

DATA SHEET

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Recent Census Bureau data revealed that, in 2016, the state of New York had the largest concentration of Puerto Ricans in the United States (1,081,110). New York and Florida were the only states with more than one million Puerto Ricans during this year. Puerto Ricans accounted for 5.5 percent of the total population in New York, and 28.8 percent of the state’s Hispanic or Latino population in 2016. The state of New York has one of the most diverse Latino populations in the country. As of 2016, Puerto Ricans were largest group of Latinos in New York, followed by Dominicans (23.3%), and together they comprised more than half the state’s Latino population. The other half of the Latino population was comprised of South Americans (15.9%), Mexicans (13.6%), Central Americans (11.5%), Cubans (1.9%), and other Latinos (5%).



Between 2010 and 2016, the Puerto Rican population in New York grew by 1 percent. This rate of growth was nearly half that of the state’s population overall (1.9%). During this period, Cubans (0.2%) and Puerto Ricans had the lowest population growth among all Latino groups in the state, followed by Mexicans (11.4%), South Americans (16.1%), Central Americans (22.2%), and Dominicans (29.2%).

The following sections describe selected socioeconomic characteristics, such as education, employment, income and earnings, poverty, and housing of the Puerto Rican population in New York, compared to stateside Puerto Ricans, Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, and the state’s overall population between 2010 and 2016. All in all, Puerto Ricans in New York had lower educational levels, employment status, median household income, and homeownership rates, and higher poverty rates compared to New York’s population overall. Relative to stateside Puerto Ricans and Puer-

to Ricans in Puerto Rico, Puerto Ricans in New York had lower educational levels and homeownership rates.

EDUCATION

Educational attainment is an important socioeconomic indicator of an individual’s human capital. Earning a higher education degree is one of the first steps towards better occupational and economic outcomes. As of 2016, New York’s educational attainment profile among those aged 25 years and older was as follows: 27.3 percent of Puerto Ricans, age 25 and older, did not have a high school diploma; followed by 29.6 percent with a high school diploma; 26.7 percent with some college experience or associate’s degree; and lastly, 16.4 percent who had earned a bachelor’s degree or higher. Over the past five years, there has been some fluctuation in the educational attainment among Puerto Ricans in New York. Overall, educational

~ **Table 1. Non-Hispanic or Latino and Hispanic or Latino by Specific Origin in New York, 2010-2016**

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Rate of Change 2010-2016
TOTAL	19,378,102	100%	19,465,197	100%	19,570,261	100%	19,651,127	100%	19,746,227	100%	19,795,791	100%	19,745,289	100%	1.9%
Not Hispanic or latino	15,961,180	82.4%	15,968,796	82.0%	16,016,575	81.8%	16,044,419	81.6%	16,075,938	81.4%	16,070,598	81.2%	15,997,675	81.0%	0.2%
Hispanic or Latino	3,416,922	17.6%	3,496,401	18.0%	3,553,686	18.2%	3,606,708	18.4%	3,670,289	18.6%	3,725,193	18.8%	3,747,614	19.0%	9.7%
Mexican	457,288	13.4%	468,253	13.4%	465,919	13.1%	465,641	12.9%	494,290	13.5%	483,010	13.0%	509,432	13.6%	11.4%
Puerto Rican	1,070,558	31.3%	1,128,843	32.3%	1,094,440	30.8%	1,103,067	30.6%	1,095,858	29.9%	1,084,872	29.1%	1,081,110	28.8%	1.0%
Cuban	70,803	2.1%	74,821	2.1%	73,654	2.1%	74,433	2.1%	69,566	1.9%	76,400	2.1%	70,947	1.9%	0.2%
Dominican Republic	674,787	19.7%	743,644	21.3%	764,454	21.5%	827,586	22.9%	806,078	22.0%	868,173	23.3%	871,525	23.3%	29.2%
Central American	353,589	10.3%	384,468	11.0%	434,238	12.2%	404,786	11.2%	431,369	11.8%	424,567	11.4%	432,152	11.5%	22.2%
South American	513,417	15.0%	559,995	16.0%	581,253	16.4%	586,991	16.3%	612,031	16.7%	600,042	16.1%	596,112	15.9%	16.1%
Other	276,480	8.1%	136,377	3.9%	139,728	3.9%	144,204	4.0%	161,097	4.4%	188,129	5.1%	186,336	5.0%	-32.6%

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

attainment among Puerto Ricans in New York improved between 2010 and 2016. For example, the proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York with less than a high school diploma decreased from 31.8 percent in 2010 to 27.3 percent in 2016; a decrease of 14.2 percent. In addition, the proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York with a high school diploma increased between 2010 (28.2%) and 2016 (29.6%) at a rate of change in attainment of 5 percent. Educational attainment among those with some college experience or associate's degree increased at a slower rate, from 25.9 percent in 2010 to 26.7 percent in 2016; a rate of change of 3.1 percent. Lastly, the proportion of Puerto Ricans with a bachelor's degree or higher increased at an even faster rate, from 14.1 percent in 2010 to 16.4 percent; a rate of change of 16.3 percent.

Puerto Ricans in New York had lower educational levels compared to New York's overall population. In 2016 the proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York that did not have a high school diploma (27.3%) was notably higher than that of the state's population overall (13.7%). Also, the proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York with a high school diploma (29.6%) was higher than the state's proportion (26.2%). Among those with some college experience or associate's degree, Puerto Ricans in New York (26.7%) also had a somewhat higher proportion compared to New York's population overall (24.5%). Lastly, the proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York with a bachelor's degree or higher (16.4%) was less than half that of the state's population (35.7%). Over the course of five years, Puerto Ricans' educational attainment improved at a faster rate than the state's population as a whole. This improvement was most evident in the lower educational attainment categories. Between 2010 and 2016 the rate of change among those without a high school diploma showed a greater decrease for Puerto Ricans in New York (-14.2%) than for the population in New York overall (-9.3%). The rate of change among those with a high school diploma increased for Puerto Ricans in New York (5%) but decreased for the state's population (-5.4%). The rate of change among Puerto Ricans in New York with some college experience or associate's degree (3.1%) increased, while it decreased for the state's population (-0.4%). The rate of change among those with a bachelor's degree or higher was higher for Puerto Ricans

in New York (16.3%) compared to the state's population (9.8%). Overall, Puerto Ricans educational attainment levels improved on its own terms and in comparison to the state's population overall.

