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1. Freestyle. Gênero musical nascido nos Estados Unidos, nos 1980, que mescla outros estilos Club, Dance Music, Blues, House Music, entre outros. Trata-se de um gênero mais livre, onde é possível fazer diferentes misturas. O que é Freestyle Brainly? Resposta: O Hip Hop Freestyle é o conjunto das danças sociais afro-latino-americanas e suas variações. A primeira dança social do Hip Hop Freestyle é a que da a forma, o “feeling”. Como chamada pela maioria, é o movimento do tronco de cima para baixo e isso é o Hip Hop Freestyle na forma mais básica (fundamental). Qual o significado de hip hop Freestyle? O Hip Hop Freestyle é o conjunto das danças sociais afro-latino-americanas e suas variações. ... Como chamada pela maioria, é o movimento do tronco de cima para baixo e isso é o Hip Hop Freestyle na forma mais básica (fundamental). Como foi o surgimento do Freestyle? O Freestyle ou Latin Freestyle é um gênero de música eletrônica que surgiu na Região Metropolitana de Nova York na década de 1980, a partir de jovens com ascendência latina (principalmente porto-riquenha e cubana) que produziam canções com teclados e baterias eletrônicas, ambos popularizados e mais acessíveis ... O que significa Freestyle no hip hop? Dentro da cultura hip-hop e na musica rap existem o que se chama freestyle - rima feita no improviso (como o repente nordestino) e, disputas para descobrir quem é o melhor rimador no improviso, essas disputas são conhecidas como "batalhas de freestyle". O que é uma cantoria? 1. Reunião de vozes, cantando. 2. [Depreciativo] Concerto vocal desentoado. Qual o estilo do Freestyle? Freestyle (gênero musical)FreestyleOrigens estilísticasMúsica latina, electro, boogie, hip hop, synth-popContexto culturalInício da década de 1980, cidade de Nova YorkInstrumentos típicosSintetizador, caixa de ritmos, Roland TR-808Formas derivadasFunk melody O que é hip hop lírico? O hip hop lírico é uma versão mais fluida e interpretativa do hip hop new style, sendo que na maioria das vezes é dançada ao som de um rap ou um R&B contemporâneo. Quem foi que inventou o Freestyle? Também chamado de Street Style (Futebol Estilo Livre), é um modo de mostrar habilidades de várias maneiras, teve influências de Maradona e só ganhou importância em 2005 (aproximadamente) em diante, talvez pelos vídeos feitos pelos jogadores Ronaldinho Gaúcho e Cristiano Ronaldo, que tiveram grande repercussão na mídia. Quais os movimentos do Freestyle? Como chamada pela maioria, é o movimento do tronco de cima para baixo e isso é o Hip Hop Freestyle na forma mais básica (fundamental). Muitas outras danças sociais foram aderidas ao estilo: Smurf, The Wop, Cabbage Patch, The Fila/Rambo, Bart Simpson, entre outras. A dança Freestyle é um termo que cobre estilos de dança que não criados fora dos estúdios de dança. ... A dança é caracterizada pelo improviso e por um estilo agressivo, ao contrário das coreografias e da polidez das performances de uma dança sequencial. O que é ser Freestyle? O freestyle, envolve criatividade e muita habilidade, não há limites, a ideia é criar novas jogadas e pode ser feito em qualquer lugar, basta uma bola. A historia do inicio do freestyle no Brasil, não pode ser contada sem o atleta Diego Oliveira, que é conhecido como o precursor do freestyle no pais. Como fazer um passe alto? Segurar a bola com as duas mãos e por cima do ombro; Colocar o cotovelo numa posição levantada; Avançar o corpo e a perna do lado da bola; Fazer a extensão do braço e finalizar o passe para as distancias maiores. Como fazer um passe de futebol? Flexione a perna de apoio de trás para frente e a perna do chute um pouco para o lado. Isso dá mais estabilidade e fluidez ao movimento. Para se exercitar, posicione-se a três metros de uma parede. Dê passes em direção à parede para que a bola rebata de volta a você. O que significa Hip Hop Freestyle? Dentro da cultura hip-hop e na musica rap existem o que se chama freestyle - rima feita no improviso (como o repente nordestino) e, disputas para descobrir quem é o melhor rimador no improviso, essas disputas são conhecidas como "batalhas de freestyle". Quais são os principais movimentos da dança Freestyle? No street dance, movimentos básicos, naturais, como andar, saltar, toque-lado, step touch são plenamente explorados, assim como movimentos mais complexos, como o contratempo, a combinação braço e perna, movimentos finos de quadril, de corpo tipo onda, e ombro com deslocamento. Como se faz um freestyle? Depois de se acostumar à batida e pensar em algumas rimas, comece a ensaiar o freestyle. Repita um verso que já compôs, mas force-se a pensar em uma segunda parte para ele. Não se preocupe se não fizer sentido logo de cara; você tem que tentar se adaptar à batida e ajudar sua mente a pensar em rimas em segundos. Qual o objetivo da competição de freestyle? Futebol Freestyle é uma variante do futebol em que um jogador realiza manobras (tricks) com uma bola ou a equilibra em várias as partes do corpo, ele se baseia na arte de compor sequências de manobras, tentando unir controle, criatividade e dificuldade utilizando o corpo todo em interação com a bola. Quais as partes do corpo são mais utilizadas para receber um passe? Passe Peito de pé: No passe peito de pé, a posição do corpo também é importante em determinadas situações do jogo: a posição mais utilizada em bolas rasteiras é o pé de apoio ao lado da bola, perna de execução flexionada, e tronco inclinado para frente quando queremos mais força, e o tronco para trás quando queremos ... Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Introdução Freestyle é uma forma de expressão artística que se originou nos Estados Unidos na década de 1970, como parte da cultura hip-hop. Essa prática envolve improvisação e criatividade, onde os artistas podem criar letras de rap ou danças de breakdance de forma livre e espontânea. Neste glossário, vamos explorar mais a fundo o que é o Freestyle e como ele se tornou uma parte importante da cultura hip-hop.História do Freestyle O Freestyle tem suas raízes nas batalhas de rap e competições de dança que surgiram nos bairros de Nova York, especialmente no Bronx. Os artistas de hip-hop começaram a improvisar letras e movimentos de dança como forma de competir e mostrar suas habilidades. Com o tempo, o Freestyle se tornou uma prática comum em festas e eventos de hip-hop, ganhando popularidade em todo o mundo.Estilos de Freestyle Existem diferentes estilos de Freestyle, que variam de acordo com a forma de expressão artística utilizada. No rap, por exemplo, os artistas podem improvisar letras sobre temas específicos ou simplesmente improvisar rimas e flow. Já no breakdance, os dançarinos podem improvisar movimentos e coreografias de acordo com a música e o ambiente. Cada estilo de Freestyle exige habilidades e criatividade únicas.Importância do Freestyle na Cultura Hip-Hop O Freestyle desempenha um papel fundamental na cultura hip-hop, pois permite que os artistas mostrem sua autenticidade e habilidades de improvisação. Além disso, as batalhas de Freestyle são uma forma de competição saudável, onde os artistas podem se desafiar e se superar. O Freestyle também é uma maneira de manter viva a tradição oral do hip-hop, transmitindo histórias e experiências por meio da música e da dança.Técnicas de Freestyle Para se destacar no Freestyle, os artistas precisam dominar algumas técnicas essenciais. No rap, por exemplo, é importante ter um bom flow, rimas criativas e capacidade de improvisação. Já no breakdance, os dançarinos precisam ter agilidade, coordenação e criatividade para criar movimentos únicos. Dominar essas técnicas pode levar anos de prática e dedicação, mas é essencial para se destacar no Freestyle.Freestyle na Música O Freestyle também é um estilo popular na música, especialmente no rap e no hip-hop. Muitos artistas de rap lançam mixtapes de Freestyle, onde improvisam letras sobre batidas instrumentais. Essas gravações ao vivo mostram a habilidade dos artistas em improvisar e criar letras de forma espontânea. O Freestyle na música é uma forma de demonstrar talento e criatividade, conquistando fãs e admiradores.Freestyle na Dança Além do rap, o Freestyle também é amplamente praticado na dança, especialmente no breakdance. Os dançarinos de breakdance podem improvisar movimentos e coreografias de acordo com a música e o ritmo, criando performances únicas e emocionantes. O Freestyle na dança é uma forma de expressar emoções e sentimentos por meio do movimento do corpo, cativando plateias e espectadores.Freestyle como Forma de Arte O Freestyle é considerado uma forma de arte, pois permite que os artistas expressem sua criatividade e originalidade de forma livre e espontânea. Na música, o Freestyle é uma maneira de improvisar letras e melodias, criando composições únicas e autênticas. Na dança, o Freestyle é uma forma de criar movimentos e coreografias inovadoras, que desafiam os limites do corpo e da mente. O Freestyle como forma de arte inspira e emociona pessoas em todo o mundo.Freestyle na Internet Com o avanço da tecnologia e das redes sociais, o Freestyle também se tornou popular na internet. Muitos artistas de rap e dança compartilham vídeos de Freestyle em plataformas como YouTube e Instagram, alcançando um público global. O Freestyle na internet permite que os artistas mostrem seu talento e criatividade para milhões de pessoas, conquistando seguidores e fãs em todo o mundo.Conclusão Em resumo, o Freestyle é uma forma de expressão artística que se tornou uma parte importante da cultura hip-hop. Com suas raízes nas batalhas de rap e competições de dança, o Freestyle permite que os artistas mostrem sua autenticidade e habilidades de improvisação. Seja na música, na dança ou na internet, o Freestyle continua a inspirar e emocionar pessoas em todo o mundo, mantendo viva a tradição e a criatividade do hip-hop. Many people look for fast and easy ways to cover gray hairs without causing ... Stress is something we all have to deal with at times. It’s not fun, ... Digital betting and casino applications have transformed the world of gaming with their unparalleled ... When you think of Lexington, Kentucky, images of rolling pastures, thoroughbred horses, and Southern ... Choosing a health plan can feel like solving a puzzle with missing pieces. Employers ... O termo "freestyle" é amplamente utilizado em diferentes contextos, como música, esportes e até mesmo na espiritualidade. Neste blog, vamos explorar o significado dessa palavra/frase em diversas áreas, como música, esportes, espiritualidade e muito mais.O que é "freestyle"?Freestyle é uma expressão que se refere a uma forma de improvisação ou criação livre, sem regras ou restrições pré-determinadas. É uma maneira de expressar-se de forma espontânea e criativa, seja na música, nos esportes ou em outras áreas.Como funciona "freestyle"?No contexto da música, o freestyle é uma técnica em que o artista improvisa letras e rimas no momento, sem ensaios prévios. Já nos esportes, como skate, snowboard e surf, o freestyle envolve manobras e movimentos criativos e não coreografados.Como fazer e praticar "freestyle"?Para fazer e praticar freestyle na música, é necessário desenvolver habilidades de improvisação e fluência verbal. No caso dos esportes, é importante ter domínio das técnicas básicas e explorar a criatividade nos movimentos.Onde encontrar "freestyle"?Você pode encontrar freestyle em diferentes lugares, como competições de rap, batalhas de improvisação, eventos esportivos e até mesmo em sessões de improvisação musical.Significado de "freestyle"?O significado de "freestyle" está relacionado à liberdade de expressão e à capacidade de criar e improvisar de forma espontânea.Quanto custa "freestyle"?O freestyle não tem um custo específico, pois pode ser praticado de forma gratuita em diversos contextos. No entanto, em competições ou eventos específicos, pode haver taxas de inscrição ou ingressos.Qual o melhor "freestyle"?Não há um "melhor" freestyle, pois cada pessoa tem seu estilo e preferências. O importante é encontrar o estilo que mais se adequa a você e que permita expressar sua criatividade da melhor forma possível.Explicação sobre "freestyle" segundo a bíbliaA Bíblia não faz menção direta ao termo "freestyle", pois é um conceito moderno. No entanto, a ideia de liberdade de expressão e criatividade pode ser encontrada em passagens que incentivam a adoração a Deus com alegria e espontaneidade.Explicação sobre "freestyle" segundo o espiritismoNo espiritismo, o termo "freestyle" não é utilizado especificamente. No entanto, a doutrina espírita valoriza a liberdade de pensamento e a busca pelo autoconhecimento, o que pode estar relacionado à ideia de expressão livre e criativa.Explicação sobre "freestyle" segundo o tarot, numerologia, horóscopo e signosNo tarot, numerologia, horóscopo e estudos dos signos, não há uma interpretação específica para o termo "freestyle". Essas práticas estão mais voltadas para a compreensão de características pessoais e tendências futuras.Explicação sobre "freestyle" segundo o Candomblé e umbandaNo Candomblé e na umbanda, o termo "freestyle" não é utilizado. Essas religiões têm suas próprias práticas e rituais, que não estão diretamente relacionados à improvisação ou criação livre.Explicação sobre "freestyle" segundo a espiritualidadeNa espiritualidade, o freestyle pode ser visto como uma forma de conexão com o momento presente e com a própria essência. É uma maneira de expressar-se de forma autêntica e espontânea, conectando-se com o fluxo da vida.Conclusão finalO freestyle é uma forma de expressão livre e criativa, presente em diferentes áreas como música e esportes. Não há um significado único para essa palavra/frase, pois ela pode ser interpretada de diferentes maneiras, dependendo do contexto. O importante é valorizar a liberdade de expressão e a capacidade de criar de forma espontânea. 1 definição encontrada fre.ˈes.tiɫfre-[es]-tyle Enviado por Dicionário inFormal (SP) em 07-11-2016 Significado de Freestyle Gênero musical nascido nos Estados Unidos, nos 1980, que mescla outros estilos Club, Dance Music, Blues, House Music, entre outros. Trata-se de um gênero mais livre, onde é possível fazer diferentes misturas. Ele adoro danças freestyle na balada. enviar definição enviar imagem Sinônimos de Freestyle gênero musical mais... Palavras Relacionadas a Freestyle gênero musical mais... Compare Freestyle com outras palavras Descubra a diferença entre Freestyle e outras palavras Freestyle ou gênero musical Freestyle ou gênero musical Palavras com a Letra F - Ordem Alfabética 20875 Palavras Freestyle (estilo livre) Originado em meados da década de 80 na chamada Golden Age (Era de Ouro), o Hip Hop New Style e House Dance em Nova York e Los Angeles, e o Electro Dance em torno de 2000 na França. Tal nome se deve ao fato de esse estilo/modalidade de dança ser baseada em toda a forma de Social Dance ou Street Dance. Embora alguns desses estilos originalmente evoluído separadamente, a maioria delas hoje são associados com a cena hip hop, como eles compartilham muitos elementos de dança de rua. O Freestyle trata-se da modalidade mais freqüente na mídia hoje, em Videoclipes de música Rap, R&B e Pop (filme Honey de 2003). Não é dançada somente no acento rítmico da batida, mas também nas convenções vocais e instrumentais da música. Street Dance ganhou vários termos genéricos (Street Jazz), usados para “tentar” descrever o estilo de dança que se desenvolveu fora dos estúdios de dança em espaços do quotidiano, tais como ruas, pátios de escolas e boates. Elas são muitas vezes de improviso e de natureza social, incentivando a interação e contato com os espectadores e os outros dançarinos. Hoje Mais recentemente, novos estilos de dança de rua emergentes estão sendo inspirados pelo hip hop e sua música. O Krumping, por exemplo, tem seu foco em batalhas com movimentos altamente energéticos, é um exemplo de um estilo que só recentemente tornou-se conhecido publicamente. Também é comum ver algumas características da dança de rua serem misturadas com outras formas mais tradicionais de dança, a criação de estilos como o hip hop lírico, uma versão mais fluida interpretativa da dança hip hop, jazz e street. Esses estilos são, geralmente, mais centrados na coreografia e performance e menos na improvisação e batalha, e nem sempre são consideradas danças de rua pura, apesar de uma alternativa popular para os estilos mais tradicionais e clássicos do estúdio de dança. Na Jamaica, dancehall, que é a versão contemporânea de Reggae, gerou o seu próprio Street Dance. O movimento ganhou impulso nos últimos cinco anos, onde cada dia uma nova dança está sendo testado nas ruas. Um novo movimento de dança cada vez mais popular no oeste dos Estados Unidos e, especialmente, em Utah, é chamado de “Lucas Salisbury.” Competições As competições de dança de rua são cada vez mais populares, e também o número anual de grandes eventos internacionais que estão ocorrendo em todo o mundo, como a Battle Of The Year – Batalha do Ano, Juste Debout, Dance House International e Hip Hop Internacional no Brasil. Estes concursos estão focadas principalmente em batalhas julgadas, mas que também mostram coreografias. Quest Crew – O Melhor Grupo de Dança de Rua dos Estados Unidos – 2010 Obs.: Hoje em dia está se tornando cada vez mais comum acontecer batalhas de Freestylers, esta forma de integração teve como foco principal as batalhas de bboys, onde competidores precisam mostrar seu potencial de acordo com a música. Os outros competidores devem retrucar os movimentos melhores ou mais criativos para ganhar pontos positivos. Além das batalhas, os praticantes de Freestyle são mais vistos em palcos – o freestyle dance tem por natureza o clube, o social, as academias – as coreografias em grupo são o ponto forte desta modalidade.

