



*The “Best Metros” for Latino
Well-Being: An Index*

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to identify, through analysis of key social and economic indicators, the “best places for Latino well-being” among the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas. The goal is to pinpoint those metros in which, on balance, Latinos are doing better than in Milwaukee, with the ultimate goal of understanding why this is the case, and what Milwaukee can learn from these pacesetters to improve the quality of life for Latinos in the metropolitan area. We offer several perspectives through which to “rank” the nation’s metropolitan areas on Latino well-being, and ultimately recommend three metropolitan areas, comparable to Milwaukee in the size of their Latino communities, that seem to warrant additional study as potential models.

The report consists of five main elements:

1. A composite “index of Latino well-being” for each of the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas. This index draws on such indicators as employment rates; household income levels and trends; inequality in household income; various measures of poverty; homeownership rates; and health care conditions.
2. A ranking of the metropolitan areas by the composite index and identification of the “best metros” for Latino well-being.
3. An exploratory analysis correlating a set of independent variables –potential explanatory factors such as Latino business ownership, educational attainment, immigration rates, residential segregation, language use, and overall metro area growth—with the composite index. This analysis gives us preliminary evidence on which factors, if any, appear correlated with Latino well-being in the nation’s largest metropolitan areas.
4. A series of lists showing the index ranking of “benchmark metros” – places with Latino communities of comparable size to Milwaukee’s or metros in the same general Northeast-Midwest region as Milwaukee—to gauge where Latino Milwaukee ranks among these “comparables,” as well as to identify the “high performing” metros for Latinos among these benchmark metropolitan areas.
5. A preliminary recommendation, based on our analysis of the data, of the specific metropolitan areas that look most promising for further and more expansive study.

How the Composite Index Was Put Together

There are a numerous ways that researchers can synthesize multiple indicators into a composite index – an index that, with a single number, conveys the overall status of the phenomenon under investigation. Typically, when researchers assemble “best places to live” indexes, they gather data on a number of variables bearing on quality of life in a city or region, and then choose a technique to standardize those variables into a single index. There are always methodological issues involved: Should variables be weighted? Should statistical techniques be used to account for different “intervals” and “ratios” among the variables? In the last analysis, though, the key issue for a useful index is whether it contains the right component indicators and a sufficient number of them to yield a meaningful final “index number.”

What we have done in this report is construct an index of Latino well-being, for the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas, consisting of 20 indicators (see below). Although the list of indicators we’ve assembled is hardly exhaustive –there are literally hundreds more that could have been chosen—we believe these are the right indicators to convey a solid sense of Latino community well-being in the metro areas we have analyzed. In addition, given time constraints and other factors, we have not engaged in variable weighting or rigorous statistical techniques to standardize different kinds of indicators. Rather, we’ve opted for a simple index that takes the ranks among the 50 metro areas, for each indicator, and then aggregates and averages them to produce a final “index number” for each metro. On each indicator, the better the “performance” (e.g. high income, low poverty, or low nonemployment), the higher the rank. To give a highly stylized example, if a metro area had the best performance on every single one of the indicators, the ultimate index number for that metro would be “1;” conversely, a uniformly worst performance for a metro would yield an index number of “50.” Obviously, no metros fall into those extremes, but as Chart 1 below shows, there are clear gradations among the metro areas in their final, aggregate index numbers. In the end, we believe this simple indexing approach yields meaningful findings regarding a hierarchy of metropolitan areas on Latino community well-being.

The Composite Index of Latino Well-Being in Large Metro Areas

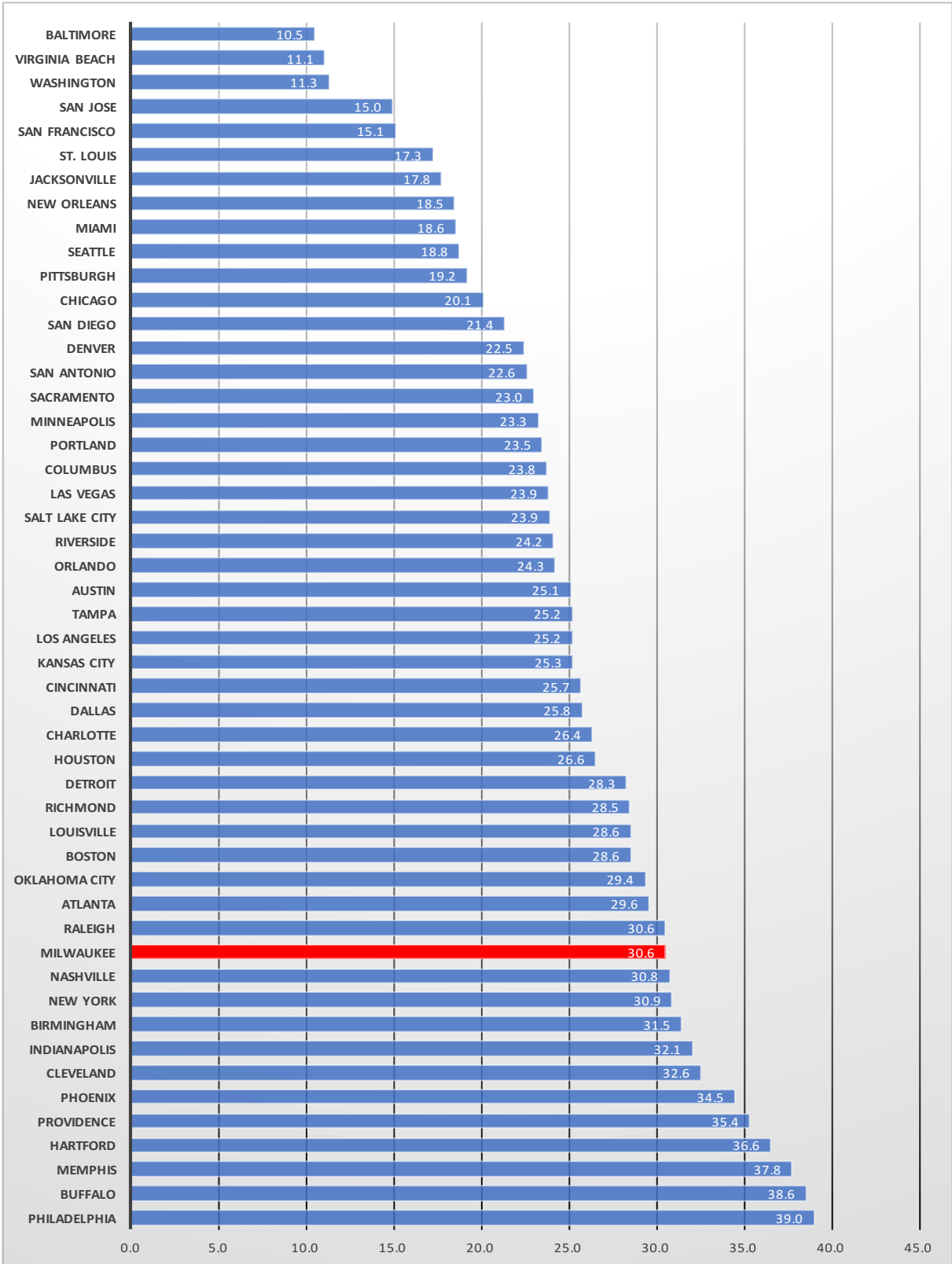
Here are the component indicators we have included in the index:

