirement-age population over the next two decades as this group continues to age. Ten years ago, persons in that age group accounted for less than 23 percent of the total. Currently for the nation, the Baby Boom cohorts account for 26 percent of the population.

Age Structure: 2010, 2000, and 1950



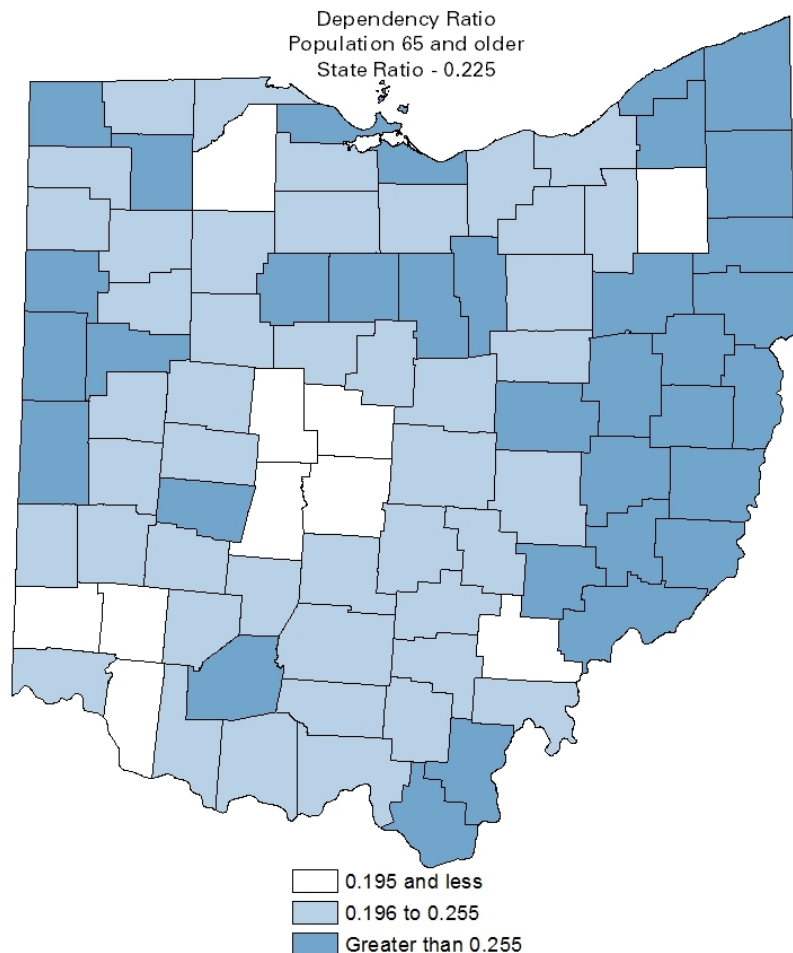
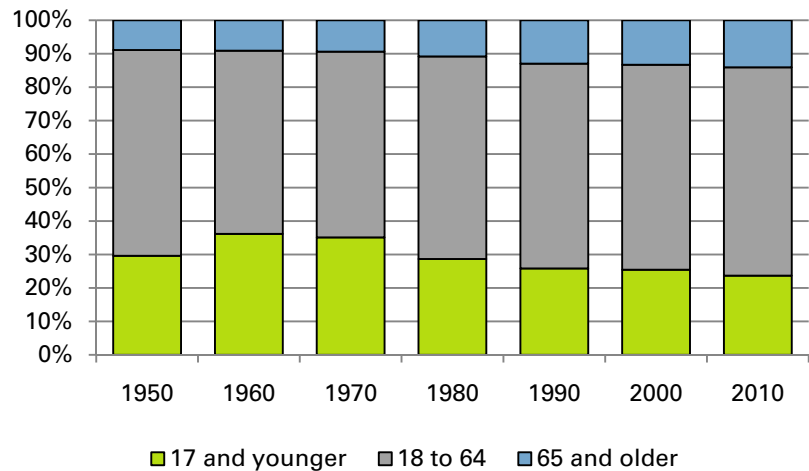
The Dependency Ratio is an age-related measurement of economic pressure on the productive population. It is calculated by dividing nonworking-age population by the working-age population.

The 2010 dependency ratio for Ohio is .605. In other words, there are 60 persons younger than 18 or older than 64 for every 100 persons aged 18 to 64. The dependency ratio for the nation is .589.