Demographic of Americans "Hispanic and Latino" redirects here. For the ethnic categories, see Hispanic and Latino (ethnic categories). "Latinas" and "Latinos" redirect here. For other uses, see Latina and Latino. This article may be too long to read and navigate comfortably. Consider splitting content into sub-articles, condensing it, or adding subheadings. Please discuss this issue on the article's talk page. (October 2024) Ethnic group Hispanic and Latino AmericansEstadounidenses hispanos y latinos (Spanish)Estadunidenses hispânicos e latinos (Portuguese)Proportion of Hispanic and Latino Americans in each county of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico as of the 2020 United States censusTotal population 65,329,087 (2020)19.5% of the total US and Puerto Rico population (2020) 62,080,044 (2020)[1]18.7% of the total US population (2020)[1]Regions with significant populationsCaliforniaTexasNortheast megalopolis (New York/New Jersey metropolitan area, Washington, D.C. metro area, Chicago metro area, others)FloridaSouthwestern United StatesMidwestern industrial citiesLanguagesSpanish language in the United StatesAmerican EnglishAmerican PortugueseSpanglishPorglishNew York Latino EnglishMiami EnglishChicano EnglishReligionCatholic 43%Unaffiliated 30%Evangelical Protestant 15%Non-evangelical Protestant 6%Other 4%[2]Related ethnic groupsLatin AmericansSpanish AmericansPortuguese AmericansWhite Latin AmericansWhite Hispanic and Latino AmericansAfro-Latin AmericansBlack Hispanic and Latino AmericansIndigenous AmericansHispanosTejanosChicanosNuyoricansAsian Hispanic and Latino Americans[3] Part of a series onHispanic andLatino Americans National origin groups Argentine Americans Bolivian Americans Brazilian Americans Chilean Americans Colombian Americans Costa Rican Americans Cuban Americans Dominican Americans Ecuadorian Americans Guatemalan Americans Honduran Americans Mexican Americans Nicaraguan Americans Panamanian Americans Paraguayan Americans Peruvian Americans Stateside Puerto Ricans Salvadoran Americans Spanish Americans Uruguayan Americans Venezuelan Americans HistoryAmericans by ancestry Cuban Hispanic Isleños of Louisiana Mexican Puerto Ricans Political movements Chicano Movement Latino American politics Organizations Association of Hispanic Arts Congressional Hispanic Caucus Congressional Hispanic Conference LULAC MALDEF MEChA NALEO NALFO National Council of La Raza National Hispanic Institute RNHA SHPE UFW USHCC Culture Literature Music Poetry Religion Studies Languages English Spanish Cuban Isleño Mexican New Mexican Puerto Rican United States Spanish Spanglish Portuguese Portuglish Indigenous languages of Latin America Ethnic groups Californio Chicano Floridanos Isleño Nuevomexicano Puerto Ricans Nuyorican Tejano Asian Hispanic and Latino Americans Black Hispanic and Latino Americans White Hispanic and Latino Americans Punjabi Mexican Americans Lists Communities with Latino majority Latino Americans Puerto Rico Hispanic and Latino Americans portalvte Hispanic and Latino Americans are Americans that have a Spanish or Latin American background, culture, or family origin.[3][4][5][6] These demographics include all Americans who identify as Hispanic or Latino regardless of race.[7][8][9][10][11][12] As of 2020, the Census Bureau estimated that there were almost 65.3 million Hispanics and Latinos living in the United States and its territories. "Origin" can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States of America. People who identify as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race, because similarly to what occurred during the colonization and post-independence of the United States, Latin American countries had their populations made up of multiracial and monoracial descendants of settlers from the metropole of a European colonial empire (in the case of Latin American countries, Spanish and Portuguese settlers, unlike the Thirteen Colonies that will form the United States, which received settlers from the United Kingdom), in addition to these, there are also monoracial and multiracial descendants of Indigenous peoples of the Americas (Native Americans), descendants of African slaves brought to Latin America in the colonial era, and post-independence immigrants from Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia.[13][14][15][16] As one of only two specifically designated categories of ethnicity in the United States, Hispanics and Latinos form a pan-ethnicity incorporating a diversity of inter-related cultural and linguistic heritages, the use of the Spanish and Portuguese languages being the most important of all. The largest national origin groups of Hispanic and Latino Americans in order of population size are: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Brazilian, Colombian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Ecuadorian, Peruvian, Venezuelan and Nicaraguan. The predominant origin of regional Hispanic and Latino populations varies widely in different locations across the country.[14][17][18][19][20] In 2012, Hispanic Americans were the second fastest-growing ethnic group by percentage growth in the United States after Asian Americans.[21] Hispanic Americans of Indigenous American descent and European (typically Spanish) descent are the second oldest racial group (after the Native Americans) to inhabit much of what is today the United States.[22][23][24][25] Spain colonized large areas of what is today the American Southwest and West Coast, as well as Florida. Its holdings included all of present-day California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Florida, as well as parts of Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma, all of which constituted part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain, based in Mexico City. Later, this vast territory (except Florida, which Spain ceded to the United States in 1821) became part of Mexico after its independence from Spain in 1821 and until the end of the Mexican–American War in 1848. Hispanic immigrants to the New York/New Jersey metropolitan area derive from a broad spectrum of Hispanic countries.[26] Further information: Hispanic and Latino (ethnic categories) The Spanish Harlem Orchestra in Manhattan. New York City is home to nearly 3 million Latino Americans, the largest Hispanic population of any city outside Latin America and Spain. Hispanic and Latino immigrants to New York originate from a broad spectrum of Latin American countries. The terms Hispanic and Latino refer to an ethnicity. Hispanic first came into popular use to refer to individuals with origins in Spanish-speaking countries after the Office of Management and Budget created the classification in 1977, as proposed by a subcommittee composed of three government employees, a Cuban, Mexican, and Puerto Rican American.[27] The United States Census Bureau defines being Hispanic as being a member of an ethnicity, rather than being a member of a particular race and thus, people who are members of this group may also be members of any race.[14][28][29] In a 2015 national survey of self-identified Hispanics, 56% said that being Hispanic is part of both their racial and ethnic background, while smaller numbers considered it part of their ethnic background only (19%) or racial background only (11%).[28] Hispanics may be of any linguistic background; in a 2015 survey, 71% of American Hispanics agreed that it "is not necessary for a person to speak Spanish to be considered Hispanic/Latino".[30] Hispanic and Latino people may share some commonalities in their language, culture, history, and heritage. According to the Smithsonian Institution, the term Latino includes peoples with Portuguese roots, such as Brazilians, as well as those of Spanish-language origin.[31][32] The difference between the terms Hispanic and Latino is ambiguous to some people.[33] The US Census Bureau equates the two terms and defines them as referring to anyone from Spain or the Spanish- or Portuguese-speaking countries of the Americas. After the Mexican–American War concluded in 1848, term Hispanic or Spanish American was primarily used to describe the Hispanos of New Mexico within the American Southwest. The 1970 United States census controversially broadened the definition to "a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race". This is now the common formal and colloquial definition of the term within the United States, outside of New Mexico.[34][35] This definition is consistent with the 21st century usage by the US Census Bureau and OMB, as the two agencies use both terms Hispanic and Latino interchangeably. The Pew Research Center believes that the term Hispanic is strictly limited to Spain, Puerto Rico, and all countries where Spanish is the only official language whereas "Latino" includes all countries in Latin America (even Brazil regardless of the fact that Portuguese is its only official language), but it does not include Spain and Portugal.[3] Storefronts at Lexington Avenue and 116th Street at East Harlem, Manhattan, also known as Spanish Harlem or "El Barrio" The terms Latino and Latina are words from Italy and are ultimately from ancient Rome. In English, the term Latino is a condensed form of "latinoamericano", the Spanish term for a Latin American, or someone who comes from Latin America. The term Latino has developed a number of definitions. This definition, as a "male Latin American inhabitant of the United States",[36] is the oldest definition which is used in the United States, it was first used in 1946.[36] Under this definition a Mexican American or Puerto Rican, for example, is both a Hispanic and a Latino. A Brazilian American is also a Latino by this definition, which includes those of Portuguese-speaking origin from Latin America.[37][38][39][40][41][42] In the US, Italian Americans are not usually considered "Latino", as they are for the most part descended from immigrants from Latin Europe rather than Latin America, unless they happen to have had recent history in a Latin American country. Preference of use between the terms among Hispanics in the United States often depends on where users of the respective terms reside. Those in the Eastern United States tend to prefer the term Hispanic, whereas those in the West tend to prefer Latino.[13] The US ethnic designation Latino is abstracted from the longer form latinoamericano.[43] The element Latino- is actually an indeclinable, compositional form in -o (i.e. an elemento compositivo) that is employed to coin compounded formations (similar as franco- in francocanadiense 'French-Canadian', or ibero- in iberorrománico,[44] etc.). The Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe in Little Spain on 14th Street in Manhattan, an important nucleus for many decades for the Spanish community in New York City[45] The term Latinx (and similar neologism Xicanx) have gained some usage.[46][47] The adoption of the X would be "[r]eflecting new consciousness inspired by more recent work by LGBTQI and feminist movements, some Spanish-speaking activists are increasingly using a yet more inclusive "x" to replace the "a" and "o", in a complete break with the gender binary.[48] Among the advocates of the term LatinX, one of the most frequently cited complaints of gender bias in the Spanish language is that a group of mixed or unknown gender would be referred to as Latinos, whereas Latinas refers to a group of women only (but this is changed immediately to Latinos, if even a single man joins this female group).[49] A 2020 Pew Research Center survey found that about 3% of Hispanics use the term (mostly women), and only around 23% have even heard of the term. Of those, 65% said it should not be used to describe their ethnic group.[50] Another gender neutral term, like LatinX, is Latine. Though “Latinx” is quite challenging to say in Spanish, “Latine” is easy. Spanish speakers are increasingly adopting this term, which originated in Spanish-speaking countries.[51] Some have pointed out that the term "Hispanic" refers to a pan-ethnic identity, one that spans a range of races, national origins, and linguistic backgrounds. "Terms like Hispanic and Latino do not fully capture how we see ourselves", says Geraldo Cadava, an associate professor of history and Hispanic studies at Northwestern University.[52] According to a 2020 American Community Survey data, more than two-thirds of Brazilians in the U.S. described themselves as Hispanic or Latino.[11] In 2017, a small minority of Portuguese Americans (2%), and the Filipino Americans (1%) self-identified as Hispanic.[citation needed] Main article: History of Hispanic and Latino Americans in the United States See also: Hispanic Heritage Sites This section needs expansion with: more about the 19th and 20th centuries. You can help by adding to it. (January 2010) Castillo de San Marcos in Saint Augustine, Florida. Built in 1672 by the Spanish, it is the oldest masonry fort in the United States. Explorers were pioneers in the territory of the present-day United States. The first confirmed European landing in the continental United States was by Juan Ponce de León, who landed in 1513 at a lush shore he christened La Florida. In the next three decades, the small numbers of Spanish individuals became the first Europeans to reach the Appalachian Mountains, the Mississippi River, the Grand Canyon and the Great Plains. Ships sailed along the Atlantic Coast, penetrating to present-day Bangor, Maine, and up the Pacific Coast as far as Oregon. From 1528 to 1536, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and three fellows (including an African named Estevanico), from a Spanish expedition that foundered, journeyed from Florida to the Gulf of California. In 1540, Hernando de Soto undertook an extensive exploration of the present United States. San Miguel Chapel, built in 1610 in Santa Fe, New Mexico, is the oldest church structure in the United States. Also in 1540, Francisco Vásquez de Coronado led 2,000 mostly Mexican natives across today's Arizona–Mexico border and traveled as far as central Kansas, close to the exact geographic center of what is now the continental United States. Other Spanish explorers of the US territory include, among others: Alonso Alvarez de Pineda, Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón, Pánfilo de Narváez, Sebastián Vizcaíno, Gaspar de Portolà, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Tristán de Luna y Arellano, and Juan de Oñate, and non-Spanish explorers working for the Spanish Crown, such as Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. In 1565, the Spanish created the first permanent European settlement in the continental United States, at St. Augustine, Florida. Spanish missionaries and colonists founded settlements including in the present-day Santa Fe, New Mexico, El Paso, San Antonio, Tucson, Albuquerque, San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.[53] Settlements in the Americas were part of a broader network of trade routes that connected Europe, Africa, and the Americas. The mostly Tlaxkalan settlers established trade connections with other indigenous peoples, exchanging goods such as furs, hides, agricultural products, and manufactured goods.[citation needed] These trade networks contributed to the economic development of colonies and facilitated cultural exchange between different groups.[citation needed] See also: Battle of the Alamo, Mexican Cession, Gadsden Purchase, and Treaty of Paris (1898) Painting of Bernardo de Gálvez at the siege of Pensacola by Augusto Ferrer-Dalmau As late as 1783, at the end of the American Revolutionary War (a conflict in which Spain aided and fought alongside the rebels), Spain held claim to roughly half the territory of today's continental United States. From 1819 to 1848, the United States increased its area by roughly a third at Spanish and Mexican expense, acquiring the present-day U.S states of California, Texas, Nevada, Utah, most of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Wyoming through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after the Mexican-American War,[54] as well as Florida through the Adams-Onís treaty,[55] and the U.S territory of Puerto Rico through the Spanish-American War in 1898.[56] Many Latinos residing in those regions during that period gained U.S. citizenship. Nonetheless, many long-established Latino residents faced significant difficulties post-citizenship. With the arrival of Anglo-Americans in these newly incorporated areas, Latino inhabitants struggled to maintain their land holdings, political influence, and cultural traditions.[57][58] The discovery of gold in California in 1848 attracted people from diverse backgrounds, including Hispanic and Latino miners, merchants, and settlers. The Gold Rush led to a population boom and rapid economic growth in California, transforming the social and political landscape of the region. Many Hispanic natives lived in the areas that the United States acquired, and a new wave of Mexican, Central American, Caribbean, and South American immigrants had moved to the United States for new opportunities. This was the beginning of a demographic that would rise dramatically over the years.[59] Dolores Huerta in 2009. Huerta has received numerous awards for her community service and advocacy for workers', and women's rights. She was the first Hispanic inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame, in 1993.[60][61] During the 20th and 21st centuries, Hispanic immigration to the United States increased markedly following changes to the immigration law in 1965.[62] During the World Wars, Hispanic Americans and immigrants had helped stabilize the American economy from falling due to the industrial boom in the Midwest in states such as Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. While a percentage of Americans had fled their jobs for the war, Hispanics had taken their jobs in the Industrial world. This can explain why there is such a high concentration of Hispanic Americans in Metro Areas such as the Chicago-Elgin-Naperville, Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, and Cleveland-Elyria areas.[59] Hispanic and Latino Americans were actively involved in the broader civil rights movement of the 20th century, advocating for equal rights, social justice, and an end to discrimination and segregation. Organizations such as the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) and the United Farm Workers (UFW) fought for the rights of Hispanic and Latino workers and communities. Hispanic contributions in the historical past and present of the United States are addressed in more detail below (See Notables and their contributions). To recognize the current and historic contributions of Hispanic Americans, on September 17, 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson designated a week in mid-September as National Hispanic Heritage Week, with Congress's authorization. In 1988, President Ronald Reagan extended the observance to a month, designated National Hispanic Heritage Month.[63][64] Hispanic Americans became the largest minority group in 2004.[65] Hispanic and Latino Americans increasingly sought political representation and empowerment during the 20th century. The election of individuals such as Edward Roybal, Henry B. González, and Dennis Chávez to Congress marked significant milestones in Hispanic political representation. Additionally, the appointment of individuals like Lauro Cavazos and Bill Richardson to cabinet positions highlighted the growing influence of Hispanic and Latino leaders in government. Hispanic and Latino Americans became the largest minority group in the United States, contributing significantly to the country's population growth. Efforts to preserve and promote Hispanic and Latino culture and heritage continued in the 21st century, including initiatives to support bilingual education, celebrate cultural traditions and festivals, and recognize the contributions of Hispanic and Latino individuals and communities to American society. Main article: Demographics of Hispanic and Latino Americans See also: Demographics of the United States and List of U.S. states by Hispanic and Latino population Hispanic Americans population pyramid in 2020 Proportion of Americans who are Hispanic in each US state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico as of the 2020 United States Census As of 2020, Hispanics accounted for 19–20% of the US population, or 62–65 million people.[66] The US Census Bureau later estimated that Hispanics were under-counted by 5.0% or 3.3 million persons in the US census, which explains the 3 million range in the number above. In contrast, Whites were over-counted by about 3 million.