

The White Population: 2010

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides a portrait of the White population in the United States and discusses its distribution at the national level and at lower levels of geography.¹ It is part of a series that analyzes population and housing data collected from the 2010 Census. The data for this report are based on the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, which was the first 2010 Census data product released with data on race and Hispanic origin and was provided to each state for use in drawing boundaries for legislative districts.²

UNDERSTANDING RACE DATA FROM THE 2010 CENSUS

The 2010 Census used established federal standards to collect and present data on race.

For the 2010 Census, the question on race was asked of individuals living in the United States (see Figure 1). An individual's response to the race question was based upon self-identification. The U.S. Census Bureau collects information on race 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*

¹ This report discusses data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, but not Puerto Rico.

² Information on the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File* is available online at <<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/redistricting-data.php>>.

Figure 1.

Reproduction of the Question on Race From the 2010 Census

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more boxes.

☐ White		
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro		
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↘		
☐ Asian Indian	☐ Japanese	☐ Native Hawaiian
☐ Chinese	☐ Korean	☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
☐ Filipino	☐ Vietnamese	☐ Samoan
☐ Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↘	☐ Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↘	
☐ Some other race — Print race. ↘		

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

*Race and Ethnicity.*³ These federal standards mandate that race and Hispanic origin (ethnicity) are separate and distinct concepts and that when collecting these data via self-identification, two different questions must be used.⁴

Starting in 1997, OMB required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African

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>.

⁴ The 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 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 of any race. "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.

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American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.⁵ 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 2000 and 2010 Census questionnaires. The 1997 OMB standards also allowed for respondents to identify with more than one race. The definition of the White racial category used in the 2010 Census is presented in the text box on this page.

Data on race have been collected since the first U.S. decennial census in 1790, and the White population has been enumerated in every census.⁶ For the first time in Census 2000, individuals were presented with the option to self-identify with more than one race and this continued with the 2010 Census, as prescribed by OMB. There are 57 possible multiple race combinations involving the five OMB race categories and Some Other Race.⁷

The 2010 Census question on race included 15 separate response categories and three areas where respondents could write in detailed information about their race (see

⁵ The terms "Black or African American" and "Black" are used interchangeably in this report.

⁶ For information about comparability of 2010 Census data on race and Hispanic origin to data collected in previous censuses, see the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File—Technical Documentation* at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf>.

⁷ The 2010 Census provides data on the total population reporting more than one race, as well as detailed race combinations, (e.g., White **and** Asian; White **and** Black or African American **and** American Indian and Alaska Native). In this report, the multiple-race categories are denoted with the conjunction **and** in bold and italicized print to indicate the separate race groups that comprise the particular combination.

DEFINITION OF WHITE USED IN THE 2010 CENSUS

According to OMB, "White" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

The White racial category includes people who marked the "White" checkbox. It also includes respondents who reported entries such as Caucasian or White; European entries, such as Irish, German, and Polish; Middle Eastern entries, such as Arab, Lebanese, and Palestinian; and North African entries, such as Algerian, Moroccan, and Egyptian.

Figure 1).⁸ The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five minimum OMB race categories plus Some Other Race. In addition to White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Some Other Race, 7 of the 15 response categories are Asian groups and 4 are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.⁹

For a complete explanation of the race categories used in the 2010 Census, see the 2010 Census Brief, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*.¹⁰

⁸ There were two changes to the question on race for the 2010 Census. First, the wording of the race question was changed from "What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be" in 2000 to "What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more boxes" for 2010. Second, in 2010, examples were added to the "Other Asian" response category (Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on) and the "Other Pacific Islander" response category (Fijian, Tongan, and so on). In 2000, no examples were given in the race question.

⁹ The race categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and are not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race question include racial and national origin or sociocultural groups.

¹⁰ Humes, K., N. Jones, and R. Ramirez. 2011. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-02, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

RACE ALONE, RACE IN COMBINATION, AND RACE ALONE-OR-IN-COMBINATION CONCEPTS

This report presents data for the White population and focuses on results for three major conceptual groups.

People who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the *race alone* population, or the group who reported *only one* race. For example, respondents who marked only the "White" category on the census questionnaire would be included in the *White alone* population. This population can be viewed as the minimum number of people reporting White.

Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the *race in combination* population, or as the group who reported *more than one race*. For example, respondents who reported they were White **and** Black or White **and** Asian **and** American Indian and Alaska Native would be included in the *White in combination* population. This population is also referred to as the *multiple-race White* population.

Table 1.

White Population: 2000 and 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Race and Hispanic or Latino origin	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percent
Total population	281,421,906	100.0	308,745,538	100.0	27,323,632	9.7
White alone or in combination	216,930,975	77.1	231,040,398	74.8	14,109,423	6.5
White alone	211,460,626	75.1	223,553,265	72.4	12,092,639	5.7
Hispanic or Latino	16,907,852	6.0	26,735,713	8.7	9,827,861	58.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	194,552,774	69.1	196,817,552	63.7	2,264,778	1.2
White in combination	5,470,349	1.9	7,487,133	2.4	2,016,784	36.9
White; Black or African American	784,764	0.3	1,834,212	0.6	1,049,448	133.7
White; Some Other Race	2,206,251	0.8	1,740,924	0.6	-465,327	-21.1
White; Asian	868,395	0.3	1,623,234	0.5	754,839	86.9
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,082,683	0.4	1,432,309	0.5	349,626	32.3
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	112,207	—	230,848	0.1	118,641	105.7
All other combinations including White	416,049	0.1	625,606	0.2	209,557	50.4
Not White alone or in combination	64,490,931	22.9	77,705,140	25.2	13,214,209	20.5

— Percentage rounds to 0.0.

Note: In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population and race combinations involving Some Other Race between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution. Changes in specific race combinations not involving Some Other Race, such as White **and** Black or African American or White **and** Asian, generally should be more comparable.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Tables PL1 and PL2; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Tables P1 and P2.

The maximum number of people who reported White is reflected in the *White alone-or-in-combination* population. One way to define the White population is to combine those respondents who reported White alone with those who reported White in combination with one or more other races. This creates the *White alone-or-in-combination* population. Another way to think about the *White alone-or-in-combination* population is the total number of people who reported White, whether or not they reported any other races.

Throughout the report, the discussion of the White population compares results for each of these groups and highlights the diversity

within the entire White population.¹¹

THE WHITE POPULATION: A SNAPSHOT

The 2010 Census showed that the U.S. population on April 1, 2010, was 308.7 million. Out of the total population, 223.6 million people, or 72 percent, identified as White

alone (see Table 1).^{12, 13} In addition, 7.5 million people, or 2 percent, reported White in combination with one or more other races.

Together, these two groups totaled 231.0 million people. Thus, 75 percent of all people in the United States identified as White, either alone, or in combination with one or more other races.

¹² Percentages shown in text generally are rounded to the nearest integer, while those shown in tables and figures are shown with decimals. All rounding is based on unrounded calculations. Thus, due to rounding, some percentages shown in tables and figures ending in "5" may round either up or down. For example, unrounded numbers of 14.49 and 14.51 would both be shown as 14.5 in a table, but would be cited in the text as 14 and 15, respectively.

¹³ For the purposes of this report, the terms "reported," "identified," and "classified" are used interchangeably to refer to the response provided by respondents as well as responses assigned during the editing and imputation process.

¹¹ As a matter of policy, the Census Bureau does not advocate the use of the *alone* population over the *alone-or-in-combination* population or vice versa. The use of the *alone* population in sections of this report does not imply that it is a preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The same is true for sections of this report that focus on the *alone-or-in-combination* population. Data on race from the 2010 Census can be presented and discussed in a variety of ways.

Table 2.

Largest White Multiple-Race Combinations by Hispanic or Latino Origin: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

White in combination	Total		Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total number reporting White and one or more other races	7,487,133	100.0	2,448,577	100.0	5,038,556	100.0
White; Black or African American	1,834,212	24.5	245,850	10.0	1,588,362	31.5
White; Some Other Race	1,740,924	23.3	1,601,125	65.4	139,799	2.8
White; Asian	1,623,234	21.7	135,522	5.5	1,487,712	29.5
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,432,309	19.1	226,385	9.2	1,205,924	23.9
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	230,848	3.1	50,000	2.0	180,848	3.6
All other combinations including White	625,606	8.4	189,695	7.7	435,911	8.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables P1 and P2.

The White population increased at a slower rate than the total population.

