

LATINO DATA PROJECT

Comparative Income Distribution Patterns Among Hispanic Households in New York City, Census 2000

Prepared by the
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Household income distribution data found in the 2000 U.S. census revealed a pattern of stark differentiation in New York City among the three principal racial/ethnic groups: Whites, African-Americans, and Hispanics or Latinos. Additionally, within the diverse Hispanic community there were sharp differences among national-origin Hispanic groups.

Of particular importance is the compelling evidence that within each Hispanic national group there was a high degree of economic stratification. This is of great significance because of the tendency to generalize about “Puerto Ricans” or “Dominicans” etc. without taking into consideration the sharp class divisions found in these New York City Hispanic nationalities.

There were also important distinctions in patterns of income distribution between the five boroughs. This report will examine the principal contours of these differentiations by focusing on the poorest and the wealthiest households.¹ It will also compare income distribution data among the six largest Hispanic national groups: Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Mexicans, Ecuadorians, Colombians, and Cubans.

Aggregated data from the five boroughs indicate that Hispanic households were among the city’s poorest, although there were clearly significant numbers of Latino households in upper income brackets. While nearly 19% of all White households earned under \$15,000 yearly, over 31% of Hispanic households were in this category, slightly more than the nearly 29% of all African-American households.

At the other end of the income hierarchy, although over 26% of all Hispanic households reported incomes of over \$50,000 yearly, the comparable percentage of African-American households was over 30%, while more than 47% of all White households earned above \$50,000. Thus, while over one-fourth of all Hispanic

¹ These are defined as those households earning below \$15,000 and above \$50,000 annually. More detailed household income data are provided in Tables 1 through 7.

Data for this article was drawn from Summary File 4, 2000 census, household income, which was for 1999. These data are not ideal for they do not reveal household size for each income category. A more accurate measure would be per capita household income. Additionally, it must be noted that there is no way to know whether these data include or exclude significant numbers of undocumented people. Regardless of their shortcomings, these data do indicate general trends in household income distribution which are in all likelihood fairly accurate. The terms Hispanic and Latino will be used interchangeably.

households were fairly well-off, an important finding of the census data, Hispanic households were slightly less likely to have higher incomes than African-American households. There was great differentiation in the percentage of wealthier Hispanic households compared with White households, although this was not significantly greater than the difference between Whites and African-Americans.

Hispanic households were generally worse off in terms of income distribution profiles in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan. Queens stands out as the one borough where household income distribution patterns were remarkably similar among White, African-American, and Latino households. In Staten Island Hispanics were much better off than African-Americans and their income distribution patterns were closer to the patterns found among White households than in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan.

Over 38% of Hispanic households earned less than \$15,000 in the Bronx, compared with nearly 30% of White and 31% of all African-American households. In Brooklyn nearly 34% of Hispanic; 30% of African-American; and 25% of White households earned less than \$15,000.

Hispanic households earning more than \$50,000 accounted for 20% of all Latino households in the Bronx while 32.3% of all White households and 26.3% of all African-American households were in this income category.

Brooklyn data exhibit a pattern similar to the Bronx: Hispanic families were among the poorest, and fewer of them were at the upper levels of the income hierarchy relative to Whites and African-Americans. Nearly 34% of all Latino households earned less than \$15,000; 30% of African-American and 26% of White households were in this income group.

Yet, nearly a quarter of all Hispanic households, 23%, earned more than \$50,000 in Brooklyn, while the comparable numbers were nearly 29% for African-American and 38% of all White households. Both the Bronx and Brooklyn data indicate the existence of solid Hispanic-origin elite groups in economic terms, despite large numbers of households living in poverty.

In Manhattan income distribution patterns for Hispanics and African-Americans were quite similar to each other and to those found in Brooklyn and the Bronx. But they were in sharp contrast with White household income profiles. Over 35% of all Latino households earned less than \$15,000 in Manhattan; 37% of African-American and only 13% of White households.

Nearly identical percentages, 23%, of Hispanic and African-American households earned more than \$50,000 yearly, while 60% of White Manhattan households were in this income category. Although lagging far behind Whites, Hispanic households with significant incomes living in Manhattan amounted to nearly one-quarter of total Latino households.

As noted previously, Queens was the one borough where income distribution patterns were similar among all three groups. Nearly 18% of all Hispanic and African-American households earned less than \$15,000 yearly compared with 17% of White households. For the city's Latino population Queens was the borough with the least comparative percentage of poorer households.

Queens was also striking in that 37% of all Hispanic households earned more than \$50,000, while a remarkable 44% of both African-American and White households reported more than \$50,000 in annual income.

Staten Island's Hispanic households were even better off than in Queens. Over 19% earned less than \$15,000 while nearly 45% earned over \$50,000. Among African-American households comparative percentages were 26% and 34% respectively. Among White households only 12% earned under \$15,000 while over 58% earned over \$50,000.

These data, presented in more detail, are summarized in table 1 and are graphically depicted in Figures 1 and 2.

Among the six largest Hispanic communities in New York City – Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Mexicans, Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Cubans – a clear pattern of bifurcation existed between two general groupings at the lowest income levels. As indicated graphically in Figure 3 over 30% of Puerto Rican, Dominican, and Cuban households earned under \$15,000 yearly. Mexican, Colombian, and Ecuadorian families, on the other hand, had approximately 20% or far fewer of their total households earning under \$15,000. This was significantly less than the Caribbean-origin Hispanic communities. It should be pointed out that Puerto Ricans were the poorest among all of the Hispanic groups, with nearly 42% of all city households having incomes under \$15,000.

