

**imagine
all the
people**

Latinos

CITY OF BOSTON
Martin J. Walsh
Mayor

New Bostonian Series

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Boston's Latino Population

Nationally, Latinos accounted for more than half (53.8%) of the population growth in the United States from 2000 to 2013. In Boston, Latinos accounted for 68.2% of the population growth during the same period. The benefits that Latinos bring to Boston, while too numerous to list, include a more diverse and productive labor force that is well-established in nearly every sector and a richer social and cultural milieu that enriches all of Boston's neighborhoods.

"imagine all the people" is a series of publications produced by the Boston Redevelopment Authority for the Mayor's Office of New Bostonians, that provides a comprehensive profile of Boston's diverse immigrant communities and their numerous contributions to the city's social, cultural, and economic landscape. It is part of an ongoing effort to celebrate new Bostonians and gain insight into how our city is shaped by their presence.



Introduction

This report adapts U.S. Census data to create the Latino variable for this analysis. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies Latinos through a question that asks respondents to choose an ethnicity of either Hispanic or Latino or Not Hispanic or Latino. These population estimates use this census designations of Hispanic or Latino origin and ancestry based on previous family migration from Brazil to estimate the number of Latinos in Boston. Brazilians are not included in the census category Latino, but added here though most Brazilians self-report to the census using a racial category (e.g., white, black), rather than identifying with an ethnicity of Hispanic or Latino.

This report analyzes data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey¹ (ACS). Data are analyzed by Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA), which consists of a minimum population of 100,000 and is the smallest geographic area publicly available for individual-level analysis. Boston comprises five PUMAs.² By aggregating them for this report, we are able to arrive at a more detailed demographic and economic portrait of Boston’s Latino community.³ Latinos are then compared to those in the city who are not Latino.



¹ The ACS is a yearly survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The ACS is based on a sample of the population. While the data are reported as specific numbers or percentages, all results are mean estimates and subject to sampling error.

² Boston contains the following PUMAs: 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, and 3305.

³ Unless otherwise noted in this report, all analysis uses 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data.

The Latino population in the United States was approximately 53.6 million in 2013. Nearly half lived in California and Texas (27 and 19 percent, respectively). Florida and New York had over 3 million Latino residents, while Illinois, Arizona, New Jersey, and Colorado each had between one and two million Latino residents.

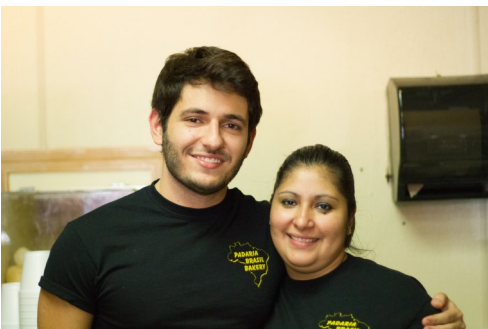
Latino Population by State, 2013

Rank	Geography	Total Population	Latino Population	% U.S. Latinos	% State Total
	United States	316,128,839	53,645,144	100.0%	17.0%
1	California	38,332,521	14,605,299	27.2%	38.1%
2	Texas	26,448,193	10,091,974	18.8%	38.2%
3	Florida	19,552,860	4,644,720	8.7%	23.8%
4	New York	19,651,127	3,601,295	6.7%	18.3%
5	Illinois	12,882,135	2,109,582	3.9%	16.4%
6	Arizona	6,626,624	1,987,011	3.7%	30.0%
7	New Jersey	8,899,339	1,692,055	3.2%	19.0%
8	Colorado	5,268,367	1,068,703	2.0%	20.3%
9	New Mexico	2,085,287	917,014	1.7%	44.0%
10	Georgia	9,992,167	907,395	1.7%	9.1%
11	North Carolina	9,848,060	863,909	1.6%	8.8%
12	Washington	6,971,406	821,877	1.5%	11.8%
13	Pennsylvania	12,773,801	800,660	1.5%	6.3%
14	Massachusetts	6,692,824	776,427	1.4%	11.6%
15	Nevada	2,790,136	755,381	1.4%	27.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, PUMS data; BRA Research Division analysis.

*Approximately,
54 million Latinos
live in the U.S.*

*Massachusetts'
Latino population
ranked 14th
among the 50
states at almost
776,000 – about
1.4% of the
nation's Latino
population.*

