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Latinas in New York City: A Comparison of Education and Income, 1990 – 2010

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The Center for Latin American, Caribbean and Latino Studies is a research institute that works for the advancement of the study of Latin America, the Caribbean, and Latinos in the United States in the doctoral programs at the CUNY Graduate Center. One of its major priorities is to provide funding and research opportunities to Latino students at the Ph.D. level.

The Center established and helps administer an interdisciplinary specialization in Latin American, Caribbean and Latino Studies in the Masters of Arts in Liberal Studies program.

The Latino Data Project was developed with the goal of making information available on the dynamically growing Latino population of the United States and especially New York City through the analysis of extant data available from a variety of sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Institute for Health, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and state and local-level data sources.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report analyzes data from the 1990, 2000, and 2010 American Community Surveys on educational attainment, and personal and household income among Latinas in New York City.¹ It considers the differences between Latinas and Latinos; among the five largest Latino nationalities in New York City; between foreign- and domestic-born Latinas; compares females of four major racial/ethnic groups (Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, Latino, and Asian); and between Latina-headed households and households headed by other demographic groups.

From 1990 to 2010 Latinas' educational attainment and income levels both rose. Disparities between Latinas and Latinos in yearly personal income have persisted. From 1990 to 2010, women earned lower levels of yearly personal income than men. Hispanic women not only experienced increasingly higher levels of educational attainment between 1990 and 2010, but they surpassed the educational attainment levels of Hispanic men. Yet, despite higher educational attainment than Latinos, Latinas continued to earn less personal yearly income than Latinos. Reasons for this trend are discussed in the report.

Disparities in education and income between Latinas and women of other racial/ethnic groups persisted between 1990 and 2010. While Latinas achieved increases in higher educational attainment and greater levels of income, these have not been fast enough to catch up with women of other racial/ethnic groups, who also experienced increasing educational attainment and income after 1990.

Among the largest Hispanic national-origin groups there were increased educational attainment and personal income levels among the City's Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican females, but this was not the case among Mexican females, for whom educational attainment and income level remained stable or declined over these three decades.

From 1990 to 2010, there were disparities between New York City's foreign- and domestic-born Latinas in educational attainment levels and median personal income. Domestic-born Latinas consistently attained higher levels of education and income than foreign-born Latinas. This differential by nativity widened between 1990 and 2010.

With respect to household income, Latino households headed by women earned lower levels of income than households headed by men. Patterns among households headed by women from the five largest Latino nationalities in New York City were similar to patterns found among Latinas in personal income levels from 1990. Households headed by Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women trended toward higher levels of household income, while Mexican households headed by women had consistently lower levels of income, relative to the other four national-origin groups. Sharp differences between households headed by the City's Latinas and female-headed households of the other major racial/ethnic groups were evident from 1990 to 2010. After 1990 Latina-

¹ Among the population 25 years of age and higher. All dollar values have been adjusted for inflation and are in 2010 dollars.

headed households had lower levels of household income than female-headed households of the other major racial/ethnic groups.

Educational Attainment

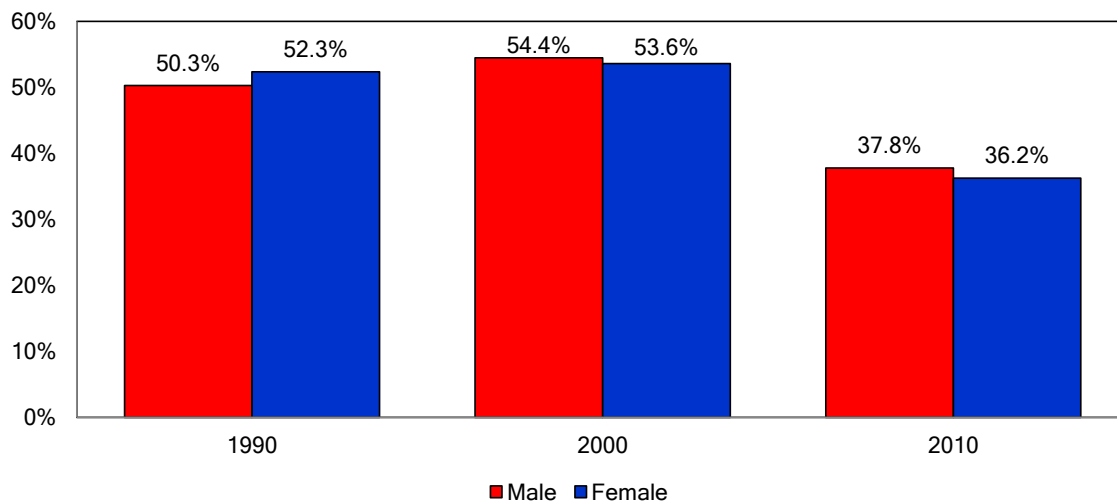
Educational Attainment within the Latino/a Population by Sex in New York City

In both 1990 and 2000, over 50% of Latinas above the age of 25 years in New York City had not completed high school.² In 1990, among Latino/as, men were slightly more likely to obtain a high school degree or its equivalent than women. By 2010 the pattern reversed: a greater proportion of Latino/a women than men received a high school degree or equivalent. (See figure 1).

Between 1990 and 2010, adult Latinas completed college in ever-increasing percentages. In 1990, Latinas and Latinos had essentially equal college graduation rates and for each type of post baccalaureate degree. However, in 2000 and 2010, women's rates of completion of higher education degrees surpassed those of men. (See figures 2 through 4).

The available data indicate that from 1990 to 2010, growing numbers of Latinas did not drop out of high school, completed high school, and continued to higher education degrees. Moreover, trends in higher education show women increasingly attained higher education degrees at greater rates than men in the City. In 2010, men only had higher rates of Ph.D. attainment than women. For all other post-secondary educational attainment levels women had higher rates. (See table 1).

Figure 1
Percentage of Latino/a Population which did not Graduate High School
by Sex, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



² All analyses exclude individuals below 25 years of age since educational attainment is calculated by the Census Bureau for this population. The term Latinas refers to women who have identified as Latino or Hispanic. The term Latino/a refers to both male and female Latinos. Whites not of Latino origin are designated as Non-Hispanic whites, Blacks or African-Americans are Non-Hispanic blacks. High School completion refers to either completing high school or obtaining a GED. Latino nationalities were calculated by CLACLS using ancestry data and birthplace data to reduce the number of 'other Hispanics' to national-origin groups. Thus, the data supplied by IPUMS and the U.S. Census Bureau have been recoded. In these calculations all Europeans, Spaniards, Canary Islanders etc. have been eliminated and Brazilians added as Latinos.

Figure 2
 Percentage of Latino/a Population which Attained Degrees Beyond High School by Sex, 1990 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

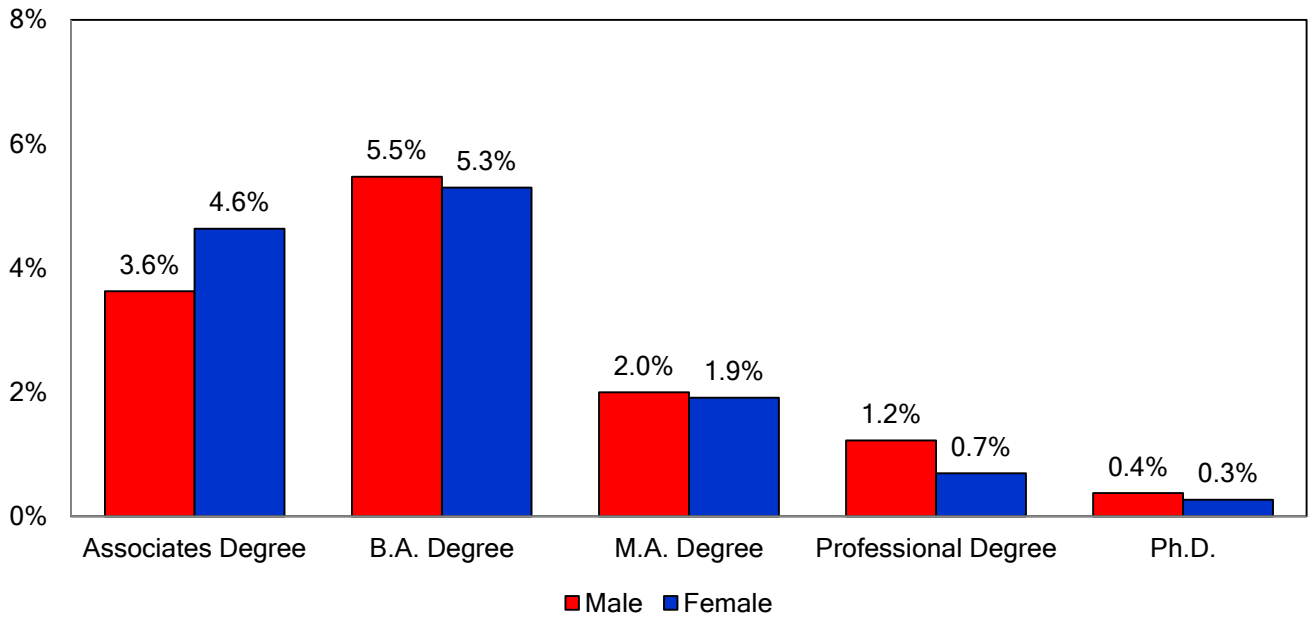


Figure 3
 Percentage of Latino/a Population which Attained Degrees Beyond High School by Sex, 2000 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

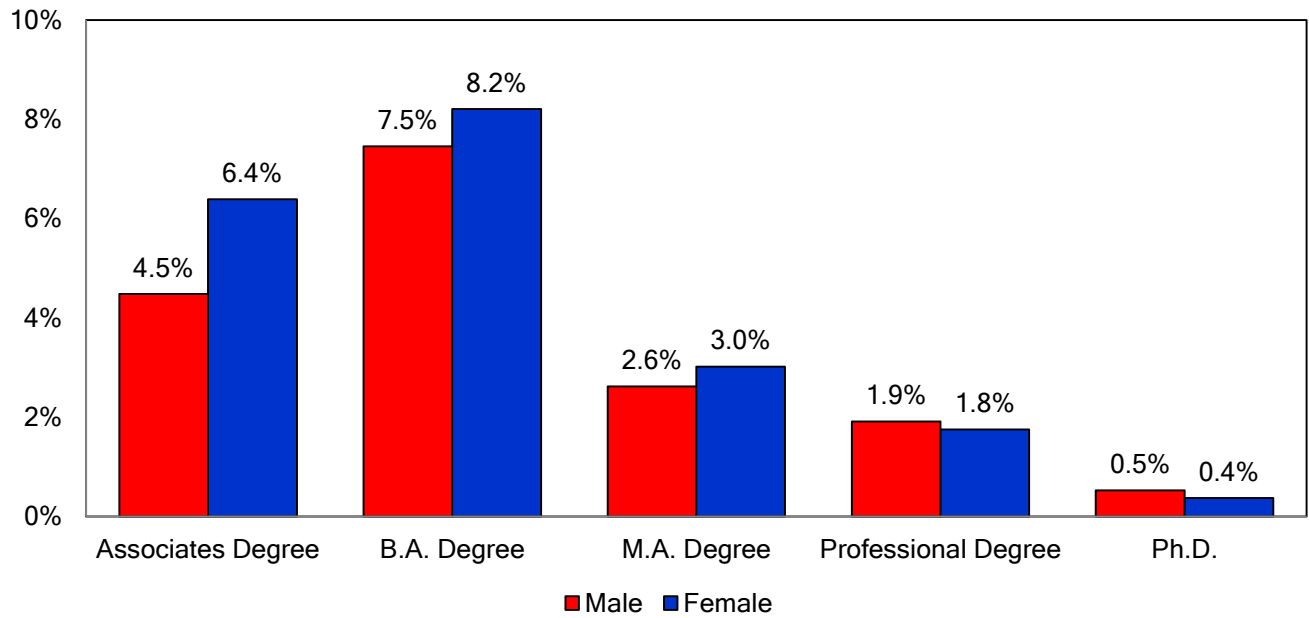


Figure 4
 Percentage of Latino/a Population which Attained Degrees Beyond High School by Sex, 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

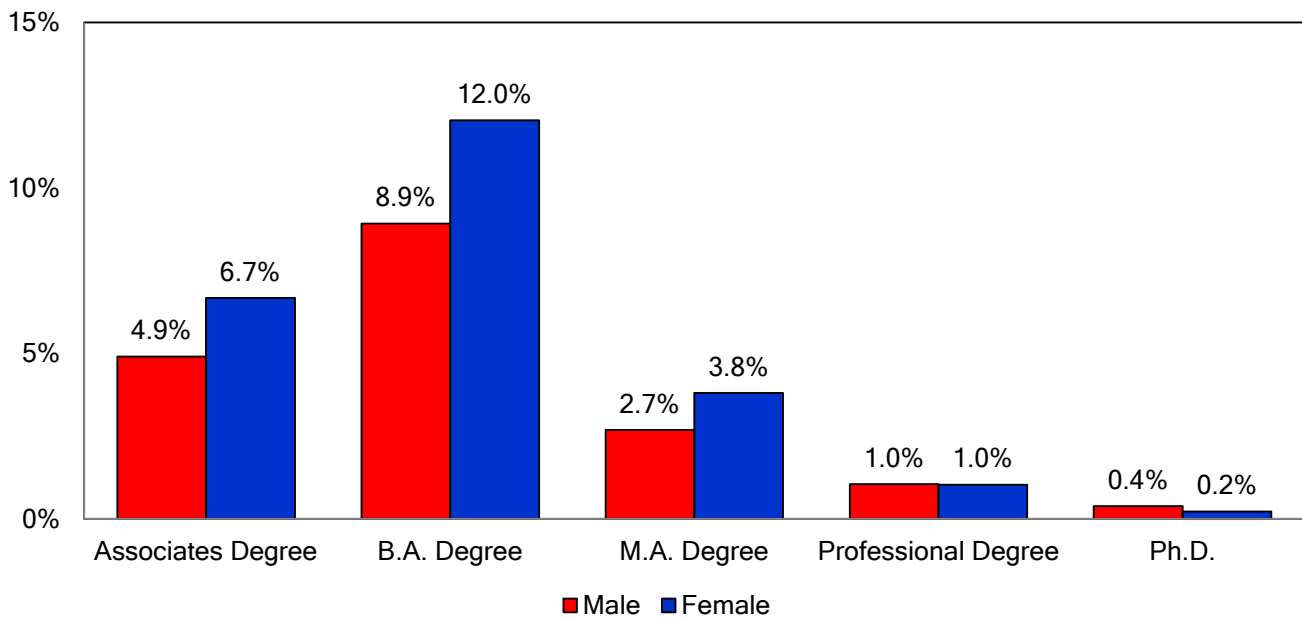


Table 1
 Latino/a Educational Attainment Levels by Sex, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

	1990		2000		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Did not Graduate High School	50.3%	52.3%	54.4%	53.6%	37.8%	36.2%
High School Graduate	37.1%	34.9%	28.6%	26.7%	44.3%	40.0%
Associates Degree	3.6%	4.6%	4.5%	6.4%	4.9%	6.7%
B.A. Degree	5.5%	5.3%	7.5%	8.2%	8.9%	12.0%
M.A. Degree	2.0%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%	2.7%	3.8%
Professional Degree	1.2%	0.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Ph.D.	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Educational Attainment among the Female Population By Race/Ethnicity in New York City

From 1990 to 2010, Latinas did not complete high school at higher rates than all other racial/ethnic groups in New York City, followed by Asian, Non-Hispanic Black, and Non-Hispanic White women. The largest disparity in high school completion was between Latinas and Non-Hispanic White women. However, that gap narrowed slightly from 1990 to 2010. From 1990 to 2010, rates at which women of all racial/ethnic groups did not graduate high school declined. (See figure 5).

Since 1990 the college graduation has increased for women in all ethnic/racial groups in the City. However, relative to other racial/ethnic groups, Latinas continued to have the lowest rates of college graduation. Following the pattern of high school non-completion rates, the largest disparity in higher education attainment from 1990 to 2010 was between Latinas and Non-Hispanic White women. This differential between Latinas and Non-Hispanic White women decreased slightly from 1990 to 2010. The disparities between Latina and Non-Hispanic Black and Asian women remained stable. (See figure 6 and table 2).

The available data suggest the City's Latinas had consistently lower rates of high school completion and lower rates of higher education attainment compared to Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, and Asian women. Even though Latinas have made strides in educational attainment, the rate of improvement has not been fast enough to catch up with other racial/ethnic groups in the near future. This was likely related to foreign-born immigration patterns. Relative to other racial/ethnic groups, an increasing and large proportion of Latinas were foreign-born, and foreign-born adults tend to arrive in the U.S. with lower educational attainment. (See table 3).

Figure 5
Female Population which did not Graduate High School by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

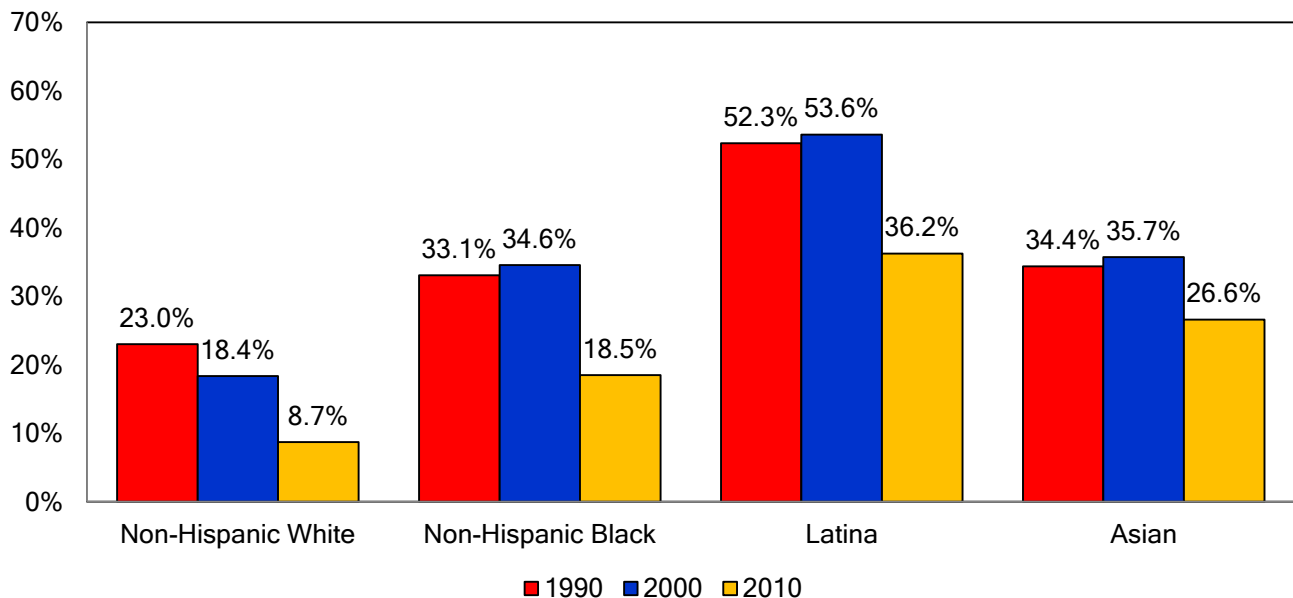
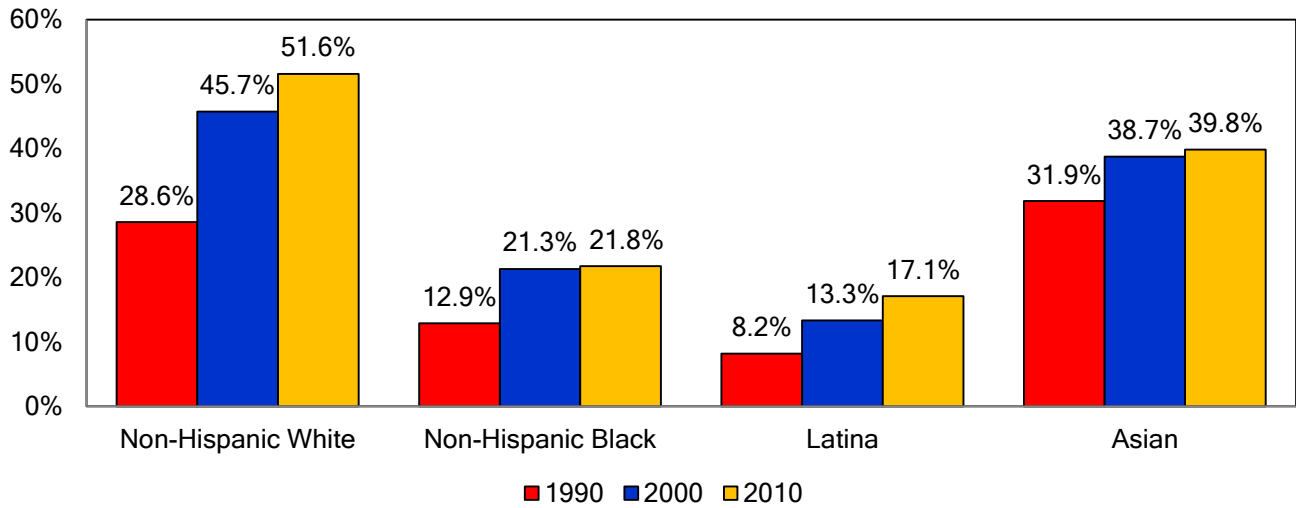


Figure 6
Female Population which Attained B.A. Degrees or Higher by Race/Ethnicity,
1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Year	Educational Attainment	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Latino		Asian	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1990	Did not Graduate High School	21.0%	23.0%	34.5%	33.1%	50.3%	52.3%	28.2%	34.4%
	High School Graduate	38.4%	44.2%	48.0%	47.5%	37.1%	34.9%	30.6%	28.2%
	Associates degree	4.0%	4.2%	5.0%	6.6%	3.6%	4.6%	5.6%	5.6%
	B.A. Degree	19.1%	15.8%	8.2%	8.3%	5.5%	5.3%	20.5%	22.3%
	M.A. Degree	9.6%	9.5%	2.8%	3.6%	2.0%	1.9%	10.2%	6.5%
	Professional Degree	6.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.7%	3.5%	2.5%
	Ph.D.	2.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2000	Did not Graduate High School	17.4%	18.4%	37.0%	34.6%	54.4%	53.6%	32.5%	35.7%
	High School Graduate	24.8%	30.3%	36.2%	34.9%	28.6%	26.7%	20.7%	20.1%
	Associates degree	5.3%	5.6%	7.3%	9.2%	4.5%	6.4%	4.9%	5.5%
	B.A. Degree	28.2%	24.5%	12.9%	13.8%	7.5%	8.2%	25.3%	25.9%
	M.A. Degree	13.9%	15.2%	4.4%	5.7%	2.6%	3.0%	10.4%	8.0%
	Professional Degree	7.4%	4.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%	4.4%	3.8%
	Ph.D.	2.9%	1.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	1.8%	1.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2010	Did not Graduate High School	8.3%	8.7%	19.7%	18.5%	37.8%	36.2%	23.3%	26.6%
	High School Graduate	34.9%	34.6%	55.6%	51.3%	44.3%	40.0%	30.1%	28.1%
	Associates degree	5.1%	5.1%	6.5%	8.5%	4.9%	6.7%	5.6%	5.5%
	B.A. Degree	28.6%	28.0%	12.7%	14.5%	8.9%	12.0%	25.8%	25.6%
	M.A. Degree	14.0%	17.1%	3.8%	6.1%	2.7%	3.8%	9.9%	9.7%
	Professional Degree	6.3%	4.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	3.5%	3.2%
	Ph.D.	2.7%	2.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.8%	1.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3
Female Population Nativity by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and older)

Year	Nativity	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Latina	Asian
1990	Foreign-Born	18.7%	22.4%	56.6%	76.2%
	Domestic-Born	81.3%	77.6%	43.4%	23.8%
2000	Foreign-Born	24.3%	29.5%	57.1%	79.0%
	Domestic-Born	75.7%	70.5%	42.9%	21.0%
2010	Foreign-Born	24.2%	34.1%	53.7%	39.2%
	Domestic-Born	75.8%	65.9%	46.3%	65.9%

Educational Attainment among the Latina Population by Nationality in New York City

Among Latinas of all five of the largest Latino nationalities in New York City between 1990 and 2010, the non-high school graduation declined. From 1990 to 2010, the City's Colombian women had high school non-completion rates consistently lower than all other nationalities, with only a quarter of Colombian women 25 years of age and older not graduating high school in 2010. In 1990, Dominican women had the highest high school non-completion rate (62%), which remained high until 2000 (61%), and declined sharply in 2010 to 39%. This trend is likely related to the decreasing proportion of foreign-born Dominicans. (See table 4). While in 1990 Mexican women had non-high school graduation rates which were relatively similar to other nationalities (48%), in 2000 and 2010, the rates at which the City's Mexican women did not graduate high school were greater than all of the other five largest Latino nationalities. This trend is likely related to increased proportion of foreign-born Mexicans. In 2010, the largest difference in high school non-completion was between Mexican and Colombian women. In 2000, Mexican women's high school non-completion rate increased sharply to 64%, but declined to 52% in 2010. Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women's high school non-completion rates declined from 2000 to 2010 as indicated in Figure 7. Overall, these trends were likely related to foreign-born immigration patterns. While the percentage of foreign-born Mexican women in New York City increased from 1990 to 2010, the percentage of foreign-born Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian and Dominican women decreased. As foreign-born women may be less likely to arrive in the U.S. with a high school degree, the increase in foreign-born Mexican women after 1990 may explain the overall decline in their educational attainment rates over the last three decades, while the decrease in foreign-born women of the other nationalities may explain the overall increase in their educational attainment. (See table 4).

College graduation rates among Latinas within the five largest Latino nationalities in New York City increased from 1990 to 2000 among all nationalities with the exception of Mexican women. Mexican women's attainment of a B.A. degree or higher declined from 15% to 11% over this decade. In 1990, Mexican women had the highest rate of higher education degree attainment of all nationalities, followed by Colombian, Ecuadorian, Puerto Rican and Dominican women. Yet, in 2000 and 2010 Colombian women had the highest rate of higher education degree attainment of the five largest NYC nationalities followed by Ecuadorian, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Dominican women. By 2010, a quarter of all Colombian women earned Bachelor's degrees or beyond, while achievement of a B.A. degree or higher among other nationalities was approximately 15%. (See figure 8 and table 5). Mexican women's lower rate of attainment of Bachelor's degrees or beyond may be again attributed to their increased foreign-born population; as foreign-born women were less likely to have arrived in the U.S. with even a high-school degree, and were thus less likely to enroll in a university or community college. The increased attainment of a B.A. degree or higher among Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican may be attributed to their decreased foreign-born population in New York City.

Latinas of all five of the largest Latino nationalities in New York City have increasingly graduated high school and attained higher education degrees. Mexican women, however, had the same college graduation rate in 1990 (15%) as in 2010. Again this may be related to the arrival of foreign-born Mexican women in New York City. In 2010, Colombian women had significantly higher college graduation rates than all other nationalities.

Among males 25 years of age and older, of the five largest Latino nationalities in New York City, high school non-completion rates dropped from 1990 to 2010. In 2010, Mexican males had the highest high school non-completion rate (49%). Colombian males had the lowest rate of high school non-completion at 18%, which was significantly lower than males of all of the other Latino nationalities considered here. These patterns may be attributed to Mexicans' increased foreign-born population and the decreased foreign-born population among Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican Latinos.