[67] The Hispanic growth rate over the April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007, period was 28.7%—about four times the rate of the nation's total population growth (at 7.2%).[68] The growth rate from July 1, 2005, to July 1, 2006, alone was 3.4%[69]—about three and a half times the rate of the nation's total population growth (at 1.0%).[68] Based on the 2010 census, Hispanics are now the largest minority group in 191 out of 366 metropolitan areas in the United States.[70] The projected Hispanic population of the United States for July 1, 2050 is 132.8 million people, or 30.2% of the nation's total projected population on that date.[71] See also: List of U.S. cities with large Hispanic populations Hispanic and Latino American population distribution over time 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 Proportion of Hispanic Americans in each county of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico as of the 2020 United States census US Metropolitan Statistical Areas with over 1 million Hispanics (2014)[72] Rank Metropolitan area Hispanic population Percent Hispanic 1 Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA 5,979,000 45.1% 2 New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA 4,780,000 23.9% 3 Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL 2,554,000 43.3% 4 Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX 2,335,000 36.4% 5 Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI 2,251,000 23.4% 6 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA 2,197,000 49.4% 7 Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX 1,943,000 28.4% 8 Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ 1,347,000 30.1% 9 San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX 1,259,000 55.7% 10 San Diego-Carlsbad, CA 1,084,000 33.3% 11 San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA 1,008,000 21.9% States and territories with the highest proportion of Hispanics (2021)[73] Rank State/territory Hispanic population Percent Hispanic 1 Puerto Rico 3,249,043 99% 2 New Mexico 1,059,236 50% 3 Texas 11,857,387 40% 4 California 15,754,608 40% 5 Arizona 2,351,124 32% 6 Nevada 940,759 29% 7 Florida 5,830,915 26% 8 Colorado 1,293,214 22% 9 New Jersey 1,991,635 21% 10 New York 3,864,337 19% 11 Illinois 2,277,330 18% 12 United States Virgin Islands 18,514 17.4% Of the nation's total Hispanic population, 49% (21.5 million) live in California or Texas.[74] In 2022, New York City and Washington, D.C. began receiving significant numbers of Latino migrants from the state of Texas, mostly originating from Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, and Honduras.[75] Over half of the Hispanic population is concentrated in the Southwest region, mostly composed of Mexican Americans. California and Texas have some of the largest populations of Mexicans and Central American Hispanics in the United States. The Northeast region is dominated by Dominican Americans and Puerto Ricans, having the highest concentrations of both in the country. In the Mid Atlantic region, centered on the DC Metro Area, Salvadoran Americans are the largest of Hispanic groups. Florida is dominated by Cuban Americans and Puerto Ricans. In both the Great Lakes states and the South Atlantic states, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans dominate. Mexicans dominate in the rest of the country, including the West, South Central and Great Plains states. Intermediate level international-style Latin dancing at the 2006 MIT ballroom dance competition. A judge stands in the foreground. Population by national origin (2022)(self-identified ethnicity, full or partial, not by birthplace)[76] Hispanic ancestry Population % ofLatinos % ofUSA Mexican 37,145,956 60.15% 11.22% Puerto Rican 5,902,402 9.56% 1.78% Cuban 2,405,080 3.89% 0.73% Salvadoran 2,389,469 3.87% 0.72% Dominican 2,267,142 3.67% 0.68% Brazilian 1,905,000 3.08% 0.57% Guatemalan 1,669,094 2.70% 0.50% Colombian 1,357,798 2.20% 0.41% Honduran 1,068,265 1.73% 0.32% Ecuadorian 803,854 1.30% 0.24% Peruvian 712,740 1.15% 0.22% Venezuelan 627,961 1.02% 0.19% Nicaraguan 441,378 0.71% 0.13% Argentinian 304,672 0.49% 0.09% Panamanian 224,385 0.36% 0.07% Chilean 182,671 0.30% 0.06% Costa Rican 173,375 0.28% 0.05% Bolivian 128,584 0.21% 0.04% Uruguayan 71,984 0.12% 0.02% Paraguayan 27,522 0.04% 0.01% Other Central American 36,629 0.06% 0.01% Other South American 30,622 0.05% 0.01% Spanish[77] 1,756,181 2.84% 0.53% All other 123,102 0.2% 0.04% Total 61,755,866 100.00% 18.65% As of 2022, approximately 60.1% of the nation's Hispanic population were of Mexican origin (see table). Another 9.6% were of Puerto Rican origin, and with about 3.9% each of Cuban and Salvadoran and about 3.7% Dominican origins.[76] The remainder were of other Central American or of South American origin, or of origin directly from Spain. In 2017, Two thirds of all Hispanic Americans were born in the United States.[78] There are few immigrants directly from Spain, since Spaniards have historically emigrated to Hispanic America rather than to English-speaking countries. Because of this, most Hispanics who identify themselves as Spaniard or Spanish also identify with Hispanic American national origin. In the 2017 Census estimate approximately 1.76 million Americans reported some form of "Spanish" as their ancestry, whether directly from Spain or not.[76] In northern New Mexico and southern Colorado, there is a large portion of Hispanics who trace their ancestry to settlers from New Spain (Mexico), and sometimes Spain itself, in the late 16th century through the 17th century. People from this background often self-identify as "Hispanos", "Spanish" or "Hispanic". Many of these settlers also intermarried with local Native Americans, creating a mestizo population.[79] Likewise, southern Louisiana is home to communities of people of Canary Islands descent, known as Isleños, in addition to other people of Spanish ancestry. Californios, Nuevomexicanos and Tejanos are Americans of Spanish and/or Mexican descent, with subgroups that sometimes call themselves Chicanos. Nuevomexicanos and Tejanos are distinct southwest Hispanic cultures with their own cuisines, dialects and musical traditions. Nuyoricans are Americans of Puerto Rican descent from the New York City area. There are close to two million Nuyoricans in the United States. Prominent Nuyoricans include Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, US Supreme Court Judge Sonia Sotomayor, and singer Jennifer Lopez. See also: Race and ethnicity in Latin America, Race and ethnicity in the United States, and Race and ethnicity in the United States census Clockwise from top left: Eva Longoria, Rosario Dawson, Daniella Alonso, Michael Peña Hispanics come from multi-racial and multi-ethnic countries with diversity of origins; therefore, a Hispanic can be from any race or mix of races. The most common ancestries are: Native American, European and African. Many also have colonial era New Christian Sephardic Jewish ancestry.[80] As a result of their racial diversity, Hispanics form an ethnicity sharing a language (Spanish) and cultural heritage, rather than a race. Hispanic origin is independent of race and is termed "ethnicity" by the United States Census Bureau. On the 2020 United States census, 20.3% of Hispanics selected "White" as their race. This marked a large drop when compared to the 2010 United States census in which 53.0% of Hispanics identified as "White".[81] These Hispanics make up 12,579,626 people or 3.8% of the population. Over 42% of Hispanic Americans identify as "some other race".[82] Of all Americans who checked the box "Some Other Race", 97 percent were Hispanic.[83] These Hispanics make up 26,225,882 people or 42.2% of the Hispanic population. Over half of the "two or more races" respondents were Hispanics.[84] These Hispanics make up 20,299,960 people or 32.7% of the Hispanic population. The largest numbers of Black Hispanics are from the Spanish Caribbean islands and Central America, including the Cuban, Honduran, Panamanian, Dominican, and Puerto Rican communities. In Puerto Rico, people have some Native Indigenous American ancestry as well as European and Canary Islander ancestry. There's also a population of predominantly African descent as well as populations of Native American descent as well as those with intermixed ancestries. Cubans are mostly of Iberian and Canary Islander ancestry, with some heritage from Native Indigenous Caribbean. There are also populations of Black Sub-Saharan ancestry and multi-racial people.[85][86][87] The race and culture of each Hispanic country and their United States diaspora differs by history and geography. Welch and Sigelman found, as of the year 2000, lower interaction between Latinos of different nationalities (such as between Cubans and Mexicans) than between Latinos and non-Latinos.[88] This is a reminder that while they are often treated as such, Latinos in the United States are not a monolith, and often view their own ethnic or national identity as vastly different from that of other Latinos.[88] Racial Demographics of Hispanic Americans Between 1970 and 2020[89][90][91][92][93] Race/Ethnic Group 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 Total Population 9,072,602 14,608,673 22,354,059 35,305,818 50,477,594 62,080,044 White alone 8,466,126 (93.3%) 8,115,256 (55.6%) 11,557,774 (51.7%) 16,907,852 (47.9%) 26,735,713 (53.0%) 12,579,626 (20.3%) Black alone 454,934 (5.0%) 390,852 (2.7%) 769,767 (3.4%) 710,353 (2.0%) 1,243,471 (2.5%) 1,163,862 (1.9%) Native American or Alaska Native alone 26,859 (0.3%) 94,745 (0.6%) 165,461 (0.7%) 407,073 (1.2%) 685,150 (1.4%) 1,475,436 (2.4%) Asian or Pacific Islander alone x 166,010 (1.1%) 305,303 (1.4%) 165,155 (0.5%) 267,565 (0.5%) 335,278 (0.5%) Some other race alone 124,683 (1.4%)[a] 5,841,810 (40.0%) 9,555,754 (42.7%) 14,891,303 (42.2%) 18,503,103 (36.7%) 26,225,882 (42.2%) Two or more races x[b] x[b] x[b] 2,224,082 (6.3%) 3,042,592 (6.0%) 20,299,960 (32.7%) An automosal DNA study published in 2019, focusing specifically on Native American ancestry in different ethnic/racial groups within the US, found that self-identified Hispanic Americans had a higher average amount of Native American ancestry compared to Black and non-Hispanic White Americans. On average, Hispanic Americans were found to be 52% European, around 38% Native American, and less than 10% African.[94][95] However, these results, being an average of the entire Hispanic population, vary sharply between individuals and between regions. Hispanic participants from the West Coast and West South Central regions, where the Hispanic population is predominantly Mexican-American,[96] had an average of 43% Native American ancestry.[95] On the other hand, those from the Mid-Atlantic region, where the Hispanic population is predominantly of Puerto Rican or Dominican descent,[97] averaged only 11% Native American ancestry.[95] As of 2014, one third, or 17.9 million, of the Hispanic population was younger than 18 and a quarter, 14.6 million, were Millennials. This makes them more than half of the Hispanic population within the United States.[98] See also: Hispanic-serving institution Westlake Theatre building, side wall mural of Jaime Escalante and Edward James Olmos With the increasing Hispanic population in the United States, Hispanics have had a considerable impact on the K–12 system. In 2011–12, Hispanics comprised 24% of all enrollments in the United States, including 52% and 51% of enrollment in California and Texas, respectively.[99] Further research shows the Hispanic population will continue to grow in the United States, implicating that more Hispanics will populate US schools. Lauro Cavazos, US Secretary of Education from August 1988 to December 1990 The state of Hispanic education shows some promise. First, Hispanic students attending pre-K or kindergarten were more likely to attend full-day programs.[99] Second, Hispanics in elementary education were the second largest group represented in gifted and talented programs.[99] Third, Hispanics' average NAEP math and reading scores have consistently increased over the last 10 years.[99] Finally, Hispanics were more likely than other groups, including White people, to go to college.[99] However, their academic achievement in early childhood, elementary, and secondary education lag behind other groups.[99] For instance, their average math and reading NAEP scores were lower than every other group, except African Americans, and have the highest dropout rate of any group, 13% despite decreasing from 24%.[99] To explain these disparities, some scholars have suggested there is a Hispanic "Education Crisis" due to failed school and social policies.[100] To this end, scholars have further offered several potential reasons including language barriers, poverty, and immigrant/nativity status resulting in Hispanics not performing well academically.[101][102] Spanish speakers in the United States by counties in 2000 Currently, Hispanic students make up 80% of English-language learners in the United States.[103] In 2008–2009, 5.3 million students were classified as English Language Learners (ELLs) in pre-K to 12th grade.[104] This is a result of many students entering the education system at different ages, although the majority of ELLs are not foreign born.[104] In order to provide English instruction for Hispanic students there have been a multitude of English Language programs. Schools make demands when it comes to English fluency. There are test requirements to certify students who are non-native English speakers in writing, speaking, reading, and listening, for example. They take an ELPAC test, which evaluates their English efficiency. This assessment determines whether they are considered ELL students or not. For Hispanic students, being an ELL student will have a big impact because it's additional pressure to pass an extra exam apart from their own original classes. Furthermore, if the exam is not passed before they attend high school, the student will fall behind in their courses due to the additional ELD courses instead of taking their normal classes in that year.[105] However, the great majority of these programs are English Immersion, which arguably undermines the students' culture and knowledge of their primary language.[102] As such, there continues to be great debate within schools as to which program can address these language disparities. There are more than five million ELLs from all over the world attending public schools in the United States and speaking at least 460 different languages.[105] Undocumented immigrants have not always had access to compulsory education in the United States. However, since the landmark Supreme Court case Plyler v. Doe in 1982, immigrants have received access to K-12 education. This significantly impacted all immigrant groups, including Hispanics. However, their academic achievement is dependent upon several factors including, but not limited to time of arrival and schooling in country of origin.[106] When non-native speakers arrive to the United States, the student not only enters a new country, language or culture, but they also enter a testing culture to determine everything from their placements to advancement into the next grade level in their education.[105] Moreover, Hispanics' immigration/nativity status plays a major role regarding their academic achievement. For instance, first- and second- generation Hispanics outperform their later generational counterparts.[107] Additionally, their aspirations appear to decrease as well.[108] This has major implications on their post-secondary futures. The term "simultaneous bilinguals", which was coined by researcher Guadalupe Valdez,[109] refers to individuals who acquire two languages as a "first" language. Most American circumstantial bilinguals acquire their ethnic or immigrant language first and then English. The period of acquisition of the second language is known as incipient bilingualism. In 2007, University of Texas at El Paso was ranked the number one graduate engineering school for Hispanics.[110] Those with a bachelor's degree or higher ranges from 50% of Venezuelans compared to 18% for Ecuadorians 25 years and older. Amongst the largest Hispanic groups, those with a bachelor's or higher was 25% for Cubans, 16% of Puerto Ricans, 15% of Dominicans, and 11% for Mexicans. Over 21% of all second-generation

Dominican Americans have college degrees, slightly below the national average (28%) but significantly higher than US-born Mexican Americans (13%) and US-born Puerto Rican Americans (12%).[111] Hispanics make up the second or third largest ethnic group in Ivy League universities, considered to be the most prestigious in the United States. Hispanic enrollment at Ivy League universities has gradually increased over the years. Today, Hispanics make up between 8% of students at Yale University to 15% at Columbia University.[112] For example, 18% of students in the Harvard University Class of 2018 are Hispanic.[113] Hispanics have significant enrollment in many other top universities such as University of Texas at El Paso (70% of students), Florida International University (63%), University of Miami (27%), and MIT, UCLA and UC-Berkeley at 15% each. At Stanford University, Hispanics are the third largest ethnic group behind non-Hispanic White people and Asians, at 18% of the student population.[114] See also: The Hispanic Outlook in Higher Education Further information: List of engineering programs in the California State University 2019-2020 Total Enrollment 4-Year Schools[115] Program Ranking 1 Miami Dade College 2 Dallas College 3 Florida International University 4 South Texas College 5 Lone Star College System 6 The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley 7 Grand Canyon University 8 Bakersfield College 9 San Jacinto Community College 10 Valencia College 11 The University of Texas at El Paso 12 Austin Community College District 13 University of Central Florida 14 Rio Hondo College 15 Santa Ana College 16 Broward College 17 California State University, Northridge 18 The University of Texas at San Antonio 19 California State University, Fullerton 20 Arizona State University Campus Immersion 21 California State University, Los Angeles 22 Western Governors University 23 California State University, Long Beach 24 Southern New Hampshire University 25 University of Houston 26 College of Southern Nevada 27 Texas A & M University College Station 28 Texas State University 29 The University of Texas at Arlington 30 Santa Monica College 31 University of Phoenix Arizona 32 California State University, San Bernardino 33 California State University, Fresno 34 California State Polytechnic University, Pomona 35 Modesto Junior College While Hispanics study in colleges and universities throughout the country, some choose to attend federally-designated Hispanic-serving institutions, institutions that are accredited, degree-granting, public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment. There are over 270 institutions of higher education that have been designated as an HSI.[116] Universities with the largest Hispanic undergraduate enrollment (2013)[117] Rank University Hispanic enrollment % of student body 1 Florida International University 24,105 67% 2 University of Texas at El Paso 15,459 81% 3 University of Texas Pan American 15,009 91% 4 University of Texas at San Antonio 11,932 47% 5 California State University at Northridge 11,774 38% 6 California State University at Fullerton 11,472 36% 7 Arizona State University 11,465 19% 8 California State University at Long Beach 10,836 35% 9 California State University at Los Angeles 10,392 58% 10 University of Central Florida 10,255 20% Universities with the largest Hispanic graduate enrollment (2013) Rank University Hispanic enrollment % of student body 1 Nova Southeastern University 4,281 20% 2 Florida International University 3,612 42% 3 University of Southern California 2,358 11% 4 University of Texas Pan American 2,120 78% 5 University of Texas at El Paso 2,083 59% 6 CUNY Graduate Center 1,656 30% 7 University of New Mexico 1,608 26% 8 University of Texas at San Antonio 1,561 35% 9 University of Florida 1,483 9% 10 Arizona State University 1,400 10% Hispanic student enrollment in university and college systems (2012–2013) Rank University system Hispanic enrollment % of student body 1 California Community College System[118] 642,045 41% 2 California State University[119] 149,137 33% 3 Florida College System[120] 118,821 26% 4 University of Texas System[121] 84,086 39% 5 State University System of Florida[122] 79,931 24% 6 City University of New York[123] 77,341 30% 7 State University of New York[124] 43,514 9% 8 University of California 42,604 18% 9 Texas A&M University System[125][126] 27,165 25% 10 Nevada System of Higher Education[127] 21,467 21% – Ivy League[112] 11,562 10% Flyers at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport wearing face masks on March 6, 2020, as the COVID-19 coronavirus spreads throughout the United States. Disproportionate numbers of cases have been observed among Black and Hispanic populations.