The Impact of Slowing Immigration: Foreign-Born Share Falls Among 14 Largest U.S. Hispanic Origin Groups

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About This Report

This report examines the Hispanic population of the United States by its 14 largest origin groups. The data for this report are derived from the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS), which provides detailed geographic, demographic and economic characteristics for each group. Accompanying this report are statistical profiles of the 14 largest Hispanic origin groups—Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Salvadorans, Cubans, Dominicans, Guatemalans, Colombians, Spaniards, Hondurans, Ecuadorians, Peruvians, Argentineans, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans. Also accompanying this report is an interactive graphic analyzing and ranking these groups on several of the characteristics featured in the profiles.

The report was written by Gustavo López, research assistant, and Eileen Patten, research analyst. The authors thank Mark Hugo Lopez, director of Hispanic research; Jeffrey Passel, senior demographer; and Claudia Deane, vice president of research, for editorial guidance. The statistical profiles were compiled by Gustavo López. Michael Keegan provided graphics support. Anna Brown, research assistant, number-checked the report. Marcia Kramer was the copy editor. Find related reports online at pewresearch.org/Hispanic.

A Note on Terminology

The terms “Latino” and “Hispanic” are used interchangeably in this report.

“U.S. born” refers to those born in the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and those born abroad to at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen.

“Foreign born” refers to people born outside the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. It also includes immigrants who are in the U.S. legally and immigrants who are in the U.S. without authorization.

The terms “foreign born” and “immigrant” are used interchangeably.

“Speaking English proficiently” or “English proficiency” refers to those who speak only English at home or those who speak a language other than English at home but indicate they speak English “very well,” the highest response category on a four-point scale of English speaking ability. Those who do not speak English proficiently include those who speak a language other than English at home and indicate they do not speak English or that they speak English “well” or “not very well.” This information is self-reported in U.S. Census Bureau surveys such as the American Community Survey.
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The Impact of Slowing Immigration: Foreign-Born Share Falls Among 14 Largest U.S. Hispanic Origin Groups

BY Gustavo López AND Eileen Patten

Overview

The nation’s Hispanic population has long been characterized by its immigrant roots. But as immigration from Latin America slows, the immigrant share among each of the nation’s Hispanic origin groups is in decline, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data. This report explores data of the 14 largest Hispanic origin groups, unless otherwise noted.

The foreign-born share of Salvadorans, for example, fell from 76% in 2000 to 59% in 2013—the largest percentage point decline of any of the six largest Hispanic origin groups. Similarly, Dominicans, Guatemalans, and Colombians all had decreases of over 13 percentage points in their foreign-born shares over the same period. Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, also saw a decline, though it was only 8 percentage points since 2000.

Note: “Immigrants” includes those born outside the U.S. or its territories (e.g., Puerto Rico) to non-U.S. citizen parents. People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 decennial census may have led to an undercount of some Hispanic origin groups for that year. For more, see http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2000 census (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)
decline is underway among smaller Hispanic origin groups, too (see Appendix Table A1). Overall, the share of the Hispanic population that is foreign born has decreased from 40% in 2000 to 35% in 2013.

Despite falling immigrant shares across all Latino origin groups, fast Latino population growth has led to continued growth in the number of Latino immigrants (though growth has slowed in recent years). Among all Latinos, there were 14.1 million immigrants in 2000. By 2005, that number reached 16.8 million, and by 2013, there were 19 million Latino immigrants in the U.S. The same pattern is present among all Latino origin groups, though for three—Ecuadorians, Mexicans and Nicaraguans—the number of immigrants has declined since 2010 (for details, see Appendix Table A2).

Accompanying this report are 14 statistical profiles for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Salvadorans, Cubans, Dominicans, Guatemalans, Colombians, Spaniards, Hondurans, Ecuadorians, Peruvians, Argentineans, Nicaraguans and Venezuelans describing the demographic, economic and income characteristics, along with tabulations for each group’s U.S.-born and foreign-born populations residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (in the case of Puerto Ricans, tabulations for those born in the mainland U.S. and those born on the island are shown). Each origin group’s characteristics are compared with all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. The reports for the five largest Hispanic origin groups (Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Salvadorans and Dominicans) also include tabulations showing religious affiliation and identity preferences based on public opinion data from the Pew Research Center’s 2013 survey of Hispanic adults.
Diverse Origins

The nation’s Latino population is its largest minority group, numbering more than 53 million, or 17.1% of the U.S. population, in 2013.

It is also diverse in a number of ways. While Mexicans are by far the largest origin group at 34.6 million (making up 64.1% of all U.S. Latinos), the nation’s Latinos trace their roots to every part of Latin America. For example, Puerto Ricans are the second-largest Latino origin group and represent about 9.5% of all U.S. Latinos. Beyond these two groups, no other makes up more than 5% of the U.S. Latino population. Cubans and Salvadorans, the two next largest groups, each make up just under 4% of the Latino population, with populations of about 2 million each.

Even though the foreign-born share is declining among each Hispanic origin group, the share that is foreign born varies widely across them. Venezuelans had the highest foreign-born share, at 69% in 2013. They are followed by Peruvians at 65%, Guatemalans at 64% and Hondurans at 63%. Only Mexicans (33%), Spaniards (14%) and Puerto Ricans (2%) have foreign-born shares of less than half of their total population.

When it comes to U.S. citizenship, about three-in-four Hispanics (76%) are either U.S.-born (65%) or naturalized U.S. citizens (11%). Among the origin groups, those with the highest citizenship rates are Puerto Ricans (99%), Spaniards (93%), Cubans (76%) and Mexicans (75%). By comparison, Hondurans and Guatemalans have the lowest rates of citizenship, at about 50%.

The 14 largest Hispanic origin groups differ in other ways, too. Mexicans, for example, have the lowest median age, at 26 in 2013, while Cubans are the oldest with a median age of 40. Hispanics on the whole are younger than the general U.S. population, with median ages of 28 and 37, respectively.

In terms of educational attainment, Venezuelans are the most likely to be college-educated, with half of Venezuelans ages 25 and older having completed a bachelor’s degree or more. By comparison, Salvadorans (8%), Hondurans (9%) and Guatemalans (9%) have the lowest share of adults ages 25 and older with a college degree. The U.S. population overall is twice as likely as Hispanics overall to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more—at 30% and 14%, respectively.

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1 This report examines the Puerto Rican population only in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. For a detailed analysis of demographic trends on the island of Puerto Rico, see Cohn, Patten and Lopez (2014) and Krogstad, Lopez and DeSilver (2015).

2 Hispanics who trace their roots to Puerto Rico and were born in the U.S. or its territories, including Puerto Rico, are U.S. citizens at birth. However, a small number of Puerto Rican origin Hispanics—38,000 in 2013—indicate they were born in another country and also indicate they are not U.S. citizens.
On language use, according to U.S. Census Bureau data, fully 68% of all U.S. Hispanics ages 5 and older speak only English in their homes or speak English “very well”—a new high reflecting the rise in English proficiency among Hispanics (Krogstad, Stepler and Lopez, 2015). Among Hispanic adults, one-quarter indicate they are English-dominant, 38% are Spanish-dominant, and 36% are bilingual (Krogstad and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2015), according to a 2013 Pew Research Center survey of Hispanics. Among the five largest Hispanic origin groups, 84% of Puerto Ricans speak only English or are bilingual—a higher share than Mexicans, Dominicans, Cubans or Salvadorans. Meanwhile, just 37% of Salvadoran adults speak either English or are bilingual, among the lowest share of the five largest Hispanic origin groups.

Argentineans have the highest median household income at $63,000, about $20,000 higher than the median household income of all Hispanics ($41,000). Overall, one-quarter of Hispanics live below the poverty line—higher than the 16% poverty rate among the general U.S. population. Guatemalans, Hondurans and Dominicans have the highest share of people living below the poverty line, at 28% each.

Additional comparisons and rankings of the nation’s largest Hispanic origin groups are shown in the appendix of this report. And the interactive graphic accompanying this report compares and ranks these groups on a number of demographic and economic characteristics.

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3 Language dominance, or primary language, is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. “Spanish-dominant” persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their English-speaking and reading ability lower. “Bilingual” refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. “English-dominant” persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.
Hispanics of Argentinean Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 243,000 Hispanics of Argentinean origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Argentineans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Argentinean origin; this means either they themselves are Argentinean immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Argentina.

Argentineans are the 14th-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 0.5% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Argentinean-origin population has more than doubled, growing from 103,000 to 243,000 over the period. At the same time, the Argentinean foreign-born population living in the U.S. grew by 85%, up from 81,000 in 1990 to 149,000 in 2013. By comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.4

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Argentinean population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. It

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4 Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.
is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** About six-in-ten Argentineans (61%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. About four-in-ten immigrants from Argentina (41%) have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. About half of Argentinean immigrants (49%) are U.S. citizens.

- **Language.** Three-quarters of Argentineans ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. The other 25% of Argentineans report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. In addition, 77% of Argentinean ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home.

- **Age.** Argentineans have the same median age as the U.S. population but are older than Hispanics overall. The median age of Argentineans is 37; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Argentineans, the median age of immigrants is 45 years, while it’s only 19 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** Argentineans ages 18 and older are more likely to be married (58%) than Hispanics overall (46%) and the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Argentineans ages 18 and older, those who are foreign born are more likely to be married than U.S.-born Argentineans—65% vs. 38%.

- **Fertility.** Some 7% of Argentinean women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was the same as the rate for all Hispanic women and similar to the overall rate for U.S. women (6%).

- **Regional dispersion.** Argentineans are concentrated in the South (38%), mostly in Florida (21%), and in the West (29%), mostly in California (20%). An additional 25% live in the Northeast.

- **Educational attainment.** Argentineans have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and the U.S. population overall. About four-in-ten (41%) Argentineans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Argentineans ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
25 and older, the U.S. born have a higher college completion rate than foreign-born Argentineans—52% versus 38%.

- **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Argentineans ages 16 and older was $31,000 in the year prior to the survey—greater than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) and similar to the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

- **Poverty status.** The share of Argentineans who live in poverty, 11%, is lower than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and for Hispanics overall (25%).

- **Health insurance.** About one-in-five Argentineans (21%) do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 9% of Argentineans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

- **Homeownership.** The rate of Argentinean homeownership (58%) is higher than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) but lower than the 64% rate for the U.S. population as a whole.

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**About the Data**

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Argentinean origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with a sample of about 3 million addresses. The data used for this statistical profile come from 2013 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), representing a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/). An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html) and [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html)).
### Table 1

#### U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Argentinian Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic Argentinian Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>216,129</td>
<td>52,964</td>
<td>163,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>135,592</td>
<td>37,717</td>
<td>97,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>80,537</td>
<td>15,247</td>
<td>65,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nativity</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>U.S.-Born</td>
<td>274,189</td>
<td>34,961</td>
<td>239,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>41,240</td>
<td>8,003</td>
<td>33,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Younger than 5 years</td>
<td>13,686</td>
<td>5,083</td>
<td>8,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>53,620</td>
<td>12,025</td>
<td>41,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>52,007</td>
<td>10,922</td>
<td>41,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>40,397</td>
<td>6,894</td>
<td>33,503</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-49</td>
<td>42,198</td>
<td>7,039</td>
<td>35,159</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>61,801</td>
<td>6,569</td>
<td>55,232</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>44,652</td>
<td>2,861</td>
<td>41,791</td>
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<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>122,045</td>
<td>16,759</td>
<td>105,286</td>
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<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>71,067</td>
<td>15,907</td>
<td>55,160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/widowed</td>
<td>48,628</td>
<td>6,524</td>
<td>42,104</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fertility</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
<td>63,071</td>
<td>12,411</td>
<td>50,660</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,993</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>3,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>1,205</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>School Enrollment</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 12-16</td>
<td>52,794</td>
<td>12,363</td>
<td>40,431</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Attainment</strong></td>
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<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>28,268</td>
<td>10,461</td>
<td>17,807</td>
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<tr>
<td>High school graduate*</td>
<td>58,769</td>
<td>9,027</td>
<td>49,742</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two-year degree/some college</td>
<td>61,501</td>
<td>6,069</td>
<td>55,432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>62,454</td>
<td>4,819</td>
<td>57,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 16-24 and older</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>21,460</td>
<td>8,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Poverty</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Younger than 18 years</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>5,729</td>
<td>10,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-64</td>
<td>28,036</td>
<td>6,893</td>
<td>21,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>4,183</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>3,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Insurance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>15,411</td>
<td>31,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
<td>5,245</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>3,212</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Households by Type of Household</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>257,066</td>
<td>40,026</td>
<td>117,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>183,952</td>
<td>30,351</td>
<td>153,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>73,114</td>
<td>9,675</td>
<td>63,439</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>294,112</td>
<td>41,173</td>
<td>252,939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-citizen</td>
<td>22,016</td>
<td>12,741</td>
<td>9,275</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
<td>254,715</td>
<td>12,893</td>
<td>241,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
<td>36,019</td>
<td>25,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
<td>36,673</td>
<td>20,267</td>
<td>16,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>25,059</td>
<td>15,732</td>
<td>9,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Years in the U.S.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,959</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>4,050</td>
</tr>
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<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>2,926</td>
<td>2,865</td>
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<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
<td>3,111</td>
<td>3,901</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>4,915</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>2,459</td>
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<tr>
<td>21+ years</td>
<td>17,964</td>
<td>7,893</td>
<td>10,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Dispersion</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>28,343</td>
<td>7,537</td>
<td>20,806</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>13,651</td>
<td>3,169</td>
<td>10,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>26,948</td>
<td>4,963</td>
<td>21,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>118,384</td>
<td>15,724</td>
<td>102,660</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>19,593</td>
<td>4,630</td>
<td>14,963</td>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>74,264</td>
<td>24,799</td>
<td>49,465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Only counted women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. *(High school graduate) includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. For additional information on poverty status, see http://usa.ipums.org/icpsr/web/variables/VSO/POVERTY. Due to the way in which the IPUMS assigns poverty values, these data will differ from those that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. This household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters.

Note: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: All: 3,133,795; Hispanics: 439,427; Hispanics of Argentinian origin: 2,230; U.S.-born Argentinians: 85; foreign-born Argentinians: 1,180. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

### Table 2
Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Argentinean Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Argentinean Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (in thousands)</strong></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership (household heads)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>57.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income (in dollars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$63,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Argentinean origin, 825; U.S.-born Argentines, 187; foreign-born Argentines, 636. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.


