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# Mapping the Latino Population, By State, County and City

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## About the Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project

Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world. It does not take policy positions. Its Hispanic Trends Project seeks to improve public understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos' growing impact on the nation. All of the project's reports are available at [www.pewresearch.org/hispanic](http://www.pewresearch.org/hispanic).

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## About this Report

This report examines the geographic distribution and demographic characteristics of the U.S. Hispanic population in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the nation's more than 3,000 counties, and the 60 largest metropolitan area populations by Hispanic population. The data for this report are derived from the 2011 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS), the 2000 Census (5% IPUMS), and U.S. Census Bureau county population datasets.

Accompanying this report are demographic and economic [profiles](#) of the Hispanic population in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia; a [database](#) documenting the Hispanic population in the nation's counties; and [demographic and economic profiles](#) of the Hispanic population in the 60 metropolitan areas with the largest Hispanic populations. Also accompanying this report is an [interactive map](#) showing key characteristics in each state and the District of Columbia; [interactive maps](#) showing the size, share and growth in the Hispanic population in each of the nation's counties between 1980 and 2011; an [interactive map and table](#) showing the 60 largest metropolitan areas by Hispanic population and [a table](#) showing the largest population and shares for the ten largest Hispanic origin groups—Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Salvadorans, Dominicans, Guatemalans, Colombians, Hondurans, Ecuadorians and Peruvians.

This report was written by Anna Brown, Research Assistant, Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project and Mark Hugo Lopez, Director of Hispanic Research, Pew Research Center. Paul Taylor, Sara Goo, Eileen Patten and Danielle Cuddington provided comments. Eileen Patten and Danielle Cuddington number-checked the report. Caroline Klibanoff was the copy editor.

## A Note on Terminology

The terms “Latino” and “Hispanic” are used interchangeably in this report.

“Native born” refers to persons who are U.S. citizens at birth, including those born in the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and those born abroad to parents at least one of whom was a U.S. citizen.

“Foreign born” refers to persons born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen.

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## 1. Overview

The nation's Hispanic population, while still anchored in its traditional settlement areas, continues to disperse across the U.S., according to a Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data.

Today, the 100 largest counties by Hispanic population contain 71% of all Hispanics. Los Angeles County, CA alone contains 4.8 million Hispanics, or 9% of the nation's Hispanic population.

But the share of all Hispanics who live in these same counties has fallen from 75% in 2000 and 78% in 1990, reflecting Hispanic population growth outside of these 100 counties (see also [Fry, 2008](#)).

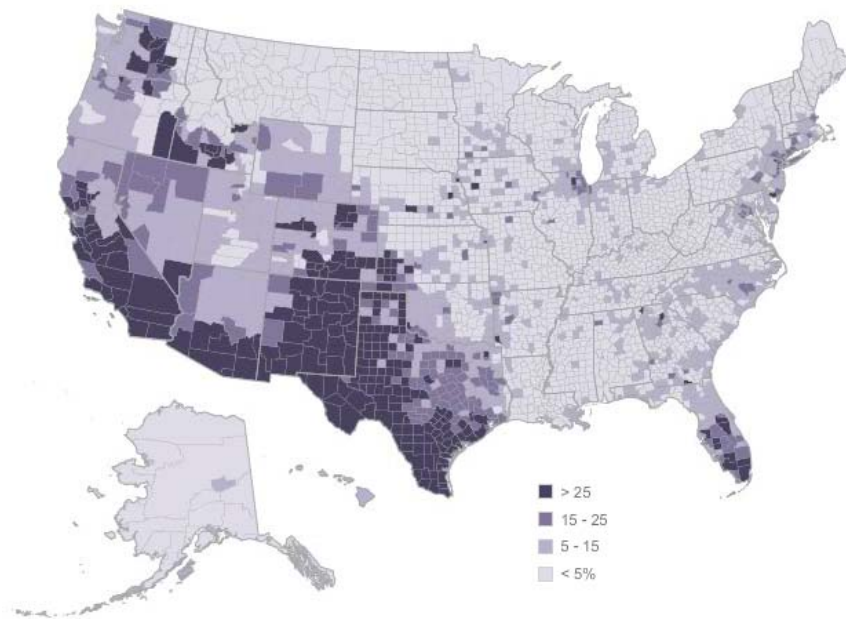
About half of these 100 largest counties are in three states—California, Texas and Florida. Along with New York, Illinois, Arizona, New Jersey and Colorado, these eight states contain three-quarters of the nation's Latino population. But with the dispersal of the U.S. Latino population across the country, this share too is down from 79% in 2000 and 83% in 1990.

