

Demographic and Employment Overview of the Hispanic Population in the Cincinnati Metropolitan Statistical Area

**Prepared for the Hispanic Chamber Cincinnati
USA**

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Please visit the link below or scan QR code to view an animation of the research findings.

[Hispanic Facts - Hispanic Chamber Cincinnati USA](#)



Executive Summary

On behalf of the Hispanic Chamber Cincinnati USA, this report provides a demographic and employment overview of the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in 2010, 2015, and 2020.¹ Overall, the demographic and employment characteristics for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA were stronger than Hispanic populations statewide and nationally but weaker than the total population in the Cincinnati MSA.

Population

- The Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was 49,618 in 2010 and increased to 73,707 in 2020. This represents an increase of 24,089 individuals between 2010 and 2020, or approximately 48.5 percent.
- Between 2010 and 2020, the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA experienced an annual growth rate of 4.0 percent compared to an annual growth rate of 0.5 percent for the total population in the Cincinnati MSA.
- The Hispanic population represented 2.4 percent of the total population in the Cincinnati MSA in 2010, which increased to 3.3 percent of the total population in the Cincinnati MSA in 2020.

Household income

- The median household income for Hispanic households in the Cincinnati MSA was \$52,877 in 2010 and increased to \$59,582 in 2020. This represents an increase of \$6,705, after adjusting for inflation.
- In the Cincinnati MSA, median household income for the Hispanic population was \$9,966 lower than the median household income for all households in 2020.
- Purchasing power for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA increased from \$678.0 million in 2010 to \$1.2 billion in 2020, after adjusting for inflation.

Educational Attainment

- In the Cincinnati MSA, the percent of the Hispanic population with at least a high school diploma or equivalent was 69.5 percent in 2010 and increased to 76.8 percent in 2020. In the Cincinnati MSA, the percent of the Hispanic population with a bachelor's degree or higher was 25.4 percent in 2010 and increased to 29.5 percent in 2020.
- The share of the population with at least a high school diploma or equivalent was 14.8 percentage points higher for the total population than for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA in 2020. Additionally, the share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher was 5.0 percentage point higher for the total population compared to the Hispanic population in 2020.

¹ A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is an area comprised of different communities with close economic ties to one another. The Cincinnati MSA encompasses five counties in Ohio: Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren; seven counties in Kentucky: Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, and Pendleton; and three counties in Indiana: Dearborn, Franklin, and Ohio.

Labor Force Participation

- The labor force participation rate for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA fell from 72.7 percent in 2010 to 71.2 percent in 2020. This represents a 1.5 percentage point decrease in the labor force participation rate between 2010 and 2020.
- During 2020, the labor force participation rate for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was 5.3 percentage points higher than the total labor force participation rate in the Cincinnati MSA.

Unemployment

- The unemployment rate for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA fell from 9.0 percent in 2010 to 4.7 percent in 2020. This represents a 4.3 percentage point decline in the unemployment rate between 2010 and 2020.
- The unemployment rate for the Hispanic population has been higher than the total unemployment rate in the Cincinnati MSA since 2010, but the gap declined to a 0.1 percentage point difference in 2020.

Industry

- The Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA has experienced an increase in jobs from 25,327 in 2010 to 39,887 in 2020. This represents a nominal increase of 14,561 jobs, or an increase of approximately 4.6 percent annually.
- During 2020, the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was primarily employed in the manufacturing industry (14.0%); administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services industry (14.0%); accommodation and food services industry (11.1%); government industry (9.7%), and retail trade industry (8.0%).
- Between 2010 and 2020, the manufacturing industry and administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services industry experienced the largest nominal growth in jobs for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA.

Occupation

- During 2020, the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was primarily employed in transportation and material moving occupations (14.9%); production occupations (12.8%); office and administrative support occupations (11.6%); food preparation and serving related occupations (10.8%); and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (7.4%).
- Between 2010 and 2020, transportation and material moving occupations and production occupations experienced the largest nominal growth in jobs for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA.

Introduction

The Hispanic Chamber Cincinnati USA has a mission “to promote the creation, sustainable growth and development of the Hispanic/Latino business community in the Cincinnati Tri-State area as well as to link our Hispanic professionals with the best job opportunities to foster their professional and personal growth.” In alignment with the Hispanic Chamber Cincinnati USA’s commitment to provide valuable resources to its members, this report provides a demographic and employment overview for the Cincinnati Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in 2010, 2015, and 2020.² Additionally, demographic and employment characteristics for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA are compared with the Hispanic populations in the State of Ohio and the United States as well as the total population in the Cincinnati MSA. This analysis includes data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Emsi Burning Glass, a propriety, third-party provider of labor market data. Decennial Census data were not available for all demographic and employment characteristics analyzed. Therefore, Census data included in this report reflect data from the American Community Survey, which collects data on items not included in the Decennial Census such as education and employment. Please refer to the Appendix for additional detail regarding data collection for the American Community Survey and the Decennial Census.

Demographic Characteristics

Population

Between 2010 and 2020, the Hispanic populations in the Cincinnati MSA, the State of Ohio, and the United States have grown. **In the Cincinnati MSA, the Hispanic population was 49,618 in 2010 and increased to 73,707 in 2020. The Hispanic population grew by 24,089 individuals, or approximately 48.5 percent.** This represents a 4.0 percent annual increase in the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA between 2010 and 2020. In comparison, the total population in the Cincinnati MSA experienced an annual growth rate of 0.5 percent between 2010 and 2020.

