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Interesting facts about hispanic heritage month

National Hispanic Heritage Month, which begins every year on September 15, celebrates Latinos USA, their culture and their history. Started in 1968 by Congress as Hispanic Heritage Week, it was extended to a month in 1988. The celebration begins in the middle, rather than in early September, as it coincides with the days of national independence in several Latin American countries: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica celebrate them on September 15, followed by Mexico on September 16, Chile on September 18 and Belize on September 21. Here are some key facts about the Latino population of the nation's age, geography and home groups. The U.S. Hispanic population reached 60.6 million in 2019, up from 50.7 million in 2010. This makes Hispanic the second-fastest growing racial or ethnic group after Asian Americans. Hispanics grew 18% of the U.S. population in 2019, up from 16% in 2010 and only 5% in 1970. The share of American Hispanics with experience in college has increased since 2010. About 41% of Hispanic adults in the US aged 25 and over had at least one college experience in 2018, up from 36% in 2010. The share of those with a bachelor's degree or more education also increased during this period, from 13% to 17%. The share of Latinos in the U.S., who speak English with competence is increasing. In 2018, 71% of Latinos aged 5 and over spoke English with proficiency, 79% in 2000. Latinos U.S.-born are driving this increase, as their share on this measure has increased from 81% to 90% during this time. By comparison, 37% of Latino immigrants spoke English in 2018, a percentage that has only increased slightly since 1980. People of Mexican descent account for just over 60% (37 million) of the country's total Hispanic population in 2018. Those of Puerto Rican origin are the next largest group, at 5.8 million (another 3.2 million live on the island); their number has increased in part due to the increase in net migration from Puerto Rico to the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Six other groups of Hispanic origin in the US have about 1 million or more people each: Cubans, Salvadorans, Dominicans, Guatemalans, Colombians and Hondurans. The fastest population growth among Latinos in the US came among those with origins in Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Honduras. From 2010 to 2018, the Venezuelan population in the US increased by 106% to 492,000, by far the fastest growth rate. Dominicans and Guatemalans each increased by 37%, followed by a 34% increase in the Honduran population. Puerto Ricans, the second largest group of origin as a whole, saw their population jump 23%, to 5.8 million in 2018. By contrast, the number of people of Mexican origin increased by just 12% from 2010 to 2018, among the lowest of the top 10 groups of origin. At 6%, ecuadorian population recorded the slowest growth rate. Four out of five Latinos are American citizens. In 2018, about 80% of The Latinos living in the country are American, American, from 74% in 2010. This includes people born in the U.S. and its territories (including Puerto Rico), people born abroad by American parents and immigrants who have become naturalized citizens. Among the home groups, virtually all Puerto Ricans are American citizens. Spaniards (91%), Panamezi (89%) and Mexicans (80%) have some of the highest rates of citizenship, while Honduras (53%) and Venezuelans (51%) have the lowest rates. The share of American Latinos who are immigrants is declining and varies by group of origin. From 2007 to 2018, the number of Latino immigrants increased slightly, from 18.0 million to 19.8 million. But they did a decrease in the Latino population - falling from 40% to 33% during this period as the number of Latinos in the U.S. increased and the arrival of new immigrants slowed. Less than a third of Mexican Latinos (30%) are born abroad. This is much lower than the share among the other major population groups - Colombians (61%), Guatemalans (61%), Honduras (61%), Salvadorans (56%), Cubans (56%) Dominicans (54%). Each of these groups saw a decrease in the share of immigrants in their populations from 2007 to 2018. People born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens at birth. 32 million Latinos are expected to be eligible for voting in 2020, up from 27.3 million in 2016. The 2020 election will mark for the first time that Hispanics will be the largest group of racial and ethnic minorities in the electorate, accounting for just over 13% of eligible voters. Five states are home to two-thirds of all eligible Latino voters in 2018. California (7.9 million) owns only about a quarter of the U.S. Latino electorate. It is followed by Texas (5.6 million), Florida (3.1 million), New York (2.0 million) and Arizona (1.2 million). American Latinos account for 43% of eligible voters in New Mexico, the highest share for any state. This is followed by California (30%), Texas (30%), Arizona (24%) and Florida (20%). A quarter of eligible Latino voters are naturalized citizens. In 2018, it