

Educational Attainment

Census 2000 data on educational attainment were collected for respondents 25 years old and over. Educational attainment varied by race and ethnicity in the State of Ohio (see Table 3-5). Approximately 63 percent of respondents of other races were high school graduates. Hispanic Ohioans had a high school graduation rate of 67.1 percent, followed by Native American/Alaska Natives (73.2 percent), black (73.9 percent), white (84.2 percent) and Asian (86.2 percent) Ohioans. Asians were the only racial/ethnic group with greater than 50 percent college attendance. Approximately 30 percent of blacks, Native Americans and respondents that identified themselves as being of two or more races had some college or an associate's degree. Asians were more likely than Hispanics or any of the other racial groups to have a bachelor's degree or an advanced degree (approximately 59 percent).



Table 3-5.
Educational Attainment by Race and Ethnicity, Ohio, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Educational Attainment (Percent of Population)			
	Less Than High School	High School Graduate	Some College or Associate Degree	Bachelor's or Advanced Degree
White	15.8	36.9	25.5	21.8
Black	26.1	32.5	29.5	11.9
Asian	13.4	13.6	14.4	58.6
Native American/Alaska Native	26.8	30.9	30.0	12.4
Other Race	36.6	29.3	22.6	11.6
Two or More Races	22.3	30.1	29.9	17.7
Hispanic (may be of any race)	32.9	28.4	23.6	15.2

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Unemployment Rate

In 1999, Ohio's unemployment rate of 5.0 percent was somewhat lower than the national rate of 5.8 percent (see



Table 3-6). Unemployment rates varied by race and ethnicity both within the state and nationally. Blacks had the highest rates at 11.2 percent statewide and 11.6 percent nationally. These rates were at least twice the state and national rates for the total population and more than 2.5 times the rates for whites (4.2 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively). Hispanics rates were 7.9 percent statewide and 9.3 percent nationally. These rates were 1.5 times the state and national rates for the total population and approximately twice the rates for whites. Asians had the lowest unemployment rate in the State of Ohio at 3.7 percent.

Asians, persons of other races and Hispanics had higher rates nationally than within the State of Ohio. Nationally, whites had the lowest rates.

Table 3-6.
Unemployment Rate by Race and Ethnicity,
Ohio and United States, 1999

Race/Ethnicity	Unemployment Rate (Percent of Labor Force)	
	Ohio	United States
Total	5.0	5.8
White	4.2	4.6
Black	11.2	11.6
Asian	3.7	5.1
Other Race	8.6	10.3
Two or More Races	8.9	8.6
Hispanic (may be any race)	7.9	9.3

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Poverty Rate

When calculating poverty rate, family income statistics cover the calendar year, while family composition (family size) refers to the time of the survey. The Federal Poverty Level varies by family size. In 1989, it was about \$12,674 for a family of four. The level was about \$17,029 for a family of four in 1999. Poverty rate refers to families with an annual income at or under 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. From 1989 to 1999, the poverty rate in the United States declined by about 5.3 percent. During this period, Ohio's poverty rate declined by 15.2 percent. This decline varied by race and ethnicity in the country and in the state (see Table 3-7). The largest decreases, 15.4 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively, occurred among blacks and persons of other races nationally. The poverty rate declined by 13 percent for persons of Hispanic origin. The poverty rate for Asian/Pacific Islanders declined by 9.4 percent. The smallest rate of decline, 6.4 percent, occurred among whites. Within the State of Ohio, the largest rate of decline, 23.0 percent, occurred among persons of other races. Poverty rates for



Table 3-7.
Percent Change In Poverty Rate by Race and Ethnicity,
Ohio and United States, 1989 and 1999

Race/Ethnicity	Poverty Rate (Percent of the Population)					
	Ohio			United States		
	1989	1999	Percent Change 1989-1999	1989	1999	Percent Change 1989-1999
White	10.0	8.2	-18.6	9.8	9.1	-6.4
Black	32.3	26.5	-17.9	29.5	24.9	-15.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	15.9	12.9	-19.0	14.1	12.8	-9.4
Other	29.3	22.5	-23.0	28.7	24.6	-14.3
Hispanic (may be of any race)	24.9	20.3	-18.4	26.2*	22.8*	-13.0*
Total	12.5	10.6	-15.2	13.1	12.4	-5.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990, U.S. Census Bureau 2000

*U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2001

Poverty Rate

whites, blacks, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics declined by 18 percent to 19 percent during this period.



In 1999, Ohio's poverty rate of 10.6 percent was lower than the national rate of 12.4 percent. Poverty rates varied by race and ethnicity both within the state and nationally (see Table 3-7). Blacks had the highest poverty rates at 26.5 percent statewide and 24.9 percent nationally. These rates were more than twice the statewide and national rates for the total population. They were also more than 2.5 times the state and national rates for whites (8.2 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively), the racial group with the lowest rates. Hispanics and respondents that identified themselves as being of other races (includes American Indian/Alaska Natives and Pacific Islanders) had poverty rates greater than 20 percent both statewide and nationally (12.9 percent and 12.8 percent, respectively).