At the higher income levels the pattern was somewhat different since Cuban households were found among the wealthiest Hispanic households in the city. Thus, the city's Cuban population was more polarized than the other national groups with more households in both the poorer and wealthier household income categories. Slightly more than 20% of all Puerto Rican and Dominican households earned more than \$50,000 yearly. However, this was significantly less than the portion of Mexican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Cuban households. Of these over 30% earned more than \$50,000 annually, a significant finding.

Variations among the five boroughs followed an expected pattern in that more households in all six national groups earned under \$15,000 yearly in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan. (See figure 3). In Queens and Staten Island significantly lower percentages of families among all national groups earned less than \$15,000. Puerto Ricans fared the worst in the poorer boroughs with more than 40% of all households in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan reporting less than \$15,000 annual

incomes. Poorer Cuban households were clustered in the Bronx and at 42% of all households earning less than \$15,000 their income profile was identical to that of Puerto Rican households.

Relatively high percentages of households among all national groups earned over \$50,000 in Queens and Staten Island – between 30% and 40% for every nationality. Even in Manhattan over 30% of Mexican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Cuban households earned more than \$50,000. There were far fewer Manhattan-based Puerto Rican and Dominican households with higher incomes, although close to 20% did earn more than \$50,000. This was very similar to the portion of Puerto Rican and Dominican households in the Bronx and Brooklyn found in this higher income bracket.

In the Bronx and Brooklyn, more Colombian, Mexican, and Ecuadorian households – between 20% and 30% -- earned \$50,000 or greater annually, again demonstrating higher household earnings than the Caribbean national-origin groups.

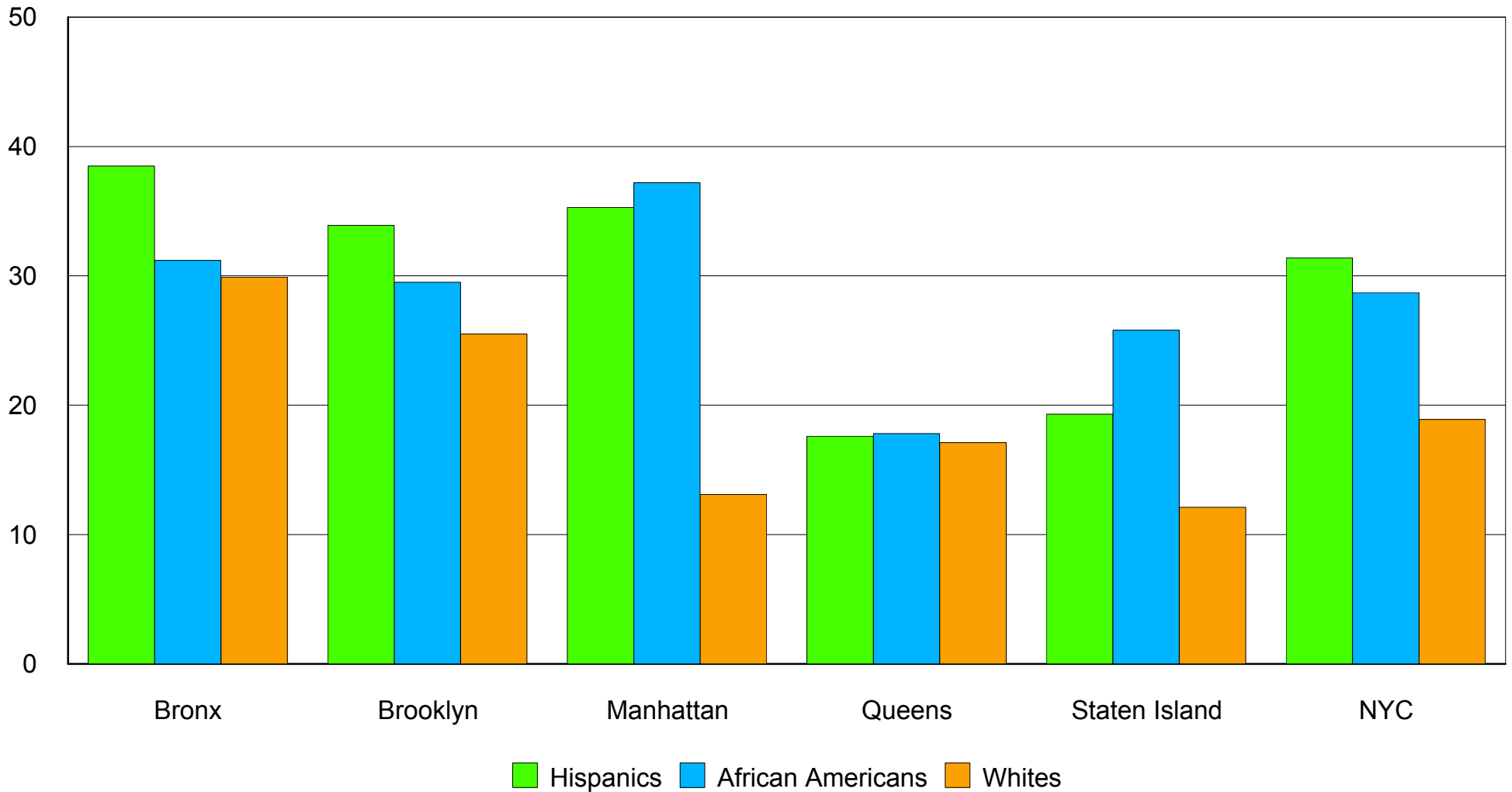
The data presented in this report suggest several conclusions. More of the city's Caribbean-origin national groups – Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, and Cubans – were found in the poorer household income categories than Mexicans, Colombians, and Ecuadorians. Puerto Ricans were quite clearly the poorest of all national groups in terms of household income, although Dominican households had comparable percentages of people in the lower income category.

Yet, there were considerable percentages of each nationality with household incomes above \$50,000 per year. This was most evident in that nearly one-third of all Mexican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, and Cuban households earned more than \$50,000 in yearly income. Even among Puerto Ricans and Dominicans, one-fifth of all households were found in the wealthiest income bracket.

There were clear geographical differences in household income patterns with Queens and Staten Island standing out as boroughs with a greater likelihood of prosperity for all Hispanic nationalities considered in this report. The Bronx and Brooklyn had greater percentages of poorer households, but even in these boroughs close to or over 20% of all households in all Hispanic nationalities considered here reported incomes greater than \$50,000 yearly.

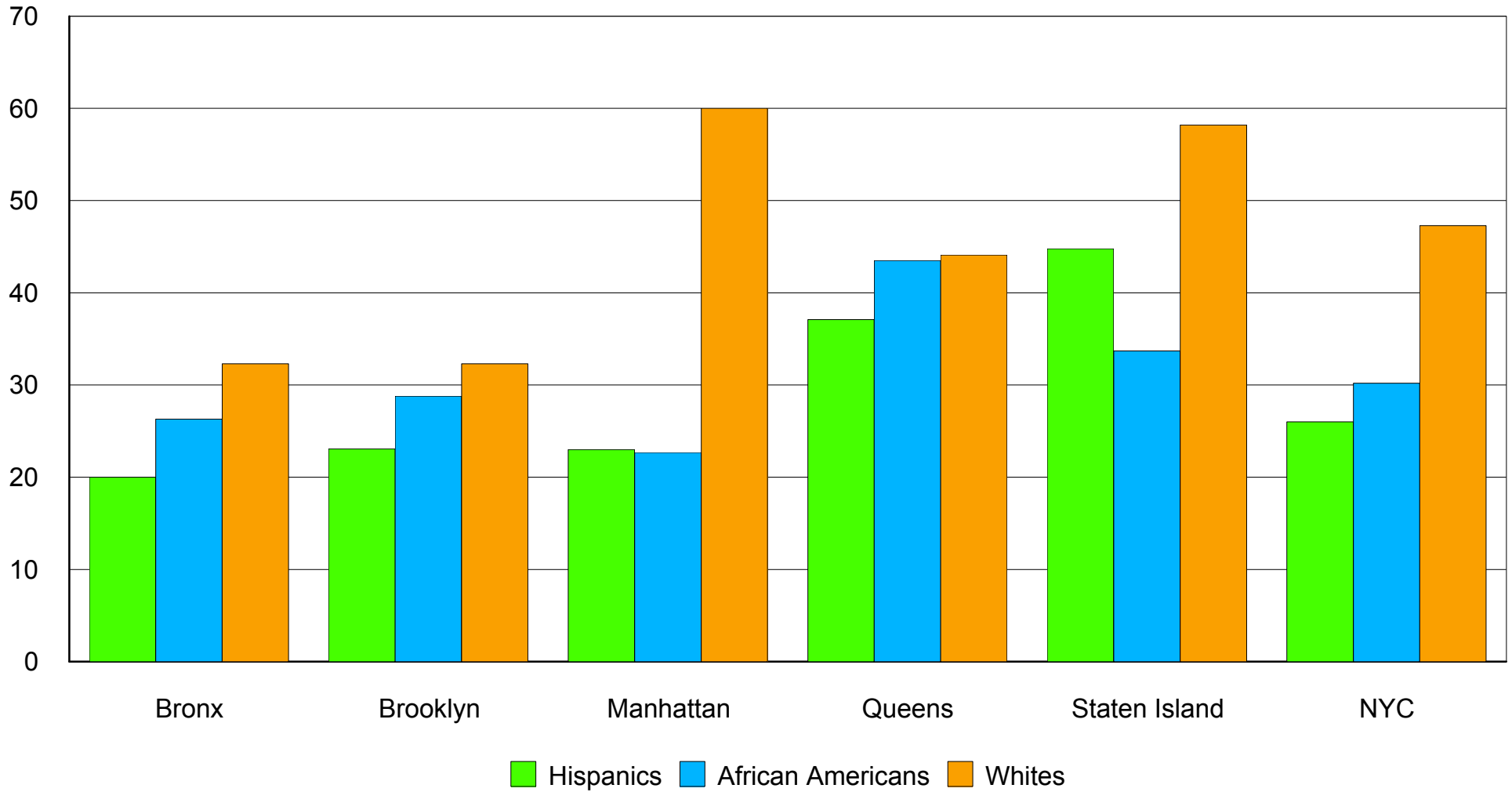
These data underscore the fact that it is difficult to draw general social or economic conclusions about the characteristics of New York City's Hispanic community and its different national components. Stereotypical images of impoverishment may not be uniformly applied even in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Northern Manhattan, which have long been associated with poverty among Hispanic communities. Clearly poverty exists, and often on a pervasive scale. Yet, significant percentages of households earned over \$50,000 annually throughout the city and even in the poorer boroughs. Thus, a clear class structure based on income currently exists among New York City's Hispanic community and within the largest national groups.

Figure 1
Percentage of Households Earning Under \$15,000 Yearly
Whites, Hispanics, African-Americans in New York City



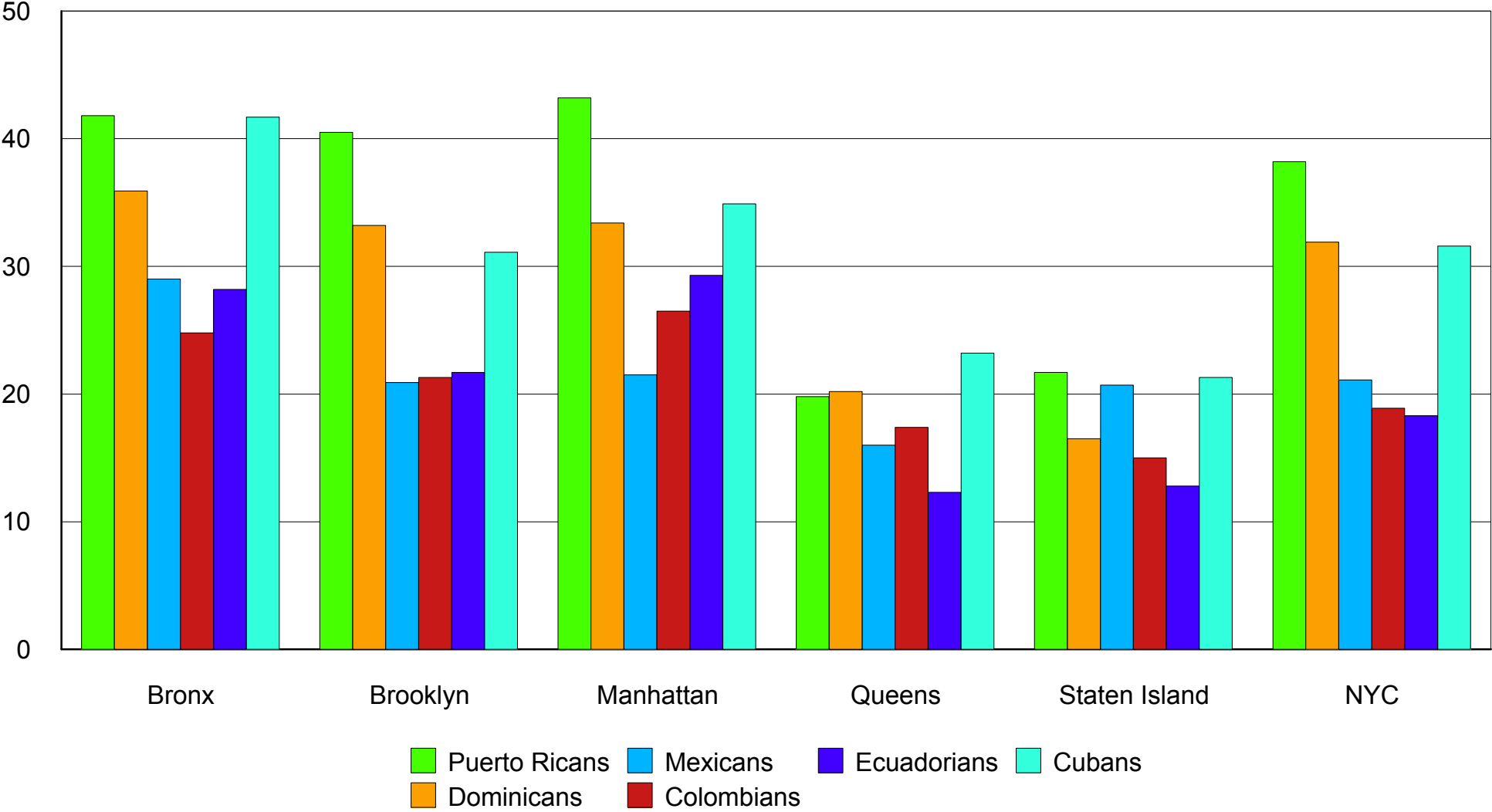
Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, Household income

Figure 2
Percentage of Households Earning Over \$50,000 Yearly
Whites, Hispanics, African-Americans in New York City



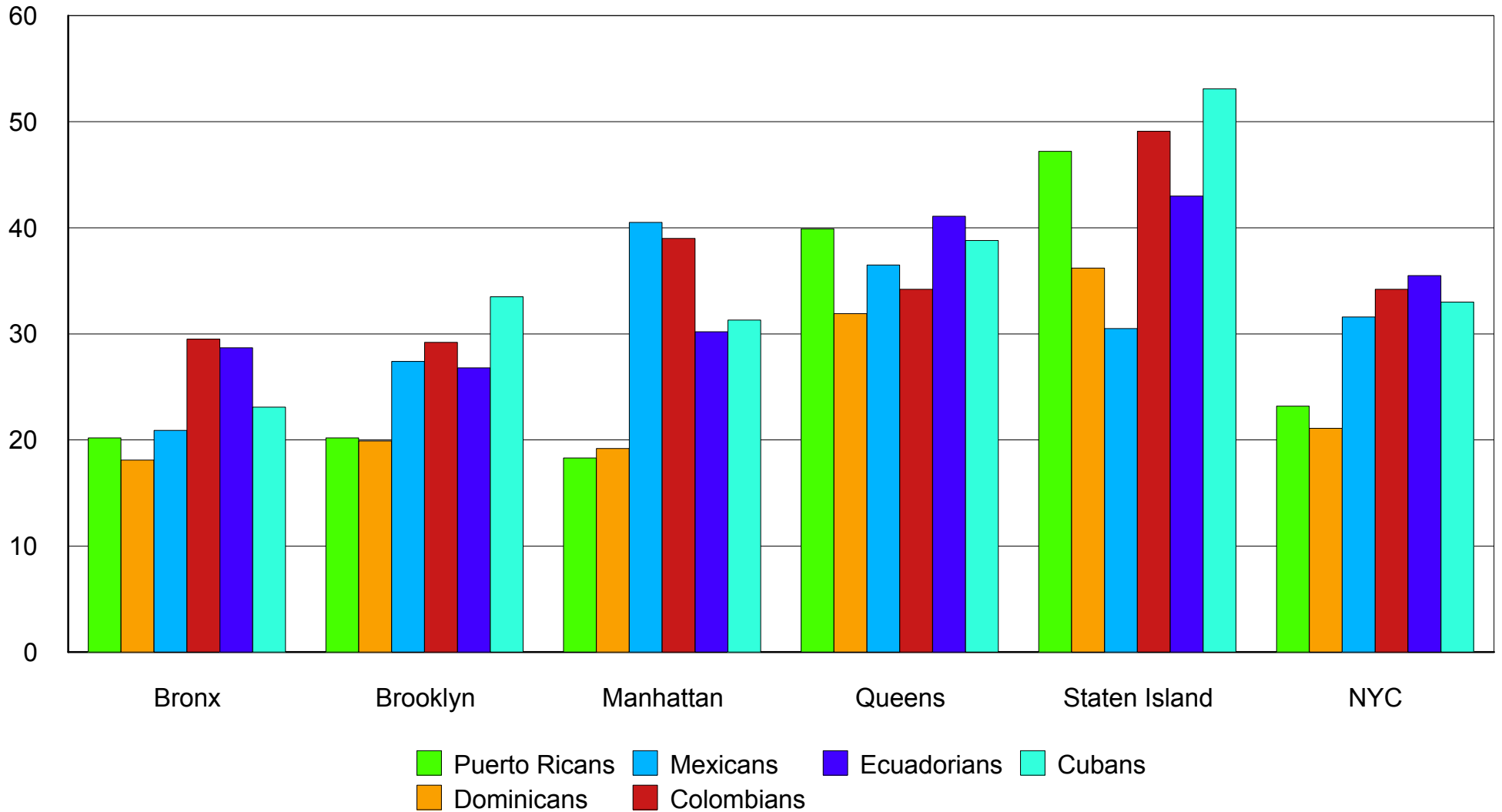
Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, Household income

Figure 3
 Percentage of Households Earning Under \$15,000 Yearly



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, Household income

Figure 4
Percentage of Households Earning Over \$50,000 Yearly



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, Household income

Table 1

Household Income Distribution Among New York City Whites, African-Americans, and Hispanics, 2000 Census

| | Bronx | % | Brooklyn | % | Manhattan | % | Queens | % | Staten Island | % | Total NYC | % |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| White Households | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Households: Total | 156,410 | 100.0% | 405,768 | 100.0% | 471,974 | 100.0% | 404,674 | 100.0% | 126,444 | 100.0% | 1,565,270 | 100.0% |
| Households: Less than \$14,999 | 46,753 | 29.9% | 103,603 | 25.5% | 61,817 | 13.1% | 69,094 | 17.1% | 15,297 | 12.1% | 296,564 | 18.9% |
| Households: \$15,000 to \$29,999 | 29,887 | 19.1% | 70,448 | 17.4% | 52,440 | 11.1% | 70,302 | 17.4% | 14,843 | 11.7% | 237,920 | 15.2% |
| Households: \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 16,486 | 10.5% | 41,010 | 10.1% | 38,226 | 8.1% | 46,143 | 11.4% | 11,239 | 8.9% | 153,104 | 9.8% |
| Households: \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 12,798 | 8.2% | 35,778 | 8.8% | 36,133 | 7.7% | 40,698 | 10.1% | 11,430 | 9.0% | 136,837 | 8.7% |
| Households: \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 23,881 | 15.3% | 66,155 | 16.3% | 79,251 | 16.8% | 79,829 | 19.7% | 27,611 | 21.8% | 276,727 | 17.7% |
| Households: \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 12,508 | 8.0% | 37,078 | 9.1% | 50,975 | 10.8% | 44,208 | 10.9% | 19,355 | 15.3% | 164,124 | 10.5% |
| Households: \$100,000 to \$199,000 | 11,851 | 7.6% | 41,494 | 10.2% | 90,643 | 19.2% | 46,921 | 11.6% | 23,077 | 18.3% | 213,986 | 13.7% |
| Households: \$200,000 or more | 2,246 | 1.4% | 10,202 | 2.5% | 62,489 | 13.2% | 7,479 | 1.8% | 3,592 | 2.8% | 86,008 | 5.5% |
| African-American Households | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Households: Total | 169,483 | 100.0% | 312,261 | 100.0% | 113,651 | 100.0% | 145,071 | 100.0% | 13,883 | 100.0% | 754,349 | 100.0% |
| Households: Less than \$14,999 | 52,946 | 31.2% | 92,181 | 29.5% | 42,262 | 37.2% | 25,846 | 17.8% | 3,586 | 25.8% | 216,821 | 28.7% |
| Households: \$15,000 to \$29,999 | 35,153 | 20.7% | 63,041 | 20.2% | 23,669 | 20.8% | 23,475 | 16.2% | 2,707 | 19.5% | 148,045 | 19.6% |
| Households: \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 21,098 | 12.4% | 38,005 | 12.2% | 12,653 | 11.1% | 17,568 | 12.1% | 1,669 | 12.0% | 90,993 | 12.1% |
| Households: \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 15,747 | 9.3% | 29,047 | 9.3% | 9,262 | 8.1% | 15,053 | 10.4% | 1,237 | 8.9% | 70,346 | 9.3% |
| Households: \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 25,218 | 14.9% | 47,549 | 15.2% | 13,134 | 11.6% | 29,902 | 20.6% | 2,275 | 16.4% | 118,078 | 15.7% |
| Households: \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 11,014 | 6.5% | 21,574 | 6.9% | 5,714 | 5.0% | 16,771 | 11.6% | 1,393 | 10.0% | 56,466 | 7.5% |
| Households: \$100,000 to \$199,000 | 7,198 | 4.2% | 18,176 | 5.8% | 5,279 | 4.6% | 14,860 | 10.2% | 928 | 6.7% | 46,441 | 6.2% |
| Households: \$200,000 or more | 1,109 | 0.7% | 2,688 | 0.9% | 1,678 | 1.5% | 1,596 | 1.1% | 88 | 0.6% | 7,159 | 0.9% |
| Hispanic Households | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Households: Total | 201,196 | 100.0% | 149,247 | 100.0% | 140,680 | 100.0% | 158,698 | 100.0% | 14,875 | 100.0% | 664,696 | 100.0% |
| Households: Less than \$14,999 | 77,388 | 38.5% | 50,585 | 33.9% | 49,728 | 35.3% | 27,980 | 17.6% | 2,870 | 19.3% | 208,551 | 31.4% |
| Households: \$15,000 to \$29,999 | 43,610 | 21.7% | 33,118 | 22.2% | 30,471 | 21.7% | 31,571 | 19.9% | 2,342 | 15.7% | 141,112 | 21.2% |
| Households: \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 23,753 | 11.8% | 18,191 | 12.2% | 15,957 | 11.3% | 22,147 | 14.0% | 1,576 | 10.6% | 81,624 | 12.3% |
| Households: \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 16,165 | 8.0% | 12,899 | 8.6% | 12,180 | 8.7% | 18,097 | 11.4% | 1,420 | 9.5% | 60,761 | 9.1% |
| Households: \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 23,933 | 11.9% | 19,727 | 13.2% | 16,215 | 11.5% | 31,779 | 20.0% | 3,131 | 21.0% | 94,785 | 14.3% |
| Households: \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 9,314 | 4.6% | 7,974 | 5.3% | 7,148 | 5.1% | 15,126 | 9.5% | 1,834 | 12.3% | 41,396 | 6.2% |
| Households: \$100,000 to \$199,000 | 5,838 | 2.9% | 5,657 | 3.8% | 6,785 | 4.8% | 10,835 | 6.8% | 1,613 | 10.8% | 30,728 | 4.6% |
| Households: \$200,000 or more | 1,195 | 0.6% | 1,096 | 0.7% | 2,196 | 1.6% | 1,163 | 0.7% | 89 | 0.6% | 5,739 | 0.9% |

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 4, Household income data.

Table 2

Household Income Distribution Among Puerto Ricans, Census 2000

| | Bronx | % | Brooklyn | % | Manhattan | % | Queens | % | Staten Island | % | Total NYC | % |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Households: Total | 113,153 | 100.0% | 74,353 | 100.0% | 49,050 | 100.0% | 36,507 | 100.0% | 8,502 | 100.0% | 281,565 | 100.0% |
| Households: Less than \$14,999 | 47,336 | 41.8% | 30,104 | 40.5% | 21,186 | 43.2% | 7,217 | 19.8% | 1,846 | 21.7% | 107,689 | 38.2% |
| Households: \$15,000 to \$29,999 | 22,695 | 20.1% | 15,510 | 20.9% | 10,084 | 20.6% | 6,120 | 16.8% | 1,132 | 13.3% | 55,541 | 19.7% |
| Households: \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 12,004 | 10.6% | 8,110 | 10.9% | 5,060 | 10.3% | 4,631 | 12.7% | 838 | 9.9% | 30,643 | 10.9% |
| Households: \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 8,264 | 7.3% | 5,641 | 7.6% | 3,735 | 7.6% | 3,963 | 10.9% | 677 | 8.0% | 22,280 | 7.9% |
| Households: \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 13,234 | 11.7% | 8,713 | 11.7% | 4,851 | 9.9% | 7,931 | 21.7% | 1,793 | 21.1% | 36,522 | 13.0% |
| Households: \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 5,699 | 5.0% | 3,498 | 4.7% | 1,989 | 4.1% | 3,869 | 10.6% | 1,227 | 14.4% | 16,282 | 5.8% |
| Households: \$100,000 to \$199,000 | 3,366 | 3.0% | 2,312 | 3.1% | 1,615 | 3.3% | 2,621 | 7.2% | 967 | 11.4% | 10,881 | 3.9% |
| Households: \$200,000 or more | 555 | 0.5% | 465 | 0.6% | 530 | 1.1% | 155 | 0.4% | 22 | 0.3% | 1,727 | 0.6% |

Table 3

Household Income Distribution Among Dominicans, Census 2000

| | Bronx | % | Brooklyn | % | Manhattan | % | Queens | % | Island | % | Total NYC | % |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Households: Total | 43,055 | 100.0% | 19,802 | 100.0% | 43,912 | 100.0% | 21,176 | 100.0% | 624 | 100.0% | 128,569 | 100.0% |
| Households: Less than \$14,999 | 15,463 | 35.9% | 6,580 | 33.2% | 14,657 | 33.4% | 4,267 | 20.2% | 103 | 16.5% | 41,070 | 31.9% |
| Households: \$15,000 to \$29,999 | 10,318 | 24.0% | 5,134 | 25.9% | 10,900 | 24.8% | 4,665 | 22.0% | 135 | 21.6% | 31,152 | 24.2% |
| Households: \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 5,694 | 13.2% | 2,303 | 11.6% | 5,574 | 12.7% | 3,060 | 14.5% | 112 | 17.9% | 16,743 | 13.0% |
| Households: \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 3,806 | 8.8% | 1,850 | 9.3% | 4,359 | 9.9% | 2,434 | 11.5% | 48 | 7.7% | 12,497 | 9.7% |
| Households: \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 4,937 | 11.5% | 2,324 | 11.7% | 4,872 | 11.1% | 3,819 | 18.0% | 160 | 25.6% | 16,112 | 12.5% |
| Households: \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 1,599 | 3.7% | 929 | 4.7% | 2,029 | 4.6% | 1,647 | 7.8% | 26 | 4.2% | 6,230 | 4.8% |
| Households: \$100,000 to \$199,000 | 913 | 2.1% | 550 | 2.8% | 1,279 | 2.9% | 1,162 | 5.5% | 40 | 6.4% | 3,944 | 3.1% |
| Households: \$200,000 or more | 325 | 0.8% | 132 | 0.7% | 242 | 0.6% | 122 | 0.6% | - | 0.0% | 821 | 0.6% |

Table 4

Household Income Distribution Among Mexicans, Census 2000

| | Bronx | % | Brooklyn | % | Manhattan | % | Queens | % | Staten Island | % | Total NYC | % |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Households: Total | 6,260 | 100.0% | 11,879 | 100.0% | 7,691 | 100.0% | 9,879 | 100.0% | 1,385 | 100.0% | 37,094 | 100.0% |
| Households: Less than \$14,999 | 1,816 | 29.0% | 2,488 | 20.9% | 1,656 | 21.5% | 1,579 | 16.0% | 287 | 20.7% | 7,826 | 21.1% |
| Households: \$15,000 to \$29,999 | 1,717 | 27.4% | 3,083 | 26.0% | 1,389 | 18.1% | 2,092 | 21.2% | 385 | 27.8% | 8,666 | 23.4% |
| Households: \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 822 | 13.1% | 1,757 | 14.8% | 872 | 11.3% | 1,417 | 14.3% | 132 | 9.5% | 5,000 | 13.5% |
| Households: \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 597 | 9.5% | 1,295 | 10.9% | 660 | 8.6% | 1,184 | 12.0% | 159 | 11.5% | 3,895 | 10.5% |
| Households: \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 831 | 13.3% | 1,869 | 15.7% | 1,463 | 19.0% | 1,983 | 20.1% | 228 | 16.5% | 6,374 | 17.2% |
| Households: \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 240 | 3.8% | 694 | 5.8% | 639 | 8.3% | 887 | 9.0% | 83 | 6.0% | 2,543 | 6.9% |
| Households: \$100,000 to \$199,000 | 207 | 3.3% | 504 | 4.2% | 764 | 9.9% | 650 | 6.6% | 111 | 8.0% | 2,236 | 6.0% |
| Households: \$200,000 or more | 30 | 0.5% | 189 | 1.6% | 248 | 3.2% | 87 | 0.9% | - | 0.0% | 554 | 1.5% |

