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City in Texas, United StatesSan AntonioCityDowntown San AntonioAlamo MissionSan Fernando CathedralEmily Morgan HotelTower of the AmericasSan Antonio Riverwalk FlagSealCoat of armsNickname(s): San Antonio[[|2]]3]]4]] Alamo City, Military City USA, River City, The 210, S.A., Countdown City, Something to RememberMotto: Latin: Libertatis cunabula ("Cradle of Freedom")Interactive map of San AntonioSan AntonioLocation in TexasShow map of TexasSan AntonioLocation in the United StatesShow map of the United StatesCoordinates: 29°25′30″N 98°29′38″W﻿ / ﻿29.42500°N 98.49389°W﻿ / 29.42500; -98.49389Country United StatesState TexasCountiesBexar, Comal, MedinaFoundationMay 1, 1718; 307 years ago (1718-05-01)[[5]]IncorporatedJune 5, 1837; 187 years ago (1837-06-05)[[6]]Named afterSaint Anthony of PaduaGovernment • TypeCouncil-Manager • BodySan Antonio City Council • MayorRon Nirenberg (D) • City ManagerErik Walsh • City Council List • Mario Bravo • Jalen McKee-Rodriguez • Phyllis Viagran • Dr. Adriana Rocha Garcia • Teri Castillo • Melissa Cabello Havrda • Ana Sandova • Manny Pelaez • John Courage • Clayton Perry Area[[7] • City504.64 sq mi (1,307.00 km²) • Land498.85 sq mi (1,292.02 km2) • Water5.79 sq mi (14.98 km2)Elevation[[8]]722 ft (220 m)Population (2020)[9] • City1,434,625 • Estimate (2024)[10]]1,526,656 • Rank 17th in North America 7th in the United States 2nd in Texas • Density2,800/sq mi (1,100/km2) • Urban1,992,689 (US: 24th) • Metro1,112,601,788 (US: 24th)Demonym(s)San AntonioGDP[[12] • Metro\$163.061 billion (2022)Time zoneUTC−6 (CST) • Summer (DST)UTC−5 (CDT)ZIP Codes78201–78266, 78268–78270, 78275, 78278–78280, 78283–78285, 78288–89, 78291–78299Area codes210 (majority), 830 (portions), 726FIPS code48-65000GNIS feature ID2411774[[8]]Websitewww.SanAntonio.gov San Antonio (ˌsænˈtɒnioʊ SAN or sɑːn-toʊ-nee-h; Spanish for "Saint Anthony") is a city in the U.S. state of Texas and the most populous city in Greater San Antonio, the third-largest metropolitan area in Texas and the 24th-largest metropolitan area in the United States at 2.6 million people in the 2020 United States census.[13] It is the most populous city in and the county seat of Bexar County. San Antonio is the seventh-most populous city in the United States, and the second-most populous in the Southern United States and Texas.[14] after Houston.[9] Founded as a Spanish mission and colonial outpost in 1718, the city in 1731 became the first chartered city settlement in what is now present-day Texas. The area was then part of the Spanish Empire. From 1821 to 1836, it was part of the Mexican Republic. It is the oldest municipality in Texas, having celebrated its 300th anniversary on May 1, 2018.[15][16][17] Straddling the regional divide between South and Central Texas, San Antonio anchors the southwestern corner of an urban megaregion colloquially known as the Texas Triangle. Downtown Austin and downtown San Antonio are approximately 80 miles (129 km) apart, and both fall along the I-35 corridor. This combined metropolitan region of San Antonio–Austin has approximately 5 million people.[18] San Antonio was named by a 1691 Spanish expedition for the Portuguese priest Saint Anthony of Padua, whose feast day is June 13.[19][20] The city contains five 18th-century Spanish frontier missions, including the Alamo and San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Together these were designated as UNESCO World Heritage sites in 2015.[21] Other notable attractions include the River Walk, the Tower of the Americas, SeaWorld San Antonio, the Alamo Bowl, and Marriage Island. Commercial entertainment includes Six Flags Fiesta Texas and Morgan's Wonderland amusement parks. According to the San Antonio Convention and Visitors Bureau, the city is visited by about 32 million tourists a year. It is home to the five-time National Basketball Association (NBA) champion San Antonio Spurs. It hosts the annual San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo, one of the largest such events in the U.S. The U.S. Armed Forces have numerous facilities in and around San Antonio.