### Table 3
Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Argentinean Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Argentinean Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,239</td>
<td>22,940</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,575</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,437</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,482</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>8,247</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,550,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Argentinean origin, 1,807; U.S.-born Argentines, 493; foreign-born Argentines, 1,314.

An estimated 1.1 million Hispanics of Colombian origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Colombians in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Colombian origin; this means either they themselves are Colombian immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Colombia.

Colombians are the seventh-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 2% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Colombian-origin population has almost tripled, growing from 378,000 to 1.1 million over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Colombian origin living in the U.S. grew by 131%, up from 282,000 in 1990 to 653,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.6

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Colombian population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. It

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Note: People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 decennial census may have led to an undercount of some Hispanic origin groups in that year. For more, see http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)

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6Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.
is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** About six-in-ten Colombians (61%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. Four-in-ten immigrants from Colombia have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. A little over half of Colombian immigrants (56%) are U.S. citizens.

- **Language.** A majority (64%) of Colombians ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. The other 36% of Colombians report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. In addition, 83% of Colombians ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home.

- **Age.** Colombians are younger than the U.S. population but older than Hispanics overall. The median age of Colombians is 34; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Colombians, the median age of immigrants is 45 years, while it’s only 17 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** Colombians ages 18 and older are roughly as likely to be married (49%) as Hispanics overall (46%) and the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Colombians ages 18 and older, the foreign born are more likely to be married than those who are U.S. born—55% vs. 31%.

- **Fertility.** Some 4% of Colombian women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. This was slightly less than the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and the overall rate for U.S. women (6%).

- **Regional dispersion.** Colombians are concentrated in the South (51%), mostly in Florida (33%), and the Northeast (32%), mostly in New York (14%) and New Jersey (11%).

- **Educational attainment.** Colombians have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and slightly higher levels than the U.S. population overall. Some 33% of Colombians ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the entire U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Colombians ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than foreign-born Colombians—42% vs. 30%.

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7 This includes Colombians ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Colombians ages 16 and older was $25,000 in the year prior to the survey—higher than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) but lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Colombians who live in poverty, 16%, is the same as the rate for the general U.S. population and lower than the rate for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** One-quarter of Colombians do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 11% of Colombians younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Colombian homeownership (45%) is the same as the rate for all Hispanics but lower than the 64% rate for the U.S. population as a whole.

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**About the Data**

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Colombian origin is based on the Census Bureau's 2013 [American Community Survey](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/) (ACS). The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with a sample of about 3 million addresses. The data used for this statistical profile come from 2013 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Series ([IPUMS](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/)), representing a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/). An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. "Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization." Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html) and [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html)).
### U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Colombian Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Colombian Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>316,129</td>
<td>52,964</td>
<td>1,073</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Gender
- Male: 155,192
- Female: 160,937

#### Nativitity
- U.S. Born: 274,788
- Foreign Born: 41,341

#### Age
- Median (in years): 37
- 18-29: 60,097
- 30-39: 40,997
- 40-49: 40,158
- 50-64: 61,801
- 65 and older: 44,663

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status (ages 18 and older)</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Colombian Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>122,043</td>
<td>21,879</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>74,957</td>
<td>13,003</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/widowed</td>
<td>40,628</td>
<td>5,524</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)
- Total number of women: 63,071
- Women who had a birth in the last 12 months: 3,993
- Unmarried women who had a birth in the last 12 months: 1,478

#### School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)
- Less than high school graduate: 28,268
- High school graduate: 19,896
- Two-year degree/associate college: 61,501
- Bachelor's degree or more: 52,654

#### Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)
- Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)
  - Full-time, year-round workers: $30,000
  - Part-time: $20,000

#### Persons in Poverty
- Younger than 18: 16,224
- 18 to 24: 20,706
- 25 to 64: 64,155
- 65 and older: 3,245

#### Health Insurance
- Uninsured, all ages: 46,654
- Uninsured, younger than 18: 5,245

#### Persons in Households by Type of Household
- In family households: 257,066
- In married-couple households: 183,952
- In non-family households: 50,013

#### Citizenship
- Naturalized: 204,112
- Non-citizen: 11,216

#### Language (ages 5 and older)
- Speaks only English at home: 234,115
- Speaks English very well: 36,371
- English less than very well: 31,059

#### Years in the U.S.
- 0 to 5 years: 5,959
- 6 to 10 years: 5,771
- 11 to 15 years: 7,012
- 16 to 20 years: 4,915
- 20 years and over: 17,854

#### Regional Dispersion
- Northeast: 35,943
- New York: 20,651
- New Jersey: 9,909
- Midwest: 67,548
- South: 110,684
- Florida: 19,053
- Texas: 24,246
- California: 26,733

#### Note:
Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 3,113,176; Hispanics, 459,407; Hispanics of Colombian origin, 8,751; U.S.-born Colombians, 3,311; foreign-born Colombians, 5,426. The symbol *** indicates significant number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.
Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Colombian Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Colombian Origin (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>U.S. born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership (household heads)</td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Annual Income (in dollars)</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$50,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Colombian origin, 2,825; U.S.-born Colombians, 550; foreign-born Colombians, 2,275.


Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Colombian Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)</th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Colombian Origin (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,437</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,927</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>5,297</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,964; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Colombian origin, 6,959; U.S.-born Colombians, 1,772; foreign-born Colombians, 5,187.

Hispanics of Cuban Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 2 million Hispanics of Cuban origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Cubans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Cuban origin; this means either they themselves are Cuban immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Cuba. Cubans are the third-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 3.7% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013.

Since 1980, the Cuban-origin population in the U.S. has more than doubled, growing from 822,000 to 2 million over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Cuban origin living in the U.S. grew by 78%, up from 636,000 in 1980 to 1.1 million in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.8

Note: People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 decennial census may have led to an undercount of some Hispanic origin groups in that year. For more, see http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/

The 1980 Cuban-origin population estimate does not include Cuban immigrants who arrived in the U.S. as part of the 1980 Mariel Boatlift, which occurred after 1980’s April 1 Census Day. For more on Cuban immigration waves, see http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/12/23/as-cuban-american-demographics-change-so-do-views-of-cuba/

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)

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8 Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.
About the Data
This statistical profile of Hispanics of Cuban origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) and a nationally representative Pew Research Center survey of 5,103 Hispanic adults conducted May 24-July 28, 2013. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish on cellular as well as landline telephones and has a margin of error of plus or minus 2.1 percentage points. For a complete methodology, see: http://www.pewforum.org/2014/05/07/appendix-a-survey-methodology-2/

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/. An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html and http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html).

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Cuban population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall, and includes public opinion data of Cubans and Hispanic adults. It is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey and Pew Research Center’s 2013 National Survey of Latinos. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** Nearly six-in-ten Cubans (57%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. Almost half of immigrants from Cuba (47%) have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. About six-in-ten Cuban immigrants (59%) are U.S. citizens.

- **English proficiency and speaking Spanish at home.** According to the ACS, a majority (60%) of Cubans ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. The other 40% of Cubans report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. Overall, some 79% of Cubans speak Spanish at home, higher than the share (73%) of all Hispanics ages 5 and older who speak Spanish at home.

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9 This includes Cubans ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
• **Bilingualism and language dominance.** According to the 2013 Pew Research Center survey, some 13% of Cubans are English-dominant, lower than the share of Hispanics overall (25%). About half of Cuban adults (51%) are Spanish-dominant, and roughly one-third (36%) are bilingual. The share of Cuban adults who are Spanish-dominant is higher than the overall Hispanic population (38%) and the share of bilingual speakers is equal to the overall Hispanic population (36%). For Cuban immigrants, about six-in-ten (61%) are Spanish-dominant, while about one-third (35%) are bilingual. Only 4% of Cuban immigrants are English-dominant.

• **Age.** Cubans are older than the U.S. population and Hispanics overall. The median age of Cubans is 40; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Cubans, the median age of immigrants is 51 years, while it’s only 22 years among the U.S. born.

• **Marital status.** Cubans ages 18 and older are just as likely to be married as Hispanics overall (46% of each)—while half of the U.S. population is married. Among Cubans ages 18 and older, the foreign born have higher rates of marriage than those who are U.S. born—50% vs. 36%.

• **Fertility.** Some 5% of Cuban women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was slightly less than the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and the overall rate for U.S. women (6%).

• **Regional dispersion.** Cubans are the most geographically concentrated of the 14 largest Hispanic origin groups—78% live in the South, and 68% live in Florida.

• **Educational attainment.** Cubans have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and somewhat lower levels than the U.S. population overall. One quarter of Cubans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Cubans ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than foreign-born Cubans—36% vs. 21%.

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10 Language dominance, or primary language, is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. “Spanish-dominant” persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their English-speaking and reading ability lower. “Bilingual” refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. “English-dominant” persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Cubans ages 16 and older was $25,000 in the year prior to the survey—greater than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) but lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Cubans who live in poverty, 20%, is higher than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) but lower than the rate for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** One-quarter of Cubans do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 10% of Cubans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Cuban homeownership (55%) is higher than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) but lower than the 64% rate for the U.S. population as a whole.

• **“Cuban” is the identity term used most often.** When asked in a 2013 Pew Research Center survey what term they use to describe themselves most often, a majority of Cuban adults (63%) say they most often use term “Cuban.” About two-in-ten (19%) say they describe themselves most often as “American.” Only about one-in-ten (11%) most often use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity. By comparison,

---

**FIGURE 2**

**Cuban Views of Identity**

% saying they most often describe themselves as ...  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hispanic origin term</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cubans</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% saying they prefer the term ...  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No preference</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cubans</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% saying they think of themselves as ...  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A typical American</th>
<th>Very different from a typical American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cubans</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: “Don’t know/Refused” responses not shown. For top chart, volunteered responses of “Depends” not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults, May 24-July 28, 2013 (N=5,103 including 349 Cuban adults)

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www.pewresearch.org
54% of all U.S. Hispanics say they prefer their ancestor’s Hispanic origin term to describe their identity, 23% say they describe themselves most often as “American” and two-in-ten use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity.

- **Preference for Hispanic or Latino.** In regard to the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino,” about half of Cuban adults (51%) have no preference for either term. Among those who have a preference, more prefer the term “Hispanic” (29% of all Cubans), while some 19% prefer the term “Latino.” By comparison, half of all Hispanic adults have no preference for either term; among those who do have a preference, Hispanic is favored over Latino 2-to-1.

- **Typical American or not.** When asked in the 2013 Pew Research survey whether they thought of themselves as a typical American or very different from a typical American, 55% of Cuban adults see themselves as a typical American, while about four-in-ten (37%) think of themselves as very different from a typical American. By comparison, Hispanic adults overall are less likely to think of themselves as typical Americans (49%) compared with Cubans, and on balance Hispanic adults are more likely to see themselves as a typical American (49%) than very different from a typical American (44%).

- **Religious affiliation.** A [2013 Pew Research Center survey](https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2013/06/14/10829) of Hispanic adults finds that about half of Cuban adults (49%) identify themselves as Catholic. Roughly two-in-ten (17%) Cubans are Protestant, and among all Cubans, 8% are mainline Protestants and 8% are evangelical Protestants. About one-quarter (26%) of Cuban adults are religiously unaffiliated. In contrast, among all Hispanics 55% identify as Catholic, 22% identify as Protestant, and about two-in-ten (18%) are unaffiliated.
Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Cuban Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Cuban Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,162,129</td>
<td>539,964</td>
<td>1,966,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,969,022</td>
<td>349,964</td>
<td>1,231,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,193,107</td>
<td>189,964</td>
<td>735,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Born</td>
<td>2,747,508</td>
<td>439,964</td>
<td>1,437,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Born</td>
<td>414,621</td>
<td>100,001</td>
<td>538,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 5</td>
<td>1,969,022</td>
<td>349,964</td>
<td>1,231,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>539,964</td>
<td>189,964</td>
<td>735,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>1,160,469</td>
<td>100,001</td>
<td>538,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>469,477</td>
<td>100,001</td>
<td>538,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>42,159</td>
<td>7,009</td>
<td>35,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>61,901</td>
<td>6,580</td>
<td>55,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>44,855</td>
<td>3,701</td>
<td>41,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status (ages 18 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>1,220,945</td>
<td>214,750</td>
<td>1,006,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>719,177</td>
<td>323,414</td>
<td>395,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/widowed</td>
<td>176,281</td>
<td>21,905</td>
<td>154,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
<td>63,071</td>
<td>12,411</td>
<td>50,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,993</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>3,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women* who had a birth in the past 12 mos</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>1,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12</td>
<td>52,724</td>
<td>12,282</td>
<td>40,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>28,268</td>
<td>10,491</td>
<td>17,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate*</td>
<td>58,768</td>
<td>8,007</td>
<td>50,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year college/Some college</td>
<td>61,501</td>
<td>6,988</td>
<td>54,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>62,483</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>58,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (ages 16 and older with earnings)</td>
<td>$26,000</td>
<td>$21,800</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnings, year-round workers</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Poverty*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 18</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>5,739</td>
<td>9,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-64</td>
<td>28,316</td>
<td>6,693</td>
<td>21,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>4,155</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>3,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurance*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>15,411</td>
<td>31,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
<td>5,245</td>
<td>2,683</td>
<td>2,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households by Type of Household*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>257,066</td>
<td>48,026</td>
<td>209,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>193,952</td>
<td>30,351</td>
<td>163,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>116,130</td>
<td>17,675</td>
<td>98,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>294,102</td>
<td>41,173</td>
<td>252,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-citizen</td>
<td>22,064</td>
<td>15,791</td>
<td>6,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language (ages 5 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
<td>234,715</td>
<td>36,893</td>
<td>197,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
<td>36,019</td>
<td>25,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
<td>36,753</td>
<td>20,287</td>
<td>16,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>23,013</td>
<td>15,132</td>
<td>7,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,909</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>3,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,741</td>
<td>2,960</td>
<td>2,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 15 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
<td>3,811</td>
<td>3,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 20 years</td>
<td>4,915</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>2,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30 years</td>
<td>17,664</td>
<td>7,630</td>
<td>10,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Dispersion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>55,343</td>
<td>7,537</td>
<td>47,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>8,899</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td>7,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>19,651</td>
<td>3,639</td>
<td>16,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>67,546</td>
<td>4,903</td>
<td>62,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>118,384</td>
<td>10,724</td>
<td>107,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>19,553</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>14,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>26,448</td>
<td>10,335</td>
<td>16,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>74,251</td>
<td>21,749</td>
<td>52,502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. **High school graduate* includes those who attained a high school diploma or equivalent, such as a General Educational Development (GED) certificate. For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/poverty/pov09.html. **Due to the way in which the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty values, these data will differ from those that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters.

