

The Julian Samora Research Institute

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Demography Report No. 6
September 2012

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

by

Jean Kayitsinga

A Publication Of

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About the Author

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*Thanks to Jerry Yu for his assistance in the construction of tables and figures.



SUGGESTED CITATION

Kayitsinga, Jean. 2012. A Demographic Profile of the Latino Population in the United States and Michigan. JSRI Demography Report No. 6. East Lansing, Michigan: The Julian Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University

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A Demographic Profile on the Latino Population in the United States and Michigan

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

Executive Summary

This report is based on the analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 censuses and data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It describes population size and change 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. In brief, the results indicate 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 in 2010, comprising 4.4% of the total population.
- The U.S. population increased by about 10% between 2000 and 2010 censuses.
- The population growth in the U.S. between 2000 and 2010 is mostly attributable to the growth of Latino and Asian populations.
- In 2010, Michigan was the only state that lost population (0.75%). Michigan's population loss between 2000 and 2010 is mostly attributable to the outmigration of White (-2.0%) and Black populations (-0.9%).
- Between 2000 and 2010, Michigan also experienced an increase of Native Americans (+6.0%), and a very significant increase in Asian populations (+34.9%) and Latino populations (+34.7%).
- Specifically, the Latino population in Michigan increased from 323,877 in 2000 to 436,258 in 2010, representing a gain of 112,481 Latinos.
- The Latino population in the United States is younger than the non-Latino White population. In 2010, 34% of the Latino population in the U.S. was under 18 years of age, compared to 19% of non-Latino White population. Few Latinos were 65 years of age and older (5.5%), in contrast to non-Latino Whites (18%).
- In 2010, 39.4% of Latinos Michigan were under 18 years of age compared to 21.3% of non-Latinos. About 4.5% of Latinos in Michigan were 65 years and older compared to 15.6% of non-Latinos.
- In 2010, the median age for Latino population in the U.S. was 27.3 years (26.7 years for males and 27.9 years for females). The median age for the Latino population in Michigan was 24.0 years (23.9 years for males and 24.1 years for females).
- In 2010, the fertility rate in the United States was 64.1 live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44 years). Latinas had a higher fertility rate than other racial and ethnic groups. The fertility rate for Latinas was 80.3 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, much higher than the rate of 58.7 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years for non-Latino Whites. The fertility rate in Michigan was 59.7 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. For Latinas in Michigan, the fertility rate was 78.9 live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age.
- In 2010, the crude death rate in the United States was 798.7 per 100,000 population. The age-adjusted rate was 746.2 per 100,000 U.S. population. The age-adjusted mortality rates for the Latino population was 558.4 per 100,000 population, lower than the rate of 754.1 per 100,000 population for non-Latino Whites.
- In 2007, Latinos in the U.S. were more likely than non-Latino White to die from diabetes mellitus and unintentional injury accidents.
- The infant mortality rate for 2010 was 6.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The 2007 infant mortality rate for Latino infants was 5.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In 2010, 39.3 million people in the United States were foreign born, representing 12.8% of the total population in 2010. Among the foreign born population in the United States in 2010, 52.9% were born in Latin America. In Michigan, the foreign-born populations were 6.0% of the total population.

Population Size and Change

According to the 2010 U.S. census, the U.S. population count was 308.7 million as of April 1, 2010. The Latino¹ population count in the United States was 50.5 million, representing 16.3% of the total population. Early in the decade the Latino population surpassed the African American population and is now the largest racial/ethnic minority population in the United States. In Michigan, the Latino population count in 2010 was 436,358, representing 4.4% of the total population. The African American population count in 2010 was 38.9 million (12.6%) in the U.S. and 1.4 million (14.2%) in Michigan. The Asian population count, including Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders, was 15.2 million (5.0%) in the U.S. and 240,803 (2.4%) in Michigan. The American Indian or Alaska Native count was 2.9 million (0.9%) in the U.S. and 62 thousand (0.6%) in Michigan (Table 1).

Table 1: Total Population by Race and Ethnicity for the United States and Michigan: U.S. Census, 2010

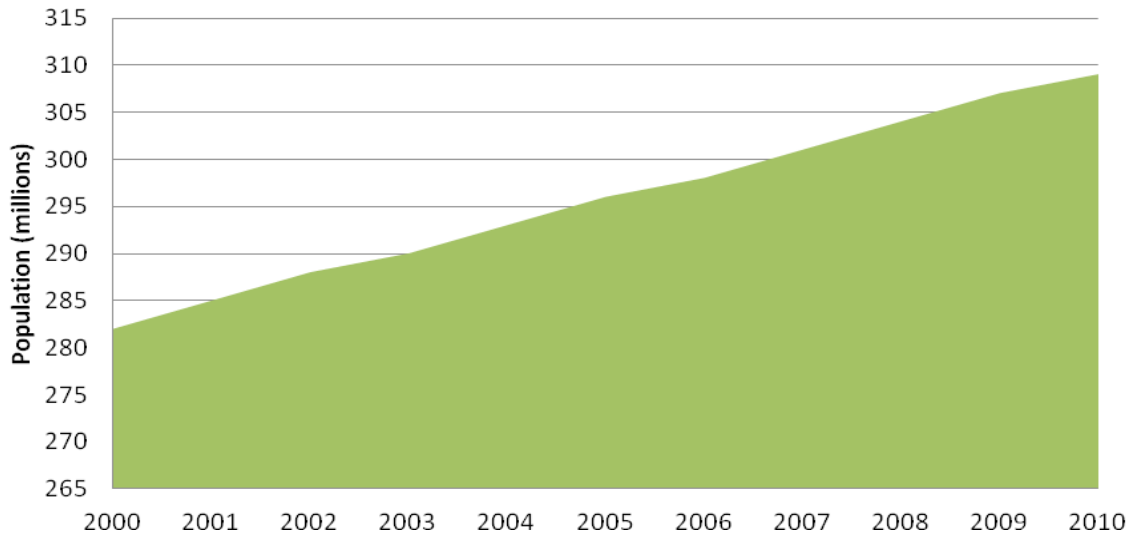
Race and Ethnicity	United States		Michigan	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	308,745,538	100.00	9,883,640	100.0
Not Latino	258,267,944	83.7	9,447,282	95.6
White	223,553,265	72.4	7,803,120	78.9
Black or African American	38,929,319	12.6	1,400,362	14.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,932,248	0.9	62,007	0.6
Asian	14,674,252	4.8	238,199	2.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	540,013	0.2	2,604	0.0
Some Other Race	21,748,084	7.0	181,749	1.8
Two or More Races	9,009,073	2.9	230,319	2.3
Latino	50,477,594	16.3	436,358	4.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. population increased steadily each year in the last decade and grew from 282 million in 2000 to 309 million people in 2010, reflecting 9.6% population growth (see Figure 1). By contrast, the total population in Michigan declined from 9,938,823 in 2000 to 9,877,574 in 2010, a loss of 74,876 or 0.75% (Figure 2). Between 2000 and 2010, Michigan was the only state that lost population. Each year from 2000 to 2005, the Michigan population increased, but the annual growth rate continuously declined after 2005. (Figure 3). That is during the second half, of the last decade, Michigan experienced population decline. The highest population decline was from 2007 to 2008 (0.54%) (Figure 3).