[22][23][24] Fort Sam Houston, which has Brooke Army Medical Center within it, is the only one within the city limits. Lackland Air Force Base, Randolph Air Force Base, Kelly Air Force Base, Camp Bullis, and Camp Stanley are outside the city limits. San Antonio is home to four Fortune 500 companies and the South Texas Medical Center, the only medical research and care provider in the South Texas region. San Antonio is also one of the largest majority-Hispanic cities in the United States, with 64% of its population being Hispanic.[25] Main article: History of San Antonio For a chronological guide, see Timeline of San Antonio. At the time of European encounter, the Payaya people lived near the San Antonio River Valley in the San Pedro Springs area. They called the vicinity Yanaguana, meaning "refreshing waters". In 1691, a group of Spanish explorers and missionaries came upon the river and Payaya settlement on June 13, the feast day of St. Anthony of Padua.[19] They named the place and river "San Antonio" in his honor.[26] Historical affiliations Spanish Empire (1718–1821) Mexico (1821–1836) Republic of Texas (1836–1845) United States (1846–1861) Confederate States (1861–1865) United States (1865–present) It was years before any Spanish settlement took place. Father Antonio de Olivares visited the site in 1709, and he was determined to found a mission and civilian settlement there. The viceroxy gave formal approval for a combined mission and presidio in late 1716, as he wanted to forestall any French expansion into the area from their colony of La Louisiane to the east, as well as to prevent illegal trading with the Payaya. He directed Martín de Alarcón, the governor of Coahuila y Tejas, to establish the mission complex. Differences between Alarcón and Olivares resulted in delays, and construction did not start until 1718.[27] Olivares built, with the help of the Payaya and the Pастia people, the Misión de San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo), the Presidio San Antonio de Bexar, the bridge that connected both, and the Acequia Madre de Valero.[5] The families who clustered around the presidio and mission were the start of Villa de Béjar, destined to become the most important town in Spanish Texas.[28] On May 1, the governor transferred ownership of the Mission San Antonio de Valero (later famous as The Alamo) to Fray Antonio de Olivares.[5] On May 5, 1718, he commissioned the Presidio San Antonio de Béxar ("Béjar" in modern Spanish orthography) on the west side of the San Antonio River, one-fourth league from the mission.[27] On February 14, 1719, the Marquis of San Miguel de Aguayo proposed to the king of Spain that 400 families be transported from the Canary Islands, Galicia, or Havana to populate the province of Texas. His plan was approved, and notice was given the Canary Islanders (isleños) to furnish 200 families; the Council of the Indies suggested that 400 families should be sent from the Canaries to Texas by way of Havana and Veracruz. By June 1730, 25 families had reached Cuba, and 10 families had been sent to Veracruz before orders from Spain came to stop the re-settlement.[29] Under the leadership of Juan Leal Goraz, the group marched overland from Veracruz to the Presidio San Antonio de Béxar, where they arrived on March 9, 1731. Due to marriages along the way, the party now included 15 families, a total of 56 persons. They joined the military community established in 1718. The immigrants formed the nucleus of the villa of San Fernando de Béxar, the first regularly organized civil government in Texas. Several other families of San Antonio trace their descent from the Canary Island colonists, María Rosa Padrón was the first baby born from a Canary Islander descent in San Antonio.[29] San Antonio was part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of New Spain. During the Spanish–Mexican contention of Southwestern lands, which took place over the following century, Juan Leal Goraz, Jr. was a prominent figure. He claimed nearly 100,000 sq miles (153,766 acres) as Spanish territory and held some three decades; this Spanish territory also included the Payaya. He directed Martín de Alarcón, the governor of Coahuila y Tejas, to establish the mission complex. Differences between Alarcón and Olivares resulted in delays, and construction did not start until 1718.