

# Race and Ethnicity - What 150 Years of Census Data Reveal

## Overview

Racial classifications have been a part of the Decennial Census since the first census was conducted in 1790. An analysis of census counts over the past 150 years shows that Utah's population has continued to become more racially and ethnically diverse. According to Census 2000, Hispanics are now 9% of the state's population, compared to 5% in 1990. While this is below the 12.5% share of Hispanics nationwide, it represents a significant increase in the diversity of Utah, unlike any time since the taking of the original territorial census in 1850.

Census 2000 became the first national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than one race to indicate mixed racial heritage, creating 63 racial categories. The majority of Utahns (97.9%), as well as respondents nationwide (97.6%), selected only one race on the questionnaire. While allowing respondents to report more than one race may provide a more accurate representation of the racial diversity of the country, it also means that data on race from Census 2000 are not directly comparable with data from previous censuses.

Census data for the past 150 years confirm the widely held view that Utah is less racially and ethnically diverse than the nation.<sup>1</sup> From the mid-nineteenth century settlement of Utah by the Mormon pioneers to the present day, the White race has been the dominant majority. While the great migrations of people of color over the past two centuries have transformed many regions of the country, these migrations have affected but not significantly altered the racial composition of Utah. Some have suggested that the unique culture of the state has been an impediment to minority migration. However, Utah is part of much larger region sharing these characteristics. This region extends from Idaho in the west to Wisconsin in the east and includes mountain states (Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming), Great Plains states (North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa), and part of the Great Lakes region (Minnesota and Wisconsin).

According to census counts, Whites were at least 98% of the Utah population from 1850 through 1960. This proportion dropped steadily to reach 94% in 1990 as the populations of Hispanics, Southeast Asians, Chinese, Japanese, and others increased more rapidly than did the White non-Hispanic population.<sup>2</sup> Over the last decade the Hispanic population has grown substantially, altering the racial and ethnic composition of the nation, as well as increasing the racial/ethnic diversity of Utah, unlike any time since the taking of the original territorial census in 1850.

## Census Definitions of Race and Ethnicity

The definition and implications of race and ethnicity have long been among the most contested terrain in the social sciences. Race and color have been part of the Decennial Census from its beginnings in 1790. Because the census definitions have changed over time, this data series embodies the shifting views and politics of race and ethnicity as well as actual changes in the composition of the population. These are by necessity inseparable. In the pre-Civil Rights era, the naming of races

<sup>1</sup> This analysis is an excerpt from two larger papers prepared for the Rocco C. Siciliano Colloquium "Nation and State: Diversity and Identity," November 1, 2001 at the University of Utah.

<sup>2</sup> Given the choices of White, Black, Native American, Asian and Pacific Islander, or Some Other Race, about half of all Hispanics chose the "Some Other Race" in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. In fact 97% of all persons in this catch-all category designated themselves as Hispanic.

on the Decennial Census was driven by the requirements of the federal government. After Civil Rights legislation, it was in the interest of minority groups to be identified and tracked in federal statistics for civil rights enforcement purposes. Consequently, the number of race and ethnicity categories increased significantly beginning in the 1970 Census.

White and some label for African American have been included in every Census while Native Americans have been included since 1860. These distinctions were made for apportionment purposes: free persons and "taxed Indians" counted fully while slaves each counted as three-fifths. Color has been an explicit category in every census from 1830 through 2000. Excepting the 1900 Census, from 1850 through 1920 the census race categories included "Black" and "Mulatto." In 1890, the blackness of a person was to be identified in much more detail: Black, Mulatto, Quadroon, or Octoroon. The "one drop" rule was used to determine race in the 1930 through 1960 Censuses. If a person was thought to have any hint of African American ancestry, s/he was classified as Black. After the Supreme Court ruled in 1935 that all Indians were subject to Federal taxation and should be counted for apportionment purposes, there was finally a more rigorous effort to enumerate American Indians.<sup>3</sup> Alaskan Natives (Aleut and Eskimo) were included in the 1960 Census and in the 1980 through 2000 Censuses. Census counts of Native Americans across time are difficult to interpret since federal policy and tribal economic conditions have gone through quite dramatic changes.<sup>4</sup>

In the 1930 through 1960 Censuses, instructions to the enumerators indicated that any other "mixture of White and non-White should be reported according to the non-White parent." In the case of "other mixtures of colored races," the race of the father was reported. Exceptions to this rule were Indian persons with mixed heritage. In these cases, they were reported as "Indian" or "White" if they passed as either of these in the community.<sup>5</sup>

Chinese have been counted separately in every census since 1870 while Japanese were permanently added as a distinct group of persons in 1880, and Filipinos in 1920. Koreans and Asian Indians ("Hindu") were included beginning in the 1920 Census and then removed for the 1950 Census. Mexicans were included as a category only in the 1930 Census. Koreans became a permanent category in 1970 while Asian Indians reappeared in 1980. Aleuts and Eskimos were included on the list in 1960, excluded in 1970, and once again included in 1980. Hawaiians have been a race category since 1960 while Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan were added in 1980. The category "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" appeared in 1990 only to be replaced by two categories in 2000: "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander." Finally, "Other" became a racial category in 1910, although it was renamed "Other Race" in 1990 and "Some Other Race" in 2000.