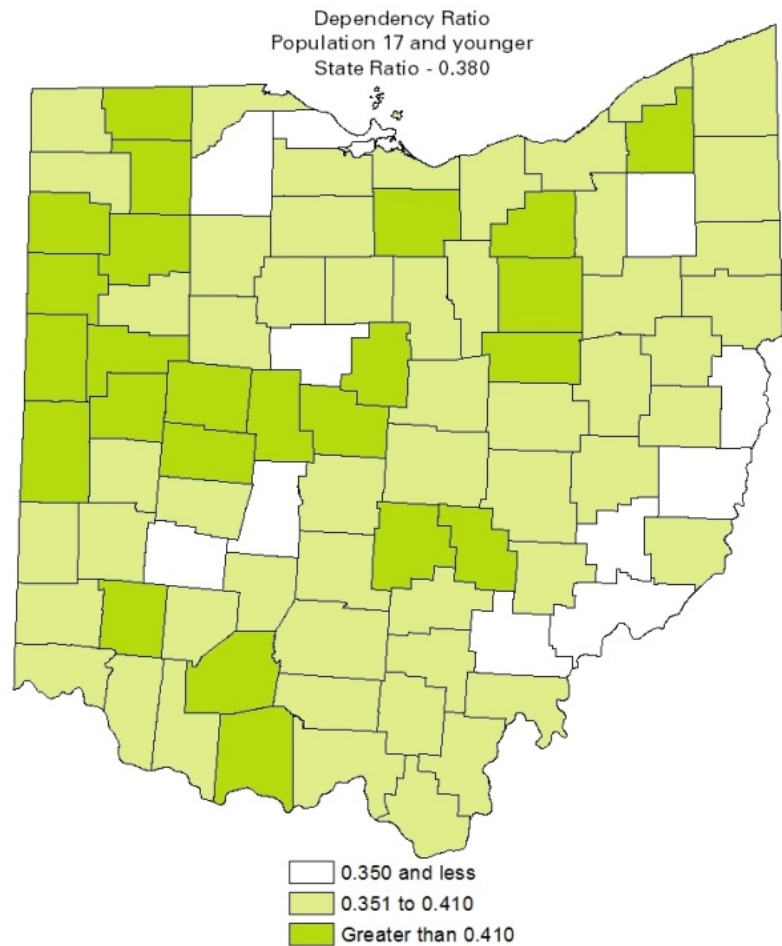
The dependency ratio for Ohio has been declining since 1960. The decline has been driven by a drop in the younger age groups which has offset a slower increase in the aged population. As mentioned earlier, the older population will start making up a higher proportion of the total population over the next 20 years. The shift in these dependent populations will have an effect on what type of services will be needed.

Within Ohio, the higher ratio for the older portion of the population tends to the eastern counties. In fact, 7 of 10 of the highest dependency county ratios for the older population are located in the east. Noble and Monroe County, located to the east, had the highest ratios at 0.345 and 0.328 respectively.

Dependency Age Populations: 1950 through 2010



When looking at the younger portion of the dependency ratio at the county level, the higher numbers tend to be found in the western and central part of the state. In fact, 7 of 10 of the highest dependency county ratios for the younger population are located in the west and center of the state. The highest ratio for the younger population can be found in Holmes County with a figure of .629. This is strongly affected by the high proportion Amish people. The second highest ratio is 0.471 for Delaware County, a suburban county of the city of Columbus.

