# The Residential Segregation of Hispanic Subgroups: 1980-2010*

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**ABSTRACT**

The residential segregation of racial and ethnic minorities has a long history in the United States. We previously analyzed data from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses to examine the extent of changes in racial and ethnic residential segregation in the last 2 decades of the 20th century. Others have looked at changes over the 2000-2010 decade using data from the most recent decennial census. In contrast, in this paper we will examine the segregation of Hispanic *subgroups*, specifically those with the following origins: Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Salvadoran. The residential patterns of each group over the 1980-2010 or 1990-2010 period are compared to those of non-Hispanic Whites, to other Hispanics as a whole, and to the other specific Hispanic subgroups.

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# The Residential Segregation of Hispanic Subgroups: 1980-2010

## Introduction

The residential segregation of racial and ethnic minorities has a long history in the United States. Immigration continually leads to the creation of new ethnic enclaves and often the fortification of old ones. Racial and ethnic distinctions have long produced some of the most salient social and economic divisions in American society. Segregation has many causes, including the voluntary residential choices of individuals, who often seek to live with people of the same ethnic group, through discrimination in the housing market, or by lack of information about different neighborhoods, which can vary systematically by race (Iceland et al. 2002). Recent work on residential segregation has indicated a decline in black and white segregation from each other, though only small changes among Hispanics and Asians (Iceland et al. forthcoming; Logan and Stults 2011).

While there has been considerable research on the segregation patterns of pan-ethnic groups (e.g., Hispanics), we know much less about the variation across ethnic subgroups (e.g., Mexican Hispanics, Puerto Rican Hispanics, etc.), and there has been no published work based on the 2010 census on these specific groups that we are aware of. Thus, the goal of this study is to examine the residential patterns of Hispanic ethnic groups over the 1980-2010 period. We examine the extent of their segregation from non-Hispanic Whites, from other Hispanics as a whole, and from specific other Hispanic subgroups. We also use two common measures of segregation—dissimilarity and interaction—to better understand different dimensions of residential segregation. The questions motivating our study include:

1. What are trends in the segregation of Hispanic ethnic groups?
2. How do these trends vary by the dimension of residential segregation being considered?

3. What are some of the metropolitan characteristics associated with high and low levels of segregation?

In the following section we review the recent findings about the residential segregation of Hispanics. We follow this with a discussion of the methodological issues that need to be addressed in examining residential segregation over time. We then present our findings on the residential patterns of Hispanics and end with some conclusions and directions for future research.

**Literature Review**

The Hispanic population of the U.S. has increased from 14.6 million in 1980 (6.4 percent of the total population) to 50.5 million in 2010 (16.3 percent), and is now the largest "minority" group in the country. Analyzing the Census Bureau's 2009 population projections, Ortman and Guarneri (2009: 3) noted that "Even if net international migration is maintained at a constant level of nearly one million, the Hispanic population is still projected to more than double between 2000 and 2050 [while] the non-Hispanic White alone population, … is projected to experience decline." The Hispanic population has not just grown over time, its composition has changed considerably. While the Mexican-origin subgroup has long been the largest Hispanic subgroup and has comprised just over 60 percent of the Hispanic population for some time, the fraction of the Hispanic population that is of Puerto Rican and Cuban ancestry has declined over time. The number of Salvadoran, Dominican, and Guatemalan Hispanics in the U.S. has grown rapidly in recent years.[1]

[1] Because of the relatively small size of the Guatemalan population before 2010, we do not analyze the residential segregation of that subgroup in detail.

While Black-White segregation has been declining steadily, if slowly, over the past several decades, there has been relatively little change in the segregation of Hispanics (and Asians) from Whites. Using the dissimilarity index—the most common measure of segregation—Hispanic-White segregation remained steady in the 50-51 range from 1980 to 2000, before declining slightly to 48 in 2010 (Logan and Stults 2011). To put these numbers in context, dissimilarity scores in principle can range from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating greater segregation. A common rule of thumb is that scores above 60 are high in absolute terms, scores from 30 to 60 indicate moderate segregation, and scores below 30 are low. What explains these persistent, if moderate, levels of segregation?

The three theoretical perspectives commonly used to explain how immigrants and minority groups become incorporated into society are spatial assimilation, ethnic stratification, and segmented assimilation (Alba and Nee 2003; Iceland 2009). Classic *spatial assimilation* theory posits that, upon arrival, immigrant groups often live apart from the native majority for a number of reasons. Kin, friendship, and community-of-origin based networks often draw immigrants into particular neighborhoods. In addition, the low socioeconomic status of many immigrant groups means that such individuals may not be able to afford to live in the same neighborhoods as the more affluent native majority (Alba and Logan 1991; Clark 1986). However, immigrant group members are more likely to move into other residential areas if and as they acculturate and become more socioeconomically similar to the native majority. Over the long run, this process results in a convergence in residential patterns and outcomes across groups.

In contrast to the residential convergence of groups theorized by spatial assimilation theory, the *ethnic stratification* perspective emphasizes the widespread retention of ethnic ties

and ethnic communities. Prejudice and discrimination by Whites are thought to play a key role, as they seek to maintain social and residential distance from minority groups (Charles 2006; Massey and Denton 1993; Roediger 2005). The effects of structural barriers are presumed to be the most severe for Blacks and darker-skinned immigrants because of greater prejudice and discrimination based on skin color in the U.S. (Charles 2006; Frank et al. 2010).

The *segmented assimilation* perspective, by contrast, presents a picture of both convergence and divergence for contemporary immigrants (Portes and Zhou 1993; Zhou 1999). According to this theory, the host society offers uneven possibilities to different groups based on social factors including race and ethnicity. Recent immigrants become absorbed by different segments of American society, ranging from affluent and predominantly White middle-class suburbs to impoverished predominantly African American inner-city ghettos. According to this model, we might see considerable differences in the residential patterns across ethnic groups, such as very different levels of residential segregation.

Previous empirical work on Hispanic segregation patterns provides some support for the spatial assimilation perspective. In particular, foreign-born Hispanics tend to be more segregated from Whites and less likely to move into White neighborhoods than native-born Hispanics (Iceland and Scopilliti 2008; Iceland and Nelson 2008; South et al. 2005a, 2005b). In addition, higher-income Hispanics are less segregated from non-Hispanic Whites than their lower-income counterparts (Iceland and Wilkes 2006).

It should be noted that while dissimilarity scores have changed little for Hispanics as a whole, and patterns by nativity and socioeconomic status are generally consistent with spatial assimilation, Nevertheless, Hispanics are living in neighborhoods with a higher proportion of Hispanics over time. This is mainly a function of the overall rapid growth in the Hispanic

population. Thus, as indicated by the "isolation" index. While the typical Hispanic individual lived in a neighborhood that was 38 percent Hispanic in 1980, by 2005-2009 this figure had risen to 46 percent (Sanchez et al. 2010).

While a fair amount is known about Hispanic residential patterns, much less has been written about the segregation of Hispanic ethnic groups. Iceland (2009), comparing the segregation of Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican Hispanics in 2000, finds that the dissimilarity between Puerto Ricans and non-Hispanic Whites (60) was higher than that between Cubans and Whites and Mexicans and Whites (both about 54). Logan (2002), who also included Dominican Hispanics in his study, finds that Dominicans are the most segregated from Whites (81) and also have the lowest exposure to Whites. Both studies indicate that Cuban Hispanics were the most segregated from Blacks (dissimilarity scores well over 70), while Mexicans and Cubans were moderately segregated from Blacks (in the 49-55 range).

