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Latinos in Massachusetts Selected Areas: Revere

Phillip Granberry
University of Massachusetts Boston, phillip.granberry@umb.edu

Mayara Fontes
American Student Assistance

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Latinos in Massachusetts Selected Areas
Revere

by Phillip Granberry and Mayara Fontes

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UMASS BOSTON

Revere

This report provides a descriptive snapshot of selected economic, social, educational, and demographic indicators pertaining to Latinos in Revere. It reflects a commitment by UMass Boston's Mauricio Gastón Institute for Latino Community Development and Public Policy to provide periodic updates on the growing Latino population in Massachusetts.

The report on Revere is part of a larger series that covers cities and towns with a population between 35,000 and 100,000 residents in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with a significant number of Latinos. Each report analyzes data from the American Community Survey (ACS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. We obtained data from the American Factfinder website in tabular form, and we transformed these data into figures presented in this report.

In this report, Latinos are compared to non-Latino whites, blacks, and Asians for selected characteristics. This report uses the designation of Latino for the universe of people whom the Census identified as Hispanic or Latino. (The US Census first identified individuals with an ethnicity category of "Hispanic or Latino" or "Not Hispanic or Latino." Then, the US Census allowed individuals to select a race.) This analysis uses the term "Latino" to identify those who selected an ethnicity. The Census designation of "Black or African American Alone" is referenced as black. The category of "Asian Alone" is referenced as Asian. A smaller "Other" ethno-racial category is identified for the initial population estimate of Revere, and this consist of those who identified with multiple race categories or some other race (including the category of "American Indian and Alaska Native Alone"). The number of ethno-racial groups included in a particular analysis may vary; each ethno-racial group is included in the analysis only when the observed sample size is large enough to produce reliable population estimates.

THE LATINO POPULATION

In addition to having the oldest public beach in America, Revere is home to an estimated 13,547 Latinos. They represent slightly more than one-quarter (25%) of the city's population, which is a smaller share than for whites but greater than for Asians and blacks (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Population Percentages by Ethno-Racial Group in Revere
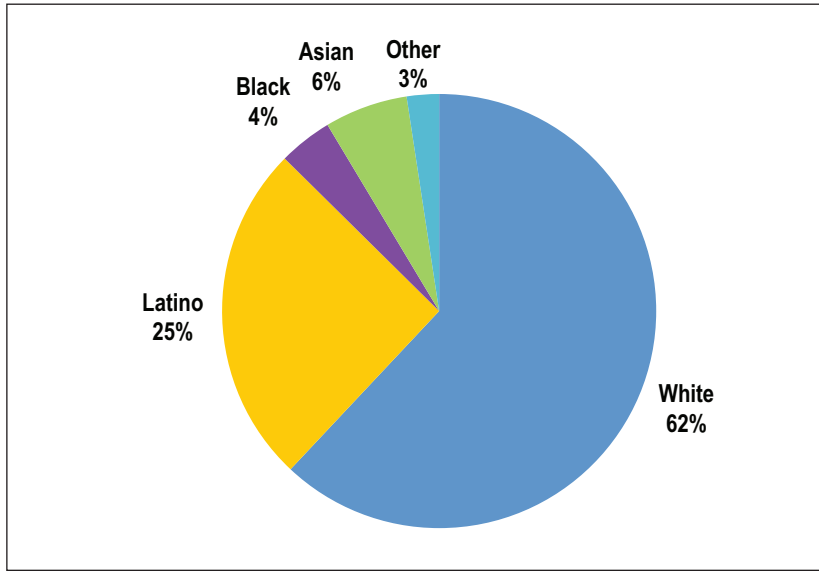
Source: 2013 3-Year ACS Data – DP05

