Where We Stand 8th Edition White Paper 4

2020 Decennial Census Population, Race, and Ethnicity

January 19, 2022

Introduction

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 along with occupancy status of housing.[1]

This white paper focuses on two components of the 2020 Census, the population count and the race and ethnicity of the population. The 2020 Census is the focus of the report. 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.

Overall, the 2020 Census documents less robust population growth over the last decade and a more diverse U.S. population than was documented by previous census counts. The St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)[2] has followed these trends. From 2010 to 2020, the MSA saw the least amount of population growth since the 1970s. Further, among the 50 most populous regions, also referred to as the peer regions, St. Louis ranked 47th with one of the smallest increases in population. The region has also become more racially diverse but continues to be one of the least diverse among the peer regions. On one metric of diversity, the diffusion score, the region ranks 42nd with a populace that is largely made up of two racial and ethnic groups, White and Black. This is also true of each of the county-level jurisdictions in the region. While this aspect of the population in St. Louis has not changed significantly, there have been several noteworthy changes over the last decade. This report provides an overview of the changes seen at the national and local levels as well as for the largest U.S. metropolitan regions.

Overview of the Decennial Census

The first decennial census was in 1790. 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

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[1] 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.

[2] *Where We Stand* tracks St. Louis 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."

decisions of local governments, businesses, and nonprofit organizations (Bentley, 2021a). The decennial census is just one of the dozens of datasets published by the U.S. Census Bureau, covering demographic, economic, and business statistics.

The decennial census is one of three Census Bureau programs that includes data on the U.S. population. The other two are the Population Estimates Program (PEP) and the American Community Survey (ACS). Table 1 provides some basic information on each of these programs. The decennial census is an actual count of every person in the country. It is conducted every 10 years and is the official population count for the United States.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a monthly survey of a representative sample of the population. ACS data are published annually.[3] The sample responses are used to estimate a wide variety of economic and social characteristics of the population. Census Bureau guidance indicates that ACS is best used to determine population characteristics, such as percentages, medians, and rates, rather than population counts. ACS provides values for "total populations," but these are not official values for population totals. They are derived from the PEP, which along with the decennial census data, are the official population estimates (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021b).

The PEP provides the best estimate of the population in years between the decennial censuses. The program uses data from the most recent decennial census as a base, and then uses administrative records to update those values on an annual basis.

Data are available for multiple geographic levels for each program. The decennial census provides data at the smallest geography, census blocks. The ACS provides data down to the block group level and most data for the PEP is available for places (cities and towns).

[3] Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Census Bureau will not be publishing ACS 1-year data for 2020. For more, see https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/changes-2020-acs-1-year.html.

Table 1: U.S. Census Bureau Programs that Include Population Values		
What is the decennial census?	**What is the American Community Survey (ACS)?**	**What is the Population Estimates Program (PEP)?**
Count of population and housing units mandated by U.S. Constitution.	Annual survey of sample of U.S. population.	Uses the decennial census as the base plus administrative records (births and deaths, social security, and immigration).
Every 10 years.	Every month with data released once a year.	Data released once a year.
The census is an actual count, with in-person follow-up for non-responders.	Estimates based on a representative sample.	Estimates based on the Census count and administrative records.
As of April 1.	Annual average.	As of July 1.
Smallest geography level: census block	Smallest geography level: block group	Smallest geography level: cities and towns
Population Race Ethnicity Age Housing Occupancy and Vacancy Tenure (rent vs. own)	Economic information Income Poverty Employment, etc. Social information Educational attainment Commute patterns, etc.	Components of population change Natural change (births minus deaths) Domestic migration International migration
Source: Generated by East-West Gateway.		

Data Quality

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.

Due to data collection problems, primarily caused by the pandemic, the Census Bureau adjusted processes and plans for collecting and processing the data. For every decennial census, the Census Bureau deadlines are designed to allow time for some unplanned interruptions. However, 2020 was an unprecedented year, with COVID-19, civil unrest, and an inquiry regarding inclusion of a citizenship question along with wildfires and hurricanes. These factors affected the Census Bureau timeline and made in-person follow-up interviews difficult, and at times impossible. The pandemic also led to more changes in domestic migration (people moving within the United States) than is typical, creating additional challenges for data collection. Further, the potential of contracting COVID-19 and the inquiry about adding the citizenship question may have lessened people's willingness to respond to the census survey.

In response to these obstacles, the Census Bureau made decisions each day on how and where to resume operations based on information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Weather Service, local governments, and tribal governments. The Census Bureau also adjusted operations in many ways, including providing supplementary opportunities to respond via phone calls rather than door-to-door follow up, extending data collection by two and a half months, hiring people living on reservation lands as census takers, and taking additional steps to check the quality of the data (Reichert, 2021; JASON, 2021).

Census Bureau research finds that data quality is highest when information is obtained directly from households (self-response). For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau reached out to every household directly up to seven times by mail and followed by a phone call. The survey was offered in 13 languages, and assistance with answering the survey was available in 59 languages. There were three options (online, mail, or phone) for providing responses. The Census Bureau received self-responses from 65.3 percent of households. This is higher than in 2010 when the rate was 61.1 percent (Bentley, 2021c).[4]

When a self-response was not obtained, the Census Bureau takes several steps to accurately count the number of people in occupied households and the number of vacant housing units. First, the Census Bureau visits nonresponse households in person. In 2020, about 55.5 percent of these follow up visits to occupied households resulted in responses from a household member, another 26.1 percent were resolved with a proxy, such as a landlord or neighbor, and administrative records were used to resolve the count for 18.4 percent of the households. Less than 1 percent (0.23 percent) of addresses were not resolved through these steps. For these households, the Census Bureau uses a statistical technique, imputation, to estimate the housing status and population count (Bentley, 2021c).

While the self-response rate was high, the item nonresponse rate for some questions was higher in 2020 than in 2010. Item nonresponses are when some information was received on a household but not in response to all questions. The Census Bureau provides item nonresponse rates for four items. The nonresponse rates on one of these, population count, was lower in 2020 than in 2010, 0.5 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. The rates for the other three items were higher in 2020 than in 2010, as shown on Table 2 (Bentley, 2021b).

[4] These self-response values differ from the rates reported to local communities on self-response rates map, which are available down to the census tract level. Discussion of the different self-response rates is available at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/data/operational-quality-metrics/operational-quality-metrics-faqs_release-1.pdf.

Table 2: Census Survey Item Nonresponse Percent of all occupied housing units United States, 2010 and 2020		
Item/Question	**2010**	**2020**
Population Count	1.4	0.5
Age or Date of Birth	3.4	6.0
Hispanic Origin	4.0	5.4
Race	3.3	5.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Quality Metrics: Release 3 - Table 2 Item Nonresponse Rates (preliminary estimates), 25 August 2021, accessed at https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/2020/planning-management/process/data-quality.html.

Independent reviews of the Census Bureau operations are conducted by outside experts from the National Academy of Sciences Committee on National Statistics, the American Statistical Association (ASA) Quality Indicators Task Force, and JASON.[5] The ASA and JASON provided reports to the Census Bureau prior to the release of the 2020 data. Both reports noted the challenges the Census Bureau confronted in 2020 and acknowledged potential loss of quality due to the compressed timeline that resulted from circumstances beyond the control of the Census Bureau. The agencies recommended that additional quality checks be put in place and that data for quality assessment should be made available to researchers (ASA, 2020; JASON, 2020).

The Census Bureau checks data for errors as it is collected and, when the count is complete, compares the results with population benchmarks, including population estimates, demographic analysis, and prior censuses. The initial comparisons of the state 2020 Census data with the 2020 Population Estimates and the demographic analysis found the 2020 Census to be similar in quality to the 2010 Census. For the states, the 2020 Census results differed from the population estimates by -3.3 to +4.5 percent. In 2010, the range for the states was -3.9 to +4.9 percent. In 2020, the census counts for most states was less than 1 percent different from the population estimates (Hartley, 2021).

A post-enumeration survey (PES) is also conducted. This is a sample survey as a check on the full count. The first results from the PES will be available in the first quarter of 2022 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021c). This data is needed to fully assess the quality of the 2020 Census output.

Where People are Counted

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

[5] JASON is an independent group of scientists which advises the U.S. government on matters of science and technology. It was established in 1960. Although the letters are capitalized, JASON is not an acronym.

counted as living in the 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).

Revisions to the 2020 Census

Due to technology advances and societal changes, revisions are made to the collection operations, the survey instrument, or the processing of the data in almost every decennial census. These revisions affect the data output and are intertwined in the data with actual demographic changes. Because of these revisions, data from multiple census years are not directly comparable with each other. The following are some of the changes that were made for the 2020 Census (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021d).

- The 2020 Census is the first decennial census that provided online response as an option. This option was used by 79.7 percent of households that self-responded (Bentley, 2021c).
- The Census 2020 questionnaire and the accompanying advertisement campaign were offered in more languages than previous censuses.
- Households were contacted via targeted mailing strategies.
- Administrative records were used to avoid costly field enumeration.
- New data processing procedures were added to the 2020 Census, including the use of administrative records that were previously not available. They were used to determine the correct address for individuals who had multiple addresses.
- The phrasing of the questions regarding race and Hispanic or Latino origin questions were revised as was the coding process for responses to these questions.

U.S. Population Change

The 2020 Census count showed the U.S. population is not growing as fast 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 9 million people, 7.3 percent (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). Population growth was highest in the southern part of the country, 10.2 percent, followed closely by the West with 9.2 percent growth. The Northeast and Midwest portions of the country experienced far less growth, 4.1 and 3.1 percent, respectively (Mackun, 2021).

St. Louis MSA and the Peer Regions Population Change

As of April 1, 2020, the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) has a total population of 2,820,253. Despite a small population increase from 2010 to 2020, St. Louis dropped from the 20th to the 21st most populous U.S. metropolitan region, as seen on Table 3.

In August, the U.S. Census Bureau released data for the 2020 census count for counties and smaller geographies. This data allows for a comparison of the total population for MSAs. MSAs are the unit of geography used for the Where We Stand series because MSAs are consistently defined geographies based on population and commuting patterns.

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 (see Table 4). 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

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 4

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

Table 5 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.