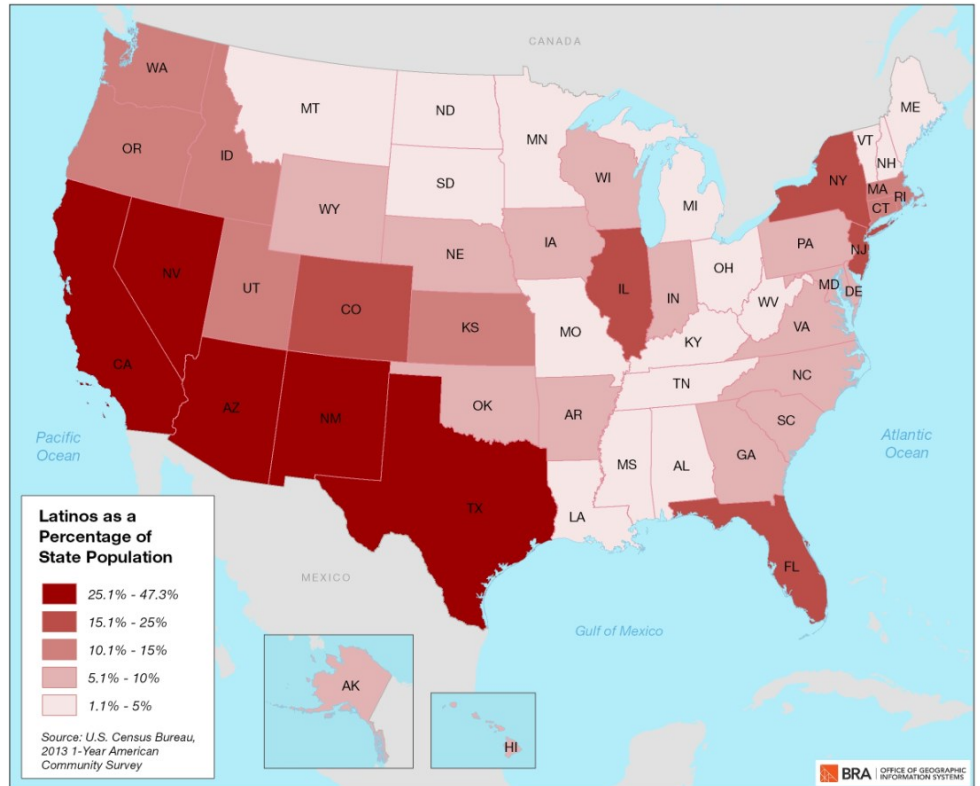


imagine

12% of

Massachusetts residents in 2013 were Latinos.

Population



Using the traditional U.S. Census designation of Latino, about 12 percent of Massachusetts residents in 2013 identified themselves as Latino. By comparison, Latinos made up between 20-to-30 percent of the population in Arizona, Nevada, Florida, and Colorado. Approximately 167,000 of Massachusetts’s 776,000 Latino residents – 21.4 percent – lived in Suffolk County in 2013.



Boston has the largest Latino population in Massachusetts. It grew to nearly 124,000 in 2013, up from just under 109,000 in 2010. This represents nearly 16 percent of Massachusetts' total Latino population and about 19 percent of the city's total population. Elsewhere in Massachusetts, Lawrence, Chelsea, Holyoke, Springfield, Lynn, Revere, and Worcester have higher proportions of Latinos. Regionally, Hartford, CT, Providence, RI, New York City, and Newark, NJ also have larger percentages of Latinos than Boston.

Boston's Latino population grew 43.9 percent between 2000 and 2013, when the U.S. Census counted just over 86,000 Latinos in the city – an average annual increase of about 3.4 percent. However, this growth is lower than the United States as whole, which experienced Latino population growth of 52.9 percent for an annual rate of 4.1 percent.

In 1970, when the U.S. Census Bureau first started asking reliable questions about Hispanic or Latino origin, Boston's Latino population was just under 18,000 – 2.8 percent of a citywide population of about 641,000. The increase of 106,000 Latinos has greatly contributed to the city's population growth.

*Since 2000,
Boston's Latino
population
grew about
44%.*

Boston's Latino Population 1970-2013

Year	Boston's Total Population	Boston's Latino Population	Boston's Latino Population as % of Total
1970	641,071	17,984	2.8%
1980	562,994	36,068	6.4%
1990	574,283	61,955	10.8%
2000	589,141	86,216	14.6%
2010	617,594	109,115	17.7%
2013	645,968	124,061	19.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 U.S. Decennial Census, 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, PUMS data; BRA Research Division analysis.



Neighborhoods

As of 2013, about 25,000 Latinos – over 22 percent of the city’s Latino population – lived in East Boston. About 14,000 Latinos lived in Roxbury, the city’s second largest Latino neighborhood. East Boston’s population was 57.2 percent Latino, and Roxbury’s was 28.1 percent Latino. In addition, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, and Hyde Park all had Latino population shares above the city average of 19 percent in 2013.⁴