A striking feature of Revere is its recent population change. From 2000 to 2013, the Latino population experienced tremendous growth (203%). Blacks (76%) also experienced population growth in the city, while whites experienced a 12% population decline (Figure 2). This decline in the white population is similar to a statewide trend. The growth of the Latino population in Revere outpaces Latinos statewide, who experienced an increase of 53% during this time. Revere has long been a destination for international migrants, and today it has a greater concentration of foreign-born (31%) than the Commonwealth as a whole (15%).
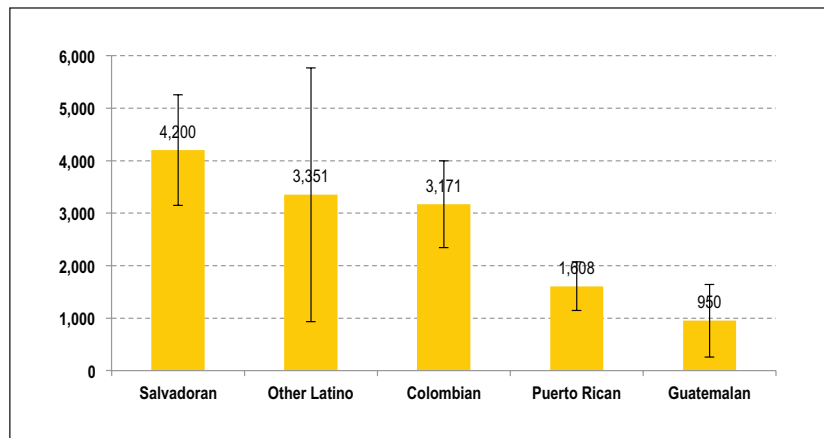
Figure 2: Population Change by Ethno-Racial Group from 2000 to 2013
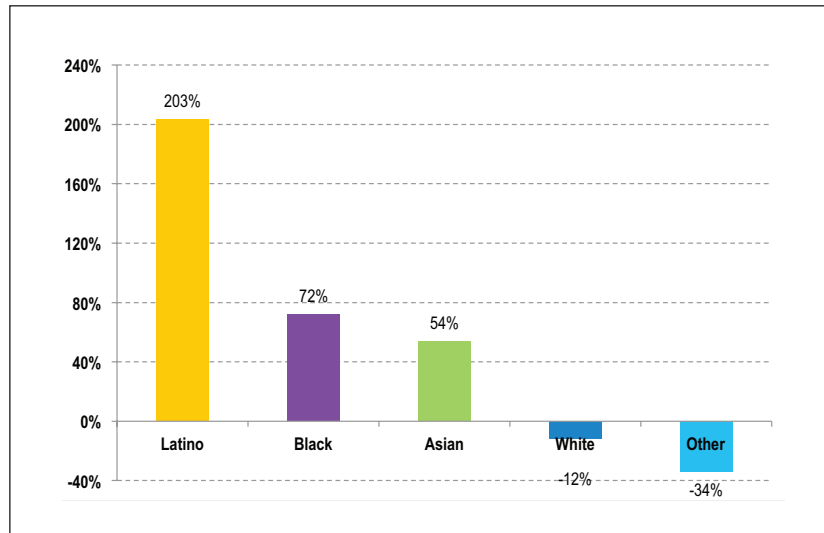
Source: 2013 3-Year ACS - DP05 and 2000 Census Summary File 1 Data