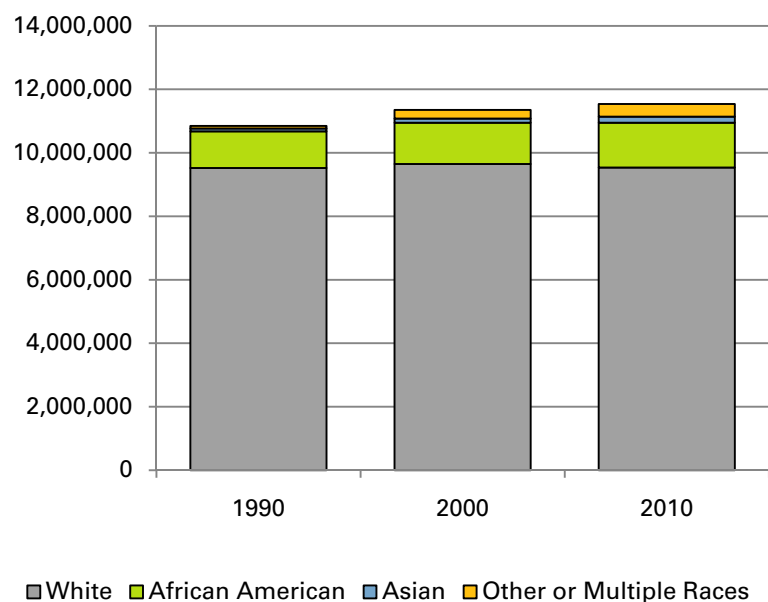


Race and Hispanic Ancestry

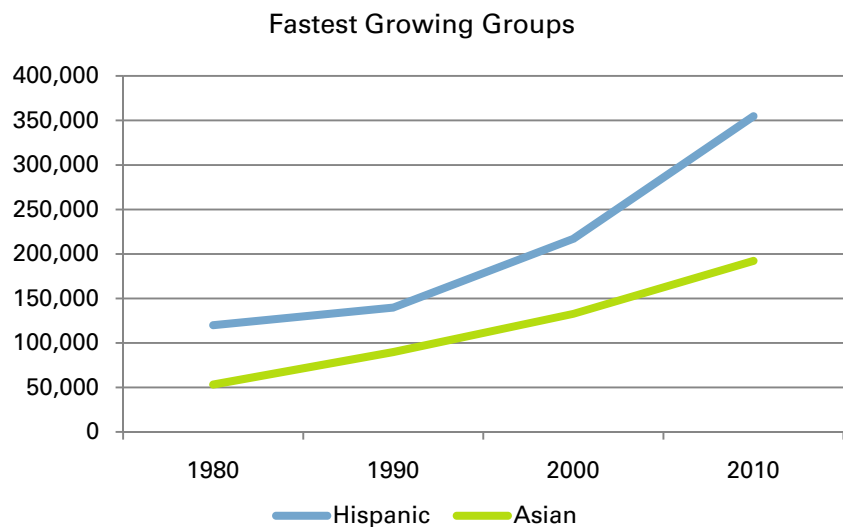
Nearly 83 percent of Ohio's population identified itself as white alone in 2010. This compares to 85 percent in 2000. For the nation, 72 percent identified themselves as white alone in 2010 and 75 percent in 2000.

The number of whites decreased by roughly 106,000 persons while the number African Americans increased by roughly the same amount during the decade.

