

Shifts in Puerto Rican Population in the Continental U. S.: 1990-2010 Norah F. Henry and John W. Frazier, Geography; Kevin Heard, GIS Core Facility; and Andrew K. Frazier, Geography Student Binghamton University

Introduction and Purpose

- Puerto Rican migration to the continental United States created a significant New York City concentration expressed early as barrios, such as the Brooklyn Colonia and the Harlem community (or el barrio) prior to WWII (Sanchez, 1994).
- Early social institutions, such as the Puerto Rican Brotherhood, supplied the necessary socio-cultural and political support, which along with the importance of the enclaves, provided place-based ethnicity that persisted. (Sanchez, 1994).
- Puerto Rican labor migration increased dramatically after WWII (Santiago, 1991).
- In more recent decades, Puerto Rican population dispersed out of New York City, especially to nearby communities in New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania (Reisinger, et al., 2006; Galligano and Frazier, 2006).
- This has led to more diverse Latino settlements with a large Puerto Rican presence and a "Latinization" of small cities such as Allentown, PA (Reisinger, et al., 2010).
- Similarly, direct migration and secondary Puerto Rican migrants have settled in gateway states,
- especially in Florida, where they constitute the largest percentage of the Hispanic population. The purpose of this research is to illustrate the U.S. national and regional trends of the Hispanic
- population since 1990 with an emphasis on Puerto Ricans.
- Models are presented to explain the percent increase in the Puerto Rican populations in selected U.S. counties, 1990-2000 and 2000-2010.

Hypothesis

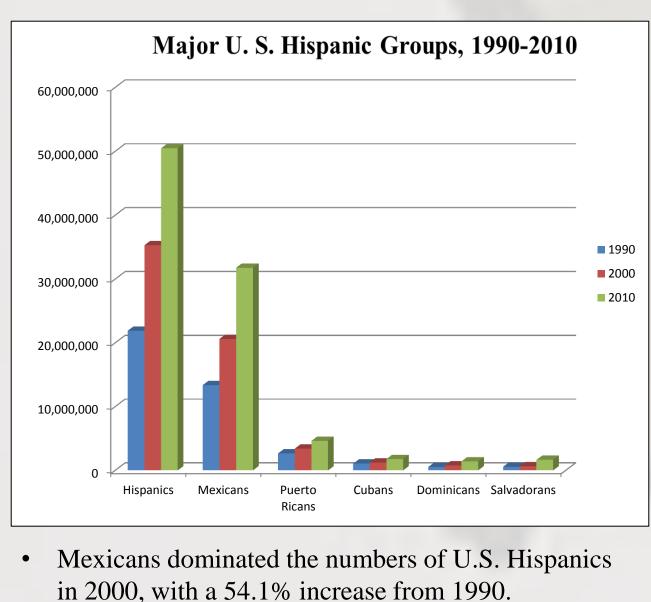
Our hypotheses are expressed as regression models for the two time periods. The dependent variable is the "Percentage Increase in the County Puerto Rican Population, 1990-2000 (second model is 2000-2010).

The independent variables as are follows:

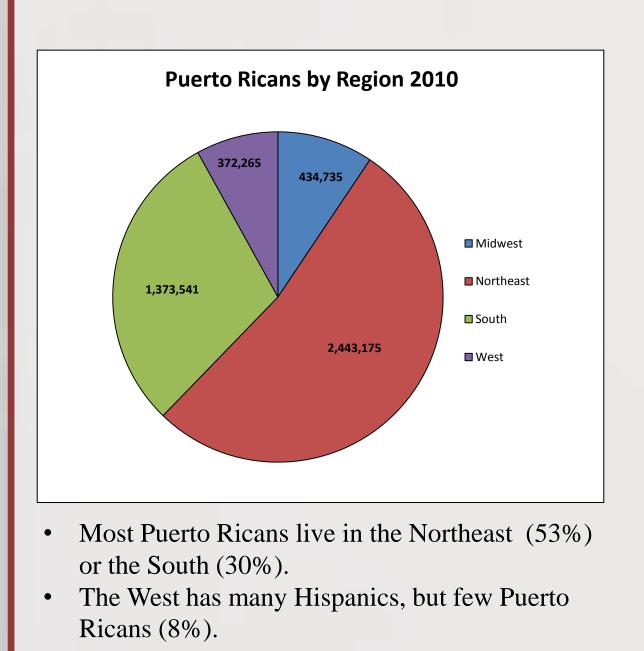
<u>Model 1</u> (1990—2000)