Table 5: Decennial Census Population

St. Louis MSA by county, 2010 and 2020

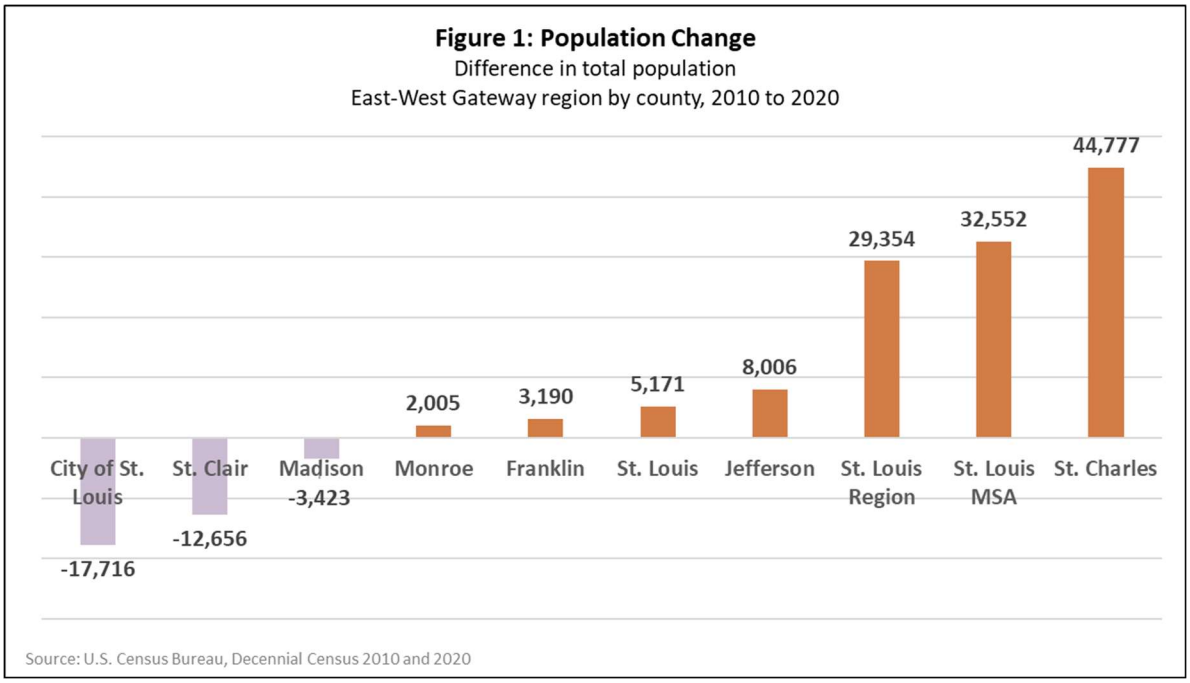
County	Population 2010	Population 2020	Absolute Change 2010 - 2020	Percent Change 2010-2020
Bond	17,768	16,725	-1,043	-5.9
Calhoun	5,089	4,437	-652	-12.8
Clinton	37,762	36,899	-863	-2.3
Jersey	22,985	21,512	-1,473	-6.4
Macoupin	47,765	44,967	-2,798	-5.9
Madison	269,282	265,859	-3,423	-1.3
Monroe	32,957	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

Three of the EWG county-level jurisdictions had some population loss, as shown on Figure 1. These were the city of 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, 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.[6]

[6] See Where We Stand Update 10, Appendix A for a more detailed discussion about the 2020 Census data for the local jurisdictions. The report is available at www.ewgateway.org/wws.



Map 1 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 has 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. And several neighborhoods in the city of St. Louis saw stronger growth than in the previous decades. These included 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 1

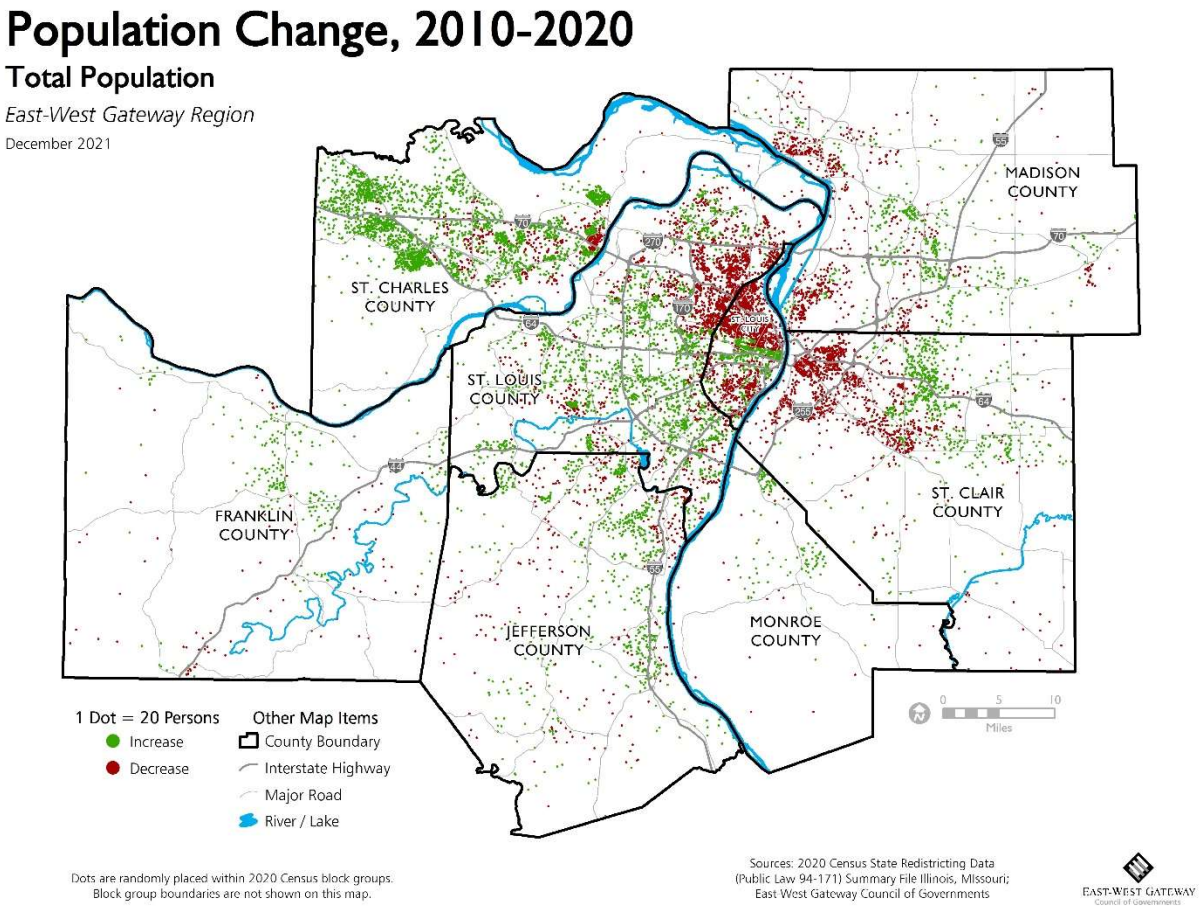
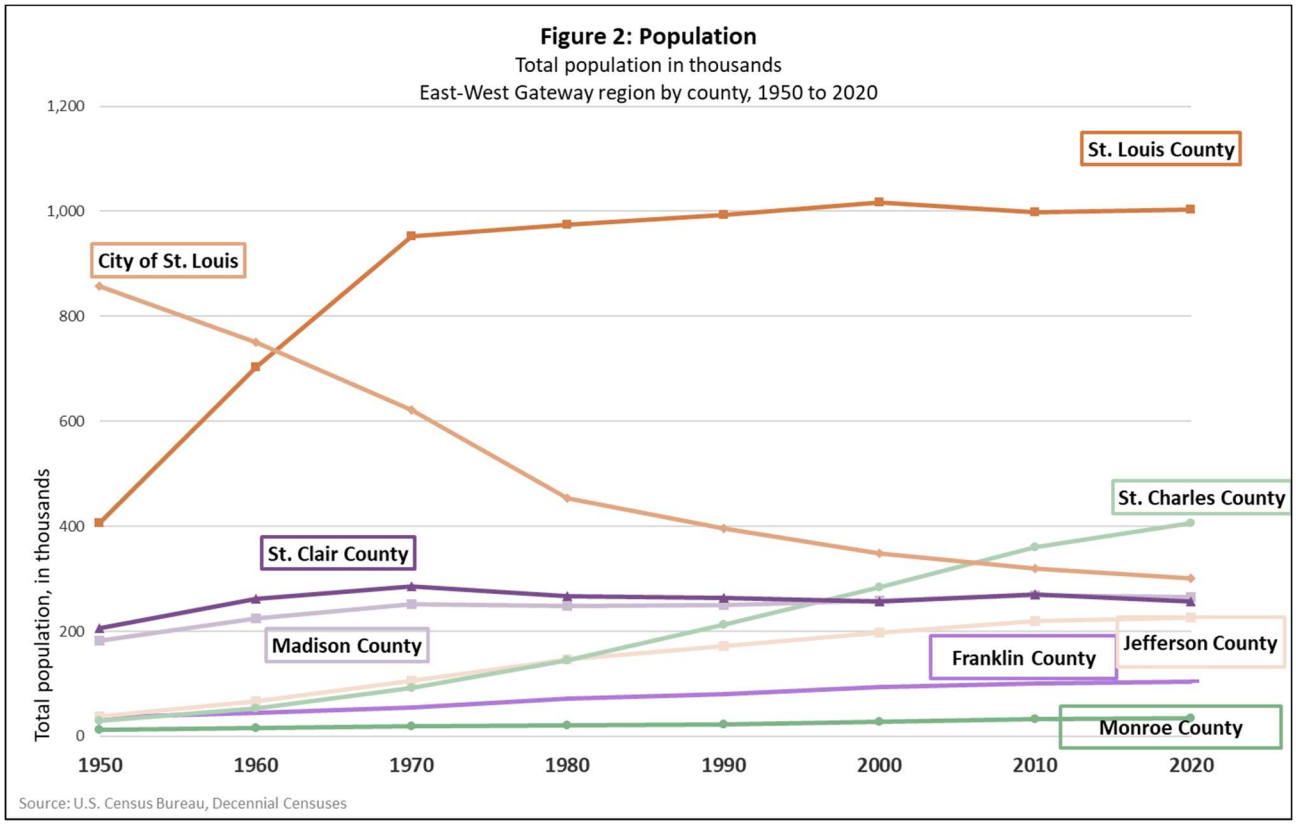

Population Change, 2010-2020
Total Population
East-West Gateway Region
December 2021
MADISON COUNTY
ST. CHARLES COUNTY
ST. LOUIS COUNTY
ST. LOUIS CITY
FRANKLIN COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
MONROE COUNTY
ST. CLAIR COUNTY
0 5 10
Miles
1 Dot = 20 Persons
Increase
Decrease
Other Map Items
County Boundary
Interstate Highway
Major Road
River / Lake
Dots are randomly placed within 2020 Census block groups.
Block group boundaries are not shown on this map.
Sources: 2020 Census State Redistricting Data
(Public Law 94-171) Summary File Illinois, Missouri;
East West Gateway Council of Governments
EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments

Figure 2 shows population for the eight county-level jurisdictions in the East-West Gateway region 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, albeit at a decreasing rate.



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. Table 6 provides the population and the percent change in population by decade from 1950 through 2020 for all 16 county-level jurisdictions of the St. Louis MSA.

The St. Louis MSA population growth over the last decade was the smallest since the 1970s when the population decreased by 1.4 percent. The city of St. Louis and the surrounding seven counties, the East-West Gateway (EWG) region, also experienced a decrease in population in the 1970s and, in the decades that followed, less than 5 percent growth for each 10-year period. The eight counties that make up the remainder of the St. Louis MSA saw 16.5 percent growth in population in the 1970s. In the following three decades, the growth was less but still more rapid than that of the EWG region. In the last decade, 2010 to 2020, the Missouri counties of Warren and Lincoln continued to experience substantial population growth, although population declined in the outer counties in Illinois.