[128][129][130] As of 2016, life expectancy for Hispanic Americans is 81.8 years, which is higher than the life expectancy for White Americans (78.6 years).[131] Research on the "Hispanic paradox"—the well-established apparent mortality advantage of Hispanic Americans compared to White Americans, despite the latter's more advantaged socioeconomic status—has been principally explained by "(1) health-related migration to and from the US; and (2) social and cultural protection mechanisms, such as maintenance of healthy lifestyles and behaviors adopted in the countries of origin, and availability of extensive social networks in the US."[132] The "salmon bias" hypothesis, which suggests that the Hispanic health advantage is attributable to higher rates of return migration among less-healthy migrants, has received some support in the scholarly literature.[133] A 2019 study, examining the comparatively better health of foreign-born American Hispanics, challenged the hypothesis that a stronger orientation toward the family (familism) contributed to this advantage.[134] Some scholars have suggested that the Hispanic mortality advantage is likely to disappear due to the higher rates of obesity and diabetes among Hispanics relative to White people, although lower rates of smoking (and thus smoking-attributable mortality) among Hispanics may counteract this to some extent.[132] As of 2017, about 19% of Hispanic Americans lack health insurance coverage, which is the highest of all ethnic groups except for Indigenous Americans and Alaska Natives.[135] In terms of extending health coverage, Hispanics benefited the most among US ethnic groups from the Affordable Care Act (ACA); among non-elderly Hispanics, the uninsured rate declined from 26.7% in 2013 to 14.2% in 2017.[135] Among the population of non-elderly uninsured Hispanic population in 2017, about 53% were non-citizens, about 39% were US-born citizens, and about 9% were naturalized citizens.[135] (The ACA does not help undocumented immigrants or legal immigrants with less than five years' residence in the United States gain coverage).[135] According to a 2013 study, Mexican women have the highest uninsured rate (54.6%) as compared to other immigrants (26.2%), Black (22.5%) and White (13.9%).[136] According to the study, Mexican women are the largest female immigrant group in the United States, and are also the most at risk for developing preventable health conditions.[136] Multiple factors such as limited access to health care, legal status and income increase the risk of developing preventable health conditions because many undocumented immigrants postpone routine visits to the doctor until they become seriously ill. Rally to end family separation in Cleveland, Ohio Some families who are in the process of illegally crossing borders can suffer being caught and separated by border patrol agents. Migrants are also in danger of separation if they do not bring sufficient resources such as water for all members to continue crossing. Once illegal migrants have arrived to the new country, they may fear workplace raids where illegal immigrants are detained and deported. Family separation puts US-born children, undocumented children and their illegal immigrant parents at risk for depression and family maladaptive syndrome. The effects are often long-term and the impact extends to the community level. Children may experience emotional traumas and long-term changes in behaviors. Additionally, when parents are forcefully removed, children often develop feelings of abandonment and they might blame themselves for what has happened to their family. Some children that are victims to illegal border crossings that result in family separation believe in the possibility of never seeing their parents again. These effects can cause negative parent-child attachment. Reunification may be difficult because of immigration laws and re-entry restrictions which further affect the mental health of children and parents.[137] Parents who leave their home country also experience negative mental health experiences. According to a study published in 2013, 46% of Mexican migrant men who participated in the study reported elevated levels of depressive symptoms.[138] In recent years, the length of stay for migrants has increased, from 3 years to nearly a decade.[138] Migrants who were separated from their families, either married or single, experienced greater depression than married men accompanied by their spouses.[138] Furthermore, the study also revealed that men who are separated from their families are more prone to harsher living conditions such as overcrowded housing and are under a greater deal of pressure to send remittance to support their families. These conditions put additional stress on the migrants and often worsen their depression. Families who migrated together experience better living conditions, receive emotional encouragement and motivation from each other, and share a sense of solidarity. They are also more likely to successfully navigate the employment and health care systems in the new country, and are not pressured to send remittances back home. Ana Navarro, a political strategist and commentator, immigrated as a result of the Sandinista revolution. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 significantly changed how the United States dealt with immigration. Under this new law, immigrants who overstayed their visas or were found to be in the United States illegally were subject to be detained and/or deported without legal representation. Immigrants who broke these laws may not be allowed back into the country. Similarly, this law made it more difficult for other immigrants who want to enter the United States or gain legal status. These laws also expanded the types of offenses that can be considered worthy of deportation for documented immigrants.[137] Policies enacted by future presidents further limit the number of immigrants entering the country and their expedited removal. Many illegal immigrant families cannot enjoy doing everyday activities without exercising caution because they fear encountering immigration officers which limits their involvement in community events. Undocumented families also do not trust government institutions and services. Because of their fear of encountering immigration officers, illegal immigrants often feel ostracized and isolated which can lead to the development of mental health issues such as depression and anxiety.[137] The harmful effects of being ostracized from the rest of society are not limited to just that of undocumented immigrants but it affects the entire family even if some of the members are of legal status. Children often reported having been victims of bullying in school by classmates because their parents are undocumented.[139] This can cause them to feel isolated and develop a sense of inferiority which can negatively impact their academic performance. Beginning of Calle Ocho (eighth Street) in Little Havana of Miami, Florida, United States. Despite the struggles Hispanic families encounter, they have found ways to keep motivated. Many immigrants use religion as a source of motivation. Mexican immigrants believed that the difficulties they face are a part of God's bigger plan and believe their life will get better in the end. They kept their faith strong and pray every day, hoping that God will keep their families safe.[139] Immigrants participate in church services and bond with other immigrants that share the same experiences.[137] Undocumented Hispanics also find support from friends, family and the community that serve as coping mechanisms. Some Hispanics state that their children are the reason they have the strength to keep on going. They want their children to have a future and give them things they are not able to have themselves.[139] The community is able to provide certain resources that immigrant families need such as tutoring for their children, financial assistance and counseling services.[137] Some identified that maintaining a positive mental attitude helped them cope with the stresses they experience. Many immigrants refuse to live their life in constant fear which leads to depression in order to enjoy life in the United States.[139] Since many immigrants have unstable sources of income, many plan ahead in order to prevent future financial stress. They put money aside and find ways to save money instead of spend it such as learning to fix appliances themselves.[139] The section of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro road that runs through US territory, a total of 646 kilometres (401 mi), was declared a National Historic Trail in October 2000 Many Hispanic families migrate to find better economic opportunities in order to send remittances back home. Being undocumented limits the possibilities of jobs that immigrants undertake and many struggle to find a stable job. Many Hispanics report that companies turned them down because they do not have a Social Security number. If they are able to obtain a job, immigrants risk losing it if their employer finds out they are unable to provide proof of residency or citizenship. Many look towards agencies that do not ask for identification, but those jobs are often unreliable. In order to prevent themselves from being detained and deported, many have to work under exploitation. In a study, a participant reported "If someone knows that you don't have the papers ... that person is a danger. Many people will con them ... if they know you don't have the papers, with everything they say 'hey I'm going to call immigration on you.'".[139] These conditions lower the income that Hispanic families bring to their household and some find living each day very difficult. When an undocumented parent is deported or detained, income will be lowered significantly if the other parent also supports the family financially. The parent who is left has to look after the family and might find working difficult to manage along with other responsibilities. Even if families are not separated, Hispanics are constantly living in fear that they will lose their economic footing. Living in poverty has been linked to depression, low self-esteem, loneliness, crime activities and frequent drug use among youth.[137] Families with low incomes are unable to afford adequate housing and some of them are evicted. The environment in which the children of undocumented immigrants grow up in is often composed of poor air quality, noise, and toxins which prevent healthy development.[137] Furthermore, these neighborhoods are prone to violence and gang activities, forcing the families to live in constant fear which can contribute to the development of PTSD, aggression and depression. Median US household income by Nationality (2015) Ethnicity Income Spanish $60,640 Argentinian $60,000 Colombian $56,800 Cuban $56,000 Puerto Rican $54,500 Venezuelan $51,000 Chilean $51,000 Peruvian $47,600 Bolivian $44,400 Ecuadorian $44,200 Mexican $40,500 Honduran $40,200 Salvadoran $36,800 Guatemalan $36,800 Sources:[140][failed verification] Income by Race and Ethnicity and Hispanic / Latino origins 2023 shows the economic status of different ethnic groups[141] In 2017, the US census reported the median household incomes of Hispanic Americans to be $50,486. This is the third consecutive annual increase in median household income for Hispanic-origin households.[91] According to the US census, the poverty rate Hispanics was 18.3 percent in 2017, down from 19.4 percent in 2016. Hispanics accounted for 10.8 million individuals in poverty.[91] In comparison, the average poverty rates in 2017 for non-Hispanic White Americans was 8.7 percent with 17 million individuals in poverty, Asian Americans was 10.0 percent with 2 million individuals in poverty, and African Americans was 21.2 percent with 9 million individuals in poverty.[91] Among the largest Hispanic groups during 2015 was: Honduran Americans & Dominican Americans (27%), Guatemalan Americans (26%), Puerto Ricans (24%), Mexican Americans (23%), Salvadoran Americans (20%), Cuban Americans and Venezuelan Americans (17%), Ecuadorian Americans (15%), Nicaraguan Americans (14%), Colombian Americans (13%), Argentinian Americans (11%), and Peruvian Americans (10%).[142] Poverty affects many underrepresented students as racial/ethnic minorities tend to stay isolated within pockets of low-income communities. This results in several inequalities, such as "school offerings, teacher quality, curriculum, counseling and all manner of things that both keep students engaged in school and prepare them to graduate".[143] In the case of Hispanics, the poverty rate for Hispanic children in 2004 was 28.6 percent.[103] Moreover, with this lack of resources, schools reproduce these inequalities for generations to come. In order to assuage poverty, many Hispanic families can turn to social and community services as resources. Main articles: American culture and Hispanic culture See also: National Association of Latino Fraternal Organizations Museum of Latin American Art The geographic, political, social, economic and racial diversity of Hispanic Americans makes all Hispanics very different depending on their family heritage and/or national origin. Many times, there are many cultural similarities between Hispanics from neighboring countries than from more distant countries, i.e. Spanish Caribbean, Southern Cone, Central America etc. Yet several features tend to unite Hispanics from these diverse backgrounds. See also: Spanish language in the United States and Languages of the United States Spanish Revival architecture in Santa Barbara, California As one of the most important uniting factors of Hispanic Americans, Spanish is an important part of Hispanic culture. Teaching Spanish to children is often one of the most valued skills taught amongst Hispanic families. Spanish is not only closely tied with the person's family, heritage, and overall culture, but valued for increased opportunities in business and one's future professional career. A 2013 Pew Research survey showed that 95% of Hispanics adults said "it's important that future generations of Hispanics speak Spanish".[144][145] Given the United States' proximity to other Spanish-speaking countries, Spanish is being passed on to future American generations. Amongst second-generation Hispanics, 80% speak fluent Spanish, and amongst third-generation Hispanics, 40% speak fluent Spanish.[146] Spanish is also the most popular language taught in the United States.[147][148] Chicago Picasso as seen at Christkindlmarket Hispanics have revived the Spanish language in the United States, first brought to North America during the Spanish colonial period in the 16th century. Spanish is the oldest European language in the United States, spoken uninterruptedly for four and a half centuries, since the founding of Saint Augustine, Florida in 1565.[149][150][151][152] Today, 90% of all Hispanics speak English, and at least 78% speak fluent Spanish.[153] Additionally, 2.8 million non-Hispanic Americans also speak Spanish at home for a total of 41.1 million.[93] With 40% of Hispanic Americans being immigrants,[154] and with many of the 60% who are US-born being the children or grandchildren of immigrants, bilingualism is the norm in the community at large. At home, at least 69% of all Hispanics over the age of five are bilingual in English and Spanish, whereas up to 22% are monolingual English-speakers, and 9% are monolingual Spanish speakers. Another 0.4% speak a language other than English and Spanish at home.[153] See also: Isleño Spanish and New Mexican Spanish Spanish speakers in the United States Year Number of speakers Percent ofpopulation 1980 11.0 million 5% 1990 17.3 million 7% 2000 28.1 million 10% 2010 37.0 million 13% 2012 38.3 million 13% 2020* 40.0 million 14% *-Projected; sources:[144][155][156][157] The Spanish dialects spoken in the United States differ depending on the country of origin of the person or the person's family heritage. However, generally, Spanish spoken in the Southwest is Mexican Spanish or Chicano Spanish. A variety of Spanish native to the Southwest spoken by descendants of the early Spanish colonists in New Mexico and Colorado is known as Traditional New Mexican Spanish. One of the major distinctions of Traditional New Mexican Spanish is its use of distinct vocabulary and grammatical forms that make New Mexican Spanish unique amongst Spanish dialects. The Spanish spoken in the East Coast is generally Caribbean Spanish and is heavily influenced by the Spanish of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. Isleño Spanish, descended from Canarian Spanish, is the historic Spanish dialect spoken by the descendants of the earliest Spanish colonists beginning in the 18th century in Louisiana. Spanish spoken elsewhere throughout the country varies, although is generally Mexican Spanish.[93][158] Heritage Spanish speakers tend to speak Spanish with near-native level phonology, but a more limited command of morphosyntax.[159] Hispanics who speak Spanish as a second language often speak with English accents. Main articles: Chicano English, Spanglish, Miami § Dialect, and New York Latino English See also: List of English words of Spanish origin National Hispanic Cultural Center Hispanics have influenced the way Americans speak with the introduction of many Spanish words into the English language. Amongst younger generations of Hispanics, Spanglish, a term for any mix of Spanish and English, is common in speaking. As they are fluent in both languages, speakers will often switch between Spanish and English throughout the conversation. Spanglish is particularly common in Hispanic-majority cities and communities such as Miami, Hialeah, San Antonio, Los Angeles and parts of New York City.[160] Hispanics have also influenced the way English is spoken in the United States. In Miami, for example, the Miami dialect has evolved as the most common form of English spoken and heard in Miami today. This is a native dialect of English, and was developed amongst second and third generations of Cuban Americans in Miami. Today, it is commonly heard everywhere throughout the city. Gloria Estefan and Enrique Iglesias are examples of people who speak with the Miami dialect. Another major English dialect, is spoken by Chicanos and Tejanos in the Southwestern United States, called Chicano English. George Lopez and Selena are examples of speakers of Chicano English.[161] An English dialect spoken by Puerto Ricans and other Hispanic groups is called New York Latino English; Jennifer Lopez and Cardi B are examples of people who speak with the New York Latino dialect. When speaking in English, American Hispanics may often insert Spanish tag and filler items such as tú sabes, este, and órale, into sentences as a marker of ethnic identity and solidarity. The same often occurs with grammatical words like pero.[162] San Antonio Missions National Historical Park in Texas a UNESCO World Heritage Site comprises four missions, Mission San José, Mission San Juan, and Mission Espada. These missions are renowned for their architectural and cultural significance, reflecting the Spanish colonial heritage of the region. According to a Pew Center study which was conducted in 2019, the majority of Hispanic Americans are Christians (72%),[163] Among American Hispanics, as of 2018–19, 47% are Catholic, 24% are Protestant, 1% are Mormon, less than 1% are Orthodox Christian, 3% are members of non-Christian faiths, and 23% are unaffiliated.[163] The proportion of Hispanics who are Catholic has dropped from 2009 (when it was 57%), while the proportion of unaffiliated Hispanics has increased since 2009 (when it was 15%).[163] Among Hispanic Protestant community, most are evangelical, but some belong to mainline denominations.[164] Compared to Catholic, unaffiliated, and mainline Protestant Hispanics; Evangelical Protestant Hispanics are substantially more likely to attend services weekly, pray daily, and adhere to biblical liberalism.