The growth rate of the Hispanic population between 2010 and 2020 was highest in the Cincinnati MSA compared to growth rates statewide and nationally, as detailed in Table 1. The Hispanic population in the State of Ohio grew from 333,019 in 2010 to 459,939 in 2020. This represents an increase of 38.1 percent, or 3.3 percent annually. Additionally, the Hispanic population nationally grew from 47.7 million in 2010 to nearly 59.4 million in 2020. This represents an increase of 24.4 percent, or 2.2 percent annually.

² A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is an area comprised of different communities with close economic ties to one another. The Cincinnati MSA encompasses five counties in Ohio: Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren; seven counties in Kentucky: Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, and Pendleton; and three counties in Indiana: Dearborn, Franklin, and Ohio.

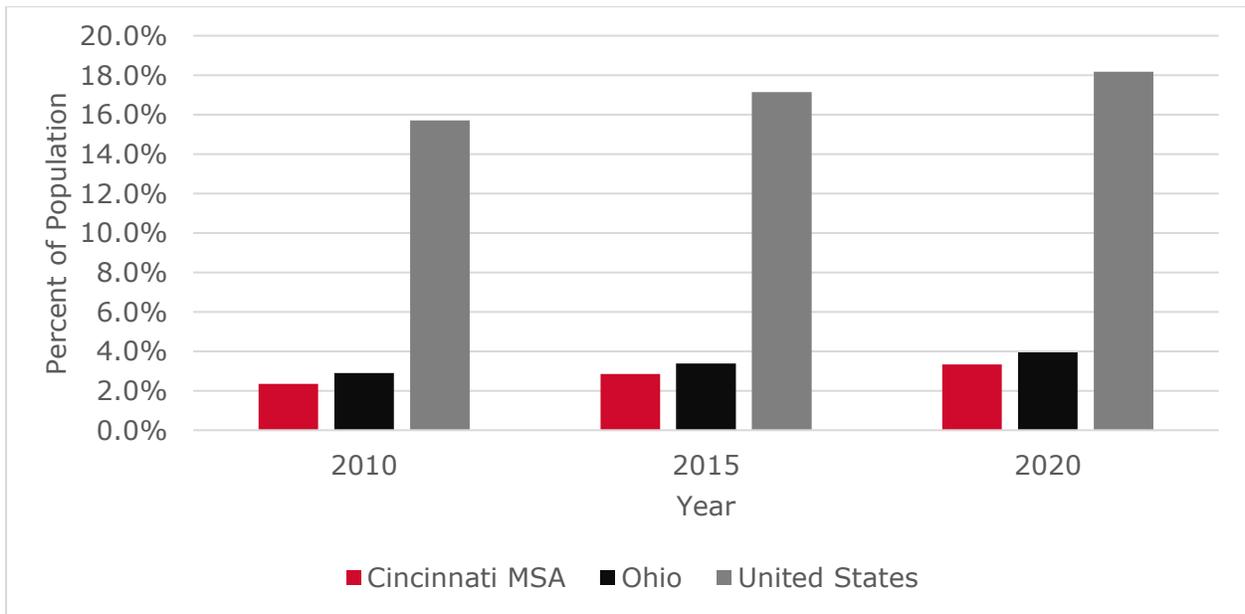
Table 1: Hispanic Population Overview, 2010–2020

Geography	2010	2015	2020	Nominal Growth (2010-2020)	Growth Rate (2010-2020)	Annual Growth Rate (2010-2020)
Cincinnati MSA	49,618	60,867	73,707	24,089	48.5%	4.0%
Ohio	333,019	390,970	459,939	126,920	38.1%	3.3%
United States	47,727,533	54,232,205	59,361,020	11,633,487	24.4%	2.2%

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B03003.

Figure 1 illustrates the Hispanic population as a percent of the total population in the Cincinnati MSA, State of Ohio, and United States. The Hispanic population as a percent of the total population was substantially smaller for the Cincinnati MSA and State of Ohio compared to the nation as a whole. In 2010, the Hispanic population represented 2.4 percent of the total population in the Cincinnati MSA. By 2020, the Hispanic population represented 3.3 percent of the total population in the Cincinnati MSA. In the State of Ohio, the Hispanic population represented 2.9 percent of the total population in 2010 and 3.9 percent of the total population in 2020. In contrast, the Hispanic population nationally represented 15.7 percent of the total population in 2010 and grew to 18.2 percent of the total population in 2020.

Figure 1: Hispanic Population as Percent of Total Population, 2010–2020



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B03003.