Disparities in educational attainment between Puerto Ricans in New York, stateside Puerto Ricans, and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico were evident. In 2016, Puerto Ricans in New York, aged 25 years and older, had a higher population proportion with less than a high school diploma (27.3%) than stateside Puerto Ricans (21%) and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (24.2%). Educational attainment among those with a high school diploma showed that Puerto Ricans in New York (29.6%) had similar proportion to stateside Puerto Ricans (29.9%), but higher than Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (28.1%). In addition, among individuals with some college or an associate's degree, Puerto Ricans in New York also had a lower proportion (26.7%) than stateside Puerto Ricans (30.5%), but higher than Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (22.6%). Puerto Ricans in New York had a lower proportion of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher (16.4%) compared to stateside Puerto Ricans (18.6%) and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (25.1%).

In terms of rate of change, Puerto Ricans in New York had a lower declining rate of change among those with less than a high school diploma (-14.2%) compared to stateside Puerto Ricans (-17%) and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (-20.7%). Furthermore, between 2010 and 2016, the percentage of stateside Puerto Ricans with a high school diploma did not change while the percentage of Puerto Ricans in New York (5%) and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (8.9%) with a high school diploma increased during the same period. Also, the rate of change among those with some college experience or associate's degree of Puerto Ricans in New York (3.1%) was lower than that of stateside Puerto Ricans (7%) and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (4.1%). The proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York with a bachelor's degree increased between 2010 and 2016 at a rate higher (16.3%) than that of stateside Puerto Ricans (14.8%), and that of Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (14.1%).

The most pronounced difference in educational attainment

among Puerto Ricans in New York was found along gender lines. Overall, Puerto Rican females had a notably higher proportion with bachelor's degree or higher compared to their male counterparts. In 2016, Puerto Rican females (18.3%) in New York were more likely to have a bachelor's degree compared to Puerto Rican males (14.1%). The proportions of Puerto Rican females in New York with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 16.5 percent in 2010 to 18.3 percent in 2016. Puerto Rican males in New York also experienced an increased in the proportion of earners of a bachelor's degree or higher from 11.3 percent in 2010 to 14.1 percent in 2016. However, between 2010 and 2016 the rate of change in earnings among males with a bachelor's degree or higher was more than twice

(24.8%) than that of their female counterparts (10.9%). Thus, the proportion of Puerto Rican males in New York earning a bachelor's degree or higher grew at a faster rate than for Puerto Rican females.

In 2016, the proportion of Puerto Rican females in New York (18.3%) with a bachelor's degree or higher was half that of all females in New York (36.6%). Similarly, the proportion of males in New York also with a bachelor's degree or higher (34.7%) was more than two times higher than that of Puerto Rican males in New York (14.1%). Overall, between 2010 and 2016, the rate of change among Puerto Rican females with a bachelor's degree or higher

Table 2. Population and Education, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans in New York							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Population 25 years and over								
Less than high school diploma	31.8%	31.0%	30.2%	28.5%	28.5%	26.5%	27.3%	-14.2%
High school graduate	28.2%	29.2%	28.8%	29.7%	29.9%	29.6%	29.6%	5.0%
Some college or associate's degree	25.9%	25.9%	26.2%	26.2%	25.8%	28.0%	26.7%	3.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.1%	13.9%	14.8%	15.6%	15.9%	15.8%	16.4%	16.3%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	11.3%	11.7%	12.7%	12.4%	13.4%	13.4%	14.1%	24.8%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	16.5%	15.8%	16.5%	18.4%	18.0%	17.9%	18.3%	10.9%

	New York 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	15.1%	15.0%	14.7%	14.4%	14.3%	14.0%	13.7%	-9.3%
High school graduate	27.7%	27.5%	26.9%	26.8%	26.6%	26.5%	26.2%	-5.4%
Some college or associate's degree	24.6%	24.6%	25.0%	24.7%	24.7%	24.4%	24.5%	-0.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	32.5%	32.9%	33.4%	34.1%	34.5%	35.0%	35.7%	9.8%
Male, bachelor's degree or higher	32.3%	32.6%	32.9%	33.5%	33.8%	34.1%	34.7%	7.4%
Female, bachelor's degree or higher	32.7%	33.2%	33.8%	34.7%	35.0%	35.9%	36.6%	11.9%

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

was slightly lower (10.9%) than for all females in the state (11.9%). On the other hand, the rate of change among males with a bachelor's degree or higher was over three times higher for Puerto Ricans in New York (24.8%) compared to the state's male population overall (7.4%). Overall, the rate of change among those with a bachelor's degree or higher was higher for females than for males in New York between 2010 and 2016.

The 2016 U.S. Census data revealed that stateside Puerto Rican females (20.7%) were more likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher than stateside Puerto Rican males (16.2%). The number of stateside Puerto Rican females

and males with a bachelor's degree or higher were higher than those for Puerto Rican females (18.3%) and males (14.1%) in New York. Relative to Puerto Ricans in New York, the proportion of Puerto Ricans with a bachelor's degree or higher among Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico was higher for both females (29.2%) and males (20.2%). The rate of change among Puerto Ricans females in New York (10.9%) was lower than the rate of change for stateside Puerto Rican females (15%) and in Puerto Rico (14.5%). On the other hand, the rate of change among Puerto Rican males in New York with a bachelor's degree or higher (24.8%) was higher than for stateside Puerto Ricans (13.3%) and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (12.2%).

