

**PROFILE OF THE
HISPANIC/LATINO
POPULATION IN MONROE
COUNTY 1970-2000
2003 UPDATE**

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March, 2003
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Prepared for:
Ibero-American Action League

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SUMMARY

In 2001 the United Way conducted a Hispanic Community Assessment: Assets and Opportunities project. As part of the project, CGR was asked to analyze selected Census trend data for Monroe County's Hispanic/Latino population. Characteristics of the Hispanic population living in Monroe County were analyzed using decennial Census data for the years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. However, at the time of the 2001 report, not all 2000 Census data were yet available.

In 2003 the Ibero-American Action League engaged CGR to update the remaining tables, as additional data had been released. This report builds on the initial report, and updates most of the tables with 2000 data. Marital Status and Occupation for the Hispanic population will be available in the summer of 2003.

The total Hispanic/Latino population grew substantially in Monroe County between 1970 (5,792 individuals of Puerto Rican descent) and 2000 (39,065 of Hispanic descent). The highest proportion of growth was in the suburbs, with an increase of 72.5% between 1990 and 2000, but the greatest growth in number of Hispanic/Latino individuals was in the City. The majority of Hispanic/Latino individuals in Monroe County are of Puerto Rican descent.

The Hispanic/Latino population is disproportionately younger than the population as a whole (e.g., 35.0% of the Hispanic population is 14 or younger countywide, compared to 21.4% of

the population as a whole). In addition, Hispanic families are more likely to be headed by a female with children under age 18 (36.2% in 2000), compared to the population as a whole (13.4%).

The proportion of the Hispanic/Latino adult population with a college degree rose from 3.2% in 1970 to 13.3% in 2000. Conversely, the proportion of the Hispanic/Latino adult population with less than a 9th grade education dropped from 62.0% in 1970 to 16.4% in 2000.

The Hispanic/Latino population has shifted in occupational choice, with the proportion working as “machine operators, assemblers, or inspectors” dropping from 45.6% to 15.9% between 1970 and 1990, for example. Occupational categories that saw increases over that 20 year period include an increase from 0.3% to 7.2% in sales, 3.4% to 7.2% in executive and managerial occupations, and from 4.7% to 11.4% in professional specialty occupations. 2000 data on occupation for the Hispanic population will be available in the summer of 2003. Hispanic unemployment rates in 2000 remain more than twice as high as the rates in the total population.

Hispanics lag behind the total population in income levels. In 2000, 25.8% of Hispanics in Monroe County had household incomes of less than \$10,000, compared to 9.1% of the total population. Per capita income among Hispanics was \$11,234 in 2000, compared to \$22,821 among the total population.

Hispanics had substantially higher poverty rates in every age category in 2000, compared to the total population. Most dramatically, while 17.6% of children under 5 years of age lived in poverty among the total population in 2000, the rate was 42.9% among the Hispanic/Latino population.

Language continued to be a barrier for the Hispanic/Latino population, with 29.7% of Hispanics indicating that they “do not speak English very well” in 2000, though this is a decrease from 34.0% in 1990.

Hispanic/Latino households were more likely in 2000 to lack access to a vehicle (28.9%) compared to the total population

(11.5%), and were less likely to own their home (31.9% versus 65.1%).

The Hispanic/Latino population is a fast growing segment of the population in Monroe County, and in the City of Rochester in particular. Between 1970 and 2000 the Hispanic population gained ground in education, but it faces challenges with high poverty rates, low home-ownership rates, and high rates of single-parent households.

Contributing Staff

Paul Priebe, Research Assistant

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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We would also like to thank the United Way and its Hispanic Task Force for its initial funding for this project.

Staff Team

Paul Priebe updated the detailed Appendix tables with 2000 data, and generated charts for inclusion in the written report.

INTRODUCTION

In 2001 the United Way conducted a Hispanic Community Assessment: Assets and Opportunities project. As part of the project, CGR was asked to analyze selected Census trend data for Monroe County's Hispanic/Latino population. Characteristics of the Hispanic population living in Monroe County were analyzed using decennial Census data for the years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. However, at the time of the 2001 report, not all 2000 Census data were yet available.

