

Ohio Hispanic Americans



Ohio's Hispanic community is comprised of more than 383,000 people, accounting for 3.3 percent of the state's total population. According to the 2013 American Community Survey by the U.S. Census Bureau, Ohio's Hispanic population grew by 76 percent since 2000 and has more than tripled since 1980. For the United States, taken as a whole, the Hispanic population is nearly 54 million, or 17.1 percent of the nation's total population. Since 2000, the number of Hispanics within the U.S. has increased by more than 18 million, or 53 percent.

OVERVIEW

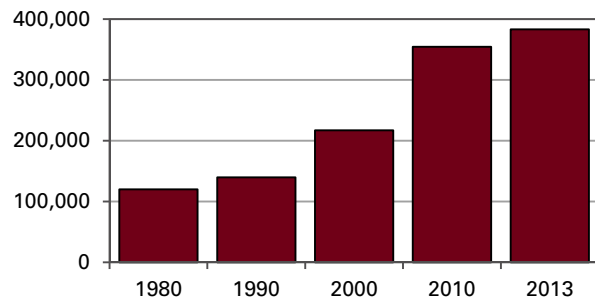
- 383,113 people – 3.3 percent of Ohio's total population
- 76 percent increase in population since 2000
- 84,200 were born outside the U.S.
- 50 percent are of Mexican ancestry
- Median age of 25.0 years compared to 39.3 years for Ohioans as a whole
- 75,200 enrolled in public schools
- Median household income: \$38,128
- 9,700+ Hispanic-owned businesses with \$2.3 billion in receipts

Note: People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race. Hispanic, Latino, and Spanish refers to a person whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Dominican Republic, or people identifying themselves generally as such. Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States.

Ohio's Hispanic Population: 383,000

The Hispanic community makes up 3.3 percent of Ohio's total population with significant growth occurring during the last decade or so. Since 2000

the number of Hispanic Ohioans has increased by 76 percent. In 1980 there were less than 120,000 Hispanics in Ohio, making up 1.1 percent of the state's total population.

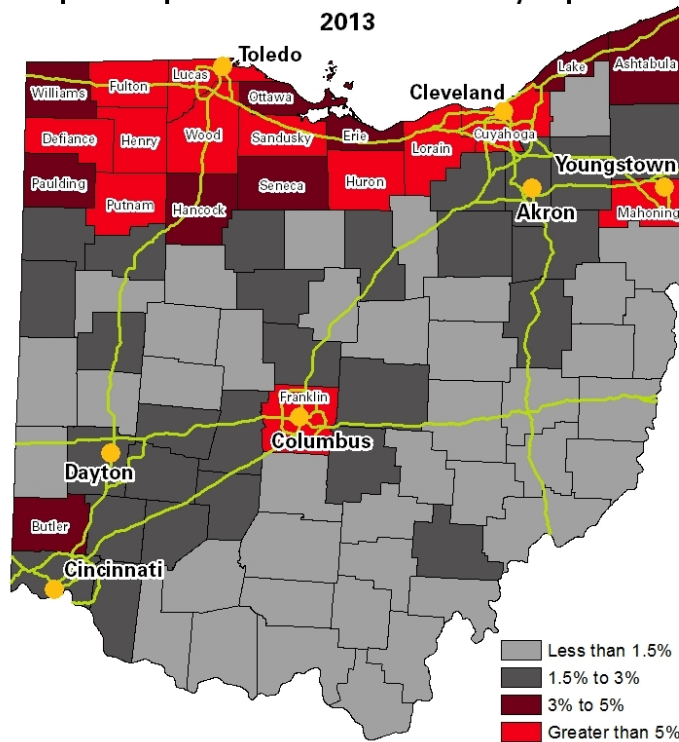


Hispanic Population

Hispanic Population by County: 2013			
Total Hispanic Population		Percent of County Population	
Cuyahoga	65,784	Defiance	9.6%
Franklin	60,815	Sandusky	9.5%
Lucas	28,581	Lorain	8.9%
Lorain	26,955	Fulton	8.2%
Hamilton	22,619	Henry	7.3%
Butler	15,904	Lucas	6.5%
Montgomery	13,549	Huron	5.9%
Mahoning	12,022	Putnam	5.8%
Summit	10,006	Cuyahoga	5.2%
Lake	8,801	Mahoning	5.1%
Stark	6,838	Wood	5.1%
Wood	6,605	Franklin	5.0%

The majority of Hispanic Ohioans live in urban areas of the state. Three out of every ten Hispanic Ohioans live in one of the four cities of Cleveland, Columbus, Lorain and Toledo. In Columbus there are 50,000 Hispanic residents, in Cleveland there are 42,000, in Toledo there are 22,000 and in Lorain there are 16,000 Hispanic residents. Note, the Hispanic population makes up a higher proportion of county populations in the north and northwest sections of Ohio, many of which are rural in nature.

