



**Latino-Origin Populations Revisited:  
Estimating the Latino-Origin Group Populations  
at the National Level and for Selected States,  
Counties, Cities, and Metro Chicago**





# **Latino-Origin Populations Revisited: Estimating the Latino-Origin Group Populations at the National Level and for Selected States, Counties, Cities, and Metro Chicago**

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**IUPLR's purpose is to expand the pool of Latino scholars and leaders, increase the availability of policy-relevant, Latino-focused research, and advance the national intellectual presence of Latino scholarship.**

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The three wavy lines shown here are a symbol from ancient times representing the human intellect in action. From *The Book of Signs*, collected, drawn, and explained by Rudolf Koch (London: The First Edition Club, 1930, page 8).

## About the Researchers

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# Introduction

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Since the release of Latino<sup>1</sup> subgroup population data by the Census Bureau in 2001, many Latino advocacy and community organizations, planners, and scholars have suspected that the official census enumeration represents a severe underestimate of the Latino-origin group populations in all parts of the country, most noticeably in California, New York, and Florida.<sup>2</sup> They had expected the census to reflect a huge increase, not a drop, in every Latino-origin group, considering that the nation's total Latino population grew over the last decade. Instead, the counts of so-called new Latino groups, such as Dominicans, Colombians, Ecuadorians, Peruvians, and other minor Latino groups were far below what had been expected (Suro 2002; Hernández and Rivera-Batiz 2003).<sup>3</sup>

These ambiguous census figures have created an array of problems for social scientists studying ethnic change, social service organizations planning services and obtaining funds, and advocacy groups and local governments, which use census data for planning and other purposes. Community activists and city officials have expressed concern that the more seriously affected groups, including Dominicans, Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Peruvians, will suffer when government funding and political representation is decided based on official census figures.

This brief examines possible reasons for this underestimate, associated with classification problems within the Latino population,<sup>4</sup> and introduces several alternative methods for estimating Latino subgroup populations. I then present the new simulated estimates for the Latino subgroups, calculated by the Census Bureau Population Division (Cresce and Ramirez 2003). The figures included here represent some of the first alternative estimates for Latino-origin groups at the subnational level.

<sup>1</sup> Throughout this paper, the terms 'Latino' and 'Hispanic' are used interchangeably. Though I prefer the term 'Latino' over 'Hispanic', I have sometimes used the term of the cited author's choice.

<sup>2</sup> Janny Scott, "A Census Query is Said to Skew Data on Latinos," the *New York Times* (June 27, 2001); Amy Driscoll and Tim Henderson, "Many Lands Give Florida Its Latin Flavor," the *Miami Herald* (July 25, 2001).

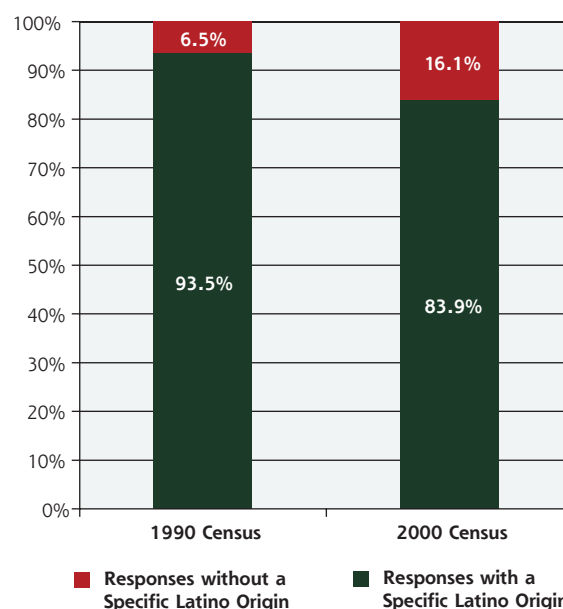
<sup>3</sup> According to Suro (2002), the 2000 census showed that Salvadorans had grown by 90,084 in the last decade, but the former Immigration and Naturalization Service's statistics said that 215,798 Salvadorans were admitted as legal permanent residents of the United States between 1991 and 2000. Even given that all Salvadorans who became permanent over the last decade need not necessarily have resided in the United States in 2000 and many Salvadorans may already have been counted in the 1990 census, the official Salvadoran population increase is much smaller than the INS figures. Moreover, considering that the census count of Salvadorans should include the natural increase of native-born US citizens, an increase of 90,084 must be far below the actual population of Salvadorans in the United States.

<sup>4</sup> This brief is not dealing with a true undercount issue. 'Undercount' specifically refers to net error in undercounted numbers minus overcounted numbers, while the issue here is one of misclassification that yields low census figures for certain subgroups of Hispanics or Latinos. 'Missed' generally means 'persons not counted at all', and although some Hispanics may have been missed altogether, as opposed to reported as 'Other Hispanic', the numbers are probably quite small. According to the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation survey (ACE) in 2000, the Latino undercount was only 1.25 percent (Thompson et al. 2001). <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/PP-2.pdf>

## Possible Reasons for Underestimating Latino National-Origin Populations

The principal clue to the possible existence of underestimates was the fact that the official enumeration for the ‘Other Hispanic/Latino’ category in 2000 was much higher than in 1990 (Guzmán 2001; Guzmán and McConnell 2002). The official census results show that many Latinos did not identify themselves as belonging to any specific group. Thus many experts believe that the true numbers for the Latino-origin groups may be hidden in the category of ‘Other Hispanic/Latino’, which increased substantially on the national and statewide levels. The Census Bureau did not include the ‘Other Hispanic/Latino’ category as part of the specific Latino subgroup population in the United States. As demonstrated in Figure 1, only 83.9 percent of the Latino responses in the 2000 census provided a specific origin, compared to 93.5 percent in the 1990 census. The decline in specific group counts resulted in corresponding increases in the percentages of those who marked ‘Other Hispanic/Latino’ without indicating any origin or who just wrote general terms such as ‘Hispanic’, ‘Latino’, ‘Latin American’, or ‘Spanish’. The large number of generic responses in 2000 convinced planners and community advocates that there was a problem, and Congress eventually asked the Census Bureau to evaluate the estimates by using data from the 2000 census long form where place of birth and ancestry could be obtained.

**Figure 1**  
Proportion of Latinos Who Reported a Specific Latino Origin in the 1990 and 2000 Census Long Form



There is some debate among demographers about the reasons for the statistical shift within the Latino population. Some experts suggest that many Latinos are abandoning national origins for a Pan-Latino identity, and others speculate that changes in the 2000 census questionnaire design confused respondents in regard to their nationality. I will examine both these issues.

### A Pan-Latino Identity?

The census asked Latinos to self-identify rather than base their choice of national origin on objective criteria or rules. Thus, the decrease of those who marked or wrote in a specific origin group may reflect a decline of specific national-origin identity among US Latinos. Researchers in

the Census Bureau argue that more Latinos, particularly among the US-born younger generations, are associating their ethnic identity with Pan-Latino labels rather than with a specific origin (Cresce and Ramirez 2003). They argue that some third- or fourth-generation Latinos choose to simply call themselves ‘Latino’ or ‘Hispanic’ rather than align themselves with a specific group. Lavrakas et al. (2002) also suggest that the deletion of the term ‘origin’ from the 2000 version might lead Latino respondents to interpret the question as asking for a subjective identification instead of an objective origin. It is plausible that since 1980 nationalism has eroded among some groups of Latinos, since they have essentially grown up referring to themselves as ‘Hispanic’ or ‘Latino’. Thus more and more Latinos born in the United States are likely to trace their heritage as Hispanic, in general, rather than as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Dominican, Salvadoran, and so on. This may be partly attributable to an evolving Pan-Latino consciousness discouraging Latinos from retaining strong national identities.

Other researchers place more emphasis on interethnic marriages occurring between Latino groups than the possible development of a Pan-Latino consciousness. Latinos, much like other immigrants before them, are marrying out of their various groups of national origin in large numbers. According to some estimates, nearly 30 percent of all married people of Mexican origin are married to non-Mexicans (Suárez-Orozco and Pérez 2002).

