

**imagine
all the
people**

New Bostonians Series
May 2009

Hispanic

immigrants in Boston

CITY OF BOSTON
Thomas M. Menino
Mayor

Boston's Hispanic Population

Nationally, Hispanics have accounted for more than half of the population growth in the last decade. Today, more Hispanics live in Boston than ever before. The benefits to Boston, while too numerous to list, include a more diverse and productive workforce that is well-established in nearly every sector and a richer social and cultural milieu.

"imagine all the people" is a series of publications produced by the Boston Redevelopment Authority for the Mayor's Office of New Bostonians, that provides a comprehensive profile of Boston's diverse immigrant communities and their numerous contributions to the city's social, cultural and economic landscape. It is part of an ongoing effort to celebrate new Bostonians and gain insight into how our city is shaped by their presence.



According to the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey, the Hispanic population of the United States was approximately 45.5 million in 2007. Of these, nearly half lived in California and Texas (29 and 19 percent, respectively). Florida and New York had over 3 million Hispanic residents in 2007, while Illinois, Arizona, and New Jersey each had between one and two million Hispanic residents. Massachusetts's Hispanic population ranked 15th among the 50 states plus the District of Columbia at almost 528,000 – about 1.2 percent of the nation's Hispanic population.

Hispanic Population by State, 2007

Rank	Geography	Total Population	Hispanic Population	% U.S. Hispanics	% State Total
	United States	301,621,157	45,504,311	100.0%	15.1%
1	California	36,553,215	13,220,891	29.1%	36.2%
2	Texas	23,904,380	8,600,399	18.9%	36.0%
3	Florida	18,251,243	3,755,560	8.3%	20.6%
4	New York	19,297,729	3,162,382	6.9%	16.4%
5	Illinois	12,852,548	1,919,690	4.2%	14.9%
6	Arizona	6,338,755	1,878,097	4.1%	29.6%
7	New Jersey	8,685,920	1,382,031	3.0%	15.9%
8	Colorado	4,861,515	965,885	2.1%	19.9%
9	New Mexico	1,969,915	874,688	1.9%	44.4%
10	Georgia	9,544,750	740,843	1.6%	7.8%
11	Nevada	2,565,382	644,484	1.4%	25.1%
12	North Carolina	9,061,032	638,444	1.4%	7%
13	Washington	6,468,424	610,005	1.3%	9.4%
14	Pennsylvania	12,432,792	556,132	1.2%	4.5%
15	Massachusetts	6,449,755	527,859	1.2%	8.2%

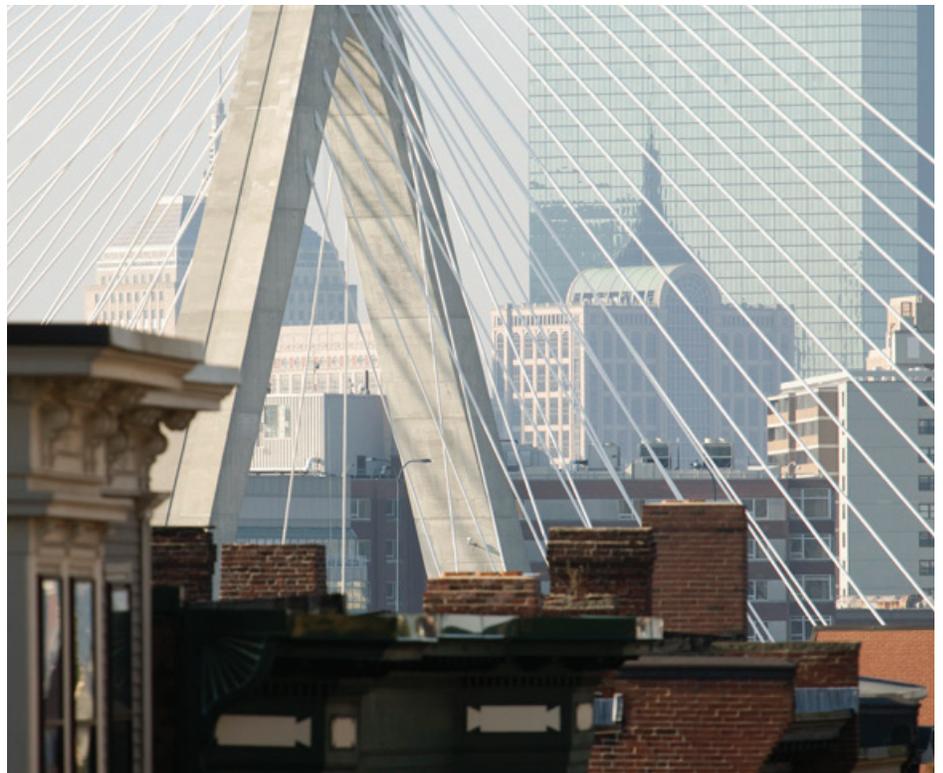
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) analysis

imagine

Since 2000, Boston's
Hispanic population
grew about 21%.