In 2003 the Ibero-American Action League engaged CGR to update the remaining tables, as additional data had been released. This report builds on the initial report, and updates most of the tables with 2000 data. Marital Status and Occupation for the Hispanic population will be available in the summer of 2003.

It should be noted that for all 1970 estimates included in this report, only those individuals of Puerto Rican descent were included in the Hispanic/Latino category by the U.S. Census Bureau.

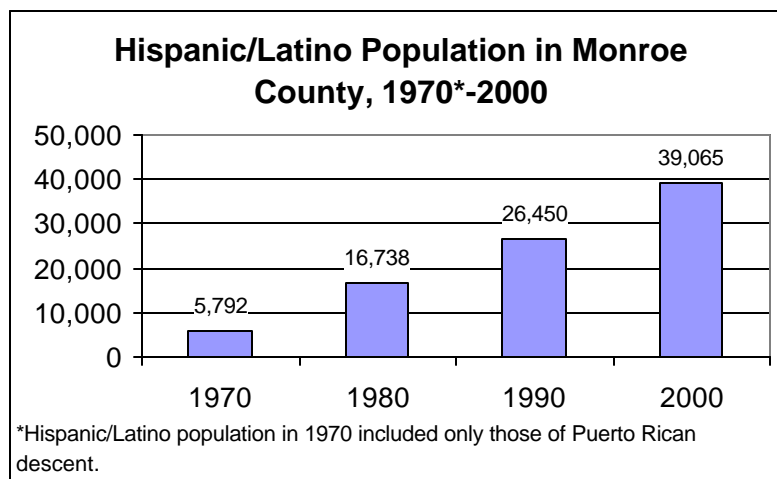
Note that while summary tables and charts are included in the body of this report, more detailed tables are included in the Appendix.

CENSUS DATA ANALYSIS

Total Population

The total Hispanic/Latino population in Monroe County grew from 5,792 in 1970 (Puerto Ricans only) to 39,065 in 2000.

Between 1990 and 2000, the Hispanic/Latino population, including those of Puerto Rican, Mexican, and Cuban descent, increased in Monroe County from 26,450 to 39,065, an increase of 47.7% (See Appendix Table 1). The vast majority of the Hispanic/Latino population is of Puerto Rican descent (70.4% in 2000). Most of the population increase in the Hispanic community can be attributed to the growth of the Puerto Rican subgroup (an increase of 43% between 1990 and 2000 and of 133% between 1980 and 2000).



City/Suburban Concentrations

The Hispanic/Latino population grew substantially between 1990 and 2000 in both the City of Rochester (39.8% increase) and in the suburbs (72.5% increase). While the rate of growth was higher in the suburbs, the overall numbers of Hispanics are higher in the City than in the suburbs (71.8% of the County's Hispanics live in Rochester), and most of the growth numerically took place in the City.

Most Monroe County Hispanics live in the City of Rochester (72%), but the rate of growth between 1990 and 2000 was higher in the suburbs.

Though the number of Hispanics living in the suburbs of Monroe County increased to 11,033 in 2000 from 6,395 in 1990, the suburban growth contributed only 36.7% of the entire growth of the County's Hispanic population growth. The number of Puerto Rican individuals, in particular, increased from 2,846 to 5,604 in the suburbs between 1990 and 2000. Nonetheless, the Puerto Rican portion of the Hispanic population appears to be concentrated in the City; while 78.1% of the City's Hispanic population is of Puerto Rican origin, only 50.8% of the suburban Hispanic population is Puerto Rican.

Origin of Hispanic/Latino Population

The proportion of the Hispanic/Latino population in Monroe County that is native born increased slightly between 1980 and 2000, from 86.8% to 88.9%.

Place of Birth: Hispanic/Latino Population, 1980-2000

	Monroe County		City of Rochester		Suburbs	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
2000						
Total	38,546	100.0%	27,869	100.0%	10,677	100.0%
Native	34,265	88.9%	25,508	91.5%	8,757	82.0%
Foreign-born	4,281	11.1%	2,361	8.5%	1,920	18.0%
1990						
Total	24,731	100.0%	18,936	100.0%	5,795	100.0%
Native	21,749	87.9%	17,374	91.8%	4,375	75.5%
Foreign-born	2,982	12.1%	1,562	8.2%	1,420	24.5%
1980						
Total	16,538	100.0%	12,961	100.0%	3,577	100.0%
Native	14,348	86.8%	11,619	89.6%	2,729	76.3%
Foreign-born	2,190	13.2%	1,342	10.4%	848	23.7%

Sources: 2000 Census of Population and Housing Table PCT-63H; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Table P-20; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Table 28.