After much debate, the 2000 Census allowed the selection of multiple race categories. Some argued that this was a victory for self-

<sup>3</sup> Rodriguez, Clara E. 2000. *Changing Race: Latinos, the Census, and the History of Ethnicity in the United States*. New York: New York University Press, pages 88-91.

<sup>4</sup> Peterson, William. 1997. *Ethnicity Counts*. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, pages 101-112.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1989. *200 Years of Census Taking: Population and Housing Questions 1790-1990.*; and Nobles, Melissa. 2000. *Shades of Citizenship*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, pages 188-190.

identification while others argued that this diluted the political visibility and representation of others. This innovation, which created 63 racial categories, complicated civil rights monitoring and enforcement. Another implication of the multi-race option is that Census 2000 race data are not directly comparable with that of the 1990 Census.

In a significant break with the past, the 1980 Census introduced an ethnicity question that was completely separate from the race question. Two ethnic groups were defined: "Spanish or Hispanic Origin or Descent" or "Not of Spanish or Hispanic Origin or Descent." The category is an agglomeration of a very diverse group Spanish-speaking persons or persons from Spanish speaking countries that have been aggregated regardless of economic, cultural, or racial differences. This question subdivided Hispanics into Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Hispanic. In the 1980 and 1990 questionnaires, respondents were asked whether their race was 1) White; 2) Black; 3) American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; 4) Asian or Pacific Islander (with nine detailed categories); or 5) Some Other Race. Fully 40% of persons who identified themselves as Hispanic in the 1980 Census selected the Other Race category. In fact, 97% of all persons selecting Other Race were Hispanics. These proportions were repeated in the 1990 Census. A major proposal for the 2000 Census was to include Spanish/Hispanic/Latino as a selection in the race question. This proposal failed so the separation of race and Hispanic Origin continued for the 2000 Census. Once again Hispanics accounted for 97% of the Some Other Race category and many wrote in Mexican.

### Census 2000 - The Population by Race

**The United States.** Nationwide, the majority of respondents (97.6%) selected only one race on the Census 2000 questionnaire. Among those that selected one race, 75.1% were White, followed by Black or African American (12.3%), Asian (3.6%), American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.1%). Those that selected Some Other Race in 2000 accounted for 5.5% of respondents.<sup>6</sup>

Among the nation's Asian population, the third largest racial group, most identified themselves as Chinese, followed by Filipino, Asian Indian, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Korean. Most respondents in the Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander category identified themselves as Native Hawaiian, followed by Samoan, and Guamanian or Chamorro.

The fastest growing race over the decade was the Asian-Pacific Islander category, which increased 46.3% nationwide.<sup>7</sup> American Indian and Alaska Native was the second fastest growing race, increasing 26.4%, followed by Black or African American (15.6%), and White (5.9%).

**Utah.** The majority of Utahns (97.9%) selected only one race in 2000. Among those that selected one race, 89.2% were White. Asians in Utah were the second largest race in 2000, at 1.7%, followed by American Indian or Alaska Native (1.3%), Black or African American (0.8%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.7%), and Some Other Race (4.2%).

The state's fastest growing race in the 1990s was the Asian-Pacific

Islander category, which increased 56.6%, from 33,371 in 1990 to 52,253 in 2000. The Chinese were the largest group among the state's Asian population, followed by the Japanese, Vietnamese, and Korean. The fastest growing group among the state's Asians was the Vietnamese, increasing 113%, from 2,797 in 1990 to 5,968 in 2000.

The second fastest growing race in Utah over the decade was the Black population, which increased 52.5%, followed by White (23.3%), and American Indian and Alaska Native (22.2%).

Among Utah's counties in 2000, Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber housed 85% of the state's Black or African Americans, 79% of the Asian population, and 37% of the American Indian and Alaskan Natives in the state. San Juan County was home to 27% of the state's American Indian or Alaskan Natives. The majority of the state's Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, or 73%, lived in Salt Lake County in 2000.

