



Where We Stand: 8th Edition

Update 10: 2020 Decennial Census: Population, Race, and Ethnicity

January 2022

The 2020 Census documents less robust population growth over the last decade in the United States and a more diverse U.S. population than was documented by previous census counts. The St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)¹ has followed these trends. From 2010 to 2020, the MSA saw the least amount of population growth since the 1970s. The region has also become more racially diverse but continues to be one of the least diverse among the 50 most populous U.S. regions (referred to as the peer regions).

The U.S. Census Bureau conducted the decennial census to count the number of people living in the United States and to determine place of residence as of April 1, 2020. Data compiled from the Census Bureau was released in August 2021. Data includes the count of people, along with the age, race, and ethnicity of the population as well as a count of housing units and occupancy status of housing.

This Where We Stand Update focuses on two components of the 2020 Census, the population count and the race and ethnicity of the population. Data from other decennial censuses are used as well to show change over time. Caution should be used in interpreting differences in data from multiple censuses because the census survey has been revised over time. Specifically important for this discussion are changes made to the race and ethnicity questions between the 2010 and 2020 censuses. These revisions have led to the data not being directly comparable, making comparisons challenging. Even so, the census remains the best available data to understand how the population has changed over time.

An accompanying white paper provides more detail about revisions to the Census survey and implications for the data. East-West Gateway staff is compiling all of the 2020 Census data and drafting accompanying reports. Visit www.ewgateway.org/wws for all data and reports.

Table 1
Population

2020	
United States	331,449,281
1 New York	20,140,470
2 Los Angeles	13,200,998
3 Chicago	9,618,502
4 Dallas	7,637,387
5 Houston	7,122,240
6 Washington, D.C.	6,385,162
7 Philadelphia	6,245,051
8 Miami	6,138,333
9 Atlanta	6,089,815
10 Boston	4,941,632
11 Phoenix	4,845,832
12 San Francisco	4,749,008
13 Riverside	4,599,839
14 Detroit	4,392,041
15 Seattle	4,018,762
16 Minneapolis	3,690,261
17 San Diego	3,298,634
18 Tampa	3,175,275
19 Denver	2,963,821
20 Baltimore	2,844,510
21 St. Louis	2,820,253
22 Orlando	2,673,376
23 Charlotte	2,660,329
24 San Antonio	2,558,143
25 Portland	2,512,859
26 Sacramento	2,397,382
27 Pittsburgh	2,370,930
28 Austin	2,283,371
29 Las Vegas	2,265,461
30 Cincinnati	2,256,884
31 Kansas City	2,192,035
32 Columbus	2,138,926
33 Indianapolis	2,111,040
34 Cleveland	2,088,251
35 San Jose	2,000,468
36 Nashville	1,989,519
37 Virginia Beach	1,799,674
38 Providence	1,676,579
39 Jacksonville	1,605,848
40 Milwaukee	1,574,731
41 Oklahoma City	1,425,695
42 Raleigh	1,413,982
43 Memphis	1,337,779
44 Richmond	1,314,434
45 Louisville	1,285,439
46 New Orleans	1,271,845
47 Salt Lake City	1,257,936
48 Hartford	1,213,531
49 Buffalo	1,166,902
50 Birmingham	1,115,289

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Table 2
Population Change

Percent change, 2010-2020	
1 Austin	33.0
2 Orlando	25.3
3 Raleigh	25.1
4 Nashville	20.9
5 Houston	20.3
6 Dallas	20.0
7 San Antonio	19.4
8 Jacksonville	19.3
9 Charlotte	18.6
10 Seattle	16.8
11 Denver	16.5
12 Las Vegas	16.1
13 Salt Lake City	15.6
14 Phoenix	15.6
15 Atlanta	15.2
16 Tampa	14.1
17 Oklahoma City	13.8
18 Washington, D.C.	13.0
19 Portland	12.9
20 Columbus	12.5
21 Indianapolis	11.8
22 Sacramento	11.6
23 Richmond	10.8
24 Minneapolis	10.7
25 Miami	10.3
26 San Francisco	9.5
27 Kansas City	9.1
28 San Jose	8.9
29 Riverside	8.9
30 Boston	8.5
United States	7.4
31 New Orleans	6.9
32 Louisville	6.9
33 New York	6.6
34 San Diego	6.6
35 Cincinnati	5.6
36 Birmingham	5.1
37 Virginia Beach	5.0
38 Baltimore	4.9
39 Providence	4.7
40 Philadelphia	4.7
41 Los Angeles	2.9
42 Buffalo	2.8
43 Detroit	2.2
44 Chicago	1.7
45 Memphis	1.6
46 Milwaukee	1.2
47 St. Louis	1.2
48 Pittsburgh	0.6
49 Cleveland	0.5
50 Hartford	0.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

See Page 4 for discussion of Tables 1 and 2.

¹ Where We Stand tracks the St. Louis region among the 50 most populous Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), which are geographic entities delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). MSAs are areas with "at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties."

Overview of the Decennial Census

The first decennial census was in 1790. Conducted every 10 years, the census is the official population count for the United States. The primary purpose of the census is to determine how the seats in the House of Representatives will be divided among the states. Data from the decennial census are used for a variety of additional purposes, including drawing congressional and state legislative districts, school districts, and voting precincts; distributing federal dollars to states; and informing planning decisions of local governments, businesses, and nonprofit organizations (Bentley, 2021a).

The Census Bureau sends a survey to every household in the United States. The survey asks where people lived as of April 1, 2020, including all people “who live and sleep” in a residence “most of the time” (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). The decennial census also conducts a count of people living in institutions. Some of these people, including prisoners, college students, and nursing home residents are counted as living in group quarters. Others are counted at their usual home address, including military and civilian employees temporarily deployed overseas, crews of U.S. maritime/merchant vessels, and juveniles in treatment centers (Fontenot, 2018).

According to the Census Bureau, the 2020 Census underwent one of the most comprehensive reviews in recent history. The Census Bureau has procedures in place to assess the quality of both data collection and data output. Despite pandemic-related obstacles in 2020, the Census Bureau asserts confidence in the quality of the 2020 Census. However, all information about data quality is not yet available. Some organizations have expressed concern over the accuracy of the data, including the count of children as well as of the Black and Hispanic populations (Lo Wang, 2021; O’Hare, 2021). The robustness of these claims cannot be understood until additional data are available, which the Census Bureau is expected to release in 2022.

Check out the Video

2020 Census Trends Population, Race & Ethnicity, and Age in the St. Louis Region

On November 17, 2021, local representatives shared their insights about using and interpreting the recently released 2020 Census data. East-West Gateway staff presented population trends, with a focus on the changes in race and ethnicities in the United States, the St. Louis MSA, and the peer regions. Academic experts discussed related research findings and implications for service delivery in the St. Louis region. Representatives of local organizations discussed how census data informs their planning and programming to promote economic development and racial equity.

Panelists:

Ness Sandoval, Saint Louis University
Adriano Udani, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Marius Johnson-Malone, Greater St. Louis Inc.
John Cruz, City of Crestwood
Liz Hoester, Vision for Children at Risk

View the presentations and discussion
as well as the East-West Gateway Annual
Meeting Outstanding Local
Governments Award Ceremony at
<https://www.ewgateway.org/amtg-2021/>.

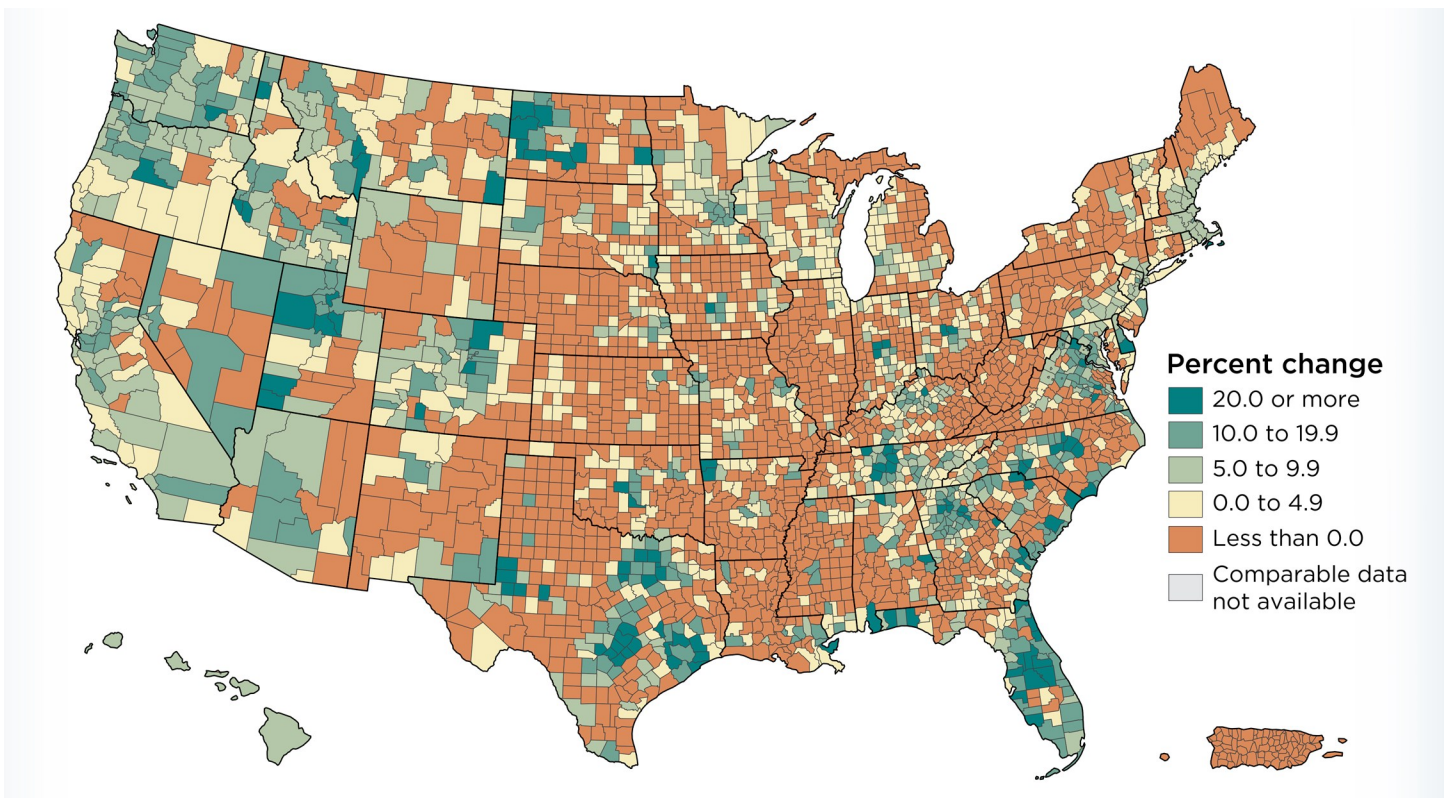
U.S. Population Change

The 2020 Census count showed the U.S. population is not growing as quickly as in previous decades. The population grew by 7.4 percent from 2010 to 2020, an increase of 22.7 million to 331.4 million people. In comparison, the U.S. population grew by 9.7 percent from 2000 to 2010 and 13.3 percent from 1990 to 2000. The percent increase from 2010 to 2020 was the lowest since the 1930s when the country grew by 7.3 percent, 9 million people (Mackun, 2021). The growth that is occurring is mostly in metropolitan areas with 312 of the 384 metro areas experiencing an increase in population from 2010 to 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021a).

As seen on Map 1, population growth was not evenly distributed across the country. This map shows the percent change in population by county with the darker greenish color representing the largest increases and orange representing no change or a decrease in population. Just over half, about 52 percent, of the counties in the country lost population over the last decade.

Population growth was highest in the southern part of the country, 10.2 percent for the region, followed closely by the West with 9.2 percent growth. The Northeast and Midwest regions of the country experienced far less growth, 4.1 and 3.1 percent, respectively (Mackun, 2021).

Map 1: U.S. Population Change by County, 2010 to 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, accessed at <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/visualizations/2021/dec/percent-change-by-county.pdf>

St. Louis MSA and the Peer Regions Population Change

As of April 1, 2020, the St. Louis MSA had a total population of 2,820,253. Despite a small population increase from 2010 to 2020, St. Louis dropped to the 21st most populous U.S. metropolitan region, as seen on Table 1 (Page 1).

In 2010, the St. Louis MSA, made up of the city of St. Louis and 14 surrounding counties, ranked as the 18th most populous region in the country. The region saw slow and steady population increases. However, the Tampa, Baltimore, and Denver MSAs experienced larger growth rates than St. Louis. As a result, the number of people in each of these regions grew to surpass the population of the St. Louis MSA.

Over the last decade, the population of the St. Louis MSA increased by 1.2 percent (32,552 people), one of the smallest gains among the peer regions, as shown on Table 2 (Page 1). The average growth rate for the peer regions was 10.7 percent. St. Louis had the 4th smallest increase in population among the peer regions. The increase was about the same as Milwaukee (1.2 percent) and larger than in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Hartford, which had population gains of 0.6, 0.5, and 0.1 percent, respectively.

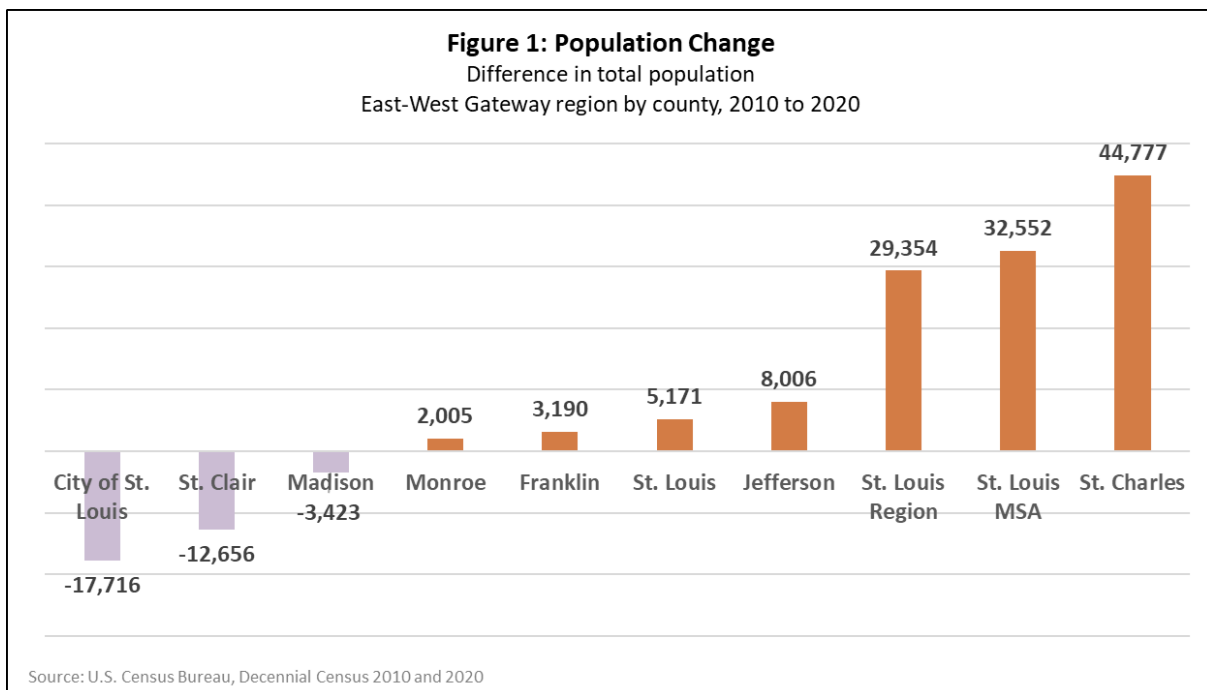
Table 3 displays the total population and change in population by county for the St. Louis MSA and the smaller East-West Gateway (EWG) region (highlighted in purple). Eight of the 15 county-level jurisdictions that make up the St. Louis MSA lost population from 2010 to 2020. All of the Illinois counties in the MSA, except for Monroe County, experienced losses in population.

Three of the EWG county-level jurisdictions had some population loss, as shown on Figure 1. These were the city of

County	Population 2010	Population 2020	Absolute Change 2010 - 2020	Percent Change 2010-2020
Bond	17,768	16,725	-1,043	-5.9
Calhoun	5,089	4,437	-652	-12.8
Clinton	37,762	36,899	-863	-2.3
Jersey	22,985	21,512	-1,473	-6.4
Macoupin	47,765	44,967	-2,798	-5.9
Madison	269,282	265,859	-3,423	-1.3
Monroe	32,957	34,962	2,005	6.1
St. Clair	270,056	257,400	-12,656	-4.7
Franklin	101,492	104,682	3,190	3.1
Jefferson	218,733	226,739	8,006	3.7
Lincoln	52,566	59,574	7,008	13.3
St. Charles	360,485	405,262	44,777	12.4
St. Louis	998,954	1,004,125	5,171	0.5
Warren	32,513	35,532	3,019	9.3
City of St. Louis	319,294	301,578	-17,716	-5.5
East-West Gateway Region	2,571,253	2,600,607	29,354	1.1
St. Louis MSA	2,787,701	2,820,253	32,552	1.2

Note: The U.S. Census Bureau notes that it is important to use caution when comparing 2020 Census and 2010 Census race data due to revisions to the survey questions and coding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

St. Louis, St. Clair County, and Madison County. The other five EWG counties experienced population growth. In total, the EWG region grew by about 29,000 people. St. Charles County had the largest increase, adding nearly 45,000 people, an increase of about 12.4 percent. Monroe, Franklin, and Jefferson counties all had growth rates over 3 percent. St. Louis County grew by more than 5,000, returning back to more than one million in population. The city of St. Louis lost population; however, this was the smallest population decline since the 1950s, both in terms of absolute numbers and percent of population.



Map 2 shows population change in the region with green representing net increases and red representing net losses. Many of the trends are continuations of what has been seen for at least 20 years. The most rapid growth in the region is in western St. Charles County. Population growth also occurred in the central portions of Madison and St. Clair counties, in northern Monroe County, around the city of Arnold in Jefferson County, and along some key corridors, including Route 47 in Franklin County and I-55 in Jefferson County.

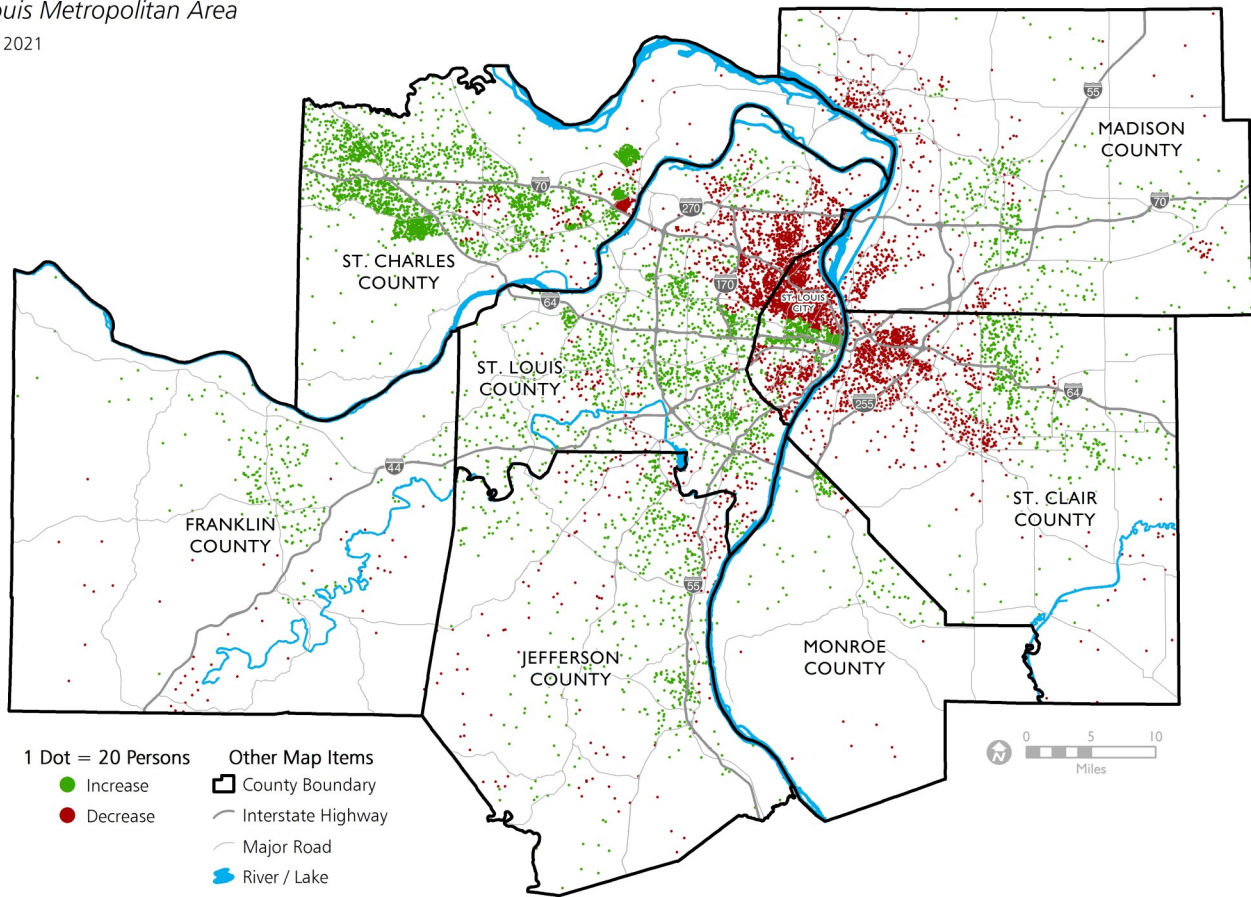
There are some changes in past trends. In the southern part of St. Louis County, the inner-ring suburbs within the I-270 loop generally lost population between 2000 and 2010 but saw growth from 2010 to 2020. Also, several neighborhoods in the city of St. Louis saw stronger growth than in the previous decades. These include the Downtown and Downtown West neighborhoods, Midtown, and the Central West End. Areas of growth were also seen in neighborhoods such as Vandeventer, Covenant Blu/Grand Center, Benton Park, and Shaw.