The City of Boston's Hispanic population rose to nearly 103,000 in 2007, up from just under 89,000 in 2006. This represents nearly one-fifth of the state's total Hispanic population and about 17 percent of the city's total population.² While Boston's Hispanic population as a share of its total population ranked 34th nationally among cities with populations of at least 250,000, Miami, Newark, Chicago, New York and Tampa were the only major eastern U.S. cities that had proportionally larger Hispanic populations than Boston in 2007.³

Boston's Hispanic population grew about 21 percent from 2000, when the Census counted just over 85,000 Hispanics in the city – an average annual increase of about 2.8 percent. The average annual change among major U.S. cities over this time was 2.9 percent.⁴ In 1970, when the Census first started asking about Hispanic origin, Boston's Hispanic population was just under 18,000 – 2.8 percent of a citywide population of about 641,000. As the city's population has begun to return to pre-1980 levels, the city's Hispanic population has been responsible for much of this growth.



Boston's Hispanic Population 1970-2007

Year	Boston's Total Population	Boston's Hispanic Population	Boston's Hispanic Population as % of Total
1970	641,071	17,984	2.80%
1980	562,994	36,068	6.40%
1990	574,283	61,955	10.80%
2000	589,141	85,089	14.40%
2006	595,698	88,741	14.90%
2007	608,352	102,946	16.90%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Uriarte, M., *Growing Latino Diversity: Implications for Service Delivery* at <http://www.cpcs.umb.edu/~uriarte/recent%20work/mgh%20%20growing%20latino%20diversity.pdf>

Between 1990 and 2000, Boston's Hispanic population grew 37%.



Photo by H. Fernando Bossa/Fernando's Hideaway/El Show De Fernandito



Photo by H. Fernando Bossa/Fernando's Hideaway/El Show De Fernandito

neighborhoods & demographics

neighborhoods

As of 2000, the last year for which neighborhood-level data is available, about 15,000 Hispanics – over 17 percent of the city’s Hispanic population – lived in East Boston; about the same number lived in Roxbury. East Boston’s population was 39 percent Hispanic in 2000, Roxbury’s one-quarter Hispanic. Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, and the South End all had Hispanic population shares above the city average of 14 percent in 2000, as well.⁵

Boston’s Hispanic population grew 37 percent from 1990 to 2000 and over this time became markedly more integrated, geographically speaking, with Boston’s non-Hispanic population. Hispanic integration with Boston’s white population, however, remained about the same. The increased overall integration was due largely to the combination of significant growth among Boston’s non-white population during the 1990s and neighborhood-to-neighborhood shifts among the city’s Hispanic population.⁶

demographics

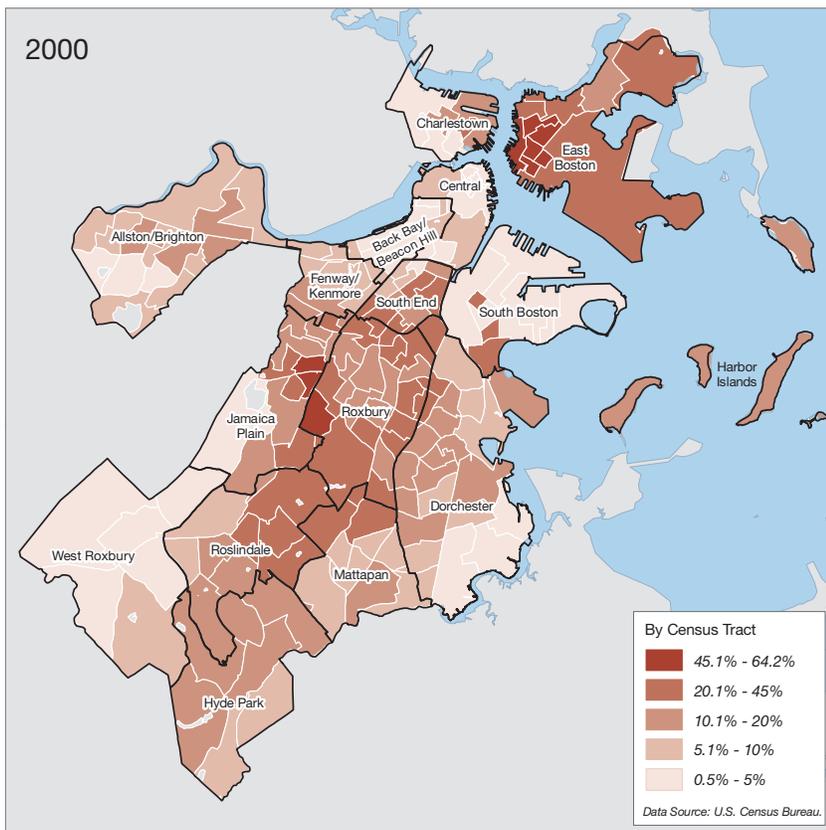
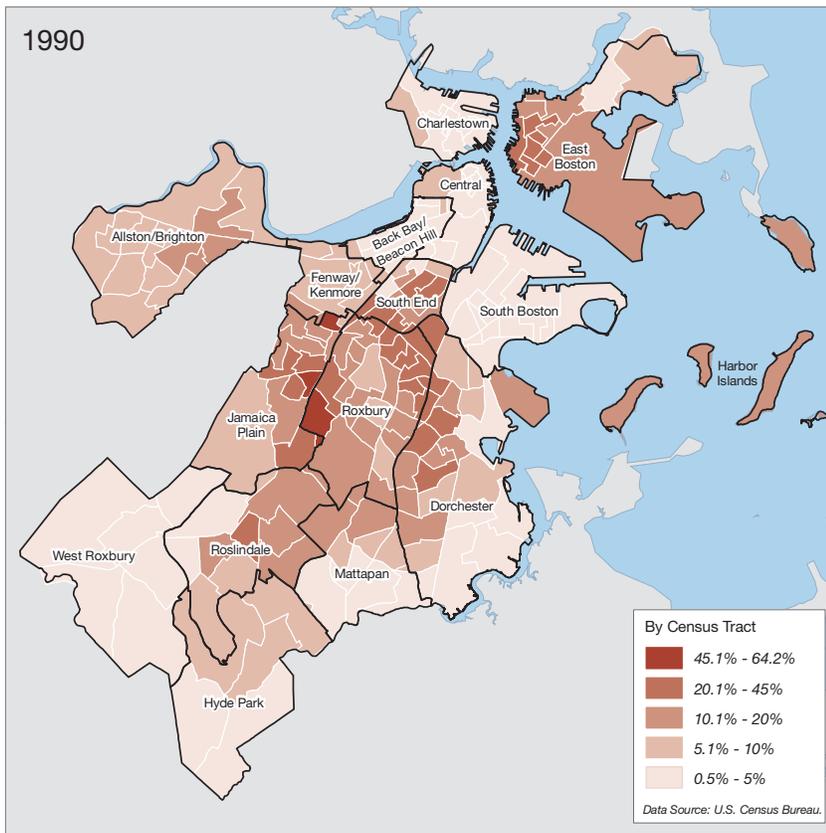
In 2007 Boston’s Hispanic population was 51 percent male and 49 percent female; the population at large was 49 percent male and 51 percent female. Approximately 31 percent of Hispanics in Boston were married, and about 17 percent divorced or separated. The marriage rate among all Bostonians was 28 percent, and about 12 percent were divorced or separated.