Table 2. Population and Education, 2010-2016 (Continued)

	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%
	Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
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 includes all people, 16 years and older, in the civilian labor force and the population serving in the Armed Forces. As of 2016, the civilian labor force participation rate for Puerto Rican in New York was 55.1 percent. Overall, the civilian labor force participation of Puerto Ricans in New York decreased slightly from 55.6 percent in 2010 to 55.1 percent in 2016; a decreasing rate of change of 0.9 percent. Civilian labor force participation is divided into two groups, those who are employed and those unemployed. In 2016, the employment rate among Puerto Ricans in the civilian labor force in New York was 49.5 percent, while the unemployment rate was 10 percent. Overall, the employment rate among Puerto Ricans in New York increased from 46.8 percent in 2010 to 49.5 percent in 2016, a rate of change of 5.8 percent. Correspondingly, the unemployment rate among Puerto Ricans in New York decreased from 15.9 percent in 2010 to 10 percent in 2016, a declining rate of change of 37.1 percent.

In 2016, Puerto Ricans in New York had a lower civilian labor force participation rate (55.1%) compared to the state's overall population (63%). The rate of change among Puerto Ricans in the civilian labor force in New York (-0.9%) was higher than that of the state's population overall (-0.5%). Puerto Ricans in New York had a lower employment rate (49.5%) than the state's overall population (59.2%). Also, the unemployment rate among Puerto Ricans in New York (10%) was higher than the state's unemployment rate (5.9%). However, Puerto Ricans in New York had a higher rate of change in employment rate (5.8%) than that of the state's (3.7%). Yet, Puerto Ricans in New York had a lower declining rate of change in unemployment (-37.1%) compared to the state's population overall (-40.4%).

In 2016, the civilian labor force participation rate for Puerto Ricans in New York (55.1%) was lower than stateside Puerto Ricans (61.5%). On the other hand, Puerto Ricans in New York had a higher civilian labor force participation rate than Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (44.1%). Furthermore, the rate of change in the civilian labor force participation among Puerto Ricans in New York (-0.9%) and Puerto

Ricans in Puerto Rico (-5%) was negative, while stateside Puerto Ricans (0.3%) saw an increase in the proportion of civilian labor force participation. Puerto Ricans in New York had a lower employment rate (49.5%) than stateside Puerto Ricans (56%). Also, the employment rate among Puerto Ricans in New York was higher than that of Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (36.8%). Puerto Ricans in New York (10%) had a higher unemployment rate than stateside Puerto Ricans (9%), but lower than Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (16.4%). Puerto Ricans in New York had a change in employment rate (5.8%) lower than the Puerto Rican population in the U.S. (9.2%). For Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, the change in employment rate was negative (-1.9%) showing a decline on the Island. The declining rate of change in unemployment among Puerto Ricans in New York (-37.1%) was lower than that of stateside Puerto Ricans (-44.4%), but higher than that of Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (-14.5%).

Among those in the labor force, 0.1 percent of Puerto Ricans in New York were in the Armed Forces. Overall, Puerto Ricans experienced a decreased in their representation in the Armed Forces. For Puerto Ricans in New York, the population serving in the Armed Forces decreased by half from 0.2 percent in 2010 to 0.1 percent in 2016, though it has remained the steady since 2013. Furthermore, in 2016, 3.8 percent were civilian veterans. Yet, the proportion of civilian veterans decreased from 4.3 in 2010 to 3.8 percent in 2016, a decrease in rate of change of 11.6 percent.

Puerto Rican representation in the Armed Forces in New York was the same as that of the state's population overall. By 2016, only 0.1 percent of the population in New York was in the Armed Forces. In New York, the proportion of Puerto Rican representation in the Armed Forces decreased between 2010 and 2016 at a similar rate than New York's population (-50%). In addition, a slightly lower proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York were veterans (3.8%) compared to New York's veteran population (4.7%). The rate of change in civilian veterans among Puerto Ricans in New York (-11.6%) was notably lower than that of New York's population (-25.4%).

In 2016, Puerto Rican representation in the Armed Forces in New York (0.1%) was also notably lower than that of stateside Puerto Ricans (0.7%). The rate of Armed Forces participation among stateside Puerto Ricans remained fairly stable between 2010 (0.9%) and 2016 (0.7%). Furthermore, a lower proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York were veterans (3.8%) compared to stateside Puerto Ricans (5.8%). The proportion of veterans among Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (2.9%) was lower than that of Puerto Ricans in New York. Moreover, the rate of change in civilian veterans among Puerto Ricans in New York (-11.6%) was lower than that of stateside Puerto Ricans (-14.7%) and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (29.3%).

An examination of the participation rates in civilian occupations shows Puerto Ricans in New York had a higher representation in the “management, business, science and arts” occupations (28.7%), followed by “sales and office” (28.2%), than in “service” (26.9%), “production, transportation, and material moving” (9.7%), and “natural resources, construction, and maintenance” (6.5%) occupations. From 2010 to 2016 Puerto Ricans in New York increased their participation in the “management, business, science, and arts” occupations, while showing slightly lower participation in the “sales and office”, “service”, “production, transportation, and moving” and “construction and maintenance” occupations. The “management, business, science and arts” occupations among Puerto Ricans in New York increased from 26.9 percent in 2010 to 28.7 percent in 2016, an increase of 6.7 percent.

The proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York in the “management, business, science and arts” occupations was lower (28.7%) than that of the state’s population overall (40.3%). Yet, Puerto Ricans in New York had a higher representation in the “sales and office” occupations (28.2%) compared to New York’s overall population (23.1%) in 2016. The proportion of workers in the “management, business, science and arts” occupations in New York increased at a rate higher (6.7%) than the state’s population overall (4.7%).

The proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York in the “management, business, science and arts” occupations (28.7%) was similar to that of stateside Puerto Ricans (28.6%), but lower than that of Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (32.1%). Puerto Ricans in New York also had a higher representation in the “sales and office” occupations (28.2%) compared to stateside Puerto Ricans (27.1%) but similar to that of Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (28.4%). The proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York in the “management, business, science and arts” occupations increased at a rate of 4.7 percent while the proportion of stateside Puerto Ricans in these occupations increased at a rate of 5.5 percent. Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico also exhibited an increasing rate in the proportion of workers in the “management, business, science and arts” occupations (6.6%).

