Patterns of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Population Change: 2000 to 2010

2010 Census Special Reports

By Steven G. Wilson, David A. Plane, Paul J. Mackun, Thomas R. Fischetti, and Justyna Goworowska (with Darryl T. Cohen, Marc J. Perry, and Geoffrey W. Hatchard)

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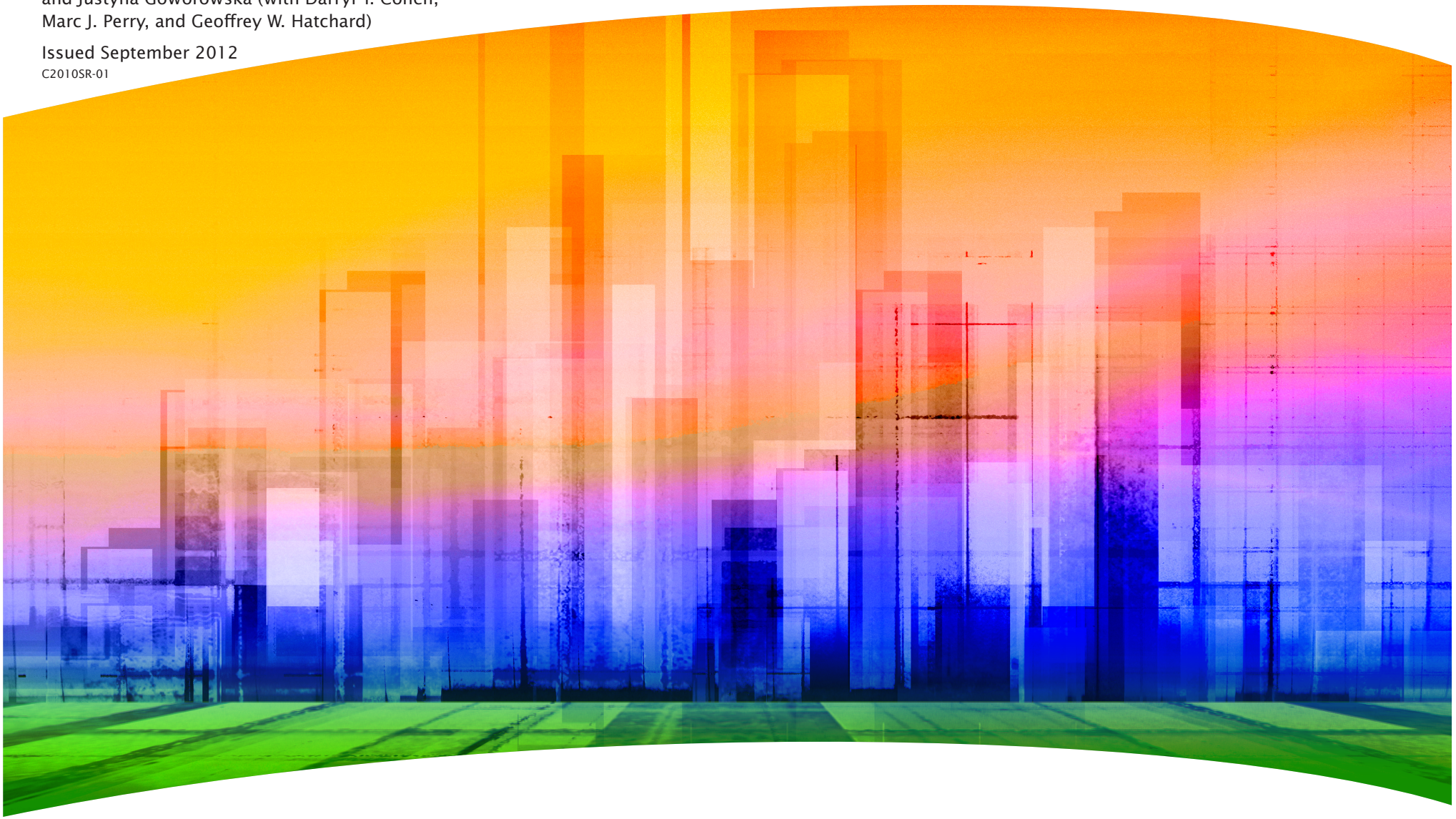

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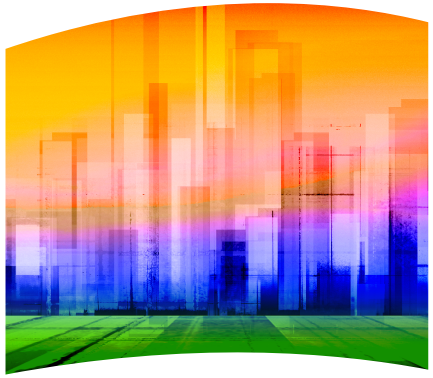

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to have the opportunity to introduce this new Census Bureau report examining population change in the nation's metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas between 2000 and 2010.

Metropolitan statistical areas are an enduring statistical success story of more than 60 years. During the 1940s, it became evident that the value of metropolitan data produced by federal agencies would be greatly enhanced if agencies used a single set of geographic definitions for the nation's largest centers of population and economic activity. The predecessor of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Bureau of the Budget, led the effort to develop what were then called "standard metropolitan areas" in time for their use in 1950 Census reports.

While the terminology has changed modestly over time, the general concept of a metro area has remained constant since 1950—namely, an area containing a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of social and economic integration with that nucleus. In 2003, in conjunction with a multi-year project to review the standards for defining metro areas, OMB introduced a companion statistical area, the micropolitan statistical area, to identify centers of population based upon smaller population cores and better portray contemporary patterns of population distribution. Roughly one in ten people lives in a micro area, joining the more than eight in ten who live in a metro area. Many micro areas serve as important regional centers of population and employment. Some, such as Branson, MO, are prominent nationally. We now have 10 years of data for micro areas, helping us to understand the population dynamics at play in these smaller statistical areas.

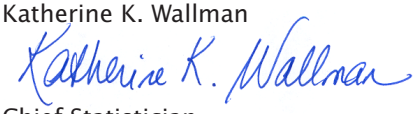
"Patterns of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Population Change: 2000 to 2010" examines change between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census and uses the set of metro and micro areas in existence on January 1, 2010 (the December 2009 OMB definitions used for 2010 Census publications). With the publication of the 2010 standards, and data from the 2010 Census and the American Community Survey, metro and micro areas are being updated and a new set of areas will be announced in 2013.

This 2010 Census Special Report serves as a good reminder of the fundamental purpose of the metropolitan area standards, unchanged since 1950, to provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics for a set of geographic areas. Indeed, OMB establishes and maintains these areas solely for statistical purposes.

I invite you to explore this report's maps, tables, and graphics to glean new insights from the 2010 Census, learn about population change and population density, and discover how the populace has evolved over a decade and diversified in terms of race, Hispanic origin, and age.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express profound appreciation to my colleagues at the Census Bureau and other federal statistical agencies who work closely with OMB on the statistical area classification program. Special thanks are due to James Fitzsimmons, Marc Perry, and Paul Mackun. Absent their unfailing dedication to these efforts, the program and products such as this simply would not exist.

Katherine K. Wallman



Chief Statistician
Office of Management and Budget

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INTRODUCTION

Results of the 2010 Census show that the U.S. population is larger, older, and more racially and ethnically diverse than ever before. While the overall growth for the decade slowed to 9.7 percent, this value for the United States reflected substantial geographic variation, with rapid growth in some areas of the country and sizable population declines in others. Indeed, all major demographic measures exhibited variation within the country. In this 2010 Census Special Report, we examine contemporary geographic patterns for the following demographic topics: population distribution and density, race, Hispanic origin, and age and sex structure. We also examine how these patterns have changed between 2000 and 2010. Providing both geographic and historical context can assist users in better understanding the often complex demographic processes at play in the nation.

This report examines subnational demographic variation through the lens of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. Metro areas and micro areas, as they are colloquially known, are useful geographic units for analyzing the U.S. population. States are sometimes too large a unit to provide meaningful subnational analysis, obscuring patterns worthy of attention from regional or even national perspective. Counties, on the other hand, number more than 3,000 and can be too small and numerous for some purposes. Metro and micro areas, as socially and economically integrated groupings of one or more counties, provide appropriately detailed geographic analysis as well as good mapping units for a national overview. Furthermore, in several chapters we also examine census tract data to provide a neighborhood-level perspective on demographic patterns within individual metro areas.

Concluding this introduction is a section—*Understanding the Maps*—with examples and descriptions of the types and styles of maps used in the report. From national metro and micro area maps to detailed tract-level maps, the guide presents examples to assist readers as they explore each chapter. The maps provide location and context for the findings in each section.

The report's five chapters then follow. Chapter 1—*Overview of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas*—discusses metro and micro areas, how they are delineated, the number of areas, and the distribution of the population among them. Chapter 2—*Population Growth and Decline*—examines overall metro and micro area population change, the most rapidly changing areas, and population change within some of the largest metro areas. Chapter 3—*Population Density*—looks at population concentration in two different ways by examining overall population density as well as density by distance from the historic cores of the larger metro areas. Chapter 4—*Race and Hispanic Origin*—explores the increasing diversity in the spatial distribution of selected race and Hispanic origin groups. Chapter 5—*Age and Sex Composition*—looks at the age and sex structure of metro and micro area populations and how it has changed since 2000.

The topics highlighted in the report offer a cross section of much of the population content found in the 2010 Census. These variables also provide a basic demographic context for any other variables of interest to the reader, such as income or poverty.

This report includes several innovative aspects worth mentioning here. First, to assist in our analysis of population change from 2000 to 2010 at the subcounty level, we retabulated Census 2000 in updated 2010 Census geographic boundaries. By doing so, we were able to calculate decennial population change at the census tract level. This would not otherwise have been possible, given the instability of some census tract boundaries between the two censuses. Second, we examined the spatial context of population change within metro areas. For instance, was population growth this past decade higher in neighborhoods inside large cities or in outlying suburbs? To operationalize these concepts, we determined the location of city hall for the largest city in each metro area and used that as a proxy for the area's original downtown or central business district. We then constructed distance bands radiating out from the city hall and were able to present results in a broad spatial context.

Due to space limitations, the report itself often includes only an example map or graphic for a particular metro or micro area. The accompanying online content includes a mapping interface, data tables for all metro and micro areas, and many additional population pyramids and distance profiles. The online content is available at <www.census.gov/population/metro/data/c2010sr-01patterns.html>.

UNDERSTANDING THE MAPS

Map Types and Styles

National Map

Below is a typical choropleth map from the report. In these maps Alaska is shown at half the scale of the main U.S. map, Hawaii is shown at the same scale as the U.S. map, and Puerto Rico is shown at twice the scale of the U.S. map.

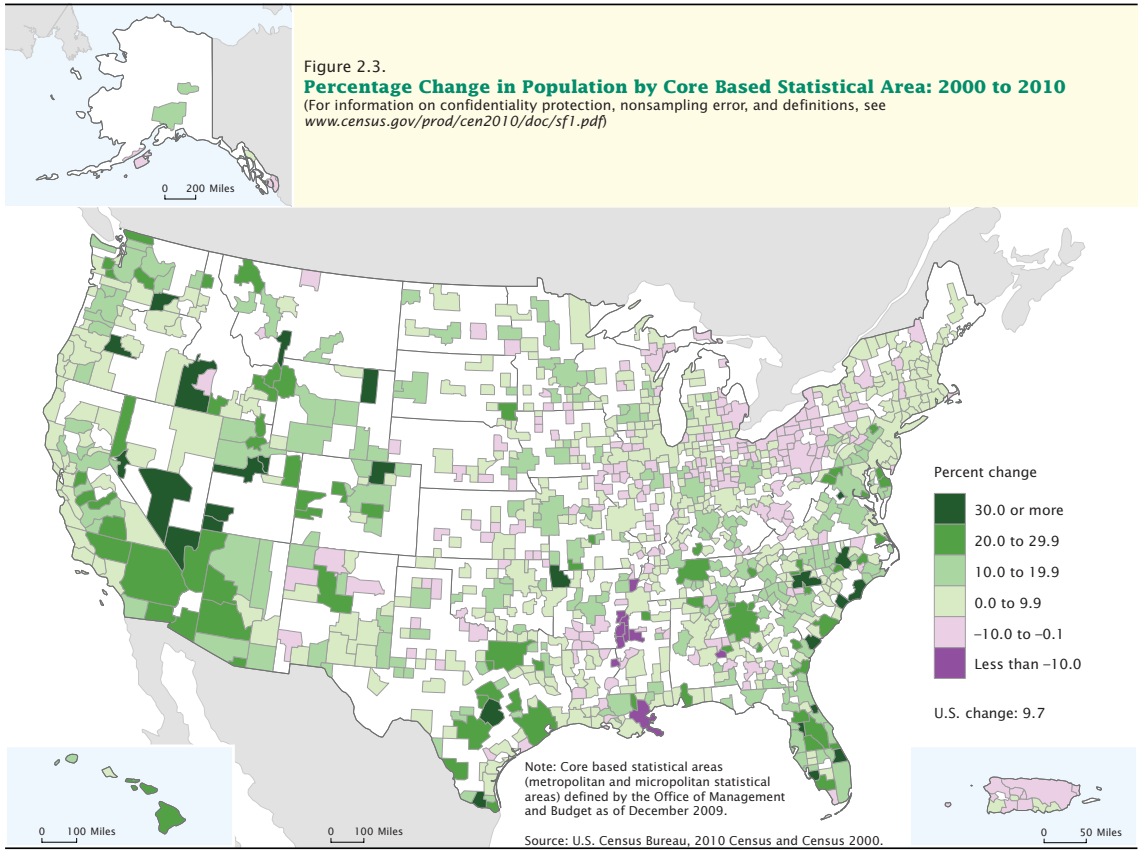
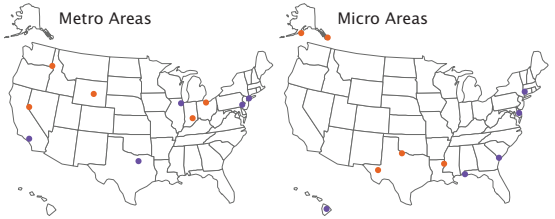


Figure 2.3.
Percentage Change in Population by Core Based Statistical Area: 2000 to 2010
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Locator Map

These maps show the locations of the top five (purple dots) and bottom five (orange dots) metro and micro areas from tables within the report.

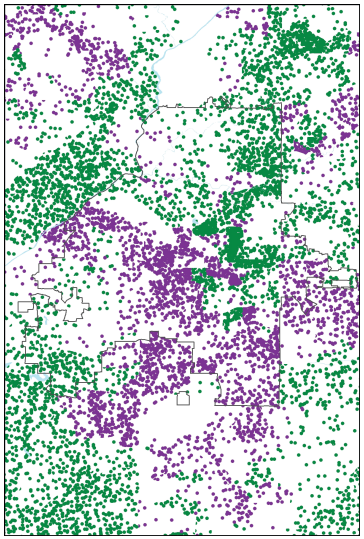


Most and Least Populous Core Based Statistical Areas: 2010.

Dot Density Map

Each dot represents 25 people. The dots are spread randomly across each census tract.

The distribution of dots provides a visual sense of population density. Dots coalesce where population is densest and form areas of color.



Numeric Change in Population by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010.

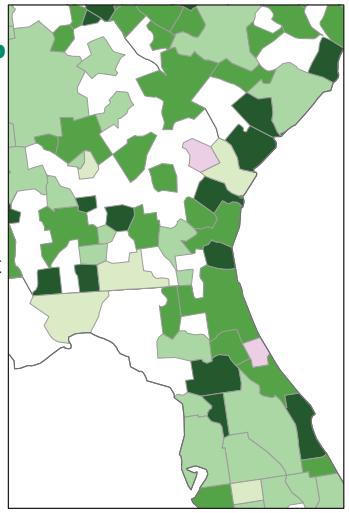
On numeric change maps, green dots represent population gain, whereas purple dots represent population decline.

Note: The design for "Understanding the Maps" was adapted from Trudy A. Suchan, Marc J. Perry, James D. Fitzsimmons, Anika E. Juhn, Alexander M. Tait, and Cynthia A. Brewer, 2007, "Census Atlas of the United States," Washington, DC, *Census 2000 Special Reports*, CENSR-29, U.S. Census Bureau, available on the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/censusatlas/>.

Quantitative Choropleth Map

Choropleth maps show derived values such as percentages and medians. Colors fill geographic areas to represent data values.

Areas are shaded so that as the data values increase—or on some maps decrease—the color becomes darker and more intense.



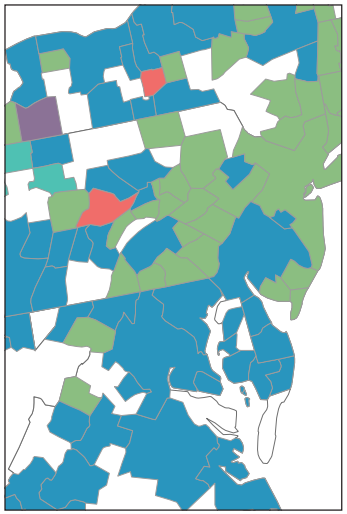
Change in Median Age by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area: 2000 to 2010.

Qualitative Choropleth Map

Colors fill geographic areas to show data organized into categories.

The colors of areas indicate which race or Hispanic-origin group had the largest population or population change.

Different hues are used, rather than shades of one color, to avoid the impression of higher and lower values for the categories.



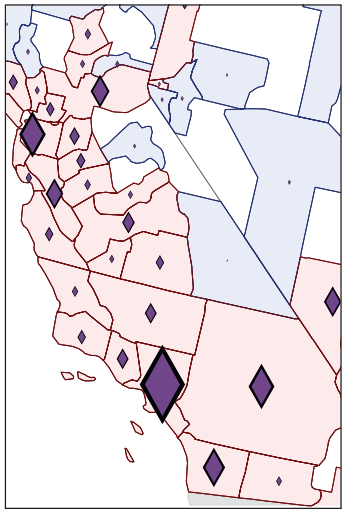
Race or Hispanic Origin Group (excluding Non-Hispanic White Alone) With the Largest Population by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010.

Proportional Symbol Map

Proportional symbol maps show numbers of people or other quantities. Symbol size is larger for higher data values.

Symbols show geographic area totals and are placed at the centers of those areas.

In areas of high symbol density, smaller diamonds are placed on top of larger diamonds, but some diamonds may be hidden.

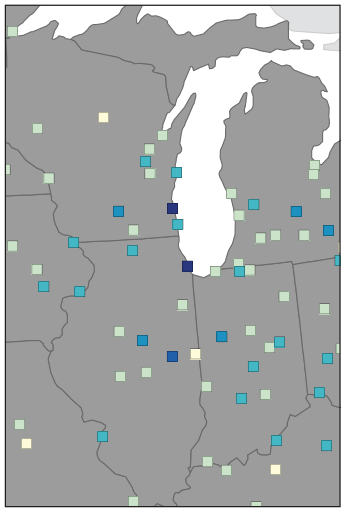


Population Distribution by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area: 2010.

Dot Map

Dot maps use dots (squares in this case) in place of full geographic areas to show population-weighted density. Colors fill the squares to represent data values.

Similar to choropleth maps, areas are shaded so that as the data value increases—or on some maps decreases—the color becomes darker and more intense.

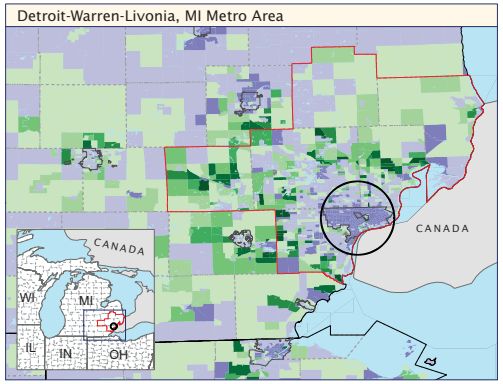


Population-Weighted Density by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2010.

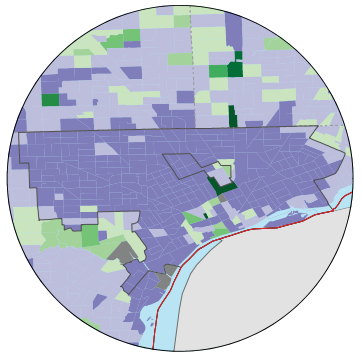
Census Tract Map

Selected census tract maps are used to portray patterns within the ten most populous U.S. metropolitan statistical areas.

The maps are presented in choropleth and dot density design. Boundaries for tracts are not shown, which allows for patterns to emerge more easily. Boundaries of counties and the first-named principal city (Detroit in the example shown here) are shown to provide locational context.



Percentage Change in Population by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010.



CHAPTER 1.

OVERVIEW OF METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

What are metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas?

Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas (also referred to as metro and micro areas) are delineated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and are composed of whole counties or county equivalents, such as parishes or municipios. Collectively, metro and micro areas are known as core based statistical areas (CBSAs). OMB or its predecessor has been responsible for the definition of metro areas since before the 1950 Census and delineates such areas for the production and dissemination of federal statistical data. The most recent definitions were announced by OMB in December 2009 and are based on the application of 2000 OMB standards to Census Bureau data.[1]

Each metro or micro area consists of one or more whole counties and includes the counties containing a core urban area (either a Census Bureau defined urbanized area or urban cluster), as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core. Metro areas contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 population or more, while micro areas contain at least one urban cluster of less than 50,000, but at least 10,000.[2]

The largest city in each metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is designated a "principal city." Additional cities qualify if specified requirements are met concerning population size and employment. The title of each metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area consists of the names of up to three of its principal cities and the name of each state into which the statistical area extends.

Number of areas and share of U.S. population and territory by CBSA status.

As of the December 2009 definition—the definition used for the 2010 Census—there were 366 metro areas and 576 micro areas in the United States, as well as 8 metro areas and 5 micro areas in Puerto Rico (Figure 1.1).[3]

Metro and micro areas are unevenly distributed across the country. Every state contained at least one metro area (or part thereof), and 47 states contained at least one micro area. Only Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey—along with the District of Columbia—did not contain any micro areas.[4]

The vast majority of the U.S. population was metropolitan. Metro areas comprised approximately 84 percent of the population (Table 1.1), while micro areas comprised 10 percent and areas outside CBSAs the remainder (about 6 percent). This metropolitan population was concentrated. While home to more than 8 out of every 10 people in the United States, metro areas covered only a little over one-quarter of the U.S. land area, with micro areas accounting for somewhat more than one-fifth of the total. Over one-half of the U.S. land area was territory outside CBSAs. In Puerto Rico, on the other hand, most of the population and land area were metropolitan. Almost 95 percent of Puerto Rico's population lived in metro areas, which cover about 84 percent of the island. Over 4 percent lived in micro areas, which take up nearly 12 percent of the island. The less than 1 percent of the population that lived outside of CBSAs occupied just over 4 percent of Puerto Rico's land.

[1] The 2000 OMB "Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" is available at <www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/fedreg/metroareas122700.pdf>. The category of micropolitan statistical areas was first created in the 2000 OMB standards, with the first such units delineated in 2003. OMB will be redelineating the areas in 2013, based upon an application of 2010 standards to Census Bureau data.

[2] The Census Bureau's urban and rural classification is fundamentally a delineation of geographical areas, identifying both individual urban areas and the rural areas of the nation. The Census Bureau's urban areas represent densely developed territory, and encompass residential, commercial, and other nonresidential urban land uses. The Census Bureau delineates urban areas after each decennial census by applying specified criteria to decennial census and other data. The Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas: (1) urbanized areas (UAs) of 50,000 or more people, and (2) urban clusters (UCs) of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people. "Rural" encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area. More information on the Census Bureau's urban and rural classification is available at <www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/urbanruralclass.html>.

[3] More information on metro and micro areas is available at <www.census.gov/population/metro/>. Based upon minimum commuting thresholds, metro and/or micro areas can be joined to form combined statistical areas. Combined statistical areas have social and economic ties as measured by commuting, but at lower levels than are found among counties within metro and micro areas. In addition, metro areas containing urbanized areas of 2.5 million or more people can be subdivided to form metropolitan divisions. While a metropolitan division is a subdivision of a larger metro area, it often functions as a distinct social, economic, and cultural area within the larger region.

[4] Rhode Island, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia are entirely metropolitan, while Massachusetts contains some outside CBSA territory.

Figure 1.1.

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas of the United States and Puerto Rico

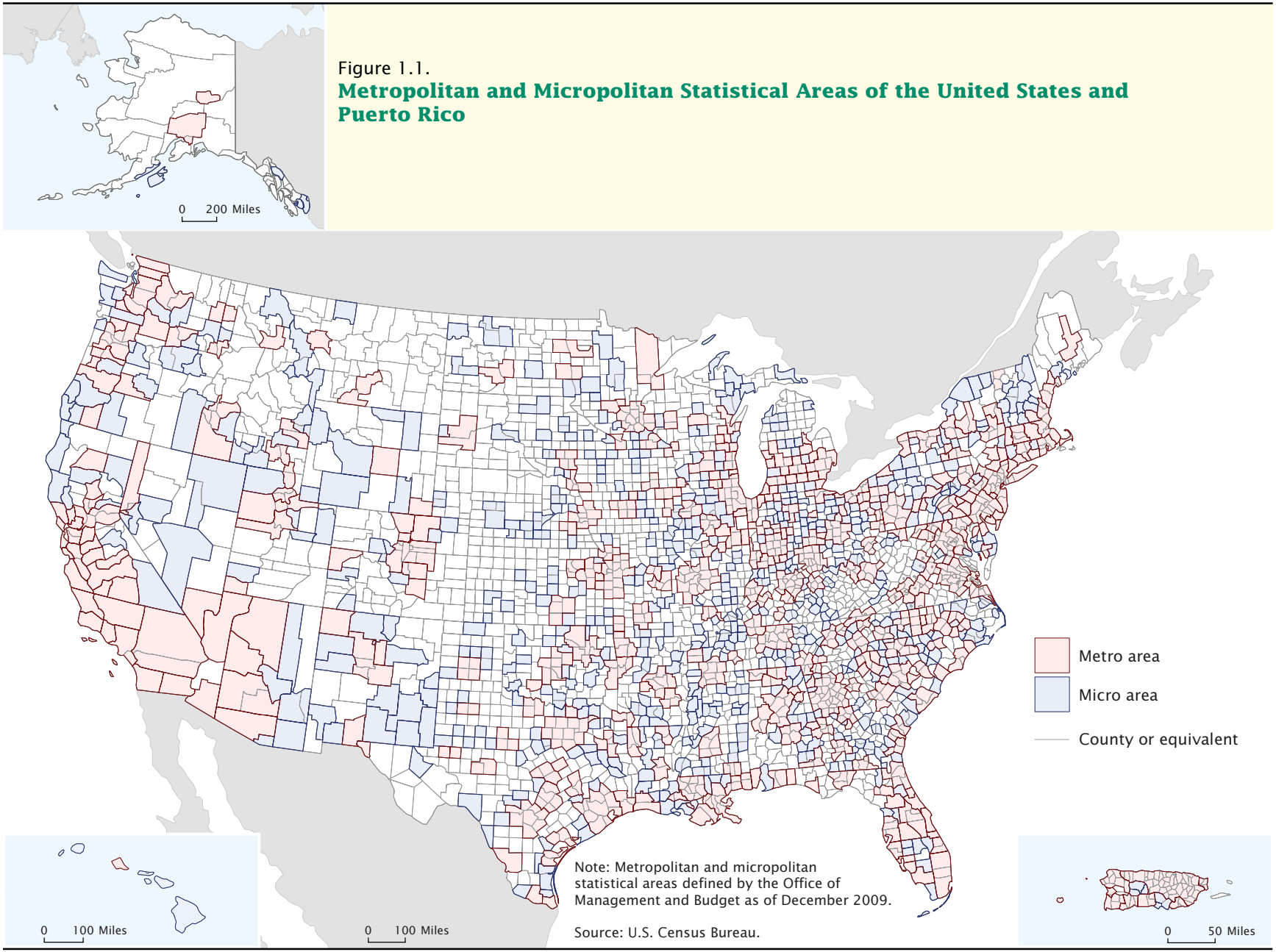


Table 1.1.

Population and Land Area by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status	Population		Land area in square miles	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
United States	**308,745,538**	**100.0**	**3,531,905.4**	**100.0**
Inside core based statistical area	289,261,315	93.7	1,649,928.4	46.7
In metropolitan statistical area	258,317,763	83.7	912,992.1	25.8
In micropolitan statistical area	30,943,552	10.0	736,936.3	20.9
Outside core based statistical area	19,484,223	6.3	1,881,977.0	53.3
Puerto Rico	**3,725,789**	**100.0**	**3,423.8**	**100.0**
Inside core based statistical area	3,698,513	99.3	3,278.4	95.8
In metropolitan statistical area	3,534,375	94.9	2,872.2	83.9
In micropolitan statistical area	164,138	4.4	406.2	11.9
Outside core based statistical area	27,276	0.7	145.4	4.2

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

The U.S. population is concentrated in large metro areas.

The 9 U.S. metro areas with populations of 5.0 million or more accounted for almost one-quarter of the U.S. population. In fact, over one out of every ten people in the United States lived in the 2 largest metro areas—New York and Los Angeles.[5] Almost 30 percent of the U.S. population resided in the 42 metro areas with populations between 1.0 and 5.0 million, and the same percentage resided in the other 315 metro areas with populations below 1.0 million (Figure 1.2).

The spatial distribution of metro areas by size shows a disproportionate share of metro areas with populations of 1.0 million or more located in the Northeast; upper Midwest; Florida and Texas in the South; and California and Washington in the West (Figure 1.3, Table 1.2).[6] The 5 most populous metro areas (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth, and Philadelphia) were located partially or completely in at least some of these parts of the United States. By comparison, the Mountain Division (consisting of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming) contained only 4 metro areas (out of a total of 51) with populations of 1.0 million or greater—Phoenix, Denver, Las Vegas, and Salt Lake City. The 3 least populous metro areas in the United States (Carson City, NV; Lewiston, ID-WA; and Casper, WY) were all located partially or entirely in the Mountain Division.

The five most populous micro areas were found in three of the four regions: the South (Seaford, DE; Hilton Head Island-Beaufort, SC; and Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL); the Northeast (Torrington, CT); and the West (Hilo, HI). The five least populous micro areas were located in two neighboring states in the South, Louisiana (Tallulah) and Texas (Vernon and Pecos), and in one state in the West, Alaska (Ketchikan and Kodiak).

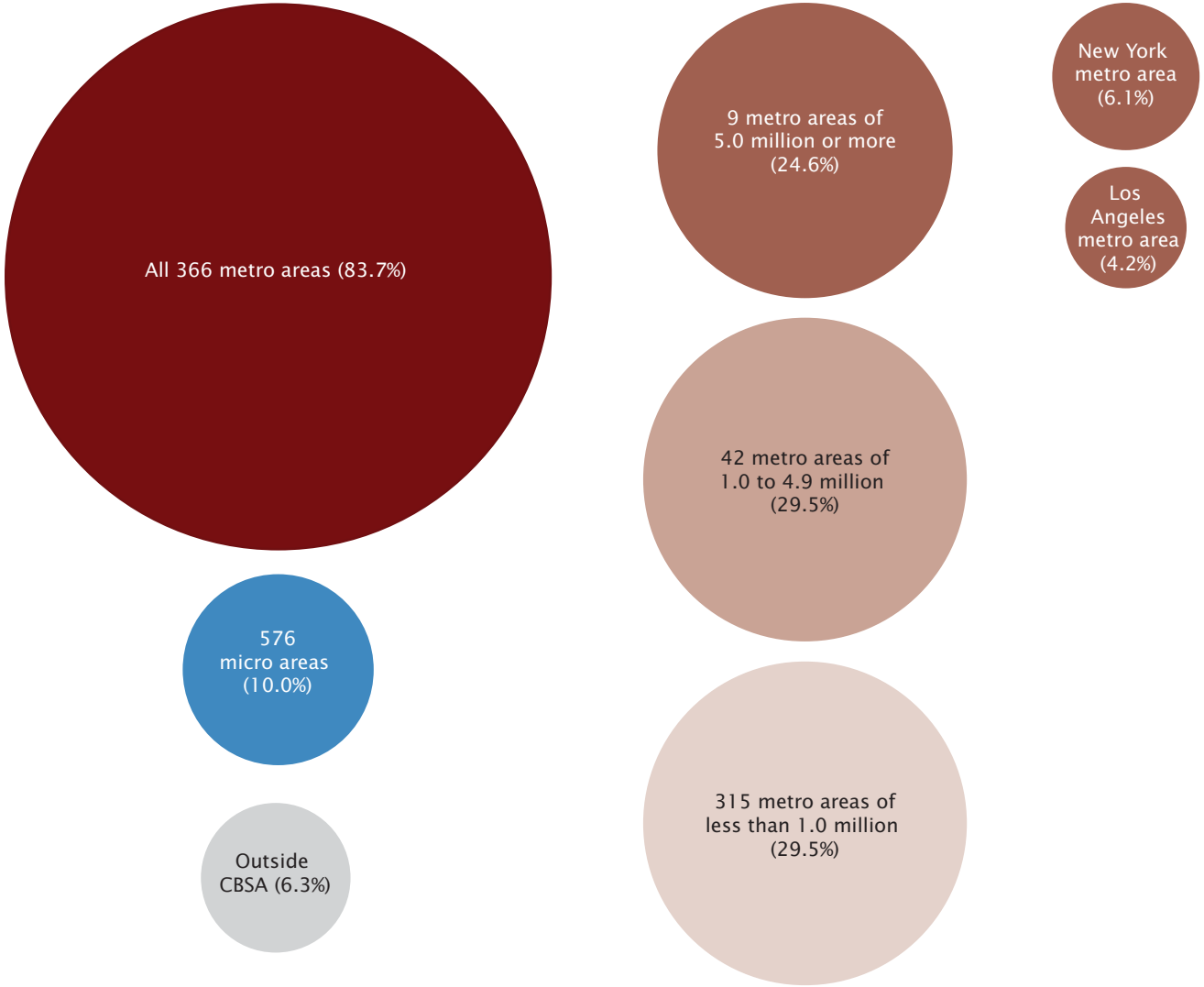
[5] For readability, statistical area titles often are abbreviated in the text. Full statistical area titles are shown in the tables.

[6] States are grouped into four census regions and nine divisions (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.2.

Proportions of U.S. Population by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status and Size Category: 2010

(The size of each symbol represents a share of the total U.S. population. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Figure 1.3.

Population Distribution by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area: 2010

(The area of each diamond symbol is proportioned to the number of people in a metro or micro area. The legend presents example symbol sizes from the many symbols shown on the map. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

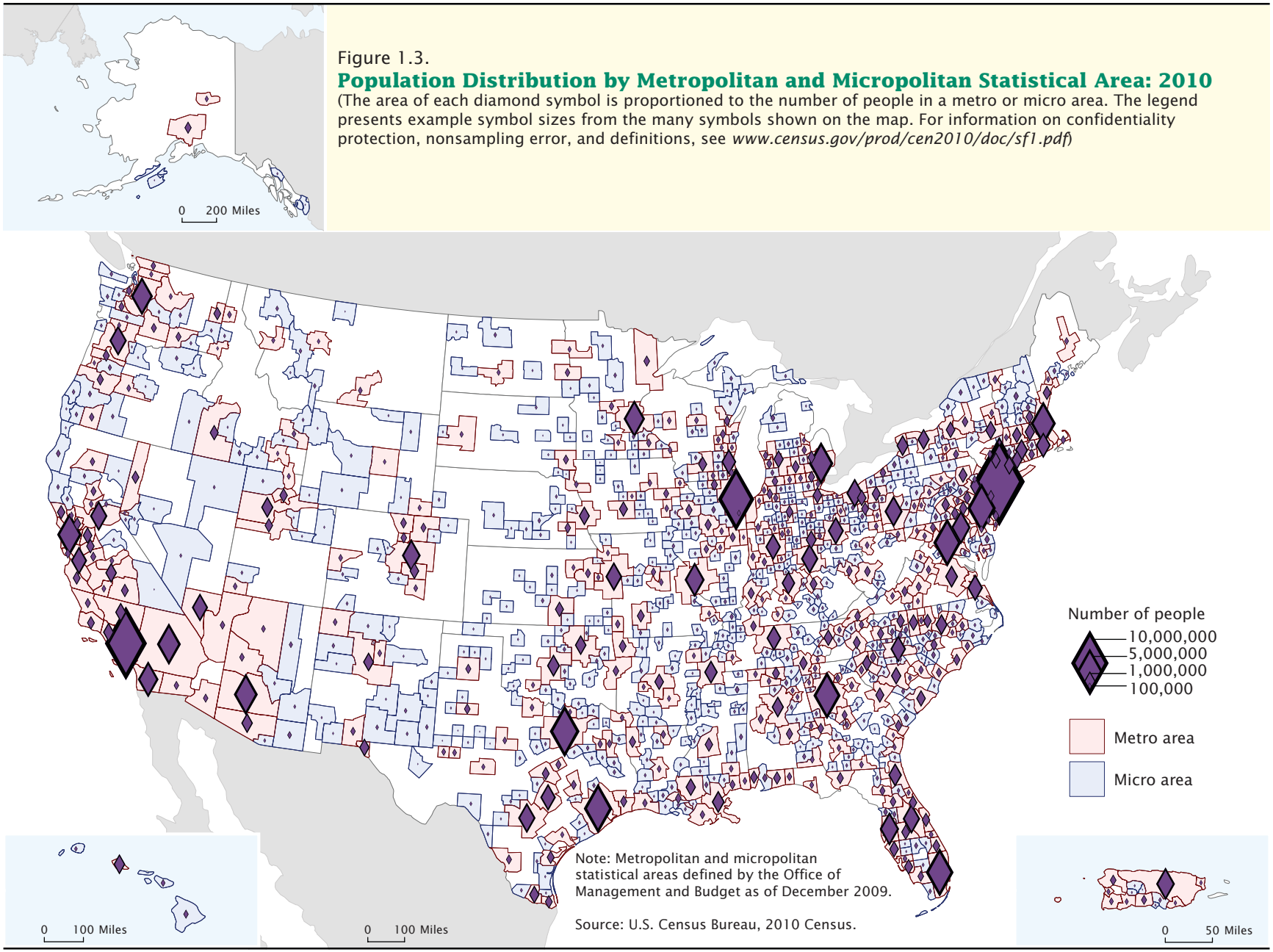
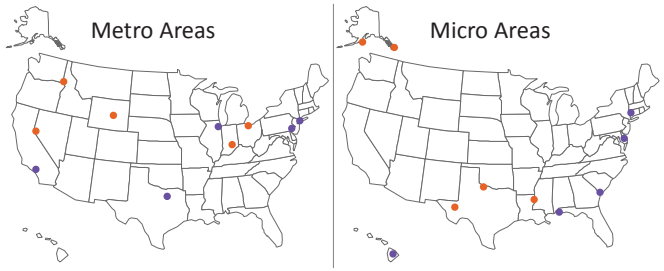


Table 1.2.