The total U.S. population grew by 9.7 percent, from 281.4 million in 2000 to 308.7 million in 2010 (see Table 1). In comparison, the White alone population grew by 6 percent from 211.5 million to 223.6 million.¹⁴ But while the White alone population increased numerically over the 10-year period, its proportion of the total population declined from 75 percent to 72 percent.

The White alone-or-in-combination population experienced slightly more growth than the White alone population, growing by 7 percent. However, both groups grew at a slower rate than the total population, as well as all other major race and ethnic groups in the country.¹⁵

¹⁴ The observed changes in the race 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. Additionally, some changes in the race question's wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census.

¹⁵ Humes, K., N. Jones, and R. Ramirez. 2011. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-02, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

MULTIPLE-RACE REPORTING AMONG THE WHITE POPULATION**The proportion of Whites who reported more than one race grew by 37 percent.**

In the 2010 Census, 7.5 million people reported White in combination with one or more additional races (see Table 1). The multiple-race White population grew at a faster rate than the White alone population, with an increase of more than one-third in size since 2000.

The largest multiple-race combination was White and Black.

Among people who reported they were White and one or more additional races, there was a fairly even distribution of the four largest multiple-race combinations. One-fourth of Whites who reported multiple races identified as White **and** Black, and nearly one-fourth identified as White **and** Some Other Race; over one-fifth reported White **and** Asian, and nearly one-fifth reported White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native. Together, these four combinations comprised 89 percent of all Whites who reported multiple races (see Table 2).

Two of the race combinations contributed to most of the growth among Whites who reported multiple races.

The majority of the increase of the multiple-race White population was driven by the growth of two race combinations. Of the 2.0 million increase of Whites who reported multiple races, over half of the growth was attributed to White **and** Black, and over one-third was due to White **and** Asian.

The White **and** Black population grew by 134 percent or over 1 million people (see Table 1). The White **and** Asian population increased by 87 percent or more than 750,000 people over the decade.

On the other hand, the White **and** Some Other Race population decreased by almost one-half million over the decade. This decrease was likely due to a data processing error in the Two or More Races population in 2000, which overstated the White **and** Some Other Race population and largely affected the

Table 3.

White Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin: 2000 and 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Race and Hispanic or Latino origin	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percent
Total population	281,421,906	100.0	308,745,538	100.0	27,323,632	9.7
White alone or in combination	216,930,975	77.1	231,040,398	74.8	14,109,423	6.5
Hispanic or Latino	18,753,075	6.7	29,184,290	9.4	10,431,215	55.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	198,177,900	70.4	201,856,108	65.4	3,678,208	1.9
White alone	211,460,626	75.1	223,553,265	72.4	12,092,639	5.7
Hispanic or Latino	16,907,852	6.0	26,735,713	8.7	9,827,861	58.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	194,552,774	69.1	196,817,552	63.7	2,264,778	1.2
White in combination	5,470,349	1.9	7,487,133	2.4	2,016,784	36.9
Hispanic or Latino	1,845,223	0.7	2,448,577	0.8	603,354	32.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,625,126	1.3	5,038,556	1.6	1,413,430	39.0

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Tables PL1 and PL2; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Tables P1 and P2.

combinations that included Some Other Race.¹⁶

PATTERNS AMONG THE NON-HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION AND THE HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION

According to the 1997 OMB standards, Hispanics may be of any race. The 2010 Census results reflect this, demonstrating that Hispanics report a diversity of races (White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, etc.), or may also report that they are “Some Other Race” (self-identifying their race as “Latino,” “Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” “Salvadoran,” or other national origins or ethnicities), or identify with various combinations of races. For more details on the race reporting patterns of Hispanics, see the

2010 Census Brief, *The Hispanic Population: 2010*.¹⁷

This section presents data for the White population, highlighting patterns for Whites who reported they are of Hispanic origin (*Hispanic Whites*), and Whites who reported they are not of Hispanic origin (*Non-Hispanic Whites*).

More than 29 million people of Hispanic origin reported that they were White.

In 2010, the number of Whites who reported one race and identified as Hispanic was 26.7 million, or 9 percent of the total population (see Table 3). In comparison, the number of Whites who reported one race and identified as non-Hispanic numbered 196.8 million, or 64 percent of the total population.

Among the 7.5 million people who reported White in combination with an additional race group(s), 2.4 million were Hispanic. Multiple-race White respondents who were of Hispanic origin represented 1 percent of the total population.

The White population who identified as Hispanic grew by 56 percent.

Whites who identified as being of Hispanic origin increased by 56 percent between 2000 and 2010 (see Table 3). Of the 231.0 million White alone-or-in-combination population in the 2010 Census, 29.2 million or 13 percent reported they were Hispanic. In comparison, 9 percent of the White alone-or-in-combination population identified as Hispanic in 2000. The 4 percentage point increase in the proportion of all Whites who identified as Hispanic represented the largest increase in share of the total White population among all of the groups within the White population.

The non-Hispanic White population share of the total population decreased.

While the non-Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination population increased numerically from 198.2 million to 201.9 million, it grew by only 2 percent over the decade (see Table 3). This, coupled with the tremendous growth in other groups such as Hispanics and Asians, contributed to the non-Hispanic White alone-or-in combination population's proportion of the total population

¹⁶ In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population and race combinations involving Some Other Race between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution. Changes in specific race combinations not involving Some Other Race, such as White **and** Black or White **and** Asian, generally should be more comparable.

¹⁷ Ennis, S., M. Rios-Vargas, and N. Albert. 2011. *The Hispanic Population: 2010*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-04, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-04.pdf>.

to decline from 70 percent to 65 percent.

Three-fourths of the growth in the White population was due to growing numbers of Hispanic Whites.

The White alone-or-in-combination population increased by 7 percent, from 216.9 million in 2000 to 231.0 million in 2010 (see Table 3). Most of this growth was a result of the increase in the White Hispanic population.

Whites who reported one race and identified as Hispanic accounted for 70 percent of the growth of the White alone-or-in-combination population (see Figure 2). Multiple-race Whites who identified as Hispanic accounted for another 4 percent of the growth of the White alone-or-in-combination population. Thus, Hispanics accounted for about three-fourths of the increase in the White alone-or-in-combination population.

On the other hand, non-Hispanic single-race Whites contributed to only 16 percent of the growth of the White alone-or-in-combination population, and non-Hispanic multiple-race Whites accounted for 10 percent of the growth.

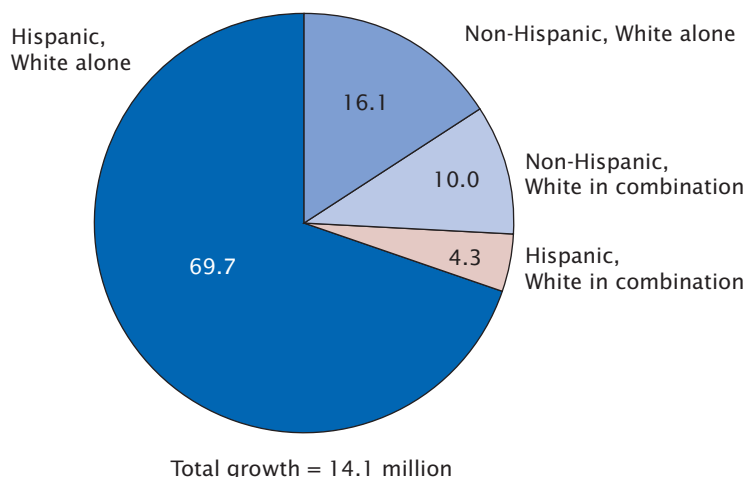
Hispanic Whites comprised a larger proportion of the multiple-race White population than the White alone population.

Overall, Hispanic Whites comprised 12 percent of the White alone population, but they represented 33 percent of the multiple-race White population (see Figure 3). In comparison, non-Hispanic Whites were 88 percent of the White alone population, but comprised 67 percent of the multiple-race White population.

Figure 2.