Table 6: Population and Percent Change in Population

St. Louis MSA by County, 1950 to 2020

Population	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Franklin	36,046	44,566	55,116	71,233	80,603	93,807	101,492	104,682
Jefferson	38,007	66,377	105,248	146,183	171,380	198,099	218,733	226,739
St. Charles	29,834	52,970	92,954	144,107	212,907	283,883	360,485	405,262
St. Louis	406,349	703,532	951,353	973,896	993,529	1,016,315	998,954	1,004,125
City of St. Louis	856,796	750,026	622,236	453,085	396,685	348,189	319,294	301,578
Madison	182,307	224,689	250,934	247,691	249,238	258,941	269,282	265,859
Monroe	13,282	15,507	18,831	20,117	22,422	27,619	32,957	34,962
St. Clair	205,995	262,509	285,176	267,531	262,852	256,082	270,056	257,400
EWG Region	**1,768,616**	**2,120,176**	**2,381,848**	**2,323,843**	**2,389,616**	**2,482,935**	**2,571,253**	**2,600,607**
Bond	14,157	14,060	14,012	16,224	14,991	17,633	17,768	16,725
Calhoun	6,898	5,933	5,675	5,867	5,322	5,084	5,089	4,437
Clinton	22,594	24,029	28,315	32,617	33,944	35,535	37,762	36,899
Jersey	15,264	17,023	18,492	20,538	20,539	21,668	22,985	21,512
Macoupin	44,210	43,524	44,557	49,384	47,679	49,019	47,765	44,967
Lincoln	13,478	14,783	18,041	22,193	28,892	38,944	52,566	59,574
Warren	7,666	8,750	9,699	14,900	19,534	24,525	32,513	35,532
Outer Portion of MSA	124,267	128,102	138,791	161,723	170,901	192,408	216,448	219,646
St. Louis MSA	**1,892,883**	**2,248,278**	**2,520,639**	**2,485,566**	**2,560,517**	**2,675,343**	**2,787,701**	**2,820,253**
Percent Change		**1950-1960**	**1960-1970**	**1970-1980**	**1980-1990**	**1990-2000**	**2000-2010**	**2010-2020**
Franklin		23.6	23.7	29.2	13.2	16.4	8.2	3.1
Jefferson		74.6	58.6	38.9	17.2	15.6	10.4	3.7
St. Charles		77.5	75.5	55.0	47.7	33.3	27.0	12.4
St. Louis		73.1	35.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	-1.7	0.5
City of St. Louis		-12.5	-17.0	-27.2	-12.4	-12.2	-8.3	-5.5
Madison		23.2	11.7	-1.3	0.6	3.9	4.0	-1.3
Monroe		16.8	21.4	6.8	11.5	23.2	19.3	6.1
St. Clair		27.4	8.6	-6.2	-1.7	-2.6	5.5	-4.7
EWG Region		**19.9**	**12.3**	**-2.4**	**2.8**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**1.1**
Bond		-0.7	-0.3	15.8	-7.6	17.6	0.8	-5.9
Calhoun		-14.0	-4.3	3.4	-9.3	-4.5	0.1	-12.8
Clinton		6.4	17.8	15.2	4.1	4.7	6.3	-2.3
Jersey		11.5	8.6	11.1	0.0	5.5	6.1	-6.4
Macoupin		-1.6	2.4	10.8	-3.5	2.8	-2.6	-5.9
Lincoln		9.7	22.0	23.0	30.2	34.8	35.0	13.3
Warren		14.1	10.8	53.6	31.1	25.6	32.6	9.3
Outer Portion of MSA		**3.1**	**8.3**	**16.5**	**5.7**	**12.6**	**12.5**	**1.5**
St. Louis MSA		**18.8**	**12.1**	**-1.4**	**3.0**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**1.2**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses; Population of States and Counties of the United States: 1790-1990, U.S. Department of Commence Bureau of the Census, March 1996, accessed at https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1990/population-of-states-and-counties-us-1790-1990/population-of-states-and-counties-of-the-united-states-1790-1990.pdf

Race & Ethnicity

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). See Box 1 for 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. However, these changes are also one of the factors that make comparisons with previous census counts challenging.

This section provides a summary of changes the Census Bureau made to the race and ethnicity questions; discusses some of the challenges of comparing data across years; and provides race data for the United States, the St. Louis MSA, the 50 most populous U.S. regions (referred to as the peer regions), and for the counties that make up the East-West Gateway region.

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 and the PEW Research Center:

- 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)

Defining Race & Ethnicity

The U.S Census Bureau collects race and ethnicity data in accordance with federal standards that were most recently revised in 1997 (Jensen, 2021b). The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines a set of minimum standards for defining and classifying races and ethnicities for federal reporting, including statistical reporting, household surveys, administrative forms and records (e.g., school registration and mortgage lending applications), and other data collection. By following these standards, the U.S. Census Bureau and other federal agencies have a common set of definitions when they communicate and share data with one other.

The impetus for this set of standards was largely civil rights laws. To enforce civil rights laws, federal agencies need to be able to classify people by race to determine when there is discrimination and differential treatment based on race or ethnicity. The data on race are also used in determining legislative districts as well as for other programs and policies.

Due to criticism that the standards did not reflect the increasing diversity of the country, OMB undertook a review of the race and ethnicity categories starting in 1993. As part of the process, OMB examined several potential revisions, including how to collect data on multiracial persons and whether or not to combine the questions on race and Hispanic origin.

A handful of revisions were made based on the review. Two noteworthy revisions were that the "Asian or Pacific Islander" category was broken into two categories: Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Second, the term "Hispanic" was revised to "Hispanic or Latino," which likely led to an increased number of people selecting this ethnic category (OMB, 1997).

According to the current standards, OMB identifies five racial categories as the minimum that should be used. These are the "race alone" categories used by the Census Bureau: 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." Starting in 2000, people are able to select more than one race category. In addition, OMB defines two categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino. The Census Bureau asks if a person is of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. Starting in 2020, the Census Bureau asked people to write in ethnicities under the race category(ies) with which they identify. See Figure 3 on Page 16 for the questions as stated on the census survey form.

OMB did not combine the race and ethnicity questions, as was recommended by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau conducted test questions and research, concluding that combining the questions would more accurately capture how people self-identify (Jensen, 2021a).

Census Bureau Survey Design, 2010 vs 2020

The Census Bureau states that 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.

Overall, the 2020 Census does a more thorough job of recording how people self-identify, documenting a more diverse population than previous census counts. However, when looking at the change in diversity between 2010 and 2020, some of the difference can also be attributed to design changes in the census survey form. Furthermore, how people self-identify can change over time.

This section focuses on the changes made to the census survey, followed by a section summarizing research on changes in self-identification. At this time, the Census Bureau has not provided information to understand how much of the change in the demographic data can be attributed to these factors and how much can be attributed to a diversifying population. The Census Bureau does indicate that the revisions to the questions play a significant role in the differences between the two census counts. In one report the Census Bureau said, "The observed changes in the White population could be attributed to a number of factors, including demographic change since 2010. But we expect they were largely due to the improvements to the design of the two separate questions for race and ethnicity, data processing and coding, which enabled a more thorough and accurate depiction of how people prefer to self-identify." The same statement is made about each of the race alone categories.[7]

[7] The Census Bureau also made the following remarks in reports, "We expect that the race and Hispanic origin statistics in the upcoming redistricting data release will not only reflect demographic changes, but also improvements in how we asked the questions and captured and coded the responses." Further, "because of the changes associated with questionnaire design, processing, and coding, users may see differences in the data when comparing to other Census Bureau surveys or non-Census Bureau data sources. If unexpected differences occur, this may be related to a number of factors, primarily the design of the race and ethnicity questions and the improvements to the ways in which we code what people tell us."

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.

Revised Survey: 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 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.

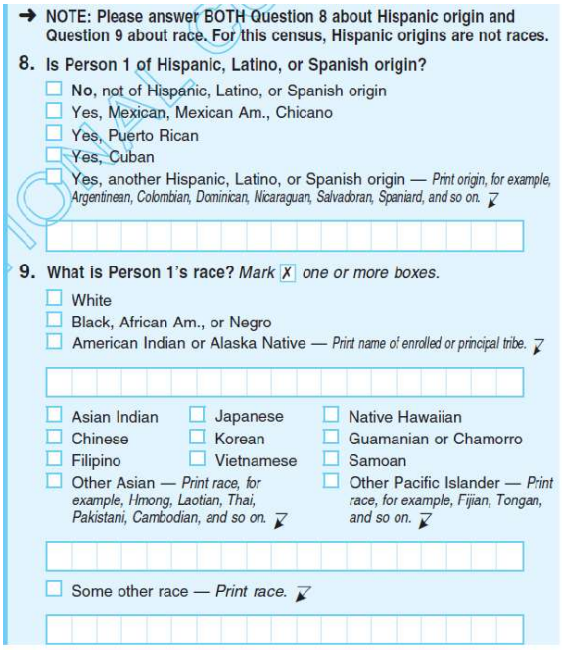
More specifically, revisions to the questions include:

- More opportunity for people to write-in additional races and ethnicities, which can lead to more people being categorized as "two or more races" rather than one race alone.
- Revised the examples used for Hispanic and other population groups to be more in line with the most populous groups and representative of geographic diversity.
- Revised the write-in instructions for the "some other race" category with the goal of obtaining more detailed reporting.
- Added example lists of origins/nationalities given for the White and Black categories. The lists do not include any examples of Hispanic or Latino origin, which may have led to some Hispanic people not selecting the races or to selecting White or Black and another race.

Figure 3 (Page 16) provides a side-by-side comparison of the 2010 Census and the 2020 Census survey questions regarding race and ethnicity.

Figure 3: Census Survey Forms for Race and Ethnicity Questions

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.

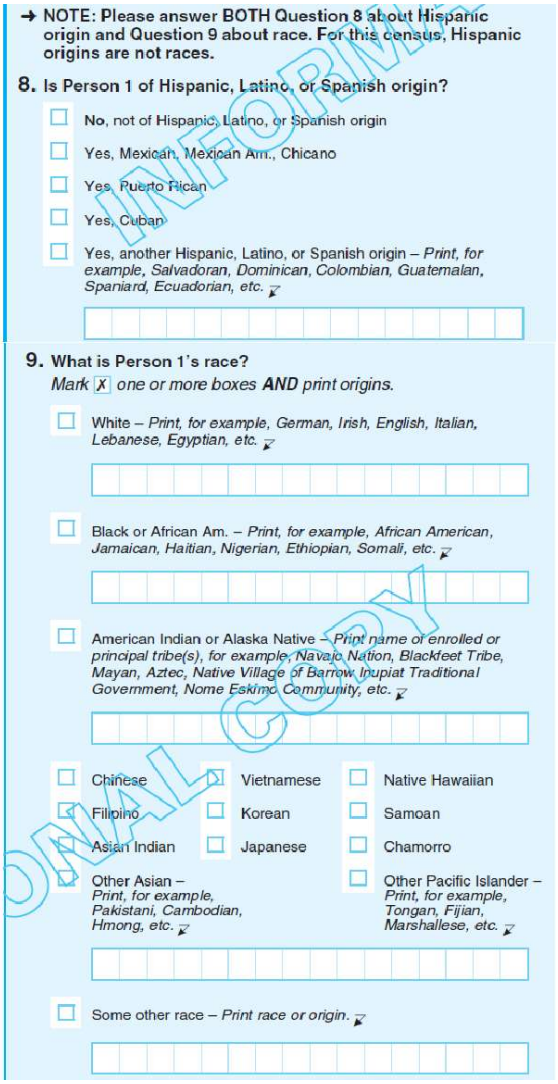
8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ 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, Argentinean, 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
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.*
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ 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 Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.*
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Asian Indian
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ 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.