Note: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: All: 3,122,795; Hispanics: 431,427; Hispanics of Cuban origin: 17,385; U.S. born Cubans: 7,493; Foreign-born Cubans: 8,892. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

### Table 2

**Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Cuban Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Cuban Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household heads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes</td>
<td>73,903</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$40,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Cuban origin, 6,398; U.S.-born Cubans, 1,801; foreign-born Cubans, 4,597.


### Table 3

**Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Cuban Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Cuban Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,437</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries^1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,203</td>
<td>2,303</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>9,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^1Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,964; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Cuban origin, 14,351; U.S.-born Cubans, 4,602; foreign-born Cubans, 4,549.

Hispanics of Dominican Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 1.8 million Hispanics of Dominican origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Dominicans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Dominican origin; this means either they themselves are Dominican immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to the Dominican Republic.

Dominicans are the fifth-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 3.3% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Dominican-origin population has more than tripled, growing from 517,000 to 1.8 million over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Dominican origin living in the U.S. grew by 171%, up from 362,000 in 1990 to 982,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.¹¹

¹¹ Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.

FIGURE 1
Dominican-origin Population in the U.S., 1990-2013
In thousands

Note: People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 decennial census may have led to an undercount of some Hispanic origin groups in that year. For more, see http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)
About the Data
This statistical profile of Hispanics of Dominican origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) and a nationally representative Pew Research Center survey of 5,103 Hispanic adults conducted May 24-July 28, 2013. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish on cellular as well as landline telephones and has a margin of error of plus or minus 2.1 percentage points. For a complete methodology, see: http://www.pewforum.org/2014/05/07/appendix-a-survey-methodology-2/

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/. An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html and http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html).

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Dominican population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall and includes public opinion data of Dominican and Hispanic adults. It is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey and Pew Research Center’s 2013 National Survey of Latinos. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** More than half of the Dominicans (55%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. Four-in-ten immigrants from the Dominican Republic have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. Half of Dominican immigrants are U.S. citizens.

- **English proficiency and speaking Spanish at home.** According to the ACS, a majority (57%) of Dominicans ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. The other 43% of Dominicans report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. Overall, 88% of Dominicans speak Spanish at home, higher than the share (73%) of all Hispanics ages 5 and older who speak Spanish at home.

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12 This includes Dominicans ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
Bilingualism and language dominance. According to the 2013 Pew Research Center survey, one-in-ten Dominican adults are English-dominant, lower than the share of Hispanics overall (25%). About half of Dominican adults (48%) are Spanish-dominant, and roughly four-in-ten (43%) are bilingual. About four-in-ten (38%) Hispanic adults are Spanish-dominant, and 36% of Hispanic adults are bilingual speakers. For Dominican immigrants, about half (53%) are Spanish-dominant, while 44% are bilingual. Only 3% of Dominican immigrants are English-dominant.

Age. Dominicans are younger than the U.S. population and have the same median age as Hispanics overall. The median age of Dominicans is 28; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Dominicans, the median age of immigrants is 43 years, while it’s 15 years among the U.S. born.

Marital status. Dominicans ages 18 and older are less likely to be married (37%) than Hispanics overall (46%) and the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Dominicans ages 18 and older, the foreign born are more likely to be married than the U.S. born—44% vs. 21%.

Fertility. Fewer than one-in-ten (7%) Dominican women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was the same as the rate for all Hispanic women and similar to the overall rate for U.S. women (6%). Some 55% of Dominican women ages 15 to 44 who gave birth in the 12 months prior to the survey were unmarried. That was higher than the 45% rate for all Hispanic women and the 38% overall rate for U.S. women.

Regional dispersion. About eight-in-ten Dominicans (79%) live in the Northeast, and nearly half (47%) live in New York.

Educational attainment. Dominicans have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population but lower levels than the U.S. population overall. Some 17% of Dominicans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Dominicans ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than foreign-born Dominicans—25% vs. 15%.

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13 Language dominance, or primary language, is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. “Spanish-dominant” persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their English-speaking and -reading ability lower. “Bilingual” refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. “English-dominant” persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Dominicans ages 16 and older was $20,000 in the year prior to the survey — slightly lower than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) and lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Dominicans who live in poverty, 28%, is higher than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and slightly higher than the rate for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** About two-in-ten Dominicans (21%) do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 8% of Dominicans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Dominican homeownership (24%) is lower than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) and the U.S. population (64%) as a whole.

• **“Dominican” is the identity term used most often.** When asked in a 2013 Pew Research Center survey what terms they use to describe themselves most often, two-thirds of Dominican adults (66%) say they most often use the term “Dominican.” Some 16% say they most often describe themselves as “American.” Roughly the same share (17%) most often use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity. By
comparison, 54% of all U.S. Hispanics say they prefer their ancestor’s Hispanic origin term to describe their identity, 23% say they describe themselves most often as “American” and two-in-ten use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity.

- **Preference for Hispanic or Latino.** In regards to the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino,” six-in-ten Dominicans have no preference for either term. Among those who have a preference, more prefer the term “Hispanic” (29% of all Dominicans), while 11% prefer the term “Latino.” By comparison, half of all Hispanic adults have no preference for either term, and among those who do have a preference, Hispanic is favored over Latino 2-to-1.

- **Typical American or not.** When asked in the 2013 Pew Research survey whether they thought of themselves as a typical American or very different from a typical American, about half of Dominican adults (53%) see themselves as a typical American, while four-in-ten think of themselves as very different from a typical American. Hispanic adults are more likely to see themselves as a typical American (49%) than very different from a typical American (44%).

- **Religious affiliation.** A 2013 Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults finds that about six-in-ten Dominican adults (59%) identify themselves as Catholic. Roughly two-in-ten (21%) Dominicans are Protestant, and among all Dominicans, 6% are mainline Protestants and 16% are evangelical Protestants. Some 16% of Dominican adults are religiously unaffiliated. In contrast, among all Hispanics 55% identify as Catholic, 22% identify as Protestant, and about two-in-ten (18%) are unaffiliated.
### Table 1: U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Dominican Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Dominican Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>316,179</td>
<td>53,994</td>
<td>All U.S. born Foreign born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>155,552</td>
<td>27,977</td>
<td>647 413 404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>160,627</td>
<td>26,017</td>
<td>941 394 548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>122,043</td>
<td>16,755</td>
<td>670 74 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>72,082</td>
<td>13,634</td>
<td>526 246 267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/widowed</td>
<td>48,628</td>
<td>5,924</td>
<td>259 34 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women aged 15-44</td>
<td>63,071</td>
<td>12,411</td>
<td>460 192 259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,693</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>30 11 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>16 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School Enrollment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12</td>
<td>10,754</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>367 305 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Attainment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>26,468</td>
<td>10,491</td>
<td>527 27 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>57,768</td>
<td>8,027</td>
<td>269 49 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year degree/Some college</td>
<td>61,501</td>
<td>6,988</td>
<td>256 75 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree or more</td>
<td>62,454</td>
<td>4,159</td>
<td>168 55 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</strong></td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$21,900</td>
<td>$20,000 $19,690 $20,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$25,000 $25,700 $26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Poverty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 18</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>5,739</td>
<td>184 159 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-64</td>
<td>28,376</td>
<td>6,692</td>
<td>272 82 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>4,155</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>39 1 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Insurance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>15,411</td>
<td>376 115 261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
<td>5,245</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>40 27 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Families in Households</strong> by Type of Household**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>257,066</td>
<td>48,026</td>
<td>1,580 741 857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>183,952</td>
<td>30,351</td>
<td>721 305 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>53,033</td>
<td>9,644</td>
<td>155 45 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>294,112</td>
<td>41,173</td>
<td>1,295 866 489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-citizen</td>
<td>22,061</td>
<td>12,791</td>
<td>485 --- 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speakers only English at home</td>
<td>254,715</td>
<td>12,893</td>
<td>189 143 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
<td>36,019</td>
<td>1,458 518 940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
<td>26,673</td>
<td>20,287</td>
<td>759 451 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>23,069</td>
<td>17,732</td>
<td>660 67 432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Years in the U.S.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,059</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>190 --- 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>7,744</td>
<td>2,104</td>
<td>135 --- 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
<td>3,112</td>
<td>122 --- 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>4,918</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>141 --- 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 20 years</td>
<td>17,644</td>
<td>7,630</td>
<td>299 --- 299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Dispersion</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>55,945</td>
<td>7,537</td>
<td>1,405 608 757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>20,401</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>940 367 473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>5,809</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>246 96 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>6,693</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>151 66 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>12,774</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>63 37 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>67,548</td>
<td>4,563</td>
<td>34 21 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>118,284</td>
<td>19,724</td>
<td>309 151 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>19,593</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>206 94 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>74,264</td>
<td>21,760</td>
<td>27 27 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: All, 1,133,795; Hispanics, 415,427; Hispanics of Dominican origin, 12,366; U.S.-born Dominicans, 5,627; foreign-born Dominicans, 6,741. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

### Table 2

#### Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Dominican Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Dominican Origin</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td></td>
<td>501</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership (household heads)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned-occupied homes</td>
<td>73,932</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-occupied homes</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>307</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income (in dollars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$33,900</td>
<td>$46,700</td>
<td>$31,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Dominican origin, 3,698; U.S.-born Dominicans, 781; foreign-born Dominicans, 2,917. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.


### Table 3

#### Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Dominican Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)</th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Dominican Origin</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,239</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td></td>
<td>776</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td></td>
<td>114</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,531</td>
<td>12,437</td>
<td></td>
<td>427</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>345</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,330,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Dominican origin, 9,156; U.S.-born Dominicans, 2,633; foreign-born Dominicans, 6,325. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Hispanics of Ecuadorian Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 687,000 Hispanics of Ecuadorian origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Ecuadorians in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Ecuadorian origin; this means either they themselves are Ecuadorian immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Ecuador.

Ecuadorians are the 10th-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 1.3% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Ecuadorian-origin population has more than tripled, growing from 186,000 to 687,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Ecuadorian origin living in the U.S. grew by 203%, up from 137,000 in 1990 to 417,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.14

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Ecuadorian population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. It

14 Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.
is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** About six-in-ten Ecuadorians (61%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. About one-third of immigrants from Ecuador (35%) have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. About four-in-ten Ecuadorian immigrants (42%) are U.S. citizens.

- **Language.** More than half of Ecuadorians ages 5 and older (55%) speak English proficiently. The other 45% of Ecuadorians report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. In addition, 87% of Ecuadorians ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home.

- **Age.** Ecuadorians are younger than the U.S. population but older than Hispanics overall. The median age of Ecuadorians is 32; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Ecuadorians, the median age of immigrants is 41 years, while it’s only 13 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** Ecuadorians ages 18 and older are married at a slightly higher rate (51%) than Hispanics overall (46%) and about the same rate as the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Ecuadorians ages 18 and older, the foreign born are twice as likely to be married than those who are U.S. born—57% vs. 29%.

- **Fertility.** Some 6% of Ecuadorian women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was similar to the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and the same as the overall rate for U.S. women.


- **Educational attainment.** Ecuadorians have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population but lower levels than the U.S. population overall. Some 19% of Ecuadorians ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the entire U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Ecuadorians ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than foreign-born Ecuadorians—35% vs. 16%.

15 This includes Ecuadorians ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Ecuadorians ages 16 and older was $24,000 in the year prior to the survey—higher than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) but lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Ecuadorians who live in poverty, 19%, is higher than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and lower than the rate for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** About three-in-ten Ecuadorians (31%) do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. One-in-ten Ecuadorians younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Ecuadorian homeownership (39%) is lower than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) and the U.S. population (64%) as a whole.

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**About the Data**

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Ecuadorian origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with a sample of about 3 million addresses. The data used for this statistical profile come from 2013 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), representing a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/). An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html) and [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html)).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Ecuadorian Origin</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>316,129</td>
<td>50,964</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>155,592</td>
<td>27,717</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>160,537</td>
<td>23,247</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 5</td>
<td>19,682</td>
<td>3,053</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>53,620</td>
<td>12,635</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>59,007</td>
<td>16,923</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>40,997</td>
<td>6,454</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>42,189</td>
<td>7,089</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>61,801</td>
<td>6,560</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>44,663</td>
<td>5,381</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>122,043</td>
<td>16,793</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>223</td>
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<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>71,907</td>
<td>12,693</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/widowed</td>
<td>46,080</td>
<td>5,024</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
<td>63,071</td>
<td>12,411</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,903</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women³, who had a birth in the past 12 mos</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School Enrollment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12</td>
<td>52,794</td>
<td>12,782</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Attainment</strong> (ages 25 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>26,268</td>
<td>16,491</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate²</td>
<td>59,768</td>
<td>8,037</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year degree/Some college</td>
<td>61,891</td>
<td>6,989</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>45,464</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Annual Personal Earnings</strong> (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (ages 16 and older with earnings)</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$21,990</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$38,040</td>
<td>$33,000</td>
<td>$33,000</td>
<td>$33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Poverty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 18</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>5,739</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-64</td>
<td>20,956</td>
<td>6,963</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>4,162</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>&lt;0.5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Insurance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>15,411</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
<td>5,246</td>
<td>2,083</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Households by Type of Household</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>287,066</td>
<td>48,026</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>143,952</td>
<td>26,351</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>51,214</td>
<td>4,990</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>294,112</td>
<td>41,273</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-citizen</td>
<td>22,016</td>
<td>12,791</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong> (ages 5 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
<td>234,715</td>
<td>32,093</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
<td>36,014</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
<td>36,673</td>
<td>26,267</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>35,052</td>
<td>15,784</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Years in the U.S.</strong> (foreign born only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,609</td>
<td>1,963</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
<td>3,011</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>4,915</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 20 years</td>
<td>17,604</td>
<td>7,330</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Disparities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>55,943</td>
<td>7,537</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>15,651</td>
<td>3,639</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>8,999</td>
<td>1,693</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>67,340</td>
<td>4,933</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>118,384</td>
<td>19,724</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>18,593</td>
<td>4,830</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>74,284</td>
<td>21,749</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>25,233</td>
<td>14,715</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. ²High school graduate includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. ³Detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/definition.html. ⁴Due to the way in which the PUMS assigns poverty values, these data will differ from those that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual mandate provisions of the Affordable Care Act. The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. ⁵Note: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,112,795; Hispanics, 439,427; Ecuadorian Origin, 5,039; U.S. born (Ecuadorians), 2,601; foreign born (Ecuadorians), 3,038. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate. ⁶Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at http://www.pewresearch.org/data/overview and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Datasets/documents/accuracy/A01_Acct_v2013.pdf.
## Table 2

### Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Ecuadorian Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Ecuadorian Origin (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership (household heads)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income (in dollars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Ecuadorian origin, 1,499; U.S.-born Ecuadorians, 281; foreign-born Ecuadorians, 1,218.


