

DATA SHEET

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The Puerto Rican population in the United States continues to grow in the 21st century. Between 2010 and 2016, the Puerto Rican population in the U.S. grew by nearly 18 percent, increasing from about 4.6 million to almost 5.5 million. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, in 2016, Puerto Ricans accounted for 1.7 percent of the total U.S. population and 9.5 percent of the nation’s Latino population. The rate of growth of stateside Puerto Ricans (17.9%) was more than three times the rate of the U.S. population as a whole (4.7%). Stateside Puerto Ricans also had a higher rate of growth than non-Hispanic whites (0.3%), non-Hispanic blacks (5.4%), and Latinos overall (13.7%). On the other hand, among Latino national-origin groups, Puerto Ricans (17.9%) and Mexicans (14%) had lower rates of growth compared to Cubans (23.9%), Dominicans (35.3%), South Americans (24.9%), and Central Americans (33.1%). The story is different for Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico where the population declined continuously from nearly 3.6 million to approximately 3.3 million of Puerto Ricans (-8.3% growth rate) between 2010 and 2016.



Puerto Rico’s declining economy has led many Puerto Ricans to flee the island for better economic opportunities in the mainland. Recent natural disasters are expected to compound this trend. Large demographic, economic, and social disparities characterize stateside Puerto Ricans and Puerto Ricans living in Puerto Rico. Overall, the Puerto Rican population living in the United States showed demographic, economic, and social improvements in recent years. Despite relatively lower rates of higher educational attainment and lower representation in the “management, business, science, and arts” occupation sector, stateside Puerto Ricans earned more income and were less likely to live in poverty than those in Puerto Rico. Also, civilian labor force participation was higher for Puerto Ricans in the United States than those in Puerto Rico, while the unemployment rate was significantly lower.

The following sections describe the main socioeconomic characteristics, such as education, employment, income and earnings, poverty, and housing of Puerto Ricans in the United States, compared to the overall U.S. population, non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, Latinos overall, and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, based on data from American Community Survey one-year estimates from 2010 to 2016. Overall, the data shows that Puerto Ricans have improved their educational attainment levels as well as their employment status, income and earnings, and poverty rates. However, these indicators remain lower than those of the U.S. population overall.

Table 1. Non-Hispanic or Latino and Hispanic or Latino by Specific Origin in the United States, 2010–2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
TOTAL	308,745,538	311,591,919	313,914,040	316,128,839	318,857,056	321,418,821	323,127,515	4.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	258,267,944	259,652,003	260,953,023	262,142,427	263,577,604	264,922,699	265,728,796	2.9%
White Alone	196,817,552	197,084,523	197,243,423	197,392,411	197,409,353	197,534,496	197,479,450	0.3%
Black Alone	37,685,848	38,148,876	38,464,192	38,807,755	39,267,149	39,597,600	39,717,127	5.4%
Other	23,764,544	24,418,604	25,245,408	25,942,261	26,901,102	27,790,603	28,532,219	20.1%
Hispanic or Latino	50,477,594	51,939,916	52,961,017	53,986,412	55,279,452	56,496,122	57,398,719	13.7%
Mexican	31,798,258	33,557,922	34,038,599	34,586,088	35,320,579	35,797,080	36,255,589	14.0%
Puerto Rican	4,623,716	4,885,294	4,970,604	5,138,109	5,266,738	5,372,759	5,450,472	17.9%
Cuban	1,785,547	1,891,014	1,957,557	2,013,155	2,046,805	2,106,501	2,212,566	23.9%
Dominican Republic	1,414,703	1,554,819	1,656,960	1,757,961	1,760,354	1,873,097	1,914,120	35.3%
Central American	3,998,280	4,623,170	4,760,337	4,802,410	5,097,021	5,210,908	5,319,873	33.1%
South American	2,769,434	3,071,280	3,148,370	3,260,031	3,320,848	3,403,619	3,460,404	24.9%
Other	4,087,656	2,356,417	2,428,590	2,428,658	2,467,107	2,732,158	2,785,695	-31.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File, 2011 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

EDUCATION

Educational attainment is an important socioeconomic indicator. Obtaining a higher education can be a major step toward better occupational and economic outcomes. Educational attainment profiles vary along racial and ethnic lines in the United States. Overall, the Puerto Rican population has made significant and consistent improvements in educational attainment in recent years. However, higher educational attainment among Puerto Ricans in the U.S. continues to be lower than that of the U.S. population overall.

In 2016, only 18.6 percent of stateside Puerto Ricans, age 25 years and older, had earned a bachelor's degree or higher — lower than the rate for the U.S. population as a whole (31.3%). Similarly, Puerto Ricans in the U.S. had a lower rate of having a bachelor's degree or higher than non-Hispanic whites (35%) and non-Hispanic blacks (20.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of stateside Puerto Ricans who earned a bachelor's degree or higher (18.6%) was relatively higher than for the overall Latino population in the U.S. (15.3%). Among Puerto Ricans, those stateside showed lower rates of obtaining a bachelor's degree or higher (18.6%) relative to their counterparts in Puerto Rico (25.1%) in 2016.

Educational attainment for those individuals with some college or an associate's degree, was 30.5 percent among Puerto Ricans in the U.S., slightly higher than that of the U.S. population overall (29%). Stateside Puerto Ricans also showed a similar proportion of individuals with some college experience or an associate's degree compared to non-Hispanic whites (30.1%) and higher than for Latinos in the U.S. overall (24%), but slightly lower than non-Hispanic blacks (33.1%). In comparison to stateside Puerto Ricans, those in Puerto Rico showed lower rates of having some college experience or earned an associate's degree (22.6%).

A steady improvement in educational attainment among Puerto Ricans in the U.S. is evident in every category. In 2010, 44.7 percent of Puerto Ricans aged 25 years and older had some college or higher

compared to 49.1 percent in 2016. Nationally, the proportion of the population with some college or higher also increased from 57.1 percent in 2010 to 60.3 percent in 2016. Similarly among other groups, non-Hispanic whites (61.4% in 2010 and 65.1% in 2016), non-Hispanic blacks (50.3% in 2010 and 54% in 2016), and Latinos overall (35.7% in 2010 and 39.3% in 2016) also exhibited an increase in the proportion of individuals who earned some college education or higher during the same time period. Overall, Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (43.7% in 2010 and 47.7% in 2016) showed lower proportions of earning some college or higher than stateside Puerto Ricans.

Furthermore, from 2010 to 2016 the number of Puerto Ricans in the U.S. with some college or higher increased at a higher rate (9.8%) than for the entire U.S. population (5.6%). Relative to other groups in U.S., stateside Puerto Ricans showed a higher rate of change in some college education or higher than non-Hispanic whites (6%) and non-Hispanic blacks (7.4%), but lower rate of change than all Latinos (10.1%). Stateside Puerto Ricans exhibited a slightly higher rate of change in earners of some college or higher than Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (9.2%).

Overall, Puerto Ricans had high proportions of individuals with less than a high school diploma. This was the case, nationally, for 21 percent of stateside Puerto Ricans age 25 and older, relative to the overall U.S. population (12.5%). Stateside Puerto Ricans also had a higher proportion of individuals with less than a high school diploma compared to non-Hispanic whites (7.5%) and non-Hispanic blacks (14.6%), but a markedly lower proportion than among all Latinos (32.9%). The proportion of Puerto Ricans in the mainland without a high school diploma was lower compared to that of Puerto Ricans in the island (24.2%).

Educational attainment among those with a high school diploma revealed 29.9 percent of all stateside Puerto Ricans age 25 years and older with that level of attainment. Stateside Puerto Ricans had a slightly higher rate of those with a high school degree than the U.S.

population as a whole (27.2%). Moreover, the proportion of individuals with a high school diploma among stateside Puerto Ricans was higher than for non-Hispanic whites (27.4%) and all Latinos (27.8%), but lower than for non-Hispanic blacks (31.4%). Among all Puerto Ricans, those living stateside had a slightly higher proportion of individuals with a high school diploma compared to those living in the island (28.1%).