**Hispanic Population as Percent of County Population:
2013**



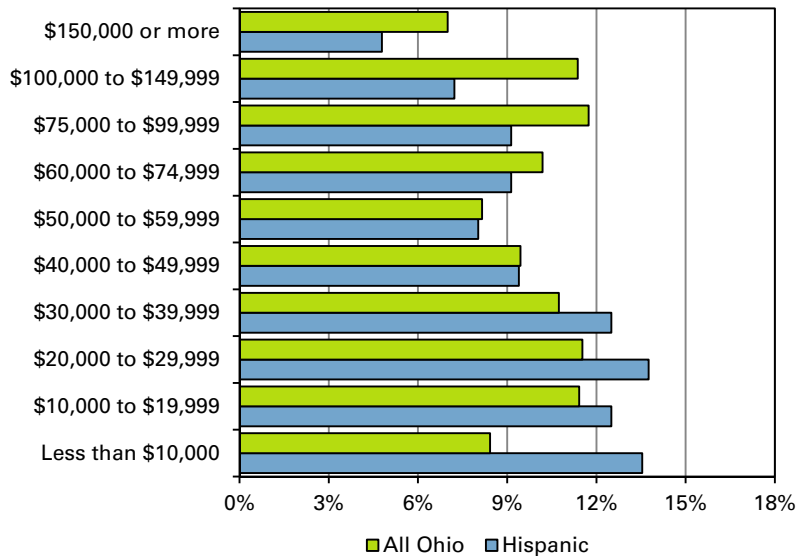
Median Household Income: \$38,100

The median income of Hispanic Ohioans is lower than that of Ohioans taken as a whole. The median household income for Hispanics is just over \$38,100; for all Ohio households, the median household income is over \$48,000. This figure is

influenced

by the latest immigrants to Ohio. The median household income for immigrants, of which Mexicans comprise the majority of recent arrivals, is near \$35,900. Immigrants from other Central America countries tend to have a higher income with a median income of \$38,100.

Twenty-seven percent of Hispanic Ohioans live below the poverty line. Of Ohio's 73,000 Hispanic family households, one quarter live in poverty. Fifty-six percent of these households have children younger than 5 years of age. Over 26 percent of Hispanic households received Food Stamps within the last 12 months.

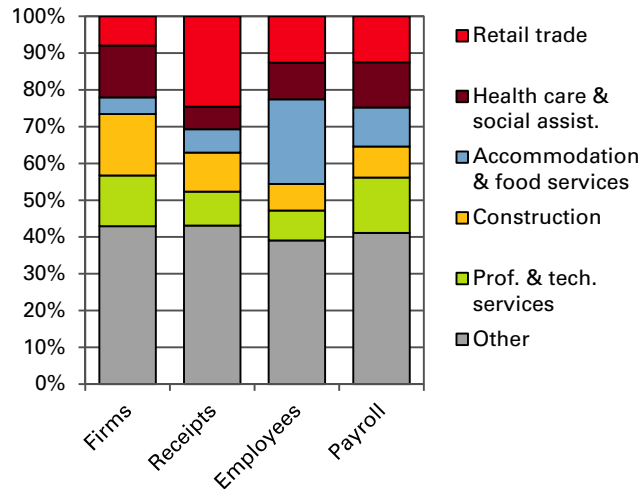


Household Income Distribution

**Business Receipts:
\$2.3 billion**

There are more than 9,700 Hispanic-owned businesses in Ohio, according to the most recent Survey of Business Owners conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Of that number, businesses with a payroll total 1,340 and, combined, employ more than 11,600 workers with an annual payroll of more than \$375 million. Receipts for those businesses approached \$2 billion with receipts for all Hispanic-run businesses topping \$2.3 billion.

The construction sector has the highest proportion of Hispanic firms at 17 percent. This compares to 13 percent for all Ohio firms. Of the Hispanic construction firms, over 90 percent are small with no paid employees. There is also a high Hispanic concentration in health care/social assistance sector at 14 percent. Sectors that are underrepresented by Hispanic-owned firms are real estate/rental/leasing and retail. Real estate is nearly 5 percentage points less than the proportion for all Ohio firms.



