

PewResearchCenter

---



Wednesday, September 19, 2012

# Characteristics of the 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population

**Seth Motel**, Research Assistant

**Eileen Patten**, Research Assistant

---

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

1615 L St, N.W., Suite 700

Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel (202) 419-3600

Fax (202) 419-3608

[info@pewhispanic.org](mailto:info@pewhispanic.org)

[www.pewhispanic.org](http://www.pewhispanic.org)

Copyright © 2012

## About the Pew Hispanic Center

The Pew Hispanic Center is a nonpartisan research organization that seeks to improve public understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos' growing impact on the nation. It does not take positions on policy issues. The Center is part of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" based in Washington, D.C., and it is funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, a Philadelphia-based public charity. All of the Center's reports are available at [www.pewhispanic.org](http://www.pewhispanic.org).

The staff of the Pew Hispanic Center is:

*Paul Taylor, Director*

*Rakesh Kochhar, Associate Director for Research*

*Richard Fry, Senior Research Associate*

*Gretchen Livingston, Senior Researcher*

*Seth Motel, Research Assistant*

*Mary Seaborn, Administrative Manager*

*Mark Hugo Lopez, Associate Director*

*Jeffrey S. Passel, Senior Demographer*

*Ana Gonzalez-Barrera, Research Associate*

*Eileen Patten, Research Assistant*

## About this Report

This report examines the Hispanic populations in the United States' 10 metropolitan areas with the largest number of Hispanics. It also contains detailed information on the next 50 largest metropolitan areas by Hispanic population.

The data for this report are derived from the 2010 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS), which provides detailed geographic, demographic and economic characteristics for each group.

Accompanying this report are [statistical profiles](#) of the 60 largest metropolitan areas by Hispanic population. Each statistical profile describes the demographic and economic characteristics of the Hispanic, non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black populations in that metropolitan area.

Also accompanying the report are two interactive maps. The first shows key characteristics of the Hispanic population in each of the nation's [60 largest Hispanic metropolitan areas](#). The interactive also shows the largest Hispanic metropolitan [populations](#) and [shares](#) for the six largest Hispanic origin groups—Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Salvadorans, Cubans, Dominicans and Guatemalans. The second interactive map shows the distribution of the [six largest Hispanic origin groups](#) across the nation's more than 3,000 counties.

## About the Authors

Seth Motel is a research assistant at the Pew Hispanic Center. Motel earned his B.A. in political science from Brown University.

Eileen Patten is a research assistant at the Pew Hispanic Center. Patten earned her B.A. in sociology and English from the University of Michigan.

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank Paul Taylor and Mark Hugo Lopez for editorial guidance. Lopez and Rakesh Kochhar provided comments on earlier drafts of this report. Lopez checked numbers in the report. Molly Rohal was the copy editor.

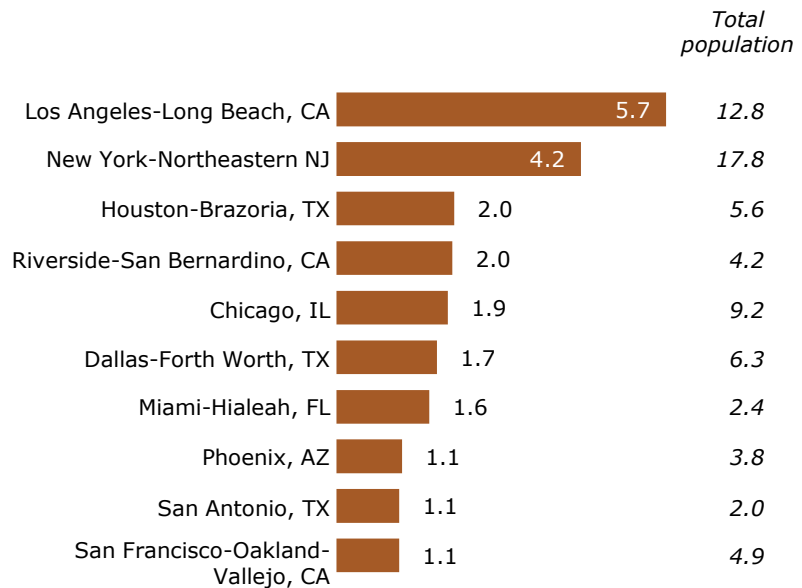
## Overview

Nearly half (45%) of the nation's Hispanic<sup>1</sup> population lives in just 10 metropolitan areas, according to tabulations of the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center.<sup>2</sup>

The Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif., metropolitan area has the nation's largest Hispanic population—5.7 million—and alone accounts for more than one-in-ten (11%) Hispanics nationally.<sup>3</sup> The New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area is the second largest by Hispanic population (4.2 million) and is home to 8% of Hispanics nationwide.

Six of the 10 largest Hispanic metropolitan populations are in just two states. California has three—Los Angeles (#1), Riverside-San Bernardino (#4) and San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo (#10). Texas is also home to three of the 10 largest Hispanic metropolitan areas—Houston-Brazoria (#3), Dallas-Fort Worth (#6) and San Antonio (#9). The other four largest Hispanic metropolitan populations are New York (#2); Chicago, Ill. (#5); Miami-Hialeah, Fla. (#7); and

**Figure 1**  
**Top 10 Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population, 2010**  
(in millions)



Notes: The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. In following graphs, metropolitan areas are abbreviated.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

<sup>1</sup> The terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" are used interchangeably throughout this report.

<sup>2</sup> When discussing the largest metropolitan areas, the report is referring to the largest areas by Hispanic population.