### Census 2000 - The Hispanic Population

**The United States.** The nation's Hispanic population increased 57.9% over the decade, from 22.4 million in 1990 to 35.3 million in 2000. Hispanics now make up 12.5% of the nation's population, surpassing Black or African Americans (12.3%) as the nation's largest minority group. In 1990, Black or African Americans accounted for 12.1% of the nation's population, while Hispanics made up only 9.0%.

The West continues to lead the country with the largest number of Hispanics. In 1990, the Hispanic population accounted for 19.1% of the population in the West. In 2000, Hispanics accounted for 24.3% of the population in the West, representing the only region in which Hispanics exceeded the national level of 12.5%. Hispanics accounted for 11.6% of the population in the South in 2000, 9.8% in the Northeast, and 4.9% in the Midwest.

Among the Hispanic population nationwide, Mexican continued to be the largest group, accounting for 58.5% of all Hispanics, followed by Puerto Rican (9.6%), Central American (4.8%), South American (3.8%), Cuban (3.5%), and All Other Hispanic (17.3%).<sup>9</sup> Population growth varied among the Hispanic groups, with Mexicans representing the fastest growing group over the decade, increasing by 52.9%. Puerto Ricans increased by 24.9%, and Cubans by 18.9%.

According to the Census Bureau, the Some Other Race category was included in Census 2000 for respondents who were unable to identify with the five other race categories.

**Utah.** The Hispanic population in Utah increased 138.3% from 1990 to 2000, growing more than twice as fast as the Hispanic population nationwide. Hispanics, the largest minority group in the state, now make up 9.0% of the state's total population, compared to 4.9% of the population in 1990.

Mexicans continue to be both the largest and fastest growing group in the state, accounting for 67.7% of all Hispanics, and increasing 140%, from 56,842 in 1990 to 136,416 in 2000. South Americans were the second largest group in the state, accounting for 4.8% of Hispanics, followed by Central American (3.3%), Puerto Rican (2.0%), and Cuban (0.5%).

<sup>6</sup> According to the Census Bureau, the Some Other Race category was included in Census 2000 for respondents who were unable to identify with the five other race categories.

<sup>7</sup> 1990 race totals and 2000 race alone totals were used to calculate the 1990-2000 percent change.

<sup>8</sup> In 1990 Asian and Pacific Islander was a single race category. For comparisons of the 1990-2000 population, the Census 2000 Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander categories have been combined.

<sup>9</sup> All Other Hispanic refers to those Hispanics that did not specify a detailed Hispanic origin, but checked the Spanish/Hispanic/Latino box on the Census 2000 questionnaire without providing any additional information.

Among Utah's counties, Summit County had the fastest growing Hispanic population (638%) over the decade, growing at almost five times the state rate, and ten times the U.S. rate. With the exception of Carbon County, where the number of Hispanics actually decreased (-6.7%), all of Utah's counties experienced significant increases in Hispanics. Washington County, with the second fastest growing Hispanic population, increased 448% from 1990 to 2000, followed by Piute (326%), Garfield (288%), Iron (262%), and Cache (225%).

In Weber County, Hispanics made up 12.6% of the total population in 2000, the largest percentage among counties, followed by Salt Lake (11.9%), Carbon (10.3%), Tooele (10.3%), and Summit (8.1%). In 1990, Carbon and Tooele led the state, both at 11.1%, in the number of Hispanics as a percent of their total population. Only 6% of the population in Salt Lake County was Hispanic in 1990.

### Race and Ethnicity Data for Utah: 1850-2000

What do 150 years of Decennial Census data for Utah reveal? First, the picture painted by the census numbers alone is partial and limited. Certainly the "White non-Hispanic" population has been and continues to be the dominant majority. Exactly what "White" means to the general public is unclear and changes over time. The census category of "White" hides within it great diversity - Middle Easterners are one obvious group of persons made invisible by the category. The use of multiracial categories further complicates the picture. Beyond the census categories, Utah is less homogeneous than the official measurements indicate. However, it is becoming more diverse. Given all of these complexities, a number of themes emerge from the analysis of this data.

1.) **Low Diversity is a Regional Phenomenon.** Utah is less ethnically and racially diverse than the nation as a whole. But it is certainly not unique among states in this regard. The Bureau of the Census characterizes the northern and central states, including Utah, as having "low diversity."

2.) **Utah is Becoming More Diverse.** From 1990 to 2000 the increase in Utah's diversity index exceeded that of the nation.<sup>10</sup> This is primarily attributable to the significant increase in Hispanics, who are now 9% of Utah's population. Using Census data alone, the population of the state is now more diverse than it has ever been.