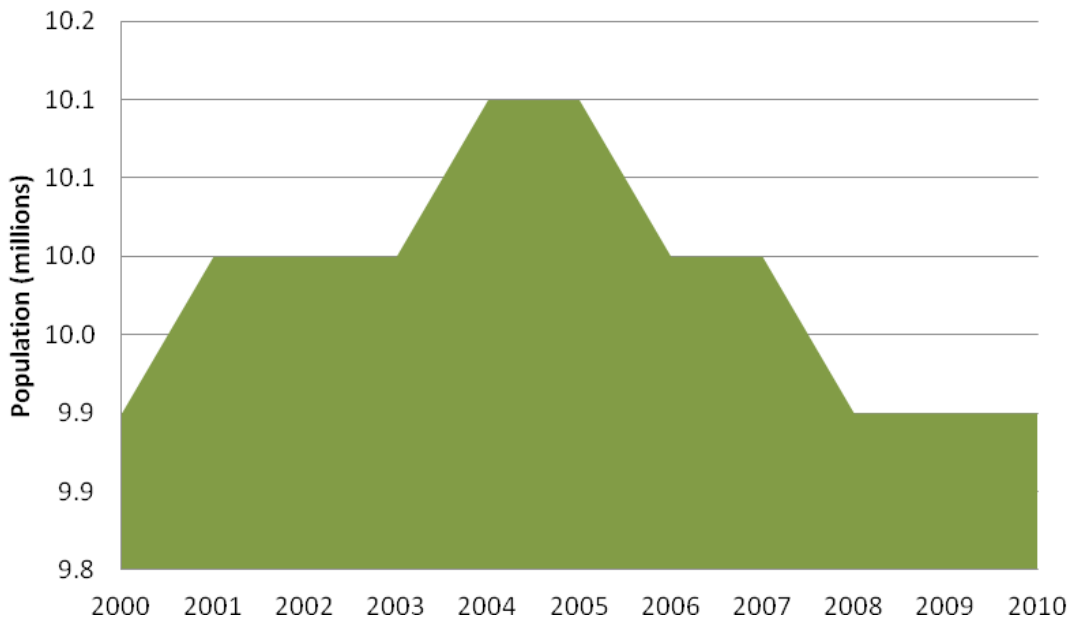
¹ Latino may be of any racial group. The term is used in lieu of Hispanics.

Figure 1: Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010



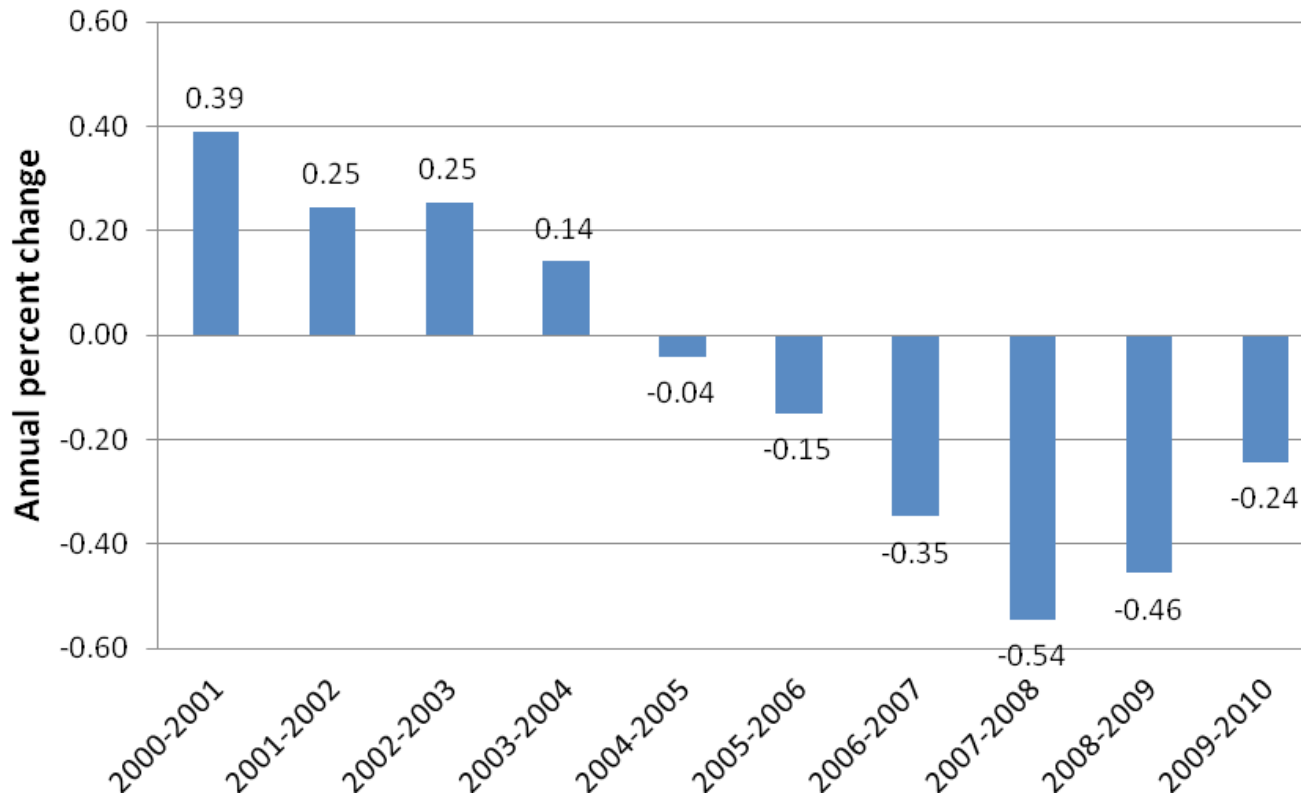
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 2: Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for Michigan: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 3: Annual Michigan Population Change, 2000-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. population changes between 2000 and 2010 are mostly attributable to the growth of Latino and Asian populations. The Latino population in the U.S. increased from 35.3 million people in 2000 to 50.5 million people in 2010, representing a gain of 43.0% (see Table 2). The Asian population, excluding Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, increased from 10.2 million in 2000 to 14.7 million in 2010, or 43.3% population growth.