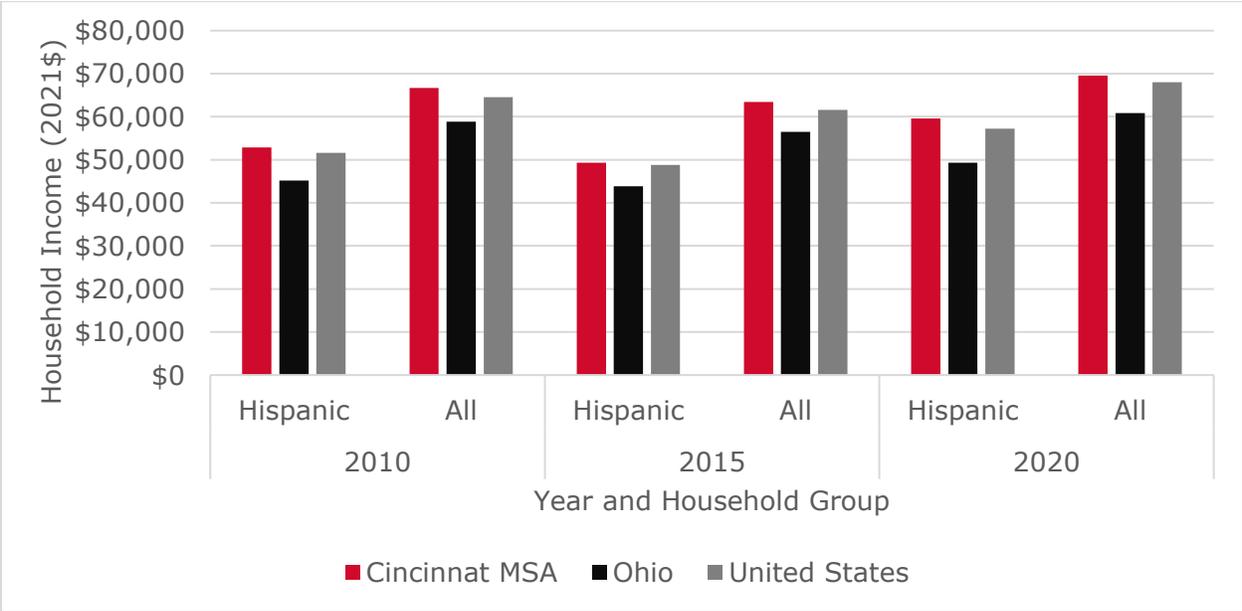
Household Income

Figure 2 illustrates the inflation-adjusted median household income for Hispanic households and all households in the Cincinnati MSA, State of Ohio, and United States. **The median household income for Hispanic households in the Cincinnati MSA was \$52,877 in 2010, fell to \$49,344 in 2015, and increased to \$59,582 in 2020.**

Hispanic households in the Cincinnati MSA had consistently higher median household income compared to Hispanic households in the State of Ohio and the United States. In 2020, median household income for Hispanic households in the Cincinnati MSA was \$10,243 higher than statewide and \$2,390 higher than nationally. Additionally, median household income for Hispanic households in the Cincinnati MSA experienced an annual increase of 1.2 percent between 2010 and 2020, after adjusting for inflation. The annual growth rate statewide and nationally was 0.9 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively.

Although median household income for the Hispanic population was highest in the Cincinnati MSA, median household income for the Hispanic population was substantially lower than the median household income for all households. Median household income for all households in the Cincinnati MSA was \$66,663 in 2010, which is \$13,786 more than median household income for Hispanic household. In 2020, median household income for all households in the Cincinnati MSA was \$69,548. This represents \$9,966 more than the median household income for Hispanic households in the Cincinnati MSA in 2020.

Figure 2: Median Household Income for Hispanic and All Households, 2010–2020 (2021\$)



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table B190131 and Table S1901, adjusted for inflation.

Increases in household income along with population growth resulted in increased buying power for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA between 2010 and 2020. The Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA had total earnings of approximately \$678.0 million in 2010. By 2020, the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA had total earnings of more than \$1.2 billion. This means that the buying power of the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA increased by approximately \$548.3 million between 2010 and 2020, after adjusting for inflation. This represents an 80.9 percent increase between 2010 and 2020, or approximately 6.1 percent per year.

