

The Hispanic Population: 2010

2010 Census Briefs

Issued May 2011

C2010BR-04

INTRODUCTION

This report looks at an important part of our nation's changing ethnic diversity. It is part of a series that analyzes population and housing data collected from the 2010 Census, and it provides a snapshot of the Hispanic or Latino population in the United States. Hispanic population group distributions and growth at the national level and at lower levels of geography are presented.¹

This report also provides an overview of ethnicity concepts and definitions used in the 2010 Census. The data for this report are based on the *2010 Census Summary File 1*, which is among the first 2010 Census data products to be released and is provided for each state.²

UNDERSTANDING HISPANIC ORIGIN DATA FROM THE 2010 CENSUS

For the 2010 Census, the question on Hispanic origin was asked of individuals living in the United States (see Figure 1). An individual's response to the Hispanic origin question was based

¹ The terms "Hispanic or Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this report.

² The *2010 Census Summary File 1* provides data on detailed Hispanic origin groups (e.g., Mexican or Puerto Rican) and detailed information about race and tribes (e.g., Chinese, Samoan, or Choctaw). This report discusses data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for Puerto Rico are shown and discussed separately. For a detailed schedule of 2010 Census products and release dates, visit www.census.gov/population/www/cen2010/glance/index.html.

Figure 1.

Reproduction of the Question on Hispanic Origin From the 2010 Census

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.
5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↗

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census questionnaire.

upon self-identification. The U.S. Census Bureau collects Hispanic origin information following the guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*.³ These federal standards mandate that race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are separate and distinct concepts and that when collecting these data via self-identification, two different questions must be used.

The OMB definition of Hispanic or Latino origin used in the 2010 Census is presented in the text box "Definition of Hispanic or Latino Origin Used in the 2010 Census." OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of two ethnicities: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanic origin can be viewed as

³ The 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*, issued by OMB, is available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/1997standards.html.

By
Sharon R. Ennis,
Merarys Ríos-Vargas,
and
Nora G. Albert

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. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.

The question on Hispanic origin was first introduced in the 1970 Census, and subsequently a version of the question has been included in every census since.⁴ Spanish surname, place of birth, and Spanish mother tongue responses were also used as identifiers of the Hispanic population in the 1970 Census and were the only Hispanic identifiers in prior censuses.⁵ Over the last 40 years the question on Hispanic origin has undergone numerous changes and modifications, all with the aim of improving the quality of Hispanic origin data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Island Areas.⁶

The 2010 Census question on Hispanic origin included five separate response categories and one area where respondents could write in a specific Hispanic origin group. The first response category is intended for respondents who do not identify as Hispanic. The remaining response categories ("Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano;" "Puerto Rican;" "Cuban;" and "Another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin") and write-in answers can be combined to

⁴ The Spanish origin question, now the Hispanic origin question, was originally fielded and tested by the Bureau of the Census in the November 1969 Current Population Survey. It was later used in the 1970 Census of Population (5 percent sample). The Hispanic origin question has been asked on a 100 percent basis in every census since 1980.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 1979, *Coverage of the Hispanic Population of the United States in the 1970 Census*. Current Population Reports, Special Studies, P-23, No. 82.

⁶ The U.S. Island Areas are the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Definition of Hispanic or Latino Origin Used in the 2010 Census

"Hispanic or Latino" refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.

create data for the OMB category of Hispanic.⁷

HISPANIC POPULATION

Data from the 2010 Census provide insights to our ethnically diverse nation. According to the 2010 Census, 308.7 million people resided in the United States on April 1, 2010, of which 50.5 million (or 16 percent) were of Hispanic or Latino origin (see Table 1). The Hispanic population increased from 35.3 million in 2000 when this group made up 13 percent of the total population.⁸ The majority of

⁷ There were three changes to the Hispanic origin question for the 2010 Census. First, the wording of the question changed from "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" in 2000 to "Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?" in 2010. Second, in 2000, the question provided an instruction, "Mark ☐ the 'No' box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." The 2010 Census question provided no specific instruction for non-Hispanic respondents. Third, in 2010, the "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" category provided examples of six Hispanic origin groups (Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on) and instructed respondents to "print origin." In 2000, no Hispanic origin examples were given.

⁸ The observed changes in Hispanic origin counts between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census could be attributed to a number of factors. Demographic change since 2000, which includes births and deaths in a geographic area and migration in and out of a geographic area, will have an impact on the resulting 2010 Census counts. Some changes in the Hispanic origin question's wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census. Additionally, changes to the Hispanic origin edit and coding procedures could have impacted the 2010 counts. These factors should especially be considered when observing changes for detailed Hispanic groups.

the growth in the total population came from increases in those who reported their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.⁹

More than half of the growth in the total population of the United States between 2000 and 2010 was due to the increase in the Hispanic population.

The Hispanic population increased by 15.2 million between 2000 and 2010, accounting for over half of the 27.3 million increase in the total population of the United States. Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew by 43 percent, which was four times the growth in the total population at 10 percent.

Population growth between 2000 and 2010 varied by Hispanic group. The Mexican origin population increased by 54 percent and had the largest numeric change (11.2 million), growing from 20.6 million in 2000 to 31.8 million in 2010.¹⁰ Mexicans accounted for about three-quarters of the 15.2 million increase in the Hispanic population from 2000 to 2010. Puerto Ricans grew by 36 percent, increasing from 3.4 million to 4.6 million. The Cuban population increased by 44 percent, growing from 1.2 million in 2000 to 1.8 million in 2010. Hispanics who reported other

⁹ For the purposes of this report, the term "reported" is used to refer to the response provided by respondents as well as responses assigned during the editing and imputation process.

¹⁰ "People of Mexican origin" refers to people who report their origin as Mexican. It can include people born in Mexico, in the United States, or in other countries. This holds true for all the detailed Hispanic origin groups discussed in this report (e.g., people of Cuban origin, Salvadoran origin, etc). The question on Hispanic origin is an ethnicity question and not a place of birth question. All Hispanic origin responses are based on self-identification. Throughout this report, terms such as Mexican origin and Mexicans or Cuban origin and Cubans are used interchangeably, and in all cases refer to the ethnic origin of the person, not exclusively their place of birth or nationality.

Table 1.

Hispanic or Latino Origin Population by Type: 2000 and 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)

Origin and type	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010 ¹	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN						
Total	281,421,906	100.0	308,745,538	100.0	27,323,632	9.7
Hispanic or Latino	35,305,818	12.5	50,477,594	16.3	15,171,776	43.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,116,088	87.5	258,267,944	83.7	12,151,856	4.9
HISPANIC OR LATINO BY TYPE						
Total	35,305,818	100.0	50,477,594	100.0	15,171,776	43.0
Mexican	20,640,711	58.5	31,798,258	63.0	11,157,547	54.1
Puerto Rican	3,406,178	9.6	4,623,716	9.2	1,217,538	35.7
Cuban	1,241,685	3.5	1,785,547	3.5	543,862	43.8
Other Hispanic or Latino	10,017,244	28.4	12,270,073	24.3	2,252,829	22.5
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	764,945	2.2	1,414,703	2.8	649,758	84.9
Central American (excludes Mexican)	1,686,937	4.8	3,998,280	7.9	2,311,343	137.0
Costa Rican	68,588	0.2	126,418	0.3	57,830	84.3
Guatemalan	372,487	1.1	1,044,209	2.1	671,722	180.3
Honduran	217,569	0.6	633,401	1.3	415,832	191.1
Nicaraguan	177,684	0.5	348,202	0.7	170,518	96.0
Panamanian	91,723	0.3	165,456	0.3	73,733	80.4
Salvadoran	655,165	1.9	1,648,968	3.3	993,803	151.7
Other Central American ²	103,721	0.3	31,626	0.1	-72,095	-69.5
South American	1,353,562	3.8	2,769,434	5.5	1,415,872	104.6
Argentinean	100,864	0.3	224,952	0.4	124,088	123.0
Bolivian	42,068	0.1	99,210	0.2	57,142	135.8
Chilean	68,849	0.2	126,810	0.3	57,961	84.2
Colombian	470,684	1.3	908,734	1.8	438,050	93.1
Ecuadorian	260,559	0.7	564,631	1.1	304,072	116.7
Paraguayan	8,769	—	20,023	—	11,254	128.3
Peruvian	233,926	0.7	531,358	1.1	297,432	127.1
Uruguayan	18,804	0.1	56,884	0.1	38,080	202.5
Venezuelan	91,507	0.3	215,023	0.4	123,516	135.0
Other South American ³	57,532	0.2	21,809	—	-35,723	-62.1
Spaniard	100,135	0.3	635,253	1.3	535,118	534.4
All other Hispanic or Latino ⁴	6,111,665	17.3	3,452,403	6.8	-2,659,262	-43.5

— Percentage rounds to 0.0.