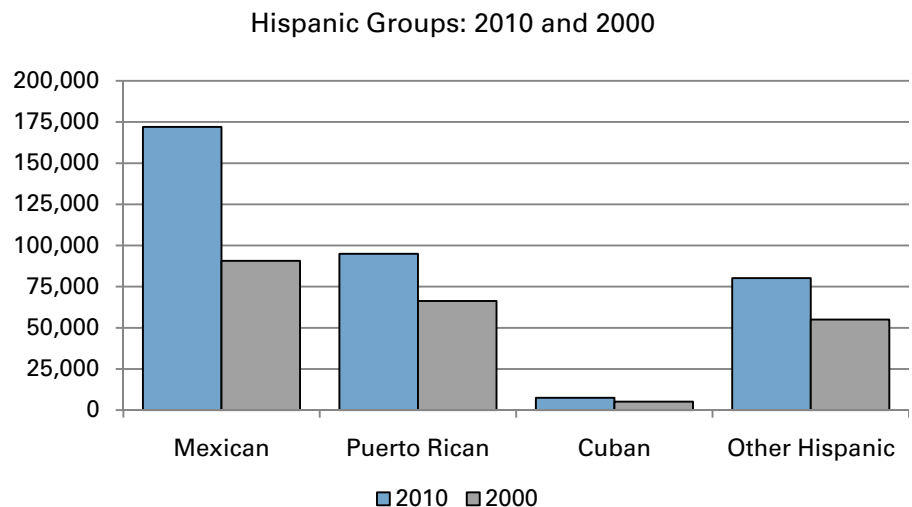
Racial Composition: 1990 through 2010



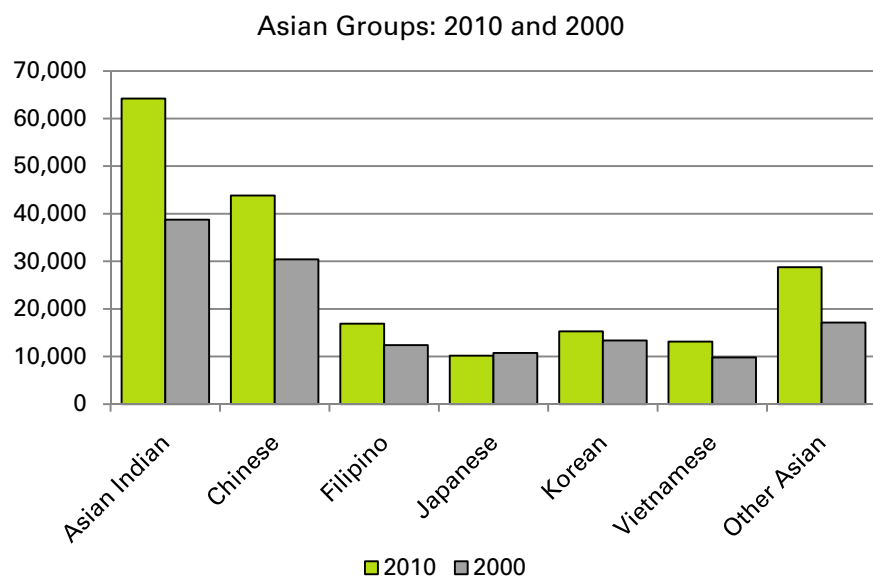
Hispanics and Asians are the fastest growing groups in Ohio. The Hispanic population increased by 63 percent, or 137,551 persons, from 2000 to 2010, while the Asian population increased 45 percent, or 59,600 persons. For the nation, the Hispanic population and the Asian Population both increased 43 percent.



Persons of Mexican ancestry grew by 90 percent from 2000 to 2010, a net increase of nearly 82,000 persons. This is the largest and fastest growing Hispanic group in Ohio. For the nation, the Mexican population increased 54 percent.



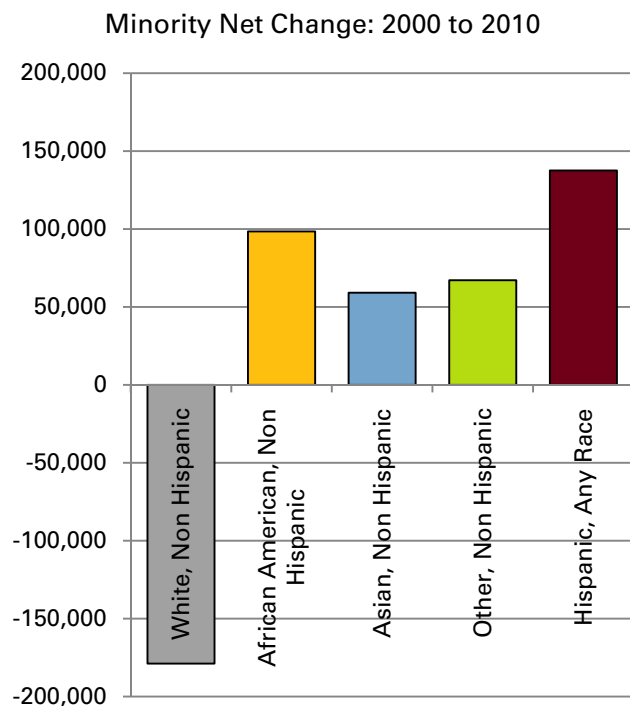
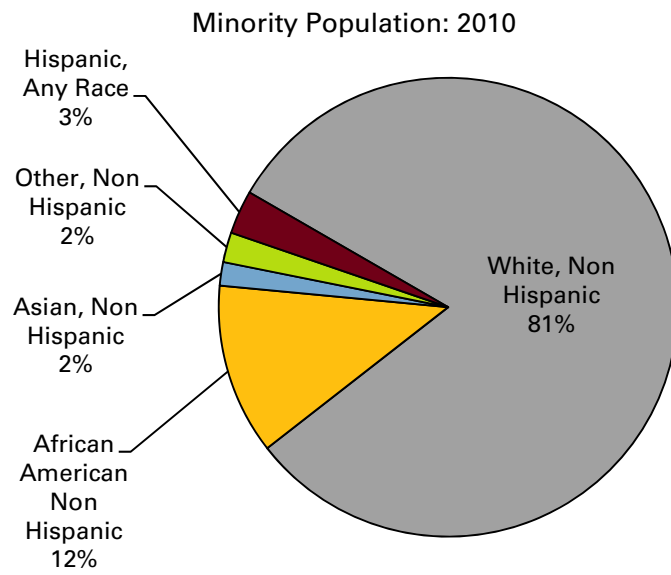
Persons of Asian Indian ancestry grew by 67 percent, a net increase of more than 25,000. This is the largest and fastest growing Asian group in Ohio. For the nation, the Asian Indian population grew by 69 percent.