<sup>3</sup> All population estimates presented in this report are for Hispanics living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Phoenix, Ariz. (#8). Overall, each of the 10 largest Hispanic metropolitan areas has a Hispanic population of more than 1 million and Hispanics are the largest minority or ethnic group in each.

While these 10 metropolitan areas represent the largest Hispanic populations, within each area, the Hispanic share varies, as do the characteristics of the Hispanic population that resides in each area.

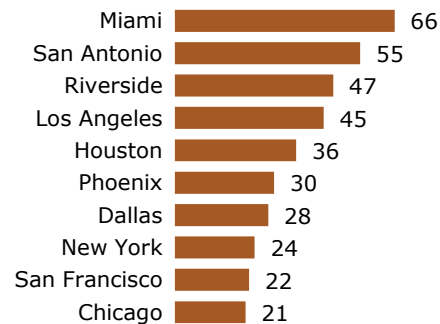
For example, the Hispanic share in each of the 10 largest metro area populations ranges from a low of 21% in Chicago to a high of 66% in Miami. Miami and San Antonio (55%) are the only two metro areas among the 10 largest where Hispanics are a majority of the population. Among the top 60, Hispanics are a majority in 11 additional metropolitan areas.

Overall, Los Angeles and New York have the largest Hispanic populations. In Los Angeles, Hispanics make up 45% of the area's residents. In the New York metropolitan area, Hispanics make up about one-in-four (24%) of all residents.

Among the 60 metropolitan areas with the largest Latino populations, two have Latino population shares above 90%. The population of Laredo, Texas—with the 36th largest Latino population—is 96% Latino. The McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr-Mission, Texas, metropolitan area—which has the 13th largest Hispanic population—is 91% Latino.

The Hispanic origin composition in the top 60 metropolitan areas also varies. For example, Cubans are the largest Hispanic origin group in Miami and make up more than half (54%) of all Hispanics there. In the Washington, D.C./Maryland/Virginia, area—the 12th largest Hispanic metropolitan population—the largest Hispanic origin group is Salvadoran, making up 34% of the area's Hispanic population. Puerto Ricans are the largest Hispanic origin group in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania/New Jersey—the 24th largest Hispanic metropolitan area—making up more than half (53%) of all Hispanics there.

**Figure 2**  
**Hispanic Shares of Metropolitan Area Populations, 2010**  
(%)



Note: The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Mexican-Americans are by far the nation's largest Hispanic origin group, comprising 65% of the total Hispanic population in the United States. They are also the largest Hispanic origin group in 50 of the 60 metropolitan areas covered by this report, and make up more than half of the Hispanic population in 46 of them. In 33 of these metro areas Mexicans are not only the largest Hispanic origin group, they are also bigger than any other racial or ethnic group.

This report compares the 10 metropolitan areas with the largest Hispanic populations on a range of demographic and socioeconomic variables—including Hispanic origin, age, nativity, citizenship, education, English proficiency, household income, homeownership, poverty and health insurance.

Accompanying this report are [statistical profiles](#) for each of the 60 largest metropolitan areas by Hispanic population. Each statistical profile describes the demographic, employment and income characteristics of the Hispanic population in that metropolitan area, as well as the area's non-Hispanic white and black populations. Also accompanying the report are two interactive maps showing key characteristics of the Hispanic population in each of the nation's [60 largest metropolitan areas](#) by Hispanic population and the distribution of the [six largest Hispanic origin groups](#) across the nation's more than 3,000 counties.

## Demographics

### Hispanic Origin<sup>4</sup>

- Among the 10 largest metropolitan areas by Hispanic population, Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group in eight. The Mexican share in these eight areas ranges from a low of 71% in the San Francisco metropolitan area to a high of 91% in San Antonio. In Miami and New York, by contrast, Mexicans are not the largest group. More than half (54%) of the Miami metropolitan area's Hispanic population is Cuban. In the New York metropolitan area, Puerto Ricans are the largest Hispanic group, making up 27% of all Hispanics. They are closely followed by Dominicans, who make up 21% of the New York metropolitan area's Hispanic population.
- Mexicans are the largest Hispanic origin group in 50 of the top 60 metro areas, and they account for 95% or more of the Hispanic population in eight metro areas in the top 60. The Mexican share is highest in McAllen, Texas, where they account for nearly all (98%) of the area's Hispanics.<sup>5</sup>

Among the top 60 metro areas, Hartford-Bristol-Middleton-New Britain, Conn.—the 53rd largest Hispanic population—has the largest share of Puerto Ricans among its Hispanic population (71%). Miami, whose Hispanic population is 54% Cuban, is the

Table 1

#### Largest Hispanic Origin Group among Top 10 Hispanic Metropolitan Areas, 2010

(%)

Metro area	Largest Hispanic origin group	Share of Hispanic population	Share of total metro population
Los Angeles	Mexican	78	35
New York	Puerto Rican	27	7
Houston	Mexican	79	29
Riverside	Mexican	88	41
Chicago	Mexican	80	17
Dallas	Mexican	85	24
Miami	Cuban	54	35
Phoenix	Mexican	90	27
San Antonio	Mexican	91	50
San Francisco	Mexican	71	16

Notes: The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 65% are of Mexican origin, 9% are Puerto Rican and 4% are Cuban.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

<sup>4</sup> Hispanic origin is based on self-described family ancestry or place of birth in response to a question on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Ancestry is not necessarily the same as the place of birth of the respondent, nor is it indicative of immigrant or citizenship status. For example a U.S. citizen born in Los Angeles of Mexican immigrant parents or grandparents may (or may not) identify his or her Hispanic origin as Mexico. Likewise, some immigrants born in Mexico may identify another country as their origin depending on the place of birth of their ancestors.