¹ The observed changes in Hispanic origin counts between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census could be attributed to a number of factors. Demographic change since 2000, which includes births and deaths in a geographic area and migration in and out of a geographic area, will have an impact on the resulting 2010 Census counts. Some changes in the Hispanic origin question's wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census. Additionally, changes to the Hispanic origin edit and coding procedures could have impacted the 2010 counts. These factors should especially be considered when observing changes for detailed Hispanic groups.

² This category includes people who reported Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."

³ This category includes people who reported South American Indian groups and "South American."

⁴ This category includes people who reported "Hispanic" or "Latino" and other general terms.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1* and *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

origins increased by 22 percent, from 10.0 million to 12.3 million.

Other Hispanic origins refer to a variety of identifications.

Among the 12.3 million Hispanics who were classified as Other Hispanic in 2010, 1.4 million were of Dominican origin, 4.0 million

were of Central American origin (other than Mexican), 2.8 million were of South American origin, 635,000 were Spaniard, and 3.5 million reported general terms such as "Hispanic" or "Latino."

Among Central American Hispanics (excluding Mexicans), those of Salvadoran origin were the largest

group at 1.6 million, followed by Guatemalans (1.0 million) and Hondurans (633,000). Of the South American Hispanic population, those of Colombian origin were the largest group at 909,000, followed by Ecuadorians at 565,000 and Peruvians at 531,000.

Although people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban origin were the largest detailed Hispanic groups, they grew at slower rates than the other detailed groups. Over the decade, the Spaniard population showed the largest percent increase. The Spaniard population in 2010 was more than six times larger than reported in 2000, increasing from 100,000 to 635,000. Other Hispanic groups with origins from Central and South America (Uruguayan, Honduran, Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Bolivian, Venezuelan, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Argentinean, and Ecuadorian) also showed large percent increases, increasing to more than twice their population sizes from 2000 to 2010.

All detailed Hispanic groups showed large percentage increases between 2000 and 2010. On the other hand, the “Other Central American,” “Other South American,” and “All other Hispanic or Latino” groups—which include general terms such as Central American, South American, and Latino—experienced large percentage decreases during this period.^{11,12}

¹¹ “Other Central American” includes people who reported Central American Indian groups, “Canal Zone,” and “Central American.” “Other South American” includes people who reported South American Indian groups and “South American.” “Other Hispanic or Latino” includes people who reported “Hispanic” or “Latino” and other general terms.

¹² Empirical evidence of question-design effects on the question of Hispanic origin is well documented in several Census Bureau studies. Results for the Census 2000 Alternative Questionnaire Experiment for example, showed changes in wording and omission of specific Hispanic origin examples contributed to a significant number of people reporting general Hispanic terms such as “Hispanic” and “Latino” instead of reporting a specific Hispanic origin group such as Colombian or Dominican. For more information, see *Questionnaire Effects on Reporting of Race and Hispanic Origin: Results of a Replication of the 1990 Mail Short Form in Census 2000* at <www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/AQE%20R&H%20Final%20Report.pdf> and *Results of the 2003 National Census Test of Race and Hispanic Questions* at <www.census.gov/srd/papers/pdf/rsm2007-34.pdf>.

The “Other Central American” group declined from about 104,000 in 2000 to 32,000 in 2010, decreasing 70 percent. The “Other South American” group decreased from about 58,000 to 22,000 (down 62 percent). The “All other Hispanic or Latino” group decreased by 44 percent, from 6.1 million in 2000 to 3.5 million in 2010.

About three-quarters of Hispanics reported as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban origin.

In 2010, people of Mexican origin comprised the largest Hispanic group, representing 63 percent of the total Hispanic population in the United States (up from 58 percent in 2000) as shown in Figure 2. The second largest group was Puerto Rican, which comprised 9 percent of the Hispanic population in 2010 (down from 10 percent in 2000). The Cuban population represented approximately 4 percent of the total Hispanic population in both the 2000 and 2010 censuses. These three groups accounted for about three-quarters of the Hispanic population in the United States.

Central American Hispanics, including Mexicans, represented 71 percent of the total Hispanic population residing in the United States. There were 1.6 million people of Salvadoran origin (3 percent of the total Hispanic population) in 2010, rising from 655,000 in 2000. The Salvadoran population grew significantly between 2000 and 2010, increasing by 152 percent. Between 2000 and 2010, Guatemalans increased considerably, growing by 180 percent. Guatemalans represented 2 percent of the total Hispanic population in 2010. This population rose from 372,000 in 2000 to over 1 million in 2010.

South American Hispanics grew by 105 percent, increasing from

1.4 million in 2000 to 2.8 million in 2010. The South American Hispanic population represented 5 percent of the total Hispanic population in 2010.

Dominicans accounted for 3 percent of the total Hispanic population in the United States. This population grew by 85 percent, increasing from 765,000 in 2000 to 1.4 million in 2010. The remaining Hispanic origin groups represented about 8 percent of the total Hispanic population in the United States (see Figure 2).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

More than three-quarters of the Hispanic population lived in the West or South.¹³

In 2010, 41 percent of Hispanics lived in the West and 36 percent lived in the South. The Northeast and Midwest accounted for 14 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of the Hispanic population.

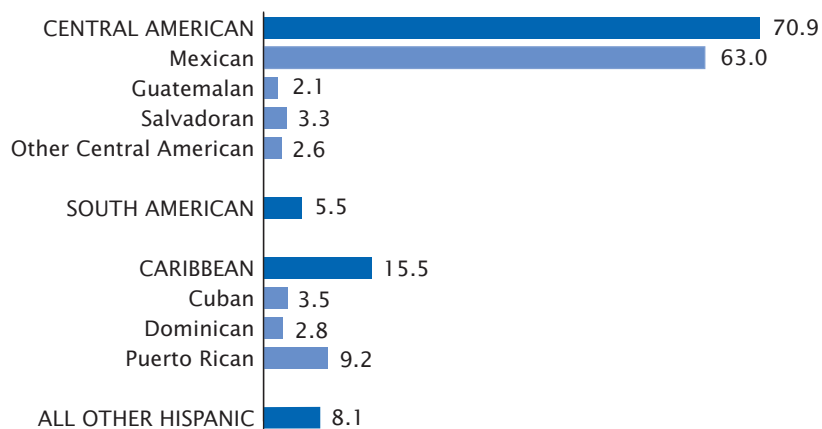
Hispanics accounted for 29 percent of the population in the West, the only region in which Hispanics exceeded the national level of 16 percent (see Table 2). Hispanics accounted for 16 percent of the population of the South, 13 percent of the Northeast, and 7 percent of the Midwest’s population.