3.) **Economic Conditions.** Economic growth has been associated with the geographic location of increases in the diversity of Utah over time. Of particular importance have been the emergence and growth the railroads, mining, national defense, and most recently the pre-Olympics construction boom. Conversely, economic decline has been associated with decreases in Utah's diversity and this was particularly the case in the Great Depression.

4. **International Political Forces.** International political conditions have affected the racial and ethnic diversity of Utah. Notably, World War II (forced Japanese migration to Topaz), the Vietnam War (post-war migration of Southeast Asians), and the collapse of the East Block (refugees from the former Soviet Union) have initiated migrations to Utah. Further, national immigration

policy has determined much of the racial and ethnic origins of migrants to Utah. These eras may be divided into the first great migration wave (Ellis Island Era), the Country Quota period, the Family Reunification Era, and episodes of Amnesty.

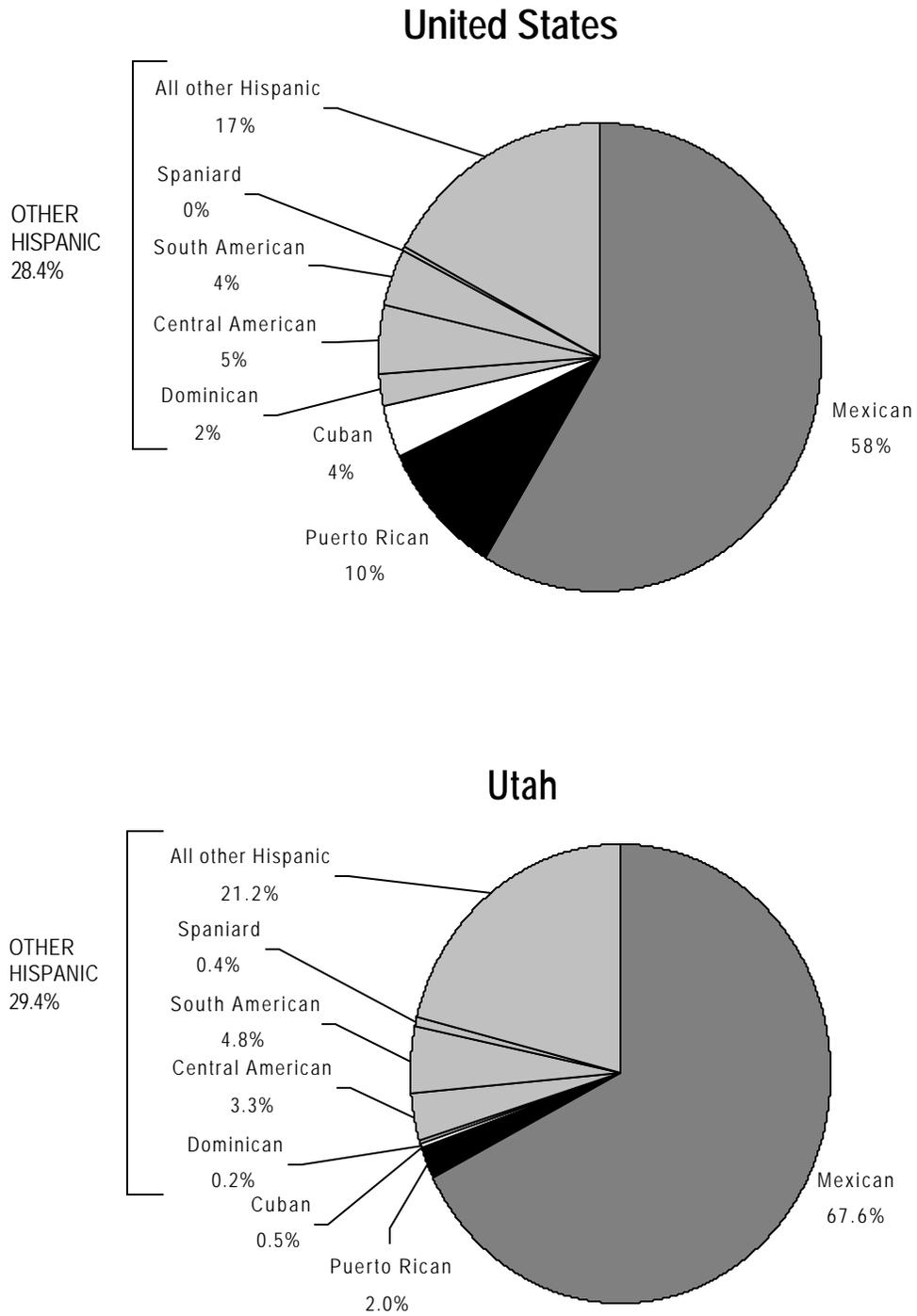
5) **Role of L.D.S. Church.** The rapid initial growth of Utah resulted from one of the most well organized international migration movements in modern times. Leaders of the L.D.S. Church provided management of these nineteenth century migrations and associated settlements. Because Salt Lake City is headquarters to large international religion, this has brought diverse populations to Utah.