About 28 percent of Boston’s Hispanic population, and 29 percent of the city’s total population, was between the ages of 20 and 34 as of 2007. But Hispanics were younger, on average, than the city’s population in general in 2007, with about 30 percent of Hispanics under 18, as against 19 percent of the city’s population. The median age among the city’s Hispanics was 28.6; among all Bostonians it was 33.4.⁷



Boston's Hispanics as Percentage of Total Population (1990 and 2000)

In 2000, East Boston was the neighborhood with the highest percentage of Hispanic residents – 39%.



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In 2007, 27% of Boston's Hispanic population identified as Puerto Rican and 20% as Dominican.

origin, nativity and citizenship

While by far the majority of the nation's 2007 Hispanic population (nearly two-thirds) was of Mexican origin, just under nine percent of Boston's Hispanics identified as Mexican. About 27 percent of Boston's Hispanic population claimed Puerto Rican origin, and just over one-fifth Dominican origin. In contrast, just nine percent of the nation's Hispanics identified as Puerto Rican in 2007 and less than three percent as Dominican. Other major origins cited by Boston's Hispanics were Colombian and Salvadoran.⁸

Hispanic Origin – U.S. & Boston

Hispanic Origin	Boston	US
Puerto Rican	27.1%	9.1%
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	20.5%	2.7%
Colombian	10.0%	1.8%
Mexican	8.8%	64.2%
Salvadoran	8.4%	3.2%
Guatemalan	4.6%	1.9%
All other Hispanic or Latino	4.3%	4.8%
Honduran	3.7%	1.2%
Cuban	2.1%	3.5%
Spanish	2.0%	1.5%
Peruvian	1.8%	1.0%
Argentinean	1.2%	0.4%
Other Central American	1.2%	0.2%
Costa Rican	0.9%	0.3%
Nicaraguan	0.5%	0.7%
Bolivian	0.5%	0.2%
Panamanian	0.5%	0.3%
Ecuadorian	0.5%	1.2%
Spaniard	0.4%	0.8%
Venezuelan	0.4%	0.4%
Other South American	0.4%	0.2%
Uruguayan	0.3%	0.1%
Chilean	0.1%	0.2%
Spanish American	0.0%	0.2%
Paraguayan	0.0%	0.0%

Source: 2007 ACS Summary Tables; BRA Research Division analysis

Just over 41 percent of Boston's 2007 Hispanic population was born in one of the 50 United States or the District of Columbia, compared with 56 percent of the nation's Hispanic population. About 48 percent of Boston's Hispanics were foreign-born; nationwide the share was 40 percent. Foreign-born Hispanics in Boston come from many countries, but nearly three-fourths are Dominican, Salvadoran, Colombian or Mexican.

The share of the Hispanic population born U.S. citizens, but outside the fifty states and the District of Columbia, was just four percent nationally but over 10 percent in Boston – due to the large number of Puerto Ricans in Boston. It is interesting to note that while the average year of entry to the United States for the Puerto Rican-born in Boston was 1984, those born in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Colombia or Mexico entered the United States, on average, between 1992 and 1996.⁹

Over two-thirds of Boston's Hispanics were U.S. citizens in 2007, including nearly 16 percent who were foreign-born naturalized citizens. The share of Hispanics that was eligible to vote, however, was somewhat diminished by the twofold fact that almost 30 percent of the city's Hispanics were under the voting-eligible age of 18 in 2007, and that among those 18 years and older, about 42 percent were not U.S. citizens.