Minority Population

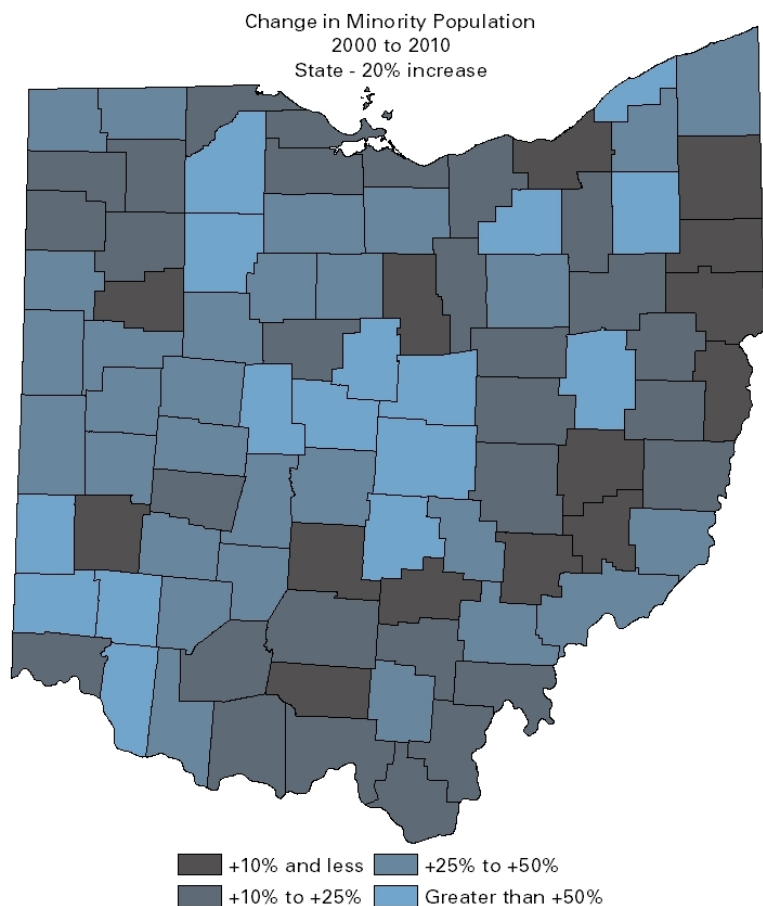
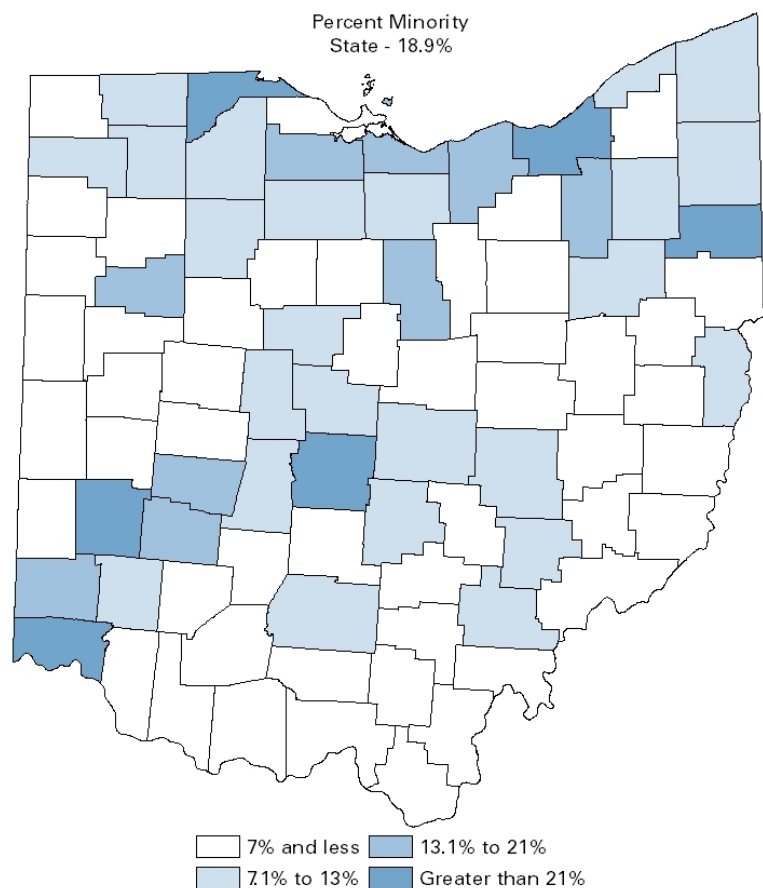
Ohio's minority population increased 20 percent, or 362,212 persons, from 2000 to 2010. The minority population is defined as all persons except non-Hispanic whites. The minority population portion of the state increased from 16 percent to 18.9 percent. In 1990, minorities made up 12.9 percent of the population. The Hispanic population was the largest contributing group to the increase adding nearly 138,000 persons. The total minority population for the United States increased 29 percent from 2000 to 2010 and the portion of the total population increased from 30.9 percent to 36.3 percent. Even though the non-Hispanic white population decreased and the minority population increased, Ohio has a relatively small minority population when compared to the nation.