6) **Urban Concentrations.** Utah's racial and ethnic minorities (as defined and measured by the 2000 Census) disproportionately reside in the large urban counties of the Wasatch Front. Although there are rural concentrations of the American Indian population, there has been a trend toward urban migration in recent decades.

7) **Future.** The economic growth of the 1990s brought a migration of more diverse people to Utah, especially Hispanics and Latinos. This migration has been national in scope. Although Utah will continue to be less diverse than the nation for the foreseeable future, it will continue to become more diverse. The extent of this will primarily be determined by 1) the relative strength of Utah's economy in combination with the internal growth of the labor force and 2) national immigration policy.

<sup>10</sup> Brewer, Cynthia A. and Suchan, Trudy A. 2001. Mapping Census 2000: The Geography of U.S. Diversity. Washington, D.C: U.S. Bureau of the Census, pages 22 and 23.

Figure 60  
 Percent Distribution of Hispanics by Type for Utah and the U.S.: 2000 Census



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 86

## Decennial Census Race Counts, Shares, and Growth Rates for Utah: 1850 - 2000

Decennial Census Race Counts											
Year	White	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
1850	11,330	50									11,380
1860	40,125	59	89								40,273
1870	86,044	118	179		445						86,786
1880	142,423	232	807		501						143,963
1890	205,899	588	608	4	806						207,905
1900	272,465	672	2,623	417	572						276,749
1910	366,583	1,144	3,123	2,110	371					20	373,351
1920	441,901	1,446	2,711	2,936	342					60	449,396
1930	499,967	1,108	2,869	3,269	342					292	507,847
1940	542,920	1,235	3,611	2,210	228					106	550,310
1950	676,909	2,729	4,201	4,452	335					236	688,862
1960	873,828	4,148	6,961	4,371	629					690	890,627
1970	1,031,926	6,617	11,273	4,713	1,281					3,463	1,059,273
1980	1,383,997	9,691	19,994	5,508	2,913	1,397	932	1,991		34,614	1,461,037
1990	1,615,845	11,576	24,093	6,500	5,322	2,629	1,557	2,797	7,675	44,856	1,722,850
2000	1,992,975	17,657	29,684	6,186	8,045	3,473	3,065	5,968	15,145	150,971	2,233,169
2000*	2,034,448	24,382	40,445	9,991	10,742	4,609	3,800	6,742	21,367	na	

Shares of State Population											
Year	White	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
1850	99.6%	0.4%									100.0%
1860	99.6%	0.1%	0.2%								100.0%
1870	99.1%	0.1%	0.2%		0.5%						100.0%
1880	98.9%	0.2%	0.6%		0.3%						100.0%
1890	99.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%						100.0%
1900	98.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%						100.0%
1910	98.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.1%					0.0%	100.0%
1920	98.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%					0.0%	100.0%
1930	98.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%					0.1%	100.0%
1940	98.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%					0.0%	100.0%
1950	98.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%					0.0%	100.0%
1960	98.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%					0.1%	100.0%
1970	97.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%					0.3%	100.0%
1980	94.7%	0.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.4%	100.0%
1990	93.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	2.6%	100.0%
2000	89.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	6.8%	100.0%

Growth Rate from Previous Decade											
Year	White	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
1860	254.1%	18.0%									253.9%
1870	114.4%	100.0%	101.1%								115.5%
1880	65.5%	96.6%	350.8%		12.6%						65.9%
1890	44.6%	153.4%	-24.7%		60.9%						44.4%
1900	32.3%	14.3%	331.4%	10325.0%	-29.0%						33.1%
1910	34.5%	70.2%	19.1%	406.0%	-35.1%						34.9%
1920	20.5%	26.4%	-13.2%	39.1%	-7.8%					200.0%	20.4%
1930	13.1%	-23.4%	5.8%	11.3%	0.0%					386.7%	13.0%
1940	8.6%	11.5%	25.9%	-32.4%	-33.3%					-63.7%	8.4%
1950	24.7%	121.0%	16.3%	101.4%	46.9%					122.6%	25.2%
1960	29.1%	52.0%	65.7%	-1.8%	87.8%					192.4%	29.3%
1970	18.1%	59.5%	61.9%	7.8%	103.7%					401.9%	18.9%
1980	34.1%	46.5%	77.4%	16.9%	127.4%					899.5%	37.9%
1990	16.8%	19.5%	20.5%	18.0%	82.7%	88.2%	67.1%	40.5%		29.6%	17.9%
2000	23.3%	52.5%	23.2%	-4.8%	51.2%	32.1%	96.9%	113.4%	97.3%	236.6%	29.6%