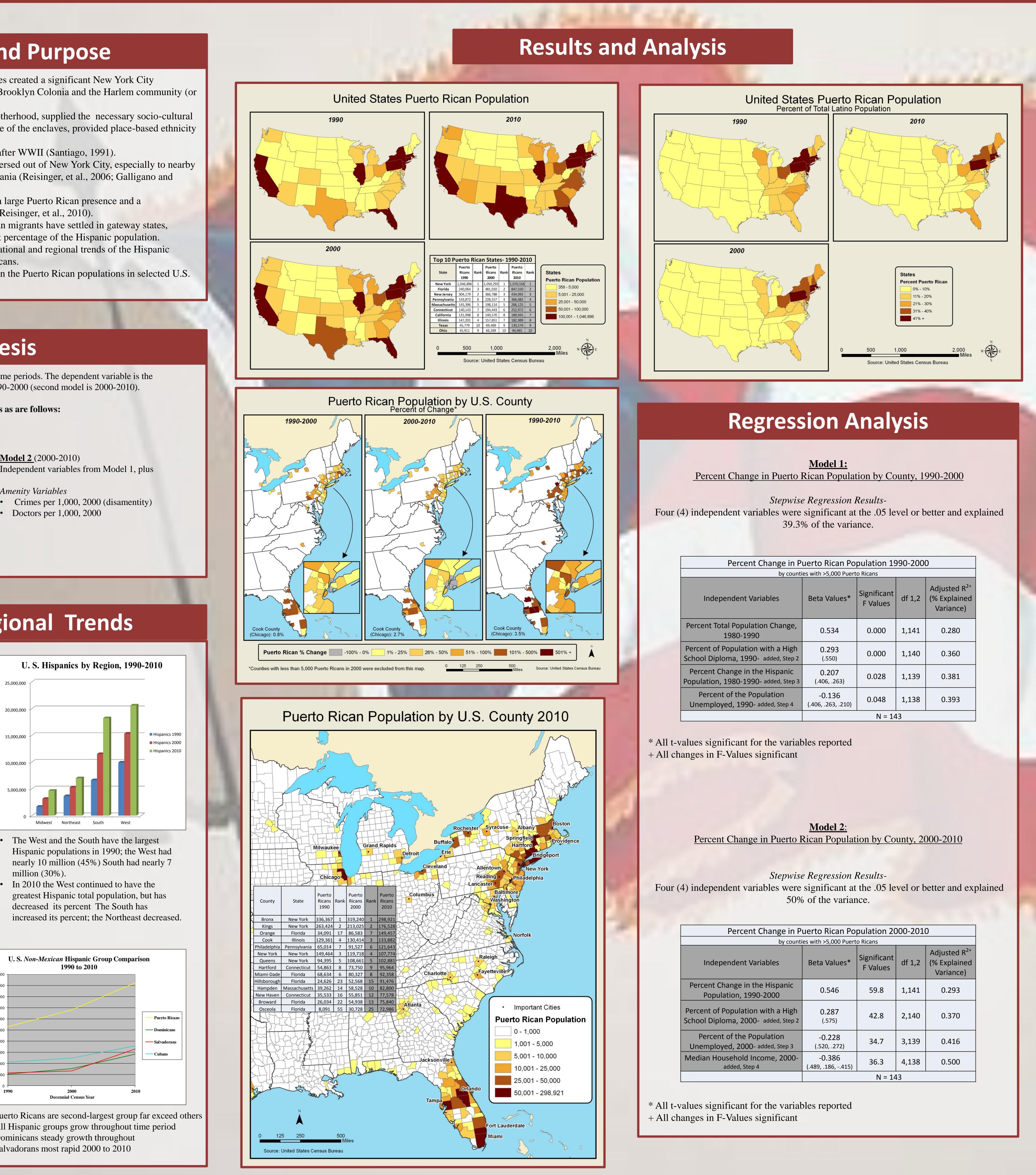
- Economic Potential of County • % Population Change, 1980-1990
- % Unemployed, 1990
- % Manufacturing Employment, 1990
- % Technical and Managerial Employment, 1990 Socio-Economic Status by County
- Median Household Income, 1990
- % High School Education
- % College Education, 1990
- % Owner Occupied Housing Units, 1990
- Cultural Niche by County • % Hispanic Population Change, 1980-1990