Component Indicators in the Index of Metro Area Latino Well-Being

1. Trends in Latino real household income. (% change in real Latino household income since 1990)
2. Purchasing power adjusted (PPP) Latino household income
3. Latino household income as a percentage of white non-Hispanic (WNH) income
4. Poverty rate (% of Latinos with income below the poverty level)
5. Latino-WNH poverty rate disparity (Latino rate as % of WNH rate)
6. Extreme poverty rate (% of Latinos with income below 50% of the official poverty rate)
7. Concentrated poverty rate (% of Latinos living in neighborhoods in which 40% or more of all residents are poor)
8. Child poverty rate (% of Latinos under 18 years old living in poor households)
9. Food stamps (% of Latinos receiving support from SNAP)
10. Homeownership (% of Latinos own their home)
11. Male Nonemployment, Young Adult (% of Latino males, 20-24, not employed or not in the labor force)
12. Male Nonemployment, Prime Working-Age (% of Latino males, 25-54, not employed or not in the labor force)
13. Female Nonemployment, Young Adult (% of Latino females, 20-24, not employed or not in the labor force)
14. Female Nonemployment, Prime Working-Age (% of Latino females, 25-54, not employed or not in the labor force)
15. Disconnected Youth (% of Latinos between the ages of 16-24, not employed and not in school)
16. Children's Health Insurance (% of Latinos under age 18 without health insurance coverage)
17. Adult Health Insurance (% of Latinos, ages 18-64, without health insurance)
18. Latino mortality rate from heart disease
19. Infant mortality rate for Latinos
20. Latino teen pregnancy rate

As Chart 1 (as well as the appendix at the end of this report) shows, Latino Milwaukee ranks poorly on many indicators, especially those revolving around income and poverty (see Chart 2), yielding an index “average” of 30.6; overall that index average places Milwaukee 39th among the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas. By contrast, the top ten metro areas have an index average ranging from 10.5 (Baltimore) to 18.8 (Seattle). However, the composite index also reveals an opportunity for significant improvement of Milwaukee’s overall ranking with relatively modest gains on some of the index components; Austin, for example, ranks 24th overall –the middle of the pack--- with an index average of 25.1 (an

**Chart 1:
Composite Index of Latino Well-Being in Nation's 50 Largest Metros**



average just 5points better than Milwaukee’s). Lowering Milwaukee’s Latino poverty rate from its ultra-high levels, reducing concentrated poverty in the Latino community, and raising Latino incomes (and wages) would significantly alter Milwaukee’s place in the metro hierarchy of Latino community well-being.

For illustrative purposes, we have also included in Charts 2-5 indexes for “sub-sectors” of the overall index of Latino well-being. Thus, Chart 2 shows the average rank for metros on nine indicators of income and poverty; Chart 3 the ranks on five indicators of employment status; Chart 4 the ranks on five indicators of community health; and Chart 5 the ranks on six indicators of the well-being of Latino youth and children. These charts provide the reader with a more birds-eye view on the sectors in which certain metro areas excel and certain metros lag. Milwaukee ranks particularly poorly on income and poverty (45th of the 50 largest metro areas on our index). Counter-intuitively, despite this poor rank, the metro area nevertheless ranks near the top of the hierarchy on employment (8th best among the 50 largest metro areas). [An explanation for this would be that, while Latino nonemployment rates are relatively low in Milwaukee, Latino wages are also relatively low, and hence Latino income here lags and the Latino poverty rate is high. Previous research, in our 2016 study, *Latino Milwaukee: A Statistical Portrait*, indeed confirms that wages for Latino workers in Milwaukee lag counterparts in other metros]. In the health sub-sector, Milwaukee ranks towards the middle-of-the-pack, while on our index of the well-being of Latino youth and children, Milwaukee ranks 39th among the 50 largest metropolitan areas.

Here are the component indicators in each of the sub-sector indexes, followed by the sub-sector index charts:

Component Indicators in the Index of Metro Area Latino Income and Poverty

1. Trends in Latino real household income. (% change in real Latino household income since 1990)
2. Purchasing power adjusted (PPP) Latino household income
3. Latino household income as a percentage of white non-Hispanic (WNH) income
4. Poverty rate (% of Latinos with income below the poverty level)
5. Latino-WNH poverty rate disparity (Latino rate as % of WNH rate)
6. Extreme poverty rate (% of Latinos with income below 50% of the official poverty rate)
7. Concentrated poverty rate (% of Latinos living in neighborhoods in which 40% or more of all residents are poor)
8. Child poverty rate (% of Latinos under 18 years old living in poor households)
9. Food stamps (% of Latinos receiving support from SNAP)

Component Indicators in the Index of Metro Area Latino Employment

1. Male Nonemployment, Young Adult (% of Latino males, 20-24, not employed or not in the labor force)
2. Male Nonemployment, Prime Working-Age (% of Latino males, 25-54, not employed or not in the labor force)
3. Female Nonemployment, Young Adult (% of Latino females, 20-24, not employed or not in the labor force)
4. Female Nonemployment, Prime Working-Age (% of Latino females, 25-54, not employed or not in the labor force)
5. Disconnected Youth (% of Latinos between the ages of 16-24, not employed and not in school)

Component Indicators in the Index of Metro Area Latino Health

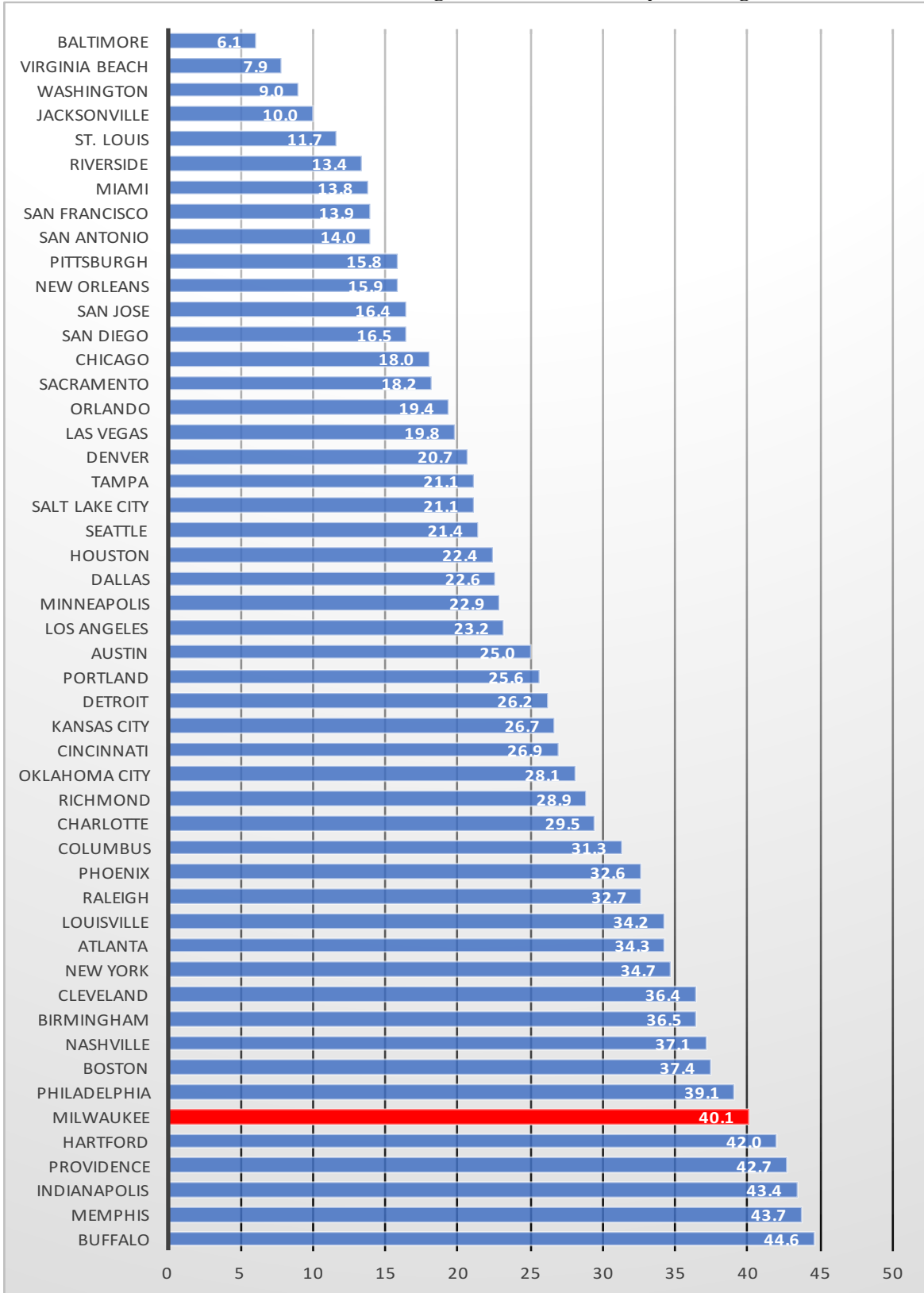
1. Children's Health Insurance (% of Latinos under age 18 without health insurance coverage)
2. Adult Health Insurance (% of Latinos, ages 18-64, without health insurance)
3. Latino mortality rate from heart disease
4. Infant mortality rate for Latinos
5. Latino teen pregnancy rate