amounted to 7.5 million Latino immigrants who are eligible to vote, more than any other racial or ethnic group. Florida and Texas are home to the highest odds of Latinos among eligible immigrant voters. About 54% of naturalized citizens who are eligible voters in Florida are Latino, the largest in the nation. Texas (52%) is the only other state where Latinos account for at least half of voters eligible for immigrants. Nationally, Hispanics in the U.S. make up 34% of naturalized citizens who are eligible to vote. Note: This is an update to a post originally published on September 16, 2014. For more than 30 years, Americans have celebrated Hispanic Heritage Month by September 15 to October 15 each year, although the country has officially recognized the importance of many Hispanic community contributions to the cultural fabric of America going all the way back to the late 1960s. Here are some facts about how this annual holiday has come to be, and you can take 1. A celebration of Hispanic heritage was first officially recognised in 1968. The 1960 civil rights movement led to increased awareness of underrepresented groups in America, and in June 1968, the United States government began to explore how to best recognize the contributions of the Hispanic community to the history and culture of America. On September 17, 1968, Congress passed Public Law 90-48, which allowed President Lyndon B. Johnson to make a presidential proclamation to formally honor Hispanic heritage, marking September 15 and September 16 as the beginning of what was then known as Hispanic National Heritage Week. 2. Hispanic Heritage Month was introduced by California Congressman George E. Brown. George E. Brown, a California congressman, was the person who first introduced the idea of paying homage to Hispanic heritage in June 1968. Brown represented East Los Angeles and part of the San Gabriel Valley, areas of the state with large Hispanic populations. Brown saw an opportunity to celebrate culture and advocated to acknowledge their contributions to the United States. 3. It was originally founded as Hispanic Heritage Week. While Johnson's proclamation was a victory for the Hispanic community in creating an annual holiday, it was initially just one week, not a full month, that was carved for these events. Nearly 20 years later, in 1987, Esteban Torres, who served as a representative of California's 34th congressional district between 1983 and 1999 - introduced HR 3182, a bill that seeks to extend the festivities from one week to a month. Torres explained that he and his supporters want the public to know that we share a legacy with the rest of the country, a legacy that includes artists, writers, Olympic champions and leaders in business, government, cinema and science. Although Torres failed to pass his own bill, his primary purpose and sentiment sought were shared by Illinois Senator Paul Simon, who presented his own bill that would amend the original public law 90-468 to account for an extended celebration. Simon had better luck with his bill, which was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan on August 17, 1988. 4. Hispanic Heritage Month begins on September 15th - a date that holds important significance. At the beginning of the 19th century, rebellions broke out in central America, as more and more citizens openly opposed the sovereignty of centuries-old Spain over the region. Fortunately, this did not lead to an all-out war: Instead, respected leaders and other community representatives from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua gathered in Guatemala City in 1821 to draw up a plan. On September 15, they officially declared freedom from Spain in a document called the Independence Act. These five countries now celebrate September 15th as Independence Day. 5. Hispanic Heritage Moon takes place over two different months. Hispanic Heritage Moon is technically occurring in two different calendar months. It starts every year on September 15 and extends until October 15. Beyond the five countries celebrating Independence Day on September 15, Mexico Independence Day is on September 16 and Chile falls on September 18. With a duration of 30 days, the month includes these celebrations, as well as the Mexican celebration of Dia de la Raza on October 12. 6. Many of the country's most important cultural institutions, including the National Park Service, celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month. If you're looking for ways to celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month outdoors, the National Park Service has resources for educators, and a rich archive of stories about people and the places they influence. 7. The Law Library of Congress has an entire site dedicated to Hispanic heritage Moon. If you are interested in the political history of how Hispanic Heritage Month has come to be, and how it has changed since its original founding in 1968, the Law Library of Congress hosts a website that keeps copies of various laws, proclamations, and other legal documents related to this annual holiday. Celebration.

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