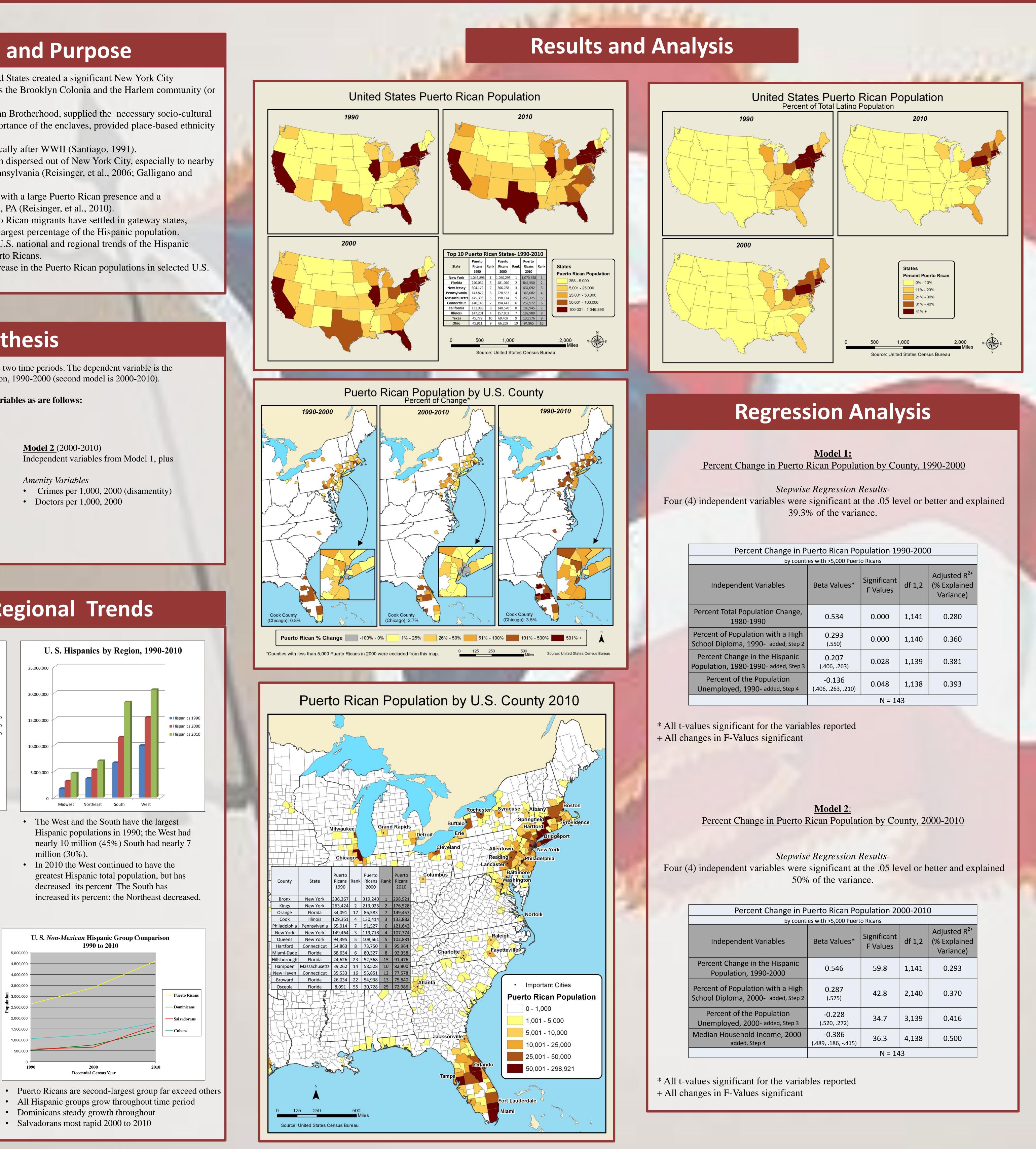
National and Regional Trends



- Puerto Ricans were second, with a 28.4% increase from 1990.
- Mexicans continued to dominate the numbers of U.S. Hispanics in 2010 with a 130.5% increase from 1990. Puerto Ricans were still second, with 74.4% increase
- from 1990.







Percent Change in P	uerto Rican Po	pulation 19	90-200	C
by count	ies with >5,000 Puert	o Ricans		
Independent Variables	Beta Values*	Significant F Values	df 1,2	Adjusted R ²⁺ (% Explained Variance)
Percent Total Population Change, 1980-1990	0.534	0.000	1,141	0.280
Percent of Population with a High School Diploma, 1990- added, Step 2	0.293 (.550)	0.000	1,140	0.360
Percent Change in the Hispanic Population, 1980-1990- added, Step 3	0.207 (.406, .263)	0.028	1,139	0.381
Percent of the Population Unemployed, 1990- added, Step 4	-0.136 (.406, .263, .210)	0.048	1,138	0.393

Percent Change in P	uerto Rican Po	pulation 20	000-201	0
by counti	es with >5,000 Puert	o Ricans		
Independent Variables	Beta Values*	Significant F Values	df 1,2	Adjusted R ²⁺ (% Explained Variance)
Percent Change in the Hispanic Population, 1990-2000	0.546	59.8	1,141	0.293
Percent of Population with a High School Diploma, 2000- added, Step 2	0.287 (.575)	42.8	2,140	0.370
Percent of the Population Unemployed, 2000- added, Step 3	- 0.228 (.520, .272)	34.7	3,139	0.416
Median Household Income, 2000- added, Step 4	-0.386 (.489, .186,415)	36.3	4,138	0.500
		N = 1/	12	

- U.S. counties with an increase in Puerto Rican population 1990-2000 experienced: 1) an increase in total population during the *prior decade (1980-1990)*- Adjusted $R^2 = 28\%$
- 4) lower unemployment rates in 1990- Adjusted $R^2 = 39\%$
- Core variable- increase in total population in the prior decade contributed the greatest explanation.

previous decade.

- U.S. counties with an increase in Puerto Rican population 2000-2010 experienced: 1) an increase in the Hispanic population in the *prior decade (1990-2000)*- Adjusted $R^2 = 29\%$
- 2) a greater proportion of their populations holding high school diplomas- Adjusted $R^2 = 37\%$
- This most likely indicates that Puerto Rican migrants are attracted to central counties and inner suburbs or older cities.

- The trend of Mexican ancestry dominance in the U.S. Hispanic population continues. However, Puerto Ricans remain a strong second in the Hispanic U.S. rankings.
- There is a continued dominance of certain American gateway states and communities but emerging and traditional gateways cities have also attracted growing numbers of Hispanics, including Orlando, Tampa, Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, and Jacksonville, FL.
- We ran regression models to analyze the influence of certain independent variables on the percentage change in the Puerto Rican population in selected U.S. counties, for 1990-2000 and 2000-2010. Our first series of models selected those with at least 1,000 Puerto Ricans in 2000 but these were generally not significant (not reported here).
- However, our models for counties with a minimum of 5,000 Puerto Ricans provided modest but useful results. The model for 1990-2000 illustrated the importance of population growth in the previous period (1980-1990) as the most important independent variable, explaining 28% of the variance. The model for 2000-2010 also was significant but demonstrated that the growth of the Hispanic Diaspora in the previous decade contributed most to the explanation, 29% of the variance was explained by this simple independent variable. Other contributing factors included educational attainment, unemployment rates, and annual household incomes.

Data Sources:

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Discussion

- Model 1- Percent Change in Puerto Rican Population (1990-2000)
- 4 major variables explain 40% of the variance.
- 2) a greater proportion of their populations holding high school diplomas- Adjusted $R^2 = 36\%$
- 3) an increase in the Hispanic population in the prior decade- Adjusted $R^2 = 38\%$
- Model 2- Percent Change in Puerto Rican Population (2000-2010)
- 4 major variables explain <u>50%</u> of the variance, but these are not the same variables that were important for the
- 3) lower unemployment- *Adjusted* $R^2 = 42\%$
- 4) lower median household income- Adjusted $R^2 = 50\%$

Summary and Conclusions

• Puerto Ricans have a long history of settlement on the U.S. mainland that focused on New York City until recent decades, when they dispersed to other regions in the U.S., both by suburbanization and long-distance migration. They remain largely an Eastern U.S. population.