The changing identity of Latinos over the last decade may be one of the more plausible explanations for a decline in reporting of detailed groups in the 2000 census; nevertheless, it is unconvincing to many experts. Although it is possible that a Pan-Latino culture could have developed over the past 10 years or that the prevalence of interethnic marriage could have diluted self-identification with specific national-origin groups, Logan (2002) argues that no statistical data support the idea that Latinos are losing their national identities.

## **Changes in Census Design**

Despite the Census Bureau’s efforts to test various methods of approaching the Hispanic or Latino ethnicity question in order to collect more accurate Latino subgroup populations prior to the 2000 census (Martin 2002), many demographers point to the census questions themselves as the source of the underestimate. The 1990 and 2000 census questions regarding Latino origin are shown in Appendix 1. Basically, we can find three changes from 1990 to 2000. (The Spanish-language version of the census form also includes these changes.) The first is in the wording, that is, the deletion of ‘origin’ in the 2000 census, as already explained above. The 1990 question explicitly asks respondents to report their origin, while Census 2000 implies a subjective choice of self-identification (Lavrakas et al. 2002; Martin 2002).

The second difference is that the 2000 census form instructions to respondents are not clear. The question instructs respondents to ‘print group’ right after the ‘Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino’ response category. There are no explicit instructions telling respondents that they were allowed to write in a specific group. Some respondents may have interpreted the instructions as a request to indicate which of the three terms they preferred (Martin 2002).

The third difference is the deletion of examples. As Appendix 1 shows, the 1990 census questionnaire not only included the Mexican/Puerto Rican/Cuban/Other Hispanic categories but also included several examples of ‘other’ Hispanic groups, which respondents could write in if they chose the ‘Other Hispanic’ category (Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, and Spaniard). Many Latino advocacy agencies claim that the examples helped respondents understand that they could write in their Latino national-origin group on the questionnaire. For example, the CUNY Dominican Studies Institute suggests that this method from the 1990 census questionnaire was “a vast improvement over the previous (1980) census in measuring the Dominican population in the United States” (Hernández and Rivera-Batiz 2003). The lack of examples in the 2000 census may have led to an unprecedented number of Latinos providing no information or only the broad category of ‘Hispanic’ or ‘Spanish’.

Most would agree that these changes in the census questionnaire yielded a serious classification problem of some Latino subgroups in the United States (Hernández and Rivera-Batiz 2003; Martin 2002; and Logan 2002). However, some would argue that no one knows why Latinos answered this particular question the way they did or how respondents would have responded to a Hispanic-origin question had it been phrased differently (Cresce and Ramirez 2003).

## **Methods for Allocating General Latino Responses to Specific Latino-Origin Groups in the 2000 Census**

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Experts (Logan 2001, 2002; Suro 2002; Cresce and Ramirez 2003) were quick to propose alternative methods by which to assign the substantial number of Latinos who gave only the general Latino response to specific Latino origin groups.

Logan (2001, 2002) at the Lewis Mumford Center determined what proportion of Latinos could be linked to specific national origins on the basis of the pooled Current Population Surveys (CPS) samples from March 1998 and March 2000, which have the advantage of being conducted in person or by telephone, unlike a decennial census survey which is conducted through mail. The first column of Table 1 displays the result of Logan’s method. Using information on the person’s country of birth and both parents’ country of birth from the CPS, Logan manipulated the data to generate a greater reduction of the number of Latinos in the ‘other Hispanic’ category. He was able to reduce the proportion of ‘other Hispanics’ to 3.3 percent at the national level (2.4 percent in

New York, 1.1 percent in Los Angeles). Based on these target rates from the CPS, 4,958,057 Latinos in the 2000 census were allocated across national origins in proportion to the relative size of those groups at the tract level. As the first column of Table 1 shows, this method resulted in reducing the proportion of Latinos in the nonspecific general response category from 18.1 percent (6,373,053 Latinos) to 4.0 percent (1,414,996 Latinos) of the total Latino population.

Suro (2002) at the Pew Hispanic Center utilized the Census 2000 Supplemental Survey (C2SS) to derive alternative estimates for the total population of these Latino national groups. Compared to the March 2000 CPS, the C2SS has the advantage of drawing on a much larger sample (700,000 vs. 50,000 households). The second column of Table 1 displays the result of Suro's method. Suro took the proportion of the Latino population for each national-origin group from the C2SS and multiplied it by the total Latino population count from the 2000 census. Performing this calculation for each of the major Latino national-origin groups, he redistributed 2,843,757 people from the 'Other Hispanic or Latino' category to specific national-origin groups. As the second column of Table 1 shows, the overall count is unaffected, but the proportion of Latinos in the nonspecific general response category was significantly reduced, from 18.6 percent (6,373,053 Latinos) to 10.3 percent (3,529,296 Latinos) of the total Latino population. The data were not further manipulated to generate more reduction of the number of Latinos in the 'other Hispanic' category.

In this brief we will use the numbers produced by the Census Bureau Population Division (Cresce and Ramirez 2003). The third column of Table 1 summarizes the result of the Census Bureau Population Division method. Using the public use sample (PUMS<sup>5</sup>) from the 2000 census, the Census Bureau's methodology produces a more reliable estimate for specific subgroups up to the tract level. To identify a specific Latino nationality, Cresce and Ramirez (2003) included (1) the responses of those who self-identified, writing in the specific Latino nationality in the census questionnaire and (2) the responses of those who are self-identified as 'Other Hispanic' and did not write in any specific Hispanic category but indicated their place of birth and/or their first or second ancestry. If their place of birth response reported a census-defined Latino country, the national origin code for that country was used. If the country of birth was not a census-defined Hispanic country, the first ancestry response was examined. If the first ancestry reported was a Hispanic national origin, then that specific origin was used in this simulated estimation. Lastly, if the first ancestry was not Latino, the second ancestry response was examined. If the second ancestry reported was Latino, then that specific origin was used. If not, then the original general Hispanic response remained. This yielded a reduction to 7.4 percent.

<sup>5</sup>PUMS contains records for a sample of housing units with information on the characteristics of each unit and each person in it. While all identifying information is removed to ensure confidentiality, the records selected are a sample of those households that received the questionnaire. These microdata files permit users with special data needs to prepare virtually any tabulation. Microdata users frequently want to look at relationships among variables not shown in the standard products offered by the Census Bureau. PUMS files are available from the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey.

As the third column of Table 1 shows, 5,684,802 Latinos identified their national origin with general Latino terms, such as ‘Latino’, ‘Hispanic’, ‘Other Central Americans’, and ‘Other South Americans’, in Census 2000 rather than supplying specific information about their national origin, perhaps because of confusion over the wording on the form. About 54 percent of all Latinos (3,069,963 Latinos) responded to the place of birth or ancestry questions, allowing us to define their nationality by these means. Thus, this simulated estimation reduces the general Latino population from 5,684,802 to 2,614,839, leaving the total Latino population of 35,238,481 unchanged. However, it should be emphasized that 46 percent (2,614,839) provided no specific information about their origin, place of birth, or ancestry. As a result, we are not able to trace the national origin of about 2.6 million Latinos.

Despite some limitations,<sup>6</sup> using PUMS data has advantages over using the CPS and C2SS in allocating general Latino responses to Latino national groups. First of all, PUMS is less subject to the variability inherent in using survey data rather than these alternative estimates, because the PUMS method used the same data set as the actual count from the 2000 census long form data (SF3). Both the CPS and the C2SS were based on much smaller samples. The CPS could not afford

**Table 1: Comparison of Three Estimation Methods**

Methods	CPS (Logan)	C2SS (Suro)	PUMS (Cresce and Ramirez)
Total Latino Population	35,305,818	34,334,480	35,238,481
General Latino Responses	6,373,053	6,373,053	5,684,802
Percentage of General Latino Responses	18.1%	18.6%	16.1%
Assigned Population to Specific Groups	4,958,057	2,843,757	3,069,963
Percentage of Assigned Population to Specific Groups of All General Latino Responses	77.8%	44.6%	54.0%
Remaining General Latino Responses	1,414,996	3,529,296	2,614,839
Percentage of Remaining General Latino Responses	4.0%	10.3%	7.4%

**Note:**  
 1. CPS and C2SS used Census 2000 short form survey (SF1) for Latino Population Estimation but PUMS came from Census 2000 long form (SF3)  
 2. Census 2000 includes people in group quarters but Census 2000 Supplementary Survey includes only the population living in households  
 3. General Latino responses includes “other Central American,” and “other South American.”

reliable estimates below the national level. On the other hand, the C2SS was available for states, as well as metropolitan areas, counties, and places with populations of 250,000 persons or more (Bennett and Griffin 2002). However, the sample size for many Latino national-origin groups at these levels becomes smaller and the variation grows larger. Thus, the sample size becomes too small to be useful in providing Latino-origin group estimates for small areas. In addition, the C2SS, unlike a decennial census, did not count people living in institutionalized non-household units but was based on a sample of the household population only (Suro 2002).