Component Indicators in the Index of Latino Youth and Children Well-Being

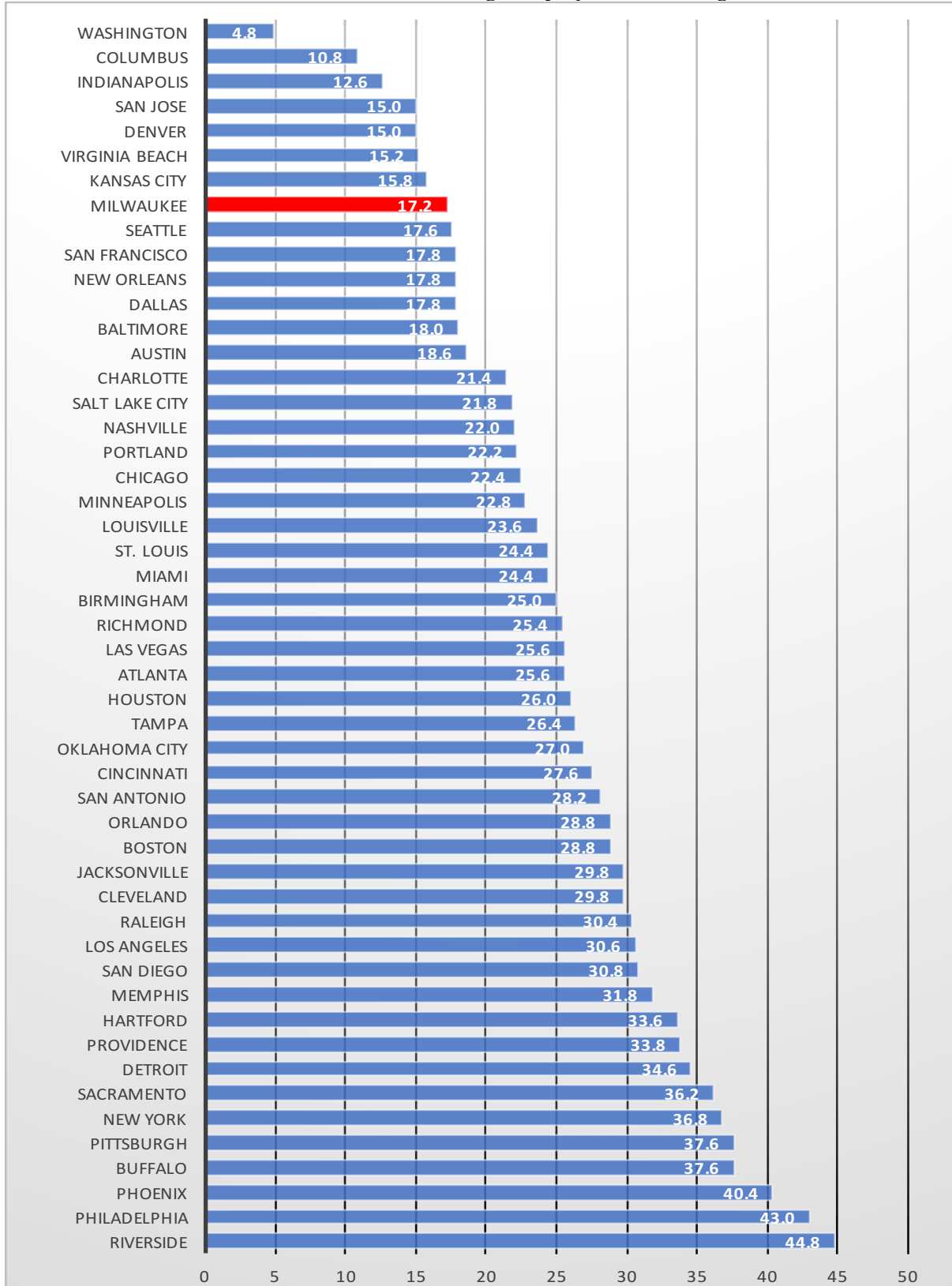
1. Children's Poverty (% of Latino children living in poverty)
2. Children's Concentrated Poverty (% of all Latino children, regardless of income, who live in neighborhood's in which 40% of all residents are poor)
3. Disconnected Youth (% of Latinos between the ages of 16-24, not employed and not in school)
4. Children's Health Insurance (% of Latinos under age 18 without health insurance coverage)
5. Infant mortality rate for Latino children
6. Latino teen pregnancy rate

Finally, we have also included a chart (Chart 6) illustrating “recent trends” on a set of indicators of Latino well-being in the nation’s 50 largest metros (as opposed to Chart 1, which shows the current hierarchy based on the most recent indicators). This chart shows, for example, in which metros Latino income has grown the fastest over the past 15 years, which

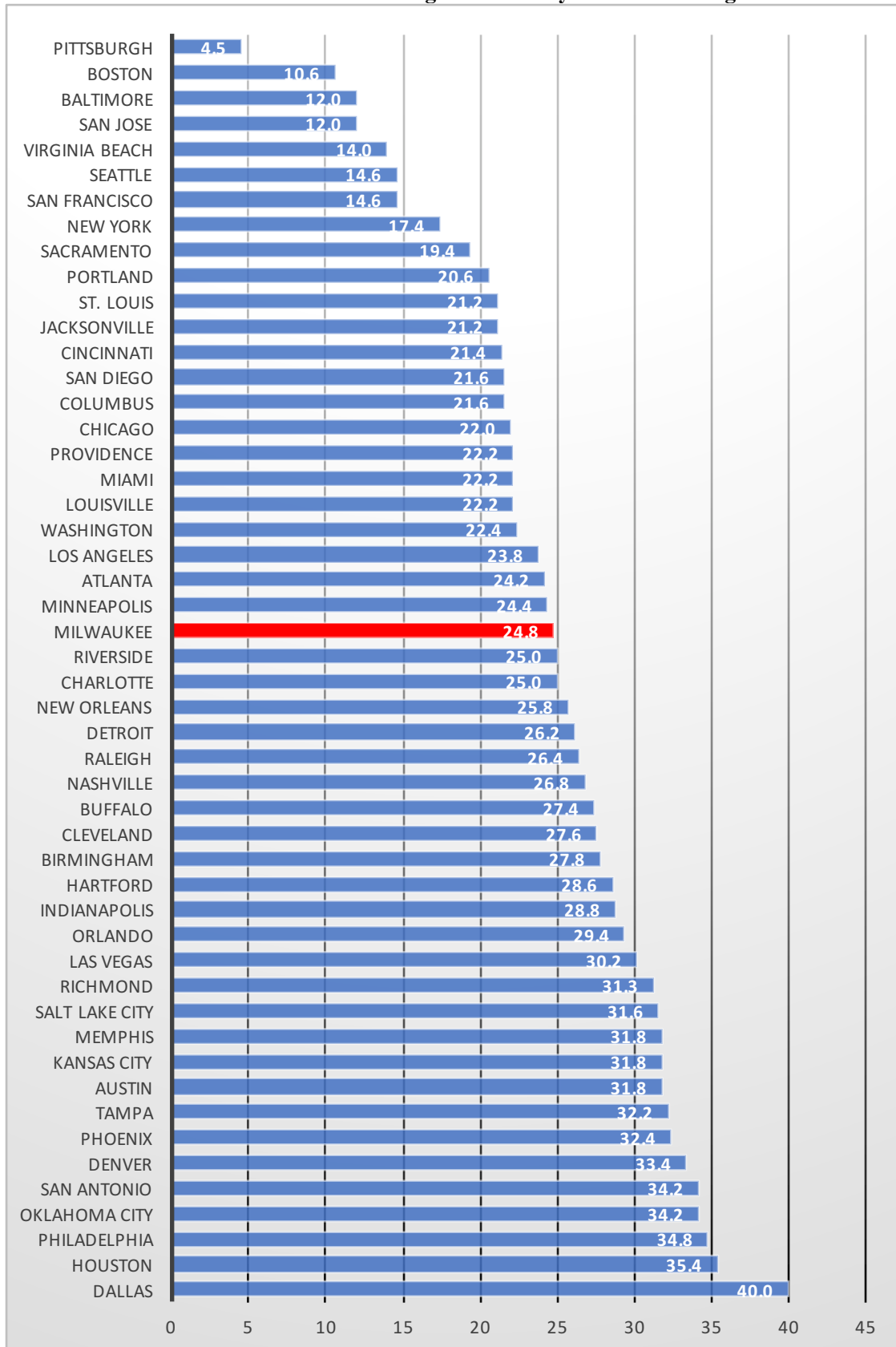
**Chart 2:
Index of Latino Well-Being: Income and Poverty Rankings**