Less than one-third of foreign-born Hispanics in Boston were naturalized citizens in 2007, compared with nearly half (47 percent) of the non-Hispanic foreign-born.¹⁰



Foreign-born
Hispanics in
Boston come from
many countries,
but Dominican,
Salvadoran,
Colombian, and
Mexican populations
make up a large
proportion at 75%.

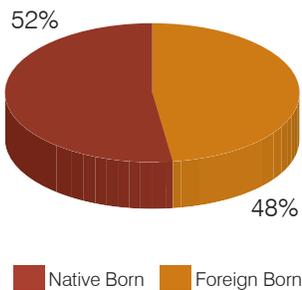
imagine all the people: a new Bostonians series

Hispanics in Boston

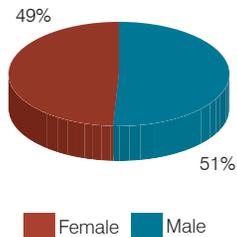
Living

Nearly **103,000 Hispanics** live in Boston today, accounting for **17%** of the city's total population.

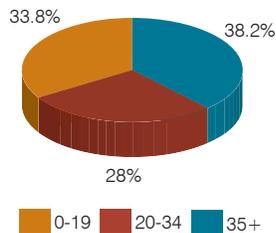
Boston's Population



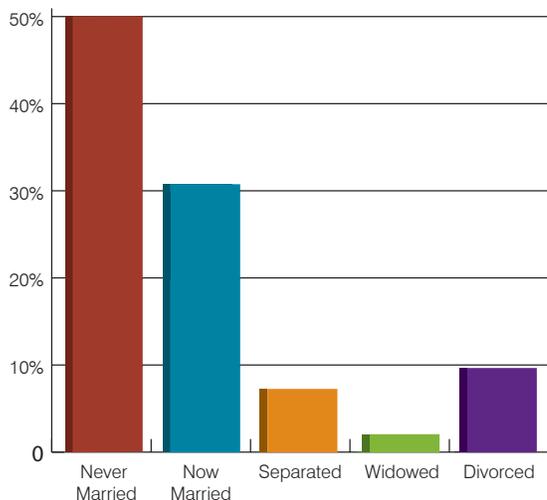
Gender



Age



Marital Status



Contributing

\$1,208,804,440 annual spending

\$1,617,636,305 to the gross state product

\$467,296,624 in state and federal taxes

18,633 direct and indirect jobs for the local economy

Entrepreneurship

annual sales **\$373 million**

business ownership **2,950 Hispanic-owned firms in Boston**

Working

17% managerial and professional

26% technical, sales, and administrative support

35% services

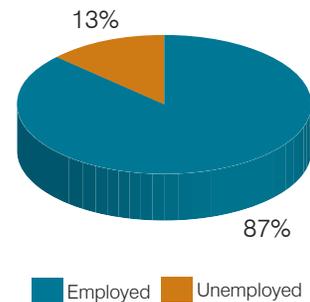
13% construction, extraction, and transportation