It is notable that Logan (2001, 2002) chose to use the 1990 PUMS dataset for his estimates of 1990 Latino-origin group populations. Though PUMS data are preferable, however, it took time for Census 2000 to prepare them for release. Meanwhile, calculations using the CPS and the C2SS offered the best estimates of the population numbers for specific national origin groups, by reducing significantly the number of Latinos in the nonspecific category, before the public use sample from the Census 2000 became publicly available. Logan (2001) and Suro (2002) used the best data at hand in the summer of 2001 and in the spring of 2002, and they further urged the Census Bureau to replicate their methodology as larger data sets became available to achieve even more refined estimates of the distribution of the Latino population across nationalities.

While acknowledging the important contributions of this earlier work, in the sections that follow and the tables in the appendices I base my estimates exclusively on the PUMS dataset.

<sup>6</sup> Cresce and Ramirez (2003) indicated several limitations of their method. Their simulation made no adjustment for 1) 2.6 million people who indicated a general Hispanic response but did not provide a Hispanic national origin in the place of birth or whose responses to ancestry questions were not Hispanic; 2) individuals who reported a Hispanic national-origin group but provided no information in the place of birth or ancestry questions; 3) individuals who indicated they were not Hispanic in the question on origin but did provide evidence of Hispanic ethnicity in the place of birth or ancestry questions; 4) individuals who reported mixed Hispanic ethnicities (for example, Mexican–Puerto Rican, Cuban–Salvadoran, and so on). However, a more fundamental issue is that using place of birth and ancestry questions and estimating accordingly undermines the foundational principle of self-identification for measuring race and ethnicity in census questionnaires.

# Estimating the 2000 Latino National-Origin Population

## Nation

For the 35.2 million Latinos counted in 2000, a practical picture emerges of their national origins. Use of the long form survey resulted in precise tract-level information about Latino subgroups and tracts were aggregated for cities, counties, and states.<sup>7</sup>

Table 2 compares the change in proportion of each Latino ethnic group based on both official numbers and simulated estimates by the Census Bureau (Cresce and Ramirez 2003). According to the official 2000 census, Mexicans were the largest Latino subgroup, representing 59.3 percent of the 35 million Latinos in the United States. Puerto Ricans were the second largest group, at about 9.7 percent; Cubans made up about 3.5 percent; and Dominicans were 2.3 percent. Based on the official count, it is notable that the proportion of the total Latino population occupied by each of the four largest groups decreased from 1990 to 2000. This would indicate that the Latino population was more intraethnically diverse in 2000 than in 1990.

Nonetheless the key problematic finding from Figure 1 is that the proportion of Latinos who make up the general responses more than doubled in size between 1990 and 2000 (from 6.5 percent to 16.1 percent) according to the official numbers. When the make-up of the general responses is reassigned on the basis of place of birth and ancestry, the level of diversity within the Latino population may change. In contrast to official census counts, estimated results reveal that the proportion of Mexicans and Dominicans within the total population of Latinos increased, by 2.2 percent and 0.4 percent respectively, during the past decade. Puerto Ricans and Cubans saw a decline in their proportion of the total Latino population between 1990 and 2000 even given the increased estimates. According to the estimates most Latino origin groups increased their proportions to some extent since 1990. Thus, it holds true that the Latino population has become more intraethnically diverse over the past decade.

**Table 2: Major Latino Ethnic Groups' Proportion of Total Latino Population**

	Official 1990	Official 2000	Estimated 2000	Difference between Official & Estimated 2000*
General Response	6.5%	16.1%	7.3%	-8.8%
Mexican	61.2%	59.3%	63.4%	4.1%
Puerto Rican	12.1%	9.7%	10.0%	0.4%
Cuban	4.8%	3.5%	3.7%	0.2%
Dominican	2.4%	2.3%	2.8%	0.6%
Central American	6.0%	5.1%	6.9%	1.8%
Guatemalan	1.2%	1.2%	1.6%	0.5%
Salvadoran	2.6%	2.0%	2.9%	0.9%
South American	4.7%	4.0%	5.2%	1.2%
Colombian	1.7%	1.4%	1.9%	0.4%

The official Latino population grew by over 60 percent between 1990 and 2000. Among the first four major Latino ethnic groups, the Mexican population increased by 56 percent, much more than any other group. The rate of increase is somewhat unusual because larger subpopulation segments have historically experienced slower relative growth than less dominant groups. The Puerto Rican and Cuban populations grew by 28 percent and 19 percent respectively. The Dominican population grew by over 53 percent. However, estimated counts further swell the population of these four major Latino groups.

As Appendix 2 shows, the Mexican population is estimated to be 1.4 million (column 4) more than the official 2000 census count of 20.9 million, a 6.9 percent increase (column 5) over the 2000 census figures. (Even though the percentage increase is quite low, this difference makes up nearly half of all Latinos who did not indicate a specific Latino ethnicity because of the large numerical size of the Mexican population.) The estimated 3.5 million (column 3) Puerto Ricans was 4.0 percent (column 5) higher as well. The increase in the Puerto Rican population between 1990 and 2000 would have been 33.5 percent (column 7) that is 5.2 percent higher (column 8) than the official count increase. The Cuban population would have increased by 24.6 percent (column 7) over the last decade. Census 2000 data, however, only accounted for an 18.7 percent increase (column 6) between 1990 and 2000.

While other Latino groups have experienced a growth in their population of at least 24 percent between the official 2000 census and the simulated estimates (column 5) over the past decade, the estimates show that the Mexican (6.9 percent), Puerto Rican (4.0 percent) and Cuban (5.0 percent) groups have the lowest percentage increase according to the simulated estimation. In the same vein, as column 8 of Appendix 2 shows, the population increase percentages between the official 1990 census and the estimated 2000 census over the last decade are generally lower among Mexican (10.7 percent), Puerto Rican (5.2 percent), and Cuban (5.9 percent) groups than among other Latino groups. This means that there were comparably few problems with the count of Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and Cubans because members of those groups have separate check categories on both 1990 and 2000 census questions. On the other hand, new Latino national groups suffered from the lack of examples on the 2000 census form. Thus, the simulated estimation of these groups suggested that an ‘example effect’ does explain the lower percentage of people reporting origin from new Latino national groups in the 2000-style question (without examples) than in the 1990-style question (with examples) (Martin 2002).<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> The differences between the Latino-origin population in the 100-percent count (short form questionnaire) and the sample estimate (long form questionnaire) are due to sampling error and the possible influence of place and ancestry questions that appear only on the long form (Cresce and Ramirez 2003).

<sup>8</sup> Logan’s (2001) analysis of 1990 PUMS data reveals that people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban birth or ancestry were much less likely, by a factor of 1:4, to fail to indicate an origin than were Latinos of other backgrounds. Based on analysis of the 1998–2000 CPS, Logan estimated that the likelihood that Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans failed to indicate their origin for the 2000 census is an even lower factor of 1:10.