Percentage Distribution of the Growth of the White Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

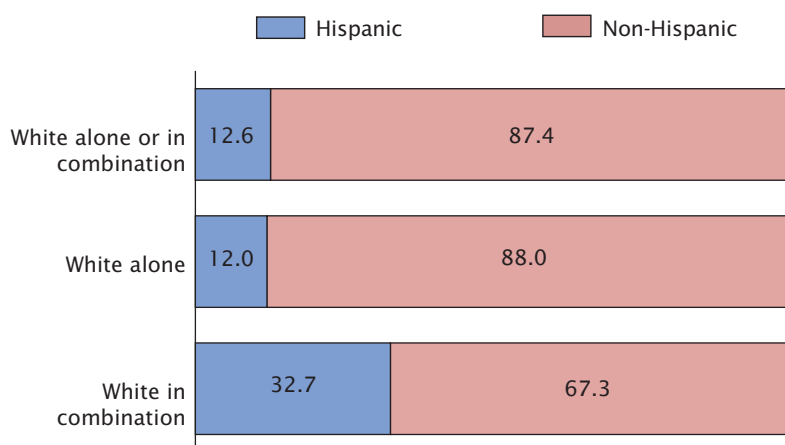


Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables P1 and P2.

Figure 3.

Percentage Distribution of the White Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables P1 and P2.

Although Hispanic Whites were more likely to report multiple races than non-Hispanic Whites, growth over the last 10 years was faster among the non-Hispanic multiple-race White population. The non-Hispanic multiple-race White population grew by 39 percent, whereas the Hispanic multiple-race White population grew by 33 percent (see Table 3).

Hispanic Whites and non-Hispanic Whites reported different multiple-race groups.

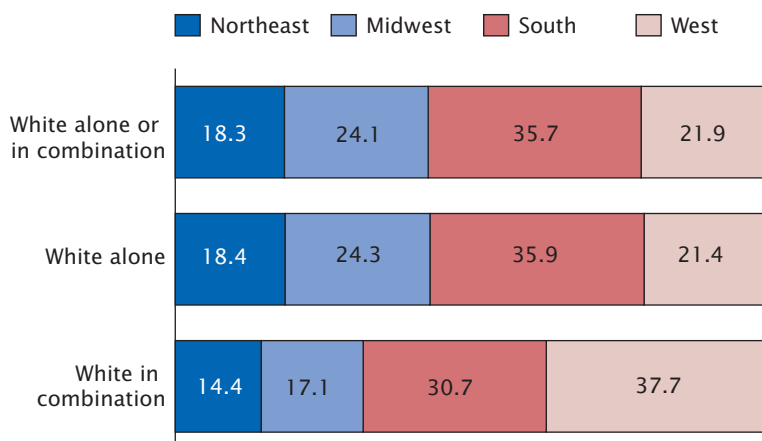
The largest multiple-race combinations reported by non-Hispanic Whites were White **and** Black (1.6 million), White **and** Asian (1.5 million), and White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native (1.2 million). Among non-Hispanic Whites who reported more than one race, the top combinations were White **and** Black (32 percent), White **and** Asian (30 percent), and White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native (24 percent), as shown in Table 2. These three race combination categories accounted for the vast majority of all non-Hispanic Whites who reported multiple races.

White **and** Some Other Race was the largest multiple-race combination reported by Hispanic Whites (1.6 million). Among Hispanic Whites who reported more than one race, the majority indicated they were White **and** Some Other Race (65 percent), followed by White **and** Black (10 percent), White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native (9 percent), and White **and** Asian (6 percent), as shown in Table 2.

Figure 4.

Percentage Distribution of the White Population by Region: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables P1 and P2.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE POPULATION

The majority of the White alone-or-in-combination population lived in the South and the Midwest.

According to the 2010 Census, of all respondents who reported White alone-or-in-combination, 36 percent lived in the South, 24 percent lived in the Midwest, 22 percent lived in

the West, and 18 percent lived in the Northeast (see Figure 4).¹⁸

The distribution of the White alone population was almost identical to the White alone-or-in-combination population across the regions, with 36 percent living in the South, 24 percent in the Midwest, 21 percent in the West, and 18 percent in the Northeast.

¹⁸ 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.

Table 4.

White 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	White alone or in combination			White alone, not Hispanic or Latino			White in combination		
	2000	2010	Percent-age change, 2000 to 2010	2000	2010	Percent-age change, 2000 to 2010	2000	2010	Percent-age change, 2000 to 2010
United States . . .	216,930,975	231,040,398	6.5	194,552,774	196,817,552	1.2	5,470,349	7,487,133	36.9
REGION									
Northeast	42,395,625	42,246,801	-0.4	39,327,262	38,008,094	-3.4	862,123	1,078,463	25.1
Midwest	54,709,407	55,704,560	1.8	52,386,131	52,096,633	-0.6	875,756	1,281,037	46.3
South	74,303,744	82,475,187	11.0	65,927,794	68,706,462	4.2	1,484,345	2,302,042	55.1
West	45,522,199	50,613,850	11.2	36,911,587	38,006,363	3.0	2,248,125	2,825,591	25.7
STATE									
Alabama	3,199,953	3,337,077	4.3	3,125,819	3,204,402	2.5	37,145	61,683	66.1
Alaska	463,999	518,949	11.8	423,788	455,320	7.4	29,465	45,373	54.0
Arizona	3,998,154	4,852,961	21.4	3,274,258	3,695,647	12.9	124,543	185,840	49.2
Arkansas	2,170,534	2,296,665	5.8	2,100,135	2,173,469	3.5	31,936	51,436	61.1
California	21,490,973	22,953,374	6.8	15,816,790	14,956,253	-5.4	1,320,914	1,499,440	13.5
Colorado	3,665,638	4,240,231	15.7	3,202,880	3,520,793	9.9	105,633	151,029	43.0
Connecticut	2,835,974	2,846,192	0.4	2,638,845	2,546,262	-3.5	55,619	73,782	32.7
Delaware	594,425	637,392	7.2	567,973	586,752	3.3	9,652	18,775	94.5
District of Columbia	184,309	243,650	32.2	159,178	209,464	31.6	8,208	12,179	48.4
Florida	12,734,292	14,488,435	13.8	10,458,509	10,884,722	4.1	269,263	379,273	40.9
Georgia	5,412,371	5,951,521	10.0	5,128,661	5,413,920	5.6	85,090	164,081	92.8
Hawaii	476,162	564,323	18.5	277,091	309,343	11.6	182,060	227,724	25.1
Idaho	1,201,113	1,432,824	19.3	1,139,291	1,316,243	15.5	23,809	36,337	52.6
Illinois	9,322,831	9,423,048	1.1	8,424,140	8,167,753	-3.0	197,360	245,171	24.2
Indiana	5,387,174	5,583,367	3.6	5,219,373	5,286,453	1.3	67,152	115,461	71.9
Iowa	2,777,183	2,830,454	1.9	2,710,344	2,701,123	-0.3	28,543	48,893	71.3
Kansas	2,363,412	2,468,364	4.4	2,233,997	2,230,539	-0.2	49,468	77,320	56.3
Kentucky	3,678,740	3,878,336	5.4	3,608,013	3,745,655	3.8	37,851	68,799	81.8
Louisiana	2,894,983	2,895,868	-	2,794,391	2,734,884	-2.1	38,822	59,676	53.7
Maine	1,247,776	1,284,877	3.0	1,230,297	1,254,297	2.0	11,762	19,906	69.2
Maryland	3,465,697	3,488,887	0.7	3,286,547	3,157,958	-3.9	74,389	129,603	74.2
Massachusetts	5,472,809	5,400,458	-1.3	5,198,359	4,984,800	-4.1	105,523	135,222	28.1
Michigan	8,133,283	8,006,969	-1.6	7,806,691	7,569,939	-3.0	167,230	203,849	21.9
Minnesota	4,466,325	4,634,915	3.8	4,337,143	4,405,142	1.6	66,043	110,853	67.8
Mississippi	1,761,658	1,782,807	1.2	1,727,908	1,722,287	-0.3	15,559	28,123	80.8
Missouri	4,819,487	5,070,826	5.2	4,686,474	4,850,748	3.5	71,404	112,056	56.9
Montana	831,978	908,645	9.2	807,823	868,628	7.5	14,749	23,684	60.6
Nebraska	1,554,164	1,607,717	3.4	1,494,494	1,499,753	0.4	20,903	34,879	66.9
Nevada	1,565,866	1,890,043	20.7	1,303,001	1,462,081	12.2	63,980	103,355	61.5
New Hampshire	1,198,927	1,255,950	4.8	1,175,252	1,215,050	3.4	12,076	19,900	64.8
New Jersey	6,261,187	6,210,995	-0.8	5,557,209	5,214,878	-6.2	156,482	181,747	16.1
New Mexico	1,272,116	1,473,005	15.8	813,495	833,810	2.5	57,863	65,129	12.6
New York	13,275,834	13,155,274	-0.9	11,760,981	11,304,247	-3.9	382,145	414,300	8.4
North Carolina	5,884,608	6,697,465	13.8	5,647,155	6,223,995	10.2	79,952	168,515	110.8
North Dakota	599,918	616,350	2.7	589,149	598,007	1.5	6,737	10,901	61.8
Ohio	9,779,512	9,751,547	-0.3	9,538,111	9,359,263	-1.9	134,059	212,110	58.2
Oklahoma	2,770,035	2,906,285	4.9	2,556,368	2,575,381	0.7	141,601	199,440	40.8
Oregon	3,055,670	3,337,309	9.2	2,857,616	3,005,848	5.2	94,047	132,695	41.1
Pennsylvania	10,596,409	10,604,187	0.1	10,322,455	10,094,652	-2.2	112,206	197,899	76.4
Rhode Island	910,630	882,280	-3.1	858,433	803,685	-6.4	19,439	25,411	30.7
South Carolina	2,727,208	3,127,075	14.7	2,652,291	2,962,740	11.7	31,648	67,075	111.9
South Dakota	678,604	715,167	5.4	664,585	689,502	3.7	9,200	15,775	71.5
Tennessee	4,617,553	5,019,639	8.7	4,505,930	4,800,782	6.5	54,243	97,691	80.1
Texas	15,240,387	18,276,506	19.9	10,933,313	11,397,345	4.2	440,882	574,954	30.4
Utah	2,034,448	2,447,583	20.3	1,904,265	2,221,719	16.7	41,473	68,023	64.0
Vermont	596,079	606,588	1.8	585,431	590,223	0.8	6,871	10,296	49.8
Virginia	5,233,601	5,681,937	8.6	4,965,637	5,186,450	4.4	113,491	195,085	71.9
Washington	5,003,180	5,471,864	9.4	4,652,490	4,876,804	4.8	181,357	275,502	51.9
West Virginia	1,733,390	1,765,642	1.9	1,709,966	1,726,256	1.0	14,613	25,654	75.6
Wisconsin	4,827,514	4,995,836	3.5	4,681,630	4,738,411	1.2	57,657	93,769	62.6
Wyoming	462,902	522,739	12.9	438,799	483,874	10.3	8,232	11,460	39.2
Puerto Rico	3,199,547	2,928,808	-8.5	33,966	26,946	-20.7	134,685	103,708	-23.0

