



Center for Latin American, Caribbean & Latino Studies

# The Latino Population of New York City, 1990—2010

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The Center for Latin American, Caribbean and Latino Studies is a research institute that works for the advancement of the study of Latin America, the Caribbean, and Latinos in the United States in the doctoral programs at the CUNY Graduate Center. One of its major priorities is to provide funding and research opportunities to Latino students at the Ph.D. level.

The Center established and helps administer an interdisciplinary specialization in Latin American, Caribbean and Latino Studies in the Masters of Arts in Liberal Studies program.

The Latino Data Project was developed with the goal of making information available on the dynamically growing Latino population of the United States and especially New York City through the analysis of extant data available from a variety of sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Institute for Health, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and state and local-level data sources.

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## Demography

Between 1990 and 2010 New York City's Latino population increased in both absolute terms and as a percentage of New York City's total population. Although there were fewer Latinos than African Americans in 1990, by 2000 Latinos had become the second most numerous race/ethnic group in the City and this continued to 2010 when the city's nearly 2.4 million Latinos comprised 29% of New York's population compared with 23% who were non-Hispanic blacks and 33% who were non-Hispanic whites. (See table 1).

Latino annual population growth rates over the period between 1990 and 2010 were significantly higher than those of non-Hispanic whites and blacks, and suggest that in all likelihood Latinos will become the largest race/ethnic group in the City over the following decade. This will depend on immigration patterns as well as birth and fertility rates. But the gradual decline of New York City's non-Hispanic white and black populations point to the probability that Latinos will surpass both groups sometime before 2020.

Table 1  
New York City Population by Race/Ethnicity 1990 - 2010

	1990		2000		2010		Annual Growth Rates		
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2010
Non-Hispanic White	3,165,172	43.5%	2,810,842	35.1%	2,717,796	33.0%	-1.2%	-0.4%	-0.8%
Non-Hispanic Black	1,863,380	25.6%	1,951,027	24.4%	1,875,108	22.8%	0.5%	-0.4%	0.0%
Asian	493,713	6.8%	781,176	9.8%	1,038,369	12.6%	4.7%	3.2%	4.0%
Latino	1,753,456	24.1%	2,226,907	27.8%	2,396,374	29.1%	2.4%	0.8%	1.7%
Other	4,385	0.1%	234,807	2.9%	207,158	2.5%	48.9%	-1.4%	22.5%
Total	7,280,106	100.0%	8,004,759	100.0%	8,234,805	100.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%

Among Latino national subgroups the trends established after 1990 are very clear. There has been a gradual decline in the City's Puerto Rican population which accounted for 49% of all Latinos in 1990 and 31% in 2010. Over the same period the Dominican population continued to expand and in 2010 made up 25% of the City's Latino population. But the fastest growing Latino nationality has been without question Mexicans who numbered only about 58,000 in 1990 and 3.3% of all Latinos in the City. By 2010 they had increased to over 340,000 and 14.3% of the total Latino population. Ecuadorians and Colombians were the fourth and fifth largest Latino national subgroups in 2010, although population growth among Ecuadorians was much more robust than among Colombians (See table 2).

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report were derived from Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010 located on the internet at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/>.

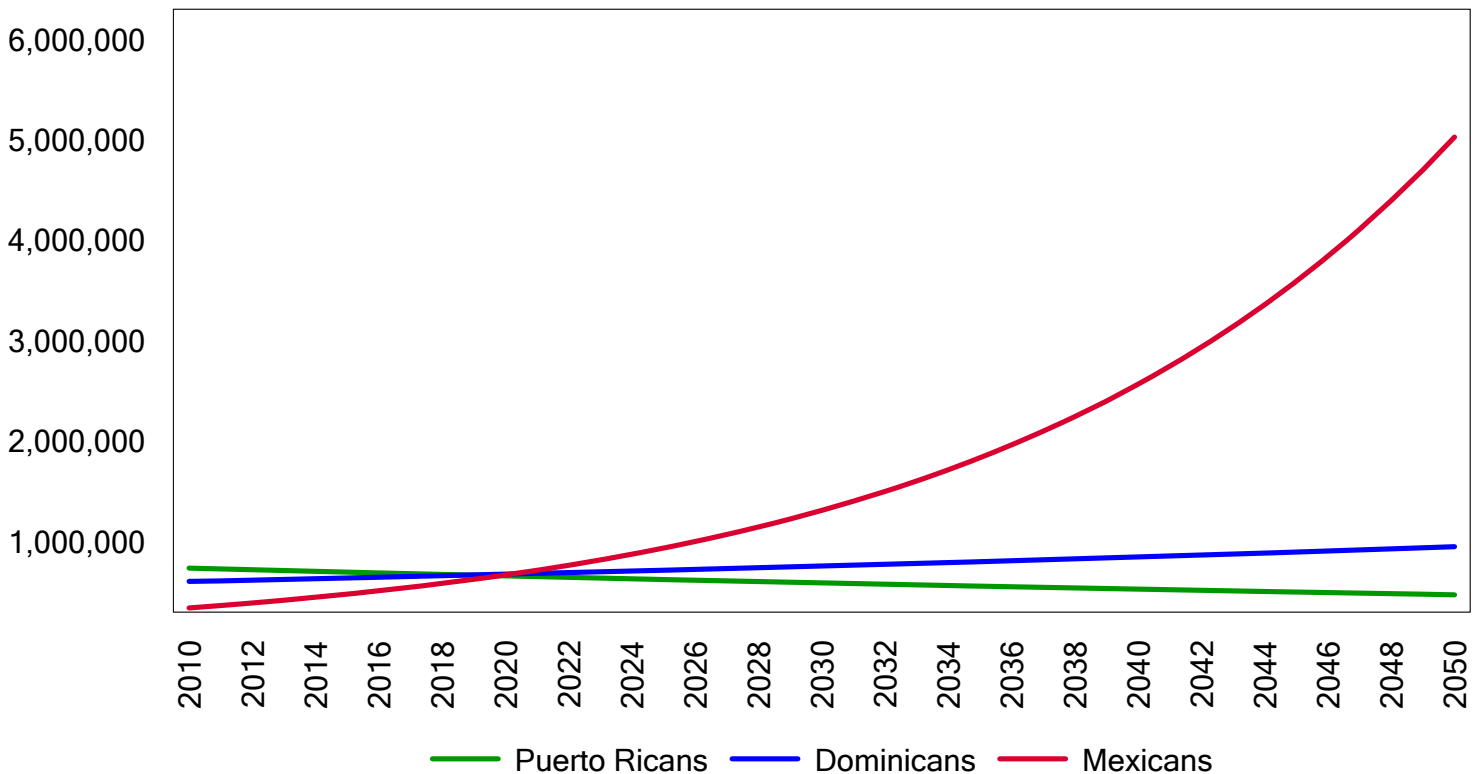
Latino nationalities were calculated by CLACLS using ancestry data and birthplace data to reduce the number of 'other Hispanics' to national origin groups. Thus, the data supplied by IPUMS and the U.S. Census Bureau have been recoded. In these calculations of Latinos all Europeans, Spaniards, Canary Islanders etc. have been eliminated and Brazilians added as Latinos.

Table 2  
Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010

	1990		2000		2010		Annual Population Growth Rates		
	Population	% of Total Latinos	Population	% of Total Latinos	Population	% of Total Latinos	1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2010
Puerto Rican	860,889	49.1%	816,827	36.7%	738,978	30.8%	-0.5%	-1.1%	-0.8%
Dominican	348,951	19.9%	547,379	24.6%	605,840	25.3%	4.6%	1.1%	2.9%
Mexican	58,410	3.3%	187,259	8.4%	342,699	14.3%	12.4%	6.9%	9.8%
Ecuadorian	85,155	4.9%	149,897	6.7%	210,532	8.8%	5.8%	3.8%	4.9%
Colombian	91,769	5.2%	109,710	4.9%	101,784	4.2%	1.8%	-0.8%	0.5%
Others	308,282	17.6%	415,835	18.7%	396,541	16.5%	3.0%	-0.5%	1.3%
Total	1,753,456	100.0%	2,226,907	100.0%	2,396,374	100.0%	2.4%	0.8%	1.7%

If annual population growth rates between 2000 and 2010 are used to calculate the future national distribution of New York City's Latino population, Dominicans will surpass Puerto Ricans in 2019 to become the largest Latino national sub-group. However, in 2021 Mexicans will surpass both groups to become the City's largest Latino nationality. There are no assurances that these annual population growth rates will continue into the future. (See figure 1).

Figure 1  
Hypothetical Population Projections Among Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Mexicans in New York City  
Using Annual Population Growth Rates between 2000 and 2010



The continued increase in the City's Latino population was closely connected to comparatively high birth rates and ongoing immigration to the city. Two general demographic indicators, the crude birth rate and the general fertility rate, clearly demonstrate that reproductive rates among New York City's Hispanics were significantly higher than found among non-Hispanic whites and blacks and were similar to Asians.<sup>2</sup> In 2010 the crude birth rate for New York City's Latinos was 17 compared with 15 for non-Hispanic blacks and 14 for non-Hispanic whites. The general fertility rate for City Latinos was 70 compared with 62 for non-Hispanic blacks and 65 for non-Hispanic whites in 2010. (See table 3).

Table 3  
Crude Birth Rates and General Fertility  
Rates by New York City Race/Ethnic Groups  
and Five Largest Latino Nationalities, 2010

Race/Ethnic Group/Latino Nationality	Crude Birth Rate	General Fertility Rate
Non-Hispanic White	14	65
Non-Hispanic Black	15	62
Latino	17	70
Asian	17	66
Puerto Rican	13	60
Dominican	17	68
Mexican	25	105
Ecuadorian	17	73
Colombian	12	47

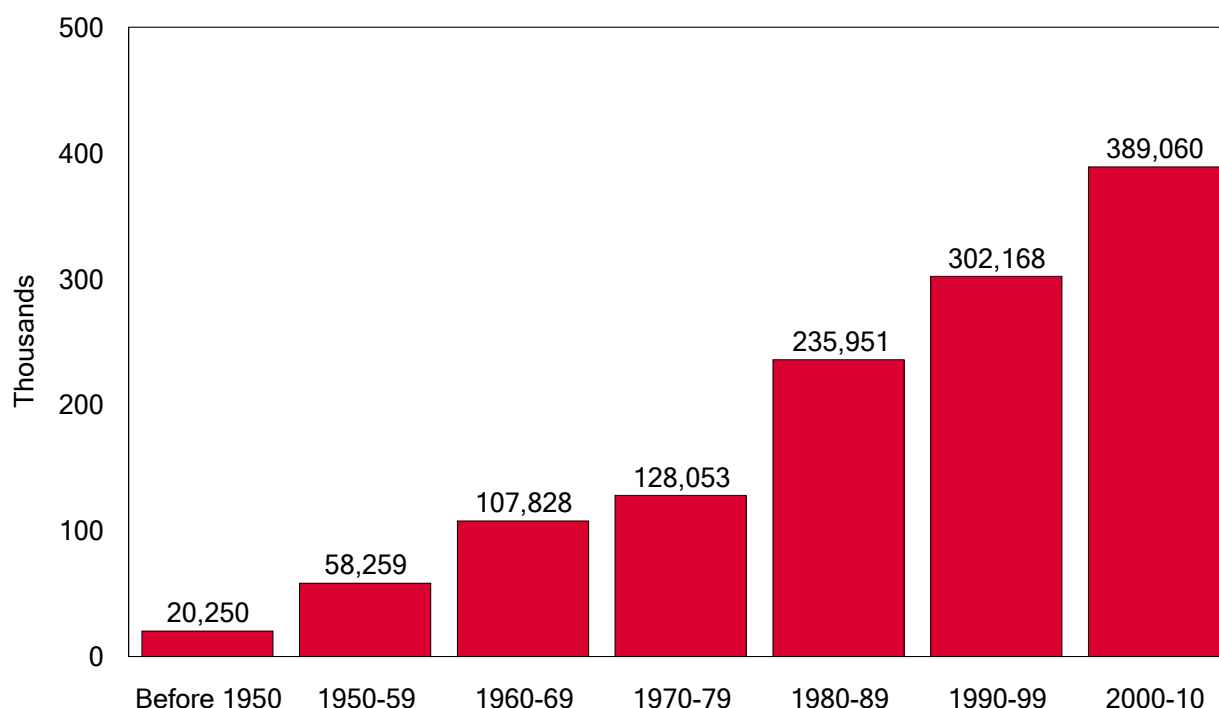
Perhaps more importantly these rates also indicate precisely why the City's Mexican-origin population is the fastest growing Latino national sub-group. With a crude birth rate of 25 and a general fertility rate of 105 in 2010, Mexican population reproductive rates were much higher than the other major Latino nationalities indicated in table 3.

It also should be noted that although Latinos made up 29% of the City's total population, when the City's youth are examined, Latinos comprised 36% of all people 18 years of age and younger in 2010 compared with 25% for non-Hispanic whites; 25% for non-Hispanic blacks; and 11% Asians. The implications of this for public education are monumental as Latinos comprised the largest segment of the City's school-age children, something that will increase in the future because of higher birth rates.

Not only were reproductive rates among Latinos higher in comparative perspective with the City's other major race/ethnic groups, but Latinos continued to arrive in the U.S. and settle in New York in increasing numbers each decade after 1950. By 2009 about 52% of the City's Latino population was foreign born. Although the national groupings changed over time, more Latinos living in the New York arrived in the United States between 2000 and 2010 than in any prior decade. (See figure 2).

<sup>2</sup> The crude birth rate is the number of live births in a given year per 1,000 people. The general fertility rate is the number of live births in a year divided by the number of women aged 15-44, times 1000. Data on population were derived from the ACS 2010 population files. Data on live births were drawn from Table 4.2 p. 71 and Table 4.6, p. 74 Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, *Summary of Vital Statistics 2009 The City of New York* available on the internet at: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/vs/vs.shtml>.

Figure 2  
Number of Foreign-Born Latinos Living in New York City in 2010  
by Time Period of Arrival in the United States



Note: These data include Puerto Ricans born in Puerto Rico. The total number of foreign-born Latinos living in New York City in 2010, including island-born Puerto Ricans was 1,241,569.

There was, of course, a great deal of variation in the periodization of immigration to the U.S. among the City's Latinos by nationality. Among the five major Latino national subgroups Puerto Rican migration peaked in the 1950s and 1960s and then declined. Colombian migration reached its apex in the 1980s and 1990s, but considerable numbers of Colombians continued to arrive after 2000. Dominican migration has increased in every single decade and more Dominicans living in New York City in 2010 arrived after 2000 than in any other previous decade. Additionally, more Dominicans came to New York City between 2000 and 2010 than any other Latino national sub-group, and more Mexicans and Ecuadorians arrived in New York after 2000 than in prior decades. The growth of the foreign-born Mexican population in the City was impressive and along with reproductive rates helps explain the extraordinary growth rate of Mexican-origin New Yorkers. After Dominicans, of whom over 123,000 arrived after 2000, Mexicans were the second largest group of Latino foreign-born persons settling in New York after 2000 – over 97,000 arrived. The data on Dominicans, Mexicans, and Ecuadorian foreign born suggest that in all likelihood these three groups will continue to migrate to New York City in the future. (These data are summarized in table 4).

Table 4  
Number of Foreign-Born Latinos Living in New York City in 2010 by Time Period  
of Arrival in the United States by Latino Nationality

	Mexicans	Puerto Ricans	Colombians	Ecuadorians	Dominicans	Other Latinos	All Latinos
Before 1950	250	17,204		371	1,187	1,238	20,250
1950-59	753	44,139	440	1,261	3,218	8,448	58,259
1960-69	1,459	44,891	7,422	10,228	22,769	21,059	107,828
1970-79	5,085	29,598	10,209	14,897	40,985	27,279	128,053
1980-89	28,626	27,100	15,184	29,059	84,828	51,154	235,951
1990-99	63,698	17,517	17,907	36,644	110,620	55,782	302,168
2000-10	97,497	32,008	16,335	49,410	123,649	70,161	389,060
Total	197,368	212,457	67,497	141,870	387,256	235,121	1,241,569

Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Yet, there some major transformations occurring after 2000 when the nativity of the City's Latino population is considered. For the very first time since the end of the second World War the absolute number of foreign-born Latinos, combined with island-born Puerto Ricans, declined and population growth was fueled increasingly by the expansion of U.S.-born Latinos. Between 1990 and 2000 the foreign-born Latino population increased from 962,155 to 1,239,140 for a net gain of 276,985 people.

However, between 2000 and 2010, despite the continued arrival of significant numbers of Mexicans, Dominicans, and Ecuadorians among others, New York City's foreign-born Latino population increased marginally in absolute terms by only about 2,400 people.. (See table 5). Additionally, foreign-born Latinos fell from about 56% of the total Hispanic population in 2000 to 52% in 2010.

This means that foreign-born Latinos, in all likelihood an older segment of the population, had begun to gradually leave the City for surrounding suburban communities, they died, or they moved elsewhere in the U.S. or perhaps back to their home countries in relatively small numbers. The implications of this reversal for the future, if this trend holds, is that second, third, and subsequent generations of Latinos born in the U.S. will become demographically dominant in absolute and relative numbers in the future, despite ongoing migration. In fact, between 1990 and 2010 the City's domestic-born Latino population increased by 53% from just over 750,000 to over 1.1 million people.

This may have an extraordinary impact on socioeconomic indicators among the overall Latino population since domestic-born Latinos tend to demonstrate higher incomes, better educational attainment levels, and lower poverty rates than their foreign-born counterparts. These indicators will be considered below. (See figure 3 for these data).

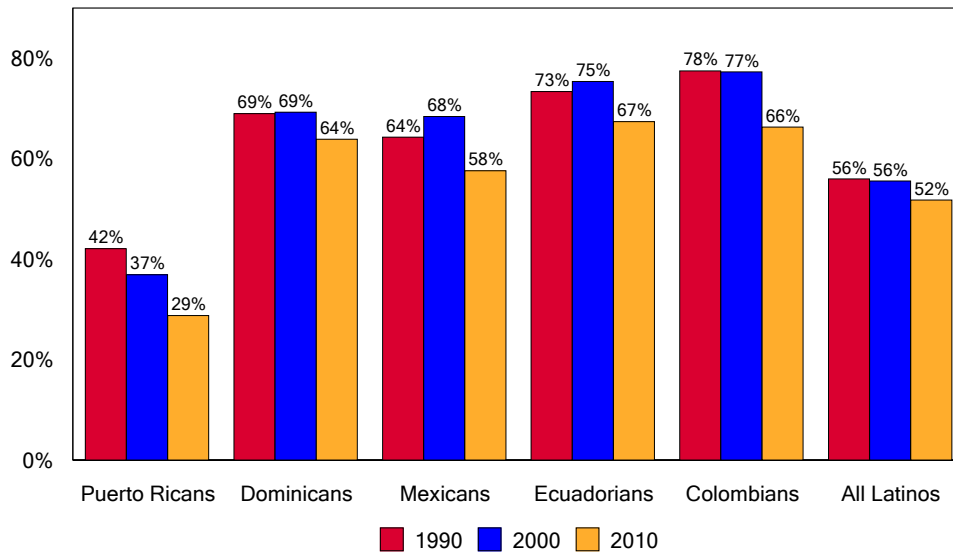


Table 5  
Foreign and Domestic-Born Components of New York City's Puerto Rican, Mexican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Colombian and Total Latino Population by Borough, 1990 - 2010

Nationality	Borough	1990			2000			2010			1990	2000	2010
		Domestic-Born	Foreign-Born	Total	Domestic-Born	Foreign-Born	Total	Domestic-Born	Foreign-Born	Total	% of Population Foreign Born	% of Population Foreign Born	% of Population Foreign Born
Puerto Rican	Bronx	190,418	146,173	336,591	207,678	123,573	331,251	204,757	90,818	295,575	43.4%	37.3%	30.7%
	Manhattan	79,787	66,470	146,257	76,234	53,961	130,195	76,546	31,523	108,069	45.4%	41.4%	29.2%
	Staten Island	13,699	5,197	18,896	23,607	6,559	30,166	30,575	7,462	38,037	27.5%	21.7%	19.6%
	Brooklyn	154,318	107,650	261,968	132,682	83,676	216,358	128,405	53,313	181,718	41.1%	38.7%	29.3%
	Queens	60,166	37,011	97,177	75,010	33,847	108,857	86,238	29,341	115,579	38.1%	31.1%	25.4%
	Total	498,388	362,501	860,889	515,211	301,616	816,827	526,521	212,457	738,978	42.1%	36.9%	28.8%
Dominican	Bronx	26,856	64,021	90,877	53,159	130,198	183,357	83,813	163,478	247,291	70.4%	71.0%	66.1%
	Manhattan	42,127	94,855	136,982	57,378	129,344	186,722	55,026	107,989	163,015	69.2%	69.3%	66.2%
	Staten Island	646	697	1,343	862	1,126	1,988	1,796	1,225	3,021	51.9%	56.6%	40.5%
	Brooklyn	17,028	38,297	55,325	25,702	58,219	83,921	33,173	62,984	96,157	69.2%	69.4%	65.5%
	Queens	17,913	35,031	52,944	31,011	60,380	91,391	44,776	51,580	96,356	66.2%	66.1%	53.5%
	Total	104,570	232,901	337,471	168,112	379,267	547,379	218,584	387,256	605,840	69.0%	69.3%	63.9%
Mexican	Bronx	3,848	7,835	11,683	11,622	23,875	35,497	34,883	53,362	88,245	67.1%	67.3%	60.5%
	Manhattan	4,365	5,906	10,271	11,150	19,909	31,059	21,009	22,757	43,766	57.5%	64.1%	52.0%
	Staten Island	966	775	1,741	2,655	4,943	7,598	8,309	7,745	16,054	44.5%	65.1%	48.2%
	Brooklyn	6,955	12,289	19,244	18,794	42,093	60,887	45,648	55,885	101,533	63.9%	69.1%	55.0%
	Queens	3,830	9,175	13,005	15,025	37,193	52,218	35,482	57,619	93,101	70.5%	71.2%	61.9%
	Total	19,964	35,980	55,944	59,246	128,013	187,259	145,331	197,368	342,699	64.3%	68.4%	57.6%
Ecuadorian	Bronx	3,996	8,281	12,277	5,677	15,248	20,925	14,195	24,339	38,534	67.5%	72.9%	63.2%
	Manhattan	3,117	9,989	13,106	4,873	12,556	17,429	6,411	15,751	22,162	76.2%	72.0%	71.1%
	Staten Island	165	312	477	662	965	1,627	3,064	1,649	4,713	65.4%	59.3%	35.0%
	Brooklyn	4,844	13,690	18,534	7,268	20,014	27,282	13,961	26,266	40,227	73.9%	73.4%	65.3%
	Queens	9,508	27,532	37,040	18,464	64,170	82,634	31,031	73,865	104,896	74.3%	77.7%	70.4%
	Total	21,630	59,804	81,434	36,944	112,953	149,897	68,662	141,870	210,532	73.4%	75.4%	67.4%
Colombian	Bronx	890	2,283	3,173	1,266	3,307	4,573	1,794	4,007	5,801	72.0%	72.3%	69.1%
	Manhattan	1,862	6,123	7,985	2,053	5,753	7,806	4,093	6,576	10,669	76.7%	73.7%	61.6%
	Staten Island	318	1,100	1,418	692	1,240	1,932	1,112	1,444	2,556	77.6%	64.2%	56.5%
	Brooklyn	2,707	8,758	11,465	2,969	8,576	11,545	4,402	6,998	11,400	76.4%	74.3%	61.4%
	Queens	14,221	50,518	64,739	17,938	65,916	83,854	22,886	48,472	71,358	78.0%	78.6%	67.9%
	Total	19,998	68,782	88,780	24,918	84,792	109,710	34,287	67,497	101,784	77.5%	77.3%	66.3%
Total Latinos	Bronx	244,947	258,773	503,720	327,839	331,993	659,832	375,372	378,514	753,886	51.4%	50.3%	50.2%
	Manhattan	149,933	224,703	374,636	184,785	258,987	443,772	191,353	219,898	411,251	60.0%	58.4%	53.5%
	Staten Island	18,516	11,490	30,006	34,465	20,768	55,233	54,373	25,951	80,324	38.3%	37.6%	32.3%
	Brooklyn	210,030	232,916	442,946	228,510	269,625	498,135	260,634	259,282	519,916	52.6%	54.1%	49.9%
	Queens	132,311	234,273	366,584	212,168	357,767	569,935	272,740	357,924	630,664	63.9%	62.8%	56.8%
	Total	755,737	962,155	1,717,892	987,767	1,239,140	2,226,907	1,154,472	1,241,569	2,396,041	56.0%	55.6%	51.8%

Note: Discrepancies in total population figures with Table 1 are due to the fact that there were some cases within each nationality where birthplace may have been unknown. cases within each nationality where birthplace may have been unknown. For Puerto Ricans, foreign-born means born in Puerto Rico.

Figure 3  
Foreign-Born Latinos in New York City by Largest Nationalities, 1990 - 2010  
(in percentages of total populations)



Note: For Puerto Ricans foreign-born means born in Puerto Rico.

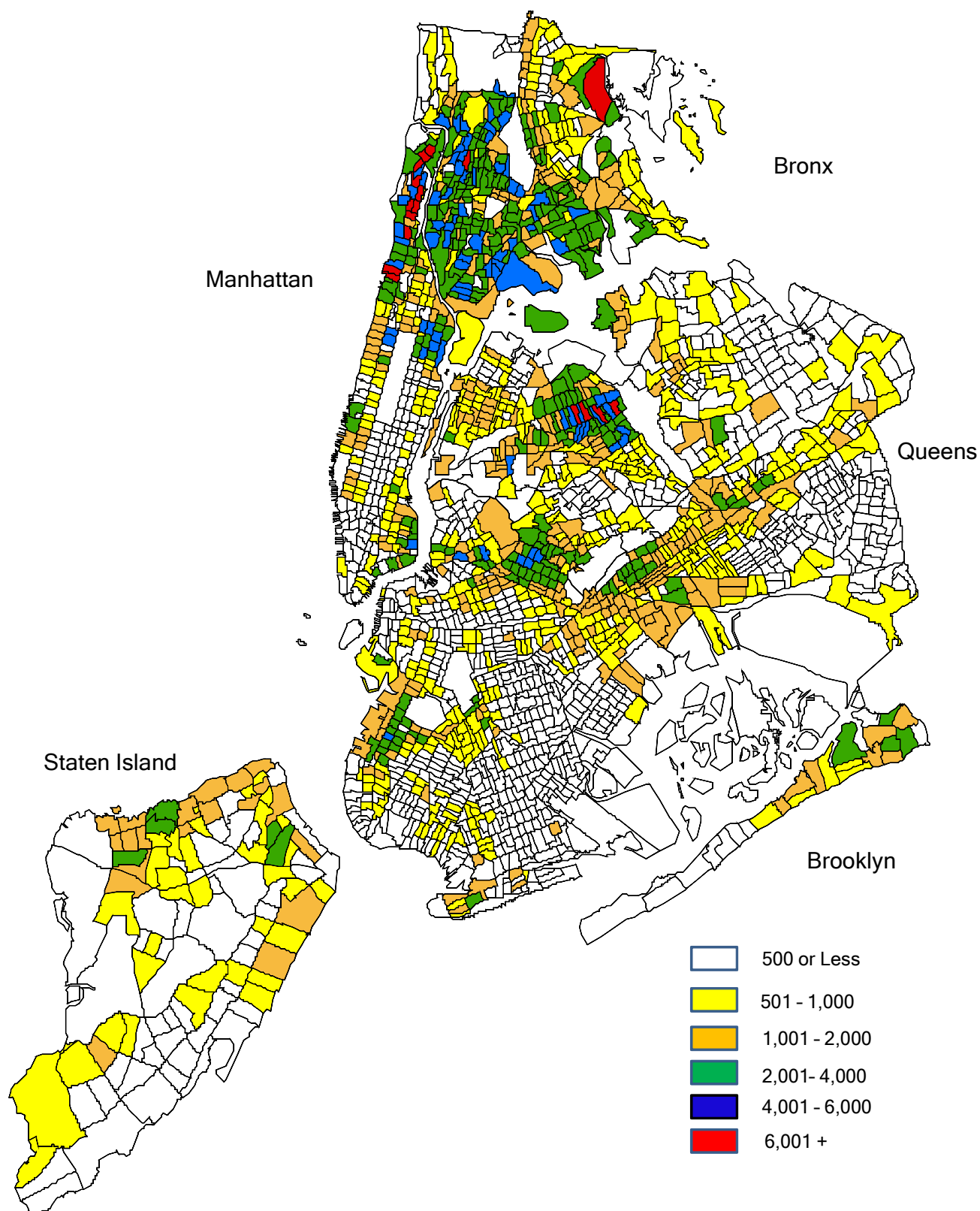
The spatial distribution of the City's Latinos gradually shifted between 1990 and 2010. By 2010 about 80% of all Latinos lived in the Bronx (32%), Queens (26%), and Brooklyn (22%). Manhattan experienced a relative decline from 22% to 17% of the total Latino population between 1990 and 2010, while Staten Island accounted for a very small percentage of all Latinos over the entire period and only 3% in 2010. (See figure 4).

