

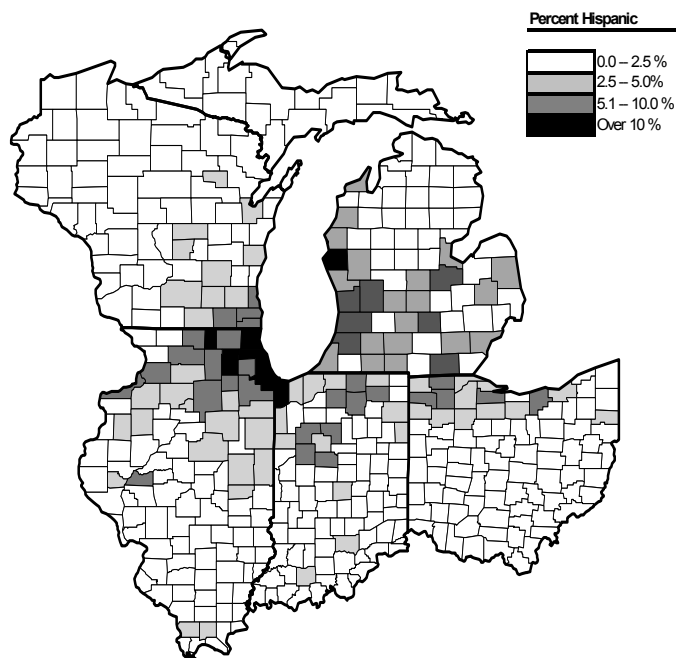


OHIO POPULATION NEWS: Hispanics in the Midwest

In 2000, there were over 35 million people living in the United States who identified themselves as Hispanic/Latinos**. This represents an increase of nearly 58% from 1990. While the majority of this diverse and growing population resides in the Western States (15 million or 43-percent of the total Hispanic population) the **Midwest experienced the largest percentage increase—growing 81 percent between 1990 and 2000.** However, the Midwest region is still home to the smallest absolute number of Hispanics—**just under 9% of the Hispanic population in the US lives in the Midwest.** The Hispanic population is not evenly distributed throughout the Midwest—in fact, the large majority (80%) of the intercensal growth occurred in the five Midwestern states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin. These states are classified by the Census Bureau as the East North Central Midwest. (see Table 1) **Illinois experienced the greatest absolute increase in Hispanic population but Indiana experienced the largest percentage increase.**

The map details the percentage of the total population that is Hispanic by county for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Urban counties such as Cook County, IL (Chicago), Cuyahoga County, OH (Cleveland), Milwaukee County, WI (Milwaukee), and Wayne County, MI (Detroit) all are home to the largest Hispanic populations in their respective states. The largest absolute number (over 1 million) of Hispanics in 2000 lived in Cook County, IL. In fact, 1 in 5 residents of Cook County were Hispanic in 2000. This is distantly followed by Milwaukee County, WI which claimed over 82,000 Hispanics. The largest *percentage* increase (1,975%) was seen in Cass County IL, where the Hispanic population increased from just over 50 persons in 1990 to 1,162 in 2000.

PERCENT HISPANIC BY COUNTY, 2000



Hispanic/Latino/Spanish?

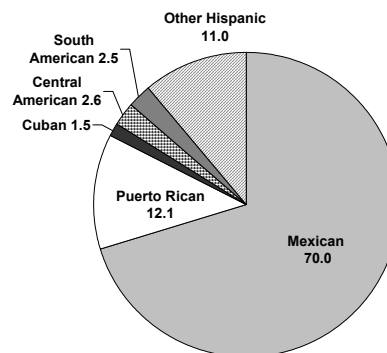
The 2000 Census asked people of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin to identify themselves as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Those who responded to the 'Other' Hispanic category were able to write in additional origins such as Dominican, Salvadoran, Columbian, etc. In the five states of the East North Central Midwest, **the largest proportion of the Hispanic population is identified as Mexican (71%).** See Figure 1. On the national level, the proportion of Hispanics that identified as Mexican is 59%, Puerto Rican 8.9%, Cuban 3.5% and Other Hispanic is 28.6%.

Table 1: The Hispanic Population 1990 and 2000

State	1990	2000	Numeric Increase	Percentage Growth
Illinois	904,446	1,530,262	625,816	69.2%
Indiana	98,788	214,536	115,748	117.2%
Michigan	201,596	323,877	122,281	60.7%
Ohio	139,696	217,123	77,427	55.4%
Wisconsin	93,194	192,921	99,727	107.0%
North Central				
Midwest	3,754,389	5,254,087	1,499,698	39.9%
US Total	22,354,059	35,305,818	12,951,759	57.9%

Source: 2000 US Census

FIGURE 1: Major Hispanic Groups, Midwest (5) States, 2000



**A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.”— US Census Bureau definition of Hispanic The term 'Hispanic' was created by the US Census Bureau in the 1970's in an attempt to describe a growing, but disparate population.

IN BRIEF:

Hispanic women nationwide had the highest fertility rate among all race and ethnic groups in 2000. (95 births per 1,000 women of childbearing age). Asian and Pacific Islander women had the lowest (54.6).

The Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) for Hispanics (5.7) are lower than that of non-Hispanics (7.3). The National Center for Health Statistics finds that infants of Cuban (4.7), Central and South American (4.7), and Mexican (5.5) mothers had lower rates of infant death than non-Hispanic whites (5.8) and non-Hispanic blacks (14.1).