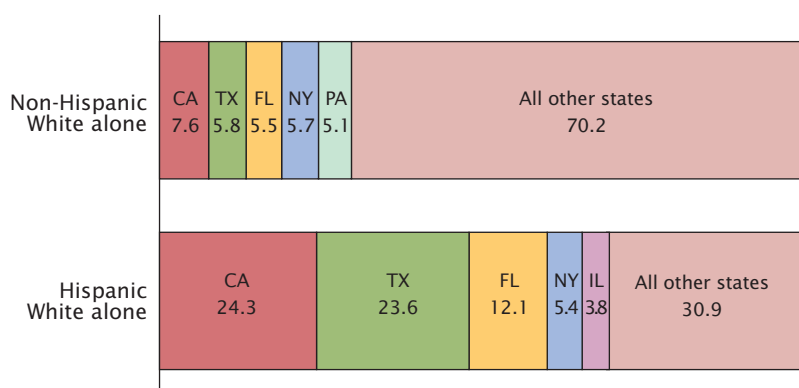
- Percentage rounds to 0.0.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Tables PL1 and PL2; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Tables P1 and P2.

Figure 5.

Percentage Distribution of the White Alone Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin and State: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables P1 and P2.

However, the distribution of Whites who reported multiple races was very different. Multiple-race Whites were much more likely to live in the West (38 percent) than other regions.

The White-alone-or-in-combination population grew in the South and West regions but was constant or declined in the Northeast and Midwest regions.

Between 2000 and 2010, the White alone-or-in-combination population grew by 11 percent in the South and the West. However, the White alone-or-in-combination population grew by only 2 percent in the Midwest, and actually dropped in the Northeast (see Table 4).

The non-Hispanic White alone population grew at an even slower rate. The non-Hispanic White alone population grew by 4 percent in the South and 3 percent in the West, and actually dropped in the Northeast and the Midwest.

The population of Whites who reported more than one race grew in every region between 2000 and 2010, particularly in the South and the Midwest.

On the other hand, the White in combination population experienced growth in every region, particularly in the South and the Midwest (see Table 4). In the South, the White in combination population grew by more than half (55 percent), and by nearly half (46 percent) in the Midwest. The Northeast and the West also experienced growth in the White in combination population, increasing by about 25 percent in both regions.

Almost one-third of all people who reported White lived in just four states.

In 2010, the four states with the largest White alone-or-in-combination populations were California, Texas, Florida, and New York (see Table 4). Combined, these states represented nearly one-third (30 percent) of the White

alone-or-in-combination population, or 68.9 million of the 231.0 million people. These four states were also the four states with the largest total populations in the United States.

The four states with the largest multiple-race White populations were also California, Texas, New York, and Florida. However, these four states comprised a high proportion (nearly two-fifths) of the multiple-race White population, with multiple-race White populations ranging from 379,000 to 1.5 million (see Table 4). As an example of the differences, one-in-five Whites who reported multiple races resided in California, compared with one-in-ten Whites who reported a single race.

The Hispanic White alone population was even more heavily concentrated in these same four states.

Almost half of the Hispanic White alone population lived in California and Texas (24 percent each), followed by Florida (12 percent) and New York (5 percent). Together, these four states comprised nearly two-thirds of the Hispanic White alone population. In contrast, the four states with the largest non-Hispanic White alone populations comprised one-fourth of the non-Hispanic White alone population (see Figure 5).

The White-alone-or-in-combination population grew the fastest in western states and southern states.

Among all people who reported their race as White, the fastest growth between 2000 and 2010 was observed in states in the West and states in the South (see Table 4). Nine states in the West experienced a growth of greater than 10

percent in their White alone-or-in-combination population: Arizona (21 percent), Nevada (21 percent), Utah (20 percent), Idaho (19 percent), Hawaii (19 percent), New Mexico (16 percent), Colorado (16 percent), Wyoming (13 percent), and Alaska (12 percent).

In the South, the White alone-or-in-combination population grew by more than 10 percent in four states (Texas, 20 percent; South Carolina, 15 percent; North Carolina, 14 percent; and Florida, 14 percent) and in the District of Columbia (32 percent). The White alone-or-in-combination population did not experience growth greater than 10 percent in any midwestern state, nor in any northeastern state.

The multiple-race White population increased by at least 8 percent in every state.

While the White alone population generally experienced slow or negative growth in most states, the multiple-race White population increased by at least 8 percent in every state in the country. Of particular note was the tremendous change seen among the top ten states with the greatest increase in the multiple-race White population. Of the top ten states, nine were in the South. South Carolina had the largest percentage increase in the multiple-race White population (112 percent), followed by North Carolina (111 percent), Delaware (95 percent), Georgia (93 percent), Kentucky (82 percent), Mississippi (81 percent), Tennessee (80 percent), West Virginia (76 percent), and Maryland (74 percent).

The increase of multiple-race Whites in the South is noteworthy, considering the relatively small proportions seen in 2000. While the White *and* Black population represented 24 percent of the total Two or More Races population at the

national level, the White *and* Black population represented between 28 percent and 43 percent of the Two or More Races population in the Southern states listed above.

Few states had fast growth in their non-Hispanic White alone population.

Comparatively, the growth of the non-Hispanic White alone population was slower in the South (4 percent) and the West (3 percent). Only eight states and the District of Columbia had non-Hispanic White alone populations that increased by at least 10 percent between the decennial censuses. The District of Columbia had the largest percent change in the non-Hispanic White alone population (32 percent), followed by Utah (17 percent), Idaho (16 percent), and Arizona (13 percent). Hawaii, Nevada, and South Carolina all had about 12 percent change in their non-Hispanic White alone population, while the non-Hispanic White alone population grew by about 10 percent in North Carolina and in Wyoming (see Table 4).

The non-Hispanic White alone population declined in 15 states.