The concentration of Latino populations throughout the city is depicted in Maps1 and 2. Bronx neighborhoods, with the exception of Riverdale, were heavily Latino as were the northern Manhattan neighborhoods of Inwood/Washington Heights and East Harlem. In Queens, Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, East Elmhurst, and Corona have had large concentrations of Latinos from the 1980s. In Brooklyn, North and South Bushwick and East and West Sunset Park were neighborhoods with dense Latino populations.

There were, of course, varied patterns of population concentration by Latino nationalities and these are indicated in figure 5. Over 40% of all Puerto Ricans and Dominicans in the City lived in the Bronx by 2010. For Dominicans the second largest borough of residence was Manhattan where 27% of all Dominicans lived, concentrated in Washington Heights. For Puerto Ricans Brooklyn (25%) was the second largest borough of population concentration. Mexicans were concentrated in Brooklyn (30%), Queens (27%), and the Bronx (26%). Ecuadorians were heavily concentrated in Queens where 50% of the City's Ecuadorian population lived. Columbians were the most concentrated of all the Latino national subgroups with 70% living in Queens. (See Maps 3 through 12 in the appendix).

In the Bronx 39% of all Latinos living there were Puerto Ricans while 33% were Dominicans in 2010. Puerto Ricans were also dominant in Brooklyn where they comprised 35% of all Latinos with Mexicans at 20%, and Dominicans at 18%. Queens was the most diversified of all the boroughs in 2010 with respect to Latino national subgroups as Puerto Ricans and Ecuadorians, the largest groups, accounted for between 15% and 18% each of the total Latino population. At 40% of all Latinos in Manhattan Dominicans were the borough's largest Latino contingent in 2010 followed by Puerto Ricans at 26%. (See figure 6).

Map 1: Distribution of Latinos by New York City Census Tracts, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau,, Census 2010, Summary File 1.

Map 2: Latinos as Percentage of Total Populations by New York City Census Tracts, 2010

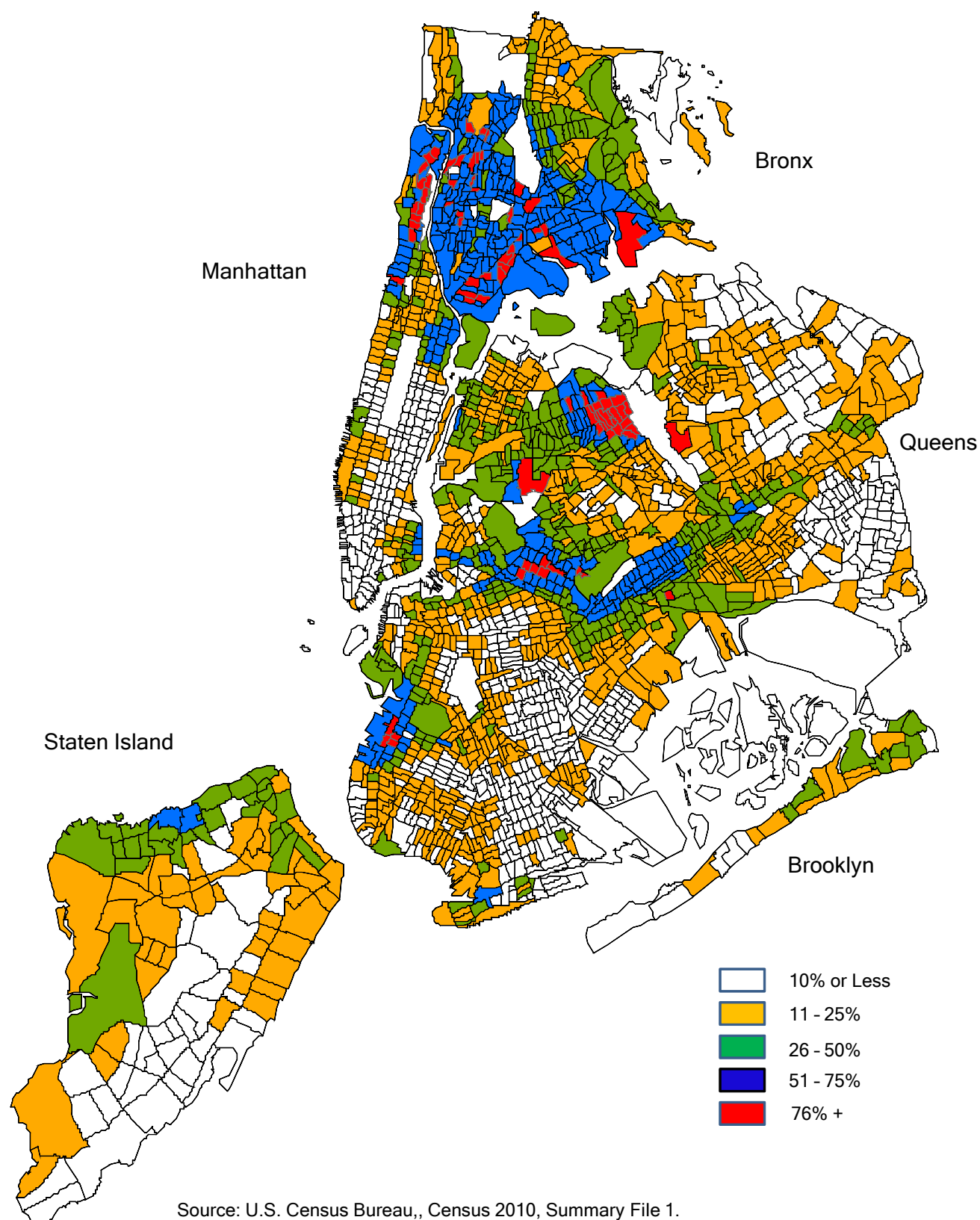


Figure 4  
Distribution of Latino Population by Borough, 1990 - 2010

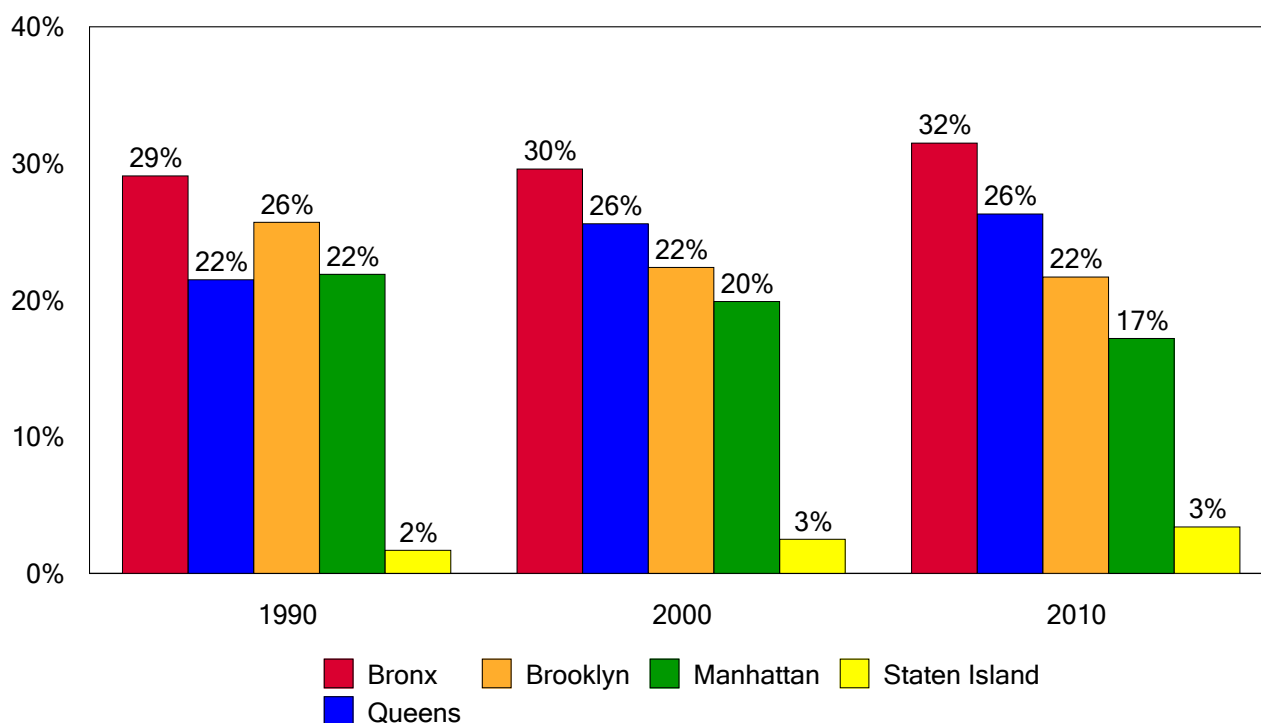


Figure 5  
Percentage of Population of Major Latino Nationalities Living in Each Borough, 2010

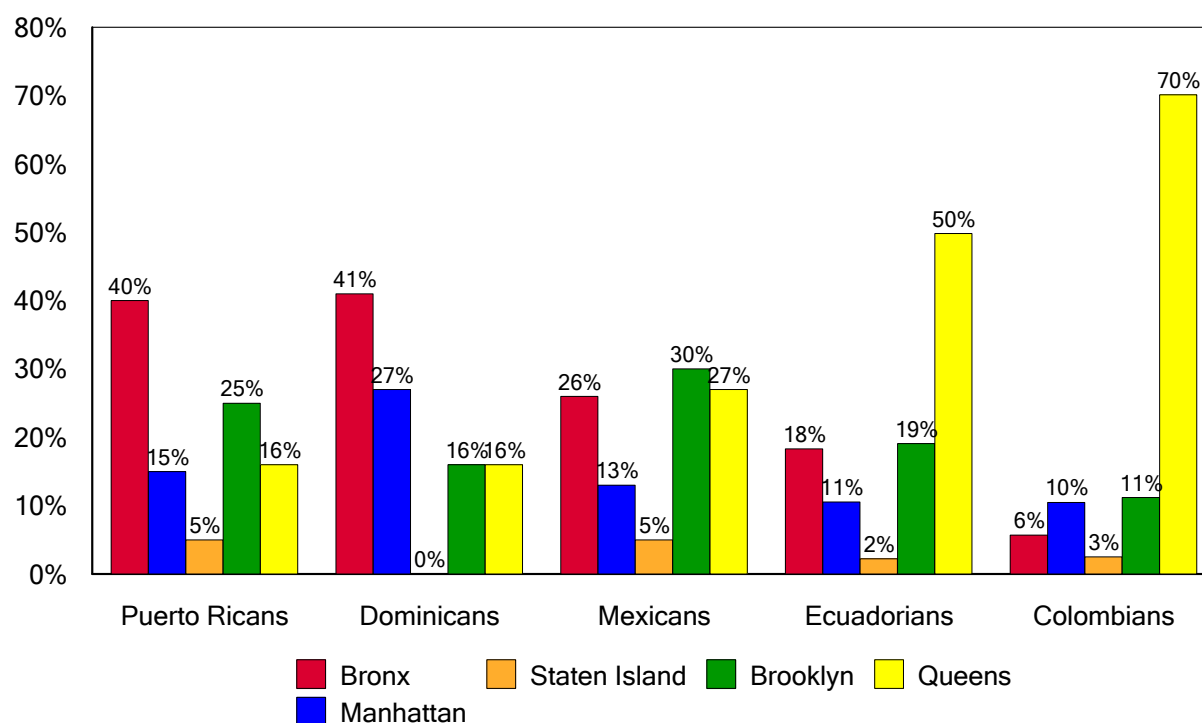


Figure 6  
Percentage of Total Latino Population of Each Borough by Major Latino Nationalities, 2010

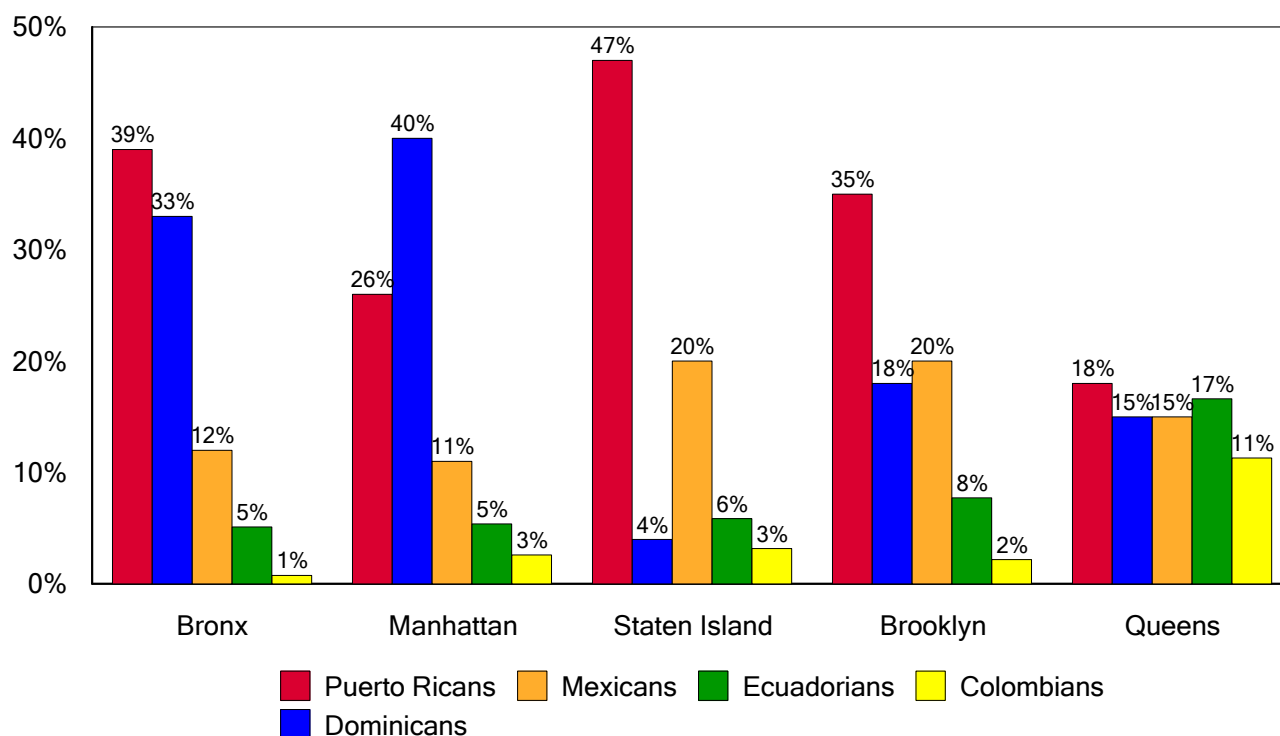
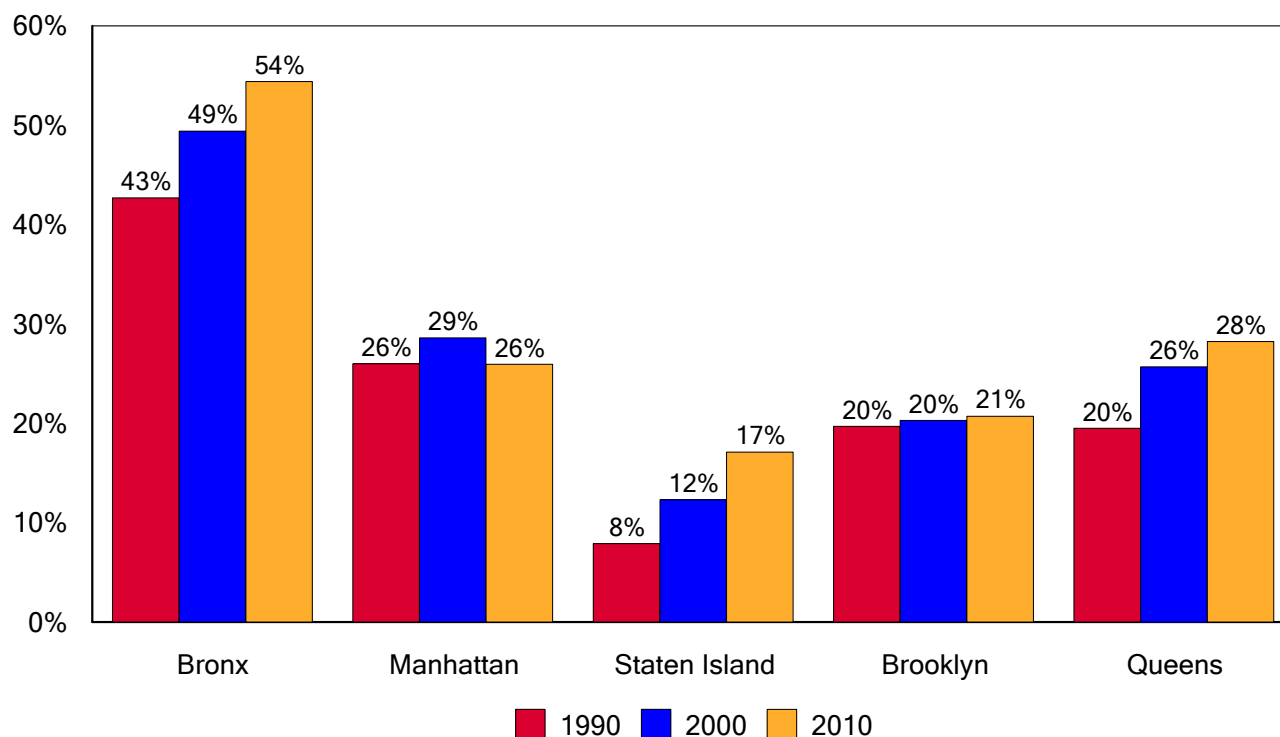


Figure 7  
Percentage of Total Population of Each Borough which is Latino, 1990 - 2010



The Bronx experienced a fairly significant demographic transformation between 1990 and 2010 as the Latino population surged. There were a little over 500,000 Latinos living in the borough in 1990 accounting for about 43% of all Bronx residents. By 2010 54% of the Bronx's population was comprised of Latinos – about 754,000 people. This was largely due to the large-scale relocation of the Dominican population from upper Manhattan, and Mexicans to the Bronx. In 1990 41% of all Dominicans in the City lived in Manhattan and 27% lived in the Bronx. By 2010 these relative proportions had been inverted – 41% of all New York City Dominicans lived in the Bronx and 27% in Manhattan. There had been a net gain of over 155,000 Dominicans in the Bronx.

The other major Latino nationality which heavily contributed to the increase in the Bronx's population was Mexicans. Although the City's Mexican population was greater in Brooklyn and Queens by 2010, there was a net gain of nearly 76,000 Mexicans in the Bronx between 1990 and 2010. Over the same period the Bronx's Puerto Rican population declined by over 41,000. Of the total net gain of Latinos in the Bronx between 1990 and 2010 (250,166), 93% of the increase was comprised of Dominicans and Mexicans (232,976 combined). (See complete data in table 5).

There were significant differences in the sex ratios among the foreign born when the largest Latino nationalities in the City are compared. These ratios, which are expressed in the number of males per 100 females, suggest very distinctive patterns of migration by sex and nationality. Among Mexicans there was a very clear preponderance of males who arrived and lived in New York City among the overall Mexican population and also in the working age category, or persons between 15 and 45 years of age. In 1990 there were 163 males for every 100 females among New York City's Mexican population. The ratio fell slightly to 152 in 2000 and to 142 in 2010. Among 15 to 45 year olds, there were 152 male Mexicans for every 100 female Mexicans in 2010 indicating the overwhelming predominance of males among Mexican migrants to the City.

The only other Latino nationality in which more men than women were evident was among foreign-born Ecuadorians, although male dominance was not as pronounced. In fact in 1990 there was parity by sex among Ecuadorians who had arrived in the City from Ecuador as the sex ratio was 99. But by 2000 this ratio was 115 and this declined slightly to 113 in 2010. This suggests that after 1990 more male Ecuadorians arrived in the City than females. Within the 15-45 year old age category the sex ratio among Ecuadorians was 133 in 2010 which supports the conclusion that more male than female migrants arrived in the City since most migrants fell into this age category.

However, Mexicans and Ecuadorians were the only Latino national subgroups demonstrating male demographic majorities. Among Colombians, Dominicans, and Puerto Ricans females prevailed by large margins among those who were foreign born, or in the case of Puerto Ricans those born on the island. This means unequivocally that women migrants predominated. The sex ratio was 85 among foreign-born Colombians in 1990 and 70 in 2010 or 70 males for every 100 females. Among foreign-born Dominicans the sex ratio was even more extreme: it was 80 in 1990 and fell to 71 in 2010. Among island-born Puerto Ricans the sex ratio was 78 in 1990 and 77 in 2010.<sup>4</sup> These data are summarized in figures 8 and 9. Complete data on domestic and foreign born persons are provided in table 6.

<sup>4</sup> Although the sex ratio is expressed as the number of males per 100 females another way to understand these data is the following: among Colombian foreign-born there were 140 females for every 100 males in 2010; 140 Dominican foreign-born females for every 100 males in the same year; and 129 Puerto Rican island-born females for every 100 males in 2010.



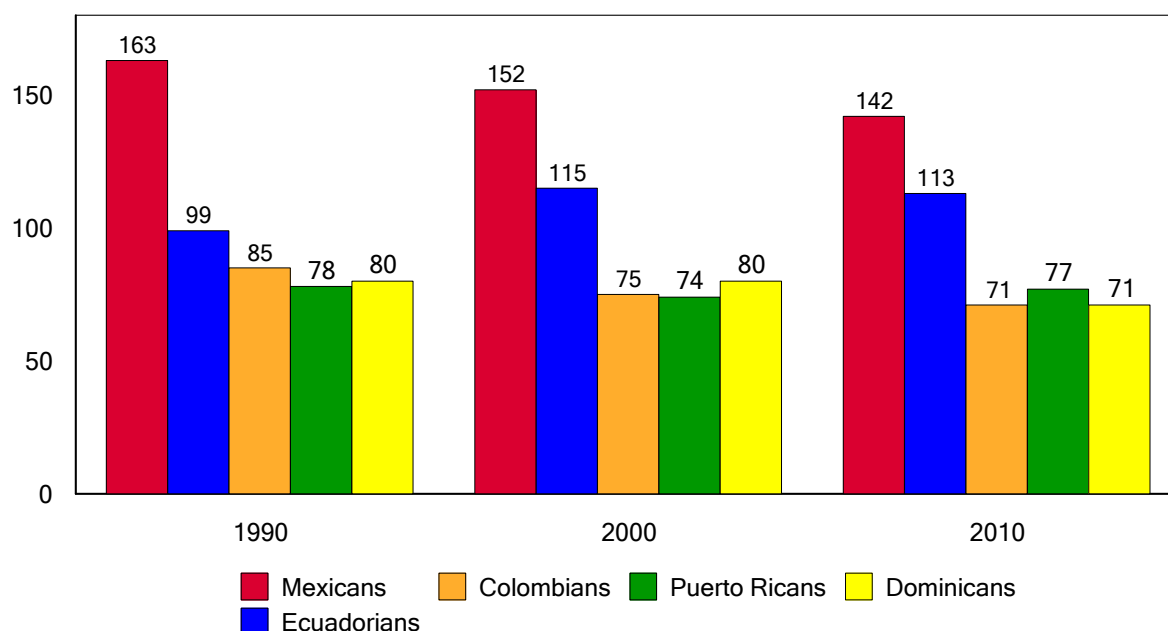
Table 5  
Foreign and Domestic-Born Components of New York City's Puerto Rican, Mexican, Dominican,  
Ecuadorian, Colombian and Total Latino Population by Borough, 1990 - 2010

Nationality	Borough	1990			2000			2010			1990	2000	2010
		Domestic-Born	Foreign-Born	Total	Domestic-Born	Foreign-Born	Total	Domestic-Born	Foreign-Born	Total	% of Population Foreign Born	% of Population Foreign Born	% of Population Foreign Born
Puerto Rican	Bronx	190,418	146,173	336,591	207,678	123,573	331,251	204,757	90,818	295,575	43.4%	37.3%	30.7%
	Manhattan	79,787	66,470	146,257	76,234	53,961	130,195	76,546	31,523	108,069	45.4%	41.4%	29.2%
	Staten Island	13,699	5,197	18,896	23,607	6,559	30,166	30,575	7,462	38,037	27.5%	21.7%	19.6%
	Brooklyn	154,318	107,650	261,968	132,682	83,676	216,358	128,405	53,313	181,718	41.1%	38.7%	29.3%
	Queens	60,166	37,011	97,177	75,010	33,847	108,857	86,238	29,341	115,579	38.1%	31.1%	25.4%
	Total	498,388	362,501	860,889	515,211	301,616	816,827	526,521	212,457	738,978	42.1%	36.9%	28.8%
Dominican	Bronx	26,856	64,021	90,877	53,159	130,198	183,357	83,813	163,478	247,291	70.4%	71.0%	66.1%
	Manhattan	42,127	94,855	136,982	57,378	129,344	186,722	55,026	107,989	163,015	69.2%	69.3%	66.2%
	Staten Island	646	697	1,343	862	1,126	1,988	1,796	1,225	3,021	51.9%	56.6%	40.5%
	Brooklyn	17,028	38,297	55,325	25,702	58,219	83,921	33,173	62,984	96,157	69.2%	69.4%	65.5%
	Queens	17,913	35,031	52,944	31,011	60,380	91,391	44,776	51,580	96,356	66.2%	66.1%	53.5%
	Total	104,570	232,901	337,471	168,112	379,267	547,379	218,584	387,256	605,840	69.0%	69.3%	63.9%
Mexican	Bronx	3,848	7,835	11,683	11,622	23,875	35,497	34,883	53,362	88,245	67.1%	67.3%	60.5%
	Manhattan	4,365	5,906	10,271	11,150	19,909	31,059	21,009	22,757	43,766	57.5%	64.1%	52.0%
	Staten Island	966	775	1,741	2,655	4,943	7,598	8,309	7,745	16,054	44.5%	65.1%	48.2%
	Brooklyn	6,955	12,289	19,244	18,794	42,093	60,887	45,648	55,885	101,533	63.9%	69.1%	55.0%
	Queens	3,830	9,175	13,005	15,025	37,193	52,218	35,482	57,619	93,101	70.5%	71.2%	61.9%
	Total	19,964	35,980	55,944	59,246	128,013	187,259	145,331	197,368	342,699	64.3%	68.4%	57.6%
Ecuadorian	Bronx	3,996	8,281	12,277	5,677	15,248	20,925	14,195	24,339	38,534	67.5%	72.9%	63.2%
	Manhattan	3,117	9,989	13,106	4,873	12,556	17,429	6,411	15,751	22,162	76.2%	72.0%	71.1%
	Staten Island	165	312	477	662	965	1,627	3,064	1,649	4,713	65.4%	59.3%	35.0%
	Brooklyn	4,844	13,690	18,534	7,268	20,014	27,282	13,961	26,266	40,227	73.9%	73.4%	65.3%
	Queens	9,508	27,532	37,040	18,464	64,170	82,634	31,031	73,865	104,896	74.3%	77.7%	70.4%
	Total	21,630	59,804	81,434	36,944	112,953	149,897	68,662	141,870	210,532	73.4%	75.4%	67.4%
Colombian	Bronx	890	2,283	3,173	1,266	3,307	4,573	1,794	4,007	5,801	72.0%	72.3%	69.1%
	Manhattan	1,862	6,123	7,985	2,053	5,753	7,806	4,093	6,576	10,669	76.7%	73.7%	61.6%
	Staten Island	318	1,100	1,418	692	1,240	1,932	1,112	1,444	2,556	77.6%	64.2%	56.5%
	Brooklyn	2,707	8,758	11,465	2,969	8,576	11,545	4,402	6,998	11,400	76.4%	74.3%	61.4%
	Queens	14,221	50,518	64,739	17,938	65,916	83,854	22,886	48,472	71,358	78.0%	78.6%	67.9%
	Total	19,998	68,782	88,780	24,918	84,792	109,710	34,287	67,497	101,784	77.5%	77.3%	66.3%
Total Latinos	Bronx	244,947	258,773	503,720	327,839	331,993	659,832	375,372	378,514	753,886	51.4%	50.3%	50.2%
	Manhattan	149,933	224,703	374,636	184,785	258,987	443,772	191,353	219,898	411,251	60.0%	58.4%	53.5%
	Staten Island	18,516	11,490	30,006	34,465	20,768	55,233	54,373	25,951	80,324	38.3%	37.6%	32.3%
	Brooklyn	210,030	232,916	442,946	228,510	269,625	498,135	260,634	259,282	519,916	52.6%	54.1%	49.9%
	Queens	132,311	234,273	366,584	212,168	357,767	569,935	272,740	357,924	630,664	63.9%	62.8%	56.8%
	Total	755,737	962,155	1,717,892	987,767	1,239,140	2,226,907	1,154,472	1,241,569	2,396,041	56.0%	55.6%	51.8%

Note: Discrepancies in total population figures with Table 1 are due to the fact that there were some cases within each nationality where birthplace may have been unknown. cases within each nationality where birthplace may have been unknown. For Puerto Ricans, foreign-born means born in Puerto Rico.