Map 2

Population Change, 2010-2020

St. Louis Metropolitan Area

August 2021



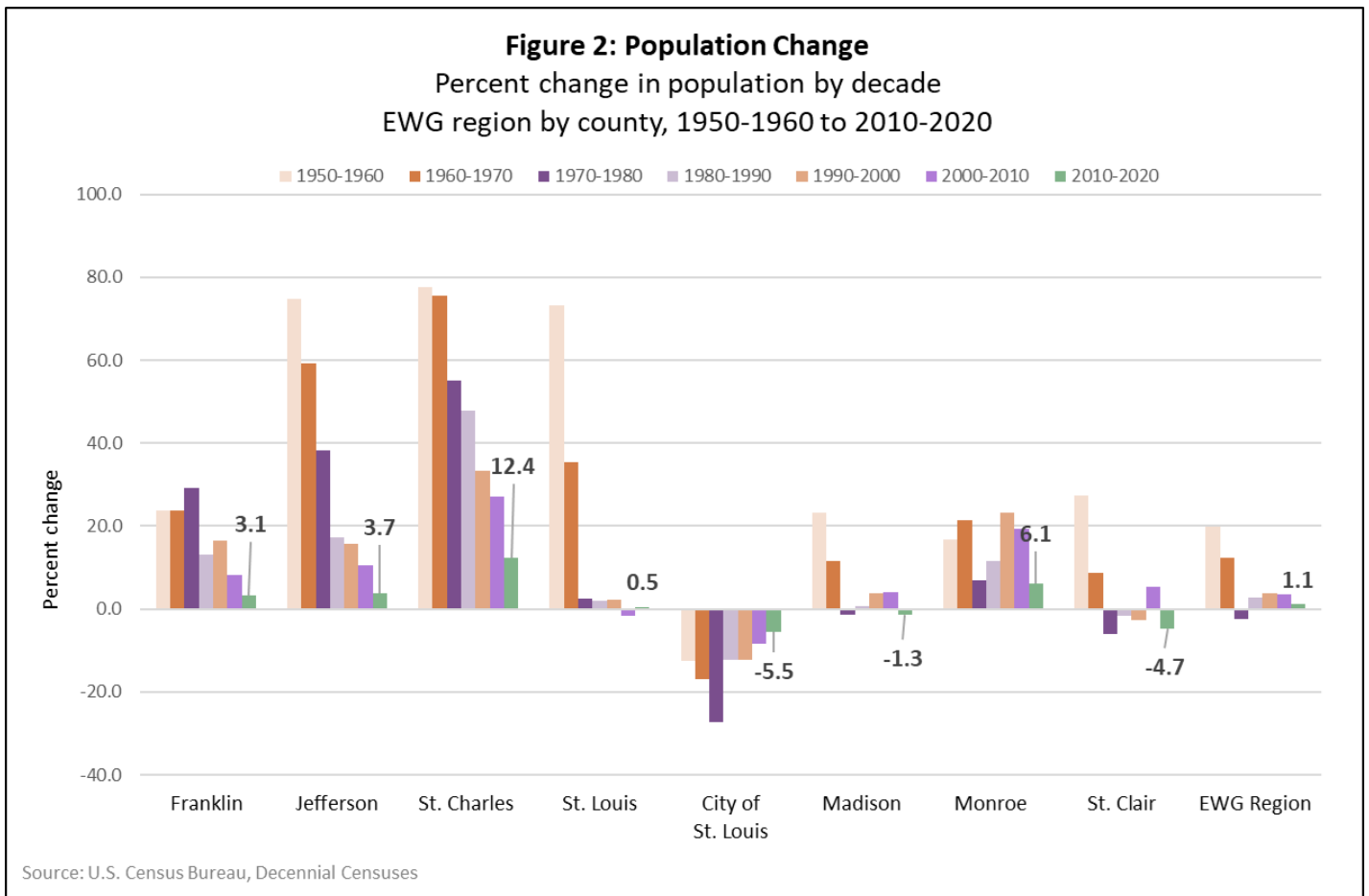
Dots are randomly placed within 2020 Census tracts. Tract boundaries are not shown on the map.

Sources: 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Illinois, Missouri; East-West Gateway Council of Governments



Growth for the entire St. Louis MSA has slowed considerably since 1950. While growth has been more robust in the outer counties of the region, those counties also saw less growth in the last decade than in previous decades. Figure 2 provides the percent change in population by decade from 1950 through 2020 for the county-level jurisdictions of the EWG region and the region as a whole.

The region, as well as each of the counties, mostly followed the trend seen for the country—less population growth in the last decade than in previous decades. The EWG region population growth (1.1 percent) over the last decade was the smallest since the 1970s when the population decreased by 2.4 percent. From 1950 to 2020, St. Charles County grew more than 10-fold, to more than 400,000 people in 2020. St. Louis, St. Clair, and Madison counties all reached an inflection point around 1970, with slow or flat growth thereafter. Growth has been steady in Monroe, Franklin, and Jefferson counties. In the city of St. Louis, population continued to decline over the past decade, albeit at a decreasing rate.



Race & Ethnicity

The 2020 Census reports a sizable increase in racial and ethnic diversity across the country with the multiracial and Hispanic population groups increasing substantially. Despite these increases, the White population remains the largest single race population group in the United States, the St. Louis region, and most of the peer regions. However, there are two important caveats to these findings. First, demographic changes are not the only cause for differences in the race data. Other factors include revisions the Census Bureau made to the survey questions and record keeping processes and the fact that how some people self-identify changes over time. Second, there are multiple ways to categorize the data, and which race and ethnic groups are the largest and fastest growing depends on how the data is grouped.

This section provides an overview of these factors and the race and ethnicity of the United States, the St. Louis MSA, the peer regions, and some information about the counties in the East-West Gateway region. More details about the Census Bureau revisions and the implication for the data are available in a white paper at www.ewgateway.org/www. See Appendix A for more information about the counties in the EWG region.

Census Race Data Overview

The U.S. Census Bureau has collected data on race since 1790 and on Hispanic origin since 1970. In an effort to improve data, adapt to changes in society, and use technological advancements, the Census Bureau has revised how race and ethnicity are measured, collected, and coded with almost every decennial census (Marks, 2021). Box 1 provides a list of some of the most substantial revisions. The changes result in census data more fully capturing the diversity of the U.S. population and the race with which people identify. However, these changes, along with other factors, make comparisons with previous census counts challenging.

The questions used in the 2020 Census are similar to those that were asked in 2000 and 2010, but there are a few changes. Due to the changes made between 2010 and 2020, the Census Bureau warns that caution should be used in comparing race data from the two decennial census counts. In addition to the Census revisions, another factor in the changes in the race data is that some people change how they self-identify from one census to the next.

Census Survey and Coding Revisions

Figure 3 (Page 8) provides a side-by-side comparison of the 2010 Census and the 2020 Census survey questions regarding race and ethnicity. The changes that the Census Bureau made can generally be grouped into two categories: revised survey questions, and changes to how the data are processed and coded.

The Census Bureau revised the survey questionnaire to more accurately capture how people identify. Generally, the changes to the questions include providing more opportunity for respondents to write in responses, and the Census Bureau revised the provided examples for racial origins that are stated

Box 1: Changes to How the U.S. Census Bureau Defines Race & Ethnicity

The following are a few of the most substantial changes through the years. For a more detailed list of changes, see the historical timelines compiled by the [U.S. Census Bureau](https://www.census.gov/research) and the [PEW Research Center](https://www.pewresearch.org):

- 1790: Categories were free white males and females, all other free persons, and slaves.
- 1960: Survey respondents self-identify their race. Previously, the Census workers determined the race of the people they were counting.
- 1970: A question about Hispanic origin was added.
- 2000: People could select more than one racial category.
- 2000: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders became their own group, previously they were grouped with Asians.
- 2020: People are asked to write-in responses identifying their ethnicity.

(Pew, 2020; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015)

on the survey. One notable change is that under “White,” the census survey does not include any examples that represent Hispanic origins. This may have led to more Hispanic people choosing “some other race” rather than “White” in the 2020 Census.

The Census Bureau also changed how the data are processed and coded. These changes resulted in the recording of more races and ethnicities, which led to more people categorized as multiracial. In addition, due to coding changes, there was greater opportunity for people to be recorded as “some other race.”

Self-Identification

In addition to these revisions, another factor that causes some change in the data is that some people change how they self-identify and how they respond to the survey questions. Based on census quality checks and academic research, an estimated 4 to 8 percent of people changed their responses to the race questions on past census survey forms (Liebler, 2017; Cohn, 2014). Some people change their responses because they do not identify with the Census-provided race categories. Others revise how they respond to questions about race because the race with which they identify changes. There are many reasons this may occur. People may discover new details about their ancestors or see a benefit to identifying with a specific group. Despite changes in how people respond, an estimated 93.9 percent of race and ethnicity responses are stable across time (Liebler, 2017).

Figure 3: Census Survey Forms for Race and Ethnicity Questions

The figure displays two versions of the census questionnaire, side-by-side, comparing the 2010 and 2020 forms. Both forms feature a blue header with the survey year and a note instructing respondents to answer both Question 8 and Question 9. Question 8 asks if the respondent is of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin, with multiple-choice options for various origins and a space to print another origin. Question 9 asks for the respondent's race, with a grid of checkboxes for various racial categories and a space to print another race. The 2020 form includes a sub-question for 'Mark X one or more boxes AND print origins' for Question 9, allowing for multiple selections. The 2010 form has a similar grid but with fewer options. The 2020 form also includes a 'Some other race' option with a space to print the race or origin.

2010 Census Survey

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↴

9. What is Person 1'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.* ↴

2020 Census Survey

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.* ↴

9. What is Person 1's race? Mark one or more boxes AND print origins.

White — *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.* ↴

Black or African Am. — *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.* ↴

American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Berrow, Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.* ↴

Chinese Vietnamese Native Hawaiian

Filipino Korean Samoan

Asian Indian Japanese Chamorro

Other Asian — *Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.* ↴

Other Pacific Islander — *Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.* ↴

Some other race — *Print race or origin.* ↴

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Questionnaires, 2010 accessed at https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/questionnaires/2010_overview.html, 2020 accessed at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/technical-documentation/questionnaires-and-instructions/questionnaires/2020-informational-questionnaire.pdf>.

Race and Ethnicity Groupings and Labels

There are three broad ways that census race and ethnicity data can be categorized. Depending on what is being portrayed, different ways of grouping the data will be more appropriate than others. This section describes the ways of categorizing the data and defines the categories and terminology used throughout the report.

1. The first way to categorize people based on census data is by race. The Census provides six options from which people can choose as the race or races with which they identify. People can make one to six selections in response to this question. The federal government identifies five racial categories as the minimum that should be used to adhere to current standards. They are: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. The Census Bureau adds the category “some other race.” This is a catch-all category for anyone who identifies as a race other than the five Census-provided race groups. This category includes people of many different races.
2. People who identify as one race are categorized as “race alone.” Starting in 2000, people were able to select more than one race category (Jensen, 2021b). People who identify as two or more races are categorized as either “multiracial” or, when referring to a specific race, “in combination.” These people identify with the stated race in combination with one or more other races.
3. In addition, people can be grouped based on how they respond to the census question on whether a person is of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. The Census Bureau also refers to this as “ethnicity.” The groupings can be for the total population (regardless of Hispanic origin), Hispanic, or not Hispanic.

Table 4 provides these categories and terms as well as the shortened variable names used throughout this report. The shortened names are used when the variable names in full form are long and make tables and figures hard to read. The shortened names are usually the most populous group within the category. For example, throughout this report, the term “Hispanic” is used to refer to people who identify as Hispanic, Latino, Spanish, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, or Cuban.

In this report, for the most part, mutually exclusive categories are used. These categories cover the entire population, do not count people twice, and give an overview of the race and ethnicity of populations. One decision made for the purpose of this report is that the Hispanic and Latino population is grouped into a single category, regardless of racial categories. The Census requires a response to the race question in addition to the ethnicity question. Therefore, the Hispanic population can also be categorized by race. However, research finds that a majority of the Hispanic and Latino population group do not identify with another race other than Hispanic, Latino, or other associated ethnicities (Gonzalez-Barrera, 2015).

Grouping the data differently can provide a more in-depth understanding of specific population groups and may be more appropriate depending on what one wants to know about the population. For this report, the following racial and ethnic categories are used, with “alone” meaning, people who identify solely with the stated race:

- White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino)
- Black or African American (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) (also referred to as Black)
- Asian (alone, not Hispanic or Latino)
- Hispanic and Latino, including all people of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (also referred to as Hispanic or Latino, and Hispanic)
- Multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino), including those who selected two or more races on the census survey
- Other races (not Hispanic or Latino), including those who selected the following on the census survey: American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or “some other race”

EWG recognizes that these six groups do not fully reflect the diversity of the U.S. population, but they do provide an indication of the racial and ethnic makeup of the most populous U.S. metropolitan regions. The [WWS White Paper](#) discusses the different ways of categorizing the data in more detail. Appendix A of this report provides some information in different categories for the counties in the EWG region.

Table 4: Race and Ethnicity Category Names Used In Report		
Naming Scheme: Each race and ethnic group category includes the following three segments in the order listed here. For example, Asian (alone, not Hispanic).		
	1	2
	Race	Alone, in combination (multiracial), or alone plus in combination
	3	Ethnicity
Segment	Name Used in this Report	Full name and definition from the U.S. Census Bureau
Race	Asian	Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Other Asian
	Black	Black or African American
	American Indian	American Indian or Alaska Native
	Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or Other Pacific Islander
	Some Other Race	A race other than the five identified by the Census Bureau.
	White	White
	Multiracial	See "in Combination".
	Other Races	Combines the following groups: American Indian, Pacific Islander, and some other race.
Race Alone, in Combination, or combined	Alone	Race alone, includes people who identify solely with the stated race.
	In Combination	Race in combination with one or more other races, includes people who identify partially with the stated race and at least one other race.
	Alone plus in Combination	Race alone plus in combination, includes people who identify solely with the stated race and those who identify with the stated race and at least one other race.
Ethnicity	Total	Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino
	Hispanic	Hispanic, Latino, Spanish, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, or Cuban origin.
	Not Hispanic	not Hispanic or Latino origin

Source: Compiled by East-West Gateway based on definitions from the U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2020

2020 Population: Race & Ethnicity

Based on the 2020 Census data, the United States, most of the peer regions, and the St. Louis MSA continue to be majority White, despite substantial increases in the multiracial and Hispanic population groups over the past decade. This section provides more detail on these three trends.

Largest Race and Ethnic Population Groups

White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) is the largest racial or ethnic group in the United States, 43 of 50 of the peer regions, and all of the St. Louis MSA counties.

In 2020, the White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) population made up 57.8 percent of the U.S. population, the largest single racial or ethnic group in the country. This population group is the largest in all of the peer regions, except the following seven regions: two Texas MSAs (Houston and San Antonio), three California MSAs (Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Jose), Memphis, and Miami. In all seven of these regions, the White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) population is the second largest population group. In the St. Louis MSA, 70.3 percent of the population is White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino), the 7th largest percentage among the peer regions, as shown on Table 5.

Figure 4 on Page 13 displays the data discussed in this section, including the three largest racial and ethnic groups for the United States and the peer regions as well as the diffusion score (discussed on Page 11) for each geography.

The second largest group for the United States is the Hispanic or Latino population group, making up 18.7 percent of the population, as shown on Table 6. This is the largest group in five of the peer regions, the second largest group in 17 of the peer regions, and the third largest group in 24 of the peer regions. The Hispanic or Latino population group is not one of the three largest groups in the following four peer regions: Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis.

The Hispanic or Latino population makes up 3.8 percent of the population in the St. Louis MSA. Among the peer regions, St. Louis has the second smallest proportion, ranking 49th. Pittsburgh is the only region with a smaller percentage, 2.2 percent. The range among the peer regions is large with the Hispanic or Latino population making up more than half of the populations of Riverside and San Antonio.

Table 5

White Population (Not Hispanic or Latino)

Percent of total population, 2020

1	Pittsburgh	82.2
2	Cincinnati	75.9
3	Buffalo	73.0
4	Minneapolis	71.8
5	Providence	71.6
6	Louisville	71.5
7	St. Louis	70.3
8	Columbus	69.1
9	Portland	68.7
10	Kansas City	68.5
11	Nashville	68.3
12	Salt Lake City	68.3
13	Indianapolis	68.2
14	Cleveland	67.4
15	Boston	66.6
16	Milwaukee	64.1
17	Hartford	63.9
18	Detroit	63.7
19	Denver	61.2
20	Tampa	59.5
21	Birmingham	59.4
22	Jacksonville	59.4
23	Oklahoma City	59.3
24	Philadelphia	59.1
25	Raleigh	58.3
26	Seattle	57.9
	United States	57.8
27	Charlotte	57.8
28	Richmond	55.3
29	Phoenix	53.6
30	Baltimore	52.7
31	Virginia Beach	52.3
32	Chicago	50.2
33	Austin	49.6
34	New Orleans	48.3
35	Sacramento	48.3
36	Atlanta	43.7
37	Orlando	43.5
38	New York	43.3
39	San Diego	43.1
40	Dallas	42.8
41	Washington, D.C.	42.3
42	Memphis	41.3
43	Las Vegas	39.4
44	San Francisco	36.2
45	Houston	33.7
46	San Antonio	32.8
47	Riverside	29.4
48	Miami	29.1
49	San Jose	28.8
50	Los Angeles	28.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Table 6

Hispanic and Latino Population

Percent of total population, 2020

1	San Antonio	54.3
2	Riverside	51.6
3	Miami	45.9
4	Los Angeles	44.6
5	Houston	37.5
6	San Diego	33.9
7	Orlando	32.0
8	Austin	31.9
9	Las Vegas	31.0
10	Phoenix	30.4
11	Dallas	29.3
12	San Jose	26.3
13	New York	25.2
14	Denver	23.3
15	Chicago	23.3
16	San Francisco	22.9
17	Sacramento	22.2
18	Tampa	20.5
19	Salt Lake City	19.2
	United States	18.7
20	Washington, D.C.	17.1
21	Hartford	15.5
22	Oklahoma City	14.9
23	Providence	14.1
24	Portland	13.2
25	Atlanta	12.0
26	Raleigh	12.0
27	Boston	11.8
28	Charlotte	11.7
29	Milwaukee	11.6
30	New Orleans	11.6
31	Seattle	11.2
32	Kansas City	10.5
33	Jacksonville	10.2
34	Philadelphia	10.2
35	Nashville	9.7
36	Indianapolis	8.4
37	Richmond	7.9
38	Baltimore	7.6
39	Virginia Beach	7.5
40	Memphis	7.1
41	Minneapolis	6.6
42	Louisville	6.5
43	Cleveland	6.4
44	Birmingham	5.8
45	Buffalo	5.8
46	Columbus	5.2
47	Detroit	5.0
48	Cincinnati	4.2
49	St. Louis	3.8
50	Pittsburgh	2.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

The third largest group in the United States is the Black (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) population, making up 12.1 percent of the population. It is the largest group in one of the peer regions (Memphis) and is one the three largest groups in 38 of the 50 peer regions. St. Louis is one of 24 of the peer regions where the Black (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) population is the second largest group. In St. Louis, this group accounts for 17.8 percent of the population, the 16th largest proportion among the peer regions, as shown on Table 7.

The Asian (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) population is the largest group in San Jose, the second largest in San Francisco and Seattle, and the third largest in nine peer regions. It is the fourth largest single-race group in the country, accounting for 5.9 percent of the U.S. population. Among the peer regions, St. Louis ranks 43rd with one of the smallest concentrations of Asian people, 2.9 percent. See Table 8.

The multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) population is the third largest group in four of the peer regions. This group includes people who identify with two or more races and not of Hispanic or Latino origin. The four regions are Providence (5 percent of the population), St. Louis (4.5 percent), Cincinnati (4.3 percent), and Pittsburgh (3.9 percent). See Table 9 on Page 12.