Most and Least Populous Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs): 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Population	CBSA[1]	Population
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA		**MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA**	
Most Populous		**Most Populous**	
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	18,897,109	Seaford, DE	197,145
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	12,828,837	Torrington, CT	189,927
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	9,461,105	Hilton Head Island-Beaufort, SC	187,010
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	6,371,773	Hilo, HI	185,079
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	5,965,343	Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL	182,265
Least Populous		**Least Populous**	
Carson City, NV	55,274	Tallulah, LA	12,093
Lewiston, ID-WA	60,888	Ketchikan, AK	13,477
Casper, WY	75,450	Vernon, TX	13,535
Columbus, IN	76,794	Kodiak, AK	13,592
Sandusky, OH	77,079	Pecos, TX	13,783



• Most populous areas.

• Least populous areas.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Figure 1.4.

Census Regions and Divisions of the United States

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

CHAPTER 2.

POPULATION GROWTH AND DECLINE

Most growth took place in metropolitan counties.

The U.S. population grew by 27.3 million between 2000 and 2010, an increase of 9.7 percent. Nearly all population growth occurred in metro areas (25.2 million) or micro areas (1.7 million). Roughly 1 percent (350,000) of the nation's population growth occurred outside CBSAs (Table 2.1, Figure 2.1). Metro areas grew the most over the 10-year period, increasing by 10.8 percent. Micro areas grew at slightly more than half that rate, increasing by 5.9 percent, and outside CBSA counties grew by less than 2 percent.

As a result of their higher growth rate, metro areas accounted for a slightly higher percentage of the U.S. population in 2010 (83.7 percent) than in 2000 (82.8 percent). Conversely, both the proportions of the U.S. population in micro areas and outside CBSA counties decreased over the decade, from 10.4 percent to 10.0 percent, and from 6.8 percent to 6.3 percent, respectively.

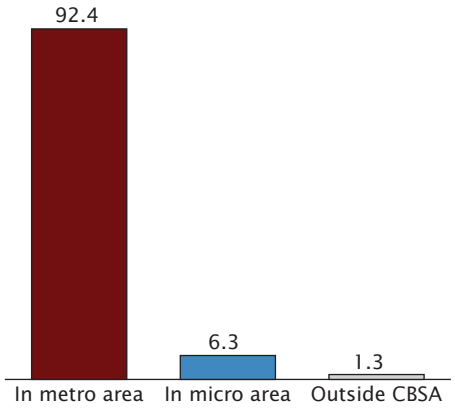
Larger metro areas—though not necessarily the very largest—grew faster than smaller metro areas.[7]

Growth rates for metro areas varied by population size, with the fastest growth (13.6 percent) experienced by those with Census 2000 populations of 2.5 million to 5.0 million. The six largest metros in 2000—those having 5.0 million or more residents—grew at just under half that rate (6.2 percent). Metro areas of 1.0 million to 2.5 million experienced a rate of growth above 12 percent, whereas those with populations of 500,000 to 1.0 million and 250,000 to 500,000 had virtually identical rates of just under 12 percent. The smallest size category of metros—those with fewer than 250,000 residents—registered, on average, 10.7 percent population gains (Table 2.2, Figure 2.2).

[7] The largest metros—metro areas with Census 2000 populations of 5,000,000 or more—grew slower (6.2 percent) than any other metro area category.

Figure 2.1.
Shares of U.S. Population Growth by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status: 2000 to 2010

(In percent. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Table 2.1.
Population by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status	Population					Share of U.S. population		
			Change, 2000 to 2010					
	Census 2000	2010 Census	Number	Percent	Share	Census 2000	2010 Census	Change, 2000 to 2010
United States	**281,421,906**	**308,745,538**	**27,323,632**	**9.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**
Inside core based statistical area	262,290,227	289,261,315	26,971,088	10.3	98.7	93.2	93.7	0.5
In metropolitan statistical area	233,069,827	258,317,763	25,247,936	10.8	92.4	82.8	83.7	0.8
In micropolitan statistical area	29,220,400	30,943,552	1,723,152	5.9	6.3	10.4	10.0	–0.4
Outside core based statistical area	19,131,679	19,484,223	352,544	1.8	1.3	6.8	6.3	–0.5

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Table 2.2.

Population Change by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status and Population Size Category: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status and CBSA population size category[1]	Number of areas	Population		Change, 2000 to 2010	
		Census 2000	2010 Census	Number	Percent
United States	**(X)**	**281,421,906**	**308,745,538**	**27,323,632**	**9.7**
Inside core based statistical area	942	262,290,227	289,261,315	26,971,088	10.3
In metropolitan statistical area	366	233,069,827	258,317,763	25,247,936	10.8
5,000,000 or more	6	55,643,200	59,088,802	3,445,602	6.2
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	13	47,312,107	53,737,951	6,425,844	13.6
1,000,000 to 2,499,999	30	46,290,244	52,005,975	5,715,731	12.3
500,000 to 999,999	39	26,992,438	30,209,731	3,217,293	11.9
250,000 to 499,999	80	28,798,731	32,230,382	3,431,651	11.9
Less than 250,000	198	28,033,107	31,044,922	3,011,815	10.7
In micropolitan statistical area	576	29,220,400	30,943,552	1,723,152	5.9
100,000 or more	37	4,678,812	5,166,296	487,484	10.4
50,000 to 99,999	183	12,464,776	13,168,561	703,785	5.6
Less than 50,000	356	12,076,812	12,608,695	531,883	4.4
Outside core based statistical area	(X)	19,131,679	19,484,223	352,544	1.8

(X) Not applicable.

[1] Size categories based on Census 2000 population data.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

The growth rate of micro areas was also directly related to population size. Micro areas with Census 2000 populations of 100,000 or more grew by 10.4 percent, almost twice the rate of micro areas with populations between 50,000 and 100,000 (5.6 percent). Micro areas with populations of fewer than 50,000 were the slowest-growing, at less than 5 percent.

National patterns of metropolitan and micropolitan growth and decline were spatially complex.

The fastest-growing metro areas were located in either the South or the West (Figure 2.3), with the list of fastest population gainers led by Palm Coast, FL, and followed by St. George, UT; Las Vegas-Paradise, NV; Raleigh-Cary, NC; and Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL (Table 2.3). The fastest-declining metro areas were split between two different areas of the country: two metro areas in the southern states of Louisiana and Arkansas (New Orleans and Pine Bluff, respectively) and three areas located partially or entirely in the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia (Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA; Johnstown, PA; and Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV).

Generally, many of the faster-growing micro areas were located near faster-growing metro areas. At the same time, many of the slow-growing or declining micro areas were situated near slow-growing or declining metro areas.[8] Four of the five fastest-growing micro areas were in the Mountain Division (Heber, UT; Fernley, NV; Gillette, WY; and Cedar City, UT). The Villages, which is located in central Florida, was the exception. On the other hand, the five fastest-declining micro areas (Greenville, MS; Helena-West Helena, AR; Cleveland, MS; Clarksdale, MS; and Indianola, MS) were tightly clustered along the lower Mississippi River.

Higher growth occurred in outlying census tracts of metro areas.

Two fast-growing large metro areas, Dallas-Fort Worth and Phoenix, provide illustrations of areas' differential internal growth (Figure 2.4a).[9] In Dallas-Fort Worth, population declines are visible for many tracts in the southern and northern regions of the largest principal city (Dallas). Some tracts surrounding Dallas and Fort Worth (the group of tracts to the west of Dallas) displayed rapid growth, with the exception of tracts to the Southeast. A similar pattern of changing populations is visible in declining principal city tracts and

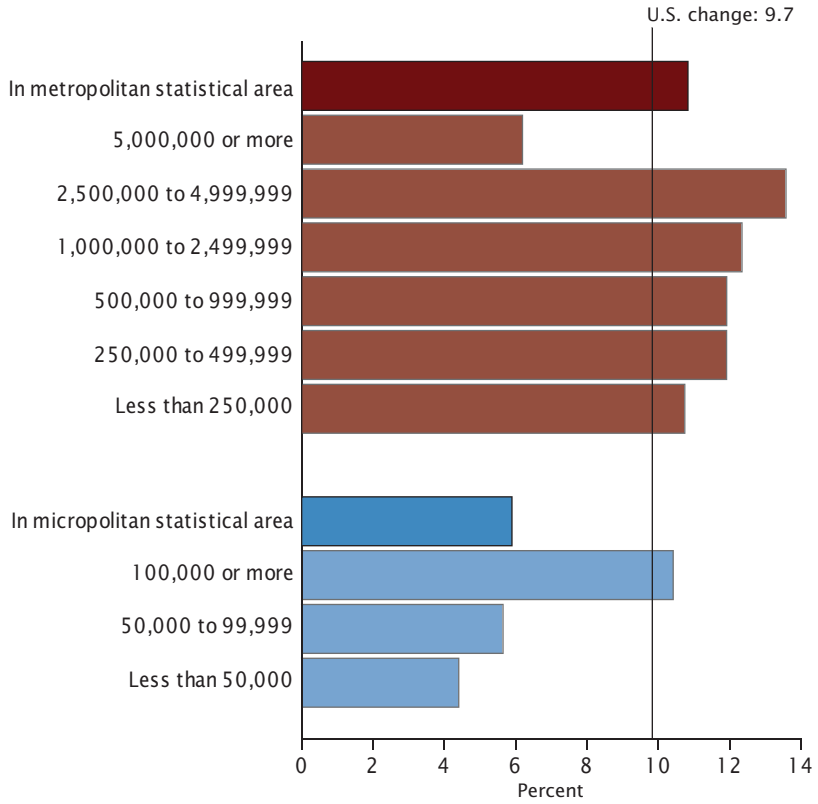
[8] Paul Mackun and Steven Wilson, 2011, "Population Distribution and Change: 2000 to 2010," Washington, DC, *2010 Census Briefs*, C2010BR-01, U.S. Census Bureau, available on the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-01.pdf>.

[9] Additional materials related to this report are available at <www.census.gov/population/metro/data/c2010sr-01patterns.html>.

Figure 2.2.

Percentage Change in U.S. Population by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status and Population Size Category: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)*



Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

growing suburban tracts in the Phoenix metro area.[10]

Census tract-level maps of two other areas that either grew more slowly (St. Louis) or declined (Detroit) illustrate population growth in outlying tracts at a greater distance from the largest principal city and widespread population decline within the principal cities (Figure 2.4b). In the principal city of Detroit, nearly all tracts had population declines of 10 percent or more, with only a handful of tracts situated near a major north-south corridor (Woodward Avenue) showing growth. In the St. Louis metro area, a similar pattern of population decline occurred, except for a cluster of tracts along an east-west corridor perpendicular to the Mississippi River. Generally, in each metro area, the farther away from the largest principal city, the more likely it was that tract populations increased (often rapidly, as in the case of Phoenix).

Census tract-level population change can also be viewed in numeric terms. The Chicago metro area experienced large growth near its center, decline in many of its inner suburbs, and large growth on the periphery (Figure 2.5). The New York metro area experienced a related, though somewhat different pattern of change, with pockets of growth and decline inside New York City as well as in some outlying suburban locations.

In summary, metro areas grew faster than micro areas or territory outside CBSAs. Larger metro areas (though not the largest) tended to grow faster than smaller metro areas. Furthermore, larger micro areas grew faster than smaller micro areas. The fastest-growing metro areas were located in the South or West, while four of the five fastest-growing micro areas were located in the Mountain Division. Within larger metro areas—both faster-growing areas such as Dallas-Fort Worth and Phoenix, and slower-growing or declining areas such as St. Louis or Detroit—outlying tracts tended to experience faster growth.

[10] For the purposes of metro area analysis in this report, we will differentiate between the largest principal city and the remainder of the metro area; the remainder will be referred to as "suburban."

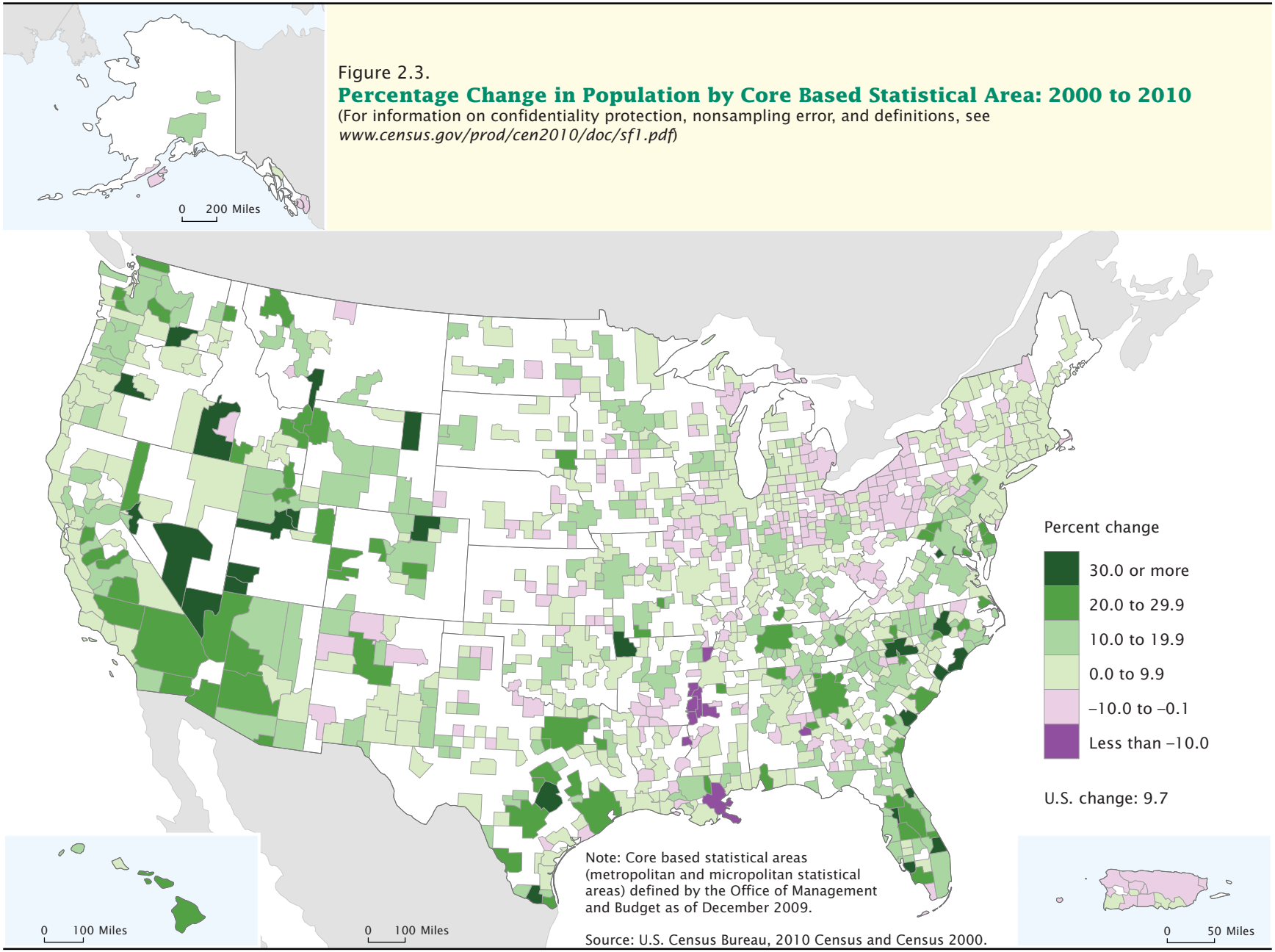


Figure 2.3.

Percentage Change in Population by Core Based Statistical Area: 2000 to 2010

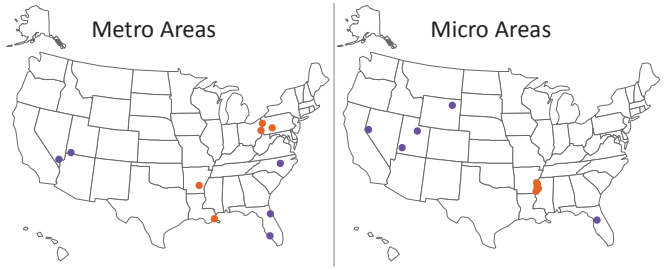
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Table 2.3.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Fastest Growth and Decline in Total Population: 2000 to 2010

(For information and confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Population		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Census 2000	2010 Census	Number	Percent
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Fastest Growth				
Palm Coast, FL	49,832	95,696	45,864	92.0
St. George, UT	90,354	138,115	47,761	52.9
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1,375,765	1,951,269	575,504	41.8
Raleigh-Cary, NC	797,071	1,130,490	333,419	41.8
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	440,888	618,754	177,866	40.3
Fastest Decline				
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	1,316,510	1,167,764	–148,746	–11.3
Pine Bluff, AR	107,341	100,258	–7,083	–6.6
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	602,964	565,773	–37,191	–6.2
Johnstown, PA	152,598	143,679	–8,919	–5.8
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	132,008	124,454	–7,554	–5.7
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Fastest Growth				
The Villages, FL	53,345	93,420	40,075	75.1
Heber, UT	15,215	23,530	8,315	54.7
Fernley, NV	34,501	51,980	17,479	50.7
Gillette, WY	33,698	46,133	12,435	36.9
Cedar City, UT	33,779	46,163	12,384	36.7
Fastest Decline				
Greenville, MS	62,977	51,137	–11,840	–18.8
Helena-West Helena, AR	26,445	21,757	–4,688	–17.7
Cleveland, MS	40,633	34,145	–6,488	–16.0
Clarksdale, MS	30,622	26,151	–4,471	–14.6
Indianola, MS	34,369	29,450	–4,919	–14.3



• Areas with fastest growth.

• Areas with fastest decline.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

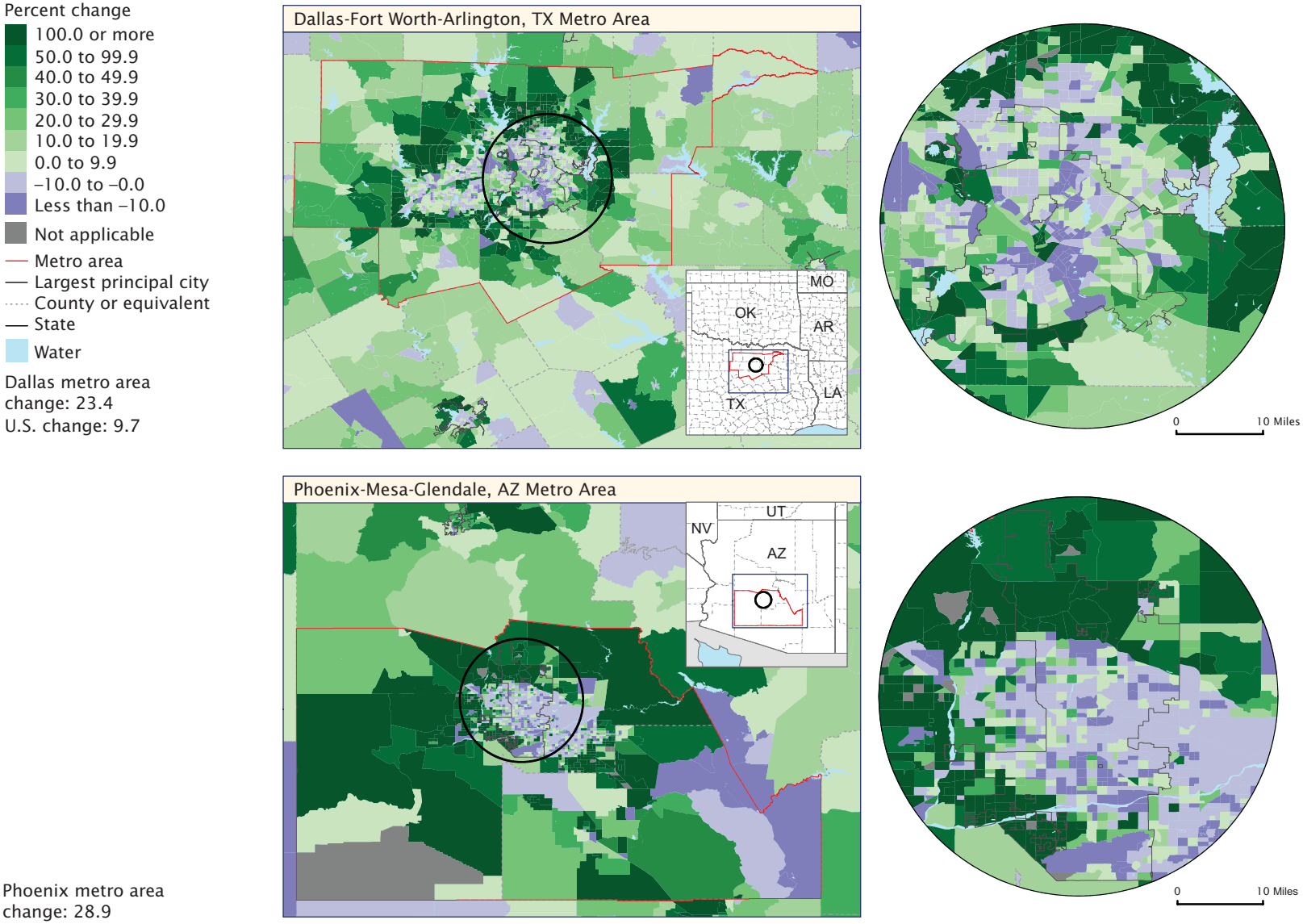
Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Figure 2.4a.

Percentage Change in Population by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

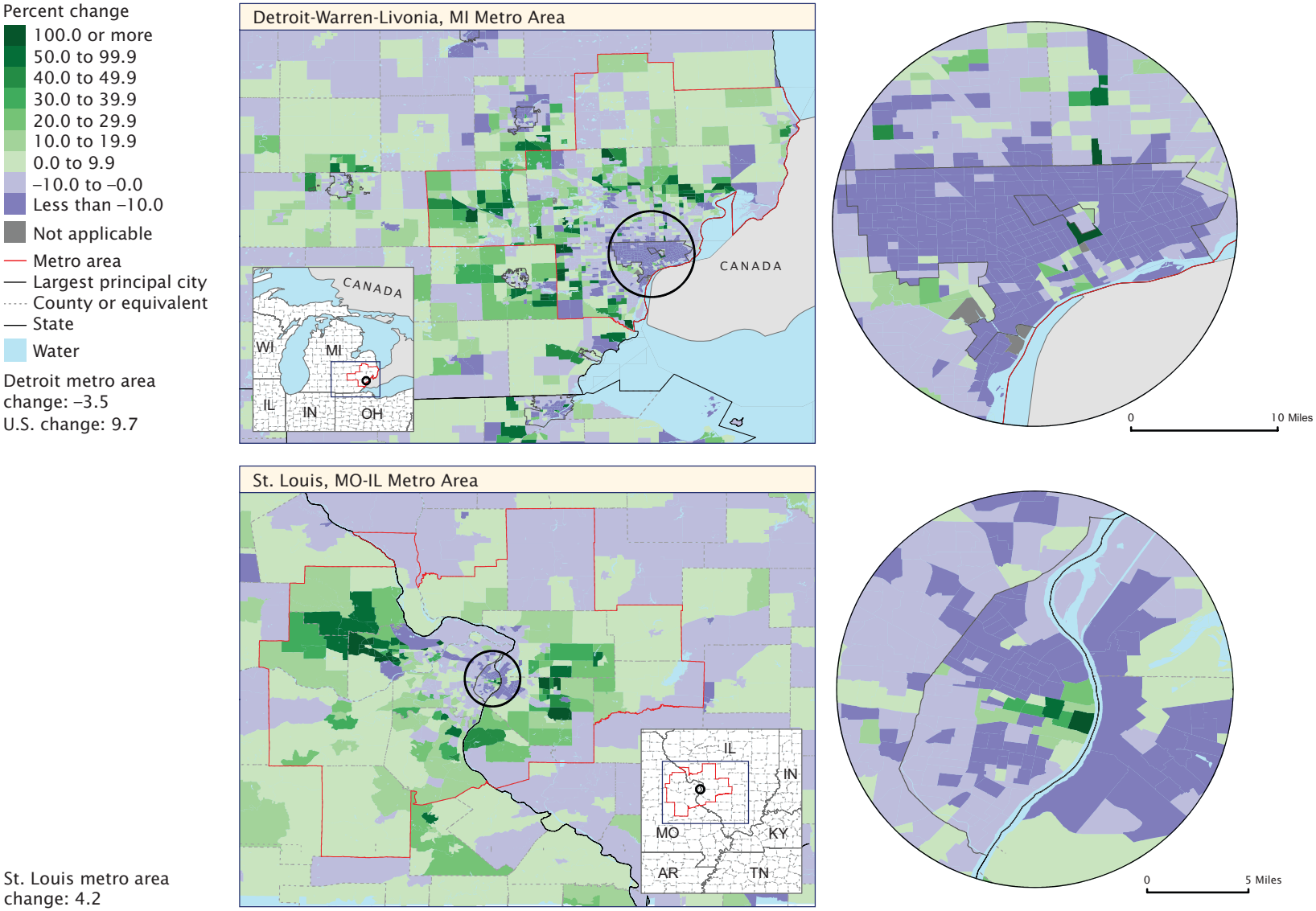


Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Figure 2.4b.

Percentage Change in Population by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

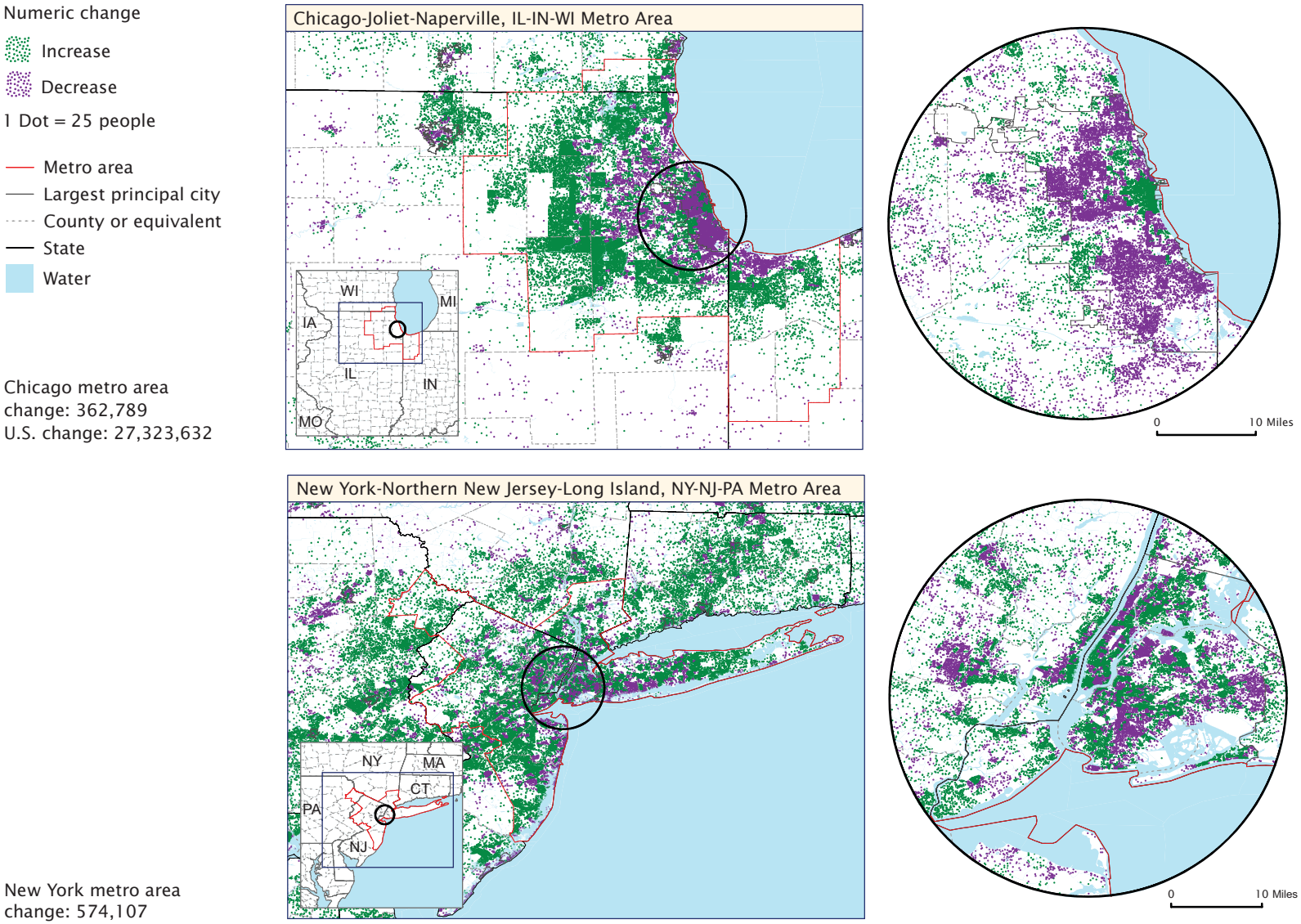


Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Figure 2.5.

Numeric Change in Population by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

CHAPTER 3.

POPULATION DENSITY

Population density, commonly expressed as population per square unit of land area, is a valuable concept for examining patterns of population concentration. With populations unevenly distributed across the country, population density allows a detailed look at how closely people are grouped within an area—the intensity of their residential concentration. Population density in the United States varies a great deal, from densities of more than 100,000 people per square mile in some neighborhoods of the largest cities to densities at or near zero per square mile across parts of Alaska and the interior West.

Population density varied by CBSA population size and region.

In 2010, the overall population density of the United States was 87 people per square mile. Territory within the borders of U.S. metro areas was populated at a much higher overall density (283 people per square mile) than lands lying either inside micro areas (42 people per square mile) or outside CBSAs (10 people per square mile) (Table 3.1). As was previously noted, more than half (about 1.9 million square miles) of the nation's land area was outside CBSAs. While the land area of the territory outside CBSAs was more than twice that of metro areas, the population living in metro areas was more than 13 times the outside CBSA population. Metro areas of 5 million or more had the highest density among metros, while micro areas of 100,000 or more had the highest density among micros. In general, population density decreased with decreasing CBSA size, dropping to 28 people per square mile for micro areas with populations less than 50,000.

Table 3.1.

Population Density by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status and Population Size Category: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status and CBSA population size category[1]	Population	Land area in square miles	Population density[2]	
			Overall	Population-weighted
United States	**308,745,538**	**3,531,905.4**	**87.4**	**5,369.0**
Inside core based statistical area	289,261,315	1,649,928.4	175.3	5,720.4
In metropolitan statistical area	258,317,763	912,992.1	282.9	6,320.8
5,000,000 or more	75,886,632	60,103.4	1,262.6	13,328.3
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	42,266,846	89,888.9	470.2	5,549.9
1,000,000 to 2,499,999	48,933,937	128,131.3	381.9	3,489.4
500,000 to 999,999	35,655,887	146,113.5	244.0	2,985.5
250,000 to 499,999	28,724,493	180,814.0	158.9	2,321.4
Less than 250,000	26,849,968	307,973.7	87.2	1,597.0
In micropolitan statistical area	30,943,552	736,936.3	42.0	708.0
100,000 or more	6,003,660	72,775.3	82.5	723.5
50,000 to 99,999	13,572,401	259,472.7	52.3	777.7
Less than 50,000	11,367,491	404,688.3	28.1	616.5
Outside core based statistical area	19,484,223	1,881,977.0	10.4	152.1

[1] Size categories based on 2010 Census population data.

[2] Population density expressed as average number of people per square mile. Population-weighted density is an average density of all census tracts in each area.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

The two most populous metro areas (New York and Los Angeles), along with a third large metro area (San Francisco), contained the highest overall densities in the country (Table 3.2). New York and Los Angeles each contained more than 2,500 people per square mile when averaged over their total land areas, followed by San Francisco with a density over 1,700 people per square mile. Trenton, NJ, and Honolulu, HI, while smaller in total population than the other three just listed, each contained more than 1,500 people per square mile.[11]

There was a strong regional orientation to metro and micro areas with the lowest overall densities. All five metro areas with the lowest densities were located in the West, where counties are typically larger in land area. Flagstaff, AZ, was the only metro area with fewer than 10 people per square mile. The two Alaska metro areas, Fairbanks and Anchorage, along with Casper, WY, had fewer than 15 people per square mile. Flagstaff's neighbor to the west,

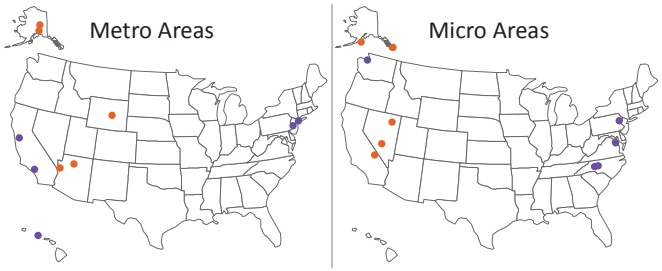
[11] Additional materials related to this report are available at <www.census.gov/population/metro/data/c2010sr-01patterns.html>.

Table 3.2.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Overall Population Density: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Population	Land area in square miles	Population density[2]
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA			
Highest Density			
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	18,897,109	6,686.9	2,826.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	12,828,837	4,848.5	2,646.0
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,335,391	2,470.5	1,754.8
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	366,513	224.6	1,632.2
Honolulu, HI	953,207	600.7	1,586.7
Lowest Density			
Flagstaff, AZ	134,421	18,618.9	7.2
Fairbanks, AK	97,581	7,338.2	13.3
Casper, WY	75,450	5,340.4	14.1
Anchorage, AK	380,821	26,312.6	14.5
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	200,186	13,311.1	15.0
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA			
Highest Density			
Oak Harbor, WA	78,506	208.4	376.6
Thomasville-Lexington, NC	162,878	552.7	294.7
Lexington Park, MD	105,151	357.2	294.4
East Stroudsburg, PA	169,842	608.3	279.2
Statesville-Mooresville, NC	159,437	573.8	277.8
Lowest Density			
Bishop, CA	18,546	10,180.9	1.8
Kodiak, AK	13,592	6,549.6	2.1
Elko, NV	50,805	21,345.5	2.4
Pahrump, NV	43,946	18,181.9	2.4
Ketchikan, AK	13,477	4,858.4	2.8



• Areas with highest density.

• Areas with lowest density.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Population density expressed as average number of people per square mile.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Lake Havasu City-Kingman, was the fifth least-dense metro area in the country, with a density of 15 people per square mile. Like metro areas, all five micro areas with the lowest densities were located in the West: one in California (Bishop), along with two each in Alaska (Kodiak and Ketchikan) and Nevada (Elko and Pahrump). All five of the lowest-density micro areas had less than 3 people per square mile.

The highest-density micro areas were all located adjacent to large metro areas. Two of these were in North Carolina (Thomasville-Lexington and Statesville-Mooresville) and adjacent to Winston-Salem and Charlotte, respectively. The others were Oak Harbor, WA (adjacent to Seattle): Lexington Park, MD (adjacent to Washington); and East Stroudsburg, PA (adjacent to New York). Oak Harbor had over 375 people per square mile, while the overall density of the other four fell between 275 and 300 people per square mile.

Overall densities of CBSAs can be heavily affected by the size of the geographic units for which they are calculated. Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are delimited using counties as their basic building blocks, and counties vary greatly across the country in terms of their geographic size. With this in mind, one way of measuring actual residential density is to examine the ratio of population to land area at the scale of the census tract, which—of all the geographic units for which decennial census data are tabulated—is typically the closest in scale to urban and suburban neighborhoods. To gain perspective on the densities at which people live, in addition to overall density, the population-weighted density for 2010 was computed for the United

Population-Weighted Density

Population-weighted density is derived from the densities of all the census tracts included within the boundary of the CBSA. A metro or micro area's population-weighted density can be thought of as the average of every inhabitant's census tract density. It was calculated using the formula $D=\sum(P_i d_i)/\sum P_i$, where D is the population-weighted density of a metro or micro area, and P_i and d_i are the population and density of the $_i$th census tract, respectively.

To facilitate examining change over the decade on the basis of consistent geographic units, population-weighted densities for both 2000 and 2010 were calculated using census tract boundaries and CBSAs as defined at the time of the 2010 Census. Note that the figures used in this report may not be identical to census tract densities available on American Factfinder for Census 2000 that were tabulated on the basis of census tracts and CBSAs at that time.

States, inside and outside CBSAs, and CBSA size categories. Details on how these measures were calculated are presented in the "Population-Weighted Density" text box.

Table 3.1 shows how overall and population-weighted density measures varied by the population size of CBSAs in 2010. The densities at which most people reside are revealed as much higher when the population-weighted density measure is used. While the overall U.S. density stood at 87 people per square mile, population-weighted density shows that people actually lived at an average of 5,369 people per square mile. Density was more intense and the difference between the two density measures was even larger when looking inside CBSAs, in metro areas, and in metro areas of 5.0 million or more, where people were living at an average of over 13,000 people per square mile. Like overall density, population-weighted density decreased with decreasing CBSA size but only dropped to an average of 617 people per square mile for micro areas with populations less than 50,000.

The population-weighted density approach reveals that the areas with people living at the highest density levels—metro areas with 5,000 or more people per square mile—were clustered mainly in California and along the corridor stretching from Boston to Washington. Other very dense metro areas included Chicago, Honolulu, Laredo, Las Vegas, Miami, Milwaukee, and San Juan. Low-density metro areas, on the other hand—those with fewer than 1,000 people per square mile—were generally clustered in the South (Figure 3.1).

Four of the top five metro areas were the same according to both measures, although in a different order and with much higher values using the population-weighted measure (New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Honolulu). Each of these four metro areas had a population-weighted density of 11,000 people per square mile or greater (Table 3.3).

While the West contained the areas with the lowest overall densities, as shown in Table 3.2, the metro areas with the lowest densities using the population-weighted approach were located in the Midwest (Jefferson City, MO) and the South (Rocky Mount, NC; Brunswick, GA; Morristown, TN; and Anniston-Oxford, AL). The West also had four micro areas with the lowest population-weighted densities (Prineville, OR; Evanston, WY; Silverthorne, CO; and Mountain Home, ID), but these are a different set of areas than the micro areas that had the lowest overall densities.

People in larger metro areas often lived farther from "City Hall."

An important dimension of population distribution within metro areas is the extent to which residents are found in "central" versus "suburban" or outlying areas. To examine this aspect, we geocoded the address of the city hall (or similar principal municipal building) in the largest principal city of each metro area. For most cities, city hall is located in or near the city's original central business district and can serve as a useful proxy for the area's original "downtown." We then calculated the percentage of the population that resided in different distance categories from the city hall (or similar building). For 2010, the percentage of the population living close to city hall varied inversely with total population size. Metro areas with populations of 5.0 million or more had smaller percentages of their populations within 2 miles and 2–4 miles from city hall than did smaller metros (Table 3.4). The share of the population within these two distance categories increased as metro area population size decreased. For metros as a group, the largest percentage of the population lived between 5 and 9 miles of city hall (22.6 percent). Metro areas of 5.0 million or more had

Figure 3.1.