Racial Distribution Racial make-up of the Hispanic/Latino population changed slightly between 1990 and 2000, as seen in the table below. In 1990, 40.1% of the Hispanic population self-reported themselves as White, while 8.2% reported their race as Black. In 2000, the proportion of Hispanics self-reporting their race as White decreased slightly to 38.9%, while the proportion of Blacks also decreased to 7.4%. Approximately 44% of the population indicated they were of some race other than Black, White, Asian, or Native American in 2000; presumably some consider their Hispanic origin to be their racial identity. It should be noted that in 2000 individuals were able for the first time to select more than one race on the Census form, rendering race not directly comparable over time. And in fact, among the Hispanic/Latino population, 8.7% indicated that they are of two or more races.

Hispanic Population in Monroe County by Race, 2000

Total	39,065	100.0%
White alone	15,198	38.9%
Black or African American alone	2,904	7.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	305	0.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander alone	204	0.5%
Some other race alone	17,062	43.7%
Two or more races	3,392	8.7%

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Table P8

Hispanic Population in Monroe County by Race, 1990

Total	26,450	100.0%
White	10,605	40.1%
Black	2,165	8.2%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	96	0.4%
Asian or Pacific Islander	246	0.9%
Other race	13,338	50.4%

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Table 8

Hispanic Population in Monroe County by Race, 1980

Total	16,738	100.0%
White	7,083	42.3%
Black	1,112	6.6%
Other race	8,543	51.0%

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Table P-7

Gender

The Hispanic/Latino population in 2000 has a slightly larger female concentration than male, which is consistent with all racial and ethnic categories (Appendix Table 2). In 2000, females made up slightly more than half (51.0%) of the Hispanic population in Monroe County, while in 1980, Monroe County's Hispanic community was nearly equally split between females (49.9%) and males (50.1%).

Age

The Hispanic population age 55 and over increased from 3% to 8% of the population between 1970 and 2000.

The age structure of the Hispanic population has shifted since 1970. Appendix Tables 3A-3D show that 32.6% of the Monroe County Puerto Rican community in 1970 was less than 10 years of age, and 78.9% was under the age of 35. At the other end of the age scale, the population age 55 and older comprised only 3.3% of the Puerto Rican community in 1970. In 1980, only 24.3% of the Monroe County Hispanic population was under the age of 10 and the proportion of individuals 55 and older was 7.0%, or more than

double that of 1970. By 1990, the proportion of the Hispanic population under 10 was virtually unchanged at 24.1%, while the proportion 55 and older increased to 8.5%. In 2000, the percentage of Monroe County's Hispanic population under 10 and over 55 years of age remained relatively similar to 1990 (23.7% and 8.4%, respectively).

The Hispanic population is disproportionately younger than the Monroe County population as a whole.

While 13.8% of the Monroe County population was under 10 years of age in 2000, 23.7% of the Hispanic population was less than 10 in that year. This trend continues through the 25-34 age group, and then reverses, with the Hispanic population proportionately smaller than the total population in all age groups over 35. For example, among the total population, 16.1% are aged 35 to 44, compared to 13.7% of Hispanics. At the oldest age breakdowns, 6.8% of the total population is aged 75 or older, compared to 1.4% of the Hispanic population.

Location in City of Rochester

The Hispanic population in the City of Rochester in 2000 was concentrated in Planning Sectors 3, 8, 9, and 10 (See Appendix for Planning Sector map). Sector 9 had the highest number of Hispanics, at 9,812 (an increase of 60% from 1990 to 2000). Sector 10 had fewer Hispanics (5,434), but had the highest concentration (31.7% of the total population in Sector 10). Sector

	Total Population (2000)	Hispanic Population (2000)	Distribution of Hispanic Population
City of Rochester	219,773	28,032	12.8%
Sector 9	35,907	9,812	27.3%
Sector 10	17,143	5,434	31.7%
Sector 3	27,069	4,666	17.2%
Sector 8	27,674	2,481	9.0%
Sector 2	19,319	1,811	9.4%
Sector 6	20,807	1,104	5.3%
Sector 4	33,812	1,067	3.2%
Sector 7	22,505	850	3.8%
Sector 5	6,629	432	6.5%
Sector 1	8,829	369	4.2%

2 more than tripled its Hispanic population from 1990 to 2000, from 538 to 1,811 (up from 3.0% to 9.4% of the sector's total population).