**Table 7
Black Population
(Not Hispanic or
Latino)**

Percent of total population, 2020

1	Memphis	45.5
2	Atlanta	33.2
3	New Orleans	32.9
4	Virginia Beach	29.6
5	Birmingham	29.3
6	Baltimore	28.2
7	Richmond	27.4
8	Washington, D.C.	24.1
9	Detroit	21.7
10	Charlotte	21.5
11	Jacksonville	20.8
12	Philadelphia	19.8
13	Cleveland	19.3
14	Miami	18.8
15	Raleigh	17.9
16	St. Louis	17.8
17	Houston	17.0
18	Chicago	16.1
19	Milwaukee	15.9
20	Dallas	15.7
21	Columbus	15.5
22	New York	14.9
23	Indianapolis	14.8
24	Louisville	14.6
25	Orlando	14.5
26	Nashville	14.2
27	Buffalo	12.5
28	Las Vegas	12.1
	United States	12.1
29	Cincinnati	12.0
30	Kansas City	11.8
31	Tampa	11.2
32	Hartford	10.8
33	Oklahoma City	10.1
34	Minneapolis	9.0
35	Pittsburgh	8.3
36	Riverside	7.0
37	Boston	6.9
38	San Francisco	6.8
39	Sacramento	6.6
40	Austin	6.6
41	San Antonio	6.5
42	Los Angeles	6.1
43	Seattle	6.0
44	Phoenix	5.5
45	Denver	5.3
46	Providence	4.7
47	San Diego	4.4
48	Portland	2.9
49	San Jose	2.1
50	Salt Lake City	1.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Decennial Census

**Table 8
Asian Population
(Not Hispanic or
Latino)**

Percent of total population, 2020

1	San Jose	37.8
2	San Francisco	27.2
3	Los Angeles	16.5
4	Seattle	15.2
5	Sacramento	14.6
6	New York	12.4
7	San Diego	12.1
8	Washington, D.C.	10.9
9	Las Vegas	10.2
10	Boston	8.6
11	Houston	8.3
12	Dallas	7.9
13	Riverside	7.4
14	Minneapolis	7.2
15	Chicago	7.1
16	Portland	7.0
17	Raleigh	7.0
18	Austin	7.0
19	Philadelphia	6.6
20	Atlanta	6.5
21	Baltimore	6.3
	United States	5.9
22	Hartford	5.5
23	Columbus	4.9
24	Detroit	4.8
25	Orlando	4.6
26	Denver	4.5
27	Richmond	4.3
28	Charlotte	4.3
29	Phoenix	4.2
30	Milwaukee	4.2
31	Buffalo	4.2
32	Jacksonville	4.1
33	Virginia Beach	4.0
34	Salt Lake City	4.0
35	Tampa	3.9
36	Indianapolis	3.8
37	Oklahoma City	3.2
38	Providence	3.1
39	Nashville	3.1
40	Kansas City	3.0
41	Cincinnati	3.0
42	New Orleans	2.9
43	St. Louis	2.9
44	Pittsburgh	2.9
45	San Antonio	2.8
46	Miami	2.6
47	Cleveland	2.6
48	Louisville	2.5
49	Memphis	2.4
50	Birmingham	1.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Decennial Census

Other Races (alone, not Hispanic or Latino): The remainder of the population includes people who identify as not Hispanic or Latino and as American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or as “some other race.” Separately, or combined, these groups do not rank in the three largest groups in any of the peer regions. On Table 10, these groups are combined together and make up 1.4 percent of the U.S. population. Among the peer regions, this group is the largest in the Oklahoma City MSA, where the American Indian population accounts for a majority of the population group. St. Louis ranks 44th among the peer regions with a relatively small proportion of the population falling into this category, 0.6 percent.

Diffusion Score: According to the 2020 Census, 11.4 percent of the U.S. population is of a race other than the three largest groups. This is referred to as the “diffusion score.” The fourth column on Figure 4 (Page 13) provides this percentage, and Table 11 ranks the peer regions on the score. For each of the specified geographies, the diffusion score represents the percentage of the population that is not in the first, second, or third largest racial and ethnic groups. The score indicates whether the population is concentrated among a few racial groups or is more diverse. A higher score indicates a more diverse population.

Table 9
Multiracial Population
(Not Hispanic or Latino)

Percent of population identifying as two or more races, 2020

1	Oklahoma City	8.4
2	Seattle	7.3
3	Portland	6.4
4	Sacramento	6.3
5	Virginia Beach	5.5
6	Las Vegas	5.5
7	San Francisco	5.3
8	Kansas City	5.3
9	San Diego	5.1
10	Providence	5.0
11	Washington, D.C.	4.7
12	Columbus	4.6
13	Boston	4.6
14	Jacksonville	4.6
15	St. Louis	4.5
16	Baltimore	4.5
17	Minneapolis	4.5
18	Denver	4.5
19	Louisville	4.4
20	Cincinnati	4.3
21	Orlando	4.3
22	Richmond	4.2
23	Detroit	4.1
24	Austin	4.1
25	Indianapolis	4.1
26	Nashville	4.0
27	Tampa	4.0
28	San Jose	4.0
29	Raleigh	4.0
30	Pittsburgh	3.9
31	Salt Lake City	3.9
32	Phoenix	3.9
33	Charlotte	3.8
34	Cleveland	3.8
35	Atlanta	3.8
36	Philadelphia	3.7
37	Hartford	3.6
38	Dallas	3.6
39	Buffalo	3.6
40	Milwaukee	3.5
41	New Orleans	3.5
42	Riverside	3.3
43	Los Angeles	3.3
44	Birmingham	3.2
45	New York	3.1
46	Memphis	3.1
47	Chicago	2.9
48	Houston	2.9
49	San Antonio	2.8
50	Miami	2.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Table 10
Other Races Population
(Not Hispanic or Latino)

Percent of population identifying as American Indian, Pacific Islander, or Some Other Race, 2020

1	Oklahoma City	4.0
2	Salt Lake City	2.8
3	Phoenix	2.4
4	Seattle	2.4
5	Sacramento	1.9
6	Las Vegas	1.8
7	Portland	1.7
8	San Francisco	1.6
9	Boston	1.5
10	Providence	1.5
United States		1.4
11	San Diego	1.3
12	Riverside	1.3
13	New York	1.3
14	Orlando	1.2
15	Denver	1.1
16	San Jose	1.0
17	Minneapolis	1.0
18	Virginia Beach	1.0
19	Kansas City	1.0
20	Buffalo	1.0
21	Los Angeles	1.0
22	Jacksonville	0.9
23	Richmond	0.9
24	Miami	0.9
25	Washington, D.C.	0.9
26	Atlanta	0.9
27	New Orleans	0.8
28	Tampa	0.8
29	Dallas	0.8
30	Charlotte	0.8
31	Raleigh	0.8
32	Austin	0.8
33	San Antonio	0.8
34	Baltimore	0.8
35	Milwaukee	0.7
36	Houston	0.7
37	Hartford	0.7
38	Philadelphia	0.7
39	Nashville	0.7
40	Columbus	0.7
41	Louisville	0.7
42	Indianapolis	0.7
43	Detroit	0.6
44	St. Louis	0.6
45	Cincinnati	0.6
46	Memphis	0.6
47	Cleveland	0.5
48	Birmingham	0.5
49	Pittsburgh	0.5
50	Chicago	0.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Table 11

Diffusion Score

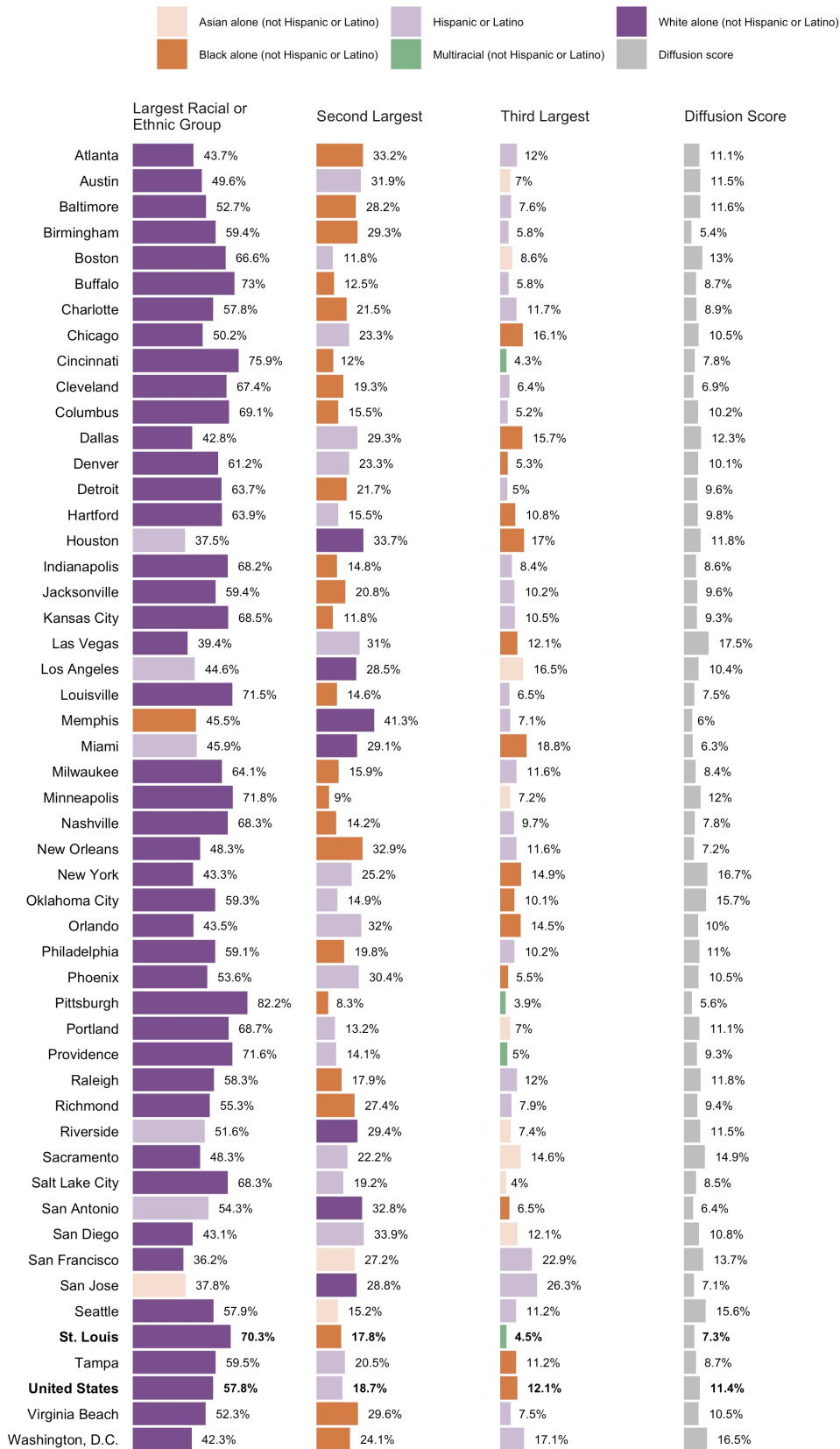
Percent of population not in the three largest racial/ethnic groups, 2020

1	Las Vegas	17.5
2	New York	16.7
3	Washington, D.C.	16.5
4	Oklahoma City	15.7
5	Seattle	15.6
6	Sacramento	14.9
7	San Francisco	13.7
8	Boston	13.0
9	Dallas	12.3
10	Minneapolis	12.0
11	Houston	11.8
11	Raleigh	11.8
13	Baltimore	11.6
14	Riverside	11.5
14	Austin	11.5
United States		11.4
16	Atlanta	11.1
16	Portland	11.1
18	Philadelphia	11.0
19	San Diego	10.8
20	Virginia Beach	10.5
20	Phoenix	10.5
20	Chicago	10.5
23	Los Angeles	10.4
24	Columbus	10.2
25	Denver	10.1
26	Orlando	10.0
27	Hartford	9.8
28	Jacksonville	9.6
28	Detroit	9.6
30	Richmond	9.4
31	Kansas City	9.3
31	Providence	9.3
33	Charlotte	8.9
34	Tampa	8.7
34	Buffalo	8.7
36	Indianapolis	8.6
37	Salt Lake City	8.5
38	Milwaukee	8.4
39	Cincinnati	7.8
39	Nashville	7.8
41	Louisville	7.5
42	St. Louis	7.3
43	New Orleans	7.2
44	San Jose	7.1
45	Cleveland	6.9
46	San Antonio	6.4
47	Miami	6.3
48	Memphis	6.0
49	Pittsburgh	5.6
50	Birmingham	5.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Figure 4: Race and Ethnicity Prevalence and Diffusion Score

Percent of population for the three largest race or ethnic groups and the diffusion score (percent not in the three largest groups) Where We Stand Peer Regions and the United States, 2020



Note: The following categories were included in the analysis but are not represented in the three largest population groups for any of the geographies analyzed: American Indian alone (not Hispanic or Latino), Pacific Islander alone (not Hispanic or Latino), and Some Other Race alone (not Hispanic or Latino).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; Jensen, Eric, et al., Race and Ethnicity Prevalence by States: 2020, 12 August 2021, accessed at <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/2020-united-states-population-more-racially-ethnically-diverse-than-2010.html>

St. Louis MSA Counties: The White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) population is also the largest single-race group in every county-level jurisdiction in the St. Louis MSA, ranging from 42.9 percent of the population in the city of St. Louis to 95 percent in Calhoun County. The Black (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) population in the city of St. Louis is a very close second, accounting for 42.8 percent of the population in the central city of the region. Figure 5 displays the largest racial and ethnic groups for the 15 county-level jurisdictions of the St. Louis MSA.

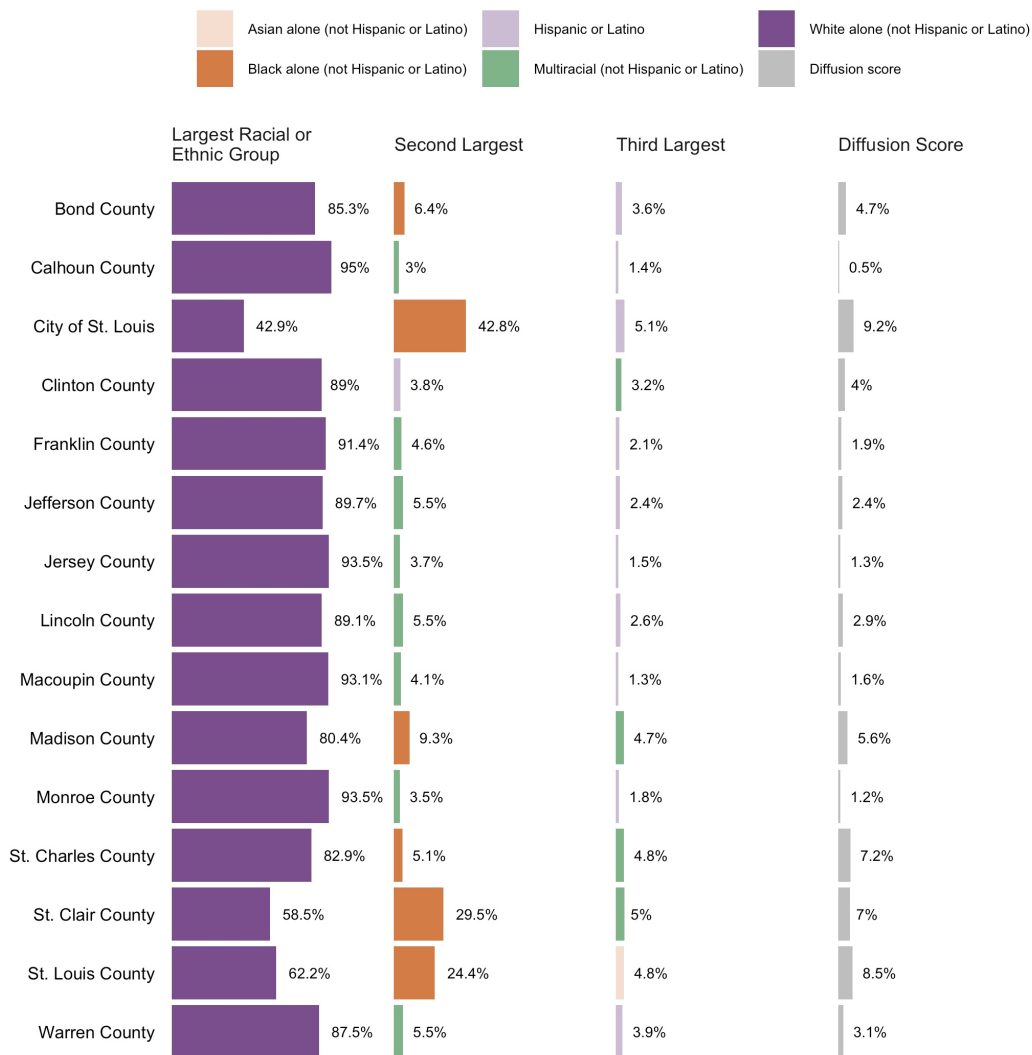
The second largest group is multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) for eight of the counties, Black (not Hispanic or Latino) for five of the counties and the city of St. Louis, and Hispanic or Latino for Clinton County. The Asian (not Hispanic or Latino) population shows up once on this figure, as it is the third largest group in St. Charles County, accounting for 4.8 percent of the population.

Based on the diffusion score, the city of St. Louis is the most diverse with 9.2 percent of the population not in one of the three largest population groups. St. Louis, St. Charles, and St. Clair counties follow the city with scores of seven or higher.

Despite increasing diversity, the counties in the East-West Gateway region remain largely White (not Hispanic or Latino) and Black (not Hispanic or Latino). These two groups make up more than 90 percent of the population in each of the 15 jurisdictions. The smallest proportion is in the city of St. Louis, accounting for 91.6 percent of the population. The second smallest proportion among the counties is 92 percent of the population in St. Louis County.

Figure 5: Race and Ethnicity Prevalence and Diffusion Score

Percent of population for the three largest race or ethnic groups and the diffusion score (percent not in the three largest groups) St. Louis MSA by County, 2020



Note: The following categories were included in the analysis but are not represented in the three largest population groups for any of the geographies analyzed: American Indian alone (not Hispanic or Latino), Pacific Islander alone (not Hispanic or Latino), and Some Other Race alone (not Hispanic or Latino).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; Jensen, Eric, et al., Race and Ethnicity Prevalence by States: 2020, 12 August 2021, accessed at <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/2020-united-states-population-more- racially- ethnically- diverse- than- 2010.html>

Race & Ethnicity: Population Change, 2010 to 2020

As discussed, looking at changes in the race and diversity of the U.S. population between 2010 and 2020 is challenging. However, the recorded population is more diverse for the country, all the peer regions, and all of the counties of the EWG region. With the caveats in mind, there are at least two notable trends seen in the data: robust increases in the multiracial population and the Hispanic population.

Increase in Multiracial Population

The percent of the population that identifies with solely one race declined and the multiracial population increased in the United States, the St. Louis MSA, and all of the peer regions.

Peer Regions

Between 2010 and 2020, all of the peer regions experienced large increases in the population that identifies as multiracial. All but seven of the peer regions saw the multiracial population at least double in size. Of those seven regions, five of them already had relatively large multiracial populations compared to the other peer regions, ranking among the 10 peer regions in 2010 with the largest multiracial populations.

The largest percentage increase in the multiracial population was in the Birmingham MSA with a 249.3 percent increase. The population tripled in size, going from 10,189 in 2010 to 35,589 in 2020. The smallest percentage increase was in San Jose. In 2010, the multiracial population made up 1.5 percent of the regional population, the 8th highest among the peer regions. The population increased 47.1 percent to make up 4 percent of the population in 2020, ranking 28th among the peer regions (see Table 9, Page 12).

Among the peer regions, St. Louis saw the 6th largest increase in the multiracial population with a 186 percent growth. The multiracial population went from making up less than 1 percent of the population in 2010 to 4.5 percent in 2020. The population nearly tripled, increasing from 44,757 people in 2010 to 128,019 in 2020.

Table 12
Change in Multiracial
(not Hispanic
or Latino) Population

Percent change, 2010-2020

1	Birmingham	249.3
2	Austin	218.3
3	Nashville	199.6
4	Orlando	190.6
5	Charlotte	189.4
6	St. Louis	186.0
7	Raleigh	185.1
8	New Orleans	183.3
9	Cincinnati	179.5
10	Memphis	176.6
11	Dallas	175.9
12	Pittsburgh	174.6
13	Houston	170.3
14	Boston	170.0
15	Jacksonville	169.7
16	Kansas City	169.6
17	Tampa	169.1
18	San Antonio	168.9
19	Louisville	168.8
20	Indianapolis	162.1
21	Miami	153.7
22	Denver	153.4
23	Atlanta	152.1
24	Richmond	149.5
25	Providence	140.7
26	Phoenix	139.7
27	Buffalo	139.6
28	Columbus	139.5
29	Cleveland	138.2
30	Salt Lake City	136.1
31	Portland	127.2
	United States	127.1
32	Philadelphia	127.0
33	Oklahoma City	126.4
34	Baltimore	126.0
35	Detroit	124.2
36	Hartford	123.7
37	Minneapolis	120.2
38	Milwaukee	114.8
39	Chicago	114.5
40	Virginia Beach	109.4
41	New York	106.5
42	Washington, D.C.	104.6
43	Las Vegas	100.7
44	Seattle	93.9
45	Sacramento	78.9
46	San Diego	76.1
47	Riverside	67.6
48	Los Angeles	64.1
49	San Francisco	60.9
50	San Jose	47.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Decennial Census

United States

For the country as a whole, the multiracial (not Hispanic) population increased by 127.1 percent, from nearly 6 million people in 2010 to 13.5 million in 2020. Table 13 shows the four multiracial (not Hispanic) population groups with the largest percentage increases between 2010 and 2020. These four groups are also the largest multiracial (not Hispanic) population groups in 2020. All four groups consist of people who identify as White and another race. Those who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native and White are the population group with the most growth (193.5 percent) as well as the largest multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) population group in 2020.

Table 13 also provides the population groups with the most growth for the Hispanic-multiracial population. About one-third of the U.S. Hispanic population identifies as multiracial, compared to 5 percent of the not Hispanic population. The four Hispanic or Latino multiracial groups with the largest increases from 2010 to 2020 all include people who identify as a race other than the Census-provided races and at least one other race. By far, the largest of these groups are those who identify as “some other race” and White, making up 83.9 percent of the multiracial (Hispanic) population.

St. Louis MSA

In the St. Louis MSA, the four not Hispanic multiracial groups with the most growth were the same groups as for the country as a whole. Table 14 shows the four groups with the largest growth, which like the United States, are also the four largest not Hispanic multiracial groups in 2020. They are all people who identify as White and one other race. The largest group is those who identify as White and American Indian. This group increased by 32,895 people, or 403.3 percent.

The table also provides the four largest growth groups for the Hispanic-multiracial population. For the St. Louis MSA this is a smaller group than the not Hispanic multiracial population, but it grew substantially. Like the United States, the Hispanic population that identifies as White and “some other race” saw the largest absolute growth (+31,209 people) and was the largest Hispanic multiracial group in 2020.