The proportion of Puerto Ricans with less than a high school diploma has decreased between 2010 and 2016, underscoring their improvement in educational attainment. The proportion of stateside Puerto Ricans with less than a high school diploma decreased from 25.3 percent in 2010 to 21 percent in 2016. Nationally, the proportion of individuals with less than a high school diploma decreased from 14.4 to 12.5 percent between 2010 and 2016. Other groups such as non-Hispanic whites (9.3% in 2010 and 7.5% in 2016), non-Hispanic blacks (17.9% in 2010 and 14.6% in 2016), and among all Latinos (37.8% in 2010 and 32.9% in 2016) also exhibited decreases in the proportion of individuals with less than a high school diploma. Among Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, the proportion of individuals with less than a high school diploma decreased from 30.5 percent in 2010 to 24.2 percent in 2016. Stateside Puerto Ricans had a higher declining rate of change among those without a high school diploma (-17%) relative to the U.S. population overall (-13.2%). Among all groups in the U.S., Puerto Ricans had a lower declining rate change among those with less than a high school diploma compared to non-Hispanic whites (-19.4%) and non-Hispanic blacks (-18.4%), but higher than that of all Latinos (-13%). Relative to stateside Puerto Ricans, Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico had a higher declining rate of change among those with less than a high school diploma (-20.7%).

The most notable difference in educational attainment between all groups in the United States was found along gender lines. In 2016, 20.7 percent of Puerto Rican females had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to their Puerto Rican male (16.2%) counterparts in the United States, a difference of 4.5 percentage points. For the U.S. population as a whole, the rate of females with a bachelor's degree or higher (31.7%) was slightly higher

than for males (30.8%), but overall both male and females in the U.S. showed higher rates relative to stateside Puerto Ricans. Non-Hispanic black females (23.1%) and Latinas overall (16.8%) also showed higher rates among those who earned a bachelor's degree or higher than their male counterparts (18.2% for non-Hispanic black males and 13.8% for overall Latino males). Among non-Hispanic whites, males (35%) earned a bachelor's degree or higher at a slightly higher rate than females (34.4%). Among Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico females earned a bachelor's degree or higher at a nearly one-third higher rate (29.2%) than males (20.2%).

The proportion of stateside Puerto Rican females with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 18 percent in 2010 to 20.7 percent in 2016. Among the U.S. female population there was a similar increase from 27.9 percent in 2010 to 31.7 in 2016. From 2010 to 2016 Puerto Rican females, non-Hispanic black females, and Latinas overall were earning a bachelor's degree or more at higher rates than their male counterparts. The rate of change for females earning a bachelor's or higher among Puerto Ricans in the U.S. (15%) was higher than the rate of change for the U.S. population overall (13.6%) and non-Hispanic whites (14.1%), but lower than the rate of change for non-Hispanic blacks (16.7%) and all Latinas (18.3%). The rate of change for females earning a bachelor's degree or higher among stateside Puerto Ricans was slightly higher than that of Puerto Rican women in Puerto Rico (14.5%). Furthermore, Puerto Ricans' rate of change for males earning a bachelor's degree or higher (13.3%) was higher than the rate of change for the U.S. population overall (8.1%). Puerto Rican males also had a higher rate of change for earners of a bachelor's degree or higher compared to non-Hispanic whites (8.4%), but lower than that of non-Hispanic blacks (15.9%) and all Latinos (16%). Puerto Rican males living on the mainland had a higher rate of change of earning a bachelor's degree or higher compared to those living in the island (12.2%).

Table 2. Population and Education, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans in the United States							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 years and over								
Less than high school diploma	25.3%	24.9%	23.9%	22.6%	22.6%	21.1%	21.0%	-17.0%
High school graduate	29.9%	29.8%	29.6%	30.0%	29.7%	29.7%	29.9%	0.0%
Some college or associate's degree	28.5%	29.1%	29.7%	29.8%	30.0%	30.8%	30.5%	7.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.2%	16.1%	16.8%	17.6%	17.6%	18.4%	18.6%	14.8%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	14.3%	14.5%	14.8%	15.3%	15.6%	16.5%	16.2%	13.3%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	18.0%	17.6%	18.6%	19.7%	19.5%	20.1%	20.7%	15.0%

	Total Population							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 years and over								
Less than high school diploma	14.4%	14.1%	13.6%	13.4%	13.1%	12.9%	12.5%	-13.2%
High school graduate	28.5%	28.4%	28.0%	27.8%	27.7%	27.6%	27.2%	-4.6%
Some college or associate's degree	28.9%	29.0%	29.2%	29.2%	29.1%	29.0%	29.0%	0.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.2%	28.5%	29.1%	29.6%	30.1%	30.6%	31.3%	11.0%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	28.5%	28.7%	29.1%	29.6%	29.9%	30.3%	30.8%	8.1%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	27.9%	28.3%	29.1%	29.6%	30.2%	30.9%	31.7%	13.6%

	Non-Hispanic Whites							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 years and over								
Less than high school diploma	9.3%	8.9%	8.5%	8.3%	8.0%	7.7%	7.5%	-19.4%
High school graduate	29.3%	29.1%	28.7%	28.4%	28.2%	27.9%	27.4%	-6.5%
Some college or associate's degree	30.0%	30.1%	30.3%	30.2%	30.2%	30.1%	30.1%	0.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	31.4%	31.9%	32.5%	33.1%	33.6%	34.2%	35.0%	11.5%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	32.3%	32.7%	33.1%	33.6%	34.0%	34.4%	35.0%	8.4%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	30.6%	31.1%	31.9%	32.6%	33.3%	34.0%	34.9%	14.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Table 2. Population and Education, 2010-2016

	Non-Hispanic Blacks							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 years and over								
Less than high school diploma	17.9%	17.4%	16.6%	16.1%	15.5%	15.2%	14.6%	-18.4%
High school graduate	31.8%	31.6%	31.4%	31.2%	31.7%	31.6%	31.4%	-1.3%
Some college or associate's degree	32.4%	32.6%	33.2%	33.3%	33.1%	33.0%	33.1%	2.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.9%	18.4%	18.8%	19.3%	19.7%	20.2%	20.9%	16.8%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	15.7%	16.3%	16.4%	16.7%	17.2%	17.7%	18.2%	15.9%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	19.8%	20.3%	20.7%	21.6%	21.8%	22.4%	23.1%	16.7%

	Latinos							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 years and over								
Less than high school diploma	37.8%	36.8%	36.0%	35.3%	34.7%	34.0%	32.9%	-13.0%
High school graduate	26.5%	27.1%	26.7%	27.1%	27.2%	27.6%	27.8%	4.9%
Some college or associate's degree	22.7%	22.9%	23.5%	23.5%	23.8%	23.6%	24.0%	5.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.0%	13.2%	13.8%	14.0%	14.4%	14.8%	15.3%	17.7%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	11.9%	12.1%	12.6%	12.8%	13.1%	13.4%	13.8%	16.0%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	14.2%	14.4%	15.1%	15.2%	15.6%	16.1%	16.8%	18.3%

	Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 years and over								
Less than high school diploma	30.5%	28.7%	27.2%	27.0%	26.0%	25.0%	24.2%	-20.7%
High school graduate	25.8%	26.8%	27.1%	27.3%	28.2%	27.5%	28.1%	8.9%
Some college or associate's degree	21.7%	21.4%	21.8%	21.7%	21.6%	22.9%	22.6%	4.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.0%	23.1%	23.9%	24.0%	24.1%	24.6%	25.1%	14.1%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	18.0%	18.8%	19.0%	19.4%	19.6%	19.7%	20.2%	12.2%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	25.5%	26.7%	28.1%	27.9%	28.1%	28.7%	29.2%	14.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Labor force participation is divided into two groups: civilians and the population serving in the Armed Forces. In 2016, the civilian labor force participation rate for Puerto Ricans in the U.S. (61.5%) was lower than the civilian labor force participation rate of the U.S. population overall (62.8%). Also, Puerto Ricans in the U.S. had a similar civilian labor force participation rate than non-Hispanic whites (61.8%), and non-Hispanic blacks (61.8%), but 5.4 percentage points lower than the civilian labor force participation rate for all Latinos (66.9%). Relative to Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (44.1%), stateside Puerto Ricans' (61.5%) civilian labor force participation rate in 2016 was nearly one-third higher.