Sectors 8, 9, and 10 are located in the North-Northeast area of the City. While the Hispanic population is somewhat concentrated in those selected Sectors, the population is represented in all sectors of the City, with more than 350 Hispanic persons residing in each of the Sectors.

Source: Dept of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
(compilation by The Housing Council)

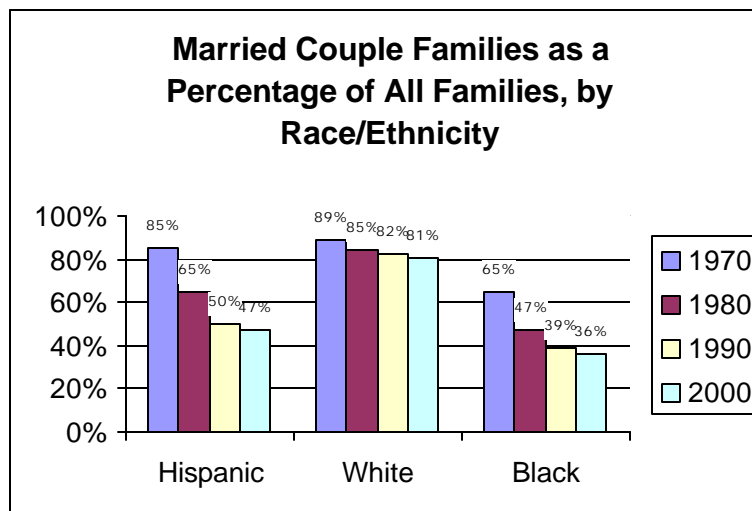
Note: Sector data exclude census tract 89 (the airport).
Population in this tract is 256.

Family Structure

Family type over the last 40 years has changed substantially in the United States. All regions have experienced a decline in the percentage of married couple families, and an increase in the percentage of single-parent households, particularly female-headed households. The Rochester region is no exception. To examine the issue of family structure by race/ethnicity is of interest because of the substantial difference in experience among the various groups.

Hispanic families with a married couple dropped from 85% in 1970 to 47% in 2000.

The chart below shows the percentage of families in Monroe County that are structured around a married couple, as a percentage of all families. The chart shows the percentages over time for white, black, and Hispanic/Latino families. While the percentage of all County families with a married couple declined from 87.6% to 73.7% between 1970 and 2000 (Tables 4A-4D), the drop in proportion of married couple families for Hispanics dropped dramatically from 85.2% to 47.1%. While the percentage of Hispanic families with a married couple was very similar to whites in 1970, by 2000 the two groups were very far apart. The black population started out with a lower percentage of married couple families in 1970, with 64.7%. By 2000, this percentage had dropped to 36.2%. Meanwhile, single-mother households with children under age 18 increased from 8.4% to 36.2% of all Hispanic families in 2000, compared with an increase from 5.1% to 13.4% of all families.



Marital Status

Comparison data on marital status for 2000 will be available in summer 2003. Compared to the total population in Monroe County, the Hispanic population in 1990 was less likely to be married (38.5% versus 51.8%), and more likely to have never married (42.8% versus 30.9%), as shown in Appendix Tables 5A-5B. The proportion of the Hispanic population that was married in 1990 was lower than in 1980 by 8.9 percentage points, and the downward trend was more pronounced when compared to the total population (2.3 percentage points). In 1990, Hispanics in the suburbs were more likely to be married (52.8%) than their counterparts in the City (33.3%). This difference is also reflected in the total population.

Education

Among the 35,893 persons of Hispanic origin ages 3 and older estimated from the 2000 sample data,¹ 41.5% were in school, up from 37.0% in 1990, and 34.7% in 1970 (Tables 6A-6D). However, the proportion of the total Hispanic population in college dropped from 8.3% in 1990 to 6.5% in 2000, though it is still much higher than in 1970 (0.3%). In 2000, the percentage of whites enrolled in college was 8.0%, and for blacks was 6.1%, both of which were small drops compared to 1990.