	2010	2020	Absolute Change 2010-2020	Percent Change 2010-2020	Percent of Group in 2020
Not-Hispanic - Multiracial Population	5,966,481	13,548,983	7,582,502	127.1	
Not-Hispanic Multiracial Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population					
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,205,924	3,539,935	2,334,011	193.5	26.1
White; Some Other Race	139,799	2,284,608	2,144,809	1,534.2	16.9
White; Black or African American	1,588,362	2,781,839	1,193,477	75.1	20.5
White; Asian	1,487,712	2,521,775	1,034,063	69.5	18.6
Hispanic - Multiracial Population	3,042,592	20,299,960	17,257,368	567.2	
Hispanic Multiracial Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population					
White; Some Other Race	1,601,125	17,031,344	15,430,219	963.7	83.9
Black or African American; Some Other Race	227,648	682,515	454,867	199.8	3.4
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	25,859	384,474	358,615	1,386.8	1.9
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	106,604	366,595	259,991	243.9	1.8

Note: The U.S. Census Bureau notes that it is important to use caution when comparing 2020 Census and 2010 Census race data due to revisions to the survey questions and coding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureaus, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

	2010	2020	Absolute Change 2010-2020	Percent Change 2010-2020	Percent of Group in 2020
Not-Hispanic - Multiracial Population	44,757	128,019	83,262	186.0	
Not Hispanic Multiracial Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population					
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	8,156	41,051	32,895	403.3	32.1
White; Some Other Race	631	23,127	22,496	3,565.1	18.1
White; Black or African American	17,146	29,905	12,759	74.4	23.4
White; Asian	9,850	18,508	8,658	87.9	14.5
Hispanic - Multiracial Population	6,059	42,369	36,310	599.3	
Hispanic Multiracial Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population					
White; Some Other Race	2,738	33,947	31,209	1,139.8	80.1
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other R	48	1,371	1,323	2,756.3	3.2
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	628	1,499	871	138.7	3.5
Black or African American; Some Other Race	518	1,173	655	126.4	2.8

Note: The U.S. Census Bureau notes that it is important to use caution when comparing 2020 Census and 2010 Census race data due to revisions to the survey questions and coding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureaus, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

Increase in the Hispanic or Latino Population

The Hispanic or Latino population group also increased in the country as a whole and in all of the peer regions, including the St. Louis MSA. The Hispanic or Latino population of the United States increased by 23 percent. In comparison, the total population increased by 7.4 percent and the not Hispanic or Latino population increased by 4.3 percent. The Hispanic population group now makes up 18.7 percent of the U.S. population.

The Hispanic or Latino population accounts for about half of the net population growth that the country experienced between 2010 and 2020. The multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) group was the next largest, accounting for 33.4 percent of the net U.S. population growth. Table 16 shows the change among the other groups, based on the categories used for the Where We Stand series.

The Hispanic or Latino population also increased in all of the peer regions, as shown on Table 15. The percent increase in the population group was larger than the increase in total population for all of the peer regions except San Jose. San Jose saw an 8.9 percent increase in total population and a 3.2 percent increase in the Hispanic population.

In the St. Louis MSA, the Hispanic population increased 48.1 percent, compared to a 1.2 percent increase in total population. This increase was the 15th largest among the peer regions. However, the Hispanic population group still makes up a small proportion of the regional population, 3.8 percent (ranking 49th among the peer regions). The Hispanic population in the region in 2020 was 106,269 people.

Table 15
Change in Hispanic or Latino Population

Percent change, 2010-2020

1	Nashville	78.2
2	Pittsburgh	76.6
3	Jacksonville	76.4
4	Baltimore	74.4
5	Cincinnati	72.2
6	Louisville	71.3
7	Richmond	70.2
8	Columbus	66.0
9	New Orleans	59.4
10	Orlando	58.9
11	Indianapolis	58.1
12	Charlotte	53.5
13	Oklahoma City	49.6
14	Virginia Beach	49.5
15	Raleigh	48.1
15	St. Louis	48.1
17	Seattle	45.6
18	Buffalo	45.3
19	Memphis	45.2
20	Providence	44.7
21	Tampa	44.2
22	Boston	41.5
23	Washington, D.C.	41.2
24	Kansas City	38.3
25	Portland	37.3
25	Birmingham	37.3
27	Cleveland	36.4
28	Minneapolis	36.2
29	Philadelphia	35.9
30	Austin	35.2
31	Atlanta	33.3
32	Salt Lake City	32.3
33	Detroit	30.9
34	Dallas	27.6
35	Houston	27.3
36	Hartford	24.3
37	Milwaukee	23.9
38	Las Vegas	23.3
	United States	23.0
39	Sacramento	22.9
40	Miami	21.7
41	Denver	21.1
42	San Antonio	20.0
43	Phoenix	19.2
44	Riverside	18.9
45	New York	17.1
46	San Francisco	15.7
47	Chicago	14.4
48	San Diego	12.9
49	Los Angeles	3.3
50	San Jose	3.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Table 16: Racial and Ethnic Group Contributions to Population Change

Race and ethnic group change in population
United States, 2010 to 2020

	Population 2010	Percent of Population 2010	Population 2020	Percent of Population 2020	Absolute Change 2010-2020
Total Population	308,745,538		331,449,281		22,703,743
Hispanic or Latino	50,477,594	16.3	62,080,044	18.7	11,602,450
Multiracial (not Hispanic)	5,966,481	1.9	13,548,983	4.1	7,582,502
Asian (alone, not Hispanic)	14,465,124	4.7	19,618,719	5.9	5,153,595
Black (alone, not Hispanic)	37,685,848	12.2	39,940,338	12.1	2,254,490
Some other race (alone, not Hispanic)	604,265	0.2	1,689,833	0.5	1,085,568
Pacific Islander (alone, not Hispanic)	481,576	0.2	622,018	0.2	140,442
American Indian (alone, not Hispanic)	2,247,098	0.7	2,251,699	0.7	4,601
White (alone, not Hispanic)	196,817,552	63.7	191,697,647	57.8	-5,119,905

Note: The U.S. Census Bureau notes that it is important to use caution when comparing 2020 Census and 2010 Census race data due to revisions to the survey questions and coding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

This increase in the Hispanic or Latino population was larger than the increase in the total St. Louis MSA population, increases of 34,505 and 32,552 people, respectively. Based on the categorization of the data used in Table 17, there is one other population group that meets this threshold. The increase in the multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) population was 83,262 people, more than twice the increase in the total population.

All 15-county level jurisdictions of the MSA also experienced an increase in the Hispanic or Latino population group from 2010 to 2020, as shown on Table 18. The largest increases were in Jefferson, St. Charles, Calhoun, and Franklin counties, which all experienced about a 60 percent increase in the population group between 2010 and 2020.

Among the counties, the largest number of people identifying as Hispanic or Latino are in the most populous jurisdictions, St. Louis and St. Charles counties. St. Clair County and the city of St. Louis had the largest percentage point increases, 1.6 percentage points.

Conclusion

The U.S. Census Bureau decennial census provides the best available data on how many people live in the United States, where they live, and the racial composition of the population. Race and ethnicity are social constructs that cannot be verified or proven; the meaning of these terms evolves over time. Tracking such an abstract idea is challenging and will not be flawless. However, race is important to understanding the needs of communities as well as the effectiveness of policies and programs, making it worthwhile to do the best possible job of collecting, processing, and analyzing the data. The U.S. Census Bureau readily recognizes that the decennial census is not perfect, but the agency makes extensive efforts to produce quality data. Care is needed in interpreting the data, particularly when comparing data from different years and for multiple geographies. This report is meant to provide the St. Louis region with a better understanding of the caveats of the data as work continues toward an equitable region.

Table 17: Racial and Ethnic Group Contributions to Population Change
Race and ethnic group change in population
St. Louis MSA, 2010 to 2020

	Population 2010	Percent of Population 2010	Population 2020	Percent of Population 2020	Absolute Change 2010-2020
Total Population	2,787,701		2,820,253		32,552
Multiracial (not Hispanic)	44,757	2	128,019	5	83,262
Hispanic or Latino	71,764	3	106,269	4	34,505
Asian (alone, not Hispanic)	59,632	2	81,630	3	21,998
Some other race (alone, not Hispanic)	2,956	0	11,400	0	8,444
Pacific Islander (alone, not Hispanic)	926	0	974	0	48
American Indian (alone, not Hispanic)	5,652	0	5,296	0	-356
Black (alone, not Hispanic)	513,029	18	503,344	18	-9,685
White (alone, not Hispanic)	2,088,985	75	1,983,321	70	-105,664

Note: The U.S. Census Bureau notes that it is important to use caution when comparing 2020 Census and 2010 Census race data due to revisions to the survey questions and coding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

Table 18: Hispanic Population
St. Louis MSA by County, 2010 and 2020

County	Hispanic Population 2010	Percent of Population 2010	Hispanic Population 2020	Percent of Population 2020	Absolute Change 2010-2020	Percent Change 2010-2020	Percentage Point Change, Percent of Total Population
Bond	547	3.1	604	3.6	57	10.4	0.5
Calhoun	40	0.8	64	1.4	24	60.0	0.7
Clinton	1,058	2.8	1,387	3.8	329	31.1	1.0
Jersey	222	1.0	327	1.5	105	47.3	0.6
Macoupin	418	0.9	570	1.3	152	36.4	0.4
Madison	7,313	2.7	10,797	4.1	3,484	47.6	1.3
Monroe	450	1.4	646	1.8	196	43.6	0.5
St. Clair	8,785	3.3	12,582	4.9	3,797	43.2	1.6
Franklin	1,397	1.4	2,205	2.1	808	57.8	0.7
Jefferson	3,408	1.6	5,552	2.4	2,144	62.9	0.9
Lincoln	1,032	2.0	1,541	2.6	509	49.3	0.6
St. Charles	9,983	2.8	16,011	4.0	6,028	60.4	1.2
St. Louis	25,024	2.5	37,178	3.7	12,154	48.6	1.2
Warren	957	2.9	1,400	3.9	443	46.3	1.0
City of St. Louis	11,130	3.5	15,405	5.1	4,275	38.4	1.6
EWG Region	67,490	2.6	100,376	3.9	32,886	48.7	1.2
St. Louis MSA	71,764	2.6	106,269	3.8	34,505	48.1	1.2

Note: The U.S. Census Bureau notes that it is important to use caution when comparing 2020 Census and 2010 Census race data due to revisions to the survey questions and coding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

Appendix A: East-West Gateway Region

This appendix provides further detail on the 2020 Census population and race data for the East-West Gateway (EWG) region, which is made up of the city of St. Louis and the seven surrounding counties that are in purple on Map A-1.

Part 1 includes data on population and race in the EWG region, focusing on the following mutually exclusive population groups:

- Persons who identify with a single race (referred to as “race alone”) and not Hispanic or Latino.
- Persons who identify with two or more races (referred to as multiracial and as “in combination”) and not Hispanic or Latino.
- Hispanic or Latino (of all races).

Table 4 and the accompanying text on Page 9 provide more discussion of terminology of race and ethnic groups.

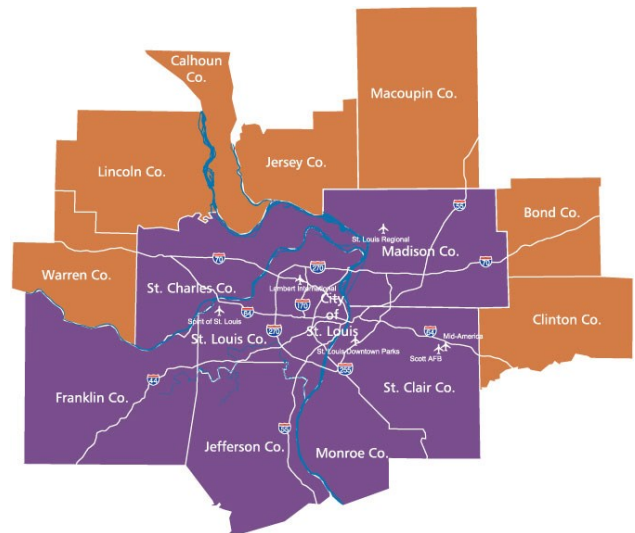
Part 2 provides maps that show where people who identify as at least partially of each race reside in the region in 2020 and maps on the change in population by race and ethnicity from 2010 to 2020.

Part 3 includes information on each county in the region, including the overall population change from 2010 to 2020 and the breakdown of the race and ethnic population groups using three ways of categorizing the data.

Map A-1: St. Louis MSA and the East-West Gateway Region

The East-West Gateway (EWG) region, the planning area for the agency, is made up of the city of St. Louis and the surrounding seven counties that appear in purple on the map. This appendix of the Where We Stand Update focuses on this smaller geography.

These jurisdictions plus the eight counties in orange make up the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The MSA geography is used for the Where We Stand series rankings of the 50 most populous U.S. metropolitan regions. This geography is used for comparisons with other metropolitan regions because MSAs are consistently defined based on jobs and commuting patterns.



Part 1: East-West Gateway (EWG) Region Population Overview

Total Population 2020: 2,600,607

Change in Population, 2010 to 2020: +29,354

Percent Change in Population, 2010 to 2020: +1.1 percent

Race and Ethnic Group Population Change

Note: This section uses the following race and ethnic groups: race alone (not Hispanic or Latino), multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino), and Hispanic or Latino.

The three largest population groups in 2020 make up 92.4 percent of the regional population, a decrease from 94.7 percent in 2010.

- White (alone, not Hispanic), 68.7 percent of population
- Black (alone, not Hispanic), 19.2 percent
- Multiracial (not Hispanic), 4.6 percent

The three population groups with the largest increases, account for a total increase of 116,978 people. The increases for the multiracial and the Hispanic population groups were each larger than the increase in the total regional population (29,354 people).

1. Some other race (alone, not Hispanic), 280.1 percent (7,987 people)
2. Multiracial (not Hispanic), 180.3 percent (76,108 people)
3. Hispanic or Latino, 48.7 percent (32,886 people)

The three groups with decreases in population accounted for a total decline of 109,531 people.

1. White (alone, not Hispanic), -5.3 percent (-99,374 people)
2. American Indian (alone, not Hispanic), -6.7 percent (-337 people)
3. Black (alone, not Hispanic), -1.9 percent (-9,820 people)

Among the county-level jurisdictions in the region:

- St. Louis County is the most populous with 1,004,125 people, accounting for 38.6 percent of the regional population.
- St. Charles County gained the most people, 44,777, and experienced the largest percentage increase, 12.4 percent.
- The city of St. Louis (-17,716 people), St. Clair County (-12,656), and Madison County (-3,423) lost population.
- Monroe and St. Charles counties are the only two counties that saw increases in the White (alone, not Hispanic) population, increases of 689 and 14,801 people, respectively.
- The city of St. Louis and St. Clair County were the only two counties to see decreases in the Black (alone, not Hispanic) populations, -27,396 people and -5,847 people, respectively.
- All counties in the region saw increases in the multiracial (not Hispanic), Asian (alone, not Hispanic), some other race (alone, not Hispanic), and the Hispanic and Latino population groups.

Map A-2 (Page 21) provides a map of the change in population from 2010 to 2020 by race and ethnicity for the region.

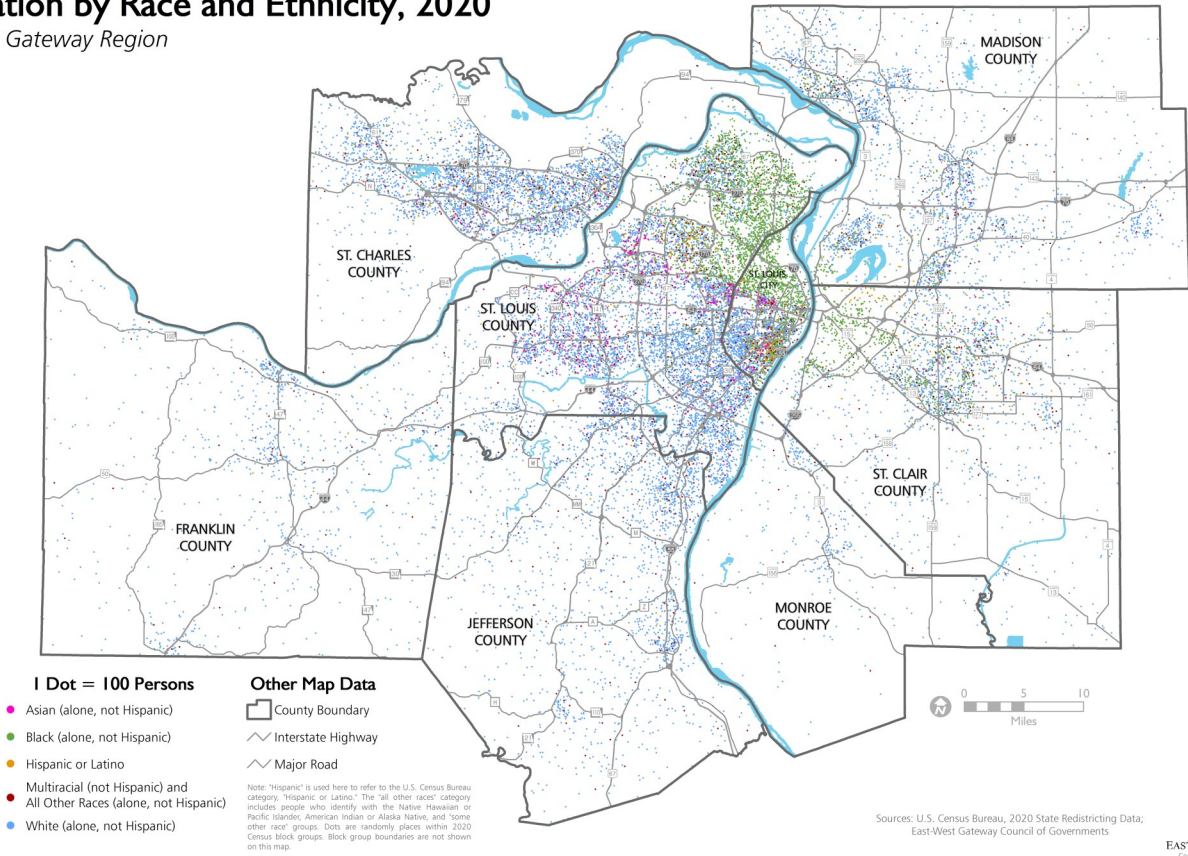
Table A-1 (Page 31) provides the data discussed in this section, the race and ethnicity of the EWG region, in table form.

Map A-2

Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2020

East-West Gateway Region

December 2021



Part 2: Race and Ethnicity 2020 and Change in Race and Ethnicity 2010 to 2020, East-West Gateway Region

This section provides maps for the EWG region by race and ethnicity for 2020 and the change in population from 2010 to 2020. See Table A-1 on Page 31 for the data discussed in this section.

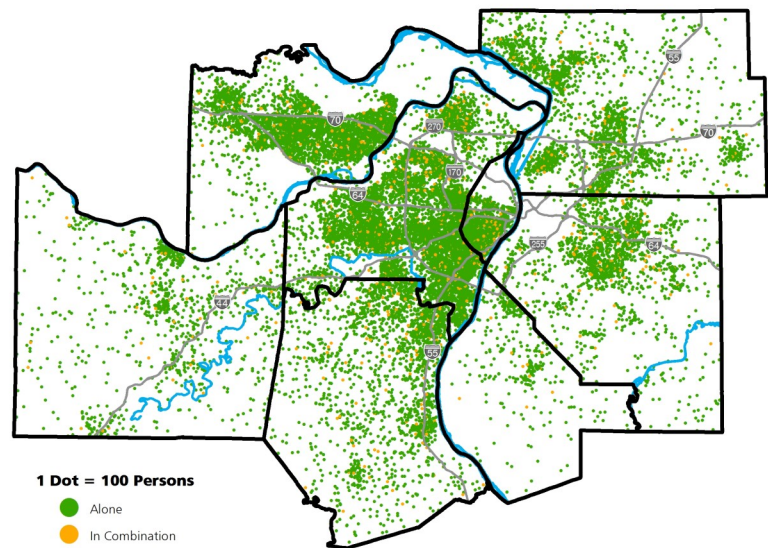
These groups are not mutually exclusive. Some of the population is represented on multiple maps. For example, people who identify as Black in combination with White are included on the maps for the Black population, the White population, and the multiracial population.

- The maps for the White, Black, Asian, American Indian, and some other race populations:
 - exclude those who identify as Hispanic or Latino.
 - include people who identify with a single race (race alone) and those who identify with that race in combination with one or more other races (multiracial).
- The Hispanic or Latino population maps include all people who identify as Hispanic or Latino, inclusive of all races and those who identify with two or more races (multiracial, Hispanic).
- The maps for the multiracial population are for the not Hispanic population only. These maps include the “in combination” population from the White, Black, Asian, American Indian, and some other race populations.

White Population, 2020

- In total, 1,956,698 people in the EWG region identify as at least partially White, accounting for 75.2 percent of the population.
- Most of this population (1,785,886 people) identify as White (alone, not Hispanic), represented in green on Map A-3.
- The White (alone, not Hispanic) population is the largest population group in the EWG region, making up 68.7 percent of the population.
- In addition, 110,289 not Hispanic people identify as White in combination with one or more other races, represented as orange on Map A-3, and an additional 60,523 people of Hispanic or Latino origin identify as solely White or White in combination with one or more other races (not represented on the map).
- The White (alone, not Hispanic) population is the largest group in each of the counties in the region, ranging from 93.5 percent of the population in Monroe County to 42.9 percent of the population in the city of St. Louis.