5% production occupations

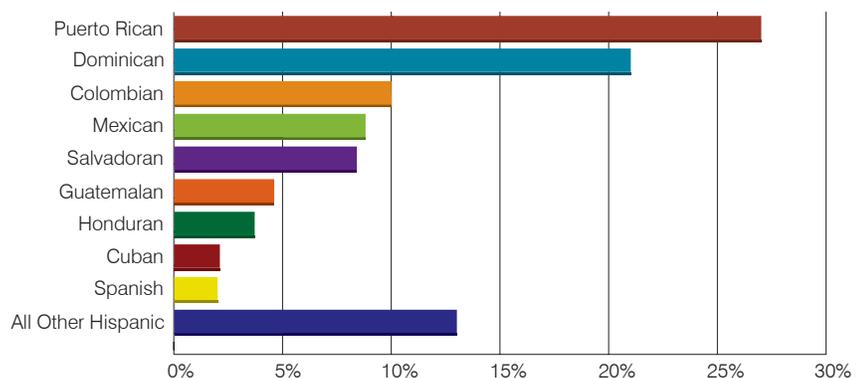
2% community and social services

1% arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media

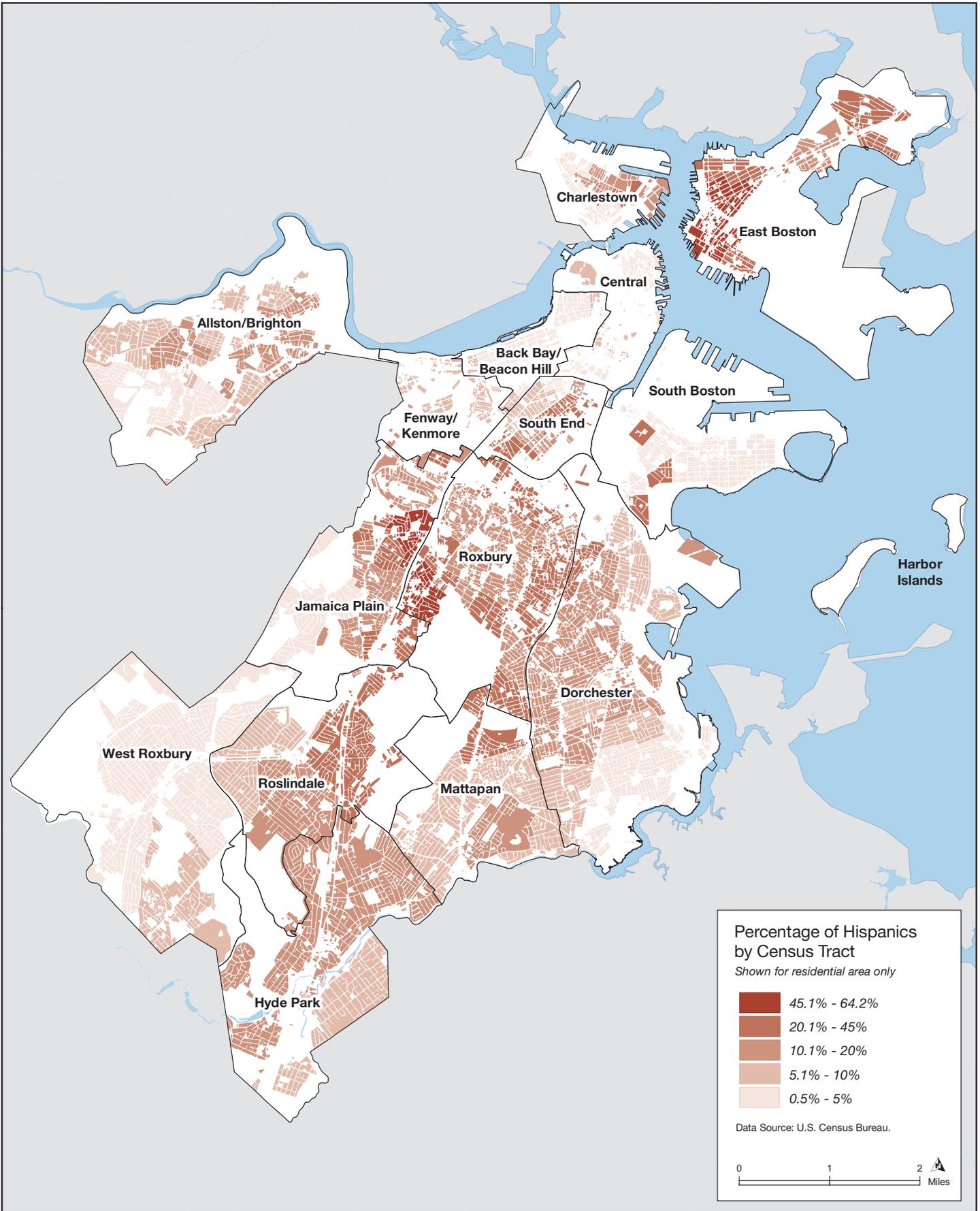
Employment Status



Hispanic Origin by Nativity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey



employment

Labor force participation among Boston’s Hispanic population was slightly higher in 2007 than among the city’s population as a whole: about 70 percent versus 67 percent. Unemployment ran a little under 13 percent among Boston’s Hispanic labor force and just over eight percent among the city’s labor force as a whole.¹¹

An estimated 72 percent of Boston’s Hispanic workforce were employed by a private, for-profit company. About 13 percent worked for a private, nonprofit organization and eight percent in government. Just over five percent were self-employed – the majority of these self-proprietorships were child care and construction businesses. By comparison, about six percent of Boston’s workforce at large was self-employed.¹²

Employment by industry of Boston’s Hispanic workforce was broadly similar to that of Boston’s workforce as a whole. The education services, health care and social assistance “supersector” was the top employer of Boston’s workforce in general (28 percent), as well as of Boston’s Hispanic workers in particular (25 percent), in 2007. The information, finance, real estate, and professional services supersector employed 28 percent of Boston’s workers and 23 percent of Boston’s Hispanic workers. The trade, transportation, warehousing and utilities supersector employed about 15 percent of Boston’s workers and about 14 percent of Boston’s Hispanic workers. The only supersector in which there was a significant difference was arts & entertainment, accommodation & food services, which employed about 11 percent of Boston’s workers but almost 19 percent of Boston’s Hispanic workers.

Employment by Industry

	Non Hispanic	% Non Hispanic	Hispanic	% Hispanic	Total Employment	% Total Employment
Care and Social Assistance	96,110	28.8%	14,239	25.4%	110,349	28.3%
Information, Finance, Real Estate, and Professional Services	93,744	28.0%	13,061	23.3%	106,805	27.4%
Arts & Entertainment, Accommodation & Food Services	33,122	9.9%	10,393	18.5%	43,515	11.1%
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	48,822	14.6%	7,769	13.8%	56,591	14.5%
Construction	14,436	4.3%	4,015	7.1%	18,451	4.7%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	17,249	5.2%	2,554	4.5%	19,803	5.1%
Manufacturing	15,498	4.6%	2,516	4.5%	18,014	4.6%
Public Administration	14,904	4.5%	1,263	2.2%	16,167	4.1%
Natural Resources	390	0.1%	357	0.6%	747	0.2%

Source: 2006 and 2007 ACS PUMS; BRA Research Division analysis

At the more detailed level – industries rather than supersectors, that is – significant differences between the city’s Hispanic workforce and its workforce at large appeared in two industries: food services, which employed about one in eight Hispanic workers but about seven percent of all workers, and building services, which employed seven percent of Hispanic workers but less than two percent of all workers.