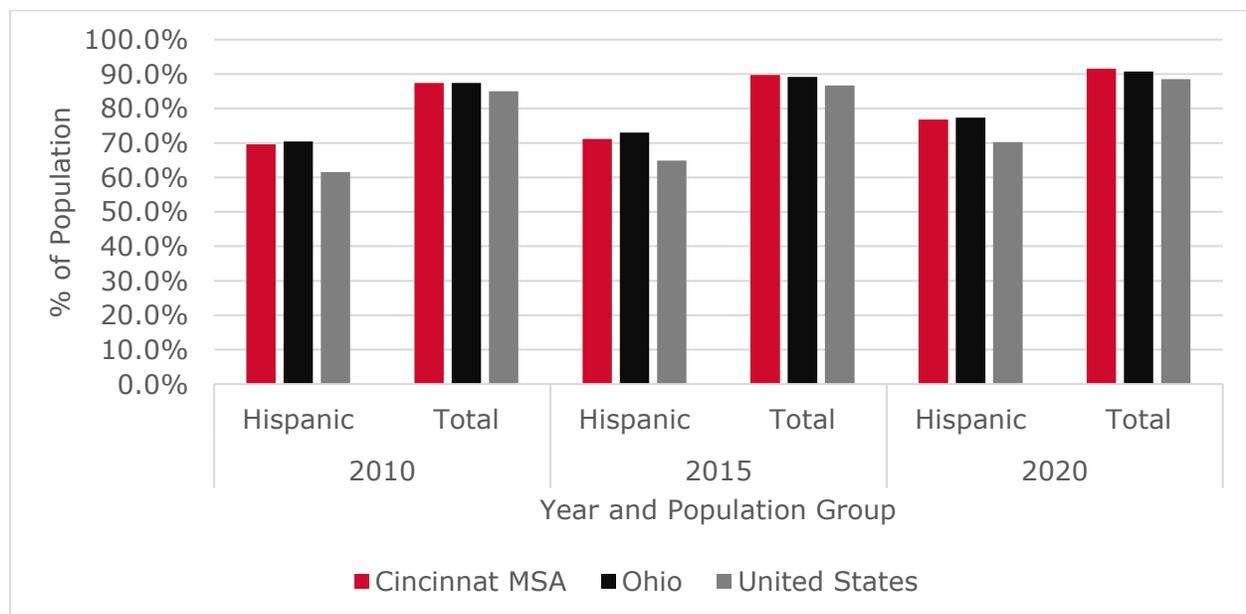
Educational Attainment

In the Cincinnati MSA, 16,936 Hispanic individuals had at least a high school diploma³ in 2010. This represents 69.5 percent of the Hispanic population. By 2020, 27,549 Hispanic individuals had at least a high school diploma. This represents 76.8 percent of the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA. The number of Hispanic individuals with at least a high school diploma increased by 10,613 individuals, or 5.0 percent annually, between 2010 and 2020.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the share of the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA that had at least a high school diploma increased by 7.2 percentage points between 2010 and 2020. The share of the Hispanic population in the State of Ohio with at least a high school diploma was between a 0.5 and 2.0 percentage points higher than the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA between 2010 and 2020. However, the share of Hispanic population with at least a high school diploma in Cincinnati MSA was between 6.5 and 8.0 percentage points higher than the share of Hispanic population in the United States between 2010 and 2020.

In the Cincinnati MSA, 87.4 percent of the total population had at least a high school diploma in 2010. This means that the share of the population with at least a high school diploma was 17.9 percentage points higher for the total population than for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA in 2010. In 2020, 91.5 percent of the total population in the Cincinnati MSA had at least a high school diploma compared to 76.8 percent of the Hispanic population. This represents a 14.8 percentage point difference.

Figure 3: Share of Hispanic and Total Population Aged-25 and Over with a High School Diploma or Higher, 2010–2020



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table C15002I and Table S1501.

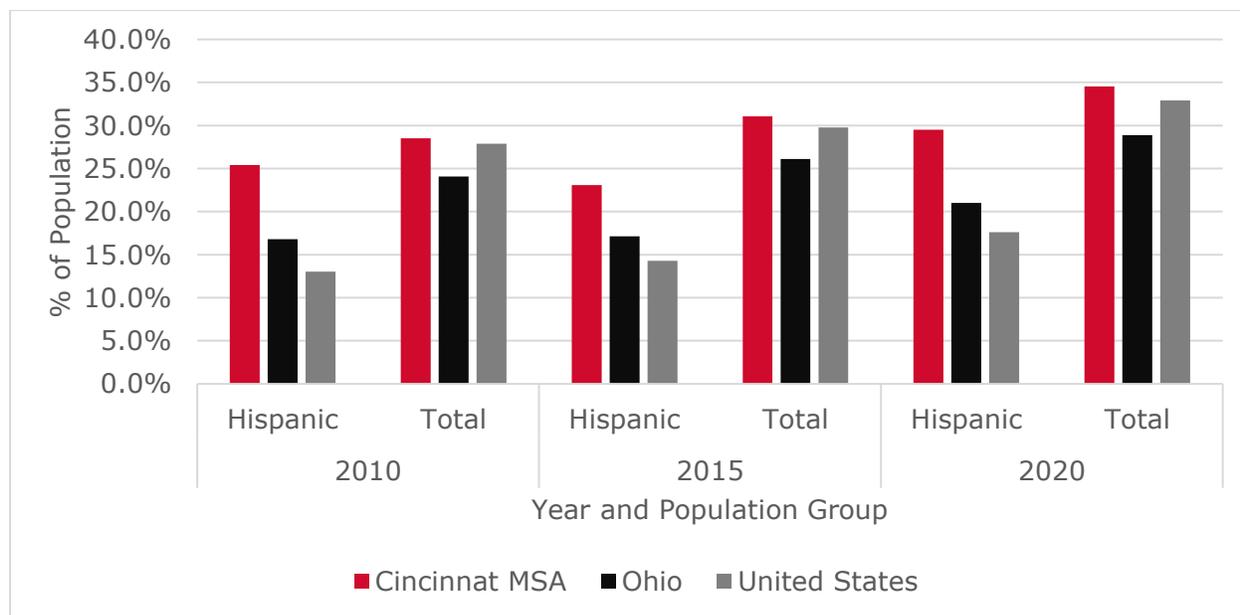
³ Includes equivalency.

Of the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA, 6,192 individuals had a bachelor’s degree or higher in 2010. This represents approximately 25.4 percent of the Hispanic population. By 2020, 10,594 Hispanic individuals had a bachelor’s degree or higher, representing 29.5 percent of the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA. An additional 4,402 Hispanic individuals in the Cincinnati MSA had a bachelor’s degree or higher in 2020 compared to 2010. This represents a 5.5 percent annual increase between 2010 and 2020.

As illustrated in Figure 4, the Cincinnati MSA had a consistently higher proportion of the Hispanic population with a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to the State of Ohio and the United States. In 2020, 21.0 percent and 17.6 percent of the Hispanic population in the State of Ohio and the United States, respectively, had a bachelor’s degree or higher. The share of the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA with a bachelor’s degree or higher in 2020 was 8.5 percentage points higher than the State of Ohio and 11.9 percentage points higher than the United States.