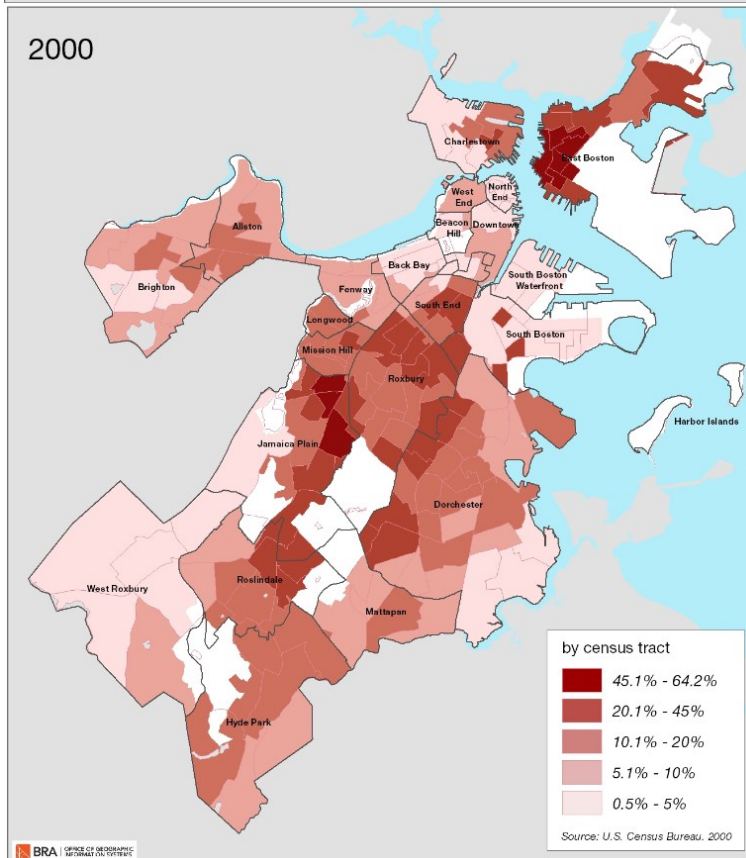
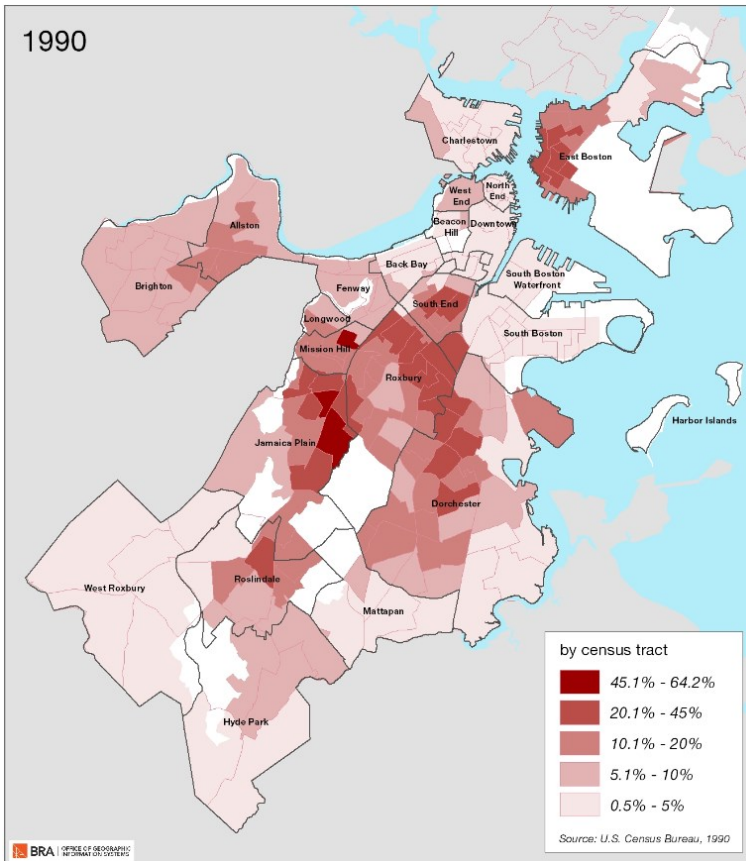
Boston’s non-white population grew 38.9 percent from 1990 to 2010, and over this time became markedly more geographically integrated. However, not all ethno-racial groups experienced the same level of integration. Black-white residential segregation declined during this time but remained higher than the Latino-white residential pattern that remained relatively constant.⁵



⁴ Annual Population Estimates: 2009-2013 American Community Survey data, Table B03001; U.S. Census Bureau. BRA Research Division analysis.

⁵ The “index of dissimilarity” measures the degree of segregation between two groups: 0 denotes complete integration, 100 complete segregation. This index represents the percentage of the largest population that would need to move to make the two populations evenly distributed across neighborhoods. The index of dissimilarity between Latinos and non-Latino whites was 54.2 in 1990, 53.3 in 2000 and 54.6 in 2010. Boston’s index of dissimilarity between blacks and whites was 75.3 in 1990, 70.4 in 2000, and 69.2 in 2010.

Boston's Latinos as Percentage of Total Population (1990 and 2000)

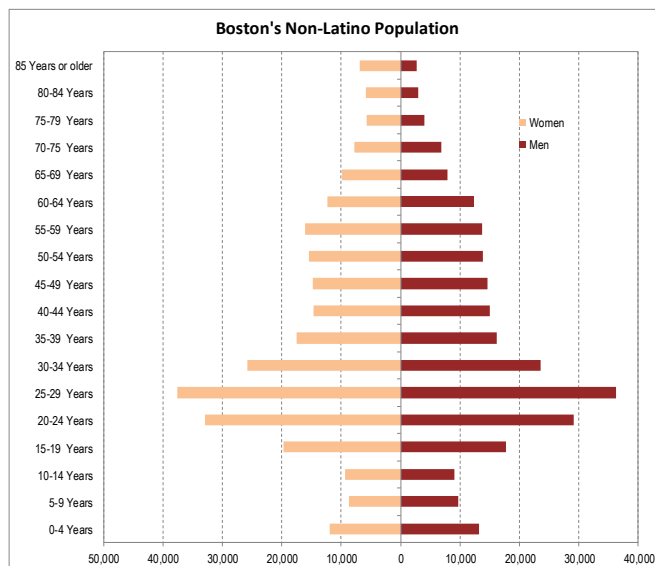
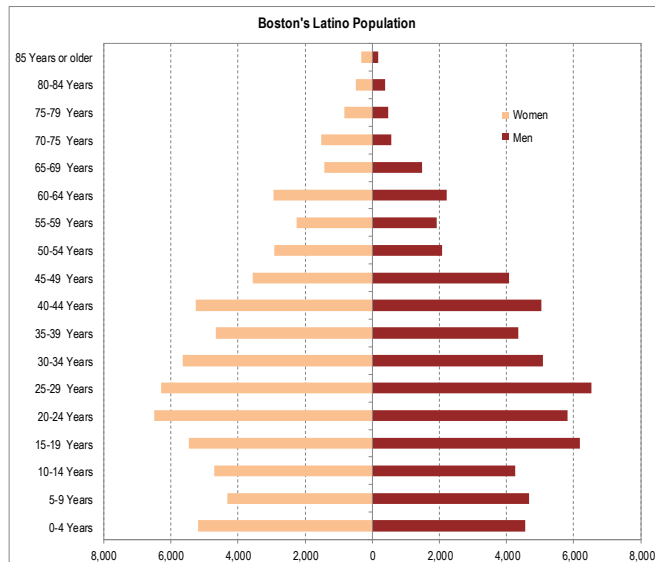


In 2000, East Boston was the neighborhood with the highest percentage of Latino residents - 39%.