When examining the ancestry of Latinos in Revere, it is important to note that Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens; they are not included in foreign-born estimates in the preceding paragraph. As Figure 3 shows, the largest Latino subpopulation in the city consists of Salvadorans (4,200), followed by Colombians, Puerto Ricans, and Guatemalans.
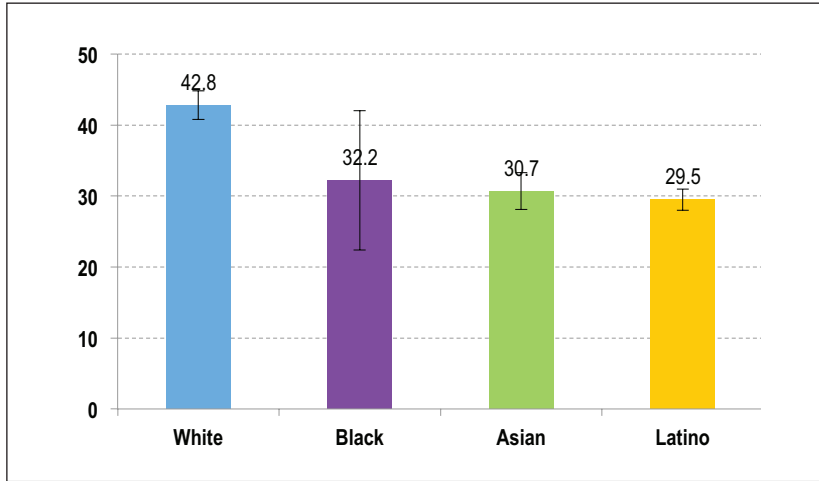
Figure 3: Ancestry of the Top Latino Subpopulations

Source: 2013 ACS 5-Year Data B03001

MEDIAN AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Figure 4: Median Age by Ethno–Racial Group

Source: 2013 ACS 3-Year Data - B01002

Revere's Latino population, with a median age of 29.5 years, is older than the statewide Latino median age of 26.8 years. As Figure 4 shows, Latinos in Revere as a group are somewhat older than blacks (32.2 years) and Asians (30.7 years) and much younger than whites (42.8 years).

**Figure 5: Marriage Rates by Ethno–Racial Group**
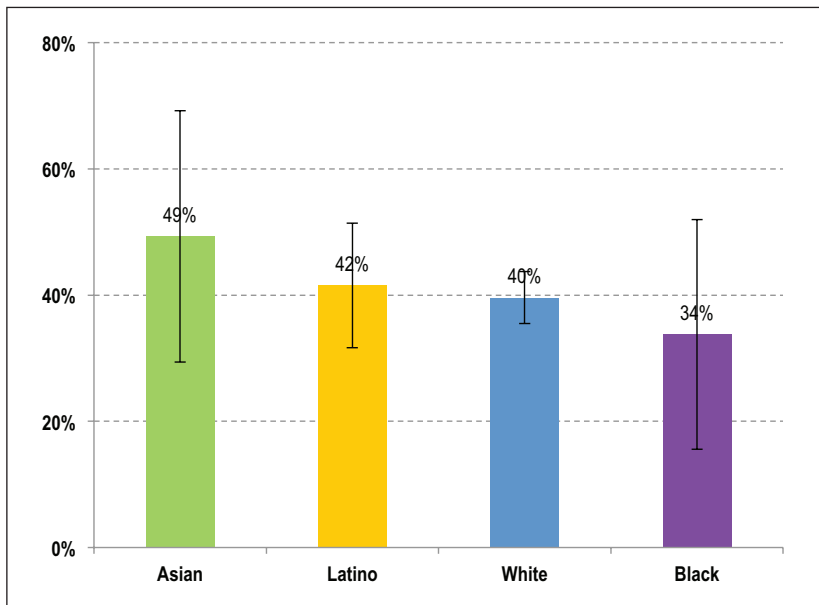
Source: 2013 ACS 5-Year Data - B12002

The marriage rate in Revere for persons 15 and over is 41%. As shown in Figure 5, the marriage rate for Latinos (42%) is higher than for blacks and whites, though lower than for Asians. In addition, the Latino marriage rate in Revere is much higher than for Latinos statewide (32%).

EDUCATION

Educational attainment in Revere is lower than in the Commonwealth as a whole. In Massachusetts 40% of the population age 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 19% in Revere. As Figure 6 shows, Latinos have an especially low percentage of their population with at least a bachelor's degree: 7%, compared to 41% for Asians and 20% for whites. At the other end of the educational scale, 28% of adult Latinos lack a high school diploma, compared to 29% for Asians and 14% for whites.