The geographic settlement patterns are to some degree aligned with the diverse origin groups of the Hispanic population. For example, looking at the nation's metropolitan areas, Mexican origin Hispanics are the dominant group in Los Angeles-Long Beach, making up 78% of the area's Hispanics. They are also the dominant group in most metropolitan areas in the border

Figure 1

### The Distribution of the Nation's Hispanic Population, 2011

*Hispanic population share by county*



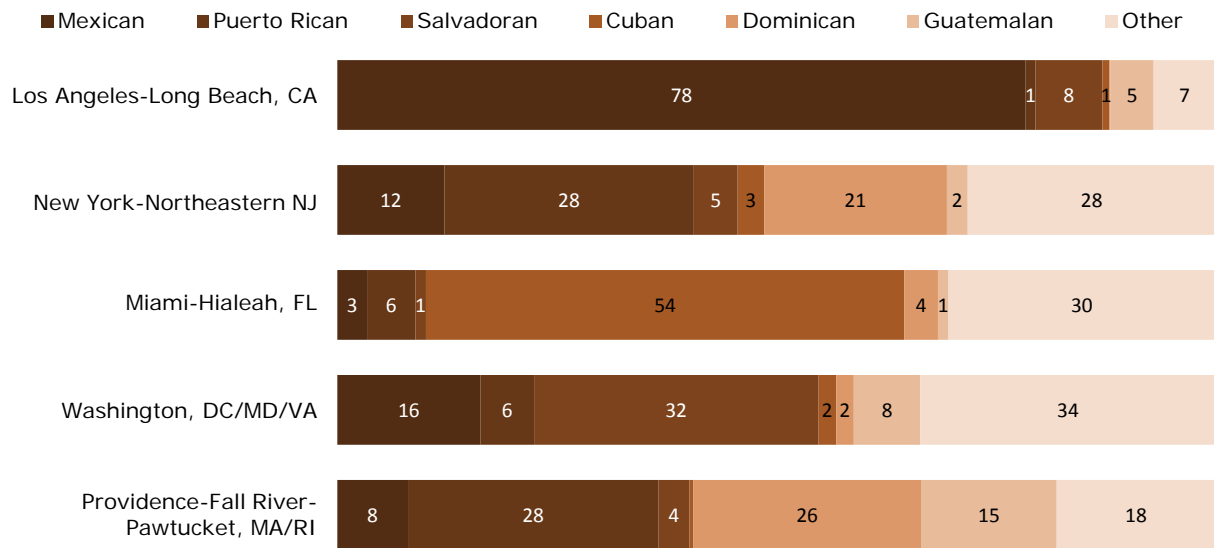
Source: U.S. Census Bureau county population datasets  
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states of Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. But along the East Coast the composition of Hispanic origin groups differs. In the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area, Puerto Ricans and Dominicans are the dominant Hispanic origin groups. In Miami-Hialeah, FL, Cubans are the dominant Hispanic group and in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, Salvadorans are the largest Hispanic origin group. Nationally, Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group, making up 64.6% of all Hispanics ([Lopez, Gonzalez-Barrera, Cuddington, 2013](#)).

Figure 2

### Largest Hispanic Origin Group Shares in Select Metropolitan Areas, 2011

% of the Hispanic population in the metro area that is ...



Notes: In Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, Dominicans make up less than 0.5% of the area's Hispanic population. In Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI, Cubans make up less than 0.5% of the area's Hispanic population.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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Latinos are the nation's largest minority group and among its fastest growing populations. According to the U.S. Census Bureau ([2013](#)), the Latino population in 2012 was just over 53 million, making up 17% of the U.S. population.<sup>1</sup> Latino population growth between 2000 and

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this report and in the accompanying statistical profiles, the 2011 American Community Survey is the main data source used. According to Pew Hispanic Center tabulations based on the 2011 ACS, there were 51.9 million Hispanics in the U.S. in 2011. The population estimate published by the U.S. Census Bureau for Hispanics—53 million—reflects data from 2012.

2010 accounted for more than half of the nation's population growth ([Passel, Cohn and Lopez, 2011](#)).

This report examines U.S. Hispanic population rankings in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the nation's more than 3,000 counties, and the 60 largest Hispanic metropolitan areas.<sup>2</sup> Accompanying this report are demographic and economic statistical profiles of the Hispanic population in each of the [50 states and the District of Columbia](#) and [the 60 largest metropolitan areas](#) by Hispanic population. Also accompanying the report is a [database of the Hispanic population in the nation's counties](#). Along with the demographic and economic profiles is an [interactive map](#) showing key Hispanic population characteristics in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, an [interactive map, interactive table and interactive graphics](#) showing Hispanic population characteristics in the 60 largest metropolitan areas by Hispanic population, and [interactive maps](#) showing the size, share and growth in the Hispanic population in each of the nation's counties between 1980 and 2011.

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<sup>2</sup> Throughout this report, rankings were computed prior to rounding.