Eleven of the states with declines in their non-Hispanic White alone population were in the Northeast and the Midwest. In particular, two-thirds of the states in the Northeast had declines in the non-Hispanic White alone population—Connecticut (–4 percent), Massachusetts (–4 percent), New Jersey (–6 percent), New York (–4 percent), Pennsylvania (–2 percent), and Rhode Island (–6 percent). Nearly half of the states in the Midwest had declines in the non-Hispanic White alone population—Illinois (–3 percent), Iowa (–0.3 percent), Kansas (–0.2 percent), Michigan (–3 percent), and Ohio (–2 percent).

Fewer states in the South saw declines in the non-Hispanic White alone population—Louisiana (–2 percent), Maryland (–4 percent), and Mississippi (–0.3 percent). California was the only state in the West with a non-Hispanic White alone population that declined (–5 percent).

The White alone-or-in-combination population was concentrated in counties in the Northeast and the Midwest.

The majority of all counties throughout the country had a high percentage of non-Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination residents in their populations (see Figure 6). Out of all 3,143 counties in the United States, there were 2,146 counties where the non-Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination population was 75 percent or more of the total population.

Several distinct patterns can be seen in the distribution of the non-Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination population across the country. The non-Hispanic White population was generally most prevalent in counties across the northern half of the country throughout the Northeast and the Midwest regions. The most prevalent non-Hispanic White population counties also stretched into parts of the South and comprised much of the West. Another distinctive boundary was across central Alaska, where non-Hispanic Whites were concentrated in the southeastern portion of the state.

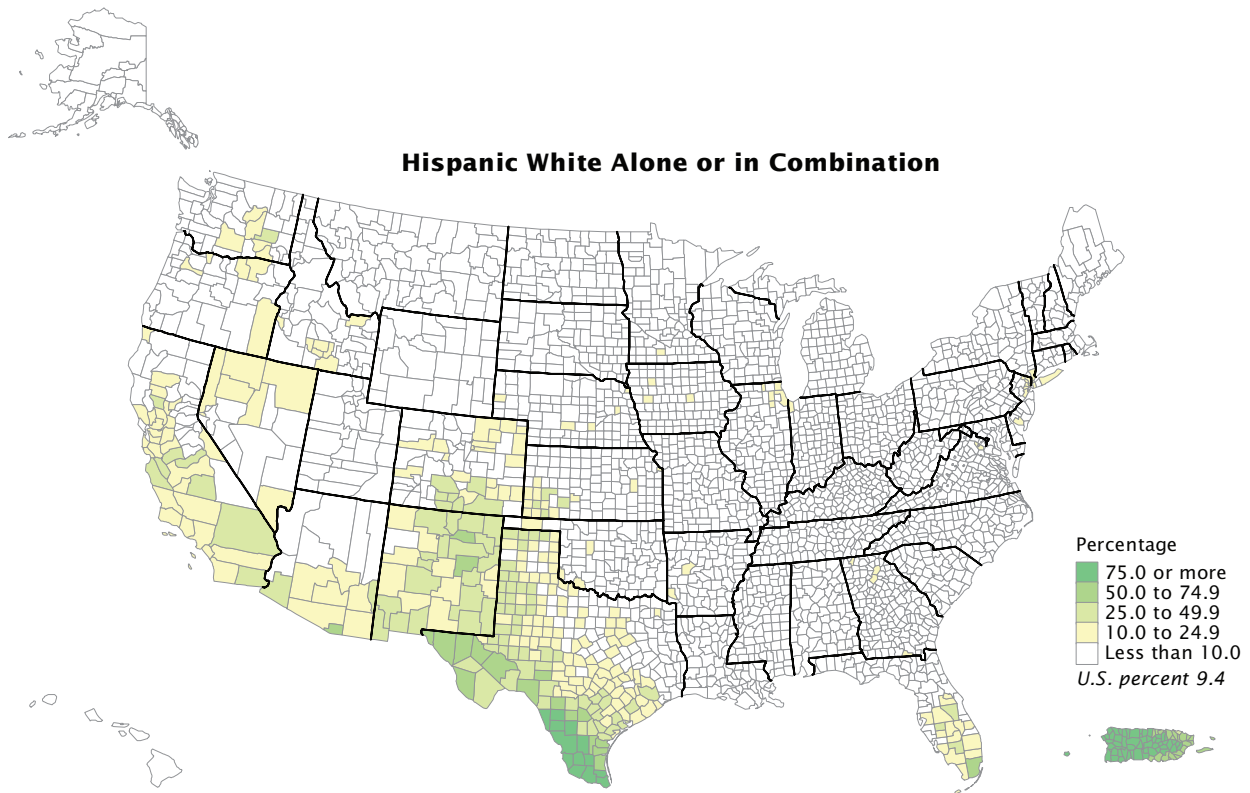
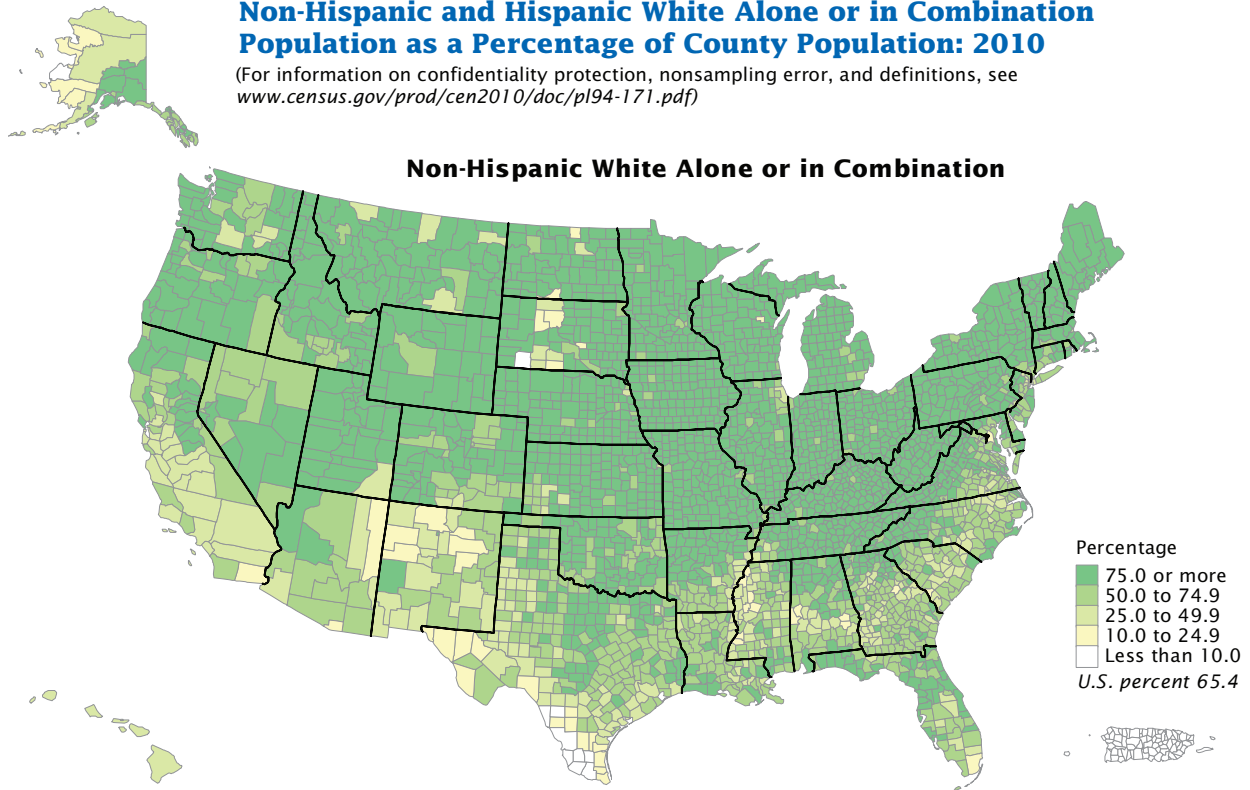
The Hispanic White population was concentrated in counties throughout the Southwest.

The Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination population was concentrated in counties throughout the Southwest in the states lining the U.S.-Mexico border (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California)

Figure 6.

**Non-Hispanic and Hispanic White Alone or in Combination
Population as a Percentage of County Population: 2010**

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

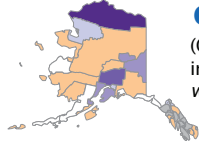


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables P1 and P2.