The Hispanic population grew in every region between 2000 and 2010, and most significantly in the South and Midwest. The South

¹³ The Northeast census region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest census region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South census region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The West census region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Figure 2.
**Percent Distribution of the Hispanic Population
by Type of Origin: 2010**

(For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Notes:

- 1) The "Other Central American" group includes people who reported "Costa Rican," "Honduran," "Nicaraguan," "Panamanian," Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."
- 2) The "South American" group includes people who reported "Argentinean," "Bolivian," "Chilean," "Colombian," "Ecuadorian," "Paraguayan," "Peruvian," "Uruguayan," "Venezuelan," South American Indian groups, and "South American."
- 3) The "All Other Hispanic" group includes people who reported "Spaniard," as well as "Hispanic" or "Latino" and other general terms.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1.

experienced a growth of 57 percent in its Hispanic population, which was four times the growth of the total population in the South (14 percent). Significant growth also occurred in the Midwest, with the Hispanic population increasing by 49 percent. This was more than twelve times the growth of the total population in the Midwest (4 percent).

While the Hispanic population grew at a slower rate in the West and Northeast, significant growth still occurred between 2000 and 2010. The Hispanic population grew by 34 percent in the West, which was more than twice the growth of the total population in the West (14 percent). The Northeast's Hispanic population grew by 33 percent—ten times the growth in the total population of the Northeast (3 percent).

Among Hispanic groups with a population of one million or more in 2010, three of the largest Central American groups were concentrated in the West. About two-fifths of people with origins from Guatemala and El Salvador (38 percent and 40 percent, respectively) and half with Mexican origin (52 percent) resided in the West (see Table 3). Unlike Guatemalans, Mexicans, and Salvadorans, all Other Central Americans were more likely to reside in the South.¹⁴ More than half of all Other Central Americans (53 percent) lived in

¹⁴ The "Other Central American" group shown in Table 3 is different than the group with the same name shown in Table 1. The "Other Central American" group in Table 1 includes people who reported Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American." The "Other Central American" group in Table 3 includes people who reported "Costa Rican," "Honduran," "Nicaraguan," "Panamanian," Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."

the South, while 21.9 percent lived in the West. Mexicans were less likely to reside in the Northeast (3 percent) than Guatemalans, Salvadorans, and Other Central Americans.

South American Hispanics were less likely to reside in the West and more likely to reside in the Northeast than the Central American Hispanic groups. About two-fifths of South American Hispanics (42 percent) lived in the South, 37 percent in the Northeast, 15 percent in the West, and 6 percent in the Midwest.

The largest Caribbean Hispanic groups were concentrated in different regions of the United States. Compared to Central and South American Hispanics, the Cuban, Dominican, and Puerto Rican origin populations were less likely to reside in the West. Cubans were much more likely to live in the South and Dominicans and Puerto Ricans were more likely to live in the Northeast. More than three-quarters of the Cuban population (77 percent) resided in the South, more than three-quarters of Dominicans (78 percent) resided in the Northeast, and more than half of the Puerto Rican population (53 percent) lived in the Northeast.

Over half of the Hispanic population in the United States resided in just three states: California, Texas, and Florida.

In 2010, 37.6 million, or 75 percent, of Hispanics lived in the eight states with Hispanic populations of one million or more (California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, Arizona, New Jersey, and Colorado). Hispanics in California accounted for 14.0 million (28 percent) of the total Hispanic population, while the Hispanic population in Texas accounted for 9.5 million (19 percent) as shown in Figure 3.

Table 2.

Hispanic or Latino Population for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)

Area	2000			2010			Population change, 2000 to 2010			
	Total	Hispanic or Latino		Total	Hispanic or Latino		Total		Hispanic or Latino	
		Number	Percent of total population		Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States . . .	281,421,906	35,305,818	12.5	308,745,538	50,477,594	16.3	27,323,632	9.7	15,171,776	43.0
REGION										
Northeast	53,594,378	5,254,087	9.8	55,317,240	6,991,969	12.6	1,722,862	3.2	1,737,882	33.1
Midwest	64,392,776	3,124,532	4.9	66,927,001	4,661,678	7.0	2,534,225	3.9	1,537,146	49.2
South	100,236,820	11,586,696	11.6	114,555,744	18,227,508	15.9	14,318,924	14.3	6,640,812	57.3
West	63,197,932	15,340,503	24.3	71,945,553	20,596,439	28.6	8,747,621	13.8	5,255,936	34.3
STATE										
Alabama	4,447,100	75,830	1.7	4,779,736	185,602	3.9	332,636	7.5	109,772	144.8
Alaska	626,932	25,852	4.1	710,231	39,249	5.5	83,299	13.3	13,397	51.8
Arizona	5,130,632	1,295,617	25.3	6,392,017	1,895,149	29.6	1,261,385	24.6	599,532	46.3
Arkansas	2,673,400	86,866	3.2	2,915,918	186,050	6.4	242,518	9.1	99,184	114.2
California	33,871,648	10,966,556	32.4	37,253,956	14,013,719	37.6	3,382,308	10.0	3,047,163	27.8
Colorado	4,301,261	735,601	17.1	5,029,196	1,038,687	20.7	727,935	16.9	303,086	41.2
Connecticut	3,405,565	320,323	9.4	3,574,097	479,087	13.4	168,532	4.9	158,764	49.6
Delaware	783,600	37,277	4.8	897,934	73,221	8.2	114,334	14.6	35,944	96.4
District of Columbia	572,059	44,953	7.9	601,723	54,749	9.1	29,664	5.2	9,796	21.8
Florida	15,982,378	2,682,715	16.8	18,801,310	4,223,806	22.5	2,818,932	17.6	1,541,091	57.4
Georgia	8,186,453	435,227	5.3	9,687,653	853,689	8.8	1,501,200	18.3	418,462	96.1
Hawaii	1,211,537	87,699	7.2	1,360,301	120,842	8.9	148,764	12.3	33,143	37.8
Idaho	1,293,953	101,690	7.9	1,567,582	175,901	11.2	273,629	21.1	74,211	73.0
Illinois	12,419,293	1,530,262	12.3	12,830,632	2,027,578	15.8	411,339	3.3	497,316	32.5
Indiana	6,080,485	214,536	3.5	6,483,802	389,707	6.0	403,317	6.6	175,171	81.7
Iowa	2,926,324	82,473	2.8	3,046,355	151,544	5.0	120,031	4.1	69,071	83.7
Kansas	2,688,418	188,252	7.0	2,853,118	300,042	10.5	164,700	6.1	111,790	59.4
Kentucky	4,041,769	59,939	1.5	4,339,367	132,836	3.1	297,598	7.4	72,897	121.6
Louisiana	4,468,976	107,738	2.4	4,533,372	192,560	4.2	64,396	1.4	84,822	78.7
Maine	1,274,923	9,360	0.7	1,328,361	16,935	1.3	53,438	4.2	7,575	80.9
Maryland	5,296,486	227,916	4.3	5,773,552	470,632	8.2	477,066	9.0	242,716	106.5
Massachusetts	6,349,097	428,729	6.8	6,547,629	627,654	9.6	198,532	3.1	198,925	46.4
Michigan	9,938,444	323,877	3.3	9,883,640	436,358	4.4	-54,804	-0.6	112,481	34.7
Minnesota	4,919,479	143,382	2.9	5,303,925	250,258	4.7	384,446	7.8	106,876	74.5
Mississippi	2,844,658	39,569	1.4	2,967,297	81,481	2.7	122,639	4.3	41,912	105.9
Missouri	5,595,211	118,592	2.1	5,988,927	212,470	3.5	393,716	7.0	93,878	79.2
Montana	902,195	18,081	2.0	989,415	28,565	2.9	87,220	9.7	10,484	58.0
Nebraska	1,711,263	94,425	5.5	1,826,341	167,405	9.2	115,078	6.7	72,980	77.3
Nevada	1,998,257	393,970	19.7	2,700,551	716,501	26.5	702,294	35.1	322,531	81.9
New Hampshire	1,235,786	20,489	1.7	1,316,470	36,704	2.8	80,684	6.5	16,215	79.1
New Jersey	8,414,350	1,117,191	13.3	8,791,894	1,555,144	17.7	377,544	4.5	437,953	39.2
New Mexico	1,819,046	765,386	42.1	2,059,179	953,403	46.3	240,133	13.2	188,017	24.6
New York	18,976,457	2,867,583	15.1	19,378,102	3,416,922	17.6	401,645	2.1	549,339	19.2
North Carolina	8,049,313	378,963	4.7	9,535,483	800,120	8.4	1,486,170	18.5	421,157	111.1
North Dakota	642,200	7,786	1.2	672,591	13,467	2.0	30,391	4.7	5,681	73.0
Ohio	11,353,140	217,123	1.9	11,536,504	354,674	3.1	183,364	1.6	137,551	63.4
Oklahoma	3,450,654	179,304	5.2	3,751,351	332,007	8.9	300,697	8.7	152,703	85.2
Oregon	3,421,399	275,314	8.0	3,831,074	450,062	11.7	409,675	12.0	174,748	63.5
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	394,088	3.2	12,702,379	719,660	5.7	421,325	3.4	325,572	82.6
Rhode Island	1,048,319	90,820	8.7	1,052,567	130,655	12.4	4,248	0.4	39,835	43.9
South Carolina	4,012,012	95,076	2.4	4,625,364	235,682	5.1	613,352	15.3	140,606	147.9
South Dakota	754,844	10,903	1.4	814,180	22,119	2.7	59,336	7.9	11,216	102.9
Tennessee	5,689,283	123,838	2.2	6,346,105	290,059	4.6	656,822	11.5	166,221	134.2
Texas	20,851,820	6,669,666	32.0	25,145,561	9,460,921	37.6	4,293,741	20.6	2,791,255	41.8
Utah	2,233,169	201,559	9.0	2,763,885	358,340	13.0	530,716	23.8	156,781	77.8
Vermont	608,827	5,504	0.9	625,741	9,208	1.5	16,914	2.8	3,704	67.3
Virginia	7,078,515	329,540	4.7	8,001,024	631,825	7.9	922,509	13.0	302,285	91.7
Washington	5,894,121	441,509	7.5	6,724,540	755,790	11.2	830,419	14.1	314,281	71.2
West Virginia	1,808,344	12,279	0.7	1,852,994	22,268	1.2	44,650	2.5	9,989	81.4
Wisconsin	5,363,675	192,921	3.6	5,686,986	336,056	5.9	323,311	6.0	143,135	74.2
Wyoming	493,782	31,669	6.4	563,626	50,231	8.9	69,844	14.1	18,562	58.6
Puerto Rico	3,808,610	3,762,746	98.8	3,725,789	3,688,455	99.0	-82,821	-2.2	-74,291	-2.0