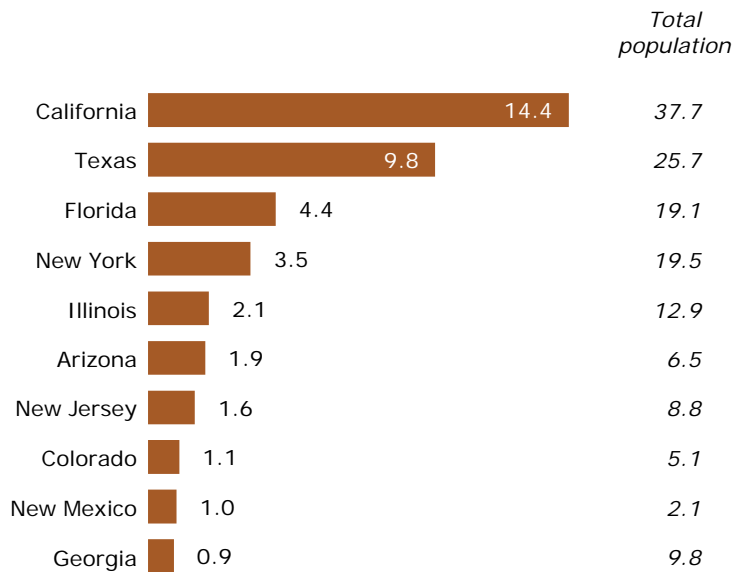
## 2. Ranking Latino Populations in the States

### Hispanic Population

- More than half (55%) of the U.S. Hispanic population resides in three states: California, Texas, and Florida. California has the nation's largest Hispanic population, with about 14.4 million Hispanics. California's Hispanic population alone accounts for more than one-fourth (28%) of U.S. Hispanics.

Figure 3

#### Top 10 States by Hispanic Population, 2011 (in millions)



Notes: The states shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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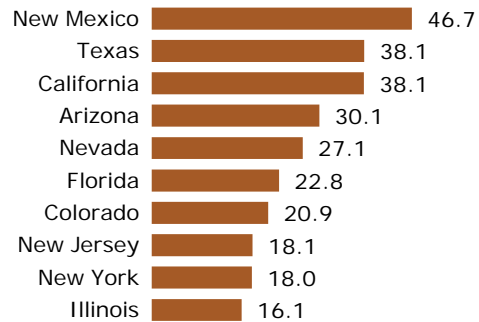
- Eight states have a Hispanic population of over one million: California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, Arizona, New Jersey, and Colorado.<sup>3</sup>
- In New Mexico, Hispanics make up 46.7% of the state's population, the highest Hispanic population share among the 50 states and District of Columbia. Maine, West Virginia, and Vermont were among those with the lowest Hispanic population shares, at 1% each.

<sup>3</sup> New Mexico's Hispanic population in 2011 was 972,204. In Figure 3, New Mexico's Hispanic population is shown as 1.0 million due to rounding.



- Over the last decade, some of the fastest growing Latino populations are in the southeastern U.S.
- States that have experienced the largest percentage increases in their Latino populations all have Latino populations of less than 1 million.
- As a group, the 10 states with the fastest growing Hispanic populations together accounted for 11% of the growth in the nation's Hispanic population between 2000 and 2011. By contrast, the 10 most populous Hispanic states together accounted for 69% of the growth in the nation's Hispanic population during the same period.
- Alabama's Hispanic population grew 158% between 2000 and 2011, more than any other state.
- Among all states and the District of Columbia, New York had the smallest Hispanic population percentage growth with an increase of 22% between 2000 and 2011. No state experienced a decline in its Hispanic population during the period.

Figure 4  
Hispanic Shares of State Populations, 2011 (%)



Note: The states shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic share of the state population.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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Table 1  
Growth in Hispanic Population among 10 Fastest Growing Hispanic States, 2000-2011

State	Population in 2000	Population in 2011	% Change, 2000-2011
Alabama	72,152	186,209	158
South Carolina	94,652	240,884	154
Tennessee	116,692	296,266	154
Kentucky	56,922	132,267	132
South Dakota	10,101	23,158	129
Arkansas	85,303	190,192	123
North Carolina	377,084	828,210	120
Mississippi	37,301	81,088	117
Maryland	230,992	488,943	112
Georgia	434,375	879,858	103

Notes: The states shown are the 10 largest by percent change in Hispanic population from 2000 to 2011. The overall U.S. Hispanic population grew 47.5% from 2000 to 2011.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2000 Census (5% IPUMS) and 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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## Hispanic Origin

- Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group in seven of the top 10 largest states by Hispanic population. The exceptions are New York, where Puerto Ricans are the largest Hispanic group, making up 33% of the state's Hispanic population; New Jersey, where Puerto Ricans are the largest Hispanic origin group and make up 29% of New Jersey's Hispanic population; and Florida where Cubans are the largest Hispanic origin group, accounting for three-in-ten (30%) Hispanics in the state.
- The diversity of Hispanic origin varies widely by state, where the dominant group accounts for 29% to 91% of the state's Hispanic population (among the top 10 states by Hispanic population) and between 5% and 33% of a state's total population.
- Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group in the U.S., accounting for 65% of the Hispanic population. However in 11 states—Florida, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—Mexicans are not the dominant Hispanic group.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 2**  
**Largest Hispanic Origin Groups among 10 Largest Hispanic States, 2011**

