A new study released today by the US2010 Project at Brown University shows how the country has become much more diverse at the metropolitan level. The report scores the diversity of the nation’s metro areas by how evenly a place’s population is spread across the five racial groups: Non-Hispanic whites, Hispanics of any race, African-Americans, Asians and an "other" category that is largely made up of Native Americans, Alaska Natives and people of two or more races.

A perfectly diverse place would have a population with exactly 20% of each category, and would get a diversity score of 100 on the diversity scale. In 2010, the most diverse metropolitan area in the country, Vallejo, Calif. had a score of 89.3 and the population was 41% white, 24% Hispanic, 15% Asian, 14% black, and 6% other.

As the chart below shows, the big economic centers remain very diverse: The San Francisco, Washington, D.C., New York, Houston and Los Angeles metropolitan areas were all among the top 10 most diverse places in the U.S. But many smaller places are high up on the list. Vallejo, Calif., just north of San Francisco was the most diverse metropolitan area in the U.S. Meantime, some of the least diverse places are almost entirely Hispanic: The least diverse metropolitan area was Laredo, Texas, which is 95.7% Hispanic.