Population-Weighted Density by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2010

(Population density expressed as average number of people per square mile of land area. Densities calculated on a population-weighted basis across all census tracts included in the metro areas. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

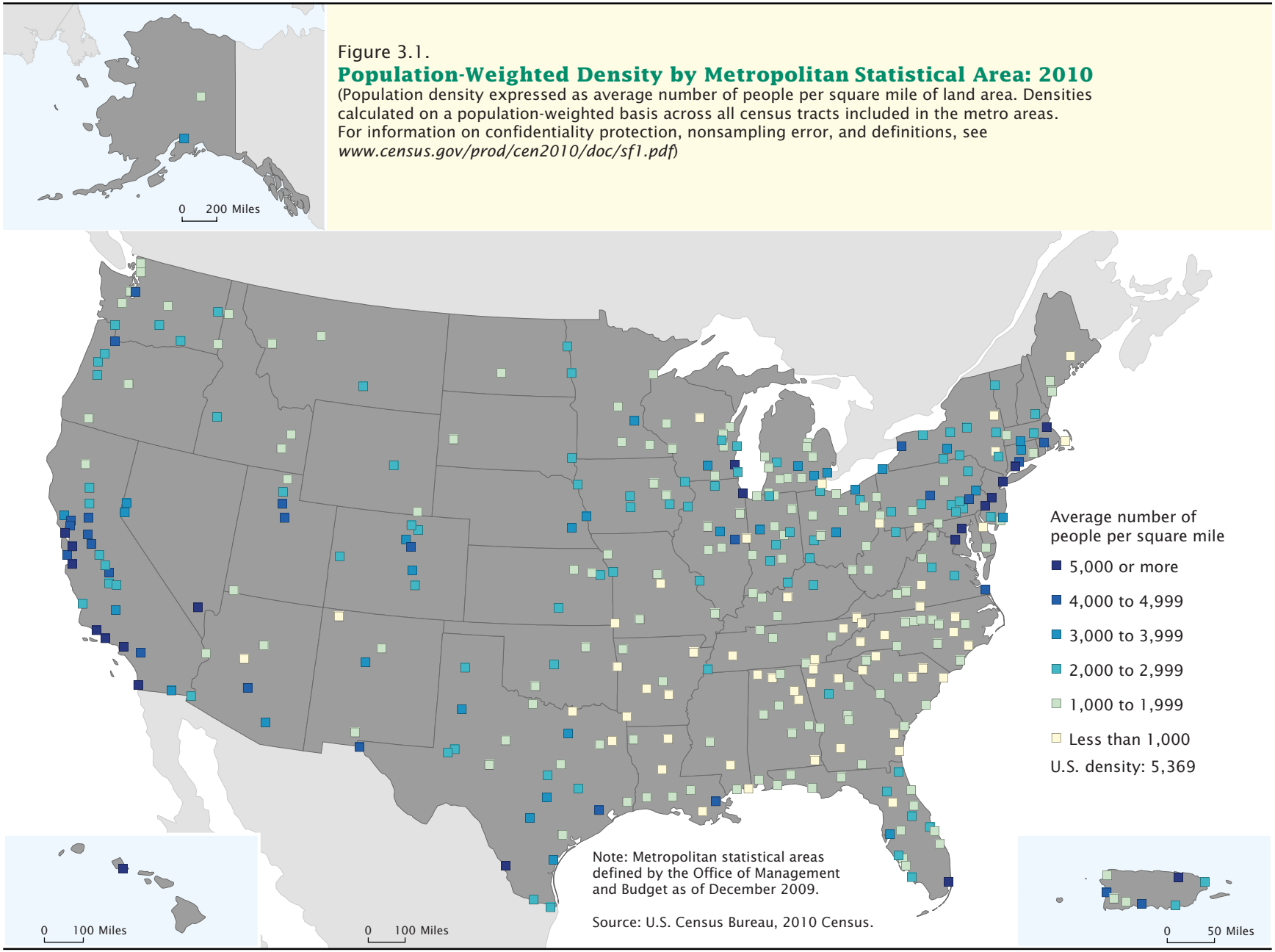
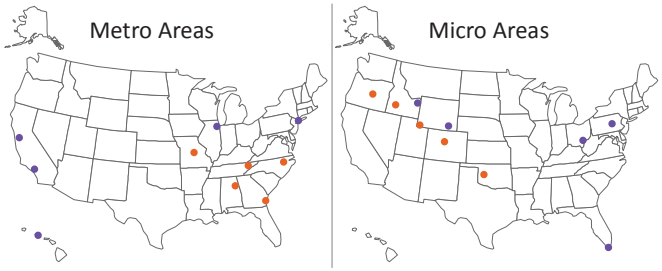


Table 3.3.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Population-Weighted Density: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Population	Land area in square miles	Population-weighted density[2]
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA			
Highest Density			
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	18,897,109	6,686.9	31,251.4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,335,391	2,470.5	12,144.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	12,828,837	4,848.5	12,113.9
Honolulu, HI	953,207	600.7	11,548.2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	9,461,105	7,196.8	8,613.4
Lowest Density			
Jefferson City, MO	149,807	2,247.7	522.7
Rocky Mount, NC	152,392	1,045.7	525.7
Brunswick, GA	112,370	1,286.4	539.0
Morristown, TN	136,608	715.9	554.2
Anniston-Oxford, AL	118,572	605.9	566.6
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA			
Highest Density			
Athens, OH	64,757	503.6	2,950.8
Key West, FL	73,090	983.3	2,614.9
Laramie, WY	36,299	4,273.8	2,499.3
Rexburg, ID	50,778	2,332.7	2,470.5
Sunbury, PA	94,528	458.4	2,423.6
Lowest Density			
Prineville, OR	20,978	2,979.1	19.6
Evanston, WY	21,118	2,081.3	48.5
Silverthorne, CO	27,994	608.4	54.7
Mountain Home, ID	27,038	3,074.7	56.7
Weatherford, OK	27,469	988.8	70.2



• Areas with highest density.

• Areas with lowest density.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Population-weighted density is an average density of all census tracts in each area.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

a larger percentage of their population living in areas 20–29 miles from city hall than metro areas in any other size category.[12]

Larger metro areas were typically more dense across distance categories.

The pattern for population-weighted density also showed a clear relationship with population size categories. For all distance categories, the most populous size category possessed the highest population-weighted density, with the density generally decreasing with each successively lower size category (Table 3.5). Furthermore, population-weighted density generally dropped as distance from city hall increased. The most precipitous drop-offs in population-weighted density by distance are visible in areas with fewer than 250,000 people.

The largest metro areas grew both in areas close to city hall and in outlying areas.

On average, the largest metro areas—those with 5.0 million or more population—experienced double-digit percentage growth within 2 miles of their largest city's city hall, as well as for every distance category 30 miles and farther from city hall (Table 3.6). The second-largest metro area size category—those with populations of at least 2.5 million but less than 5.0 million—also experienced significant growth, on average, within 2 miles of city hall, although at about half the rate of those in the largest size category. This second size category also experienced double-digit growth in

[12] Additional materials related to this report are available at <www.census.gov/population/metro/data/c2010sr-01patterns.html>.

Table 3.4.

Population in Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Distance From City Hall and Population Size Category: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Population size category[1]	Distance from city hall (in miles)[2]										
	All distances	Less than 2	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
Population											
All U.S. metro areas . .	**258,317,763**	**16,120,811**	**37,928,493**	**58,389,979**	**45,904,728**	**31,555,598**	**38,933,437**	**17,669,335**	**6,727,520**	**3,026,190**	**2,061,672**
5,000,000 or more	75,886,632	1,455,904	5,666,173	13,962,092	13,177,887	10,038,657	15,670,119	8,548,884	4,193,075	1,851,926	1,321,915
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	42,266,846	1,324,513	3,763,669	8,172,749	8,418,510	6,463,182	8,256,766	3,645,292	1,125,542	606,586	490,037
1,000,000 to 2,499,999	48,933,937	1,785,156	6,827,398	13,618,365	10,322,213	6,041,524	6,493,069	2,768,571	766,869	224,148	86,624
500,000 to 999,999	35,655,887	2,696,414	6,797,045	9,656,005	6,199,680	4,066,333	4,117,291	1,652,975	343,796	54,325	72,023
250,000 to 499,999	28,724,493	3,219,650	7,162,639	7,343,592	4,364,444	2,978,364	2,631,087	652,418	135,338	199,786	37,175
Less than 250,000	26,849,968	5,639,174	7,711,569	5,637,176	3,421,994	1,967,538	1,765,105	401,195	162,900	89,419	53,898
Percentage of Population											
All U.S. metro areas . .	**100.0**	**6.2**	**14.7**	**22.6**	**17.8**	**12.2**	**15.1**	**6.8**	**2.6**	**1.2**	**0.8**
5,000,000 or more	100.0	1.9	7.5	18.4	17.4	13.2	20.6	11.3	5.5	2.4	1.7
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	100.0	3.1	8.9	19.3	19.9	15.3	19.5	8.6	2.7	1.4	1.2
1,000,000 to 2,499,999	100.0	3.6	14.0	27.8	21.1	12.3	13.3	5.7	1.6	0.5	0.2
500,000 to 999,999	100.0	7.6	19.1	27.1	17.4	11.4	11.5	4.6	1.0	0.2	0.2
250,000 to 499,999	100.0	11.2	24.9	25.6	15.2	10.4	9.2	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.1
Less than 250,000	100.0	21.0	28.7	21.0	12.7	7.3	6.6	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2

[1] Size categories based on 2010 Census population data.

[2] Based on spherical ("straight-line" or "crow-fly") distances between the city hall or similar main municipal building of each metropolitan statistical area's first-named principal city and the 2010 population centroids of the metro area's census tracts.

Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

every distance range 15 miles or farther from city hall.

In terms of individual areas, the Chicago metro area experienced the largest numeric gain in the "close to city hall" (less than 2 miles) distance category, gaining over 48,000 "downtown" residents. Four other large metro areas—New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington—also posted large increases in population within 2 miles of their respective largest principal cities' city halls (Table 3.7).

The greatest population declines within 2 miles of city hall occurred in two metro areas with populations over 1.0 million: New Orleans, which declined by over 35,000, and Baltimore, which declined by just over 10,000.[13] Two smaller metro areas in Ohio—Dayton and Toledo—also saw declines of over 10,000 within this distance category over the decade.

[13] Decennial census data for the New Orleans, LA, metro area show a decline in population over the 2000 to 2010 period. However, annual population estimates from the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program show that after Hurricane Katrina struck the area in 2005, the population declined to its lowest level in 2006. Since that time, the metro area population has steadily grown. For more information on the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program, go to <www.census.gov/popest/index.html>.

Population density and size varied in and around the largest principal cities.

Figures 3.2a and 3.2b display both population-weighted density and total population for two pairings of metro areas. Figure 3.2a shows the most populous metro areas (New York and Los Angeles), while Figure 3.2b shows two large metro areas in the South (Miami and Dallas-Fort Worth) with very similar total populations. New York exhibited higher tract densities than Los Angeles within 15 miles of their respective largest principal cities' city halls. However, beyond that threshold, the areas displayed similar densities, with tracts in Los Angeles

Table 3.5.

Population-Weighted Density[1] in Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Distance From City Hall and Population Size Category: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Population size category[2]	Distance from city hall (in miles)[3]										
	All distances	Less than 2	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
All U.S. metro areas	**6,320.8**	**5,485.6**	**3,272.1**	**1,860.8**	**1,245.1**	**915.4**	**614.8**	**334.5**	**156.9**	**98.3**	**41.1**
5,000,000 or more	13,328.3	25,358.8	20,329.4	15,426.7	9,735.4	5,898.3	4,161.7	3,119.9	2,019.6	1,684.7	665.0
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	5,549.9	15,086.5	9,820.7	6,590.4	4,821.5	3,519.1	2,902.6	1,791.0	698.9	559.2	342.6
1,000,000 to 2,499,999	3,489.4	7,429.2	5,673.7	3,865.9	2,781.5	2,032.2	1,253.1	650.9	354.3	48.4	97.0
500,000 to 999,999	2,985.5	6,687.6	3,904.8	2,347.2	1,819.3	1,313.7	1,036.0	437.5	179.4	45.3	24.7
250,000 to 499,999	2,321.4	4,969.9	2,969.7	1,604.3	937.1	821.6	430.8	241.4	107.4	108.8	6.7
Less than 250,000	1,597.0	3,444.9	1,559.9	527.0	314.1	243.9	148.3	61.6	12.6	7.9	1.2

[1] Population-weighted density is an average density of all census tracts in each area. Population density is expressed as average number of people per square mile.

[2] Size categories based on 2010 Census population data.

[3] Based on spherical ("straight-line" or "crow-fly") distances between the city hall or similar main municipal building of each metropolitan statistical area's first-named principal city and the 2010 population centroids of the metro area's census tracts.

Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Table 3.6.

Percentage Change in Population in Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Distance From City Hall and Population Size Category: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Population size category[1]		Distance from city hall (in miles)[2]									
	Total	Less than 2	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or more
All U.S. metro areas	**10.8**	**1.7**	**4.0**	**7.7**	**13.6**	**15.3**	**16.2**	**17.9**	**15.0**	**13.7**	**16.4**
5,000,000 or more	6.2	13.3	–0.5	–0.3	2.8	5.6	9.0	15.8	15.8	13.0	17.2
2,500,000 to 4,999,999	13.6	6.5	–0.9	1.9	9.0	15.0	28.1	31.0	21.2	16.0	19.2
1,000,000 to 2,499,999	12.3	–1.2	–3.3	6.4	24.8	26.4	18.8	11.9	7.4	11.6	7.3
500,000 to 999,999	11.9	0.2	4.3	12.7	21.9	21.0	11.1	9.8	–0.1	7.2	5.1
250,000 to 499,999	11.9	–0.8	7.3	16.6	18.6	17.0	12.5	8.1	4.6	10.6	2.7
Less than 250,000	10.7	1.4	13.1	19.0	11.5	10.0	6.7	7.8	11.9	16.2	13.9

[1] Size categories based on Census 2000 population data.

[2] Based on spherical ("straight-line" or "crow-fly") distances between the city hall or similar main municipal building of each metropolitan statistical area's first-named principal city and the 2010 population centroids of the metro area's census tracts.

Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

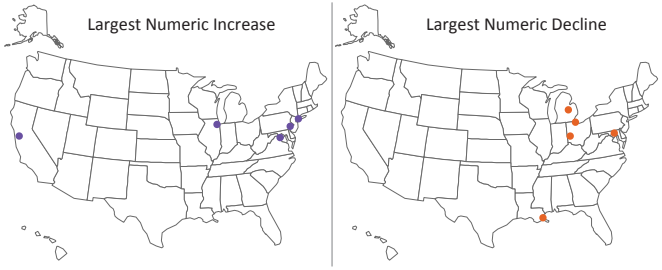
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Table 3.7.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas With the Largest Numeric Increase and Decline in Population Less Than 2 Miles From City Hall: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Metropolitan statistical area[1]	Population less than 2 miles from city hall[2]		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Census 2000	2010 Census	Number	Percent
Largest Numeric Increase				
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	133,426	181,714	48,288	36.2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	400,355	437,777	37,422	9.3
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	214,760	235,529	20,769	9.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	336,092	355,804	19,712	5.9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	137,064	156,566	19,502	14.2
Largest Numeric Decline				
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	116,193	80,880	–35,313	–30.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	165,970	155,776	–10,194	–6.1
Dayton, OH	51,218	41,053	–10,165	–19.8
Toledo, OH	65,857	55,739	–10,118	–15.4
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	49,678	40,004	–9,674	–19.5



• Areas with largest numeric increase.

• Areas with largest numeric decline.

[1] Among metropolitan statistical areas in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Based on spherical ("straight-line" or "crow-fly") distances between the city hall or similar main municipal building of each metropolitan statistical area's first-named principal city and the 2010 population centroids of the metro area's census tracts.

Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

generally somewhat denser than those at a comparable distance in New York. Miami generally showed higher densities than Dallas-Fort Worth at all distance categories. Development in Miami is contained within a relatively narrow strip of land between the ocean on the east and wetlands to the west, whereas Dallas-Fort Worth has been built outward in all directions from the two historical central business districts. This difference in development is reflected in the total population at distances between 15 and 35 miles of city hall (Figure 3.2b, lower panel), where Dallas' population at those distances was much larger. However, Miami's density was still generally higher in this distance range.

Population density in and around principal cities varied among the most populous metro areas. For example, the principal city of Philadelphia was very dense, with a number of tracts containing more than 25,000 people per square mile in 2010 (Figure 3.3). The core areas of Camden and Wilmington are clearly visible along with a number of other high-density tracts scattered throughout the metro area. Conversely, the principal city of Dallas was less dense, with only a handful of tracts containing more than 25,000 people per square mile. The densities of the principal cities of Fort Worth and Arlington are mostly indistinguishable from the principal city of Dallas. A number of low-density tracts surrounded each of these principal cities.

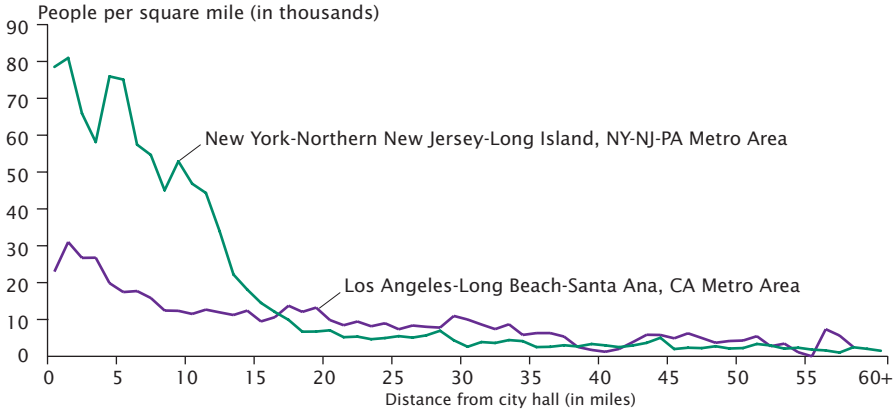
Population density varied across CBSAs and within individual CBSAs.

The data shown in this chapter illustrate the varied nature of settlement intensity across metro and micro areas in different parts of the country, as well as across neighborhoods within metro and micro areas. While larger CBSAs tended to be denser than smaller ones, metro areas in the Northeast and on the California coast also tended to be denser than metro areas in the Southeast, Midwest, and Northwest. Larger metro areas also tended to have higher proportions of their population living farther away from the city center, or "downtown" area. Density levels, however, remained high in principal city neighborhoods, particularly in older metro areas in the Northeast and Midwest.

Figure 3.2a.

Population-Weighted Density by Distance From City Hall: 2010

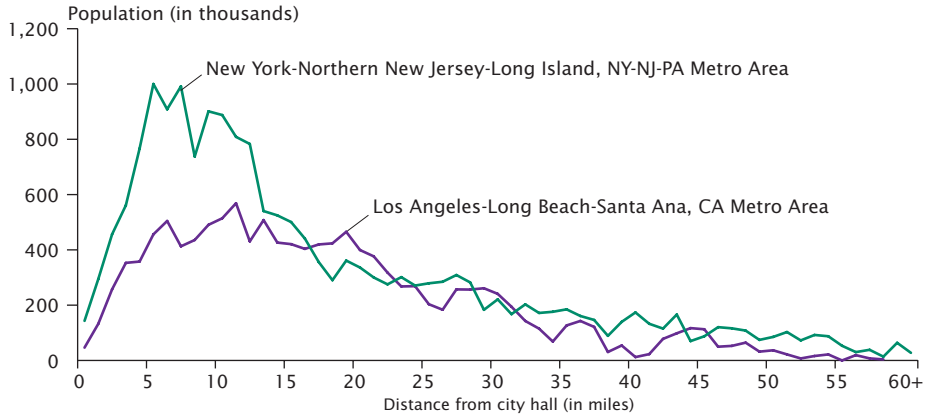
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Metropolitan statistical area	Population		Population-weighted density[1]	
	Total	Percent change: 2000–2010	All census tracts	Numeric change: 2000–2010
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area.	18,897,109	3.1	31,251.4	–432.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metro Area.	12,828,837	3.7	12,113.9	–328.1

[1] Population density calculated on a population-weighted basis across all census tracts (using 2010 boundaries) included in the metropolitan statistical area.

Population by Distance From City Hall: 2010

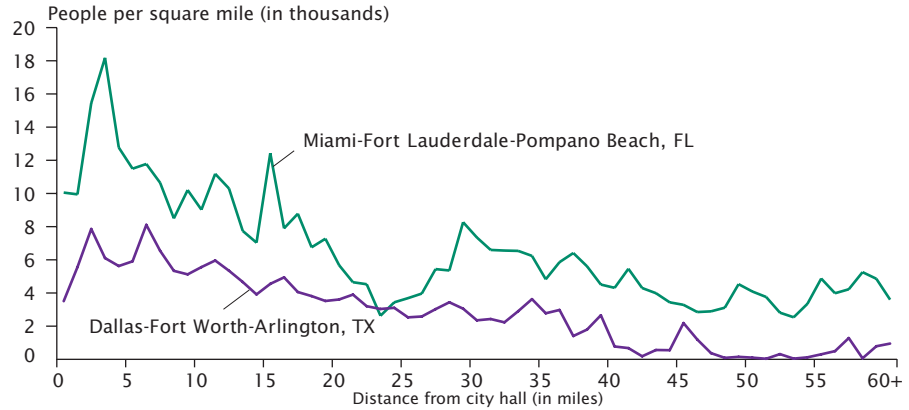


Note: Population density expressed as the average number of people per square mile of land area. Distances are measured to the city hall or similar municipal building of the metro area's first-named principal city. Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Figure 3.2b.

Population-Weighted Density by Distance From City Hall: 2010

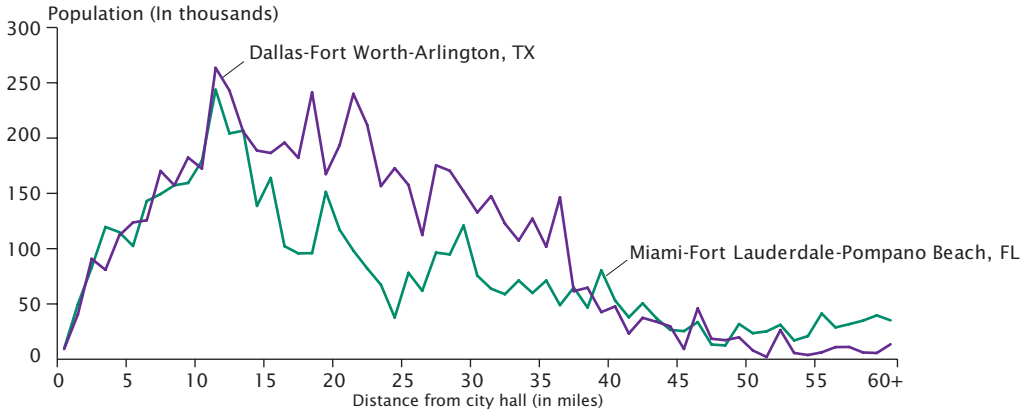
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Metropolitan statistical area	Population		Population-weighted density[1]	
	Total	Percent change: 2000–2010	All census tracts	Numeric change: 2000–2010
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area	6,371,773	23.4	3,909.3	–385.9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area	5,564,635	11.1	7,395.3	158.7

[1] Population density calculated on a population-weighted basis across all census tracts (using 2010 boundaries) included in the metropolitan statistical area.

Population by Distance From City Hall: 2010

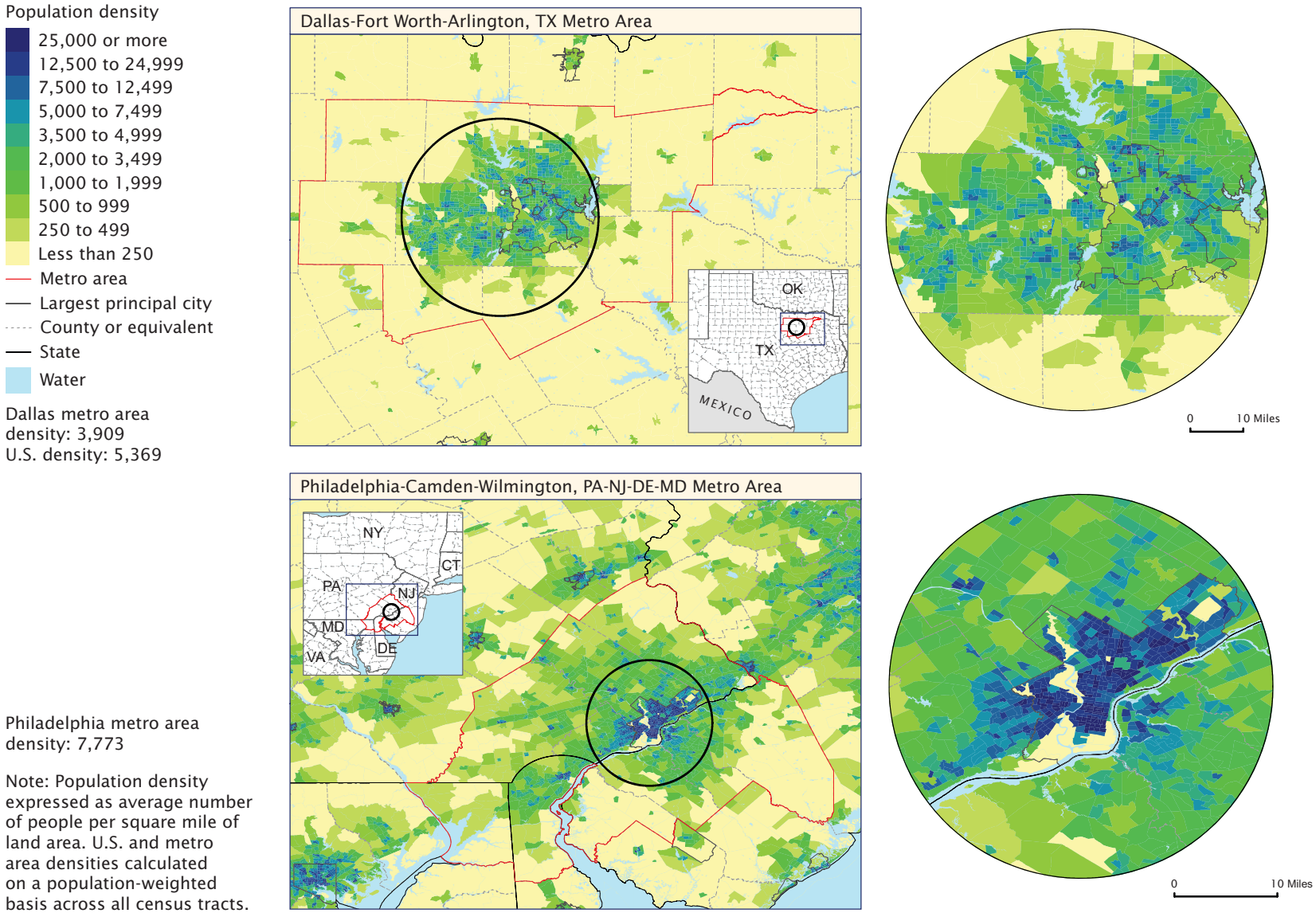


Note: Population density expressed as the average number of people per square mile of land area. Distances are measured to the city hall or similar municipal building of the metro area's first-named principal city. Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Figure 3.3.

Population Density by Census Tract: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

CHAPTER 4.

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

In 2010, nearly two-thirds (63.7 percent or 196.8 million) of the U.S. population was non-Hispanic White alone, and approximately one-sixth of the population (16.3 percent or 50.5 million) was of Hispanic origin (Table 4.1).[14] The Black alone population accounted for one-eighth (12.6 percent, or 38.9 million) of the U.S. population, while the Asian alone population constituted just under 5 percent (14.7 million).[15]

Race and Hispanic origin groups differ in spatial distribution and population change.

Race and Hispanic origin groups are unevenly distributed across the United States and varied in terms of their shares of population residing within metro and micro areas and their growth between 2000 and 2010. Examining the 2010 pattern, as one moves up the CBSA and population size hierarchy (from outside CBSA to micro areas to smaller, medium-sized, and larger metro areas) the result is lower shares of the population that are non-Hispanic White alone (ranging from 81.6 percent in territory outside CBSAs to 46.5 percent in metro areas with populations of 5.0 million or more) and increasing shares in most other race and Hispanic origin groups (including Hispanic, Black alone, and Asian alone).[16] The American Indian and Alaska Native alone group followed a pattern that paralleled that of the non-Hispanic White alone group. It was the territory outside CBSAs that had the highest percentage of American Indian and Alaska Natives, then micro areas, then metro areas of the different size categories. In 2010, the only group that did not display a progression was the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population.

Population growth for race and Hispanic origin groups also differed by CBSA status and population size category. While the percentage growth rates of the Black alone and Asian alone were greater in metro areas than in micro areas (13.6 percent compared with 5.2 percent for Black alone, and 43.6 percent compared with 30.1 percent for Asian alone), the non-Hispanic White alone and Hispanic populations displayed a somewhat different pattern: these groups grew slightly faster in micro areas than in metro areas (1.9 percent compared with 1.2 percent for non-Hispanic White alone, and 46.1 percent compared with 42.8 percent for Hispanics). Given that metro areas account for a larger percentage of the U.S. population, it follows that the numerical growth for all groups was higher for metro areas than for micro areas or territory outside CBSAs.[17]

All groups increased in population between 2000 and 2010 for all CBSA categories (the three metro area size categories, micro areas, and territory outside CBSAs), with only four exceptions: non-Hispanic White alone for metro areas of 5.0 million or more and for outside CBSA territory, Black alone for the outside CBSA territory, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone for metro areas of 5.0 million or more (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). Some groups displayed a near-hierarchical progression. The Hispanic, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone groups displayed the greatest growth in the medium-sized metro areas, followed by small-sized metro areas, micro areas, and territory outside CBSAs.

Local-to-national ratios (LNRs) show the concentration of a group by comparing its percentage in a selected area with its national percentage. In 2010, the Asian alone group was mostly concentrated in metro areas and especially in metro areas of 5.0 million or more, with LNRs of 1.2 and 1.7, respectively. Groups that were less concentrated in CBSAs include non-Hispanic White alone and American Indian and Alaska Native alone, both at a lower percentage than their national percentage. The LNRs of these two groups increased as one moves down the CBSA hierarchy, while the opposite generally held true for the LNRs of Black alone, Asian alone, and Two or More Races groups.

[14] The terms "Hispanic or Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this report.

[15] The terms "Black or African American" and "Black" are used interchangeably in this report.

[16] As a matter of policy, the Census Bureau does not advocate the use of the alone population over the alone-or-in-combination population or vice versa. The use of the alone population in this report does not imply that it is a preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. Data on race from the 2010 Census can be presented and discussed in a variety of ways. Details on how these groups are classified are presented in the "Race and Hispanic Origin" text box on page 45 of this report.

[17] Additional materials related to this report are available at <www.census.gov/population/metro/data/c2010sr-01patterns.html>.

Table 4.1.

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status, and Size Category: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status and CBSA size category[1]	Total population	Race							Hispanic origin		
		One race						Two or More Races[2]			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race		Hipanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic White alone
Population: 2010											
United States	**308,745,538**	**223,553,265**	**38,929,319**	**2,932,248**	**14,674,252**	**540,013**	**19,107,368**	**9,009,073**	**50,477,594**	**258,267,944**	**196,817,552**
Inside core based statistical area	289,261,315	207,033,245	37,330,664	2,421,754	14,585,585	532,080	18,673,235	8,684,752	49,325,943	239,935,372	180,912,856
In metropolitan statistical area	258,317,763	181,386,916	34,690,879	1,889,770	14,206,382	467,699	17,706,545	7,969,572	46,709,949	211,607,814	156,674,634
5.0 million or more	75,886,632	45,833,006	13,461,187	374,945	6,219,336	68,282	7,550,733	2,379,143	19,936,372	55,950,260	35,254,069
1.0 to 4.9 million	91,200,783	64,846,381	11,769,738	618,109	5,347,776	198,203	5,477,714	2,942,862	13,757,337	77,443,446	57,887,231
Less than 1.0 million	91,230,348	70,707,529	9,459,954	896,716	2,639,270	201,214	4,678,098	2,647,567	13,016,240	78,214,108	63,533,334
In micropolitan statistical area	30,943,552	25,646,329	2,639,785	531,984	379,203	64,381	966,690	715,180	2,615,994	28,327,558	24,238,222
Outside core based statistical area	19,484,223	16,520,020	1,598,655	510,494	88,667	7,933	434,133	324,321	1,151,651	18,332,572	15,904,696
Population: 2000											
United States	**281,421,906**	**211,460,626**	**34,658,190**	**2,475,956**	**10,242,998**	**398,835**	**15,359,073**	**6,826,228**	**35,305,818**	**246,116,088**	**194,552,774**
Inside core based statistical area	262,290,227	195,051,240	33,041,207	2,001,362	10,181,675	392,520	15,026,184	6,596,039	34,491,236	227,798,991	178,557,503
In metropolitan statistical area	233,069,827	170,372,431	30,531,848	1,527,693	9,890,277	343,265	14,297,250	6,107,063	32,701,007	200,368,820	154,787,197
5.0 million or more	55,643,200	35,160,634	8,795,671	236,258	3,735,213	57,807	5,826,892	1,830,725	13,287,058	42,356,142	28,874,186
1.0 to 4.9 million	93,602,351	68,128,495	13,390,587	542,446	4,224,160	129,332	4,773,413	2,413,918	10,702,538	82,899,813	63,120,820
Less than 1.0 million	83,824,276	67,083,302	8,345,590	748,989	1,930,904	156,126	3,696,945	1,862,420	8,711,411	75,112,865	62,792,191
In micropolitan statistical area	29,220,400	24,678,809	2,509,359	473,669	291,398	49,255	728,934	488,976	1,790,229	27,430,171	23,770,306
Outside core based statistical area	19,131,679	16,409,386	1,616,983	474,594	61,323	6,315	332,889	230,189	814,582	18,317,097	15,995,271
Numeric Change: 2000 to 2010											
United States	**27,323,632**	**12,092,639**	**4,271,129**	**456,292**	**4,431,254**	**141,178**	**3,748,295**	**2,182,845**	**15,171,776**	**12,151,856**	**2,264,778**
Inside core based statistical area	26,971,088	11,982,005	4,289,457	420,392	4,403,910	139,560	3,647,051	2,088,713	14,834,707	12,136,381	2,355,353
In metropolitan statistical area	25,247,936	11,014,485	4,159,031	362,077	4,316,105	124,434	3,409,295	1,862,509	14,008,942	11,238,994	1,887,437
5.0 million or more	3,445,602	1,112,138	493,392	59,697	1,323,351	–42	419,761	37,305	3,231,707	213,895	–1,363,604
1.0 to 4.9 million	12,141,575	4,593,454	2,306,043	139,040	2,199,719	62,899	1,861,867	978,553	6,171,028	5,970,547	950,944
Less than 1.0 million	9,660,759	5,308,893	1,359,596	163,340	793,035	61,577	1,127,667	846,651	4,606,207	5,054,552	2,300,097
In micropolitan statistical area	1,723,152	967,520	130,426	58,315	87,805	15,126	237,756	226,204	825,765	897,387	467,916
Outside core based statistical area	352,544	110,634	–18,328	35,900	27,344	1,618	101,244	94,132	337,069	15,475	–90,575

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.1.

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status, and Size Category: 2000 and 2010—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status and CBSA size category[1]	Total population	Race							Hispanic origin		
		One race						Two or More Races[2]			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race		Hipanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic White alone
Percentage Change: 2000 to 2010											
United States	**9.71**	**5.72**	**12.32**	**18.43**	**43.26**	**35.40**	**24.40**	**31.98**	**42.97**	**4.94**	**1.16**
Inside core based statistical area	10.28	6.14	12.98	21.01	43.25	35.55	24.27	31.67	43.01	5.33	1.32
In metropolitan statistical area	10.83	6.46	13.62	23.70	43.64	36.25	23.85	30.50	42.84	5.61	1.22
5.0 million or more	6.19	3.16	5.61	25.27	35.43	–0.07	7.20	2.04	24.32	0.50	–4.72
1.0 to 4.9 million	12.97	6.74	17.22	25.63	52.07	48.63	39.00	40.54	57.66	7.20	1.51
Less than 1.0 million	11.53	7.91	16.29	21.81	41.07	39.44	30.50	45.46	52.88	6.73	3.66
In micropolitan statistical area	5.90	3.92	5.20	12.31	30.13	30.71	32.62	46.26	46.13	3.27	1.97
Outside core based statistical area	1.84	0.67	–1.13	7.56	44.59	25.62	30.41	40.89	41.38	0.08	–0.57
Percentage Distribution: 2010											
United States	**100.00**	**72.41**	**12.61**	**0.95**	**4.75**	**0.17**	**6.19**	**2.92**	**16.35**	**83.65**	**63.75**
Inside core based statistical area	100.00	71.57	12.91	0.84	5.04	0.18	6.46	3.00	17.05	82.95	62.54
In metropolitan statistical area	100.00	70.22	13.43	0.73	5.50	0.18	6.85	3.09	18.08	81.92	60.65
5.0 million or more	100.00	60.40	17.74	0.49	8.20	0.09	9.95	3.14	26.27	73.73	46.46
1.0 to 4.9 million	100.00	71.10	12.91	0.68	5.86	0.22	6.01	3.23	15.08	84.92	63.47
Less than 1.0 million	100.00	77.50	10.37	0.98	2.89	0.22	5.13	2.90	14.27	85.73	69.64
In micropolitan statistical area	100.00	82.88	8.53	1.72	1.23	0.21	3.12	2.31	8.45	91.55	78.33
Outside core based statistical area	100.00	84.79	8.20	2.62	0.46	0.04	2.23	1.66	5.91	94.09	81.63
Percentage Distribution: 2000											
United States	**100.00**	**75.14**	**12.32**	**0.88**	**3.64**	**0.14**	**5.46**	**2.43**	**12.55**	**87.45**	**69.13**
Inside core based statistical area	100.00	74.36	12.60	0.76	3.88	0.15	5.73	2.51	13.15	86.85	68.08
In metropolitan statistical area	100.00	73.10	13.10	0.66	4.24	0.15	6.13	2.62	14.03	85.97	66.41
5.0 million or more	100.00	63.19	15.81	0.42	6.71	0.10	10.47	3.29	23.88	76.12	51.89
1.0 to 4.9 million	100.00	72.79	14.31	0.58	4.51	0.14	5.10	2.58	11.43	88.57	67.44
Less than 1.0 million	100.00	80.03	9.96	0.89	2.30	0.19	4.41	2.22	10.39	89.61	74.91
In micropolitan statistical area	100.00	84.46	8.59	1.62	1.00	0.17	2.49	1.67	6.13	93.87	81.35
Outside core based statistical area	100.00	85.77	8.45	2.48	0.32	0.03	1.74	1.20	4.26	95.74	83.61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.1.

