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

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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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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Table of Contents

About This Report	0
A Note on Terminology	1
Overview	4
Diverse Origins	6
Argentineans	8
Colombians	
Cubans	18
Dominicans	25
Ecuadorians	32
Guatemalans	37
Hondurans	42
Mexicans	47
Nicaraguans	54
Peruvians	59
Puerto Ricans	64
Salvadorans	72
Spaniards	79
Venezuelans	84
References	89
Appendix: Additional Tables and Charts	90

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.

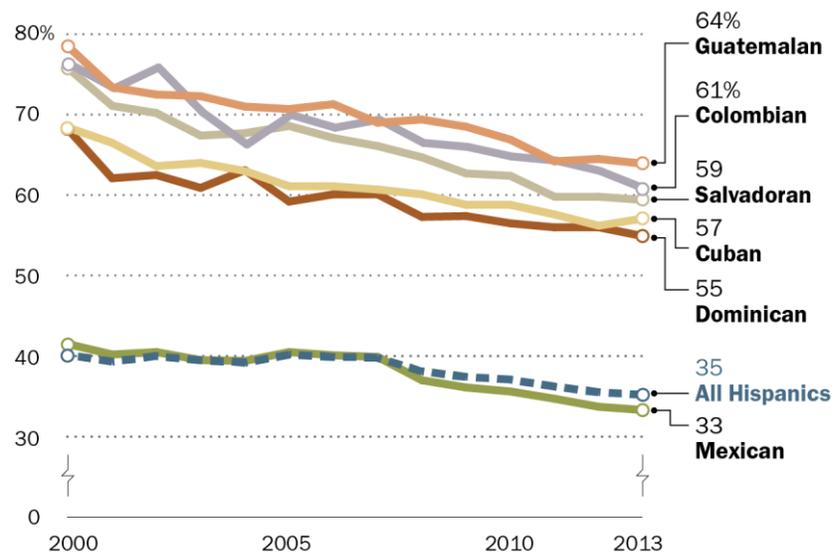
The foreign-born share of Salvadorans, for example, fell from 76% in 2000 to 59% in 2013—the largest percentage point decline of any of the six largest Hispanic origin groups. Similarly, Dominicans, Guatemalans, and Colombians all had decreases of over 13

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. A

FIGURE 1

Immigrant Share Falls Among Largest Hispanic Origin Groups since 2000

% of each group born outside of the U.S.



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)

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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.

FIGURE 2

U.S. Hispanic Origin Groups, by Population, 2013

In thousands

All Hispanics	53,964	
Mexican	34,582	64.1
Puerto Rican	5,122	9.5
Cuban	1,986	3.7
Salvadoran	1,975	3.7
Dominican	1,788	3.3
Guatemalan	1,304	2.4
Colombian	1,073	2.0
Honduran	791	1.5
Spaniard	746	1.4
Ecuadorian	687	1.3
Peruvian	628	1.2
Nicaraguan	381	0.7
Venezuelan	248	0.5
Argentinean	243	0.5

Note: Total U.S. population is 316.1 million.

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

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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.¹ 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%),² 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.

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.³ 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.

Argentines 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.

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

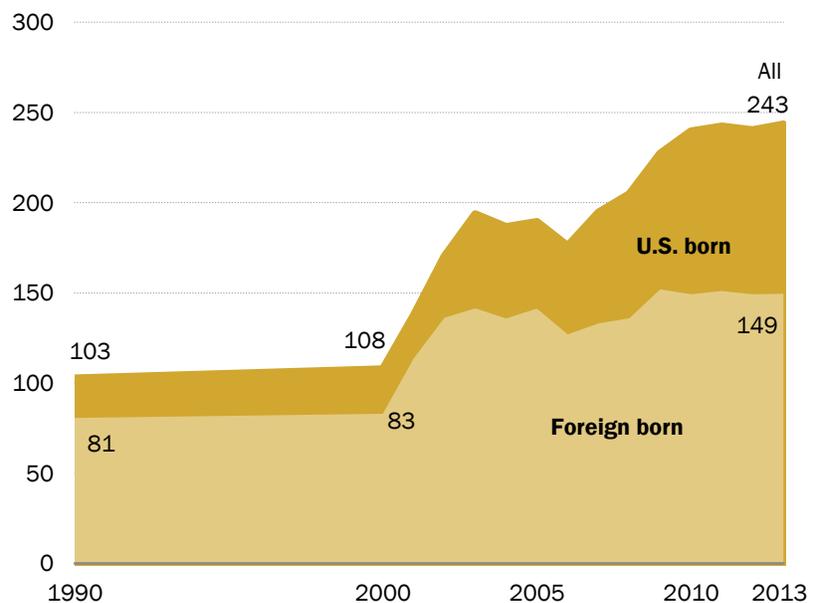
doubled, growing from 103,000 to 243,000 over the period. At the same time, the Argentinean foreign-born population living in the U.S. grew by 85%, up from 81,000 in 1990 to 149,000 in 2013. By comparison, Mexicans, the nation's largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the 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

FIGURE 1

Argentinean-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)

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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 Argentines (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 Argentines ages 5 and older speak English proficiently.⁵ The other 25% of Argentines 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.** Argentines have the same median age as the U.S. population but are older than Hispanics overall. The median age of Argentines is 37; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Argentines, the median age of immigrants is 45 years, while it's only 19 years among the U.S. born.
- **Marital status.** Argentines ages 18 and older are more likely to be married (58%) than Hispanics overall (46%) and the U.S. population overall (50%). Among Argentines ages 18 and older, those who are foreign born are more likely to be married than U.S.-born Argentines—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.** Argentines 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.** Argentines have higher levels of education than the U.S. Hispanic population and the U.S. population overall. About four-in-ten (41%) Argentines 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 Argentines ages

⁵This includes Argentines 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 Argentines—52% versus 38%.

- **Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Argentines 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 Argentines 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 Argentines (21%) do not have health insurance, compared with 29% of all Hispanics and 15% of the general U.S. population. Some 9% of Argentines 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 Argentinian 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.

About the Data

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Argentinian 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/. 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>).

Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Argentinean Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Argentinean Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	243	94	149
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	120	45	75
Female	160,537	26,587	123	49	75
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	94	94	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	149	---	149
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	37	19	45
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	16	15	2
5-17	53,820	12,635	38	30	8
18-29	53,007	10,923	34	18	15
30-39	40,997	8,454	46	14	32
40-49	42,158	7,039	41	11	30
50-64	61,801	6,560	43	5	38
65 and older	44,663	3,301	26	2	24
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	109	19	90
Never married	71,957	13,603	47	23	24
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	32	7	25
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	56	24	32
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	4	2	2
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	***	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	37	29	***
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	19	3	17
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	37	6	31
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	44	10	34
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	70	20	50
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$31,000	\$30,000	\$32,000
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Persons in Poverty ³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	8	6	***
18-64	28,336	6,693	15	4	12
65 and older	4,155	631	3	***	3
Health Insurance ⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	51	12	39
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	5	2	3
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	204	79	125
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	162	61	101
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	35	12	24
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	168	94	74
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	76	---	76
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	48	34	14
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	179	45	134
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	123	42	81
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	56	4	52
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	16	---	16
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	13	---	13
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	48	---	48
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	11	---	11
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	62	---	62
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	61	27	34
New York	19,651	3,609	28	***	***
Midwest	67,548	4,953	18	6	12
South	118,384	19,724	93	30	63
Florida	19,553	4,620	50	***	36
West	74,254	21,749	72	32	40
California	38,333	14,716	49	22	27

¹Unmarried women 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. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Argentinean origin, 2,230; U.S.-born Argentineans, 850; foreign-born Argentineans, 1,380. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Argentinean Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Argentinean Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	86	20	66
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	50	***	38
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	36	***	28
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	57.9	***	57.3
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$63,000	***	\$62,000
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	2.8	***	2.8

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, 823; U.S.-born Argentineans, 187; foreign-born Argentineans, 636. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Argentinean Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Argentinean Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	127	35	91
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	9	4	5
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	59	13	45
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	6.7	9.5	5.6
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	12	2	10
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	10	3	7
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	18	4	13
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	87	27	60
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	62	18	44
Services	22,944	5,522	18	5	13
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	26	8	18
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	8	2	7
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	13	3	10

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 Argentinean origin, 1,807; U.S.-born Argentineans, 493; foreign-born Argentineans, 1,314.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Hispanics of Colombian Origin in the United States, 2013

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

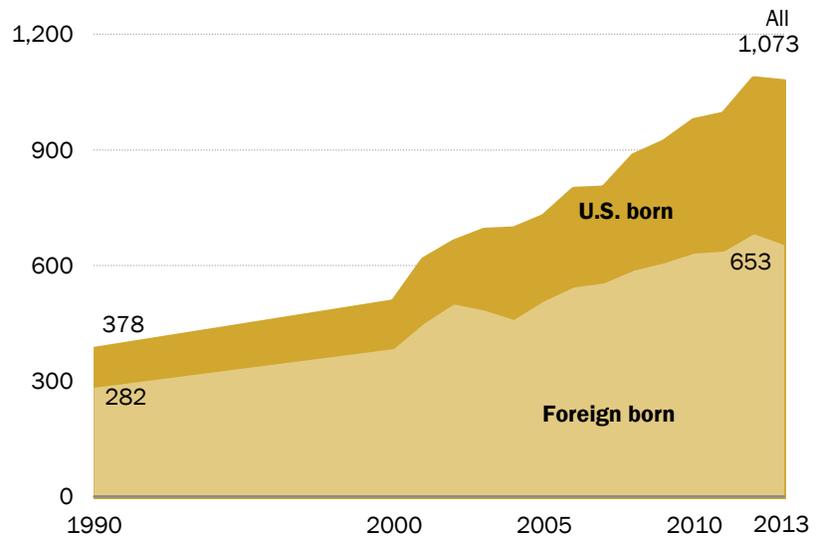
tripled, growing from 378,000 to 1.1 million over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Colombian origin living in the U.S. grew by 131%, up from 282,000 in 1990 to 653,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation's largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 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

FIGURE 1

Colombian-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)

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⁶ 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 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.⁷ 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%.

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.

About the Data

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Colombian 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/. 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>).

Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Colombian Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All		Hispanics		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	1,073	420	653
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	482	209	273
Female	160,537	26,587	591	211	380
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	420	420	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	653	---	653
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	34	17	45
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	68	65	2
5-17	53,820	12,635	182	148	34
18-29	53,007	10,923	210	111	99
30-39	40,997	8,454	167	46	122
40-49	42,158	7,039	170	33	137
50-64	61,801	6,560	189	13	176
65 and older	44,663	3,301	86	5	82
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	406	64	342
Never married	71,957	13,603	253	124	129
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	164	19	145
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	273	107	166
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	12	4	8
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	***	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	181	144	36
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	93	11	82
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	170	19	151
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	208	46	161
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	228	55	173
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,800
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$36,500	\$40,000	\$35,300
Persons in Poverty³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	40	32	8
18-64	28,336	6,693	109	26	83
65 and older	4,155	631	15	1	15
Health Insurance⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	265	61	204
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	28	16	12
Persons in Households by Type of Household⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	918	367	551
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	643	251	393
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	136	43	93
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	789	420	369
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	284	---	284
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	168	122	46
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	837	233	604
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	474	206	269
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	363	27	335
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	89	---	89
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	83	---	83
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	158	---	158
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	64	---	64
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	259	---	259
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	348	125	223
New York	19,651	3,609	154	57	97
New Jersey	8,899	1,685	115	38	78
Midwest	67,548	4,953	52	24	28
South	118,384	19,724	549	209	340
Florida	19,553	4,620	358	128	230
Texas	26,448	10,155	63	***	36
West	74,254	21,749	123	62	61
California	38,333	14,716	78	39	39

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. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Colombian origin, 8,751; U.S.-born Colombians, 3,331; foreign-born Colombians, 5,420. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Sources: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Colombian Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Colombian Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	327	67	261
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	148	28	120
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	179	38	141
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	45.2	42.8	45.8
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$50,900	\$60,000	\$48,500
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.0

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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Colombian Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Colombian Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	555	149	406
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	47	13	34
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	246	61	185
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	7.8	8.0	7.7
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	30	6	24
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	48	9	38
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	109	33	77
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	369	102	267
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	203	60	143
Services	22,944	5,522	123	25	98
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	134	46	88
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	23	4	19
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	72	14	58

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 Colombian origin, 6,959; U.S.-born Colombians, 1,772; foreign-born Colombians, 5,187.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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.

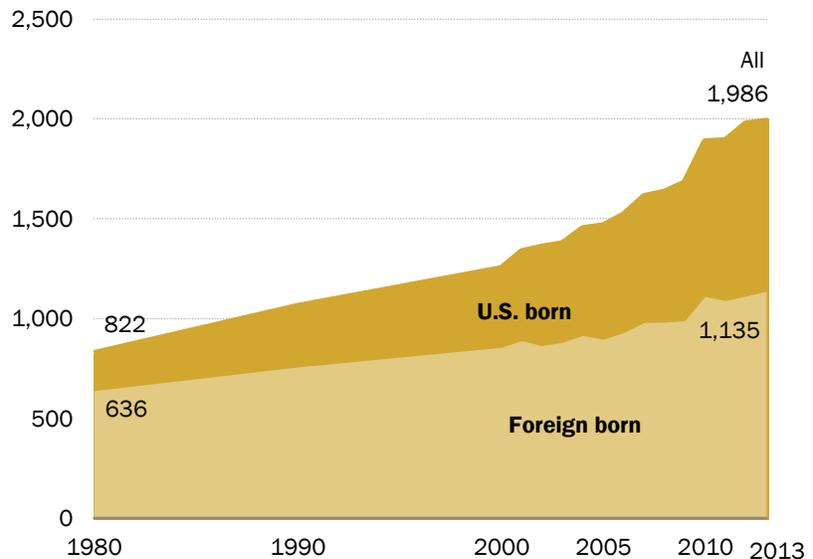
Since 1980, the Cuban-origin population in the U.S. has more than doubled, growing from 822,000 to 2 million over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born

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

FIGURE 1

Cuban-Origin Population in the U.S., 1980-2013

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/>.

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.⁹ 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.

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%).¹⁰ 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%.

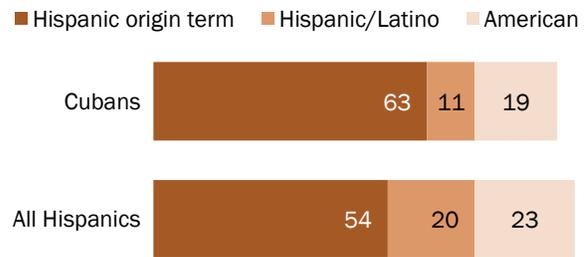
¹⁰ Language dominance, or primary language, is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. "Spanish-dominant" persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish "very well" or "pretty well" but rate their English-speaking 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,

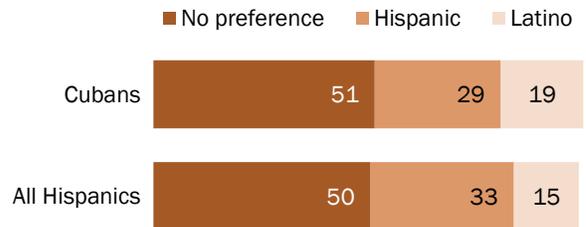
FIGURE 2

Cuban Views of Identity

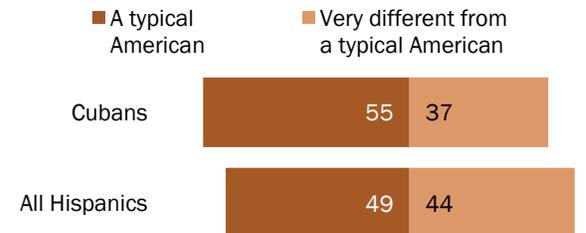
% saying they most often describe themselves as ...



% saying they prefer the term ...



% saying they think of themselves as ...



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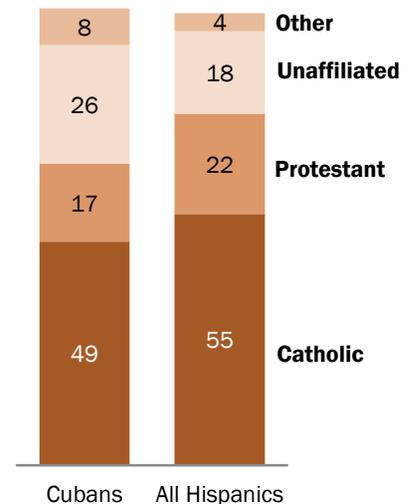
54% of all U.S. Hispanics say they prefer their ancestor's Hispanic origin term to describe their identity, 23% say they describe themselves most often as "American" and two-in-ten use the pan-ethnic terms of "Hispanic" or "Latino" to describe their identity.

- 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](#) 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.

FIGURE 3

Cuban Religious Affiliation

% of adults who belong to each religious group



Note: "Don't know" responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults, May 24-July 28, 2013 (n=4,080 including 287 Cuban adults)

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Table 1
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Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Cuban Origin		
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Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	851	851	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	1,135	---	1,135
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	40	22	51
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	116	112	3
5-17	53,820	12,635	280	234	46
18-29	53,007	10,923	327	211	117
30-39	40,997	8,454	249	118	131
40-49	42,158	7,039	321	96	225
50-64	61,801	6,560	363	55	308
65 and older	44,663	3,301	329	25	305
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	724	180	544
Never married	71,957	13,603	478	251	227
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	389	74	315
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	390	217	174
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	20	11	9
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School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	275	230	46
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	295	31	264
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	417	79	338
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	336	126	211
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	348	134	213
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$25,000	\$28,000	\$23,000
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$32,600	\$40,000	\$29,000
Persons in Poverty ³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	92	72	20
18-64	28,336	6,693	219	63	155
65 and older	4,155	631	75	4	71
Health Insurance ⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	494	128	366
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	38	27	11
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	1,659	729	930
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	1,105	482	623
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	282	98	184
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Citizen	294,112	41,173	1,517	851	666
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Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	386	315	71
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	1,485	424	1,061
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	746	377	369
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	739	47	692
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
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6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	149	---	149
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	148	---	148
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	113	---	113
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	538	---	538
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	199	118	81
New Jersey	8,899	1,685	86	43	43
New York	19,651	3,609	66	43	23
Midwest	67,548	4,953	76	49	27
South	118,384	19,724	1,544	580	964
Florida	19,553	4,620	1,345	465	880
Texas	26,448	10,155	55	27	28
West	74,254	21,749	167	105	63
California	38,333	14,716	93	59	34

¹Unmarried women 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. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Cuban origin, 17,355; U.S.-born Cubans, 7,499; foreign-born Cubans, 9,856. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Cuban Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Cuban Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	660	189	471
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	366	103	263
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	294	87	207
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	55.5	54.2	56.0
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$40,500	\$57,000	\$35,200
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.9

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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Cuban Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Cuban Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	914	341	573
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	97	39	58
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	620	156	464
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	9.6	10.3	9.2
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	73	16	57
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	66	15	51
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	197	68	129
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	579	242	337
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	303	143	161
Services	22,944	5,522	161	50	111
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	237	107	131
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	56	10	46
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	156	31	126

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 Cuban origin, 14,351; U.S.-born Cubans, 4,802; foreign-born Cubans, 9,549.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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.

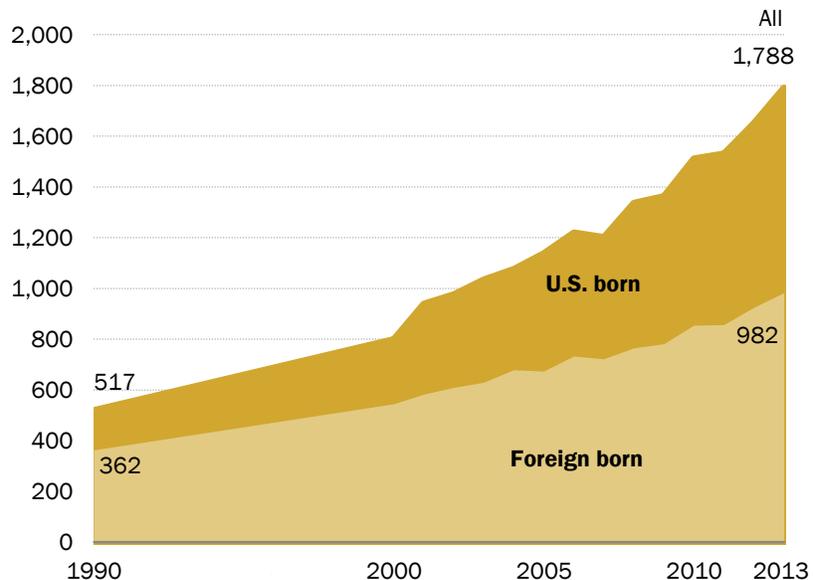
Dominicans are the fifth-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 3.3% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Dominican-origin population has more than

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

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)

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¹¹ Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.

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.¹² 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.

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%).¹³ 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%.

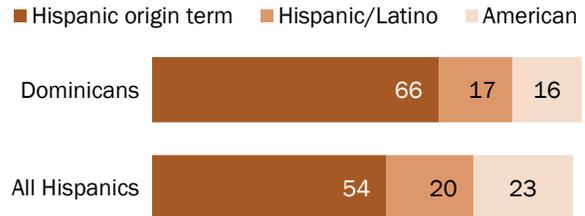
¹³ Language dominance, or primary language, is a composite measure based on self-described assessments of speaking and reading abilities. "Spanish-dominant" persons are more proficient in Spanish than in English, i.e., they speak and read Spanish "very well" or "pretty well" but rate their English-speaking 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.

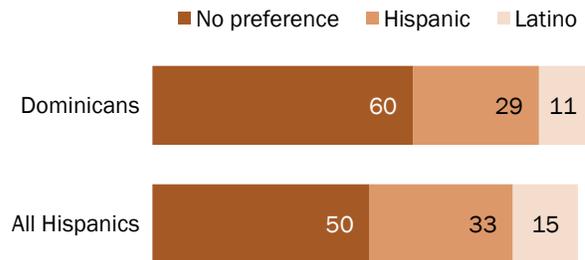
FIGURE 2

Dominican Views of Identity

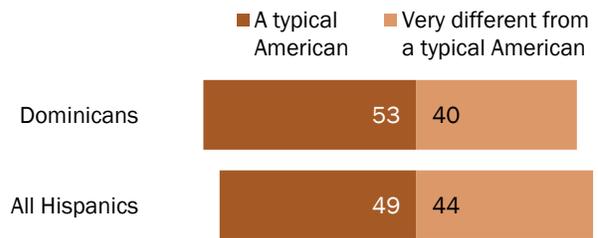
% saying they most often describe themselves as ...



% saying they prefer the term ...



% saying they think of themselves as ...



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 338 Dominican adults)

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- “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

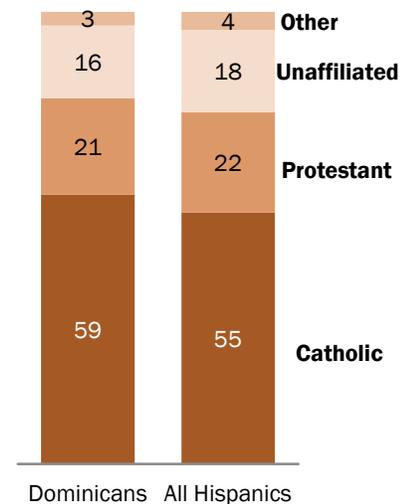
comparison, 54% of all U.S. Hispanics say they prefer their ancestor’s Hispanic origin term to describe their identity, 23% say they describe themselves most often as “American” and two-in-ten use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity.

- 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.

FIGURE 3

Dominican Religious Affiliation

% of adults who belong to each religious group



Note: “Don’t know” responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults, May 24-July 28, 2013 (n=4,080 including 272 Dominican adults)

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Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Dominican Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Dominican Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	1,788	806	982
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	847	413	434
Female	160,537	26,587	941	394	548
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	806	806	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	982	---	982
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	28	15	43
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	150	145	5
5-17	53,820	12,635	374	305	69
18-29	53,007	10,923	398	219	179
30-39	40,997	8,454	265	84	181
40-49	42,158	7,039	235	33	202
50-64	61,801	6,560	248	14	234
65 and older	44,663	3,301	117	5	113
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	470	74	395
Never married	71,957	13,603	535	248	287
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	259	34	226
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	452	192	259
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	30	11	19
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	16	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	367	300	66
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	327	27	300
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	259	49	211
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	258	75	183
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	168	50	118
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$20,000	\$19,200	\$20,800
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$35,700	\$29,000
Persons in Poverty³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	184	155	29
18-64	28,336	6,693	272	82	190
65 and older	4,155	631	39	1	38
Health Insurance⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	376	115	261
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	40	27	13
Persons in Households by Type of Household⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	1,598	741	857
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	721	300	420
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	155	45	111
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	1,295	806	489
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	493	---	493
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	180	143	37
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	1,458	518	940
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	759	451	308
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	699	67	632
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	190	---	190
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	133	---	133
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	122	---	122
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	141	---	141
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	395	---	395
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	1,405	608	797
New York	19,651	3,609	840	367	473
New Jersey	8,899	1,685	245	98	147
Massachusetts	6,693	704	151	66	85
Pennsylvania	12,774	803	83	37	46
Midwest	67,548	4,953	34	21	13
South	118,384	19,724	309	151	158
Florida	19,553	4,620	206	94	112
West	74,254	21,749	40	27	14

¹Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. ²High school graduate² includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Dominican origin, 12,368; U.S.-born Dominicans, 5,627; foreign-born Dominicans, 6,741. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Dominican Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Dominican Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	501	101	400
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	120	27	93
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	381	74	307
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	23.9	26.7	23.2
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$33,900	\$46,700	\$31,000
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5

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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Dominican Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Dominican Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	776	217	559
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	114	45	70
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	427	134	293
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	12.9	17.0	11.1
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	34	8	26
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	71	14	57
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	185	54	131
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	486	141	345
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	185	62	123
Services	22,944	5,522	215	45	170
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	185	77	108
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	30	6	24
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	162	27	135

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 Dominican origin, 9,158; U.S.-born Dominicans, 2,833; foreign-born Dominicans, 6,325. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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

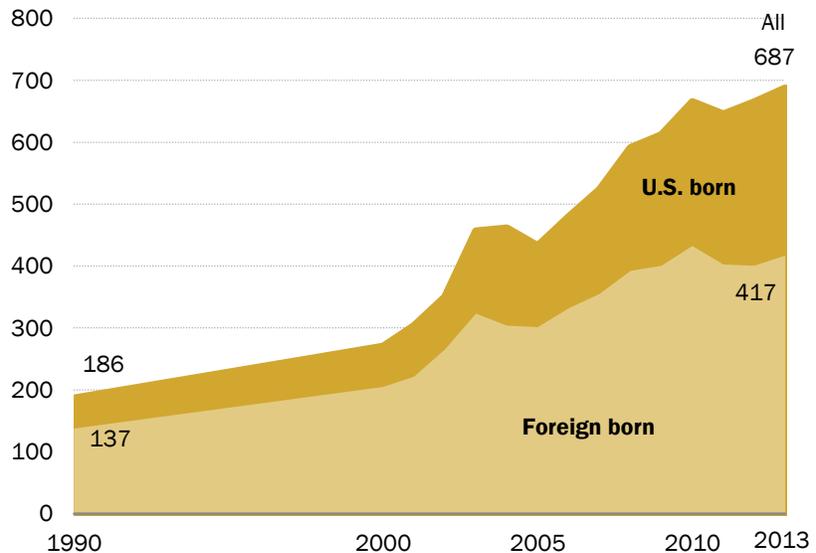
186,000 to 687,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Ecuadorian origin living in the U.S. grew by 203%, up from 137,000 in 1990 to 417,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation's largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic 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

FIGURE 1

Ecuadorian-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)

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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.¹⁵ 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.
- **Regional dispersion.** Two-thirds of Ecuadorians (66%) live in the Northeast, and four-in-ten live in New York.
- **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.

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/. 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>).

Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Ecuadorian Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All		Hispanics		
	All	Hispanics	All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	687	270	417
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	356	140	216
Female	160,537	26,587	331	130	201
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	270	270	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	417	---	417
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	32	13	41
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	58	55	3
5-17	53,820	12,635	130	110	20
18-29	53,007	10,923	125	54	71
30-39	40,997	8,454	127	28	99
40-49	42,158	7,039	108	15	93
50-64	61,801	6,560	90	6	84
65 and older	44,663	3,301	49	1	48
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	253	31	223
Never married	71,957	13,603	166	64	102
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	79	10	69
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	157	54	103
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	10	4	6
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	***	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	128	108	***
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	129	5	124
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	111	13	98
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	106	25	81
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	80	23	57
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$24,000	\$22,000	\$24,000
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$38,200	\$30,000
Persons in Poverty ³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	52	46	5
18-64	28,336	6,693	68	15	54
65 and older	4,155	631	9	<0.5	9
Health Insurance ⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	213	38	175
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	18	11	7
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	613	249	364
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	410	162	248
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	65	16	49
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	445	270	175
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	241	---	241
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	77	61	16
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	552	155	398
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	268	134	134
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	284	20	264
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	49	---	49
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	71	---	71
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	84	---	84
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	68	---	68
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	145	---	145
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	453	165	288
New York	19,651	3,609	277	99	178
New Jersey	8,899	1,685	125	46	79
Midwest	67,548	4,953	52	20	32
South	118,384	19,724	127	56	71
Florida	19,553	4,620	70	30	40
West	74,254	21,749	56	29	26
California	38,333	14,716	40	21	19

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. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Ecuadorian origin, 5,039; U.S.-born Ecuadorians, 2,001; foreign-born Ecuadorians, 3,038. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Ecuadorian Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Ecuadorian Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	192	33	158
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	75	15	60
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	117	18	99
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	38.9	44.9	37.7
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$48,000	\$60,000	\$45,980
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.7

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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Ecuadorian Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Ecuadorian Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	334	70	264
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	27	8	19
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	155	38	117
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	7.5	10.5	6.7
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	44	2	42
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	29	4	25
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	68	15	53
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	193	49	144
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	76	25	51
Services	22,944	5,522	82	14	68
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	69	23	46
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	41	2	40
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	65	6	59

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 Ecuadorian origin, 3,845; U.S.-born Ecuadorians, 931; foreign-born Ecuadorians, 2,914.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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

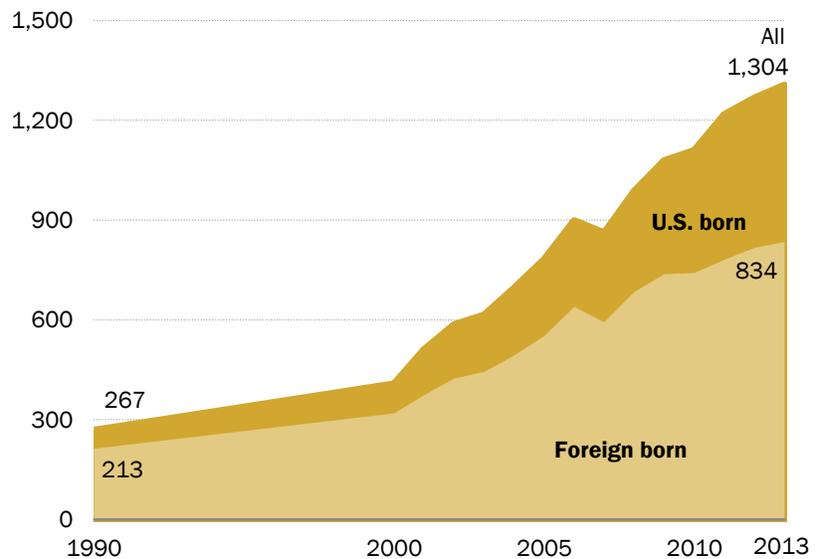
population has increased almost fivefold, growing from 267,000 to 1.3 million over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Guatemalan origin living in the U.S. grew almost 300%, up from 213,000 in 1990 to 834,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation's largest Hispanic origin 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

FIGURE 1

Guatemalan-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)

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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.¹⁷ 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%.

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%.

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/. 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>).

Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Guatemalan Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Guatemalan Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	1,304	470	834
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	742	234	508
Female	160,537	26,587	562	237	326
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,798	34,981	470	470	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	834	---	834
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	28	11	35
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	114	112	2
5-17	53,820	12,635	256	203	53
18-29	53,007	10,923	319	98	222
30-39	40,997	8,454	276	38	238
40-49	42,158	7,039	180	11	169
50-64	61,801	6,560	123	6	117
65 and older	44,663	3,301	37	3	34
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	406	40	366
Never married	71,957	13,603	429	104	325
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	99	12	87
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	285	86	199
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	25	7	19
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	***	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	249	197	52
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	419	14	405
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	159	17	142
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	116	29	87
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	71	23	49
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$24,000	\$33,300	\$23,000
Persons in Poverty ³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	137	120	17
18-64	28,336	6,693	223	29	194
65 and older	4,155	631	7	1	6
Health Insurance ⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	588	77	510
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	48	31	18
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	1,122	436	686
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	657	257	399
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	162	27	136
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	674	470	204
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	630	---	630
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	131	79	52
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	1,060	280	779
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	402	230	172
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	658	50	608
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	125	---	125
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	209	---	209
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	160	---	160
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	87	---	87
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	253	---	253
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	270	85	184
New York	19,651	3,609	96	30	65
New Jersey	8,899	1,685	61	***	44
Midwest	67,548	4,953	109	44	65
South	118,384	19,724	441	148	293
Florida	19,553	4,620	117	34	83
Texas	26,448	10,155	75	***	54
West	74,254	21,749	485	193	292
California	38,333	14,716	408	160	248

¹Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. ²High school graduate² includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Guatemalan origin, 9,444; U.S.-born Guatemalans, 3,445; foreign-born Guatemalans, 5,999. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Guatemalan Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Guatemalan Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	318	39	279
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	89	14	75
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	228	25	204
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	28.1	36.9	26.8
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$38,200	\$52,700	\$36,300
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.1

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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Guatemalan Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Guatemalan Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	686	104	582
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	61	16	45
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	220	56	163
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	8.1	13.4	7.1
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	133	5	127
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	77	10	68
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	96	27	68
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	379	61	318
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	81	29	52
Services	22,944	5,522	239	19	220
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	91	34	58
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	125	5	120
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	150	17	132

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 Guatemalan origin, 7,016; U.S.-born Guatemalans, 1,402; foreign-born Guatemalans, 5,614.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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

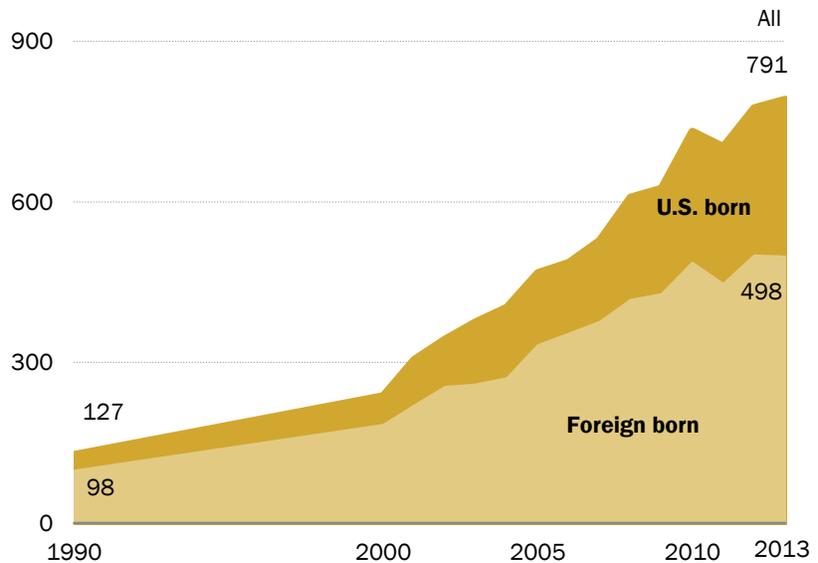
127,000 to 791,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Honduran origin living in the U.S. grew by over 407%, up from 98,000 in 1990 to 498,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation's largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 2013.¹⁸

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

FIGURE 1

Honduran-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)

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¹⁸ Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.

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.¹⁹ 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.

About the Data

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Honduras 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/. 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>).

Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Honduran Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Honduran Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	791	293	498
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	415	155	260
Female	160,537	26,587	376	138	238
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	293	293	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	498	---	498
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	28	10	35
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	76	73	3
5-17	53,820	12,635	164	135	29
18-29	53,007	10,923	180	55	125
30-39	40,997	8,454	165	16	149
40-49	42,158	7,039	104	8	96
50-64	61,801	6,560	79	5	74
65 and older	44,663	3,301	24	1	23
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	217	16	200
Never married	71,957	13,603	261	61	200
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	73	7	66
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	188	40	148
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	15	1	14
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	***	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	160	130	30
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	209	8	201
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	126	10	116
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	80	16	65
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	39	9	30
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$19,000	\$18,000	\$19,000
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$24,000	\$29,000	\$24,000
Persons in Poverty ³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	92	80	12
18-64	28,336	6,693	123	14	109
65 and older	4,155	631	4	<0.5	4
Health Insurance ⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	361	48	313
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	36	18	17
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	685	272	413
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	349	135	214
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	90	15	74
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	399	293	107
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	391	---	391
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	79	55	24
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	636	165	471
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	263	141	122
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	373	24	349
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	79	---	79
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	124	---	124
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	108	---	108
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	61	---	61
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	126	---	126
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	171	71	100
New York	19,651	3,609	87	36	51
New Jersey	8,899	1,685	49	***	30
Midwest	67,548	4,953	54	21	33
South	118,384	19,724	435	147	289
Florida	19,553	4,620	123	43	80
Texas	26,448	10,155	107	32	75
West	74,254	21,749	131	55	76
California	38,333	14,716	105	43	62

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. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Honduran origin, 5,325; U.S.-born Hondurans, 1,984; foreign-born Hondurans, 3,341. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Honduran Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Honduran Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	195	18	177
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	56	***	50
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	140	***	127
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	28.5	***	28.1
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$36,080	***	\$36,000
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	3.8	***	3.9

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 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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Honduran Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Honduran Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	377	54	323
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	44	8	36
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	147	33	114
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	10.5	12.9	10.1
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	87	3	84
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	35	4	31
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	62	13	48
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	194	34	159
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	46	14	31
Services	22,944	5,522	116	12	104
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	56	17	40
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	84	3	81
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	75	9	66

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 Honduran origin, 3,897; U.S.-born Hondurans, 722; foreign-born Hondurans, 3,175.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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.

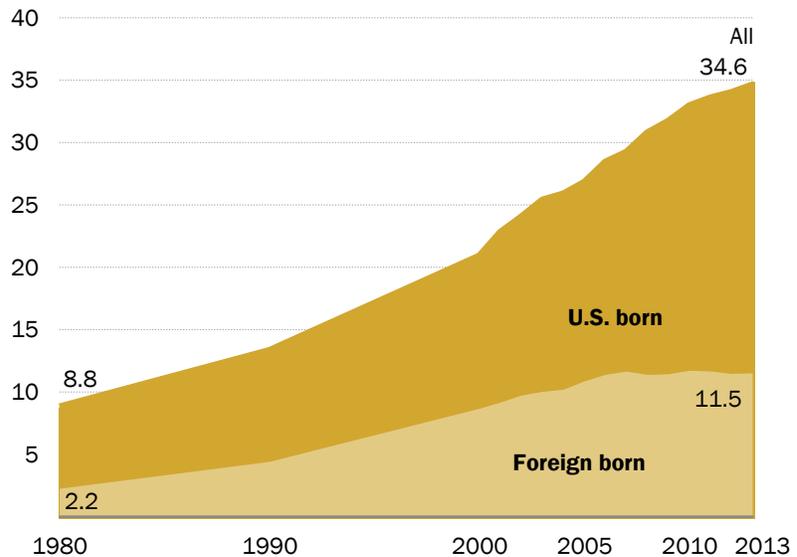
Mexicans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as Hispanics of Mexican origin; this means either they themselves are Mexican immigrants or they trace their family ancestry to Mexico.

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 2013.²⁰ 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.

FIGURE 1

Mexican-Origin Population in the U.S., 1980-2013

In millions



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)

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²⁰ Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.

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.²¹ 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.

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%).²² 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%.

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.

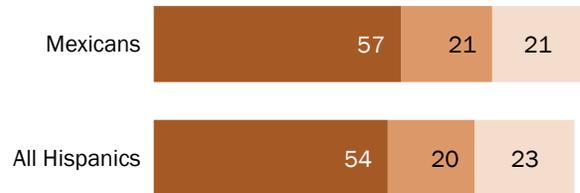
- Income.** The median annual personal earnings for Mexicans ages 16 and older was \$20,800 in the year prior to the survey—slightly lower than the median earnings for all U.S. Hispanics (\$21,900) and lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population (\$30,000).
- Poverty status.** The share of 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

FIGURE 2

Mexican Views of Identity

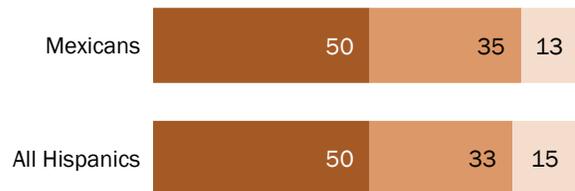
% saying they most often describe themselves as ...

■ Hispanic Origin Term ■ Hispanic/Latino ■ American



% saying they prefer the term ...

■ No preference ■ Hispanic ■ Latino



% saying they think of themselves as ...

■ A typical American ■ Very different from a typical American



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 2,346 Mexican adults)

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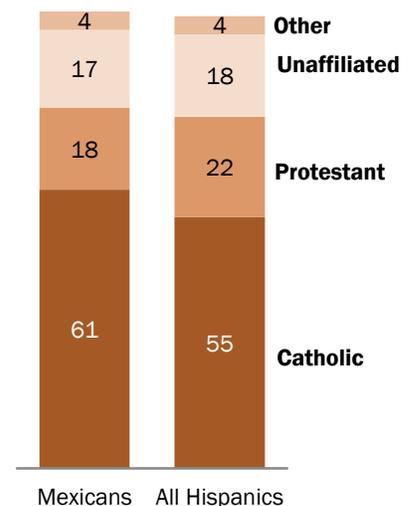
terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino” to describe their identity. By comparison, 54% of all U.S. Hispanics say they prefer their ancestor’s Hispanic origin term to describe their identity, 23% say they describe themselves most often as “American” and two-in-ten use the pan-ethnic terms of “Hispanic” or “Latino”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

FIGURE 3

Mexican Religious Affiliation

% of adults who belong to each religious group



Note: “Don’t know” responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults, May 24-July 28, 2013 (n=4,080 including 1,843 Mexican adults)

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Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Mexican Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Mexican Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	34,582	23,081	11,502
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	17,726	11,625	6,101
Female	160,537	26,587	16,856	11,456	5,400
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	23,081	23,081	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	11,502	---	11,502
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	26	17	39
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	3,485	3,443	42
5-17	53,820	12,635	8,814	8,166	648
18-29	53,007	10,923	7,073	4,880	2,193
30-39	40,997	8,454	5,418	2,463	2,955
40-49	42,158	7,039	4,319	1,601	2,718
50-64	61,801	6,560	3,744	1,654	2,090
65 and older	44,663	3,301	1,730	873	857
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	10,742	4,293	6,449
Never married	71,957	13,603	8,244	5,397	2,847
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	3,297	1,781	1,516
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	7,966	4,819	3,148
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	591	327	264
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	261	168	93
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	8,634	7,968	666
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	7,337	1,654	5,684
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	4,892	2,512	2,380
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	3,933	2,741	1,193
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	1,832	1,266	566
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$20,800	\$22,000	\$20,000
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$29,000	\$34,000	\$25,000
Persons in Poverty ³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	4,186	3,887	298
18-64	28,336	6,693	4,333	1,869	2,464
65 and older	4,155	631	309	121	188
Health Insurance ⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	10,664	4,381	6,283
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	1,548	1,209	339
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	31,388	21,041	10,348
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	20,435	13,278	7,157
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	2,626	1,631	995
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	26,021	23,081	2,940
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	8,562	---	8,562
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	8,229	7,797	432
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	22,868	11,841	11,028
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	12,880	9,790	3,090
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	9,988	2,050	7,938
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	908	---	908
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	1,718	---	1,718
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	2,457	---	2,457
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	1,588	---	1,588
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	4,831	---	4,831
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	965	488	477
Midwest	67,548	4,953	3,708	2,447	1,261
Illinois	12,882	2,118	1,697	1,022	675
South	118,384	19,724	12,105	8,222	3,883
Texas	26,448	10,155	8,890	6,370	2,520
West	74,254	21,749	17,803	11,923	5,880
California	38,333	14,716	12,251	8,027	4,223
Arizona	6,627	2,004	1,804	1,294	510
Colorado	5,268	1,109	822	603	219

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. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Mexican origin, 280,127; U.S.-born Mexicans, 190,212; foreign-born Mexicans, 89,915.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/deign.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Mexican Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Mexican Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	8,489	4,120	4,369
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	4,030	2,076	1,954
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	4,459	2,044	2,415
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	47.5	50.4	44.7
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$40,000	\$45,700	\$36,000
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.2

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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Mexican Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Mexican Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	14,186	7,177	7,009
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	1,545	935	610
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	7,677	4,317	3,360
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	9.8	11.5	8.0
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	2,273	639	1,633
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	1,616	632	985
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	2,593	1,560	1,032
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	7,704	4,346	3,358
Occupations¹					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	2,707	1,960	747
Services	22,944	5,522	3,450	1,347	2,104
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	2,996	2,144	852
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	2,001	495	1,506
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	3,032	1,231	1,801

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, 193,507; U.S.-born Mexicans, 107,650; foreign-born Mexicans, 85,857.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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

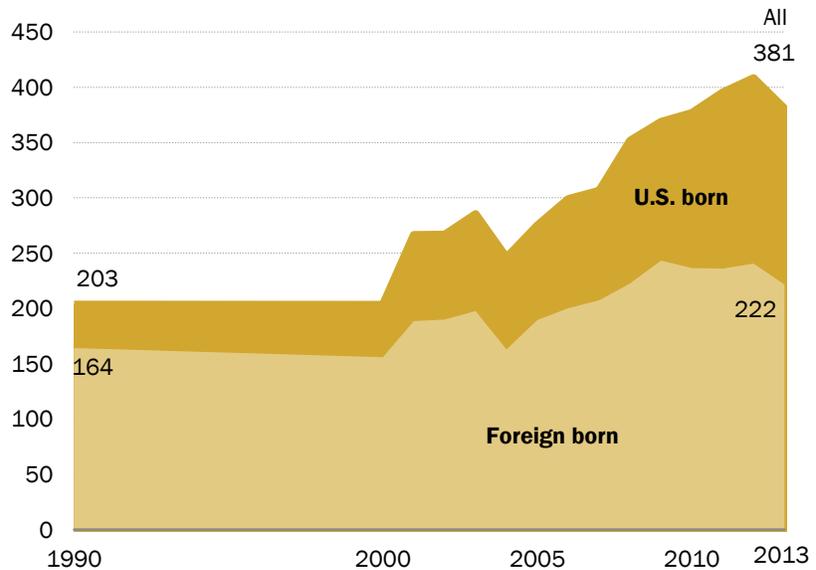
381,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Nicaraguan origin living in the U.S. grew by 35%, up from 164,000 in 1990 to 222,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation's largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population in 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

FIGURE 1

Nicaraguan-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)

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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.²⁴ 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.

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/. 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>).

Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Nicaraguan Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Nicaraguan Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	381	159	222
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	182	78	105
Female	160,537	26,587	198	81	117
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	159	159	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	222	---	222
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	33	16	44
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	32	31	1
5-17	53,820	12,635	59	53	6
18-29	53,007	10,923	77	48	29
30-39	40,997	8,454	65	13	53
40-49	42,158	7,039	58	6	52
50-64	61,801	6,560	61	7	54
65 and older	44,663	3,301	29	1	28
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	137	23	114
Never married	71,957	13,603	104	48	56
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	49	4	45
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	87	39	49
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	6	3	3
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	***	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	58	53	***
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	59	4	56
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	69	9	60
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	71	15	56
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	47	14	33
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$24,000	\$22,000	\$24,600
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$30,000
Persons in Poverty ³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	20	18	2
18-64	28,336	6,693	40	10	30
65 and older	4,155	631	6	<0.5	6
Health Insurance ⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	118	26	92
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	9	8	2
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	343	148	195
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	220	95	125
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	33	9	24
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	282	159	123
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	98	---	98
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	56	44	11
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	293	84	210
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	165	75	91
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	128	9	119
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	15	---	15
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	22	---	22
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	30	---	30
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	23	---	23
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	131	---	131
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	34	17	17
Midwest	67,548	4,953	16	9	7
South	118,384	19,724	207	75	132
Florida	19,553	4,620	137	42	95
West	74,254	21,749	124	58	66
California	38,333	14,716	110	51	60

¹Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. ²High school graduate² includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Nicaraguan origin, 3,167; U.S.-born Nicaraguans, 1,298; foreign-born Nicaraguans, 1,869. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Nicaraguan Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Nicaraguan Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	104	19	85
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	44	***	35
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	60	***	50
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	42.4	***	41.6
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$50,000	***	\$45,400
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	3.6	****	3.7

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 Nicaraguan origin, 980; U.S.-born Nicaraguans, 192; foreign-born Nicaraguans, 788. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Nicaraguan Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Nicaraguan Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	193	51	142
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	20	6	14
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	86	26	60
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	9.3	10.3	9.0
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	19	2	17
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	13	3	10
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	45	11	34
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	116	35	81
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	54	19	35
Services	22,944	5,522	39	9	31
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	49	16	33
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	16	1	15
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	34	6	29

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 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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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

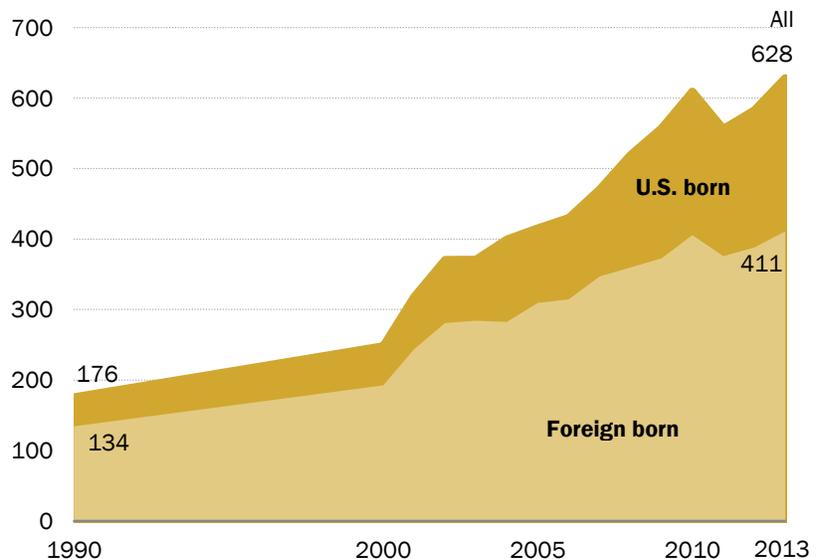
628,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Peruvian origin living in the U.S. grew by about 206%, up from 134,000 in 1990 to 411,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation's largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population 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

FIGURE 1

Peruvian-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)

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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.²⁶ 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/. 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>).

Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Peruvian Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Peruvian Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	628	217	411
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	300	110	190
Female	160,537	26,587	329	108	221
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	217	217	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	411	---	411
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	36	14	46
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	43	42	1
5-17	53,820	12,635	102	86	16
18-29	53,007	10,923	104	50	54
30-39	40,997	8,454	97	18	78
40-49	42,158	7,039	103	11	92
50-64	61,801	6,560	117	7	110
65 and older	44,663	3,301	63	3	60
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	243	26	216
Never married	71,957	13,603	142	55	87
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	98	7	91
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	146	47	99
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	9	3	6
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	***	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	101	85	***
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	47	5	42
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	114	8	106
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	131	18	113
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	128	22	106
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$25,000
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$34,000
Persons in Poverty ³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	23	19	4
18-64	28,336	6,693	49	10	39
65 and older	4,155	631	10	<0.5	10
Health Insurance ⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	161	27	134
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	12	9	4
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	555	198	357
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	380	138	241
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	67	15	51
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	422	217	204
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	207	---	207
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	84	63	21
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	502	113	389
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	271	99	173
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	230	14	216
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	36	---	36
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	72	---	72
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	92	---	92
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	50	---	50
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	160	---	160
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	197	68	128
New Jersey	8,899	1,685	81	27	54
New York	19,651	3,609	73	***	47
Midwest	67,548	4,953	29	12	17
South	118,384	19,724	246	74	172
Florida	19,553	4,620	126	36	90
Virginia	8,260	707	37	***	***
West	74,254	21,749	157	63	93
California	38,333	14,716	116	44	72

¹Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. ²High school graduate² includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Peruvian origin, 5,085; U.S.-born Peruvians, 1,784; foreign-born Peruvians, 3,337. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Peruvian Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Peruvian Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	189	27	162
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	90	12	78
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	99	15	85
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	47.5	45.3	47.8
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$53,000	\$63,060	\$50,600
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	3.2	2.7	3.3

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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Peruvian Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Peruvian Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	333	61	273
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	28	7	20
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	139	33	106
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	7.6	11.0	6.9
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	23	2	21
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	25	3	21
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	67	15	52
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	218	40	178
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	100	21	79
Services	22,944	5,522	85	12	73
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	77	21	56
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	20	2	19
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	51	6	45

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 Peruvian origin, 4,061; U.S.-born Peruvians, 837; foreign-born Peruvians, 3,224.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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.

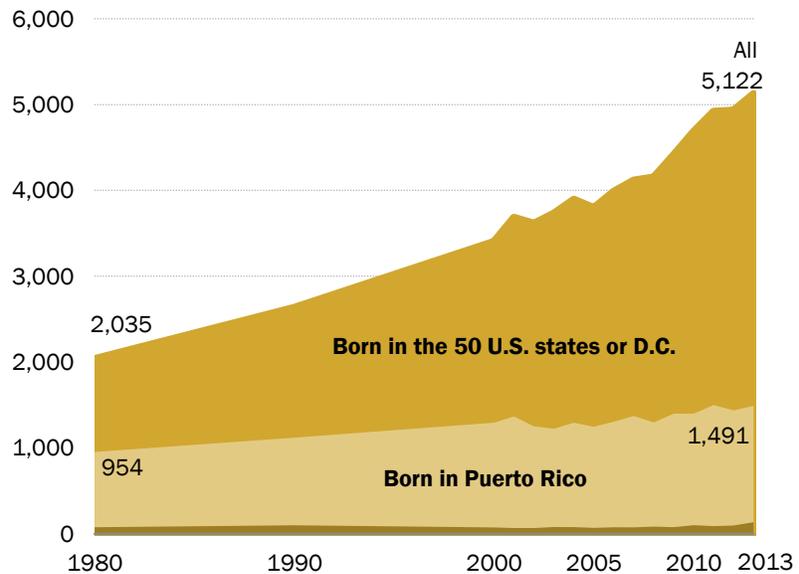
Puerto Ricans in this statistical profile are people who self-identified as

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

FIGURE 1

Puerto Rican-Origin Population in the U.S., 1980-2013

In thousands



Note: Includes only Hispanics who self-identify as Puerto Rican and are currently residing in the 50 states or District of Columbia. People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. People born outside of the U.S. or Puerto Rico and who were not U.S. citizens at birth are shown but not labeled. 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)

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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.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 2013.²⁹

About the Data

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Puerto Rican 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>).

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.

²⁹ Percentages are computed before numbers are rounded.

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.

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.

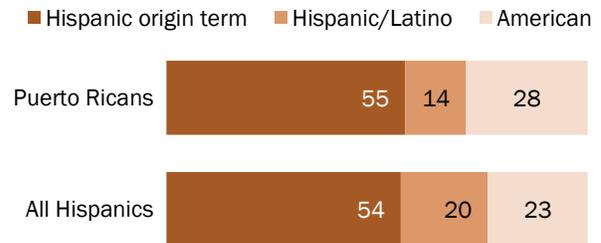
- **Age.** Puerto Ricans are younger than the U.S. population and have about the same median age as Hispanics overall. The median age of Puerto Ricans is 29; the median ages of the U.S. population and all Hispanics are 37 and 28, respectively. Among Puerto Ricans, the median age of those born on the 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.

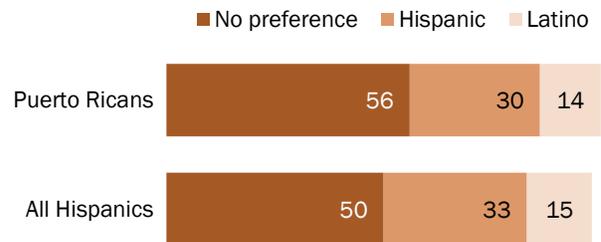
FIGURE 2

Puerto Rican Views of Identity

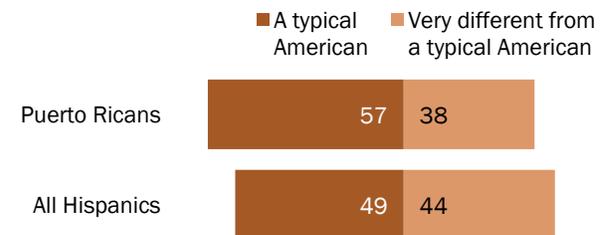
% saying they most often describe themselves as...



% saying they prefer the term...



% saying they think of themselves as...



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)

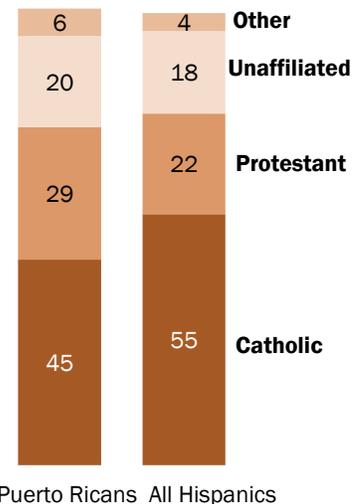
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- Typical American or not.** When asked whether they think of themselves as a typical American or very different from a typical American, roughly six-in-ten Puerto Rican adults (57%) see themselves as a typical American, while 38% think of themselves 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.

FIGURE 3

Puerto Rican Religious Affiliation

% of adults who belong to each religious group



Note: "Don't know" responses 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=4,080 including 540 Puerto Rican adults)

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Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Puerto Rican Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All		Hispanics		
	All	Hispanics	All	Mainland Born	Island Born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	5,122	3,495	1,491
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	2,540	1,762	708
Female	160,537	26,587	2,582	1,734	783
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	5,041	3,495	---
Born in Puerto Rico ¹	1,621	1,569	1,491	---	1,491
Foreign Born ²	41,341	18,983	81	---	---
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	29	22	47
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	446	431	13
5-17	53,820	12,635	1,142	1,004	126
18-29	53,007	10,923	1,033	814	186
30-39	40,997	8,454	740	471	242
40-49	42,158	7,039	646	388	238
50-64	61,801	6,560	715	321	368
65 and older	44,663	3,301	400	66	318
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	1,290	656	588
Never married	71,957	13,603	1,533	1,098	387
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	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	3,893	873	73	52	19
Unmarried women ³ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	46	34	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	1,117	978	127
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	665	237	397
High school graduate ⁴	58,768	8,037	858	475	353
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	863	534	304
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	509	290	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	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$36,000	\$37,200	\$35,000
Persons in Poverty ⁵					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	532	454	74
18-64	28,336	6,693	706	408	278
65 and older	4,155	631	91	10	76
Health Insurance ⁶					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	737	478	231
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	82	67	12
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁷					
In family households	257,066	48,026	4,297	3,034	1,159
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	2,242	1,512	666
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	668	354	290
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	5,084	3,495	1,491
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	38	---	---
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	1,781	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	20,287	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	5,959	1,960	7	---	---
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	9	---	---
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	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	1,814	738
New York	19,651	3,609	1,091	796	271
New Jersey	8,899	1,685	480	345	125
Pennsylvania	12,774	803	422	278	140
Massachusetts	6,693	704	282	172	104
Midwest	67,548	4,953	472	348	114
South	118,384	19,724	1,612	977	574
Florida	19,553	4,620	991	557	402
West	74,254	21,749	437	356	65

¹Persons born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens by birth. ²Persons who indicated they were not born in the U.S. or Puerto Rico and were not U.S. citizens by birth. ³Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. ⁴"High school graduate" includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. ⁵For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁶These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁷The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin, 40,523; mainland-born Puerto Ricans, 39,797; island-born Puerto Ricans, 11,801.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Puerto Rican Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Puerto Rican Origin		
			All	Mainland Born	Island Born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	1,592	843	706
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	597	326	254
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	995	517	452
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	37.5	38.6	36.0
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$38,900	\$44,300	\$31,600
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.8

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 Puerto Rican origin, 12,920; mainland-born Puerto Ricans, 6,801; island-born Puerto Ricans, 5,733.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Puerto Rican Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Puerto Rican Origin		
			All	Mainland Born	Island Born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	1,974	1,282	621
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	290	212	71
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	1,412	688	680
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	12.8	14.2	10.2
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	106	64	35
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	164	85	72
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	428	282	131
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	1,275	850	383
Occupations¹					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	607	397	188
Services	22,944	5,522	373	249	111
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	569	397	157
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	82	48	28
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	343	191	137

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, 29,423; mainland-born Puerto Ricans, 17,418; island-born Puerto Ricans, 10,958.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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.

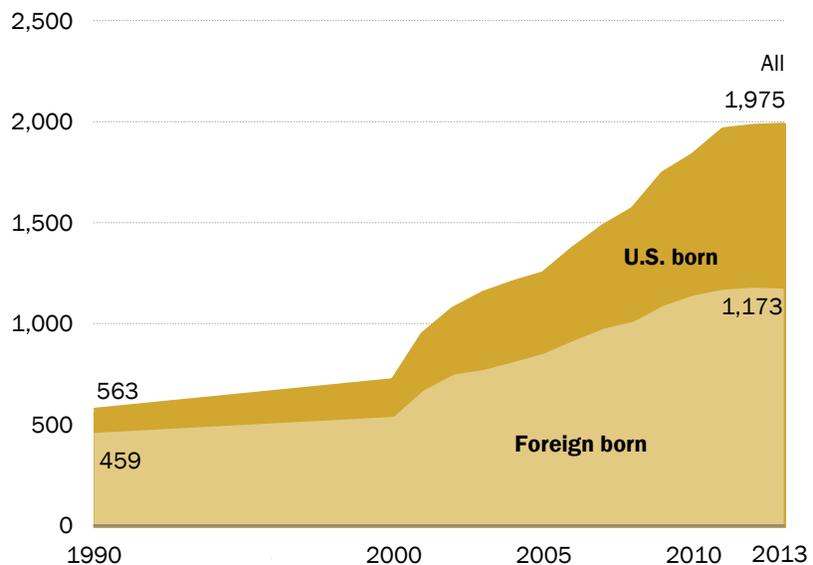
Salvadorans are the fourth-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 3.7% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 1990, the Salvadoran-origin population has more than

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

FIGURE 1

Salvadoran-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)

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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.³⁴ 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

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%).³⁵ 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.

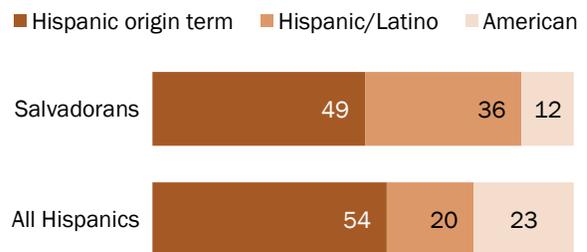
U.S. Hispanics (\$21,900) and lower than the median earnings for the U.S. population (\$30,000).

- 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

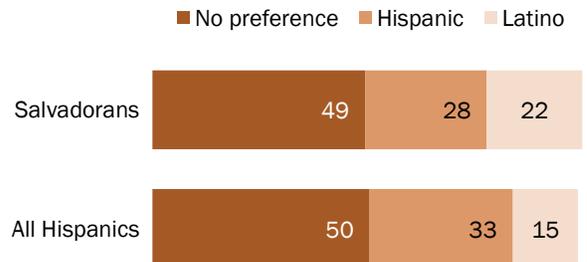
FIGURE 2

Salvadoran Views of Identity

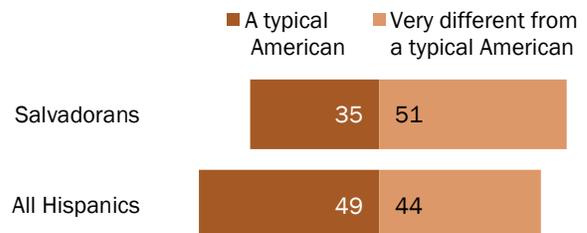
% saying they most often describe themselves as ...



% saying they prefer the term ...



% saying they think of themselves as ...



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 271 Salvadoran adults)

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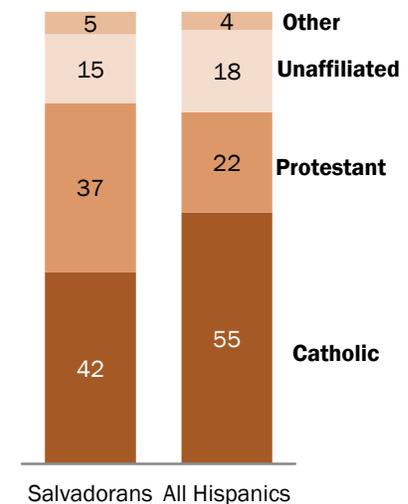
ancestor's Hispanic origin term to describe their identity, 23% say they describe themselves most often as "American" and two-in-ten use the pan-ethnic terms of "Hispanic" or "Latino" to describe their identity.

- 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.

FIGURE 3

Salvadoran Religious Affiliation

% of adults who belong to each religious group



Note: "Don't know" responses not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center survey of Hispanic adults, May 24-July 28, 2013 (n=4,080 including 228 Salvadoran adults)

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Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Salvadoran Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Salvadoran Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	1,975	802	1,173
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	1,006	403	603
Female	160,537	26,587	969	399	570
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	802	802	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	1,173	---	1,173
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	30	12	39
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	182	179	3
5-17	53,820	12,635	403	348	54
18-29	53,007	10,923	402	201	200
30-39	40,997	8,454	376	44	332
40-49	42,158	7,039	299	16	283
50-64	61,801	6,560	233	11	222
65 and older	44,663	3,301	80	3	77
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	638	63	575
Never married	71,957	13,603	575	196	379
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	178	16	162
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	483	160	323
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	37	8	29
Unmarried women ² who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	16	***	13
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	391	334	56
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	562	17	545
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	299	37	262
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	206	53	153
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	98	30	68
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$20,800	\$17,000	\$22,000
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$26,400	\$28,600	\$26,000
Persons in Poverty³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	156	139	17
18-64	28,336	6,693	211	37	175
65 and older	4,155	631	18	1	17
Health Insurance⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	730	154	576
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	79	57	22
Persons in Households by Type of Household⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	1,810	760	1,050
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	1,104	449	655
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	141	30	111
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	1,163	802	361
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	812	---	812
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	189	131	58
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	1,604	493	1,111
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	704	418	286
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	900	75	826
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	130	---	130
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	203	---	203
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	212	---	212
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	134	---	134
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	493	---	493
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	303	110	193
New York	19,651	3,609	169	63	106
Maryland	5,929	531	158	62	96
Midwest	67,548	4,953	68	32	35
South	118,384	19,724	832	330	501
Texas	26,448	10,155	283	110	173
Virginia	8,260	707	156	62	94
West	74,254	21,749	772	330	443
California	38,333	14,716	676	285	390

¹Unmarried women includes those who were never married, divorced, separated or widowed. ²High school graduate² includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Salvadoran origin, 14,762; U.S.-born Salvadorans, 5,928; foreign-born Salvadorans, 8,834. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Salvadoran Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Salvadoran Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	496	57	439
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	194	18	176
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	302	39	264
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	39.1	32.0	40.0
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$44,060	\$47,000	\$44,000
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.4	4.1

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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Salvadoran Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Salvadoran Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	998	185	813
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	91	32	59
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	359	98	261
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	8.4	14.6	6.8
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	159	12	147
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	106	15	92
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	185	50	135
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	547	108	439
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	127	41	86
Services	22,944	5,522	327	40	287
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	176	66	110
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	144	10	135
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	223	28	195

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 Salvadoran origin, 11,055; U.S.-born Salvadorans, 2,527; foreign born-Salvadorans, 8,528.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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.

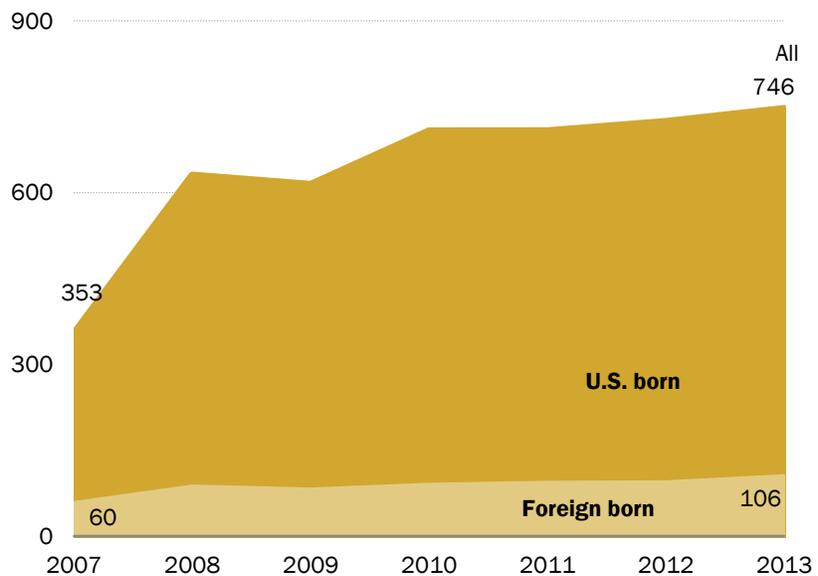
Spaniards are the ninth-largest population of Hispanic origin living in the United States, accounting for 1.4% of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2013. Since 2007, the Spanish-origin population has more than doubled, growing from 353,000 to 746,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born 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

FIGURE 1

Spanish-Origin Population in the U.S., 2007-2013

In thousands



Note: People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Population estimates for the Spanish-origin population in the U.S. are available from 1990 to 2006, but changes in the U.S. Census Bureau's question on Hispanic origin in 2000 may have led to many Spanish-origin Hispanics not indicating their Hispanic origin, resulting in low population estimates for this group in that year. For more see <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/>

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2007-2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)

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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.³⁷ 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%.

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.

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/. 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>).

Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Spanish Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Spanish Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	746	640	106
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	375	322	53
Female	160,537	26,587	371	318	53
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	640	640	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	106	---	106
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	34	30	48
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	55	53	2
5-17	53,820	12,635	145	140	4
18-29	53,007	10,923	128	120	8
30-39	40,997	8,454	100	79	20
40-49	42,158	7,039	104	82	22
50-64	61,801	6,560	127	100	27
65 and older	44,663	3,301	87	66	22
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	260	194	66
Never married	71,957	13,603	174	160	14
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	113	93	20
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	158	138	20
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	9	8	1
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	***	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	144	139	***
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	50	39	11
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	110	93	17
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	156	134	22
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	150	104	47
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$31,200	\$30,000	\$43,000
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$48,000	\$47,000	\$54,000
Persons in Poverty ³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	34	32	***
18-64	28,336	6,693	56	48	8
65 and older	4,155	631	8	6	3
Health Insurance ⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	97	82	15
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	11	11	***
Persons in Households by Type of Household ⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	609	526	83
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	437	366	71
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	118	97	21
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	693	640	53
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	53	---	53
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	476	461	15
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	216	126	90
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	166	111	55
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	50	16	35
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	23	---	23
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	9	---	9
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	10	---	10
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	8	---	8
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	57	---	57
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	103	74	30
Midwest	67,548	4,953	60	52	7
South	118,384	19,724	215	175	40
Texas	26,448	10,155	82	74	***
Florida	19,553	4,620	61	42	***
West	74,254	21,749	369	339	30
California	38,333	14,716	156	135	21
New Mexico	2,085	987	70	70	***
Colorado	5,268	1,109	43	41	***

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. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Spanish origin, 6,909; U.S.-born Spaniards, 5,849; foreign-born Spaniards, 1,060. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Spanish Origin, 2013

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Spanish Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Total (in thousands)	116,291	14,246	267	217	51
Homeownership (household heads)					
In owner-occupied homes (in thousands)	73,933	6,452	160	128	31
In renter-occupied homes (in thousands)	42,358	7,794	108	89	19
Homeownership rate (%)	63.6	45.3	59.7	59.1	62.1
Household Annual Income (in dollars)					
Median	\$52,000	\$41,000	\$55,900	\$54,800	\$61,000
Household Size					
Average number of persons	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.6

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 Spanish origin, 2,595; U.S.-born Spaniards, 2,108; foreign-born Spaniards, 487.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Spanish Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Spanish Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	334	271	63
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	34	30	4
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	197	163	34
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	9.3	10.0	6.2
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	23	17	6
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	27	22	5
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	57	47	10
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	228	185	42
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	145	109	36
Services	22,944	5,522	54	47	8
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	85	72	13
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	14	11	2
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	36	33	4

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 Spanish origin, 5,383; U.S.-born Spaniards, 4,374; foreign-born Spaniards, 1,009.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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

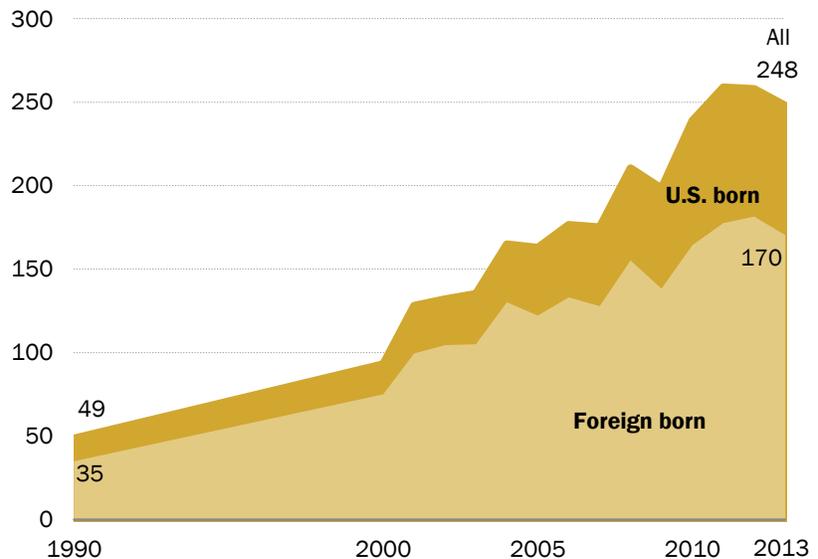
49,000 to 248,000 over the period. At the same time, the foreign-born population of Venezuelan origin living in the U.S. grew by 388%, up from 35,000 in 1990 to 170,000 in 2013. In comparison, Mexicans, the nation's largest Hispanic origin group, constituted 34.6 million, or 64.1%, of the Hispanic population 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

FIGURE 1

Venezuelan-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)

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³⁸ 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 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.³⁹ 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.

³⁹This 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.

About the Data

This statistical profile of Hispanics of Venezuelan 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/. 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>).

Table 1
U.S. Population, by Ethnicity and Venezuelan Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Venezuelan Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
TOTAL	316,129	53,964	248	77	170
Gender					
Male	155,592	27,377	118	41	76
Female	160,537	26,587	130	36	94
Nativity					
U.S. Born	274,788	34,981	77	77	---
Foreign Born	41,341	18,983	170	---	170
Age					
Median (in years)	37	28	34	15	39
Age Groups					
Younger than 5	19,682	5,053	16	14	1
5-17	53,820	12,635	45	29	16
18-29	53,007	10,923	45	14	31
30-39	40,997	8,454	47	9	38
40-49	42,158	7,039	48	6	42
50-64	61,801	6,560	34	4	31
65 and older	44,663	3,301	13	2	12
Marital Status (ages 18 and older)					
Married	122,043	16,750	101	14	88
Never married	71,957	13,603	51	16	35
Divorced/separated/widowed	48,628	5,924	35	5	30
Fertility (women ages 15 to 44)					
Total number of women	63,071	12,411	68	***	54
Women who had a birth in the past 12 months	3,893	873	3	***	2
Unmarried women ¹ who had a birth in the past 12 mo	1,478	393	***	***	***
School Enrollment (ages 5 to 18)					
K-12	52,794	12,383	45	30	***
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older)					
Less than high school graduate	28,268	10,491	10	1	9
High school graduate ²	58,768	8,037	25	3	21
Two-year degree/Some college	61,501	6,988	45	7	38
Bachelor's degree or more	62,454	4,169	80	12	68
Median Annual Personal Earnings (in dollars)					
All (ages 16 and older with earnings)	\$30,000	\$21,900	\$28,000	\$26,300	\$28,400
Full-time, year-round workers	\$42,000	\$30,000	\$44,500	\$55,000	\$42,000
Persons in Poverty³					
Younger than 18	16,224	5,739	13	8	4
18-64	28,336	6,693	29	4	25
65 and older	4,155	631	3	***	3
Health Insurance⁴					
Uninsured, all ages	46,654	15,411	64	9	55
Uninsured, younger than 18	5,245	2,033	9	3	6
Persons in Households by Type of Household⁵					
In family households	257,066	48,026	209	67	142
In married-couple households	183,952	30,351	160	49	111
In non-family households	51,033	4,944	35	8	27
Citizenship					
Citizen	294,112	41,173	145	77	67
Non-citizen	22,016	12,791	103	---	103
Language (ages 5 and older)					
Speaks only English at home	234,715	12,893	32	21	11
Does not speak only English at home	61,732	36,019	200	42	158
Speaks English very well	36,673	20,287	129	37	92
Speaks English less than very well	25,059	15,732	71	5	66
Years in the U.S. (foreign-born only)					
0 to 5 years	5,959	1,960	41	---	41
6 to 10 years	5,791	2,926	26	---	26
11 to 15 years	7,012	3,811	42	---	42
16 to 20 years	4,915	2,456	22	---	22
Over 20 years	17,664	7,830	39	---	39
Regional Dispersion					
Northeast	55,943	7,537	35	12	23
Midwest	67,548	4,953	20	8	12
South	118,384	19,724	171	50	121
Florida	19,553	4,620	105	25	80
Texas	26,448	10,155	33	13	21
West	74,254	21,749	22	8	14

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. ³For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see <http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/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. ⁴These data reflect insurance coverage prior to the implementation of the individual insurance mandate of the Affordable Care Act. ⁵The 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, 3,132,795; Hispanics, 435,427; Hispanics of Venezuelan origin, 2,082; U.S.-born Venezuelans, 638; foreign-born Venezuelans, 1,444. The symbol *** indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 2

Household Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Venezuelan Origin, 2013

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

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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

Table 3

Employment Characteristics, by Ethnicity and Venezuelan Origin, 2013

Thousands, unless otherwise noted

	All	Hispanics	Hispanics of Venezuelan Origin		
			All	U.S. born	Foreign born
Employment Status (civilians ages 16 and older)					
Employed	145,238	22,948	122	23	99
Unemployed	13,365	2,535	14	3	11
Not in labor force	91,321	12,437	59	11	48
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	9.9	10.3	12.3	9.8
Industries¹					
Construction, agriculture and mining	11,827	3,116	7	***	6
Manufacturing	15,283	2,383	9	***	7
Trade and transportation	26,636	4,322	26	***	21
Information, finance and other services	91,492	13,127	81	***	65
Occupations					
Management, professional and related occupations	56,566	5,087	56	***	45
Services	22,944	5,522	18	***	14
Sales and office support	35,127	5,037	33	***	27
Construction, extraction and farming	8,287	2,724	4	***	4
Maintenance, production, transportation and material moving	22,314	4,577	12	***	10

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 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.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS). More information on the source data and sampling error is available at <http://usa.ipums.org/usa/design.shtml> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2013.pdf.