Overall, the civilian labor force participation among Puerto Ricans in the U.S. has remained fairly steady (61.3% in 2010 to 61.5% in 2016, peaking to 61.6% in 2014). On the other hand, the U.S. civilian labor force participation overall decreased from 63.9% in 2010 to 62.8% in 2016. Similarly to the overall U.S. population, there was a decline in the civilian labor force participation among non-Hispanic whites (63.5% in 2010 and 61.8% in 2016) and Latinos overall (67.4% in 2010 and 66.9% in 2016). However, the labor force participation among non-Hispanic blacks in the United States remained fairly steady between 2010 and 2016 (61.6% in 2010 and 61.8% in 2016). For Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico the civilian labor force participation rate decreased from 46.4 percent in 2010 to 44.1 percent in 2016. Stateside Puerto Ricans and non-Hispanic blacks were the only group with a positive rate of change (0.3%) in the civilian labor force participation. The overall U.S. population (-1.7%) showed declining rates of change in the civilian labor force participation between 2010 and 2016, including non-Hispanic whites (-2.7%) and all Latinos (-0.7%). Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico had a declining rate of change in the civilian labor force participation (-5%) during this period.

In relation to the distribution of the population's civilian labor force participation in 2016, Puerto Ricans in the U.S. (56%) had a lower employment rate than the total U.S. population (59.1%), non-Hispanic whites (58.9%) and

all Latinos (62.4%). Puerto Ricans had a slightly higher employment rate than non-Hispanic blacks (55.5%). Conversely, stateside Puerto Ricans (9%) had a higher unemployment rate than the U.S. population overall (5.8%), non-Hispanic whites (4.6%), and all Latinos (6.7%), but lower than non-Hispanic blacks (10.1%) in 2016. Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (36.8%) had an even lower employment rate compared to stateside Puerto Ricans and their unemployment rate was almost double (16.4%).

In a six-year span, stateside Puerto Ricans experienced an increase in their employment rate. It increased 4.7 percentage points from 51.3 percent in 2010 to 56 percent in 2016 while the employment rate of the U.S. population as a whole (57% in 2010 and 59.1% in 2016) increased only 2.1 percentage points. Increases occurred among non-Hispanic whites (57.7% in 2010 and 58.9% in 2016), non-Hispanic blacks (50.6% in 2010 and 55.5 in 2016), and all Latinos (58.7% in 2010 and 62.4% in 2016). However, Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico had a drop in the employment rate of 0.7 percentage points (37.5% in 2010 and 36.8% in 2016). Puerto Ricans in the U.S. had a change in employment rate (9.2%) more than twice as fast as that of the U.S. population overall (3.7%). Puerto Ricans in the U.S. also had a higher rate of change in employment than non-Hispanic whites (2.1%) and all Latinos (5.3%), but slightly lower than non-Hispanic blacks (9.7%). For Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, the change in employment rate was negative (-1.9%).

In 2016, Puerto Rican representation in the Armed Forces (0.7%) was nearly double that of the U.S. population overall (0.4%). Proportionately, representation in the Armed Forces of Puerto Ricans in the U.S. was double that of non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, and all Latinos (0.4%). However, a lower proportion of Puerto Ricans in the U.S. were veterans (5.8%) compared to the U.S. population overall (7.4%). Although the proportion of veterans among Puerto Ricans in the U.S. was lower than that of non-Hispanic whites (9.1%) and non-Hispanic blacks (7.1%), it was almost double that of all Latinos in the U.S. (3.1%). The proportion of veterans among Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (2.9%) was nearly half that of Puerto Ricans in the U.S.

Puerto Ricans were the only group that experienced a slight decrease in their representation in the Armed Forces. For Puerto Ricans in the U.S., the population serving in the Armed Forces decreased from 0.9 percent in 2010 to 0.7 percent in 2016, a declining rate of change of -22.2 percent. Among the entire U.S. population (0.4%), the rate of Armed Forces participation did not change. Similarly, among non-Hispanic whites (0.4%), non-Hispanic blacks (0.5% in 2010 and 0.4% in 2016), and all Latinos (0.4%), the rate of Armed Forces participation remained steadily with the slightest of fluctuations between 2010 and 2016. Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico saw a drop from 0.1 percent in 2010 to 0 percent in 2016.

In 2016, representation of Puerto Ricans in the U.S. in “management, science, business, and arts” occupations was 28.6 percent, followed by “sales and office” (27.1%), “services” (23%), “production, transportation, and material moving” (13.8%), and “natural resources, construction, and maintenance” (7.6%) occupations. More than one in four Puerto Ricans in the U.S. (28.6%) worked in the “management, business, science, and arts” sector. Nevertheless, this rate was lower than for the total U.S. population (37.6%). Puerto Ricans in the U.S. also had a lower representation in the “management, business, science, and arts” sector compared to non-Hispanic whites (42.3%), non-Hispanic blacks (29.1%), but higher than for all Latinos (21.2%). The rate of Puerto Ricans in the U.S. that worked in the “management, business, science, and arts” sector was lower than for Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (32.1%).

From 2010 to 2016 Puerto Ricans in the U.S. increased their participation in the “management, business, science, and arts”, “natural resources, construction, and maintenance”, and “production, transportation, and material moving” sectors while showing declining participation in “sales and office” and “services” sectors. The “management, business science, and arts” sectors among Puerto Ricans increased from 27.1 percent in 2010 to 28.6 percent in 2016. Also there was a slightly higher increase among the entire U.S. population (35.9% in 2010 and 37.6% in 2016). Overall, non-Hispanic whites (40% in 2010 and 42.3% in 2016), all Latinos (19% in 2010 and 21.2% in 2016), and non-Hispanic blacks (28.5% in 2010 and 29.1% in 2016) increased their participation in the “management, business, science and arts” sector. Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (30.1% in 2010 and 32.1% in 2016) showed as well an increase in the “management, business, science, and arts” sector. The rate of change for the “management, business, science, and arts” sector increased at a rate of 5.5 percent for stateside Puerto Ricans while the rate of change for non-Hispanic whites, all Latinos, and non-Hispanic blacks increased at a rate of 5.7 percent, 11.6 percent, and 2.1 percent, respectively. In Puerto Rico, however, there was a decline or no change in other occupational sectors of the economy between 2010 and 2016.

Table 3. Employment and Occupations, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans in the United States							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over								
In labor force	62.2%	61.9%	62.2%	62.1%	62.4%	62.2%	62.2%	0.0%
Civilian labor force	61.3%	61.3%	61.3%	61.3%	61.6%	61.4%	61.5%	0.3%
Employed	51.3%	51.4%	52.1%	53.3%	54.4%	55.5%	56.0%	9.2%
Unemployed	16.2%	16.0%	14.9%	13.0%	11.6%	9.6%	9.0%	-44.4%
Armed Forces	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	-22.2%
Not in labor force	37.8%	38.1%	37.8%	37.9%	37.6%	37.8%	37.8%	0.0%
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over								
Management, business, science, and arts	27.1%	27.2%	26.9%	27.4%	28.1%	27.9%	28.6%	5.5%
Service occupations	23.5%	23.3%	23.9%	22.7%	23.4%	22.9%	23.0%	-2.1%
Sales and office occupations	28.9%	28.8%	28.8%	28.4%	27.4%	27.8%	27.1%	-6.2%
Construction and maintenance	7.2%	7.2%	6.9%	7.7%	7.4%	7.4%	7.6%	5.6%
Production, transportation, and moving	13.2%	13.5%	13.4%	13.9%	13.7%	14.0%	13.8%	4.5%
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over								
Civilian veteran	6.8%	6.8%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	5.8%	-14.7%

	Total Population							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over								
In labor force	64.4%	64.0%	63.8%	63.6%	63.3%	63.1%	63.1%	-2.0%
Civilian labor force	63.9%	63.6%	63.4%	63.2%	62.9%	62.7%	62.8%	-1.7%
Employed	57.0%	57.0%	57.5%	57.9%	58.4%	58.8%	59.1%	3.7%
Unemployed	10.8%	10.3%	9.4%	8.4%	7.2%	6.3%	5.8%	-46.3%
Armed Forces	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Not in labor force	35.6%	36.0%	36.2%	36.4%	36.7%	36.9%	36.9%	3.7%
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over								
Management, business, science, and arts	35.9%	36.0%	36.1%	36.3%	36.9%	37.1%	37.6%	4.7%
Service occupations	18.0%	18.3%	18.3%	18.4%	18.2%	18.0%	18.1%	0.6%
Sales and office occupations	25.0%	24.5%	24.5%	24.2%	23.7%	23.6%	23.3%	-6.8%
Construction and maintenance	9.1%	9.1%	9.0%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%	8.8%	-3.3%
Production, transportation, and moving	11.9%	12.1%	12.2%	12.2%	12.3%	12.3%	12.2%	2.5%
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over								
Civilian veteran	9.3%	9.1%	8.9%	8.1%	7.9%	7.6%	7.4%	-20.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Table 3. Employment and Occupations, 2010-2016 (Continued)