Hispanics in the suburbs are much more likely to be in college than those in the city.

The percentage of the Hispanic population in the suburbs who attended college in 2000 was more than three times that of those in the City (13.0% and 4.0%, respectively). This difference has become more pronounced since 1990, when the rates were 13.9% in the suburbs and 6.6% in the city.

Among all Hispanics in Monroe County aged 25 and older, 3.2% had completed 4 or more years of college in 1970, compared to 10.0% in 1980, 12.0% in 1990, and 13.3% in 2000 (Tables 7A-7D). These figures are much lower than the overall percentage of whites who had finished four or more years of college (34% in 2000), but are somewhat higher than the proportion of blacks who completed 4 or more years of college (11.4% in 2000). The

¹ While data on total population, race, sex, and age is tabulated from the full 100% Census survey, other information such as education, income, marital status, and other characteristics are estimated using the sample of the population who received and completed the "long form" Census survey. Therefore, while these sample numbers are weighted to reflect the full population, the figures do not exactly match the true 100% Census data.

percentages for Hispanics are substantially lower in the City (8.1%) and are substantially higher in the suburbs (25.4%).

The percentage of the Hispanic population with less than a 9th grade education has declined from 62% in 1970 to 16% in 2000, but only 4% of the total population in 2000 had less than a 9th grade education.

More importantly, the percentage with less than a ninth grade education has declined dramatically over time from 62.0% of the Monroe County Hispanic population in 1970 to 23.1% of the population in 1990, and to 16.4% in 2000. While dramatic improvements in educational attainment have been made, the Hispanic population still lags behind the overall population. While 16.4% of the Hispanic population had less than a ninth grade education in 2000, 4.3% of the overall population had educational attainment at this level. Similarly, while 13.3% of Hispanics had a bachelor's degree or higher, 31.2% of the overall population had the same high level of education.

Employment

The Hispanic labor force in Monroe County grew from 2,054 in 1970 to 9,380 in 1990, and to 15,117 in 2000. The proportion of the County's Hispanic labor force that resides in the suburbs grew slightly from approximately 32.0% of the total Hispanic labor force in 1990 to 33.6% in 2000 (Tables 8A-8D).

The Monroe County Hispanic/Latino population has higher rates of unemployment than the overall population.

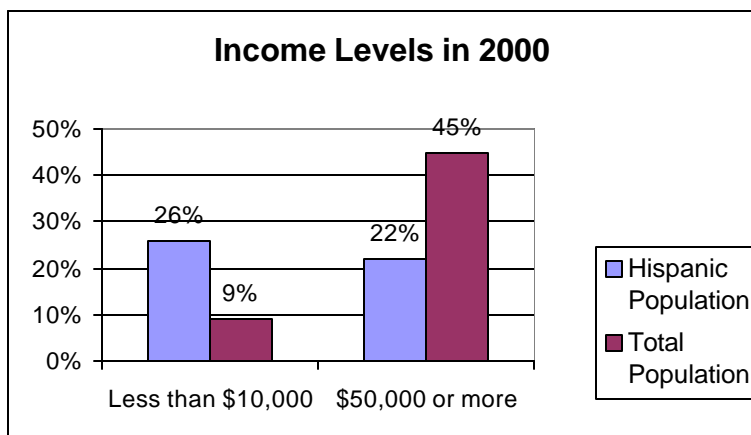
Rates of unemployment among the Monroe County Hispanic population have consistently been about twice the rate of the overall population. In 1970, 6.3% of the Hispanic population was unemployed, compared to 3.1% of the overall population. In 2000, 12.8% of the Hispanic population was unemployed, compared to 6.0% of the overall population. The 2000 rate for Hispanics is more than double the total population's 2000 unemployment rate of 6.0%. Unemployment rates are consistently higher in the City of Rochester when compared to the suburbs for all racial and ethnic groups. In 2000, the Hispanic unemployment rate in the City was 13.3%, compared to 11.6% in the suburbs.