Revised Processing and Coding: The Census Bureau also changed how they process and code the data. These changes resulted in the recording of more races and ethnicities, which led to more people categorized as multiracial. In addition, due to a combination of coding changes and OMB standards, there was greater opportunity for people to be recorded as "some other race".

Coding is a process used to tabulate and process write-in responses by assigning numeric codes to the write-in responses. The following is a summary of changes made to processing and coding for the 2020 Census:

- In 2010, the Census Bureau only captured the first 30 characters of written responses to the race and ethnicity questions and coded up to two write-in responses for each write-in line. In 2020, the number was increased from 30 to 200 and up to six responses were coded for each write-in area. This resulted in more races and ethnicities being included in the recorded responses.
- The Census Bureau switched from using two separate code lists for Hispanic origin and race to using one combined list for responses to both questions.[8] This allowed for the Census Bureau to code all responses whether they were written under the race or the Hispanic origin question. This resulted in the Census Bureau recording more written responses (increase in multiracial).
    - If a person wrote a race in response to the Hispanic origin question, in 2020, it was recorded as a race. In 2010, it was not recorded.
    - If someone wrote in a Hispanic origin under the race question, it was not recorded at all in 2010. In 2020, it was recorded but it, due to OMB standards, was not recorded as Hispanic origin but rather as "some other race" (Marks, 2021). Therefore, this is another factor in the increase in the population that is categorized as "some other race".
- The Census Bureau expanded the code list to include additional details on White and Black groups since the race question now elicits the collection of detailed write-in lines for these groups for the first time.

Self-Identification

Data on race and ethnicity are often reported as if these are clear categories and classifications. However, there are at least two reasons that this is not the case. First, not all people identify with the provided categories. Second, the way that an individual self-identifies may change over time. This section provides estimates of the number of people that changed their responses between previous censuses as well as some of the reasons individuals may have changed their responses.

An estimated 4 to 8 percent of people changed their responses to the race questions on census survey forms. These estimates are based on census quality checks and academic research. After the initial census count, the Census Bureau conducts quality check reinterviews. Between the initial count and the reinterview, the Census Bureau found that 4 percent of people changed their responses to the race question in 1990, 8 percent in 2000, and 6 percent in 2010 (Liebler, 2017). In addition, researchers were able to compare individual responses from the 2000 and 2010 census counts. The Census Bureau

[8] The code list is available through the U.S. Census Bureau at https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/technical-documentation/complete-tech-docs/summary-file/2020Census_PL94_171Redistricting_NationalTechDoc.pdf.

provided researchers with the responses that 168 million people gave to the race and ethnicity questions for the two surveys. Research found that about 6 percent (10 million) of people provided different responses on the two surveys (Cohn, 2014). [9]

With such a large number of people changing their responses, some will cancel each other out when aggregated for the entire population but some will show up in the results. For example, the largest group of changed responses from 2000 to 2010 was 2.5 million people who said they were Hispanic and "some other race" in 2000 and changed their response to Hispanic and White in 2010. However, over the same time period, 1.3 million people changed their responses in the opposite direction. Therefore, when looking at the change for the entire population, one would conclude that the Hispanic and White population increased by 1.2 million people.

The following are some of the findings from the research on the changed responses:

- People of Hispanic origin are most likely to change responses with 13 percent changing responses. Specifically mentioned are changed responses for people identifying as Hispanic and changing between "some other race" and White as well as people identifying as White and changing between not Hispanic and Hispanic.
- American Indian is another category that sees a lot of fluctuation. Since 1960, researchers have noted a rise in this population group that cannot be accounted for by births and immigration. Between 2000 and 2010, 775,000 people changed responses between White and American Indian and White only.
- Multiracial: The 2000 Census was the first in which people could select more than one race. Only about one-third of those who did so in 2000 selected the same categories in 2010.
- About two-thirds of those who selected not Hispanic and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander answered the same in both 2000 and 2010.
- Whites, Blacks, and Asians who are not Hispanic or Latino are least likely to change responses, but even in these groups, between 3 and 9 percent of people changed their responses (Liebler, 2017).

Over the decades, the options on the census survey forms for race have expanded considerably. Yet, according to a survey conducted by Pew Research Center, only about half of U.S. adults said the census race and ethnicity categories do "very well" at reflecting their own identities and 17 percent said the categories do "not at all" or "not too" well at reflecting their own identities (Cohn, 2021). This is particularly true for people of Hispanic or Latino origin who often do not identify with any of the racial categories, leading them to be more likely to choose the "some other race" group (Mathews, 2017; Cohn, 2017). One survey found that 56 percent of Hispanics identify "Hispanic" as both part of their race and ethnicity and another 13 percent said they don't know if "Hispanic" is race or ethnicity. Further, on experimental questions, if the race and ethnicity questions are combined, 81 percent of Latinos mark the Hispanic selection and no other race category (Gonzalez-Barrera, 2015).

[9] The sample is not nationally representative. Data did not have any personal identification information when given to researchers.

This is one reason people may change how they respond to the census questions from one decade to the next. While not an exhaustive list, the following are some additional reasons people may change their responses:

- People discover new details about their ancestors. This is increasing with the popularity and ease of DNA genetic testing. An estimated 37 million tests have been conducted by the five major DNA testing companies (Copeland, 2021). According to one survey, about 15 percent of people changed the race or ethnicity that they identify with based on the results of a DNA test.
- The races or ethnicities with which some people self-identify are still not captured by the census designated classifications.
- How one responds may depend on how far back in ancestry one goes. By one estimate, 13.1 percent of adults could be considered multiracial if the races of their great-grandparents or earlier are considered (Cohn, 2021).
- People may see a benefit (for example, college admissions priority) to identifying with a specific group (Cohn, 2014).
- Who filled out the survey may make a difference. For example, a parent may fill out the form for a child in 2000, and the child may fill out the form as an adult in 2010 and give a different response.

At the end of their report on changes in census responses on race, Carolyn A. Liebler, et al. summarizes the challenge as well as the validity of continuing to use the data:

> "At a conceptual level, our results highlight an oft-stated declaration: race and ethnicity are complex, multifaceted constructs. People are constantly experiencing and negotiating their racial and ethnic identities in interactions with people and institutions, and in personal, local, national, and historical context. Some racial and ethnic identities cannot be effectively translated to a Census or survey questionnaire fixed-category format. Given the many forces urging instability in responses, the fact that we did find response stability (93.9 % of race/ethnicity responses did not change) is a testament to the power of social norms and racial ideology in directing these responses" (Liebler, 2017).

Race and Ethnicity Groupings and Labels

There are three broad ways the census race and ethnicity data can be categorized. Depending on what is being portrayed, different ways of categorizing the data will be more appropriate than others. This section discusses the multiple ways to categorize the data and discusses how the use of different categories changes observations about the population. Two examples are used to showcase how the data can be grouped differently and the varying results. This section also provides the definitions and labels used throughout the report.

Table 7 (Page 21) provides the three ways the data can be categorized – race, ethnicity, and alone or in combination.

1. The first way to categorize people based on the 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.

2. People who identify as one race are categorized as “race alone.” 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. Note, one of the six options is “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.
3. Lastly, 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.

Also provided on Table 7 are 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 mostly the most populous group within the category. For example, on the figures and charts 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.

Table 7: 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	Race	
2	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	
	Black	Black or African American
	American Indian	American Indian or Alaska Native
	Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian 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		

Example of the Differences Based on Groupings

Example 1: The White Population

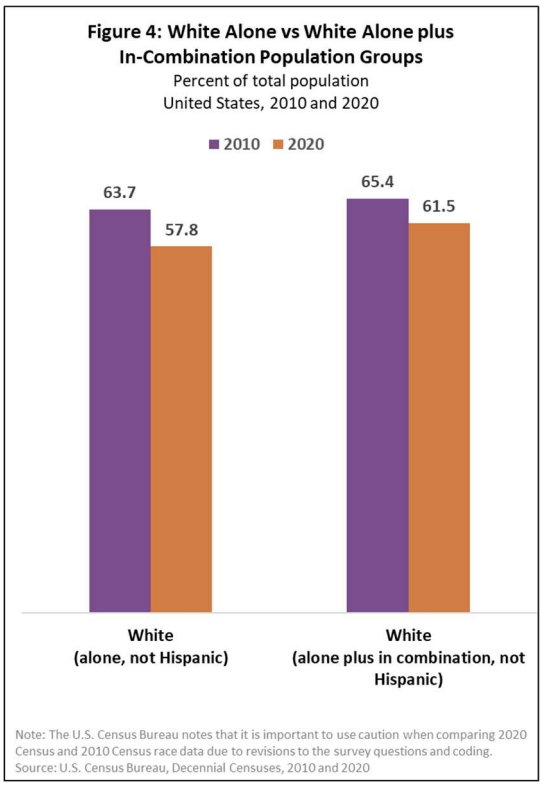
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2020, "The most prevalent racial or ethnic group for the United States was the White alone not Hispanic population at 57.8%. This decreased from 63.7% in 2010" (Jensen, 2021a). This statement is true. However, the Census Bureau could have categorized the White population differently. Based on how the data are grouped, the statement could be revised to any of the following:

- The not-Hispanic population that identifies as at least partially White decreased from 65.4 percent of the population in 2010 to 61.5 percent in 2020, a difference of 3.9 percentage points.
- The White alone population went from making up 72.4 percent of the population in 2010 to 61.6 percent in 2020, a difference of 10.8 percentage points.
- The population that identifies as at least partially White went from 74.8 percent in 2010 to 71 percent in 2020, a difference of 3.8 percentage points.

This section further describes how the data can be grouped differently and result in these varying observations.

Race Alone vs In Combination

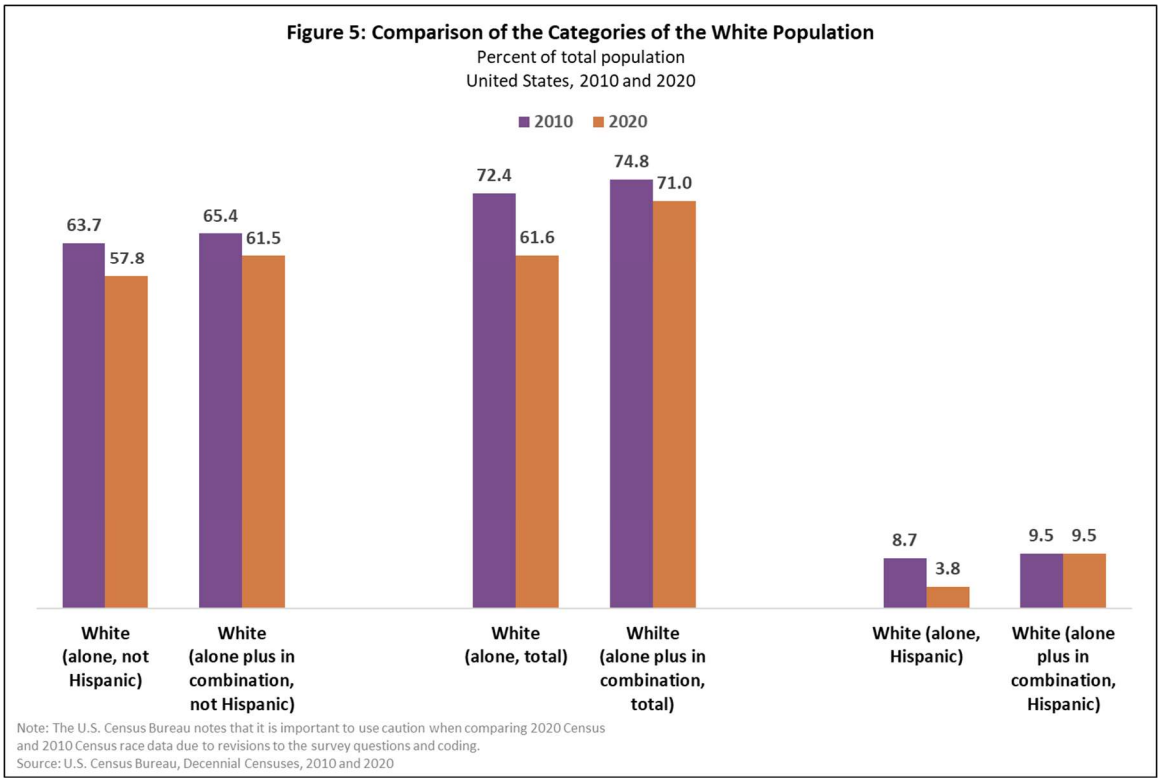
Figure 4 shows the comparison of the categorization the Census Bureau used in the above statement and another way of grouping the data—using the race alone plus the in-combination population. The "in-combination" group includes people who identify as White and at least one additional race. For the United States, 61.5 percent of the population identified as at least partially White in 2020.