In the Cincinnati MSA, 28.5 percent of the total population had a bachelor’s degree or higher in 2010 compared to 25.4 percent of the Hispanic population. This represents a 3.1 percentage point higher proportion of the total population with a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to the Hispanic population in 2010. In 2020, 34.5 percent of the total population in the Cincinnati MSA had a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to 29.5 percent of the Hispanic population. This represents a 5.0 percentage point higher proportion of the total population with a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to the Hispanic population in 2020.

Figure 4: Share of the Hispanic and Total Populations Aged-25 and Over with a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher, 2010–2020



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table C15002I and S1501.

Employment Characteristics

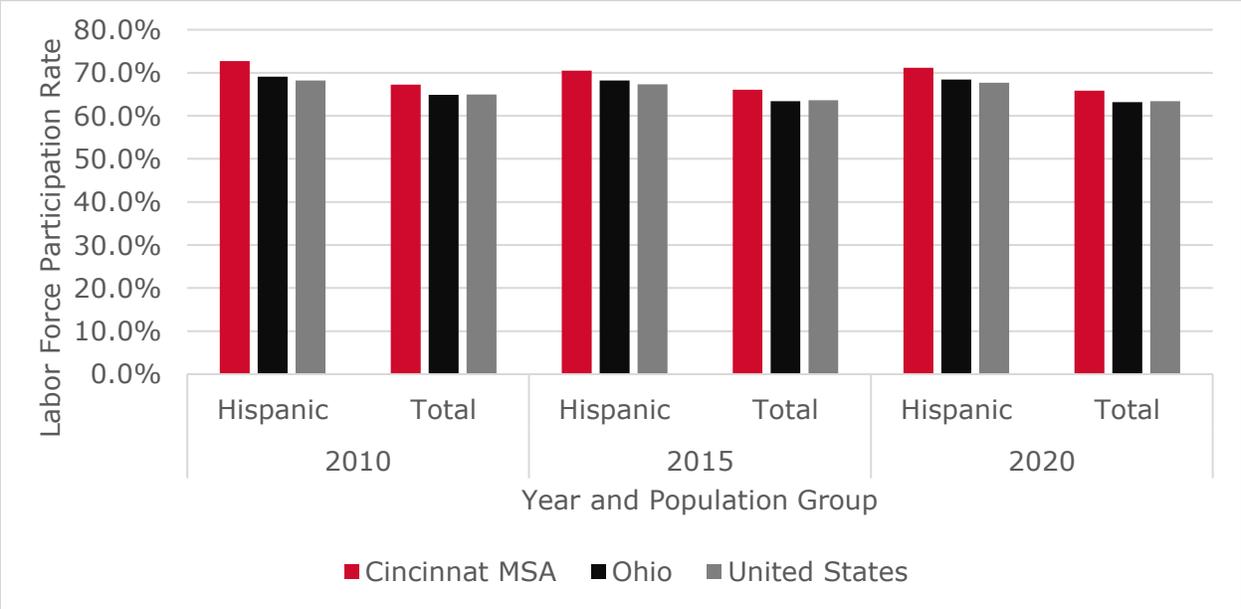
Labor Force Participation

Figure 5 illustrates the labor force participation rate for the Hispanic and total population aged-16 years and over in the Cincinnati MSA, State of Ohio, and United States. The labor force participation rate for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was 72.7 percent in 2010, fell to 70.5 percent in 2015, and increased to 71.2 percent in 2020. This represents a 1.5 percentage point decrease in the labor force participation rate between 2010 and 2020.

Labor force participation rates for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA were consistently higher than statewide and national rates between 2010 and 2020. The labor force participation rate in the Cincinnati MSA was between 2.3 and 3.6 percentage points higher compared to rates in the State of Ohio and was between 3.2 and 4.5 percentage points higher compared to rates in the United States.

Additionally, the labor force participation rate for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was consistently higher than the total labor force participation rate in the Cincinnati MSA. In 2020, the total labor force participation rate in the Cincinnati MSA was 65.8 percent. This means the rate among the Hispanic population was 5.3 percentage points higher than the total rate in the Cincinnati MSA in 2020.

Figure 5: Labor Force Participation Rate for the Hispanic and Total Populations Aged-16 Years and Over, 2010–2020



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table C23002I and Table DP03.