Demographics

One striking feature of Boston’s Latino population is its youthfulness, especially when compared to other ethno-racial groups in the city. Latinos under age 19 serve as a complement to Boston’s older non-Latino population, as 31.7 percent of Boston’s Latinos were age 19 or younger, while only 9.5 percent of non-Latinos were. For the elderly population, smaller percentages of Latinos were ages 65 or older (6.2 percent) compared to non-Latinos (11.6 percent). A smaller proportion of Latinos (28.1 percent) were in the 20-to-34 cohorts than non-Latinos (35.5 percent). The age cohorts from 35-to-64 years were similar in 2013 for the two populations at 29.1 percent. The median age among the city’s Latinos was 27.9 years; among non-Latinos it was 31.4 years.

In 2013 Boston’s Latino population was 51.8 percent female and 48.2 percent male; the non-Latino Boston population was 52.2 percent female and 47.8 percent male. Of the population 15 years or older, 26.1 percent of Latinos in Boston were married, and 16.2 percent divorced or separated. The marriage rate among non-Latinos was 28.9 percent, and 9.6 percent were divorced or separated.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, PUMS data; BRA Research Division analysis.

Note: Because the Latino population is smaller than the non-Latino population, the scales on the horizontal axis are different in these two graphs.

Origin, Nativity and Citizenship

In comparison to other parts of the country, Boston's Latino population is more diverse in its origins. Whereas Mexicans comprise nearly two-thirds of the Latino population in the United States, they make up Boston's fifth largest Latino subpopulation comprising 5.3 percent of the Latino population in 2013. Traditionally, Puerto Rican's were Boston's largest Latino subpopulation. However over the last five years, Dominicans have grown to become the largest Latino population in the city. In addition to these two populations, Salvadorans, Colombians, Mexicans, Guatemalans, Hondurans, and Brazilians have populations between 3,900 and 16,000.⁶ Of Boston's smaller Latino populations, Panamanians and Venezuelans comprise a larger percentage of the population in Boston than they do in the United States. Cubans, Ecuadorians, Argentines, Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans, and Bolivians comprise a smaller percentage of the population in Boston than they do nationally, while Peruvians, Chileans, Paraguayans, and Uruguayans comprise similar percentages of the population in both geographies.

In 2013, 31% of Boston's Latino population identified as Dominican and 23% as Puerto Rican.

Latino Origin - U.S. and Boston

Latino Origin	Boston	U.S.
Dominican	31.0%	3.3%
Puerto Rican	22.9%	9.5%
Salvadoran	12.6%	3.7%
Colombian	7.5%	2.0%
Mexican	5.3%	64.4%
Guatemalan	4.1%	2.4%
Brazilian	3.2%	0.9%
Honduran	2.9%	1.5%
Other Latino	2.3%	3.1%
Cuban	2.3%	3.7%
Peruvian	1.2%	1.2%
Panamanian	0.9%	0.3%
Venezuelan	0.8%	0.5%
Other Central American	0.7%	0.1%
Ecuadorian	0.5%	1.3%
Other South American	0.4%	0.1%
Argentinean	0.4%	0.5%
Chilean	0.3%	0.3%
Costa Rican	0.2%	0.3%
Nicaraguan	0.2%	0.7%
Bolivian	0.2%	0.2%
Paraguayan	0.1%	0.0%
Uruguayan	0.1%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, PUMS data; BRA Research Division analysis.

⁶ Both Salvadorans and Hondurans are designated by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services with Temporary Protected Status (TPS). The Secretary of Homeland Security designate a foreign country for TPS due to conditions in the country that temporarily prevent the country's nationals from returning safely, for reasons of environmental disaster or ongoing armed conflict. TPS expires for Honduras on July 5, 2016 and for El Salvador on September 9, 2016.

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Foreign-born Latinos in Boston come from many countries, but Dominicans, Salvadorans, and Colombians make up 75 percent of the Latino population.

About 48 percent of Boston's Latinos were foreign born in 2013, while nationwide the share was 35.8 percent. Foreign-born Latinos come from many countries, but nearly three-fourths of the city's foreign born were Dominican, Salvadoran, or Colombian. It is important to remember that Puerto Ricans were granted citizenship in 1917 and are not considered foreign born. In Boston, 38.3 percent of Puerto Ricans were born on the island, while 30.6 percent of Puerto Ricans nationally were island born. Of the remaining non-Puerto Rican Latinos in Boston, 36.0 percent were born in one of the 50 states, while 59.4 percent of non-Puerto Rican Latinos in the rest of the country were. It is interesting to note that while the average year of entry to the United States for the Puerto Rican-born in Boston was 1990, those born in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Colombia or Mexico entered the United States, on average, between 1997 and 1999.