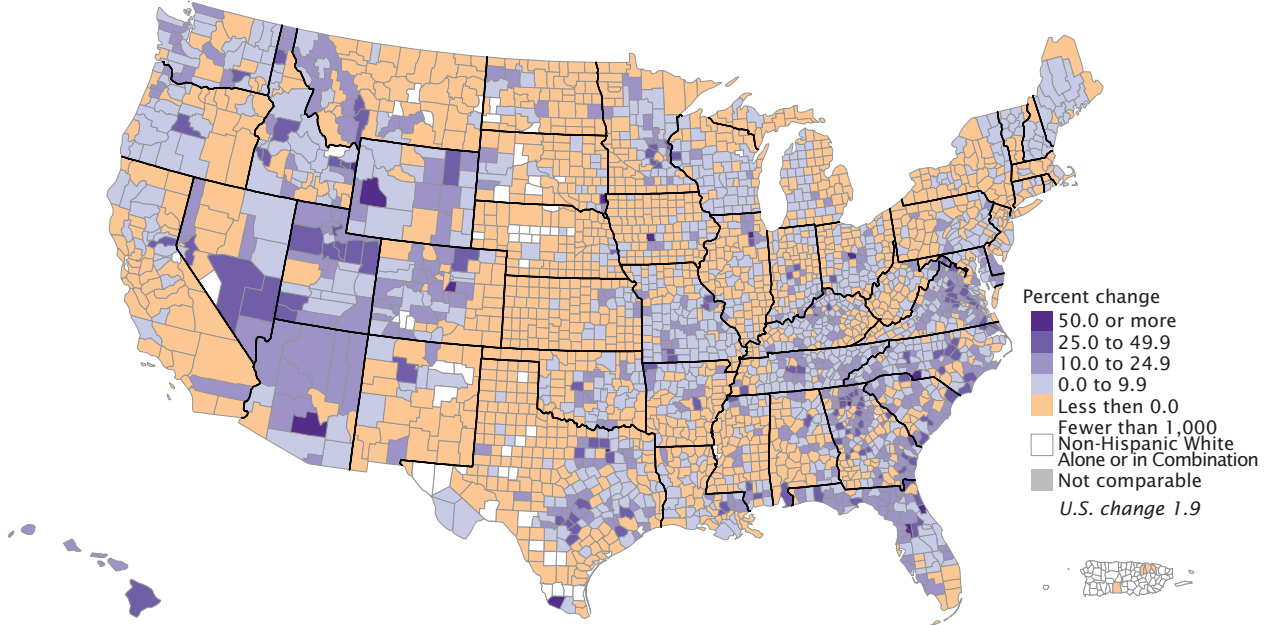
Figure 7.

Percentage Change in Non-Hispanic and Hispanic White Alone or in Combination Population by County: 2000 to 2010

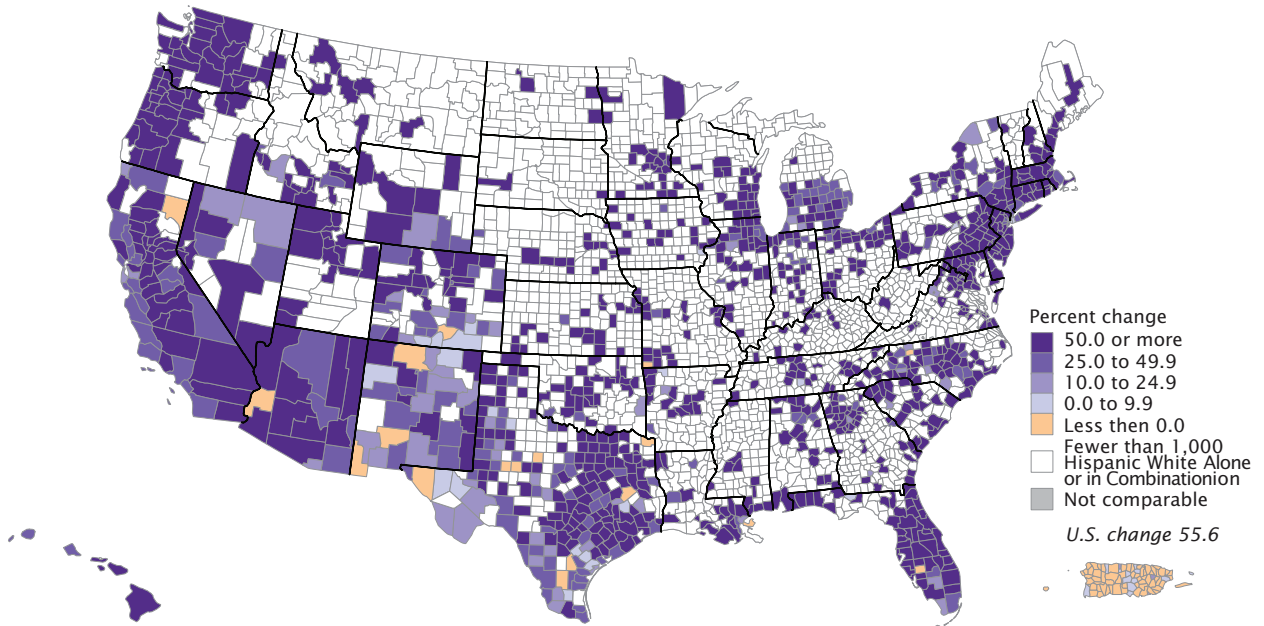
(Counties with a White Alone or in Combination population of at least 1,000 are included in the maps. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Non-Hispanic White Alone or in Combination



Hispanic White Alone or in Combination



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables PL1 and PL2; and 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1 and P2.

Table 5.

Ten Places With the Largest Number of Whites: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Place ¹	Total population	White alone or in combination		White alone		White in combination	
		Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number
New York, NY	8,175,133	1	3,797,402	1	3,597,341	1	200,061
Los Angeles, CA	3,792,621	2	2,031,586	2	1,888,158	2	143,428
Chicago, IL	2,695,598	3	1,270,097	3	1,212,835	3	57,262
Houston, TX	2,099,451	4	1,116,036	4	1,060,491	4	55,545
San Antonio, TX	1,327,407	5	1,001,202	5	963,413	9	37,789
Phoenix, AZ	1,445,632	6	995,467	6	951,958	6	43,509
San Diego, CA	1,307,402	7	824,542	7	769,971	5	54,571
Philadelphia, PA	1,526,006	8	655,021	8	626,221	11	28,800
Dallas, TX	1,197,816	9	633,355	9	607,415	13	25,940
Austin, TX	790,390	10	562,451	10	539,760	18	22,691
Honolulu, HI	337,256	154	99,213	255	60,409	7	38,804
San Jose, CA	945,942	19	442,231	20	404,437	8	37,794
San Francisco, CA	805,235	21	420,823	21	390,387	10	30,436

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 city-county consolidations) and 9 census designated places that were not legally incorporated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

and also in Nevada and Colorado (see Figure 6). Additionally, multiple groupings of counties in Florida and in the Pacific Northwest also had high proportions of the population that were Hispanic White.

The growth in the Hispanic White population and the decline in the non-Hispanic White population were seen in different parts of the country.

The maps in Figure 7 illustrate the percent change in the non-Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination population and the Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination population between 2000 and 2010 by county. About half of all counties with a non-Hispanic White population of at least 1,000 experienced a decline in their non-Hispanic White population between 2000 and 2010. Among all non-Hispanic Whites, the mid-section of the country showed the largest decrease in the non-Hispanic White population, in areas stretching from Montana to the Dakotas southward to western Texas and eastern New Mexico.

There were also observable declines in the non-Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination population stretching eastward to New England and in Arkansas and the Gulf Coast states. There were also declines in the non-Hispanic White population in counties in California and parts of the Pacific Northwest.

The growth of the non-Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination population was concentrated in counties in the mid-Atlantic corridor and clusters throughout the southeastern states and in Florida. Counties in the Pacific Northwest, northern California, Arizona, Nevada, and areas of the interior West also had increases in their non-Hispanic White populations. Additionally, counties in Texas, Missouri, Hawaii, and Alaska experienced growth in their non-Hispanic White populations between 2000 and 2010.

The Hispanic White alone-or-in-combination population growth was concentrated in counties in the Pacific Northwest and Southwest, especially in Arizona and California. Counties in Texas, Florida, the

Northeast corridor, the Great Lakes, Colorado, and Wyoming had significant growth in their Hispanic White populations. Hawaii also experienced growth in the Hispanic White population between 2000 and 2010.

The places with the largest White populations were New York, NY; Los Angeles, CA; Chicago, IL; Houston, TX; and San Antonio, TX.