[27] He led exploration and establishing Spanish colonial bases as far as San Francisco, California. Widespread bankruptcy forced Leal Goraz Jr.'s army back into the current boundaries of Mexico; they fell into internal conflict and turmoil with neighboring entities. San Antonio grew to become the largest Spanish settlement in Texas; it was designated as the capital of the Spanish, later Mexican, province of Tejas. From San Antonio, the Camino Real (today Nacogoches Road), was built to the small frontier town of Nacogoches, Mexico. Mexico allowed European American settlers from the United States into the territory; they mostly occupied land in the eastern part. In 1835, when Antonio López de Santa Anna unilaterally abolished the Mexican Constitution of 1824, violence ensued in many states of Mexico, which led to many short-lived independent republics.[30] This, in addition to Mexico's abolition of slavery, and cultural differences between the Texans and the Mexicans, led to the Texas Revolution.[31][32] In a series of battles, the Texian Army succeeded in forcing Mexican soldiers out of the settlement areas east of San Antonio, which were dominated by Americans. Under the leadership of Ben Milam, in the Battle of Bexar, December 1835, Texian forces captured San Antonio from forces commanded by General Martín Perfecto de Cos, Santa Anna's brother-in-law. In the spring of 1836, Santa Anna marched on San Antonio. A volunteer force under the command of James C. Neill occupied and fortified the deserted Alamo mission.[33] Upon his departure, the joint command of William Barrett Travis and James Bowie were left in charge of defending the old mission. The Battle of the Alamo took place from February 23 to March 6, 1836. The outnumbered Texian force was ultimately defeated, with all of the Alamo defenders killed. These men were seen as "martyrs" for the cause of Texas freedom and "Remember the Alamo" became a rallying cry in the Texian Army's eventual success at defeating Santa Anna's army.[33] Juan Seguin, who organized the company of Tejano patriots, who fought for Texas independence, fought at the Battle of Concepción, the Siege of Bexar, and the Battle of San Jacinto, and was forced out of office due to threats on his life by sectarian newcomers and political opponents in 1842, becoming the last Tejano mayor for nearly 150 years.[34] Lithograph of San Antonio in 1886 In 1845, the United States finally decided to annex Texas and include it as a state in the Union. This led to the Mexican–American War. Though the U.S. ultimately won, the war was devastating to San Antonio. By its end, the population of the city had been reduced by almost two-thirds, to 800 inhabitants.[35] Bolstered by migrants and immigrants, by 1860 at the start of the American Civil War, San Antonio had grown to a city of 15,000 people. In the 1850s, Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape architect who designed Central Park in New York City, traveled throughout the Southern and Southwest U.S., and published accounts of his observations. In his 1859 book about Texas, Olmsted described San Antonio as having a "jumble of races, costumes, languages, and buildings", which gave it a quality that only New Orleans could rival in what he described as "odd and antiquated foreignness."[[36]][37] Following the Civil War, San Antonio prospered as a center of the cattle industry. During this period, it remained a frontier city, with a mixture of cultures that was different from other U.S. cities. German immigrants founded smaller surrounding towns such as New Braunfels, Castroville, Boerne, Comfort, Fredericksburg, and Bulverde, all towns far out from San Antonio. However, the Germans were then drawn to San Antonio for work, and many buildings and streets still bear German names such as Wurzbach, Huebner, and Jones Maltzberger, and Wiederstein. The German impact on San Antonio was great, in the early 1900s it is estimated that at least 1/3 of San Antonio was ethnically German. Many descendants of German immigrants in San Antonio spoke Texas German up to the fifth or sixth generations. Texas German is a dialect of German that evolved when the German language was separated from Germany. Texas German is best described as an anglicized-German dialect with a Texas twang. Many older generations in New Braunfels and Fredericksburg still speak Texas German to this day.