	Ohio		U.S.	
	1990	2010	1990	2010
White, Non Hispanic	87.1%	81.1%	75.6%	63.7%
African American, Non Hispanic	10.6%	12.0%	11.7%	12.2%
Asian, Non Hispanic	0.8%	1.7%	2.8%	4.7%
Other, Non Hispanic	0.2%	2.1%	0.8%	3.0%
Hispanic, Any Race	1.3%	3.1%	9.0%	16.3%



Within Ohio, the minority population is concentrated in the central counties of metropolitan areas. Cuyahoga County, the central county of the Cleveland metropolitan area, has the highest proportion of minority population at 39 percent. Franklin County (Columbus) is next at 33 percent followed by Hamilton County (Cincinnati) at 32 percent. The three counties combined account for more than 1,130,000 minority persons, or 52 percent of Ohio's minority population. African Americans make up roughly three-quarters of these three counties' minority population. The Hispanic population has a large influence on the concentrations of minority population along the northern tier of the state with the population of the counties of Sandusky, Defiance, and Lorain being over 8 percent Hispanic. The ten counties with the lowest concentration of minority populations are all below 3 percent with most being found in south and southeastern Appalachian counties.

The fastest growth in minority population has been occurring in the suburban counties. The minority population of Delaware County in central Ohio nearly tripled to 20,200 since 2000 with half of this growth coming from the Asian community. The minority population in Warren County increased two-and-a-half times to 23,400 with roughly half of the growth again coming from the Asian community.



Households and Housing

The number of husband-wife families with children declined 16 percent over the past decade and persons living alone now make up 29 percent of households. Ohio's households are going through some significant demographic changes. These changes will cause a reassessment of the type of needed services.

Husband-wife families account for 47 percent of Ohio households in 2010. This continues a steady decline that has been going on for decades. In 2000, husband-wife families accounted for 51 percent of households. In 1970, the figure was 72 percent. For the nation, the figures were 69 percent in 1970, 52 percent in 2000, and 48 percent in 2010. While all other types of households are making up a larger portion of the total, single-person households has the largest net increase, growing by 113,000, accounting for 29 percent of Ohio households. For the nation, 27 percent of households are single person. In 2010, nearly 12 percent of all Ohioans not in group quarters live alone.