Data Sources and Methods

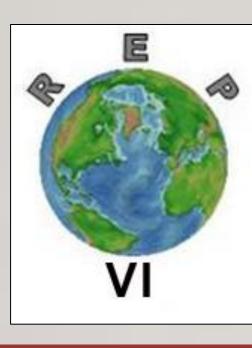
• 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 U.S. Census • U.S. Crime Statistics, 2000

Methods: • ArcGIS

- Excel
- Stepwise Multiple Regression

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SES in Selected Puerto Rican Settlements in the Continental U.S.: 1990-2010

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Introduction and Purpose

- As the U.S. Hispanic/Latino Diaspora increases and becomes increasingly dispersed, settlement structures and Socio-Economic Status patterns become more complex.
- While gateways and other urban counties lead the changes, little is known about how Puerto Ricans compare to other Hispanics in different settlement structures
- The purpose of this poster is to examine 5 urban counties with relatively large Puerto Rican populations in different regions of the U.S. These communities house Puerto Ricans in differing ethnic proportions with other Hispanics.
- We examine demographic and Socio-Economic Status variables from the 5-Year PUMS (Public Use Microdata Series) estimates from the 2010 ACS (American Community Survey) Data. We are aware of the limitations of the ACS data concerning MOE (Margin of Error). However, given the data are for large counties with generally high numbers of Hispanics, we believe the unreported error is less at this scale.
- Our goal, then, is to shed some light on Puerto Rican status in varying settlements when compared to other Hispanics.

Focus Area	a N	lap	S
4 50 5 725 73	Top 2	25 Puert	o Ri
Hartford	County	State	Puerto Rican 1990
Cook	Bronx	New York	336,36
	Kings	New York	263,42
Bronx	Orange	Florida	34,091
bow the star DIONX	Cook	Illinois	129,36
	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	65,014
and Least	New York	New York	149,46
	Queens	New York	94,395
	Hartford	Connecticut	54,863
	Miami-Dade	Florida	68,634
2 Jan er	Hillsborough	Florida	24,626
	Hampden	Massachusetts	39,262
Land Some -	New Haven	Connecticut	35,533
	Broward	Florida	26,034
Orange	Osceola	Florida	8,091
57	Suffolk	New York	42,434
Et al	Hudson	New Jersey	53,721
	Essex	New Jersey	47,117
	Fairfield Los Angeles	Connecticut California	38,694 41,048
Miami-Dade	Worcester	Massachusetts	23,101
	Middlesex	New Jersey	27,118
N Zaz Za	Camden	New Jersey	26,770
	Westchester	New York	27,295
	Passaic	New Jersey	40,459
0 65 130 260 390 520 Miles	Palm Beach	Florida	12,349
			,,,,,,,

Top 2	25 Puert	o Ric	an C	Count	ties i	n 201	.0
County	State	Puerto Ricans 1990	Rank	Puerto Ricans 2000	Rank	Puerto Ricans 2010	Rank
Bronx	New York	336,367	1	319,240	1	298,921	1
Kings	New York	263,424	2	213,025	2	176,528	2
Orange	Florida	34,091	17	86,583	7	149,457	3
Cook	Illinois	129,361	4	130,414	3	133,882	4
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	65,014	7	91,527	6	121,643	5
New York	New York	149,464	3	119,718	4	107,774	6
Queens	New York	94,395	5	108,661	5	102,881	7
Hartford	Connecticut	54,863	8	73,750	9	95,964	8
Miami-Dade	Florida	68,634	6	80,327	8	92,358	9
Hillsborough	Florida	24,626	23	52,568	15	91,476	10
Hampden	Massachusetts	39,262	14	58,528	10	82,800	11
New Haven	Connecticut	35,533	16	55,851	12	77,578	12
Broward	Florida	26,034	22	54,938	13	75,840	13
Osceola	Florida	8,091	55	30,728	25	72,986	14
Suffolk	New York	42,434	11	51,256	16	58,549	15
Hudson	New Jersey	53,721	9	58,312	11	56,436	16
Essex	New Jersey	47,117	10	53,015	14	54,005	17
Fairfield	Connecticut	38,694	15	45,311	17	50,511	18
Los Angeles	California	41,048	12	37,862	19	44,609	19
Worcester	Massachusetts	23,101	24	32,432	24	44,392	20
Middlesex	New Jersey	27,118	20	34,676	21	43,088	21
Camden	New Jersey	26,770	21	33,712	23	42,643	22
Westchester	New York	27,295	19	34,898	20	41,836	23
Passaic	New Jersey	40,459	13	41,324	18	41,827	24
Palm Beach	Florida	12,349	37	25,170	30	39,529	25

Study Area and Context

Each of these communities has a different mix of Hispanic ancestry. However, Puerto Ricans rank either first or second among Hispanics groups.