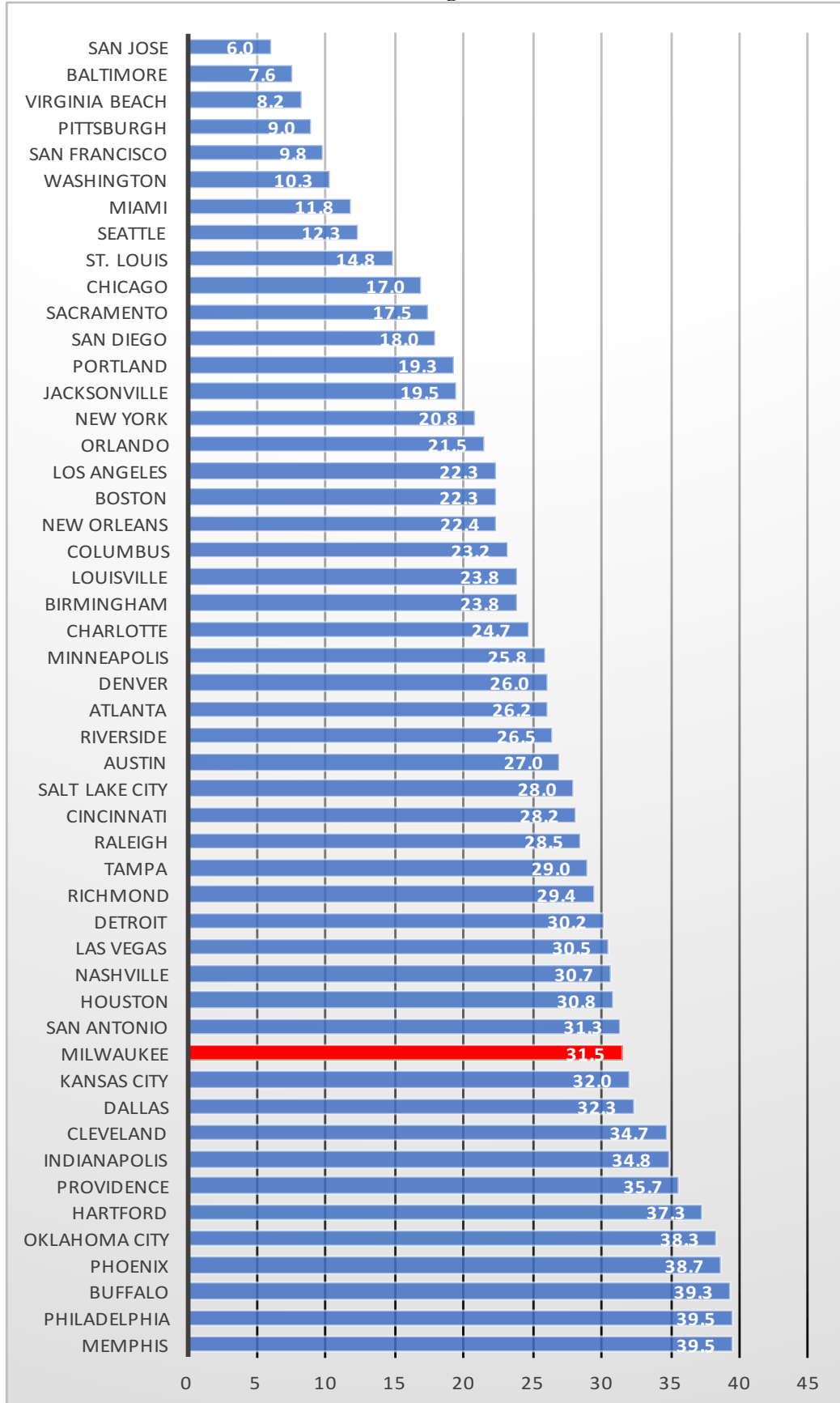
**Chart 3:
Index of Latino Well-Being: Employment Rankings**



**Chart 4:
Index of Latino Well-Being: Community Health Rankings**



**Chart 5:
Index of Latino Well-Being: Youth and Children**



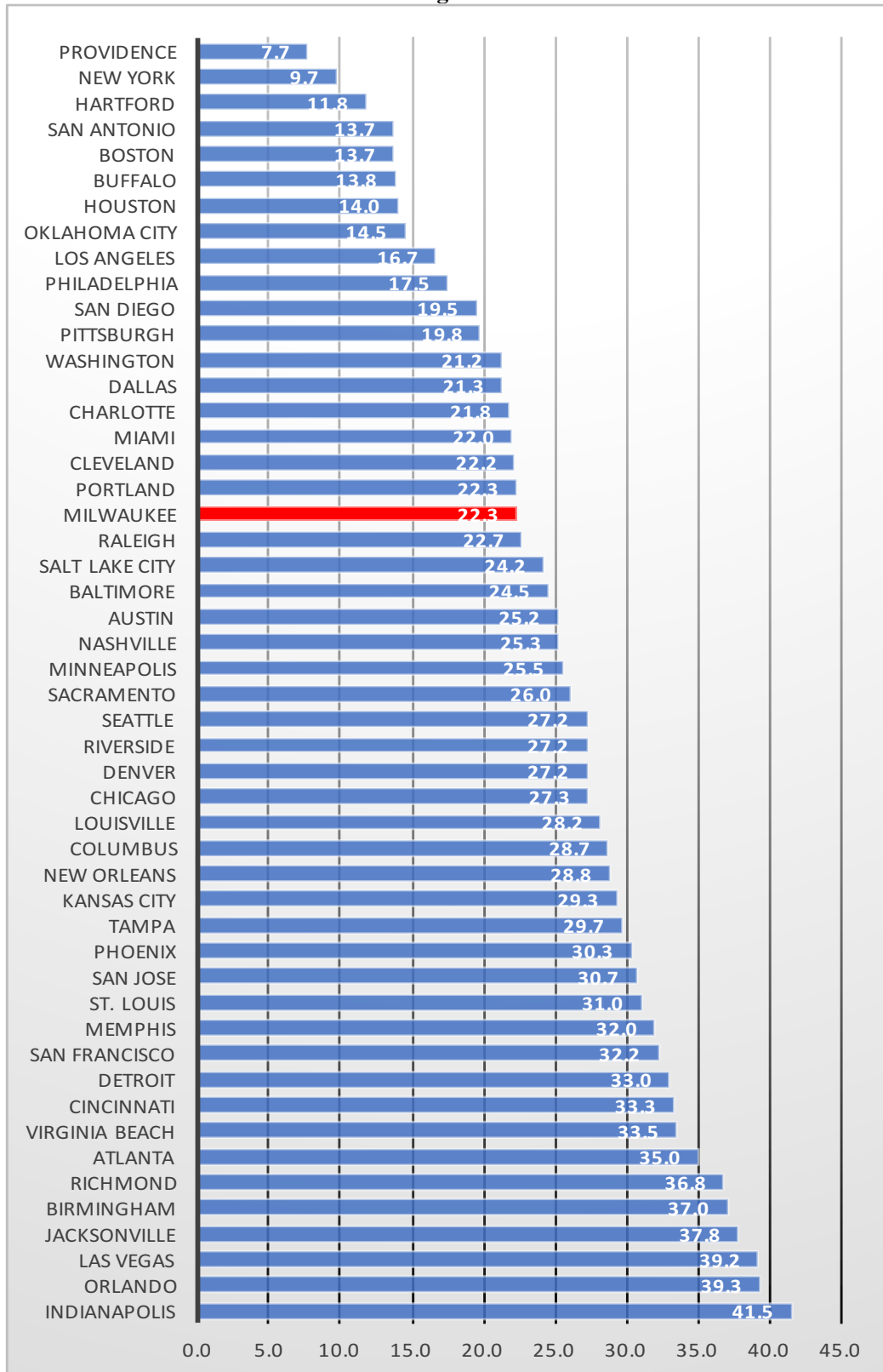
metros have seen the poverty rate decline the most since 2000, and so forth. In a limited way, this chart shows metros making the most significant recent improvements, potentially useful data for identifying metro areas worth examining for clues about “what works.”