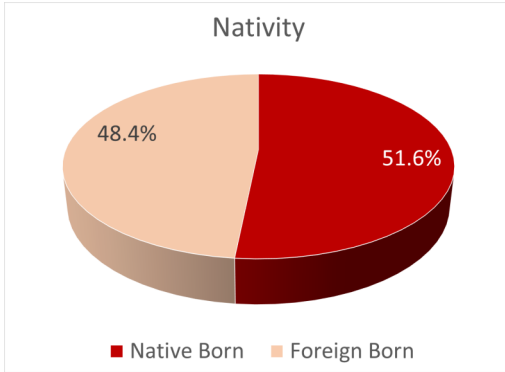
Nearly 70 percent of Boston's Latinos were U.S. citizens in 2013, including 37.6 percent who were foreign-born naturalized citizens, compared to 49.9 percent of foreign-born non-Latinos who naturalized. The number of Latinos eligible to vote was approximately 57,000. This represents 46 percent of the Latino population and was somewhat diminished by the twofold fact that almost 27 percent of the city's Latinos were under the voting-eligible age of 18 in 2013, and that among those 18 years or older, about 36 percent were not U.S. citizens.



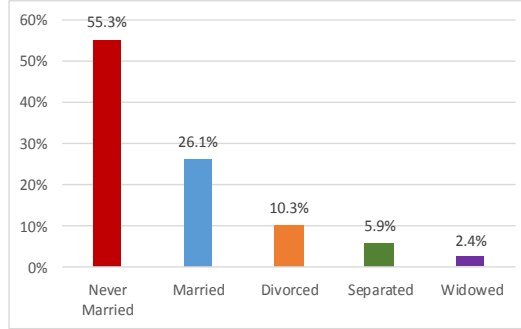
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Latinos in Boston in 2013

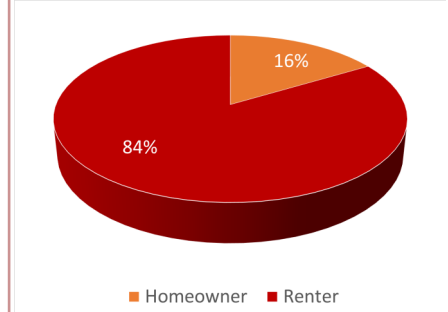
Boston's Population



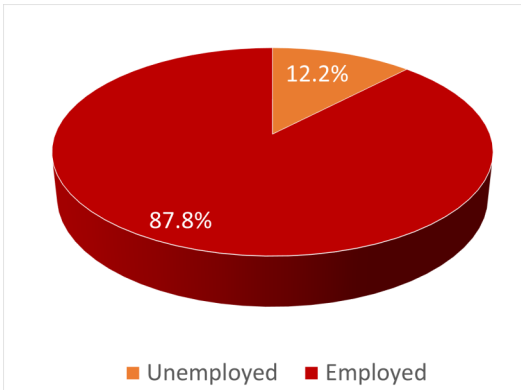
Marital Status



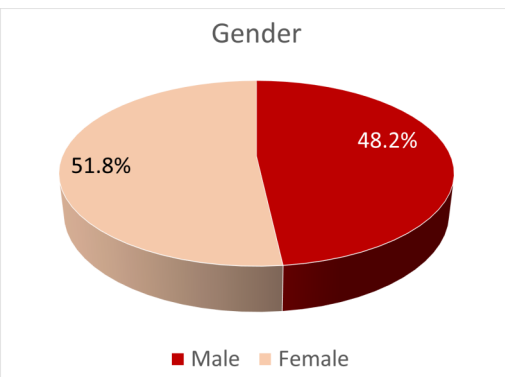
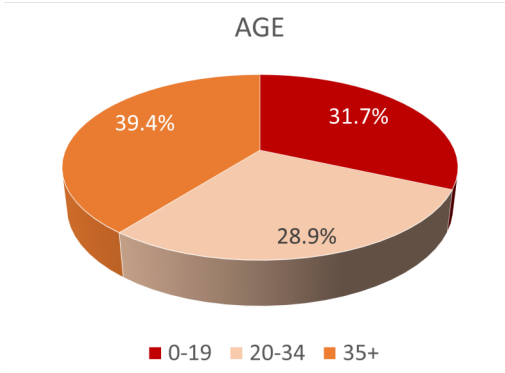
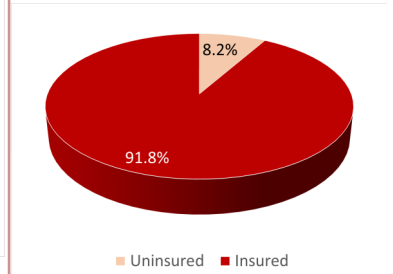
Housing Tenure