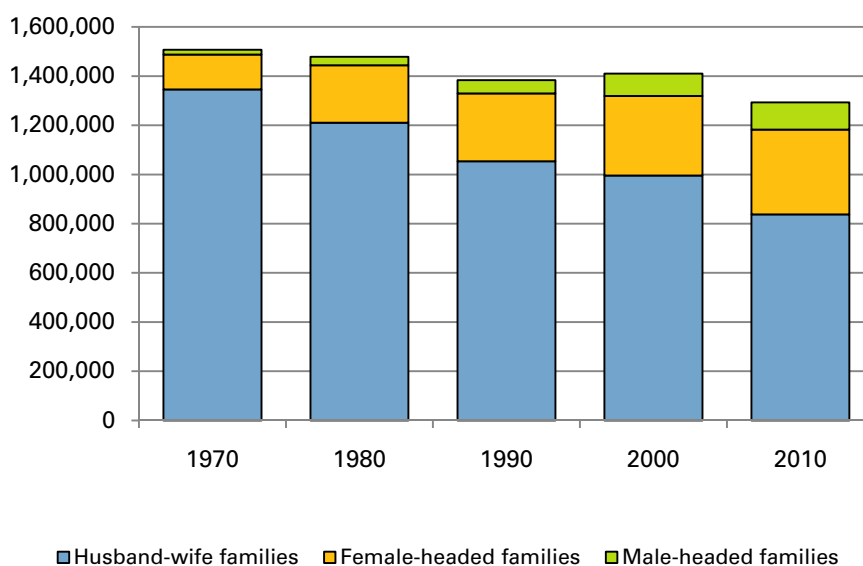
The number of families with children at home declined 8 percent since 2000 while the subset of husband-wife families with children dropped 16 percent. Families with children at home have been generally decreasing since peaking in 1970. For the nation, the number of families with children increased less than a percent and husband-wife families with children declined 5 percent.

Household Structure: 1990 through 2010

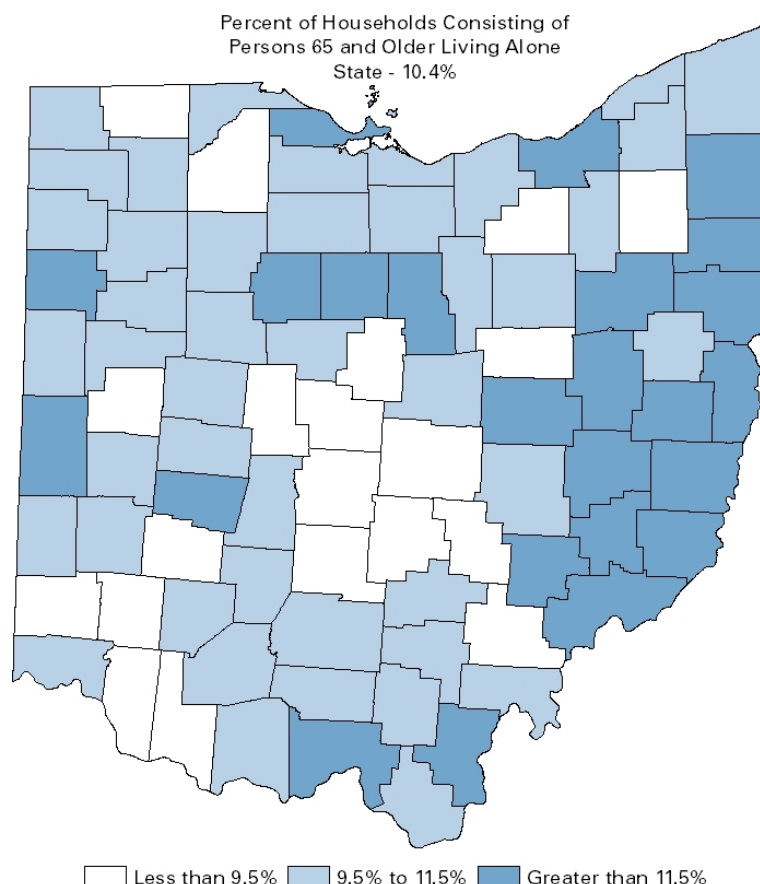


	Persons In Households		Percent Living Alone
	Total	Living Alone	
1990	10,585,664	1,020,450	9.6
2000	11,054,019	1,215,614	11.0
2010	11,230,238	1,328,550	11.8