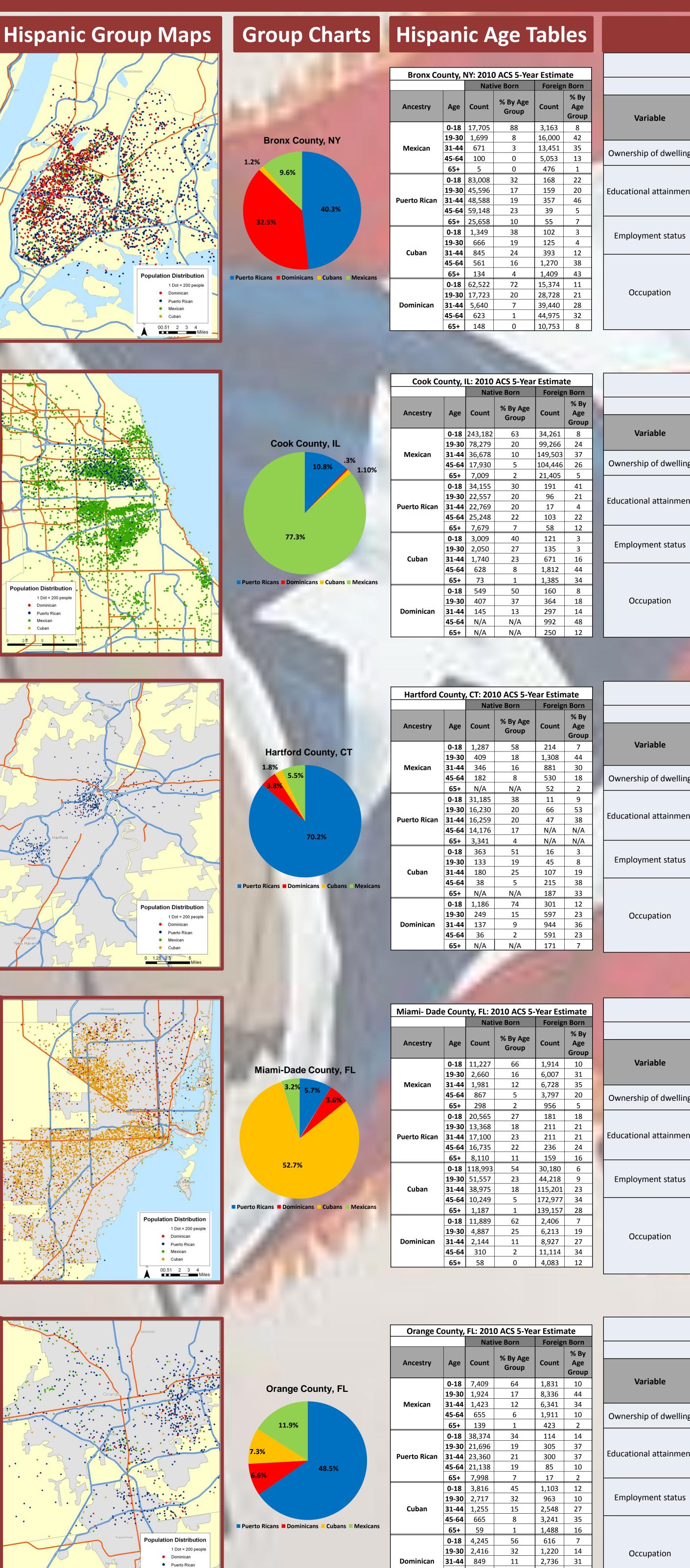
- ✓ Bronx County (New York City Borough) = 40% Puerto Ricans, 32% Dominicans
- ✓ Cook County (contains the City of Chicago, IL) = 77% Mexicans, 5% Puerto Ricans
- ✓ *Hartford County* (contains the City of Hartford, CT) = 70% Puerto Ricans, 5% Mexicans
- ✓ Orange County (contains the City of Orlando, FL) = 48% Puerto Ricans, 12% Mexicans
- ✓ Miami-Dade County (contains the City of Miami, FL) = 52% Cuban, 6% Puerto Rican

Demographics:

Age Distributions among the Four (4) Hispanic Groups (Foreign Born sample is too small)

- ✓ *Bronx County*: The Foreign Born Mexican and Dominican are strikingly youthful. The have populations of 96% and 92% under the age of 30 respectively.
- ✓ *Cook County*: All four (4) groups are youthful, led by the Mexicans and Dominicans.
- ✓ *Hartford County*: Mexicans and Dominicans are also youthful in this county. However, a notable difference from the others. Here the Mexicans' largest number and percent is in the ages 19-30, or young working ages. The Cuban populations are split between youthful categories and near retirement ages.
- ✓ *Miami-Dade County*: The Mexican, Cuban, and Dominican populations are youthful. However, the Puerto Rican population has larger percent, Native Born and Foreign Born, in the near retirement ages.
- ✓ *Orange County:* As in other areas, Mexicans and Dominicans, Native Born and Foreign Born, are youthful; so are the Native Born Cubans (77%). The majority of the Foreign Born Cubans are also in the two (2) oldest categories. However, there also are differences in age structures of Puerto Ricans and Dominicans in Orange County when compared to the other counties. Here the Puerto Rican age distribution is much younger (53%) with the largest percent in the 0-18 year category. Dominican Foreign Born here also display a difference; nearly one-half (48%) are in the oldest two(2) age categories.