\* Note: The first listing for 2000 is "race alone" and the second is for "race in combination."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Decennial Census Ethnicity Counts and Shares for Utah: 1930 - 2000**

State Ethnicity Counts				Shares of State Population			Share of State Hispanic Population	
Year	Hispanic	Mexican	Total	Year	Hispanic	Mexican	Year	Mexican
1930		4,012	507,847	1930		0.8%	1970	22.7%
1970	33,911	7,710	1,059,273	1970	3.2%	0.7%	1980	60.9%
1980	60,302	36,751	1,461,037	1980	4.1%	2.5%	1990	67.2%
1990	84,597	56,842	1,722,850	1990	4.9%	3.3%	2000	67.7%
2000	201,559	136,416	2,233,169	2000	9.0%	6.1%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



**Table 88**  
**Race and Ethnicity Totals for Utah: 1990 and 2000**

1990 Census			2000 Census		
<b>Total Population by Ethnicity</b>			<b>Total Population by Ethnicity</b>		
	Count	Share		Count	Share
Total Hispanic	84,597	5%	Total Hispanic or Latino	201,559	9%
Total Not Hispanic	1,638,253	95%	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	2,031,610	91%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,722,850</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,233,169</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Population by Race</b>			<b>Total Population by Race</b>		
	Count	Share		Count	Share
White	1,615,845	94%	White alone	1,992,975	89%
Black	11,576	1%	Black or African American alone	17,657	1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	24,283	1%	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	29,684	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	33,371	2%	Asian alone	37,108	2%
Other race	37,775	2%	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	15,145	1%
Total Population	1,722,850	100%	Some other race alone	93,405	4%
			Two or more races	47,195	2%
			<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,233,169</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Hispanic Origin by Race</b>			<b>Hispanic or Latino by Race</b>		
	Count	Share		Count	Share
White	44,591	53%	White alone	88,710	44%
Black	708	1%	Black or African American alone	1,520	1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1,535	2%	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3,021	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	881	1%	Asian alone	625	0%
Other race	36,882	44%	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	339	0%
Total Hispanic Origin	84,597	100%	Some other race alone	91,457	45%
			Two or more races	15,887	8%
			<b>Total Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>201,559</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Not of Hispanic Origin by Race</b>			<b>Not Hispanic or Latino by Race</b>		
	Count	Share		Count	Share
White	1,571,254	96%	White alone	1,904,265	94%
Black	10,868	1%	Black or African American alone	16,137	1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	22,748	1%	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	26,663	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	32,490	2%	Asian alone	36,483	2%
Other race	893	0%	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	14,806	1%
Total Not Hispanic	1,638,253	100%	Some other race alone	1,948	0%
			Two or more races	31,308	2%
			<b>Total Not Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>2,031,610</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino as a Share of "Other Race"</b>			<b>Hispanic or Latino as a Share of "Other Race"</b>		
		<b>97.6%</b>			<b>97.9%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Race and Ethnicity Totals for Utah and the U.S.: 1990 and 2000