	Non-Hispanic Whites							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over								
In labor force	63.9%	63.5%	63.3%	62.9%	62.5%	62.2%	62.2%	-2.7%
Civilian labor force	63.5%	63.1%	62.9%	62.5%	62.2%	61.9%	61.8%	-2.7%
Employed	57.7%	57.7%	58.1%	58.3%	58.6%	58.7%	58.9%	2.1%
Unemployed	9.1%	8.4%	7.6%	6.8%	5.8%	5.0%	4.6%	-49.5%
Armed Forces	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Not in labor force	36.1%	36.5%	36.7%	37.1%	37.5%	37.8%	37.8%	4.7%
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over								
Management, business, science, and arts	40.0%	40.1%	40.3%	40.7%	41.4%	41.7%	42.3%	5.7%
Service occupations	14.9%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	15.0%	14.7%	14.8%	-0.7%
Sales and office occupations	25.6%	25.2%	25.0%	24.8%	24.2%	24.0%	23.8%	-7.0%
Construction and maintenance	8.8%	8.7%	8.7%	8.5%	8.5%	8.6%	8.4%	-4.5%
Production, transportation, and moving	10.7%	10.8%	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%	10.9%	10.7%	0.0%
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over								
Civilian veteran	11.2%	11.0%	10.7%	9.8%	9.6%	9.3%	9.1%	-18.8%

	Non-Hispanic Blacks							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over								
In labor force	62.1%	61.9%	61.9%	62.0%	62.0%	62.0%	62.2%	0.2%
Civilian labor force	61.6%	61.4%	61.5%	61.6%	61.6%	61.5%	61.8%	0.3%
Employed	50.6%	50.6%	51.1%	52.2%	53.4%	54.5%	55.5%	9.7%
Unemployed	18.0%	17.7%	16.8%	15.2%	13.3%	11.4%	10.1%	-43.9%
Armed Forces	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	-20.0%
Not in labor force	37.9%	38.1%	38.1%	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%	37.8%	-0.3%
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over								
Management, business, science, and arts	28.5%	28.4%	28.2%	28.2%	28.7%	28.7%	29.1%	2.1%
Service occupations	25.4%	25.9%	25.6%	25.7%	25.4%	25.0%	24.9%	-2.0%
Sales and office occupations	25.9%	25.4%	25.9%	25.6%	25.4%	25.2%	24.9%	-3.9%
Construction and maintenance	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	-5.7%
Production, transportation, and moving	14.9%	15.0%	15.1%	15.3%	15.5%	16.0%	16.2%	8.7%
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over								
Civilian veteran	8.7%	8.3%	8.4%	7.6%	7.4%	7.3%	7.1%	-18.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Table 3. Employment and Occupations, 2010-2016 (Continued)

	Latinos							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over								
In labor force	67.8%	67.4%	67.5%	67.3%	67.1%	67.0%	67.3%	-0.7%
Civilian labor force	67.4%	67.0%	67.1%	67.0%	66.8%	66.6%	66.9%	-0.7%
Employed	58.7%	58.7%	59.5%	60.3%	61.1%	61.7%	62.4%	6.3%
Unemployed	12.9%	12.5%	11.4%	10.0%	8.4%	7.4%	6.7%	-48.1%
Armed Forces	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Not in labor force	32.2%	32.6%	32.5%	32.7%	32.9%	33.0%	32.7%	1.6%
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over								
Management, business, science, and arts	19.0%	19.2%	19.5%	19.6%	20.4%	20.5%	21.2%	11.6%
Service occupations	26.6%	26.7%	26.6%	26.5%	26.1%	25.6%	25.7%	-3.4%
Sales and office occupations	22.3%	22.2%	22.1%	22.0%	21.8%	21.9%	21.7%	-2.7%
Construction and maintenance	15.5%	15.3%	15.1%	15.4%	15.4%	15.6%	15.4%	-0.6%
Production, transportation, and moving	16.6%	16.7%	16.8%	16.5%	16.4%	16.3%	16.1%	-3.0%
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over								
Civilian veteran	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	-11.4%

	Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over								
In labor force	46.5%	45.3%	44.6%	44.3%	43.7%	44.1%	44.1%	-5.2%
Civilian labor force	46.4%	45.3%	44.6%	44.3%	43.7%	44.0%	44.1%	-5.0%
Employed	37.5%	36.8%	36.9%	36.2%	35.4%	35.7%	36.8%	-1.9%
Unemployed	19.1%	18.6%	17.4%	18.2%	18.9%	19.0%	16.4%	-14.1%
Armed Forces	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Not in labor force	53.5%	54.7%	55.4%	55.7%	56.3%	55.9%	55.9%	4.5%
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over								
Management, business, science, and arts	30.1%	31.1%	32.2%	32.2%	31.3%	32.8%	32.1%	6.6%
Service occupations	20.1%	19.7%	19.3%	20.5%	20.0%	20.6%	19.5%	-3.0%
Sales and office occupations	28.9%	28.0%	28.3%	27.4%	29.3%	27.6%	28.4%	-1.7%
Construction and maintenance	9.4%	9.9%	9.6%	9.5%	9.8%	8.7%	9.4%	0.0%
Production, transportation, and moving	11.5%	11.3%	10.5%	10.4%	9.5%	10.3%	10.6%	-7.8%
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over								
Civilian veteran	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	-29.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

INCOME AND EARNINGS

Overall, Puerto Ricans had lower median household income when compared to the total U.S. population, non-Hispanic whites and all Latinos. In 2016, the median household income for Puerto Ricans in the U.S. was \$42,856, lower than the median income for the U.S. population as a whole (\$57,617). Although the median household income for Puerto Ricans in the U.S. was higher than non-Hispanic black households (\$38,506), it was lower than non-Hispanic white households (\$63,155) and all Latino households (\$46,882). Puerto Rican households in the U.S. received more than double the median household income compared to Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (\$19,977) in 2016.

Between 2010 and 2016 the median household income for Puerto Ricans in the U.S. increased from \$36,558 to \$42,856. Similarly, there was an increase in the median household income for the U.S. population as a whole from \$50,046 in 2010 to \$57,617 in 2016. Between 2010 and 2016, the median household income increased among non-Hispanic whites (\$54,168 in 2010 and \$63,155 in 2016), non-Hispanic blacks (\$33,568 in 2010 and \$38,506 in 2016), and all Latinos (\$40,165 in 2010 and \$46,882 in 2016). The median household income for Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico increased from \$18,626 in 2010 to \$19,977 in 2016. Stateside Puerto Ricans had higher rate of change of the median household income (17.2%) compared to the overall U.S. population (15.1%). The rates of growth of the median household income for all Latinos (16.7%), and non-Hispanic whites (16.6%) were similar between 2010 and 2016. Puerto Ricans in the U.S. showed a higher rate of change in the median household income compared to non-Hispanic blacks (14.7%). The median household income for Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico increased from 2010 to 2016 at a lower rate (7.3%) than that of stateside Puerto Ricans.

Puerto Ricans in the U.S. earned less, on average, than the U.S. population overall. In 2016, mean earnings of Puerto Rican males in the U.S., working full-time and year-round, was higher (\$51,467) than for females (\$45,066). Males in the U.S. overall earned more on average (\$69,979) than females (\$51,779) in the U.S. population overall. Both, Puerto Rican males and females in the U.S. earned less

on average than non-Hispanic white males and females, but more than non-Hispanic black and Latino males and females. On average, males earned more than females among non-Hispanic whites (\$78,597 for males and \$55,568 for females), non-Hispanic blacks (\$49,399 for males and \$43,584 for females), and all Latinos (\$45,787 for males and \$38,332 for females). Among Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, males (\$32,533) earned on average more than females (\$30,761).