The 2010 Census showed that, of all places in the United States with populations of 100,000 or more, New York, NY, had the largest White alone-or-in-combination population with almost 3.8 million people (see Table 5).¹⁹ Los Angeles, CA; Chicago, IL; Houston, TX; and San Antonio, TX, each had White populations between 1 and 3 million. These places were also the five largest places in the United States, with the exception of San Antonio, TX, which ranked seventh.

¹⁹ The 2010 Census showed 282 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 273 incorporated places (including 5 city-county consolidations) and 9 census designated places that were not legally incorporated.

Table 6.

Ten Places With the Highest Percentage of Whites: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Place ¹	Total population	White alone or in combination		White alone		White in combination	
		Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population
Hialeah, FL	224,669	1	94.0	1	92.6	268	1.4
Arvada, CO	106,433	2	92.4	3	89.8	194	2.5
Billings, MT	104,170	3	92.3	4	89.6	167	2.7
Fargo, ND	105,549	4	92.1	2	90.2	250	1.9
Fort Collins, CO	143,986	5	91.9	6	89.0	153	2.8
Boise City, ID	205,671	6	91.7	7	89.0	158	2.8
Springfield, MO	159,498	7	91.7	8	88.7	140	3.0
Scottsdale, AZ	217,385	8	91.3	5	89.3	237	2.0
Spokane, WA	208,916	9	90.8	15	86.7	53	4.1
Cedar Rapids, IA	126,326	10	90.7	10	88.0	173	2.7
Cape Coral, FL	154,305	11	90.2	9	88.2	232	2.1
Honolulu, HI	337,256	275	29.4	281	17.9	1	11.5
Fairfield, CA	105,321	211	52.8	226	46.0	2	6.8
Anchorage, AK	291,826	102	72.8	117	66.0	3	6.8
Tacoma, WA	198,397	106	71.6	127	64.9	4	6.7
Antioch, CA	102,372	195	55.0	213	48.9	5	6.1
Elk Grove, CA	153,015	217	51.9	225	46.1	6	5.8
Concord, CA	122,067	116	70.1	130	64.5	7	5.5
Lansing, MI	114,297	135	66.6	149	61.2	8	5.4
Berkeley, CA	112,580	146	64.8	161	59.5	9	5.3
Murrieta, CA	103,466	94	75.0	100	69.7	10	5.2

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 city-county consolidations) and 9 census designated places that were not legally incorporated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

The places with the largest multiple-race White populations were New York and Los Angeles.

Of all places with populations of 100,000 or more, New York, NY, had the largest multiple-race White population (200,000) followed by Los Angeles (143,000) (see Table 5). Three other places, Chicago, IL; Houston, TX; and San Diego, CA, had populations over 50,000.

More than half of the top ten places with the highest percentage of Whites were in the West.

Six of the ten places with the highest proportions of Whites

alone-or-in-combination were in the West, three in the Midwest, and one in the South (see Table 6). The highest proportion of Whites was in Hialeah, FL, with 94 percent. In Hialeah, 95 percent of the population was Hispanic, indicating a large White Hispanic population, which is unique among the other top 10 places with the highest proportion of Whites in 2010.

Among the places with populations of 100,000 or more, the top ten places with the greatest proportion of people who identified as White, alone or in combination, had populations over 90 percent White. Even among these places, the population

was less homogeneous than in 2000.

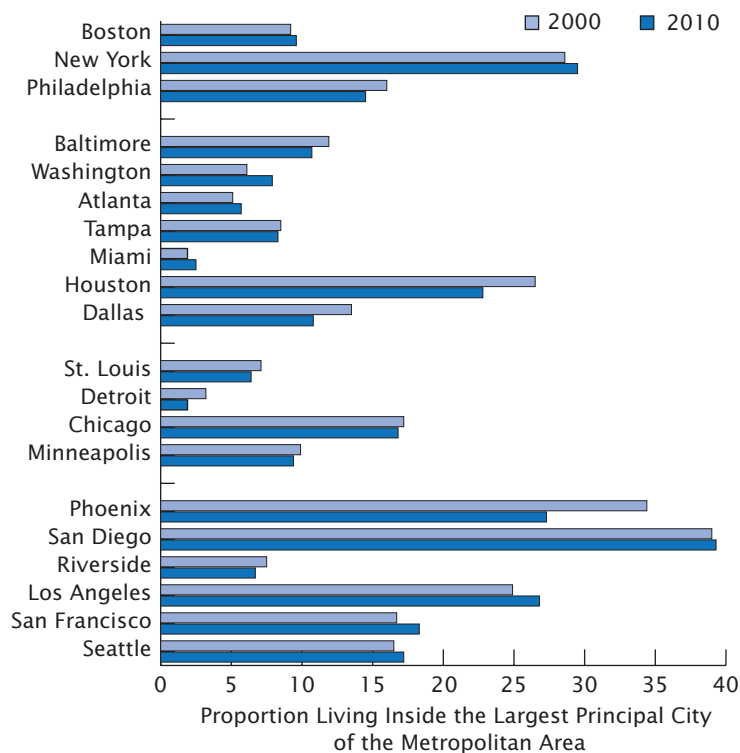
The place with the greatest proportion of multiple-race Whites was Honolulu, HI.

Among the places with populations of 100,000 or more, Honolulu, HI, had the highest proportion of people who identified as White and one or more other races (12 percent), followed by Fairfield, CA; Anchorage, AK; and Tacoma, WA (7 percent each) (see Table 6). Of these ten places, nine were in the West (with six in California alone) and one was in the Midwest.

Figure 8.

Proportion of the Non-Hispanic White Alone Population Living Inside the Largest Principal City of the 20 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Note: Principal cities within regions are organized based on proximity to each other. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are located in the Northeast census region. Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Tampa, Miami, Houston, and Dallas are located in the South census region. St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, and Minneapolis are located in the Midwest census region. Phoenix, San Diego, Riverside, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle are located in the West census region.

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

In the 20 largest metropolitan statistical areas, the proportion of the non-Hispanic White alone population living inside the largest principal cities varied by metro area.

Figure 8 shows the proportion of the non-Hispanic White alone population who lived inside the largest principal city of the 20 largest metropolitan statistical areas in the country versus those who lived outside of that largest principal

city, in 2000 and in 2010.^{20, 21} For example, the dark blue bar denotes the proportion of the non-Hispanic White alone population who lived inside the largest principal city of Boston in 2010 (9.6 percent), out of the total non-Hispanic White alone population in the entire Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH metro area.

²⁰ For the remainder of this section, when metro areas are discussed, the report will refer to the largest 20 metropolitan statistical areas.

²¹ Data for the metro areas are based on the 2010 Census boundaries.

In all of the 20 metro areas (except for the San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA metro area), less than one-third of the non-Hispanic White alone population lived inside their respective largest principal city in 2010. The metro areas that had the highest proportion of the non-Hispanic White alone population living inside their respective largest principal cities were San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA (39 percent); New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA (29 percent); Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ (27 percent); Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA (27 percent); and Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX (23 percent).

The metro areas with the lowest proportion of the non-Hispanic White alone population living inside their respective largest principal cities were Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI (2 percent), and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL (2 percent).

The proportion of the non-Hispanic White alone population living inside the largest principal city was 15 percent or less in most of the selected metro areas in the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South, but higher in the West.