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1* and *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

Table 3.

Detailed Hispanic or Latino Origin Groups With a Population Size of One Million or More for the United States and Regions: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)

Origin	United States		Northeast		Midwest		South		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Hispanic	50,477,594	100.0	6,991,969	13.9	4,661,678	9.2	18,227,508	36.1	20,596,439	40.8
Central American	35,796,538	100.0	1,644,749	4.6	3,700,814	10.3	12,642,799	35.3	17,808,176	49.7
Mexican	31,798,258	100.0	918,188	2.9	3,470,726	10.9	10,945,244	34.4	16,464,100	51.8
Guatemalan	1,044,209	100.0	203,931	19.5	95,588	9.2	348,287	33.4	396,403	38.0
Salvadoran	1,648,968	100.0	270,509	16.4	61,894	3.8	655,184	39.7	661,381	40.1
Other Central American ¹ . .	1,305,103	100.0	252,121	19.3	72,606	5.6	694,084	53.2	286,292	21.9
South American ²	2,769,434	100.0	1,033,473	37.3	158,768	5.7	1,150,536	41.5	426,657	15.4
Caribbean	7,823,966	100.0	3,745,150	47.9	523,524	6.7	3,008,377	38.5	546,915	7.0
Cuban	1,785,547	100.0	197,173	11.0	62,990	3.5	1,376,453	77.1	148,931	8.3
Dominican	1,414,703	100.0	1,104,802	78.1	25,799	1.8	258,383	18.3	25,719	1.8
Puerto Rican	4,623,716	100.0	2,443,175	52.8	434,735	9.4	1,373,541	29.7	372,265	8.1
All other Hispanic ³	4,087,656	100.0	568,597	13.9	278,572	6.8	1,425,796	34.9	1,814,691	44.4

¹ This category includes people who reported "Costa Rican," "Honduran," "Nicaraguan," "Panamanian," Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."

² This category includes people who reported "Argentinean," "Bolivian," "Chilean," "Colombian," "Ecuadorian," "Paraguayan," "Peruvian," "Uruguayan," "Venezuelan," South American Indian groups, and "South American."

³ This category includes people who reported "Spaniard," as well as "Hispanic" or "Latino" and other general terms.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

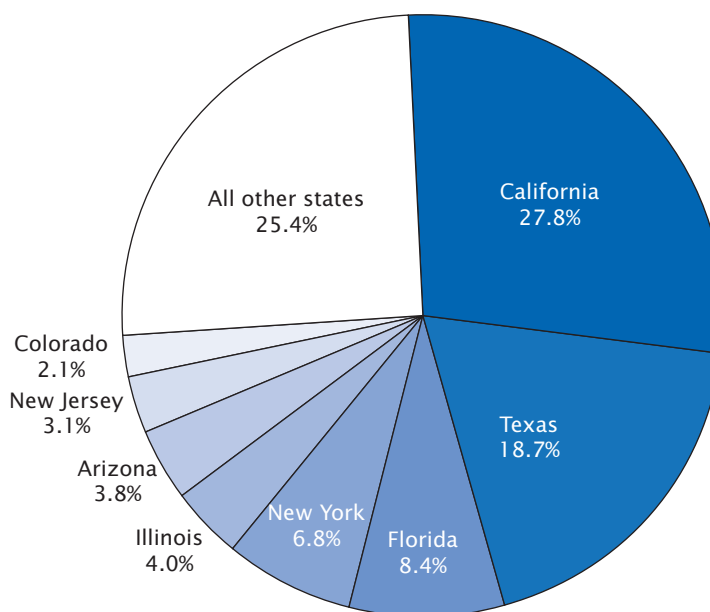
Hispanics in Florida accounted for 4.2 million (8 percent) of the U.S. Hispanic population.

The Hispanic population experienced growth between 2000 and 2010 in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Hispanic population in eight states in the South (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee) and South Dakota more than doubled in size between 2000 and 2010. However, even with this large growth, the percent Hispanic in 2010 for each of these states remained less than 9 percent, far below the national level of 16 percent. The Hispanic population in South Carolina grew the fastest, increasing from 95,000 in 2000 to 236,000 in 2010 (a 148 percent increase). Alabama showed the second fastest rate of growth at 145 percent, increasing from 76,000 to 186,000.

Figure 3.

Percent Distribution of the Hispanic Population by State: 2010

(For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1.

Table 4.

Top Five States for Detailed Hispanic or Latino Origin Groups With a Population Size of One Million or More in the United States: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)

Origin	Total	Rank				
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
MEXICAN						
Area	United States	California	Texas	Arizona	Illinois	Colorado
Population	31,798,258	11,423,146	7,951,193	1,657,668	1,602,403	757,181
PUERTO RICAN						
Area	United States	New York	Florida	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Massachusetts
Population	4,623,716	1,070,558	847,550	434,092	366,082	266,125
CUBAN						
Area	United States	Florida	California	New Jersey	New York	Texas
Population	1,785,547	1,213,438	88,607	83,362	70,803	46,541
DOMINICAN						
Area	United States	New York	New Jersey	Florida	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Population	1,414,703	674,787	197,922	172,451	103,292	62,348
GUATEMALAN						
Area	United States	California	Florida	New York	Texas	New Jersey
Population	1,044,209	332,737	83,882	73,806	66,244	48,869
SALVADORAN						
Area	United States	California	Texas	New York	Virginia	Maryland
Population	1,648,968	573,956	222,599	152,130	123,800	123,789
OTHER HISPANIC¹						
Area	United States	California	Florida	Texas	New York	New Jersey
Population	8,162,193	1,393,873	1,221,623	1,030,415	917,550	516,652

¹ This category includes all remaining Hispanic groups with population size less than 1 million.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1.