Figure 6: Educational Attainment by Ethno–Racial Group (Adults 25 Years and Older)
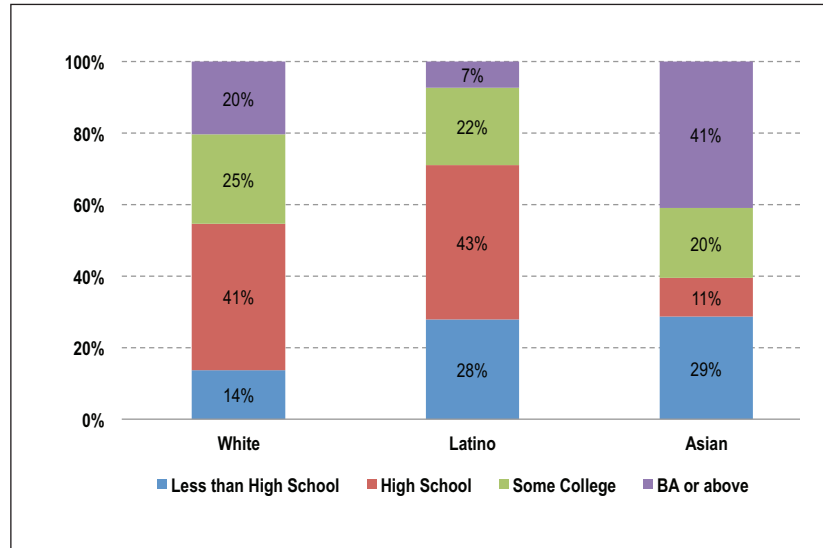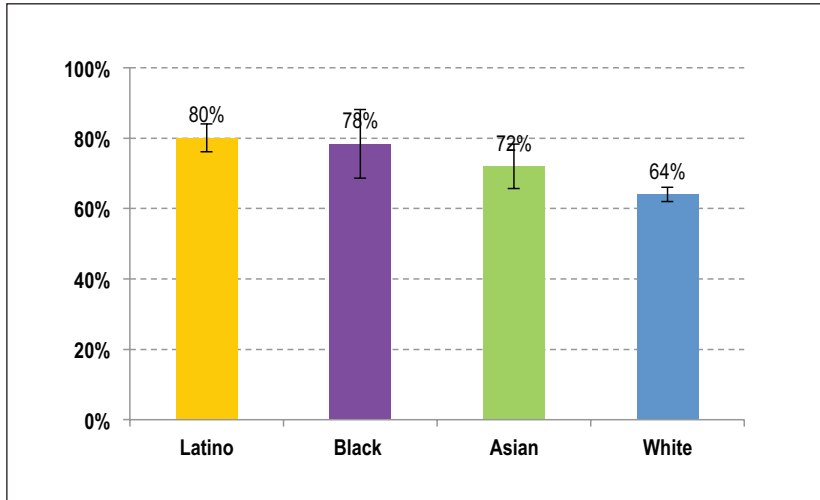

Source: 2013 3-Year ACS Data - B15002

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Latinos have a higher labor force participation rate in Revere (80%) than Latinos statewide (66%). As Figure 7 shows, they have a similar rate to blacks in Revere (78%), and much higher than Asians (72%) and whites (64%).

Figure 7: Labor Force Participation among Individuals 16 to 64 Years of Age by Ethno–Racial Group

Source: 2013 ACS 3-Year Data - C23002

The overall unemployment rate in Revere during this period was 10.5%, higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 8.5%. The Latino unemployment rate in Revere of 11.4 % is higher than for whites (10.3%) and Asians (6.5%). However, Latinos in Revere who participate in the labor force fare better than Latinos statewide, who during this period experienced a 13.9% unemployment rate.