This study seeks to build on this existing work in a few ways. First, we look at the segregation of Hispanic ethnic groups using more recent data (from the 2010 census) than previous studies, we examine patterns of change over a relatively long period of time (the 1980 to 2010 period) to obtain a better sense of trends, we not only examine the segregation of ethnic groups from non-Hispanic whites but also from each other, and we examine the contextual correlates of segregation among these groups in more detail than the past studies.

**Data and Methods**

To calculate levels and trends in Hispanic segregation, we use data on the numbers of resident persons self-identifying as Hispanic (and giving a subgroup identity) in census tracts in metropolitan areas across the United States, using the census tract as the smallest geographic unit

for analysis. The 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 15 provided the framework for data collection on race and ethnicity for the 1980 decennial census. The questions on the 1980 and 1990 censuses asked individuals to self-identify with one of four racial groups and indicate whether they were Hispanic.[2] After much research and public comment, OMB revised the racial classification in 1997 to include *five* race groups (subdividing Asians and Pacific Islanders into Asians, and Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders), allowed individuals to choose more than one race, and retained the Hispanic ethnicity question. Since Hispanics may be of any race, both identifiers are needed to classify individuals into mutually exclusive racial/ethnic groups (e.g., to identify "non-Hispanic whites").

One issue that arises when measuring residential segregation is choosing a reference group against which the segregation of other groups can be measured. Following Massey and Denton (1988), we chose non-Hispanic Whites as the reference group for many of the analyses. For 2000 and 2010 data, when individuals could report more than one race, we chose those who designated White alone as their racial classification, and not Hispanic. Since Hispanics did not have the option to choose more than one Hispanic subgroup identity on the 2010 Census, analyzing multiple choices for them does not apply.[3]

We analyze segregation patterns using the two most commonly used measures of segregation: dissimilarity and interaction. Dissimilarity is a measure of *evenness* (the differential

[2] The four races were White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. The population censuses have a special dispensation from OMB to allow individuals to designate "Some Other Race" rather than one of those specifically listed. The vast majority of individuals choosing that option are Hispanic (Grieco and Cassidy 2001).

[3] The 2010 census did include an Alternate Questionnaire Experiment which allowed such choice. Results from the experiment are found in Compton et al. 2012.

distribution of the subject population), and interaction is a measure of e*xposure (*potential contact). Indexes of evenness and exposure are correlated but measure different things: exposure measures depend on the relative sizes of the two groups being compared, while evenness measures do not.

The dissimilarity index, which ranges from 0 (complete integration) to 100 (complete segregation), measures the percentage of a group's population that would have to change residence for each neighborhood to have the same percent of that group as the metropolitan area overall. The interaction index measures the exposure of minority group members to members of the majority group as the minority-weighted average of the majority proportion of the population in each areal unit.[4] Even if residential segregation as measured by the dissimilarity index remains the same or slightly declines over time, growth in the minority population will tend to make it more isolated and have a lower level of interaction with other groups (see Logan and Stults, 2011: 25).

While this analysis uses constant metropolitan area boundaries, it does not use constant tract boundaries, preferring to compute indexes independent of tract boundary changes (in principle, census tract boundaries are revised each decade to more closely resemble neighborhoods). In addition, some metropolitan areas have too few of the subject subgroups to provide a reliable analysis (although sampling error is absent in a census, non-sampling error is present, resulting from such sources as errors in respondent confusion, imputation, etc.).

The Hispanic subgroups analyzed are Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Dominicans, and Salvadorans – the five most populous subgroups in 2010. Statistics for Dominicans and

[4] When there are only two groups, the isolation and interaction indexes sum to 100, so lower values of interaction and higher values of isolation each indicate higher segregation.

Salvadorans are not available for 1980 and 1990 -- in 1990 write-in responses were only tabulated as part of the long form (sample) statistics; there was no write-in for the Spanish origin question in 1980. The subgroup results will be discussed in the order of larger to smaller populations. Guatemalan Hispanics are now the sixth-largest Hispanic subgroup, surpassing 1 million.[5]

**Results**

The Hispanic population has grown rapidly in recent decades, with the dominant group being the Mexican-origin population (see Table 1). In 1980 there were 8.7 million Mexican-origin people in the U.S. (60 percent of the Hispanic population), growing to 31.8 million in 2010 (63 percent of the Hispanic population). The next two traditionally largest groups – Puerto Ricans and Cubans – have been falling as a fraction of the total Hispanic population, from 14 percent to 9 percent, and from 6 percent to 4 percent, respectively, over the 1980 to 2010 period. The number of Salvadorans, Dominicans, and Guatemalans in the U.S. has grown rapidly in recent years.

(Table 1 here)

Figure 1 shows the states in which Hispanics and Hispanic subgroup members are concentrated. Highlighted are the states in which the percentage of the population that is a member of that group exceeds the national percentage. There are only nine states in which Hispanics are concentrated (that is, have the highest ratio of state relative to national percentage) – the Southwest and border states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, New

[5] Subgroups are sometimes referred to by their identified subgroup, but that is not meant to imply that they are citizens or even former residents of that country, only that they self-identify with that subgroup.

Mexico, and Texas, plus New Jersey and New York. The highest ratio of state percentage Hispanic to U.S. percentage Hispanic is in New Mexico at 2.8.

(Figure 1 here)

Since Mexicans make up five-eighths of all Hispanics, it is not surprising that six of these nine states, plus Illinois, make up the list of states with the highest ratios of Mexicans (Texas has the highest, at 3.1). The other subgroups have very different patterns of concentration than Mexicans. Not surprising given their origin, Puerto Ricans are concentrated on the East Coast – in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island -- and surprisingly, Hawaii. Connecticut has the highest ratio, at 4.7. Cubans are heavily concentrated in Florida, with a ratio of 11.2, but are also concentrated in Nevada and New Jersey.

(Figure 2 here)

Dominicans are concentrated in the same states as Puerto Ricans, with the exception of Delaware and Hawaii. They are most concentrated in New York, with a ratio of 7.6. In contrast, Guatemalans have high levels of concentration in states spread throughout the country. This includes states in the Northeast (Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island), the South (Florida), the Midwest (Nebraska), and the West (California, Nevada). The highest ratio for Guatemalans is in Rhode Island, at 5.3. Finally, Salvadorans have a high concentration around the Nation's capital (District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia), and in California, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. D.C. has the highest ratio (5.2).

States with concentrations of four or more of the six Hispanic subgroups are Florida, Massachusetts, Nevada, and New Jersey. The ten states with the lowest concentration of

Hispanics overall, with ratios below 0.2, are Kentucky, Maine (with the lowest ratio, at 0.07), Mississippi. Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia. The states low concentrations of four or more of the six Hispanic subgroups are Maine, Montana, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. North Dakota had the lowest number for any one subgroup – there were only 73 Salvadorans in that state in 2010.

**Residential Segregation of Hispanic Ethnic Groups**

Table 2 presents the dissimilarity and interaction indexes for all Hispanics and for the five Hispanic subgroups we analyze. After no net change in the dissimilarity index for Hispanics from 1980 to 2000 (52), there was a slight drop in segregation from 2000 to 2010, to 49 (a decline of only 5 percent, however). The interaction index, however, shows decreasing interaction with non-Hispanic whites, from 1980 to 2010, from 48 to 35, a decline of 31 percent. These findings are consistent with the findings of Logan and Stults (2011: 2): Hispanic "segregation levels have remained steady since 1980. In addition, since [the number of Hispanics is] growing, there is a tendency for their ethnic enclaves to become more homogeneous. As a result these groups live in more isolated settings now than they did in 2000, continuing a trend seen since 1980."