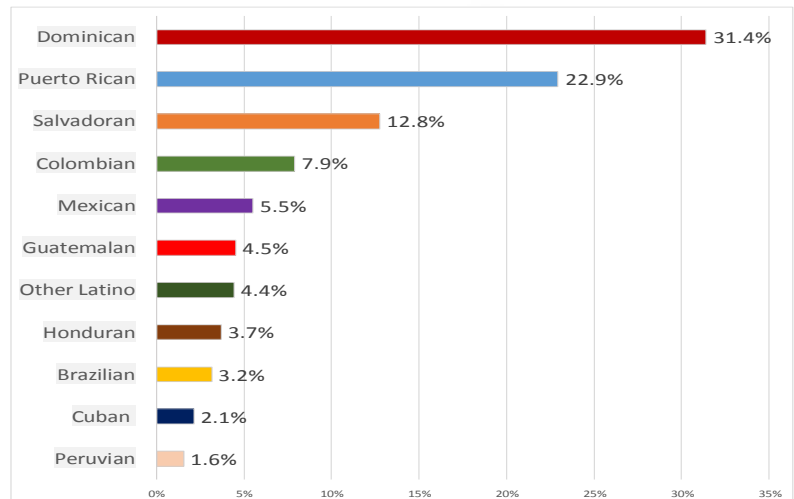
Employment Status



Medical Insurance

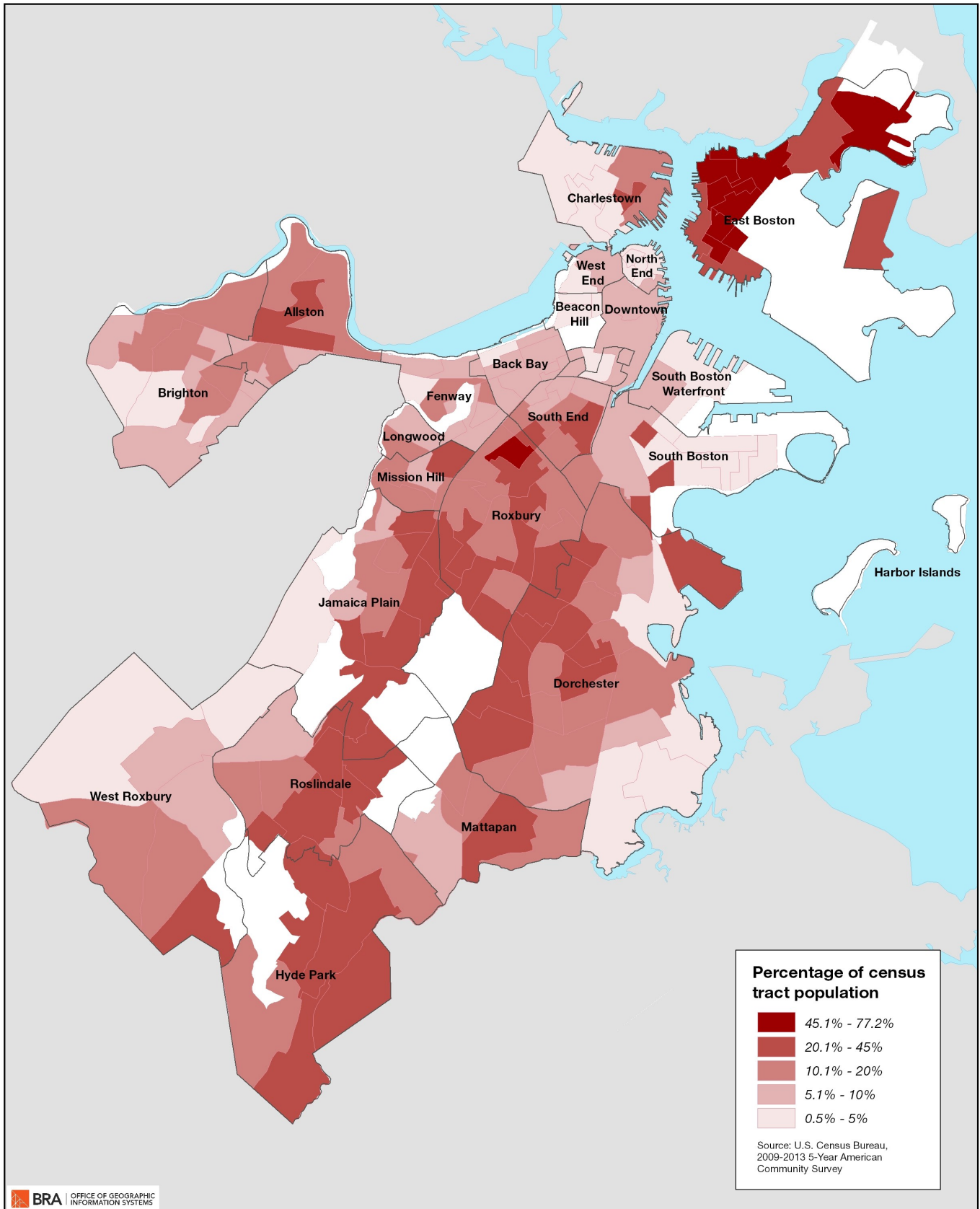


Latino Origin



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, PUMS data; BRA Research Division analysis.

Boston's Latinos by Census Tract



Employment, Wages and Income

Employment

Labor force participation among Boston’s Latinos was slightly lower in 2013 than among the city’s non-Latino population: about 67 percent versus 69 percent.⁷ Unemployment ran at 12.2 percent among Boston’s Latino residents compared to 7.4 percent among the city’s non-Latinos.

An estimated 75 percent of Boston’s Latino workforce found employment in a private, for-profit company. About 12 percent worked for a private, nonprofit organization and 7 percent in government. Just over 6 percent were self-employed – the majority of these self-proprietorships were in child care, cleaning, and construction. Similarly, about 7 percent of the non-Latino workforce was self-employed, but the majority of these people worked in managerial, legal, retail, construction, and child care occupations.