Map A-3: White (not Hispanic)
Population, 2020

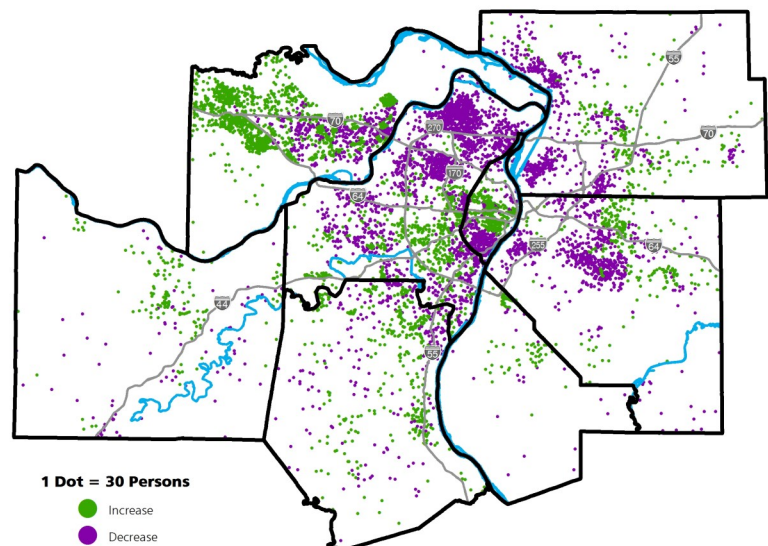


White Population Change, 2010 to 2020

Between 2010 and 2020, the population in the region that identifies as at least partially White decreased by 0.4 percent, 7,662 people.

- For both the Hispanic and the not Hispanic White population groups, there were decreases in the population that identifies as White alone and increases in the White multiracial populations.
- The White (alone, not Hispanic) population decreased by 5.3 percent (99,374 people) and the White (alone, Hispanic) population decreased by 40.3 percent (15,174 people).
- The White (multiracial, not Hispanic) population increased by 198.2 Percent (73,305 people) and the White (multiracial, Hispanic) population increased by 744.8 percent (33,581 people).
- As seen on Map A-4, the White (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic) population decreased in the southern part of the city of St. Louis, the north portion of St Louis County, some throughout the metro east, and in the eastern part of St. Charles County. There were net losses in St. Clair County (-5.7 percent), St. Louis County (-4.5 percent), and Madison County (-4 percent), and net increases in the remaining counties ranging from a 1.5 percent increase in the city of St. Louis to a 9.7 percent increase in St. Charles County.

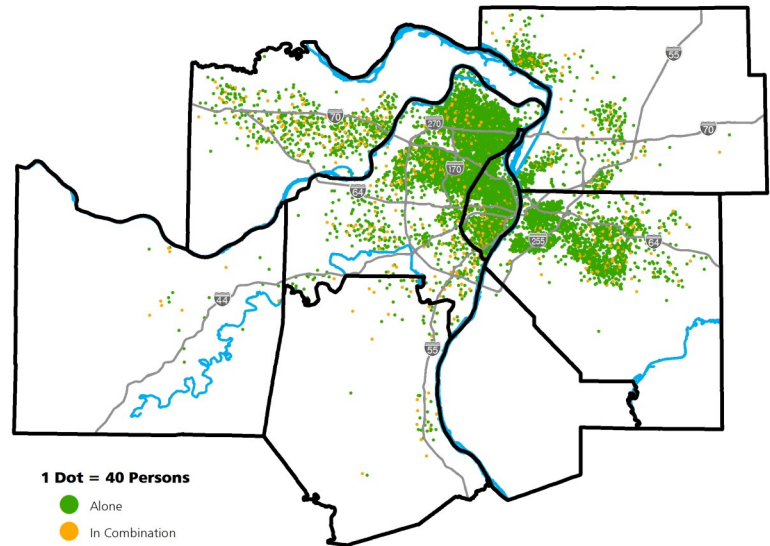
Map A-4: White (not Hispanic)
Population Change, 2010 to 2020



Black Population, 2020

- In total, 545,870 people in the EWG region identify as at least partially Black, accounting for 21 percent of the population.
- Most of this population (498,810 people) identify as Black (alone, not Hispanic), represented in green on Map A-5.
- The Black (alone, not Hispanic) population is the second largest population group in the EWG region, making up 19.2 percent of the population.
- In addition, 39,992 not Hispanic people identify as Black in combination with one or more other races, represented as orange on Map A-5, and an additional 7,068 people of Hispanic or Latino origin identify as Black, either alone or in combination with one or more other races (not represented on the map).
- About half of the Black (alone, not Hispanic) population in the region resides in St. Louis County, a quarter in the city of St. Louis, 15 percent in St. Clair County, 5 percent in Madison County, 4 percent in St. Charles County, and less than 1 percent in each Jefferson, Franklin, and Monroe counties.

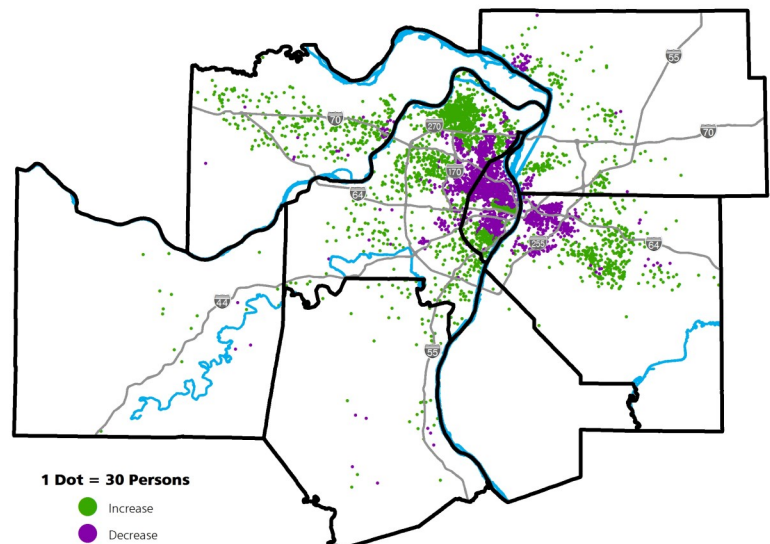
Map A-5: Black (not Hispanic)
Population, 2020



Black Population Change, 2010 to 2020

- Between 2010 and 2020, the population in the region that identifies as at least partially Black increased by 1.9 percent, 10,033 people.
- Among the Black population, the largest increase was among the group that identifies as Black in combination with one or more other races and not Hispanic (17,301 people).
- The largest absolute decrease was among the group that identifies as Black (alone, not Hispanic), -9,820 people.
- As seen on Map A-6, the Black (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic) population decreased in the northern part of the city of St. Louis and adjacent suburbs in St. Louis County, as well as in East St. Louis, Illinois. The population decreased 15.6 percent in the city of St. Louis and 4 percent in St. Clair County. The largest percentage increases in the population group were in the outer portions of the region, in Monroe (108.8 percent), St. Charles (48.3 percent), and Jefferson (53 percent) counties.

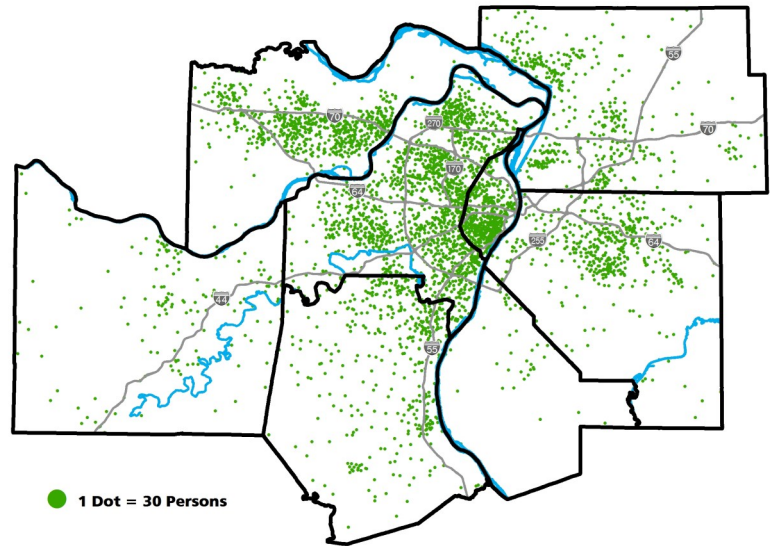
Map A-6: Black (not Hispanic)
Population Change, 2010 to 2020



Multiracial Population, 2020

- In total, 158,633 people in the EWG region identify as multiracial, accounting for 7.6 percent of the population.
- The population that does not identify as Hispanic makes up a larger proportion (74.6 percent) of the multiracial population than those who identify as Hispanic.
- Of the 118,329 not Hispanic multiracial people in the region, 93.2 percent identify as White in combination with one or more other races. Two other groups are represented by over 30 percent of the multiracial population: American Indian (37.6 percent) and Black (33.8 percent). About one-third (37.6 percent) of people who identify as White multiracial identify as American Indian and another third (36.8 percent) identify as Black.
- Among the 40,304 multiracial Hispanic people in the region, 94.5 percent identify as White in combination with one or more other races and 90.8 percent identify as “some other race” in combination with one or more other races. A majority (86 percent) of the multiracial Hispanic population is in both the White and “some other race” groups.
- The multiracial (alone, not Hispanic) population is the third largest population group in the EWG region, making up 4.6 percent of the population.
- Over one-third (35.5 percent) of the multiracial (not Hispanic) population in the region resides in St. Louis County, 16.4 percent in St. Charles County, 11.1 percent in the city of St. Louis, 10.9 percent in St. Clair County, 10.5 percent in each Madison and Jefferson counties, and 4 percent in Franklin County, and 1 percent in Monroe County.

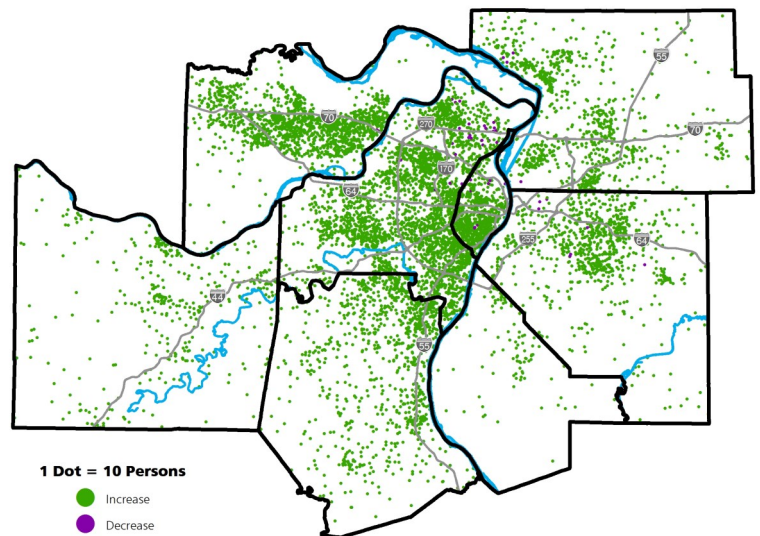
**Map A-7: Multiracial (not Hispanic)
Population, 2020**



Multiracial Population Change, 2010 to 2020

- Between 2010 and 2020, the population in the region that identifies as multiracial increased by 231.6 percent, 110,794 people. In 2010, 47,839 people in the region identified with two or more races. The increase in the multiracial population seen across the country is due to multiple factors, including Census Bureau revisions to the survey and recording procedures, changes in the way people self-identify, and some changes in demographics.
- The largest absolute increases among the not Hispanic multiracial population were for people who identify as White in combination with one or more other races (73,305 people, 198.2 percent) and those who identify as American Indian and one or more other races (32,576 people, 272.2 percent).
- The largest absolute increases among the Hispanic multiracial population were people who identify as White in combination with one more other races (33,581 people, 744.8 percent) and those who identify as “some other race” and one or more other races (33,085 people, 940.2 percent).
- As seen on Map A-8, the multiracial population is scattered throughout the region. The multiracial population increased in all eight of the county-level jurisdictions in the region. The smallest increase was 1,285 people in Monroe County, but this was the largest percentage increase (472.4 percent). The most populous county, St. Louis County, saw a 209.7 percent increase in the population identifying as multiracial, 38,987 people.

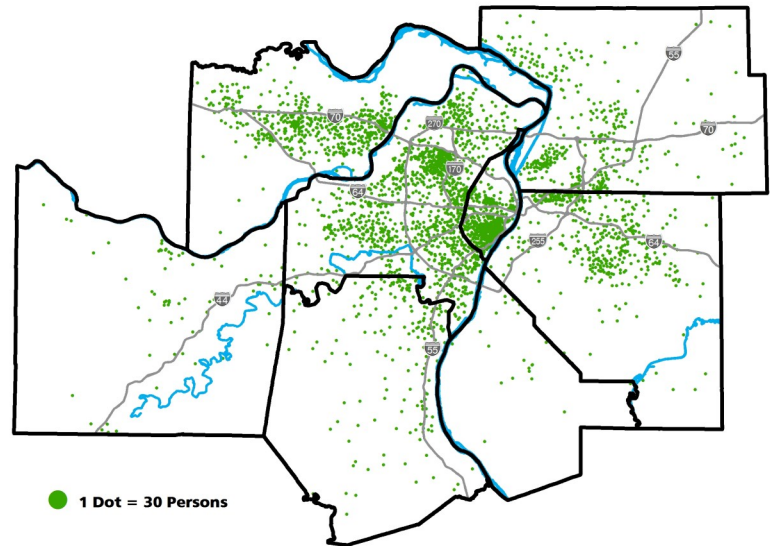
**Map A-8: Multiracial (not Hispanic)
Population Change, 2010 to 2020**



Hispanic and Latino Population, 2020

- In total, 100,376 people in the EWG region identify as being of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin, accounting for 3.9 percent of the population.
- The majority of the Hispanic population (59.8 percent) identify as one race alone while the remainder identify as multiracial.
- The largest race alone group are Hispanic people who identify with one or more races other than the five Census-defined races, designated as “some other race.” This is 31.2 percent of the Hispanic population in the region. The second largest group is those who identify as White, 22,433 people, making up 22.3 percent of the Hispanic population.
- The largest multiracial Hispanic groups are the 38,090 people who identify as White in combination with one or more other races and the 36,604 people who identify as “some other race” in combination with one or more other races. Some individuals are in both of these groups.
- Over 60 percent of the Hispanic population identifies as at least partially White, and 67.7 percent of the Hispanic population identifies as at least partially of “some other race.”
- A little over one-third (37 percent) of the regional Hispanic population resides in St. Louis County, another third is split between St. Charles County (16 percent) and the city of St. Louis (15.3 percent), about one quarter in the metro east (12.5 percent in St. Clair, 10.8 percent in Madison, and 0.6 percent in Monroe counties), and the remainder live in Jefferson (5.5 percent) and Franklin (2.2 percent) counties.

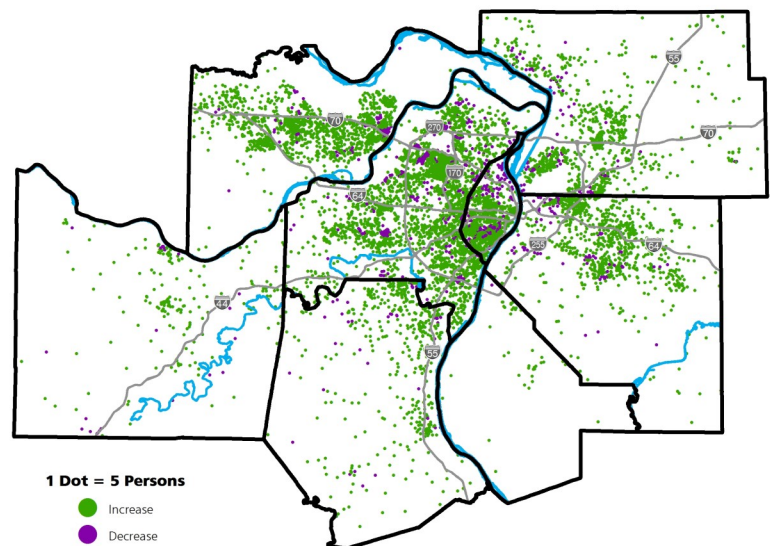
Map A-9: Hispanic and Latino Population, 2020



Hispanic and Latino Population Change, 2010 to 2020

- Between 2010 and 2020, the Hispanic population increased by 48.7 percent compared to the regional total increase of 1.2 percent and the 0.1 percent decrease in the not Hispanic population. Some of this is due to changes the Census Bureau made to the survey questions and the way the Bureau records responses.
- In total, the Hispanic population increased by 32,886 people.
- The largest increases among the Hispanic population were in the multiracial groups, including a nine-fold increase in people who identify as “some other race” in combination with at least one other race and a seven-fold increase in people who identify as White in combination with at least one other race.
- The Hispanic population that identifies with solely one race decreased by 2.9 percent, 1,800 people.
- As seen on Map A-10, the Hispanic population increased the most in the southern part of the city of St. Louis and the northwest portion of St. Louis County. Decreases were also seen in pockets of the city of St. Louis, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County. All eight county-level jurisdictions saw net increases in the Hispanic population. The largest percentage growth was in Monroe County (53.6 percent, 196 people) and the largest absolute growth was in St. Louis County (12,154 people, 41.8 percent).

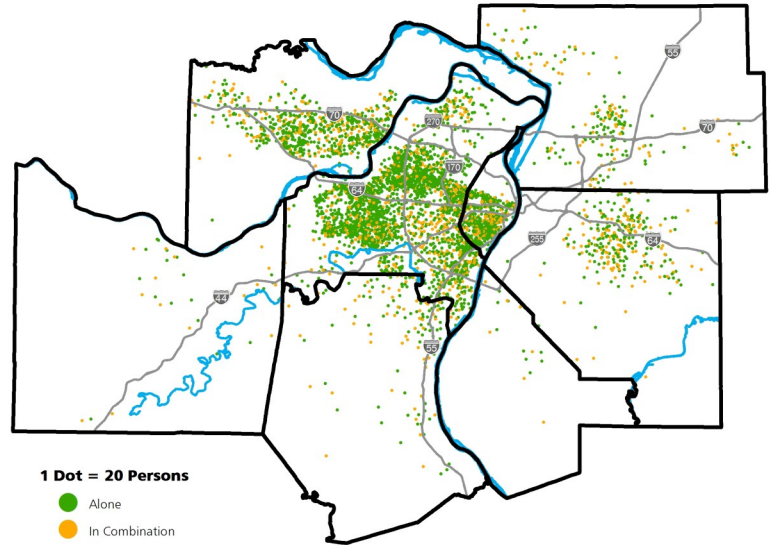
Map A-10: Hispanic and Latino Population Change, 2010 to 2020



Asian Population, 2020

- In total, 104,621 people in the EWG region identify as at least partially Asian, accounting for 4 percent of the population.
- Most of this population (80,723 people) identify as Asian (alone, not Hispanic), represented in green on Map A-11.
- The Asian (alone, not Hispanic) population is the 5th largest population group in the EWG region, making up 3.9 percent of the population.
- In addition, 22,195 not Hispanic people identify as partially Asian, represented as orange on Map A-11, and an additional 1,703 people of Hispanic or Latino origin identify as at least partially Asian (not represented on the map).
- Most (60.1 percent) of the Asian (alone, not Hispanic) population in the region resides in St. Louis County, 15.1 percent in the city of St. Louis, 13.7 percent in St. Charles County, 4.5 percent in St. Clair County, 3.4 percent in Madison County, and less than 3 percent in each Jefferson, Franklin, and Monroe counties.

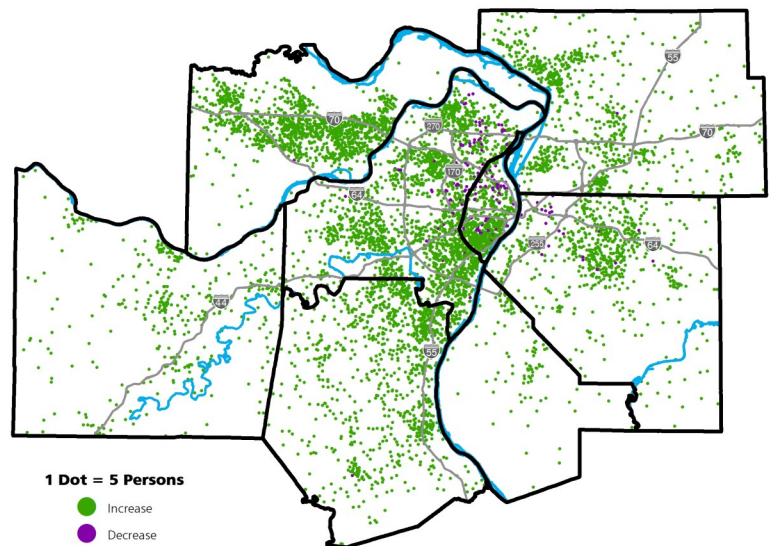
Map A-11: Asian (not Hispanic) Population, 2020



Asian Population Change, 2010 to 2020

- Between 2010 and 2020, the population in the region that identifies as at least partially Asian increased by 44.1 percent, 32,018 people.
- The largest increase among the Asian population, was 21,856 additional people identifying as Asian (alone, not Hispanic).
- The Asian (alone, not Hispanic) population increased by more than 12.8 percent in each of the eight county-level jurisdictions of the region. The smallest increase was in St. Clair County and the largest was in St. Charles County (42.1 percent).
- As seen on Map A-12, the Asian (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic) population increased throughout the region with more dense pockets of growth in the southern portions of the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County and in St. Charles County. Pockets of decreases in the population were small compared to overall growth of the population group throughout the region.