(Table 2 here)

These findings for all Hispanics are not mirrored for all Hispanic ethnic groups. Of course, since Mexicans are such a large proportion of all Hispanics (63 percent in 2010), it is not surprising that their segregation patterns are the same – a small decline from 1980 to 2010 in dissimilarity (from 52 to 50), and a more substantial decline in interaction (from 46 to 33) over

the same period. Puerto Ricans, on the other hand, show a different pattern – a more substantial decrease in dissimilarity, from 690 in 1980 to 52 in 2010, a decline of 25 percent in segregation, while their interaction index remained about the same (42 to 43). The most segregated Hispanic subgroup in 2000 was Dominicans, but they nevertheless showed a large drop in dissimilarity, from 78 in 2000 to 72 in 2010, though they remain highly segregated. The patterns for Cubans and Salvadorans mimic those for the overall Hispanic population.

Tables 3-7 show the segregation indexes for the five subgroups, in order of population size. Table 3 shows that Mexicans have low and declining levels of dissimilarity versus non-Mexican Hispanics – an index of only 25 in 2010, down from 32 in 1980 (with the sharpest drop between 1990 and 2000). The highest dissimilarity index in 2010 for Mexicans is versus Dominicans (59) indicating that these groups tend to live in distinct neighborhoods. Because there are so many Mexicans versus other subgroups, their interaction indexes are low (none is above 1.3) – indicating that Mexicans tend to have relatively few other (non-Mexican) Hispanics living in their neighborhoods. Of top 40 metropolitan and micropolitan areas (MAs) with the highest concentrations of Mexicans, all are in the three border states of California, Arizona, and Texas, except for three in New Mexico and two in Kansas. Eight of the top ten are in Texas (see Appendix Table A-1 for the top ten areas for all subgroups).

(Table 3 here)

Table 4 focuses on Puerto Ricans. While Puerto Ricans are more segregated from other Hispanics than Mexicans (a dissimilarity index of 31 versus 25), they are less segregated from other Hispanics than Cubans, Salvadorans, and Dominicans in 2010 (this comes from a comparison of dissimilarity indexes across Tables 3 through 7). Notably, Puerto Ricans have

become less segregated from other Hispanic groups over time. Puerto Ricans have a modest interaction with other Hispanics; the typical Puerto Rican lives in a neighborhood that is 19 percent non-Puerto Rican Hispanic. Interaction is highest with Mexicans (7) and lower with other groups. It should be noted that the interaction index of Mexicans with Puerto Ricans (1 in Table 3) is lower than the interaction index of Puerto Ricans with Mexican Hispanics (7 in Table 4) because there are so many more Mexicans than Puerto Ricans in the United States. The top 25 MAs for Puerto Ricans are concentrated in the region around New York City (PA-NJ-NY-CT-MA) and Florida, with one in Hawaii.

(Table 4 here)

The patterns for Cubans are in many ways similar to those for Puerto Rican Hispanics (see Table 5). Their dissimilarity indexes are higher than we saw among Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, indicating they are more likely to be living apart from other Hispanic subgroups. For example, the four indexes all range from 41 to 50 in 2010. Cubans, however, have a relatively high and increasing interaction index with non-Cuban Hispanics (rising from 15 in 1980 to 27 in 2010). Cuban Hispanics are concentrated in the Miami-Dade metropolitan area and other MAs in Florida -- all 10 of the top 10 and 24 of all the 27 MAs with a concentration of Cubans greater than that for the U.S. as a whole are in Florida (the other three are in Georgia, Nevada, and Nebraska).

(Table 5 here)

The highest dissimilarity index is between Salvadorans and Dominicans (61.3), followed by Mexicans and Dominicans (59), indicating that the Dominicans tend to live apart (the Mexican-Salvadoran dissimilarity index is only 36) (See Tables 6 and 7). The dissimilarity indexes for

both these groups versus those in other Hispanic subgroups have declined from 2000 to 2010, indicating more inter-mixture over time. Dominicans are concentrated in the same places as Puerto Rican Hispanics -- in Florida and Mid-Atlantic/New England MAs (including New Hampshire); all 24 MAs with concentrations of Dominicans above the U.S. average are there. On the other hand, Salvadoran (and Guatemalan) Hispanics are much more widely spread across the U.S. than the other Hispanic subgroups. In the top 10 MAs with high concentrations, for Salvadoran Hispanics there are 11 different states noted (some areas cross state boundaries) and in the top 20 the total rises to 17 states; for Guatemalan Hispanics, the number of states mentioned is 7 in the top 10 and 14 in the top 20.

(Tables 6 and 7 here)

Tables 3-7 also present isolation indexes for each Hispanic subgroup. This index indicates how often members of that subgroup live with members of their own subgroup. The most isolated subgroup is Mexican Hispanics, with an isolation index of 42, up from the 1980 level of 38. This subgroup is followed by Cuban Hispanics (27), Dominican Hispanics (15), and Puerto Rican Hispanics (12). Salvadoran Hispanics are the least isolated (6).

Table 8 shows how dissimilarity varies by region, metropolitan size, and metropolitan area ethnic group concentration. Among all groups except Cubans, dissimilarity is highest in Northeastern metropolitan areas and relatively low in metropolitan areas in the South. Among Cubans, segregation is highest in the South, likely reflecting high Cuban segregation in Miami. Among all groups, segregation is also highest in the largest metropolitan areas—those with population of 1 million or more. The dissimilarity index is generally lowest in the smallest metropolitan areas. Segregation is for the most part also highest in metropolitan areas where

groups are most highly represented, likely reflecting the presence of sizable ethnic enclaves in those metropolitan areas.

(Table 8 here)

Table 9 similarly shows how interaction indexes vary across metropolitan areas. Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites is highest in the Midwest for all groups, in part reflecting the relatively small presence of these subgroups in Midwestern metropolitan areas. Interaction with Whites is fairly low in the South and West for Mexicans and Cubans, while patterns are more mixed for other groups. Interaction is generally fairly high in smaller metropolitan areas (Salvadorans are a striking exception to this pattern), and, unsurprisingly, interaction with Whites is highest in metropolitan areas where each groups' relative presence is low.

(Table 9 here)

Tables A-2 and A-3 provide more detail by showing the metropolitan areas with the highest and lowest levels of segregation by ethnic origin and measure. Reflecting the regional differences shown in Table A-2, dissimilarity is high in a number of Northeastern metropolitan areas among many groups. For example, Mexican and Puerto Rican dissimilarity is highest in Reading, PA, Dominican segregation is highest in New York, and Salvadoran segregation is highest in Boston. Only among Cubans is segregation highest elsewhere—in Miami. Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites is likewise low in areas where ethnic groups are highly represented. For all groups except Cubans, this includes many metropolitan areas in Texas and California, such as Los Angeles (which is on the top 10 list for all groups except Cubans). Among Cubans, interaction with Whites is particularly low in New York and Miami.

Dissimilarity from Whites is lowest in many southern or western metropolitan areas (a number of Florida metro areas are included in the rankings for many groups), though there is

only a modest overlap in specific metropolitan areas included in each group's list. Among Mexicans, dissimilarity is quite low in Coeur d'Alene, ID. Interaction with Whites tends to be high in metropolitan areas with small ethnic group concentrations, such as in Portland, ME (which tops list for Puerto Ricans and is third on the list for Mexicans) and Provo, UT (top on the list for Salvadorans).