Table 4
Latina Population Nativity by Five Largest Latino
Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and older)

Nativity	Nationality	1990	2000	2010
Foreign-Born	Mexican	64.4%	85.3%	84.8%
	Puerto Rican	65.6%	58.7%	46.2%
	Colombian	92.9%	93.5%	87.7%
	Ecuadorian	92.7%	94.1%	89.0%
	Dominican	91.4%	93.5%	88.5%
Domestic-Born	Mexican	35.6%	14.7%	15.2%
	Puerto Rican	34.4%	41.3%	53.8%
	Colombian	7.1%	6.5%	12.3%
	Ecuadorian	7.3%	5.9%	11.0%
	Dominican	8.6%	6.5%	11.5%

Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Figure 7
 Latina Population which did not Graduate High School by Nationality for Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

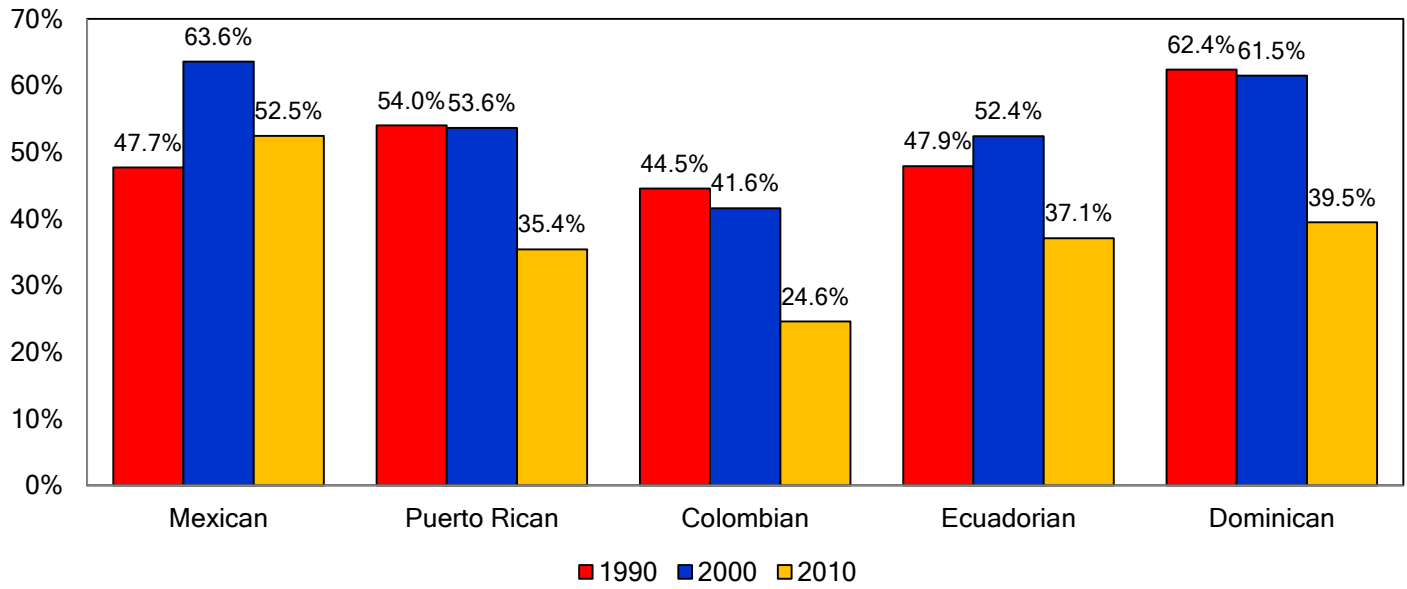


Figure 8
 Latina Population which Attained B.A. Degrees or Higher for Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

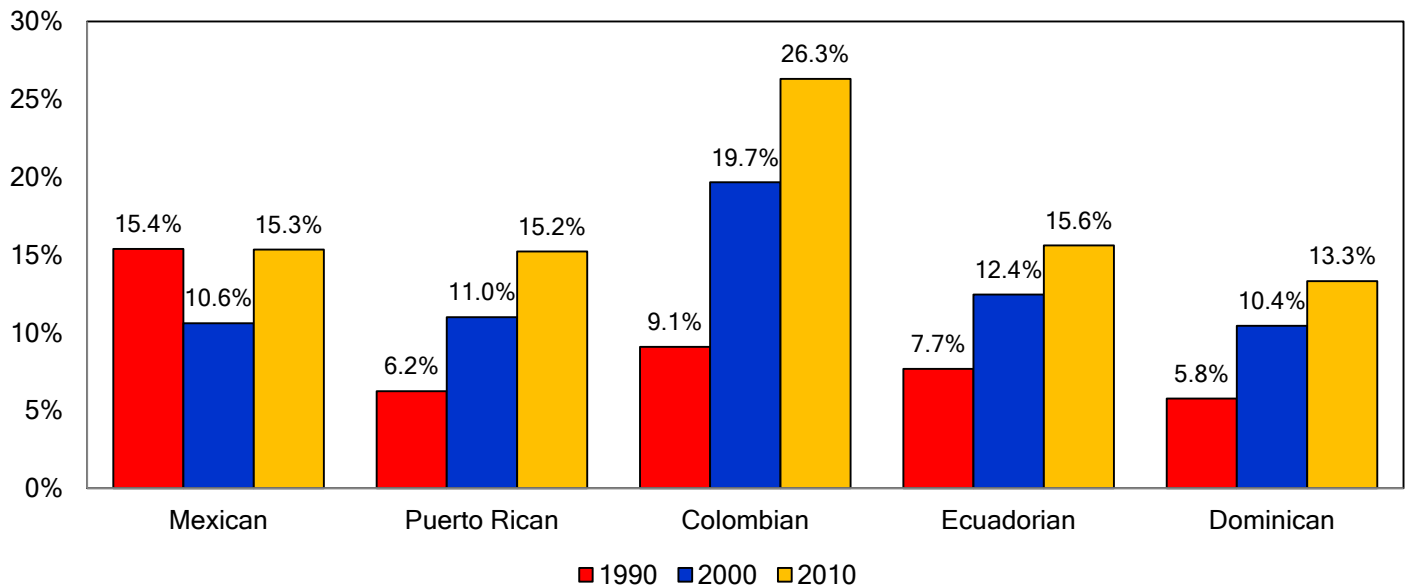


Table 5
Educational Attainment Rates by Sex for Five Largest Latino/a Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and older)

Nationality	Educational Attainment	1990		2000		2010	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mexican	Did not graduate High School	56.0%	47.7%	64.7%	63.6%	49.5%	52.5%
	High School Grad	29.3%	33.3%	24.2%	23.7%	38.7%	29.4%
	Associates degree	2.1%	3.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.8%	2.8%
	B.A. degree	6.3%	9.8%	5.5%	6.6%	6.4%	10.9%
	M.A. degree	3.7%	3.1%	2.0%	3.1%	2.2%	3.1%
	Professional degree	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%
	Ph.D.	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Puerto Rican	Did not graduate High School	54.3%	54.0%	52.8%	53.6%	37.7%	35.4%
	High School Grad	37.0%	35.5%	32.1%	28.1%	47.3%	42.3%
	Associates degree	2.7%	4.3%	5.0%	7.3%	5.4%	7.1%
	B.A. degree	4.0%	4.0%	6.9%	7.2%	6.7%	10.9%
	M.A. degree	1.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.7%	2.4%	3.7%
	Professional degree	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%
	Ph.D.	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Colombian	Did not graduate High School	35.8%	44.5%	39.9%	41.6%	17.8%	24.6%
	High School Grad	47.3%	41.1%	32.9%	32.1%	54.6%	41.6%
	Associates degree	5.2%	5.3%	6.0%	6.7%	5.7%	7.5%
	B.A. degree	8.0%	6.6%	11.1%	11.1%	15.5%	16.5%
	M.A. degree	2.4%	1.7%	4.2%	3.7%	3.6%	5.8%
	Professional degree	1.2%	0.6%	5.0%	4.3%	2.2%	3.0%
	Ph.D.	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ecuadorian	Did not graduate High School	46.2%	47.9%	54.3%	52.4%	38.6%	37.1%
	High School Grad	39.6%	38.3%	29.9%	29.2%	47.0%	43.0%
	Associates degree	5.3%	6.1%	5.3%	5.9%	3.3%	4.3%
	B.A. degree	6.0%	6.6%	6.2%	8.1%	8.5%	12.3%
	M.A. degree	1.6%	0.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%
	Professional degree	1.0%	0.5%	1.9%	2.1%	0.2%	0.6%
	Ph.D.	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Dominican	Did not graduate High School	57.4%	62.4%	63.6%	61.5%	40.1%	39.5%
	High School Grad	31.5%	27.6%	22.8%	21.9%	42.4%	40.1%
	Associates degree	4.0%	4.3%	4.1%	6.1%	5.7%	7.1%
	B.A. degree	4.5%	3.9%	5.7%	6.5%	8.4%	10.3%
	M.A. degree	1.0%	0.8%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%
	Professional degree	1.5%	1.0%	1.8%	1.8%	0.9%	0.7%
	Ph.D.	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

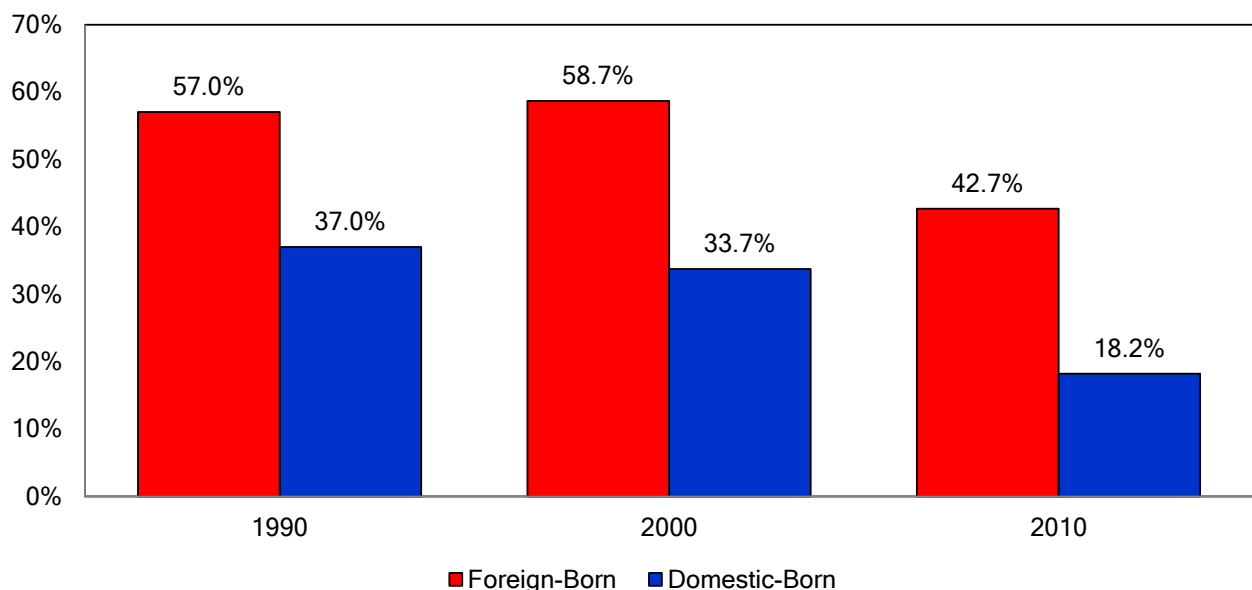
Educational Attainment among the Latino Population by Nativity in New York City

The rates at which Latinas did not graduate high school from 1990 to 2010 decreased among both the foreign-born and domestic-born in New York City.³ However, foreign-born women have consistently had higher high school non-completion rates than domestic-born women. This may be attributed to foreign-born women being less likely to arrive in the U.S. with a high school degree. Even though the high-school graduation rate has increased among foreign-born women in the City, the disparity by nativity has increased. In 1990, foreign-born Latinas' rate of high school non-completion was 57%, compared with 37% of domestic-born Latinas; in 2010, foreign-born Latinas' rate of high school non-completion was 43% compared with 18% of domestic-born Latinas. (See figure 9).

From 1990 to 2010, college graduation rates increased among both foreign- and domestic-born Latinas. However, the City's domestic-born Latinas consistently had higher rates of higher education degree attainment than foreign-born Latinas. The disparity between the two groups increased. While in 1990, foreign-born Latinas' college graduation rate was 7%, compared with 12% among domestic-born Latinas, in 2010, foreign-born Latinas' rate of higher education attainment was 13%, relative to 30% of domestic-born Latinas. (See figure 10). Foreign-born women's lower rate of attainment of B.A. degrees or beyond may be related to foreign-born women being less likely to arrive in the U.S. with a high school degree.

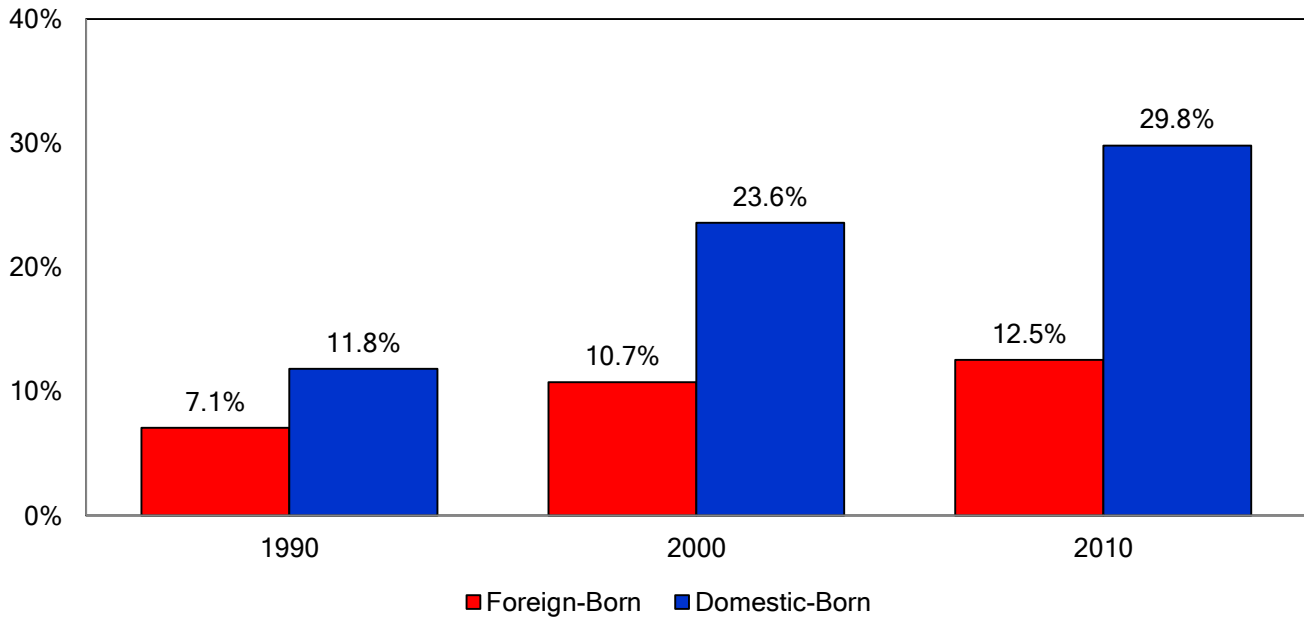
The available data suggest that domestic-born Latinas have had consistently higher levels of education than foreign-born Latinas over the last three decades in New York City. Foreign-born women did not have higher rates of educational attainment in any level of education in 1990, 2000, or 2010. This suggests second and third generation Latinas have greater educational, and potentially economic, opportunities than first generation Latinas in New York City. (See table 6).

Figure 9
Latina Population which did not Graduate High School by Nativity, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



³ For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Figure 10
 Latina Population which Attained B.A. Degrees or Beyond by Nativity, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Table 6
 Latino/a Educational Attainment Levels by Nativity and Sex, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

Nativity	Educational Attainment	1990		2000		2010	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Foreign-Born	Did not Graduate High School	53.8%	57.0%	59.5%	58.7%	43.9%	42.7%
	High School Graduate	34.3%	31.9%	26.3%	25.6%	41.5%	39.3%
	Associates Degree	3.4%	4.1%	3.5%	5.0%	3.7%	5.5%
	B.A. Degree	4.9%	4.6%	5.9%	6.3%	7.4%	8.9%
	M.A. Degree	1.9%	1.6%	2.3%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%
	Professional Degree	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%
	Ph.D.	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Domestic-Born	Did not Graduate High School	39.6%	37.0%	36.0%	33.7%	21.7%	18.2%
	High School Graduate	45.3%	44.7%	36.7%	30.9%	51.5%	41.9%
	Associates Degree	4.4%	6.5%	8.1%	11.8%	8.0%	10.1%
	B.A. Degree	7.1%	7.5%	12.9%	15.8%	12.9%	20.9%
	M.A. Degree	2.2%	3.1%	3.7%	5.2%	4.4%	7.2%
	Professional Degree	1.1%	0.9%	2.0%	2.1%	1.0%	1.4%
	Ph.D.	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Educational Attainment among the Latino Population by Sex and Nativity in New York City

In 1990 and 2000, over half of foreign-born Latino/a men and women had not finished high school. In 2010, around 40% of the City's foreign-born Latino/as had not completed high school. Foreign-born women were the most likely to not complete high school in 1990. In 2000 and 2010 foreign-born men and women in New York City had nearly equal rates of high school non-completion. From 1990 to 2010, domestic-born women were the least likely to not complete high school, relative to domestic-born men and foreign-born men and women. (See figure 11).

In 1990, foreign-born women were the least likely to attain a B.A. or beyond (7.1%), relative to foreign-born men (8.5%), domestic-born men (10.7%), and domestic-born women (11.8%). By 2010, a greater proportion of foreign-born women attained higher education degrees compared to foreign-born men. However, a lower proportion of foreign-born women attained higher education degrees compared to both domestic-born men and women. From 1990 to 2010, domestic-born women were more likely to attain B.A. degrees or beyond than foreign-born men and domestic-born men. Domestic-born women had the greatest increase in proportion attaining higher education degrees from 1990 to 2010. (See figure 12).

The available data indicate that growing numbers of domestic-born Latinas completed high school and continued to higher education from 1990 to 2010 in New York City. Trends in higher education show domestic-born women are increasingly attaining higher education at greater rates than men. In contrast, foreign-born Latinas' educational attainment has remained low and has only increased slightly across three decades. As foreign-born women may be less likely to arrive in the U.S. with a high school degree, the increase in foreign-born Mexican women after 1990 may explain foreign-born women's stagnant and lower educational attainment rates of the last three decades. (See table 6). This suggests second and third generation Latinas have greater educational opportunities than first generation Latinas in New York City.

Figure 11
Latino/a Population which did not Graduate High School by Sex and Nativity, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

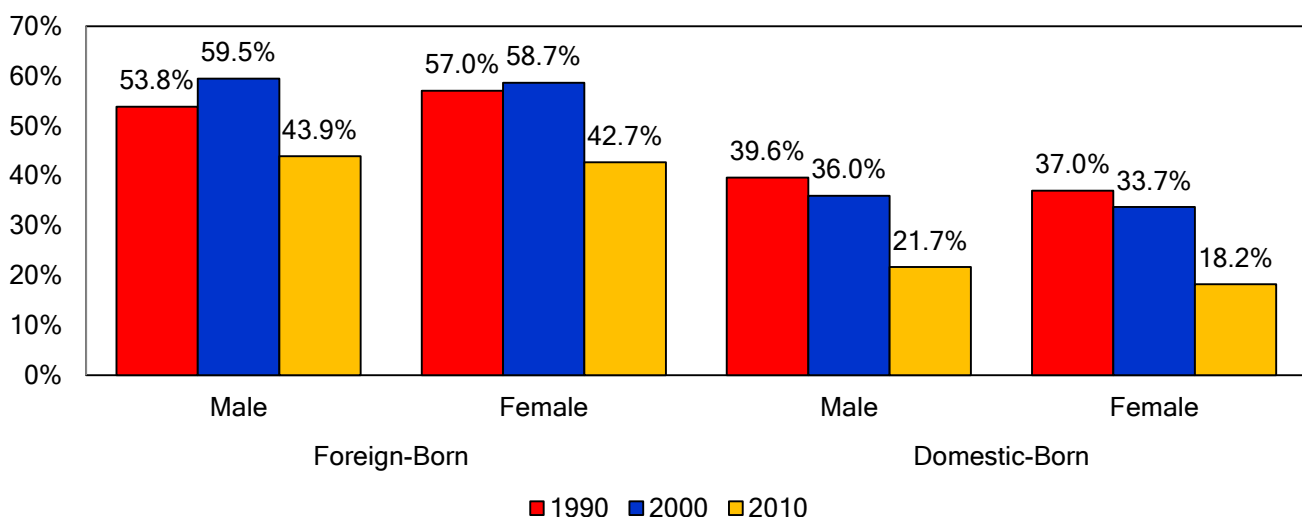
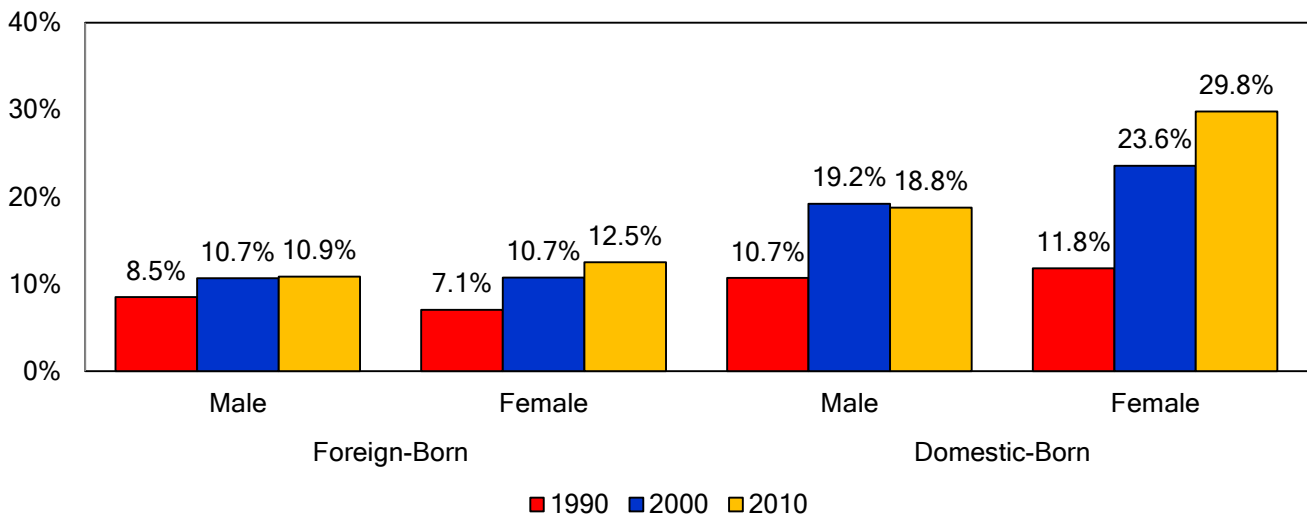


Figure 12
 Latino/a Population which Attained B.A. Degrees or Beyond by Sex and Nativity,
 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Personal Income

Personal Income among the Latino Population by Sex in New York City

Latinas above the age of 25 years had lower median personal incomes from 1990 to 2010 than Latinos in New York City. Median personal incomes increased among women, as did the median incomes among men, indicating that while median incomes among all Latinos is increasing, women have consistently had lower median income than men over three decades. (See figure 13).

Between 1990 and 2010, the City’s Latinas were more likely than Latinos to earn below \$20,000 annually, while Latinas were less likely than Latinos to earn levels of income above \$20,000 annually. This differential between men and women was stable from 1990 to 2010.⁴ However, women’s annual income shifted to higher levels from 1990 to 2010. Fewer Latinas earned below \$20,000 in 1990 (63%) than in 2010 (56%), while more Latinas attained higher levels of income. In contrast, men’s annual personal income trended in the opposite direction. More Latinos earned less than \$20,000 from 1990 (38%) to 2010 (41%). (See figures 14 through 16, and table 7). These trends in increasing income reflect the increasingly higher levels of educational attainment among Latino/as.

⁴ 1990 and 2000 Income has been adjusted for inflation and converted into 2010 dollars.

Figure 13
Median Personal Income among Latino/a Population by Sex, 1990 - 2010
(in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

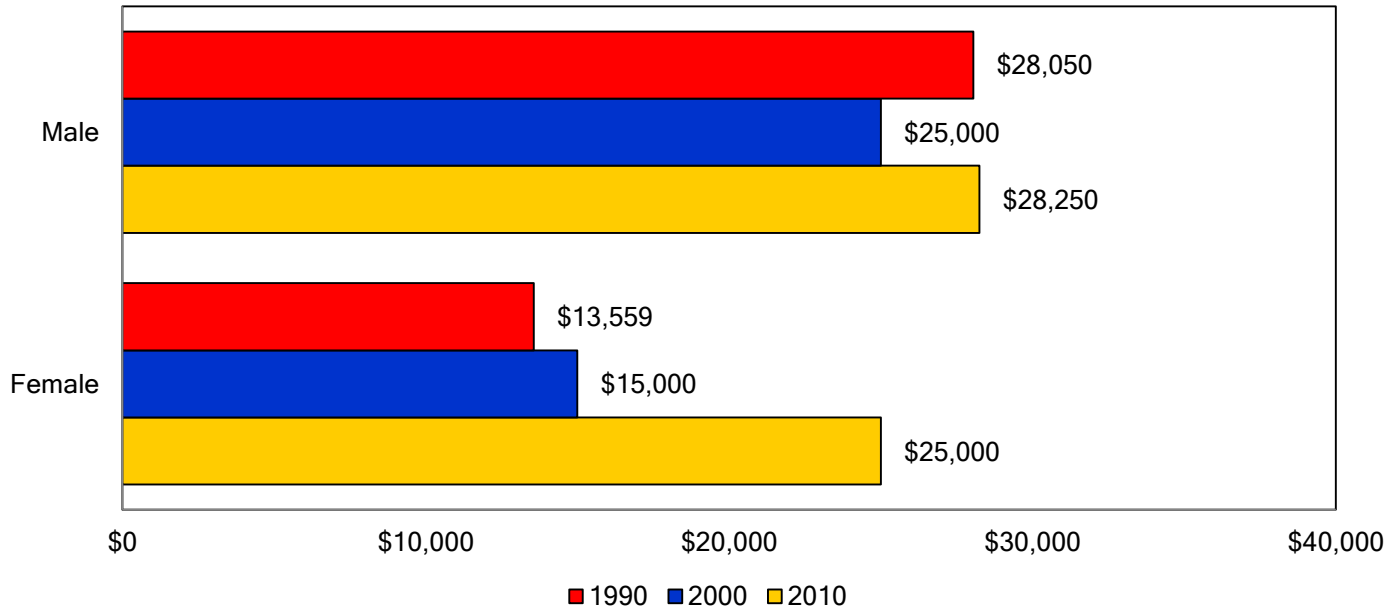


Figure 14
Distribution of Personal Income among Latino/a Population by Sex, 1990
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

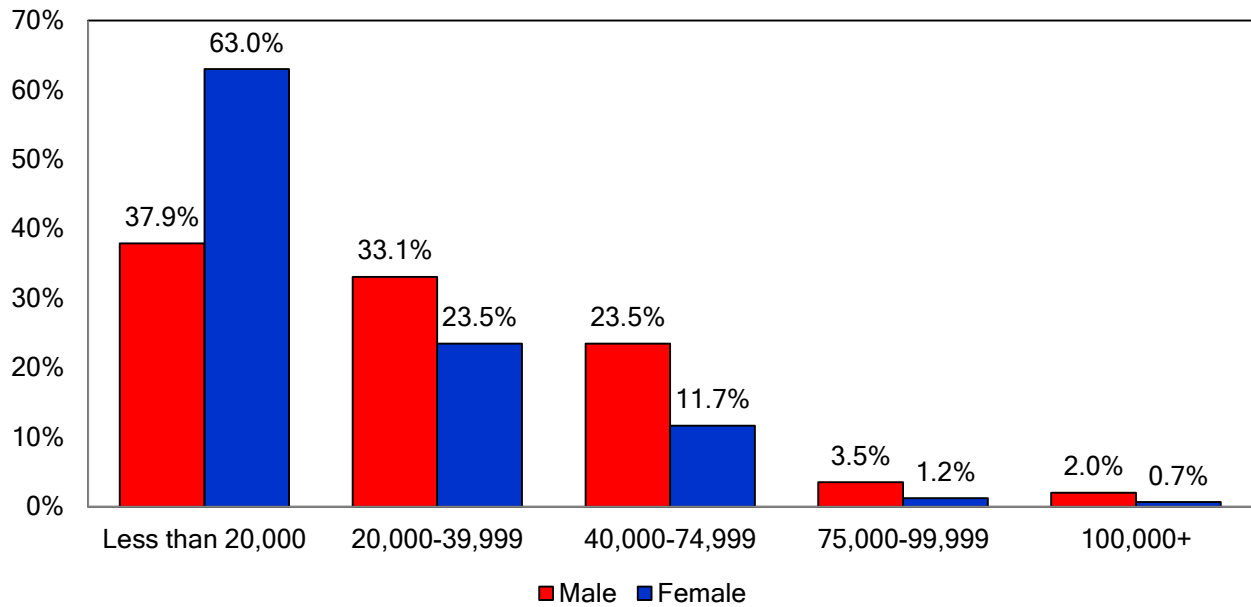


Figure 15
Distribution of Personal Income among Latino/a Population by Sex, 2000
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

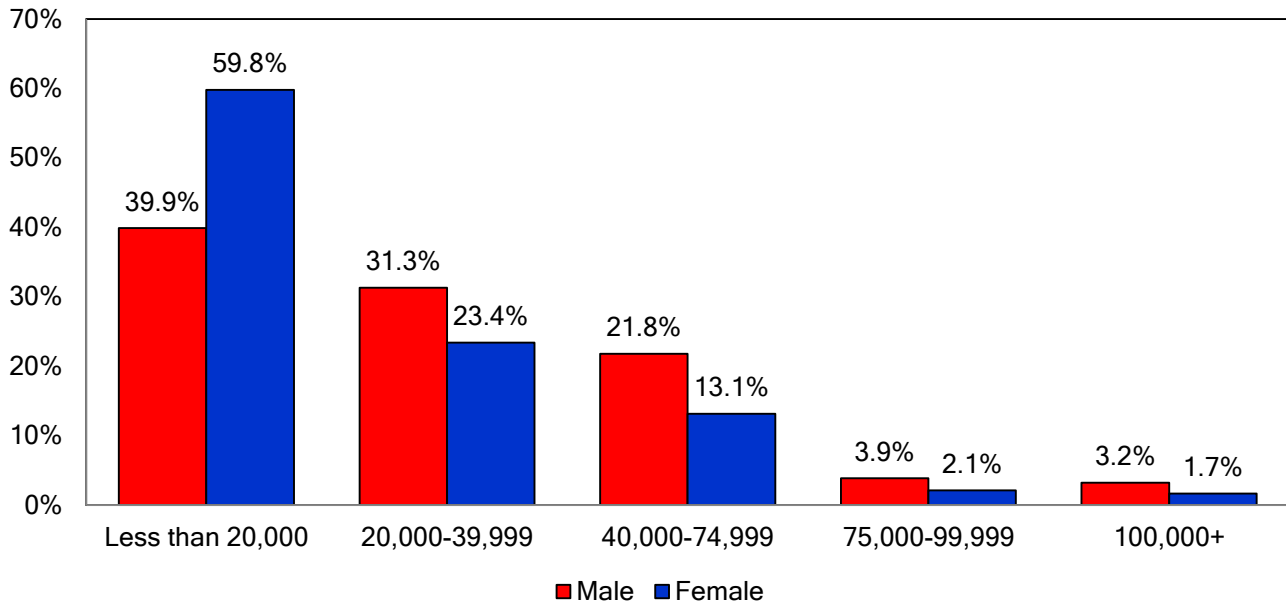


Figure 16
Distribution of Personal Income among Latino/a Population by Sex, 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

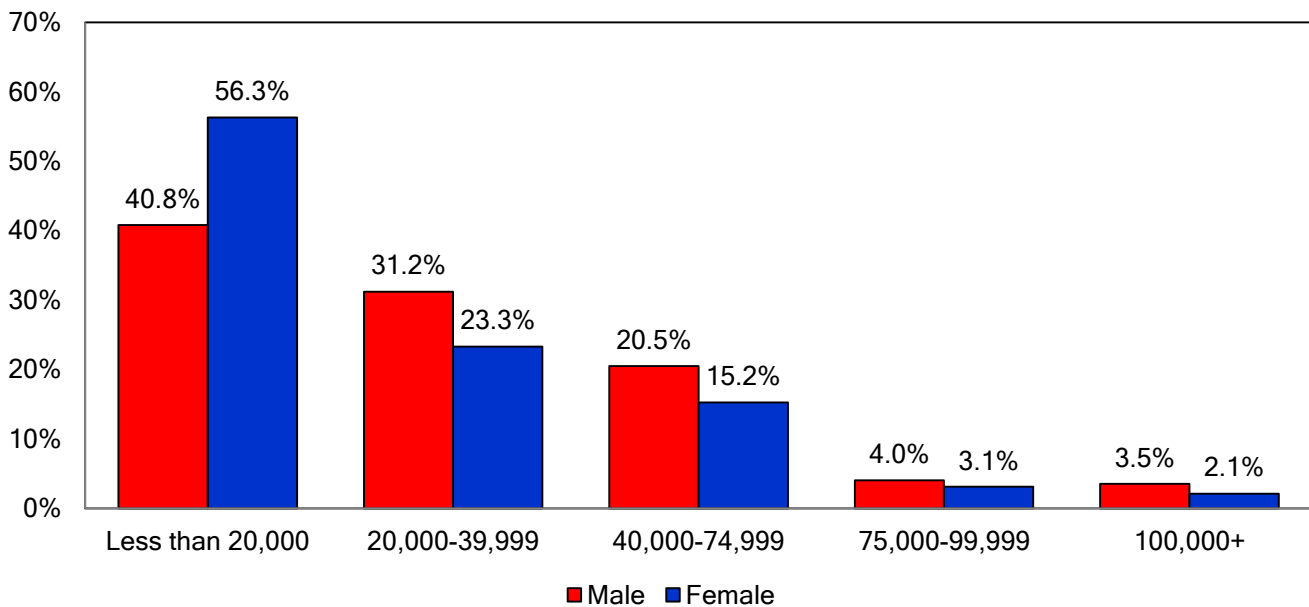


Table 7
Distribution of Personal Income Among Latino/a Population by Sex,
1990 - 2010 (population 25 years of age and higher)

	1990		2000		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 20,000	37.9%	63.0%	39.9%	59.8%	40.8%	56.3%
20,000-39,999	33.1%	23.5%	31.3%	23.4%	31.2%	23.3%
40,000-74,999	23.5%	11.7%	21.8%	13.1%	20.5%	15.2%
75,000-99,999	3.5%	1.2%	3.9%	2.1%	4.0%	3.1%
100,000+	2.0%	0.7%	3.2%	1.7%	3.5%	2.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Personal Income among the Female Population by Race/Ethnicity in New York City

Latinas had the lowest median annual personal income from 1990 to 2010 compared with women of the other major race/ethnic groups. Median income increased among the City's Latinas, as did the median incomes among Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, and Asian females. (See figure 17).