But we would caution into reading too much into the chart; statistical idiosyncrasies (chiefly, whether a metro has a poor or excellent starting base on an indicator) mean that what appear to be “trends” or “improvements” can be misleading. For example, metro areas like Providence, Hartford, and Buffalo rank in the top six among the places showing improvements on indicators such as Latino income, poverty rates, and nonemployment since 2000. Yet, these metros all rank in the *bottom five* on the overall index of Latino community well-being (Chart 1); clearly, whatever gains have occurred over the past 15 years have hardly moved the needle for the Latino community in those metros. The improvements most likely are a statistical artifact of the low starting base on most indicators for these metros. Put another way, conditions have been so challenging in these “worst performing” metros that even modest improvements look outsized compared to trends in other metropolitan areas.

Component Indicators in the “Trending Index” of Metro Area Latino Well-Being

1. Percentage change in Latino real household income 1999-2014
2. Percentage change in Latino poverty rate, 1999-2014
3. Percentage change in Latino child poverty rate, 1999-2014
4. Percentage change in Latino households receiving SNAP assistance, 2007-2014
5. Percentage change in Latino homeownership rate, 2000-2014
6. Percentage change in Latino prime age male (ages 25-54) nonemployment rate, 1990-2014

**Chart 6:
“Trending” Index of Latino Well-Being in the
Nation’s Large Metro Areas**



What factors are associated with “high performing” metros for Latinos?

Whatever lessons are to be learned from the “best” metropolitan areas for Latinos, a crucial first step will be to explore what factors ---what social scientists call “independent” or causal variables—are correlated with Latino well-being in metros across the country. It is beyond the scope of this report to offer a comprehensive and statistically rigorous analysis that definitively identifies the *causal* factors for high-performing metros. However, as a starting point, we have run some correlations between data for the 50 largest metros on a number of potential explanatory factors and the rank of these metros on the composite index of Latino well-being arrayed in Chart 1. As good researchers always point out, correlation is not cause; correlations merely point to variables that are associated with one another. But strong correlations --both positive and negative-- provide a good starting point for analysis of potential causes.

We have examined the correlations between the “best” metros for Latinos and 17 potential explanatory factors. These variables -- including Latino business ownership, educational attainment, immigration rates, residential segregation, language use, age composition of the population, and overall metro area growth—are all plausible candidates as factors influencing the social and economic status of the Latino community in various metropolitan areas. Table 1 below presents the correlation coefficients between these variables and Latino well-being.

Five variables, none of them surprising, have modestly robust correlations with Latino well-being. Latino educational attainment (both high school graduate and college degree holders) has the strongest positive correlation with metro area Latino well-being. On the flip side, Latino segregation, the youth of the Latino population, and the percentage of limited English-language Latino households show the strongest negative correlations with community-wide Latino well-being. Other variables seem to have very modest correlations with metro area Latino well-being: weak positive correlations for Latino business ownership, and measures of Latino English-language proficiency; and a weak negative correlation for a high post-2000 immigration rate. The association between Latino well-being and such factors as the overall robustness of the metro area economy (measured by GDP growth) or the size of the metro area Latino community (measured by percentage of the total population) is surprisingly weak as well. In short, although there are some correlations that hint at relatively predictable association with metro area Latino well-being (high educational attainment, English-language proficiency, and low segregation), there is no apparent “silver bullet” in the exploratory correlations we’ve run.

**Table 1:
Correlations between Selected Variables and the Composite
Index of Latino Well-Being in the Largest Metro Areas**

Variable	Coefficient
Positively associated with index of well-being	
% Latinos with at least High school degree	+.491
% Latinos with bachelor's degree or higher	+.430
Index of Latino business ownership (per1000 pop)	+.260
% Latinos who speak only English	+.207
% Latinos who speak Spanish at home, English well	+.192
Metro Area GDP growth, 2001-2016	+.187
Latino % of metro area population	+.158
% Latinos who are foreign born	+.141
% of Latino schoolchildren enrolled in private K-12	+.109
Latino Voter Turnout % in 2012	+.088
Negatively associated with index of well-being	
Latino-WNH Segregation Index	-.472
% Latino population under age 18	-.408
% Latino "linguistically isolated" households	-.363
% foreign born Latinos who entered US after 2000	-.236
% Latinos speak English not well or at all	-.153
% Latino schoolchildren attending hypersegregated schools	-.088
% non-citizens among Latino population	-.008

Benchmarking Latino Milwaukee

While it is useful to see where Milwaukee ranks among *all* 50 large metropolitan areas, as well as to determine the “top performers” among *all* the metros, such an exercise has limited value for the purpose of this project, which is to identify the top metro areas for Latinos that Milwaukee might study for clues on how to improve Latino prosperity here. For example, among the top ten metros in Chart 1, San Jose, San Francisco, and Miami all have Latino populations much larger, as a percentage of their metropolitan area’s total, than does Milwaukee. Although our correlation analysis suggests a limited association between community size and Latino well-being, in the cases of Miami (43% Latino), San Jose (27% Latino), and San Francisco (21% Latino), it seems likely that places with Latino communities significantly (2-4x) larger than Milwaukee’s (10% Latino) have a much different dynamic operating in advancing the well-being of the Latino community.

Conversely, Baltimore, Virginia Beach, and St. Louis all have much smaller, predominantly suburbanized, and (in the cases of Baltimore and St. Louis) highly educated Latino communities than does Milwaukee, thus limiting the comparability for a more urbanized, segregated, linguistically isolated, low educational attainment Latino community like Milwaukee's. Washington, D.C., the third-ranked metro on the composite index, as the nation's capital and with a unique economy, has its own quirks and advantages that would again seem to limit comparability for Milwaukee.

Thus, to enhance the prospect of meaningful comparisons, we have assembled three different groups of "benchmark metropolitan areas" – places with similar-sized Latino populations to Milwaukee or places located in the Northeast-Midwest historically industrial belt—and ranked them according to our composite index of Latino well-being. Other benchmarking approaches could have been deployed; for example, we might have listed all metros with a percentage of Latino college graduates between 10-20% (Milwaukee's is 13%). Many approaches would be defensible. But, pending further discussion, we have used community size and geographic location as the key criteria in deriving our lists of benchmark metros.