42% of Hispanic mothers of infant children (under 1 year old) were in the labor force in 2000, compared to 57% of non-Hispanic whites, 66% of blacks, and 56% of Asian mothers.

83.1% of registered Hispanics living in the East North Central Midwest voted in November 2000 elections. Nationally, 78.6 percent voted.

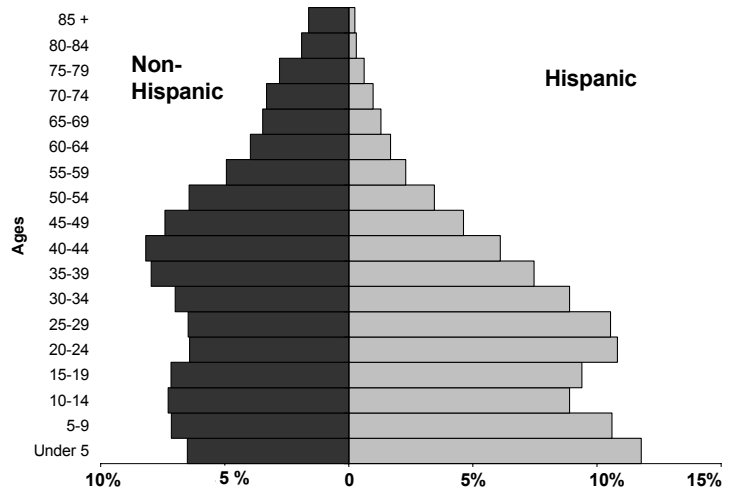
Nationwide, Hispanics reached their highest levels of home ownership with a rate of 47.3 percent in 2001. In the Midwest (5) States, Hispanic home ownership was higher at over 52%.

56.2% of all Hispanics aged 18 or older in the US are married

9.8 percent of Hispanic children, 3.7 percent of non-Hispanic white children and 13.9 percent of black children lived in extreme poverty in 2000. (The extreme poverty line was \$6,930 for a family of three in 2000).

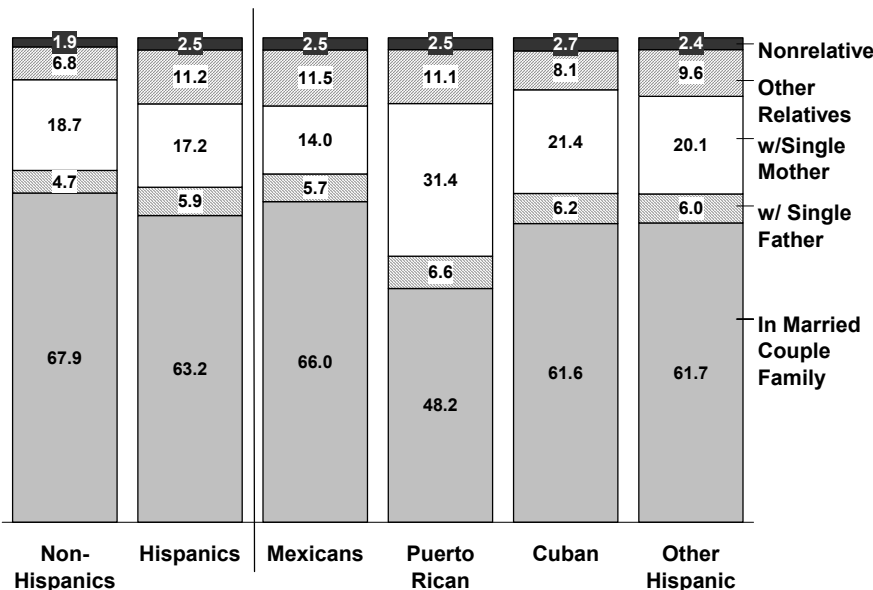
Source: National Center for Children in Poverty; US Census Bureau Current Population Reports 2000; and the National Center for Health Statistics.

Figure 2: Population Pyramid (Age Structure) of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Midwest (5) Populations, 2000



The age structure of a population is best represented with a population pyramid (Figure 2). Each bar represents an age segment and its corresponding percentage of the total Non-Hispanic (on the left) and Hispanic (on the right) populations. For example, well over 10% of the Hispanic population in the Midwest is composed of children under 5 years of age. In contrast, well under 10% of the Non-Hispanic population is composed of children under 5. **In fact, over half (52%) of the Hispanic population residing in the Midwest (5) is under age 25**—compared to 35% of the non-Hispanic population. The shape of the pyramid clearly shows that the Hispanic/Hispanic population in the Midwest is much younger than the non-Hispanic population. These differences are due in part to higher fertility levels of Hispanics and the young age patterns of migration.

Figure 3 Living Arrangements for the Hispanic Child Population in Households; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin 2000.



Hispanic Children in the Midwest

Almost two-thirds of all Hispanic children residing in the East North Central Midwest lived in a married couple family; a level slightly lower than the non-Hispanic population. Fourteen percent (14%) of Mexican children live in single mother families—lower than other Hispanic groups such as Puerto Ricans (31.4%) and Cubans (21.4%).

Over a third (33.4%) of all preschool age (ages 3 to 5) Hispanic children are under the care of only their parents. For non-Hispanic whites the percentage falls to 23.4 and to 13.4% for non-Hispanic blacks.

The percentage of Hispanic students in public schools nationally was 11.0 in 2000. In Illinois it was higher at 14.6%, but substantially lower in Indiana (3.1), Michigan (3.2), Ohio (1.6) and Wisconsin (4.1).

Source: US Census Bureau; National Center for Education Statistics.