The construction and hospital industries also employed Boston’s Hispanics in large number, though there was no significant difference between the percentage of Hispanics employed and these industries and the percentage of the city’s workforce at large.¹³

When looked at by occupation, Boston’s Hispanic workforce differed noticeably from Boston’s total workforce in 2007. About 35 percent of Boston’s Hispanic workforce were employed in service occupations in 2007; better than one in four held a technical, sales or administrative support position; 17 percent worked in managerial or professional positions; and 13 percent in installation, construction or transportation occupations. The remaining eight percent worked in production, social service, arts and entertainment occupations.¹⁴

35% of Boston’s
Hispanic workforce
were employed in
service occupations
compared with 17%
of Boston’s total
workforce.



Photo by H. Fernando Bossa/Fernando’s Hideaway/El Show De Fernandito

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Boston's Hispanic workers make up 14% of the City's civilian employed population.

Boston's Hispanic workers were significantly overrepresented in service occupations, and in construction, extraction & transportation occupations, in 2007. Despite making up 14 percent of the city's civilian employed population, Hispanics in Boston constituted 22 percent of all Bostonians employed in construction, extraction & transportation occupations and 26 percent of all Bostonians employed in service occupations. On the other hand, Hispanics in Boston were considerably underrepresented in management and professional occupations, constituting only about seven percent of Bostonians employed in these positions.¹⁵



Employment by Occupation

	Non Hispanic	% of Non Hispanic - Industry	Hispanic	% of Hispanic - Industry	Total Employment	Total % Employment	Hispanic Employment Rank	Total Employment Rank	Industry - % Hispanic
Service	56,908	17.0%	19,857	35.4%	76,765	19.6%	1	3	25.9%
Technical, Sales & Administration Support	95,787	28.6%	14,683	26.1%	110,470	28.3%	2	2	13.3%
Managerial and Professional	125,932	37.6%	9,448	16.8%	135,380	34.6%	3	1	7.0%
Installation, Maintenance, Construction, Extraction & Transportation	27,521	8.2%	7,533	13.4%	35,054	9.0%	4	4	21.5%
Production	10,163	3.0%	2,523	4.5%	12,686	3.2%	5	5	19.9%
Community and Social Services	8,251	2.5%	1,196	2.1%	9,447	2.4%	6	7	12.7%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media	9,491	2.8%	678	1.2%	10,169	2.6%	7	6	6.7%
Other	552	0.2%	234	0.4%	786	0.2%	8	8	29.8%

Source: 2006 and 2007 ACS PUMS; BRA Research Division analysis

wages and income

Not surprisingly, given lower overall educational attainment, overrepresentation in service jobs, and underrepresentation in managerial positions, Boston's Hispanic population earned considerably less than the population at large in 2007. Among Boston's full-time, year-round (FTYR) workers, Hispanics earned just 59 cents on the dollar compared with non-Hispanics: median weekly wages were \$555 and \$943, respectively.¹⁶

Median yearly earnings – wage, salary and self-employment income – for all of Boston's FTYR workers came to over \$45,000.¹⁷ For Hispanic FTYR workers, median earnings were less than \$29,000. Among all male FTYR workers, median earnings were a little over \$49,000; for Hispanic male FTYR workers, less than \$31,000. Among the city's female FTYR workforce, the disparity persists, with median earnings of a little under \$43,000 for Boston's female FTYR workforce at large and a little less than \$27,000 for the city's Hispanic female FTYR workers.¹⁸

The median family income for all families in Boston was about \$56,000; for families with a Hispanic householder it was less than \$27,000. Per capita income was about \$31,000 for the average Bostonian but just over \$16,000 for the average Hispanic in Boston.¹⁹

Per Capita Income

	Total All Races	% All Races	Total Hispanic	% Total Hispanics
Less than \$5,000	118,417	22.90%	20,964	26.32%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	59,600	11.53%	13,055	16.39%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38,795	7.50%	7,803	9.80%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	60,578	11.72%	13,743	17.26%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	56,710	10.97%	10,948	13.75%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	60,276	11.66%	6,769	8.50%
\$50,000 to \$64,999	44,543	8.61%	3,002	3.77%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	16,624	3.22%	651	0.82%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	26,282	5.08%	1,567	1.97%
\$100,000 or more	35,237	6.81%	1,142	1.43%

Source: 2007 ACS PUMS; BRA Research Division analysis



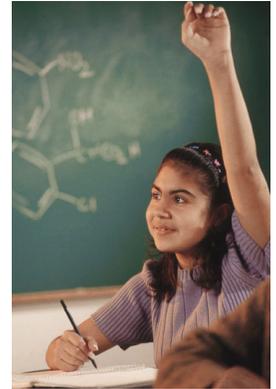
There is a wide gap between wages and income for Boston's Hispanic population and Boston's overall population.