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status, and Size Category: 2000 and 2010—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status and CBSA size category[1]	Total population	Race							Hispanic origin		
		One race						Two or More Races[2]			
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race		Hipanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic White alone
Local-to-National Ratio: 2010											
United States	**(X)**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**
Inside core based statistical area	(X)	0.99	1.02	0.88	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.04	0.99	0.98
In metropolitan statistical area	(X)	0.97	1.07	0.77	1.16	1.04	1.11	1.06	1.11	0.98	0.95
5.0 million or more	(X)	0.83	1.41	0.52	1.72	0.51	1.61	1.07	1.61	0.88	0.73
1.0 to 4.9 million	(X)	0.98	1.02	0.71	1.23	1.24	0.97	1.11	0.92	1.02	1.00
Less than 1.0 million	(X)	1.07	0.82	1.03	0.61	1.26	0.83	0.99	0.87	1.02	1.09
In micropolitan statistical area	(X)	1.14	0.68	1.81	0.26	1.19	0.50	0.79	0.52	1.09	1.23
Outside core based statistical area	(X)	1.17	0.65	2.76	0.10	0.23	0.36	0.57	0.36	1.12	1.28
Local-to-National Ratio: 2000											
United States	**(X)**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**
Inside core based statistical area	(X)	0.99	1.02	0.87	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.05	0.99	0.98
In metropolitan statistical area	(X)	0.97	1.06	0.75	1.17	1.04	1.12	1.08	1.12	0.98	0.96
5.0 million or more	(X)	0.84	1.28	0.48	1.84	0.73	1.92	1.36	1.90	0.87	0.75
1.0 to 4.9 million	(X)	0.97	1.16	0.66	1.24	0.97	0.93	1.06	0.91	1.01	0.98
Less than 1.0 million	(X)	1.07	0.81	1.02	0.63	1.31	0.81	0.92	0.83	1.02	1.08
In micropolitan statistical area	(X)	1.12	0.70	1.84	0.27	1.19	0.46	0.69	0.49	1.07	1.18
Outside core based statistical area	(X)	1.14	0.69	2.82	0.09	0.23	0.32	0.50	0.34	1.09	1.21

(X) Not applicable.

[1] Population size categories for 2010 variables are based on 2010 population data. For 2000 variables, and variables that show change from 2000 to 2010, population size categories are based on 2000 population data.

[2] In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally. Data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution.

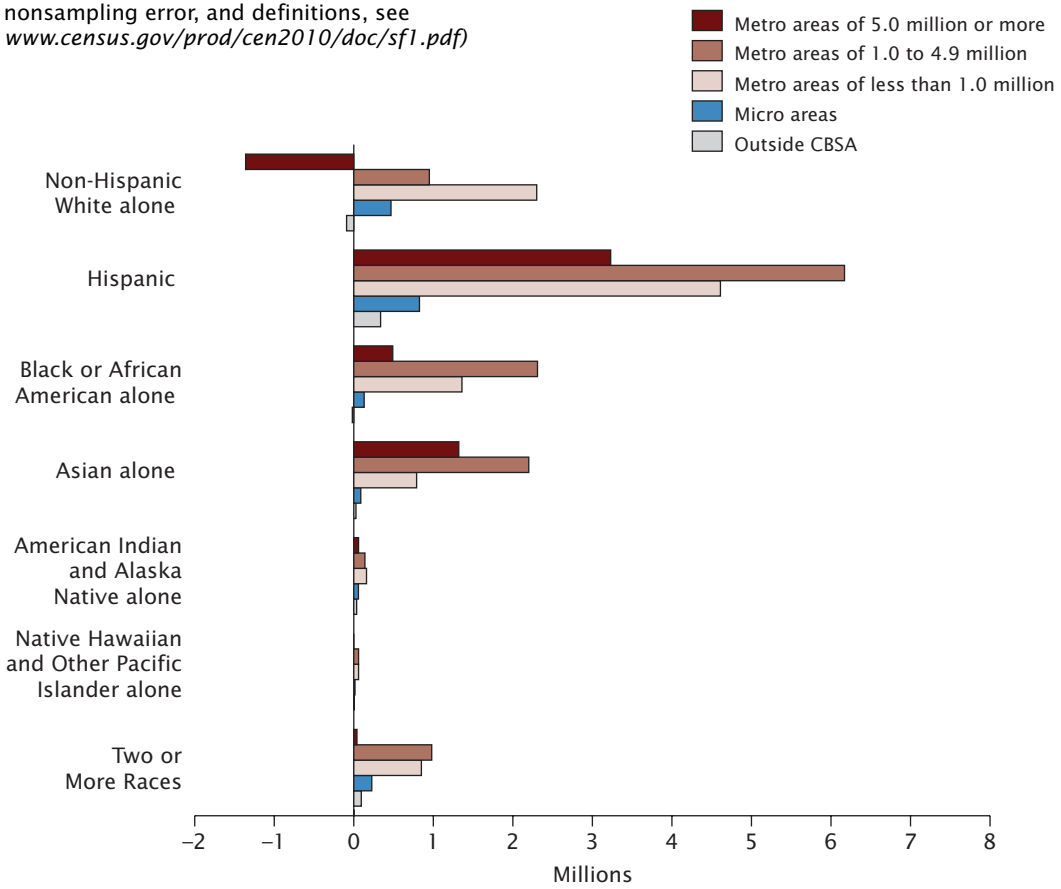
Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Figure 4.1.

Numeric Change in Population by Race and Hispanic Origin and by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status and Size Category: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)*



Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

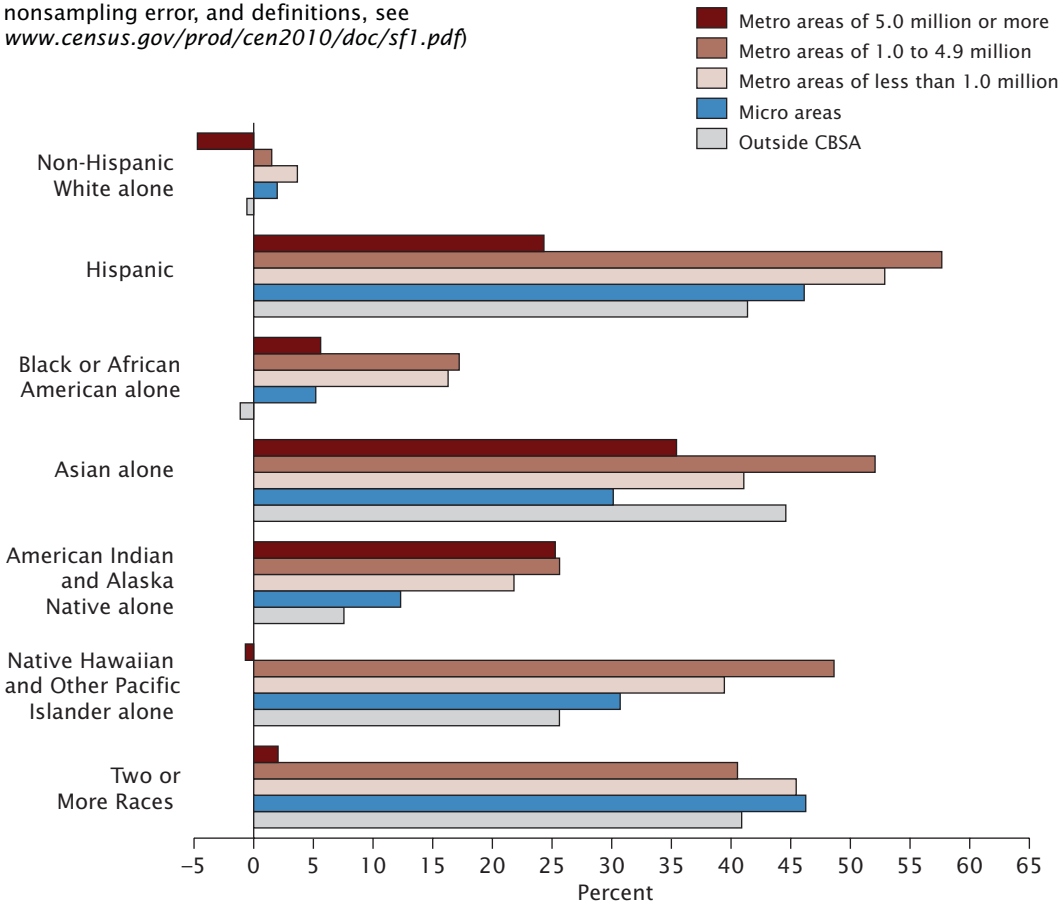
The Location Quotient or Local-to-National Ratio

The location quotient facilitates the examination of a demographic group's concentration in an area in relation to that group's national average. Demographic location quotients are calculated by dividing a group's share of an area's total population by its share of the national population. For example, in 2010, the Hispanic group's share of the Los Angeles metro area's total population was 44.4 percent. The Hispanic group's share of the total U.S. population was 16.3 percent. Thus, the Los Angeles metro area's location quotient for Hispanics was 2.72 (44.4/16.3=2.72), indicating that Hispanics were nearly three times more concentrated in the Los Angeles metro area than their national average. This report compares location quotients at different geographic levels—census tract, metro area, and micro area. For these comparisons, location quotients are referred to as ratios of local-to-national percentages or local-to-national ratios (LNRs). For tract-level LNRs, "local" refers to census tract. For LNRs at the metro or micro area level, local refers to metro or micro area.

Figure 4.2.

Percentage Change in Population by Race and Hispanic Origin and by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status and Size Category: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Differential rates of growth led to changes in the share of the population by CBSA status and size category (Figure 4.3). The non-Hispanic White alone population declined as a share of the total population in every CBSA status and size category. The decline was more than five percentage points in the largest and smallest metro area size categories, and over three percentage points in medium-sized metro areas. At the same time, the Hispanic population increased between two and four percentage points in all three metro area size categories. Most of the other groups had increases of less than two percentage points.

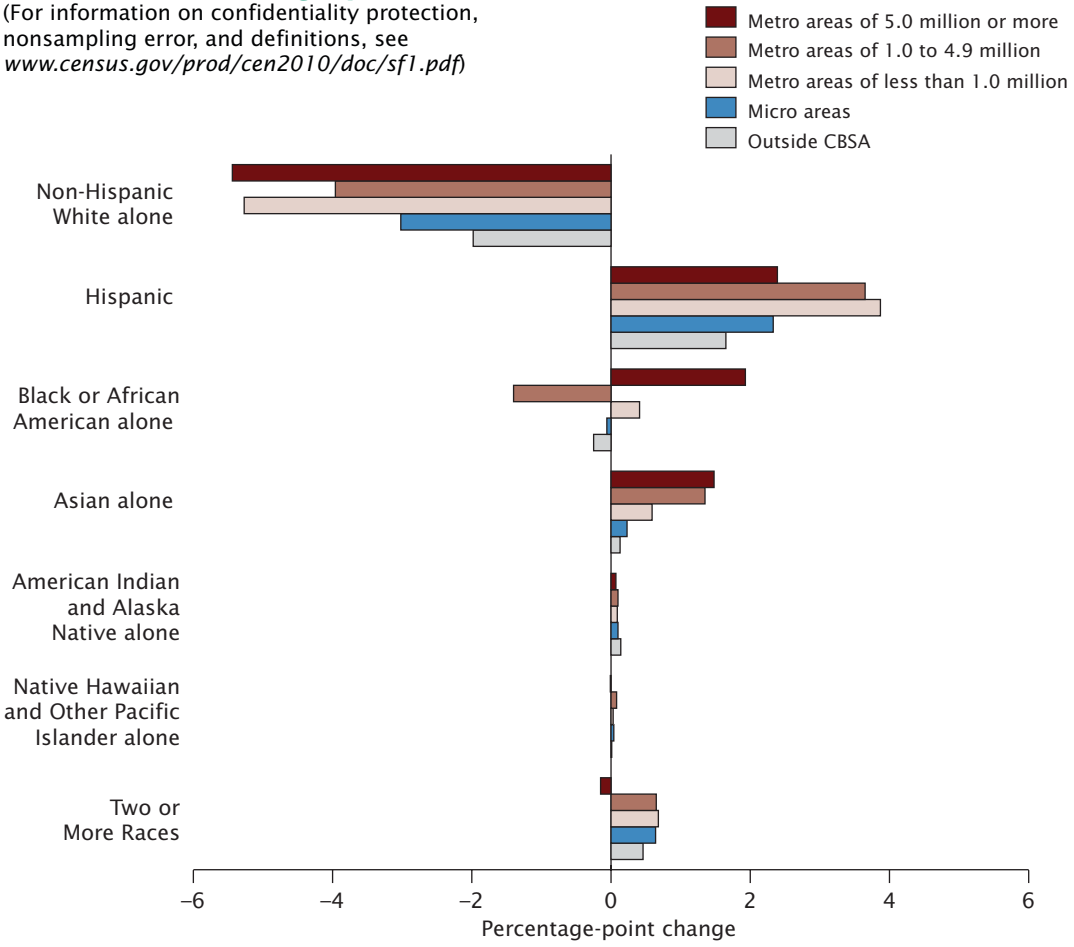
Race and Hispanic origin diversity in the spatial distribution of the U.S. population increased.

A spatial approach reveals distinct national patterns of population composition by race and Hispanic origin. With respect to the share of the total population, the majority of U.S. CBSAs contained at least 50 percent non-Hispanic White alone population (Figure 4.4). The pattern was quite different for the Hispanic group, with higher concentrations in the West, as well as in Texas and Florida (the use of consistent classing in Figure 4.4 for all race and Hispanic origin groups allows for comparison across groups). The Black alone population was highly concentrated in the South, particularly in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, where it accounted for over 50 percent of total population in many CBSAs. Broad geographic patterns were not as

Figure 4.3.

Percentage-Point Change in Race and Hispanic Origin Share of Population by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status and Size Category: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

apparent for some of the smaller race groups. Hawaii and the San Francisco metro area were places of concentration for the Asian alone population, whereas the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population accounted for a higher share of the total population in parts of Arizona and New Mexico.

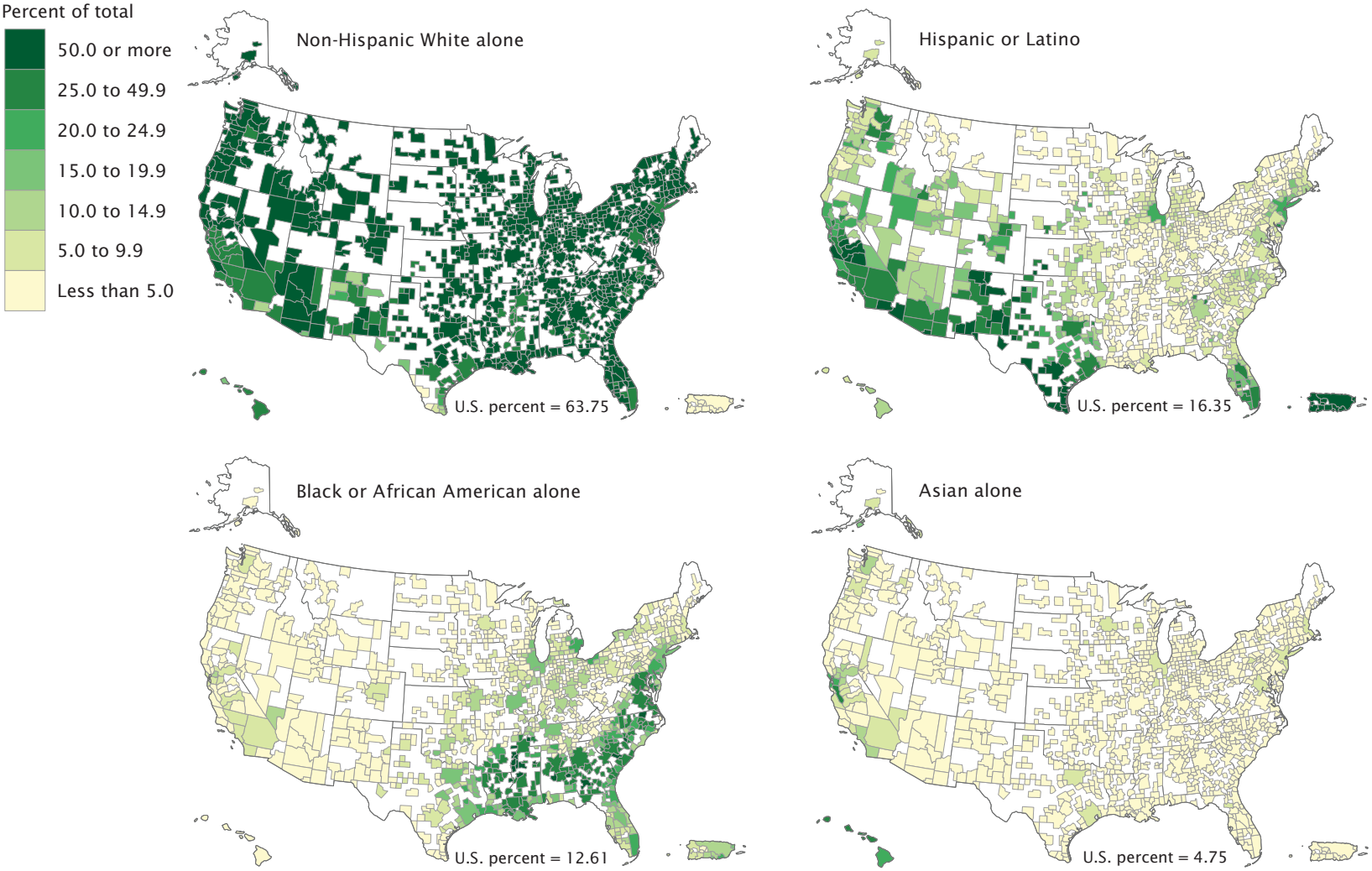
Ratios of local-to-national percentages allow us to see variations in the spatial distribution of individual population groups, especially for groups that compose small shares of the total population (Figure 4.5). Regional concentration can be clearly distinguished for the Asian population. For both the American Indian and Alaska Native alone and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone groups, a pattern of local percentages that are twice as high as the U.S. percentage emerges mostly in the West, with a few other CBSAs scattered across the rest of the country. A cluster of CBSAs in Oklahoma reveals a concentration for the Two or More Races group, coincidental with that for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population. Overall, a much higher share of the Hispanic population, compared with its national share, is seen in many metro areas from Texas to California, as well as in Florida, with many areas having ratios more than twice that of the United States.

The non-Hispanic White alone population was the largest race or Hispanic origin group for a majority of U.S. CBSAs, with exceptions being found in south central California, New Mexico, southern Texas, and south Florida,

Figure 4.4.

Race and Hispanic Origin as a Percentage of Total Population by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

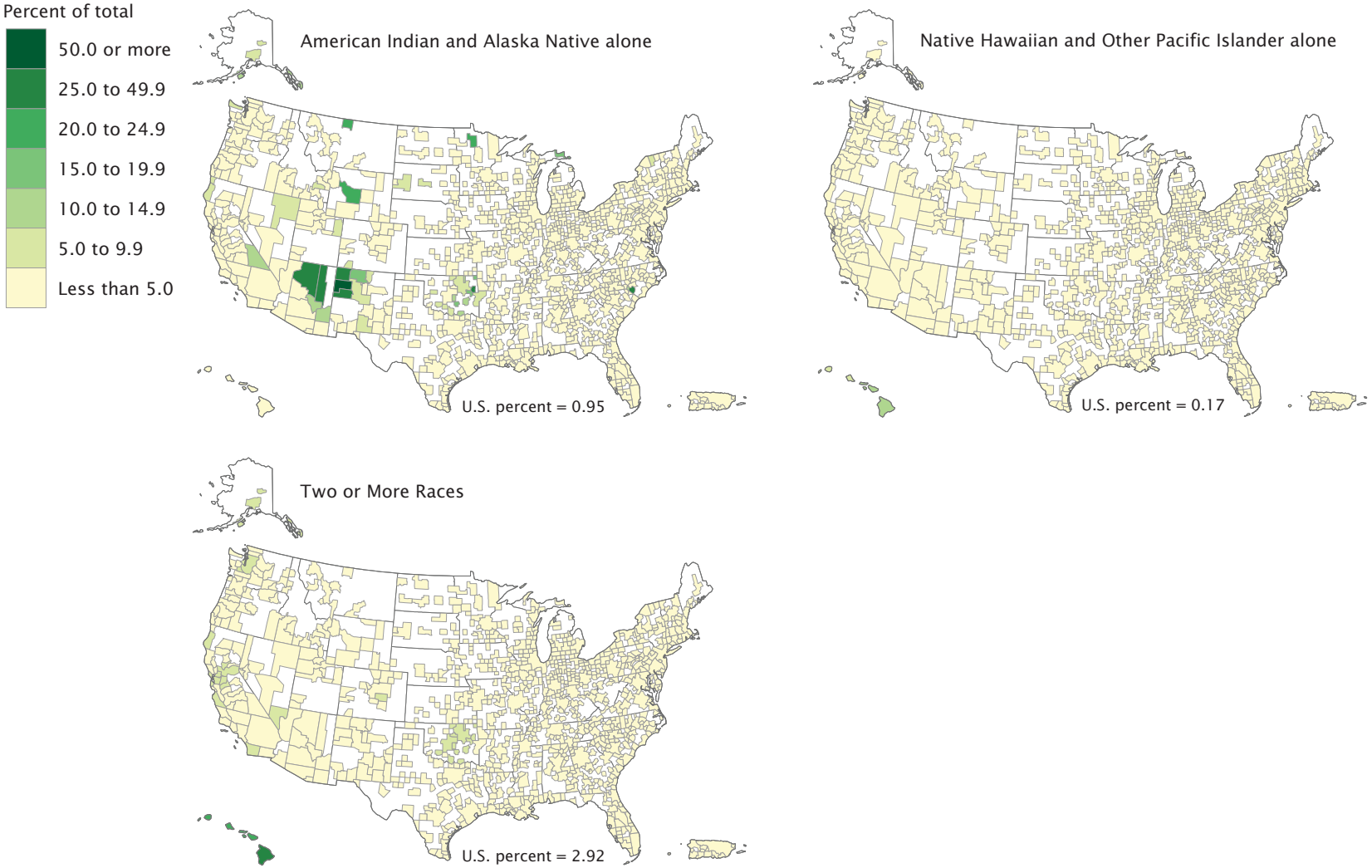


See note at end of figure.

Figure 4.4.

Race and Hispanic Origin as a Percentage of Total Population by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

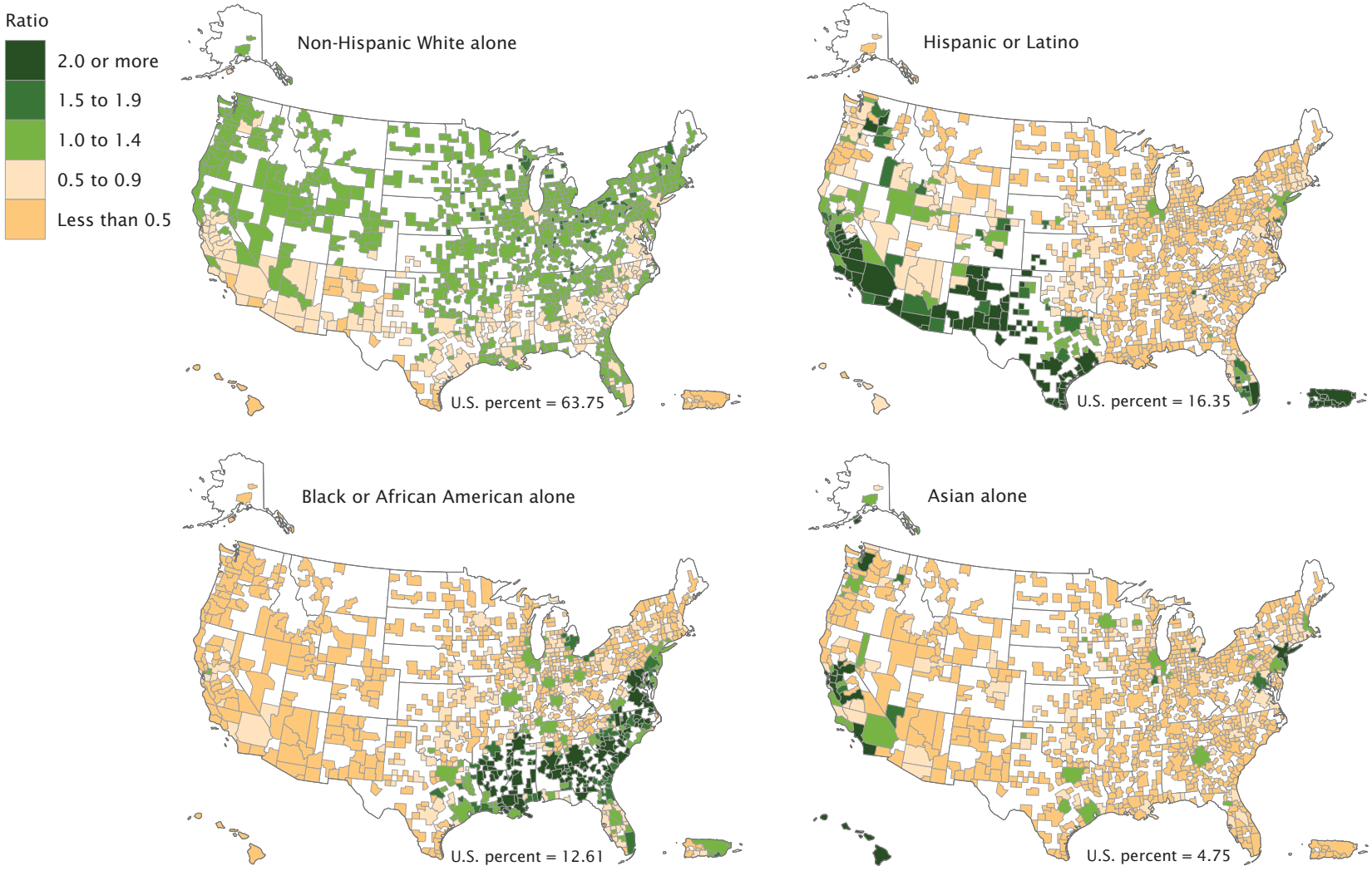


Note: Core based statistical areas (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Figure 4.5.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for Race and Hispanic Origin Groups by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

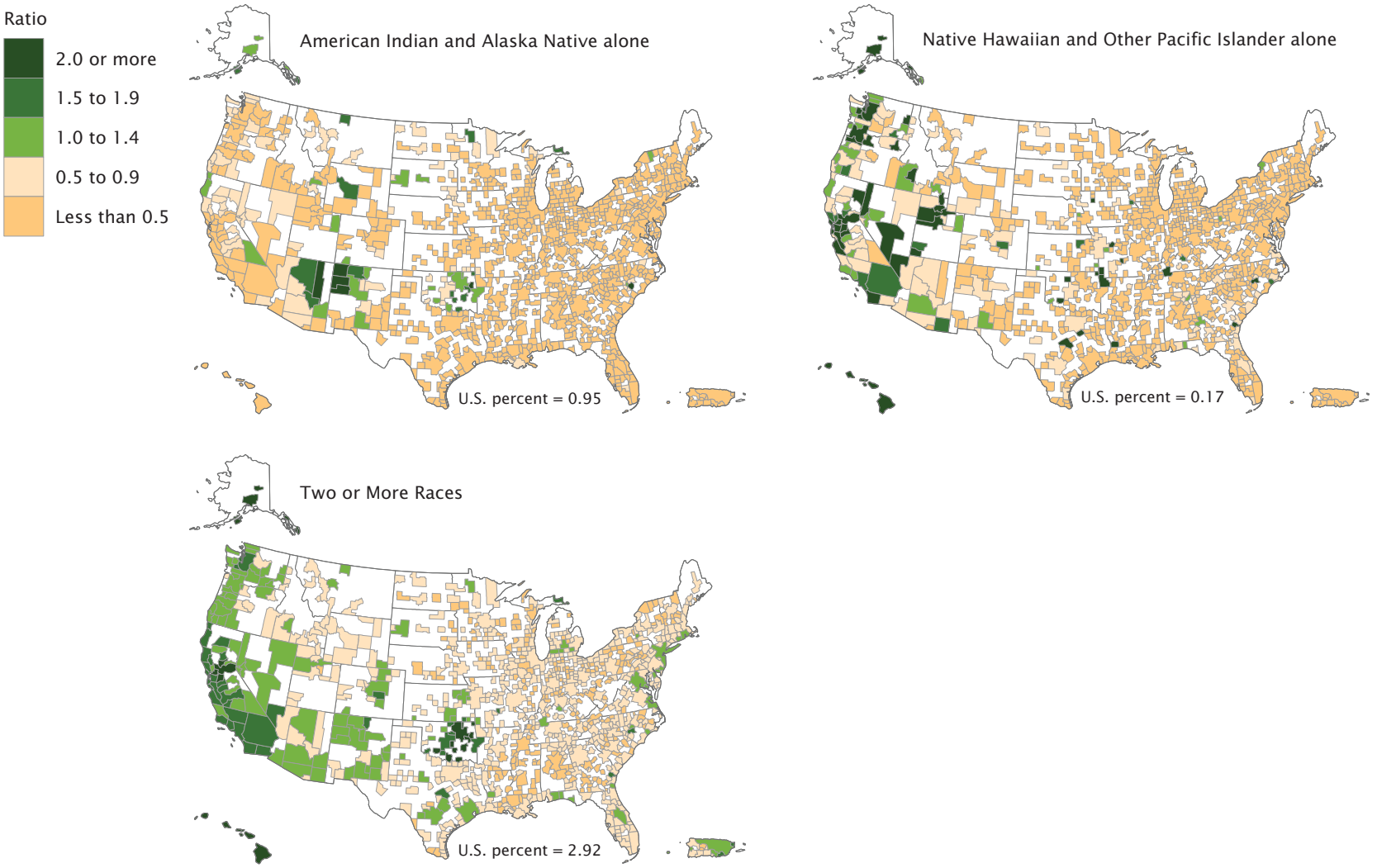


See note at end of figure.

Figure 4.5.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for Race and Hispanic Origin Groups by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

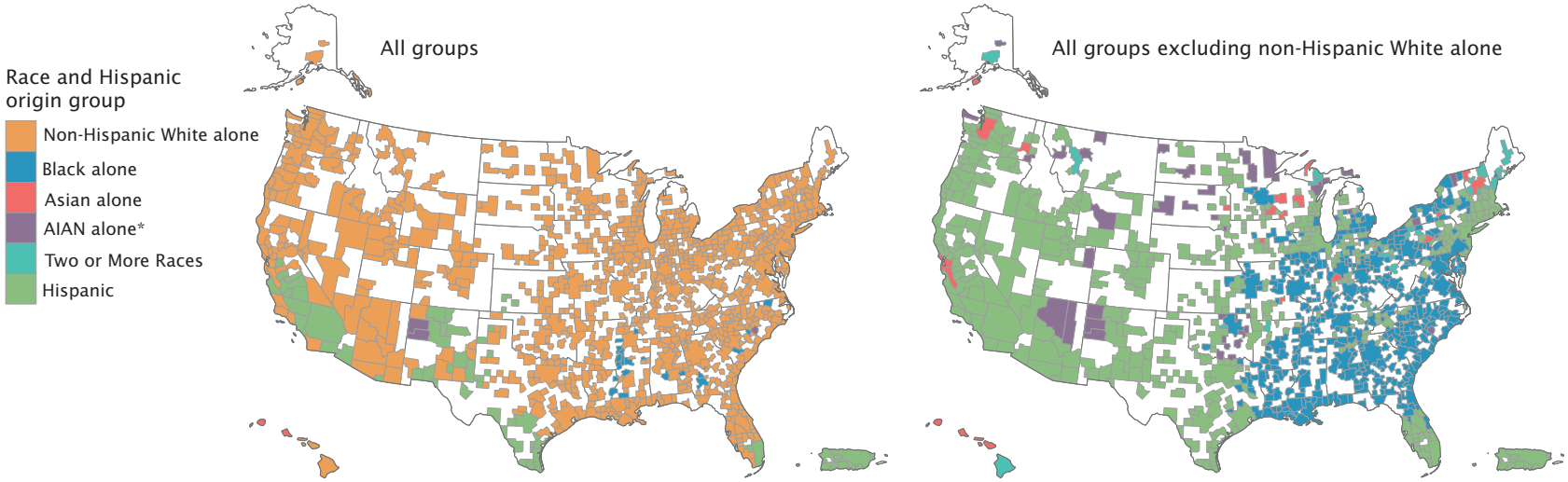


Note: Core based statistical areas (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S.Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Figure 4.6.

Race and Hispanic Origin Group With the Largest Population by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



*American Indian and Alaska Native alone.
Note: Core based statistical areas (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

where Hispanics were the largest group (Figure 4.6). Upon exclusion of the non-Hispanic White alone group, a distinct pattern emerges, with the Hispanic population as the largest group in most areas of the western half of the United States, and the Black alone population the largest group in most areas of the eastern half.

Nearly all CBSAs saw a decline between 2000 and 2010 in their non-Hispanic White alone population as a share of the total population (Figure 4.7). The growth of the Hispanic population relative to other groups occurred all across the country, with a large number of CBSAs increasing their Hispanic shares by more than three percentage points. Several dozen CBSAs, mainly in the South, saw an increase in the Black alone share of the population of three percentage points or more. The Asian alone share increased by three percentage points or more in CBSAs surrounding the San Francisco and San Jose metro areas, as well as the Las Vegas metro area. For the American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and Two or More Races groups, the shares of the populations in most CBSAs increased by 0.0 to 0.9 percentage points.

For most CBSAs, the Hispanic population was the largest-gaining group between 2000 and 2010 (Figure 4.8). Non-Hispanic Whites, although declining as a share of the population in nearly all CBSAs, were still the largest-gaining group for some metro and micro areas, especially in the South Atlantic and Mountain divisions. Black alone was the largest-gaining group in some CBSAs in the eastern half of the country. The Asian alone population gain was largest for a group of metro areas located around San Francisco Bay. In western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the Two or More Races population was the largest-gaining group for some CBSAs.

For many CBSAs, the group with the largest population decline over the decade was non-Hispanic White alone, especially in the Northeast, the Great Lakes region, and much of California. Other race and Hispanic origin

Race and Hispanic Origin

In this report, race groups were used along with the Hispanic or Latino origin group. The race groups include White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Some Other Race, and Two or More Races. The race-alone groups represent those that indicated only one race in the 2010 Census.

The U.S. Census Bureau collects race and Hispanic origin information following the guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. These federal standards mandate that race and Hispanic origin (ethnicity) are separate and distinct concepts and that when collecting these data via self-identification, two different questions must be used.

OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of two ethnicities: (1) "Hispanic or Latino," and (2) "Not Hispanic or Latino." Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.

Starting in 1997, OMB required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

"White" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as "White" or reported entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Arab, Moroccan, or Caucasian.

"Black or African American" refers to a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as "Black, African Am., or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

"American Indian or Alaska Native" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. This category includes people who indicated their race(s) as "American Indian or Alaska Native" or reported their enrolled or principal tribe, such as Navajo, Blackfeet, Inupiat, Yup'ik, or Central American Indian groups or South American Indian groups.

"Asian" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as "Asian" or reported entries such as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian" or provided other detailed Asian responses.

"Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as "Pacific Islander" or reported entries such as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander" or provided other detailed Pacific Islander responses.

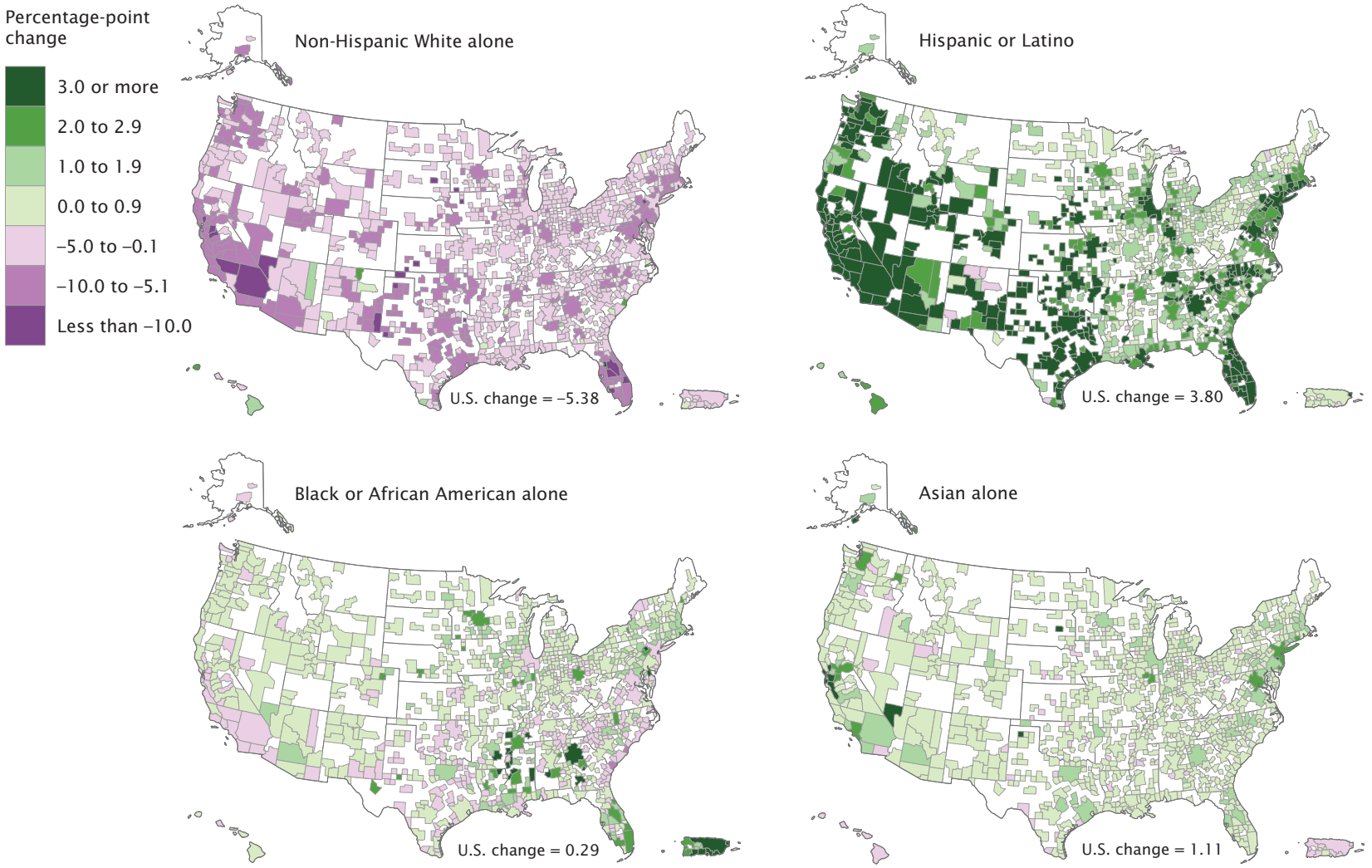
"Some Other Race" includes all other responses not included in the White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race categories described above. Respondents reporting entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic or Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Spanish) in response to the race question are included in this category.

"Two or More Races" refers to individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the Two or More Races category, which, combined with the six race-alone categories, yields seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Thus, the six race-alone categories and the Two or More Races category sum to the total population.

Figure 4.7.