Charts 7-9 below array the rankings for benchmark metros. Chart 7, our preferred benchmarking, includes all of the nation's 50 largest metros with Latino populations comprising 8-12% of the total population (the Latino percentage in Milwaukee, as noted, is 10%). 13 of the large metro areas fall into this category; Milwaukee's index ranking of well-being is 10th. The top five metros on the Latino well-being index among this benchmark group are: Jacksonville, New Orleans, Seattle, Portland, and Kansas City.

Chart 8 uses the absolute size of the metro area's Latino community (between 100,000 and 200,000 – Milwaukee's is 160,000) as the benchmarking criterion. In our view, this approach is a bit weaker than the percentage-based benchmarking criterion, because the absolute Latino population size can be misleading without taking into account the overall population of the metro area. For example, Baltimore's Latino population (146,000) is comparable to Milwaukee's but because metro Baltimore is almost twice the size of Milwaukee, the Latinos represent just 5.3% of Baltimore's population, about half Milwaukee's proportion. Similarly, St. Louis' absolute number of Latinos is close to Milwaukee's, but Latinos make up only 2.8% of St. Louis' overall population – less than one-third the demographic weight of Latino Milwaukee. Nevertheless, for the purposes of discussion, we offer this benchmarking list of metropolitan areas as well. The top five on this

cut are: Baltimore, St. Louis, Jacksonville, New Orleans, and Minneapolis. Milwaukee ranks 10th among the 15 metro areas falling into this benchmarking category.

Finally, Chart 9 benchmarks by simple geography, comparing Milwaukee to the 19 Northeast-Midwest industrial metropolises that are among the nation’s 50 largest metros. Milwaukee’s ranks 12th among these 19 metros on the composite index. The top five NE-MW metros for Latino well-being are: Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Chicago.

Chart 7:
Index of Latino Well-Being in Benchmark Metros I
Nation’s Largest Metros in which Latinos constitute
between 8-12% of the total population

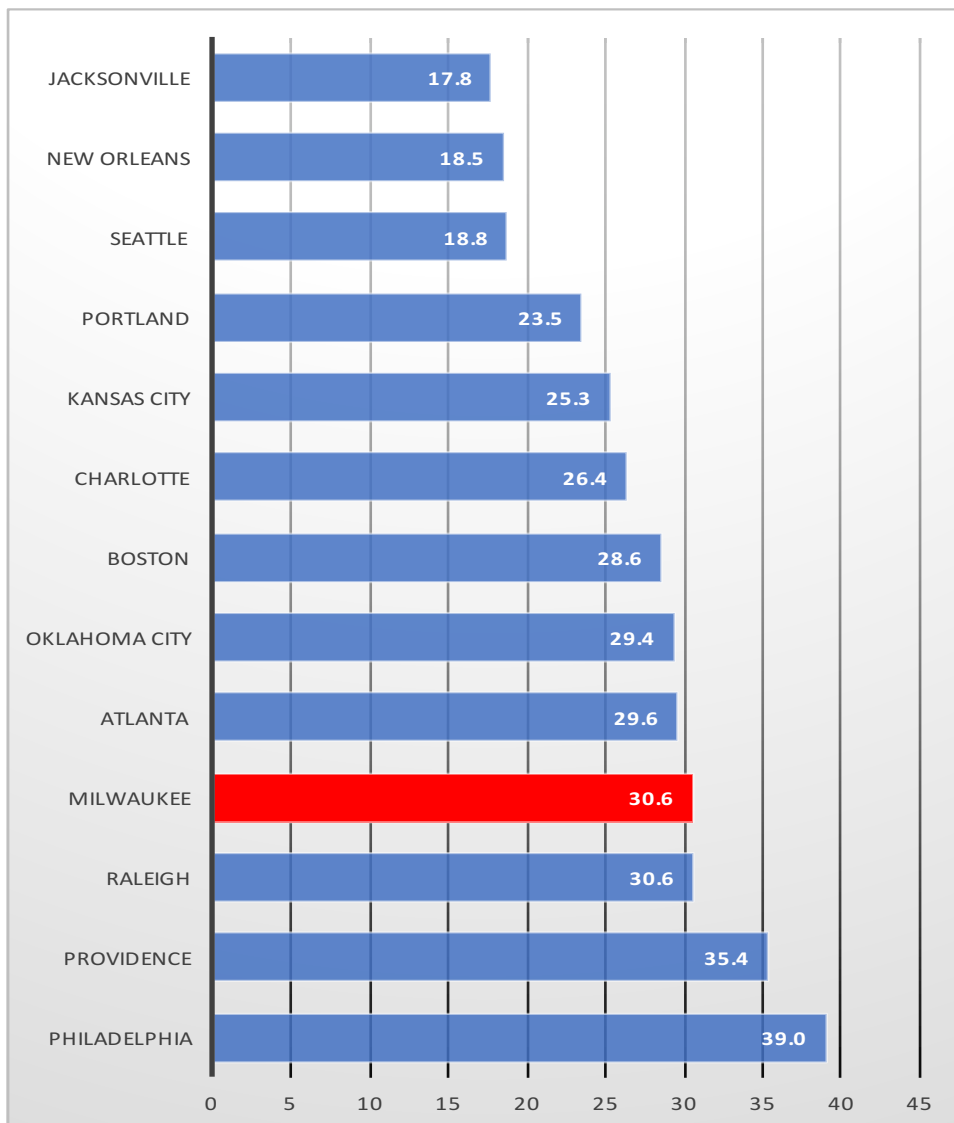


Chart 8:
Index of Latino Well-Being in Benchmark Metros II
Nation's Largest Metros in which the Latino population
is between 100,000 and 200,000