Table 3. Employment and Occupations, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans in New York							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over								
In labor force	55.8%	56.0%	55.3%	56.6%	55.3%	56.4%	55.2%	-1.1%
Civilian labor force	55.6%	55.9%	55.1%	56.5%	55.2%	56.3%	55.1%	-0.9%
Employed	46.8%	46.7%	46.6%	48.2%	48.5%	50.0%	49.5%	5.8%
Unemployed	15.9%	16.5%	15.4%	14.7%	12.2%	11.1%	10.0%	-37.1%
Armed Forces	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-50.0%
Not in labor force	44.2%	44.0%	44.7%	43.4%	44.7%	43.6%	44.8%	1.4%
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over								
Management, business, science, and arts	26.9%	28.0%	27.4%	27.9%	28.0%	28.9%	28.7%	6.7%
Service occupations	26.7%	25.9%	26.7%	24.5%	26.4%	25.8%	26.9%	0.7%
Sales and office occupations	29.5%	29.7%	29.3%	29.0%	29.0%	29.2%	28.2%	-4.4%
Construction and maintenance	6.7%	6.3%	6.3%	7.6%	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%	-3.0%
Production, transportation, and moving	10.2%	10.1%	10.3%	11.0%	10.2%	9.7%	9.7%	-4.9%
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over								
Civilian veteran	4.3%	4.7%	4.5%	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	3.8%	-11.6%

	New York Population							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Population 16 years and over								
In labor force	63.5%	63.2%	63.5%	63.5%	63.2%	63.2%	63.1%	-0.6%
Civilian labor force	63.3%	63.1%	63.4%	63.4%	63.0%	63.0%	63.0%	-0.5%
Employed	57.1%	57.0%	57.5%	57.9%	58.5%	59.0%	59.2%	3.7%
Unemployed	9.9%	9.6%	9.2%	8.7%	7.3%	6.5%	5.9%	-40.4%
Armed Forces	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-50.0%
Not in labor force	36.5%	36.8%	36.5%	36.5%	36.8%	36.8%	36.9%	1.1%
OCCUPATION								
Civilian employed population 16 years and over								
Management, business, science, and arts	38.5%	38.1%	38.5%	39.2%	39.6%	39.9%	40.3%	4.7%
Service occupations	19.9%	20.6%	20.3%	20.5%	20.4%	20.2%	20.2%	1.5%
Sales and office occupations	24.4%	24.4%	24.2%	23.7%	23.2%	23.3%	23.1%	-5.3%
Construction and maintenance	7.5%	7.5%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	7.3%	7.2%	-4.0%
Production, transportation, and moving	9.7%	9.4%	9.7%	9.4%	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	-5.2%
VETERAN STATUS								
Civilian population 18 years and over								
Civilian veteran	6.3%	6.1%	5.8%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	-25.4%

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

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

	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%

	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

Household incomes are important indicators of economic well-being. In 2016, the median household income among Puerto Ricans in New York was \$36,610. This was an increase from \$31,663 in 2010. Overall, median household income among Puerto Ricans in New York increased 15.6 percent between 2010 and 2016.

Puerto Rican households in New York brought in notably less income than New York's households overall. In 2016, the median household income among Puerto Ricans in New York (\$36,610) was notably lower than that of the state's population overall (\$62,909). The median household income of the state's population also increased between 2010 and 2016, but at a faster rate than among Puerto Rican households. The rate of change among Puer-

to Ricans in New York (15.6%) was slightly lower than the state's median household income (16.2%).

Puerto Ricans in New York had a lower median household income when compared to stateside Puerto Ricans, but higher than Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico. In 2016, the median household income for Puerto Ricans in New York (\$36,610) was lower compared to stateside Puerto Ricans (\$42,856). On the other hand, Puerto Rican households in New York received more in median household income compared to Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (\$19,977) in 2016. Furthermore, the rate of change between 2010 and 2016 in median household income among Puerto Ricans in New York (15.6%) was somewhat lower than that of stateside Puerto Ricans (17.2%), but higher than Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (7.3%).

Table 4. Income and Earnings, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans New York							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Households	363,541	377,742	368,463	373,329	374,519	361,189	358,949	-1.3%
Median household income (dollars)	\$31,663	\$33,095	\$31,717	\$35,728	\$33,906	\$36,173	\$36,610	15.6%
With earnings	68.6%	68.3%	67.0%	68.9%	67.2%	68.1%	67.9%	-1.0%
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$59,663	\$61,595	\$59,007	\$64,603	\$63,726	\$66,881	\$68,496	14.8%
Individuals	1,085,307	1,128,843	1,094,440	1,103,067	1,095,858	1,084,872	1,081,110	-0.4%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$17,705	\$18,045	\$18,138	\$19,393	\$19,289	\$20,228	\$20,445	15.5%
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:								
Male	\$50,490	\$51,455	\$53,328	\$51,410	\$52,111	\$56,724	\$55,352	9.6%
Female	\$45,057	\$46,252	\$44,748	\$48,485	\$46,389	\$46,777	\$50,327	11.7%
	New York Population							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)								
Households	7,196,427	7,187,938	7,238,922	7,219,356	7,282,398	7,233,694	7,209,054	0.2%
Median household income (dollars)	\$54,148	\$55,246	\$56,448	\$57,369	\$58,878	\$60,850	\$62,909	16.2%
With earnings	77.7%	77.3%	77.3%	77.6%	77.3%	77.4%	77.3%	-0.5%
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$82,462	\$84,412	\$85,499	\$89,177	\$91,451	\$93,906	\$98,405	19.3%
Individuals	19,392,283	19,465,197	19,570,261	19,651,127	19,746,227	19,795,791	19,745,289	1.8%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$30,011	\$30,679	\$31,290	\$32,514	\$33,095	\$34,297	\$35,534	18.4%
Mean earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:								
Male	\$70,791	\$72,521	\$73,130	\$75,949	\$76,685	\$77,548	\$80,871	14.2%
Female	\$52,862	\$54,591	\$55,280	\$57,340	\$58,637	\$59,326	\$61,142	15.7%

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

In 2016, mean earnings of Puerto Rican males in New York (\$55,352), working full-time and year-round, was higher than for females (\$50,327). Mean earnings for Puerto Rican males in New York increased 9.6 percent from \$50,490 in 2010, while mean earnings for Puerto Ricans females in New York increased 11.7 percent from \$45,057 in 2010.