Hispanics in New Mexico were 46 percent of the total state population, the highest proportion for any state. Hispanics were 16 percent (the national level) or more of the state population in eight other states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and Texas). Hispanics accounted for less than 16 percent of the population in 41 states and the District of Columbia.

The top five states for detailed Hispanic origin groups with a national population size of one million or more in 2010 are shown in Table 4. More than one-half (61 percent) of the Mexican origin population in the United States resided in California (11.4 million) and Texas (8.0 million) alone. About two-fifths (41 percent) of the Puerto Rican population lived in two states,

New York (1.1 million) and Florida (848,000). More than two-thirds (68 percent) of all Cubans lived in one state: Florida (1.2 million). Dominicans were highly concentrated in the state of New York with nearly half of them residing there in 2010 (675,000 or 48 percent). About one-third (32 percent) of people of Guatemalan origin resided in California (333,000) and nearly half (48 percent) of the Salvadoran population was concentrated in California (574,000) and Texas (223,000). The remaining other Hispanic origin groups with less than one million in population size were concentrated in California (1.4 million or 17 percent), Florida (1.2 million or 15 percent), Texas (1.0 million or 13 percent), New York (918,000 or 11 percent), and New Jersey (517,000 or 6 percent).

Salvadorans were the largest Hispanic group in the nation's capital.

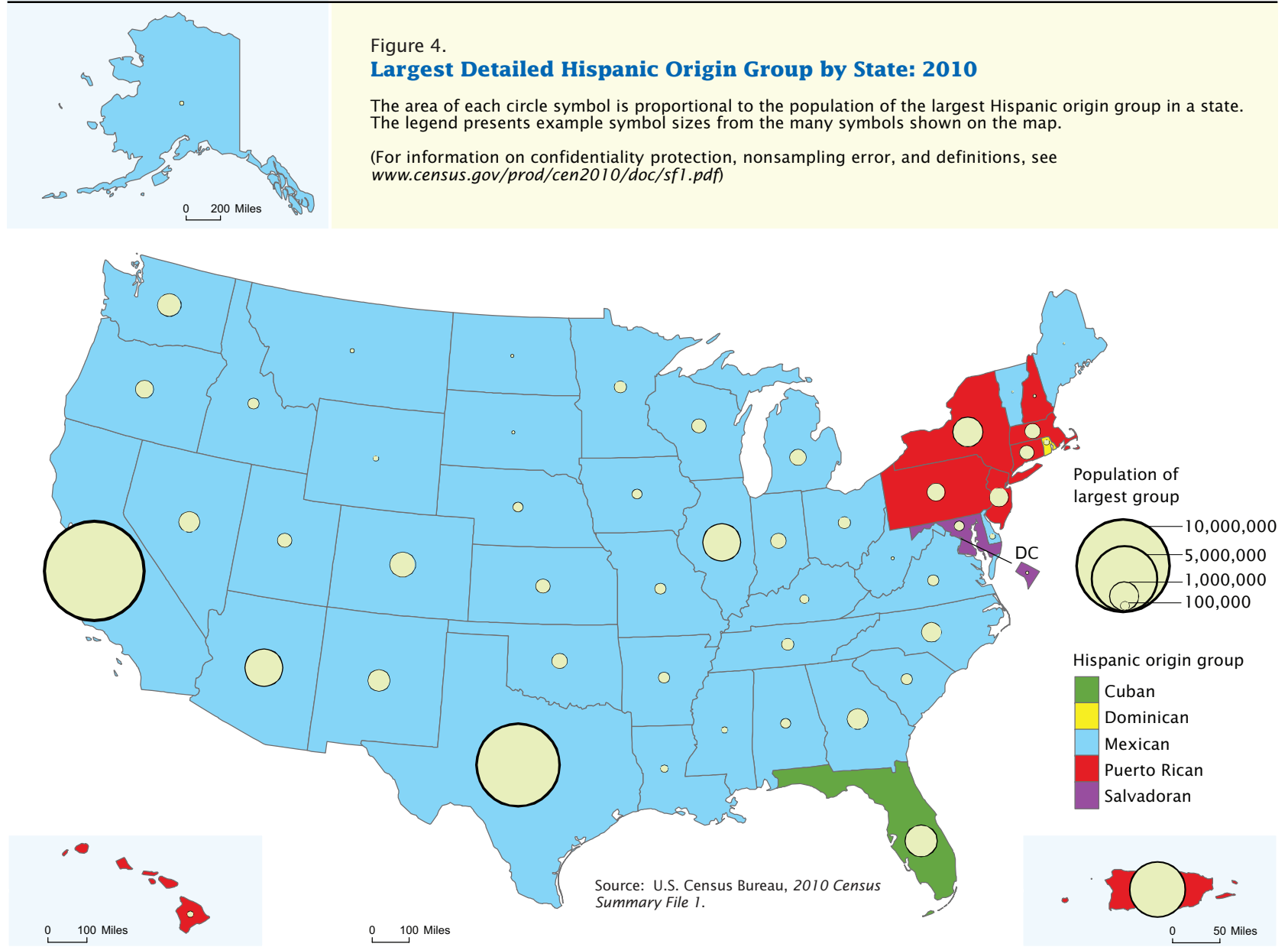
The Mexican origin population represented the largest Hispanic group in 40 states, with more than half of these states in the South and West regions of the country, two in the Northeast region, and in all 12 states in the Midwest region (see Figure 4). Meanwhile Puerto Ricans were the largest group in six of the nine states in the Northeast region and in one Western state, Hawaii (44,000). Dominicans were the largest group in one Northeastern state, Rhode Island (35,000). In the South region, Cubans were the largest Hispanic origin group in Florida (1.2 million) and Salvadorans were the largest group in Maryland (124,000) and the District of Columbia (17,000).

Figure 4.

Largest Detailed Hispanic Origin Group by State: 2010

The area of each circle symbol is proportional to the population of the largest Hispanic origin group in a state. The legend presents example symbol sizes from the many symbols shown on the map.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