Based on either classification, the White (not Hispanic or Latino) population makes up a smaller proportion of the total population in 2020 than it did in 2010, but the difference is greater for the White (alone, not Hispanic or Latino) group (-5.9 percentage points) than the grouping that includes the race alone and in-combination populations (-3.9 points).

Ethnicity: Total vs Not Hispanic

A second classification is based on how people replied to the question about Hispanic origin, also referred to as ethnicity by the Census Bureau. The first set of columns on Figure 5 are the same as are on Figure 4, which are for the not Hispanic population. The next set of columns is for the total population (regardless of Hispanic origin), and the last set of two columns is for the Hispanic population. For each set, there is a column for White alone and a column for White alone plus in combination for each 2010 and 2020.



In the original statement on page 22, the Census Bureau could have used the data displayed in the second set of columns. Based on these data, the total White population went from making up 72.4 percent of the population in 2010 to 61.6 percent in 2020, a difference of 10.8 percentage points. Another way it could be said is that the population that identifies as at least partially White went from 74.8 percent in 2010 to 71 percent in 2020, a difference of 3.8 percentage points.

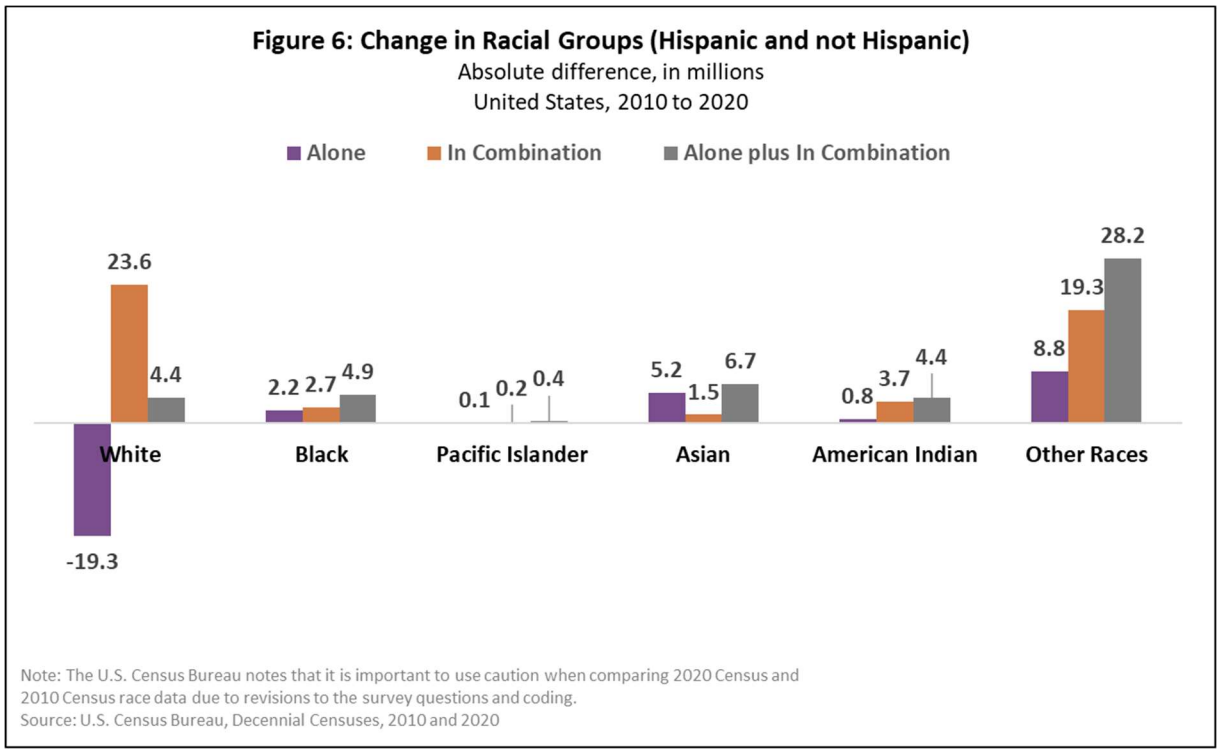
Often the not Hispanic groupings of the racial categories are used instead of the total population because, as discussed previously, the Hispanic population frequently identities more with the category of Hispanic or Latino than with one of the Census-defined racial groups. The last set of columns on Figure 5 displays the proportion of the population that is not included when groupings focus solely on not Hispanic population categories. Those who identify as White alone and Hispanic decreased, but the population that identifies as Hispanic and White alone or in combination with another race remained about the same in 2020 as was in 2010.

Example 2: Change in Population

A second example of how the data are grouped can make a stark difference in observations is looking at the change in population of the racial groups from 2010 to 2020.

Figure 6 provides the absolute change in racial groups based on race alone, race in combination with other races, and alone plus in combination. Figure 7 shows the percent change for the same. The largest differences between 2010 and 2020 are in the alone (purple bars) and the in-combination groups (orange bars). When the two categories are combined (gray bars), the changes are less substantial. As discussed previously, some of this observed change in the population is likely due to the changes to the

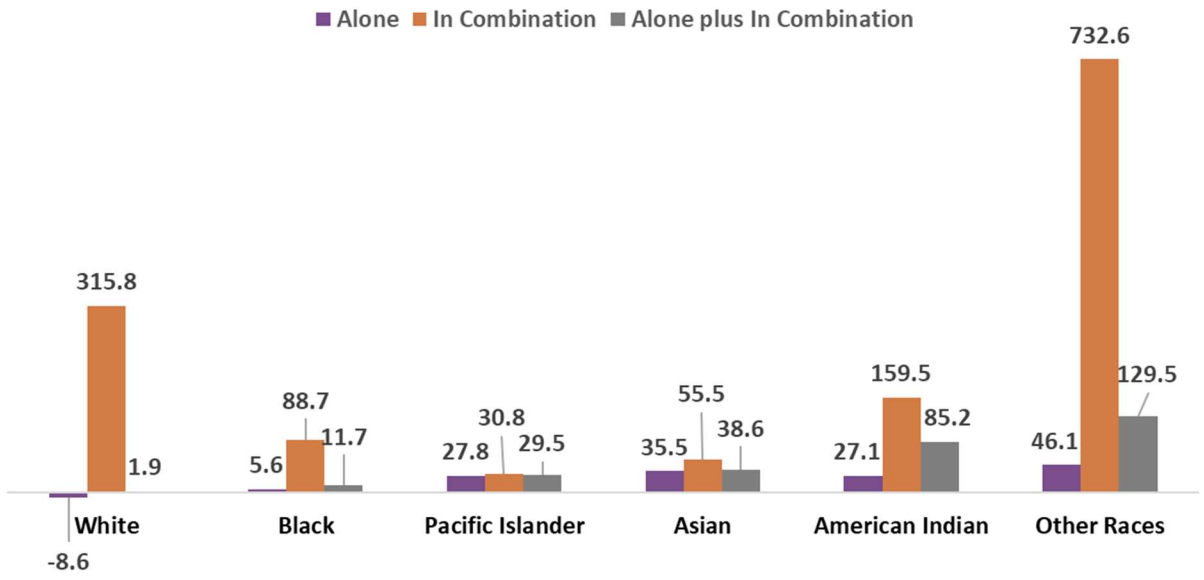
census survey instrument, which may have led some people to change their responses from a single race in 2010 to that race and another race in 2020.



Among all of the groups, the only decrease was for the "White alone" category, which decreased 8.6 percent. However, the White alone plus in combination with another race group increased 1.9 percent. Therefore, the decline in the White alone group should not be interpreted as solely a change in demographics. Due to the changes made by the Census Bureau, this decrease is in part due to more opportunity to self-identify as multiracial.

The number of people identifying with a race other than five Census-defined groups, selecting "some other race," increased by 129.5 percent. The U.S. Census Bureau cautions that this increase is largely due to the change in the survey form and coding. There are at least two reasons for this. First, people who selected White in 2010 may have selected "some other race" in 2020 because they did not identify with the examples provided for the White race on the survey form (German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, and Egyptian). Second, revisions to the coding process resulted in anyone who wrote a Hispanic origin in response to the race question, being categorized as "some other race." Previously, these responses would not have been recorded.

Figure 7: Percent Change in Racial Groups (Hispanic and not Hispanic)
United States, 2010 to 2020



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 Censuses, 2010 and 2020

Where We Stand (WWS) Peer Regions

Some of the revisions to the census survey and how the data are recorded by the Census Bureau led East- West Gateway (EWG) to explore whether the WWS tables on race and ethnicity should be revised.

In the WWS series, the racial and ethnic composition of the peer regions has historically been reported according to the percentage of the population that self-identify in the following four race alone groups:

- 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)

EWG will continue to use these tables and add the following two additional tables:

- 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”.

This decision was based on the following:

- The multiracial and "other races" tables were added to capture the remainder of the population that was not previously included in the series of tables. The "other races" group includes three census categories: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, American Indian and Alaska Native, and the "some other race" group. Combined, these three groups account for 1.4 percent of the U.S. population and 0.6 percent of the St. Louis MSA population.
- The race alone categories for each race will be used for the not Hispanic or Latino population groups to show the proportion of the population that identifies solely with that race. The alternative would be to use the values for the race alone groups plus the in combination groups. This would show the percentage of the population that identifies as at least partially of each race. While this is useful for some purposes, this alternate grouping was not chosen for WWS tables because it would double count people. For example, a person who identifies as White (not Hispanic) and Black (not Hispanic) is included in both the White (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic) and the Black (alone plus in combination, not Hispanic) groups. There is a value to using mutually exclusive categories that sum to a population total.
- EWG will continue to include the Hispanic or Latino population group for all races in one WWS table. This decision is based on research that finds that a majority of this population group does not identify with another race, other than Hispanic or Latino (or the associated ethnicities). This is supported by the 2020 Census, which found that 42.4 percent of the Hispanic or Latino population group do not identify with one of the Census-defined racial groups, selecting "some other race." Further, a Pew Research survey found that 56 percent of Hispanics identify being Hispanic as both part of their race and ethnicity and another 13 percent said they don't know if "Hispanic" is race or ethnicity (Gonzalez-Barrera, 2015).
- Lastly, these categories are frequently used the U.S. Census Bureau and other users of Census data (Jensen, 2021a).