Mean earnings for Puerto Rican males in the U.S. increased from \$47,435 in 2010 to \$51,467 in 2016, while mean earnings for Puerto Ricans females in the U.S. increased from \$40,361 to \$45,066. The mean earning for all males in the U.S. (\$62,407 in 2010 and \$69,979 in 2016) and all females in the U.S. (\$45,097 in 2010 and \$51,779 in 2016) increased between 2010 and 2016. Similarly, there was an increase in mean earnings for non-Hispanic white males (\$69,324 in 2010 and \$78,597 in 2016) and females (\$47,767 in 2010 and \$55,568 in 2016), non-Hispanic black males (\$46,035 in 2010 and \$49,399 in 2016) and females (\$39,401 in 2010 and \$43,584 in 2016), and all Latino males (\$39,769 in 2010 and \$45,787 in 2016) and Latinas (\$34,074 in 2010 and \$38,332 in 2016). Mean earnings among Puerto Rican males (\$31,350 in 2010 and \$32,533 in 2016) and females (\$28,373 in 2010 and \$30,761 in 2016) in Puerto Rico increased between 2010 and 2016.

The rate of growth in mean earnings among Puerto Rican males between 2010 and 2016 was lower (8.5%) compared to females (11.7%). This rate of change in earnings for Puerto Rican males was lower than that of all males (12.1%) and all females (14.8%) in the U.S. Puerto Rican males had a lower rate of change in earnings compared to non-Hispanic white males (13.4%) and Latino males overall (15.1%), but higher than non-Hispanic black males (7.3%). Similarly, Puerto Rican female's rate of change in earnings was lower than that of non-Hispanic white females (16.3%) and Latinas overall (12.5%), but slightly higher to that of non-Hispanic black females (10.6%). The rate of change in earnings for Puerto Rican males (3.8%) and females (8.4%) living in Puerto Rico was lower than those of Puerto Rican males and females in Puerto Rico.

Table 4. Income and Earnings, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans in the United States							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS								
(INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Households	1,445,837	1,506,215	1,546,762	1,583,806	1,635,808	1,672,247	1,689,910	16.9%
Median household income (dollars)	\$36,558	\$36,460	\$36,543	\$39,660	\$39,322	\$40,774	\$42,856	17.2%
With earnings	76.9%	75.8%	75.6%	76.7%	76.9%	77.4%	77.3%	0.5%
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$55,558	\$56,789	\$57,057	\$60,830	\$61,065	\$62,576	\$65,943	18.7%
Individuals	4,691,890	4,885,294	4,970,604	5,138,109	5,266,738	5,372,759	5,450,472	16.2%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$16,568	\$17,199	\$17,418	\$18,362	\$18,457	\$19,356	\$19,939	20.3%
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:								
Male	\$47,435	\$50,121	\$50,085	\$50,267	\$50,756	\$51,884	\$51,467	8.5%
Female	\$40,361	\$41,947	\$41,225	\$43,126	\$42,263	\$43,168	\$45,066	11.7%
	Total Population							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS								
(INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Households	114,567,419	114,991,725	115,969,540	116,291,033	117,259,427	118,208,250	118,860,065	3.7%
Median household income (dollars)	\$50,046	\$50,502	\$51,371	\$52,250	\$53,657	\$55,775	\$57,617	15.1%
With earnings	78.3%	77.7%	77.7%	77.8%	77.6%	77.6%	77.6%	-0.9%
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$69,506	\$71,518	\$73,069	\$75,498	\$77,468	\$79,909	\$83,372	19.9%
Individuals	309,349,689	311,591,919	313,914,040	316,128,839	318,857,056	321,418,821	323,127,515	4.5%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$26,059	\$26,708	\$27,319	\$28,184	\$28,889	\$29,979	\$31,128	19.5%
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:								
Male	\$62,407	\$63,912	\$64,650	\$66,128	\$66,829	\$67,885	\$69,979	12.1%
Female	\$45,097	\$46,465	\$47,001	\$48,275	\$49,172	\$50,015	\$51,779	14.8%
	Non-Hispanic Whites							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS								
(INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Households	80,856,662	80,686,965	80,890,895	80,699,185	80,656,787	80,846,773	80,843,690	0.0%
Median household income (dollars)	\$54,168	\$55,305	\$56,565	\$57,684	\$59,622	\$61,394	\$63,155	16.6%
With earnings	76.5%	76.0%	75.9%	75.9%	75.6%	75.4%	75.3%	-1.6%
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$74,938	\$77,387	\$79,268	\$81,913	\$84,153	\$86,820	\$90,452	20.7%
Individuals	196,929,412	197,084,523	197,243,423	197,392,411	197,409,353	197,534,496	197,479,450	0.3%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$30,823	\$31,708	\$32,498	\$33,537	\$34,393	\$35,707	\$36,938	19.8%
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:								
Male	\$69,324	\$71,040	\$71,968	\$73,930	\$74,773	\$76,203	\$78,597	13.4%
Female	\$47,767	\$49,225	\$49,977	\$51,389	\$52,638	\$53,638	\$55,568	16.3%

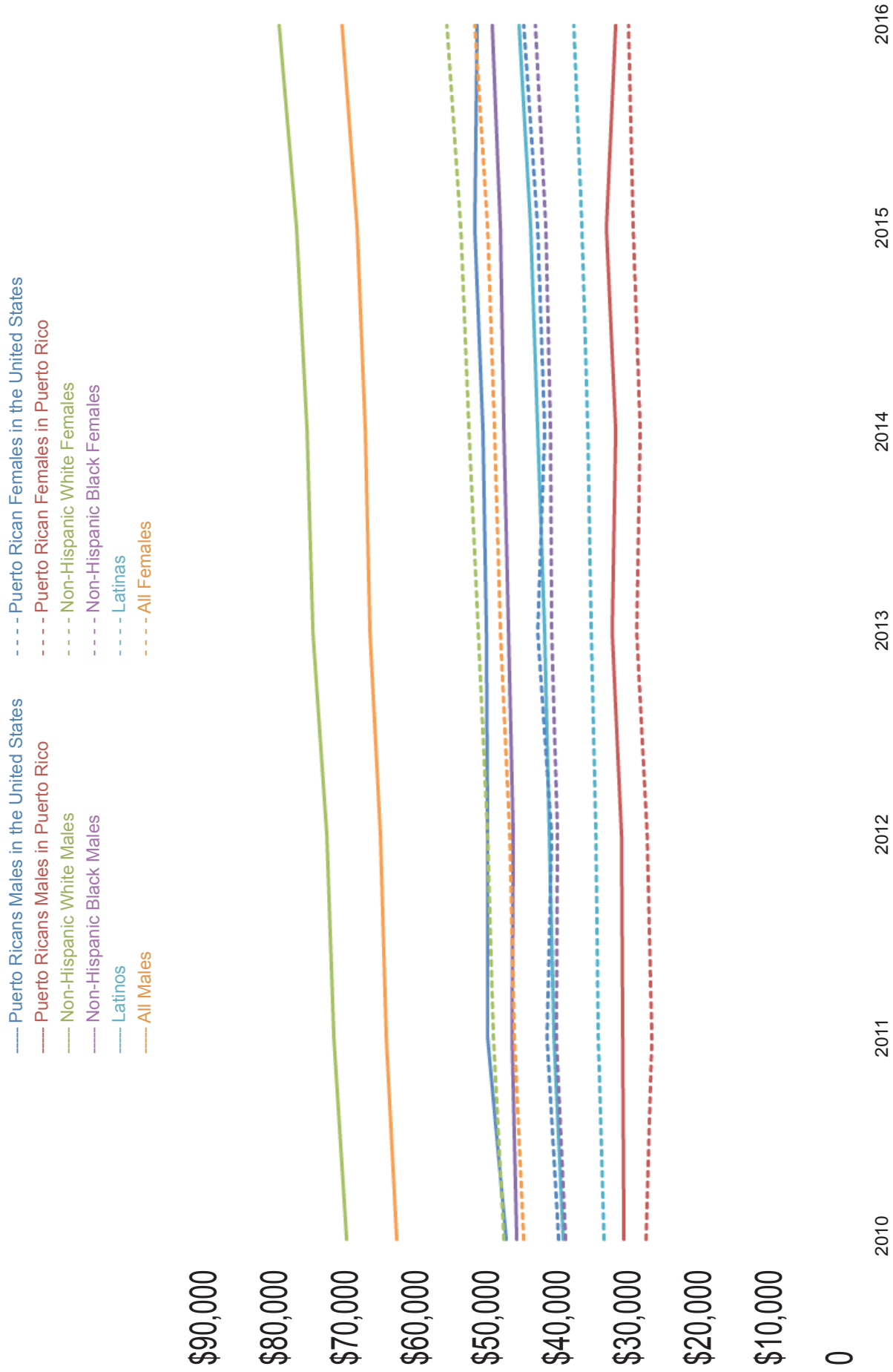
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Table 4. Income and Earnings, 2010-2016 (Continued)