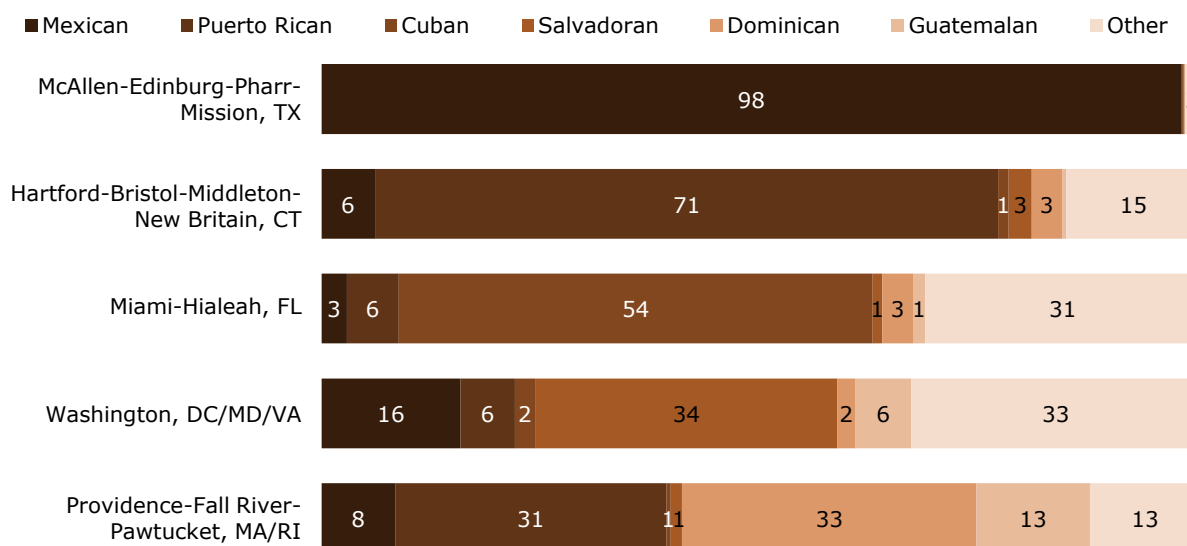
<sup>5</sup> The other seven metro areas where the Hispanic population is more than 95% Mexican origin are: Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Calif. (97%); Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Texas (96%); Merced, Calif. (96%); El Paso, Texas (96%); Fresno, Calif. (95%); Yuma, Ariz. (95%); Odessa, Texas (95%).

only top 60 metro area with a Hispanic population that is more than one-quarter Cuban. The greatest share of Hispanics that are Salvadoran (34%) reside in the Washington area, which is 12th largest by Hispanic population. The top 60 metro area with the highest share of Dominicans among its Hispanic population (33%) is Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, Mass./R.I., which ranks 51st by Hispanic population. Providence also has the highest Guatemalan share (13%) among the top 60 metro areas.

Figure 3

### Largest Hispanic Origin Group Shares among the Hispanic Populations, 2010

% of the Hispanic population in the metro area that is ...



Notes: Metro areas listed are the largest shares among the top 60 Hispanic metro populations for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Salvadorans, Dominicans and Guatemalans. The Providence metro area is the largest share for both Dominicans and Guatemalans. In McAllen, all groups other than Mexican and "Other" are less than 0.5%. In Hartford, Guatemalans make up less than 0.5% of the area's Hispanic population.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER



## Age

- Median ages among Hispanics in the top 10 Hispanic metro areas range from a low of 24 years (Phoenix) to a high of 39 years (Miami). For all U.S. Hispanics, the median age is 27. For the total U.S. population, the median age is 37.
- The Hispanic population residing in metropolitan areas tends to be younger than the total population in those areas. This is true in each of the top 10 Hispanic metropolitan populations, with the exception of Miami, where the median Hispanic age is only one year higher than that of the total population (39 years vs. 38 years).
- In the Phoenix and Dallas areas, 38% of the Hispanic population is younger than 18—the highest among the top 10. By contrast, in Miami that share is only 20%, the lowest in the top 60. Four metro areas in the top 60 have Hispanic populations with 40% younger than age 18.<sup>6</sup>
- Miami also has the largest share of Hispanic adults ages 65 and older among the top 60 metro areas (15%). Dallas has the lowest share of elderly Latinos among the top 10 metro areas—just 3%. Among Hispanics in the Indianapolis, Ind. metro area (the

**Figure 4**  
**Median Age, 2010**

		<i>Total pop.</i>
Miami	39	38
New York	30	37
San Antonio	29	33
Los Angeles	28	35
San Francisco	28	38
Chicago	26	35
Houston	26	32
Dallas	25	33
Riverside	25	32
Phoenix	24	34

Notes: The “Total pop.” column shows the median age for each metro area’s total population. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, the median age is 27. Among the total U.S. population, the median age is 37.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

**Table 2**  
**Share Younger Than 18 and Share 65 and Older Among Hispanics, 2010**  
(%)

<b>Metropolitan area</b>	<b>Younger than 18</b>	<b>65 and older</b>
Miami	20	15
New York	28	7
San Antonio	32	8
Los Angeles	32	6
San Francisco	31	6
Chicago	35	4
Houston	35	4
Dallas	38	3
Riverside	37	5
Phoenix	38	4

Notes: The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population, ranked by median age. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 34% are younger than 18 and 6% are ages 65 and older.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

