



A Demography Profile of the Latino Population in the United States and Michigan

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ABSTRACT

This report describes population size and changes between 2000 and 2010 by race/ethnicity, population composition by age and sex of Latinos and non-Latino Whites, and demographic processes, including fertility, mortality, and migration. It is based on analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 censuses and data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The report finds that: Latinos are the largest racial/ethnic minority group in the United States. In 2010, there were 50.5 million Latinos, representing 16.3% of the total population. In Michigan, there were 436,356 Latinos, comprising 4.4% of the total population. Between 2000 and 2010, Michigan was the only state that lost population (0.75%), mostly attributable to the out-migration of White (-2.0%) and Black (-0.9%) populations. However, Michigan also experienced a very significant increase in Asian (+34.9%) and Latino (+34.7%) populations. The Latino population is younger than the non-Latino White population nationally and in Michigan. Latinas in 2010 had a higher fertility rate than other racial and ethnic groups nationally and in Michigan. In 2010, the age-adjusted mortality rate for the Latinos in the U.S. was 558.4 per 100,000, lower than the rate of 754.1 per 100,000 for non-Latino Whites. The infant mortality rate for Latino infants was 5.5 deaths per 1,000 live births, lower than the rate of 6.1 for the total population. In Michigan, the foreign-born were 6.0% of the total population in 2010, and 19.3% of the foreign-born were born in Latin America.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Jean Kayitsinga is a social demographer at the Julian Samora Research Institute. His areas of specialization include rural sociology, sociology of families, demography, research methods, and statistical methodologies.