The distribution of receipts and employees for Hispanic-owned firms

by sector varies greatly from that of the state taken as a whole. Nearly 25 percent of receipts, the largest share, comes from the retail sector and 23 percent of employees are in the accommodation/food services sector. Conversely, for all Ohio businesses, retail brings in 13 percent of receipts and accommodation/food services has 9 percent of employees.

**Unemployment
Rate:
10.1%**

The number of Hispanic Ohioans in the civilian labor force is more than 172,000. Hispanic Ohioans have an unemployment rate of 10.1 percent. Hispanics between the ages of 25 and 54 have an unemployment rate of 7.8 percent. That is only slightly higher than the 7.1 percent unemployment rate for the same age group of all Ohioans. The Hispanic immigrant community has a lower unemployment rate than the Ohio Hispanic community taken as a whole.

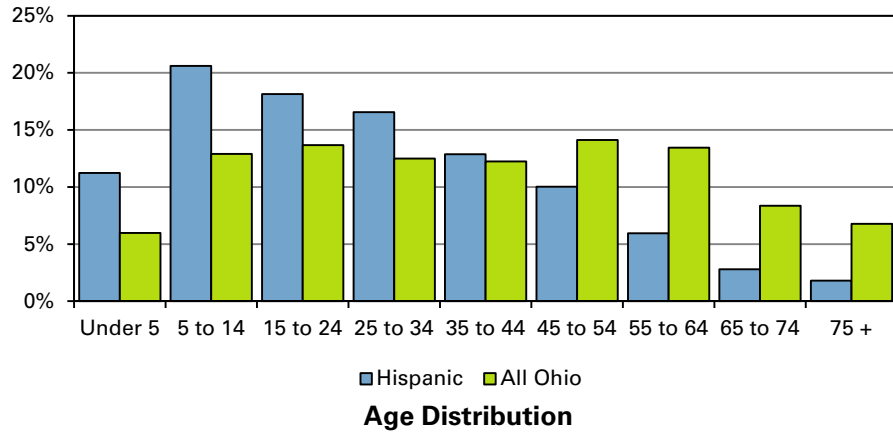
Employed Hispanics are heavily represented proportionally in service occupations, especially food service, compared to the state as a whole. Of the nearly 155,000 employed, over 19,000, or 12 percent, are in food service occupations. For all Ohio workers only 6 percent are in food service. Construction occupations and building/grounds maintenance occupations also have higher concentrations of Hispanic workers than the workforce as a whole.



**Median Age:
25.0 years**

Ohio Hispanics have a median age of 25.0 years in part due to an increase in the number of young adult immigrants. For comparison, the median age of Ohioans taken as a whole is 39.3 years.

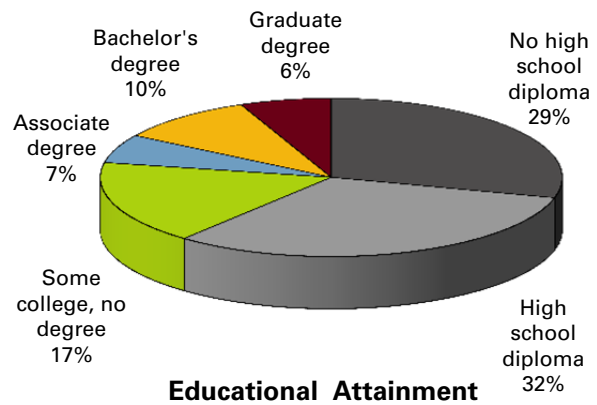
In Ohio, nearly 39,000 marriages include at least one Hispanic spouse. Of these families, nearly 62 percent have children living at home. For all married couples in Ohio, only 40 percent have children at home. Nearly 40 percent of Hispanic families with children consist of single mothers.



**Public School Enrollment:
75,200**

For the 2013-2014 school year, there were over 75,200 Hispanic students enrolled in Ohio's public schools, making up 4.6 percent of Ohio's total student body. For the 2008-2009 school year, the figure was 2.7 percent. More than 26 percent of current Hispanic students are classified as having limited English proficiency.

The educational attainment level of the Hispanic community lags behind the state as a whole. Nearly a quarter of Hispanic Ohioans have obtained a post-secondary degree compared to 34 percent for Ohioans as a whole. Correspondingly, 16 percent of Hispanics have less than a 9th grade education compared to 3 percent for the state. The educational attainment of recent Hispanic adult immigrants tends to be lower than the educational attainment of all Ohioans.