## Table 3

### Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Ecuadorian Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Ecuadorian Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,335</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,437</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Current employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Ecuadorian origin, 3,845; U.S.-born Ecuadorians, 331; foreign-born Ecuadorians, 2,914.

Hispanics of Guatemalan Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 1.3 million Hispanics of Guatemalan origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Guatemalans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Guatemalan origin; this means either they themselves are Guatemalan immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Guatemala.

Guatemalans are the sixth-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 2.4% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Guatemalan-origin population has increased almost fivefold, growing from 267,000 to 1.3 million over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Guatemalan origin living in the U.S. grew almost 300%, up from 213,000 in 1990 to 834,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.16

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Guatemalan population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. It

Note: People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 decennial census may have led to an undercount of some Hispanic origin groups in that year. For more, see http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)

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16 Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.
is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey. Key facts include:

- **Immigration Status.** Nearly two-in-three Guatemalans (64%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. One-third of immigrants from Guatemala (30%) have been in the U.S. for 20 years or more. About one-quarter of Guatemalan immigrants (24%) are U.S. citizens.

- **Language.** More than four-in-ten Guatemalans (45%) speak English proficiently. Some 55% of Guatemalans ages 5 and older report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. In addition, 88% of Guatemalans ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home.

- **Age.** Guatemalans are younger than the U.S. population. The median age of Guatemalans is 28; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Guatemalans, the median age of immigrants is 35 years, while it’s only 11 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** Guatemalans ages 18 and older are married at a slightly lower rate (43%) than Hispanics overall (46%) and the U.S. population overall (50%).

- **Fertility.** About one-in-ten (9%) Guatemalan women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was similar to the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and close to the overall rate for U.S. women (6%).

- **Regional dispersion.** About four-in-ten Guatemalans (37%) live in the West, mostly in California (31%). Roughly one-third (34%) live in the South.

- **Educational attainment.** Guatemalans have lower levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and the U.S. population overall. Some 9% of Guatemalans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the entire U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Guatemalans ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree than foreign-born Guatemalans—27% vs. 7%.

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17 This includes Guatemalans ages 5 and older who report speaking only English at home or speaking English very well.
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Guatemalans ages 16 and older were $18,000 in the year prior to the survey—lower than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) and the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Guatemalans who live in poverty, 28%, is higher than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** More than four-in-ten Guatemalans (45%) do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 13% of Guatemalans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Guatemalan homeownership (28%) is lower than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) and the U.S. population (64%) as a whole. Among Guatemalans, U.S.-born Guatemalans have a higher homeownership rate compared with foreign-born Guatemalans—37% vs. 27%.

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**About the Data**

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Guatemalan origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with a sample of about 3 million addresses. The data used for this statistical profile come from 2013 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), representing a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/). An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html) and [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html)).
Table 1  
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Guatemalan Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Guatemalan Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>59,964</td>
<td>3,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>414,129</td>
<td>54,042</td>
<td>3,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>155,922</td>
<td>27,377</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>258,207</td>
<td>31,587</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variety</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Born</td>
<td>274,188</td>
<td>34,981</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Born</td>
<td>138,941</td>
<td>19,363</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ages</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 5</td>
<td>19,652</td>
<td>3,053</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–17</td>
<td>53,600</td>
<td>12,859</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–29</td>
<td>53,007</td>
<td>10,923</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–39</td>
<td>40,767</td>
<td>8,454</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–44</td>
<td>42,156</td>
<td>7,319</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–64</td>
<td>61,801</td>
<td>8,606</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>44,605</td>
<td>3,701</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status (ages 15 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>122,043</td>
<td>16,750</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>74,957</td>
<td>15,808</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/widowed</td>
<td>46,926</td>
<td>5,524</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
<td>63,071</td>
<td>12,411</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,893</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married women who had a birth in the past 12 mo</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>U–12</td>
<td>52,794</td>
<td>12,383</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13–15</td>
<td>49,312</td>
<td>11,831</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>26,266</td>
<td>10,491</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>58,769</td>
<td>8,037</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year degree/Some college</td>
<td>61,501</td>
<td>6,988</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>62,954</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (ages 16 and older with earnings)</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$21,900</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Poverty (ages 18 and older only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried, aged 18 and older</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>5,729</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, aged 18 and older</td>
<td>28,236</td>
<td>6,903</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurance (ages 18 and older only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, aged 18 and older</td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>13,411</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households by Type of Household (ages 18 and older only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>277,066</td>
<td>43,825</td>
<td>1,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>183,952</td>
<td>30,351</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>93,114</td>
<td>8,444</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship (ages 18 and older only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens</td>
<td>294,112</td>
<td>41,173</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-citizens</td>
<td>22,016</td>
<td>12,791</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language (ages 5 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoken only English at home</td>
<td>234,715</td>
<td>12,893</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoken only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
<td>36,019</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoken English very well</td>
<td>36,673</td>
<td>20,287</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoken English less than very well</td>
<td>25,455</td>
<td>15,123</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,959</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>2,526</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>7,812</td>
<td>3,811</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>7,915</td>
<td>2,946</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 20 years</td>
<td>17,164</td>
<td>7,830</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Dispersion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>35,943</td>
<td>3,537</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>19,051</td>
<td>3,659</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>8,699</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>67,948</td>
<td>4,953</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>116,204</td>
<td>15,724</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>19,553</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>26,449</td>
<td>10,125</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>14,254</td>
<td>21,749</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source: Pew Research Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. "Unmarried" includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. 2. "High school graduate" includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see http://usa.journals.org/issue-action/view/POVERTY. Due to the way in which the IPUMS assigns poverty values, these data will differ from those that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters.

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 3,112,739; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Guatemalan origin, 5,444; U.S.-born Guatemalans, 3,445; foreign-born Guatemalans, 5,999. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

### Table 2

**Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Guatemalan Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total (in thousands)</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Guatemalan Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership</strong> (household heads)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income</strong> (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$38,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Guatemalan origin, 2,442; U.S.-born Guatemalans, 317; foreign-born Guatemalans, 2,125.


### Table 3

**Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Guatemalan Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Guatemalan Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,457</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupations&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>6,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Guatemalan origin, 7,016; U.S.-born Guatemalans, 1,402; foreign-born Guatemalans, 5,614.

Hispanics of Honduran Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 791,000 Hispanics of Honduran origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Hondurans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Honduran origin; this means either they themselves are Honduran immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Honduras.

Hondurans are the eighth-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 1.5% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Honduran-origin population has increased sixfold, growing from 127,000 to 791,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Honduran origin living in the U.S. grew by over 407%, up from 98,000 in 1990 to 498,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.  

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Honduran population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. It is

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Note: People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 decennial census may have led to an undercount of some Hispanic origin groups in that year. For more, see [http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/](http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/)

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)
based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** Nearly two-in-three Hondurans (63%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. One-quarter of immigrants from Honduras have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. About two-in-ten Honduran immigrants (21%) are U.S. citizens.

- **Language.** Close to half (48%) of Hondurans ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. Some 52% of Hondurans report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. In addition, 88% of Hondurans ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home.

- **Age.** Hondurans are younger than the U.S. population. The median age of Hondurans is 28; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Hondurans, the median age of immigrants is 35 years, while it’s only 10 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** Hondurans ages 18 and older are married at a lower rate (39%) than Hispanics overall (46%) and the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Hondurans ages 18 and older, the foreign born are twice as likely to be married as U.S.-born Hondurans, 43% vs. 19%, respectively.

- **Fertility.** Some 8% of Honduran women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was similar to the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and slightly greater than the overall rate for U.S. women (6%).

- **Regional dispersion.** Hondurans are concentrated in the South (55%), mostly in Florida (16%) and Texas (13%), and in the Northeast (22%), mostly in New York (11%). An additional 17% live in the West.

- **Educational attainment.** Hondurans have lower levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and the U.S. population overall. Some 9% of Hondurans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the entire U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Hondurans ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than foreign-born Hondurans—21% vs. 7%.

---

19 This includes Hondurans ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Hondurans ages 16 and older was $19,000 in the year prior to the survey—lower than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) and the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Hondurans who live in poverty, 28%, is higher than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** Almost half of Hondurans (46%) do not have health insurance compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 15% of Hondurans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Honduran homeownership (28%) is lower than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) and the U.S. population (64%) as a whole.

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**About the Data**
This statistical profile of Hispanics of Honduras origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 [American Community Survey](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/) (ACS). The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with a sample of about 3 million addresses. The data used for this statistical profile come from 2013 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Series ([IPUMS](http://www.pewresearch.org)), representing a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/). An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization,” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html) and [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html)).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. Born</th>
<th>Foreign Born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>316,129</td>
<td>53,966</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>155,592</td>
<td>27,377</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>160,537</td>
<td>26,589</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nativity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Born</td>
<td>274,769</td>
<td>54,961</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign born</td>
<td>41,360</td>
<td>19,005</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>496</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 5</td>
<td>19,652</td>
<td>5,853</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>53,500</td>
<td>12,635</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-19</td>
<td>53,077</td>
<td>13,303</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>40,977</td>
<td>8,445</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>149</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-49</td>
<td>42,167</td>
<td>7,850</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>61,801</td>
<td>6,855</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>44,053</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>122,043</td>
<td>36,758</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>71,957</td>
<td>33,629</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divorced/Separated/ Widowed</td>
<td>45,629</td>
<td>5,924</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
<td>63,071</td>
<td>12,411</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,993</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women who had a birth in the past 12 mos</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School Enrollment (ages 5 to 14)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12</td>
<td>52,794</td>
<td>12,393</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>26,269</td>
<td>10,461</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>56,792</td>
<td>8,377</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year degree/some college</td>
<td>61,901</td>
<td>6,908</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>42,694</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (ages 16 and older with earnings)</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$21,906</td>
<td>$11,900</td>
<td>$10,900</td>
<td>$10,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
<td>$20,900</td>
<td>$20,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Poverty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 18</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>5,739</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-64</td>
<td>20,596</td>
<td>6,602</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>4,155</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt;0.5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Insurance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>15,461</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
<td>5,245</td>
<td>2,833</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Households by Type of Household</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>267,866</td>
<td>46,824</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>183,952</td>
<td>33,351</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>53,914</td>
<td>13,473</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>294,112</td>
<td>41,173</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not citizen</td>
<td>22,017</td>
<td>12,791</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language (ages 5 and older)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
<td>234,715</td>
<td>52,803</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
<td>38,319</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
<td>36,673</td>
<td>20,267</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>22,099</td>
<td>7,732</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,859</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>2,806</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
<td>3,811</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>4,915</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 20 years</td>
<td>17,964</td>
<td>7,826</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regional Dispersion**

- **Northeast**: 35,945, 7,537, 171, 71, 100
- **New York**: 19,981, 3,609, 97, 35, 81
- **New Jersey**: 9,899, 1,654, 49, **30**
- **Midwest**: 47,548, 4,953, 54, 21, 33
- **South**: 155,764, 19,724, 435, 147, 269
- **Florida**: 19,983, 4,620, 123, 43, 89
- **Texas**: 26,488, 20,155, 107, 32, 75
- **West**: 74,254, 21,749, 172, 55, 76
- **California**: 39,333, 14,710, 165, 43, 62

Notes:

1. Premarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. "High school graduate" includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. The detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income-poverty/povdef.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income-poverty/povdef.html). Due to the way in which the U.S. Census assigns poverty values, these data will differ from those that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data reflect income coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters.

2. **Note:** Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all: 3,132,795; Hispanics: 435,427; Hispanics of Honduran origin: 1,325; U.S.-born non-Hispanic: 1,364; Foreign-born non-Hispanic: 534. The symbol ** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

### Table 2

#### Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Honduran Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Honduran Origin</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td></td>
<td>195</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(household heads)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>42,398</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership rate</strong></td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income</strong> (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$36,080</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>$36,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,321,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Honduran origin, 1,412; U.S.-born Hondurans, 157; foreign-born Hondurans, 1,255. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.


### Table 3

#### Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Honduran Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)</th>
<th>All (Thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Honduran Origin</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td></td>
<td>377</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,437</td>
<td></td>
<td>147</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td></td>
<td>87</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td></td>
<td>194</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,097</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td></td>
<td>116</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Honduran origin, 3,697; U.S.-born Hondurans, 722; foreign-born Hondurans, 3,175.

Hispanics of Mexican Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 34.6 million Hispanics of Mexican origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Mexicans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Mexican origin; this means either they themselves are Mexican immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Mexico.

Mexicans are the largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for nearly two-thirds (64.1%) of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1980, the Mexican-origin population has almost quadrupled, growing from 8.8 million to 34.6 million over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Mexican origin living in the U.S. grew more than 400%, up from 2.2 million in 1980 to 11.5 million in 2013.

Note: People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 decennial census may have led to an undercount of some Hispanic origin groups in that year. For more, see http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)
About the Data
This statistical profile of Hispanics of Mexican origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) and a nationally representative Pew Research Center survey of 5,103 Hispanic adults conducted May 24-July 28, 2013. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish on cellular as well as landline telephones and has a margin of error of plus or minus 2.1 percentage points. For a complete methodology, see: http://www.pewforum.org/2014/05/07/appendix-a-survey-methodology-2/

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/. An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html and http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html).

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Mexican population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall, and includes public opinion data of Mexican and Hispanic adults. It is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey and Pew Research Center’s 2013 National Survey of Latinos. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** One-third of Mexicans in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. Some 42% of immigrants from Mexico have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. About one-quarter of Mexican immigrants (26%) are U.S. citizens.

- **English proficiency and speaking Spanish at home.** According to the ACS, more than two-thirds (68%) of Mexicans speak English proficiently. Some 32% of Mexicans ages 5 and older report speaking English less than very well, equal to the share among all Hispanics. Overall, 73% of Mexicans speak Spanish at home, equal to the share of all Hispanics ages 5 and older who speak Spanish at home.