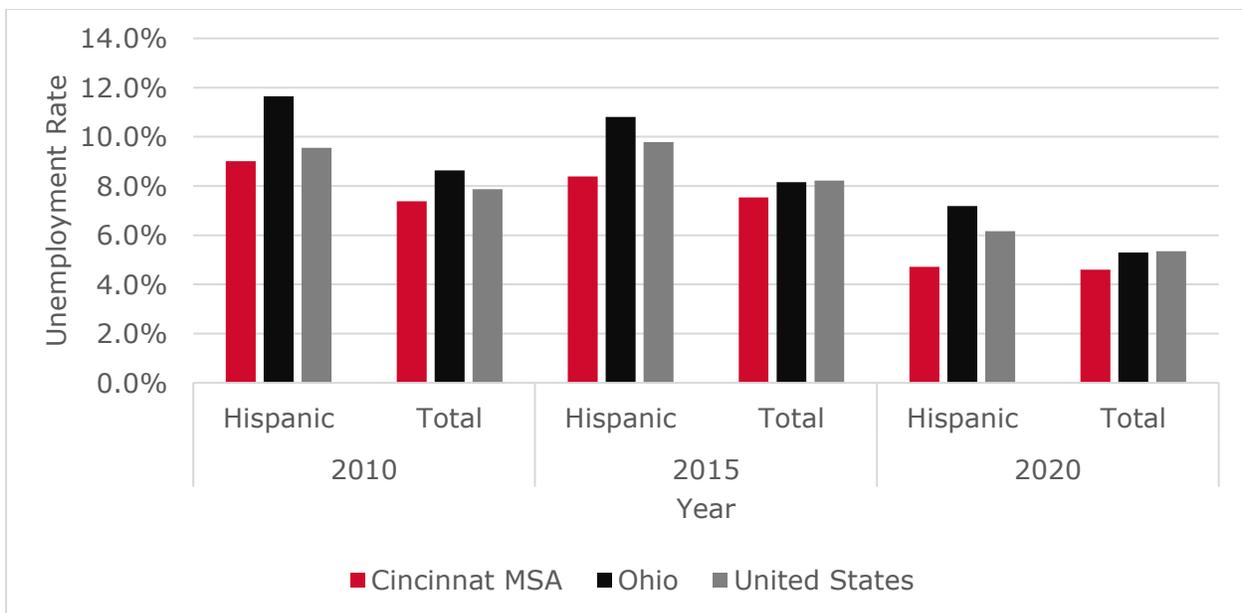
Unemployment

Figure 6 illustrates the unemployment rate for the Hispanic and total population aged-16 years and over in the Cincinnati MSA, State of Ohio, and United States. **The unemployment rate for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA fell from 9.0 percent in 2010 to 4.7 percent in 2020.** This represents a 4.3 percentage point decline in the unemployment rate between 2010 and 2020.

Unemployment rates among the Hispanic population have consistently been lower in the Cincinnati MSA than in the State of Ohio and the United States. In 2010, the unemployment rate for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was 2.6 percentage points lower than for the State of Ohio and 0.5 percentage points lower than the United States. In 2020, the unemployment rate for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was 2.5 percentage points lower than for the State of Ohio and 1.5 percentage points lower than the United States.

The unemployment rate for the Hispanic population has been higher than the total unemployment rate in the Cincinnati MSA since 2010, but the gap has been declining. In 2010, the total unemployment rate in the Cincinnati MSA was 7.4 percent compared to an unemployment rate of 9.0 percent for the Hispanic population. This represents a 1.6 percentage point higher unemployment rate for the Hispanic population in 2010. In 2020, the total unemployment rate in the Cincinnati MSA was 4.6 percent compared to an unemployment rate of 4.7 percent for the Hispanic population. This represents a 0.1 percentage point difference.

Figure 6: Unemployment Rate for the Hispanic and Total Populations Aged-16 Years and Over, 2010–2020



Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates, Table C23002I and Table DP03.

Industry

As summarized in Table 2, **jobs for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA have increased from 25,327 in 2010 to 39,887 in 2020**. This represents an increase in jobs for the Hispanic population of 57.5 percent between 2010 and 2020. During 2020, the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was primarily employed in the manufacturing industry (14.0%); administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services industry (14.0%); accommodation and food services industry (11.1%); government industry (9.7%), and retail trade industry (8.0%). These five industries represent more than half of all jobs among the Hispanic population in 2020.

The industries experiencing the largest nominal growth in jobs among the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA between 2010 and 2020 were the manufacturing industry (2,759 jobs); administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services industry (1,926 jobs); construction industry (1,759 jobs); transportation and warehousing industry (1,644 jobs); and retail trade industry (1,442 jobs).

Table 2: Cincinnati MSA Jobs by Industry for the Hispanic Population, 2010–2020⁴

NAICS Code	Description	2010	2015	2020	% of 2020 Jobs	Nominal Growth (2010-2020)
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	232	220	193	0.5%	-39
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	9	5	11	0.0%	2
22	Utilities	20	13	25	0.1%	5
23	Construction	850	1,624	2,609	6.5%	1,759
31	Manufacturing	2,822	4,479	5,581	14.0%	2,759
42	Wholesale Trade	1,740	1,232	1,746	4.4%	6
44	Retail Trade	1,764	2,605	3,206	8.0%	1,442
48	Transportation and Warehousing	854	1,104	2,498	6.3%	1,644
51	Information	177	224	289	0.7%	112
52	Finance and Insurance	599	751	1,124	2.8%	525
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	168	189	288	0.7%	120
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	873	1,176	1,696	4.3%	823
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,197	1,120	1,300	3.3%	103
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3,649	4,627	5,575	14.0%	1,926
61	Educational Services	301	400	465	1.2%	164
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,656	2,235	2,800	7.0%	1,144
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	411	567	600	1.5%	189
72	Accommodation and Food Services	3,700	4,409	4,439	11.1%	739
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,074	1,547	1,566	3.9%	492
90	Government	3,228	3,460	3,876	9.7%	648
99	Unclassified Industry	3	3	0	0.0%	-3
	Total⁵	25,327	31,990	39,887	100.0%	14,560

Source: Emsi Burning Glass.

⁴ The industries in bold represent the top five industries with the highest nominal growth in jobs.

⁵ The total jobs for reported in Table 2 and Table 4 may not match due to rounding.

