

Ohio is the seventh most populous state in the nation.

Ohio is home to 11,466,917 people—3.8 percent of the U.S. total of 301,621,157.

The state's population grew rapidly during the 1950s, after which growth moderated.

During the 1950s, Ohio gained 1.8 million residents, growing 22 percent—compared to 19 percent for the nation.

From 1960 to 2000, Ohio gained 1.6 million residents and experienced a growth rate much slower than the nation.

Since the 2000 Census, Ohio has added 114 thousand people.

From April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007, Ohio's population grew 1.0 percent, while the nation's population grew 7.2 percent.

Ohio ranked 31st in numeric growth and 47th in percentage change.

On average, Ohio added 114 people a day as a result of more births than deaths. The state experienced net out-migration of 108 people a day.

On a net basis, Ohio gained 6 people a day.

Two Ohio counties rank among the 100 fastest growing counties in the nation. (counties with over 10,000 people)

- Delaware County ranks 13th with a 43 percent increase in population from 2000 to 2006.
- Warren County ranks 80th with a 27 percent increase.

Four out of five Ohioans live in a metropolitan area.

- This ratio has been fairly constant over the course of the last several decades.
- Just under half of all Ohioans live in the three largest metro areas: Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus.
- About a third live in the four northeast Ohio metro areas: Akron, Canton, Cleveland, and Youngstown.
- About one in five live in the two southwestern metro areas: Cincinnati and Dayton.

Ohio's population is aging.

From 2000 to 2030, based on U.S. Census Bureau projections:

- the percentage of Ohioans age 65 and older will increase from 13 percent to 20 percent;
- the old-age dependency ratio (age 65 and older / age 20 – 64) will increase from 23 to 38;
- the state's median age will increase from 36.2 to 40.2.

Net growth in Ohioans 65 and older will increase from 14 per day, currently, to 119 per day in 2012.

Minorities comprise 16 percent of Ohio's population.

About one in six Ohioans is a member of a racial minority or is Hispanic. For the U.S., the ratio is three out of ten—almost twice as high.

Find out more information on Ohio's population

[Census Web link](#)

[Office of Strategic Research Web link](#)

[Other Web link](#)

Census counts

Article I of the U.S. Constitution requires that a census—or complete count—be taken every 10 years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

Population figures, based on the Census Bureau's effort to count all people residing in the U.S. on April 1, 2000, are available as [profiles](#) (DP-1) or look-up statistics from the [Census 2000 Gateway](#) for a wide variety of geographic units.

Estimates

Population estimates are calculations of population size (or characteristics) for past dates based on data collected for those points in time from sample survey data or administrative records such as birth and death certificates and tax records.

The Census Bureau is the primary source of government-produced population estimates.

The Census Bureau annually releases estimates of the total population for [states](#), [counties](#), and [cities, villages and townships](#). (Links to local government data are for Ohio only.)

In addition, the Bureau estimates population by age ([selected age groups](#) or [single years for age](#)) and [racial groups](#), including persons of Hispanic Origin for states and counties.

The [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) provides Census Bureau estimates in a time series format (1969 through 2004) for states, metro and micropolitan areas, and counties (first, select table CA1 - 3, then population, geographic unit(s), and time period).

As part of the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau sent a long-form survey to approximately one in six households.

Estimates of social/economic characteristics derived from this effort are available as [summary profiles](#), [look-up tables](#), [detailed profiles](#) (Ohio counties and large cities only), [Summary File 3 reports](#), [county-to-county commuting pattern tables](#), and [circle—or radius—reports](#).

The new [American Community Survey](#) (ACS) is designed to replace the long-form survey as part of an effort to provide more timely and accurate social and economic estimates. The Office of Strategic Research recently prepared a series of [charts](#) for Ohio's ten largest cities featuring 2005 ACS data.

Projections

Population projections are calculations of population size derived for future dates using assumptions about future trends and data from censuses, surveys, and administrative records.

The [Census Bureau](#) projects population by age, sex, and race through the year 2030 for the nation and the 50 states.

The Office of Strategic Research projects population by age and sex through the year 2030 for [Ohio, the 88 counties](#), and the Ohio portions of [metropolitan areas](#).

Geographic Dispersion

The [Census Bureau](#) makes available a wide range of reports online—many with tables and maps using data from the 2000 Census. [American FactFinder](#) allows users to create their own thematic maps using a variety of Census statistics.

Tables and maps illustrating population dispersion in Ohio can be found in [Ohio County Indicators](#), an annual publication prepared by the Office of Strategic Research.