[164] As of 2014, about 67% of Hispanic Protestants and about 52% of Hispanic Catholics were renewalist, meaning that they described themselves as Pentecosal or charismatic Christians (in the Catholic tradition, called Catholic charismatic renewal).[165] Catholic affiliation is much higher among first-generation Hispanic immigrants than it is among second and third-generation Hispanic immigrants, who exhibit a fairly high rate of conversion to Protestantism or the unaffiliated camp.[166] According to Andrew Greeley, as many as 600,000 American Hispanics leave Catholicism for Protestant churches every year, and this figure is much higher in Texas and Florida.[167] Hispanic Catholics are developing youth and social programs to retain members.[168] Hispanics make up a substantial proportion (almost 40%) of Catholics in the United States,[169] although the number of American Hispanic priests is low relative to Hispanic membership in the church.[170] In 2019, José Horacio Gómez, Archbishop of Los Angeles and a naturalized American citizen born in Mexico, was elected as president of the US Conference of Catholic Bishops.[169] Pew Research Center: Hispanic and Latino Religious Affiliation (2010–2022)[171] Date Catholicism Unaffiliated Evangelical Protestant Non-Evangelical Protestant Other religion 2022 43 30 15 6 4 2021 46 25 14 7 5 2018 49 20 19 7 3 2016 54 17 15 7 5 2015 54 17 18 7 4 2014 58 12 14 7 7 2013 55 18 17 7 3 2012 58 13 15 6 3 2011 62 14 13 6 3 2010 67 10 12 5 3 See also: Latino literature Latino Cultural Center The United States is home to thousands of Spanish-language media outlets, which range in size from giant commercial and some non-commercial broadcasting networks and major magazines with circulations numbering in the millions, to low-power AM radio stations with listeners numbering in the hundreds. There are hundreds of Internet media outlets targeting US Hispanic consumers. Some of the outlets are online versions of their printed counterparts and some online exclusively. Increased use of Spanish-language media leads to increased levels of group consciousness, according to survey data. The differences in attitudes are due to the diverging goals of Spanish-language and English-language media. The effect of using Spanish-language media serves to promote a sense of group consciousness among Hispanics by reinforcing roots in the Hispanic world and the commonalities among Hispanics of varying national origin.[172][173] The first Hispanic-American owned major film studio in the United States is based in Atlanta, Georgia. In 2017, Ozzie and Will Areu purchased Tyler Perry's former studio to establish Areu Bros. Studios.[174][175] Hispanics are more likely to use social media such as TikTok and Instagram than non-Hispanics.[176] Spanish language radio is the largest non-English broadcasting media.[177] While other foreign language broadcasting declined steadily, Spanish broadcasting grew steadily from the 1920s to the 1970s. The 1930s were boom years.[178] The early success depended on the concentrated geographical audience in Texas and the Southwest.[179] American stations were close to Mexico which enabled a steady circular flow of entertainers, executives and technicians, and stimulated the creative initiatives of Hispanic radio executives, brokers, and advertisers. Ownership was increasingly concentrated in the 1960s and 1970s. The industry sponsored the now-defunct trade publication Sponsor from the late 1940s to 1968.[180] Spanish-language radio has influenced American and Hispanic discourse on key current affairs issues such as citizenship and immigration.[181] Notable Hispanic-oriented media outlets include: CNN en Español, a Spanish-language news network based in Atlanta, Georgia; ESPN Deportes and Fox Deportes, two Spanish-language sports television networks. Telemundo, the second-largest Spanish-language television network in the United States, with affiliates in nearly every major U.S. market, and numerous affiliates internationally; TeleXitos an American Spanish language digital multicast television network owned by NBCUniversal Telemundo Enterprises. Universo, a cable network that produces content for U.S.-born Hispanic audiences; Univisión, the largest Spanish-language television network in the United States, with affiliates in nearly every major U.S. market, and numerous affiliates internationally. It is the country's fourth-largest network overall;[182] UniMás, an American Spanish language free-to-air television network owned by TelevisaUnivision. Fusion TV, an English television channel targeting Hispanic audiences with news and satire programming; Galavisión, a Spanish-language television channel targeting Hispanic audiences with general entertainment programming; Estrella TV, an American Spanish-language broadcast television network owned by the Estrella Media. V-me, a Spanish-language television network; Primo TV, an English-language cable channel aimed at Hispanic youth.; Azteca América, a Spanish-language television network in the United States, with affiliates in nearly every major U.S. market, and numerous affiliates internationally; Fuse, a former music channel that merged with the Hispanic-oriented NuvoTV in 2015. FM, a music-centric channel that replaced NuvoTV following the latter's merger with Fuse in 2015. 3ABN Latino, a Spanish-language Christian television network based in West Frankfort, Illinois; TBN Enlace USA, a Spanish-language Christian television network based in Tustin, California; La Opinión, a Spanish-language daily newspaper published in Los Angeles, California and distributed throughout the six counties of Southern California. It is the largest Spanish-language newspaper in the United States El Nuevo Herald and Diario Las Américas, Spanish-language daily newspapers serving the greater Miami, Florida, market El Tiempo Latino a Spanish-language free-circulation weekly newspaper published in Washington, D.C. Latina, a magazine for bilingual, bicultural Hispanic women People en Español, a Spanish-language magazine counterpart of People Vida Latina, a Spanish-language entertainment magazine distributed throughout the Southern United States Because of different cultures throughout the Hispanic world, there are various music forms throughout Hispanic countries, with different sounds and origins. Reggaeton and hip hop are genres that are most popular to Hispanic youth in the United States. Recently Latin trap, trap corridos, and Dominican dembow have gained popularity.[183][184][185] Main article: Hispanic and Latino athletes in American sports Javier Báez making a baseball play Soccer is a common sport for Hispanics from outside of the Caribbean region, particularly immigrants. They have played a major role in boosting the sport's popularity in the United States.[186] Baseball is common among Caribbean Hispanics. They and their culture now form a major part of the fanbase and players in MLB.[187] Other popular sports include boxing, gridiron football, and basketball. Mexican food has become part of the mainstream American market Hispanic food, particularly Mexican food, has influenced American cuisine and eating habits. Mexican cuisine has become mainstream in American culture. Across the United States, tortillas and salsa are arguably becoming as common as hamburger buns and ketchup. Tortilla chips have surpassed potato chips in annual sales, and plantain chips popular in Caribbean cuisines have continued to increase sales.[188] The avocado has been described as "America's new favorite fruit"; its largest market within the US is among Hispanic Americans.[189] Due to the large Mexican-American population in the Southwestern United States, and its proximity to Mexico, Mexican food there is believed to be some of the best in the United States. Cubans brought Cuban cuisine to Miami and today, cortaditos, pastelitos de guayaba and empanadas are common mid-day snacks in the city. Cuban culture has changed Miami's coffee drinking habits, and today a café con leche or a cortadito is commonly had at one of the city's numerous coffee shops.[190] The Cuban sandwich, developed in Miami, is now a staple and icon of the city's cuisine and culture.[191] Mexican American girls at a Quinceañera celebration in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Hispanic culture places a strong value on family, and is commonly taught to Hispanic children as one of the most important values in life. Statistically, Hispanic families tend to have larger and closer knit families than the American average. Hispanic families tend to prefer to live near other family members. This may mean that three or sometimes four generations may be living in the same household or near each other, although four generations is uncommon in the United States. The role of grandparents is believed to be very important in the upbringing of children.[192] Hispanics tend to be very group-oriented, and an emphasis is placed on the well-being of the family above the individual. The extended family plays an important part of many Hispanic families, and frequent social, family gatherings are common. Traditional rites of passages, particularly Roman Catholic sacraments: such as baptisms, birthdays, first Holy Communions, quinceañeras, Confirmations, graduations and weddings are all popular moments of family gatherings and celebrations in Hispanic families.[193][194] Education is another important priority for Hispanic families. Education is seen as the key towards continued upward mobility in the United States among Hispanic families. A 2010 study by the Associated Press showed that Hispanics place a higher emphasis on education than the average American. Hispanics expect their children to graduate university.[195][196] Hispanic youth today stay at home with their parents longer than before. This is due to more years spent studying and the difficulty of finding a paid job that meets their aspirations.[197] Mariah Carey's father was of African American and Afro-Venezuelan descent, while her mother is of Irish descent. Anya Taylor-Joy is of Argentine of English and Scottish descent, the son of a British mother and an Anglo-Argentine father.[198][199][200] Her father Dennis Taylor was born in Argentina to an Anglo-Argentine mother and a Scottish father, while her mother was born in Zambia to an English diplomat father, David Joy, and a Spanish mother from Barcelona.[201]. Hispanic Americans, like many immigrant groups before them, are out-marrying at high rates. Out-marriages comprised 17.4% of all existing Hispanic marriages in 2008.[202] The rate was higher for newlyweds (which excludes immigrants who are already married): Among all newlyweds in 2010, 25.7% of all Hispanics married a non-Hispanic (this compares to out-marriage rates of 9.4% of White people, 17.1% of Black people, and 27.7% of Asians). The rate was larger for native-born Hispanics, with 36.2% of native-born Hispanics (both men and women) out-marrying compared to 14.2% of foreign-born Hispanics.[203] The difference is attributed to recent immigrants tending to marry within their immediate immigrant community due to commonality of language, proximity, familial connections, and familiarity.[202] Rosa Salazar is of Peruvian and French descent.[204] In 2008, 81% of Hispanics who married out married non-Hispanic White people, 9% married non-Hispanic Black people, 5% non-Hispanic Asians, and the remainder married non-Hispanic, multi-racial partners.[202] Of approximately 275,500 new interracial or interethnic marriages in 2010, 43.3% were White-Hispanic (compared to White-Asian at 14.4%, White-Black at 11.9%, and other combinations at 30.4%; "other combinations" consists of pairings between different minority groups and multi-racial people).[203] Unlike those for marriage to Black people and Asians, intermarriage rates of Hispanics to White people do not vary by gender. The combined median earnings of White/Hispanic couples are lower than those of White/White couples but higher than those of Hispanic/Hispanic couples. 23% of Hispanic men who married White women have a college degree compared to only 10% of Hispanic men who married a Hispanic woman. 33% of Hispanic women who married a White husband are college-educated compared to 13% of Hispanic women who married a Hispanic man.[203] Attitudes among non-Hispanics toward intermarriage with Hispanics are mostly favorable, with 81% of White people, 76% of Asians and 73% of Black people "being fine" with a member of their family marrying a Hispanic and an additional 13% of White people, 19% of Asians and 16% of Black people "being bothered but accepting of the marriage". Only 2% of White people, 4% of Asians, and 5% of Black people would not accept a marriage of their family member to a Hispanic.[202] Hispanic attitudes toward intermarriage with non-Hispanics are likewise favorable, with 81% "being fine" with marriages to White people and 73% "being fine" with marriages to Black people. A further 13% admitted to "being bothered but accepting" of a marriage of a family member to a White and 22% admitted to "being bothered but accepting" of a marriage of a family member to a Black. Only 5% of Hispanics objected outright marriage of a family member to a non-Hispanic Black and 2% to a non-Hispanic White.[202] Unlike intermarriage with other racial groups, intermarriage with non-Hispanic Black people varies by nationality of origin. Puerto Ricans have by far the highest rates of intermarriage with Black people, of all major Hispanic national groups, who also has the highest overall intermarriage rate among Hispanics.[195][205][206][207][208][209][210][211][212][213][excessive citations] Cubans have the highest rate of intermarriage with non-Hispanic White people, of all major Hispanic national groups, and are the most assimilated into White American culture.[214][215] As Hispanic migrants become the norm in the United States, the effects of this migration on the identity of these migrants and their kin becomes most evident in the younger generations. Crossing the borders changes the identities of both the youth and their families. Often "one must pay special attention to the role expressive culture plays as both entertainment and as a site in which identity is played out, empowered, and reformed" because it is "sometimes in opposition to dominant norms and practices and sometimes in conjunction with them".[216] The exchange of their culture of origin with American culture creates a dichotomy within the values that the youth find important, therefore changing what it means to be Hispanic in the global sphere. Along with feeling that they are neither from the country of their ethnic background nor the United States, a new identity within the United States is formed called latinidad. This is especially seen in cosmopolitan social settings like New York City, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Underway is "the intermeshing of different Latino subpopulations has laid the foundations for the emergence and ongoing evolution of a strong sense of latinidad" which establishes a "sense of cultural affinity and identity deeply rooted in what many Hispanics perceive to be a shared historical, spiritual, aesthetic and linguistic heritage, and a growing sense of cultural affinity and solidarity in the social context of the United States."[216] This unites Hispanics as one, creating cultural kin with other Hispanic ethnicities. In a 1998 study of Mexican Americans it was found that males were more likely to endorse the notion than men should be the sole breadwinners of the family, while Mexican American women did not endorse this notion.[217] Hispanic woman washing, doing household chores Prior to the 1960s countercultural movement, Mexican men often felt an exaggerated need to be the sole breadwinner of their families.[218] There are two sides to machismo, the man who has a strong work ethic and lives up to his responsibilities, or the man who heavily drinks and therefore displays acts of unpleasant behavior towards his family.[217] Natalie Morales interviewing Jill Biden at the White House in 2016. The traditional roles of women in a Hispanic community are of housewife and mother, a woman's role is to cook, clean, and care for her children and husband; putting herself and her needs last.[219] The typical structure of a Hispanic family forces women to defer authority to her husband, allowing him to make the important decisions, that both the woman and children must abide by.[220] In traditional Hispanic households, women and young girls are homebodies or muchachas de la casa ("girls of the house"), showing that they abide "by the cultural norms ... [of] respectability, chastity, and family honor [as] valued by the [Hispanic] community".[221] Migration to the United States can change the identity of Hispanic youth in various ways, including how they carry their gendered identities.[222] However, when Hispanic women come to the United States, they tend to adapt to the perceived social norms of this new country and their social location changes as they become more independent and able to live without the financial support of their families or partners.[222] The unassimilated community views these adapting women as being de la calle ("of [or from] the street"), transgressive, and sexually promiscuous.[222] A women's motive for pursuing an education or career is to prove she can care and make someone of herself, breaking the traditional gender role that a Hispanic woman can only serve as a mother or housewife, thus changing a woman's role in society.[223] Some Hispanic families in the United States "deal with young women's failure to adhere to these culturally prescribed norms of proper gendered behavior in a variety of ways, including sending them to live in ... [the sending country] with family members, regardless of whether or not ... [the young women] are sexually active".[224] Now there has been a rise in the Hispanic community where both men and women are known to work and split the household chores among themselves; women are encouraged to gain an education, degree, and pursue a career.[225] Santa Fe Plaza According to polling data released in 2022, 11% of Hispanic American adults identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender. This is more than twice the rate of White Americans or African Americans. Over 20% of Hispanic Millennials and Gen Z claimed an LGBT identity.[226] The growth of the young Hispanic population is driving an increase of the LGBT community in the United States.[227] Studies have shown that Hispanic Americans are over-represented among transgender people in the United States.[228][229] According to Gattamorta, et al. (2018), the socially constructed notion of machismo reinforces male gender roles in Hispanic culture, which can lead to internalized homophobia in Hispanic gay men and increase mental health issues and suicidal ideation.[230] However, according to Reyes Salinas, more recent research shows that there has been an explosive growth of LGBT self-identification among young Hispanic Americans, which may signal that the Hispanic attitudes towards LGBT have broken down.[226] According to Marina Franco, polling conducted in 2022 suggests that the Hispanic community in America is largely accepting of LGBT people and gay marriage, which is significant in light of the rapid growth of LGBT self-identification among Hispanics.[231] Sunny Hostin American lawyer, columnist, journalist, and television host. Hostin was born to a Puerto Rican mother and an African American father, and her maternal grandfather was of Sephardic Jewish descent. As a result of the rapid growth of the Hispanic population, there has been some tension with other minority populations, especially the African-American population, as Hispanics have increasingly moved into once exclusively Black areas.[232][233] There has also been increasing cooperation between minority groups to work together to attain political influence.[234][235] A 2007 UCLA study reported that 51% of Black people felt that Hispanics were taking jobs and political power from them and 44% of Hispanics said they feared African-Americans, identifying them (African-Americans) with high crime rates. That said, large majorities of Hispanics credited American Black people and the civil rights movement with making life easier for them in the United States.[236][237] A Pew Research Center poll from 2006 showed that Black people overwhelmingly felt that Hispanic immigrants were hard working (78%) and had strong family values (81%); 34% believed that immigrants took jobs from Americans, 22% of Black people believed that they had directly lost a job to an immigrant, and 34% of Black people wanted immigration to be curtailed. The report also surveyed three cities: Chicago (with its well-established Hispanic community); Washington, D.C. (with a less-established but quickly growing Hispanic community); and Raleigh-Durham (with a very new but rapidly growing Hispanic community). The results showed that a significant proportion of Black people in those cities wanted immigration to be curtailed: Chicago (46%), Raleigh-Durham (57%), and Washington, DC (48%).[238] Per a 2008 University of California, Berkeley Law School research brief, a recurring theme to Black/Hispanic tensions is the growth in "contingent, flexible, or contractor labor", which is increasingly replacing long term steady employment for jobs on the lower-rung of the pay scale (which had been disproportionately filled by Black people). The transition to this employment arrangement corresponds directly with the growth in the Hispanic immigrant population. The perception is that this new labor arrangement has driven down wages, removed benefits, and rendered temporary, jobs that once were stable (but also benefiting consumers who receive lower-cost services) while passing the costs of labor (healthcare and indirectly education) onto the community at large.[239] A 2008 Gallup poll indicated that 60% of Hispanics and 67% of Black people believe that good relations exist between US Black people and Hispanics[240] while only 29% of Black people, 36% of Hispanics and 43% of White people, say Black–Hispanic relations are bad.[240] In 2009, in Los Angeles County, Hispanics committed 30% of the hate crimes against Black victims and Black people committed 70% of the hate crimes against Hispanics.[241] Main article: Hispanic and Latino American politics See also: List of Hispanic Americans in the United States Congress Current Hispanics in the United States government Name Political party State First elected Ancestry Supreme Court Sonia Sotomayor — 2009[c] Puerto Rican Census Bureau Robert Santos 2022 Mexican American State Governors Michelle Lujan Grisham Democratic New Mexico 2018 Hispanos of New Mexico US Senate Marco Rubio Republican Florida 2010 Cuban Ted Cruz Republican Texas 2012 Cuban Catherine Cortez Masto Democratic Nevada 2016 Mexican Ben Ray Luján Democratic New Mexico 2020 Hispanos of New Mexico Ruben Gallego Democratic Arizona 2024 Colombian Alex Padilla Democratic California 2021[d] Mexican US House of Representatives Nydia Velázquez Democratic New York 1992 Puerto Rican Grace Napolitano Democratic California 1998 Mexican Mario Díaz-Balart Republican Florida 2002 Cuban Raúl Grijalva Democratic Arizona 2002 Mexican Linda Sánchez Democratic California 2002 Mexican Henry Roberto Cuellar Democ