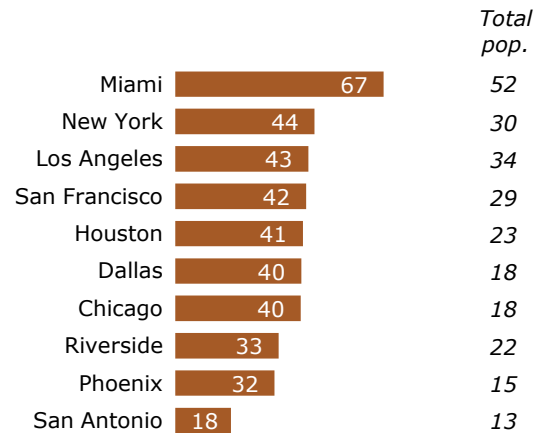
<sup>6</sup> The four metro areas are Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, N.C. (54th largest Hispanic population); Portland, Oregon-Washington (38th largest); Indianapolis, Ind. (60th largest); and Oklahoma City, Okla. (52nd largest).

60th largest by Hispanic population), just 1% are ages 65 and older.

## Nativity

- In Miami, two-thirds (67%) of the Hispanic population is foreign born. This is the highest foreign-born share among Hispanics in any of the top 60 metro areas and the only top 10 metro area in which more than half of Hispanics are foreign born. By contrast, only 18% of Hispanics in the San Antonio area are foreign born. For U.S. Hispanics overall, the foreign-born share is 37%.
- Among the top 60 metro areas by Hispanic population, Corpus Christi, Texas has the lowest foreign-born share at 7%. Corpus Christi is the 46th largest metropolitan area by Hispanic population and is the only metropolitan area in the top 60 where fewer than one-in-ten Hispanics were born outside the U.S.

**Figure 5**  
**Foreign-born Share, 2010**  
(%)



Notes: "Foreign born" includes those born outside the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and neither of whose parents are U.S. citizens. The "Total pop." column shows the foreign-born share among each metro area's total population. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 37% are foreign born. Among the total U.S. population, 13% are foreign born.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Educational Attainment

### Less than High School Diploma

- Among Hispanics ages 25 and older in the top 10 metro areas, Dallas has the highest share without a high school diploma—46%. Dallas is followed closely by the Los Angeles and Houston areas—both with 44%.
- Miami has the lowest share (26%) of Hispanics without a high school diploma among the top 10 metropolitan areas.
- In each of these metro areas, the share of Hispanics without a high school diploma is larger than that of the area's total population. Similarly, for U.S. Hispanics overall, the share of those ages 25 and older without a high school diploma is 38%, compared with 14% of the total U.S. population ages 25 and older.
- In the top 60 Hispanic metro areas more broadly, three have a majority of Hispanic adults lacking high school diplomas. Some 52% of Hispanic adults in Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey, Calif. (49th biggest Hispanic population) and 51% of Hispanic adults in Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, Calif. (32nd biggest) and Bakersfield, Calif. (25th biggest) lack a high school diploma.
- Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, Fla., which has the 23rd largest Hispanic population, has the smallest share of Hispanic adults without a high school diploma (17%).

Figure 6

### Share of Adults with Less than High School Diploma, 2010

(% of adults ages 25 and older)

		Total pop.
Dallas	46	16
Los Angeles	44	22
Houston	44	20
Riverside	40	22
Chicago	38	14
Phoenix	38	14
New York	34	16
San Francisco	33	13
San Antonio	28	17
Miami	26	22

Note: The "Total pop." column shows the share of adults with less than a high school diploma among each metro area's total population. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics ages 25 and older, 38% do not have a high school diploma. Among the total U.S. population ages 25 and older, 14% do not have a high school diploma.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Bachelor's Degree or More

- Among the top 10 metropolitan areas by Hispanic population, the share of Hispanics ages 25 and older with at least a bachelor's degree is highest in the Miami area—23%. Miami leads the next most highly educated metro area, San Francisco (16%), by seven percentage points.
- The metro area in the top 10 with the lowest share of Hispanics who are college-educated is Riverside, where less than one-in-ten Hispanics (8%) ages 25 and older have a four-year college degree.
- In each of these metro areas, the share of Hispanics with a bachelor's degree or more is lower than the share of the total population in that area that has a bachelor's degree. Similarly, among all U.S. Hispanics ages 25 and older, the share with a bachelor's degree or more is 13%, compared with 28% of the total U.S. population ages 25 and older.
- Fort Lauderdale, Fla. (the 23rd largest Hispanic population), leads the 60 metropolitan areas in the share of Hispanic adults with a bachelor's degree or higher—more than one-in-four (28%) Hispanic adults 25 and older have a bachelor's degree.
- Among the top 60 metropolitan areas, the share of Hispanic adults 25 and older with a bachelor's degree is lowest in Visalia, Calif. (the 32nd largest Hispanic population), and Bakersfield, Calif. (25th largest). In both metro areas, just 5% of Hispanic adults have a bachelor's degree.

Figure 7

### Share of Adults with a Bachelor's Degree or More, 2010

(% of adults ages 25 and older)

		Total pop.
Miami	23	26
San Francisco	16	41
New York	16	36
San Antonio	14	26
Chicago	13	35
Houston	11	29
Dallas	11	31
Los Angeles	11	31
Phoenix	10	28
Riverside	8	20

Notes: The "Total pop." column shows the share of adults with a bachelor's degree in each metro area's total population. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 13% have at least a bachelor's degree. Among the total U.S. population, 28% have at least a bachelor's degree.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## English Proficiency and U.S. Citizenship

### English Proficiency

- Among the 10 largest Hispanic metropolitan areas, San Antonio has the highest share of Hispanics ages 5 and older who are proficient in English (81%)—that is, who speak only English at home or who otherwise speak English “very well.”
- By comparison, slightly more than half (52%) of Hispanics ages 5 and older in Miami are proficient in English.
- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of all U.S. Hispanics ages 5 and older are proficient in English.
- Other than San Antonio, two metropolitan areas among the top 60 have rates of English proficiency above 80%. Albuquerque, N.M., has an 85% proficiency rate among Hispanics ages 5 and older and Corpus Christi, Texas, is second with 84%; they are ranked 26th and 46th in Hispanic population, respectively.