**Figure 8: Unemployment Rates by Ethno–Racial Group**
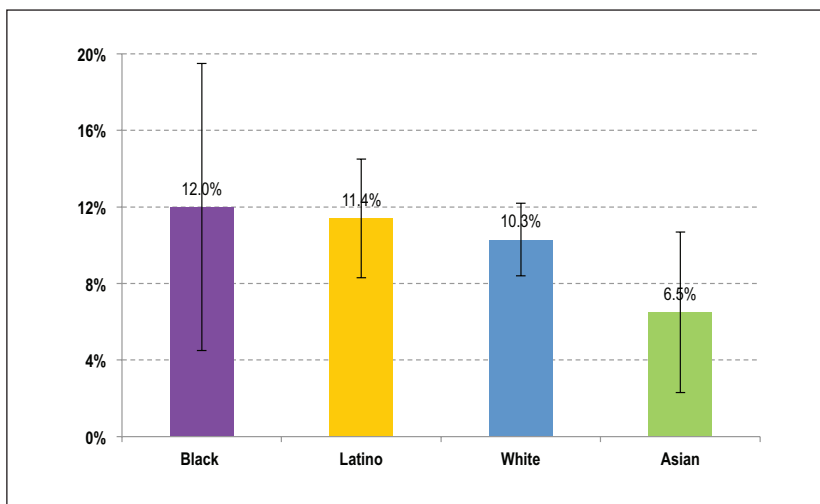
Source: 2013 ACS 5-Year Data - C23002

Figure 9 highlights that Latinos work in traditionally low-wage jobs. Latinos are underrepresented in what are traditionally considered white-collar jobs, with only 10% working in these management, business, science, and arts occupations. Correspondingly, they are overrepresented in the service sector, with 68% working in services and sales occupations, and in what are traditionally considered blue-collar jobs, with 22% working in natural resources, construction, maintenance, production, transportation, and material moving occupations.
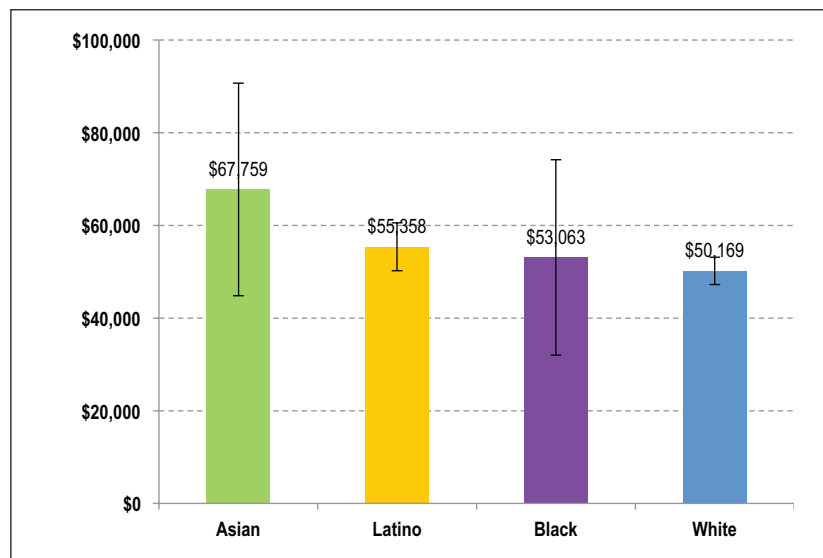
Figure 9: Population Employed by Occupational Category by Ethno–Racial Group
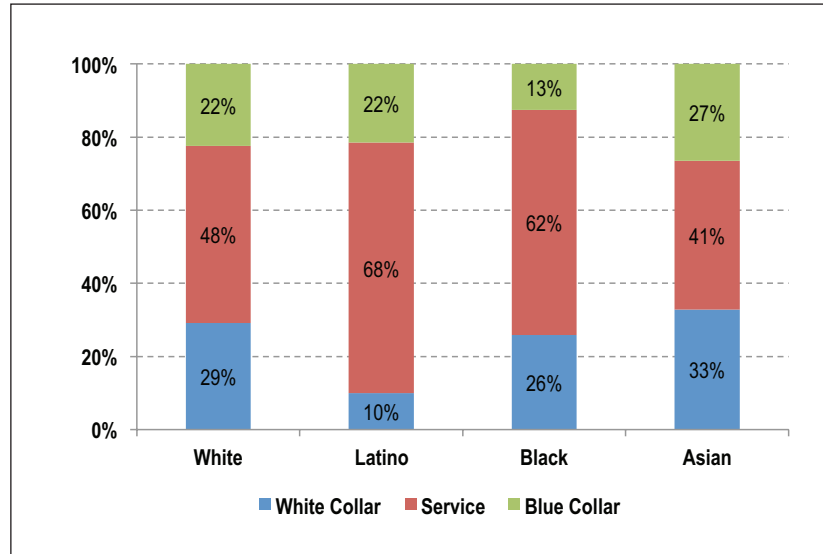
Source: 2013 ACS 3-Year Data - B24010