State	Largest Hispanic origin group	Share of Hispanic population	Share of total state population
California	Mexican	83	32
Texas	Mexican	88	33
Florida	Cuban	30	7
New York	Puerto Rican	33	6
Illinois	Mexican	80	13
Arizona	Mexican	91	27
New Jersey	Puerto Rican	29	5
Colorado	Mexican	78	16
New Mexico	Mexican	63	30
Georgia	Mexican	61	6

Notes: The states shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 65% are of Mexican origin, 9% are Puerto Rican and 4% are Cuban.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

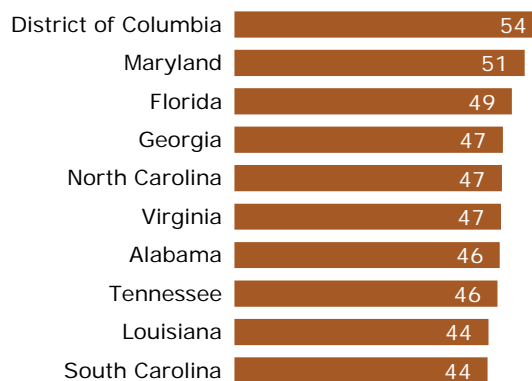
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<sup>4</sup> Maine, Montana and Vermont had too small sample sizes to report individual origin groups.

## Nativity

- More than half (54%) of Hispanics in the District of Columbia are foreign-born, a share greater than any of the 50 states. Among North Dakota's Hispanics, 6% are foreign born, the lowest share among the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- The ranking by foreign-born Hispanic population, though, tells a different story. California has more Hispanic immigrants—5.4 million—than any other state. Overall, they make up 37% of the state's Hispanic population.

Figure 5  
**Foreign-born Share, 2011**  
*(% of Hispanics who are foreign born)*



Notes: The states shown are the 10 largest by foreign-born share. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 36% are foreign born. Among the total U.S. population, 13% are foreign born.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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### 3. Ranking Latino Populations in the Nation's Counties

- Los Angeles County has by far the largest Hispanic population at 4.8 million, accounting for 9% of the U.S. Hispanic population. The next nine largest counties by Hispanic population fall between one and two million Hispanic residents.

Figure 6

**Top 10 Counties by Hispanic Population, 2011**  
(in thousands)

		Total population
Los Angeles County, CA	4,761	9,889
Harris County, TX	1,731	4,181
Miami-Dade County, FL	1,649	2,555
Cook County, IL	1,274	5,217
Maricopa County, AZ	1,163	3,880
Orange County, CA	1,043	3,056
Bexar County, TX	1,034	1,756
Riverside County, CA	1,032	2,240
San Bernardino County, CA	1,031	2,065
San Diego County, CA	1,022	3,140

Notes: The counties shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population.

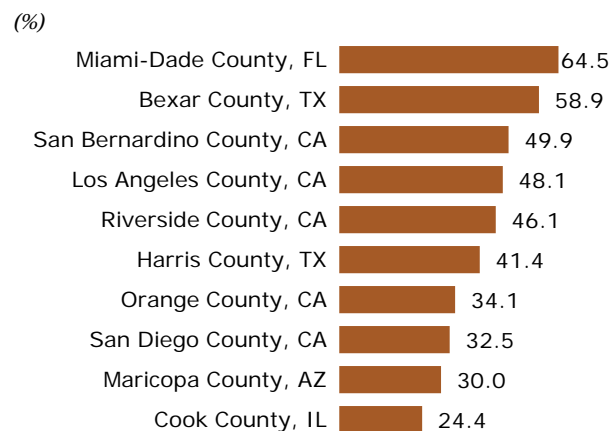
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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- Together these 10 counties account for almost one-third (30%) of the country's Hispanic population.
- The 25 largest counties by Hispanic population together contain 46% of the nation's Hispanic population.
- Los Angeles County, though, only ranks fourth among these top 10 counties in share of Hispanics among the total population at 48%. Miami-Dade County is among only two counties in the top 10 that are over 50% Hispanic.
- Among all 3,143 counties in the U.S., 87 are majority Hispanic. Of those, 56 are in Texas.

- Among counties with a Hispanic population of at least 1,000 in 2011, Stewart County in Georgia experienced the most growth in the Hispanic population since 2000, growing 1,754% over 11 years.
- Among the nation's 3,143 counties, 3,018 experienced positive growth in their Hispanic population, with the notable exception of New York County which has a Hispanic population of 410,681 and experienced a 2% population decline since 2000. Overall, 114 counties saw a decline in their Hispanic population between 2000 and 2011.
- Of the 10 fastest growing counties by Hispanic population growth (that had a Hispanic population of at least 1,000 in 2011), three are located in Georgia.
- The 10 largest counties by Hispanic population accounted for 22% of the growth in the nation's Hispanic population. By contrast, the 10 fastest growing counties accounted for less than 1% of the growth in the nation's Hispanic population.