Differences between official 2000 enumerations and estimated counts were larger for the smaller Latino subgroups. According to the estimates, Dominicans were the most severely misclassified group in the census. The 2000 population of Dominicans should have been nearly 1 million rather than the approximately 799,768 (column 2) the census recorded. The Dominican population is estimated to be 25.0 percent (column 5) larger than the official 2000 population. The new estimate of the Salvadoran population is 42.6 percent (column 5) higher than the official count. There was also a large percentage increase of 47 percent (column 8) in the estimates of Central American groups such as Hondurans, Nicaraguans, Panamanians, and Salvadorans. As column 8 of Appendix 2 shows, the estimate also gave 41.3 percent more South Americans as a whole. This is composed of 25.4 percent more Argentinians, 52.6 percent more Bolivians, 35.0 percent more Chileans, 41.2 percent more Colombians and 56.2 percent more Ecuadorians, 58.2 percent more Paraguayans, 52.2 percent more Peruvians, 32.6 percent more Uruguayans, 54.5 percent more Venezuelans, and 14.9 percent more Spaniards.

## State

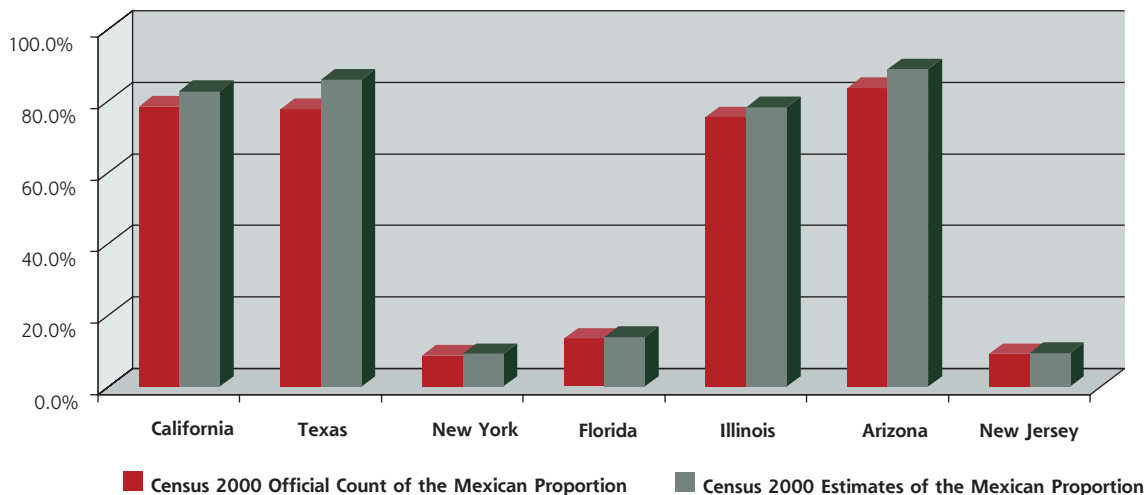
There is a long history of regional patterns in the concentration of Latinos in particular areas of the United States. The official 2000 census also revealed that different Latino subgroups tended to reside in concentrated groups within various states, counties, and cities. For example, Mexicans tend to be more concentrated in California, Texas, Illinois, and Arizona. Puerto Ricans, on the other hand, are mostly concentrated in New York, Florida, and New Jersey. The largest Cuban groups reside in Florida and New Jersey. California attracts not only large populations of Mexicans but also sizable groups of Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, Salvadorans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans, and Colombians. New York is home to the largest populations of Dominicans, Panamanians, Ecuadorians, and Paraguayans.<sup>9</sup>

Figure 2 illustrates how the new estimated populations heavily affected highly concentrated Mexican states, such as California, Texas, Illinois, and Arizona, by creating a bigger margin of difference between official and estimated counts. For states such as New York and New Jersey, where Mexicans make up a smaller percentage of the Latino population, there was little difference between official and estimated counts.

California, in particular, during the last decade, experienced phenomenal growth in the Latino population, mainly due to Mexican migration. The official 2000 census, however, reported a drastic decline in California's other Latino ethnic groups such as Cubans, Dominicans, Central Americans, and South Americans. The decreased population of smaller Latino groups was unexpected and seemed unrealistic to many community planners and leaders. Appendix 3 shows

<sup>9</sup> To download tables for "Latino Population Counts by Nation, Division/Region, State and County: 1990–2000" click on <http://www.nd.edu/~iuplr/cic/estimates.html>, released by the Census Information Center, Institute for Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame.

**Figure 2**  
**Comparison of the Mexican Proportion According to the 2000**  
**Official Census Count and the Simulated Estimates for the**  
**Latino Population by Origin: Selected States**



that their suspicions are well-founded: The estimated populations for these groups show increases of up to 38.8 percent rather than the decline suggested in the initial 2000 census data.

Appendix 4 presents the official and estimated 2000 Latino subgroup populations in the top seven Latino populated states. The Latino populations in California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Arizona, and New Jersey accounted for 77 percent of the total national Latino population of 35.6 million. Texas may have more than half a million more residents of Mexican ancestry and ten thousand more people of Honduran and Salvadoran descent than counted by the 2000 census. In New York the estimations increased the Mexican population only by 9,127, whereas it added 54,223 Central Americans and 102,835 South Americans to their respective ethnic groups. In New York the most impressive increases in our estimated population came from Dominicans: The estimated count increased their overall numbers by 117,708 for a total of 592,008.

In Florida and New Jersey Latinos have historically hailed mostly from Cuba and Puerto Rico but now originate from nearly the entire Spanish-speaking world. While Florida reflected an increase of just 35,774 more Cubans than were reported by the official 2000 census, the population of Latinos from Central and South America has increased by close to a third more than the census initially reflected. In New Jersey the alternative estimation discovered that the 2000 census counted 23,100 fewer Dominicans, 14,819 fewer Puerto Ricans, just 4,429 fewer Cubans, 22,678 fewer Central Americans, and 56,236 fewer South Americans than are supposed to be actually living there. Only a generation ago, to be Latino living in New Jersey was to be of Puerto Rican or Cuban descent, and as late as 1980 Latinos of other ethnic origins accounted for only about 30 percent. Based on estimated figures, 60 percent of all Latinos residing in New Jersey now are of a descent other

than Cuban or Puerto Rican. Simulated figures show that Mexicans and Dominicans surged past Cubans in the 1990s, though Puerto Ricans remained the largest Latino group in New Jersey, with 384,050. In Illinois and Arizona where Mexicans make up the principal proportion of Latinos, as seen in Figure 2, the estimates highly boosted the Mexican population while other groups incurred less prominent increases to their official population.

## County

The county-level data in the official 2000 census reveal that most of the major Latino subgroups are likely to reside in Los Angeles County (CA), Miami-Dade County (FL), Harris County (TX), Bexar County (TX), Bronx County (NY), Kings County (NY), and Queens County (NY). Appendix 5 compares the official and estimated populations for Latino-origin groups in these counties. For example, Los Angeles County accounted for the largest groups of Mexicans, Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, and Salvadorans. Miami-Dade County was home to the largest numbers of Cubans, Hondurans, Nicaraguans, Columbians, and Peruvians. Puerto Ricans were highly concentrated in Bronx County and Kings County.

According to Appendix 5, the largest discrepancies between the Census Bureau's official numbers and estimated calculations for Los Angeles, Harris, and Bexar counties are in the Mexican communities. The estimation indicates that in Los Angeles County large discrepancies in the data occur with Salvadorans, 109,087, and Guatemalans, 65,008. In Harris County estimation put the Salvadoran community at 73,455, while the census reported only 52,962. There are an estimated 177,609 Dominicans in Bronx County rather than the 138,499 originally counted. Queens County has an estimated 89,537 Dominicans, compared to the 72,315 accounted for in official census data; and 85,067 Dominicans were estimated to reside in Kings County, an increase of 15,238. In Queens County, home to a majority of New York City's ethnic population, 19,972 Colombians and 21,525 Ecuadorians were misclassified.

Non-Cuban Latinos in Miami-Dade County are now nearly equal in number to those with Cuban ancestry. A decade ago the population consisted of a 60 percent Cuban majority. In 2000 the Cuban population accounted for just over 50 percent, with the remainder divided largely among Central Americans and 'Other Hispanics'. The growth rate among other Latinos outstrips that of Cuban Americans in Miami-Dade County. Though their numbers remain relatively small, the number of Dominicans in Miami-Dade is about 10,225 higher than the census count, and Nicaraguans are 23,773 higher. The 2000 census missed nearly 23,168 Colombians in Miami-Dade. Though South Florida has long been home to Latin American immigrants, the migration flows have become increasingly diverse as political and economic upheavals, along with natural disasters such as Hurricane Mitch in 1998, have occurred throughout Latin America.