EARNINGS

Figure 10: Median Income by Ethno–Racial Group in 2013

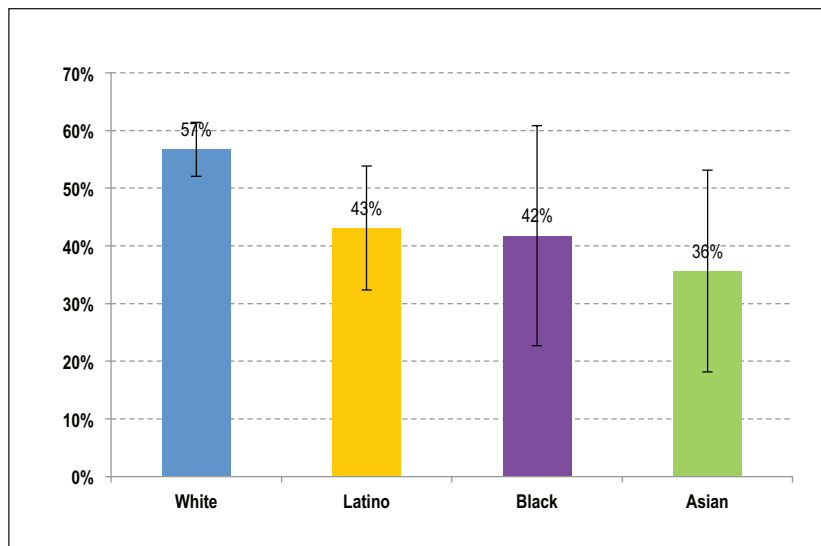
Source: 2013 ACS 5-Year Data - S1903

Revere's median income is $51,863, which is lower than the statewide median income of $66,135. Latinos in Figure 10 have the next to highest median income ($55,385) of the four ethno-racial groups in the city. Latinos in Revere are significantly more economically successful than Latinos in other parts of the Commonwealth, as the statewide Latino median income is $34,726.

HOUSING STATUS AND MEDICAL UNINSURANCE

The final measures of Latino participation in Revere are intended to identify how well Latinos are being rewarded for their economic, social, and political participation. Revere has a lower homeownership rate (50%) than the statewide rate (66%) as measured by occupied housing units. As shown in Figure 11, Latinos have a 43% homeownership rate, which is significantly higher than the 24% rate for Latinos statewide but lower than for whites in Revere. As a complement to these percentages in Figure 11, it is evident that 57% of Latinos in Revere are renters.

Figure 11: Homeownership Rates by Ethno-Racial Group

Source: 2013 ACS 3-Year Data - B25003

Revere's overall rate of medical uninsurance (8%) is higher than the statewide average of 4%, which may be related to the city's high percentage of foreign-born residents who have disproportionately high rates of uninsurance. Figure 12 shows that Revere's Latinos have a 10% uninsurance rate. This is higher than for whites and blacks in Revere, and is higher than for Latino statewide, who had a medical uninsurance rate of 8%.