Overall, Puerto Ricans in New York had lower earnings for both females and males when compared to the state's population. At the state level, males in New York overall (\$80,871) earned on average more than females overall (\$61,142). The rate of change in earnings for Puerto Rican males in New York (9.6%) was lower than that of the all males in New York (14.2%). The rate of change in earnings for Puerto Rican females in New York (11.7%) was lower also than the rate of change in earnings for females in New York (15.7%).

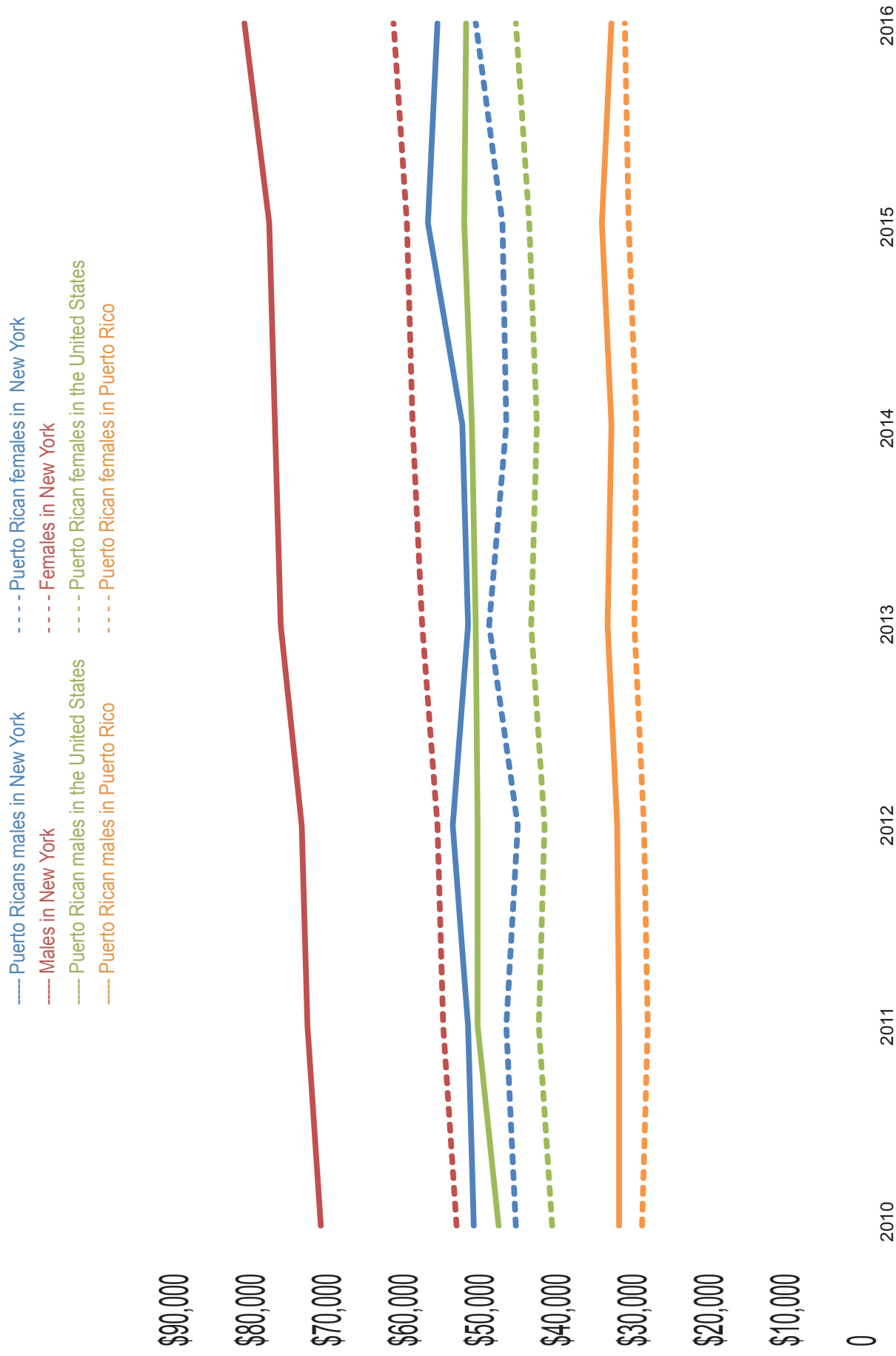
Nationally, Puerto Rican males (\$51,467) earned on average more than females (\$45,066). These earnings were lower than those for Puerto Rican males (\$55,352) and females (\$50,327) in New York. Among Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico, males (\$32,533) earned on average more than females (\$30,761). The rate of change in earnings for Puerto Rican males in New York (9.6%) was higher than that of all stateside Puerto Rican males (8.5%), but the rate of change in earnings for Puerto Rican females in New York was the same as that of all stateside Puerto Rican females (11.7%). The rate of change in earnings for Puerto Rican males in New York was higher than the rate of change in earnings for Puerto Rican males in Puerto Rico (3.8%); also, the rate of change in earnings among Puerto Rican females in New York was higher than the rate of change among Puerto Rican females in Puerto Rico (8.4%).

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

	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%
	Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
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

Over the past decade, Puerto Ricans in New York have stood out for exhibiting high poverty rates when compared to the state's population and the Puerto Rican population in the United States. Nevertheless, the poverty rates among Puerto Ricans in New York have improved between 2010 and 2016. In 2016, the proportion of Puerto Rican families in New York living in poverty was 24 percent. Overall, Puerto Ricans in New York demonstrated declining poverty rates for all families, decreasing 13.4 percent from 27.7 percent in 2010. Among families, those with related children under 18 years of age proved to be particularly vulnerable to poverty. In New York, 31.3 percent of such Puerto Rican families lived in poverty. Between 2010 and 2016 the poverty rate of Puerto Rican families with related children in New York decreased from 36.1 percent to 31.3 percent, a decrease of 13.3 percent.