Results and Analysis



45-649113,3123865+26090310

Mexican

Cuban

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Significant PUMS Variables

Bronx County, NY: 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimate

		Р	uerto Ri	ico		Mexicar	ו		Cuban		1	Dominica	an
	Variable Details	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Me Ir
na	Owned	39,882	16	\$85,683	2,686	5	\$70,794	1,339	21	\$70,030	18,776	8	\$7
ng	Rented	214,846	84	\$25,000	55,099	95	\$36,997	5,145	79	\$40,226	205,667	92	\$2
	Less Than HS	120,893	51	\$20,901	32,059	65	\$37,246	2,330	37	\$22,767	102,751	51	\$2
. m+	HS Grad	61,547	26	\$39,499	12,518	25	\$41,600	2,010	32	\$52,853	49,590	24	\$3
ent	Some College	38,461	16	\$47,994	3,200	7	\$47,466	988	16	\$47,669	33,510	17	\$4
	College Grad	18,257	8	\$71,300	1,377	3	\$51,837	1,042	16	\$63,525	16,849	8	\$5
	Employed	86,155	44	\$56,909	26,435	66	\$47,888	2,205	37	\$63,299	92,149	57	\$ <i>4</i>
S	Unemployed	14,182	7	\$20,256	1,503	4	\$31,100	409	7	\$28,500	13,286	8	\$2
	Not in labor force	93,998	48	\$17,116	12,074	30	\$30,435	3,285	56	\$32,903	56,560	35	\$2
	Managerial, Professional and Related	31,444	27	\$60,984	1,647	5	\$62,000	874	26	\$63,525	24,153	20	\$4
	Service	27,419	24	\$37,607	12,311	40	\$42,181	817	24	\$40,226	35,696	30	\$3
	Sales and Office	37,251	32	\$49,697	4,991	16	\$50,000	1,102	33	\$68,099	31,760	27	\$3
	Fishing, Farming and Forestry	181	0	\$29,371	479	2	\$132,336	16	0	\$25,000	73	0	\$7
	Construction, Extraction and Maintenance	7,053	6	\$49,873	5,149	17	\$53 <i>,</i> 700	267	8	\$46,000	7,715	6	\$4
	Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	11,506	10	\$45,800	5,951	19	\$47,398	291	9	\$83,190	20,337	17	\$3

Cook County, IL: 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimate

		Puerto Rico				Mexican			Cuban			Dominican		
	Variable Details	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	
۰ σ	Owned	49,946	45	\$75 <i>,</i> 959	443,918	56	\$61,000	7,564	66	\$77,377	1,418	46	\$70,235	
ng	Rented	61,692	55	\$30,524	344,721	44	\$34,600	3,827	34	\$36,000	1,682	54	\$29,000	
	Less Than HS	42,504	41	\$36,714	378,220	55	\$44,695	3,333	31	\$63 <i>,</i> 850	1,124	37	\$29,000	
nt	HS Grad	32,793	32	\$49,804	195,820	28	\$52 <i>,</i> 040	2,448	22	\$48,991	817	27	\$29,000	
ΠĽ	Some College	18,118	18	\$58 <i>,</i> 944	77,829	11	\$64,033	2,504	23	\$63 <i>,</i> 850	620	20	\$77,247	
	College Grad	9,176	9	\$85 <i>,</i> 100	40,074	6	\$79,500	2,606	24	\$91 <i>,</i> 054	473	16	\$33,033	
	Employed	47,367	56	\$64,979	358,467	65	\$57,891	5,220	56	\$72,110	1,272	50	\$64,702	
;	Unemployed	6,958	8	\$37,249	37,997	7	\$44,500	561	6	\$55,703	384	15	\$47,804	
	Not in labor force	30,760	36	\$31,499	159,151	29	\$41,300	3,548	38	\$47,196	903	35	\$32,728	
	Managerial, Professional and Related	15,219	25	\$75,556	54,866	13	\$75,556	2,278	33	\$102,435	431	25	\$91,476	
	Service	9,420	16	\$48,209	99,958	23	\$48,300	1,109	16	\$84,061	209	12	\$57,223	
	Sales and Office	20,700	35	\$55 <i>,</i> 869	88,093	21	\$58,951	2,265	33	\$63 <i>,</i> 806	644	38	\$64,702	
	Fishing, Farming and Forestry	14	0	\$28,972	1,183	0	\$59,200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Construction, Extraction and Maintenance	4,213	7	\$61,722	52,053	12	\$54,184	306	4	\$72,110	67	4	\$25,410	
	Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	10,334	17	\$55,000	131,025	31	\$53,000	896	13	\$44,315	342	20	\$70,235	

Hartford County, CT: 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimate

			<u>, y, c ; ;</u>	2010		Jica		mate					
		P	uerto Ri	со		Mexicar	ו		Cuban			Dominic	an
	Variable Details	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income
na	Owned	20,157	26	\$68,000	1,313	26	\$92,781	727	60	\$140,426	1,758	43	\$90,500
ng	Rented	58,801	74	\$24,263	3,827	74	\$42,400	476	40	\$42,689	2,342	57	\$30,695
	Less Than HS	39,359	55	\$26,935	2,210	47	\$44,722	413	34	\$114,645	1,861	47	\$44,695
nt	HS Grad	20,888	29	\$38,623	1,414	30	\$50,867	294	24	\$48,633	744	19	\$52,057
ent	Some College	8,576	12	\$52,361	479	10	\$76,568	302	25	\$88,113	968	25	\$62,082
	College Grad	2,853	4	\$85,074	559	12	\$80,000	213	17	\$140,000	365	9	\$87,130
	Employed	29,086	53	\$48,000	2,548	64	\$65,000	678	70	\$88,113	2,131	70	\$61,780
S	Unemployed	6,995	13	\$23,500	409	10	\$44,722	40	4	\$52,400	405	13	\$52,770
	Not in labor force	19,259	35	\$20,432	1,025	26	\$48,631	249	26	\$52,783	514	17	\$17,600
	Managerial, Professional and Related	7,726	19	\$58,978	500	15	\$80,000	195	24	\$140,000	510	19	\$52,770
	Service	11,201	27	\$34,800	1,166	35	\$42,400	120	15	\$94,300	713	26	\$51,500
	Sales and Office	10,803	26	\$42,567	530	16	\$48,631	287	36	\$85,000	836	31	\$61,780
	Fishing, Farming and Forestry	341	1	\$56,827	188	6	\$34,761	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Construction, Extraction and Maintenance	3,044	7	\$43,631	378	11	\$81,023	62	8	\$21,283	125	5	\$52,057
	Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	7,903	19	\$37,404	535	16	\$65,000	137	17	\$88,113	510	19	\$84,361