**Figure 7**  
**Hispanic Shares of County Populations, 2011**



Note: The counties shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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**Table 3**  
**Hispanic Population Growth in the 10 Fastest Growing Counties, 2000-2011**

County	Population in 2000	Population in 2011	% Change, 2000-2011
Stewart County, GA	79	1,465	1754
Telfair County, GA	215	2,041	849
Beadle County, SD	155	1,406	807
Adams County, MS	273	2,176	697
Trempealeau County, WI	240	1,718	616
Luzerne County, PA	3,713	23,125	523
Sevier County, TN	884	4,880	452
Frederick County, VA	1,004	5,480	446
Paulding County, GA	1,398	7,584	442
Macon County, NC	454	2,272	400

Notes: The counties shown are the 10 largest by percent change in Hispanic population from 2000 to 2011 among those with a population of at least 1,000 in 2011. The overall U.S. Hispanic population grew 47.5% from 2000 to 2011.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2000 Census (5% IPUMS) and 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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## 4. Ranking Latino Populations in the Nation's Metropolitan Areas

### Hispanic Population

- More than four-in-ten (44%) Hispanics live in the 10 largest metropolitan areas, by Hispanic population.<sup>5</sup>

- The Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, metropolitan area has the nation's largest Latino population—5.8 million—and alone accounts for about one-in-ten (11%) Latinos nationally.<sup>6</sup> The New York-Northeastern New

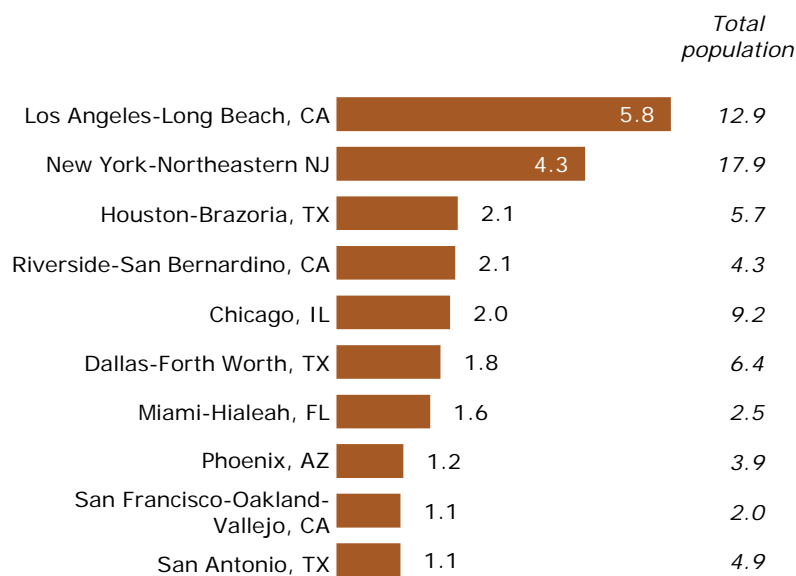
Jersey metropolitan area is the second largest by Latino population (4.3 million) and is home to 8% of Latinos nationwide.

- Two states contain six of the 10 largest Hispanic metropolitan populations. California has three— Los Angeles (#1), Riverside-San Bernardino (#4) and San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo (#9). Texas is also home to three of the 10

Figure 8

#### Top 10 Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population, 2011

(in millions)



Notes: The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. In following graphs, metropolitan areas are abbreviated.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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<sup>5</sup> When discussing the largest metropolitan areas, the report is referring to the largest areas by Hispanic population.

<sup>6</sup> All population estimates presented in this report are for Hispanics living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

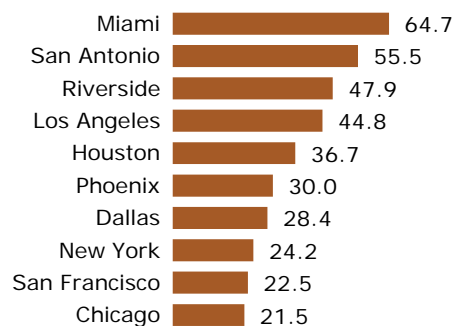
largest Hispanic metropolitan areas— Houston-Brazoria (#3), Dallas-Fort Worth (#6) and San Antonio (#10). The other four largest Hispanic metropolitan populations are New York (#2); Chicago, IL (#5); Miami-Hialeah, FL (#7); and Phoenix, AZ (#8). Overall, each of the 10 largest Hispanic metropolitan areas has a Hispanic population of more than 1 million and Hispanics are the largest minority group in each.