Table 2: U.S. Total Population Change by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2010

Race and Ethnicity	2000		2010		% of Change		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2000-2011	Number	Percent
Total	281,421,906	100.0	308,745,538	100.0		9.7	0.0
Not Latino	246,116,088	87.5	258,267,944	83.7		4.9	-4.3
White	211,460,626	75.1	223,553,265	72.4		5.7	-3.6
Black or African American	34,658,190	12.3	38,929,319	12.6		12.3	2.5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2,475,956	0.9	2,932,248	0.9		18.4	5.5
Asian	10,242,998	3.6	14,674,252	4.8		43.3	32.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	398,835	0.1	540,013	0.2		35.4	74.9
Some Other Race	15,359,073	5.5	21,748,084	7.0		41.6	28.1
Two or More Races	6,826,228	2.4	9,009,073	2.9		32.0	21.6
Latino	35,305,818	12.5	50,477,594	16.3		43.0	30.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Michigan's population changes are attributable to a combination of three factors: natural increase, the decline of White and Black populations, and the increase of Latino and Asian populations. However, Michigan's population changes between 2000 and 2010 are mostly attributable to the growth of Latino and Asian populations. Between 2000 and 2010, Michigan experienced a flight of its White population (2.0%) and its Black population (0.9%), an increase of Native Americans (6.0%) populations, and a very significant increase in its Latino (34.7%) and Asian populations (34.9%) (Table 3). The Latino population in Michigan increased from 323,877 in 2000 to 436,258 in 2010, representing a gain of 112,481 (33.8%).

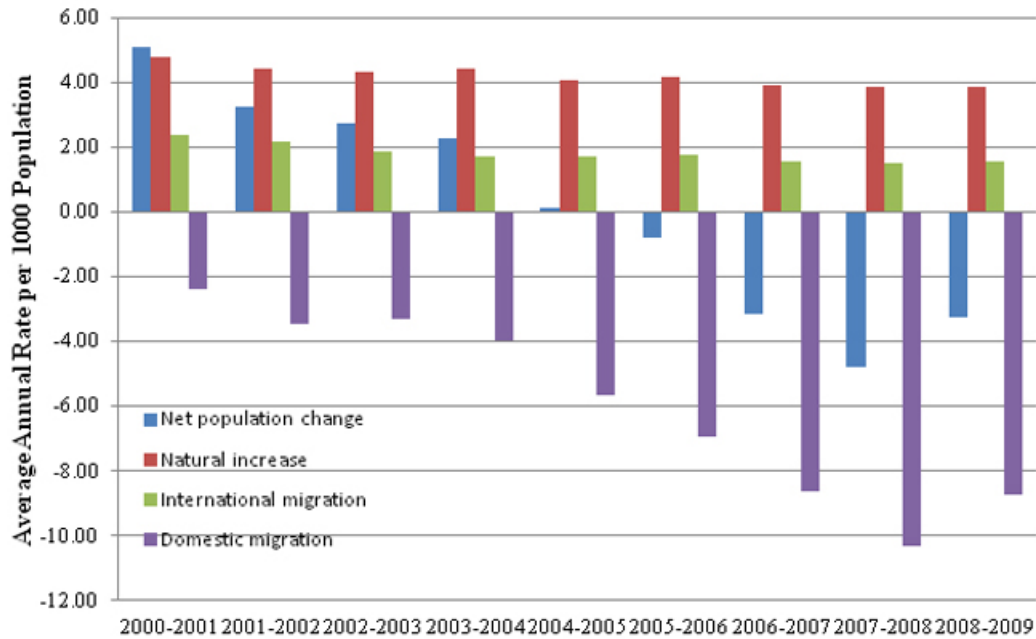
Table 3: Michigan Total Population Change by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2010

Race and Ethnicity	2000		2010		Change, 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,383,444	100.0	9,988,640	100.0	-0.6	0.0
Not Latino	9,614,567	96.7	9,447,282	95.6	-1.7	-1.2
White	7,966,053	80.2	7,803,120	78.9	-2.0	-1.6
Black or African American	1,412,742	14.2	1,400,362	14.2	-0.9	-0.2
American Indian and Alaskan Native	58,479	0.6	62,007	0.6	6.0	4.6
Asian	176,510	1.8	238,199	2.4	34.9	33.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2,692	0.0	2,604	0.0	-3.3	0.0
Some Other Race	129,552	1.3	181,749	1.8	40.3	41.5
Two or More Races	192,416	1.9	230,319	2.3	19.7	22.6
Latino	323,877	3.3	436,358	4.4	34.7	33.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Migration plays the most important role in redistributing the Michigan population. While the natural increase (births minus deaths) and immigration have remained almost constant, the rate of out-migration continues to decline, suggesting that Michigan continues to lose population (Figure 4). Most people moved out of Michigan between 2007 and 2008, a period corresponding to the start of the Great Recession. The out-migration of population from Michigan can be attributable to changes in economic conditions in Michigan over the last decade.