music in the United States Clockwise from top left: Bad Bunny, Jennifer Lopez, Carlos Santana, Selena There are many Hispanic American musicians that have made a significant impact on the music industry and achieved fame within the United States and internationally, such as Christopher Rios better known by his stage name Big Pun, Jennifer Lopez, Joan Baez, Selena Gomez, Demi Lovato, Fergie, Pitbull, Victoria Justice, Linda Ronstadt, Zack de la Rocha, Gloria Estefan, Héctor Lavoe, Celia Cruz, Tito Puente, Kat DeLuna, Selena, Ricky Martin, Marc Anthony, Miguel, Carlos Santana, Christina Aguilera, Bruno Mars, Mariah Carey, Jerry García, Dave Navarro, Santaye, Elvis Crespo, Romeo Santos, Tom Araya, Sonny Sandoval, the Mars Volta, Los Lobos, Villano Antillano, South Park Mexican, Cuco, Malo, OhGeesy, Malu Trevejo, Ice Spice, Young M.A, Lloyd Banks, Exposé, Sweet Sensation, Jellybean, Immortal Technique, Brujeria, Fuerza Regida, Xavi, Aventura, Lunay, Myke Towers, Jay Wheeler, J.I., Amara La Negra, Joseline Hernandez, Lele Pons, Snow Tha Product, the Marías, Ángela Aguilar, Tego Calderón, Prince Royce, Don Omar, Eddie Palmieri, Wisin & Yandel, Melanie Martinez, Mariah Angeliq, That Mexican OT, MC Magic, TKA, La India, George Lamond, Sa-Fire, Cynthia, Lisa Lisa, Julieta Venegas, Intocable, Marisela, Pepe Aguilar, Jon Secada, Chayanne, DannyLux, Eslabon Armado, Iván Cornejo, Grupo Frontera, Yahritza y su Esencia, Herencia de Patrones, Omar Apollo, Eladio Carrión, Kid Frost, Cypress Hill, N.O.R.E., Fat Joe, Mellow Man Ace, Chicano Batman, Delinquent Habits, Lil Rob, Ritchie Valens, Ozomatli, BIA, Plan B, Chencho Corleone, Maye, Kap G, Tha Mexakinz, Brownside, Psycho Realm, A Lighter Shade of Brown, Gilberto Santa Rosa, Noriel, Baby Rasta, Brytiago, Farruko, J Álvarez, Darell, Ñengo Flow, Luis Fonsi, José Feliciano, Daddy Yankee, Lil Suzy, Judy Torres, Nayobe, Willie Colón, Jenni Rivera, Baby Bash, Frankie J, Larry Hernandez, Arcángel, De la Ghetto, Giselle Bellas, Juan Luis Guerra, Residente, Anuel AA, Ozuna, Lil Pump, 6ix9ine, Becky G, Ivy Queen, Cardi B, Kali Uchis, Bad Bunny, Rauw Alejandro, all of the members of all-female band Go Betty Go, Camila Cabello, two members of girl group Fifth Harmony: Lauren Jauregui and Ally Brooke, and two members of the nu metal band Nonpoint. Hispanic music imported from Cuba (chachachá, mambo, and rhumba) and Mexico (ranchera and mariachi) had brief periods of popularity during the 1950s. Examples of artists include Celia Cruz, who was a Cuban American singer and the most popular Latin artist of the 20th century, gaining twenty-three gold albums during her career. Bill Clinton awarded her the National Medal of Arts in 1994. Among the Hispanic American musicians who were pioneers in the early stages of rock and roll were Ritchie Valens, who scored several hits, most notably "La Bamba" and Herman Santiago, who wrote the lyrics to the iconic rock and roll song "Why Do Fools Fall in Love". Songs that became popular in the United States and are heard during the holiday/Christmas season include "¿Dónde Está Santa Claus?", a novelty Christmas song with 12-year-old Augie Ríos which was a hit record in 1959 and featured the Mark Jeffrey Orchestra, "Feliz Navidad" by José Feliciano; and Mariah Carey's 1994 song "All I Want for Christmas Is You", which is the best-selling holiday song by a female artist. Miguel del Aguila wrote 116 works and has three Latin Grammy nominations. In 1986, Billboard magazine introduced the Hot Latin Songs chart which ranks the best-performing songs on Spanish-language radio stations in the United States. Seven years later, Billboard initiated the Top Latin Albums which ranks top-selling Latin albums in the United States.[296] Similarly, the Recording Industry Association of America incorporated "Los Premios de Oro y Platino" (The Gold and Platinum Awards) to certify Latin recordings which contains at least 50% of its content recorded in Spanish.[297] In 1989, Univision established the Lo Nuestro Awards which became the first award ceremony to recognize the most talented performers of Spanish-language music and was considered to be the "Hispanic Grammys".[298][299] In 2000, the Latin Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences (LARAS) established the Latin Grammy Awards to recognize musicians who perform in Spanish and Portuguese.[300] Unlike The Recording Academy, LARAS extends its membership internationally to Hispanophone and Lusophone communities worldwide beyond the Americas, particularly the Iberian Peninsula.[301] Becky G won favorite female Latin artist, a brand new category at the AMAs in 2020.[302] For the 63rd Annual Grammy Awards, the academy announced several changes for different categories and rules: the category Latin Pop Album has been renamed Best Latin Pop or Urban Album, while Latin Rock, Urban or Alternative Album has been renamed Best Latin Rock or Alternative Album. Main article: List of Hispanics and Latinos in film Clockwise from top left: Lin-Manuel Miranda, Zoe Saldaña, Edward James Olmos, Sofía Vergara American cinema has often reflected and propagated negative stereotypes towards foreign nationals and ethnic minorities.[303] For example, Hispanics are largely depicted as sexualized figures such as the Hispanic macho or the Hispanic vixen, gang members, (illegal) immigrants, or entertainers.[304] However representation in Hollywood has enhanced in latter times of which it gained noticeable momentum in the 1990s and does not emphasize oppression, exploitation, or resistance as central themes. According to Ramírez Berg, third wave films "do not accentuate Chicano oppression or resistance; ethnicity in these films exists as one fact of several that shape characters' lives and stamps their personalities".[305] Filmmakers like Edward James Olmos and Robert Rodriguez were able to represent the Hispanic American experience like none had on screen before, and actors like Hilary Swank, Michael Peña, Jordana Brewster, Ana de Armas, Jessica Alba, Natalie Martinez and Jenna Ortega have become successful. In the last decade, minority filmmakers like Chris Weitz, Alfonso Gomez-Rejon and Patricia Riggen have been given applier narratives. Portrayal in films of them include La Bamba (1987), Selena (1997), The Mask of Zorro (1998), Nothing like the Holidays (2008), Dora and the Lost City of Gold (2019), Being the Ricardos (2001), Father of the Bride (2022) and Josefina López's Real Women Have Curves, originally a play which premiered in 1990 and was later released as a film in 2002.[305] Hispanics have also contributed some prominent actors and others to the film industry. Of Puerto Rican origin: José Ferrer (the first Hispanic actor to win an acting Academy Award for his role in Cyrano de Bergerac), Auli'i Cravalho, Rita Moreno, Chita Rivera, Raul Julia, Rosie Perez, Rosario Dawson, Esai Morales, Aubrey Plaza, Jennifer Lopez, and Benicio del Toro. Of Mexican origin: Emile Kuri (the first Hispanic to win an Academy Award – for Best Production Design – in 1949), Ramon Novarro, Dolores del Río, Lupe Vélez, Anthony Quinn, Ricardo Montalbán, Katy Jurado, Adrian Grenier, Jay Hernandez, Salma Hayek, Danny Trejo, Jessica Alba, Tessa Thompson, and Kate del Castillo. Of Cuban origin: Cesar Romero, Mel Ferrer, Andy García, Cameron Diaz, María Conchita Alonso, William Levy, and Eva Mendes. Of Argentine origin: Fernando Lamas, Carlos Thompson, Alejandro Rey, Anya Taylor-Joy, Camila Morrone, Maia Reficco, Julie Gonzalo, Stephanie Beatriz, Alexis Bledel, Ignacio Serricchio, Lorenzo Lamas and Linda Cristal. Of Dominican origin: Maria Montez and Zoe Saldana. Of partial Spanish origin: Rita Hayworth, Martin Sheen. Other outstanding figures are: Anita Page (of Salvadoran origin), Raquel Welch (of Bolivian origin), John Leguizamo (of Colombian origin), Oscar Isaac (of Guatemalan origin), John Gavin and Pedro Pascal (both of Chilean origin). One of the first Latina actresses to achieve success in Hollywood was Lupe Vélez. She was born in Mexico, where she started her film career before moving to the US, where she rose to fame in American and international cinema. During the early sound era of film, Vélez became well known for her roles and lively personality. In 1927, she began her career in silent cinema.[306] The Gaucho, starring Douglas Fairbanks and directed by F. Richard Jones in 1928, is one of her well-known films.[306] Being a Latina actress in Hollywood in the early 1900s, she was often cast in roles that reflected the image of Latina women as hostile and seductive. Hollywood's perception of Latinx identities frequently impacted these roles, and Vélez's portrayals were typically limited to these stereotypical representations of Latina women. Despite her adjustment and assimilation to Hollywood's expectations, Vélez was proud of her Mexican background. In stand-up comedy, Cristela Alonzo, Anjelah Johnson, Paul Rodríguez, Greg Giraldo, Cheech Marin, George Lopez, Freddie Prinze, Jade Esteban Estrada, Carlos Mencia, John Mendoza, Gabriel Iglesias and others are prominent. Mario Lopez actor, television host, and entertainment personality known for his roles in "Saved by the Bell" and as a host on various television programs. Some of the Hispanic actors who achieved notable success in U.S. television include Desi Arnaz, Lynda Carter, Jimmy Smits, Charo, Jencarlos Canela, Christian Serratos, Carlos Pena Jr., Eva Longoria, Sofía Vergara, Ricardo Antonio Chavira, Jacob Vargas, America Ferrera, Benjamin Bratt, Ricardo Montalbán, Hector Elizondo, Mario Lopez, America Ferrera, Karla Souza, Diego Boneta, Erik Estrada, Cote de Pablo, Freddie Prinze, Lauren Vélez, Isabella Gomez, Justina Machado, Tony Plana, Stacey Dash, and Charlie Sheen. Kenny Ortega is an Emmy Award-winning producer, director and choreographer who has choreographed many major television events such as Super Bowl XXX, the 72nd Academy Awards and Michael Jackson's memorial service. Hispanics are underrepresented in U.S. television, radio, and film. This is combatted by organizations such as the Hispanic Organization of Latin Actors (HOLA), founded in 1975; and National Hispanic Media Coalition (NHMC), founded in 1986.[307] Together with numerous Hispanic civil rights organizations, the NHMC led a "brownout" of the national television networks in 1999, after discovering that there were no Hispanic on any of their new prime time series that year.[308] This resulted in the signing of historic diversity agreements with ABC, CBS, Fox and NBC that have since increased the hiring of Hispanic talent and other staff in all of the networks. Latino Public Broadcasting (LPB) funds programs of educational and cultural significance to Hispanic Americans. These programs are distributed to various public television stations throughout the United States. The 72nd Primetime Emmy Awards was criticized by Hispanics; there were no major nominations for Hispanic performers, despite the Academy of Television Arts & Sciences publicizing their improved diversity in 2020. While there was a record number of Black nominees, there was only one individual Hispanic nomination. Hispanic representation groups said the greater diversity referred only to more African American nominees.[309][310] When the Los Angeles Times reported the criticism using the term "Black", it was itself criticized for erasing Afro-Hispanics, a discussion that then prompted more investigation into this under-represented minority ethnic group in Hollywood.[311] John Leguizamo boycotted the Emmys because of its lack of Hispanic nominees.[312] In the world of fashion, notable Hispanic designers include Oscar de la Renta, Carolina Herrera, Narciso Rodriguez, Manuel Cuevas, Maria Cornejo,[313] among others. Christy Turlington, Lais Ribeiro, Adriana Lima, Gisele Bündchen and Lea T achieved international fame as models. Rita de Acosta Lydig. Notable Hispanic artists include Jean-Michel Basquiat, Judith Baca, Carmen Herrera, Patssi Valdez, Gronk, Luis Jiménez, Félix González-Torres, Ana Mendieta, Ester Hernandez, Joe Shannon, Richard Serra, Abelardo Morell, Bill Melendez, María Magdalena Campos Pons, Sandra Ramos, Myrna Báez, Soraida Martinez and Yolanda Gonzalez. See also: Hispanic 500 Real estate developer Jorge M. Pérez. The total number of Hispanic-owned businesses in 2002 was 1.6 million, having grown at triple the national rate for the preceding five years.[63] Hispanic business leaders include Cuban immigrant Roberto Goizueta, who rose to head of The Coca-Cola Company.[314] Advertising Mexican-American magnate Arte Moreno became the first Hispanic to own a major league team in the United States when he purchased the Los Angeles Angels baseball club.[315] Also a major sports team owner is Mexican-American Linda G. Alvarado, president and CEO of Alvarado Construction, Inc. and co-owner of the Colorado Rockies baseball team. There are several Hispanics on the Forbes 400 list of richest Americans. Alejandro Santo Domingo and his brother Andres Santo Domingo inherited their fathers stake in SABMiller, now merged with Anheuser-Busch InBev. The brothers are ranked No. 132 and are each worth $4.8bn.[316] Jorge Perez founded and runs The Related Group. He built his career developing and operating low-income multifamily apartments across Miami.[317][318] He is ranked No. 264 and is worth $3bn.[316] The largest Hispanic-owned food company in the United States is Goya Foods, because of World War II hero Joseph A. Unanue, the son of the company's founders.[319] Angel Ramos was the founder of Telemundo, Puerto Rico's first television station[320] and now the second largest Spanish-language television network in the United States, with an average viewership over one million in primetime. Samuel A. Ramirez Sr. made Wall Street history by becoming the first Hispanic to launch a successful investment banking firm, Ramirez & Co.[321][322] Nina Tassler is president of CBS Entertainment since September 2004. She is the highest-profile Hispanic in network television and one of the few executives who has the power to approve the airing or renewal of series. Since 2021, magazine Hispanic Executive has released a list of 30 under 30 executives in the United States.[323] Members include financial analyst Stephanie Nuesi, fashion entrepreneur Zino Haro, and Obama scholar Josue de Paz.[324] See also: List of Hispanic Americans in the United States Congress Clockwise from top left: Carlos Gutierrez, Sonia Sotomayor, Brian Sandoval, Catherine Cortez Masto As of 2007, there were more than five thousand elected officeholders in the United States who were of Hispanic origin.[325] In the House of Representatives, Hispanic representatives have included Ladislas Lazaro, Antonio M. Fernández, Henry B. Gonzalez, Kika de la Garza, Herman Badillo, Romualdo Pacheco and Manuel Lujan Jr., out of almost two dozen former representatives. Current representatives include Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Jose E. Serrano, Luis Gutiérrez, Nydia Velázquez, Xavier Becerra, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Loretta Sanchez, Rubén Hinojosa, Mario Díaz-Balart, Raul Grijalva, Ben R. Lujan, Jaime Herrera Beutler, Raul Labrador and Alex Mooney—in all, they number thirty. Former senators are Octaviano Ambrosio Larrazolo, Mel Martinez, Dennis Chavez, Joseph Montoya and Ken Salazar. As of January 2011, the U.S. Senate includes Hispanic members Bob Menendez, a Democrat and Republicans Ted Cruz and Marco Rubio, all Cuban Americans.[326] Numerous Hispanics hold elective and appointed office in state and local government throughout the United States.[327] Current Hispanic Governors include Republican Nevada Governor Brian Sandoval and Republican New Mexico Governor Susana Martinez; upon taking office in 2011, Martinez became the first Hispanic woman governor in the history of the United States.[328] Former Hispanic governors include Democrats Jerry Apodaca, Raul Hector Castro, and Bill Richardson, as well as Republicans Octaviano Ambrosio Larrazolo, Romualdo Pacheco and Bob Martinez. Secretary Julian Castro candidate for US President and his twin brother Representative Joaquin Castro. Since 1988,[329] when Ronald Reagan appointed Lauro Cavazos the Secretary of Education, the first Hispanic United States Cabinet member, Hispanic Americans have had an increasing presence in presidential administrations. Hispanics serving in subsequent cabinets include Ken Salazar, former Secretary of the Interior; Hilda Solis, former United States Secretary of Labor; Alberto Gonzales, former United States Attorney General; Carlos Gutierrez, Secretary of Commerce; Federico Peña, former Secretary of Energy; Henry Cisneros, former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Manuel Lujan Jr., former Secretary of the Interior; and Bill Richardson, former Secretary of Energy and Ambassador to the United Nations. Rosa Rios is the current US Treasurer, including the latest three, were Hispanic women. In 2009, Sonia Sotomayor became the first Supreme Court Associate Justice of Hispanic origin. In 2022, Robert Santos became the first Director of the U.S. Census Bureau of Hispanic origin (Mexican American).[330] The Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC), founded in December 1976, and the Congressional Hispanic Conference (CHC), founded on March 19, 2003, are two organizations that promote policy of importance to Americans of Hispanic descent. They are divided into the two major American political parties: The Congressional Hispanic Caucus is composed entirely of Democratic representatives, whereas the Congressional Hispanic Conference is composed entirely of Republican representatives. Groups like the United States Hispanic Leadership Institute (USHLI) work to achieve the promises and principles of the United States by "promoting education, research, and leadership development, and empowering Hispanics and similarly disenfranchised groups by maximizing their civic awareness, engagement, and participation".