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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/>

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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TABLE A2

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

In thousands

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

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/>

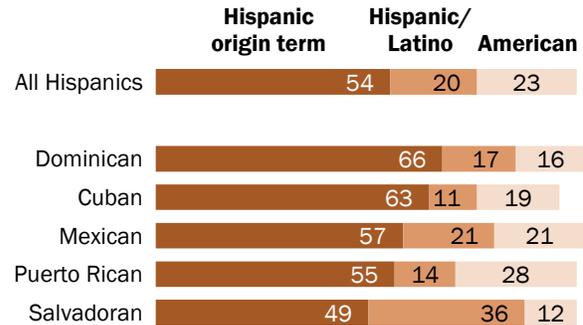
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2000 census (5% IPUMS) and 2005, 2010 and 2013 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS)

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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 ...



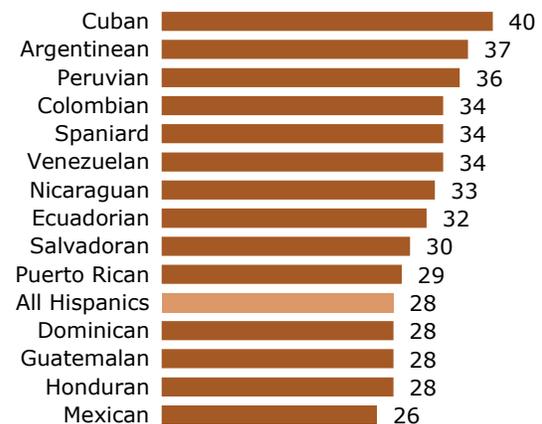
Note: Ranked by share responding with their Hispanic origin term. Volunteered responses of “Depends” and “Don’t know/Refused” not shown.

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

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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)

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FIGURE A3

Educational Attainment by Latino Origin Group, 2013

% among those ages 25 and older

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

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.

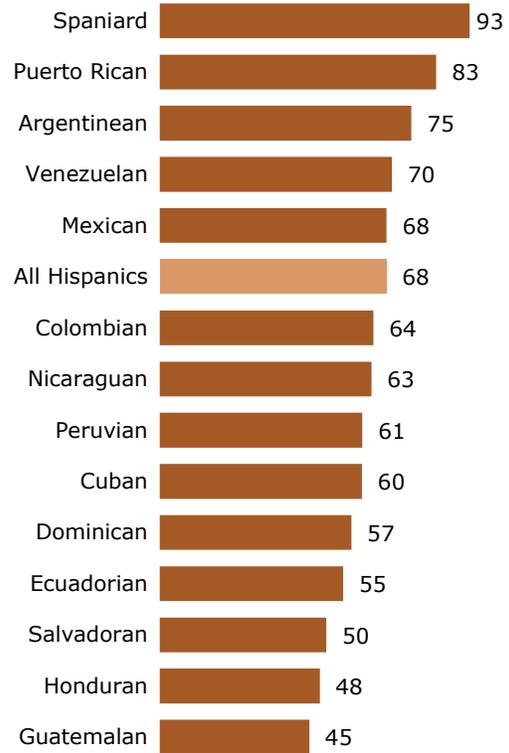
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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FIGURE A4

Share Proficient in English, by Hispanic Origin Group, 2013

% among those ages 5 and older



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."

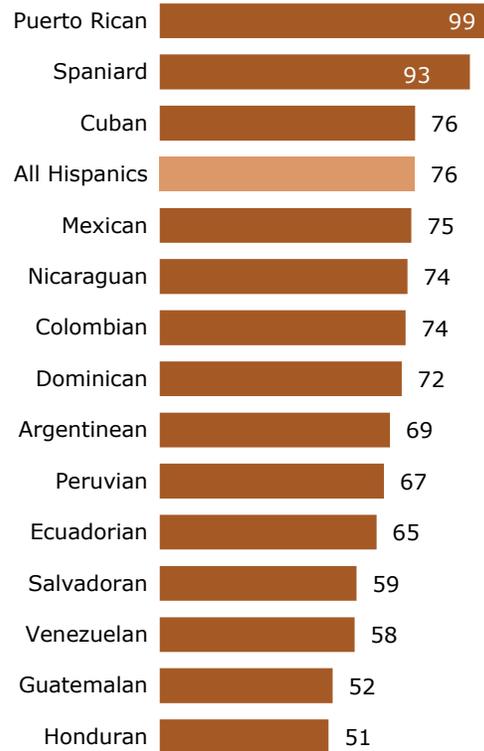
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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FIGURE A5

U.S. Citizen Share Among Hispanic Origin Groups, 2013

%



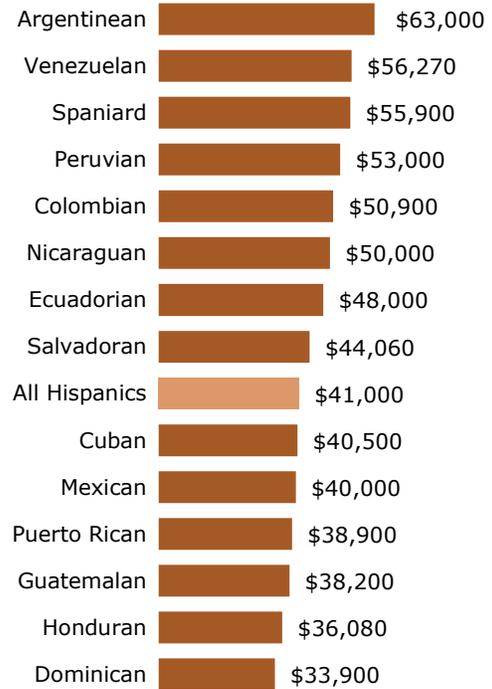
Note: "Citizens" includes U.S. citizens by birth or naturalization and reflects survey respondent self-reports. Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens by birth, but according to U.S. census data, a small number of people who indicate they are of Puerto Rican origin—38,000—also say they were born outside of 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)

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FIGURE A6

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



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

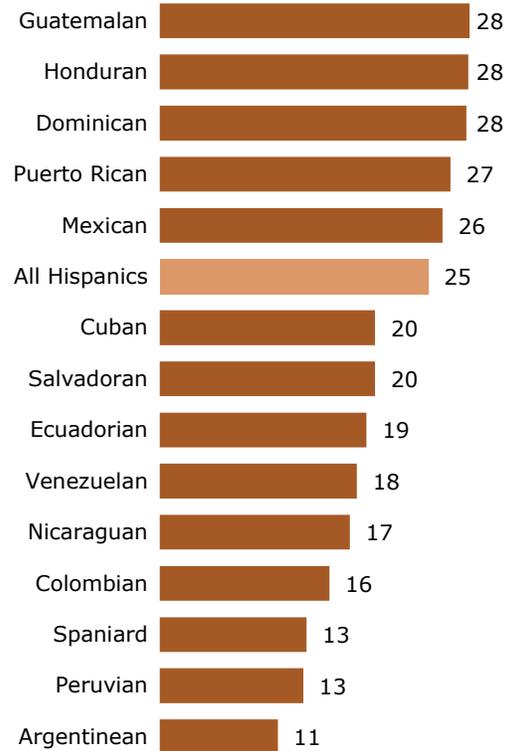
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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FIGURE A7

Poverty Rate Among Hispanic Origin Groups, 2013

%



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.

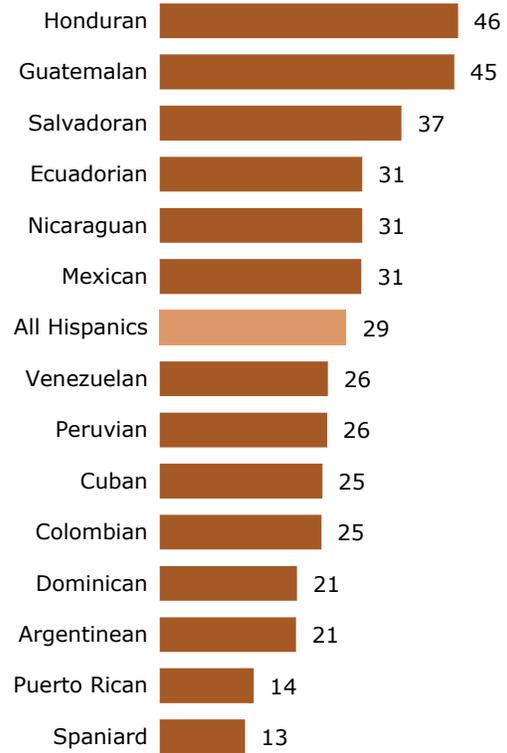
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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FIGURE A8

Share Without Health Insurance, by Hispanic Origin Group, 2013

%



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.

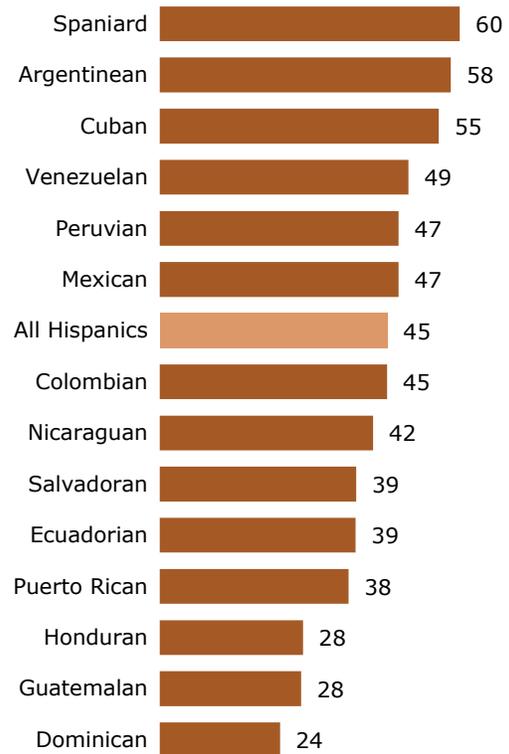
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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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)

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