Figure 4: Components of Michigan Demographic Change, 2000-2009



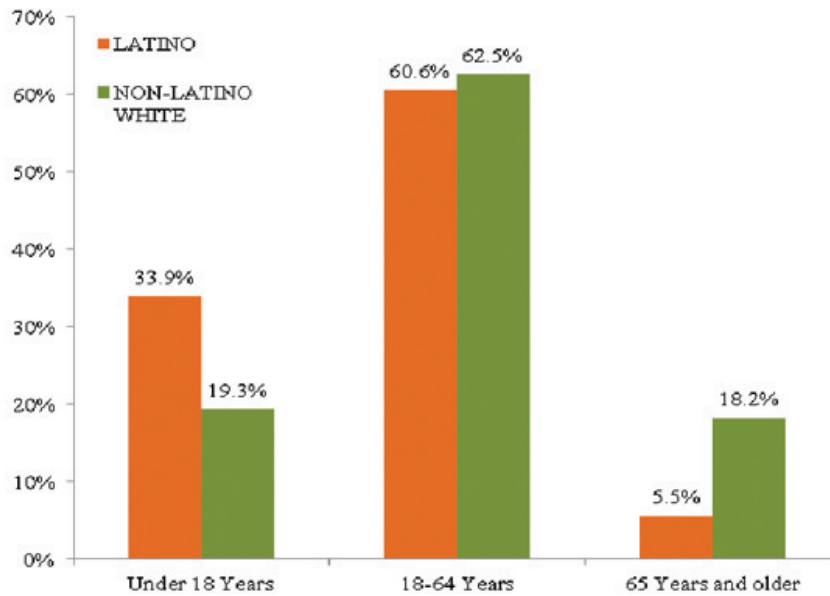
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population Composition

a. Age and Sex Composition

For both the U.S. and Michigan, the Latino population is younger when compared to non-Latino White population. In 2010, 34% of Latino population in U.S. were under 18 years of age, compared to 19% of non-Latino White population. Comparatively, few Latinos were 65 years of age and older (5.5%), in contrast to non-Latino White (18.2%). In addition, 62.5% of Latinos were 18 to 64 years of age compared to 60.6% of non-Latino population, respectively (see Figure 5).

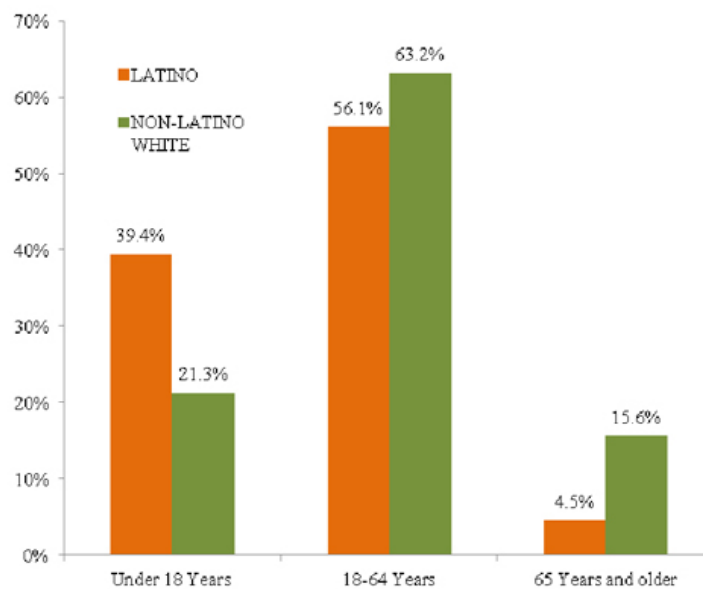
Figure 5: U.S. Latino Population by Age Groups, 2010



Source: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1) 100%, U.S. Census Bureau

In Michigan, few Latinos were 65 years of age and older (4.5%), compared to non-Latino White (15.6%). In addition, 56.1% of Latinos were 18 to 64 years of age compared with 63.2% of non-Latino White population, respectively (Figure 6). A larger proportion of Latino than non-Latino White populations in Michigan were under 18 years of age: 39.4% compared to 21.3% respectively (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Michigan Latino Population by Age Groups, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1) 100%

Table 4 displays the median age by sex, race, and ethnicity in 2010 for the United States and Michigan. The median age in 2010 for the United States was 37.2 years (35.8 years for males and 38.5 years for females). For Michigan, the median age was 38.9 years (37.6 years for males and 40.0 years for females). The median age for Latino was 27.3 years (26.7 years for males and 27.9 years for females) and was lower than that the median age of any other racial or ethnic group. The Latino population in Michigan was even younger. The median age for Latino population in Michigan was 24.0 years (23.9 years for males and 24.1 years for females) (Table 4).

Table 4: Median Age of Population by Race/Ethnicity, United States and Michigan, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	Both Sexes	United States			Michigan	
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	37.2	35.8	38.5	38.9	37.6	40.0
Non-Latino White	42.0	40.8	43.3	41.7	40.5	42.9
Black or African American	32.4	30.6	34.0	33.0	30.8	35.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	30.2	29.4	31.0	33.5	32.5	34.5
Asian	35.4	34.2	36.3	32.0	31.3	32.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	28.9	28.5	29.4	31.6	31.7	31.6
Some Other Race	26.5	26.4	26.6	25.4	25.5	25.2
Two or More Races	19.9	19.2	20.7	17.2	16.4	17.9
Latino	27.3	26.7	27.9	24.0	23.9	24.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The age and sex distributions for the Latino and non-Latino White populations for 2010 in the United States are displayed below in the population pyramids (Figure 7 and Figure 8). The shapes of the pyramids indicate a much younger Latino population compared to the non-Latino White population. The Latino population pyramid shows larger proportions at younger ages and progressively smaller proportions at older age (Figure 8). The wider base of the pyramid reflects a relatively higher proportion of young Latino population. In contrast, the non-Latino White pyramid has a much more rectangular shape, which indicates an older population. The base of the non-Latino pyramid is narrower, reflecting relatively fewer young people. The non-Latino White pyramid also reveals a larger proportion of age groups.