From 1990 to 2010, Latinas were more likely than any other racial/ethnic group to earn less than \$20,000 annually. (See figure 18). Latinas were also less likely than all other racial/ethnic groups to earn above \$100,000 annually from 1990 to 2010. In 2010, the City's Latinas earned more than \$100,000 (2%) at a lower rate than Non-Hispanic White (6%) and Asian (3%) women did *in 1990*. (See figure 19). From 1990 to 2010, relative to females of the other major racial/ethnic groups, not only did a greater portion of Latinas earn less than \$20,000 annually, but Latinas also had lower percentages earning at every other income level. With exception, from 1990 to 2010, essentially equal percentages of Latinas and Non-Hispanic White females earned between \$20,000 and \$40,000. (See table 8). Overall, Latinas earning less than women of other racial/ethnic groups may be attributed to Latinas' lower levels of educational attainment and the increasing number of foreign-born Latinas in New York City.

Across these three decades, there was disparity in annual personal income between Latinas and females of the other major racial/ethnic groups. From 1990 to 2010, Latinas were more likely to earn less than \$20,000 and less likely to earn greater than \$20,000 relative to females of other major racial/ethnic groups. While the City's Latinas achieved greater levels of income, these have not been fast enough to catch up with the levels of income of females of other racial/ethnic groups, who also experienced higher levels of income over the three decades.

Figure 17
 Median Personal Income among the Female Population by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010
 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

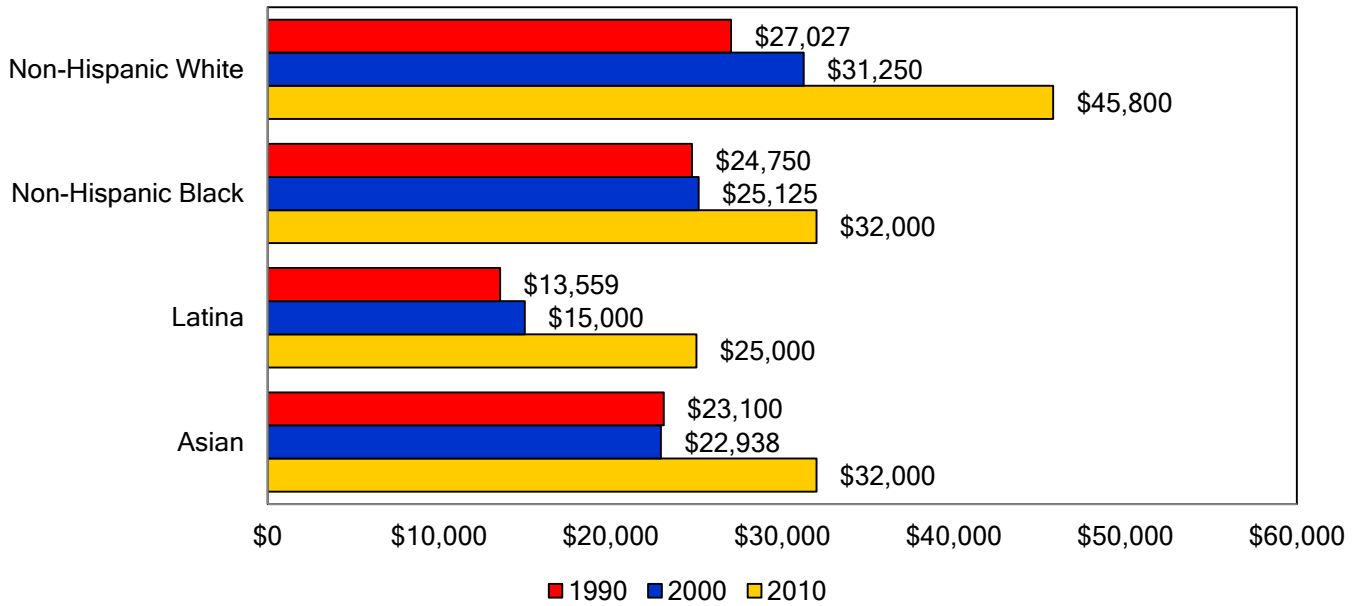


Figure 18
 Percentage of Female Population which made Less than \$20,000 in Yearly Personal
 Income by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

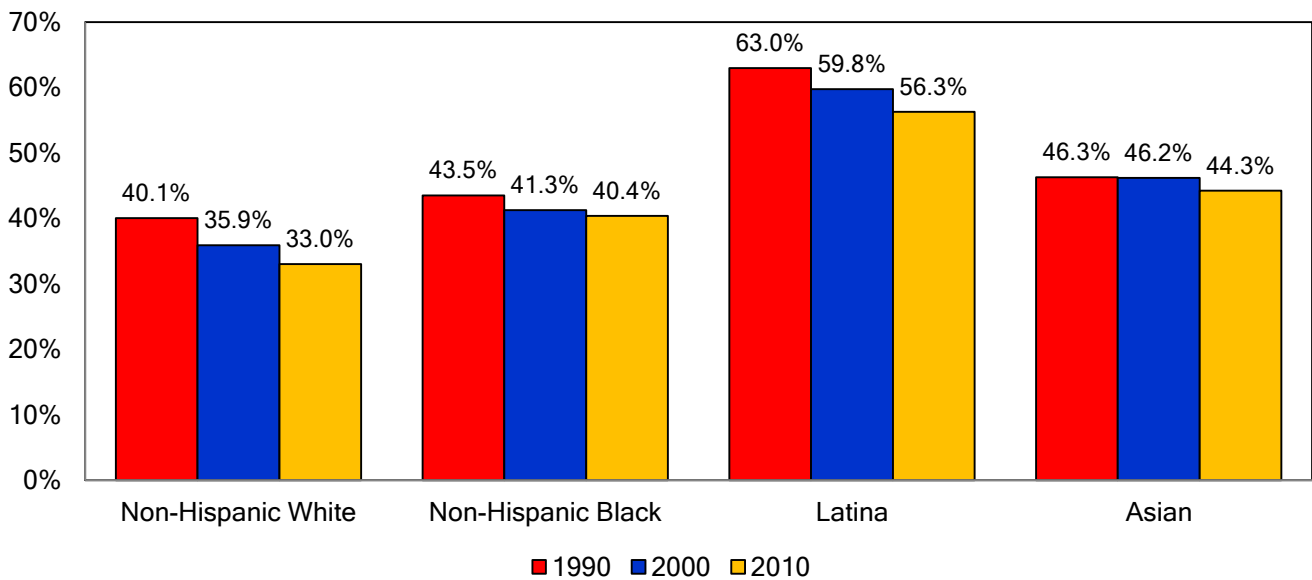


Figure 19
 Percentage of Female Population which made More than \$100,000 in Yearly Personal Income by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

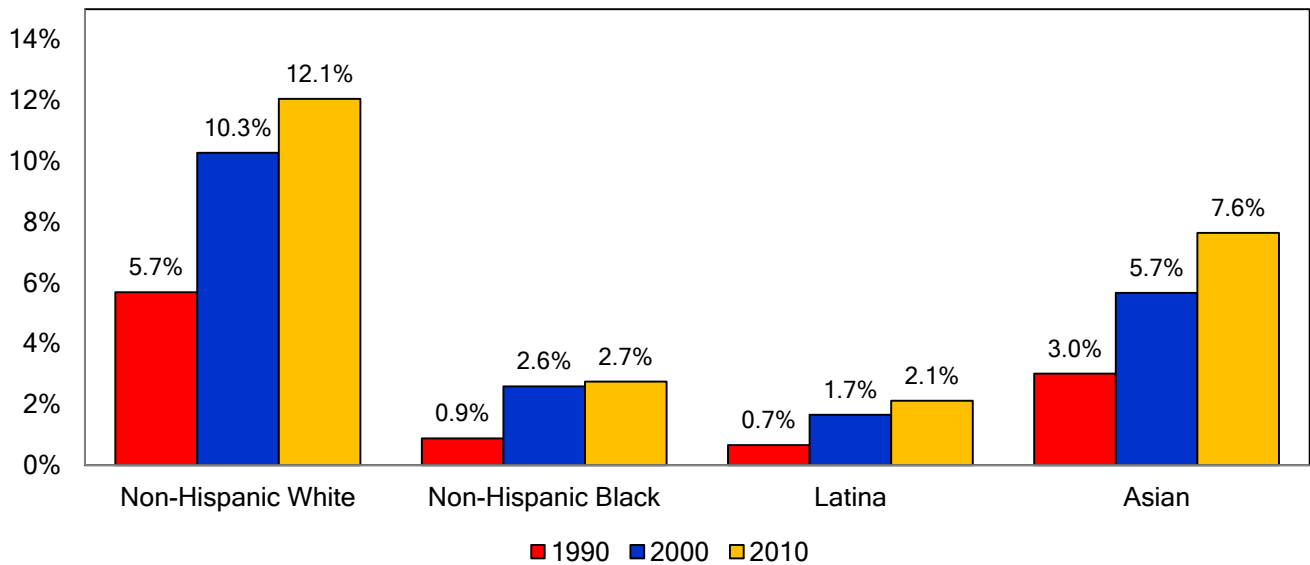


Table 8
 Distribution of Personal Income by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and older)

Year	Income	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Latino		Asian	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1990	Less than 20,000	19.8%	40.1%	32.9%	43.5%	37.9%	63.0%	36.6%	46.3%
	20,000-39,999	19.9%	23.0%	30.6%	31.7%	33.1%	23.5%	27.4%	24.2%
	40,000-74,999	32.9%	25.2%	29.4%	21.5%	23.5%	11.7%	24.8%	23.1%
	75,000-99,999	12.2%	6.0%	4.9%	2.4%	3.5%	1.2%	6.0%	3.4%
	100,000+	15.2%	5.7%	2.2%	0.9%	2.0%	0.7%	5.3%	3.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2000	Less than 20,000	20.6%	35.9%	33.5%	41.3%	39.9%	59.8%	36.4%	46.2%
	20,000-39,999	19.7%	22.2%	29.9%	30.3%	31.3%	23.4%	27.9%	22.5%
	40,000-74,999	28.4%	24.2%	27.1%	22.0%	21.8%	13.1%	21.8%	19.3%
	75,000-99,999	11.3%	7.5%	5.7%	3.9%	3.9%	2.1%	5.8%	6.3%
	100,000+	20.0%	10.3%	3.8%	2.6%	3.2%	1.7%	8.1%	5.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2010	Less than 20,000	20.5%	33.0%	35.4%	40.4%	40.8%	56.3%	36.0%	44.3%
	20,000-39,999	20.2%	21.9%	27.7%	30.5%	31.2%	23.3%	25.1%	20.9%
	40,000-74,999	26.9%	24.4%	27.3%	21.7%	20.5%	15.2%	22.7%	21.1%
	75,000-99,999	10.0%	8.6%	5.7%	4.7%	4.0%	3.1%	6.4%	6.1%
	100,000+	22.4%	12.1%	3.9%	2.7%	3.5%	2.1%	9.8%	7.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Personal Income among the Latina Population by Nationality in New York City

Among females of the five largest Latino Nationalities in New York City median annual incomes increased from 1990 to 2010. Puerto Rican women had the largest increase in median income, income increases among Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women were relatively modest, and the income increase among Mexican women was small. (See figure 20). As Mexican women had relatively lower educational attainment and foreign-born Mexican women may be less likely to arrive in the U.S. with a high school degree, the increase in foreign-born Mexican women after 1990 and their overall decline in educational attainment rates over the last three decades likely contributed to their stagnant changes in median income. The decrease in foreign-born women of other Latino nationalities in New York City and overall increase in educational attainment likely contributed to their increased median incomes.

Between 1990 and 2010, the percentage of Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women earning less than \$20,000 in annual personal income decreased. In 1990, 52% of Mexican women reported income of less than \$20,000 annually. However, the percentage of Mexican women earning less than \$20,000 increased from 1990 to 2010, with a peak in 2000 (65%). In each census year from 1990 to 2010, Dominican women were most likely to earn less than \$20,000 annually. As of 2010, Colombian women were the least likely to earn less than \$20,000 annually (55%), followed by Ecuadorian (56%) and Puerto Rican women (56%), Mexican women (61%), and Dominican women (62%). (See figure 21). Among Latinas, annual personal incomes above \$100,000 among the five largest Latino nationalities in New York City varied greatly by national group from 1990 to 2010. The percentages of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Ecuadorian women earning above \$100,000 increased from 1990 to 2010. The percentage of Colombian and Dominican earning above \$100,000 increased from 1990 to 2000, but decreased in 2010. (See table 9 and figure 22).

Figure 20
Median Personal Income among Latina Population of the Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

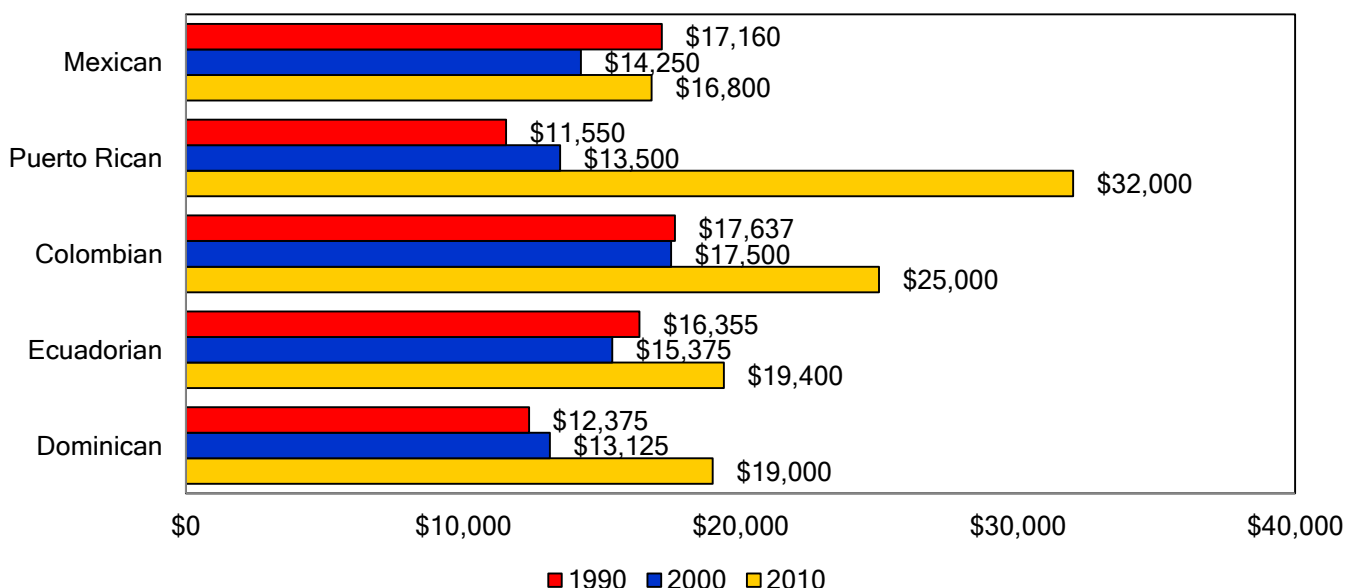


Figure 21
 Percentage of Latina Population which made Less than \$20,000 in Yearly Personal Income for Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

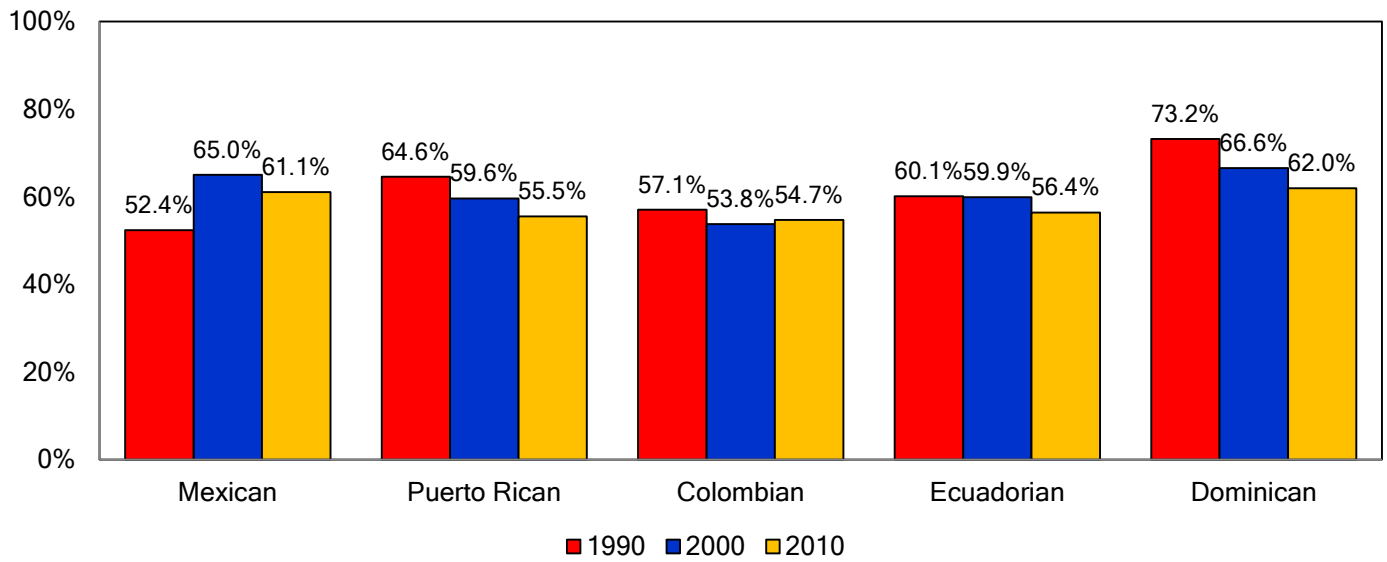


Figure 22
 Percentage of Latina Population which made More than \$100,000 in Yearly Personal Income by Nationality for Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

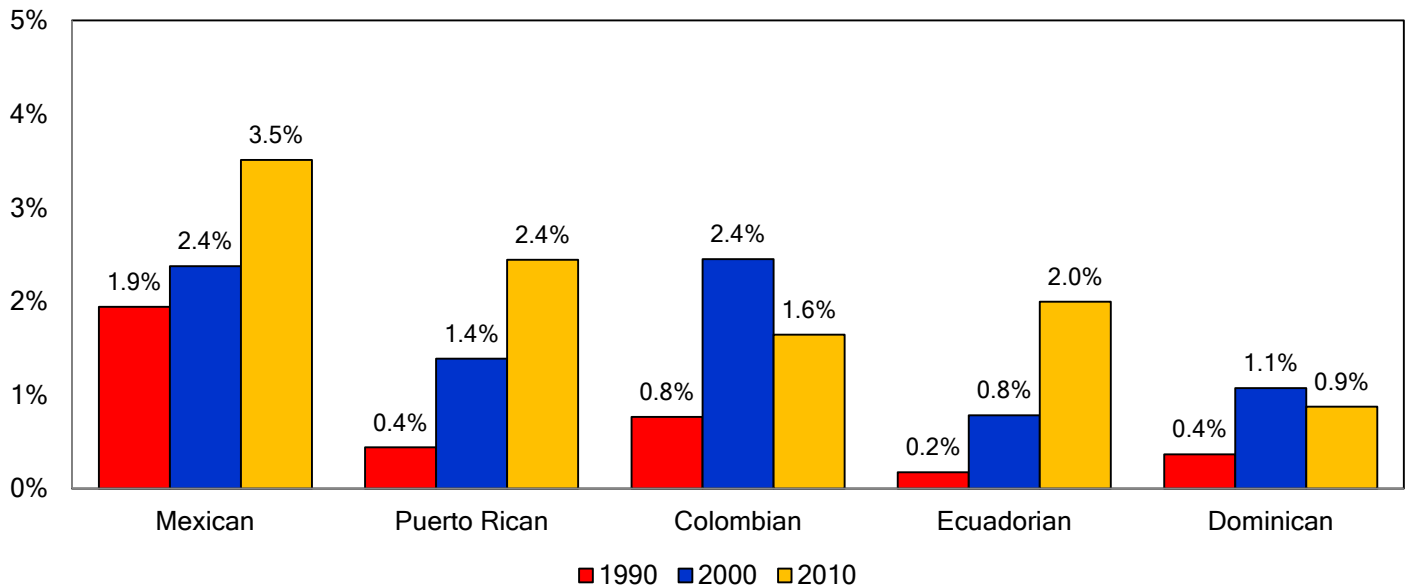


Table 9
Distribution of Personal Income among Latino/a Population by Sex and Nationality for
Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

Nationality	Income	1990		2000		2010	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mexican	Less than 20,000	45.5%	52.4%	46.6%	65.0%	44.2%	61.1%
	20,000-39,999	33.9%	29.3%	34.9%	20.1%	35.9%	20.8%
	40,000-74,999	15.7%	14.3%	12.8%	10.2%	15.0%	12.3%
	75,000-99,999	2.6%	2.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%
	100,000+	2.4%	1.9%	2.8%	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Puerto Rican	Less than 20,000	40.4%	64.6%	40.1%	59.6%	42.5%	55.5%
	20,000-39,999	29.5%	21.9%	27.1%	22.2%	25.6%	23.1%
	40,000-74,999	24.8%	11.9%	25.3%	14.6%	22.1%	15.6%
	75,000-99,999	3.8%	1.1%	4.7%	2.1%	5.6%	3.3%
	100,000+	1.6%	0.4%	2.8%	1.4%	4.2%	2.4%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Colombian	Less than 20,000	30.1%	57.1%	32.5%	53.8%	25.7%	54.7%
	20,000-39,999	38.8%	29.2%	34.9%	27.3%	34.3%	27.3%
	40,000-74,999	25.6%	12.0%	23.4%	13.5%	26.7%	12.0%
	75,000-99,999	3.6%	0.9%	5.4%	2.9%	7.4%	4.3%
	100,000+	1.9%	0.8%	3.9%	2.4%	5.9%	1.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ecuadorian	Less than 20,000	35.7%	60.1%	37.7%	59.9%	36.7%	56.4%
	20,000-39,999	39.5%	28.9%	39.2%	26.8%	35.4%	23.7%
	40,000-74,999	21.8%	9.6%	19.0%	10.8%	22.1%	14.8%
	75,000-99,999	2.2%	1.2%	2.4%	1.7%	3.1%	3.1%
	100,000+	0.8%	0.2%	1.6%	0.8%	2.7%	2.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Dominican	Less than 20,000	43.5%	73.2%	44.7%	66.6%	46.5%	62.0%
	20,000-39,999	35.6%	19.1%	32.4%	22.5%	31.3%	22.6%
	40,000-74,999	17.8%	6.8%	18.5%	8.9%	18.3%	12.6%
	75,000-99,999	2.3%	0.5%	2.3%	1.0%	2.8%	2.0%
	100,000+	0.9%	0.4%	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Personal Income among the Latino Population by Nativity in New York City

Foreign-born Latinas had lower median incomes compared to domestic-born Latinas from 1990 to 2010 in New York City. While both groups’ median incomes increased across the years, domestic-born women’s median income increased at a greater rate. Domestic-born women’s greater improvement in higher education attainment compared to foreign-born women likely contributed to this increasing disparity. (See figure 23).

From 1990 to 2010, foreign-born women earned less than domestic-born women, as a significantly larger percentage of foreign-born women earned less than \$20,000 in annual personal income. This difference between the City’s foreign- and domestic-born women increased from 1990 to 2010 mainly because of decreasing percentages of domestic-born Latinas who earned less than \$20,000 annually. (See figure 24). A greater share of both foreign- and domestic-born Latinas earned above \$100,000 annually in 2010 than in 1990. Domestic-born Latinas were more likely than foreign-born to earn above \$100,000 in all census years. The disparity between the two groups increased from 1990 to 2010. Again, this difference is likely attributed to domestic-born women achieving higher education at greater rates than foreign-born women. (See figure 25 and table 10).

Figure 23
Median Personal Income among Latina Population by Nativity, 1990 - 2010
(in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

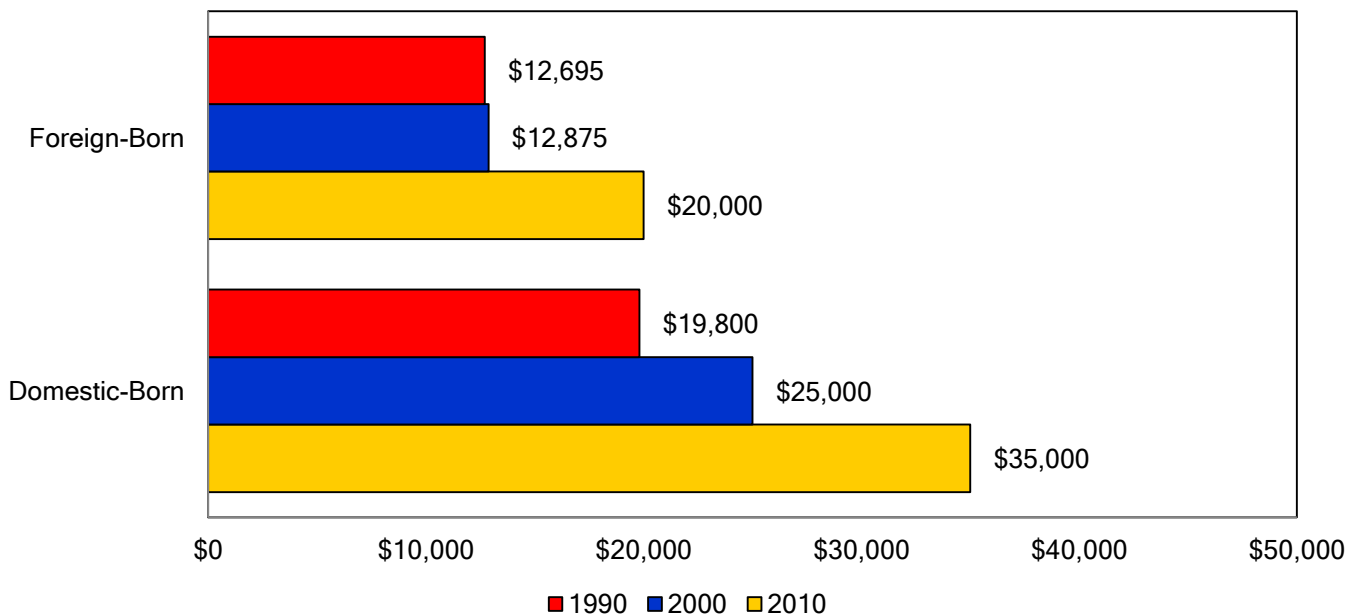
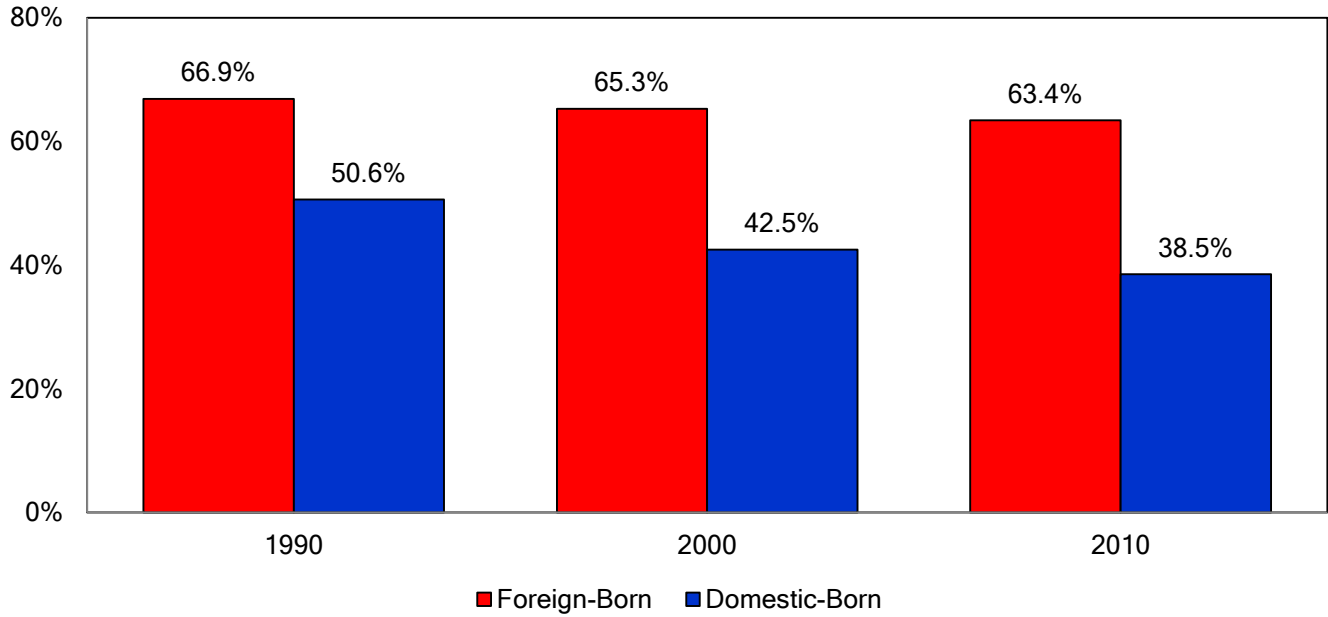
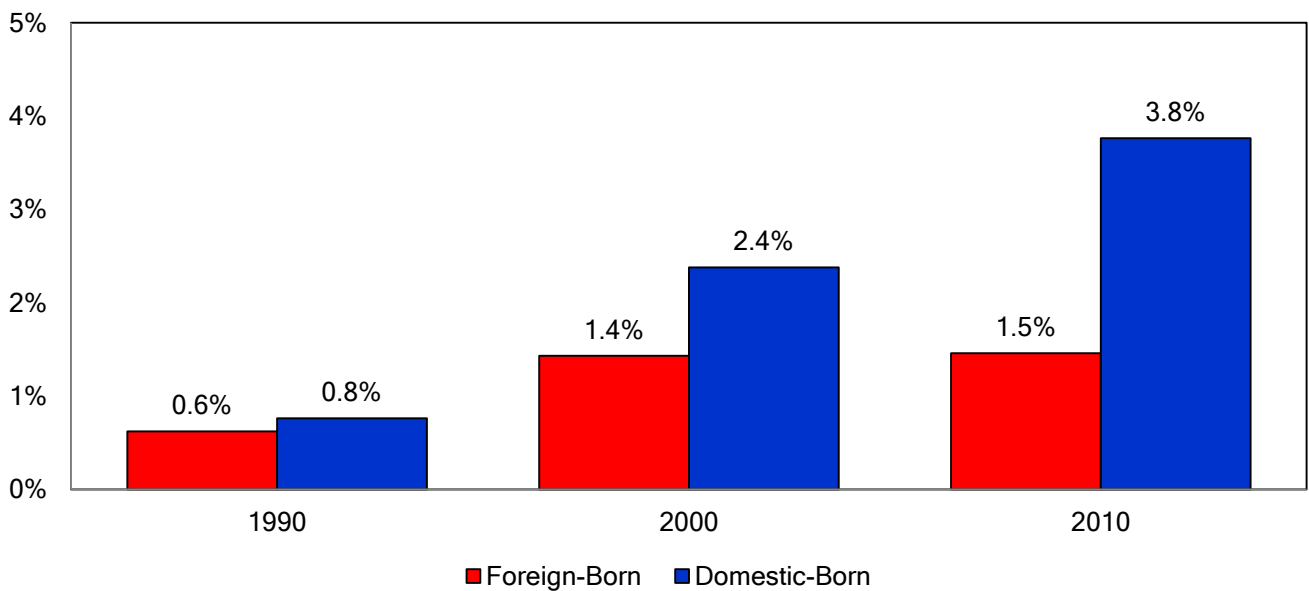