EWG recognizes that these six tables do not fully reflect the diversity of the U.S. population. These broad tables provide an indication of the racial and ethnic makeup of the most populous U.S. metropolitan regions.

Census 2020 – Key Findings

This section summarizes five observations about the race and ethnicity of the U.S. population based on the 2010 Census and 2020 Census.

Finding One: 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. See Table 8 on Page 29.

Figure 8 on Page 31 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 27) 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. 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. See Table 9 on Page 29.

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. See Table 10 on Page 29.

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 11 on Page 29.

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 12 on Page 30.

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 13, 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. See Table 13 on Page 30.

Diffusion Score: According to the Census 2020, 11.4 percent of the U.S. population is of a race other than the three largest groups. The fourth column on Figure 8 provides this percentage, the diffusion 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 if the population is concentrated among a few racial groups or is more diverse. A higher score indicates a more diverse population.

Measures of diversity, including the diffusion score, provide an indication of the racial and ethnic makeup of a community. This information is used by the federal government for many purposes, including planning and evaluating implementation of laws such as civil rights. In 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau began including the diffusion score as one metric of diversity. The diffusion score better illustrates the diversity of the population than the Census Bureau previously did with the use of a simple metric of percent minority and percent majority. The diffusion score accounts for the complex nature of the racial composition of the country (Jensen, 2021b).

In the St. Louis MSA, the diffusion score is 7.3, meaning that just over 7 percent of the population is not of one of the three largest population groups. The average diffusion score for the peer regions is 10.3 and ranges from 17.5 in Las Vegas to 5.4 in Birmingham. St. Louis ranks 42nd on this metric and is one of the least diverse among the peer regions. See Table 14 on Page 30.

Table 8

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 9

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

Table 10

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 11

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

Table 12

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
United States		**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 13

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 14

Diffusion Score

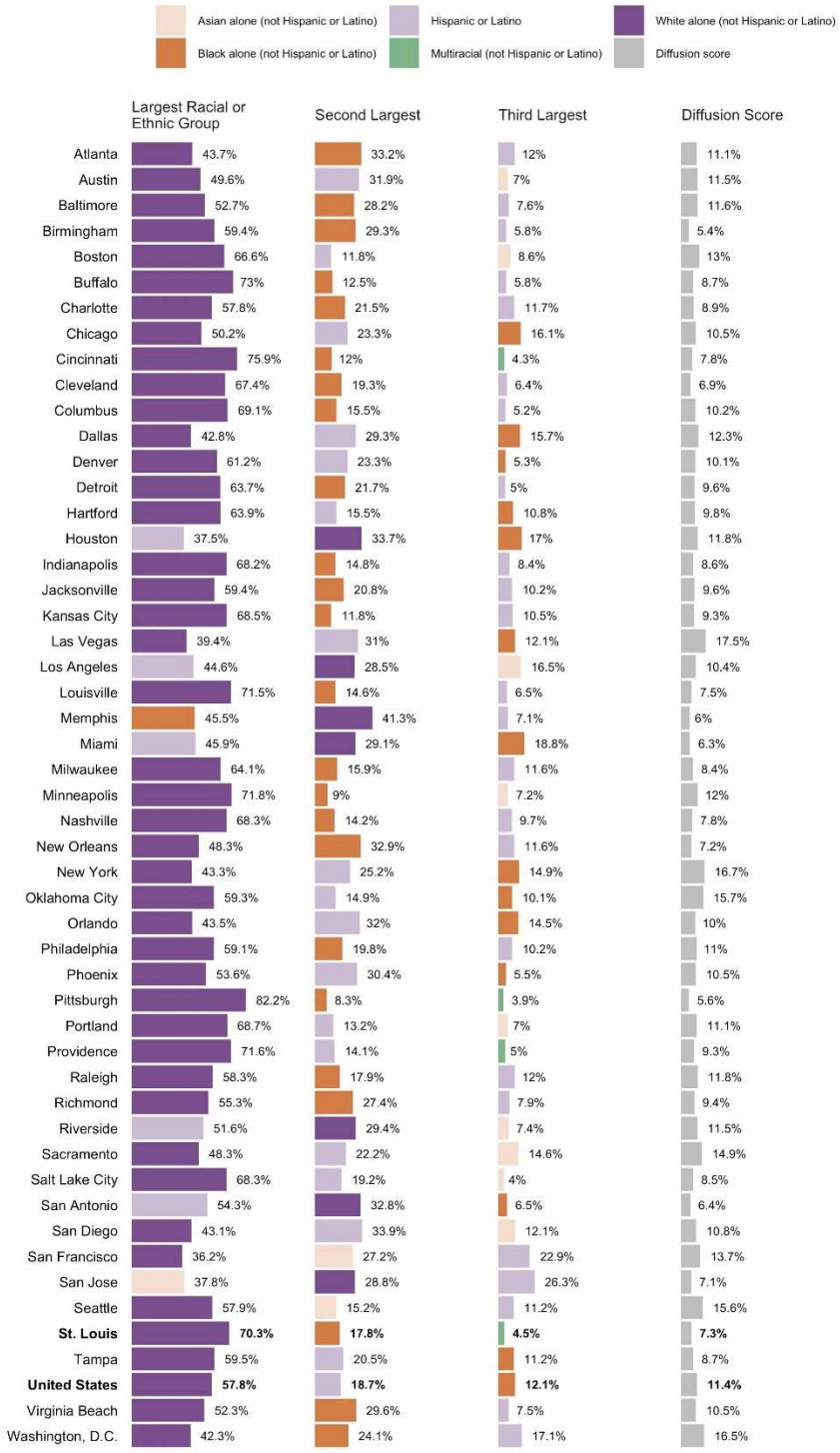
Percent of population not in the three largest racial/ethnic groups, 2020

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 8: 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



	Largest Racial or Ethnic Group	Second Largest	Third Largest	Diffusion Score
Atlanta	43.7%	33.2%	12%	11.1%
Austin	49.6%	31.9%	7%	11.5%
Baltimore	52.7%	28.2%	7.6%	11.6%
Birmingham	59.4%	29.3%	5.8%	5.4%
Boston	66.6%	11.8%	8.6%	13%
Buffalo	73%	12.5%	5.8%	8.7%
Charlotte	57.8%	21.5%	11.7%	8.9%
Chicago	50.2%	23.3%	16.1%	10.5%
Cincinnati	75.9%	12%	4.3%	7.8%
Cleveland	67.4%	19.3%	6.4%	6.9%
Columbus	69.1%	15.5%	5.2%	10.2%
Dallas	42.8%	29.3%	15.7%	12.3%
Denver	61.2%	23.3%	5.3%	10.1%
Detroit	63.7%	21.7%	5%	9.6%
Hartford	63.9%	15.5%	10.8%	9.8%
Houston	37.5%	33.7%	17%	11.8%
Indianapolis	68.2%	14.8%	8.4%	8.6%
Jacksonville	59.4%	20.8%	10.2%	9.6%
Kansas City	68.5%	11.8%	10.5%	9.3%
Las Vegas	39.4%	31%	12.1%	17.5%
Los Angeles	44.6%	28.5%	16.5%	10.4%
Louisville	71.5%	14.6%	6.5%	7.5%
Memphis	45.5%	41.3%	7.1%	6%
Miami	45.9%	29.1%	18.8%	6.3%
Milwaukee	64.1%	15.9%	11.6%	8.4%
Minneapolis	71.8%	9%	7.2%	12%
Nashville	68.3%	14.2%	9.7%	7.8%
New Orleans	48.3%	32.9%	11.6%	7.2%
New York	43.3%	25.2%	14.9%	16.7%
Oklahoma City	59.3%	14.9%	10.1%	15.7%
Orlando	43.5%	32%	14.5%	10%
Philadelphia	59.1%	19.8%	10.2%	11%
Phoenix	53.6%	30.4%	5.5%	10.5%
Pittsburgh	82.2%	8.3%	3.9%	5.6%
Portland	68.7%	13.2%	7%	11.1%
Providence	71.6%	14.1%	5%	9.3%
Raleigh	58.3%	17.9%	12%	11.8%
Richmond	55.3%	27.4%	7.9%	9.4%
Riverside	51.6%	29.4%	7.4%	11.5%
Sacramento	48.3%	22.2%	14.6%	14.9%
Salt Lake City	68.3%	19.2%	4%	8.5%
San Antonio	54.3%	32.8%	6.5%	6.4%
San Diego	43.1%	33.9%	12.1%	10.8%
San Francisco	36.2%	27.2%	22.9%	13.7%
San Jose	37.8%	28.8%	26.3%	7.1%
Seattle	57.9%	15.2%	11.2%	15.6%
St. Louis	**70.3%**	**17.8%**	**4.5%**	**7.3%**
Tampa	59.5%	20.5%	11.2%	8.7%
United States	**57.8%**	**18.7%**	**12.1%**	**11.4%**
Virginia Beach	52.3%	29.6%	7.5%	10.5%
Washington, D.C.	42.3%	24.1%	17.1%	16.5%

Note: The following categories were included in the analysis but are not represented in the tree 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 racial 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. See Figure 9 for the largest racial and ethnic groups for the 15 county-level jurisdictions of the St. Louis MSA.

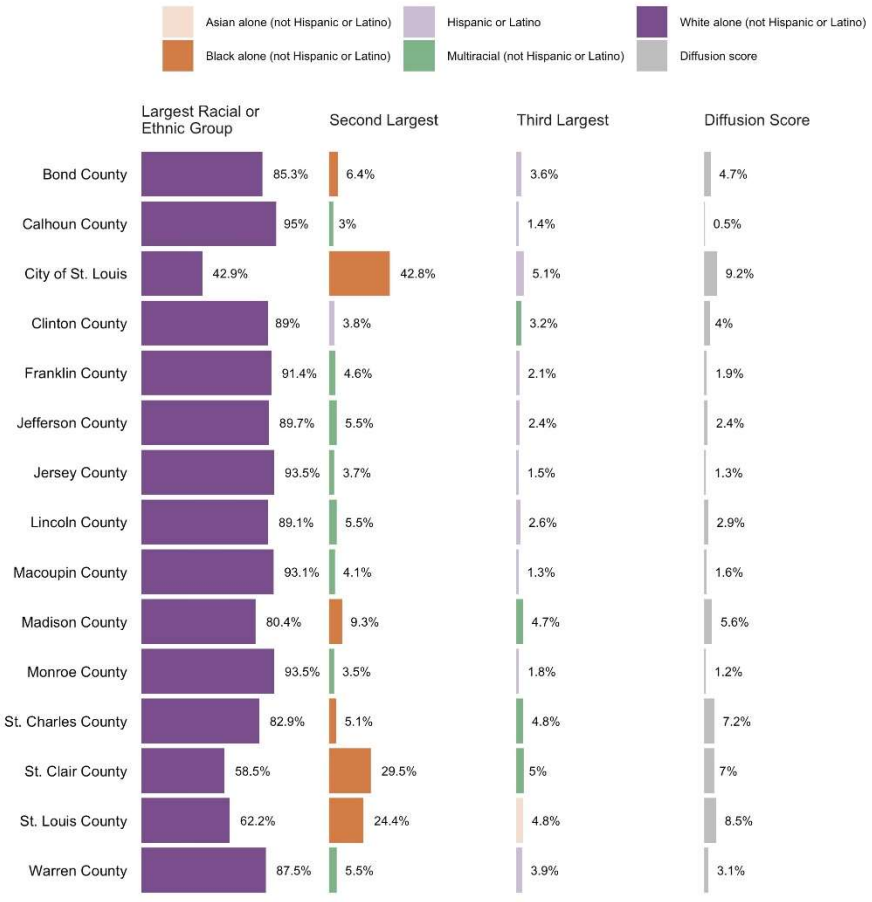
The second largest group is multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) for eight of the counties, Black (not Hispanic or Latino) for five of the counties and the city of St. Louis, and Hispanic or Latino for Clinton County. The Asian (not Hispanic or Latino) population shows up once on this table, as it is 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 MSA counties is 92 percent of the population in St. Louis County.