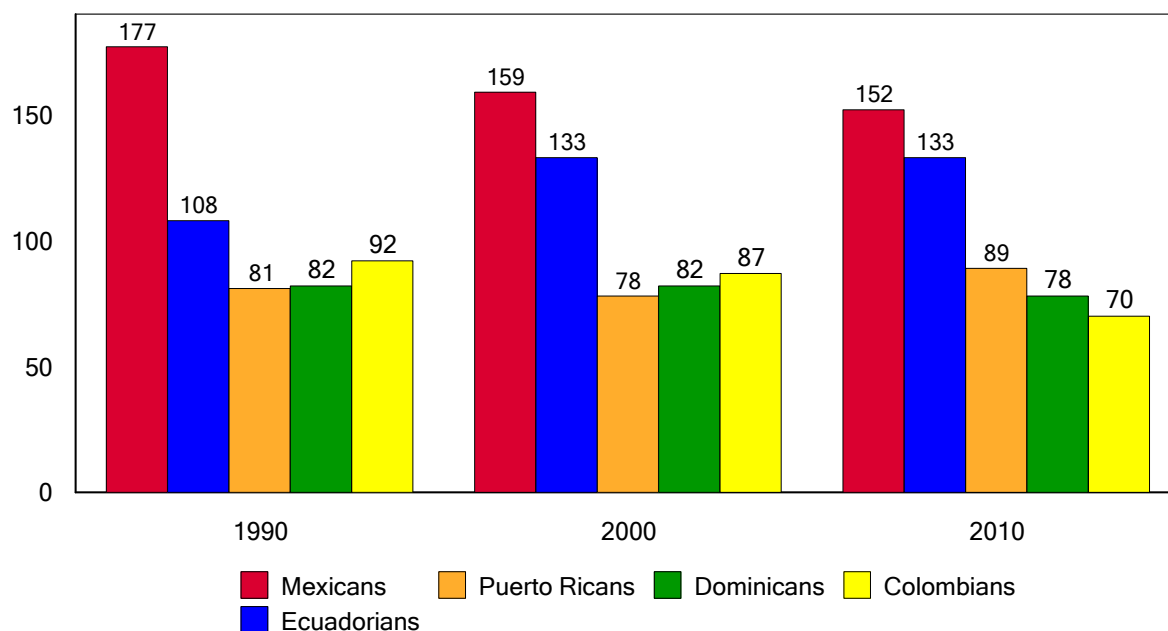


Figure 8  
Sex Ratios of the Foreign-Born by Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(males per 100 females)



Note: For Puerto Ricans these data are for those born in Puerto Rico.

Figure 9  
Sex Ratios of the Foreign-Born by Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010  
Ages 15 - 45 (males per 100 females)



Note: For Puerto Ricans these data are for those born in Puerto Rico.

Table 6

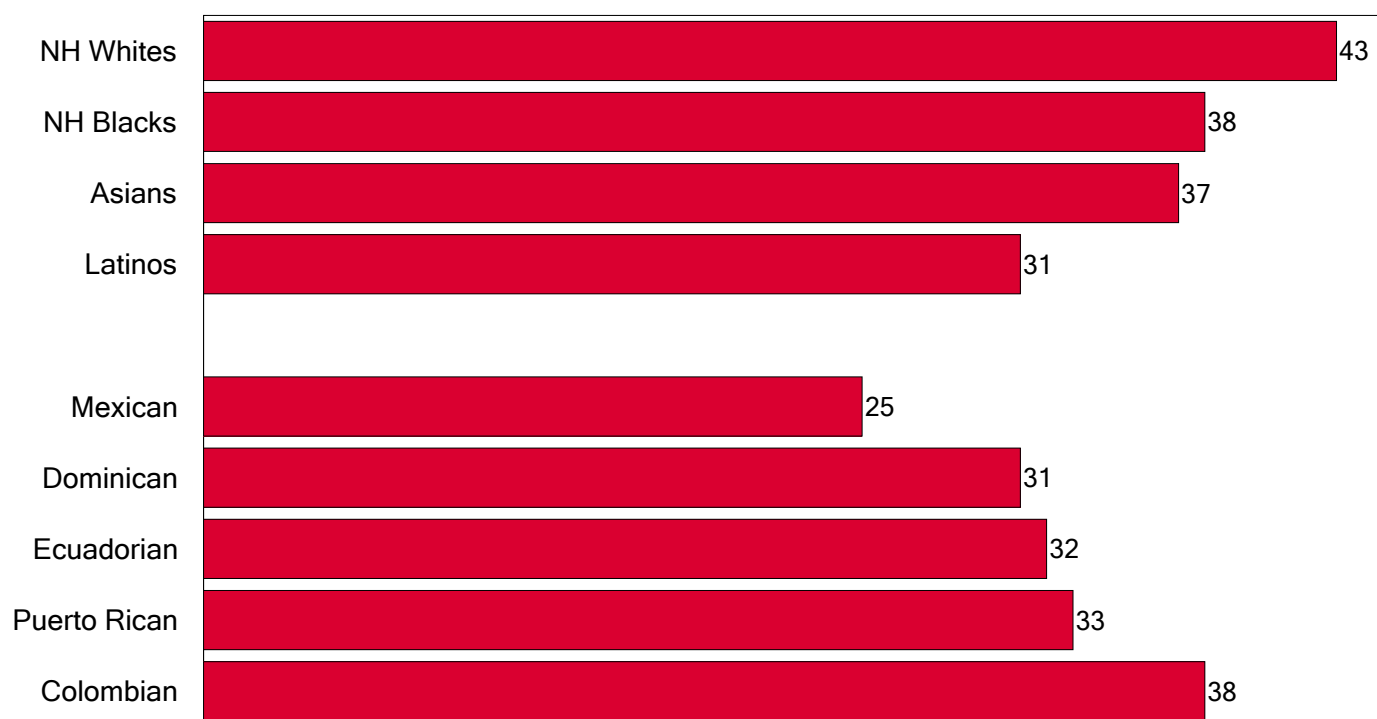
Nativity by Sex of Five Largest Latino National Sub-groups in New York City, 1990 - 2010

1990	Domestic- Born Males	Domesitc Born Females	Total Domestic Born	Foreign- Born Males	Foreign- Born Females	Total Foreign Born	Total Population
Mexicans	10,372	9,592	35,980	22,295	13,685	35,980	71,960
Colombians	10,628	9,370	19,998	31,558	37,224	68,782	88,780
Ecuadorians	10,950	10,680	21,630	29,762	30,042	59,804	81,434
Dominicans	52,745	51,825	104,570	103,236	129,665	232,901	337,471
Puerto Ricans	242,895	255,493	498,388	159,319	203,182	362,501	860,889
2000	Domestic- Born Males	Domesitc- Born Females	Total Domestic Born	Foreign- Born Males	Foreign- Born Females	Total Foreign Born	Total Population
Mexicans	30,915	28,331	59,246	77,225	50,788	128,013	187,259
Colombians	11,751	13,167	24,918	36,367	48,425	84,792	109,710
Ecuadorians	18,848	18,096	36,944	60,419	52,534	112,953	149,897
Dominicans	85,159	82,953	168,112	169,058	210,209	379,267	547,379
Puerto Ricans	250,174	265,037	515,211	128,593	173,023	301,616	816,827
2010	Domestic- Born Males	Domesitc Born Females	Total Domestic Born	Foreign- Born Males	Foreign- Born Females	Total Foreign Born	Total Population
Mexicans	74,413	70,918	145,331	115,798	81,570	197,368	342,699
Colombians	17,865	16,422	34,287	28,128	39,369	67,497	101,784
Ecuadorians	34,255	34,407	68,662	75,273	66,597	141,870	210,532
Dominicans	111,445	107,139	218,584	161,243	226,013	387,256	605,840
Puerto Ricans	256,619	269,902	526,521	92,693	119,764	212,457	738,978

Note: For Puerto Ricans foreign-born means born in Puerto Rico.

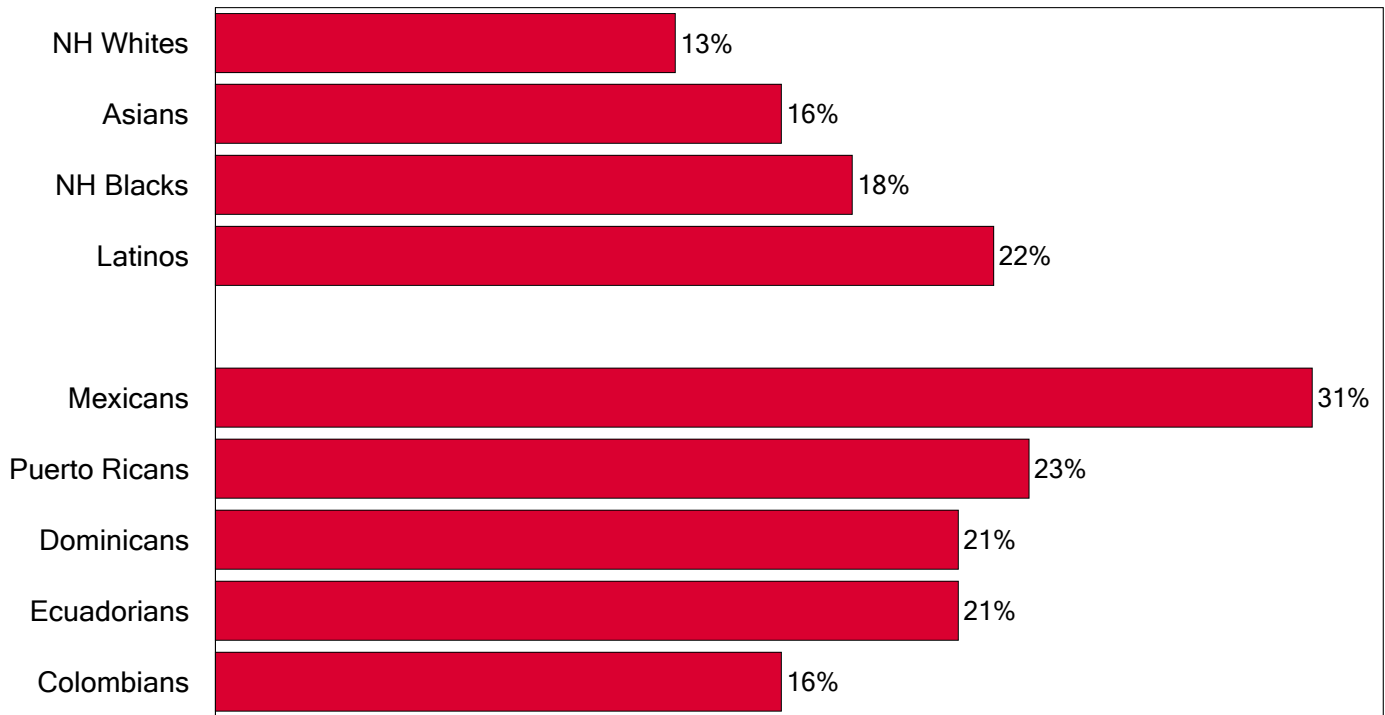
Latinos were the youngest of the major race/ethnic groups in the City. In 2010 they had a median age of 31 compared with 44 among non-Hispanic whites; 38 among non-Hispanic blacks; and 37 among Asians. There were, however, differences in the age structures of the five largest Latino national subgroups. Mexicans, with their high birth and fertility rates, were the youngest with a median age of 25. They were followed by Dominicans at 31; Ecuadorians, 32; Puerto Ricans, 33; and Colombians at 38, the oldest of all Latino nationalities. Additionally, Latinos had the greatest concentrations of people under 15 years of age among the City's major race/ethnic groups although there were considerable variations by Latino nationality with Mexicans having the largest proportion of their populations between 0 and 14 years of age at 31%. (See figures 10 and 11).<sup>5</sup>

Figure 10  
Median Ages of New York Cities Major Race/Ethnic Groups and Five Largest Latino Nationalities  
2010



<sup>5</sup> It was noted previously that 36% of the City's population 18 years of age and younger were Latinos in 2010.

Figure 11  
Percent of New York Cities Major Race/Ethnic Groups and Five Largest Latino Nationalities  
between 0 and 14 years of Age, 2010



### Citizenship and the Electorate

The percentage of Latinos who were U.S. citizens in New York City was exactly the same in both 1990 and 2010 – 74%. The constant arrival of foreign-born migrants offset the numbers of domestic-born Latinos who were citizens by birth so that the ratios of citizens to non-citizens remained at about 3 to 1, or 74% of all Latinos who were citizens. What changed was an increase in the relative proportion of all Latinos who were naturalized citizens. In 1990 about 10% of New York's Latino population were naturalized citizens; 16% in 2010. (See figure 12). With the exception of the Mexican population, with its large foreign-born influx, there were sharp declines in the non-citizenship rate among Colombians (from 58% in 1990 to 30% in 2010); Ecuadorians (58% to 43%); and Dominicans (51% to 34%). These declines were the result of a combination of births in the U.S. and naturalization. (See figures 13 and 14). Puerto Ricans, of course, are all citizens by birth.

Even though there was little transformation in the relative rates of citizenships among Latinos, there was a substantial increase in the absolute number of citizens who were Latinos. This had an important impact on the shape of the New York City electorate, defined as citizens 18 years of age and older and thus eligible to vote.

Figure 12  
Citizenship Status Among New York City Latinos, 1990 - 2010  
(in percentage of all Latinos)

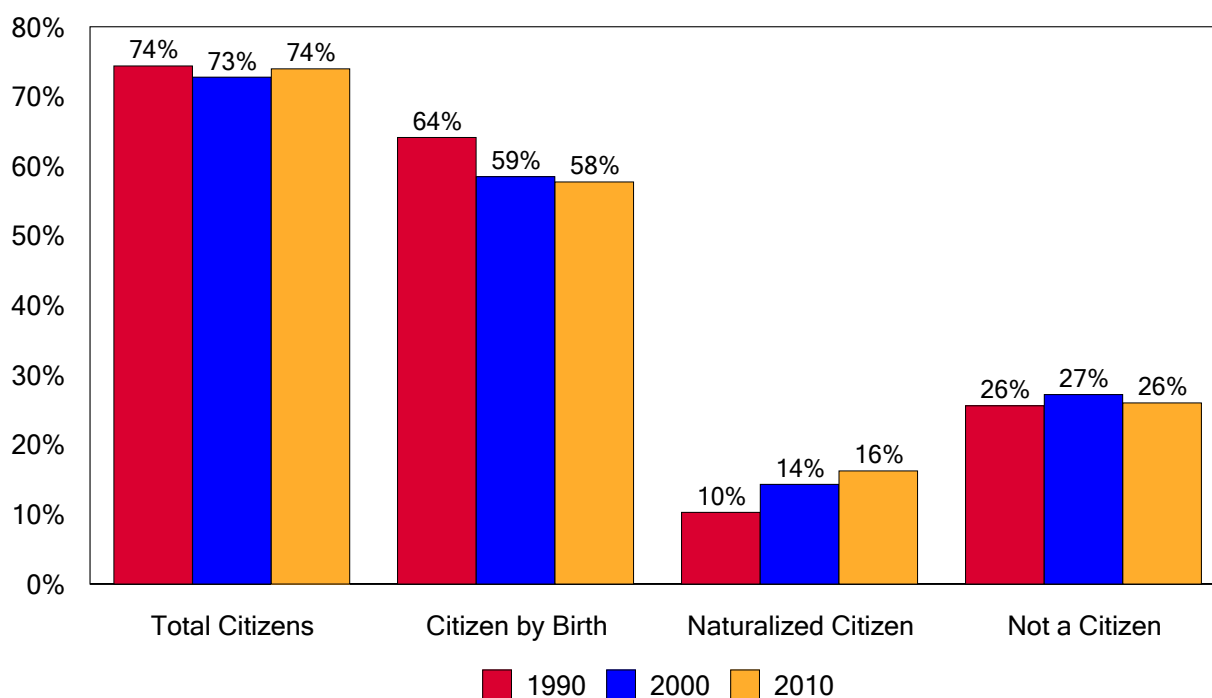


Figure 13  
Percentage of Latinos who were Not Citizens in New York City by Nationality, 1990 - 2010

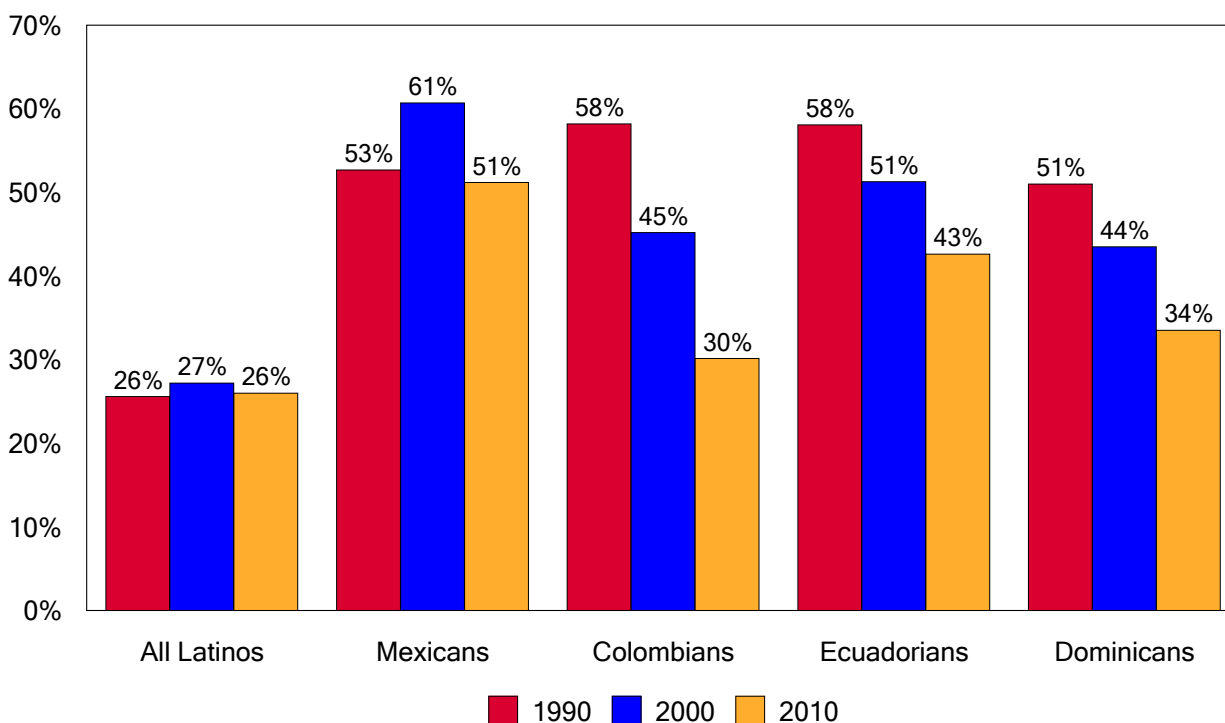
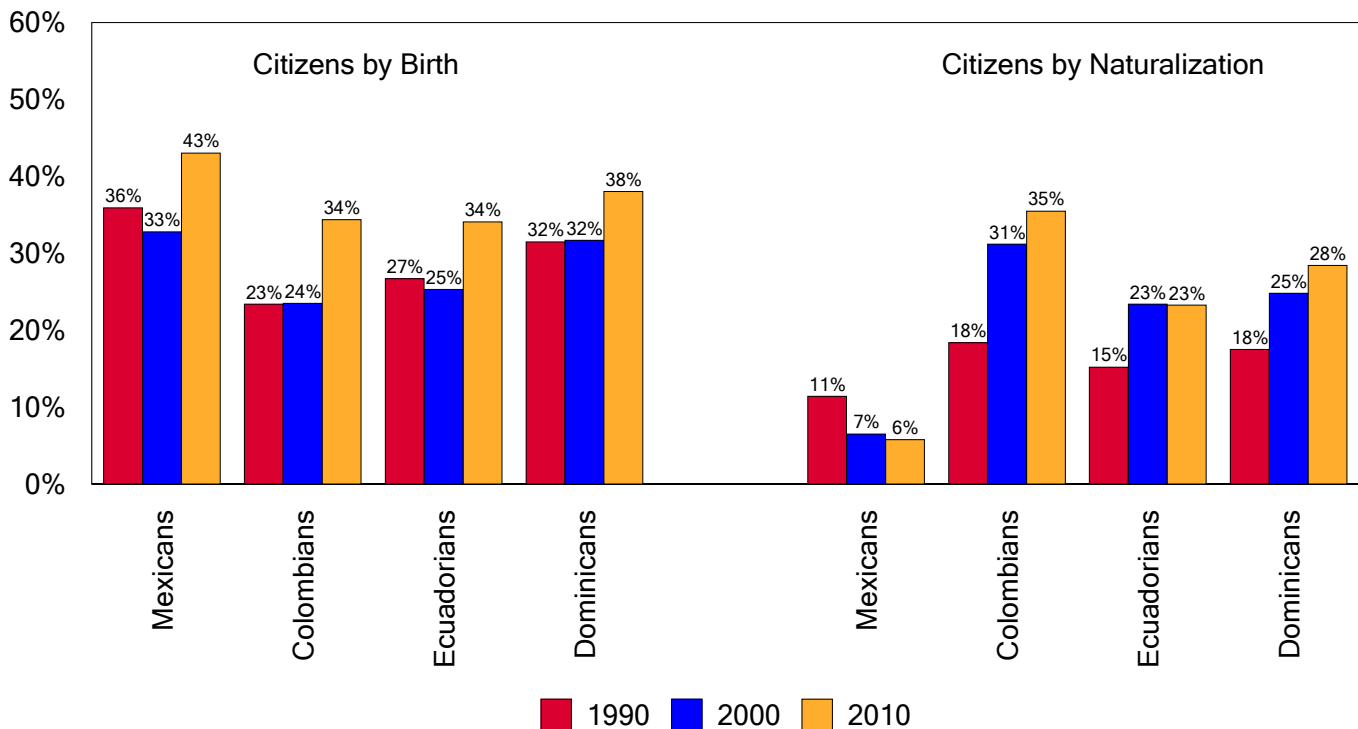


Figure 14  
Percentage of Latinos who were Citizens by Birth or Naturalized by Nationality, 1990 - 2010  
(in percentage of all Latinos in each nationality)



The most important trend in the City's electorate after 1990 was the relative decline of non-Hispanic whites from 54% to 41% in 2010 and the increase in the percentage of Latinos from 18% of the NYC electorate in 1990 to 23% in 2010. Non-Hispanic blacks remained about the same at 24% of all eligible voters and Asians increased from 4% to 10% of the City's electorate between 1990 and 2010.<sup>6</sup> (See table 7).

Latinos made up about one-fifth of all eligible voters in Manhattan (20%) and Queens (22%) in 2010, 17% in Brooklyn, and 13% in Staten Island, a major rise from the 6% found in 1990. But the Bronx stands out as the one borough where Latinos are poised to become the majority of the electorate. In 1990 37% of eligible voters in the Bronx were Hispanics; 46% in 2010. (See figure 15).

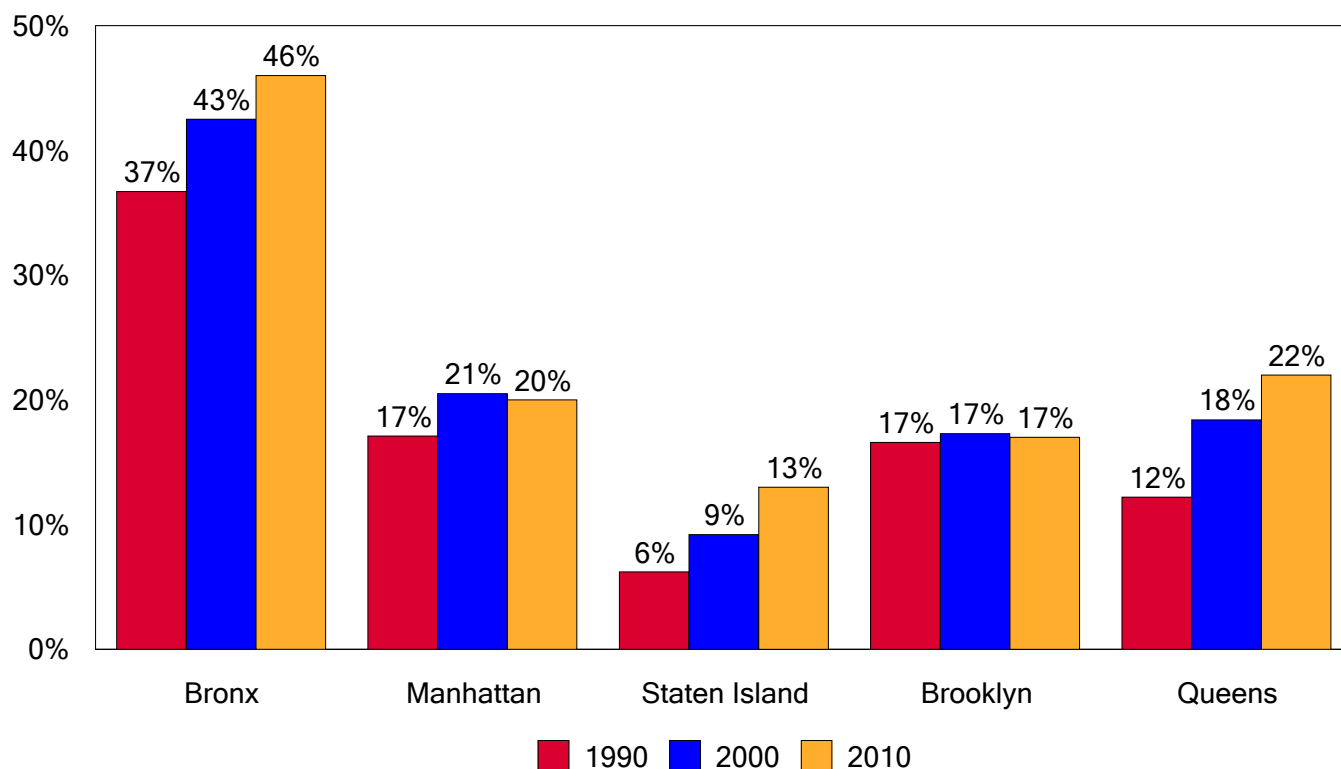
The Latino electorate itself was transformed because of the demographic shifts among the City's Latinos outlined above. The most important trend was the relative decline of Puerto Ricans as a percentage of all Latino voters and the rise of Dominicans. In 1990 70% of the Latino electorate was of Puerto Rican origin and they comprised 13% of the City's total eligible voters. But by 2010 Puerto Ricans had declined to 44% of the Latino electorate and 10% of the citizen voting-age population in the City. Over the same period Dominicans increased from 10% to 23% of all Latino possible voters and from 2% to 5% of the City's total electorate.

<sup>6</sup> While these data are for eligible voters there are no precise data on who actually voted in local, state, or national elections from the City.

Table 7  
Composition of New York City Electorate, 1990 - 2010  
(citizens 18 years of age and older)

	Population			% of Total		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Non-Hispanic White	2,470,830	2,085,379	2,075,323	54.1%	44.5%	40.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	1,097,530	1,164,353	1,203,686	24.0%	24.8%	23.7%
Asian	164,534	308,327	504,625	3.6%	6.6%	9.9%
Latino	829,615	1,018,383	1,174,188	18.2%	21.7%	23.1%
Other	5,801	110,895	116,557	0.1%	2.4%	2.3%
Total	4,568,310	4,687,337	5,074,379	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 15  
Percentage of Electorate who were Latinos by New York City Borough, 1990 - 2010



The decline of Puerto Ricans in their relative strength as voters was also reflected at the borough level. In the Bronx 83% of all Latinos eligible to vote in 1990 were Puerto Ricans; 56% in 2010. In Manhattan they were 61% of the Latino electorate in 1990; 36% in 2010. Brooklyn and Queens also experienced the relative decline of the Puerto Rican electorate as well. (See table 8). This process was paralleled by the relative increase of Dominicans: from 8% to 27% in the Bronx between 1990 and 2010; 17% to 36% in Manhattan over the same period; 5% to 15% in Brooklyn. It was only in Queens that Ecuadorians and Colombians were a potential major electoral force and Mexicans still have had a fairly small presence as eligible voters, their peak at 9% of all eligible Latino voters in Brooklyn.

Table 8  
Latino Electorate by Borough and Nationality, 1990 - 2010  
(in percentages of total Latinos eligible to vote)

1990					
	Bronx	Manhattan	Staten Island	Brooklyn	Queens
Mexicans	1.2%	2.5%	3.9%	2.3%	2.0%
Puerto Ricans	83.0%	61.3%	70.3%	74.5%	46.5%
Colombians	0.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.3%	10.2%
Ecuadorians	1.0%	1.8%	0.6%	1.6%	5.3%
Dominicans	7.8%	17.2%	3.4%	5.8%	10.8%
Others	6.7%	15.5%	20.1%	14.6%	25.1%

2000					
	Bronx	Manhattan	Staten Island	Brooklyn	Queens
Mexicans	1.4%	3.2%	4.9%	3.3%	3.1%
Puerto Ricans	70.2%	45.7%	64.4%	61.7%	33.8%
Colombians	0.5%	1.8%	3.1%	1.8%	13.7%
Ecuadorians	2.4%	3.2%	2.1%	3.3%	10.0%
Dominicans	16.0%	30.3%	3.2%	11.3%	14.9%
Others	9.4%	15.8%	22.3%	18.7%	24.4%

2010					
	Bronx	Manhattan	Staten Island	Brooklyn	Queens
Mexicans	2.9%	5.4%	5.8%	8.5%	5.2%
Puerto Ricans	55.6%	35.8%	63.1%	51.3%	28.1%
Colombians	0.6%	2.6%	4.1%	2.3%	12.8%
Ecuadorians	4.9%	3.8%	6.2%	5.2%	12.1%
Dominicans	27.1%	36.4%	4.7%	15.3%	17.7%
Others	8.8%	15.9%	16.1%	17.5%	24.1%



## Educational Attainment

In general terms Latinos collectively were the poorest educated of the City's major race/ethnic groups from 1990 to 2010 although there was some evidence of improvement. By 2010 15% of Latino adults 25 years of age or older had graduated college compared with 52% of non-Hispanic whites, 40% of Asians, and 20% of non-Hispanic blacks. Additionally 37% of Hispanic adults had not graduated high school compared with 25% of Asians, 19% of non-Hispanic blacks, and only 9% of non-Hispanic whites. Nevertheless the college graduation rate for Latinos had increased from 9% in 1990 and the non-high school graduation rate had fallen from an extraordinary 51% in 1990 to 37% in 2010. (See figures 16 and 17).

Figure 16  
Percentage of Population Achieving a B.A. Degree or Higher, 1990 - 2010  
by Race/Ethnicity (population 25 years of age and higher)

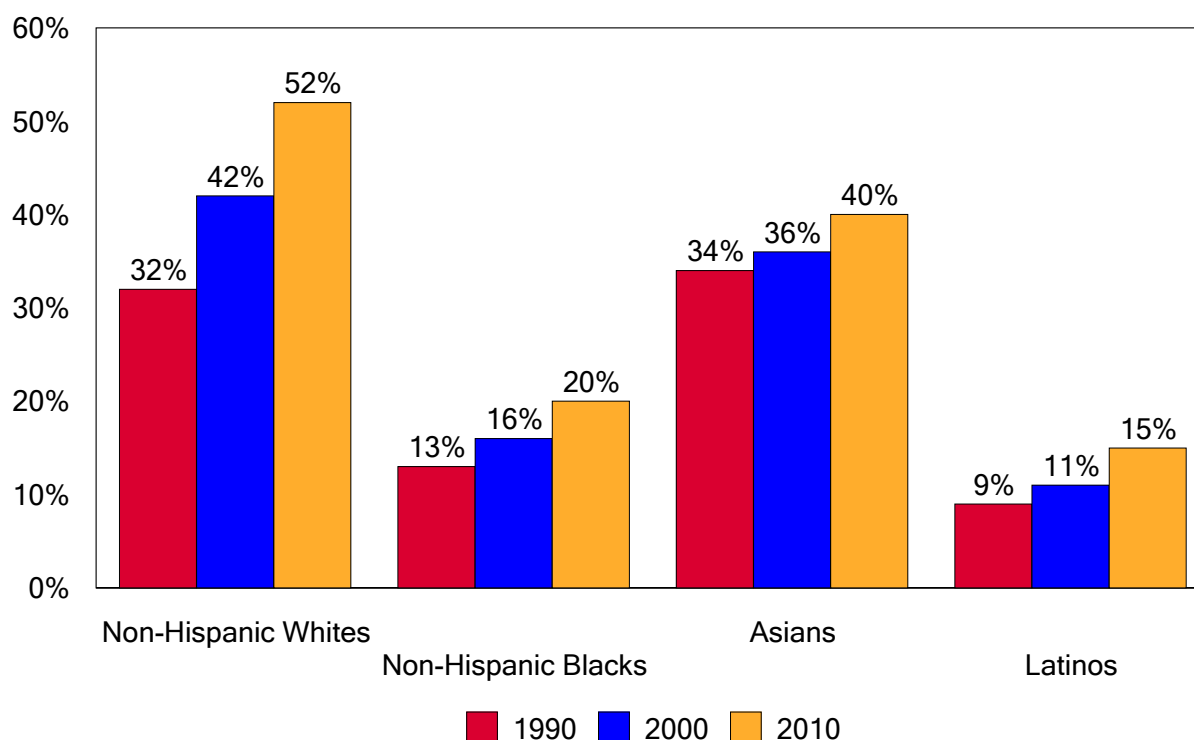
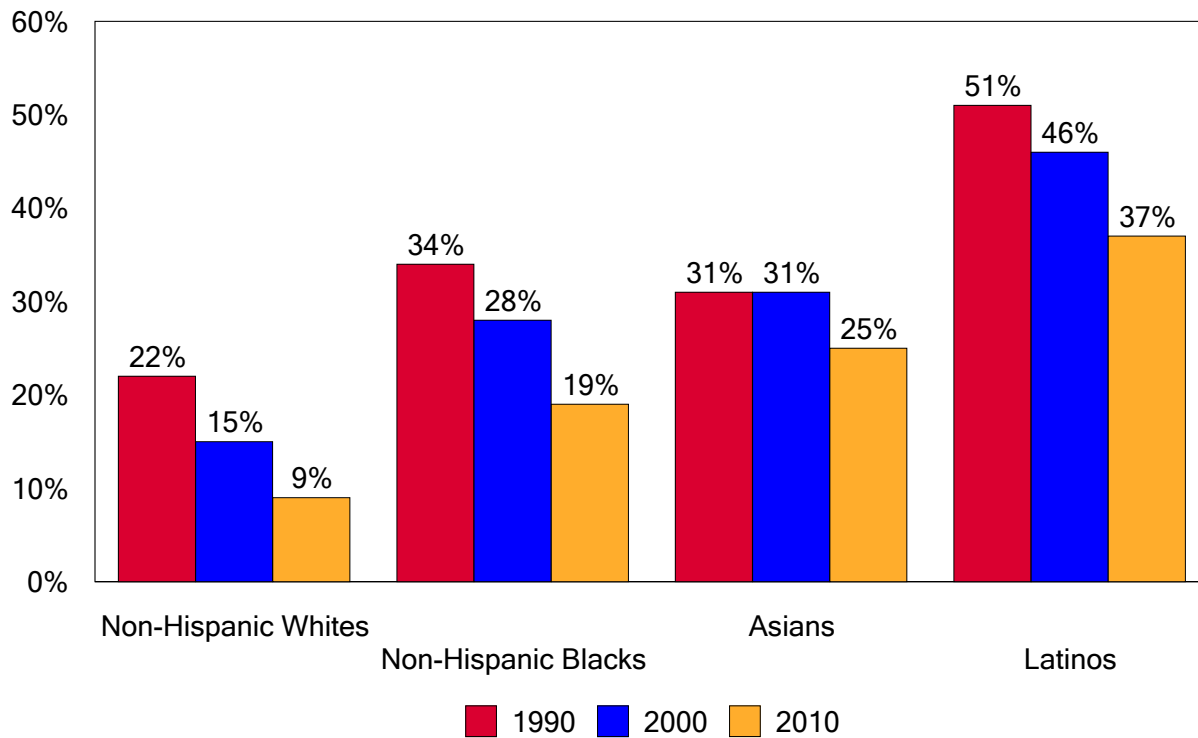


Figure 17  
Percentage of Population which did not Graduate High School, 1990 - 2010  
by Race/Ethnicity (population 25 years of age and higher)



The general educational trends when the Latino nationalities are examined individually are similar. With the exception of Mexicans who were impacted by the arrival of large number of poorly educated foreign-born migrants, each of the other four of the City's largest Latino national subgroups experienced significant improvements in college graduation rates. Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Ecuadorians each had 13% of their adult populations having attained a B.A. degree or higher by 2010 and these rates were major improvements from 1990. (See figure 18). Colombians stand out for the comparatively high rate of college graduation – 24% in 2010.

The high school graduation rate also improved but those who had not graduated high school remained an appallingly high percentage of each nationality with the exception of Colombians. Puerto Ricans experienced a significant fall in the rate of non-high school graduation from 54% in 1990 to 36% in 2010. For Dominicans the drop was from an astounding 60% in 1990 to a still very high 40% in 2010, about the same rate as found among Ecuadorians (38%) in the same year. The arrival of so many foreign-born Mexicans meant that non-high school graduation rates were extraordinarily high and did not improve: 53% in 1990 and 51% in 2010. (See figure 19).

Yet, these general rates mask the extraordinary differentiations found when these data are parsed by sex and nativity. The greatest factor was nativity. Domestic-born Latinos among the five largest national subgroups had college graduation rates in 2010 which dwarfed those of their foreign-born counterparts, even among the poorest educated groups when total populations over 25 years of age are considered. For example, only about 12% of all Mexican adults had graduated college in 2010. But in the same year 37% of domestic-born Mexican males and 58% of domestic-born females had achieved a B.A. degree or

Figure 18  
Percentage of Population Achieving a B.A. Degree or Higher, 1990 - 2010  
by Latino Nationality (population 25 years of age and higher)

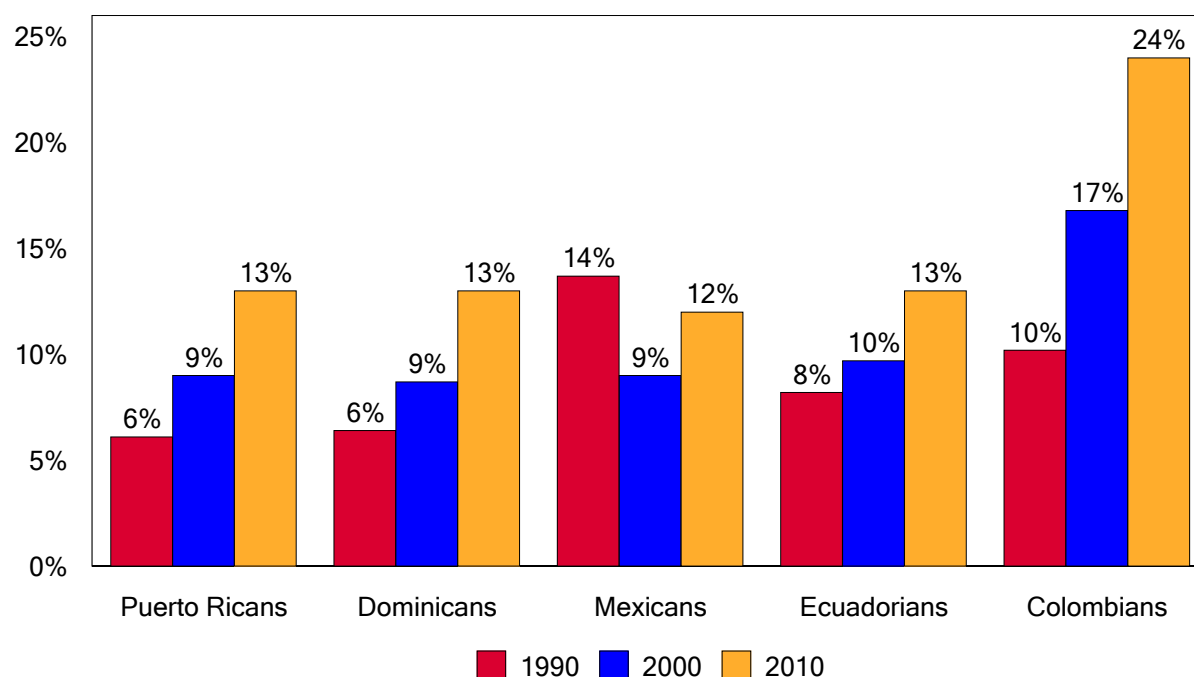
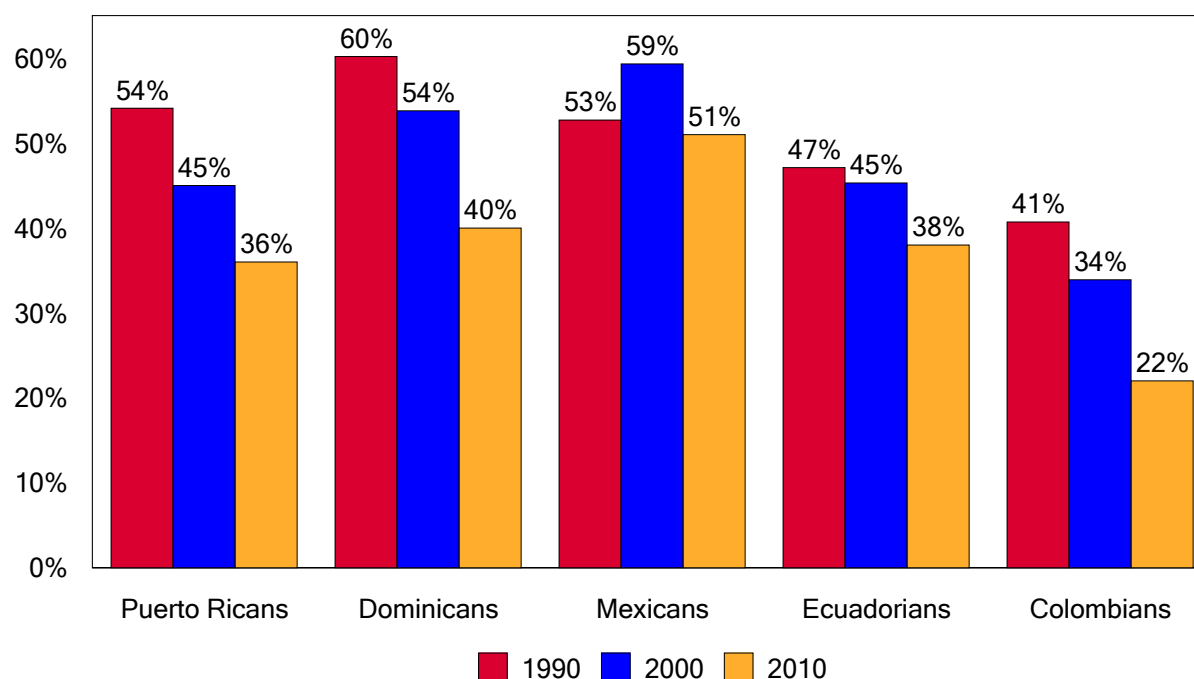


Figure 19  
Percentage of Population which did not Graduate High School, 1990 - 2010  
by Latino Nationality (population 25 years of age and higher)



higher in 2010. Additionally, in an astounding 61% of all domestic-born Mexican males and 78% of females had some college, an associates degree, or had achieved a B.A. Only 5% of foreign-born Mexican males and 8% of females had attained a B.A. degree or higher in 2010.

For each nationality there were similar, but not verbatim patterns, although what is most impressive is the college graduation rate for domestic-born females. Among Dominicans 33% of adult women had achieved a B.A. degree or higher by 2010 compared with only 17% of domestic-born Dominican men. Some 56% of Ecuadorian domestic-born women had graduated college compared with 22% of men. For Colombians, 50% of U.S. born women and 29% of men had completed a college education. Puerto Ricans had the lowest college graduation rates. Among U.S.-born Puerto Rican women 21% had completed a B.A. degree compared with 12% of men.

Additionally, 78% of domestic-born adult Mexican women had attended some college, achieved an Associates or B.A. degree or higher compared with 61% of men. For Puerto Rican stateside-born women 51% had at least attended college or graduated with degrees compared with 41% of men. For Colombians 62% of men and 78% of women born in the U.S. had at least attended some college. For Ecuadorians 71% of domestic-born women and 66% of domestic-born men had attended college or graduated with A.A. or B.A. degrees or higher. (These data are found in table 9).

## Income

Latinos had the lowest median household incomes in New York City from 1990 to 2010 compared with the other major race/ethnic groups, and there was only marginal improvement in these medians when inflation is factored in. In fact, the failure to increase median incomes significantly was similar to Asians and non-Hispanic blacks. Only non-Hispanic whites experienced significant increases in real income between 1990 and 2010. (See figure 20).

However, once again nativity was an important variable in measuring median incomes. With the exception of Mexicans, who experienced a decline in median household incomes if they were domestic born, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Ecuadorians, and Colombians born in the U.S. had increases in real median incomes after 1990. (See figure 21). However, for foreign-born Latino households in the five most numerous groupings, not only were median incomes much lower in absolute terms than found among the U.S. born, but only Ecuadorians and Colombians experienced increases between 1990 and 2010. (See figure 22).

If household heads are considered by both nativity and sex not only did males earn higher incomes than females whether domestic or foreign born, but domestic-born males and females always had median household incomes which were greater than the foreign born. (Complete data are provided in table 10).

When the distribution of household income is delineated by income categories Latinos had the greatest concentrations of households earning less than \$20,000 annually and the smallest proportion of overall New York City households earning more than \$75,000 annually than the other race/ethnic groups. Some 22% of all Latino households earned less than \$20,000 in 2010, a slight improvement from the 26% found in 1990. In 2010 18% of non-Hispanic black households, 14% of Asian, and 11% of non-Hispanic white households were found in this lower-income category. (See figure 23).

Table 9  
Educational Attainment Rates by Sex and Nativity for Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 2010  
(population 25 years of age and older)

Nationality	Education Attainment Level	Domestic-Born Males	Foreign-Born Males	Domestic-Born Females	Foreign-Born Females
Mexicans	Did Not Graduate High School	19.8%	54.0%	11.8%	59.7%
	High School Graduate	19.4%	31.4%	10.4%	27.2%
	Some College No Degree	16.8%	7.6%	14.4%	3.1%
	Associates Degree	6.8%	2.2%	5.3%	2.3%
	BA or Higher	37.3%	4.8%	58.1%	7.7%
	<b>Some College, AA, or B.A. degree or higher</b>	<b>60.9%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Puerto Ricans	Did Not Graduate High School	26.9%	52.3%	24.0%	49.5%
	High School Graduate	32.5%	26.4%	25.2%	26.9%
	Some College No Degree	21.3%	12.2%	20.7%	10.9%
	Associates Degree	7.3%	2.7%	9.1%	4.6%
	BA or Higher	11.9%	6.4%	21.0%	8.1%
	<b>Some College, AA, or B.A. degree or higher</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>50.8%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Colombians	Did Not Graduate High School	10.9%	19.6%	15.3%	25.9%
	High School Graduate	27.1%	34.4%	6.6%	31.2%
	Some College No Degree	18.3%	22.5%	18.7%	12.8%
	Associates Degree	14.5%	3.4%	9.3%	7.2%
	BA or Higher	29.2%	20.0%	50.1%	23.0%
	<b>Some College, AA, or B.A. degree or higher</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>78.0%</b>	<b>43.0%</b>
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ecuadorians	Did Not Graduate High School	10.2%	42.1%	15.7%	39.7%
	High School Graduate	23.4%	30.6%	13.7%	31.6%
	Some College No Degree	40.6%	14.3%	6.5%	14.3%
	Associates Degree	3.4%	3.3%	7.9%	3.9%
	BA or Higher	22.4%	9.8%	56.2%	10.6%
	<b>Some College, AA, or B.A. degree or higher</b>	<b>66.4%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Dominicans	Did Not Graduate High School	17.6%	44.4%	9.2%	43.4%
	High School Graduate	24.5%	25.4%	17.3%	24.0%
	Some College No Degree	32.9%	14.1%	24.8%	15.8%
	Associates Degree	8.2%	5.2%	15.9%	6.0%
	BA or Higher	16.9%	10.9%	32.9%	10.8%
	<b>Some College, AA, or B.A. degree or higher</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>32.6%</b>
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Figure 20  
Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

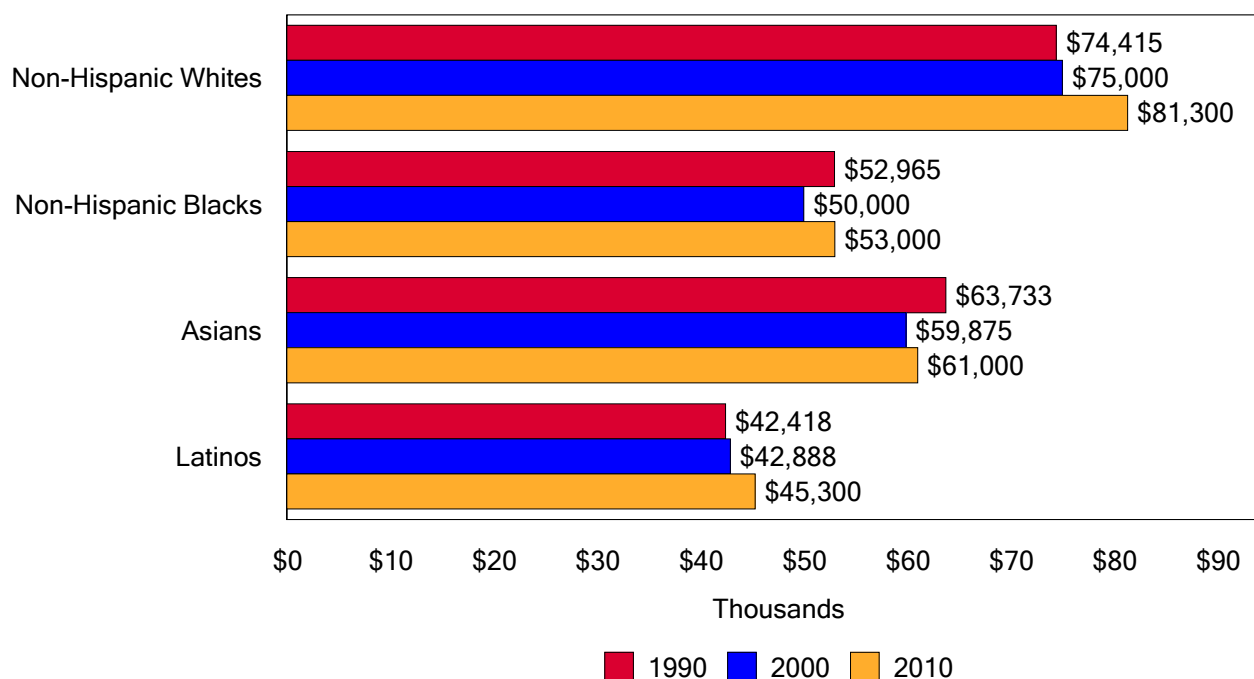


Figure 21  
Median Household Income by Latino Nationality for Domestic Born, New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

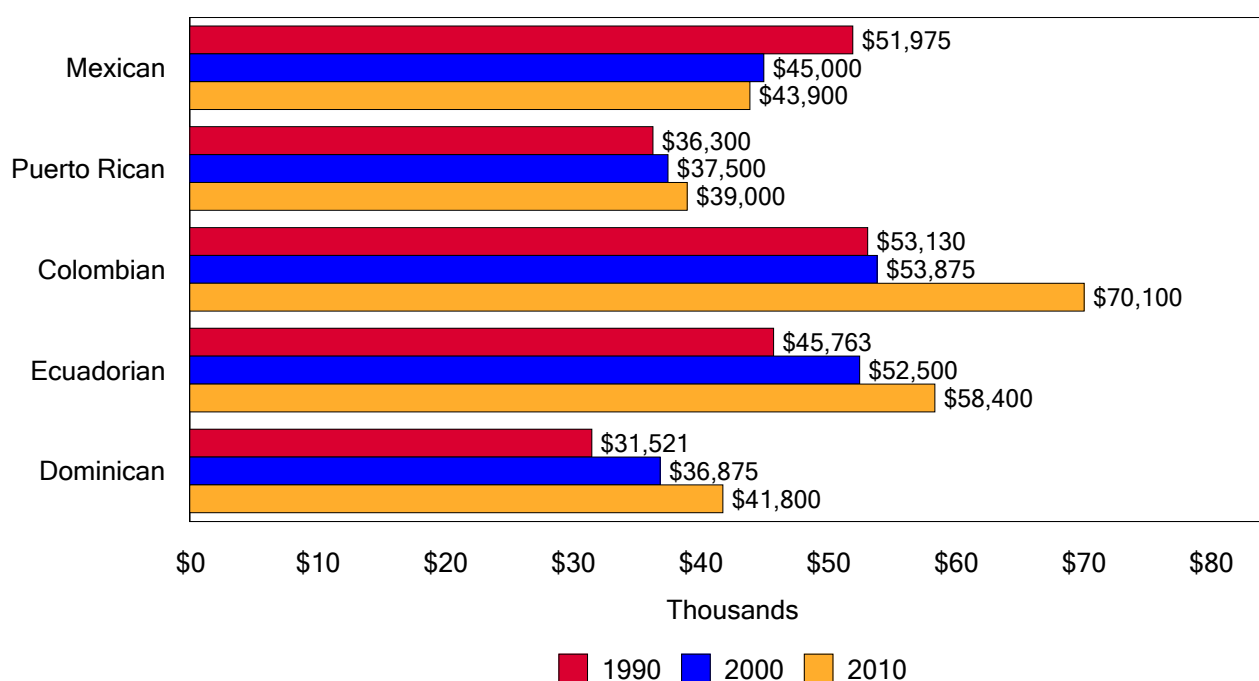


Figure 22  
Median Household Income by Latino Nationality for Foreign Born, New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