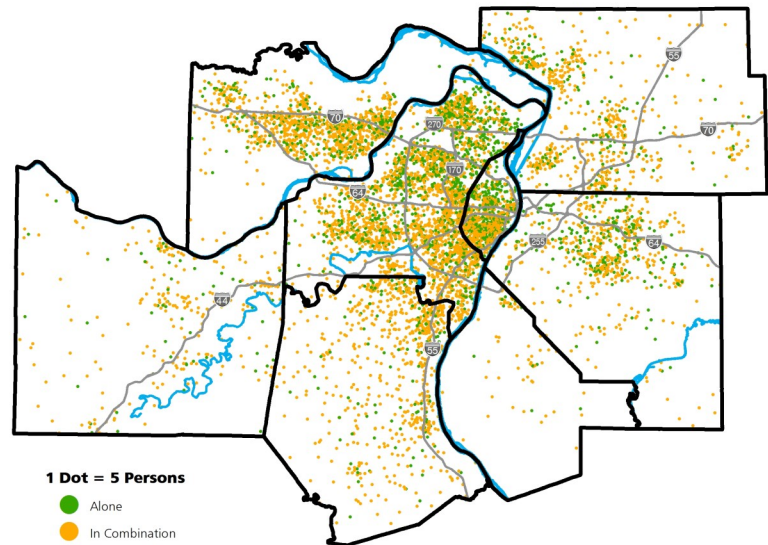
Map A-12: Asian (not Hispanic) Population Change, 2010 to 2020



Some Other Race Population, 2020

- In total, 102,953 people in the EWG region identify as at least partially as a race other than the five Census-defined races. This group is categorized as “some other race” and accounts for 4 percent of the regional population.
- A majority (66 percent) of this population identifies as Hispanic, totaling 67,929 people.
- The largest group among those of “some other race,” is those who identify as Hispanic along with one of the five Census-defined races plus “some other race.” This multiracial Hispanic population totals 36,604 people, accounting for 35.6 percent of the population that identifies with “some other race.”
- The “some other race” (alone, not Hispanic) population is the one of the smallest population groups in the EWG region, making up 0.5 percent of the population. A larger number of not Hispanic people identify as “some other race” in combination with one more other races (24,190), represented as orange on Map A-13.
- About 43.7 of the “some other race” (alone, not Hispanic) population in the region resides in St. Louis County, 16.4 percent in the city of St. Louis, 12.7 percent in St. Charles County, 10.6 percent in St. Clair County, 7.6 percent in Madison County, 5.7 percent in Jefferson County, 2.6 percent in Franklin County, and less than 1 percent in Monroe County.

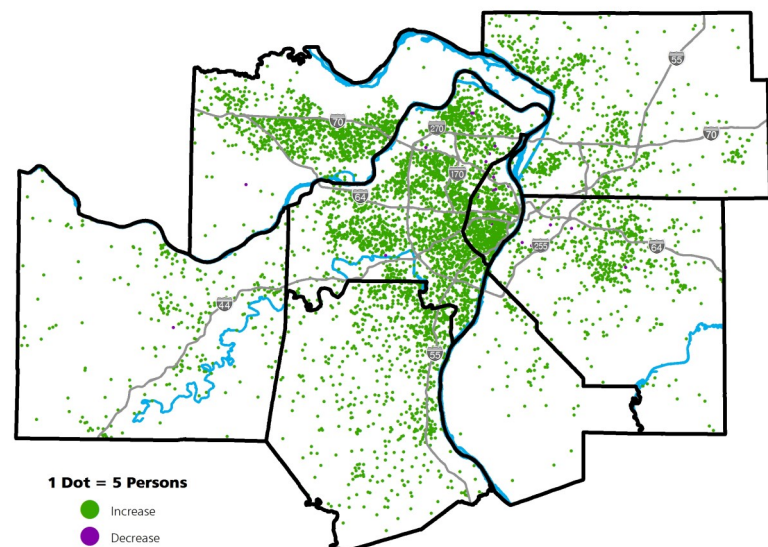
Map A-13: Some Other Race (not Hispanic) Population, 2020



Some Other Race Population Change, 2010 to 2020

- Between 2010 and 2020, the population in the region that identifies as at least partially as “some other race” increased by 261.3 percent, 74,455 people.
- The largest increase (1,063 percent) was among the multiracial group that identifies as “some other race” (not Hispanic) in combination with at least one other race, increasing by 22,110 people to a population of 24,190 in 2020.
- As seen on Map A-14, the “some other race” (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic) population increased throughout the region with only a handful of Census block groups experiencing net decreases (purple dots). All eight county-level jurisdictions saw large net increases in the “some other race” population. The largest increase in the number of people was in St. Louis County (11,049 people, 516.1 percent) and the largest percentage increase was in Monroe County (362 people, representing a 19-fold increase). The smallest percent increase was in the city of St. Louis, which still added 3,233 people.

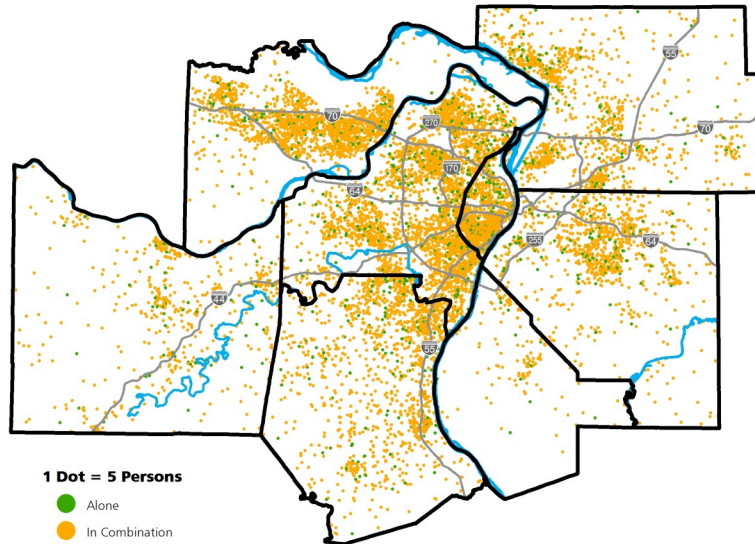
Map A-14: Some Other Race (not Hispanic) Population Change, 2010 to 2020



American Indian Population, 2020

- In total, 55,685 people in the EWG region identify as at least partially American Indian, accounting for 2.1 percent of the regional population.
- Most of this population (44,540 people) identify as multiracial American Indian (in combination, not Hispanic), represented in orange on Map A-15. And, most of this group (91.1 percent, 40,557 people) identify as American Indian and White.
- An additional 4,721 not Hispanic people identify as solely American Indian (alone, not Hispanic).
- The American Indian (alone, not Hispanic) population is one of the smallest population groups in the EWG region, making up 0.2 percent of the population.
- In addition, 6,424 people of Hispanic or Latino origin identify as at least partially American Indian (not represented on the map). Most (64 percent) identify as American Indian in combination with one or more other races.
- About 31.2 of the American Indian (alone, not Hispanic) population in the region resides in St. Louis County, about 13 percent reside in each the city of St. Louis, Jefferson County, and St. Charles County, 11.8 percent in Madison County, 10.4 percent in St. Clair County, 6.2 percent in Franklin County, and 1.1 percent in Monroe County.

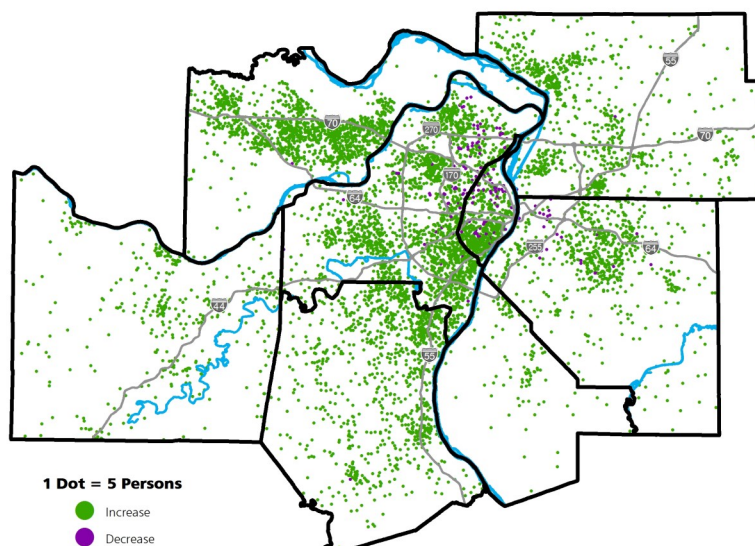
Map A-15: American Indian (not Hispanic) Population, 2020



American Indian Population Change, 2010 to 2020

- Between 2010 and 2020, the population in the region that identifies as at least partially American Indian increased by 191 percent, 36,551 people.
- The largest increase (272.2 percent) was among the group that identifies as American Indian (not Hispanic) along with at least one other race (32,573 people).
- The population that identifies as not Hispanic and only American Indian (no other race) decreased by 6.7 percent, 337 people.
- As seen on Map A-16, the American Indian (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic) population increased throughout the region with larger increases in the southern parts of the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County and in St. Charles County. The small decreases (purple dots) were mostly in the city of St. Louis and northern St. Louis County.

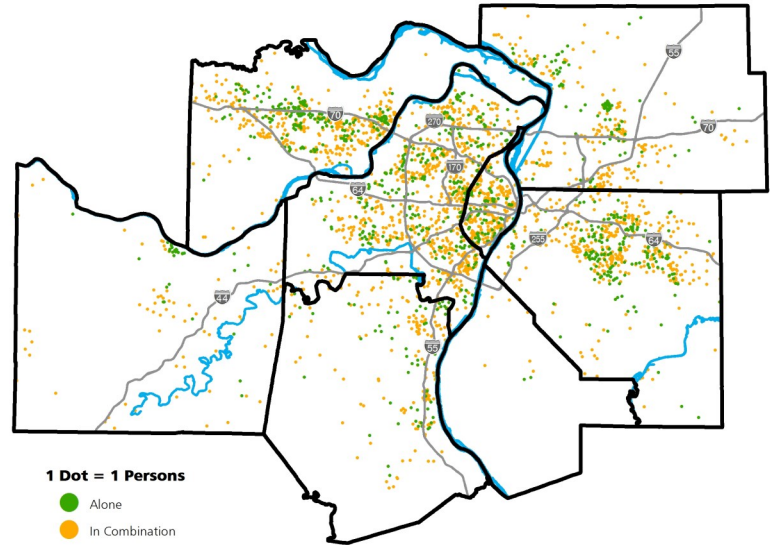
Map A-16: American Indian (not Hispanic) Population Change, 2010 to 2020



Pacific Islander Population, 2020

- In total, 3,380 people in the EWG region identify as at least partially Pacific Islander, accounting for 0.1 percent of the population.
- Most of this population (2,129 people) is multiracial, identifying as Pacific Islander (not Hispanic) and at least one other race, represented in orange on Map A-17.
- The Pacific Islander (alone, not Hispanic) population is one of the smallest population groups in the EWG region, making up 0.04 percent of the population.
- In addition, 323 people of Hispanic or Latino origin identify as at least partially Pacific Islander (not represented on the map).
- About 28.4 percent of the Pacific Islander (alone, not Hispanic) population in the region resides in St. Louis County, 21.4 in St. Charles County, 19.5 in St. Clair County, 9.9 in Madison County, 9.5 in the city of St. Louis, and less than 8 percent in each Jefferson, Franklin, and Monroe counties.

Map A-17: Pacific Islander (not Hispanic) Population, 2020



Pacific Islander Population Change, 2010 to 2020

- Between 2010 and 2020, the population in the region that identifies as at least partially Pacific Islander increased by 26.2 percent, 702 people.
- The largest increase (44.1 percent) was among the multiracial group that identifies as Pacific Islander (not Hispanic) and at least one other race (652 people).
- As seen on Map A-18, the Pacific Islander (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic) population saw decreases and increases throughout the region. The net result was no change from the population of 11 in Monroe County and net increases in each of the other county-level jurisdictions. The county with the largest increase was St. Charles with a 74.5 percent increase, adding 243 people to a total Pacific Islander (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic) population of 569 in 2020.

Map A-18: Pacific Islander (not Hispanic) Population Change, 2010 to 2020

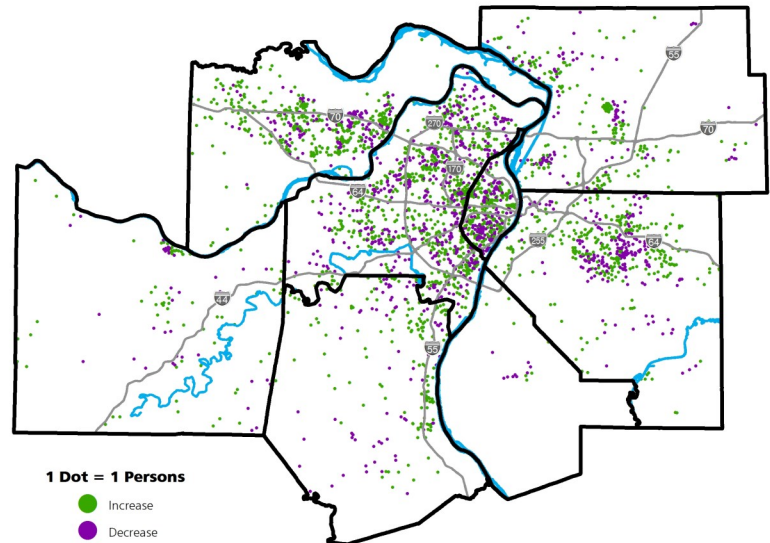


Table A-1: Population by Race and Ethnicity Breakdown

East-West Gateway Region, 2020

	Race Alone Self Identifies with One Race, the Stated Race			Multiracial Self Identifies with Stated Race in Combination with One or More Other Races			Race Alone + Multiracial Self Identifies with Stated Race Alone or In Combination with One or More Other Races/Population that is At Least Partially of the Stated Race		
	Number	Percent of Race Group	Percent of Regional Population	Number	Percent of Race Group	Percent of Regional Population	Number	Percent of Race Group	Percent of Regional Population
White Population									
Hispanic	22,433	1.1	0.9	38,090	1.9	1.5	60,523	3.1	2.3
Not Hispanic	1,785,886	91.3	68.7	110,289	5.6	4.2	1,896,175	96.9	72.9
Total (Hispanic and not Hispanic)	1,808,319	92.4	69.5	148,379	7.6	5.7	1,956,698	100.0	75.2
Black Population									
Hispanic	3,363	0.6	0.1	3,705	0.7	0.1	7,068	1.3	0.3
Not Hispanic	498,810	91.4	19.2	39,992	7.3	1.5	538,802	98.7	20.7
Total (Hispanic and not Hispanic)	502,173	92.0	19.3	43,697	8.0	1.7	545,870	100.0	21.0
Asian Population									
Hispanic	547	0.5	0.0	1,156	1.1	0.0	1,703	1.6	0.1
Not Hispanic	80,723	77.2	3.1	22,195	21.2	0.9	102,918	98.4	4.0
Total (Hispanic and not Hispanic)	81,270	77.7	3.1	23,351	22.3	0.9	104,621	100.0	4.0
American Indian Population									
Hispanic	2,312	4.2	0.1	4,112	7.4	0.2	6,424	11.5	0.2
Not Hispanic	4,721	8.5	0.2	44,540	80.0	1.7	49,261	88.5	1.9
Total (Hispanic and not Hispanic)	7,033	12.6	0.3	48,652	87.4	1.9	55,685	100.0	2.1
Pacific Islander Population									
Hispanic	92	2.7	0.0	231	6.8	0.0	323	9.6	0.0
Not Hispanic	928	27.5	0.0	2,129	63.0	0.1	3,057	90.4	0.1
Total (Hispanic and not Hispanic)	1,020	30.2	0.0	2,360	69.8	0.1	3,380	100.0	0.1
Some Other Race Population									
Hispanic	31,325	30.4	1.2	36,604	35.6	1.4	67,929	66.0	2.6
Not Hispanic	10,834	10.5	0.4	24,190	23.5	0.9	35,024	34.0	1.3
Total (Hispanic and not Hispanic)	42,159	40.9	1.6	60,794	59.1	2.3	102,953	100.0	4.0
Multiracial Population									
Hispanic	Not applicable for the multiracial category.						40,304	25.4	1.5
Not Hispanic							118,329	74.6	4.6
Total (Hispanic and not Hispanic)							158,633	100.0	6.1
Hispanic Population									
	Number	Percent of Hispanic Population	Percent of Regional Population	Number	Percent of Hispanic Population	Percent of Regional Population	Number	Percent of Hispanic Population	Percent of Regional Population
American Indian	2,312	2.3	0.1	4,112	4.1	0.2	6,424	6.4	0.2
Asian	547	0.5	0.0	1,156	1.2	0.0	1,703	1.7	0.1
Black	3,363	3.4	0.1	3,705	3.7	0.1	7,068	7.0	0.3
Some Other Race	31,325	31.2	1.2	36,604	36.5	1.4	67,929	67.7	2.6
Pacific Islander	92	0.1	0.0	231	0.2	0.0	323	0.3	0.0
White	22,433	22.3	0.9	38,090	37.9	1.5	60,523	60.3	2.3

Note: Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2020

Part 3: Population Change and Race/Ethnicity of Population, East-West Gateway (EWG) Region by County

This section provides information on each county in the EWG region, including the overall population change from 2010 to 2020 and the race and ethnicity of the population based on three ways of categorizing the data.

The rankings and discussion of the largest population groups are based on the mutually exclusive population groups for each race (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino), and Hispanic or Latino. Some discussion includes non-mutually exclusive groups.

St. Louis County

The most populous county in the EWG region, with 1,004,125 people in 2020. The county had a small population increase from 2010 to 2020, 5,171 people, 0.5 percent.

Map A-19 shows population change from 2010 to 2020. Most parts of the county experienced population growth with the exception of some inner-ring suburbs north of Olive Boulevard.

Race & Ethnicity, 2020

The three largest population groups:

1. White (alone, not Hispanic), 62.2 percent of population
2. Black (alone, not Hispanic), 24.4 percent
3. Asian (alone, not Hispanic), 4.8 percent

The multiracial (not Hispanic) population:

42,050 people, 4.2 percent of the population

The three largest multiracial (not Hispanic) groups:

1. White and Black, 10,778 people
2. White and American Indian, 10,071 people
3. White and Asian, 7,882 people

Race & Ethnicity Change, 2010 to 2020

Figure A-1 shows that most population groups in the county increased with larger growth in the multiracial (in combination) groups and smaller increases in the race alone groups. There were decreases in a few population groups: White (alone, not Hispanic), the White (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic), and the Hispanic population that identifies solely with one race.

Largest Percent Growth:

Some Other Race (alone, not Hispanic), 299 percent

Largest Absolute Growth:

Multiracial (not Hispanic), 25,463 people

Largest Percent Decrease:

American Indian (alone, not Hispanic), -9.7 percent

Largest Absolute Decrease:

White (alone, not Hispanic), -63,281 people

Map A-19: Population Change
St. Louis County, 2010 to 2020

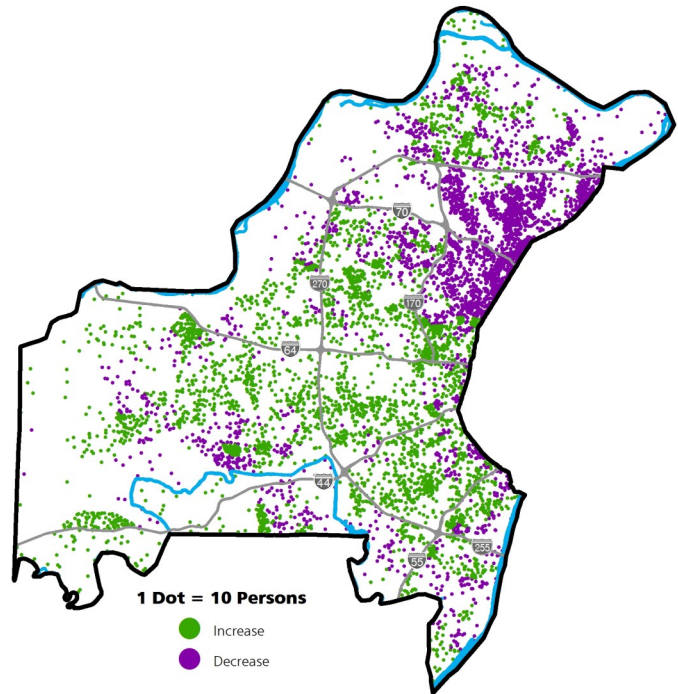
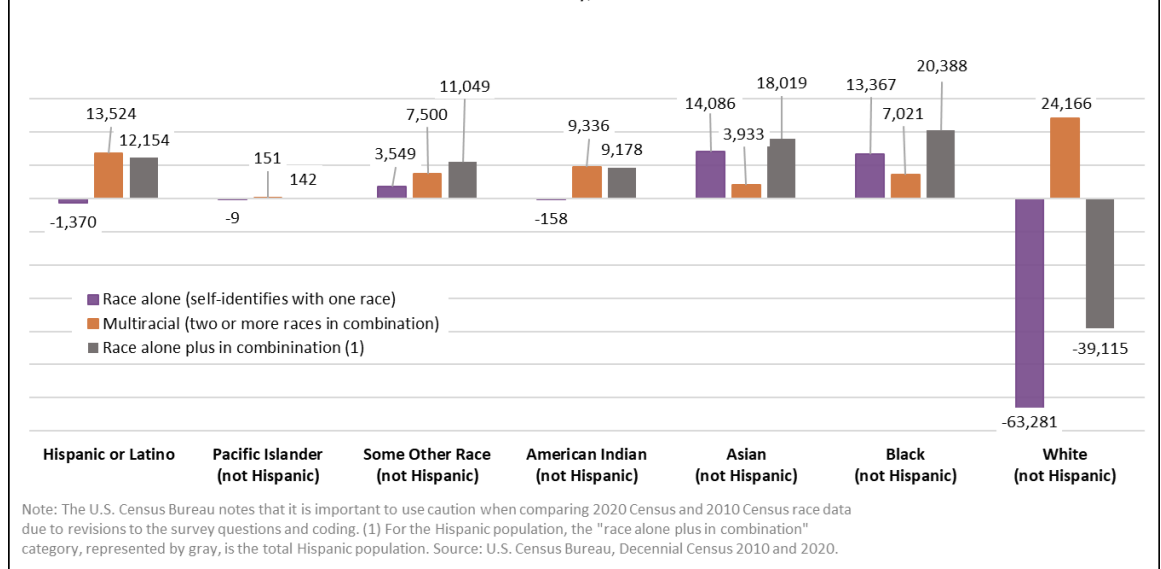


Figure A-1: Absolute Change in not Hispanic Racial Groups and Hispanic Population
St. Louis County, 2010 to 2020



St. Charles County

The second most populous county in the EWG region with 405,262 people in 2020. From 2010 to 2020, St. Charles had the largest increase (12.4 percent) among the counties, an additional 44,777 people.