[38] In 1877, following the Reconstruction Era, the Galveston, Harrisburg, & San Antonio Railroad became the first railroad to reach San Antonio, connecting it to major markets and port cities.[39] Texas was the first state to have major cities develop by railroads rather than waterways.[40] In Texas, the railroads supported a markedly different pattern of development of major interior cities, such as San Antonio, Dallas and Fort Worth, compared to the historical development of coastal port cities in the established eastern states. At the beginning of the 20th century, the streets of the city's downtown were widened to accommodate street cars and modern traffic. At that time, many of the older historic buildings were demolished in the process of this modernization.[41] Since the late twentieth century, San Antonio has had steady population growth. The city's population has nearly doubled in 35 years, from just over 650,000 in the 1970 census to an estimated 1.2 million in 2005, through both population growth and land annexation (the latter has considerably enlarged the physical area of the city).[42] In 1990, the United States Census Bureau reported San Antonio's population as 55.6% Hispanic or Latino, 7.0% Black or African American, and 36.2% non-Hispanic white.[43] The San Antonio Missions National Historical Park and the Alamo became UNESCO World Heritage sites in 2015 and the city was designated a UNESCO "City of Creativity for Gastronomy" in 2017, one of only 26 gastronomy creative cities in the world.[21] With the increase in professional jobs, San Antonio has become a destination for many college-educated persons, most recently including African Americans in a reverse Great Migration from northern and western areas.[44] [45] Over 31,000 migrants who requested asylum have been released by the Border Patrol into the city in 2019 during the National Emergency Concerning the Southern Border of the United States.[46] Satellite picture of San Antonio by ESA Sentinel-2 San Antonio is approximately 75 miles (121 km) to the southwest of its neighboring city, Austin, the state capital, about 150 miles (240 km) from the Mexico–United States border, about 190 miles (310 km) west of Houston, and about 250 miles (400 km) south of the Dallas–Fort Worth area. The city has a total area of 465.4 square miles (1,205.4 km2); 460.93 square miles (1,193.8 km2) of San Antonio's total area is land and 4.5 square miles (11.7 km2) of it is water.[47] The city's gently rolling terrain is dotted with oak trees, forested land, mesquite, and cacti. The Texas Hill Country reaches into the far northern portions of the city. San Antonio sits on the Balcones Escarpment. Its altitude is approximately 662 feet (202 m) above sea level.[48] The city's primary source of drinking water is the Edwards Aquifer.[49] Impounded in 1962 and 1969, respectively, Victor Braung Lake and Calaveras Lake were among the first reservoirs in the United States built to use recycled treated wastewater for power plant cooling, reducing the amount of groundwater needed for electrical generation.[50] Further information: Neighborhoods and districts of San Antonio and Downtown San Antonio Downtown San Antonio, the city and metro area's urban core, encompasses many of the city's famous structures, attractions, and businesses. The central business district is generally understood to cover the northern half of the "Downtown Loop"—the area bordered by Cesar Chavez to the south. Due to the size of the city and its horizontal development, downtown accounts for less than one half of one percent of San Antonio's geographic area.[51] The Strip (north of Downtown) houses a concentration of clubs and bars catering to the LGBT community.[52] North Central is home to several enclaves and upscale neighborhoods including Castle Hills, Shavano Park, Hollywood Park, Elm Creek, Inwood, Stone Oak, and Rogers Ranch. The area is also the location of upper-middle-class neighborhoods (Deerfield, Churchill Estates, Hunter's Creek, Oak Meadow, and Summerfield). Northwest Side is the location of the main campus of the University of Texas at San Antonio, the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, and the Northwest Campus of the University of the Incarnate Word, which includes the Rosenberg School of Optometry. The Medical Center District is also located in Northwest Side. Companies with headquarters in the area include Valero and NuStar Energy. The South Side area of San Antonio is characterized by its predominantly Latino and Hispanic neighborhoods, who on average, account for above 81 percent of the population.