2000 data on occupation for the Hispanic population will be available in the summer of 2003. Occupations among the working Hispanic population aged 16 and older in Monroe County changed substantially between 1970 and 1990. In 1970, 45.6% of workers worked in the occupational category "machine operators, assemblers, or inspectors" (Table 9). By 1990, only 15.9% of the working Hispanic population was in this occupational category. On the other hand, the proportion of the working Hispanic population increased from 0.3% to 7.2% in sales, from 4.7% to

11.4% in Professional specialty occupations, and from 3.4% to 7.2% in executive and managerial occupations between 1970 and 1990.

Income

Household income in the Hispanic population is strikingly lower than household income in the white population, and is somewhat



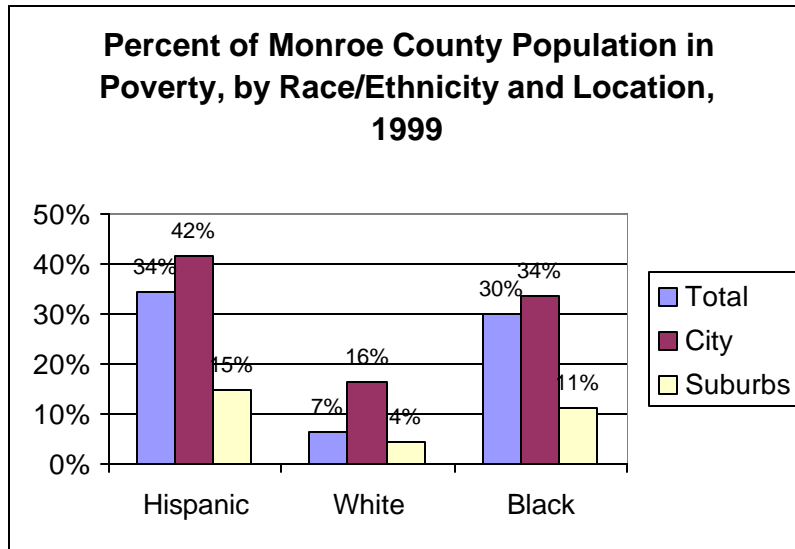
lower than household income among black households (Tables 10A-10D). To look at trend information for income is difficult because the dollars are not adjusted for inflation. However, in 1970, 65.1% of Hispanic households made less than \$10,000 in annual income, compared to 33.5% of the total population. In 2000, 25.8% of the Hispanic population had a

household income of less than \$10,000, compared to 9.1% of the total population, and 23.1% of the black population. At the high end of the income scale, 22.0% of the Hispanic population had a household income of \$50,000 or higher in 2000, compared to 45.0% of the total population.

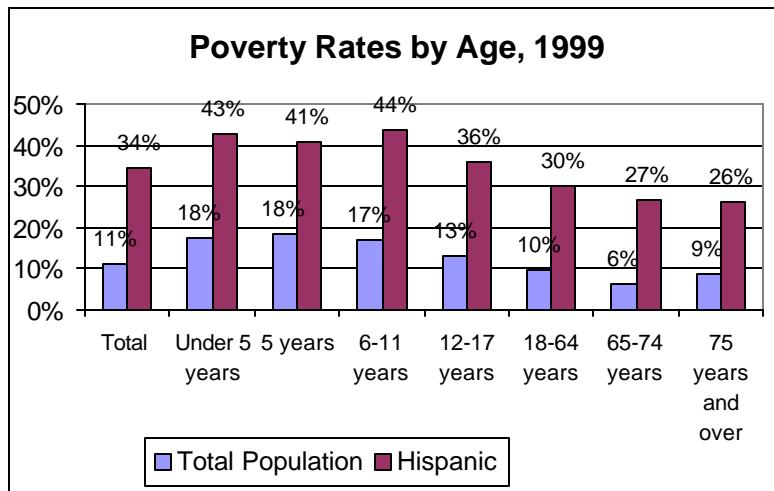
Overall per capita income in Monroe County was \$22,821 in 2000 (Table 11). Among Hispanics the average was \$11,234, among blacks it was \$13,231, and among whites, the per capita income was \$25,291. Among Hispanics in the City of Rochester, per capita income was much lower, at \$8,797.

Hispanics in Monroe County are more likely than whites or blacks to live in poverty.