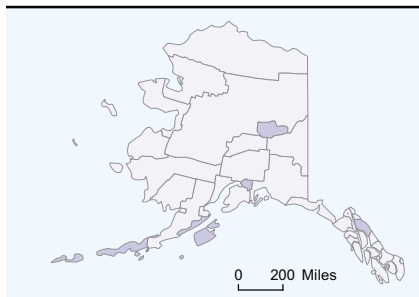
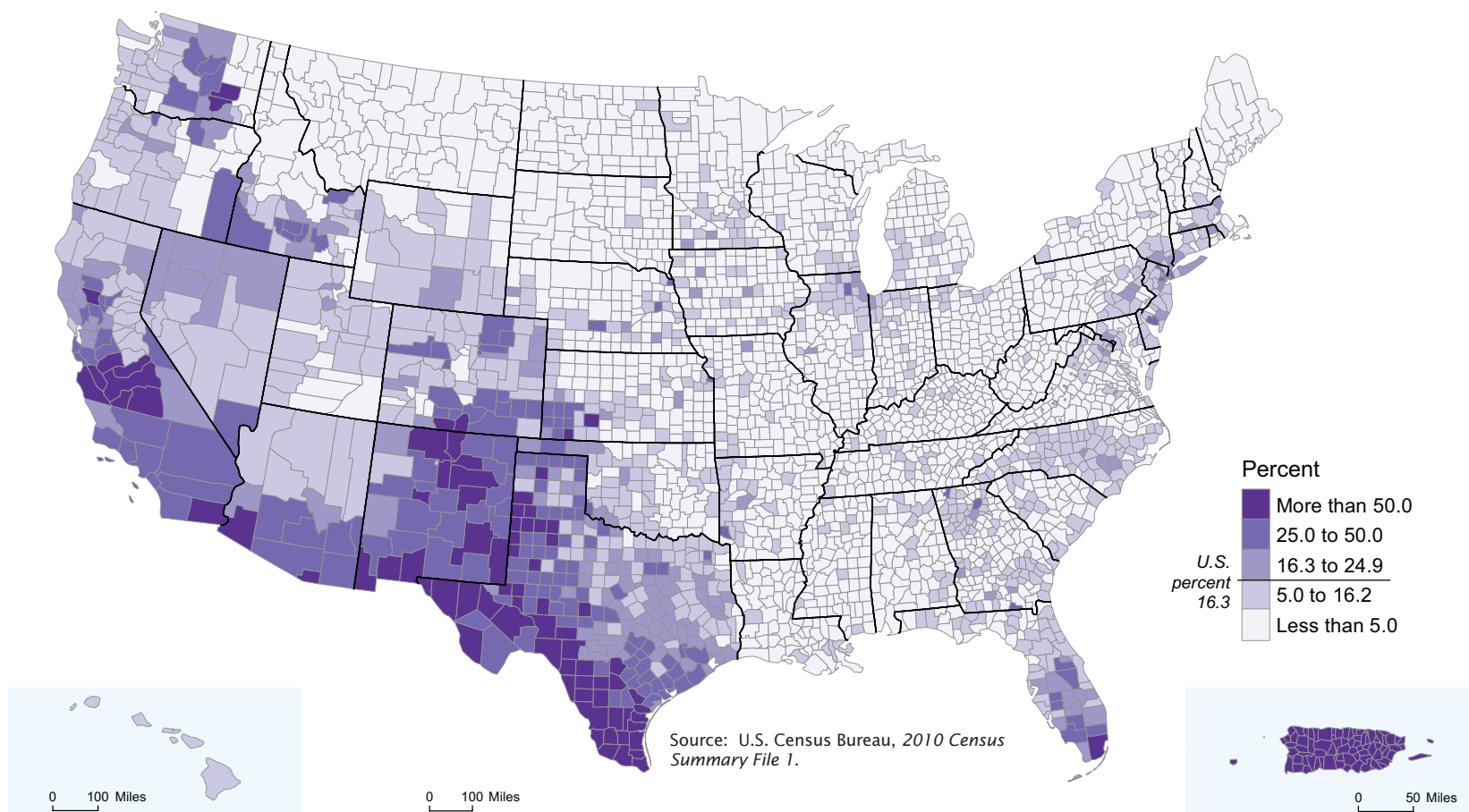


Figure 5.

Hispanic or Latino Population as a Percent of Total Population by County: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was 99 percent Hispanic.

Although the vast majority of the total population in Puerto Rico was of Hispanic origin (99 percent), the total population declined since Census 2000, from 3.8 million to 3.7 million in 2010. Puerto Ricans made up 96 percent of all Hispanics on the island and accounted for 83 percent of the total population loss. On the other hand, the Dominican population, the second largest Hispanic group on the island, increased by 21 percent or 12,000 since Census 2000.¹⁵ Dominicans made up 2 percent of all Hispanics on the island.

Counties with the highest proportions of Hispanics were along the southwestern border of the United States.

Hispanics were concentrated in bands of counties along the states bordering Mexico (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California). They were also concentrated outside these four states. In particular, Hispanic concentrations occurred in counties within central Washington, in counties within the states of Kansas, Idaho, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Colorado, in counties around Chicago, and along the East Coast from New York to Virginia, in counties within central and southern Florida, and the District of Columbia (see Figure 5).

Hispanics were the majority of the population in 82 out of 3,143 counties, accounting for 16 percent of the total Hispanic population.¹⁶ In the South, Hispanics were the majority in 51 counties in Texas and one (Miami-Dade) in Florida. In the West, Hispanics were the majority in 12 counties in New

¹⁵ For more information, see the 2010 Census Summary File 1.

¹⁶ The counties where Hispanics were the majority of the total population are represented by the More than 50.0 percent class in Figure 5.

Table 5.

Ten Places With the Highest Number and Percentage of Hispanics or Latinos: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)

See www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/states/pt.pdf

Place	Total population	Hispanic or Latino population	
		Rank	Number
NUMBER			
New York, NY	8,175,133	1	2,336,076
Los Angeles, CA	3,792,621	2	1,838,822
Houston, TX	2,099,451	3	919,668
San Antonio, TX	1,327,407	4	838,952
Chicago, IL	2,695,598	5	778,862
Phoenix, AZ	1,445,632	6	589,877
El Paso, TX	649,121	7	523,721
Dallas, TX	1,197,816	8	507,309
San Diego, CA	1,307,402	9	376,020
San Jose, CA	945,942	10	313,636
Place ¹	Total population	Rank	Percent of total population
PERCENT			
East Los Angeles, CA ²	126,496	1	97.1
Laredo, TX	236,091	2	95.6
Hialeah, FL	224,669	3	94.7
Brownsville, TX	175,023	4	93.2
McAllen, TX	129,877	5	84.6
El Paso, TX	649,121	6	80.7
Santa Ana, CA	324,528	7	78.2
Salinas, CA	150,441	8	75.0
Oxnard, CA	197,899	9	73.5
Downey, CA	111,772	10	70.7

¹ Places of 100,000 or more total population. The 2010 Census showed 282 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 273 incorporated places (including 5 consolidated cities) and 9 census designated places that were not legally incorporated.

² East Los Angeles, CA, is a census designated place and is not legally incorporated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1.

Mexico, nine counties in California and two counties in each of the following states: Arizona (Santa Cruz and Yuma), Colorado (Conejos and Costilla), and Washington (Adams and Franklin). In the Midwest, Hispanics were the majority in two counties in Kansas (Ford and Seward), and in the Northeast, Hispanics were the majority in one county (Bronx) in New York.

In 2010, the proportion of Hispanics within a county exceeded the national level (16 percent) most often in the counties of the South and West, especially in counties along the border with Mexico. Hispanics exceeded the national level of 16 percent of the total

population in 429 counties, 14 percent of all counties. Hispanics represented one-quarter to less than half of the county population in 177 counties. The percent Hispanic exceeded the national level of 16 percent but was less than 25.0 percent of the population in 170 counties. More than 86 percent of all counties (2,714 counties) were below the national level. The percent Hispanic ranged from 5.0 percent to just under the national level in 721 counties and were less than 5.0 percent of the county's population in the majority of the U.S. counties (1,993 of the nation's 3,143 counties).