Utah		1990		2000		United States		1990		2000	
Subject	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0	Total population.....	248,709,873	100.0	281,421,906	100.0		
<b>RACE</b>				<b>RACE</b>				<b>RACE</b>			
One race .....	1,722,850	100.0	2,185,974	97.9	One race .....	248,709,873	100.0	274,595,678	97.6		
White.....	1,615,845	93.8	1,992,975	89.2	White.....	199,686,070	80.3	211,460,626	75.1		
Black or African American.....	11,576	0.7	17,657	0.8	Black or African American.....	29,986,060	12.1	34,658,190	12.3		
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	24,283	1.4	29,684	1.3	American Indian and Alaska Native.....	1,959,234	0.8	2,475,956	0.9		
Asian.....	25,696	1.5	37,108	1.7	Asian.....	6,908,638	2.8	10,242,998	3.6		
Asian Indian.....	1,557	0.1	3,065	0.1	Asian Indian.....	815,447	0.3	1,678,765	0.6		
Chinese.....	5,322	0.3	8,045	0.4	Chinese.....	1,645,472	0.7	2,432,585	0.9		
Filipino.....	1,905	0.1	3,106	0.1	Filipino.....	1,406,770	0.6	1,850,314	0.7		
Japanese.....	6,500	0.4	6,186	0.3	Japanese.....	847,562	0.3	796,700	0.3		
Korean.....	2,629	0.2	3,473	0.2	Korean.....	798,849	0.3	1,076,872	0.4		
Vietnamese.....	2,797	0.2	5,968	0.3	Vietnamese.....	614,547	0.2	1,122,528	0.4		
Other Asian .....	4,986	0.3	7,265	0.3	Other Asian .....	779,991	0.3	1,285,234	0.5		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	7,675	0.4	15,145	0.7	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	365,024	0.1	398,835	0.1		
Native Hawaiian.....	1,396	0.1	1,251	0.1	Native Hawaiian.....	211,014	0.1	140,652	-		
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	148	-	202	-	Guamanian or Chamorro.....	49,345	-	58,240	-		
Samoan.....	1,570	0.1	4,523	0.2	Samoan.....	62,964	-	91,029	-		
Other Pacific Islander .....	4,561	0.3	9,169	0.4	Other Pacific Islander .....	41,701	-	108,914	-		
Some other race.....	37,775	2.2	93,405	4.2	Some other race.....	9,804,847	3.9	15,359,073	5.5		
Two or more races .....	(NA)	(NA)	47,195	2.1	Two or more races .....	(NA)	(NA)	6,826,228	2.4		
<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>				<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>				<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE</b>			
Total population.....	1,722,850	100.0	2,233,169	100.0	Total population.....	248,709,873	100.0	281,421,906	100.0		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	84,597	4.9	201,559	9.0	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	22,354,059	9.0	35,305,818	12.5		
Mexican.....	56,842	3.3	136,416	6.1	Mexican.....	13,495,938	5.4	20,640,711	7.3		
Puerto Rican.....	2,181	0.1	3,977	0.2	Puerto Rican.....	2,727,754	1.1	3,406,178	1.2		
Cuban.....	456	-	940	-	Cuban.....	1,043,932	0.4	1,241,685	0.4		
Other Hispanic or Latino.....	25,118	1.5	60,226	2.7	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	5,086,435	2.0	10,017,244	3.6		
Not Hispanic or Latino.....	1,638,253	95.1	2,031,610	91.0	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	226,355,814	91.0	246,116,088	87.5		
White.....	1,571,254	91.2	1,904,265	85.3	White.....	188,128,296	75.6	194,552,774	69.1		

1. "-" Represents zero or rounds to zero.

2. Census 2000 terminology and categories are used for data on race. Because individuals could report only one race in the 1990 census and could report one or more races in Census 2000, data on race for 1990 and 2000 are not directly comparable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Hispanic Origin as a Percent of County Population in Utah: April 1, 1990 & April 1, 2000**

	1990 Total Population	1990 Hispanic Origin Population	1990 Hispanic Origin as a Percent of Total	2000 Total Population	2000 Hispanic Origin Population	2000 Hispanic Origin as a Percent of Total	1990-2000 Hispanic Absolute Change	1990-2000 Hispanic Percent Change	Rank 1990-2000 Percent Change
State	1,722,850	84,597	4.9%	2,233,169	201,559	9.0%	116,962	138.3%	
Beaver	4,765	120	2.5%	6,005	333	5.5%	213	177.5%	11
Box Elder	36,485	1,160	3.2%	42,745	2,791	6.5%	1,631	140.6%	15
Cache	70,183	1,780	2.5%	91,391	5,786	6.3%	4,006	225.1%	6
Carbon	20,228	2,247	11.1%	20,422	2,097	10.3%	-150	-6.7%	29
Daggett	690	15	2.2%	921	47	5.1%	32	213.3%	7
Davis	187,941	7,275	3.9%	238,994	12,955	5.4%	5,680	78.1%	19
Duchesne	12,645	350	2.8%	14,371	508	3.5%	158	45.1%	23
Emery	10,332	219	2.1%	10,860	568	5.2%	349	159.4%	13
Garfield	3,980	35	0.9%	4,735	136	2.9%	101	288.6%	4
Grand	6,620	291	4.4%	8,485	471	5.6%	180	61.9%	22
Iron	20,789	382	1.8%	33,779	1,383	4.1%	1,001	262.0%	5
Juab	5,817	73	1.3%	8,238	217	2.6%	144	197.3%	10
Kane	5,169	101	2.0%	6,046	140	2.3%	39	38.6%	25
Millard	11,333	402	3.5%	12,405	891	7.2%	489	121.6%	17
Morgan	5,528	78	1.4%	7,129	103	1.4%	25	32.1%	26
Piute	1,277	15	1.2%	1,435	64	4.5%	49	326.7%	3
Rich	1,725	21	1.2%	1,961	36	1.8%	15	71.4%	20
Salt Lake	725,956	43,647	6.0%	898,387	106,787	11.9%	63,140	144.7%	14
San Juan	12,621	440	3.5%	14,413	540	3.7%	100	22.7%	28
Sanpete	16,259	560	3.4%	22,763	1,510	6.6%	950	169.6%	12
Sevier	15,431	289	1.9%	18,842	481	2.6%	192	66.4%	21
Summit	15,518	326	2.1%	29,736	2,406	8.1%	2,080	638.0%	1
Tooele	26,601	2,960	11.1%	40,735	4,214	10.3%	1,254	42.4%	24
Uintah	22,211	691	3.1%	25,224	894	3.5%	203	29.4%	27
Utah	263,590	8,488	3.2%	368,536	25,791	7.0%	17,303	203.9%	9
Wasatch	10,089	253	2.5%	15,215	775	5.1%	522	206.3%	8
Washington	48,560	862	1.8%	90,354	4,727	5.2%	3,865	448.4%	2
Wayne	2,177	25	1.1%	2,509	50	2.0%	25	100.0%	18
Weber	158,330	11,042	7.0%	196,533	24,858	12.6%	13,816	125.1%	16