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21 This includes Mexicans ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
**Bilingualism and language dominance.** According to the 2013 Pew Research Center survey, about one-quarter of Mexican adults (26%) are English-dominant, similar to the share of Hispanics overall (25%). Four-in-ten Mexican adults are Spanish-dominant, and roughly one-third (34%) are bilingual. The share of Mexican adults who are Spanish-dominant is about the same as the overall Hispanic population (38%), and the share of bilingual speakers is similar to the overall Hispanic population (36%). For Mexican immigrants, two-thirds (66%) are Spanish-dominant, while three-in-ten are bilingual. Only 4% of Mexican immigrants are English-dominant.

**Age.** Mexicans are younger than the U.S. population and Hispanics overall. The median age of Mexicans is 26; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Mexicans, the median age of immigrants is 39 years, while it’s only 17 years among the U.S. born.

**Marital status.** Mexicans ages 18 and older are slightly more likely (48%) to be married than Hispanics overall (46%) but less likely than the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Mexicans ages 18 and older, the foreign born are more likely to be married than U.S.-born Mexicans—60% vs. 37%.

**Fertility.** Fewer than one-in-ten (7%) Mexican women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was equal to the rate for all Hispanic women and similar to the overall rate for U.S. women (6%). More than four-in-ten (44%) Mexican women ages 15 to 44 who gave birth in the 12 months prior to the survey were unmarried. That was similar to the 45% rate for all Hispanic women and greater than the 38% overall rate for U.S. women.

**Regional dispersion.** More than half of Mexicans live in the West (51%), mostly in California (35%), and 35% live in the South, mostly in Texas (26%).

**Educational attainment.** Mexicans have lower levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and the U.S. population overall. Some 10% of Mexicans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the entire U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Mexicans ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than foreign-born Mexicans—15% vs. 6%.

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22 Language dominance, or primary language, is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. “Spanish-dominant” persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their English-speaking and -reading ability lower. “Bilingual” refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. “English-dominant” persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Mexicans ages 16 and older was $20,800 in the year prior to the survey—slightly lower than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) and lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Mexicans who live in poverty, 26%, is higher than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and slightly higher than the rate for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** About three-in-ten Mexicans (31%) do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 13% of Mexicans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Mexican homeownership (47%) is higher than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) and lower than the U.S. population (64%) as a whole.

• **“Mexican” is the identity term used most often.** When asked in a 2013 Pew Research Center survey what term they use to describe themselves most often, a majority of Mexican adults (57%) say they most often use the term “Mexican.” About two-in-ten (21%) say they describe themselves most often as “American.” The same share most often use the pan-ethnic
terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity. By comparison, 54% of all U.S. Hispanics say they prefer their ancestor’s Hispanic origin term to describe their identity, 23% say they describe themselves most often as “American” and two-in-ten use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity.

- **Preference for Hispanic or Latino.** In regard to the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino,” half of Mexican adults have no preference for either term. Among those who have a preference, more prefer the term “Hispanic” (35% of all Mexicans), while 13% prefer the term “Latino.” By comparison, half of all Hispanic adults have no preference for either term, and among those who do have a preference Hispanic is favored over Latino 2-to-1.

- **Typical American or not.** When asked in the 2013 Pew Research survey whether they thought of themselves as a typical American or very different from a typical American, the responses are split. Some 48% of Mexican adults see themselves as a “typical American,” while 46% think of themselves as “very different from a typical American.” Hispanic adults overall share similar views as Mexicans, and on balance Hispanic adults are more likely to see themselves as a typical American (49%) than very different from a typical American (44%).

- **Religious affiliation.** A 2013 Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults finds that a majority of Mexican adults (61%) identify themselves as Catholic. About two-in-ten (18%) Mexicans are Protestant, and among all Mexicans, 5% are mainline Protestants and 13% are evangelical Protestants. Roughly two-in-ten (17%) Mexicans are religiously unaffiliated. In contrast, among all Hispanics, 55% identify as Catholic, 22% identify as Protestant, and about two-in-ten (18%) are unaffiliated.
### Table 1
**U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Mexican Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Mexican Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>366,129</td>
<td>59,964</td>
<td>244,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>155,592</td>
<td>27,377</td>
<td>127,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>210,537</td>
<td>32,587</td>
<td>177,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 5</td>
<td>39,692</td>
<td>5,053</td>
<td>34,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>59,620</td>
<td>12,035</td>
<td>47,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>73,907</td>
<td>10,923</td>
<td>63,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-49</td>
<td>49,920</td>
<td>6,454</td>
<td>43,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>42,158</td>
<td>7,097</td>
<td>35,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>61,801</td>
<td>6,569</td>
<td>55,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>122,043</td>
<td>15,759</td>
<td>106,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>11,267</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>9,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/dwided</td>
<td>49,104</td>
<td>5,904</td>
<td>43,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertility</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,993</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>3,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women who had a birth in the past 12 mos</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>1,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education Enrollment</strong></td>
<td>(ages 5 to 18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12</td>
<td>52,794</td>
<td>12,373</td>
<td>40,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Attainment</strong></td>
<td>(ages 25 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>28,246</td>
<td>10,491</td>
<td>17,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>39,576</td>
<td>6,037</td>
<td>33,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year degree/some college</td>
<td>61,501</td>
<td>6,968</td>
<td>54,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree or more</td>
<td>62,454</td>
<td>4,189</td>
<td>58,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Annual Personal Earnings</strong></td>
<td>(in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (ages 16 and older with earnings)</td>
<td>$33,000</td>
<td>$23,590</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$30,100</td>
<td>$29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Poverty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 18</td>
<td>18,224</td>
<td>5,739</td>
<td>12,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-64</td>
<td>28,336</td>
<td>6,693</td>
<td>21,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>4,155</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>3,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Insurance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>15,481</td>
<td>31,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
<td>3,045</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>1,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Households by Type of Household</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>257,606</td>
<td>48,026</td>
<td>209,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>163,942</td>
<td>30,351</td>
<td>133,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>93,594</td>
<td>17,675</td>
<td>75,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>204,112</td>
<td>41,173</td>
<td>162,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-citizen</td>
<td>22,016</td>
<td>3,877</td>
<td>18,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
<td>237,145</td>
<td>42,893</td>
<td>194,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
<td>36,019</td>
<td>25,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
<td>38,673</td>
<td>20,287</td>
<td>18,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>25,057</td>
<td>15,722</td>
<td>9,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,959</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>3,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>2,924</td>
<td>2,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 30 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
<td>3,811</td>
<td>3,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 30 years</td>
<td>4,015</td>
<td>2,465</td>
<td>1,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Dispersion</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>55,943</td>
<td>7,537</td>
<td>48,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>67,548</td>
<td>4,953</td>
<td>62,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>12,062</td>
<td>2,110</td>
<td>9,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>118,384</td>
<td>19,724</td>
<td>98,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>26,486</td>
<td>10,155</td>
<td>16,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>74,284</td>
<td>21,749</td>
<td>52,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>39,337</td>
<td>14,716</td>
<td>24,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>6,627</td>
<td>2,004</td>
<td>4,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>5,563</td>
<td>3,371</td>
<td>2,192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding.*

**Source:** Pew Research Center; U.S. Census Bureau. Data for this table have been calculated using data from the American Community Survey and the Current Population Survey. For more information, visit the Pew Research Center website.
Table 2

**Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Mexican Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Mexican Origin (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership</strong> (household heads)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>4,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership rate (%)</strong></td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income</strong> (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Mexican origin, 72,677; U.S.-born Mexicans, 37,205; foreign-born Mexicans, 35,472.


Table 3

**Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Mexican Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Mexican Origin (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment Status</strong> (civilians ages 16 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>14,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,356</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>1,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,457</td>
<td>7,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,927</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>2,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>1,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>2,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>7,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,097</td>
<td>2,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>3,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>2,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>2,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>3,032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Mexican origin, 199,507; U.S.-born Mexicans, 107, 650; foreign-born Mexicans, 85, 857.

Hispanics of Nicaraguan Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 381,000 Hispanics of Nicaraguan origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Nicaraguans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Nicaraguan origin; this means either they themselves are Nicaraguan immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Nicaragua.

Nicaraguans are the 12th-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 0.7% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Nicaraguan-origin population nearly doubled, growing from 203,000 to 381,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Nicaraguan origin living in the U.S. grew by 35%, up from 164,000 in 1990 to 222,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.23

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Nicaraguan population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. It

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23 Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.
is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** About six-in-ten Nicaraguans (58%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. About six-in-ten immigrants from Nicaragua (59%) have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. A little over half of Nicaraguan immigrants (56%) are U.S. citizens.

- **Language.** About six-in-ten (63%) Nicaraguans ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. Some 37% of Nicaraguans report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. In addition, 83% of Nicaraguans ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home.

- **Age.** Nicaraguans are younger than the U.S. population but older than Hispanics overall. The median age of Nicaraguans is 33; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Nicaraguans, the median age of immigrants is 44 years, while it’s only 16 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** Nicaraguans ages 18 and older are about as likely to be married (47%) as Hispanics overall (46%) but less likely to be married than the U.S. population overall (50%).

- **Fertility.** Less than one-in-ten (7%) Nicaraguan women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was the same as the rate for all Hispanic women and similar to the overall rate for U.S. women (6%).

- **Regional dispersion.** Nicaraguans are concentrated in the South (54%), mostly in Florida (36%), and in the West (33%), mostly in California (29%).

- **Educational attainment.** Nicaraguans have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population but lower levels than the U.S. population overall. Some 19% of Nicaraguans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the entire U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Nicaraguans ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than foreign-born Nicaraguans—33% vs. 16%.

- **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Nicaraguans ages 16 and older was $24,000 in the year prior to the survey—higher than the median earnings for all U.S.

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24 This includes Nicaraguans ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
Hispanics ($21,900) and lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

- **Poverty status.** The share of Nicaraguans who live in poverty, 17%, is close to the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and less than the rate for Hispanics overall (25%).

- **Health insurance.** About three-in-ten Nicaraguans (31%) do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 10% of Nicaraguans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

- **Homeownership.** The rate of Nicaraguan homeownership (42%) is lower than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) and the U.S. population (64%) as a whole.

### About the Data
This statistical profile of Hispanics of Nicaraguan origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with a sample of about 3 million addresses. The data used for this statistical profile come from 2013 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), representing a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/). An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html) and [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html)).
Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Nicaraguan Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Nicaraguan Origin</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>316,129</td>
<td>53,964</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>185,592</td>
<td>27,777</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>130,537</td>
<td>26,187</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nativity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Born</td>
<td>274,788</td>
<td>54,981</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Born</td>
<td>41,341</td>
<td>9,983</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 5</td>
<td>19,662</td>
<td>5,653</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>53,608</td>
<td>12,435</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>53,007</td>
<td>10,523</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>40,997</td>
<td>6,404</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>42,118</td>
<td>7,639</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>61,801</td>
<td>6,560</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>44,662</td>
<td>3,201</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status (ages 18 and older)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>122,043</td>
<td>25,750</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>71,267</td>
<td>12,803</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/ separated/widowed</td>
<td>40,628</td>
<td>5,254</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
<td>63,071</td>
<td>12,411</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,890</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women* who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 5-12</td>
<td>52,794</td>
<td>12,352</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>***</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>28,268</td>
<td>33,491</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate*</td>
<td>58,768</td>
<td>8,037</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year degree/ some college</td>
<td>61,501</td>
<td>6,968</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>62,454</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (ages 16 and older with earnings)</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$21,900</td>
<td>$24,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$24,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
<td>$42,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$24,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Poverty</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 18</td>
<td>16,524</td>
<td>5,729</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-64</td>
<td>28,576</td>
<td>6,493</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>4,155</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Insurance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>15,411</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
<td>5,245</td>
<td>2,032</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons in Households by Type of Household</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>251,666</td>
<td>48,026</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>163,982</td>
<td>30,351</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>51,033</td>
<td>4,544</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citizenship</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>294,112</td>
<td>41,173</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-green</td>
<td>22,016</td>
<td>12,791</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ages 5 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
<td>234,715</td>
<td>52,893</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
<td>36,612</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
<td>38,671</td>
<td>25,287</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>22,093</td>
<td>13,733</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,969</td>
<td>1,960</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>2,806</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
<td>3,813</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>4,915</td>
<td>2,456</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 20 years</td>
<td>17,644</td>
<td>7,830</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. High school graduate* includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. The detailed information on how poverty status is determined, as well as data on the U.S. Census Bureau’s measure of poverty and how they differ from those that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. *The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters.

Note: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all: 1,722,794; Hispanics: 295,427; Hispanics of Nicaraguan origin: 3,167; U.S.-born Nicaraguans: 1,240; foreign-born Nicaraguans: 1,926. The symbol *** indicates margin of error is at least 10 observations in order to provide a reliable estimate.

### Table 2

**Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Nicaraguan Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanics of Nicaraguan Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total (in thousands)</td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership (household heads)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>44 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>60 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership rate (%)</strong></td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>42.4 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income (in dollars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$30,000 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Size</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6 ****</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,311,328; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Nicaraguan origin, 980; U.S.-born Nicaraguans, 192; foreign-born Nicaraguans, 788. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.


### Table 3

**Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Nicaraguan Origin, 2013**

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanics of Nicaraguan Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employed</strong></td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,437</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment rate (%)</strong></td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.*

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,964; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Nicaraguan origin, 2,508; U.S.-born Nicaraguans, 688; foreign-born Nicaraguans, 1,820. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Hispanics of Peruvian Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 628,000 Hispanics of Peruvian origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Peruvians in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Peruvian origin; this means either they themselves are Peruvian immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Peru.

Peruvians are the 11th-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 1.2% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Peruvian-origin population has more than tripled, growing from 176,000 to 628,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Peruvian origin living in the U.S. grew by about 206%, up from 134,000 in 1990 to 411,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.25

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Peruvian population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. It is

25 Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.
based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** About two-thirds of Peruvians (65%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. About four-in-ten immigrants from Peru (39%) have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. Half of Peruvian immigrants are U.S. citizens.

- **Language.** About six-in-ten (61%) Peruvians ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. Some 39% of Peruvians report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. In addition, 85% of Peruvians ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home.

- **Age.** Peruvians have close to the same median age as the U.S. population but are older than Hispanics overall. The median age of Peruvians is 36; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Peruvians, the median age of immigrants is 46 years, while it’s only 14 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** Peruvians ages 18 and older are married at a higher rate (50%) than Hispanics overall (46%) but are as likely to be married as the U.S. population overall (50%).