Figure 24
 Percentage of Latina Population which made Less than \$20,000 in Yearly Personal Income
 by Nativity 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Figure 25
 Percentage of Latina Population which made More than \$100,000 in Yearly Personal
 Income by Nativity, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Table 10
Distribution of Personal Income among Latino/a Population by Nativity, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

Nativity	Income	1990		2000		2010	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Foreign-Born	Less than 20,000	39.0%	66.9%	42.6%	65.3%	44.6%	63.4%
	20,000-39,999	34.1%	21.9%	31.9%	21.7%	32.4%	21.6%
	40,000-74,999	22.0%	9.6%	19.6%	10.0%	17.7%	11.2%
	75,000-99,999	3.1%	1.0%	3.1%	1.6%	2.7%	2.3%
	100,000+	1.8%	0.6%	2.8%	1.4%	2.5%	1.5%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Domestic-Born	Less than 20,000	34.6%	50.6%	30.9%	42.5%	30.0%	38.5%
	20,000-39,999	30.0%	28.3%	29.1%	28.5%	27.9%	27.4%
	40,000-74,999	27.9%	18.3%	29.0%	22.9%	28.2%	25.1%
	75,000-99,999	4.9%	2.0%	6.5%	3.6%	7.5%	5.2%
	100,000+	2.5%	0.8%	4.4%	2.4%	6.3%	3.8%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

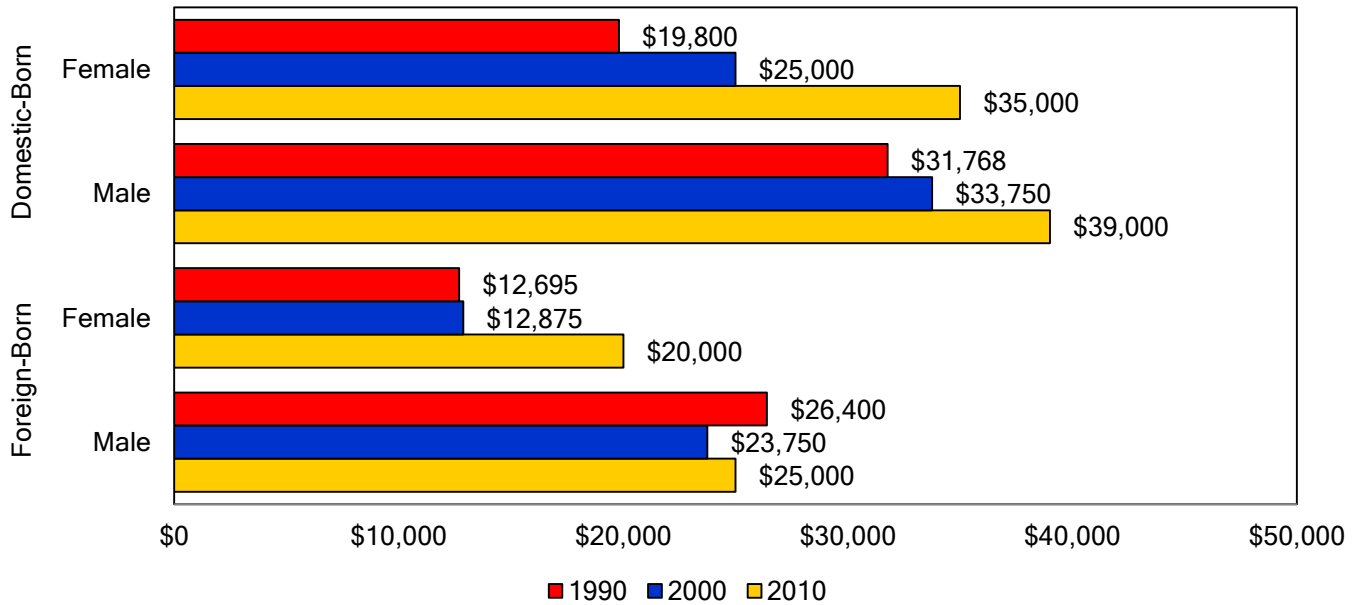
Personal Income among the Latino Population by Sex and Nativity in New York City

Foreign-born women had substantially lower median annual income compared to foreign-born men and domestic-born men and women from 1990 to 2010. Domestic-born men had the highest median income of all groups, followed closely by domestic-born women. Overall, Domestic-born men and women had higher median incomes than foreign-born men and women across three decades. Domestic-born Latinas had the greatest increase in median income from 1990 to 2010 (\$16,000 increase). The gap between domestic-born men and women is decreasing, while the gap between domestic-born women and foreign-born women is increasing. (See figure 26). These trends are likely due to the fast increasing level of educational attainment among domestic-born Latinas in the City.

The proportion of men and women earning less than \$20,000 in annual income has remained relatively stable among Latinos in New York City. In both 1990 to 2000, foreign-born women were the most likely to make less than \$20,000, followed by domestic-born women, foreign-born men, and domestic-born men. However, in 2010, domestic-born women (38.5%) were *less* likely than foreign-born men (44.6%) to earn less than \$20,000. Domestic-born men were still the least likely to make less than \$20,000 (63.4%) in 2010. (See figure 27). In both 1990 to 2000, the City's foreign-born women were the least likely to earn more than \$100,000, followed by domestic-born women, foreign-born men, and domestic-born men. However, in 2010, domestic-born women (2.8%) were *more* likely than foreign-born men, (2.5%) to earn more than \$100,000 annually. Domestic-born men were consistently the most likely to earn above \$100,000 from 1990 to 2010. (See figure 28 and table 10).

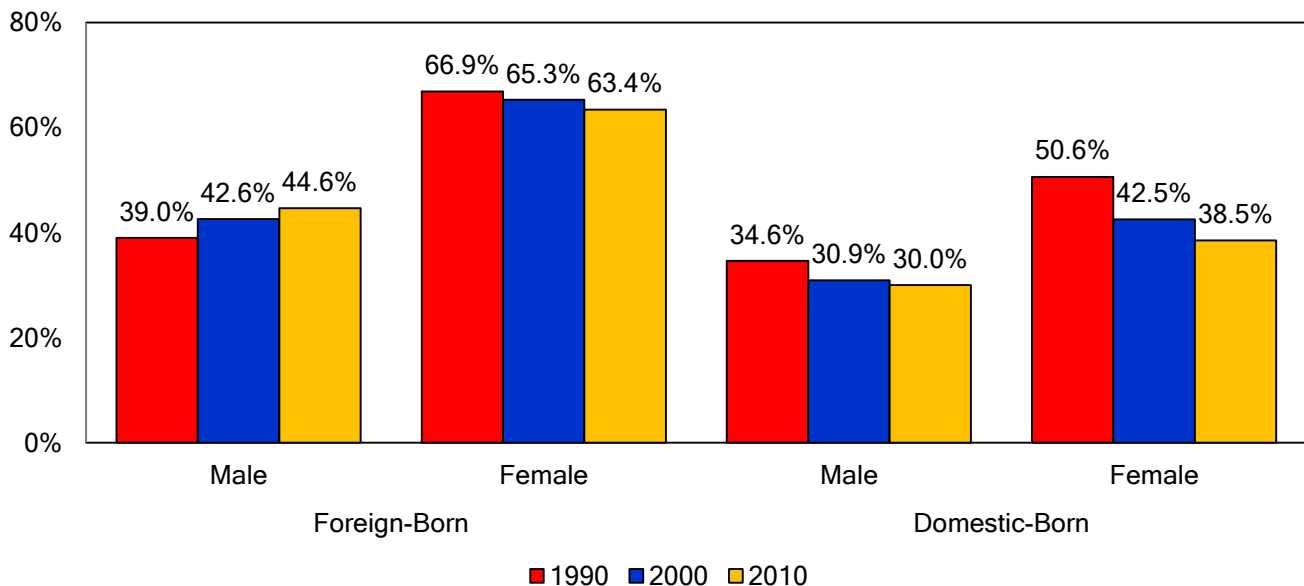
Overall, these findings illustrate an increasing disparity between domestic- and foreign-born women in personal income in New York City. Nativity in combination with sex appears to be an increasingly important determinant of personal income. This suggests second and third generation Latinas have greater financial opportunities than first generation Latinas in New York City.

Figure 26
Median Personal Income among Latino/a Population by Sex and Nativity, 1990 - 2010
(in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)



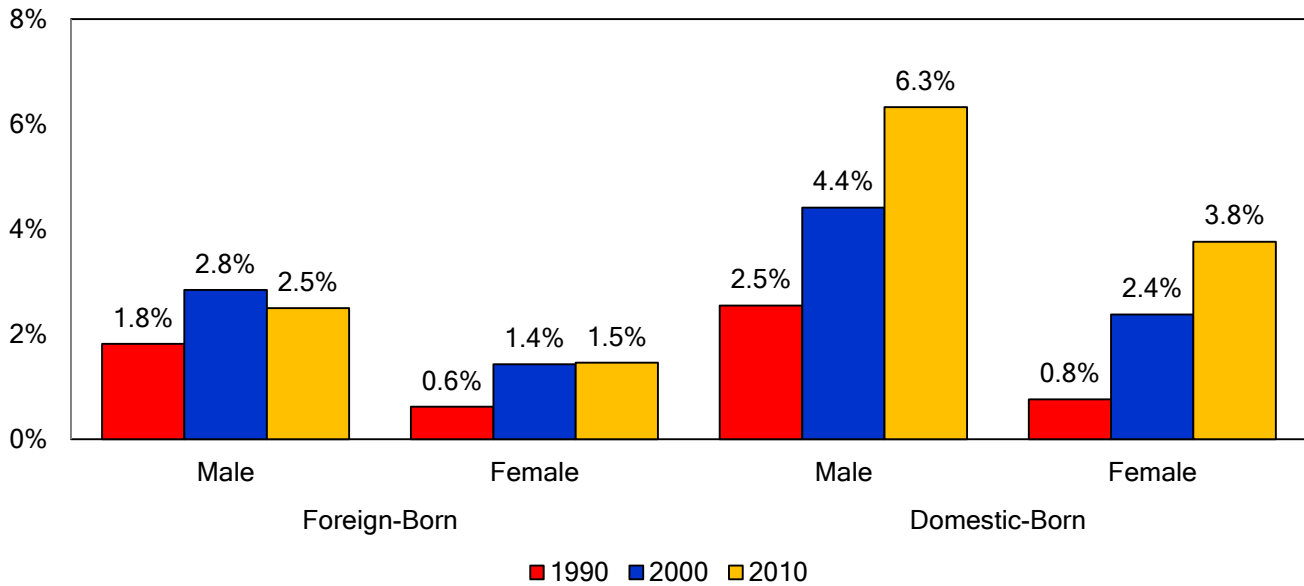
Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Figure 27
Percentage of Latino/a Population which made Less than \$20,000 in Yearly Personal Income by Sex and Birthplace, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Figure 28
 Percentage of Latino/a Population which made More than \$100,000 in Yearly Personal Income by Sex and Nativity, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Household Income

Household Income among Latino Households Headed by Women in New York City

Among households headed by Latinas in New York City, median annual income increased from 1990 to 2010. However, this increase was only modest. The percentage of households headed by Latinas earning income below \$20,000 decreased from 1990 to 2010. In 1990, 47% of Latina-headed households earned less than \$20,000. This rate decreased in 2000 to 41%, and again in 2010 to 36%. From 1990 to 2010, the percentage of households headed by Latinas earning above \$100,000 increased. In 1990, only 5% of households headed by Latinas in New York City earned more than \$100,000 annually. This increased in 2000 to 7%, and to 10% in 2010. (See figures 29 through 31 and table 11).

Figure 29
Median Household Income among Latino/as who were Household Heads by Sex, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

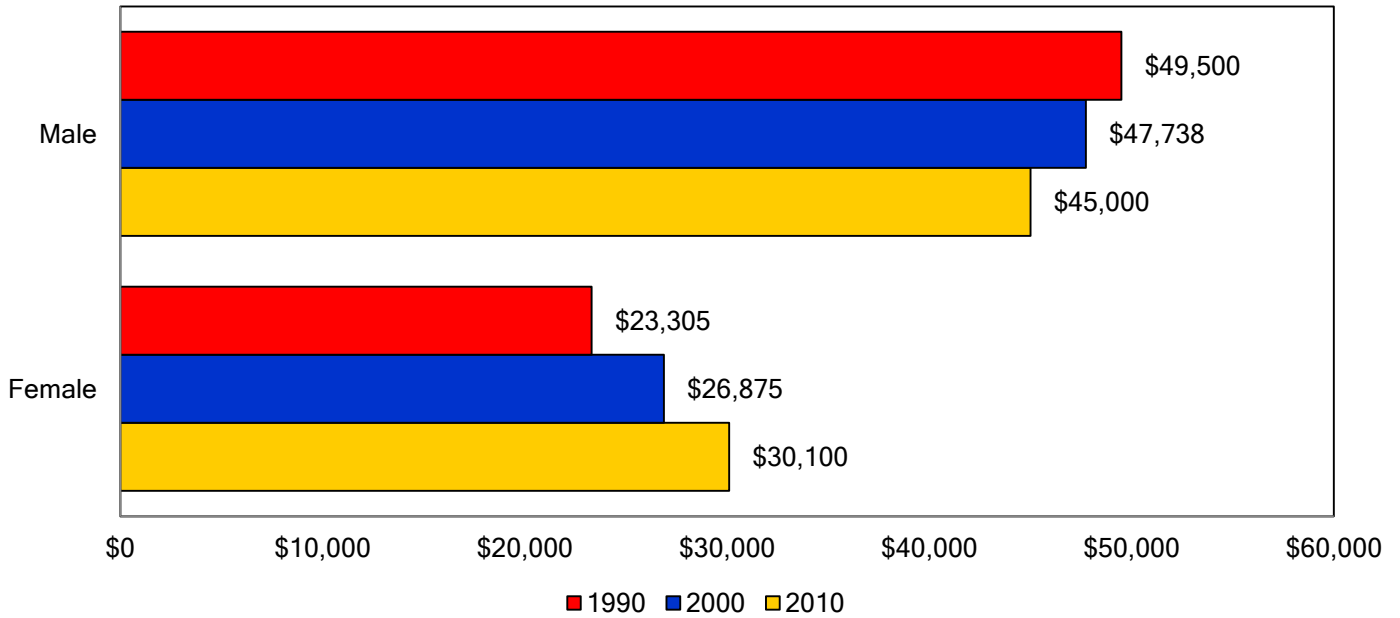


Figure 30
Latina-Headed Households with Household Income Less than \$20,000, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

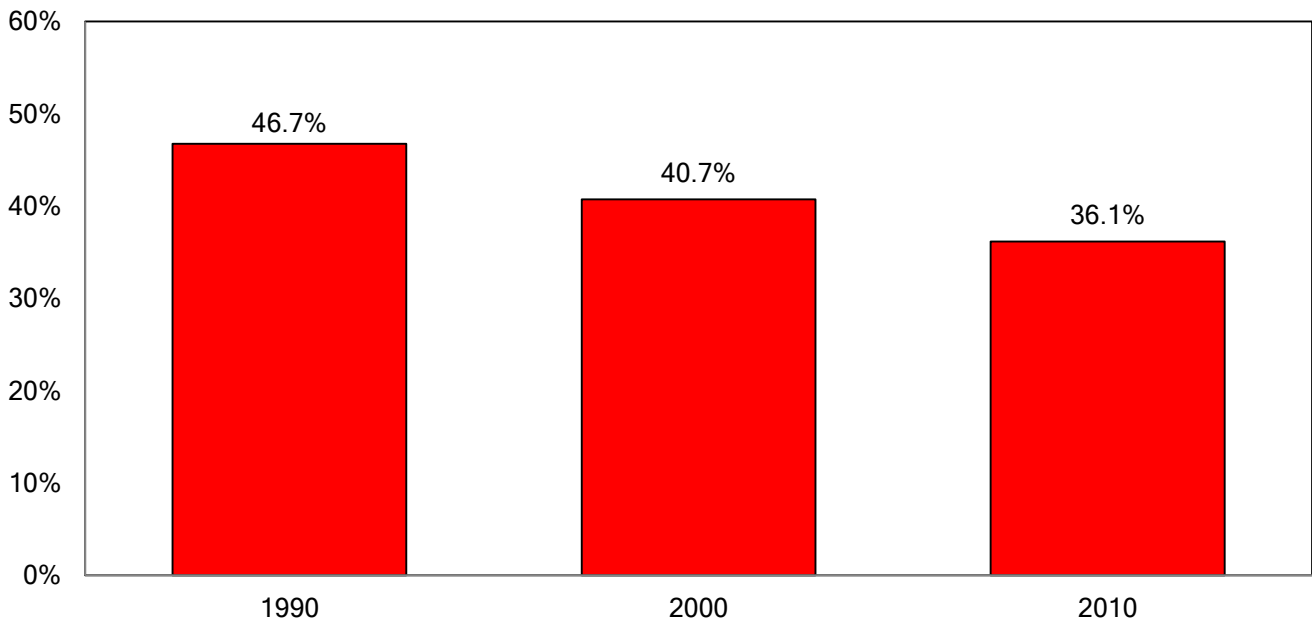


Figure 31
Latina-Headed Households with Household Income More than \$100,000, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

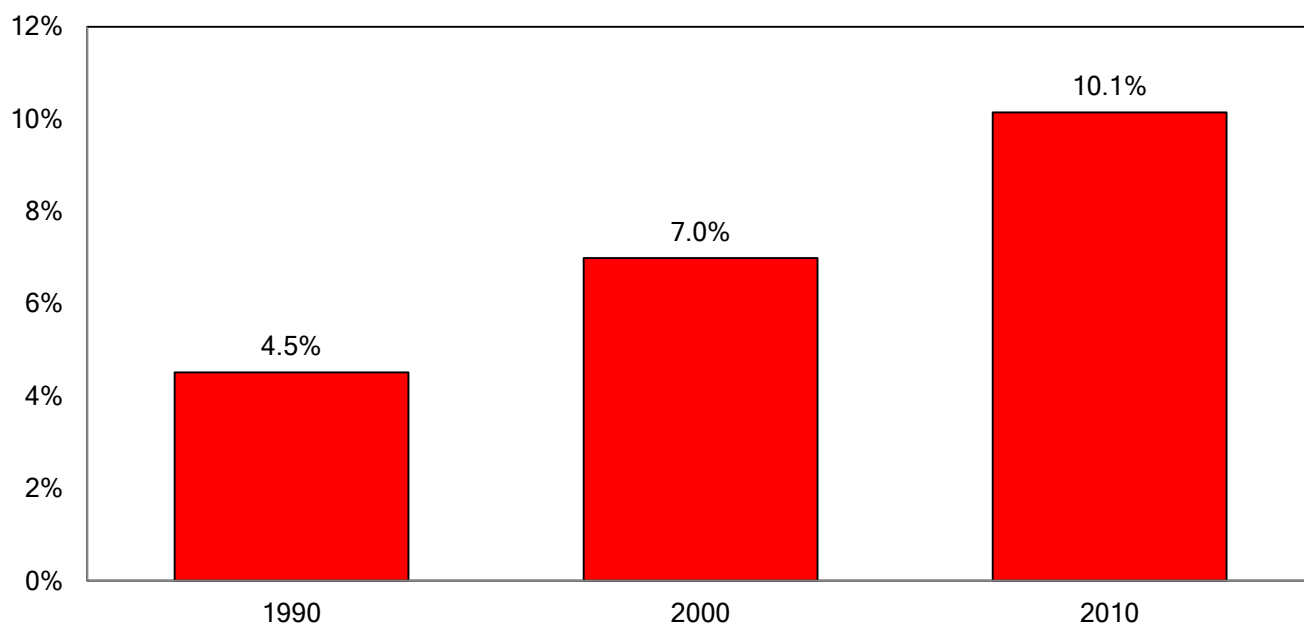


Table 11
Distribution of Household Income among Latino/a Population by Household Head and Sex, 1990 - 2010
(in percentages of population 25 years of age and older)

Position	Income	1990		2000		2010	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Household Head	Less than 20,000	17.7%	46.7%	19.2%	40.7%	21.1%	36.1%
	20,000-39,999	22.6%	22.4%	22.6%	23.3%	24.0%	23.5%
	40,000-74,999	33.3%	20.9%	31.2%	22.2%	29.7%	22.6%
	75,000-99,999	13.4%	5.4%	12.1%	6.8%	10.3%	7.5%
	100,000+	12.9%	4.5%	14.9%	7.0%	14.9%	10.1%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Not Household Head	Less than 20,000	14.0%	12.6%	13.5%	12.8%	10.2%	11.5%
	20,000-39,999	19.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.4%	17.9%	20.0%
	40,000-74,999	29.5%	32.8%	31.5%	32.4%	30.7%	29.8%
	75,000-99,999	13.3%	14.8%	15.3%	14.0%	12.2%	12.3%
	100,000+	24.1%	19.8%	19.7%	20.3%	29.0%	26.5%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Household Income among Latino/a Households By Sex in New York City

Among Latino/a households, households headed by Latinas had lower median annual incomes compared to households headed by Latinos. However, households headed by women have increased in median income, while households headed by men have decreased in median income, from 1990 to 2010. (See figure 29). This is likely attributable to the increasingly greater levels of higher education attainment among the City's Latinas compared to Latinos.

Among all Latino/as, households headed by women were more likely than households headed by men to earn less than \$20,000 annually from 1990 to 2010. Households headed by women were less likely than men to earn above \$100,000 annually. Households headed by women earning more than \$100,000 annually increased from 1990 (5%) to 2010 (10%). Households headed by men earning more than \$100,000 also increased from 1990 (13%) to 2010 (15%). (See figures 32 and 33, and table 11).

From 1990 to 2010, there were consistent differences between Latino households headed by men or women at all levels of income, with the exception of fairly equal rates between men and women at the \$20,000 and \$40,000 level. This difference between the sexes is likely due to higher percentages of households headed by women earning lower levels of income and higher percentages of households headed by, men earning higher levels (above \$40,000). The magnitude of the differentials has narrowed in the past three decades, across all levels of income in the City.

Figure 32
Percentage of Latino/a Households with Household Income Less than \$20,000 by Sex,
1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

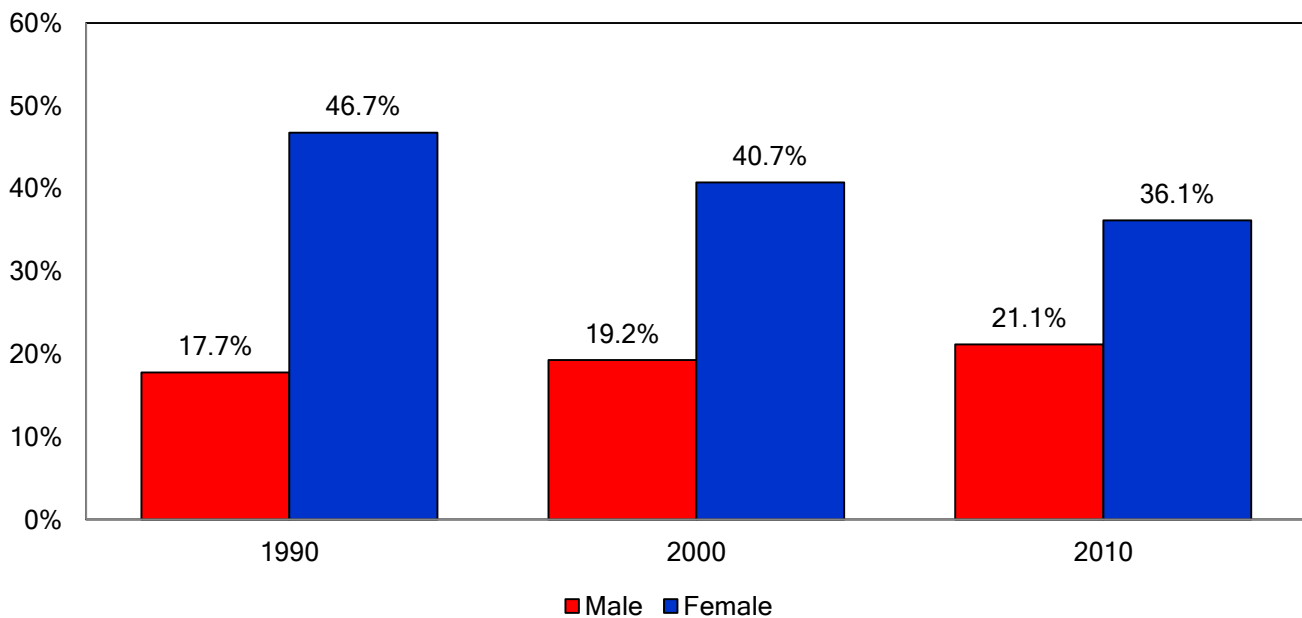
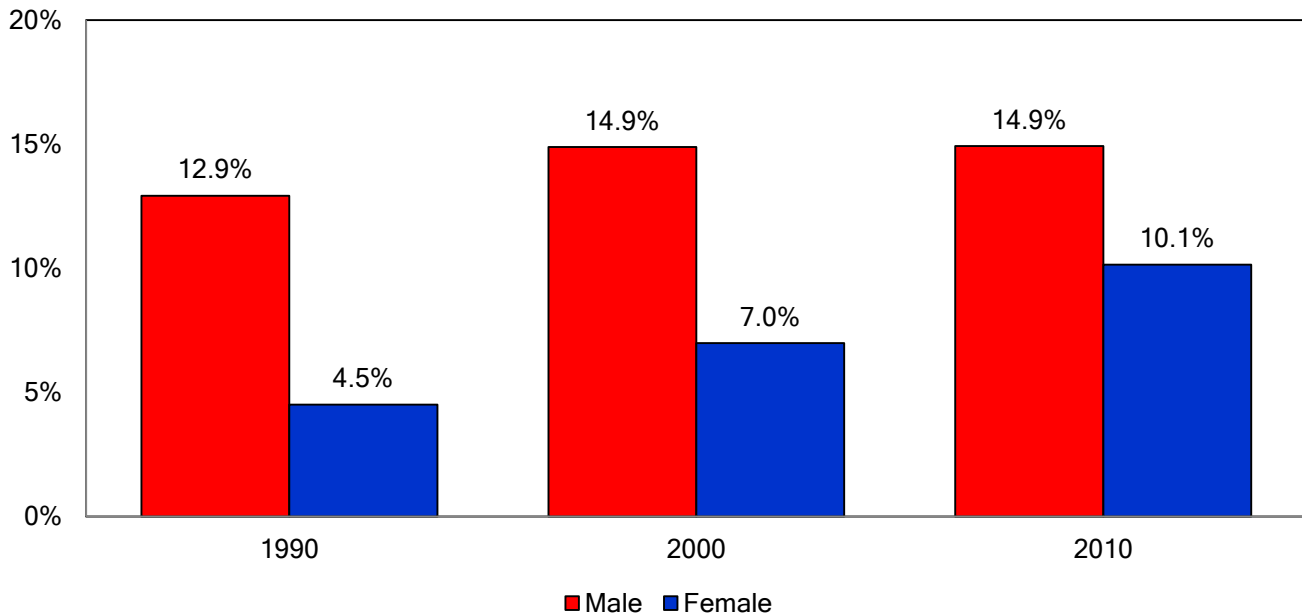


Figure 33
Percentage of Latino/a Households with Household Incomes More than \$100,000 by Sex,
1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Household Income among Female-Headed Households by Race/Ethnicity in New York City

Among household headed by women of all racial/ethnic groups, Latinas had the lowest median household income from 1990 to 2010 compared with women of the other major race/ethnic groups. Median income increased among the City's Latinas, as did median incomes among households headed by Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, and Asian women. Non-Hispanic White women had the greatest increase, while Asian women had relatively high but stable levels of household income across the census years. (See figure 34).

From 1990 to 2010, the percentage of Latina-headed households earning less than \$20,000 in yearly household income in New York City was consistently greater than the percentage of households headed by women of the other major racial/ethnic groups. The percentage of households headed by Latinas earning less than \$20,000 in 2010 was 36%. (See figure 35). The percentage of Latina-headed households earning more than \$100,000 was lower than households headed by women of the other racial/ethnic groups from 1990 to 2010. In 2010, the percentage of Latina-headed households with income greater than \$100,000 was 10%. (See figure 36 and table 12).