Employment by Industry

	Non-Latino	% Non-Latino	Latino	% Latino	Total Employment	% Total Employment
Health Care & Social Assistance	118,365	33.4%	19,385	27.7%	137,750	32.4%
Information, Finance, Real Estate, & Professional Services	102,927	29.0%	15,821	22.6%	118,748	28.0%
Arts & Entertainment, Accommodation & Food Services	37,225	10.5%	12,805	18.3%	50,030	11.8%
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	45,454	12.8%	9,827	14.0%	55,281	13.0%
Other Services	16,686	4.7%	5,137	7.3%	21,823	5.1%
Manufacturing	9,317	2.6%	2,709	3.9%	12,026	2.8%
Construction	10,368	2.9%	2,352	3.4%	12,720	3.0%
Public Administration	13,953	3.9%	1,402	2.0%	15,355	3.6%
Natural Resources	388	0.1%	584	0.8%	972	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, PUMS data; BRA Research Division analysis.

⁷ Labor force participation and unemployment rates calculated from the ACS are for the population of Boston and differ from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics’ monthly Current Population Survey because of how the data are collected.

Employment by industry of Boston's Latino labor force was broadly similar to that of Boston's non-Latino labor force. The education services, health care and social assistance "supersector"⁸ was the top employer of Boston's Latino workers (27.7 percent) and non-Latinos (33.4 percent) in 2013. The information, finance, real estate, and professional services supersector employed 22.6 percent of Boston's Latinos and 29 percent of Boston's non-Latino workers. The trade, transportation, warehousing and utilities supersector employed about 14 percent of Boston's Latino workers and 12.8 percent of Boston's non-Latino workers. The supersector in which there was a significant difference in employment was arts & entertainment, accommodation & food services, which employed about 18.3 percent of Boston's Latinos but only 10.5 percent of Boston's non-Latino workers.

The construction and hospital industries employed Boston's Latinos in large numbers, and there was not as significant a difference between the percentage of Latinos employed in these industries and the percentage of the city's non-Latino labor force.



*Unemployment
ran at 12%
among Boston's
Latino residents
compared to 7%
among the city's
non-Latinos.*

⁸North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes are combined to create nine "supersector" groups. *Natural Resources* contains sub classifications of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. *Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities* contains classifications of wholesale trade, retail trade, and transportation and warehousing, and utilities. *Information, Finance, Real Estate, and Professional Services* combines the classifications of information, finance and insurance, and real estate, and rental and leasing, professional, scientific, and management, and administrative, and waste management services. *Care and Social Assistance* contains the categories of educational services and health care and social assistance. *Other Services* contains the category other services, except public administration.

42% of Boston's Latino labor force were employed in service occupations, compared to 15% of Non-Latinos.

When examined by occupation,⁹ Boston's Latino labor force differed noticeably from Boston's non-Latino labor force in 2013. About 42 percent of Boston's Latino workers were employed in service occupations, compared to 14.8 percent of non-Latinos; slightly more than one in 10 Latinos held an office or administrative support position, compared to 13 percent for non-Latinos; 9.5 percent of Latinos worked in managerial or professional positions, compared to 29.9 percent of non-Latinos; and 8.7 percent worked in sales occupations, compared to 10.1 percent for non-Latinos. The remaining occupational categories contained less than 10 percent of workers in both groups and were fairly equally distributed in all categories other than production, in which Latinos were more likely to work.

Further, disaggregation of the service occupations in which Latinos were overrepresented suggests Latinos were complements to non-Latinos in the labor market.¹⁰ For example, 18.3 percent of all Latinos worked in building and grounds, cleaning and maintenance occupations, compared to 5.2 percent of all non-Latinos; 14.0 percent of all Latinos worked in food preparation and serving occupations, compared to 7.0 percent of all non-Latinos; and 7.3 percent of all Latinos worked in personal care occupations, compared to 4.7 percent of all non-Latinos. Only in protective services did a higher percentage of non-Latinos hold these jobs than Latinos.

Employment by Occupation

Occupation	Latino Rank	Non-Latino Rank	Non-Latino	% Non-Latino	Latino	% Latino	Total Employment	% Total Employment	% Latino of Occupation
Service	1	2	53,565	14.8%	29,970	42.2%	83,535	19.3%	35.9%
Office & Administrative Support	2	3	47,020	13.0%	7,170	10.1%	54,190	12.5%	13.2%
Managerial & Professional	3	1	108,153	29.9%	6,719	9.5%	114,872	26.6%	5.8%
Sales	4	4	36,627	10.1%	6,153	8.7%	42,780	9.9%	14.4%
Construction, Extraction, Maintenance, & Transportation	5	6	27,025	7.5%	5,772	8.1%	32,797	7.6%	17.6%
Healthcare Practitioners & Support	6	5	32,584	9.0%	4,998	7.0%	37,582	8.7%	13.3%
Education, Training, & Library	7	7	26,236	7.3%	4,034	5.7%	30,270	7.0%	13.3%
Production	8	9	8,878	2.5%	3,083	4.3%	11,961	2.8%	25.8%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	9	8	11,693	3.2%	1,588	2.2%	13,281	3.1%	12.0%
Community & Social Service	10	10	8,636	2.4%	1,064	1.5%	9,700	2.2%	11.0%
Other	11	11	963	0.3%	384	0.5%	1,347	0.3%	28.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, PUMS data; BRA Research Division analysis.

⁹ This analysis organizes occupations into 12 categories. *Managerial and Professional* contains categories of management, business, science, and arts occupations, business operations specialists, financial specialists, computer and mathematical occupations, architecture and engineering occupations, life, physical, and social science occupations, and legal occupations. *Healthcare Practitioners & Support* contains the categories of healthcare practitioners and technical occupations and healthcare support occupations. *Service Occupations* contains the categories of protective service occupations, food preparation and serving occupations, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations, and personal care and service occupations. *Construction, Extraction, Maintenance, and Transportation* contains the categories of construction and extraction occupations, extraction workers, installation, maintenance, and repair workers, and transportation and material moving occupations. The *Other Occupations* consists of farming, fishing, and forestry occupations and military specific occupations.