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Total County Population by Race and Hispanic Origin in Utah: April 1, 2000**

Geographic Area	Total Population by Race									Hispanic Origin (of any race)
	Total Population	Single Race							Two or More Races	
		Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Total	
State	2,233,169	2,185,974	1,992,975	17,657	29,684	37,108	15,145	93,405	47,195	201,559
Beaver	6,005	5,899	5,599	16	54	37	5	188	106	333
Box Elder	42,745	42,061	39,699	71	375	409	34	1,473	684	2,791
Cache	91,391	90,184	84,286	348	529	1,814	181	3,026	1,207	5,786
Carbon	20,422	19,924	18,601	56	216	71	9	971	498	2,097
Daggett	921	907	871	6	7	1	0	22	14	47
Davis	238,994	234,285	220,486	2,615	1,379	3,665	639	5,501	4,709	12,955
Duchesne	14,371	14,012	12,956	21	769	30	8	228	359	508
Emery	10,860	10,725	10,386	20	71	34	11	203	135	568
Garfield	4,735	4,665	4,496	8	87	19	2	53	70	136
Grand	8,485	8,373	7,861	21	327	19	4	141	112	471
Iron	33,779	33,215	31,416	119	737	251	92	600	564	1,383
Juab	8,238	8,154	7,955	12	84	28	4	71	84	217
Kane	6,046	5,961	5,804	2	94	13	3	45	85	140
Millard	12,405	12,255	11,653	13	163	59	25	342	150	891
Morgan	7,129	7,053	6,994	3	13	11	0	32	76	103
Piute	1,435	1,422	1,372	2	17	3	1	27	13	64
Rich	1,961	1,952	1,925	0	1	8	0	18	9	36
Salt Lake	898,387	875,285	775,666	9,495	7,892	22,991	11,075	48,166	23,102	106,787
San Juan	14,413	14,195	5,876	18	8,026	25	5	245	218	540
Sanpete	22,763	22,424	21,040	71	199	109	81	924	339	1,510
Sevier	18,842	18,656	18,014	51	376	49	17	149	186	481
Summit	29,736	29,375	27,299	72	91	285	13	1,615	361	2,406
Tooele	40,735	39,696	36,330	521	694	244	72	1,835	1,039	4,214
Uintah	25,224	24,864	22,130	29	2,365	56	20	264	360	894
Utah	368,536	361,703	340,388	1,096	2,206	3,917	2,122	11,974	6,833	25,791
Wasatch	15,215	15,005	14,549	33	65	45	15	298	210	775
Washington	90,354	88,866	84,543	186	1,328	405	384	2,020	1,488	4,727
Wayne	2,509	2,491	2,441	4	9	2	4	31	18	50
Weber	196,533	192,367	172,339	2,748	1,510	2,508	319	12,943	4,166	24,858

Note: As a result of the revised standards for collecting data on race and ethnicity issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 1997, Census 2000 was the first national census in which respondents were allowed to select more than one race. Respondents that selected more than one race in 2000 are included in the "Two or More Races" category. Race data from Census 2000 are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 Census and previous censuses.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau