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Latinos in Massachusetts

Selected Areas:

Quincy

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THE MAURICIO GASTÓN INSTITUTE
FOR LATINO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND PUBLIC POLICY
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON

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Quincy Overview

Quincy is a city of 101,636 residents, of whom 5,214, or 5.1%, identify as Latino or Hispanic, according to the 2020 Decennial Census. (Statewide, Latino residents constitute 12.6% of the total population.) In Quincy, the largest resident population is Whites (54.2%), followed by Asians (30.7%) and Blacks (5.4%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Population Percentages by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy

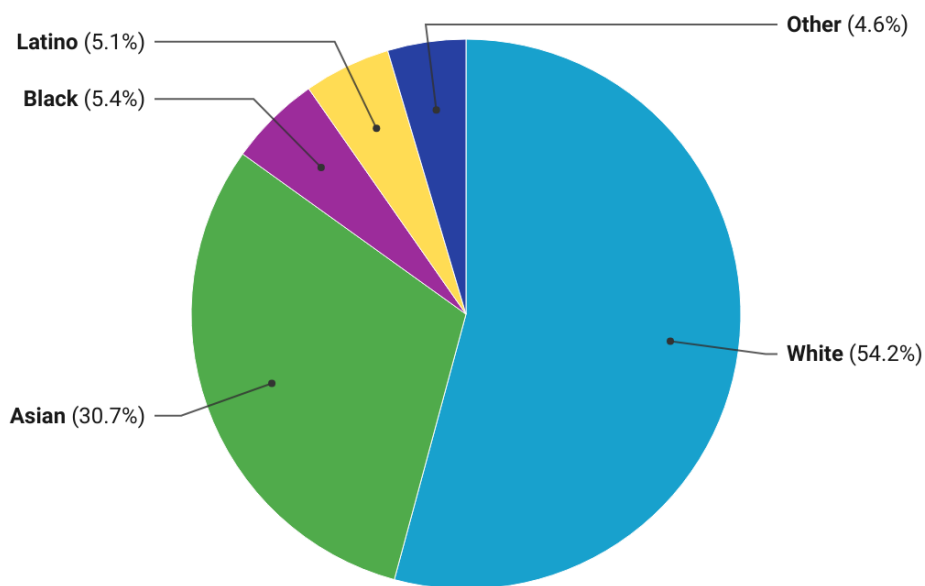


Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2020 Decennial Census · Created with Datawrapper

Between the 2010 and 2020 Decennial Censuses, Quincy experienced 10.1% population growth, slightly higher than the state's 7.4% growth. Latinos, however, increased by a much higher percentage in Quincy (68.8%) than statewide (41.4%). The Asian population grew by 41.0%, and the Black population increased by 36.3%. Similar to many other cities and towns, the White population in Quincy declined by 8.9% (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Population Growth by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy from 2010 to 2020



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2010 & 2020 Decennial Census · Created with Datawrapper

The remainder of this profile uses 2017-2021 American Community Survey data in order to analyze the demographic and economic characteristics presented in this profile.

Like most other cities and towns in the metro region, Quincy has long been a destination for international migrants. Today, the city has a greater share of foreign-born residents (33.0%) than the Commonwealth as a whole (17.3%). This is also the case among Latinos. In Quincy, 35.5% of the Latino population is foreign-born, slightly more than the 32.1% foreign-born among Latino statewide.

The Latino population in Quincy is a mix of Latinos of different origins. Puerto Ricans are the largest single group in Quincy, and Dominicans are the second largest, followed by Peruvians, Colombians, and Mexicans (Figure 3). Statewide, the five largest Latino populations in Massachusetts in order of size are Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Salvadorans, Guatemalans, and Mexicans. Puerto Ricans, who are citizens, are not counted among the foreign-born regardless of where they were born.

Figure 3: Origin of the Top Latino Populations in Quincy

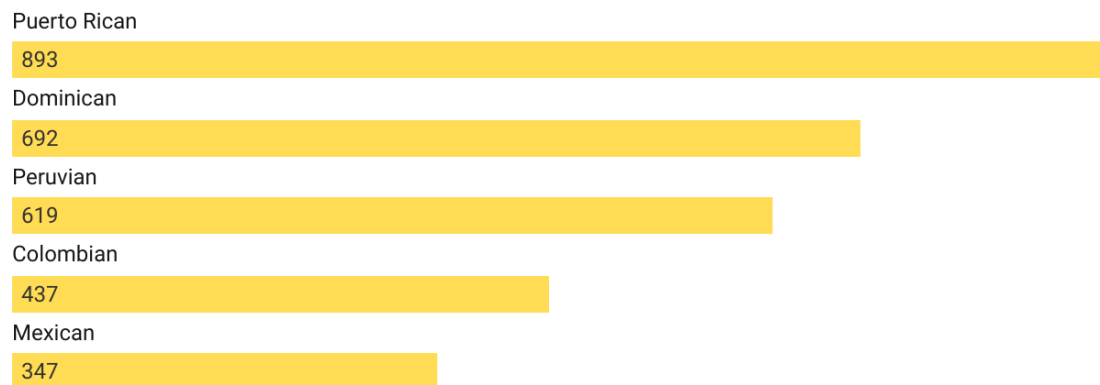


Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Median Age and Marital Status

Quincy's median age of 38.3 years is younger than Massachusetts' 39.9 years. Whites, with a median age of 42.4 years, are the oldest, while Blacks are the youngest with a median age of 29.3 years. Asians (36.7 years) and Latinos (34.5 years) are in-between. Latinos' median age is higher than the statewide Latino median of 28.9 years.

Figure 4: Median Age by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Quincy's marriage rate of 46.8% is slightly less than the statewide marriage rate of 48.1%. Marriage rates vary significantly in Quincy, from 61.2% for Asians to 25.0% for Blacks (Figure 5). Latinos' marriage rate is 35.6%, not quite as high as their statewide marriage rate of 36.4%.

Figure 5: Marriage Rates by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy (Ages 15+)



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Educational Attainment

The overall educational attainment in Quincy is similar to the rest of the state, with 45.6% of residents aged 25 and older having at least a Bachelor's degree compared to 46.6% statewide. As Figure 6 shows, Latinos have the lowest percentage of their population with at least a Bachelor's degree: 35.5%, compared to 37.3% for Asians, 40.1% for Blacks, and 52.6% for Whites. (However, the share of Latinos with at least a Bachelor's degree is much greater than the 21.6 figure for Latinos statewide). At the other end of the educational spectrum, Asians have by far the highest

percentage of their adult population lacking a high school diploma at 27.9%, compared to 8.1% for Latinos, 4.2% for Blacks, and 3.1% for Whites.

Figure 6: Educational Attainment by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy (Ages 25+)

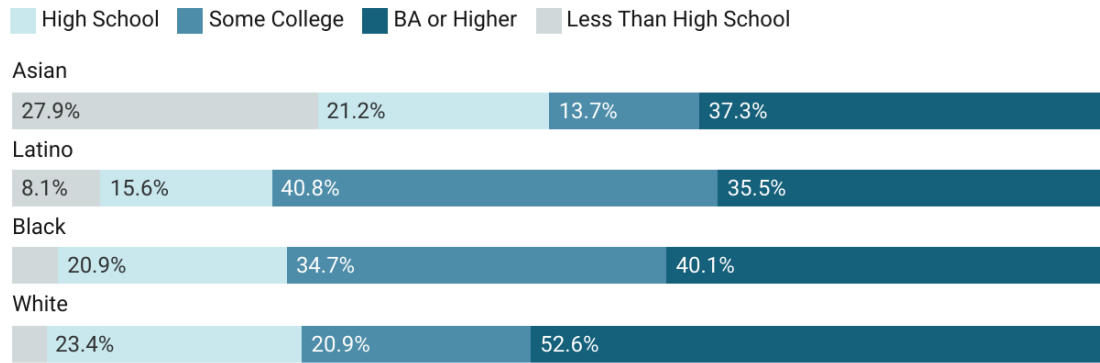


Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rate in Quincy is 70.9%, which is higher than the Commonwealth’s 67.1%. Labor force participation in Quincy is highest among Black residents at 83.7% and Latinos at 80.6% (Statewide the Latino labor force participation rate is 68.7%.) For White residents, the rate is 70.5%, and for Asians, it is 67.6% (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Labor Force Participation by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy (Ages 16+)



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

The unemployment rate in Quincy is 6.9% compared to 5.3% statewide during this period. Unemployment is highest among Black residents at 17.5% and lowest among Latinos at 4.3%. (Statewide, Latinos’ unemployment rate is 8.9% during this period.) Asian unemployment is 6.4% and White unemployment is 6.2% (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Unemployment Rate by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy (Ages 16+)



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

The occupational distribution across ethno-racial groups in Quincy is similar. Latinos have the second highest share of working in white-collar occupations (52.8%). They have the third highest share of working in service occupations (37.5%) and blue-collar occupations (9.6%). For Latinos across the state, this distribution is 28.8% white-collar, 45.4% service, and 25.7% blue-collar.

Figure 9: Occupational Categories by Employed Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy (Ages 16+)

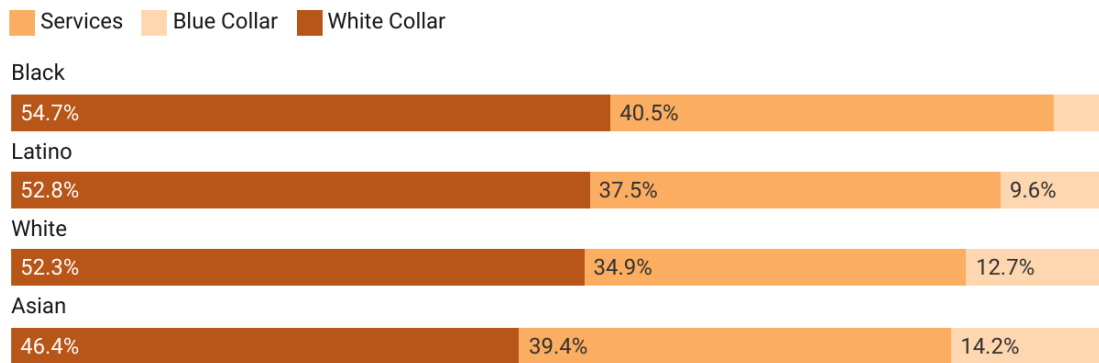


Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Income

The median household income for all households across Massachusetts is \$89,026, a bit higher than the median in Quincy, which is \$85,041. There is a great deal of income variation in Quincy. Perhaps surprisingly, Latino households have the highest median income of \$97,708, not far from twice the statewide Latino median of \$52,106. However, the smaller Latino number of Latino households in Quincy allows for a larger margin of error. The median figures for other groups in Quincy are \$87,325 for Whites, \$83,207 for Asians, and \$70,288 for Blacks.

Figure 10: Median Household Income by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

Housing Status and Medical Uninsurance

The final measures of Latino participation in Quincy are intended to identify how well Latinos are being rewarded for their economic, social, and political participation.

Quincy's homeownership rate (43.8%) is much lower than the statewide rate of 63.2%. For Latinos, the homeownership rate is only 20.2% (lower than 29.7% for Latinos statewide). Only Blacks have a lower ownership rate than Latinos among the ethno-racial groups in Quincy (12.3%). Asian residents have the highest homeownership rate (50.6%), followed by White residents (46.9%).

Figure 11: Homeownership Rates by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

The share of city residents who lack medical insurance in Quincy (3.6%) is higher than the statewide rate (2.5%). In Quincy, uninsured rates (Figure 12) are highest for Asians (5.0%), followed by Latinos (4.9%), Blacks (4.0%), and Whites (2.8%). The Latino statewide rate of medical uninsurance is 5.5%.

Figure 12: Medical Uninsurance Rates by Ethno-Racial Groups in Quincy



Chart: Gastón Institute · Source: 2017-2021 American Community Survey · Created with Datawrapper

About the Institute

Established in 1989, the Mauricio Gastón Institute for Latino Community Development and Public Policy was created by the Massachusetts Legislature in response to a need for an improved understanding of the Latino experience in the commonwealth. Now in its 34th year, the Gastón Institute continues its mission of informing the public and policymakers about issues vital to the state's growing Latino community and providing information and analysis necessary for effective Latino participation in public policy development. To learn more about the Gastón Institute, visit www.umb.edu/gastoninstitute.

About the Authors

Phillip Granberry worked with various community-based organizations assisting recently arrived U.S. immigrants before earning a Ph.D. in Public Policy from UMass Boston. He has published several articles on the accumulation and use of social capital among Latinos and the sexual health communication of Puerto Rican mothers with their children. In addition to his research and teaching at the Gastón Institute and Economics Department at UMass Boston, he is Senior Researcher in demography for the Boston Planning and Development Agency.

Victor Luis Martins holds an M.A. in Applied Economics from the University of Massachusetts Boston, specializing in Financial Economics and Macroeconomics. With a strong background in statistical analysis and data manipulation, he applies quantitative and qualitative research methodologies to analyze economic and social policy issues. Victor's current research focuses on the financialization and interest burden of non-financial corporations in the United States, as well as related economic and demographic conditions in Latinx communities in Massachusetts. His expertise

includes programming skills for data analysis, statistical modeling, and the interpretation of empirical data.

Michelle Borges is an economist from Brazil. She is currently pursuing a master's degree in Applied Economics at the University of Massachusetts Boston and working as a research assistant at the Mauricio Gastón Institute for Latino Community Development and Public Policy. Her research interests span the areas of Labor Economics, Development Economics, Immigration, and Feminist Economics.