¹⁰ Complementary workers are not thought to compete with workers in other population groups in the local labor market. For example, of all of the people working in life, physical, and social science occupations, only 3.5 percent were Latino.

Wages and Income

Among Boston’s full-time, year-round (FTYR) workers,¹¹ Latinos earned just 62 cents on the dollar compared to non-Latinos. Given lower overall educational attainment, overrepresentation in service jobs, and underrepresentation in managerial positions, Boston’s Latinos earned less than non-Latinos in 2013.

Median yearly earnings – wages and salary income plus self-employment income – for all of Boston’s FTYR workers was \$49,990; Latino workers earned \$30,900 and non-Latinos earned \$51,600. When examining wages by occupations, Latinos earned lower average wages than non-Latinos in all occupational categories, and significantly less in sales, healthcare practitioners and support, and managerial and professional occupations.

Average Wages by Occupation

Occupation (Full Time Full Year)	Latino (dollars per hour)	Non-Latino (dollars per hour)
Managerial & Professional	\$ 28.64	\$ 38.26
Healthcare Practitioners & Support	\$ 19.30	\$ 37.59
Service	\$ 14.58	\$ 17.20
Sales	\$ 21.17	\$ 33.62
Education, Training, & Library	\$ 22.99	\$ 30.62
Office & Administrative Support	\$ 15.13	\$ 22.73
Construction, Extraction, Maintenance, & Transportation	\$ 18.03	\$ 20.94
Production	\$ 18.03	\$ 18.12
Community & Social Service	\$ 15.94	\$ 22.19
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	\$ 18.94	\$ 26.91
Other	\$ 10.10	\$ 14.18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, PUMS data; BRA Research Division analysis.



There is a wide gap in wages and income for Boston’s Latino population and Boston’s overall population.

¹¹ Full-time, year-round workers are defined as those who averaged working 35 or more hours a week and worked at least 48 weeks in the previous year.

Standard of Living

Standard of Living

With over 40 percent of Latinos working in service occupations paying a mean hourly wage of \$14.58 in 2013, 30.2 percent of Boston’s adult Latinos were living below the 100 percent of the federal poverty level,¹² compared with 16.1 percent of the city’s non-Latino adult population, who earned higher wages than Latinos in all occupational categories.

Educational Attainment

As of 2013, 32.2 percent of Boston’s Latinos age 25 or older had not completed high school, more than three times the share of non-Latinos in this age group. About a third of the city’s Latino population and 20 percent of the city’s non-Latino population, had earned a high school diploma as their highest educational attainment. Slightly more Latinos (20.7 percent) than non-Latinos (18.2 percent) have some college but not a four-year degree. Whereas 51.9 percent of all non-Latinos had completed at least a four-year college degree, less than 15 percent of the city’s Latino population had done so. Similarly, about 5 percent of Boston’s Latinos had earned a graduate degree, compared with 20.6 percent of non-Latinos.



Educational Attainment for Boston’s Latino Population

	8th Grade	Some High School, No Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College, No Degree	Associate’s Degree	Bachelor’s Degree	Graduate or Professional
Boston’s Latinos, 25 Years or Older	20.7%	11.5%	32.1%	16.6%	4.1%	9.9%	5.0%
Boston’s Non-Latinos, 25 Years or Older	4.7%	5.3%	19.9%	13.5%	4.7%	28.1%	23.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 1-Year American Community Survey, PUMS; BRA Research Division analysis.

¹² The Federal Poverty Level in 2013 for a household size of four was \$23,550.

Housing

With its younger population, many of whom were college students, Boston had a homeownership rate of 33.9 percent that was much lower than Massachusetts' rate of 65.8 percent in 2013. Even with this housing trend for the city, Latinos' homeownership rate of 16.4 percent was strikingly low, compared to non-Latinos' rate of 36.8 percent. As a comparison, Latino's homeownership rate was 45.1 percent for the entire country. As a complement to these percentages, it is evident that 83.6 percent of Latinos in Boston were renters. Latinos paid slightly higher average mortgages (\$1,734) than non-Latinos (\$1,705). However, their average monthly rent of \$867 was significantly lower than non-Latinos (\$1,318).

Medical Insurance

Massachusetts was the first state to pass legislation aimed at achieving universal medical-care coverage. Nevertheless, seven years after passage of this law comprehensive health reform law, 8.3 percent of Latinos remained uninsured, more than double the 3.8 percent of non-Latinos in 2013. Further analysis suggests that medical uninsurance was related to international migration, as 67.6 percent of uninsured Latinos and 79.2 percent of uninsured non-Latinos were foreign born. On a positive note, less than one in 100 of Boston's Latinos and non-Latinos under age 18 were medically uninsured.



30% of Boston's adult Latinos were living below the 100 percent of the federal poverty level, compare to 16% of Non-Latino adult population.

Latinos for this report identified themselves as one of the following:





CITY OF BOSTON
Martin J. Walsh, Mayor



BOSTON
REDEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY

Brain P. Golden, Director
Alvaro Lima, Director of Research



Mayor's Office of
NEW BOSTONIANS

Martin J. Walsh, Mayor

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