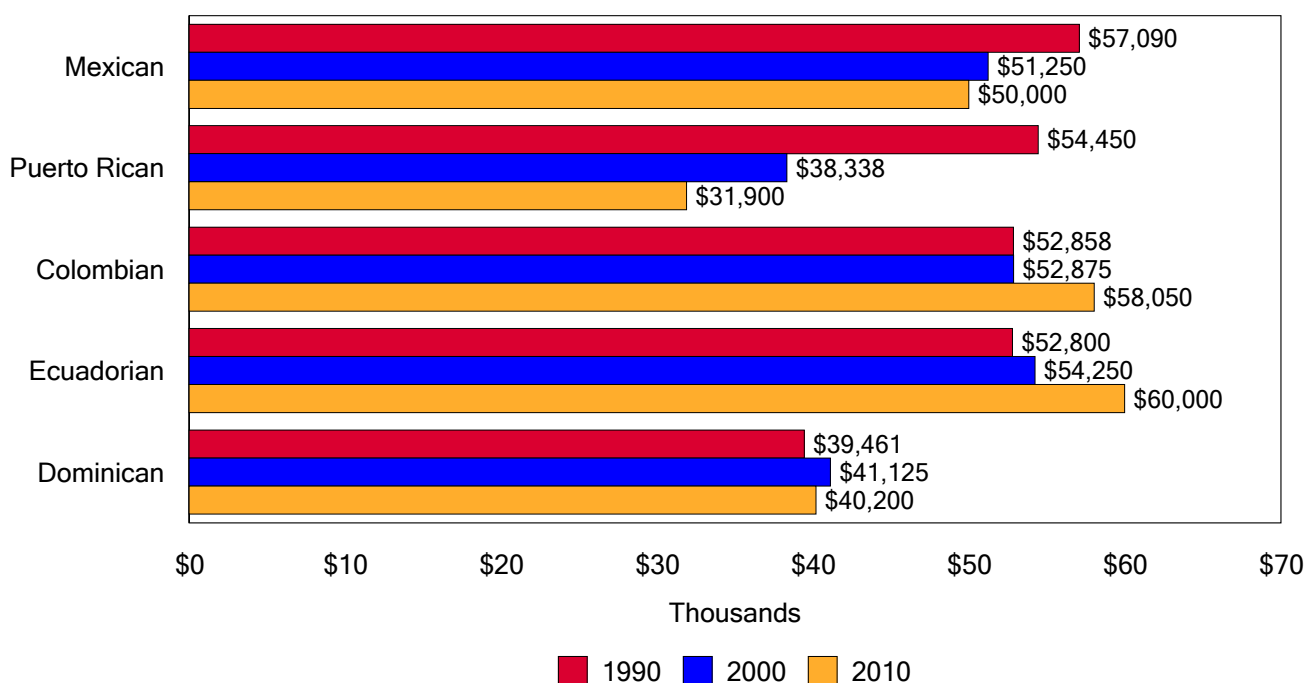


Figure 23  
Percentage of Households Earning Less than \$20,000 Annually by Race/Ethnicity  
in New York City, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

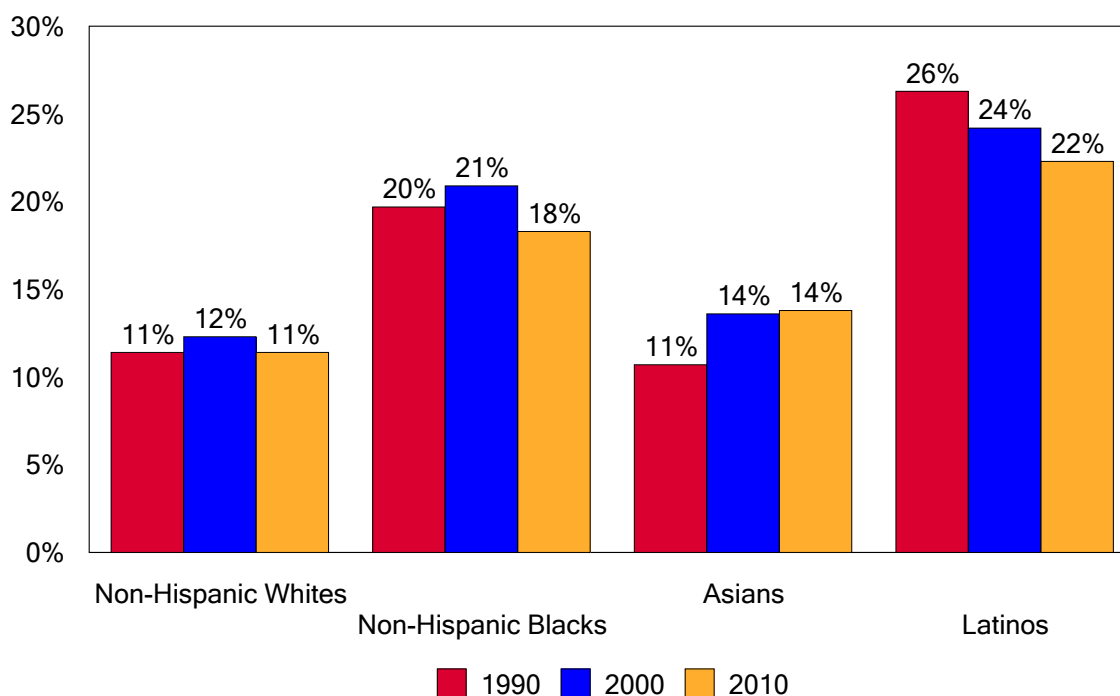


Table 10  
Median Household income for Household Heads  
by Nativity and Sex, New York City 1990 - 2010  
(in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

	1990			
	Domestic Born		Foreign Born	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mexican	54,450	48,263	49,500	37,703
Puerto Rican	40,706	36,300	41,250	28,911
Colombian	63,360	57,867	52,800	36,256
Ecuadorian	33,000	24,457	51,975	32,778
Dominican	59,400	26,400	44,550	21,450

	2000			
	Domestic Born		Foreign Born	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mexican	63,525	48,313	45,875	33,750
Puerto Rican	42,500	38,750	37,125	26,500
Colombian	66,500	61,250	52,750	38,563
Ecuadorian	46,875	52,500	51,250	36,250
Dominican	50,000	34,688	43,625	26,250

	2010			
	Domestic Born		Foreign Born	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mexican	71,250	61,000	44,000	29,960
Puerto Rican	45,200	39,730	36,000	26,000
Colombian	68,615	49,500	61,500	38,640
Ecuadorian	50,000	56,450	49,004	39,250
Dominican	50,000	42,500	40,000	27,000



There was a relative increase in the percentage of all Latino households earning more than \$75,000 from 1990 (24%) to 2010 (29%). However, these percentages were much lower than non-Hispanic black households in which about a third were in this income category between 1990 (34%) and 2010 (35%). In 2010 54% of non-Hispanic white households and 42% of the City's Asian households earned \$75,000 or greater. (See figure 24 and table 10 for complete income distribution data by category by race/ethnicity).

Figure 24  
Percentage of Households Earning More than \$75,000 Annually by Race Ethnicity  
in New York City, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

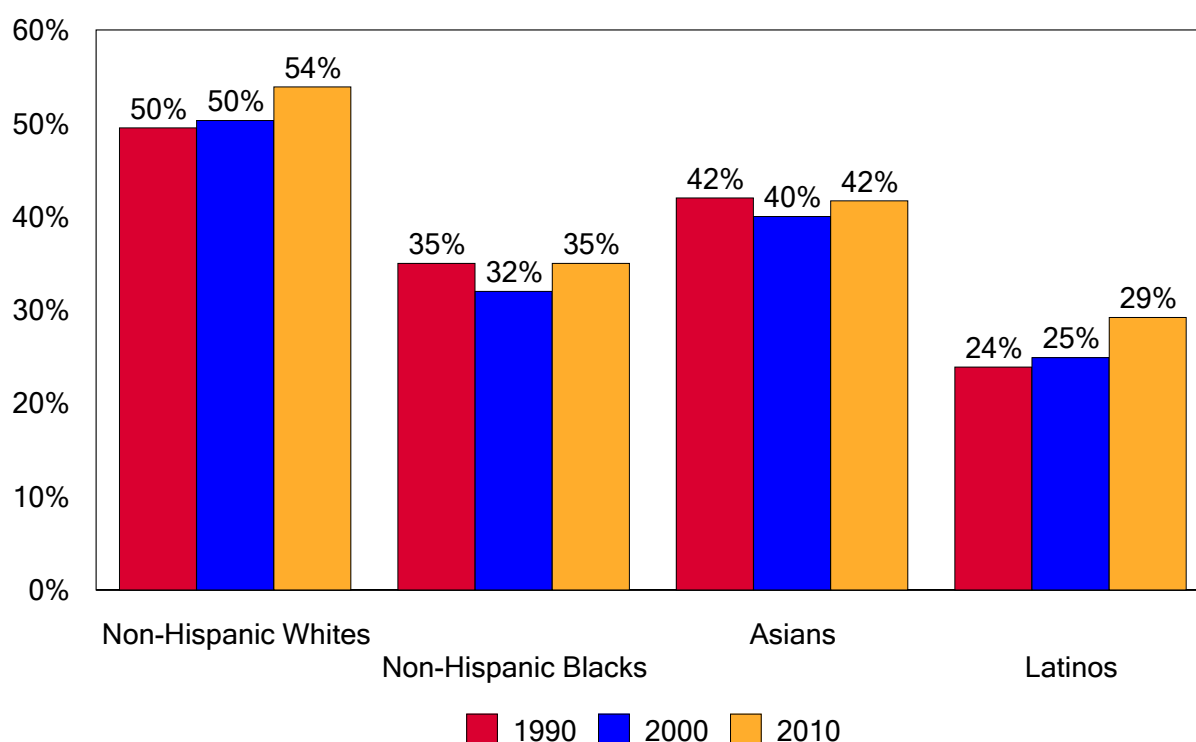


Table 11  
Distribution of Household Income by Race/Ethnicity New York City 1990 - 2010  
(in percentages of all households and in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

	Non-Hispanic Whites			Non-Hispanic Blacks		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 10,000	4.2%	4.3%	3.5%	10.5%	11.4%	8.4%
10,000-19,999	7.2%	8.0%	7.9%	9.1%	9.5%	9.9%
20,000-29,999	6.3%	6.6%	7.2%	8.7%	9.1%	10.3%
30,000-39,999	6.8%	7.3%	6.8%	10.1%	10.4%	9.7%
40,000-49,999	7.9%	6.7%	6.6%	9.1%	8.9%	9.1%
50,000-74,999	18.0%	16.8%	14.2%	17.9%	18.3%	17.1%
75,000-99,999	15.2%	13.9%	12.3%	13.7%	12.7%	11.1%
100,000 - 199,999	25.1%	25.1%	25.4%	16.7%	16.8%	17.6%
200,000 +	9.4%	11.3%	16.2%	4.1%	2.9%	6.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Asians			Latinos		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 10,000	3.9%	4.1%	3.9%	12.5%	11.7%	9.3%
10,000-19,999	6.8%	9.5%	9.9%	13.7%	12.5%	13.0%
20,000-29,999	8.9%	9.9%	10.3%	10.8%	11.2%	11.8%
30,000-39,999	9.5%	9.5%	9.1%	10.7%	11.2%	10.5%
40,000-49,999	9.6%	8.8%	8.0%	10.1%	9.8%	9.0%
50,000-74,999	19.0%	18.1%	17.1%	18.1%	18.6%	17.2%
75,000-99,999	16.0%	13.0%	13.0%	11.0%	11.2%	9.6%
100,000 - 199,999	21.5%	20.9%	21.6%	10.8%	11.7%	14.5%
200,000 +	4.8%	6.1%	7.1%	2.2%	2.0%	5.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Puerto Ricans and Dominicans were the City's poorest Latino national subgroups and this was despite the arrival of so many foreign-born Mexican immigrants between 1990 and 2010. Additionally, they had smaller percentages of their households in the upper income-earning categories. Some 30% of Puerto Rican and 24% of Dominican households earned incomes of less than \$20,000 in 2010 while for Mexicans, Ecuadorians, and Colombians 17% of less of all households were in this category. In the \$75,000 and over category there were fewer relative households among Puerto Ricans (28%), Dominicans (21%), and Mexicans (30%) than Ecuadorians (37%) and Colombians (38%). (See figures 25 and 26 and table 12 for complete data).

Figure 25  
Percentage of Households Earning Less than \$20,000 Annually by Latino Nationality  
in New York City, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

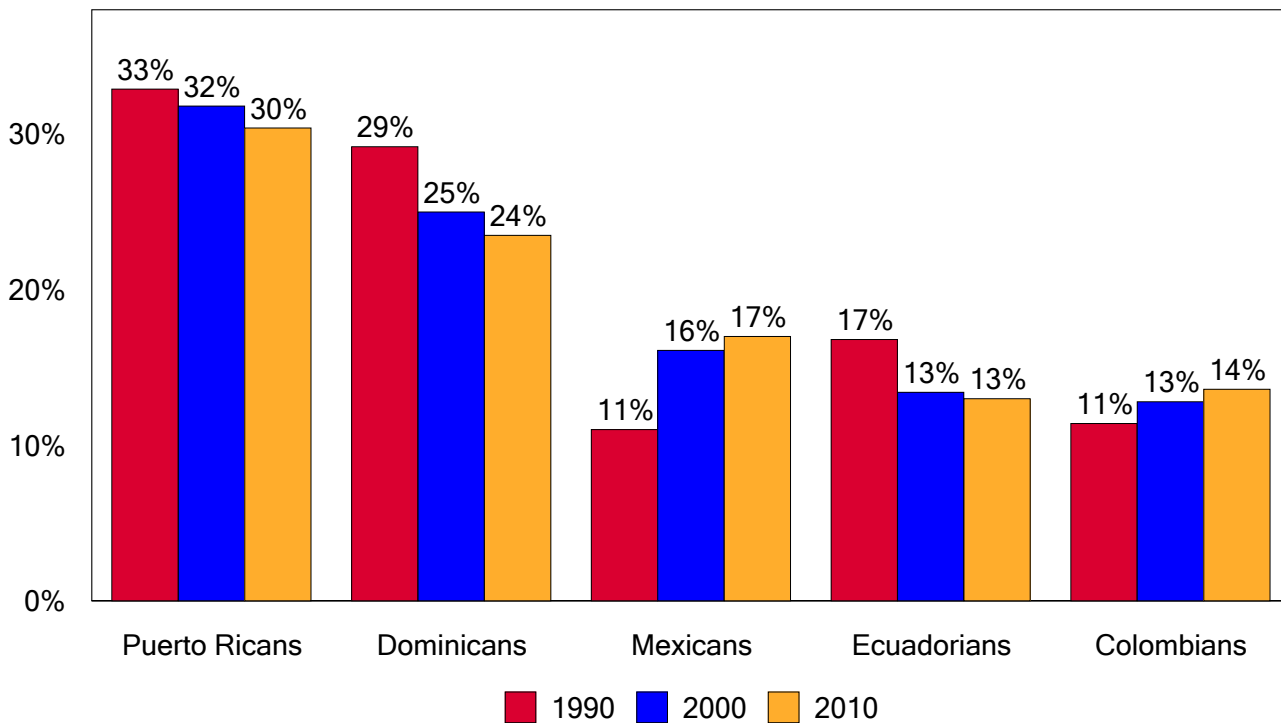


Figure 26  
Percentage of Households Earning Less than \$75,000 Annually by Latino Nationality  
in New York City, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

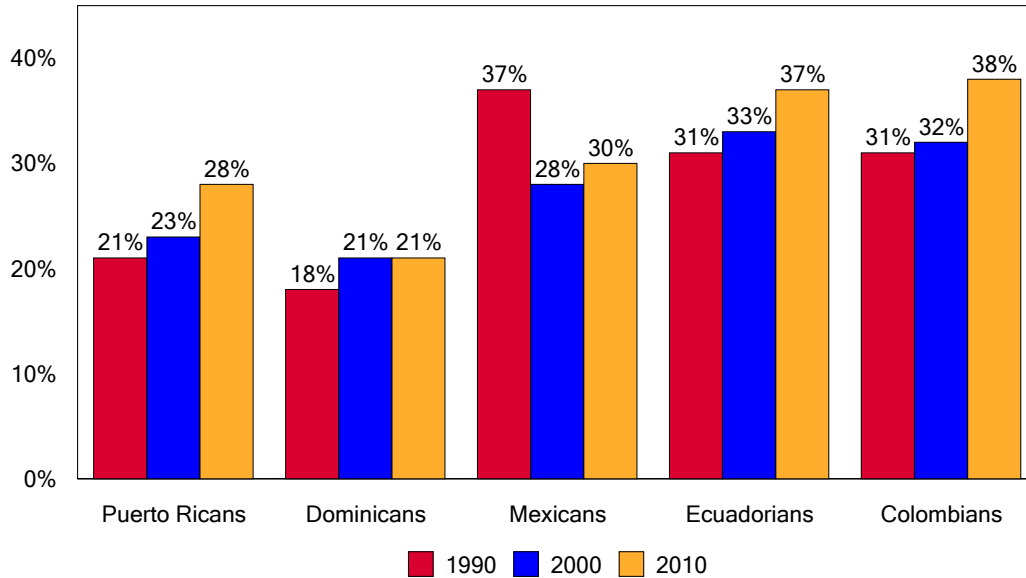


Table 12  
Distribution of Household Income by Latino Nationality, New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(in percentages of all households and in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

	Puerto Ricans			Dominicans			Colombians		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 10,000	17.0%	16.9%	15.1%	12.5%	11.7%	9.3%	3.7%	4.5%	5.4%
10,000-19,999	15.8%	14.8%	15.3%	16.6%	13.3%	14.3%	7.7%	8.3%	8.2%
20,000-29,999	10.6%	10.9%	11.2%	12.3%	12.5%	12.9%	10.9%	9.8%	11.3%
30,000-39,999	9.7%	9.8%	9.1%	11.8%	12.5%	12.3%	11.4%	11.4%	9.4%
40,000-49,999	9.1%	8.7%	7.7%	11.0%	11.2%	11.0%	11.9%	11.8%	6.0%
50,000-74,999	16.6%	16.0%	13.3%	17.5%	18.1%	19.3%	23.2%	22.0%	21.2%
75,000-99,999	10.2%	10.6%	8.6%	8.9%	9.8%	8.1%	14.6%	12.5%	11.1%
100,000 - 199,999	9.1%	10.8%	13.1%	8.3%	9.2%	10.3%	14.8%	16.1%	21.9%
200,000 +	2.0%	1.4%	6.5%	1.1%	1.7%	2.5%	1.8%	3.6%	5.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Mexicans			Ecuadorians		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Less than 10,000	4.4%	6.0%	4.4%	5.6%	5.2%	3.6%
10,000-19,999	6.6%	10.0%	12.6%	11.1%	8.2%	9.4%
20,000-29,999	10.2%	11.2%	12.9%	9.8%	10.6%	10.8%
30,000-39,999	11.2%	12.6%	12.4%	10.8%	10.8%	8.8%
40,000-49,999	11.7%	10.2%	9.6%	10.3%	10.3%	9.7%
50,000-74,999	18.7%	21.6%	18.2%	21.1%	22.2%	21.0%
75,000-99,999	16.1%	13.3%	9.9%	13.3%	16.4%	11.0%
100,000 - 199,999	17.2%	13.3%	15.6%	16.8%	14.9%	21.9%
200,000 +	3.9%	1.9%	4.5%	1.2%	1.5%	3.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## Poverty

Although poverty rates declined from one-third of all Latinos in 1990 to 29% in 2010, the Hispanic population of New York City had the highest poverty rates of any of the major race/ethnic groups. For non-Hispanic whites the rate was 13% in 2010; 24% for non-Hispanic blacks; and 19% for Asians. (See figure 27). Worse still, the poverty rates for Latino children 14 years of age and younger were the highest in the City at 40% in 2010 although there had been a decline from an astronomical 45% in 1990. In 2010 this compared with a childhood poverty rate of 20% for non-Hispanic whites, 34% for non-Hispanic blacks, and 24% for Asian children. (See figure 28).

Figure 27  
Poverty Rates in New York City by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010

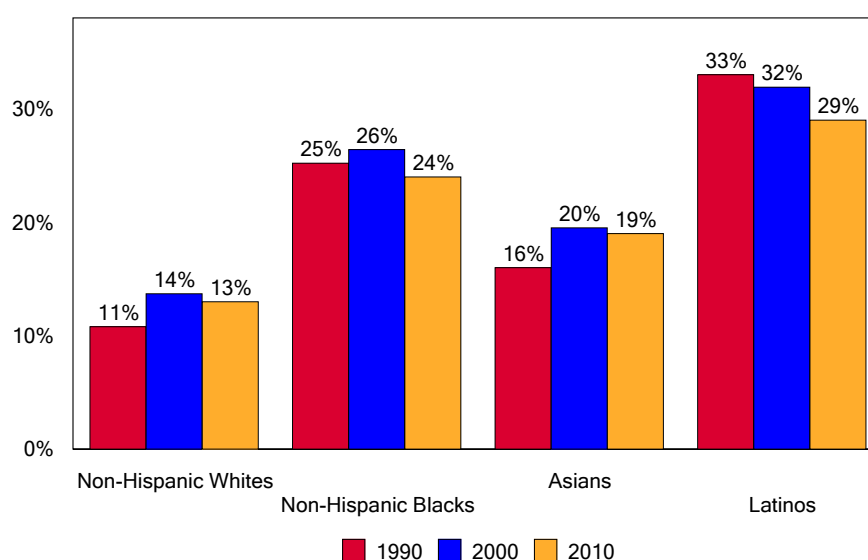
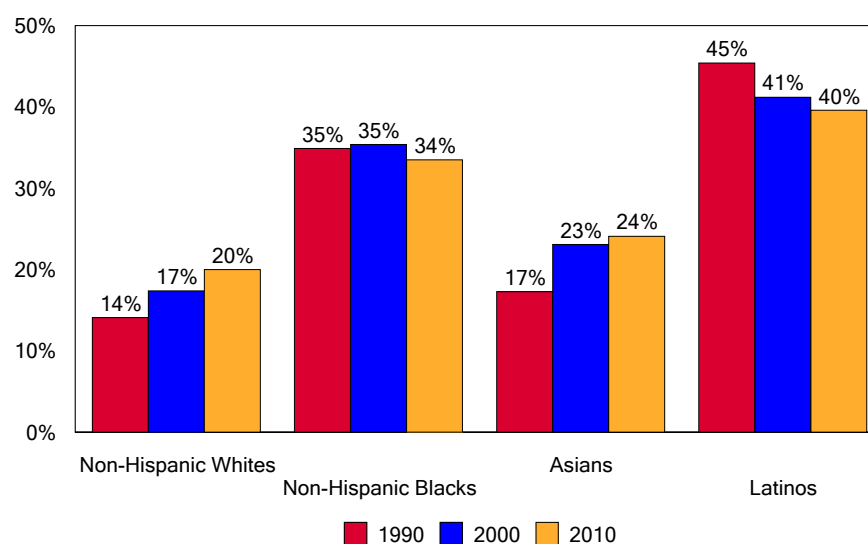


Figure 28  
Childhood Poverty Rates in New York City by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010  
(population 14 years old or under)



Among the five major Latino nationalities there was a marginal decline or no change in the poverty rates for Puerto Ricans, Ecuadorians, and Colombians between 1990 and 2010; an increase among Mexican households from 25% in 1990 to 32% in 2010; and a significant decline among Dominicans from 38% to 28%. Ecuadorians (20%) and Colombians (16%) had significantly lower poverty rates than the three other Latino national sub-groups. (See figure 29). Childhood poverty rates were near catastrophic for Puerto Ricans (49%) and Mexicans (43%) in 2010, Dominicans had 38% of all children living in poverty compared with 32% of Ecuadorian children and a rate of 21% for Colombians in 2010. (See figure 30). Complete age-specific poverty rates are found in Table 13.

Figure 29  
Poverty Rates in New York City by Latino Nationality, 1990 - 2010

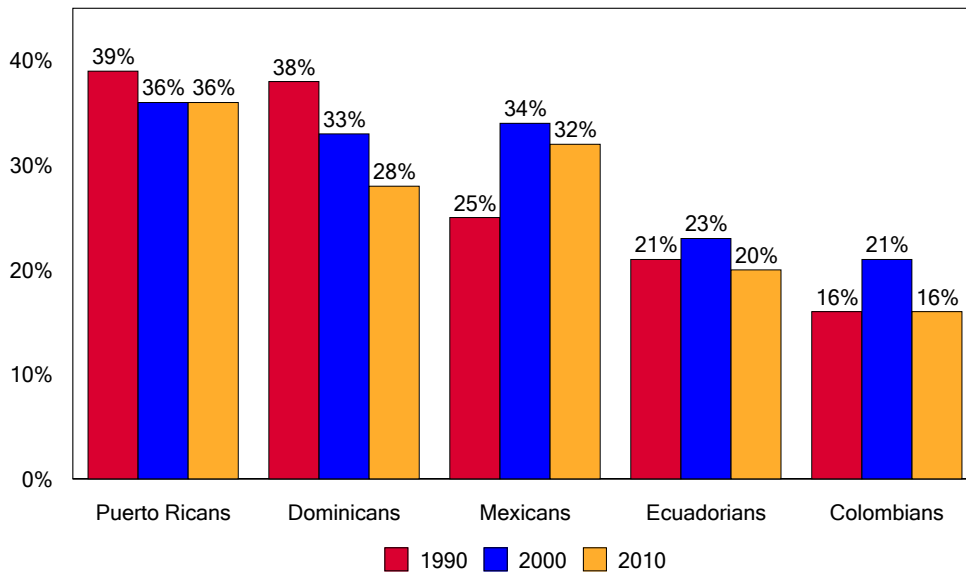


Figure 30  
Childhood Poverty Rates in New York City by Latino Nationality, 1990 - 2010  
(population 14 years old or under)

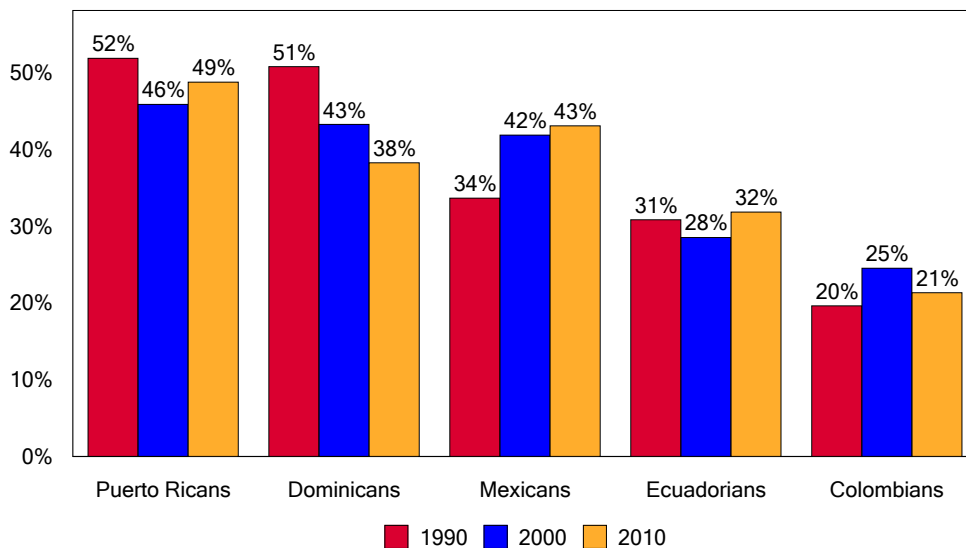


Table 13  
Age-Specific Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity and  
Latino Nationality in New York City, 1990 - 2010

1990				
	0-14	15-44	45-59	60 +
Non-Hispanic Whites	14.1%	9.7%	7.0%	13.0%
Non-Hispanic Blacks	34.9%	22.9%	15.9%	26.1%
Asians	17.3%	16.3%	11.7%	18.3%
Latinos	45.4%	29.7%	22.5%	29.6%

2000				
	0-14	15-44	45-59	60 +
Non-Hispanic Whites	17.4%	13.1%	9.2%	16.1%
Non-Hispanic Blacks	35.4%	24.6%	19.0%	25.6%
Asians	23.1%	19.5%	14.1%	22.3%
Latinos	41.2%	29.2%	24.5%	31.2%

2010				
	0-14	15-44	45-59	60 +
Non-Hispanic Whites	20.0%	13.4%	9.2%	12.2%
Non-Hispanic Blacks	33.5%	23.2%	19.0%	21.4%
Asians	24.1%	18.7%	16.2%	21.6%
Latinos	39.6%	27.2%	21.4%	27.0%

1990				
	0-14	15-44	45-59	60 +
Mexicans	33.6%	21.8%	16.8%	25.6%
Puerto Ricans	51.8%	35.0%	27.4%	36.2%
Colombians	19.6%	15.9%	11.0%	21.2%
Ecuadorians	30.8%	17.9%	11.9%	23.1%
Dominicans	50.7%	33.9%	26.2%	27.9%

2000				
	0-14	15-44	45-59	60 +
Mexicans	41.8%	30.6%	28.6%	32.0%
Puerto Ricans	45.8%	33.1%	28.4%	36.9%
Colombians	24.5%	21.1%	17.5%	17.7%
Ecuadorians	28.5%	22.0%	16.7%	24.2%
Dominicans	43.2%	31.0%	25.9%	30.3%

2010				
	0-14	15-44	45-59	60 +
Mexicans	43.0%	29.5%	15.8%	28.2%
Puerto Ricans	48.7%	34.0%	27.2%	32.5%
Colombians	21.3%	14.5%	15.9%	16.3%
Ecuadorians	31.8%	18.1%	14.7%	19.0%
Dominicans	38.2%	26.2%	23.0%	28.1%

Note: The Census Bureau is in the process of changing the way poverty is measured in the U.S. by factoring in regional cost of living differences as well as supplemental income sources such as public assistance or the lack of these among other variables. For a discussion of these see Kathleen Short, "The Research Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2010" U.S. Census Bureau, November 2011 found at: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/methodology/supplemental/research.html>. Specific data for Latino nationalities has not been released.