	Miami-Dade	e Cou	inty, F	L: 201	LO AC	CS 5-Ye	ear Es	timat	e				
		Ρ	uerto Ri	со		Mexicar	l		Cuban		Dominican		
	Variable Details	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income
na	Owned	40,309	54	\$65 <i>,</i> 807	17,033	47	\$39,233	462,644	65	\$65 <i>,</i> 831	27,264	53	\$64,542
ng	Rented	34,588	46	\$33,000	19,402	53	\$41,388	249,574	35	\$29,797	24,143	47	\$33,000
ent -	Less Than HS	23,891	34	\$36,182	16,656	53	\$34,030	216,627	32	\$39,200	16,535	34	\$36,403
	HS Grad	21,693	31	\$44 <i>,</i> 695	7,756	24	\$44,700	228,235	34	\$45,000	14,969	31	\$42,423
	Some College	13,963	20	\$57 <i>,</i> 943	3,081	10	\$44,900	109,724	16	\$60,000	9,784	20	\$58,317
	College Grad	11,040	16	\$86,198	4,169	13	\$79 <i>,</i> 000	118,107	18	\$72,000	6,886	14	\$73,464
	Employed	33,503	56	\$62 <i>,</i> 082	16,330	65	\$51,735	336,834	56	\$60,658	25,394	62	\$57,729
S	Unemployed	3,478	6	\$41,503	1,122	4	\$31,000	27,696	5	\$35,600	2,428	6	\$25,522
	Not in labor force	22,578	38	\$30,435	7,593	30	\$28,459	235,666	39	\$31,041	12,994	32	\$34,558
	Managerial, Professional and Related	13,223	32	\$78,937	4,176	22	\$72,636	113,124	29	\$81,969	6,457	21	\$72,000
	Service	6,599	16	\$42,537	4,221	22	\$37,000	57,279	14	\$42,733	7,165	23	\$41,928
	Sales and Office	14,468	35	\$56 <i>,</i> 000	3,618	19	\$63 <i>,</i> 850	122,143	31	\$60 <i>,</i> 658	10,213	33	\$57,943
	Fishing, Farming and Forestry	37	0	\$17,279	1,703	9	\$42,567	1,145	0	\$38 <i>,</i> 500	54	0	\$39,374
	Construction, Extraction and Maintenance	3,272	8	\$53 <i>,</i> 869	3,835	20	\$41,388	47,894	12	\$46,824	3,686	12	\$40,511
	Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	4,033	10	\$49,666	1,501	8	\$56,715	54,022	14	\$45,575	3,463	11	\$50,639

Orange County, FL: 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimate

		Ρ	Puerto Rico			Mexican			Cuban			Dominican		
	Variable Details	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	Count	% By Variable Group	Median HH Income	
	Owned	57,128	51	\$56,188	10,277	34	\$53 <i>,</i> 678	10,358	59	\$67,224	8,468	52	\$61,679	
٦g	Rented	55,006	49	\$31,925	19,874	66	\$38,081	7,301	41	\$36,628	7,858	48	\$36,460	
	Less Than HS	37,672	37	\$36,835	13,103	51	\$41,977	5,027	30	\$51,837	5,056	34	\$38,800	
nt	HS Grad	31,378	31	\$43,457	8,374	33	\$48,800	5,340	32	\$44,722	4,879	32	\$53,440	
nt	Some College	20,772	20	\$49,728	2,431	10	\$52 <i>,</i> 867	3,245	19	\$55,902	3,470	23	\$55,703	
	College Grad	12,752	12	\$61 <i>,</i> 875	1,681	7	\$74,197	3,171	19	\$87,950	1,647	11	\$49,000	
	Employed	47,012	58	\$52,040	16,344	72	\$49,500	8,599	61	\$56,000	8,086	65	\$54,218	
;	Unemployed	7,085	9	\$35,863	1,650	7	\$35,000	1,127	8	\$29,903	1,614	13	\$43,197	
	Not in labor force	27,333	34	\$35,000	4,589	20	\$33,135	4,445	31	\$40,351	2,780	22	\$34,479	
	Managerial, Professional and Related	14,573	24	\$61,340	1,522	8	\$72,921	3,437	31	\$83,750	1,936	19	\$66,844	
	Service	12,261	20	\$42,638	4,506	23	\$41,802	1,887	17	\$44,722	2,328	23	\$40,250	
	Sales and Office	19,604	32	\$50,286	2,334	12	\$55,874	3,132	29	\$55,902	3,338	33	\$53,440	
	Fishing, Farming and Forestry	62	0	\$18,702	830	4	\$43,561	67	1	\$49,252	1,105	11	\$54,218	
	Construction, Extraction and Maintenance	6,359	11	\$49,769	8,365	43	\$48,800	1,287	12	\$45,440	1,427	14	\$49,666	
	Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	7,647	13	\$41,388	1,764	9	\$52,770	1,125	10	\$48,500	2,956	18	\$10,600	