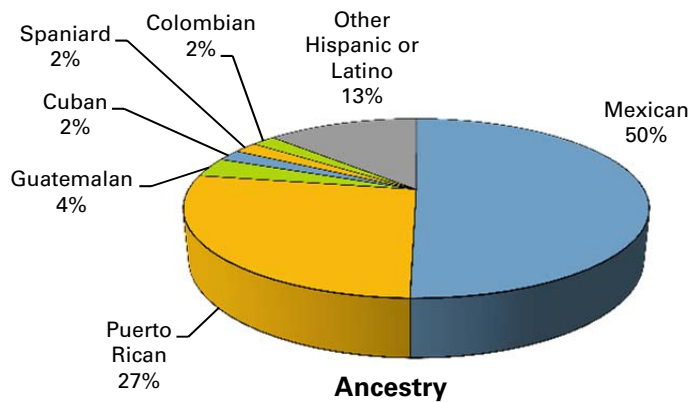


**Mexican Heritage:
192,000 +**

Much of the recent increase in Ohio's Hispanic population has occurred in the Mexican community which has more than doubled since 2000. The number of Hispanic Ohioans with an ancestral link to Mexico is more than 192,000; nearly three-quarters of these residents were born in the United States. Recent immigration from Mexico is an important factor in the growth in Ohio's Hispanic community with more than 31,000 people arriving from Mexico since 2000.

While the number of Ohio residents with Puerto Rican heritage has grown in recent decades, its portion of the Hispanic community slowly declining, consisting of a little over one-fourth of Ohio's Hispanic population.

While Ohio residents with Mexican and Puerto Rican heritage make up a majority of Ohio's Hispanic community, Central America is becoming a more common point of origin. Hispanic Ohioans with ancestors in Central America have quadrupled since 2000, with a large portion having ties to Guatemala or El Salvador. Around two-thirds of Guatemalans and Salvadorans in Ohio are immigrants.



Just over one-fifth, or over 84,000, of Hispanic Ohioans are foreign born; over 50,000 of these residents have arrived in the past decade or so. A larger proportion of immigrants from Latin America are young adult men. This is especially true for Mexico and Central America where roughly two-thirds of migrants are between the ages of 18 and 44 and, in Mexico's case, over 60 percent male. Since coming to the United States, just under one-fourth of foreign-born Hispanics have become naturalized citizens. The figure for Mexican migrants is slightly lower at around 15 percent.

Three-quarters of Hispanics speak only English or report speaking English "very well". Just over half of the Hispanic population reports speaking Spanish at home. These figures do not take into account how long the person has lived in the United States.



The statistical source of this profile is the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and the Census Bureau's 2013 American Community Survey. Business data came from the Census Bureau's 2007 Survey of Business Owners. Although the census is the most comprehensive set of socio-economic data available, the estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling error that may result in some over- or under-estimation of actual population characteristics. The source of public school enrollment was the Ohio Department of Education.

January 2015

**NEW AMERICANS IN OHIO:
The Political and Economic Power of Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians
in the Buckeye State**

Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians account for large and growing shares of the economy and population in the electoral swing state of Ohio. Immigrants (the foreign-born) make up 4.1% of the state's population, and half of them are naturalized U.S. citizens eligible to vote. "New Americans"—immigrants and the children of immigrants—account for 4% of all registered voters in the state. Latinos and Asians (both foreign-born and native-born) account for one in 20 Ohioans and wield nearly \$19.6 billion in consumer purchasing power. At last count, businesses owned by Latinos and Asians had sales and receipts of \$9.1 billion and employed more than 63,000 people. Ohio is also home to the nation's second largest Somali population, whose many businesses contribute to the state's economy. As the economy continues to grow, Ohio can ill-afford to alienate such an important component of its labor force, tax base, and business community.

Immigrants and their children are growing shares of Ohio's population and electorate.

- **The foreign-born share** of Ohio's population rose from 2.4% in 1990,¹ to 3.0% in 2000,² to 4.1% in 2013,³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Ohio was home to 477,337 immigrants in 2013,⁴ which is more than the total population of Atlanta, Georgia.⁵
- **49.7% of immigrants (or 237,404 people) in Ohio were naturalized U.S. citizens in 2013**⁶—meaning that they are eligible to vote.
- Unauthorized immigrants comprised roughly **0.8% of the state's population** (or 95,000 people) in 2012, according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.⁷
- **4% (or 241,073) of all registered voters** in Ohio are "New Americans"—naturalized citizens or the U.S.-born children of immigrants who were raised during the current era of immigration from Latin America and Asia which began in 1965—according to analysis of 2012 Census Bureau data by the American Immigration Council.⁸

One in 20 Ohioans are Latino or Asian.