Figure 8  
**Proficient in English, Ages 5 and Older, 2010**  
(%)

		Total pop.
San Antonio	81	88
Phoenix	72	90
Riverside	69	83
San Francisco	64	82
Chicago	61	87
Los Angeles	60	75
Houston	60	82
Dallas	59	86
New York	58	82
Miami	52	64

Notes: “Proficient in English” includes those ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or speak English very well. The “Total pop.” column shows the share of each metro area’s total population that is proficient in English. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics ages 5 and older, 65% say they speak only English at home or speak English “very well.” Among the total U.S. population ages 5 and older, 91% say the same.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## U.S. Citizenship

- San Antonio has the highest rate of U.S. citizenship among Hispanics in the top 10 metropolitan areas (88%). Its share is well above the other metro areas in the top 10. (Riverside is second with 78%.)
- Miami has the lowest rate of U.S. citizenship among its Hispanic population (66%).
- Nearly three-quarters (74%) of all U.S. Hispanics are U.S. citizens by birth or naturalization.

Figure 9

### U.S. Citizenship, 2010

(% of population that holds U.S. citizenship)

		Total pop.
San Antonio	88	92
Riverside	78	87
Phoenix	75	90
New York	72	85
Los Angeles	72	82
Chicago	71	90
San Francisco	71	86
Houston	69	85
Dallas	67	88
Miami	66	74

Notes: Citizens include U.S. citizens by birth or naturalization. The "Total pop." column shows the share of each metro area's total population that is a U.S. citizen. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 74% are U.S. citizens. Among the total U.S. population, 93% are U.S. citizens.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Economics and Health Insurance

### Household Income

- The median annual household incomes among Hispanics in the 10 largest metropolitan areas range from a low of \$35,600 in Phoenix to a high of \$55,000 in San Francisco.
- The San Francisco area also ranks highest in terms of median annual personal earnings of full-time workers (\$36,000). By that metric, Hispanics in the Dallas area have the lowest personal earnings among the 10 areas (\$26,000).
- In each of the 10 metro areas, the median annual household income for Hispanics is less than that of the general population. Similarly, the median annual household income of all U.S. Hispanics is \$40,000, compared with \$49,800 for the total U.S. population.
- The highest Hispanic median household incomes among the top 60 metropolitan areas are in the Washington metro area (\$62,000) and Baltimore, Md. (\$56,400)—which have the 12th and 56th largest Hispanic populations, respectively.
- Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Texas, which is the 29th largest metropolitan area by Hispanic population, has the lowest median Hispanic household income in the top 60, at \$28,600.

Figure 10  
**Median Annual Household Income, 2010**

		<i>Total pop.</i>
San Francisco	\$55,000	\$71,100
Riverside	\$47,000	\$53,000
Chicago	\$45,000	\$57,000
Los Angeles	\$45,000	\$56,000
New York	\$41,500	\$61,000
San Antonio	\$40,800	\$49,200
Dallas	\$40,000	\$54,700
Houston	\$40,000	\$53,400
Miami	\$36,200	\$40,000
Phoenix	\$35,600	\$50,000

Notes: The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. The "Total pop." column shows median annual household income for each metro area's total population. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, the median household income is \$40,000. Among the total U.S. population, the median household income is \$49,800.

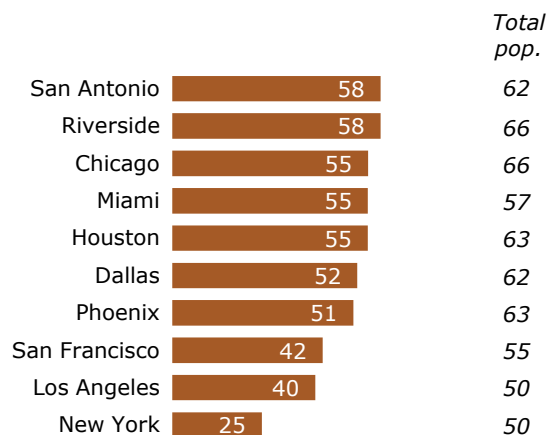
Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Homeownership

- Hispanics living in the San Antonio and Riverside metro areas have the highest rates of homeownership among the 10 largest Hispanic metropolitan areas (both 58%).
- Only a quarter of Hispanic household heads living in the New York area own their homes—the lowest share among the top 60 metro areas. The San Francisco and Los Angeles metro areas are the only others in the top 10 to have homeownership rates below 50%.
- The homeownership rate of Hispanics in each of the 10 metro areas is less than the area’s overall rate. Similarly, the homeownership rate of all U.S. Hispanics (47%) is lower than that of the total U.S. population (65%).
- Among the top 60 metro areas, McAllen, Texas, has the highest share of homeowners among Hispanics, with 68%.

