



United States and States

R0504. Percent of People Born in Latin America

Universe: Foreign-born population

Data Set: 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey, Puerto Rico Community Survey

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
1	New Mexico	78.3	+/-1.4
2	Florida	74.8	+/-0.4
3	Texas	73.4	+/-0.4
4	Arizona	69.4	+/-0.9
5	Arkansas	65.5	+/-2.3
6	Oklahoma	60.4	+/-1.9
7	Utah	59.6	+/-1.8
8	Idaho	59.1	+/-3.0
9	Wyoming	59.0	+/-6.8
10	Nevada	58.7	+/-1.0
11	Colorado	58.0	+/-1.4
12	Kansas	57.8	+/-1.8
13	Nebraska	57.4	+/-2.6
14	North Carolina	57.3	+/-1.0
15	California	54.8	+/-0.3
16	Georgia	54.6	+/-0.8
	United States	53.1	+/-0.1
17	South Carolina	52.3	+/-1.8
18	Alabama	51.0	+/-2.1
19	Louisiana	49.5	+/-2.2
19	Mississippi	49.5	+/-4.0
21	District of Columbia	49.0	+/-3.1
22	New York	48.8	+/-0.5
23	Oregon	48.0	+/-1.3
24	Indiana	47.8	+/-1.6
25	Illinois	47.6	+/-0.7
26	Tennessee	46.9	+/-1.5
27	New Jersey	45.2	+/-0.7
28	Rhode Island	43.4	+/-2.5
29	Connecticut	42.7	+/-1.3
30	Iowa	42.0	+/-2.2
31	Delaware	41.9	+/-4.2
32	Wisconsin	41.2	+/-1.8
33	Kentucky	40.4	+/-2.6
34	Maryland	37.6	+/-1.0
35	Virginia	35.7	+/-0.8
36	Massachusetts	34.8	+/-1.1
37	Washington	30.2	+/-0.9
38	Missouri	30.1	+/-1.7
39	Minnesota	29.2	+/-1.3
40	Pennsylvania	26.9	+/-1.2
41	Alaska	23.7	+/-3.9
42	New Hampshire	22.9	+/-3.3
43	South Dakota	22.4	+/-5.0
44	Ohio	20.5	+/-1.0
45	West Virginia	19.8	+/-5.0
46	Michigan	19.3	+/-1.0
47	Montana	16.2	+/-4.1
48	North Dakota	11.5	+/-4.6
49	Maine	8.1	+/-2.2
50	Vermont	6.1	+/-2.1
51	Hawaii	4.8	+/-0.9

Rank ↓	State ↓	Percent	Margin of Error
	Puerto Rico	92.9	+/-1.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see [Accuracy of the Data](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Notes:

·U.S. citizens born in Latin America are excluded.

·While the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

·Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.