Percentage-Point Change in Race and Hispanic Origin Share of Population by Core Based Statistical Area: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

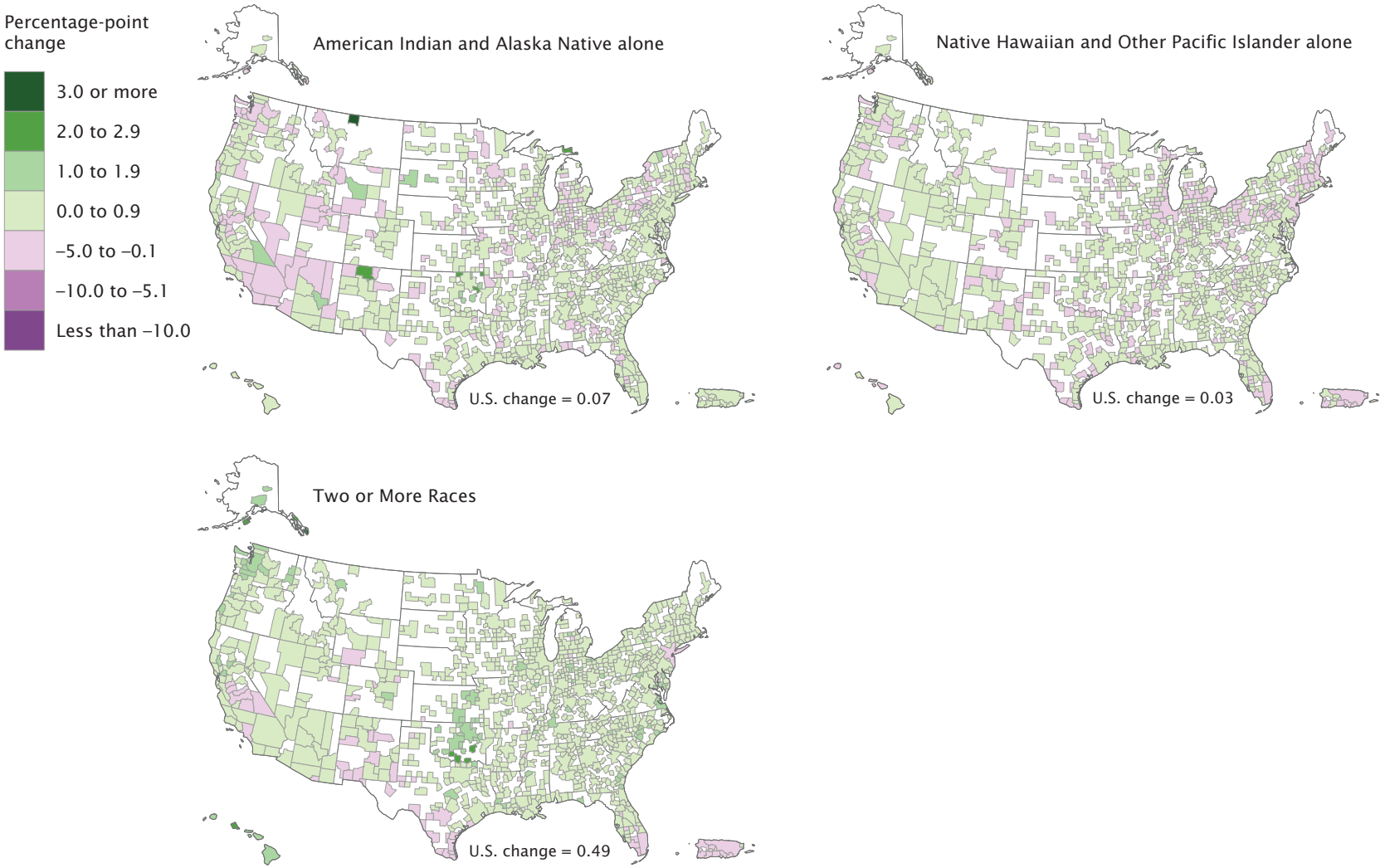


See note at end of figure.

Figure 4.7.

Percentage-Point Change in Race and Hispanic Origin Share of Population by Core Based Statistical Area: 2000 to 2010—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

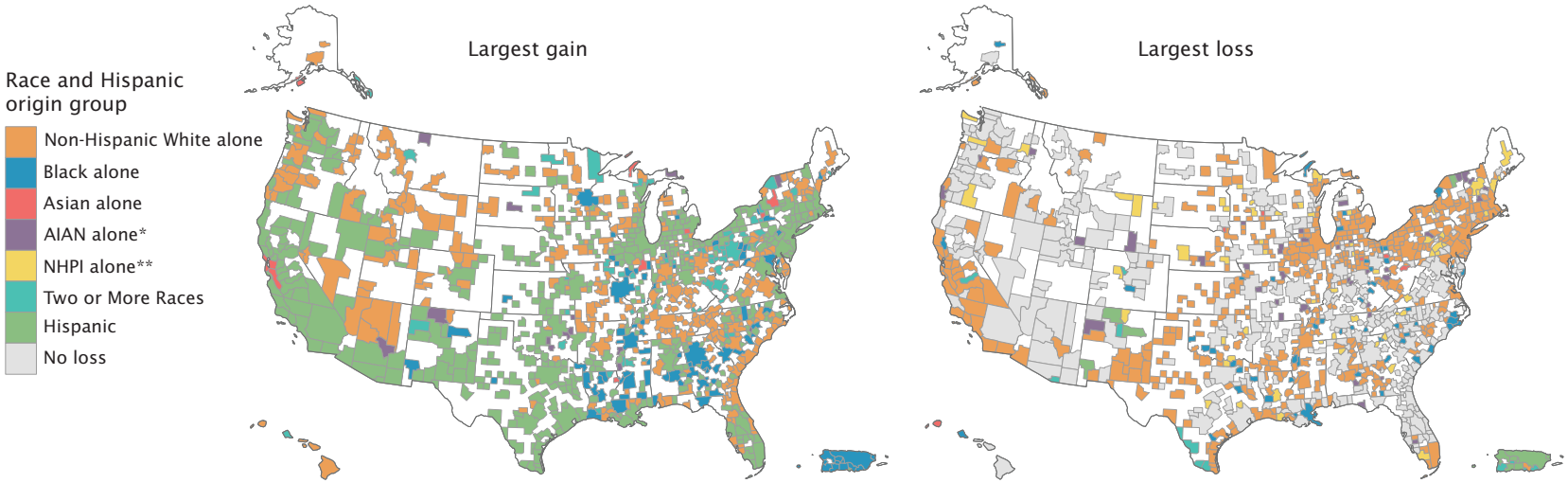


Note: Core based statistical areas (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Figure 4.8.

Race and Hispanic Origin Group With the Largest Population Gain or Loss by Core Based Statistical Area: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



*American Indian and Alaska Native alone.
**Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone.
Note: Core based statistical areas (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S.Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

groups were the largest-declining populations for some other CBSAs nationwide, but such instances were relatively few in number and without strong regional patterns. On the other hand, for many CBSAs across the country, all seven race and Hispanic origin groups increased in population; this was particularly true in the South and the interior West.

The metro areas with the highest and lowest shares of the non-Hispanic White alone population and the Hispanic population were mirror images of one another (Tables 4.2 and 4.3). All five of the Texas (Laredo, McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Brownsville-Harlingen, and El Paso) and California (El Centro) metro areas that contained the lowest proportions of the non-Hispanic White alone population were also among the five metro areas with the highest shares of the Hispanic population (although in a slightly different order). A similar situation held true for three micro areas in Texas (Rio Grande City-Roma, Eagle Pass, and Raymondville). At the same time, two metro areas (Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH, and Altoona, PA) that contained the highest proportions of the non-Hispanic White alone populations were among the five metro areas with the lowest proportions of the Hispanic population. The local-to-national ratios for these groups show the ratio of the groups' CBSA percentage to their national percentage.

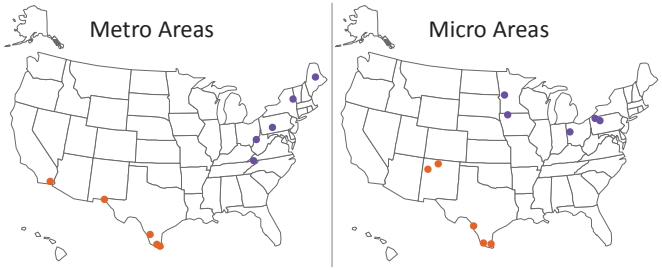
The Black alone population showed a strong regional orientation. It was the largest race group (outside of non-Hispanic White alone) in much of the South and the Northeast (Figure 4.6). All five metro areas and five micro areas with the highest proportions of the Black alone population were located in the South, with all five of the micro areas located in either Alabama or Mississippi (Table 4.4). Conversely, the lowest proportions of the Black alone population for all five metro areas were found

Table 4.2.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Percentages of Non-Hispanic White Alone Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Total population	Non-Hispanic White alone		
		Number	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	162,056	155,597	96.01	1.51
Altoona, PA	127,089	121,495	95.60	1.50
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	309,544	293,968	94.97	1.49
Bangor, ME	153,923	145,700	94.66	1.48
Glens Falls, NY	128,923	121,581	94.31	1.48
Lowest Percentage				
Laredo, TX	250,304	8,345	3.33	0.05
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	774,769	60,553	7.82	0.12
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	406,220	43,427	10.69	0.17
El Paso, TX	800,647	105,246	13.15	0.21
El Centro, CA	174,528	23,927	13.71	0.22
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
St. Marys, PA	31,946	31,345	98.12	1.54
Warren, PA	41,815	40,827	97.64	1.53
Spirit Lake, IA	16,667	16,255	97.53	1.53
Alexandria, MN	36,009	34,974	97.13	1.52
Wapakoneta, OH	45,949	44,625	97.12	1.52
Lowest Percentage				
Eagle Pass, TX	54,258	1,552	2.86	0.04
Rio Grande City-Roma, TX	60,968	2,449	4.02	0.06
Raymondville, TX	22,134	2,235	10.10	0.16
Gallup, NM	71,492	7,384	10.33	0.16
Espanola, NM	40,246	5,148	12.79	0.20



• Areas with highest percentage.

• Areas with lowest percentage.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

in the West (entirely or partially in the states of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Montana). One micro area in Texas (Rio Grande City-Roma), two micro areas in northwest Arkansas (Harrison and Mountain Home), one micro area in Oregon (Prineville), and one micro area in Iowa (Spirit Lake) had the lowest proportions of the Black alone population.

The Asian alone population also exhibited a clear regional concentration (Table 4.5). Two states, Hawaii (Honolulu) and California (San Jose, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Vallejo-Fairfield) contained the five metro areas with the highest proportions of the Asian alone population. Hawaii included three micro areas (Kapaa, Kahului-Wailuku, and Hilo) with the highest shares of the Asian alone population; one micro area in Alaska (Kodiak) and one in Washington (Pullman) were also among the top five. Metro and micro areas with the lowest shares of the Asian alone population extended through parts of the South and the Midwest, and one in the West (Farmington, NM).

The American Indian and Alaska Native alone population had its highest shares in the Southwest states of Arizona and New Mexico, along with Great Plains states (South Dakota and Oklahoma for metro areas and Oklahoma for micro areas); one North Carolina micro area (Lumberton) was also among the top five (Table 4.6). The metro areas with the lowest shares of this group were clustered in a band along the Ohio-West Virginia border and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania also contained two of the micro areas with the lowest proportions of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population (along with micro areas in Iowa, Minnesota, and Mississippi).

Table 4.3.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Percentages of Hispanic Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Total population	Hispanic or Latino		
		Number	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Laredo, TX	250,304	239,653	95.74	5.86
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	774,769	702,206	90.63	5.54
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	406,220	357,747	88.07	5.39
El Paso, TX	800,647	658,134	82.20	5.03
El Centro, CA	174,528	140,271	80.37	4.92
Lowest Percentage				
Wheeling, WV-OH	147,950	1,056	0.71	0.04
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	162,056	1,292	0.80	0.05
Charleston, WV	304,284	2,522	0.83	0.05
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	287,702	2,707	0.94	0.06
Altoona, PA	127,089	1,230	0.97	0.06
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Rio Grande City-Roma, TX	60,968	58,337	95.68	5.85
Eagle Pass, TX	54,258	51,914	95.68	5.85
Raymondville, TX	22,134	19,297	87.18	5.33
Nogales, AZ	47,420	39,273	82.82	5.07
Del Rio, TX	48,879	39,199	80.20	4.91
Lowest Percentage				
St. Marys, PA	31,946	183	0.57	0.04
Point Pleasant, WV-OH	58,258	394	0.68	0.04
Middlesborough, KY	28,691	198	0.69	0.04
Selma, AL	43,820	309	0.71	0.04
Bluefield, WV-VA	107,342	776	0.72	0.04

• Areas with highest percentage.

• Areas with lowest percentage.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

As might be anticipated, Hawaii's one metro area (Honolulu) had the highest share of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population among all metro areas, and Hawaii's three micro areas (Hilo, Kahului-Wailuku, and Kapaa) had the highest shares of this group among all micro areas (Table 4.7). However, one metro area on the Arkansas-Missouri border (Fayetteville) and two micro areas in Oklahoma were also among the areas with the highest proportions of this race group.

As with the Asian alone and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone groups, Hawaii's one metro and three micro areas contained the highest shares of the Two or More Races group (Table 4.8). Two of Alaska's metro areas (Anchorage and Fairbanks) and two of its micro areas (Juneau and Ketchikan) were also among the top five metro and micro areas, respectively, with shares of the Two or More Races group. All five metro areas and all five micro areas with the lowest shares of this group were located in the South.

The non-Hispanic White alone share of the population decreased and the Hispanic share of the population increased in every U.S. metro area.

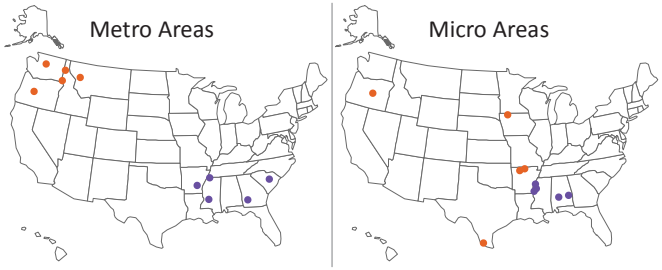
One indicator of changing race and Hispanic origin distribution is that every metro area in the country had a smaller non-Hispanic White alone share of the total population in 2010 than in 2000. The areas with the largest decreases in shares were located in California, Nevada, and Florida (Table 4.9). The numbers are striking. Although Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL, experienced a 21.5 percent increase in

Table 4.4.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Percentages of Black or African American Alone Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Total population	Black or African American alone		
		Number	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Albany, GA	157,308	82,029	52.15	4.14
Pine Bluff, AR	100,258	47,921	47.80	3.79
Jackson, MS	539,057	257,021	47.68	3.78
Sumter, SC	107,456	50,414	46.92	3.72
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,316,100	601,043	45.67	3.62
Lowest Percentage				
Coeur d'Alene, ID	138,494	416	0.30	0.02
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	110,884	364	0.33	0.03
Lewiston, ID-WA	60,888	209	0.34	0.03
Bend, OR	157,733	568	0.36	0.03
Missoula, MT	109,299	445	0.41	0.03
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Tuskegee, AL	21,452	17,729	82.64	6.55
Clarksdale, MS	26,151	19,752	75.53	5.99
Indianola, MS	29,450	21,479	72.93	5.78
Greenville, MS	51,137	36,468	71.31	5.66
Selma, AL	43,820	30,423	69.43	5.51
Lowest Percentage				
Rio Grande City-Roma, TX	60,968	69	0.11	0.01
Mountain Home, AR	41,513	67	0.16	0.01
Prineville, OR	20,978	35	0.17	0.01
Spirit Lake, IA	16,667	29	0.17	0.01
Harrison, AR	45,233	81	0.18	0.01



• Areas with highest percentage.

• Areas with lowest percentage.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

its non-Hispanic White alone population, the group's share of the area's total population decreased by about 11 percentage points. While many metro areas saw absolute increases in their non-Hispanic White alone populations, the more rapid increases for other groups, particularly Hispanics, were often greater, leading to a smaller non-Hispanic White alone share of the population for metro and micro areas across the country. The micro areas with the largest increases in their non-Hispanic White alone shares saw gains from 2 to 4 percentage points, with a geographic distribution across the South and West. The micro areas with the largest decrease in shares—declines ranging from 13 to almost 16 percentage points—were in the Midwest, the Northeast, and the South.

The opposite pattern held true for Hispanics, which saw increases in their shares of the population in every metro area in the United States (Table 4.10). Bakersfield-Delano, CA; Odessa, TX; and Modesto, CA, experienced double-digit percentage-point increases. Two micro areas in Kansas (Liberal and Dodge City) had the largest increases in the Hispanic share of the total population, both increasing by more than 13 percentage points.

Black, Asian, and other groups exhibited diverse regional patterns of population change.

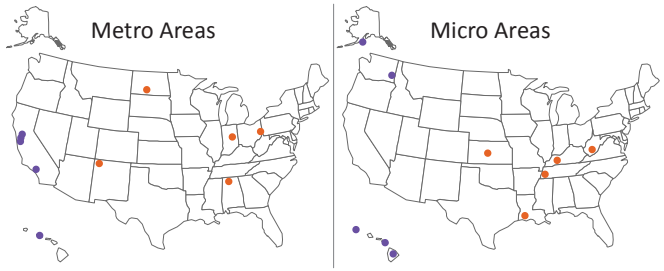
For the Black alone population, the increases in shares were in metro areas in Arkansas and Georgia (Table 4.11). Among micro areas, the largest increase in the Black alone share was in East Stroudsburg, PA, which increased by 7.1 percentage points. Other micro areas with large increases in the Black alone share of the population were located in Mississippi,

Table 4.5.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Percentages of Asian Alone Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Total population	Asian alone		
		Number	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Honolulu, HI	953,207	418,410	43.89	9.24
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,836,911	571,967	31.14	6.55
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,335,391	1,005,823	23.20	4.88
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	12,828,837	1,884,669	14.69	3.09
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	413,344	60,473	14.63	3.08
Lowest Percentage				
Farmington, NM	130,044	484	0.37	0.08
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	124,454	470	0.38	0.08
Bismarck, ND	108,779	446	0.41	0.09
Anderson, IN	131,636	553	0.42	0.09
Decatur, AL	153,829	733	0.48	0.10
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Kapaa, HI	67,091	21,016	31.32	6.59
Kahului-Wailuku, HI	154,834	44,595	28.80	6.06
Hilo, HI	185,079	41,050	22.18	4.67
Kodiak, AK	13,592	2,660	19.57	4.12
Pullman, WA	44,776	3,472	7.75	1.63
Lowest Percentage				
Brownsville, TN	18,787	21	0.11	0.02
Central City, KY	31,499	43	0.14	0.03
Great Bend, KS	27,674	54	0.20	0.04
Jennings, LA	31,594	62	0.20	0.04
Oak Hill, WV	46,039	91	0.20	0.04



• Areas with highest percentage.

• Areas with lowest percentage.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Alabama, and Arkansas. Eight of the ten CBSAs with the largest decreases in the Black alone share were in North Carolina and South Carolina.

The largest increases for the Asian alone share among metro areas tended to be in the West: four of the top five metro areas were in California and Nevada. For micro areas, the geographic distribution was wider, with the largest increases in shares located in the South, the Midwest, and the West (Table 4.12). The two CBSAs with the largest decreases in the Asian alone shares were both located in Hawaii—Honolulu, HI, metro area with a decrease of 2 percentage points and Kapaa, HI, micro area with a decrease of almost 5 percentage points.

The largest increases in metro areas for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone group's share were located in the West and the Great Plains states, with increases of 1 percentage point or more for Rapid City, SD, and Bismarck, ND (Table 4.13). Havre, MT, had the largest increase among micro areas; its American Indian and Alaska Native alone share of the total population increased by 4 percentage points, from 17 percent to 21 percent.

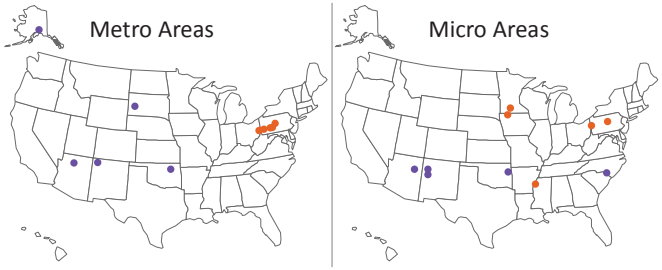
A geographically dispersed group of metro and micro areas saw generally modest increases and decreases in the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population as a share of the total population (Table 4.14). Anchorage had the largest increase in share among metro areas, while Enid, OK micro area was the only CBSA to see its Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone share increase by more than 1 percentage point.

Table 4.6.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Percentages of American Indian and Alaska Native Alone Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Total population	American Indian and Alaska Native alone		
		Number	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Farmington, NM	130,044	47,640	36.63	38.57
Flagstaff, AZ	134,421	36,714	27.31	28.76
Tulsa, OK	937,478	77,388	8.25	8.69
Rapid City, SD	126,382	10,345	8.19	8.62
Anchorage, AK	380,821	28,031	7.36	7.75
Lowest Percentage				
Johnstown, PA	143,679	147	0.10	0.11
Altoona, PA	127,089	143	0.11	0.12
Pittsburgh, PA	2,356,285	2,908	0.12	0.13
State College, PA	153,990	191	0.12	0.13
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	124,454	156	0.13	0.13
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Gallup, NM	71,492	53,988	75.52	79.51
Show Low, AZ	107,449	46,611	43.38	45.68
Grants, NM	27,213	11,156	41.00	43.17
Lumberton, NC	134,168	51,502	38.39	40.42
Tahlequah, OK	46,987	15,987	34.02	35.83
Lowest Percentage				
Spirit Lake, IA	16,667	13	0.08	0.08
New Ulm, MN	25,893	21	0.08	0.09
New Castle, PA	91,108	74	0.08	0.09
Lock Haven, PA	39,238	34	0.09	0.09
Clarksdale, MS	26,151	23	0.09	0.09



• Areas with highest percentage.

• Areas with lowest percentage.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Among metro areas, the largest increases in the Two or More Races share were in Honolulu, HI; Anchorage, AK; Lawton, OK; Fayetteville, NC; and Olympia, WA (Table 4.15).[18] Among micro areas, all five with the largest increases in share were in either Alaska or Oklahoma. The largest decreases among micro areas were all in Texas.

Population distribution of race and Hispanic origin groups varied locally.

Race and Hispanic origin patterns of residential location were distinct yet changing in fascinating ways within metro areas over the 2000 to 2010 decade. Two common trends for the Black alone population in most large metro areas included a decreasing share of the population in the largest principal city and a corresponding suburbanization. An example of this decline in the city and growth in suburban areas appears in the Atlanta metro area (Figure 4.9). In 2010, the ratio of the Black alone population to its national average was still at least 5 for census tracts in and around southern Atlanta. However, a shift from the principal city to the suburban areas is visible in the Black alone population's change in share of the total population. In these suburban areas, the Black alone population's share of the population increased by at least 10 percentage points in wide swaths around the city.[19]

[18] In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally. Data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution.

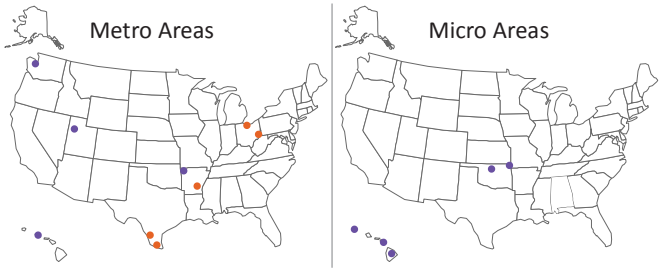
[19] Additional materials related to this report are available at <www.census.gov/population/metro/data/c2010sr-01patterns.html>.

Table 4.7.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Percentages of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Total population	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone		
		Number	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Honolulu, HI	953,207	90,878	9.53	54.51
Anchorage, AK	380,821	6,122	1.61	9.19
Salt Lake City, UT	1,124,197	16,039	1.43	8.16
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	463,204	5,068	1.09	6.26
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	251,133	2,310	0.92	5.26
Lowest Percentage				
Sandusky, OH	77,079	8	0.01	0.06
Pine Bluff, AR	100,258	11	0.01	0.06
Wheeling, WV-OH	147,950	17	0.01	0.07
Laredo, TX	250,304	30	0.01	0.07
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	774,769	94	0.01	0.07
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA[2]				
Highest Percentage				
Hilo, HI	185,079	22,389	12.10	69.16
Kahului-Wailuku, HI	154,834	16,051	10.37	59.27
Kapaa, HI	67,091	6,060	9.03	51.64
Enid, OK	60,580	1,101	1.82	10.39
Miami, OK	31,848	299	0.94	5.37



• Areas with highest percentage.

• Areas with lowest percentage.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] There were seven micropolitan statistical areas that had zero Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population in 2010. They were: Brownsville, TN; Connersville, IN; North Vernon, IN; Rio Grande City-Roma, TX; Sweetwater, TX; Tallulah, LA; and Watertown, SD.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

For the Hispanic population, the norm over the last decade was an increase in population throughout the largest CBSAs, with growth being the greatest in pockets along principal city perimeters and in the suburbs. An example of this pattern of city perimeter and suburban growth appears in the Los Angeles metro area (Figure 4.10). In 2010, the ratio of the Hispanic population to the national average was at least 5 in the eastern and northern parts of Los Angeles. Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population's shares increased in almost every part of the Los Angeles metro area.

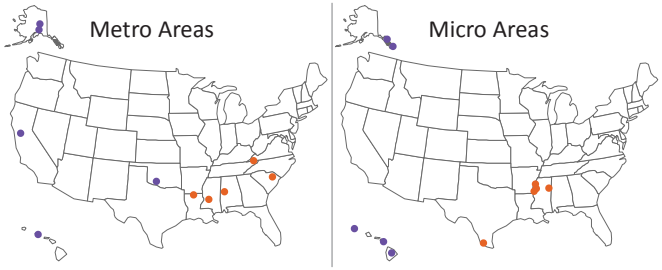
A common theme for the non-Hispanic White alone population from 2000 to 2010 was growth—both in number and in share of total population—in the central areas of many of the largest principal cities, especially those for the largest metro areas. A notable example of this pattern appears in the Washington metro area (Figure 4.11), where we see a resurgence of the group's population throughout many central tracts in the District of Columbia. While the ratio of the non-Hispanic White alone population was just above its national average in areas just outside the District, its shares of the population decreased by 10 or more percentage points in many tracts in the surrounding suburbs.

Table 4.8.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Percentages of Two or More Races Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Total population	Two or More Races		
		Number	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Honolulu, HI	953,207	213,036	22.35	7.66
Anchorage, AK	380,821	29,386	7.72	2.64
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	413,344	31,358	7.59	2.60
Fairbanks, AK	97,581	6,671	6.84	2.34
Lawton, OK	124,098	8,033	6.47	2.22
Lowest Percentage				
Jackson, MS	539,057	4,891	0.91	0.31
Tuscaloosa, AL	219,461	2,230	1.02	0.35
Monroe, LA	176,441	1,918	1.09	0.37
Florence, SC	205,566	2,291	1.11	0.38
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	309,544	3,499	1.13	0.39
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA				
Highest Percentage				
Hilo, HI	185,079	54,535	29.47	10.10
Kapaa, HI	67,091	16,716	24.92	8.54
Kahului-Wailuku, HI	154,834	36,328	23.46	8.04
Juneau, AK	31,275	2,967	9.49	3.25
Ketchikan, AK	13,477	1,250	9.28	3.18
Lowest Percentage				
Indianola, MS	29,450	138	0.47	0.16
Rio Grande City-Roma, TX	60,968	293	0.48	0.16
Clarksdale, MS	26,151	132	0.50	0.17
West Point, MS	20,634	120	0.58	0.20
Greenville, MS	51,137	301	0.59	0.20



• Areas with highest percentage.

• Areas with lowest percentage.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

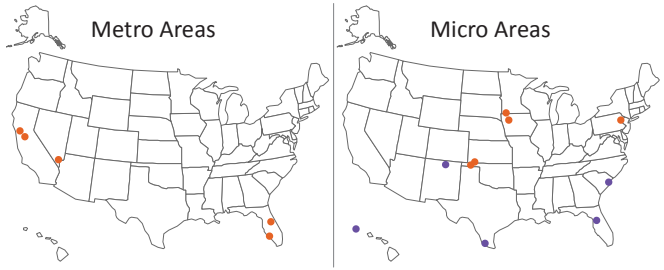
Race and Hispanic origin groups often exhibit clearly defined spatial patterns within metro areas. For example, Figure 4.12 shows the largest race and Hispanic origin group by census tract for the New York metro area. Distinct groupings of census tracts inhabited by non-Hispanic White alone, Black alone, Asian alone, and Hispanic pluralities are visible. Non-Hispanic White alone was the largest group for this metro area in 2010. However, the group accounted for less than half of the total population. Black alone was the largest group in clusters of tracts in the eastern parts of Brooklyn and Queens, northern parts of Manhattan and the Bronx, and Newark, NJ. When excluding non-Hispanic White alone (the bottom maps in Figure 4.12), the residential pattern for Blacks appears relatively unchanged. However, Hispanics appear to be the second-largest group for most of the suburban tracts. Additionally, Asian alone was the second-largest group in extensive portions throughout the metro area, particularly in the southern half of Manhattan Island, with east-west trending bands across Long Island, as well as in tracts of central and northeastern New Jersey.

Table 4.9.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Largest Increase and Decrease in Non-Hispanic White Alone Share of Population: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Census 2000			2010 Census			Change, 2000 to 2010, Non-Hispanic White alone		
	Total population	Non-Hispanic White alone		Total population	Non-Hispanic White alone				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage point
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA[2]									
Largest Decrease in Share									
Napa, CA	124,279	85,932	69.14	136,484	76,967	56.39	–8,965	–10.43	–12.75
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1,375,765	828,669	60.23	1,951,269	935,955	47.97	107,286	12.95	–12.27
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	1,644,561	1,070,460	65.09	2,134,411	1,136,863	53.26	66,403	6.20	–11.83
Stockton, CA	563,598	267,002	47.37	685,306	245,919	35.88	–21,083	–7.90	–11.49
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	440,888	361,439	81.98	618,754	439,048	70.96	77,609	21.47	–11.02
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
The Villages, FL	53,345	41,796	78.35	93,420	77,338	82.79	35,542	85.04	4.43
Kapaa, HI	58,463	16,284	27.85	67,091	20,611	30.72	4,327	26.57	2.87
Georgetown, SC	55,797	33,011	59.16	60,158	37,311	62.02	4,300	13.03	2.86
Taos, NM	29,979	10,122	33.76	32,937	11,958	36.31	1,836	18.14	2.54
Rio Grande City-Roma, TX	53,597	1,082	2.02	60,968	2,449	4.02	1,367	126.34	2.00
Largest Decrease in Share									
Worthington, MN	20,832	17,232	82.72	21,378	14,365	67.20	–2,867	–16.64	–15.52
East Stroudsburg, PA	138,687	117,592	84.79	169,842	119,741	70.50	2,149	1.83	–14.29
Storm Lake, IA	20,411	16,758	82.10	20,260	13,756	67.90	–3,002	–17.91	–14.21
Guymon, OK	20,107	13,420	66.74	20,640	10,889	52.76	–2,531	–18.86	–13.99
Liberal, KS	22,510	11,126	49.43	22,952	8,261	35.99	–2,865	–25.75	–13.43



• Areas with largest increase in share.

• Areas with largest decrease in share.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] No metropolitan statistical area had an increase in the non-Hispanic White alone share of the population.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Table 4.10.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Largest Increase and Decrease in Hispanic Share of Population: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Census 2000			2010 Census			Change, 2000 to 2010, Hispanic		
		Hispanic			Hispanic				
	Total population	Number	Percent	Total population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage point
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA[2]									
Largest Increase in Share									
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	661,645	254,036	38.39	839,631	413,033	49.19	158,997	62.59	10.80
Odessa, TX	121,123	51,306	42.36	137,130	72,331	52.75	21,025	40.98	10.39
Modesto, CA	446,997	141,871	31.74	514,453	215,658	41.92	73,787	52.01	10.18
Visalia-Porterville, CA	368,021	186,846	50.77	442,179	268,065	60.62	81,219	43.47	9.85
Merced, CA	210,554	95,466	45.34	255,793	140,485	54.92	45,019	47.16	9.58
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
Liberal, KS	22,510	9,486	42.14	22,952	12,990	56.60	3,504	36.94	14.46
Dodge City, KS	32,458	12,231	37.68	33,848	17,321	51.17	5,090	41.62	13.49
Guymon, OK	20,107	6,003	29.86	20,640	8,659	41.95	2,656	44.24	12.10
Hobbs, NM	55,511	22,010	39.65	64,727	33,063	51.08	11,053	50.22	11.43
Worthington, MN	20,832	2,325	11.16	21,378	4,820	22.55	2,495	107.31	11.39
Largest Decrease in Share									
Taos, NM	29,979	17,370	57.94	32,937	18,381	55.81	1,011	5.82	–2.13
Rio Grande City-Roma, TX	53,597	52,278	97.54	60,968	58,337	95.68	6,059	11.59	–1.85
Espanola, NM	41,190	30,025	72.89	40,246	28,703	71.32	–1,322	–4.40	–1.58
Las Vegas, NM	30,126	23,487	77.96	29,393	22,583	76.83	–904	–3.85	–1.13
Malone, NY	51,134	2,053	4.01	51,599	1,506	2.92	–547	–26.64	–1.10

• Areas with largest increase in share.

• Areas with largest decrease in share.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] No metropolitan statistical area had a decrease in the Hispanic share of the population.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

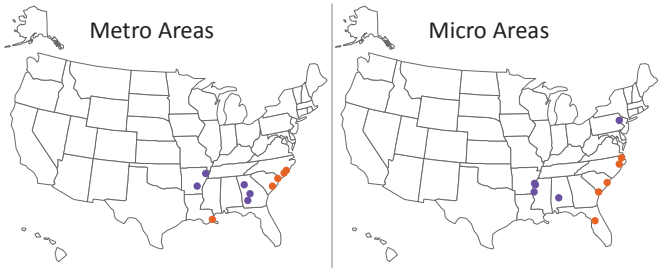
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Table 4.11.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Largest Increase and Decrease in Black or African American Alone Share of Population: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Census 2000			2010 Census			Change, 2000 to 2010, Black or African American alone		
		Black or African American alone			Black or African American alone				
	Total population	Number	Percent	Total population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage point
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
Jonesboro, AR	107,762	8,220	7.63	121,026	14,415	11.91	6,195	75.36	4.28
Warner Robins, GA	110,765	27,422	24.76	139,900	39,998	28.59	12,576	45.86	3.83
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	4,247,981	1,216,931	28.65	5,268,860	1,707,913	32.42	490,982	40.35	3.77
Albany, GA	157,833	76,806	48.66	157,308	82,029	52.15	5,223	6.80	3.48
Pine Bluff, AR	107,341	47,692	44.43	100,258	47,921	47.80	229	0.48	3.37
Largest Decrease in Share									
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	1,316,510	491,775	37.35	1,167,764	397,095	34.00	–94,680	–19.25	–3.35
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	549,033	169,079	30.80	664,607	184,019	27.69	14,940	8.84	–3.11
Wilmington, NC	274,532	47,408	17.27	362,315	51,467	14.21	4,059	8.56	–3.06
Jacksonville, NC	150,355	27,790	18.48	177,772	27,672	15.57	–118	–0.42	–2.92
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC	196,629	30,468	15.50	269,291	36,202	13.44	5,734	18.82	–2.05
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
East Stroudsburg, PA	138,687	8,343	6.02	169,842	22,348	13.16	14,005	167.87	7.14
Greenville, MS	62,977	40,667	64.57	51,137	36,468	71.31	–4,199	–10.33	6.74
Clarksdale, MS	30,622	21,192	69.21	26,151	19,752	75.53	–1,440	–6.80	6.33
Selma, AL	46,365	29,332	63.26	43,820	30,423	69.43	1,091	3.72	6.16
Helena-West Helena, AR	26,445	15,612	59.04	21,757	13,719	63.06	–1,893	–12.13	4.02
Largest Decrease in Share									
Hilton Head Island-Beaufort, SC	141,615	39,900	28.17	187,010	42,696	22.83	2,796	7.01	–5.34
Georgetown, SC	55,797	21,541	38.61	60,158	20,214	33.60	–1,327	–6.16	–5.00
The Villages, FL	53,345	7,351	13.78	93,420	9,022	9.66	1,671	22.73	–4.12
Washington, NC	44,958	13,051	29.03	47,759	12,223	25.59	–828	–6.34	–3.44
Elizabeth City, NC	53,150	18,346	34.52	64,094	20,018	31.23	1,672	9.11	–3.29



• Areas with largest increase in share.

• Areas with largest decrease in share.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

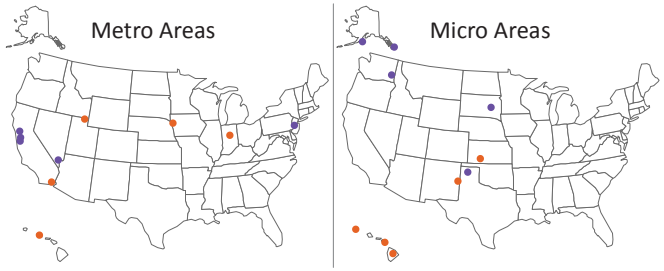
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Table 4.12.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Largest Increase and Decrease in Asian Alone Share of Population: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Census 2000			2010 Census			Change, 2000 to 2010, Asian alone		
	Total population	Asian alone		Total population	Asian alone				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage point
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,735,819	431,372	24.85	1,836,911	571,967	31.14	140,595	32.59	6.29
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,123,740	791,663	19.20	4,335,391	1,005,823	23.20	214,160	27.05	4.00
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	350,761	17,340	4.94	366,513	32,752	8.94	15,412	88.88	3.99
Napa, CA	124,279	3,694	2.97	136,484	9,223	6.76	5,529	149.68	3.79
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1,375,765	72,547	5.27	1,951,269	168,831	8.65	96,284	132.72	3.38
Largest Decrease in Share									
Honolulu, HI	876,156	403,371	46.04	953,207	418,410	43.89	15,039	3.73	–2.14
El Centro, CA	142,361	2,836	1.99	174,528	2,843	1.63	7	0.25	–0.36
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	143,053	3,310	2.31	143,577	3,193	2.22	–117	–3.53	–0.09
Kokomo, IN	101,541	911	0.90	98,688	805	0.82	–106	–11.64	–0.08
Logan, UT-ID	102,720	1,830	1.78	125,442	2,137	1.70	307	16.78	–0.08
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
Dumas, TX	20,121	173	0.86	21,904	1,337	6.10	1,164	672.83	5.24
Kodiak, AK	13,913	2,232	16.04	13,592	2,660	19.57	428	19.18	3.53
Huron, SD	17,023	52	0.31	17,398	632	3.63	580	1,115.38	3.33
Ketchikan, AK	14,070	603	4.29	13,477	943	7.00	340	56.38	2.71
Pullman, WA	40,740	2,260	5.55	44,776	3,472	7.75	1,212	53.63	2.21
Largest Decrease in Share									
Kapaa, HI	58,463	21,042	35.99	67,091	21,016	31.32	–26	–0.12	–4.67
Hilo, HI	148,677	39,702	26.70	185,079	41,050	22.18	1,348	3.40	–4.52
Kahului-Wailuku, HI	128,094	39,728	31.01	154,834	44,595	28.80	4,867	12.25	–2.21
Dodge City, KS	32,458	666	2.05	33,848	489	1.44	–177	–26.58	–0.61
Clovis, NM	45,044	803	1.78	48,376	625	1.29	–178	–22.17	–0.49



• Areas with largest increase in share.