## Employment and Unemployment

Measuring unemployment is not as straight forward as it may appear because unemployment rates are calculated considering only those people who are actively seeking work. In order to evaluate labor markets it is important to also consider those people who are designated as out of the work force regardless of reason, and to focus upon the core of the working age population – individuals between ages 16 and 60. The U.S. Census Bureau does not delineate the precise reasons that people are not seeking work.

Latinos in New York City had the second highest unemployment rate in 2010 at 9% compared with non-Hispanic blacks at 11%, non-Hispanic whites (6%) and Asians at 7%. (See figure 31). The Latino 'out-of-the-workforce' rate in 2010 of 31% was a sharp decline from the 41% of Latinos not seeking work in 2000 although it was the highest in City among the major race/ethnic groups. For non-Hispanic whites the rate was 23%, the lowest in New York City; for non-Hispanic blacks it was 30%; for Asians the out-of-the-workforce rate was 29% in 2010. (See figure 32).

Figure 31  
Unemployment Rates by Race/Ethnicity New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(population ages 16 - 60)

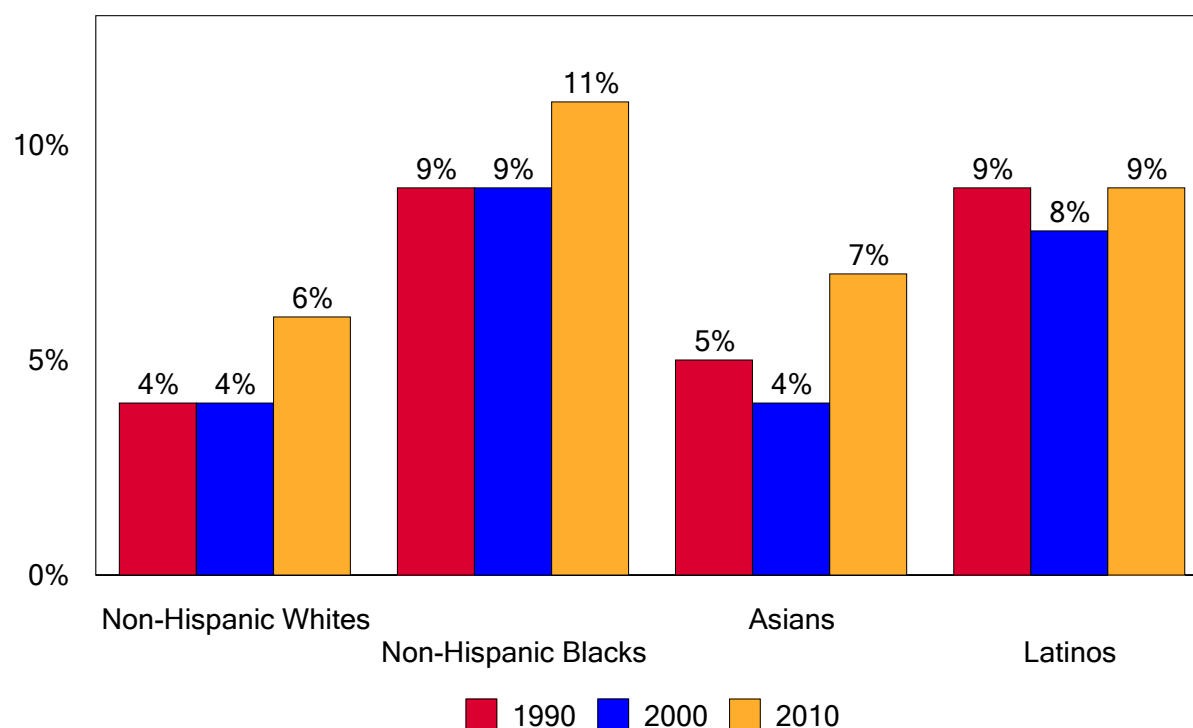
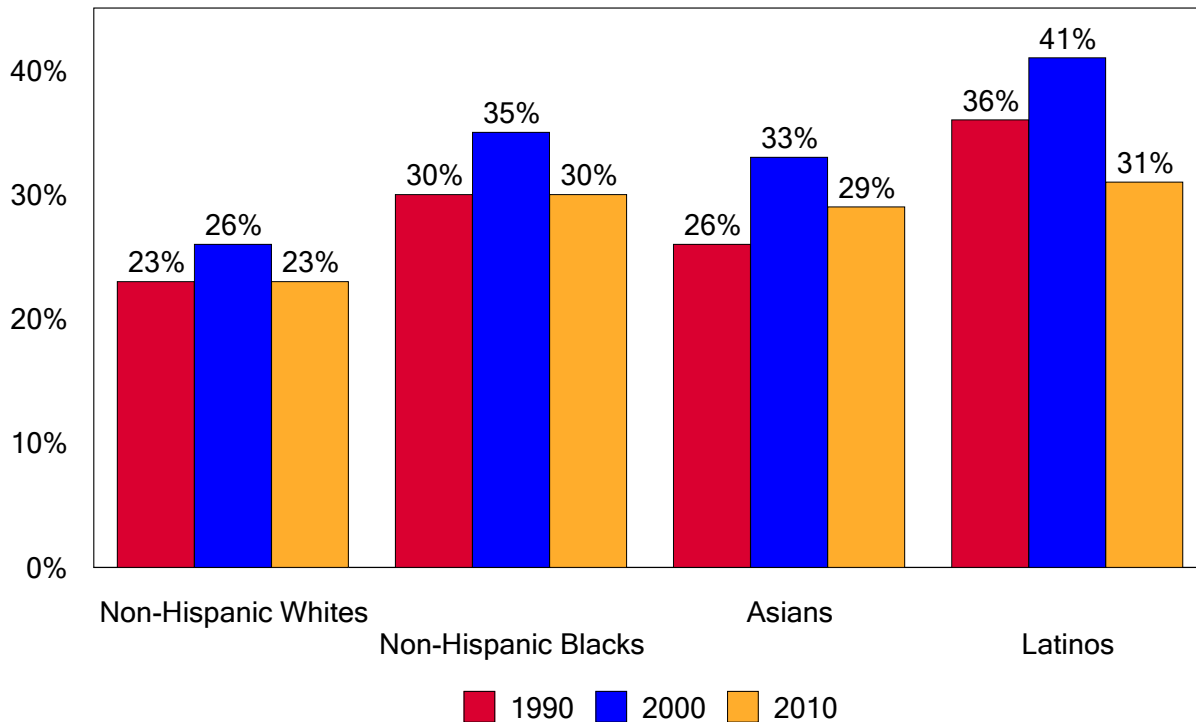




Figure 32  
Out of the Work Force Rates by Race/Ethnicity New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(population ages 16 - 60)



Mexicans had the lowest unemployment rate among the largest Latino nationalities in the City at 6% in 2010 followed by Ecuadorians at 7%. Puerto Ricans and Dominicans had the highest unemployment rates at 11% each followed by Colombians at 9% (See figure 33). There were sharp differences in the out of the work force rate in 2010. Puerto Ricans (40%) had the highest rate well above Dominicans (29%), Mexicans (28%), Ecuadorians (26%), and Colombians (23%), (See figure 34). When these data are analyzed by sex the differentials among males were even more exaggerated. Some 39% of all Puerto Rican men between the ages of 16 and 60 were out of the work force in 2010 and 25% of Dominican males were also not looking for work. This may be contrasted with Mexican males (14%), Ecuadorians (16%), and Colombians at 14% in 2010.

For women, however, Mexicans had the highest out of the work force rates at 46% compared with Puerto Rican women at 40%. About one-third of Dominican women were not seeking work; for Ecuadorian females the rate was 38%, and for Colombian women it was 29%. The precise reasons for these differentials by sex are not revealed by the extant data. However, given the high birth and fertility rates for Mexican women discussed previously it is likely that their high out of the work force rate may be linked to greater child-care responsibilities than among the other Latino nationalities. The high out of the work force rate among Puerto Rican and Dominican males is a topic which deserves more detailed consideration using sources that are not available from the U.S. Census Bureau. (See figure 35).

Figure 33  
Unemployment Rates by Latino Nationality New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(population ages 16 - 60)

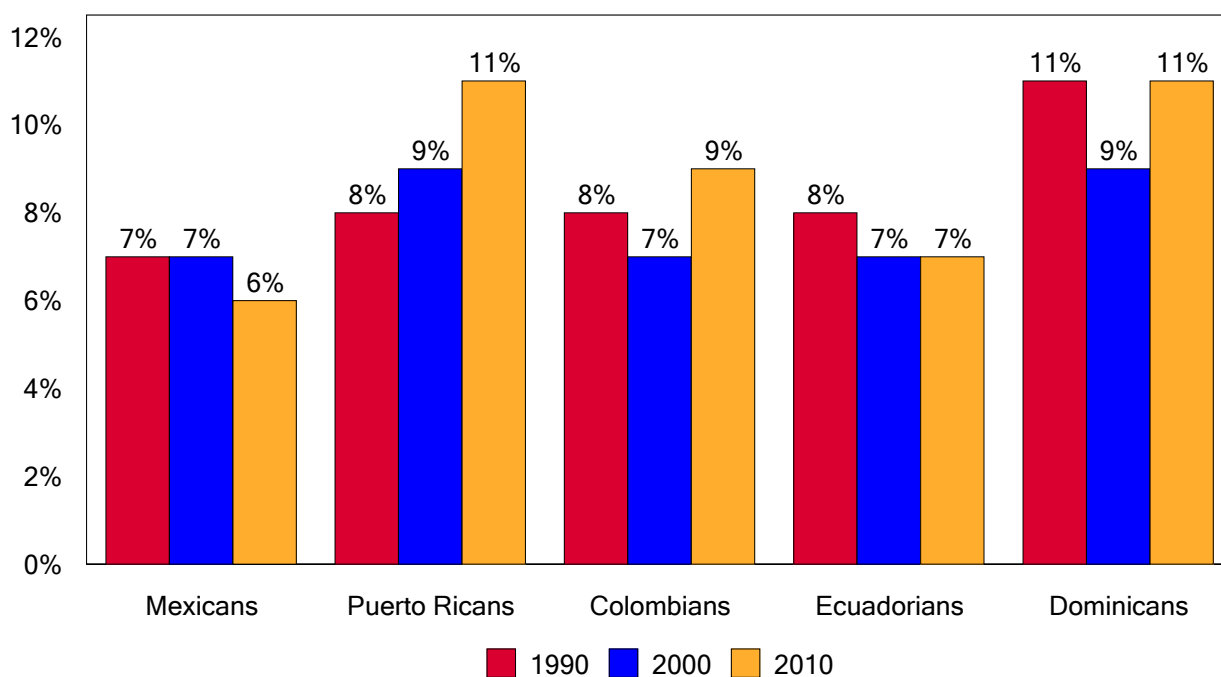


Figure 34  
Out of the Work Force Rates by Latino Nationality New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(population ages 16 - 60)

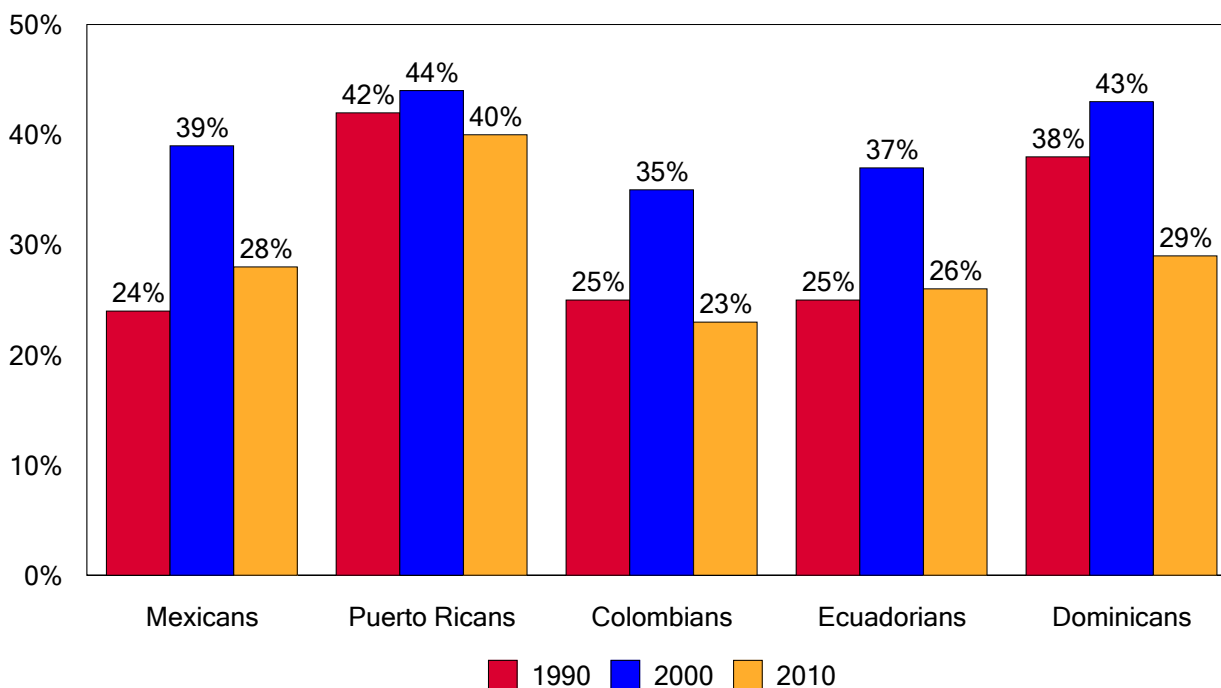
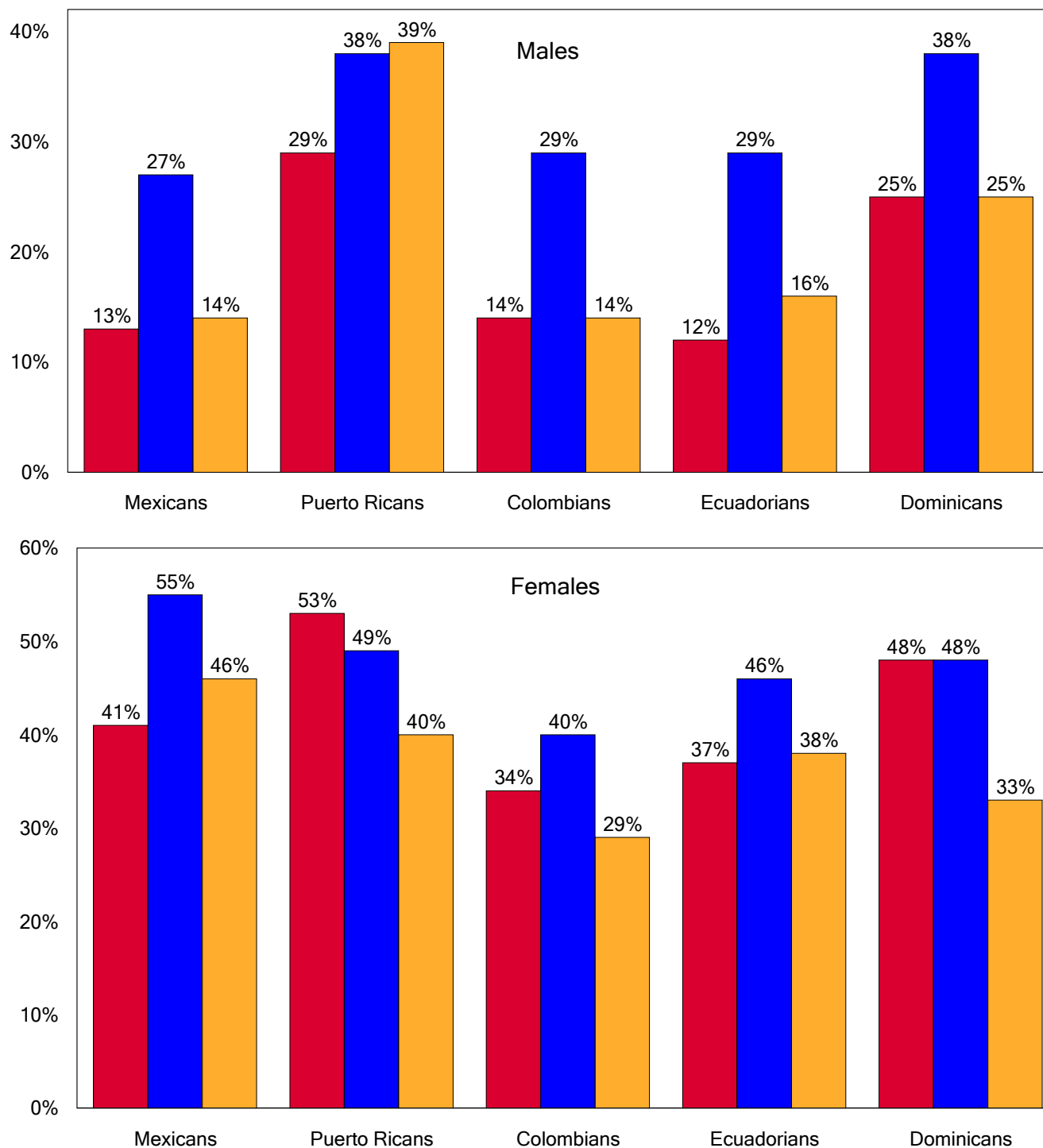


Figure 35  
Out of the Work Force Rates by Latino Nationality and Sex New York City, 1990 - 2010  
(population ages 16 - 60)



## Language

Because of the large influx of foreign-born migrants from Mexico, Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic the percentage of Latinos who spoke English well, very well, or exclusively did not change very much between 1990 and 2010, hovering around three-quarters of the City's total Latino population. (See figure 36). Over the same period there was a slight drop in the dominant language spoken at home by all Latinos from the 88% of all households who spoke predominantly Spanish in 1990 to 82% in which Spanish was the dominant language in 2010. Thus, bilingualism was a prominent trait within New York's Latino communities as a large proportion of Latinos spoke English with competency but generally spoke Spanish at home. (See figure 37). However, with the fluctuations in migration patterns there were variations when the largest nationalities are considered.

Figure 36  
English Language Ability for all Latinos in New York City, 1990 - 2010  
Population 5 Years of Age and Older

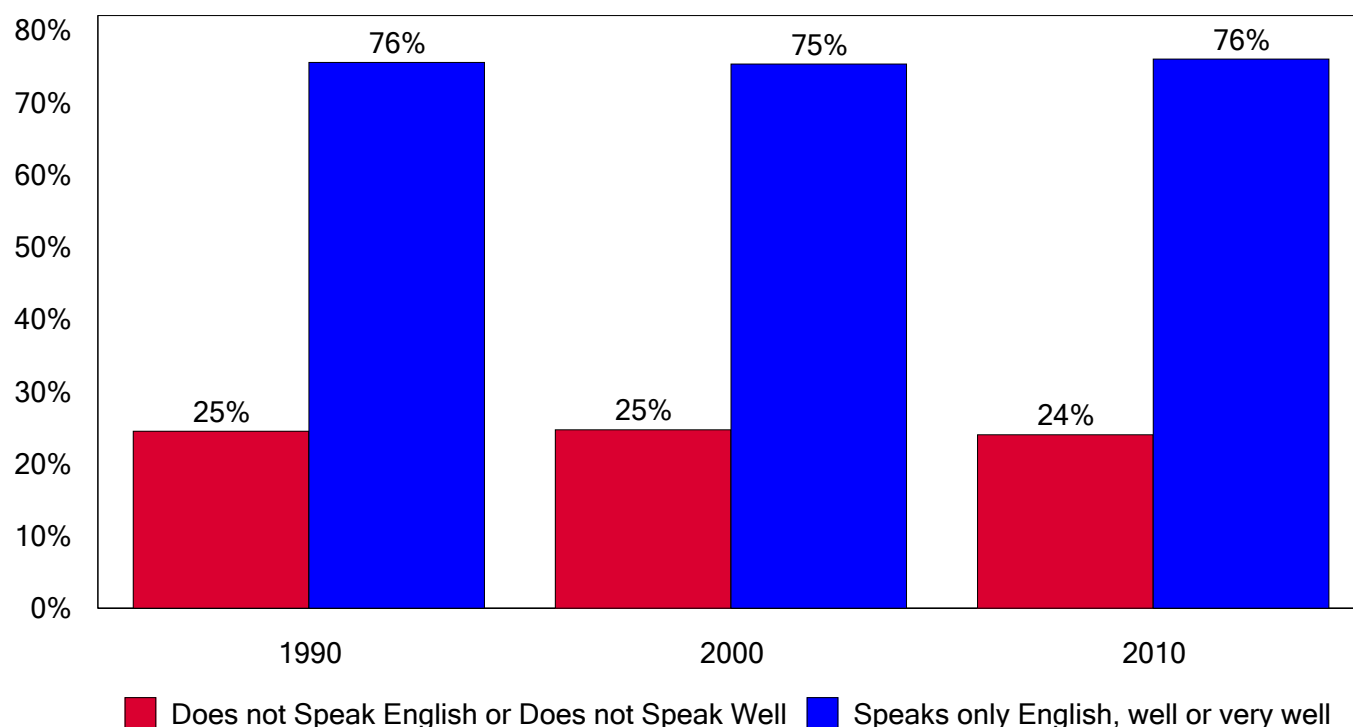
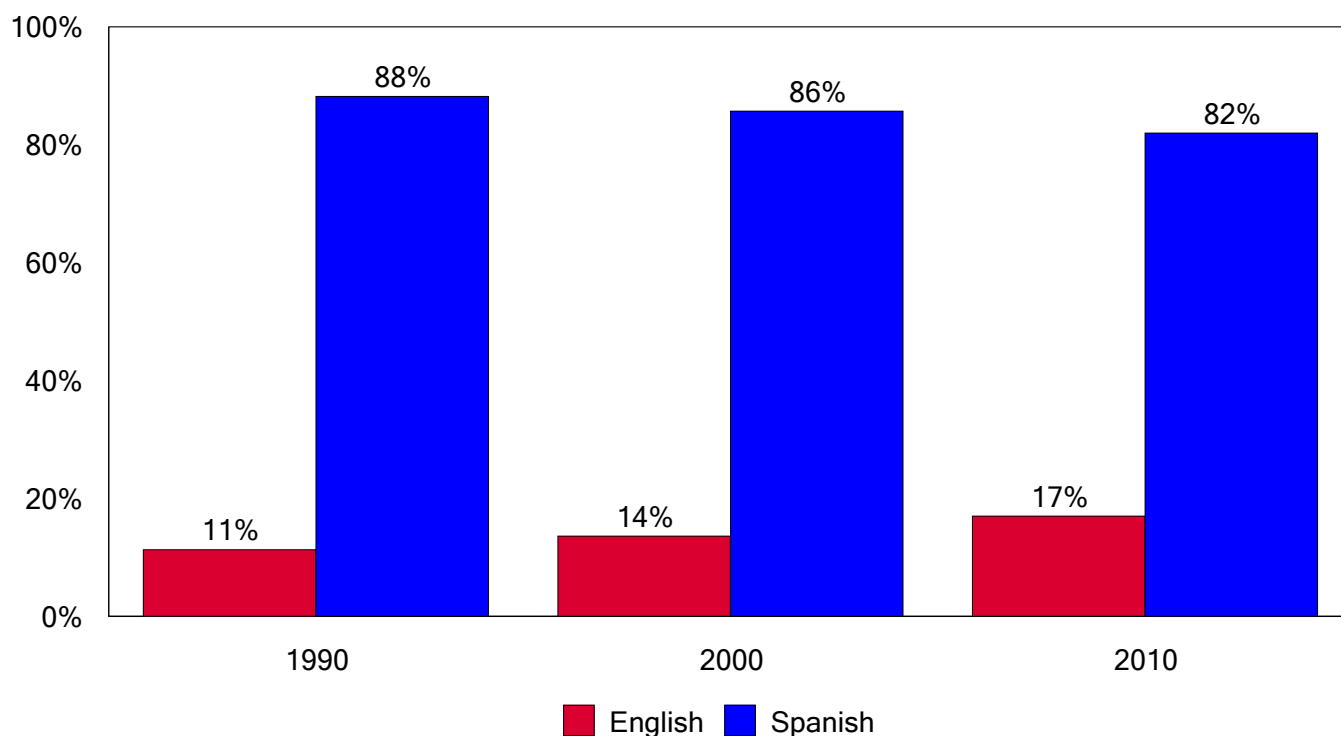


Figure 37  
Language Spoken at Home for all Latinos in New York City, 1990 - 2010  
Population 5 Years of Age and Older



With the exception of Ecuadorians, there were gradual improvements in English language skills among the other major Latino national subgroups between 1990 and 2010 in the City. Among Puerto Ricans 89% reported speaking English well or better in 2010; the rate was 77% for Colombians; and about two-thirds of all Dominicans, Mexicans and Ecuadorians had good English language abilities. Each of the latter three groups had about a third of their overall populations who did not speak English well or at all. (See figure 38).

Bilingualism, indicated by the use of Spanish at home, was the norm for all national groups, although Puerto Ricans stand out because of a significant decline in the use of Spanish at home. In 1990 87% of all Puerto Rican households used Spanish as the dominant language at home even though 84% reported good English language skills. But by 2010 71% of all Puerto Ricans reported speaking Spanish at home with 89% reporting good English language skills.

Puerto Ricans, of course, are the oldest Latino national sub group in the City, and as more and more Puerto Ricans are born in the U.S. and as there has been a secular decrease in the number of Puerto Ricans born on the island living in the City, it is apparent that a major change has been underway in language choice at home. It is likely that this pattern will eventually be reproduced in the future with other Latino nationalities – the predominance of bilingualism but with a gradually increasing percentage of households using English at home especially among those who were born in the U.S. (See figure 39). Indeed among Puerto Ricans born on the U.S. mainland, 20% reported speaking English at home in 1990 and 39% in 2010.