standard of living

About 22 percent of Boston’s adult Hispanics were living at or above 400 percent of the federal poverty level, compared with 48 percent of the city’s adult population. Certainly the reasons for this disparity are complex, but one likely factor is that while just 23 percent of Boston’s population at large either lacked a high-school diploma or was not proficient in English, over half of Boston’s Hispanic population experienced at least one of these hardships.²⁰

educational attainment

As of 2007, 37 percent of Boston’s Hispanics age 25 and up had not completed high school, more than double the share of all Bostonians in this age group, as of 2007. About half of the city’s Hispanic population, and 42 percent of the city’s total population, had earned between a high school diploma and an associate’s degree. Whereas 40 percent of all Bostonians had completed at least a four-year college degree, less than 14 percent of the city’s Hispanic population had done so. Similarly, about seven percent of Boston’s Hispanics had earned a graduate degree, compared with 19 percent of the city’s population as a whole.²¹



Educational Attainment for Boston’s Hispanic Population

	8th Grade or Less	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Associates Degree	Bachelors Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Boston’s Population 25 Years and Older	9.0%	8.3%	25.7%	12.2%	4.6%	21.3%	19.1%
Hispanics in Boston 25 Years and Older	23.5%	13.5%	35.4%	11.1%	3.0%	6.9%	6.6%

Source: 2007 ACS Summary Tables; BRA Research Division analysis

economic impact

As of 2002, the most recent year for which data on business ownership by ethnicity is available, there were about 2,950 Hispanic-owned firms in Boston. Most of these firms – about 2,600 – were “non-employer” firms; the remaining 350 had about 2,000 employees. In all, Boston’s Hispanic-owned firms employed around 4,600 people and did a little under \$373 million in business (in 2007 dollars). They contributed just over \$1 billion to the gross state product directly, and another \$468 million indirectly, paid \$44 million in state and federal taxes, and provided around 3,900 indirect jobs in the Massachusetts economy.²²

Although data on the kinds of industries in which Hispanic-owned firms operate is not available at the city level, it is available at the metropolitan level. In 2002 Hispanic-owned firms in metro Boston were operating across a diverse array of industries, with about 17 percent in the health care and social assistance sector, 14 percent in “other services” (which includes repair and maintenance; hair, nail and skin care; personal and industrial laundry; parking garages; and most non-governmental organizations), 12 percent in professional, scientific, & technical services; another 12 percent in administrative and waste management services; 10 percent in construction; and eight percent in retail.²³

Hispanic Owned Firms by Sector

Industry	# of Firms
Health care & Social Assistance	501
Other Services (except Public Administration)	408
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	368
Administrative & Support & aste management & remediation service	356
Construction	303
Retail Trade	224
Transportation & Warehousing	200
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	127
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	107
Accommodation & Food Services	99
Educational Services	73
Information	51
Manufacturing	37
Industries, not classified	36
Wholesale Trade	35
Finance & Insurance	26
Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, & Agri Support Services	6
Utilities	1

Source: BRA Research Division analysis, Policy Insight Model (PIM) developed by Regional Economic Models, Inc

In 2007 consumer spending on the part of Boston’s Hispanic population topped \$1.2 billion. These annual expenditures generated about \$1.1 billion in gross state product and around \$423 million in state and federal taxes, and supported over 10,000 indirect jobs in the Massachusetts economy.²⁴

As noted earlier, 48 percent of Hispanics living in Boston in 2007 were foreign-born. They sent a significant portion of their earnings back to various home countries – an estimated \$130 million in 2007, or about \$628 per household per month.²⁵

22% of Boston’s adult Hispanics were born at or above 400% of the federal poverty level. Reasons include lack of a high school diploma and the ability to speak English.



¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates, Table 4, generated 24 October 2008, using American FactFinder, <http://factfinder.census.gov>

² U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2007 Summary Tables, generated 24 October 2008, using American FactFinder, <http://factfinder.census.gov>; Annual Population Estimates, Table 1; BRA Research Division analysis.

The ACS is a yearly survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The ACS is based on a sample of the population. While the data in this document are reported as specific numbers and percentages, all results from the ACS are subject to sampling error. In order to minimize sampling error, we calculated data averages from the 2006 and 2007 versions of the ACS. For more information on the ACS, please see: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html>

³ U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates, Table 1, generated 24 November 2008, using American FactFinder, <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2007 ACS Summary Tables; BRA Research Division analysis.

⁴ Annual Population Estimates, Table 1; 2007 ACS Summary Tables; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary Table 1, generated 24 June 2008, using American FactFinder, <http://factfinder.census.gov>; BRA Research Division analysis.

⁵ 2000 Census Summary Table 1; BRA Research Division analysis.

⁶ Ibid. Integration is measured here two ways. The “index of isolation” measures the probability that a group interacts only with members of the same group – as determined by census tract population – and can range from 0 (no isolation) to 100 (complete isolation). The Hispanic isolation index in 1990 was 21.4; in 2000 it had fallen to 12.5. The “index of dissimilarity” measures the degree of segregation between two groups: 0 denotes complete integration, 100 complete segregation. The index of dissimilarity between Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites was 54.2 in 1990 and 53.3 in 2000. Among cities with populations of at least 200,000, Boston ranked 19th on the index of dissimilarity between Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites.