[331] See also: Category:Hispanic and Latino American writers and National Association of Hispanic Journalists Further information: American literature in Spanish George Santayana was a philosopher, essayist, poet, and novelist. Jorge Majfud is a professor, essayist, and novelist Jorge Ramos has won eight Emmy Awards. José Díaz-Balart. Julia Álvarez (How the García Girls Lost Their Accents) Rudolfo Anaya (Bless Me, Ultima and Heart of Aztlan) Marie Arana (American Chica, Bolívar: American Liberator, and Silver, Sword, and Stone Sandra Cisneros (The House on Mango Street and Woman Hollering Creek and Other Stories) Junot Díaz (The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao) Cecilia Domeyko (Sacrifice on the Border) Ernest Fenollosa (art historian, Masters of Ukiyoe) Rigoberto González (Butterfly Boy: Memories of a Chicano Mariposa) Oscar Hijuelos (The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love) Jorge Majfud (Crisis and La frontera salvaje[332]). Micol Ostow (Mind Your Manners, Dick and Jane and Emily Goldberg Learns to Salsa)[333] Benito Pastoriza Iyodo (A Matter of Men and September Elegies) Alberto Alvaro Rios (Capirotada, Elk Heads on the Wall, and The Iguana Killer) Tomas Rivera (...And the Earth did Not Devour Him) Richard Rodríguez (Hunger of Memory) George Santayana (novelist and philosopher: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it") Sergio Troncoso (From This Wicked Patch of Dust and The Last Tortilla and Other Stories) Alisa Valdes-Rodriguez (Haters) Victor Villaseñor (Rain of Gold) Oscar Zeta Acosta (The Revolt of the Cockroach People) Cecilia Vega American journalist, currently serving as chief White House correspondent for ABC News. Jorge Ramos has won eight Emmy Awards and the Maria Moors Cabot Award for excellence in journalism. In 2015, Ramos was one of five selected as Time magazine's World's Most Influential People. José Díaz-Balart is currently the anchor for Noticias Telemundo, as well as anchor of NBC Nightly News on Saturdays. Paola Ramos, correspondent for Vice and is a contributor to Telemundo and MSNBC. Ana Cabrera currently works as a television news anchor for CNN in Manhattan. Natalie Morales is the Today Show West Coast anchor and appears on other programs including Dateline NBC and NBC Nightly News. María Elena Salinas, CBS News contributor called the "Voice of Hispanic America" by The New York Times Morgan Radford, reporter employed by NBC News and MSNBC, was a production assistant for ESPN. Geraldo Rivera has won a Peabody Award and appears regularly on Fox News programs such as The Five. John Quiñones, co-anchor of the ABC News program, Primetime and now hosts What Would You Do? Rubén Salazar, reporter for the Los Angeles Times and news director for KMEX, which was a Spanish language station. Maria Elvira Salazar, journalist and broadcast television anchor who worked for Telemundo, CNN en Español and Noticiero Univision. Michele Ruiz, former Los Angeles news anchor for KNBC-TV. Giselle Fernández, reporting and guest anchoring for CBS Early Show, CBS Evening News, NBC Today, NBC Nightly News; regular host for Access Hollywood. Elizabeth Pérez, television journalist for CNN en Español. Mercedes Schlapp, American lobbyist and columnist for Fox News, including U.S. News & World Report and The Washington Times. Geovanny Vicente, political strategist, international consultant and columnist who writes for CNN. See also: Spain in the American Revolutionary War, Hispanics in the American Civil War, Hispanics in the United States Marine Corps, and Hispanic Americans in World War II Major General Luis R. Esteves, the first Hispanic to graduate from the United States Military Academy ("West Point") Hispanics have participated in the military of the United States and in every major military conflict from the American Revolution onward.[334][335][336] 11% to 13% military personnel now are Hispanics and they have been deployed in the Iraq War, the Afghanistan War, and U.S. military missions and bases elsewhere.[337] Hispanics have not only distinguished themselves in the battlefields but also reached the high echelons of the military, serving their country in sensitive leadership positions on domestic and foreign posts. Up to now, 43 Hispanics have been awarded the nation's highest military distinction, the Medal of Honor (also known as the Congressional Medal of Honor). The following is a list of some notable Hispanics in the military: Bernardo de Gálvez (1746–1786) – Spanish military leader and colonial administrator who aided the American Thirteen Colonies in their quest for independence and led Spanish forces against Britain in the Revolutionary War; since 2014, a posthumous honorary citizen of the United States. Lieutenant Jorge Farragut Mesquida (1755–1817) – participated in the American Revolution as a lieutenant in the South Carolina Navy. Main article: Hispanics in the American Civil War David Farragut, first full admiral in the US Navy Diego Archuleta, first Hispanic to reach the military rank of Brigadier General Admiral David Farragut – promoted to vice admiral on December 21, 1864, and to full admiral on July 25, 1866, after the war, thereby becoming the first person to be named full admiral in the Navy's history.[338][339] Rear Admiral Cipriano Andrade – Mexican Navy rear admiral who fought for the Union. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Colonel Ambrosio José Gonzales – Cuban officer active during the bombardment of Fort Sumter; because of his actions, was appointed Colonel of artillery and assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery in the department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Brigadier General Diego Archuleta (1814–1884) – member of the Mexican Army who fought against the United States in the Mexican–American War. During the American Civil War, he joined the Union Army (US Army) and became the first Hispanic to reach the military rank of brigadier general. He commanded The First New Mexico Volunteer Infantry in the Battle of Valverde. He was later appointed an Indian (Native Americans) Agent by Abraham Lincoln.[340] Colonel Carlos de la Mesa – grandfather of Major General Terry de la Mesa Allen Sr. commanding general of the 1st Infantry Division in North Africa and Sicily, and later the commander of the 104th Infantry Division during World War II. Colonel Carlos de la Mesa was a Spanish national who fought at Gettysburg for the Union Army in the Spanish Company of the "Garibaldi Guard" of the 39th New York State Volunteers.[341] Colonel Federico Fernández Cavada – commanded the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry regiment when it took the field in the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg.[342] Colonel Miguel E. Pino – commanded the 2nd Regiment of New Mexico Volunteers, which fought at the Battle of Valverde in February and the Battle of Glorieta Pass and helped defeat the attempted invasion of New Mexico by the Confederate Army.[343] Colonel Santos Benavides – commanded his own regiment, the "Benavides Regiment"; highest ranking Mexican-American in the Confederate Army.[342] Major Salvador Vallejo – officer in one of the California units that served with the Union Army in the West.[343] Captain Adolfo Fernández Cavada – served in the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers at Gettysburg with his brother, Colonel Federico Fernandez Cavada; served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg; "special aide-de-camp" to General Andrew A. Humphreys.[342][344] Captain Rafael Chacón – Mexican American leader of the Union New Mexico Volunteers.[345] Captain Roman Anthony Baca – member of the Union forces in the New Mexico Volunteers; spy for the Union Army in Texas.[343] Lieutenant Augusto Rodriguez – Puerto Rican native; officer in the 15th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, of the Union Army; served in the defenses of Washington, D.C., and led his men in the Battles of Fredericksburg and Wyse Fork.[346] Lola Sánchez – Cuban-born woman who became a Confederate spy; helped the Confederates obtain a victory against the Union forces in the "Battle of Horse Landing". Loreta Janeta Velázquez, also known as "Lieutenant Harry Buford" – Cuban woman who donned Confederate garb and served as a Confederate officer and spy during the American Civil War. Major General Luis R. Esteves, United States Army – in 1915, became the first Hispanic to graduate from the United States Military Academy ("West Point"); organized the Puerto Rican National Guard. Private Marcelino Serna – undocumented Mexican immigrant who joined the United States Army and became the most decorated soldier from Texas in World War I; first Hispanic to be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. See also: Hispanic Americans in World War II Pedro del Valle – first Hispanic to reach the rank of lieutenant general. Carmen Contreras-Bozak – first Hispanic women to serve in the Women's Army Corps. Lieutenant General Pedro del Valle – first Hispanic to reach the rank of lieutenant general; played an instrumental role in the seizure of Guadalcanal and Okinawa as commanding general of the U.S. 1st Marine Division during World War II. Lieutenant General Elwood R. Quesada (1904–1993) – commanding general of the 9th Fighter Command, where he established advanced headquarters on the Normandy beachhead on D-Day plus one, and directed his planes in aerial cover and air support for the Allied invasion of the European continent during World War II. He was the foremost proponent of "the inherent flexibility of air power", a principle he helped prove during the war. Major General Terry de la Mesa Allen Sr. (1888–1969) – commanding general of the 1st Infantry Division in North Africa and Sicily during World War II; commander of the 104th Infantry Division. Colonel Virgil R. Miller – regimental commander of the 442d Regimental Combat Team, a unit composed of "Nisei" (second generation Americans of Japanese descent), during World War II; led the 442nd in its rescue of the Lost Texas Battalion of the 36th Infantry Division, in the forests of the Vosges Mountains in northeastern France.[347][348] Captain Marion Frederic Ramírez de Arellano (1913–1980) – served in World War II; first Hispanic submarine commander. First Lieutenant Oscar Francis Perdomo – of the 464th Fighter Squadron, 507th Fighter Group; the last "Ace in a Day" for the United States in World War II. CWO2 Joseph B. Aviles Sr. – member of the United States Coast Guard; first Hispanic American to be promoted to chief petty officer; received a wartime promotion to chief warrant officer (November 27, 1944), thus becoming the first Hispanic American to reach that level as well.[349] Sergeant First Class Agustín Ramos Calero – most decorated Hispanic soldier in the European Theatre of World War II. PFC Guy Gabaldon, United States Marine Corps – captured over a thousand prisoners during the World War II Battle of Saipan. Tech4 Carmen Contreras-Bozak – first Hispanic woman to serve in the United States Women's Army Corps, where she served as an interpreter and in numerous administrative positions.[350] Modesto Cartagena, most decorated Puerto Rican soldier in history. Major General Salvador E. Felices, United States Air Force – flew in 19 combat missions over North Korea during the Korean War in 1953. In 1957, he participated in "Operation Power Flite", a historic project that was given to the Fifteenth Air Force by the Strategic Air Command headquarters. Operation Power Flite was the first around the world non-stop flight by an all-jet aircraft. First Lieutenant Baldomero Lopez – the only Hispanic graduate of the United States Naval Academy ("Annapolis") to be awarded the Medal of Honor. Sergeant First Class Modesto Cartagena – member of the 65th Infantry Regiment, an all-Puerto Rican regiment also known as "The Borinqueneers", during World War II and the Korean War; most decorated Puerto Rican soldier in history.[351] Admiral Horacio Rivero, Jr. – second Hispanic four-star admiral; commander of the American fleet sent by President John F. Kennedy to set up a quarantine (blockade) of the Soviet ships during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Sergeant First Class Jorge Otero Barreto a.k.a. "The Puerto Rican Rambo"– the most decorated Hispanic American soldier in the Vietnam War.[352] Richard E. Cavazos, first Hispanic four-star general. Antonia Novello, first woman and first Hispanic to serve as Surgeon General. Lieutenant General Ricardo Sanchez – top commander of the Coalition forces during the first year of the occupation of Iraq, 2003–2004, during the Iraq War. Lieutenant General Edward D. Baca – in 1994, became the first Hispanic Chief of the National Guard Bureau. Vice Admiral Antonia Novello, M.D., Public Health Service Commissioned Corps – in 1990, became the first Hispanic (and first female) U.S. Surgeon General. Vice Admiral Richard Carmona, M.D., Public Health Service Commissioned Corps – served as the 17th Surgeon General of the United States, under President George W. Bush Brigadier General Joseph V. Medina, USMC – made history by becoming the first Marine Corps officer to take command of a naval flotilla. Rear Admiral Ronald J. Rábago – first person of Hispanic descent to be promoted to rear admiral (lower half) in the United States Coast Guard.[353] Captain Linda Garcia Cubero, United States Air Force – in 1980, became the first Hispanic woman graduate of the United States Air Force. Major General Erneido Oliva – deputy commanding general of the D.C. National Guard. Brigadier General Carmelita Vigil-Schimmenti, United States Air Force – in 1985 became the first Hispanic female to attain the rank of brigadier general in the Air Force.[354][355] Brigadier General Angela Salinas – on August 2, 2006, became the first Hispanic female to obtain a general rank in the Marines.[356] Chief Master Sergeant Ramón Colón-López – pararescueman; in 2007, was the only Hispanic among the first six airmen to be awarded the newly created Air Force Combat Action Medal. Specialist Hilda Clayton (1991–2013) – combat photographer with 55th Signal Company who captured the explosion that killed her and four Afghan soldiers.[357] Main article: List of Hispanic Medal of Honor recipients The following 43 Hispanics were awarded the Medal of Honor: Philip Bazaar, Joseph H. De Castro, John Ortega, France Silva, David B. Barkley, Lucian Adams, Rudolph B. Davila, Marcario Garcia, Harold Gonsalves, David M. Gonzales, Silvestre S. Herrera, Jose M. Lopez, Joe P. Martinez, Manuel Perez Jr., Cleto L. Rodriguez, Alejandro R. Ruiz, Jose F. Valdez, Ysmael R. Villegas, Fernando Luis García, Edward Gomez, Ambrosio Guillen, Rodolfo P. Hernandez, Baldomero Lopez, Benito Martinez, Eugene Arnold Obregon, Joseph C. Rodriguez, John P. Baca, Roy P. Benavidez, Emilio A. De La Garza, Ralph E. Dias, Daniel Fernandez, Alfredo Cantu "Freddy" Gonzalez, Jose Francisco Jimenez, Miguel Keith, Carlos James Lozada, Alfred V. Rascon, Louis R. Rocco, Euripides Rubio, Hector Santiago-Colon, Elmelindo Rodrigues Smith, Jay R. Vargas, Humbert Roque Versace and Maximo Yabes. In the spy arena, José Rodríguez, a native of Puerto Rico, was the deputy director of operations and subsequently Director of the National Clandestine Service (D/NCS), two senior positions in the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), between 2004 and 2007.[358] Lieutenant Colonel Mercedes O. Cubria (1903–1980), a.k.a. La Tía (The Aunt), was the first Cuban-born female officer in the United States Army. She served in the Women's Army Corps during World War II and in the United States Army during the Korean War, and was recalled into service during the Cuban Missile Crisis. In 1988, she was posthumously inducted into the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame.[359] See also: Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers Clockwise from top left: Luis Walter Álvarez, Ellen Ochoa, Francisco Javier Duarte, Joseph Acaba Among Hispanic Americans who have excelled in science are Luis Walter Álvarez, Nobel Prize–winning physicist of Spanish descent, and his son Walter Alvarez, a geologist. They first proposed that an asteroid impact on the Yucatán Peninsula caused the extinction of the dinosaurs. Mario J. Molina won the Nobel Prize in chemistry and currently works in the chemistry department at the University of California, San Diego. Dr. Victor Manuel Blanco is an astronomer who in 1959 discovered "Blanco 1", a galactic cluster.[360] F. J. Duarte is a laser physicist and author; he received the Engineering Excellence Award from the prestigious Optical Society of America for the invention of the N-slit laser interferometer.[361] Alfredo Quiñones-Hinojosa is the director of the Pituitary Surgery Program at Johns Hopkins Hospital and the director of the Brain Tumor Stem Cell Laboratory at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. Physicist Albert Baez made important contributions to the early development of X-ray microscopes and later X-ray telescopes. His nephew John Carlos Baez is also a noted mathematical physicist. Francisco J. Ayala is a biologist and philosopher, former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and has been awarded the National Medal of Science and the Templeton Prize. Peruvian-American biophysicist Carlos Bustamante has been named a Searle Scholar and Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellow. Luis von Ahn is one of the pioneers of crowdsourcing and the founder of the companies reCAPTCHA and Duolingo. Colombian-American Ana Maria Rey received a MacArthur Fellowship for her work in atomic physics in 2013. Dr. Fernando E. Rodríguez Vargas discovered the bacteria that cause dental cavity. Dr. Gualberto Ruaño is a biotechnology pioneer in the field of personalized medicine and the inventor of molecular diagnostic systems, Coupled Amplification and Sequencing (CAS) System, used worldwide for the management of viral diseases.[362] Fermín Tangüis was an agriculturist and scientist who developed the Tangüis Cotton in Peru and saved that nation's cotton industry.