• Areas with largest decrease in share.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

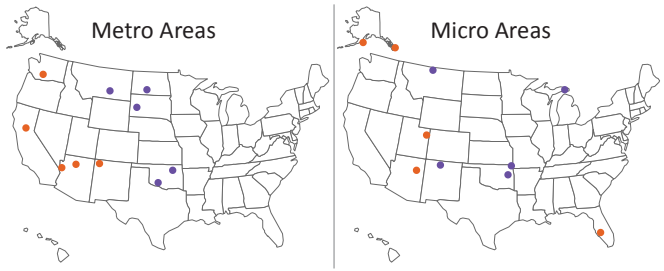
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Table 4.13.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Largest Increase and Decrease in American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Alone Share of Population: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Census 2000			2010 Census			Change, 2000 to 2010, AIAN alone		
		AIAN alone			AIAN alone				
	Total population	Number	Percent	Total population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage point
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
Rapid City, SD	112,818	7,657	6.79	126,382	10,345	8.19	2,688	35.11	1.40
Bismarck, ND	94,719	2,880	3.04	108,779	4,393	4.04	1,513	52.53	1.00
Tulsa, OK	859,532	62,886	7.32	937,478	77,388	8.25	14,502	23.06	0.94
Billings, MT	138,904	4,015	2.89	158,050	5,965	3.77	1,950	48.57	0.88
Lawton, OK	114,996	5,904	5.13	124,098	7,266	5.86	1,362	23.07	0.72
Largest Decrease in Share									
Flagstaff, AZ	116,320	33,161	28.51	134,421	36,714	27.31	3,553	10.71	–1.20
Farmington, NM	113,801	41,968	36.88	130,044	47,640	36.63	5,672	13.52	–0.24
Yuba City, CA	139,149	2,794	2.01	166,892	3,040	1.82	246	8.80	–0.19
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	155,032	3,733	2.41	200,186	4,500	2.25	767	20.55	–0.16
Yakima, WA	222,581	9,966	4.48	243,231	10,568	4.34	602	6.04	–0.13
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
Havre, MT	16,673	2,884	17.30	16,096	3,497	21.73	613	21.26	4.43
Muskogee, OK	69,451	10,331	14.88	70,990	12,403	17.47	2,072	20.06	2.60
Sault Ste. Marie, MI	38,543	5,131	13.31	38,520	6,068	15.75	937	18.26	2.44
Miami, OK	33,194	5,488	16.53	31,848	6,007	18.86	519	9.46	2.33
Espanola, NM	41,190	5,717	13.88	40,246	6,447	16.02	730	12.77	2.14
Largest Decrease in Share									
Show Low, AZ	97,470	46,532	47.74	107,449	46,611	43.38	79	0.17	–4.36
Vernal, UT	25,224	2,365	9.38	32,588	2,509	7.70	144	6.09	–1.68
Kodiak, AK	13,913	2,028	14.58	13,592	1,797	13.22	–231	–11.39	–1.36
Arcadia, FL	32,209	511	1.59	34,862	137	0.39	–374	–73.19	–1.19
Ketchikan, AK	14,070	2,109	14.99	13,477	1,910	14.17	–199	–9.44	–0.82



• Areas with largest increase in share.

• Areas with largest decrease in share.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

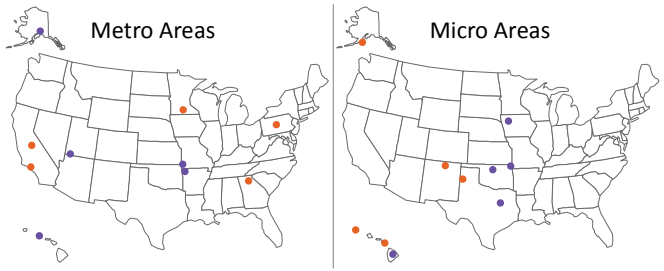
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Table 4.14.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Largest Increase and Decrease in Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) Alone Share of Population: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Census 2000			2010 Census			Change, 2000 to 2010, NHPI alone		
		NHPI alone			NHPI alone				
	Total population	Number	Percent	Total population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage point
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
Anchorage, AK	319,605	2,497	0.78	380,821	6,122	1.61	3,625	145.17	0.83
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	347,045	1,012	0.29	463,204	5,068	1.09	4,056	400.79	0.80
Honolulu, HI	876,156	77,680	8.87	953,207	90,878	9.53	13,198	16.99	0.67
St. George, UT	90,354	384	0.42	138,115	1,078	0.78	694	180.73	0.36
Joplin, MO	157,322	213	0.14	175,518	800	0.46	587	275.59	0.32
Largest Decrease in Share									
Gainesville, GA	139,277	239	0.17	179,684	167	0.09	–72	–30.13	–0.08
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	123,109	210	0.17	150,865	162	0.11	–48	–22.86	–0.06
State College, PA	135,758	94	0.07	153,990	48	0.03	–46	–48.94	–0.04
Mankato-North Mankato, MN	85,712	42	0.05	96,740	23	0.02	–19	–45.24	–0.03
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	753,197	1,671	0.22	823,318	1,643	0.20	–28	–1.68	–0.02
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
Enid, OK	57,813	281	0.49	60,580	1,101	1.82	820	291.81	1.33
Hilo, HI	148,677	16,724	11.25	185,079	22,389	12.10	5,665	33.87	0.85
Miami, OK	33,194	45	0.14	31,848	299	0.94	254	564.44	0.80
Storm Lake, IA	20,411	3	0.01	20,260	100	0.49	97	3,233.33	0.48
Corsicana, TX	45,124	150	0.33	47,735	382	0.80	232	154.67	0.47
Largest Decrease in Share									
Kahului-Wailuku, HI	128,094	13,730	10.72	154,834	16,051	10.37	2,321	16.90	–0.35
Kodiak, AK	13,913	110	0.79	13,592	87	0.64	–23	–20.91	–0.15
Hereford, TX	18,561	25	0.13	19,372	2	0.01	–23	–92.00	–0.12
Kapaa, HI	58,463	5,334	9.12	67,091	6,060	9.03	726	13.61	–0.09
Taos, NM	29,979	35	0.12	32,937	10	0.03	–25	–71.43	–0.09



• Areas with largest increase in share.

• Areas with largest decrease in share.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

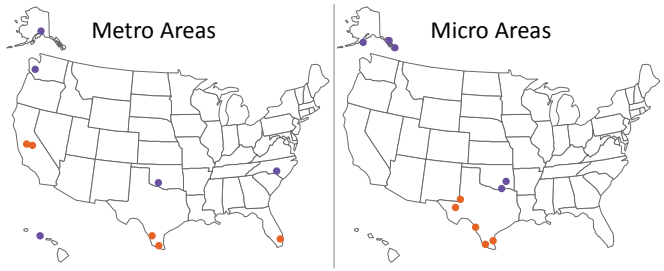
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Table 4.15.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Largest Increase and Decrease in Two or More Races Share of Population: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Census 2000			2010 Census			Change, 2000 to 2010, Two or More Races[2]		
	Total population	Two or More Races[2]		Total population	Two or More Races				
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage point
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
Honolulu, HI	876,156	174,624	19.93	953,207	213,036	22.35	38,412	22.00	2.42
Anchorage, AK	319,605	18,287	5.72	380,821	29,386	7.72	11,099	60.69	1.99
Lawton, OK	114,996	5,396	4.69	124,098	8,033	6.47	2,637	48.87	1.78
Fayetteville, NC	336,609	10,093	3.00	366,383	16,960	4.63	6,867	68.04	1.63
Olympia, WA	207,355	7,985	3.85	252,264	13,495	5.35	5,510	69.00	1.50
Largest Decrease in Share									
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	123,109	6,458	5.25	150,865	6,300	4.18	–158	–2.45	–1.07
Laredo, TX	193,117	4,911	2.54	250,304	3,689	1.47	–1,222	–24.88	–1.07
Merced, CA	210,554	11,900	5.65	255,793	11,929	4.66	29	0.24	–0.99
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	5,007,564	166,771	3.33	5,564,635	140,000	2.52	–26,771	–16.05	–0.81
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	569,463	12,059	2.12	774,769	10,262	1.32	–1,797	–14.90	–0.79
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA									
Largest Increase in Share									
Ketchikan, AK	14,070	744	5.29	13,477	1,250	9.28	506	68.01	3.99
Juneau, AK	30,711	2,121	6.91	31,275	2,967	9.49	846	39.89	2.58
Kodiak, AK	13,913	718	5.16	13,592	1,037	7.63	319	44.43	2.47
McAlester, OK	43,953	2,284	5.20	45,837	3,471	7.57	1,187	51.97	2.38
Durant, OK	36,534	1,769	4.84	42,416	2,996	7.06	1,227	69.36	2.22
Largest Decrease in Share									
Eagle Pass, TX	47,297	1,394	2.95	54,258	545	1.00	–849	–60.90	–1.94
Pecos, TX	13,137	352	2.68	13,783	212	1.54	–140	–39.77	–1.14
Rio Grande City-Roma, TX	53,597	783	1.46	60,968	293	0.48	–490	–62.58	–0.98
Andrews, TX	13,004	373	2.87	14,786	292	1.97	–81	–21.72	–0.89
Kingsville, TX	31,963	1,032	3.23	32,477	776	2.39	–256	–24.81	–0.84



• Areas with largest increase in share.

• Areas with largest decrease in share.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally. Data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution.

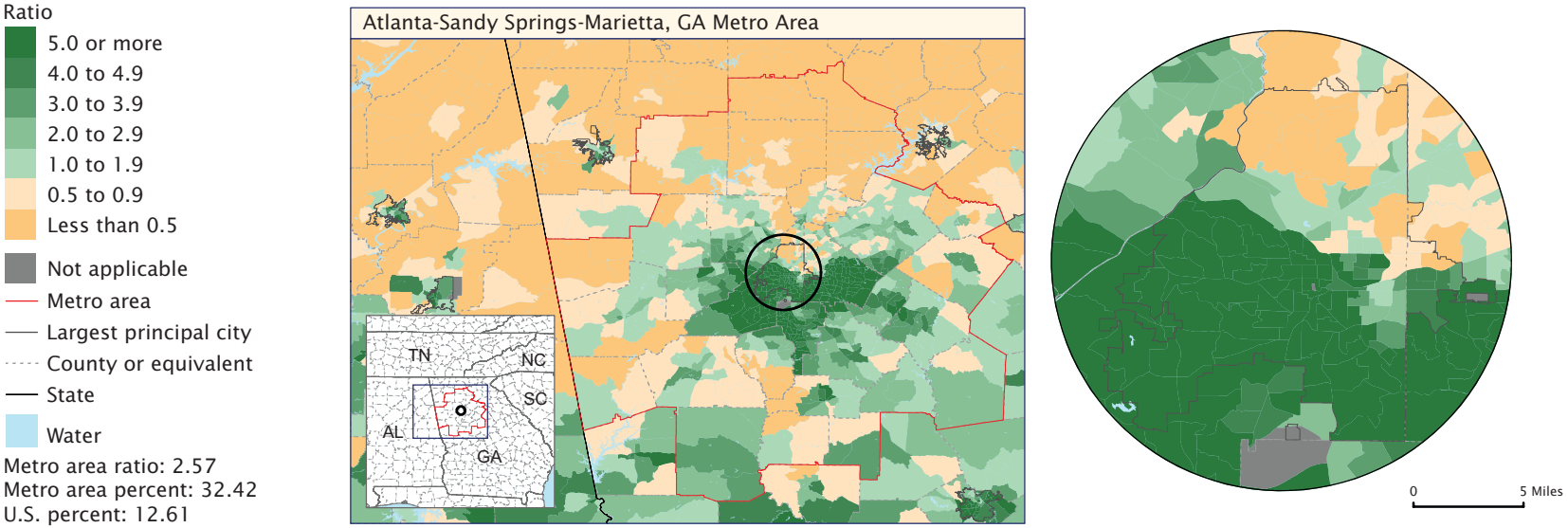
Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

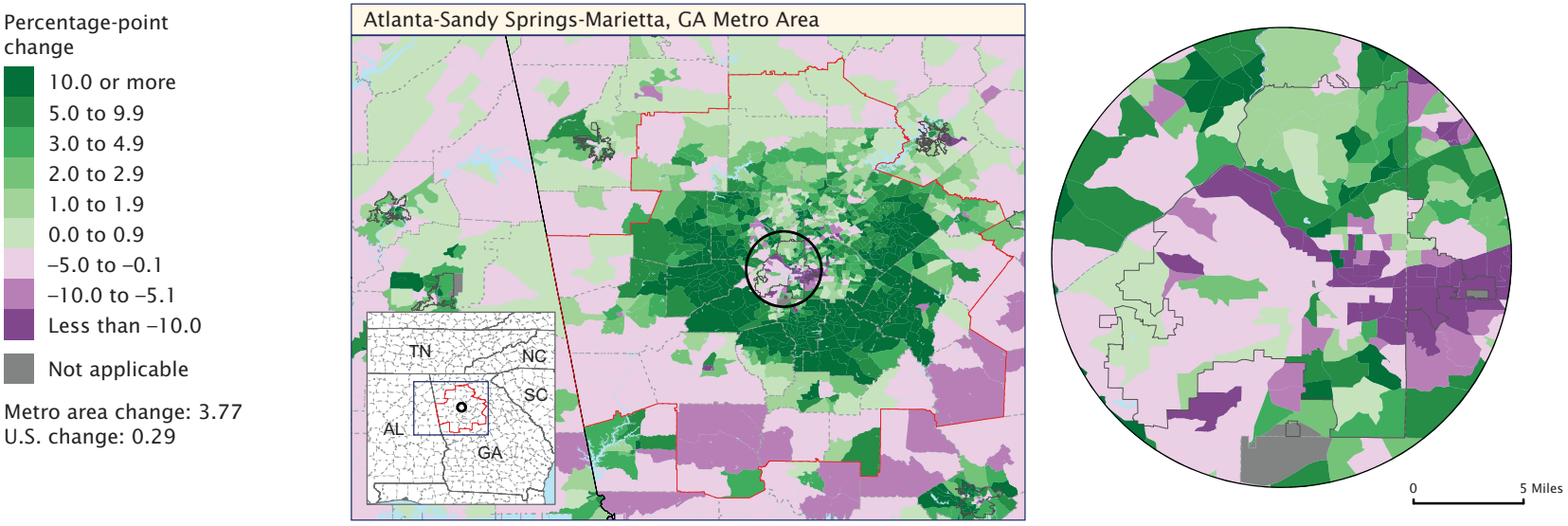
Figure 4.9.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for the Black or African American Alone Population by Census Tract: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Percentage-Point Change in Black or African American Alone Share of Population by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010

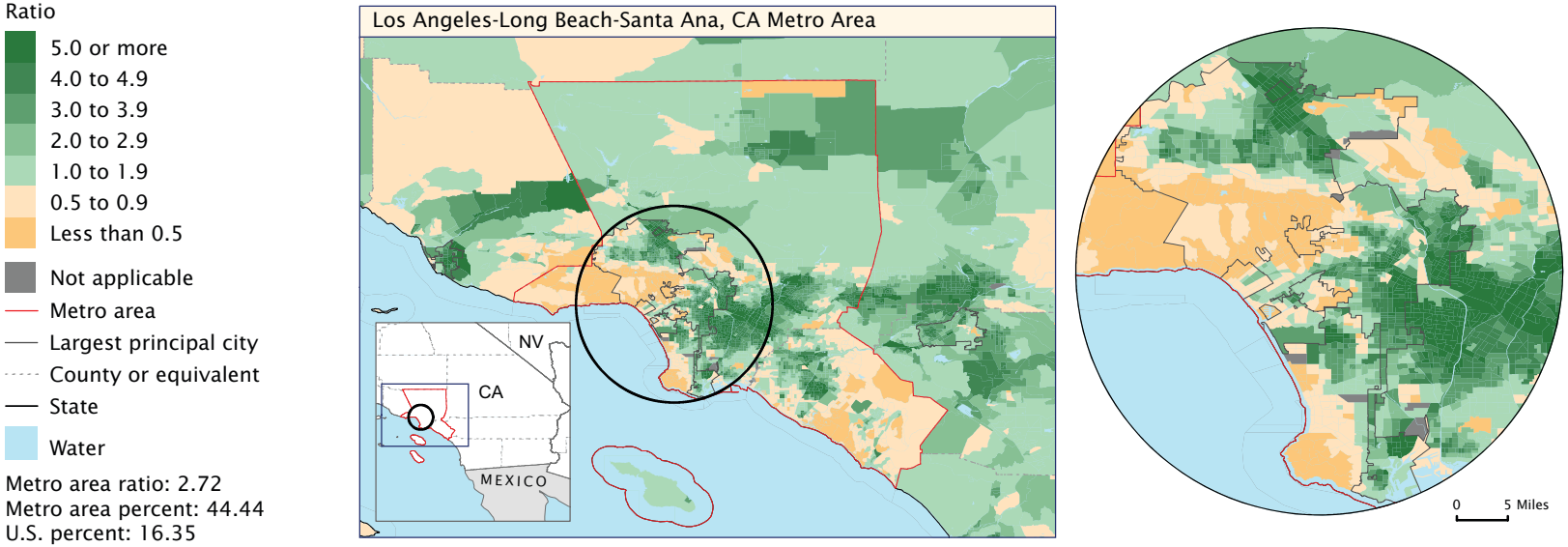


Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

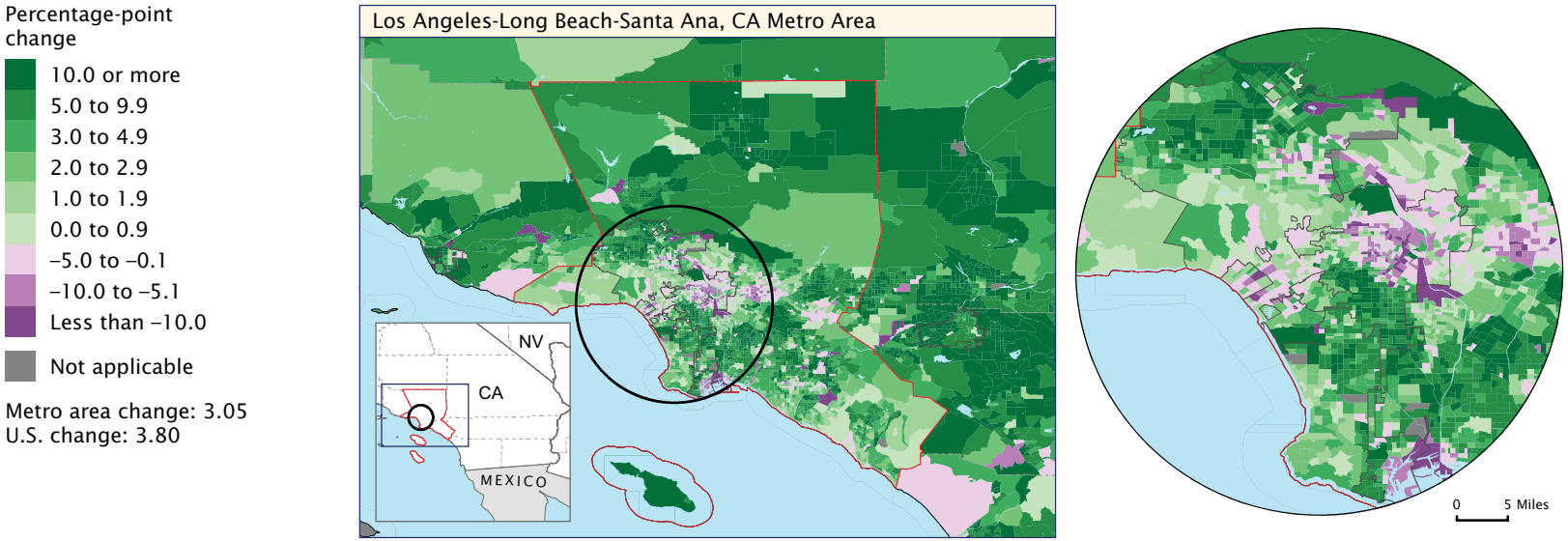
Figure 4.10.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for the Hispanic Population by Census Tract: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Percentage-Point Change in Hispanic Share of Population by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010

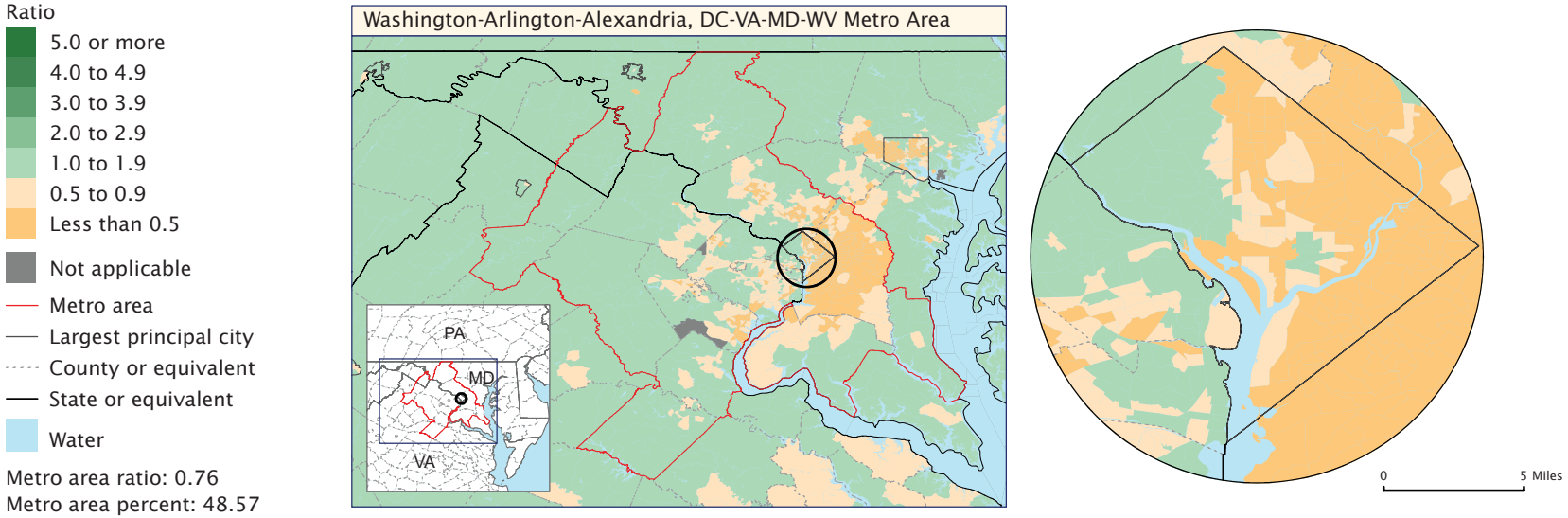


Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

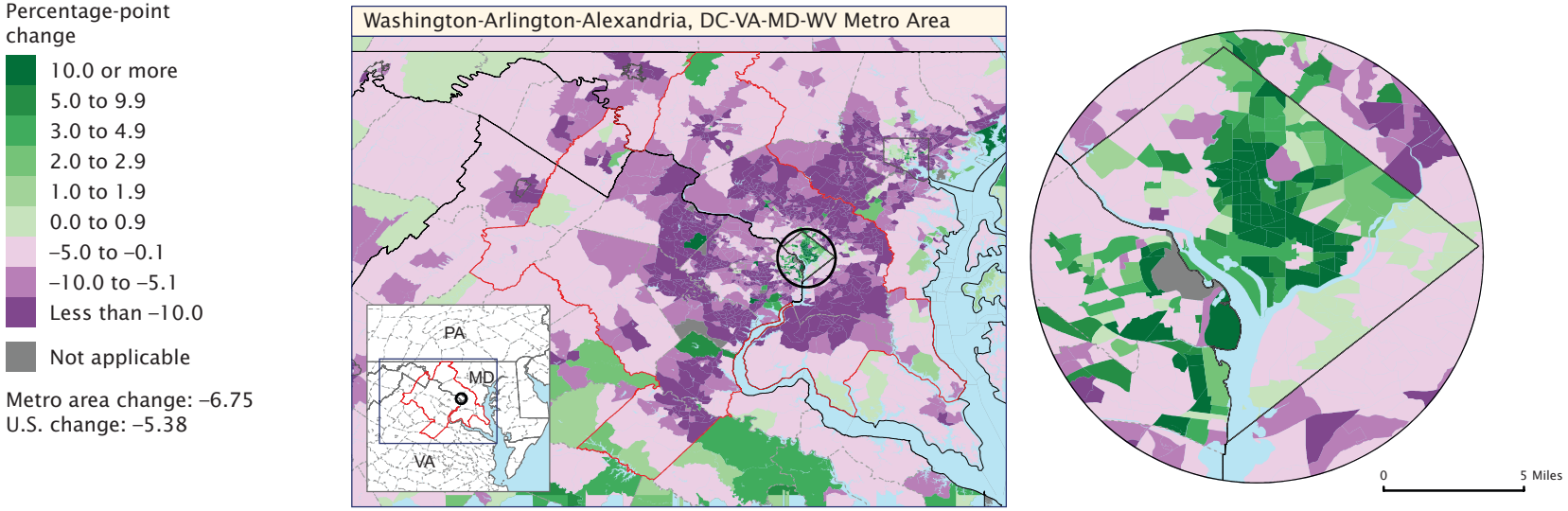
Figure 4.11.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for the Non-Hispanic White Alone Population by Census Tract: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Percentage-Point Change in Non-Hispanic White Alone Share of Population by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010

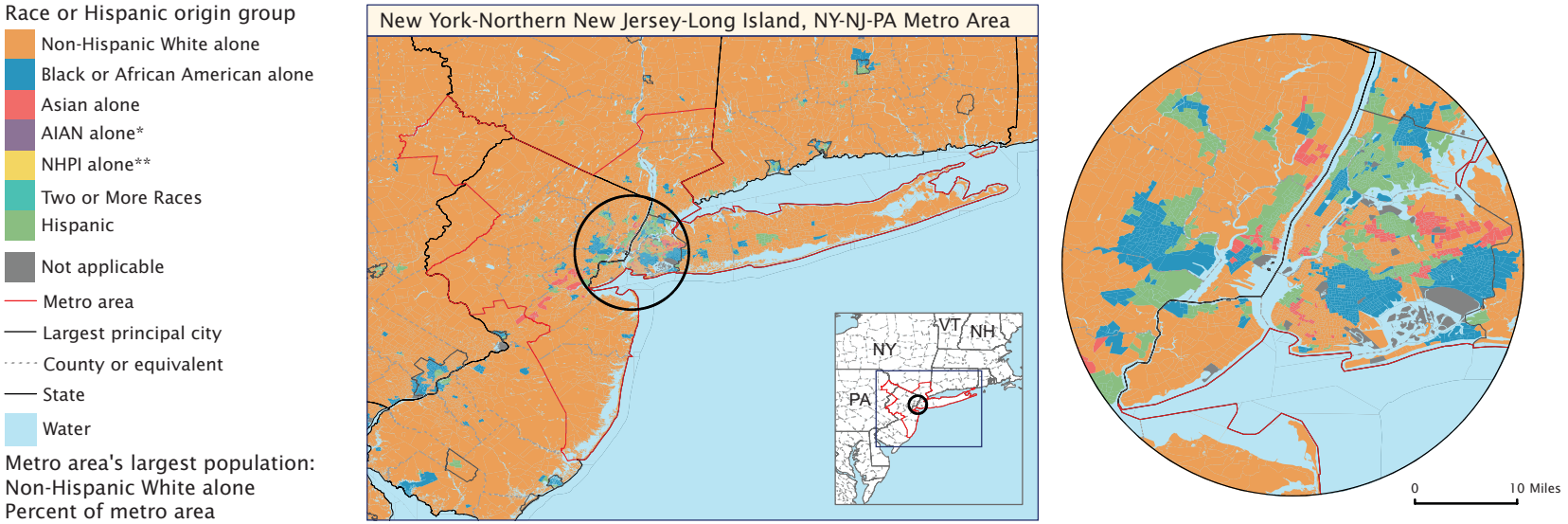


Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

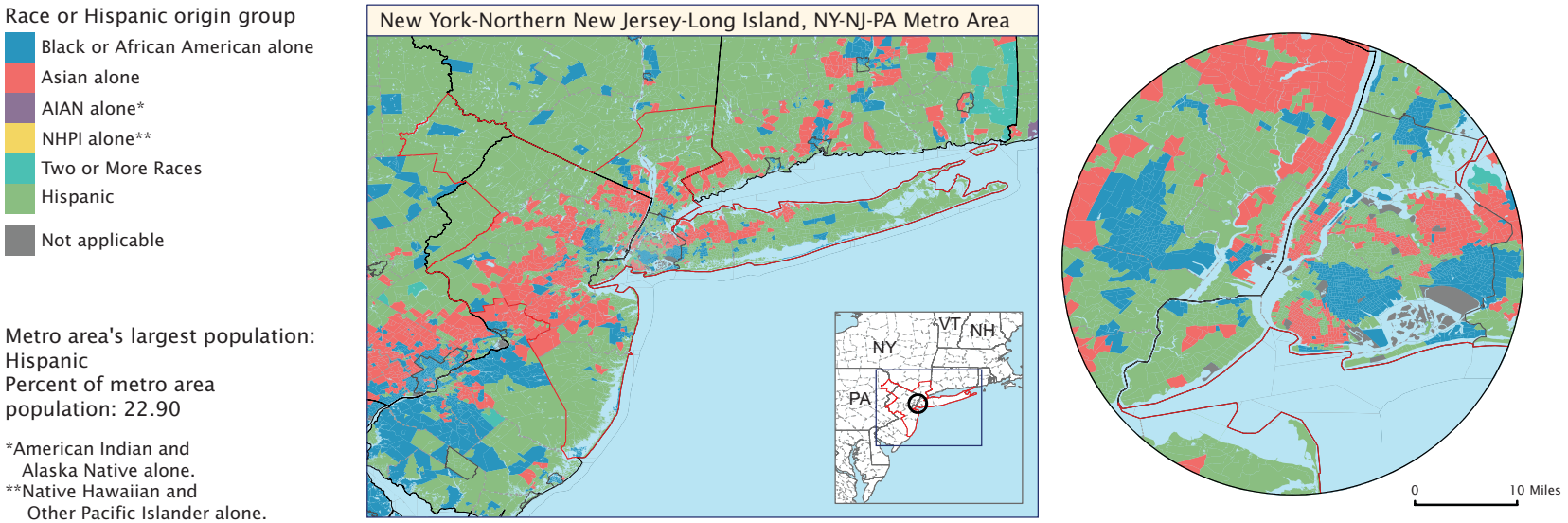
Figure 4.12.

Race or Hispanic Origin Group With the Largest Population by Census Tract: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Race or Hispanic Origin Group (Excluding Non-Hispanic White Alone) With the Largest Population by Census Tract: 2010



*American Indian and Alaska Native alone.
**Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone.

Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

CHAPTER 5.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

The age and sex structure of a population is one of its most important and formative features, because nearly all demographic characteristics and processes vary by age and sex. Age and sex composition is also revealing in that it reflects those demographic characteristics and processes. Fertility levels in a population, for instance, are both a reflection of its age-sex composition (specifically, the number of women of childbearing ages) as well as a shaper of the age-sex composition of the population (specifically, the population at the youngest ages). This chapter examines the distribution of the population by age and sex for metro and micro areas as well as territory outside CBSAs.

Age composition and the distribution of age groups differed by CBSA status and region of the country.

In 2010, the median age of the U.S. population (that is, the age at which half of the population is older and half of the population is younger) was 37.2, up from 35.3 in 2000 (Table 5.1). Age composition of the population differed by CBSA status. Metro area populations were younger (median age of 36.6 years) than the population in either micro areas (39.3 years) or territory outside CBSAs (41.9 years). The median age increased between 2000 and 2010 for all three area types, particularly for the population of the territory outside CBSAs, where the median age jumped by 3.4 years.

Compared with the nation, micro areas exhibited lower percentages of the total population in 5-year age groups under age 50 (except for the 15–19 age group for both males and females, and the 20–24 age group for males) (Figure 5.1). Outside CBSA territory also skewed toward the older ages more than the U.S. population, with higher-than-average shares of the population in all age groups 50 years and older. The CBSAs with the highest median ages often fell in one of two categories: (1) in slow growing regions such as western Pennsylvania that had past out-migration of the young combined with "aging in place," and (2) in faster-growing metro and micro areas in parts of Florida and Arizona with sizable retiree in-migration. Areas with the lowest median ages, on the other hand, included metro and micro areas in Utah, southern Idaho, and along the U.S.-Mexican border (Figure 5.2).

Table 5.1.
Median Age by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status: 2000 and 2010
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status	Census 2000	2010 Census	Change, 2000 to 2010	
			Number	Percent
United States	**35.3**	**37.2**	**1.9**	**5.4**
Inside core based statistical area	35.1	36.9	1.8	5.1
In metropolitan statistical area	34.9	36.6	1.7	4.9
In micropolitan statistical area	36.7	39.3	2.6	7.1
Outside core based statistical area	38.5	41.9	3.4	8.8

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

The share of the population in various age groups varied by CBSA status and size category.

Metro areas had higher percentages of their populations in each of the four younger age groups (under 18 years, 18–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years) than did either micro areas or territory outside CBSAs (Table 5.2). The reverse was true for each of the four age groups over 44 (45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over), with outside CBSA territory exhibiting higher percentages of populations in these age groups than either micro areas or metro areas. Furthermore, outside CBSAs had high LNRs for both the 65–74 and 75 years and over age groups. While at the national level the 75 and over age group was only about three-fifths the size of the 18–24 age group, the outside CBSA territory contained nearly the same number of people in these two age groups.[20]

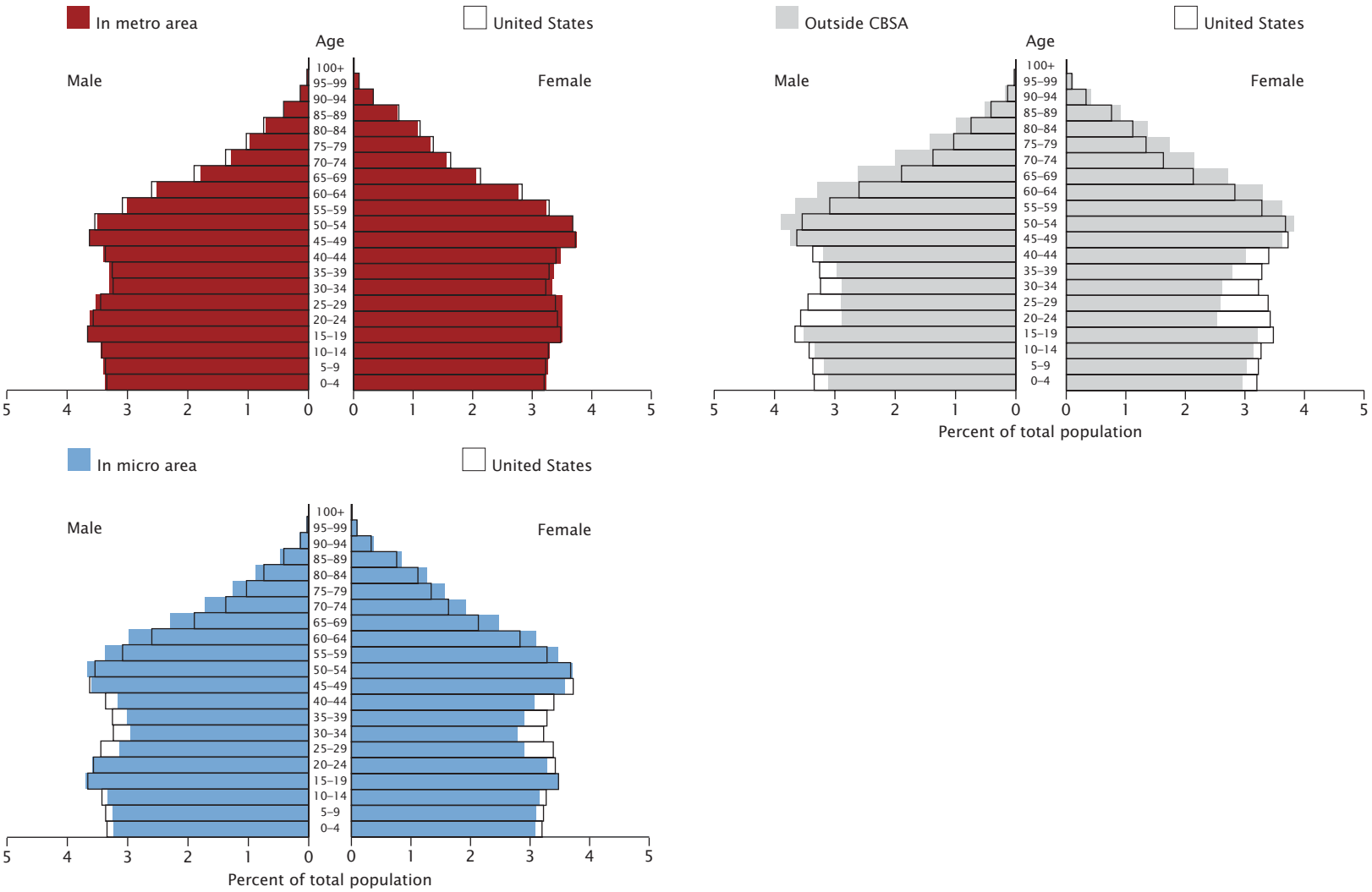
Population change by age group also differed by CBSA status and size category (Table 5.3). In almost every age group, percentage change illustrated a progression from metro to micro to outside CBSA, with metro areas growing faster (or declining less) than micro areas, and micro areas growing faster (or declining less) than the territory outside CBSAs. In one age group—65–74 years—metro and micro areas exhibited the same growth rate (18.3 percent).

[20] Additional materials related to this report are available at <www.census.gov/population/metro/data/c2010sr-01patterns.html>.

Figure 5.1.