- **Fertility.** About one-in-twenty (6%) Peruvian women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was similar to the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and the same as the overall rate for U.S. women.

- **Regional dispersion.** Peruvians are concentrated in the South (39%), mostly in Florida (20%), and in the Northeast (31%), mostly in New Jersey (13%) and New York (12%). An additional 18% live in California.

- **Educational attainment.** Peruvians have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and similar levels to the U.S. population overall. Some 31% of Peruvians ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the entire U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Peruvians ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than foreign-born Peruvians—42% vs. 29%.

26 This includes Peruvians ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Peruvians ages 16 and older was $25,000 in the year prior to the survey—more than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) and lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Peruvians who live in poverty, 13%, is lower than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** Roughly one-quarter of Peruvians (26%) do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. About one-in-ten (9%) Peruvians younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Peruvian homeownership (47%) is about the same as the rate for all Hispanics (45%) but lower than the U.S. population (64%) as a whole.

About the Data
This statistical profile of Hispanics of Peruvian origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with a sample of about 3 million addresses. The data used for this statistical profile come from 2013 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), representing a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/). An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html) and [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html)).
### Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Peruvian Origin, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanics of Peruvian Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>316,129</td>
<td>53,964</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>194,682</td>
<td>33,337</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>121,447</td>
<td>20,627</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nativity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.-born</td>
<td>274,788</td>
<td>49,901</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-born</td>
<td>41,341</td>
<td>3,063</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 5</td>
<td>12,612</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>52,020</td>
<td>9,520</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>53,007</td>
<td>9,863</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>40,997</td>
<td>8,454</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>42,189</td>
<td>7,029</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>61,001</td>
<td>9,560</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>44,663</td>
<td>3,201</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status (ages 15 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>322,043</td>
<td>16,700</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>71,957</td>
<td>15,903</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried, separated/widowed</td>
<td>46,026</td>
<td>5,504</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
<td>63,071</td>
<td>12,411</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,395</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women who had a birth in the past 12 mos</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12</td>
<td>52,794</td>
<td>12,382</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Attainment (ages 15 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>28,269</td>
<td>10,491</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>58,768</td>
<td>8,037</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year degree/Some college</td>
<td>61,501</td>
<td>6,908</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>62,454</td>
<td>4,169</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (ages 16 and older with earnings)</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Poverty (ages 15 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 18</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>5,739</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>28,256</td>
<td>6,560</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>4,155</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurance (over 18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, at ages</td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>15,491</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
<td>5,474</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households by Type of Household (ages 15 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>292,066</td>
<td>42,026</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>182,952</td>
<td>30,381</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>109,114</td>
<td>1,504</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>224,112</td>
<td>41,373</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-citizen</td>
<td>22,016</td>
<td>12,721</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language (ages 5 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
<td>234,175</td>
<td>12,593</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
<td>36,019</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
<td>36,672</td>
<td>20,207</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>25,405</td>
<td>13,722</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,959</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,791</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>4,915</td>
<td>2,396</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 29 years</td>
<td>17,664</td>
<td>7,830</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Dispersion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>55,943</td>
<td>7,527</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>8,699</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>12,651</td>
<td>3,693</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>67,541</td>
<td>4,963</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>118,384</td>
<td>19,724</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>19,553</td>
<td>4,029</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>8,360</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>74,254</td>
<td>21,749</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>30,333</td>
<td>14,376</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 3,152,796; Hispanics, 325,477; Hispanics of Peruvian origin, 5,009; U.S.-born Hispanics, 1,794; foreign-born Hispanics, 3,337. The symbol *** indicates insufficient numbers of observations to provide a reliable estimate.


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### Table 2

**Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Peruvian Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(household heads)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income</strong> (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$53,000</td>
<td>$63,060</td>
<td>$50,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Peruvian origin, 1,595; U.S.-born Peruvians, 232; foreign-born, Peruvians 1,363.


### Table 3

**Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Peruvian Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment Status</strong> (civilians ages 16 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,437</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong>¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,964; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Peruvian origin, 4,061; U.S.-born Peruvians, 837; foreign-born Peruvians, 3,224.

Hispanics of Puerto Rican Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 5.1 million Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin resided in the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. That is a substantially greater number than the population of Puerto Rico itself, which was 3.6 million in 2013 and has been in decline for the past few years largely due to out-migration. As a result, the number of Puerto Rican-origin Hispanics living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia has exceeded the number of people of Puerto Rican ancestry living on the island of Puerto Rico at least since 2005.

Puerto Ricans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin; this means either they themselves were born in Puerto Rico27 or they were born in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia or elsewhere, but trace their family

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27 Puerto Rico-born include only those who claim Puerto Rican ancestry; some 129,000 people who were born in Puerto Rico and are now living on the mainland are either non-Hispanics or Hispanics of a different ancestry (i.e. Dominican).
ancestry to Puerto Rico. This statistical profile focuses on the characteristics of Puerto Rican-origin Hispanics residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.\textsuperscript{28}

Puerto Ricans are the second-largest Hispanic origin population living in the United States, accounting for 9.5\% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1\%, of the Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1980, the Puerto Rican-origin population living on the mainland has more than doubled, growing from 2.0 million to 5.1 million over the period. At the same time, the Puerto Rican-born population living in the U.S. grew by 56\%, up from 954,000 in 1980 to 1.5 million in 2013.\textsuperscript{29}

\begin{quote}
\textbf{About the Data}

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 \textit{American Community Survey} (ACS) and a nationally representative \textit{Pew Research Center survey} of 5,103 Hispanic adults conducted May 24-July 28, 2013. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish on cellular as well as landline telephones and has a margin of error of plus or minus 2.1 percentage points. For a complete methodology, see: http://www.pewforum.org/2014/05/07/appendix-a-survey-methodology-

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/. An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html and http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html).
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{28} The island of Puerto Rico is a territory of the United States, but all references to the United States or the U.S. mainland in this profile refer to the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

\textsuperscript{29} Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.

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This profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of Puerto Ricans with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall and includes public opinion data of Puerto Rican and Hispanic adults. Unless otherwise noted, data are based on tabulations from the 2013 American Community Survey and Pew Research Center's 2013 National Survey of Latinos. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** A majority of Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin in the United States—3.5 million in all—were born in the 50 states or the District of Columbia. Additionally, about one-third (29%) of the U.S. Puerto Rican population—1.5 million—was born in Puerto Rico. People born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth. According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, a small number of people of Puerto Rican origin—135,000—were born outside of the U.S. or Puerto Rico to parents who were not U.S. citizens. This group also self-reports that they were not U.S. citizens at birth.30

- **English proficiency and speaking Spanish at home.** According to the 2013 ACS, more than eight-in-ten (83%) Puerto Ricans ages 5 and older speak English proficiently.31 The other 17% of Puerto Ricans report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. Overall, 61% of Puerto Ricans ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home, below the share (73%) of all Hispanics who do the same.

- **Bilingualism and language dominance.** According to the 2013 Pew Research survey, about four-in-ten Puerto Rican adults (42%) are English-dominant,32 higher than the share of Hispanics overall (25%). Some 16% of Puerto Rican adults are Spanish-dominant, and about four-in-ten (41%) are bilingual. Some 38% of Hispanic adults are Spanish-dominant, and 36% are bilingual. For Puerto Ricans who were born on the island, 36% are Spanish-dominant, while about half (49%) are bilingual. Only 15% of Puerto Rican adults who were born on the island are English-dominant. By comparison, about six-in-ten Puerto Ricans (62%) born on the U.S. mainland are English-dominant.

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30 For example, 22,700 people who say they are of Puerto Rican origin also say they were born in Mexico to parents who were both not U.S. citizens. They also self-report that they were not U.S. citizens at birth.

31 This includes Puerto Ricans ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”

32 Language dominance, or primary language, is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. “Spanish-dominant” persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their English-speaking and reading ability lower. “Bilingual” refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. “English-dominant” persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.
• **Age.** Puerto Ricans are younger than the U.S. population and have about the same median age as Hispanics overall. The median age of Puerto Ricans is 29; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Puerto Ricans, the median age of those born on the island is 47 years, while it’s 22 years among those born on the mainland.

• **Marital status.** Puerto Ricans ages 18 and older are less likely to be married (36%) than Hispanics overall (46%) and the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Puerto Ricans ages 18 and older, those who are island born are more likely to be married than those who are mainland born—43% vs. 32%.

• **Fertility.** About one-in-twenty (6%) Puerto Rican women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to the survey. That was similar to the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and the same as the overall rate for U.S. women. About six-in-ten (62%) Puerto Rican women ages 15 to 44 who gave birth in the 12 months prior to the survey were unmarried. That was higher than the 45% rate for all Hispanic women and the overall 38% rate for U.S. women.

• **Regional dispersion.** Puerto Ricans are concentrated in the Northeast (51%), mostly in New York (21%), and in the South (31%), mostly in Florida (19%).

• **Educational attainment.** Puerto Ricans have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population but lower levels than the total U.S. population. Some 18% of Puerto Ricans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree.

• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Puerto Ricans ages 16 and older was $25,000 in the year prior to the survey—higher than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) but lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Puerto Ricans who live in poverty, 27%, is higher than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** Some 14% of Puerto Ricans do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Additionally, 5% of Puerto Ricans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)
• **Homeownership.** The rate of Puerto Rican homeownership (38%) is lower than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) and the U.S. population (64%) as a whole.

• **“Puerto Rican” is the identity term used most often.** When asked in a 2013 Pew Research Center survey what term they use most often to describe themselves, some 55% of Puerto Rican adults say they most often use “Puerto Rican.” About three-in-ten (28%) say they describe themselves most often as “American,” while 14% most often use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity. By comparison, 54% of all U.S. Hispanics say they prefer their ancestor’s Hispanic origin term to describe their identity, 23% say they describe themselves most often as “American” and two-in-ten use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity.

• **Preference for Hispanic or Latino.** In regard to the pan-ethnic terms “Hispanic” and “Latino,” 56% of Puerto Rican adults say they have no preference for either term. Among those who have a preference, twice as many prefer “Hispanic” (30% of all Puerto Ricans) as prefer the term “Latino” (14%). By comparison, half of all Hispanic adults have no preference for either term, and among those who do have a preference, Hispanic is favored over Latino 2-to-1.

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**FIGURE 2**

Puerto Rican Views of Identity

% saying they most often describe themselves as...

- **Hispanic origin term**
- **Hispanic/Latino**
- **American**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hispanic origin term</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Ricans</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% saying they prefer the term...

- **No preference**
- **Hispanic**
- **Latino**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No preference</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Ricans</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% saying they think of themselves as...

- **A typical American**
- **Very different from a typical American**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A typical American</th>
<th>Very different from a typical American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Ricans</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: “Don’t know/Refused” responses not shown. For top chart, volunteered responses of “Depends” not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, May 24-July 28, 2013 (N=5,103 including 659 Puerto Rican adults)
• **Typical American or not.** When asked whether they think of themselves as a typical American or very different from a typical American, roughly six-in-ten Puerto Rican adults (57%) see themselves as a typical American, while 38% think of themselves as very different from a typical American. By comparison, Hispanic adults overall are less likely to think of themselves as typical Americans (49%) compared with Puerto Ricans, and on balance Hispanic adults are more likely to see themselves as a typical American (49%) than very different from a typical American (44%).

• **Religious affiliation.** A 2013 Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults finds that some 45% of Puerto Rican adults identify themselves as Catholic. About three-in-ten (29%) Puerto Ricans are Protestant, and among all Puerto Ricans, 8% are mainline Protestants and 22% are evangelical Protestants. Two-in-ten Puerto Ricans are religiously unaffiliated. By contrast, among all Hispanics, 55% identify as Catholic, 22% identify as Protestant, and about two-in-ten (18%) are unaffiliated.
| Table 1 | U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Puerto Rican Origin, 2013 |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| **Thousands, unless otherwise noted** | All | Hispanics | All | Hispanics of Puerto Rican Origin |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Male | 165,661 | 73,777 | 2,540 | 1,742 | 708 |
| Female | 160,577 | 59,964 | 2,552 | 1,734 | 765 |
| **Nativity** | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Born | 270,709 | 34,981 | 5,041 | 3,496 | --- |
| Born in Puerto Rico | 1,021 | 1,059 | 1,491 | --- | --- |
| Foreign Born | 41,341 | 18,985 | 81 | --- | --- |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| Median (in years) | 37 | 35 | 29 | 22 | 47 |
| **Age Groups** | | | | | | | |
| Younger than 5 | 19,682 | 5,803 | 446 | 301 | 13 |
| 5-17 | 103,490 | 15,655 | 1,149 | 1,004 | 126 |
| 18-29 | 53,007 | 10,922 | 1,039 | 814 | 186 |
| 30-44 | 40,967 | 8,454 | 144 | 90 | 242 |
| 45-64 | 42,189 | 7,029 | 646 | 388 | 236 |
| 65 and older | 61,801 | 6,590 | 715 | 321 | 368 |
| **Mental Status (ages 10 and older)** | | | | | | | |
| Married | 122,043 | 16,750 | 1,290 | 656 | 598 |
| Never married | 71,057 | 13,403 | 1,533 | 1,098 | 397 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 46,628 | 5,924 | 711 | 307 | 377 |
| **Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)** | | | | | | | |
| Total number of women | 63,071 | 12,411 | 1,172 | 844 | 294 |
| Women who had a birth in the past 12 months | 1,021 | 1,059 | 1,491 | --- | --- |
| Unmarried women who had a birth in the past 12 months | 1,478 | 32 | 46 | 34 | 19 |
| **School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)** | | | | | | | |
| 5-12 | 52,994 | 12,380 | 1,117 | 978 | 127 |
| **Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)** | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school graduate | 29,268 | 10,491 | 665 | 237 | 397 |
| High school graduate | 50,768 | 8,037 | 658 | 475 | 363 |
| Two-year degree/some college | 61,501 | 6,988 | 863 | 534 | 304 |
| Bachelor’s degree or more | 62,454 | 4,169 | 509 | 200 | 200 |
| **Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)** | | | | | | | |
| All (ages 16 and older with earnings) | $30,000 | $21,900 | $25,000 | $25,000 | $27,000 |
| Full-time, year-round workers | $32,000 | $23,000 | $26,000 | $27,200 | $28,000 |
| **Persons in Poverty** | | | | | | | |
| Younger than 10 | 16,204 | 5,759 | 532 | 454 | 74 |
| 10-14 | 28,336 | 6,693 | 706 | 406 | 276 |
| 15 and older | 4,158 | 631 | 51 | 10 | 76 |
| **Health Insurance** | | | | | | | |
| Uninsured, all ages | 46,654 | 15,411 | 737 | 478 | 231 |
| Uninsured, younger than 18 | 5,243 | 2,033 | 82 | 67 | 12 |
| **Persons in Households by Type of Household** | | | | | | | |
| In family households | 257,066 | 40,026 | 4,237 | 3,094 | 1,195 |
| In married-couple households | 103,952 | 30,315 | 2,242 | 1,512 | 666 |
| In non-family households | 51,013 | 4,944 | 668 | 354 | 206 |
| **Citizenship** | | | | | | | |
| Citizen | 204,112 | 41,173 | 5,684 | 3,406 | 1,491 |
| Non-citizen | 22,016 | 12,791 | 28 | --- | --- |
| **Language (ages 5 and older)** | | | | | | | |
| Speaks only English at home | 234,715 | 12,683 | 1,761 | 1,619 | 127 |
| Does not speak only English at home | 61,732 | 36,019 | 2,894 | 1,445 | 1,352 |
| Speaks English very well | 36,673 | 20,267 | 2,084 | 1,279 | 752 |
| Speaks English less than very well | 25,059 | 15,732 | 810 | 166 | 600 |
| **Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)** | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 5 years | 5,409 | 1,960 | 7 | --- | --- |
| 6 to 10 years | 5,741 | 2,646 | 9 | --- | --- |
| 11 to 15 years | 7,012 | 3,814 | 14 | --- | --- |
| 16 to 20 years | 4,915 | 2,456 | 9 | --- | --- |
| Over 20 years | 17,664 | 7,830 | 41 | --- | --- |
| **Regional Dispersion** | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 55,943 | 7,537 | 2,602 | 1,914 | 738 |
| New York | 16,651 | 3,650 | 1,091 | 736 | 271 |
| New Jersey | 16,899 | 1,695 | 430 | 345 | 125 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,774 | 903 | 292 | 278 | 149 |
| Massachusetts | 6,693 | 704 | 282 | 172 | 94 |
| Midwest | 67,348 | 4,953 | 472 | 348 | 114 |
| South | 118,284 | 19,724 | 1,612 | 977 | 674 |
| West | 16,853 | 4,620 | 591 | 557 | 402 |
| Alaska | 4,202 | 2,179 | 42 | --- | --- |

*Persons born in Puerto Rico and U.S. citizens by birth. **Persons who indicated they were not born in the U.S. or Puerto Rico but were native U.S. citizens by birth. ***Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. **High school graduates includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. *Persons of Puerto Rican origin, 40,822; married/dwelling Puerto Ricans, 39,797; single/dwelling Puerto Ricans, 11,801.

Note: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 3,133,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin, 40,822; married/dwelling Puerto Ricans, 39,797; single/dwelling Puerto Ricans, 11,801.

### Table 2

**Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Puerto Rican Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Puerto Rican Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td>1,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (in thousands)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Mainland Born Island Born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership (household heads)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Annual Income (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$38,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Size</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,668; Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin, 12,925; mainland-born Puerto Ricans, 6,801; island-born Puerto Ricans, 5,733.


### Table 3

**Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Puerto Rican Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Puerto Rican Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>145,236</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>1,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All Mainland Born Island Born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilians ages 16 and older</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>11,927</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,238</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,927</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,238</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>1,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
<td>55,566</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin, 29,428; mainland-born Puerto Ricans, 17,418; island-born Puerto Ricans, 10,958.

Hispanics of Salvadoran Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 2 million Hispanics of Salvadoran origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Salvadorans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Salvadoran origin; this means either they themselves are Salvadoran immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to El Salvador.

Salvadorans are the fourth-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 3.7% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Salvadoran-origin population has more than tripled, growing from 563,000 to 2 million over that period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Salvadoran origin living in the U.S. grew 156%, up from 459,000 in 1990 to 1.2 million in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.33

Note: People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 decennial census may have led to an undercount of some Hispanic origin groups in that year. For more, see http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)

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33 Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.
About the Data

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Salvadoran origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) and a nationally representative Pew Research Center survey of 5,103 Hispanic adults conducted May 24–July 28, 2013. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish on cellular as well as landline telephones and has a margin of error of plus or minus 2.1 percentage points. For a complete methodology, see: http://www.pewforum.org/2014/05/07/appendix-a-survey-methodology-2/

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/. An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html and http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html).

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Salvadoran population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall, and includes public opinion data of Salvadoran and Hispanic adults. It is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey and Pew Research Center’s 2013 National Survey of Latinos. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** Roughly six-in-ten Salvadorans (59%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. About four-in-ten immigrants from El Salvador (42%) have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. About three-in-ten Salvadoran immigrants (31%) are U.S. citizens.

- **English proficiency and speaking Spanish at home.** According to the ACS, half of Salvadorans speak English proficiently. The other half of Salvadorans ages 5 and older report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. Overall, 89% of Salvadorans speak Spanish at home, higher than the share (73%) of all Hispanics ages 5 and older who speak Spanish at home.

- **Bilingualism and language dominance.** According to the 2013 Pew Research Center survey, only 3% of Salvadoran adults are English-dominant, much lower than the share of

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34 This includes Salvadorans ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
Hispanics overall (25%). About six-in-ten (63%) Salvadoran adults are Spanish-dominant, and roughly one-third (35%) are bilingual. The share of Salvadoran adults who are Spanish-dominant is higher than the overall Hispanic population (38%), and the share of bilingual speakers is about equal to the overall Hispanic population (36%).

- **Age.** Salvadorans are younger than the U.S. population but older than Hispanics overall. The median age of Salvadorans is 30; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Salvadorans, the median age of immigrants is 39 years, while it’s 12 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** Salvadorans ages 18 and older are married at an equal rate to Hispanics overall (46% of each) but are less likely to be married than the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Salvadorans ages 18 and older, the foreign born are more likely to be married than U.S.-born Salvadorans—52% vs. 23%.

- **Fertility.** Fewer than one-in-ten (8%) Salvadoran women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was similar to the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and slightly higher than the overall rate for U.S. women (6%). Some 44% of Salvadoran women ages 15 to 44 who gave birth in the 12 months prior to the survey were unmarried. That was similar to the 45% rate for all Hispanic women and greater than the 38% overall rate for U.S. women.

- **Regional dispersion.** Salvadorans are concentrated in the South (42%) and in the West (39%), mostly in California (34%).

- **Educational attainment.** Salvadorans have lower levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and the U.S. population overall. Some 8% of Salvadorans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the entire U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Salvadorans ages 25 and older, the U.S. born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than foreign-born Salvadorans—22% vs. 7%.

- **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Salvadorans ages 16 and older was $20,800 in the year prior to the survey—slightly lower than the median earnings for all

---

35 Language dominance, or primary language, is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. “Spanish-dominant” persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish “very well” or “pretty well” but rate their English-speaking and -reading ability lower. “Bilingual” refers to persons who are proficient in both English and Spanish. “English-dominant” persons are more proficient in English than in Spanish.
U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) and lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

- **Poverty status.** The share of Salvadorans who live in poverty, 20%, is higher than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) but lower than the rate for Hispanics overall (25%).

- **Health insurance.** Some 37% of Salvadorans do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 14% of Salvadorans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

- **Homeownership.** The rate of Salvadoran homeownership (39%) is lower than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) and the U.S. population (64%) as a whole.

- **“Salvadoran” is the identity term used most often.** When asked in a 2013 Pew Research Center survey what term they use to describe themselves most often, about half of Salvadoran adults (49%) say they most often use term “Salvadoran.” Some 12% say they describe themselves most often as “American.” About one-third (36%) most often use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity. By comparison, 54% of all U.S. Hispanics say they prefer their

![Figure 2](https://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2016/05/figure2.png)

*Source: Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults, May 24-July 28, 2013 (N=5,103 including 271 Salvadoran adults)*
ancestor’s Hispanic origin term to describe their identity, 23% say they describe themselves most often as “American” and two-in-ten use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity.

- **Preference for Hispanic or Latino.** In regard to the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino,” about half of Salvadoran adults (49%) have no preference for either term. Among those who have a preference, more prefer the term “Hispanic” (28% of all Salvadorans), while 22% prefer the term “Latino.” By comparison, half of all Hispanic adults have no preference for either term, and among those who do have a preference, Hispanic is favored over Latino 2-to-1.

- **Typical American or not.** When asked in the 2013 Pew Research survey whether they thought of themselves as a typical American or very different from a typical American, Salvadorans are more likely to see themselves as “very different from a typical American” (51%) compared with about one-third of Salvadoran adults (35%) who see themselves as “a typical American.” By comparison, Hispanic adults overall are more likely to think of themselves as typical Americans (49%) than very different from a typical American (44%).

- **Religious affiliation.** A 2013 Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults finds that about four-in-ten Salvadorans (42%) identify themselves as Catholic. Some 37% of Salvadorans are Protestant, and among all Salvadorans, only 5% are mainline Protestants and 32% are evangelical Protestants. Some 15% of Salvadoran adults are religiously unaffiliated. In contrast, among all Hispanics, 55% identify as Catholic, 22% identify as Protestant, and about two-in-ten (18%) are unaffiliated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Salvadoran Origin, 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>216,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>155,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>160,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status (ages 10 and older)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>120,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>71,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/widowed</td>
<td>45,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
<td>63,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women* who had a birth in the past 12 mos</td>
<td>1,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>28,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>50,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two year degree/some college</td>
<td>61,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>62,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages 16 and older</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Poverty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 18</td>
<td>16,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19–64</td>
<td>29,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>4,155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Insurance*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
<td>46,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
<td>5,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons in Households by Type of Household*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>257,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>186,787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td>249,112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-citizen</td>
<td>20,016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language (ages 5 and older)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,732</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
<td>36,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>20,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>4,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 20 years</td>
<td>17,664</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. "High school graduate" includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. The poverty status of household status is determined, as is the Hispanic origin, by the following criteria: Poverty status refers to the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. These data refer to the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. Data on earnings are from the U.S. Census Bureau’s March Current Population Survey. 

Note: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: All: 3,130,795; Hispanics: 495,427; Hispanics of Salvadoran origin: 14,762; U.S.-born Salvadorans, 5,099; Foreign-born Salvadorans, 0,004. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a valid estimate.

### Table 2

**Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Salvadoran Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Salvadoran Origin (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Annual Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in dollars)</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$44,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Salvadoran origin, 3,968; U.S.-born Salvadorans, 479; foreign-born Salvadorans, 3,489.


### Table 3

**Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Salvadoran Origin, 2013**

Thousands, unless otherwise noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics (in thousands)</th>
<th>Hispanics of Salvadoran Origin (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,965</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,437</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,263</td>
<td>2,393</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional</td>
<td>56,566</td>
<td>5,087</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and related occupations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production,</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and material moving</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Salvadoran origin, 11,095; U.S.-born Salvadorans, 2,527; foreign-born Salvadorans, 8,529.

Hispanics of Spanish Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 746,000 Hispanics of Spanish origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Spaniards in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Spanish origin; this means either they themselves are Spanish immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Spain.

Spaniards are the ninth-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 1.4% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 2007, the Spanish-origin population has more than doubled, growing from 353,000 to 746,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Spanish origin living in the U.S. almost doubled, from 60,000 in 2007 to 106,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.36

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Spanish population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. It is

36 Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.
based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** Some 14% of Spaniards in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. Roughly half of immigrants from Spain (53%) have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. Half of Spanish immigrants are U.S. citizens.

- **Language.** Almost all (93%) Spaniards ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. The other 7% of Spaniards report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. In addition, 28% of Spaniards ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home.

- **Age.** Spaniards are younger than the U.S. population but older than Hispanics overall. The median age of Spaniards is 34; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Spaniards, the median age of immigrants is 48 years old, while it’s 30 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** About half of Spaniards ages 18 and older are married (48%), similar to the rate of Hispanics overall (46%) and the U.S. population overall (50%).

- **Fertility.** Some 6% of Spanish women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was similar to the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and the same as the overall rate for U.S. women.

- **Regional dispersion.** Spaniards are concentrated in the West (49%), mostly in California (21%), and in the South (29%), mostly in Texas (11%) and in Florida (8%).

- **Educational attainment.** Spaniards have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and similar levels to the U.S. population overall. Some 32% of Spaniards ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the entire U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. Among Spaniards ages 25 and older, the foreign born are more likely to have earned a bachelor’s degree or more than U.S.-born Spaniards—48% vs. 28%.

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37 This includes Spaniards ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Spaniards ages 16 and older was $31,200 in the year prior to the survey—higher than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) and for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Spaniards who live in poverty, 13%, is lower than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** Some 13% of Spaniards do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 6% of Spaniards younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Spanish homeownership (60%) is higher than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) but lower than the U.S. population (64%) as a whole.

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**About the Data**

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Spanish origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with a sample of about 3 million addresses. The data used for this statistical profile come from 2013 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), representing a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/). An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. “Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization.” Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html) and [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html)).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Spanish Origin, 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>155,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>160,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nativity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Born</td>
<td>274,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Born</td>
<td>45,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Younger than 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>25,820</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>29,407</td>
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<td>30-39</td>
<td>40,267</td>
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<td>40-49</td>
<td>40,108</td>
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<td>50-64</td>
<td>61,861</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>44,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status (ages 18 and older)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>122,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>71,957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/widowed</td>
<td>48,028</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
<td>63,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>3,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried women* who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
<td>1,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52,704</td>
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<td>Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>28,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate*</td>
<td>59,768</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or more</td>
<td>60,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (ages 16 and older with earnings)</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Persons in Poverty*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>26,708</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 and older</td>
<td>4,185</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Insurance*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
<td>46,354</td>
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<td>Persons in Households by Type of Household*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
<td>257,066</td>
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<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
<td>185,682</td>
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<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
<td>71,384</td>
</tr>
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<td>Citizenship</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Non-citizen</td>
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<td>Language (age 5 and older)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
<td>234,715</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
<td>61,702</td>
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<td>36,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
<td>25,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
<td>5,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 10 years</td>
<td>5,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 19 years</td>
<td>7,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 29 years</td>
<td>4,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 39 years</td>
<td>7,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Dispersion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>55,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>67,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>130,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>25,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>19,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>74,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>36,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>2,085</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>5,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. A high school graduate includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see: http://www.census.gov/socdemo/poverty/pdf/POVERTY.pdf. Due to the way in which the U.S. Census assigns poverty values, these data differ from the that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. The household population includes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters.