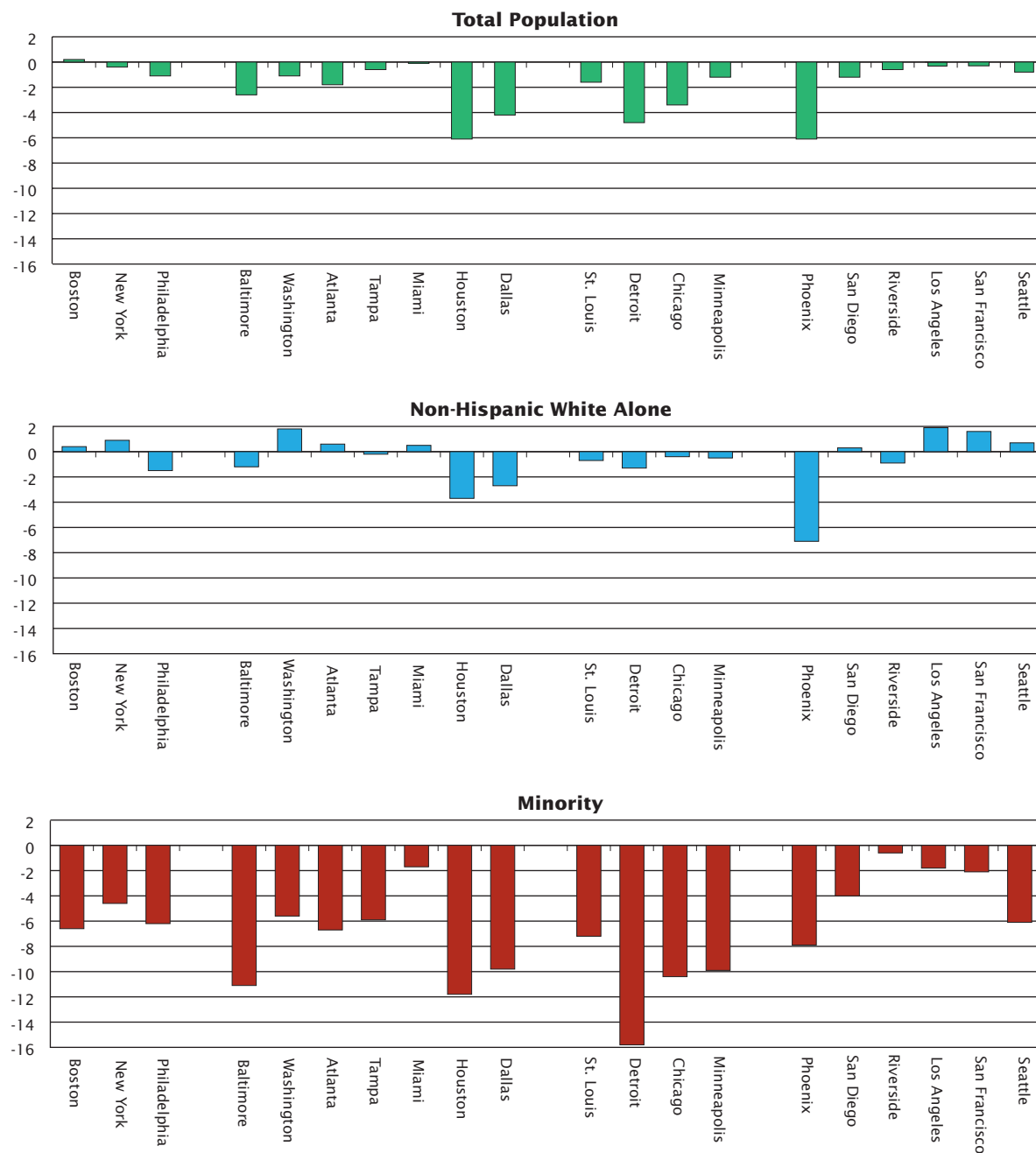
In 2 of the 3 northeastern metro areas shown (see Figure 8), 15 percent or less of the non-Hispanic White alone population lived inside their respective largest principal city—Boston (10 percent) and Philadelphia (15 percent).

In 6 of the 7 metro areas that represent the South, less than 15 percent of the non-Hispanic White alone population lived inside their respective largest principal city—Atlanta (6 percent), Baltimore (11 percent), Dallas (11 percent), Miami

Figure 9.

Percentage-Point Difference of Race and Ethnic Groups Living Inside the Largest Principal City of the 20 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Note: Minority refers to people who reported their race and ethnicity as something other than non-Hispanic White alone.

Principal cities within regions are organized based on proximity to each other. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are located in the Northeast census region. Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Tampa, Miami, Houston, and Dallas are located in the South census region. St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, and Minneapolis are located in the Midwest census region. Phoenix, San Diego, Riverside, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle are located in the West census region.

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

(2 percent), Tampa (8 percent), and Washington (8 percent).

In the Midwest, this was the case for 3 out of the 4 metro areas shown, with lower proportions of the non-Hispanic White alone population living inside their respective largest principal city—Detroit (2 percent), Minneapolis (9 percent), and St. Louis (6 percent).

The selected metro areas in the West generally had higher proportions of their non-Hispanic White alone population living inside the largest principal city. In 5 of the 6 metro areas in the West, more than 15 percent of the non-Hispanic White alone population lived inside their respective largest principal city—Los Angeles (27 percent), Phoenix (27 percent), San Diego (39 percent), San Francisco (18 percent), and Seattle (17 percent).

The proportion of the non-Hispanic White alone population living inside the largest principal city increased over the past 10 years in about half of the 20 largest metro areas.

Figure 9 shows the percentage-point difference of a race or Hispanic origin group living inside the largest principal city in the 20 largest metro areas, from 2000 to 2010. For example, in the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH metro area, 9.2 percent of the non-Hispanic White alone population lived in the largest principal city, Boston, in 2000. This figure increased to 9.6 percent in 2010. This represents an increase of 0.4 percentage points.

In about half of the 20 largest metro areas in the United States, the proportion of the non-Hispanic White alone population living inside the largest principal cities increased, while the proportion living outside of these cities

decreased, from 2000 to 2010. This unique pattern differed largely from the total population, where the proportions of people living inside the largest principal cities decreased in 19 of the 20 largest metro areas.

The largest growth in the proportion of the non-Hispanic White alone population living inside the largest principal city of a metro area was seen in Los Angeles (up 1.9 percentage points), Washington (up 1.8 percentage points), and San Francisco (up 1.6 percentage points). The proportion living inside versus outside the largest principal cities of New York, Seattle, Atlanta, Miami, Boston, and San Diego also increased over the decade.

In contrast, the largest principal cities' share of their respective metro area's total population decreased between 2000 and 2010 in all of the major metro areas, with the exception of the Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH metro area.

Data for the 20 largest metro areas show that the largest principal cities' share of the non-Hispanic White alone metro area population declined in each of the Midwestern metro areas—Detroit (down 1.3 percentage points), St. Louis (down 0.7 percentage points), Minneapolis (down 0.5 percentage points), and Chicago (down 0.4 percentage points).

In the 2010 Census, just over one-third of the U.S. population reported their race and ethnicity as something other than non-Hispanic White alone. This group is referred to as the "minority" population for this report. The proportion of the minority population living inside the largest principal city declined in all of the 20 largest metros over the decade. Four of these metro areas experienced declines greater than 10 percentage points

in the proportion of the minority population that lived inside the city: Detroit (down 15.8 percentage points), Houston (down 11.8 percentage points), Baltimore (down 11.1 percentage points), and Chicago (down 10.4 percentage points).

SUMMARY

This report provided a portrait of the White population in the United States and contributes to our understanding of the nation's changing racial and ethnic diversity.

While the White population continued to be the largest race group, representing 75 percent of the total population, it grew at a slower rate than the total population. The majority of the growth in the White population was due to the growth among Hispanic Whites. The increase in the multiple-race reporting of groups that included White, specifically the White **and** Black population and the White **and** Asian population also contributed to the growth of the White population.

Additional notable trends were presented in this report. The White population has become more diverse as evidenced by the growth of the Hispanic White population and the multiple-race White population. The increase of the non-Hispanic White alone population accounted for 16 percent of the growth of the total White population between 2000 and 2010, whereas the Hispanic White alone population accounted for 70 percent, and the multiple-race White population accounted for 14 percent.

Geographically, the White alone-or-in-combination population grew in the South and West regions, but was constant or declined in the Northeast and Midwest regions.

The non-Hispanic White alone population grew at an even slower rate. On the other hand, multiple-race Whites grew in every region between 2000 and 2010, particularly in the South and the Midwest.

Additionally, while the largest principal cities' share of their respective metropolitan statistical area's total population decreased between 2000 and 2010 in 19 of the 20 largest metro areas, the non-Hispanic White alone population living inside versus outside the largest principal cities increased over the decade in Los Angeles, Washington, San Francisco, New York, Seattle, Atlanta, Miami, Boston, and San Diego.

Throughout the decade, the Census Bureau will release additional information on the White population, including characteristics such as age, sex, and family type, which will provide greater insights to the demographic characteristics of this population at various geographic levels.

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 race?

The Census Bureau collects data on race to fulfill a variety of legislative and program requirements. Data on 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 race are critical for research that underlies many policy decisions at all levels of government.

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

All levels of government need information on race 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 race 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 racial groups, such as screening for hypertension or diabetes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf.

Data on race from the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File* were released on a state-by-state basis. The 2010 Census redistricting data are available on the Internet at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html> and on DVD.

For more information on specific race groups in the United States, go to www.census.gov and search for "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 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 questions online.