From 1990 through 2010 there was a consistent disparity in yearly household income between Latina-headed households and households headed by women of the major racial/ethnic groups. From 1990 to 2010, greater percentages of Latina-headed households earned less than \$20,000 and fewer Latina-headed households earned greater than \$100,000, relative to the female-headed households of other racial/ethnic groups. These trends are likely due to Latinas' lower levels of educational attainment compared to women of the other racial/ethnic groups. This suggests Latinas have less financial opportunity than women of other racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 34
Median Household Income among Female Population who were Household Heads by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

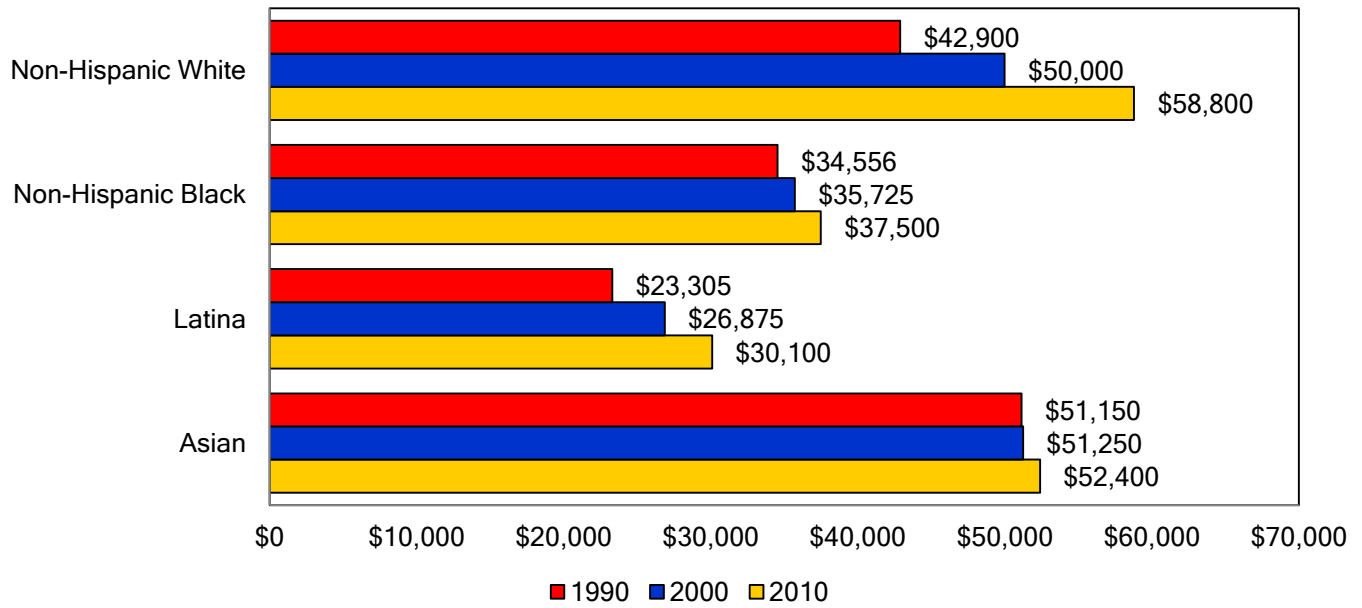


Figure 35
Female-Headed Households with Household Income Less than \$20,000 by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

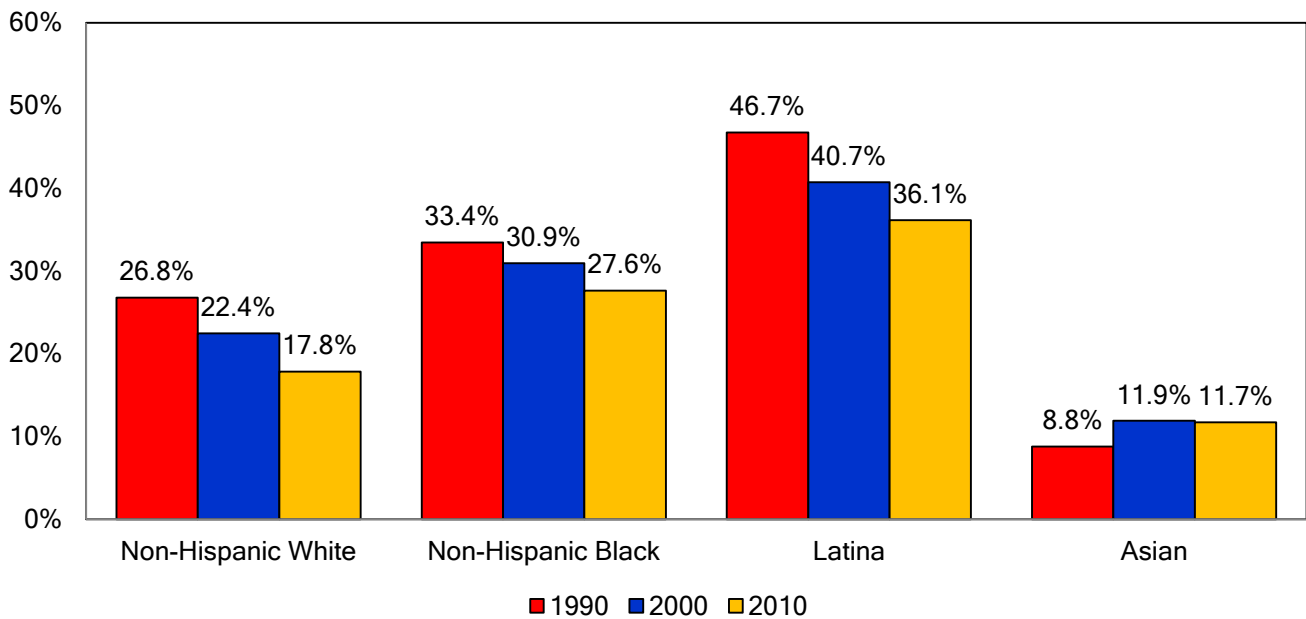


Figure 36
 Female-Headed Households with Household Incomes More than \$100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

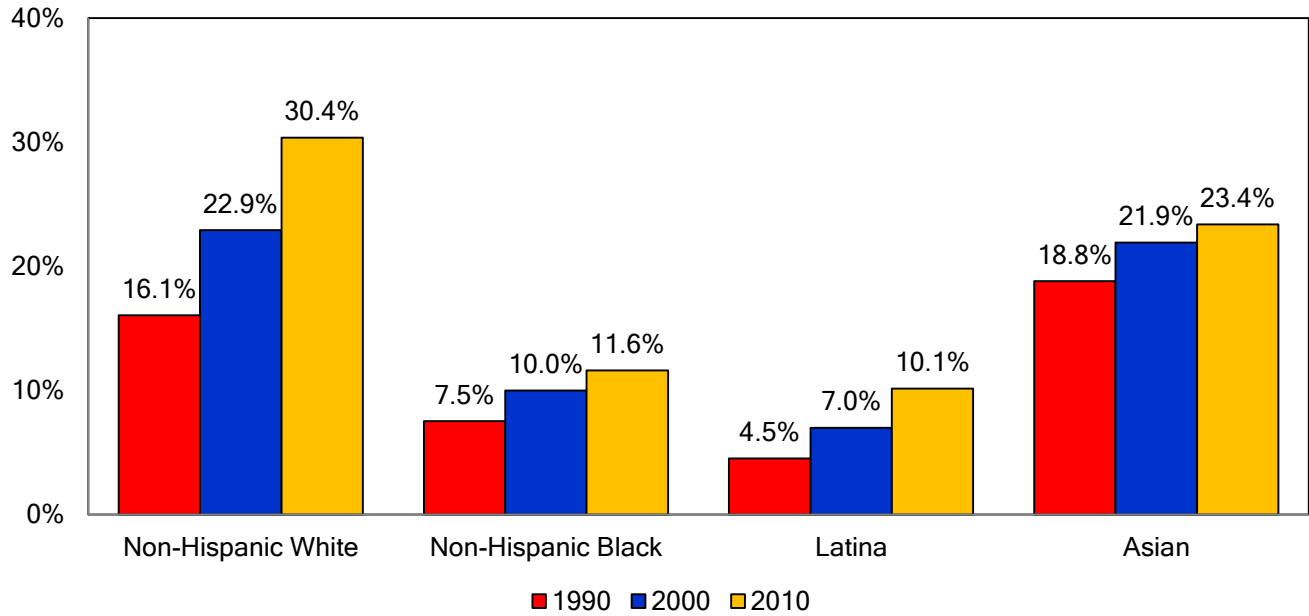


Table 12
 Distribution of Household Income among the Female Population by Household Head and Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and older)

Year	Income	Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black		Latina		Asian	
		Household Head	Not Household Head	Household Head	Not Household Head	Household Head	Not Household Head	Household Head	Not Household Head
1990	Less than 20,000	26.8%	5.9%	33.4%	8.0%	46.7%	12.6%	20.3%	8.8%
	20,000-39,999	19.3%	11.0%	24.1%	13.7%	22.4%	20.0%	20.4%	17.0%
	40,000-74,999	27.4%	23.9%	26.7%	27.4%	20.9%	32.8%	27.5%	29.3%
	75,000-99,999	10.5%	15.9%	8.2%	18.0%	5.4%	14.8%	13.0%	15.7%
	100,000+	16.1%	43.4%	7.5%	32.9%	4.5%	19.8%	18.8%	29.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2000	Less than 20,000	22.4%	7.5%	30.9%	9.0%	40.7%	12.8%	21.0%	11.9%
	20,000-39,999	18.2%	11.5%	23.9%	14.9%	23.3%	20.4%	18.3%	17.8%
	40,000-74,999	25.0%	22.2%	26.4%	28.5%	22.2%	32.4%	26.7%	26.8%
	75,000-99,999	11.4%	15.0%	8.8%	17.0%	6.8%	14.0%	12.1%	13.6%
	100,000+	22.9%	43.8%	10.0%	30.6%	7.0%	20.3%	21.9%	30.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2010	Less than 20,000	17.8%	6.0%	27.6%	7.4%	36.1%	11.5%	19.5%	11.7%
	20,000-39,999	18.6%	11.5%	25.6%	15.0%	23.5%	20.0%	20.3%	17.1%
	40,000-74,999	22.3%	20.2%	26.4%	26.9%	22.6%	29.8%	25.2%	24.8%
	75,000-99,999	10.9%	13.4%	8.8%	13.7%	7.5%	12.3%	11.7%	13.4%
	100,000+	30.4%	49.0%	11.6%	37.0%	10.1%	26.5%	23.4%	33.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Household Income among Latina-Headed Households by Nationality in New York City

Among households headed by females of the five largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, median incomes increased among Puerto Rican, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women from 1990 to 2010. Ecuadorian women had the greatest increase in median household income, while Puerto Rican and Dominican women had modest increases. Income among households headed by Colombian women was stable, while income among Mexican women decreased from 1990 to 2010 (by over \$10,000). (See figure 37). Foreign-born Mexican women may be less likely to arrive in the U.S. with a high school degree. It is likely that the increased foreign-born Mexican population after 1990, along with Mexican women's overall decline in educational attainment over the last three decades, contributed to their decline in household income. Increases in median income among Latina-headed households of the other nationalities are likely related to the increase in domestic-born Latinas within these groups in New York City.

Among Latinas, households headed by Puerto Rican and Dominican women were more likely than households headed by Mexican, Colombian, and Ecuadorian women to earn below \$20,000 annually from 1990 to 2010. In 2010, households headed by Puerto Rican women were most likely to earn below \$20,000 (44%), followed by Dominican (37%), Mexican (28%), Ecuadorian (27%), and Colombian (25%) women. (See figure 38 and table 13).

The percentage of households headed by Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women with earnings over \$100,000 increased from 1990 to 2010. Among households headed by the City's Mexican women there was a decline in those earning over \$100,000 annually. By 2010, 16% of Colombian females heading households earned over \$100,000, followed by Ecuadorian (14%), Mexican (12%), Puerto Rican (10%), and Dominican (6%) females. (See figure 39 and table 13).

Among households headed by Latinas of the five largest Latina nationalities in New York City, there was a great deal of variation and change in household income, both across time and among the nationalities. While female Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican headed households increasingly earned higher levels of income, households headed by Mexican women trended toward lower levels of income. This is likely due to an influx in arrival of foreign-born Mexicans in recent years.

Figure 37
Median Household Income among Latinas who were Household Heads by Nationality, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

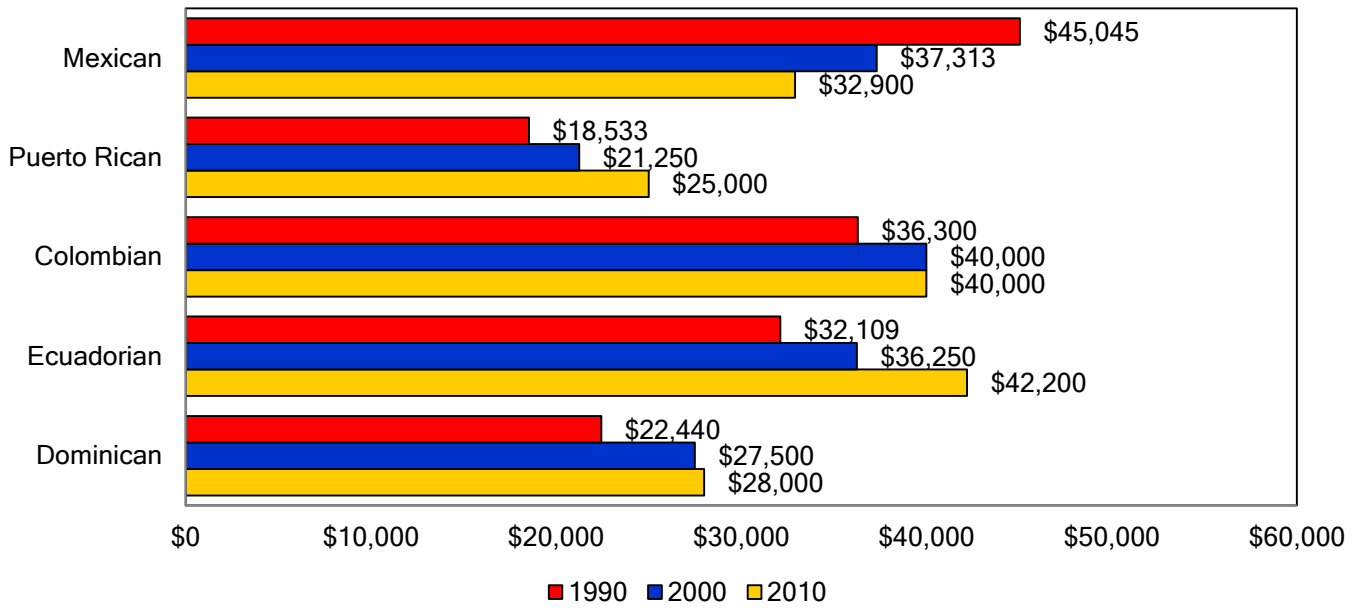


Figure 38
Latina-headed Households with Household Income Less than \$20,000 by Nationality for Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

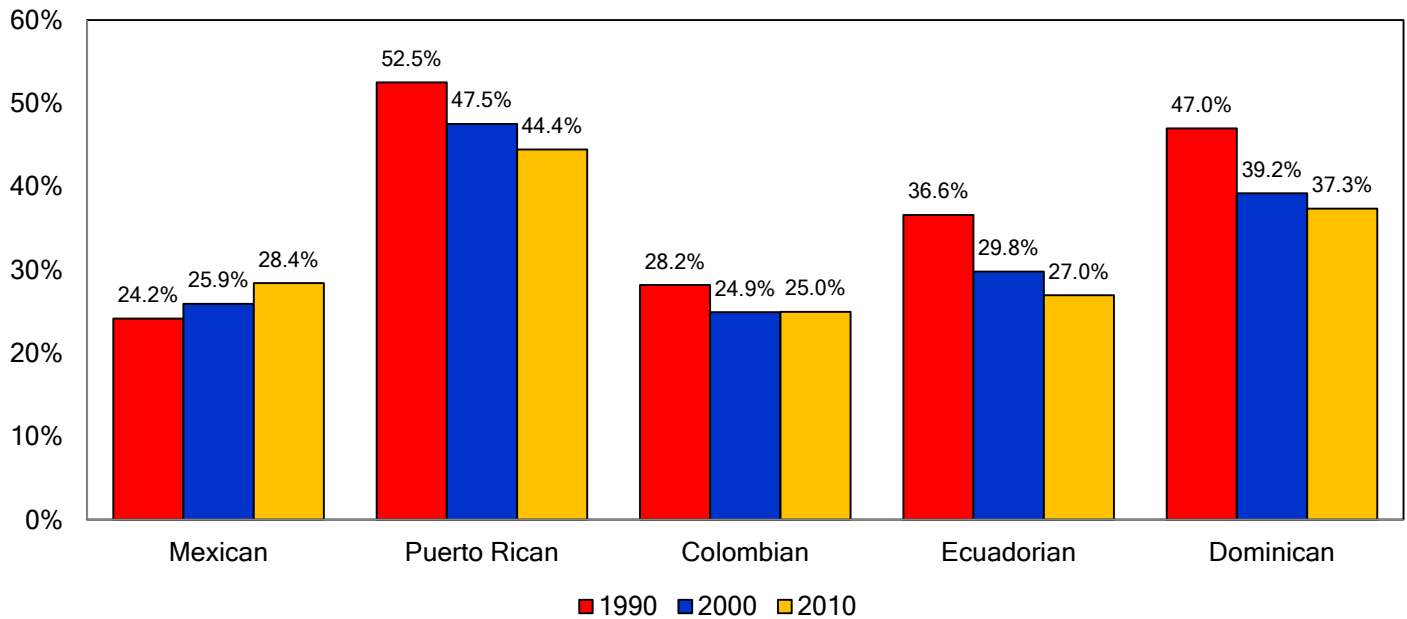


Figure 39
 Latina-Headed Households with Household Incomes More than \$100,000 by Nationality for Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010
 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

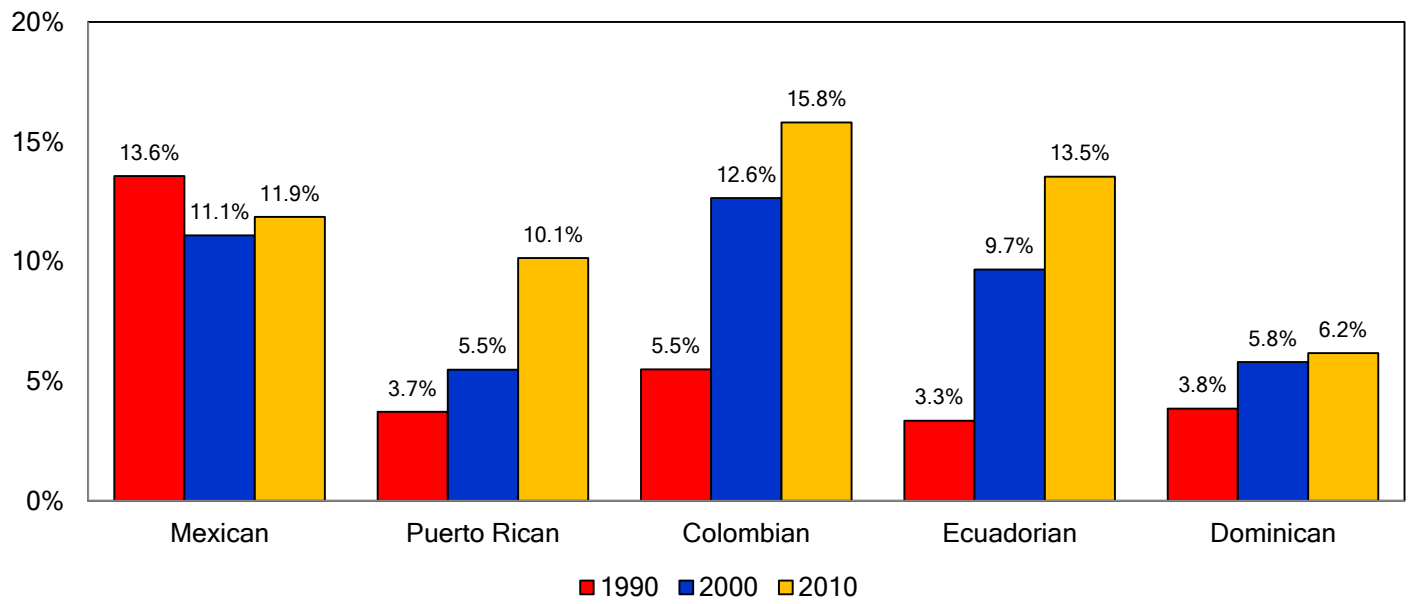


Table 13

Distribution of Household Income among Latina Population by Household Head and Nationality for Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and older)

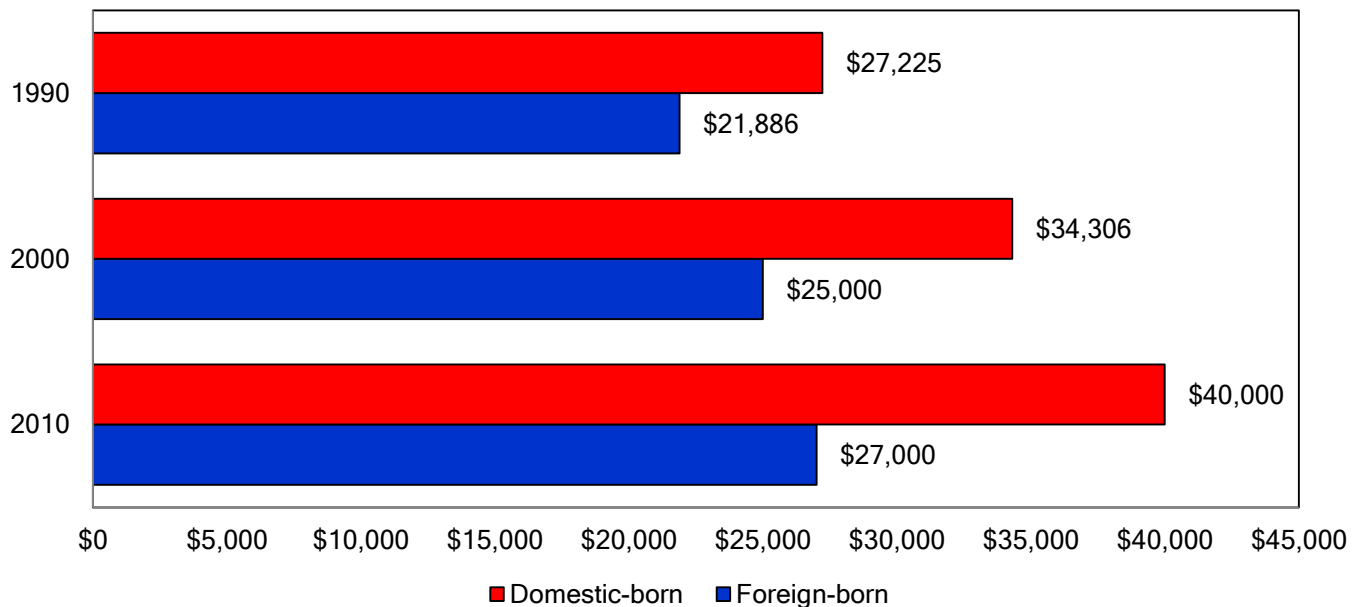
Nationality	Income	1990		2000		2010	
		Household Head	Not Household Head	Household Head	Not Household Head	Household Head	Not Household Head
Mexican	Less than 20,000	24.2%	7.2%	25.9%	13.9%	28.4%	10.4%
	20,000-39,999	19.0%	17.5%	29.7%	24.2%	24.9%	26.4%
	40,000-74,999	32.6%	32.5%	23.6%	32.0%	26.5%	34.9%
	75,000-99,999	10.7%	15.2%	9.7%	13.6%	8.3%	8.3%
	100,000+	13.6%	27.5%	11.1%	16.3%	11.9%	20.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Puerto Rican	Less than 20,000	52.5%	15.9%	47.5%	16.0%	44.4%	12.9%
	20,000-39,999	20.6%	17.9%	21.5%	17.4%	21.6%	16.8%
	40,000-74,999	18.5%	31.5%	19.3%	30.3%	17.8%	23.4%
	75,000-99,999	4.7%	15.5%	6.2%	15.0%	5.9%	15.3%
	100,000+	3.7%	19.3%	5.5%	21.3%	10.1%	31.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Colombian	Less than 20,000	28.2%	8.0%	24.9%	8.0%	25.0%	8.6%
	20,000-39,999	28.0%	23.0%	23.9%	20.5%	27.4%	22.4%
	40,000-74,999	28.6%	37.6%	29.2%	35.1%	25.2%	28.8%
	75,000-99,999	9.7%	13.8%	9.3%	14.4%	6.6%	12.9%
	100,000+	5.5%	17.6%	12.6%	22.1%	15.8%	27.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ecuadorian	Less than 20,000	36.6%	10.2%	29.8%	10.2%	27.0%	8.8%
	20,000-39,999	24.5%	21.1%	24.4%	19.9%	19.7%	18.0%
	40,000-74,999	26.0%	34.1%	25.7%	32.6%	30.2%	26.7%
	75,000-99,999	9.5%	15.1%	10.4%	17.3%	9.6%	12.4%
	100,000+	3.3%	19.4%	9.7%	20.0%	13.5%	34.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Dominican	Less than 20,000	47.0%	14.3%	39.2%	13.5%	37.3%	13.4%
	20,000-39,999	24.9%	24.4%	25.6%	23.2%	25.7%	21.1%
	40,000-74,999	19.6%	34.6%	23.6%	34.8%	23.5%	36.9%
	75,000-99,999	4.7%	12.6%	5.8%	12.4%	7.3%	9.8%
	100,000+	3.8%	14.0%	5.8%	16.1%	6.2%	18.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Household Income among Female-Headed Households by Nativity in New York City

Among households headed by Latinas, foreign-born women had lower median household income compared to domestic-born women from 1990 to 2010. While both groups' median incomes increased across the years, the City's domestic-born women increased at a greater rate. Domestic-born women's greater improvement in higher education attainment compared to foreign-born women likely contributed to this increasing disparity. (See figure 40).

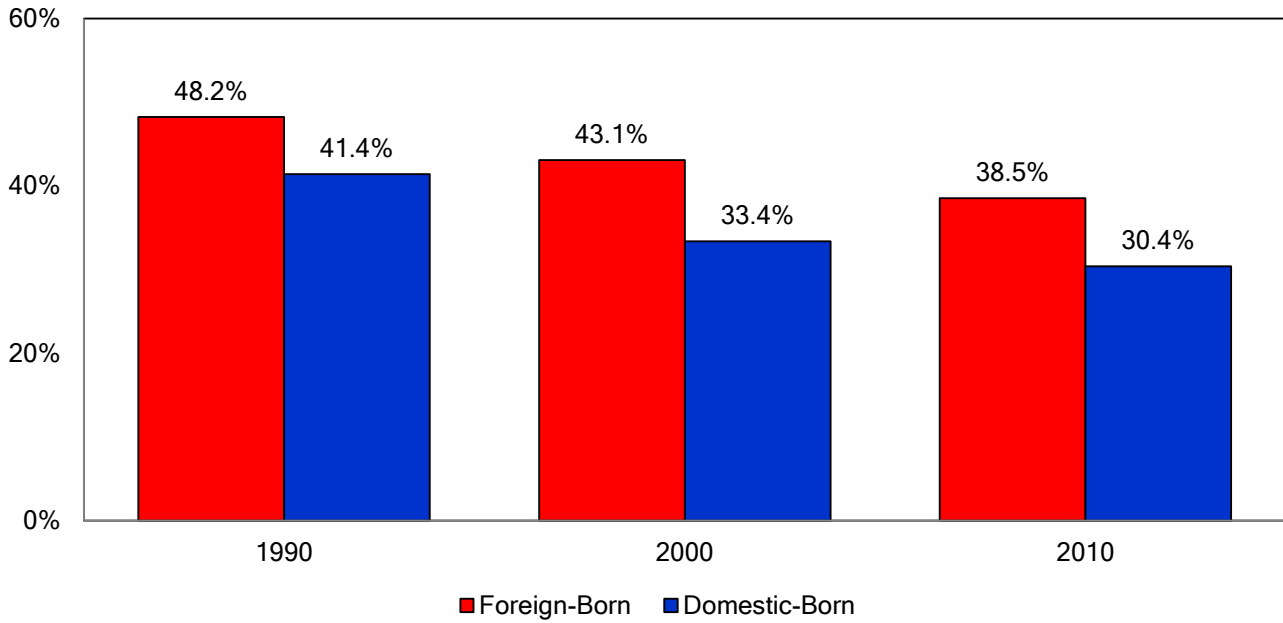
From 1990 to 2010, households in New York City that were headed by foreign-born Latinas earned less than domestic-born Latinas across all levels of income. Domestic-born women were less likely to earn less than \$20,000 in household income compared to foreign-born women. This difference between foreign- and domestic-born women was relatively stable from 1990 to 2010. (See figure 41). A greater share of households headed by both foreign- and domestic-born women earned above \$100,000 annually in 2010 than in 1990. Households with domestic-born Latinas as the head were more likely than foreign-born Latinas to earn above \$100,000. The disparity between the two groups in proportion earning above \$100,000 increased from 1990 to 2010. (See figure 42 and table 14). This pattern is likely related to the increasing and higher attainment of higher education among domestic-born Latinas.

Figure 40
Median Household Income among Latinas who were Household Heads by Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)



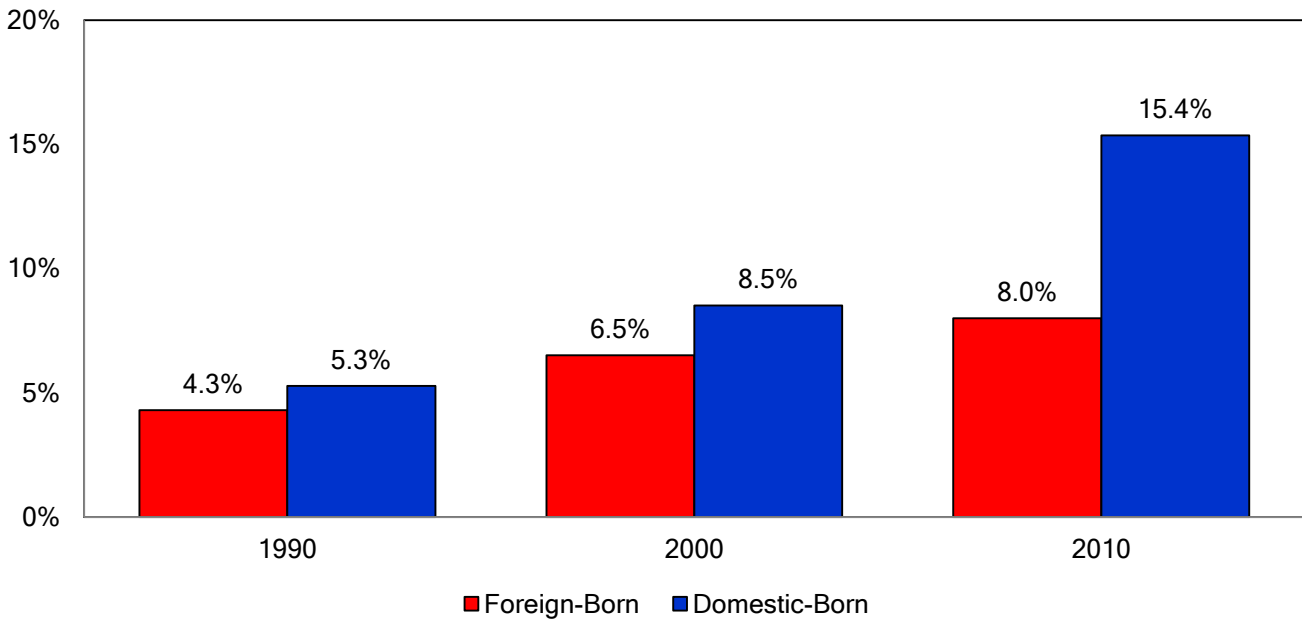
Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Figure 41
 Latina-Headed Households with Household Income Less than \$20,000 by Nativity,
 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Figure 42
 Latina-Headed Households with Household Income more than \$100,000 by Nativity,
 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Table 14
Distribution of Household Income among Latino/a Population by Household Head, Nativity, and Sex, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and older)

Nativity	Income	1990		2000		2010	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Foreign-Born	Less than 20,000	18.6%	48.2%	20.5%	43.1%	21.6%	38.5%
	20,000-39,999	23.4%	22.3%	23.7%	23.2%	27.3%	24.8%
	40,000-74,999	33.0%	20.1%	31.1%	20.9%	29.4%	22.2%
	75,000-99,999	12.9%	5.0%	11.1%	6.3%	8.9%	6.5%
	100,000+	12.0%	4.3%	13.6%	6.5%	12.7%	8.0%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Domestic-Born	Less than 20,000	14.2%	41.4%	14.4%	33.4%	19.9%	30.4%
	20,000-39,999	19.3%	22.8%	18.4%	23.4%	14.7%	20.5%
	40,000-74,999	34.7%	23.8%	31.5%	26.3%	30.2%	23.8%
	75,000-99,999	15.2%	6.7%	15.8%	8.4%	14.2%	10.0%
	100,000+	16.6%	5.3%	19.9%	8.5%	21.0%	15.4%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: For Puerto Ricans 'foreign-born' means born on the island.

Household Income among Latino/a-Headed Households by Sex and Nativity in New York City

Among Latino/a households, households headed by foreign-born women had substantially lower median household income compared to households headed by foreign-born men, domestic-born men, and domestic-born women from 1990 to 2010. Domestic-born and foreign-born men in the City had the highest and second highest median incomes of all groups, and this was stable across the census years. Households headed by domestic-born women had the greatest increase in median income from 1990 to 2010 (\$17,000 increase). This is likely due to increasing higher education attainment among domestic-born women. The gap income between households headed by domestic-born Hispanic men and women is decreasing. However, the difference in household income between domestic-born Latinas and foreign-born Latinas is increasing. (See figure 43). This pattern is consistent with patterns in personal income between domestic- and foreign-born men and women.