Figure 9: 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 tree 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

Finding Two: The largest groups differ depending on how the data are categorized.
The determination of the second largest group by race and ethnicity for the United States depends on whether the race alone or the alone plus in-combination categories are used, and on whether the Hispanic or Latino population is included in the totals for the race categories.

Table 15 shows the percent of the U.S. population for race and ethnic groups based on four ways of categorizing the data. On all four, the White population is the largest group. Beyond that, the rankings differ.

When the Hispanic or Latino population group is included as a separate category (columns 1 and 3), as was done in the previous section, it is the second largest U.S. group, making up 18.7 percent of the population. When Hispanics and Latinos are included with the not Hispanic or Latino population, and categorized by race alone (column 2), the second largest group is Black.

Column 4 shows that the second largest group for the total population (including Hispanics and Latinos) for the population that identifies as a race alone and those who identify with the race in combination with one or more races. Based on this grouping, the second largest category is "some other race," making up 15.1 percent of the population. Within this group, a little more than half of the population (56 percent) identifies as "some other race" in combination with at least one of the Census-defined races. The remaining 44 percent of this group identify solely as "some other race" other than the Census-provided races.

Table 15: Largest Racial and Ethnic Groups Based on Different Categorizations
Percent of total population, each column sorted largest to smallest
United States, 2020

	Column 1 Race Alone, Hispanic and Latino Separate		Column 2 Race Alone, Including Hispanics and Latinos		Column 3 Race Alone plus In Combination, Hispanic and Latinos Separate*		Column 4 Race Alone plus In Combination, including Hispanic and Latinos*	
Largest Group	White	57.8	White	61.6	White	61.5	White	71.0
	Hispanic and Latino	18.7	Black	12.4	Hispanic and Latino	18.7	Some other race	15.1
	Black	12.1	Multiracial	10.2	Black	13.4	Black	14.2
	Asian	5.9	Some other race	8.4	Asian	7.0	Asian	7.2
	Multiracial	4.1	Asian	6.0	American Indian	2.0	American Indian	2.9
	American Indian	0.7	American Indian	1.1	Some other race	1.4	Pacific Islander	0.5
Smallest Group	Some other race	0.5	Pacific Islander	0.2	Pacific Islander	0.4	Multiracial	NA
	Pacific Islander	0.2	Hispanic and Latino	NA	Multiracial	NA	Hispanic and Latino	NA

* Categories are not mutually exclusive.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2020

For the St. Louis MSA, White and Black are the two largest groups based on each of the four ways of categorizing the data. The third largest group differs based on categorization. See Table 16.

Table 16: Largest Racial and Ethnic Groups Based on Different Categorizations
Percent of total population, each column sorted largest to smallest
St. Louis MSA, 2020

	Column 1 Race Alone, Hispanic and		Column 2 Race Alone, Including		Column 3 Race Alone plus In		Column 4 Race Alone plus In	
Largest Group	White	70.3	White	74.6	White	71.2	White	76.8
	Black	17.8	Black	19.3	Black	18.0	Black	19.6
	Multiracial	4.5	Multiracial	6.0	Hispanic and Latino	3.8	Some other race	3.9
	Hispanic and Latino	3.8	Asian	3.7	Asian	2.9	Asian	3.8
	Asian	2.9	American Indian	1.9	Some other race	1.6	American Indian	2.2
	Some other race	0.4	Some other race	1.3	American Indian	0.3	Pacific Islander	0.1
Smallest Group	American Indian	0.2	Pacific Islander	0.1	Pacific Islander	0.0	Multiracial	NA
	Pacific Islander	0.0	Hispanic and Latino	NA	Multiracial	NA	Hispanic and Latino	NA

* Categories are not mutually exclusive.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2020

Finding Three: The percent of the population that identifies with solely one race declined and the multiracial population increased for both the United States and the St. Louis MSA.
Table 17 shows the U.S. population that identifies as one race and two or more races (multiracial) for 2010 and 2020 for the total population, the Hispanic or Latino population group, and the not Hispanic or Latino population.

The population that identifies with one race continues to be the larger group (highlighted in purple) for the total population as well as for the Hispanic and the not Hispanic groups separately. However, for all three groups, the multiracial population increased substantially.

Table 17: Broad Race and Ethnic Population Groups
United States, 2010 and 2020

	Population 2010	Percent of Population 2010	Population 2020	Percent of Population 2020	Absolute Change, 2010-2020	Percent Change, 2010-2020	Percentage Point Change, Percent of Total Population
Total Population	308,745,538		331,449,281		22,703,743	7.4	
Total - One Race	299,736,465	97.1	297,600,338	89.8	-2,136,127	-0.7	-7.3
Total - Multiracial	9,009,073	2.9	33,848,943	10.2	24,839,870	275.7	7.3
Hispanic	50,477,594	16.3	62,080,044	18.7	11,602,450	23.0	2.4
Not Hispanic	258,267,944	83.7	269,369,237	81.3	11,101,293	4.3	-2.4
Hispanic - One Race	47,435,002	15.4	41,780,084	12.6	-5,654,918	-11.9	-2.8
Hispanic - Multiracial	3,042,592	1.0	20,299,960	6.1	17,257,368	567.2	5.1
Not Hispanic - One Race	252,301,463	81.7	255,820,254	77.2	3,518,791	1.4	-4.5
Not Hispanic - Multiracial	5,966,481	1.9	13,548,983	4.1	7,582,502	127.1	2.2

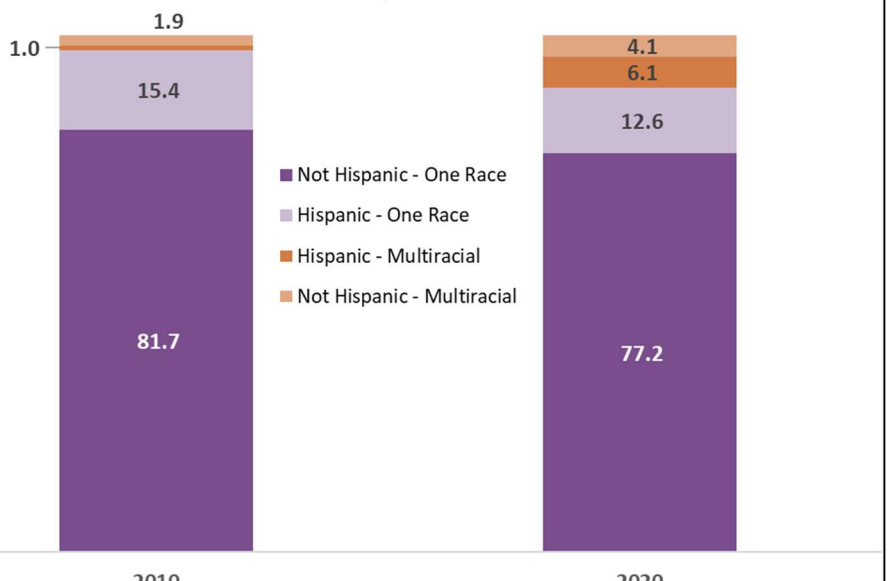
Note: The U.S. Census Bureau notes that it is important to use caution when comparing 2020 Census and 2010 Census race data due to revisions to the survey questions and coding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

The population that identifies with solely one race decreased by less than 1 percent but went from making up 97.1 percent of the total population to 89.8 percent, a decrease of 7.3 percentage points. The multiracial population increased by 24.8 million people. Most of this increase was people of Hispanic origin, 69.5 percent. However, the not Hispanic population identifying as multiracial also increased by a significant amount, 127 percent.

As discussed previously, these changes are in part due to the changes the Census Bureau made to the census survey form. And, as discussed in the Finding 5 section, much of the change is seen among the Hispanic or Latino population group. Figure 10 displays how the percentages of the population differed in 2010 and 2020.

Figure 10: Broad Race and Ethnic Population Groups

Percent of total population
United States, 2010 and 2020



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 Censuses, 2010 and 2020

In the United States, the largest increase in the multiracial population was among Whites who also identify with one other race. The group that makes up the largest proportion of the growth depends on how the data are categorized. Table 18 includes the four multiracial categories with the largest growth in the country from 2010 to 2020 for the total population, the Hispanic or Latino population, and the not Hispanic or Latino population.

The largest multiracial group in 2020 is those who identify as White and “some other race”, accounting for 57.1 percent of the U.S. multiracial population. This group also makes a majority of the increase in the multiracial population, 70.8 percent. Most of the people in this group are also of Hispanic or Latino origin, 17 million of the 19.3 million people.

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.

The multiracial and not Hispanic or Latino population is the smaller subset. For this group, all four of the largest growth groups are people who identify as White and another race. Those who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native and White is the group with the most growth (193.5 percent) as well as the largest multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) population group in 2020.