Figure 11  
Homeownership Rate (%)



Notes: “Homeowners” are household heads living in owner-occupied homes. The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. The “Total pop.” column shows the homeownership rate for each metro area’s total population. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, 47% of household heads are homeowners. Among the total U.S. population, 65% of household heads are homeowners.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

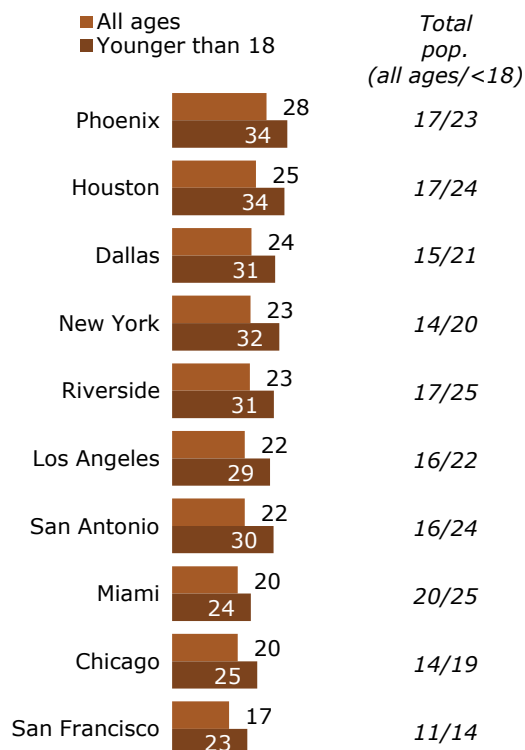
PEW RESEARCH CENTER



## Poverty

- As well as having the lowest household income, the Phoenix area has the highest Hispanic poverty rate (28%) among the top 10 Hispanic metropolitan areas.
- Additionally, one-third (34%) of Hispanic children younger than 18 in Phoenix live below the poverty line. An equal share of children in the Houston area live below the poverty line.
- Among these 10 metro areas, Hispanics in San Francisco have the lowest poverty rates overall (17%) and among children (23%).
- In nine of the 10 metro areas, the Hispanic poverty rates are higher both overall and for children than among the areas' general populations. In the Miami area, an equal share (20%) of all Hispanic residents and all residents live below the poverty line, and the share is similar for Hispanics younger than 18 (24%) and all residents younger than 18 (25%).
- Among the top 60 Hispanic metro areas, Brownsville, Texas—which has the 29th largest Hispanic population—has the highest rate of poverty among both all Hispanics (40%) and Hispanic children (51%). It is the only metro area among the top 60 that has a Hispanic poverty rate of at least 40% and the only one with a Hispanic child poverty rate of more than 50%.

**Figure 12**  
**Poverty Rate**  
(%)



Notes: Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and non-institutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see [http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/POVERTY#description\\_tab](http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/POVERTY#description_tab). Due to the way in which the IPUMS assigns poverty values, these data will differ from those that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. The "Total pop." column shows the poverty rate for all ages and those younger than 18 among each metro area's total population. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, the poverty rate is 25% for all ages and 32% for those younger than 18. Among the total U.S. population, the total poverty rate is 15% for all ages and 22% for those younger than 18.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

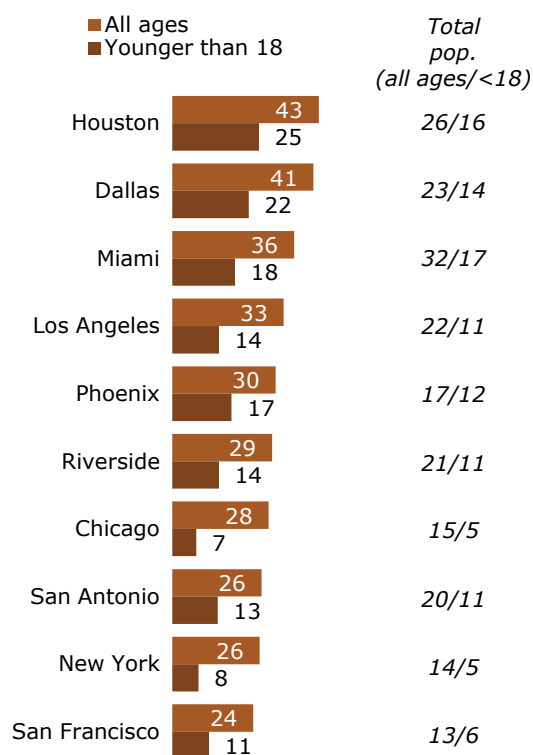
- The Washington metro area (the 12th largest Hispanic metro population) has the lowest share of poverty among both all Hispanics (12%) and Hispanics younger than age 18 (15%), followed by the 56th largest Hispanic metro population, Baltimore, which has an overall Hispanic poverty rate of 14% and a Hispanic child poverty rate of 17% .

## Health Insurance

- Houston has the highest share of Hispanics without health insurance among the top 10 Hispanic metropolitan areas (43%); it also has the highest share of children younger than 18 without health insurance (25%).
- San Francisco has the lowest rate of uninsured among the top 10 Hispanic metro areas (24%). Chicago has the lowest share of children younger than 18 without health insurance (7%).
- In all of the 10 metro areas, the share of Hispanics without health insurance (both total and children) is greater than that of the area's total population.
- Atlanta, Ga.—the 19th largest metropolitan area by Hispanic population—is the only top 60 metro area in which a majority of Hispanics are uninsured (51%). Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah—the 35th largest metro area—has the highest share of Hispanic children without health insurance, at 28%.

The Boston, Mass.-N.H., metro area—the 27th largest Hispanic population—has the lowest share of all Hispanics (11%) and Hispanics younger than 18 (2%) without health insurance among the top 60 metro areas.