Figure 12: Medical Uninsurance by Ethno-Racial Group
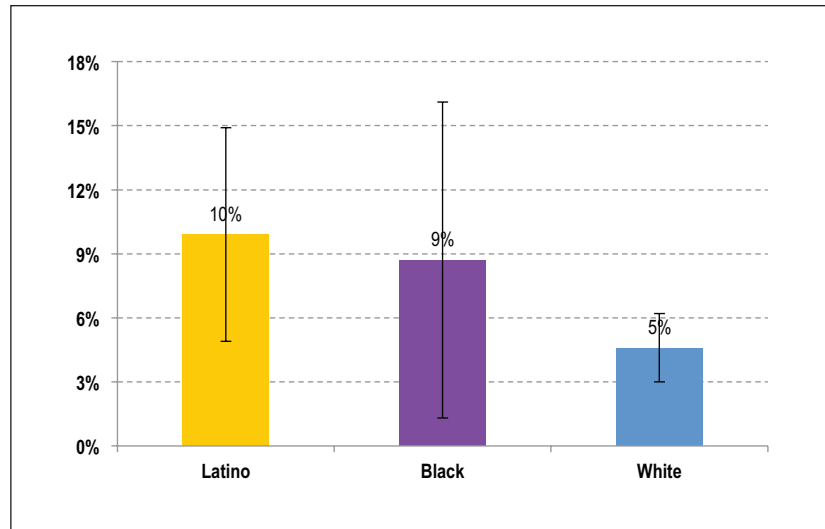
Source: 2013 ACS 3-Year Data - B27001

The **Mauricio Gastón Institute for Latino Community Development and Public Policy at the University of Massachusetts Boston** conducts research on and for the Latino population in New England. Our goal is to generate the information and analysis necessary to develop more inclusive public policy and to improve Latino participation in the policy making process. In an effort to present vital information about Latinos to diverse audiences, the Gastón Institute has produced this series of demographic profiles for selected Massachusetts areas based on an analysis of American Community Survey (ACS) data.

Our descriptive analysis uses ACS data to estimate population size and characteristics in order to compare Latinos to other ethno-racial groups. Technically, these groups are designated as non-Latino whites, non-Latino blacks, and non-Latino Asians though they are often referenced simply as "white," "black," and "Asian" in these profiles.

The Gastón Institute plans to update this series of demographic profiles for selected Massachusetts areas every five years upon release of American Community Survey data. A similar report series examining Latino populations at the city level is planned for the 2020 Gastón Institute public policy conference. In addition, demographic profiles highlighting Latino subgroups will be produced on an ongoing basis.

One of the goals of the Gastón Institute is to be responsive to the needs of the Latino and policy communities through the research we undertake. Please feel free to contact us with suggestions or requests for specific information.

About the Authors

Phillip Granberry is a social demographer who specializes in unauthorized immigration in the United States. He worked with various community-based organizations assisting recently arrived U.S. immigrants before earning a Ph.D. in Public Policy from the University of Massachusetts Boston. He has published several articles on the accumulation and use of social capital among Mexican migrants and the impact of welfare and immigration policy reform on Latinos in Massachusetts. In addition to his teaching in the Economics department, he is also an investigator for *Por Ahí Dicen*, a research project of the Center for Health Equity Intervention Research (CHEIR) that is evaluating the effectiveness of a Spanish language multi-media campaign in Springfield designed to increase Puerto Rican mother-child communication about sexuality and sexual health.

Mayara Fontes holds a M.A. in Applied Economics from University of Massachusetts Boston and is currently a Reporting Analyst at American Student Assistance. Her research interests include migration, health and human rights.

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