- The **Latino share of Ohio's population** grew from 1.3% in 1990,⁹ to 1.9% in 2000,¹⁰ to 3.3% (or 383,113 people) in 2013.¹¹ The **Asian share of the population** grew from 0.8% in 1990,¹² to 1.2% in 2000,¹³ to 1.8% (or 212,547 people) in 2013,¹⁴ according to the U.S. Census Bureau.
- **Latinos comprised 1.8% (or 98,000) of Ohio voters** in the 2012 elections, and **Asians 0.7%** (or 38,000), according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹⁵ Although the numbers of Latino and

Asian voters were relatively small, they were equivalent to more than half of the narrow margin of victory (166,214) by which Barack Obama won this key battleground state.¹⁶

- In Ohio, **85.3% of children with immigrant parents were U.S. citizens** in 2009, according to data from the Urban Institute.¹⁷
- In 2009, **85.1% of children in Asian families** in Ohio were U.S. citizens, as were **94% of children in Latino families**.¹⁸

Franklin County is home to roughly a quarter of Ohio's foreign-born population—especially the Somali refugee community—and they contribute to the state's political and economic landscape.

- **The share of Franklin County's foreign-born population** increased from 3.4% in 1990,¹⁹ to 6.0% in 2000,²⁰ to 9.8% (or 119,162 people) in 2013,²¹ according to the U.S. Census Bureau.
- **Columbus, Ohio, ranked second in percent of new foreign-born residents** (those who came to the United States since 2000) compared to other major metropolitan areas, according to a study by Community Research Partners.²²
- The Somali Community Access Network estimates that Central Ohio was home to **more than 45,000 Somali Americans** in 2009—making it the second largest Somali population in the United States behind Minneapolis, Minnesota.²³
- Somalis own **more than 400 small businesses** in Columbus, Ohio, which contribute revenue to the local economy.²⁴
- Somali community leaders estimate that as **much as 30% of the Somali population** in Central Ohio (roughly 14,000 people) has now gained U.S. citizenship—and they vote, according to news reports.²⁵

Immigrant, Latino, and Asian entrepreneurs and consumers add tens of billions of dollars and tens of thousands of jobs to Ohio's economy.

- **The 2014 purchasing power of Ohio's Latinos totaled \$8.8 billion**—an increase of 470% since 1990. **Asian buying power totaled \$10.8 billion**—an increase of 481% since 1990, according to the Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia.²⁶
- Immigration boosts housing values in communities. From 2000 to 2010, according to the Americas Society/Council of the Americas, the value added by immigration to the price of the average home was \$4,295 in Franklin County, and \$1,010 in Butler County.²⁷
- Ohio's **18,198 Asian-owned businesses had sales and receipts of \$6.8 billion and employed 51,478 people** in 2007, the last year for which data is available.²⁸ The state's **9,722 Latino-owned businesses had sales and receipts of \$2.3 billion and employed 11,562 people** in 2007, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners.²⁹
- From 2006 to 2010, there were **20,768 new immigrant business owners** in Ohio, and new immigrant business owners had total net business income of \$1.3 billion, which is 5.7% of all net business income in the state, according to Robert Fairlie of the University of California, Santa Cruz.³⁰

- In 2010, **6.7% of all business owners** in Ohio were foreign-born according to the Fiscal Policy Institute.³¹

Immigrants are essential to Ohio's economy as workers and taxpayers.

- Immigrants comprised **4.8% of the state's workforce** in 2013 (or 281,151 workers), according to the U.S. Census Bureau.³²
- Latinos in Ohio paid over **\$1 billion in federal taxes and \$553.8 million in state/local taxes in 2013**, according to the Partnership for a New American Economy.³³ In particular, foreign-born Latinos paid \$237 million in federal taxes and \$141.5 million in state/local taxes in 2013.
 - The federal tax contribution of Ohio's Latino population included **\$730 million to Social Security and \$170 million to Medicare in 2013**.³⁴ In particular, foreign-born Latinos contributed \$182.6 million to Social Security and \$42 million to Medicare in 2013.
- Unauthorized immigrants comprised **1.1% of the state's workforce** (or 65,000 workers) in 2012, according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.³⁵
- Immigrants accounted for **7% of total economic output** in the Cleveland metropolitan area and **5% of economic output** in the Cincinnati metropolitan area as of 2007, according to a study by the Fiscal Policy Institute.³⁶
- If all unauthorized immigrants were removed from Ohio, **the state would lose \$4 billion in economic activity, \$1.8 billion in gross state product, and approximately 25,019 jobs**, even accounting for adequate market adjustment time, according to a report by the Perryman Group.³⁷

Unauthorized immigrants pay taxes.