Puerto Ricans in New York showed higher levels of poverty when compared to the state's population overall. For example, in 2016, Puerto Rican families in New York had higher poverty rates (24%) than all families in New York (10.9%). Overall, between 2010 and 2016 the poverty rate among all families in New York decreased at a rate of 5.2 percent as it decreased among Puerto Rican families in the state. Furthermore, in 2016, the poverty rate among all Puerto Rican families with related children in New York (31.3%) was higher than that all families with related children in New York (17%). Yet, the rate of change in poverty among all families with related children in New York (-5%) decreased at a slower rate than Puerto Rican families with related children in New York (-13.3%).

Overall, Puerto Ricans in New York are not doing as well as stateside Puerto Ricans, but they may be in a better situation than Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico in terms of poverty indicators. The poverty rate among Puerto Rican families in New York (24%) was higher than that of all stateside Puerto Rican families (20.2%). Poverty indicators also revealed that proportionately fewer Puerto Rican families in New York lived in poverty than in Puerto Rico (39.3%). Furthermore, the rate of change in poverty among

Puerto Rican families in New York (-13.4%) declined at a lower rate than that of stateside Puerto Ricans (-16.5%). The rate of change in poverty among Puerto Rican families in Puerto Rico was lower (-5.1%) than the rate of change in poverty among Puerto Rican families in Puerto Rico. Among Puerto Rican families with related children living in New York, 31.3 percent lived in poverty, a rate higher than that of all stateside Puerto Rican families with related children (26.8%). 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. The poverty rate among Puerto Rican families with related children in New York decreased at the same rate than all Puerto Rican families with related children in the U.S. (-13.3%). Puerto Rican families with related children in Puerto Rico had increasing rate of change in poverty from 2010 to 2016 (1%).

Puerto Ricans in New York have effectively decreased their poverty rates in a 6-year span. In 2016, the poverty rate among all Puerto Rican individual in New York was 27.9 percent. However, between 2010 and 2016 the poverty rate among these decreased from 30.4 percent, a decrease of 8.2 percent. Proportionately, Puerto Ricans in New York had a higher poverty rate (27.9%) than the state's population overall (14.7%). But the poverty rate among Puerto Ricans in New York decreased at a rate over four times higher (-8.2%) than that of the state's population.

Puerto Ricans in New York had a higher poverty rate (27.9%) than the average poverty rate of stateside Puerto Ricans overall (23.5%). Puerto Ricans in the New York had a lower poverty rate than Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (43.6%). For all Puerto Ricans living in the United States, the poverty rate decreased from 26.7 percent in 2010 to 23.5 percent in 2016. Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (45.3% in 2010 and 43.6% in 2016) had notably higher poverty rates compared to Puerto Ricans in New York. The poverty rate among Puerto Ricans in New York decreased at a lower rate (-8.2%) than for stateside Puerto Ricans (-12%). The rate of change for Puerto Ricans in New York decreased at a higher rate than that of Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (-3.8%).

Table 5. Poverty Rates, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans in New York							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
POVERTY RATES								
All families	27.7%	26.2%	25.8%	24.9%	25.8%	24.3%	24.0%	-13.4%
With related children under 18 years	36.1%	34.7%	34.7%	34.2%	34.9%	33.1%	31.3%	-13.3%
With related children under 5 years only	39.1%	32.1%	29.5%	26.9%	27.9%	26.9%	26.3%	-32.7%
All people	30.4%	30.4%	29.9%	28.6%	29.2%	27.6%	27.9%	-8.2%
Under 18 years	40.2%	40.2%	38.2%	36.7%	38.1%	35.0%	34.4%	-14.4%

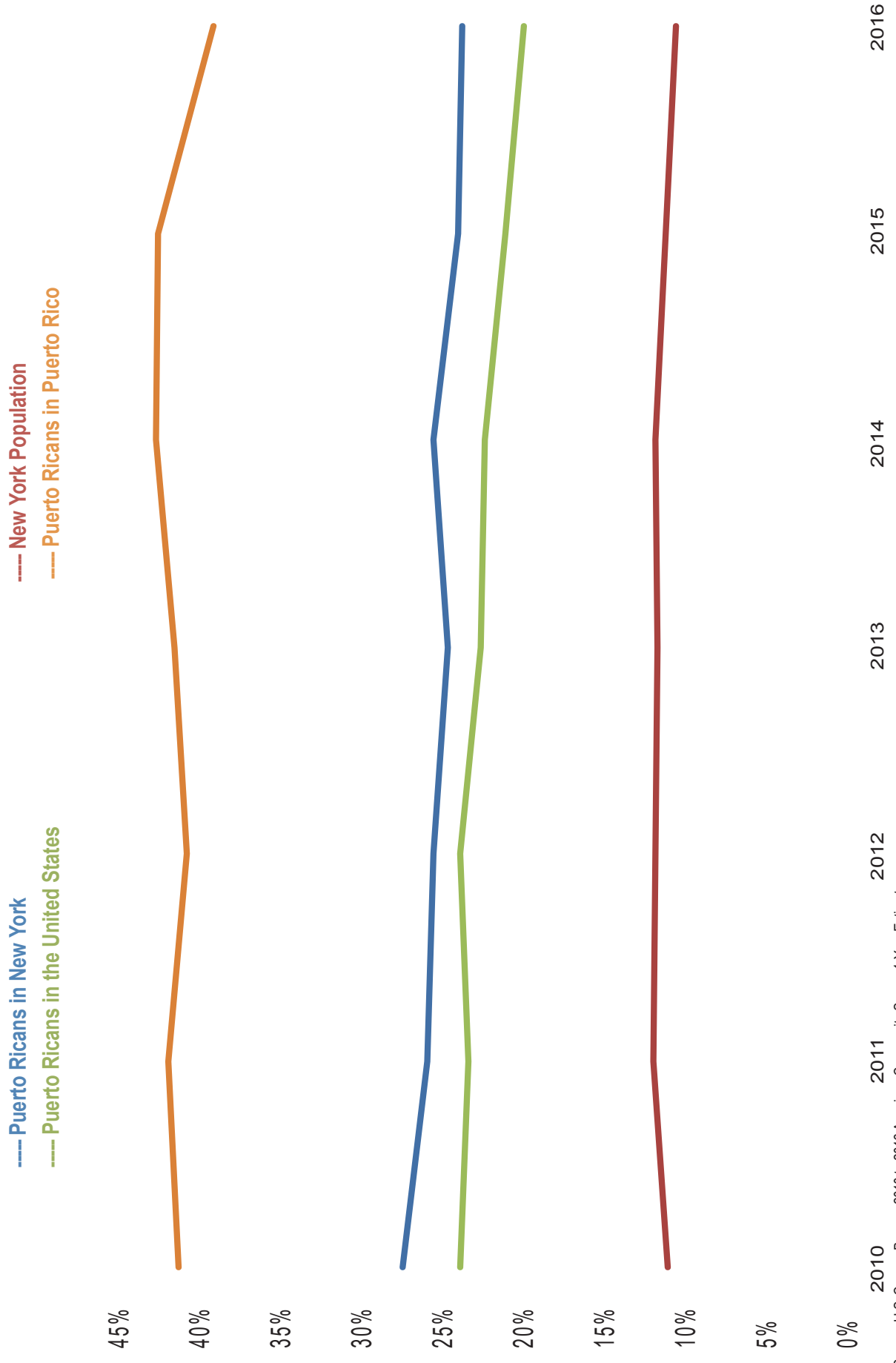
	New York Population							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
POVERTY RATES								
All families	11.5%	12.3%	12.2%	12.1%	12.2%	11.6%	10.9%	-5.2%
With related children under 18 years	17.9%	18.9%	19.0%	18.8%	19.0%	18.2%	17.0%	-5.0%
With related children under 5 years only	18.3%	17.7%	17.9%	15.9%	15.8%	16.3%	15.0%	-18.0%
All people	14.9%	16.0%	15.9%	16.0%	15.9%	15.4%	14.7%	-1.3%
Under 18 years	21.2%	22.6%	22.8%	22.8%	22.6%	22.0%	20.7%	-2.4%