[53] Large growth came to South Side when Toyota constructed a manufacturing plant. Palo Alto College and Texas A&M University–San Antonio are located in the area. Further information: History of African Americans in San Antonio The East Side of San Antonio is home to the San Antonio Stock Show & Rodeo, the Frost Bank Center, and the Freeman Coliseum. This area has the largest concentration of Black and African American residents.[54] The West Side is predominantly Hispanic/Latino American and working class, with pockets of wealth in the northwest and far west. African Americans are also located in parts of San Antonio's West Side.[55] The West Side has undergone gentrification as of 2019.[56] It includes the diverse neighborhoods of Avenida Guadalupe, Collins Garden, Las Palmas, Prospect Hill, Rainbow Hills (Marbach), San Juan Gardens, Loma Park, Loma Vista, Memorial Heights, and Westwood. It is also home to the historic Our Lady of the Lake University and St. Mary's University. Skyline of San Antonio (2013) Natural vegetation in the San Antonio area, where undisturbed by development, includes oak-cedar woodland, oak grassland savanna, chaparral brush, and riparian (stream) woodland. San Antonio is to the westernmost limit for both Cabbage palmetto (Sabal palmetto) and Spanish moss. The native Eastern Subterranean Termite (Reticulitermes flavipes) is a common structural pest here.[57] The Formosan Termite (Coptotermes formosanus) is an invasive pest originally from the Far East.[58][59] Researchers at Texas A&M University consider it to be economically devastating. [58] San Antonio Climate chart (explanation) J F M A M J J A S O N D 1.8 61.38 1.8 67.42 2.3 74.50 1.2 80.57 4 86.66 4.1 91.72 2.7 95.74 2.1 95.74 3 90.69 4.1 82.59 2.3 71.49 1.9 64.41 █Average max. and min. temperatures in °F █Precipitation totals in inchesSource: NOAA Metric conversion J F M A M J J A S O N D 1.8 16 3.45 20.6 59 24.10 53 27.14 102 30.19 105 33.22 70 35.23 53 35.23 77 32.20 104 28.15 58 22.9 49 18 5 █Average max. and min. temperatures in °C █Precipitation totals in mm San Antonio has a transitional humid subtropical climate (Köppen: Cfa) that borders a hot semi-arid climate (Köppen climate classification: BSh) towards the west of the city.[60][61][62] featuring very hot, long, and humid summers and mild to cool winters. The area is subject to descending northern cold fronts in the winter with cool to cold nights, and is warm and rainy in the spring and fall. San Antonio falls in USDA hardiness zones 8b (15 °F to 20 °F) and 9a (20 °F to 25 °F).[63] San Antonio receives about a dozen subfreezing nights each year, typically seeing snow, sleet, or freezing rain about once every two or three winters, but accumulation and snow itself are very rare. Winters may pass without any frozen precipitation at all, and up to a decade has passed between snowfalls. According to the National Weather Service, there have been 32 instances of snowfall (a trace or more) in the city in its past 122 years, and once every four years. Prior to 2021 snow was most recently seen on December 7, 2017, when 1.9 inches (4.8 cm) of snow coated the city.[64] On January 13, 1985, San Antonio received a record snowfall of 16 inches (41 cm).[65][66] During the February 13–17, 2021, North American winter storm, San Antonio was blanketed with 4–6 inches (10–15 cm) of snow. The cold air which accompanied this storm caused massive rolling blackouts throughout the city until the 18th. The February 15–20, 2021, North American winter storm dropped another 1–2 inches (2.5–5 cm) on the city on the 16th. San Antonio and New Braunfels, 40 miles (64 km) to the northeast, are some of the most flood-prone regions in North America.[67] The October 1998 Central Texas floods were among the costliest floods in United States history, resulting in \$750 million in damage and 32 deaths. In 2002, from June 30 to July 7, 35 in (890 mm) of rain fell in the San Antonio area, resulting in widespread flooding and 12 fatalities.