## City

The official 2000 census figures reveal that New York City (NY), Los Angeles (CA), Chicago (IL), and San Antonio (TX) are places where most of the major Latino subgroups reside. For example, New York City accounted for the largest groups of Puerto Rican, Dominican, Honduran, Panamanian, and most of the South American subgroups. Los Angeles is still home to large numbers of Mexican, Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and other Central Americans. Cubans are concentrated in cities in Florida such as Hialeah and Miami. The 2000 census reveals that Central Americans and South Americans are more dispersed geographically than the Mexican and Caribbean groups.<sup>10</sup>

As Appendix 6 demonstrates, the estimated 2000 census data indicate that the cities like Los Angeles, Chicago, San Antonio, and Albuquerque where Mexicans are most numerous gained more Mexicans than other Latino groups. Although their place of birth and ancestry imply that they are of Mexican origin, 68,019 Mexicans in Los Angeles, 18,194 in Chicago, 82,983 in San Antonio, and 11,097 in Albuquerque who participated in the census are counted in the ‘other Latino’ category. The Census Bureau reported 1,719,916 Latinos in Los Angeles by nationality, but the new estimated count reveals that the census counted 116,447 fewer Central Americans, particularly 42,207 fewer Guatemalans, and 74,274 fewer Salvadorans.

The residence of more than half of all Dominicans residing in the United States, New York City initially had a misclassification of 107,054. The estimated number of Dominicans increases their total to 532,793 up from the 425,739 figure reported by the official 2000 census. Puerto Ricans still make up a plurality of the Latino population in New York City by gaining 30,363 in the estimation. Of New York’s 2.16 million Latinos, 814,660 are Puerto Rican, placing them first amidst a growing Latino population. Even so, the Puerto Rican population now only makes up 38 percent of the Latino population of New York City compared to the 80 percent in 1960. The South American population was estimated to have increased to 325,820 from 248,137. The estimate of the Ecuadorian population in the city rose to 145,505 from 106,617; the estimate of the Colombian population increased to 107,311 from 81,556.

Notably, in Miami and Hialeah where Cubans represent more than half of the Latino population, Cuban gains from the estimation are not any larger than the gains made by Central and South Americans.

<sup>10</sup> To download tables for “Latino Population Counts by Place: 1990–2000” click on [http://www.nd.edu/~iuplr/cic/pop\\_counts.html](http://www.nd.edu/~iuplr/cic/pop_counts.html), released by the Census Information Center, Institute for Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame.

## Metro Chicago

As seen in Appendix 7, in metro Chicago Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Salvadoran populations declined 8 percent, 22.6 percent, and 13.3 percent respectively, according to the official 2000 census count. The new calculation reveals that Puerto Ricans and Cubans declined much less than reported and the Salvadoran population did not decline at all but rather increased. Central American and South American populations increased by 38.5 percent and by 94.1 percent respectively during the last decade. The Dominican and Ecuadorian presence in the city of Chicago almost doubled.

On the other hand, Appendix 8 demonstrates that the Chicago suburbs' fastest-growing Latino group was the Mexican population whose numbers increased by 329,341, making them the most prevalent group. Puerto Ricans, whose population increased by 17,678, made up the second-largest Latino group; Cubans, whose population increased by 3,237, made up the third-largest Latino group in Chicago's suburbs. Despite having large numbers in Chicago's six suburban metro counties, the number of Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and other Latino groups who reside in metro Chicago's suburbs falls far short of the Mexican population in the same area. Regardless of their smaller numbers, other Latino groups' populations increased in the suburbs at a phenomenal rate, ranging from 54 percent to 334 percent.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> However, the population increase could be due to either international migration or internal migration or both. Thus, while more Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and other small subgroups may have moved from the city of Chicago to the six metro suburbs since 1990, showing a trend toward suburbanization, we cannot assert this without further analysis.

## Conclusion: Reengineering Latino-Origin Questions for the 2010 Census of Population and Housing

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While the official 2000 census long form data illustrate the growing diversity of Latino origin groups, the figures do not complete the story; in the official data 5.7 million Latinos cannot be related to any specific Latino ethnic group, leaving the exact makeup of the Latino population unclear. Having been accused of underestimating the magnitude of many Latino groups in the United States, the Census Bureau Population Division released significantly larger population estimates of almost every Latino subgroup by using refined methodology based on ancestry and place-of-birth data incorporated into census forms. The estimation method allows us to identify specific Latino groups within the ‘Other Hispanic or Latino’ category by editing general Latino responses with more specific origin responses; hence we can specifically categorize over 3 million Latinos who did not provide a specific Latino-origin response. This simulated estimation by the Census Bureau Population Division (Cresce and Ramirez 2003) reduced the ‘other Latino’ population from 5.7 million to 2.6 million. We were not able to trace the national origin of those 2.6 million Latinos, largely because of missing data on ‘ancestry’ and ‘place of birth’ and because many of them also reported non-Latino ‘ancestry’ and were born in non-Latino countries, such as Germany and France.

The new estimation method does not increase the total Latino population count; it merely offers new estimates on the relative size of specific Latino-origin subgroups. The estimated figures confirm suspicions of an apparent underestimation in the population of Mexicans and also other Latino groups. Notably, slightly over half of all the people who were ultimately reassigned from a general Hispanic or Latino term to a specific term became Mexicans. This seems to indicate that many Mexicans choose to identify with a general Hispanic or Latino term rather than a specific one, despite having a Mexican check box on the Latino origin question. This method also offers estimates on the size of new Latino groups, such as Dominicans, Salvadorans, and Colombians. These groups have become fairly substantial, as each accounts for about 1 million people.

This estimation has major implications. It is very important to look at the various subgroups individually without labeling all groups under a pan-ethnic umbrella, such as ‘Hispanic’ or ‘Latino’ and to improve our ability to accurately estimate the population of each Latino-origin group. These numbers are crucial for understanding the diverse and distinctive natures of each Latino subgroup. Nonprofit community agencies, public organizations, and political parties will often make decisions that hinge on the size and characteristics of such groups. Members of these institutions also influence the way the Census Bureau collects and publishes Latino and race data by serving on advisory boards.

Given that the effects of this statistical reshuffling are far-reaching, the Census Bureau is now urgently pursuing better survey questions and methods for counting Latino subgroups. First of all, the Bureau is modifying the Latino-origin question to include specific Latino origins, such as Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, etc. Also, the Bureau created the American Community Survey (ACS) in an attempt to improve data collection. The ACS is a nationwide survey designed to give communities a fresh look at how they are changing every year, instead of once every ten years. It is an on-going survey that the Census Bureau will use to replace the long form within the 2010 census (Alexander 1997). The Census Bureau is committed to creating measurements of detailed characteristics for American communities instead of collecting questionable data through the traditional method, a long census questionnaire administered to a large sample of the population. The ACS has experienced census employees who are better trained enumerators than those who administer the census surveys. (The census surveys use part-time workers who do not have the same training.) This translates into better data quality.

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) panel is another attempt to increase the accuracy of the census surveys. The two-year NAS panel study also assesses the functionality and usability of the American Community Survey (Waite 2004). It is expected that these efforts by the Census Bureau will result in developing the most appropriate survey method and questionnaire design for estimating the Latino national-origin group populations in the near future. Restructuring the way questions are asked is one complicated adjustment in method that will have a large impact on improving the quality of the census data. Question wording, format, and origin examples all play a factor in the quality of the data collection.