**Figure 13**  
**Share without Health Insurance, 2010**  
(%)



Notes: The "Total pop." column shows the share of each metro area's total and younger than 18 populations without health insurance. The metropolitan areas shown are the 10 largest by Hispanic population. Among all U.S. Hispanics, the share without health insurance is 31% for all ages and 14% for those younger than 18. Among the total U.S. population, the share without health insurance is 16% for all ages and 8% for those younger than 18.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Appendix A

Appendix Table A1

**The 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population:  
Demographics, Language and Homeownership among Hispanics**

<b>Metropolitan area</b>	<b>Hispanic population (thousands)</b>	<b>Hispanic share of population (%)</b>	<b>Median age</b>	<b>Foreign born<sup>1</sup> (%)</b>	<b>Citizen<sup>2</sup> (%)</b>	<b>Speaks English very well<sup>3</sup> (%)</b>	<b>Owns home<sup>4,5</sup> (%)</b>
1. Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	5,724	45	28	43	72	60	40
2. New York-Northeastern NJ	4,243	24	30	44	72	58	25
3. Houston-Brazoria, TX	2,044	36	26	41	69	60	55
4. Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	2,012	47	25	33	78	69	58
5. Chicago, IL	1,934	21	26	40	71	61	55
6. Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	1,746	28	25	40	67	59	52
7. Miami-Hialeah, FL	1,610	66	39	67	66	52	55
8. Phoenix, AZ	1,136	30	24	32	75	72	51
9. San Antonio, TX	1,090	55	29	18	88	81	58
10. San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo, CA	1,088	22	28	42	71	64	42
11. San Diego, CA	1,000	32	26	37	75	64	40
12. Washington, DC/MD/VA	774	14	29	56	58	62	49
13. McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr-Mission, TX	707	91	26	31	77	64	68
14. El Paso, TX	662	82	29	30	82	63	63
15. Denver-Boulder, CO	596	23	26	29	77	71	46
16. Las Vegas, NV	571	29	25	41	70	63	43
17. Fresno, CA	552	51	25	32	75	69	44
18. Orlando, FL	543	25	30	26	85	68	55
19. Atlanta, GA	530	11	26	54	54	53	43
20. Austin, TX	502	31	26	29	75	71	42
21. San Jose, CA	482	27	27	37	73	67	40
22. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	456	16	30	35	79	68	53
23. Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL	442	25	34	52	72	66	61
24. Philadelphia, PA/NJ	420	8	25	25	83	68	43
25. Bakersfield, CA	416	49	24	34	75	67	51
26. Albuquerque, NM	411	47	29	16	88	85	64
27. Boston, MA-NH	403	10	27	42	74	62	26
28. Sacramento, CA	375	19	26	27	81	75	47
29. Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	359	88	28	27	80	66	66
30. Tucson, AZ	341	35	27	25	84	79	58

*Cont. on next page*

## Appendix Table A1 (Cont.)

**The 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population: Demographics, Language and Homeownership among Hispanics**

<b>Metropolitan area</b>	<b>Hispanic population (thousands)</b>	<b>Hispanic share of population (%)</b>	<b>Median age</b>	<b>Foreign born<sup>1</sup> (%)</b>	<b>Citizen<sup>2</sup> (%)</b>	<b>Speaks English very well<sup>3</sup> (%)</b>	<b>Owns home<sup>4,5</sup> (%)</b>
31. Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley, CA	334	40	27	38	74	62	48
32. Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	270	61	23	33	74	64	49
33. Stockton, CA	268	39	25	31	77	67	47
34. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	253	19	31	53	65	56	58
35. Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	243	15	23	36	72	70	51
36. Laredo, TX	241	96	27	30	78	48	61
37. Seattle-Everett, WA	239	9	26	41	69	64	40
38. Portland, OR-WA	226	11	24	38	68	66	37
39. Modesto, CA	216	42	24	32	78	69	49
40. Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	189	10	25	50	58	56	47
41. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	183	43	25	37	71	62	41
42. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	175	6	24	42	66	60	*** <sup>6</sup>
43. Raleigh-Durham, NC	172	11	24	52	54	54	42
44. Detroit, MI	168	4	25	29	79	77	60
45. Kansas City, MO-KS	161	9	25	38	69	63	50
46. Corpus Christi, TX	157	54	30	7	96	84	60
47. Milwaukee, WI	148	9	24	27	79	70	49
48. Merced, CA	141	55	24	33	75	67	50
49. Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey, CA	139	51	24	41	65	55	32
50. Las Cruces, NM	139	66	27	25	85	78	61
51. Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	135	13	25	38	75	57	27
52. Oklahoma City, OK	130	13	23	41	66	63	52
53. Hartford-Bristol-Middleton-New Britain, CT	128	17	26	18	88	65	27
54. Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC	127	9	23	52	55	51	43
55. Odessa, TX	125	45	25	18	88	76	61
56. Baltimore, MD	123	5	26	45	67	68	46
57. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	121	25	26	40	69	63	38
58. Yuma, AZ	117	60	25	35	78	63	65
59. Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	114	18	27	46	67	54	47
60. Indianapolis, IN	113	6	24	48	58	54	38

<sup>1</sup> "Foreign born" includes those born outside the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and neither of whose parents are U.S. citizens. <sup>2</sup> Citizens include U.S. citizens by birth or naturalization. <sup>3</sup> "Speaks English very well" includes those ages 5 and older who speak only English at home or speak English very well. <sup>4</sup> The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. <sup>5</sup> "Owns home" include household heads living in owner-occupied homes. <sup>6</sup> The symbol \*\*\* indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.