⁷ 2007 ACS Summary Tables; U.S. Census Bureau.

⁸ Ibid. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, “Origin can be considered as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States.” <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hispanic/about.html>

⁹ 2007 ACS PUMS; BRA Research Division analysis.

¹⁰ 2007 ACS Summary Tables; BRA Research Division analysis.

¹¹ Ibid.; BRA Research Division analysis. Labor force participation and unemployment rates calculated from the American Community Survey are not as reliable as the official rates derived from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly Current Population Survey because of, among other things, differences in how the data is collected. There is, however, no source for city-level unemployment data by ethnicity apart from the American Community Survey. For a discussion of the differences between the ACS and CPS, see "American Community Survey (ACS) Questions and Answers" at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/acsqa.htm>.

The BLS's Local Area Unemployment program reports unemployment by Hispanic ethnicity for states. In 2007, the unemployment rate among Hispanics in Massachusetts was 9.3, compared with 4.6 for the population as a whole. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics. <http://www.bls.gov/lau/ptable14full2007.pdf>.)

¹² 2006 and 2007 ACS PUMS; BRA Research Division analysis.

¹³ Ibid. The Education Services, Health Care and Social Assistance supersector includes all industries whose North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes begin with 6. Information, Finance, Real Estate, and Professional Services covers NAICS sector codes 51 through 54. Trade, Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities includes all NAICS codes beginning with 4, plus the Utilities sector – NAICS code 22. Arts & Entertainment, Accommodation & Food Services encompasses all NAICS codes beginning with 7.

The "food services" industry includes full-service and fast-food restaurants, as well as catering operations and food service contractors – NAICS codes 7221 through 7223, but excludes drinking establishments, NAICS code 7224. Ninety percent of local employment in building services is in janitorial services (NAICS code 56172); the remainder is in pest control services (56171) and carpet and upholstery cleaning (56174). Landscaping services (56173) are excluded. For detailed information on NAICS, visit <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>.

¹⁴ Ibid. The current research breaks all occupations into one of eight general categories: managerial and professional occupations; technical, sales, and administration support occupations; service occupations; installation, maintenance, construction, extraction, and transportation

occupations; production occupations; community and social service occupations; arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations; and other occupations.

Managerial and professional occupations include business operations; computer and mathematical; education, training, and library; architecture and engineering; financial operations; legal; healthcare practitioner and technical; management, professional, and related; and life, physical, and social science occupations.

Technical, sales & administration support occupations include healthcare support; office and administrative support; and sales and related occupations.

Service occupations include building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; food preparation and serving related; personal care and service; and protective service occupations.

Installation, maintenance, construction, extraction & transportation occupations include installation, maintenance, and repair; construction; extraction; and transportation and material moving occupations.

Other occupations include fishing and hunting, and forest and logging workers; military specific occupations; and occupations not elsewhere classified.

The three remaining categories - production occupations; community and social service occupations; arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations – are each occupational groups unto themselves.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ 2007 ACS PUMS; BRA Research Division analysis. Full-time, year-round workers include all people 16 years old and over who reported working at least 35 hours per week and at least 40 weeks during the calendar year preceding the survey.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ 2007 ACS Summary Tables.

¹⁹ Ibid. The ACS reports income from the 12-month period preceding the date of the survey.

²⁰ 2006 and 2007 ACS PUMS; BRA Research Division analysis.

²¹ Ibid.

²² U.S. Census Bureau, Economic Census 2002, Survey of Business Owners, generated 14 July 2008, using American FactFinder, <http://factfinder.census.gov>. BRA Research Division analysis, using the Policy Insight Model (PIM) developed by Regional Economic Models, Inc. All amounts in 2007 dollars.

²³ 2002 Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners.

²⁴ BRA Research Division analysis, using PIM.

²⁵ We estimate remittances as follows. In 2004, Massachusetts's Hispanics remitted \$527 million to Latin America (Inter-American Development Bank, 2004, "State by State Survey of Remittance Senders - U.S. to Latin America"). The aggregate income of Massachusetts's Hispanics in 2004 was \$6,701,666,500 (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004 Summary Tables, generated 14 July 2008, using American FactFinder, <http://factfinder.census.gov>). Dividing \$527 million by this amount, we calculate that the state's Hispanic population remitted 7.9 percent of its income to Latin America in 2004. Applying this percentage to the 2007 adjusted aggregate income of Hispanics in Boston, which was \$1,657,343,051 (2007 ACS Summary Tables; BRA Research Division analysis), we get \$130,328,746. We then divide this amount by the number of households in Boston with a foreign-born, Hispanic householder – 17,281 (2007 ACS PUMS; BRA Research Division analysis) – and then by 12 to calculate the monthly per-household remittance.

The IADB report on state-by-state remittances to Latin America was downloaded, on 11 July 2008, from <http://search.iadb.org/templates/asp/pages/support/view.asp?k2dockey=http%3A%2F%2Fidbdocs%2Eiadb%2Eorg%2Fwsdocs%2Fgetdocument%2Easp%3Fdocnum%3D547238%40IDBDocs&serverSpec=search.iadb.org:9920&querytext=remittances+from+the+us+to+latin+america&QueryParser=Internet%5FAdvancedWeb&>.



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