- Unauthorized immigrants in Ohio paid **\$72.8 million** in state and local taxes in 2010, according to data from the Institute for Taxation and Economic Policy, which includes \$13.9 million in state income taxes, \$6.3 million in property taxes, and \$52.6 million in sales taxes.³⁸
- Were unauthorized immigrants in Ohio to have legal status, they would pay **\$95 million** in state and local taxes, including \$56.3 million in sales taxes, \$32 million in state income taxes, and \$6.7 million in property taxes.³⁹

Immigrants are integral to Ohio's economy as students.

- Ohio's 32,498 **foreign students contributed \$911.6 million** to the state's economy in tuition, fees, and living expenses for the 2013-2014 academic year, according to NAFSA: Association of International Educators.⁴⁰
- Foreign students contribute to Ohio's metropolitan areas. From 2008 to 2012, according to the Brookings Institution, 9,793 foreign students paid \$264 million in tuition and \$140 million in living costs in the Columbus metropolitan area.⁴¹ In the Akron metro area, 4,753

foreign students paid \$71 million in tuition and \$50 million in living costs. In the Cincinnati-Middletown metro area, 6,137 foreign students paid \$133 million in tuition and \$68 million in living costs. In the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor metro area, 5,477 foreign students paid \$137 million in tuition and \$58 million in living costs. In the Dayton metro area, 3,878 foreign students paid \$72 million in tuition and \$37 million in living costs. In the Toledo metro area, 3,689 foreign students paid \$66 million in tuition and \$28 million in living costs.

- Foreign students also contribute to innovation in Ohio. In 2009, “non-resident aliens” comprised 45.4% of master’s degrees and 57% of doctorate degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, according to the Partnership for a New American Economy.⁴²

Immigrants in Ohio excel educationally.

- The number of immigrants in Ohio with a college degree **increased by 47.5% between 2000 and 2011**, according to data from the Migration Policy Institute.⁴³
- 41.4% of Ohio’s foreign-born** population age 25 and older **had a bachelor’s or higher degree** in 2011, compared to 23.8% of native-born persons age 25 and older.⁴⁴
- In Ohio, **87.1% of children with immigrant parents** were considered “English proficient” as of 2009, according to data from the Urban Institute.⁴⁵
- The English proficiency rate among **Asian children in Ohio was 88.7%**, while for **Latino children it was 87.8%**, as of 2009.⁴⁶

Endnotes

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *The Foreign-Born Population: 2000*, December 2003.

² Ibid.

³ 2013 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Jeffrey S. Passel, D’Vera Cohn, and Molly Rohal, *Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14* (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center’s Hispanic Trends Project, November 18, 2014), p. 30.

⁸ Walter A. Ewing and Guillermo Cantor, *New Americans in the Voting Booth: The Growing Electoral Power of Immigrant Communities* (Washington, DC: American Immigration Council, October 2014), p. 29.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, *The Hispanic Population: 2000*, May 2001.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ 2013 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, *The Asian Population: 2000*, February 2002.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ 2013 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2012*, “Table 4b. Reporting Voting and Registration by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, for States: November 2012.”

¹⁶ U.S. Electoral College, *2012 Presidential Election: Popular Vote Totals*.

¹⁷ The Urban Institute, data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets drawn from the 2005-2009 American Community Survey.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, *Franklin County Estimates*, 1990.

²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, *Franklin County Estimates*, 2011.

²¹ 2013 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

²² Community Research Partners, *Benchmarking Central Ohio 2009* (Columbus, OH: Community Research Partners, March 2009).

²³ Jibril Hirsi, “The Somali Community is a Promising Economic Powerhouse in Ohio Source,” *SomaliCAN Outreach Newsletter*, August 2009.

²⁴ Ibid.