	Non-Hispanic Blacks							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Households	13,463,793	13,594,108	13,731,561	13,815,901	14,032,393	14,206,940	14,296,828	6.2%
Median household income (dollars)	\$33,568	\$33,232	\$33,762	\$34,789	\$35,434	\$36,515	\$38,506	14.7%
With earnings	76.1%	75.0%	75.0%	75.6%	75.6%	75.7%	76.3%	0.3%
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$49,157	\$50,046	\$50,509	\$51,748	\$52,772	\$54,667	\$57,342	16.7%
Individuals	37,897,524	38,148,876	38,464,192	38,807,755	39,267,149	39,597,600	39,717,127	4.8%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$17,653	\$17,981	\$18,214	\$18,849	\$19,393	\$20,380	\$21,571	22.2%
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:								
Male	\$46,035	\$46,683	\$46,533	\$47,199	\$47,755	\$48,237	\$49,399	7.3%
Female	\$39,401	\$40,597	\$40,493	\$41,318	\$41,520	\$42,116	\$43,584	10.6%
	Latinos							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Households	13,269,081	13,637,150	14,005,690	14,208,792	14,693,205	15,062,452	15,354,730	15.7%
Median household income (dollars)	\$40,165	\$39,589	\$40,417	\$41,508	\$42,748	\$44,782	\$46,882	16.7%
With earnings	87.4%	86.8%	86.9%	87.1%	87.1%	87.1%	87.2%	-0.2%
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$53,128	\$53,630	\$54,798	\$56,824	\$58,731	\$60,716	\$63,798	20.1%
Individuals	50,740,089	51,939,916	52,961,017	53,986,412	55,279,452	56,496,122	57,398,719	13.1%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$14,801	\$15,136	\$15,575	\$16,117	\$16,716	\$17,443	\$18,389	24.2%
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:								
Male	\$39,769	\$40,955	\$41,553	\$42,214	\$43,214	\$44,082	\$45,787	15.1%
Female	\$34,074	\$34,885	\$35,157	\$35,908	\$36,293	\$37,078	\$38,332	12.5%
	Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Households	1,255,228	1,191,894	1,199,249	1,189,145	1,175,297	1,159,994	1,145,943	-8.7%
Median household income (dollars)	\$18,626	\$18,514	\$19,285	\$19,109	\$18,710	\$18,595	\$19,977	7.3%
With earnings	59.5%	58.0%	57.1%	56.3%	54.7%	53.4%	54.7%	-8.1%
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$34,661	\$34,098	\$34,923	\$36,279	\$36,407	\$37,069	\$36,797	6.2%
Individuals	3,560,838	3,542,571	3,515,844	3,466,804	3,404,122	3,329,046	3,263,755	-8.3%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$10,502	\$10,322	\$10,660	\$10,977	\$10,960	\$11,400	\$11,671	11.1%
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:								
Male	\$31,350	\$31,491	\$31,797	\$32,948	\$32,512	\$33,848	\$32,533	3.8%
Female	\$28,373	\$27,651	\$28,210	\$29,579	\$29,166	\$30,188	\$30,761	8.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Figure 1: Mean Earnings (Dollars) for Full-Time, Year Round Workers, 2010-2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

POVERTY RATES

For many decades, Puerto Ricans have stood out for exhibiting high poverty rates relative to other groups in the nation. Nevertheless, the poverty rate among Puerto Ricans in the U.S. has improved notably between 2010 and 2016. The proportion of Puerto Rican families in the U.S. living in poverty was twice as high (20.2%) as that of all families in the U.S. (10%) in 2016. Puerto Rican families in the U.S. had three times higher poverty rates than non-Hispanic white families (6.4%). Stateside Puerto Rican families showed similarly high poverty levels as non-Hispanic black families (19.9%) and all Latino families (18.6%). Poverty indicators revealed that, in 2016, proportionately fewer stateside Puerto Rican families lived in poverty than in Puerto Rico (39.3%).

All groups in the United States demonstrated declining poverty rates for all families. For example, in 2010, 24.2 percent of all Puerto Rican families in the U.S. lived under the poverty line, decreasing to 20.2 percent in 2016. Yet, the overall U.S. population had nearly half the poverty rate during the same time period (11.3% in 2010 and 10% in 2016). The percent of all families in poverty decreased for non-Hispanic whites (7.1% in 2010 and 6.4% in 2016), non-Hispanic blacks (23.2% in 2010 and 19.9% in 2016), and all Latinos (22.2% in 2010 and 18.6% in 2016). For all Puerto Rican families in Puerto Rico the poverty rate decreased from 41.4% in 2010 to 39.3% in 2016). Poverty rates for Puerto Rican families in the U.S. peaked in 2012, as it did for all families in the U.S.. Non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks also saw a peaked in poverty rate in 2012. For all Latino families, poverty rate peaked in 2011.

Among all groups in the U.S., Puerto Ricans had the largest reduction in poverty along with all Latinos. The rate of change in poverty among Puerto Rican families in the U.S. (-16.5%) was higher than that of all families in the U.S. (-11.5%). Puerto Rican families in the U.S. also had a higher rate of decline in poverty than non-Hispanic white families (-9.9%) and non-Hispanic black families (-14.2%), but similar poverty rates compared to all Latino families (-16.2%). Among Puerto Rican families, those living in the

United States had over three times higher rate of change in poverty rate than those in Puerto Rico (-5.1%).

Families with related children under 18 years of age proved particularly vulnerable to poverty. In 2016, 26.8 percent of stateside Puerto Rican families with related children lived in poverty — a rate higher than that of all families in the U.S. with related children overall (15.9%). Puerto Rican families with related children had a higher poverty rate compared to non-Hispanic white families (10.3%) and Latino families overall (24.4%), but lower compared to non-Hispanic black families (28.3%). In Puerto Rico, more than half (51.4%) of all Puerto Rican families with related children under 18 lived in poverty. These are alarmingly high rates of poverty by any measure or comparative context.

Between 2010 and 2016 the poverty rate of Puerto Rican families with related children in the U.S. decreased from 30.9 percent to 26.8 percent. During the same time period, the poverty rate of all families with related children in the U.S. decreased from 17.9 percent in 2010 to 15.9 percent in 2016. Non-Hispanic whites (11.7% in 2010 and 10.3% in 2016), non-Hispanic blacks (31.8% in 2010 and 28.3% in 2016), and all Latinos (28.3% in 2010 and 24.4% in 2016) experienced a decrease in the poverty rate for all families with related children. The proportion in poverty for Puerto Rican families with related children in Puerto Rico increased slightly between 2010 and 2016 from 50.9 percent to 51.4 percent. The poverty rate among Puerto Rican families with related children (-13.3%) decreased at a higher rate than for all families with related children in the U.S. (-11.2%). Puerto Rican families with related children in the U.S. also had a relatively greater reduction in poverty than non-Hispanic whites (-12%) and non-Hispanic blacks (-11%), but similar rate of change in poverty than all Latino families (-13.8%). Puerto Rican families with related children in Puerto Rico had increasing rate of change in poverty from 2010 to 2016 (1%).

In 2016, the average poverty rate among stateside Puerto Ricans was 23.5 percent; this was higher than the national average of 14 percent. Nationally, non-Hispanic blacks (23.8%) had the highest poverty rate, followed by Puer-

to Ricans (23.5%), all Latinos (21%), and non-Hispanic whites (10%). Puerto Ricans in the U.S. had nearly half the average poverty rate of Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (43.6%).