Table 3 compares the annual growth rate in jobs among the Hispanic population between 2010 and 2020 for the Cincinnati MSA, State of Ohio, and United States. The Cincinnati MSA experienced a 4.6 percent annual increase in jobs among the Hispanic population between 2010 and 2020. In comparison, the annual growth rate for the State of Ohio and the United States was 4.1 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively.

The industries experiencing the largest annual growth rate in jobs among the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA between 2010 and 2020 were the construction industry (11.9%); transportation and warehousing industry (11.3%); manufacturing industry (7.1%); professional, scientific, and technical services industry (6.9%); and finance and insurance industry (6.5%).

The construction industry, transportation and warehousing industry, and manufacturing industry were also among the industries experiencing the largest nominal growth in jobs in the Cincinnati MSA. The professional, scientific, and technical services industry and the finance and insurance industry experienced among the highest annual growth rate in jobs despite experiencing a relatively small nominal growth in jobs. Among Hispanic individuals in the Cincinnati MSA, the professional, scientific, and technical services industry represented 4.3 percent of jobs in 2020, whereas the finance and insurance industry represented 2.8 percent of jobs in 2020. These two industries are among the fastest growing for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA indicative of shifting employment patterns between 2010 and 2020.

Among all industries in the Cincinnati MSA, the construction industry and the transportation and warehousing industry had the largest annual growth rate in jobs for the Hispanic population between 2010 and 2020. The annual growth rate for the construction industry in the Cincinnati MSA was approximately 6.8 percentage points higher than the national growth rate and 0.9 percentage points higher for the statewide growth rate. Additionally, the annual growth rate for the transportation and warehousing industry in the Cincinnati MSA was 4.6 percentage points higher than the growth rate nationally and 1.6 percentage points higher than the growth rate statewide.

Table 3: Annual Growth Rate in Jobs by Industry for the Hispanic Population, 2010–2020⁶

NAICS Code	Description	Cincinnati MSA	State of Ohio	United States
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-1.8%	0.0%	0.4%
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2.0%	7.3%	2.0%
22	Utilities	2.3%	3.6%	3.0%
23	Construction	11.9%	10.9%	5.1%
31	Manufacturing	7.1%	4.9%	1.9%
42	Wholesale Trade	0.0%	3.4%	2.2%
44	Retail Trade	6.2%	4.8%	2.3%
48	Transportation and Warehousing	11.3%	9.7%	6.7%
51	Information	5.0%	3.8%	1.7%
52	Finance and Insurance	6.5%	6.0%	3.5%
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5.5%	3.4%	3.0%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6.9%	6.7%	4.9%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.8%	5.5%	4.5%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	4.3%	3.4%	2.5%
61	Educational Services	4.4%	4.8%	4.4%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	5.4%	4.0%	4.6%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3.9%	5.0%	1.4%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	1.8%	2.5%	1.3%
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	3.8%	2.8%	1.9%
90	Government	1.8%	1.3%	2.9%
99	Unclassified Industry	N/A	-5.4%	-2.7%
	Overall	4.6%	4.1%	3.0%

Source: Emsi Burning Glass.

⁶ The industries in bold represent the top five industries with the highest annual growth rate in jobs.

Occupation

Table 4 summarizes the jobs by occupation for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA. The Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA has experienced a nominal increase of 14,561 jobs between 2010 and 2020. During 2020, the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was primarily employed in transportation and material moving occupations (14.9%); production occupations (12.8%); office and administrative support occupations (11.6%); food preparation and serving related occupations (10.8%); and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (7.4%). These five occupation groups represent more than half of all jobs among the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA in 2020.

Between 2010 and 2020, the occupations experiencing the largest nominal growth in jobs among the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA were transportation and material moving occupations (2,723 jobs); production occupations (2,356 jobs); construction and extraction occupations (1,491 jobs); office and administrative support occupations (1,388 jobs); and sales and related occupations (879 jobs).

Table 4: Cincinnati MSA Jobs by Occupation for the Hispanic Population, 2010–2020⁷

SOC Code	Description	2010	2015	2020	% of 2020 Jobs	Nominal Growth (2010-2020)
11-0000	Management	830	958	1,341	3.4%	511
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	816	1,026	1,539	3.9%	723
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	367	505	699	1.8%	332
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	224	294	388	1.0%	164
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	111	159	197	0.5%	86
21-0000	Community and Social Service	240	306	402	1.0%	162
23-0000	Legal	74	99	165	0.4%	91
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	916	1,139	1,281	3.2%	365
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	326	402	493	1.2%	167
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	558	757	936	2.3%	378
31-0000	Healthcare Support	662	850	1,047	2.6%	385
33-0000	Protective Service	388	473	497	1.2%	109
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	3,605	4,314	4,321	10.8%	716
37-0000	Building, Grounds Cleaning, and Maintenance	2,320	2,793	2,940	7.4%	620
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	548	723	761	1.9%	213
41-0000	Sales and Related	1,758	2,224	2,637	6.6%	879
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	3,252	3,701	4,640	11.6%	1,388
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	199	219	245	0.6%	46
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	1,104	1,757	2,595	6.5%	1,491
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	747	1,028	1,413	3.5%	666
51-0000	Production	2,737	4,140	5,093	12.8%	2,356
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	3,223	3,976	5,946	14.9%	2,723
55-0000	Military-only	325	152	315	0.8%	-10
	Total⁸	25,330	31,995	39,891	100.0%	14,561

Source: Emsi Burning Glass.