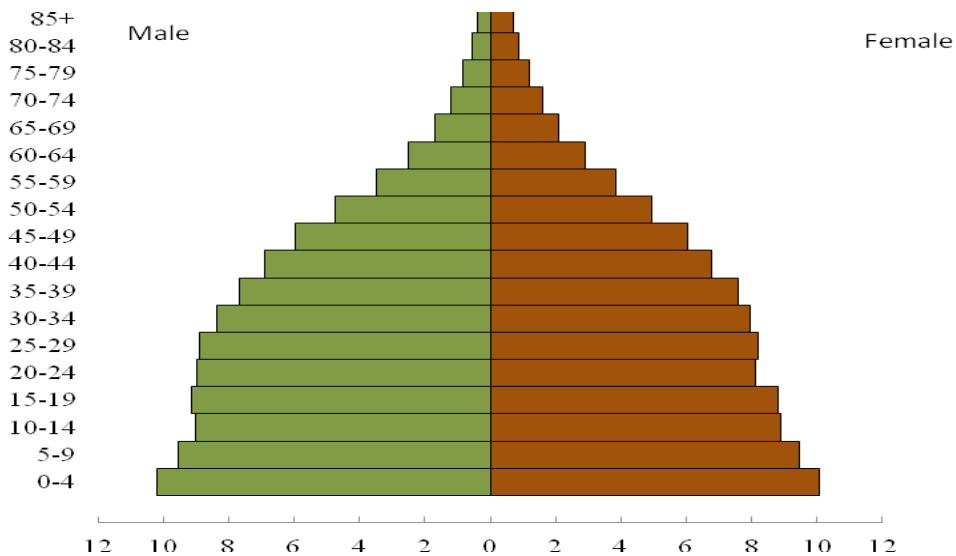
Figure 7: United States Population Pyramid



Source: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1) 100%, U.S. Census Bureau

The Latino pyramid also reveals a larger proportion of individuals, particularly males, in the age range of 15 to 39 years. This is likely to be the result of continued migration to the United States. The non-Latino White pyramid reveals the aging of the baby-boom generation (age 45 to 64 years). The pyramids also reveal that non-Latino Whites had a much greater proportion of older groups (65 years and older) than Latinos.

Figure 8: United States Latino Population Pyramid



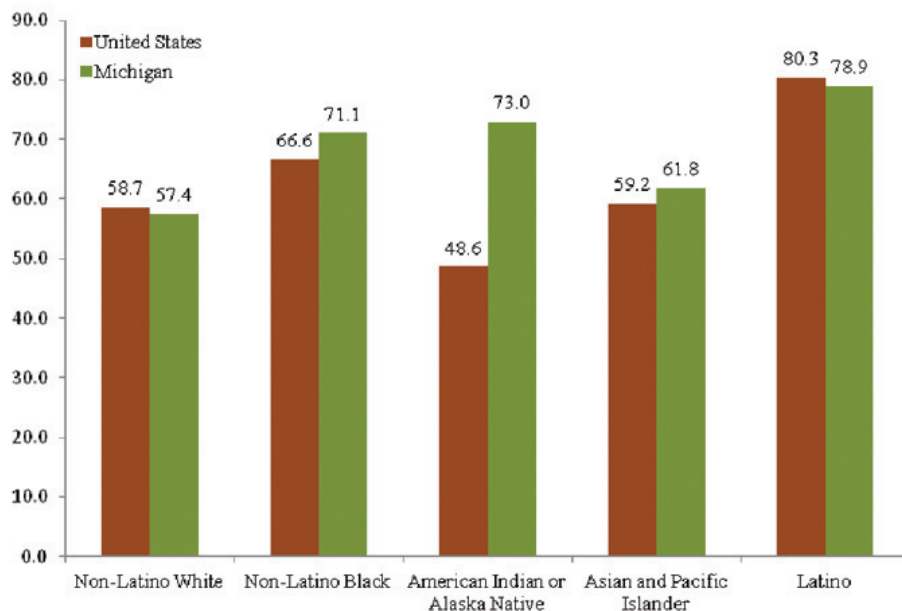
Source: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1) 100%, U.S. Census Bureau

Demographic Processes

a. Fertility and Birth Rates

Preliminary records in 2010 from the National Vital Statistics reports (Hamilton, Martin, and Ventura, 2011) show that there were 4,000,279 live births reported in the United States. The fertility rate was 64.1 live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age, 15-44 years. Latinas had a higher fertility rate than other racial and ethnic groups. The fertility rate for Latinas was 80.3 live births per 1,000 women compared to 58.7 for non-Latino White, 66.6 for non-Latino Black, 48.6 for American Indians or Alaska Natives, and 59.2 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years for Asians or Pacific Islanders, respectively (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Birth Rates and Latino Origin, 2010