Map A-20 shows that population increased throughout the central portion of the county with the largest increase in the western part of the county. Decreases occurred in a couple of pockets, including in the cities of St. Charles, St. Peters, and Dardenne Prairie.

Race & Ethnicity, 2020

The three largest population groups:

1. White (alone, not Hispanic), 82.9 percent of population
2. Black (alone, not Hispanic), 5.1 percent
3. Multiracial (not Hispanic), 4.8 percent

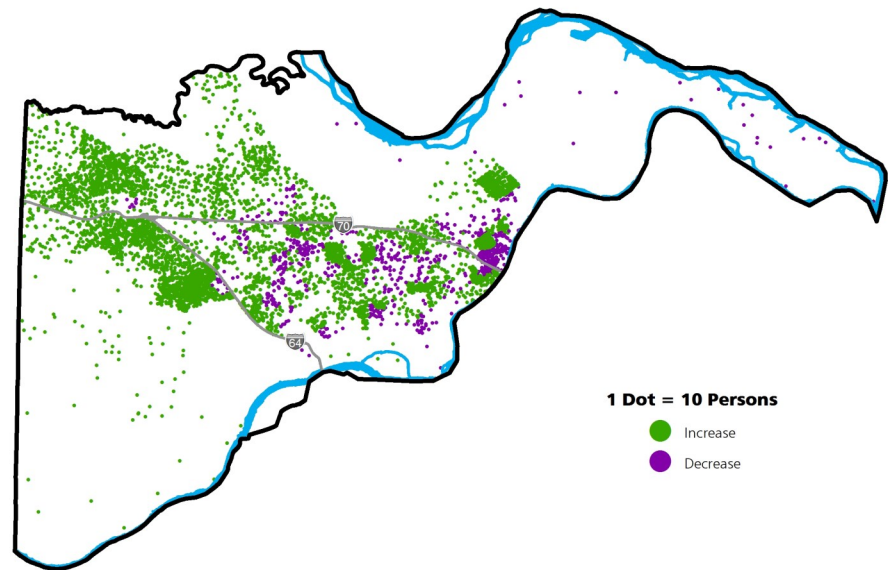
The multiracial (not Hispanic) population:

19,433 people, 4.8 percent of the population

The three largest multiracial (not Hispanic) groups:

1. White and American Indian, 6,981 people
2. White and Black, 4,136 people
3. White and Some Other Race, 3,657 people

Map A-20: Population Change
St. Charles County, 2010 to 2020



Race & Ethnicity Change, 2010 to 2020

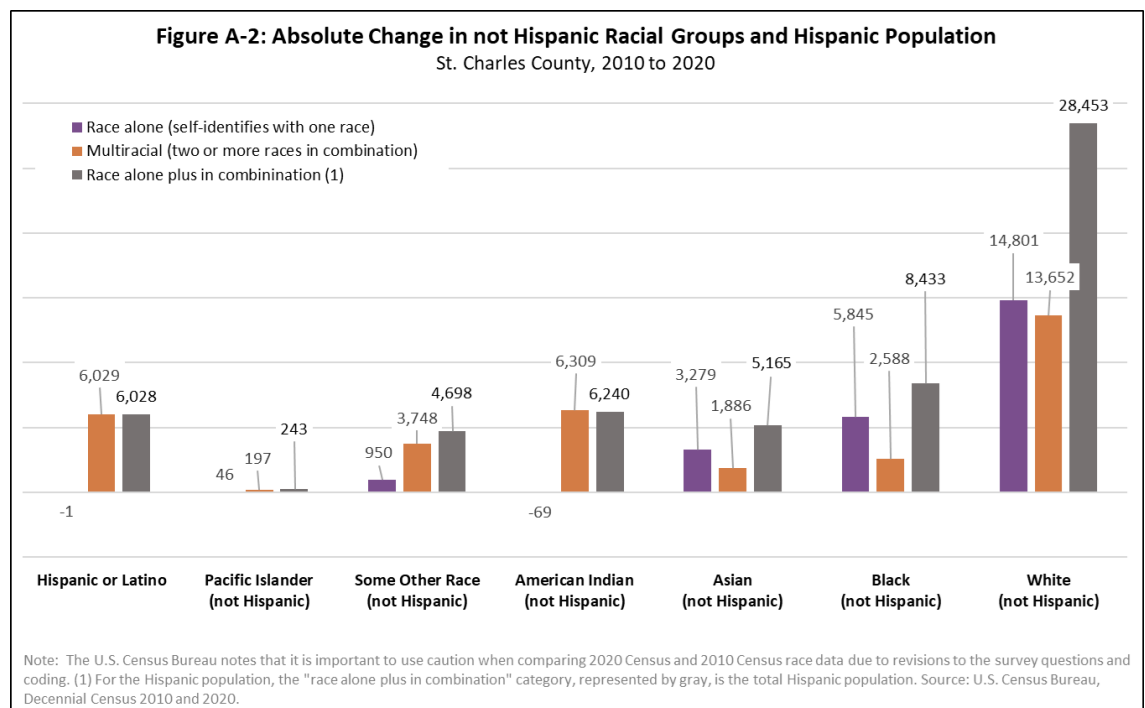
Figure A-2 shows that most population groups in the county increased with larger growth in the multiracial groups and smaller increases in the race alone groups. There were small decreases in the population that identifies as American Indian (alone, not Hispanic) and as Hispanic of one race.

Largest Percent Growth: Multiracial (not Hispanic), 251 percent

Largest Absolute Growth: White (alone, not Hispanic), 14,801 people

Largest Percent Decrease: American Indian (alone, not Hispanic), -10 percent

Largest Absolute Decrease: American Indian (alone, not Hispanic), -69 people



City of St. Louis

The central city of the EWG region has a population of 301,578 in 2020. The city is one of the three county-level jurisdictions with a population decrease from 2010 to 2020, -5.5 percent, (-17,716 people).

Map A-21 shows that most of the increases in the population were in the central portion of the city, including the downtown area, the Central West End, and adjacent neighborhoods. North city generally saw declining populations, as did portions of south city.

Race & Ethnicity, 2020

The three largest population groups:

1. White (alone, not Hispanic), 42.9 percent of population
2. Black (alone, not Hispanic), 42.8 percent
3. Hispanic or Latino, 5.1 percent

The multiracial (not Hispanic) population:

13,132 people, 4.4 percent of the population

The three largest multiracial (not Hispanic) groups:

1. White and Black, 4,043 people
2. White and American Indian, 2,427 people
3. White and Asian, 2,084 people

Race & Ethnicity Change, 2010 to 2020

Figure A-3 shows that three of the race alone population groups in the city decreased, although the corresponding multiracial groups increased. Part of these changes are likely due to people changing how they self-identify.

Largest Percent Growth:

Some Other Race (alone, not Hispanic), 270.9 percent

Largest Absolute Growth:

Multiracial (not Hispanic), 6,516 people

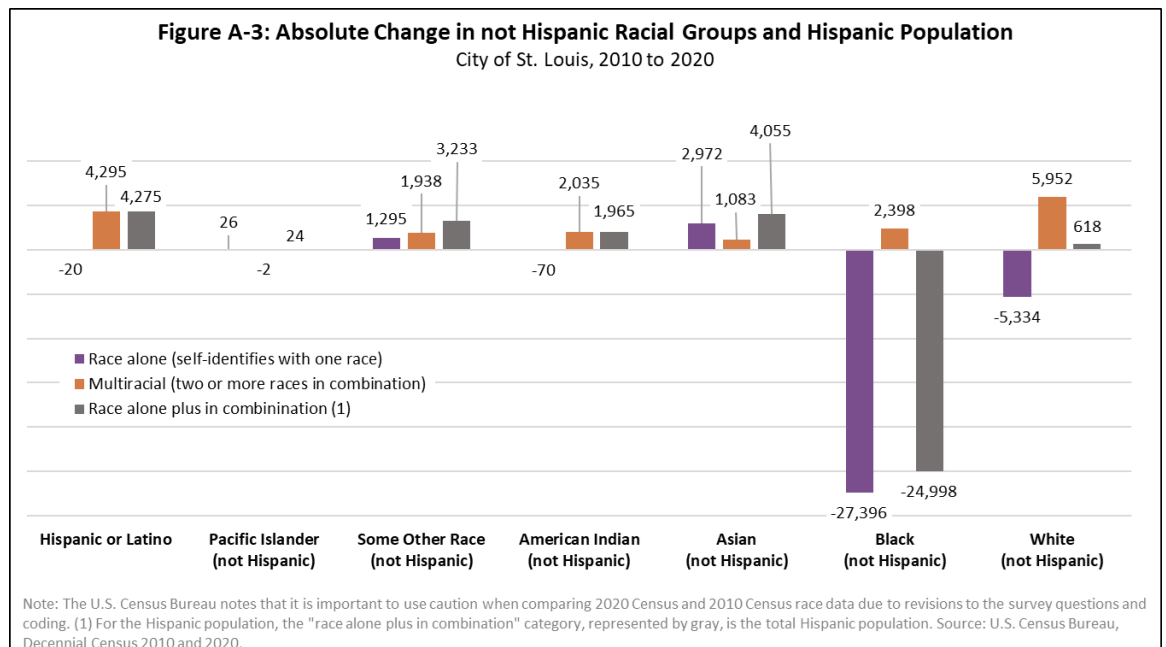
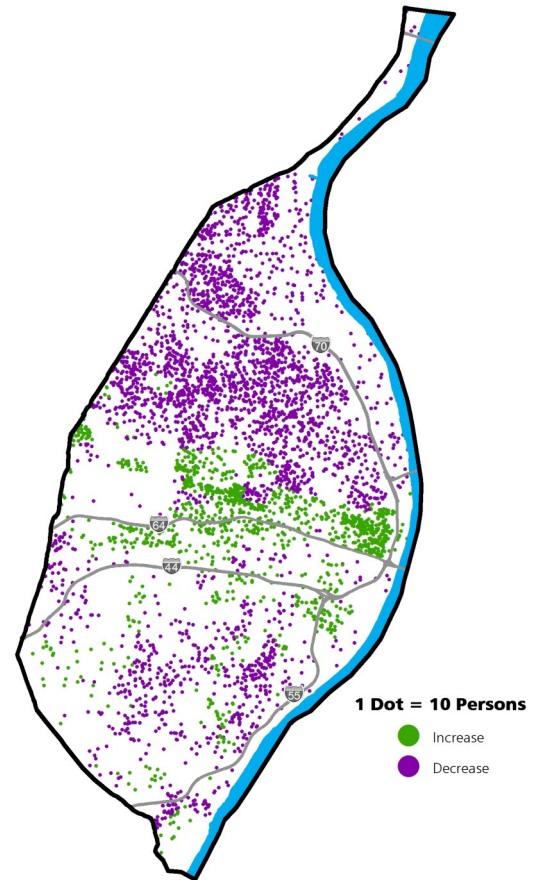
Largest Percent Decrease:

American Indian (alone, not Hispanic), -10.2 percent

Largest Absolute Decrease:

Black (alone, not Hispanic), -27,396 people

Map A-21: Population Change
City of St. Louis, 2010 to 2020

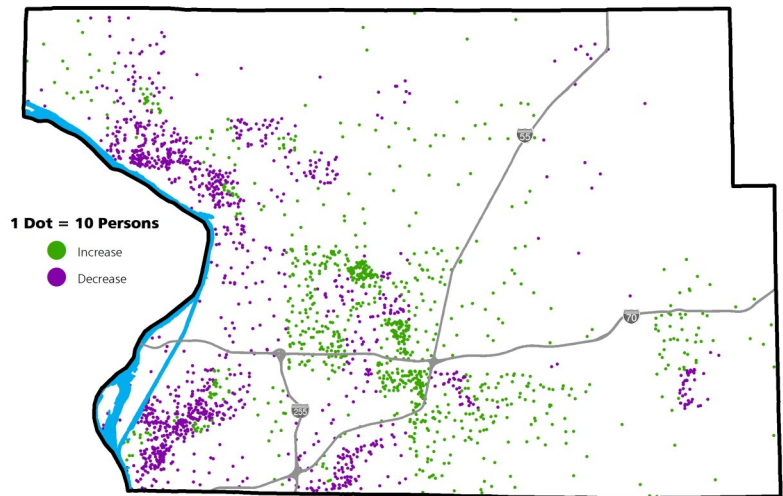


Madison County

The fourth most populous county in the EWG region with 265,859 people in 2020. Madison County is one of three county-level jurisdictions with a population decrease from 2010 to 2020, -1.3 percent (-3,423 people).

Map A-22 shows that most of the increases in the population were in the cities in the midsection of the county with population losses concentrated in the western part of the county.

Map A-22: Population Change
Madison County, 2010 to 2020



Race & Ethnicity, 2020

The three largest population groups:

1. White (alone, not Hispanic), 80.4 percent of population
2. Black (alone, not Hispanic), 9.3 percent
3. Multiracial (not Hispanic), 4.7 percent

The multiracial (not Hispanic) population:

12,404 people, 4.7 percent of the population

The three largest multiracial (not Hispanic) groups:

1. White and American Indian, 4,566 people
2. White and Black, 3,092 people
3. White and Some Other Race, 2,312 people

Race & Ethnicity Change, 2010 to 2020

Figure A-4 shows that most population groups in the county increased with larger growth in the multiracial (in combination) groups and smaller increases in the race alone groups. There were decreases in three population groups: the White (alone, not Hispanic), White (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic), and the Hispanic population that identifies solely with one race.

Largest Percent Growth:

Some Other Race (alone, not Hispanic), 300.5 percent

Largest Absolute Growth:

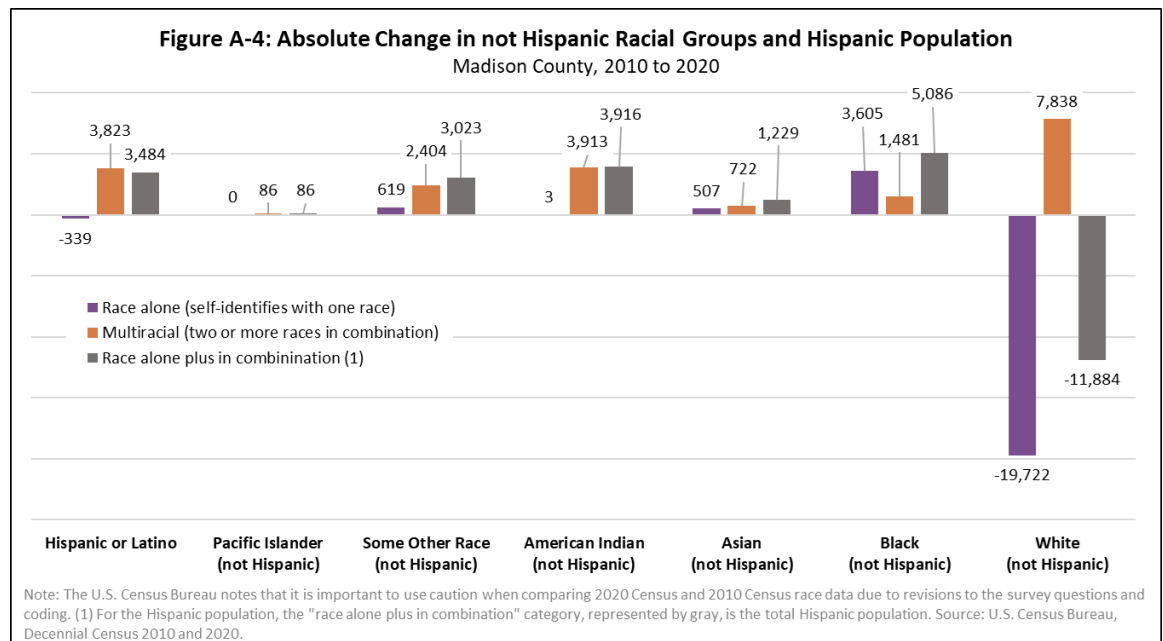
Multiracial (not Hispanic), 8,081 people

Largest Percent Decrease:

White (alone, not Hispanic), -8.4 percent

Largest Absolute Decrease:

White (alone, not Hispanic), -19,722 people



St. Clair County

The fifth most populous county in the EWG region with 257,400 people in 2020. St. Clair is one of three county-level jurisdictions with a population decrease from 2010 to 2020, -4.7 percent (-12,656 people).

Map A-23 shows that most of the increases in the population were around the cities of O'Fallon and Mascoutah. Population decreases were prevalent in the cities in the western part of the county as well as in Belleville and Fairview Heights.

Race & Ethnicity, 2020

The three largest population groups:

1. White (alone, not Hispanic), 58.5 percent of population
2. Black (alone, not Hispanic), 29.5 percent
3. Multiracial (not Hispanic), 5 percent

The multiracial (not Hispanic) population:

12,863 people, 5 percent of the population.

The three largest multiracial (not Hispanic) groups:

1. White and Black, 3,821 people
2. White and American Indian, 3,329 people
3. White and Asian, 1,956 people

Race & Ethnicity Change, 2010 to 2020

Figure A-5 shows that there were population decreases in most of the race alone groups, but population increases in all of the multiracial groups. Despite increases in the multiracial White and Black populations, the populations identifying as at least partially (alone plus in combination) White and at least partially Black both decreased.

Largest Percent Growth:

Some Other Race (alone, not Hispanic), 219.1 percent

Largest Absolute Growth:

Multiracial (not Hispanic), 7,636 people

Largest Percent Decrease:

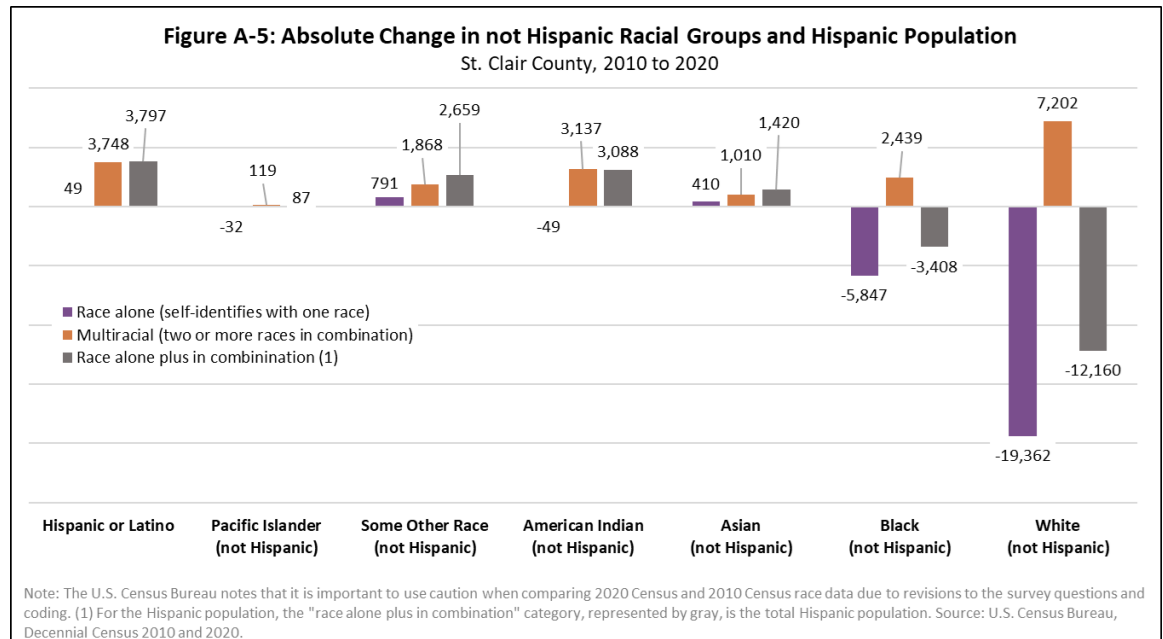
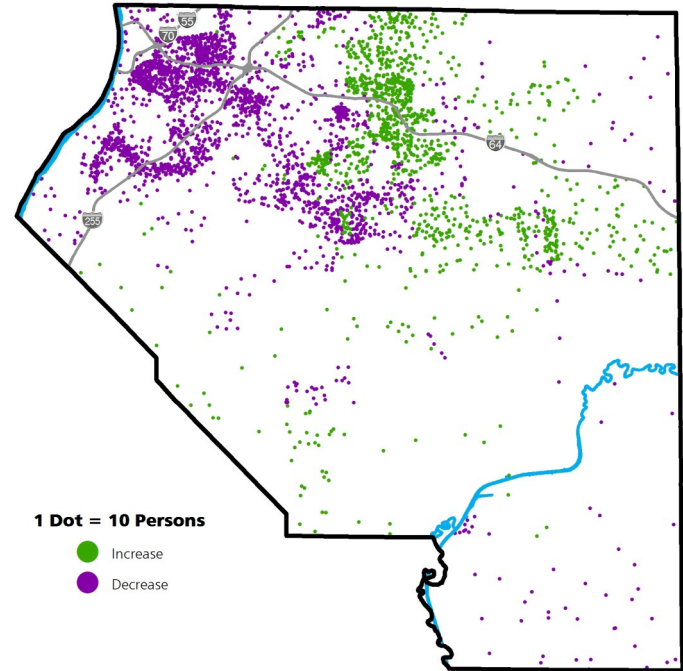
Pacific Islander (alone, not Hispanic), -15 percent

Largest Absolute Decrease:

White (alone, not Hispanic), -19,362 people

Map A-23: Population Change

St. Clair County, 2010 to 2020



Jefferson County

The third least populous county in the EWG region with 226,739 people in 2020. The second largest absolute increase among the counties, from 2010 to 2020, 8,006 people, 3.7 percent.