Table 5

Household Income Distribution Among Colombians, Census 2000

| | Bronx | % | Brooklyn | % | Manhattan | % | Queens | % | Staten Island | % | Total NYC | % |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Households: Total | 1,232 | 100.0% | 2,503 | 100.0% | 2,474 | 100.0% | 20,047 | 100.0% | 426 | 100.0% | 26,682 | 100.0% |
| Households: Less than \$14,999 | 306 | 24.8% | 533 | 21.3% | 656 | 26.5% | 3,496 | 17.4% | 64 | 15.0% | 5,055 | 18.9% |
| Households: \$15,000 to \$29,999 | 279 | 22.6% | 515 | 20.6% | 421 | 17.0% | 4,087 | 20.4% | 36 | 8.5% | 5,338 | 20.0% |
| Households: \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 173 | 14.0% | 399 | 15.9% | 204 | 8.2% | 3,339 | 16.7% | 57 | 13.4% | 4,172 | 15.6% |
| Households: \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 110 | 8.9% | 325 | 13.0% | 228 | 9.2% | 2,277 | 11.4% | 60 | 14.1% | 3,000 | 11.2% |
| Households: \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 247 | 20.0% | 432 | 17.3% | 370 | 15.0% | 3,886 | 19.4% | 140 | 32.9% | 5,075 | 19.0% |
| Households: \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 37 | 3.0% | 160 | 6.4% | 211 | 8.5% | 1,548 | 7.7% | 34 | 8.0% | 1,990 | 7.5% |
| Households: \$100,000 to \$199,000 | 80 | 6.5% | 134 | 5.4% | 281 | 11.4% | 1,198 | 6.0% | 35 | 8.2% | 1,728 | 6.5% |
| Households: \$200,000 or more | - | 0.0% | 5 | 0.2% | 103 | 4.2% | 216 | 1.1% | - | 0.0% | 324 | 1.2% |

Table 6

Household Income Distribution among Ecuadorians, Census 2000

| | Bronx | % | Brooklyn | % | Manhattan | % | Queens | % | Staten Island | % | Total NYC | % |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Households: Total | 4,419 | 100.0% | 5,422 | 100.0% | 3,708 | 100.0% | 16,714 | 100.0% | 242 | 100.0% | 30,505 | 100.0% |
| Households: Less than \$14,999 | 1,247 | 28.2% | 1,177 | 21.7% | 1,086 | 29.3% | 2,055 | 12.3% | 31 | 12.8% | 5,596 | 18.3% |
| Households: \$15,000 to \$29,999 | 958 | 21.7% | 1,331 | 24.5% | 653 | 17.6% | 3,356 | 20.1% | 41 | 16.9% | 6,339 | 20.8% |
| Households: \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 503 | 11.4% | 895 | 16.5% | 470 | 12.7% | 2,443 | 14.6% | 35 | 14.5% | 4,346 | 14.2% |
| Households: \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 444 | 10.0% | 564 | 10.4% | 379 | 10.2% | 1,984 | 11.9% | 31 | 12.8% | 3,402 | 11.2% |
| Households: \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 727 | 16.5% | 890 | 16.4% | 470 | 12.7% | 3,612 | 21.6% | 62 | 25.6% | 5,761 | 18.9% |
| Households: \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 278 | 6.3% | 330 | 6.1% | 309 | 8.3% | 1,966 | 11.8% | 28 | 11.6% | 2,911 | 9.5% |
| Households: \$100,000 to \$199,000 | 247 | 5.6% | 200 | 3.7% | 276 | 7.4% | 1,222 | 7.3% | 14 | 5.8% | 1,959 | 6.4% |
| Households: \$200,000 or more | 15 | 0.3% | 35 | 0.6% | 65 | 1.8% | 76 | 0.5% | - | 0.0% | 191 | 0.6% |

Table 7

Household Income Distribution Among Cubans, Census 2000

| | Bronx | % | Brooklyn | % | Manhattan | % | Queens | % | Staten Island | % | Total NYC | % |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Households: Total | 3,562 | 100.0% | 3,083 | 100.0% | 6,531 | 100.0% | 5,938 | 100.0% | 507 | 100.0% | 19,621 | 100.0% |
| Households: Less than \$14,999 | 1,487 | 41.7% | 959 | 31.1% | 2,279 | 34.9% | 1,376 | 23.2% | 108 | 21.3% | 6,209 | 31.6% |
| Households: \$15,000 to \$29,999 | 569 | 16.0% | 460 | 14.9% | 1,097 | 16.8% | 1,062 | 17.9% | 63 | 12.4% | 3,251 | 16.6% |
| Households: \$30,000 to \$39,999 | 410 | 11.5% | 411 | 13.3% | 566 | 8.7% | 550 | 9.3% | 8 | 1.6% | 1,945 | 9.9% |
| Households: \$40,000 to \$49,999 | 273 | 7.7% | 220 | 7.1% | 547 | 8.4% | 649 | 10.9% | 59 | 11.6% | 1,748 | 8.9% |
| Households: \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 490 | 13.8% | 520 | 16.9% | 773 | 11.8% | 936 | 15.8% | 82 | 16.2% | 2,801 | 14.3% |
| Households: \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 180 | 5.1% | 248 | 8.0% | 466 | 7.1% | 658 | 11.1% | 84 | 16.6% | 1,636 | 8.3% |
| Households: \$100,000 to \$199,000 | 122 | 3.4% | 237 | 7.7% | 582 | 8.9% | 640 | 10.8% | 85 | 16.8% | 1,666 | 8.5% |
| Households: \$200,000 or more | 31 | 0.9% | 28 | 0.9% | 221 | 3.4% | 67 | 1.1% | 18 | 3.6% | 365 | 1.9% |