The overall poverty rate for stateside Puerto Ricans decreased from 26.7 percent in 2010 to 23.5 percent in 2016. For all people living in the United States, the poverty rate decreased from 15.3 to 14 percent. For non-Hispanic whites (10.6% in 2010 and 10% in 2016), non-Hispanic blacks (27.1% in 2010 and 23.8% in 2016), and all Latinos (24.8% in 2010 and 21% in 2016) there was a decrease in the poverty rate overall. Puerto Ricans in Puerto

Rico (45.3% in 2010 and 43.6% in 2016) had nearly twice the poverty rate of stateside Puerto Ricans. The poverty rate among stateside Puerto Ricans (-12%) decreased at a higher rate than the overall U.S. population (-8.5%). Puerto Ricans in the U.S. also had a greater reduction in poverty than non-Hispanic white (-5.7%), but lower rate of change in poverty than all Latinos (-8.9%). Stateside Puerto Ricans had a similar rate of change in poverty than non-Hispanic blacks for the period of 2010 and 2016. The rate of change in poverty for stateside Puerto Ricans was over three times higher than the rate of change in poverty for Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (-3.8%).

Table 5. Poverty Rates, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans in the United States							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
POVERTY RATES								
All families	24.2%	23.7%	24.2%	22.9%	22.7%	21.4%	20.2%	-16.5%
With related children under 18 years	30.9%	31.5%	32.0%	30.5%	29.5%	28.7%	26.8%	-13.3%
With related children under 5 years only	32.9%	30.6%	31.1%	28.2%	24.6%	26.3%	24.4%	-25.8%
All people	26.7%	27.4%	27.3%	26.2%	26.2%	24.6%	23.5%	-12.0%
Under 18 years	34.0%	35.5%	35.2%	33.3%	33.4%	31.8%	29.9%	-12.1%

	Total Population							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
POVERTY RATES								
All families	11.3%	11.7%	11.8%	11.6%	11.3%	10.6%	10.0%	-11.5%
With related children under 18 years	17.9%	18.6%	18.8%	18.5%	18.0%	17.1%	15.9%	-11.2%
With related children under 5 years only	19.3%	19.4%	19.3%	18.3%	17.5%	16.4%	15.1%	-21.8%
All people	15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	15.8%	14.7%	14.7%	14.0%	-8.5%
Under 18 years	21.6%	22.5%	22.6%	22.2%	21.7%	20.7%	19.5%	-9.7%

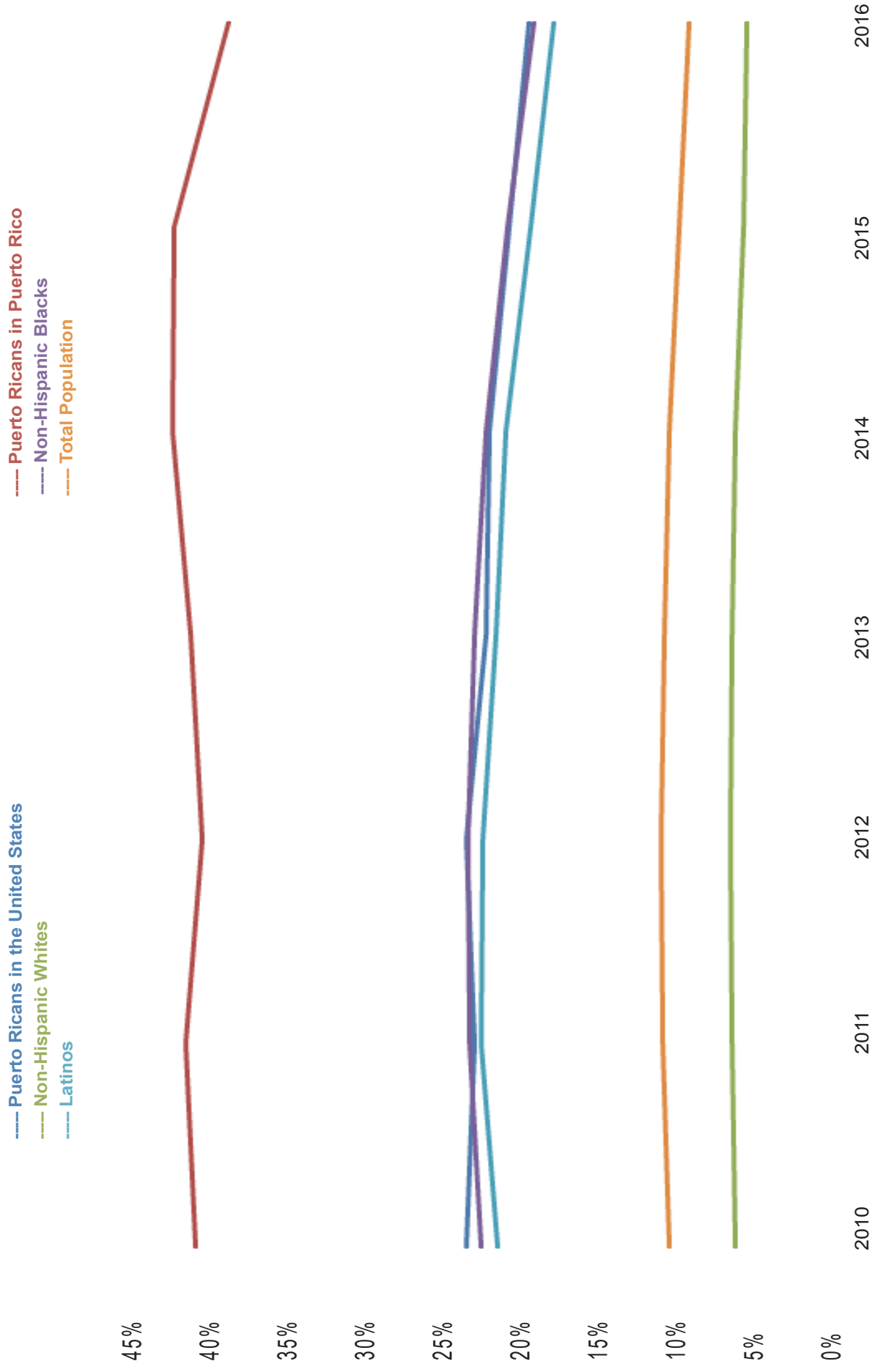
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Table 5. Poverty Rates, 2010-2016 (Continued)

	Non-Hispanic Whites							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
POVERTY RATES								
All families	7.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.3%	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%	-9.9%
With related children under 18 years	11.7%	12.2%	12.3%	12.1%	11.7%	11.1%	10.3%	-12.0%
With related children under 5 years only	14.0%	14.2%	14.2%	13.3%	12.8%	12.0%	11.0%	-21.4%
All people	10.6%	11.0%	11.0%	11.1%	10.8%	10.4%	10.0%	-5.7%
Under 18 years	13.1%	13.5%	13.6%	13.5%	13.0%	12.5%	11.7%	-10.7%
	Non-Hispanic Blacks							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
POVERTY RATES								
All families	23.2%	24.0%	24.1%	23.6%	22.9%	21.5%	19.9%	-14.2%
With related children under 18 years	31.8%	32.6%	33.2%	32.9%	32.0%	30.5%	28.3%	-11.0%
With related children under 5 years only	35.7%	36.2%	36.3%	36.0%	33.8%	31.7%	29.8%	-16.5%
All people	27.1%	28.0%	28.1%	27.5%	26.9%	25.4%	23.8%	-12.2%
Under 18 years	38.2%	39.4%	39.7%	39.1%	38.5%	36.6%	34.4%	-9.9%
	Latinos							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
POVERTY RATES								
All families	22.2%	23.2%	23.1%	22.3%	21.7%	20.1%	18.6%	-16.2%
With related children under 18 years	28.3%	29.6%	29.3%	28.6%	28.0%	26.3%	24.4%	-13.8%
With related children under 5 years only	27.8%	28.1%	26.8%	25.6%	24.7%	22.8%	20.8%	-25.2%
All people	24.8%	25.8%	25.4%	24.8%	24.1%	22.6%	21.0%	-15.3%
Under 18 years	32.3%	33.9%	33.7%	32.8%	32.1%	30.5%	28.4%	-12.1%
	Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
POVERTY RATES								
All families	41.4%	42.0%	40.9%	41.7%	42.8%	42.7%	39.3%	-5.1%
With related children under 18 years	50.9%	51.8%	51.1%	52.0%	53.9%	52.9%	51.4%	1.0%
With related children under 5 years only	51.5%	50.3%	52.5%	54.7%	57.1%	55.5%	56.4%	9.5%
All people	45.3%	45.8%	45.1%	45.7%	46.6%	46.2%	43.6%	-3.8%
Under 18 years	56.3%	57.5%	56.4%	57.4%	58.7%	58.3%	56.5%	0.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Figure 2: Families Poverty Rates, 2010-2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

HOUSING

Homeownership is a primary indicator of economic stability. In general, owning a home is seen as a step towards economic self-sufficient and upward mobility. Over the years, stateside Puerto Ricans have shown low rates of homeownership. In 2016, a little over one in three (36.9%) of stateside Puerto Ricans owned the home they lived, much lower than the U.S. population overall (63.1%). Stateside Puerto Ricans had nearly half the rate of homeownership among non-Hispanic whites (71.2%), but not as wide a difference relative to non-Hispanic blacks (41%) and all Latinos (45.5%). The rate of homeownership among Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (68.6%) was nearly twice that of stateside Puerto Ricans.