2000 Census data indicate that 34.5% of the Hispanic population in Monroe County was below the poverty level, compared to 37.4% in 1990 (Tables 12A-12D). This percentage was higher in the City of Rochester (41.8%) than in the suburbs (14.9%). While the rates of poverty among Hispanics are down in the City of Rochester compared to 1990, rates in the suburbs are up by 4 percentage points. The poverty level among the total population in 2000 was 11.2% (25.9% in the City and 4.9% in the suburbs).



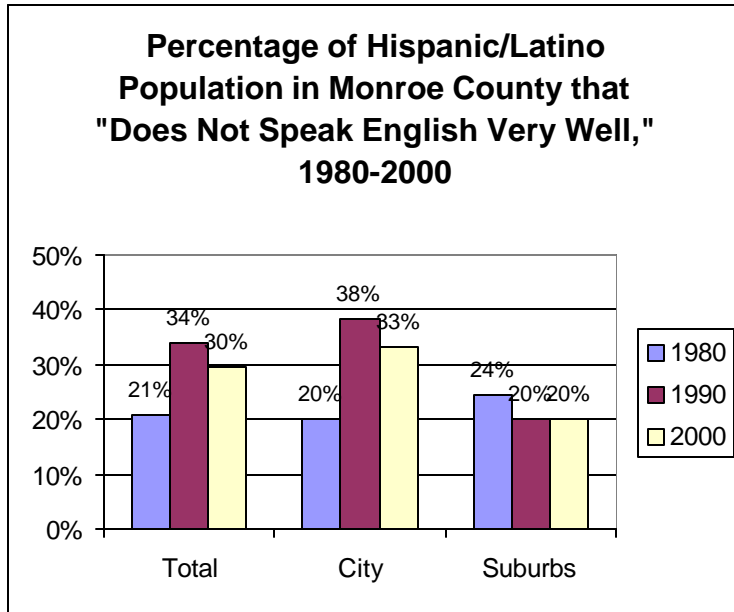
Hispanics had poverty rates two to four times higher at every age category, compared to the total population. For example, while 17.6% of children under 5 years of age lived in poverty among the total population in 2000, the rate was 42.9% among the Hispanic/Latino population.



Language

Among all Hispanics in Monroe County ages 5 and older, nearly three-quarters indicated that they speak a language other than English (73.9%) (they may or may not speak English also) (Table 13). This compares to 12.1% of the total population.

The proportion of Hispanics that indicated that they “do not speak English very well” dropped from 34.0% in 1990 to 29.7% in 2000. This compares to 4.7% of the total population. The decrease among Hispanics was concentrated in the City, with a drop from 38.5% to 33.4%. In the suburbs, the proportion of Hispanics who “do not speak English very well” remained constant at 20% in 1990 and 2000.



Housing Characteristics

Hispanic heads of household were less likely to own their homes in 2000 (32% of housing units) compared to the total population (65%).

Hispanic housing units were more than twice as likely to lack access to a vehicle (29%) compared to the total population (12%).

In 2000, 31.9% of housing units occupied by persons with an Hispanic head of household were owner-occupied, while the remainder were rented (Tables 14A-B). This is very similar to the rate in 1990 (31.2% owner-occupied), but is low compared to the total population (65.1% owner-occupied). In the suburbs, 52.0% of Hispanic households were owner-occupied, down from 60.0% in 1990. In the City, 25.0% of Hispanic households were owner-occupied, compared to 22.9% in 1990. Among the total population, 76.3% of housing units in the suburbs are owner-occupied, compared to 40.2% in the City.

Among all Hispanic occupied housing units, 28.9% had no car available in 2000, down from 37.9% in 1990. The percentage of households in the total population with no car was much lower, at 11.5% in 2000. The percentage of Hispanic homes in the City with no car were much higher than those in the suburbs (35.4% versus 10.2%). The percentage of Hispanic suburban homes with no car doubled between 1990 and 2000 (5.0% to 10.2%).

The percentage of homes with an Hispanic origin head of household that did not have a telephone decreased from 16.9% in 1990 to 6.7% in 2000. Yet this is still high compared to the total

population in 2000 (1.8%). The percentage of Hispanic homes with no telephone were somewhat higher in the City, and only 0.7% in the suburbs in 2000.