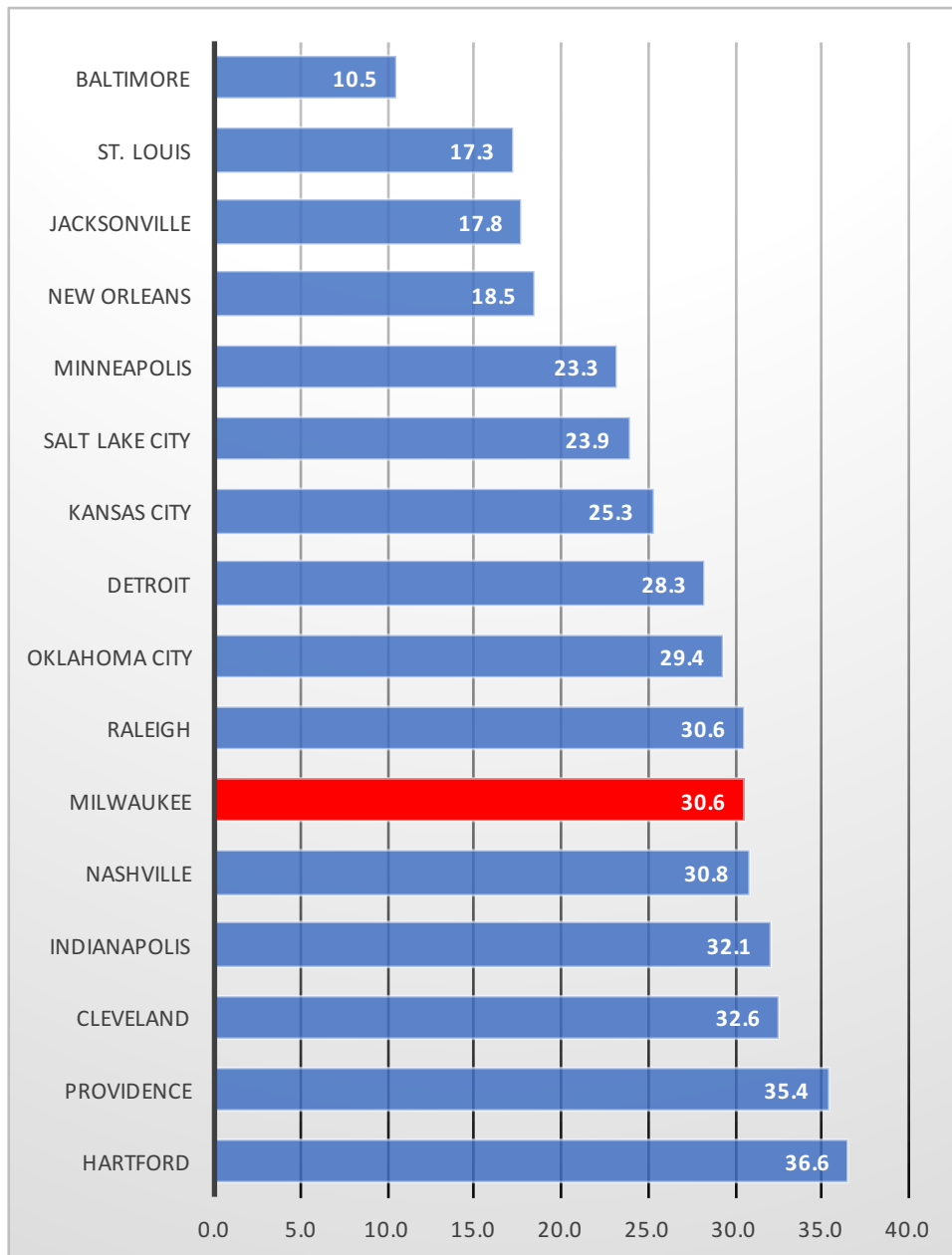
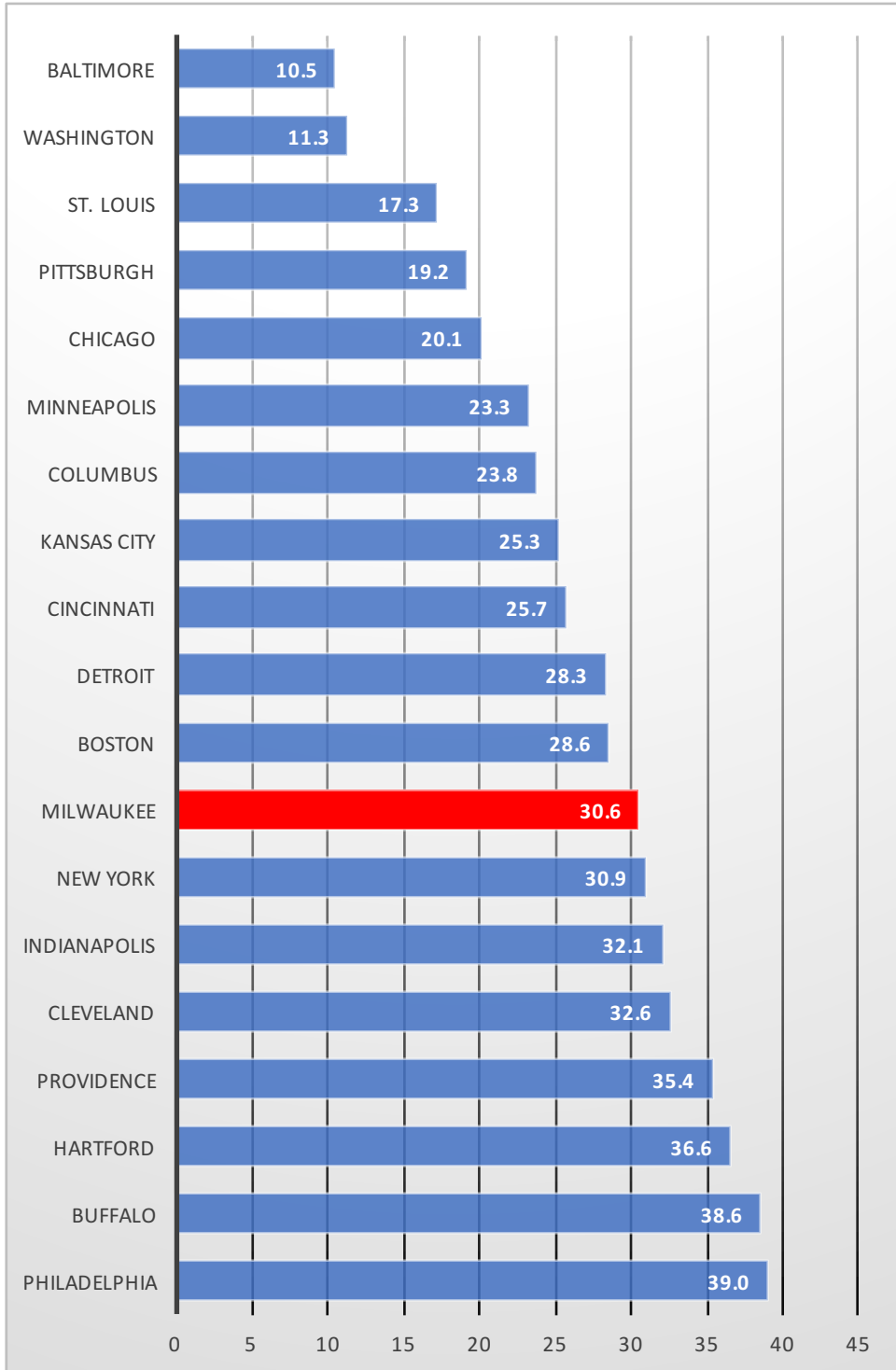


Chart 9:
Index of Latino Well-Being in Benchmark Metros III
The nation's largest Midwest-Northeast industrial metros



Choosing Metropolitan Areas for Further, In-Depth Study

No metropolitan area –either on the composite index of all 50 big metropolises or on the various benchmark lists we’ve assembled—stands out as an obvious model for Milwaukee, in terms of Latino prosperity or comparability to Milwaukee. Among metros with similarly-sized Latino populations, there are sufficient differences on other characteristics –such as, for example, the educational attainment of Latinos, or the degree to which metro area Latinos live in the central city or suburbs—to make comparisons with Milwaukee tricky.

Nevertheless, partially combining the benchmarking criteria of Chart 7 (relative size of Latino community) and Chart 9 (NE-MW metropolises) yields a list of at least four metros worth discussing for the “next steps” study in this project: Jacksonville, New Orleans, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. All these metros except Minneapolis are at the top of the size-based benchmarking index (Chart 7); Minneapolis is not included because Latinos constitute 5.6% of the metro’s population, which is below the cut off for inclusion of the list and just a bit more than half of the demographic weight of Latino Milwaukee. But, as Table 2 below suggests, on a number of other criteria, Latino Minneapolis looks like an interesting comparison to Latino Milwaukee – and on the composite index (Chart 1), Minneapolis ranks 17th among the 50 metro areas, well ahead of Milwaukee (39th).

In a more extensive follow-up study, all four of these metros would seemingly merit further investigation (as would others). Absent the resources in time and finances for such a follow-up, our recommendation would be to investigate forces in Jacksonville and Kansas City that have generated better outcomes for Latinos in those metro areas than in Milwaukee, with consideration of Minneapolis or New Orleans if resources permit study of a third region.