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- ²⁵ Tom Bergerding, “[Columbus Somalis Gain U.S. Citizenship, Head For The Polls](#),” WOSU News, October 29, 2008.
- ²⁶ Jeffrey M. Humphreys, *The Multicultural Economy 2014* (Athens, GA: Selig Center for Economic Growth, University of Arkansas, August 2014), pp. 22, 24.
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- ²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, *2007 Survey of Business Owners*, Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Geographic Area, Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race: 2007.
- ²⁹ Ibid.
- ³⁰ Robert W. Fairlie, *Open for Business: How Immigrants are Driving Small Business Creation in the United States* (New York City, NY: Partnership for a New American Economy, 2012).
- ³¹ David Dyssegaard Kallick, *Immigrant Small Business Owners: A Significant and Growing Part of the Economy* (New York City, NY: Fiscal Policy Institute, 2012).
- ³² 2011 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ³³ Partnership for a New American Economy, *The Power of the Purse: The Contributions of Hispanics to America’s Spending Power and Tax Revenues in 2013* (New York City, NY: Partnership for a New American Economy, 2014).
- ³⁴ Partnership for a New American Economy, *The Power of the Purse: The Contributions of Hispanics to America’s Spending Power and Tax Revenues in 2013* (New York City, NY: Partnership for a New American Economy, 2014).
- ³⁵ Jeffrey S. Passel, D’Vera Cohn, and Molly Rohal, *Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14* (Washington, DC: Pew Research Center’s Hispanic Trends Project, November 18, 2014), p. 30.
- ³⁶ David Dyssegaard Kallick, *Immigrants in the Economy: Contribution of Immigrant Workers to the Country’s 25 Largest Metropolitan Areas* (New York, NY: Fiscal Policy Institute, December 2009), p. 11.
- ³⁷ The Perryman Group, *An Essential Resource: An Analysis of the Economic Impact of Undocumented Workers on Business Activity in the US with Estimated Effects by State and by Industry* (Waco, TX: April 2008).
- ³⁸ Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Undocumented Immigrants’ State and Local Tax Contributions* (Washington, DC: July 2013).
- ³⁹ Ibid.
- ⁴⁰ NAFSA: Association of International Educators, *The Economic Benefits of International Education to the United States for the 2011-2012 Academic Year: A Statistical Analysis* (Washington, DC: NAFSA: Association of International Educators, 2012).
- ⁴¹ Neil Ruiz, *The Geography of Foreign Students in U.S. Higher Education: Origins and Destinations* (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 2014).
- ⁴² Partnership for a New American Economy, *Help Wanted: The Role of Foreign Workers in the Innovation Economy* (New York City, NY: Partnership for a New American Economy, 2013).
- ⁴³ Migration Policy Institute Data Hub, [Ohio: Language & Education](#).
- ⁴⁴ Ibid.
- ⁴⁵ [The Urban Institute](#), data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets drawn from the 2005-2009 American Community Survey.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid.

NEW AMERICANS IN OHIO



COMMUNITY MEMBERS



Ohio is home to **477,337 immigrants.**

4.1% of Ohioans are foreign-born.

5.1% of Ohioans are Latino or Asian.

ENTREPRENEURS

6.7% of all business owners in Ohio are foreign-born.

\$1.3 BILLION in total net business income is generated by immigrant businesses in Ohio.

VOTERS

49.7% of immigrants in Ohio are naturalized U.S. Citizens and are potential voters.

PARENTS

85.3% of children with immigrant parents in Ohio are U.S. Citizens.

87.1% of children with immigrant parents in Ohio are considered English proficient.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTORS

- ➔ Latinos and Asians in Ohio have purchasing power of **\$19.6 BILLION.**
- ➔ Undocumented immigrants pay **\$72.8 MILLION** in Ohio state and local taxes.
- ➔ Ohio would lose **\$4 BILLION** in economic activity, **\$1.8 BILLION** in gross state product, and approximately **25,019 JOBS** if all undocumented immigrants were removed.

Immigrant Entrepreneurs in:

Ohio

*In 2010, new immigrant
business owners generated*

**\$1.3
billion**

*in total net
business income*



6.7%

*of business owners in
Ohio are immigrants*

20,768

*immigrants became new business
owners in Ohio between
2006-2010*

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AMERICAN IMMIGRATION COUNCIL