⁷ The occupations in bold represent the top five occupations with the highest nominal growth in jobs.

⁸ The total jobs for reported in Table 2 and Table 4 may not match due to rounding.

Table 5 compares the annual growth rate in occupations among the Hispanic population between 2010 and 2020 for the Cincinnati MSA, State of Ohio, and the United States. The Cincinnati MSA experienced a higher annual growth rate in jobs among the Hispanic population between 2010 and 2020 compared to the State of Ohio and the United States.

Between 2010 and 2020, the occupations experiencing the largest annual growth rate in jobs among the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA were construction and extraction occupations (8.9%); legal occupations (8.3%); computer and mathematical occupations (6.7%); installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (6.6%); and business and financial operations occupations (6.6%). Of the top five occupations with the largest annual rate in jobs, only construction and extraction occupations also experienced among the largest growth in nominal jobs between 2010 and 2020.

Legal occupations, computer and mathematical occupations, installation, maintenance, and repair occupations, and business and financial operations occupations collectively accounted for 9.6 percent of the total jobs among the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA during 2020. However, these occupations are among the fastest growing for the Hispanic population. This is indicative of shifting employment patterns between 2010 and 2020 for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA.

Construction and extraction occupations and legal occupations experienced the highest annual growth rate in jobs for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA between 2010 and 2020. The annual growth rate for the construction and extraction occupations in the Cincinnati MSA was approximately 4.9 percentage points higher than the national growth rate and 0.7 percentage points higher than the statewide growth rate. Additionally, the annual growth rate for legal occupations in the Cincinnati MSA was 3.8 percentage points higher than the growth rate nationally and 1.6 percentage points higher than the growth rate in Ohio.

Table 5: Annual Growth Rate in Jobs by Occupation for the Hispanic Population, 2010–2020⁹

SOC Code	Description	Cincinnati MSA	State of Ohio	United States
11-0000	Management	4.9%	4.0%	5.4%
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations	6.6%	7.4%	5.7%
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical	6.7%	6.6%	5.9%
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering	5.7%	4.5%	3.7%
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science	5.9%	5.0%	4.7%
21-0000	Community and Social Service	5.3%	3.7%	4.9%
23-0000	Legal	8.3%	6.8%	4.6%
25-0000	Educational Instruction and Library	3.4%	1.8%	3.2%
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	4.2%	5.3%	3.7%
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	5.3%	5.3%	4.7%
31-0000	Healthcare Support	4.7%	4.0%	6.3%
33-0000	Protective Service	2.5%	1.8%	2.8%
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving Related	1.8%	2.7%	1.6%
37-0000	Building, Grounds Cleaning, and Maintenance	2.4%	2.3%	1.2%
39-0000	Personal Care and Service	3.3%	2.8%	2.0%
41-0000	Sales and Related	4.1%	4.1%	1.9%
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support	3.6%	3.8%	2.0%
45-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	2.1%	1.9%	0.6%
47-0000	Construction and Extraction	8.9%	8.2%	4.0%
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6.6%	5.6%	3.7%
51-0000	Production	6.4%	4.5%	1.8%
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving	6.3%	5.3%	4.0%
55-0000	Military-only	-0.3%	-1.7%	2.0%
	Overall	4.6%	4.1%	3.0%

Source: Emsi Burning Glass.

⁹ The occupations in bold represent the top five occupations with the highest annual growth rate in jobs.

Conclusion

Between 2010 and 2020, the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA experienced a higher population growth rate, higher median household income, a larger share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher, higher labor force participation rates, lower unemployment rates, and higher job growth rates compared to the Hispanic populations in the State of Ohio and the United States.

Compared to the total population in the Cincinnati MSA, the Hispanic population had lower median household income, lower educational attainment, and higher unemployment rates. Population growth and labor force participation rates represent the only characteristics analyzed in which the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA outpaced the total population in the Cincinnati MSA. Specifically, the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA experienced an annual growth rate of 4.0 percent between 2010 and 2020 compared to an annual growth rate of 0.5 percent for the total population. Additionally, the labor force participation rate for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA was 5.3 percentage points higher than the labor force participation rate for the total population in 2020.

Overall, the demographic and employment characteristics for the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA were stronger than Hispanic populations statewide and nationally but weaker than the total population in the Cincinnati MSA.

About the Economics Center

The Research and Consulting division of the Alpaugh Family Economics Center provides tools to help clients make better financial, policy, and economic and workforce development decisions. Our dynamic approach and critical data analyses empower business and civic leaders to respond to changing economic conditions, strengthen local economies, and improve the quality of life for their communities.

Appendix

Figure A1: Differences Between American Community Survey and Decennial Census

American Community Survey



Decennial Census



- Conducted every month, every year
 - Sent to a sample of addresses (about 3.5 million) in the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico
 - Asks about topics not on the 2020 Census, such as education, employment, internet access, and transportation
 - Provides current information to communities every year. It also provides local and national leaders with the information they need for programs, economic development, emergency management, and understanding local issues and conditions.
- Conducted every ten years
 - Counts every person living in the 50 states, District of Columbia, and the five U.S. territories
 - Asked a shorter set of questions, such as age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and owner/renter status
 - Provides an official count of the population, which determines congressional representation. Also provides critical data that lawmakers and many others use to provide daily services, products, and support for communities.

Source: US Census Bureau