Figure 38  
English Language Ability for Latinos in New York City by Nationality, 1990 - 2010  
Population 5 Years of Age and Older

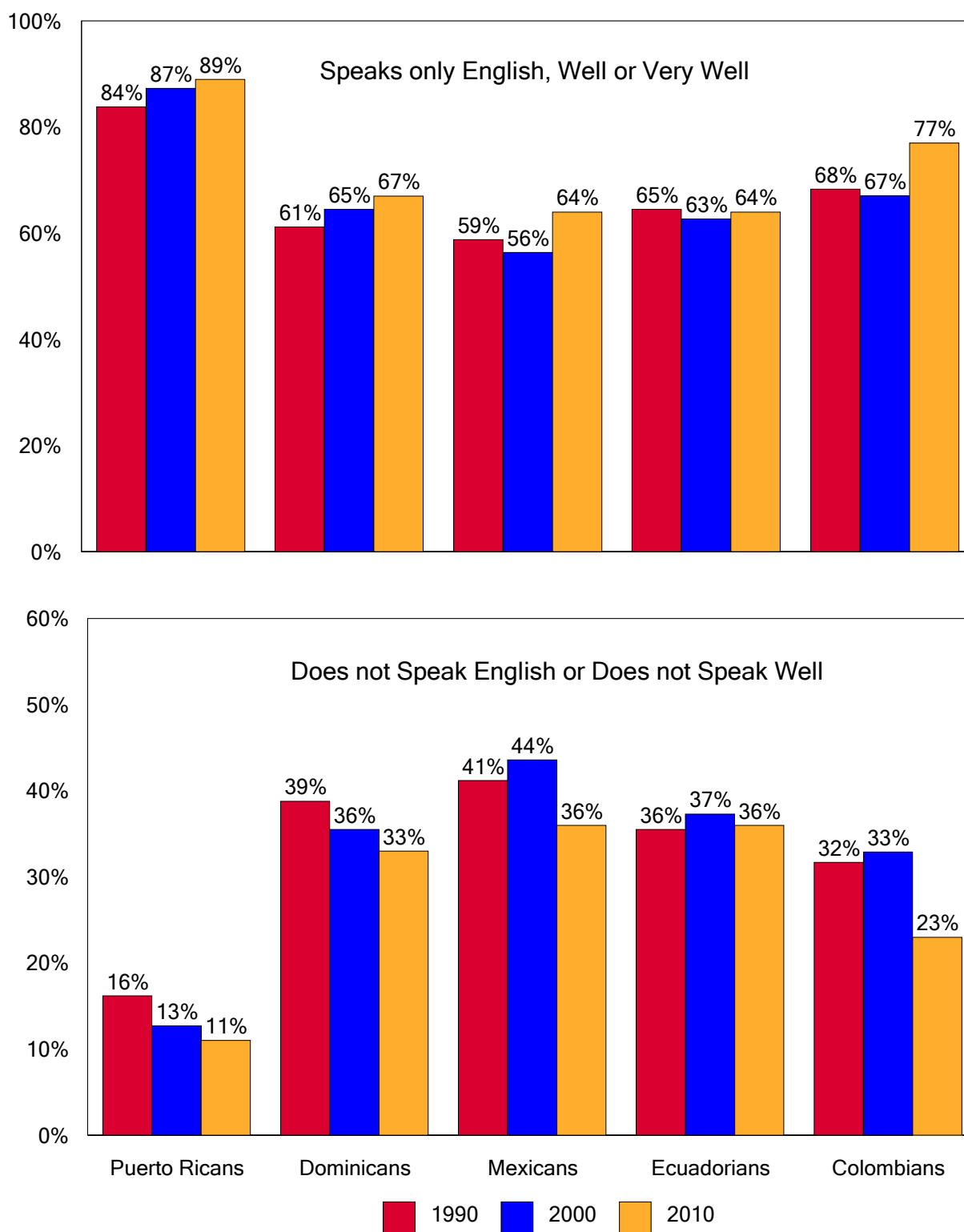
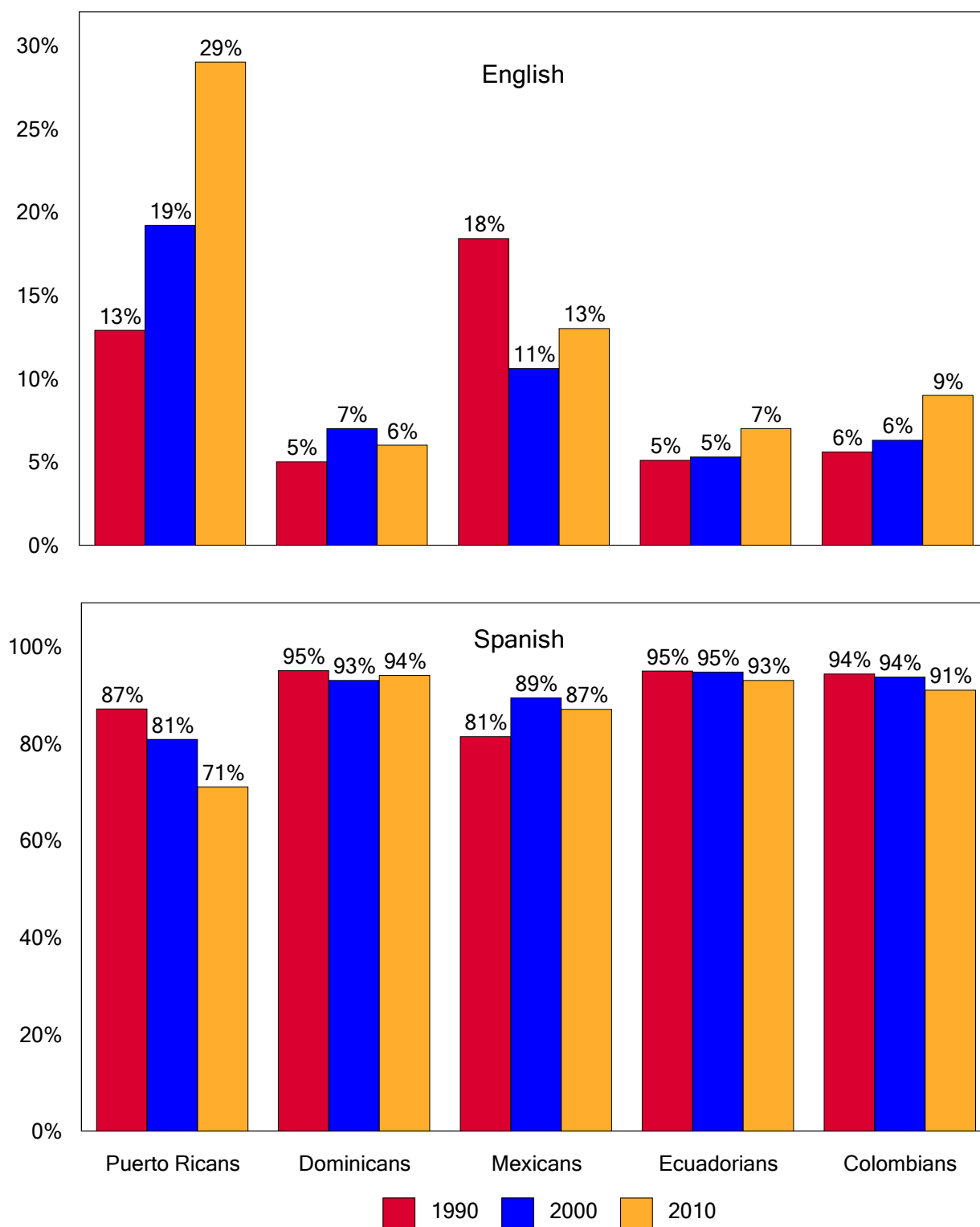


Figure 39  
Language Spoken at Home for Latinos in New York City by Nationality, 1990 - 2010  
Population 5 Years of Age and Older



## Health Insurance

The 2010 American Community Survey data have included information on health insurance coverage, as this has become an political and health issue of national importance. In New York City Latinos had the highest rate of uninsured people compared with the other race/ethnic groups at 19%, although a fairly high percentage had some kind of insurance (81%). (See figure 40).

Puerto Ricans were the most covered nationality with 91% possessing some kind of health coverage, while Mexicans were the group with the lowest percentage of insured persons at 59%. There was clearly a direct correlation between those nationalities who had greater percentages of their overall populations who had arrived recently and lower rates of health insurance coverage. Ecuadorians, the second most numerous group of recently arrived migrants also had the second lowest rate of health insurance coverage at 70%. (See figure 41 for complete data).

Figure 40  
Health Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity New York City, 2010  
(in percentage of total populations)

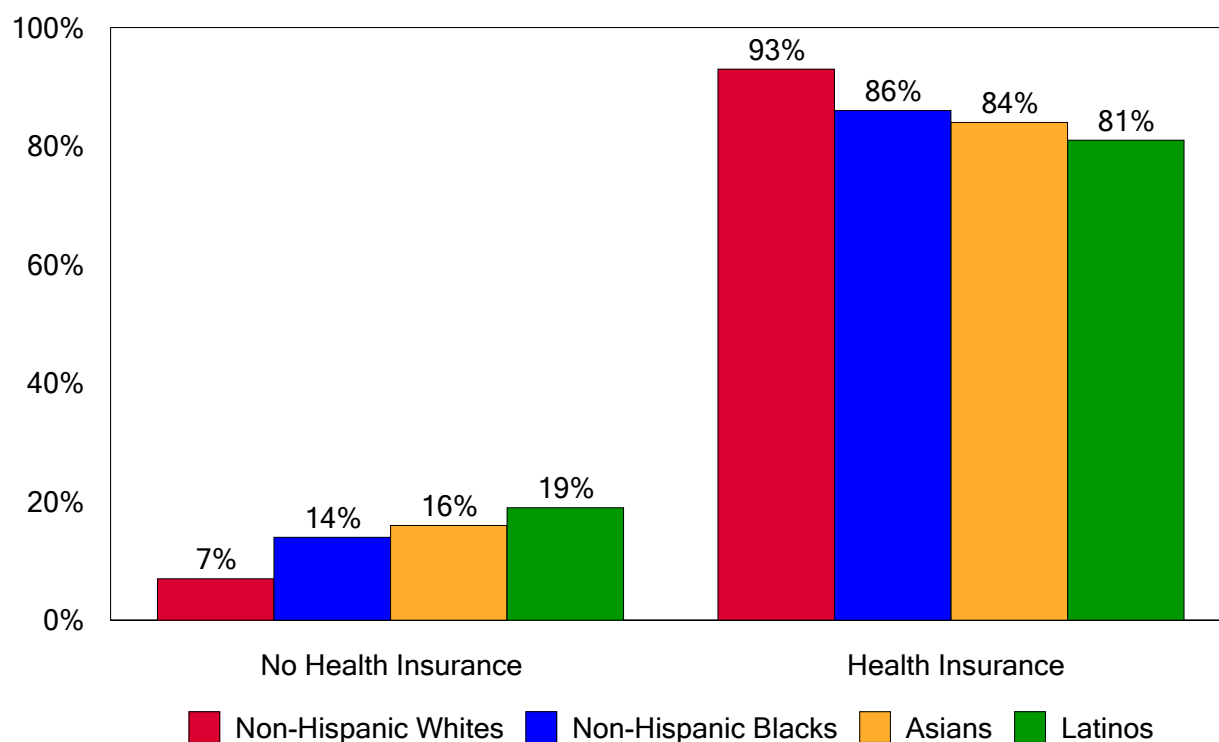
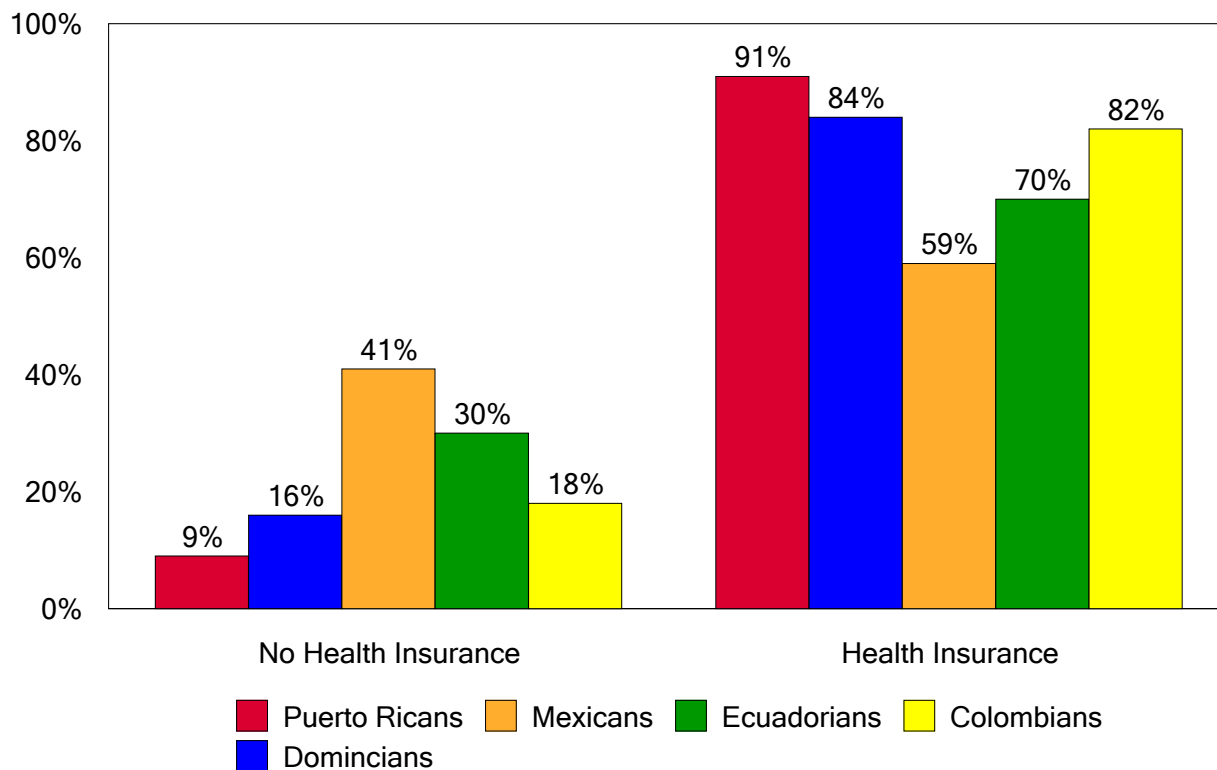




Figure 41  
Health Insurance Coverage by Latino Nationality New York City, 2010



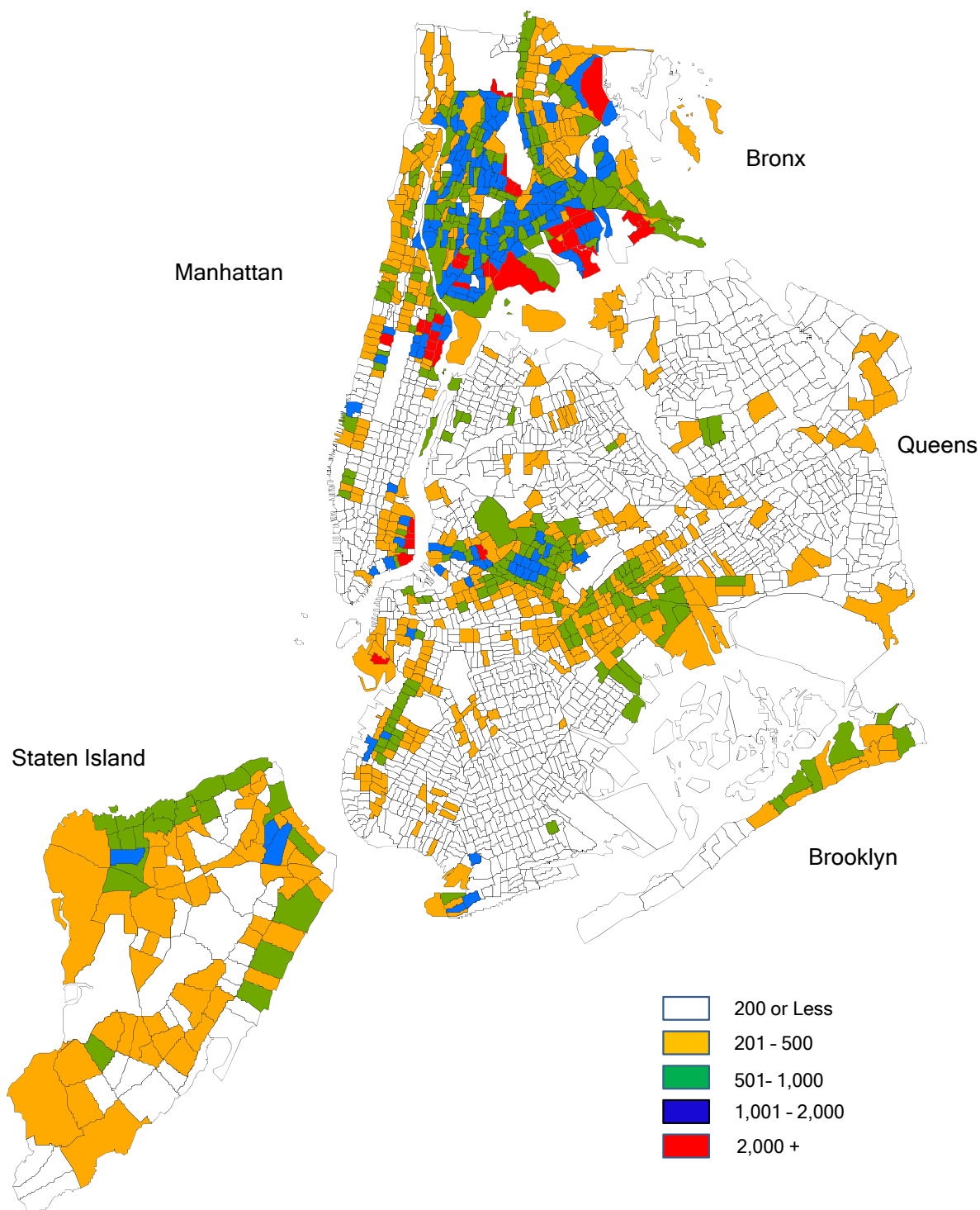
## Highlights

- The City's Latino population continued its steady increase from 1.7 million people and 24% of the total population in 1990 to nearly 2.4 million and 29% of all New Yorkers in 2010.
- Within the Latino population Puerto Ricans declined in absolute and relative terms from 49% of all Latinos in 1990 to 31% in 2010. Over the same period Dominicans increased from 20% to 25% of all Latinos and are poised to surpass Puerto Ricans in absolute terms within the next decade.
- Mexicans were the fastest growing Latino national subgroup and increased from 3% to 14% of the City's Hispanic population between 1990 and 2010.
- Mexican population increase was linked to large-scale migration after 1990 and extraordinarily high fertility and birth rates compared with other groups. If these rates hold Mexicans will become New York City's largest Latino nationality within two decades.
- Ecuadorians also continued to arrive in the City in large numbers between 1990 and 2010.
- By 2010 over 80% of the City's Latinos lived in the Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn.
- About 54% of the total population of the Bronx was of Latino origin in 2010.
- About 40% of all Puerto Ricans in the City lived in the Bronx while 41% of all Dominicans lived there in 2010.
- There were extraordinary differences in the sex ratios of Latino nationalities in New York City. There were 142 Mexican men for every 100 women in 2010 and 113 Ecuadorian men for every 100 women in the same year.
- In every other group females were dominant: For Puerto Ricans there were 100 women for every 77 men; 100 women for every 71 male Dominicans; and 100 female Colombians for every 71 males in 2010.
- These data suggest overwhelming female migration for Dominicans, Puerto Ricans, and Colombians while males dominated migratory flows for Mexicans and Ecuadorians.
- About 74% of all Latinos in the City were citizens because of birth or naturalization and naturalization rates increased from 1990 to 2010.
- Latinos increased from 18% to 23% of all eligible voters between 1990 and 2010.
- Latinos in the City had the lowest college graduation rate of all the race/ethnic groups in 2010 at 15% of all adults. But this was an increase from 9% in 1990.

- Latinos also had the largest portion of their adult population which had not graduated high school at 37% in 2010, a decline from 51% of non-high school graduates in 1990.
- Latinos had the lowest median household incomes of the City's race/ethnic groups in 2010 and experienced a slight increase in inflation-adjusted dollars from 1990.
- Yet, there were significant differences in the median incomes of domestic-born household heads and foreign-born household heads, with Colombians and Ecuadorians doing quite well.
- More Latinos lived in poverty compared with the City's other race/ethnic groups (29%) in 2010 and the childhood poverty rate was even higher at 40%.
- Latinos had higher unemployment rates and fairly high out-of-the-workforce rates compared with non-Hispanic whites and blacks and Asians.
- Bilingualism was an integral part of Latino culture in the City as 76% of all Latinos reported good English language skills in 2010 and 82% reported speaking Spanish at home., a decline from the 88% found in 1990.
- About 81% of all Latinos in the City reported having some kind of health insurance coverage in 2010, although this was lower than the City's other race/ethnic groups.

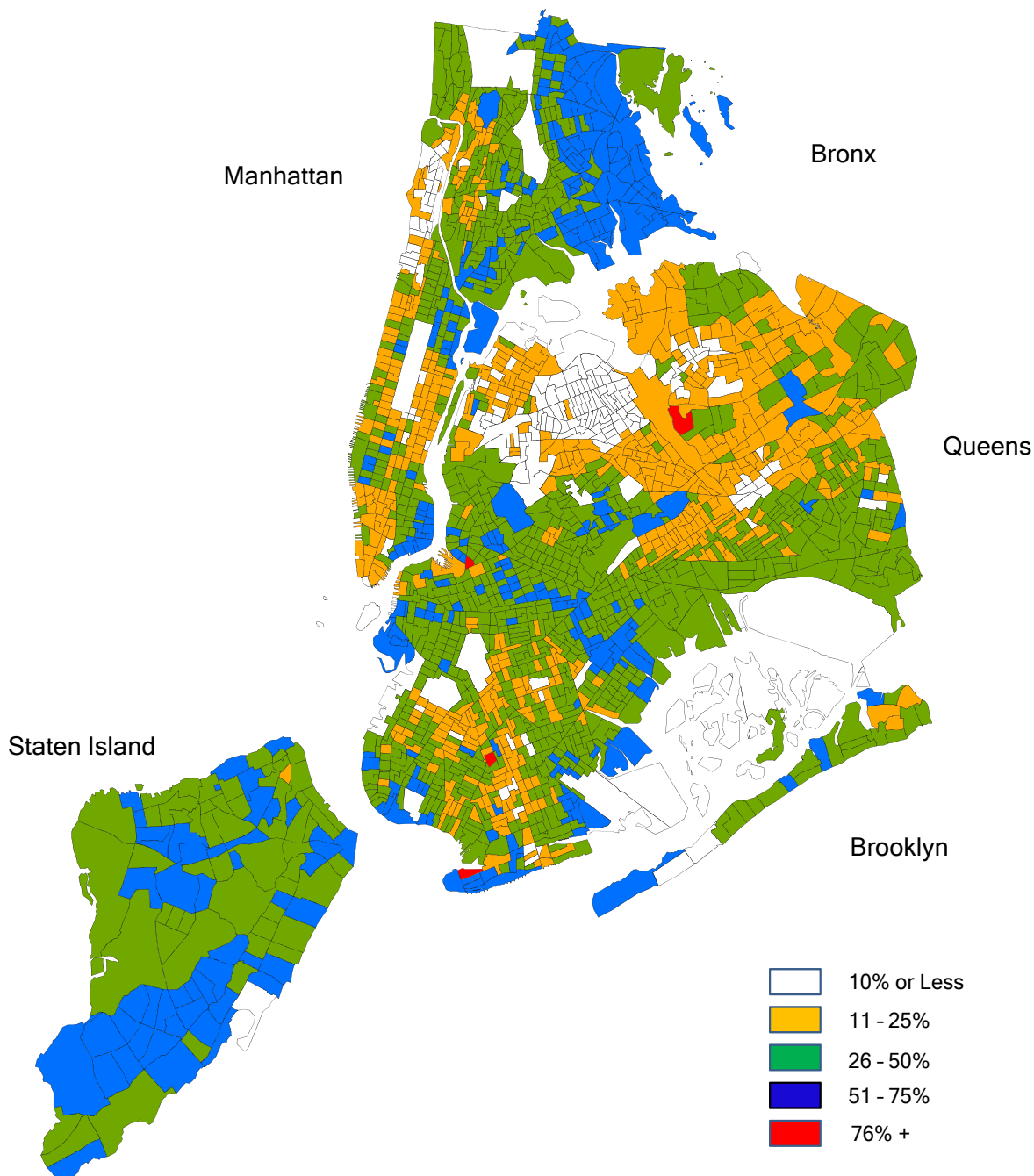
## Appendix

Map 3: Distribution of Puerto Ricans by New York City Census Tracts, 2010



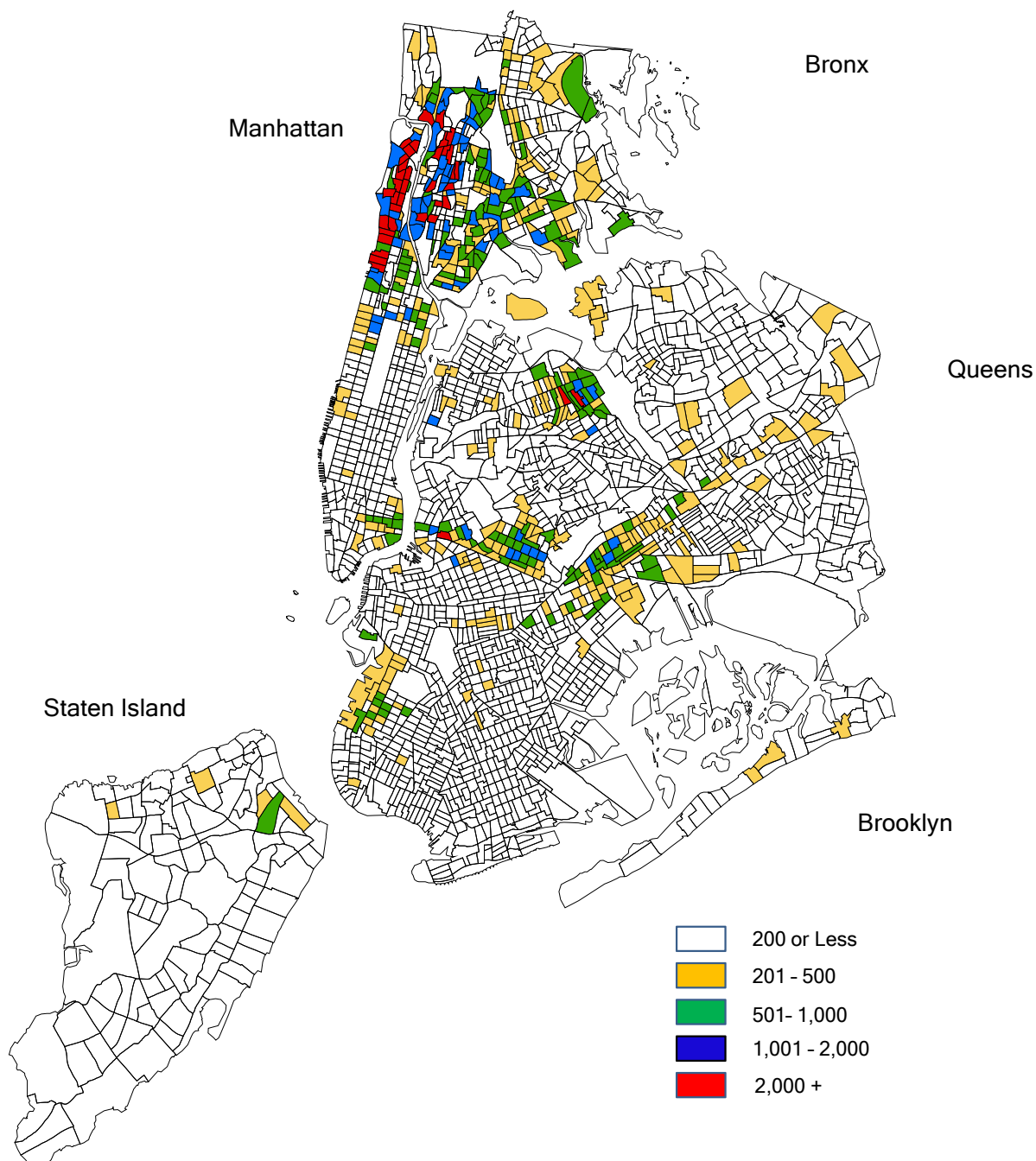
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Summary File 1.