Since 2010 there has been a steady decrease in the number of homes owned by their occupants in the United States. From 2010 to 2016 the number homes owned by stateside Puerto Ricans decreased from 38.1 percent to

36.9 percent. These numbers were lower than those of the U.S. population overall, which decreased from 65.4 percent in 2010 to 63.1 percent in 2016. Also, the number of homes owned by non-Hispanic whites (72.6% in 2010 and 71.2% in 2016), non-Hispanic blacks (44.4% in 2010 and 41% in 2016), and all Latinos (47.1% in 2010 and 45.5% in 2016) decreased continuously between 2010 and 2016. The rate of homeownership for Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico decreased during the same time period (71.1% in 2010 and 68.6% in 2016). The rate of change for stateside Puerto Ricans who owned the home they lived in decreased between 2010 and 2016 at a slightly lower rate (-3.1%) than the U.S. population overall (-3.5%). Homeownership among stateside Puerto Ricans decreased at a higher rate than for non-Hispanic whites (-1.9%). On the other hand, home ownership among non-Hispanic blacks (-7.7%) and Latinos overall (3.4%) declined at a higher rate than for Puerto Ricans in the United States. Homeownership rates for Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico decreased at a higher rate (-3.5%) than for stateside Puerto Ricans.

Table 6. Housing, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans in the United States							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
HOUSING								
Owner-occupied housing units	38.1%	37.0%	36.6%	37.0%	36.0%	36.1%	36.9%	-3.1%
Renter-occupied housing units	61.9%	63.0%	63.4%	63.0%	64.0%	63.9%	63.1%	1.9%

	Total Population							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
HOUSING								
Owner-occupied housing units	65.4%	64.6%	63.9%	63.5%	63.1%	63.0%	63.1%	-3.5%
Renter-occupied housing units	34.6%	35.4%	36.1%	36.5%	36.9%	37.0%	36.9%	6.6%

	Non-Hispanic Whites							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
HOUSING								
Owner-occupied housing units	72.6%	72.0%	71.5%	71.1%	71.0%	71.0%	71.2%	-1.9%
Renter-occupied housing units	27.4%	28.0%	28.5%	28.9%	29.0%	29.0%	28.8%	5.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Table 6. Housing 2010-2016 (Continued)

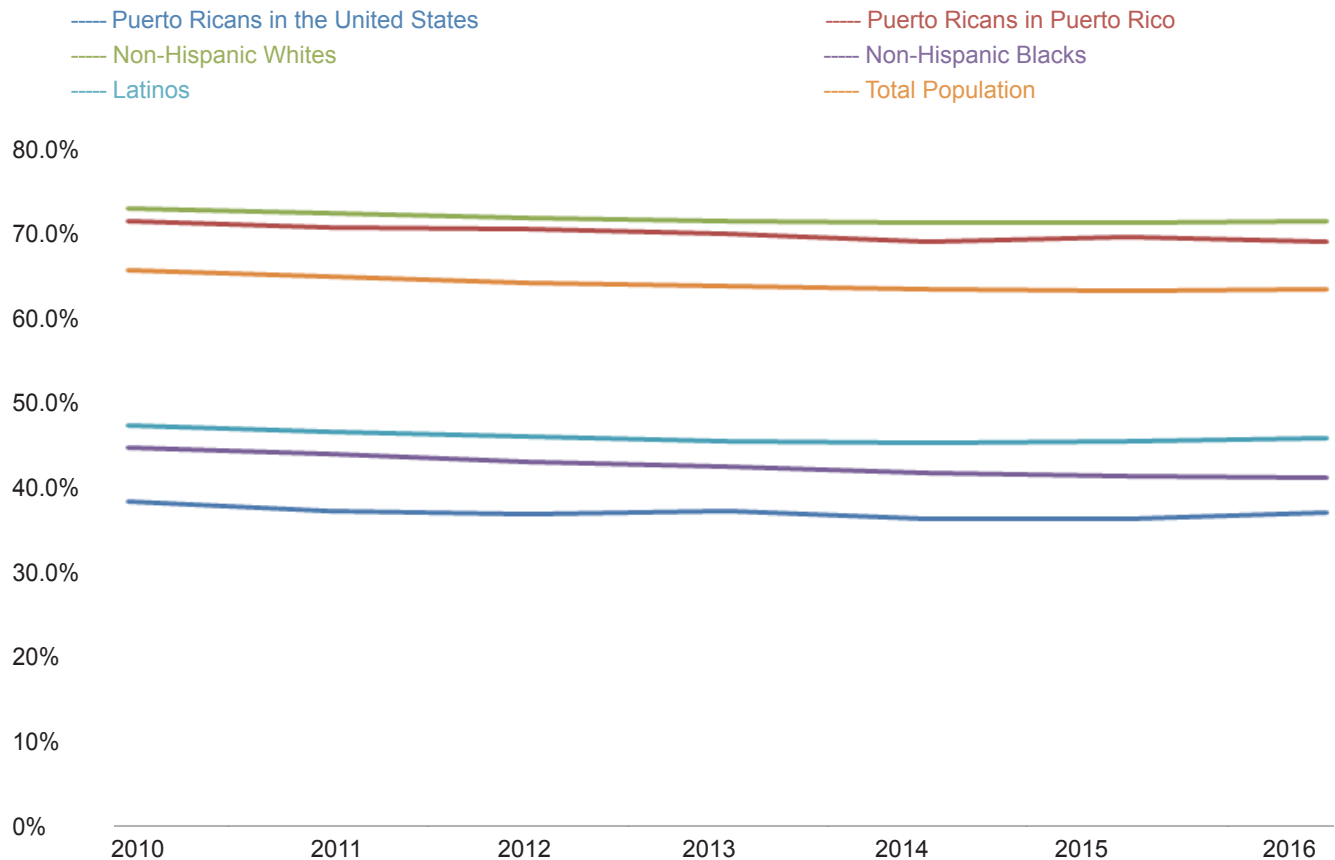
	Non-Hispanic Blacks							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
HOUSING								
Owner-occupied housing units	44.4%	43.7%	42.8%	42.2%	41.4%	41.1%	41.0%	-7.7%
Renter-occupied housing units	55.6%	56.3%	57.2%	57.8%	58.6%	58.9%	59.0%	6.1%

	Latinos							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
HOUSING								
Owner-occupied housing units	47.1%	46.3%	45.7%	45.2%	45.0%	45.2%	45.5%	-3.4%
Renter-occupied housing units	52.9%	53.7%	54.3%	54.8%	55.0%	54.8%	54.5%	3.0%

	Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
HOUSING								
Owner-occupied housing units	71.1%	70.4%	70.2%	69.7%	68.7%	69.3%	68.6%	-3.5%
Renter-occupied housing units	28.9%	29.6%	29.8%	30.3%	31.3%	30.7%	31.4%	8.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Figure 3. Owner-Occupied Housing Units, 2010-2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 to 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

The Center for Puerto Rican Studies (Centro) is the nation's leading university-based institution devoted to the interdisciplinary study of the Puerto Rican experience in the United States. Centro is dedicated to understanding, preserving, and sharing the Puerto Rican experience in the United States. Centro invites Centro Voices contributors to make use of the extensive archival, bibliographic and research material preserved in its Library and Archives.

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