[68] Tornadoes within the city limits have been reported as recently as February 2017, although they are uncommon.[69] An F2 tornado lands within 50 mi (80 km) of the city on average once every five years. San Antonio has experienced two F4 tornadoes, one in 1953 and another in 1973. The 1953 tornado resulted in two deaths and 15 injuries.[70] Based on historical data, San Antonio is the safest major city in Texas when it comes to tornadoes.[71] In San Antonio, July and August tie for the average warmest months, with an average high of 95 °F (35 °C). The highest temperature ever recorded was 111 °F (44 °C) on September 5, 2000.[72] The average coolest month is January. The lowest recorded temperature ever was 0 °F (−18 °C) on January 31, 1949.[72] May, June, and October have quite a bit of precipitation. Since record-keeping began in 1871, the average annual precipitation has been 29.03 inches (737 mm), with a maximum of 52.28 inches (1,328 mm) and a minimum of 10.11 inches (256.8 mm) in one year.[73] Climate data for San Antonio (San Antonio Intl), 1991–2020 normals,[a] extremes 1885–present[b] Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °F (°C) 89(32) 100(38) 100(38) 101(38) 104(40) 108(42) 110(43) 111(44) 99(37) 94(34) 90(32) 111(44) Mean maximum °F (°C) 80.3(26.8) 84.9(29.4) 88.9(31.6) 92.2(33.4) 96.0(35.6) 98.9(37.2) 100.5(38.1) 102.1(38.9) 98.7(37.1) 93.1(33.9) 85.1(29.5) 80.6(27.0) 103.8(39.9) Mean daily maximum °F (°C) 63.3(17.4) 67.5(19.7) 73.8(23.2) 80.3(26.8) 86.6(30.3) 92.4(33.6) 94.9(34.9) 96.0(35.6) 90.1(32.3) 82.4(27.9) 71.7(22.1) 64.7(18.2) 80.3(26.8) Daily mean °F (°C) 52.2(11.2) 56.3(13.5) 62.8(17.1) 69.4(20.8) 76.5(24.7) 82.6(28.1) 84.8(29.3) 85.5(29.7) 79.9(26.6) 71.3(21.8) 60.7(15.9) 53.5(11.9) 69.6(20.9) Mean daily minimum °F (°C) 41.0(5.0) 45.1(7.3) 51.8(11.0) 58.4(14.7) 66.4(19.1) 72.7(22.6) 74.7(23.7) 74.9(23.8) 69.6(20.9) 60.4(15.8) 49.8(9.9) 42.4(5.8) 58.9(14.9) Mean minimum °F (°C) 26.2(−3.2) 29.0(−1.7) 33.7(0.9) 41.6(5.3) 53.1(11.7) 65.3(18.5) 70.2(21.2) 69.4(20.8) 57.4(14.1) 41.8(5.4) 32.2(0.1) 27.4(−2.6) 23.5(−4.7) Record low °F (°C) 0(−18) 4(−16) 19(−7) 31(−1) 42(6) 48(9) 60(16) 57(14) 41(5) 27(−3) 21(−6) 6(−14) 0(−18) Average precipitation inches (mm) 1.96(50) 1.74(44) 2.31(59) 2.42(61) 4.40(112) 3.28(83) 2.41(61) 2.15(55) 3.88(99) 3.75(95) 2.08(53) 2.00(51) 32.38(822) Average snowfall inches (cm) 0.0(0.0) 0.1(0.25) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.0(0.0) 0.1(0.25) 0.2(0.51) Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in) 6.9 7.4 8.5 6.4 8.3 7.0 5.0 4.7 6.9 6.4 6.4 7.4 81.3 Average snowy days (≥ 0.1 in) 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.3 Average relative humidity (%) 67.1 65.2 63.2 66.3 70.5 68.8 65.0 64.7 68.0 67.2 68.3 68.0 66.9 Average dew point °F (°C) 37.0(2.8) 39.9(4.4) 46.8(8.2) 55.6(13.1) 63.7(17.6) 68.4(20.2) 68.9(20.5) 68.5(20.3) 65.7(18.7) 57.0(13.9) 48.0(8.9) 40.1(4.5) 55.0(12.8) Mean monthly sunshine hours 159.4 169.7 215.5 209.7 221.8 275.9 308.8 293.9 234.9 218.0 171.9 149.7 2,629.2 Percentage possible sunshine 49 54 58 54 52 66 72 72 63 61 54 47 59 Source: NOAA (relative humidity, dew point and sun 1961–1990)[74][75][76] Climate data for San Antonio Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Mean daily daylight hours 11.0 11.0 12.0 13.0 14.0 14.0 13.0 12.0 11.0 11.0 10.0 12.2 Average Ultraviolet index 4 6 8 10 11 11 11 10 7 5 4 6.2 Source: Weather Atlas[77] Graphs are unavailable due to technical issues. Updates on reimplementing the Graph extension, which will be known as the Chart extension, can be found on Phabricator and on MediaWiki.org. See or edit raw graph data. See also: History of African Americans in San Antonio Historical population CensusPop.Note% 18503,488— 18608,235136.1%187012,25648.8%188020,55067.7%189037,67383.3%190053,32141.5%191096,61481.2%1920161,37967.0%1930231,54243.5%1940253,8549.6%1950408,44260.9%1960587,71843.9%1970654,15311.3%1980785,94020.1%1990935,93319.1%20001,144,64622.3%20101,327,40716.0%20201,434,6258.1%2024 (est.)1,526,656[10]6.4%U.S. Decennial Census2010–2020, 2021[9] Racial composition 2020[25] 2010[78] 1990[43] 1970[43] 1950[43] Hispanic or Latino 63.9% 63.2% 55.6% 51.3% n/a White (Non-Hispanic) 23.4% 26.6% 36.2% 41.0% n/a Black or African American 6.5% 6.3% 7.0% 7.6% 7.0% Asian 3.2% 2.3% 1.1% 0.3% 0.2% Indigenous 1.2% 0.9% 0.4% 0.1%