## Note for the reader

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### How to use estimated populations for Latino-origin groups

- Please, keep in mind that the estimated numbers, for official purposes, do not replace the Census 2000 totals for the groups because they are based in part on assumptions, not self-identification.
- However, you can cite the estimated numbers in this brief with appropriate explanations and data sources mentioned.
- If you seek more detailed local estimates, please click on the census data website and download the tables. ([http://www2.census.gov/census\\_2000/datasets/Sim\\_Hispanic\\_Totals/](http://www2.census.gov/census_2000/datasets/Sim_Hispanic_Totals/))

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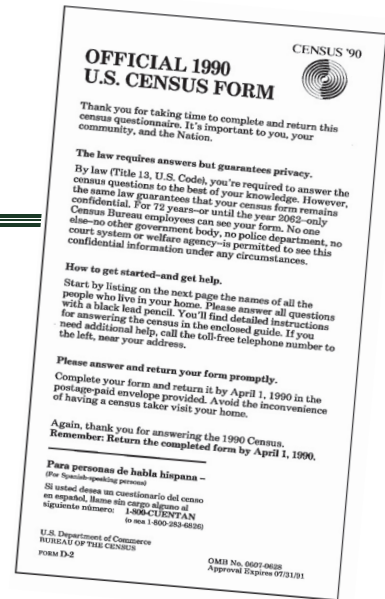
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# Appendices

## Appendix 1 The Census Latino Question Change 1990–2000



1990 Census

**7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?**  
Fill ONE circle for each person.

If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.

**FOR CENSUS USE**

- No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic  
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

1. Deletion of the word 'origin' in the 2000 census
2. The 2000 census form is not clear in its instructions to the respondent. The question instructs respondents to 'print group' right after the 'Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino' response category. Many people may have failed to realize that they were being asked to identify their subgroup and instead simply printed, for example, 'Hispanic'.
3. Deletion of examples in the 2000 census

Note that the Spanish-language version of these questions includes the same changes.

**United States Census 2000 Individual Census Report**

Start Here Please use a black or blue pen.

1. Please print your name — Last Name First Name MI

2. Do you live here or stay here MOST OF THE TIME? Yes — Skip to 2f No

3. Do you have a place where you live or stay MOST OF THE TIME? Yes No — Skip to 2f

4. What is your telephone number? We may call you if we don't understand an answer. Area Code + Number

5. What is your race? Mark  one or more races to indicate what you consider yourself to be.

6. ANSWER ONLY IF THIS PLACE IS A SHELTER — How many nights during the past 7 nights did you stay in a SHELTER? 7 nights 4 nights 1 night 6 nights 3 nights 2 nights 5 nights

7. What is your sex? Male  Female

8. What is your age and what is your date of birth? Print numbers in boxes. Age on April 1, 2000 Month Day Year of birth

9. Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group.

CONTINUE on page 2.

OMB No. 0607-0002 Approval Expires 12/31/2000

FORM D-200

2000 Census

**5 Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark  the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.**

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group.



**Appendix 2  
Official and Estimated Population for Latino-Origin Groups: 1990–2000**

<b>Latino Origin</b>	<b>Official 1990 Population (1)</b>	<b>Official 2000 Population (2)</b>	<b>Estimated 2000 Population (3)</b>	<b>Number Difference between 2000 Estimated &amp; Official Population: (4) = (3) – (2)</b>	<b>Percent Difference: (5) = (4)/(2)</b>	<b>Percent Difference between Official 1990 and 2000 Population: (6) = {(2)–(1)}/(1)</b>	<b>Percent Difference between Official 1990 and Estimated 2000 Population: (7) = {(3)–(1)}/(1)</b>	<b>Percent Difference: (8) = (6) – (5)</b>
Total	21,900,089	35,238,481	35,238,481	0	0	60.9%	60.9%	0
General Response	1,403,150	5,540,627	2,574,296	-2,966,331	-53.5%	294.9%	83.5%	-211.4%
Mexican	13,393,208	20,900,102	22,338,311	1,438,209	6.9%	56.1%	66.8%	10.7%
Puerto Rican	2,651,815	3,403,510	3,539,988	136,478	4.0%	28.3%	33.5%	5.2%
Cuban	1,053,197	1,249,820	1,312,127	62,307	5.0%	18.7%	24.6%	5.9%
Dominican	520,151	799,768	999,561	199,793	25.0%	53.8%	92.2%	38.4%
Central American	1,323,830	1,811,676	2,435,731	624,055	34.4%	36.9%	84.0%	47.1%
Costa Rican	57,223	72,175	93,583	21,408	29.7%	26.1%	63.5%	37.4%
Guatemalan	268,779	407,127	574,785	167,658	41.2%	51.5%	113.9%	62.4%
Honduran	131,066	237,431	333,636	96,205	40.5%	81.2%	154.6%	73.4%
Nicaraguan	202,658	194,493	272,655	78,162	40.2%	-4.0%	34.5%	38.5%
Panamanian	92,013	98,475	126,500	28,025	28.5%	7.0%	37.5%	30.5%
Salvadoran	565,081	708,741	1,010,740	301,999	42.6%	25.4%	78.9%	53.5%
Other Central American	7,010	93,234	23,832	-69,402	-74.4%	1230.0%	240.0%	-990.0%
South American	1,035,602	1,419,979	1,847,811	427,832	30.1%	37.1%	78.4%	41.3%
Argentinian	100,921	107,275	132,864	25,589	23.9%	6.3%	31.7%	25.4%
Bolivian	38,073	45,188	65,220	20,032	44.3%	18.7%	71.3%	52.6%
Chilean	68,799	73,951	98,057	24,106	32.6%	7.5%	42.5%	35.0%
Colombian	378,726	496,748	653,029	156,281	31.5%	31.2%	72.4%	41.2%
Ecuadorian	191,198	273,013	380,428	107,415	39.3%	42.8%	99.0%	56.2%
Paraguayan	6,662	8,929	12,806	3,877	43.4%	34.0%	92.2%	58.2%
Peruvian	175,035	247,601	339,027	91,426	36.9%	41.5%	93.7%	52.2%
Uruguayan	21,996	20,242	27,401	7,159	35.4%	-8.0%	24.6%	32.6%
Venezuelan	47,997	96,091	122,268	26,177	27.2%	100.2%	154.7%	54.5%
Other South American	6,195	50,941	16,711	-34,230	-67.2%	722.3%	169.7%	-552.6%
Spaniard	519,136	112,999	190,656	77,657	68.7%	-78.2%	-63.3%	14.9%

Source: Census 2000 and Results of Estimation (Cresce and Ramirez 2003)

**Appendix 3**  
**Official and Estimated Latino-Origin Population Changes in California: 1990–2000**

<b>Latino Origin</b>	<b>Official 1990 Population</b>	<b>Official 2000 Population</b>	<b>Estimated 2000 Population</b>	<b>Official 1990–2000 Population Change</b>	<b>Estimated 1990–2000 Population Change</b>	<b>Official 1990–2000 Percent Change</b>	<b>Estimated 1990–2000 Percent Change</b>
Mexican	6,070,637	8,600,581	9,075,806	2,529,944	3,005,169	41.7%	49.5%
Puerto Rican	131,998	137,111	147,751	5,113	15,753	3.9%	11.9%
Cuban	75,034	70,623	76,237	4,411	1,203	-5.9%	1.6%
Dominican	5,955	5,500	6,576	455	621	-7.6%	10.4%
Central American	637,656	622,246	884,966	15,410	247,310	-2.4%	38.8%
Guatemalan	159,177	162,208	251,187	3,031	92,010	1.9%	57.8%
Honduran	30,284	34,273	54,271	3,989	23,987	13.2%	79.2%
Nicaraguan	74,119	56,414	85,267	17,705	11,148	-23.9%	15.0%
Panamanian	13,910	11,440	14,473	2,470	563	-17.8%	4.0%
Salvadoran	338,769	296,113	449,735	42,656	110,966	-12.6%	32.8%
South American	182,384	168,633	222,577	13,751	40,193	-7.5%	22.0%
Colombian	41,562	35,974	49,319	5,588	7,757	-13.4%	18.7%
Ecuadorian	26,953	19,734	30,600	7,219	3,647	-26.8%	13.5%
Peruvian	45,885	46,079	65,737	194	19,852	0.4%	43.3%