	Puerto Ricans in the United States							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	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%

	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 rates are seen as indicators of financial stability. Overall, owning a home is considered as an essential step towards economic self-sufficient and upward mobility. However, the effects of the recession of 2008 still persist in homeownership rates among Puerto Rican New Yorkers. In 2016, 75.6 percent of Puerto Ricans in New York rented their homes while only 24.4 percent owned their home. Renter-occupied housing units for the Puerto Rican population in New York decreased slightly from 76 percent in 2010 to 75.6 percent in 2016, fluctuating in between these years. Moreover, from 2010 to 2016 the number homes owner-occupied housing units by Puerto Ricans in New York increased slightly from 24 percent to 24.4 percent. While the rate of change in renter-occupied housing units decreased 0.5 percent between 2010 and 2016, the rate of change in owner-occupied housing units increased 1.7 percent.

In 2016, the proportion of Puerto Rican owner-occupied housing units (24.4%) was lower than that of the state's population (53.3%). Correspondingly, the proportion of Puerto Rican renter-occupied housing units (75.6%) was higher than that of the state's overall population (46.7%). Between 2010 and 2016, the proportion of owner-occupied housing units in New York decreased (-1.8%) while the

proportion of renter-occupied housing units in the states increased (2.2%). Furthermore, the proportion of owner-occupied housing units among Puerto Ricans in New York increased (1.7%) while the proportion of owner-occupied housing units in the state decreased (-1.8%). The rate of change among Puerto Rican renter-occupied housing units decreased from 2010 to 2016 (-0.5%) while the proportion of renters among the overall population in New York increased (2.2%).

Puerto Ricans in New York had a higher proportion of renters (75.6%) than stateside Puerto Ricans (63.1%). Correspondingly, the rate of homeownership among Puerto Ricans in New York (24.4%) was lower than the rate for stateside Puerto Ricans (36.9%). On the other hand, Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (31.4%) rented their homes at a lower rate than Puerto Ricans in New York. In Puerto Rico, the majority of Puerto Ricans owned their homes (68.6%). The rate of renter-occupied housing units among Puerto Ricans in New York decreased (-0.5%) while it increased for stateside Puerto Ricans (1.9%) and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (8.7%). On the other hand, between 2010 and 2016, homeownership rates among Puerto Ricans in New York increased (1.7%) while the proportion of renters among stateside Puerto Ricans (-3.1%) and Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico (-3.5%) decreased.

Table 6. Housing, 2010-2016

	Puerto Ricans in New York							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
HOUSING								
Owner-occupied housing units	24.0%	25.1%	23.0%	25.5%	23.6%	23.7%	24.4%	1.7%
Renter-occupied housing units	76.0%	74.9%	77.0%	74.5%	76.4%	76.3%	75.6%	-0.5%

	New York Population							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rate of Change 2010-2016
HOUSING								
Owner-occupied housing units	54.3%	53.6%	53.7%	53.7%	53.0%	53.1%	53.3%	-1.8%
Renter-occupied housing units	45.7%	46.4%	46.3%	46.3%	47.0%	46.9%	46.7%	2.2%