Map A-24 shows that most of the increases in the population were along the I-55 corridor, in communities such as Festus, Herculaneum, and unincorporated areas of the eastern part of the county. Population decreases were scattered throughout the county with a pocket around the city of Arnold.

Race & Ethnicity, 2020

The three largest population groups:

1. White (alone, not Hispanic), 89.7 percent of population
2. Multiracial (not Hispanic), 5.5 percent
3. Hispanic, 2.4 percent

The multiracial (not Hispanic) population:

12,456 people, 5.5 percent of the population

The three largest multiracial (not Hispanic) groups:

1. White and American Indian, 6,145 people
2. White and Some Other Race, 3,144 people
3. White and Black, 1,604 people

Race & Ethnicity Change, 2010 to 2020

Figure A-6 shows that most population groups in the county increased with larger growth in the multiracial (in combination) groups and smaller increases in the race alone groups. There were decreases in the White (alone, not Hispanic) population and in the Hispanic population that identifies solely with one race, but there were increases in people who identify as at least partially White and in the total Hispanic population.

Largest Percent Growth:

Some Other Race (alone, not Hispanic), 418.3 percent

Largest Absolute Growth:

Multiracial (not Hispanic), 9,828 people

Largest Percent Decrease:

White (alone, not Hispanic), -2.6 percent

Largest Absolute Decrease:

White (alone, not Hispanic), -5,455 people

Map A-24: Population Change
Jefferson County, 2010 to 2020

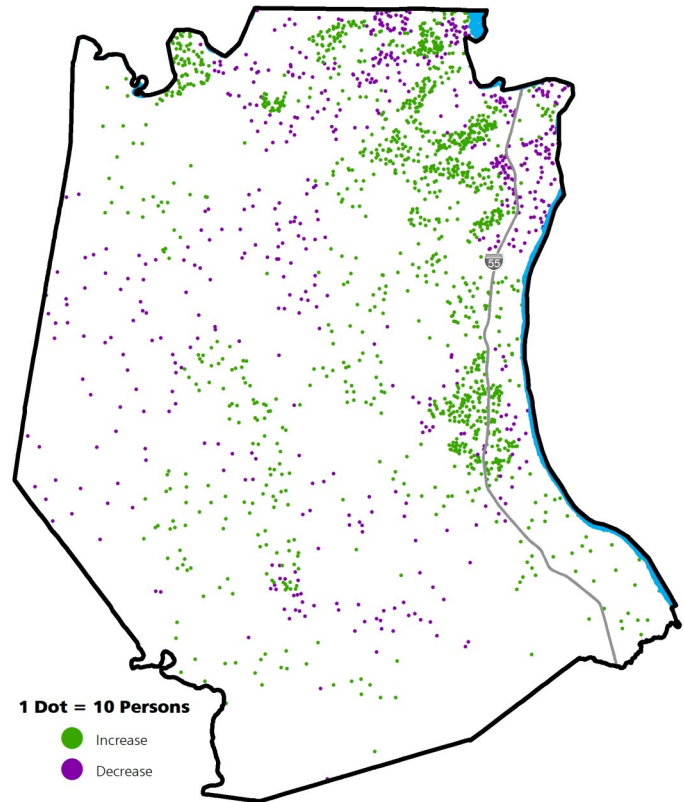
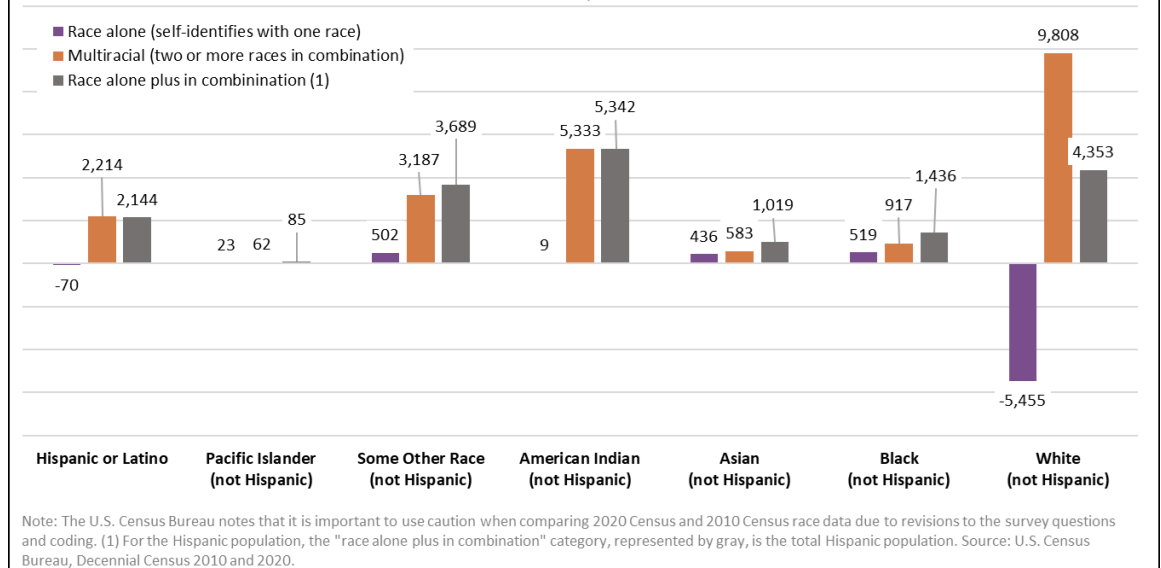


Figure A-6: Absolute Change in not Hispanic Racial Groups and Hispanic Population
Jefferson County, 2010 to 2020



Franklin County

The second least populous county in the EWG region, with 104,682 people in 2020. Franklin County had a small population increase from 2010 to 2020, 3,190 people, 3.1 percent.

Map A-25 shows that the population increase in the county was mostly around Route 47 in Union and in the areas surrounding the cities of Union and Washington. There were small population decreases scattered with a slight concentration in the southern part of the county.

Race & Ethnicity, 2020

Three largest population groups:

1. White (alone, not Hispanic), 91.4 percent of population
2. Multiracial (not Hispanic), 4.6 percent
3. Hispanic, 2.1 percent

The multiracial (not Hispanic) population:

4,780 people, 4.6 percent of the population.

The three largest multiracial (not Hispanic) groups:

1. White and American Indian, 2,365 people
2. White and Some Other Race, 1,172 people
3. White and Black, 683 people

Race & Ethnicity Change, 2010 to 2020

Figure A-7 shows that most population groups in the county increased with larger growth in the multiracial (in combination) groups and smaller increases in the race alone groups. There were decreases in the White (alone, not Hispanic) population but an increase in the population that identifies as at least partially White.

Largest Percent Growth:

Some Other Race (alone, not Hispanic), 349.2 percent

Largest Absolute Growth:

Multiracial (not Hispanic), 3,715 people

Largest Percent Decrease:

White (alone, not Hispanic), -1.8 percent

Largest Absolute Decrease:

White (alone, not Hispanic), -1,710 people

Map A-25: Population Change
Franklin County, 2010 to 2020

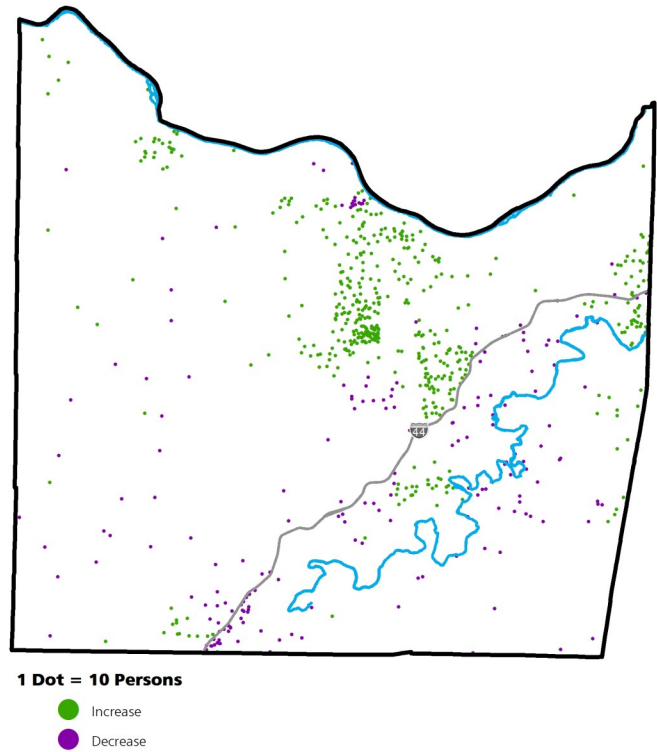
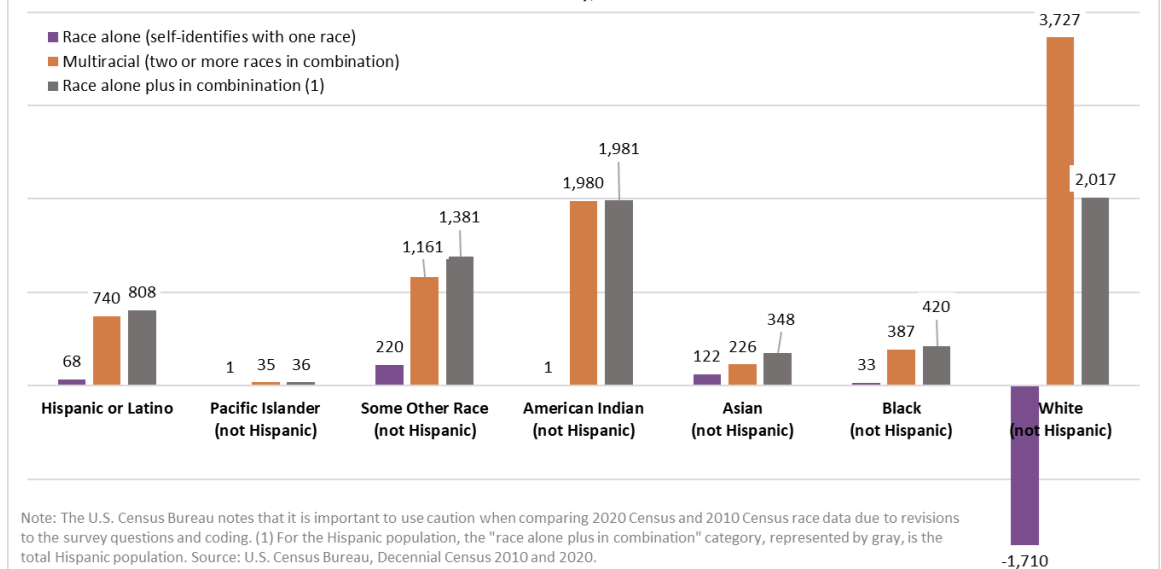


Figure A-7: Absolute Change in not Hispanic Racial Groups and Hispanic Population
Franklin County, 2010 to 2020



Monroe County

The least populous county in the EWG region with 34,962 people in 2020. The second largest percent increase in population from 2010 to 2020, 6.1 percent (2,005 people).

Map A-26 shows that most of the increases in the population were in the Columbia area and to a lesser extent around Waterloo.

Race & Ethnicity, 2020

The three largest population groups:

1. White (alone, not Hispanic), 93.5 percent of population
2. Multiracial (not Hispanic), 3.5 percent
3. Hispanic, 1.8 percent

The multiracial (not Hispanic) population:

1,211 people, 3.5 percent of the population

The three largest multiracial (not Hispanic) groups:

1. White and American Indian, 630 people
2. White and Some Other Race, 296 people
3. White and Asian, 149 people

Race & Ethnicity Change, 2010 to 2020

Figure A-8 shows that most population groups in the county increased with larger growth in the multiracial (in combination) groups and smaller increases in the race alone groups. There was a decrease in the Hispanic population that identifies as solely one race but an overall increase in the total Hispanic population.

Largest Percent Growth:

Some Other Race (alone, not Hispanic), 725 percent

Largest Absolute Growth:

Multiracial (not Hispanic), 972 people

Largest Percent Decrease:

Pacific Islander (alone, not Hispanic), -66.7 percent

Largest Absolute Decrease:

Pacific Islander and American Indian (alone, not Hispanic), -4 people in each group

Map A-26: Population Change
Monroe County, 2010 to 2020

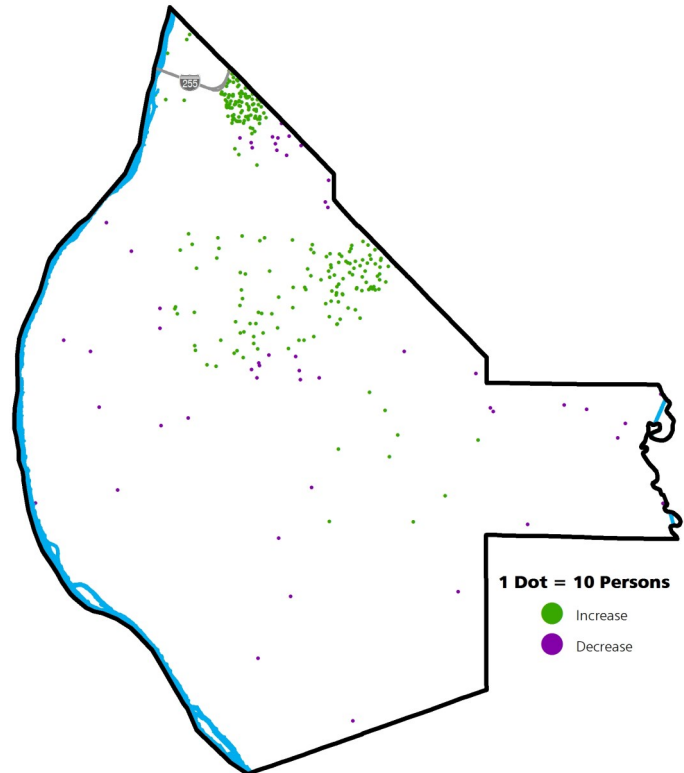
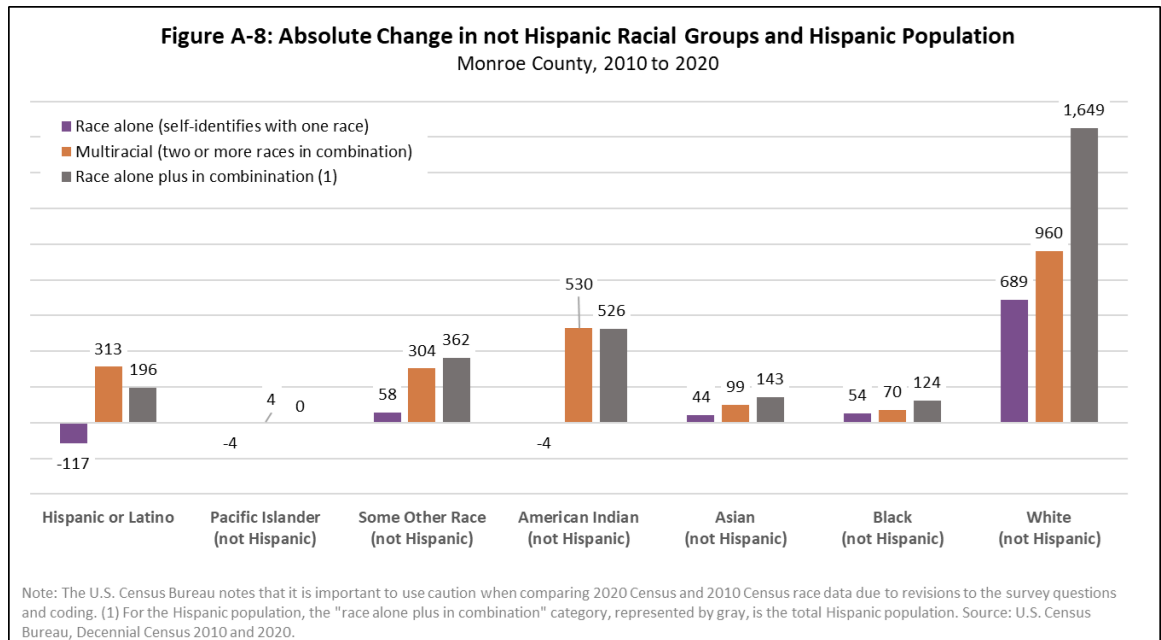


Figure A-8: Absolute Change in not Hispanic Racial Groups and Hispanic Population
Monroe County, 2010 to 2020



Sources

Bentley, Michael, *2020 Census: Operational Quality Metrics Educational Webinar*, U.S. Census Bureau, 21 April 2021a, accessed at <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/press-kits/2021/20210421-webinar-presentation-2020-census-quality-metrics.pdf>.

Cohn, D’Vera, *Millions of Americans Changed Their Racial or Ethnic Identity from One Census to the Next*, Pew Research Center, 5 May 2014, accessed at <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/05/05/millions-of-americans-changed-their-racial-or-ethnic-identity-from-one-census-to-the-next/>.

Fontenot, Albert E. Jr, *2020 Census Program Memorandum Series: 2018.04*, United States Department of Commerce, 5 February 2018, accessed at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/memo-series/2020-memo-2018_04.pdf.

Gonzalez-Barrera, Ana, Mark Hugo Lopez, *Is Being Hispanic a Matter of Race, Ethnicity or Both?*, Pew Research Center, 15 June 2015, accessed at <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/06/15/is-being-hispanic-a-matter-of-race-ethnicity-or-both/>.

Jensen, Eric, et al., *Measuring Racial and Ethnic Diversity for the 2020 Census*, U.S. Census Bureau, 4 August 2021b, accessed at <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/08/measuring-racial-ethnic-diversity-2020-census.html>.

Liebler, Carolyn, et al., *America’s Churning Races: Race and Ethnicity Response Changes Between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census*, *Demography* (2017) 54 (1): 259-284, Duke University, accessed at <https://read.dukeupress.edu/demography/article/54/1/259/167674/America-s-Churning-Races-Race-and-Ethnicity>.

Lo Wang, Hansi, *What the New Census Data Can – And Can’t – Tell Us About People Living in the U.S.*, Morning Edition, NPR, 21 August 2021, accessed at <https://www.npr.org/2021/08/12/1010222899/2020-census-race-ethnicity-data-categories-hispanic>.

Mackun, Paul, Joshua Comenetz, and Lindsay Spell, *Around Four-Fifths of All U.S. Metro Areas Grew Between 2010 and 2020*, U.S. Census Bureau, 12 August 2021, accessed at <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/more-than-half-of-united-states-counties-were-smaller-in-2020-than-in-2010.html>.

Marks, Rachel and Merarys Rios-Vargas, *Improvements to the 2020 Census Race and Hispanic Origin Question Designs, Data Processing, and Coding Procedures*, U.S. Census Bureau, 3 August 2021, accessed at <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/08/improvements-to-2020-census-race-hispanic-origin-question-designs.html>.

O’Hare, Dr. William P, *The High Net Undercount of Black and Hispanic Children in the 2020 Census*, 4 October 2021, accessed at <https://secureservercdn.net/198.71.233.229/2hj.858.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/High-Net-Undercount-of-Black-and-Hispanic-Children-in-teh-2020-Census-10-4-2021.pdf>.

Pew Research Center, *What Census Calls Us: A Historical Timeline*, February 2020, accessed at https://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/PH_15.06.11_MultiRacial-Timeline.pdf.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Measuring Race and Ethnicity Across the Decades: 1790-2010*, 4 September 2015, accessed at https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/race/MREAD_1790_2010.html.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Census Questionnaire 2020*, 2020, accessed at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/technical-documentation/questionnaires-and-instructions/questionnaires/2020-informational-questionnaire.pdf>.

U.S. Census Bureau, *2020 Census Statistics Highlight Local Population Changes and Nation’s Racial and Ethnic Diversity*, Release Number CB21-CN55, 12 August 2021a, accessed at <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/population-changes-nations-diversity.html>.

Prepared by Mary Rocchio, Derek Wetherell, and John Posey

To view past editions of WWS and WWS Updates,

visit www.ewgateway.org/www.

Sign up for the Where We Stand Email List

Send “subscribe” to wws@ewgateway.org

Follow #WhereWeStandWednesday

Twitter: @EWGateway

Facebook: @EastWestGateway

facebook.com/EastWestGateway

LinkedIn: linkedin.com/company/east-west-gateway-council-of-governments



EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments

Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

One Memorial Drive, Suite 1600
St. Louis, MO 63102
314-421-4220/618-274-2750

Grant Funding Sources: The work that provided the basis of this publication was supported, in part, by a grant provided from the U.S. Department of Transportation through the Missouri Department of Transportation and the Illinois Department of Transportation. The opinions, findings, and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission, the Illinois Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, or the Federal Transit Administration.

Title VI: East-West Gateway Council of Governments (EWG) hereby gives public notice that it is the policy of the agency to assure full compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice, and related statutes and regulations in all programs and activities. Title VI requires that no person in the United States of America, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, shall be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which EWG receives federal financial assistance. Any person who believes they have been aggrieved by an unlawful discriminatory practice under Title VI has a right to file a formal complaint with EWG. Any such complaint must be in writing and filed with EWG's Title VI Coordinator within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days following the date of the alleged discriminatory occurrence. For more information, or to obtain a Title VI Nondiscrimination Complaint Form, please see EWG's website at www.ewgateway.org/titlevi or call (314) 421-4220 or (618) 274-2750.