**Table 2:
Characteristics of Potential “Best Practices” Metros**

Variable	Jacksonville	Kansas City	Minneapolis	New Orleans	Milwaukee
Latino % of metro	7.9	8.7	5.6	8.5	10.2
# of Latinos in metro	112k	179k	195k	105k	160k
% live in city	67.7	26.1	34.3	20.1	67.3
% non-citizens	14.8	25.0	29.4	31.1	20.5
% enter before 2000	50.6	47.4	48.9	46.2	50.7
Segregation rate	27.6	44.4	42.5	38.3	57.0
% limited Eng HHs	16.6	25.2	22.2	26.1	22.2
% speak Eng only/home	38.4	39.0	32.4	28.4	32.8
% at least hs degree	86.4	65.0	67.8	73.0	66.4
% bach degree +	25.4	14.7	17.8	19.3	13.6

Appendix:
Ranks among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas
on Key Indicators of Latino community well-being

Metro Area	Trend HH income	PPP HH Income	Hisp Income % WNH	Poverty Rate	Latino-WNH Pov Disparity	Extreme Poverty	Con Poverty
Atlanta	49	28	40	41	37	31	19
Austin	29	14	29	27	27	24	34
Baltimore	6	1	8	2	15	3	7
Birmingham	46	42	36	49	38	39	11
Boston	17	44	47	29	45	41	23
Buffalo	11	50	48	50	46	50	50
Charlotte	45	26	22	33	24	29	24
Chicago	34	17	24	8	28	5	15
Cincinnati	38	7	9	39	25	46	31
Cleveland	31	38	31	27	35	37	44
Columbus	40	27	26	32	10	38	37
Dallas	19	24	37	25	36	7	28
Denver	26	25	30	15	34	14	14
Detroit	47	21	13	30	14	35	43
Hartford	16	48	50	38	50	43	45
Houston	8	19	41	26	40	12	32
Indianapolis	50	46	42	48	42	48	42
Jacksonville	21	5	4	6	1	11	8
Kansas City	41	22	28	28	31	22	38
Las Vegas	30	18	6	14	9	19	33
Los Angeles	1	40	34	18	17	15	30
Louisville	37	34	15	40	20	30	47
Memphis	48	43	44	47	47	49	41
Miami	14	32	10	7	3	4	21
Milwaukee	43	41	39	35	44	34	49
Minneapolis	39	23	35	17	41	13	4
Nashville	42	36	25	45	30	40	17
New Orleans	13	15	11	11	7	21	27
New York	33	47	46	21	32	20	36
Oklahoma City	15	39	23	42	22	32	39
Orlando	28	33	12	13	6	16	9
Philadelphia	5	45	45	43	48	45	48
Phoenix	25	31	18	36	29	44	46
Pittsburgh	12	12	2	19	12	33	18
Portland	27	30	17	34	18	25	16
Providence	10	49	49	46	43	47	40
Raleigh	36	28	43	44	49	42	13
Richmond	35	6	27	20	39	36	25
Riverside	9	10	1	16	5	17	29
Sacramento	18	16	14	22	8	26	35
Salt Lake City	23	20	20	31	33	27	3
San Antonio	2	11	21	12	19	9	26
San Diego	4	37	19	9	2	10	22
San Francisco	32	9	32	3	11	2	5
San Jose	44	8	38	4	21	6	1
Seattle	20	13	16	24	26	18	12
St. Louis	24	4	7	10	16	23	10
Tampa	22	35	3	23	4	28	20
Virginia Beach	3	3	5	5	13	8	6
Washington, D.C.	7	2	33	1	23	1	2

Appendix:
Ranks among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas
on Key Indicators of Latino community well-being (cont)

Metro Area	Child Poverty	% HH with SNAP	% Homeowner	Male Nonemploy 20-24	Male Nonemploy 25-54	Female Nonemploy 20-24	Female Nonemploy 25-54
Atlanta	42	29	27	20	3	35	38
Austin	27	24	15	35	9	21	19
Baltimore	1	13	5	32	22	28	1
Birmingham	47	25	32	27	4	42	49
Boston	31	47	50	45	45	14	15
Buffalo	46	48	47	39	50	11	42
Charlotte	34	27	31	6	1	49	37
Chicago	13	30	6	31	23	20	25
Cincinnati	38	14	22	23	30	18	48
Cleveland	39	46	26	26	43	16	30
Columbus	26	36	41	4	34	2	4
Dallas	24	18	8	7	7	19	33
Denver	9	22	18	3	21	9	13
Detroit	25	33	1	15	39	30	47
Hartford	36	49	45	50	49	12	9
Houston	21	16	9	12	5	44	41
Indianapolis	48	34	34	2	14	6	14
Jacksonville	15	19	10	11	29	48	28
Kansas City	32	8	17	14	25	3	22
Las Vegas	16	20	33	25	32	10	17
Los Angeles	29	9	39	42	26	36	27
Louisville	45	39	35	18	33	25	34
Memphis	49	40	29	1	8	50	50
Miami	6	37	4	44	28	34	5
Milwaukee	33	45	38	17	24	7	12
Minneapolis	8	12	37	28	11	33	3
Nashville	50	42	44	5	6	29	35
New Orleans	28	2	24	21	40	15	8
New York	23	41	48	48	35	43	18
Oklahoma City	41	15	13	9	13	26	46
Orlando	19	35	23	34	38	40	20
Philadelphia	40	44	28	37	48	47	36
Phoenix	35	43	19	40	41	32	40
Pittsburgh	7	31	12	49	46	37	39
Portland	20	23	46	24	15	22	29
Providence	44	50	49	41	47	4	32
Raleigh	37	10	25	16	10	46	43
Richmond	43	28	30	46	16	1	44
Riverside	18	26	3	47	44	45	45
Sacramento	12	11	20	43	42	41	24
Salt Lake City	30	17	7	22	12	24	21
San Antonio	17	21	2	30	36	27	10
San Diego	14	6	42	29	37	39	31
San Francisco	4	1	40	38	19	5	11
San Jose	3	3	36	19	20	23	7
Seattle	10	32	43	8	17	13	26
St. Louis	5	7	11	33	31	31	23
Tampa	22	38	16	36	27	17	16
Virginia Beach	11	4	21	13	18	38	6
Washington, D.C.	2	5	14	10	2	8	2

Appendix:
Ranks among the nation's 50 largest metropolitan areas
on Key Indicators of Latino community well-being

Metro Area	Child, No Health Ins	Adult, No Health Ins	Mortality Heart Dis	Infant Mortality	Teen Pregnancy	Disconnect Youth	Children in Con Pov
Atlanta	45	47	9	7	13	32	18
Austin	43	31	33	14	38	9	31
Baltimore	22	12	10	N/A	4	7	4
Birmingham	44	50	7	27	11	3	11
Boston	3	1	11	18	20	25	37
Buffalo	1	2	41	43	50	46	50
Charlotte	33	46	3	19	24	14	24
Chicago	9	24	25	21	31	13	15
Cincinnati	19	28	1	44	15	19	34
Cleveland	2	4	40	45	47	34	41
Columbus	39	35	8	5	21	10	38
Dallas	47	41	38	31	43	23	26
Denver	24	21	44	37	41	29	16
Detroit	8	11	50	36	26	42	44
Hartford	4	3	45	42	49	48	45
Houston	46	40	34	17	40	28	33
Indianapolis	26	39	14	38	27	27	43
Jacksonville	18	10	32	40	6	33	5
Kansas City	42	38	16	26	37	15	40
Las Vegas	40	32	31	13	35	44	35
Los Angeles	17	23	43	8	28	22	30
Louisville	16	36	13	30	16	8	28
Memphis	35	49	18	25	32	50	46
Miami	31	30	48	1	1	11	21
Milwaukee	12	19	24	33	36	26	49
Minneapolis	36	34	2	20	30	39	22
Nashville	48	48	6	15	17	35	19
New Orleans	38	44	12	N/A	9	5	32
New York	10	15	46	6	10	40	36
Oklahoma City	30	45	20	28	48	41	42
Orlando	41	27	29	32	18	12	7
Philadelphia	20	22	49	41	42	47	47
Phoenix	34	25	37	22	44	49	48
Pittsburgh	6	5	4	N/A	3	17	12
Portland	15	26	19	10	33	21	17
Providence	7	8	17	34	45	45	39
Raleigh	37	43	5	24	23	37	13
Richmond	49	42	26	N/A	8	20	27
Riverside	23	14	42	12	34	43	29
Sacramento	14	9	36	9	29	31	10
Salt Lake City	50	37	21	11	39	30	8
San Antonio	27	16	47	35	46	38	25
San Diego	28	17	35	3	25	18	20
San Francisco	11	7	30	18	7	16	3
San Jose	5	6	28	2	19	6	1
Seattle	13	20	22	4	14	24	9
St. Louis	25	13	27	29	12	4	14
Tampa	32	29	39	39	22	36	23
Virginia Beach	21	18	15	N/A	2	1	6
Washington, D.C.	29	33	23	22	5	2	2