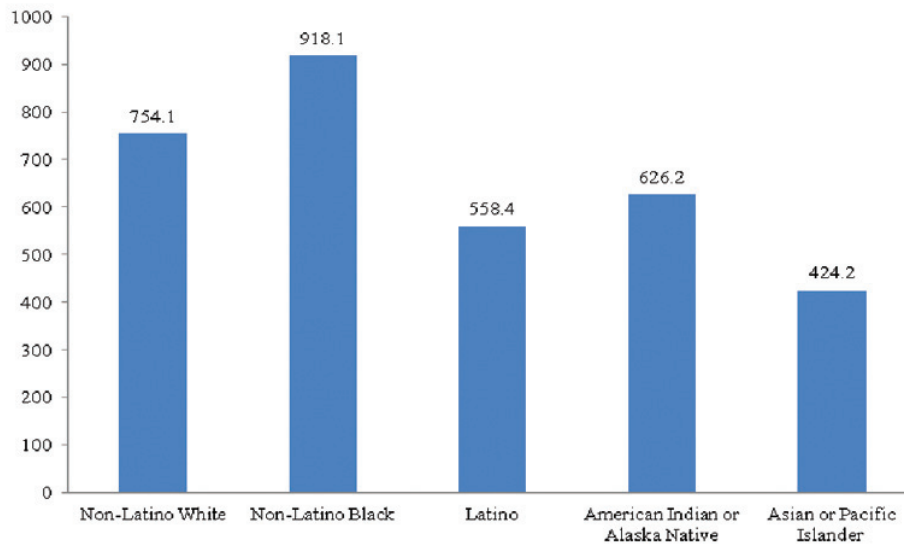
Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 60 (2)

In 2010, there were 114,523 live births reported in Michigan. The fertility rate was 59.7 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. In Michigan, the fertility rate for Latinas was 78.9 live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age, 57.4 for non-Latino White, 71.1 for non-Latino Black, 73.0 for American Indians or Alaska Natives, and 61.8 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years for Asians or Pacific Islanders, respectively (Figure 9).

b. Mortality and Morbidity

Based on preliminary data for 2010 from the National Vital Statistics reports (Murphy, Xu, and Kochanek, 2011), the crude death rate in the United States was 798.7 per 100,000 population in 2010. The age-adjusted rate, which accounts for the age distribution of the population was 746.2 per 100,000 U.S. population. Comparing non-Latino and Latino-origin groups, the lowest age-adjusted mortality rate was for the Asians or Pacific Islanders (424.2 per 100,000 population) and the highest was for non-Latino Blacks (918.1 per 100,000 population). The age-adjusted mortality rates for the Latino population was 558.4 per 100,000 population, 626.2 per 100,000 population for American Indians or Alaska Natives, and 754.1 per 100,000 population for non-Latino Whites respectively (see Figure 10).

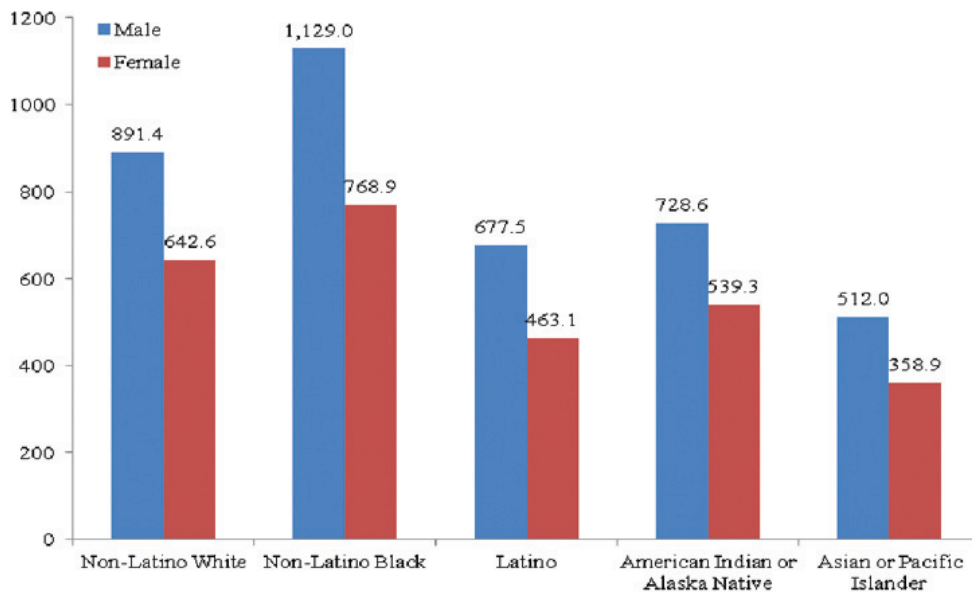
Figure 10: Age-Adjusted U.S. Death Rates by Race and Latino Origin, 2010



Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 60 (4).

Age-adjusted mortality rates are higher for males than for females across all major race and Latino-origin groups. Non-Latino Black males have the significantly highest age-adjusted mortality rate (1129.0 per 100,000 population). The lowest age-adjusted mortality rate was for the Asian or Pacific Islander females (358.9 per 100,000 population), followed by Latinas (463.1 per 100,000 population) (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Age-Adjusted Death U.S. Rates by Sex, Race and Latino Origin, 2010