Age and Sex Distribution by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

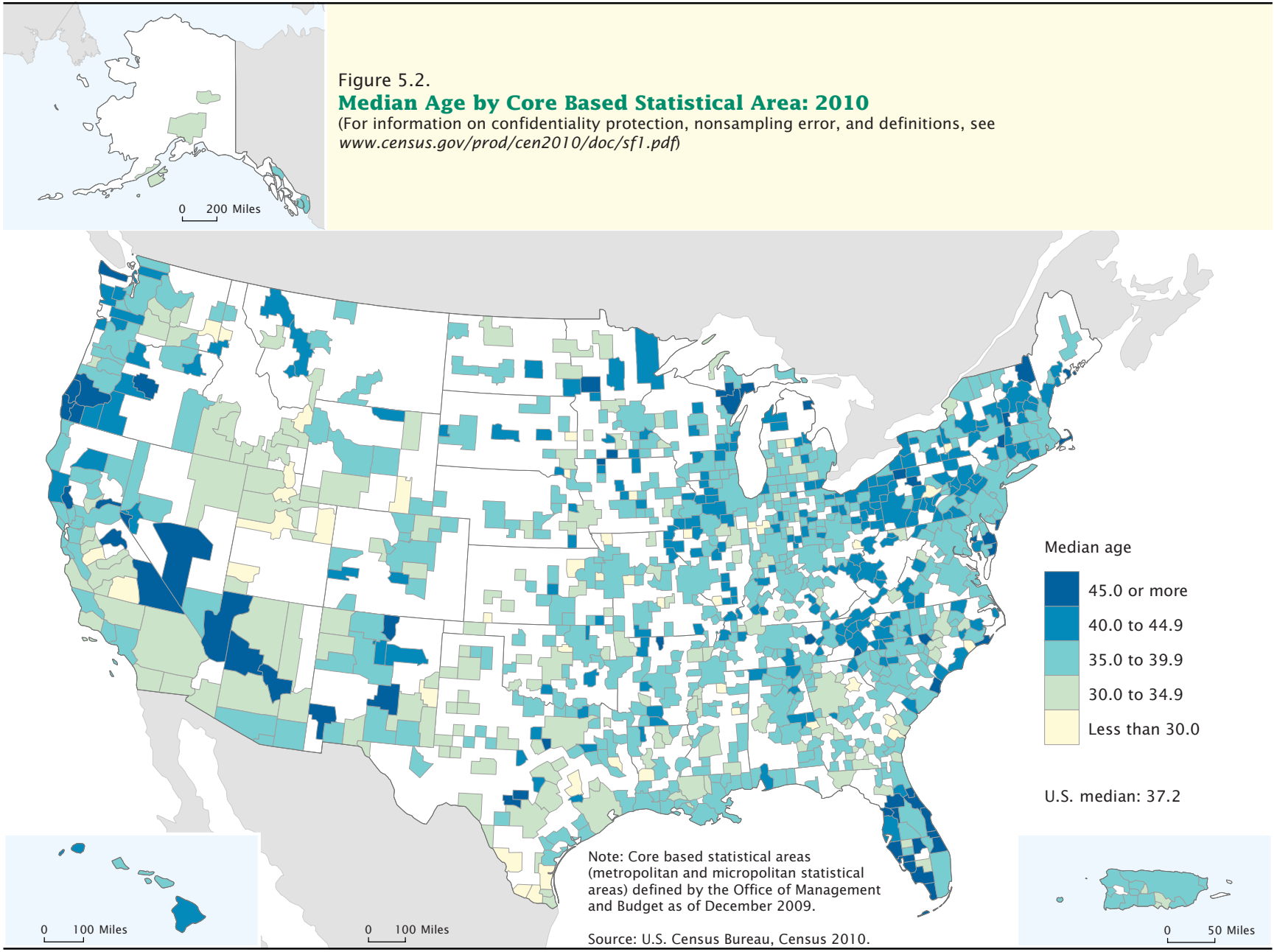


Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Figure 5.2.

Median Age by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: Core based statistical areas (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Table 5.2.

Population by Age Group, Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status, and Population Size Category: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status and CBSA population size category[1]	Total population	Age group							
		Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
Population									
United States	**308,745,538**	**74,181,467**	**30,672,088**	**41,063,948**	**41,070,606**	**45,006,716**	**36,482,729**	**21,713,429**	**18,554,555**
Inside core based statistical area	289,261,315	69,718,440	29,114,405	38,922,158	38,740,428	42,067,876	33,780,230	19,865,293	17,052,485
In metropolitan statistical area	258,317,763	62,524,532	26,033,687	35,275,691	34,978,962	37,564,911	29,785,420	17,264,361	14,890,199
5.0 million or more	75,886,632	18,589,794	7,305,505	10,894,821	10,915,079	11,105,530	8,326,505	4,704,576	4,044,822
1.0 to 4.9 million	91,200,783	22,024,023	8,837,265	12,629,768	12,583,808	13,474,527	10,557,890	5,949,773	5,143,729
Less than 1.0 million	91,230,348	21,910,715	9,890,917	11,751,102	11,480,075	12,984,854	10,901,025	6,610,012	5,701,648
In micropolitan statistical area	30,943,552	7,193,908	3,080,718	3,646,467	3,761,466	4,502,965	3,994,810	2,600,932	2,162,286
Outside core based statistical area	19,484,223	4,463,027	1,557,683	2,141,790	2,330,178	2,938,840	2,702,499	1,848,136	1,502,070
Percentage of Population: 2010									
United States	**100.0**	**24.0**	**9.9**	**13.3**	**13.3**	**14.6**	**11.8**	**7.0**	**6.0**
Inside core based statistical area	100.0	24.1	10.1	13.5	13.4	14.5	11.7	6.9	5.9
In metropolitan statistical area	100.0	24.2	10.1	13.7	13.5	14.5	11.5	6.7	5.8
5.0 million or more	100.0	24.5	9.6	14.4	14.4	14.6	11.0	6.2	5.3
1.0 to 4.9 million	100.0	24.1	9.7	13.8	13.8	14.8	11.6	6.5	5.6
Less than 1.0 million	100.0	24.0	10.8	12.9	12.6	14.2	11.9	7.2	6.2
In micropolitan statistical area	100.0	23.2	10.0	11.8	12.2	14.6	12.9	8.4	7.0
Outside core based statistical area	100.0	22.9	8.0	11.0	12.0	15.1	13.9	9.5	7.7
Local-to-National Ratio: 2010									
United States	**(X)**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**
Inside core based statistical area	(X)	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.98
In metropolitan statistical area	(X)	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.95	0.96
5.0 million or more	(X)	1.02	0.97	1.08	1.08	1.00	0.93	0.88	0.89
1.0 to 4.9 million	(X)	1.01	0.98	1.04	1.04	1.01	0.98	0.93	0.94
Less than 1.0 million	(X)	1.00	1.09	0.97	0.95	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.04
In micropolitan statistical area	(X)	0.97	1.00	0.89	0.91	1.00	1.09	1.20	1.16
Outside core based statistical area	(X)	0.95	0.80	0.83	0.90	1.03	1.17	1.35	1.28

(X) Not applicable.

[1] Size categories based on 2010 Census population data.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Table 5.3.

Population Change by Age Group, Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status, and Population Size Category: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status and CBSA population size category[1]	Total population	Age group							
		Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
Numeric Change in Population: 2000 to 2010									
United States	**27,323,632**	**1,887,655**	**3,528,634**	**1,172,224**	**–4,077,921**	**7,328,764**	**12,208,045**	**3,322,443**	**1,953,788**
Inside core based statistical area	26,971,088	2,242,309	3,539,219	1,251,550	–3,541,380	7,021,277	11,488,279	3,069,455	1,900,379
In metropolitan statistical area	25,247,936	2,421,580	3,356,347	1,238,832	–2,883,446	6,462,898	10,261,997	2,668,042	1,721,686
5.0 million or more	6,483,861	402,768	890,625	40,701	–632,957	2,000,727	2,656,401	679,632	445,964
1.0 to 4.9 million	9,592,074	1,098,340	1,242,424	509,940	–974,397	2,431,054	3,808,960	925,327	554,382
Less than 1.0 million	9,172,001	920,472	1,223,298	688,191	–1,276,092	2,031,117	3,799,019	1,064,656	721,340
In micropolitan statistical area	1,723,152	–179,271	182,872	12,718	–657,934	558,379	1,226,282	401,413	178,693
Outside core based statistical area	352,544	–354,654	–10,585	–79,326	–536,541	307,487	719,766	252,988	53,409
Percentage Change in Population: 2000 to 2010									
United States	**9.7**	**2.6**	**13.0**	**2.9**	**–9.0**	**19.5**	**50.3**	**18.1**	**11.8**
Inside core based statistical area	10.3	3.3	13.8	3.3	–8.4	20.0	51.5	18.3	12.5
In metropolitan statistical area	10.8	4.0	14.8	3.6	–7.6	20.8	52.6	18.3	13.1
5.0 million or more	9.3	2.2	13.9	0.4	–5.5	22.0	46.8	16.9	12.4
1.0 to 4.9 million	11.8	5.2	16.4	4.2	–7.2	22.0	56.4	18.4	12.1
Less than 1.0 million	11.2	4.4	14.1	6.2	–10.0	18.5	53.5	19.2	14.5
In micropolitan statistical area	5.9	–2.4	6.3	0.3	–14.9	14.2	44.3	18.3	9.0
Outside core based statistical area	1.8	–7.4	–0.7	–3.6	–18.7	11.7	36.3	15.9	3.7

[1] Size categories based on Census 2000 population data.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

The aging of the outside CBSA territory's population can be illustrated by its population declines at all younger age groups, losing population in every age group under 45 years. Even in the age groups where the population of the outside CBSA territory grew, it did so at a slower rate than either metro or micro areas. The declines across CBSA status categories for the 35–44 age group are a reflection of the aging of the baby boomers over the decade; the cohort went from being aged 36–54 in 2000 to aged 46–64 in 2010.[21]

Most CBSAs experienced an increase in median age.

Across the country, most CBSAs experienced an increase in median age (Figure 5.3). In particular, many CBSAs in a band stretching across eastern Michigan, northeast Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Upstate New York, and northern New England saw increases of 3 or more years. By contrast, a number of CBSAs extending from northwestern Arkansas through Oklahoma, the High Plains of Texas, and southeastern New Mexico experienced declines in their median ages.

Metro areas with the highest median ages were found in Florida (Punta Gorda, North Port, and Sebastian), Arizona (Prescott), and Massachusetts (Barnstable Town), which exhibited the second oldest median age in the United States (Table 5.4). The metro areas with the lowest median ages included college towns (Manhattan, KS and College Station, TX), two cities in Utah (Logan and Provo), and a military base (Jacksonville, NC). The highest median age micro areas were all communities with sizable retiree populations, including three in Florida, one in Oregon, and one in Arkansas. The micro areas with the lowest median age generally contained college towns.

[21] The baby boomer generation consists of people born between 1946 and 1964.

Figure 5.3.

Change in Median Age by Core Based Statistical Area: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

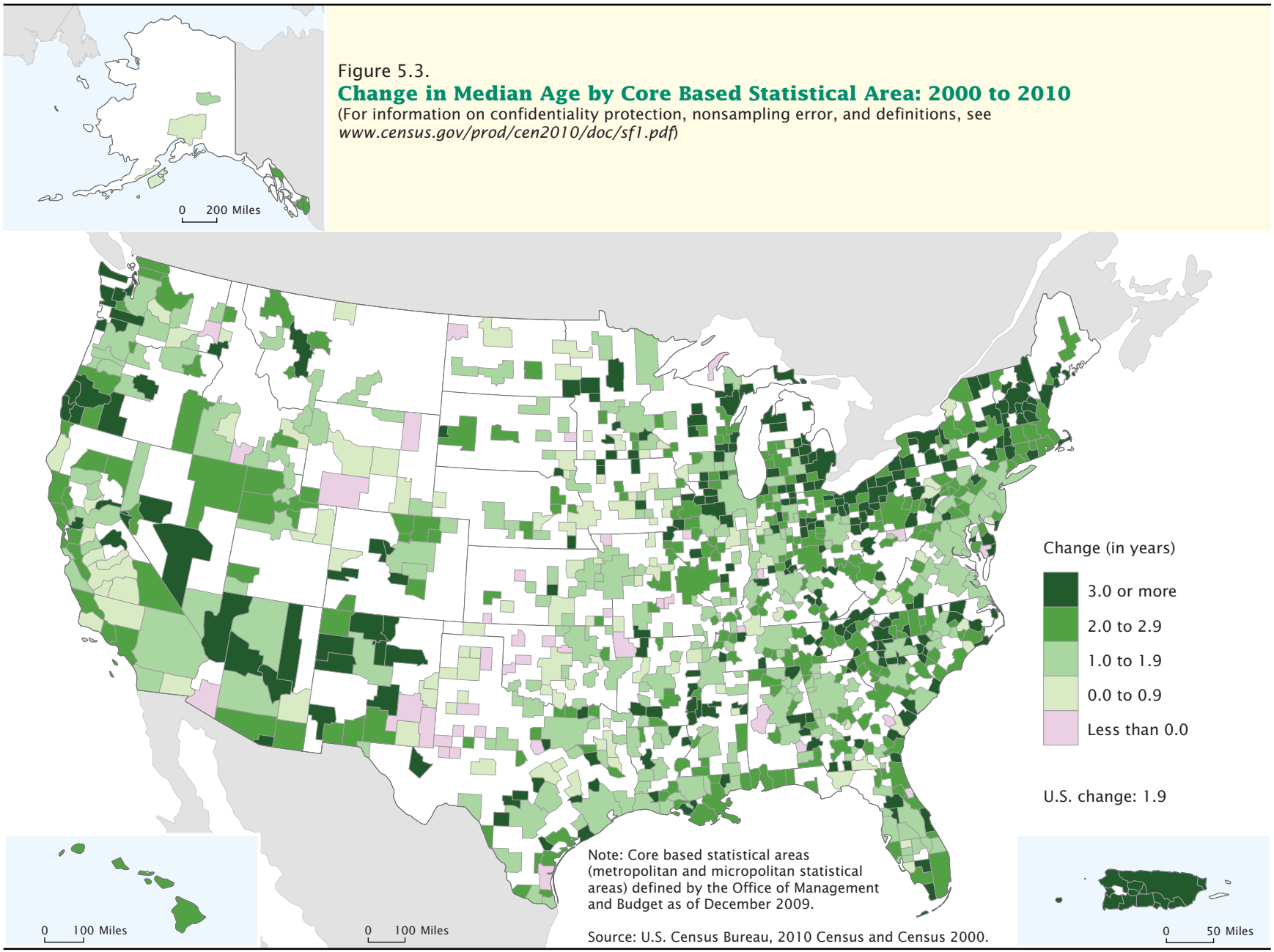
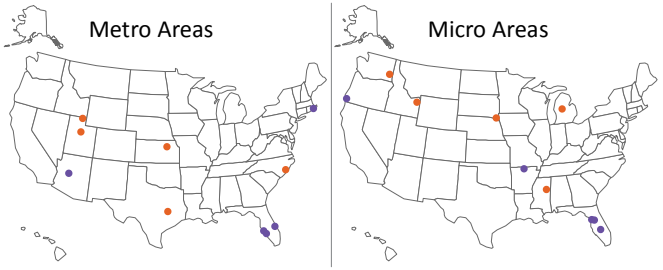


Table 5.4.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Median Age: 2010

CBSA[1]	Median age	Pecent of population	
		Under 25 years	65 years and over
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA			
Highest Median Age			
Punta Gorda, FL	55.9	19.7	34.1
Barnstable Town, MA	49.9	23.8	25.0
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	49.5	24.4	27.5
Prescott, AZ	49.2	26.2	24.1
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	49.1	25.4	27.2
Lowest Median Age			
Provo-Orem, UT	24.6	50.9	6.5
Jacksonville, NC	25.7	48.3	7.5
Logan, UT-ID	25.8	48.3	8.2
College Station-Bryan, TX	25.8	48.4	8.7
Manhattan, KS	26.0	47.6	8.3
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA			
Highest Median Age			
The Villages, FL	62.7	12.8	43.4
Homosassa Springs, FL	54.0	21.5	31.9
Brookings, OR	53.5	21.1	28.0
Sebring, FL	51.5	24.8	32.2
Mountain Home, AR	50.6	24.0	28.1
Lowest Median Age			
Rexburg, ID	23.4	56.3	7.8
Pullman, WA	24.4	51.5	9.5
Vermillion, SD	25.0	50.1	10.2
Mount Pleasant, MI	25.1	49.8	9.7
Starkville, MS	25.4	49.0	9.2



• Areas with highest median age.

• Areas with lowest median age.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Spatial patterns by age groups for metro and micro areas.

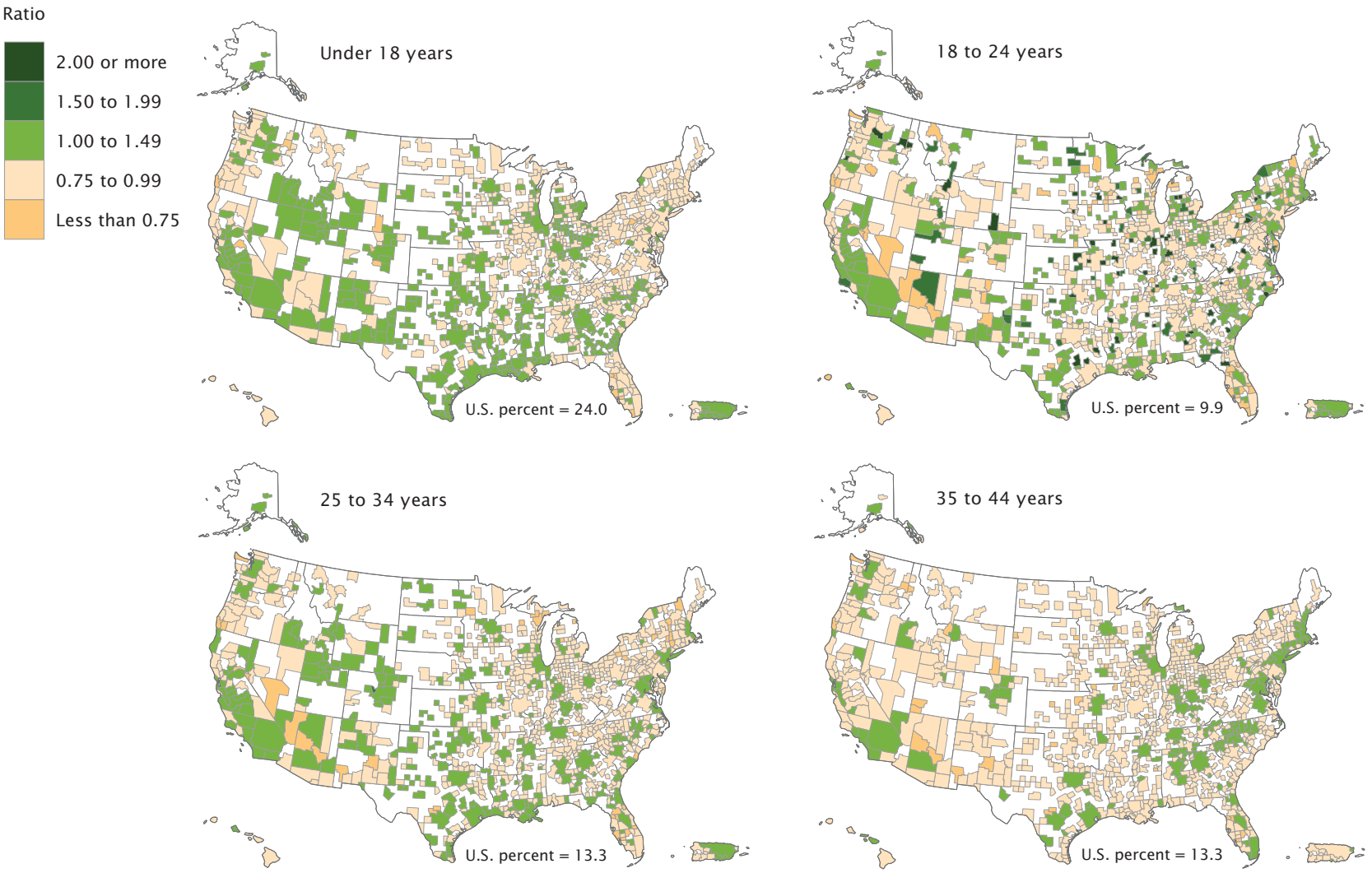
Nearly all populations contain a mix of age groups from young to old, and therefore the geographic distribution of the population by age group typically does not vary to the same extent as maps showing the distribution by race or Hispanic origin. Overall, the concentrations by age group featured a relatively small number of outliers that included colleges, other group quarters such as military bases and prisons, and areas with sizable numbers of retirees as a share of the total population (Figure 5.4). However, the metro and micro areas with the highest percentages of each of the eight age groups did vary widely nationwide (Table 5.5).

The metro areas with the highest percentages of the population under 18 years old were located in Utah (Provo), in Texas along the U.S.-Mexican border (Laredo, McAllen, and Brownsville), and in California along the Central Valley (Visalia-Porterville). A similar pattern held true for micro areas: three in Utah (Brigham City, Heber, and Vernal) and two in Texas along the U.S.-Mexican border (Rio Grande City and Eagle Pass).

Figure 5.4.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for Age Groups by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

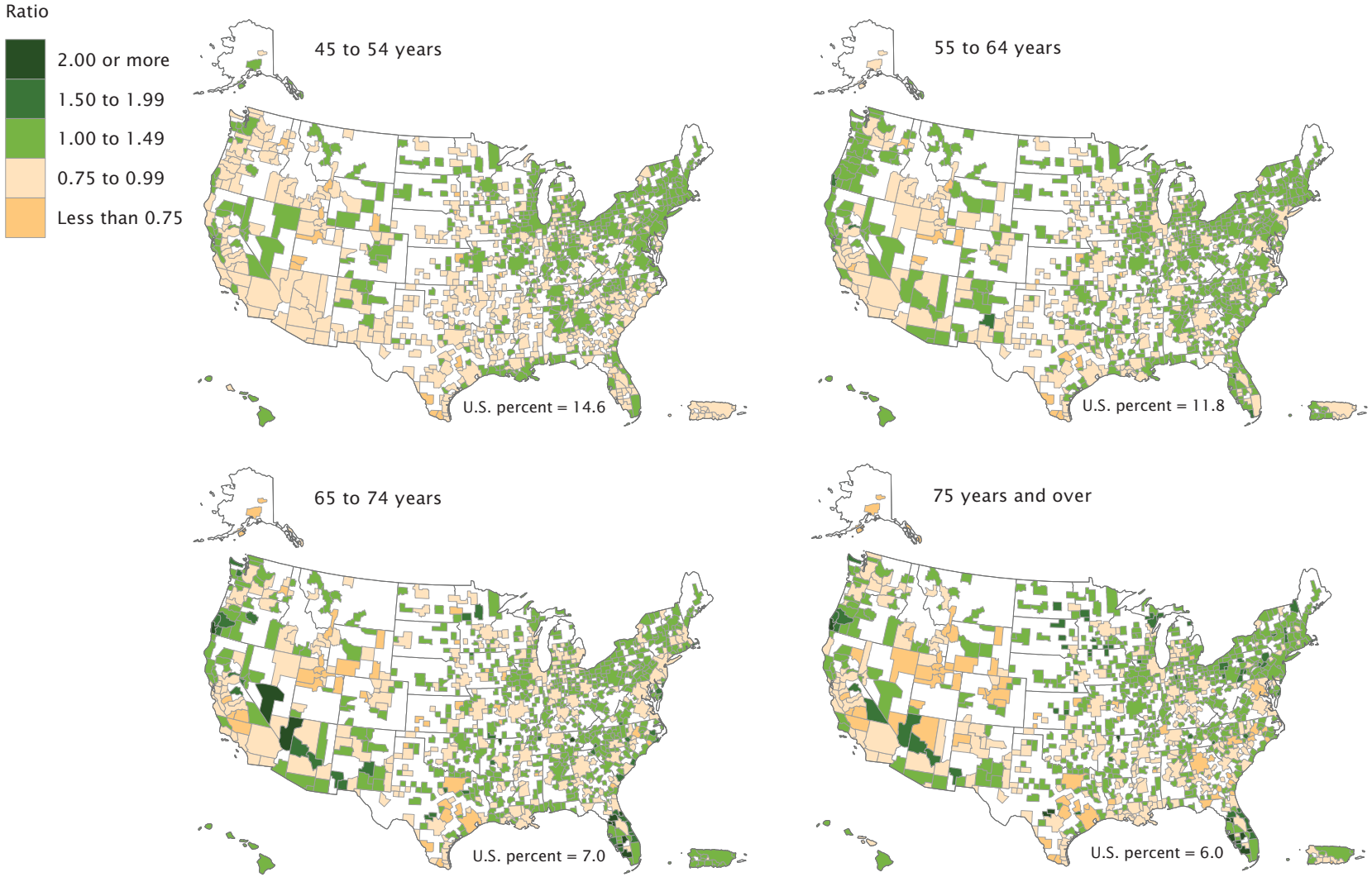


See note at end of figure.

Figure 5.4.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for Age Groups by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



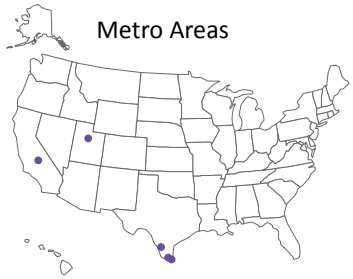
Note: Core based statistical areas (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

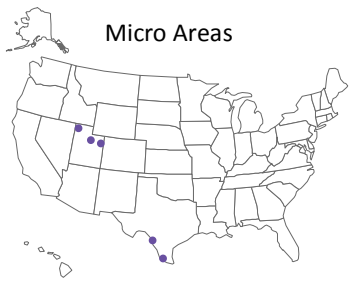
Table 5.5.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest Percentage of Population in Each Age Group: 2010

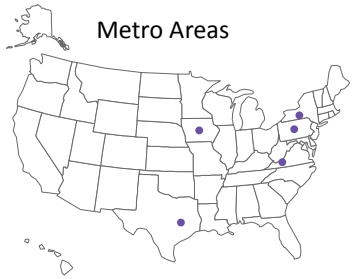
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

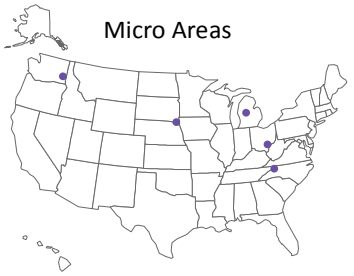
Metropolitan statistical area[1]	Population				Micropolitan statistical area[1]	Population			
	Total	In age group	Percent	Local-to-national ratio		Total	In age group	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
Highest percentage under 18 years:					**Highest percentage under 18 years:**				
Provo-Orem, UT	526,810	185,814	35.3	1.47	Brigham City, UT	49,975	16,978	34.0	1.41
Laredo, TX	250,304	88,158	35.2	1.47	Rio Grande City-Roma, TX	60,968	20,678	33.9	1.41
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	774,769	268,484	34.7	1.44	Heber, UT	23,530	7,980	33.9	1.41
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	406,220	134,199	33.0	1.37	Eagle Pass, TX	54,258	18,323	33.8	1.41
Visalia-Porterville, CA	442,179	144,124	32.6	1.36	Vernal, UT	32,588	10,857	33.3	1.39





Highest percentage 18 to 24 years:					**Highest percentage 18 to 24 years:**				
Ames, IA	89,542	25,964	29.0	2.92	Pullman, WA	44,776	16,302	36.4	3.66
State College, PA	153,990	44,452	28.9	2.91	Vermillion, SD	13,864	4,515	32.6	3.28
College Station-Bryan, TX	228,660	62,695	27.4	2.76	Athens, OH	64,757	20,810	32.1	3.23
Ithaca, NY	101,564	26,624	26.2	2.64	Mount Pleasant, MI	70,311	22,405	31.9	3.21
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	162,958	40,887	25.1	2.53	Boone, NC	51,079	16,263	31.8	3.20





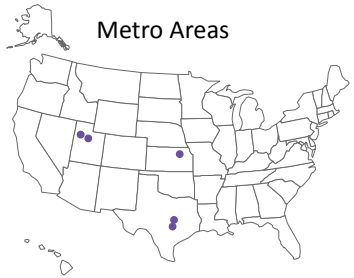
See notes at end of table.

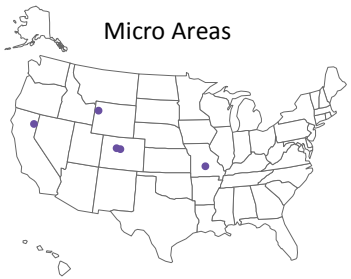
Table 5.5.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest Percentage of Population in Each Age Group: 2010—Con.

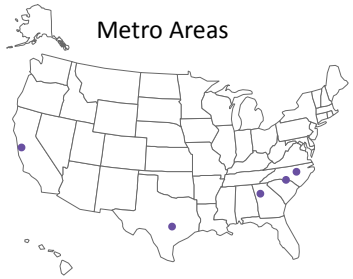
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

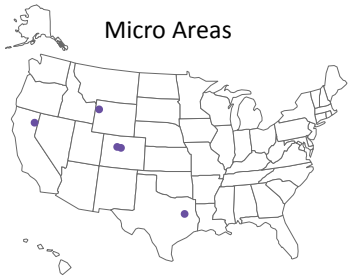
Metropolitan statistical area[1]	Population				Micropolitan statistical area[1]	Population			
	Total	In age group	Percent	Local-to-national ratio		Total	In age group	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
Highest percentage 25 to 34 years:					**Highest percentage 25 to 34 years:**				
Provo-Orem, UT	526,810	89,440	17.0	1.28	Silverthorne, CO	27,994	5,620	20.1	1.51
Salt Lake City, UT	1,124,197	190,375	16.9	1.27	Jackson, WY-ID	31,464	5,971	19.0	1.43
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	405,300	68,634	16.9	1.27	Edwards, CO	59,507	10,895	18.3	1.38
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	1,716,289	290,552	16.9	1.27	Susanville, CA	34,895	6,337	18.2	1.37
Manhattan, KS	127,081	21,427	16.9	1.27	Fort Leonard Wood, MO	52,274	8,934	17.1	1.28





Highest percentage 35 to 44 years:					**Highest percentage 35 to 44 years:**				
Raleigh-Cary, NC	1,130,490	182,622	16.2	1.21	Edwards, CO	59,507	10,117	17.0	1.28
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	5,268,860	830,827	15.8	1.19	Silverthorne, CO	27,994	4,666	16.7	1.25
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	1,758,038	276,139	15.7	1.18	Palestine, TX	58,458	9,506	16.3	1.22
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,836,911	285,990	15.6	1.17	Jackson, WY-ID	31,464	5,055	16.1	1.21
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	1,716,289	259,891	15.1	1.14	Susanville, CA	34,895	5,513	15.8	1.19





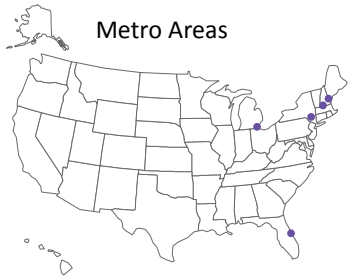
See notes at end of table.

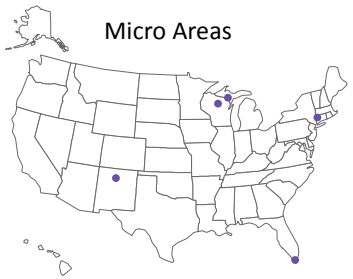
Table 5.5.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest Percentage of Population in Each Age Group: 2010—Con.

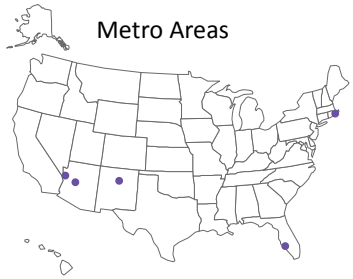
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

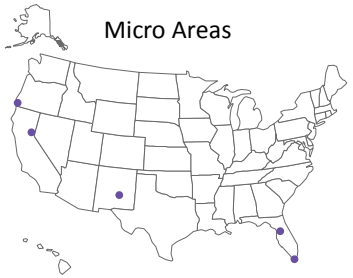
Metropolitan statistical area[1]	Population				Micropolitan statistical area[1]	Population			
	Total	In age group	Percent	Local-to-national ratio		Total	In age group	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
Highest percentage 45 to 54 years:					**Highest percentage 45 to 54 years:**				
Manchester-Nashua, NH	400,721	68,476	17.1	1.17	Los Alamos, NM	17,950	3,347	18.6	1.28
Kingston, NY	182,493	30,689	16.8	1.15	Torrington, CT	189,927	34,541	18.2	1.25
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	514,098	86,081	16.7	1.15	Merrill, WI	28,743	5,078	17.7	1.21
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	543,376	90,602	16.7	1.14	Key West, FL	73,090	12,876	17.6	1.21
Monroe, MI	152,021	25,235	16.6	1.14	Iron Mountain, MI-WI	30,591	5,368	17.5	1.20





Highest percentage 55 to 64 years:					**Highest percentage 55 to 64 years:**				
Prescott, AZ	211,033	36,237	17.2	1.45	The Villages, FL	93,420	18,445	19.7	1.67
Punta Gorda, FL	159,978	27,376	17.1	1.45	Brookings, OR	22,364	4,361	19.5	1.65
Santa Fe, NM	144,170	24,255	16.8	1.42	Ruidoso, NM	20,497	3,798	18.5	1.57
Barnstable Town, MA	215,888	35,642	16.5	1.40	Truckee-Grass Valley, CA	98,764	17,982	18.2	1.54
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	200,186	31,509	15.7	1.33	Key West, FL	73,090	12,971	17.7	1.50





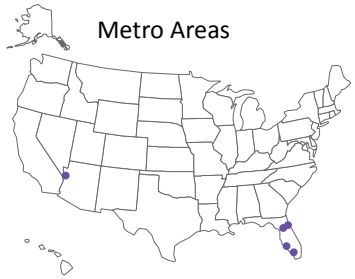
See notes at end of table.

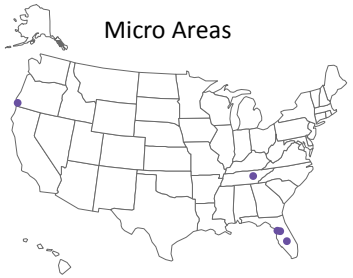
Table 5.5.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest Percentage of Population in Each Age Group: 2010—Con.

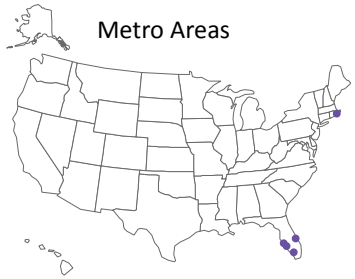
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

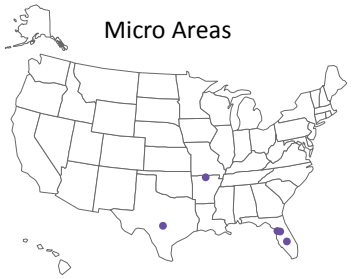
Metropolitan statistical area[1]	Population				Micropolitan statistical area[1]	Population			
	Total	In age group	Percent	Local-to-national ratio		Total	In age group	Percent	Local-to-national ratio
Highest percentage 65 to 74 years:					**Highest percentage 65 to 74 years:**				
Punta Gorda, FL	159,978	28,945	18.1	2.57	The Villages, FL	93,420	26,733	28.6	4.07
Naples-Marco Island, FL	321,520	46,154	14.4	2.04	Homosassa Springs, FL	141,236	24,597	17.4	2.48
Ocala, FL	331,298	47,094	14.2	2.02	Sebring, FL	98,786	16,367	16.6	2.36
Palm Coast, FL	95,696	13,593	14.2	2.02	Brookings, OR	22,364	3,561	15.9	2.26
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	200,186	28,309	14.1	2.01	Crossville, TN	56,053	8,647	15.4	2.19





Highest percentage 75 years and over:					**Highest percentage 75 years and over:**				
Punta Gorda, FL	159,978	25,654	16.0	2.67	Sebring, FL	98,786	15,455	15.6	2.60
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	138,028	19,468	14.1	2.35	The Villages, FL	93,420	13,797	14.8	2.46
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	702,281	96,028	13.7	2.28	Homosassa Springs, FL	141,236	20,444	14.5	2.41
Barnstable Town, MA	215,888	27,100	12.6	2.09	Fredericksburg, TX	24,837	3,301	13.3	2.21
Naples-Marco Island, FL	321,520	38,797	12.1	2.01	Mountain Home, AR	41,513	5,263	12.7	2.11





• Areas with highest percentage.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. The local-to-national ratio is calculated by dividing a group's percentage of an area's total population by its percentage of the national population.

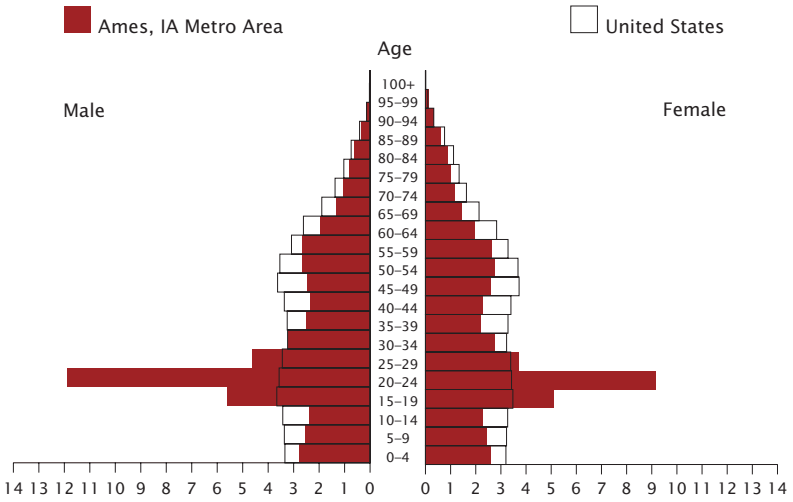
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Figure 5.5.

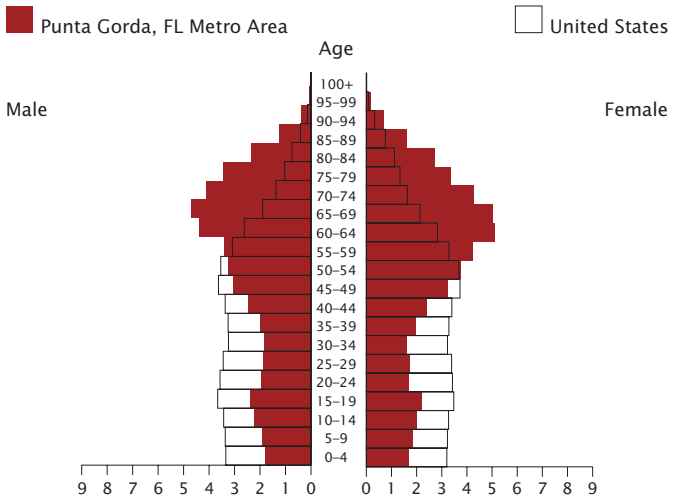
Age and Sex Structure for College and Retirement Metro and Micro Areas: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

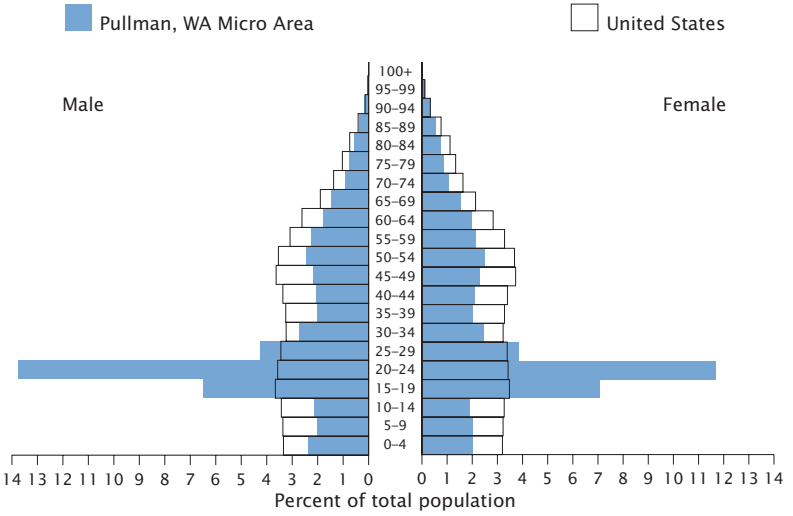
College Metro Area



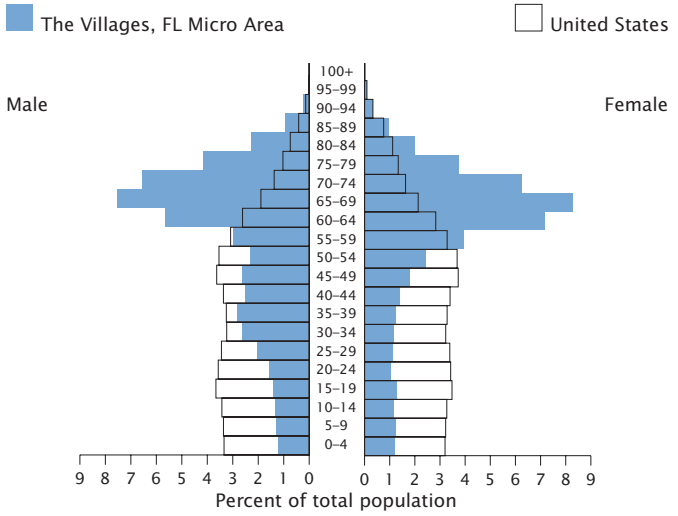
Retirement Metro Area



College Micro Area



Retirement Micro Area



Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Table 5.6.