State University of New York

Analysis of Socio-Economic Status

- **The Bronx:** <u>Renter Status:</u> applies to all groups but is highest among Mexicans and Dominicans; Cubans enjoy the highest home ownership (20%). Education: Mexicans have the least (2/3 less than High School diploma); Cubans have the best (32% some college or more). <u>Occupations</u>: the largest percentage in managerial/technical occupations lies with Puerto Ricans (27%) and Cubans (26%); Mexicans have the highest percentage (40) in the service occupations; they also have more than 1/3 in construction/production/material moving occupations. Incomes: Generally, employed Cubans had higher median household income than others, followed by Puerto Ricans
- **Cook County:** <u>Rental Status</u>: the majority of Puerto Ricans and Dominicans fall into this status while 2/3 of Cubans and the majority (56%) of Mexicans are home owners. Education: the majority of Mexicans are least educated, followed by Puerto Ricans; the majority of Cubans have at least some college, also 1/3 of Dominicans. Unemployment Dominicans here experience nearly double the unemployment rates of the other Hispanic groups. <u>Occupations</u>: Mexicans have the lowest percentage in managerial/ technical (13%), while Cubans, Puerto Ricans and Dominicans have between 1/4 and 1/3 of their labor force in this category. The category with the same three groups scoring high is sales/office. Incomes: The income pattern of the employed was similar to that in The Bronx.

\$34,435

\$54,886

\$41,822

\$43,350

- **Hartford County:** <u>Renter Status</u>: nearly 3/4 of Puerto Ricans and Mexicans are renters and more than 1/2 of Dominicans are the same; the majority of Cubans (60%) are homeowners. Education: more than 1/2 (55%) of Puerto Ricans have a high school diploma or higher, while Cubans and Mexicans have higher percentages of college graduates. Incomes: Employed Cubans and Mexicans have the highest median household incomes. Unemployment: Puerto Ricans and Dominicans have the highest unemployment rates. Occupations: nearly 1/4 of the Cubans work in the managerial/ technical sector and nearly 1/5 of the Puerto Ricans and Dominicans do the same. Mexicans have the largest percentage in service occupations (35%) while their other occupations are diverse. The majority of Cubans (60%) work in two (2) occupations categories, managerial/technical and sales/office while the majority of Puerto Ricans hold occupations in service and sales/office (53%). Production jobs are important to all of these groups in Hartford.
- **Miami-Dade County:** <u>Renter Status</u>: All four (4) groups did relatively well in rent/owner ratios. Only Mexicans had slightly more than the majority of renters. Cubans had the best ratios; 65% of Cubans were homeowners. Education: Similarly, only Mexicans had a majority (53%) that had less than a high school education. The other three (3) groups had slightly more than 1/3 with some college or a degree. Incomes: employed Puerto Ricans had the highest median household income, followed closely by Cubans. Unemployment: Rates were very low for all groups. Occupations: Overall, this area had the highest proportions in managerial/technical occupations- for all four (4) Hispanic groups-led by Puerto Ricans. Cubans and Puerto Ricans had the lowest percentages in service occupations and had among the highest with Dominicans in sales/office.
- **Orange County:** <u>Renter Status</u>: Although homeownership rates were somewhat lower here than in Miami-Dade, the pattern is generally the same- all but the Mexicans had majority homeowner status; 2/3 of Mexicans are renters. Education: another pattern emerged similar to Miami-Dade. The majority of Mexicans had no high school diploma; the other three (3) groups had approximately 1/3 with some college or a degree. Income: median household incomes of the employed were somewhat lower than those in Miami-Dade, but the pattern was similar. Occupations: Cubans and Puerto Ricans had higher percentages in the managerial/technical occupations than the Mexicans and Dominicans. Sales/office percentages also were higher for Puerto Ricans and Cubans. Mexicans were disproportionately higher in the production/material handling occupations.

Summary and Conclusions

Places attract different Hispanic groups due to historical migration patterns and contemporary conditions and preferences. The five (5) large communities featured here certainly illustrate these patterns, conditions and preferences.

- ✓ As a result, *The Bronx* has a large proportion of Puerto Ricans and Dominicans but, more recently, Dominican and Mexican populations are very youthful. Not surprisingly these two groups have large renter populations, while employed Puerto Ricans and Cubans enjoy higher incomes.
- / In *Cook County*, all four (4) Hispanic groups are youthful but Mexicans are dominant in size, followed by Puerto Ricans as a distant second. Mexicans have a higher home ownership rate, while Puerto Ricans and Dominicans tend to be renters. Dominicans have a much higher unemployment rate than the other 3 groups.
- *Hartford County* is Hispanically dominated numerically by Puerto Ricans due to its proximity to New York City's disparate Hispanic population. The smaller Dominican and Mexican populations are more youthful, nearly three quarters of the Puerto Ricans and Mexicans here are renters, as are more than one-half of the Dominicans.
- *Miami-Dade County* is a Hispanic gateway and attractive to secondary migrants. Cubans are a majority, followed by Puerto Ricans. All but Mexicans enjoyed more than 50% homeowners. The same three (3) groups had relatively high percentages with some college or a college degree; 53% of the Mexicans had less than a high school education. Puerto Ricans are doing well in Miami in almost all categories, including having the highest percentage of their group in all managerial/technical occupations.
- Finally, *Orange County* has become a magnet for Puerto Rican migrants in recent decades. They are the largest group in central Florida. The homeownership patterns here, all through somewhat lower, are similar to those of Miami as is the patterns of educational attainment and income for the four (4) Hispanic groups. The only notable difference was the double-digit unemployment rate for Dominicans. Occupationally, Puerto Ricans and Cubans held higher percentages in the managerial/technical areas and in the sales-office categories than Dominicans and Mexicans.

This brief analysis demonstrates that five (5) U.S. counties with very large Puerto Ricans populations have different experiences with Hispanic migration patterns and demographic and Socio-Economic Status characteristics. Overall, Puerto Ricans, while having a range of experiences and diverse status, are doing well in comparative terms with other Hispanic groups.