**(Regression results to follow when completed; results to be shown in Tables 10, 11 and 12)**

## Conclusions

Five-eighths of all Hispanics in the U.S. are of Mexican origin, so it is that group which dominates the public perception of geography of Hispanic residence in the U.S. This paper has shown-- not surprisingly perhaps -- that Hispanics are not all alike. Hispanics from different subgroups live in different places and interact at different levels with other racial and ethnic groups than do the Mexicans. Not surprising given their origin, Puerto Ricans are concentrated on the East Coast, and Hawaii. Cubans as expected are heavily concentrated in Florida, but are also concentrated in Nevada and New Jersey (they are the most concentrated of all the subgroups). Dominicans are concentrated in many of the same states as Puerto Ricans, with the exception of Delaware and Hawaii. Salvadorans have a high concentration around the Nation's capital, but Guatemalans have high levels of concentration in states spread throughout the country.

Mexicans have low and declining levels of dissimilarity versus non- Mexican Hispanics. The highest dissimilarity index in 2010 for Mexicans is versus Dominicans indicating that these groups tend to live in distinct neighborhoods. Because there are so many Mexicans versus other

subgroups, their interaction indexes are low, indicating that Mexicans tend to have relatively few other (non-Mexican) Hispanics living in their neighborhoods.

While Puerto Ricans are more segregated from other Hispanics than Mexicans, they are less segregated from other Hispanics than Cubans, Salvadorans, and Dominicans in 2010. Notably, Puerto Ricans have become less segregated from other Hispanic groups over time. The patterns for Cubans are in many ways similar to those for Puerto Rican Hispanics. Their dissimilarity indexes are higher than we saw among Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, indicating they are more likely to be living apart from other Hispanic subgroups. Cuban Hispanics are concentrated in the Miami-Dade metropolitan area and other MAs in Florida. The highest dissimilarity index is between Salvadorans and Dominicans, followed by Mexicans and Dominicans, indicating that the Dominicans tend to live apart from the other Hispanic subgroups.

The most isolated subgroup is Mexican Hispanics. This subgroup is followed by Cubans, Dominicans, and Puerto Ricans. Salvadoran Hispanics are the least isolated.

Among all groups except Cubans, dissimilarity is highest in Northeastern metropolitan areas and relatively low in metropolitan areas in the South. Among Cubans, segregation is highest in the South, likely reflecting high Cuban segregation in Miami. The dissimilarity index is generally lowest in the smallest metropolitan areas. Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites is highest in the Midwest for all groups, in part reflecting the relatively small presence of these subgroups in Midwestern metropolitan areas. Interaction is generally fairly high in smaller metropolitan areas though Salvadorans are an exception to this pattern.

…(more to follow)

TABLE 1. Hispanic Population of the U.S., 1980-2010, by Subgroup

| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Hispanics | 14,608,673 | 22,354,059 | 35,305,818 | 50,477,594 |
| Cubans | 803,226 | 1,043,932 | 1,241,685 | 1,785,547 |
| Mexicans | 8,740,439 | 13,495,938 | 20,640,711 | 31,798,258 |
| Puerto Ricans | 2,013,945 | 2,727,754 | 3,406,178 | 4,623,716 |
| Other Hispanics | 3,051,063 | 5,086,435 | 10,017,244 | 12,270,073 |
| Dominicans | NA | 520,151 | 764,945 | 1,414,703 |
| Guatemalans | NA | 268,779 | 372,487 | 1,044,209 |
| Salvadorans | NA | 565,081 | 655,165 | 1,648,968 |
| All Other Hispanics | NA | 3,732,424 | 8,224,647 | 8,162,193 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census; Gibson and Jung (2002). 1990 data for Dominicans, Guatemalans, and Salvadorans is estimated from sample data since write-ins were not coded for 100% data that year.

NOTES: Includes all subgroups of at least 1 million population in 2010. Excludes Puerto Rico.

NA=not available (write-in box for Hispanic origin not included in 1980 Census).

Table 2. Residential Segregation of Hispanics and Hispanic Subgroups, 1980-2010

| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dissimilarity Index | | | | |
| All Hispanics | 52 | 52 | 52 | 49 |
| Mexicans | 52 | 52 | 53 | 50 |
| Puerto Ricans | 69 | 66 | 58 | 52 |
| Cubans | 66 | 70 | 62 | 59 |
| Dominicans | NA | NA | 78 | 72 |
| Salvadorans | NA | NA | 69 | 65 |
| Interaction Index | | | | |
| All Hispanics | 48 | 42 | 37 | 35 |
| Mexicans | 46 | 40 | 36 | 33 |
| Puerto Ricans | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 |
| Cubans | 46 | 38 | 34 | 32 |
| Dominicans | NA | NA | 24 | 26 |
| Salvadorans | NA | NA | 31 | 30 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census.
NOTES: NA=not available.
All comparisons use non-Hispanic Whites as the comparison group.

Table 3. Residential Segregation of Mexicans, 1980-2010

| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dissimilarity Index | | | | |
| versus non-Mexican Hispanics | 32 | 35 | 22 | 25 |
| versus Puerto Rican Hispanics | 42 | 53 | 41 | 37 |
| versus Cuban Hispanics | 59 | 70 | 49 | 45 |
| versus Salvadoran Hispanics | NA | NA | 43 | 36 |
| versus Dominican Hispanics | NA | NA | 70 | 59 |
| Interaction Index | | | | |
| versus non-Mexican Hispanics | 4.8 | 5.6 | 10 | 8.3 |
| versus Puerto Rican Hispanics | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| versus Cuban Hispanics | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| versus Salvadoran Hispanics | NA | NA | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| versus Dominican Hispanics | NA | NA | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Isolation Index | | | | |
| Mexican Hispanics | 38 | 41 | 38 | 42 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census
NOTES: NA= not available

Table 4. Residential Segregation of Puerto Rican Hispanics, 1980-2010

| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dissimilarity Index | | | | |
| versus non-Puerto Rican Hispanics | 47 | 46 | 34 | 31 |
| versus Mexican Hispanics | 42 | 53 | 41 | 37 |
| versus Cuban Hispanics | 61 | 66 | 47 | 41 |
| versus Salvadoran Hispanics | NA | NA | 59 | 50 |
| versus Dominican Hispanics | NA | NA | 41 | 34 |
| Interaction Index | | | | |
| versus non-Puerto Rican Hispanics | 11 | 14 | 18 | 19 |
| versus Mexican Hispanics | 3.1 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 7.0 |
| versus Cuban Hispanics | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| versus Salvadoran Hispanics | NA | NA | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| versus Dominican Hispanics | NA | NA | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| Isolation Index | | | | |
| Puerto Rican Hispanics | 23 | 19 | 14 | 12 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census
NOTES: NA= not available