From 1990 to 2010, Latino households in New York City headed by domestic- and foreign-born women were more likely to earn less than \$20,000 annually compared to domestic- and foreign-born men. Foreign-born women were the most likely to earn less than \$20,000. Domestic- and foreign-born men had similar proportions of the population earning less than \$20,000 from 1990 to 2010. (See figure 44 and table 14).

In both 1990 to 2000, households headed by the City’s foreign-born women were the least likely to earn more than \$100,000, followed by domestic-born women, foreign-born men, and domestic-born men. However, in 2010, households headed by domestic-born women (15.4%) were more likely than foreign-born men (12.7%) to earn more than \$100,000. Households headed by domestic-born men were consistently the most likely to earn above \$100,000 from 1990 to 2010. Households headed by domestic-born women had the largest increase in proportion earning more than \$100,000 annually. These findings suggest an increasing household income disparity in New York City between domestic- and foreign-born women. This pattern is likely due to the increased higher education attainment among domestic-born Latinas. Nativity in combination with sex appears to be an increasingly important determinant of household income. (See figure 45 and table 14).

Figure 43
 Median Household Income among Latino/as who were Household Heads by Sex and Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

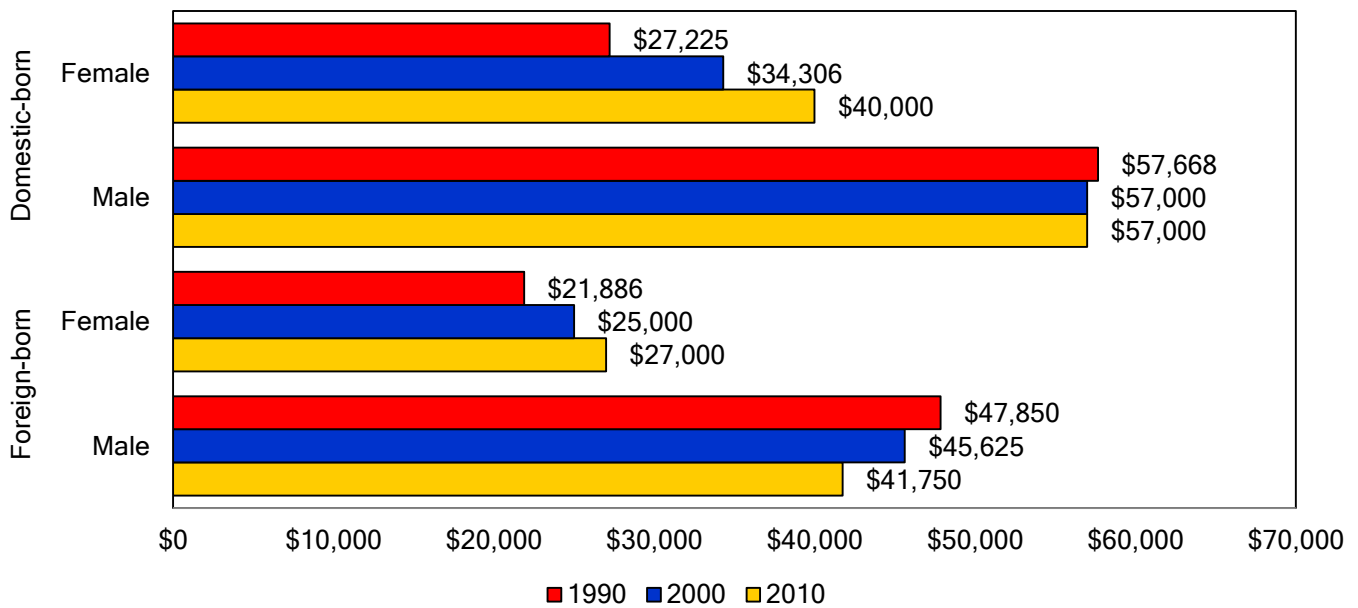


Figure 44
 Latino/a-Headed Households with Household Income Less than \$20,000 by Sex and Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)

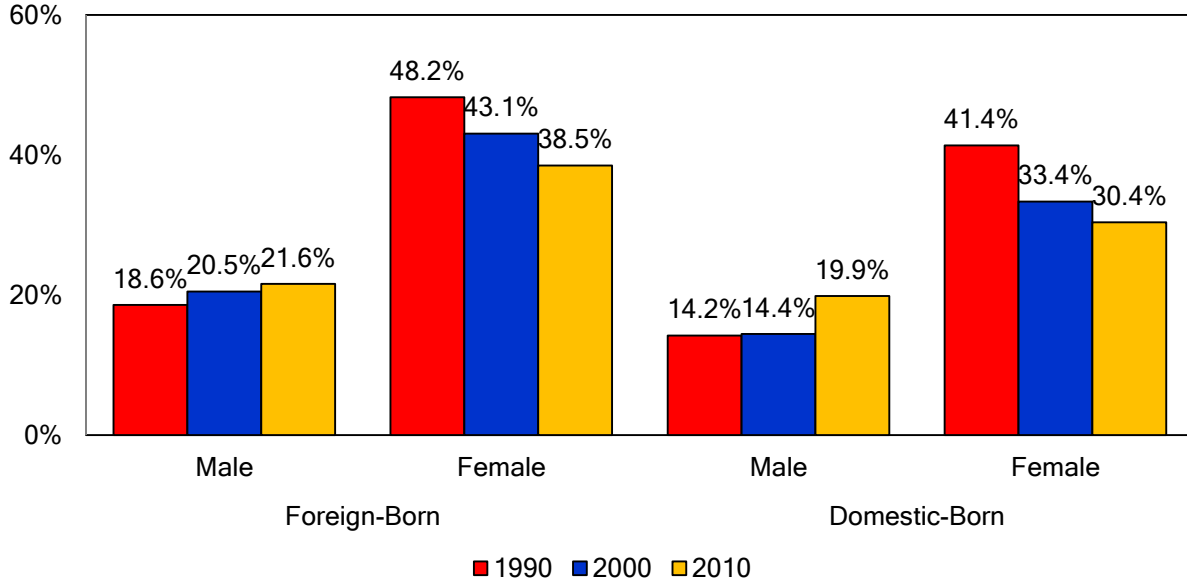
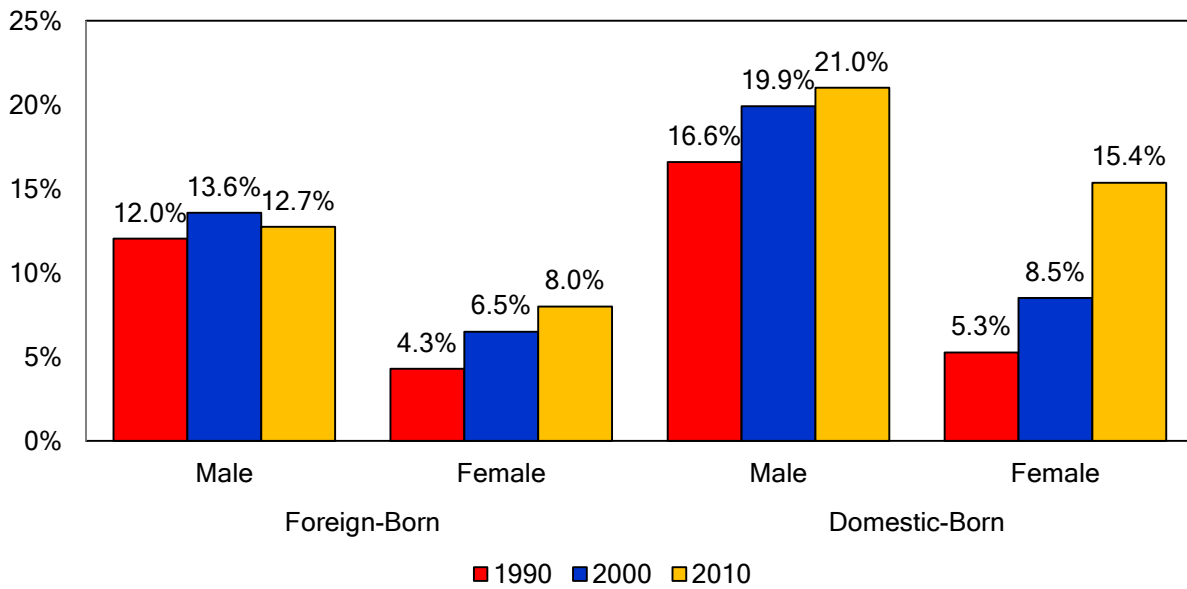


Figure 45
 Latino/a-Headed Households with Household Incomes More than \$100,000 by Sex and Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in percentages of population 25 years of age and higher)



The Relation between Personal Income and Education

Personal Income and Education among Latinas in New York City

Level of educational attainment was an important factor in Latinas' level of annual personal income from 1990 to 2010. As Latinas' level of educational attainment increased, so did their level of income. Among Latinas in the City who did not graduate high school, median income levels increased from 1990 to 2010. However, the median level of income was relatively low. (See figure 46). Earning a high school degree raised Latinas' median income by about \$6,000 in 1990 and \$8,000 in 2010, compared to not earning a high school degree. (See figure 47). At all levels of education, median income increased from 1990 to 2010, with the exception of Ph.D. degrees, which had relatively stable median income. By 2010, Latinas with professional degrees had the highest level of median income. (See table 15).

Figure 46
Median Personal Income among Latina Population by High School Graduation, 1990 - 2010
(in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

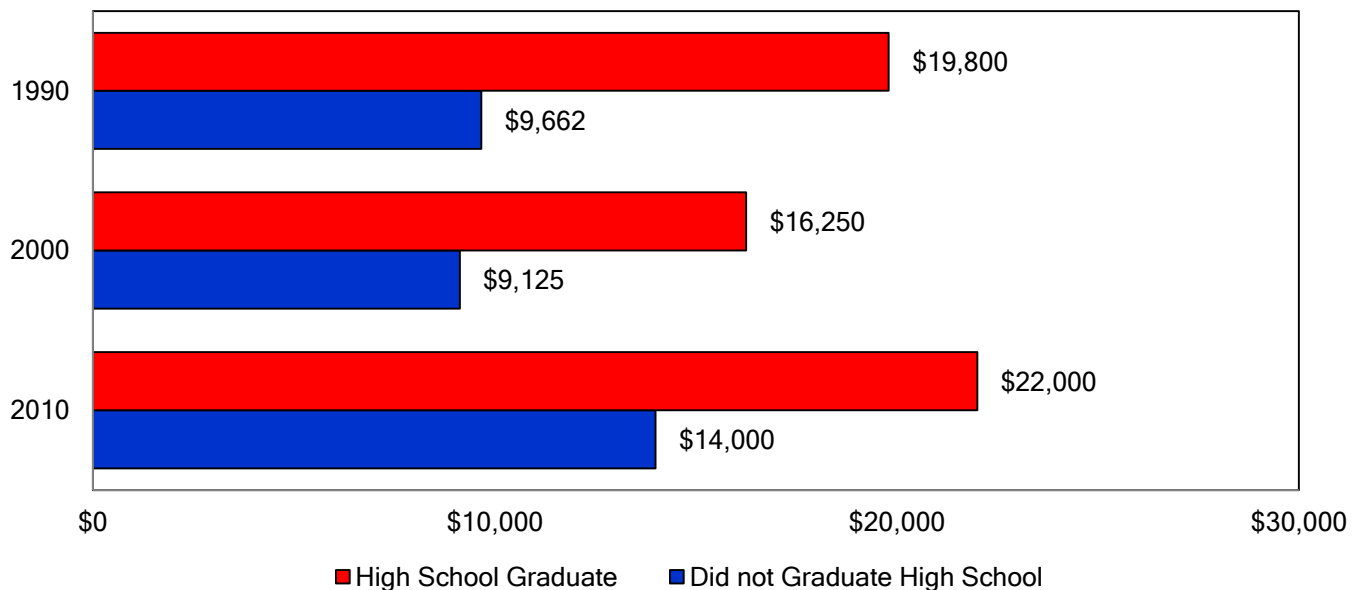


Figure 47
Median Personal Income among Latina Population which Attained Degrees Beyond High School, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

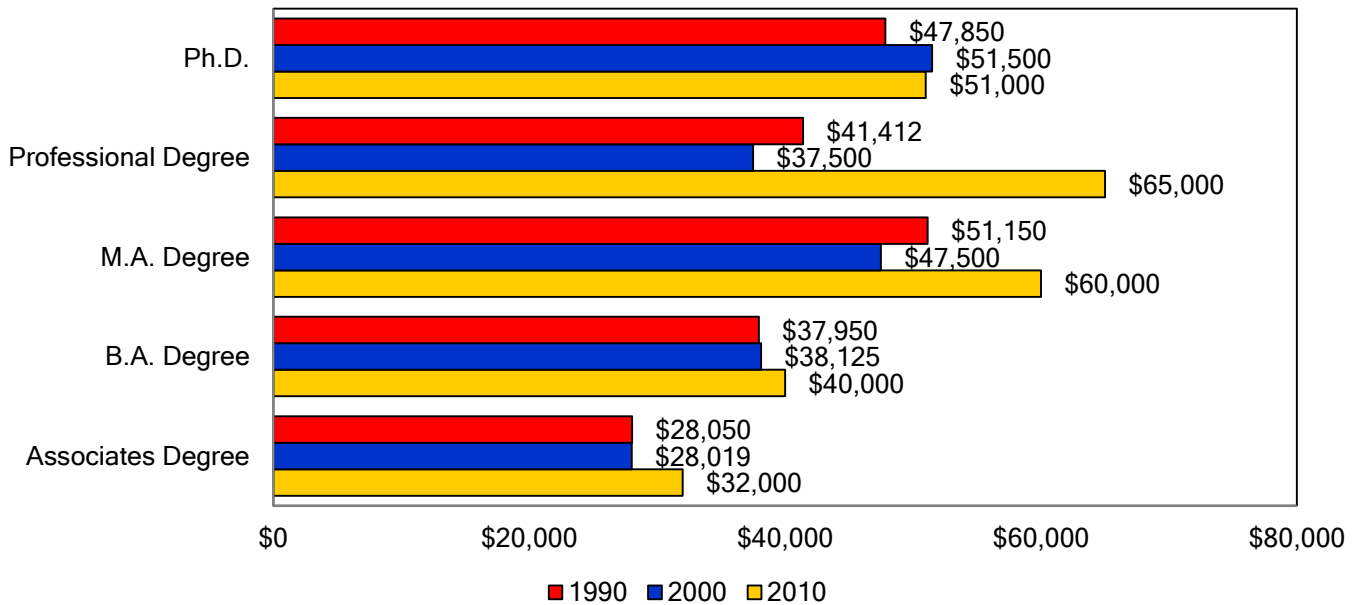


Table 15
Median Personal Income among Latino/a Population by Educational Attainment, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

	1990		2000		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Did not Graduate High School	19,996	9,662	18,125	9,125	21,000	14,000
High School Graduate	33,000	19,800	28,750	16,250	30,000	22,000
Associates Degree	34,930	28,050	37,500	28,019	40,000	32,000
B.A. Degree	42,900	37,950	45,000	38,125	47,350	40,000
M.A. Degree	52,800	51,150	51,938	47,500	60,000	60,000
Professional Degree	51,150	41,412	48,750	37,500	71,000	65,000
Ph.D.	63,113	47,850	50,000	51,500	62,000	51,000

Personal Income and Education by Sex among Latino/as in New York City

From 1990 to 2010, and across all levels of education, Latinas had lower median income than Latinos at equivalent levels of education in New York City. With exception, men and women with M.A. degrees had relatively similar median personal income. Women who graduated high school had considerably lower personal median income from 1990 to 2010 compared to men who graduated high school. Women who did not graduate high school had slightly lower levels of median income than equivalently educated men. (See figure 48). Among those who attained B.A. degrees, men had consistently higher median income than women, and the disparity between the two groups increased across census years. (See figure 49). From 1990 to 2010, among men and women with Ph.D. and professional degrees, the disparity in median income decreased. These patterns illustrate that despite attaining equivalent levels of education as men, women earn less personal income. (See table 15).

Figure 48
 Median Personal Income among Latino/a Population which did not Graduate High School, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

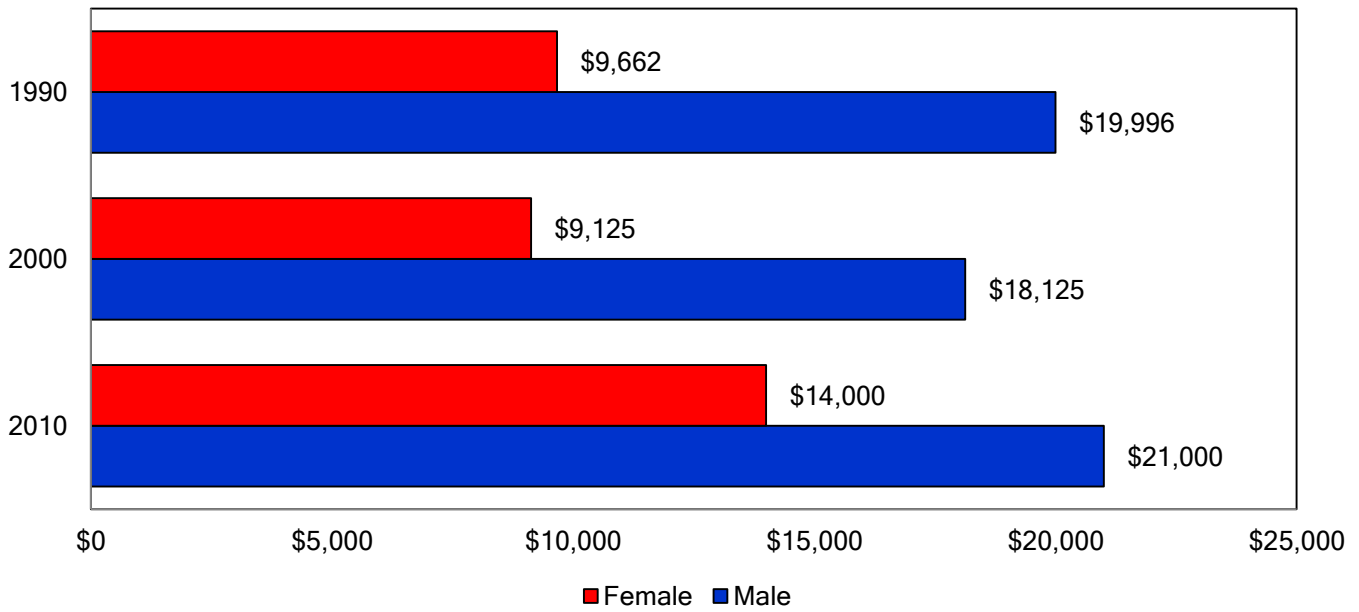
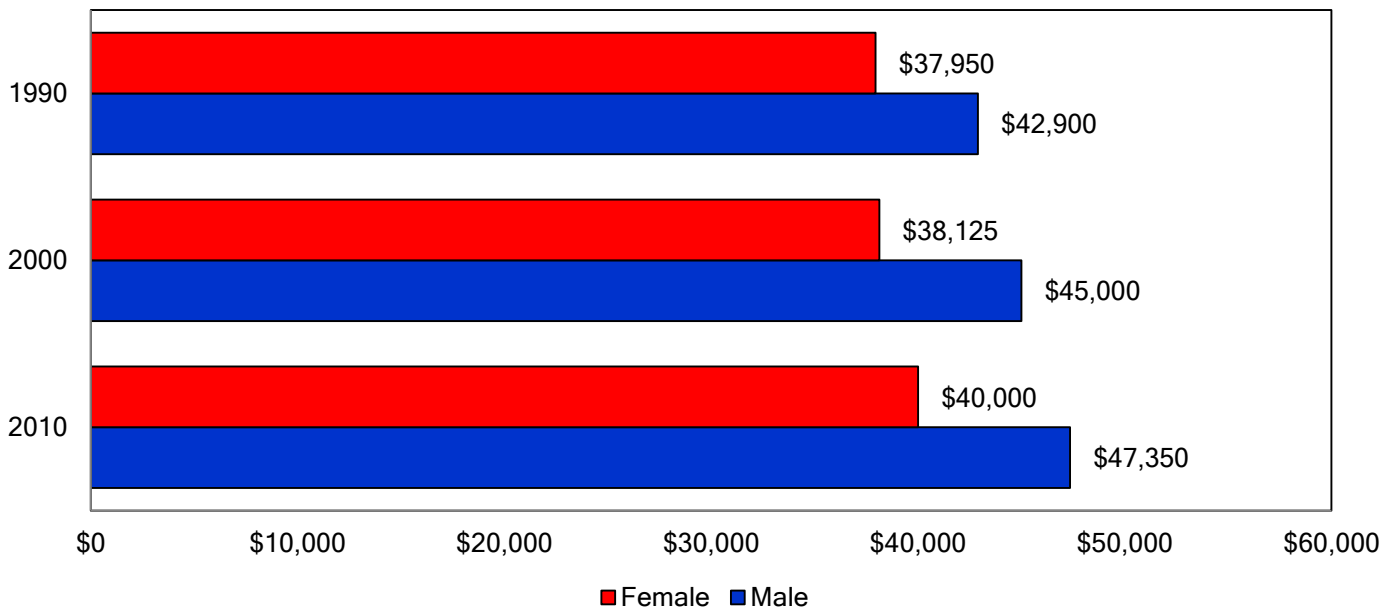


Figure 49
 Median Personal Income among Latino/a Population which Attained a B.A. Degree, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)



Personal Income and Education among Female Population by Race/Ethnicity in New York City

In New York City, Latinas had consistently lower personal income compared to women of other racial/ethnic groups at equivalent levels of education. From 1990 to 2010, of all females who did not graduate high school, Latinas had the lowest annual income. (See figure 50). This pattern occurred across levels of education. From 1990 to 2010, of all females who attained B.A. degrees, Latinas had the lowest annual income. (See figure 51 and table 16). Latinas continue to earn less personal income than women of other racial/ethnic groups at equivalent levels of education. The most dramatic difference across levels of education and years is between Latinas and Non-Hispanic White women. By 2010, Non-Hispanic White women with professional degrees had the highest median income of all women (\$82,500), while Latinas with professional degrees made nearly \$20,000 less than Non-Hispanic White women in that year. These patterns demonstrate that, despite being equivalently educated as women of other racial/ethnic group, Latinas in the City continue to have lower income levels compared to these groups of women.

Figure 50
 Median Personal Income among Female Population which did not Graduate High School, 1990 - 2010
 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

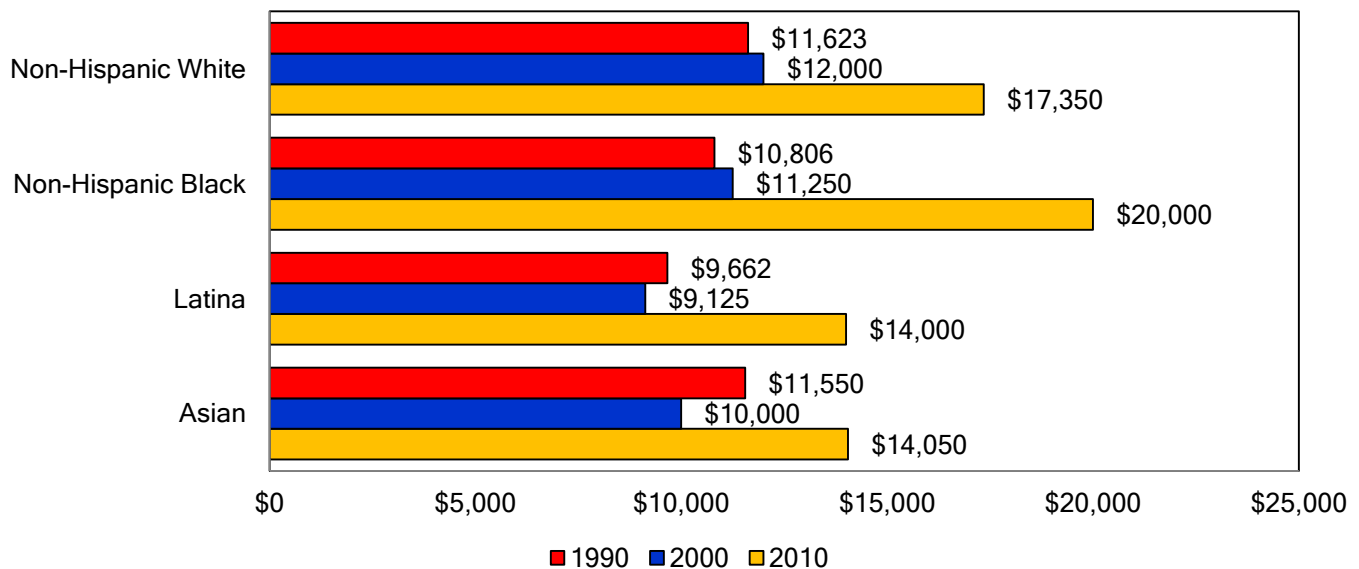


Figure 51
 Median Personal Income among Female Population which Attained a B.A. Degree,
 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

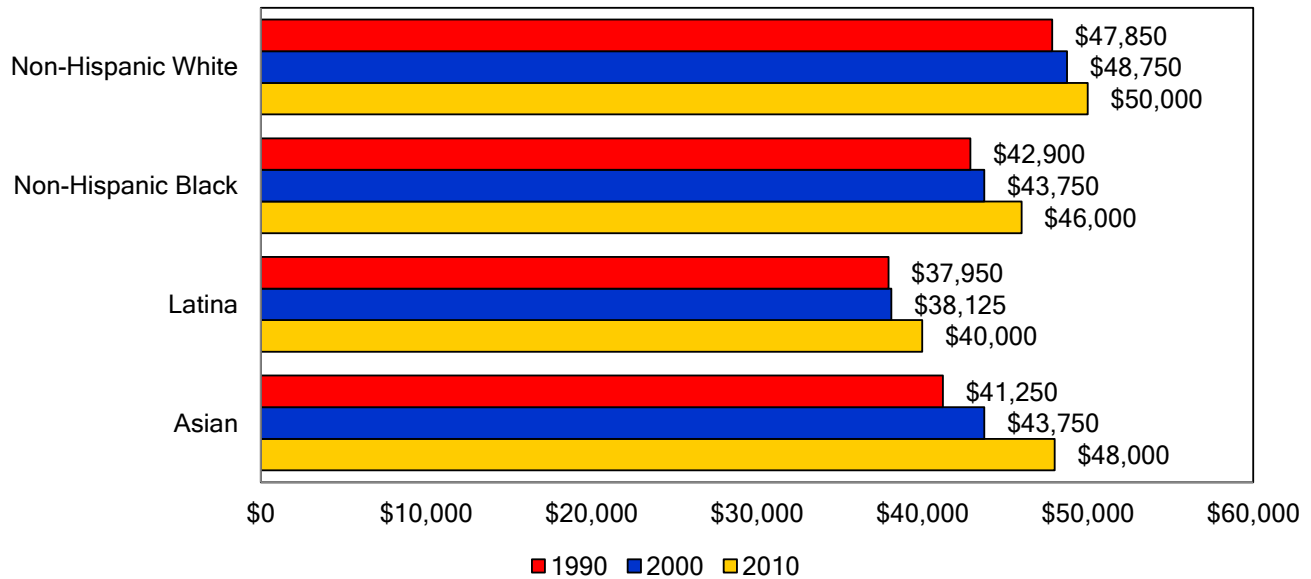


Table 16
 Median Personal Income among Female Population by Educational Attainment,
 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

Year	Educational Attainment	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Latina	Asian
1990	Did not Graduate High School	11,623	10,806	9,662	11,550
	High School Graduate	24,750	27,903	19,800	22,275
	Associates Degree	39,937	34,759	28,050	30,575
	B.A. Degree	47,850	42,900	37,950	41,250
	M.A. Degree	56,824	57,242	51,150	46,200
	Professional Degree	66,000	50,243	41,412	54,450
	Ph.D.	66,328	61,683	47,850	51,544
2000	Did not Graduate High School	12,000	11,250	9,125	10,000
	High School Graduate	19,375	22,125	16,250	17,500
	Associates Degree	31,250	35,250	28,019	31,250
	B.A. Degree	48,750	43,750	38,125	43,750
	M.A. Degree	56,250	57,375	47,500	49,125
	Professional Degree	73,250	60,000	37,500	55,963
	Ph.D.	62,500	51,875	51,500	50,000
2010	Did not Graduate High School	17,350	20,000	14,000	14,050
	High School Graduate	30,000	28,000	22,000	22,000
	Associates Degree	40,000	37,000	32,000	30,250
	B.A. Degree	50,000	46,000	40,000	48,000
	M.A. Degree	59,000	60,000	60,000	58,000
	Professional Degree	82,500	74,000	65,000	70,000
	Ph.D.	70,000	79,500	51,000	54,000

Personal Income and Education by Nationality among Latinas in New York City

Among Latinas of the five largest Latino nationalities in New York City, there was variability in the relation between personal income and education. From 1990 to 2010, the median income among Mexican women who did not graduate high school was relatively stable, whereas the median income among Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women who did not graduate high school increased across the census years. The most notable increase was among the City’s Puerto Rican women who did not graduate high school, whose median income jumped from \$8,950 in 1990 to \$16,800 in 2010. Puerto Rican women had the greatest median income of all Latinas who did not graduate high school in 2010. (See figure 52).

Patterns are slightly different among Latinas with higher education. The median annual income among New York City’s Mexican women who attain B.A. degrees increased substantially from 1990 to 2010. Puerto Rican, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women in the City who attained B.A. degrees had a modest increase in annual income from 1990 to 2010. Median income among Colombian women who attained B.A. degrees was relatively stable. By 2010, Mexican women had the greatest median income of all Latinas with B.A. degrees, followed by Puerto Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, and Colombian. (See figure 53).

By 2010, Mexican women who have attained Ph.D. Degrees have the highest median personal income of all Latinas (\$83,000), followed by Puerto Rican women with Ph.D. (\$76,000) and professional degrees (\$73,000). These patterns suggest higher educated Mexican and Puerto Rican women are increasingly earning greater annual income than Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women with the same levels of education. (See table 17).