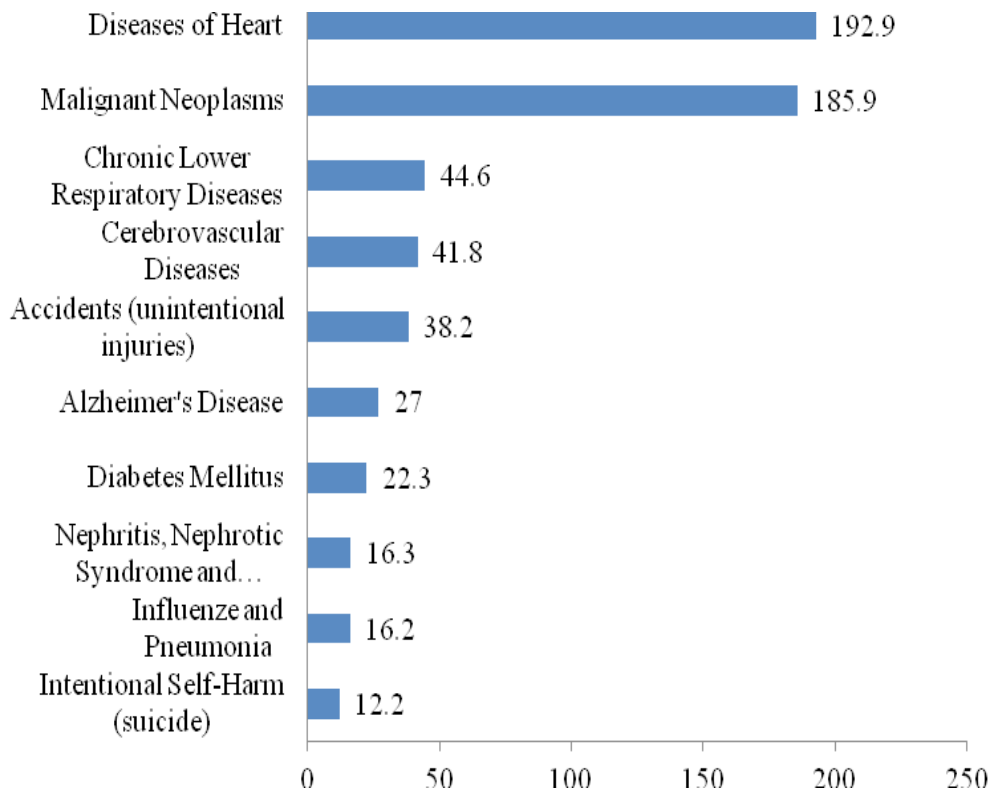


Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 60 (4)

c. Causes of Death

The top 10 leading causes of death in 2010 were in order: diseases of heart, malignant neoplasms, chronic lower respiratory diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, unintentional injury accidents, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes mellitus, nephritis, nephritic syndrome and nephrosis, influenza and pneumonia, and suicide (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Age-Adjusted Death Rates for the 10 Leading Causes of Death in U.S., 2010



Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 60 (4).

Data on the leading causes of death by race/ethnicity from the National Vital Statistics reports (Heron, 2007) show that Latinos are more likely than non-Latino Whites to die from diabetes mellitus and unintentional injury accidents. In 2007, the age-adjusted death rates' ratio of Latinos to non-Latino Whites was 2.16 for diabetes mellitus and 1.8 for unintentional injury accidents, respectively. Blacks are more likely than Whites to die of Diabetes mellitus, nephritis, nephritic syndrome and nephrosis (see Table 5).

Table 5: Death and Death Rates by Sex, Race & Latino Origin for the 10 Leading Causes of Death, U.S. 2007

Rank	Cause of Death	Number	Percent of Total Deaths	Death Rates	Male to Female	Black to White	Latino to Non-Latino
	All Causes	2,423,712	100	803.6			
1	Disease of Heart	616,067	25.4	204.3	1.02	0.95	0.83
2	Malignant Neoplasms	562,875	23.2	186.6	1.10	0.94	0.87
3	Cerebrovascular Diseases	135,952	5.6	45.1	0.67	1.07	0.93
4	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	127,924	5.3	42.4	0.93	0.46	0.48
5	Accidents	123,706	5.1	41	1.84	0.95	1.77
6	Unintentional Injuries	74,632	3.1	24.7	0.42	0.48	0.58
7	Alzheimer's Disease	71,382	2.9	23.7	0.68	1.67	2.16
8	Diabetes Mellitus	52,717	2.2	17.5	0.85	0.80	0.92
9	Influenza and Pneumonia	46,448	1.9	15.4	0.96	1.65	1.04
10	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis	34,828	1.4	11.5	0.85	1.63	0.97
	All Other Causes	577,181	23.8	191.4			

Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol 59(8).

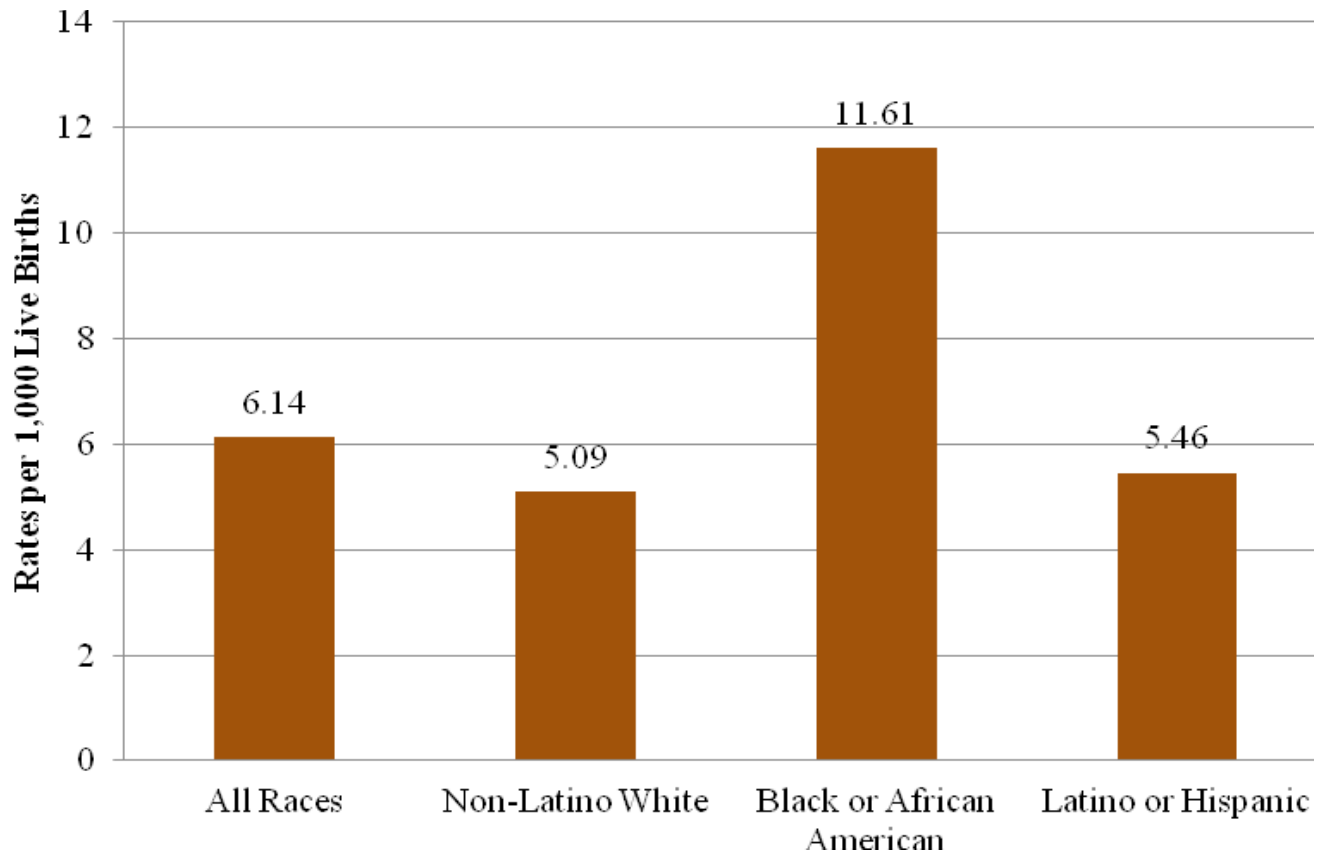
Note: The ratios of male to female, Black to White and Latino to Non-Latino for each cause are calculated by comparing the cause-specific percentage of death for the two groups.

d. Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 2010 was 6.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. There are striking racial and ethnic differences in infant mortality rates. African American infants have the highest mortality rate and are more than twice as likely as White infants to die than non-Latino White infants. The 2010 infant mortality rate for Black infants was 11.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, almost twice the rate for non-Latino White infants, which was 5.09. The 2010 infant mortality rate for Latino infants was 5.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births² (see Figure 13).

² Because of inconsistencies in the reporting of some race groups and Latino origin on birth and death certificates, infant mortality rates for some groups are likely to be underestimated.

Figure 13: Infant Mortality Rate by Race and Latino Origin, 2010



Source: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 59 (8)

e. Immigration Patterns

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 39.3 million people in the United States were foreign born, representing 12.8% of the total population in 2010. In Michigan, the foreign-born population was 592,212 in 2010, representing 6.0% of the total population in Michigan (see Table 6).

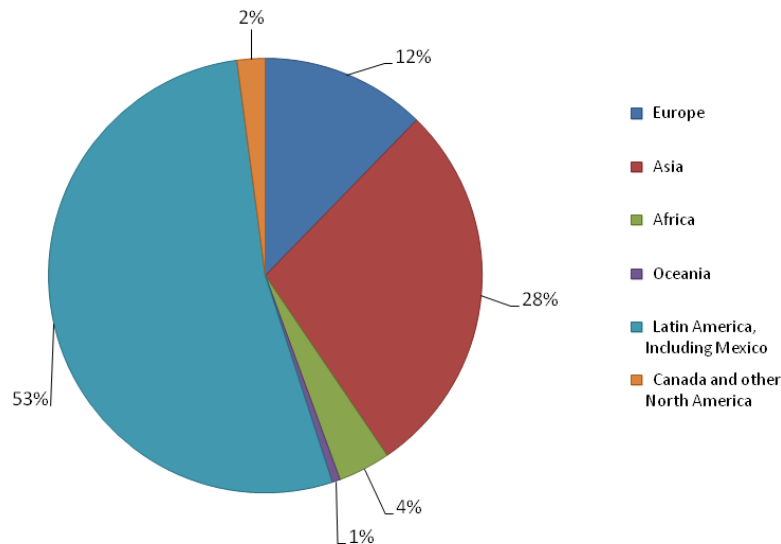
Table 6: Population by Citizenship Status for the United States and Michigan, 2010

	United States		Michigan	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	306,738,433		9,908,690	
Native-born	263,218,282	85.81	9,254,334	93.40
Foreign-born	4,180,881	1.36	62,144	0.63
Naturalized Citizen	17,054,898	5.56	289,512	2.92
Not a Citizen	22,284,372	7.26	302,700	3.05

Source: American Community Survey 2010 3-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Among the foreign born population in the United States in 2010, 52.9% were born in Latin America, 28.2% in Asia, 12.3% in Europe, 4.0% in Africa, 6.7% in North America, and the remaining 0.4% in other regions of the world (Oceania or born at sea). (Figure 14).

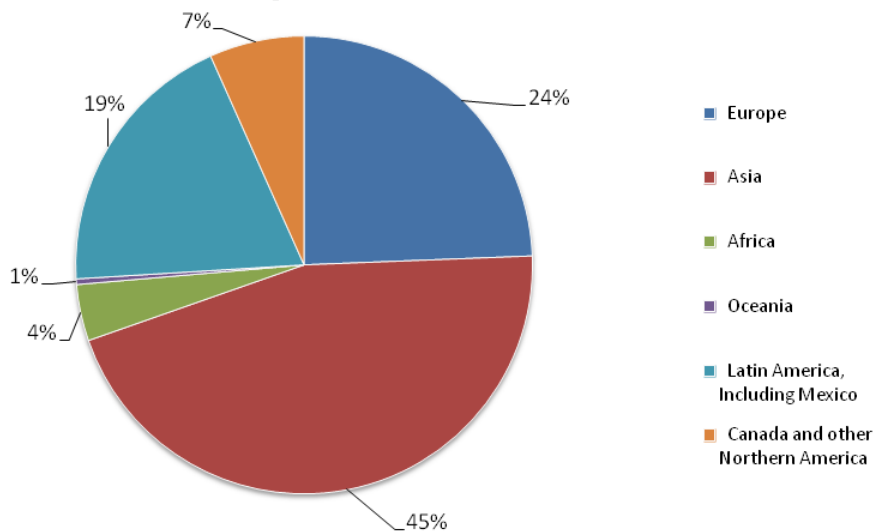
Figure 14: United States Foreign-Born Population by World Region of Birth, 2010



Source: American Community Survey 2010 3-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

In Michigan in 2010, 45.3% of foreign-born population in was born in Asia, 24.4% in Europe, 19.3% in Latin America, 6.7% in Canada, 3.2% in Africa, and 0.4% in other regions of the world (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Michigan Foreign-Born Population by World Region of Birth, 2010



Source: American Community Survey 2010 3-year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

³The North America category includes the following countries: Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon

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