Table 5. Residential Segregation of Cuban Hispanics, 1980-2010

| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dissimilarity Index | | | | |
| versus non-Cuban Hispanics | 46 | 47 | 41 | 41 |
| versus Mexican Hispanics | 59 | 70 | 49 | 45 |
| versus Puerto Rican Hispanics | 61 | 66 | 47 | 41 |
| versus Salvadoran Hispanics | NA | NA | 53 | 50 |
| versus Dominican Hispanics | NA | NA | 49 | 46 |
| Interaction Index | | | | |
| versus non-Cuban Hispanics | 15 | 21 | 27 | 27 |
| versus Mexican Hispanics | 2.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 5.3 |
| versus Puerto Rican Hispanics | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| versus Salvadoran Hispanics | NA | NA | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| versus Dominican Hispanics | NA | NA | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Isolation Index | | | | |
| Cuban Hispanics | 30 | 30 | 26 | 27 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census
NOTES: NA= not available

Table 6. Residential Segregation of Salvadoran Hispanics, 2000-2010

| | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| Dissimilarity Index | | |
| versus non-Salvadoran Hispanics | 40 | 36 |
| versus Mexican Hispanics | 43 | 36 |
| versus Puerto Rican Hispanics | 59 | 50 |
| versus Cuban Hispanics | 53 | 50 |
| versus Dominican Hispanics | 67 | 61 |
| Interaction Index | | |
| versus non-Salvadoran Hispanics | 39 | 38 |
| versus Mexican Hispanics | 22 | 24 |
| versus Puerto Rican Hispanics | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| versus Cuban Hispanics | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| versus Dominican Hispanics | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Isolation Index | | |
| Salvadoran Hispanics | 4.0 | 6.3 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census
NOTES: NA= not available

Table 7. Residential Segregation of Dominican Hispanics, 2000-2010

| | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| Dissimilarity Index | | |
| versus non-Dominican Hispanics | 40 | 38 |
| versus Mexican Hispanics | 70 | 59 |
| versus Puerto Rican Hispanics | 41 | 34 |
| versus Cuban Hispanics | 49 | 46 |
| versus Salvadoran Hispanics | 67 | 61 |
| Interaction Index | | |
| versus non-Dominican Hispanics | 36 | 32 |
| versus Mexican Hispanics | 3.7 | 5.4 |
| versus Puerto Rican Hispanics | 13 | 12 |
| versus Cuban Hispanics | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| versus Salvadoran Hispanics | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Isolation Index | | |
| Dominican Hispanics | 14 | 15 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census
NOTES: NA= not available

Table 8. Dissimilarity of Hispanic Ethnic Groups from non-Hispanic Whites by Selected Metropolitan Characteristics: 2010

| | Mexicans | Puerto Ricans | Cubans | Dominicans | Salvadorans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All | 50 | 52 | 60 | 72 | 65 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 63 | 61 | 47 | 77 | 74 |
| Midwest | 52 | 54 | 43 | 64 | 65 |
| South | 47 | 40 | 64 | 54 | 64 |
| West | 51 | 34 | 37 | 51 | 64 |
| Population Size | | | | | |
| 1 Million or more | 54 | 53 | 61 | 73 | 66 |
| 500,000-999,999 | 45 | 51 | 38 | 62 | 56 |
| Under 500,000 | 41 | 44 | 38 | 64 | 54 |
| Ethnic group representation - % of metro population (quartiles) | | | | | |
| 1st quartile (low group representation) | 40 | 32 | 40 | 57 | 60 |
| 2nd quartile | 52 | 35 | 37 | 55 | 54 |
| 3rd quartile | 46 | 43 | 36 | 62 | 59 |
| 4th quartile (high group representation) | 51 | 56 | 65 | 75 | 67 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census

NOTES: The reference group is all non-Hispanic Whites. Includes only metro areas with 1,000 ethnic group members.

Table 9. Interaction of Hispanic Ethnic Groups with non-Hispanic Whites by Selected Metropolitan Characteristics: 2010

| | Mexicans | Puerto Ricans | Cubans | Dominicans | Salvadorans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All | 33 | 42 | 30 | 25 | 28 |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 38 | 37 | 47 | 22 | 31 |
| Midwest | 49 | 50 | 62 | 52 | 50 |
| South | 32 | 48 | 25 | 35 | 32 |
| West | 31 | 44 | 43 | 45 | 23 |
| Population Size | | | | | |
| 1 Million or more | 32 | 39 | 28 | 23 | 50 |
| 500,000-999,999 | 31 | 50 | 64 | 52 | 31 |
| Under 500,000 | 42 | 57 | 63 | 45 | 23 |
| Ethnic group representation - % of metro population (quartiles) | | | | | |
| 1st quartile (low group representation) | 66 | 69 | 64 | 47 | 52 |
| 2nd quartile | 46 | 48 | 57 | 43 | 46 |
| 3rd quartile | 58 | 50 | 46 | 44 | 38 |
| 4th quartile (high group representation) | 29 | 39 | 25 | 22 | 25 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census

NOTES: The reference group is all non-Hispanic Whites. Includes only metro areas with 1,000 ethnic group members.

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## APPENDIX

Table A.1. Metropolitan/Micropolitan Areas with the highest concentrations of Hispanics and of each Hispanic subgroup: 2010

| ALL | CR | MEXICAN | CR | PUERTO RICAN | CR | CUBAN | CR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laredo, TX | 5.93 | Rio Grande City-Roma, TX* | 9.70 | Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ | 8.81 | Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL | 24.43 |
| Rio Grande City-Roma, TX* | 5.92 | Eagle Pass, TX* | 9.70 | Springfield, MA | 7.57 | Key West, FL* | 15.68 |
| Eagle Pass, TX* | 5.92 | Laredo, TX | 9.16 | Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL | 7.55 | Clewiston, FL* | 9.72 |
| McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX | 5.61 | McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX | 8.96 | New Haven-Milford, CT | 5.37 | Naples-Marco Island, FL | 7.39 |
| Brownsville-Harlingen, TX | 5.45 | Brownsville-Harlingen, TX | 8.46 | Reading, PA | 5.27 | Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL | 4.53 |
| Raymondville, TX* | 5.40 | Nogales, AZ* | 8.21 | Amsterdam, NY* | 5.15 | Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 4.05 |
| Nogales, AZ* | 5.13 | El Centro, CA | 8.12 | Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 5.07 | Sebring, FL* | 2.40 |
| El Paso, TX | 5.09 | El Paso, TX | 8.05 | East Stroudsburg, PA* | 4.41 | Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL | 2.38 |
| El Centro, CA | 4.97 | Del Rio, TX* | 7.78 | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ | 4.39 | Gainesville, FL | 2.33 |
| Del Rio, TX* | 4.96 | Raymondville, TX* | 7.26 | Lebanon, PA | 3.98 | Port St. Lucie, FL | 2.03 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | DOMINICAN | CR | SALVADORAN | CR | GUATEMALAN | CR |
| | | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 7.99 | Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 7.55 | Worthington, MN* | 11.52 |
| | | Reading, PA | 4.63 | Marshall, MO* | 6.29 | Lexington, NE* | 10.75 |
| | | Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 4.17 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 5.50 | Guymon, OK* | 9.33 |
| | | Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 3.62 | Worthington, MN* | 4.48 | Trenton-Ewing, NJ | 9.14 |
| | | Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ | 3.21 | Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX | 4.38 | Liberal, KS* | 9.08 |
| | | Miami-Fort Lauderdale- | 3.12 | Emporia, KS* | 3.63 | Dodge City, KS* | 8.43 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pompano Beach, FL | | | | | |
| | Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL | 3.00 | Garden City, KS* | 3.60 | Fort Payne, AL* | 7.90 |
| | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ | 2.88 | Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO | 3.54 | Albertville, AL* | 7.67 |
| | Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA | 2.72 | Sanford, NC* | 3.53 | Rome, GA | 7.59 |
| | East Stroudsburg, PA* | 2.29 | Raymondville, TX* | 3.32 | Cedartown, GA* | 6.72 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census
NOTES:
CR= concentration ratio, the ratio of the percentage Hispanic in that area divided by the percentage Hispanic in the U.S.
*= Micropolitan Area