- The Hispanic share of the total population in each of the 10 largest metro areas ranges from a low of 21% in Chicago to a high of 65% in Miami. Miami and San Antonio (55%) are the only two metro areas among the 10 largest where Hispanics are a majority of the population. Among the top 60 metropolitan areas, Hispanics account for half or more in an additional 11.<sup>7</sup>

- Among the 60 metropolitan areas with the largest Latino populations, two have populations that are almost entirely Latino. The population of Laredo, TX, metropolitan area—with the 37th largest Latino population—is 95% Latino. The McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr-Mission, TX, metropolitan area—which has the 13th largest Hispanic population—is 91% Latino.

- From 2000 to 2011, the Hispanic population increased in every one of the top 60 metropolitan areas. The population increase ranged from a low of 14% in Los Angeles (which has the largest Hispanic population overall, and whose overall total population increased by 5%) to a high of 197% in

Figure 9  
Hispanic Shares of Metropolitan Area Populations, 2011 (%)



Note: The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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<sup>7</sup> The other 11 metropolitan areas are: Laredo, TX (95%), McAllen, TX (91%), Brownsville, TX (88%), El Paso, TX (81%), Las Cruces, NM (66%), Visalia, CA (61%), Yuma, AZ (60%), Merced, CA (56%); Corpus Christi, TX (53%); Fresno, CA (51%); Salinas, CA (51%).

Indianapolis (the 60th largest, and which experienced a total population increase of 16%).

- Compared with the Hispanic growth, these top 60 metro areas experienced more modest overall population changes in the same time period, from a high of a 43% increase among three areas (Fort Myers, FL, Las Vegas, NV, and Austin, TX) to a low of a slight decrease or no change among another three cities. Providence, RI, experienced no overall population change, while Salinas, CA, and Detroit, MI, saw decreases of 3% and 4% during that period, respectively.

### Hispanic Origin<sup>8</sup>

- Among the 10 largest metropolitan areas by Hispanic population, Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group in eight. The Mexican share of the Hispanic population in these eight areas ranges from a low of 70% in the San Francisco metropolitan area to a high of 91% in Phoenix.
- In Miami and New York, Mexicans are not the largest Hispanic origin group. More than half (54%) of the Miami metropolitan area's Hispanic population is Cuban. In the New York metropolitan area, Puerto Ricans are the largest Hispanic group, making up 28% of all Hispanics. They are closely followed by Dominicans, who make up 21% of

Table 4

#### Largest Hispanic Origin Group among Top 10 Hispanic Metropolitan Areas, 2011

(%)

Metro area	Largest Hispanic origin group	Share of Hispanic pop.	Share of total metro pop.
Los Angeles	Mexican	78	35
New York	Puerto Rican	28	7
Houston	Mexican	78	28
Riverside	Mexican	88	42
Chicago	Mexican	79	17
Dallas	Mexican	85	24
Miami	Cuban	54	35
Phoenix	Mexican	91	27
San Francisco	Mexican	70	16
San Antonio	Mexican	90	50

Notes: The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 65% are of Mexican origin, 9% are Puerto Rican and 4% are Cuban.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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<sup>8</sup> Hispanic origin is based on self-described family ancestry or place of birth in response to a question on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Ancestry is not necessarily the same as the place of birth of the respondent, nor is it indicative of immigrant or citizenship status. For example a U.S. citizen born in Los Angeles of Mexican immigrant parents or grandparents may (or may not) identify his or her Hispanic origin as Mexico. Likewise, some immigrants born in Mexico may identify another country as their origin depending on the place of birth of their ancestors.



the area's Hispanic population.

- Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group in 49 of the top 60 metro areas, and they account for 95% or more of the Hispanic population in eight metro areas in the top 60. The Mexican share is highest in McAllen, TX, where they account for nearly all (98%) of the area's Hispanics.<sup>9</sup>

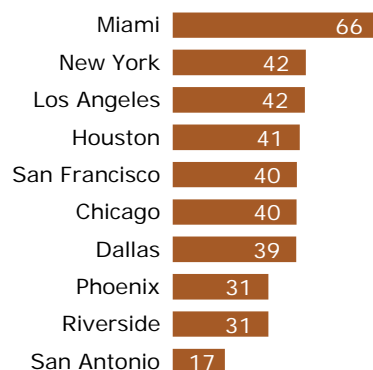
## Nativity

- In Miami, two-thirds (66%) of the Hispanic population is foreign born, a share higher than any of the top 60 metro areas and the only top 10 metro area in which more than half of Hispanics are foreign born.
- By contrast, only 17% of Hispanics in the San Antonio area are foreign born. For U.S. Hispanics overall, the foreign-born share is 36%.
- Among the top 60 metro areas by Hispanic population, Corpus Christi, TX, has the lowest foreign-born share among Hispanics at 8%. Corpus Christi is the 46th largest metropolitan area by Hispanic population and is the only metropolitan area in the top 60 where fewer than one-in-ten Hispanics were born outside the U.S.
- From 2000 to 2011, the foreign-born Hispanic population increased in all of the top 60 metro areas by Hispanic population except for one— Los Angeles (a decline of 3%). The greatest change was in Fort Myers, FL, with an increase of 211% among Hispanics born outside the U.S. Including Fort Myers, seven metro areas experienced a growth of more than 100% among the foreign-born Hispanic population between 2000 and 2011.

