

Essay on hispanic american diversity

Sociology, Population



Hispanic American Diversity

A research carried out in late 2010 shows that more than nine out of ten Hispanics identified themselves as either being from Mexico, Puerto Rican Origin, Cuba or Salvador. Hispanics from Mexico accounted for much of the percentage. Statistics show that they are not less than two thirds of the whole population of Hispanics in America. Puerto-Rican Hispanics ranked as the second largest group consisting of about seven percent of the total population. The third largest group of Hispanics living in the US was the Cuban Hispanics the group that consisted of almost four percent of the total population. Varying statistics indicate that there is an extremely narrow difference between the Salvadoran and the Dominicans. The Hispanics in the United States are spread all over the states. However, most of them are found within three main cities. California hosts most of the Hispanics while Texas follows with Florida being the third. This is in accordance's with the United States Census Bureau this year (Marisa, 2010, p. 17).

Each group with the four shows varying levels of education. However, statistics show that the Mexican-Hispanic group has the biggest percentage in the United States of America accounting for almost 29. 2 million Hispanics. Immigration reports show that four out of every ten are born outside the United States. The historic background shows that most of them arrived during the 1990 era. Majority of the Mexican-Hispanics speak English proficiently although some of them almost hold on to the Mexican roots. The average age of Mexican-Hispanics is twenty-five years old (Lopez, 2011). Most of the Mexicans in the US are not married (Marisa, 2010, p. 28).

However, statistics show that almost forty-seven percent are married. Most

Mexican-Hispanics women have children but are unmarried and work for less than a dollar a day. They live in deplorable conditions. Almost twenty percent of all Mexican-Hispanics live in abject poverty. Most of them reside in the Californian State while others live in Texas. About sixty percent of the Mexicans living in the US are Christians while the rest are either atheists or Muslims, which account for the smallest religion among Mexican Hispanics in the state (Miguel, 2009, p. 36). Most of them are homeowners with almost fifty-six percent having their own homes.

Hispanics of Puerto-Rican origin are the second largest group residing in America forming almost seven percent of the total population of all Hispanic groups. This is roughly 4.1 million in figures. Unlike the others, most of the Puerto Rican Hispanic groups live in Colombia. Most of them were born in the state while less than one percent migrated to the states. Unlike the Mexicans, most Puerto Ricans are old and amount to a medium-age of almost thirty-seven years old. Educational wise almost half the populations of the Puerto Rican Hispanic group have managed to finish high school. However, less than sixteen percent have attained a college degree. Most live in poverty being paid almost less than a dollar (Miguel, 2009, p. 50). Most Hispanics males of Puerto Rican origin work as either repair people or construction workers while most women of the same descent work as house cleaners in hotels and personal homes. Most of the women either have one or two children or are unmarried. Similar to the Mexican-Hispanic group, most of them are Christian believers. While almost one percent are Muslims, others live in either rented houses or poor neighborhoods.

Hispanics of Cuban Origin make up almost 1.6 of the total population of

Hispania's in America. Most of them unlike the Mexicans or the Puerto Ricans reside in Florida. Almost sixty-one percent of the Cubans are immigrants from Cuba who like the Mexicans came to the states during the 1990 era (Lopez, 2011, p. 72). Most of them speak English proficiently with a growing number among the young turning to English as their first language.

Compared to all other Hispanics, they are the best English speakers. Average age counts for almost forty years old among the older generation while the younger generation accounts for almost twenty median. Fifty-one percent of them are married with an average of one child (Marisa, 2010, p. 36). Most Cubans have attained a bachelor degree, which makes them the most learned among all Hispanic groups. More than eighty percent of the population has managed to live comfortably while almost twelve percent still live in poverty. In all Hispanic groups combined, they remain to be the biggest number of Hispanics in America with homes. Most of them come from a Christian background with almost ninety percent believing in the Catholic Church.

Hispanics of Salvadoran Origin in the United States account for almost 1.5 million this being almost 2% of the total population of the Hispanic groups. Most of them come from the Texas region. Sixty-six percent of the total population is considered immigrants from Salvador, and just like the other groups, they came in the 1990s (Miguel, 2009, p. 29). The group remains to be the least English speaking community in all of the Hispanic groups. Most almost fifty-seven percent choose Salvadorian as their first language. The group has an average age 29 years. Most of them are Christians with the rest spread from atheists to Muslims.

References

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