Figure 52
 Median Personal Income among Latinas of the Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City which did not Graduate High School, 1990 - 2010
 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

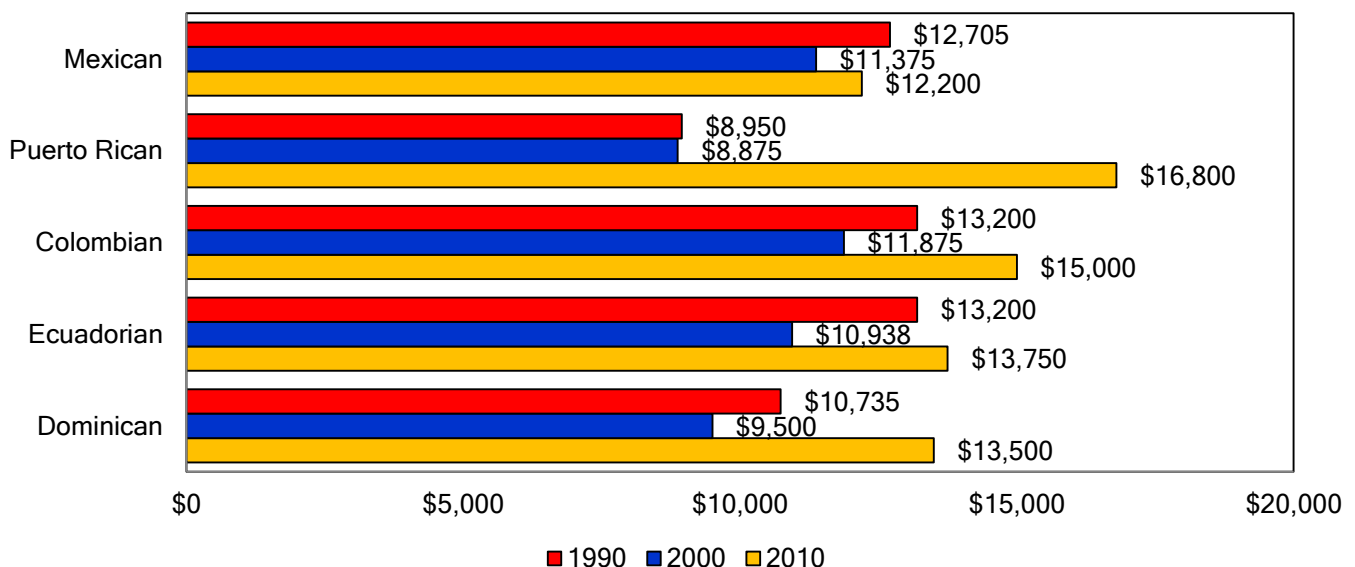


Figure 53
 Median Personal Income among Latinas of the Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City which attained a B.A. Degree, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

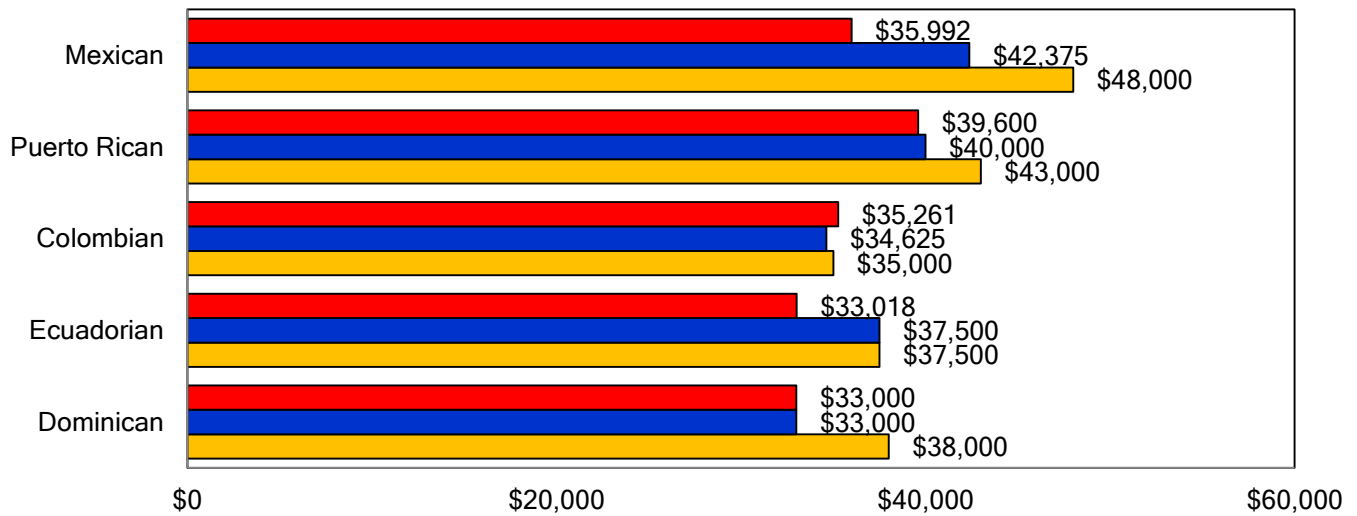


Table 17
 Median Personal Income among Latinas of the Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City by Educational Attainment, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

Year	Educational Attainment	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Colombian	Ecuadorian	Dominican
1990	Did not Graduate High School	12,705	8,950	13,200	13,200	10,735
	High School Graduate	24,750	21,450	19,800	19,800	14,661
	Associates Degree	24,750	31,086	26,070	24,833	28,048
	B.A. Degree	35,992	39,600	35,261	33,018	33,000
	M.A. Degree	31,093	55,523	47,603	23,100	48,022
	Professional Degree	54,021	46,200	43,313	37,521	13,223
	Ph.D.	82,500	47,982	21,120	2,261	42,587
2000	Did not Graduate High School	11,375	8,875	11,875	10,938	9,500
	High School Graduate	13,750	16,625	16,188	16,000	14,750
	Associates Degree	40,000	30,000	28,188	30,500	22,125
	B.A. Degree	42,375	40,000	34,625	37,500	33,000
	M.A. Degree	47,625	50,000	44,875	37,250	41,250
	Professional Degree	30,375	50,000	25,000	25,000	19,375
	Ph.D.	61,750	63,781	49,875	13,875	30,000
2010	Did not Graduate High School	12,200	16,800	15,000	13,750	13,500
	High School Graduate	18,000	30,000	18,000	19,450	18,000
	Associates Degree	28,050	40,500	30,000	28,500	30,100
	B.A. Degree	48,000	43,000	35,000	37,500	38,000
	M.A. Degree	45,500	64,500	54,500	57,000	57,500
	Professional Degree	43,000	73,000	48,000	39,200	45,000
	Ph.D.	83,000	76,000	41,500	N/A	18,000

Note: The "n/a" entry indicates no data is available.

Personal Income and Education by Nativity among Latinas in New York City

Foreign-born Latinas had generally lower levels of median income than domestic-born Latinas at equivalent levels of education from 1990 to 2010. With exception, in 1990 and 2000, foreign-born women who did not graduate high school earned more than domestic-born women who did not graduate high school. (See figure 54). By 2010, across all levels of education, domestic-born women had higher income than foreign-born women at equivalent levels of education. The disparity between equivalently educated foreign- and domestic-born women’s annual income increased, across most levels of education. While in 1990, domestic-born women who attained B.A. degrees earned about \$2,000 more than did foreign-born women, in 2010, domestic-born women who attained B.A. degrees earned about \$10,000 more than did foreign-born women. This pattern is consistent at even higher levels of education (See figure 55 and table 18).

Figure 54
 Median Personal Income among Latina Population which did not Graduate High School by Nativity, 1990 - 2010
 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

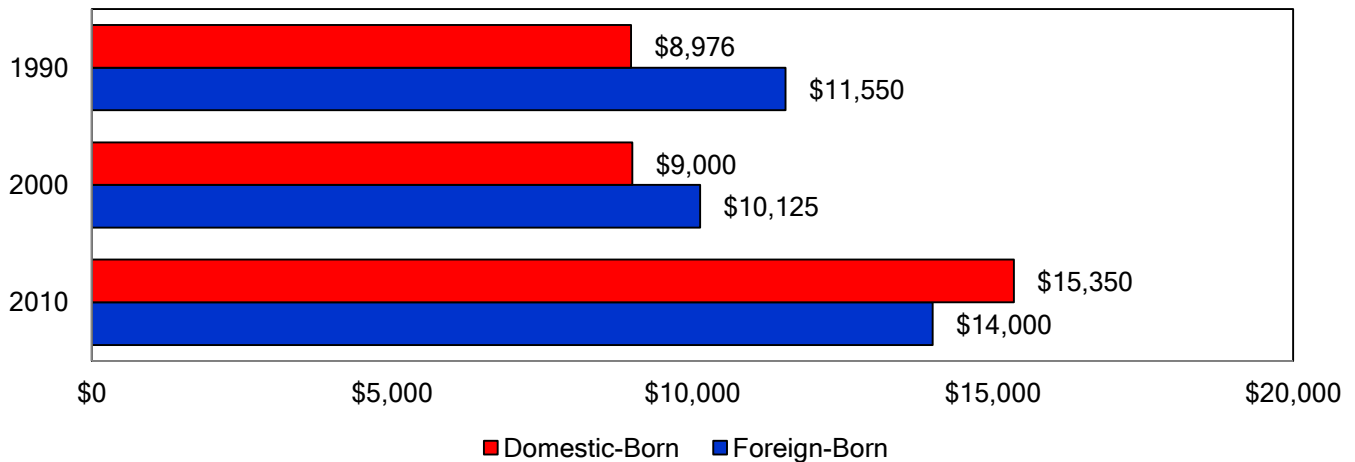


Figure 55
 Median Personal Income among Latina Population which Attained a B.A. Degree by Nativity, 1990 - 2010
 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

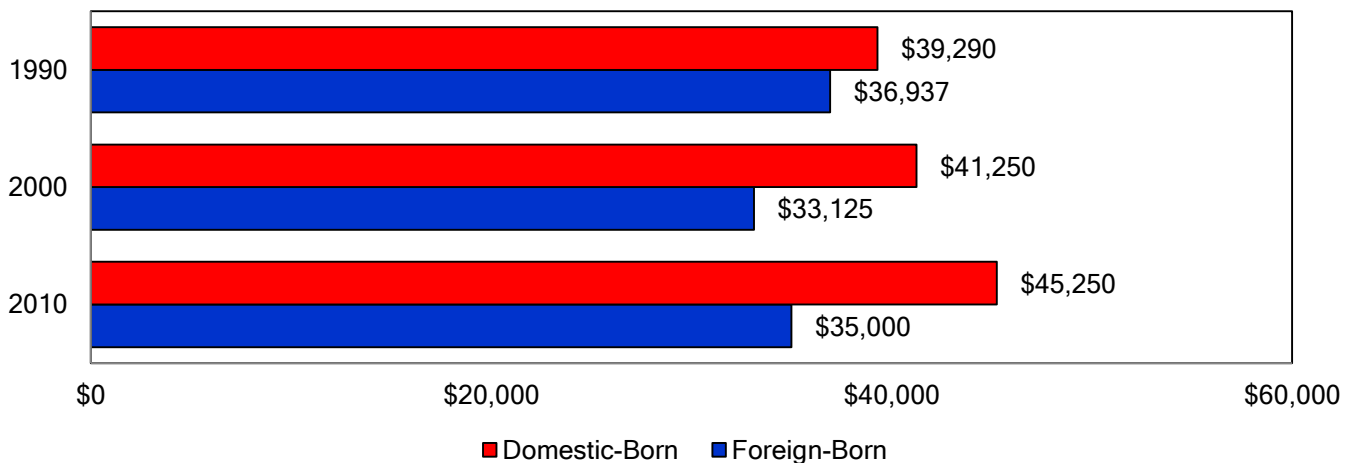


Table 18
 Median Personal Income among Latino/a Population by Sex, Nativity and Educational Attainment, 1990 - 2010
 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

Year	Educational Attainment	Foreign-Born		Domestic-Born	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1990	Did not Graduate High School	21,957	11,550	18,315	8,976
	High School Graduate	30,030	18,150	35,640	21,575
	Associates Degree	33,318	25,042	37,950	31,110
	B.A. Degree	41,250	36,937	46,365	39,290
	M.A. Degree	49,500	49,327	57,750	54,450
	Professional Degree	49,500	33,000	62,205	47,850
	Ph.D.	64,249	39,015	60,390	61,388
2000	Did not Graduate High School	18,750	10,125	15,000	9,000
	High School Graduate	26,250	15,275	31,250	17,000
	Associates Degree	35,000	25,000	40,000	30,000
	B.A. Degree	42,125	33,125	47,769	41,250
	M.A. Degree	50,000	45,388	53,750	50,000
	Professional Degree	40,000	25,375	62,500	50,875
	Ph.D.	44,813	31,250	71,250	65,063
2010	Did not Graduate High School	20,800	14,000	24,500	15,350
	High School Graduate	26,000	19,000	35,000	29,050
	Associates Degree	30,350	30,100	47,000	33,150
	B.A. Degree	41,000	35,000	50,000	45,250
	M.A. Degree	52,000	52,500	63,000	63,000
	Professional Degree	60,000	46,000	95,000	72,500
	Ph.D.	45,000	41,500	71,000	76,000

Personal Income and Education by Sex and Nativity among Latino/as in New York City

Among both foreign- and domestic-born Latino/as in New York City, women had consistently lower personal income compared to men at equivalent levels of education, at nearly every level of education. The gap in median income between women and men, among both foreign- and domestic-born, is smaller at higher levels of education. However, the magnitude of the difference between women and men has decreased from 1990 to 2010. (See table 18).

Among the Latino/a population which did not graduate high school, both foreign- and domestic-born women had lower median income, relative to men, across all census years. (See figure 56). Both foreign- and domestic-born women who obtained B.A. degrees had lower income from 1990 to 2010, compared to men. There is one exception in 2010, where the City's domestic-born women who obtained B.A. degrees earned greater median income than equivalently educated foreign-born men. Foreign-born women with B.A. degrees had the lowest median income compared to other foreign- and domestic-born men with B.A. across all census years. (See figure 57). Despite the fact that by 2010 domestic-born women surpassed educational attainment compared to all other foreign- and domestic-

born men, domestic-born women continue to earn less than foreign- and domestic-born men at nearly all levels of education. These patterns illustrated that sex in combination with nativity is an important factor in education and income attainment in New York City.

Figure 56
Median Personal Income among Latino/a Population which did not Graduate High School by Sex and Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

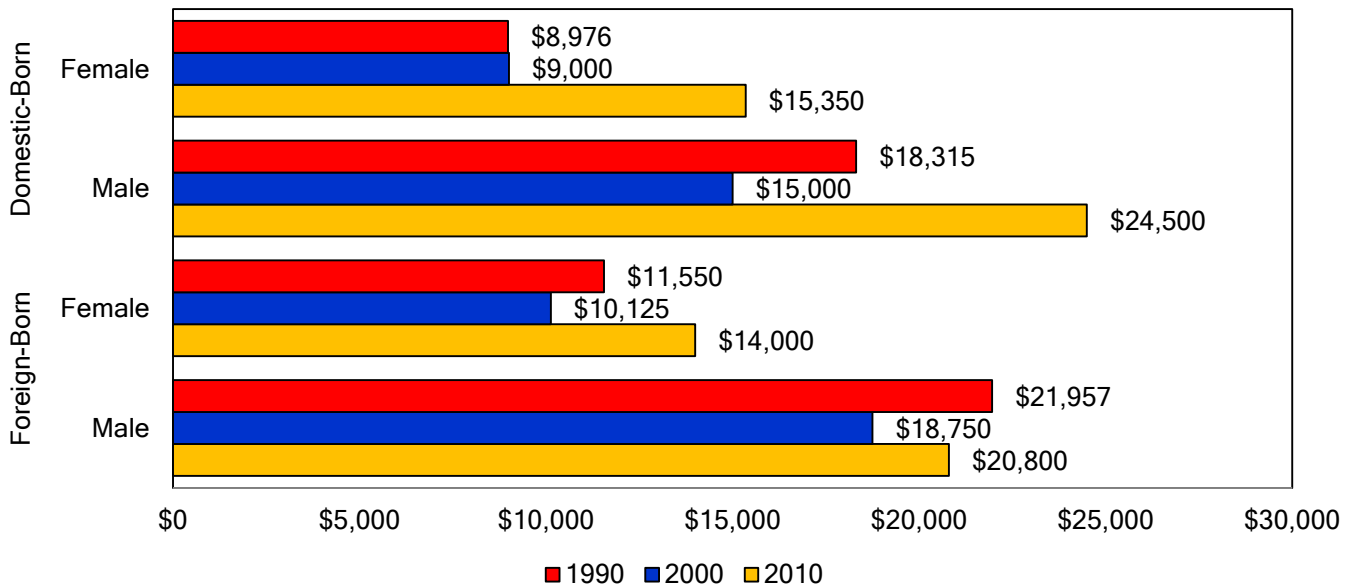
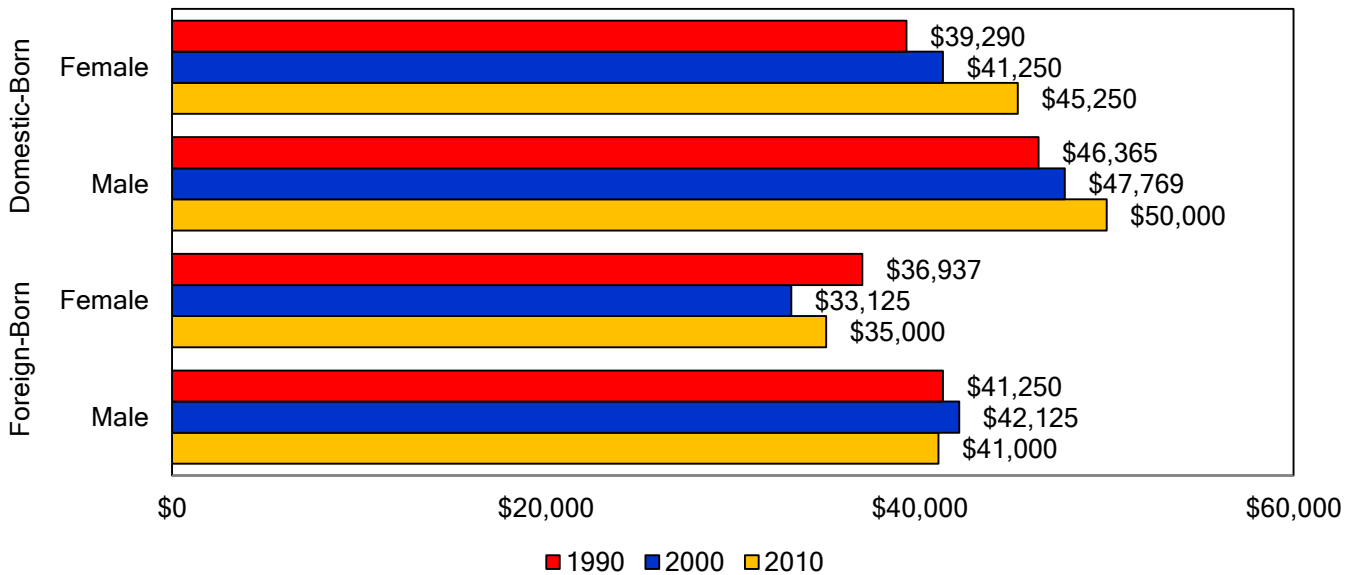


Figure 57
Median Personal Income among Latino/a Population which Attained a B.A. Degree by Sex and Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)



The Relation between Household Income and Education

Household Income and Education among Latina-Headed Households in New York City

In New York City, among Latino/a households that had female heads, educational attainment was an important factor in median annual household income from 1990 to 2010. Greater educational attainment of the household head related to greater income levels. At all levels of education, median household income among Latina-headed households increased from 1990 to 2010. With exception, Latina household heads who only graduated high school had relatively stable incomes. Households headed by Latinas who did not graduate high school had the lowest incomes, with only a small increase in median income from 1990 to 2010. Those who graduated high school had substantially higher incomes than those who did not (See figures 58 and 59). The greatest increase in median income from 1990 to 2010 was among household headed by Latinas who attained Ph.D. degrees, followed by those with professional degrees, B.A. degrees, M.A.degrees, and then associates degrees. (See figure 60). This suggests an increasing disparity in New York City in median income among household with Latina househeads: those with higher levels of education are increasingly obtaining higher levels of income, whereas income among households headed by Latinas with lower levels of education saw little change in income levels across the census years. (See table 19).

Figure 58
Median Household Income among Latina Household Heads who did not Graduate High School, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

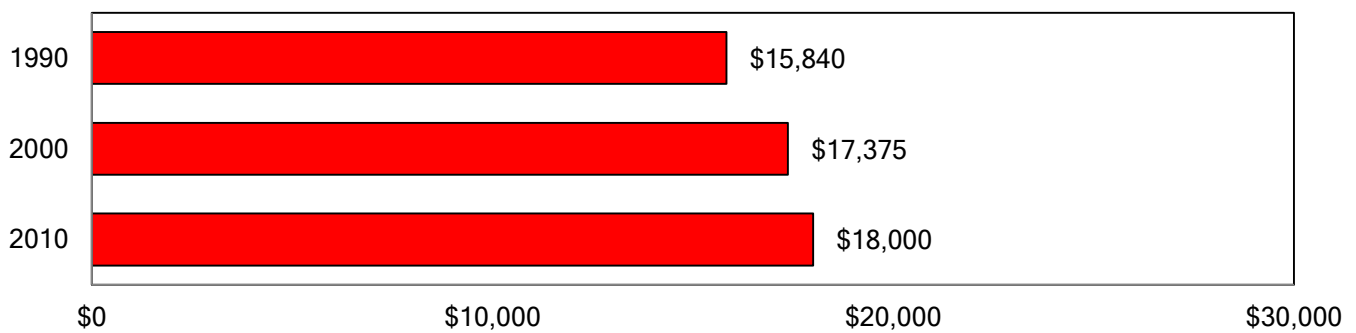


Figure 59
Median Household Income among Latina Household Heads which Graduated High School, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)



Figure 60
Median Household Income among Latina Population which Attained Degrees Beyond High School, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

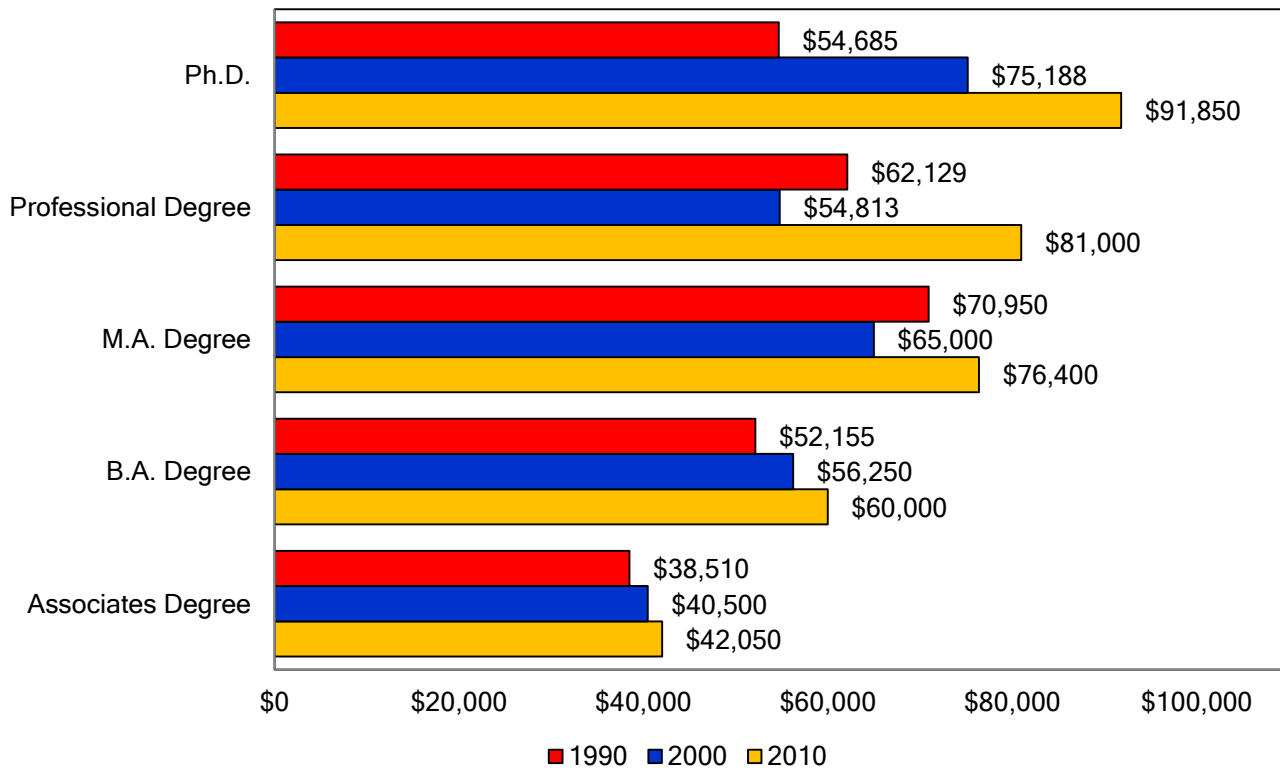


Table 19
Median Household Income among Latino/a household heads by Sex and Educational Attainment, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

	1990		2000		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Did not Graduate High School	39,600	15,840	35,781	17,375	31,680	18,000
High School Graduate	56,100	30,002	50,000	29,250	45,250	31,000
Associates Degree	58,059	38,510	61,500	40,500	51,000	42,050
B.A. Degree	71,775	52,155	67,625	56,250	66,150	60,000
M.A. Degree	80,570	70,950	81,250	65,000	85,000	76,400
Professional Degree	89,100	62,129	75,000	54,813	93,750	81,000
Ph.D.	74,638	54,685	94,075	75,188	68,000	91,850

Household Income and Education among Latino/a Headed Households by Sex in New York City

At equivalent levels of education, households in New York City that were headed by Latinas had generally lower median household incomes compared to households headed by Latinos, from 1990 to 2010. In 1990, households headed by women who did not graduate high school had substantially lower median income compared to men who did not graduate high school. (See figure 61). The difference between the two groups decreased from 1990 to 2010. Households headed by women who attained B.A. degrees had substantially lower median income than men who attained B.A. degrees, although this difference decreased from 1990 compared to 2010. (See figure 62). As of 2010, when considering the City's Latina and Latino household heads at equivalent educational attainment, household headed by women earned lower income than men at all levels of education. There is one exception, in 2010, where households headed by women who attained Ph.D. had greater median income than men with a Ph.D. This is the only instance where households headed by women earned more than those headed by men at equivalent levels of education at any time from 1990 to 2010. These patterns suggest that, at equivalent levels of education, the disparity in household income between households headed by Latinas and Latinos may be less drastic at higher levels of education. These patterns are consistent with differences in personal median income found between Latinas and Latinos who are equivalently educated. (See table 19).

Figure 61
Median Household Income among Latino/a Household Heads which did not Graduate High School by Sex, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

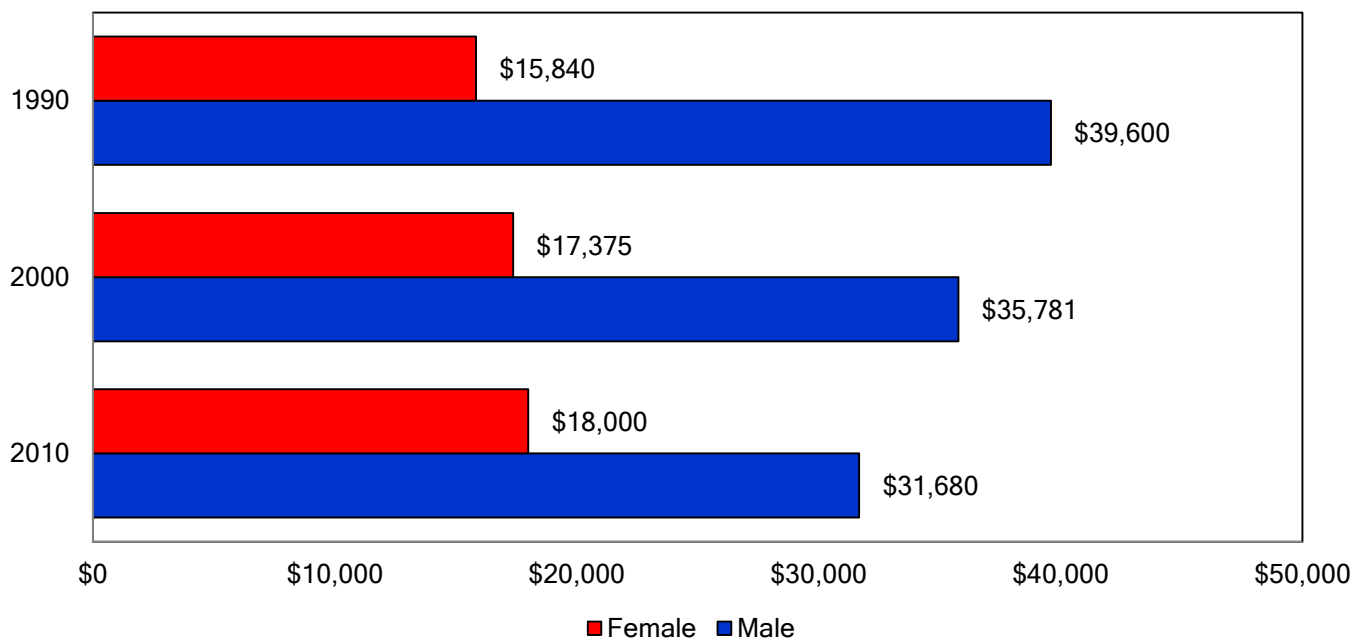
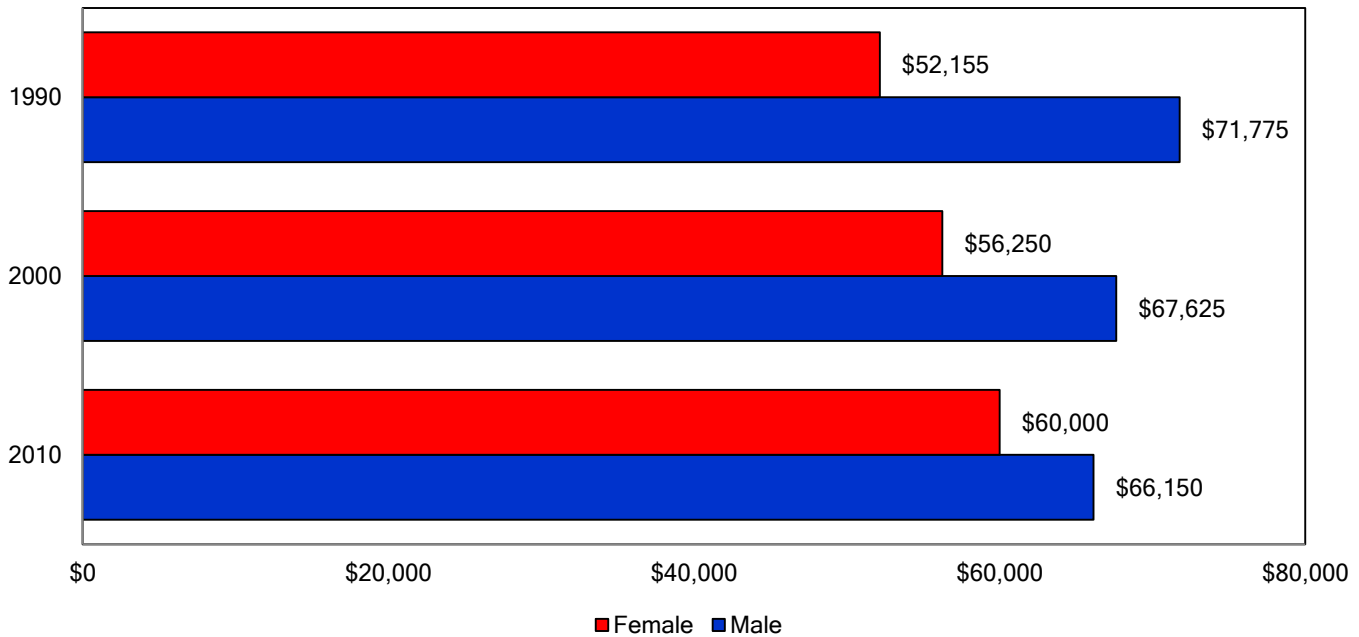


Figure 62
Median Household Income among Latino/a Household Heads which Attained a B.A. Degree
by Sex, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)



Household Income and Education among Female-Headed Households by Race/Ethnicity in New York City

From 1990 to 2010, households with Latina heads in New York City had lower median household incomes compared to households headed by women of the other major race/ethnic groups, at equivalent levels of education. Households with Latina heads who did not graduate high school had relatively similar median income to Non-Hispanic Black women who did not graduate high school from 1990 to 2010. However, these Latinas had relatively lower income compared to Non-Hispanic White and Asian women who did not graduate high school across census years. (See figure 63).