Figure 10

### Foreign-born Share in 10 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population, 2011

(% of Hispanics who are foreign born)



Notes: The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 36% are foreign born. Among the total U.S. population, 13% are foreign born.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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<sup>9</sup> The other seven metro areas where the Hispanic population is 95% or more Mexican origin are: Yuma, AZ (98%); Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX (97%); Las Cruces, NM (96%); El Paso, TX (96%); Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA (95%); Odessa, TX (95%); Laredo, TX (95%).

- **In the same time period, the native-born population was also increasing—and at a generally higher rate. The greatest increase, of 281%, occurred in Raleigh, NC. A total of thirteen metro areas, including Raleigh, experienced growth of greater than 100% among their native-born Hispanic populations. The smallest increase was in Salinas, CA (20%).**

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## Appendix Tables

Appendix Table A1

### The 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population: Population and Demographics among Hispanics

Metropolitan area	Hispanic population (thousands)	Hispanic share of population (%)	Among Hispanics			Largest Hispanic origin group
			Median age	Foreign born (%)	Citizen (%)	
1. Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	5,804	45	28	42	72	Mexican
2. New York-Northeastern NJ	4,317	24	31	42	74	Puerto Rican
3. Houston-Brazoria, TX	2,105	37	26	41	69	Mexican
4. Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	2,062	48	25	31	81	Mexican
5. Chicago, IL	1,971	21	27	40	73	Mexican
6. Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	1,809	28	25	39	68	Mexican
7. Miami-Hialeah, FL	1,627	65	39	66	67	Cuban
8. Phoenix, AZ	1,163	30	24	31	77	Mexican
9. San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo, CA	1,114	23	29	40	73	Mexican
10. San Antonio, TX	1,112	55	29	17	89	Mexican
11. San Diego, CA	1,021	33	27	36	76	Mexican
12. Washington, DC/MD/VA	807	14	28	54	61	Salvadoran
13. McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr-Mission, TX	724	91	26	33	76	Mexican
14. El Paso, TX	668	81	30	30	82	Mexican
15. Denver-Boulder, CO	609	23	26	29	76	Mexican
16. Las Vegas, NV	585	30	26	41	71	Mexican
17. Fresno, CA	563	51	25	32	76	Mexican
18. Orlando, FL	562	26	30	27	84	Puerto Rican
19. Atlanta, GA	546	11	25	48	62	Mexican
20. Austin, TX	524	31	26	28	76	Mexican
21. San Jose, CA	492	27	27	34	75	Mexican
22. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	469	17	30	33	80	Puerto Rican
23. Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL	459	26	35	52	74	Cuban
24. Philadelphia, PA/NJ	433	8	26	23	84	Puerto Rican
25. Bakersfield, CA	426	50	24	32	76	Mexican
26. Albuquerque, NM	416	47	29	15	90	Mexican
27. Boston, MA-NH	416	10	27	41	74	Puerto Rican
28. Sacramento, CA	384	19	26	26	82	Mexican
29. Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	364	88	28	27	82	Mexican
30. Tucson, AZ	347	35	27	23	86	Mexican

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## Appendix Table A1 (Cont.)

**The 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population:  
Population and Demographics among Hispanics**

Metropolitan area	Hispanic population (thousands)	Hispanic share of population (%)	Among Hispanics			Largest Hispanic origin group
			Median age	Foreign born (%)	Citizen (%)	
31. Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley, CA	340	41	27	36	76	Mexican
32. Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	275	61	24	34	74	Mexican
33. Stockton, CA	274	39	25	34	77	Mexican
34. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	261	20	31	51	68	Cuban
35. Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	250	16	24	39	70	Mexican
36. Seattle-Everett, WA	248	9	26	38	71	Mexican
37. Laredo, TX	245	95	28	29	78	Mexican
38. Portland, OR-WA	233	11	24	40	67	Mexican
39. Modesto, CA	221	43	25	33	78	Mexican
40. Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	196	10	25	51	57	Mexican
41. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	185	43	25	42	68	Mexican
42. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	180	6	23	44	65	Mexican
43. Raleigh-Durham, NC	177	11	25	50	56	Mexican
44. Detroit, MI	174	4	25	22	87	Mexican
45. Kansas City, MO-KS	163	9	24	37	72	Mexican
46. Corpus Christi, TX	153	53	30	8	96	Mexican
47. Milwaukee, WI	152	10	24	28	80	Mexican
48. Merced, CA	144	56	24	35	73	Mexican
49. Las Cruces, NM	141	66	28	22	83	Mexican
50. Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey, CA	140	51	26	46	61	Mexican
51. Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	138	13	25	41	75	Puerto Rican
52. Oklahoma City, OK	136	13	23	40	68	Mexican
53. Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC	131	9	24	51	56	Mexican
54. Odessa, TX	130	46	25	23	85	Mexican
55. Hartford-Bristol-Middleton-New Britain, CT	129	18	27	19	85	Puerto Rican
56. Baltimore, MD	128	5	27	42	70	Mexican
57. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	124	25	25	37	73	Mexican
58. Yuma, AZ	121	60	26	33	78	Mexican
59. Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	118	19	28	42	69	Mexican
60. Indianapolis, IN	116	6	23	44	64	Mexican