Table A-2. Metropolitan Areas with the Highest Levels of Hispanic Ethnic Group Segregation, by Measure: 2010

| Rank | Metropolitan Area | Index | Rank | Metropolitan Area | Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MEXICANS** | | | **PUERTO RICANS** | | |
| **Highest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic whites** | | | **Highest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic whites** | | |
| 1 | Reading, PA | 72.9 | 1 | Reading, PA | 70.2 |
| 2 | Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ | 70.0 | 2 | Springfield, MA | 67.9 |
| 3 | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 68.7 | 3 | Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT | 66.9 |
| 4 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 64.3 | 4 | Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 65.9 |
| 5 | Salinas, CA | 62.9 | 5 | Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 63.2 |
| 6 | Naples-Marco Island, FL | 62.5 | 6 | Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 62.7 |
| 7 | New Haven-Milford, CT | 62.3 | 7 | Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 62.3 |
| 8 | Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT | 62.1 | 8 | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 61.3 |
| 9 | Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 60.3 | 9 | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ | 61.2 |
| 10 | Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA | 59.4 | 10 | Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY | 61.0 |
| **Low Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | | **Low Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | |
| 1 | Laredo, TX | 3.3 | 1 | McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX | 10.8 |
| 2 | McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX | 7.1 | 2 | Brownsville-Harlingen, TX | 13.9 |
| 3 | Brownsville-Harlingen, TX | 9.2 | 3 | Honolulu, HI | 17.3 |
| 4 | El Paso, TX | 10.6 | 4 | El Paso, TX | 20.9 |
| 5 | El Centro, CA | 11.7 | 5 | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 28.8 |
| 6 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 16.6 | 6 | Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 31.0 |
| 7 | Salinas, CA | 17.1 | 7 | Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT | 31.4 |
| 8 | Fresno, CA | 23.3 | 8 | Merced, CA | 33.4 |
| 9 | Yuma, AZ | 23.4 | 9 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 33.5 |
| 10 | Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ | 23.5 | 10 | San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 34.0 |
| **CUBANS** | | | **DOMINICANS** | | |
| **Highest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic whites** | | | **Highest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic whites** | | |
| 1 | Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 72.2 | 1 | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 78.1 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Louisville, KY-IN | 64.2 | 2 | Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 77.4 |
| 3 | Lancaster, PA | 60.4 | 3 | Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA | 77.3 |
| 4 | Syracuse, NY | 57.4 | 4 | Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 76.0 |
| 5 | Lansing-East Lansing, MI | 54.7 | 5 | Reading, PA | 75.1 |
| 6 | Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY | 54.6 | 6 | Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 74.0 |
| 7 | Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI | 53.3 | 7 | Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 73.6 |
| 8 | Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 53.1 | 8 | Utica-Rome, NY | 72.9 |
| 9 | Pittsburgh, PA | 52.0 | 9 | York-Hanover, PA | 71.8 |
| 10 | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 49.9 | 10 | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ | 69.3 |
| **Low Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | | **Low Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | |
| 1 | Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 15.7 | 1 | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 17.0 |
| 2 | Honolulu, HI | 26.1 | 2 | Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 22.8 |
| 3 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 35.9 | 3 | Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 28.0 |
| 4 | Albuquerque, NM | 36.0 | 4 | Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ | 32.0 |
| 5 | Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 37.0 | 5 | Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 32.2 |
| 6 | Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 38.8 | 6 | Trenton-Ewing, NJ | 32.3 |
| 7 | San Antonio, TX | 40.1 | 7 | Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 32.9 |
| 8 | San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 40.7 | 8 | Atlantic City, NJ | 33.0 |
| 9 | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 41.0 | 9 | Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 34.6 |
| 10 | Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 42.2 | 10 | Reading, PA | 35.2 |
| **SALVADORANS** | | | | | |
| **Highest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic whites** | | | | | |
| 1 | Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 79.5 | | | |
| 2 | Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 77.4 | | | |
| 3 | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 73.4 | | | |
| 4 | Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 72.2 | | | |
| 5 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 70.9 | | | |
| 6 | Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 69.9 | | | |
| 7 | Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 69.1 | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Worcester, MA | 69.1 |
| 9 | Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN | 68.8 |
| 10 | Tallahassee, FL | 68.6 |
| **Low Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | |
| 1 | Fresno, CA | 14.7 |
| 2 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 15.2 |
| 3 | Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 20.1 |
| 4 | Salinas, CA | 23.7 |
| 5 | Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 24.4 |
| 6 | Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 25.8 |
| 7 | San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 26.6 |
| 8 | New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA | 27.3 |
| 9 | Bakersfield, CA | 27.3 |
| 10 | San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 28.0 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census
NOTES: The reference group is all non-Hispanic Whites. Includes only metropolitan areas with 1,000 ethnic group members.

Table A-3. Metropolitan Areas with the Lowest Levels of Hispanic Ethnic Group Segregation, by Measure: 2010

| Rank | Metropolitan Area | Index | Rank | Metropolitan Area | Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MEXICANS** | | | **PUERTO Ricans** | | |
| **Lowest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic Whites** | | | **Lowest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic Whites** | | |
| 1 | Coeur d'Alene, ID | 11.2 | 1 | Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL | 20.2 |
| 2 | Missoula, MT | 12.1 | 2 | Boise City-Nampa, ID | 20.6 |
| 3 | Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA | 15.2 | 3 | Warner Robins, GA | 20.8 |
| 4 | Redding, CA | 16.0 | 4 | Dover, DE | 20.8 |
| 5 | Lewiston, ID-WA | 17.1 | 5 | Jacksonville, NC | 22.2 |
| 6 | Lawton, OK | 17.3 | 6 | Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL | 22.4 |
| 7 | Kokomo, IN | 17.8 | 7 | Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA | 22.4 |
| 8 | Ames, IA | 17.9 | 8 | Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL | 22.7 |
| 9 | Bremerton-Silverdale, WA | 18.7 | 9 | Spokane, WA | 22.7 |
| 10 | Casper, WY | 18.8 | 10 | Gainesville, FL | 22.8 |
| **High Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | | **High Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | |
| 1 | Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA | 93.5 | 1 | Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME | 91.7 |
| 2 | Eau Claire, WI | 92.0 | 2 | Glens Falls, NY | 87.9 |
| 3 | Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME | 91.8 | 3 | Barnstable Town, MA | 87.7 |
| 4 | Coeur d'Alene, ID | 91.8 | 4 | Spokane, WA | 85.2 |
| 5 | Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH | 91.7 | 5 | Pittsfield, MA | 84.0 |
| 6 | Missoula, MT | 90.5 | 6 | Asheville, NC | 83.1 |
| 7 | Monroe, MI | 90.4 | 7 | Knoxville, TN | 82.5 |
| 8 | La Crosse, WI-MN | 90.3 | 8 | Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV | 81.8 |
| 9 | Charleston, WV | 90.0 | 9 | Provo-Orem, UT | 81.4 |
| 10 | Springfield, MO | 89.6 | 10 | Punta Gorda, FL | 81.4 |
| **CUBANS** | | | **DOMINICANS** | | |
| Rank | Metropolitan Area | Index | Rank | Metropolitan Area | Index |
| **Lowest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic Whites** | | | **Lowest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic Whites** | | |
| 1 | Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL | 19.3 | 1 | Fayetteville, NC | 34.4 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL | 20.8 | 2 | Jacksonville, FL | 38.3 |
| 3 | Raleigh-Cary, NC | 23.9 | 3 | Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY | 39.4 |
| 4 | Ocala, FL | 24.4 | 4 | Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 41.1 |
| 5 | Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY | 25.5 | 5 | North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL | 42.1 |
| 6 | Lakeland, FL | 26.1 | 6 | Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL | 42.5 |
| 7 | Palm Coast, FL | 26.2 | 7 | Lakeland, FL | 44.2 |
| 8 | Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA | 27.0 | 8 | Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL | 44.7 |
| 9 | Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL | 27.2 | 9 | Naples-Marco Island, FL | 46.4 |
| 10 | Jacksonville, FL | 28.2 | 10 | Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL | 47.6 |
| **High Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | | **High Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | |
| 1 | Punta Gorda, FL | 81.9 | 1 | North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL | 73.9 |
| 2 | Pittsburgh, PA | 80.4 | 2 | Manchester-Nashua, NH | 73.8 |
| 3 | Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 78.2 | 3 | Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL | 71.1 |
| 4 | Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL | 77.5 | 4 | Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 69.6 |
| 5 | Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL | 76.9 | 5 | Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 67.1 |
| 6 | North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL | 75.1 | 6 | Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY | 64.3 |
| 7 | Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY | 75.1 | 7 | Syracuse, NY | 63.7 |
| 8 | Greenville, SC | 74.3 | 8 | Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL | 62.7 |
| 9 | Palm Coast, FL | 72.5 | 9 | Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 62.4 |
| 10 | Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ | 72.2 | 10 | Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY | 62.3 |