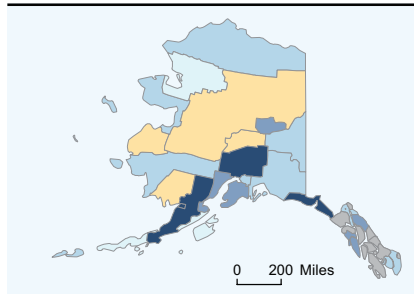
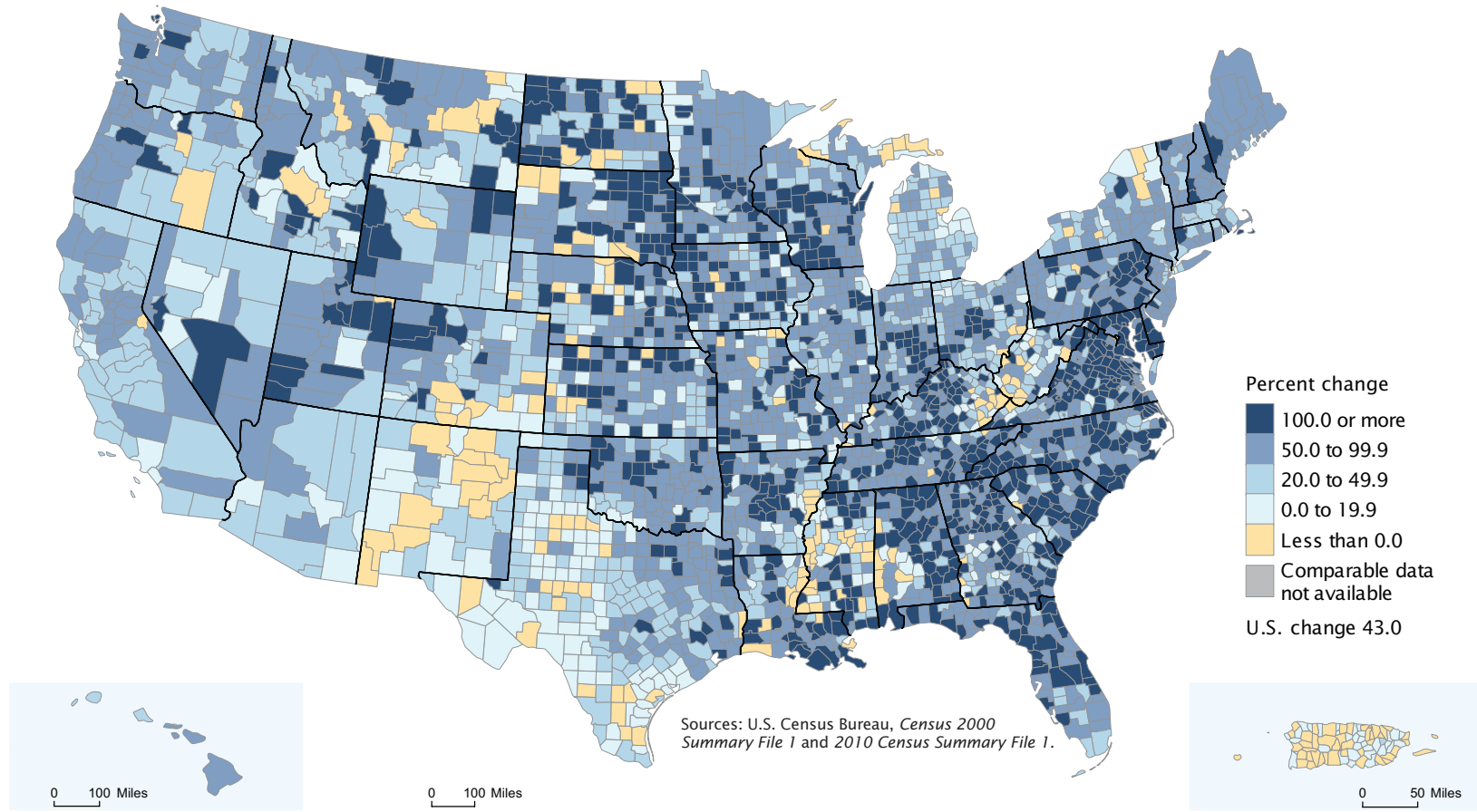


Figure 6.
Percent Change in Hispanic or Latino Population by County: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



More than 4 million Hispanics lived in Los Angeles County, California.

In 2010, Hispanics in eight counties (all counties with one million or more Hispanics) accounted for one-fourth (27 percent) of the total Hispanic population. There were 4.7 million Hispanics in Los Angeles County, California; 1.7 million in Harris County, Texas; 1.6 million in Miami-Dade County, Florida; 1.2 million in Cook County, Illinois; 1.1 million in Maricopa County, Arizona; and 1.0 million in each of the following counties: Orange, California; Bexar, Texas; and San Bernardino, California.

Hispanics increased to more than twice their size since 2000 in at least 1 in every 4 counties.

Of the 3,143 counties in the United States, Hispanics doubled or more in population size in 912 counties (see Figure 6). Among the counties with at least 10,000 or more Hispanics in 2010 (469 counties), the top five fastest growing counties were Luzerne, Pennsylvania (479 percent change); Henry, Georgia (339 percent change); Kendall, Illinois (338 percent change); Douglas, Georgia (321 percent change); and Shelby, Alabama (297 percent change).

More than two-thirds of all counties (69 percent) had a percent change since Census 2000 higher than the national average, 43 percent. About 6 percent of all these counties were in the state of Georgia (129 counties).

On the other hand, only 6 percent of all counties (178 counties) showed a negative percent change for the Hispanic population. More than 90 percent of these counties (165 counties) had less than five thousand Hispanics in 2010.

In 2010, more than four million Hispanics lived in the cities of New York and Los Angeles.¹⁷

Between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Hispanics resided in Houston, San Antonio, Chicago, Phoenix, El Paso, and Dallas (see Table 5). San Diego and San Jose, California, had between 300,000 and 500,000 Hispanics.

In what places were Hispanics the majority?

Hispanics in East Los Angeles, California, were 97 percent (123,000) of the total population, the highest for any place outside the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with 100,000 or more total population (see Table 5). Hispanics were the majority of the population in 27 other places with at least 100,000 total population in 2010.¹⁸ Two of the top ten places in terms of numbers of Hispanics, El Paso, Texas, and San Antonio, Texas, also had a majority who were Hispanic (81 percent and 63 percent, respectively).

¹⁷ About two in three (68 percent) Hispanics in the state of New York resided in the five boroughs that make up New York City: 741,000 in the Bronx, 614,000 in Queens, 496,000 in Brooklyn, 404,000 in Manhattan, and 81,000 in Staten Island.

¹⁸ Hispanics were the majority of the population in the ten places shown in Table 5 as well as in these 18 additional places: Pomona, California (71 percent); Norwalk, California (70 percent); Miami, Florida (70 percent); El Monte, California (69 percent); Ontario, California (69 percent); Fontana, California (67 percent); San Antonio, Texas (63 percent); Pasadena, Texas (62 percent); San Bernardino, California (60 percent); Corpus Christi, Texas (60 percent); Elizabeth, New Jersey (59 percent); Chula Vista, California (58 percent); Paterson, New Jersey (58 percent); Palmdale, California (54 percent); Moreno Valley, California (54 percent); West Covina, California (53 percent); Anaheim, California (53 percent); and Inglewood, California (51 percent).

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS ON THE HISPANIC POPULATION

The Hispanic population predominantly identified as either “White” or “Some Other Race.”

People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Starting in 1997, OMB required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, OMB approved the Census Bureau’s inclusion of a sixth category—Some Other Race—on the Census 2000 and 2010 Census questionnaires.¹⁹

For the 2010 Census, a new instruction was added immediately preceding the questions on Hispanic origin and race, which was not used in Census 2000. The instruction stated that “For this census, Hispanic origins are not races” because in the federal statistical system, Hispanic origin is considered to be a separate concept from race. However, this did not preclude individuals from self-identifying their race as “Latino,” “Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” “Salvadoran,” or other national origins or ethnicities; in fact, many did so. If the response provided to the race question could not be classified in one or more of the five OMB race groups, it was generally classified in the category Some Other Race. Therefore, responses to the question on race that reflect a Hispanic origin were classified in the Some Other Race category.

The 2010 Census racial distributions of the Hispanic population are shown in Table 6. In 2010,

¹⁹ For more information on the 2010 Census race question, see *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010* at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

Table 6.