Population by Sex and by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA status	Population						Sex ratio[1]		
	Census 2000		2010 Census		Percent change		Census 2000	2010 Census	Numeric change
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
United States	**138,053,563**	**143,368,343**	**151,781,326**	**156,964,212**	**9.9**	**9.5**	**96.3**	**96.7**	**0.4**
Inside core based statistical area	128,554,844	133,735,383	141,989,977	147,271,338	10.5	10.1	96.1	96.4	0.3
In metropolitan statistical area	114,127,022	118,942,805	126,606,113	131,711,650	10.9	10.7	96.0	96.1	0.2
In micropolitan statistical area	14,427,822	14,792,578	15,383,864	15,559,688	6.6	5.2	97.5	98.9	1.3
Outside core based statistical area	9,498,719	9,632,960	9,791,349	9,692,874	3.1	0.6	98.6	101.0	2.4

[1] Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

Not surprisingly, areas with college towns accounted for the top five metro and micro areas for the 18–24 age group. The population pyramids for two areas containing college towns (Ames, IA, and Pullman, WA) demonstrated much higher percentages of the 15–19 and 20–24 age groups for both males and females, compared with all other age groups shown (Figure 5.5).

Similar to the youngest age group (under 18 years), Utah (Provo and Salt Lake City) and Texas (Killeen and Austin) contained metro areas with the highest share of the 25–34 age group (Table 5.5). The comparable micro areas were located in the Mountain Division: Silverthorne, CO; Jackson, WY-ID; and Edwards, CO.

The 35–44 age group exhibited its highest share in large, fast-growing metro areas (Raleigh, Atlanta, Charlotte, San Jose, and Austin). In comparison, the next age group (45–54) had its highest share in smaller metro areas adjacent to or near large metro areas, including Manchester-Nashua, NH (adjacent to the Boston metro area); Kingston, NY (near the New York metro area); and Monroe, MI (adjacent to the Detroit metro area).

As with metro and micro areas with the highest median age, metro and micro areas containing the highest percentages of people in the three oldest age groups (55–64, 65–74, and 75 and over) tended to be found in the South or West (particularly in Florida and Arizona). Punta Gorda, FL, was among the top five metro areas in all three categories (second for the 55–64 age group, and first for the 65–74 and 75 years and over age groups). Likewise, The Villages, FL, had the highest or second-highest percentages for the three older age groups among all micro areas. Figure 5.5 illustrates the population pyramid for these retirement communities.

Sex ratios continued to vary by region.

In 2000, the sex ratio (defined as the number of males per 100 females) showed that more females than males lived in metro areas, micro areas, and territory outside CBSAs (Table 5.6). However, by 2010, there were more males than females living outside CBSAs. Overall, metro areas had the lowest sex ratios (that is, the highest number of women compared with men). Outside CBSA territory exhibited the highest sex ratios in 2010.

Overall, higher sex ratios occur in areas of the West as well as in the upper Midwest (Figure 5.6). For example, the Hanford metro and Susanville micro areas in California had the highest shares of males among all metro areas (Figure 5.7). On the other hand, the lowest sex ratios were found among southern metro areas, including ones in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, as well as some metro areas in the Washington to Boston corridor. Sex ratios among micro areas were also lowest in some southern areas, particularly in the Mississippi Delta (Table 5.7). Examples of the lowest sex ratios are visible in the Florence, SC, metro and Tuskegee, AL, micro areas.

Figure 5.6.

Sex Ratio by Core Based Statistical Area: 2010

(Sex ratio is calculated as the number of males per 100 females. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

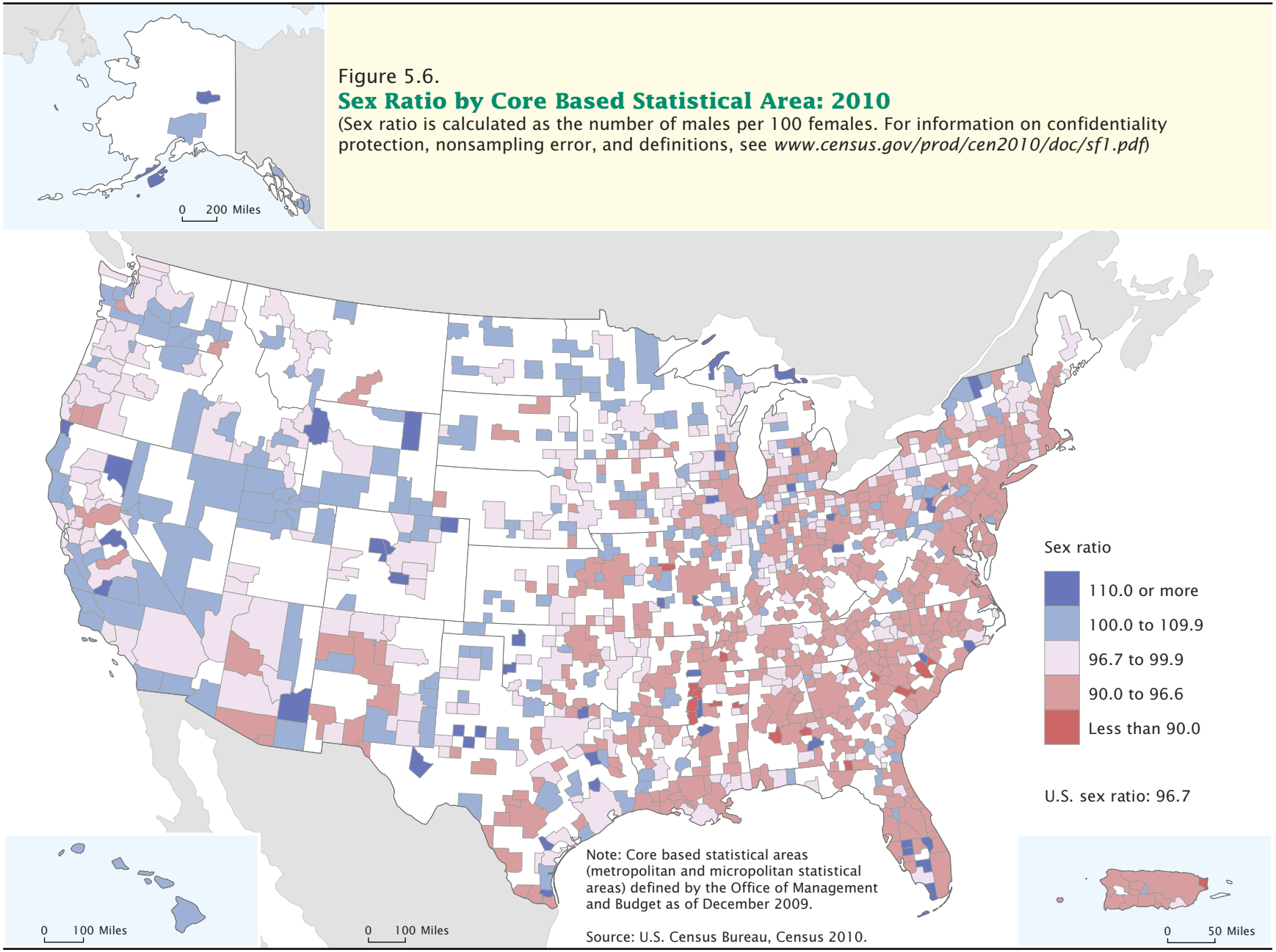
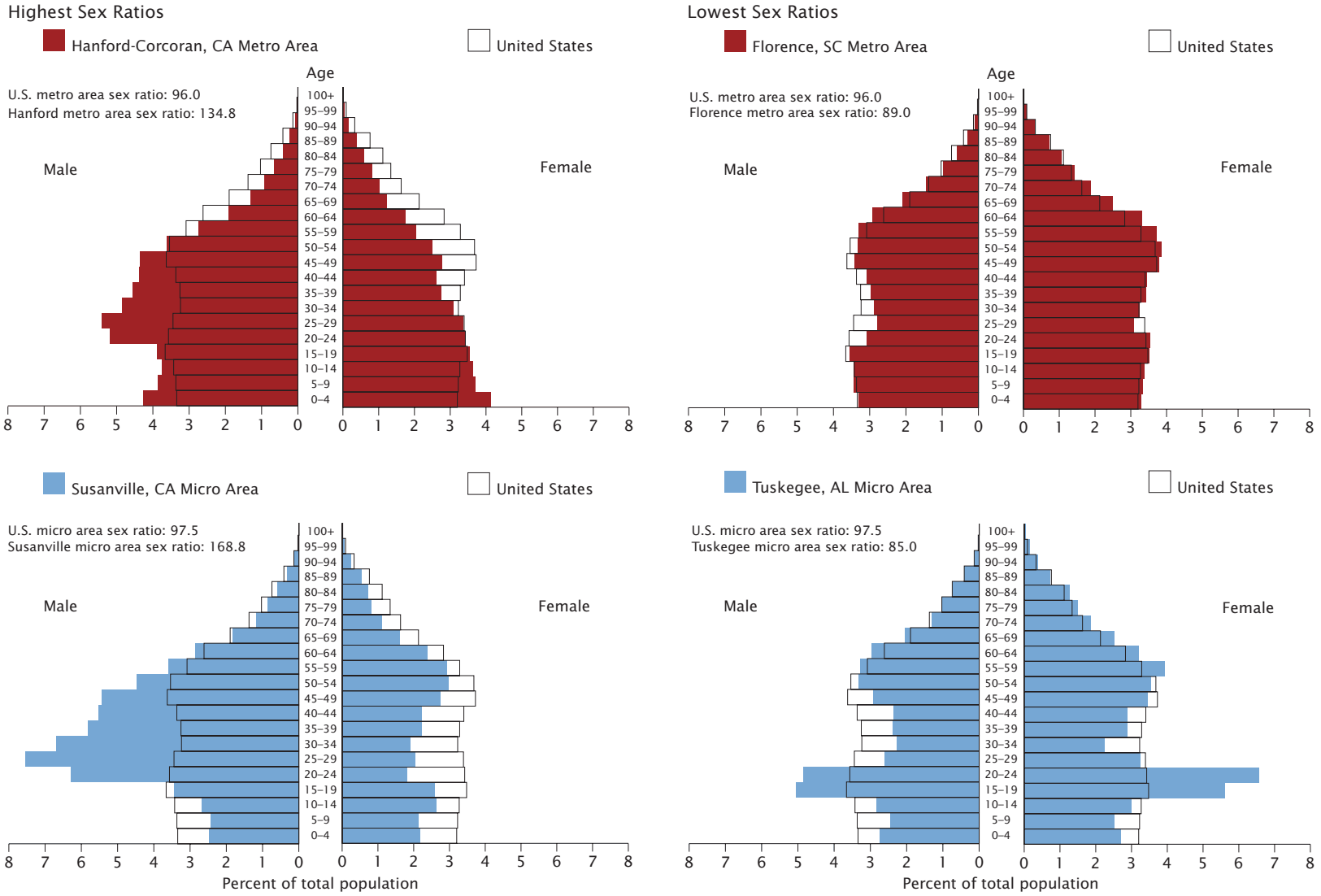


Figure 5.7.

Age and Sex Structure for Metro and Micro Areas With Highest and Lowest Sex Ratios: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



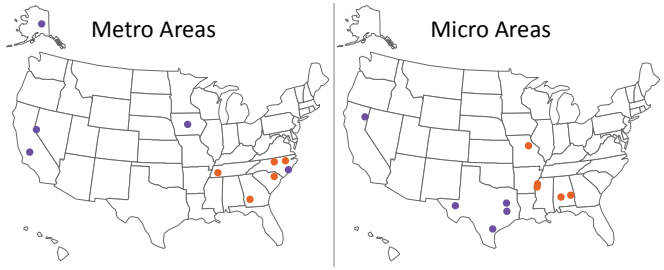
Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Table 5.7.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) With Highest and Lowest Sex Ratios: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

CBSA[1]	Sex ratio[2]	Population			Percent of population	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA						
Highest Sex Ratio						
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	129.6	152,982	86,344	66,638	56.4	43.6
Jacksonville, NC	115.7	177,772	95,349	82,423	53.6	46.4
Fairbanks, AK	111.9	97,581	51,531	46,050	52.8	47.2
Carson City, NV	107.9	55,274	28,688	26,586	51.9	48.1
Ames, IA	107.6	89,542	46,412	43,130	51.8	48.2
Lowest Sex Ratio						
Florence, SC	89.1	205,566	96,874	108,692	47.1	52.9
Albany, GA	90.1	157,308	74,573	82,735	47.4	52.6
Burlington, NC	90.7	151,131	71,890	79,241	47.6	52.4
Jackson, TN	90.8	115,425	54,921	60,504	47.6	52.4
Rocky Mount, NC	90.8	152,392	72,514	79,878	47.6	52.4
MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA						
Highest Sex Ratio						
Susanville, CA	179.6	34,895	22,416	12,479	64.2	35.8
Palestine, TX	154.9	58,458	35,521	22,937	60.8	39.2
Pecos, TX	150.5	13,783	8,281	5,502	60.1	39.9
Beeville, TX	149.0	31,861	19,063	12,798	59.8	40.2
Huntsville, TX	143.6	67,861	40,007	27,854	59.0	41.0
Lowest Sex Ratio						
Tuskegee, AL	84.5	21,452	9,826	11,626	45.8	54.2
Clarksdale, MS	84.8	26,151	12,003	14,148	45.9	54.1
Selma, AL	85.9	43,820	20,244	23,576	46.2	53.8
Mexico, MO	85.9	25,529	11,798	13,731	46.2	53.8
Cleveland, MS	86.9	34,145	15,876	18,269	46.5	53.5



• Areas with highest sex ratio.

• Areas with lowest sex ratio.

[1] Among CBSAs in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females.

Note: CBSAs (metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Intrametropolitan patterns of population growth by age group.

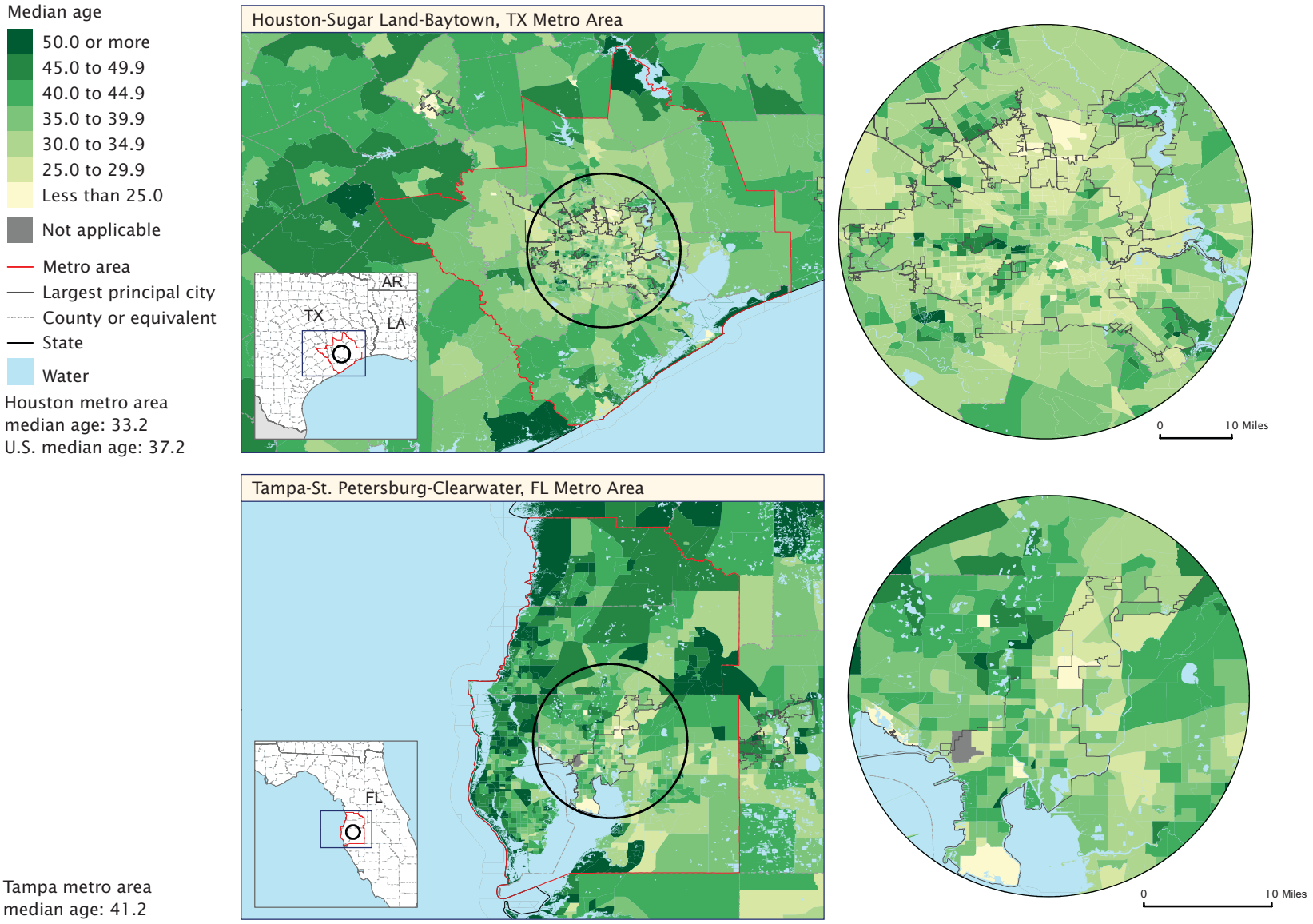
Examination of the distribution of the population by age within individual metro areas at the census tract level in 2010 revealed wide spatial variation. Some metro areas, such as Houston, contained central neighborhoods with older populations, while neighborhoods with younger populations were located in the largest principal city's outskirts and inner suburbs (Figure 5.8). Outer suburban tracts at the edges of some metro areas also had higher median ages. A similar but more pronounced pattern can be seen in the Tampa metro area, where a large proportion of census tracts have higher median ages, particularly in the outer suburbs.

The population under 18 years old grew between 2000 and 2010 in suburban tracts within some metro areas like Phoenix, while the young population declined in many tracts in the city center (Figure 5.9). The 25–34 age group is often located within cities and much less often in suburbs. Chicago is a good example of this pattern (Figure 5.10). Growth of the 25–34 age group occurred in outlying parts of the metro area, as well as in some of the central tracts in the city of Chicago. The map of Minneapolis-St. Paul illustrates that the 65–74 age group sometimes grew in central tracts of the most populous principal cities (Figure 5.11). At the same time, the map illustrates that the 65- to 74-year-old LNR is sometimes low in fast-growing outlying tracts of metro areas. The population aged 25–34, on the other hand, declined in the inner suburbs of some metro areas, and grew in some city center tracts, most notably in the Chicago metro area. These trends were also reflected in the LNRs of the percent of population by age at the census tract level.

Figure 5.8.

Median Age by Census Tract: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

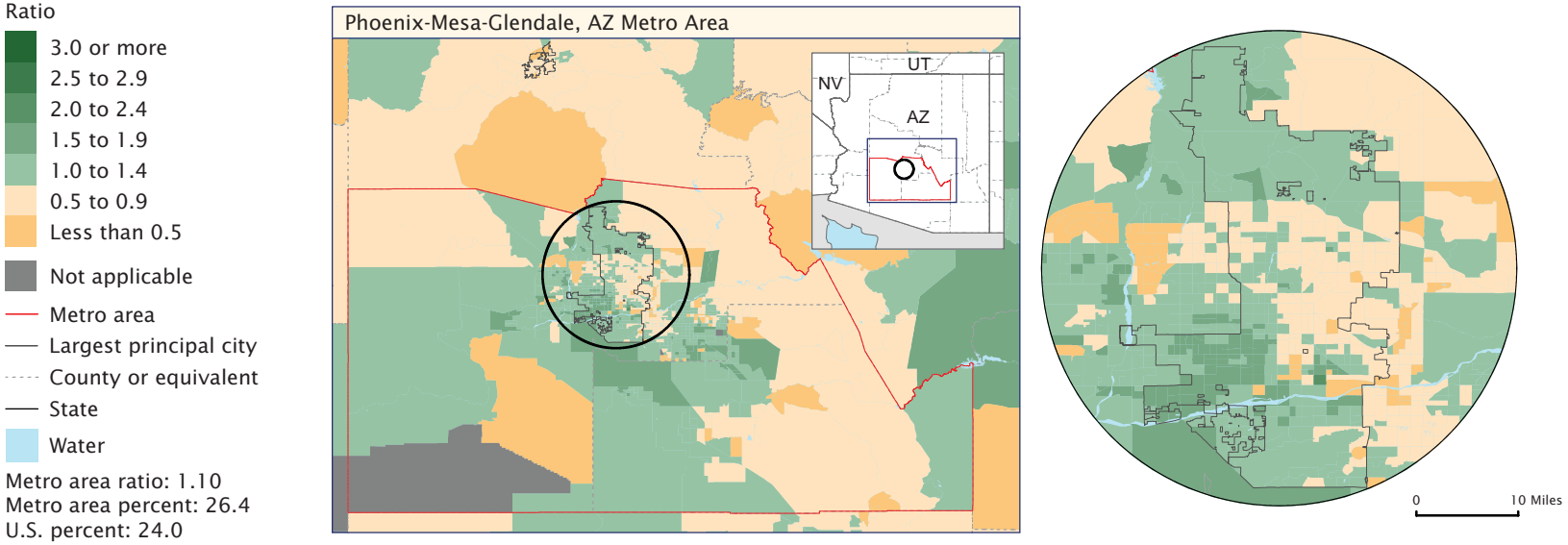


Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

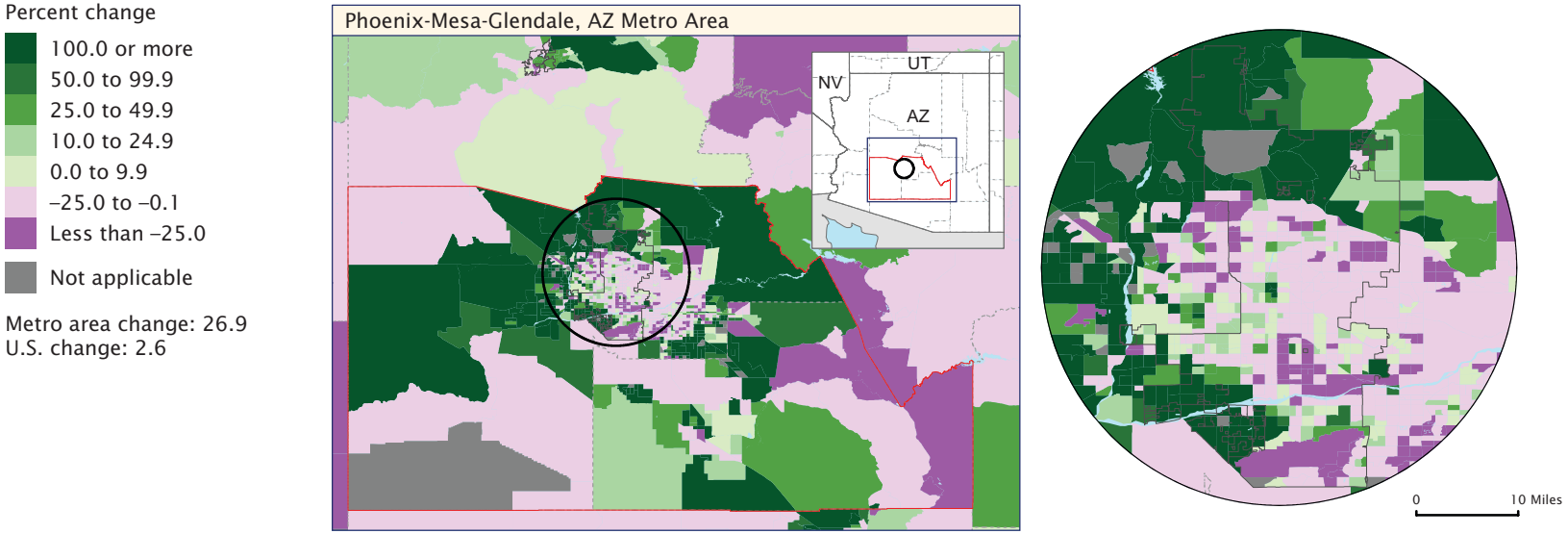
Figure 5.9.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for the Population Under 18 by Census Tract: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Percentage Change in Population Under 18 by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010

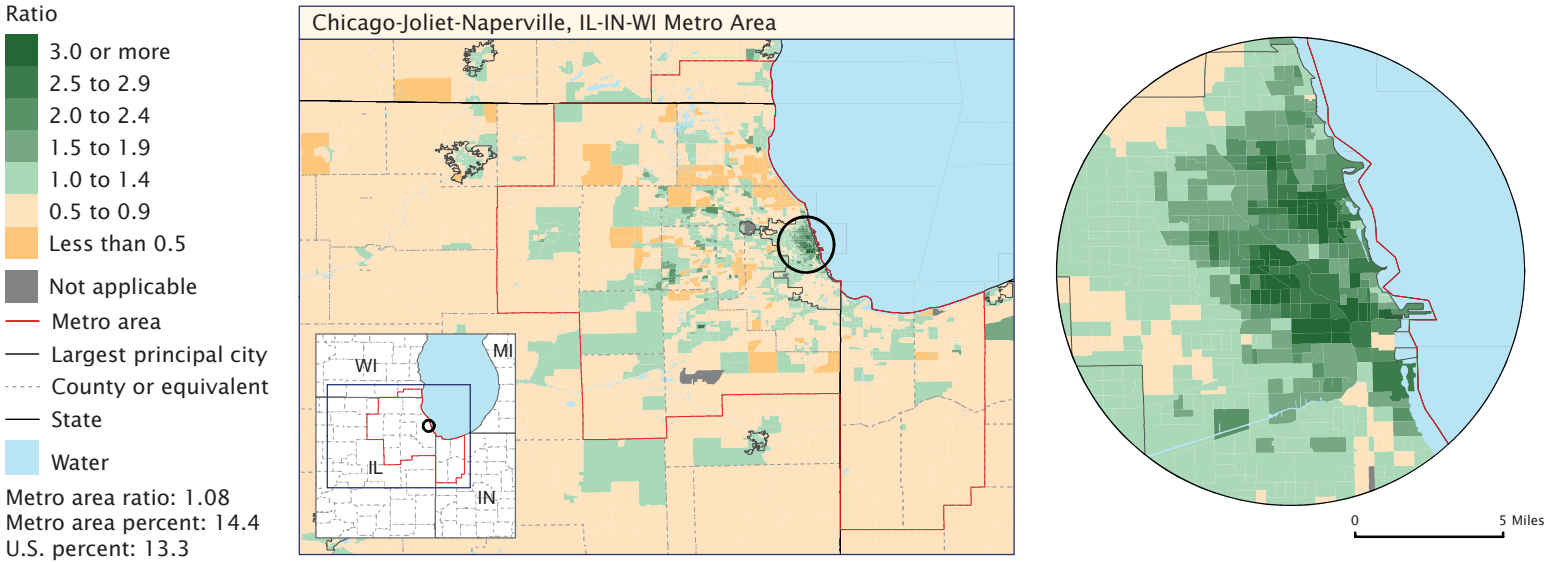


Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

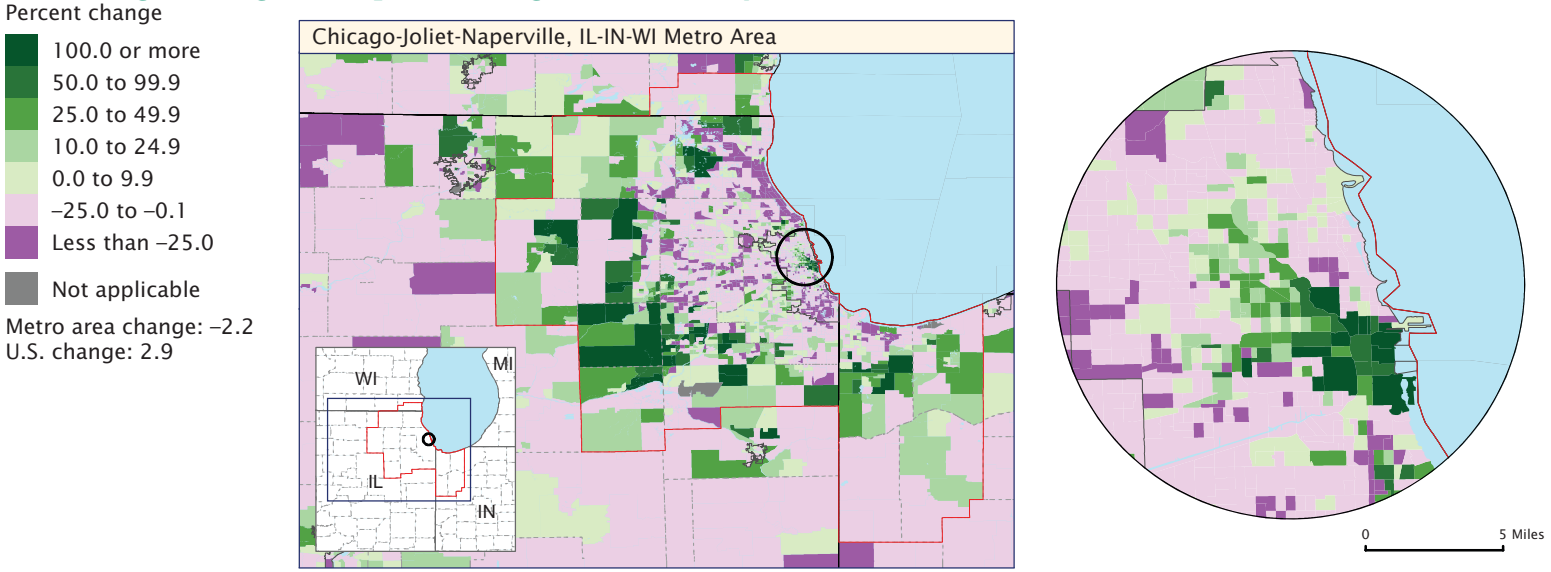
Figure 5.10.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for the Population Aged 25 to 34 by Census Tract: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Percentage Change in Population Aged 25 to 34 by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010

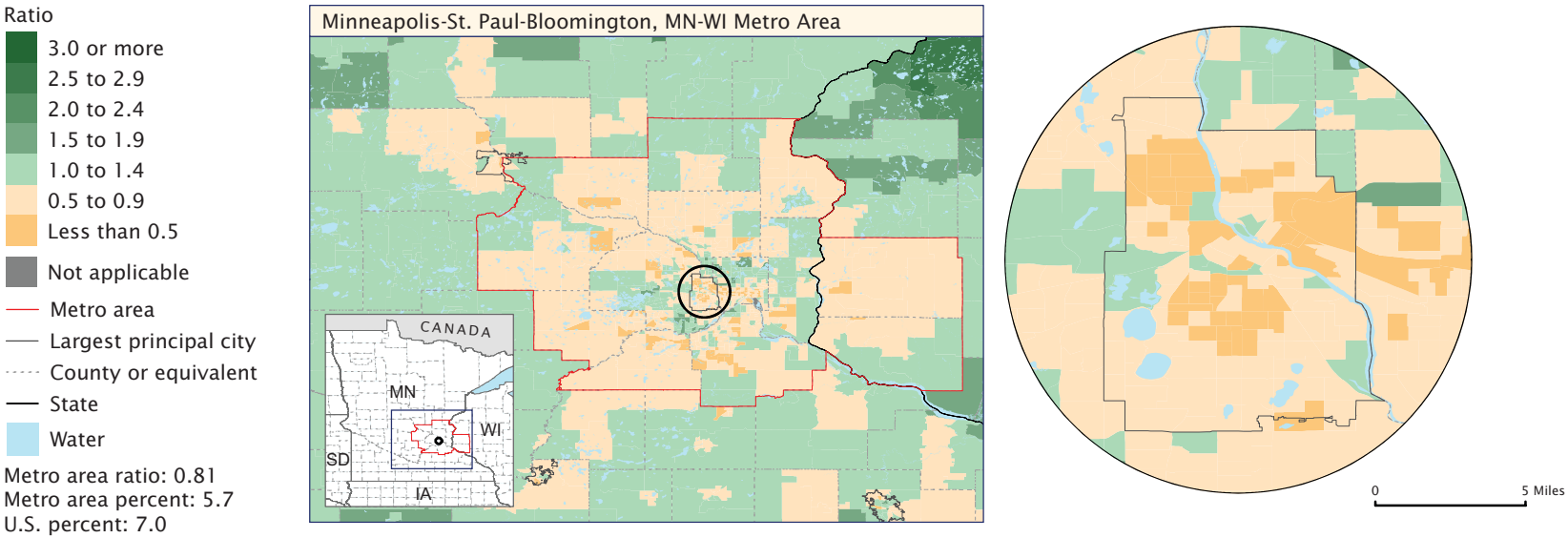


Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

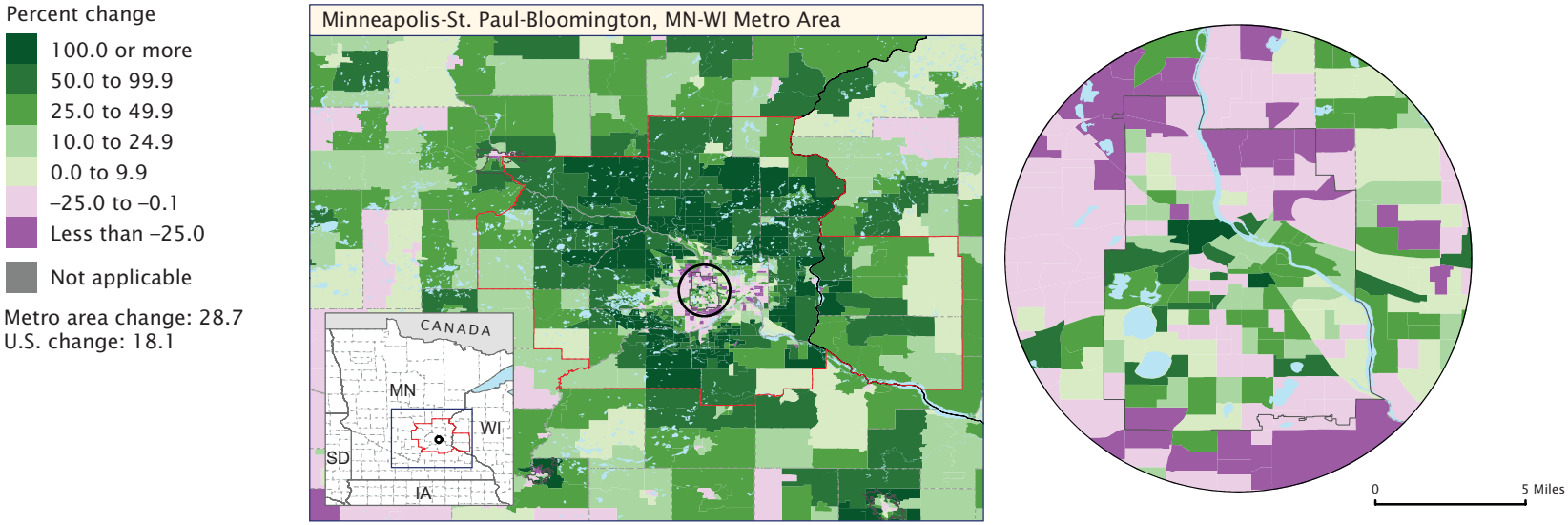
Figure 5.11.

Ratio of Local-to-National Percentages for the Population Aged 65 to 74 by Census Tract: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Percentage Change in Population Aged 65 to 74 by Census Tract: 2000 to 2010



Note: Metropolitan statistical areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census and Census 2000.

ABOUT THE 2010 CENSUS

The U.S. Constitution mandates that a census be taken in the United States every 10 years. This is required in order to determine the number of seats each state is to receive in the U.S. House of Representatives. The data collected in the census are used to provide states with the small-area data they need to redraw legislative districts to distribute federal program funding to help a variety of stakeholders in tasks such as planning for their communities or researching the diversity of their neighborhoods.

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

This report used decennial census data for the years 2000 and 2010. The population universe is the resident population of the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia) and Puerto Rico. Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are those defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009. Broomfield County, CO, was formed from parts of Adams, Boulder, Jefferson, and Weld Counties, CO, on November 15, 2001, and was coextensive with Broomfield city. For purposes of presenting data for metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, Broomfield is treated as if it were a county at the time of Census 2000. All derived values were computed using unrounded data. For readability, most whole numbers in the text are expressed in millions or rounded to the nearest hundred or thousand, and percentages are rounded to tenths. In the tables, whole numbers are unrounded and percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth or hundredth. In the maps, data are categorized based on unrounded percentages.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Data on metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas from the *2010 Census Summary File 1* are available on the Internet at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html> and on DVD. For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling errors, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>. For more information on metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, including concepts, definitions, reports, and maps, go to <www.census.gov/population/metro/>. For more information on race and Hispanic origin in the United States, go to <www.census.gov/population/hispanic/> and <www.census.gov/population/race/>. For more information on age and sex in the United States, go to <www.census.gov/population/age/>.

Information on other population and housing topics is presented in the 2010 Census Special Reports series and the 2010 Census Briefs series, located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/>. These series present information about race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and people who reside in group quarters.

If you have questions or need additional information, please call the Customer Services Center at 1-800-923-8282. You can also visit the Census Bureau's Question and Answer Center at <ask.census.gov> to submit your question online.