**SALVADORANS**

| Rank | Metropolitan Area | Index |
|---|---|---|
| **Lowest Dissimilarity from non-Hispanic Whites** | | |
| 1 | Visalia-Porterville, CA | 37.7 |
| 2 | Provo-Orem, UT | 38.7 |
| 3 | Stockton, CA | 39.5 |
| 4 | Modesto, CA | 40.1 |
| 5 | Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 40.3 |
| 6 | Dalton, GA | 40.6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA | 41.6 |
| 8 | Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA | 42.0 |
| 9 | Jacksonville, FL | 43.5 |
| 10 | San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 44.1 |
| **High Interaction with non-Hispanic Whites** | | |
| 1 | Provo-Orem, UT | 78.1 |
| 2 | Asheville, NC | 77.5 |
| 3 | Winchester, VA-WV | 73.5 |
| 4 | Ogden-Clearfield, UT | 71.5 |
| 5 | Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 70.0 |
| 6 | Harrisonburg, VA | 68.2 |
| 7 | Jacksonville, FL | 64.1 |
| 8 | Salt Lake City, UT | 63.1 |
| 9 | North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL | 62.5 |
| 10 | Wichita, KS | 61.6 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 Census

NOTES: The reference group is all non-Hispanic Whites. Includes only metropolitan areas with 1,000 ethnic group members.

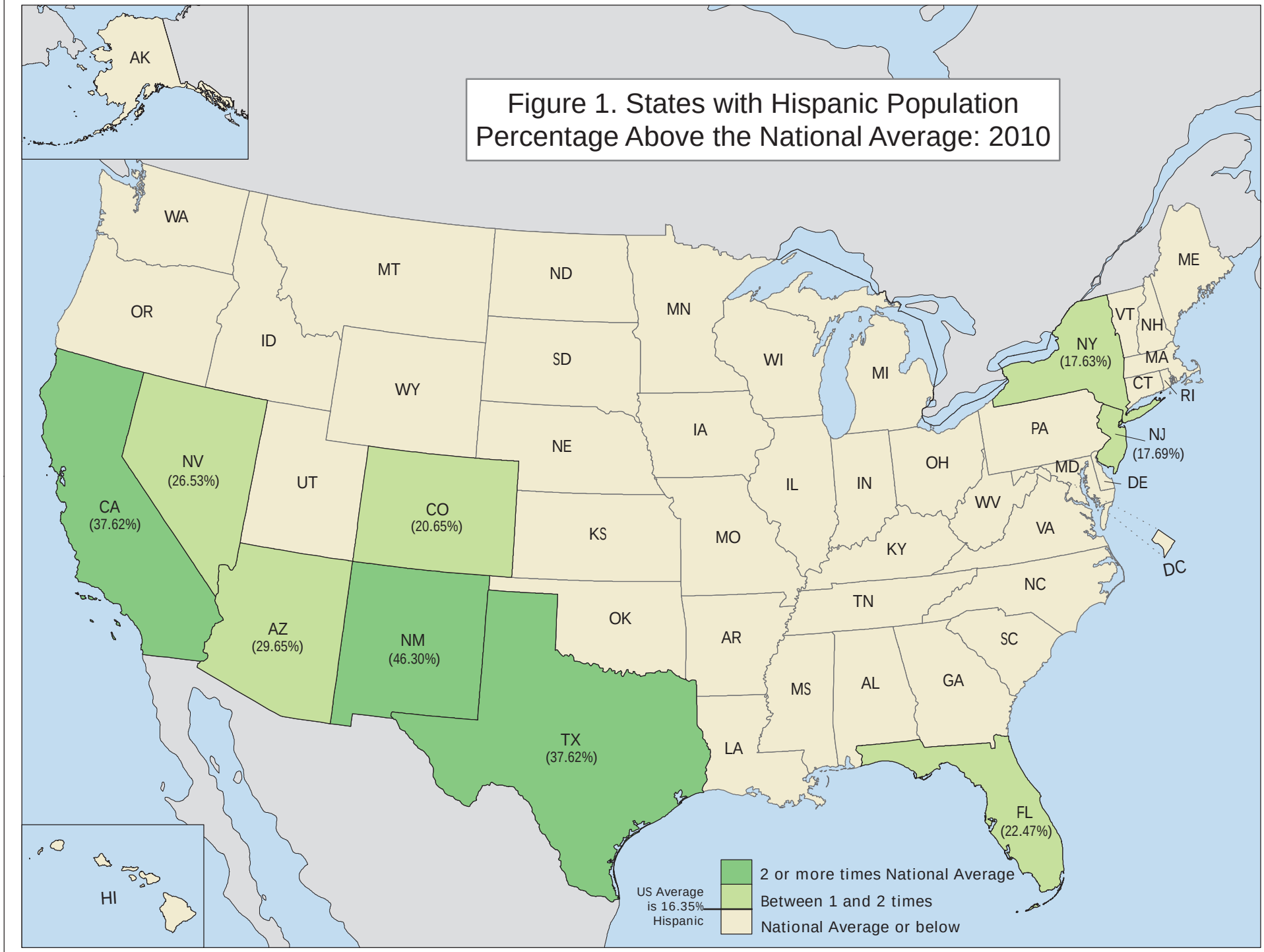
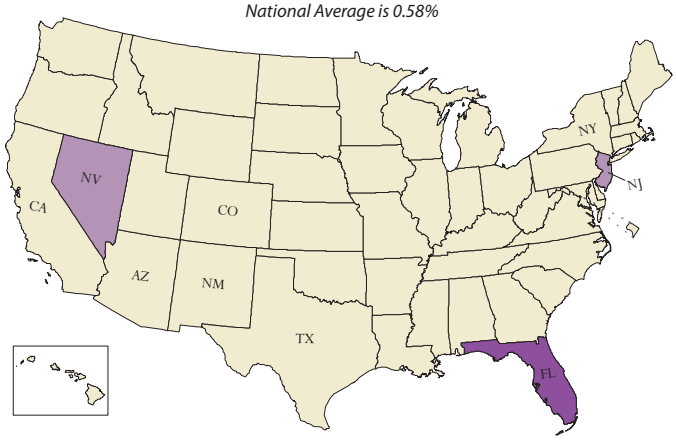