Hispanic or Latino Population by Type of Origin and Race: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)

Origin	Total Hispanic or Latino population	One Race							Two or More Races
		Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	
NUMBER									
Total Hispanic	50,477,594	47,435,002	26,735,713	1,243,471	685,150	209,128	58,437	18,503,103	3,042,592
Central American	35,796,538	33,920,977	18,491,777	425,389	523,432	113,846	34,096	14,332,437	1,875,561
Mexican	31,798,258	30,221,886	16,794,111	296,778	460,098	101,654	24,600	12,544,645	1,576,372
Guatemalan	1,044,209	969,462	401,763	11,471	31,197	2,386	7,251	515,394	74,747
Salvadoran	1,648,968	1,535,703	663,224	16,150	17,682	4,737	1,105	832,805	113,265
Other Central American¹	1,305,103	1,193,926	632,679	100,990	14,455	5,069	1,140	439,593	111,177
South American²	2,769,434	2,587,683	1,825,468	37,786	21,053	12,224	1,079	690,073	181,751
Caribbean	7,823,966	7,217,371	4,400,071	667,775	64,689	32,759	12,814	2,039,263	606,595
Cuban	1,785,547	1,719,585	1,525,521	82,398	3,002	4,391	774	103,499	65,962
Dominican	1,414,703	1,276,878	419,016	182,005	19,183	4,056	1,279	651,339	137,825
Puerto Rican	4,623,716	4,220,908	2,455,534	403,372	42,504	24,312	10,761	1,284,425	402,808
All other Hispanic³	4,087,656	3,708,971	2,018,397	112,521	75,976	50,299	10,448	1,441,330	378,685
PERCENT									
Total Hispanic	100.0	94.0	53.0	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.1	36.7	6.0
Central American	100.0	94.8	51.7	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	40.0	5.2
Mexican	100.0	95.0	52.8	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	39.5	5.0
Guatemalan	100.0	92.8	38.5	1.1	3.0	0.2	0.7	49.4	7.2
Salvadoran	100.0	93.1	40.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	50.5	6.9
Other Central American¹	100.0	91.5	48.5	7.7	1.1	0.4	0.1	33.7	8.5
South American²	100.0	93.4	65.9	1.4	0.8	0.4	—	24.9	6.6
Caribbean	100.0	92.2	56.2	8.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	26.1	7.8
Cuban	100.0	96.3	85.4	4.6	0.2	0.2	—	5.8	3.7
Dominican	100.0	90.3	29.6	12.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	46.0	9.7
Puerto Rican	100.0	91.3	53.1	8.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	27.8	8.7
All other Hispanic³	100.0	90.7	49.4	2.8	1.9	1.2	0.3	35.3	9.3

— Percentage rounds to 0.0

¹ This category includes people who reported "Costa Rican," "Honduran," "Nicaraguan," "Panamanian," Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."² This category includes people who reported "Argentinean," "Bolivian," "Chilean," "Colombian," "Ecuadorian," "Paraguayan," "Peruvian," "Uruguayan," "Venezuelan," South American Indian groups, and "South American."³ This category includes people who reported "Spaniard," as well as "Hispanic" or "Latino" and other general terms.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

94 percent of Hispanic respondents (47.4 million) reported one race.²⁰ Over half (53 percent) of the Hispanic population identified as White and no other race, while about one-third (37 percent) provided responses that were classified as Some Other Race alone when responding to the question on race. Much smaller proportions of Hispanics identified as other race groups alone: Black alone (2 percent), American Indian and Alaska Native alone (1 percent), Asian alone (0.4 percent), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (0.1 percent). About 3 million Hispanics (6 percent) reported multiple races. Among Hispanics who reported multiple races, a large proportion reported race combinations involving Some Other Race.

The racial distribution of the Mexican origin population was similar to the distribution of the total Hispanic population. Mexicans also reported predominantly as White alone (53 percent) and Some Other Race alone (39 percent). Mexicans were less likely to report as Black alone (1 percent) than the total Hispanic population.

On the other hand, the racial distribution of other Central American groups was different than that of the total Hispanic population. People of Guatemalan and

Salvadoran origin were less likely to report as White alone (about 40 percent for both groups), more likely to report as only Some Other Race (about 50 percent for both), and more likely to report multiple races (about 7 percent for both). Also, Guatemalans were more likely to report as American Indian and Alaska Native alone (3 percent). Respondents that reported as Other Central American were less likely to report as White alone (48 percent), more likely to report as Black alone (8 percent), less likely to report as Some Other Race alone (34 percent), and more likely to report multiple races (9 percent).

South American Hispanics also reported largely as White alone and Some Other Race alone but at proportions much different than the total Hispanic population. South American Hispanics were more likely to report as White only (about two-thirds) and less likely to report only as Some Other Race (about one-quarter) than the total Hispanic population.

Respondents of Cuban origin were much more likely than the total Hispanic population to report as White alone (85 percent), more likely to report as Black alone (5 percent), less likely to report as Some Other Race alone (6 percent), and less likely to report as multiple races (4 percent). Dominicans were much less likely to report as White alone (30 percent), much more likely to report as Black alone (13 percent), more likely to report as Some Other Race alone (46 percent), and more likely to report as multiple races (10 percent). Puerto Ricans were more likely to report as Black alone (9 percent), less likely to report as Some Other Race alone (28 percent), and more likely to report multiple races (9 percent).

About half of all other Hispanics reported as White alone and about one-third provided responses classified as Some Other Race alone. All other Hispanics were slightly more likely to report as Black alone (3 percent), more likely to report as American Indian and Alaska Native alone (2 percent), more likely to report as Asian alone (1 percent), slightly more likely to report as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (0.3 percent), and more likely to report as multiple races (9 percent).

SUMMARY

This report presented data from the 2010 Census that illustrated the nation's changing ethnic diversity. The Hispanic population accounted for over half the growth of the total population in the United States between 2000 and 2010. The examination of ethnic group distributions nationally shows that the Mexican population is still numerically and proportionally the largest Hispanic group in the United States. Although Mexicans were the largest Hispanic group, they grew at a rate slower than many of the other detailed Hispanic groups.

Racial classification issues continue to persist among those who identify as Hispanic, resulting in a substantial proportion of that population being categorized as Some Other Race. Geographically, there are a number of areas, particularly in the Western and Southern parts of the United States that have large proportions of the Hispanic population. Overall, the U.S. population has become more ethnically diverse over time. Throughout the decade, the Census Bureau will release additional information on Hispanic origin population groups, which will provide more insights into the nation's ethnic diversity.

²⁰ Individuals who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the *race-alone* population or the group that reported only one race category. Six categories make up this population: White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and Some Other Race alone. Individuals who chose more than 1 of the 6 race categories are referred to as the Two or More Races population. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the Two or More Races category which, combined with the six race-alone categories, yields seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Thus, the six race-alone categories and the Two or More Races category sum to the total population.

ABOUT THE 2010 CENSUS

Why was the 2010 Census conducted?

The U.S. Constitution mandates that a census be taken in the United States every 10 years. This is required in order to determine the number of seats each state is to receive in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Why did the 2010 Census ask the question on Hispanic origin?

The Census Bureau collects data on Hispanic origin and race to fulfill a variety of legislative and program requirements. Data on Hispanic origin and race are used in the legislative redistricting process carried out by the states and in monitoring local jurisdictions' compliance with the Voting Rights Act. More broadly, data on Hispanic origin are critical for research that underlies many policy decisions at all levels of government.

How do data from the question on Hispanic origin benefit me, my family, and my community?

All levels of government need information on Hispanic origin to implement and evaluate programs, or enforce laws, such as the Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act, Fair Housing Act, Equal Employment Opportunity Act, and the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program.

Both public and private organizations use Hispanic origin information to find areas where groups may need special services and to plan and implement education, housing, health, and other programs that address these needs. For example, a school system might use this information to design cultural activities that reflect the diversity in their community. Or a business could use it to select the mix of merchandise it will sell in a new store. Census information also helps identify areas where residents might need services of particular importance to certain ethnic groups, such as screening for hypertension or diabetes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on race and Hispanic origin in the United States, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hispanic/hispanic.html> and <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/race.html>.

Data on Hispanic origin and race from the *2010 Census Summary File 1* are released on a state-by-state basis. For a detailed schedule of 2010 Census products and release dates, visit <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2010/glance/index.html>. For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and

definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>.

For more information on specific race and ethnic groups in the United States, go to <www.census.gov/> and click on "Minority Links." This Web page includes information about the 2010 Census and provides links to reports based on past censuses and surveys focusing on the social and economic characteristics of the Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations.

Information on other population and housing topics is presented in the 2010 Census Briefs series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/>. This series presents information about race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and people who reside in group quarters.

For more information about the 2010 Census, including data products, call the Customer Services Center at 1-800-923-8282. You can also visit the Census Bureau's Question and Answer Center at <ask.census.gov> to submit your question online.