

# Ethnic diversity in the united states

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Based on the 2000 census of the United States, the country has become “ a more ethnically and racially diverse country” with a continuing growth in the number of Hispanics who increased by 58% or 35. 3 million people and outnumbering blacks in Florida and California (Schmitt, 2001). The United States is indeed the most ethnically diverse society in the world because of its huge population of non-Americans that began migrating to the United States in 1965 when Congress repealed the extremely racist National Origins Act of 1924. In fact, in the 2000s, there were around 11 million Asians, Latin Americans, Africans and Caribbean people who came to America (Parks, 2012).

The strength that diversity brings about is therefore in the sense of freedom and omniscience that it ascribes to the population.

Among the various ethnic groups in the United States, the most dominant remains as 79% of the population in 2010, and is expected to be reduced to 72% by 2050, while the projected number of Blacks increase from 13. 1% in 2010 to 14. 6% in 2050, Hispanics from 15. 5% to 24. 4%, Asians from 4. 6% to 8. 0%, and other races from 3. 0% to 5. 3%, thereby reducing the dominant group of white Americans (“ Projected Population,” 2004). In fact, California, and soon perhaps Texas, already has Non-Hispanic Whites as a minority (Schmitt, 2001). This trend of migration is probably helped by the 1965 repeal of the National Origins Act as well as the theorized increase in national strength due to ethnic diversity. There is, therefore, a possibility, based on the aforementioned theories and on population projections, that the dominant white population of the United States will be outnumbered by other races in the future. The most diverse American city as of now in

Houston and all of America is expected to be like this city in 30 years (Parks, 2012).