One of the greatest challenges faced by forensic anthropologists is to keep up with the changing demographic structure of the populations with which they are confronted. It is from this population that forensic cases are drawn. A fundamental goal in forensic anthropology is to provide a biological profile for an unknown individual or individuals found in a forensic context. The majority of reference collections used to create criteria for the biological profile (age, sex, ancestry, and stature) come from the Terry and Todd anatomical collections, comprised mainly of 19th and 20th century American Black and White individuals. Currently, the largest minority group in the United States is Hispanic. Data comparing 1990 and 2000 census results for Hispanics show that the Southeast experienced the largest influx of Hispanics in absolute terms (Ramirez and de la Cruz 2002). It exceeds the Northeast by a factor of five, the Midwest by a factor of three, and the West by a factor just less than one and a half (Ramirez and de la Cruz 2002). Because of this population growth, it is certain that forensic anthropologists will encounter these individuals in their caseloads in areas beyond the West and Southwest. Further, no standard or accurate identification criteria exist for the estimation of sex and ancestry for this group. Additionally, there are no anatomical collections of Hispanic skeletons equivalent to the Terry and Todd collections of American Blacks and Whites. The purpose of this research is to provide new criteria, within the field of forensic anthropology, for the estimation of sex and ancestry for Hispanic individuals in the U.S., particularly focusing on individuals entering the U.S. via the U.S./Mexico border.