Figure 1-Fall 2013 Ohio Public School Enrollment by Grade-Hispanics

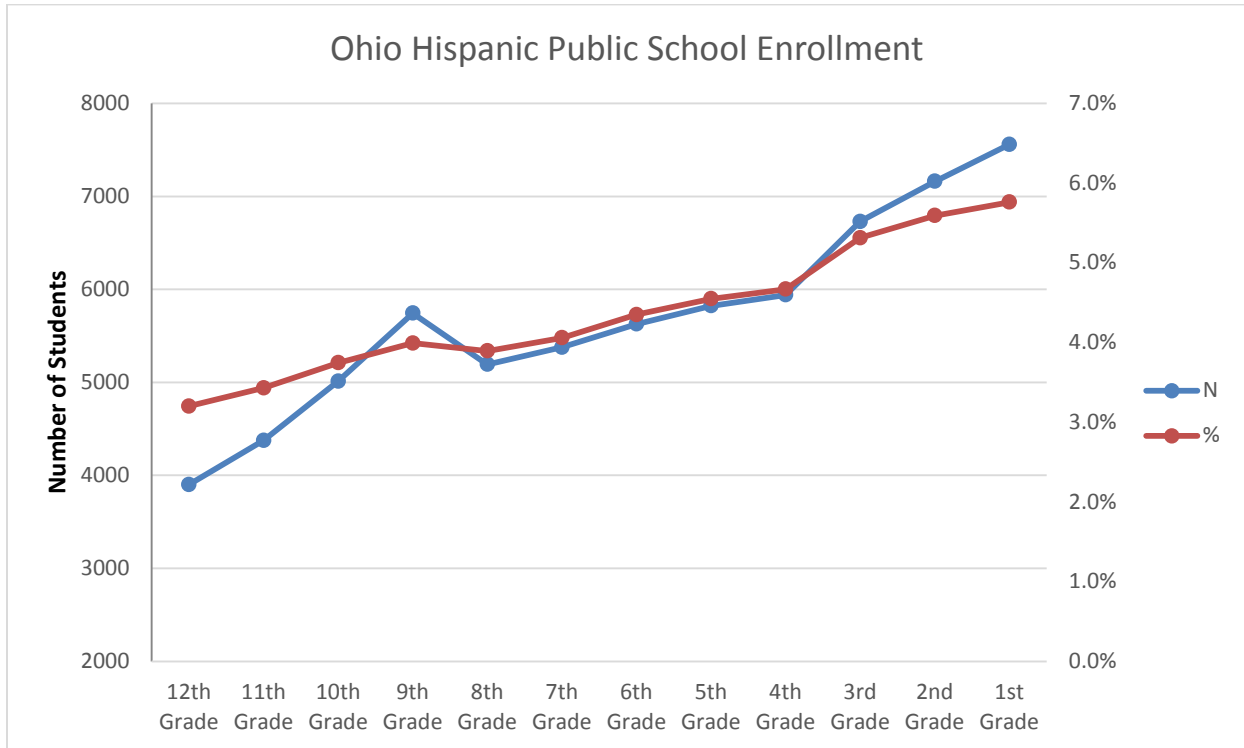


Figure 2- Fall 2013 Ohio Public School Enrollment by Grade-Hispanics

	Hispanic		Total
	N	%	N
1st Grade	7,559	5.8%	131,222
2nd Grade	7,162	5.6%	128,052
3rd Grade	6,730	5.3%	126,646
4th Grade	5,940	4.7%	127,238
5th Grade	5,822	4.5%	128,016
6th Grade	5,626	4.3%	129,354
7th Grade	5,378	4.1%	132,523
8th Grade	5,193	3.9%	133,350
9th Grade	5,743	4.0%	143,850
10th Grade	5,013	3.7%	133,841
11th Grade	4,376	3.4%	127,540
12th Grade	3,901	3.2%	121,826

Figure 3- Children and Youth in Ohio-July 2013

All Race/Ethnic Groups

	Hispanic ¹		Af.-Am. ²		Am. Ind. ²		White ²		Asian ²		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 5	42,460	6.5	105,220	16.2	1,131	0.2	492,152	75.9	14,282	2.2	648,361
5-9 years	44,255	6.4	107,514	15.6	1,051	0.2	531,111	77.0	15,082	2.2	689,662
10-14 years	37,796	5.2	107,200	14.8	1,155	0.2	570,597	78.9	14,111	2.0	722,801
15-19 years	34,488	4.6	112,741	15.1	1,410	0.2	592,793	79.5	13,610	1.8	745,761
20-24 years	33,777	4.4	122,462	16.1	1,612	0.2	599,770	79.0	16,728	2.2	759,271
Total³	389,271	3.5	1,414,464	12.6	21,829	0.2	9,310,848	83.3	216,606	1.9	11,181,537

¹Hispanics of all races²Non-Hispanic³All ages**Figure 4-Underrepresented Minority Children and Youth in Ohio-July 2013**

	Hispanic ¹		Af.-Am. ²		Am. Ind. ²		Total URM
	N	URM %	N	URM %	N	URM %	
Under 5	42,460	28.5	105,220	70.7	1,131	0.8	148,811
5-9 years	44,255	29.0	107,514	70.4	1,051	0.7	152,820
10-14 years	37,796	25.9	107,200	73.3	1,155	0.8	146,151
15-19 years	34,488	23.2	112,741	75.8	1,410	0.9	148,639
20-24 years	33,777	21.4	122,462	77.6	1,612	1.0	157,851
Total³	389,271	21.3	1,414,464	77.5	21,829	1.2	1,825,564

¹Hispanics of all races²Non-Hispanic³All ages

Source:

PEPASR6H, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013