Map 4: Puerto Ricans as Percentage of All Latinos by New York City Census Tracts, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Summary File 1.

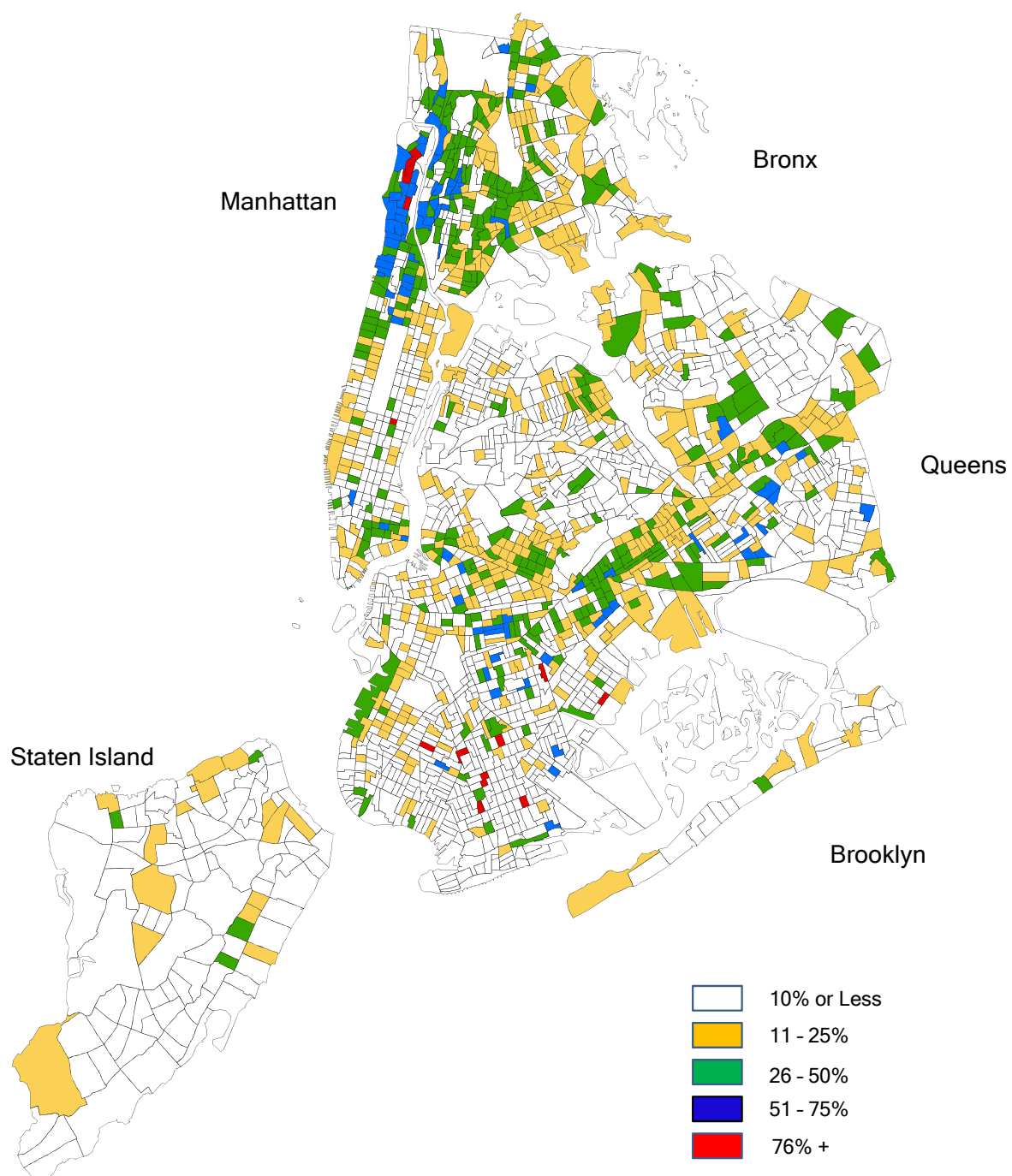
Map 5: Distribution of Dominicans by New York City Census Tracts, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005 - 2009

Note: There are no data specifically on Dominicans at the census tract level in 2010 Summary File 1.

Map 6: Dominicans as Percentage of All Latinos by New York City Census Tracts, 2009

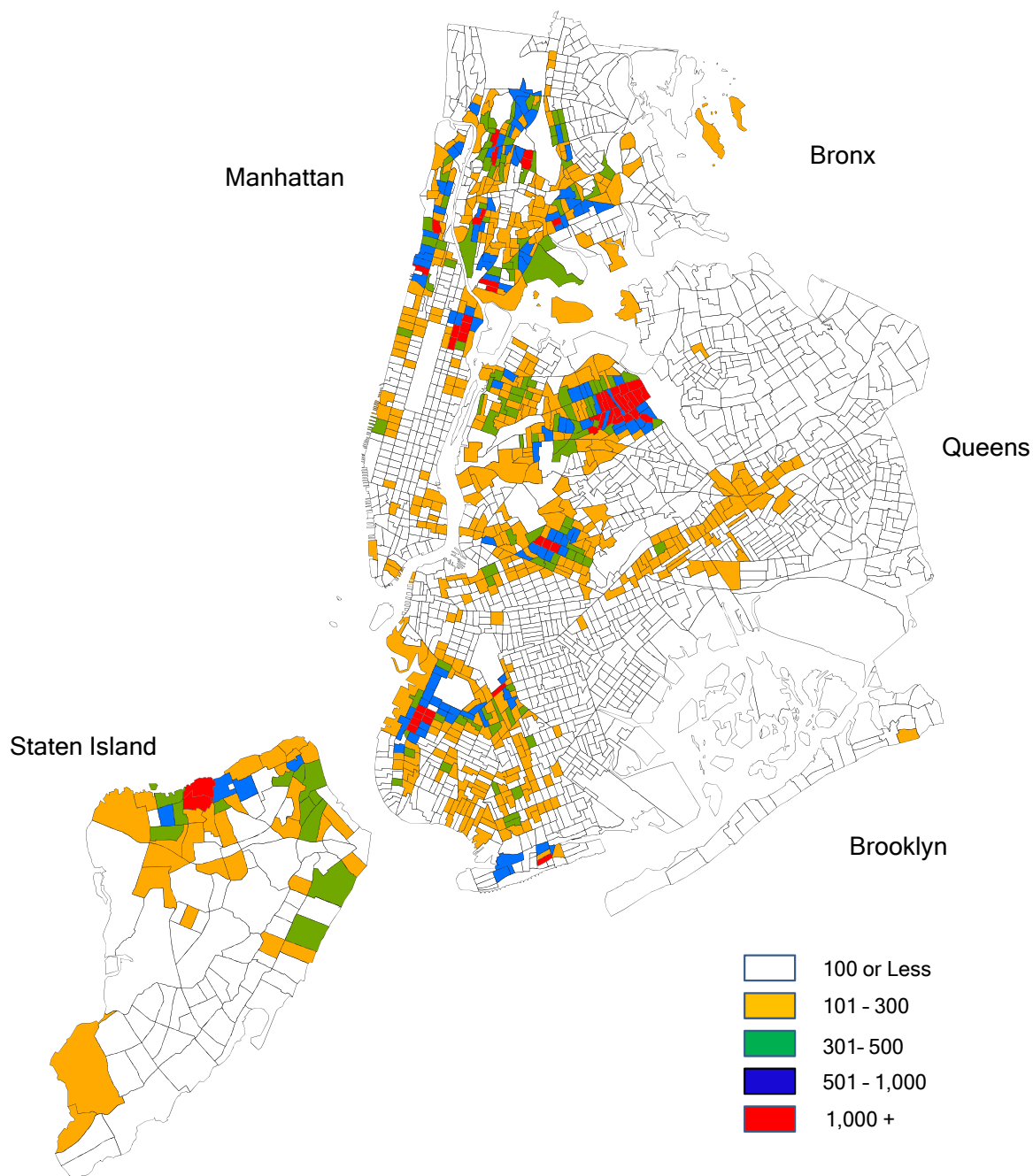


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005 - 2009

Note: There are no data specifically on Dominicans at the census tract level in 2010 Summary File 1.



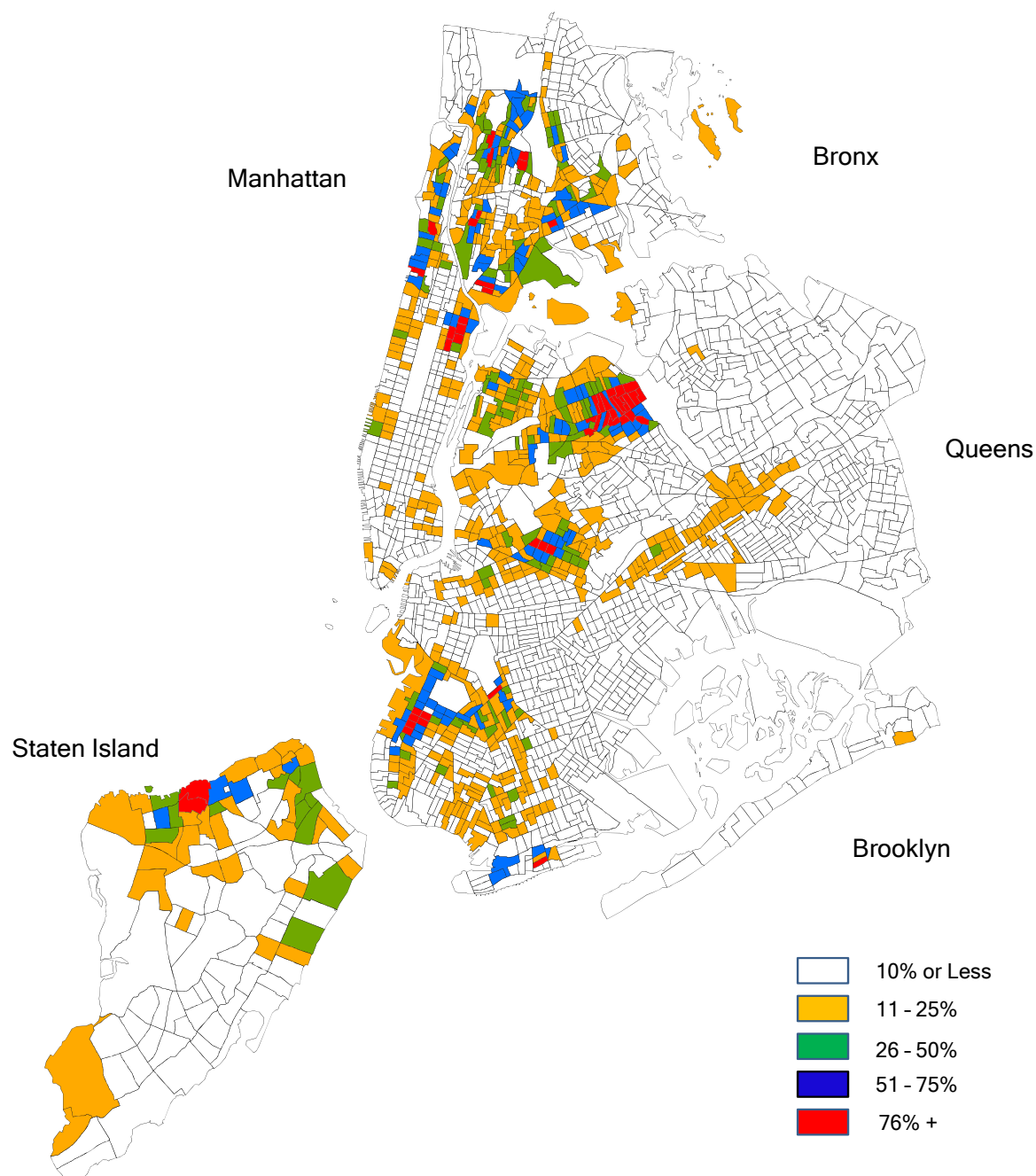
Map 7: Distribution of Mexicans by New York City Census Tracts, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Summary File 1.

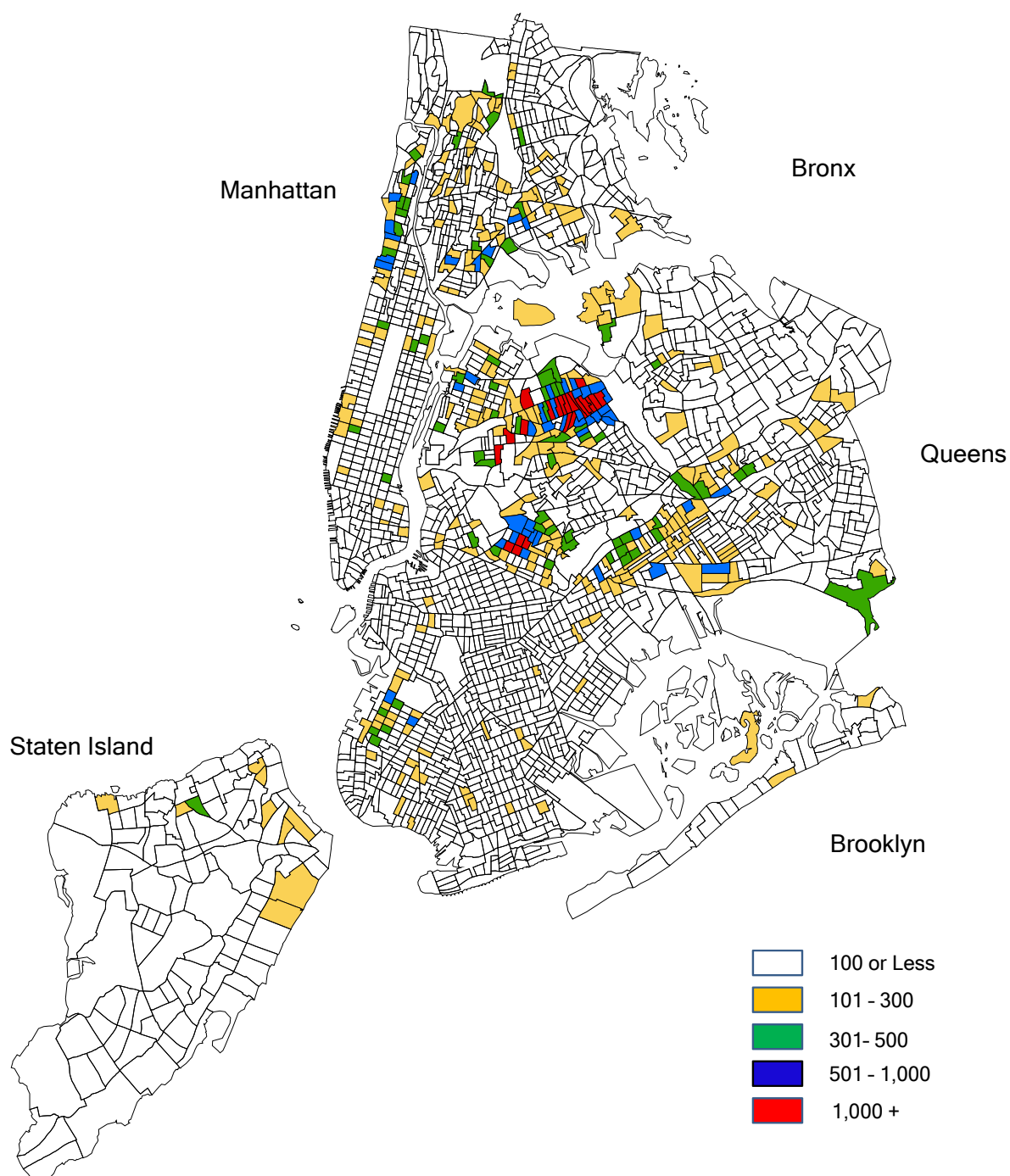


Map 8: Mexicans as Percentage of All Latinos by New York City Census Tracts, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Summary File 1.

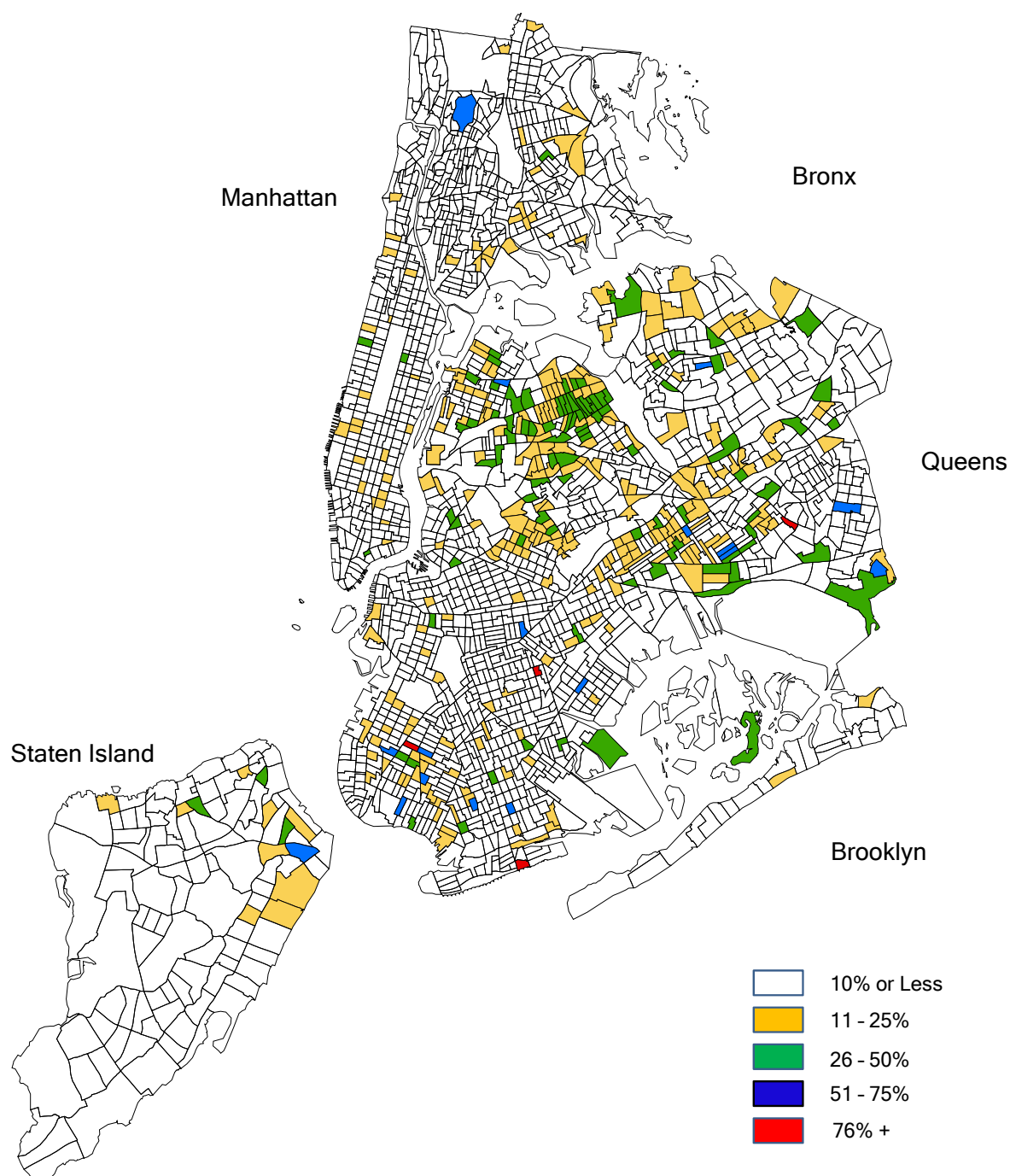
Map 9: Distribution of Ecuadorians by New York City Census Tracts, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005 - 2009

Note: There are no data specifically on Ecuadorians at the census tract level in 2010 Summary File 1.

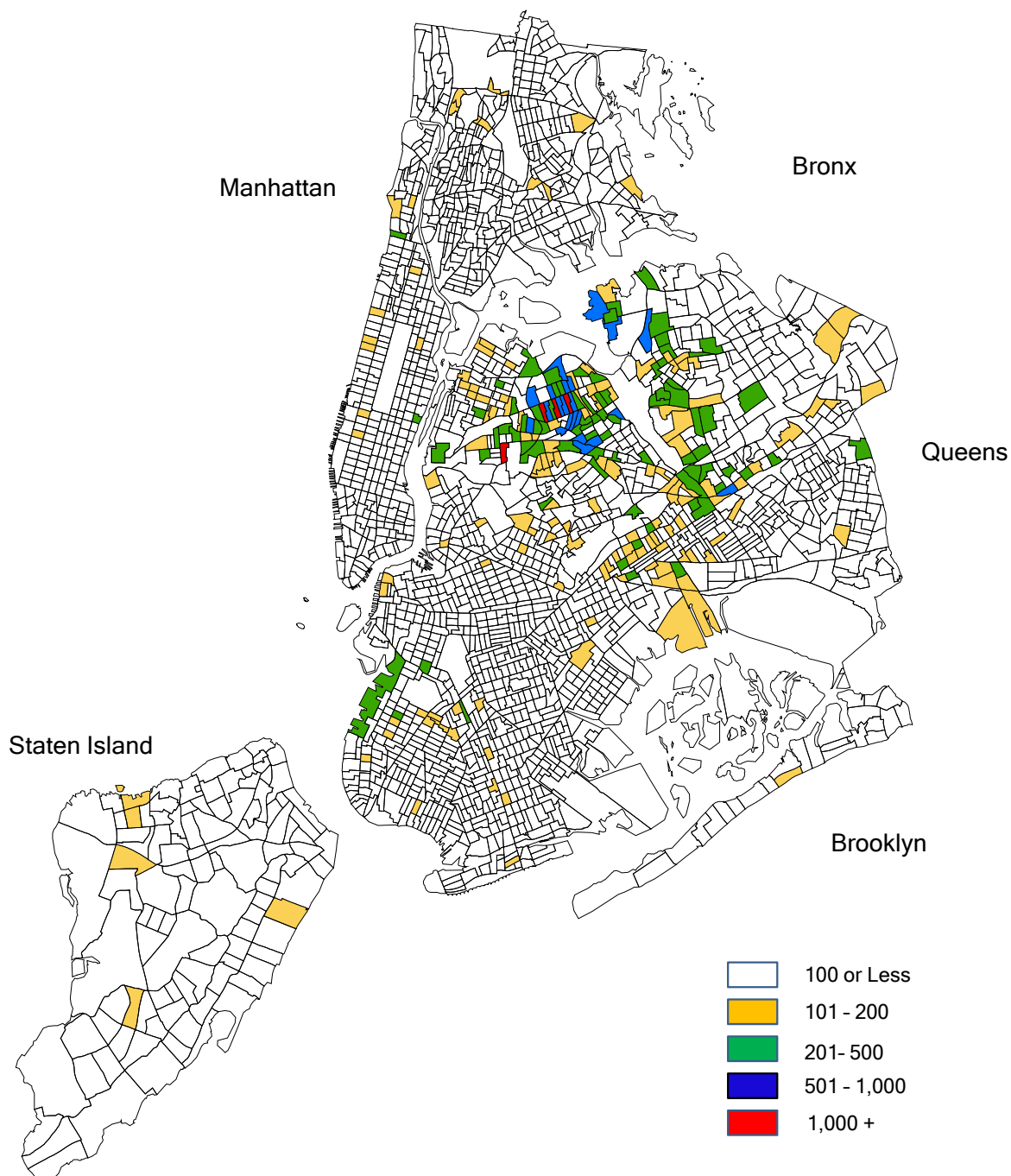
Map 10: Ecuadorians as Percentage of All Latinos by New York City Census Tracts, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005 - 2009

Note: There are no data specifically on Ecuadorians at the census tract level in 2010 Summary File 1.

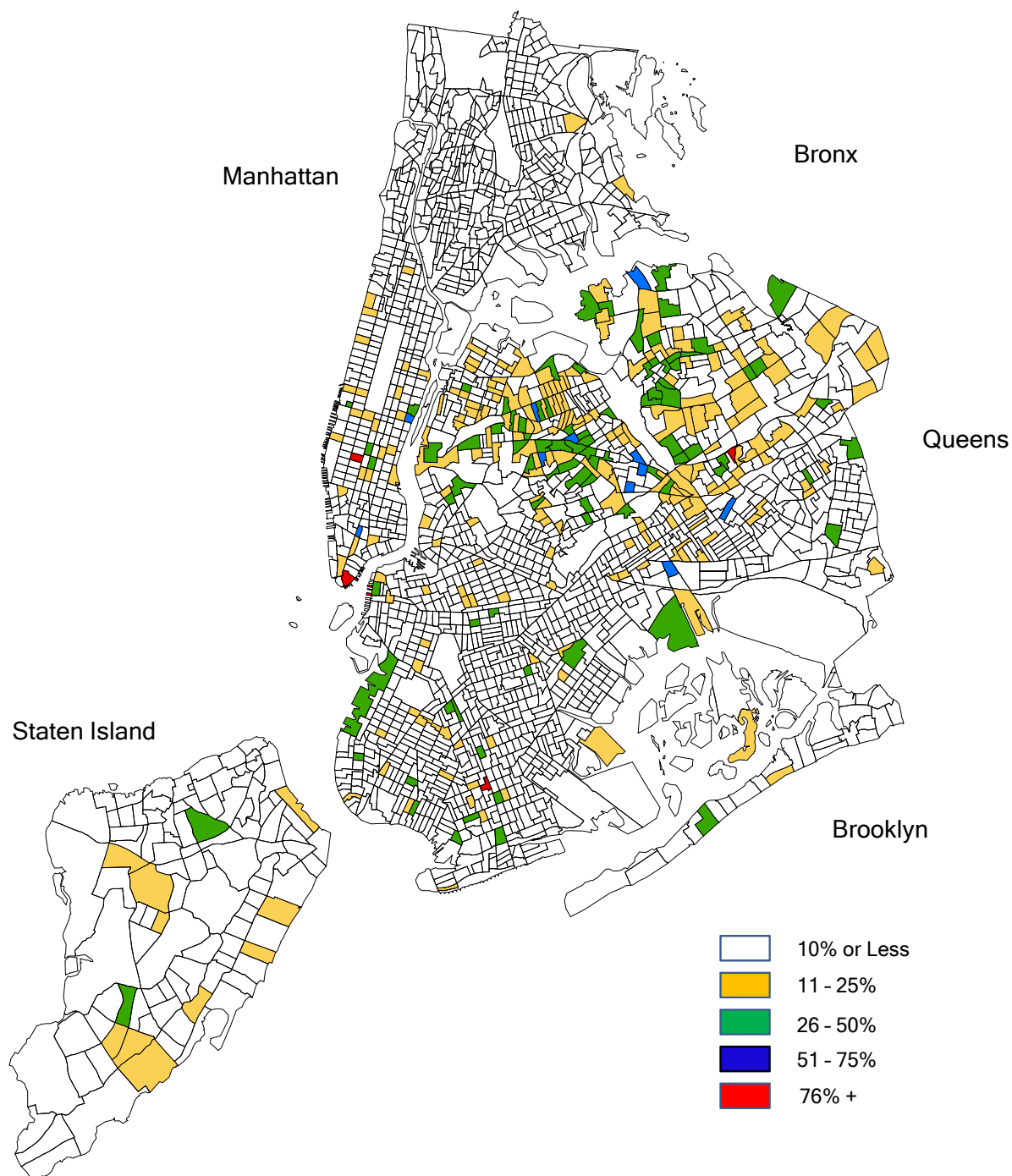
Map 11: Distribution of Colombians by New York City Census Tracts, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005 - 2009

Note: There are no data specifically on Colombians at the census tract level in 2010 Summary File 1.

Map 12: Colombians as Percentage of All Latinos by New York City Census Tracts, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005 - 2009

Note: There are no data specifically on Colombians at the census tract level in 2010 Summary File 1.