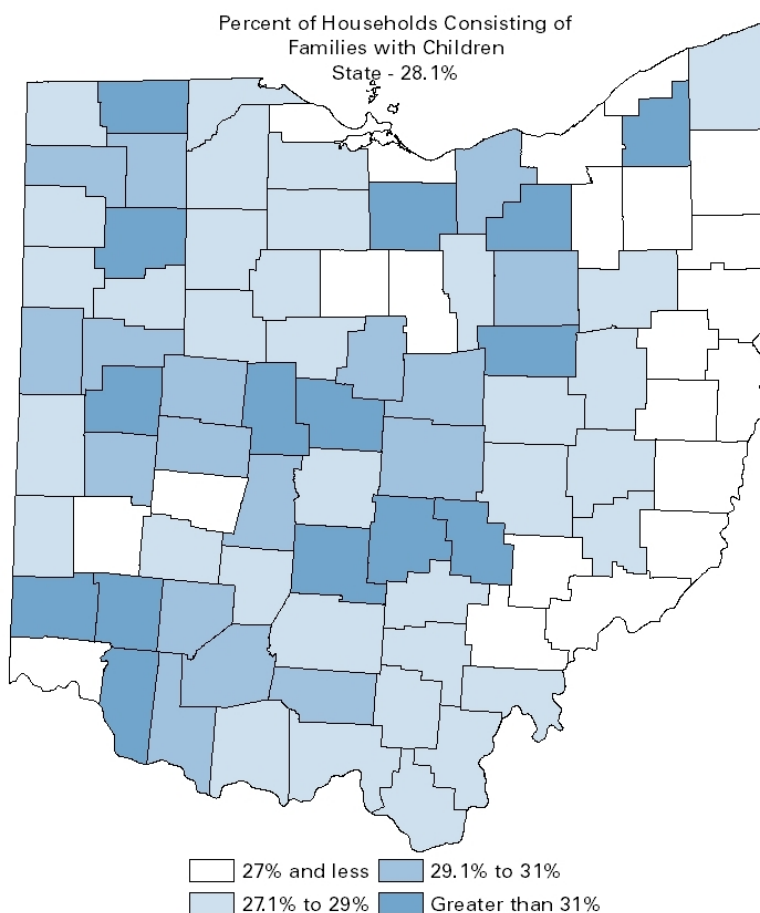
Families With Children Under 18: 1970 through 2010



Geographically, single-person households are concentrated in the highly urbanized counties. In fact, all of the largest counties have concentrations of over 30 percent with Cuyahoga, the highest at 36 percent. These singles tend to be younger. Counties in the more rural eastern portion of the state see a higher concentration of persons 65 and older living alone. For Jefferson and Belmont County, 14 percent of all households consist of an elderly person living alone.



The families with children tend to be in suburban counties. In central Ohio, 40 percent of Delaware County households have children younger than 18 years while Union County is at 38 percent. In Warren County, in southwestern Ohio, 38 percent of households have children at home. Rural Holmes County had the highest figure at 41 percent. Counties along the eastern state boundary have lower concentrations of families with children. Jefferson County has a rate of 23 percent with several nearby counties having concentrations under 25 percent.



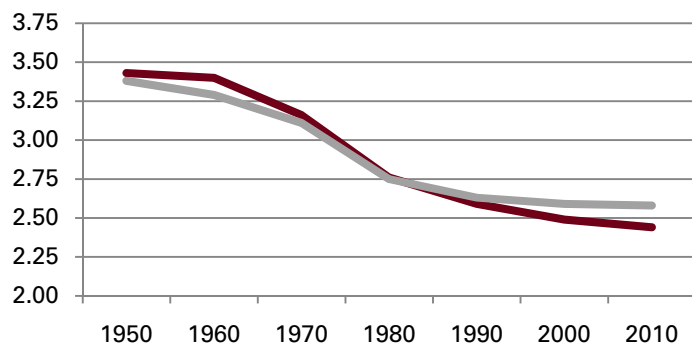
The average household size in Ohio is 2.44, a decline from 2.49 in 2000. This was a leveling off from the steep decline that occurred from 1960 through 2000. The nation has gone through a similar transition over the same time period.

	Average Household Size	
	Ohio	U.S.
1950	3.43	3.38
1960	3.40	3.29
1970	3.16	3.11
1980	2.76	2.75
1990	2.59	2.63
2000	2.49	2.59
2010	2.44	2.58

In 2010, more than two-thirds of housing units are owner-occupied. The number of home owners increased just over 1 percent since 2000 while the number of renter-occupied housing units increased nearly 9 percent. This is only the second time since 1960 that the number renters grew faster than the number of home owners. Nationally, home ownership was 65.1 percent in 2010 which is down from 66.2 percent in 2000.

Geauga County in northeast Ohio had the highest home-ownership rate at 86 percent and Delaware County in central Ohio had the third highest rate at 82 percent, both suburban counties. Many rural counties in northwest portion of the state have home-ownership rates between 76 and 80 percent. The heavily urbanized counties had the lowest rates with Franklin County at 55 percent.

Average Household Size: 1950 through 2010



Housing Tenure: 1950 through 2010