This pattern was apparent at higher levels of education as well. Households headed by Latinas who attained B.A. degrees had relatively similar median incomes compared to Non-Hispanic Black women who attained B.A. degrees. However, the City's Latinas had substantially lower levels of income compared to households headed by Non-Hispanic White and Asian women who attained B.A. degrees. (See figure 64). By 2010, households headed by Non-Hispanic White women who attained B.A. degrees earned median income that was \$18,000 greater than Latinas who attained B.A. degrees. In 2010, Non-Hispanic White women who were household heads with professional degrees earned the greatest household income of all women (\$132,000), a level of education at which Latinas earned only \$81,000 in 2010. (See table 20). This suggests Latinas have lesser financial opportunity relative to Non-Hispanic White and Asian women, despite increasing educational opportunity and attainment.

Figure 63
 Median Household Income among Female Household Heads which did not Graduate High School by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

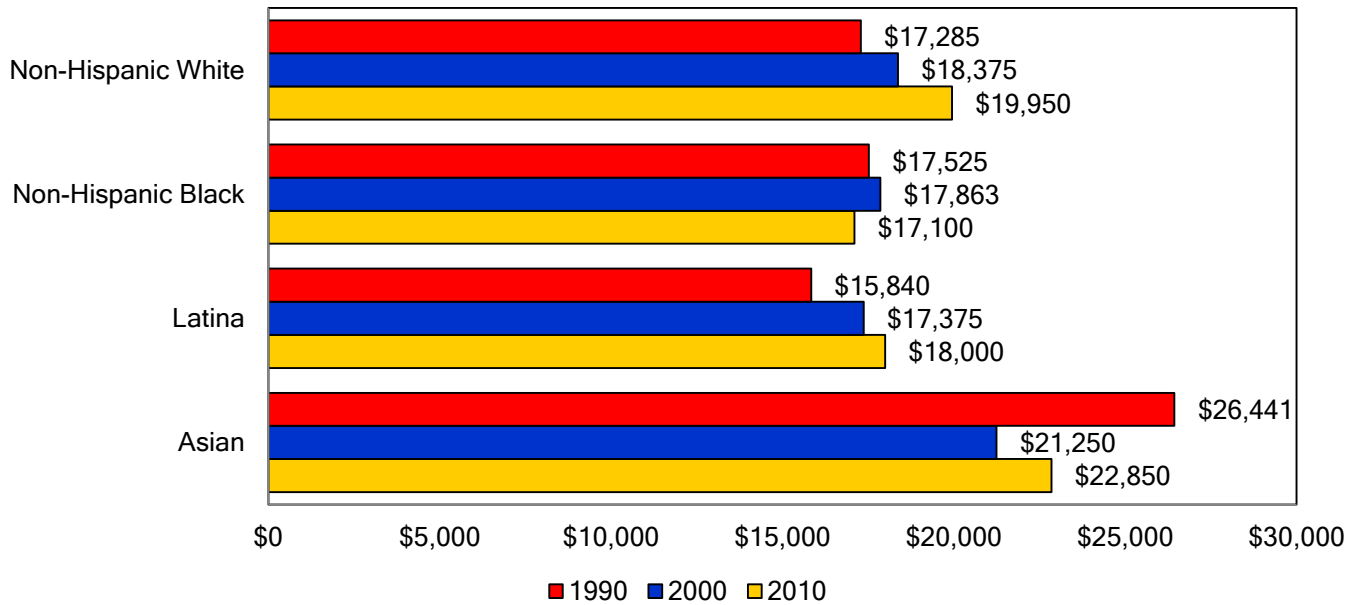


Figure 64
 Median Household Income among Female Household Heads which Attained a B.A. Degree by Race/Ethnicity, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

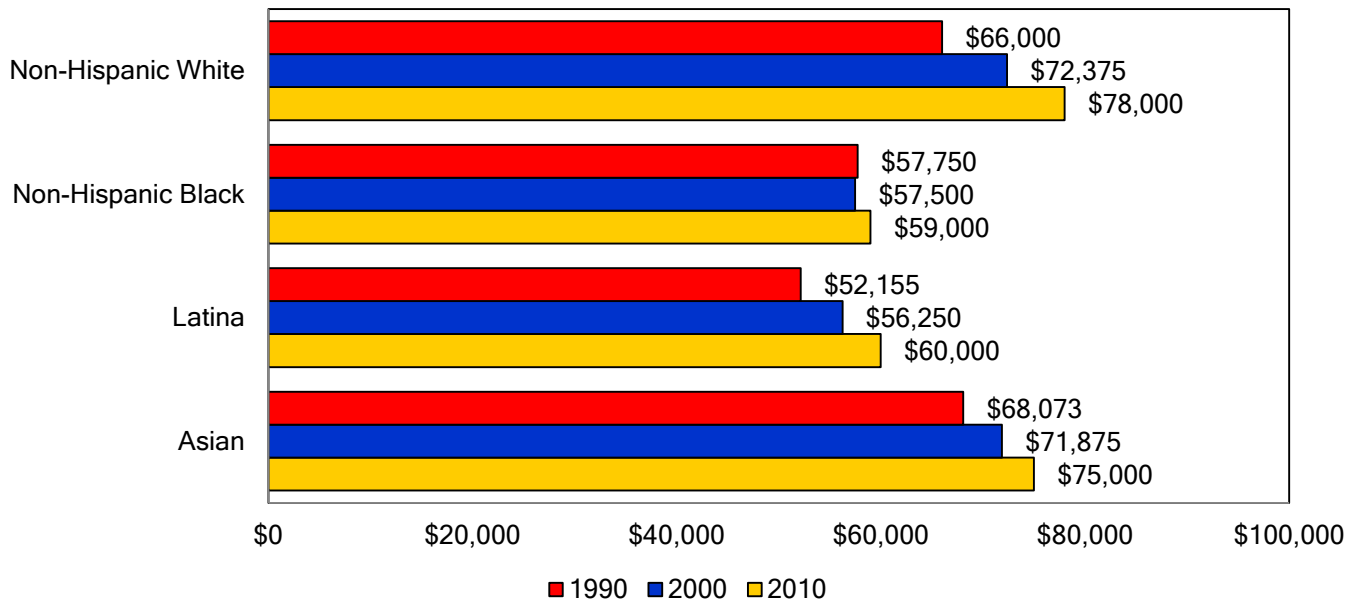


Table 20

Median Household Income among Female Household Heads by Race/Ethnicity and Educational Attainment, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

Year	Educational Attainment	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Latina	Asian
1990	Did not Graduate High School	17,285	17,525	15,840	26,441
	High School Graduate	39,346	36,795	30,002	41,250
	Associates Degree	56,100	46,907	38,510	56,925
	B.A. Degree	66,000	57,750	52,155	68,073
	M.A. Degree	75,900	66,734	70,950	72,600
	Professional Degree	93,308	64,554	62,129	103,950
	Ph.D.	84,150	99,000	54,685	71,254
2000	Did not Graduate High School	18,375	17,863	17,375	21,250
	High School Graduate	32,781	31,625	29,250	36,250
	Associates Degree	52,500	46,250	40,500	51,119
	B.A. Degree	72,375	57,500	56,250	71,875
	M.A. Degree	79,250	71,250	65,000	73,750
	Professional Degree	106,250	80,500	54,813	96,875
	Ph.D.	86,250	76,875	75,188	62,500
2010	Did not Graduate High School	19,950	17,100	18,000	22,850
	High School Graduate	35,600	34,250	31,000	40,000
	Associates Degree	54,500	43,200	42,050	52,800
	B.A. Degree	78,000	59,000	60,000	75,000
	M.A. Degree	89,050	73,850	76,400	84,450
	Professional Degree	132,000	89,600	81,000	113,500
	Ph.D.	100,100	98,000	91,850	79,000

Household Income and Education among Latina-Headed Households by Nationality in New York City

When considering households headed by Latinas of the five largest Latino nationalities in New York City, at equivalent levels of income, there was a great deal of variation in household income from 1990 to 2010. Households headed by Mexican and Colombian women who did not graduate high school had considerably higher income from 1990 to 2010 compared to Puerto Rican women who did not graduate high school, and slightly higher income than Dominican and Ecuadorian women. (See figure 65)

Across the five largest Latino nationalities in New York City, households headed by Latinas who attained B.A. degrees all increased in median income from 1990 to 2010. Households headed by Mexican women who attained B.A. degrees had the greatest increase in median income, followed by Colombian, Puerto Rican, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women. By 2010, of households in New York

City headed by Latinas with B.A. degrees, Mexican women had the highest level of income and Dominican women had the lowest level of income. (See figure 66).

At levels of education greater than B.A. degrees, households headed by Latinas of the five largest Latino nationalities in New York City increased in median income from 1990 to 2010. Notably, in 2010, while households headed by Mexican women with professional degrees had substantially lower median income, Mexican women with Ph.D. degrees had substantially higher income compared to all other national groups reported here at equivalent levels of education. (See table 21).

These data show that at lower levels of education, households headed by Puerto Rican women made substantially less than women of other nationalities who were equivalently educated. However, at higher levels of education, there is more equality in pay across groups. With exception, at higher levels of education, households headed by Dominican women who were equivalently educated made substantially less than women of other nationalities.

Figure 65
 Median Household Income among Latina Household Heads of the Five Largest Nationalities in New York City which did not Graduate High School, 1990 - 2010
 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

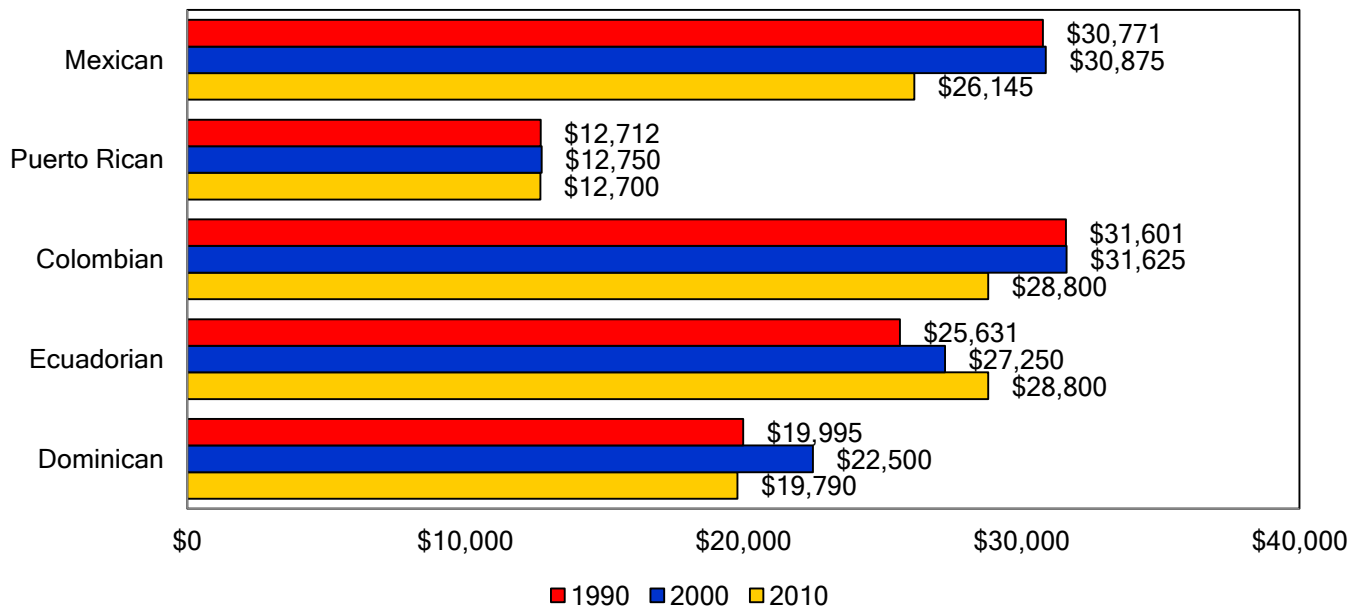


Figure 66
 Median Household Income among Latina Household Heads of the Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City which Attained a B.A. Degree, 1990 - 2010
 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

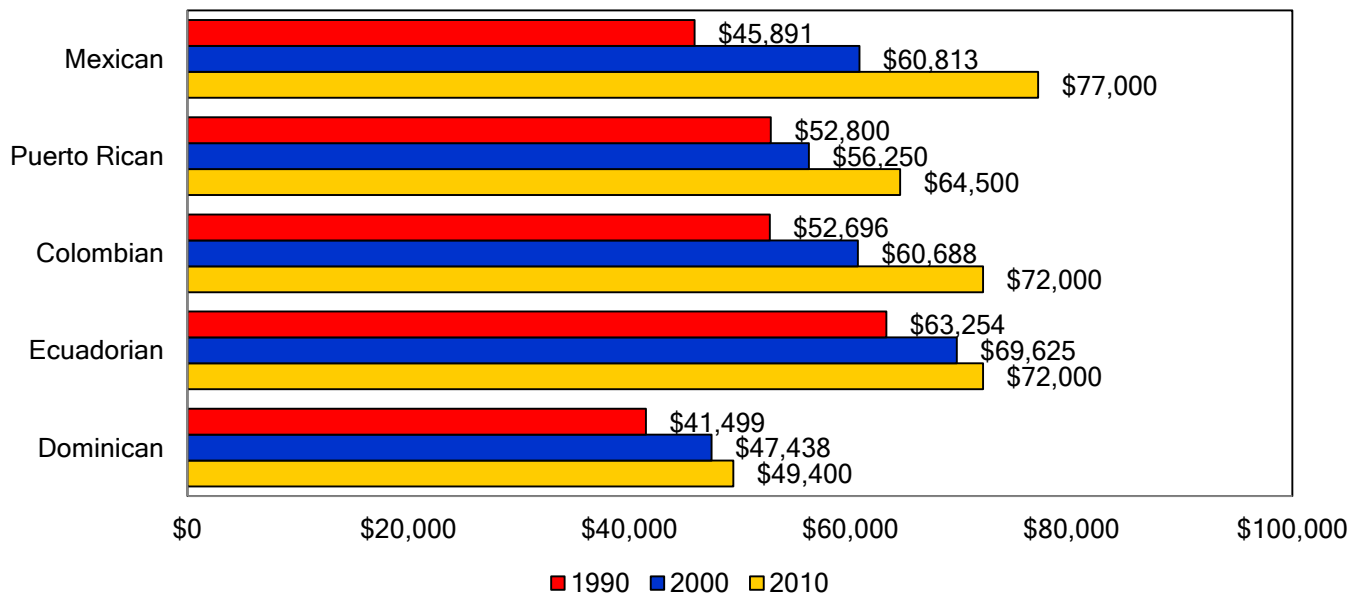


Table 21
 Median Household Income among Female Household Heads of the Five Largest Latino Nationalities in New York City by Educational Attainment, 1990 - 2010
 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

Year	Educational Attainment	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Colombian	Ecuadorian	Dominican
1990	Did not Graduate High School	30,771	12,712	31,601	25,631	19,995
	High School Graduate	51,150	29,700	40,425	32,556	23,452
	Associates Degree	43,671	41,415	29,535	32,056	32,171
	B.A. Degree	45,891	52,800	52,696	63,254	41,499
	M.A. Degree	44,951	75,085	67,779	32,075	72,105
	Professional Degree	92,097	57,750	84,480	75,059	26,400
	Ph.D.	165,000	44,446	n/a	n/a	40,784
2000	Did not Graduate High School	30,875	12,750	31,625	27,250	22,500
	High School Graduate	31,750	26,125	35,000	36,250	28,250
	Associates Degree	54,438	40,750	39,750	49,125	34,875
	B.A. Degree	60,813	56,250	60,688	69,625	47,438
	M.A. Degree	69,125	66,875	81,625	76,750	49,375
	Professional Degree	112,500	54,625	65,000	41,706	40,000
	Ph.D.	167,500	74,969	64,406	n/a	43,750
2010	Did not Graduate High School	26,145	12,700	28,800	28,800	19,790
	High School Graduate	26,950	30,000	35,115	35,115	28,305
	Associates Degree	30,000	50,000	61,500	61,500	35,500
	B.A. Degree	77,000	64,500	72,000	72,000	49,400
	M.A. Degree	85,450	74,000	57,450	57,450	68,500
	Professional Degree	52,150	93,400	96,100	96,100	109,200
	Ph.D.	223,000	99,000	71,700	n/a	92,200

Note: The "n/a" entry indicates no data is available.

Household Income and Education among Latinas by Nativity in New York City

Among households headed by Latinas, foreign-born women who did not graduate high school had substantially higher household income compared to domestic-born women who did not graduate high school. This difference was stable from 1990 to 2010. In 2010, households headed by foreign-born Latinas who did not graduate high school earned \$10,000 more annually than domestic-born Latinas. This is a reversal in the typical patterns seen between foreign- and domestic-born Latinas in New York City, where domestic-born women had higher income levels. This pattern may be attributed to migration patterns, as it is likely that foreign-born women come to the U.S. with less education, but for the primary purpose of employment. (See figure 67).

At higher educational levels (B.A. degree and Ph.D.), this pattern reversed. Households headed by the City’s domestic-born women earned more than foreign-born women, at equivalent levels of education. This difference increased from 1990 to 2010. By 2010, domestic-born women with B.A. degrees earned \$15,500 more than foreign-born women, (See figure 68). However, households headed by foreign- and domestic-born women with either M.A. degrees or professional degrees have increasingly equivalent household income. (See table 22).

Figure 67
Median Household Income among Latina Household Heads which did not Graduate High School by Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

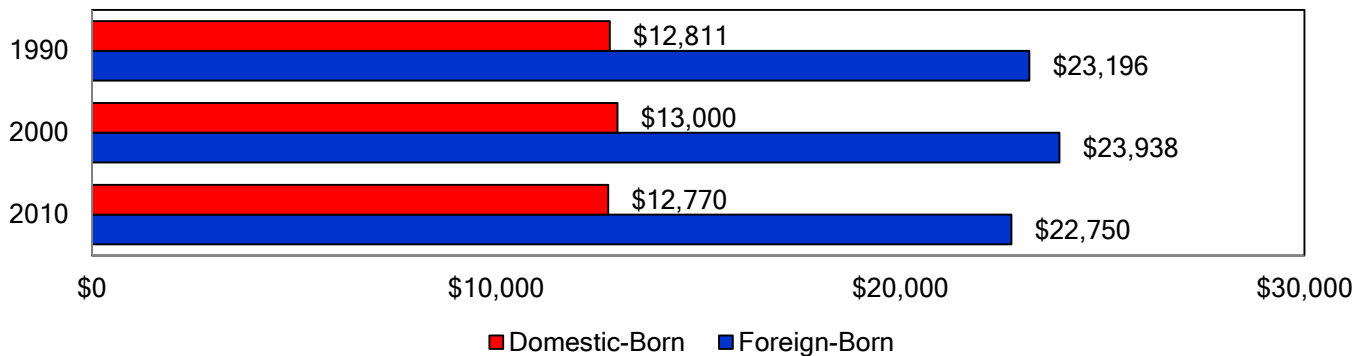


Figure 68
Median Household Income among Latina Household Heads which Attained a B.A. Degree by Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

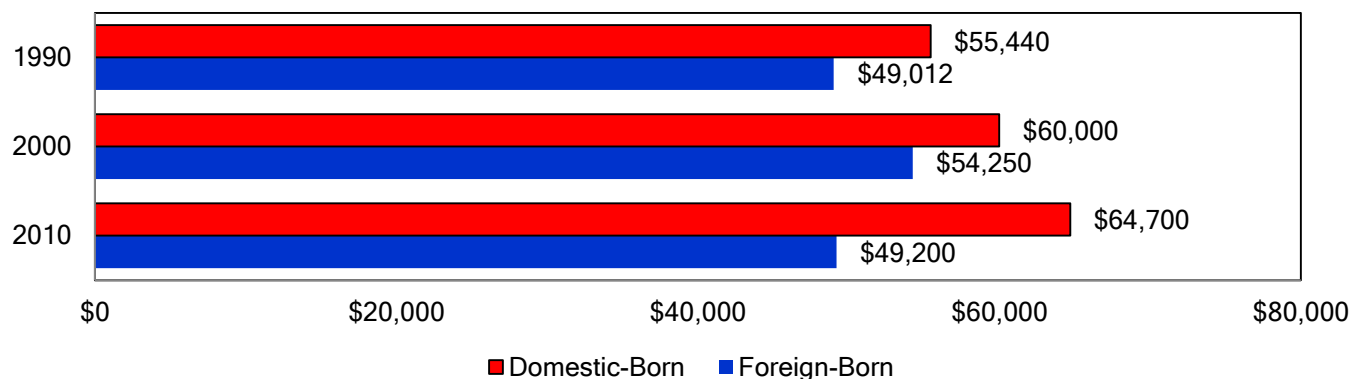


Table 22
Median Household Income among Latino/a Household Heads by Sex, Nativity and Educational Attainment, 1990 - 2010 (in population 25 years of age and older and inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

Year	Educational Attainment	Foreign-Born		Domestic-Born	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1990	Did not Graduate High School	43,525	23,196	36,225	12,811
	High School Graduate	53,625	31,350	58,694	29,700
	Associates Degree	57,420	34,033	57,803	42,030
	B.A. Degree	67,667	49,012	78,623	55,440
	M.A. Degree	82,706	68,403	78,953	74,250
	Professional Degree	84,688	58,232	90,750	62,898
	Ph.D.	76,526	56,991	68,912	53,591
2000	Did not Graduate High School	40,250	23,938	28,250	13,000
	High School Graduate	49,250	31,250	51,250	26,625
	Associates Degree	60,000	38,531	62,875	41,250
	B.A. Degree	63,594	54,250	74,375	60,000
	M.A. Degree	77,375	61,250	83,775	68,938
	Professional Degree	67,625	54,500	93,900	55,000
	Ph.D.	79,750	63,313	108,188	76,625
2010	Did not Graduate High School	37,800	22,750	21,600	12,770
	High School Graduate	46,250	30,600	45,000	31,000
	Associates Degree	42,400	39,500	59,600	50,000
	B.A. Degree	62,000	49,200	72,000	64,700
	M.A. Degree	82,200	73,000	93,500	78,500
	Professional Degree	83,870	85,000	146,100	80,500
	Ph.D.	35,000	73,100	89,840	95,600

Household Income and Education among Latino/as by Sex and Nativity in New York City

From 1990 to 2010, households with Latina heads, both foreign- and domestic-born, had generally lower median household incomes compared to households headed by men, at equivalent levels of education. This gap persisted across all census years in New York City. (See table 22).

Households with domestic-born Latina heads who did not graduate high school had lower income than all other domestic- and foreign-born men and women from 1990 to 2010. The City's domestic- and foreign-born men who did not graduate high school decreased in median household income across the census years. In 2000, however, households headed by foreign-born women who did not graduate high school earned equivalent income to households headed by domestic-born men. (See figure 69).

Among households headed by domestic-born women who obtained B.A. degrees, median income increased from 1990 to 2010. Across those years, household incomes decreased among both foreign- and domestic-born men with B.A. degrees. By 2010, households headed by domestic-born women with B.A. degrees had higher income than foreign-born men with B.A. degrees. Households headed by foreign-born women with B.A. degrees had stable income across census years, which was consistently lower than all other groups. (See figure 70). By 2010, households headed by domestic-born men had the greatest median household income. (See table 22).

Figure 69
 Median Household Income among Latino/a Household Heads which did not Graduate High School by Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)

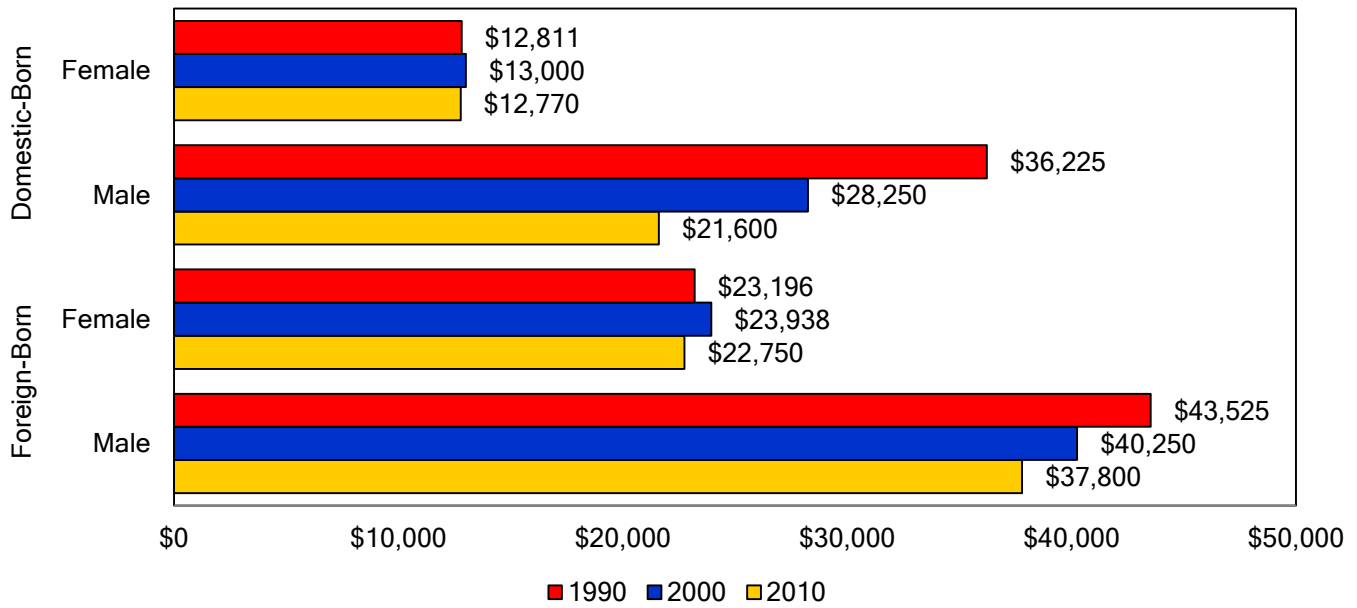
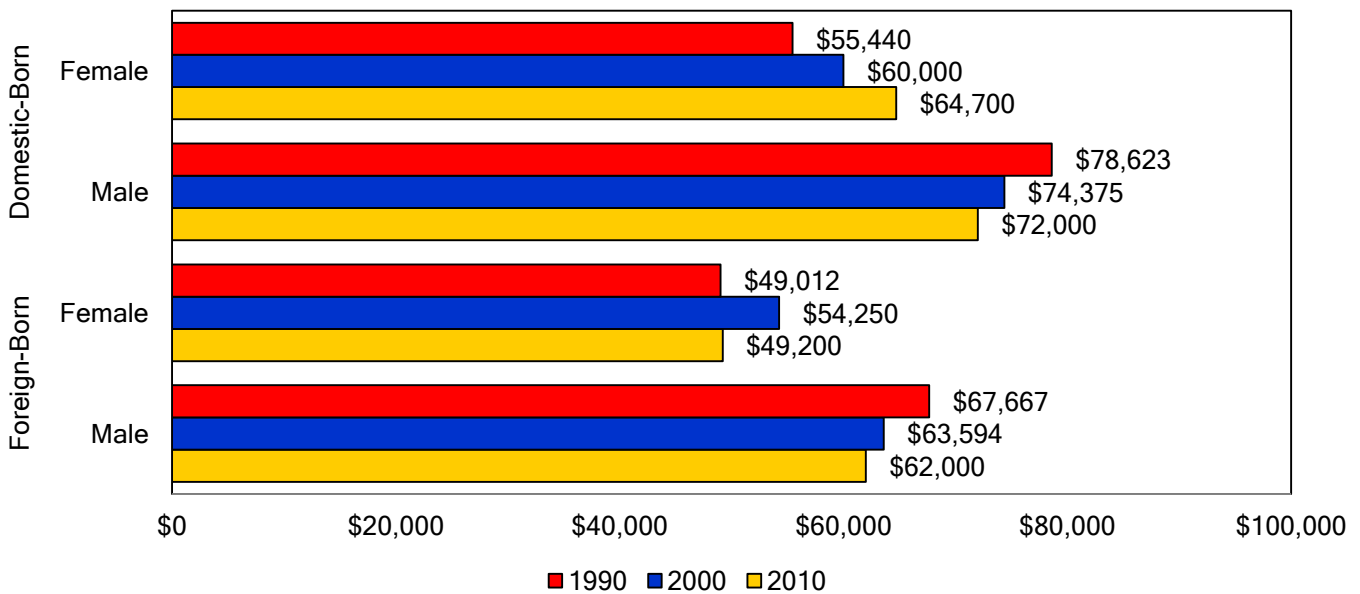


Figure 70
 Median Household Income among Latino/a Household Heads which Attained a B.A. Degree by Nativity, 1990 - 2010 (in inflation adjusted 2010 dollars)



Concluding Highlights

- From 1990 to 2010, in New York City, Latinas' educational attainment and income levels increased.
- Among the City's Latino/as, women consistently earned lower levels of yearly personal income than men from 1990 to 2010, even at equivalent levels of education.
- Among Latino/as, women increasingly surpassed men's level of education from 1990 to 2010.
- Latinas in New York City earned lower levels of education and yearly personal income than Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, and Asian women from 1990 to 2010, with few exceptions. This persisted at equivalent levels of education.
- Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women in the City increased educational attainment and personal income levels. However, Mexican women's educational attainment and income levels remained stable or declined over these three decades.
- Among Latinas, domestic-born women consistently and increasingly attained higher levels of education and income than foreign-born women from 1990 to 2010, even at equivalent levels of education.
- Among Latino/as in the City, domestic-born women began to surpass foreign-born men in income, but a gap between domestic-born women and men remained.
- In New York City, among Latino/as, households headed by women earned lower levels of yearly household income than households headed by men from 1990 to 2010, with few exceptions. This persisted at equivalent levels of education.
- Households headed by Latinas earned lower levels of household income than Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, and Asian women from 1990 to 2010, with few exceptions. This persisted at equivalent levels of education.
- Households headed by Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican women increased household income from 1990 to 2010. However, households headed by Mexican tended to decrease income levels.
- Households headed by domestic-born women earned higher levels of household income than households headed by foreign-born women.
- Households headed by domestic-born women began to surpass foreign-born men in household income, but a gap between domestic-born women and men remained.

- Many of these patterns are likely attributed to migration patterns. As the foreign-born Mexican population increased, the influx of individuals with lower educational attainment likely contributed to lower education and income levels. As the foreign-born Puerto Rican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Dominican population decreased, their education and income levels rose.