Table 18: Change in Multiracial Population

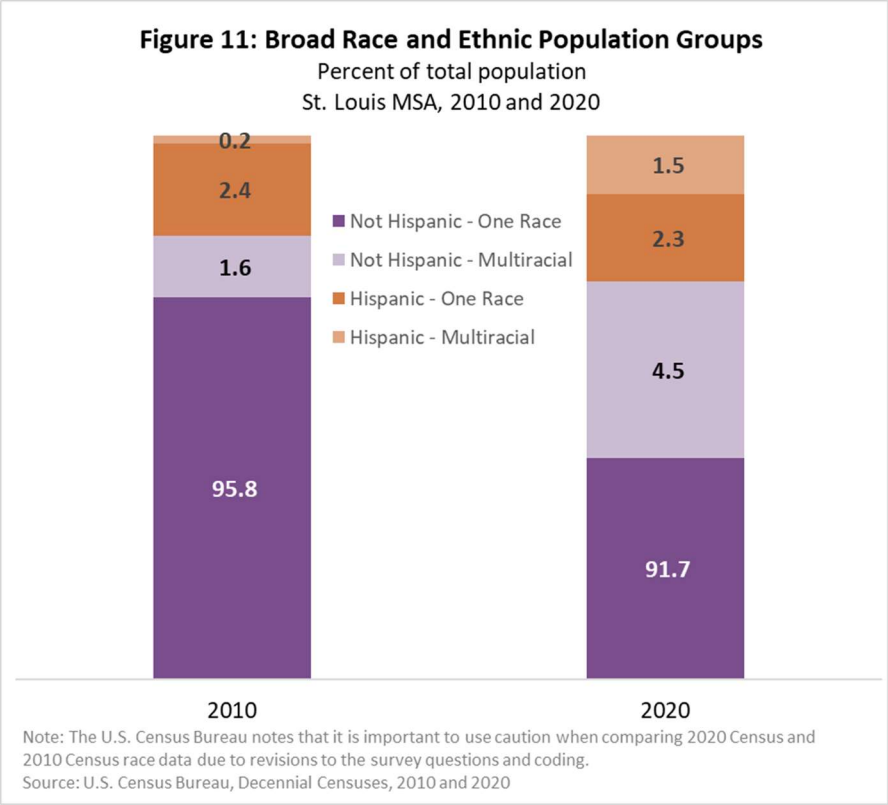
The four multiracial groups with the largest percent change in population for the total population, Hispanic population, and not Hispanic population
United States, 2010 to 2020

	2010	2020	Absolute Change 2010-2020	Percent Change 2010-2020	Percent of Total Change	Percent of Group Change	Percent of Group in 2020
Total Multiracial Population	**9,009,073**	**33,848,943**	**24,839,870**	**275.7**	**100.0**		
Hispanic - Multiracial	3,042,592	20,299,960	17,257,368	567.2	69.5		
Not-Hispanic - Multiracial	5,966,481	13,548,983	7,582,502	127.1	30.5		
Multiracial Population Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population (Hispanic and Not Hispanic Together)							
White; Some Other Race	1,740,924	19,315,952	17,575,028	1,009.5	70.8	70.8	57.1
White; American Indian and Alaska N	1,432,309	3,968,096	2,535,787	177.0	10.2	10.2	11.7
White; Black or African American	1,834,212	3,070,341	1,236,129	67.4	5.0	5.0	9.1
White; Asian	1,623,234	2,691,465	1,068,231	65.8	4.3	4.3	8.0
Hispanic Multiracial Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population							
White; Some Other Race	1,601,125	17,031,344	15,430,219	963.7	62.1	89.4	83.9
Black or African American; Some Oth	227,648	682,515	454,867	199.8	1.8	2.6	3.4
White; American Indian and Alaska N	25,859	384,474	358,615	1,386.8	1.4	2.1	1.9
American Indian and Alaska Native; S	106,604	366,595	259,991	243.9	1.0	1.5	1.8
Not Hispanic Multiracial Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population							
White; American Indian and Alaska N	1,205,924	3,539,935	2,334,011	193.5	9.4	30.8	26.1
White; Some Other Race	139,799	2,284,608	2,144,809	1,534.2	8.6	28.3	16.9
White; Black or African American	1,588,362	2,781,839	1,193,477	75.1	4.8	15.7	20.5
White; Asian	1,487,712	2,521,775	1,034,063	69.5	4.2	13.6	18.6

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 su
Source: U.S. Census Bureaus, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

St. Louis MSA

Like the United States, the proportion of the population in the St. Louis MSA who identify as one race decreased. The decrease was larger for the MSA, 3.2 percent, compared to 0.7 percent for the United States. Those identifying as multiracial in St. Louis more than doubled, increasing 235 percent, and now make up 6 percent of the MSA population. See Table 19 and Figure 11. The increase in the multiracial population in the St. Louis MSA from 2010 to 2020 was larger than the increase in the total population.



Unlike for the country as a whole, in the St. Louis MSA, the not Hispanic or Latino population accounts for a larger proportion of the growth in the multiracial population. The Hispanic multiracial population did increase, by nearly 600 percent, but the group still only makes up 1.5 percent of the MSA population. The not Hispanic multiracial population increased by 186 percent and now makes up 4.5 percent of the population.

Table 19: Broad Race and Ethnic Population Groups

St. Louis MSA, 2010 and 2020

	Population 2010	Percent of Population 2010	Population 2020	Percent of Population 2020	Absolute Change, 2010-2020	Percent Change, 2010-2020	Percentage Point Change, Percent of Total Population
Total Population	2,787,701		2,820,253		32,552	1.2	
Total - One Race	2,736,885	98.2	2,649,865	94.0	-87,020	-3.2	-4.2
Total - Multiracial	50,816	1.8	170,388	6.0	119,572	235.3	4.2
Hispanic	71,764	2.6	106,269	3.8	34,505	48.1	1.2
Not Hispanic	2,715,937	97.4	2,713,984	96.2	-1,953	-0.1	-1.2
Hispanic - One Race	65,705	2.4	63,900	2.3	-1,805	-2.7	-0.1
Hispanic - Multiracial	6,059	0.2	42,369	1.5	36,310	599.3	1.3
Not Hispanic - One Race	2,671,180	95.8	2,585,965	91.7	-85,215	-3.2	-4.1
Not Hispanic - Multiracial	44,757	1.6	128,019	4.5	83,262	186.0	2.9

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

In the St. Louis MSA, the largest increases in the multiracial population were mostly among Whites who also identify with one other race. The group that makes up the largest proportion of the growth depends on how the data are categorized. Table 20 includes the four multiracial categories with the largest growth from 2010 to 2020 in the MSA for the total population, the Hispanic or Latino population, and the not Hispanic or Latino population.

The largest increase was among people who identify as White along with “some other race,” making up 44.9 percent of the total multiracial increase in the region. This group is also among the largest growth groups for both the Hispanic and the not Hispanic multiracial population groups. Although, this is not a homogenous group since the “some other race” category is a catch all for anyone who identifies with a race other than the Census-provided races.

Among the larger of the two subsets of the population, the multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) group, people who identify as White and American Indian or Alaska Native account for the most growth, 403.3 percent increase and 27.5 percent of the total change in the multiracial population in the region. This is also the largest multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) group, accounting for 32.1 percent of the group in 2020. These four groups account for 92.2 percent of the multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) growth. The same four groups are the most populous, accounting for 87.9 percent of the multiracial (not Hispanic or Latino) population.

The Hispanic multiracial population is a smaller group in the region and accounts for a smaller proportion of the increase in the multiracial population in the region. However, the Hispanic multiracial group that identifies as White and “some other race” makes up 26.1 percent of the increase in the MSA multiracial population. This is also the largest group among the multiracial Hispanic population, 80.1 percent.

Table 20: Change in Multiracial Population

The four multiracial groups with the largest percent change in population
for the total population, Hispanic population, and not Hispanic population

St. Louis MSA, 2010 to 2020

	2010	2020	Absolute Change 2010-2020	Percent Change 2010-2020	Percent of Total Change	Percent of Group Change	Percent of Group in 2020
Total Multiracial Population	**50,816**	**170,388**	**119,572**	**235.3**	**100.0**		
Hispanic - Multiracial	6,059	42,369	36,310	599.3	30.4		
Not-Hispanic - Multiracial	44,757	128,019	83,262	186.0	69.6		
Multiracial Population Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population (Hispanic and Not Hispanic Together)							
White; Some Other Race	3,369	57,074	53,705	1,594.1	44.9	44.9	33.5
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	8,784	42,550	33,766	384.4	28.2	28.2	25.0
White; Black or African American	17,798	31,050	13,252	74.5	11.1	11.1	18.2
White; Asian	10,182	18,967	8,785	86.3	7.3	7.3	11.1
Hispanic Multiracial Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population							
White; Some Other Race	2,738	33,947	31,209	1,139.8	26.1	86.0	80.1
White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	48	1,371	1,323	2,756.3	1.1	3.6	3.2
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	628	1,499	871	138.7	0.7	2.4	3.5
Black or African American; Some Other Race	518	1,173	655	126.4	0.5	1.8	2.8
Not Hispanic Multiracial Groups with Largest Percent Changes in Population							
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	8,156	41,051	32,895	403.3	27.5	39.5	32.1
White; Some Other Race	631	23,127	22,496	3,565.1	18.8	27.0	18.1
White; Black or African American	17,146	29,905	12,759	74.4	10.7	15.3	23.4
White; Asian	9,850	18,508	8,658	87.9	7.2	10.4	14.5

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

Finding Four: The Hispanic or Latino population group increased across the country and 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. See Table 22 for 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 21. 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 16th 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.

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 23, 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. See the previous section, starting on Page 34, for a discussion of the growth and the composition of the multiracial population in the St. Louis MSA.

Table 21

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 22: 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 Bureaus, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

Table 23: 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 Bureaus, Decennial Census 2010 and 2020

All 15-county level jurisdictions of the MSA also experienced an increase in the Hispanic or Latino population group from 2010 to 2020. See Table 24. 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.

Table 24: 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

Finding Five: The Hispanic population accounts for a substantial amount of the diversity of the country.

The Hispanic population makes up 18.7 of the total population. This smaller subset of the population accounts for a large proportion of the multiracial and "some other race" groups in the United States.

About 10.2 percent of the U.S. population identifies as multiracial. Of these 33.8 million people, 60 percent are also Hispanic or Latino. Between 2010 and 2020, the U.S. multiracial population increased

by 275.7 percent, 24.8 million people. The Hispanic or Latino population account for a large proportion of this increase, 69.4 percent, 17.3 million people.

The “some other race” category includes anyone who does not identify with one of the five Census-provided groups. About 27.9 million people identify as “some other race” alone, 8.4 percent of the U.S. population. Another 21.9 million identify as “some other race” in combination with at least one of the five Census-defined races, for a total of 49.9 million people, 15.1 percent of the U.S. Population. As seen on Table 25, over 90 percent of these people are also of Hispanic or Latino origin, for both the race alone and the race alone and in-combination categorizations.

The population identifying as “some other race” in the United States also increased substantially. As shown in Table 26, the “some other race” alone group increased by 41.7 percent and the alone plus in-combination group increased by 118.8 percent. The Hispanic population accounts for 87.7 percent of the increase in the race alone group and 87.4 percent of the change in the alone plus in-combination group.

Table 25: Hispanic vs not Hispanic Diversity Categories

United States, 2020

Multiracial		**Percent of Multiracial**
Hispanic	20,299,960	60.0
Not Hispanic	13,548,983	40.0
Total	33,848,943	
Some Other Race Alone		**Percent of Some Other Race Alone**
Hispanic	26,225,882	93.9
Not Hispanic	1,689,833	6.1
Total	27,915,715	
Some Other Race Alone or in Combination with Another Race		**Percent of Alone + in Combination**
Hispanic	45,318,098	90.8
Not Hispanic	4,584,438	9.2
Total	49,902,536	

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

Table 26: Hispanic and Latino Population United States, 2010 to 2020				
	Absolute Change 2010-2020	**Percent Change 2010-2020**	**Percentage Point Change 2010-2020**	**Hispanic percent of Change**
Multiracial Population				
Hispanic and Latino Population	17,257,368	567.2	5.1	69.5
Total Population	24,839,870	275.7	7.3	
Some Other Race				
Hispanic - Alone	7,722,779	41.7	1.9	87.7
Hispanic -Alone & in Combination	24,603,880	118.8	7.0	87.4
Total Population - Alone	8,808,347	46.1	2.2	
Total Population - Alone & in Combination	28,154,452	129.5	8.0	
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				

East-West Gateway Region

See the Where We Stand Update at www.ewgateway.org/wws for data and discussion about the race and ethnicity of the population of the East-West Gateway region by county.

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, and their meaning 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.

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