## Appendix Table A2

**The 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population:  
Education, Economics and Health Insurance among Hispanics**

Metropolitan area	Educational attainment <sup>1</sup>		Median annual household income <sup>2</sup>	Poverty rate <sup>3</sup>		Without health insurance	
	Less than HS diploma (%)	Bachelor's degree or more (%)		All (%)	Age <18 (%)	All (%)	Age <18 (%)
1. Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	44	11	\$45,000	22	29	33	14
2. New York-Northeastern NJ	34	16	\$41,500	23	32	26	8
3. Houston-Brazoria, TX	44	11	\$40,000	25	34	43	25
4. Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	40	8	\$47,000	23	31	29	14
5. Chicago, IL	38	13	\$45,000	20	25	28	7
6. Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	46	11	\$40,000	24	31	41	22
7. Miami-Hialeah, FL	26	23	\$36,200	20	24	36	18
8. Phoenix, AZ	38	10	\$35,600	28	34	30	17
9. San Antonio, TX	28	14	\$40,800	22	30	26	13
10. San Francisco-Oakland-Vallejo, CA	33	16	\$55,000	17	23	24	11
11. San Diego, CA	38	15	\$44,400	21	26	30	16
12. Washington, DC/MD/VA	38	21	\$62,000	12	15	33	13
13. McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr-Mission, TX	41	14	\$32,000	35	46	38	17
14. El Paso, TX	33	14	\$31,400	26	35	34	17
15. Denver-Boulder, CO	39	12	\$39,100	26	33	32	18
16. Las Vegas, NV	41	8	\$44,000	22	31	36	24
17. Fresno, CA	46	8	\$35,000	35	45	27	10
18. Orlando, FL	21	19	\$36,700	21	28	30	15
19. Atlanta, GA	42	16	\$35,000	30	39	51	26
20. Austin, TX	34	18	\$39,000	26	33	33	17
21. San Jose, CA	35	15	\$50,000	18	25	22	6
22. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	27	17	\$36,200	24	30	31	14
23. Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL	17	28	\$48,000	15	19	31	17
24. Philadelphia, PA/NJ	35	15	\$37,000	28	33	23	8
25. Bakersfield, CA	51	5	\$39,000	28	37	32	14
26. Albuquerque, NM	24	15	\$40,000	23	33	21	10
27. Boston, MA-NH	32	18	\$36,000	27	34	11	2
28. Sacramento, CA	30	15	\$44,000	23	30	22	7
29. Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	43	10	\$28,600	40	51	40	18
30. Tucson, AZ	29	14	\$35,000	23	28	23	15

Cont. on next page

## Appendix Table A2 (Cont.)

**The 60 Largest Metropolitan Areas by Hispanic Population:  
Education, Economics and Insurance among Hispanics**

Metropolitan area	Educational attainment <sup>1</sup>		Median annual household income <sup>2</sup>	Poverty rate <sup>3</sup>		Without health insurance	
	Less than HS diploma (%)	Bachelor's degree or more (%)		All (%)	Age <18 (%)	All (%)	Age <18 (%)
31. Ventura-Oxnard-Simi Valley, CA	43	10	\$51,000	19	24	29	13
32. Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	51	5	\$35,000	30	38	27	11
33. Stockton, CA	40	7	\$42,100	27	33	25	7
34. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL	32	17	\$41,000	21	29	39	20
35. Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	37	11	\$37,600	30	38	38	28
36. Laredo, TX	37	14	\$34,600	31	41	37	21
37. Seattle-Everett, WA	32	20	\$45,000	29	37	28	8
38. Portland, OR-WA	40	15	\$37,800	30	36	32	15
39. Modesto, CA	44	7	\$37,600	26	35	25	8
40. Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	42	17	\$39,000	27	34	44	22
41. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	46	8	\$45,000	25	30	29	14
42. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	34	17	*** <sup>4</sup>	21	25	28	17
43. Raleigh-Durham, NC	44	13	\$33,800	37	45	48	21
44. Detroit, MI	34	14	\$36,900	30	38	28	12
45. Kansas City, MO-KS	36	16	\$36,000	27	31	33	15
46. Corpus Christi, TX	27	15	\$42,000	23	35	23	9
47. Milwaukee, WI	40	12	\$33,000	31	40	27	9
48. Merced, CA	45	6	\$38,000	29	38	25	8
49. Salinas-Sea Side-Monterey, CA	52	7	\$41,000	27	37	32	15
50. Las Cruces, NM	36	12	\$29,000	30	37	27	6
51. Providence-Fall River-Pawtucket, MA/RI	45	8	\$30,000	35	42	27	6
52. Oklahoma City, OK	44	8	\$32,120	31	39	41	16
53. Hartford-Bristol-Middleton-New Britain, CT	34	13	\$30,000	26	32	15	4
54. Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, NC	47	9	\$30,000	37	48	45	21
55. Odessa, TX	42	6	\$44,200	23	33	36	22
56. Baltimore, MD	34	23	\$56,400	14	17	35	13
57. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	41	12	\$44,300	22	26	28	12
58. Yuma, AZ	41	9	\$36,200	27	35	27	16
59. Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	35	13	\$30,000	32	40	41	13
60. Indianapolis, IN	43	13	\$30,000	35	44	34	16

<sup>1</sup> "Educational attainment" includes those ages 25 and older. <sup>2</sup> The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. <sup>3</sup> Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and non-institutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. For detailed information on how poverty status is determined, see [http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/POVERTY#description\\_tab](http://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/POVERTY#description_tab). Due to the way in which the IPUMS assigns poverty values, these data will differ from those that might be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. <sup>4</sup> The symbol \*\*\* indicates insufficient number of observations to provide a reliable estimate.