[363] Severo Ochoa, born in Spain, was a co-winner of the 1959 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Dr. Sarah Stewart, a Mexican-American microbiologist, is credited with the discovery of the Polyomavirus and successfully demonstrating that cancer causing viruses could be transmitted from animal to animal. Mexican-American psychiatrist Dr. Nora Volkow, whose brain imaging studies helped characterize the mechanisms of drug addiction, is the current director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Dr. Helen Rodríguez Trías, an early advocate for women's reproductive rights, helped drive and draft U.S. federal sterilization guidelines in 1979. She was awarded the Presidential Citizens Medal by President Bill Clinton, and was the first Hispanic president of the American Public Health Association. Franklin Chang-Diaz NASA astronaut and physicist known for his expertise in plasma propulsion systems. Some Hispanics have made their names in astronautics, including several NASA astronauts:[364] Franklin Chang-Diaz, the first Hispanic NASA astronaut, is co-recordholder for the most flights in outer space, and is the leading researcher on the plasma engine for rockets; France A. Córdova, former NASA chief scientist; Juan R. Cruz, NASA aerospace engineer; Lieutenant Carlos I. Noriega, NASA mission specialist and computer scientist; Dr. Orlando Figueroa, mechanical engineer and director of Mars exploration in NASA; Amri Hernández-Pellerano, engineer who designs, builds and tests the electronics that will regulate the solar array power in order to charge the spacecraft battery and distribute power to the different loads or users inside various spacecraft at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. Olga D. González-Sanabria won an R&D 100 Award for her role in the development of the "Long Cycle-Life Nickel-Hydrogen Batteries" which help enable the International Space Station power system. Mercedes Reaves, research engineer and scientist who is responsible for the design of a viable full-scale solar sail and the development and testing of a scale model solar sail at NASA Langley Research Center. Dr. Pedro Rodríguez, inventor and mechanical engineer who is the director of a test laboratory at NASA and of a portable, battery-operated lift seat for people suffering from knee arthritis. Dr. Felix Soto Toro, electrical engineer and astronaut applicant who developed the Advanced Payload Transfer Measurement System (ASPTMS) (Electronic 3D measuring system); Ellen Ochoa, a pioneer of spacecraft technology and astronaut; Joseph Acaba, Fernando Caldeiro, Sidney Gutierrez, José M. Hernández, Michael López-Alegría, John Olivas and George Zamka, who are current or former astronauts. See also: Hispanic and Latino athletes in American sports Monica Puig at the 2013 French Open Hispanic and Latino American women have left an indelible mark on sports in the US, showcasing exceptional talent, resilience, and cultural diversity. Some notable figures include Monica Puig, tennis player hailing from Puerto Rico, Monica Puig achieved historic success by winning the gold medal in women's singles at the 2016 Rio Olympics, marking Puerto Rico's first-ever Olympic gold medal in any sport. Laurie Hernandez, gymnastics athlete also of Puerto Rican descent, Laurie Hernandez secured a gold medal with the US gymnastics team at the 2016 Rio Olympics and added a silver medal on the balance beam, captivating audiences with her grace and skill. Jessica Mendoza, softball/baseball player of Mexican heritage, is celebrated as a former professional softball player and Olympic gold medalist (2004). She continues to inspire as a groundbreaking baseball analyst for ESPN, breaking barriers in sports broadcasting. Giselle Juarez, softball player of Mexican descent, emerged as a standout pitcher, leading the University of Oklahoma to victory in the 2021 NCAA Women's College World Series championship, showcasing her dominance on the mound. Linda Alvarado, made history as the first Hispanic woman to co-own a Major League Baseball team, the Colorado Rockies, breaking barriers and paving the way for diversity in professional sports ownership. Brenda Villa, water polo of Mexican descent, is a trailblazer in women's water polo, earning four Olympic medals (gold in 2012, silver in 2000 and 2008, bronze in 2004) and inspiring a generation with her leadership and achievements. Nancy Lopez, golf a Hall of Fame golfer of Mexican heritage, amassed an impressive 48 LPGA Tour victories, including three major championships, during her illustrious career, solidifying her legacy as one of golf's all-time greats. Sofia Huerta, player of Mexican and American descent, has excelled in professional soccer, showcasing her versatility and skill as a midfielder and forward in the NWSL and internationally with Mexico's national team, inspiring young athletes with her talent and determination. Tony Romo, NFL quarterback known for his career with the Dallas Cowboys and current role as a popular football analyst for CBS Sports. There have been far fewer football and basketball players, let alone star players, but Tom Flores was the first Hispanic head coach and the first Hispanic quarterback in American professional football, and won Super Bowls as a player, as assistant coach and as head coach for the Oakland Raiders. Anthony Múñoz is enshrined in the Pro Football Hall of Fame, ranked No. 17 on Sporting News's 1999 list of the 100 greatest football players, and was the highest-ranked offensive lineman. Jim Plunkett won the Heisman Trophy and was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame, and Joe Kapp is inducted into the Canadian Football Hall of Fame and College Football Hall of Fame. Steve Van Buren, Martin Gramatica, Victor Cruz, Tony Gonzalez, Ted Hendricks, Marc Bulger, Tony Romo and Mark Sanchez can also be cited among successful Hispanics in the National Football League (NFL). See also: Jessica Mendoza Alex Rodriguez baseball player who achieved iconic status in the MLB, notably with the Seattle Mariners and New York Yankees, before becoming a prominent television analyst. Hispanics have played in the Major Leagues since the very beginning of organized baseball, with Cuban player Esteban Bellán being the first (1873).[365][366] The large number of Hispanic American stars in Major League Baseball (MLB) includes players like Ted Williams (considered by many to be the greatest hitter of all time), Sammy Sosa, Alex Rodriguez, Alex Rios, Miguel Cabrera, Lefty Gómez, Adolfo Luque, Iván Rodríguez, Carlos González, Roberto Clemente, Adrián González, Jose Fernandez, David Ortiz, Juan Marichal, Fernando Valenzuela, Nomar Garciaparra, Albert Pujols, Omar Vizquel, managers Miguel Angel Gonzalez (the first Hispanic Major League manager),[367][368] Al López, Ozzie Guillén and Felipe Alou, and General Manager Omar Minaya. Hispanics in the MLB Hall of Fame include Roberto Alomar, Luis Aparicio, Rod Carew, Orlando Cepeda, Juan Marichal, Pedro Martínez, Tony Pérez, Iván Rodríguez, Ted Williams, Reggie Jackson, Mariano Rivera, Edgar Martinez and Roberto Clemente. Afro-Hispanic players Martin Dihigo, Jose Mendez and Cristóbal Torriente are Hispanic Hall of Famers who played in the Negro leagues.[369] Puerto Rican NBA All-star Carmelo Anthony. Trevor Ariza, Mark Aguirre, Carmelo Anthony, Manu Ginóbili, Carlos Arroyo, Gilbert Arenas, Rolando Blackman, Pau Gasol, Jose Calderon, José Juan Barea and Charlie Villanueva can be cited in the National Basketball Association (NBA). Dick Versace made history when he became the first person of Hispanic heritage to coach an NBA team. Rebecca Lobo was a major star and champion of collegiate (National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA)) and Olympic basketball and played professionally in the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA). Diana Taurasi became just the seventh player ever to win an NCAA title, a WNBA title and as well an Olympic gold medal. Orlando Antigua became in 1995 the first Hispanic and the first non-Black in 52 years to play for the Harlem Globetrotters. Notable Hispanic and Latino American tennis players include legendary player Pancho Gonzales, as well as Olympic tennis champions Mary Joe Fernández and Gigi Fernández. Monica Puig, a Puerto Rican-born player, achieved significant recognition by winning the gold medal in women's singles at the 2016 Rio Olympics.[370] Carlos Bocanegra soccer player who served as the captain of the United States national team and played professionally in Major League Soccer and Europe. Hispanics have made significant contributions to all major American sports and leagues, with a particularly notable impact on the growth of soccer in the United States. Soccer, being the most popular sport in the Spanish-speaking world, has been profoundly influenced by Hispanic heritage. This influence is evident in Major League Soccer (MLS), where teams such as LA Galaxy, Los Angeles FC, Houston Dynamo and Columbus Crew have substantial fan bases comprising primarily Mexican Americans.[371][372][373] Notable Hispanic players in MLS include Tab Ramos, Claudio Reyna, Omar Gonzalez, Marcelo Balboa, Roger Espinoza, and Carlos Bocanegra. Swimmers Ryan Lochte (the second-most decorated swimmer in Olympic history measured by total number of medals)[374] and Dara Torres (one of three women with the most Olympic women's swimming medals), both of Cuban ancestry,[375] have won multiple medals at various Olympic Games over the years. Torres is also the first American swimmer to appear in five Olympic Games.[376] Maya DiRado, of Argentine ancestry, won four medals at the 2016 games, including two gold medals.[370] De La Hoya "The Golden Boy," is a former professional boxer and Olympic gold medalist who became a prominent figure in boxing both inside the ring and as a promoter Boxing's first Hispanic American world champion was Solly Smith. Some other champions include Oscar De La Hoya, Miguel Cotto, Bobby Chacon, Brandon Ríos, Michael Carbajal, John Ruiz, Andy Ruiz Jr. and Mikey Garcia. Lee Trevino retired professional golfer who won numerous PGA Tour events, including several major championships Ricco Rodriguez, Tito Ortiz, Diego Sanchez, Nick Diaz, Nate Diaz, Dominick Cruz, Frank Shamrock, Gilbert Melendez, Roger Huerta, Carlos Condit, Tony Ferguson, Jorge Masvidal, Kelvin Gastelum, Henry Cejudo and UFC Heavy Weight Champion Cain Velasquez have been competitors in the Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC) of mixed martial arts. In 1991, Bill Guerin whose mother is Nicaraguan became the first Hispanic player in the National Hockey League (NHL). He was also selected to four NHL All-Star Games. In 1999, Scott Gomez won the NHL Rookie of the Year Award.[377] Figure skater Rudy Galindo; golfers Chi Chi Rodríguez, Nancy López and Lee Trevino; softball player Lisa Fernández; and Paul Rodríguez Jr., X Games professional skateboarder, are all Hispanic Americans who have distinguished themselves in their sports. In gymnastics, Laurie Hernandez, who is of Puerto Rican ancestry, was a gold medalist at the 2016 Games.[370] In sports entertainment we find the professional wrestlers Hulk Hogan, Alberto Del Rio, Rey Mysterio, Eddie Guerrero, Tyler Black and Melina Pérez and executive Vickie Guerrero. Main article: Anti-Mexican sentiment See also: Perpetual foreigner § United States President Trump and Senator John Cornyn while they are visiting survivors of the 2019 El Paso shooting, which was an anti-Latino terrorist attack in El Paso, Texas In countries where the majority of the population is descended from immigrants, such as the United States, opposition to immigration sometimes takes the forms of nativism, racism, religious intolerance and xenophobia.[378] Throughout US history, anti-Latino sentiment has existed to varying degrees at different times, and it was largely based on ethnicity, race, culture, Anti-Catholicism (see Anti-Catholicism in the United States), xenophobia (see Xenophobia in the United States), economic and social conditions in Hispanic America, and opposition to the use of the Spanish language.[379][380][381][382] In 2006, Time magazine reported that the number of hate groups in the United States increased by 33 percent since 2000, primarily as a result of anti-illegal immigrant and anti-Mexican sentiment.[383] According to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) statistics, the number of anti-Hispanic hate crimes increased by 35 percent since 2003 (albeit from a low level). In California, the state with the largest Hispanic population, the number of hate crimes which were committed against Hispanics almost doubled.[384] In 2009, the FBI reported that 483 of the 6,604 hate crimes which were recorded in the United States were anti-Hispanic, comprising 7.3% of all recorded hate crimes, the highest percentage of all of the hate crimes which were recorded in 2009. This percentage is contrasted by the fact that 34.6% of all of the hate crimes which were recorded in 2009 were anti-Black, 17.9% of them were anti-homosexual, 14.1% of them were anti-Jewish, and 8.3% of them were anti-White.[385] The story of Mendez v. Westminster book monument It is reported that 31% of Hispanics have reported personal experiences with discrimination whilst 82% of Hispanics believe that discrimination plays a crucial role in whether or not they will find success while they are living in the United States.[137] The current legislation on immigration policies also plays a crucial role in creating a hostile and discriminatory environment for immigrants. In order to measure the discrimination which immigrants are being subjected to, researchers must take into account the immigrants' perception that they are being targeted for discrimination and they must also be aware that instances of discrimination can also vary based on: personal experiences, social attitudes and ethnic group barriers. The immigrant experience is associated with lower self-esteem, internalized symptoms and behavioral problems amongst Mexican youth. It is also known that more time which is spent living in the United States is associated with increased feelings of distress, depression and anxiety.[137] Like many other Hispanic groups that migrate to the United States, these groups are often stigmatized. An example of this stigmatization occurred after 9/11, when people who were considered threats to national security were frequently described with terms like migrant and the "Hispanic Other" along with other terms like refugee and asylum seeker.[386] The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), enacted in 1952, serves as a foundational piece of US immigration law by consolidating and reorganizing various provisions into a unified framework. Since its enactment, the INA has undergone numerous amendments, reflecting its evolving role in immigration policy. It is codified in Title 8 of the United States Code (USC), which is the comprehensive collection of US laws. Title 8 specifically addresses "Aliens and Nationality," and the INA's sections are aligned with corresponding US Code sections for clarity. For accuracy, the official U.S. Code is provided by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the US House of Representatives, with links available through USCIS.[387] The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), detailed in House Report 99–1000, introduced significant changes to US immigration law. Title I of the Act focused on controlling illegal immigration by making it unlawful for employers to hire or continue employing unauthorized aliens without verifying their work status.[388] It established an employment verification system requiring employers to attest to and maintain records of employees' work eligibility. The Act also set up procedures for monitoring the verification system and addressing violations, while explicitly prohibiting the use of such verification for national identity purposes. Additionally, Title I outlined employer sanctions, including a public education period and a phased enforcement approach. Title II of the Act provided a legalization program for certain undocumented aliens who met specific criteria, including continuous residence in the U.S. since January 1, 1982.[388] It authorized adjustment from temporary to permanent resident status under certain conditions and required the Attorney General to manage and disseminate information about the program. Title III addressed the reform of legal immigration, including provisions for temporary agricultural workers and adjustments to visa programs. The Act also established various commissions and reports to assess and improve immigration policies and enforcement measures. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 expanded the definition of "qualified alien" under section 431 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 (8 USC 1641) to include certain categories of battered aliens. The new provisions added to 8 USC 1641 recognize battered aliens.[389] Those who have experienced battery or extreme cruelty by a spouse or parent, or by a member of their family residing with them. As eligible for benefits if there is a substantial connection between the abuse and the need for assistance. This includes aliens with pending petitions for various statuses under the Immigration and Nationality Act, such as spousal or child status of a US citizen or applications for suspension of deportation. The act extends protections to aliens whose children have been subjected to similar abuse, provided there is no active participation by the alien in the abuse. It also includes alien children who reside with a parent who has been abused. These provisions do not apply if the abuser resides in the same household as the victim. The Attorney General is tasked with issuing guidance on the interpretation of "battery" and "extreme cruelty" and establishing standards for determining the connection between such abuse and the need for benefits.[389] At a Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) rally in San Francisco, protesters displayed a variety of signs and banners advocating for the protection and expansion of the DACA program. Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) is a policy established on June 15, 2012, by Janet Napolitano, then Secretary of Homeland Security, under the Obama administration. The policy provides temporary relief from deportation and work authorization to certain young undocumented immigrants who meet specific criteria. DACA does not offer a pathway to permanent legal status. Instead, it grants temporary protection that requires renewal every two years. To be eligible, applicants must have arrived in the United States before the age of 16, be currently under the age of 31, and have continuously resided in the US since June 15, 2007. They must also be enrolled in school, have graduated from high school, or have been honorably discharged from the US Armed Forces or Coast Guard. Upon its implementation, DACA initially benefited approximately 832,881 individuals. The policy has been associated with various socioeconomic improvements among its recipients. According to a 2019 survey, DACA recipients experienced an 86 percent increase in their average hourly wage. This rise in wages has contributed to enhanced financial independence and increased consumer spending, which in turn has had positive economic effects. Recipients also reported improved job conditions and expanded educational opportunities, reflecting the broader impact of the policy on their quality of life. Overall, DACA has been a significant, though temporary, measure aimed at addressing the status of undocumented young immigrants and has had notable effects on their economic and educational outcomes.[390] DACA's future has faced legal challenges, including a 2020 Supreme Court ruling that blocked the Trump administration's attempt to end it and a 2021 decision declaring DACA unlawful, though it did not immediately affect current recipients. The Biden administration has since reaffirmed its support and proposed regulatory changes to secure the program's future. Hispanic and Latino Americans portal Places of settlement in United States: List of U.S. communities with Hispanic- or Latino-majority in the 2010 census List of U.S. cities with large Hispanic and Latino populations List of U.S. cities by Spanish-speaking population Hispanics and Latinos in New Jersey Hispanics and Latinos in Massachusetts Hispanics and Latinos in Washington, D.C. Hispanics and Latinos in California Hispanics and Latinos in Arizona Hispanics and Latinos in New Mexico Hispanics and Latinos in Texas Hispanics and Latinos in Nevada Hispanics and Latinos in Florida Hispanics and Latinos in New York Diaspora: Hispanics Hispanic and Latin American Australians Hispanic and Latin American Canadians Latin Americans in the United Kingdom Hispanidad Latino diaspora Latin American Asian Latin Americans in Europe Individuals: List of Hispanic and Latino Americans Hispanics and Latinos in the American Civil War Hispanic and Latino Americans in World War II Hispanics and Latinos in the United States Air Force Hispanics and Latinos in the United States Coast Guard Hispanics and Latinos in the United States Marine Corps Hispanics and Latinos in the United States Navy Hispanic and Latino Admirals in the United States Navy Hispanics and Latinos in the United States Naval Academy Other Hispanic and Latino Americans topics: Black Hispanic Americans Hispanic and Latino American Muslims Latin America–United States relations List of Latin American Jews National Alliance for Hispanic Health Portugal–United States relations Spain–United States relations White Hispanic Americans List of U.S. place names of Spanish origin Latino National Survey, 2006 Latino literature Chicano movement Territories of the United States Tequila Party Puerto Rico statehood movement General: Race and ethnicity in the United States census Demographics of the United States Historical racial and ethnic demographics of the United States Immigration to the United States History of immigration to the United States

^ Includes Asian Americans. ^ a b c The 1970, 1980, and 1990 US censuses did not allow for the selection of multiple races. ^ As a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, Sotomayor was nominated by Barack Obama and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, not elected. ^ After the election of California senator Kamala Harris as vice president, Padilla was appointed senator by California Governor Gavin Newsom to fill the seat vacancy. ^ a b "Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the United States: 2010 Census and 2020 Census". U.S. Census Bureau. August 12, 2021. Retrieved August 12, 2021. ^ Krogstad, Jens M.; Alvarado, Joshua & Mohamed, Besheer (April 13, 2023). "Among U.S. Latinos, Catholicism Continues to Decline But Is Still the Largest Faith". Pew Research Center. Retrieved August 14, 2023. ^ a b c Krogstad, Jens M.; Passel, Jeffrey S.; Lopez, Mark H. (September 23, 2021). "Who is Hispanic?". Pew Research Center. Washington, D.C. Archived from the original on September 29, 2021. 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