Note: Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: All: 1,427,790; Hispanics: 491,427; Hispanics of Spanish origin: 6,503; U.S.-born Hispanics: 5,044; foreign-born Hispanics: 1,460. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

### Table 2

**Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Spanish Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Spanish Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (in thousands)</strong></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership (household heads)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)</td>
<td>42,359</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate (%)</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>59.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income</strong> (in dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$55,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: All, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,564; Hispanics of Spanish origin, 2,595; U.S.-born Spaniards, 2,108; foreign-born Spaniards, 487.


### Table 3

**Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Spanish Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>Hispanics of Spanish Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment Status</strong> (civilians ages 16 and older)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
<td>12,427</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong>¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,283</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>229</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Management, professional and related occupations</td>
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<td>145</td>
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<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,944</td>
<td>5,522</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>Sales and office support</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>5,037</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction and farming</td>
<td>8,287</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>22,314</td>
<td>4,577</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: All, 2,830,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Spanish origin, 5,393; U.S.-born Spaniards, 4,374; foreign-born Spaniards, 1,089.

Hispanics of Venezuelan Origin in the United States, 2013

An estimated 248,000 Hispanics of Venezuelan origin resided in the United States in 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Venezuelans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Venezuelan origin; this means either they themselves are Venezuelan immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Venezuela.

Venezuelans are the 13th-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 0.5% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Venezuelan-origin population has grown more than fivefold, going from 49,000 to 248,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Venezuelan origin living in the U.S. grew by 388%, up from 35,000 in 1990 to 170,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation’s largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.38

This statistical profile compares the demographic, income and economic characteristics of the Venezuelan population with the characteristics of all Hispanics and the U.S. population overall. It

38 Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.

FIGURE 1

In thousands

Note: People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 decennial census may have led to an undercount of some Hispanic origin groups in that year. For more, see http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 1990 and 2000 censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)
is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey. Key facts include:

- **Immigration status.** About seven-in-ten Venezuelans (69%) in the United States are foreign born, compared with 35% of Hispanics and 13% of the U.S. population overall. About a quarter of immigrants from Venezuela (23%) have been in the U.S. for over 20 years. About four-in-ten Venezuelan immigrants (39%) are U.S. citizens.

- **Language.** Seven-in-ten Venezuelans ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. The other 30% of Venezuelans report speaking English less than very well, compared with 32% of all Hispanics. In addition, 85% of Venezuelans ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home.

- **Age.** Venezuelans are younger than the U.S. population but older than Hispanics overall. The median age of Venezuelans is 34; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Venezuelans, the median age of immigrants is 39 years, while it’s only 15 years among the U.S. born.

- **Marital status.** Venezuelans ages 18 and older are more likely to be married (54%) than Hispanics overall (46%) and the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Venezuelans ages 18 and older, the foreign born are more likely to be married than U.S.-born Venezuelans—57% vs. 40%.

- **Fertility.** One-in-twenty (5%) Venezuelan women ages 15 to 44 gave birth in the 12 months prior to this survey. That was similar to the rate for all Hispanic women (7%) and the overall rate for U.S. women (6%).

- **Regional dispersion.** Venezuelans are concentrated in the South (69%), mostly in Florida (42%).

- **Educational attainment.** Venezuelans have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and the U.S. population overall. Half of Venezuelans ages 25 and older—compared with 14% of all U.S. Hispanics and 30% among the U.S. population—have obtained at least a bachelor’s degree. There is no difference in college completion rates among Venezuelans who are U.S. born and those who are foreign born.

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39 This includes Venezuelans ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”
• **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Venezuelans ages 16 and older was $28,000 in the year prior to the survey—greater than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics ($21,900) and less than the median earnings for the U.S. population ($30,000).

• **Poverty status.** The share of Venezuelans who live in poverty, 18%, is higher than the rate for the general U.S. population (16%) and lower than the rate for Hispanics overall (25%).

• **Health insurance.** One-quarter of Venezuelans (26%) do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 14% of Venezuelans younger than 18 are uninsured. (These data reflect insurance rates prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.)

• **Homeownership.** The rate of Venezuelan homeownership (49%) is higher than the rate for all Hispanics (45%) but lower than the 64% rate for the U.S. population as a whole.

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**About the Data**

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Venezuelan origin is based on the Census Bureau’s 2013 [American Community Survey](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/) (ACS). The ACS is the largest household survey in the United States, with a sample of about 3 million addresses. The data used for this statistical profile come from 2013 ACS Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), representing a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

Like any survey, estimates from the ACS are subject to sampling error and (potentially) measurement error. Information on the ACS sampling strategy and associated error is available at [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/). An example of measurement error is that citizenship rates for the foreign born are estimated to be overstated in the decennial census and other official surveys, such as the ACS (see Jeffrey S. Passel. 2007. "Growing Share of Immigrants Choosing Naturalization," Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, March). Finally, estimates from the ACS may differ from the decennial census or other Census Bureau surveys due to differences in methodology and data collection procedures (see, for example, [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborfactsheet092209.html) and [http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/datasources/factsheet.html)).

www.pewresearch.org
Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Venezuelan Origin, 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thousands, unless otherwise noted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>Gender</td>
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<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nativity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (in years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Groups</td>
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<td>40-49</td>
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<td>50-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status (ages 18 and older)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divorced/separated/widowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of women</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried womena who had a birth in the past 12 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)</td>
</tr>
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<td>K-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduateb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year degree/associate college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or moreb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All (ages 16 and older with earnings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time, year-round workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Povertyb</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Insurancea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, all ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured, younger than 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households by Type of Householdb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In family households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In married-couple households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In non-family households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-citizen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language (ages 5 and older)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks only English at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak only English at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English very well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaks English less than very well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 years</td>
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<td>6 to 10 years</td>
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<td>11 to 15 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Dispersion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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aUnmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. bHigh school graduate includes those who have attained a high school degree or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/pov/poverty-concepts.html. cData reflect income coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. dThe household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters.

Note: Numbers may not add to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 3,132,793; Hispanics, 485,427; Hispanics of Venezuelan origin, 2,062; U.S.-born Venezuelans, 636; foreign-born Venezuelans, 1,444. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Table 2

**Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Venezuelan Origin, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (in thousands)</strong></td>
<td>116,291</td>
<td>14,246</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership</strong> (household heads)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In owner-occupied homes (in thousands))</td>
<td>73,933</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In renter-occupied homes (in thousands))</td>
<td>42,358</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership rate (%)</strong></td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>49.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Annual Income (in dollars)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>$52,000</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
<td>$56,270</td>
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<td>$54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Size</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of persons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the ethnicity of the household head. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding. Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 1,211,264; Hispanics, 121,664; Hispanics of Venezuelan origin, 724; U.S.-born Venezuelans, 134; foreign-born Venezuelans, 590. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.


Table 3

**Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Venezuelan Origin, 2013**

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Hispanics</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>U.S. born</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>145,238</td>
<td>22,948</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13,365</td>
<td>2,533</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
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<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>91,321</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industries</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, agriculture and mining</td>
<td>11,827</td>
<td>3,116</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>***</td>
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<tr>
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<td>***</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and transportation</td>
<td>26,636</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, finance and other services</td>
<td>91,492</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>***</td>
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<td>4,577</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>3</sup>Currently employed civilians ages 16 and older.

Note: Analysis is based on the following number of observations: all, 2,530,954; Hispanics, 311,328; Hispanics of Venezuelan origin, 1,668; U.S.-born Venezuelans, 324; foreign-born Venezuelans, 1,344. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

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http://www.pewhispanic.org/2014/08/11/puerto-rican-population-declines-on-island-grows-on-u-s-mainland/


http://www.pewhispanic.org/2015/05/12/english-proficiency-on-the-rise-among-latinos/


http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/
Appendix: Additional Tables and Charts

### TABLE A1

| Foreign-born Share Among U.S. Hispanic Origin Groups, 2000-2013 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2013 |
| All Hispanics   | 40.1 | 40.2 | 37.1 | 35.2 |
| Argentinean     | 77.1 | 74.6 | 62.3 | 61.4 |
| Colombian       | 76.3 | 70.0 | 64.8 | 60.8 |
| Cuban           | 68.4 | 61.1 | 58.8 | 57.1 |
| Dominican       | 68.2 | 59.2 | 56.5 | 54.9 |
| Ecuadorian      | 75.9 | 69.7 | 65.0 | 60.7 |
| Guatemalan      | 78.5 | 70.7 | 66.9 | 63.9 |
| Honduran        | 77.4 | 71.2 | 66.6 | 63.0 |
| Mexican         | 41.5 | 40.5 | 35.6 | 33.3 |
| Nicaraguan      | 76.7 | 68.9 | 62.8 | 58.2 |
| Peruvian        | 77.6 | 74.5 | 66.6 | 65.4 |
| Puerto Rican    | 1.4  | 1.1  | 1.2  | 1.6  |
| Salvadoran      | 75.8 | 68.6 | 62.4 | 59.4 |
| Spaniard        | 41.2 | 16.4 | 12.9 | 14.3 |
| Venezuelan      | 80.6 | 75.0 | 68.8 | 68.7 |

Note: U.S. share foreign born is 13.1% in 2013. “Foreign born” includes those born outside the U.S. or its territories (including Puerto Rico) to non-U.S. citizen parents. People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2005. Due to changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 census, some Hispanic origin groups may have led to many not indicating their Hispanic origin, resulting in low population estimates. For more, see [http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/](http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/)

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2000 census (5% IPUMS) and 2005, 2010 and 2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)
### TABLE A2

**Foreign-born Among U.S. Hispanic Origin Groups, 2000-2013**

*In thousands*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>14,132</td>
<td>16,841</td>
<td>18,817</td>
<td>18,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentinean</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombian</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>1,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuadorian</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemalan</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduran</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>8,664</td>
<td>10,856</td>
<td>11,708</td>
<td>11,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaraguan</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadoran</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>1,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaniard</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* There are 41,341,000 foreign-born residents in the U.S. as of 2013. “Foreign born” includes those born outside the U.S. or its territories (including Puerto Rico) to non-U.S. citizen parents. People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2005. Due to changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 census, some Hispanic origin groups may have led to many not indicating their Hispanic origin, resulting in low population estimates. For more, see [http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/](http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/)

*Source:* Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2000 census (5% IPUMS) and 2005, 2010 and 2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)

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FIGURE A1

Across Hispanic Origin Groups, Majority Use a Hispanic Origin Term to Describe Their Identity

% who say they most often describe themselves as ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hispanic origin term</th>
<th>Hispanic/ Latino</th>
<th>American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadoran</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Ranked by share responding with their Hispanic origin term. Volunteered responses of “Depends” and “Don’t know/Refused” not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults, May 24-July 28, 2013 (N=5,103)

FIGURE A2

Median Age of the U.S. Hispanic Population, by Origin, 2013

Note: Median age for the general U.S. population is 37.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)
### Educational Attainment by Latino Origin Group, 2013

% among those ages 25 and older

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Bachelor’s degree or more</th>
<th>Some college</th>
<th>HS diploma or less</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentinean</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombian</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaniard</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaraguan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuadorian</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemalan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduran</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadoran</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Among all U.S. adults ages 25 and older, 30% have a bachelor’s degree or more, 29% have a two-year degree or some college education, and 41% have a high school diploma or less education. “Some college” includes those with two-year degrees. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)
FIGURE A4

Share Proficient in English, by Hispanic Origin Group, 2013

% among those ages 5 and older

- Spaniard: 93
- Puerto Rican: 83
- Argentinean: 75
- Venezuelan: 70
- Mexican: 68
- All Hispanics: 68
- Colombian: 64
- Nicaraguan: 63
- Peruvian: 61
- Cuban: 60
- Dominican: 57
- Ecuadorian: 55
- Salvadoran: 50
- Honduran: 48
- Guatemalan: 45

Note: Total U.S. share is 92%. Latinos who speak English proficiently are those who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate they can speak English “very well.”

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)
FIGURE A5
U.S. Citizen Share Among Hispanic Origin Groups, 2013

%  

Puerto Rican  99  
Spaniard  93  
Cuban  76  
All Hispanics  76  
Mexican  75  
Nicaraguan  74  
Colombian  74  
Dominican  72  
Argentinean  69  
Peruvian  67  
Ecuadorian  65  
Salvadoran  59  
Venezuelan  58  
Guatemalan  52  
Honduran  51  

Note: “Citizens” includes U.S. citizens by birth or naturalization and reflects survey respondent self-reports. Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens by birth, but according to U.S. census data, a small number of people who indicate they are of Puerto Rican origin—38,000—also say they were born outside of the U.S. or Puerto Rico and indicate they are not U.S. citizens.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)
FIGURE A6

Median Household Income Among U.S. Hispanic Origin Groups, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hispanic Origin</th>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentinean</td>
<td>$63,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
<td>$56,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaniard</td>
<td>$55,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian</td>
<td>$53,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombian</td>
<td>$50,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaraguan</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuadorian</td>
<td>$48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadoran</td>
<td>$44,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>$41,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>$40,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>$38,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemalan</td>
<td>$38,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduran</td>
<td>$36,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican</td>
<td>$33,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Median U.S. household income is $52,000. The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)
FIGURE A7

Poverty Rate Among Hispanic Origin Groups, 2013

%  

- Guatemalan: 28%  
- Honduran: 28%  
- Dominican: 28%  
- Puerto Rican: 27%  
- Mexican: 26%  
- All Hispanics: 25%  
- Cuban: 20%  
- Salvadoran: 20%  
- Ecuadorian: 19%  
- Venezuelan: 18%  
- Nicaraguan: 17%  
- Colombian: 16%  
- Spaniard: 13%  
- Peruvian: 13%  
- Argentinean: 11%

Note: The total U.S. poverty rate is 16%. Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and non-institutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/POVERTY#description_tab. Due to the way in which the IPUMS assigns poverty values, data here will differ from those that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)
### FIGURE A8

**Share Without Health Insurance, by Hispanic Origin Group, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hispanic Origin Group</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honduran</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemalan</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadoran</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuadorian</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaraguan</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hispanics</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombian</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentinean</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaniard</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Total U.S. share is 15%. These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act.*

*Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)*
FIGURE A9

Homeownership Rate Among U.S. Hispanic Origin Groups, 2013

Note: Total U.S. homeownership rate is 64%. “Homeowners” include household heads living in owner-occupied homes. The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)