Figure 1. States with Hispanic Population Percentage Above the National Average: 2010
AK
HI
WA
OR
CA
(37.62%)
NV
(26.53%)
ID
MT
WY
UT
AZ
(29.65%)
CO
(20.65%)
NM
(46.30%)
ND
SD
NE
KS
OK
TX
(37.62%)
MN
IA
MO
AR
LA
WI
IL
MS
MI
IN
KY
TN
AL
OH
WV
GA
FL
(22.47%)
SC
NC
VA
PA
NY
(17.63%)
MD
DE
DC
NJ
(17.69%)
CT
RI
MA
VT
NH
ME
US Average is 16.35% Hispanic
2 or more times National Average
Between 1 and 2 times
National Average or below

# Figure 2. States with Hispanic Subgroup Percentage Above the National Average: 2010

## CUBAN

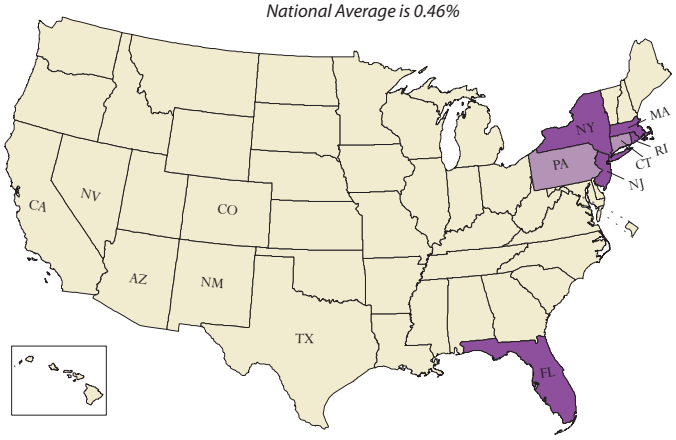
*National Average is 0.58%*




**2 or more times:** FL (6.45%)

## DOMINICAN

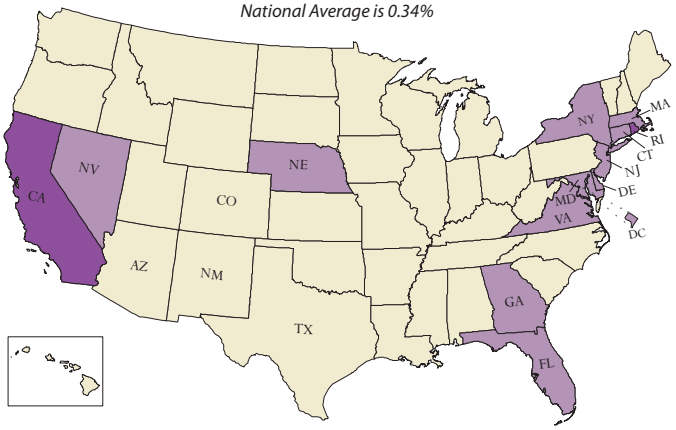
*National Average is 0.46%*




**2 or more times:** FL (0.92%), MA (1.58%), NJ (2.25%), NY (3.48%), RI (3.33%)

## GUATEMALAN

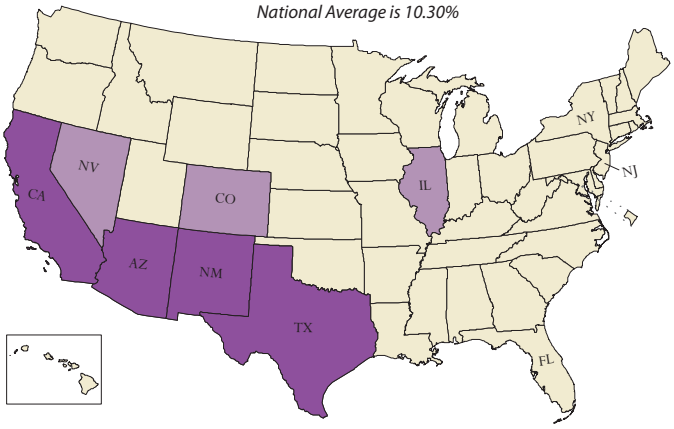
*National Average is 0.34%*




**2 or more times:** CA (0.89%), RI (1.79%)

## MEXICAN

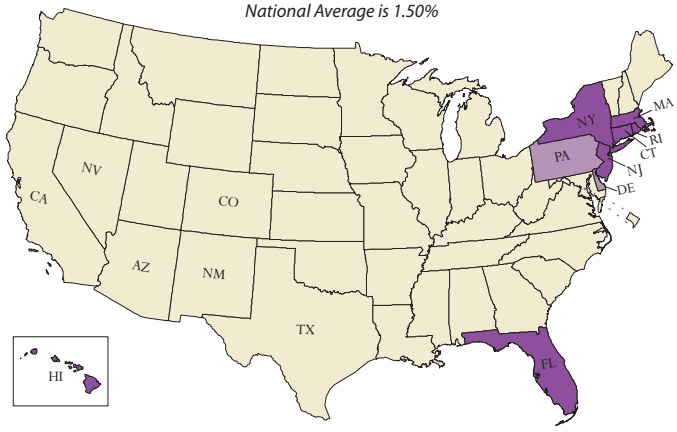
*National Average is 10.30%*




**2 or more times:** AZ (25.93%), CA (30.66%), NM (28.70%), TX (31.62%)

## PUERTO RICAN

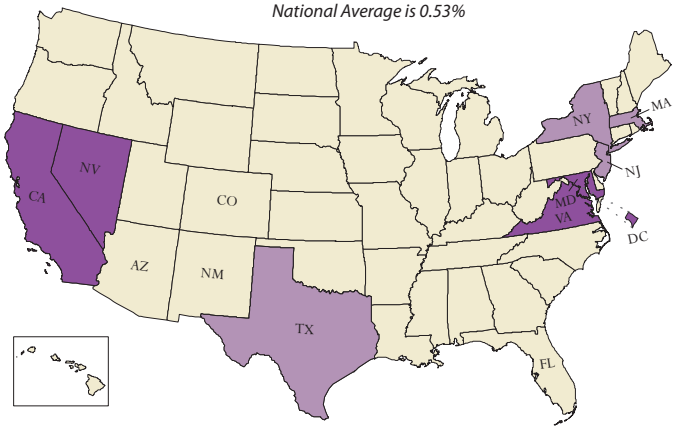
*National Average is 1.50%*




**2 or more times:** CT (7.08%), FL (4.51%), HI (3.24%), MA (4.06%), NJ (4.94%), NY (5.52%), RI (3.32%)

## SALVADORAN

*National Average is 0.53%*




**2 or more times:** CA (1.54%), DC (2.76%), MD (2.14%), NV (1.11%), VA (1.55%)

**Legend**

- 2 or more times National Average
- Between 1 and 2 times National Average
- National Average or below

States with Hispanic population above the national average: AZ, CA, CO, FL, NJ, NM, NV, NY, TX.
AK not shown.