Source: 1990 STF3 and [http://www2.census.gov/census\\_2000/datasets/Sim\\_Hispanic\\_Totals/](http://www2.census.gov/census_2000/datasets/Sim_Hispanic_Totals/)

**Appendix 4**  
**2000 Official and Estimated Latino-Origin Population in Major States**

Latino Origin	California	Texas	New York	Florida	Illinois	Arizona	New Jersey
<b>Total Latinos</b>	<b>10,969,132</b>	<b>6,670,122</b>	<b>2,865,016</b>	<b>2,680,314</b>	<b>1,529,141</b>	<b>1,295,317</b>	<b>1,116,149</b>
Mexican – Official	8,600,581	5,179,899	250,217	358,123	1,154,552	1,083,524	101,471
Mexican – Estimated	9,075,806	5,729,318	259,344	372,977	1,195,498	1,151,233	104,927
Difference	475,225	549,419	9,127	14,854	40,946	67,709	3,456
Puerto Rican – Official	137,111	70,393	1,047,866	481,337	155,328	18,364	369,231
Puerto Rican – Estimated	147,751	74,172	1,087,434	499,811	162,912	19,293	384,050
Difference	10,640	3,779	39,568	18,474	7,584	929	14,819
Cuban – Official	70,623	27,034	62,753	846,080	18,742	5,100	78,995
Cuban – Estimated	76,237	28,939	67,471	881,854	20,279	5,522	83,424
Difference	5,614	1,905	4,718	35,774	1,537	422	4,429
Dominican – Official	5,500	4,657	474,300	75,539	3,459	895	104,800
Dominican – Estimated	6,576	5,939	592,008	95,708	4,135	1,066	127,900
Difference	1,076	1,282	117,708	20,169	676	171	23,100
Central American – Official	622,246	159,227	193,972	218,696	41,494	15,216	84,450
Central American – Estimated	884,966	213,996	248,195	282,056	50,730	21,219	107,128
Difference	262,720	54,769	54,223	63,360	9,236	6,003	22,678
Guatemalan – Official	162,208	19,811	30,168	31,657	20,772	5,783	17,621
Guatemalan – Estimated	251,187	28,775	41,178	39,168	26,160	8,464	23,872
Difference	88,979	8,964	11,010	7,511	5,388	2,681	6,251
Honduran – Official	34,273	26,232	39,576	44,949	6,727	1,179	16,561
Honduran – Estimated	54,271	36,777	55,285	60,829	8,609	1,848	22,272
Difference	19,998	10,545	15,709	15,880	1,882	669	5,711
Nicaraguan – Official	56,414	7,951	9,310	86,750	1,599	999	4,423
Nicaraguan – Estimated	85,267	11,498	12,740	113,756	2,065	1,571	6,407
Difference	28,853	3,547	3,430	27,006	466	572	1,984
Panamanian - Official	11,440	7,067	21,941	17,008	2,099	1,535	3,249
Panamanian - Estimated	14,473	9,198	27,531	22,068	2,721	1,983	4,130
Difference	3,033	2,131	5,590	5,060	622	448	881
Salvadoran – Official	296,113	88,605	76,185	21,217	7,044	4,013	27,142
Salvadoran – Estimated	449,735	121,399	98,758	28,739	8,884	6,037	35,136
Difference	153,622	32,794	22,573	7,522	1,840	2,024	7,994
South American – Official	168,633	54,230	332,973	316,368	40,587	8,593	183,801
South American – Estimated	222,577	71,053	435,808	409,608	49,913	11,504	240,037
Difference	53,944	16,823	102,835	93,240	9,326	2,911	56,236
Colombian – Official	35,974	21,376	109,471	147,404	12,680	2,546	66,424
Colombian – Estimated	49,319	28,800	143,699	193,519	15,718	3,619	87,413
Difference	13,345	7,424	34,228	46,115	3,038	1,073	20,989
Ecuadorian – Official	19,734	3,777	128,033	25,973	12,675	678	47,400
Ecuadorian – Estimated	30,600	5,649	175,330	37,167	16,559	1,025	65,389
Difference	10,866	1,872	47,297	11,194	3,884	347	17,989
Peruvian – Official	46,079	8,518	38,716	46,902	5,506	1,597	41,159
Peruvian – Estimated	65,737	11,948	53,010	62,231	7,039	2,330	54,475
Difference	19,658	3,430	14,294	15,329	1,533	733	13,316

Source: [http://www2.census.gov/census\\_2000/datasets/Sim\\_Hispanic\\_Totals/](http://www2.census.gov/census_2000/datasets/Sim_Hispanic_Totals/)

**Appendix 5**  
**2000 Official and Estimated Latino-Origin Population in Major Counties**

Latino Origin	Los Angeles County, CA	Miami-Dade County, FL	Harris County, TX	Bexar County, TX	Bronx County, NY	Queens County, NY	Kings County, NY
<b>Total Latinos</b>	<b>4,243,487</b>	<b>1,291,681</b>	<b>1,120,625</b>	<b>757,004</b>	<b>645,222</b>	<b>556,486</b>	<b>488,163</b>
Mexican – Official	3,104,227	37,390	833,790	545,407	31,584	51,453	58,260
Mexican – Estimated	3,284,454	39,513	892,097	637,563	32,679	53,477	60,265
Difference	180,227	2,123	58,307	92,156	1,095	2,024	2,005
Puerto Rican – Official	36,245	79,813	12,420	10,648	319,375	106,322	209,870
Puerto Rican – Estimated	39,509	84,540	13,133	11,290	331,481	111,274	217,454
Difference	3,264	4,727	713	642	12,106	4,952	7,584
Cuban – Official	38,930	656,751	8,427	2,244	8,049	12,987	6,729
Cuban – Estimated	41,997	681,399	9,014	2,495	8,707	14,088	7,230
Difference	3,067	24,648	587	251	658	1,101	501
Dominican – Official	1,793	39,888	1,409	325	138,499	72,315	69,829
Dominican – Estimated	2,137	50,113	1,956	438	177,609	89,537	85,067
Difference	344	10,225	547	113	39,110	17,222	15,238
Central American – Official	402,072	138,710	86,239	4,514	24,056	34,675	35,574
Central American – Estimated	581,693	181,318	115,811	6,772	31,171	45,493	46,212
Difference	179,621	42,608	29,572	2,258	7,115	10,818	10,638
Guatemalan – Official	112,653	10,647	9,692	424	2,703	7,195	4,491
Guatemalan – Estimated	177,661	13,905	13,908	770	3,768	10,131	6,436
Difference	65,008	3,258	4,216	346	1,065	2,936	1,945
Honduran – Official	22,902	29,007	14,053	783	12,120	5,208	7,943
Honduran – Estimated	36,276	38,899	19,418	1,214	17,168	7,467	11,278
Difference	13,374	9,892	5,365	431	5,048	2,259	3,335
Nicaraguan – Official	22,323	75,466	3,485	692	1,569	1,915	2,485
Nicaraguan – Estimated	35,172	99,239	4,922	944	2,090	2,473	3,443
Difference	12,849	23,773	1,437	252	521	558	958
Panamanian - Official	3,686	6,750	1,285	1,180	1,668	3,639	11,660
Panamanian - Estimated	4,680	9,117	1,542	1,779	2,175	4,473	14,832
Difference	994	2,367	257	599	507	834	3,172
Salvadoran – Official	203,297	9,575	52,962	974	3,314	13,785	5,289
Salvadoran – Estimated	312,384	13,055	73,455	1,647	4,430	18,807	7,062
Difference	109,087	3,480	20,493	673	1,116	5,022	1,773
South American – Official	77,909	162,329	24,064	2,758	22,033	160,438	34,334
South American – Estimated	103,201	209,830	31,412	3,897	30,052	210,229	45,303
Difference	25,292	47,501	7,348	1,139	8,019	49,791	10,969
Colombian – Official	17,235	75,009	11,082	906	3,529	63,462	7,489
Colombian – Estimated	23,440	98,177	14,951	1,269	4,453	83,434	10,009
Difference	6,205	23,168	3,869	363	924	19,972	2,520
Ecuadorian – Official	12,154	11,555	1,747	95	13,214	61,067	19,254
Ecuadorian – Estimated	19,364	16,396	2,511	258	19,436	82,592	25,857
Difference	7,210	4,841	764	163	6,222	21,525	6,603
Peruvian – Official	18,838	23,793	2,579	542	1,959	16,472	2,670
Peruvian – Estimated	27,026	31,542	3,782	798	2,724	22,604	3,813
Difference	8,188	7,749	1,203	256	765	6,132	1,143