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

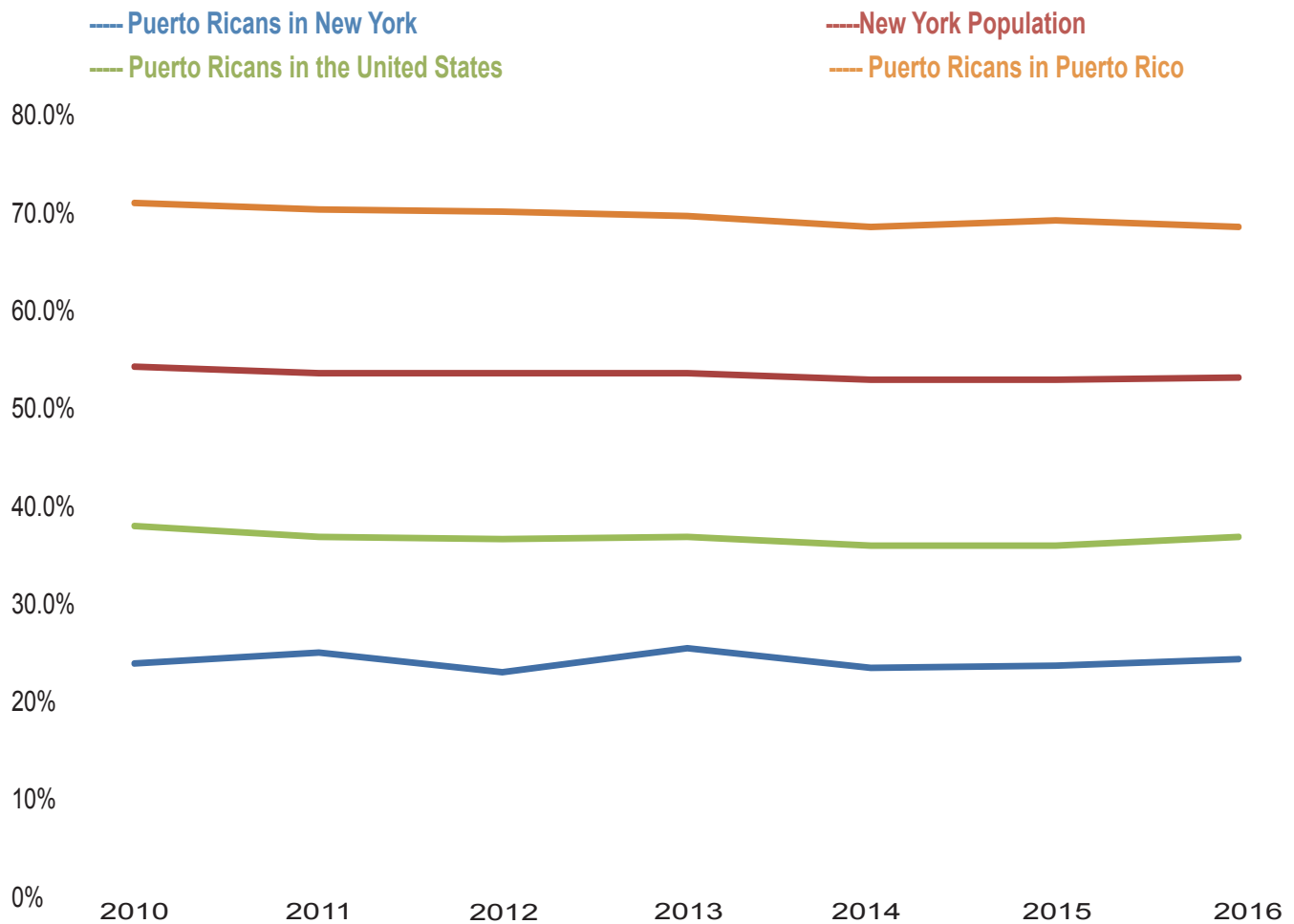
Table 6. Housing, 2010-2016 (Continued)

	Puerto Ricans in the United States							Rate of Change 2010-2016
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	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%

	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.

Puerto Ricans and Latinos in New York, 2016

Data from the American Community Survey revealed that there were over 3.7 million of Latinos in the state of New York in 2016. Among these Latinos, 28.8 percent were Puerto Ricans. In other words, 7 out of 25 Latinos in New York were Puerto Ricans. Relative to all Latinos in New York, Puerto Ricans in the state are doing worst along a number of socioeconomic indicators.

In education, Puerto Ricans were slightly more advanced than the Latino population overall. This can be seen by the percentage of the population 25 years and over with less than a high school diploma. In 2016, the proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York without a high school diploma (27.3%) was somewhat lower than that of all Latinos (31.1%). In addition, there was a slightly higher proportion of Puerto Ricans in New York, 25 years and over, with a high school diploma (29.6%) compared to all Latinos (28.1%). Also, Puerto Ricans had a higher proportion of 25 years and over with some college experience or associate's degree (26.7%) when compared to all Latinos (22.7%). However, the proportion of Puerto Ricans with a bachelor's degree or higher (16.4%) was lower than that of all Latinos (18.2%).

In terms of employment status, Puerto Ricans in New York had a lower civilian labor force participation (55.1%) compared to all Latinos (64.2%) in the state. Also, the propor-

tion of Puerto Ricans in New York employed (49.5%) was nearly ten percent lower than that of all Latinos (59.3%). On the other hand, the unemployment rate among Puerto Ricans in New York (10%) was higher compared to that of all Latinos in the state.

In 2016, there were 358,949 Puerto Rican households in New York. In other words, over one in three Latino households in New York was a Puerto Rican household (32.8%). The median household among Puerto Ricans in New York (\$36,610) was notably lower compared to that of all Latinos in the state (\$42,973).

Overall, Puerto Ricans have higher levels of poverty compared to the Latino population in New York. For example, 24 percent of all Puerto Rican families lived in poverty in New York. This number was higher than that of all Latino families (21.8%). Furthermore, the proportion of Puerto Rican families with related children under 18 years living in poverty in New York (31.3%) was higher than that of all Latinos in the state (28.4%). In terms of individuals, Puerto Ricans had higher poverty rates (27.9%) compared to all Latinos in New York (24.2%).

Puerto Ricans in New York were as likely to own their homes (24.4%) compared to all Latinos (23.9%). Proportionately, Puerto Ricans in New York (75.6%) and Latinos in New York (76.1%) rented their homes .

Table 7. Puerto Ricans and Hispanics or Latinos Demographic Characteristics, 2016

	Puerto Ricans in New York	Hispanics or Latinos in New York
TOTAL POPULATION	1,081,110	3,747,614
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	661,029	2,299,307
Less than high school diploma	27.3%	31.1%
High school graduate	29.6%	28.1%
Some college or associate's degree	26.7%	22.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.4%	18.2%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	815,055	2,827,675
Civilian labor force	55.1%	64.2%
Employed	49.5%	59.3%
Unemployed	10.0%	7.8%
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
(INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Households	358,949	1,093,543
Median household income (dollars)	\$36,610	\$42,973
POVERTY RATES		
All families	24.0%	21.8%
With related children under 18 years	31.3%	28.4%
All People	27.9%	24.2%
HOUSING		
Owner-occupied housing units	24.4%	23.9%
Renter-occupied housing units	75.6%	76.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 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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