Notes: "Foreign born" refers to persons born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. Citizens include U.S. citizens by birth or naturalization. Hispanic origin is based on self-described family ancestry or place of birth in response to a question on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Ancestry is not necessarily the same as the place of birth of the respondent, nor is it indicative of immigrant or citizenship status.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2011 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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Appendix Table A2

**The 50 States and District of Columbia  
Population and Demographics among Hispanics**

<b>State</b>	<b>Hispanic population (thousands)</b>	<b>Hispanic share of state population (%)</b>	<b>Share of all U.S. Hispanics (%)</b>	<b>Median age</b>	<b>Foreign born (%)</b>
Alabama	186	4	0.4	25	46
Alaska	42	6	0.1	26	17
Arizona	1,950	30	3.8	25	28
Arkansas	190	6	0.4	23	42
California	14,358	38	27.7	27	37
Colorado	1,071	21	2.1	26	25
Connecticut	494	14	1.0	27	26
Delaware	76	8	0.1	24	32
District of Columbia	58	9	0.1	30	54
Florida	4,354	23	8.4	33	49
Georgia	880	9	1.7	25	47
Hawaii	126	9	0.2	25	9
Idaho	182	11	0.3	22	31
Illinois	2,078	16	4.0	26	40
Indiana	397	6	0.8	23	34
Iowa	154	5	0.3	22	36
Kansas	307	11	0.6	22	34
Kentucky	132	3	0.3	23	39
Louisiana	197	4	0.4	29	44
Maine	15	1	<0.05	n/a	17
Maryland	489	8	0.9	28	51
Massachusetts	650	10	1.3	26	31
Michigan	447	5	0.9	25	22
Minnesota	257	5	0.5	22	40
Mississippi	81	3	0.2	28	43
Missouri	214	4	0.4	24	33
Montana	30	3	0.1	n/a	8
Nebraska	174	9	0.3	22	39
Nevada	738	27	1.4	26	41
New Hampshire	37	3	0.1	25	28

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## Appendix Table A2 (Cont.)

**The 50 States and District of Columbia  
Population and Demographics among Hispanics**

<b>State</b>	<b>Hispanic population (thousands)</b>	<b>Hispanic share of state population (%)</b>	<b>Share of all U.S. Hispanics (%)</b>	<b>Median age</b>	<b>Foreign born (%)</b>
New Jersey	1,599	18	3.1	30	43
New Mexico	972	47	1.9	30	17
New York	3,497	18	6.7	30	38
North Carolina	828	9	1.6	24	47
North Dakota	15	2	<0.05	n/a	6
Ohio	362	3	0.7	25	23
Oklahoma	347	9	0.7	23	33
Oregon	466	12	0.9	23	37
Pennsylvania	750	6	1.4	25	23
Rhode Island	135	13	0.3	26	41
South Carolina	241	5	0.5	25	44
South Dakota	23	3	<0.05	22	32
Tennessee	296	5	0.6	24	46
Texas	9,794	38	18.9	27	30
Utah	373	13	0.7	23	40
Vermont	8	1	<0.05	n/a	26
Virginia	649	8	1.2	27	47
Washington	790	12	1.5	23	35
West Virginia	21	1	<0.05	23	25
Wisconsin	344	6	0.7	23	30
Wyoming	52	9	0.1	24	19
<b>United States</b>	<b>51,927</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>

Notes: "Foreign born" refers to persons born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2011 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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## Appendix Table A3

**10 Counties With Largest Hispanic Population Decreases, 2000-2011**

County	Population in 2000	Population in 2011	Decrease, 2000-2011
New York County, NY	417,816	410,681	-7,135
Arlington County, VA	35,268	32,793	-2,475
Rio Arriba County, NM	30,025	28,735	-1,290
Duval County, TX	11,544	10,280	-1,264
San Miguel County, NM	23,487	22,385	-1,102
Grant County, NM	15,126	14,181	-945
Brooks County, TX	7,304	6,551	-753
Hidalgo County, NM	3,324	2,723	-601
Live Oak County, TX	4,683	4,141	-542
Franklin County, NY	2,053	1,572	-481

Notes: The counties shown are the 10 that experienced the largest decreases in Hispanic population from 2000 to 2011 among those with a population of at least 1,000 in 2011. The overall U.S. Hispanic population grew by about 16.7 million from 2000 to 2011.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2000 Census (5% IPUMS) and 2011 ACS (1% IPUMS)

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