Source: [http://www2.census.gov/census\\_2000/datasets/Sim\\_Hispanic\\_Totals/](http://www2.census.gov/census_2000/datasets/Sim_Hispanic_Totals/)

**Appendix 6**  
**2000 Official and Estimated Latino-Origin Population in Major Cities**

Latino Origin	New York City, NY	Los Angeles, CA	Chicago, IL	San Antonio, TX	Miami, FL	Hialeah, FL	Albuquerque, NM
<b>Total Latinos</b>	<b>2,161,530</b>	<b>1,719,916</b>	<b>753,835</b>	<b>671,200</b>	<b>238,461</b>	<b>204,808</b>	<b>178,904</b>
Mexican – Official	177,527	1,121,433	534,045	485,008	3,167	1,608	71,089
Mexican – Estimated	183,813	1,189,452	552,239	567,991	3,319	1,828	82,186
Difference	6,286	68,019	18,194	82,983	152	220	11,097
Puerto Rican – Official	784,297	12,701	111,487	8,434	10,138	6,971	1,376
Puerto Rican – Estimated	814,660	13,781	116,498	8,972	11,016	7,384	1,507
Difference	30,363	1,080	5,011	538	878	413	131
Cuban – Official	41,474	12,819	8,111	1,945	124,734	141,302	1,760
Cuban – Estimated	44,643	13,788	8,913	2,159	128,500	146,177	1,809
Difference	3,169	969	802	214	3,766	4,875	49
Dominican – Official	425,739	742	2,066	233	7,270	4,886	45
Dominican – Estimated	532,793	896	2,502	326	9,228	5,969	50
Difference	107,054	154	436	93	1,958	1,083	5
Central American – Official	107,991	256,238	24,160	3,740	43,925	15,904	804
Central American – Estimated	140,269	372,685	29,580	5,678	56,549	21,528	1,320
Difference	32,278	116,447	5,420	1,938	12,624	5,624	516
Guatemalan – Official	15,986	74,909	14,394	405	2,851	842	164
Guatemalan – Estimated	22,572	117,116	18,064	716	3,706	1,022	266
Difference	6,586	42,207	3,670	311	855	180	102
Honduran – Official	29,732	13,180	3,123	699	13,660	2,651	102
Honduran – Estimated	41,982	21,405	3,887	1,125	17,833	3,609	136
Difference	12,250	8,225	764	426	4,173	958	34
Nicaraguan – Official	7,412	9,625	937	491	22,571	10,161	121
Nicaraguan – Estimated	10,104	15,590	1,104	731	29,193	14,142	167
Difference	2,692	5,965	167	240	6,622	3,981	46
Panamanian - Official	18,665	1,347	844	942	883	390	161
Panamanian - Estimated	23,489	1,802	1,156	1,420	1,128	558	248
Difference	4,824	455	312	478	245	168	87
Salvadoran – Official	25,266	135,381	3,363	759	2,394	950	172
Salvadoran – Estimated	34,045	209,655	4,265	1,300	3,374	1,282	449
Difference	8,779	74,274	902	541	980	332	277
South American – Official	248,137	32,838	23,115	2,340	15,956	12,903	726
South American – Estimated	325,820	43,658	28,505	3,359	20,569	17,325	1,289
Difference	77,683	10,820	5,390	1,019	4,613	4,422	563
Colombian – Official	81,566	6,605	6,091	748	6,006	7,715	183
Colombian – Estimated	107,311	9,200	7,602	1,055	7,840	10,359	317
Difference	25,745	2,595	1,511	307	1,834	2,644	134
Ecuadorian – Official	106,617	4,497	9,956	77	1,755	1,233	90
Ecuadorian – Estimated	145,505	7,390	12,852	230	2,322	1,880	154
Difference	38,888	2,893	2,896	153	567	647	64
Peruvian – Official	23,665	7,493	2,957	446	2,767	1,459	96
Peruvian – Estimated	32,710	11,084	3,857	655	3,704	1,958	234
Difference	9,045	3,591	900	209	937	499	138

Source:[http://www2.census.gov/census\\_2000/datasets/Sim\\_Hispanic\\_Totals/](http://www2.census.gov/census_2000/datasets/Sim_Hispanic_Totals/)

## Appendix 7

### Official and Estimated Latino-Origin Population Changes in the City of Chicago: 1990–2000

Latino Origin	Official 1990 Population	Official 2000 Population	Estimated 2000 Population	Official 1990–2000 Population Change	Estimated 1990–2000 Population Change	Official 1990–2000 Percent Change	Estimated 1990–2000 Percent Change
Mexican	348,040	534,045	552,239	186,005	204,199	53.4%	58.7%
Puerto Rican	121,209	111,487	116,498	–9,722	–4,711	–8.0%	–3.9%
Cuban	10,478	8,111	8,913	–2,367	–1,565	–22.6%	–14.9%
Dominican	1,166	2,066	2,502	900	1,336	77.2%	114.6%
Central American	21,352	24,160	29,580	2,808	8,228	13.2%	38.5%
Guatemalan	12,895	14,394	18,064	1,499	5,169	11.6%	40.1%
Honduran	2,138	3,123	3,887	985	1,749	46.1%	81.8%
Nicaraguan	848	937	1,104	89	256	10.5%	30.2%
Panamanian	785	844	1,156	59	371	7.5%	47.3%
Salvadoran	3,877	3,363	4,265	–514	388	–13.3%	10.0%
South American	14,689	23,115	28,505	8,426	13,816	57.4%	94.1%
Colombian	5,491	6,091	7,602	600	2,111	10.9%	38.4%
Ecuadorian	6,606	9,956	12,852	3,350	6,246	50.7%	94.6%
Peruvian	2,592	2,957	3,857	365	1,265	14.1%	48.8%

Source: 1990 STF3 and [http://www2.census.gov/census\\_2000/datasets/Sim\\_Hispanic\\_Totals/](http://www2.census.gov/census_2000/datasets/Sim_Hispanic_Totals/)

## Appendix 8

### Official and Estimated Latino-Origin Population Changes in the Chicago's Suburbs: 1990–2000

Latino Origin	Official 1990 Population	Official 2000 Population	Estimated 2000 Population	Official 1990–2000 Population Change	Estimated 1990–2000 Population Change	Official 1990–2000 Percent Change	Estimated 1990–2000 Percent Change
Mexican	217,697	529,179	547,038	311,482	329,341	143.1%	151.3%
Puerto Rican	21,536	37,306	39,214	15,770	17,678	73.2%	82.1%
Cuban	6,146	8,780	9,383	2,634	3,237	42.9%	52.7%
Dominican	878	1,157	1,352	279	474	31.8%	54.0%
Central American	7,655	15,143	18,311	7,488	10,656	97.8%	139.2%
Guatemalan	2,876	5,520	7,114	2,644	4,238	91.9%	147.4%
Honduran	982	3,283	4,269	2,301	3,287	234.3%	334.7%
Nicaraguan	442	525	788	83	346	18.8%	78.3%
Panamanian	666	944	1,054	278	388	41.7%	58.3%
Salvadoran	2,283	3,423	4,182	1,140	1,899	49.9%	83.2%
South American	11,025	14,799	18,097	3,774	7,072	34.2%	64.1%
Colombian	4,023	5,586	6,903	1,563	2,880	38.9%	71.6%
Ecuadorian	1,866	2,489	3,404	623	1,538	33.4%	82.4%
Peruvian	1,664	2,191	2,776	527	1,112	31.7%	66.8%

Source: 1990 STF3 and [http://www2.census.gov/census\\_2000/datasets/Sim\\_Hispanic\\_Totals/](http://www2.census.gov/census_2000/datasets/Sim_Hispanic_Totals/)



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